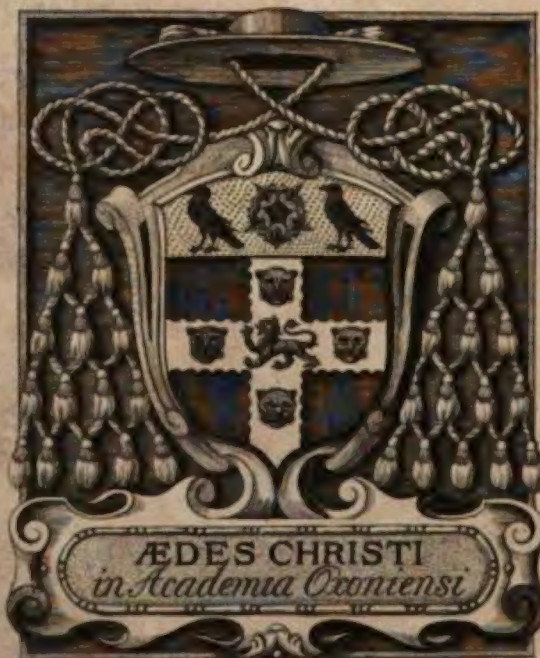


**AN ICELANDIC-
ENGLISH DICTIONARY:
BASED ON THE MS.
COLLECTIONS OF THE
LATE RICHARD...**



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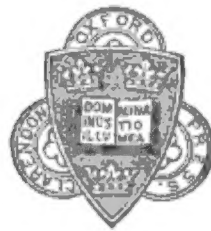


Fredrick York Perrell
1874.

ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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Oxford

AN
ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BASED ON THE MS. COLLECTIONS OF
THE LATE RICHARD CLEASBY

ENLARGED AND COMPLETED

BY
GUDBRAND VIGFUSSON, M.A.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND LIFE OF RICHARD CLEASBY

BY GEORGE WEBBE DASENT, D.C.L.

Oxford
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

M.DCCC.LXXIV.

AN
ICELANDIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Chiefly founded on the Collections made from prose works of the 12th - 14th centuries

By the late
RICHARD CLEASBY

Enlarged and completed by
GUDBRAND VIGFUSSON

xford
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

M. DCCC. LXIX.

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PREFACE.

THIS work is a Dictionary of the Old Icelandic Language, or (as it may be called) the Classical Language of the Scandinavian race.

The history of the preservation of this language in its ancient form is remarkable.

The Icelandic language, in old writers also called the Norse or the Danish (*Noræna* or *Dönsk tunga*), was spoken by the four great branches of the Scandinavian race who peopled the countries abutting on the Baltic, the Norsemen or Northmen, Swedes, Danes, and Goths (*Norðmenn*, *Sviár*, *Danir*, and *Gautar*), as well as by the inhabitants of those parts of Northern Russia which were then known by the name of Gardar*.

At the beginning of the 9th century the growing population of these countries, together with political changes and the naturally enterprising character of the people, caused a great outward movement of the race. Under the leading of their chieftains they set forth to seek for homes in other lands; and thus the 9th century came to be known by the name of the Age of the Vikings (*Vikinga-Öld*). The stream of emigration increased in volume, as tidings of the successes of the first adventurers reached the northern shores. The Swedes continued to press eastward into the countries beyond the Baltic, while the Danes and Norsemen steered boldly to the south and west, and chiefly to the shores of the British Isles.

Two main currents of this emigration by sea may be traced. First, the Danish, which directed its course to the north-east of England, and at length occupied that district so completely that it received the name of the Dena-lagu. The Saxon Chronicle is the chief authority for this part of the subject†; the only old Icelandic works which touch on it being the Egils Saga, which says that in the reign of Athelstan almost every family of note in Northern England was Danish by the father's or the mother's side; and the Ragnars Saga, which professes to give an historical account of the great Danish invasion, but is almost as mythical as the Iliad.

The second migration was Norse. These settlers gradually peopled the coasts of Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Orkneys and Shetland, and the northern counties of Scotland, Ross, Moray, and especially Caithness. In the year 852 A.D. the Norse sea-king Olave the White reached Ireland with a large fleet, and founded a Norse principality at Dublin: the foremost man among the Norsemen in Scotland was Earl Sigurd, uncle of Göngu-Hrolf. It is probable that to this same emigration must be referred the conquest and occupation of Normandy.

* See the word Gardar in the Dictionary.

† The Saxon Chronicle under the year 787 states that in that year Danish ships first came to England. The Annales Cambriae record the same fact with regard to Ireland under the year 795: so also the Irish Annals, see Dr. Todd's Introduction to 'The War of the Gaedhill with the Gaill,' p. xxxii (Rolls' Ed.)

With this stream of Norsemen the colonisation of Iceland also is closely connected. That island had already been discovered by a Viking named Naddodd, who called it Snowland (*Snæland*); it was next seen by Gardar, a Swede, after whom it was named Gardarsholm; and lastly, the Viking Flóki gave it the name of Iceland, from seeing the Isafjörd covered with polar ice. But the first settlers were Ingolf, son of Örn, and his foster-brother Leif, who set sail about A.D. 870, and reached Iceland; they soon however passed on to Ireland, whence after a few years they returned to Iceland, taking with them some Irish slaves. The year 874 is fixed by the chroniclers as the date of this final settlement. Leif was soon after murdered by his unwilling Irish colonists; Ingolf remained alone and is regarded as the first settler in the island. About the same time Harold Fair-hair had seized the throne of Norway, and, by the establishment of despotic power, had become unbearable to the high-spirited and independent chiefs; and therefore the newly-discovered island, bleak and desolate as it was, offered a welcome home to men who had hitherto lived in the possession of equal and undisputed rights. Again, the Norsemen in the British Isles became unsettled after the death of King Thorstein, Olave the White's son (the Oistin Mac Amlabh of the Irish Annals), in the year 874 A.D.; and they seem from that time to have begun to migrate to Iceland. Conspicuous among these emigrants was Queen Auðr Djúpauðga, King Olave's widow, who set forth with almost all her kinsfolk and followers. It is probable that the number of Norsemen who sailed from Ireland to Iceland was about equal to that of those who had gone thither from Norway. They carried with them their families and such cultivation as they possessed. They spoke that form of the Scandinavian tongue which prevailed on the western coast of Norway; and as time went on, while new dialects formed themselves throughout Scandinavia, in Iceland the old tongue rose to the dignity of a literary language, and thereby retained its original form. It has thus been preserved to our days*.

The first settlers formed an independent aristocracy, or republic, which continued for nearly four hundred years. Up to the end of the 10th century they held the heathen faith and practised the rites of heathen worship: Christianity was accepted as the faith of the island in the year 1000 A.D. Two centuries and a half after this change of faith (A.D. 1262) the Icelanders made willing submission to the king of Norway, that is, as has been said, about four hundred years after the first discovery of the island.

It was during this period that the Laws and Sagas of Iceland were written. Some idea of the extent and variety of this literature may be formed from the compendious account which is subjoined to this Preface. Tales of an historical and mythological character were committed to writing, being for the most part narratives of the feats of heroes abroad and at home, and belonging to the times before the year 1030 A.D., which may fairly be called the patriarchal age of Icelandic history; and in these tales, with poems, laws, and documents of various kinds, the old Scandinavian tongue, as spoken and written by the Icelanders in the period ranging from 900 to 1262 A.D., has been handed

* See the *Landnáma*, the *Laxdæla Saga*, and the *Irish Annals*; and, for details, Mr. Dasent's Paper in the *Oxford Essays* for 1858, pp. 176 sqq., and his Introduction to 'The Story of Burnt Njal,' Edinburgh 1861.

down to us in a form which may justly be called classical. In Sweden and Norway the old Scandinavian tongue is preserved in writing only on the scanty Runic monuments. The earliest Danish and Swedish written laws are believed not to be earlier than the middle and end of the 13th century, by which time the common language in these lands had already undergone great changes, although the modern Danish and Swedish were not yet formed. In Norway, however, a considerable literature of the 13th century survives; and the old language lasted longer there than in the sister countries. This literature consists of laws, diplomas, homilies, and translations of French romances; and these works are quoted in this Dictionary together with the Icelandic. These documents belong to the period embraced by the reign of King Hakon, A.D. 1216–1263; but, though valuable, they do not make an original literature. Only in Iceland did a living literature spring up and flourish; there alone the language has been handed down to us with unbroken tradition and monuments, from the first settlement of the island to the present day.

It is believed that the present Dictionary will furnish not only a complete glossary of the words used in this old classical literature, but also a full account of the forms and inflexions of the verbs, with copious citations of passages in which each word occurs, with references carefully verified, and explanations given whenever they seem to be required; and, at the same time, though the Dictionary is mainly intended for the old authors, both in prose and poetry, it endeavours to embrace an account of the whole language, old and new.

A few words must be added to explain the origin and history of the work.

Many years ago, RICHARD CLEASBY projected a General Dictionary of the Old Scandinavian Language; and in 1840 he left England to settle in Copenhagen, the chief seat and centre of Scandinavian learning and the home of the best collection of Icelandic MSS., for the purpose of preparing himself for his work and of obtaining the assistance of Icelandic students in collecting materials; among these Mr. Konrad Gislason's name ought especially to be mentioned. Mr. Cleasby was a man of independent means, an excellent scholar, held in high esteem by foreign scholars, devoted to his work, and shunning no labour to make it perfect. He reserved for himself the old prose literature; while Dr. Egilsson was engaged on the poetical vocabulary, towards the expenses of which Mr. Cleasby promised to contribute, so that he may be said to have been the chief promoter of that work also. The MS. of the Poetical Dictionary was ready for publication in the year 1846. In the following year Mr. Cleasby caused five words—*bragð*, *búa*, *at* (conjunction), *af* (preposition), and *ok* (conjunction)—to be set up in type as specimens of the projected Prose Dictionary. These he sent to several foreign friends, and among others to Jacob Grimm, who returned a most kind and friendly answer, warmly approving of the plan as indicated in the specimens, and adding many good wishes that Mr. Cleasby might have health and life to complete the work. Unhappily these wishes were not to be realised. In the

autumn of the same year he was taken ill, but was in a fair way to recovery, when, by resuming work too soon, he suffered a relapse. His illness took the form of typhus fever, and he died insensible, without being able to make any arrangements respecting his papers and collections.

Mr. Cleasby's heirs, anxious that his labours should not be thrown away, paid a considerable sum of money to certain persons in Copenhagen, for the purpose of completing the book. But in 1854 came a demand for more money; and as it seemed doubtful whether the work was likely to be finished in any reasonable time, and on any reasonable terms, it was determined that the whole of the MSS. should be sent to England. It seems, however, that none of Mr. Cleasby's original slips were included in the papers sent. These papers consist of rough transcripts, made after Mr. Cleasby's death by various students in Copenhagen, whereas his original papers have not to this day come over to England.

It is clear, from an examination of these transcripts, that scarcely any part of the Dictionary, with the exception of the words sent to Grimm, had been completed during Mr. Cleasby's lifetime or by him. The letters D, F, J, K, N, O, P, S, U, V, and H (partially), were worked out after his death by the Copenhagen editors, but in such a manner that it would have been much better to have had Mr. Cleasby's papers in their original form. In his collections he appears to have been accustomed to write out in full the references taken from MSS., while he made but a brief note by page or otherwise of words drawn from printed books. This he probably did, both to save labour and also because he may have looked forward to being able to complete his book in England, where the printed editions, but not the MSS., would have been within his reach. The editors have simply copied out these references, adding and explaining little or nothing.

The MSS. in this state were placed at the disposal of the well-known Icelandic scholar, Mr. G. Webbe Dasent, and in the year 1855 he proposed to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press at Oxford to undertake the publication of the Dictionary under the belief that the collections left by Mr. Cleasby would not require much revision to fit them for publication. A specimen was set up in type, and Mr. Dasent himself undertook to see the book through the Press.

The matter, however, remained in abeyance till the year 1864, when Mr. Dasent again brought it before the Delegates. They, having taken into consideration the great value of a complete and accurate Dictionary of the old classical Scandinavian language, and the great interest this language has for students of Old English, were persuaded to renew their engagement with Mr. Dasent and to undertake the publication of the work. Mr. Dasent consented, as before, to revise the proof-sheets, to correct the English explanations and translations, and to add parallel words and usages from the Old English and Scottish dialects. He also stated to the Delegates that the papers were left in an imperfect state, and asked them to grant a sum of money, for the

purpose of securing the services of an Icelandic scholar in completing the work. This was also agreed to; and Mr. Dasent, in the course of the same year, secured the services of Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, a born Icclander, already well known for his learning, and for his labours in the field of his native literature.

Mr. Vigfusson's report of the papers handed over by Mr. Cleasby's heirs shews that they contained copious materials for a Dictionary, but required much labour and research to work them into a form fit for publication. Mr. Cleasby's were the first large and comprehensive collections ever made, and are particularly valuable in that they were all taken from the documents themselves. The words of varied construction, such as the chief Verbs and Prepositions, are very rich, and taken from the best writers. But the words relating to Antiquities are left in a meagre condition; and there are many omissions of a kind which shew that Mr. Cleasby kept much of the matter in his head, and intended carefully to revise the whole. He intended no doubt to have worked out every word with the same conscientious accuracy which is shewn in the completed articles,—a task which would have occupied years of labour; and had life been granted him, it is certain he would have fulfilled this self-imposed task well and thoroughly. These circumstances have rendered the business of completing the book very arduous, and must account in a great measure for the delay which has occurred in the publication of even a part of the work. *conf. 1111.*

Unfortunately also, Mr. Dasent's incessant and various occupations have prevented him from carrying his promised supervision beyond the first two sheets. The task of revising the English part of the work has fallen into hands far less competent, not only in respect to knowledge of the Scandinavian language and literature, but also in respect to acquaintance with those archaic and provincial dialects of the British Isles, which have special affinities to the Scandinavian tongue.

The Delegates however have reason to hope that a fuller account of Mr. Cleasby's life and labours, as well as a general introduction to the whole work, will be written by Mr. Dasent and prefixed to the Dictionary when it is completed.

Mr. Vigfusson takes this opportunity of acknowledging the help and advice he has received from the officials at the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, and particularly to express his many obligations to the Rev. H. O. Coxe, librarian of the Bodleian. He also desires to render his personal thanks to the following Icelandic scholars,—Mr. Dasent, Dr. John Carlyle, Prof. Konrad Maurer of Munich, Prof. C. R. Unger of Christiania, and last, not least, to his friend and countryman Mr. Jón Sigurdsson of Copenhagen.

H. G. L.

OXFORD, June 10, 1869.

The sources for the Icelandic part of this work are the following.

1. Mr. Cleasby's collections, which have in words, phrases, and references supplied about one-half of the materials for the present work.
2. The Lexicon Poëticum, by Dr. Sveinbjörn Egilsson, born 1791, died 1852, a most excellent work, which has served as a chief guide in references from the old poetical language.
3. Fritzner's Dictionary, by Johan Fritzner, a Norse clergyman, begun shortly after the year 1850, and completed in 1867. It is a very rich and good collection, entirely independent of Mr. Cleasby, and has afforded much valuable assistance throughout.
4. Björn Halldórsson's Dictionary, Icelandic and Latin. The author, an excellent Icelandic clergyman, was born ~~about 1799~~ and died 1799, and his work was published in 1814 by Rask, who also translated the original renderings into Danish: it is well known from the fact that Grimm in his Grammar has taken from it almost all his collection of the vocabulary of the Icelandic language.
5. Alt-Nordisches Glossar, by Theodor Möbius, 1866, a limited but independent collection, which has afforded many happy references.
6. The Dictionary published in Copenhagen in 1860 (Old-Nordisk Ordbog). This book has evidently been compiled from Cleasby's papers in Copenhagen: it omits all references. It has been of some use, as it has here and there shewn where words have been omitted in the transcripts now at Oxford.
7. Earlier Glossaries:
 - a. Specimen Lexici Islandici, by Magnús Ólafsson, an Icelandic clergyman, died 1636, published under the name Specimen Lexici Runic in 1650 by the Danish scholar Ole Worm, who also wrote it in the Runic character. This is the first Icelandic Glossary alphabetically arranged, and contains from 1200 to 1500 words with references. Hence the word 'Runick,' as applied to Icelandic, in Hickes and Johnson.
 - β. Lexicon Islandicum, by Gudmundus Andreae, an Icelander, died 1654, published by Resen in 1683; it derives all words from Hebrew: not very interesting and without references.
 - γ. Monosyllaba Islandica, by Rugman, an Icelander, 1676; it contains about 1400 such words.
 - δ. Index Linguae Veteris Scytho-Scandicae sive Gothicae, by Olaf Verelius, a Swedish scholar, died 1682, published by Rudbeck in 1691; a fairly done work, containing about 12,000 words with references from MSS.
 - ε. Lexicon Islandicum, a large collection made by Jón Ólafsson, born 1705, died 1779; it has not been published but is preserved in MS. in Copenhagen and has therefore not been within reach, but illustrations from it are now and then given from memory.
 - ζ. Skýringar, by Pál Vídalín, died 1727; a commentary on obsolete law terms, published at Reykjavík in 1854.
8. Indexes along with Editions, etc., e.g. the 12th volume of Fornmanna Sögur: Lexicon Mythologicum, by Finn Magnúsen, affixed to the large edition of Sæmundar Edda: Indexes to Njála, Grágás, Annálar, etc.: Indexes along with Chrestomathies, e.g. Dieterich, a German scholar; as also Dieterich's Runic Glossary (Runen-schatz), 1844: Physical Index in the Itinerary or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, Copenhagen 1772: Index on Medical Terms in Félags-rit, 1789, 1790: Botanical Index in Hjaltalin's Icelandic Botany, 1830: Indexes of Proper Names in Landnáma, 1843; in Fornmanna Sögur, vol. xii, and Flateyjar-bók, vol. iii; in Munch's Beskrivelse over Norge (Geography of Norway), 1849.
9. Mr. Vigfusson's own collections and such additions and illustrations as he has been enabled to make through his knowledge of his own mother-tongue.

The sources for the etymological part are chiefly the following.

Jacob Grimm, Deutsche Grammatik, a work which embraces all Teutonic languages.

For Gothic, the Glossary to Ulfilas, by Gabelenz and Loebe, 1843.

For Anglo-Saxon, Dr. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary; as also Grein's Poetical Glossary (Sprach-schatz), 1861 and 1864.

For Early English, the Ormulum, an old gospel paraphrase by Orm or Ormin (a Scandinavian name), published by Dr. White in 1852; it affords many illustrations of Scandinavian words, but it is chiefly curious for philological purposes because of the careful distinction it makes between short and long vowels.

For Northern English and Scottish, Jamieson's Dictionary.

For Old Saxon, Schmeller's Glossary to Heliand, an Old Saxon gospel harmony, 1840.

For Old and Middle High German, Graff's Sprach-schatz, and Mittelhoch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, 1854 sqq.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKS AND AUTHORS CITED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

N.B.—*The authors of most of the Icelandic Sagas are unknown; the works are therefore cited, not the authors, even where they are known.*

A. POETRY.—*Kviða* generally denotes a narrative poem; *mál* a poem in dialogue or didactic; *ljóð*, *söngur* a lay, song; *tal* a genealogical, *drápa* a laudatory heroic poem; *ríma* a rhyme or rhapsody.

I. MYTHICAL POEMS:—*Völu-spá*, *Háva-mál* (mythical-didactic), *Grímnis-mál*, *Vafþrúðnis-mál*, *Skírnis-mál*, *Alvis-mál*, *Loka-senna*, *Harbarðs-ljóð*, *Vegtams-kviða*, *Þryms-kviða*, *Hymis-kviða*, *Hyndlu-ljóð*, *Forspjalls-ljóð* (mod.) 2. Poems in the form of a 'drápa,' but upon mythical subjects:—*Haustlög*, *Hús-drápa*, *Þórs-drápa*, *Ragnars-kviða*.

II. HEROICAL:—*Fáfnis-mál*, *Sigrdrífu-mál*, *Hamðis-mál*, *Sigurðar-kviða* (in three poems), *Guðrúnar-kviða* (in three poems), *Brynhildar-kviða*, *Atla-kviða*, *Atla-mál*, *Völundar-kviða*, *Rígs-mál*, *Helga-kviða* *Hjörvarðs-sonar*, *Helga-kviða* *Hundings-bana* (in two poems), *Helreið Brynhildar*, *Oddrúnar-grátr*, *Guðrúnar-hefna*, *Grotta-söngur*, *Gró-galdr*, *Fjölsvinnu-mál*, *Ynglinga-tal*, *Háleygja-tal*, *Bjarka-mál*, *Getapeki Heiðreks*, and other poems in *Hervarar Saga*, *Darðar-ljóð*. Most of these poems (in I. II) are contained in the old collection commonly called *Semundar Edda*: the various editions differ in the distribution of the verses; in this Dictionary references are made to the edition of Möbius, Leipzig 1860; that of Sophus Bugge, Christiania 1867, has now superseded all former editions, and is cited in special instances.

III. HISTORICAL:—*Höfnuð-lausn*, *Sona-torrek*, *Arinbjarnar-drápa* (all published in the *Egils Saga*), *Hákonar-mál* (published in *Hkr. i*), *Vell-ekla*, *Darðar-ljóð*, *Rekstefja*. 2. Poems later than the middle of the 12th century:—*Kráku-mál* (published in *Fas. i*), *Hugsvinnu-mál* (paraphrase of Cato's *Disticha*), *Sólar-ljóð* (published along with *Semundar Edda*), *Hátta-tal* (published along with the *Edda*), *Jómsvíkinga-drápa*, *Íslendinga-drápa*, *Merlinus-spá* (an Icelandic metrical paraphrase of Geoffrey of Monmouth), *Málshátta-kvæði* (collection of proverbs in a MS. Cod. Reg. of Edda), *Konunga-tal* (published in *Flateyjar-bók* ii. 520 sqq.), *Placidus-drápa*, *Harm-sól*, *Leiðar-vísan*, *Líknar-braut* (religious poems, edited by Dr. Egilsson, published 1833 and 1844), *Geisli* (published in *Fb. i*, beginning), *Guðmundar-drápa* (published in *Bs. ii*, 187 sqq.), *Lilja* or the *Lily* (published in *H. E. ii*, 398 sqq.), both poems of the 14th century. 3. *Ólafs-ríma* (published in *Fb. i*, 8 sqq.), *Skáld-Helga-rímur* (published in *Grönl. Hist. Mind. ii*), *Þrymlur*, *Völsungs-rímur* (edited by Möbius), *Skíða-ríma* (a satirical poem of the 14th or 15th century), etc.

IV. POETS CITED:—*Bragi* (9th century); *Hornklofi*, *Þjóðólfr Hvinveraki* (9th or 10th century); *Egill*, *Kormákr*, *Eyvindr Skálda-spillir* (all of the 10th century); *Hallfreðr* (born 968, died 1008); *Sighvatr*, *Arnórr* (both of the 11th century); *Einar Skúlason* (12th century), etc.

B. LAWS.—The Icelanders and Norsemen first began to write their laws at the end of the 11th and the beginning of the 12th century; before that time all laws were oral.

I. LAWS OF THE ICELANDIC COMMONWEALTH:—*Grágás* (vide that word), a collection of the laws of the Commonwealth, published in two volumes by the Arna-Magnæan Legate, Copenhagen 1829. Parts or sections of the law are, *Kristinna-laga-páttir*, *Þingskapa-páttir*, *Vig-slóði*, *Banga-tal*, *Tíundar-lög*, *Landbrígða-páttir*, *Arfa-páttir*, *Ómaga-bálkr*, *Festa-páttir*, *Lögrettu-páttir*, *Lögsögumanna-páttir*, etc. These laws are chiefly contained in two private collections or MSS. of the 12th century, called *Konungs-bók* (marked Grág. Kb.) and *Staðarhóla-bók* (marked Grág. Sb.); the new edition (Copenhagen 1853) is a copy of the *Konungs-bók*; but the Arna-Magn. edition, which is cited in this Dictionary, is a compilation from both MSS., having however *Staðarhóla-bók* as its groundwork. The *Kristin-réttr Þorlaks ok Ketils* (K. þ. K.) is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1775).

II. LAWS OF NORWAY contained in a collection in three volumes, called *Norges Gamle Love* (published by Munch and Keyser, Christiania 1846, 1847). The 1st vol. is most frequently cited, and contains the laws of Norway previous to A. D. 1263; the 3rd vol. contains *Réttar-bætr* or Royal Writs, cited by the number. The *Gulapings-lög* or *Landa-lög*,—the Code of King Magnus (died 1281), is contained in the 2nd vol. of this collection, but is cited from a separate edition (Copenhagen 1817).

III. ICELANDIC LAWS, given after the union with Norway:—*Kristin-réttr Arna biskups* (published at Copenhagen in 1777); *Járn-slóða* (Copenhagen 1847), the Law of Iceland from A. D. 1272–1280; *Jóns-bók* (Hólum 1709) is the Icelandic Code of Laws of A. D. 1280 (still in use in Iceland).

C. HISTORIES OR TALES OF A MYTHICAL CHARACTER.

I. EDDA OR SNORRA EDDA:—In this Dictionary only the prose work of Snorri Sturluson (born 1178, died 1241) is cited under this name; the poems of the so-called *Semundar Edda* are all cited separately by their names (vide A.). The *Edda* consists of three parts, the *Gylfa-ginning* or Mythical Tales (pp. 1–44), *Skáldakapar-mál* or the Poetical Arts and Diction (pp. 45–110), *Hátta-tal* (marked *Edda Ht.*)—a poem on the metres, and lastly, *Þulur* or Rhymed Glossary of Synonyms (marked *Edda Gl.*) The edition cited is that of Dr. Egilsson, Reykjavík (1848) in one vol.; the Arna-Magn. (1848 sqq.) in two vols. (the third is still in the press) is now and then referred to. The *Edda* is chiefly preserved in three vellum MSS., the *Konungs-bók* (Kb.), the *Orms-bók* (Ob.), and the *Uppsala-bók* (Ub.), which is published in the Arna-Magn. Ed. ii. 250–396. 2. The prose parts of the *Semundar Edda* (here marked *Sem.*)

II. MYTHICAL SAGAS OR HISTORIES:—*Fornaldar Sögur*, a collection published in three volumes by Rafn, Copenhagen 1829, 1830: the 1st vol. contains *Hrólfs Saga Kraka* (pp. 1–109), *Völsunga Saga* (pp. 115–234, again published by Bugge, Christiania 1865), *Ragnars Saga* (pp. 235–299 and 345–360), *Sögu-brot* or *Skjöldunga Saga* (a fragment, pp. 363–368), *Hervarar Saga* (pp. 411–533), *Norna-Gests Saga* (pp. 319–342); the 2nd vol. contains *Hálfs Saga* (pp. 25–60), *Friðþjófs Saga* (pp. 63–100 and 488–503), *Órvar-Odds Saga* (almost wholly fabulous); the 3rd vol., *Gautreks Saga* (pp. 1–53); this tale are mere fables, and belong to G below. *Hemings-páttir*, from the *Flateyjar-bók*, 3rd vol., partly cited from MSS.; the rest contains a myth parallel to that of William Tell. 2. *Ynglinga Saga* by Snorri Sturluson, containing lives of the mythical kings of Sweden from Odin down to the historical time, cited from *Heimskringla*, 1st vol.

D. ÍSLENDINGA SÖGUR OR HISTORIES referring to the ICELANDIC COMMONWEALTH and the time following the union with Norway.

I. SAGAS OR HISTORIES OF THE GENERAL HISTORY OF ICELAND:—*Landnámna* or *Landnámna-bók*, a History of the Discovery and Settlement of Iceland, originally written by Ari Fróði (born 1067, died 1148), but worked out into its present form by Sturla Þórðarson (born 1214, died 1284); this important work is cited from the Copenhagen Ed. of 1843, where the figures are

separated with a (·); the first figure marks 'a part' (þáttir), the second a chapter. Landnámna (Hb.) denotes the text of the vellum MS. Hauks-bók. Landnámna Mantissa means an appendix affixed to the book in the printed editions. Íslendinga-bók by Ari Fróði, from the Ed. of 1843 (published along with Landnámna). Kristni Saga (Introduction of Christianity), cited from Biskupa Sögur, vide below. Sturlunga Saga or Íslendinga Saga hin mikla by Sturla Þórðarson, relates the history of Iceland, especially of the 13th century up to the union with Norway, cited from the Ed. of 1817-1820, in four volumes; the last volume however, containing the Arna biskupa Saga, is quoted from the Biskupa Sögur below. The chief MS. of this work is in the British Museum, 11.127; the letter C after the figures denotes the vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 122, fasc. A.

II. SAGAS OR LIVES OF MEN OR FAMILIES referring to the Icelandic 'Saga time,' i.e. the 10th century down to about A.D. 1030 or 1050, properly called Íslendinga Sögur.

1. The Larger Sagas:—Njála or Njála Saga, published at Copenhagen in 1772; the Latin translation by Johnsonius, Copenhagen 1809 with Icelandic various readings, is cited now and then; cp. Burni Njal by Mr. Dasent. Laxdæla Saga, Copenhagen 1826; the later part of Laxdæla also exists in a better form in a vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 309, but is not as yet published. Egils Saga or Egla, Copenhagen 1809. Eyrbyggja Saga or Eyrbyggja, Ed. 1787, and Leipzig 1864, where the pages of the old Ed. are marked in the margin.

2. The Smaller Sagas:—Ljósveitninga Saga, Valla-Ljóta Saga, Svarfdæla Saga, Reykdæla Saga, Víga-Gríms Saga, all five cited from the octavo volume called Íslendinga Sögur, 2nd vol., Copenhagen 1830: Harðar Saga (pp. 1-118), Hænsa-Þóris Saga (pp. 121-186), Gunnlauga Saga (pp. 189-276), Heiðarviga Saga (pp. 320-392), all four cited from the collection called Íslendinga Sögur, 2nd vol., Copenhagen 1847: Gísla Saga Súrssonar, Bjarnar Saga Hítðæla-kappa, Hrafnkæla Saga, Droplaugar-Sóna Saga, Vápnfróðinga Saga, Þorsteins Saga hvíta, Þorsteins-Þáttir Stangar-hóga, all seven cited from the small editions, 1847, 1848; the chapters in Gísla Saga, when quoted, refer to the old edition, Hólum 1756: Kormaks Saga, edited separately, Copenhagen 1832: Vatnsdæla Saga (pp. 1-80), Flóamanna Saga (pp. 117-161), Hallfredar Saga (pp. 83-115), all these three Sagas are published and cited from a collection called Forn-sögur, Leipzig 1860: Bandamanna Saga, Hávarðar Saga, Grettis Saga (an A after the figures denotes the vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 556 A), Ólkofta-Þáttir, all these four Sagas are cited from the quarto volume Margfróðir Sögu-Þáttir, Hólum 1756 (of Grettis Saga a new edition appeared in 1853, and of Hávarðar Saga in 1860; of Bandamanna Saga an earlier and better text is preserved in a vellum MS. 2845 Royal Libr. Copenhagen, cited Band. (MS.), but ~~not published~~): Þorfinns Saga Karls-efnis, cited from Grönland's Historiske Mindesmærker i. 352-442, a part is also published in Antiquitates Americanae: Þorsteins Saga Síðu-Hallssonar, cited from Analocia, by Möbius, Leipzig 1860, pp. 169-186: Gull-Þóris Saga by Maurer, Leipzig 1857, cited by the pages of the MS. which are marked in the margin of the Ed.: Fóstbræðra Saga, Ed. 1822, new Ed. 1852: Njarðvíkinga Saga or Gunnars-Þáttir Þiðrandabana, published at the end of Laxdæla, pp. 363-384: Þorvalds Saga Víðforla, published in Biskupa Sögur i. 33-50. Many of these Sagas were undoubtedly written in the 12th century, although preserved in later MSS.; some, although old, have been worked out into their present shape by historians of the 13th century (e.g. Eyrbyggja, Laxdæla, and Njála); some few of them have only reached us in the more modern and artificial style of the 13th or 14th century.

III. SAGAS OR LIVES OF THE ICELANDIC BISHOPS from A.D. 1056-1330, collected and edited under the title of Biskupa Sögur:—Vol. i, Copenhagen 1858, contains Kristni Saga, pp. 1-32, vide above; Hungr-vaka or Lives of the First Five Bishops of Skalholt, pp. 59-86; Þorláks Saga, pp. 89-124, 263-332; Jóns Saga, pp. 151-260; Páls Saga, pp. 127-148; Guðmundar Saga, pp. 407-618; Arna Saga, pp. 679-786 (bishop Arne died 1298); Laurentius Saga by Einar Hafliðason, the last Icelandic historian of the olden time, born 1307, died 1393, pp. 789-914 (bishop Laurentius died 1330); Rafns Saga and Arons Saga are printed as an appendix, vol. i, pp. 639-676, 619-638. Vol. ii, pp. 1-230, contains another recension of Guðmundar Saga, written by Abbot Arngrim, who died 1361: the following pages (ii. 230 sqq.) are lives of the bishops of the Reformation period.

IV. ANNALS:—Íslenskir Annálar or Annals of Iceland, containing Konunga-annáll or Ann. Regii, an important vellum in Gamle Kongel. Saml., 2087, 4to, published in Langebek's Script. rer. Dan. vol. iii; cp. also the Hauke-annáll, Hóla-annáll, Flateyjar-annáll, Lögmanna-annáll, etc. A collection of Annals embracing the time from the settlement of Iceland up to A.D. 1430 was published at Copenhagen in 1847, and is cited by years.

V. SKRÖK-SÖGUR OR FAMULOUS SAGAS:—Bárðar Saga, from Ed. Hólum 1756, new Ed. 1860: Víglundar Saga, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1860; Þórðar Saga hreðu, Ed. 1756, new Ed. 1848, and 1860 (partly); Kjalnesinga Saga, cited from Íslendinga Sögur, Ed. 1847; Króka-Refs Saga, Ed. 1756; Finnþoga Saga, Ed. 1812, along with the old Ed. of Vatnsdæla: Þorsteins-Þáttir uxafóta, Orms-Þáttir Stórolfssonar, Þorleifs-Þáttir Jarlaskálds, all three in Fb. i. and in Fms. iii: Brandkrossa-Þáttir, Ed. 1847: Bolla-Þáttir, published along with the Laxdæla: Stjórn-Odda Draumr, Ed. 1780, new Ed. 1860.

12. KONUNGA SÖGUR OR LIVES OF KINGS, PRINCES, AND EARLS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, etc.

I. SAGAS OR LIVES OF THE KINGS OF NORWAY AND DENMARK, contained in a great collection published in twelve volumes, Copenhagen 1825-1837, under the title of Fornmannna Sögur:—Vols. i-v contain the lives of the kings of Norway from the end of the 9th century to A.D. 1030: vol. vi contains Magnús Saga Góða and Haraldar Saga Harðráða (died 1066): vol. vii goes down to A.D. 1176; the best text of both vols. vi and vii are contained in a great Icelandic MS. called Hulda (cited now and then); vol. viii contains the Sverris Saga by Karl Ábúi (Abbot Carle), who died 1213; the king Sverrir died 1202: vol. ix, pp. 229-535, and vol. x, pp. 1-154, contain Hákonar Saga by Sturla Þórðarson, king Hacon died 1263: vol. xi contains the lives of the kings of Denmark, viz. Jónavíkinga Saga (pp. 1-162, a shorter recension of the Saga is preserved in an Icelandic MS. at Stockholm, and cited from the Ed. 1824); Knytlinga Saga (pp. 179-402)—lives of the Danish kings from king Canute down to the end of the 12th century: in the 10th vol. there are besides, Ágrip (pp. 377-421), a compendium of the lives of the kings of Norway; Ólafs Saga Tryggvasonar by Oddr Munkr, who lived in the 12th century (pp. 216-376), another recension of the same work is edited by Munch, Christiania 1853 (and here marked Ó. T.): vol. xii contains registers, etc. Heims-kringla, vols. i-iii, cited from the folio edition, Copenhagen 1777-1783, contains the lives of the kings of Norway in a text mostly identical with Fornmannna Sögur vols. i-vii, and is therefore sparingly cited; but the Heimskringla alone gives the Ynglinga Saga, vide C. II: a new edition by Unger has been published, Christiania 1868. Codex Frisianus, a vellum MS. of the Heimskringla, fasc. I, Christiania 1869. Ólafs Saga Helga by Snorri Sturluson, who died 1241, cited Ó. H., Christiania 1851, is identical with Fornmannna Sögur vols. iv, v, and Heimskringla vol. ii, but contains the best text of this Saga. Fagrskinna, Christiania 1847, contains a short history of the kings of Norway down to the end of the 12th century. Morkinskinna, an old vellum containing the lives of king Harald Hardráði and the following kings, by C. R. Unger, Christiania 1867. Ingvars Saga by Brocman, Stockholm 1762. Eymundar Saga, cited from Fb. ii, and Fms. v; the Saga is given in Antiquités Russes. Ólafs Saga Helga (O. H. L.), a legendary life of St. Olave, Christiania 1849. Flateyjar-bók, edited in three volumes, Christiania 1860-1868, contains the text of Fornmannna Sögur, besides many other things, and is often cited (Fb.) Here may also be mentioned Skálda-tal or Catalogue of Ancient Poets and Kings, published by Möbius in his Catalogus, Leipzig 1856; but again edited by Jón Sigurdsson in Edda iii. pp. 251-286 (still in the press).

II. SAGAS referring to other countries:—Orkneyinga Saga, also called Jarla Saga, the Lives of the Earls of Orkney from the earliest time down to the end of the 12th century, cited from the new edition of Mr. Dasent, not yet issued, the old Ed. A.D. 1780; the whole Saga is given in the Flateyjar-bók. Magnús Saga Eyja-Jarls, the Life of St. Magnus, Ed. 1780. Færeyinga Saga, the History of the Faro Islands, Copenhagen 1832, from the Flateyjar-bók. Grœnlendinga-Þáttir or Einars-Þáttir

Sokka-sonar, cited from *Flateyjar-bók* iii. 445-454. **Játvarðar Saga**, the Life of Edward the Confessor, Ed. 1852, also contained in *Flateyjar-bók* iii. 463-473. **Ósvalda Saga**, the Life of King Oswald, Ed. 1854. **Thomas Saga Erkebiskups**, the Life of Thomas à Becket, cited from a MS. 5311 in the British Museum, a transcript of an Icelandic vellum MS. called *Thomas-skiinna*; another recension of this Saga is in an Icelandic MS. at Stockholm: it is now in the press under the care of Unger, Christiania, whose edition is now and then cited (Thom. Ed.), vide e.g. *gjafmildi*. **Rómverja Sögur**, edited in *Prover*, pp. 108-386, is a paraphrase of Sallust's *Bellum Jugurt.* and Lucan's *Pharsalia*. **Veraldar Saga**, a short Universal History, 'Sex Aetates Mundi,' cited from *Prover*, pp. 64-103. We may also here record the **Þorfinns Saga** (vide above, D. II. 2) and **Vínlands-páttir**, from *Flateyjar-bók* vol. i, wrongly inserted in the editions of the *Heimskringla* vol. i, published by Rafn in *Antiquitates Americanae*, Copenhagen, pp. 7-78: these two Sagas refer to the discovery of America at the end of the 10th and the beginning of the 11th centuries.

F. SACRED OR LEGENDARY LORE.

- I. **STJÓRN OR A BIBLICAL PARAPHRASE** of the Historical Books of the Old Testament by bishop Brand (died 1264), edited by Unger, Christiania 1862; also sometimes called **Gyðinga Sögur**. The first part, pp. 1-319, is a scholastic compilation from Genesis, Exodus, Petrus Comestor, and the *Speculum Historiale*, and was composed about A. D. 1300, but the whole work is now called by the name of *Stjórn*.
- II. **HOMILIES**, etc.—**The Homilies and Sermons of St. Gregory**, marked Greg. **Homiliu-bók** or Book of Homilies, by Unger, Christiania 1864, marked Hom.; the figures refer to the pages of the MS. Arna-Magn. 619, which are marked in the edition; another old vellum MS. of Homilies at Stockholm (marked Hom. St.) is not published. **Elucidarius**, Ed. in *Ann. for Nord.* Oldk. 1858; the figures mark the pages of the MS. noted in the edition.
- III. **HELGA-MANNA SÖGUR OR LIVES OF SAINTS**, etc.:—**Barlaams Saga** (by Joh. Damasc.), Unger's Ed., Christiania 1851: **Clement Saga** (Clement Alexandr.): **Martinus Saga** (St. Martin of Tours), from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 645: **Blasius Saga** (St. Blaise), from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 623: **Mariu Saga** (Virgin Mary), from MS. Arna-Magn. 656 A. and other MSS., is now edited by C. R. Unger, Christiania, and often cited both in the Grammar and Dictionary: **Níðratigningar Saga** or History of the Descent to Hell, a rendering of the later part of the Apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus, from MSS. Arna-Magn. 645, pp. 102-110, and 623, pp. 1-10: **Andreas Saga**, MS. Arna-Magn. 625: **Johannes Saga baptistae**, MS. Arna-Magn. 623: **Postula Sögur**, from various MSS., Arna-Magn. 645, 656 C, etc.: a printed copy (Viðey 1836) is now and then used: **Theophilus**, edited by Mr. Dasent, 1842, now again published as part of the *Mar. Saga*. **Antonius Saga**, **Augustinus Saga**, **Páls Saga Postula**, cited from Arna-Magn. 234 fol. Many other small legendary stories are besides cited (without name) from the Arna-Magn. MSS. nos. 656, 655 (the Roman numerals denote parts or fasciculi), 623, 645, 677. Many of these tales and homilies are preserved in very old MSS., and belong to the earliest stage of Icelandic literature.

G. ROMANCES OR FABLES, rendered mostly from French and Latin.

- I. **HISTORICAL ROMANCES**:—**Alexanders Saga** (from the *Alexandreis* of Philip Gautier), by Unger, Christiania 1848: **Karla-Magnús Saga** (Charlemagne), by Unger, Christiania 1860: **Þiðreks Saga af Bern** (Dieterich), by Unger, Christiania 1853: **Breta-Sögur**, the first part also called **Trojumanna Sögur**, chiefly founded upon Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Hist. Brit.* and *Dares Phrygius*, edited in *Ann. for Nord.* Oldk., Copenhagen 1848, 1849.
- II. **MYTHICAL**:—**Artur-kappa Sögur**, containing **Parcevals Saga**, **Ivonta Saga**, **Valvonta Saga**, **Móttula Saga**, **Erreks Saga**, cited from MS. 4859 in the British Museum: **Elis Saga**, **Börings Saga**, **Flovent Saga**, **Magus Saga**, all four cited from vellum MS. Arna-Magn. 580; the last is also at times quoted from an edition: **Tristams Saga**, in MS. Arna-Magn. 443, but only cited from Fritzner's Dictionary: **Mirmants Saga**, cited from MS. 4859 in the British Museum: **Bevus Saga**; **Clarus Saga**. **Þ. Strengleikar** or *Lays of the Britons*, edited by Unger, Christiania 1850.
- III. **LYGA-SÖGUR OR STORIES** fabricated in Iceland:—The greater part of **Fornaldar Sögur**, 2nd and 3rd vols., vide above; **Þjalar-Jóna Saga**, **Konráðs Saga Kelsara Sonar**, and many others.

H. WORKS OF A LEARNED OR SCHOLASTIC CHARACTER.

- I. **PHILOLOGICAL**:—**Skálda**, a collection of three or four Icelandic philological treatises of the 12th to the 14th century, preserved in one of the MSS. of the Edda (*Orms-bók*), and therefore usually published as an appendix to that book, and in many modern works quoted under the name of Edda; it is here cited under the name of *Skálda*. *Skálda* is a traditionary name in Iceland, although it is sometimes applied to the *Skáldskapar-mál*, vide C; the earliest and by far the most interesting—perhaps the earliest philological treatise in any Teutonic language—is that by Thorodd; it is contained in p. 160, l. 27 to p. 169, l. 18 in the edition of Dr. Eðisson, Reykjavík 1849 (where these treatises are published under the name of *Ritgjörðir Tilheyrandi Snorra Edda*), but in the Ed. Arna-Magn. (Copenhagen 1852) ii. 10-43; the second treatise, probably from the later part of the 12th century, pp. 169-173, Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 44-60; the third treatise, an imitation of Donatus and Priscian, pp. 173-200, is written by Ólafur Hvítá-skúld (died 1259), cp. Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 62-189; the fourth treatise, pp. 200-212, is simply a continuation of the third. 2. The *Skáldskapar-mál* of Snorri, the rhymed glossaries, and the metrical poem *Háttatal* with the commentary in prose (vide C), may be reckoned in this class.
- II. **Skugg-sjá** or **Konungs Skugg-sjá**, i. e. *Speculum Regale*, a didactic scholastic work; the Copenhagen Ed. of 1768 is cited here; a new edition appeared at Christiania in 1848. **Aneðdoton**, a polemical treatise on ecclesiastical matters, published by Werlauff, Copenhagen 1815, and again in 1848, along with the *Skugg-sjá*.
- III. **ARITHMETICAL**:—**Rím-begla**, a large collection of arithmetical treatises, etc., published at Copenhagen in 1780: the name *Rím-begla*, however, refers properly only to the first part, viz. pp. 1-114 in this edition: this treatise is preserved in an Icelandic MS. of the 12th century (no. 1812 Royal Libr. Copenhagen), and is so called by the author, whose name is unknown. **Algorismus**, a treatise on Arithmetic by Hauk Erlendsson (died 1334), contained in the vellum MS. *Hauks-bók*, and edited by Munch in *Ann. for Nord.* Oldk., Copenhagen 1848, pp. 353-375.
- IV. **GEOGRAPHICAL**:—A small collection is published under the title of *Symbolae ad Geographiam Medii aevi*, edited by Werlauff in 1821, especially containing a geographical sketch by the Icelandic abbot Nicholas (died 1161), called *Leidarvisir* or *Borga-skipan*: some things are also published in *Antiquités Russes* and *Orientales*, 1852; various fragments of this kind are contained in the *Hauks-bók*. Some parts of the rhymed glossary in the Edda (C. I), e.g. names of rivers, islands, etc., belong to this class.
- V. **MEDICAL**:—**Lækninga-bók**, a MS. in the Arna-Magn. collection 434, 12mo; a small part published in *Prover*, pp. 471-474. The chief source for medical citations, however, is a list of Icelandic names of diseases contained in the 9th and 10th volumes of *Félags-rit*, 1789 and 1790, written by Svein Pálsson (died 1840), and drawn from various old treatises on medical matters.

J. MÁLDAGAR, SKJÖL, etc., i. e. DEEDS AND DIPLOMAS.

- I. **ICELANDIC**:—**Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiae** by bishop Finn Jónsson, Finnus Johannaus, published in four volumes, Copenhagen 1772-1778, contains a great number of writs and deeds referring to Icelandic church-history, which are cited in this Dictionary as far as down to A. D. 1400: **Diplomatarium Islandicum** by Jón Sigurdsson, Copenhagen 1857 sqq., contains deeds and *Libri Datici* of the churches down to the union with Norway (about A. D. 1263), but is not finished: deeds of the 14th century are therefore

cited from MSS. in the Arna-Magn. collection marked Dipl., the Roman numerals denoting fasciculi: there are also cited collections of Libri Datici of the 14th century, viz. *Péturs-máldagi*, *Audunnar-máldagi*, *Jóns-máldagi*, and *Vilkins-máldagi*, all bearing the name of the bishops of the 14th century who made the collection, and cited from MSS. in the Arna-Magn.

- II. **NORSE**:—*Diplomatarium Norvagicum*, in many volumes, by Unger and Lange, Christiania 1849 sqq.; but as the language of Norway was no longer in a pure state in the 14th and 15th centuries, this large collection is sparingly cited: *Björgynjar Kalfskinn*, *Boldts Jordabog*, and *Munkalíf* are all registers of properties of the Norse cloister, rarely cited.

X. RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS.

- I. **GOTIC RUNES**, called by some *Old Scandinavian Runes*; they are identical with the Anglo-Saxon Runes, but older, and are found only on the very oldest monuments:—The *Golden Horn*, dug up in Schleswig A.D. 1734, contains an inscription probably of the 3rd or 4th century, explained by Munch and finally by Bugge; The *Runic Stone at Tune* in Norway, edited and explained by Munch, Christiania 1857, specially cited now and then in the introductions to the letters.

- II. **COMMON SCANDINAVIAN RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS**:—The *SWEDISH STONES*, collected in *Bautill*, vide s.v. *bantasteinn*; the figures mark the number: *Brooman's* treatise upon the Runes at the end of *Ingvars Saga*, Stockholm 1762. 2. The *DANISH Runic Stones*, edited by Thorsen, *De Danske Runes-Minder-mærker*, Copenhagen 1864; *Rafn's* collection, Copenhagen 1856. The *MANX STONES* are edited by Munch along with his edition of the *Chronicon Manniæ*.

As to the authorship of these works, we can only briefly note that most of them are Icelandic, but parts Norwegian or Norse. Parts of A, the whole of B. II, and part of B. III are Norse; F and G are partly Norse and partly Icelandic; H. II and J. II are Norse; K Scandinavian; the rest Icelandic. Some few MSS. under the other letters are Norse, e.g. *Fagrskinna*; but the works are undoubtedly of Icelandic origin. Again, many of the Norse laws are preserved in Icelandic MSS., and only one of the many MSS. of the *Skuggsjá* is Norse.

BY MODERN WORKS are understood the works from the Reformation to the present time, as opposed to the old literature, which may be said to end about A.D. 1400; the following 100 or 150 years are almost blank, at least as far as prose is concerned. The first specimen of modern Icelandic literature is the translation of the New Testament, A.D. 1540, then the rendering of hymns and psalms into Icelandic, and the version of the whole Bible: the middle and latter part of the 16th century was entirely taken up with these subjects. A fresh historical literature, annals and the like, first dawn at the end of that century. The 17th century is especially rich in religious poetry; the Sermons of Jón Vídalín belong to the beginning of the 18th; essays of an economical or political character begin at the middle or end of that century, and periodicals from A.D. 1780. As for this Dictionary, it may be briefly stated that, as to the old literature, every passage is as far as possible given with references; while words and phrases from the living Icelandic tongue, popular sayings, etc. are freely given, but generally without references. No Icelandic Dictionary can be said to be complete that does not pay attention to the present language: the old literature, however rich, does not give the whole language, but must be supplemented and illustrated by the living tongue. The differences in grammar are slight, and the transition of forms regular and gradual, so the change is mostly visible in the vocabulary. But it should be noted that when a word or phrase is given without reference, this means that no ancient reference was at hand: but it does not follow that it is modern; this can only be seen from the bearing of the word, e.g. whether it conveys a notion known to the ancients or not. Of modern works cited the following may be noted:

- I. **IN POETRY**, first, the flower of Icelandic poetry, old as well as modern, the *Passfu-Bálmar* or Fifty Passion Hymns by Hallgrím Petrásson (born 1614, died 1674), finished 1660, published 1666, and since that time reprinted in thirty editions; the former figure marks the hymn, the latter the verse. The Hymns and Psalms of the Reformation are now and then cited from the Hymn-book of 1619 (called *Hóla-bók*, cited by its leaves), or the collection of 1742. 2. Of secular poems, *Búnaðar-bálkr* (marked Bb.), composed 1764, by Eggert Ólafsson (born 1726, died 1768); this poem has always been a great favourite with the people in Iceland: the first figure marks the divisions of the poem. A small collection, A.D. 1852, called *Snót*, containing small but choice poems of different poets. 3. Of rímur or modern rhapsodies, the *Úlfars-rímur* are cited as the choicest specimen, composed by Þorlak Guðbrandsson, who died in 1707: *Tíma-ríma*, a satirical poem of the beginning of the 18th century; *Núma-rímur* by Sigurd Breiðfjörð. 4. *Njóla*, a philosophical poem by Björn Gunnlaugsson, published 1844; *Hústaða*, a pedagogical poem by Jón Magnusson (born 1601), cited from the Ed. of 1774. 5. The Ballads or *Fornkvæði*, 1854 sqq. vide s.v. *danz*. 6. Ditties and Songs, never published, but all the better recollected,—the choicest among them are those attributed to Pál Vídalín (born 1666, died 1727), etc. etc. 7. The chief Poets are:—Hallgrím Petrásson; Stefán Ólafsson (died 1688); Eggert Ólafsson; Jón Þorláksson (born 1744, died 1819), his poems are collected in two volumes, 1842; Benedikt Gröndal (born 1762, died 1825), his poems in a small collection, 1833; Sigurd Petrásson (died 1827), his poems collected in 1844; Bjarni Thorarinnsson (born 1787, died 1841), his poems published 1847; Jónas Hallgrímsson (born 1807, died 1846), his poems published 1847; Sigurd Breiðfjörð (died 1846).

- II. **IN PROSE** we must first mention, 1. *Nýja Testamenti*, the New Testament, cited from the text of 1644, in Edd. of 1807 and 1813 (in no case is the new version, London 1866, cited, it being merely a paraphrase, and inaccurate); the text of 1644 here cited is mainly founded on the original version of 1540, which has been duly reckoned among the noblest specimens of Icelandic prose, especially in the Gospels; it is therefore frequently cited. *Gamla Testamenti*, the Old Testament, is cited more sparingly. The earliest edition of the Bible (*Hólum* 1584) is called *Guðbrands-Biblia*, i.e. the Bible of bishop Guðbrand; the next edition (*Hólum* 1644) is called *Þorlaks-Biblia*, i.e. the Bible of bishop Þorlak, and is a slightly emended text of that of bishop Guðbrand. The *Þorlaks-Biblia* may be called the Icelandic *textus receptus*; the edition of 1746, called *Waisenhuus-Biblia*, is a reprint of it; as is also the edition of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1813. Whenever the Old Testament is cited (and when *Stjórn* is not meant), the reference is to one of these three editions of the same version. 2. Next we have to notice the Sermons of bishop Jón Vídalín (born 1666, died 1720), called *Jóns-bók* (not the *Jóns-bók* above mentioned, B. III) or *Vídalíns Postilla*, a highly esteemed work; the first edition is of 1718, and ten or eleven editions have since been published: perhaps no Icelandic book is so stocked with popular sayings and phrases of every kind. 3. Of secular literature we have first to mention *Lalennakar þjóðsögur* or Icelandic Stories and Legends by Jón Arnason, Leipzig 1862, 1864, in two volumes; some of them rendered into English by Messrs. Powell and Magnusson; the Icelandic text, however, is always cited. 4. *Kvöldvökur*, a popular book for children, in two vols. 1794 and 1796, by Hannes Finnsson. 5. The publications of the Icelandic Literary Society. *Bókmenta-félag*, founded A.D. 1816: *Árbækur* or Annals of Iceland by Jón Espolin (died 1836), published 1821 sqq.; *Safn* or Contributions towards the History of Iceland, etc. etc. 6. *Pútr og Stúlka*, a novel, 1850. 7. The beautiful translation of the *Odyssey* by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, published under the name of *Odyssæiða-kvæði*, in small parts, to serve as school books during the years 1829–1844. 8. Periodicals:—*Félags-rit*, a periodical in fifteen volumes, 1780–1795, contains much that is valuable in Icelandic philology; cp. also *Ný Félag-rit*, a periodical of 1841 sqq. *Ármann & Alþingi*, a periodical of 1829–1832. *Þjóðblífr*, a newspaper, Reykjavík 1848–1869.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS AND AUTHORS.

N. B.—The letters between () refer to the Classification of Works and Authors.

- A. A. = Antiquitates Americanae. (E. II.)
 Ad. = Arinbjarnar-drápa. (A. III.)
 Akv. = Atla-kviða. (A. II.)
 Al. = Alexanders Saga. (G. I.)
 Alg. = Algorismus. (H. III.)
 Alm. = Alvis-mál. (A. I.)
 Am. = Atla-mál. (A. II.)
 Anal. = Analecta. (D. II.)
 Andr. = Andreas Saga. (F. III.)
 Anecd. = Anecdota. (H. II.)
 Ann. = Íslenskir Annálar. (D. IV.)
 Ant. S. = Antonius Saga. (F. III.)
 Arna-Magn. or A. M. = Arna-Magnæanus.
 Arons S. = Arons Saga. (D. III.)
 Art. = Artus-kappa Sögur. (G. II.)
 Aug. = Augustinus Saga. (F. III.)
 A. p. = Arfa-páttir. (B. I.)
 Ágr. = Ágrip. (E. I.)
 Ám. = Audunnar-máldagi. (J. I.)
 Árna S. = Árna Saga. (D. III.)
 Baud. = Banda-manna Saga. (D. II.)
 Barl. = Barlaams Saga. (F. III.)
 Baut. = Bautil. (K. II.)
 Bárð. = Bárðar Saga. (D. V.)
 Bb. = Binaðar-bálkr.
 Bev. = Bervus Saga. (G. II.)
 Bjarn. = Bjarnar Saga. (D. II.)
 Bjarni = Bjarni Thorarinnson.
 Björn = Björn Halldórsson.
 B. K. = Björgynjar Kálfskinn. (J. II.)
 Bkv. = Brynhildar-kviða. (A. II.)
 Bk. = Blasius Saga. (F. III.)
 Bm. = Biarka-mál. (A. II.)
 Boldt. = Boldt. (J. II.)
 Boll. = Bolla-páttir. (D. V.)
 Brandkr. = Brandkrossa-páttir. (D. V.)
 Bret. = Breta Sögur. (G. I.)
 Brocm. = Brocman. (K. II.)
 Bs. = Biskupa Sögur. (D. III.)
 Bt. = Bauga-tal. (B. I.)
 Bær. = Bærings Saga. (G. II.)
 Clar. = Clarus Saga. (G. II.)
 Clem. = Clements Saga. (F. III.)
 Darr. = Darraðar-ljóð. (A. III.)
 D. I. = Diplomatarium Islandicum. (J. I.)
 Dipl. = Diplomatarium. (J. I.)
 D. N. = Diplomatarium Norvagicum. (J. II.)
 Dropl. = Droplaugar-sona Saga. (D. II.)
 Eb. = Eybyggja Saga. (D. II.)
 Edda = Edda. (C. I.)
 Eg. = Egils Saga. (D. II.)
 El. = Elis Saga. (G. II.)
 Eluc. = Elucidarium. (F. II.)
 Em. = Eiríks-mál. (A. III.)
 Esp. = Espólin Árþækr Íslands. Fagrk. = Fagrkinn. (E. I.)
 Fas. = Fornaldar Sögur. (C. II.)
 Fb. = Flateyjar-bók. (E. I.)
 Fbr. = Fóstbræðra Saga. (D. II.)
 Fél. = Félagss-rit.
 Finn. = Finnboga Saga. (D. V.)
 Fkv. = Forn-kvæði.
 Flóam. S. = Flóamanna Saga. (E. I.)
 Flóv. = Flórents Saga. (G. II.)
 Fm. = Fafnis-mál. (A. II.)
 Fms. = Fornmanna Sögur. (E. I.)
 Fr. = Fritzer's Dictionary, 1867.
 Frump. = Frumpartar.
 Fs. = Forn-sögur. (D. II.)
 Fm. = Fjölsvinnis-mál. (A. II.)
 Fspl. = Forspjalts-ljóð. (A. I.)
 F. p. = Festa-páttir. (B. I.)
 Fzr. = Fzreyinga Saga. (F. III.)
 Gautr. = Gautreks Saga. (C. II.)
 Gg. = Grógald. (A. II.)
 Gh. = Guðrúnar-hefna. (A. II.)
 Gisl. = Gísla Saga. (D. II.)
 Gkv. = Guðrúnar-kviða. (A. II.)
 Glúm. = Víga-Glúms Saga. (D. II.)
 Gm. = Grimnis-mál. (A. I.)
 Grág. = Grágás. (B. I.)
 Greg. = Gregory. (F. II.)
 Grett. = Grettis Saga. (D. II.)
 Grönd. = Benedikt Gröndal.
 Grönl. Hist. Mind. = Grönlands Historiske Minde-mærker.
 Gs. = Gróttu-söngur. (A. II.)
 Gsp. = Getspeki Heiðreks. (A. II.)
 Guðm. S. = Guðmundar Saga. (D. III.)
 Gullp. = Gull-póris Saga. (D. II.)
 Gylfag. = Gylfa-ginning. (C. I.)
 Gpl. = Gulapings-lög. (B. II.)
 Hallfr. S. = Hallfreðar Saga. (D. II.)
 Hallgr. = Hallgrímur Pétursson.
 H. Ann. = Hauks-annáll. (D. IV.)
 Harð. S. = Harðar Saga. (D. II.)
 Har. S. Harð. = Haralds Saga Harðráða. (E. I.)
 Hausti. = Haustiöng. (A. I.)
 Hásk. S. = Hákonar Saga. (E. I.)
 Hálf. S. = Hálf's Saga. (C. II.)
 Háv. = Havarðar Saga. (D. II.)
 Hb. = Hauks-bók. (H. IV.)
 Hbl. = Harbarðs-ljóð. (A. I.)
 Hd. = Hús-drápa. (A. I.)
 Hdl. = Hyndlu-ljóð. (A. II.)
 Hdm. = Hamðis-mál. (A. II.)
 H. E. = Historia Ecclesiastica Islandiae. (J. I.)
 Heiðarv. S. or Heið. S. = Heiðarvíg Saga. (D. II.)
 Helr. = Helreið Brynhildar. (A. II.)
 Hem. = Hemings-páttir. (C. II.)
 Hervar. S. = Hervarar Saga. (C. II.)
 Hjalt. = Hjaltalin, Icelandic Botany.
 Hkm. = Hákonar-mál. (A. III.)
 Hkr. = Heimskringla. (E. I.)
 Hkv. = Helga-kviða Hundingsbana. (A. II.)
 Hkv. Hjörv. = Helga-kviða Hjörvarðssonar. (A. II.)
 Hlt. = Háleygja-tal. (A. II.)
 Hm. = Háva-mál. (A. I.)
 Hom. = Homiliu-bók. (F. II.)
 Hrafn. = Hrafnkels Saga. (D. II.)
 Hrólfs Kr. S. = Hrólfs Saga Kraka. (C. II.)
 Ha. = Harm-sól. (A. III.)
 Hum. = Hugsvinnis-mál. (A. III.)
 Ht. = Háttu-tal. (C. I.)
 Hung. or Hv. = Hungur-vaka. (D. III.)
 Húst. = Hús-tafla.
 Hým. = Hýmís-kviða. (A. I.)
 Hænsaþ. = Hænsa-póris Saga. (D. II.)
 Höfuðl. = Höfuðlaum. (A. III.)
 Itin. = Itinerarium or Travels of Eggert Ólafsson, 1772.
 Ivar Aasen = Ivar Aasen's Dictionary, 1850.
 Íb. = Íslendinga-bók. (D. I.)
 Id. = Íslendinga-drápa. (A. III.)
 Ingv. = Ingvars Saga. (E. I.)
 Ísl. þjóða. = Íslenskar þjóðsögur.
 Játv. = Játvarðar Saga. (E. II.)
 Jb. = Jóns-bók. (B. III.)
 Jd. = Jónsvíkinga-drápa. (A. III.)
 Jm. = Jóns-máldagi. (J. I.)
 Jóh. = Jóhannes Saga. (F. III.)
 Jónsv. S. or Jv. = Jónsvíkinga Saga. (E. I.)
 Jónas = Jónas Hallgrímsson.
 Jóns S. = Jóns Saga. (D. III.)
 Jón Þorl. = Jón Þorláksson.
 J. = Járnsíða. (B. III.)
 Karl. = Karla-magnús Saga. (G. I.)
 K. Á. = Kristinn-réttir Árna biskups. (B. III.)
 Kb. = Konungs-bók. (B. I, C. I, etc.)
 Kjaln. S. = Kjalnesinga Saga. (D. V.)
 Km. = Kráku-mál. (A. III.)
 Knytl. = Knytlunga Saga. (E. I.)
 Konr. = Konráðs Saga. (G. III.)
 Korn. = Kornaks Saga. (D. II.)
 Kristni S. or Kr. S. = Kristni Saga. (D. I. III.)
 Krók. = Króka Refs Saga. (D. V.)
 K. p. K. = Kristinn-réttir Þorlaks ok Ketils = Kristinna-laga-páttir. (B. I.)
 Landn. = Landnáma. (D. I.)
 Laur. S. = Laurentius Saga. (D. III.)
 Ld. = Laxdæla Saga. (D. II.)
 Lex. Mythol. = Lexicon Mythologicum. (D. I. III.)
 Lex. Poët. = Lexicon Poeticum by Sveinbjörn Egilsson, 1860.
 Lex. Run. = Lexicon Runicum.
 Lil. = Lilja. (A. III.)
 Ls. = Loka-senna. (A. I.)
 Lv. = Ljósvetninga Saga. (D. II.)
 Lækn. = Lækninga-bók. (H. V.)
 Mag. = Magus Saga. (G. II.)
 Magn. = Magnús Saga jarla. (E. II.)
 Magn. S. Góða = Magnús Saga Góða. (E. I.)
 Mar. = Mariu Saga. (F. III.)
 Mart. = Martinus Saga. (F. III.)
 Merl. = Merlinus Spá. (A. III.)
 Mirm. = Mirmants Saga. (G. II.)
 M. K. = Munkalíf. (J. II.)
 Mkv. = Málshátta-kvæði. (A. III.)
 Mork. = Morkinskinna. (E. I.)
 Mütt. = Müttis Saga. (G. I.)
 N. G. L. = Norges Gamle Love. (B. II.)
 Niðrst. = Niðrstigningar Saga. (F. III.)
 Nj. = Njála. (D. II.)
 Njarð. = Njarðvíkinga Saga. (D. II.)
 Njöla = Njöla, the poem.
 Norge's Beskriv. = Beskrivelse Norge.
 Norna G. S. = Norna-Gests Saga. (C. II.)
 N. T. = New Testament.
 Ný Fél. = Ný Félagss-rit.
 Ob. = Orms-bók. (C. I.)
 Odd. = Oðysseis-kvæði, prose, 1829.
 Odd. or S. Odd. = Stjórnu-Odda draumr. (D. V.)
 Og. = Oddrúnar-grátr. (A. II.)
 O. H. L. = Ólaf's Saga Helga Legendaria. (E. I.)
 Or. = Ólaf's-ríma. (A. III.)
 Orkn. = Orkneyinga Saga. (E. II.)
 Ób. = Ómaga-bálkr. (B. I.)
 Ó. H. = Ólaf's Saga Helga. (E. I.)
 Ósv. = Ósva's Saga. (E. II.)
 Ó. T. = Ólaf's Saga Tryggvasonar. (E. I.)
 Pass. = Passiu-Sálmur.
 Páls S. = Páls Saga. (D. III.)
 Pd. = Placidus-drápa. (A. III.)
 Pm. = Péturs-máldagi. (J. I.)
 Post. = Postula Sögur. (F. III.)
 Rafns. S. = Rafns Saga. (D. III.)
 Ragn. S. = Ragnars Saga. (C. II.)
 Rb. = Rímegla. (H. III.)
 Rd. = Reykdæla Saga. (D. II.)
 Rétt. = Réttarbætr. (B. II.)
 Rm. = Rímanál. (A. II.)
 Róm. = Rómverja Saga. (E. II.)
 Safu. = Safu til Sögu Íslands.
 Sb. = Staðarhóls-bók. (B. I.)
 Sd. = Svarfdæla Saga. (D. II.)
 Sdm. = Sigdrifu-mál. (A. II.)
 Sig. Breiðf. = Sigurðr Breiðfjörð.
 Sig. Pét. = Sigurðr Pétursson.
 Skálda. = Skálda. (H. I.)
 Skáld H. = Skáld Helga-rímur. (A. III.)
 Skjöld. = Skjöldunga Saga. (C. II.)
 Skm. = Skirmis-mál. (A. I.)
 Sks. = Konungs Skuggsjá. (H. II.)
 Sksm. = Skáldskapar-mál. (C. I.)
 Skv. = Sigurðar-kviða. (A. II.)
 Sl. or Söl. = Sölarljóð. (A. III.)
 Snót. = Snót, poems.
 Stef. Ól. = Stefán Ólafsson.
 Stell. = Stellu-rímur.
 Stj. = Stjörn. (F. I.)
 Stor. = Sona-torrek. (A. III.)
 Str. = Strengleikar. (G. II.)
 Sturl. = Sturlunga Saga. (D. I.)
 Sverr. S. = Sverris Saga. (E. I.)
 Symb. = Symbolae. (H. IV.)
 Sam. = Samundar Edda. (A. C. I.)
 Th. = Theophilus. (F. III.)
 Thom. = Thomas Saga. (E. II.)
 Tl. = Tíundar-lög. (B. I.)
 Tristr. = Tristrams Saga. (G. II.)
 Uh. = Uppsala-bók. (C. I.)
 Úlf. = Úlfars-rímur.
 Valla L. = Valla Ljót's Saga. (D. II.)
 Vápn. = Vápnfirdinga Saga. (D. II.)
 Vd. = Vatnsdæla Saga. (D. II.)
 Ver. = Veraldar Saga. (E. II.)
 Vercl. = Vereluis, Index.
 Vh. = Vatnshyrna MS.
 Vidal. = Vídalins-Postilla.
 Vidal. Skýr. = Vídalín Skýringar.
 Víg. = Víglundar Saga. (D. V.)
 Vinl. p. = Vinlands-páttir. (E. II.)
 Vkv. = Völundar-kviða. (A. II.)
 Vm. = Víkins-máldagi. (J. I.)
 Vsl. = Víglúði. (B. I.)
 Vsp. = Völuspá. (A. I.)
 Vtkv. = Vegtams-kviða. (A. I.)
 Vpm. = Vafþrúðnis-mál. (A. I.)
 Völs. S. = Völsunga Saga. (C. II.)
 Yngl. S. = Ynglinga Saga. (C. II.)
 Yt. = Ynglinga-tal. (A. II.)
 Þd. = Þórs-drápa. (A. I.)
 Þidr. = Þiðreks Saga. (G. I.)
 Þjal. = Þjalar-Jóns Saga. (G. III.)
 Þkv. = Þryms-kviða. (A. I.)
 Þrcf. Karl. = Þorfinns Saga Karls-efnis. (D. II.)
 Þorl. S. = Þorlaks Saga. (D. III.)
 Þorst. hv. = Þorsteins-páttir hvíta. (D. II.)
 Þorst. Síðu H. = Þorsteins Saga Síðu Hallssonar. (D. II.)
 Þorst. S. St. = Þorsteins-páttir Stangarhöggs. (D. II.)
 Þorst. ux. = Þorsteins-páttir uxafóts. (D. V.)
 Þórd. = Þórdar Saga hreðu. (D. V.)
 Þ. þ. = Þingskapa-páttir. (B. I.)
 Ölk. = Ölkofra-páttir. (D. II.)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

absol. = absolute, absolutely.	dat. = dative.	Fris. = Frisian.	loc. = local, locally.	O. H. G. = Old High German.	Sansk. = Sanskrit.
acc. = accusative.	decl. = declined.	Gael. = Gaelic.	m. or masc. = masculine.	opp. = opposed.	Scandin. = Scandinavian.
act. = active.	def. = definite.	gen. = genitive.	medic. = medicine, medically.	Orm. or Orm. = Ormulum.	Scot. = Scottish.
A. D. = Anno Domini.	defect. = defective.	gener. = generally.	metaph. = metaphorical, metaphorically.	part. = participle.	signif. = signification.
adj. = adjective.	dep. = deponent.	Germ. = German.	metath. = metathesis.	partic. = particularly.	sing. = singular.
adv. = adverb.	De Professor = De Herr Professor by August Corrodi, in the Zürich idiom.	gl. or gloss. = glossary.	meton. = metonymy, metonomically.	pass. = passive.	Slav. = Slavonic.
adverb. = adverbially.	deriv. = derived.	Goth. = Gothic.	perh. = perhaps.	pers. = person.	Span. = Spanish.
allit. = alliteration, alliterative.	dict. = dictionary.	Gr. = Greek.	pl. or plur. = plural.	poet. = poetically.	spec. = specially.
anat. = anatomically.	dimin. = diminutive.	gramm. = grammar.	posit. = positive.	Pol. = Polish.	sq., sqq. = following.
ἀν. λεγ. = ἀνὰ λέγον.	dissyl. = dissyllabic.	Havn. = Havniensis.	pr. or prop. = proper, properly.	pr. = preface.	subj. = subjunctive.
A. S. = Anglo-Saxon.	D. R. A. = Deutsche Rechts-alterthümer by Grimm.	Hel. = Heliand.	pref. = preface.	prep., prepp. = preposition, prepositions.	subst. = substantive.
astron. = astronomy, astronomically.	dub. = dubious.	Icel. = Iceland, Icelander, Icelanders, Icelandic.	mod. = modern.	pres. = present.	suff. = suffix.
begin. = beginning.	eccl. = ecclesiastical.	id. = idem, referring to the passage quoted.	monosyl. = monosyllabic.	pret. = preterite.	sup. = supine.
Bodl. = Bodleian.	Ed., Edd. = edition, editions, edited.	id. = idem, referring to the translation.	MS., MSS. = manuscript, manuscripts.	priv. = privative.	superl. = superlative.
Bohem. = Bohemian.	E. Engl. Spec. = Early English Specimens.	i. e. = id est.	mythol. = mythology, mythologically.	pr. n. = proper name.	s. v. = sub voce.
botan. = botanically.	e. g. = exempli gratia.	imperat. = imperative.	u. or neut. = neuter.	prob. = probably.	Swed. = Swedish.
Brit. Mus. = British Museum.	ellipt. = elliptical, elliptically.	impers. = impersonal.	naut. = nautical.	pron. = pronoun.	temp. = temporal.
ch. = chapter.	Engl. = English.	indecl. = indeclinable.	navig. = navigation.	proned. = pronounced.	termin. = termination.
class. = classical.	esp. = especially.	Indic. = indicative.	neg. = negative.	proverb. = proverbially.	Teut. = Teutonic.
Cod. or Cd. = Codex.	etc. = et cetera.	infin. = infinitive.	N. H. G. = New High German.	provinc. = provincial.	theol. = theological, theologically.
cognom. = cognomen.	etym. = etymology.	inflex. = inflexive.	no. = number.	qs. = quasi.	trans. = transitive.
collect. = collective.	f. or fem. = feminine.	intens. = intensive.	nom. = nominative.	q. v. = quod vide.	transl. = translation.
compar. = comparative.	Fin. = Finnish.	intrans. = intransitive.	North. E. = Northern English.	R. = Rimur.	trisyl. = trisyllabic.
compd, compds = compound, compounds.	for. = foreign.	irreg. = irregular.	Norweg. = Norwegian.	recipr. = reciprocally.	Ulf. = Ulfilas.
conj. = conjunction.	Fr. = French in etymologies.	Ital. = Italian.	obso. = obsolete.	redupl. = reduplicative.	uncert. = uncertain.
contr. = contracted.	Frank. = Frankish.	l. = line.		reflex. = reflexive.	unclass. = unclassical.
corresp. = corresponding.	freq. = frequent, frequently.	L. = Linnæus.		relat. = relative.	Ups. De la Gard. = De la Gard's collection of Icel. MSS. in Upsala.
cp. = compare.		Lat. = Latin.		S. = Saga.	v. = vide.
Dan. = Danish.		l. c. = loco citato.		s. a. = sub anno.	viz. = namely.
		lit. = literally.			v. l. = varia lectio.
		Lith. = Lithuanian.			Wolf. = Wolfenbüttel
		Litt. = Littonian.			p. = pátrr.

SIGNS, ETC.

=, equal or equivalent to, the same as.

[], between these brackets stand etymological remarks and comparisons with cognate languages.

Words in *capital letters* are root words or important words.

The word *Norse* is generally used in a peculiar sense, namely, to mark the old Norwegian idiom (or MS.) as opposed to Icelandic proper.

Historical references referring to religion, customs, life, etc. are given in chapters, and under the special name of the Saga or work cited, vide e. g. sub voce draumr and drápa; the condition of the editions has, however, made it impossible to follow this rule throughout. Philological references are given in pages.

In nouns the genitive termination is placed between the noun and gender, e. g. alda, u. = alda, gen. öldu; bára, u. = bára, gen. báru, etc.; bati, a. = bati, gen. bata; bogi, a. = bogi, gen. boga, etc. So also s, ar, jar, e. g. bekkr, s. = bekkr, gen. bekks; bekkr, jar, = bekkr, gen. bekkjar; belgr, jar, = belgr, gen. belgjar; borg, ar, = borg, gen. borgar, etc.

Compounds of nouns formed from the genitive of the noun are regarded as double words, and printed at the end of the head noun in the same paragraph, vide e. g. bekkr, bók, etc.

As to the marking of verbs the following is to be noticed:—*ad*, or *d*, *ð*, *t*, *tt*, following immediately after a verb, are the preterite inflexions which characterise the verb; *ad* indicates a trisyllabic preterite with *ad* as its characteristic, e. g. baka, *ad*, that is to say, infin. baka, pret. bakadi, sup. bakað, pres. baka; whereas *d*, *ð*, *t*, *dd*, *tt*, indicate a dissyllabic preterite, having the dental as characteristic, e. g. brenna, *d*, that is to say, infin. brenna, pret. brenndi, sup. brennt, pres. breunni; fæða, *dd*, that is to say, infin. fæða, pret. fæddi, etc.; bæta, *tt*, = bætta, pret. bætti, etc.; bæga, *ð*, = bægia, pret. bægði, etc. Where the verb is somewhat irregular, the form is given in full, e. g. berjja, pret. barði. All verbs in this Dictionary not marked as above stated are strong, and the tenses are given in extenso. The notation as above stated is adopted from Unger's Glossaries to his editions of Sagas, and has been lately used in Fritznér's Dictionary.

The simple and accented vowels are separated; thus *a* and *á*, *i* and *í*, *o* and *ó*, *u* and *ú*, *y* and *ý* stand each by themselves; an exception, however, is made with *ö*, because it is rare and peculiar in pronunciation. Ang. ing, ung, yng are given with the simple unaccented vowels, though they are frequently in the editions spelt with an acute (').

OUTLINES OF GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET.

THE Icelandic alphabet (stafröf) in popular use as taught to children consists of the following letters (stafr) :—

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s,
t, u (v), x, y, z, þ, æ, ö,

the names of which may be learnt from two stanzas by Gunnar Pálsson in the Barna-gull :—

A, bá, cá, dé, e, eff, gđ,
eptir kemur bá, i, ká,
ell, emm, enn, ó, einnig þé,
ætla eg þú þar standi hjá.

Err, ess, té, ú eru þar næst,
ex, ý, zeta, þorn, æ, ö,—
allt stafröfið er svo læst
í erendin þessi lítill tvö.

The vowels are pronounced long. This alphabet was, with some additions, adopted from the Latin, and the þ was added at the end; and so late as the 17th century (in the Glossary of Magnus Ólafsson, who died 1636, and in the Icel. Grammar of Runolf Jónsson, who died 1654), the alphabet ends with þ, æ and ö being attached to a and o; Runolf calls the ö 'o brevissimum.' At a later time æ and ö were detached from a o, and put at the end; but not both of them at the same time, as Björn Halldórsson ends his Dictionary with æ. Gunnar Pálsson, who wrote the first popular *abc*, seems to be the man who, by his memorial stanzas, settled the alphabet as it is now taught. The division into mutes, liquids, etc. is too well known to be repeated. Neither are we here concerned with the Runic alphabet: there can be little doubt that this too was rudely imitated from the Greek or Latin, perhaps from coins: Roman coins of the 2nd and 3rd centuries of our era have been dug up in Scandinavian cairns and fens: foreign coined money was centuries in advance of books, and in barbarous countries shewed the way to the art of writing.

The vowels (hljóð-stafir or less properly raddar-stafir) are, 1. simple (short)—a, e, i, o, u, y, ö. 2. diphthongal, either marked with the acute (´), á, é, í, ó, ú, ý, or double letters, au, ei, ey, æ (æ). Thus in written Icel. all the vowels together are, a, á, e, é, i, í, o, ó, u, ú, y, ý, æ, ö, the diphthongs au, ei, ey being included under a and o respectively. In this Dictionary the simple and acute vowels are treated under one head, but separately one after another; e.g. A in pp. 3-36, á in pp. 36-48; these letters are widely different from one another both as to sound and etymology; a and á, o and ó, i and í, for instance, being no more akin than a and ei, o and au, etc.; and therefore great confusion would arise from mixing them together. The long vowels are chiefly due to contraction or absorption of consonants, which in Icel. has been carried farther than in any other Teutonic language, e.g. ar, *arum*, and ár, *year*; vin, *friend*, and vin, *wine*; dyr, *door*, and dýr, *deer*; fullr, *full*, and füll, *foul*; goð, *god*, and góðr, *good*, etc.

To the consonants (samhljóðendr) were added in olden times the ð (ed), þ (þorn); and in modern times j, about the end of the last century; so that in Icel. writing all the consonants are, b, c, d, ð, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, þ, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z, þ, (=twenty-one); and this brings the whole alphabet to thirty-six letters :—

a á, b, c, d ð, e é, f, g, h, i í, j, k, l, m, n, o ó,
p, q, r, s, t, u ú, v, x, y ý, z, þ, æ (æ), ö,

from which number we may subtract c, q as little in use, x, z as compound letters, ð as subordinate to d, æ and æ are treated as one letter, and thirty remain: au, ei, ey go along with a and o, each in its due place, as also ja, júl, jó, jü, jü.

There is a curious division of the alphabet by an old Icel. grammarian of the latter part of the 12th century (Skúlda 169-173). He draws five concentric circles: in the centre he places what he calls the hófuð-stafir ('head-staves,' initial letters), viz. b, g, v, þ, which in Icel. can only stand at the beginning of a syllable: in the next ring the mál-stafir ('speech-staves' or common consonants), twelve in number, which can stand both as final and initial: in the third ring the hljóð-stafir ('voice-staves,' vowels, still so called in Icel.), twelve in number, among which he distinguishes between six simple and six long vowels, the latter marked as at present with ´; with them also he counts the limingar ('clusters,' double vowels), æ, ö, and lausa-klofar

(split letters), ei, ey, as well as ia, io, iu; the vowel i he calls skiptingr (a changeling) from its being sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant: in the fourth ring are the capitals, which in MSS. are made to serve for double consonants (e.g. kroSS=kross): lastly, in the fifth ring, the undir-stafir ('under-staves,' sub-letters), ð, x, z, which in Icel. can only be used as final.

Thorodd (Þoroddur Gamlaeson, called Rúnameistari or Rune-master) is the oldest Icel. grammarian, and lived in the beginning of the 12th century; for a curious account of this remarkable man, a builder by profession, see Bs. i. 235. He makes thirty-six vowels, nine of which seem to be nasal, caused by the frequent dropping and agglutination of n (in the infinitives, the weak nouns, etc.) These letters were lost before writing began, but left a nasal sound so late as the beginning of the 12th century. To the five Latin vowel characters he adds æ, é, ý. These nine vowels as well as the nasals he then doubles by marking the long with an acute (´), and so they make thirty-six. In writing and printing, æ, é, ý are out of use, but occur frequently in MSS.

Icel. prose literature extends over nearly eight centuries, and in the course of that time the language lost some of its rich vowel system; besides the nasals we are able to trace seven distinct vowels as lost. Four of them were lost at a very early time, perhaps in the 12th century, viz. á the umlaut of á (see p. 1, B. 5); ø or æ, a vowel change of ó; and the double e and ö sound (see introduction to letter E); all these four letters were lost about the same time, and so early that few MSS. use them; they are not noticed in this Dictionary, except now and then for etymological purposes. Some three or four centuries later, three other vowels vanished, viz. the y sound in all the three letters y, ý, ey, which became respectively = i, í, ei; but the former are still preserved in writing and printing. The MSS. down to the Reformation make in most cases a sharp distinction between the i and y sound, as also the poets; yet one very ancient MS. of the 12th century (Arna-Magn. 623, see Frump. pp. 42-48) is remarkable for its confounding both letters. The same confusion is observable in Anglo-Saxon; whereas in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, the distinction of i and y is still strictly kept up. As for Icel. we suspect that the change began in some remote district at an early time, until many centuries later it was suddenly adopted throughout the whole country.

The Icel. is not, in its pronunciation, a strongly accented language, (the acutes, as stated above, are marks of diphthongs, not of accent,) and is in this respect nearest in sound to the French. In modulation the Icel. is in the main trochaic (— u | — u), and arsis and thesis follow alternately one after another: secondly, all root syllables are accentuated, but inflexive syllables have no accent, e.g. bärnå, händå, böðå, händån, sägrå; in bisyllabic compounds both the root syllables are accentuated, but the second with only a half accent, which we mark by ¨, e.g. säm-bänd, hüg-böð, as also in strong inflexions like -andi, -astir, e.g. eigändi, händästån: if one of the words which form a compound falls in the third syllable it is accentuated, e.g. bärnå-güll, bärnå-güllti, händå-vörk (but händ-vörk), because in this case the arsis falls on the third syllable which is a root: in trisyllabic words with bisyllabic inflexion the third syllable is sounded ¨, e.g. læsnårlinn, hüg-ünår, söngvöðist, sönnleikåmm, héntügäst, trúår-linnår (fidei), nädår-linnår, höðing-jånnå, and that even though the second syllable is a root syllable, e.g. úppvåknåd, älsökün: words like blössünår-linnår, miskünår-linnår, dröðningår-linnår, etc. are dactylic. Root and inflexion on the one hand and the trochaic flow on the other are felt all along, mutually resisting or aiding one another as to the measure of a syllable; accordingly, whenever the arsis falls on u it becomes ¨, if on i it becomes —. In the best Icel. poets half-accentuated syllables may form full rhyme, by a poetical licence; thus, in the Passiå-Sålmår more than eight score, and in Bünådår-balkr more than two score of such rhymes are found, e.g.

Mig hefir ljúfur Lausnarinn
leitt inn í náðar grasgærð sinn.
Hugger en manni mönnum að
miskun Guðs hefir svo tilskikkað.
Íðranin blíðkar aptur Guð
ei verður syndin tilreiknuð.

Benarlaus aldrei byrjnd só
burtför af þínu heimile.
Þú veizt ei hvern þú hittir þar
heldur en þessir Gyðingar.
Því hjartað mitt er helmingað,
hlakka eg til að finna það.

A. STRONG NOUNS, i.e. the more complex kind of Declension in which the gen. sing. ends in a Consonant.

1st Declension, gen. sing. -s, nom. pl. -ar.				2nd Declension, gen. sing. -ar, nom. pl. -ir.			3rd Declension, nom. pl. -r.		
SING.	NOM.	heim-r	himin-n	lækn-ir	fund-r	bekk-r	kött-r	vetr	
	GEN.	heim-s	himin-s	lækn-is	fund-ar	bekk-jar	katt-ar	vetr-ar	
	DAT.	heim-i	himn-i	lækn-i	fund-i	bekk	kett-i	vetr-i	
	ACC.	heim	himin	lækn-i	fund	bekk	kött	vetr	
PLUR.	NOM.	heim-ar	himn-ar	lækn-ar	fund-ir	bekk-ir	kett-ir	vetr	eigend-r
	GEN.	heim-a	himn-a	lækn-a	fund-a	bekk-ja	katt-a	vetr-a	eigend-a
	DAT.	heim-um	himn-um	lækn-um	fund-um	bekk-jum	kött-um	vetr-um	eigund-um
	ACC.	heim-a	himn-a	lækn-a	fund-i	bekk-i	kött-u	vetr	eigend-r

1st Declension, gen. sing. -ar, nom. pl. -ir.				2nd Declension, gen. sing. and nom. pl. -ar.			3rd Declension, nom. pl. -r.		
SING.	NOM.	tið	höfn	sól	nál	fit	heið-r	eik	bók
	GEN.	tið-ar	hafn-ar	sól-ar	nál-ar	fit-jar	heið-ar	eik-ar	bók-ar
	DAT.	tið	höfn	sól-u	nál	fit	heið-i	eik	bók
	ACC.	tið	höfn	sól	nál	fit	heið-i	eik	bók
PLUR.	NOM.	tið-ir	hafn-ir	sól-ir	nál-ar	fit-jar	heið-ar	eik-r	bók-r
	GEN.	tið-a	hafn-a	sól-a	nál-a	fit-ja	heið-a	eik-a	bók-a
	DAT.	tið-um	höfn-um	sól-um	nál-um	fit-jum	heið-um	eik-um	bók-um
	ACC.	tið-ir	hafn-ir	sól-ir	nál-ar	fit-jar	heið-ar	eik-r	bók-r

1st Declension, gen. sing. -s.					2nd Declension.	
SING.	NOM.	skip	barn	nes	högg	klæði ríki
	GEN.	skip-s	barn-s	nes-s	högg-s	klæði-s ríki-s
	DAY.	skip-i	barn-i	nes-i	högg-vi	klæði ríki
	ACC.	skip	barn	nes	högg	klæði ríki
PLUR.	NOM.	skip	börn	nes	högg	klæði ríki
	GEN.	skip-a	barn-a	nes-ja	högg-va	klæð-a rík-ja
	DAY.	skip-um	börn-um	nes-jum	högg-um	klæð-um rík-jum
	ACC.	skip	börn	nes	högg	klæði ríki

<i>Masculine.</i>				<i>Feminine.</i>			<i>Neuter.</i>	
SING.	NOM.	tim-i	sted-i	tung-a	ald-a	ell-i	aug-a	hjärt-a
	GEN.							
	DAY.	tim-a	sted-ja	tung-u	öld-u	ell-i (unchanged)	aug-a (unchanged)	
	ACC.							
PLUR.	NOM.	tim-ar	sted-jar	tung-ur	öld-ur	no plur.	aug-u	hjört-u
	GEN.	tim-a	sted-ja	tung-na			aug-öa	hjärt-na
	DAY.	tim-um	sted-jum	tung-um	öld-um		aug-um	hjört-um
	ACC.	tim-a	sted-ja	tung-ur	öld-ur		aug-u	hjört-u

Remarks on the 1st Declension: **1.** *heimr*: words of this form are found almost in every column of the Dictionary, and are therefore usually only marked 'm.' **2.** about half a score of masculines have a characteristic *v*, which appears before a vowel, *hör-r*, *hjør-r*, *bör-r* (poët.), *söng-r*, *má-r*, *sæ-r*, *snjá-r* (*sjör*, *snjó-r*), *sör-var* (poët., pl.); in dat. sing. *hör-vi*, ... *söng-vi*, *má-vi*, *sæ-vi*, *snjá-vi*; in pl. *hör-var*, *söng-var*, *snjó-var*. The dat. in *-vi* is now obsolete, but the pl. is still used. **3.** remarks on the inflexion, **a.** the nominative: *r* assimilates with the final radicals *l*, *n*, *s*: in words with long root vowel, *ál-l*, *gál-l*, *hval-l*, *hól-l*, *kjól-l*, *stól-l*, *fil-l*, *hæl-l*, *þræl-l*, *flœin-n*, *stein-n*, *svein-n*, *brún-n*, *dún-n*, *hún-n*, *ás-s*, *bás-s*, *lás-s*, *haus-s*, *hnaus-s*, *meis-s*, *is-s*, *ós-s*, etc. In mod. usage the inflex. *-s* in *ás-s* ... *ós-s* is dropped, as is the *r* after a radical *r*, in *ár-r*, *aúr-r*, *hver-r*, *her-r*, *geir-r*, *leir-r*, *bör-r*, *mör-r*, *þór-r*, *hamar-r*, and thus the nom. becomes like the acc., *ás*, *bás*, ... *ár*, *hver*, *hamar*, etc.:—the *r* is dropped, in words like *afl*, *gafl*, *skaf*, *nagl*, *vagl*, *fugl*, *karl*, *jarl*, *jagl*, *lax*, *hraf*n, *stafl*n, *ofn*, *stofn*, *þorn*, *vagn*, *svefn*, *þegn*, *geisl*, *gisl*, *háls*, *fress*, *ess*, *foss*, *koss*, *kross*, *þurs*, *dans*, *fans*, *ang*, *klunger*, *klunger*, *hung*er, *ak*r, *haf*r, *sigt*, *ort*, *lið*r, *hrúð*r, *dyr*, *nakr*, *veð*r (*weather*), *viki*r, *gröð*r, *aldr*, *Bald*r, *galdr*, *öld*r, *meld*r, *arð*r, *hlát*r, *bólstr*, *aust*r, *lestr*, *bakstr*, *mokstr*.

apald. β. the genitive; graut-r, skóg-r, höfund-r have -r in gen. as the 2nd declension. γ. the dative; some words of this declension drop the -i, but it is difficult to draw an exact line, as this use is rather a licence than a law :—all the words in -leik-r, kær-leik (*charitāt*), frið-leik (*venustat*), sann-leik (*veritat*); as also leik-r, fil-i, kí-l, skrí-l, (dat. fil, kí, skríl), hrepp-r, lépp-r: words with long root vowel and a final *p* or *f*, hóf-r, húp-r, sóp-r: words with *ei* as root vowel, dat. hleif, Hm. 51 (but hleifi-i, 140); sveip, meis, sveig, dverg (but dvergi, Yt. 2), strák, snáp, skáp, bát and bát-i (*scapdae*); þór, kór, flór, bor, hor, from þór-r, etc.; daun (*odori*), dán, Brún, hun, múll, múr, dúr, etc., for dún-i . . . dúr-i, which are obsolete; so also búk and búk-i, dúk and dúk-i, mág and mág-i, reit and reit-i: those with a long vowel as final, e. g. jó, kó, ná, Frey, þey, from jó-r . . . þey-r:—in masculines with a characteristic *v* the old dat. form is -vi, whereas the mod. drops both letters, thus dat. mör, hör, má, snjó, for the old mör-vi, hör-vi, má-vi, snjó-vi. Nouns with the inflexive endings -ingr, -ongr seldom drop the *i*, konung-i, búning-i: words with a radical *r* never, e. g. gald-r, aldr-i, not ald, galdr: the proper names of this declension very seldom drop it, e. g. Þorleif-i, Þoríak-i, Þorleik-i: dag-r, dat. deg-i, but as pr. name Dag. In old writers many of these apocopate forms begin to appear, e. g. þór-i (the god) is only found in a single instance used by a poet of the 8th century; yet the decay of the dat. inflexion is a little

Increasing, though the use, ancient and modern, is in the main still the same.

II. *himinn*: the contraction in dat. sing. and plur. is to be noted, and the assimilation in nom.; hereto belong all masc. with inflex. -inn, -unn, -arr, -ill, -ull: 1. -nn, aptan-n, arin-n, dróttin-n, himin-n, Óðin-n, morgin-n. 2. -arr, hamar-r, kamar-r, humar-r, jadar-r, nafar-r, etc.; pr. names in -arr (the -ar in these is etymologically different) are not contracted, e. g. Einar-r, dat. Einar-i.

3. -urr, fjöturr-r, töturr-r, jöfur-r; but not so the pr. names, e. g. Gizur-r, dat. Gizur-i. 4. -ll, bagal-l, kaðal-l, vaðal-l, biðil-l, ketil-l (q. v.), lykil-l, jökul-l, röðul-l, stöðul-l, söðul-l, möndul-l, öngul-l, þöngul-l, etc.: even the pr. names are contracted, e. g. Egil-l, dat. Agli; Ketil-l, dat. Katli.

III. *læknir*: hereto belong only a score of common words used in prose writing, þættir, ein-ir, elr-ir, end-ir, eyr-ir, fell-ir, hell-ir, bers-ir, hirt-ir, kæs-ir, kyll-ir, létt-ir, lækn-ir, miss-ir, mæl-ir, mæn-ir, neðn-ir, reyn-ir, skelm-ir, step-ir, verm-ir, við-ir, vis-ir, þerr-ir: pr. names as, Grett-ir, Brest-ir, Bein-ir, Styrm-ir, Sverr-ir, Þór-ir, Æg-ir: local names, Geys-ir, Keil-ir. 2. a great many (more than a hundred) poet. and obsolete words. In mod. usage the declension of these words is altered and the *r* is kept throughout, whereby nom. dat. acc. sing. become alike, hell-ir, gen. helli-rs, dat. acc. hell-ir, pl. hell-rar, hell-ra, hell-rum, or lækn-irar, lækn-ira, lækn-irum:—the words with an inflex. -ari were originally, as shown by Gothic *bōcar-eis*, of this declension, but now they are all weak masc., and the sole instances left on record of the old inflexion are the gen. mūtār-is by Sigvat, and vartār-is, Landn. 197 (v. l. 18) in a verse of the 10th century.

Remarks on the 2nd Declension: the words belonging hereto are far less in number than those of the 1st, perhaps seven score of simple nouns or thereabout, but they are often irregular, we shall therefore try to give a list of them; their marks, besides the plur. -ir, are the freq. dropping of the dat. sing. -i, the acc. plur. -u, and the characteristic *i*:

I. *fundr*: skrið-r, stuld-r, sull-r, sult-r, veg-r, frið-r, kvið-r (a womb), feld-r, verd-r, brest-r, gest-r, rétt-r, kost-r, þurð-r, skurð-r, þurð-r, fund-r, mund-r, gris-r, ná-r:—inflex. -adr, -adr, búnað-r, fúgnuð-r, hagnuð-r, jöfnuð-r, getnað-r, söknuð-r, dugnað-r, þriðnað-r, skilnað-r, etc.:—stad-r, brag-r, mat-r, sal-r, ham-r, svan-r, val-r, sauð-r, óð-r, snúð-r, þrótt-r, bol-r, dug-r, hug-r, bug-r, grun-r, mun-r, hlut-r, skut-r, vin-r, grip-r, glep-r, lýð-r:—in these words the dat. -i is dropped, as also in compd nouns in -skap-r, gleðskap-r, fláskap-r, etc.:—pr. names in -adr, -adr, -kon have also -ar in gen., Bárð-r, Þórð-r, Sigurð-r, Þránd-r, Eyvind-r, Geirtrúð-r, Sigrúð-r, Hákon, etc.:—in pl., pr. names of some people (countries or counties), Danir, Friðir, Valir, Indir, Vindir, Lappir, Grikkir, Tyrkir, Kyrtalir, Kvenir, Serkir, Vanir (the gods): Egðir, Eynir, Háleygir, Mœrir, Sygnir, Þilir, þreðrir (in Norway): -dælir, Lax-dælir, Vatns-dælir, etc. Irregularities: some of the words above have -s in gen. sing. like those of the 1st declension, e. g. hal-r, val-r, ham-r, svan-r, bol-r, dug-r, grun-r, brest-r, gest-r, gris-r, glep-r, lýð-r, ná-r:—dal-r, hval-r, staf-r, mar-r, hver-r, ref-r, sel-r, mel-r have now usually -ir in pl., but in olden times they had -ar, and belonged to the 1st declension; they also drop the -i in dat. sing.

II. *bokkr*: with characteristic *j*, which appears before a vowel in a score and a half of words: beð-r, vef-r, bekk-r, hrekk-r, stekk-r, flekk-r, leyg-r, eyk-r, reykr-r, legg-r, vegg-r, belg-r, elg-r, merg-r, streng-r, þveng-r, hrygg-r, drykk-r, hlykk-r, byl-r, hyl-r, ryf-r, byr-r, hyr-r, styr-r, lok-r, bæ-r. 2. dreng-r, segg-r, stegg-r, etc. have -s in gen. sing. Almost all those above (with characteristic *j*) also drop the dat. -i in sing. 3. with characteristic *v*: sjó-r, gen. sjó-var, pl. sjó-ir.

III. *köttir*: with an old acc. pl. in -u, prob. caused by a characteristic *u* (cp. the Goth. *airus*, *quibus*, *tigus*, *vabitus*, *valus*), three score words: 1. with a plain root vowel: kvið-r (*dictum*), kvist-r, kvitt-r, lið-r, lim-r, lit-r, sið-r, smið-r, stúg-r, tig-r, við-r, rétt-r (a fold), bur-r: most of these words drop the -i in dat. (lið, lim, lit, sið, smið, stig). 2. with a change in the root vowel, —ö, a, e, lög-r, mög-r, völr-r, völl-r, vönd-r, vörð-r, mörð-r, svörð-r, böll-r, bök-r, knorr, grüpt-r, örm, flöt-r, hött-r, knott-r, kött-r, vött-r, köst-r, vöxt-r, löst-r, mökk-r, Húð-r, Hörð-r, Snött-r, spött-r (vide bring-spellir):—jö, ja, i, björn, fjörð-r, hjört-r, kjölt-r, mjöd-r, skjöld-r, Njörð-r (the god):—á, æ, ár-r, ás-r, drátt-r, hátt-r, mátt-r, slátt-r, þráð-r, spán-n, bálk-r:—ó, ø, bóg-r:—o, y, son-r: the acc. pl. -u has been changed into -i, first, in árr, áss, making áru, ásu, which changed to æri, æsi, a change which took place very early, and later in other words, which have now all got a regular acc. in -i (limi, árði, ketti, hetti, syni, etc.); syni for sonu occurs even in old MSS. 667 To björn (p. 66) add that when used as a pr. name it has in mod. usage a gen., Björn-s, not Bjarnar (e. g. Sigurðr Björnsson).

Remarks on the 3rd Declension: I. ordinary substantives, 1. gen. -ar, mánað-r, pl. -ir; fót-r, q. v.; vetr, singr, q. v. 2. gen. -s, mað-r, gen. mann-s, pl. menn (med-r); nagl, gen. nagl-s, pl. negl. II. *eigendr*: the plur. of participles, when used as subst., as grátend-r, fagnend-r, gefend-r: hereto belong the plur. of bóndi, frændi, fjándi, q. v. III. the plur. of fadir, bróðir may also be reckoned in this declension.

IV. *heiminn*: the contraction in dat. sing. and plur. is to be noted, and the assimilation in nom.; hereto belong all masc. with inflex. -inn, -unn, -arr, -ill, -ull: 1. -nn, aptan-n, arin-n, dróttin-n, himin-n, Óðin-n, morgin-n. 2. -arr, hamar-r, kamar-r, humar-r, jadar-r, nafar-r, etc.; pr. names in -arr (the -ar in these is etymologically different) are not contracted, e. g. Einar-r, dat. Einar-i.

3. -urr, fjöturr-r, töturr-r, jöfur-r; but not so the pr. names, e. g. Gizur-r, dat. Gizur-i. 4. -ll, bagal-l, kaðal-l, vaðal-l, biðil-l, ketil-l (q. v.), lykil-l, jökul-l, röðul-l, stöðul-l, söðul-l, möndul-l, öngul-l, þöngul-l, etc.: even the pr. names are contracted, e. g. Egil-l, dat. Agli; Ketil-l, dat. Katli.

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The Icel. is the only one of all Teutonic languages, except Gothic, that has preserved (up to the present day) the masc. inflexive -r (Goth. -s); even in the earliest Anglo-Saxon it is dropped, and the nom. sing. represents the naked root in the masculines as well as in the feminines and neuters.

Feminine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. *tíð*: almost in every column or page of the Dictionary, and simply marked 'f.'

II. *höfn*: about four score words, with a in the root vowel changed into ö, caused by a hidden characteristic *u*, which appears in dat. sing. of a few of them: 1. fönn, önn, bönn, högl, brönn, hvönn, spönn, ögn, lögn, sögn, þögn, dröfn, höfn, körf, körf, önd (sylva), örk, þökk, Hlokk, vömb, þömb, skömm, vömm, klöpp, löpp, ösp, vöst, öxl, mjölt, björg, björk, tjörn, Gjöll (mythol.), löð, tröð, sög, kör, kröm, möl; and in mod. usage, dög, lögg, öx, kvörn (kvern), q. v. 2. with -u in dat. sing.: rödd, rööð, strönd, önd (anima), jörð, hjörð, höll, þöll, mjöll, mörk (sylva), stöng, töng, röst. 3. -r in nom. pl.: önd (a duck), mörk (marca), hönd (dat. hendi), röng, tönn. 4. the following had in olden times -ar in plur. and thus belonged to the 2nd declension, but changed into -ir at an early date, so that this is the usual form in Editions of Sagas and the sole form in mod. usage.—a. with a single final, röð, döf, gröf, gjöf, nöf, töf, fjöðr, spjör, sök, vök, dvöl, fjöl, kvöl, löm, gröm, mon, þon, for, skúr, kös, nös, hvöl. ß. with double final, vörr, þörf, gjörð, görn. It is likely that at earlier times many more of these words had the plur. -ar and dat. -u; the -ar remained longest in those with a single final, and the dat. -u in those having *dd*, *nd*, *ll*, *ng* as final; dat. sak-u (culpae) occurs on Runic stones, and gjaf-u, dval-u, etc. may also be supposed.

III. *sól*: with a characteristic *u*, which appears sometimes in dat. sing. alone, sometimes in both dat. and acc.: 1. only in dat. in ná, ván, sól, braut, laut, þraut, fold, mold, þjóð, grund, land, mund, stund, und, ull, hurð, urð, dög (irreg.), rödd, etc. (above); nött, *nigbt*, in plur. net-r (3rd declension); ey dat. ey-ju, and egg dat. egg-ju belong to the 2nd declension: mæ-r, dat. mey-ju; even röðu (vöccm), Pass. 19. 9, but that is a poet. licence. 2. fem. pr. names ending in -björg, -laug, -rún, -ný, -ey, -leif, Ingi-björg, Guð-björg, Þor-björg, Vil-borg, Ás-laug, Guð-laug, Guð-rún, Sig-rún, Sig-ný, Ás-ný (gen. -nýjar). Þór-ey, Guð-leif, Ingi-leif; in names of foreign origin, Kristín, Katrín, Elín; in all the pr. names the -u fixedly remains (in the appellatives it is often dropped), and this not only in dat. but as a common case for dat. and acc.

3. feminines with the inflexive -ing, fæð-ing, eld-ing, drottning, kerling, kenn-ing, þekk-ing, virð-ing, send-ing, bygg-ing, uppstign-ing, sæ-ing, etc., so many that it would be in vain to try to record them all; they have -ar in plur. and thus belong to the 2nd declension: in mod. usage many of them have the -u in common for dat. and acc., thus drottning-u = *reginae* and *reginam*, kenning-u = *doctrinae* and *doctrinam*, fæðing-u = *nativitatem* and *nativitati*, but this is very rare in old writers, yet drottningu *reginam* (acc.), Mar. 232, 304. ß. in -ung, djörf-ung, hörm-ung, laun-ung, etc., but only in dat.; they have also -ar in plur.

Remarks on the 2nd Declension: I. *nál*: 1. the feminines in -ing, -ung, vide above. 2. over two score simple nouns, ár, ál, ná, skál, tág, flaug, laug, rauf, dreif, kleif, veig, geil, seil, hlein, rein, vél, heið, rim, sin, hlíf, smið, flík, kví, for, brú (q. v.), rún, lend, kvern, öx (the old form), alin:—with radical *r*, gymbr, lífr, vinstr, vigr:—only in plur., leif-ar, hrær-ar, gerð-ar, herð-ar, öfg-ar, ses-ar, hreys-ar, slíð-ar, gjölln-ar, meðm-ar (poet.): heterogene are, lim-ar, tál-ar (lim, tál in sing. are neut.): heteroclyte are, lyg-ar, görsim-ar (sing. indecl. weak fem.) 3. add the words röð, döf, etc. above recorded (1st declension II. 4).

II. *st*: over a score of words, with characteristic *j*, which appears before a vowel, hel, skel, ben, eng, egg, dregg, ey, des, fles, il, vin (only in local names, e. g. Björg-vin), st, klyf, lyf, nyt, dys, naudsyn, Frigg (the goddess), fiski (q. v.), mæ-r (q. v.), pl. mey-jar:—only in plur., ref-jar, síf-jar, skef-jar, men-jar, skyn-jar, hred-jar. 2. with characteristic *v*, ör, gen. sing. nom. plur. ör-var, stöð, böð, dög, gen. stöð-var, böð-var, dög-var; only in plur., göt-var (obsolete). 3. Heterogene are the local names in Norway; in fem. plur., Holt-ar, Hús-ar, Hris-ar, Torg-ar, Tún-ar, Þorp-ar, Nes-jar (holt, hús, hris, torg, tún, þorp, nes are all neut. appellatives), Ló-ar, Les-jar, Vág-ar, Vin-jar, Kvíð-ar, etc., see Munch's pref. (p. x) to Norge's Beskriv.

III. *heirð*: feminines with an inflex. -r in nom. and characteristic *i*, which has caused a vowel change in most of them, and which appears in dat. acc. sing.: 1. about a score of appellatives; heið-r, veið-r, Hleið-r, erm-r, helg-r (a holiday), eyr-r, mer-r, reyð-r, brúð-r, býrð-r, fyl-r, flæð-r, æð-r (an eider-duck), æð-r (venna), mýr-r, vætt-r, öx (qs. öx-r); ký-r, æ-r, sý-r (q. v.), all three contr. in dat. and plur.; the obsolete þý-r, rýg-r, gýg-r (pl. þý-jar, rýg-jar, gýg-jar):—in mod. usage the -r has changed into -i, in heið-i, veið-i, erm-i, eyr-i, mer-i, býrð-i, fyl-i,

flæð-i, ðæ-i; otherwise they retain the full declension and must not be confounded with the indeclinable weak feminines gledi-i, eili-i, etc. In the west of Icel. the -r is still in use in flæð-r, veið-r, reyð-r (steypir-reyð-r), and all over Icel. in kjú-r, æ-r; as also in brúð-r, only here the -r is kept through all cases, so that the word has an indeclinable sing., cp. the use of this word in Isl. þjóðs. i. 340, 341 (omitted s. v. p. 84).

2. a great many fem. pr. names: simple, Auð-r, Fríð-r, Gerð-r, Hild-r, Þrúð-r, Unn-r, Úrð-r (mythol.): compds, Sigríð-r, Ástríð-r, Guðríð-r, Þuríð-r, Ragnheið-r, Alfheið-r, Hallgerð-r, Ingigerð-r, Valgerð-r, Þorgerð-r, Gunnhild-r, Ragnhild-r, Ingvæld-r, Þór-hild-r, Hólmfríð-r, etc.: those in -uðr, qs. -unnr, Steinun-n, Ingun-n, Iðun-n, Þórun-n: in -dis, Ás-dis, Her-dis, Vig-dis, Þór-dis, Álf-dis, dat. acc. dis (omitted s. v. p. 100), and by way of analogy the foreign abbadi (abbess), as if compounded with dis; foreign pr. names, Margrét, Elizabet, etc.: in pr. names the inflexive -r is in full use over Icel., so that Baugéið, Randið, etc. in old MSS. are only Norwegianisms. 3. The Icel. feminines in -r answer to Gothic -is, and are different from the Gothic feminines in -s, such as *ans-s, alp-s*; of these latter the Icel. nauð-r (need, decl. as tið) is the sole remnant. It is worth noticing that the Icel. feminine proper names have preserved and represent the oldest and fullest declension of feminines.

Remarks on the 3rd Declension, which contains about two score words:

1. eik, steik, geit, greip, grind, gnit, kinn, kind (in mod. usage), flík, spík, tik, vik, rit, mjólk, kverk (but in mod. usage kverk-ar).

2. with changed vowel, bók, brók, glöð, nót, röt, gát, nátt, tönn, hönd, önd (anas), mörk, stó, kló, ló, ró, tá, gús, lús, mús, brúin, stöð, hnót; plur. bæk-r, glæð-r, gæt-r, næt-r, teun-r, hend-r, end-r, flæk-r, tæ-r, gæs-r, mýs-r, brýn-n, steð-r, hnæt-r (but in present use, steð-i, hnót-i).

3. A very few of these words have also -r in nom. sing., viz. mjólk, mörk, nátt, vik; bæk-r from bók also occurs, though seldom; rist-r from rist, Pass. 33. 4. is poet.

4. to this class we may refer the plur. dyr-r (q. v.), gen. dura; the latter r is inflexive, and the form analogous to kýr-r from kú; the plur. kýr-r, æ-r (q. v.) to this declension may also be referred the plur. of dóttir, systir, móðir, although the r is here radical. 5. The monosyllabic feminines with a final long vowel are contracted, á, brá, gjá, Gná, ljá, lá, krá, rá, slá, skrá, spá, þrá; as to the declension of these words vide á, p. 48, and brá, p. 77; ló, Ey-gló, sló, stó, þró, dat. ló-m . . . ; úsjá (q. v.) has no r in gen., nor trú, frú (q. v.) The root vowel of these words is not changed, and accordingly they are classed with the 1st declension of feminines, but in a contracted form.

Neuter.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. skip: forms like this are regular, and occur throughout the book, simply marked 'n.'

II. barn: to this belong neuters with a as root vowel, which in plur. becomes ö; a change due to a lost characteristic vowel in neut. plur., answering to -a in Goth., -u in A. S. (cp. Lat. *cornu*): as a radical a is the only vowel which is affected by an inflexive u, the remains of this inflexion are only found in the words with that root vowel; these words are many:

1. single words, bað, blað, vað, haf, vaf, flag, drag, bak, flak, rak, tak, skjal, far, skar, svar, glas, fat, gat, af, tafi, fall, fjall, kall, band, grand, bard, skard, bjarg, bragð, flagð, nafn, safn, gagi, hagi, tagi, agn, gagn, hald, vald, niagn, lamb, mark, rann, happ, hapt, skapt, blass, gjald, spjall, spjald, tjald, hvarf, starf, barn, kast, ax, fax, sax, vatn:—only in plur., log, glop, skop, rök: many have no plur.

2. with an inflexive -að, -af, etc., changed into u, hér-að, hundr-að, for-að, óð-ul, plur. hér-uð, hundr-uð, óð-ul: sum-ar (prop. a masc.), plur. sum-ur: gaman, dat. contr. gamni: höfuð, dat. höfði.

III. nes: to this belong more than a score of words, with characteristic j, geð, veð, nef, stef, egg, hregg, skegg, ál, sel, ben, fen, gren, men, bet, sker, nei, flet, net, fley, grey, hey, kið, rif, gil, þil, fyl, kyn, ný.

IV. högg: to this belong a score of words, with characteristic v, högg, skrók, kjót, böl, öl, fól, mjöl, fjör, smjör, bygg, glygg, lyng, fræ, læ, hræ, hey: only plur. sol. 5. The dat. högg-vi, kjót-vi, böl-vi, smjör-vi, bygg-vi, fræ-vi, hey-vi, etc., began to be uncommon even in old writers and are in mod. usage sounded högg-i, skrók-i, kjót-i, etc., whereas in plur. the v still remains, e. g. sölv-a-fjara. For só, kné, trú, see these words.

Remarks on the 2nd Declension, containing bisyllabic derivative words with characteristic i. Most of these words are derivative and with a changed vowel wherever possible. A great number are declined like klæð-i, so that it is difficult to give a complete list of them, e. g. frelsi (by misprint called fem., p. 173) in the Dictionary they are simply marked 'n.'

II. ríki: to this belong those with a final g, k, which have j (the characteristic i) in gen. and dat. plur., e. g. fylki, ríki, síki, vígi, lagi, and many others.

Weak Nouns.—Masculine.

The original characteristic of weak nouns in Teutonic languages is

the inflexive -u, of which in Icel. the sole remnant is the gen. plur. of the feminines and neuters.

Remarks on this Declension: I. tími: forms like this occur almost in every page of the Dictionary, and are simply marked 'a, m.'

II. steði: to this belong only a few primitive words with characteristic j, as aðil-i, bryti-i, steð-i, vil-i, nið-i; the poet. and obsolete skyt-i, tygg-i; poet. pr. names, Bel-i, ló-i, Skyl-i, þrúð-i, Vig-i; compds in -skegg-i, eyjar-skeggjar; names of people in -ver-jar, Gaulver-jar, Oddaver-jar, and in mod. usage, þjóðver-jar, Spáunver-jar, etc., cp. -varri in old Teutonic names in Latin writers:—compds in -ingi, höfðingi-i, heiðingi-i, kunningi-i, fæðingi-i, bandingi-i, leysingi-i, aumingi-i, ræningi-i, Væringi-i, Skrálingi-i, etc., pl. höfðingi-jar, etc.: in -yrki or -virki, ein-virki, spell-virki, etc., pl. einvirki-jar, Tyrki (a Turk, mod.), etc.:—for lé, gen. ljá (léa), and klé, gen. kléa, see these words. There is a curious inflexive -n left in pl. of the obsolete poet. words, brag-nar, gum-nar, got-nar, from bragi, goti, gumi. 3. Some masculines have a double declension, both strong and weak, hug-r and hug-i, hlut-r and hlut-i, hölm-r and hölm-i, stall-r and stall-i, munni-r and munni-i, garð-r and garð-i, odd-r and odd-i, nið-r and nið-i, drang-r and drang-i, lunn-r and lunn-i, líkam-r and líkam-i, glugg-r and glugg-i, -ingr and -ingi; all derivative words in -leik have both forms, -leik-r and -leik-i; cp. also pr. names as Örn and Árn-i, Björn and Bjarn-i, Finn-r and Finn-i, Odd-r and Odd-i, Gisl and Gisl-i, Geir-r and Geir-i, etc.

Feminine.

Remarks on the 1st Declension: I. tunga: this

form, marked 'u, f.' in the Dictionary, contains many hundreds of appellatives, and several pr. names, Halla, Ása, Þóra, Hall-dóra, etc.: frú (q. v.) is contracted; so also trú-a, gen. trú; the pr. names Gró-a, Gó-a, gen. Gró, Gó.

II. alda: to this belong all the

feminines with a as root vowel, cp. introduction to letter A: völu-a, a sibyl, gen. völu-u, pl. völu-ur. 3. Only a few of the words of this declension (little more than a score, or about two or three per cent. of the whole) form a gen. plur.; these are esp. the following, vaka, vika, klukka, ekkja, rekkja, kirkja (gen. ekk-na . . . kirk-na), stúlka, tala, vala, sála (sál-na, Mar. passini), kúla, súla, gata, gáta, sáta, varta, dúfa, þúfa, rjúpa, ríma, vísa, hosa, messa, kelda, skylda; kona has kven-na; the nom. of stjarna (a star) and skepna (a creature) may also serve for gen. plur., skaparinn stjarna, *creator stellarum*, in a hymn: in some few cases the gen. plur. is formed by adding the article to the nom. sing., thus gýðja-nna (*dearum*), gryfja-nna (*fovearum*): in many cases the gen. sing. is used collectively, thus Icel. say, öldu-gangr, *impetus undarum*,—the words denoting waves, alda, bára, bylgja, are all of this declension, and none of them have a proper gen. plur.; bylg-na is found (bylgna-gangr, Mar. 269), but alda-na, bára-na are impossible forms, one might perhaps say alda-nna, bylgja-nna; sögu-bók, *liber historiarum*; the gen. sagna-a, *historiarum* (sagna-ritari), is rarely used and is borrowed from sögn. Sometimes this deficiency may become puzzling, chiefly in translating Latin into Icel.; in original writers it is not felt. In olden times the number of those words that allowed of a gen. was still more limited.

Remarks on the Indeclinable Feminine:—with perhaps the sole exception of zvi (*life*) and eili (*age*) all the words of this declension are derivatives from adjectives and formed by a change of vowel, whenever the root vowel of the adjective is changeable; almost all these words are abstract (denoting quality), and so have no plural; forms like gleði-r (*ludi*) or æti-r (*vitar*) are quite exceptional and ungrammatical:

1. single nouns, about two score of words; gleði, helgi (*holiness*), ergi, leti, gremi, holti, speki, hugrekki, fræði, mæði, æði (*fury*), hæsi, kæti, reiði, feiti, bleyði, hreysti, veyki, häreysti, fylli, hylli, fýsi, sýki, birti, snilli, girmi, teiti, hvíti, örvi, mildi, blindi, atgörvi, huöggvi, myki: lygi and gitsimi in sing., but heteroclit in plur.

2. derivatives; -semi from adj. -samr, skyn-semi (very many): compds in -fræði, -speki, but if prefixed as a double compd they take s, thus e. g. fræði-bók, but guðfræðis-bók; skynsemi (*rationalis*), but skynsems-trú (*fides rationis*, i. e. *rationalismus*): -ni from adjectives in -inn, e. g. heið-ni, Krist-ni, hlýð-ni, and many others: -skynni, -syni, e. g. gláim-skynni, við-syni: -gi from adj. -igr, e. g. gráð-gi, kyn-gi; -ýðgi, harð-ýðgi, etc.: -gli from adj. -gull, sann-sögli (*veracitas*) from sann-sögull (*verax*): in -andi only a few, kveð-andi, hygg-andi, afr-euði, Verð-andi (the Norn): in local names, Skáni, Erri, Yli (islands): Skaði (the goddess) is declined as masc.

Neuter.

Remarks on this Declension: it contains, 1. six words denoting parts of the body, auga, eyra, hjarta, lunga, nýra, eista, 2. a few appellatives, almost obsolete, none of which form a gen. plur., bjuga, ökla, síma, leika, hnóða, viðbeina, vetta (in ekki vetta, no wight; hvat-vetna, every wight).

ADJECTIVES.

A. STRONG DECLENSION, as in Substantives, used of Adjectives, both positive and superlative, when indefinite.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING.	NOM.	ung-r	ung	ung-t	fagr	fúgr	fagr-t	há-r	há	há-tt
	GEN.	ung-s	ung-rar	ung-s	fagr-s	fagr-ar	fagr-s	há-s	há-rar	há-s
	DAT.	ung-um	ung-ri	ung-u	fúgr-um	fagr-i	fúgr-um	há-fum	há-ri	há-fum
	ACC.	ung-an	ung-a	ung-t	fagr-an	fagr-a	fagr-t	há-vau	há-va	há-tt
PLUR.	NOM.	ung-ir	ung-ar	ung	fagr-ir	fagr-ar	fúgr	há-vir	há-var	há
	GEN.	ung-ra	in all genders		fagr-a	in all genders		há-ra	in all genders	
	DAT.	ung-um	in all genders		fúgr-um	in all genders		há-fum	in all genders	
	ACC.	ung-a	ung-ar	ung	fagr-a	fagr-ar	fúgr	há-va	há-var	há

THE ARTICLE.

PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES in -inn.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING.	NOM.	ný-r	ný	ný-tt	hin-n	hin	hi-t	komin-n	komin-ar	komi-t
	GEN.	ný-s	ný-rar	ný-s	hin-s	hin-nar	hin-s	komin-s	komin-nar	komin-s
	DAT.	ný-jum	ný-ri	ný-ju	hin-um	hin-ri	hin-u	komin-um	komin-ri	komin-u
	ACC.	ný-jan	ný-ja	ný-tt	hin-n	hin-a	hi-t	komin-n	komin-a	komi-t
PLUR.	NOM.	ný-ir	ný-jar	ný	hin-ir	hin-ar	hin	komin-ir	komin-ar	komi-n
	GEN.	ný-ra	in all genders		hin-na	in all genders		komin-na	in all genders	
	DAT.	ný-jum	in all genders		hin-um	in all genders		komin-um	in all genders	
	ACC.	ný-ja	ný-jar	ný	hin-a	hin-a	hin	komin-a	komin-ar	komi-n

B. WEAK DECLENSION, used of Adjectives, both posit. and superl., when indef.; and general in compar. and part. act. sing.

		POSITIVE (definite).			COMPARATIVE (def. and indef.)			SUPERLATIVE (definite).		
		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING.	NOM.	ung-i	ung-a	ung-a	yng-ri	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sti	yng-sta	yng-sta
	GEN.									
	DAT.	ung-a	ung-u	ung-a	yng-ra	yng-ri	yng-ra	yng-sta	yng-stu	yng-sta
	ACC.									
PLUR.	NOM.									
	GEN.	ung-u	in all genders		yng-ri	in all genders		yng-stu	in all genders	
	DAT.	ung-um	in all genders		yng-um	in all genders		yng-stum	in all genders	
	ACC.									

C. INDECLINABLE ADJECTIVES in -a and -i, see remarks below.

D. THE ARTICLE SUFFIXED TO NOUNS.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING.	NOM.	heimr-inn	tið-in	skip-it	tími-nn	tunga-n	elli-n
	GEN.	heims-ins	tiðar-innar	skipa-ins	tíma-ns	tungu-nnar	elli-nnar
	DAT.	heimi-num	tið-inni	skipi-nu	tíma-num	tungu-nni	elli-nni
	ACC.	heim-inn	tið-inn	skip-it	tíma-n	tungu-na	elli-na
PLUR.	NOM.	heimar-nir	tiðir-nar	skip-in	tímar-nir	tungur-nar	augu-n
	GEN.	heima-nna	tiða-nna	skipa-nna	tíma-nna	tungna-nna	auga-nna
	DAT.	heimu-num	tiðu-num	skipu-num	tímu-num	tungu-num	augu-num
	ACC.	heima-na	tiðir-nar	skip-in	tíma-na	tungur-nar	augu-n

Remarks on the Adjectives:

1. the nom. masc.:—the nom. -r is dropped in fagr (qs. fagr-r), magr, dapr, apr, vakr, digr, vitr, bitr, ítr, lipr, snotr, forr, sykn, fræk, gjarn, frjals, þurr, hvass, hress:—it is assimilated in bein-n, ein-n, hrein-n, sein-n, græn-n, kæn-n, -æn-n, væn-n, brýn-n, frýn-n, sýn-n, hál-l, heil-l, veit-l, sál-l, fúl-l, há-s, fús-s, læs-s, laus-s, ljós-s, vís-s, etc.; inflexive, lítill-l, mikill-l, gamall-l, vesall-l, fúrr-l, atall-l, spurull-l, þögull-l, heimill-l, etc.

2. the nom. fem. sing. represents the root of the adjective (ung, ný, há):—adjectives with a as root vowel change into ö in fem. sing. and neut. plur., e.g. all-r, öll, all-t; marg-r, mörg, marg-t; hard-r, hörð, har-t; hag-r, bog, hag-t; fagr, fúgr, fagr-t; stak-r, stök, stak-t; van-r, vön, van-t; hvass, hvöss, hvass-t; varmr-r, vorm, varmr-t; sam-r, söm, sam-t; tam-r, töm, tam-t: in the inflexive -adr, a is changed into u, aldadr-r, fem. öldruð; gamladr-r, fem. gömluð; gamall-l, fem. gömul; taladr-r, fem. töluð, etc., see introduction to letter A, p. 1: this change is all that remains of an obsolete characteristic u, answering to the inflexive -u in Anglo-Saxon.

3. the nom. neut. sing. is formed

by adding -t to the root:—after a long root vowel -tt, e.g. há-tt, mjótt, nýtt, grátt, hrátt, smátt, etc.:—the t assimilates with a final d, e.g. mið-r, breið-r, bláð-r, stríð-r, fróð-r, göð-r, óð-r, stríð-r; in neut., mið-t, breið-t, blá-t, strit-t, frót-t, got-t, ót-t, etc.:—in long syllables with d or ð as final, the d is dropped, as in hard-r, stríð-r, lynd-r, dæmd-r, reynd-r; in neut., har-t, strit-t, lyn-t, dæm-t, reyn-t, qs. hard-t, etc.:—the t is dropped in such words as reist-r, bratt-r; in neut., reist, bratt, etc.; cp. the participles of the second weak conjugation:—in the participles and adjectives in -adr, the d is dropped, e.g. elskadr (amatus), elska-t (amatum), but in mod. usage elska-ð; and only the change of vowel marks the distinction between fem. and neut., e.g. töluð (dicta), but talað (dictum):—in adjectives in -inn, the root n is dropped before the neutral t, hi-t, heidi-t, komi-t, Kristi-t, qs. hin-t, heidinn-t, etc.

4. as to the cases, the inflexive -r in gen. and dat. sing. fem. and gen. pl. is assimilated into n in the words in -inn, and monosyllables in -nn with a long root vowel, thus, komin-na (q. v.), væn-na (venustorum), væn-ni (venustae, dat.), væn-nar (venustae, gen.),

etc.: into *l* in similar words, e. g. sæl-l, heil-l, gamal-l, sæl-lar, gamall-ar (sæl-lar, gamall-lar, etc. are faulty forms); mikil-li, magnæ; litil-li, parvæ, etc.—it is dropped in those with radical *r*, vitra, sapi-entium; fagri and fagar, pulchræ: into *s* in words such as viss, e. g. vissa, certorum; but in mod. usage viss-ra and viss-ri, certæ; (fag-urri, fag-urra are not right, although now and then used in mod. writers):—the *r* is doubled after a long vowel, há-rrí altæ, mjó-rra tenerum, at least in mod. usage; old writers seem to have spelt and sounded mjó-ra, mjó-ri, etc.—the -ar and -um are contracted after a long vowel, thus, blá-r coruleas, blá-m corulæo.

5. contraction takes place. a. in a few words in -igr, -ugr, aud-igr, blóð-igr, úð-igr, göf-igr, of-igr, höf-igr, öð-igr, saur-igr, naud-igr, nuð-igr, mál-igr, úr-igr (poët.), mátt-igr; they are contracted before an inflexive vowel, audg-an, audg-ir, audg-um, göfg-ir, úðg-ir, blóðg-ir, öfg-ir, höfg-ir... máttk-ir, etc.; in mod. usage the root is dissyllabic and not contracted, thus, audugir, blóðugir, höfugir... máttugir, etc.: even in old writers other adjectives in -igr were not contracted, e. g. hróðigr, kröptugr, skyldugr, syndugr, síðugr, ráðigr,—hróðigan, e. g. ráðigan (not ráðgan), etc., both in old and mod. usage. **β.** in a few words in -ll, gamall, vesall, litill, mikill, hugall, þögull, etc.

II. há-r: to this belong over twenty words, with characteristic *v*, dygg-r, hrygg-r, stygg-r, glugg-r, hnögg-r, snögg-r, þröng-r, öng-r, dökk-r, þjókk-r (þykk-r), kvik-r, myrk-r, yrk-r, rök-r, lösk-r, öl-r, fól-r, ör-r, gúr-r, hús-r (obsolete), há-r, mjó-r, sljó-r (skæ-r); the *v* is freq. spelt with *f* in the words há-r, mjó-r, sljó-r, but not in the rest, see introduction to letter F. In mod. usage and pronunciation this *v* or *f* has been mostly lost; Icel. say há-an, mjó-an, fól-an, but it still lingers in the words ending in *gg*, *ng*, *kk*, *rk*, *sk*, as glögg-van, öng-van, þykk-van, rök-van, etc. are current forms.

III. nfr: to this belong adjectives with characteristic *j*: only a few words remain with *g*, *h* as final, fræg-r, hægr-r, lægr-r, þæg-r, eygr-r, fleigr-r, ýgr-r, sek-r, rik-r, þekk-r, ræk-r, tæk-r; in very old MSS. the forms fræg-jan, ýg-jan, sek-jan, rik-jan, þekk-jan, etc. are almost universal, but even in olden times the *j* was dropped in these words, and fræg-an, sek-an, rik-an, etc. are now the sole forms. This declension therefore is now only represented by mið-r (*medius*) and by the words ending in a vowel, ný-r, hlý-r, -sæ-r; but that in pre-historical times this declension was far more extensive is shown by the many adjectives with a changed root vowel (prob. caused by a lost *j*), as dýr-r, hýr-r, lynd-r, streym-r, væn-n, sæl-l, sæt-r, skæð-r, næm-r, hæf-r, næt-r, kær-r, ber-r, þver-r.

IV. kominn: to this belong all participles of the strong verbs, and a great many adjectives; with the exception of the contraction it conforms to the article. For participles of weak verbs of the 3rd conjugation see remarks on the verbs below.

Remarks on the formation of the Degrees of Comparison:

I. the compar. and superl. are, -ari, -astr, or -ri, -atr, thus, kaldr, compar. kald-ari, superl. kald-astr, fem. and neut. plur. köld-ust; harðr, harð-ari, harð-astr, fem. and neut. plur. hörð-ust; frjálæ, frjálæ-ari, frjálæ-astr (frjálæ-ust): in adjectives with characteristic *j* or *v* these letters reappear, glögg-r, glögg-vari, glögg-vastr; örr, ör-vari, ör-vastr; nýr, ný-jari, ný-jastr; or it is contracted, mjór, mjó-rrí, mjó-str, but older are the forms mjó-vari, mjó-vastr.

II. the compar. is assimilated in adjectives in -nn, -ll, væn-n, væn-ni, væn-str; grøn-n, grøn-ni, grøn-str; heil-l, heil-li, heil-str or heil-astr; sæl-l, sæl-li, sæl-str; svipall-l, svipall-li.

III. some few adjectives form compar. and superl. by vowel change, há-r, hæ-r, hæ-str; fú-r, fæ-r, fæ-str; lág-r, læg-r, læg-str; lang-r, leng-r, leng-str; (fram), frem-r, frem-str; fagr, fegr-i, fegr-str; skamm-r, skem-r, skem-str; grunn-r, grenn-r, grenn-str; stórr, stær-r, stær-str; smá-r, smæ-r, smæ-str; ung-r, yng-r, yng-str; þung-r, þyng-r, þyng-str; grunn-r, grynn-r, grynn-str: in mod. usage also, full-r, fyll-r, fyll-str; stutt-r, styttr-i, styttr-str; þunn-r, þynn-r, þynn-str; mjúk-r, myk-r, myk-str; djúp-r, dýp-r, dýp-str; þröng-r, þreyng-r, þreyng-str, but also þröng-vari, þröng-vastr (older and better); svang-r, sveng-r, sveng-str; magr, megr-i, megr-str, etc.; but in old writers we often find full-ari, full-astr, etc.

IV. heterogeneous, as in other languages, are góð-r, bet-ri, bez-ts; ill-r, ver-ri, ver-str; marg-r, fleiri, fle-str; litill-l, min-ni, min-str; mikill-l, meiri, me-str; gamall-l, ell-ri, ell-str.

V. forming compar. and superl. from adverbs: **1.** from local adverbs denoting direction, austr, norðr, suðr, vestr, fram, apr, út, inn, of, niðr, fjarr, ná-; in compar. and superl., eyst-ri (aust-ari), aust-astr; nýrð-ri, nýrð-astr; synn-ri, synn-str; vest-ri, vest-astr; frem-ri, frem-str; ept-ri, ept-str, or apt-ari, apt-astr; yt-ri, yt-str (yztr); inn-ri (ið-ri), inn-str; ef-ri (öf-ri), ef-str (öf-str); ned-ri, ned-str; fir-ri, fir-str; nær-ri, nær-str. **2.** temp. adverbs, tíð, fyrir; síð-ari, síð-astr; fyr-ri, fyr-str. **3.** other adverbs, from heldr, sjaldan; in compar. and superl., held-ri, held-str; sjaldn-ari, sjaldn-astr; hind-ri, hinn-str; æð-ri, æð-str; ská-ri, ská-str: only in compar., hægr-ri, the right; vin-ri, the left.

Remarks on the Weak Declension: **I.** the positive and the superlative have both strong and weak declension, according as they are indefinite or definite in sense, whereas the comparative

has in either case only a weak declension.

II. the part. act. in -andi is declined as the comparative.

III. the numerals þríði, fjórði, fimti, sexti, etc., the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, etc., have (old and mod.) only the weak declension; þríði with a characteristic *j*, þríd-ja, plur. þríd-ju, fjórð-u, fimt-u.

III. changes in mod. usage, **1.** the dat. plur. -um, which is almost always used in good old MSS., is now lost, and dat. is like nom.: thus Icel. say, hinum beztu mönnum, betri mönnum, ungu mönnum; in old usage, beztum, betrum, yngtum, (Jón Þorkelsson, Hauks-bók, 1865, p. 14, note 4.) The sole remnant in mod. usage of the old -um is the compar. fleir-um (*pluribus*), which is still so pronounced, and often used in Icel. writings. **2.** the sing. has become indeclinable; the gen. dat. acc. masc. sing. -a in the compar. is now obsolete; Icel. say yngri manns (*junioris hominis*) for the old yngra, dat. yngra manni, mod. yngri manni; yngra mann, mod. yngri mann.

3. the part. act. sing.; here also the gen. masc. sing. is altered; vaxanda vinds (vindi, vind), *erescens venti*, into vaxandi vinds; the neut. -a is also usually changed into -i, e. g. fall-anda forað into fall-andi forað (a stumbling-block).

Remarks on the Indeclinable Adjectives. They were originally regular adjectives, which, though both definite and indefinite, had only the weak declension; and—perhaps in order to distinguish them from other adjectives in definite forms—they have lost all inflexion, and have no comparative or superlative; they vary between the forms -i and -a, andvæn-i and andvæn-a, originally expressing the distinction between masc., fem., and neut., but are, in fact, used without regard to gender, one MS. has -a, another -i, even in the same passage, e. g. Mar. 378; in mod. usage, -a is the current form. These indeclinable words (in the Dictionary simply marked 'adj.' or 'adj. indecl.') are very many, chiefly compound words, e. g. in al-, ein-, bálf-, full-, frum-, sam-, and for the latter part, -vana, -geðja, -laga, -stola, etc., e. g. af-laga, sjálf-krafa (-bjarga, -ráða), ein-hama, ein-mana, ein-staka, ein-skipa, ein-huga, sam-huga, sam-ráða, ör-vasa, full-tíða, mið-aldra, gjaf-vaxta, frum-vaxta, ham-stola, vit-stola, óð-fluga, flaum-ósa, al-verkja, al-bata, al-dauða, al-eyða, á-skynja, eið-rofa, far-flóta, óða-mála, sundr-orða, tvi-saga, hungur-morða, strá-jauda, af-vana, mátt-vana, and-vana, hálf-vita, harð-brjósta, hand-lama, fót-lama, gagn-drepa, hall-oka, las-burða: single words are few, hlessa, hissa, klumsa, reisa, hugi, játsi, heitsi, etc. In some cases it is difficult to say whether the word is to be taken for a substantive or indeclinable adjective, e. g. eið-rofi or eið-rofa, harm-dauði, full-tíði, þing-logi, næsta-bræðra.

Remarks on the Suffixed Article. This is characteristic of the Scandinavian languages, and still remains in modern Danish and Swedish. It forms a double declension, with substantive and adjective forms in the same word; or rather it gives to a substantive the form of an adjective. The inflexive -ar, -ir represent different genders for substantive and for adjective, thus, all-ir dag-ar, *omnes dies*, masc., but all-ar stund-ir, *omnes horæ*, fem. The same rule applies to the suffixed article, draumar-nir, but tíðir-nar. The nouns of the 2nd strong declension are so few that they scarcely affect this rule. In very early times we may suppose that the Scandinavian language had no suffixed article; in the oldest poems it is rarely used; in old prose more rare than in modern prose; and at the present time the article is less used in Icel. than in any other living European language, and is dispensed with in endless cases, where others must use it; in solemn style it is used less than in conversational.

II. the declension of the suffixed article: **1.** the *h* is dropped throughout (inn, in, it).

2. the root vowel of the article is dropped, if the substantive ends with a vowel, and the final *n* + the inflexion is suffixed, e. g. sólu-nni, tungu-nni, for the vowel of the noun has always the preference.

β. so also after the plur. -ar, -ir, -r, e. g. tíðir-nar, draumar-nir, vetr-nir, föttir-nir; but not so after -ar, -r in gen. sing., e. g. tíðar-innar, fótar-ins, hafnar-innar, bókar-innar and bókr-innar, τῶν βιβλῶν, whereby a distinction is kept between gen. sing. and nom. plur., e. g. tíðar-innar *temporis*, but tíðir-nar *tempora*. Icel. say, móður-inni *matris*, systur-inni *sorori*, dóttur-inni *filiae*, as also móður-innar *matris*, systur-innar *sororis*, dóttur-innar *filiae*; but contracted in föður-num *patri*, bróður-num *fratri*,—föður-inum, bróður-inum may occur in old writers, Mar., but is seldom used.

γ. the masc. dat. -i is often dropped before the article, but kept if without the article, e. g. draum'-num, saum'-num, but draumi, saumi; it is difficult here to give a rule. **δ.** the acc. sing. fem. is in old writers contracted in such words as, sök-na (*causam*), ál-na (*funem*), etc., mod. sök-ina, ál-ina, etc.

ε. the vowel of the article is also dropped in the dat. of strong masc., as bekkur of the 2nd declension (without -i), thus, reykr-num, bekk-num, not reykr-inum, bekk-inum. **3.** in dat. plur. the final *m* of the noun is dropped, tíðu-num,—an older form tíðum-inum, *temporibus*, occurs in early Swedish; this -inum is always in mod. usage sounded -onum (*mōnn-onum*), as also in earlier rhyme, Pass. 9. 7.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL (1st and 2nd pers.) without gender.			PERSONAL (3rd pers.) with gender.			REFLEXIVE.	DEMONSTRATIVE (<i>sá, the, that; þessi, this</i>).								
			Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
SING.	NOM.	ek þú	han-n	hon (hún)	þat	sín sér sík	sá (sjá)	sú (sjá)	þat	þessi	þessi	þetta			
	GEN.	min þín	han-s	hon-nar	þess		þess	þeir-rar	þess	þessa	þessa-rar	þessa			
	DAT.	mér þér	hán-um	henn-ni	því		þeim	þeir-ri	því	þess-um	þess-ari	þessu			
	ACC.	mik þik	han-n	hún-a	þat		þann	þá	þat	þenna	þessa	þetta			
DUAL.	NOM.	vit þit (it)													
	GEN.	okkar ykkar													
	DAT.	okkr ykk													
	ACC.														
PLUR.	NOM.	vér þér (ér)	þeir-r	þær-r	þau		þess-ir	þess-ar	þessi	common for both demonstratives					
	GEN.	vár yðar	þeir-ra	in all genders			þessa-ra	in all genders							
	DAT.	oss yðr	þeim	in all genders			þess-um	in all genders							
	ACC.		þá	þær-r	þau		þess-a	þess-ar	þessi						

INTERROGATIVE.

In plural sense ('who or which of many').				In dual sense ('who or which of two').		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
SING.	NOM. hver-r	hver	hver-t and hvat	hvár-r	hvár	hvár-t
	GEN. hver-s	hver-rar	hver-s	hvár-s	hvár-rar	hvár-s
	DAT. hver-jum	hver-ri	hver-ju	hvár-um	hvár-ri	hvár-u
	ACC. hver-n	hver-ja	hver-t	hvár-n	hvár-a	hvár-t
PLUR.	NOM. hver-ir	hver-jar	hver	hvár-ir	hvár-ar	hvár
	GEN. hver-ra	in all genders		hvár-ra	in all genders	
	DAT. hver-jum	in all genders		hvár-um	in all genders	
	ACC. hver-ja	hver-jar	hver	hvár-a	hvár-ar	hvár

INDEFINITE (*one, some one*).

		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
SING.	NOM.	hver-r	hver	hver-t and hvat		hvár-r	hvár	hvár-t		nokkur-r	nokkur	nokku-t
	GEN.	hver-s	hver-rar	hver-s		hvár-s	hvár-rar	hvár-s		nokkur-s	nokkur-rar	nokkur-s
	DAT.	hver-jum	hver-ri	hver-ju		hvár-um	hvár-ri	hvár-u		nokkur-um	nokkur-ri	nokkur-u
	ACC.	hver-n	hver-ja	hver-t		hvár-n	hvár-a	hvár-t		nokkur-n	nokkur-a	nokku-t
PLUR.	NOM.	hver-ir	hver-jar	hver		hvár-ir	hvár-ar	hvár		nokkur-ir	nokkur-ar	nokkur
	GEN.	hver-ra	in all genders			hvár-ra	in all genders			nokkur-ra	in all genders	
	DAT.	hver-jum	in all genders			hvár-um	in all genders			nokkur-um	in all genders	
	ACC.	hver-ja	hver-jar	hver		hvár-a	hvár-ar	hvár		nokkur-a	nokkur-ar	nokkur

NUMERALS (*two, both, three, four*).

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
NOM.	tvær-r	tvær-r	tvau (tvö)	báð-ir	báð-ar	bæð-i	þrjár	þrjár	þrjú	sjóð-ir	sjóð-ar	sjóðr
GEN.	tvæggja		in all genders	þéggja	in all genders		þrjúggja		in all genders	sjóð-urra	in all genders	
DAT.	tvéim or tvéimr		in all genders	báð-um	in all genders		þrjúm or þrjúmr		in all genders	sjóð-um	in all genders	
ACC.	tvá	tvær-r	tvau (tvö)	báð-a	báð-ar	bæð-i	þrjú	þrjár	þrjú	sjóð-a	sjóð-ar	sjóðr

Other Pronouns: I. the demonstrative *hinn, hin, hitt* (*the other one*) is declined like the article, only the neut. sing. with *-it*.

II. the possessive pronouns are, 1. *minn, mín, mitt* (*meus*); *þinn, þín, þitt* (*tuus*); the reflex. *sinn, sín, sitt* (*suus*). 2. in dual sense; *okkar-r, okkur, okkat* (*noster*); *ykkar-r, ykkur, ykkat* (*vester*). 3. in plur. sense; *vár-r, vár, vár-t* (*noster*); *yðvar-r, yður, yðar-t* (*vester*); declined as *nokkur*, but contracted, e. g. *yðir*. In mod. usage these possessives in plur. and dual sense are rare, and instead of them the gen. of the personal *okkar, ykkar, yðar* is used as indeclinable.

III. for the pronouns *sami* (weak) *ídem, sjálfir* (*ipse, neion* (nú einn) *nullus, einhverr* (*every one, sunir* (*some, engi* (*no one, annarr-hvart* (*one of the two, alteruter, hvárgi* or *hvárigr* (*neither of the two, neuter, hvárr-tveggja* or *hvárr-tveggi* (*each, uterque* (the former part following the strong declension, the latter the weak), *þvílíkr* and *slíkr* (*such, talis, hvílíkr* (*as, qualis*: see the Dictionary.

IV. as relatives the old language has only the particles *er* and *sem*, see the Dictionary, pp. 131, 132.

Remarks: 1. personal and demonstrative; in the mod. language *ek* etc. have become *eg, mig, þig, sig, við, þið, vor*; and *hón* or *hon* has become *hún*:—in the neut. *þau* is sounded *þaug*, but seldom spelt so:—old writers often use *sá* as a common nom. for masc. and fem., *sá maðr, þat maðr*, and *sá kona, þat woman*:—dat. fem. *þessi* = *þessari* is used in old writers:—dat. sing. masc. *þeim-a* = *þeim*, and dat. sing. neut. *því-a* occur in old prose and poems; in Runes, *þansi* = *þenna*.

2. interrogative and indefinite; remains of an older declension are, *hvat, what* (still in full use); dat. *hveim* (*poët. and obsolete*); *hví, why*; *hve, how*, mod. also *hversu*; the mod. *hvaða* is curious, being indeclinable throughout:—old form *nekkverr* or *nakkverr* (*nequerr, naquarr* in the MSS.): in mod. usage *nokkur*, but contracted before a vowel, e. g. *nokkr-ir, nokkr-um*, etc.

Remarks on the Numerals: I. the cardinals; the first four are declined, *ein, tvær*, etc.: the rest indeclinable, *fimm, sex, sjau* (mod. *sjö*), *átta, níu, tíu, ellífu, tólf, þrettán, fjórtán, fimmtán, sextán, sjautján* (mod. *sattján*), *átján, nítján, tuttugu* (*twenty*), *tuttugu ok einn*, etc.:—the decades first and then the smaller numbers: but with the even decades, from twenty onwards, the reverse is common in Iceland, *ein og tuttugu* (*one and twenty*), ... *tíu og tuttugu* (*ten*

and twenty), ... *nítján og tuttugu* (*nineteen and twenty*), *fjörutíu* (*forty*), *einn og fjörutíu* (*one and forty*), and so on to sixty, then from sixty to eighty, from eighty to 'twenty' (*tíu-tíu* = *hundred*), from 'twenty' to a hundred (i. e. the gross hundred, 120). Iceland children in play, shepherds in counting their flocks, and fishermen in counting their catch are sure to reckon in this way. From forty and upwards the Danes say, *tre-sinds-tyve* (= *three times twenty = three score*) for 60, *fir-sinds-tyve* (= *four score*) for 80, and *balv treds* (= *three score minus a half score*) for 50, *balv fjerds* (= *four score minus a half score*) for 70, *balv fems* (= *half the fifth score, i. e. five score minus a half*) for 90; but not so in Sweden and Norway. The decades are in old writers treated as independent words, and declined, *þrjár tígir*, dat. *þremr tígum*, acc. *þrjár tigi*, with a following genitive, e. g. *sjóðra tigi manna* (*quadraginta hominum*), etc.; in mod. usage indeclinable, *þrjár-tíu, fjóru-tíu, fimmtíu, sex-tíu, sjö-tíu, átta-tíu, níu-tíu, tíu-tíu* (*ten ten*, i. e. *one hundred*), but usually *hundrað*; both *hundrað* (*hundred*) and *þúsund* (*thousand*) are in old writers (and freq. in mod.) declined and followed by a genitive, e. g. *þúsund manna, tveim hundrúðum skipa*.

II. the ordinals; *fyrstr* (q. v.), *annarr* (q. v.): the rest only in the weak declension, *þriðji*, gen. dat. acc. *þriðja*, plur. *þriðju* indecl.; *fjórti*, *fimmti*, *séti*, *sjaun-di* (mod. *sjöun-di*), *át-ti* (mod. *áttun-di*), *níun-di*, *tíun-di*, *ellefti*, *tólf-ti*, *þrettán-di*, *fjórtán-di*, ... *tuttug-asti* (*hundredth*), *þritug-asti*, *fertug-asti*, ... *nítug-asti*, *hundræð-asti*, ... *þúsund-asti*.

III. distributives from 1 to 4; *ein-ir* (*singuli*), *tveir-ir* (*binii*), *þrenn-ir* (*trini*), *fjón-ir* (*quaterni*), all as regular adjectives.

IV. multiplicatives, either *tve-nnr* (*duplex*), *þre-nnr* (*triplex*), *fer-n* (*quadruplex*); or with *-faldr*, *ein-faldr*, *tvau-faldr* (*two-fold*), *þrjár-faldr*, *fer-faldr*, ... *átt-faldr*, *ní-faldr*, *tí-faldr*, ... *tíutug-faldr*; *þritug-faldr*, ... *hundræð-faldr*, *þúsund-faldr*, all regular adjectives.

V. the adjectives in *-tugr* and *-ræðr*, denoting *aged, measuring*, for the decades, from twenty and upwards: a. *-tugr*, for the decades, from 20 to 70, *tví-tugr*, *þrjú-tugr*, *fer-tugr*, *fimmt-tugr*, *sex-tugr*, *sjau-tugr*. b. *-ræðr*, for the decades, from 80 to 120, *átt-ræðr*, *ní-ræðr*, *tí-ræðr* (*centenarius*), *tólf-ræðr* (*numbering 120*), hence *tólf-ræðt* *hundrað* = 100, and *tí-ræðt* *hundrað* = 100.

VI. numeral adverbs, *tvisvar* = *bis*, *þrýsvar* = *tris*: the rest formed by *síngr* or *sinnum*, *tíms*; *fjórum-sinnum*, *four times = quater*, etc.

VERBS.

A. WEAK VERBS, i. e. Verbs in which the Preterite is formed by adding a Termination: characterised by the final vowel of the pres. sing.

	1st Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>a</i> .		2nd Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>i</i> .		3rd Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>i</i> is suppressed.		4th Conjugation, characteristic vowel <i>i</i> .				
INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1.	boð-a	kall-a	dœm-i	fylg-i	gleð	spyr	vak-i	dug-i		
	2.	boð-ar	kall-ar	dœm-ir	fylg-ir	gleð-r	spyr-r	vak-ir	dug-ir		
	3.	boð-ar	kall-ar	dœm-ir	fylg-ir	gleð-r	spyr-r	vak-ir	dug-ir		
	Plur.	1.	boð-um	köll-um	dœm-um	fylg-jum	gleð-jum	spyr-jum	vök-um	dug-um	
		2.	boð-it	kall-it	dœm-it	fylg-it	gleð-it	spyr-it	vak-it	dug-it	
		3.	boð-a	kall-a	dœm-a	fylg-ja	gleð-ja	spyr-ja	vak-a	dug-a	
	Pret. Sing.	1.	boð-aða	kall-aða	dœm-da	fylg-da	glad-da	spur-ða	vak-ta	dug-ða	
		2.	boð-aðir	kall-aðir	dœm-dir	fylg-dir	glad-dir	spur-ðir	vak-tir	dug-ðir	
		3.	boð-aði	kall-aði	dœm-di	fylg-di	glad-di	spur-ði	vak-ti	dug-ði	
		Plur.	1.	boð-uðum	köll-uðum	dœm-dum	fylg-dum	glöd-dum	spur-ðum	vök-tum	dug-ðum
			2.	boð-uðut	köll-uðut	dœm-dut	fylg-dut	glöd-dut	spur-ðut	vök-tuð	dug-ðut
			3.	boð-uðu	köll-uðu	dœm-du	fylg-du	glöd-du	spur-ðu	vök-tu	dug-ðu
IMPERAT.		boð-a	kall-a	dœm	fylg	gleð	spyr	vak (vak-i)	dug (dug-i)		
SUBJ. Pres. Sing.	1.	boð-a	kall-a	dœm-a	fylg-ja	gleð-ja	spyr-ja	vak-a	dug-a		
	2.	boð-ir	kall-ir	dœm-ir	fylg-ir	gleð-ir	spyr-ir	vak-ir	dug-ir		
	3.	boð-i	kall-i	dœm-i	fylg-i	gleð-i	spyr-i	vak-i	dug-i		
	Plur.	1.	boð-im	kall-im	dœm-im	fylg-im	gleð-im	spyr-im	vak-im	dug-im	
		2.	boð-it	kall-it	dœm-it	fylg-it	gleð-it	spyr-it	vak-it	dug-it	
		3.	boð-i	kall-i	dœm-i	fylg-i	gleð-i	spyr-i	vak-i	dug-i	
	Pret. Sing.	1.	boð-aða	kall-aða	dœm-da	fylg-da	glad-da	spyr-ða	vek-ta	dug-ða	
		2.	boð-aðir	kall-aðir	dœm-dir	fylg-dir	glad-dir	spyr-ðir	vek-tir	dug-ðir	
		3.	boð-aði	kall-aði	dœm-di	fylg-di	glad-di	spyr-ði	vek-ti	dug-ði	
		Plur.	1.	boð-aðim	kall-aðim	dœm-dim	fylg-dim	glad-dim	spyr-ðim	vek-tim	dug-ðim
			2.	boð-aðit	kall-aðit	dœm-dit	fylg-dit	glad-dit	spyr-ðit	vek-tið	dug-ðit
			3.	boð-aði	kall-aði	dœm-di	fylg-di	glad-di	spyr-ði	vek-ti	dug-ði
INFIN.		boð-a	kall-a	dœm-a	fylg-ja	gleð-ja	spyr-ja	vak-a	dug-a		
PART. Act.		boð-andi	kall-andi	dœm-andi	fylg-jandi	gleð-jandi	spyr-jandi	vak-andi	dug-andi		
PART. Pass. Masc.		boð-aðr	kall-aðr	dœm-dr		glad-dr	spur-ðr	vak-aðr			
	Fem.	boð-uð	köll-uð	dœm-d		glöd-d	spur-ð	vak-uð			
	Neut. or Supine	boða-t	kalla-t	dœm-t	fylg-t	glat-t	spur-t	vaka-t	duga-t		

B. STRONG VERBS, i. e. Verbs in which the Preterite is formed by changing the Root Vowel (as found in the Infin.)

	1st Class, change of radical <i>e</i> (<i>i</i>) into <i>a</i> (<i>u</i>).		2nd Class, <i>i</i> into <i>ei</i> (<i>i</i>).		3rd Class, <i>jó</i> into <i>au</i> , <i>u</i> .		4th Class, <i>a</i> into <i>ó</i> .		5th Class, <i>e</i> into <i>a</i> , <i>i</i> (<i>j</i>) into <i>a</i> , <i>á</i> , <i>o</i> .		6th Class, <i>á</i> into <i>é</i> ; <i>au</i> into <i>jó</i> .	
INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1.	brenn	ris		byð		fer		gef	ber	græt	hleyp
	2.	brenn-r	ris-s		byð-r		fer-r		gef-r	ber-r	græt-r	hleyp-r
	3.	brenn-r	ris-s		byð-r		fer-r		gef-r	ber-r	græt-r	hleyp-r
	Plur.	1.	brenn-um	ris-um	bjóð-um		för-um		gef-um	ber-um	grát-um	hlaup-um
		2.	brenn-it	ris-it	bjóð-it		far-it		gef-it	ber-it	grát-ið	hlaup-it
		3.	brenn-a	ris-a	bjóð-a		far-a		gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a
	Pret. Sing.	1.	brann	reis	baud		fór		gaf	bar	grét	hljóp
		2.	brann-t	reis-t	baut-t		fór-t		gaf-t	bar-t	grét-t	hljóp-t
		3.	brann	reis	baud		fór		gaf	bar	grét	hljóp
	Plur.	1.	brunn-um	ris-um	bud-um		för-um		gáf-um	bár-um	grét-um	hljóp-um
		2.	brunn-ut	ris-ut	bud-ut		för-ut		gáf-ut	bár-ut	grét-uð	hljóp-ut
		3.	brunn-u	ris-u	bud-u		för-u		gáf-u	bár-u	grét-u	hljóp-u
IMPERAT.		brenn	ris		bjóð		far		gef	ber	grát	hlaup
SUBJ. Pres. Sing.	1.	brenn-a	ris-a		bjóð-a		far-a		gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a
	2.	brenn-ir	ris-ir		bjóð-ir		far-ir		gef-ir	ber-ir	grát-ir	hlaup-ir
	3.	brenn-i	ris-i		bjóð-i		far-i		gef-i	ber-i	grát-i	hlaup-i
	Plur.	1.	brenn-im	ris-im	bjóð-im		far-im		gef-im	ber-im	grát-im	hlaup-im
		2.	brenn-it	ris-it	bjóð-it		far-it		gef-it	ber-it	grát-ir	hlaup-it
		3.	brenn-i	ris-i	bjóð-i		far-i		gef-i	ber-i	grát-i	hlaup-i
	Pret. Sing.	1.	brynn-i	ris-a	byð-a		foer-a		gæf-i	bær-i	grét-a	hlyp-a
		2.	brynn-ir	ris-ir	byð-ir		foer-ir		gæf-ir	bær-ir	grét-ir	hlyp-ir
		3.	brynn-i	ris-i	byð-i		foer-i		gæf-i	bær-i	grét-i	hlyp-i
	Plur.	1.	brynn-im	ris-im	byð-im		foer-im		gæf-im	bær-im	grét-im	hlyp-im
		2.	brynn-it	ris-it	byð-it		foer-it		gæf-it	bær-it	grét-ið	hlyp-it
		3.	brynn-i	ris-i	byð-i		foer-i		gæf-i	bær-i	grét-i	hlyp-i
INFIN.		brenn-a	ris-a		bjóð-a		far-a		gef-a	ber-a	grát-a	hlaup-a
PART. Act.		brenn-andi	ris-andi		bjóð-andi		far-andi		gef-andi	ber-andi	grát-andi	hlaup-andi
PART. Pass. Masc.		brunn-inn	ris-inn		boð-inn		far-inn		gef-inn	ber-inn	grát-inn	hlaup-inn
	Fem.	brunn-in	ris-in		boð-in		far-in		gef-in	ber-in	grát-in	hlaup-in
	Neut. or Supine	brunn-it	ris-it		boð-it		far-it		gef-it	ber-it	grát-ið	hlaup-it

C. IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1. em	Pres. var (vas)	IMPERAT. ver (ver-tu)	SUBJ. Pres. sé	Pres. var-a	INFIN. ver-a	PART. Pass. ver-it
	2. er-t	var-t		sé-r	var-ir		
	3. er (es)	var (vas)		sé	var-i		
Plur.	1. er-um	vár-um	verit (estote)	sé-m	var-im		
	2. er-ut	vár-ut		sé-t	var-it		
	3. er-u	vár-u		sé	var-i		

TEN VERBS WITH PRESENT IN PRÆTERITE FORM.

INDIC. Pres. Sing.	1. á	kná	má	skal	kann	mun (mon)	man	þarf	ann	veit
	2. á-tt	kná-tt	má-tt	skal-t	kann-t	mun-t	man-t	þarf-t	ann-t	veit-t
	3. á	kná	má	skal	kann	mun	man	þarf	ann	veit
Plur.	1. eig-um	kneg-um	meg-um	skul-um	kunn-um	mun-um	mun-um	þurf-um	unn-um	vit-um
	2. eig-ut	kneg-ut	meg-ut	skul-ut	kunn-ut	mun-ut	mun-it	þurf-ut	unn-it	vit-uð
	3. eig-u	kneg-u	meg-u	skul-u	kunn-u	mun-u	mun-a	þurf-u	unn-a	vit-u
Pres. Sing.	1. á-tta	kná-tta	má-tta		kunn-a	mun-da	mun-da	þurf-ta	unn-a	vis-a
	<small>as regular weak verbs</small>									
IMPERAT.	eig				kunn		mun		unn	vit
SUBJ. Pres. Sing.	1. eig-a		meg-a	skul-a	kunn-a	mun-a	mun-a	þurf-a	unn-a	vit-a
	<small>as regular weak verbs</small>									
Pres. Sing.	1. átt-a	knætt-a	mætt-a	skyl-da	kynn-a	mön-da	myn-da	þyrf-ta	yön-a	vis-a
	<small>as regular weak verbs</small>									
INFIN. Pres. Pres.	eig-a		meg-a	skul-u	kunn-a	mun-u	mun-a	þurf-a	unn-a	vit-a
				skyl-du		mun-du				
PART. Act.	eig-andi		meg-andi		kunn-andi		mun-andi	þurf-andi	unn-andi	vit-andi
PART. Pass. Neut.	á-tt		má-tt		kunn-at		mun-at	þurf-t	unn-t	vit-að

NINE VERBS WITH THE PRÆTERITE IN -RU (-li).

INDIC. Pres. Sing.	3. rœ-r	grœ-r	sœ-r	gnœ-r	snœ-r	frjœ-s	kjœ-s	slœ-r	veld-r
Plur.	3. ró-a	gró-a	sá	gnú-a	snú-a	frjós-a	kjós-a	slá	vald-a
Pres. Sing.	3. rö-ri	grö-ri	sö-ri	gnö-ri	snö-ri	frö-ri	kjö-ri	slö-ri	öld-i
	(or re-ri)	gre-ri	se-ri	gae-ri	sne-ri	fro-ri	ke-ri	slö-ri)	
IMPERAT.	ró	gró	sá	gnú	snú	frjós	kjós	slá	vald
SUBJ. Pres. Sing.	3. rö-ri	grö-ri	sö-ri	gnö-ri	snö-ri	frö-ri	kjö-ri	slö-ri	yll-i
INFIN.	ró-a	gró-a	sá	gnú-a	snú-a	frjós-a	kjót-a	slá	vald-a
PART. Pass.	ró-inn	gró-inn	sá-inn	gnú-inn	snú-inn	fros-inn	kos-inn	slæg-inn	vald-it

D. VERBS WITH THE REFLEXIVE OR RECIPROCAL SUFFIX -sk, -z, -st (-mæ).

Present.				Præterite.				Present.				Præterite.			
Indic.		Subj.		Indic.		Subj.		Indic.		Subj.		Indic.		Subj.	
Sing.	1. kalla-sk	kalli-sk		kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk			læzk	láti-sk			læzk	láti-sk		
	2. kalla-sk	kalli-sk		kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk			læzk	láti-sk			læzk	láti-sk		
	3. kalla-sk	kalli-sk		kallaði-sk	kallaði-sk			læzk	láti-sk			læzk	láti-sk		
Plur.	1. köllu-mk	kalli-mk		kölluðu-mk	kallaði-mk			látu-mk	láti-mk			látu-mk	láti-mk		
	2. kalli-zk	kalli-zk		kölluðu-zk	kallaði-zk			láti-zk	láti-zk			láti-zk	láti-zk		
	3. kalla-ik	kalli-ik		kölluðu-ek	kallaði-ek			láta-zk	láti-sk			láti-sk	láti-sk		
PART. Pass. Neut.	kalla-zk, láti-zk, (glæð-zk, geð-zk, bori-zk,) etc.														

E. VERBS WITH THE NEGATIVE SUFFIX.

		Pres.	Pres.			Pres.	Pres.			Pres.	Pres.
INDIC.	Sing.	1. em-k-at	var-k-at (vask-at)	skal-k-at	skyldi-ga	mon-k-a	mundi-ga	hyk-k-at	átti-g-a		
		2. eri-at-tu	vart-at-tu	skalt-at-tu	skyldir-a	mont-at-tu	mundir-a	hyggr-at	áttir-a		
		3. er-at (es-at)	var-at (vas-at)	skal-at	skyldi-t	mon-at	mundi-t	hyggr-at	átti-t		
	Plur.	3. eru-t	váru-t	skulu-t	skyldu-t	monu-t	mundi-t	hyggja-t	áttu-t		
		IMPERAT. ver-at-tu (be not thou !), lát-at-tu (let not thou !), grát-at-tu (weep not thou !), etc.									

WEAK VERBS.

Remarks on the 1st Conjugation. To this belong four or five hundred simple verbs, which in the Dictionary are marked 'ad,' i. e. pret. -aði; they are.

I. verbs with a primitive root vowel, *a, á, au, o, ö, u, ú* (except a few which are placed in the 4th conjugation), e. g. *tala, бага, haga, skaða, baka, stama, bana, svara, rasa, tapa, hvata, rata, hata, glata, launa, fagna, banna, safna, anda, varna, starfa, stoða, loga, loka, losa, rota, hóta, róma, hljóða, sópa*: verbs with *i* as root vowel, esp. if before a single consonant, *fríða, skrifa, kvika, líma, lína, skipa, hita, kvista*; some with *i, ei, leita, reika, eisa, geisa, smíða, líka*, etc.

II. derivatives. 1. in -*na*, inchoative verbs, *daf-na, kaf-na, hard-na, vak-na, blá-na, grá-na, fit-na, hvit-na, vis-na, los-na, roð-na, brot-na, bólg-na, fól-na, fú-na, dök-na, ves-na, tré-na*, (a hundred words or more.)

2. in -*ga*, from adj. -*igr*, chiefly in a causal sense, to make so and so, about a score of words, *auð-ga, blóð-ga, múð-ga, göf-ga, hel-ga, lif-ga, nauð-ga, saur-ga, fjöl-ga, frjóv-ga, vin-gast, hold-gast, synd-ga, kván-gast, hýr-ga, þýf-ga*: in -*ka*, denoting to become or make so and so, *hæ-kka, læ-kka, smækka, fæ-kka, græn-kka, væn-kast, dýp-kka, rým-kka, mjó-kka, breið-kka, sein-kka, víð-kka, mín-kka, blíð-kka, þur-kka, íð-kka, tíð-kka, þræl-kka*, which follow the 1st conjugation without regard to root vowel.

3. in -*sa*, iteratives, *glep-sa, hrif-sa, taf-sa, hram-sa, kjam-sa, ryg-sa, king-sa, ving-sa, flak-sa, flang-sa, vind-sa, kal-sa*; with these may be reckoned *hug-sa (cogitare), hrein-sa*; (these words also are few.)

4. in -*ja*, a few words (perhaps thirty), *veð-ja, steð-ja, stef-ja, egg-ja, gnegg-ja, hrekk-ja, bel-ja, em-ja, gren-ja, her-ja, ið-ja, kvíð-ja, rif-ja, gil-ja, fit-ja, vit-ja, klyf-ja, sýf-ja, lyf-ja, byr-ja, skyn-ja, skyn-ja, sýl-ja, dys-ja, flýs-ja, bryt-ja, á-ný-ja*.

5. in -*va*, *ból-va, mól-va, göt-va, ör-va*, etc., (a few words.) 6. in -*la*, a kind of diminutive, but rare, *ding-la (to dangle), hönd-la (capitula), hvarf-la, söng-la (to sing between the teeth), skjót-la, væt-la (to drip, ooze), sving-la, trít-la, skurt-la (to make a slight cut), fip-la, rup-la, hnup-la, grip-la, jap-la (to clip, mumble with the teeth), tönn-last, gut-la, brut-la, oex-la*, etc.

7. in -*ra*, *klif-ra, halt-ra, hlíð-ra*, (a few words, some of which are conversational.)

Remarks on the 2nd Conjugation. To this belong several hundred words, which in the Dictionary are marked variously 'd, ð, dd, t, tt,' according to the final root consonant; in words like *farða, reida*, the pret. are *fæd-di, reid-di*; so *beita, borta*, pret. *beit-ti, bert-ti*: the *d* becomes *ð* after a soft root consonant or a vowel, e. g. *ræg-ja, ræg-ði; svæf-a, svæf-ði*, etc.: it becomes *t* after hard consonants, or *s, reisa, reis-ti; leys-a, leys-ti*, cp. introduction to letter D, p. 93 (C. III): it is dropped and cannot be sounded in words like *skept-a, hept-a, frétt-a, geld-a, send-a, lend-a, ert-a*, pret. *skept-i, frétt-i, send-i, lend-i, ert-i*: in mod. usage a root *d* may even be changed into *t*; Icel. often say, *hert-i, ent-i, lent-i, synt-i*, from *herð-a, end-a, lend-a, synd-a*: in words with a double final consonant it is common to drop one, thus *kys-a, kys-ti; þerr-a, þer-ði*; but *ll* and *nn* are more often (and properly) retained, as *fell-di, fell-t, kenn-di, kenn-t*, from *fell-a, kenn-a*, better than *fel-di, fel-t, ken-di, ken-t*.

II. to this conjugation belong chiefly derivative verbs with a changed vowel in the root, *e, ey, ý, æ, ø*, e. g. *brenna (to make burn), kenna (to teach), gleyma, dreyma, bæta, græta, græða, hýsa, lýsa*, (several hundred words.) In earlier times (in Gothic) these words had a characteristic *j* and a primitive vowel, e. g. Goth. *dōm-jan, bauw-jan*, = Icel. *dóm-a, heyr-a*; this *j* has in Icel. been preserved in verbs with a short root vowel and a single final consonant (see the 3rd conjugation); but in verbs with a diphthong or long vowel only if the final be *g* or *k*, or if they end in a vowel, e. g. *blekk-ja, drekk-ja, sekk-ja, rekk-ja, þekk-ja, telg-ja, velg-ja, eng-ja, deng-ja, leng-ja, feyk-ja, teyg-ja, heyg-ja, beyg-ja, sleik-ja, steik-ja, rik-ja, berg-ja, þresk-ja, bæg-ja, hæg-ja, læg-ja, væg-ja, stygg-ja, drýgg-ja, byrg-ja, syrg-ja, rýja*, etc., (about a hundred words, see the Dictionary): *fylgja* is a specimen of these verbs. A few verbs which now have -*ja* had in olden times -*va*, e. g. *bygg-va, styrk-va, stygg-va, hrygg-va* are older forms than *bygg-ja, styrk-ja, hrygg-ja*. Many verbs with *i, ei* as root vowel belong to this conjugation, not only derivatives, as *leida, reisa, beita*, from the strong verbs *líða, rísa, bíta*; but also other words, as *beina, greina, deila, glíma, tína, níta*: also verbs with *i* before a double consonant, as *spílla, vílla, dímma, ínna, gínna, sínna, dírfa, fírta, míssa, hítta, fímta, skípta, gísta, hrista*, and many others. Monosyllables as *má, brá, spá, strá, fá (pingere), gljá, kljá, þjá, hrjá, tjá*, etc. are contracted, but, in spite of the root vowel, belong to this conjugation.

Remarks on the 3rd Conjugation. To this belong about ninety words:

1. about fifty verbs with *e (a)* for the root vowel, *gléd-ja, kvéd-ja, bléd-ja, seð-ja, skéd-ja (obsolete), teð-ja, kef-ja, kref-ja, svef-ja, tef-ja, vef-ja, seg-ja, þeg-ja, hrek-ja, klek-ja, rek-ja, vek-ja, þek-ja, dvel-ja, svel-ja, sel-ja, tel-ja, vel-ja, frem-ja, grem-ja, hem-ja, krem-ja, lem-ja, sem-ja, tem-ja, spen-ja, þen-ja, ven-ja, glep-ja, lep-ja,*

skep-ja, ber-ja, er-ja, fer-ja, mer-ja, ver-ja (defendere), ver-ja (indurre), et-ja, flet-ja, hvet-ja, let-ja, met-ja, set-ja, legg-ja, pret. bag-ði (obsolete, vide bæg-ja), skil-ja, þil-ja, vil-ja.

2. about thirty verbs with *y (u)* for the root vowel, *bryð-ja, gnyð-ja, ryð-ja, snyð-ja (obsolete), styð-ja, hygg-ja, ygg-ja, tygg-ja (mod., but old usage strong), kryf-ja, lýk-ja, byl-ja, dyl-ja, hyl-ja, myl-ja, gylm-ja, rym-ja, ym-ja, þym-ja (obsolete), dyn-ja, dryn-ja, hryn-ja, styn-ja, smyt-ja, spyrt-ja, þyr-ja (obsolete), fyr-va, pret. þus-ti (obsolete), pret. þus-ti, flyt-ja.*

3. a few verbs with long root vowel, *hey-ja, þrey-ja, dy-ja, bý-ja, gny-ja, kný-ja, hlý-ja, lý-ja, tý-ja*, which have monosyllabic pres. indic. *hey-r, dy-r, bý-r, tý-r*, and change even the vowel in pret., *há-ði (gessit), dú-ði, knú-ði*; and in mod. usage also *flú-ði, hlú-ði, lú-ði, but fly-ði*, etc. in old writers: —*sel-ja* and *set-ja* have unchanged pret. *sel-di, set-ti*; *skil-ja* has *skil-di*; *vil-ja, vil-di*, part. *vil-jat*; *seg-ja* and *þeg-ja* a bisyllabic pres. *seg-i, þeg-i*.

II. special remarks: 1. the characteristic marks are, *a*. the vowel change in pret. indic. (*glad-di, spur-ði*). *β*. the vowel in pret. subj. (*gléd-di, spyrt-ði*). *γ*. the monosyllabic pres. indic. sing. (*gléd, spyrt*).

2. the *j* as characteristic; only *fyrva*, an obsolete word, has *v*.

3. a participle passive in -*ðr* is used in some of these verbs by old writers, especially poets, viz. a bisyllabic form, as *kraf-ðr, vaf-ðr, vak-ðr, tal-ðr, bar-ðr, hul-ðr, val-ðr, var-ðr, tam-ðr, lag-ðr, skil-ðr, þil-ðr, fem. bar-ðr . . . lag-ðr, neut. bar-ðr . . . lag-it* (see Lex. Poët.): this -*ðr* was in later times changed into -*inn* in imitation of the strong verbs, which however is only used in

about thirty-four verbs (a third of the whole number), viz. *kraf-inn, kaf-inn, taf-inn, vaf-inn, hrak-inn, klak-inn, rak-inn, vak-inn, þak-inn, dval-inn, kval-inn, tal-inn, val-inn, fram-inn, ham-inn, kram-inn, lam-inn, sam-inn, tam-inn, þam-inn, van-inn, van-inn, bar-inn, mar-inn, var-inn, skil-inn, kruf-inn, dul-inn, hul-inn, mul-inn, þul-inn, brun-inn, knú-inn, flú-inn, lú-inn* (in old writers, *kný-ðr, bý-ðr*), —almost the same words in which the ancients had -*ðr*: these forms begin to occur in MSS. of the 13th or 14th century, e. g. *dufin, Fb. i. 12, Fs. 97 (Arna-Magn. 132); þilinn, Fbr. 44 new Ed.; barin, Ld. 152*, (both from Arna-Magn. 132); as a provincialism it is still older, and frequently occurs in an old vellum MS. of Mar. S. (Arna-Magn. 655), Unger's Edit.; *framinn, Mar. 449; laginn, 465, 484, 491; valin, 446; skilinn, 326; laminn, 637; saminn, 491; vaninn, 398; barinn, 619; lagin, 633.*

This -*inn* must not be confounded with the participles of the strong conjugation; for, *a*. in this weak -*inn* the *n* disappears in the adjectival inflexion, e. g. plur. *taldir, never talnir*, whereas *fallinn* makes *fallnir*. *β*. the weak nom. remains beside that in -*inn*, e. g. *hul-inn and hul-dr, þak-inn and þak-tr, vak-inn and vak-tr, flú-inn and flú-dr*. *γ*. the inflexive -*inn* can never be used in the other words of this conjugation, e. g. *glad-dr, never glad-inn; spur-dr, never spur-inn; skap-tr, never skap-inn*. Some have no participle, as *bleðja, metja, bylja, gylmja*, etc.

Remarks on the 4th Conjugation. To this belong only a few verbs (thirty or upwards), but some of them are among the chief verbs of the language, *hafa, láfa, vaka, gana, gapa, mara, spara, stala, hjara, blaka, flaka, blasa, blasa, kúra, stúra, lífa, loða, þola, skolla, tolla, þora, brosa, duga, luma, una, trúa, grúfa, ugga*: in -*ja*, *þegja, segja, æja (æði), vilja* (see above); under this also come *sækja, pret. sótti; yrk-ja, pret. orti; þykkja, pret. þótti*; a pret. *þátti* from *þekkja* is obsolete and poet.: —and to these may be added the weak preterites of the verbs with strong preterite in present sense, *vissi, átti, mátti, knátti, kunni, mundi, uddi, skyldi*; as also verbs such as *göra, old pres. gúr-r, mod. guri; ljá (to lend), old pres. lér-r, mod. ljar-r; ná, pres. ná, mod. nar, gá, q. v.*

II. special remarks: 1. the characteristic marks are, *a*. the root vowel, according to which we should expect them to follow the 1st conjugation, whereas they all have the characteristic *i* of the second. *β*. in about twenty words the pret. subj. is formed by vowel change from pret. indic., viz. *hefði, vekti, sperði, þylði, þyrði, dygði, tyllði, myndi, yndi, tryði, næði, gæði, segði, þegði*, from pret. indic. *höfðu, dugðu, . . . trúðu, náðu, gáðu*; as also *átti, metti, knætti, þyrfti, kynni*, from pret. indic. *áttu, máttu, knáttu, þyrftu, kunnu*; *þætti, sækti, yrkti*, from *þóttu, sóttu, orktu*; *keypti* from *kaupa (emere)* is pret. subj. with the sense of pret. indic.

γ. some have part. pass. in -*at* (-*ad*) like the 1st conjugation, *vak-at, spar-at* (in old writers also *spar*), *blak-at, blas-at, loð-at, lif-at, toll-at, bros-at, dug-at, un-at, trú-at, þag-at* (from *þegja*), *sag-at* (from *segja*, instead of *sagt*) occurs in Merl. Spá; *haf-at* = *haft*, Vsp. 16; *þol-at, þor-at* are now the only forms, but *þolt, þort* also occur in old writers; *vilj-at* from *vilja*, but *vilt* seems older, cp. also *mun-at, vit-ad, kunn-at*.

2. the sole remains of a bisyllabic imperat. in -*i* (answering to the 1st conjugation in -*a*) are the old imperatives *vak-i! gap-i! dug-i! lum-i! uggi-i! un-i!* see these words; in mod. usage the sole instance left is *þeg-i (face)* or *þegi-ðu!* Many of the rest might, but for the primitive root vowel, well be counted as regular verbs of the 2nd conjugation. This conjugation seems to answer most nearly to the 3rd Gothic conjugation of Grimm.

STRONG VERBS.

A List of the Strong Verbs: I. to the 1st class belong about fifty words, *finna* (fann, fundu, fundit), *spinna*, *spirna*, *svimma* (obsolete), *vinna* (vann, unnu, unnit), *binda* (batt, bundu), *hrinda* (hratt, hrundu), *vinda* (vatt, undu), *springa* (sprakk, sprungu), *stinga* (stakk, stungu), *brenna*, *renna*, *drekka*, *bregða* (brá, brugðu), *bresta*, *bella*, *gnella*, *smella*, *skreppa*, *sleppa*, *serða*, *snerta*, *gnesta*, *detta*, *spretta*, *svela*, *vela*, *svelta*, *velta*, *hverfa*, *sverfa*, *þverra*, *verpa*, *verða*: with the root vowel *e* resolved into *ja*, *gjalda* (galt, guldú), *gjalla*, *skjalla*, *bjarga*, *skjálfá*, *hjálpa* (halp, hulpu, hólpinn): with characteristic *j* or *v*, *hrökkva* (hrökk, hrukku), *klökkva*, *stökkva*, *sökkva*, *slöngva*, *þröngva*, *sveigja*, *tyggja*, *hnöggva* (defect.), *syngja*. All those with *a*, *g*, *k* for final have *u* in part. pass., fundit, bundit, stungit, brunnit, drukkit, brugðit, þrungit, tuggit, sungit; they have also *i* for root vowel in infin., *finna*, etc., which is weakened into *e* in *bregða*, *drekka*, *brenna*, *renna*,—*brígaða*, *drikka*, *brinna*, *rinna* are the older forms, which even occur in old poets: the rest have *o* in part., *oltinn*, *sloppinn*, *snortinn*, *brostinn*, *dottinn*, *goldinn*, *hólpinn*, ... *hrokkinn*, *stokkinn*, *sökkinn*, *sólginn*: those with initial *v* drop it before *u*, *o*, *y*, *svella*, *sullu*, *syllu*, *sollan*; ... *verða*, *urðu*, *yrdi*, *orðinn*; *vinna*, *unnu*, *ynni*, *unninn*.

II. to the 2nd class belong about forty words, *biða*, *kvíða*, *líða* (*þan*), *líða* (*labi*), *riða* (*equitare*), *riða* (*ungere*), *riða* (*qs. vriða, nættere*), *slíða*, *skríða*, *slíða*, *síða*, *drífa*, *hrífa*, *klífa*, *rífa*, *svífa*, *þrífa*, *dvína* (defect.), *gína*, *hrína*, *hvína*, *skína*, *grípa*, *svípa* (defect.), *físa*, *rísa*, *bíta*, *drita*, *hníta* (defect.), *líta*, *ríta*, *skíta*, *slíta*, *hníga*, *míga*, *síga*, *stíga*: with characteristic *j*, *blík-ja*, *svík-ja*, *vik-ja*. Those with final *g* have also *e* in pret., e. g. *hneig* and *hné*; *steig* and *sté*; also *vek* and *veik* from *vikja*, but these forms are later.

III. to the 3rd class belong about thirty-six words, *bjóða*, *hnjóða*, *hrjóða* (*desolare*), *rjóða*, *sjóða*, *frjósa*, *gjósa*, *hnjósa* (defect.), *hrjósa* (defect.), *kjósa*, *ljósa*, *brjósa*, *fljósa*, *gjóta*, *hljóta*, *hrjóta* (*cadere*), *hrjóta* (*stertere*), *njóta*, *skjóta*, *þjóta*, *þrjóta*:—those with final *f*, *p*, *g*, *k* have *ju* in infin., which seems older, *kljúfa*, *krjúfa*, *rjúfa*, *drjúpa*, *krjúpa*, *fljúga*, *ljúga*, *sjúga*, *smjúga*, *fljúka*, *rjúka*, *strjúka*: with eliminated *j*, *súpa*, *lúka* (and *hlúka*), *lúta*, *hnúfa*, *ampulata* (defect.). Those with final *g* have also an obsolete pret. in *ó* (*fló*, *ló*, *smó*, *só*), but usually and in mod. usage regular, *flaug*, etc.: *frjósa* and *kjósa* have a double pret., a regular *fraus*, *hnaus*, and irregular *fröri*, *köri*.

IV. to the 4th class belong twenty-six words, *hláða*, *váða* (*óð*, *vaðit*), *vaxa* (*óx*, *vaxit*), *standa* (*stöð*, *staðit*), *grafa*, *skafa*, *ala*, *gala*, *kala*, *mala*, *skapa*, *fara*, *draga*, *gnaga* (defect.), *aka*, *skaka*, *taka*: contracted in infin., *flá*, *slá*, *þvá* (*qs. flaga*, *slaga*): infin. with characteristic *j*, *dey-ja*, *gey-ja*, *hef-ja*, *hlæ-ja* (*hlíð*, *hlígu*), *kleg-ja* (defect.), *sver-ja* (*sór*, *svarit*). The verbs with final *g* and *k*, either contracted or not, have *e* in part. pass., *dreg-it*, *ek-it*, *skek-it*, *fleg-it*, *sleg-it*, *þveg-it*, *hleg-it*; *deyja* has *dá-it*.

V. the 5th class falls into two divisions: 1. twenty words, *kveða*, *vega* (*vá*, *vágu*), *fregna* (*frá*, *frágu*, *fregit*), *gefa*, *leka*, *reka* (*persequi*), *reka* (*qs. vrekka, ulcisci*), *drepa*, *vera* (*vesa*), *lesa*, *eta*, *feta*, *freta*, *geta*, *meta*: infin. with characteristic *j*, *bið-ja*, *ligg-ja* (*lá*, *lágu*, *legit*), *þigg-ja* (*þá*, *þágu*, *þegit*), *sit-ja*, *sjá* (*sá*, *séð*).

2. nine irregular words, all having *o* in part. pass., *vefa* (*óf*, *ófu*, *ófit*), *fela* (*fál*, *fálu*, *fólgit*), *stela* (*stal*, *stálu*, *stólit*), *nema* (*nam*, *námu*, *numit*), *bera*, *skera* (*skar*, *skáru*, *skorit*), *troða* (*trað*, *tráðu*, *troðit*), *sofa* (*svaf*, *sváfu*, *sofit*), *koma* (*kóm*, *kómu* or *kvámu*, *komit*). In placing these words here we follow the preterite; according to the participle they might be put in the 1st class. Grimm makes a separate class of them; but for that they are too few in number and too similar in inflexion to the 1st and 5th class.

VI. the 6th class, originally reduplicated verbs, many of which are still such in Gothic: 1. with *e* in pret., *falda*, *halda*, *falla*, *blanda*, *ganga* (*gékk*, *gengu*, *gengit*), *hanga* (*hékk*, *hengu*, *hangit*), *fá* (*fékk*, *fengu*, *fengit*), *ráða*, *blása*, *gráta*, *láta*, *heita* (*hét*, *heitinn*), *leika* (*lék*, *leikinn*), *blóta* (*q. v.*). 2. the verbs *auka*, *ausa*, *hlaupa*, *búa* (*q. v.*), *höggva* (*hjó*, *hjoggu*, *höggit*), *spý-ja* (*spjó*, *spúit*): defect. *bauta* (*p. 54*).

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The Verb Substantive properly belongs to the 5th class of strong verbs; older forms are, pres. *es*, pret. *vas*, *vas-t*, *vas*, infin. *vesa*, imperat. *vesi*, *ves-tu*, which forms are used in old poets and in the very oldest MSS. (cp. Engl. *was*): *er*, *var*, *vera*, etc. are the mod. forms; *er* (*sam*) is mod. instead of *em*, which latter however is still used in the N. T. and often in sacred writings, hymns, etc.; mod. Dan. and Swed. also have *er*, so that the Engl. alone have preserved the true old form (*am*): the Engl. *plur. are* is not Saxon but Scand.-Engl., and is not used even by Chaucer.

Verbs with Present in Preterite Form: the first three belong, although irregularly, to the 5th strong class, the next six (*skál*, ... *ann*) to the 1st class, and *veit* to the 2nd. The plur. 2d pers. *munit*, *unnit*, and 3d pers. *muna*, *unna*, which are used in old

writings, shew that at early times this verb began to confuse the preterite with the present forms; in mod. usage this is carried farther, and Icel. say, eight and eiga, megid and mega, kunnid and kunna, þurfid and þurfa, vitid and vita; but the *-u* is still preserved in *skuluð* and *skulu*, *munuð* and *munu*. Icel. distinguish between *munu* (*μῦλλουσι*) and *muna* (*meminerunt*).

II. the infinitives *skulu*, *munu* are properly preterite infinitive forms; whereas in the rest of these verbs the *-u* changed into *-a*, *eiga*, *vita*, etc.: another preterite infinitive (weak) is preserved in *skyl-du* and *myn-du*, which are the sole preterite infinitive forms that have been preserved in prose. In old poetry there are about twenty instances of an obsolete pret. infinitive, which conforms to 3rd pers. plur. pret. indic., just as the pres. infin. to the 3rd pers. plur. pres. indic.; especially in acc. with infin., *hygg þá stöðu* (*credo illos stetisse*), *sóru* (*visisse*), *kómu* (*venisse*), *flyðu* (*fugisse*), etc., vide Lex. Poët., all of them obsolete and seldom used in prose, e. g. *vildo* (*voluisse*), Mork. 168, l. 20; only *skyldu*, *myndu* are frequent in the Sagas and are used even to the present day.

III. the preterites are formed by inflexion and are weak; exceptional however are *kunna*, *unna*, *vissa*, being without *d* or *t*; in mod. usage Icel. say, *unnti* (*amavit*), making a regular weak preterite of it, which form occurs even in Fb. iii. 469; but we cannot say *kunn-ti* instead of *kun-ni*.

The Verbs with the Preterite in *-ru*: these verbs are properly strong verbs, and are so in kindred languages (A. S., O. H. G., Goth.). The pret. form is difficult to explain; a reduplication might explain the verbs having initial *r* or *s* before the root vowel, *róa*, *gróa*, *frjósa*, and *sá* (*sö-ri* being *qs. sö-si*); and would even do for *slá*, *snúa*; but *gnúa*, *kjósa* remain unexplained, unless we admit that they have been formed by analogy with the others, as also *valda* (*óli*, *qs. vo-voli*). *Kjósa*, *frjósa* usually follow the 3rd strong class (pret. *kaus*, *fraus*), and *slá* the 4th: *sleri* only occurs a few times in old writers; *sá* has in mod. sense become a regular weak verb (*sá*, *sá-ða*, *sá-ð*).

General Remarks on the Strong and the Irregular Verbs: these verbs all together amount to about two hundred and twenty, but in the course of time some of them have become weak, and even in old writers are so used: *a.* changed into the 1st weak conjugation, *bjarga*, *hjálpa*, *feta*, *freta*, *fregna*, *ríta* (from *ríta*), *blíka* (from *blíkja*), *dvína*, *klífa* (from *klífa*), *svípa* (from *svípa*), *gala*, *mala*, *aka*, *skapa*, *falda*, *blanda*, *blóta*, *klagja*. *β.* into the 2nd weak conjugation, *snerta*, *slöngva*, *þröngva*, *rísta*, *sveigja*, *sá* (*serere*). *γ.* into the 3rd weak conjugation, *fela*, *tyggja*, *þvá*,—in all about twenty-six verbs. If we add half a score of words which are obsolete and defective, or were so even in olden times, there remain not quite two hundred strong verbs in full use. We may add fragmentary verbs, of which only the part. pass. remains; and to this class we may assign the participial adjectives, *bólginn* (*inflatus*), *tólginn* (*ductus*, Germ. *gezogen*), *doðinn*, *boginn*, *hroðinn* (*pictus*), *snóðinn*, *rotinn*, *hokinn*, *fúinn*, *lúinn*, *auðinn*, *snívinn* (*νιφόμενος* obsolete and poet.), belonging chiefly to the 1st and 2nd class, and perhaps many besides. Grimm reckons that in all the Teutonic languages together there are about four hundred and fifty strong verbs, whole or fragmentary; but no single dialect has much more than half of that number. These verbs belong to the earliest formation of words; they are decreasing, as no new strong verbs are ever spontaneously formed, whereas the old die out or gradually take the weak forms. So also wrecks of strong verbs are found here and there, and even modern languages have by chance preserved words lost elsewhere, thus *vrungu* (*torse-runt*) is an *Äw. Aey*, in one of the oldest Icel. poets; but in this case the English supplies the loss, as *wring*, *wrung* (whence *wrong*, prop. = *wry*, opp. to *right*) are common enough. Most of the important words of the language belong to the strong conjugation, and many of them are treated at great length in the Dictionary; whereas only a few of the great verbs, such as *göra*, *hafa*, belong to the weak conjugation, so that the strong conjugation has an importance far beyond the number of its verbs.

II. the formation of tenses in the strong verbs is plain enough, *a.* the chief tenses, the pret. in sing. and plur., the infin. and part. pass., are formed by way of ablant (see p. xxix), from which *β.* the secondary tenses are formed by way of umlaut (see p. xxviii), viz. the pres. sing. indic. from infin., e. g. *byð* (*jubeo*) from *bjóða* (*jubere*); *stend* (*sto*) from *standa* (*stare*); *el* (*alo*) from *ala* (*alere*); *græt* (*fleo*) from *gráta* (*flere*), etc.: in plur. the unchanged root vowel returns, *bjóðum* (*jubernus*); *stöndum* (*stamus*); *ölum* (*alimus*); *grátum* (*flamus*). *γ.* in the same way the pret. subj. is formed from pret. plur. indic., e. g. *byða* (*juberem*) from *buðu* (*jussurunt*); *ala* (*alerem*) from *ölu* (*aluerunt*); *brynna* (*acerem*) from *brunnu* (*usserunt*); *bæra* (*ferrem*) from *báru* (*tulerunt*), etc. The characteristic *j* and *v* reappear in pres. indic. plur.; thus, from *sitja* (*sedere*), pres. sing. *sit* (*sedeo*), but *sitja* (*sedent*); from *höggva* (*cadere*), *högg* (*caedo*), but *höggva* (*caedunt*): in pres. subj. the *j* and *v* are kept through the sing., as *sitja* (*sedeam*), *höggva* (*caedam*), etc. III. the weak verbs are formed upon a later and quite different principle, viz. by suffixing the

auxiliary verb to do, in a (reduplicated ?) form *ded* or *did*, whence the mod. Engl. *deed*, Germ. *that*, Icel. *dið*; thus *heyr-d-a = I bear-d or bear did I*. This is precisely analogous to the suffixing of the article, only that the verbal suffixed preterite is much older (centuries older than Ulfilas), and is common to all Teutonic languages, ancient and modern; whereas the suffixed article is of later date and is limited to the Scandinavian branch. There probably was a time when the preterite of weak verbs was expressed by a detached auxiliary *did*, as was common in the English of former days and still remains to a certain extent. The other tenses, future and pluperfect, are still expressed by auxiliaries (*mun*, *skal*, *vil*, *hafa*); *ek mun ganga*, *íbo*; *ek hef gengit*, *ívi*; *ek hafða gengit*, *íveram*. In mod. Icel. pres. indic. is used in future sense (as in Gothic and to some extent in Engl.); as, *hann kemr aldrei*, *he will never come*; *hann kemr á morgun*, *he comes* (i. e. *will come*) *to-morrow*. The auxiliary verb *mun* is chiefly used in writing; in conversation it sounds stiff and affected; again, *skal* denotes necessity or obligation, e. g. in a reply, *eg skal gera það*.

Modern Changes: generally these are very few, for special cases see above and the single verbs in the Dictionary. There are two things chiefly to be noted:

1. the 1st pers. -a, in pret. indic. as well as in pres. and pret. subj., is changed into -i, *boðaði = boðaða* (*nunti-oi*), *hefði = hefða* (*haberem*), *hafði = hafa* (*habeam*). These mod. forms began to appear in MSS. even of the 13th century; but the old form still remains in some words in southern Icel., see the Dictionary, p. 2, introduction to letter A (signif. C).

2. the plur. forms of the subj. -im, -it, -i are in most cases changed into -um, -ut, -u, and conform to the indic., thus *töludum* (*loqueremur*) instead of *talaðim*; *tölum* (*loquamur*) instead of *talim*; but wherever the subj. is formed by vowel change it remains, thus *hefðum* (*haberemus*) instead of the old *hefðim*; *værum* (*essemus*) instead of *værim* (in indic. *höfðum*, *várum*); as also *hafði* (*habui*), but *hefði* (*haberem*), so that in this case distinction is kept up between indic. and subj. But the old subj. inflexion -i is still sounded in the 2nd and 3rd pers. in many dissyllabic words, e. g. *værið* (*essetis*), *væri* (*esset*) are quite as freq. as *væruð*, *væru*, whereas in the 1st pers. plur. Icel. say *værum* (*essemus*), never *værim*.

3. in 2nd pers. sing. pret. indic. of strong verbs, s has been inserted throughout, thus, *brann-st* (*ussisti*), *fann-st* (*invenisti*), *kom-st* (*venisti*), *hljóp-st* (*eucurristi*), *var-st* (*fuisti*), *bjó-st* (*paravisti*), etc., whereas the ancients said *brann-t*, *hljóp-t*, etc. But even the ancients inserted s with verbs having t as characteristic; indeed it is doubtful whether *brant-t* (*fregisti*), *grét-t* (*flevisti*) ever occur in old writers; in these words we meet with the s in rhymes, even in verses of the middle of the 11th century, e. g. *branztu við bragning nýztan*, Ó. H. 219; *branztu* rhymes on *mestan*, Fms. vi. 139; and so also the MSS., e. g. *veist* (*novisti*) not *veit-t*; *lést* (*fecisti*) not *lét-t*, etc.

4. in 2nd pers. pres. indic. of strong verbs ð is inserted in about a score of verbs, viz. in strong verbs and in weak of the 3rd conjugation if they have a final vowel or a final r, *fer-ð* (*is*), *fæ-rð* (*capis*), *dey-rð* (*mororis*), *hlæ-rð* (*rides*), *slæ-rð* (*feris*), *þvæ-rð* (*lavas*), *íð-rð* (*vides*), *bý-rð* (*paras*), *sve-rð* (*juras*), *tæ-rð* (*remigas*), *gný-rð* (*fricas*), *sný-rð* (*vertis*); weak, *ber-ð* (*feris*), *mer-ð* (*contundis*), *ver-ð* (*defendis*), *smýr-ð* (*ungis*), *spyr-ð* (*quaeris*), *ljæt-ð* (*commodas*), *flý-rð* (*fugis*), *lý-rð* (*fatigas*), *tæ-rð* (*carpis lanam*), instead of *fer-t*, *dey-t*, . . . *lý-t*, *tæ-t*; but this is conversational and little used in writing; t is added in *vilt* (*vis*, Engl. *wilt*), for the old *vill*; both forms occur in very old MSS., e. g. *villt*, Mork. 57. l. 15, 168. l. 19, but *vill* 62. l. 3: *er-t* (*es*, Engl. *thou art*) is common for old and mod.

5. for the weak participle in -inn see p. xxiv. Some MSS. (e. g. the Mar. S.) confound the 1st pers. with the 3rd pers. pres. indic., and say, *ek segir*, *heyrir*, *tekr*, *elskar*, as in mod. Swed. and Dan.; Dan. *jeg siger*, *bærer*, *tager*, *elsker*, Swed. *säger*, *bærer*, *täker*; cp. in vulgar Engl. *I says*, *I bears*, *I takes*, *I loves*: this use has never prevailed in Icel., either in speech or writing; and in MSS. it is simply a kind of Norwegianism.

VERBS WITH SUFFIX.

The Reflexive: these verbs are used in a reflexive or reciprocal sense, but seldom as passive, and then in most cases only by way of Latinism, the passive being usually expressed by the auxiliary verb *verða* or *vera*; thus *elíska* (*amare*), but *þau eliskast*, *they love one another*; *anda*, *to breathe*, but *andask*, *to breathe 'oneself'*; *to die*, *expirare*: the reflexive often gives a new turn to a verb, and makes it, so to say, individual and personal; see the Dictionary passim.

II. as to the form, 1. the inflexion -r (of the active voice) is dropped, thus, *boða-sk*, *qs. boðar-sk* (*nuntiatur*). 2. the inflexion -r assimilates to the reflexive -a, and becomes -u, e. g. in the 2nd pers. plur., *eliskast* (*amamini*), *eggast* (*dortamini*); þeim hafði boðast (*qs. boðast-ak*), as part. pass. neut. *illis nuntiaturum fuit*, but *boða-sk* (*nuntiatur*).

3. -sk, *qs. sik* (*se*), is the old form, and kept in the oldest MSS.; even sometimes -zp, but usually -z, -st or -ast (often in MSS. of the 14th century), thus *boða-z* or *boða-st*, the

former of which is common in MSS.; the mod. is -st (*boða-st*), which form is adopted in most Editions and is also found in some old MSS., e. g. in one of the handwritings of Hb. (see Antiqq. Americ. facsim. iv). It is likely that the sound of -zp, -z, -st, and -st was much the same, and that they differed only in the spelling.

III. originally there were two suffixes, viz. -sk (i. e. *sik*, *se*) for the 2nd and 3rd pers., but -mú (i. e. *mik*, *me*) for the 1st pers. plur.; this -mú is used in many good old MSS. (and has generally been adopted in this Dictionary), but was, from some confusion with -sk, changed into -mú or -mú; the -mú may be called the personal reflexive, i. e. the reflexive reflecting the speaker himself. It is worthy of notice that the ancients seldom used *ek* (*I*) along with -sk; therefore—instead of saying *ek þykki-sk* (*videtur*), *þótti-sk* (*videbar*), *ek andask*, *lætisk*, *efask*, *óttask*—they said, *ek þykkjumk* (*videtur mihi*), *ek þóttumk* (*videbar mihi*), *ek óndumk* (*morior*), *ek látu-mk*, *ek efu-mk* (*dubito*), *ek óttu-mk* (*timeo*), etc.; and *ek þykkjumst*, *ek þóttumst* are still in use. This usage is quite correct, and the later common *ek þykki-sk* is in fact nonsense, being literally *ego 'sibi' videtur*; it no doubt arose from the fact that the sense of the suffix was no longer perceived.

2. we may note also the old poet. usage of joining the reflexive -mú to the 2nd and 3rd pers., but in a personal reflexive sense, as *göngumk fir funi*, *flams! begone from me*, Gm. 1; *jötna vegir stöðu-mk yfir ok undir*, *the ways of giants stood over and under me*, i. e. *there were precipices above and below*, see the Dictionary, article *ek*, B. It scarcely needs remark that the *m* in this case belongs to the pronoun, not to the verbal inflexion, and we are to write *þykkjum-mk*, not *þykkjum-k*; the inflexion -m is dropped before -mú, just as -r before -sk.

The Negative: it is obsolete and only used in poetry, in laws, old sayings, and the like; from the poets about two hundred instances have been collected—perhaps a hundred more might be gleaned—in Lex. Poët. p. 2, and from prose in this Dictionary, pp. 2, 3. In Unger's Edition of Morkinskinna (lately published), we read *munk-at*, 50; *mun-a*, 37; *er-a*, 36, 52, 129, 186; *vere-a* (*non esset*), 37.

I. this suffix is chiefly used, 1. in the verb substantive and in the irregular verbs with pret. pres., *esp. á*, *mun*, *skal*, which four verbs include nearly half the instances; in regular strong verbs and some few verbs of the 3rd and 4th weak conjugation, *hafa*, *lifa*, *göra*, etc.; very seldom in the 1st or 2nd weak conjugation, e. g. *kallara* (*non vocas*), Akv. 37; subj. *stöðvi-g-a* (*non sistem*), Hm. 151; and once or twice in trisyllabic tenses.

2. as to moods, it is freq. in indic. and imperat., but seldom in subj., where scarcely a score of instances are on record, e. g. *verit-a*, *værl-a*, *kveðit-a*, *megit-a*, *verðit-a*, *standit-a*, *rennit-a*, *íðit-a* (*non sit*), etc.; and never in infin.

3. as to number and person, freq. in sing. through all persons; in plur. freq. in 3rd pers., but very rare in 1st and 2nd; forms such as *vitum-a*, *munum-a*, *várum-a* (*non fuimus*), *attim-a* (*non haberemus*), or *segit-a* (*ne dicas*), *farit-a* (*ne eatis*), each probably occurs only once.

4. as to voice, it is rarely used with a reflexive; *þóttisk-a* (*non videbatur*), *komisk-a* (*non pervenit*), *kömsk-at*, *fordumk-a* (*non evitamus*), each occurs about once or twice; *crumk-a* (*non est mihi*), Stor. 17, Eg. 459 (in a verse).

II. as to form, -at and -a both occur, as *skal-a* and *skal-at*, *mun-a* and *mun-at*; -a is preferred when the next word begins with a consonant, -at when it begins with a vowel; but they are often used indiscriminately.

2. after a vowel inflexion the vowel of the suffix is dropped, and -t (-ð, -p) remains, as *áttu-ð*, *vitu-ð* (*venitit*), *eigu-t* (*non habent*), *standa-t* (*non stant*); yet in a few instances -a is used, but the hiatus sounds ill, e. g. *biti-a*, *renni-a*, *skriði-a*, all from Hkv. 2. 30, 31; *væri-a*, Mork. 37, Bkv. 8; *könni-a* (*non veniunt*), Gs. 10; *urðu-a* (*non fiebant*), Gh. 3;—in verbs with characteristic *j* it appears, thus *þegi-at-tu* (*ne taceas*), *segi-at-tu* (*ne dicas*), *eggi-a* (*ne horteris*), Sdm. 32; *teygj-at*, id.; *kveij-at* (*kill not*), Völ. 31; *leti-at* (*ne retineat*), Skv. 3. 44;—in verbs ending in a long vowel the *a* is not dropped, e. g. *kna-at* (*cannot*), *á-at* (*ought not*), *íð-at* (*saw not*).

3. in 1st pers. sing. the personal pronoun (-k = *ek*) is inserted between the verb and suffix, *á-k-at*, *em-k-at*, etc.; if the verb ends in *gg* an assimilation takes place, *hykk-at*, *qs. hygg-k-at* (*I think not*); *likk-at*, *qs. ligg-k-at* (*non jaceo*); after a long vowel the *k* is even doubled, e. g. *íð-kk-at* (*non video*), *má-kk-at* (*non debeo*); the pronoun is even preposed, e. g. *má-k-at ek*, *íð-k-at ek*, etc.;—in weak dissyllabic forms the inserted *k* becomes *g*, *stöðvi-g-a*, or iterated *stöðvigak*, *bjargi-g-a*, Hm. 151, 153; (note also that the inflex. -a of the 1st pers. is here turned into -i, *bjargi-g-a*, not *bjarga-g-a*).

4. in 2nd pers. sing. the personal pronoun *þú* is also iterated, the latter being assimilated, *er-t-at-tu* for *ert-at-þú*; *monn-at-tu*, but also *mon-at-tu*.

The Personal: 1. for -i in the 1st pers., see s. v. *ek* (B), p. 124.

2. the 2nd pers. *þú*, *thou*, is suffixed, as -ðu, -du, -tu, or -u, according to the final of the verb, a. imperat. *boða-ðu*, *dæm-ðu*, *gled-ðu*, *spyr-ðu*, *vak-ðu*, *þug-ðu*; *brenn-ðu*, *ris-ðu*, *bjód-ðu*, *far-ðu*, *gef-ðu*, *ber-ðu*, *grát-ðu*, *hlaup-ðu*; *ver-ðu*, *eig-ðu*, *mun-ðu*, *mun-ðu*, *um-ðu*, *vit-ðu*, *ró-ðu*, *gró-ðu*, *á-ðu*, *smí-ðu*, *gnú-ðu*, *kjót-ðu*, *slá-ðu*;

as also haf-ðu, gör-ðu, kom-ðu (kon-ðu) come thou! vil-tu, statt-u stand thou! bitt-u bind thou! pres. þóðar-ðu, brenna-ðu, ris-tu, býð-ðu, ... er-tu, átt-u, kann-tu, munt-u, veist-u, etc.: pret. þóðaðir-ðu, ... dugðir-ðu, brannt-u, bautt-u (baudst-u), reist-u, grétst-u, hljópt-u, hljóst-u, etc.: subj. þóðaðir-ðu, ... gleddir-ðu, etc.: this usage is freq.

in old prose, and already occurs in even the oldest poems, but it has gained ground in mod. usage, and esp. in speech it has quite superseded the detached þú; the vowel is ambiguous, being sometimes pronounced long (viltú), but usually short (viltu), in which latter case it has become a full suffix.

ADVERBS, PARTICLES, ETC.

ADVERBS.

With Degrees of Comparison:

I. the neut. sing. is freq. used as positive, e. g. þungt-u, heavily; skjót-t, suddenly; fljót-t, brát-t, ótt-t, óst-t, stórt-t, har-t, mjúkt-t, ljót-t, fagr-t, etc. 2. from adjectives in -ligr is formed an adverb in -liga, skjót-liga, ná-liga, etc.: in a few cases, especially in poetry, they are contracted -la, thus skjót-la, óð-la, brál-la, etc.; in prose in var-la, hardly, Lat. vix, but var-liga, marily; harð-la or har-la, very, but harð-la, harshly; ár-la, early; but from var-la, har-la, ár-la no degrees of comparison are formed. 3. a few end in -a, víð-a, far and wide; snemma-a, early; ill-a, ill, badly; görra, quite. 4. special forms, leng-i, Lat. diu, but lang-t, locally; fjar-, far; vel, well; sjaldan, seldom; síð, late; opt, often; mjök, much; lítt, little; inn, in; út, out; fram, onwards; aft, backwards; niðr, down; upp, up; heim, home: of the quarters, austr, norðr, suðr, vestr.

II. the formation of degrees of comparison is like that of the adjectives, only that the inflexive -i, -a, -r is dropped; as skjót-t, compar. skjót-ar, superl. skjót-ast; fljót-t, fljót-ar, fljót-ast; fagr-t, fagr-ar, fagr-ast; skjóttlig-a, skjóttlig-ar, skjóttlig-ast; víð-a, víð-ar, víð-ast; leng-i, leng-r, leng-st; skemm-t, skemm-r, skemm-st; (fjar), fjar-r, fjar-st; vel, bet-r (melius), best; ill-a, ver-r, ver-st; görra, gör-r (more fully), gör-ast; sjald-an, sjaldn-ar, sjaldn-ast; snemma-a, snemma-r, snemma-st; síð-r (less), síðt (lenst), but síð-ar (later), síð-ast (latest); opt, opt-ar, opt-ast; mjök, mei-r, me-st; lítt, lítt-r or minn-r (less, Lat. minus), minn-st; inn, inn-ar, inn-st; út, út-ar, út-ast or yzt; upp, of-ar, of-st; niðr, neð-ar (farther down), neð-ast; aft, aft-ar (farther behind), aft-ast or ept-st; austr, austr-ar, austr-ast; norðr, norð-ar, norð-ast or nyrð-st; suðr, sunn-ar, sunn-ast, synn-st or syd-st; vestr, vest-ar, vest-ast: without positive are, ská-r (better), ská-st; hand-ar (ulterior), hand-ast; held-r (rather), held-st; fyr-r (prior), fyr-st; hand-ar (ulterior), hand-ast; superl. hign-st (hindmost). Old writers usually spell -arr, thus opt-arr, síð-arr, víð-arr, etc., as also fyr-r, gör-r, in mod. usage opt-ar, víð-ar, fyr, gör.

3. the full adjectival comparative is frequently made to serve as adverbial comparative, e. g. hæ-ra, bigger; læg-ra, lower; leng-ra in local sense, but leng-r in temp. sense; skem-ra (local), but skem-r (temp.):—or both forms are used indiscriminately, as víð-ar and víð-ara, skjót-ar and skjót-ara, harð-ar and harð-ara. 3. if following after the article the superlative conforms to the neut. sing. of the weak declension, e. g. ríða hit hardasta, to ride one's hardest; hit skjótasta, fyrsta, síðasta, etc.

Without Degrees of Comparison:

I. adverbs with inflexions. 1. formed as genitive in -s, or -is, or -ar; öllungis, quite; einungis, only; lok-a, at last, or loks-ins, id.; all-a, in all: formed from nouns, as leið, dagr; heim-leiðis, homewards; sömu-leiðis, likewise; á-leiðis, onwards; rak-leiðis, straight; á-degis, early in the day; framveg-is, furthermore; útiþyrð-is, overboard; inniþyrð-is, inwardly; ókeypis-is, gratis; erlend-is, abroad; marginn-is, optinn-is, many a time; umhverfi-is or umberg-is, all around; jafn-fættis, on equal footing; and-solis, against the sun; for-streymis, for-breakis, for-viðis; tvi-vegis, twice, etc.:—in -ar, from staðr, allstað-ar, everywhere; sumstað-ar, somewhere; annars-stað-ar, elsewhere; einhverstað-ar, anywhere; nokkurs-stað-ar, id.; marg-stað-ar, in many places; from konar (generis), kind; eins-konar, annars-konar, of another kind; nokkurs-konar, of any kind; alls-konar, hvers-konar, margs-konar: alls-konar=all-konar: so, many other words, innan-húss, in-doors; utan-húss, out-doors; utan-lands, abroad; and inn-fjarða, in-between-lands, etc. 2. the acc. sing. masc. is often used adverbially, as harð-an, swiftly; bráð-an, suddenly; ríða mikinn, to ride fast; this is properly an elliptical use, a noun being understood. 3. in -um, properly a dative form, eink-um, especially; fyrr-um, formerly; löng-um, all along; tíð-um, often; stund-um, sometimes; forð-um, of yore; fljúg-um, eagerly; óð-um, rapidly; bráð-um, by and by; endrum og sínum, now and then; höppum og glöppum, by hops and gaps; smá-m saman, by little and little: also from nouns, hrönn-um and unavörp-um (Lat. undatim). 4. in -eg, from vegr, a way; thus þann-ig, þann-og, thus and thither; hin-ig, the other way, hither; hvern-ig, how; einn-ig, also: the ancients often spell þann-og, etc.: in mod. usage þann-inn, hvern-inn, einn-inn; hins-eg-inn

(the other way), qs. þann-iginn or þann-veginn, etc., from the noun along with the article: the adverbs, báðum-eginn, on both sides; hvárum-eginn, on what side; hinum-eginn, on the other side; öllum-eginn, on all sides; herna-megin, on this side; formed from dat. plur. and vegr, the oldest form is probably báðum-megum, both forms being in dat.: öðru-vísi, otherwise. 5. in -an, denoting motion from a place; héd-an, hence; það-an, thence; hvað-an, whence; síð-an, since; und-an, before; fram-an, q. v.; hand-an, from beyond; neð-an, from beneath; of-an, from above; heim-an, from home; inn-an, from the inner part; út-an, from outwards; norð-an, from the north; aust-an, sunn-an, vest-an, etc.: without the notion of motion, áð-an, shortly, a little while ago; jafn-an, 'evenly,' frequently; sam-an, together. 6. in -at, denoting motion to the place, hing-at or heg-at, hither; þang-at, thither. hver-t, whither. 7. terminations denoting rest in the place, hér, here; þar, there; hvar, where; hvar-gi, nowhere; heim-a, at home: old poet. forms are hédra, here; þaðra, there. 8. mod. forms suffixing a demonstrative particle -na, hér-na, þar-na, tar-na, this here (qs. þat þar-na): in -i, frammi-i (q. v.), upp-i, niðr-i. 9. numeral adverbs, tvisvar, twice; þrisvar, thrice, (spelt with y in good old MSS.).

II. special adverbs, ár, early; ár-la, id.; þegar, at once, Lat. jam; svá, so, thus, and svo-na, id.; gær, yesterday; þá, then; nú, now, and nú-na, just now; nær, when; hve-nær, id.; enn, still; seinn, soon; ella, else; unz, until; já, yes; nei, no; aldri, never; æ, ever; ætíð, id.; ei and ey, id.; sí, Lat. semper, only in compounds and in the phrase, sí og æ, for ever and ever; hví, why; hve, how; hversu, id.; alltíð (mod.), always; ávalt, id.; alla-jafna, id.; einatt, repeatedly; of, too; van, too little, used singly only in the phrase, of ok van; samt, together; sundr, asunder; á mis, amiss; ymist, indiscriminately; íðula, repeatedly, etc.

Adverbial Prefixes: 1. in positive and intensive sense, especially with adjectives, al-, quite, al-, see Dictionary, p. 11 sqq.; all-, very; auð-, easy; afar-, greatly; flögl-, frequently; of-, too (very freq.); ofr-, very, greatly; temp. sí-, semper; íð-, often, again; ey- or ei-, ever; einka-, especially; endr-, again; frum-, originally. 2. in special sense, dá-, very; full-, quite; hálf-, half; jafn-, equally, in many words, etc.: only as prefixes, sam-, together, Lat. con-, in many words; er-, qs. el- (cp. Lat. ali-us), in er-lendr and compds; and-, against; gagn-, id.; gör-, quite, altogether. 3. in negative sense, ó- or ó-, -Lat. in-, Engl. un-, in a great many words; the mod. form is ó-, e. g. ó-fagr, unfair, ugly; un- is the etymologically true form, which is preserved in German and English, as well as in mod. Danish, Swedish, and Norse; but that the Icel., even in the 12th century, had already changed ó- into ó- is shown by the spelling of the earliest MSS., and from the statement in Skálda by the second grammarian, who says that 'ó- or ó- changes the sense of a word, as in satt (truth), or ó-satt (untrue),' Skálda 171: but in the bulk of MSS. of a later date, after the union with Norway, the ó- prevailed, and was henceforth adopted in the Editions, although the Icel. people all along pronounced ó-, which also is the spelling in all modern books, and might well be adopted in Editions too: mis-, (cp. Engl. amiss), differently, and also badly, in many compds; var-, scarcely, insufficiently; svi-, cp. svei, p. xxviii: van-, deficiency, 'wane'; tor-, = Gr. dus-, with difficulty, opp. to auð-: ör-, = Lat. ex-, thus ör-skipta = exers, ör-endr = exanimis, etc.: for-, in a few words, cp. p. 183.

Words denoting wonder, awe are often used as adverbial prefixes in an intensive sense, as geysi-, zóði-, undra-, fjaraka-, furðu-, óskapa-, awfully, wonderfully; see Dictionary.

PREPOSITIONS.

With dat. and acc., at, Lat. ad, only exceptionally with acc.; á, Lat. in, Engl. on; fyrir, for, before; eptir, after; í, in; undir, under, beneath; yfir, over, above; við, with, = Lat. cum; með, id. 2. with dat., af, off, of; frá, from; ór, mod. úr, Lat. ex, out of; hjá, Lat. juxta, = besides; móti, against; gegn, id. 3. with acc., gegnum, through; fram, on, onwards; upp, up; niðr, down; ofan, id.; um, Lat. de, per, old form of. 4. with gen., til, till, to; án, without; milli or meðal, between. The pre-

positions *á* and *í* are in the MSS. usually joined to the following word, thus *alandi* = *á landi*, *iriki* = *í riki*. As to the syntactic use of prepositions, elliptically and adverbially, see Dictionary. In poetry, even in plain popular songs, hymns, epics, etc., a preposition can be put after its case, e.g. *birtust snjóhvitum búning í, blessaðir englar líka*, Pass. 21. 10; *himnum á* = *á himnum*, in the heavens; but scarcely, unless before a pause at the end of a line.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The chief of these are, *ok*, mod. *og*, and, also; *nó*, nor, Lat. *neque*; *eða* or *edr*, or, Lat. *aut*; *ollegar*, *id.*; *en*, but, Lat. *sed*, *autem*, *vero*; *en* (an), *íþan*, Lat. *quam*; *enda*, and even, and then; *ef*, if, Lat. *si*; *nema*, unless, but, Lat. *nisi*; *heldr*, but, Lat. *sed*; *sem*, as, Lat. *ut*, *niscu*; *þó*, though, although, yet; *alls*, because; *hvárt*, whether, Lat. *an*; *því*, therefore: we may here add the enclitical particle *of* or *um* (different from the prep. *um*), which is very much used in old poetry, and now and then in laws and very old prose, e.g. *hann of á, he saw*; *er sér of getr*, who gets for himself, see Lex. Poët.

Compounds of adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions are much used: 1. prepositions and adverbs or double prepositions; *á meðan*, whilst, meanwhile; *á undan*, ahead; *á eptir*, behind; *á milli* and *á meðal*, among, between; *á ofan*, to boot; *á samt*, together; *á móti*, against; *á fram*, on, along; *á lengdar*, afar; *á síðan*, since; *á við*, alike; *auk-heldr*, still more; *í frá*, from, cp. Swed. *ifrån*; *í sundr*, asunder; *í gegn*, against; *í hjá*, aside; *í senn*, in one; *í kring*, around; *undir einn*, at once; *at auk*, to boot; *at ofan*, from above; *upp átr*, over again; *kringum* (qs. *kring um*), all around; *gegn um*, all through; *yfir um* (proncd. *ufum*), across; *lyttum*, formerly; *framan af*, in the beginning; *hóðan af*, henceforth; *þaðan af*, thenceforth; *allt af*, for ever; *hingað til*, hitherto; *þangað til*, until; *eptir á*, after, (so ávalt, for of all); *ofan á*, insuper; *framan á*, in front; *neðan á*, beneath on; *aptan á*, behind on; as also, *ofan í*, down; *neðan í*, underneath, at the bottom; *framan í*, in the face; *aptan í*, in the rear; *framan til*, until; *austan til*, nordan til, sunnan til, vestan til, etc.; *áð aptan*, and *aptan til*, behind; *fyrir fram*, beforehand; *fyrir utan*, except, etc., see e.g. *fyrir* and *fram*—with nouns, *á víxl*, alternately; *á laun*, secretly; *á vit*, towards; *á mis*, amiss; *á braut*, abroad, away; *á ská*, askance; *á við ok dreif*, scattered abroad.

2. with a conjunction; *þó at* or *þó-ít*, although; *svá at* (*svá-t*), so that, Lat. *ut*; *því at*, for that, because; *hvárt at*, whether; *ef at*, if; *fyrir en*, Lat. *priusquam*; *áð en*, *id.*; *at eigi*, that not, lest; *eins og*, as; *áð eins*, only, barely; *þegar er*, Lat. *simul ac*; *síðan er*, Lat. *postquam*; *meðan er*, Lat. *dum*; *hvárt er*, Lat. *utrum*; *hvar's*, *hver's*, *hvergi er*, *ubosoover* in mod. usage, *þegar at*, *síðan at*, *meðan at*, *hvárt at*, and many others.

3. adverbial phrases, e.g. *ad vörmu spori* (*repido vestigio*), at once; *um hæl*, 'turning the heel', in return; *af bragði*, *af stundu*, instantly; *átr á bak*, backwards; *um leið*, by the way; *eptir at hygga*, *apropos*, and many others.

INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS.

To denote consent, *já já* or *jú jú*, *yea yea*! *ó já*, *O yes*! *jaur* or *jur*, *hear*! O. H. L. 10. 45. 69. Mirm. (jur); in mod. usage, *jir jór* or *jur jór*, sounded almost like the Engl. *hear hear*! (it is doubtful whether this Engl. exclamation has any connection with *hear* = *audire*):—half consent, *ja*, *yea yea*!—denial, *nei nei*, *ó nei*, *ó ekki*, *ekki*, *O no*!—*bitti nú*, wait a bit!—loathing, *bja*, *fussum*, *ff*, *fi*! *völ*, Lat. *var*, Engl. *woe*, whence the compd *avei* or *svei þér* (qs. *sé vei*, *woe be to thee*!), (a shepherd's shout, e.g. to a dog worrying the sheep), or Lat. *apage*! *putt* (Dan. *pyt*, Swed. *pytt*), *pið*, *piðav!* Mork. 138: *þey þey*, *tusb!*—hushing to sleep, etc., *dillindó*, *kor-riró*, *bíum bíum*, *bí bí* (as in the rhyme, *Bí, bí og blaka!*)—*hó hó*, *bo, bo*! a shepherd's cry in gathering his flock so as to make the fells resound, hence the verb *hóa*; *trutt trutt*, *hott hott*, *hæ hæ*! the shout in driving or leading horses; *tu tu tu tu*, *kua kua*, *bán bán*! in milking or driving cows into the byre; *kis kis*, *puss puss* (to a cat); *sep sep* or *hép hép* (to a dog); *rhrrh!* in driving horses or cattle out of a field, imitating the sound of a rattle, called *ad siga*:—amazement, *uæ*, *uæu* (qs. *svá svá*), *sei sei*, *á*, *eb!*—a cry of pain, *ai ai!* which form occurs in Sam. 118 and Þorf. Karl. 390. v. l., whence the mod. *æ* (proncd. like Engl. long *i*); this Icel. use is curious, as mod. Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen, as well as Germans, all say *au* (proncd. *ow*); from *æ* comes the verb *æja*, to cry; *æ æ*, *mi*, *beigð-ob!* *aví*, Germ. *ob wéb*, is foreign;—exultation, *hæ hæ*, *á*, *aba!*—wonder, delight, *ó ó!*—enquiry, *há*, *what?*—chattering of the teeth from cold, *atatata*, *hutatutut*, Orkn. 326. 2. interjections imitating the voice of birds or beasts, e.g. *dírrindí* (of the lark); there is a pretty legend about this in Isl. þjóða. ii. 2; *krunk krunk* (of the raven); *mjá mjá* (of the cat); *gagg gagg* (of the fox); *kvi kvi kvi*, cp. *kyvitt kyvitt* in the bird's song in Der Machandelboom in Grimm's

Märchen; *ti ti ti*, *úh úh*! Bb. 2. 12; *vi vi* (of birds and ducks); *gagg-gagg* (of a gull).

THE SUFFIXED PARTICLES.

These are suffixed to nouns and verbs, but never used separately: I. the nominal suffix *-gi*, originally a copula, akin to Lat. *-que*, and used so in some words, but chiefly used in a negative sense, see Dictionary, p. 199.

II. the verbal negative suffix *-a*, *-at*, see p. xxvi. The true explanation of this particle is found in the Gothic, which makes frequent use of a suffixed particle *-ub* (esp. in verbs and also in pronouns), to which the particle *þan* is freq. added in an indefinite enclitical sense, almost as the Gr. *δέ*, thus *var-ub-þan*, or assimilated *var-ub-þan* = Gr. *ἦν δέ*; *skal-ub-þan* = *δεῖ γάρ*; *úðr-ub-þan* = *εἰσθήκει δέ*; *nam-ub-þan* = *ἔλαβε δέ*; *quap-ub-þan* = *ἔλεγε δέ*; *vésum-ub-þan* = *ἦσαν δέ*; *gríðum-ub-þan* = *ἔλεγον οὖν*; *vítum-ub-þan* = *οἶδμεν δέ*; *vitaðedun-ub-þan* = *παρτήρουν δέ*; *bidjandans-ub-þan* = *πρὸςτοχόμενοι δέ*; and even in passages where the Gr. text has no particle, *gríðid-ub* = *ἐφάρτε* (Mark xvi. 7). There can be little doubt of the identity, by way of assimilation, of the Goth. *-ub* or *-ub-þan* and the Scand. *-a* or *-ap* (*-at*). As to the sense, the difference is that whereas in Gothic this suffix is used indefinitely or is almost an affirmative copula, the Icel. is only used in a decidedly negative sense. But the freedom in the use of the particles is greater than in any other part of speech; and the negative and affirmative frequently take the place of one another in different dialects, e.g. *-gi*, see above; so *eyvit* etymologically = *ought*, but in fact used = *naught* (the etymological notice p. 136 is scarcely correct); or, on the other hand, *neinn* or *ne-einn*, qs. *neme* (*n'one*), but actually used = Lat. *ullus*; *nokkurr*, prop. from *ne* and *hvert*, = *ne-quis*, but in fact used = *aliquis*; *ein-gi*, *ein-igr* are both used negatively = *nemo*, and positively = *any*; Icel. *mann-gi*, Lat. *nemo*, is etymologically identical to Engl. *many*; *ei-manni*, *nobody*, Vpm., is etymologically = Germ. *jemand* = *everybody*; the particle *ei-* is used both in a positive and negative sense; *vætr*, a *wight*, is positive, but is used negatively = *naught*. As to the form, the Icel. *-a* answers to Goth. *-ub*, the Icel. *t* or *þ* to Goth. *þ*, whereas the *-an* is dropped. The double Goth. form *-ub* and *-ub-þan* (*-ub-þan*) also explains the puzzling Icel. double form *-a* and *-ap* (*-at*); the *-a* represents the *-ub* singly, the *-ap* the compd *-ub-þan* or *-ub-þan*. A further proof is that neither the Goth. nor the Icel. suffix was used with nouns. In the 9th and 10th centuries the negative suffixed verb appears to have still been in full use among Icelanders (at that time there were no books), else it could not have survived in laws and old saws; there are about four or five hundred instances, three-fourths in poetry; it lingered on into the 11th or even 12th century, and then became obsolete; in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark it seems to have disappeared much sooner, and has left no traces. From Ulf. we see that in his days the Goths used the *-ub* freely, though in a different sense. As a pronominal suffix the Gothic *-ub* seems to remain in the Icel. word *þeim-a*, Goth. *þaim-ub* = *illi*; perhaps also in *hvát-ta*, *what*! Mork. 129 (exclam. indignant); cp. also the mod. *hvát-a*, *what*? perhaps also in *end-a* = *þá*; and lastly, the demonstrative pronoun *þetta* = Goth. *þat-ub* = Gr. *τοῦτο*, but in these cases the particle has not taken the negative sense (see Grimm's Gr. iii. 24, 25; the explanation of the negative *-at*, as suggested in iii. 718, from *vætr*, is not admissible). 3. A different kind of negative is the particle *ne* before a verb, only in old poets, e.g. Vsp., *sól þat ne vissi* (thrice within a single stanza); in A. S. and Early Engl. often prefixed to the verb, as *nolde* = *n'wolve*, *nadde* = *n'badde*, cp. Lat. *nolo*, *nemo*; in Icel. it remained in the adj. *neinn* and *nokkurr* (see above), cp. also *neita* or *nita*, *negare*. In mod. usage *eigi* or *ekki* has replaced almost all other negative particles. To make it emphatic, nouns are added, *ekki grand*, *not a grain*; *ekki vitund*, *not a wit*; *ekki hót*, qs. *ekki hvat*, *naught*; *ekki ügn*, *not a mite*; *ekki augna-blik*, *not the twinkling of an eye*; *ekki fet*, *not a step*; and borrowed from French, *ekki þar*, *ne pas*. Phrases of this kind are of modern growth and were scarcely used by the ancients;—*ekki lyf*, Skv. 2, is dubious, if not corrupt. In sense the Icel. enclitical particle *of* or *um* answers to the Goth. *-ub*, but is detached and placed before the verb or noun: this particle, although a favourite with the old poets (like the Homeric *δέ*), is obsolete, and in prose is only found now and then in the oldest writers, in laws and the like.

III. the demonstrative suffix *-na*, in *nú-na*, *þar-na*, *hér-na*, *svá-na*; this *-na* is akin to Lat. *en*, *ecce* (qs. *en-ecce*), and is found in A. S. *eno* and O. H. G. *imo*; cp. the Icel. exclamation *há-na*, *hana-nú*! It probably explains the Icel. and Scand. demonstrative pronoun *hann* (*he*), *hon* (*she*), compared with Engl. *he*; *hann*, *hon* being qs. *ha-n*, *hó-n*, *be there*, *she there*, *en ille*, *en illa*! cp. also *gæz-na* = *gar*, q. v.; *þér-na*, *þímet*, Mork. 120.

IV. a pronominal suffix *-u*, *-a* occurs in *hver-su*, *þou*; *því-a*, dat. neut. of *þat*; *þeim-a*, dat. masc. from *á*.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

VOWEL CHANGES.

All changes of vowels are of two kinds, simple and complex: 1. the simple is homogeneous and leaves the quantity of the vowel unaltered; a short vowel is changed into a short, a long or a diphthong into a long or a diphthong; this change is generally caused by characteristic or inflexive letters, in Icel. especially by *i* (*j*) and *u* (*v*). 2. the complex is heterogeneous and affects the quantity of a vowel, which is changed from a short into a long or diphthongal vowel; this change is generally produced by, a. agglutination, absorption, or the like; or, β. by contraction of two syllables into one (e.g. reduplicated syllables contracted).

The Simple Vowel Changes.

The Umlaut or Vowel Change was first traced out by Jacob Grimm in his Grammar of 1819 and 1822; it is of two kinds, A. the *i*-umlaut caused by a characteristic *i* or *j*; and, B. the *u*-umlaut caused by a characteristic *u* or *v*.

A. The *i*-umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels
a, á, au, o, ó, u, ú, j, jú, ju, (o), are changed into
e, æ, ey, y, æ, y, j, j, (ø).

The primitive vowels are thus changed into mixed vowels with an *i*-sound; short vowels change into short, and long or diphthongs into long or diphthongs. All the changed vowels have an *a*- or *u*-sound blended with *i*, whence it follows that no change takes place within the *i*-class itself, and *i, í, ei* are unchangeable ('unumlautbar,' as Grimm says): the characteristic *i* usually appears as *j*, or has since been dropped in most cases; it can only be sounded, a. in dissyllabic words with a short root syllable, i.e. a short vowel and a single final, thus *tem-ja, ven-ja, but töma, vana*; and, β. in long syllables with *g, k, or a vowel as final*, without regard to the quantity of the root vowel, thus *fyg-ja, hæg-ja, sök-ja, dey-ja*: in monosyllables it is apocoped throughout, e.g. in *nes, but nes-ja*. Thousands of words are formed by way of umlaut, but all words thus formed are derivatives, nouns as well as verbs:

I. roots and words formed by umlaut are, 1. verbs, the greatest part of the 2nd weak conjugation, such as *dæma, geyma, heyra, kenna*, at least three hundred, to which add all those with inflexive *-ja*, in the 2nd and 3rd conjugations and a few of the 1st, together about two hundred verbs. We may take as a sample the transitive verbs which are formed from the strong intransitive verbs, all following the 2nd weak conjugation, and having for root vowel the pret. sing. of the strong verbs but with changed vowel wherever the vowel is changeable; about forty such words are in use, formed from the 1st class, with pret. *a, sprengja, dreckk-ja, brenna, renna, bella, sleppa, spretta, svelta, vella, velta, hverfa, þverfa, skelfa, hrokkva, stökkva, sökkva*: from the 2nd and 3rd classes, pret. *ei, au, leida, reida, dreifa, hneigja, reisa, beita, bleikja*; *geysa, fleyta, hreyta, þeyta, dreyga, fleygja, smeygja, feykja, reykja*: from the 4th class, pret. *ó, oxa, fœra, geila, kœla, sœra, hœgja*: from the 5th and 6th classes, pret. *á, a, etc., leggja, setja and sæta, svæfa*; *fella, hengja, græta*,—all of them causal, denoting to make one do so and so, e.g. *brenna* (brann), to burn, but *brænna* (brenn-di), to consume by fire; *hverfa* (hvarf), to disappear, *hverfa, ð, to turn*; *riða* (reið), to ride, *reiða, dd, to carry*; *bita* (beit), to bite, *beita, t, to cut, make bite*; *hniga* (hneig), to sink, *hneigja, ð, to make to sink*; *sofa, to sleep, svæfa, ð, to lull to sleep*; *falla* (féll), to fall, *fella, d, to fell*; *græta* (grét), to greet (weep), *græta, tt, to make one greet*; *hanga* (hékk), to hang (intrans.), *hengja, d, to hang* (trans.), etc. 2. nouns, adjectives; those as *ny-r, sæt-r*, counting perhaps a hundred words: substantives, hundreds of derivatives, e.g. the neuters in *-i*, as *kizb-i*: all the weak feminines in *-i*, as *gleð-i*: the words of the 2nd declension of strong masc. and fem., as *bekkr, fit, heidr*: the masc. in *-ir*, as *lækn-ir*: neuters, as *nes*;—in short, all words marked as having characteristic *i* or *j*: in the chief declension (the 1st), hundreds of words, as *börn, prayer*, from *bón*; *væta, wetness*, from *vátr*; or, 3. words with nominal inflexions; the feminines with inflexive *-d* (*ð, t*, prop. instead of *-id*), *leng-d, lengib*, from *lang*; *hæ-ð, beight*, from *há-r*; *dýp-t, deþib*, from *djúp*: most feminines with inflexive *-ska* and *-sla* (*qk-iska, -isla*), *bera-ika* from *barn*, *Ísland-ika* from *Ísland*, *gæt-sla* from *gát*: masculines in *-ingr* and feminines in *-ing*, thus *England, England*, but *Englendingr, an Englishman*; *læg-ing, lowering*, from *lág*; but not in those in *-ningr, -ning*, e.g. *brag-ningr, drótt-ning* (not *drættning*), as the *n* comes between the word and root vowel: masculines in *-ill*, *ket-ill*: diminutives in *-lingr, -lingr, libellus*, from *bók*; *dráp-lingr, a ditty*, from *drápa, a poem*.

II. inflexions formed by way of umlaut are, 1. verbs; in about three hundred verbs the derivative tenses pret. indic. and pret. subj. are thus formed, viz. all the strong

verbs and the weak of the 3rd and partly those of the 4th conjugation (see the tables and remarks on the verbs above).

2. nouns; the plur. in the 3rd strong declension, *bók, bók-r*; *eigandi, eigend-r*; *bróð-ir, bróð-r*; *sáð-ir, sáð-r*; *móð-ir, móð-r*; *fót-r, fæt-r*; *mús, mýs-s*; *gás, gæs-s*,—the *-r* or *-s* being here contracted instead of *-ir*. 3. dissyllabic comparatives (and superlatives) of adjectives, in *-ri, -str, yng-ri, yng-str*; *hæ-ri, hæ-str*, etc.

By observing the rules of the vowel change the reader will be enabled to follow the derivative words recurring in the Dictionary, e.g. *gláðr* and *gleði*, *fár* and *fætta*, *aubr* and *eyða*, *for* and *fyrra*, *bót* and *boeta*, *fullr* and *fylla*, *fúss* and *fyssa*, *ljós* and *lýsa*. Lastly, we have to notice that, 1. the *æ* (in MSS. spelt *æ* and *œ*) is obsolete in Icel., and the changes of *á* and *ó* are sounded both alike, thus *fótr, fæti* (old *fæti*); *móð-ir, bróð-ir*, old plur. *mæð-r, bræð-r*; in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway the distinction is retained, and has to be borne in mind for the sake of the etymology. 2. the vowel change *o* into *ø* is rare and obsolete, and is now represented by *e*: it takes place in very few words, e.g. the comparative and superlative from *af-, þfiri, þfistr*; *nóðr, nørðri*: the pres. indic. *kem-r* from *koma* (to come), *søf-r* from *sofa* (to sleep), *trøð-r* from *troda* (to tread); but commonly *kem-r, trøð-r, søf-r*: the plur. of *hnót* (a nut), *hnót-r*; *stóð* (a column), *stóð-r*, but later *hnæt-r, stæð-r*; this change is therefore in col. 1 put last, between (), and it need not be heeded, and *o* and *u* may be said to have the same vowel change.

B. The *u*-umlaut, whereby the primitive vowels
a, á, are changed into
ö (ø), ó.

Distinction is to be made between the change if caused by a characteristic or an inflexive *u*:

I. the change by a characteristic *u* takes place in the following instances, a. nouns, all masculines as *kött-r*: feminines as *höfn*: neuters as *högg*: neuter plurals as *börn* from *barn*: masculines as *söng-r*. β. adjectives, in fem. sing. and neut. plur. in words as *fagr*: and through all genders in adjectives as *fótr*. γ. verbs: those in *-us* (only a few). 2. the vowel change *á, ó* takes place in all similar instances, e.g. *hátt-r* (*modus*); *áss* (a god) = *áss*; *nál* = *nál* (*needle*); *ár* = *ár* (*an ear*); *ár* = *ár* (*years*); *sár* = *sár* (*wounds*); *fá* = *fá* (*few*), fem. and neut.; *há* = *há* (*high*), fem. and neut.; but this change from *á* into *ö* is now obsolete, and has been lost for about seven centuries, whereas the change from *a* into *ø* is still in full use; both are of common origin, and can only have risen together and at a time when the inflexive *-u* was still suffixed to all these words. Since that time it has been dropped in many cases, but the vowel change has remained, in some forms throughout all numbers and cases, whereas in others, as *barn, höfn, fagr*, the primitive vowel recurs before inflexive *-ar, -ir*, and the like; the difference is probably only one of time, the one being older and weak, the other later and stronger. The words in p. 1, col. 2, lines 23, 24 from the bottom are not quite exact, and ought to be worded thus, 'this vowel change seems still to have been in full use in Icel. during the 11th and 12th centuries, being etc.'

II. the change caused by an inflexive *-u* takes place in all words, nouns and verbs, having *a* as root vowel, and *-u, -ur, -um* for inflexion, cp. in the tables the verbs *kalla, vaka*, and such nouns as *hjarta, alda*. Thus in *börn* and in *börn-um* the case is different, the *ö* in *börn* is caused by a lost characteristic *u*, in *börn-um* it is caused by the inflexive *-um*; as also in *gömul* (*prisca*) from *gamall*. The former change by a characteristic *u* was in older times common to all Scandinavians, whereas the latter seems to be solely Icel.; Swedes, Danes, and Norsemen said *lönd* (*terrae*), but *landum* (*terris*); *börn*, but *barnum*; as also *gamul* (*prisca*), not as the Icel. *gömul*. It is to be borne in mind that a characteristic belongs to the root, and has a stronger hold than an inflexive vowel, so that the former may cause a change in the root vowel, though the latter does not. It is also to be noticed that the inflexive vowel was not properly *u*, but was in early times sounded and spelt *o* (*land-om, kall-om, gam-ol*). β. in inflexive syllables ending in *a* the change usually becomes *u*, e.g. *hundruð, sumur*, from *hundrad, sumar*; *kölludu, elamabant*: in hard or strong inflexions both forms are right, as in *eigöndum* and *eigöndum*, *hördustum* and *hördustum*; in mod. usage the latter is more current.

III. the ancients seem to have had a third kind of *u* change, viz. caused by a mixed *i* and *u*, which they spelt *ø* or *ey*, as the verbs *hrökkva, dökkvan, stökkva* were in MSS. sometimes spelt *hreyqua, steyqua, deyquan, qs, hranquian*; but this was confined to a few words and is now obsolete.

There is also a peculiar Resolution of the vowels *i* or *e* into *ja* (or *já*). This is called 'breaking' (Grimm 'brechung'), and takes place in some infinitives of strong verbs of the 1st class, *gjalda*, etc.,

and in several nouns, e.g. *hjálp*, *help*; cp. also *berg* and *bjarg*, *fell* and *sjall*, *gildi* and *gjald*: in the feminine *björk*, *a birch*; *sjól*, *a deal-board*; *björg*, *help*; *tjörn*, *a tarn*; *sjóðr*, *a feather* (but also *sjóðr*): *gjöf*, *a gift*, from *gefa*, *to give*; *gjörð*, *a girdle*; *jörð*, *earth* (see remarks on the 1st strong fem. declension); in the seven masc. nouns, as *sjóðr*, *a fire* (see remarks on the 2nd strong masc. declension): and in sundry other nouns, *jari*, *an earl*, *hjaln-r*, *a helmet*; *jaki*, *ies*, *jökull*, *an icicle*; *hjarta*, *heart*; *jötunn*, *a giant*, *sjöturr*, *a fetter*: in adjectives, as *bjarti* *brígt*, but *birt* *brightness*; *sjálfr*, *self*; *jafn*, *even*; *gljarn*, *smiling* (and *gini*); *snjallr* and *snilli*; *sjarr*, *far*, but *farr*, *farther*, and *farask*, *to avoid*, whence *far-ski*, q. v.; *sjaðan*, *seldom*; *sjól*, Germ. *viel*, whence *sjöldi*, *multitude*. These must be distinguished from such words as *sjándi*, q. s. *fi-andi*, *a fiend*; *sjándi*, *seeing*, q. s. *si-andi*; or in *trjá*, *arborum*; *sjár*, *pecoris*:—in all of which the *j* is produced by contraction: as also from *jó* or *jú*, in *bjóða*, *ljos*, and similar words.

The Complex and Heterogeneous Vowel Changes.

Absorption and Contraction. A consonant is sometimes absorbed by a preceding vowel, which then becomes long or diphthongal:

1. **absorption of nasals.** a. the inflexive *-n* in the weak nouns and infinitives of verbs has been absorbed, but as all Icel. inflexions (of cases and tenses) have short vowels, the end syllable has not in this case become long, and the *n* has simply been dropped, leaving at first a nasal sound, which afterwards disappeared: similar is the contraction in the negative suffix (see p. xvi).

β. in roots, the Scandinavian tongue commonly contracts the particles *an*, *in*, *un*, *sin* (*semper*) into *á*, *i*, *ú* (or *ó*), *st*: *pá*, Engl. *then*; *nú*, Germ. *nun*:—in sundry other words, esp. before *s*, e.g. *os-s* = Germ. *uns*; *ús-s*, *deus*; *bás-s*, *a byre*; *gás*, *a goose*; *ást*, *love* (for *ans*, *bans*, *gans*, etc.); *fús-s*, *willing*, from *funs*; *rás*, *course*, from *renna*, *to run*; *vetr*, *winter*: assimilation has taken place in the preterite forms, as *batt bound*, *vatt wound*, *hratt pushed*, q. s. *bandt*, *vandt*, *hrandt*; even *ug*, as in *æri*, an obsolete form for *yngri*, *younger* (q. s. *üngri*); *hest*, *a horse*, prob. = *hengisti*, Dan. *bingst*; in province. Dan. it is still pronounced as diphthong *beist*.

2. **absorption of gutturals before *t***: here also the *t* is doubled and the vowel made long (by assimilation as well as absorption) in many words, e.g. *dó-ttir*, *a daughter*, Goth. *daubtar*; *nó-tt*, *night*; *só-tt*, *sickness*, cp. *sjúk-r*, *sick*; *á-tta*, *octo*, *eight*; *dró-tt* (q. v.); *pó-tti*, *thought*; *só-tti*, *sought* (*þykkja*, *seek*); *sá-tt*, *peace* (cp. *síkn*); *drá-ttr*, *draught*; *slá-ttr*, *stroke*; *má-ttr*, *might*; *há-ttr*, *mode*; *tó-ttr*, *right*; *slé-ttr*, *sight*; *ó-tti*, *fright*; *fló-tti*, *flight*; *þé-ttr* and *þjokkr*, *fight*; *fró-tta* and *fregna*, *to ask*; *vá-ttr*, *weight*, Germ. *wicht*; *níta*, *to deny*, cp. Germ. *nicht*; *væ-tt*, *weight*; *hlá-ttr*, *laughter*; *slátra*, *to slaughter*, etc.: even before *ð* in the feminine inflexion *-ið*, q. s. *hugð*.

β. at the end of a syllable; *ná-r*, *a corpse*, Goth. *nabs*, cp. Lat. *ne-s*, = Gr. *νῆς*; *fé-r*, Lat. *pancus*, Goth. *fabs*; *fé*, Goth. *faibw*, Lat. *pēu*; *né*, Lat. *ne*, *neque*; *pó*, *though*, Germ. *doch*; *mý*, *a gnat*, cp. Germ. *mücke*; *ljó-s* and *ljó-mi*, *light*; *þjó*, *thing*: the strong verbal forms, infin., *slá*, Germ. *schlagen*; *slá*, *slay*; *þvá*, *to wash*, q. s. *slag*, *flag*, *prag*: the pret. and pres. forms, *á*, *ought*; *má*, *might*; *kná*, *can*, from *eiga*, *mega*; as also *slá* and *slú*, *hlá* and *hló*, *laugh*; *vá*, from *vega*; *lá*, from *ligga*; *spá*, *to spar*, but *spakr*, *wise*, cp. Lat. *-spicio*; *þá*, from *þiggja*; *frá*, from *fregna*; *hjó*, from *hoggva*; *bjó* and *byggja*; *trúa* and *tryggja*; *trúr*, *true*, and *tryggr*, *trusty*; *Freyja* and *Fregg*. The Scandinavian languages have rejected all guttural sounds, and even in writing the contraction is not marked, the change having taken place long before writing began; whereas in Engl., although the same phonetic change has taken place, the old Saxon spelling is still kept, because the change was of much later date (15th century?), when the old sound was fixed in writing: but the Icel. spelling accords better with the sound.

3. **absorption of dentals**: only in a few cases, as *nál*, *needle*, Goth. *napal*; *vál*, *misery*, A. S. *váðl* = *begging* or *ambitus*; *hváttr* (*water*), from *hvaðarr* (cp. Engl. *whetber*); *hváttr*, *whetber*; *sjó-rir*, an older form is preserved in the old Swed. county-name *Fjadrundaland*, the *Fourth land*, cp. Lat. *quatuor*: *Gormr* is contr. from *God-ormr* (*Guthrum* of the A. S. Chronicle); *Hrólfr*, *Ralpb*, from *Hrodulfr*, *Rudolph*.

4. **absorption of the semi-consonant *v* and the like**, as *ný-r* *new*, *sál* *soul*, Goth. *salila*; and contr. in forms such as *mey*, *maid*, for *maxi*, whence Goth. *maxila* = *mey-la* = *girl*; *ey*, for *avi*; *hey*, *bay*, for *bavi*, and many other words.

5. in Icel. (as in Latin) all monosyllables ending in a vowel are long, therefore even the names of the letters of the alphabet are sounded so, (*á*, *bé*, *cé*, not *a*, *be*, *ce*.)

The Ablaut, or Variation of Vowels, as Jacob Grimm calls it. This variation is chiefly found in the strong verbs, esp. in the pret. tense; but also in nouns and adjectives:

I. in those root words whose strong verbs still exist, e.g. *lið*, *troops*, and *leið*, *a way*; *rið*, *trembling*, and *reið*, *riding*; *sníð* and *sneid*, *a slice*; *grip* and *greip*, q. v.; *drif*, *splash*, and *dreif*, *spray*; *svif*, *turn*, and *sveif*, *a belm*; *klif* and *kleif*, *a cliff*; *ris*, *rising*, and *reisa*, *to raise*; *rit*, *a vers*, and *reitr*, *beds*, *a square*; *bít*, *a bit*, and *beit*, *bit*, *grazing*; *lit*, *a look*, and *leit*, *a bill in the horizon*; *blík*,

blínk, and *bleikr*, *pale*; *vik*, *a nook*, and *vik*, *an inlet*; *fróð*, *rudiness*, *rauf*, *red*, and *rjóðr*, *ruddy*; *Goti* and *Gautr*, q. v.; *not*, *nautn*, *use*, and *njótr*, *a mate*; *klófi*, *a cleft*, and *klaufr*, *a clove*; *rof* and *rauf*, *a rift*; *rok*, *splash*, and *reykr* (*rauk*), *reek*; *flög* and *flaug*, *flight*; *sopi* and *saup*, *a sip*; *gróf* (*graf*), *a grave*, and *gróf*, *a ditch*; *hláð* and *hlóð*, *a structure*; *gal*, *crowing*, and *gól*, *bowling*; *dreip*, *a stroke*, and *dráp*, *slaying*; *eta*, *a manger*, and *át*, *eating*; *geta* and *gát*, *getting*; *set* and *sát*, *a seat*; *skeri*, *a cutter*, and *skári*, *a swathe*, etc.

II. in roots where the verb is either lost, or only found in the cognate languages or dialects (Goth., A. S., Engl.), the vowels *a*, *é*, *ø* vary, *hani*, *a cock*, and *hœna* (*hôn*), *a hen*; *ein-man*, *solitude*, and *mœna*, Lat. *im-minere*; *bati* and *bót*, *betting*; *dagr* and *dægr* (*dög*), *a day*; *dalt* and *dæld*, *a dale*; *hagr* and *hægr*, *easy*; *skadi* and *skœðr* (*skóð*), *scathe*; *net* and *nót*, *a net*; *kaf* and *kóf*, *choking*; *sök* (*sak*), *sake*, and *sœkja* (*sók*), *to seek*; *kraki*, *a twig*, and *krókr*, *a crook*; *haki*, *a book*, *hœkja*, *a crutch*, and *haka*, *a chin*; *sama* and *sœma* (*sómi*), *to besem*:—irreg. variation of *o*, *au*, *dobi*, *torpor*, and *daudr*, *death*; *dofi*, *numbness*, and *daufr*, *deaf*; *fróða* and *fraudr*, *froth*; *snodinn*, *aborn*, and *snaudr*, *poor*; *baugr*, *a ring*, *bogi*, *a bow*, and *bjúgr*, *crooked*; *bloti* and *blautr*, *wet*; *losa*, *to loosen*, and *lauss*, *loose*; *lofa* and *leyfa* (*lauf*), *to praise*; *togi* and *taug*, *a string*; *glufa* and *gljúfr*, *a chasm*; *guma* and *geyma* (*gaum*), *to heed*; *tamr*, *tame*, and *taumr*, *a bridle*; *gap*, *gap*, and *gaupn*, q. v.:—*i*, *ti* vary, *hit*, *beat*, and *heitr*, *bót*; *digna* and *deigr*, *wet*; *sviti* and *sveiti*, *sweat*; *fit* and *feiti*, *fatness*; *sili* and *seil*, *a string*; *gil* and *geil*, *a chasm*, etc.

III. in many cases there is only one derived form, e.g. *dá* (from *deyja*), *a swoon*; *þága* (from *þiggja*), *acceptance*; *nám* (from *nema*), *seizing*; *kváma* (from *koma*), *coming*; *reiðr* (from *vriða*), *wroth*, prop. *wry*, *distorted*. It is worth noticing that the intermediate classes of the strong verbs (the 2nd and the 5th) gave rise to most words and forms, whereas in the 6th no nouns were formed from the preterite, very few in the 1st class:—for *spunl* (*spinning*), *bruni* (*burning*), *runi*, *sultr*, *fundr*, *sprungu*, *stunga*, *drykkir*, *band*, *hjálp* (*help*), *hvarf*—nouns related to the 1st class—are partly irregular and not directly formed from the verb; and *faldr* (*a fold*), *hald*, *fall*, *bland*, *gangr*, *hangr*, *fang*, *ráð*, *blástr*, *grátr*, *lát*, *heit*, *leikr*, *blót*, *auki*, *ausa*, *blaup*, *bú*, *högg*—nouns related to the 6th class—seem to be formed, not from the pret., but from the infinitive. Many words throughout the language indicate ablaut and lost verbs, e.g. *breið-r*, *broad*; *hvitr*, *white*; *hveiti*, *whet*; *deili*, *distinction*; *hreinn*, *pure*; *beinn*, *straight*; *leifa* = Gr. *λεῖψα* (*lifa*, *leif*); *draumr*, *a dream*; *naumr*, *tight*, etc. etc. But great caution is needed here; the form of a word is not sufficient to prove etymology, and in many cases the likeness is only apparent; thus *gnaga* (*to gnaw*) and *gnógr* (*enough*), or *bak* (*back*) and *bók* (*a book*) are not related, though *skadi* and *skœðr* are. In respect to unblaut the mere form of the word is in most cases conclusive; but the ablaut, in many cases, requires examination, although hundreds of words may still be explained by it.

It is interesting to compare the Latin irregular verbs with the strong Teutonic verbs, especially those which are etymologically related: the pret. and pres. sing., Icel. and Lat., are the best tenses for comparison: a. pres., Icel. *et* and *édo*, *sit* and *sædo*, *les* and *lægo*, *kem* and *vénio*, *fel* and *se-pélio*, *hes* and *-cipio*, *ber* and *pário*, *ek* and *ágo*, *mel* and *molo*, *ved* and *vædo*, *drag* and *trábo*, *veg* and *væbo*, *stend* and *sto*.

β. pret., *át* and *ædi*, *sátu* and *sædi*, *lástu* and *lægi*, *kvámu* and *véni*, *fálu* and *se-péli*, *hóf* and *æpi*, *báru* and *peperi*, *ók* and *ægi*, *mól* and *molui*, *ód* and *væ-si*, *dróg* and *traxi* (*trah-si*), *vóg* and *væsi* (*væb-si*), *stóð* and *sæði*.

γ. Latin words with inserted *m*, *n* may be compared with the Icel. 2nd and 3rd classes, which are only two branches of the same kind of words; the *i* and the inserted *j* in Icel. are a kind of equivalent to the inserted *m*, *n* in Latin; thus Icel. *brjóta* *braut* and Lat. *frango* *frēgi*, *rjúfa* *rauf* and *rumpo* *rūpi*, *miga* *meig* and *mingo* *minxi*, *sníða* *sneid* and *seindo* *sædi*, *þjóta* *þaut* and *tundo* *tæði*, *strjúka* *strauk* and *stringo* *strinxi*, *láta* *beit* and *fíndo* *fídi*: weak forms, *steikja* and *lingo*, *leifa* and *linguo*, *suka* *jók* and *jungo* *junxi*; cp. also Goth. *siuban* *saub*, Germ. *ziehen* *zog*, and Lat. *duco* *dux* (*duc-s*); Icel. *tjá* (*to say*) and Lat. *dicere*, and many others.

In the Gothic the preterite is almost like the Icel., thus (compared with table, p. xxii), Goth. *brinnan*, *brann*, *brunnum*; *biudan*, *baup*, *bupum*; *reisan*, *rais*, *risum*; *faran*, *fór*, *fórum*; *giban*, *gab*, *gëbum* (Goth. *s* answers to Icel. *á*): in case of reduplication the same vowel is not repeated, but changed for the sake of euphony, thus *grétan*, *gaigrét*; *blaupan*, *blaiþaup* (not *grétrét* or *blauþaup*); this accounts for the fact that the ablaut is heterogeneous, viz. does not change *a* into *é*, *u* into *í*, etc., as in simple absorption (see above), but into a different kind of vowel, e.g. *fara*, *fór*; *geta*, *gátu*; *bjóða*, *baud*, *budu*; *falla*, *féll*, etc. This, as well as a comparison with the Latin and Greek irregular verbs, seems to show that the strong verbs in the Teutonic languages are akin to the irregular and reduplicated in Latin and Greek, although in a contracted form. The characteristic of weak verbs is the formation of the preterite by inserting an auxiliary.

Vowel Inflection

i. el

verb between the root and inflexion, *heyr-d-a* (*bear-d-I*); the characteristic of strong verbs is the formation of the preterite by reduplication, which in most cases remains only in a contracted form. There seems to be no other way of forming the preterite. In Gothic, out of about 130 strong verbs, about 26 are still reduplicated, chiefly belonging to the 6th class; some few of the others, e.g. *taka*, to take, are reduplicated in Gothic.

The classes have here been arranged simply according to the number of words in each; they might have been arranged as follows: *a.* those in which the long vowel remains through both numbers (the 4th and 6th classes). *β.* those in which it remains only in one number, that one being short (the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th). *γ.* those in which it is short in both numbers (the 1st class). That in the 5th class the long vowel originally belonged to both sing. and plur. is shewn by eta, pret. sing. *át*; the short vowel in one or both numbers of the preterite is probably a corruption, though old, as it is so even in the Gothic. The ablaut belongs to the earliest stage of the language, and the long vowels thus formed are far more ancient than those caused by simple absorption; centuries must have elapsed between the formation, for instance, of the *á* in *át* or *sát* and in *áss* or *étta*, and long afterwards there was a distinction in the pronunciation, the former being pure long vowels, whereas the latter retained a nasal or guttural sound from the absorbed consonant. For the nasals see *Lyngbye in Tidskrift for Philol.*, Copenhagen, vol. ii.

In a few cases the Icel. has a long vowel, which is merely due to phonetic causes:

I. *a*, *o*, and *u* are sounded and spelt long before the double consonants *lf*, *lh*, *lm*, *lp*, thus *kálf-r*, a calf; *hálf-r*, half; *sjálf-r*, self; *álmr-r*, a psalm; *hálm-r*, balm or straw; *málm-r* (Dan. and Swed. *malm*), metal; *álfr-r*, a wolf; *hjálpa*, to help; *skjálfa*, to shudder; *álpt*, a swim; *gölf*, a floor; *tólf*, twelve; *álka*, an auk; *bálkr*, a bark; *fálki*, a falcon; *fólk*, folk; *mjólk*, milk; *gálgi*, the gallows; *bólga*, ólga, etc.; so also *háls*, qs. *hals*, a neck; *frjáls*, qs. *frjals*, free. The true pronunciation only remains in *skálf*, skull, not *skálf*, skullfu. This was in fact the first step towards absorption of the *l* as in other languages (e.g. Engl. *auk*, *baum*), but in Icel. it remained incomplete. In popular Norse the old simple vowels are still sounded (Ivar Aasen) as well as in modern Danish and Swedish, which shews that this change is purely Icel. and must have taken place after the separation from Norway; yet it is old, as we see from old MSS., Ann. Reg. of the end of the 13th century, that at that time the present pronunciation was in use; hardly any other MSS. distinguish between short and long vowels.

II. in *ing*, *ung*, which are spelt and pronounced with a long vowel instead of a short, *ing*, *ung*. In this Dictionary the long vowels *í* and *ú* are kept in the former case (*álfr*, *álmr*, *hálmr*), but in the latter case always the short, *ing*, *ung*, *tunga*, not *tínga*; *angi*, not *ángi*; as also *lengi*, not *leingi*. Again, in a few instances a long vowel has passed into a short, viz. in the possessive pronoun *minn þinn sinn*, neuter *mitt þitt sitt*, which the ancients wrote and pronounced *minn þinn sinn*, *mitt þitt sitt*, cp. the Goth. *meins*, Germ. *mein*, etc.; even in MSS., as the Fb. (14th century latter part), we find *mijtt*, i.e. *mitt*: the word *illr*, *íll*, is usually spelt so, but is still frequently pronounced *íllr*, *íllt*, which is the true form, the long vowel being due to the contraction, cp. Germ. *übel*, Engl. *evil*; (Icel. say *mér er íll*, not *íllt*): *drottinn*, *drottning*, and *drottna*, instead of *drottinn*, *drottning*, and *drottna*; *gott* for *gótt*; (the Ann. Reg. spells *drottning*.) The distinction (by an acute) between a long and short vowel was a century ago resumed in Icel. printed books, so as to follow the present pronunciation; and since etymology and comparison with foreign languages support this practice, with the few exceptions now mentioned, it has been retained in modern Editions as well as in modern writing. *β.* the syllable *af* is in modern usage throughout changed into *vo*, *svá svo*, *tvá tvo*, *vátr votr*, *ván von*, *vápn vopn*, etc., but the vowel change remains as before, e.g. *væta wetness*, *vænta to expect*, etc.; *hánun* (*bim*) is changed into *honun*: *ve* sometimes changes into *u* or *y*, *Sigurdr* = *Sigvardr*, *dögurdr* and *dagverdr*, *yrkja* from *verk*: or into *æ*, *Svenskr* and *Sænskr*, *Svédish*; *kœmi* and *kœmi*, *veitret*; *sæfi* and *sæfi*, *dormiret*, etc.: this and other less important vowel changes are noticed in the Dictionary, especially in the introduction to each letter.

Formation by way of Inflexions.

Words are either formed from verbs or from nouns or roots.

A. From verbs: *I.* from the 1st weak conjugation feminines are formed by adding *-a* to the infinitive, *boda-n*, announcement; *skipa-n*, order; *hugga-n*, comfort; *skapa-n*, creation; *íðra-n*, repentance; *helga-n*, ballowing; *vitra-n*, vision; *hindra-n*, hindrance; *tíma-n*, id.; *játa-n*, confession; *neita-n*, denial; *huga-n*, thinking; *hegða-n*, conduct; *blessa-n*, blessing; *bólva-n*, cursing; *undra-n*, admiration; *efa-n*, doubting; *sjóga-n*, multiplication; *lifga-n*, calling to life; *holdga-n*, incarnation; *ætla-n*, opinion; *prédika-n*, a sermon; *prenta-n*,

printing; *menta-n*, breeding; *tapa-n*, perdilion; *kalla-n*, vocation; *vara-n*, admonition; *svala-n*, refraining; *langa-n*, desire; *hreinsa-n*, purification; *sarga-n*, pollution; *byrja-n*, beginning; *dýrka-n*, worship; *betra-n*, bettering; *rotna-n*, rotting, decomposition; *visna-n* and *fölna-n*, withering; *hnigna-n*, decay; *una-n*, charm (4th conjugation), etc. *II.* In mod. usage the *-an* is often changed into *-un*, thus *köllun* and *kallan*, *íðrun* and *íðran*, *byrjun* and *byrjan*, the latter form being even the more usual. This change freq. occurs even in very old MSS., e.g. *skemton*, Mork. 72, 168; *etion*, *devisio*, 10, 34; *vingon*, *friendship*, 166, 178; *epitir-leiton*, *seeking*, 168; *flimton*, *reviling*, 28.

from the 2nd weak conjugation feminines are formed in *-ing*, which is added to the root, *dæm-ing*, judgment, damnation; *fylk-ing*, a rank or host; *leys-ing*, loosening; *keun-ing*, doctrine; *lík-ing*, likeness, parable; *við-ing*, system; *hegn-ing* and *hirt-ing*, *chastisement*; *birt-ing*, brightening, publication; *þekk-ing*, knowledge; *læg-ing*, humiliation; *melt-ing*, digestion; *send-ing*, despatch; *legg-ing*, laying; *freist-ing*, temptation; *fyll-ing*, fulfillment; *bygg-ing*, building; *regn-ing*, pouring with rain; *fœð-ing*, birth; *lær-ing*, teaching; *sæm-ing*, baseness; *græð-ing*, healing; *upp-fræð-ing*, information; *tæl-ing* and *ginn-ing*, deception; *adgrein-ing*, distinction; *menning*, manliness; *hring-ing*, pealing; *deil-ing*, division; *beyg-ing* and *hneig-ing*, inflexion; *bend-ing*, beckoning; *lend-ing*, alighting; *end-ing*, finishing; *gerð-ing*, bedding; *eld-ing*, lighting; *efn-ing*, fulfillment; *preyng-ing*, pressing; and a great many others; a few, as *kerling* a carling, *prenn-ing* trinity, *ein-ing* unity, are formed from nouns, as are also the masculines in *-ingr*; *lækn-ing*, healing, from *lækna*, *ad*, is irregular or refers to a lost strong verb. The feminines in *-an* and *-ing* are counted by hundreds.

III. from the 3rd weak conjugation and from the strong verbs, feminines are formed in *-ning*:—from the 3rd weak, *glad-ning*, gladdening; *kvað-ning*, greeting; *sab-ning*, filling; *vað-ning*, entanglement; *hrak-ning*, tossing; *vak-ning*, awakening; *tál-ning*, counting; *sam-ning*, agreement; *tam-ning*, taming; *ar-ning*, filling; *far-ning*, passage; *var-ning*, ware; *hvæt-ning*, exhortation; *set-ning*, a position, thesis; *læg-ning*, laying down; *skil-ning*, understanding, discerning; *ruð-ning*, clearing; *stud-ning*, upholding; *smur-ning*, smearing, anointing; *spur-ning*, speering, asking; *flut-ning*, carrying; *á-ning*, baiting (*æja*), etc. *β.* from the strong verbs, *rit-ning*, writing; *lot-ning*, 'looting,' veneration (*lúta*); *get-ning*, begetting; *kœs-ning*, election; *sod-ning*, cooking; *les-ning*, gleaming; *ræð-ning*, rebuke (*ræða*); *frá-drag-ning*, subtraction; *upp-ál-ning*, breeding; *hlut-tek-ning*, partaking; *haf-ung*, elevation (*hefja*); *upp-stig-ning*, ascension (*stiga*); *snú-ning*, turning (*snúa*); *nú-ning*, rubbing (*gnúa*); *bú-ningr*, dress (*búa*), is masc.: *gór-ning*, a deed (*göra*), shews that this word has had a strong inflexion: *ját-ning*, confession (*játa*, tt), is irregular from the 3rd weak conjugation: *drott-ning*, a mistress, a queen, is formed from *drottinn*, a lord.

This *n* is undoubtedly a remnant of the part. pass. In the case of the 3rd weak conjugation, this formation is an evidence that the participles in *-unn* were of early growth; it is curious that feminines in *-ning* were formed even from verbs in which that participle is not used, e.g. *glad-ning*, from *glædja*, see p. xxiv. Some of the above words are in modern usage also masculine, e.g. *barnning* and *barnnigr*, *skilning* and *skilnigr*, *görning* and *görnigr*; but the feminine is older and more correct.

2. a few masculines in *-naðr* are also formed from the same verbs, e.g. *þríf-naðr*, *thrifst* (*þrífna*); *snú-naðr*, *proft* (*snúa*); *bú-naðr*, *busbandry* (*búa*); *met-naðr*, *ambition* (*meta*); *get-naðr*, *begetting* (*geta*); *skap-naðr*, *shape* (*skapa*); *skil-naðr*, *departing* (*skilja*); from other verbs, *her-naðr*, *barrying*, *freebooting* (*herja*); as also *kost-naðr*, *cost* (*kosta*); *spær-naðr*, *saving* (*spara*); *trú-naðr*, *trust* (*trúa*); *té-naðr*, *help* (*tœja*); *fé-naðr*, *cattle*; *dug-naðr*, *energy* (*duga*); *lif-naðr*, *living* (*lifa*); *unaðr*, *delight* (*una*); *verk-naðr*, *working* (*yrkja*); *soðn-udr*, *joy*; *jöfn-udr*, *equity*; *hagn-adr*, *comfort*; *sök-udr*, *sorrow* (for a lost thing); *söfn-udr*, *congregation*; *vörn-udr*, *caution*; *árn-adr*, *intercession*; *þjóf-naðr*, *thief*; (*mán-udr*, a month, is different.) Altogether different are the old words, *höf-dr* a hero, *fróm-udr* a promoter, *grönduðr* a destroyer; *mjöt-udr*, A. S. *motuð* = ruler; these words are very few, mostly poetical, and are used in an active sense, (see Grimm's Gr. iii. 241.)

IV. feminines in *-sla* are formed from the 2nd weak conjugation, *skir-sla*, ordeal; *gæym-sla*, keeping; *fæð-sla*, food; *kenn-sla*, teaching; *fræð-sla*, information; *cyð-sla*, spending; *víg-sla*, inauguration; *reyn-sla*, experience; *gætt-sla*, guarding, keeping; *greið-sla*, payment; *veit-sla*, banquet; *hræð-sla*, freight; *fær-sla*, shifting; *neyt-sla*, taking food; *boen-heyt-sla*, grant; *reið-sla*, leish-sla, herd-sla, bird-sla, etc.; often spelt with *z*, *veizla*, etc.

V. the monosyllabic feminines in *-a* are chiefly formed from the roots of verbs, not from the infinitive: *heyt-a*, bearing; *spur-a*, speering, news; *skir-a*, baptism; *eig-a*, owning, possession; *sög-a*, a saw, saying, tale; *þög-a*, silence; *vör-a*, defense; *stjór-a*, sway; *sök-a*, prosecution; *fyf-a*, desire; *and-a*, voidness; *för-a*, offerings; *freg-a*, *arum*; *íð-a*, activity; *njós-a*, spying; *laus-a*, freedom; *raus-a*, liberality; *gaup-a*, a gowpen; *sjó-a* and *sý-a*, sight; *þjá-a*, oppression; *emá-a*, disgrace; *boen-a*, begging;

lik-n, *healing, mercy*; óg-n, *awe*, etc., but not very many; a few are from adjectives, as feik-n *immensity*, tig-n *lordship*, from feikinn *immense*, tiginn *lordly*; auð-na *luck*, stjarn-na *a star*.

VI. masculines in -dr (-tr): 1. with a radical *r*: al-dr, *age* (ala); gal-dr, *spell* (gala); hjal-dr, *sound, battle* (hjala); hlá-tr, *laugbiter*; lá-tr, *litter* (liggja); ar-dr, *a plough* (erja); gró-dr, *growth* (gróa); ró-dr, *rowing* (róa); les-tr, *gleaning, reading* (lesa).

2. with inflexive *r*: stul-dr, *theft* (stela); bur-dr, *birth* (bera); skur-dr, *a cut* (skera); vör-dr, *a warder* (verja); þur-dr, *wane* (þverra); gróf-tr, *digging, burial* (grafa); vöx-tr, *growth* (vaxa); fun-dr, *finding*; kos-tr, *chose* (kjósa); má-tr, *might*; þrá-tr, *a wass*; drá-tr, *a draught*; slá-tr (cp. Engl. *slaughter*), *mowing*; há-tr, *mode* (haga); snú-dr (snúa), *a twirl*; blás-tr, *a blast*; ó-tti, *awe* (óg); fló-tti, *flight* (flýja); þó-tti, *conceit* (þykkja); skjálft-tti, *trembling*: cp. also kul-ði, *cold*; fjöl-ði, *multitude*; van-ði, *custom*:—which however are not formed from verbs.

VII. in -st, -str, masc., fem., and neut.: bak-str, *baking*; rak-str, *raking*; rek-str, *a drove*; þor-sti, *thirst* (þurr); traust, *trust* (from trúa); fre-st, *delay* (from firra); ri-st, *step*, cp. Engl. *wrist*; and rei-str, *a serpent*, poet. (from vrida, *to writhe*); ba-st (from binda); flau-st (from fljóta), etc.

B. From nouns and roots.

Masculines: I. with inflexive *n*, *r*, *l*. 1. in -inn, -unn, a few words; apt-unn, *evening*; jöt-unn, *a giant*; him-inn, *heaven*; drótt-inn, *a lord*; morg-inn, *morning*; ar-inn, *beard*: in pr. names, Óð-inn, þrá-inn, etc.; Auð-unn. 2. in -urr, -arr; fjöt-urr, *a fetter*; þið-urr, *wood-grouse*; jöf-urr, cp. Germ. *eber*; töt-urr, *tailors*; kög-urr and köng-urr, *texture*; jaf-arr, *a rim*; ham-arr, *a hammer*; hum-arr, *a lobster*; naf-arr, *a gimlet*; goll-urr, q. v.; gag-arr, q. v.; sum-arr, *summer* (obsolete as masc.): in pr. names, Hjálmar-arr, Ein-arr, Böðv-arr, Stein-arr, Ott-arr, Gunn-arr, Iv-arr, Agn-arr, Yngv-arr, Ragn-arr, Gízz-urr, Við-arr, etc. are of a different kind, viz. the latter part = -barr or -berr or -bard, thus Gunnarr = *Gundeberg*; Einarr = *Einbard*.

3. The pr. names in -ann are chiefly of Gaelic origin, thus Bek-an, Kjart-an, Kalm-an, Kvar-an, Hnok-an, Kjar-an, Kyl-an, Feil-an, Bjöl-an, Duf-an, Kóðr-an, Kamb-an, Lun-an, Trost-an, etc., see Lando. 3. in -ull, -ill; jök-ull, *an icicle*; kögg-ull, *articular*; rök-ull, *an edge*; sód-ull, *a saddle*; mönd-ull, *oak-tree*; skök-ull, *a shaft*; þöng-ull, *a stalk of seaweed*; öng-ull, *a book*; rið-ull, *a detachment of troops*; bit-ull, *a mouth-piece*; tig-ull, *a brick*; a square; seg-ull, *a magnet*; stöp-ull, *a steeple*; fer-ill, *a track*; snig-ill, *a snail*; lyk-ill, *a key*; þist-ill, *thistle*; fífil-ill, *dandelion*; bið-ill, *a wooer*; ket-ill, *a kettle*; ref-ill, *tapestry*; hnyk-ill, *a claw*; skut-ill, *a barpoon*; dras-ill, *a charger, horse*; beit-ill, *a verb*; smyr-ill, *a hawk*; dep-ill, *a blot*; hef-ill, *brails*; hvirf-ill, *the crown of the head*: foreign, eng-ill, *an angel*; kynd-ill, *a candle*.

Many of these were originally diminutives, but most of them have lost that sense, as jökull from jaki. 4. in -all; kað-all, *a chain*; vað-all, *swallow water*; kap-all, *a horse*. 5. a few diminutives in -lingr; ket-lingr, *a kitten*; kið-lingr, *a kidling*; yrm-lingr, Lat. *vermicula*; bæck-lingr, Lat. *libellus*; ung-lingr, *a youngling, youth*.

III. in -ungar and -ingr, -lingr: 1. patronymic in plur.; Nif-ungar, Germ. *Nibelung*; Völ-ungar, Skjöld-ungar, Skán-ungar, Kull-ungar; Gyð-ungar, *Jews*; Yng-lingar, Knytt-lingar: in -lendingr, Green-lendingar, etc.: in -firðingar, Vest-firðingar; Vik-ingar, Vikings, etc. 2. in many poet. words; siklingr, ödlingr, *an elveling*; mildingr; hildingr: in pr. names, Erl-ingr, Hær-ingr, etc. 3. other words; kon-ungr, *a king*; síf-ungr, *a kinsman* (poët.); broðr-ungr and syst-ungr, *a cousin*; nú-ungr, *a neighbour* (eccl.); helm-ingr, *a half*; fjórð-ungr, *the fourth part, a farthing*; fimt-ungr, *the fifth part*; sext-ungr, *the sixth part*; átt-ungr, *the eighth part*; vetr-ungr and gemlingr, *a yearling*; höfr-ungr, *a dolphin*; öld-ungr, *an elder*; bün-ingr, *dress*; göm-ingr, *a deed*; sköfn-ungr, *a shin-bone*; gár-ungr, *a jester*; spek-ingr, *a philosopher*; vitr-ingr, *a wise man*; þum-ungr, *an inch*; grað-ungr, *a bull*; of boats, sexer-ingr, *six-oared*; áttar-ingr, *eight-oared*; teinter-ingr, *ten-oared*; byrd-ingr, *a ship of burden*.

IV. in -ingi; höfð-ingi, *a captain*; ætt-ingi, *a kinsman*; heid-ingi, *a beaten*; band-ingi, *a prisoner*; fæð-ingi, *a native*; leys-ingi, *a free man*; ræn-ingi, *a robber*; mörð-ingi, *a murderer*; let-ingi, *a lazy man*; aum-ingi, *a poor wretch*; ær-ingi, *a springal*; æl-ingi, *an epicurean*; Skríel-ingi, *an Esquimaux*; kunn-ingi, *a friend*; kem-ingi, *a bird*. V. in -undr; höf-undr, *an author*; völ-undr, q. v.; víð-undr, *a bison*: in -uni (obsolete), ærf-uni, *an heir*; síf-uni, Goth. *siponeis*, *a disciple*; beim-uni, etc., Lex. Poët. VI. in -ari, especially words such as dóm-ari, *a doomsday judge*; les-ari, *a reader*; skrif-ari, rit-ari, *a writer*; skap-ari, *creator*; skir-ari, baptist; gjaf-ari, *a giver*; grað-ari, *a dealer*; Laun-ari, Frels-ari, *Redeemer*; Keis-ari, *Kaiser*; mút-ari (poët.); vart-ari; ridd-ari, *a knight*; stall-ari, *stabularius*; kval-ari, *tormentor*:—there are few of these words in old writers, but they have increased, especially in nouns denoting business, leik-ari, *a jester*; skó-ari, *a shoemaker*; vef-ari, *a weaver*; prent-ari, *a printer*; söng-ari, *a singer*, musician; skinn-ari, sít-ari, bak-ari, fíð-ari, þóf-ari, hatt-ari; ræð-ari, *an oarsman*,—some of which occur in olden times: foreign, kjall-ari,

a cellar; salt-ari, *a psalter*: in -ali, -li, a few words, aðli-li; rang-ali, *a lobby*; skark-ali, *tumult*; taf-ali, *trouble*; saf-ali, *a sable*; kast-ali, *a castle*: in -aldi, glóp-aldi, digr-aldi, Tas-aldi, þumb-aldi, leggi-aldi, him-aldi, ribb-aldi, a very few words.

VII. in -andi, active participles; veg-andi, *a slayer*; bú-andi or bön-di (hús-bön-di, Engl. *husband*); fjá-andi, *a foe*; fræ-andi, *a kinsman*; and nonverbal participles when used as substantives, e.g. grát-andi, *weeper*; eig-andi, *owner*; fagn-andi, *heyr-andi*, etc. VIII. in -si; van-si, *disgrace*; of-si, *passion*; gal-si, *gaiety*.

Feminines: I. in -d, -ð, or -t, formed chiefly from adjectives, and feminine also in cognate languages (e.g. old Germ. -ida); a vowel change takes place wherever the root vowel is changeable; the *d*, *ð*, and *t* are phonetical changes depending on the final letter. In this way a great many feminines (more than a hundred) are formed, bæ-d, *height*; dýp-d, *depth*; víd-d, *width*; breid-d, *breadth*; leng-d, *length*; fæ-d, *fewness*; merg-d, *multitude*; stær-d, *size*; þyk-d, *thickness*; þýng-d, *beaviness*; erf-d, *inheriency*; grim-d, *ferocity*; heil-d, *wholeness*; helf-t, *a half*; deil-d, *a share*; grein-d, *distinction*; frem-d, q. v.; sæm-d, *honour*; eilíf-d, *eternity*; tryg-d, *fidelity*; hryg-d, *sorrow*; sek-t, *guilt*; spek-t, *wisdom*; nek-t, *nakedness*; hein-d, *revenge*; nefn-d, *a committee*; verm-d, *protection*; gren-d, *vicinity*; vil-d, *willingness*; gím-d, *desire*; díf-d, *daring*; dýr-d, *glory*; lyg-d, *a lie*; kyr-d, *calmness*; hvíl-d, *rest*; reyn-d, *experience*; cým-d, *misery*; deyf-d, *numbness*; leyn-d, *secrecy*; fræg-d, *fame*; gægg-d, *wealth*; hæg-d, *ease*; væg-d, *mercy*; mæg-d, *affinity*; vinsæl-d, *popularity*; væn-d, *expectation*; fæg-d, *beauty*; megr-d, *meagreness*; feig-d, *feyness*; myk-d, *meekness*: all in -sem-d, skýn-sem-d, *reason*; unad-sem-d, *delight*; and many others formed from nouns and adjectives indiscriminately. Of a different kind are hul-d, *mystery*; skul-d, *debt*; afun-d, *envy*; nán-d, *neighbourhood*; víð-t, *abiding*; frét-t, *news*; dyg-d, *virtue*; gnót-t, *abundance*; sótt-t, *sickness*; sætt-t, *settlement*: and still more nátt-t, *night*; rök-d, *voice*; and similar words, which can be seen if compared with kindred languages (Germ., Saxon).

II. in -ska, prop. -iska, and thus causing umlaut; bern-ska, *childhood*; mæl-ska, *eloquence*; god-ska, *grace*; græ-ska, *spite*; gleym-ska, *forgetfulness*; fýrn-ska, *age, decay*; vit-ska, *wisdom*; menn-ska, *manhood* (and in compds, ragmenn-ska, *cowardice*; karlmenn-ska, *valour*; góð-menn-ska, *gentleness*; ill-menn-ska, *cruelty*; ó-m-, *alot*; var-m-, *meanness*, etc.); heim-ska, *foolishness*; el-ska, *love*; íl-ska and vánd-ska, *evil passion*; ær-ska, *youth*; fífl-ska, *folly*; dæl-ska, *liberty*; tíð-ska and lýð-ska, *usage, custom*; kæn-ska, *craft*: in names of people or their tongues, En-ska, *English*; Sæn-ska, *Swedish*; Grik-ska, *Greek*; Ír-ska, *Irish*; irreg. and without umlaut, in Val-ska, *Welsh*; Dan-ska, *Danish*; and mod. as in Ital-ska, *Italian*; Spán-ska, *Spanish*: in -eskja or -neskja, inserting *n*, forn-eskja, *antiquity*; vitn-eskja, *knowledge*; flát-neskja, *flat land, plain, level*; mann-eskja, *a man* (mod.); hard-neskja, *barbanness, barness*.

III. indecl. fem. in -i, -gi, -ni, formed from adjectives; bræð-i, *anger*, from bráðr *hot*; mæð-i from möðr; hreyt-i *valour*, from hraust; helt-i *lameless*, from haltr *lame*, etc., see p. xviii.

IV. in -usta (-usta), a few words; ort-usta, *fight* (cp. Germ. *ernst*); fulln-usta, *fulfilment*; holl-usta, *bomage*; kunn-usta, *knowledge* (Germ. *kunst*); þjón-usta, *service* (Germ. *dienst*); for-usta, *broodship*; unn-usta, *a spouse*, (unn-usti, *m. a lover*).

V. in -atta, a few words; víð-atta, *abroad*; kunn-atta, *knowledge*; bar-atta, *battle*; veðr-atta, *weather, temperature*, (for-atta, q. v., is different.)

VI. in -ung; hörm-ung, *vexation*; laun-ung, *secrecy*; laus-ung, *looseness*; naud-ung, *constraint*; indig-ung, *indignity*; sundr-ung, *scattering*; veðr-ung (poët.), *king's household*.

VII. in -und, a few words; þús-und, *thousand*; hör-und, Lat. *cutis*; teg-und, *species, kind*; öf-und, *spite*; vit-und, *knowledge*; tí-und, *teind, tube*; átt-und, *the eighth part*, fjáðr-und (obsolete); in local names, at Sól-und, Borg-und (Burgundy), Eik-und; þús-und and hör-und are also used as neut.

2. in -ynja, Lat. -ina, a very few words; ás-ynja, *a goddess*; for-ynja, *an ogre*; úlf-ynja and varg-ynja, *a she-wolf, lup-ina*: mod. -inna, keisara-inna, is scarcely used, and is borrowed through Dan. from Germ. and cannot therefore be called Icel. VIII. special; in -ingja, ham-ingja, *luck*: in -sa, heil-sa, *health*.

IX. a kind of diminutive; in -la, hrís-la, *a little twig*; hynd-la, Lat. *canicula* (Mar. 494, v. l.); tvævet-la, *a ewe two years old*: in -ka, stúl-ka, *q. staul-ka* (from stauli), *a girl*. Different are hál-ka, *slippiness*; hlá-ka, *ibaw*; har-ka, *hardness*: as also -ga in mæð-gur, *mother and daughter*.

2. in a few names of mares; Mús-ka, *a mouse-grey mare*; Brún-ka, *black*; Raud-ka, *red*; Ljós-ka, *light*: in -na (and -ni masc.), also of horses, Skjó-na and Skjó-ni, *pie-bald*; Grá-na and Grá-ni, *grey*: in -la, cp. Germ. *lein*, of cows, Hringa-lín, Randa-lín, etc.

Neuters: I. the derived neuters in -i (see p. xviii); they are formed from adjectives or from roots of words, as -leysi *want*, from -lauss; félauss *penniless*, whence féleysi *'pennilessness'*; ríki *might, kingdom*, from ríkr *mighty*; lyfti *fault*, from lýft *ugly*; óði *madness*, from óðr *mad*; gæði *goods*, from góðr *good*; frélsi *freedom*, from frjáls *free*; ágæti *goodness*, from ágætr *good*. They sometimes have a col-

lective sense; and in compounds any word may become neuter, regardless of its gender when simple, e. g. -berni from barn, a *barn*; -menni from madr (stór-menni, ung-menni, góð-menni, ill-menni); -gresi from gras, (ill-gresi *weeds*, blóm-gresi *flowers*); -neyti from nautr, (foru-neyti, *fellowskip*); alþingi, but þing; vald and veldi, *power*; nafn and nefni, a *name*; stafn and stefni, a *stem*; band and -bendi, a *string*; garðr and -gerði, a *fence*; ból and -boeli, a *den*; land and -lendi; sæd and sæði, *seed*; laund and -lyndi, *temper*; orð and -yrði, a *word*; fugl and -fygli, a *fowl*; muntr and -mynni, *moutb*; helsi a *necktie*, from háls a *neck*; vætti testimony, from váttr a *witness*; hall-eri a *bad season*, famine, from ár a *year*; eðli and aðal, *nature*;—indeed any word may thus be changed into neuter.

2. in -endi; eyr-endi, *errand*; kvik-endi, a *creature*; heil-indi, *health*; væl-indi, *gullet*; chiefly only in plur., as víð-indi, *science*; hygg-endi, *good sense*; sann-indi, *truth*; tíð-indi, *tidings*; lík-indi, *likelihood*; hlunn-endi, *endowments*; dýr-endi, *costly things*; rang-indi, *injustice*; rétt-indi, *rights*; leið-indi, *tediousness*; harð-indi, a *bad season*; sár-indi, *soreness*; klók-endi, *shrewdness*; fríð-endi, *fine things*: in -erni, denoting *kin*, cp. Ulf. *faprein* = *πάριος* and *γυναικ*, *brethren* = *ἀδελφοί*, whence Engl. *brethren*, cp. also Lat. *ernitas*: fad-erni, bróð-erni, móð-erni, *fatherhood*, etc.; þjóð-erni, *nationality* (mod.); lund-erni, *temper*; líf-erni, *conduct of life*; besides sal-erni, síð-erni (q. v.): in -elsi, a very few words, reykr-elsi, *incense*; fangr-elsi, a *prison*; hrokk-elsi, a *stone grig*, is prob. different: in -ildi, líf-ildi, a *butterfly*; þykk-ildi, *callousness*: in -di, el-di, q. v. (ala); upp-el-di, *education*: in -is, bynd-in, a *sheaf*; ald-in, *fruit*: in -ili, heim-ili, *bone*.

II. in -sl (-slí); bríg-sl, *rebuke*; kyn-sl, *prodigy*; smyr-sl, *ointment*; þyng-sl, *beaviness*; bægr-sl, *ins*, (bógr, a *bow*); eym-sl, *soreness*; æxl (qs. æk-sl, from vaxa), *excrecence*; skrim-sl, a *monster*; ær-sl, *mad pranks*, (ærr, *mad*); bei-sl, a *bridle*; þyrn-sl, *mercy*; renn-sl, a *watercourse*.

2. in -un; hæn-un, *poultry*; rek-un, *rags*; fylg-un, q. v. III. in -al, etc.; óð-al, a *feud*; með-al, *medicine* (mod.); að-al, *nature*: in -am, gam-am, *joy*; and a few other words but little used, e. g. ó-ár-an, a *bad season*; ó-lyf-an, *poison*; ó-át-an, *offal of food*: in -in, -n, ald-in, *fruit*; meg-in, *main power*; reg-in, *gods*; meg-n, *power*; reg-n, *rain*; vat-n, *water*: in -gin, fed-gin, *father and daughter*; syst-kin, *brother and sister*; með-gin, *mother and daughter*: in -að, hét-að, a *county*; hund-að, *hundred*; for-að, q. v.; hóf-að, a *head*: in -ald, kaf-ald, *snore*; fól-ald, a *foal*; ker-ald, a *tub*; haf-ald, q. v.; gim-ald, *an opening*; eisk-ald (poët.), *heart*; rek-ald, a *wreck*: in -arn, ís-arn (poët.), *iron*; ak-arn, *an acorn*; fót-arn, a *crop*; und-arn, *afternoon*: in -t, frót-t, *frost*, from frjósa: in -ang, hun-ang, *honey*.

The following are to be regarded in the light of compds: I. masculines in -leikr and -leiki; kær-leikr, *love*; sann-leikr, *truth*; heilag-leiki, *holiness*, (many words): in -dómr, -dómi (n.), Engl. -dom, Germ. -tum, helgi-dómr, *holidom*; Kristin-dómr, *Christianism*; heidun-dómr, *heathendom*; mann-dómr, *manhood*; lær-dómr, *learning*; vís-dómr, *wisdom*; konung-dómr, *kingdom*; jarl-dómr, *earldom*, etc.: in -skapr, Germ. -schaft, vin-skapr, *friendship*; fjánd-skapr, *enmity*; félag-skapr, *fellowship*; skáld-skapr, *poetry*; flú-skapr, *folly*; grey-skapr, *meanness*; greið-skapr, *readiness*, etc. (several words): in -angr, leið-angr, *levy*; far-angr, *baggage*, etc.

II. feminines in -úð and -ýðgi, contr. from bygd, cp. A. S. bygd denoting *temper*, mind, úl-úð, *sincerity*; ill-úð, *spite*; var-úð, *beeffulness*; ást-úð, *love*; mann-úð, *humanity*; harð-úð, *hardness*; grimur-úð, *crudelty*; grun-ýðgi, *aballow mind*, *gullibility*; harð-ýðgi, etc.: different are misk-un, *mercy*; vakh-un, *excuse* (from unna, cp. afund, *envy*): in -semi from -samm, miskun-semi, *mercy*, etc.

III. neuters in -af; and-af, *riches*; ór-af, *wilderness* (only in plur.): in -orð, akin to A. S. wyrth = *weird* = *fate*, god-orð, *priesthood*; met-orð, *dignity*; gjaf-orð, *marriage*; vit-orð, *intelligence*; ban-orð, *deathweird*; bön-orð, *courting*; lof-orð and heit-orð, *promise*; vát-orð, *testimony*; leg-orð, q. v., in many of which it is simply derived from orð = *word*: in -læti, from adjectives in -lætr, rétt-læti, *righteousness*; ór-læti, *liberality*, etc. Masculines in -dagi; bar-dagi, *battle*; ein-dagi, *term*; máli-dagi, a *deed*; skil-dagi, *condition*: feminine pr. names in -unnr, -ný, Stein-unnr, Ing-unn, Þór-unn, Sæ-unn, etc.; Sig-ný, Ás-ný, Þór-ný, etc.: in -eindr or -eidr, -ríðr, Raga-eidr, Sig-ríðr: masculine pr. names in -mundr, -adr, -dr, Guð-mundr, Þrá-undr, Eyv-inðr, Ön-unðr, Bár-ðr (qs. Bár-róðr), Þór-ðr (qs. Þór-róðr), and many others.

ADJECTIVES.—They are either simple, as fagr-r, góð-r, sæt-r, or formed by inflexion: I. in -ligr, Engl. -ly, Germ. -lich, in mod. usage spelt and pronounced -ligr, counted by hundreds, a. twofold adjectives, e. g. sein-ligr (seinn, *slow*, and -ligr); eilíf-ligr, *eternal*; væl-ligr (væll), *grim*; grim-ligr (grimur), *vitr-ligr*, *sagr-ligr*, *hard-ligr*, *fram-ligr*, *spak-ligr*, *fróð-ligr*, *kát-ligr*, *hag-ligr*, *rang-ligr*, *hreinn-ligr*, *góð-ligr*, *feig-ligr*, *hljóð-ligr* (hljóðr, *silence*), *væn-ligr*, *þung-ligr*; veik-ligr, *weakly*; ung-ligr, *heil-ligr*; min-ligr, *like myself*, etc. β. with a binding vowel i or u, most of which seem to be formed from verbs; virðu-ligr, *worthy* (virða); mátu-ligr, *deserved*; kostu-ligr, *costly* (kosta); skipu-ligr, *orderly* (skipa); tigu-ligr, *magnificent*; ríku-ligr, *rich*, *opulent*; risu-ligr,

elevated, *grand*;—often in mod. usage spelt with ug, víðug-ligr, ríku-ligr, etc.: with i, sömli-ligr, *seeming* (sæma); æskli-ligr, *desirable* (æskja); hæði-ligr, *ridiculous* (hæða); æsi-ligr, *violent* (æsa); þæg-ligr, *agreeable* (þægja); drengi-ligr, *bold*; sönni-ligr, *probable* (sanna); skyndi-ligr, *sudden* (skynda); æti-ligr, *eatable* (eta); hæfi-ligr, *proper* (hæfa); hyggi-ligr, *prudent* (hyggja); skemti-ligr, *amusing* (skemta); gími-ligr and fýsi-ligr, *desirable* (fýsa); glæsi-ligr, *splendid* (glæsa); leyni-ligr, a *secret* (lcyna); heyri-ligr (heyra); eyði-ligr, *empty* (eyða); heppi-ligr, *lucky*; gæti-ligr, *cautious* (gæta); illi-ligr, *ill-looking*.

γ. formed from nouns; dýrð-ligr, *glorious*; and-ligr, *spiritual*; hold-ligr, *carnal*; líkam-ligr, *bodily*; verald-ligr, *worldly*; Guð-ligr, *godly*; dag-ligr, *daily*; ár-ligr, *yearly*; stund-ligr, *temporary*; síð-ligr, *well-bred*; mann-ligr, *manly*; gæfu-ligr, *lucky*; elli-ligr, *aged*; þrek-ligr, *stout*; undar-ligr, *wonderful*; vág-ligr, *martial*; grát-ligr, *wailing*; hlæg-ligr, *laughable*; kvenn-ligr, *womanlike*; karlmann-ligr, *manly*; hóf-ligr, *moderate*; hégóm-ligr, *vain*; inserting s, yndis-ligr, *charming*.

δ. with double inflexion; heilag-ligr, *boly*; vesal-ligr, *wretched*; mikil-ligr, *grand*; gamal-ligr, *old-looking*; fræk-n-ligr, *valiant*; að-dáan-ligr, *wonderful*; ymis-ligr, *various*; heimol-ligr, *intimate*.

II. participial adjectives: 1. as from strong verbs, a. participles of strong verbs, in -inn. β. participial adjectives from lost verbs; bog-inn, *bowed*; tog-inn, *stretched*; hrokk-inn, *curled*; rot-inn, *rotten*; hok-inn, *stooping*; loð-inn, *shaggy*; las-inn, *dilapidated*; smóð-inn, *shorn*; fú-inn, *rotten*; bólg-inn, *bulged*, *swollen*; lú-inn, *wary*; sólg-inn, *gloating*.

γ. sundry adjectives formed from verbs with a radical n; heid-inn, *beaten*; Krist-inn, *Christian*; tig-inn, *noble*; feg-inn, *fain*; eig-inn, *own*; ætt-inn, *ample*; yfir-inn, *id.*; op-inn, *open*. δ. with a single n; jaf-n, *even*; for-n, *old*; gjár-n, *willing*; fræk-n, *valiant*; sýk-n, *sackless*; græn-n, *green* (from gróa). ε. many adjectives denoting *apt*, *given to*, or the like; íð-inn, *busy*, *sedulous*; hæð-inn, *mocking*; hræs-inn, *conceited*; tæð-inn, *talkative*; kost-gæf-inn, *painstaking*; hygg-inn, *prudent*; gæt-inn, *watchful*; skryt-inn, *funny*; hlýð-inn, *obedient*; lyg-inn, *mendacious*; gleym-im, *forgetful*; skreit-inn, *untruthful*; breyt-inn, *fickle*; skifti; feim-inn, *shy*; klím-inn, *ironical*; grett-inn, *frowning*; bell-inn, *tricking*; rýn-inn, *prying*; frétt-inn, *inquiring*; hitt-inn, *biting*; styf-inn, *peevish*; slys-inn, *hapless*; hepp-inn, *bappy*, *lucky*; úf-inn, *rough*; glím-inn, a *nimble wrestler*; send-inn, *sandy*, etc.

2. as from weak verbs: in -aðr; participles, tal-aðr, bód-aðr, kall-aðr, etc.: participial, aldr-aðr, *aged*; gaml-aðr, *doted*; vilj-aðr, *willing*; bless-aðr, *blessed*; bölv-aðr, *curled*; hug-aðr, *daring*; úlv-aðr, *tipsy*; in -ðr, hær-ðr, *boary*; lær-ðr, *learned*; reyn-ðr, *experienced*; egg-ðr, *eyed*; grein-ðr, *clever*, *discerning*: different is kal-ðr, *cold*, etc.

3. participles in -andi; les-andi, *able to read*: often in a gerundial sense, óþól-andi, *intolerable*; óhaf-andi, *unfit*; óver-andi; óger-andi, *impossible*, etc.: from those in -andi come the Engl. words in -ing, d being changed into g.

III. in -igr, -ugr, -agr; in Goth. etc. all three forms are used indiscriminately; in Icel. the ancients prefer -igr, the modern -ugr; (-agr remains only in heil-agr, *boly*, from heil-l); and-igr, *wealthy*; móð-igr, *mighty*; blóð-igr, *bloody*; naud-igr, *unwilling*; móð-igr, *moody*; göf-igr, *noble*; öf-igr, *backward*, *inverse*; hóf-igr, *heavy*; kunn-igr, *known*; þrótt-ugr and öf-ugr, *strong*; örd-ugr, *arduous*; gráð-igr, *greedy*; vit-ugr, *witty*, *clever*; síð-ugr, *well-bred*; stöð-ugr, *steady*; synd-ugr, *sinful*; verð-ugr, *worthy*; minn-ugr, *mindful*; skyld-ugr, *dutiful*; heit-igr, *bating*; kröpt-ugr, *powerful*; rúð-ugr, *ready*, *sagacious*; slótt-ugr, *wily*; leir-ugr, *clayey*; mold-ugr and ryk-ugr, *dusty*; snjú-ugr, *snowy*; hrúð-ugr, *exultant*; in -iðgr, *mindless*; grimur-iðgr, *fierce*, etc.

4. simple forms, mostly poet., as spár-kar, *prophecy*; mein-gir, *moaning*, Lex. Poët.

IV. in -ótt, O. H. G. -obit, A. S. -ibt, Germ. -icht; denoting *colour*, *shape*, etc.; dumb-ótt, *dusky*; skj-ótt, *chequered*; frekn-ótt, *freckly*; rónð-ótt, *striped*; flekk-ótt, q. v.; skjöld-ótt; brúnd-ótt, *brindled*; dröfn-ótt, q. v.; bíld-ótt, *sokk-ótt*, *bles-ótt*, *gols-ótt*, *bleikál-ótt*, *móal-ótt*, *vind-ótt*, etc., all of colour; of shape, or, as Lat. -osus, denoting *all over*, *covered with*; knött-ótt, *ball-shaped*; tind-ótt, *with peaks*; bár-ótt, *waved*; kringl-ótt, *round*; hnóll-ótt, *ball-formed*; hlykkj-ótt, *crooked*; got-ótt, *full of holes*, *ragged*; skóll-ótt, *bald*; koll-ótt, *bumble* (cow); hruf-ótt, *rugged*; hnýfl-ótt, etc. = Lat. -osus, hrúkk-ótt, *rugosus*; bylj-ótt, *gusty*; refj-ótt, *crafty*; gúldr-ótt, a *wily wizard*; skerj-ótt, *full of skeries*; gúr-ótt, *poisoned*; kvist-ótt, *knotty*; sök-ótt, *having many enemies*, etc. etc.—a rich harvest of such words is found in Hjalteinn's Icel. Botany, rendering the Lat. technical terms in -osus.

V. in -all, -ull, -ill; lit-ill, *little*; mik-ill, *great*, *much*; gam-all, *old*; ves-all, *poor*: as a kind of iterative adjective, denoting *frequency* or *tendency*, hvert-ull, *shifty*, *changeable*; sviik-all, *false*; gjöf-ull, *open-handed*; þag-all, *taciturn*; spur-ull, *speering*, *curious*; stop-all, *shifting*; fúr-ull, *vagrant*; smug-all, *penetrating*; rós-ull, *stumbling*, *tottering* (of a horse); at-all, *fierce*; hvíuk-ull, *wavering*; göng-ull and reik-all, *rambling*; hug-all, *minding*, *observing*; ris-ull, *early rising*; sóg-ull, *telling tales*; svip-all, *shifty*; (these words are not very numerous.)

VI. in -samr; hóf-samr, *liberty*; skyn-samr, *clever*, all, ves-all.

intelligent; feng-samr, q. v.; lán-samr, *lucky*; síð-samr, *upright, honest*; fríð-samr, *peaceful*; líkn-samr and miskun-samr, *merciful*; ró-samr, *calm*; grun-samr, *suspicious*; iðju-samr, *busy*; atorku-samr, *stark-samr*, *hard-working*; vorkun-samr, *forbearing*; rök-samr, *officious*; gaman-samr, *merry*; arð-samr, *profitable*; and many others.

VII. in -sk, Germ. -sch, Engl. -ish; bern-sk, *childish*; mál-sk, *eloquent*; þrjót-sk, *stubborn*; ni-sk, *stingy*; bei-sk, *bitter*; dæl-sk, *easy*; fífl-sk, *foolish*; heim-sk, *silly*; brei-sk, *brittle*; va-sk, *kar-sk*, *hor-sk*, *tö-sk*, *vigorous*; frí-sk, *fresh*; esp. in names of nations, Dan-sk, *Danish*; Soen-sk, *Swedish*; En-sk, *English*; Ír-sk, *Irish*; Skot-sk, *Scottish*; Val-sk, *Welsh*; Gri-sk, *Greek*; Finn-sk, *Finnish*; Ger-sk, *Russian*; Bret-sk, *British* (i. e. *Welsh*); Gaut-sk, *Gautish*; in -ey-sk, Sudr-ey-sk, Orkn-ey-sk, Fær-ey-sk, *from Sudor, the Orkneys, the Faroes*; in -lend-sk, -lendr (-land), Ís-lend-sk, *Icelandic*; Græn-lend-sk, *Greenlandic* (but Gren-sk of the county in Norway); in -dæl-sk (dall); in -ver-sk (-verjar), Vik-ver-sk, Þjóð-ver-sk (German), Róm-ver-sk (Roman), formed from Vik-verjar, Þjóð-verjar, Róm-verjar (Romans); in -nes-sk, Sax-nes-sk, *Saxon*; Got-nes-sk, *Gothic*; Frakk-nes-sk, *Frankish* or *French*:—this n belongs to the noun, cp. *Saxon*, *Gotnar*, Lat. *Gothonas*: hence the model names (formed by a false analogy, since the noun has no n), Rúss-nes-sk, *Russian*; Prúss-nes-sk, *Prussian*, etc. in appellatives, him-nes-sk, *heavenly* (himinn); jarð-nes-sk, *earthly* (irreg.)

VIII. in -ænn; cp. Goth. -ain, O. H. G. -ain; A. S. -æn; in five words, esp. denoting the quarters of heaven, austr-ænn, *eastern*; nor-ænn, *northern*, *Norse*; suðr-ænn, *southern*, *Scot. southron*; vestr-ænn, *western*; also aldr-ænn, *aged*;—in all these words the r seems to belong to the root: út-rænn, *haf-rænn*, *blowing from the sea*, are mod. words formed by analogy: ein-rænn, *peculiar, odd*, is q. s. ein-rýnn; but how can we explain fjall-rænn in *Kristni S. ch. 6* in a verse of the year 998, unless this too is due to a false analogy? IX. adjectives in -litr, -mannered; dramb-litr, *stór-litr*, *mikil-litr*, *prouð*; litil-litr, *bumble*; vand-litr, *zealous*; rétt-litr, *righteous*; ör-litr, *liberal*; fál-litr, *silent, cold*; þakk-litr, *thankful*, etc.: in -leitr, -faced, looking, fül-leitr, *pale*; þykk-leitr, etc.: in -eygr, -eyed, fagr-eygr, *fair-eyed*, etc.: in -lyndr, -mooded, tempered, góð-lyndr, *gentle*; ill-lyndr, *pettish*; grá-lyndr, *spiteful*; sjúð-lyndr, *fickle*; fál-lyndr, *melancholy*; sljót-lyndr, *hot-tempered*; ör-lyndr, *liberal*, etc.: in -karr, -var-karr, *caustic*; laun-karr, *turning*; in -ræðr, átt-ræðr, ní-ræðr, tí-ræðr, tólf-ræðr (see p. xxi), prob. akin to Goth. *ga-raþjan* = *numerate*; cp. also rúð, *a row*:—these with several others may be regarded as compounds.

VERBS.—The 1st and 4th weak conjugations, as also the strong, consist of primitive words; the 2nd and 3rd weak consist of derivatives from nouns, adjectives, and preterites of strong verbs (see the remarks on the umlaut); the exceptions are the verbs of the 1st with inflexive syllables. Inflexions: I. in -na, denoting to become, grow so and so; these words seem originally to be formed from strong participles or adjectives in -inn, whence the n in the inflexion; and so they may serve as guides in tracing lost strong verbal inflexions:

I. where a participle or adjective in -inn exists; roð-na, *to blush* (roðinn); vís-na, *to wither* (vísinn); sof-na, *to go to sleep* (sofinn); dofn-na, *to get benumbed* (dofinn); vak-na, *to awake* (vakinn); bog-na, *to be bowed* (boginn); klök-na, *to be softened*; drukk-na, *to drown* (drukkinn); þrot-na, *to come to an end* (þrotinn); stork-na, *to be curdled* (storkinn); brot-na, *to break* (brotinn); rot-na, *to rot* (rotinn); soð-na, *to be cooked* (soðinn); hlót-nast, *to fall to one's lot* (hlottinn); skrið-na, *to slip* (skriðinn); svið-na, *to be singed* (sviðinn); blik-na, *to turn pale* (blikja); slit-na, *to be torn* (slitinn); rif-na, *to be rent* (rifinn); vik-na, *to give way* (vikinn); hnip-na, *to quail* (hnipinn); fú-na, *to rot* (fúinn); brúð-na, *to melt* (brúðinn); tog-na, *to become tawny* (toginn); bólg-na, *to bulge, swell* (bólgn); hnig-na, *to decay* (hniginn); gis-na, *to be 'geizened'* (gisinn); las-na, *to decay* (lasinn); slök-na, *to be quenched*; hang-na, *to become hanginn*.

β. where a lost participle can be suggested; þag-na, *to become silent*; glúp-na, q. v.; kvik-na, *to be engendered*; hit-na, *to become hot*; fit-na, *to grow fat*; dig-na, *to get wet*; glúð-na, q. v.; doð-na, q. v.; los-na, *to get loose*; stik-na, *to be roasted*; þor-na, *to be dry* (þurr, þorrinn); lif-na, *to become alive*; þið-na, *hlá-na*, and þá-na, *to thaw*; kaf-na, *to be choked*; hjáð-na, *to wane*.

2. formed from plain adjectives, perhaps by way of analogy to the above; hard-na, *to barden, grow hard* (hardr); stírd-na (stírd, stiff); þykk-na (þykk, stout); sort-na, *to become black* (svart); hljóð-na, *to become silent* (hljóðr); fúl-na, *to grow pale* (fúl); gul-na, *to grow yellow* (gul); ves-na, *to grow worse* (verri); bat-na, *to grow better* (bati); blá-na, *to grow blue* (blár); grá-na (grár, grey); dökk-na, *to darken* (dökk, black); vök-na, *to get wet* (vokvi); súr-na, *to get sour* (súrr); hvít-na, *to widen* (hvitr); sár-na, *to smart* (sárt); volg-na (volgr, *lukewarm*); gláð-na, *to be gladdened* (gláðr); meyr-na (meyrr, Germ. *mürbe*); hlý-na, *to get warm* (hlýr); tré-na, *to dry* (tré, *a log*); ré-na, *to sink, dwindle*; gild-na (gíldr, stout).

3. the sense is different in such words as sam-na, *to collect* (saman); gam-na (gaman); fag-na, *to rejoice* (faginn); sak-na, *to miss*; gag-na, *to gain*; tign-na,

to honour (tign); as also Krist-na, *to Christianize* (Kristinn); drótt-na, *to rule* (dróttinn); var-na, *to shun*; spyr-na, *to spurn*, etc.

II. in -ga, from adjectives in -igr; auð-ga, *to enrich* (auðigr); hel-ga, *to bellow* (heilaigr); ráð-gast, *to take counsel*, see p. xxiv. 2. in -ka, formed from adjectives, to become (and to make) so and so; hæk-ka, *to brighten*; læk-ka, *to lower*; fæk-ka, *to become few*; dýp-ka, *to deepen*; min-ka, *to lessen*; smæk-ka, *to become smaller*; stæk-ka, *to become larger*; breið-ka, *to become broad*; víð-ka, *to widen*; mjók-ka, *to make narrow*; síð-ka, *to become 'sid'*; sein-ka, *to make slow*, etc., see p. xxiv; some of these are also intrans., e. g. min-ka, *to lessen* and to become less.

III. in -sa and -ra, a kind of iterative verb mentioned in p. xxiv. IV. in -la, id.

Final Remarks on the Formation of Words. From the roots fresh words branch out by means of prefixed or suffixed syllables; the ablaut is probably due to a prefix (reduplication), the umlaut to a lost inflexion; root vowels seem not to change of themselves, but from some outward cause. Ablaut, umlaut, and inflexions are the three chief agents in forming words. All three degrees of formation may be found in a single word; e. g. kann (*know*) is a strong preterite, formed by way of ablaut; whence kenna, *to teach*, by umlaut; whence kenn-la, *teaching*, by inflexion: or to take another example,—from heill, *whole*, comes heil-igr, *body*, whence hel-ga, *to sanctify*, whence helgan (i. e. hel-ga-n), where we have ablaut + threefold inflexion: so also from sún atonement, sacrifice (in súnar-göltr, súnar-dreyri, *sacrificial blood*, Germ. *sühne*), is formed syn-d (in old MSS. spelt syn-p), a sin, a thing to be atoned for, whence synd-igr *sinful*, whence synd-ga to sin, whence syndga-n (syn-d-ga-n) *sinfulness*. Yet beyond sún with its long vowel, as well as heill with its diphthong, lie primitive words whence sún and heill were formed by means of ablaut, and so in many other cases. The growth of words is slow, and between the first and last of these formations centuries elapsed;—sún is a heathen word, synd and derivatives are Christian; heill, heilaigr, and helga are heathen, whereas helgan is Christian. Many of the inflexions are the latest, and from them were formed fresh words to express ideas unknown in heathen times: such especially are most of the feminines in -s and -ing (from verbs) of late growth, and but few of them perhaps known to the men of the 10th century (the Saga time); some of the new words displaced older, e. g. hugga-n, *comfort*; but líkn is older: again, the umlaut belongs to the early, the ablaut to the earliest stage of the language,—dómr (*doom*), döma (*deem*), dæming (*deeming, damnation*), represent the three steps. In some instances the succession is different, and an inflexion comes between ablaut and umlaut, thus þurr *dry*, þor-sti *thirst*, whence þyr-str *thirsty*; gróa *to grow*, gró-ðr *growth*, whence gróaða *to heal*, whence gróaða *healing*; and many others.

Pet Names.

These are diminutives, and in compound names are chiefly formed by a sort of contraction and by changing a strong declension into a weak (usually in the latter, but sometimes in the former part of the name), or by adding -si, -la, or the like:

I. girls; Sigga from Sig-riðr; Gunna from Guð-rún; Inga from Ing-unn, Ing-veldr; Imba from Ing-björg; Gudda from Guð-riðr; Manga from Margrét; Valka from Val-gerðr; Ranka from Ragn-eiðr and Ragn-hildr; Jóna from Jón-hanna; Tobba from Þor-björg; Sissa from Sig-þrúðr; Kata (Engl. *Kate*) from Katrín; Kitta from Kristín; Ásta from Ás-tríðr; Þóra from Þor-íðr; Dóra from Hall-dóra, etc.; Disa from Val-dís, Vig-dís, Her-dís, etc.; Geira from Geir-laug; Friða from Hólm-fríðr, etc.; Þrúða from Jar-þrúðr, Sig-þrúðr; Lauga from Guð-laug; Ása from Ás-laug.

II. boys; Siggi from Sig-urðr; Gvendr from Guð-mundr; Simbi from Sig-mundr; Brynki from Bryn-jólf; Steinki from Stein-grímr; Mangi from Magnús; Ránki from Rún-ólfr; Sveinki from Sveian; Sebbi from Sig-björn, Svein-björn (rare); Erli from Erl-inðr (Erlingr); Gutti from Guthormr, or rarely Guð-brandr,—nú skal hann Gutti (Guddi?) setja ofan, Safn ii. 128; Kobbí from Jakob; Valdi from Þor-valdr; Mundi or Ási from Ás-mundr, etc.; Láki from Þor-lákr; Leifi from Þor-leifr; Láfi from Ólaf; Eyvi from Eyj-ólfr; Kelli from Þor-kell; Laugi from Gunn-laugr; Tami (Engl. *Tommy*) from Thomas occurs in Icel. as an independent name about the middle of the 12th century (Sturl.), and was probably borrowed from the English; Fúsi from Vig-fús; Grimsi from Grímr; Jónsi from Jón (Engl. *Johnny*); Bjórsi from Björn; Bensí from Benedikt. These names, and others similar to them, are not of yesterday, but can be traced back even to the heathen time; many of the old names with weak declension in -i and -a were probably originally pet names, e. g. Bjarni from Björn; Árni (Arne) from Örn; Bersi from Björn; Karlí (Engl. *Charley*) from Karl; Jóna from Jón-eiðr; Ragna from compounds in Ragn-, Ragn-eiðr; Ingi and Inga from compounds in Ing-; Goddi (Iceland, cp. Germ. *Götze*) probably from compounds in Guð- (Guð-mundr) as the present Gudda of girls; Bóddi (a name of the 8th century) from those in Bóð-

(A. S. Beado-); *Daði* (occurs in an Icel. colonist family from the British Isles in the 10th century) probably from *David* (*Davy*); *Sebbi* and *Ubbi* occur on Swedish Runic stones; *Helgi* (old form *Hölgi*) from *Hälcyg*, Nj. ch. 94. Only a few instances in the Sagas bear directly on this subject; one is the dream of earl Hakon (year 994) of his son Erling's death; 'nú er Ulli dauðr,' q. Erli or Erlingr; cp. also the name of Snorri Goði from Snorrir, Eb. ch. 12. Of a similar kind are *At-li*, Goth. *att-ila*, Lat. *paternulus*; *Gam-li*.

Compound Words.

Of these the Dictionary gives the best account; when the former part is an uninflected root word a hyphen is usually printed between the component parts, with a few exceptions, such as words compounded with particles like *afar-*, *all-*, *fjöl-*, *full-*, *gagn-*, etc.; and some other words, as *fé-*, *göb-*, *gull-*, etc. Again, the Icel. has an almost unlimited stock of compound words formed by means of the genitive. Many of these are used both as compounds and as two separate words, and are therefore given under the head of the principal word, e. g. *barn* with *barns-* and *barna-*: in these cases it depends upon the genitive whether the alphabetical order is preserved or not; this is mostly the case in words like *bátr*, *báts-börð*, but not so in *bedr*, gen. *bedjar-*; or in *beini*, *beina-*; *baula*, *baulu-*. As compounds are made from both gen. plur. and sing. they are sometimes double, e. g. under the head *barn*, both *barns-* and *barna-*. But chiefly are to be noticed words with the *u*-umlaut, because *a* is the first and *ö* the last letter in the alphabet; thus e. g. *föður* is the compound form of *faðir* (*father*), and would if simple stand at the end of the letter, whereas now it stands near the beginning, s. v. *faðir*; as also *bjarnar-*

under *björn*; *bjarkar-* under *björk*; still greater is the leap in compounds from words such as *alda*, *a wave*, gen. *öldu-* (p. 11); so also the compounds from *öld* (*age*), *önd* (*soul*), *örk* (*arch*), *örn* (*eagle*), *öxl* (*shoulder*), which are *aldar-*, *andar-*, *arkar-*, *arnar-*, *axlar-*; but these words are few. Icel. printing, in editions of Sagas as well as in modern books, has no fixed rule as to the spelling of such compound words, and often connects them in hundreds of cases where they are evidently separate; in old writers, e. g. in Mar. S., *musterisferð*, *journey to the temple*, 14; *freistnistormr*, *storm of temptation*, 433; *uppstigningarstaðr*, *place of ascension*, 588; *snubbanarörðum*, *snubbing language*, 567; *uppsprettubrunnr*, 27; *stjörnuþúfakarmenn*, *astronomers*, 30; *spektarþögn*, *silence of wisdom*, id.; *umskurðarskírni*, *baptism of circumcision*, 35; *Austrvegskonungar*, *the kings of the East*, id.; *vistarveizluna*, *giving shelter*, Mork. 67. etc.; and in mod. writers, e. g. in the 4th hymn of the *Passiu-Sálmar*, *trúarsjónin*, *the eye of faith*; *dreyralækir*, *brooks of blood*; *lausnargjald*, *'lease-gild,' ransom*; *lífa-æðarnar*, *life veins*; *Arkargluggi*, *window of the Ark*; *hrygdarskuggi*, *the shadow of sorrow*; *sólarbjarmi*, *the brightness of the sun*; *hrygðarmyrkr*, *the darkness of grief*; *svalavatn*, *the refreshing water*; *reiðisprotti*, *wratb's rod*; *svalalind*, *a refreshing wall*; *hjártablóð*, *heart's blood*, all spelt as one word, even without a hyphen between them. Again, the old MSS. separate too much, or rather keep no rule whatever. We have not thought of giving a full list of these and similar words, for this would be impossible. From such words as *madr*, *barn*, *fótr*, *hönd*, etc. hundreds of similar compounds may easily be formed, most of which are in a grammatical sense rather sentences than single words; but many are given, especially from old writers. For a native these things are of little moment; but for the sake of lexicography a more distinct and regular spelling is much needed.

REMARKS ON THE SPELLING IN VELLUM MSS.

A regular spelling has been adopted in most editions during the last hundred years—before that time few editions had been issued: this spelling was fixed by Icel. scholars of that time, and was chiefly founded upon the average spelling in the vellums, partly upon a few noted MSS. (e. g. the *Arna-Magn.* 132 folio, and 66 folio), and with reference to the living Icel. language. But of late many of the oldest MSS. and fragments have been carefully and exactly printed. A few hints are therefore needed to guide the reader how in these cases to use the Dictionary, which in the main holds to the normal spelling. The spelling varies much, not only in MSS. of different times, but in the same MS.; very few of them follow any fixed plan, and the same word is differently spelt even in the same line; yet in many particular instances the spelling is instructive, and even more correct than the accepted orthography, and must not be left out of sight by those who study the growth and history of the language.

A. In inflexions: **I.** vowels:—the MSS. use *o* and *u* as well as *e* and *i* indiscriminately in declensions of nouns and verbs, the oldest almost always *o* and *e*, as *tungor*, *tongues*; *öldor*, *waves*; *timom*, *times*; *bodoðot*, *kolloðom*, *gorðusk*, etc.: *e*, *i*, as *time*, *a time*; *elle*, *age*; *faðer*, *father*; *timenn*, *the time*; *bodoðer*, *fylder*, etc.: most MSS. (the later) prefer *u*, and so it has come into the normal spelling; for the use of *e*, see introduction to that letter (signif. B), p. 114: in inflexions, *-oll*, *-orr*, *-odr*, *-osta*, *-on*, instead of *-ull*, *-urr*, *-udr*, *-usta*, *-un* (see pp. xxxii, xxxiii); as also in dat. pl. with the article, *timonom*, *hondonom*; the pret. *tolod*, *dicta*; *kolloð*, *vocata*; *kolloðom*, *vocavimus*: also *-endi*, *-enn*, *-ill*, instead of *-indi*, *-inn*, *-ill*. **II.** consonants:—the reflex. *i* is in very old MSS. spelt *-æ* (*-æe* or *-æþ*), but in the usual way *-z*, *-zl*, *-szl*.

B. In root syllables: **I.** vowels: **1.** long and short vowels are usually not distinguished, except in very few MSS., e. g. *Ann. Reg.*, which MS. is of a like interest for Icel. in this respect, as the *Ormulum* for Early English. Later MSS. began to distinguish by doubling the long vowels, *aa = á*, *ij = í*, *oo = ó*, *uu = ú*, but mostly without a fixed rule; this way of spelling has remained in English, e. g. *Engl. foot* = Icel. *fót*, *blood* = *blóð*. At last the marking the long vowels with an accent was resumed, as taught by Thorodd.

2. of special letters, **a.** the spelling of *ö* varies very much; the ancients had a double *ö* sound (*o* and *ö*), but both were soon confounded, and *ö* was spelt indiscriminately in a sixfold or eightfold fashion, *o*, *ö*, *au*, *av*, *o*, *ø* (born, *börn*, *baurn*, *bavm*, *börn*, *börn*), and was thus confounded with several vowels, e. g. with the diphthong *av*, the *o* and *ö*, the *æ* and *ø*, e. g. *ræð* may be = *raud* *red* or *röd* *a row*, *log* may be *log* *a lowe* or *lög* *laws*, *lavg* may be *laug* *a bath* or *lög* *laws*, *hæll* may be *hæll* *a bell* or *hæll* *a ball*, etc.; in print *ø* was used for about two hundred years, till at the beginning of this century it was replaced by the present *ö*, which was probably borrowed from the German. **β.** the *e* and *æ*

were confounded, and in some few MSS. it is almost a rule, as the *Mork.*, the *Njála* (*Arna-Magn.* 468), the *Kb.* of *Sæm.*, and the fragment *Arna-Magn.* 748, cp. e. g. the print of *Baldur Draumar* in *Sæm.* Edda by Möbius, pp. 255, 256; thus *teki* = *tæki*, *seti* = *sæti*, *reður* = *ræður*, *beta* = *bæta*, *be* = *bæ* (*a house*), *sekia* = *sækja*, *fela* = *fæla*, *mela* = *mæla*, and vice versa; *g*, *æ*, instead of *e*, *setti* = *setti*, *elli* = *elli*, see introduction to letter E, p. 113; *æi* = *ei* freq. In the east of Icel. the *æ* and *æ* were, up to the beginning of the 18th century, sounded not = Engl. long *i* as they are at present, but as Germ. *ē* or *ä*, Engl. *ā*, with a protracted sound: many puns referring to this provincialism are recorded by Jón Ólafsson, e. g. the ditty, *mér sú merin* (= *mærin*) *ljósa í minni er*,—the pun is in *merr* = *a mare* and *mær* = *a maid* being sounded alike; Hann Bersi minn í Bē! *Hún er gengin á reður með honum*, see Jón Ólafsson, Essay on Icel. Orthography of the year 1756 (in MS.). The poet Stefán Ólafsson, a native of the east of Icel. (died 1688), still rhymes *brækr* (i. e. *brækr*) and *lækr* (= *stillat*). It is likely that the MSS. above named were written, if not composed, in the east of Icel. In still earlier times this pronunciation was no doubt universal, but not so six or seven hundred years ago. **γ.** the Icel. (see p. xxix) confounded the two sounds *æ* (*g*) and *æ* (*ø*); yet for a long time afterwards both characters *g* and *ø* were still used, but upside down, without any regard to etymology, till at last the Roman *ø* took the place in writing of both *g* and *ø*. **δ.** the *u* and *v* were used indiscriminately, e. g. *tungv* = *tungu*, *bvndv* = *bundu*; and, on the other hand, *valld* = *valld*, *uera* = *vera*, *uit* = *vit*, etc. **ε.** the *i* served for *i* and *j* (*iord* = *jörd*): *ja* is especially in very old MSS. often spelt *ea*, *earn* = *jaru* (cp. Thorodd in *Skúlða*): in old poems the *j* always serves as a vowel in alliteration, which in mod. usage sounds harsh, though it may be used; but *ia*, *io*, etc. were, on the other hand, one syllable, and old grammarians speak of *i* as a 'changeling,' being sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant: it is likely that the pronunciation was similar to *ea* in Engl. *tears*, *fear*, whereas in mod. Icel. usage *j* before a vowel is sounded as Engl. *y* before a vowel. **ζ.** in Norse MSS. *ey* is usually spelt *øy*, *höyra*, *öyra*, = *heyra*, *eyra*, and is sounded thus in mod. Norse dialects. **η.** many old Icel. MSS. confound *y* and *i* in a few words and forms, especially in the prepositions *firir*, *ifir*, = *fyrir*, *yfir*; the verbs *skildi*, *mind* (subj.), *þikkir*, = *skyldi*, *myndi*, *þykkir*; *minni* = *mynni* (*ostium*) and *minnask* = *mynnask*, 'to mouth,' to kiss; *kirkja* = *kyrkja*, cp. Scot. *kirk*; before *ngv*, as *singva* = *syngja* to sing, *lvgvi* = *Yngvi*, *lingva* = *lyngva*, etc.; *mikill* and *mykill*, *mickle*, *muck*: the inflex. *-indi* and *-yndi*. **θ.** the *ey* is used in some few MSS. instead of *ø* in such words as *seynir*, *seyni*, = *synir*, *syni*; *geyrva* = *görva*. **ι.** the *o* instead of the later *u* in a few words, but only in very old MSS., as *god* = *gud*, *goll* = *gull*, *foyl* = *fugl*, *oxi* = *uxi*, *mon* (the verb) = *mun*, cp. Engl. *God*, *gold*, *fowl*, *ox*. **κ.** the *ø* and *æ* are in very old MSS. spelt *eo*, e. g. *keomr*

=kəmr (i. e. kemr), feððr = fœðr.

II. consonants: 1. a radical *l* is almost always doubled before the dentals *d* or *t* without regard to etymology; the MSS. thus spell *holld flesh*, *mold mould*, *valld power*, *skalld poet*, *hallda so bold*, *holtt a bolt*, *kallt cold*; but not so if the *d* is inflexive and soft, e. g. *skyl-di*, *þol-di*, *val-di*, *hul-di*, etc., from *skulu*, *þola*, *velja*, *hylja*; as also *gal-ðr* from *gala*, *kul-ði* from *kul*, *skul-ð* from *skulu* a *debt*, etc. This was no doubt due to the *l* having in the former case been pronounced aspirate (as it still is), similar to Welsh *ll*, the *l* in *holtt* being sounded exactly as *bl* at the beginning of syllables. β. the *x* instead of *s* was almost always used after the double consonants (with a dental sound), *ll, nn, æd, ld, dd, tt, nt, rd*, and *z*, e. g. in the genitives *gullz*, *munnz*, *sandz*, *valdz*, *oddz*, *hattz*, *holltz* or *hollz*, *fantz*, *garðz*, *knutz* or *knúz*, as also in *botz*, *vaz* or *vatz*, from *gull*, *munnr*, ... *knútr*, *botn*, *vatr*; in the common spelling *gulls*, *munns*, etc.; again, *guls* from *gulr*, *dals* from *dalr*, etc. This is not a mere variation of spelling; the sibilant in the former cases was no doubt sounded as Engl. *z*, viz. with a hissing sound; the *z* sound is now lost in Icel., and *s* is spelt wherever it is etymologically required. γ. the *þ* instead of *ð* (*t*) was used throughout as final (inlaut, auslaut) in very old MSS., in later *þ* and *ð* indiscriminately, e. g. *gup*, *orp*, *secp*, *dypp*, = *guð*, *orð*, *sekt*, *dypt* (*qs*, *sekd*, *dypð*); as also in inflexions, *tocop*, *vitop*, *scolop*, *hafþ*, = *tókut*, *vituð*, *skulut*, *hafit*; in modern and better spelling *tókuð*, *viuð*, *skuluð*, *hafð*, etc., see introduction to letter D (signif. B), p. 93. δ. the *qu* = *kv*

in imitating Latin MSS., e. g. *quama*, *necquerr*, *quidr*, *quiquan*, *quðqu*, = *kváma*, *nekkverr*, *kviðr*, *kvikvan*, *kveykja*, (*kv* very seldom occurs in good old MSS.); perhaps the *qu* had a peculiar sound, like that of the English *queen*; in mod. Icel. pronunciation there is only a single *k* sound throughout: for the use of *z*, see Dictionary, p. 93. 2. Norwegianisms, α. the spelling with *v* before *s* in verbal forms, as *vultu*, *vurðu*, *vordinn*, from *velta*, *verða*, = *ultu*, *urðu*, *ordinn*; these neither occur in very old MSS. nor in alliteration in old poets nor in mod. pronunciation. β. the dropping of *b* before the liquids *l, n, r*, and writing *lutr*, *not*, *ringr*, instead of *hlutr* a *lot*, *hnót* a *net*, *hringr* a *ring*; this dropping of the *b* seems to have come into fashion with Icel. writers and transcribers after the union with Norway; but as early as the 15th century MSS. had resumed the old correct form, which had never been lost, and which has been preserved in speech as well as writing up to the present day, Icelanders being now the only people of all the Teutonic races who have preserved this sound; but it is curious that the Icel. transcribers, having the *b* sound in their ears, frequently blundered, and *br*, *bw* occur now and then, which never happens with Norse transcribers; there is, for example, no need of any stronger evidence that Hauk Erlendsson (the writer of the vellum *Hauks-bók*) was a native Icelander, than that, although he tries to spell in the Norse way, the *b* creeps in, see, for instance, facsimile I in Landn. (Isl. i, Ed. 1843), where l. 11 *hráfnkels*, but l. 12 *rafnkels*. 3. for many special usages see the introduction to each letter.

ICELANDIC GRAMMARS.

Rúnólfur Jónsson (died 1654); he wrote in Latin the first Icelandic Grammar, *Grammaticae Islandicae Rudimenta*, Copenhagen 1651: it was republished by Hickes at Oxford in 1688, but with many misprints, and in his *Thesaurus* in 1703: Hickes also made the index of the words occurring in the book. This Grammar is formed upon the Latin principle, and is a useful book; the author was an Icelandic schoolman, rector of the College at Holar in Iceland, and a learned man.

Jón Magnússon (born 1664, died 1739, a brother to Arni Magnússon); his *Grammatica Islandica* (also in Latin) was never published, but exists at Copenhagen in the author's autograph; it is less interesting than the above.

Rask (Rasmus Kristian), the famous Danish linguist (born 1787, died 1832), wrote three Icelandic Grammars:—

α. *Veiledning til det Islandske Sprog*, Copenhagen 1811 (in Danish).

β. *Ansning til Isländskan*, written in Swedish and published at Stockholm in 1818; this is the best of the three which Rask wrote, and it was rendered into English by Mr. Dasent in 1843.

γ. *Kortfattet Veiledning til det Old-nordiske eller Gamle Islandske Sprog*, Copenhagen 1832 (in Danish), rendered into English by B. Thorpe.

Grimm, Jacob (born 1785, died 1863), in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, first in 1819 in one volume, but recast in the great Teutonic Grammar of 1832 sqq.; the Icelandic paradigms are contained in vol. i.—the nouns, pp. 650–665; the adjectives, pp. 736–743; the verbs, pp. 911–928; the formation of words etc. in the following volumes (ii–iv). The work of Grimm is rightly regarded as the key-stone for the knowledge of Teutonic languages.

Unger, C. R. (and P. A. Munch), *Det Norske Sprogs Grammatik*, Christiania 1847, chiefly founded on Grimm's work.

Halldór Friðriksson, *Íslensk Málmynda-lýsing*, Reykjavík 1861; a small book, but curious as being the only Icelandic Grammar written in Icelandic.

GRAMMATICAL ESSAYS ON THE SPELLING OF MSS.: α. *Frumpartar Íslenskrar Tungu* by Konrad Gíslason, Copenhagen 1846. β. The Prefaces to the various Editions, especially in those edited within the last twenty years.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VERBS.

Including the Strong Verbs, the Irregular Verbs, and the Verbs of the 3rd and 4th Conjugation, cp. the Paradigms, Gramm. pp. xxii-xxv. They contain almost all the chief Verbs in the language, as well as all the Defective and Obsolete Verbs. The vowel changes (ablaut) in the Preterite and Participle forms are the most important to bear in mind; those of the Present and Subjunctive (umlaut) are secondary. The chief Verbs are here marked with capitals or thick type.

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pre.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
aka (to drive)	ek	ökum	ók		óku	æki	ekinn
ala (to feed, begot)	el	ölum	ól		ólu	æli	alinn
auka (to <i>eke</i> , augment)	eyk	aukum	jök		jóku	jyki	aukinn
ausa (to sprinkle)	eys	ausum	jós		jósu	eysi, iysi	ausinn
(bauta, to beat) defect.		bautu					bautinn
belgja (to swell) defect.							bolginn
bella (to hit) defect.	bellr		ball				
BERA (to bear)	berr		bar	bart	báru & báru	bæri	borinn
berja (to beat)	berr	berjum	barði		börðu	berði	barðr, bart
biðja (to beg)	bið	biðjum	bað	batt	báðu	bæði	beðinn
binda (to bind)	bind		batt	batzt	bundu	byndi	bundinn
biða (to bide, wait)	bið		beið	beitt	biðu	biði	beðið
bíta (to bite)	bít		beit	beizt	bitu	biti	bitinn
bjarga (to save)	bergr	björgum	barg	bargt	burgu	byrgi	borginn
bjóða (to bid)	byð	bjóðum	baud	bautt	buðu	byði	boðinn
(bjúga, to bend) defect.					bugusk		goginn
blanda (to blend)	blend	blöndum	blétt	blézt	blendu		blandinn
blása (to blow)	blæs	blásum	blés	blést	blésu	blési	blásinn
bleðja (to lap) defect.	bleðr		(bladdi)				
blíkja (to blink) defect.	blikir				blíku		
blóta (to worship, sacrifice)	blœt		blét	blézt	blétu	bléti	blótinn
BREGÐA (to move, draw)	bregð		brá	brátt	brugðu	brygði	brugðinn
brenna (to burn)	brenn		brann	brannt	brunnu	brynni	brunninn
bresta (to break)	bræst		brast		brustu	brysti	brostinn
brjóta (to break)	bryt	brjótum	braut	brautt	brutu	bryti	brotinn
brosa (to smile)	brosi		brosti			brosi	brostat
brugga (to brew) defect.							brugginn
BÚA (to abide, make ready)	bý	búum	bjú	bjótt	bjoggu	bjoggi	búinn, búit, búð
bylja (to resound) defect.	byll		bulði				
bysja (to gush) defect.	byss		busti				
detta (to drop)	dett		datt	datzt	dattu	dytti	dottinn
deyja (to die)	dey		dó	dótt	dó	dæi	dáinn
DRAGA (to draw)	dreg	drögum	dró	drótt	drögu	drægi	dreginn
drekka (to drink)	drekkt		drakk	drakkt	drukku	drykki	drukinn
drepa (to smite, kill)	drep		drap	drapt	drápu	dræpi	drepinn
drífa (to drive like spray)	dríf		dreif	dreift	drifu	drífi	drínn
drita (to care)	drítr		dreit	dreizt	drítu		drínn
drjúpa (to drip)	drýp	drjúpum	draup	draupt	druplu	drypi	dropið
drúpa (to droop)	drúpi		drupði			(drypði)	
drynja (to roar)	drynr		drundi				
duga (to help)	dugi		dugði			dygði	dugat
dvelja (to dwell, delay)	dvel	dveljum	dvalði		dvöldu	dvelði	dvalðr, dvöld, dvalt
dylja (to conceal)	dyl	dyljum	dulði			dyldi	dulðr, dult
dynja (to pair)	dynr		dundi				duníð
dýja (to shake)	dýr	(düum)	dúði			(dyði)	
EIGA (to own)	á, átt	eigum	átti		áttu & óttu	ætti	áttr, átt, átzk
etja (to ear, plough)	er	etjum	arði		örðu	erði	arðr
eta (to eat)	et	etum	át	ást	átu & ótu	æti	etinn
etja (to goad)	et	etjum	atti		öttu	etti	att
falda (to fold, bood)	feld	földum	félt		féldu	feldi	faldinn
FALLA (to fall)	fell	föllum	féll	féllt	féllu	félli	fallinn
FARA (to fare, go)	ferr	förum	fórr	fórt	föru	færi	farinn
FÁ (to fetch)	fæ	fám & fóm	fékk	fékkt	fengu	fengi	fenginn
fá (to polish)	fái		fáði				fánn
fela (to hide)	fel		falt		fálu & fálu	fæli	folginn
fetja (to ferry)	ferr		farði		(förðu)		farðr
feta (to step) defect.			fæt		fátu		
FINNA (to find)	finn		fann	fannt	fundu	fyndi	fundinn
fisa (to fere) defect.			feis				
flúka (to be driven by the wind)	flúk	flúkum	fauk	faukt	fuku	fyki	fokinn
flaka (to gape)	flaki		flakði				flakad
flá (to flay)	flæ	flám	fló		flögu	flægi	fléinn
flætja (to slit)	flæt		flatti		flöttu	flætti	flattr, flött, flatt
fljóta (to float)	flýtt	fljótum	flaut	flautt	flutu	flyti	flötinn

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pres. 2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
flyga (to fly)	flyg	flygum	flaug & fló	flugu	flygi	flöginn
flytja (to flit)	flyt	flytum	flutti		flytti	flutti, flutak
flyja (to flee)	fly	flyjum	fló & flyði	fló	flyði	flyðr, flúinn
fregna (to ask, bear)	fregn		frá	frátt	frægi	freginn
fremja (to further)	frem	fremjum	framði		fremði	framdr, frömð
freta (to fere) defect.			frat			
frjá (to love) defect.						frjáendi
frjósa (to freeze)	frýs	frjósum	fraus		frysi & freri	frösinn & frörinn
frýja (to challenge)	frý		frýði			frýð
tyrva (toebb) defect.			furði (Grág. ii. 187)			
gala (to crow)	gel	gölum	gól		gölu	gæli
gana (to rush)	gani		gandi			galið
GANGA (to go)	geng	göngum	gökk	gökk	gengu	gaut
gapa (to gape)	gapi		gapði			gengit
gá (to heed, mark)	gái		gáði			
GEFA (to give)	gef		gaf	gátt	gáfu	gáð
geta (to get, guess)	get		gat	gætt	gátu & gátu	gætt
geyja (to bark)	geyr		gó		gö	gæti
gina (to gape)	gin		gein		gö	gæti
gjalda (to pay)	geld	gjöldum	galt	galt	gö	gæti
gjalla (to yell)	gell	gjollum	gall		gö	gæti
gjósa (to gush)	gýs	gjösun	gaus		gö	gæti
gjóta (to cast young)	gýt		gaut		gö	gæti
gleðja (to gladden)	gleð	gleðjum	gladdi		glöddu	ginið
gleppa (to confound)	glep	gleppum	glapði		glöddu	goldinn
glotta (to grin)	glotti		glapði		glöddu	gollid
glymja (to clasp)	glymr		glotti		glöddu	gysinn
gnaga (to gnaw) defect.	gnegr		glumði		glöddu	gotinn
gnapa (to jut out)	gnapi		(gnóg)		glöddu	gladdr, glödd, glatt
gnella (to yell) defect.			gnapði		glöddu	glapdr
guesta (to crack)			gnall		glöddu	glott
gnúa (to rub)	gnestr		gnast		glöddu	
gnyðja (to murmur) defect.	gný	gnúum	gnöri & gneri		glöddu	glymði
gnýja (to sound) defect.	gnýr		gnuddi		glöddu	gnöri
grafa (to grave, dig)	græf	gröfum	grúði		glöddu	gnúinn
gráta (to grieve, weep)	græt	grátum	gróf	grútt	gröfu	grafinn
gremja (to anger, provoke)	gremr		grét	grétt	grétu	grátinn
grípa (to grasp)	grip		gramði		grétu	grátinn
gróa (to grow)	græ	gróm	greip	greipt	grömu	grípinn
grúfa (to grovel)	grúfi		gröri & greri		grömu	gróinn
gyggva (to quail) defect.	gyggvir		grúði		grömu	
GÓRA, gjóra, gera (to do)	gort & göri		görði, gjörði, & gerði		grömu	gugginn
HAFJA (to have)	hefi	höfum	hafði		grömu	gort, gört, görzk
HALDA (to hold)	held	höldum	hétt	hétt	grömu	hafdr, höfð, haft
hanga (to hang)	hangi	hongum	hékk	hékk	grömu	haldinn
há (to vex)	hái		háði		grömu	hanginn
HEFJA (to lift, heave, begin)	hef	hefjum	hóf	hótt	grömu	háð
HEITA (to be called, promise)	heit & heiti		hét	hét	grömu	hafinn
hemja (to hem, restrain)	hem		hamði		grömu	heittinn
heyja (to perform)	hey		háði		grömu	hamið
hjálpa (to help)	helpr	hjálpum	halp		grömu	háinn
hlada (to build up)	hleð	hlöðum	hláð	hlótt	grömu	holpinn
hlaupa (to leap)	hleyp	hlaupum	hljóp	hljót	grömu	hlöðinn
hljóta (to get allotted, must)	hlyt	hljótum	hlaut	hlaut	grömu	hlaupinn
hlymja (to dash)	hlymr		hlumði		grömu	hlotinn
hlýja (to abster)	hlýr		hlýði	hlúði	grömu	
hlæja (to laugh)	hlæ	hlæjum	hló	hlótt	grömu	hlægið
hníga (to sink)	hnig		hneig	hneigt	grömu	hniginn
hnípa (to droop, crouch) defect.			hneit		grömu	hnupinn
hníta (to strike against) defect.			hnaut		grömu	
hnjóða (to rivet)	hnýð		hnaut		grömu	hnóðinn
hnúsa (to sneeze)	hnýss		hnaut		grömu	
hnúfa (to chop) defect.			hnaut		grömu	
hnúggva (to bumble)	hnýgg		hnaut		grömu	hnúgginn
horfa (to look)	horfi		hnaut		grömu	horfi
hrekja (to toss)	hrek		hnaut		grömu	hrekdr
hrinda (to push)	hrind		hnaut		grömu	hrekinn
hrifa (to grapple)	hrif		hnaut		grömu	hrifinn
hrina (to squeal)	hrin		hnaut		grömu	hrinið
hrjóða (to rid, clear)	hrýð	hrjóðum	hraut	hraut	grömu	hroðinn
hrjósa (to shudder)	hrýss		hraut		grömu	
hrjóta (to rebound)	hrýtt	hrjótum	hraut	hraut	grömu	hrotið
hrynja (to weaken)			hraut		grömu	
hrynja (to fall into ruin)	hryn		hraut		grömu	hronið
hrökkva (to recoil)	hrökk		hraut		grömu	hrokkinn
hverfa (to rotate)	hverf		hraut		grömu	hrokkinn
hvetja (to whet)	hvet	hvetjum	hvat	hvat	grömu	hvatdr, hvött, hvatt
hvina (to whistle)	hvin		hvat		grömu	(hvinið)
hyggja (to think)	hygg	hyggjum	hugði		grömu	hugt, hugst
hýlja (to bide)	hyl	hylum	húði		grömu	huldr, hult

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pres. 2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
höggva (to <i>hew</i>)	högg	höggum	hjó	hjött	hjoggu	höggvinn
kala (to <i>cool, freeze</i>)	kell		kól		kœli	kalinn
kaupa (to <i>buy</i>)	kaupi		keypti		keypti	keypt, keyptak
kefja (to <i>submerge</i>)	kef		kaði		köfðu	kaðr
kjóma (to <i>chose</i>)	kýss	kjósum	kjöri & kaus		kuru & kusu	kjörin & kosum
klá (to <i>class, scratch</i>)	klár		kló	klótt		klæginn
klekja (to <i>bash</i>)	klekr		klakði		klökðu	klakðr
klífa (to <i>climb</i>)	klíf		kleif		klifu	klífi
kljúfa (to <i>cleave</i>)	klýf	kljúfum	klauf		klufu	klöfnn
klýfa (to <i>split</i>)			klufði			klufðr
klökkva (to <i>sob</i>) defect.			klök		klökku	
(knega, to be able) defect.	kná, knátt	knegum	knátti		knáttu & knáttu	knætti
knýja (to <i>knock</i>)	kný	knýjum	knúði			knýði
KOMA (to <i>come</i>)	kóm & kemr	komum	kom, komt		kómu, kvámu	kœmi, kvæmi
krefja (to <i>crave</i>)	kref	krefjum	kraði		kraufðu	krefði
kremja (to <i>squeeze</i>)	krem	kremjum	kramði		kromðu	kremði
kreppa (to <i>clench</i>) defect.						kroppinn
krjúpa (to <i>creep</i>)	krýp	krjúpum	kraup, kraupt		krupu	kröppinn
kryfja (to <i>embow</i>)	kryf	kryfjum	krufði			kröppinn
krysa (to <i>crouch</i>)			krusti			krufðr
kryta (to <i>murmur</i>)			krutti			
krýja (to <i>swarm</i>)			krúði			
KUNNA (to <i>know, be able</i>)	kann, kannt	kuunu	kunni			(krýði)
KVEÐA (to <i>say</i>)	kveð		kvað	kvatt	kváðu & kóðu	(krúð)
kveðja (to <i>call on, request</i>)	kveð	kveðjum	kvaddi		kvoddu	kunnað
kvelja (to <i>torture</i>)	kvel	kveljum	kvalði		kvöfðu	kveðinn
lafa (to <i>dangle</i>)	lafi	löfum	laði		löfðu	kvaddr, kvödd
LÁTA (to <i>let</i>)	læt	látum & lötum	lét	lézt	létu	kvaldr, kvöld
LEGGJA (to <i>lay</i>)	legg	leggjum	lagði		lögðu	lafat
leika (to <i>play</i>)	leik		læk	lékt	léku	læti
leka (to <i>leak</i>)	lek		lak	lakt	láku	legði
lenja (to <i>thrust</i>)	lem	lemjum	lamði		lömðu	léki
lepa (to <i>lap</i>)	lep		lapði		löpðu	læki
lesa (to <i>gather, to read</i>)	les		las	last	læsu	lekitt
letja (to <i>bold back</i>)	let	letjum	latti		löttu	lekitt
LIFA (to <i>live</i>)	líf		lífi		lífðu	lamdr, lömd
LIGGJA (to <i>lie</i>)	ligg	liggjum	lá	látt	lágðu & lögðu	lapit
LÍÐA (to <i>glide</i>)	líð		leidd	leitt	líðu	lesinn
lita (to <i>look</i>)	lit		leit	leiat	litu	lattr, lott
ljá (to <i>lend</i>)	lái		læði			lífað
ljóta (to <i>strike</i>)	lýst	ljótum	laust		lustu	læti
ljúga (to <i>lie</i>)	lýg	ljúgum	laug & ló	lött	logu	legði
loda (to <i>stick to</i>)	lodi		lodd			líðinn
luma (to <i>keep</i>)	lumi		(lumði)			litinn
lúka (to <i>shut, end</i>)	lúk	lúkum	laukt		luku	læði
lúta (to <i>low, stoop</i>)	lýt	lútum	laut	lauzt	lotu	lostinn
lykja (to <i>lock</i>)	lyk	lykjum	lukði			loginn
lyfja (to <i>beat soft</i>)	lýf	lýfum	lúði			lodd
mala (to <i>grind</i>)	(mel)	mölum	mól		mólu	lomat
mara (to <i>be water-logged</i>)	mari	mörum	marði		mörðu	lokinn
má (to <i>blot</i>)	mái		máði			lotinn
MEGA (may, to <i>have might</i>)	má, mátt	megum	mátti		máttu & máttu	lukdr, lukt, lukak
merja (to <i>crush</i>)	merr		marði		mörðu	lúinn
meta (to <i>tax</i>)	met		mat	mast	mátu & mætu	malinn
metja (to <i>eat, consume</i>) defect.			matti			marað
miga (to <i>tinge</i>)	míg		meig	meigt	migu	mádr, mázt
muna (to <i>remember</i>)	man, mant	munum	mundi			mátt
MUNU and monu (will, shall)	man, mant	munu, monu	mundi & mündi			maridr, mariun
mylja (to <i>crush</i>)	myl		muldi			matinn
mýgja (to <i>destroy</i>) defect.			mugði			
ná (to <i>reach</i>)	nái		uáði			migið
NEMA (to <i>take, learn</i>)	nem		nam	namt	námu	munað
njóta (to <i>enjoy</i>)	nýt	njótum	naut	naut	nutum	muldr, mulinn
RÁÐA (to <i>advise, rule</i>)	ræð	ráðum	réd	rött	röðu	nád, násk
reka (to <i>drive</i>)	rek	rekum	rak	rakt	ráku & rökku	numinn
rekja (to <i>unfold</i>)	rek	rekjum	rakði		rökðu	notinn
renna (to <i>run, flow</i>)	renn		ranu	rannt	runnu	ráðinn
riða (to <i>ride, swing</i>)	rið		reið	reitt	riðu	rekinn
riða (to <i>write, knit</i>)	rið		reið	reitt	riðu	rakdr, rokt, rakz
rífa (to <i>rise, tear</i>)	ríf		reif	reift	rifu	runninn
rísa (to <i>rise</i>)	rís		reis	reist	risu	riðinn
rísta (to <i>slash</i>)	ríst		reist	reist	ristu	riðinn
rita (to <i>trench, to write</i>)	rit		reit	reist	ritu	rífinn
rjóða (to <i>redde</i>)	rýð	rjóðum	rauð	rautt	ruðu	risinn
rjóta (to <i>roar, snore</i>)	ryt	rjótum	raut	rautz	rutu	ristinn
rjúfa (to <i>dissolve</i>)	ryf	rjúfum	rauf	rauft	rufu	ritinn
rjúka (to <i>reek, steam</i>)	ryk	rjúkum	rauk	raukt	ruku	roðinn
róa (to <i>row</i>)	ræ	róm & róum	róri & reri			rotið
ryðja (to <i>rid, clear away</i>)	ryð	ryðjum	ruddi			rofinn
rymja (to <i>row</i>)	rymr		rumði			roinn
						rúinn
						ruddr, rutt, ruz

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pres. 2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>rýja (to pluck)</i>	rýr		rúði		(rýði)	rúinn
<i>sama (to beseech)</i>	samir		samði	sömdu	semði	samat
<i>sá (to sow)</i>	sæt & sáir		sóri & seri	söru	sóri	sáinn
<i>sedja (to satisfy)</i>	sed	seðjum	sæði	söddu	seddi	saddr, södd, satt
<i>segja (to say)</i>	segi	segjum	sagði	sögðu	sagði	sagðr, sögd, sagt
<i>selja (to sell)</i>	sel	seljum	seldi		seldi	seldr, selt
<i>semja (to compose)</i>	sem	semjum	samði	sömdu	semði	samdr, sömd
<i>serða (to deprave) defect.</i>			sarð			sorðinn
<i>SETJA (to set)</i>	set	setjum	setti		setti	settr, sett
<i>SITJA (to sit)</i>	sit	sitjum	sát	sátst	sátu & sótu	setinn
<i>síða (to work a charm)</i>	síð		seið		síðu	síðit
<i>síga (to sink)</i>	síg		seig & ség		sígu	síginn
<i>SJÁ (to see)</i>	sé	sjám & sjóm	sá	sátt	sá & só	seinn (séðr), sésk
<i>sjóða (to cook)</i>	syð	sjóðum	sað	sautt	söðu	söðinn
<i>sjúga & súga (to suck)</i>	syg	sjúgum	saug & só	sótt	sugu	söginn
<i>skafa (to scrape)</i>	skef	skofum	skóf	skóft	sköfu	skafinn
<i>skaga (to jut out)</i>	skagi	skögum	skagði		skögðu	skagat
<i>skaka (to shake)</i>	skæk	skökum	skók	skókt	sköku	skækinn
<i>skapa (to shape, make)</i>	(sköp)	sköpum	skóp		sköpu	
<i>skedja (to hurt)</i>	skedr		skaddi			skaddr, sködd, skatt
<i>skepja (to shape)</i>			skapði			skapdr
<i>skera (to cut)</i>	skerr		skar	skart	skáru & skáru	skorinn
<i>SKILJA (to separate, understand)</i>	skil	skiljum	skildi		skildi	skilðr, skilt, skiltak
<i>skina (to shine)</i>	skinn		sklein	skleint	skinu	skinninn
<i>skíta (to cast)</i>	skit		skait		skitu	skitinn
<i>skjalla (to dash)</i>	skellr		skall	skallt	skulli	skollinn
<i>skjálfa (to shiver)</i>	skelf	skjálfum	skalf	skalft	skulfu	skolfit
<i>skjóta (to shoot)</i>	skýt	skjótum	skaut	skautst	skutu	skotinn
<i>skolla (to dangle)</i>	skolli		skolldi			skoliat
<i>skorta (to lack)</i>	skorti		skorti			skort
<i>skreppa (to slip)</i>	skrepp		skropp	skroppst	skruppu	skroppinn
<i>skriða (to creep)</i>	skrið		skreid	skreitt	skriðu	skriðinn
<i>SKULU (to ball)</i>	skal, skalt	skulu	skyldi			
<i>slá (to smite)</i>	slæ	slám & slóm	sló	slótt	slögu	slagiinn
<i>sleppa (to slip)</i>	slepp		slapp	slappt	slöppu	slöppinn
<i>slíta (to slit)</i>	slit		sleit	sleitt	slitu	slitinn
<i>slyngva and slöngva (to sling)</i>	slyng		slaug		slungu	slunginn
<i>slökkva (to extinguish) defect.</i>	slökk					slökinn
<i>smella (to smack) defect.</i>	smell		small			
<i>smjúga (to creep through)</i>	smýg	smjúgum	smaug & smó		smugu	smoginn
<i>smyrja (to anoint)</i>	smyr	smyrjum	smurði			smurdr
<i>snerta (to touch)</i>	snert		snart	snarst	snurtu	snortinn
<i>sníða (to slice)</i>	sníð		snéid	snéitt	sníðu	sníðinn
<i>snjúga (to snow) defect.</i>	snýr					sníðinn
<i>snúa (to turn)</i>	sný	snúm	snóri & sneri		snöru	snúinn
<i>snýða (to snuff) defect.</i>			snuddi			
<i>sófa (to sleep)</i>	söfr & sefr	söfum	svaf	svaft	sváfu & söfu	söfinn
<i>sóla (to sacrifice) defect.</i>						sótt
<i>spara (to spare)</i>	spari	spörum	spardi		spörðu	sparat
<i>spá (to spae, prophesy)</i>	spái		spáði			spáð
<i>spenja (to decoy)</i>	spenr	spenjum	spandi		spöndu	spanið, spönd
<i>sperna (to spurn) defect.</i>			sparm			
<i>spinna (to spin)</i>	spinn		spann	spannt	spunnu	spunninn
<i>spretta (to spirt, spring)</i>	sprett		spratt	spratt	spruttu	sprotinn
<i>springa (to spring, crack)</i>	spring		sprakk	sprakkt	sprungu	sprunginn
<i>spyrja (to spear, ask)</i>	spyr	spyrjum	spurði			spurdr, spurt, spurat
<i>spýja (to spew)</i>	spý	spým	spjó	spjótt	spjó	spúð
<i>STANDA (to stand)</i>	stend	stöndum	stóð	stótt	stöðu	staðit
<i>stara (to stare)</i>	stari	störum	stardi		stöðu	starat
<i>stedja (to steady, stop) defect.</i>			staddi		stöddu	staddr, stödd, statt
<i>stela (to steal)</i>	stel		stal	stalt	stálu & stölu	stolinn
<i>stinga (to stick)</i>	sting		stakk	stakkt	stungu	stunginn
<i>stíga (to step)</i>	stig		steig & sté	stétt	stigu	stiginn
<i>strá (to straw)</i>	strái		straði			stríð
<i>strjúka (to strike)</i>	stryk	strjúkum	strauk	straukt	struku	strokin
<i>stúpa (to stoop) defect.</i>						stopðir (?)
<i>stúra (to mope) defect.</i>	stúri		stúrdi			
<i>styðja (to prop)</i>	styð	styðjum	studdi			studdr, stutt, stuzt
<i>stynja (to groan)</i>	styn	stynjum	stundi			stumð
<i>stökkva (to leap)</i>	stökk		stökk	stökkt	stukku	stökkinn
<i>súpa (to sip)</i>	súp	súpum	saup	saupst	supu	sopinn
<i>sveðja (to glance off)</i>	sveðr		svaddi		svöddu	
<i>svefja (to soothe)</i>	svefr		svafði		svöfðu	
<i>svelgja (to swallow)</i>	svelgr	svelgjum	svalg	svalgt	sulgu	solginn
<i>svelja (to swell)</i>	svelr		svaldi		svöldu	
<i>avella (to swell)</i>	svelle		sval	svalt	sullu	sollinn
<i>avelta (to starve, die)</i>	sveltr		svalt	svalzt	sultu	soltinn
<i>averfa (to file)</i>	sverf		svarf	svarft	súrfa	sorfinn
<i>averja (to swear)</i>	sver	sverjum	súr	sórt	söru	svarinn
<i>svimma (to swim)</i>	svimm		svamm		summu	summit

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>2nd Pers.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Subj. Pres.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>svida</i> (to sing)	svið		sveih	sveitt	sviðu	sviði	sviðinn
<i>svífa</i> (to row, drift)	svíf		sveif	sveikt	svífu	svífi	svíft
<i>svikja</i> (to betray)	svik	svikjum	sveik	sveikt	svíku	svíki	svíkin
<i>svipa</i> (to swoop) defect.	svípr		sveip				svipinn (?)
<i>syngja</i> (to sing)	syng	syngjum	saung	saungt	sungu	syngi	sunnginn
<i>sjá</i> (to sew) defect.			séð or söði				söðr
SOEKJA (to seek)	sæki	sækjum	sótti			sætti	sóttir, sótak
<i>sökkva</i> (to sink)	sökk		sökk	sökkt	sukku	sykki	sökkinn
TAKA (to take)	tek	tökum	tók	tókt	töku	tæki	tekinn
<i>teðja</i> (to dung)	teð		taddi		töddu		taddr, tödd, tatt
<i>tefja</i> (to delay)	tef	tefjum	tafði		töfðu	tefði	tafðr, töfð
<i>telja</i> (to tell, count)	tel	teljum	talði		töldu	telði	taldr, töld, talt
<i>temja</i> (to tame)	tem	temjum	tamði		tömdu	temði	tamðr, tömd
<i>tjá</i> (to brew)	té		tjáði				téðr
(<i>tjúga</i> , to draw) defect.							tögninn
<i>tolla</i> (to bang fast)			tollði				töllið
<i>tréðja</i> (to tread)	tréð & tröðr		traddi		tröddu		traddr, trödd
<i>tréfa</i> (to tear)	(tréfr)		(trafði)				trafðr
<i>trega</i> (to grieve)	tregt		tregði				tregað
<i>troða</i> (to tread)	tröðr & tréðr		trað		tráðu & tráðu	træði	troðinn
<i>trúa</i> (to brow)	trúi		trúði			trýði	trúað
<i>tyggja</i> (to chew)	tygg	tyggjum	tögg & töggt	tugði	tuggu	tyggi	tugginn
<i>týja, tœja, tjá</i> (to avail, grant)	týr		týði & tœði				
<i>ugga</i> (to fear)	uggi		uggði			yggði	uggat
<i>una</i> (to rest)	uni		unði			yndi	unad
<i>unna</i> (to grant, love)	ann, aunn	unna	unni			ynni	unnat, unnt
<i>vaða</i> (to wade)	veð	vöðum	óð	(ótt)	óðu	œði	væði
<i>vaka</i> (to wake, be awake)	vaki	vökum	vakði		vökðu	vekði	vakað
<i>valda</i> (to wield, rule)	veld	völdum	voldi & olli			ylli & völdi	valdit
<i>vara</i> (to be aware of)	vari		varði				varat
<i>vaxa</i> (to wax)	vex	vöxum	óx	óxt	óxu	yxí	vaxinn
<i>vefa</i> (to weave)	vef		vaf & of	óft	ófu	væfi, æfi	öfnn
<i>vefja</i> (to wrap)	vef	vefjum	varði		vöfðu	vefði	vafðr, vofð
<i>vega</i> (to weigh, fight)	veg		vá	vátt	vágu & vágu	vægi	vegninn
<i>vekja</i> (to wake, rouse from sleep)	vek	vekjum	vakði		vökðu	vekði	vakðr, vökt
<i>velja</i> (to choose)	vel	veljum	valði		völdu	veidi	valðr, völd
<i>vella</i> (to boil)	vell		vall		ullu	ylli	öllinn
<i>velta</i> (to roll)	velt		valt	valtzt	ultu	ylti	öltinn
<i>venja</i> (to accustom to)	ven		vandi		vöndu	vendi	vandðr, vönd
VERA & <i>vesa</i> (to be)	em & ert	erum	var &	vart &	váru & vöru	væri	verit
VERÐA (to become)	es, er		vas	vast		(pres. subj. sé, sér, sénn, séð)	
<i>verja</i> (to defend, clothe)	verð		varð	vart	urðu	yrði	örðinn
<i>verpa</i> (to warp, throw)	ver		varði		vörðu	verði	varðr
VILJA (to will)	verp		varp	varpt	urpu	yrpi	orpinn
<i>vinda</i> (to wind wrong)	vil & vilja	viljum	vildi			vildi	viljað
<i>vinna</i> (to work)	vind		vatt	vattzt	undu	yndi	undinn
VITA (to wit, know)	vinn		vann	vannt	unnu	ynni	unninn
<i>vika</i> (to move)	veit, veizt	vitu	vissi			vissi	vitað
(<i>vrunga</i> = to wring) defect.	vík		veik	veikt	víku	víki	víkin
<i>ymja</i> (to bem)	ving = vring (?)	Grett. (in a verse)			vrungu		
<i>yrkja</i> (to work, compose)	ymr		umði				
<i>yja</i> (to swarm) defect.	yrki		orti			yrti	ortr, ort, ortk
<i>þeja</i> (to thicken) defect.			úði				
<i>þegja</i> (to be silent)	þegi	þegjum	þaði		þögðu	þegði	þagat
<i>þekja</i> (to hatch)	þek	þekjum	þakði		pökðu	þekði	þakðr, þokð, þakinn
<i>þekkja</i> (to know) defect.			þátti & þekði				
<i>þenja</i> (to stretch)	þen	þenjum	þandi		þöndu	þendi	þandðr, þönd
<i>þeyja</i> (to thaw) defect.			þá				
<i>þiggja</i> (to receive)	þigg	þiggjum	þá	þátt	þágu & þágu	þægi	þeginn
<i>þilja</i> (to board)			þilði				þilðr
<i>þiða</i> (to melt) defect.							þðinn
<i>þjá</i> (to coerce)	þjái		þjáði				þjaðr, þjáð, þjásk
<i>þjóta</i> (to whistle)	þýt	þjótum	þaut	þautzt	þutu	þyti	þötinn
<i>þola</i> (to bore, bear)	þoli		þolði			þolði, þylði	þolt, þolat
<i>þora</i> (to dare)	þori		þorði			þorði, þyrði	þorat, þort
<i>þrása</i> (to talk big) defect.	þrasi						
<i>þrá</i> (to long)	þrái		þráði				þráðr
<i>þrifa</i> (to seize)	þrif		þreif	þreifzt	þrifu	þrifi	þrifinn
<i>þrjóta</i> (to cease)	þrytr		þraut		(þrutu)	þryti	þrotinn
<i>þruma</i> (to sit fast)	þrumi		þrumði				
<i>þrungva, þryngja</i> (to press, ibrong)	þröng		þröng		þrungu	þryngvi	þrunginn
ÞURFA (to need)	þarf, þarft	þurfu	þurfti			þyrfti	þurfat (þurt)
<i>þvæ</i> (to wash)	þvæ	þvám	þó	þótt	þögu	þvægi	þveginn
<i>þverra</i> (to wane)	þverr		þvart		þurru	þyrri	þorrinn
ÞYKKJA (to think, seem)	þykkir		þótti			þætti	þótt, þötk
<i>þylla</i> (to recite)	þyl		þulði			þylði	þulit
<i>þyrja</i> (to rub) defect.	þyrr		þurði				
<i>þysja</i> (to rub) defect.	þyss		þusti				
<i>þja</i> (to bait)	æ & ái		áði			æði	áð & áit

A LIST OF IRREGULAR FORMS.

I. Verbal Forms.

ann, annit, from unna.	sekk, fenginn, from fá.	halp, from hjálpa.	kól, from kala.	ól, from ala.
arði, from erja.	feld, from falda.	hamði, from hemja.	kómu, from koma.	óru, from vera.
atti, from etja.	föll, from falla.	háði, háid, from heyja.	krafði, from krefja.	ór, óru, from vaxa.
á, átt, from eiga.	fell, from falla.	hefi, hefði, from hafa.	kramði, from kremja.	rak, ráku, from reka.
áði, áit, from æja.	ferr, from fara.	hekk, hengu, from hange.	kraup, krupu, kropinn, from krjúpa.	rakði, from rekja.
át, átt, átu, from eta.	fiðr = sinnr, from sinna.	held, from halda.	krufti, from kryftja.	rann, from renna.
bað, báðu, from biðja.	fiatti, from fiætja.	help, from hjálpa.	kryp, krypi, from krjúpa.	rauð, raðu, from rjóða.
bar, báru, from bera.	fiang, fió, from fijúga.	helt (held), from halda.	kvað, kváðu, from kveða.	rauf, rufu, from rjúfa.
barði, from berjja.	fianginn, from fijúga.	hét, from heita.	kvaddi, kvatt, from kveðja.	rauk, ruku, from rjúka.
barg, from bjarga.	fiotinn, from fijóta.	hjó, hjoggu, höggvinn, from höggva.	kvalði, from kvelja.	raut, rutu, from rjóta.
batt, batzt, from binda.	fió, fiúinn, from fiýja.	hlaut, hlutu, from hljóta.	kvámu, kvæmi, kæmi, from koma.	réd, réðu, from ráða.
baud, bautt, from bjóða.	fió, fiógu, fieginn, from fiá.	hleð, from hlæða.	kvöld, from kveðja.	reid, riðinn, from ríða.
bedið, from biðja & biða.	fiotti, from fiytja.	hleigð, from hlæja.	kvöld, from kvelja.	reif, riðinn, from rífa.
beid, biðu, from biða.	fiýg, fiýgi, from fijúga.	hleyp, from hlaupa.	kynni, from kunna.	reis, risinn, from rísa.
beit, bitu, from bita.	fiýt, fiyti, from fijóta.	hljóp, hlypi, hlæpi, hlupu, from hlaupa.	kýs, kysi, from kjósa.	reist, rist, from rísta.
bergr, from bjarga.	fiæ, from fiá.	hlottinn, from hljóta.	kæli, from kala.	reit, ritinn, from ríta.
bittu, from binda.	fiægi, from fiá.	hlót, from hlæða.	lagði, lagt, from leggja.	ro, i. e. ero, from vera.
bið, bjoggu, bjuggu, from búa.	fiokinn, from fijúka.	hlót, from hlæða.	lak, láku, from leka.	roði, rjóði, from rjóða.
blend, from blanda.	fiolinn, from fióla.	hlýt, from hljóta.	lamði, from lemja.	rofinn, from rjúfa.
blés, from blása.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hnauf, hnoðinn, from hnjóða.	lapði, from lepja.	rokinn, from rjúka.
blét, blétt, from blóta and blanda.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hnaus, from hnjósa.	las, lásu, from lesa.	raddi, rutt, from ryðja.
bléz, from blása.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneig, hnó, hneiginn, from hníga.	latti, from letja.	runninn, from renna.
bodinn, buðu, from bjóða.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	laug, from ljúga.	ryð, ryði, from rjóða.
borginn, from bjarga.	fiokinn, from fióka.	haugginn, from hnöggva.	lauk, from lúka.	ryf, ryfi, from rjúfa.
borinn, from bera.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hást, from hnjósa.	laust, from ljústa.	ryk, ryki, from rjúka.
brann, from brenna.	fiokinn, from fióka.	holpinn, from hjálpa.	laut, from lúta.	roe, from róa.
brast, brustu, from bresta.	fiokinn, from fióka.	horfinn, from hverfa.	lá, látt, lágu, leginn, from liggja.	rað, from ráða.
braut, brotinn, from brjóta.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hóf, from hefja.	léd, lédi, from ljá.	ræð, from ráða.
brá, brygði, from bregða.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hrakði, from hrekja.	lök, from leika.	röni, veri, from róa.
brostinn, brytti, from bresta.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hratt, hritt, from hrinda.	leið, liðinn, from liða.	saddi, from seðja.
brugðinn, from bregða.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hraud, from hrjóða.	leit, litu, litinn, from lita.	sagði, sagt, from segja.
bruninn, from brenna.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	loginn, from ljúga.	samði, from semja.
bryt, bryti, from brjóta.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lokinn, luku, from lúka.	sard, from serða.
bundiinn, from binda.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lostinn, lustu, from ljústa.	sat, sátu, from sitja.
byndi, from binda.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lotinn, lutu, from lúta.	saub, from sjúða.
byrgi, from bjarga.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lók, lött, from ljúga.	saug & sú, from sjúga.
bý, from búa.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lukði, from lykja.	saung, from sýngja.
byð, byði, from bjóða.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lúinn, from ljúga.	saup, from súpa.
bæði, from biðja.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lúg, lygi, from ljúga.	sá, sát, from sjá.
bæri, from bera.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lýk, lyki, from ljúka.	sé, sér, sémi, séð, from vera.
datt, dottiinn, from detta.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lýt, lyti, from ljúta.	séðu, sénn, from sjá.
dáinn, from deyja.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	læggi, from liggja.	séðu, from sjá.
dú, doi, from deyja.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	læki, from leka.	sef, söf, from sofa.
drakki, from drekka.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	læt, from láta.	seig & ség, sigu, from síga.
drap, drápu, from drepa.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	lögð, from leggja.	seri, söri, from sá.
draup, dropið, from drjúpa.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	man, from muna, munu.	setið, from sitja.
dreg, from draga.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	marði, from merja.	skaddi, from skeðja.
dreginn, from draga.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	mat, mátu, from meta.	skal, skalt, from skulu.
dreif, driðinn, from drífa.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	má, mátti, mætti, from mega.	skalf, from skjálfa.
dró, drógu, from draga.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	meig, from miga.	skall, from skjalla.
drukinn, from drekka.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	mól, from mala.	skapði, from skepja.
drundi, from drynja.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	mulði, from mylja.	skar, skárn, from skera.
drykki, from drekka.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	myndi, or mendi, from munu.	skaut, from skjóta.
drypp, from drjúpa.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	móli, from mala.	skef, from skafa.
dröngi, from draga.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	mætti, from mega.	skein, skinu, skininn, from skína.
dulði, dult, from dylja.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	nam, námu, from nema.	skek, from skaka.
dundi, from dynja.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	naut, nutu, notinn, nýt, from njóta.	skekinn, from skaka.
duttu, from detta.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	numinn, from nema.	skelf, from skjálfa.
dúði, from dýja.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	ofinn, from vefa.	skellr, from skjalla.
dvalði, dvalið, from dvelja.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	oili, from valda.	skorinn, from skera.
dygði, from duga.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	ollinn, from vella.	skotinn, from skjóta.
dýtti, from detta.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	oltinn, from velta.	skóf, skófu, from skafa.
doi, from deyja.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	ordinn, from verða.	skók, from skaka.
ek, from aka.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	orpinn, from verpa.	skóp, from skapa.
el, from ala.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	orti, ort, from yrkja.	skrápp, skruppu, skroppinn, from skreppa.
em, er, eru, from vera.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	óð, óðu, from vaða.	skreið, skriðu, from skríða.
eyk, from auka.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	óf, ófu, from vefa.	skulfu, skolfið, from skjálfa.
eyr, from ausa.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.	ók, from aka.	skullu, skollu, from skjalla.
fál, fálu, from fela.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.		skutu, skyti, from skjóta.
fann, from finna.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.		skýldi, from skulu.
fat, fátu, from feta.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.		skylli, from skjalla.
fauk, from fjúka.	fiokinn, from fióka.	hneit, hnit, from hníta.		skódd, from skeðja.
				slapp, sluppu, from sleppa.

slaug, slungu, from slöng-
va.
sleginn, from slá.
sleit, slite, slitinn, from
slita.
sloppinn, from sleppa.
slö, slögu, from slá.
slæ, from slá.
small, from smella.
smaug, smú, smoginn, from
smjúga.
smurði, from smyrja.
smýg, from smjúga.
snart, snurtu, snytti, snort-
inn, from snerta.
sneið, sniðinn, from sniða.
sný, from snúa.
snéri, sneri, from snúa.
soðinn, from sjóða.
soginn, from sjúga.
sokkinn, from sökkva.
solginn, from svelgja.
solinn, from svela.
soltinn, from svelta.
sopinn, from súpa.
sordinn, from serða.
sorfinn, from sverfa.
sór, sóru, from sverja.
sötti, sött, from sækja.
spandi, from spenja.
spann, from spinna.
spjó, from spýja.
sprakk, sprungu, sprung-
inn, from springa.
spratt, spruttu, sprottinn,
from spretta.
spunninn, from spinna.

spurði, spurt, from spyrja.
spúnd, from spenja.
staðið, from standa.
stakki, from stinga.
stal, stálu, from stela.
steig, sté, stigu, from stiga.
stend, from standa.
stikk, from stinga.
stokkinn, from stökkva.
stolinn, from stela.
stóð, stóðu, from standa.
strauk, struku, strokinn,
from strjúka.
studdi, stutt, from styðja.
stukku, from stökkva.
stuundi, from stynja.
stöði, from standa.
stæli, from stela.
stödd, from stedja.
sudu, from sjóða.
sugu, from súga.
sukku, from sökkva.
sulgu, from svelgja.
sullu, from svela.
sultu, from svelta.
summu, from svimma.
sunginn, sungu, from
syngja.
supu, sypi, from súpa.
surfu, from sverfa.
svaf, sváfu, svæfi, from sofa.
svalg, from svelgja.
svalt, from svelta.
svamm, from svimma.
svarf, surfu, from sverfa.
svariinn, from sverja.
sveid, sviðinn, from sviða.

sveik, sviku, from svikja.
sykki, from sökkva.
syggi, from svelgja.
syð, syði, from sjóða.
syg, sygi, from sjúga.
sypp, syppi, from súpa.
sæi, from sjá.
særi, from sverja.
sæti, from sitja.
södd, from sedja.
södr, from sýja.
sögd, from segja.
sóri, from só.
taddi, from tedja.
tafði, from tefja.
talði, from telja.
tamði, from tenja.
té, téðr, from tjá.
trað, tráðu, træði, from
troða.
treð, from troða.
tryði, from trúa.
tródd, from tredja.
tœkti, from taka.
töfð, from tefja.
tögg, tugði, tugginn, from
tyggja.
töld, from telja.
ullu, from velta.
ultu, from velta.
umði, from ymjá.
undu, undinn, from vinda.
unnu, unninn, from vinna.
urðu, from verða.
urpu, from verpa.
uxu, from vaxa.
vaf, from vefa.

vafði, from vefja.
vakði, from vekja.
valði, from velja.
vall, from vella.
valt, from velta.
vandi, from venja.
vann, from vinna.
var, váru, from vera.
varð, from verða.
varði, from verja.
varp, from verpa.
vatt, from vinda.
vá, vátt, vágu, from vega.
veð, from vaða.
veik, vikinn, from vikja.
veit, vitu, veizt, from vita.
veld, from valda.
vex, from vaxa.
viðr = vinnr, from vinna.
vittu, from vinda.
voldi, from valda.
væri, from vera.
vöfð, from vefja.
vökð, from vekja.
vönd, from venja.
yggi, from ugga.
yki, from auka.
ylli, from valda.
ylti, from velta.
yndi, from una.
yndi, from vinda.
ynni, from unna & vinna.
yrði, from verða.
yrpi, from verpa.
ysi, from vaxa.
þagði, from þegja.
þakði, from þekja.

þandi, from þenja.
þarf, þarf, from þurfa.
þaut, from þjóta.
þá, þágu, from þiggja.
þorinn, from þverra.
þotinn, from þjóta.
þó, þógu, from þvá.
þotti, þött, from þykkja.
þraut, þrotinn, from þrjóta.
þreif, þrifu, from þrifa.
þryt, from þrjóta.
þuldi, from þylja.
þurru, from þverra.
þusti, from þysja.
þvarr, þurru, þyrri, þorr-
inn, from þverra.
þveginn, from þvá.
þvæ, from þvá.
þyldi, þöldi, from þola.
þyrði, þörði, from þora.
þyrfti, from þurfa.
þyrri, from þverra.
þyti, from þjóta.
þyt, from þjóta.
þægi, from þiggja.
þætti, from þykkja.
þökð, from þekja.
þund, from þenja.
andi, from vaða.
œki, from aka.
œli, from ala.
æti, from eta.
ætti, from eiga.
örðu, from erja.
öttu, from etja.
óttu = áttu, from eiga.
ótu = átu, from eta.

II. Nominal Forms.

aðrir, from annarr, *other*.
Agli, from Egill.
agnar, from ögn, *chaff*.
aldar, from öld, *age*.
alaar, from aln or alin, *ell*.
andar, from and, *breath, duck*.
annar, from önn, *labour*.
arðar, from orð, *tilling*.
arkar, from örk, *chest*.
arnar, from örn, *eagle*.
aspar, from ösp, *asp*.
aungan, augra, etc., from eingi,
none.
aurar, from eyrir, *ounce*.
axar, from öx, *axe*.
axlar, from oxl, *shoulder*.
á & ána, from á, *river*.
á, from ær, *ewe*.
ár, from á, *river*.
ballar, from bóllr, *ball*.
barkar, from barkr, *bark*.
beggja, from báðir, *both*.
bitni, bjarnar, from björn, *bear*.
bjargar, from björg, *help*.
björg, from bjarg, *rock*.
björt, from bjart, *bridget*.
blátt, from blár, *blue*.
blaut, from blindr, *blind*.
blöð, from blað, *blade, leaf*.
botz, from botn, *bottom*.
breitt, from breiðr, *broad*.
brynna, from brunn, *brow*.
brýr, from brú, *bridge*.
bræðr, from bróðir, *brother*.
brækr, from brók, *bracches*.
brögð, from bragð, *exploit*.
brútt, from bratt, *steep*.

búendr, from búandi, *franklin*.
bæði, from báðir, *both*.
bægi, from bægr, *bow*.
bæjar, býjar, from bæ, býr, *town*.
bækr, from bók, *book*.
bæiki, from báikr, *bulk, partition*.
bændr, from bændi, *franklin*.
bætr, from bót, *remedy*.
búkr, from bak, *back*.
bönd, from band, *bond*.
börð, from bard, *brim*.
börn, from barn, *hairn, child*.
degi, from dagr, *day*.
djarf, from djarfr, *daring*.
drætti, from drátt, *pulling*.
dura, from dyrr, *door*.
dvalar, from dvöl, *delay*.
dypri, from djúpr, *deep*.
dætr, from dóttir, *daughter*.
dögum, from dagr, *day*.
dogurðr = dagverðr, *dinner*.
dölum, from dalr, *dale*.
Donum, from Danir, *Danes*.
döpr, from dapr, *dismal*.
eitt, from einn, *one*.
elptr, from álpt, *swan*.
endr, from önd, *duck*.
erni, from örn, *eagle*.
eyjar, from ey, *island*.
fanna, from fúnn, *snow*.
farar, from fúr, *journey*.
fátt, from fár, *few*.
feðr, from faðir, *father*.
fegri, fegstr, from fagr, *fair*.
firði, from fjörðr, *firth*.
fírr, fístr, from fjarr, *far*.
fjaðrar, from fjöðr, *feather*.

fjalar, from fjöl, *deal*.
fjardar, from fjörðr, *firth*.
fjár, from fé, *cattle*.
fjogur, from fjörir, *four*.
fjoll, from fjall, *fell*.
flatar, flæti, from flötr, *flat*.
flær, from flú, *flaw*.
flöt, from flatr, *flat*.
fremri, fremstr, fr. fram, *forward*.
fritt, from friðr, *handsome*.
fyllri, fylstr, from fullr, *full*.
færi, fæstr, from fár, *few*.
fætr, from fóttr, *foot*.
föður, from faðir, *father*.
fögnurðr = fagnadr, *joy*.
fögr, from fagr, *fair*.
föll, from fall, *fall*.
fúr, from far, *footprint*.
föst, from fastr, *firm*.
föt, from fat, *garment*.
galtar, gæti, from goltr, *bag*.
garnir, from górn, *gut*.
gjafar, from gjöf, *gift*.
gjardar, from gjörð, *girdle*.
gjöld, from gjald, *payment*.
gjörn, from gjarn, *willing*.
glatt, from glæðr, *glad*.
glæðr, from glöð, *embers*.
glöð, from glæðr, *glad*.
gott, from göðr, *good*.
grafar, from gröf, *grave*.
grafar, greftri, from gröftr, *digging*.
grátt, from grár, *gray*.
grynur, grynnur, from grunnr,
shallow.
grus, from gras, *grass*.
gæss, from gás, *goose*.

gömul, from gamall, *old*.
götu, from gata, *path*.
Háðar, Heði, from Höðr.
hafnar, from höfn, *haven*.
hallar, from höll, *hall*.
handar, from hönd, *band*.
Harðar, Herði, from Hörðr.
hattar, hetti, from hött, *hood*.
hátt, from hár, *high*.
heilug, from heilagr, *boly*.
helgan, heigari, from heilag, *boly*.
hendi, hendr, from hönd, *band*.
himni, from himinn, *heaven*.
hirti, from hjört, *hart*.
hitt, from hinn, *the*.
hjarðar, from hjörð, *herd*.
hjörtu, from hjarta, *heart*.
hlýtt, from hlýtr, *warm*.
hnotr, hnetr, from hnót, *nut*.
hrátt, from hrár, *raw*.
hundruð, from hundrad, *hundred*.
hvannar, from hvonn, *angelica*.
hvöss, from hvass, *sharp*.
hvöt, from hvatr, *vigorous*.
hæri, hæstr, from hár, *high*.
hætti, from hætt, *mode*.
höf, from haf, *sea*.
höfði, from höfuð, *head*.
hög, from hagr, *bandy*.
höll, from hallr, *slant*.
hölt, from haltr, *lame*.
höpt, from hapt, *bond*.
hörd, from harðr, *hard*.
jardar, from jörð, *earth*.
jöfn, jöfn, from jafn, *even*.
karar, from kur, *bed of a bed-
ridden person*.

kastar, kesti, from köstr, *pile*.
 kattli, from ketill, *ketle*.
 kattar, ketti, from köttr, *cat*.
 kili, from kjölr, *keel*.
 kljá, from klé, *weaver's weight*.
 knarrar, knerri, from knörr, *ship*.
 knjú, knjám, from kné, *knee*.
 kramar, from kröm, *wasting sickness*.
 kú, from kýr, *cow*.
 kvalar, from kvöl, *tormen*.
 kvenna, from kona, *woman*.
 koku, from kaka, *cake*.
 köld, from kaldr, *cold*.
 kalli, from kall, *call*.
 kolluð, from kalladr, *called*.
 laðar, from lóð, *bidding*.
 laga, from lög, *law*.
 lagar, legi, from lögr, *water*.
 lanð, from land, *land*.
 lasta, lesti, from löstr, *fault*.
 látum, from lati, *manners*.
 leitt, from leidr, *loathed*.
 lítill, from litill, *little*.
 ljá, from lé, *scythe*.
 lukli, from lykili, *key*.
 lýs, from lús, *louse*.
 lægri, lægstr, from lágr, *low*.
 lær, from ló, *lark*.
 lömb, from lamb, *lamb*.
 lönd, from land, *land*.
 löng, from langr, *long*.
 magari, megi, from mögr, *son*.
 malar, from möl, *gravel*.
 manar, from mōn, *mane*.
 manna, manni, mannir, from maðr, *man*.
 mardar, merði, from mürðr, *martin*.
 markar, from mörk, *mark, march*.
 mart, from margr, *many*.
 máttkan, from máttigr, *mighty*.
 megri, from magr, *meager*.
 menn, meðr, from maðr, *man*.
 merkr, from mörk, *mark*.
 mey, meyjar, from mæ, *maid*.
 miði, from mjöðr, *mead*.
 mikil, from mikill, *mickle*.
 mitt, from minn, *mine*.
 mitt, from miðr, *middle*.
 mjaðar, from mjöðr, *mead*.
 mjallar, from mjöll, *snow*.
 mjótt, from mjör, *slim*.
 morni, from morginn, *morning*.
 mónoðr = mánoðr, *month*.
 muðr = munr, *mouth*.
 mykill = mikill, *mickle*.
 múss, from mús, *mouse*.
 mæðr, from móðir, *mother*.
 mætti, from mátt, *might*.
 möðru, from maðra, *madder*.
 mögn, from magn, *might*.
 mögr, from magr, *meagre*.

mörg, from margr, *many*.
 mörk, from mark, *march, border*.
 máðl, from mál, *speech*.
 nazar, from nös, *nastri*.
 nánnari, from náinn, *near*.
 náttar, from nótt, *night*.
 negl, from nagl, *nail*.
 Njörðr, Njarðar, from Njörðr.
 nýtt, from nýr, *new*.
 nætr, from nótt, *night*.
 nætr, from nút, *net*.
 nüfn, nömn, from nafn, *name*.
 * name.
 nördri, nerðri, = nýrðri, *more north*.
 orð, from orð, *word*.
 ótt, from óðr, *enraged*.
 raðar, from röð, *row, series*.
 raddar, from rödd, *voice*.
 randar, from rönd, *strips*.
 rastar, from röst, *mile*.
 rótt, from rór, *resting*.
 rætr, from ró, *nail*.
 rætr, from röt, *root*.
 röm, from rammr, *strong, bitter*.
 röng, from rangr, *wrong*.
 ronn, from rann, *bouss*.
 ræð = rá, *nook, yard*.
 saðr = sannr, *sooth*.
 sagar, from sög, *saw, (to saw)*.
 sagnar, from sögn, *saw, (to say)*.
 sakar, from sök, *sake*.
 sanne, from sandr, *sand*.
 satt, from sannr, *sooth*.
 sitt, from sinn, *suus*.
 sitt, from siðr, *long*.
 skátt, from skár, *open*.
 skemri, skemstr, from skammr, *short*.
 skildi, from skjöldr, *shield*.
 skúar, from skór, *shoe*.
 skömm, from skammr, *short*.
 sköpt, from skapt, *shaft, bundle*.
 sköpuð, from skapaðr, *shaped*.
 skörð, from skard, *clef*.
 slætt, from slær, *blunt*.
 slætti, from slátt, *smiting*.
 smæri, smæstr, from smár, *small*.
 snær = snjó, *snow*.
 spalar, speli, from spöl, *rail*.
 spjöld, from spjald, *tablet*.
 spjöll, from spjall, *spell*.
 spæni, from spánn, *chip*.
 spok, from spakr, *wise*.
 stangar, stengr, from stöng, *pole*.
 stedja, from stedi, *stubby*.
 strandar, strendr, from strönd, *strand*.
 styttri, stystr, from stuttur, *short*.
 stærri, stærstr, from stórr, *great*.
 stöðr, steðr, from stöð, *pillar*.
 sumar, from sumar, *summer*.
 sú, from sá, *thar*.

sú, from sýr, *sow*.
 svarðar, sverði, from svöðr, *sword*.
 sveppi, from sveppr, *mushroom*.
 sviðr = sviinn, *wise*.
 svör, from svar, *answer*.
 syni, söni, from sonr, *son*.
 sætt, from sær, *seeing*.
 sævar, from sær, *sea*.
 sögu, from saga, *story*.
 sölt, from salt, *salt*.
 sölu, from sala, *sale*.
 söm, from samr, *same*.
 sönn, from sannr, *true*.
 sök, from sax, *sword*.
 sár = sár, *sove, wound*.
 tafar, from töf, *delay*.
 tangar, from töng, *tongs*.
 tennr, teðr, tanna, from tönn, *tooth*.
 tjarnar, from tjörn, *larn*.
 traðar, from tröð, *enclosure*.
 trjá, trjám, from tré, *tree*.
 trútt, from trúr, *trust*.
 tugli, from tygill, *strap*.
 tveggja, from tveir, *two*.
 tver, tvá, tvau, from tveir, *two*.
 tær, from tá, *toe*.
 toðu, from taða, *bay*.
 töð, from tað, *same*.
 tölu, from tala, *speech, tale*.
 töluð, from talaðr, *told, spoken*.
 töm, from tamr, *tame*.
 töpuð, from tapaðr, *lost*.
 töku, from taska, *bag*.
 tór = tár, *tears*.
 vakar, from vök, *bole*.
 valar, veli, from völr, *stick*.
 vallar, velli, from völr, *field*.
 vambar, from vömb, *womb*.
 vamma, from vömm, *fault*.
 vandar, vendi, from vöndr, *wand*.
 vant, from vandr, *difficult*.
 varðar, verði, from vörðr, *ward*.
 varnar, from vörn, *defence*.
 varrar, from vörr, *lip*.
 varrar, verri, from vörr, *pull*.
 vattar, vetti, from vöttr, *glove*.
 vatn, from vatn, *water*.
 vaxtar, vexti, from vöxt, *growth*.
 vánd, from vándr, *bad*.
 veraldar, from veröld, *world*.
 vesöl, from vesall, *wretched*.
 vilja, from villi, *will*.
 vinn, from vindr, *wind*.
 vitt, from víðr, *wide*.
 vöð, from vað, *ford*.
 vöknud, from vaknaðr, *awake*.
 vöku, from vaka, *waking*.
 völd, from vald, *power*.
 völu, from vala, *knuckle*.
 vön, from vant, *want*.
 vönd, from vandr, *difficult*.

vör, from varr, *ware*.
 vörðu, from varða, *beacon*.
 vörn, from varmr, *warm*.
 vörtu, from varta, *wart*.
 vöru, from vara, *wares*.
 vösk, from vaskr, *valiant*.
 votn, from vatn, *water*.
 vón = ván, *hope*.
 vápn = vápn, *weapon*.
 yngri, yngstr, from ungr, *young*.
 yxn, from uxi, *ox*.
 þagnar, from þogn, *silence*.
 þakkar, from þökk, *thanks*.
 þau, þær, from þeir, *they*.
 þelli, from þollr, *young fir*.
 þitt, from þinn, *thine*.
 þramar, þremi, from þrömr, *rim, border*.
 þrastar, þresti, from þröstr, *thrush*.
 þriggja, from þrír, *three*.
 þrjár, þrjú, from þrír, *three*.
 þræði, from þráðr, *thread*.
 þvætti, from þvattr, *wash*.
 þyngri, þyngstr, from þungr, *heavy*.
 þynnari, þynnstr, from þunnr, *thin*.
 þætti, from þátt, *strand*.
 þök, from þak, *thatch*.
 ærir, from ærr, *messenger*.
 æsir, from áss, *god*.
 öðli, from öðal, *property*.
 öðrum, from annarr, *other*.
 öðu, from aða, *shell*.
 öfi, from afi, *strength*.
 ögn, from agn, *bait*.
 okrum, from akr, *acre*.
 öldruð, from aldradr, *aged*.
 öldrum, from aldr, *eld, age*.
 öldur, from alda, *wave*.
 ömmu, from amma, *grandmother*.
 önduð, from andaðr, *dear*.
 öndurð = öndverðr, *opposed*.
 öngan, öngir, from einginn, *none*.
 önnur, from annarr, *other*.
 öpnum, from aptan, *evening*.
 öðla, öðlum, from öðal, *property*.
 örg, from argr, *mean*.
 örm, from armr, *poor*.
 örmum, from armr, *arm*.
 örmum, from arinn, *heart*.
 örvar, from ör, *arrow*.
 ösku, from aska, *ashes*.
 ösnu, from asna, *she-ass*.
 ötul, from atall, *dire*.
 öx, from ax, *ear of corn*.
 á = á, *river*.
 á = á, from ær, *river*.
 ál = ál, *strap*.
 ár = ár, *oar*.
 ár = ár, *years*.
 átt = átt, *messenger*.
 áss = áss, *god*.
 ást = ást, *love*.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Dictionary projected by the late Richard Cleasby, and completed, remodelled, and extended by Gudbrand Vigfusson, is now printed and published by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, and it only remains to point out briefly the advantages which philology in general and English philology in particular will derive from a work on which so much money and such persistent labour have been expended. And first let it be said that the Delegates have well appreciated the importance of the object by undertaking such a work. It is peculiarly fitting that a great Icelandic Dictionary should be printed in England, and that the vocabulary of that noble tongue should be rendered and explained in English. It is well known that the Icelandic language, which has been preserved almost incorrupt in that remarkable island, has remained for many centuries the depository of literary treasures the common property of all the Scandinavian and Teutonic races, which would otherwise have perished, as they have perished in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and England. There was a time when all these countries had a common mythology, when the royal race in each of them traced its descent in varying genealogies up to Odin and the gods of Asgard. Of that mythology, which may hold its own against any other that the world has seen, all memory, as a systematic whole, has vanished from the medieval literature of Teutonic Europe. With the introduction of Christianity the ancient gods had been deposed and their places assigned to devils and witches. Here and there a tradition, a popular tale, or a superstition bore testimony to what had been lost; and though in this century the skill and wisdom of the Grimms and their school have shewn the world what power of restoration and reconstruction abides in intelligent scholarship and laborious research, even the genius of the great master of that school of criticism would have lost nine-tenths of its power had not faithful Iceland preserved through the dark ages the two Eddas, which present to us in features which cannot be mistaken, and in words which cannot die, the very form and fashion of that wondrous edifice of mythology which our forefathers in the dawn of time imagined to themselves as the temple at once of their gods and of the worship due to them from all mankind on this middle earth. For man, according to their system of belief, could have no existence but for those good and stalwart divinities, who, from their abode in Asgard, were ever watchful to protect him and crush the common foes of both, the loathly race of giants, or, in other words, the chaotic natural powers. Any one, therefore, that desires to see what manner of men his forefathers were in their relation to the gods, how they conceived their theogony, how they imagined and constructed their cosmogony, must betake himself to the Eddas as illustrated by the Sagas, and he will there find ample details on all those points,

while the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic literatures only throw out vague hints and allusions. As we read *Beowulf* and the *Traveller's Song*, for instance, we meet at every step references to mythological stories and mythical events which would be utterly unintelligible were it not for the full light thrown upon them by the Icelandic literature.

But it is not in mythology alone that the Icelandic affords us help and sheds a flood of light on ways which would otherwise be obscure and darksome. From the Sagas we learn literally how our ancestors lived and moved and had their being. And here let us point out that there are Sagas of all kinds. There are the mythical Sagas, which deal of heroes, half gods and half men, who lived in the times when the belief in the preternatural prevailed, and when the human was eked out with the divine whenever man fell short of the occasion. These, too, next to the Eddas, are valuable helps by which to reconstruct that old mythological edifice, but they are not by any means the most interesting histories of their kind. Then there are the so-called historical Sagas, lives, for the most part, of the Kings of Denmark or of Norway, which sometimes exist in several recensions, the most famous of all being the *Heimskringla*, ascribed to Snorri Sturluson, who seems to have aimed at a critical arrangement of the whole series. Such Sagas as these, written at various periods by scribes more or less fitted for the task they had undertaken, are evidently of very varying authority, the most authentic of them being beyond doubt the *Saga of Swerrir*, King of Norway, who flourished at the end of the 12th century. In its way it is equal to Thucydides, and of it it may be said that the king was lucky in finding such an historian, and the writer in finding such a king to chronicle. These are still more valuable than the mythical Sagas, inasmuch as they are more full of the blood and stronger with the bone and sinew of daily life. With the exception of some incredible traits and occasional legends and superstitions inseparable from the age which produced them, the Sagas of the Kings of Norway give a faithful representation of the kings and earls of the time, as they ruled the Scandinavian lands and lived as lords over their subjects, who, on their side, possessed rights of which no king or noble could deprive them. These stories are filled with adventures and expeditions, such as that of Harold Hardrada against England, or of Magnus Barelegs against Scotland and Ireland, when they called out their levies and sailed with twenty or thirty thousand men at their back, to harry and plunder in the regions of the West. Not unlike these expeditions were those undertaken to the East as Crusaders by King Sigurd of Norway and Earl Rognvald of Orkney, the accounts of which are full of daring deeds on sea and land. And yet, although these Sagas are filled with the might and glory of kings and jarls, they are thickly sown with the brave deeds and outspoken utterances of sturdy freemen, and of those allodial owners of land which belonged to them in their own right, who did not scruple, if the king wronged them, to resist him, and even to defy him to the death. Such a man was Sveinki Steinarsson, who would only answer the messengers of King Magnus Barelegs in biting proverbs when they came to demand his submission, and at last made them fly home in deep disgrace.

Besides these there is still another series of Sagas. Those relating to events in the lives of Icelanders at home and abroad. These are the most interesting, because they are the most truthful of all. The Sagas of gods and heroes are mythical, altogether out of our horizon, and deal with supernatural beings which do not breathe our common air. In those elevated mythological regions respiration is impeded, and we only half live; the gods and heroes have it too much their own way, and we are amazed rather than sympathetic. In the lives of the kings, again, it requires an effort of the imagination to raise ourselves to the level of their daily life, rough and rude as it often was. We are more at our ease than when we are witnesses of the wanderings of Odin and the feats of Thor, but still we are not quite at our ease, and feel as many a stranger must have felt in the halls of Harold Hardrada and Magnus Barelegs. It is with the every-day life of the Icelanders that we feel ourselves thoroughly at home. In the hall of the gallant Gunnar at Lithend, or with the peaceful and law-skilled Njal at Bergthorshvol, we meet men who think and act as men of noble minds and gentle hearts have ever acted, and will never cease to act so long as human nature remains the same. Gisli the generous outlaw and Snorri the worldly-wise priest, Mord Valgardson the wily traitor and Hallgerda the overbearing hateful wife, are characters true for all time, whose works and ways are but eminent examples of our common humanity, and at once arouse our sympathy or our antipathy. It is this great store of Sagas relating to daily life in an age eminently poetic and attractive that forms the wealth of the medieval vernacular literature of Iceland. It may be said to begin with Landnáma, the Doomsday-Book of the colonisation of Iceland in the 9th century, and it extends down to the Sturlunga Saga in the 14th century, ending with that, perhaps the most interesting of all the Sagas, and thus bringing down the domestic history of the island to the day when it lost its independence. No other country in Europe possesses an ancient vernacular literature to be compared with this; and if to this be added the translations and adaptations from the cycle of Romance literature, and the homilies and works of religious edification, as well as those on physical and moral science, of which Iceland possesses her full share, we shall see that, whether in a literary or in a philological point of view, no literature in Europe in the Middle Ages can compete in interest with that of Iceland. It is not certainly *in formâ pauperis* that she appears at the bar of the tribunal of learning.

Nor should it be forgotten that the early customs and laws of Iceland are of great importance for England. While our jurists have wearied themselves in tracing at home the origin of many of the institutions now peculiar to England, and while our legal antiquaries have fathered trial by jury, the bulwark of Englishmen's rights, on King Alfred, the source of that mode of trial, as well as of our special demurrers and other subtleties of pleading, is to be found in Iceland, where, as early as the 10th century, a form of trial almost exactly answering to that in which our juries *de vicineto* played a part in the 13th century, may be seen in full vigour as described in the famous trial of the Burners in Njála.

There can be little doubt that this form of trial and these legal subtleties are

due in great part to a Northern influence in the Danelagh, or Scandinavianized portion of England, which at the time of the Conquest may be roughly reckoned at half the kingdom. It may be objected indeed that these institutions came in with the Normans; but unfortunately for this theory, the form of trial prevalent in Normandy was not, as in Iceland, trial by jury, but that by compurgation, or witnesses brought forward by the accused to swear that he did not do or was not capable of doing the deed laid at his door. And it is very remarkable that this trial by compurgation was also that common in Norway itself, as well as in all the Teutonic races; thus it existed in England among the Anglo-Saxons, and it came from Norway into Normandy along with the followers of Rollo, and thence it went with them into England. But in the Danelagh it found the form of trial peculiar to Iceland, and which had been developed in that island alone. This was a process not in general by compurgation, but before judges by witnesses to the fact, who made up the well-known *kviðr* of the Sagas. After the Conquest, in that general scramble of tongues and local institutions which took place among the native populations which the Normans had subdued, this form of trial held its own in the Danelagh, and ultimately asserted its supremacy over the compurgations both of the Saxons and the Normans, and thus we find it formally recognised as the law of the land at the end of the 13th century. 'From the analogy of the Icelandic customs,' says Mr. Vigfusson under the word *kviðr*, 'it can be inferred with certainty that along with the invasions of the Danes and Norsemen, the judgment by verdict was also transplanted to English ground; for the settlers of England were kith and kin to those of Iceland, carrying with them the same laws and customs.' The difference between the Scandinavian lands and England being that while the institution was never developed in Norway, and only struck faint root in the '*Sandemand*' and '*nämd*' of the Danish and Swedish laws, and while it languished and died out in Iceland itself with the fall of the Commonwealth towards the end of the 13th century, it grew more and more naturalised in England under the rule of the Normans, supplanting all other forms of trial between man and man, until England came to be considered the 'classical land of trial by jury.'

From whatever point of view, therefore, we consider the relations which exist between England and Iceland, whether from that of primæval affinity and a community of race, religion, and law, or from that of connexion by commerce, immigration, or conquest, we shall find the two languages and peoples so closely bound together, that whatever throws light on the beliefs, institutions, and customs of the one, must necessarily illustrate and explain those of the other. Nor should it be forgotten that in the 10th and 11th centuries the Icelanders were foremost in the history of the time. They were at once the most learned and the boldest and most adventurous of men. From Iceland they pushed on to Greenland and America, and their ships swarmed in commerce or in viking voyages on all the seas. At the courts of kings and earls, whether Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, or Anglo-Saxon, they were welcome guests, for though none were more dreaded as foes, none were more greeted as friends for their gifts of wit and song. Thus we find Egil Skallagrimsson playing a great part,

both as a warrior and a skald, at the court of the Anglo-Saxon King Athelstane, whose relations with the mighty King Harold Fair-hair, the founder of the Norwegian monarchy, was such that he fostered his son Hacon the Good, who thenceforth was known in the history of the North as Hacon Athelstane's foster-child. But where such mighty men as Egil came we may be sure that many others of lesser mark followed, and that when Eric Bloodyaxe held the North of England as a fief from Athelstane, he had many Icelanders in his train. As time wore on, and the Danish invasions under Sweyn and Canute followed, there was a still further infusion of Northern life into the North of England, until, as we have seen before, the Danelagh, or that portion of England in which the Northmen lived, as they lived at home, under their own laws and customs, stretched itself over half the kingdom. We have already seen something of the effect which these had on the laws of England, and how trial by jury first rose in the Danelagh, and then spread over the whole land; but the presence of the Northern element in the country shewed itself in other ways besides those of law. The language of the North of England, and especially the dialect called Lowland Scotch, was full, and to this day is full, of words and expressions which can only be explained by the help of the Icelandic as the representative of the old Northern language spoken by the Scandinavian settlers in England. When the *Streoneshalch* of the Anglo-Saxons was called *Whitby* by the Danish invaders, and when *Northworthige* became *Deoraby*, our Derby, the new names were full of meaning to the Danes and meaningless to the old possessors. 'The town on the white cliff' was a name that spoke at once to Scandinavian sea-rovers as they neared that part of the Yorkshire coast to which they gave the name of *Kliflönd* or Cleveland; and in the case of Derby, 'the town of deer,' the town near the wooded hills full of beasts and game, spoke more forcibly to the feelings of a race that equalled the Anglo-Saxons in their love of vert and venison than the old name; derived from the position of the town towards the North. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the fact, now so well known, that this final *by* of names of places in England is the invariable sign of Scandinavian settlement and possession. It was a local termination unknown to the Anglo-Saxons, but so common among one of the Northern races, that the towns and places to which they gave it may be traced by hundreds on the map of England. *Rugby* is about the farthest south that we find it; but *Tenby* in South Wales shews that when the Northmen settled on the remotest parts of the sea-coast they left their mark there as well as in the very heart of the country.

Besides these names of places, very many modern English words shew early Northern influence; and even in Anglo-Saxon times the language was so blended with Scandinavian words that there were often double expressions for the same thing. One of the most common of these is *egg*, not originally an Anglo-Saxon, but a pure Scandinavian form, which, existing at first side by side with its old English equivalent, has at last thrown it entirely out, much in the same way as in certain counties the English rat has been eradicated by its Norwegian cousin. The story told by Caxton in his *Eneydos* throws light on the gradual progress of this word south. A traveller was

at an inn at one of the Forelands, probably the South, in Kent, and asked for *eggs*, but was answered by the landlady that she knew no French; and it then came out that what he in London called *eggs*, she in Kent called '*eyren*,' for in that part of England the old Anglo-Saxon word still lingered. Like traces of Scandinavian influence may be found in the form *are* of the verb substantive, which, in the three persons of the present plural, has expelled the old Anglo-Saxon '*syndon*,' a form akin to the German '*seyn*.' But perhaps the most remarkable instances of the displacement of old Anglo-Saxon words by their Scandinavian equivalents are '*law*,' which, even in the time of Edgar, had begun to throw out the old Anglo-Saxon '*æw*' and '*dóm*,' and the two verbs to '*take*' and to '*call*,' which are now in every man's mouth, but which long sounded strange to English ears. For ages the Anglo-Saxon forms '*clepe*' and '*nim*' held their own, but now the first is only just understood in archaic poetry, while the last is utterly obsolete. The same may be asserted of '*cast*,' '*same*,' '*skill*,' '*skin*,' '*score*,' and numberless others.

Enough has now been said to shew both the general and particular importance of the study of Icelandic for English philologists. Mythology, laws, customs, literature, the names of places, and even the every-day vocabulary of life cannot be thoroughly understood except by comparison with those of the North as preserved in the language and literature of Iceland. For the interest of English therefore the projection and publication of an Icelandic-English Dictionary on a large scale needs no justification, for it is simply the greatest help to English philology that has ever been undertaken and completed. When we possess an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary of the same proportions and authority we shall be better able to say what the Anglo-Saxon language really was in its earliest stage, what it afterwards became when a great infusion of Scandinavian words was thrown into it, and what it was as it degenerated into semi-Saxon after the Conquest. But while it is so important for England that she should possess this Icelandic-English Dictionary, it may easily be shewn that it is no less advantageous for the world at large that English should be the language into which the Icelandic is rendered and explained. It would, for instance, be little gain to the literary world if there had been an Icelandic-Danish or Icelandic-Norse or Icelandic-Swedish Dictionary. In any of those cases the language of a small people would have been the exponent of a language and literature which for its beauty and richness is worthy of being known to the greatest possible number of readers. From this point of view no language, not even German itself, could supply the place of English, which is already the mother-tongue of half the civilised earth, and in days to come will fill a still ampler space on the surface of the globe. In India, Australia, and, though last not least, America; wherever the English tongue is spoken and the Anglo-Saxon race has taken its stubborn root, it will be possible for scholars to avail themselves of this great treasure—a *Thesaurus* in every sense of the word, which, had it been explained and rendered in a Scandinavian tongue, would have remained to all but a few a sealed book.

Nor let it be for a moment supposed that any of the dialects we have named lie in reality any closer to the Icelandic than the English itself. No philologer would

deny for an instant the importance of the labours of scholars in both the modern Danish and Norwegian; but those languages as vehicles of expression have suffered so much from the infusion of German words and from the adoption and assimilation of German forms and phrases, that it is often far more difficult to give the meaning of an Icelandic word or phrase in them than in English. The Swedish has remained more faithful to her old form of speech so far as the vocabulary is concerned, and her literature is the noblest of all the sister languages. Tegner and Geijer are names in poetry and history of European importance; but with all the richness of her store of words, from immemorial time Sweden has held herself aloof from the rest of the Scandinavian tongues and has remained distant, though closely cognate. Of all the kindred tongues, English, and that form of English which is called Lowland Scotch, has remained nearest in form, feeling, and often in vocabulary to the Icelandic. As for German and French, with all their richness and facility, they cannot dispute the claims of English in this particular respect; and this no doubt is owing, besides the natural and spiritual affinity existing between English and Icelandic, to the flexibility of the former tongue, which enables her to make foreign words more thoroughly her own than any other language. The Danish, the Swedish, and the German, if we may be allowed the expression, swallow many foreign words, but they seem to want the power to digest and assimilate them. They remain, so to speak, sticking in their throats for ages, while the English has long since made them part and parcel of her own flesh and blood. The courage of the Delegates of the Oxford Press in undertaking this work, and the care and time bestowed on printing it, will meet with their reward in the undoubted fact that they have not only given to the world one of the greatest helps to comparative philology that has ever appeared, but that this Dictionary is peculiarly a work to be published in England and by a great English University. Oxford now possesses a work on Northern philology which may be matched with the labours of Rask and Petersen in Denmark, with those of Munch and Keyser and Unger and Aasen in Norway, with those of Schlyter, the Nestor of Early Northern Jurisprudence, and Klemming in Sweden, and with those of Maurer, *Juris Islandici peritissimus*, in Germany; and in this Dictionary she holds out a sure light to every student of Northern literature.

After these general remarks we proceed to consider this particular Dictionary, and to shew that it is worthy of being the interpreter of a language so rich, and of a literature so noble. It is no less strange than true that, till very recent times, never was language worse off for helps and appliances by which it might be learnt than this very Icelandic. The works of earlier scholars, among the chief of which are the Glossary of Junius, the Thesaurus of Hickes, and Ihre's *Lexicon Suio-Gothicum*, were so antiquated and imperfect as rather to mislead than assist the student. As to more modern works, any one who has had to learn Icelandic by the feeble light afforded by Björn Halldorsson's *Lexicon*, published in two volumes at Copenhagen in 1814, or aided by the various Glossaries annexed to Editions of the Sagas, will feel, when he consults this Oxford Dictionary, that the days before its appearance were indeed the dark ages of Icelandic philology, and be ever grateful to the Delegates of the University Press for undertaking and

publishing this sure guide. The history of the book, for books have histories just as much as men, has already been partly told in the Preface. Projected by Richard Cleasby, whose name should never be mentioned by Icelandic scholars without pious respect, it was supposed to be about to be published, when death cut short his days and arrested the progress of the work, which scholars like Grimm and Schmeller anxiously expected. No one perhaps, both by his knowledge of the Teutonic dialects and by his indefatigable love of his subject, was better fitted than Richard Cleasby to carry out his great plan of printing a Dictionary of the Icelandic language, as exhibited by quotations drawn from the prose literature of Iceland in that golden age which ended with the 14th century. At the same time Dr. Egilsson was busy with his Dictionary of the Poetic Diction of Iceland, so that between these two works no want or desire of the philologist would have been left unsupplied. Dr. Egilsson's work has been published for many years, but the Dictionary which Cleasby projected has only just seen the light. It is due in this place to declare that the heirs of the deceased, when the hand and head which should have superintended the completion of his work were cold in death, were equal to the emergency. They determined that the work should not be abandoned, and advanced a large sum of money for its completion. It has already been mentioned in the Preface that when the MS. was transmitted to England it was found to be in such an unsatisfactory condition that in the end it had to be entirely rewritten and remodelled. This most responsible duty was ultimately undertaken in the year 1866 by Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, then one of the first, as he is now undoubtedly the first, of Icelandic philologists.

Many years after the transmission of the MS., and when the first part of the Dictionary had been published and the second and third were far advanced towards completion, Mr. Cleasby's own materials were returned from Copenhagen and handed over to the writer. Acting on his own discretion, he determined that it would be most unfair to Mr. Vigfusson to interrupt him by new matter, which might have been of great assistance at an earlier period, but which could only have been an encumbrance to him when his labours were drawing to an end. Two boxes, which contained what may be called Mr. Cleasby's literary remains, were left unopened till the Dictionary was completed and the last sheet had gone to press. On the 25th of August last they were opened by Dr. Dasent and Mr. Vigfusson, and were found to contain three volumes in folio; in one of which were entered, in Mr. Cleasby's own hand, the principal verbs of the language, 112 in number, and filling 500 written pages*. In a second volume, 84 nouns, particles, and pronouns are contained, filling

* These verbs are auka, ætla, heiða, beita, bera, biðja, binda, bíta, bjóða, blanda, blása, bæta, bregða, brjóta, byggja, búa, deila, draga, drepa, dvelja, eiga, eyða, falla, fara, fá, fela, fella, festa, færa, ganga, göra, gefa, geta, greiða, greina, hafa, halda, hefja, hefna, hrífa, kalla, kaupa, kenna, kjósa, koma, kunna, kveða, kveðja, láta, leggja, leiða, leika, leita, líða, líta, ljósta, lúka, lýsa, mæla, mega, munu, nema, ráða, reiða, reka, rekja, renna, renna (trans.), reyna, ríða, róa, ryðja, segja, selja, semja, setja, sitja, sjá, skera, skilja, skipa, skipta, skjóta, skora, slá, slita, snúa, sækja, spenna, spretta, standa, stilla, stinga, stíga, taka, tala, tjá (tæja, týja), þykkja, varða, vaxa, vega, veita, vera, verða, verja, verpa, vilja, vinna, vita, vika.

230 written pages*. In the third volume were entered the prepositions to the number of 44, filling 160 written pages†; added to which it appears, from pencil marks and notes, that it was the intention of the writer to enter into the volume several important verbs and substantives not to be found in the first volume. These three volumes are estimated by Mr. Vigfusson to contain about 15,000 quotations, written out at length and posted most methodically and neatly, like entries in a ledger, the references being double to book and chapter, and page and line. These volumes are written in a bold running hand, and the correctness of the spelling and accentuation of Icelandic words shews the writer's thorough mastery over the language. Besides the beautiful writing in ink, there are frequent pencil marks and marginal notes in a fine English hand. These notes often contain valuable remarks, though all in a rough state, and affording rather hints and suggestions as to the plan of the Glossary. Besides, there are frequent renderings of Icelandic words into Latin as well as English. It has been a pious duty to print specimens of these remarks on pp. cv–cviii, where will be found Cleasby's entries under the word *mál*, to which has been added, for purposes of comparison, the same word as it appeared in the Copenhagen transcripts based on these very materials of the lamented philologist‡.

The remainder of the Cleasby collections in the boxes consisted of slips, on each of which was entered a single Icelandic word, followed by quotations and references, for the most part in a very elementary state. About half the writing on these slips is that of Cleasby, who seems to have extended and completed the work first begun in rough by his amanuenses. In one respect these slips, rude and incomplete as they are, contrast very favourably with the Copenhagen transcripts. The quotations in them are written out in full, and the references are to chapter, page,

* These words are the nouns alin, bragð, borð, braut, dagr, efni, eyrir, fall, fang, fótr, för, garðr, grein, gripr, hlutr, hugr, hundrað, hús, höfuð, hönd, kostur, lag, leið, maðr, mörk, mál, mánaðr, megin, munr, nótt, orð, penningr, ráð, sök, staðr, stafr, stokkr, stund, þing, ván, vegr, viðr, örendi, örtug: and the pronouns, adverbs, particles, and adjectives—at, en = er, en or enn (conj.), hér, heldr, ok, nema, svá, þar, þá, þó, þótt, upp, uppi; allr, annarr, einn, eingi, hann, hinn, hvárr, hvárrtveggja, hverr, hvárgi, hverrgi, nakkvarr (= nekkvert), sá, sem, sér-hverr, þessi; fár, fullr, góðr, harðr, hár, illr, lauss, lítill, mikill, viss.

† These prepositions are af, at, á, án, eptir, fjarfjarri, frá, fyrir, gagnvart, gegn, gegnum, handa, hjá, í, innan, kring, með, meðal, megin, miðil, milli millim, móti, móti móts, nær nærri, of, or or ör, sakar sökum, til, um, um-fram, um-hverfis, undan, undir, upp-á, upp-í, úr, útan, yfir, vegna, við,—about 44 in 160 written pages. From pencil marks it is clear that Cleasby intended to insert the verbs bíða, finna, flytja, hlaupa, höggva, kasta, kosta, leysa, leita, skulu; as also the words land, lið, mjök. Of this volume Cleasby left a foul copy also in his own hand, being a rough outline, while the fair copy contains a more careful, though still very elementary, arrangement of his materials. All these words are entered in no order, but evidently just as each word occurred to him; but on the fly-leaves Mr. Cleasby has drawn up an alphabetical list of the words contained in each volume. From this we are enabled to see the alphabetical order he intended to follow in the Dictionary. He distinguishes short and long vowels as in this present Dictionary: but, besides, he puts ö after a (thus divorcing a and á), thus, a, á, ö, á, c...; þ he places after t (as in Icelandic-German Glossaries); and æ and œ he inserts respectively under a and o, as æ, œ.—G. V.

‡ In the Copenhagen transcripts important words have been omitted, no doubt from carelessness: thus there is no verb lúka and no preposition milli; lúka is in Cleasby's volume represented by 60 references, in the present Dictionary there are some 65, of course only partly the same as in Cleasby.—G. V.

and line. In another particular, the care taken by Cleasby in quotation and reference was remarkable, in cases where several Sagas are contained in one volume; such, for instance, as the *Íslendinga Sögur* (of 1830), he is not content to quote the collective volume, but invariably specifies the particular Saga from which the quotation is made. If this excellent rule had been observed in the Copenhagen transcripts, immense labour would have been spared to Mr. Vigfusson, who has returned to Cleasby's method, though in ignorance that he was pursuing the plan of the originator of the Dictionary. The references and quotations in these slips may be roughly estimated at 50,000. They contain the rest of the Icelandic vocables, the 240 words already mentioned as entered in the three volumes being omitted.

Even from a glance at these, his own materials, Cleasby stands out as a clear-sighted ready worker. Some time before his death he had printed a specimen of his Glossary, a portion of which will be found appended to the Memoir which follows this Introduction. So far as we can judge from these materials, it is plain that he intended to complete the work on the same scale; and it is very satisfactory to see that in one or two cases of doubtful etymology his views as now revealed are identical with those of the philologist to whom the laborious task of restoring order to his collections has devolved*. Such is the nature of the literary remains of Cleasby now restored to his native land,

* Thus, on the slip which contains the Icelandic word *räst*, a mile, he has entered in pencil 'rest,' shewing that he was aware of the identity between the Icelandic and the English words, though their modern senses are different. So again, under the word *eingi*, he has drawn up in parallel columns the various forms of the word, thus striving to arrange them methodically. Under *þessi* Cleasby notes a Runic form, but adds in pencil that such forms are 'not otherwise included in this Dictionary;' and then he adds 'it would appear as if the lengthened form (*þessari* etc.) arose from a desire to avoid so many cases terminating in *þessi*, *þessa*, etc.; perhaps *annarr* was taken as a model for the new form.' His subdivisions are very precise, though perhaps a little too formal and old-fashioned; thus he draws up the verbs in *activae* and *passivae formae*, having probably adopted the expression from German Dictionaries. 'Tropical' is the term he uses for the 'metaphorical' of the present Dictionary, in which the example set by Liddell and Scott has been followed. Under *goði*, *leið*, *þing*, Cleasby has begun collecting a few historical names; thus we notice,—under *leið*, *Hvams-leið*, *Þverár-leið*, *Band.*: under *þing*, *Borgundar-* or *Borgar-þing*, *Fms. vi. 233*; *Hornboru-þing*, *ix. 269*; *Rauma-þing*, *247, Ann. 1214* (in Norway); *Lambaness-þing*, *Dropl.* (in Iceland).

The word *eyrendi* or *þrendi*, *an errand*, Mr. Cleasby has arranged as follows:—'1. *intervallum respirandi*, 2. *strophæ*, 3. *oratio*, 4. *negotium*.' But in an inserted slip of paper he has reconsidered the matter. 'This word,' he says, 'in its present form appears derived from *ör* = *ör* = *out of*, and *önd*, *andi* = *breath*, in the same manner as the adjective *ör-endr* = *exanimatus* (sic), with which may be compared *í-endr* = *alive*, which likewise well accords with the signification No. 1. Nos. 2 and 3 might also perhaps be possibly explained as extension of the same signification, though they may also belong to what follows. But,' Mr. Cleasby adds, 'its more frequent use in the signification of affair or business, *an errand* (No. 4), and especially the passage 677. 35² [see *árr*, line 8], leave no doubt also of its original connection with *árr*, a messenger, G. *airus*, A. S. *ærend*, O. H. G. *aranti*, which the frequent use of *-indi* rather than *-endi* also favours. It is not improbable that originally there were two distinct words, which later, after a correct feeling of their origin had been lost, became confounded.' He then says, '*erendi* as head-form, and all to be altered; *árr* probably lengthened from *arr*, Goth. *airus*, *æendi*, *arunti*.' Whence it appears that Cleasby intended to arrange the etymology of the word afresh, and in the same way as it now stands in this Dictionary. *Eyrendi*, qs. *ör-endi*, *out of breath*, is an old popular, home-made Icelandic etymology, which probably originated from the well-known passage in the Edda of Thor's drinking the sea dry until he became short of his '*eyrendi*.' But nevertheless it is only a false etymology, as is borne out by comparison with the form the word takes in the sister languages (A. S., O. H. G.) To put '*intervallum respirandi*'

together with many valuable works from his library, nearly twenty years after his Dictionary was said to have been completed. Better far would it have been had they been restored on his death. As it was, a hard fate neither permitted him to complete worthily the great work which he had sketched out in these volumes, nor suffered the threads which had fallen from his hands to be taken up by those who were competent to unravel them till many years after his decease.

From the thankless task of contemplating the short-comings of others, it is grateful to turn to the part which Mr. Vigfusson has had in this undertaking. With the most praiseworthy determination, neither turning to the right nor to the left, he has pursued his course and fulfilled his task unflinchingly for seven years, during which he has resided in Oxford. Those only who, like the writer, were acquainted with the Cleasby transcripts as they came from Copenhagen, can tell how far more meritorious and scientific the printed Dictionary is than those undigested collections. Mr. Vigfusson might have been contented with restoring order and in imparting life and spirit into the rude mass which had been handed over to him; but in reality he did much more. He has embodied into the work the materials to be found in the Poetic Dictionary of Dr. Egilsson, and he has also largely availed himself of the quotations and references in the excellent Icelandic-Norse Dictionary of Fritzner, as well as the greater part of the Glossary of Möbius. Added to which he has sought words and phrases and proverbs from very many glossaries too numerous to mention. The result has been that as the Oxford Dictionary now appears, about one-third of the references has been derived from the Cleasby transcripts, which were originally meant to illustrate, as we have already said, the golden age of prose Icelandic literature. Thus it is that we find copious quotations in them from such classical works as *Njála*, *Grágás*, and the *Laxdæla* and *Egils Sagas*. Besides these, the following list will pretty nearly exhaust the works quoted in the Cleasby collections, and from these the quotations were less copious:—the *Heiðarvígga Saga*, *Hrafnkels Saga*, *Vápnfirðinga Saga*, *Ljósvetninga Saga*, *Víga-Glúms Saga*, *Gísla Saga*, *Fóstbræðra Saga*, *Bjarnar Saga Hitdæla-kappa*, *Gunnlaugs Saga*, *Bandamanna Saga*, *Grettis Saga*, the *Sturlunga*, *Árna Biskups Saga*, and the *Sagas* of some other Bishops extending to about one-third of the first volume of the *Biskupa Sögur*. So far as the Laws are concerned, besides the *Grágás*, quotations are made from the first and part of the second volume of *Norges Gamle Love* and the two *Kristinréttir*. Besides the domestic *Sagas* of Iceland mentioned above, quotations and references were made from and to the *Fornmanna Sögur*, the *Fornaldar Sögur*, and from the *Skuggsjá*, the *Snorra Edda*, and the *Sæmunds Edda* and *Skálda*, so far as the prose diction was concerned. In addition to these, copious use was made of some moral and biblical treatises and paraphrases, such as *Stjórn* and the *Homilies*, now printed, but then quoted from the MSS. 226, 619,

as the head sense is to take the word by the wrong end. In Iceland all notion of the true origin of *eyrendi* became lost; *arr*, a messenger, being an obsolete poetical word, unknown except in the bad sense of an *imp*, *devil*, *evil spirit*,—a remnant, we believe, of Biblical sentences like Matth. xxv. 41, where, in the Icelandic version, *arr* happens to be used, whence the bad sense clung to the word even when detached and alone.—G. V.

and 677 in the Arna-Magnæan collection, as well as the Sagas and legends contained in the MSS. Nos. 623, 645, 655, and 656 in that collection*. In what may be called the translations and adaptations from the Romance cycle, references and quotations were made from the Alexanders Saga and the Strengleikar, as well as from the Flovents Saga, the Elis Saga, the Bærings Saga, under the common head of Arn. M. 580, a MS. which has not as yet been printed. These, with a few Deeds out of Finn Jónsson's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, vol. i. and ii. reaching down to the year 1400, and some of the Máldagar or Agreements of various monasteries in Iceland, complete the list of works made use of in Cleasby's own materials and in the transcripts made from them at Copenhagen after his death.

That they were quotations from a great body of works belonging to the best age of Icelandic literature cannot be contested, but it is also undeniable that a mass of works of the greatest importance to the philology of the language were entirely omitted. It must ever be remembered that a Dictionary has to deal with words, and not with literature, except as affording a matrix, so to speak, from which words may be extracted. A very ignoble author may thus afford a very precious word; and a Dictionary, in the true sense of the word, must open her doors to all her children of whatever age, whether of high or low degree, alike. Based on this principle, we find that this Dictionary, besides embodying the whole vocabulary of the poetic language, includes not only very many words contained in the modern language of Iceland, but also numberless quotations from Sagas and writings altogether ignored in the Cleasby transcripts. Not to speak of particular MSS., such as the *Codex Regius*, the Flateyjarbók, and Morkinskinna, we shall find a whole host of works quoted, to which reference is never made in Cleasby's collections. Such are the Barlaams Saga, the Legendary Olafs Saga, the Fagrskinna, the Tristrams Saga, the Rómverja Saga, the Parcevals Saga, the Ívents Saga, the Thomas Saga Erkebiskups, the Játvardar Saga, the Karlamagnús Saga, the Þiðreks Saga, the Saga of Þorstein the son of Sidu-Hall, and several others. Besides these, the end of the second volume and the whole of the third volume of Norges Gamle Love, the Diplomatarium Norvagicum, the remaining Sagas of the Bishops, and the Runic Inscriptions have been left unnoticed in the Cleasby transcripts. If we add to this that the quotations from such standard works as Landnáma, Eyrbyggja, Vatnsdæla, the Flóamanna Saga, the Rafns Saga, the Laurentius Saga, the Arons Saga, the Kristni Saga, the Íslendingabók, the Orkneyinga Saga, the Maríu Saga, and many others were very scanty and imperfect,—and if we consider that no extracts were made from the ancient poetical literature, not even from the rhymed names of trees, fishes, birds, and nautical words, etc., in the Edda (Edda Gl.); that there were no quotations from any prose work after A.D. 1400 or 1350; nor from any work of the time of the Reformation downwards; and that no regard was had to the modern living language, which in every nation remains a true Lexicographical Cornucopia,—we must confess that a large field of unexplored country remained to cover.

* Nearly all these vellum fragments—in Cleasby's life-time mere black and torn shreds—have now been published in the Maríu Sögur and the Postula Sögur by the learned industry of C. R. Unger in Christiania.

But besides this extended field of reference and quotation, Mr. Vigfusson has done much more than improve and arrange the Cleasby transcripts. So far as can be ascertained from the printed specimen, it was Cleasby's intention to pay particular attention to the etymology of the Icelandic language, and this intention has been followed in the new Dictionary, though there was scarcely a trace of etymology in the transcripts. At the head of the account of each word its etymology and affiliation with other tongues are given, and this information will be found to be both ample and reliable. There may be, as there must always be, differences of opinion as to the etymology of certain words—for the region of etymology contains some of the darkest paths to be found in the realm of philology. But in every case the etymologies here given are scientific and reasonable, which cannot be said of most Dictionaries. In a word, they are free from that wildness and extravagance which have so often brought this branch of philology into disrepute, and on the whole are stamped with a modesty and forbearance which speak loudly for the good sense and discretion of their author. Under another point of view this Dictionary presents a feature never seen, or at least far less prominently seen in other Dictionaries. This feature may be called the literary life of important Icelandic words. It contains an exhaustive collection of Icelandic proverbs, which are, as it were, the marrow of the language; and whenever a word occurs which has played a great part in the laws or literature or history of the Northern races, the fullest account of it is given. If the reader will refer to such natural words as 'Nótt,' 'Sól,' and 'Sumar,' such law terms as 'Lyritr,' 'Mál,' 'Mót,' and 'Þing,' such mythological compounds as 'Múspell' and 'Ragna-rök,' such religious and social words as 'Baugr,' 'Bauta-steinn,' 'Goði,' and 'Lögmadr,' and to words of reckoning, such as 'Fimmt,' 'Tigr,' 'Hundrað,' and 'Þúsund,' he will find not only an exact etymological account of each, but a whole history of the word in the various relations which it bore to the development of religious, social, and political feeling in the Icelandic Commonwealth. These instances have been taken almost at random, but what is true of them is true also of hundreds of words in this Dictionary, which in this characteristic is matchless of its kind.

And now nearly all has been said that could be said of the origin, progress, and completion of this Icelandic Dictionary. The writer, who has watched over it, so to speak, from its birth, and who has been, as it were, a second father to it ever since the untimely death of its natural parent, cannot but feel a glow of exultation as he beholds it issuing from the press in all the maturity and fulness which it at one time seemed hopeless that it could ever assume. In it the English student now possesses a key to that rich store of knowledge which the early literature of Iceland possesses. He may read the Eddas and the Sagas, which contain sources of delight and treasures of learning such as no other language but that of Iceland can furnish. But when he wanders through these fresh pastures, and his heart warms as he reads the mighty deeds of the gods and heroes, of the kings and earls and simple yeomen of the North, let him not forget to honour those to whom honour is due. The time and trouble bestowed upon this work would have been of little avail had it not

found a hearty welcome from the Delegates of the Oxford Press. To those Delegates past and present, to the Bishop of Chester and Dean of Christ Church in particular, the thanks of all lovers of Northern learning are due for having so generously fostered this Icelandic Dictionary, and made it a child of this famous University.

To no one has the Dictionary been more indebted than to the Dean of Christ Church, so far as advice with respect to the English is concerned ; but this acknowledgment really represents very feebly the services rendered by Dr. Liddell to the work. From the very first, not only did its general superintendence devolve on him, but for the whole time during which it was passing through the press, his assistance was invaluable, in correcting the English, in adding to the philological character of the work, and in suggesting alterations and improvements. In the autumn of 1870, indeed when the serious responsibilities of the Vice-Chancellorship were added to his other duties, Dr. Liddell was unable to bestow so much time on this labour ; it then fell to Mr. Kitchin, who had also revised the sheets from the beginning, to supply his place, but to the very last every sheet as it was printed was first submitted to the Dean, then passed on with his suggestions to Mr. Kitchin, and finally settled by him with Mr. Vigfusson. For such constant and laborious care the thanks of all Icelandic scholars are due to Dr. Liddell and Mr. Kitchin, as without their supervision and advice the English portion of the work could not have attained its present excellence. In another point too the experience of the Dean of Christ Church was specially valuable ; this was in the arrangement and simplification of what may be called the mechanical part of the Dictionary. The eye and hand so practised by the toil of preparing successive editions of Liddell and Scott's Greek Dictionary stood this Icelandic follower in good stead ; and it may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that in no city or university in the world has the art and science of printing and publishing a Dictionary with the utmost economy of space, and at the same time with such distinct and beautiful typography, been carried to a greater pitch of perfection than at the University Press in Oxford.

To another well-known name in Oxford Mr. Vigfusson has been indebted for much valuable information and assistance. The Icelandic language is full of seafaring terms, as befits the speech of those hardy seamen who swarmed in early times on every sea in Europe. Throughout the whole literature it may be said that there is a wholesome smack of the salt sea, and mast and sail and rope and pump fill many a page in the Sagas of the North. When these sea terms had to be rendered into English there was but one in Oxford to whom Mr. Vigfusson could betake himself. This was Dr. Henry Acland, whose knowledge of the seafaring terms of England is as exact as his medical skill. To him, to Mr. Kitchin, to Mr. Coxe, and to many others in Oxford, Mr. Vigfusson desires through the writer to express his thanks for the help rendered on these and many other points, as well as for the uniform kindness with which they welcomed the stranger to Oxford, and relieved to the utmost of their power the monotony inevitably attending the execution of such work as that in which he was engaged. It will be a recompense to him for the labour which he has bestowed on this Dictionary, if it should be the means of attracting the attention of students in England to the literature of Iceland. Nor,

though the wealth of the language lies in the early Sagas, is it to be supposed that the Icelandic of later days is not worthy of being known. In no portion of the world, in proportion to its population, has there been such continuous literary life as in that distant isle. Still more would he feel himself rewarded if his labours should be the means of restoring her Old Bible to Iceland. It would be for the good of all, and even for the beginner in Icelandic if he could find a sure stay to his first footsteps in the grand old Icelandic translation of the Bible by Bishop Gudbrand of the year 1584, which may compare with our own Authorised Version for purity and strength; but this version has, most unhappily for Iceland, been replaced in recent years by a paraphrastic translation, which it should be the aim of all true friends of piety and learning to discourage and disclaim. Were that pure and faithful version restored to its rightful position, the first footsteps of the student would be far more sure, and, strengthened by that literal translation, he might proceed to the Sagas and the Eddas, when he will certainly not regret the time and trouble spent in learning the language, especially when the time has been shortened and the labour lightened by the help of this Dictionary.

Nor, finally, should it be forgotten that even without its aid many Englishmen have become students of Icelandic. The late Sir Edmund Head, too early lost to these and other studies, Mr. Garnett of the British Museum, and Principal Barclay of Glasgow, were all of them in their day sound scholars in the language; Dr. Carlyle, in Edinburgh, is also well acquainted with Icelandic; and here in Oxford it will be enough to mention one living instance in the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, who, instead of burning his books, like too many of his contemporaries, when he turned his mind to politics, found time to enter into new fields of learning, and to possess them. To few Englishmen has it been granted to attain to such mastery both over the language of Iceland and the spirit of her people and literature. Nor can this Introduction be more fitly closed than by quoting an epigram by that skilful hand, and repeating in this University the greeting with which he addresses that island so smitten with snow-storms, so veiled in mist, so seamed with volcanic fire, so shaken by earthquakes as never Delos was shaken; and yet, in spite of all this, so mighty in the indomitable spirit of her sons, so subtle and far-sighted in her laws, and so free and independent for centuries against the tyranny of Norwegian kings:—

Χαῖρε καὶ ἐν νεφέλῃσι καὶ ἐν νιφάδεσσι βαρεῖαις
καὶ πυρὶ καὶ σεισμοῖς νῆσε σαλευομένη·
ἐνθάδε γὰρ βασιλῆος ὑπέρβιον ὕβριν ἀλύξας
δῆμος Ὑπερβορέων, πόντου ἐπ' ἐσχατιῇ,
αὐτάρκη βίον θείων τ' ἐρεθίσματα Μουσῶν
καὶ θεσμοὺς ἀγνῆς εὗρεν ἐλευθερίας.

GEORGE WEBBE DASENT.

OCTOBER 15, 1873.

RICHARD CLEASBY.

RICHARD CLEASBY was born on the 30th of November in the year 1797; the son of Stephen Cleasby of Craig House in Westmoreland, descended from a Yorkshire family of that name, derived from a village in that county, the *by* in the termination of which is a sure proof of original Scandinavian extraction. His mother was a daughter of George John of Penzance; and during the latter portion of their lives his parents lived at No. 3, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London. Mr. Stephen Cleasby was in business in the City as a Russia broker, and was altogether in affluent circumstances. He had one daughter, Mary, afterwards Mrs. Jones; and three sons: Richard, the eldest; Anthony, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was Third Wrangler, and in the First Class of the Classical Tripos in 1827, now Sir Anthony Cleasby, and one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer; Stephen, a third brother, who came between the two, died in November, 1835, and the intelligence of his death called forth a remarkable letter from Richard to Anthony in December of that year. It seems to have been the determination of Mr. Stephen Cleasby that his eldest son should be associated with him in pursuits in which he took a just pride; and so it was that Richard Cleasby was neither at a Public School nor one of the Universities; but, after a sound classical education at a school in the neighbourhood of London, where he gained a love of learning which was the foundation of that philological knowledge for which he was afterwards so well known, he entered his father's counting-house at the early age of fifteen, and for a while seemed entirely devoted to commercial pursuits. The regular and industrious habits engrafted in him and both his brothers by the example of the father, whom they all loved and respected, coupled with great natural ability, would have made success certain in any sphere of life; but of him it may be said, that while his hand was on the desk in the City, his heart was away among his books in his library at home; his tastes for literary and philological knowledge grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, until, as the drudgery of the merchant's office became irksome to him, he gave up business in the year 1824, and obtained his father's consent to reside abroad on an ample allowance, that he might devote himself entirely to his literary labours. One great advantage he had over many scholars. They are often tied and tethered, as it were, to one field, through want of means to change their abode, and so are apt to grow one-sided and undeveloped in all aspects but one. The case of Richard Cleasby was altogether different. He had both the power to roam, and the will to make his flitting from one city or country to another a means, not of idle amusement, but of advancement in sound learning and fruitful study. He was not one of those butterflies which pass from flower to flower, and gain nothing at the end of the day but death; but rather like the bee, which seems to spend its time in the same way, and yet returns to the hive laden with honey. Thus, shortly after leaving England, Richard Cleasby took up his residence at Geneva, where he

stayed a while to practise himself in French, and then crossed the Alps into Italy, where he settled down at Florence, and spent more than two years in the study of the ancient languages, and of Italian, in which he acquired such mastery as both to speak and write it with fluency and elegance, as draughts of letters in Italian still remaining among his correspondence abundantly testify. About the year 1830 he recrossed the Alps, and established himself at Munich, where he worked indefatigably both at philology and philosophy under Schelling, then the great master of the transcendental school, who had caught the torch of thought as it fell from the dying hand of Kant. In philology, Massmann and Schmeller, well known as the author of the Dictionary on the Dialects of Bavaria, were his teachers; but in the first period of his residence at Munich, philosophy rather than philology seems to have been the object which he had in view, and the earlier volumes of the copious Diaries which he kept from this time to his death, and which are now before the writer of this notice, are full of notes of Schelling's lectures, who possessed a greater power of fascinating his pupils even than his great rival, Hegel himself. But though he worked faithfully and laboriously at his philosophy, that regular practical mind was not one to sink itself altogether in cobweb speculations on German metaphysics. Philology afforded him a firmer footing, and, having once taken his stand on that rock of learning, he clung to it to the end. For several years he remained abroad, deaf to the entreaties of his friends to return home, pursuing his favourite study in all parts of Germany, which he visited now on foot, and now on horseback, until there was no district to which he had not penetrated, and no dialect over which he had not attained a mastery. His acquirements in this respect were well known to the great German scholars, now dead and gone. Schmeller, his old teacher, had the greatest respect for his judgment, as is shewn by his letters among Richard Cleasby's correspondence; and Jacob Grimm told the writer, in the year 1844, that no one knew the dialects of Germany, as a whole, more profoundly than Cleasby. 'Some of us,' he said, 'know one or two dialects better, but Richard Cleasby knows them all, as his leisure and means have allowed him to traverse the country in every direction and make them his own.'

But though thus laborious in the pursuit of knowledge, it must not be supposed that Richard Cleasby was a mere bookworm. The same Diaries which attest his unwearying efforts to acquire knowledge are filled with passages which prove his keen enjoyment of society and his delight in the natural beauties of the countries in which he was from time to time a sojourner. He was never so happy as when, after months of patient study, he broke away with some congenial companion from Leipzig or Dresden, or from Munich, the capital of his choice, to take a pedestrian tour in Saxon Switzerland or in the Bavarian Tyrol. In later years, after he had settled down in Denmark, he sought relaxation from his philological labours in the smiling neighbourhood of Copenhagen, and, as he is careful to note the fall of the first winter's snow and the pinching cold of Yule, so in the early spring the first chirping of the chaffinch and the coming of the welcome swallow are not lost upon him. With literary men his acquaintance both in Germany and the North was most extensive, and it may safely

be said that there was no learned man in either country whom he had not seen and known. Most of his friends, both at home and abroad, have now ceased to live, but still, in England, it will be sufficient to mention the names of Sir John Shaw Lefevre and Henry Reeve to prove that, though he was best known to foreigners, there were not wanting those among his own countrymen who yet survive to appreciate his worth. It would take volumes to exhaust the notices of men and manners and science that might be drawn from twelve thick volumes of Diaries; but the following extracts from them and from his letters will at once present a sketch of Richard Cleasby's life, and shew what manner of man he was. The first years of his foreign pilgrimage must be passed over lightly. Thus, though in the years 1824, 1825, and 1826 he was in Italy and Switzerland, we only pause at the 21st of March in the last year to note his words on entering Rome:

'I entered the city standing, and with my head uncovered, a feeble tribute to the memory of the great writers and men of all descriptions whom she nursed. I had Byron in my hand, and felt the force of his beautiful line—

"Oh Rome, my country, city of the soul!"'

On the 18th of May he makes the following entry:

'Wrote a very long letter to my father in answer to his, telling him that, as far as my present feelings went, I had no idea of returning to business; that I was in a few days about to leave Florence for Carlsbad by the Tyrol . . . and that I should require a letter either on Dresden or Leipzig.'

This is the first mention of his many visits to Carlsbad, rendered necessary by rheumatism and an affection of the liver, which seemed to yield to no other treatment.

On the 7th of June we find him for the first time at Munich, and on the 16th at Carlsbad, consulting Dr. Leo, and confessing that the place would be much more agreeable if he could speak German. On the 22nd of July he left Carlsbad 'without regret,' and went by way of Prague to Dresden, where he paid due homage to the pictures, of which he seems to have been an excellent judge. On the 12th of August he left Dresden for Berlin, arriving on the 13th. He did not make a very long stay in the Prussian capital, for on the 19th he was at Leipzig, and on the 21st attended a lecture in Latin on Theocritus, by Hermann, the famous Greek Professor, of whom an entry in the Diary gives us the following glimpse:

'Hermann lectured in Latin, in which language indeed almost the whole business of the University of Leipzig is carried on. . . . There were about 70 young men present, a sadly raffish-looking set; Hermann himself, with a stand-up collar, blue coat, and woollen winter-looking waistcoat, had all the appearance of a little mechanic—a man one would expect to see at a turning-machine.'

On the 22nd he left for Dresden, where he determined to learn German, and for that purpose settled at Tharandt, about ten miles from the capital, in the house of the clergyman, a charming man named Prietsch. This was on the 29th of August, where he stayed, delighted with his master and the neighbourhood, till the 30th of February, when a letter from Florence induced him to recross the Alps. At Florence he stayed till the 5th of April, 1827; receiving there the news of his brother Anthony's success

at Cambridge, and also a letter as to his mother's health, which induced him to return at once to England. With all his generosity, of which these Diaries contain many proofs, he was not the man to submit to imposition, and in this journey at Dijon he makes the following entry :

'Had the clerk of the diligence up before the Judge de Paix, and, for insolence relative to the mistake with my portmanteau, made him pay the expenses of my detention here, 24 francs ; got my portmanteau and went to Paris by diligence.'

On arriving in London he found that his return had been caused by a false alarm. After spending two months in London, and seeing in particular the Stafford and Grosvenor galleries, Cleasby took 'a very feeling parting from his parents, and left London for Liverpool and Dublin.' Passengers who now cross from Liverpool to Dublin and find the voyage long, may be consoled at finding that it then took 56 hours to make the passage. On the 15th of August he left Dublin for Bordeaux, where he arrived on the 19th. On the morning of the 20th he notes :

'The moment I went out I felt enamoured with the fine Southern climate. Oh, such a change from Albion's and Erin's shores !'

From Bordeaux he made his way back to Italy, visiting Naples and the South, returning to Rome for the winter. There he stayed till the 18th of March, 1828, on which day he notes :

'I left Rome with Dr. Bromfield in the carriage of a vetturino, in which were an actress, a dancer, a Bolognese mezzo-litterato, two canaries, a parcel, and at times a poodle-dog, though he was in general outside ; and proceeded to Ronciglione, where we slept, and ought to have supped, if there had been anything to eat.'

He was now on his way to Vienna, viâ Trieste, seeing Pola and its amphitheatre on the road. On the 12th of April he was in Vienna, and on the 22nd he left it for Dresden, where he arrived on the 24th, and went immediately to his old quarters with the clergyman at Tharandt ; but after staying there not quite a month, he was seized with a complicated attack of liver and rheumatism, which reduced him 'to an almost total privation of the use of his limbs, being unable to walk without a stick, in much pain and scarcely able to stand upright.' In this condition it was not wonderful that 'Carlsbad was considered essential to his recovery,' and that we find him there again on the 1st of June. On the 7th of July he left that bath, and after staying till the 30th of July in Dresden, diligently learning German, in which he now became proficient, he started for home on that day, reaching London on the 12th of October.

The object of this visit to England was to pass the winter in Edinburgh in the study of Scotch metaphysics. There he attended Sir William Hamilton's lectures, as well as those of Professor Wilson, Dr. Chalmers, and Professors Pillans, Leslie, and Ritchie. The first he considered not a very pleasing lecturer, though a man of great erudition and information. Dr. Chalmers reminded him of the pictures of Luther, and his vast powers of eloquence and argument quite enchanted him. With all these, as well as with Jeffrey, Cleasby became intimate. On the 1st of April, 1829, his work in Edinburgh was at an end, and he thus sums up his experiences :

'I cannot take leave of Edinburgh without the expression of my extreme satisfaction as to the manner in which I have passed this winter. My leading object was to attend the Moral Philosophy Class and get some insight into the Scotch philosophy and metaphysics. Wilson, though a clever and amiable man, is not, I think, exactly calculated for the Chair he fills. He has a great deal of talent, but it is of a poetical cast; his imagination seems to hold the reins. I cannot, however, but say that he made from time to time some very good and genuine observations displaying considerable insight into human nature, especially as to the passions. His appearance is very commanding, and the index of his mind; it resembles much more an Apollo than a Socrates. . . . As to Wilson's political economy, I regret to say he had neglected to get up the subject; and certainly, upon the whole, cut but a poor figure, often coming before us quite unprepared. . . . Chalmers and Leslie seem to be the great lights. . . . I consider Edinburgh a most desirable residence; it has almost all the advantages of a capital without the follies and excesses.'

On the 2nd of April he left Edinburgh with his friend Forbes, a son of Lord Medwyn, on a visit to Abbotsford. He was delighted, as so many were, with Sir Walter Scott, and left him on the 4th, copying, before he went, the following epitaph in Melrose Churchyard:

'The earth goeth on the earth glistering like gold,
The earth goeth to the earth sooner than it wold;
The earth buildeth on the earth castles and towers,
The earth sayeth to the earth, all shall be ours.'

On the 11th of April he was at his father's house in Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, having taken a peep at the family property in Westmoreland on his way south.

Fortified with his Scotch metaphysics, he was now ready to face German philosophy. On the 25th of April he left London, and on the 8th of May was back at Dresden and Tharandt. After studying steadily till the middle of August, on the 21st of that month he started on a tour in Poland, from which he returned on the 16th of September, highly pleased with his journey, but still more delighted to be back 'in delightful Saxony.' In Dresden he remained till the year was out, entering in his Diary on the 31st of December the following note:

'Since my return from Poland I have been diligently occupied in the study of history, especially German.'

The years 1830, 1831, and 1832 were spent for the most part by Cleasby in Germany in the earnest pursuit of knowledge. At Dresden he remained during the early part of 1830, continuing his German studies, with occasional outbreaks for recreation. Thus, on the 8th of March, he sets out for a pedestrian tour to Leipzig, distant about 55 English miles, which he and his friends accomplished in two days. On the 11th he attended a lecture in philosophy by Professor Krug, and

'Was not a little surprised to see him mount the desk in regular cavalry spurs, which rang so as he came in that I thought a dragoon had entered the room. He is a man, I suppose, towards 60 years old, his physiognomy serious, his delivery clear and impressive, perhaps a little too mannered. At eleven o'clock I heard the animated little Greek professor Hermann, likewise towards 60 years old, who also lectured in spurs and a drab great-coat. He speaks an easy clear Latin. The Agememnon of Æschylus was the subject, and he appeared to illustrate it ably. I heard Wachsmuth on Universal History, a man 40 or 45 years old: he maintained a constant smile, almost a laugh, was full of wit in his remarks, and so restless that he could scarcely remain a

minute in the same position. Had his French pronunciation been more perfect I should rather have taken him for a Frenchman than a German. After that I went and saw the "Convict," as it is called; this is an immense old hall, in which 300 or 400 poor hungry students, mostly theologians, are fed twice a day at Government cost; mid-day they get meat and vegetables, in the evening a soup, and what they call a "brei," i.e. a sort of porridge, and each a loaf about the size of an English twopenny loaf.'

On the 15th of March he was back at Dresden, by Eilwagen, where he resumed his studies. On the 5th of May his friend Professor Chalybæus took him to see Tieck and to hear him read, as he was in the habit of doing every Sunday evening to a select circle of twenty or thirty persons. On the 15th he set off with the same friend for a pedestrian tour in Saxon Switzerland, and on the 17th he quitted Dresden with much regret. He was now on his way home again, passing by Cassell, Göttingen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Bremen, and Holland, taking the steamer for London at Rotterdam, and arriving on the 14th of June. In England Cleasby stayed till the outbreak of the French Revolution in that year; as soon as it was thought safe to visit France, he crossed on the 17th of August from Brighton to Dieppe, and made his way by Rouen to Paris. There he was surprised to see no traces of any recent tumult or excitement. The only thing unusual which he seems to have remarked was the utter absence of priests in the streets. On the 17th of August he left Paris for Nancy and Strasburg, and, crossing the Rhine, arrived at Leipzig on the 4th of September, just in time to see a little riot in the streets, in which, while the troops remained inactive, the populace entered the houses of obnoxious persons and destroyed their furniture. On the 5th Cleasby notes:

'The police establishment ceased yesterday to exist, and all military interference seems to be forbidden.'

On the 6th he left Leipzig, and travelled to Munich by way of Baireuth and Nuremberg, and on the 12th he reached the Bavarian capital, which ever after he considered his head-quarters in Germany, and to which, in his latest years, he fondly imagined that he should return after he had finished his labours in the North. His first friend in Munich was the eccentric Hoffmann, who shewed him all the lions which he had not already seen, and introduced him to many literary men. By this time Cleasby was a very good German scholar, and he began at once to attend Schelling's lectures on Philosophy, and to study Old German under Massmann and Schmeller, with the last of whom he contracted a lasting friendship. On the 16th of November he notes:

'I heard yesterday Professor Schelling deliver his introductory lecture to the course he intends reading this season on the Philosophy of Mythology, in which he expressed the deepest regret at the declining state of the Gymnasias, i.e. the schools where the youths are prepared for the universities. . . . He received a treble "Lebe Hoch" on appearing, and was much moved in reading the first part of his lecture.'

On the 29th of December he writes:

'There had been a little row with a few tipsy students on Christmas Eve, which the Government foolishly made a great fuss about, and pretended to see in it a Revolution, so that the military

have been ordered out, and the National Guard placed on duty at once. Several people were hacked about by the Cuirassiers, and the University ordered to be closed for two months; however, this has been countermanded. The absurd conduct of the King and Government on this occasion is enough to make any one desire a change in the order of things.'

On the 5th of January, 1831, he notes :

'I dined with a large party of Professors, who met to-day and celebrated Schelling's birthday, but "Deutscher Ernst" was too leading an ingredient in the assembly, and it went off heavily. He is 56 years old.'

On the 3rd of March the first mention occurs of Schmeller's name: 'Walked with Schmeller' to Hesloe, and dined there.' On the 1st of May he does not omit to mention the annual festival of tapping the 'Bock' beer, which he found admirable at the price of a penny a pint. On the 2nd he notes :

'Schelling commenced his lectures for the summer half-year, continuing the Philosophy of Mythology. Oken did the same, but said, as only 4 or 5 had inscribed their names, he should not continue to lecture unless all those present, about 30 or 40, did the same; the subject is Natural History. The students here, many from poverty, many from shabbiness, are excessively shy about paying the fees.'

Later on in his Diaries he mentions the fact that he found Ranke and other professors at Berlin lecturing to very scanty classes.

On the 8th of May he notes that his physician, Dr. Walther, had recommended a new cure for his old ailments: this was a *Kräuter-Kur*, or herbal course of medicine, according to which he would have to drink, every morning before breakfast, half a pint of a decoction of dandelion and other herbs. But the end of this *Kräuter-Kur* and of the many *Trauben* and *Molken-Kurs* which he underwent was that he was ordered again to Carlsbad, where we find him drinking the waters on the 12th of June, on which occasion Cleasby notes: 'Found there were 13 English here.' On the 18th of July he left Carlsbad, and was back at Munich on the 24th, whence he wrote to his father, telling him that he had made up his mind to go to Greece with Thiersch; for then all the world in Bavaria, it must be remembered, were mad to go with King Otho to his new kingdom. But preparatory to this expedition, which, had it been carried out, might have changed the whole tenor of his life, Cleasby set off on the 20th of August with Constantin Höfler, a young German, for the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Upper Italy. The reason why the trip to Greece was abandoned is given in the following letter to his mother :

'ZURICH, Sept. 18th, 1831.—My dear mother, I wrote my dear father at the beginning of the month from Tyrol, expressive of my disappointment at being prevented visiting Greece, from the numerous difficulties of quarantine etc. occasioned by cholera morbus in the north and south, and plague in the east.... It was, notwithstanding, with great reluctance that I relinquished my plan...., for I confess that after the manner in which my life has been employed for some time past, I look upon a visit to classical Greece as a great desideratum. We bachelors with a literary turn of mind are in our way like the good folks in the City,—the more we have, the more we want; but still the circle of my perambulations is nearly completed, and I look forward to setting myself down permanently by your side at no very distant period, but wish, if possible, not to have to come home in the mean time, in order to avoid those terrible parting scenes which have been more than once so painful.'

Then he goes on to describe how he had consoled his disappointment at not seeing Greece by a tour through the Tyrol, Switzerland, and the Italian Lakes, and says his address till further advices will still be Munich.

On the 27th of October he returned to his old quarters in that city, and on the 1st of November dined with Dr. Martius, Professor of Botany, where he

'Heard the famous amateur piano-player, Mendelsohn, quite a young man . . . he executed some sonatas of Beethoven in a style perfectly wonderful.'

On the 2nd he resumed his Greek with Joseph Müller, and on the 22nd of November he notes :

'We began to-day with Professor Schmeller to read the Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospel of St. Matthew belonging to the 7th century, to be continued every Wednesday.'

At Munich he remained hard at work till the 23rd of April, 1832, when he started with Louis Halm for a pedestrian tour to Gastein and Salzburg, returning on the 9th of May, and almost immediately set off for England, viâ Frankfort and the Rhine, where we find him, in London, on the 20th of that month. Nothing particular occurred on this visit to England, except that his horrible *Kräuter-Kur* followed him home, for we find him taking every morning half a pint of a mixture of dandelion, ground-ivy, and white horehound, prepared by a herbalist in Covent Garden. At the same time he procured from Dr. Bandinel, of the Bodleian Library, a copy of the Anno Lied for his friend Baron Lassberg. On the 4th of June he was off again for Germany, and on the 24th of the month was back at the everlasting Carlsbad drinking the Sprüdel. On the 29th of July his cure was over, and he was at Munich attending Schelling's lectures. On the 15th of August Cleasby notes :

'Schelling closed his lectures on the Philosophy of Revelation, completing, with his Philosophy of Mythology, an entire and perfect course. I gave a crown dollar (4s. 6d.) towards a serenade for him this evening.'

On the 30th of the month Cleasby set off for a lengthened tour in the Austrian Tyrol, Styria, and the Upper Engadine, from whence he returned on the 5th of October. Philosophy rather than Philology seems still his favourite study; his Diary is full of Schelling's lectures, and on the 29th of November he writes :

'Schelling told me to-day, that during the troubles of the war in Germany, when there was scarcely any telling what might be the result, he had formed a plan for going to England to give instruction in the Latin language, having excogitated a method by which to teach it in half the usual time.'

On the 6th of December he notes :

'Otto, the second son of the King of Bavaria, King of Greece, left Munich this morning to take possession of his new kingdom.'

In Munich Cleasby remained till the year turned and spring came again, and on the 22nd of April, 1833, he set off on a lengthened tour through Austria and Hungary, in which latter country he was treated with marked distinction by Graf Mailath and Pyrker the Archbishop of Erlau. Having covered an immensity of ground, he was back at Munich on the 26th of May. On the 8th of June he wrote to his father, saying

that he should return to England by way of Carlsbad, Dresden, Berlin, Westphalia, and Holland. The 10th of that month was a day of leave-taking at Munich, where Cleasby had now concluded the studies which he deemed necessary to repair a neglected education. On that day he dined with his friend Martius—

‘Whose general kindness, together with the agreeable society of his excellent wife and three charming little daughters, have had a great share in causing me to leave Munich with so much regret. My excellent friend Schmeller was likewise there, a sterling character of a sort at present rare in the extreme.’

On the 19th he was again at Carlsbad, drinking steadily. There, on the 8th of July, he notes :

‘I received a packet from Andreas Schmeller of Munich, containing, as a present, his *Mundarten Baierns*, and other works.’

It was at this visit that he made the acquaintance of Bishop Tegner, who talked philosophy with him, and urged him to visit Sweden, and especially Vexjö, where his see was. It is evident also, from later letters to Schmeller, that the two friends had discussed this Scandinavian expedition, which, besides visiting Tegner, had in view the famous Codex Argenteus at Upsala. On the 6th of August Cleasby reached Berlin, and presented letters of introduction to Von Raumer, Professor Ehrenberg, Graff the Old German philologist, Lachmann, and Boeckh. On the 7th he heard Lachmann lecture on the *Nibelungen* at 8 A.M.; at 11, Ranke, Professor of History, the class consisting of only four persons besides himself. By all these celebrities, and especially by Ehrenberg, Graff, and Ranke, Cleasby was courteously received and hospitably entertained, and on the 16th left for Magdeburg, taking with him the impression that Berlin and her inhabitants, as compared with Munich and South Germany, might be described as ‘*vornehm und traurig*.’ From Magdeburg he passed into the Hartz country, and on the 22nd ascended the Brocken. On Sunday the 25th he was at Göttingen, where he found the students ‘very rough and unpolished in their manners,’ and the University much reduced in number, having sunk from 1500 to 850, chiefly in consequence of the political troubles of 1831. Here comes a very interesting entry in the Diary :

‘I presented Schmeller’s letter to Jacob Grimm, the librarian, and was received in the most friendly manner. He seems an excellently amiable, mild, good creature, perfectly wrapped up in his grammatical enquiries. He invited me to pass the evening with him and his brother William, who is married, and an uncommonly animated jovial fellow. They both live in the same house, and in such harmony and community that one might almost imagine the children were common property. William read us a sort of farce written in the Frankfort dialect, depicting the “malheurs” of a rich Frankfort tradesman on a holiday jaunt on Sunday. It was very droll, and he read it admirably.’

On the 27th Cleasby left Göttingen, making his way through Westphalia to the Rhine. At Bonn he called one morning on A. W. Schlegel, and found he was in his bath. In the afternoon he called again, and observed—

‘A great effeminacy of manner about him. He is a vast crier out against the system of the English Universities, seemed dissatisfied that the geologist Buckland and the like should be D.D.’s in holy orders, and that on the other hand a good classic and a tory was all that was required of a

bishop; then found fault with the fixed salaries of professors, when all got alike, whether superior or not; and said professors were like players, the best went where they got the most money.'

On the 18th of September Cleasby crossed from Ostend to Dover, and arrived in London the following day, where he made the following entries in his Diary:

'Sept. 19th, 1833.—After returning yesterday evening from the Continent with a view to make some lengthened stay in England after my long peregrinations, I got on to the coach this morning at Dover, about 8 o'clock, for London, and arrived about 5 P.M. in Cornwall Terrace, where I found my father, mother, and sister in excellent health. Stephen came from the City later in the evening in his accustomed steadiness of garb, and Anthony was in Yorkshire occupied as a revising barrister. I cannot say that I approached without some misgivings the over-grown Metropolis,—the head and centre of all ceaseless toiling after wealth and endless striving after rank and consequence, the matchless emporium of smoke and fog,—for after the many quiet winters passed in philosophical research, and the tranquillity of literary pursuit in the less aspiring circles of German capitals, I feared that the rush and bustle and ambitious contendings of the great city would be sadly at variance with the tendency of my feelings and the whole tenor of my mind.'

'Oct. 12th, 1833.—Paid Mr. Henry Reeve a visit at No. 3, Well Walk, Hampstead, and presented him with a Bocksbeutel tobacco-bag. I bought for him in Pesth two Debrecziner pipes, for which he paid me my disbursement of five shillings.'

'March 1st, 1834.—Dined with Reeve at Hampstead,' and on the 4th 'wrote to Schmeller, and begged Martius would remember me to Schelling, and say I should have long ago written him if "Herr Reeve mir nicht gesagt hätte, er stände mit ihm in Briefwechsel und hätte ihm über den hiesigen Standpunkt der Philosophie benachrichtiget; ich kann nicht sagen, dass die Deutsche Schule sehr schnellen Fortschritt macht. Die Engländer begeben sich in das Transcendentale erstaunlich langsam."'

On the 22nd of March, 1834, he is in Oxford, on which day he says,

'I accompanied Mr. Thorpe (Benjamin), the Anglo-Saxon scholar, to the Clarendon Press, which is an enormous building, where various works in Greek, Latin, and English were in course of printing by hand-presses, there being no machines at present; but what most surprised me was the enormous room, I think above 200 feet long, in which nothing but Bibles and Prayer Books are printed: there seemed to be 70 or 80 men or more hard at work, and yet all they could do from morning till night is scarcely capable of meeting the demand.'

As yet he knows nothing of Icelandic, and is uncertain whether he will go to the North. Thorpe begs him if he went to Denmark to bring him a copy of '*Hervara Saga*, edit. Rafen.'

On the 31st of March, 1834, he wrote a long letter in German to his friend Schmeller in Munich, giving an account of the collation of certain Latin MSS. in Oxford. In it he says:

'Vielleicht kann ich diesen Frühling die Wahlfahrt nach Scandinavien nicht machen; dann komme ich wahrscheinlich nach Carlsbad.'

However, this doubt was solved in the affirmative, for on the 14th of May he left London by steamer for Hamburg, and on the 21st he paid his first visit to Copenhagen by steamer from Travemünde through the Danish Isles, and is 'much struck by the width of the streets and spaciousness of the large open squares and the general large scale of the houses.' Here his banker, Herr Brandt,

'Informed' him 'on the 23rd that such was the abundance of wheat from the total absence of export that the price had fallen below that of rye, so that the common people were beginning to ask

after wheaten bread . . . ; had not the Russian corn crops failed last season there is no saying what would have been the price of grain.'

On the 24th of May he set off for Elsinore, where he makes the following entry in his Diary, shewing how much he had yet to learn in Northern philology :

'Helsing-öer from the corner of land being in the shape of an *ear* ; thus, formerly the Sound was called Öre-sund.'

Thence he crossed to Helsingborg in twenty-six minutes, and, landing in Sweden, at once fell into the agonies of their paper money :

'Got 100 dollar note, about £8, changed into smaller money, for which I got a bundle of shabby rags fitter in bulk to put under one's arm than into one's pocket.'

The cheapness of Swedish posting was, however, much to his mind, and with great courage he made his way to Stockholm posting, though quite ignorant of the language, and finding no one who could speak German. At Vexjö he stopped to respond to the invitation of Tegner, the great Swedish poet, whom he had met at Carlsbad the year before, and who had warmly besought him to visit him at his episcopal residence ; but to his disappointment he adds,

'I found him so depressed in spirits and suffering in body that he seemed to have forgotten all his promises about Schelling's philosophy, etc., complained of being too unwell to attend the Diet at Stockholm, where he ought to have been, and let me leave Vexjö without paying me any other attention than giving me a cup of coffee and giving me one of the teachers of the gymnasium as an interpreter.'

At Stockholm Cleasby arrived on this his first visit on the 30th of May, and was much struck, as every one must be, with the beauty of the city and its lovely 'Djurgård,' or park. After making several acquaintances, whom after intimacy ripened into friends, he left on the 8th for Upsala, and admired the quaint old wooden town, the grand cathedral, and the library. In it was contained the great object of his admiration, the Gothic Gospels of Ulphilas, with which he was to be better acquainted in later years. In this his first visit he remarks that Professor Schröder, the chief librarian, though he received him with remarkable civility and attention, could not conceal his anxiety when his visitor took the Codex Argenteus in his hand. On this occasion there was no question of a collation of the manuscript. In fact, it appears from sundry entries in the Diary as to linseed, rape, corn, etc., that this Northern visit of Cleasby was as much commercial as literary. After visiting the iron districts, Cleasby returned to Stockholm and crossed the country to Norway, starting from Stockholm on the 18th of June, and reaching the Norwegian capital on the 23rd, and finding, as he crossed the frontier, how very much dearer posting was in the one country than in the other. After seeing a little of the country round Christiania, Cleasby went by steamer to Göttenburg, which he reached on the 1st of July, and having made some commercial enquiries, and seen a little of the neighbourhood, he returned to Copenhagen on the 10th of that month. Here he notes :

'After seeing the other Northern capitals I was struck with surprise at seeing Copenhagen again, which has all the solidity and traffic and shop conveniences of the largest German capitals, and is, I think, more varied and picturesque than most of them.'

On the 12th of July he took his first lesson in Danish, and set himself seriously to work to acquire the language, as well as to drink the imitation Carlsbad waters, which were now so necessary to his existence.

At Copenhagen or in its neighbourhood Cleasby remained for nearly a year, only leaving it for a month in the autumn to take a grape-cure on the Rhine; on the return from which he visited the Grimms at Cassel, when Jacob gave him a letter of introduction to Finn Magnusen, which he delivered on the 27th of October, making the following entry:

'I delivered Grimm's parcel to Finn Magnusen, whom I found in a very brown-studious looking room and mood; but he was very obliging. He has all the appearance of a dry "Gelehrter."'

On the 24th of November Cleasby moved from the Hotel Royale, where he had hitherto stayed, into lodgings in the Kongens Nytorv. On the 12th of December he dined with Öhlenschläger, 'who,' he says, 'at my instigation, and with some assistance from me in English, translated part of Moore's Lallah Rookh.' On a former occasion, in making the poet's acquaintance, Cleasby says of him:

'Öhlenschläger is an exceedingly jovial, open-hearted man, but with more of the sensualist in his look than of the poet of deep feeling. His conversation is light, and even almost flimsy at times. . . . He related to me that he had applied to Sir Walter Scott about publishing one of his romances in England, which had been very well received in Denmark and Germany, and wished to have £100 for the copyright; but Sir Walter wrote back to say there was no *entrepreneurs* for foreign novels. It was before Sir Walter's misfortunes, and Öhlenschläger seemed to think he ought to have sent him the £100, as a sum of no kind of consequence to him and of much assistance to a fellow-poet. Such is the generous open nature of Öhlenschläger's disposition, that I doubt not he would have done it under similar circumstances; but in this he belongs no doubt to the few, and not to the many.'

On the 25th of February, 1835, Cleasby looked out for lodgings for a month or so at Roeskilde, 'in order to read in quietude,' and, having found them, went thither on the 3rd of March. On the 2nd occurs the first mention of Rafn's name in the Diary, thus:

'Paid Mr. Rafn, the Secretary of the Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab, the fee on becoming a member, being 25 specie dollars. I was elected on the 31st of January. Rafn and Finn Magnusen were proposer and seconder.'

On the 3rd of April he returned from Roeskilde, and on the 23rd started for Lund in Scania, in Sweden, at which University he spent about a month learning Swedish, as he had already learnt Danish, and becoming intimate with the Professors Reuterdaahl, Agardh, and, though last not least, Nilson, so well known for his geological and ethnological writings. On the 10th of June Cleasby left Copenhagen for his annual visit to Carlsbad, by way of Stettin, Berlin, and Dresden, reaching it on the 15th. He had not intended to return home this year, but at the close of his cure he received such an alarming letter from his brother Anthony as to his brother Stephen's health that he came home immediately, arriving in London on the 22nd of July. His brother was then at Malvern, being threatened with consumption. He found him better than he had expected, and, after staying in England till the 25th of September, left for Germany and Dresden, where he arrived on the 5th of October, and he went into lodgings

for the winter. Early in November he heard of his brother Stephen's death, which is thus commemorated in his Diary :

'November 14th.—This is the severest day with which it has as yet pleased Providence to visit me. I lost my dear and much-loved brother Stephen. He died at Cheltenham between 7 and 8 A.M. *Multis ille bonis, etc.*'

Further on he describes this bereavement as

'A loss quite irreparable; a rapid decline tore him away from us, a visitor which all former circumstances of his life and of the family never led us to dream of. He himself has made a change for the better; it is his mourning relations who suffer. He was in his thirty-seventh year.'

Later, on the 15th of December, Cleasby wrote a long letter to his brother Anthony, in which he says :

'The loss of such a brother cannot be repaired, but we must seek by all possible unity and mutual approximation in desire and deed, and by clinging closely to each other, to close up as far as possible the cruel gap which the envious Giant has made in our ranks; not unreminded by what has happened of the uncertainty of the period during which it may be granted to us to range in the already diminished space of fraternal love and friendship.'

Whether it were that the death of his brother gave his mind a more serious turn, it is plain from the Diary that Richard Cleasby studied divinity and associated with clergymen during this winter. His friends, the Hof-Prediger Franke and the Ober-Hof-Prediger Ammon, were those whose society he most sought in Dresden; nor did he forget to visit his old friend Pastor Prietsch at Tharandt. On the 3rd of January, 1836, he left Dresden for Leipzig, where he had many friends; but the religious turn of his mind is best shewn by the following little entry on the 11th of January :

'Took a young man of the name of Stegman to assist me in an attentive reading of the Bible.'

Old Professor Hermann was still alive, and Cleasby gave him a memorandum which Thiersch had left with him at Munich in 1833. At Leipzig he stayed engaged in his theological studies till the 18th of May, when he went leisurely home by Jena, the Odenwald, Heidelberg, the Rhine, and the Moselle. Treves and Luxemburg were duly visited, and on the 8th of June he crossed to Dover. In the winter his brother Anthony had married Miss Fawkes. On the 3rd of July is the following entry :

'Dr. Lappenberg of Hamburg, Brönsted of Copenhagen, and the Librarian Falkenstein of Dresden dined with us, and met Reeve.'

On the 27th of August Cleasby left Dover for Ostend. On the 19th of September we find him at Munich :

'This town, to which so many agreeable recollections are attached, as well as regards the acquisition of knowledge as that of sincere friends.'

Here he went into lodgings in the house of his friend Professor Martius, and on the 14th of October began reading Mæso-Gothic with his friend Professor Schmeller. At Munich he remained till May, 1837, hard at work; and early in that month took a tour in the Bavarian Tyrol, during which he stayed at Kreuth to take a whey (molken)

cure. On the 3rd of July he returned to Munich, 'very well satisfied with the effects of the molken.' On the 2nd of September he set off with his friend Schmeller on a tour through Switzerland, returning on the 24th of the month, and making good use of the journey in studying the dialects. He now resumed his Old German and Philological studies, but a report of his mother's ill-health took him to England for a fortnight. He found his mother better than he expected, and on the 5th of December he was back at Munich. The winter of 1837-38 now passed away, and the spring found him still at work. We only pause to note that on the 27th of January, 1838, he writes, 'Was at a ball at Staatsrath Maurer's,' Konrad Maurer's father, and Schmeller's trusty friend. Then he again drinks the molken at Kreuth, climbs the Bavarian hills, and returns to England in July. On the 13th he was present at a dinner in Guildhall, to congratulate the Queen on her coronation. There he sees

'The Duke de Némours, a nice, amiable-looking, blonde youth; Soult, a broad, tough-looking warrior, a good deal knocked about, but still hale and firm. Sebastiani's countenance is intelligent. Esterhazy, Schwartzberg, Stroganoff, Putbus, Spanish and Portuguese grandees, etc., excited less interest, but the splendid diamonds on the sabre of the first-mentioned could not escape notice. Wellington, Peel, Melbourne, Sir J. Graham, Stanley, little Lord John Russell, and the massive pair, O'Connell and Hume, with numerous other contrasts, sat peaceably and apparently well-pleased side by side.'

After a visit to the patrimonial acres in Westmoreland he departed for Germany on the 25th of August, and reached Munich by way of Augsburg and Nuremberg, carrying with him some facsimiles of Old German MSS. for his friend Schmeller. He still takes lessons in Greek and German philology. In these studies he again passed the winter of 1838-39.

On the 13th of February he wrote to his father to say that he thought of leaving Munich about the end of the month by Leipzig to Hamburg, and thence to Denmark and St. Petersburg. On the 1st of March, 1839, stands an entry like many others in these volumes:

'Made Joseph Müller, Orientalist, a present of a hundred gulden, to forward the publication of a work he is preparing for the press.'

Now he buys a britschka for his journey, and extra strong shoes and boots, acquires statistical works on Russia, packs up his books and sends them to Cotta to take care of, and departs on the 2nd on his travels. At Leipzig, on the 6th of March, he gave Dr. Cruzius a hundred dollars, fifty in his own name, and fifty in that of his friend Vipan,

'For the five exiled Göttingen professors. Two of the seven, Ewald and Gervinus, forego their shares.'

Three of the five were his friends Dahlmann and Jacob and William Grimm.

At Halle, of which he says, 'A more narrow-cornering, dirty, wretched-built town I scarcely recollect,' he saw Professor Leo,

'Who, though terribly pugnacious and bitterly persecuting with his pen, is a lively and very agreeable person in conversation. We immediately got on to the subject of his Anglo-Saxon Lesebuch, when he quite agreed to my suggestions as to certain passages.'

On the 8th he was at Berlin, struck more than ever with its imposing appearance—'Munich is quite a village to it.' His friend Raumer was in Italy, but he saw Graff, and found him, 'as usual, complaining, but he brightened up when I talked of consulting him as to some passages in Ottfried's Christ.' Then follows the discussion, at the end of which Graff remarked that the passages were the more difficult because they were nearly all of them *ἀπαξ λεγόμενα*. On the 12th he reached Hamburg, and, after seeing Lappenberg, went on slowly to Copenhagen, lingering in Schleswig and Jutland more than a month, and accurately observing the dialects and the people. On the 4th of May he reached the Danish capital, and called on his friends. On the 6th he went with Professor Thiele to the Museum of Sculpture and saw Thorwaldsen, who had been absent in Italy on his former visits :

'Among the sculptures there is his own bust, by himself, some twenty years younger, a magnificent countenance. On expressing my strong desire to see him, Thiele was so kind as to go in to him and announce me, though he had let his servant know he was not very well this morning; and I believe I should not have seen him but for my being able to speak Danish, for immediately on my going in he received me most cordially, and his first words were, "*Jeg hører at de taler Dansk.*" I passed about three-quarters of an hour with him alone, and I never recollect having more enjoyment in the same time. There is earnestness and great depth of expression in his countenance, with great placidness and serenity. He talked little, but moved slowly about in his silk dressing-gown, letting fall every now and then a remark either voluntarily or in answer to some observation of mine upon a picture or a piece of sculpture. He seemed, as far as I could judge, to be very favourably impressed as to England, and dwelt especially upon the merits of one or two pictures he has, painted by Englishmen. . . . He said he wished to see England, but feared, from the great number of very kind friends he had there, he should be detained too long, and his years reminded him that his time was growing short. I saw in his studio numerous works, partly now in execution, especially reliefs of the "Triumph of Alexander," and a colossal and most noble figure, just modelled, representing Ocean, which is to form part of a group. . . . I left him with the impression of having been in the company of a great man. There is something half sacred about his still, pensive manner, with his white hair and figure a little bent forward.'

Cleasby had now made up his mind more clearly as to his Northern journey. On the same day he wrote to his father that he was going first to Stockholm, and then to Upsala, to stay there fourteen days. After that he should go to Petersburg, by way of Riga and Reval. On the 7th of May he left Copenhagen by steamer for Malmö in Scania. From Malmö he posted in his carriage to Calmar, and thence to Stockholm, which he reached on the 16th. Cleasby was now better fitted to enjoy Sweden than on his former visit in 1834. He knew the language, and had letters to many literary men from his friends in Copenhagen. Dr. Hildebrand, the archivarius and great Anglo-Saxon numismatist, took him to the Library, and put him in the way of obtaining some facsimiles and transcripts from Icelandic Sagas of the Romance cycle for Lady Charlotte Guest. Having put this in train, Cleasby turned to the main object of his visit—the inspection and collation of the Codex Argenteus at Upsala. He was fortunate in finding his friend Dr. Reuterdahl, of Lund, in Stockholm, who gave him a letter to the chief librarian Schröder, a man who was known, for his difficulty of access, by the nickname of 'Ingalunda;' 'Certainly not,' or 'Not by any means,' that being the word with which he usually

met applicants who desired to avail themselves of the literary treasures under his care. Fortified with this letter, Cleasby presented himself at Upsala on the 19th of May, and saw Schröder, whom he calls 'an obliging, friendly man.' He made no objection to the collation of the MS. with Gabelentz and Löbe's edition, and, while he went to Stockholm, confided Cleasby to the care of the under-librarian Afzelius, with whom he spent the morning of the 20th in trying to find his

'Colleague Fant, who was said to have the key of the glass case in which the Codex Argenteus is kept. It looked as if I should have to wait Schröder's return from Stockholm.'

So the 20th was lost, but on the 21st Cleasby notes :

'This morning I was rejoiced to find that the valuable key was found. . . . I accordingly accompanied Afzelius to the Library, but partly because it was more convenient for him to sit at home than come to the Library and sit there while I was at work, and partly, as he said, because he could there ask me questions as to English, which language he was reading and desirous of my help, he determined upon taking out the Codex and carrying it to his house, where I was to have leave to work before and after noon ; and indeed I began at 10 o'clock A.M. and remained till 1 o'clock, and then went again at 4 and remained till 7.'

Next day, and every day, he worked at the Codex, but on the 22nd he saw Geijer the historian, who had been absent on his former visit ; and this is his account of a very remarkable man :

'Passed the evening with Geijer, who speaks a little English. There is nothing striking in his outward appearance or manner ; nor is he especially conversant, though, after being with him a time, he becomes more so ; but there is a good deal of inward thought in him, and perceptible in his countenance.'

At Upsala he also saw Tullberg, a young Sanskrit Professor. He complained of the little interest taken in Sanskrit by the students, but this, he added,

'Was less to be wondered at, for he had seen Bopp with not more than half-a-dozen hearers at Berlin, Rosen with only four or five in London, and Wilson with not more in Oxford.'

On the 28th Cleasby notes :

'Spent the evening with Geijer ; as pleasant a one as I ever passed. He was in good humour, and communicative, which is not always the case, and is a man decidedly of the first order. On my departure he presented me with a monthly periodical, which he edits, containing a notice of Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott, and I think there has scarcely anywhere been set a more interesting and touching monument to the memory of this good and great man. . . . Besides being perhaps the first historian of the day, Geijer is a poet of a very high order, and a musical composer of great merit.'

On the 1st of June Cleasby's labours on the Codex Argenteus were concluded for the present, and he speaks in high praise of the text as he found it in the edition of Gabelentz and Löbe, though it is now superseded by Professor Upström's splendid facsimile edition. On the same day he received a number of letters of introduction from his father to influential persons in Russia. On his return to Stockholm he saw the magnificent collection of Northern antiquities in the royal palace, and especially the Anglo-Saxon coins and those some of the rarest ; a proof, if any were wanting, that among the Northern Vikings there must have been many Swedes who, on their return from the West, buried their treasure in the earth.

On the 4th of June Cleasby left Stockholm for Finnland and Russia, on which journey we forbear to dwell, except to say that wherever he went he saw everything and every person of any importance to whom he could get access. On the 19th of July he returned to Stockholm. There he found the facsimiles for Lady Charlotte Guest were ready; and having inspected the Icelandic MSS. in the Royal Library, and made the acquaintance of Mr. George Stephens, the translator of Frithiof's Saga, then resident in Stockholm and an ardent collector of popular tales, but now Professor at Copenhagen, and a great authority on Runes, one of the most obliging and learned of men, he hired a servant for a journey to Norway, and set out on his expedition by way of Upsala. His object was, as we know, to complete his collation of the Codex Argenteus—but alas! the fates were against him, as the following entry in his Diary shews:

'July 29th, 1839.—I left Stockholm for Upsala. The librarian, Schröder, was not there,—the second one, Afzelius, took me to the library, but could not find the key, precisely as on the last occasion, and I am inclined to think the reason was that he *would* not find it, which prevented my looking at the first 16 pages of the Codex Argenteus, which I wished to do, to see the state of the leaves, and also p. 118, to see how the Latin Gloss was written at the beginning of Luke's Evangelium.'

Thence he passed through the Swedish mining districts, and, passing on to Dalecarlia, was delighted, as all must be, with the primitive people who dwell along the banks of the two Dal Elvs and round the shores of the lovely Siljan Lake. Crossing the fells called the Kjölen or Keel, he came down by Veradal on Drontheim, very nearly by the same route which St. Olaf took when he went to meet his death at Sticklastad. At Drontheim he passed several pleasant days with Rector Bugge, and left it on the 10th of August for the South, crossing the Dovre Fjeld, and then turning up by Romsdale and Gudbrandsdale to Christiania, which he reached on the 16th, and thought not to be compared to Drontheim. Having renewed his acquaintance with Keyser, Professor of History in the University there, he left Christiania on the 18th for Gottenburg, by way of Drammen, following the route which he had taken in 1834. On the 23rd he reached Copenhagen, and thus reviews his Swedish and Russian tour:

'I thus finished, very much to my satisfaction, a most agreeable and, at the same time, instructive tour, in which I learned much as to the state of the countries I visited, which, doubtless, is not to be acquired from books. I was everywhere received with great kindness, and all facilities were given me for the attainment of the objects I had in view, with the sole exception of Petersburg, where I cannot but allow that the literary introductions I had were but coldly responded to.'

After a little tour among the smaller Danish Isles, during which he was amazed at the prosperity and ease of the peasantry, he left Copenhagen on the 9th of September for England, meaning to go by steamer from Hamburg, but the vessel having broken down at the mouth of the Elbe, he left her, and went home by Lower Germany and Friesland, and embarked at Ostend on the 13th of that month for London. His return had been hastened by the intelligence of his father's failing health; but this, it seems, was a false alarm. After seeing friends, writing to Dr. Bowring, and giving him an account of the Romance literature in Icelandic in the Royal Library at Stockholm, and enclosing the facsimiles which Lady Charlotte Guest was anxious to have for her edition

of the Mabinogion, he sailed on the 16th of October for Rotterdam, and, making the acquaintance of Dr. Bosworth, then chaplain in that city, and editor of an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, he returned through Holland and Friesland, stopping on his way at Deventer to see the great Frisian scholar, Dr. Halbertsma :

‘A somewhat rigid-looking man, who seemed, in silence, keeping his wife—quite a model of a Dutch frow—and his two children company. . . . We talked upon Frisian. . . . He is about a work on the language, a complete Dictionary, which I encouraged him to make haste with. He has no doubt collected such stores as no other man possesses ; but I am in general a little afraid of the speculative nature of his philology, for on my asking him what he considered was the derivation of the name of the Frisians, he said it was the same word as Persians,—the *p* becomes *f*, etc., etc., but I asked him for some connecting links.’

Stopping at Hamburg to see Lappenberg the historian, and at Kiel to have a chat with his good friend Chalybæus, who had taught him Speculative Theology at Dresden, and was now professor in the same branch of study in the Holstein University, he passed on by Eckernförde and Schleswig into that land of the Angeln of which so much was heard in the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, which in those happy days had hardly begun to lift its horrid head. At Gelting, in the heart of that district, Cleasby stayed a few days, and made up his mind that

‘The basis of the population of Angeln is Danish, mixed, no doubt, a great deal with German settlers, but whose language was obliged to give way to the predominant one ; . . . the names of the towns, localities, and inhabitants seem a sufficient proof of this, and I am much inclined to doubt whether the name of the country, “Angle,” has anything to do with the Angles who went over to England with the Saxons, and who sat at the mouth of the Saal or the Elbe, according to the testimony of Ptolemy.’

On the 29th of October he was back at Copenhagen, and was busy greeting his old friends in that capital, among whom were Professor Molbech, Finn Magnusen, Öhlenschläger the poet, Brönsted, and Rafn.

Now his Diary is full of his arrangements for taking lodgings, hiring and buying furniture, preparatory to a lengthened stay in Copenhagen. He was gradually settling down more and more to Northern studies. Just about this time the old King of Denmark, Frederick VI, died after a long reign, and was succeeded by his son, Christian VIII ; but Cleasby is more occupied with his books than the royal death and funeral, on which occasion the population of Copenhagen ‘evinced a curiosity and love of sight-seeing’ which ‘astonished’ him :

‘I took the Danes,’ he says, ‘for a more staid and solid people ; high and low, lords and servants, cookmaids and shoeblacks, all have been up to see these sights—that is, the lying-in-state.’

But Cleasby cares for none of these things. On the 5th of November, nearly a month before the old king died, comes the following entry in his Diary :—‘4 degrees heat,’—he was always most exact in noting the state of the weather,—‘began to read Icelandic—Sæmund’s Edda—with a native Icelander, Giselsen.’ This is the first mention of Konrad Gislason, and for some time longer he is to Cleasby in his Diaries ‘Giselsen,’ and not Gislason. With him he reads four times a week. But he was soon to feel that reading Icelandic in those days was to read a language without a

Dictionary, for that of Björn Haldorsen was little help. On the 10th of January, 1840, comes this entry:—‘Talked with Rafn about editing an Icelandic Dictionary.’ And on the 12th of February we find him writing to his friend Kemble, the well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar:

‘I am up to my chin *in Islandicis*, and doing what I can to promote the preparation of a good sound old Northern Lexicon, and so get this, for so late in the 19th century, unaccountable and most scandalous blank filled up in this grand branch of Teutonic development; but there are many difficulties.’

And to Arfwedson, the librarian at Stockholm, on the 26th of February in Danish, which he wrote fluently, if not always correctly:

‘Jeg har tilbragt vinteren her *totus in Islandicis* og havde næsten i sinn at tage op til dem igjen i sommer.’

On the 18th of April stands, ‘Bought four reams of paper, 5 dalers per ream.’ And on the 5th, ‘Sent three reams of paper to Konrad Giselsen in preparation for the Dictionary of the Icelandic Language I intend to edit.’ And on the 22nd, ‘Paid Konrad Giselsen this day 8 daler for instruction this month, and 50 daler for work to be undertaken by him, exclusively for me, relative to an Icelandic Dictionary I intend to publish. The 50 daler are regarded as a payment at the rate of 50 daler per month, from this day till the 1st of June, and he gave me an acknowledgment in writing.’

And accordingly we find among Cleasby’s papers the following:

‘Jeg har faaet i dag Kjöbenhavn den 22 April 1840 af Herr Richard Cleasby Halvtresindstyve Rigsbank Daler Dansk, som belønning indtil den første dag of næstkommende Juni, for et Arbed jeg har paataget mig at udrætte udelukkende for hans Brug, angaaende en Ord-bog han agter at give ud paa Islandsk og et eller flere andre sprog.—KONRAD GISLASON.’

After which entry follow similar acknowledgments from Mr. Gislason and Cleasby’s other Icelandic amanuenses, down to that sad entry of the 6th of September, 1847, when he paid Mr. Fridriksson 20 dollars.

Having started his amanuensis, Cleasby left for home on the same day for a month, again passing through Hanover and Holland, and taking the steamer from Antwerp to London, where he arrived on the 4th of May, and found all well at home. On his way he had met his father, and assisted him on some business matters which had rendered his presence in Antwerp necessary. After visiting friends, and especially Kemble, then settled at Addlestone, under the Hog’s Back, Cleasby left for Copenhagen on the 24th of May, loaded as usual with letters from his literary friends in England to scholars abroad. He again took the route by Rotterdam and Lower Germany, and reached Hamburgh on the 29th, whence he wrote the following letter to his old friend Schmeller, on the subject of his Icelandic undertaking:

‘Bei meiner Rückkehr (nach Copenhagen) wand ich mich mit vielem Fleiss dem Isländischen zu, und fand bald den grossen Mangel der ohne Zweifel die Hauptursache ist des versäumten Studiums dieser herrlichen Sprache, nämlich der Mangel an Hülfsmitteln, und besonders an einem brauchbaren Lexicon; denn Björn Haldorsen’s ist so gut wie keiner. Da ich nun mich über die Aussicht für die Zukunft erkundigte, fand ich, dass zwei Männer in Iceland hatten seit 20 Jahren, der eine an ein poetisches, der andere an ein prosaisches Wörterbuch gearbeitet; und begierig ungefahr den Zustand ihrer Arbeit zu kennen, liess ich nach Iceland schreiben, und erfuhr, dass das poetische Werk so vorwärts geschritten war, dass die letzte Revision und das Fertigmachen zum

Druck in ungefähr einem Jahr geschehen könnten, falls der Verfasser nicht zu sehr mit anderer Arbeit pressirt wurde, welches ich auch erfuhr wie ich früher in Correspondenz mit der "Old Nordisches Selskabet"—unter uns gesagt für ihren wahren Zweck auf das anpassendste constituirt und administriert was sich nur denken kann—gewesen war. Da ich nun nicht wünschte diesem zu nahe zu treten, so besuchte ich den Secretair Rafn, und durch dringende Zumuthung und das Versprechen von Unterstützung wenn nothwendig, bewog ich ihn an den Verfasser zu schreiben ihm ein passendes Honorar anzubieten, und den Druck des Werkes entweder für die Gesellschaft allein oder in Verbindung mit mir zu übernehmen; so dass ich hoffe, dass wir bald um diese ohne Zweifel treffliche Arbeit werden reicher werden, was, wenn ich nicht sehr entschieden dazwischen getreten wäre, wäre Gott weiss wie lange unvollendet geblieben.

'Was das prosaische Werk angeht*, so scheint es als eine Art Thesaurus angelegt zu sein, von grossem Umfang, umfassend alte und neue Sprach-Dialecte, Redensarten, u. s. w.; aber ohne alle Ansicht der Vollendung in der Lebenszeit des Verfassers, der schon etwas bei Jahren ist, und ein bisschen der Sache müde zu sein scheint, und es nicht unwahrscheinlich erst in seinem Testament jemanden zur Ausgabe übermachen wird. Diese aber ist eine so weite Aussicht, und die Sache scheint mir so dringend Noth zu thun, dass ich mich beinahe entschlossen habe mich selbst an ein prosaisches Lexicon zu machen; nicht Thesaurus-artig, aber von brauchbarem Umfange, und die alte Skandinavische Sprache umfassend von den frühesten Denkmälern bis ungefähr zum A.D. 1400, mit Englischer Übersetzung; ein Werk dessen Schwierigkeiten, wenn ordentlich vollführt und dem jetzigen philologischen Standpunkt entsprechend, mir nicht verborgen ist; aber mit redlichen Willen und fleissiger Arbeit ich doch denke in ungefähr 3 Jahren zu Stande gebracht werden könnte; und es würde mir eine grosse Befriedigung gewähren, wenn ich für die vielen, sehr vielen, lehrreichen, beherzigenden, angenehmen Stunden die ich, und besonders in München, zugebracht habe in dem Studium der Germanischen Sprachkunde, dadurch meine Dankbarkeit an den Tag zu legen, dass ich eben diesem Studium einen gründlichen und nützlichen Beitrag brächte, und einen Mangel abhülfe der gewiss mit jedem Jahr muss mehr und mehr gefühlt werden, und ich bitte Sie, sagen Sie mir in einem recht baldigen Briefe ihre Meinung über dieses mein Beginnen.'

On the 1st of June he was back at Copenhagen, and

'Found Giselsen employed with his friend — in writing out Icelandic words for my Dictionary, but not much above half way through the alphabet, he having found the job much longer than he expected.'

On the 3rd of that month he

'Went into splendidly roomy lodgings, No. 14, Gammel Strand, . . . three fine front rooms, a back room and entrance hall, furnished, and with attendance, for 22 dollars a month.' And on the 4th he 'bought two reams more of paper for 10 dollars, and sent them to Giselsen.' And, again, on the 22nd, 'bought another ream of paper, and paid 5 dollars 3 marks for it, and sent it to Giselsen.'

On the 24th he wrote as follows to Kemble:

'Finn Magnusen has read your treatise on Anglo-Saxon Runes, and trembled; he says you have been sadly hard upon him; I told him you were an earnest "*Forscher*." I am hard at work upon the foundations of the edifice I told you at Addlestone I had an intention of rearing. I find them, I rather regret to say, covering a good deal more ground than I expected, but hope they will prove all the better for the superstructure; every day convinces me more and more that "*Zeit und Muth*," on a large scale, will be among the leadingly necessary implements.'

On the same day he wrote thus to Mr. John Shaw Lefevre:

'My dear Sir,—The making your personal acquaintance during my last stay in London was a source of great gratification to me; to find a man like yourself, under so heavy a weight of public

* This refers to the Lexicographical collection of the late Dr. Hallgrim Scheving, of Bessestad in Iceland.

business, seeking recreation in the extension of the wide range of your knowledge, is not less attractive than rare, and truly encouraging. The circumstance of your having directed your attention to these parts made it the more interesting to me, for a native partiality for the Scandinavian North,—a sort, as it were, of veneration for the *primitivi Penates*,—has induced me to devote much time to its vulgar, as well as its more archaic literature, and which will, I hope, end in enabling me to facilitate to my countrymen the acquirement of the knowledge of a great store of interesting matter—interesting not only in itself, but also as intimately bound up with the early manners, institutions, and destinies of our own ancestry.’

On the same day we find the following entry: ‘Received a most agreeable letter from my valued friend Schmeller in Munich.’ This was in answer to his letter of the 29th of May, and the following is an extract from it:

‘Wie sehr uns alle das was Sie zum Besten der Nordischen Sprachkunde zu thun im Begriffe sind, erfreue, brauche ich Ihnen nicht erst zu sagen. Dacht’ ich doch oft wie Schade es wäre, wenn so viel beharrlicher, gründlicher, wahrhaft ausserordentlicher Fleiss, auf diesen noch so vernachlässigten Theil des Sprachstudiums, verwendet, nicht auch zur Hülfe, zum Segen für andere ausschlagen sollte. Schon die edelmüthige Dazwischenkunft durch die Sie die endliche Herausgabe des poetischen Wörterbuchs fördern, wird Ihnen den bleibenden Dank aller Freunde der Germanischen Zunge sichern. Noch weit mehr aber wird dieses der Fall seyn, wenn Sie dem tagtäglich bitterer gefühlten Bedürfnissen nach einem wahrhaft brauchbaren prosaischen Handlexicon der älteren Nordsprache entgegen zu kommen, Ihre eigene Kraft und Mühe daran setzen. Die Aufgabe ist freylich kein Kinderspiel. Es wollen dazu nicht blos alle bereits vorhandenen Vorarbeiten, sondern auch sämtliche sowohl gedruckte als handschriftliche Literaturstücke durchgelesen und methodisch excerptiert seyn. Hiefür aber werden Sie hülfreiche Amanuensen finden. Einem klaren, umsichtigen, *ausdauernden* Geiste wird keine Aufgabe zu schwer. Sollten mehr als die drei Jahre darüber hingehen, so würde mich die Liebe zu demselben Zweig des Wissens dafür trösten müssen, so lange ohne das hertzlich gewünschte Wiedersehen zu seyn.

‘Bleiben Sie eingedenk

‘Ihres

‘J. A. SCHMELLER.’

On the 3rd of July he enters:

‘Yesterday Etatsraad Rafn brought me from Egilsson in Iceland a specimen of his poetical Icelandic Dictionary, which had been from negligence lying at the Icelandic merchant Knutsen’s 14 days. . . . As a ship was to sail again for Iceland to-morrow morning, by which it was to be returned to Egilsson, I had only an hour or two to look through it. I told Rafn I thought the work upon the whole good, but that it appeared to me much too prolix, there being also an immense number of prose words. I therefore recommended his writing back, that (1st) he should leave out all the prose words which occurred with no other meaning than what they have in prose: (2nd) that he should not give more than one citation in full for one meaning of a word, but at all events only mention *the place* where it besides occurred in that sense: (3rd) that he should not regard the modern language as his norm, which he seemed to have done at the beginning of letters, giving a list of how the words were written or pronounced, *hodiernis vocabulis*. If this was done it might shorten the work a third.’

On the 31st of July we find him paying Gislason 40 dollars ‘for his labours for the month of July relating to the Icelandic Dictionary which I propose editing;’ and a day or two afterwards he writes to his sister that he thinks of leaving Copenhagen for Carlsbad on the 17th of August, and being back about the end of September. On the 18th of August he started for a little walking excursion with a young Icelandic ‘Candidat Juris,’ Pjeturson, taking with them the Hrafnkels Saga to read on the way—the first mention of Pjeturson, one of his amanuenses, whom he took the next year with him to Germany

and England, and with whom he was in constant communication for some years. All this time the Dictionary was progressing, and on the 11th of August he 'paid the book-binder Lerche 3 dollars 1 mark and 8 sk. for bookbinding and pasteboard cases for letters for my Icelandic Dictionary.' On the 17th he paid Gislason 40 dollars 'as remuneration for the month of August,' and left for Carlsbad by the steamer for Travemünde. He took the way by Schwerin, Perleburg, and Spandau to Berlin, which he reached on the 20th, and called on Lachmann and Graff, to consult with them as to his Dictionary, finding the latter ill in bed, and then set off for Leipzig, where he arrived on the 21st, and on the 22nd was at Carlsbad, where he began drinking and bathing with great assiduity, swallowing as much as three glasses of the Mühlbrunn and eight of the Sprudel a day, and amusing himself with translating the Hrafnkels Saga into English. Here he notes that on the 28th of August he received a letter from Schmeller, and on the 10th of September was gladdened by 'a visit from my good friend Schmeller from Munich, whom I was glad to see again in good health and spirits, with a scarcely perceptible alteration externally, and none internally; the subject of the Icelandic Dictionary was, of course, largely discussed, and we walked after dinner to Eich.'

The next two days were occupied in shewing Schmeller the lions of the place and neighbourhood, and here he notes :

'It was interesting too with Schmeller to remark his attention to dialects in any villages we passed through yesterday or to-day, and the result was that quite up to and in Carlsbad, and I suppose one may say the whole valley of the Eger up to the Saxon border, the dialect is decidedly that of the Upper Palatinate (Ober-Pfalz) and not Saxon.'

On the 12th Schmeller departed for Toeplitz, and on the 23rd Cleasby took leave of his English friends at that bath, among whom were Mr. Senior and Mr. Charles Villiers 'of Corn-Law fame,' and left Carlsbad, which he had often before visited, with the following remarks :

'I cannot notice my departure from Carlsbad without saying that, upon the whole, I was more delighted with the various beauties of its environs than on any former occasion; nor was I otherwise than satisfied with the immediate operation of the waters—God give that the permanent effect may not be less beneficial.'

On the 24th he wrote in German from Leipzig to Gislason at Copenhagen, telling him that he should be home in about eight days, and nothing doubting that he had been 'recht fleissig.' As for himself, he had not been 'unthätig,' 'und sehe mit grossem Vergnügen einem arbeitsamen Winter entgegen.' On the 26th he was at Cassell, where the brothers Grimm then were, having, as is well known, been expelled for their political opinions, by the King of Hanover, from Göttingen. Here he tells us :

'I immediately paid Jacob Grimm a visit, whom I rejoiced to find looking, as I thought, younger and better than when I saw him six years ago; he received me most cordially: and in the afternoon I went again and passed two or three hours with him, discussing various points as to the old Scandinavian language.'

On the 27th he writes :

'I passed the forenoon with Jacob Grimm, entering widely into detail as to a variety of

orthographical points relating to the old Scandinavian language, and found him most amiably communicative. In the afternoon I returned and took a walk with him, and enjoyed from an eminence on the brink of the town a beautiful prospect.'

On the 28th he says :

'Passed the forenoon again with Jacob Grimm, and dined with, I suppose I must say, William Grimm, as he is the married man with the family to whom the *ménage* more especially belongs, though Jacob lives with them.'

And on the 29th :

'I had again the satisfaction of passing my forenoon with J. Grimm, and witnessing his acuteness, his fulness of candour, and voidness of all pedantry and pretentiousness. I shewed him what I had done at Upsala touching the Codex Argenteus, with which he seemed much pleased, and noted some points. . . . I took tea with the Grimms in the evening, and, after a couple of hours' chat, left them reluctantly at 9 o'clock. Nothing can be more delightful than the truly fraternal relation in which these brothers live to one another; one soul seems to animate them both, although their individual characters appear to me not a little subjectively different. All their concerns seem to be mutual, one can scarcely perceive to which of them the *ménage*, the *wife*, the children, belong; indeed *she*, when speaking of them both, makes use of the expression "*meine Männer*," which in truth, in a circle where there could be a shadow of doubt as to its purity, would sound somewhat equivocal. Jacob seems to have got over the Göttingen affair better than his brother; he is more hasty, but once fairly expectorated, is more easily reconciled again; it seems to prey more on William, who altogether seems to me to have less elasticity, less vigour of character; he broods more over it; indeed, though doubtless an excellently sterling man, yet there seems to me a little more sarcasm and more form about him than about his brother, in whom there is really something of infantine simplicity of manner. I do not know that I ever passed three or four days more to my mind than those at Cassell, where so much of the instructive was mixed with the agreeable.'

On the 6th of October he was back at Copenhagen, returning by Hanover, Hamburg, and Kiel; and the day after his return there is the usual entry :

'Paid K. Gislason 40 dollars as remuneration for the month of September.'

On the 14th of October we find the following entry :

'A meeting took place this evening at Etatsraad Rafn's rooms, at 7 o'clock, and ended at 10 o'clock, where himself, Etatsraad Finn Magnusen, Registrator Petersen, the two Arna Magnæan stipendiaries Sivertsen and Gislason, and myself were present, to discuss the orthographical rules to be observed in the edition of the *Islendinga Sögur* about to be published by the Old Nordisk Selskabet, wherein it was agreed to adhere to the orthography observed by Rask in the 7th vol. of the *Fornmanna Sögur*, excepting that,—1st, that the circumflex ^ over the class of words *hanum*, *vapn*, *varum*, *sva*, etc., should be exchanged for an acute accent, the same as that used for the long *a* in general; 2nd, that the two diphthongs *æ* and *œ* should be distinguished from one another; 3rd, that where the root has a double consonant this should always be written, even where a third consonant follows—as "*brennda*" from *at brenna*, not "*brenda*," and "*allt*" from *allr*, not "*alt*," etc.; 4th, that the acute accent shall be discontinued over the *a*, *i*, and *u* in -ang, -ing, and -ung.'

On the 16th of the same month he writes in Danish to Finn Magnusen, as head of the Arna Magnæan Commission :

'Jeg har allerede opholdt mig i nogen Tid i Kjöbenhavn og have i Sind at blive her endnu i længere Tid, for at kunne affatte en Ordbog i det gamle islandske Sprog. For ret at kunne udføre dette Arbed, er det mig magtpaaliggende med Hensyn især til Retskrivning at have Membraner ved Haanden til fornødent Eftersyn. Jeg tager mig derfor den ærbodige Frihed at bede den Kongelige Com-

mission om gunstig Tilladelse til at erholde til Laans og Afbenyttelse i Huset af de Arna Magnæanske Membraner fra en til to ad Gangen, da jeg skal være ansvarlig for samme (og) drage den yderste Omhue for deres vedbørlige Conservation medens de ere i min Værge.'

The purport of this letter being to obtain from the Commission the loan, in his lodgings, of certain MSS. in that splendid collection, which he proposed to borrow two or three at a time. It need scarcely be said that the Commission complied with the foreigner's request with a liberality which, alas! seldom or never has its parallel in English libraries.

On the 9th of November he writes: 'P. G. Thorsen, under-librarian of the University Library, drank tea with me: a nice unassuming young man.' This is the Thorsen now so well known as the writer on Runic stones. On the 30th he paid Gislason 40 dollars for the month of November, and 'the carpenter Möhring for a polished wooden stand for the boxes containing my Icelandic Alphabet, 8 dollars.'

On the 22nd of December we find the following entry: 'Thank God the shortest day is past. Took Gislason and his friend Petersen to dine with me at the Skydeban, and we drank a toast to Balder and one to Iceland's prosperity.'

On the 31st of December he paid Gislason 40 dollars for the month of December.

The winter of 1841 was very cold in the North; the Sound was frozen over, so that sledges came over from Sweden. On the 13th of February Cleasby writes:

'Yesterday evening a movement took place in the ice in the Sound, so that to-day a ship or two came up to Copenhagen—after its having been firmly frozen over between five and six weeks.'

A few days before he had remarked 'the first solitary song of a chaffinch.' On the 18th of March Cleasby received a polite letter from the Arna Magnæan Commission, accompanied by a present of several works printed at their expense.

'The signatures to the letter were Örsted, Wehrlauff, Engletoft, F. Magnussen, Rafn, and Kolderup Rosenvinge, all of whom I thanked.'

On the 21st he writes: 'Dined with Kolderup Rosenvinge; met the Stifts-Probst Tryge and the young Professor of Philosophy, Martensen, and had a famous dose of philosopho-theological discussion interestingly conducted. The Probst rather accusing Protestantism of a degree of one-sidedness, and thinking that there were points in Catholicism which it might adopt; and that perhaps a sort of union might be accomplished. The philosopher, on the contrary, arguing correctly that irenical attempts were altogether vain with the Catholic Church.'

During these months the payments of 40 dollars to Gislason continue, and on the 29th Cleasby writes:

'On the evening of the 29th of March, in consequence of a note from Etatsraad Rafn of the 25th inst., a meeting took place at his dwelling, consisting of the same persons as that on the 14th of October, which see; viz. Finn Magnussen, Professor Petersen, Gislason, Sivertsen, Rafn, and myself, on the subject of the orthography to be used in the edition of *Islendinga Saga* about to be edited by the Old Nordisk Selskabet. The letter from Rafn was accompanied with two proof-sheets of Ari Frodi's *Islendinga-book*, and the commencement of the *Landnama-book*, to my utter astonishment printed *totally at variance* with the agreement which had been entered into at the meeting of the 14th of October; the *Islendinga-book* especially, after no kind of system whatever, with the retention of certain forms and rejection of others of the MS., of the most capricious nature; which is the more blameworthy, as a *precise copy of this MS.* is to be given which will satisfy every want of learned research; and the other might have been printed in conformity with the rest

of the series, for the better understanding of the other class of readers. But even in the Landnama-book the circumflex over words like *hanum*, *var*, *vapn*, etc., is retained; the accent also over *ang*, *ing*, and *ung*, and with the greatest difficulty the separation of *æ* and *æ* has been retained; but it appears uncertain if it will be done in future volumes. I, at the meeting, expressed my greatest dissatisfaction at this variance from the agreement entered into, and Petersen, Gislason and myself, and F. Magnusen after hearing my grounds, decidedly acquiesced in the abolition of the circumflex over *hánum*, *vár*, *svá*, and the like; also that of the ' over *ang*, *ing*, and *ung*; and in the separation of *æ* and *æ*. Sivertsen was almost silent on the subject, but, even reckoning him with Rafn, we were four against two; notwithstanding which Rafn has refused to make any alteration. As to *æ* and *æ*, he seemed at one time to admit the chief objection to separating them was their incapacity to correctly distinguish them, and indeed shewed throughout the whole argument the greatest ignorance of the first principles of the language.'

On the 27th of April he wrote thus to Kemble:

'I have been toiling very hard in the Icelandic field all this winter, and am not a little exhausted. The further I get from the beginning the further I seem to be from the end; but in time I suppose the perspective will change. I expect to leave this in a fortnight or three weeks for Germany, and shall, I think, very likely be in England towards the beginning of July.'

On the same day he wrote to Mr. John Shaw Lefevre:

'As to the Icelandic Opus, I have been toiling incessantly since I wrote you last, grubbing away at the foundations; but it is a slow operation; indeed the further I get from the beginning the more I think the end seems to recede; a quality which, at ten or twelve years of age, one would doubtless have hailed with joy in a plum-cake, but which in a pursuit like the one in question is not so attractive; one is involuntarily reminded of the Will o' the Wisp. To judge from the basement, of which portions here and there are beginning to be visible above the ground, I fear the edifice in point of extent much exceeds what I at first expected.'

Then, passing to politics, that being the time of the Turco-Egyptian quarrel with France, he says:

'Denmark partakes, with the whole world besides, of that disquieting sensation of envy occasioned by the unrivalled position England occupies, her gigantic power, and her unexampled successes; the radiance which surrounds her is too bright for a weak vision; eyes of such a class are unable to even gaze at it without smarting, and this annoys their possessor. I cannot, however, doubt that every sensible and impartial man must be rejoiced at the result of the whole affair—a bold and straightforward, decided course crowned with success—veering and truckling and cunning by-views completely put to the rout! If the French would however but have seen their error, and acknowledged it, and profited by it for the future, the injury sustained by them would have been comparatively trifling; but instead of this they seek to mask the truth, and attempt to glory in their error; still further deceiving themselves with, as it were, the celebration of a sort of triumph in their fortification of Paris; a measure which I regard as the commencement of a new epoch for that unstable nation, and one decidedly of "decadence." The Icelandic labours have exhausted me not a little, and I am looking to my departure from this place in two or three weeks for Germany.'

On the 4th of May he notes:

'Paid N. C. Möller for bookbinding nine dollars; seven dollars of it for the two books for my Icelandic Dictionary.'

On the 10th he says:

'Universal fast-day. The only day in the year that one has no new bread; the bakers getting a night's rest.'

On the 17th of May he left Copenhagen for Lubeck, but before he went he sent

'the cases in which my Dictionary-papers stand to Serena d'Acqueria,' an intimate friend.

On this occasion Cleasby took with him as his companion a young Icelandic, Brynjolfur Pjeturson, whom he occasionally calls Petersen in the Danish form, a law-student, and clerk in the Chamber of Accounts, in whom he seems to have taken great interest, and to whom he did the honours, and shewed the lions of Germany and England. The travellers we need scarcely say were bound for Carlsbad, and took the route by Dessau, Halle, Leipzig, and Dresden, staying in each sufficient time to examine and admire their natural and artistic beauties. On the 26th of May they reached Carlsbad, where the cure as usual consisted in bathing and drinking for a month or more. In the midst of it, on the 12th of June, Cleasby wrote to his father to say that he should 'come home about that day month, and bring a young Icelandic with him, but not remain more than a fortnight.' On the 1st of July the travellers left Carlsbad, Cleasby for Toeplitz, to remain three weeks, and take twenty baths in the Neu-Bad, and then to pay a visit to his friend Count Thun-Hohenstein, at his magnificent seat at Tetschen, while the Icelandic went on to Prague. Both these objects having been accomplished, they met again at Prague, where Cleasby, by the introduction of Count Thun, made the acquaintance of the Slavonic historians Palacsky and Saffaric, who received him most kindly and imparted very valuable statistics as to the various Slavonic nationalities and their languages. Before he left Toeplitz, as he was wandering through Prince Clary's woods, he came upon some of that grand seigneur's foresters, who told him an anecdote which illustrates very well the relation then existing between landlord and peasant :

'Prince Clary had,' he says, 'in the heat of sport trespassed with his dogs on a piece of oats belonging to one of the peasants here, which the peasant warmly resented ; and though the Prince immediately expressed his readiness to make the damage good, and even more, still continued turbulent and offensive ; upon which one of these foresters, to use his own term, "*hat ihn ordentlich geblescht*," a provincialism expressing about the same as *geprügelt* ; and the other related how the peasant was for two days hardly able to move from the damage he received ; he added further, "it was not to be supposed that the Prince would have his sport spoilt for a little bit of oats."'

From Prague Cleasby and Pjeturson went to Frankfort, and going down the Rhine to Rotterdam, took the steamer for London, which they reached on the 5th of August. While he had been absent his only sister, Mary, had been married to Mr. Jones of the Crown Office.

On the 13th of August we find the following entry :

'Dined at Dolly's with Pjeturson, whose praise of the beefsteak was unbounded.'

And on the 22nd :

'Walked with Pjeturson over Primrose Hill, up on to Hampstead Heath. He was charmed with the situation and views.'

On another day he took his Icelandic friend a walk round part of Streatham by Beulah Spa, and through Norwood home again to Brixton Hill—'a most charming

ramble;' and on another by steamer up to Richmond, and then ascended the hill, though they were disappointed in the view owing to the clouds and rain.

On the 8th of September the two friends set off by Great Western Railway to Oxford, or rather to Steventon, accomplishing the remaining 10 miles by coach. They were up betimes, starting at 6 A.M., and reaching the University by a quarter past 9. There they saw the Bodleian, the fine hall at Christ Church, and many gardens.

'Nothing struck us upon the whole more than the back of Magdalen College, the beautiful green open space between a newly-erected Gothic side and an elder one in plain modern style, with the park on one side abounding in the grandest elms and plenty of deer, and the walks and meadows on the other.'

The same day they left by coach for Cheltenham, and on the following returned by rail from Birmingham to London.

The next ten days of September were devoted to shewing Pjeturson the wonders of London, and among others the British Museum, where, among the Icelandic MSS., he notes No. 11,127 of the Additional MSS., 'a very middling copy of Sturlunga;' but this is a mistake, as the MS. in question contains the best text of the Saga known. On the 22nd Cleasby saw Pjeturson safe on board the 'Countess of Lonsdale' steamer for Hamburg, and on taking leave of him says he was

'In all respects satisfied with, his conduct during the whole of his sojourn both abroad and at home in my company, in which time he sorted the whole of the words which I wrote into the two large volumes for the Icelandic Dictionary, and also carefully went through Njáll and took a list of all the words contained therein.'

On the 22nd he 'penned a circular for his father, to be sent round to his connexion, informing them of his intending to retire from business on the 29th inst.' On the 6th of October comes the following entry :

'Visited Copeland,' the famous surgeon, 'who, after my laying open to him my complaint, told me what I knew and had long felt, that my nervous system was in a very deranged state, and that it would take a long course of medicine to get it right again; and began by ordering me sarsaparilla twice a day, with a little potash and manna.'

On the 15th he saw Copeland again, who now ordered him blue-pill and colocynth, and on the 26th calomel and senna and magnesia. But these were minor evils. On the 28th his mother was seized with paralysis, which deprived her of speech, and though she rallied a little and lingered through the month of November, she died on the 8th of December, surrounded by her family, by whom she was most tenderly loved.

'We all deplored in tears the loss of an excellent wife, a most affectionate mother, and a good, kind, and upright woman. She was born,' he adds, 'on the 25th of July, 1768, and therefore in her 74th year.'

On the 14th she was buried in the burial-ground of the old church of St. Marylebone.

'Where,' says her son, 'my poor mother's remains were placed upon those of my brother Stephen, who had been deposited there in 1835 in a dry vault which runs under the street. In addition to my present severe bereavement, I was not a little affected at seeing for the first time

the coffin of my lamented brother, who was so cruelly snatched away from us in the very prime of life.'

All this time Copeland was treating him, and at last, seeing his prescriptions did little good, advised him to consult a physician. This he accordingly did, and called in Dr. Seymour, who agreed with Copeland that 'a singing in his head and a numbness in his left leg would end in paralysis,' but completely differed with him as to the means to be taken to arrest the evil.

'He said immediate bleeding was necessary, and ordered me to lose 12 or 14 oz. of blood from the arm; placed in prospect my losing some more by cupping next week, and gave hopes of a final complete recovery. I was bled, and lost about 19 oz. from the right arm.'

After such drastic treatment it is not surprising that Cleasby's entries in his Diaries for the rest of December, 1841, and the first ten days of January, 1842, are limited to notices of the weather and the frost, which was very hard for England. On the 10th of that month he wrote to Pjeturson, announcing his mother's death and the probability of his longer stay in England. As to Icelandic, he writes:

'Hvad De sige med Hensyn til Sivertsens Reise til Sverige er meget tilfredsstillende, thi hvis Byttet er ikke saa stort dog er det af megen Vigtighed at vide at man har, hvad der kan have; om de to fortrinlige Codices of Riddersagaerne i Stockholm viste Jeg alrede, thi da jeg ophold mig i denne By i 1839, lod jeg gjøre nogle Fac-similes derfra for en Dame i Wallis der udgiver visse Keltiske Sagaer som behandle de samme gjenstande; fra den vigtige Pergament Codex imperial Octav angaaende gudelige Ting og deslige haaber jeg i det mindste nogen Berigelse for Sproget, og vist ikke liden Fornöielse vil det skaffe mig at nærmere omtale og undersøge disse Ting med vor Ven Gislason og Dem. Det glædede mig meget at høre so gode Efterretninger om Gislasons Helbred og saa at han var beskæftigt ved at conferere Haandskrifterne af Snorro; denne Anmodning paa Selskabets Side viser dets Önske at den nye Udgave skal nøde en udvalgt Text; der er blott tilbage at ønske at det vilde høre paa ham ved Hensyn til Orthographien; naar han er færdig dermed, i Fald der ikke proponeres ham noget andet umiddelbart Arbeide, (sic) vil det være mig kjært at han igjen tager fat paa Læsning of nogle utrykkede Haandskrifter som Gretli, visse Måldagar etc. hvilke vi omtalte förend jeg forlod Kjöbenhavn, og jeg bede Dem at berette mig om naar han tænker omtrent at være i Stand til at begynde, og jeg vil arrangere Penge-remiser igjennem Brandt eller noget andet Hus indtil jeg selv viser mig igjen i Kjöbenhavn i Foraaret.'

After this letter, shewing the liveliest interest in Icelandic study, it is sad to read that on the 24th of January Dr. Seymour ordered him to be cupped. 'Mr. Watkins, of Saville Row, took 15 oz. of blood from the back of my neck, at half-past 9 o'clock P.M.' A little later Copeland calls and orders his left leg to be bandaged with 'eight yards of middle-breadth stocking-roller.'

On the 16th of February it is a relief to find Cleasby leaving London to visit his friend Robertson, Rector of Shorwell in the Isle of Wight. On the 28th he returns to town, delighted with his excursion, and writes as follows to Pjeturson:

'Det glædede mig at høre at vor Ven Gislason for færdig med Snorro, og som jeg anseer det for hans Fordel at han beskæftiges paa Regjerings vei, finder jeg mig gjerne i det Tab af en Deel af hans Tienster, og dess lettere som De tilbyder Deres, og siger at De vil gaae ham til Haande og anvende nogle Timer dagligen; og jeg svarer ikke andet end at jeg ønsker at De ville begge begynde saa umiddelbart som det er Dem behageligt, vælgende af de Haandskrifter som jeg nævnde i mit sidste (brev) i saadan Orden son det kan synes Dem raadligst; paa Excerpten-maade

kan det ikke være nödvendigt at jeg siger Dem noget, ti De kenne desangaaende nöiaktigt min Plan og mine Önske. Jeg haaber inden omtrent en Maaned at vore i Stand til at skrive og sige Dem temmeligt bestemt Tiden naar De kan vente at see mig igjen ibland mine Danske Venner. Jeg har beskæftiget mig meget, saa meget som Helbredden har tilladt det, med Snorro og Fornmanna-Sögur ogsaa med Islendinga (sögur) og Vatnsdæla og jeg haaber förend jeg tager bort igjen jeg skal have sorgfaltigt gjennemgaaet en anseelig Portion.'

We now find him, in better health, dining with Henry Reeve at 16 Chester Square, and running down to see Kemble at Addlestone. On the 5th of April he set off with his father on an expedition to look at the family property in Westmoreland, which, what with leases and repairs and tythe squabbles, seems to have been a perpetual trouble. While Richard Cleasby was enquiring into all these things and struggling to reduce them to order, his father spent the morning of the 13th of April

'Searching the registers at the clergyman's, the result of which was its appearing probable that our family came over to Stainmoor from Yorkshire somewhat before the middle of the seventeenth century.'

On the same day they left Westmoreland to return home, starting from Brough in a post-chaise, and 'crossing bleak Stainmoor, with a shower of hail to conduct us out of Westmoreland.' That night they got to Barnard's Castle, and the next day, about four miles from Darlington, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, 'saw the little village of Cleasby, with its beautiful land running down to the river.'

On the 15th of April they were back in town again. For the next few days he buys presents of cutlery and creature comforts for his friends at Copenhagen, and on the 23rd he embarked in the 'Neptune' for Hamburg. In that city he stayed a day, leaving it on the 24th, and reaching Copenhagen on the 27th. As soon as he returned he resumed his labour at the Dictionary, and his two amanuenses are now Pjeturson and Gislason, who each receive twenty dollars a month for four hours' work a-day. On the 3rd of May he begins taking his 'juice of spring herbs' again; and on the 18th left Copenhagen for Germany, making before leaving the following entry in his Diary:

'Left Copenhagen. Left with Gislason Preposition-book, also Verb-book; also the two books, one of Njall etc. begun by Pjeturson, the other my own extracts *; also fourteen bundles, A to G of the slips with words upon them; also paid him twenty dollars for this month of May, and was not a little surprised, when offering to pay him for June, to find that he talked of going to Sweden for the summer, which, and his remaining silent upon up to this moment, appeared very strange, and quite contrary to what I thought was understood between us. . . . I sent to Captain Röder a deal case containing my two folio books containing skeleton of the Icelandic Dictionary †.'

He was now bound for Marienbad, as a change from Carlsbad. On the 25th of May he reached his 'beloved Munich,' and immediately called on the Martius's, 'my cherished friends, whom I found in even increased domestic felicity, from the delightful promise with which the daughters have grown or are growing up.' Next he called

* These two books have not as yet been returned from Copenhagen.

† These two 'skeleton books' are probably the same as those which Cleasby elsewhere calls 'control books;' they have not been returned from Copenhagen.

on Schmeller and Professor Joseph Müller, who told him all that had passed since he was last there; 'almost all, I regret to say, of a most discouraging nature; especially the arbitrary conduct of the king as respects the "Academie der Wissenschaften," in arrogating to himself the appointment of the President, who had hitherto always been chosen by the Society; and other acts of violence.' He called on his old friend, Minist.-Rath Holler, 'who almost shed tears at seeing me.' Accompanied by Schmeller he then saw the new Library, and was shocked to find it built mostly of fir, and about to be heated by hot air. On the 28th he left Munich for Ratisbon, 'pleased in the extreme with his very hearty reception by his old friends,' and 'longing for the time when the situation of' his 'Scandinavian labours will allow of' his 'transplanting his head-quarters to Munich: though,' he adds, 'the clearness and intenseness of the light of the Munich atmosphere has always struck me, yet I think I never remarked it so strongly, compared with other places where I have resided, as during this visit.' Not for him clearly was Munich, even under the 'violent' Ludwig, what it was to Gustavus Adolphus—'a golden saddle on an ass's back.'

On the 30th he reached Marienbad, just across the Austrian frontier. There for a month he drinks the *Kreutz-Brunn*, and bathes in the *Schlammbad*, that is to say, 'in a bath of turf or peat, of about hasty-pudding consistency, at a heat of from twenty-eight to twenty-nine degrees, in which one remains half an hour; and then, to cleanse oneself, enters a simple water-bath for about ten minutes.' In these pursuits he remained till the 30th of June, when he left Marienbad, 'upon the whole very well pleased with' his 'residence there.' During his stay he found time to think of Icelandic, and to write the following letter to Pjeturson:

'1842, June 10th.—Jeg bad Gislason, i Tilfældet at han skulde komme til at reise at overlevere Dem de Verb & Præposition-Register saa vel som de to Lister af excerpirte Ord hvilke jeg efterlod med ham, at bede Dem at fortsætte Læsning hvor hann skulde have ophørt; ok Hensynet med dette Brev er at forandre denne Bestemmelse og tilkjendegive Dem mit Önske at De saa snart som De faae det skal begynde at læse de to Binde af Sturlunga og fortsætte denne Læsning med Anvendelsen af saa megen Tid som De kann disponere over indtil min Tilbagekomst, hvilken vill finde Sted i den første Hælfte af næste Maaned. De ere allerede tilstrækkeligt i Besiddelsen af min Plan med Hensyn til den Maade paa hvilken denne Læsning skal udføres og jeg bede Dem at anvende stor Precision og ikke overgaa Ord som er ikke endnu tagne: hvor de i de trykte Bind finde steder over deres Rigtighed de tvivle, kann De gjøre en liden Bemærkning, og saa kann jeg sammenligne dem med Haandskriftene i Kjöbenhavn; i det Tilfælde Gislason er bleven i Byen vær saa god at sige ham, at jeg önsker Sturlunga læst for (fra?) de Haandskrifter om hvilke vi talte, jeg haaber siltigst mitte (sic) næsten Maaned (sic) at træffe dem vel og munter i Kjöbenhavn og forbliver imidlertid, deres hengivne Ven

'RICHARD CLEASBY.'

On leaving Marienbad he went to Leipzig, and thence to Berlin, which he reached on the 2nd of July. He called immediately on Jacob Grimm, who gave him letters to Kosegarten in Greifswald, and to Professor Hegel, son of the philosopher, in Rostock. After a chat with Raumer, he called on his old instructor Schelling, who had been called to Berlin by the king, 'whom,' Cleasby says, 'I found looking on the whole lively and well. He said he had every reason to be satisfied here, but still I thought did not

seem able altogether to relinquish the idea of returning to Munich, and I thought this seemed still more the case with his wife and daughters.' On the 3rd he left Berlin for the Mark and Pomerania, visiting Greifswald and Stralsund, with both of which he was much pleased. At the latter he saw outside the Rathhaus door 'a flat stone in form of a grave-stone, on which Charles XII slept during the siege of Stralsund in 1715; a hard bed enough.' On the 8th of July he left for Ystad in Sweden by steamer, and in fifteen hours from Stralsund was back in Copenhagen, where he found, to his great satisfaction, that Gislason had remained working during his absence, and not gone to Sweden at all. The next day he paid him 40 dollars for the month of June. He now took lodgings for the winter at No. 52, Vesterbro, opposite the entrance to Fredberg's Allee, from July to the Flitting Day in April, for eight guineas, and settled down to work. On the 6th of September he determined to explore Jutland thoroughly, and started laden with letters of recommendation to various residents in that interesting part of Denmark. Before he left he notes that he 'left Pjeturson in charge of' his 'rooms, 52 Vesterbro, giving him permission to use' his 'bed and remain there till' his 'return. I also,' he adds, 'gave Gislason leave to take out his bed and be there if he chose.' On the 26th of September he returned to Copenhagen, 'delighted with' his 'little tour, having most satisfactorily attained the object for which it was undertaken.' He found his lodgings as he had left them, his Icelandic secretaries not having made use of his permission to be there. Awaiting him was a letter from Mr. John Shaw Lefevre, relating to a proposition of Laing, the Swedish and Norwegian traveller, to publish a work on the Sagas; which he answered on the 28th as follows:

'I did not receive your letter of the 1st inst. till yesterday, on my return from a three weeks' excursion into the provinces, and cannot allow a day to pass without thanking you for your kindness in thinking of me and my labours, and for your desire that the latter should not be interfered with by another and later hand; and I will in return proceed to state, without further preface, according to your request, the more especial field of my Northern toils. My first object is to publish a Lexicon of the ancient Scandinavian language, as preserved to us chiefly in Icelandic, but also in small part in Norwegian remains, with an English and Latin translation. Not an inconsiderable part of these remains have been printed and published, but generally not satisfactorily, and with a very uncritical treatment of the text, especially when regard is had to the position which this branch of philological study now occupies; a considerable portion exists only in MSS., and it is my intention to embrace all we possess, from the earliest documents down to about the close of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century, about which period the language ceases to retain its ancient form and texture, influenced by the modern Danish and Norwegian dialects, which, as well as Swedish—though no doubt each had from olden time some dialectical peculiarities of its own—had long been more and more separating themselves from the common stock and forming a character proper to themselves. This period will embrace the Laws, Civil and Ecclesiastical, Snorro's History, the whole of the Sagas not of later origin than the said period, a considerable collection of legends, a number of writings of religious or ascetic character, the Younger Edda, some treatises of calendaric (sic) character, and a few pieces on other subjects. The very extensive and careful study necessary to such a compilation can scarcely have failed to make me intimately acquainted with the whole Saga-world, and a future translation of some of them, not without commentary, has not been foreign to my intentions; indeed, I did think of giving two or three smaller ones last year, and commenced with the translation of one, but found the Lexicon extending into a work of such circumference, that I saw, if I divided my strength, no moderate term would see it finished. Having said thus

much, I cannot but add that I reserve to myself the liberty of dealing with the whole subject, both as regards remarks and translation—anything I did in the latter I should especially be desirous of accompanying with a critically correct text as far as existing documents allow—in such a manner as may most accord with the future course of my studies; but I cannot at the same time for a moment on this account seek to interfere with Mr. Laing's entering the field, which is an open and public one, and elucidating the theme after his own views, which may possibly in some respects differ from mine, and may probably cast a new and valuable light on the subject, since he has been so successful in his treatment of modern Norway and Sweden.'

Truly an admirable letter. As for Mr. Laing's venture on the Sagas, it only came to translating the *Heimskringla* from the Norwegian translation of Aall. With all his merits, Mr. Laing was no Icelandic scholar, and though Cleasby was, we know that his whole undivided strength was unequal during his lifetime to finish his Dictionary.

For some reason, Cleasby on the 15th of October relet his lodgings in Vesterbro, and moved into others, 4, Gammel Strand, where he remained the winter over, working away at the Dictionary with his two secretaries, taking walks with them and other of his friends in the hours of relaxation, and very often asking them out to dine with him in the suburbs. It was about this time that Gislason's eyes began to fail. On the 26th of November Cleasby wrote to his father to say that 'the hard weather, and my leading amanuensis being threatened with blindness and not able to write so much, threw more labour on me, and made it difficult for me to fix the time of my return.' As yet, however, Gislason worked on with Pjeturson, and the monthly payments of 20 dollars each continue. On the 8th of December we find the following entry, enclosed in deep black lines: 'Anniversary of a day of severe bereavement.' On that day, the year before, he had lost his mother. On the 22nd, the day after the shortest day, he enters, 'Took my two amanuenses, Gislason and Pjeturson, to dine at Fredericksberg, and drank Balder's health in commemoration of the recommencement of the reign of light.' On the 31st comes the usual entry of 20 dollars each to those two Icelanders.

On the 2nd of January, 1843, he paid Möller, the stationer, six dollars four marks for 'a book for inserting substantives' and 'cut slips of paper,' and on the 11th, 'to the same for a book for the words *ú—jafn*, all, at, *ný*;' but, strange to say, he has omitted to enter the amount. On the 27th he notes: 'The half-yearly meeting of the Nordisk Oldskrift Selskab: the Crown Prince'—the late King of Denmark—'presided, and cut a much better figure than I expected from what general report says of him. He took a good deal of interest in the thing, and was sometimes smart.' Shortly before this he had written to his brother Anthony that he could not come home for the Athenæum election, but hoped he should be elected; and on the 27th he heard from him that his election had taken place. On the 10th of March he enters: 'My amanuensis Gislason entered the Fredericks Hospital to-day, to put himself under the care of Dr. Möller for his eyes.' On the 8th of April he lent Pjeturson 50 dollars. It had been very cold that year, and it was not till the 26th of April that he notes the coming of the first swallow. On the 1st of May he paid Gislason 20 dollars for this month of May, previous to his departure; and on the 3rd left two cases at

the University Library, one with slips, and the other with some slips and the verb, preposition, and substantive-books. 'Paid Pjeturson 10 dollars further in addition to the 50 he received of me as loan, which is considered as payment for his labours for April, May, and June. I also gave him 20 dollars, which he was to convey to Gislason, not as payment for June labours, but, as I told him, together with the 20 dollars he received on the 1st instant, he was to apply as he pleased, without regard to any occupation for me, but for the improvement of his health.' On the evening of the same day he started for Malmoe and Travemünde, whence he went to Berlin viâ Rostock, delivering his letter to Professor Hegel, whom he describes as 'a very agreeable and obliging young man,' and admiring the memorial to Marshal Blücher. At Berlin, which he reached on the 8th of May, he paid the Grimms a visit, and 'was sorry to find Jacob so unwell from the remains of the *grippe*, as to be forbid to speak or lecture for the present.' On leaving Berlin he again passed through Halle, the town of his detestation, at which, as usual, he flings a stone in passing: 'Halle has always appeared to me the ugliest, least liveable town I know, and appeared so this time in an almost increased degree.' On the 11th of May he reached Marienbad, and for a month was immersed in Schlamm-bäder and drenched with *Kreutz-Brunn*; but on the 20th, after seven glasses of *Kreutz-Brunn*, comes an ominous entry: 'I have been plagued with a rather severe catarrh since my arrival, which has prevented my following up my Schlamm Baths.' On the 28th he had a letter from his father complaining of illness. On the 8th of June he wrote to him to say he should not be home before the autumn. On the 11th of June he left Marienbad for the North, taking a round by Coburg and Magdeburg, from which city he descended the Elbe to Hamburg. There, as usual, he saw Lappenberg, and thence returned to Copenhagen by way of the west coast of Holstein and Schleswig. On the 26th of June he had made his way round to Flensburg, where he took steamer for Copenhagen, and arrived on the morning of the 27th. 'On my arrival,' he says, 'I found Gislason still in the same state as to his eyes, and that Pjeturson, pressed by office business, had made much less progress in Sturlunga than I expected.' In the Danish capital Cleasby stayed till the 4th of September, superintending the progress of his Dictionary, which always slackened when he left it to others. As Gislason's eyes were still bad, we find the following entry on the 31st of August: 'Paid Gislason 20 dollars for this month, and paid to a friend of his, B. Thorlacius, who read aloud to him, for the months of July and August, 40 dollars; together 60 dollars.' On the 4th of September he wrote to Anthony, 'and told him I was but poorly, going to Sweden, and should endeavour when I came home to make some stay.' On the 5th he left for Sweden, his object being to collate the Icelandic MSS. in that country. On this occasion he posted up the country, only taking the steamer at Norrköping for Stockholm, where he arrived on the 10th of September. On the 11th he went to his friends Hildebrand and Arfwedson, now chief-librarian, who at once put him in the way to effect his object. For several days he worked in the Royal Library from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., passing the rest of the day in admiring Stockholm, and, above all, its beautiful Djurgård.

On the 15th he went to Upsala, to see his old friend Schröder, and inspected this time, not the *Codex Argenteus*, but the Icelandic MSS. in that library, of which, as well as those in the Royal Library at Stockholm, there are many pages of collation and comment in the Diary. On the 16th he enters: 'I passed the evening with Geijer, and find, though age has in the last four years made considerable external impression, yet his mind is as fresh and genial as ever.' On the 18th he was back at Stockholm, and 'went to the library, and saw a very curious little Erse MS., of a few pages only, which Sir W. Betham has pronounced to be poetry, and of the 8th century. There is a curious Old English medical MS. of the 14th century, also one of the court rolls and records of the reign of Edward the Third, and a beautifully-written and preserved MS. on parchment, in Old French, being a History of the World . . . in which the Anglo-Saxon-English kings are treated very fully, and no doubt a work of English birth. Mr. Stephens has had the merit of discovering these objects. Drank tea and passed the evening with Mr. Hildebrand, the best specimen of the Swedish "Gelehrte" I have seen; really a sound, serious person, and zealous in his department. Mr. Stephens gave me a memorandum, begging me to make inquiry among Icelanders at Copenhagen as to any Folk-Sagor, Barn-Sagor, Folk-Visor, Barn-Visor, Vagg-Visor, and Folk-Gåtor, etc.; and of any with melodies; also as to Danska and Norrska Folk-Visor and Folk-Sagor from 1500 to 1800.'

After making the acquaintance of Dr. Retzius, the ethnologist, and seeing his collection of skulls, Cleasby left Stockholm on the 21st of September, and reached Calmar by steamer on the 22nd. Thence he posted to Malmoe, stopping at a parsonage called Hoby on the way, to inspect the celebrated stone called 'Runamo,' on which Finn Magnusen had read many Runes which no one else could decipher: Nilson of Lund and Berzelius, as 'Naturforskare,' having, on the other hand, declared the marks on the trapp rock to be the work of nature. After this inspection Cleasby was not disposed to offer any decided opinion upon so short a survey, and left the spot admiring Finn Magnusen's 'extreme boldness in making out of them a long Runic inscription.' Before leaving the parsonage Cleasby heard a piece of superstition which shewed the state of mind of the middling agricultural class. 'A bönde (farmer) came to arrange for the clergyman's marrying him, and after all was settled, hastened back to remind him on no account to publish the banns when the moon was on the wane, but when it was increasing,—the expressions he made use of were "*ny*" and "*neðan*."' At Lund Cleasby stopped to inspect some Icelandic MSS. which Professor Schlyter, the veteran editor of the Ancient Laws of Sweden, had borrowed from the Royal Library at Stockholm, and found very few of them of such an age and character as to be worthy his attention; besides which they had been fully collated by Professor Keyser. On the 27th of September he crossed from Malmoe to Copenhagen in two hours, where he found all *in statu quo*, 'pleased to get back again to the seat of my labours, but at the same time satisfied to the last degree with my three weeks' trip.'

Cleasby now settled down to work, and it appears from a letter to his father, written on the 18th of December, that he did not intend to return home before the

middle of March, 1844. In the meantime he had gone on swimmingly with his Dictionary, and as Gislason's health was still weak and Pjeturson's not much better, on the 4th of November a young man of the name of Brynjolfr Snorrason, an Icelander, was engaged to assist; and after that the payments of 20 dollars are regularly made monthly to the three amanuenses. So the year passed on, and on the 22nd of December we have the usual entry, 'Took Gislason and Pjeturson to dine with me at Fredericksberg, and drank Balder's health in commemoration of the reign of darkness having again given way to that of light;' but on the 25th he received an unwelcome letter from Anthony, stating that his father's health was precarious; and on the 29th another, speaking so unfavourably of his state that Cleasby determined to leave for London immediately. He was just in time to catch the last steamer of the season for Kiel, and departed that day, having first packed up all his papers and sent most of them to the University Library, and the two control books and remaining slips to his friend Capt. Röder. Before he went he paid up his amanuenses for December, and two of them in advance for January. On the 6th of January, 1844, he reached London,—having travelled extra post through Lower Germany, and by rail from Cologne,—where he happily found his father much better than he had been or than he expected to find him. On the 27th of the month he wrote to Pjeturson, telling him that though he found his father better, his health was so weak that he might have to stay a month or two in England. He hoped, however, to return to Copenhagen, 'Saa snart vi skrive Martz,' and to be ready to set to work again. In the meantime he hoped both Pjeturson's and Gislason's health would mend, and that they would be prepared to work during the coming spring and summer. As for himself, he was doing what little work he could in London. Soon after this letter his father's health somewhat mended, and Cleasby determined to return to Copenhagen for a while. On the 5th of March, 'after taking an affectionate leave of my dear father, who, though very weak, appeared a good deal better than he had been, and after having received assurances from Dr. Arnott that there was no danger at present,' Cleasby started for Dover, and took the steamer for Ostend. In spite of the ice, which was thick on the Belts, he reached Copenhagen on the 15th, and immediately pays his amanuenses as usual. On the 28th he wrote to his father to say that he should be back by the middle of April. On the 29th he enters: 'Thorwaldsen died suddenly this evening at the theatre during the overture;' and on the 30th, 'Thorwaldsen's funeral took place to-day. The king, queen, and whole royal family attended at the service, and 7000 or 8000 persons at least followed in the procession. That may be said of him which can be said of few, that he has not left his like behind him.'

All this time the winter had been very severe, and it was not till the 9th of April that the ice which filled up the harbour of Copenhagen moved off. On the 15th Cleasby wrote to his father that he should leave on the 22nd. On the 16th he writes: 'Rafn sent me the first part of *a* to *f* of Egilsson's MSS. of the Poetic Dictionary, 699 sides in 4to;' and on the 20th, 'had a conversation with Rafn to-day concerning Egilsson's Poetic Dictionary, and told him I thought 500 or 600 dollars would be fair

honorar. for the work, and that I had no objection to go as far as 300 dollars towards its coming out, provided it was printed in connexion with mine, and so reduced that the two together should form a key to the whole [language?], and words partly prosal without poetical signification be not taken up in his.'

On the 22nd he paid up his three amanuenses; Gislason 20 dollars, Snorrason the same, and Pjeturson 10, 'for what little he has done this month; leaving 12 packets of slips, *i*, *z*, and *j* inclusive, with Snorrason for him to work upon during my absence, with various MSS.;' and departed for Kiel and England, which he reached on the 1st of May, only to find his father very poorly. In truth it was now plain that the poor old man's days were numbered; a chronic disease of the bladder had got so inveterate that surgical skill could only prolong but not save his life. With the exception of a flying visit to Copenhagen, which began on the 26th of June and ended on the 8th of July, Cleasby stayed with his father to the last. Before he left London he wrote to Pjeturson on the 9th of June to say that he was coming for a few days, and in the meantime begged him to look after Snorrason and see how he was getting on in his work, and to write at once to say how he himself was, and whether Gislason was in Copenhagen. As Sir Benjamin Brodie on the 9th of June said that his father was in no immediate danger, the flying visit took place, as has been said. During the five days he was in Copenhagen he paid up his amanuenses and settled his accounts. On the 4th of July he writes: 'I leave behind in Copenhagen 22 packets of slips in the care of Pjeturson and Snorrason, viz. 5 packets of H; 1 of I, Í, J; 3 of K; 2 of L; 2 of M; 1 of N; 1 of O, Ó, Æ, and P; 1 of R; and 6 of S.' At the same time he wrote full instructions to his two amanuenses; Gislason's name is now wanting, and is explained by the following entry of the same day: 'I gave Pjeturson 60 dollars to be sent to Gislason to the Bath Kreisch, if he thought fit, in order that he might have the full benefit of September there if his own means would not carry him so far. I also gave Pjeturson for himself in advance, for work that might be done in my absence, 20 dollars; and paid Pjeturson, for Snorrason, 20 dollars in advance.' On the same day he left Copenhagen, and, as has been said, was back in London on the 8th, finding his father 'a shade better.'

All that month the old man lingered, and it was not till the 31st of August that he sank under his disease. His deathbed, like that of his wife, was cheered by the tenderness of his children. After the last scene, Richard Cleasby lay down for an hour or two, and on returning to his father's room 'found him stretched out upon the bed in which he died, covered over with a white sheet, with a little bunch of flowering sprigs of jasmine placed on his chest, gathered out of the little garden at the back of the house.' On the 7th he writes: 'The last ceremony was this day performed over my poor father's remains in the burial-ground of Paddington. The coffin was placed on that of my mother, who herself lies upon that of poor Stephen, in one of the vaults. Then a last adieu was said to our much-lamented parent.'

On the 4th of September, as soon as the first shock was over, Cleasby had written as follows to Pjeturson:

'Deres gode Bref af 27 ult. fand mig i den dybeste Bedrövelse, ti min kjære Faders lange Lidelser tog en Ende den 31 Aug., kl. 5, formiddag, til hvilken Tid det behagede Forsynet at beröve mig min nærmeste Slægtning og ælteste (sic) og beste Ven! jeg maa söge Understöttelse under dette haarde Slag i den tröstende Tanke at jeg ved min Nærværelse og uafsladelige Opmærksomheder bidrog alt mueligt til at lindre den tunge Pröve hann gik igjennem, og i den kjærlige Medlidelse og Condolence of mine Venner; Gud alene er den som veed hvad er det Beste!

'Det har gjort mig meget ondt at höre saa daarlige Efterretninger om Snorrason, alligevel er det ikke meget andet end hvad vi var besörget om forleden Höst, naar De huske, en Reise op til Island var anseet som nödvendigt for Ham, indtil i Vinterens Löb hann blev saa hurtigt ok uväntet bedrei jeg haaber dog hann vil komme sig snarere end De synes formode. Den andre (sic) unge Mands Indvielse bliver om saa nödvendigere.

'Saa snart visse Affairer ere arrangerede, hvilke vil nödvendigt kræve min første Opmærksomhed har jeg i sind at reise til Kjöbenhavn og haaber ved min Ankomst at höre bedre Efterretning om Gislasons Öien hvilket jeg tænker vil sandsynligt följge en bedre Tilstand af den almindelige Sundhed; det vil være meget vigtigt at hann yde den Tjeneste hann kann i den kommende Vinter. . . . Haabende inden temmelig kort Tid at see Dem igjen jeg forbliver Deres hengivne

'R. CLEASBY.'

The death of his father plunged Cleasby into business, and it was some time before he could think of his Icelandic Dictionary in the pressure of family affairs. He had to go hither and thither, to Brighton and to Westmoreland, where, as far as we can discern, the family property came to him; and what with executorships and business letters, it was long before he could see his way. It is amusing, however, to see how strong his water-drinking propensity was, for on his return from Westmoreland, in September 1844, we find him stopping at Harrogate to drink its abominable sulphur spring, which he confesses did him little good. At last, on the 2nd of October, he broke away from London, laden with presents for his Copenhagen friends, in which city he arrived on the 7th. There he 'found all in order at' his 'lodgings, 159 Gammel Strand, but that unfortunately very little had been done in the Icelandic, Snorrason having been ill again, and Pjeturson had very little time; Gislason not yet returned from his water-cure.' Under these circumstances it was necessary to engage other assistance, and so on the 23rd of November we find this entry: 'Snorrason left off to-day writing into the slips, and it was agreed that the money he had had, 40 dollars in June and August, should be considered as his payment up to this time.' On the 25th of the same month we read, 'An Iclander, Fridriksson—who had for Gislason written out the words out of the Collection of Fragments, No. 655, and assisted Snorrason latterly in writing them into the slips—came to-day and began to write them on in my rooms, commencing with S.'

So the year came to an end, which, if it brought him an increase of means, added much to the burden of his correspondence. His Diaries are now full of notices on letters of business, and his time for Icelandic must have been much straitened. Still he went bravely on, and his new amanuensis seems to be the best he had. This year the 22nd of December passes over without that annual party to drink 'Balder's health.' The night was now drawing near from which there was to be no return of light. Before the year was out he was called home by business, and on the 28th of December he paid up Fridriksson, Pjeturson, and Thorlacius, set them

work to do, left some of his MS. of the Dictionary in Copenhagen, and had some sent to him in England. On the 3rd of January, 1845, he was again in London, and for the next three months entirely engrossed by business. The winter of 1845 was unusually prolonged both in the North and in England, and so late as the 18th of March Cleasby noticed persons skating on the water in the Regent's Park, before the house in Cornwall Terrace. Shortly after, the house having been sold, he is busy moving his father's wine and chattels to No. 5, Harley Place, Harley Street, as to which he notes on the 28th of March: 'After having had two or three days of dislocation and transportation of chattels, once in a man's life is often enough to move.' Poor man, that was his first and last moving in England!

On the 2nd of April he embarked for Hamburg, and on the 8th reached Copenhagen. As soon as he arrived Thorlacius and Snorrason came to work again, and Gislason and Pjeturson also assisted. On the 10th of June he set off for an excursion to Danzig, embarking first for Stettin. Having seen Danzig and Marienburg, with its grand old castle of the *Deutscher Ritter*, he returned by way of Berlin, where he saw the two Grimms, 'who were both brisk and well, and seem satisfied with Berlin. In the evening,' he writes, 'I went to Professor Ehrenberg's, where Berzelius from Stockholm was one of the guests; altogether an agreeable assembly of "Gelehrte." I called also on Schelling, who, though 70 years of age, seemed little altered.' On the 21st of June he was back at Copenhagen in time to witness the arrival of the Swedish and Norwegian students, who visited Denmark in a body, and amused the inhabitants with demonstrations in favour of an United Scandinavia.

On the 4th of July, 1845, he says: 'I was weighed at Tivoli, a place of entertainment just outside the gates of Copenhagen, and found to be equal to 148 lbs. Danish weight, which is somewhat heavier than English; I think about 11 st. 8 lb. English.' On the 8th of August he 'accompanied Christian Lange, a Norwegian, who is here taking copies of old Norwegian diplomas, to the Office of the Archives, where he shewed me a large number of the first and some of the second half of the fourteenth century, which he had copied, which were in great part in perfectly pure old language, like Gula-Þings Log or Skuggsjá, the orthography of the vowels, as usual, very varied.'

On the 15th he paid Fridriksson twenty dollars 'for work from the 15th of June till this day;' on the 22nd he paid Thorlacius the same sum for the same purpose; and on the 25th 'made Dr. Egilsson's acquaintance; he called on me to-day.' On the 28th he left Copenhagen and went by steam to Kiel, and embarked at Hamburg, arriving in London on the 31st of August, the anniversary of his father's death, which he enters in his Diary as an 'anniversary of a day of severe bereavement,' and surrounds it with deep black lines.

He had now, as we have seen, sold the old house in Cornwall Terrace and taken 5 Harley Place, at the top of Harley Street, into which his books and effects had been moved. He notes on the 11th September that he 'found all in very nice order there.'

After travelling in England, partly for business and partly for pleasure, he left

England again in September, and returned to Copenhagen on the 12th of October, having passed some days in Schleswig, where he observes :

‘Heard throughout Schleswig that the Dano-German question as to language has rather increased than diminished in heat and difficulty of solution.’

He was now living at 159 Gammel Strand, where he ‘found all in order to receive him.’ On this occasion he returned loaded with creature comforts for his Danish friends, and on the 10th of October he distributed to them ; but finding that the authorities of the town had overcharged him for the tax on his horse, he

‘Wrote to the magistracy on the 14th, begging them to rectify their demand for tax on my horse from ten dollars, yearly charge as a foreign horse, to two dollars, the proper tax for a Danish one, which he is.’

On the 16th he was delighted at hearing Jenny Lind for the first time ; and, after expressing his admiration in warm terms, he adds :

‘Such was the rage to get a seat in the theatre to hear her, that people stood last week in the most horrid storm and rain all the night through, from the time of the theatrical performance closing at ten o’clock at night till eleven o’clock the next morning, when the doors were opened again for the disposal of tickets. Those costing a dollar were easily sold at five or six dollars !!’

For the rest of the year 1845 he worked steadily on with his amanuenses, paying them regularly for their work. On the very last day of the year he dined with his friend Ellis, the English clergyman, and on his way back ‘heard everywhere the firing which here begins on New-Year’s Eve as soon as it gets dark. It is a sort of compliment in this country to fire off a pistol or two before folks’ windows! Every land has its customs!’ With January, 1846, his health seemed to fail him, and he went to consult a Dr. Bendz, who prescribed leeches and herb-tea and physic, and advised him not to drink too much cold water in the morning ; and for some time after this the recurrence of the name of Bendz in the Diary shews that Cleasby was still in his hands. On the 6th of April he left for England, having paid Fridriksson 20 dollars ‘for work to be done for me, of which I gave him particulars, during my absence.’ On the 9th he reached London, and was soon deep in business. On the 14th, however, he ‘had a visit from Sir Benjamin Brodie, before whom I laid my complaints of the three past months,’ and accordingly had to take blue-pill and senna. His property at Brighton and in Westmoreland, besides some house-property at Chelsea, were an endless trouble to him. After struggling with his tenants and agents for the rest of that month and all the next, he left Dover for Ostend on the 31st of May, on his way to Marienbad, which he reached on the 5th of June. There it is the same old story of *Kreutz-Brunn* and Schlambäder for a month. On the 8th of July he left it, and went by way of Magdeburg to Wölffenbüttel, to inspect the Icelandic MSS. there, which he collated. Thence he returned to England, reaching it on the 15th of the month. As soon as he got back he rushed down to Brighton, on hearing that his next-door neighbour was building up a wall behind his premises. On the 27th of July, 1846, he writes :

‘Went to Brown, Great Russell Street ; ordered finally a slab to be erected to my father’s

memory, to cost £23, and £1 per 100 for the letters the inscription may contain. Told him to chalk the plan in Marylebone Church, which he said he would do, and apply to my sister for the inscription etc. when wanted.'

After this came letter on letter on business, but on the 28th he left for Hamburg, and reached Copenhagen on the 1st of August. On the 10th he took part in a 'Gilde,' or banquet, given to his old friend Geijer, 'and was sorry to see him both mentally and bodily sadly altered since' his 'visit to Upsala in September 1843.' On the 9th of September he wrote to the Manager of the Hotel d'Angleterre at Frankfort-on-the-Maine to keep a room ready for him on the 24th; and on the 17th he set off to be present at the meeting of *Germanische Sprach und Geschichts-Forscher*, which was to be held at Frankfort. On the 25th he reached that city, having done a little grape-cure by the way, and soon found out the Grimms. He was most cordially received, and invited to the meeting, attended by about 150 professors and jurists and as many spectators. There he met most of his old friends, Schmeller, Massmann, Dahlmann, Pertz, and others, of whom Dahlmann read a paper in his section, 'shewing that the English jury is of Scandinavian, and not of Anglo-Saxon origin.' The meeting was followed by a dinner, of which Cleasby tells that 'it was bad, noisy, and cold; but, worst of all, that froward Professor Massmann must needs propose my health after some few others had been given, but when no mention had yet been made of names like Grimm and Schmeller. It annoyed me exceedingly; however, there was nothing left for it but to return thanks, and I did so; ending with proposing the health of the Grimms, the heroes of modern *Sprach-Forschung*—which was upon the whole, perhaps, getting out of it as well as I could.' When the sittings of the sections were over, on the 28th Cleasby says: 'Saw the two Grimms this morning, and conversed with them on various points as to the Dictionary, and shall note some of their remarks.' On the same day he had 'a final hour-and-a-half's conversation with Schmeller,' and 'shewed him part of my substantive etc. book of the Dictionary.' The same night Cleasby left Frankfort, and returned to Copenhagen, reaching it on the 4th of October.

After his return he worked on steadily with his Dictionary; but he now has 'a spasmodic cough,' for which he called in Bendz, who gave him a '*tinctura pectoralis* and some herb-tea.' At the end of November Bendz was called in again, to attend him for a carbuncle, which kept him in-doors for some days, and led to six visits from the doctor; and so, with failing health but still full of work, the year 1846 came to an end.

The first days of January, 1847, are filled with letters written to England on business and family matters. On the 28th he notes: 'At a meeting of the Society of Northern Antiquaries this evening the subject of Egilsson's Poetic Lexicon was brought under discussion. It was stated that I had given 150 dollars towards the *honorar*, and the Society 150 dollars, and that 800 dollars had been regarded as what he—Egilsson—should have. Some members found that too little, and the Society agreed to pay him 500 dollars, at 100 dollars per annum. Finn Magnusen moved that the thanks of the Society should be publicly given to me for forwarding the

work ; and all persons turned towards me to thank me.' Then come entries of business letters till the 31st of March, when Cleasby wrote to his sister to say that he should be home between the 8th and the 20th of April. Accordingly he paid up his amanuenses and his doctor, and to Professor Rafn 100 dollars more in addition to the 150 he had already paid towards Egilsson's Dictionary. On the 8th of April he writes : ' Before leaving ordered my box of slips and that containing the two "control books" to be sent to Captain Röder's, and left 20 dollars with Fridriksson for this month, and left him a variety of things to be done in my absence.' On the 15th he returned to England, and was soon as much occupied as ever with business. He had, however, taken a specimen of his Dictionary with him ; and on the 10th of May he writes : ' Took back to-day to Taylor's the proof of the first four pages of my Icelandic Prose Dictionary, which I had set up on trial *. There was, unluckily, a great deal to correct, their not understanding the language making it impossible to know where words ought to be divided at the end of a line ; and not being used to my writing also no doubt does something.' On the 12th he went down to consult his friend Kemble at his cottage near Rickmansworth, who 'expressed himself highly pleased at the appearance of the proof.' On the 16th he was off to Germany, to try a new bath. This time it was towards Homburg, then only a rising watering-place, that he turned his steps. He had better have returned to Carlsbad or Marienbad, for his cure at Homburg did him little good, though he left it delighted with the scenery. On the 16th of June he returned to England for his last visit. On the 17th he wrote to Copenhagen, to announce his speedy return, and in particular to Fridriksson, stating that he should be back at the end of the month, and that he hoped he would have got a good deal of the work ready which he left him in April, and be ready 'til videre Anvendelse af Flid ;' and to tell Gislason of the time of his return, and to greet him and Pjeturson heartily. On the 19th he paid Messrs. Taylor £5 18s. for the six sides of the Icelandic Dictionary printed as an 'ensample.' During the few next days he packed up his deeds and effects, and left them in safe custody till his return—which was never to happen ; and on the 23rd set off in the steamer 'Wilberforce' for Hamburg. On the 26th he reached Copenhagen, and drove at once to No. 40 B, Gamle Kongens Gade, 2 Sal., which he had taken in April for the three months ending October 1st, paying for them 75 dollars in advance. He came out as usual bringing presents to his friends, and, amongst others, to Mr. Ellis, the British Chaplain, with whom he was very intimate. In stopping at Hamburg he had enclosed proofs of the specimen of the Dictionary both to Jacob Grimm and Schmeller ; but he now found on reaching Copenhagen that he had brought none of the second and third sheets for himself. He therefore wrote on the 27th of June to Grimm, begging him to be good enough to send him the two sheets 'containing the end of *af* and *at*—*bragð*, *búa*, and *ok*.' Cleasby seems to have spent the month of July hopefully enough, in riding and walking with his friends in the beautiful neighbourhood of the Danish capital ; and on the 7th

* A specimen of these is printed at the end of this Memoir.

he writes to Thorpe to say that N. M. Petersen the historian was quite willing that he—Thorpe—should translate one of his works into English; and he pays his amanuenses regularly and keeps them to work. On the 28th of July he received the following charming letter from Jacob Grimm as to his Dictionary, on returning the proofs as desired:

‘Wie werden Sie, verehrter Freund, mein langes Schweigen auf ihre gütige Mittheilung sich erklärt haben? Es hat folgende leidige Ursache: Bald nachdem Ihr erster Brief eingetroffen war, gerieth unser ganzes Haus in die lebhafteste Unruhe, aus der es sich noch nicht erholt hat. Meine gute Schwägerin, die Sie, so viel ich weiss, persönlich kennen, war nach Jena gereist, um einen dortigen Arzt für die kränkelnde Tochter zu gebrauchen. Nun aber erkrankte sie selbst aufs gefährlichste. Nachdem wir einige Tage in Angst geschwebt hatten, reiste mein Bruder auch fort, um ihr beizustehen. Die Gefahr scheint zwar verschwunden, aber wir müssen doch noch in beständiger Sorge sein.

‘In solcher Lage verliert man alle Arbeitsfähigkeit, und thut nur noch einzelne Geschäfte mechanisch ab. Jetzt, beim genauen Wiederlesen Ihres zweiten Briefes, sehe ich, dass Ihnen an schnelle Rücksendung der Druckbogen gelegen war, und erschrecke sie versäumt zu haben. Also folgen die Bogen nunmehr augenblicklich, ohne dass ich Zeit oder rechten Sinn dafür hätte, mich über Ihre schöne Arbeit im einzelnen auszulassen. Mein Trost ist, dass Sie keines Rathes von anderen bedürfen; alles innere und äussere scheint aufs beste bedacht und gerathen. Der Himmel lasse Ihnen alles gelingen.—Ihr herzlich ergebener Freund,

‘Berlin, 22 Juli, 1847.’

‘JAC. GRIMM.’

But on the 1st of August a change took place. On that day he writes: ‘Dr. Bendz stethoscoped me to-day, my cough, hoarseness, etc. continuing; pronounced lungs sound, but said my chest was weak; prescribed a large plaster called *Mannus Dei*, and a draft of senega, to take a table-spoonful four times a day.’ On the 2nd he notes, ‘put on the plaster this evening before going to bed.’ He still, however, works some hours every day, and takes little excursions into the country. On the 24th of August he enters the arrival of a man now very distinguished in the North: ‘Unger from Christiania drank tea with me.’

After this he is full of home business again, and writes a letter to Anthony on the 30th, enclosing letters to his agents, and at the end, ‘Said I was a little better; the monster plaster had stilled but not taken away the cough, and especially worked well with the nightly perspiration, which had become only occasional and not so violent.’ On the same day he notes: ‘Paid Gislason 10 dollars, with 20 last month equals 30 for two months.’ On the 2nd of September he paid Fridriksson ‘10 dollars on account for this month.’ On the 4th he enters: ‘Received as a present by Mr. C. R. Unger, from him and the other editor, Mr. C. Lange, *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*, 1st vol. Christiania, 1847. 4to.’ On the 5th he received his last letter of business from his agent in England; and on the 6th stands the last entry in these Diaries: ‘Paid Fridriksson remaining 10 dollars, making 20 for this month. Answered Miles’—the agent’s—letter of 28th ult. as at back of same.’ So end his Diaries: the little that is left to tell of his life must be drawn from the letters of his friend Mr. Ellis, the English chaplain, to his sorrowing family.

But indeed there is little more to tell. On the 7th of September, having been,

as has been shewn, under medical care for an affection of the chest, he was seized with a slight fever, at first supposed to be of a rheumatic character, but which towards the end of the month rapidly passed into a low typhoid type. On Monday, the 27th, though confined to his bed, he 'dictated in a firm voice and collected manner' a letter to his brother, in which he said that he was in no danger, but that time was needful for his recovery. Complaints were made of his treatment; but upon this subject it is now needless to enter. It is enough to say that he grew rapidly worse and never rallied. On Wednesday, the 6th of October, at 10 A.M., he had finished his mortal course. His relations had no opportunity of being with him in his last moments, for they never heard of his danger till they received the intelligence of his death. On the 14th of October his remains were deposited in a vault below the church of St. Peter, where they still remain.

So passed away the spirit of Richard Cleasby, one of the most indefatigable students that ever lived. If he were fortunate in the circumstances of his life, he was surely most unhappy in his death,—snatched away just as the mechanical part of his labours was drawing to a close, but before he could bring his philological power to bear upon the mass of materials which he had collected. His methodical and yet poetic mind, his far-sighted and yet microscopic eye, will no longer note day by day the last penny of his expenses and the very spot where he took his friends to dine, side by side with entries full of a lively interest in philology, literature, and art, and of delight at the smiling face of nature as she revives at the soft breath of spring. For him the first chaffinch will chirp in vain, the earliest swallow twitter, and the beech and willow burst out into tender green. He is gone like Balder to the realm of night, never to return. It is poor compensation for the cessation of an existence so full of spirit and work to reflect that at the same time came rest and peace; that all that weary trouble which wealth brought with it was over for ever; that no letters on business from London or Westmoreland would now pursue him; that his life-long chase after health at German Baths was at an end; and that as he passed from city to city surgeons and physicians would no longer torture and torment him. These were but accidents, and, though troublesome, Richard Cleasby bore them like a man, in the firm faith that the task which he had set himself to do would still be fulfilled. It has been at last fulfilled, but not in the way which either Cleasby or his heirs at first proposed. As soon as the first shock caused by his unlooked-for death had passed over, the question arose, what was to be done with the Dictionary, which it was well known he had been on the very eve of publishing? The greatest interest in the subject was naturally shewn in Copenhagen, and Mr. Anthony Cleasby received a message from the Crown Prince, as President of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, expressing his 'deeply-felt sympathy at his decease, and' his 'desire that the work might be completed to which he had devoted himself with such zeal and perseverance for so many years.' After mature deliberation it was resolved that the MS. should be completed at Copenhagen, under the care of a committee of three—two of whom were M. Krieger, the well-known statesman and antagonist of Prince Bismark; and M. Konrad

Gislason, Cleasby's chief amanuensis, on whom devolved the literary direction of the work. For this purpose the heirs of Richard Cleasby devoted several hundred pounds to erect what they naturally regarded as the best monument to his memory. In the meantime the writer had succeeded in interesting the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in favour of the work, which, when completed, was to be edited by him and printed at the expense of the University. But when the MS. of the Dictionary was forwarded after several years from Copenhagen, so far was it from being in a fit state for publication, that, after struggling with it for some years, he found it necessary to call in other assistance to complete the work. This he was fortunate enough to find in Mr. Gudbrand Vigfusson, then one of the Stipendiaries in the Arna Magnæan Library at Copenhagen, an institution which has done so much for Icelandic scholarship. After inspecting the materials placed at his disposal, Mr. Vigfusson found them so crude and in such an unsatisfactory state, that he resolved on rewriting and remodelling the whole. This Herculean task he has now completed, and in so doing has raised a monument to his own scholarship as well as one to the memory of Richard Cleasby. It is needless to say more of these Copenhagen transcripts in this place. Their nature has been sufficiently explained and exposed in the Introduction. It is enough here to point at them and pass by. The Dictionary as it now stands is far more the work of Vigfusson than of Cleasby; but if the dead take heed of aught here below, it must be a consolation to the spirit of Richard Cleasby to know that the work which he so boldly projected has at last been worthily completed, though by other hands; and if there be speech or language in those mansions, the solemn words of *Hávamál* will ring through them:

‘Deyr fé, deyja frændr;
Deyr sjálfr it sama;
En orð-stírr deyr aldregi
Hveim sér góðan getr.’

SPECIMENS.

I.—SPECIMEN OF MR. CLEASBY'S MS. WORKED OUT BY HIMSELF.

mál, s. pl. n., pl. mál, Gr. þp. 30, i. 83¹³ Cod. B. lb. 41. ii. 318²⁴ Cod. A. Isl. S. i. 374¹; mol. Norske Love 335²⁰. Two leading significations characterise this word, each of which present a number of subdivisions. 1. *speech*, cp. mæla, to speak. 2. *measure*, cp. mæla, to measure.

I. Leading signification.

a.—*facultas voces articulatas proferendi, loquela, a speech*. Börs synir töku upp tréin, sköpuðu af menn, . . . gaf hinu fyrsti önd ok líf . . . þrði ásjónu, málit ok heyrn ok sjón, Sn. E. gg. c. 9. 10¹¹. aldri hræðumsk ek þau guð er þú göfgar, þviat þau hafa ekki mál, Fms. i. 97¹². þröngdi svá söttarfari konungsins, at hann missti málsins, x. 148¹⁷. þá spurði konunginn ef Sigvaldi hefði mál sitt, xi. 102²². hefi ek marga vega leitað mála við hana ok hefi ek aldri fengit orð af henni, Laxd. c. 12. 30¹⁷. þeir glötuðu einnar tungu máli er forðum vildu stöpul smíða i gegn Guði (*speech in one language*), No. 677. 19¹⁸. þeir menn er á er hunds höfuð ok hafa gaud fyrir mál (*latratus pro loquela*), Rimb. iii. 39. 347⁴. þeir hafa eigi manns rödd né mál, *voice or speech*, Rimb. iii. 45. 348²¹. honocentaurus hefir tvenn mál, *voices, organs, manners of speech*, 673. A. 47³.

b.—*sermo, oratio, verba*, hvárt eru þeir Steinarr ok Önundr hér, svá at þeir megi skilja mál mitt, Eg. c. 86. 735⁴. hvárt er Flosi svá nær, at hann megi heyrn mál mitt, Nj. 129. 200². ver eigi nær honum en mál nemi, Fms. iv. 281⁹. þér er mikit fyrir máli, v. 325¹⁹. var hann snjallr i máli ok talaðr vel á þingi, ix. 535¹². skilr þú nokkut hér manna mál? Ánundis egir: eigi heldr enn fugla klíð, Fas. ii. 512²⁰. sumum gefisk mála þýðing, No. 677. 20²⁰. skáldskapr var honum svá skjótt ráðask, segir þorstein ok tók annat mál, Gunnl. c. 5. 70⁷. engi hafði hón orð um fyrr en Gestr lauk sínu máli, Laxd. c. 33. 130⁶. ok er Ólafr lauk sínu máli, þá var góðr rómr gerr, 27. 106¹⁰. en er hann hafði þetta máli fylldisk þegar mál hans, *was fulfilled, came to pass*, MS. 633. 42¹. þau eru upphöf af máli mínu (*of a sermon*), Isl. S. i. 385²¹. þar Gizurr þar á mikit mál, at hann mundi því auðveldliga á leið koma, *insisted much*, Fms. x. 93¹⁰. þurfu þér siri því at . . . sýna fyrir mér öll þau mál ok athafi er hafa þarf fyrir konungi, *expressions, modes of expressions*, Sks. 301² Cod. 61². 29: pl. þá svarar drottinn vár með málum David propheta, *in the words of David*, No. 619. 31²⁵. In specie, *colloquium*, þegar er þeir fundu menn at máli, Fms. i. 204⁹. mælti hann jafnan fyrst við Norðmenn ef þeir vildu hafa mál hans, *audients vos bam, -paven*, vii. 241⁹. Ólfr hnúfa var með konungi ok kom opt á mál við konung, Eg. 24. 106². hann lagðisk niðr ok skaut fyrir loku, engi þorði at krefja hann máls, 81. 601¹². þórdís gekk til máls við Egil, 89. 764¹². síðan hætto þau málino (var. talinu), Nj. c. 6. 10². þegar er hvárir ná máli annarra stóð Atli upp ok mælti, 5. 81⁰. In specie, *responsum*, hann leitaði þá máls um við Ásgerði, hverju þat gegundi, Eg. c. 83. 703⁷. sendimönnum þikkir hún svara furðu stórliga ok spyrja hana máls um, hvar til svör þessi skulu koma, S. i. Har. Hárf. 3. 77²⁰, cf. Fms. i. 3¹. mælti hann mál af þeim, ok spurðu þau hversu bardaginn hefði gengit, Fas. iii. 525²². *Sermonis argumentum, iudicium (de aliqua re) verbis portatum*, þat var mál manna at henni hafi allt verit illa gefit, þat er etc., Nj. c. 154. 268¹⁹. þat var mál manna um þá þórólf ok Bárð, at þeir væri etc., Eg. c. 8. 39¹¹. þat er mál manna at eigi hafi meiri skörungur verit i Noregi, Fms. vii. 150⁷. ok höfðu menn at máli, at þat sumar höfðu Marcus-menn byr hvert er þeir vildu, 301¹. allir menn höfðu á máli er Ólaf sá, hversu fríðr maðr hann var, Laxd. c. 22. 88²⁸. *Narratio*, nú er þar til máls at taka er þorkell Eyjólfsson sitr i búi sínu, Laxd. c. 74. 314²⁴. jarlarnir Urgu-þjótr ok Brinieskjarr er fyrr var getið i þessu máli, Fms. xi. 41². *Proverbium, saying*, þat er fornt mál, at bysna skal at betr verði, Fms. x. 261². *Runa incisa vel sententia*? hann hafði krúka-spjót i hendi haugtekkit ok mál i, (the runes were

legible? or of important signification?), Laxd. c. 21. 78⁹. nú eru tekin Grásíðu brot, ok görir þorgrinn þar af spjót . . . mál vóru i, ok fornt i hepti spannar-langi, (i. e. fært spjót i hepti), Gisl. Cod. 113²⁰, cf. mæla sax, Fas. i. 514¹⁰. *Unus integer sensus, logica—a complete period*, hér er mál fullt i hverju visu-orði, Sn. E. brh. 86. 234⁹. hér er tvað mál fullt komin i hverju visu-orði, 85. 233²⁸. ok er sa visu-helmingr ei elligar réttir at máli, 91. 235²⁷. *The mode (either with an usual or artificial term) of appellation in poetry* (as, for instance, that a man be called 'maðr,' or be called 'skjald-tré,' or the like); tvenn eru kyn þau er greina skáldskap allan: hver tvenn? mál ok hættir, hvert máltek er haft til skáldskapar? þrenn er etc., Sn. E. skm. 1. 93³. þá þykkja nýggörvingar vel kveðnar ef þat mál er upp er tekit haldi of alla visu-lengð, Sn. E. brh. 82. 230¹⁷. þeir ámæltu skáldskapnum Sighvats, ok kölluðu at hann hefði eigi rétt ort at máli, Fms. v. 209⁹, cf. bragar-mál, Sn. brh. 84. 232 (a poetical . . .). *Lingua, idioma*, er þú hefir eigi þurfa i váru máli þessa níu raddar-stafi, Sn. E. lat. c. 3. 277²⁴. mæl þú nú við mik girzkt mál, No. 677. 75¹⁹. Haraldi var mjök stírt um norðrætt mál, Fms. vii. 165⁴. *Postulatum, demand, assertion*, Hákon konungur hafði skrá látit allar Eyjar fyrir vestan Skotland þar sem hann kallaði sér, en Skota-konungur hafði nefit þar sem hann vildi eigi lausar láta, . . . en um aðra hluti var skamt milli máls konunga, en þó gekk eigi settin saman, Fms. x. 132⁹. (ok miðlum svá mál á miðli þeirra) at hvárir tveggju hafi nákkvat síns máls, Isl. S. i. 12²⁰. hann festi járnburð at svá skyldi sanna mál hans, Fms. vii. 230¹⁹. hefir hann i marga staði mikit til síns máls, 221¹⁹. hafa hér hvárir tveggju mikit til síns máls, Nj. c. 56. 88³. þá skal sá þeirra hafa sitt mál er eið vill at vinna, Gr. i. Kb. 3. 393¹. þeir skulu dómendr sitt mál hafa er fleiri eru saman þar, 29. 430²⁷. Gunnlaugr skal fyrr flytja fyrir, þviat hánum eirir verr ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Gunnl. 9. 110²⁰. þessi eru þau dæmi er sýna hit sama mál, (i. e. at guð gördi bríð á skipaðum dómi), Sks. Cod. 118². 17. *Factum, stipulatio, agreement, stipulation, condition*, enda á þat at halda með þeim . . . nema þau vili annat mál á göra, Gr. i. sp. 23. 336¹⁸; and 22. 335⁴. nú bregðr hann (gríðmaðr) máli, við fleiri menn, i. þp. 56. 148²². en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi þá út, Gunnl. c. 5. 80⁹, cf. 9. 116¹¹. *Effatum, mandatum*, sá er . . . fyrtil mál Guðs ok setning laga, No. 677¹⁴. sá er elskar mik mun halda mál mín, 17²⁰. *Diversa formulae processuariae, . . . decisio, effatum* etc., enda er eigi heimting til málsins, Gr. i. Kb. c. 81. 497¹². skulit mál hans standask um þá sök, Gr. i. þp. c. 21. 64¹². enda er svá sem þeir mæli eigi þeim málum, nema þeir vinni eið at, ii. lb. 46. 342²⁰, cf. 31. 25. skulu þeirra manna mál standask . . . hvar þess er þeir taka eigi af alþingis-máli, Gr. i. umb. 31. 296²⁰. enn er sá hlutr i lögum er þú hefir eigi kennt mér, þat er at festa mér konu, þorsteinn segir: þat er litit mál, ok kendi honum atferli, Gunnl. c. 4. 54⁹. hann skal segja i annat sinn fram sökina, ok fara svá öllu máli um, sem hann hafi áðr ekki um mælt, Gr. i. þp. c. 12. 40²⁰. kveðr Óttarr jarl þingi, ok mælti þeim málum á þinginu, at Hákon jarl skyldi heita vargr i veum, Fms. xi. 40²². ef hann kveðr svá at, ok hafði i máli sínu 'heilt ráð ok heimilt,' en eigi ella, Gr. i. sp. 7. 317¹⁰. *Negotium, res, status*. 1. *negotium et res simili sensu*, þórólfir bað Ólvi byrja mál sitt, Eg. c. 16. 62¹⁰. Svertingr gekk á konungi fund ok flutti mál sitt, Laxd. 41. 180¹⁸. hann fann þafann, ok tók hann þar lausn af honum allra sinna mála (*of all be bad committed*), Orkn. 21. 86. ok muntú nú verða mér at trúa til málanna þinna allra, Fms. xi. 104¹⁹, cf. Nj. c. 6. 10²⁷. sitr hann þar nú at málum sínum við vegsmið, xi. 4⁹. vit leitumum ekki fyrst þessa mála við Brynjólf, E. c. 9. 40⁴. þikki mér nú vandask málit er ek hefi áðr ráðit brúðlaup mitt, Nj. 2. 41⁹. taktir er nú höfðingja þann er yðr þikkir bezt til fallinu, því at einhver mun þurfa at vera fyrir málino, 124. 192⁷. ef maðr handsalar manni sátt . . . ok skilja þeir þat mál eigi görri enn svá (*the matter, affair, almost stipulation*), Gr. i. þp. 50. 136². vil ek því heita, at eiga síðan allt mitt mál undir yðr fóstbræðrum, Fas. 2. 532²⁴. en þessi maðr er

keisari hafði verið gjörði slíkt af sínu máli sem hafði hann áður rædt, Fms. vi. 73, var. 3 (*af sinu Sag*). Því hverr hann vill leggjask í at iðka þetta mál, þá hlýtr hann etc. (*hinc materia incumbere*). Rimb. ii. 90. 312^a. eingi maðr á annat mál at deila í kirkju nema biðja fyrir sér ok öllu kristnu fólki, No. 619. 34^a. *Negotium nuptiale*, Austmadrinn heldr nú á málinu við bónda, svá at Flosi var hjá, Nj. c. 149. 259^a. en er þetta mál var við Jorunni rædt, þá svarar hún etc., Laxd. c. 9. 22^a. ek skal fara á fund Borisláfs konungs ok vitja málanna fyrir hönd okkra beggia, Fms. xi. 104^a. þó lézk hann enn tala mundu málit fyrir hans hönd, Fas. i. 364^a. en svá er mál með vexti at fátt hefir verið etc., Lvs. c. 14. 43^a. svá er mál með grenni, at etc. (of tenderness), Fas. iii. 59^a. The use below carried further and generalized? mun honum þó eigi miklu þikkja launaðr uxinn... at ek hitta hann ef hönun þikkir máli skipta, Eg. c. 87. 742^a. hann kveðsk ok engu máli þikkja skipta, Heiðv. c. i. 282^a. þótti henni allmiklu máli skipta, S. ii. Ól. Helg. c. 31. 33^a. um þá hluti er mér þikkja miklu máli skipta, Fms. xi. 213^a. ef hánun þótti máli varða, VV. 12. 260^a. ef yðr þótti nókkuru máli varða um hans vináttu, S. ii. Ól. Helg. c. 135. 229^a. en þá skiptir eigi máli hver gögn þá fara á lengr, Gr. i. pp. 13. 43^a. um þat er þú kvaddir þess kvíðar er eigi átti máli at skipta um víg Auðólfs, Nj. c. 56. 87^a. 2. *res, status*, lá ek þá í vöggu er þær (sc. völvur) skyldu tala um mitt mál, Fas. i. 340^a. faðir minn fór veitr til Írlands, ok er þat vítað hver stórtíðendi gerðusk um hans mál, Fms. vii. 124^a. vit förum kynliga með okkr um málin segir Hrapp, Nj. c. 87. 130^a. allt var þat annat mál segir Hallr, ér váru þá vígreiðir, hafit ér nú of miklit at gert, Nj. 147. 256^a. ekki eru þau efni um várt mál, þvíat ek sé at bóðar eru á bæði bórð, Laxd. c. 21. 76^a. en þó skalt þú svá um þitt mál huga, ef þetta berr saman, at etc., Nj. c. 55. 85^a. en ek þá þegar skildir við þín mál... kváð hann at heimila skiljask við sín mál ef hann ryfi sættina (*partes*), Fms. xi. 396. 19 seqq. þeir fóru á konungs fund, ok tóluðu mál Íslendinga (*cause, part*), Fms. x. 296. 29. er mál hans stendr í svá miklum háska, No. 655. xxxii. 1^a. *Causa, lis, actio*, et fortasse, *injuria delictum* sæpius usurpatur promiscue cum 'sok.' sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls enn vörn, Gr. i. pp. 18. 89^a. ek... seg þat Guði, at ek mun svá færa mál öll fram hér at féranðómi etc., 48. 135^a, cf. Nj. 64. 99^a ubi=sök 1. 5; et Gr. i. pp. 46. 361^a. þá skal þeim er með mál ferr... rétt at taka til sóknar etc., Kb. 72. 490^a, cf. pp. 134. 348^a. harðræðr við úvini sína enn tillaga goðr hinna stærri mála, Nj. c. i. 2^a. Gunnarr soekir mál þetta á þingi, hann kvaddi búa til máls, 24. 36^a, cf. Gr. i. umb. 32. 297^a. Rútr nefndi vátta ok sagði únytt málit, Nj. 14. 36^a. Njáll... kveðsk borgit munu geta málinu ok sökinni, (as well the form as the action itself), 36^a. þeir váru... lagamenn miklir... þeir veittu Gizuri hvíta at hverju máli, c. 56. 86^a. þeir... létu þat standa fyrir kvíðborði um mál Auðólfs at aðili var í Noregi, 87^a. ef sá maðr audask er sök hefir selda eða til búna, þá er hann er aðili, ok þá hverfr mál þat undir hans erfinga, Gr. i. pp. 55. 142^a. sá riðr síðast, segir Kári, at ek vil eigi drepa... hánun hefir farit þó bezt í málum várum áðr, Nj. c. 146. 254^a. ok hefir sá sök er

hann hefir mál á höndum, Gr. i. pp. 10. 38^a. veit hann vánir leyndr mála með þeim... eru eigi þá sakarnar settir enn áðr, sp. 47. 365^a. þriggja alþinga mál eru þetta allt, Gr. i. sp. 32. 346^a. ef hann vill tel ens meira máls færa, ok skal hann stefna, etc., Gr. i. Kb. 29. 430^a. sama hluta á bróðir sammæðr, Gpl. m. eb. 7. 240. ok ef kona á þann hluta máls, Krr. 9. 17. 124. *Fere insimulatio, reatus*, stefndi Sigurðr konungr þá þing... ok bað Sigurð Hranason svara þar málum fyrir ek, Fms. vii. 130^a. ok mun þá verða svarat máli því, Nj. c. 64. 99^a. Njáll... spurði alla hina beztu menn... hvert mál þeim þótti Gunnarr eiga á þeim nöfnum fyrir fjórtáðin, c. 70. 105^a. þá eru þeir varðir máli ef þeir fá þann bjargkvíð, Gr. i. pp. 16. 54^a. versk hann þá málinu, sp. 7. 317^a. en þau ur málinu ef þórlófr hittisk ei þar, Laxd. c. 15. 44^a. ?en um xii mánaði stendr þeirra mál, Gr. i. pp. 55. 143^a. compounds, *lis*, Vestfjarða-mál, = *process tilborende* Vestfirðir, Stu. A B. c. 53. ii. 81^a. Bæjarhöguna-mál, *angaende* Bæjarhögni, Gudm. 10^a. Áshildar-mál, *angaends* Áshildr, 103^a. XL. marka-mál, Gpl. 185^a.

II. Leading signification.

a.—*mensura*, tímm álna er hátt mál hans, Fms. vi. 429^a. at þeir hafit jamunklir menn verið þá er þeir gengu undir mál, Laxd. c. 41. 178^a and Fms. ii. 79^a. hann lagði mál við öll en stórstu tré, bæði bita ok staflægjur etc., Laxd. c. 74. 316^a. ef málit gengi saman þá er optarr væri reynt etc., Korm. c. 3. 8. hann lýptir honum ór súðinomu ok kastar honum máls-lengð frá sér á leik-völlinn svá at í sundr ganga iii riðin í hánun, No. 580^a. 717. *Tempus (facere aliquid)*, time, fitting time, point of time, period (mæl or mál), en hús-bóndi sá sveri um, er hann hafði inni sitt, at hann var þar þá nótt ok á því máli, Norske love 309^a. skipverjum þótti mál ór hafi, er á líðit var mjök sumarit, L N B. p. iii. c. 12. 156^a (= Ísl. Sr. i. 206^a). fara síðan niðr þriðja sinni, þar til er Kjartani þikkir allt mál upp, S. i. Ól. Tryggv. 88. 297^a. þar til er Njáll talar at mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum, Nj. c. 97. 149^a. þá minnti biskup konung á, at mál væri at ganga at sofa, Fms. ii. ... 138^a. ok er mál at vér farim til Austreyjar, it is high time, Fær. c. 55. 255. mál er at leita at hestum várum, Kor. c. 19. 182. konungr spurði ef þegar væri mál at ríða, Fms. ii. 139^a. ok er allt mál at ættvíg þessi takisk af, Laxd. c. 59. 258^a. ? þá metask kvíðr þeirra sem þá at í mál yrði borinn kvíðrinn (*in due time?* or = í dóm?), Gr. i. pp. c. 16. 54^a. 2. *tempus prandendi et cenandi?* (morning and evening meal-time), ef hánun er eigi deildr matr at málum, Gr. i. pp. 56. 194^a. ok ala þá hvára tveggju í eitt mál ef rúmheilagt er (cf. l. 23 í tvö mál), Gr. i. umb. 30. 293^a. Cod. A. en stýrimenn skulu fæða þá í tvau mál, (Cod. B.) Gr. ii. Skmf. 2. 400^a. ok oxa þarf hann (sc. ormrinn) í mál, Fas. i. 238^a. biskups efni vildi ok láta gefa fátækum mönnum mat í tvö mál, Stu. p. 3. c. 13. 1^a. 216^a. þat er ok mitt ráð, þó þat sé at fyrra máli, at menn sneði nókkut ok drekki, though before the meal (meal)-time, Fms. viii. 381, var. 18 (al. var. í fyrra lagi).

b.—*quarta pars anni*, í misseri eru mál tvau, en í máli eru mánuðir þrir, Rb. i. c. 3. 6^a. mánuðr iii. Ann. No. 415. 4^a.

(Finis, being altogether about 180 references in seven somewhat closely-written pages in Mr. Cleasby's volume.)

2.—THE SAME WORD IN THE COPENHAGEN TRANSCRIPTS

(Transmitted to England in 1854, from which Mr. Vigfusson had to work).

mál, n., A) speech, 1) speech, power of expressing thoughts by words: Sn...., Fms. i. 97, x 148. Rb. 347. 348. þeir glötuðu einnar tungu máli (*speech in one language*), er forðum vildu stöpul smíða í gegn guði, 677 p. 19.—b) voice, organ of speech: Honocentaurus hefir tvenn m. (wr. mól), 673 p. 47.—c) language, tongue, idiom: Fms. vii. 165. Mæl þú við mik gerzkt m., 677 p. 75. Sn. 161. Sumum (gefisk) mála þýðing, 677 p. 20.—2) speech, talk, verbal utterance: Eg. 735. Nj. 300. Fms. iv. 28. 374 (lit. other speech=prose), vii. 158, ix. 535. Fas. ii. 512. Ld. 106. 130. En er hann hafði þetta mælt, fylldisk m. hans, 623 p. 43. þá svarar drottinn várr með málum Davíðs própheta (*in the words of David*), 619 p. 31. (hann) bar miklit m. á, at (be) insisted much: Fms. x. 93.—b) expression, mode of expression, form of a language (=Lat. *effatum*): Sks. 301. Grág. i. 40. 317. Fms. xi. 40.—c) colloquy, discourse: Nj. 10. Eg. 106, 601, 764. Fms. i. 204. Ef þeir vildu hafa hans m. if they wished his audience: Fms. vii. 241.—Especc., answer, reply: Eg. 703. Hkr. i. 77. Fas. iii. 525.—3) anything told, spoken, or written:

þat var m. manna it was told, Nj. 268. Eg. 29. Fms. vii. 150. hafa at (á) máli to speak of, make mention of: Fms. vii. 301. Ld. 88.—*narration, relation*: Ld. 314. Fms. xi. 41.—b) appointment, judgment, decision: Grág. i. 69, 296, ii. 342.—c) assertion, demand: Ísl. i. 12. Fms. vii. 221, 230. Nj. 58. Grág. i. 393. Ísl. ii. 237.—d) agreement, stipulation, condition: Grág. i. 148, 336. Ísl. ii. 217.—e) command, commandment...: Sá es lítr... m. guðs ok setning laga, 677 p. 1. Sá er eiskar mik mun halda m. min, 677 p. 17.—f) proverb, saying: Fms. x. 261.—g) a complete period: Sn. 124. 125.—h) the mode of appellation (either with an usual or artificial term) in poetry: Sn. 49, 123. Fms. v. 209.—i) engraved Runes or Runic words: Ld. 78. NO. viii. 18.—B) something to be managed or transacted, 1) business, affair: Engi maðr á auat m. at deila í kirkju, nema biðja fyrir sér ok öllu kristnu fólki, 619 p. 34. Eg. 62, 40. Ld. 180. Fms. xi. 104. Fas. ii. 532. Nj. 192.—Especc., affair, business of courtship: Nj. 259. Ld. 22. Fas. i. 364. Fms. xi. 104.—b) matter, affair: Nj. 4. Rb. 312. Grág. i. 136 (*stipulation?*).—svá er m. með vexti the

affair is this, of that condition: Í. 43. Fas. iii 59.—var þat annat m. *is was another affair*: Nj. 256.—e-t skiptir (varðar) máli (miklu, litlu or the like) *a thing is of importance*: Eg. 742. Hkr. li 32, 207. Fms. xi 313. Í. 260.—skiptir þá eigi máli *then it is indifferent*: Grág. i 43.—e-t á eigi máli at skipta *a thing is not relating to*: Nj. 87.—*c* *state, circumstance, condition*: Fas. i 340. Fms. vii 124. Ld. 76. Nj. 85. En m. hans stendr í svá miklum háska, 655 xxii p. 1.—*d* *cause*: Fms. x 296. xi 396. Grág. i 143.—*2* *cause, process, action*: Grág. i 38, 59, 135, 362. Nj. 2, 36, 86, 87, 254.—*the form of an action*: Nj. 36.—*b* *legal right, right of inheritance*: Gpl. 240.—*c* *charge, indictment, complaint, accusation*: Grág. i 54, 317. Nj. 99. Ld. 44. Fms. vii 130.—

guilt (= Lat. *reatus*): Grág. i 430. Nj. 105.—*C* *measure, 1* *of local character, a* *measure, dimension (height, longitude)*: Korm. 8. Fms. vi 429.—*b* *measure, that by which anything is measured*: Ld. 178, 316.—*Also it seems to have been used in notion of a certain measure*: cfr. málslend.—*2* *of temporal character, a* *time, period, point of time*: Ngl. i 309, 240.—*b* *time, fitting time*: Ísl. i 206. Nj. 149. Fms. ii 138, 139. þat er m., *at it is big time*: Fær. 252. Korm. 181. Ld. 258.—*c* *meal (morning and evening with regard to milking of cattle, sheep, twice a day)*: Grág. ii 230, 231. Cf. i II, B, 1, 4.—*d* *meal time (also with regard to morning and evening)*: Grág. i 149.—at fyrra máli *before the usual (meal) time*: Fms. viii 381 (var.).—*e* *quarter (of a year)*: Rb. 6.

N. B.—This word is (with very few exceptions) a fair specimen of the Copenhagen transcripts for the whole of the letters A, B, E, G, L, M, R, T, þ, æ, ö, and for the half or two-thirds of H. See the Preface, p. vi.—G. V.

II.—A SPECIMEN OF MR. CLEASBY'S VERBS. THE VERB 'FÁ,'

but leaving out all references, only shewing the frame-work or model on which Mr. Cleasby worked out his verbs. The references given by Mr. Cleasby are about 110.

fá—fa, fōngum* (sic), fékk, fengum, fenginn, v. a. et n.

I. Forma activa—sensus activus.

A. *to get, receive, obtain, take, procure*, as well willingly as without one's consent.

1. *to get, receive, take*, willingly as something desired, *accipere, nan-cisci cum acc.*: at ek munda lituð brauð fá eðr annan mat, Fms. x. 184. (References follow.)

cum genitivo:

þeir borðusk við lands-menn ok fengu þar fjár mikils, Nj. 89. 137⁹. Haraldr konungr fékk þeirrar konu er Ragnhildr hét, Fms. i. 4¹⁰, Nj. 13. 24¹⁰. (More references follow.)

2. *to get, receive*, without one's consent, or something disagreeable, unwished, or which comes upon a person. (References follow.)

3. with the signification *to procure, provide*. (References follow.)

This verb is also used in the signification '*to be able*' to accomplish (posse), in connexion with the participle preterite... fá e-n veiddan... with the participle omitted. (References follow.)

(absolute) without subject, i. e. 'maðr' understood, vápn svá góð at eigi fær önnur slík, Nj. 30. 44².

B. sensus neuter.

impersonal. (References.)

C. sensus activa (sic), with the signification *to deliver, make over, give, etc., traders*. (References.)

II. Forma passiva. 1. recipr. signification (references). 2. reflect. signification (references). 3. passive signification (references). 4. participle adjective (references).

* Thus by a slip of the pen for fām, mod. fām.

III.—A SPECIMEN OF MR. CLEASBY'S PRINTED MATTER. THE WORD 'AT.'

AT

at, conj. (G. þatei. A.S. þæt. Ohg. daz). *It is also sometimes found in good MSS. written ad.—ut, quod, and as relative pron. qui, quæ, quod.*

A. *that, to.*

1. *of consecutive character—that*. hann var svá mikill lagamaðr at öngir þóttu lögligr dómur nema hann væri í. Nj. i. 1. hárit...svá mikil at þat tók ofan á beltii. 1, 2¹⁰. svá kom of síðir því máli, at Sigvaldi létu undan. Fms. xi. 95.—*also without a preceding svá*. Þæringr var til seinn eptir hánun, at hann komist fyrr í borgina en hann fengi náð hánun. 580 a. 15²⁰. so *that he got into, &c.* skýrtunnar dugnaðr háfði konungssynni, at hann sakaði ekki. Fas. iii. 441.

2. *where design, intention is expressed—that—in order that*. frest þú oss undan valdi Serkja at öll veraldarbyggðin viti at þú einn er drottinn. Stj. 437. þeir...skáru fyrir þá melinn, at þeir dæi eigi af sulti. Nj. 152, 365. fyrsti lutr bókarinnar er Kristindóms-bólkr, at menn skili kristiliga trú vera grundvöll ok upphaf allra góða verka. Gul. M. fm. viii.

3. *connecting two propositions—that*. þat var einhverju sinni, at Höskuldr hafði vinabóð. Nj. 1, 2. þat var á palmddrottinsdag at Ólafr konungr gekk úti um stræti. Fms. ii. 244. vilda ek at þú ræðis austr í fjörðu. Nj. 38, 57. ef svá kann at verða, at þeir láti síga ok renni undan. Fms. xi. 94.—*used in connexion—a. with þú, signifying together, although*.—svarar hann þó rétt at hann svari svá. Grág. þs. 3. i. 23. þó er rétt at nýta hann, at hann sò fyrir skorinn.

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Krist. g. 32, 134. gef þú mér, þó at úverðugri...at geta son. Stj. 315. þó at nokkurum mómum sýnist þetta með freku sett...þávil um vör gjarna eða vinna. Fms. vi. 21.—*also without þú, in the same signification*. eigi mundi hon þá meirr hvata göngunni, at hon hræddis bana sinn. So. Ed. 99. 12. 12²⁰.—*b. with því, signifying together, because*.—því þógi ek, at ek undrumst hvæ mikil ógnarraust, &c. Fms. iii. 201. því er þessa getit at þat þótti vera raun mikil. Laxd. 19. 68⁴. því at allir voru gerviligr synir hans. id. því at af þróttum verðr maðr fróðr. Skuggs. 243 b. 3⁴. 20.—*but as þó and því (which see) are often used alone in this signification, without at, this latter has something of a superfluous character; this is much more decidedly the case in—c. of modern appearance after ef*. ef at þú laggr hlut þinn við þetta. Ljósv. 14, 45.—*also in relative propositions, see B. 4.—d. it is used elliptically at the beginning of a proposition in forensic language, a preceding phrase or formula being left out, or to be understood, as, it is decreed, the law ordains, or the like*.—at þeir skulu með váttorð þá sok sækja. Grág. þs. 22. i. 65²⁰. ef sök kóm á hendr þeim mauni er í dóm er nefndr, at hánun er rétt hvárt sem hann vill, at verja sök þa eða, &c. 21, 64². 28, 79¹⁰. 38, 106⁷.—*e. used also with a pret. participle, where the personal pron. and auxiliary verb are left out*.—nú hefi ek gírt sem þú beiddist, at lokit upp með (noccorum) nokkurum orðum fyrir þér því ormrinn mælti. Skuggs. 243 b. 109 a¹⁰. i. e. at ek hefi lokit upp. þá hafa þeir með þessu efni skýtingar gúrvar, at hugleitt hverr grundvöllr eða hvert efni hefir, &c. id. 113 a. 2. i. e. at þeir hafa hugleitt. nú hefir guð

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þat hefur er hann hefur heitit þér, at sent í hendr þér úvin þinn. id. 147 a. b. i. e. at hann hefur sent.

4. *used before an infinitive—to*. mikit mátt þú þurfa fram at leggja með honum. Nj. 2, 3¹⁷. hafa þeir þó yrit at vinna. Fms. xi. 95¹¹. ok varð nú við að snúast ok veita vörn. 96¹. *after certain verbs, as kunna, láta, mega, munu, skulu, þykkja, vilja; when used as incomplete ones before the infinitive of another verb, it is left out before this infinitive.* þeir er mildliga kunnu styra guða hjörd. 619. 37¹⁴. svá hyggjum at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða. Grág. vs. 37. ii. 75²⁰. Gunnarr mun af því láta vaxa óþokka við þik. Nj. 71. 107⁷. þeir Hvamverjar létu fara orðum, at, &c. Laxd. 16. 50¹⁷. lét hún þar sjandskap í móti koma. 16. 50¹⁴. litlar sögur megu ganga frá hesti mínum. Nj. 58. 90⁷. í allum lutum þeim er þrýða má goðan höfðingja. Fms. x. 230. þar man vera Gunnarr frændi þinn. Nj. 54. 85. þat mundi jörunn systir mín ætla. 180²⁵. ek veit þann mann er kunna man. Guðm. 13²⁰. nú skalt þú deyja. Nj. 42. 64. skyldi Unnr sitja þrjá vetr í festum. 2. 4²⁴. Sveinn...þikki þat tjá at hann sér eigi haldit tign sinni. Fms. xi. 86⁹. fyrir sakastaði þá er hann þótti á eiga. Nj. 106. 166. hann þóttiz játa því. Nj. 81. 121. nú vil ek spyrja yðr hvat þér sáþ. 23. 35. Guðrún kvæðst vildu vita hvat þeir vildu at hafast. Laxd. 48. 216.—β. *It is also sometimes the case with eiga and ganga. modur sína á maðr fyrst fram fœra.* Grág. ú. 1. i. 232¹. þá á þann kvíð enskis meta—þa. 18. i. 59²⁰. *but* l. 26. á þat enskis at meta, er konungr var sofa genginn, var sveinninn eptir í höllinni. Fms. vi. 6. *and on the whole not uncommon in both constructions.—γ. with the verbs hljóta and verða, when used in the signification, must, and placed after the infinitive of the other verb (when placed before it, at is retained: see hljóta and verða)—hér muntu vera hljóta.* Nj. 86. 129. en fara hlýr þú með mér til Jömsborgar. Fms. i. 159¹⁰. þat munu þeir ok vita verða. Fóstb. 9. 32. en vita verð ek, hvar til þetta heyrir. Fms. ii. 146¹². *but cases also occur where verða is placed first. þó verðr maðr eptir mann lífa.* Fas. ii. 552. hann man verða sækja. Fms. viii. 19.—δ. *as an exception it is sometimes found retained.* ok ef svá kann at verða. Fms. xi. 94. hvárt sem hann vill

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at verja sök þa, eða, &c. Grág. þa. 21. i. 64. fyrr viljum vér önga kórónu at bera, en núkkot ófrelsi á oss at taka. Fms. x. 12.—ε. *it is also occasionally left out where it should be used.* þessa hátið lögtaka, þá er guð gefr oss, finnaat á prestastefnu. Dipl. ii. 14¹⁰. tak lög af lækni-grasi...ok gef hánunm drekka. 655. xxx. 1⁹.—2. *it sometimes expresses intention, design—so=in order to.* Öxunr bauð þeim inn í búðina at drekka. Nj. 2. 4. þenna myrginn gekk Kolr...í borg at kaupa silfr. 158. 280. (hann) sendi riddara sína með þeim at vorveita (=varðveita) þær. 623. 45²⁵.

β. *used relatively—as the indecl. relat. pron. er is sometimes used for at, we also find at sometimes used for er.*

1. *causative—since, because.* hann skal...mæla svá: at ek fœri yðr (sc. ómaga) at þér erut í einum hrepp allir. Grág. ú. 8. i. 260¹⁰. *as, in ibat, because you all inhabit the same district.* eigi er kynligt at Skarphedinn sé hraustr, at þat er mælt at fjórðungi bregði til sóstrs. Nj. 42. 64. *since it is said—these approach nearly to at=því at, with því left out.*

2. *temporal—as, when.* jafnan er mér þá verða í hug er ek ferr á braut þaðan, enn þá at ek kem. Gretl. Cod. 165¹⁰. sem ek kvæð þá at ek lýsta. Nj. 142. 233. þar til at vér vitum hvárt fundr várr mun verða, ok bónda. Fms. v. 53.

3. *as a relative pronoun—who, which.* en engi mun sá, at minnisamara mun vera um þenna atburð...enn mér. Laxd. 55. 242. Guðrún er komin gegnt rekkju þeirri, at Kjartan var vanr at liggja í. 46. 202. svá mikil sem þau blótnaut at stærst verða. Fms. ii. 214.

4. *used superfluously in relative propositions.* með fullkomnum ávexti...hvert at þekkr ok þægilegr mun verða hinum hæstum himnakonungi. Fms. v. 159. Ólafr konungr spurði Önnund konung hvern styrk at hann mundi fá honum. 44. allir kirkjusóknarmenn, þeir sem at fœrir eru til, skulu koma til sóknarkirkju. Hist. ii. 82. ek undrumst hvð mikil ógnarraust at liggir í þér. Fms. iii. 201. nú mun ek segja, yðr því at ek em Nornagestr kallaðr. Fas. i. 340⁷. *wherefore I am.*

¶ *in attu, which see—enclitically for at þú.* Fms. xi. 66–81.

A—A

A is the first letter in all the alphabets of Phenician extraction. The Runic alphabet, being confused and arbitrary, makes the sole exception to this rule.

A. PRONUNCIATION: it is either simple (*a*) or diphthongal (*d*). The simple *a* is pronounced long or short; when *long* it is sounded like the long Italian *a* as in *padre*, or as in Engl. *father*; when *short*, like the short Italian *a* as in *cambio*, or as in Engl. *marry*. The *a*—though in grammars commonly called a long vowel—is phonetically diphthongal (*a + u*), and sounds like Engl. *ow* or *ow*: Engl. *thou* and Icel. *þú*, *now* and *nú*, have almost the same sound. Again *a* and *d* have, like all other vowels, diphthongs or simple, a deep, full chest-sound if followed by a single consonant, or by more than one weak consonant (a liquid followed by a media). They sound short if followed by two or more strong consonants (a double mute or liquid): thus the *a* and *d* sound long in *tál*, *sermo*; *sát*, *sedebat*; *mán*, *mancipium*; *tál*, *dolus*; *ár*, *remus*; *sát*, *sessio*; *hátr*, *odium*; *háðr*, *durus*; *káldr*, *frigidus*; *vándr*, *difficilis*; *támdr*, *domitus*, etc. But short in *hátt*, *puleum*; *hátt*, *modum*; *mánn*, *hominem*; *bánn*, *interdictum*; *háll*, *lubricus*; *kált*, *frigidum*; *rámt*, *acidum*; *hárt*, *durum*; *vánt*, *assuetum*, etc.; the consonants shortening the sound of the preceding vowel. The *a* is also short in all endings, verbal or nominal, *tállá*, *tállár*, *tálláðá*, *dixi*; *tállátt*, *dicitur*; *váká*, *vigília*; *flágrán*, *pulebrum*, etc. Etymologically a distinction must be made between the primitive *a*, as in *sátu* (*sedebant*), *átu* (*adebant*), *gátu* (*poterant*), and the *a* produced by suppressing consonants; either nasals, as in *á*, *ást*, *áss*, *báss*, *gás*, = *an*, *anst*, *ans*, *bans*, *gans*; or gutturals, *b*, *g*, *k*, as in *á* (*agua*), *sá* (*videbat*), *lá* (*jacibat*), *má* (*debat*), *nátt* (*nox*), *drátt* (*tractus*), and a great many others; or labials, *v*, *f*, as in *á* = *af*, *áir* = *afir*, *hátr* but *háfan*; or dentals, as in *nál* (*acus*) [Goth. *neþla*, Engl. *needle*], *vál* (*ambitus*, *mendicitas*) [A.S. *vād*], etc. In very early times there was no doubt an audible distinction between these two kinds of *a*, which however is not observed even by the earliest poets, those of the 10th century. The marking of the diphthongal vowels with an acute accent is due to the Icelandic philologist Thorodd (circa 1080–1140), and was probably an imitation of Anglo-Saxon. The circumflex, applied by Jacob Grimm, is unknown to Icel. authors of whatever age. Thorodd, in his treatise on the vowels (*Skálda*, pp. 160 sqq.), distinguishes between three kinds of vowels, viz. *short*, *long* (i.e. diphthongal), and *nasal*. The long ones he proposes to mark with an acute (´); the nasals by a dot above the line (·). The vowels of his alphabet are thirty-six in number. According to his rule we should have to write, *af* (*ex*), *át* (*essu*), *á* (*in*). No doubt the *a* was also nasal in the verbs and the weak nouns, *komá* (= *koman*), *augá* (*gen.*); and also when followed by an *n*, e.g. *vánn* (*assuefactus*). The distinctive marking of the nasals never came into practice, and their proper sound also disappeared; neither is this distinction observed by the poets in their rhymes. The marking of the diphthongal vowels—either the primitive vowels or those formed by agglutination—by an acute accent, according to the rule of Thorodd, is indeed used in a very few old Icel. parchment fragments of the 12th century. The only MS. of any considerable length which strictly observes this distinction is the Ann. Reg. Ísl. 2087. 4^b. Royal Libr. Copenhagen, written in Icel. at the end of the 13th century. In the great bulk of MSS. both kinds of vowels are treated alike, as in Latin. About the middle of the 14th century the doubling of vowels, especially that of *aa* (*ā*) = *a*, came into use, and was employed through more than three centuries, until about 1770 the Icelanders resumed the spelling of Thorodd, marking diphthongal vowels by an acute accent, but following the rules of modern pronunciation. The diphthong *au*—in Norse freq. spelt *ou*—has at present in Icel. a peculiar sound, answering to *au* or *eu* in German, and nearly to Engl. *oi*. The Norse pronunciation is different and perhaps more genuine.

B. CHANGES. I. *a* changes into *e*, *á* into *æ*: this change—a part of a more general transformation, by Grimm termed *umlaut*, 'vowel-change'—is common to all the Teutonic idioms, except the Gothic (v. letter E and Æ).

II. *a* changes into *ö* (*o*), *á* into *ó*: this transformation is peculiar to the Scandinavian branch, esp. the Icelandic idiom, where it is carried on to the fullest extent—in old Swedish and Danish its use was scanty and limited. It takes

place, 1. in monosyllabic nouns with *a* for their radical vowel, *a*. feminines, *öld*, *periodus*; *önd*, *anima*; *örk*, *arca*; *för*, *iter*; *höll*, *aula*; *hönd*, *manus*; *sök*, *causa*, etc. *β*. adjectives in fem. sing. and in neut. pl., *öll*, *totá*; *fögr*, *pulebra*; *hörd*, *dura*; *hölt*, *clauda*; *sönn*, *vera*; from allr, etc. *γ*. in plur. neut., *bönd*, *vincula*; *börn*, *filia*; *lönd*, *terrae*; from band, etc. *δ*. in singular masculines with a suppressed *u* in the root, *hjörtr*, *cervus*; *sjörðr*, *björn*, *ursus*; *örn*, *aquila*, etc.

2. in dissyllables a radical *a*, when followed by a final *u* (*-u*, *-ur*, *-um*, etc.), in Icel. constantly changes into *ö*,—*öllum*, *cunctis*; *mönnum*, *hominibus*; *köllum*, *vocamus*; *vökum*, *vigiliis* and *vigilamus*; *vökur*, *vigiliae*, etc. Danes and Swedes here retained the *a*; so did a great part of Norway. The change only prevailed in the west of Norway and the whole of Iceland. Some Norse MSS. therefore constantly keep *a* in those cases, e.g. Cd. Ups. De la Gard. 8 (Ed. C. R. Unger, 1849), which spells *allum*, *cunctis*; *hafud*, *caput*; *jafur*, *rex*; and *verðr*, *adversus*; *afund*, *invidia*, etc. (v. Pref. viii.) Other Norse MSS. spell *a* and *ö* promiscuously; *allum* or *öllum*, *kallum* or *köllum*. In Icel. this change prevailed about the year 1000. Even at the end of the 10th century we still frequently meet with rhymes such as *barð*—*jardu*, *þang*—*langu*, etc.

3. *a* in inflexions, in penultimate syllables, if followed by *u*, changes into *o* (or *ö*); thus *keisurum*, *caesaribus*; *viturum*, *sapientioribus*; *hördurum*, *durioribus*; *hördustum*, *durissimis*: pret. pl., *sköpuðu*, *creabant*; *töluðu*, *dicebant*; *orrustu*, *pugnam*. In part. pass. fem. sing. and neut. pl., *sköpuð*, *creata*; *töluð*, *dicta*; *töpuð*, *perdita*. Neut. pl. in words, as *sumur*, *aestates*; *heruð*, *pagi*. This change is peculiar to Iceland, and is altogether strange to Norse MSS., where we constantly find such forms as *ætlaðu*, *putabant*; *gnagaðu*, *mordebant*; *aukaðu*, *angebant*; *skapaðu*, *creata*; *kallaðu*, *dicta*; *skaparum*, *tapadum*, *áætastum*, *hardarum*, *skinandum*; *kunnastu*, *artem*, etc. This difference, as it frequently occurred at early times, soon gave the Icel. idiom a peculiar and strange sound,—*amarunt* would, in Icelandic, be *ömurunt*. Norse phrases—as *með bænnum ok fastu* (*föstu*) *hafðu* (*höfðu*) *með sér vaxljós*, *ok dýrkaðu* (*dýrkuðu*) *þa hælgu hátíð með fastu* (*föstu*) *ok vaktu* (*vöktu*) *þar um nóttina með margum* (*mörgum*) *aðrum* (*öðrum*) *vanferum mannum* (*mönnum*), O. H. L. 87—sound uncouth and strange to Icel. ears; and so no doubt did the Icel. vowel transformations to Norse ears.

4. endings in *-an*, *-all*, e.g. feminines in *-an*, as *hugan*, *ætlan*, *íðran*, frequently change into *-un*,—*hugsun*, *ætlan*, *íðran*, and are now always used so: *gamall*, *vetus*, f. *gömul*; *einsamall*, *solus*, f. *einsömul*. In modern Norse, *gomol*, *eismol* (Ivar Aasen); *atall*, *atrox*; *ötull*, *strenuus*; *svikall*, *perfidus*, and *svikull*; *þrífnaðr*, *mundities*, and *þrífnaðr*, etc.

5. in the cases correlative to II. 1, 2, the *a* in its turn changes into a vowel, by Thorodd marked *ä*; this vowel change seems to have been ~~introduced about the beginning of the 12th century, and~~ prevailed in Iceland during the 12th, being constantly employed in MSS. of that time; about the end of that century, however, and the beginning of the next, it fell off, and at last became extinct. Its phonetical value, therefore, cannot now be precisely stated: it no doubt had an intermediate sound between *ä* and *ö*, such as *ö* (*o*) has between *a* and *o*. Thorodd proposed to mark the short 'umlaut' *ö* by *ä*; and the vowel change of *ä* by *ä* (in the MSS. however commonly written *ö*). INSTANCES: fem., *ä*, *amnis*; *äst*, *amor*; *äi*, *funis*; *ätr*, *remus*; *läg*, *lignum*; *skrä*, *libellus*; *sött*, *pax*; *söl*, *anima*; *nöl*, *acus*; *vön*, *spes*; masc., *hátt*, *modus*; *þráðr*, *filum*; *þótt*, *funis*; *mótt*, *vis*; *des*, *deus*; *átt*, *nuntius*; neut. pl., *sör*, *vulnera*; *lör*, *dänpua*; *möl*, *dicta*; *röð*, *consilia*; *vör*, *vera*: adj. fem. and neut., *kät*, *lata*; *lör*, *parva*; *smä*, *parva*; *hö*, *alta*; *löm*, *paucis*; *höm*, *altis*: verbs, *sä*, *videbant* (but *sä*, *videbat*); *götu*, *capiebant*; *ätü*, *edebant* (but *ät*, *edebat*), etc.: v. Frump. 26–28: e.g. *sär* (*vulnus*) *veitti mäðr mér eitt* (*unum*), *sär mörg* (*multa vulnera*) *veitta ek hánum*, *Skálda* (Thorodd), 162; *öl* (= *öl*, *cerevisia*) *er drykk*, *öl er band* (*vinculum*), id. 163; *tungan er málinu vön* (= *vön*, *assuefacta*), *en at tönnunum er bitsins vön* (*morvis expectatio*), id.: frequently in the Grágás, *lysa sär sitt* (*vulnus*) *eðr sär* (*vulnera*) *ef fleiri eru*, Kb. i. 151; *sär en minni* (*vulnera leviora*), 170; *en meire sär* (*graviora*), 174; *síðan es sär eða ben voru lýst*, 175; *engi sär* (*nulla vulnera*), *sär*, and *röð*, 176, 177; *möl*, ii. 51; *vör*, 158, etc.

C. OTHER CHANGES:—in modern Icel. the old syllable *ai* has changed into *vo*; *vó* of the 14th century being an intermediate form: thus *von*, *spes*; *votr*, *madidus*; *vor*, *ver*; *vorr*, *noster*; *vöbi*, *periculum*; *koma*, *adventus*; *voru*, *erant*, etc.: so also the *á* in the dat. *hánúm*, *illi*, now *honum*, which is also employed in the editions of old writings; *kómu* = *kvámu* = *kvámu*, *veniebant*, etc. In Norway *a* was often changed into *æ* in the pronominal and adverbial forms; as *hæna*, *illam*; *pær*, *pænn*, *pæt*, *ibi*, *illum*, *illud*; hence originate the mod. Dan. *bende*, *der*, *den*, *det*; in some Norse dialects even still *dar*, *dat*. The short *a* in endings in mod. Dan. changed into *e* (*æ*), e.g. *komme*, *uge*, *taledø*, Icel. *koma*, *vika*; whereas the Swedes still preserve the simple *a*, which makes their language more euphonic than the mod. Dan. In most districts of Icel. an *a* before *ng*, *nk*, has changed into *á*, thus *langr* (*longus*), *strangr* (*durus*), *krankr* (*aegrotus*) are spelt *lángur*, *kránger*, etc. In the west of Iceland however we still say *langr*, *strangr*, etc., which is the pure old form. The *a* becomes long when followed by *lf*, *lm*, *lp*, thus *álfr*, *genius*; *álp*, *cygnus*; *hálf*, *dimidius*; *kálf*, *vitulus*; *sjálf*, *ipse*; this is very old: the fem. *hálf*, *dimidia*, which occurs in the 12th century, points to an *á*, not *a*; *já* = *ja* in *hjálpa*, *skjalfa*, etc. The lengthening before *lm* is later, — *álmr*, *ulmus*; *hálmr*, *calamus*; *sálmr*, *psalmus*; *hálmr*, *galea*; *málmr*, *metallum*, etc. In all these cases the *á* is not etymological. Also before *ln* in the plur. of *álin*, *álmr* not *alnar*; *álk*, *álka* = *alka*, *alca*; *bálkr* = *balkr*; *fálki* = *falki*, *fálco*; *háls* = *hals*; *frjáls* = *frjals*; *járn* = *jaro*; *skáld* = *skald*; v. those words: *aarni*, dat. of *arinn*, v. that word: the proper name *Árni*, properly *Arni*: *abbati*, *abbas*, *ábóti*: *Adám*, on the contrary, changed into *Adam*; *Mária* into *Maria*, *Mary*. The old spelling is still kept in *máriatla*, *motacilla pectore albo*, etc. In the 1st pers. pret. indic. and in the pres. and pret. conj. we have *a* changed into *i*, e.g. *talaða* to *talaði*, *locutus sum*; *sagða*, *dixi*, *vilda*, *volui*, *hafða*, *habui*, to *sagði*, *vildi*, *hafði*; in the 1st pers. pres. and pret. conj., *hefða*, *haberem*, *hafu*, *haberem*, to *hefði*, *hafu*. These forms occur as early as the beginning of the 13th century (e.g. in the *Hulda*, Cd. A. M. 66, fol. = Fms. vi. and vii). In the south of Iceland however (Reykjavík, the Árnes and Gullbringusýsla) the old forms are still frequently heard in bisyllabic preterites, esp. *ek vilda*, *sagða*, *hafða*, and are also employed in writing by natives of those districts.

D. a answers to Goth. *a*; A. S. *ea* (*a*, *ä*); allr, *totus*; Goth. *alls*; A. S. *eall*: the primitive *ā* to Goth. *ē*, *sātu*, Goth. *sētan*, *sedebant*; *grāta*, *grātan*, *lacrymari*; *lāta*, *lētān*; *vāpn*, *vēpn*, *arma*; *vāgr*, *vēgs*, *fluctus*. The Icel. secondary *á*, on the contrary, must in the kindred Teutonic idioms be sought for under a vowel plus a consonant, such as *an*, *ab*, or the like. A. S. *æ* commonly answers to Icel. *á*, *lāta*, A. S. *lātan*; *dād*, A. S. *dæð*; *þrāðr*, A. S. *þræð*, Engl. *thread*; *mál* (*maipōs*), A. S. *mæl*, cp. Engl. *meal*. The A. S. *ā*, on the contrary, etymologically answers to Icel. *ei*. The diphthong *au* answers to Goth. *au*, A. S. *ēa*, — *raudr*, Goth. *rauds*, A. S. *reað*, Engl. *red*. In English the *a* seems at very early times to have assumed its present ambiguous sound; this we may infer from A. S. words introduced into Icelandic. The river Thames in Icel. is spelt, as it is still pronounced in England, as *Tems*, which form occurs in a poem of the year 1016.

E. The Runic character for *a* was in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes (so termed by P. A. Munch) **ǰ** [A. S. **ƿ**]; so in the Golden horn, on the stone in Thune in Norway (Ed. by P. A. Munch, 1857), and in the Bracteate. The Saxons called it **ǰa** = *aus*, *deus*. In the Runes it was the fourth letter in the first group (*supork*). The Scandinavians in their Runes used this character for *o*, and called it **ǰas**, *ostium*, probably misled by the A. S. pronunciation of the homely word *aus*. This character, however, occurs only a few times in the common Runes, which in its stead used the A. S. Rune **j**, *gēr*, *annona*, which is the fourth Rune in the second group (*hnias*, A. S. *hnijis*), called according to the northern pronunciation **ǰr**, *annona*: this letter, **ǰ** or **ǰr**, has the form, as well as the name and place, of the A. S. **j**.

A

-A or **-AT** or **-T**, a negative suffix to verbs, peculiar to Icelandic and a part, at least, of Norway. Occurs frequently in old Icelandic poetry and laws, so as almost to form a complete negative voice. In the 1st pers. a personal pronoun *þ* (*g*) = *ek* is inserted before the negative suffix, in the 2nd pers. a *t* or *tt*. As a rule the pron. is thus repeated; *má-k-at-ek*, *non possum*; *só-k-at-ek*, *non video*; *hef-k-at-ek*, *non habeo*; *skal-k-at-ek*; *vil-k-at-ek*, *nolo*; *mon-k-at-ek*, *non ero*, etc.: 2nd pers. *skal-t-at-tu*; *mon-t-at-tu*; *gaf-t-at-tu*, *non dābas*; and after a long vowel a *tt*, *mátt-at-tu*, *sátt-at-tu*; so almost invariably in all monosyllabic verbal forms; but not so in bisyllabic ones, *máttir-a-þu*, *non poteras*: yet in some instances in the 1st pers. a pronominal *g* is inserted, e.g. *bjargi-g-a-k*, verbally *servem ego non ego*; *huggvi-g-a-k*, *non caedam*; *stodvi-g-a-k*, *quin sistam*; *vildi-g-a-k*, *nolui*; *hafði-g-a-k*, *non habui*; *mátti-g-a-k*, *non potui*; *görði-g-a-k*, *non feci*: if the verb has *g* as final radical consonant, they change into *kk*, e.g. *píkk-at-ek* = *pigg-k-at-ek*, *nolo*

accipere. In the 3rd pers. *a* and *at* or *t* are used indifferently, *t* being particularly suffixed to bisyllabic verbal flexions ending in a vowel, in order to avoid an hiatus, — *skal-at* or *skal-a*, *non eris*; but *skolo-t*, *non sunt*: forms with an hiatus, however, occur, — *biti-a*, *non mordat*; *renni-a*, *ne currat*; *skriði-a*, *id.*; *letti-a*, *ne retardet*; *væri-a*, *ne esset*; *urðu-a*, *non erant*; but *biti-t*, *renni-t*, *skriði-t*, *urðu-t* are more current forms: v. Lex. Poët. The negative suffix is almost peculiar to indic., conj., and imperat. moods; the neg. infin. hardly occurs. Nothing analogous to this form is to be found in any South-Teutonic idiom; neither do there remain any traces of its having been used in Sweden or Denmark. A single exception is the Runic verse on a stone monument in Öland, an old Danish province, now Swedish, where however the inscriptions may proceed from a Norse or Icel. hand. The Runic inscriptions run thus, *sá'r aigi flo*, *who did not fly*, old Icel. *‘fó-at’*, Baut. 1169. Neither does it occur in any Norse prose monuments (laws); but its use may yet be inferred from its occurrence in Norse poets of the 10th century, e.g. the poets Eyvind and Thiodolf; some of which instances, however, may be due to their being transmitted through Icel. oral tradition. In Bragi Gamli (9th century) it occurs twice or thrice; in the *Haustlög* four times, in *Ynglingatal* four times, in *Hákonarmál* once (all Norse poems of the 10th century). In Icel. the suffixed negation was in full force through the whole of the 10th century. A slight difference in idioms, however, may be observed: *Völuspá*, e.g., prefers the negation by *né* (using *vas-at* only once, verse 3). In the old *Hávamál* the suffix abounds (being used thirty-five times), see the verses 6, 10, 11, 18, 26, 29, 30, 34, 37–39, 49, 51, 52, 68, 74, 88, 113–115, 126–128, 130, 134, 136, 147, 149, 151, 153, 159. In *Skírnismál*, *Harbardsljód*, *Lokasenna*—all these poems probably composed by the same author, and not before the 10th century—about thirty times, viz. Hbl. 3, 4, 8, 14, 26, 35, 56; Skm. 5, 18, 22; Ls. 15, 16, 18, 25, 28, 30, 36, 42, 47, 49, 56, 60, 62. Egil (born circa 900, died circa 990) abounds in the use of the suffixed neg. (he most commonly avails himself of *-at*, *-gi*, or *-né*): so, too, does Hallfred (born circa 968, died 1008), Einar Skúlaglam in *Vellekla* (circa 940–995), and Thorarin in the *Máliðingavísur* (composed in the year 981); and in the few epigrams relating to the introduction of Christianity in Icel. (995–1000) there occur *mon-k-at-ek*, *tek-k-at-ek*, *vil-k-at-ek*, *hlífði-t*, *mon-a*, *es-a*; cp. the Kristni S. and Njala. From this time, however, its use becomes more rare. Sighvatr (born circa 995, died 1040) still makes a frequent but not exclusive use of it. Subsequent poets use it now and then as an epic form, until it disappeared almost entirely in poetry at the middle or end of the 13th century. In the *Sólarljód* there is not a single instance. The verses of some of our Sagas are probably later than the Sagas themselves; the greatest part of the *Völungakviður* are scarcely older than the 11th century. In all these *-at* and conj. *eigi* are used indifferently. In prose the laws continued to employ the old forms long after they were abolished in common prose. The suffixed verbal negation was used, **a**, in the delivering of the *oath* in the Icel. Courts, esp. the Fifth Court, instituted about the year 1004; and it seems to have been used through the whole of the Icel. Commonwealth (till the year 1272). The oath of the Fifth (High) Court, as preserved in the *Grágás*, runs in the 1st pers., *hefka ek fé borit í dóm þenna til liðs mér um sök þessa, ok ek monka bjóða, hefka ek fundit, ok monka ek finna, hvárki til laga né ólaga*, p. 79; and again p. 81, only different as to *ek hefka, ek monka* (new Ed.): 3rd pers., *hefkat hann fé borit í dóm þenna ok monat hann bjóða, ok hefkat hann fundit, ok monat hann finna*, 80, 81; cp. also 82, and Nj. l. c. ch. 145, where it is interesting to observe that the author confounds the 1st and 3rd persons, a sign of decay in grammatical form. **þ.** the Speaker (*lögsögumaðr*), in publicly reciting and explaining the law, and speaking in the name of the law, from the Hill of Laws (*lögberg*), frequently employed the old form, esp. in the legal words of command *es* and *skal* (yet seldom in plur.): *erát* in the dictatorial phrases, *erat skyldr* (*skylt*), *non esto obligatus*; *erat landeigandi skyldr*, *Grág.* (Kb.) i. 17; *erat himn skyldr*, 21; *yngrir maðr era skyldr at fasta*, 35; *enda erat honum þá skylt at . . .*, 48; *erat þat sakar spell*, 127; *era hinn þá skyldr at lýsa*, 154; *erat hann framar skyldr sak-ráða*, 216; *ok erat hann skyldr at ábyrgjask þat fé*, 238; *ok erat hann skyldr, id.*; *ok erat sakar aðili ella skyldr*, ii. 74; *erat hinn heimdir við at taka*, 142; *erat manni skylt at taka búfé*, 143; *enda erat heimting til fjár þess*, 169; *era hann þá skyldr at taka við í öðru fé nema hann vili*, 209; *ok erat þeim skylt at tunda fé sitt*, 211; *ok erat hann skyldr at gjalda tíund af því*, 212; *erat kirkjudrottinn þá skyldr*, 228; *ef hann erat landeigandi*, i. 136. **Skalat**: *skalat maðr eiga fé óborit*, i. 23; *skalat honum þat verða optar en um sinn*, 55; *skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sik*, 62; *skalat hann þat svá dvelja*, 68; *skalat hann til véfanga ganga*, 71; *skalat aðilja í stefnuvætti hafa*, 127; *ok skala hann gjalda fyrir þat*, 135; *ok skalat hann með sök fara*, 171; *enda skalat hann fleirum baugum boeta*, 199; *skalat hann skilja félagit*, 240; *skalat hann meiri skuld eiga en*, ii. 4; *skalat þeim meðan á brott skipta*, 5; *skalat hann lögvillr verða, svá*, 34; *skalat hon at heldr varðveita þat fé*, 59; *skalat einu sami maðr þat leugt vera*, 71; *ok skala honum boeta þat*, 79; *skalat fyl telja*, 89; *skalat hann banna fiskfjör*, 123; *skalat hann löga*

fá því á engi veg, 158; skalat drepa þá menn, 167; skalat svá skipta manneldi, 173; skalat maðr reidast við fjörðungi vísu, 183. Plur.: skolut menn andvitni bera ok hér á þingi, i. 68; skolut mál hans standast, 71; skolut þeir færi til vefangs ganga en, 75, etc. etc. Other instances are rare: tektrat þar fé er eigi er til (a proverb), i. 9; ok telrat þat til sakbotta, ok of telrat þá til sakbotta (*it does not count*), 178; ef hann villat (*will not*) lýsa sár sitt, 51; ok ræðrat hann öðrum mönnum á hendr þann úmaga, 248; ræðrat sá sínum ómögum á hendr, ii. 18; verðrat bonum at sakarsPELLI and verðrat honum þat at s., i. 63; verðrat honum þat at sakarvörn, 149; kömrat hann öðru við, ii. 141; þarfat hann biða til þess, i. 70; ok skilrat hann frá aðra áura, ii. 141, i. 136. Reflexive form: kömskat hann til heimtingar um þat fé, *he loses the claim to the money*, ii. 180, etc. All these instances are taken from the Kb. (Ed. 1853). Remarkable is also the ambiguity in the oath of Glum (see Sir Edm. Head, *Viga-Glum*, pp. 102, 103, note, l.c.), who, instead of the plain common formal oath—vask-at-ek þar, vák-at-ek þar, rauðk-at-ek þar odd ok egg—said, vask at þar, vák at þar, rauðk at þar. He inverted the sense by dropping the intermediate pronominal *ek* between the verb and þar, and pronouncing *v* instead of *u*. It further occurs in some few proverbs: varat af vöru, sleikði um þvöru, Fs. 159; veldrat sá er varir, Nj. 61 (now commonly ekki veldr sá er v., so in Grett.). erat héra at borgnara þótt hœna beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116; era hlums vant kvæð refr, dró hörpu á ísi, 19; also in some phrases, referred to as *verba ipsissima* from the heathen age—erat vinum líft Ingimundar, Fs. 39; erat sjá draumr minni, Ld. 128. Thorodd employs it twice or thrice: því at ek sékk-a þess meiri þörf, *because I do not see any more reason for this*, Skálda 167; kannka ek til þess meiri ráð en lítil, *I do not know*, id.; mona (*will not*) mín móna (*my mammy*) við mik göra verst hjóna, 163. In sacred translations of the 12th century it occurs now and then. In the Homilies and Dialogues of Gregory the Great: monathu í því flóði verða, *thou shalt not*; esa þat undarligt þótt, *it is not to be wondered at*; hann máttia sofna, *he could not sleep*; moncaþ ek banna, *I shall not mind*, Greg. 51, 53; vasat kall heyrir á stratum, *was not*, Post. 645. 84; nú mona fríðir menn hér koma, Níðrst. 623. 7. In later writers as an archaism; a few times in the Al. (MS. A. M. 519), 3, 5, 6, 44, 108; and about as many times in the MS. Eir-spennill (A. M. 47, fol.). [Etymon uncertain; that *at* is the right form may be inferred from the assimilation in *at-tu*, and the anastrophe in *t*, though the reason for the frequent dropping of the *t* is still unexplained. The coincidence with the Scottish *dinna*, *canna* is quite accidental.]

abbadía, f. *abbey*, Hkr. iii. 398, Fms. vii. 239, Gpl. 365.
abbast, að, dep. (=amast), *to be incensed at, vex, molest*; a-við e-t, Clem. 50, Fms. vii. 166; a-uppi e-t, Nj. 194.
abbindi = af-bindir, n. *tenesmus*, Hm. 140; cp. Fél. ix. 185, where it is spelt afbendi.

AD = at, v. that word. **ad** in compds, v. at-. **-ad**, suff. neg., v. -a.
ADA, u, f. (and comrð **ödu-akel**, f.) a. *mytilus testa planiuscula*, a shell. **β**, fem. pr. u., Edda.

ADAL, [O. H. G. *adal*, *genus*; cp. also A. S. *æðele*, *nobilis*; Old Engl. and Scot. *ethel*; Germ. *edel*; *edla*- and *edal*- came from mod. Dan. into Icel. *adall*, *nobility*. It does not occur in old writings in this sense.] I. n.

nature, disposition, inborn native quality, used only in poetry; jóða a., *childish*, Yt. 13; ósnotts *adal*, *foolish, insipid*, Hm. 106; arga a., *dastardly*, Ls. 13, 24; drengs a., *noble*, Km. 23; ódyggis a., *bad*, Hm. 19. 2. in the sense of *offspring*: *adul Njardar* (where it is n. pl.?), *the gods, the offspring of Njard*, Hallfred in a poem, vide Ff. 59.

II. used in a great many compds, *chief, head*. **adal-akkeri**, n. *sheet-anchor*, Fms. i. 130; **β**, metaph., Bs. i. 756. **adal-bjórr**, s. m. *prime beaver skin*, Eb. (in a verse). **adal-borinn**, part., v. *óðalborinn*. **adal-ból**, n.

a manor-house, farm inhabited by its master, opp. to tenant farms, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 150; also the name of a farm, Hrafn. 4. **adal-festr**, f., v. *aladifestr*. **adal-fylking**, f. *main force, main body*, Hkr. ii. 361. **adal-haf**, n. *the main*, Fms. iv. 177. **adal-henda**, u, f., v. *alhenda*.

adal-hending, f. *full, complete rhymes*, such as *all—ball*, opp. to *skot-hending*, q. v., Edda (Ht.). **adal-hendr**, adj. *verse in full rhyme*, Edda, id. **adal-kelda**, u, f. *chief well*, Karl. 442. **adal-kirkja**, ju, f. *chief part of a church*, viz. choir and nave, opp. to *forkirkja*, Sturl. ii. 59.

adallega, adv. *completely, thoroughly*: a. dauðr, *quite dead*, 656 C. 31, Fms. ii. 313; a. gamall, *quite old*, iii. 171. **adal-moin**, n. *great pain*, Fms. vi. (in a verse). **adal-merki**, n. *the bead-standard*, Pr. 177. **adal-ritning**, f. *chief writing*, Sks. 13. **adal-skáli**, a, m. *the chief apartment of a skáli, the hall*, as distinguished from a *forhús*, Eb. 43. **adal-tré**, n. *trunk of a tree*; eigi munu kvistir betri en a. (a proverb), Fms. iv. 33.

adal-troll, n. *downright ogre*, Fas. iii. 179. **adal-túlk**, s. m. *chief advocate*, Bs. i. 445. **adal-túpt**, f. esp. in pl. ir = *óðals-toptir*, *the ground on which a manor-house is built, toft of an allodial farm* (Norse), flytja hús af *adal-túptum*, *remove it*, N. G. L. i. 379. **A^{ad}**.

adill, older form **adillð**, pl. ir, f. [root *adal*], v. the following word *adili*. It doubtless originally meant *chiefdom, headship*, but it only occurs in the limited legal sense of *chief-prosecutorship or defendantship*, and this only, as it seems, in Icel. not in Norse law. It is a standing word in the Icel. codes and histories of the Commonwealth. It became

obsolete after the year 1272, and does not occur in the codes Jb. or Js. In early times there were no public prosecutions or lawsuits; the *adill* devolved together with the *erfd* (*heirship*) on the principal male heir, if of age; *erfd* and *adill* go together, the first as a right, the last as an incumbent duty, like an English trusteeship; til *erfdar* ok *adillar*, Eb. ch. 38. In the year 993 a law was passed to the effect that male heirs under sixteen years of age should be exempted from *adill*, neither should heiresses ever be *adili*. In such cases the *adill* devolved on the next male heir above sixteen years of age, who then got a fee for executing this duty, Bs. i. 675. The *adill* also could be undertaken by a delegate, called at *fara með handselda sök*, *sök handseld*, *vörn handseld*, *fara með sök*, *carry on a suit*, etc., v. Grágás Vs. ch. 35, (of *adill* in a case of manslaughter,) and in many other places; Eb. ch. 38, Bs. i. 675 (Rs. in fine), Bjarn. (in fine), Njála, and many others: v. Dasent, *Introd.* to *Burnt Njal*, compd: **adilldar-maðr**, m. = *adili*, Sturl. iii. 240, Orkn. 212.

adili, ja, m. *the chief-defendant or prosecutor* in an Icel. lawsuit in the time of the Commonwealth. It seems to have meant originally *head, chieftain, princeps*. A standing word in the Grágás and the Sagas. As to the form, the older one is that which preserves the *j* in the terminations, gen. dat. acc. *adilja*, plur. -jar, acc. -ja, dat. -jum. The Grágás constantly employs this form. The Njála and some of the Sagas drop the *j* and write *adila* etc. In the Grágás *adilja* seems to occur as an indecl. word—at least four times in the Kb.—used as nom. pl.; but as -ar in old MSS. is frequently marked by a single 'a' with a little stroke (a), this may be a misinterpretation. The indeclinable form occurs in the Kb. (p. p.) 25 and 109 (only preserved in the Kb.); Kb. 147, 170 has *adilja*, where the Sb. has in both passages *adiljar*: cp. however *gudsíja* and -bræðra. There is a distinction between a *sóknar-adili* or *sakar-adili*, *prosecutor*, and a *varnar-adili*, *defendant*. Either with gen. or prep. *at*, *varnar-a.*, *sóknar-a.*, *sakar-a.*; or inversely, a. *sakar*, a. *varnar*, a. *frumsakar*, Kb. 42, 124; a. *mál*, 126; a. *vígisakar*, in a case of manslaughter, 167; or *vígisakar* a. (often); a. *fúsakar*, in a lawsuit about compensation, 123; a. *legordisakar*, case of *legord*, 194; with *at*, *varnir þæt* er hann er *adili* at, 175; *adili* at *legords sekt*, App. iv. 46, Grág. Kb. 15, 211; cp. also § 58, p. 103; hann er *adili* at *sök*, bæði *sækjandi* ok *seljandi*, *chief-plaintiff, either for carrying it on himself or by a delegate*, Kb. 208. In the case of a delegate being the *adili*, the challenge of jurors and judges on account of relationship was to be made in respect to the chief *adili*, not the delegate, Kb. 127.

AF, prep. often used elliptically by dropping the case, or even merely adverbially, [Ulf. *af*; A. S. and Engl. *of, off*; Hel. *ab*; Germ. *ab*; Gr. *ἀπό*; Lat. *a, ab*.] WITH DAT. denoting a motion *a loco*; one of the three prepp. *af, ór, frá*, corresponding to those in *loco*—*a, í, við*, and *ad locum*—*a, í, at*. It in general corresponds to the prepp. in *loco*—*a, or in locum*—*til*, whilst *ór* answers more to *í*; but it also frequently corresponds to *yfir*, *um* or *í*. It ranges between *ór* and *frá*, generally denoting the idea *from the surface of*, while *ór* means *from the inner part*, and *frá* *from the outer part or border*. The motion from a *bill, plain, open place* is thus denoted by *af*; by *ór* that from an *enclosed space, depth, cavity*, thus *af fjalli*, but *ór* of a *valley, dale*; *af Englandi*, but *ór Danmörk*, as *mörk* implies the notion of a *deep wood, forest*. The wind blows *af landi*, but a ship sets sail *frá landi*; *frá landi* also means a *distance from*: *af hendi*, of a *glove, ring*; *ór hendi*, of whatever has been *kept in the hand* (correl. to *í hendi* and *í hendi*). On the other hand *af* is more general, whilst *frá* and *ór* are of a more special character; *frá* denoting a *departure, or an impulse or force*; a member goes home *af þingi*, whereas *ór* may denote an *inmate* of a district, or convey the notion of *secession or exclusion from*, Eb. 105 new Ed.; the traveller goes *af landi*, the exile *ór landi*: taka e-t *af* e-m is to take a thing out of one's hand, that of taka *frá* e-m *to remove out of one's sight*, etc. In general of answers to Engl. *of, off, ór* to *out of*, and *frá* to *from*: the Lat. prepp. *ab, de*, and *ex* do not exactly correspond to the Icelandic, yet as a rule *ór* may answer to *ex*, *af* sometimes to *ab*, sometimes to *de*. *Of, off, from among*; *viðb. by: on account of, by means of, because of, concerning, in respect of*.

A. Loc. I. WITH MOTION, *off, from*: 1. prop. corresp. to *a*. a. konungr dró gullhring af hendi sér (but *í hendi*), Ld. 32; Höskuldr lætr bera farm af skipi, *unload the ship* (but bera farm *a* skip), id.; var tekit af hestum þeirra, *they were unsaddled*, Nj. 4; Gunnarr hafði farit heiman af þæ sínum, *he was away from home*, 82; Gunnarr hljóp af hesti sínum, *jumped off his horse* (but hl. *í* hest), 83; hlaupta, stökkva af bakki, id., 112, 264; Gunnarr skýr til hans af boganum, *from the bow*, where *af* has a slight notion of *instrumentality*, 96; flýja af fundinum, *to fly from off the battle-field*, 102; ríða af þríhyrningshálsnum, 206; út af Langaholti, Eg. 744; sunnan ór Danmörk ok af Saxlandi, 560; ganga af mótnu, *to go from the meeting*, Fms. vii. 130; af þeirra fundi reis María upp ok fór, 625. 85; Flósi kastaði af sér skikkjunni, *threw his cloak off him* (but kasta *a* sik), Nj. 176; taka Hrungrnis fót af honum, of a *load, burden*, Edda 58; land þat er hann fiskði af, *from which he set off to fish*, Grág. i. 151, is irregular, *frá* would suit better; slíta af bakki e-s, *from off one's back*, ii. 9; bera af hordi, *to clear the table*, Nj. 75. **β**. where it more nearly answers to *í*; þeir koma af hafi, of sailors *coming in* (but leggja *í* haf), Nj. 128; fara til Noregs af Orkneyjum (but *í* or *til* O.), 131; þeim Agli fúrst vel ok komu af hafi í Borgarfjörð, Eg. 392; hann var útlagi (*out-*

lawed) af Noregi, where *úr* would be more regular, 344; af Islandi, of a traveller, Fms. x. 3; búa her af báðum ríkjunum, to take a levy from, 51; hinir beztu bændr ór Norðlendingafjórðungi ok af Suðnlendingafjórðungi, the most eminent Southerners and Northerners, 113; Gízzurr gekk af útsuðri af gerðinu, from south-west, Sturl. ii. 219; prestar af hvaru-tveggja biskupsdæmi, from either diocese, Dipl. ii. 11; verða tekinn af heimi, to be taken out of the world, 623. 21; grufar hon af læknum, scrambles out of the brook, Isl. ii. 340; Egill knefði af horninu í einum drykk, drained off the horn at one draught, literally squeezed every drop out of it, Eg. 557; brottu af herbúðunum, Fms. x. 343. **Y.** of things more or less surrounding the subject, corresp. to *yfir* or *um*; láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin, break off, take down the tents in preparing for battle, Eg. 261; kyrtillinn rifnaði af honum, his coat burst, caused by the swollen body, 602; hann hafði leyst af sér skúa sína, he untied his shoes (but binda á silk), 716; Steinnar vildi slíta hann af sér, throw him off, of one clinging to one's body, 747; tók Gísli þá af sér vöpunin, took off his arms, Fms. vii. 39. Of putting off clothes; fara af kápu, Nj. 143; far þú eigi af brynjunni, Bs. i. 541; þá ætlaði Sigurðr af fara af brynjunni, id.; þá var Skarphéðinn fluttur af klæðunum, Nj. 209; now more usually fara ór klæðum, fótum, exuera, to undress. **3.** connected with út; fóstudaginn fór út herrinn af borginni, marched out of the town, Nj. 274; ganga út af kirkjunni, to go out of the church, now út úr, Fms. vii. 107; drekki hann af þeirri jörðunni, of something impregnated with the earth, Lækn. 402. **a.** more closely corresponding to *frá*, being in such cases a Latinism (now *frá*); bréf af páfa, a pope's bull, Fms. x. 6; rit af hánum, letter from him, 623, 52; bréf af Magnúsi konungi, a letter from king Magnús, Bs. i. 712; farið þér á brautu af mér í eilífan eld, Hom. 143; brott af drottins augliti, Stj. 43. **2.** denoting an uninterrupted continuity, in such phrases as land af landi, from land to land, Eg. 343, Fas. ii. 539; skip af skipi, from ship to ship, Fms. v. 10; braunn hvat af öðru, one after another, of an increasing fire, destroying everything, i. 128; brandr af brandi brenn, funi kveykist af funa, one from another, Hm. 56; hverr af öðrum, one after another, in succession, also hverr at öðrum, Eb. 272, 280 (where at in both passages). **2.** metaph., at ganga af e-m dauðum, to go from, leave one dead on the spot, of two combatants; en hann segiz bani hins ef hann gekk af dauðum manni, Grág. ii. 88, Hkr. i. 327; undr þykir mér er bróðir þinn vildi eigi taka af þér starf þetta, would not take this toil from thee, Nj. 77; þegar hans glóddust af honum, were fain of him, Fms. x. 380; at koma þeim manni af sér er settir var á fö hans, to get rid of, Ld. 52; vil ek þú vinnir af þér skuldina, work off the debt, Njard. 366; reka af sór, to repel, Sturl. ii. 219; hann á þá sonu er aldrí munu af oss ganga, who will never leave us, whom we shall never get rid of, Fas. i. 380; leysa e-n af e-n, to relieve, 64; taka e-n af lífi, to kill, Eg. 48, 416, Nj. 126; af lífdögum, Fms. vii. 204; ek mun ná lögum af því máli, get the benefit of the law in this case, Eg. 468; muntu enga sett af mér fá, no peace at my hand, 414; rísa af dauða, to rise from death, Fms. ii. 142; guð bætti honum þó af þessi sótt, healed him of this sickness, ix. 390; vakna af sýn, draumi, svefni, to awaken from a vision, dream, sleep, 655 xxxii. 1, Gísl. 24, Eb. 193, Fas. i. 41. Rather with the notion out of, in the phrase af sér etc., e.g. sýna e-t af sér, to shew, exhibit a disposition for or against, Ld. 18; gera mikít af sér, to shew great prowess, Isl. ii. 368; ef þú geriz eigi meira af þér um aðra leika, unless you make more of thyself, Edda 32; Svipdagr hafði mikít af sér gert, fought bravely, Fas. i. 41; göðr (ills) af sér, good (bad) of oneself, by nature; mikill af sjálfum sér, proud, bold, stout, Nj. 15; ágætastir maðr af sjálfum sér, the greatest hero, Bret. 6; göðr af sér, excellent, Hrafn. 7; but, on the contrary, af sér kominn, ruinous, in decay; this phrase is used of old houses or buildings, as in Bs. i. 488—Sturl. l.c.; af sér kominn af mæði can also be said of a man fallen off from what he used to be; kominn af fótum fram, off his legs from age, Sturl. i. 223, Korm. 154 (in a verse). **II.** WITH-OUT MOTION: **1.** denoting direction from, but at the same time continuous connection with an object from which an act or thing proceeds, from; tengja skip hvárt fram af stafni annars, to tie the ships in a line, stem to stern, Fms. i. 157, xi. 111; svá at þeir tóku út af bordum, inted out of the boards, of rafters or poles, iv. 49; stjarna ok af sem skaft, of a comet, ix. 482; lúka upp af hrossi, to open a gate from off a horse, Grág. ii. 264; hon svarar af sínu seti sem álpt af báru, Fas. i. 186; þar er sjá mátti utan af firði, af þjóðleíð, that might be seen from the farway on the sea when sailing in the firð, Hkr. ii. 64; þá mun hríngt af (better at) Burakirkju, of bells rung at the church, Fms. xi. 160; gengr þar af Meðalfellsströnd, projects from, juts out, of a promontory, Ld. 10. **2.** denoting direction alone; upp af víkinni stóð borg mikil, a burg inland from the inlet, Eg. 161; lokrekkja innar af seti, a sbut bed inward from the benches in the hall, Isl. ii. 262; kapella upp af konungs herbergjum, upwards from, Fms. x. 153; vindr stóð af landi, the wind stood off the land, Bárð. 166. **3.** metaph., standa af e-u, vide VI. 4. **Y.** ellipt., hallaði af norðr, of the channel, north of a spot, Boll. 348; also, austr af, suðr af, vestr af, etc. **3.** denoting absence; þingheyndr skulu eigi vera um nótt af þingi (away from the meeting), eðr lengr, þá eru þeir af þingi (away from the meeting) ef þeir eru ór (out of)

þingmarki, Grág. i. 25; vera um nótt af vörþingi, 115; meðan hann er af landi héðan, abroad, 150. **β.** metaph., guð hvíldi af öllum verkum sínum á sjáunda degi, rested from his labours, Ver. 3. **4.** denoting distance; þat er komit af þjóðleíð, out of the high road, remote, Eg. 369; af þjóðbraut, Grág. ii. 264, i. 15; Otradalr (a farm) var mjök af vegi, far out of the way, Háv. 53. **B.** TEMP. past, from, out of, beyond: **1.** of a person's age, in the sense of having past a period of life; af ómaga aldri, of age, able to support oneself, Grág. i. 243; af æskualdri, stricken in years, having past the prime of life, Eg. 202; lituð af barnaldri, still a child, Ld. 74; ek em nú af léttasta skeiði, no longer in the prime of life, Háv. 40. **2.** of a part or period of time, past; eigi síðar en nótt er af þingi, a night of the session past, Grág. i. 101; þá er sjau vikur eru af sumri, seven weeks past of the summer, 182; tíu vikur af sumri, lb. 10; var mikít af nótt, much of the night was past, Háv. 41; mikít af vetri, much of the winter was past, Fas. ii. 186; þriðjung af nótt, a third of the night past, Fms. x. 160; stund af degi, etc.; tveir mánoðr af sumri, Gpl. 103. **3.** in adverbial phrases such as, af stundu, soon; af bráði, at once; af tómi, at leisure, at ease; af nýju, again; af skyndingu, speedily; af bráðungu, in a hurry, etc. **C.** In various other relations: **I.** denoting the passage or transition of an object, concrete or abstract, of, from. **1.** where a thing is received, derived from, conferred by a person or object; þiggja lið af e-m, to derive help from, Edda 26; taka traust af e-m, to receive support, comfort from, Fms. xi. 243; taka mála af e-m, to be in one's pay, of a soldier, Eg. 266; halda land af e-m, to hold land of any one, 382; verða viss af e-m, to get information from, 57, Nj. 130; taka við sök af manni (a law term), to undertake a case, suit, Grág. i. 142; hafa umboð af e-m, to be another's deputy, ii. 374; vera göðs (ills) maklegr af e-m, to deserve good (bad) of, Vd. 88 (old Ed., the new reads frá), Fs. 45; áða matar af eyjum, to derive supplies from, Eb. 12. **2.** where an object is taken by force: **a.** prop. out of a person's hand; þú skalt hnykkja smíðit af honum, wrest it out of his hand, Nj. 32; cp. taka, þrifa, svipta e-u (e-t) af e-m, to wrest from. **β.** metaph. of a person's deprivation of anything in general; hann tók af þér konuna, carried thy wife off, Nj. 33; tók Gunnarr af þér sáðland þitt, robbed thee of seedland, 103; taka af honum tignina, to depose, degrade him, Eg. 271; vinna e-t af e-m, to carry off by force of arms, conquer, Fms. iii. 29; drepa menn af e-m, for one, slay one's man, Eg. 417; féll þar lið mart af Eyvindi, many of Eyvind's people fell there, 261. **γ.** in such phrases as, hyggja af e-u (v. afhuga), hugsa af e-u, to forget; hyggja af harmi; sjá af e-u, to lose, miss; var svá ástúðigt með þeim, at hvargi þóttist mega af öðrum sjá, neither of them could take his eyes off the other, Sturl. i. 194; svá er mörg við ver sinn vær, at varla um sér hon af honum nær, Skálda 163. **3.** denoting forfeiture; þá eru þeir útlagar, ok af goðorði sínu, have forfeited their priesthood, Grág. i. 24; telja hann af ráðunum sjár síns alls, to oust one, on account of idiocy or madness, 176; verða af kaupi, to be off the bargain, Edda 26; þá skalt þú af allri sjárheimtunni, forfeit all the claim, Nj. 15; ek skal stefna þér af konunni, summon thee to forfeit, a case of divorce, id.; ella er hann af réttarfari um hana, has forfeited the suit, Grág. i. 381. **β.** ellipt., af ferr eindagi ef, is forfeited, Grág. i. 140. **II.** denoting relation of a part to a whole, of, of, Lat. de; höggva hönd, höfuð, fót af e-m, to cut one's hand, head, foot off, Nj. 97, 92, Bs. i. 674; höggva spjót af skapti, to sever the blade from the shaft, 264; hann lét þá ekki hafa af foduvarsi sínum, nothing of their patrimony, Eg. 25; vil ek at þú takir slíkt sem þér líkar af varningi, take what you like of the stores, Nj. 4; at þú eignist slíkt af fö okkra sem þú vill, 94. **β.** ellipt., en nú höfum vér kjörít, en þat er af krossinum, a slice of, Fms. vii. 89; þóðr gaf Skólm frænda sínum af landnámi sínu, a part of, Landn. 211; hafði hann þat af hans eigu er hann vildi, Sturl. ii. 169; þar lá forkr einn ok brotið af endanum, the point broken off, Háv. 24, Sturl. i. 169. **γ.** absol. off; beit hann höndina af, þar sem nú heitir úlfíðr, bit the hand off, Edda 17; fauk af höfuðið, the head flew off, Nj. 97; jafnt er sem þér sýnist, af er fótinn, the foot is off, id.; af bæði eyru, both ears off, Vm. 29. **2.** with the notion of=among; mestr skorungr af konum á Norðrlöndum, the greatest hero in the North, Fms. i. 116; hinn efnligasti maðr af ungum mönnum í Austfjörðum, the most hopeful of youths in the Eastfirths, Njard. 364; af (among) öllum hirmönnum virði konungr mest skáld sín, Eg. 27; ef hann vildi nokkura kaupa af þessum konum, Ld. 30; ör lígr þar dúi af veggjum, ok er sú af þeirra örum, one of their own arrows, Nj. 115. **β.** from, among, belonging to; guð kaus hana af öllum konum sér til móður, of the Virgin Mary, Mar. A. i. 27. **γ.** metaph., kunna mikít (lituð) af e-u, to know much, little of, Bragi kann mest af skáldskap, is more cunning of poetry than any one else, Edda 17. **8.** absol. out of, before, in preference to all others; Gunnarr bauð þér góð boð, en þú vildir eigi af taka, you would choose none of them, Nj. 77; ráða e-t af, to decide; þó mun fadir minn mestu af ráða, all depends upon him, Ld. 22; konungr kveðst því mundu heldr af trúa, preferred believing that of the two, Eg. 55; var honum ekki vildara af ván, he could expect nothing better, 364. **9.** with the additional sense of instrumentality, with; ferma skip af e-u, to freight a ship

with, Eg. 364; hlada mörg skip af korni, *load many ships with corn*, Fms. xi. 8; klyfja tvá hesta af mat, Nj. 74; var vágrinn skipaðr af herskipum, *the bay was covered with war ships*, 124; fylla ker af glóðum, *fill it with embers*, Stj. 319; fylla heiminn af sínu kyni, *to fill the world with his offspring*, Ver. 3.

III. denoting the substance of which a thing is made, of; used indifferently with *dr*, though *dr* be more frequent; þeir gerðu af honum jörðina, af blóði hans sæinn ok vötnin, of the creation of the world from the corpse of the giant Ymir; the poem Gm. 40, 41, constantly uses *dr* in this sense, just as in modern Icelandic, Edda 5; svá skildu þeir, at allir hlutir væri smíðaðir af nokkru efni, 147 (pref.); húsit var gert af timbrstökkum, *built of trunks of timber*, Eg. 233; hjóltin vóru af gulli, of gold, golden, Fms. i. 17; af osti, of cheese, but in the verse I. c. *dr* osti, Fms. vi. 253; linklaði af lérepti, linen, Sks. 287.

2. metaph. in the phrases, göra e-t af e-u (*to dispose of*), verða af (*become of*), hvat hefir þú gört af Gunnari, *what hast thou done with Gunnar?* Njarð. 376; hvat af motrinum er orðit, *what has become of it?* of a lost thing, Ld. 208; hverfir Óspakr á burt, svá eigi vita menn hvat af honum er orðit, *what has become of him?* Band. 5.

IV. denoting parentage, descent, origin, domicile, abode: 1. parentage, of, from, used indifferently with *frá*; ok eru af þeim komnir Gilsbekkingar, *descend from them*, but a little below—frá honum eru komnir Sturlungar, Eb. 338, cp. afkvæmi; af ætt Hróðakára, Fms. i. 287; kominn af Troj-umönnum, xi. 416; af Ása-ætt (Kb. wrongly af), Edda i. 2. metaph., vera af Guði (theol.), of God, = *righteous*, 686 B. 9; illr ávöxt af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48; Ása er kölluð af nafni nokkurar konu, *derives her name from*, Stj. 67; af honum er bragt kallaðr skáldskapr, *called after his name*, Edda 17.

2. of domicile: af danskri tungu, of Danish or Scandinavian origin, speaking the Danish tongue, Grág. ii. 73; hvaðan af löndum, whence, native of what country? Ísl. 3. especially denoting a man's abode, and answering to *d* and *f*, the name of the farm (or country) being added to proper names, (as in Scotland,) to distinguish persons of the same name; Hallr af Síðu, Nj. 189; Erlingr af Straumey, 273; Ástríðr af Djúpárbakka, 39; Gunnarr af Hlíðarenda (more usual frá); Þórir haklangr konungr af Ögðum, *king of Agdir*, Eg. 35, etc.; cp. *dr* and *frá*.

V. denoting a person with whom an act, feeling, etc. originates, for the most part with a periphrastic passive: 1. by, the Old Engl. of; as, ek em sendr hingað af Starkaði ok sonum hans, *sent thither by*, Nj. 94; inna e-t af hendi, to perform, 257; þó at alþýða væri skírd af kennumönnum, *baptized of*, Fms. ii. 158; meira virðr af mönnum, *higher esteemed*, Ld. 158; ástsæll af landsmönnum, *beloved*, Íb. 16; vinsæll af mönnum, Nj. 102; í allgöðu yfirleti af þeim fæðgum, *hospitably treated by them*, Eg. 170; var þá nokkut drukkið af alþjóð, *there was somewhat hard drinking of the people*, Sturl. iii. 229; mun þat ekki upp tekið af þeim sökudoígum minum, *they will not clutch at that*, Nj. 257; ef svá væri í hendr þér búið af mér, *if I had so made everything ready to thy hands*, Ld. 130; þá varð sérætt um af föður hans, *his father said little about it*, Fms. ii. 154.

2. it is now also sometimes used as a periphrase of a nom., e. g. ritað, þýtt af e-m, *written, translated, edited by*, but such phrases scarcely occur in old writers.

VI. denoting cause, ground, reason: 1. originating from, on account of, by reason of; af frændsems sökum, for kinship's sake, Grág. ii. 72; ómáli af áverkum, *speechless from wounds*, 27; af manna völdum, by violence, not by natural accident, of a crime, Nj. 76; af forliutum Háls, through his pleading, 255; af ástædd hans ok af tölum þeirra Sæmundar, by his popularity and the eloquence of S., Íb. 16; af ráðum Haralds konungs, by his contriving, Landn. 157; úbyggð af frosti ok kulda, *because of frost and cold*, Hkr. i. 5.

2. adverbially, af því, therefore, Nj. 78; af því, why? 686 B. 9; þá verðr bóndi heiðinn af barni sínu, viz. if he does not cause his child to be christened, K. þ. K. 20.

3. denoting instrumentality, by means of; af sínu fé, by one's own means, Grág. i. 293; framfæra e-u af verkum sínum, by means of one's own labour, K. þ. K. 142; draga saman auð af sökum, ok vælum ok kaupum, *make money by*, 623. 1; af sínum kostuadi, at his own expense, Hkr. i. 217.

β. absol., hún fellir á mik dropa svá heita at ek brenn af öll, Ld. 328; hann fékk af hina mestu meind, *derived great honour from it*, Nj. 88; elli sótti á hendr honum svá at hann lagðist í rekkju af, *he grew bedridden from age*, Ld. 54; komast undan af hlaupi, *escape by running*, Fms. viii. 58; spinna garn af rokki, *spin off a wheel* (now, spinna á rokki), from a notion of instrumentality, or because of the thread being spun out (?), Eb. 92.

3. denoting proceeding, originating from; lýsti af höndum hennar, *her hands spread beams of light*, Edda 22; allir heimarn lýstust (were illuminated) af henni, id.; en er lýsti af degi, *when the day broke forth*, Fms. ii. 16; lítt var lýst af degi, *the day was just beginning to break*, Ld. 46; þá tók af myrkja af nótt, *the 'mirk-time' of night began to set in*, Eg. 230; tók þá brátt af myrkva af nótt, *the night grew dark*, Hkr. ii. 230.

4. metaph., standa, leiða, hljóta af, to be caused by, result from; opt hlýst illt af kvæma hjali, *great mischief is wrought by women's gossip* (a proverb), Glsl. 15, 98; at af þeim mundi mikit mein ok úhapp standa, *be caused by*, Edda 18; kenna kulda af ráðum e-s, *to feel sore from*, Eb. 42; þó mun hér hljóta af marga manns bani, Nj. 90.

5. in adverbial phrases,

denoting state of mind; af mikilli æði, in fury, Nj. 116; af möð, in great emotion, Fms. xi. 221; af áhyggju, with concern, i. 186; af létta, frankly, iii. 91; af viti, collectedly, Grág. ii. 27; af heilu, sincerely, Eg. 46; af fari, in rage; af æðru, timidly, Nj. (in a verse); af setning, composedly, in tune, Fms. iii. 187; af mikilli fræð, gallantly, Fas. i. 261; af öllu æði, with all might, Grág. ii. 41; af ríki, violently, Fbr. (in a verse); af trúnaði, confidently, Grág. i. 400.

VII. denoting regard to, of, concerning, in respect of, as regards:

1. with verbs, denoting to tell of, be informed, inquire about, Lat. *de*; Dioscorides segir af grasi því, *speaks of*, 655 xxx. 5; er menn spurðu af landinu, *inquired about it*, Landn. 30; hafa njón af e-u, Nj. 104; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, Eg. 546, Band. 8.

β. absol., hann mun spyrja, hvárt þér sé nokkut af kunnigt hversu fyrir með okkr, *whether you know anything about*, bow, Nj. 33; halda skóla af, *to hold a school in a science*, 656 A. i. 19 (sounds like a Latinism); en ek gerða þik sem mestan mann af öllu, in respect of all, that you should get all the honour of it, Nj. 78.

2. with adjectives such as mildr, illr, góðr af e-u, denoting disposition or character in respect to; allra manna mildastr af fé, very liberal, open-handed, Fms. vii. 197; mildr af gulli, i. 33; góðr af gríðum, merciful, Al. 33; illr af mat en mildr af gulli, Fms. i. 53; fast af drykk, close, stingy in regard to, Sturl. ii. 125; gat þess Hildigunnr at þú mundir góðr af hestinum, *that you would be good about the horse*, Nj. 90, cp. auðigr at, v. at, which corresponds to the above phrases; cp. also the phrase af sér above, p. 4, col. 1, ll. 50 sqq.

VIII. periphrasis of a genitive (rare); provincialis af öllum Predikaraklastrum, Fms. x. 76; vera af hinum mesta fjandskap, *to breathe deep hatred to, be on bad terms with*, ix. 220; af hendi, af hálfu e-s, on one's behalf, v. those words.

IX. in adverbial phrases; as, af launungu, secretly; af hljóði, silently; v. those words.

β. also used absolutely with a verb, almost adverbially, nearly in the signification off, away; hann bað þá róa af fjörðum, *pass the first swiftly by rowing, row the first off*, Fms. ix. 502; var þá af farit þat sem skerjóttast var, *was past, sailed past*, Ld. 142; ok er þeir höfðu af fjörðung, *past one fourth of the way*, Dropl. 10; skína af, to clear up, of the sky, Eb. 152; hence in common language, skína af sér, when the sun breaks forth: sofa af nóttina, to sleep it away, Fms. ii. 98; leið af nóttin, the night past away, Nj. 53; dvelja af stundir, to kill the time, Band. 8; drepa af, to kill; láta af, to slaughter, kill off.

γ. in exclamations; af tjöldin, off with the awnings, Bs. i. 420, Fms. ix. 49. 8. in the phrases, þar af, thence; hér af, hence, Fms. ii. 102; af fram, straight on, Nj. 144; now, á fram, on, advance.

X. it often refers to a whole sentence or to an adverb, not only like other prepp. to hér, hvar, þar, but also redundantly to hvaðan, hédan, þadan, ubence, hence, thence.

2. the preposition may sometimes be repeated, once elliptically or adverbially, and once properly, e. g. en er af var borit af borðinu, *the cloth was taken off from the table*, Nj. 176; Guð þerrir af (off, away) hvert tár af (from) augum heilagra manna, *God wipes off every tear from the eyes of his saints*, 655 xx. vii. 17; skal þó fyrst batr af lúka af fé veganda, *pay off from*, Gpl. 160, the last *af* may be omitted—var þá af borit borðinu—and the prep. thus be separated from its case, or it may refer to some of the incl. relatives *er* or *sem*, the prep. hvar, hér, þar being placed behind them without a case, and referring to the preceding relative, e. g. ois er þar mikil af sagt and þeim, *we have been told much about these riches*, Band. 24; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, in short, shortly, Eg. 546; þadan af veit ek, thence I infer, know, Fms. i. 97.

XI. it is moreover connected with a great many verbs besides those mentioned above, e. g. bera af, to excel, whence afbragð, afbrigði; draga af, to detract, deduct, hence afdrátt; veita ekki af, to be hard with; ganga af, to be left, hence afgangr; standast af um e-t, to stand, how matters stand; sem af tekr, at a furious rate; vita af, to be conscious, know about (vide VII).

D. As a prefix to compounds distinction is to be made between:

I. af privativum, denoting diminution, want, deduction, loss, separation, negation of, etc., answering indifferently to Lat. *ab-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *dis-*, and rarely to *re-* and *se-*, v. the following compts, such as segja, dicere, but afsegja, negare, tækja, colere, but aftekja, negligere; afslaga, contra legem; skapligr, normalis, afskapligr, deformis; afvik, recessus; afhús, afshellir, aðalir, etc.

II. af intensivum, etymologically different, and akin to of, afr-, e. g. afdrykkja = ofdrykkja, inebrietas; afbrýði, jealousy; afbendi, tenesmus; afglapi, vir fatuus, etc. Both the privative and the intensive of *af* may be contracted into *d*, esp. before a labial *f*, *m*, *v*, e. g. á fram = af fram; ábrýði = afbrýði; ávöxt = afvöxt; áburðr = afburðr; ávita = afvita (?). In some cases dubious. With attenuated and changed vowel; auvridiligr or óvridiligr, depreciated, = afv- etc., v. those words.

afa, v. f. overbearing, Am. 1, Ls. 3, Bk. 2, 31, = afaryrði.

afar- and avar- [cp. Ulf. afar = *μερά*, *δωίω*; Germ. aber, esp. in compounds: v. Grimm Gr. ii. 709], only used as a prefix in compounds, very much, very. Now often pronounced *afar*, which form occurs esp. in MSS. of the 14th and 15th centuries, e. g. Fms. i. 150, xi. 249, Ísl. ii. 131; cp. also *æfr*, adj. *iracundus*. compts: afar-auðigr, adj. very rich, Lex. Poët. afar-breðr, adj. very broad, Edda 10. afar-sagr, adj. very fair, Edda (Ub.) 360. afar-breinn, adj. very clean, Lex. Poët. afar-illa, adv. very

af-hlyðast, dd, to disobey, D. N. ii. 173.
af-brapl, a, m. *offscourings, outcasts*, (an *ἀφ. λεγ.*—*afhrak* being now used); ok ræðr hann sér einum á hendr afhrapa hans, Grág. i. 294 (of the consequences of harbouring a vagabond).

af-hroð, n. *destruction*, v. *afroð*, Fas. iii. 169.
af-huga, adj. ind. *averse, having turned one's mind from*; verða a. e-u or við e-t, to forget, mind no more, Isl. ii. 274, Stj. 202, Fs. 47, Bs. i. 78, 655 xi. 3.
af-hugast, ad, dep. gov. dat. to forget, Fms. viii. 252; part. *afhugaðr* við e-t = *afhuga*, *having put it out of one's mind*, ii. 336.

af-hús, n. *out-bouse, side-apartment*, Eb. 10.
af-hvarf, n. [*hverfa*], a *diversion, turning aside*, Hm. 33, in which passage it is opp. to *gagnvegr*, the *straight path*, Ld. 204.
af-hýða, dd, to scourge thoroughly, 'hide,' Grett. 135, Sturl. iii. 295.
af-höfða, ad, to behead, Fms. i. 217, Stj. 464.
af-högg, a law term, 'off-bowing,' mutilation, maiming, N. G. L. i. 170, Bs. i. 675, H. E. i. 237.

AFI, a, m. [cp. Lat. *avus*, Ulf. *avō* = *πάμμα*, and *aba* = *ἀβήρ*, *vīr*], *grandfather*: it is now frequent, but occurs very rarely in old writers, who almost always use *móðurfadir* or *fóðurfadir*. Yet it occurs in the poem Rm. 16—*afi ok amma*—and Vpm. 29, where it = *fóðurfadir*. It is curious to observe that in the poem Skm.—whence it is again transferred into the Grógald—it is used in the sense of a boy or a son; cp. as an illustration of this use the Norse phrase—D. N. iv. 848—*afi eptir afa* = *son after father, man after man* in uninterrupted succession, in accordance to the Gothic *aba*; Edda 108, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 346, xi. 6. We also say *lang-afi*, *great-grandfather*, and *langamma*, *great-grandmother*.
af-systir, f. *great aunt*, Landn. 317.

af-kaup, n. *bad bargain*, Fms. v. 255.
af-káraligr, v. *afkárigr*.
af-kárligr, adj. = *afkárt*, Lex. Pöit.; now freq. *afkárlegr*, adj. and *-lega*, adv. of manners, *odd, like a madman*.
af-kárr, adj. [*af-intens.*; *kárr* does not occur; cp. the modern *kári*, a *gale, tempest*, (poet.)], *strange, prodigious*; er hér nokkurt afkárt inni, of a giant pulling a bear out of his den by the ears, Fas. ii. 237; it occurs repeatedly in Lex. Pöit. = *very strong, remarkable*; afkárt söng, *discordant song*, of shouting, Akv. 38; cp. *launkárt*.

af-kleyfi, n. in the **compo** *afkleyfis-örð*, n. a *metric term, a superfluous word, syllable*, in a verse, an *enclitic syllable preceding the höfudstafr in a verse*. **compo**: *afkleyfis-samstafa*, u, f. *syllaba hypermetra*, Edda (Ht.) 137.

af-klæða, dd, to undress, Stj. 194. **β.** reflex. to undress oneself, Eg. 430, Fms. x. 294.

af-komandi, part. *descendant*, Hkr. iii. 170.
af-kvæmi, n. [*kvám*], 'off-coming,' *offspring*, in a collect. sense, Fms. i. 212, Hkr. i. 325, Orkn. 142, Stj. 39. **compo**: *afkvæmis-maðr*, m. *descendant*, Stj. 39, 160.

af-kými, a, m. *wool*, Isl. ii. 471 (paper MS.); *kými*, id., is now freq.
AFI, s, m. *heart of a forge*, Edda 69, 70, Stj. 312, Fms. viii. 8; in N. G. L. i. 328 it seems to mean *heart* (in general).

af, m. [Grimm mentions an O. H. G. *aval*; *adal* is a dub. *ἀφ. λεγ.* in A. S. poetry, Ormul. *avefl*], *strength*, esp. *physical force*; afreksmaðr at afli ok áráði, Eg. 1; styrkr at afli, Fms. i. 19; ramr at afli, 155; fullkominn at afli ok hyggju, *body and mental vigour*, Ld. 256; stílt þú þó vel ákinnu, at þú verðir eigi kendr, Nj. 32; hafa af til e-s, *be a match for, be able to do*, Gpl. 411. **β.** *virtue*; afli dauðfærandi grasa, *virtue of poisonous herbs*, 623, 26.

2. metaph. *strength, power, might*, Th. 19. **3.** a law term, *force, validity*; dæmdu vér þetta boð Bjarna dögligt ok ekki afli hafa, *void*, Dipl. iii. 3. **4.** a law term, *majority, odds*, in the phrase, ok skal afli ráða, *plurima vota valeant*; ef gerðarmenn (*umpires*) verða eigi ásáttir ok skal a. ráða, Grág. i. 493; ná verða fjórðungsmenn eigi ásáttir, þá skal afli ráða með þeim, i. 1, cp. 44, 531 (where it is used of a jury); en ef þeir verða eigi ásáttir er í lögrétta sitja hvat þeir vilja lofa eðr í lög leida, þá skolu þeir ryðja lögrétta (viz. *divide*) ok skal ráða a. með þeim, Nj. 150. **5.** *force, violence*; taka með afli, Stj. 430; bjóða e-m afli, Bs. ii. 106. **compos**: *afsmunr*, m. *odds, superiority of strength*, esp. in the phrase, kenna afsmunr, where there is a short struggle, the one being soon overcome, Eb. 182, Eg. 308, Hkr. i. 286. **β.** kenna afsmuna = *kosta afli*, to exert oneself to the utmost; varð hann at kenna a. (to exert the whole of his strength) áðr hann kæmi honum undir, Eb. 172. *afli-raun* = *afraun*.

AFLA, ad, [cp. Swed. *afvel*, *breed, stock*; Dan. *avling, farming*; *avls-gård, farm*; *faareavl, qvægavi, breed of sheep or cattle*. In Norr. (mod.) *avle* is to *harvest*; Swed. *afli*, to *beget*. In the Icel. verb *afli* the idea of *producing or gathering* prevails, whereas the nouns branch off; the weak *afli* chiefly denotes *produce, means, stores, resources, troops, forces*; the strong one—*afli*—*force* alone. Yet such phrases as *ramr at afli* indicate something besides the mere notion of strength. In the mod. Scand. idiom—Dan., Swed., Norr.—there are no traces left of the idea of 'force' cp. the Lat. *opes* and *copiae*. The Icel. spelling and pronunciation with *bl* (*abli*) is modern, perhaps from the time of the Reformation; cp. the words *ella* etc. with a changed vowel. The root is *OP-*, as shewn in Lat. *ope*,

opes, the *o* being changed into a *a*?

I. with gen. of the thing, to gain, acquire, earn, procure; vandara at gæta fengins fjár en afli þess (a proverb); þá bjuggu þeir skip ok öfludu manna til, *got men to man it*, Eg. 170.

β. the phrase, *afli sér fjár ok frúgarð*, to earn fame and wealth, of young heroes going sea-roving; fóru um sumarit í viking ok öfludu sér fjár, Eg. 4; afli sér fjár ok frama, Fs. 5; fjár ok virðingar, id.; hann hafði afli sér fjár (*made money*) í hölmongum, Eg. 49; afliði þessi bardagi honum mikillar frúgarðar, *brought him great fame*, Fms. ii. 307; kom honum í hug, at honum mundi mikillar framkvæmdar afli, *bring him great advantage*, Eb. 112.

2. as a law term, to cause, inflict a wound; ef maðr aflar einum blóðs eðr bens af heiptugri hendi, N. G. L. i. 387. **II.** with acc., mostly in unclassical writers, but now rare, to earn; afliði hann þar fé mikit, Fms. vii. 80; afliði þann thesaur er, 655 xxxii. 1; hafit er ok mikit í afli, Al. 159; mun ek til hafa atferð ok eljun at afli mér annan við, to contrive, Ld. 318, where, however, the excellent vellum MS. A. M. 309. 4to, has gen.—annars viðar—more classically, as the Saga in other passages uses the gen., e.g. afli sér manna ok hrossa, to procure horses and men, l. c. little below.

β. reflex., e-u afliak e-t, gains, Fb. 163. **γ.** absol., njót sem þú hefir afli, of ill-earned means, Nj. 37. **δ.** part. afliði, Njard. 366. **2.** now used absol. to fish, always with acc.; a standing phrase in Icel., the acc. only being used in that particular connection.

III. with dat. in the sense of to perform, manage, be able to; hann afliði brátt mikilli vinnu, ok var hagr vel, Fms. i. 289; fyr mun hann því afli en ek færa honum höfuð mitt, it will sooner happen, Fms. iv. 291, where the Hkr. reads orka; bauð út leidangri, sem honum þótti landit mestu mega afli, to the utmost that the country could produce, Fms. x. 118; ekki afliar hann því at standa í móti yðr, he is not man enough to stand against you, Fas. iii. 138.

af-lag, n. [*leggja af*], gen. *aflags*. **I.** used as adv. = *afgangs*, sparingly, Fas. iii. 477. In modern Icel. hafa afliðugum ok afliðgu, to have to spare.

II. slaughtering of cattle, killing off; leggja af margan fénad . . . minti biskup enn á um afliðgu, the slaughtering, Bs. i. 913.

af-laga, adv. unlawfully, Grág. i. 473, ii. 367, Gpl. 294, 432, 473. Hkr. ii. 246, Al. 153; ganga a., Stj. 430. **2.** now used in the sense to be out of joint, things going wrong.

af-lagliga, adv. = *afliðgila*, 655 xxxii. 4.

aflián and **öflián**, f. *gain, acquisition*, Hkr. ii. 218, Sk. 232. **compo**: *öfliunar-maðr*, m. a good steward, Sturl. iii. 130.

af-langr, adj. oblong, Ann. year 1414; formed from the Lat. (?), now common.

af-laun, f., Lat. *absolutio*. **1.** come small release, ransom, compensation, Sturl. iii. 142, 239; gjöra a. um e-t, to relieve, release oneself in regard to a thing; Ólafir konungr mælti, 'Framar hefir þú þá gert um vigin á Grænlandi, en fiskimaðrinn kallar a. vera fiskinnar; því at hann kallast leysa sik, ef hann dregr fisk fyrir sik, enn annan fyrir skip sitt, þriðja fyrir úngul, fjórða fyrir vað,' king Ólaf said, 'Thou hast done more then in the matter of manslayings in Greenland, than what the fisherman calls the ransom of his fishing; for he says that he has freed himself (of his fishing), if he draws (up) a fish for himself, but another for his boat, a third for his angle, a fourth for his line,' (this way of reckoning their catch is still common with fishermen in many parts of England and Scotland), Fbr. 154; cp. a stanza in a Scottish ballad, 'I launched my boat in Largo Bay, | And fishes caught I three; | One for wad and one for book, | And one was left for me.' **2.** eccles. = *absolution*, K. A. 226, Hom. 137, Grett. 162, Fms. x. 18.

af-lát, n. *leaving off, relinquishing*; a. synda, Stj. 567, Sk. 612 B; án afliði, used adverb. incessantly, 625, p. 77, Th. 20. **β.** remission, pardon; afliði misgöminga, Hom. 160; a. synda, 159. **compo**: *afliða-korn*, n. surplus corn, store corn, Gpl. 352, v. l. *afslupskorn*.

af-látr, adj. negligent, lazy, Hom. 152.

af-loiðing, f. 'off-leading'; **1.** now generally used in the pl. consequences, result; **2.** in old writers, on the contrary, it seldom occurs, and then in a peculiar sense. So Sturl. iii. 128, góðar afleiðingar eru með e-m, they are on good terms, things go on pretty well between them.

3. metric, continuation; hér er hinn fyrri víshelmingr leiddr af þeirri vísu, er áðr var kveðin ok fylgir þat málsoðr, er afleiðing (continuation) er kolluð, Edda (Ht.) 126.

af-leiðingr, s, m., skilja góðan afleiðing, used adverb. to part on friendly terms, Sturl. iii. 134; cp. the preceding word, 128; both passages are taken from the þorgils S. Skarða, to which the phrase seems to be peculiar.

af-leiðia, adv. **1.** loc. astray, out of the path, Sd. 146, 655 xvii. 4. **2.** metaph., færa a., to pervert, Stj. 227, 519; þeir lugu á okkr, en þú færðir orð þeirra a., you perverted their words, Bs. i. 7, Glüm. 327; Sæva e-m a., to seduce, Andr. 625, 75. **β.** impers., e-u þokar a., turns out wrong, Bs. i. 340.

af-leifar, f. pl. scraps, remnants, leavings, Stj. 383, Bs. i. 237; f. búafleifar, Grág. i. 299.

af-leitinn, adj. = *afleitr*, of odd appearance, Fas. ii. 329.

af-leitliga, adv. perversely, Stj. 55; illa ok a., 173.

af-leitligr, adj. = *afleitr*, perversely, deformed, Stj. 274, Al. 96.

af-leitr, adj. [*lita*, cp. also *-leitr* in compounds], strange, hideous; neut.,

hversu afleitt (*bow disgusting*) oss virðist um þeirra háttu, Hks. iii. 425; hversu afleittir (*stupid*) oss sýnast þeirra hættir, Fms. vii. 296, l. c.; þeir fyrirrita ok halda alla saubáhíða sem afleita, *odd, peculiar*, Stj. 293; afleitt eðr eligt, *vile*, I Sam. xv. 9. **β.** *abandoned, the face turned from, deserted by*, with dat.; afleita hamingjunni, *luckless*, Stj. 421. Ruth i. 12.

af-lenda, adv. = erlendis, *abroad*, N. G. L. i. 344.
af-lendr, adj. *far from land, in open sea*, Bs. ii. 47.
af-letja, latti, *to dissuade*: a. with infin., Bs. i. 39. **β.** with acc., afletti hann mjök fyrir sér ferðina, Fms. ix. 437. **γ.** or with an acc. of the person and gen. of the thing; a. e-n e-s, v. letja.

af-létta, tt, *to cease*, Fr.
af-léttr, *prompt, ready*, v. ofléttir.
af-látt, n. adj. *short of strength*; verða a., *to fail in strength*, Fms. i. 55, iii. 150.

af-gróf, f. [af, m.], *hole below the forge, cinder-pit, or a water-pit wherein to cool the iron (?)*; cp. Vkv. 22, þíðr. 72.

af-hella, u, f. *beard-stone in a forge*; er hann hafði þau (viz. the bones) niðrgráfit undir sína afhellu, þíðr. 95.

afli, a, m. **I.** means, acquisition, gain, produce, stores, fruits; afli ok herfang, Fms. ii. 106; hafði þórir einn forráð þess liðs ok svá afli þess alls er verðr í ferðinni, iv. 297; eignir... með öllum afli ok ávætti, *increase and interest*, K. A. 54. **2.** now used, a. partic. of *fishing stores, fishing*, and **β.** gener. of *provisions and stores of any kind*. **II.** metaph.: **1.** *might, power*; hafa afli til eings, *have might or means for nothing, be unable to do anything, to be powerless*, Nj. 27. **2.** *forces, troops, body*, Lat. *copiae, opes*; Asgrímur sagði þat mikinn afli, *great support*, Nj. 210; en þat sýnist mér þó ráðligast at biðja sér liðs, þviat þeir draga afli at yðr, *they gather forces against you*, 222; munu vér skjótt eiga af honum ván hins mesta úfirfar af hann fær nokkum afli, *troops, resources*, Fms. i. 188; at herja á þá fedga með allmikinn afli, *strong body*, 184; ok er hirtð Svennis konungs sá, at afliinn Magnúss konungs (*the main body*) flýði alr, viii. 119.

compos: afli-brögð, n. pl. [bragð], *stores of fish*, A. A. 276.

afli-fátt, n. adj. = afliátt, Fms. iii. 133. afli-fé, n. *acquired property*, N. G. L. i. 448. afli-litill, adj. *having little power*, Finnb. 320 (compar. afliaminni).

afli-maðr, m. *powerful, strong*, f. v. 12, 109. afli-mikill, adj. opp. to afliáttill, *powerful, strong*, Ld.; harðgjörð ok afliamikill, Bs. i. 635; var Samundur afliamestr, *the strongest in men*, Sturl. ii. 44: **β.** (= afliamikill), used of physical strength, Stj. Judg. iii. 29; verða menn eigi ásatir hvárr sterkari er, en þó ætla flestir Gísla afliameira (= afliameira).

Gisl. 26. afli-munr, m. *odds*, Sturl.; at etja við afliamuninn, *to fight against odds*, Al. 110. afli-skortr, m. *shortcoming in power*, opp. to afliamunr, Bs. i. 535. afli-stund, f. *fishing season*, Bs. ii. 179.

af-lima, adj. ind., verða e-m a., *to be cut off, separated from*, Post. 95. Am. 26.

af-lima, að, *to 'off-limb,' to dismember, maim, mutilate*, Js. 37, Ann. 1342.

af-liman, f. 'off-limbing,' *mutilation*, Bs. ii. 75.

af-lauss, adj. *weak, strengthless*, a medical term, *paralysed, paralytic*, Bs. i. 351.

af-leysi, n. *palsy*, v. Féi. ix.

af-litill, adj. *weak*, Fms. ii. 207, vii. 208.

af-mikill, adj. *of great strength*, Sturl. i. 23, Fms. i. 261.

af-lofa, að, *to refuse*, Fr.

af-raun, f. *trial (proof) of strength*; in plur. *bodily exercises*; Skallagrímur hendi mikitt gaman at afraunum ok leikum, Eg. 187; er þat flestra manna ætlan, at Gretti hafi verið sterkastr héraðsmanna, síðan þeir Ormr ok Þórálfr lögðu af afraunir, Grett. 133; þótti þetta mikil a., Fms. iii. 210, Finnb. 274; cp. afisraun.

af-skortr, m. *failing of strength*, Fms. ii. 149.

afugr, adj. *strong*, v. öflugr.

af-vani, adj. ind. *deficient in strength*; verða a., *to succumb*; taka þeir fang, ok verðr Gunnar mjök a., Fms. ii. 75 (in wrestling); enda varð hann a. fyrir liðs sakir, *was overpowered, got the worst of it*, Isl. ii. 172; Eustachius sá sik afvani (acc.) í móti þeim, 655 x. p. 2.

af-vöðvi, a, m. [vöðvi, a muscle], *the biceps muscle*, Sturl. 51, Ld. 220, Fas. ii. 344.

af-lögliga, adv. = afíaga, *unlawfully*, D. N. i. 80, Stj. 154.

af-má, þ, *to 'mow off,' to blot out, destroy*, Fms. ii. 238, Stj. 208, 346.

af-mán, f. [af, má], *degradation, shame*, v. the following.

af-mána, að, = afmá, *to degrade, pollute*.

af-mánaðr, part. *polluted, defiled*, Rb. 332.

af-mynda, að, *to deform*; dep. afmyndað, *to be deformed*, Fas. i. 425 (paper MS.); the word is now very freq.

af-mœðing, f. [mœðir], *right of weaning lambs, by taking them from the mother*; kirkja á lamba a. (perhaps wrongly for afmæðing) í Mölvíks-höfða, Vm. 164.

af-nám, n. gener. *taking away, removal*, Stj. 2 Sam. iv. 11. **β.** esp. in the phrase, at afnámi, *of something reserved, before the division of spoil, property, or inheritance*; now, taka af óskiptu, Dan. *forlods*, Grág. i. 330, 336, Jb. 289 (Ed. af námi); konungr skildi hafa úr hlutskipti þriðjung við liðumenn, en umfram at afnámi björskinn öll ok

safala, Eg. 57. **2.** metaph. *privation, loss*; ok hann verðr at skakka þeim monnum nokkrum, er oss mun þykja a. í, Eg. 114, Fms. vii. 244.

compos: afnáms-fé, n. a law term, *share, which is reserved before the division of property, spoil, inheritance, or the like*, Eg. 240, Fms. iv. 28.

afnáms-gripur, m. *something reserved or set aside*, Fms. x. 214.

af-nefja, að, *to cut off one's nose*, Str. 35.

af-neita, að and tt, and afneita, tt, now always afneita, að, *to deny, refuse*; with dat., hefir afneitað tiltekinni trú, Fms. iii. 166; eigi vil ek því afneita, *refuse*, Fs. 11; ek afneitta eigi hans orðsending, Stj. i Kings xx. 7; en er hann afneitti eigi með öllu (*refused not*), þá báðu þeir hann því meir, Grett. 146.

2. absol. *afnita*; en þar es jókull bróðir minn laust þik högg, þat skaltu hafa bótalaust, því at þú afnittir þá er þér vóru boðnar, Fs. 57.

af-neiting, f. *denial, renunciation*, Th. 17.

af-neysla, u, f. *use, consumption*; a. skógarins, Fs. 125, Nj. 78; a. fjár (pl.), Jb. 404 A, B (Ed. ofneyzslur).

aftr, v. áfr, *buttermilk*.

af-rað, afrað, afroð, and afthroð, n. (Fas. iii. 169), [cp. Swed. *afraid*; from rað, rud, *fundus, ager* (?)]. **I.** prop. a Norse and Swedish law term, *tribute, ground tax, payable to the king*; a. ok landaura, N. G. L. i. 257, D. N. iii. 408. So also in Vsp. 27, hvárt skyldu æsir a. gjalda, where it is opp. to gildi, *league*. **II.** metaph. *loss, damage*.

1. in the phrase, gjalda a., *to pay a heavy fine, suffer a great loss*; en þat a. munu vér gjalda, at margir munu eigi kunna frá at segja hvárir sigrast, *there will be so heavy a loss in men, such a havoc in killed*, Nj. 197 (where most MSS. read afroð, some afrað, Ed. afraud); töludu þeir opt um málaferlin, sagði Flosi, at þeir hefði mikitt a. goldit þegar, 254 (MSS. afrað, afroð, and afthroð); Lýtingr mun þykjast að mikitt a. goldit hafa í láti bræðra sinna, 155 (MSS. afrað, afroð, and afthroð), Fms. x. 324.

2. in the phrase, göra mikitt a., *to make a great havoc*; görði hann mikitt afthroð í sinni vörn, *great slaughter*, Fas. iii. 169; cp. Lex. Poët.

3. *advice*, Vtkv. 5; the verse is spurious and the meaning false.

afraða-kollr, m. *cognom.*, Germ. 'steuerkopf,' cp. nefgildi, Engl. *poll-tax*, v. the preceding.

af-reiða, u, f. = afgreiða, *outlay, payment*, Ám. 13.

af-rök, n. [af-intens.], *a deed of prowess, a deed of derring do*; margir losudu mjök afrek Egils, ok sigr þann sem hann vann, Fms. xi. 234; vinna afrek, Fs. 6; ekki a. gerði hann meira í Noregi, Fagtsk. 94; hann lét ok göra þar í Niðarósi naust bæði mörg, ok svá stór, at afrek var í, *grand, magnificent*, Hkr. iii. 268.

compos: afreks-gripur, n. a *splendid object, a thing of price*, Ld. 144. afreks-madr, m. a *valiant man*; a. at afli ok áreði, Eg. 1; en þat hefi ek spurt, at hirtð hans er skipuð afreksmönnum einum, *heroes*, 19, 84; a. um vöxt eðr afli, Isl. ii. 190.

afreks-vörk, n. *valiant deed*, Fer. 51, Al. 30.

af-roka, að, *to achieve, perform*; munu þér mikitt afreka, Lv. 33; hvat þeir höfðu afrekat, Fas. iii. 221; a. vel, *to succeed*, Bárð. 175.

af-römma, u, f. [ramr], *restriction, encumbrance, obligation*; sú er a. með þessum tillögum, at prestir skal vera at heimilishúsi ok syngja allar heimilistíðir, Ám. 37.

afrendi, f. [afrendr], *strength, prowess, valour*, Hým. 28.

afrendr, adj. [frequently or almost constantly spelt afreyndr, as if from 'af-intens. and 'raun,' of great prowess; but the derivation from 'af-intens. and 'endi or -indi' is better]. **I.** in the phrase, a. at afli, *very strong, valiant*, Fms. ii. 87, Finnb. 254; compar. afrendari, Fms. x. 321, Fs. 33, 48 (where the MS. Vh. spells afreyndr, so also does the Fb. i. 341, etc.). **II.** absol. without adding at afli, Lv. 101 (where written afreyndr).

af-rétr, m. and afrétt, f. (now always f.; cp. rétt), [probably akin to rekta, viz. afrekt, contr. afrétt], *comparium, common pasture*; it is now prop. used of mountain pastures, whither the cattle (sheep) are driven in the summer in order to graze during July and August, and again collected and driven down in the autumn (Sept.); in Norway called *almennigr*.

I. masc., thus defined, en þat er afrétt, er ij menn eiga saman eðr fleiri, hverngi hlut sem hverr þeirra á í, Grág. ii. 303, 330; í afrétt þann, er, i. 397, ii. 303; afréttu, acc. pl., ii. 301, Jb. 198 A, K. þ. K. 90, Olk. 37; hálfan afrétt, Vm. 29.

II. f. afréttinni (dat.), Grág. (Kb.) ii. 301, 325 A; gen. afréttar (gender uncert.), 303 A; afréttin, id., Cod. A; afrétt (dat. f.?), Isl. ii. 330, Háv. 39; afréttum, dat. pl. (gender uncert.), Boll. 336.

compos: afréttar-dómr, m. *court held for deciding causes concerning common pasture*, Grág. ii. 323. afréttamenn, m. pl. *owners or partners in common pasture*, Grág. ii. 331.

af-roð, v. afrað.

af-róg, n. *excuse, justification*, Str. 71.

af-ruðningr, m. [ryðja], *clearing off, defence, repeal*, Pr. 425.

af-run, a, m. [runi, renna], *deviation*; metaph. *sin, trespasses*; umbót ok íðran afruna (gen.), 125, 174; íðrun fyrir görva afruna (acc. pl.), id.; táfelling er hann hefir fyrir afruna þá, er verða í þessa heims lífi, id. 184.

β. *injury, offence*, D. N. iii. 367 (Fr.).

af-yrði, n. = afaryrði, *insolent words*.

af-ræði, n. [af-intens. and ráð], *absolute rule*, D. N. ii. 336 several times (Fr.).

af-rækja, t and þ, *to neglect, condemn*, II. E. i. 257; reflex. afrakjast, in

the same signification, **a.** with dat., **a. lögnum**, to break, neglect the law, Al. 4. **β.** with acc. (now always so), **a. sitt höfuðmerki**, Karl. 189. **γ.** uncert. dat. or acc., **a. Guðs hlýðni**, Edda (pref.) 144, Stj. 241. **δ.** with *at* and a following infin., Gpl. 183; **konungar aftraktust at sitja at Uppsölum**, left off, Hkr. ii. 97. **ε.** absol., Fms. vii. 221, 188, Gpl. 506.

af-saka, **ad.** to excuse, exculpate, K. A. 230, Stj. 37. **β.** pass. **afsakast**, to be (stand) excused, K. A. 226, Stj. 125.

af-sakan and **afsökun**, **f.** a 'begging off,' excuse, exculpation, K. A. 228, Stj. 152. **compd.** **afsakanar-orð**, **n.** pl. excuses, Stj.

af-saki, **a.** m. excuse, 623. 60.

af-sanna, **ad.** to refute, prove to be false ('unsooth'), 655 xvii. 1.

af-sæð, **n.** seed-corn, N. G. L. i. 240.

af-segja, **sagði**, to resign, renounce; **a. sér e-t**, Barl. 210. Now used in the sense of to refuse, deny.

af-setja, **setti**, to depose, put down, **v.** the following.

af-setning, **f.** and **afsetningr**, **m.** deposition, (off-setting, cp. Scot. 'aff-set', Jam., which means dismissal, the act of putting away), H. E. ii. 74, 523.

af-síða, **adj.** ind. immoral, of loose manners, Grág. i. 338.

af-síða, **ad.** [sifjar], a law term, to cut off from one's 'sid', alienate from one's family, renounce; **gefa má maðr vingjafir at sér lifanda**, hest eða ym, vápn eða þvilika gripi, ok afsifjar (Cod. A reads afsifjar, but doubtless wrongly) hann sér þó at sex skyusömum mönnum þyki eigi arfsrik gör við erfingja, Jb. 163, D. N. i. 141, Pál Vidal. p. 84. The word appears to be a Norse law term, and does not occur in the laws of the Icel. Commonwealth, but came into use with the code Jb.

af-síða, **adv.** aside, apart, Krók. 56.

af-skapligr, **adj.** [skapligr], missbapen, monstrous, huge, shocking; **a. áféli**, shocking accident, Stj. 90; herfligr ok a., 655 xiii. A. 1; **a. ok úmannligt**, Stj. 272; **a. úmenska**, Fms. ii. 225, K. A. (App.) 230.

af-skeiðia, **adv.** astray, H. E. i. 252, 655 xi. 3, Hom. 99.

af-skipan, **f.** deposition, dismissal, D. N. (Fr.)

af-skipta, **adj.** ind. cut off from an inheritance or the like, Lat. *expers*; in the phrase, **vera görrt a.**, to be wronged, Hrafn. 14.

af-skipti, **n.** pl. dealing with, intercourse, (cp. the phrase, **skipta sér af e-u**, to meddle with, care about); ok eingi a. veita heidnum góðum, Fms. ii. 160; ef hann veitir sér engi a., does not deal with, Grág. ii. 121. **compds.**

af-skipta-lauss, **adj.** heedless, careless, having nothing to do with, Fb. i. 392. **af-skipta-litill**, **adj.** caring little about, Fms. vii. 181, Orkn. 142.

af-skipta-samr, **adj.** meddler, partaking, **v.** úfskiptasamr.

af-skiptinn, **adj.** meddler, partaking, Ld. 66.

af-skipttr, **part.** = **af-skipta**, wronged, cheated, Fas. iii. 619. **Metaph.**

void of, having no interest in, Stj. 155, 195.

af-skirrandi, participial noun, [skirstast], an offscouring, outcast; **leidi þér þenna a.** út ór borginni, 656 C. 33.

af-skrámliga, **adv.** bideously, Hom. 155.

af-skrámligr, **adj.** [af-intens.]; **skrámr** means a giant; **skrámr**, a monster; cp. Engl. to scream; bideous, monstrous; **a. illvirki**, a sacrilege, K. A. 222; also spelt **askramligr** and **askramliga**, Al. 142, Hom. 155.

af-skrámi, **n.** a monster, **v.** the following.

af-skrámliga, **adv.** bideously: **a.** of a scream; **þá lét út á stöðli a.**, bellowed piteously, of a ghost, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 320, of the bellowing of a mad bull. **β.** of a monstrous shape; **þrællinn** (of a ghost) rétti inn höfuðit, ok sýndist honum a. mikit, Grett. 83 new Ed. **γ.** metaph., óttast a., to be shocked at, Stj. 101.

af-skurðr, **ar**, **m.** a chip, lappet, Dipl. iii. 3.

af-skyld, **f.** a law term, due, obligation, encumbrance, several times in the Cartularies and deeds of gift, in the phrase, **sú er a. þessa fjár**, D. I. i. 273, etc.; með þessi a. fara þessir fjárhlutir, 282, Vm. 108: cp. the still more freq. phrase, **sú er afvinna**, cp. **afvinna**.

af-snið, **n.** a lappet, snip, Pr. 412.

af-sniðning, **f.** snipping off. **af-sniðningar-fjárn**, **n.** a chopper, Fr.

af-sniðia, **adv.** cut through, across, Bs. i. 388.

af-spraki, **a.** m. [cp. A. S. *sprecan*; Germ. *sprechen*], rumour, hearsay; Hákon jarl hafði fengit afspraka nokkurn (perh. better in two words), Fms. i. 187.

af-sprangi, **m.**, Al. 11, Hkr. iii. 277, Edda (pref.) 146, and various other forms; **afspringr**, **m.** and **afspringi**, **n.**, Gpl. 47, Fms. viii. 237, Sk. 46 B, Stj. 63, Orkn. 176; the form now usual is **afspringi**, **n.**, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 391, Bret. 112. **1.** gener. offspring, progeny, **v.** the quotations above. **2.** in pl. used of the produce of the earth, Sk. 48 B (rare).

3. metaph.: **a.** a band, a detached part of a body; þúttist Hrafn þegar vita, at þessi a. mundi vera af serð þeirra þorgils, that his detachment must be from the host of Þorgils and his followers, Sturl. iii. 274. **β.** a branch, ramification; ok er mikil ván, at þar verði nokkurr a. (offshoot) af þessum úfríði á Limafírdi, Fms. xi. 13. **γ.** rumour, notice, = **afspraki**; fá nokkurn a. um e-t, Fms. viii. 160.

af-spurn, **f.** a 'speering off,' news, notice, Fms. i. 187.

af-spytttr, **part.** spit out of, deprived of, Anecd. 42.

af-standa, **stóð**, [Germ. *absieben*], to eede, part with, Sturl. i. 164, v. l. miðla, Fms. iii. 208.

af-stigr, **v.** m. by-path, Ft. 5, Fær. 102.

af-stúfa, **ad.** or **afstýfa**, **δ.** to lop, prune, of trees; **a. við**, N. G. L. i. 350, Lex. Poët. v. stúfr.

af-stúka, **u.** f. side-nook, 655 xxxii. 4; a side-room in a temple, Fas. iii. 213; now stúka is almost always used of a sacristy.

af-svar, **n.** refusal, in pl. in the phrase, **veita e-u afsvör**, to refuse, Ld. 114, Fas. i. 444, Fbr. 120.

af-svara, **ad.** to deny, refuse, Fas. i. 528; with dat. of pers. and thing, Sturl. iii. 180.

af-svipttr, **part.** stripped; with dat., **afsvipttr þinni ásjónu**, cut off from thy countenance, Stj. 228. Gen. xlviii. 11, Sk. 342, H. E. i. 457.

af-sýnla, **adv.** out of sight, Fms. viii. 344.

af-sæll, **adj.** luckless, in the proverb, **a. verðr annars glys jafnan**, (another version of the proverb is quoted s. v. *afgjarn*), coveted wealth, which is eagerly looked for by another, is luckless, difficult to keep safe, Stj. 78.

af-tak, **n.** **1.** gener. taking away, B. K. 108. **2.** 'taking off' (Shaksp.), slaying, executing; **hvat hann vill bjóða fyrir a.** Geirsteins, compensation for the slaughter of G., Fms. vii. 360; en a. hans (slaying) segja eigi allir einum hætti, x. 390; með aftaki Ólafs, by slaying him, 195; um manna aftök, executions, Gpl. 137: cp. **aftaka**, and **taka af**, to execute, behead.

3. in pl. commonly used of, **a.** flat denial, in such phrases as, **hafa aftök um e-t**, to deny flatly. In some compds this signification can be traced, as in **af-taka-minni**, Fms. i. 139. **β.** it is also now used in many compds of whatever is excessive, above all measure, e.g. **af-taka-veðr**, a hurricane. **compds.** **af-taka-akjöldr**, **m.** a huge shield, Fas. i. 475. **af-taka-maðr**, **m.** a determined, obstinate person; **hón var a.** mikill um þetta mál, he was very stubborn in this case, Hkr. ii. 74. **af-taka-minni**, **adj.** compar. less obstinate, more pliable; **stóð konungur í fyrstu fast á móti**, en drottning var allt **af-takaminni**, the king at first stood fast against it, but the queen was all along less stubborn, Fms. i. 139.

af-taka, **u.** f. = **af-tak**: **1.** gener. loss, privation; **a.** ok missa, of a personal loss by death, Edda 37. **2.** death by violent means, slaughter; til aftöku manna eðr só upp at taka, for the cutting off of men or the confiscation of their goods, Eg. 73, 252; hann hafði verið at aftöku þorkels föstra, Fms. vii. 201, Orkn. 22 old Ed. Formerly there were no public executions in Icel., except the stoning of wizards or witches, Ld. ch. 98, Eb. ch. 20, Vd. ch. 26; and the hanging of thieves, Fbr. ch. 19, Eb. i. c. Now, however, used in the sense of public execution, and in various compds, e.g. **af-töku-staðr**, **m.** place of execution, etc.

af-tokja, **u.** f. dues, collections, revenues, or the like; til forræðis ok allra aftekna (gen. pl.), Bs. i. 692; ábúð ok a. stadanna, revenue, 752.

af-tekning, **f.** taking away, a grammatical term, an apostrophe, Skálda 182.

af-tekt, **f.** = **af-tokja**, Fms. v. 274, xi. 441, Bs. i. 68.

af-telja, **talði**, to dissuade, Fms. x. 27.

af-tigna, **ad.** now **antigna**, **v.** **andigna**, to disgrace, Sk. 225.

af-trú, **f.** unbelief, heresy, Orkn. 188.

af-trúast, **ad.** dep. to fall into unbelief, Bs. ii. 181.

af-tækiligt, **n.** **adj.** advisable, feasible, [cp. **taka e-t af**, to decide for], Fms. viii. 348.

af-tökt, **n.** **adj.** blamable; er þat ok ætlu min at fátt muni vera aftakt um yðra skapmuni, I 'ette' that there will be little blameworthiness about your turn of mind, Fms. v. 341.

af-töma, **δ.** to 'toom' off, to empty, Fr.

aftrgr, backwards, going the wrong way, v. öfugr.

afund, **v.** öfund.

af-undinn, **adj.** cross, uncivil.

afusa, **gratitudo**, pleasure, v. **aufusa**.

af-vega, **adv.** [afvegar, Bs. ii. 92], off the way, astray, Sd. 149. **Metaph.** in moral sense; **leida a.**, to mislead; **ganga a.**, to go astray.

af-vegaðr, **part.** misled, Mar.

af-vegla = **afvega**, astray, Skálda 203.

af-volta, **adj.** [the Scot. *avald* or *avall*], cast, used of cattle, sheep, or horses that have fallen on the back and are unable to rise, Háv. 44.

af-vensla, **u.** f. expenses, outlay; **auðræði** (means) urðu brátt eigi mikil, en afvenslur þóttu varla með mikilli stillingu, Bs. i. 136.

af-vík, **n.** a creek, recess, Stj. 195; metaph. a hiding-place, þidr. 137.

af-vikinn, **part.** secluded, retired; **a.** staðr = **afvik**.

af-vinna, **u.** f. encumbrance, due, fees, outgoings, = **afskyld**. Freq. in deeds of gift, e.g. D. I. i. 303, 266; þá lágu öngar gjafir til stadarins, en a. varð öngu eigi minni, then no gifts came in to the see, but the outlay was in nothing less, Bs. i. 84; þá gördust fjárhagir úhægir í Skálaholti, urðu afvinnur miklar (great outgoings) eu tillög (incomings) eingin, Bs. i. 99.

af-virða, **δ** and **t.** to despise, Barl. several times.

af-virðiligr, **adj.** worthless, poor, despicable, Barl. 75, 154; **v.** **auvirðiligr** and **auðv.**, which are the Icel. forms.

af-virðing, **f.** contr. **ávirðing**, disrepute, disgrace, fault, Bs. ii. 187.

af-vænn, **adj.** unexpected, Fas. ii. 552.

af-vöxtr, **m.** 'off-wax,' i. e. decrease, N. G. L. i. 214; opp. to **ávöxtr**.

af-þerra, **δ.** and **mod.** **ad.** to wipe off; metaph. to expunge, Stj. 142.

af-þokka, **ad.** in the phrase, **a. e-t fyrir e-m**, to throw discredit on, run down, set against, Fms. ii. 145; hann átti fútt við jarl, en afþokkadi

heldr fyrir þeim fyrir öðrum mönnum, *he had little to do with the earl, but rather ran them down before other men*, Orku. 378.

af-þvætt, m. a washing off, ablution, Fr.

af-meta, u, f. [af and eta], prop. a voracious beast, a glutton, a great bully; ér langfæðgar erut garpar miklir ok afsetur, Fms. xi. 111; sterkir menn ok afsetur miklar, iii. 143. It is perhaps identical with the present ófeti, n. a vile thing, obscuring.

aga + ajs

AGO, n. brawl, strife, now freq.

AGI, a, m. [A.S. oga; Dan. ave; Engl. awe; cp. Ulf. agis, n., and perh. áyos or áyos], gener. awe, terror; þá skelfir jörð öll í aga miklum, then all the earth quakes in great awe, Hom. 100; agi ok ótti, awe and terror, Fms. vi. 442. β. metaph. turbulence, uproar, disorder, esp. in the phrase, agi ok úfriðr, uproar and war, Fms. ii. 241, vi. 298, 430. γ. awe, respect; var eigi sá annarr konungur, er mönnum stæði af jafnmikill agi af fyrir vitzku sakir, there was not another king who inspired his men with so much awe for his wits' sake, Fms. x. 406; Guðs a., fear of God, Sks. 354, 667. δ. discipline, constraint, now freq. in this sense; í æskunni meðan hann er undir aga, Sks. 26.

II. moisture, wet, now freq., cp. vatn-sagi. Also a verb aga, að, to chastise, is now freq. COMPS: aga-samligr, adj. unruly, Fms. vii. 274. aga-samr, adj. turbulent, in uproar; agasamt mun þá verða í héraðinu, ef allir þorláks synir eru drepnir, there will be uproar in the district if all Þorlak's sons are slain, Eb. 230.

AGN, n. bait, Barl. 123, Níðst. 623. 3. There is now in many cases a distinction between agn, bait for foxes and land animals, and beita, bait for fish; but in the poem Hým. 18, 22, at least, agn is used of fishing; ganga á agnið is to nibble or take the bait: cp. egna.

agn-hald, n. a barb of a boat.

agn-sax, n. fishing knife, with which bait for fish is cut, Edda 36, Nj. 19 (armsax is a false reading), Fas. i. 489.

agn-til, a, m. the barb of a boat for keeping on the agn; skal a vera á hverjum þorni, Sks. 419 (B. reads agnör).

agn-ör, f. a barbed boat, Sks. 89 new Ed.

AKA, ók, óku, ekitt; pres. ek. It also occurs in a weak form, að, Fagrsk. 104, which form is now perhaps the most common. [Neither Ulf. nor Hel. use this word, which appears also to be alien to the South-Teut. idioms. The Germans say *fahren*; the English to drive, carry; cp. Engl. *yoke*. In Latin, however, *agere*; Gr. *ἀγειν*.] Gener. to move, drive, transport, carry: I. to drive in harness in a sledge or other vehicle (where the vehicle is in dat.), as also the animal driven; bryggjur svá breiðar, at aka mátti vögnum á víxl, 'briggs' (i.e. woads or piers, cp. 'Filey Brigg') so broad, that woads might meet and pass each other, Hkr. ii. 11; gott er heilum vagni heim at aka, 'tis good to drive home with a whole wain, to get home safe and sound, cp. Horace *solve senescentem*, Orku. 464, Al. 61; þótt á hafra tvá, ok reið þá er hann ekr, in which he drives, Edda 14, Ob. adds í (viz. reið þá er h. ekr í), which may be the genuine reading. β. with the prep. í; Freyr ók ok í keru með gelti, Edda 38. γ. absol. to drive, i.e. travel by driving; þeir óku upp á land, Eg. 543; fóru þeir í sledann ok óku nóttina alla, drove the whole night, Fms. iv. 317. With the road taken in acc.; aka úrgar brautir, Rm. 36; báðu hennar ok heim óku (dat. henni being understood), carrying a bride home, 37, 20.

II. to carry or cart a load, (to lead, in the north of England);—in Iceland, where vehicles are rare, it may perhaps now and then be used of carrying on horseback. The load carried is commonly in dat. or acc.: a. acc.: aka saman hey, to cart hay, Eb. 150; saman ók hann heyit, Ísl. ii. 330; hann ók saman alla töðu sína, Landn. 94; þá tekr Gíslí eyki tvá, ok ekr fé sitt til skógar, Gísl. 121; but absol., ok ekr til skógar með fjárhlut sinn, l. c. 36; þá lét konungur aka til haugsins vist ok drykk, then the king let meat and drink be carted to the 'bow' (barrow), Fms. x. 186; vill hann húsit ok stað fara, ok vill hann aka þat, carry it away, Grág. ii. 257; líkin váru ekin í sleða, carried in a sledge, Bs. i. 144. β. dat. more freq., as now; hann ók heyjum sínum á oxnum, carried his hay on oxen, Fbr. 43 new Ed.; einn ók skarni á hólá, carted dung alone on the fields, Nj. 67, Rd. 277. γ. with the animals in dat., þóðlfr lét aka þrennum eykjum um daginn, with three yoke of oxen, Eb. 152; or with the prep. á, riðr þóðr hesti þeim er hann hafði ekitt á um aptaninn, Ísl. ii. 331, Fbr. 43; ef maðr ekr eðr berr klyfjar á, leads or carries on pack-saddles, Grág. i. 441. δ. absol., þat mun ek til sinna, at hann ók eigi í skegg sér, that he did not cart it on his own beard, Nj. 67.

e. part., ekinn uxi, a yoked, tamed ox, Vm. 152. III. used by sailors, in the phrase, aka segli, to trim the sail; aka seglum at endilöngum skipum, Fms. vii. 94; það hann þá aka skjótt seglum, ok vilka út í sund nokkut, 131. In mod. Icel. metaph., aka seglum eptir vindi, to set one's sail after (with) the wind, to act according to circumstances; cp. aktaumar.

IV. metaph. in a great many proverbs and phrases, e. g. aka heilum vagni heim, v. above; aka höllu fyrir e-m, to get the worst of it, Ld. 206; aka undan (milit.), to retire, retreat slowly in a battle; óku þeir Erlingr undan ofan með garðinum, Fms. vii. 317; akast undan (reflex.), id., 278; þeir ókuðust undan ok tóku á skógana, they took to the woods, Fagrsk. 174 (where the weak form is used); sumir Norðmenn óku undan á hæl ofan með sjónum, x. 139; aka e-m á bug, the figure probably taken from the ranks in a battle, to make one give way, repel, en cf. Ammonite aka

þér á bug, if they be too strong for thee, Stj. 512. 2 Sam. x. 11, Mk. 7; also metaph., aka bug á e-m, id.; mun ost þat til Birkibellum, at þeir aki á os engan bug, to stand firm, with unbroken ranks, Fms. viii. 412. It is now used impers., e-m á ekki ór að aka, of one who has always bad luck, probably ellipt., ór steini or the like being understood; cp. Gísl. 54, the phrase, þykir ekki ór steini hefja, in the same sense, the figure being taken from a stone clogging the wheels; ók hann af sér fjöttrinum, threw it off by rubbing, Fas. ii. 573; þá ekr Oddr sér þar at, creeps, rolls himself thither, of a fettered prisoner, id.; the mod. phrase, að aka sér, is to shrug the shoulders as a mark of displeasure: aka ór öngum, ex angustis, to clear one's way, get out of a scrape, Bjarn. 52; aka í móinn, to strive against, a cant phrase. Impers. in the phrase, e-m verðr nær ekitt, is almost run over, has a narrow escape, varð honum svá nær ekitt at hann hleypti inn í kirkju, he was so hard driven that he ran into the church, Fms. ix. 485; hart ekr at e-m, to be in great straits, ok er þótti kemr, þá ekr hart at mönnum, they were pressed hard, Ísl. ii. 132; ekr nú mjök at, I am hard pressed, Gísl. 52; er honum þótti at sér aka, when death drew near, of a dying man, Grett. 119 A. Reflex., e-m ekst e-t í tauma, to be thwarted in a thing, where the figure is taken from tripping the sail when the sheet is foul, Fms. xi. 121. In later Icelandic there is a verb akka, að, to heap together, a. e-u saman, no doubt a corruption from aka with a double radical consonant, a cant word. Aka is at present a rare word, and is, at least in common speech, used in a weak form, akar instead of ekr; akaði=ók; akat=ekitt.

AKARN, n. [Ulf. *akran*=*καρπός*; Engl. *acorn*; Germ. *ecker*; Dan. *agern*], acorn, Edda 30 and Gl.

ak-braut, n. carriage road, Hkr. ii. 253, Fær. 102, vide Fb. i. 144.

ak-steri, n. driving gear, carriage and harness, Fms. iii. 206, Nj. 153.

AKKERI, n. [no doubt, like Engl. *anchor*, of foreign origin; cp. Gr. *ἀγκυρά*; Lat. *ancora*. It occurs, however, in a verse as early as the year 996], ankeri, Lv. 99, is a corrupt form from a paper MS., so is also atkeri, Hkr. i. 311; liggja um akkeri, to lie at anchor, Fbr. 52; leggjast um a., to cast anchor, Fms. iv. 301; heimta upp a., to weigh anchor, 302; a. hrifir við, the anchor holds, Ld. 21, Grág. ii. 397, Jb. 397, Eg. 129, Fms. vii. 264, ix. 44, x. 136, Hkr. i. 311, Lv. 99, Fas. i. 511, 515. Metaph., a. vánar, anchor of hope, 677, 17. COMPS: akkeris-fleinn, m. the fluke, palm of an anchor, Fms. ix. 387, Orku. 362. akkeris-launa, adj. without an anchor, Ann. 1347. akkeris-lögi, n. anchorage, Jb. 396. akkeris-sát, f. id., Grág. ii. 402, 408. akkeris-atokkr, m. an anchor-stock, Orku. 362. akkeris-atrengir, m. an anchor-rope, cable, Fms. ii. 10. akkeris-söti, n. anchorage, Jb. 397 B.

AKKORDA, að, [for, word], to accord, Rb. 446.

AKR, rs, pl. rar, [Ulf. *akrs*; A.S. *acer*; Engl. *acre*; Germ. *acker*; Lat. *ager*; Gr. *ἀγρός*], arable land, ground for tillage: a. opp. to engi, a meadow; cp. the law term, þar er hvárki só a né engi, Grág. i. 123, Hrafn. 21. β. opp. to tún, the 'town' or enclosed homefield; bleikir akrar en slegin tún, the corn-fields are white to harvest and the 'town', i.e. the 'infield', is mown, Nj. 112; helgi túns ok akra ok engja, Bs. i. 719; teðja akra, Rm. 12. 2. metaph. the crop; þeir höfðu niðr-brotit akra hans alla, destroyed all the crop in the fields, Fms. v. 50; ok er hann óð rúgakrinn fullvaxinn, þá tók döggskórinu á sverðinu akrinn uppstandanda, and when he (Sigurd Fafnir's bane) strode through the full-waxen rye-field, the tip of his sword's sheath just touched the upstanding ears, Fas. i. 173; sá hinn góði akr (crop) er upp rann af þeirri hinni góðu jörð, Hom. 68. β. name of several farms. COMPS: akra-ávöxtir, m. produce of the fields, Ver. 1. akra-gerði, n. a 'field-garth', enclosure of arable land, N.G.L. i. 22. akra-karl, m. cognom. 'Acre-carle', Lv. 40. akra-spillir, m. cognom. destroyer of fields, Glúm. 333, Fas. ii. 362, better askaspillir, q. v.

akr-dal, n. (f), wild gourds; veit ek eigi hvat þat heitir (adds the translator) þat var því líkast sem a., Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 39.

akr-deili, n. a plot of arable land, D. N. ii. 123 (Fr.)

akr-gerði, n. enclosure of arable land, Fms. vii. 178.

akr-görð, f. agriculture. akr-görðar-maðr, m. ploughman, Nj. 54.

akr-hæna, u, f. a 'field-ben', quail, opp. to heidarahæna or lyngshæna, Stj. 292.

akri, a, m. a bird, Edda (Gl.)

akr-karl, m. a 'field-carle', ploughman or reaper, Stj. 273, 441, El. 4, 19.

akr-kál, n. 'field-kale', potbores, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 39.

akr-land, n. land for tillage, Grág. ii. 258, D. i. i. 268, Bs. i. 348, Fms. iii. 18. akrlands-deild, f. division of a field, Grág. ii. 260.

akr-löngd, f. a field's length (now in Icel. túnlengd, i.e. a short distance); svá at a. var í milli þeirra, so that there was a field's length between them, Bev. 14 (Norse).

akr-maðr, m. ploughman, tiller of ground, Fms. vi. 187.

akr-noyttir, part. used as arable land, tilled, Sks. 630, v. l.

akr-plöggmaðr, m. ploughman, Stj. 255.

akr-rein, f. a strip of arable land, D. N. ii. 561.

akr-akripti, n. a division of a field, Fms. xi. 441.

akr-akurör, ar, m. reaping. akrakurörar-maðr, m. a reaper, Stj. Ruth ii. 21 (young men).

akr-áura, u, f. field-sorrel, Hom. 82, 83.

akr-tiund, f. tithes paid on arable land (Norse), N.G.L. i. 391.

akr-verk, *n.* *field-work, barvest-work*, Bret. 6, Fms. vi. 187, Stj. Ruth ii. **akrverka-maðr**, *m.* *ploughman, tiller of the ground*, Ver. 5, Gen. iv. 2.

ak-stóll, *m.* probably a chair on wheels or castors; Ketilbjörn sat á akstóli mjök víð pall, in the banquet at Flugumýri in the year 1253, Sturl. iii. 182.

AKTA, *ad.* [for. word, which therefore does not observe the contraction into *d*, which is the rule with genuine words; it appears esp. in eccl. writers and annalists at the end of the 13th and 14th centuries, Arna b. S., K. Á., Stj., the Norse Gpl., etc.; cp. A. S. *actan*; Hel. *acton*, *censere*, *considerare*; Germ. *achten*; mid. Lat. *actare*, *determinare et actare*, Du Cange in a letter of the year 1284.] I. to number, tax, value, take a census; akta fólkid, Stj. 2 Sam. xxiv. 10; fóru þeir víða um land ok öktuðu víszeyri konungs, *taxed*, Bs. i. 707; nú byggir maðr dýrra en vandi hefir á verit, akti (*tax*) því fremr dýrra ok fremr til leidangar ok landvarnar, *he shall be taxed in due proportion*, Gpl. 337.

2. to examine, enquire; aktið inniliga öll þau leyni sem hann má í felast, to take diligent heed of all the lurking-places, Stj. 479. 1 Sam. xxiii. 23; aktið þó áðr, and look, that, id. 2 Kings x. 23; hann aktaði eptir (*looked after*) um eignir stadarins, Bs. i. 778. 3. to devote attention to, study; hann aktaði mjök bóklígar listir, Bs. i. 666, 680.

II. a law term, esp. in the Arna b. S., to debate, discuss in parliament; nú er þetta var aktað (*debated*) gengu menn til lögrétta, Bs. i. 719; var þá gengit til lögrétta, ok lesit bréf konungs ok drottningar ok aktað (*stated*) af leikinnanna hendi hversu prestar höfðu af stóðum gengit, 735; lögbók öktuð á alþingi, the code of law debated at the alþing, H. Ann. 419. 19. Now only used in the sense of to care for, feel respect for, but a rare and unclassical Danism.

ak-tamr, *adj.* *tame under the yoke*; gríðungr a., Grág. ii. 122.

aktan, *f.* [Germ. *achtung*], *heed, consideration*, H. E. i. 410.

ak-taumr, *m.* esp. in pl. *ar, lines* (*taumar*) to trim (*aka*) the sail, distinguished from höfuðbændur, the stays of the mast, perhaps the braces of a sail (used by Egilsson to transl. *brápas* in Od. 5. 260), þórarinn stafði ok hafði aktaumana um herðar sér, þviat þröngt var á skipinu, *had the braces round his shoulders, because the boat was blocked up with goods*, Ld. 56; the phrase, sitja í aktaumum, to manage the sail; ef ek sigli með landi fram, ok sit ek í aktaumum, þá skal engi snekkja tvítugsessa sigla fyrir mér, eða ek vilja svipta (*reef the sail*) fyr en þeir, Fms. v. 337; reiði slimaði, svá at bæði gekk í sundr höfuðbændur ok aktaumar, Fas. iii. 118; reki segl ofan, en a. allir slitni, 204; slitnuðu höfuðbændur ok aktaumar, Bær. 5, Edda (Gl.) That the braces were generally two may be inferred from the words víð aktaum hvarnveggja hálf mörk, N. G. L. i. 199.

2. metaph., sitja í aktaumum, to have the whole management of a thing; mun yðr þat eigi greitt ganga ef þér erut einir í aktaumum, if you are alone in the management of it, Isl. ii. 49; einir um hituna is now used in the same sense. (The Engl. *yoke-lines*, as *aktaumar* is sometimes interpreted (as in the Lat. transl. of the Ld.), are now called stjórnaktaumar. *Aktaumr* is obsolete. See 'Stones of Scotland,' tab. liv. sqq.)

AL- [A. S. *al-*; Engl. *all*, *al-*; Germ. *all-*], a prefix to a great many nouns and participles, but only a few verbs, denoting thoroughly, quite, perfectly, completely, answering to Lat. *omni-* and Gr. *πᾶν* or *πᾶσι*. If followed by a *u* or *v* it sometimes changes into *öl*, e. g. *ölud*, *benignitas*; *ölvæð*, *laetitia*; *ölteiti*, *bilaritas*, is irregular, instead of *alteiti*. The prefixed particle *al-* differs from *all-*, which answers to Lat. *per-*, A. S. *eall-*, Engl. *very*: v. the following compds.

ALA, *öl*, *ölu*, *alid*; pres. *el*, [Ulf. a single time uses the partic. *alans* = *ἐντροφεύμενος*, and twice a weak verb *alips* = *αὐρεύω*, a *fatling*. The word seems alien to other Teut. idioms, but in Lat. we find *alere*; cp. the Shetland word *alie*, to nourish.] Gener. to give birth to, nourish, support, etc.

I. to bear, esp. of the mother; but also of both parents; rarely of the father alone, to beget; börn ölu þau, they beget children, Rm. 12; þat barn er þau ala skal eigi arf taka, Grág. i. 178; of the father alone, enda eru börn þau eigi arfgeng, er hann elr við þeirri konu, which he begets by that woman, 181; but esp. of the mother, to bear, give birth to; jóð öf Amma, Rm. 7; þóra öf barn um sumarit, Eg. 166, Fms. iv. 32, i. 14; hon fæst eigi alit barmit, Fas. i. 118. 2. metaph. to produce, give rise to; en nú elr hverr þessara stafa niu annan staf undir sér, Skálda 162.

2. pass. to be born, begotten; börn þau öll er alin eru fyrir jól, who are born, N. G. L. i. 377; the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, born and unborn, present and future generations, has now become aldir ok óbornir; eigu þau börn er þar alask (who are born there) at taka arf út hiungat, Grág. i. 181; barn hvert skal fara til kirkju sem alit er, every child that is born, K. þ. K. i. 1; ef barn elsk svá nær þáskum, is born, 16. 3. of animals (rarely), justus heitir forað, þat elsk (is engendered) í kviði eins dýrs, 655 xxx. 4.

II. to nourish, support, Lat. *alere*: 1. esp. to bring up, of children; the Christian Jus Eccl., in opposition to the heathen custom of exposing children, begins with the words, ala skal barn hvert er borit verðr, every child that is born shall be brought up, K. Á. ch. 1. 2. adding the particle upp; skal eigi upp ala, heldr skal út bera barn þetta, this bairn shall not be brought up, but rather be borne out (i. e. exposed to perish), Finnþ. 112.

3. to feed, give food to, barbour, entertain; ala gest ok ganganda, guests; ala þarfamenn, the poor, D. l. in deeds of gift; en sá maðr er þar býr skal ala menn alla þá er hann hyggir til góða at alnir sé, he shall barbour them, D. l.

i. 169; ala hvern at ósekju er vill, to barbour, 200; Guð elr gesti (a proverb), God pays for the guests, Bs. i. 247; sótt elr sjúkan, fever is the food of the sick; utanþrepps göngumenn skal enga ala, ok eigi gefa mat, hvárki meira né minna, gangvæls of an outlying district shall none of them be barbourd, nor have meat given them, neither more nor less, Grág. i. 293, 117.

3. of animals, to nourish, breed; einn smásauf er hann öf heima í húsi sínu, one pet lamb which he had reared at home in his own house, Stj. 516; segir allselligan, ok kvað verða mundu ágætta naut ef upp væri alinn, of a live calf, Eb. 318.

2. pass. to be brought up, educated; ólusk (*grew up*) í ætt þar, æstir kappar (or were born), Hdl. 18; alask upp, to be brought up; hence uppeldi, n.

III. metaph. in such phrases as, ala aldr sinn, vítam degers, to pass one's days, Bárð. 165; the phrase, ala e-t eptir e-m, to give one encouragement in a thing, bring one up in, esp. in a bad sense; öf hann eptir engum manni ódádír, Joh. 625, 93; ala á máli, to persist in, urge on a thing; karl elr á málið (*hegs bard*) at Gunnar mundi til hans fara, Sd. 172, Isl. ii. 133, 163;—the present phrase is, að ala e-t við e-n, to bear a grudge against...; and in a negative sense, ala ekki, to let bygones be bygones; ala önn fyrir, to provide for: a. öfund, sorg, um e-t, to grudge, feel pang (poët.), etc.

alads-festr, *ar, f.* [obsolete *aladr*, *alimentum*, Yt. 13, v. l.], a law term in the Eccl. Commonwealth, viz. the eighth part of the sum fjörbaugr (*life-money*), amounting to an ounce, a fee to be paid by a convict in the Court of Execution (*férásdóm*); if a convict, liable to the lesser outlawry, failed in paying off the *aladsfestr*, he thereby became a complete outlaw, úalandi; hence the name *life-money* or *blood-money*. It is thus defined: þar skal gjaldast mörk lögaura at férásdómi, góða þeim er férásdóminn nefndi; þat fé heitir fjörbaugr, en einn eyrir (*ounce*) þess sjár heitir a, ef þat fé (the *aladsf.* or the whole *fjörb.*?) gelzt eigi, þá verði hann skógarmaðr úell, Grág. i. 88; nú gelzt fjörbaugr ok a, þá skal dæma svá sekðarfé hans sem skógarmanns, 132; Njála uses the less classic form, aðalfestr (per metath.), Nj. 240; cp. Johnsonius (Lat. transl.), p. 529, note 8.

al-audn, *f.* *devastation*, þidr. 233.

al-audr, *adj.* *altogether waste*, Bret. 168.

al-bata and **al-bati**, *adj.* ind. *completely cured, quite well*, Isl. ii. 469. *al-bætti* = *al-bættir*.

al-borr, *adj.*, now *allaborr*, *quite bare, stark-naked*, metaph. *manifest*, Sturl. iii. 118.

al-bittinn, *adj.* *part. bitten all over*, Rd. 298.

al-bjartr, *adj.* *quite bright, brilliant*, Eluc. 10, Fas. i. 663.

al-blindr, *adj.* *stone-blind*, Post. 745. 87.

al-blóðugr, *adj.* *all-bloody*, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 121, Isl. ii. 271.

al-bogi = *alnbogi*, *elbow*, v. *ölbogi* and *ölbogi*.

al-breidr, *adj.* *of the full breadth of stuff*; a. lérept, Jb. 348.

al-brotinn, *adj.* *part. all-broken, shattered*, Fms. ii. 246.

al-brynjaðr, *part.* *cased in mail*, Hkr. ii. 26, Fms. vii. 45, Fas. i. 91.

al-búna, *bjó*, to fit out, furnish or equip completely, at albúa kirkju, N. G. L. i. 387; but spec. in part. *albúinn*, *completely equipped*, esp. of ships bound for sea [where *bound* is a corruption of *boinn*, the old English and Scottish equivalent of *buinn*. Thus a ship is bound for sea or outward bound or homeward bound, when she is completely fitted and furnished for either voyage; *windbound* is a different word, where *bound* is the past part. of *bind*. Again, a bride is *bound* when she has her wedding dress on; v. below, *búa* and *búask*, which last answers to *búsk*]; nú býst hann út til Íslands, ok er þeir vóru albúinnir, Nj. 10; ok er Björn var a. ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158, 194; a. sem til bardaga, *all-armed for the battle*, Fms. xi. 22.

3. in the phrase, a. e-t, *quite ready, willing to do a thing*; hann kvaðst þess a., Nj. 100, Eg. 74; also with infin., a. at ganga heðan, ready to part, Fms. vii. 243.

al-búinn, *ready*, v. the preceding word.

al-bygðr, *part.* *completely inhabited, taken into possession*, esp. used of the colonisation of Iceland; þorbjörn súrr kom út at albygðu landi, after the colonisation was finished, Landn. 142, several times, Hrafn. 3, Eg. 191, etc.

ALDA, *u, f.* a wave, freq. as a synonyme to *bylgja*, *bára*, etc.; it is esp. used of rollers, thus undiralda means the rollers in open sea in calm weather, Edda (Gl.)

2. metaph. in the phrase, skil ek, hvaðan a. sjá rennr undan (*whence this wave rolls*), hafa mér þaðan jafnan köld ráð komið, veit ek at þetta eru ráð Snorra góða, of deep, well-planned schemes, Ld. 284. Now used in many compds: öldu-gangr, *m. unruly sea*; öldu-stokkr, *m. bulwarks of a ship*, etc.

alda- and **aldar-**, *v.* *old, time, period*; (poët. = *people*.)

al-daudi and **aldauda**, *adj.* ind. *dead and gone, extinct*, of families, races, esp. in the neg. phrase, vera enn ekki a., to be still in full vigour; ok óru (váru) eigi þeir a., Isl. ii. 310; eptir dauda Haralds var a. hin forma ætt Danakonunga, died out with king H., Fms. xi. 206; aldauda eru þá Mosfellingar ef er Sigtússynir skuluð ræna þá, Nj. 73; ella eru mjök a. várir foreldrar, Fms. vi. 37; opt finn ek þat, at mér er a. Magnús konungr, I often feel that for me king M. is dead and gone, Hkr. iii. 107. compo: **aldauda-arfr**, *m.* a law term, an inheritance to which there is no heir alive, Gpl. 282, N. G. L. i. 49; cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 11, where *aldauda-arfr* is a mis-reading; the meaning of the passage hyggak a. ráða is, that he would destroy them to the last man.

ALDIN, *u, dat.* *aldini*, [Dan. *alden*; a Scandinavian radical word (f)]

not found in Ulf.], gener. *fruit of trees*, including apples, nuts, acorns, and sometimes berries; gras ok aldin ok jarðar ávöxtr alir, *berries, fruits, and earth's produce*, K. þ. K. 138; korni ok öllu aldini (dat.), K. A. 178; þá verðr þegar eitru öllu aldini á því tré, Rb. 358. It originally meant wild fruits, nuts and acorns; hafði hann enga aðra fæðu en aldin skógar ok vatn, Hom. 105; af korninu vex rót, en vöndur af rótinni, en af vendi a., 677. 14; lesa a., to gather nuts, acorns, Dropl. 5; úskapligt er at taka a. af trénu fyr en fullvaxið er, *unripe fruit*, Al. 18; epli stór ok fiktrés aldin, *great apples and the fruit of fig-trees*, Stj. 325. Numb. xiii. 23. *β. of garden fruit*; allt þat a. er menn verja með gördum eðr gæzlu, Gbl. 544; akr einn harla góðr lá til kirkjunnar, óx þar it besta aldini, *the finest fruits*, Fms. xi. 440. *γ. metaph.*, blezað í a. kviðar þins, *the fruit of thy womb*, Hom. 30. Luke i. 42. **compr:** aldinsgarðr, m. a fruit-garden, orchard, Gbl. 543.

aldin-berandi, part. bearing fruit, Sks. 630.
aldin-falda, u. f. a lady with an old-fashioned bead-dress, Rm. 2.
aldin-garðr, m. garden, orchard, Lat. hortus; vingarða, akra ok aldingarða, Stj. 441. 1 Sam. viii. 14, where aldingarða answers to olive-yards, Fms. iii. 194.

aldini, fruit, v. aldin.
aldin-lauss, adj. without fruit, sterile, barren; a. tré, Greg. 48.
aldinn, adj. [Engl. old; Germ. alt; Ulf. alpeis = ἀρχαῖος]. In Icel. only poet. The Scandinavians say gamall in the posit., but in compar. and superl. elldri, elztr, from another root *ald*: it very seldom appears in prose authors: v. Lex. Poët.; Sks. 630; cp. aldrænn.

aldin-akógr, ar, m. wood of fruit-trees, Stj. Judg. xv. 5, where vingarðar, olivatré ok aldinskógar answer to the Engl. vineyards and olives.

aldin-tré, n. fruit-tree, Stj. 68.

aldin-viðr, ar, m. fruit-trees, a poet. paraphrase, Fms. ix. 265, Sks. 105.

ALDR, rs, pl. rar, m. [Ulf. alps = aláv or Lat. ævum; Engl. old; Germ. alter], age, life, period, old age, everlasting time. 1. age, life-time, Lat. vita, ætas; hniginn at aldr, *stricken in years*, Eg. 187; hniginn á aldr, *advanced in years*, Orkn. 116; ungr at aldr, *in youth*, Fms. iii. 90; á léttasta aldr, *in the prime of life*, v. 71; á gamals aldr, *old*, iii. 71; á tvitugs, þritugs aldr, etc.; hálfþritugr at aldr, *twenty-five years of age*, Eg. 84; vera svá aldrs kominn, *at that time of life*, Fs. 4; hafa aldr til e-s, *to be so old, be of age*, Fms. i. 30; ala aldr, *to live, v. ala*, Fs. 146; allan aldr, *during the whole of one's life*, Ver. 45; lifa langan a., *to enjoy a long life*, Nj. 252.

2. old age, senectus; aldr orpin, *decrepid, lit. overwhelmed by age*, Fms. iv. 233, xi. 21; vera við aldr, *to be advanced in years*.

3. manns aldr is now used = generation; lifa marga manns aldra, *to outlive many generations*; sometimes denoting a period of thirty to thirty-three years.

4. *seculum, ævum, an age, period*; the time from the creation of the world is divided into six such ages (aldrar) in Rb. 134; cp. öld.

5. *eternity*; in the phrase, um aldr, *for ever and ever*; mun ek engan mann um aldr (no man ever) virða framær en Eysteinn konung, meðan ek lifi, *as long as I live*, Fms. vii. 147. Th. 25; af aldr, *from times of yore*, D. N. ii. 501; um aldr ok æfi, *for ever and ever*, Gbl. 251, N. G. L. i. 41.

aldradr, adj. elderly, Fms. i. 70, 655 xiv. B. 1; öldruð kona, Greg. 27.

aldr-bót, f. fame, honour, Lex. Poët.

aldr-dagar, m. pl. everlasting life; um a., *for ever and ever*, Vsp. 63.

aldr-fremd, f. everlasting honour, Eluc. 51.

aldr-qi. aldrigi, [dat. from aldr and the negative nominal suffix -gi; Dan. aldrig], with dropped neg. suffix; the modern form is aldreí; unusual Norse forms, with an *n* or *t* paragogical, aldreigin, aldreigit; aldreigin, N. G. L. i. 8, Sks. 192, 202 B, Hom. ii. 150, Stj. 62 (in MS. A. M. 227. Ed. aldrí), O. H. L. 17, 79, and several times; aldreigt, N. G. L. i. 356. The mod. Icel. form with *ei* indicates a contraction; the old aldrí no doubt was sounded as aldrí with a final diphthong, which was later (in the 15th century) changed into *ei*. The contr. form aldreí occurs over and over again in the Sagas, the complete aldreigi or aldrigi is more rare, but occurs in Grág. i. 220 A, 321 A, ii. 167, etc.; aldreí appears now and then in the Edd. and in MSS. of the 15th century, but hardly earlier.

I. *never, nunquam*: 1. temp., mun þik a. konur skorta, Ísl. ii. 250; koma aldreigi til Noregs síðan, Nj. 9; verðr henni þat aldreigi rétt, Grág. ii. 214; ella liggir féit aldreigi, *in no wise*, i. 220; sú sök sýrnist aldreigi, 361; ok skal aldreigi í land koma síðan, ii. 167. 2. loc. (rare), mörk var svá þykk upp frá tungunni at aldrí (nowhere) var rjóðr í (= hvergi), Sd. 170.

II. *ever, unquam*, after a preceding negative, appears twice in the Völs. kvíður; en Atli kveðst eigi vilja mund aldreigi (eigi aldreigi = never), Og. 23; hnækat ek af því til hjálpar þér, at þú verir þess verð aldreigi (now, nokkurn tíma), *not that thou ever badst deserved it*, 11.

β. following a comparative, without the strict notion of negation; verr en a. fyr, *worse than ever before*, Stj. 404; framær en a. fyr, l. c. Cod. A; meiri völdu en áðr hafði hann aldreigi þóat, *greater misery than he ever before had undergone*, Barl. 196.

III. aldr' = aldrí = *semper*; aldr' hefi ek frétt ..., *I have always heard tell that...*, in a verse in Orkn. 304.

aldr-lag, n. laying down of life, death, destruction, a poet. word, in the phrase, verða c-m at aldrilagi, *to bring to one's life's end*, Fms. viii. 108, Al. 106; esp. in pl. aldrilög, *enitium*, Bret. 59, 66, 67.

aldr-lok, n. pl. close of life, death, Hkv. 2. 10.

aldr-máli, a. m. tenure for life, D. N., unknown in Icel., Dan. livsfæste.

aldr-nari, a. m. [A. S. caldornere, *nutritio vitae*], poet. name of fire, Vsp. 57, Edda (Gl.).

aldr-rúnar, f. pl. life-runes, charms for preserving life, Rm. 40.

aldr-sáttir, adj. on terms of peace for ever, D. N. in a law phrase, a. ok æfnisáttir, Fr.

aldr-slit, n. pl. death, in the phrase, til aldrslita, *ad urnam*, Sturl. iii. 253.

aldr-stamr (perh. aldrscamr), adj. = *sey*, only in Akv. 42.

aldr-tíli, a. m. [cp. as to the last part, Germ. ziel], death, loss of life, *enitium*; rather poet.; or in prose only used in emphatic phrases; hefir þó lokit sumum stöðum með aldrtila, *has ended fatally*, Fms. viii. 153; ætla ek þær lyktir munu á verða, at vér munum a. hljóta af þeim konungi, *he will prove fatal to our family*, Eg. 19; mun ek þangað sækja heldr yndi en a. (an alliterative phrase), Bret. 36; údæmi ok a., 38:—the words, Acts ix. 1, 'breathing out threatenings and slaughter,' are in the Icel. translation of the year 1540 rendered 'Saul blés ógn og aldrtila.'

aldr-tjón, n. loss of life, Lex. Poët.

aldr-tregi, a. m. deadly sorrow; eitr sér aldrtrega, Hm. 19.

aldr-rænn, adj. elderly, aged (rare), Lex. Poët.; hinn aldræni maðr, Fms. vi. 65, but a little below aldradr; a. kona, Bs. i. 201, v. l. öldruð.

aldr-maðr, m. alderman, [A. S. ealdorman], Pd. 13.

al-dyggliga, adv. truly, with perfect fidelity, Hom. 135.

al-dyggr, adj. faithful, Barl. 5.

al-dæll, adj. very easy to treat, Jv. 24. Mag. 115.

al-dæll, adj. easy to deal with, gentle, Grett. 108; A and B dæll. 2 aldr-dæll

al-eiga, u. f. a person's entire property, Gbl. 543, Hkr. ii. 344, iii. 147. *al-eiga*

Bs. ii. 66. **compr:** aleigu-máli, n. a suit involving a person's whole property, Gbl. 550:—so also aleigu-sök, f., Hkr. ii. 163.

al-eyða, u. f. devastation, esp. by fire and sword; gúra alcyðu, *to turn into a wilderness*, Fms. xi. 42, Hkr. iii. 141.

al-eyða, adj. ind. altogether waste, empty, void of people; a. af mönnum, Hkr. i. 98, ii. 197; brennir ok görir a. landit, *burns and makes the land an utter waste*, Hkr. i. 39; sumir lágu úti á fjöllum, svá at a. vóru bæirnir eptir, *some lay out on the fells, so that the dwellings were utterly empty and wasted behind them*, Sturl. iii. 75.

al-eyða, dd, to devastate, Karl. 370.

al-faðir, m. father of all, a name of Odin, v. alfuður.

al-far, n., better álfar [álf], channel, B. K. 119.

al-fari, adj. ind., now alfarinn; in phrases like fara, koma alfari, *to start, set off for good and all*, Fms. iii. 92, Bret. 80, Fas. i. 249; ríða í brott a., Nj. 112, Bs. i. 481; koma til skips a., Grág. ii. 75. [Probably an obsolete dat. from alfar.]

al-farinn, adj. part. worn out, very far gone, Stj. 201, of the king of Pharaoh, 'ill-favoured and lean-fleshed,' Gen. xli. 3. β. now = alfari.

al-feginn, adj. very glad ('fain'), Lex. Poët.

al-feigr, adj. very 'fey,' i. e. in extravagant spirits, in the frame of mind which betokens speedy death, a. augu, Eg. in a verse.

alfr, alfrheimr, etc., elves etc., v. alfr etc.

al-framr, adj. (poët.) excellent, Lex. Poët.

al-fríðr, adj. very fair, Lex. Poët.

al-frjáls, adj. quite free, Sks. 621.

al-frjóvadr, part. in full flower, Lex. Poët.

alft, f. swan, v. álpt.

al-fullr, adj. quite full, Greg. 26.

al-fúinn, adj. quite rotten, Fms. vi. 164.

al-færr, adj. quite fit, quite good, Vm. 177, v. ölforr.

al-fært, n. of weather, fit for travelling, Sd. = færtr.

al-föðr, m. father of all, the name of Odin as the supreme god in Scandinavian mythology, Edda i. 37 (Ed. Havn.). Now used (theol.) of God.

al-gangsi and algangsa, adj. ind. quite common, current, Sks. 199, 208 B.

al-goldr, adj. part. quite gelded, of cattle, Grág. i. 503. β. now also = giving no milk.

al-gildi, n. a law term, full value, Gbl. 392. **compr:** algildis-vitni, n. a law term, lawful testimony, competent witness; defin., N. G. L. i. 211.

al-gildir, adj. of full value, in a verse in Fs. 94; now common, opp. to hálgildir, of half value, or ógildir, valueless.

al-gjafi, prob. a false reading, N. G. L. i. 347 = frjálsgjafi.

al-gjaftr, adj. ind. stall-fed, of cattle, Ísl. ii. 38.

al-gleymingr, m. [glaurom], great glee, great mirth, in the phrase, slá á algleyming, *to be in great glee, to be very merry*, Sturl. iii. 123. The Icel. now say, að komast í algleyming, *to run high, to the highest point*.

al-góðr, adj. perfectly good, now used of God. β. albestr kostur, *by far the best match* (Germ. allerbeste), Ld. 88.

al-grár, adj. quite grey, þorf. Karl. 424.

al-gróinn, adj. part. perfectly healed, Eluc. 57.

al-grönn, adj. quite green, flourishing, Lex. Poët.

al-gullinn, adj. (poët.) all-golden, Hym. 8.

al-gylðr, adj. all-gilt, Vm. 52.

183. all-árnóðsálftill, adj. *very timid*, Fms. vi. 217. all-ástdóligt, n. adj. *very hearty, intimate*, Fms. ii. 20. all-banvænn, adj. *very likely to prove mortal*, Orkn. 148. all-beinn, adj. *very hospitable*, Fms. ii. 84. Eb. 286: neut. as adv., Fær. 259. all-boisakr, adj. *very barish, bitter*, Sturl. iii. 167. all-bert, n. adj. *very manifest*, Lex. Poët. all-bitr, adj. *very biting, sharp*, Sks. 548. all-bitrigr, adj. *of a very sharp appearance*, Vigl. 20. all-bjartr, adj. *very bright*, Fms. viii. 361. all-bjagr, adj. *very much bent, curved*, Ölkofr. 39. all-blár, adj. *very blue*, Glúm. 394. all-blíðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very blithely, kindly*, Fær. 132. all-blíðr, adj. *very mild, amiable*, Sd. 158, Fms. i. 202. all-bráðgörr, adj. *very soon mature*, Eb. 16. all-bráðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very hastily*, Orkn. 72. all-bráðr, adj. *very hot-headed*, Njarð. 370: neut. as adv. *very soon*, Fms. xi. 51: dat. pl. all-bráðum, as adv. *very suddenly*, 139. all-bros-ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very funny, laughable*, Fms. iii. 113. all-dasigr, adj. *very sluggish*, Lex. Poët. all-digr, adj. *very big, stout*, metaph. *puffed up*, Nj. 236. all-djarfliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very boldly*, Fms. ii. 313, Orkn. 102. all-djúpsætt, adj. *very deep, thoughtful*, Bret. 158. all-drengiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very bold, gallant*, Lv. 110. all-dræmt, n. adj. *very boastfully*, from dramb, *superbia*, (the modern word is dræmt = *slowly, sluggishly*); þeir létu a. yfir sér, *boasted*, Sturl. ii. 56. MS. Mus. Brit. 1137; Cod. A. M. has allvant, prob. wrongly. all-dyggr, adj. *very doubtful*, Lex. Poët. all-dýrr, adj. *very dear*, Fms. iii. 159. all-eiguligr, adj. *very worth having*, Sd. 146. all-eina (theol.), & Guð alleina (a hymn), *alone*: Hkr. iii. 339 (in a spurious chapter). all-einarðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very sincere, candid, open*, Ld. 334. all-eldiligr and -elliligr, adj. *of a very aged appearance*, Fms. iii. 125. all-sagr, adj. *very bright, fair*, Orkn. 206 old Ed.: neut. as adv. *very fairly*, Sturl. i. 72. all-fast, n. adj. *very firmly, steadfastly*, Eb. 290, Fær. 259. all-fastorðr, adj. *very 'wordfast,' very true to his word*, Fms. vii. 120. all-fálátr, adj. *very taciturn, close*, Fas. iii. 408. all-fálga, adv. *on very cold terms*, Sturl. iii. 298. all-fámáligr, adj. *very close, of very few words*, Fms. iii. 85, iv. 366. all-fámennr, adj. *followed by very few people*, Sturl. ii. 122, Magn. 386. all-fár, adj. *very few*, Eg. 512, Ld. 272, Ísl. ii. 356: neut. *on very cold terms*, Fms. xi. 55. all-færðinn, adj. *of very few words*, Fms. iv. 312. all-feginn, adj. *very 'fain,' glad*, Eg. 240, Ld. 330. all-feginnsamliga, adv. *very 'fain,' gladly*, Eg. 27. all-feigiligr, adj. *having the mark of death very plain on one's face*, v. feigr, Sturl. iii. 234. all-feitr, adj. *very fat*, Fms. x. 303. all-föriliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very rudely*, Fms. iv. 263. all-fémikill, adj. *very costly*, Ld. 298. all-fjarri, adv. *very far, far from*, metaph., Hkr. ii. 246; eigi a., *not improper*, Fbr. 15. all-fjartekit, part. *very far-fetched*, Skálda 166. all-fjölga, adj. acc. *very numerous* (does not exist in nom.), Sks. 138 A. all-fjólunnigr, adj. *very deeply versed in sorcery*, Fms. ii. 175, Fas. i. 412. all-fjólmeðr and -mennr, adj. *followed, attended by very many people, much frequented*, Eg. 724, 188, Hkr. i. 215: n. sing. *in very great numbers*, Fms. i. 36. all-fjólmeðt, n. adj. *very heedful, much talked of*, Nj. 109. all-forsjáll, adj. *very prudent*, Hom. 115. all-framr, adj. *very famous*, Lex. Poët.; *very far forward*, Grett. 161 A. all-frékliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very daringly, impudently*, Fas. i. 24. all-frékr, adj. *too eager, too daring*, Fms. vii. 164. all-friðliga, adv. *in very great peace*, Lex. Poët. all-fríðr, adj. *very beautiful*, Eg. 23, Hkr. i. 225, ii. 354. Fms. i. 2. all-frjáls, adj. *very free, independent*, v. alfrjáls. all-fróðligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very wise, learned*, Sks. 306 B. all-fróðr, adj. *very learned*, Sks. 30. all-frógr, adj. *very famous*, Fms. ii. 324, Hkr. i. 232, ii. 187, Ld. 122. all-frókiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj., and all-frékn, adj. and -liga, adv. *very bold, boldly*, Ísl. ii. 267, Hkr. i. 239, Fms. i. 121. all-fúsa, adj. and -liga, adv. *very eager, eagerly*, Eg. 488, Fms. xi. 89. all-fýsiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very desirable*, Eg. 19, 468. all-fólr, adj. *very pale*, Lex. Poët. all-gagnsamr, adj. *very profitable, gainful*, Ísl. ii. 56. all-gamall, adj. *very old*, Hkr. i. 34. all-gegnliga and -gognliga, adv. *very fittingly*, Sturl. ii. 63. all-gemasmikill, adj. *very wanton, frolicsome*, Sturl. ii. 57. all-gerla and -görvilligr, v. -görla, -görvilligr. all-gestrisinn, adj. *very hospitable*, Háv. 40. all-geysiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very impetuous*, Fms. x. 81. all-gildiga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *with a very grand air*, Grett. 121. all-gíldr, adj. *very grand*, Lex. Poët. all-giptusamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very lucky*, Fms. x. 53. all-gláðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very joyfully, joyful*, Fms. iii. 143, Lv. 55. all-gláðr, adj. *very joyful*, Eg. 163, Ld. 176. all-gleymr, adj. *very gleeful, mirthful, in high spirits*, [glaufr], verða a. við e-t, Sturl. iii. 152, Eb. 36. all-glæmiliga, adj. and -ligr, adv. *very shiny*, Eb. 34, Fas. iii. 626, Fms. ix. 430. all-glöggsar, adj. *very transparent, clearly visible*, metaph., þor. Karl. 380. all-glöggt, n. adj. *very exactly*, Hkr. iii. 253, Fas. iii. 13. all-góðmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very kindly, kind*, Mag. 6. all-góðr, adj. *very good*, Nj. 222, Eg. 36, 198. all-groðliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very easy, easily*, Eb. 268: neut. as adv., Eb. i. c. all-grimmiga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very grimly, fiercely*, Fas. iii. 414. all-grimr, adj. *very cruel, fierce*, Hkr. iii. 167. all-grun-

- samliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very suspiciously*, Ísl. ii. 364. all-göfugr, adj. *very distinguished*, Eg. 598, Bs. i. 60. all-görla, adv. *very clearly, precisely*, Hkr. iii. 133, Fms. xi. 15. all-görvilligr, adj. *very stout, manly*, Fms. ii. 28. all-hagstæðr, adj. *with a very fair wind*, Sturl. iii. 109. all-harðligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very hard, stern*, Fas. i. 382. all-harðr, adj. *very hard, stern*, Fms. i. 177: n. sing. *severely*, Nj. 165, Grág. i. 261. all-háskasamlig, adj. and -liga, adv. *very bazarous*, Fms. v. 135. all-heiðinn, adj. *quite beaten*, Fas. 89 (in a verse). all-hellagr, adj. *very sacred*, Lex. Poët. all-heimskliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very foolish, frantic*, Hkr. ii. 190, Fas. iii. 293. all-heimakr, adj. *very silly, stupid*, Eg. 376, Grett. 159. all-heppinn, adj. *very lucky, happy*, Lex. Poët. all-herðimikill, adj. *very broad-shouldered*, Eg. 305. all-hermannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very martial*, Fms. xi. 233. all-hjaldrjúgr, adj. *very gossiping, chattering*, Lv. 57: neut. as adv., Vápn. 10. all-hógliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very gently*, Fms. xi. 240, vi. 274. all-hóleitr and -háleitr, adj. *very sublime*, Hom. 23. all-hór and -há, adj. *very big, tall*, v. -há. all-bratt, n. adj. *in all speed*, Lex. Poët. all-hraustliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very bravely*, Fms. viii. 289, Eb. 34. all-hraustr, adj. *very valiant*, Fms. viii. 267. all-hreytismannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very valiantly*, Fms. xi. 95. all-hrumliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very infirmly from age*, Fas. ii. 91. all-hræddr, adj. *very much afraid*, Fbr. 94. all-hræðinn, adj. *very timid*, Fms. vi. 155. all-hugsjúkr, adj. *very grieved, heart-sick*, Hkr. i. 243, Fms. vi. 133. all-hvass, adj. *of the wind, blowing very sharp*, Fms. ix. 20, Lex. Poët. all-hyggi-ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very carefully*, Fas. iii. 610. all-hýrliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very blandly, with a very bright face*, Fas. iii. 636. all-hæðligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very ridiculous*, Finnb. 312. all-hældreginn, adj. *walking very much on one's heels, dragging the heels very much in walking, of an aged or beggarly person*, Band. 9. all-högliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very softly, meekly*, Fms. xi. 389. all-höelinn, adj. *very bragging*, Lex. Poët. all-iðinn, adj. *very diligent, laborious*, Bs. i. 278. all-illa, adv. and -illr, adj. *very badly, bad, wicked*, Nj. 242, cp. illa; *ill-willed*, Eg. 542: compar., vera allver um, *to be worse off*, Nj. 221 (Ed. allvant); *angry*, Lv. 145; *disgraceful*, Eg. 237; *unfortunate*, Sturl. ii. 47. all-jafnlýndr, adj. *very calm, even-tempered*, Fms. vi. 287. all-kaldr, adj. *very cold*, Vápn. 21. all-kappeamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *with very much zeal, liberally*, Hkr. i. 271; *veita a., of hospitality*, Ld. 292; *mala a., frankly, peremptorily*, 296. all-kappeamr, adj. *very eager, vehement*, Eg. 187. all-karlmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very manfully*, Fms. x. 141. all-kaupmannliga, adv. *in a very businesslike, tradesmanlike way*, Fms. v. 255. all-kátlig, adj. and -liga, adv. *very funny*, Grett. 112. all-kátr, adj. *very joyful*, Nj. 18, Eg. 44, 332. all-keppinn, adj. *very snappish*, Lex. Poët. all-kekkiligr and -kekkiligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very sarcastic, biting*, Sturl. ii. 196. all-klókr, adj. *very shrewd*, Hkr. iii. 317. all-knálga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very stoutry, vigorously*, Rd. 312. all-kostgæfliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very earnestly, in a very painstaking way*, Stj. all-kostigr, adj. *very excellent*, Lex. Poët. all-kviklátr, adj. *very quick, lively*, Ld. 270. all-kynliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *very strangely, strange*, Ísl. ii. 58, Fms. ii. 227, Grett. 160. all-kyrrligr, adj. *very quiet, tranquil*, Háv. 49. all-kúrr, adj. *very dear, beloved*, Eg. 139, Fms. i. 48; *very fond of*, Hkr. i. 194: neut., Eg. 116, of mutual love. all-langr, adj. *very long*, Háv. 49. all-laust, n. adj. *very loosely*, Fms. xi. 103. all-lágr, adj. *very low, short of stature*, Fbr. 68. all-lengi, adv. *very long*, K. þ. K. 158. all-léttbránn, adj. *of very brightened, cheerful countenance*, Ld. 94. all-léttliga, adv. *very lightly*, Fas. iii. 612. all-léttmelt, n. adj., vera a. um e-t, *to speak in a very lively way*, Fms. iv. 261. all-létt, adj. *very light (in weight)*, Fas. iii. 487. all-lífliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *in very agreeable, courteous terms*, Fas. i. 84. all-lífligr, adj. *very likely*, Fas. ii. 247, Sks. 669. all-líkr, adj. *very like*, Fas. iii. 579, Sd. 160, Korn. 142. all-litilfjöriligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very puny, prop. having little life in one*, Háv. 54. all-litill, adj. *very little*, Fær. 268: n. sing. all-litt, as adv. *very little*, Nj. 108, 130, Korn. 172; *poorly*, Grett. 116. all-lyginn, adj. *very given to lying*, Fbr. 157. all-makligr, adj. and -liga, adv. *very deserving, fitting*, Sturl. iii. 127, Bjarn. 22. all-mann-fátt, n. adj. *with very few people*, Gl. 31. all-mannhætt, adj. *very dangerous*, Fas. iii. 34. all-mannakæðr, adj. *very full of manslaughter, very murderous*, Fms. ii. 512. all-mannvænligr, adj. *a very promising man*, Fms. iv. 254. all-mannvænn, adj. *a man of very great promise*, Hkr. ii. 182. all-margliga, adv. *very affably*, Sturl. iii. 27. all-margmelt, part. *very talkative*, Sturl. ii. 179. all-margr, adj. *very numerous, pl. very many*, Nj. 32, Grág. ii. 176, Sks. 328, Gpl. 329. all-margrett, n. adj. part. *very much spoken of*, Fms. viii. 275. all-málugr, adj. *very loquacious*, Hkr. iii. 152, 655 xi. 2. all-máttfarinn, adj. *very much worn out, with very little strength left*, Fas. ii. 356. all-máttlitill, adj. *very weak*, Fms. i. 159. all-meginlaus, adj. *very void of strength*, Fms. xi. 103. all-mikilfengligr, adj. *very high and mighty, very imposing*, Fas. all-mikill, adj. *very great*, Ísl. ii. 269, Nj. 193, Eg. 29, 39: neut. as adv. *greatly*, Fms. i. 24, vii. 110. all-mikilmannliga-

adv. very nobly, Sturl. i. 33. all-misjafn, adj. very variously, unfavourably, in such phrases as, mæla a. um e-t, there were very different stories about the matter, leggja a. til ganga a. undir, taka a. á, Eg. 242, Hkr. ii. 122, Fms. i. 86, vii. 110, Ld. 166. all-mjór, adj. very slim, slender, Hkr. iii. 117, Gpl. 173. all-mjök, adv. very much, Nj. 134, Ld. 196, Eg. 19; féllu þá a. menn, in very great numbers, Fms. i. 173. all-myrrkr, adj. very dark, Fms. ix. 23. all-mæðiliga, adv. with very great effort, heavily, Fms. ix. 16. all-nauðigr, adj. and -liga, adv. very reluctant, unwilling, Grett. 153; a. staddr, dangerously, Fms. v. 212. all-náinn, adj. very near, nearly related, Sks. 330. all-náttföru, adj. very much given to wandering by night, Lex. Poët. all-níðakárr, adj. of a poet, given to mocking, satirical verse, [níð and skáld (?)], Fms. ii. 7. all-nóg, adv. very abundantly, Sd. 182. all-nmr, adv. very near, Fms. vii. 289; metaph., lagði a. at, pretty nearly, well-nigh, F., Sks. 684 B. all-nærri, adv. very near, Ld. 302, Fas. iii. 339. all-opt, adv. very often, Anecd. 38, Gpl. 169. all-orðfát, n. adj. in the phrase, göra a. um, to be very short of words as to, Bjarn. 31. all-ógurli, adj. and -liga, adv. very frightful, Edda 41. all-ólmliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very furiously, Fas. iii. 546, Bárð. 177. all-óttalaust, n. adj. with very little to fear, Eg. 371, v. l. all-ramakipaðr, adj. part. very strongly manned, Fms. iii. 13. all-rauðr, adj. very red, Ld. 182. all-ræðligr, adj. very expedient, advisable, Grett. 145. all-reiðligr, adj. looking very wrathful, Fms. iv. 161. all-reiðr, adj. very wrath, angry, Edda 57, Nj. 135, Eg. 139. all-ríkmannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very grand, pompous, magnificent, Fms. i. 213. all-ríkr, adj. very powerful, Fms. i. 115. all-rýrliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very feebly, puny, Fbr. 28. all-rök-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very smart, brisk, Fms. viii. 317. all-sann-ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very likely, 'sootlike,' Fms. iv. 270. all-sættgjarnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very placable, of mild disposition, Sturl. iii. 288. all-seinn, adj. very slow, Bs. i. 192; neut. as adv. slowly, Grett. 151 A. all-sigrasæll, adj. very victorious, having very good luck in war, Hkr. i. 28. all-skammr, adj. very short, very scant, Nj. 264; neut. substantively, a very short way, Finnb. 324; short distance, Fms. iv. 329. all-akapliga, adv. very fittingly, properly, Grett. 120. all-akapværr, adj. of a very gentle, meek disposition, Sturl. all-akap-pungt, n. adj., vera a., to be in a very gloomy, depressed state of mind, Fms. iv. 26. all-akarpr, adj. very sharp, Lex. Poët. all-akoinu-hætt, adj. very dangerous, vulnerable, Sturl. ii. 139. all-akemtil-ligr, adj. very amusing, Sturl. ii. 77. all-skiltilill, adj. very slow-witted, dull, Sturl. i. 89. all-akjallkenliga, adv. [skjalla, to flatter], very coaxingly, Grett. 131 A. all-akjött, n. adj. as adv. very soon, Nj. 136. all-akrattligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very smart, splendid, Fas. ii. 366, Mag. 11. all-akyn, adj. very sharp-sighted, Hrafn. 33. all-akylidr, adj. bound to, very obligatory; neut. = bounden duty, Sks. 484; deserved, Gpl. 61; β. nearly related, near akin, Fms. i. 75. all-akyndiliga, adv. very quickly, Blas. 40. all-akynsamliga, adv. very judiciously, Sturl. iii. 161. all-akyrgr, adj. all curd-besprent, Grett. 107 A. all-aköruliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very frankly, boldly, dignified, Sturl. iii. 39, Fms. ix. 5, Ld. 94 C, 226, Bs. i. all-akjálga, adv. very slowly, sluggishly, Grett. 101 A. all-amár, adj. very small, Fms. v. 55, xi. 61. all-amarpiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very sharply, smartly, Fms. viii. 346. all-snarpr, adj. very sharp, Fms. i. 38, Nj. 246. all-snemma, adv. very early, Fms. ii. 223. all-snjallr, adj. very shrewd, clever, Fms. viii. 367. all-anúðula, adv. very quickly, Lex. Poët. all-snefr, adj. very brisk, id. all-snefurmannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very brisk and energetic looking, of a man, Fms. xi. 79. all-spakliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very mildly, moderately, wisely, Hkr. ii. 41. all-spakr, adj. very gentle, wise, Fms. vi. 298. all-starsfnn, adj. who stares very hard at a thing, looking fixedly upon, Fms. vi. 203. all-sterkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very briskly, strongly, Ld. 158, Fas. iii. 612. all-sterkr, adj. very strong, Hkr. i. 138, Eg. 285; Isl. ii. 461 (very vehement); as a pr. name, Fms. iii. 183. all-stilliliga, adv. very calmly, in a very composed manner, Ld. 318. all-stíðr, adj. very stiff, Háv. 46. all-stór-högr, adj. dealing very hard blows, Fms. i. 171. all-stórliga, adv. very boastfully, Hkr. ii. 63, Ld. 168. all-stórmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very magnificently, nobly, Fas. iii. 45; boastfully, Sd. 146. all-stórordr, adj. using very big words, Eg. 340, Ld. 38 (very boisterous). all-stórr, adj. very great, metaph. big, puffed up, Ld. 318; dat. all-stórum, as adv. very largely, Edda 32. all-strangr, adj. very rapid, Lex. Poët. all-styggr, adj. very ill-humoured, cross, Grett. 103 A. all-styrkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very stoutly, Stj. 402. all-styrkr, adj. very strong, Fms. i. 177. all-svagr, adj. very hungry, Lex. Poët. all-svinliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very wisely, prudently, wise, Fas. i. 95, ii. 266. all-sættfús, adj. very placable, peace-loving, very willing to accept an atonement, Sturl. iii. 19. all-sæmiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very seemly, decorous, honourable, Hkr. i. 215, Isl. ii. 163. all-tiginn, adj. very princely, Lex. Poët. all-tillátssamr, adj. very indulgent, lenient, Þórd. 12. all-tíðrætt, n. adj. very much talked of, much spoken of, Eg. 99, Sturl. i. 199. all-tíðvirk, adj. very quick at

work, Fms. xi. 377. all-torfyndr, adj. very hard to find, Fms. vii. 356. all-torfært, n. adj. very hard to pass, cross, Eg. 546. all-torsótt, n. adj. part. very difficult to reach, Eg. 546. all-tortryggi-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very suspiciously, Sturl. ii. 47. all-torvæld-ligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very difficult, Str. all-trauðr, adj. very slow, unwilling, Fms. xi. 39. all-trogr, adj. very tardy, Fbr. 114, Bárð. 178. all-trúr, adj. very true, Fms. vi. 377. all-tryggr, adj. very trusty, Hkr. iii. 167. all-tvítugr, false reading, instead of eigi all t., not quite twenty, Sturl. i. 181. all-undarligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very odd, wonderful, Fms. ii. 150. all-ung, adj. very young, Eg. 268, Fms. i. 14, Ld. 274. all-úbeinskeytt, adj. shooting very badly, Fms. ii. 103. all-úblíðr, adj. very barish, unkind, Fas. ii. all-úbragðligr, adj. very ill-looking, Sturl. iii. 234. all-údmæll, adj. very spiteful, untractable, Sturl. i. 99. all-úfagr, adj. very ugly, metaph., Fms. iii. 154. all-úfmiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very awkwardly, Fas. ii. 543. all-úframliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very backward, shy, timid, Fbr. 38 C. all-úfríðr, adj. very ugly, Fms. xi. 227. all-úfrýnn, adj. very sullen, 'frowning,' sour, Eg. 525. all-úfrægr, adj. very inglorious, Fms. iv. 259. all-úgláðr, adj. very gloomy, sad, Hkr. iii. 379. all-úhægr, adj. very difficult, Eg. 227. all-úhöfðingligr, adj. very low-looking, very plebeian, Finnb. 222. all-úkátr, adj. very sorrowful, Edda 35, Eg. 223, Fms. i. 37. all-úknár, adj. very weak of frame, Grett. 119 A, very badly knit; Bs. i. 461 (of boys). all-úkonungligr, adj. very unkingly, Fms. viii. 158. all-úkunnigr, adj. quite unknown, Isl. ii. 412. all-úlifligr, adj. very unlikely to live, Hkr. ii. 200. all-úlífliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very unlikely, Glúm. 24, Sd. 123, Finnb. 310. all-úlfkr, adj. very unlike, Glúm. 364. all-úlyginn, adj. not at all given to lie, truthful, Fbr. 157. all-úmáttu-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. weakly, very weak, tender, Fms. iv. 318. all-úræðinn, adj. part. very 'unready' (cp. Ethelred the 'unready'), undecided, Lv. 9. all-úræðliga, adv. very unadvisedly, rashly, Odd. 12 old Ed. all-úsannligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very untruthful, unjust; also, unlikely, Fms. vii. 141. all-úsáttfús, adj. very implacable, unwilling to come to terms, Sturl. iii. 275. all-úskyldr, adj. very strange to, not at all bound to, ..., Eg. 10. all-úspakr, adj. very unruely, Sturl. ii. 61. all-úsváss, adj. very uncomfortable, of weather, cold and rainy, Bs. i. 509. all-úsfn, adj. very uncertain, doubtful, Glúm. 358, Sturl. i. 105. all-úsælligr, adj. of very poor, wretched appearance, Níðst. 109. all-úvinsæll, adj. very unpopular, Fms. iv. 369, Fas. iii. 520. all-úvísiliga, adv. very unwisely, Níðst. 6. all-úvönliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. of very unfavourable prospect, Fas. ii. 266; n. adj. very unpromising, Grett. 148 A. all-úvönn, adj. very ugly, Fas. i. 234; very unpromising, unfavourable, Isl. ii. 225; neut. as adv. unfavourably, Fms. xi. 134. all-úparfr, adj. very unbristly, very unprofitable, something that had better be prevented, Eg. 576, Hkr. ii. 245. all-vand-látr, adj. very difficult, hard to please, Fms. vi. 387. all-vandliga, adv. with very great pains, exactly, carefully, Sks. 658 B. all-vant, n. adj., vera a. um e-t, to be in a very great strait, Nj. 221. all-varfær, adj. very careful, solicitous, Eg. 63. all-vaskligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very brisk, smart, gallant, Hkr. i. 104; compar. v. alvaskligr. all-vaskr, adj. very brisk, gallant, Fms. viii. 226. all-vándr, adj. very bad, of clothes, much worn, Pm. 11. all-vápnðjarfr, adj. very bold, daring in arms, Hkr. iii. 63. all-veðrlíð, n. adj. very calm, with little wind, Fms. vi. 360. all-vegliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very grand, princely, nobly, Fms. i. 20, Eg. 332, Hkr. i. 15. all-vel, adv. very well, Nj. 12, Eg. 78, 198; compar. alvæl, v. alvel. all-vesall, adj. very puny, wretched, Nj. 97. all-vesalliga, adv. very wretchedly, Ölk. 35. all-vesalmannliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. id., Isl. ii. 416. all-vesell, adj. very miserable, base, vile, Nj. 97. all-vingjarnliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very friendly, amicable, Sturl. ii. 168. all-vingott, n. adj. on very friendly terms, Fbr. 129. all-vinsæll, adj. very popular, used of a man blessed with many friends, Fms. i. 184, ii. 44, Orkn. 104 old Ed. all-virðuligr, adj. and -liga, adv. very worthy, dignified, Fms. x. 84, Bs. i. 83. all-vitr, adj. very wise, Sks. 29 B (superl.). all-vitriliga, adv. very wisely, Fas. ii. 66. all-víða and all-vítt, n. adj. very widely, Hkr. iii. 141, Lex. Poët. all-viglga, adv. and -ligr, adj. in a very warlike manner, Fms. ix. 488, Fas. ii. 112. all-vígmanna, adv. very martially, Fas. iii. 150. all-vígmóðr, adj. quite wearied out with fighting, Introd. to Helgakviða (Sæm.). all-vís, adj. very wise, sure, Sks. 520, Lex. Poët.: neut. to a dead certainty, Lex. Poët. all-væn-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very promising, bandsome, Glúm. 349, Fms. v. 260, Fbr. 114. all-vönn, adj. id., Clem. 24, Bs. i. 340; neut., þykja a. um, to be in high spirits, Isl. ii. 361; make much of, Fms. ii. 76; as adv. favourably, Fms. iv. 192. all-vörpuligr, adj. of a very stout, stately frame, Hkr. ii. 254. all-vöxtuligr, adj. very tall, of large growth, Fas. iii. 627. all-þakkligr, adj. very pretty, = þekkiligr, Lex. Poët. all-þakksamliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. very thankfully, Fms. i. 130, Ld. 298. all-þarfliga, adv. very thriftily, very sparingly; biðja a., to beg very hard, Edda 45. all-þarfr, adj. very thrifty, Lex. Poët. all-þétt, adj. very crowded, cp. Lex. Poët. all-þrekligr, adj. of a very robust frame, Hkr. ii. 2. all-þröng, adj. as neut. in a very great

crowd, Edda 24. **all-fungilign**, adv. and -lign, adj. *very hard, unwilling, reluctant*, Sturl. ii. 120; taka a. & e-m, *to be very hard upon*, Mag. 1. **all-pungur**, adj. *very unfavourable*, Hkr. ii. 358; *hostile, badly disposed towards*, Eb. 108, Eg. 332; þykja a., *to dislike*, Fms. viii. 441; a. orð, *to blame*, Sturl. ii. 62. **all-þykkur**, adj. *very thick*, Fas. i. 339; n. sing. as adv. *thickly*, Fms. vii. 70 (of great numbers slain on the battle-field). **all-œfr**, adj. *very furious, wrath*, Isl. ii. 258, Lv. 60, Fas. i. 404. **all-eggiligr**, adj. *very terrible*, Dropl. 18. **all-œstr**, adj. *very incited, vehement*, Nj. 231. **all-örörðr**, adj. *very quick-tongued, frank, outspoken*, Eg. 340. **all-örugglign**, adv. *very steadfastly, very firmly*, Grett. 153 A. **all-öruggur**, adj. *very unflinching*, Bs. i. 624. **all-föðr**, m. *father of all*, Edda 2, 6, 13 (a name of Odin), v. alföðr. **all-ljósa**, adj. *quite light*; dagr a., *broad daylight*, Eg. 319; n. sing., vera alljóst, *in broad daylight*, Grett. 95 A, 112 A, Fms. ix. 35, Sturl. ii. 108; metaph. *quite clear*, Sks. 490. **all-loðinn**, adj. *very bairy, saggy all over*, Fms. iii. 125. **all-lokit**, n. part., a. allri ván, *when all hope is gone*, Bs. i. 198. **ALLR**, öll, allt, and alt, adj. [Ulf. alls = wās, āwas, ὅλος; A. S. eall; Engl. and Germ. all].

A. In sing. as adj. or substantively, *cunctus, totus, omnis*: **I.** *all, entire, the whole*; hún & allan arf eptir mik, *she has all my heritage after me*, Nj. 3; um alla þingsafglöpun, *every kind of p.*, 150; gaf hann þat allt, all, 101; at öllum hluta, *in totum*, Grág. i. 245; allr heilagur dómr, *the whole body of Christians*, ii. 165; á öllu því máli, Fms. vii. 311; allu fólki, *the whole people*, x. 273; hvítr allr, *white all over*, 655 xxxii. 21; bú allt, *the whole estate*, Grág. i. 244; fyrir allt dagsljós, *before any dawn of light*, Hom. 41; with the addition of saman = āwas, —Icel. now in fem. sing. and n. pl. say öll sömun, and even n. sing. allt samant; in old writers saman is indecl., —the whole, Germ. *sämmtlich, zusammen*; allt saman féit, *the whole amount, entire*, Grág. ii. 148; þenna hernað allan saman, *all together*, Fms. i. 144; fyrir allan saman ófarnað þann, Sd. 157. Metaph. in the phrase, at vera ekki allr þar sem hann er sénn (séðr), of persons of deep, shrewd characters, *not to be seen through*, but also with a feeling of something 'uncanny' about them, Fms. xi. 157 (a familiar phrase); ekki er öll nótt úti enn, sagði draugrinn, *the night is not all over yet, said the ghost, 'the Ides are not past'* (a proverb), v. Isl. þjóða.

2. *all, entire, full*; allan hálfan mánuð, *for the entire fortnight*, Nj. 7; þar til er Kjartani þykir allt mál upp, *until Kjartan thought it was high time*, of one nearly (or) well-nigh drowned, Hkr. i. 286. **III.** metaph. *past, gone, dead, extinct*; perh. ellipt., vera allr í brottu, *quite gone*, Eb. 112 new Ed.; var Hrappur þá allr í brottu, Nj. 132; then by an ellipsis of 'brottu,' or the like, allr simply = *past, gone*: a. *past, of time*; seg þú svá fremi frá því er þessi dagr er allr, *when this day is past*, Nj. 96, Fms. ii. 38, 301; var þá öll þeirra vinátta, *their friendship was all gone*, Fms. ix. 438; allt er nú mitt megin, *my strength is gone, exhausted*, Str.

β. *dead*; þá er Geirmundr var allr, *gone, dead*, Landn. (Hb.) 124; síð Gunnarr at Hildarenda var allr, *since G. of Lítbnd was dead and gone* (v. l. to lézt), Nj. 142; sem fadir þeirra væri allr, *after his death*, Stj. 127; þá er Núi var allr, 66; en sem hann var allr, 100; eptir þat er Sara var öll, *after all Sara's days were over*, 139, 140, 405; á vegum allr hygg ek at at ek verða munn, *that I shall perish on the way*, Ög. verse 5; með því at þú ert gamlaðr mjök, þá munu þeir eigi út koma fyr en þú ert allr, Háv. 57; still freq. in Swed., e.g. blifwa all af bekumring, *be worn out with sorrow*; vinet blev alt, *fell short*; tiden er all, *past*. **III.** used almost adverbially, when it may be translated by *all, quite, just, entirely*; klofnaði hann allr í sundr, *was all cloven asunder*, Nj. 205; er sá nú allr einn í þínu liði er nú hefir eigi höfuðs, ok hinn, er þá eggjaði hins versta verks er eigi var fram komit, where it seems, however, rather to mean *one and the same*... *the very same*... thus, and he is now one and the same man in thy band, who has now lost his head, and he who then egged thee on to the worst work when it was still undone, or the very same... who, Nj. 213; vil ek at sú görd haldist öll, *in all its parts*, 256; kváðu Örn allan villast, *that he was all bewildered*, Ld. 74.

IV. neut. sing. used as a subst. in the sense of *all, everything, in every respect*; ok fór svá með öllu, sem..., *acted in everything as...*, Nj. 14, Ld. 54; ok lát sem þú þykist þar allt eiga, *that you depend upon him in all*, Fms. xi. 113; eigi er enn þeirra allt, *they have not yet altogether won the game*, Nj. 335; í alls vesöld, *in all misery*, Ver. 4; alls mest, *most of all, especially*, Fms. ii. 137 C, Fs. 89 (in a verse); in mod. usage, allra mest, cp. below. The neut. with a gen.; allt missera, *all the year round*, Hom. 73; allt annars, *all the rest*, Grág. ii. 141; at öllu annars, *in all other respects*, K. þ. K. 98; þá var allt (all, everybody) við þá hrætt, Fas. i. 338. In the phrases, at öllu, *in all respects*, Fms. i. 21, Grág. i. 431; ef hann á eigi at öllu framfærsluna, *if he be not the sole supporter*, 275; úreyndr at öllu, *untried in every way*, Nj. 90; cp. Engl. *not at all*, prop. *not in every respect*, analogous to *never*, prop. *not always*: fyrir alls sakir, *in every respect*, Grág. ii. 47, Fas. i. 252; í öllu, *in everything*, Nj. 90, 228; með öllu, *wholly, quite*, dauðr með öllu, *quite dead*, 153; neita með öllu, *to refuse outright*, Fms. i. 35, 232, Boll. 342; um allt, *in respect of everything*, Nj. 89; hence comes the adverb ávalt, *ever* = of allt = um allt, prop. *in every respect*, v. ávalt.

V. the neut. sing. allt is used

as an adv., *right up to, as far as, all the way*; Brynjólfr gengr allt at honum, *close to him*, Nj. 58; kómu allt at þennum, 79; allt at búðardyrnum, *right up to the very door of the booth*, 247; allt norðr um Stað, *all along north, round Cape Stað*, Fms. vii. 7; suðr allt í Englands haf, iv. 329; verit allt út í Miklagarð, *as far out as Constantinople*, ii. 7, iv. 250, 25; allt á klofa, Bárð. 171.

2. *everywhere, in all places*; at ríki Eiríks konungs mundi allt yfir standa í Eyjunum, *might stretch over the whole of the Islands*, Eg. 405; Sigroðr var konungr allt um þrændalög, *over all Drontheim*, Fms. i. 19; bjöggu þar allt fyrir þingmenn Runólfs goða, *the liegemen of R. the priest were in every house*, ii. 234 (= í hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20); allt norðr um Rogaland, *all the way north over the whole of R.*, Fms. iv. 251; vóru svírar allt gulli búnir, *all overlaid with gold*, vi. 308; hafð svá allt kesjumar fyrir, at ekki megí á ganga, *bold your spears everywhere (all along the line) straight before you, that they (the enemy) may not come up to you*, 413; allt undir innviðuna ok stafnana, vii. 82.

3. nearly = Lat. *jam, soon, already*; vóru allt komin fyrir hann bréf, *warrants of arrest were already in his way*, Fms. vii. 207; var allt skipat liðinu til fylkingar, *the troops were at once drawn up in array*, 295; en allt hugðum vér (still we thought) at fara með spekt um þessi héruð, Boll. 346. **4.** temp. *all through, until*; allt til Jónsvöku, Ann. 1295; allt um daga Hákonar konungs, *all through the reign of king Hacon*, Bs. i. 731.

5. in phrases such as, allt at einu, *all one, all in the same way*, Fms. i. 113. In Icel. at present allt að einu means *all the same*: allt eins, *nevertheless*; ek ætla þó utan a. eins, Isl. ii. 216; hann neitaði allt eins at..., *refused all the same*, Dipl. iii. 13; allt eins hraustliga, *not the less manly*, Fms. xi. 443. The mod. Icel. use is a little different, namely = *as, in similes* = *just as*; allt eins og blómstrið eina (a simile), *just as the flower*, the initial words of the famous hymn by Hallgrím.

6. by adding 'of' = *far too*... much too..., Karl. 301 (now freq.). **7.** with a comparative, *much, far*, Fms. vi. 45 (freq.). **VI.** neut. gen. alls [cp. Ulf. allis = ὅλος; A. S. ealles], used as an adv., esp. before a negative (ekki, hvergi), *not a bit, not at all, no how, by no means*; þeir ugðu alls ekki at sér, *they were not a bit afraid*, Nj. 252; hræðumst vér hann nú alls ekki, *we do not care a bit for him*, 260; á hölmöngu er vandi en alls ekki (none at all) á einvigi, Korm. 84; en junkherra Eiríkr þóttist ekki hafa, ok kallaði sik Eirík alls ekki (cp. Engl. *lackland*), Fms. x. 160; alls hvergi skal sök koma undir enn þrjúðja manni, *no how, in no case, by no means*, Grág. i. 144; sometimes without a negative following it; er alls geldar, *ewes quite barren*, Grág. i. 502; hafnar alls geldir, id.; alls vesall, *altogether wretched*, Nj. 124; alls mjök stærst hann nú, *very much*, Stj.; a. mest, especially, Fs. 89, Fms. ii. 137. In connection with numbers, in all, in the whole; tólf vóru þau alls á skipi, *twelve were they all told in the ship*, Ld. 142; tíu Íslenzkir menn alls, 164; alls fórust níu menn, *the slain were nine in all*, Isl. ii. 385; verða alls sárir þeir cöa fleiri, Grág. ii. 10; alls mánuð, *a full month*, i. 163; þeir ala eitt barn alls á æfi sinni, Rb. 346.

β. with addition of 'til' or 'of' = *far too much*; alls of lengi, *far too long a time*, Fms. i. 140; hefnd alla til lítit, *much too little*, vi. 35.

B. In pl. allir, öll, as adj. or substantively: **1.** used absol.

all; þeir gengu út allir, *all men*, altogether, Nj. 80; Síðan bjöggu þeir heiman allir, 212; Gunnarr reid ok þeir allir, 48; hvíkit þér allir, 78, etc.

2. as adj., *alla höfðingja, all the chiefs*, Nj. 213; ór öllum fjórðungum & landinu, *all the quarters of the land*, 222; at víni guðs ok allra heilagra manna, *all the saints*, Grág. ii. 22; í allum orrostum, *in all the battles*, Fms. x. 273; Josep ok allir hans ellifu bræðr, Stj., etc.

3. by adding aðrir, flestir, etc.: allir aðrir, *all other, every one else*, Nj. 89, Fms. xi. 135; flestir allir, *nearly all, the greatest part of*, v. flestr; in mod. use flestallir, *flest being indecl.*: allir saman, *altogether*, Nj. 80.

4. adverb., Gregorius hafði eigi öll fjögur hundruð, *not quite, four hundred*, Fms. vii. 255.

5. used ellipt., allir (everybody) vildu leita þér vegs, Nj. 78. **6.** gen. pl. allra, when followed by superl. neut. adj. or adv., *of all things, all the more*; en nú þyki mér þat allra sýnst er..., *all the more likely, as...*, Ld. 34; allra helst er þeir heyra, *particularly now when they hear*, Fms. ix. 330; allra helst ef hann fellr meir, *all the rather, if...*, Grág. ii. 8; allra sízt, *least of all*, 686 B. 2; þan sú kemr til þess allra mest, especially, Hom. 149; very freq. at present in Icel., and used nearly as Engl. very, e.g. allra best, *the very best*; a. hæst, neðst, fyrst, *the very biggest, lowest, foremost*, etc.

C. alls is used as a prefix to several nouns in the gen., in order to express something common, general, universal. compds: **alls-endis** or **alls-hendis**, adv. —scarcely to be derived from 'hönd'—*in every respect, quite, thoroughly*, used almost exclusively in connection with a preceding negative, eigi, eingi, or the like, and giving additional force to the negation; er þat hugbóð mitt, at vér berim eigi a. gefu til um vár skipti, *it is my foreboding, that we shall not carry luck with us to the very end of our dealings*, Ld. 160; eigi til allsendis, id., Eg. 75; þat er reynt at eingi maðr heldr sinum þrifnaði til allsendis, *it is proved that no man holds his thriving thoroughly*, Fms. i. 295.

alls-háttar, adv. [hátt], *of every sort, kind*; a. kurteyni, *thoroughly good manners*, Fms. i. 17 (freq.).

alls-herjar, an old, obsolete gen. from herr; Drottinn Sabaoth is in the Icel. transl. of the Bible rendered by Drottinn Allsherjar, *the Lord of Hosts*. It is esp. used as an adv. in some political and legal

terms, denoting something *general, public, common*. **allshejrar-búð**, f. the booth in the parliament (alþingi) belonging to the allsherjargóði. Its site is fixed, Sturl. ii. 44, 126 (referring to events in the year 1215). **allshejrar-dómur**, m. a doom of the supreme court, a lawful public sentence, judgment of the full court; þér rúfud allsherjardóm, violated lawful judgment, the law of the land, Fms. iv. 205. **allshejrar-lög**, n. public property, a domain, lb. ch. 3, viz. the ground of the Icel. alþingi.

allshejrar-góði, a, m. (v. góði), the supreme priest, pontifex maximus. As the alþingi (q. v.) was within the jurisdiction of the great temple (hof) in Kjalarnes, the keeper or priest of that temple—the descendant of its founder Thorstein Ingólfsson—had the title of supreme priest, and opened the alþingi during the heathen age. At the introduction of Christianity this office remained with the supreme priest, who retained his name; and he, and not the bishop of Skalholt, opened the alþing every year; Þorsteinn Ingólfsson lét setja fyrstr manna þing á Kjalarnesi áðr alþingi var sett, ok fylgir þar enn (still, viz. in the 13th century) sökum þess því góðorði (viz. the priesthood of Kjalarnes, aliter allsherjar góðorð) alþingis heigun, Landn. 336 (the text as found in the Melabók), Landn. 39, þóðr. 94 (Ed. 1860), and Landn. Mantissa. **allshejrar-líð**, n. public troops, army (Norse), Fms. x. 411.

allshejrar-lýðr, pl. ir, m. the people, commonalty, Hkr. iii. 194. **allshejrar-lög**, n. pl. public law, statute law of the land, in the phrase, at alþingi máli ok allsherjar lögum, Nj. 14, 87. **allshejrar-þing**, n. general assembly, Fms. i. 224. In Icel. at present allsherjar- is prefixed to a great many other words in order to express what is *public, general, universal*. **alls-konar** [Old Engl. *alkyn*], prop. an obsolete gen. from a masc. konr: a. as adj. ind. of every kind; a. fanga, Eg. 65; a. ár, good season in all respects, Hkr. i. 15; β. used simply as adv.; hiinn ágætasti a., in every respect, Fms. xi. 157 (rare).

alls-kostar, adv. [kostar], in all respects, quite, altogether; a. illa, bad altogether, Ld. 232; þykjast nú a. hafa uninn mikinn sigr (a full victory), Fms. xi. 147; frjáls ok a. geymandi, to be observed in every respect, K. Á. 50; hann lofði a., made a full allowance, Bs. i. **alls-kyns**, adv. [kyn] = allskonar, Fms. x. 380. ll. 2, 25, where it is spelt allskons.

alls-staðar, adv. [staðr], freq. allstaðar or allstaðir in a single word, everywhere, ubique; cp. margstaðar, in many places; sumstaðar, in some places; einhverstaðar, somewhere; nokkursstaðar, anywhere; allstaðar þar sem, Fms. ii. 81, x. 182. Metaph. in every way (rare); a. mun ek gera at þínu skapi, nema þar, in everything, except that . . . , Nj. 17.

alls-valdandi, part. [A. S. *ealwalda*], 'all-wielding,' of God, *Almighty*, Dipl. iv. 8, Fms. i. 121, Bs. several times. **allra-handa** = allskonar, a mod. word. **allra-heilagra** in compds, a. messa, -dagr, -kirkja, All-Saints'-day, -church, Bs., K. Á., Fms., etc.

ALLS and **als**, conj. [Ulf. *allis* = *γάρ*; Engl. *as*, contr. = *als*; cp. the consecutive *als* in Grimm D. W. sub voce, col. 257 sqq.], *as, while, since*; freq. in Lex. Poët. in old poets, less freq. in old prose writers, rare in the classics of the 13th century: used four times in the treatise of Thorodd, — *alls hann sjálfir er hebreaskr stafr*, Skálda 167; *alls vér erum einnar tungu*, 161; *alls engi grein er enn á gür*, 162; *alls þeir höfðu áðr allir eitt hljóð*, 166,—and as often in the old Heiðarv. S.—*alls þú ert góðr drengr kall-aðr*, Isl. ii. 366; *alls Barði var eigi bitr á fóbætr*, 386; *alls þú rekr þitt erendi*, 483; *alls þú hefir þó hér til nokkorar ásjá ætlað*, Ld. 42; *alls þeir máttu ekki sinum vilja þar koma*, Boll. 348; *alls hann trúir mér til*, Fa. (Hallfr. S.) 90; *alls þú hefir þó áðr giptu til mín sótt*, Fms. v. 254; *alls þeir höfðu frítt líð*, viii. 362. With the addition of 'er' (at); *en þó, als er þú ert svá þráhlaðr á þínu máli*, Fms. i. 305; *alls er ek reyni, at . . . , als I . . . , ii. 262*, (Grág. i. 142 is a false reading = *allt*), Fas. ii. 283; with addition of 'þó', *alls þó hefir þetta með meirum fádæmum gengið*, heidr en hvert annara, þá vil ek . . . , but considering that . . . , Band. 32 new Ed.; cp. Lex. Poët.

all-tíð, adv. at all times, Fas. i. 505 (paper MS.), freq. in mod. use.

all-lúsigr, adj. all-lousy, Fbr. 156.

all-vald, n. absolute power. **allvalda-konungr**, m. sovereign, Fms. x. 378. **all-valdr**, pl. ar, m. = alvaldr (poët. word), sovereign king, Lex. Poët., Hkr. i. 432; heilir allvaldar báðir, a poetical salute, Fms. vi. 195; mikil er allvalds raun (a proverb), 'tis hard to strive against the powerful, Lv. 111.

allyngis, quite, altogether, v. öllungis.

al-manna-, gen. pl. from an obsolete *almenn* [cp. Alemanni], a prefix to some nouns, denoting *general, common, universal*, Ad. 21. Freq. now in Icel., e. g. *al-manna-rómur*, m. public opinion, in the proverb, sjaldan lýgr a. von *populi von Dei*. COMPDS: **al-manna-byggð**, f. an inhabited country, Fas. iii. 3. **al-manna-gjá**, f. local name of the great lava rift close to the alþingi, where all the people met; vide Nj. 244, Sturl. i. 206, etc.

al-manna-leið, f. a public road, Lv. 29. **al-manna-lof**, n. praise of all, Nj. 251. **al-manna-akrípt**, f. general confession, Hom. 74. **al-manna-stofa**, v. f. the common hall, a large room in the Icel. dwellings of the 12th and 13th centuries; opp. to litla stofa, Sturl. ii. 153, iii. 194, 198; it seems to be identical with *skáli*.

al-manna-tal, n. common reckoning, lb. 18. β. (Norse). *general census*, with a view to making a levy, N. G. L. i. 98; Fr. = *almanaping*. **al-manna-veg**, m. a high road, Nj. 261, Fms. ii. 99, = *þjóðveg*, *þjóðleið*. **al-manna-þing**, n. (Norse), a public meeting, = alþing, Fr.

al-máttigr, adj. [A. S. *ealmeathig*; Hel. *ala-*; Germ. *allmächtig*], *almighty*, seems to be a Christian (eccl.) word, translated from the Latin *omnipotens*; but the phrase 'hinn almáttiki áss' in the heathen oath (used of Thor) implies its use in very early times. The old form is contracted before -ir, -ar, -an, -um, etc., and changes *g* into *k*; *almáttkan*, -kir, -kum (now *almáttugan*, -ugir, -ugum, through all cases), v. *máttigr*; used of God, Fms. i. 231, Eluc. 10, Sks. 305, etc.; heathen use, Landn. 258, cp. p. 335.

al-máttir, ar, m., dat. -mætti, *almightiness, omnipotence* (eccl.), of God, 671. 3; sinn *almátt* (acc.), Isl. i. (Hom.) 386, Fms. i. 226, 655 vi. 2; vide *almátti*, n.

al-menni, n. the people, public, Fr. (Norse).

al-mennilliga, adv. generally, H. E. i. 465, K. Á. 80.

al-mennilligr, adj. [Germ. *allgemein*], *general, common*, rare in old writers, Stj.; a. (catholic) trú, Mar. 656 B. 8, 623. 18; a. þing, *concilium oecumenicum*, Rb. 338; a. Kristni, 390, 208, Gpl., etc. Freq. in mod. Icel., = *common, good, real*.

al-menning, f. and **almenningr**, m. I. in Icel. almost always fem. in the sense of *fundus communis, ager compascuus, common land*, belonging to a whole 'fjórðungur' (quarter) of the country, and thus wider than the mod. 'afrétt'. It still remains in the local name of the deserts round Cape Horn at the north-west point of Icel., cp. Fbr. and Landn. 124; cp. also the passage in lb. ch. 3. The word is now seldom used except of wastes belonging to nobody: þat er almenning er fjórðungs menn eigu allir saman, Grág. ii. 392-394, Js. 107, lb. ch. 3, Grág. ii. 345, 352, 359, 385, K. p. K. 26, Fbr. 41, Landn. 124, in all those cases fem. II. masc. (Norse), [cp. Swed. *alminning, pascuum*, and Germ. *almeinde, via publica* or *ager compascuus*, Grimm R. A. p. 498], *common* or *public pasture* (answering nearly to the Icel. *afrétt*), where cattle are grazed during the summer months, cp. the Norse setr, Icel. set: rarely used in Icel. writers. In O. H., ch. 114, used of Grimsey, an island off the north coast of Iceland, Gpl. 450, Jb. 299, 311.

2. the bigg-street, in a Norse town, N. G. L. ii. 241. 3. the people, the public in general, common now in Icel. in this sense, Stj. 292, 493, Fbr. 194; *almenninga matr*, common food, Bs. ii. 5, 179. 4. a levy, conscription; fullr, allr, hálfr a., a full, half levy of men and ships; fullr a. in Norway meant a levy of one in every seven male adults, N. G. L. ii. 199, Fms. iv. 142, i. 165, D. l. i. 66 (of the milit. duties of Icelanders when residing in Norway). Metaph. (as a phrase) in Nj. 207, of raising the country, the institution being unknown in the Icel. Commonwealth. COMPDS: **almenninga-bréf**, n. a proclamation, Sturl. iii. 29. **almenninga-drykkja**, v. f. a public banquet, Bs. i. 108. **almenninga-far**, n. a public ferry, Gpl. 415. **almenninga-mörk**, f. a public forest, Gpl. 454. **almenninga-stræti**, n. a public street, Grett. 158 A. **almenninga-tollr**, m. a public toll, tax, 126 C. 173 (7). **almenninga-veg**, m. a public way.

al-mennr, adj. common, public, Grett. 115, where MSS. A and B have *almelt*. Now freq. **ALMR**, *elm-tree*, v. álmr. **almusa**, u, f. = ölmusa, *alms*, [Scot. *almous*, Germ. *almosen*, (ἐλεημοσύνη)] **al-múgi**, a, and **almúgr**, a, m., at present the first form is always used [cp. *múgi* and *múgr*, Dan. *almue*, *plebs*], prop. the commons, people; *koœnunginn ok almúginn, king and commons*, Stj.; *eigi vissi almúginn (people in general) hvat fram fór í sóttinni*, Bs. i. 74; *almúgrinn (the people) geystist*, Bret. 37, 94; *allvinsælir við almúgann, having very many friends among the commonalty*, Fms. i. 184. β. now in Icel. = *plebs, the masses*, opp. to the higher classes; so in many compds, e. g. **almúga-maðr**, m., **almúga-logr**, adj., etc.

al-mæli, n. what all people say, a common saying, general report; þat er a. at . . . , all people say, agree that . . . , Fms. xi. 326, Hkr. iii. 398; þat vóru almelt um dalinn, at . . . , Sd. 155, Ld. 332. β. a saying, proverb; þat er a. (common saying) at menn sjóði þau ráð, er þeir hafa lengi í hug sér, Hom. 83; þótt almælit sannadist, at móðurbræðrum verði menn líkastir, though the saying proved sooth, that men are likeliest to their uncles by the mother's side, Isl. ii. 29.

al-mæltr, adj. part. spoken by all, what all say; esp. in the phrase, *almelti tíðindi, news*; spyrjast *almæltura tíðinda, what news?* Nj. 227, Ld. 80, Fms. xi. 118 (a standing phrase). β. of a child that has learnt to talk; en þá er sveinninn var tvævetr, þá rann hann einn saman ok var a. sem fjöggra vetra gömul börn, but when the boy was two years old, then he ran alone and could say everything as well as bairns of four years, Ld. 34, (altalandi is the word now used.)

al-mætti, n. omnipotence, Skálda 161; esp. theol., now more freq. than the masc. *almáttir*. **al-naktr**, adj. part. quite naked, Rd. 295; now *alnakinn*. **aln-bogi**, a, m. = ölbogi, *elbow*, Edda 110. **al-nýr**, adj. quite new, Fms. viii. 61, Grág. i. 491. **al-ogaðr**, adj. quite in earnest, = *alhugaðr*.

ALPT, *swan*, v. álpt.

ALR, a, m. pl. ir, *asel*, Edda 71. β. in the phrase, 'leika á als oddi,' skjálfa þótti húsit, sem á als oddi léki (MS. *allsolla*), the house quivered, as if it were balanced on the point of an awl, Fas. i. 89; the Icel. now use

the phrase, *ad leika & als oddi*, of the excitement produced by joy, *to be merry, in high spirits, full of life and vigour*, (cp. the Engl. *to be on pins and needles*.)

- al-rauðr**, adj. *quite red*, Rd. 298.
al-ráðinn, adj. part. *quite determined*, Fms. viii. 145.
al-ránn, adj. *utterly plundered*; þeir munu görvir fyrst alránír er næstir eru, Isl. ii. 93 (dub.).
al-reyndr, part. *fully proved*, Fms. xi. 441, Mirm. 74.
alri, *elder-tree*, v. elri.
al-rookinn, adj. *quite grown up*, Fms. i. 5, Ld. 256.
al-rotinn, adj. *all rotten*, Stj. Exod. xvi. 20.
al-ræmdr, adj. part. a. neut. *rumoured of all*, of bad news; a. er, all people say, Nj. 76, Fms. vii. 113, Stj. β. in mod. Icel. both masc. and fem. in a bad sense, e. g. a. þjófr, a noted thief.
al-sagðr, adj. part. *spoken of by all*, Fms. ii. 50.
al-sátt, f. in the phrases, *sáttir alsáttum, completely reconciled, atoned with a full atonement*, Dipl. ii. 11; *sættast alsáttum*, Grág. ii. 141.
al-sáttir, adj. *fully reconciled*, Nj. 120, Boll. 362.
al-sokkr, adj. a law term, *an utter felon, an outlaw of the greater degree*, = skógarmaðr, opp. to fjörbaugumaðr, Nj. 240, Hrafn. 18, Grág. i. 463.
al-siða, adj. ind. [*siðr, faith*], en er Kristni var a., but when the Christian faith was universally accepted, Hkr. ii. 97; en þó Kristnin væri nú a. þá ..., Grett. 150 (the old Ed. wrongly 6 landi).
al-skipaðr, adj. part. *fully manned*: a. of a ship; skúta, tvítug-sessa, langskip a., Nj. 280, Eg. 13, Fms. iv. 70, Hkr. i. 176. β. a law term, *becker, palle a., full court*, Grág. i. 7. γ. of a bench in a banquet-hall, *quite full*, Eg. 43.
al-skjaldaðr, adj. part. *lined, covered with shields*: a. of ships lined with shields along the bulwarks from stem to stern, as a ship of war, Landn. 156, Sturl. iii. 61. β. of troops in full armour, Sturl. ii. 47.
al-skrifaðr, adj. part. *written all over*, of vellum, Th. 76.
al-skyldr, adj. *quite binding*, Sks. 636.
al-slitinn, adj. part. *quite ragged, worn out*, Vm. 161.
al-slikr, adj. *quite the same*, Fms. iv. 157.
al-smíðaðr, part. *completely built*, Fms. xi. 436.
al-snotr, adj. *all-wise*, Hm. 54; *very clever*, þkv. 26, 28.
al-spakr, adj. *all-wise, cognom.*, Eg. 466.
al-staðar, everywhere, v. alla-staðar, sub allr.
al-stýfðr, part. a metre in masculine rhymes (stýfa), Edda (Ht.) 134. Masculine final rhymes are called stýft.
al-stýfingr, m. *an animal with close-cropped ears*; he who marked sheep in this way was liable to the lesser outlawry, unless it were publicly announced in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 426.
al-svartr, adj. *quite black*, Nj. 80.
al-sveittr, adj. *all-sweaty*, Al. 22.
al-sveitugr, adj. *reeking with sweat*, now köfsveittr, Gisl. 137.
al-sýkn, adj. a law term, *altogether free, released from all punishment*, Grág. ii. 160.
al-sýkna, u. f. *complete immunity from punishment, pardon*, Grág. i. 359.
al-sætt, f. *complete reconciliation*, Nj. 101, Js. 40, B. K. 126.
ALTARI, n. and rarely altara, n. or altari, a, m.; mod. heteroclitic altari, n. pl. ótturu; the forms -eri, -era [altare] also appear:—an altar, a Christian word, the altar in heathen temples being called 'stallr', Nj. 279, K. Á. 28, 208, Stj. freq.; altaris, 625, 84; altari þin, 655 xxxii. 2; altari (nom. pl.), xiv B. 2, Pm. 47; masc., altara (acc.) fim alna langan ..., but þat (neut.) skal með elri búa, a little below, altaras (gen.), altaran (nom. sing.), altaris (gen. neut.), altarit (neut. nom.), Stj. 307, 308, indifferently neut. or masc., Symb. 24; alteri, 1812, 17; altera (dat. neut.), 655 iii. 2, 623, 54. compounds: altaris-blánja, u. f. *an altar-cloth*, Am. 33, Vm. 37, B. K. 83; altara-bléja, D. I. i. 404. altaris-bók, f. *an altar-book*, Vm. 6, Dipl. v. 18. altaris-brík, f. *an altar-piece*, Vm. 12. altaris-búnaðr, m. *altar-furniture*, H. E. i. 489. altaris-dagr, m. *anniversary of the foundation of an altar*, H. E. i. 310. altaris-dúkr, m. *an altar-cloth*, Vm. 1, D. I. i. 244. altaris-fórn, f. *a victim offered on an altar*, Mart. 122. altaris-gólf, n. *the floor round an altar*, N. G. L. i. 160. altaris-horn, n. *the horn of an altar*, Fms. xi. 444. altaris-hús, n. *a chapel*, Bs. ii. 80. altaris-klæði, n. *an altar-cloth*, Hkr. iii. 81, D. I. i. 266; altara-, Fms. iii. 28, Vm. 1. altaris-líkneaki, n. *an image placed on an altar*, Pm. 61. altaris-messa, u. f. *mass at an altar*, Bs. ii. 81. altaris-plata, u. f. *a candlestick*, Pm. 93. altaris-akrá, f. *an altar-book*, Pm. 109. altaris-staðr, m. *the place where an altar stands*, Eg. 768. altaris-steinr, m. *an altar-slab*, D. I. i. 266, 443, K. Á. 28, Vm. 31, Am. 55, Pm. 106. altaris-atika, u. f. *a candlestick for an altar*, Vm. 3. altaris-þjónusta, u. f. *altar-service*, 655 xxxii. 1. al-tiliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *civilly*, Bs. i. 812. altingis = alþingis, adv. [þing, res], *quite, altogether*, Pm. 24. al-tjaldaðr, adj. part. *hung with tapestry all round*, Fms. xi. 17, Sturl. iii. 193, Háv. 52. al-ugaðr, *sincere*, v. alhugaðr. al-úð, f. and in old writers almost constantly ólúð (with changed vowel), alýð, Clem. 43, [a contracted form from al-hugð, -hugr], *affection*,

sincerity, freq. in mod. Icel. in this sense. But in old writers prop. used of *hospitality*, in such phrases as, *taka við e-m með ö., to give a hearty reception*, Ld. 196, Fær. 156, Fs. 15; *veita með ö., to give hospitable treatment*, Fms. vi. 120. β. *affection*; hann gaf mér hringinn með mikilli ö., Fms. ii. 171; *sakir gæzku þeirrar ok alúðar (affection) er Guð hafði við Abraham, for the sake of that kindness and love which God had toward Abraham*, Ver. 78; Björn spyr tíðinda heldr tömliga af engri a., coolly, Bjarn. 53. Mod. also alúðliga, adv. *heartily*; alúðligr, adj. *kind, hearty*. compounds: alúðar-maðr, m. *devoted friend*, Fms. vi. 34. alúðar-vinr, m. *sincere friend*, Hkr. ii. 210, Ver. 15; öldarvinr, Fms. iv. 287. al-valdr, *almighty*; alvald, *omnipotence*; v. allv-. al-vara, u. f. [appears neither in Engl. nor Germ.; Dan. alvor]. 1. *seriousness, earnestness*; Gunnarr segir sér þat alvöru, Nj. 49, Þorst. Stang. 50; *ðhyggjusamliga ok með mikilli a., with much earnestness*, Fms. i. 141; *taka e-t fyrir a., to take it in earnest*, x. 77; *vissa ek eigi at þér var a. við at taka, that you were in earnest*, Hand. 3. 2. *affection* = alúð (not used at present in that sense); hverigir lögðu fulla alvöru til annarra, Bs. i. 288; *elskulig a. til e-s, hearty love*, Fms. iii. 63; með alvöru ok blíðu, 144; er öll hans a. (inclination) til Ólafs konungs, vi. 32. compounds: alvöru-liga, adv. *earnestly*, Fms. ii. 211. alvöru-ligr, adj. *earnest, devoted*; a. vinátta, Fms. ii. 144. alvöru-samligr, adj. *earnest looking, devoted*; a. þjónosta, Fms. i. 261. al-varliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *seriously, earnestly*, 655 xxxii. 21. β. *intimately, devotedly*; fagna e-m a., *to receive heartily*, Grett. 98 A. al-vaskligr, m. *brisk, martial*, Ld. 196. (Ed. allvaskligr.) al-vaxinn, adj. part. *quite grown up*, Ld. 132. al-vápnaðr, adj. part. *in full armour*, Eg. 422, 460, Fms. i. 81. al-vátr, adj. *thoroughly wet*, Fær. 184, Fbr. 23, K. þ. K. 10. al-vél = allvell, adv. *very well*; albettr at sér, *of much better appearance*, Ld. 332, Glúm. 353; so the vellum MS. A. M. 132 in both these passages. al-vopni = alvæpni, *full armour*. al-verki and alverkja, adj. ind. *aching, feeling pains all over the body* [cp. the Scot. *work and work* and the provincial Engl. *work* in the sense of *ache, racking pain*], Fms. v. 223, Bs. i. 615. al-virkir and alyrkir, adj. [verk], a. dagr, *a working day*, opp. to a holy day, N. G. L. i. 429, 153; cp. virkr. al-vista, adj. ind. *paralysed*, Fél. ix. 186. al-vitr, adj. *all-wise*, now partic. used of God, Clem. 33; superl. alvittr, *of greatest wisdom*, used of a man of science, Sturl. i. 167. MS. Brit. Mus. 1127. al-vönn, adj. *fair*. al-væpni, n. [vápn], *complete arms*; hafa a., *to be in full armour, fully armed*, Nj. 93, 107, Eg. 46, 74, 88; með a., *fully armed*, Ib. ch. 7. al-værd, f. almost constantly ólværd (the change of vowel being caused by the following v), Bs. i. 593, l. 19, even spelt ólbærd, probably akin with alvara; *hospitality, hearty reception, good treatment*; taka við e-m með ö., Fms. xi. 53, 27, Fas. iii. 79; var þar uppi öll ö. af Grims hendi, i. 171; bjóða honum með allri ö., *kindness, hospitality*, ii. 510; cp. also Bs. i. l. c., where full er ólbærd öllum means *there is open house*; the word is now obsolete. al-værliga and ólværliga, adv. *hospitably*, Isl. ii. 348. al-yrkr, adj., a. dagr, *a working day*, v. alvirkr. al-þakinn, adj. part. *thatched all over*, Fms. i. 89; older form -ðr. al-þiljaðr, adj. part., old form -þildr, *completely wainscotted*, Sturl. iii. 193; the vellum MS. has -þildir, the Ed. -þiljadir. al-þingi, n. [þing], mod. form alþing, by dropping the inflective i; the gen., however, still remains unchanged, alþingis. *The parliament or general assembly of the Icel. Commonwealth, invested with the supreme legislative and judicial power, consisting of the legislative lögrétta (q. v.) and the courts, v. dómr, fimtardómr, fjórðungsdómr; v. also goði, godóðr, lögsögumaðr, lögsaga, lögberg, and many other words referring to the constitution and functions of the alþingi. It was founded by Úlfr about A. D. 930, Ib. ch. 3; and reformed by Thord Gellir A. D. 964, who instituted the courts and carried out the political divisions of Icel. into godóðr, fjórðungar, and þing, ch. 5. In the years 1272 and 1281 the alþingi, to some extent, changed its old forms, in order to comply with the new state of things. In the year 1800 it was abolished altogether. A kind of parliament, under the old name alþingi, was again established in the year 1843, and sat at Reykjavík. Before the year 930 a general assembly was held in Kjalarnes, whence it was removed under the name of alþingi to the river Öxará, near to the mountain Ármannsfell. The much-debated passage in Hænsap. S. ch. 14—en þingit var þá undir Ármannsfelli—therefore simply means that the events referred to happened after the removal of the Kjalarnesþing. The parliament at first met on the Thursday beginning the tenth week of the summer, which fell between the 11th and the 17th of June; by a law of the year 999 its opening was deferred to the next following Thursday, between the 18th and 24th of June, old style; after the union with Norway, or after A. D. 1272 or 1281, the time of meeting was further deferred to June 29; July 2 (Vis. B. V. M.) is hence called þing-Mánuess. The parliament lasted for a fortnight; the last day of the session, called*

vápnatak, because the weapons having been laid aside during the session were again taken (cp. Engl. *wapentake*), thus fell on the first or second Wednesday in July. As to the rules of the alþingi, vide esp. the first chapter of the þ. þ. Grág. (Kb.) i. p. 38 sqq. The most eventful years in the history of the alþingi are, A. D. 930 (foundation), 964 (reform), 1000 (introduction of Christianity), 1004 (institution of the Fifth Court), 1024 (repudiation of the attempt of the king of Norway to annex Iceland), 1096 (introduction of tithes), 1117 (first codification of laws), 1262–1264 (submission to the king of Norway), 1272 and 1281 (new codes introduced). In the year 1238 there was no alþingi held because of civil disturbances, eytt alþingi ok þóttu þat údæmi, Ann. s. a., Grág. (þ. þ.) Ísland, bók, Kristni S., Njála, Sturl., Áma b. S., O. H. (1853), ch. 114; of modern writers, vide esp. Maurer, *Entsteh. des Isl. Staates*; Dasent, *Introduct. to Burnt Njal*; some of the Introductions by Jón Sigurðsson in D. I., esp. that to the Gamli Sættmáli of the year 1362. COMPS: alþingis-dómr, m. the court of justice in the a., Grág. i. 87, 130. alþingis-för, f. a journey to the a., Js. 6. alþingis-helgun, f. ballowing, inauguration of the a., cp. alþsherjar gobi, Landn. 336. alþingis-lof, n. permission, leave given by parliament; ef . . . ættist á vig fyrir a. fram, against the rules of the a. = unlawfully, Grág. ii. 173. alþingis-mál, n. parliamentary rules, proceedings of parliament; ef þeir taka eigi af alþingismáli, do not infringe the parliamentary rules, Grág. i. 103; in the legal phrase, at alþingismáli réttu ok alþsherjar lögum, where the first rather denotes the form, the last the substance of the law. alþingis-nefna, v. f. nomination to the legislative body and the courts, including dómnefna and lögréttuskipan, Grág. i. 5; cp. lb. ch. 5. alþingis-reið, f. a journey to the a., Nj. 100, Grág. ii. 78. alþingis-sátt, f. an agreement entered into at the a. alþingissáttar-hald, n. the keeping of such an agreement, Grág. i. 217, Sturl. i. 66. alþingis-sekt, f. a conviction in the courts. alþingissektar-hald, n., Sturl. i. 66 (seems to be a false reading); v. the preceding word.

al-þingis = öllungis or öldungis, quite, altogether, D. N. (not Icel.) ^ al-þjóð, f. rare and obsolete = alþýða, the commons, Ad. verse 17, Sonatorð. 9, 15; a. manna, Sturl. iii. 229, 125, Fms. vii. 240. al-þykk, adj. quite thick, foggy, Stj. i Kings xviii. 45. al-þýða, u. f. the public, people; svá at a. vissi, Sd. 167; sagði þá allri alþýðu, told all people, Eg. 271. Þ. people assembled in a body; er þat þenarstaðr minn til allrar alþýðu, all the assembled commons, Nj. 189, Fms. i. 33. γ. í alþýðu lífi, in common life, 655 xxi. 3. With gen., a. manna = öll a., everybody, the overwhelming majority, bulk of people assembled, Eg. 193, where it is used of the household; a. manna var á brott farin, nearly all people had left, 220; a. manna gerðu (pl.) góðan róm at máli hans, the whole meeting cheered his speech, Fms. vii. 242. It is now almost solely used of the common people, allt fólk, bæði ríka menn (wealthy) ok alþýðu, Fms. v. 113; cp. alþýðis-fólk. COMPS: alþýðu-drykkja, u. f. a common banquet, Sturl. ii. 245. alþýðu-leið, f. a big road, Eg. 579, Bjarn. 49. alþýðu-lof, n. popularity, general praise, Hkr. iii. 31. alþýðu-maðr, m. a working man, Vd. 172 old Ed., wrongly instead of alþýða manna, Fs. 67. alþýðu-mál, n. common, general report, þat er a. at, Hkr. iii. 34. alþýðu-skap, n., in the phrase, vera ekki við a., to be unpopular, úvinsæll ok lítt við a., Fs. 63. alþýðu-tal, n. reckoning, common calculation, lb. ch. 7, Rb. 18. alþýðu-vápn, n. common weapons, Fs. iii. 620. alþýðu-veg, m. a public road, Sturl. i. 36, Hkr. iii. 54. alþýðu-virðing, f. public opinion, consensus popularis, Bs. i. 158. alþýðu-vitni, n. universal testimony, Sks. 12. alþýðu-þýss, m. a general tumult, Bs. i. 46, Hom. 446. al-þýðask, dd, dep. in the phrase, a. til e-a, to incline towards, attach oneself to, Fms. vi. 135.

al-þýði, n. = alþýða, and alþýðis-fólk, id., Bs. i. 805. al-þýðligr, adj. common, general; a. maðr = menskr maðr, a common man, Fas. ii. 251; í alþýðligri ræðu, common parlance, Skálda 185; hitt veri alþýðlegra (more plain), at segja, 208; a. fyrir sakir sidferdis, of plain manners, Finnb. 298. al-þæg, adj. [þiggja], quite acceptable, pleasant to, Hom. 75. al-mestr, adj. part. excited, stirred up, Sks. 230. AMA, ad, to vex, annoy, molest; with dat. of the person, eigi skuldu þér a. Ruth, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 244. Þ. dep. (more freq.), amast við e-n, to annoy, molest, in order to get rid of one, Landn. 66, Nj. 130, 199, v. l.; ömubust liðsmenn lítt við hana, Fms. v. 305, vii. 166, Fs. 32; at hann mundi eigi a. við (object to) bygd hans, Sd. 139; absol. to dislike, Nj. 167. ami, a. m. vexation, annoyance, is now used in the phrase, að vera e-m til ama, to become a cause of vexation to: ama-samr, adj. and ama-semi, f. bad humour; cp. also ómurligr, distressing; amatligr, loathsome. amallara, ad, to enamel (Fr. word *émailler*), Fms. xi. 427, Vm. 152, 165. amathysti, a. m. amethyst (for. word), Str. amatligr or amatligr, adj. loathsome, bideous (freq. at the present day), Hkr. i. 38. ambana, f., ambana, ad, and ambun, ambuna, recompense (Norse); v. onbun, ömbuna. AMBATT, pl. ir, f. [cp. Ulf. *andabits* = δαδανος, ἀνδραγής; A. S.

ambigt; Hel. *ambait*, *servitium*; O. H. G. *ampabt*; hence the mod. Germ. *ami*, Dan. *embede*, Icel. *embatti*; the mod. Rom. *ambassador*, *ambassade* are of the same stock; Ital. *ambasciadore*, *nuntius*; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. 6, 15—*circum se ambaeos clientisque habent*, v. Diez on this root. The Icel. *am-* is an assimilated form from *and-*, a bondswoman, *bandmaid*; þrell eðr a., Grág. ii. 152, 156 (where the older form *ambött*), N. G. L. i. 76; konungs a., freq. of a royal concubine, Fms. i. 14, Fagrsk. ch. 21; cp. *embatta* and *embatti*. Cp. also mod. *ambaga*, v. f. an awkward person; *amböguligr*, adj. and *ambögu-akapr*, m. clumsy manners, perh. all of them related to *ambött*. COMPS: ambáttar-barn, n. child of an a., Fms. i. 72. ambáttar-dóttir, f. daughter of an a., Eg. 345. ambáttarligr, adj. vile, like an a., Fas. i. 244. ambáttar-mót, n. expression of an a., Fas. i. 147. ambáttar-sonr, m. son of an a., Grág. i. 363, Ld. 70, 98. ambátta-fang, n. a term of contempt, a woman's tussle, as it were between two bondswomen, Sd. 162 (of wrestling).

amb-höfði, a. m. a nickname of uncertain signification. Egilsson supposes that of *bi-ceps*; most probably *amb-* denotes some animal; cp. Hjart-höfði, *Hart-head*, and Orkn-höfði, *Seal-head*, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse). amboð, n. utensils, v. andboð.

AMLÓÐI, a. m. 1. the true name of the mythical prince of Denmark, *Amlethus* of Saxo, *Hamlet* of Shakespeare. 2. now used metaph. of an imbecile, weak person, one of weak bodily frame, wanting in strength or briskness, unable to do his work, not up to the mark. It is used in phrases such as, þú ert mesti Amlóði, what a great A. you are, i. e. poor, weak fellow. In a poem of the 10th century (Edda 67), the sea-shore is called the flour-bin of Amlóðe (meldr-líð Amlóða, *navis farinae Amlodii*), the sand being the flour, the sea the mill: which recalls the words of Hamlet in Saxo,—"tabulum perinde ac farra aspicere jussus eadem albicantibus maris procellis permolita esse respondit." From this poem it may be inferred that in the 10th century the tale of Hamlet was told in Icel., and in a shape much like that given it by Saxo about 250 years later. Did not Saxo (as he mentions in his preface) write his story from the oral tradition of Icelanders? In Iceland this tale was lost, together with the Skjöldunga Saga. The Icel. Ambales Saga MS. in the Brit. Mus. is a modern composition of the 17th century. COMPS now in freq. use: amlóðaligr, adj. imbecile; amlóða-skapr, m., or amlóða-háttir, imbecility; also amlóðast, dep. Torfaeus, in his Series Reg. Dan. p. 302, quotes an old Swedish rhyme running thus: 'Tha slog konungen handom samman | och log fast och gorde aff gamman | rett some han vore en Amlóde | then sig intet godt forstode,' where it means a fool, simpleton, denoting a mental imbecility. [Perhaps the A. S. *bomola* is cognate; thus in the Laws of King Alfred, 'Gif he hine on bismor to bomolan besceire,' if he in mockery shave his (a churl's) head like a fool, which Lambard renders *morionis in morem*; see Thotpe's Anc. Laws ii. Gloss, sub voce, and cp. the quotation from Weber's Metrical Romances ii. 340.]

AMMA, u. f. [cp. af], grandmother; now in freq. use, but rarely in the Sagas, which use föður-móðir and móður-móðir, Hým. 7, Rm. 16, Edda 109, Nj. 119, Ld. 328. In compds, ömmu-bróðir, ömmu-systir, etc.; lang-amma, u. f. is a great-grandmother. [In Germ. *amme* means a nurse.] ampli, a. m. and hömpull, s. m. [ampulla], a jug, Vm. 6, 47, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 31. COMPS: ömpula-brot, n. a potsherd, Pm. 93. amra, ad, to bowl piteously, Fs. 45 (of cats); cp. ómurligr, piteous, and ómurligr, adj. id. AMTR, adj. *firmus* (Latinism from) amstr, n. [cp. Germ. *amsteig* = *palearium*], a rick, Orkn. 448, an ðr. lery.; amstr now means toil; cp. amstrast, ad, to toil.

AN, conj. than, Lat. *quam*, is the old form, and constantly used in MSS. of the 12th century, instead of 'en' or 'cnn,' q. v. ANA, ad, to rush on, now freq. AND-, a prefixed prep. [Ulf. uses a separate prep. *and*; A. S. *and*; Germ. *ant-*, *ent-*, *empe-*; it exists in Engl. in *an-aver*; Lat. *ante*; Gr. *anti-*], denoting whatever is opposite, against, towards, and metaph. hostile, adverse; freq. spelt and pronounced *an-* or *ann-*; it is used in a great many compds, v. below. If followed by *v*, the *a* changes into *ö*, e. g. öndverðr, *adversus*; in *andvirði*, *prize*, however, the *a* is unchanged.

ANDA, ad, [Ulf. has *us-anan* = *anans*]; cp. Gr. *ánevma*, *wind*, and Lat. *animus*, *anima*, *spirit*, *breath*: the Germans say *geist*, *spirit*, and athmen, *spirare*; Ulf. translates *aveþma* by *abma*, *voði* by *aba*; Hel. *spiritus* by *gest* and *atbom*, whence Germ. *atbmen*: cp. Swed. *ånd*, *ände*, *spiritus*, *spirare*. I. act. to breathe, and of the wind, to waft; meðan þeir megu anda ok upp standa, Bs. i. 224, Karl. 95; þóðr andar nú handan, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). II. dep. andast, to breathe one's last, expire; Möðr Gígja tók sótt ok andast, Fiddle Mord 'took sick' and breathed his last, Nj. 29; en ef svá ferr at ek öndumk, but if it fares so that I die, Eg. 127; þar hefir andast fadír minn, Fas. iii. 619. Part. andaðr, dead; hön var þá önduð, *had breathed her last*, Ld. 16; jarlinn var þá a., Fms. i. 149.

anda- and andar-, the compds belonging to önd, *anima*, and önd, a duck, v. sub voce önd. and-blásinn, adj. part. [önd], inflated, Skálda 169.

and-dyri and **anddyri**, n. [Lat. *atrium*; from *önd*, *atrium*, q. v.], a porch; hón dró hann fram yfir dyrnar ok svá í anddyrit, *Grett.* 140. Nj. 140. Fms. ii. 148. Bs. i. 804.

and-fang, n. esp. pl. [Germ. *empfang*], reception, hospitality, *Vpm.* 8.

and-fætur, f. pl. [önd], 'the horrors,' in the phrase, vakna með and-fætur, of one suddenly awakening from a bad dream, or from being frightened when asleep, *Fas.* iii. 256. Fél. ix. 188.

and-fætingr, s. m. [and-], transl. of Antipodes in Pliny, *Stj.* 94. Now used in the mod. sense of Antipodes; also in the phrase, sofa andfætis, or andfæting, of two sleeping in a bed 'heads and heels.'

and-hlaup, n. suffocation, *Eg.* 553.

and-hvalr, s. m. *balaena rostrata*, now called *andarnesja*, u. f., *Edda* (Gl.), *Sks.* 123 A.

and-hæli, n. *monstrosity, absurdity*; medic. the beetle being in the place of the toes, *Fél.* ix. 188. **andhællaligr**, adj. *absurd*.

andi, a. m. I. prop. *breath, breathing*; af anda fiskaíns, *Edda* 19; cp. *hverr andalaus lífr, who lives without breathing*, in the Riddles of *Gestumblindi*, *Fas.* i. 481; af anda hans, *Greg.* 20, *Sks.* 41 B; andi er Ingimundar, ekki góðr á bekkinn, *of foul breath*, *Sturl.* i. 21 (in a verse). 2. a current of air; andi handar þinnar, *air caused by the waving of the hand*, 623. 33; now freq. of a soft breeze. 3. (gramm.) *aspiration*; línr, snarpt a., *Skálda* 175, 179.

II. metaph. and of Christian origin, *spirit*. In the Icel. translation of the N. T. andi answers to *πνεῦμα*, *sál* to *ψυχή* (cp. *Luke* i. 46, 47); Guð skapadi líkamann ok andann, *Mar.* 656; taki þér við líkamunum en Drottinn við andann, *id.*; gjalda Guði sinn anda, *Mar.* 39 (Fr.); hjarta, andi ok vízka, *id.* In some of these cases it may answer to *ψυχή*, but the mod. use is more strict: as a rule there is a distinction between 'önd', f. *anima*, and 'andi', m. *animus*, yet in some cases both are used indifferently, thus *Luke* xiii. 46 is translated by 'andi,' yet 'önd' is more freq., *Pss.* 44. 21, 45. 1. 2. *spirit, spiritual being* (önd is never used in this sense); John iv. 24. Guð er andi, and, tilbiðja í anda, *év πνεύματι*. 3. the Holy Ghost, *Nj.* 164. Rb. 80. 4. *angels*; þessháttar eldr brennir andana, *Stj.* 41. 5. in a profane sense; alfr eða a., *Fas.* i. 313. 6. *spiritual gift*; í kapti ok í anda Heliz, *Hom.* 104. *Luke* i. 17. *Sks.* 565. COMPS: anda-gipt, f. *inspiration, gift of the Holy Ghost*, *Fms.* iv. 48. anda-kast, n. *breath*, *Fas.* iii. 348. andaliga, adv. *spiritually*, = andligr, *Fms.* v. 230. anda-

ligr, adj. *spiritual*, = andligr, *Stj.* 8. *Dipl.* ii. 11.

and-kostr = aukkostr, *purpose*.

and-langr, m. (poet.) name of one of the heavens, *Edda* (Gl.)

and-lauss, adj. [önd], *breathless, lifeless, exanimis*; a. hlutir, *Eluc.* 9.

and-lát, n. [önd, *anima*; lát, *dammum*], 'loss of breath,' death; þá er þú fregn a. mitt, 623. 43; a. Magnúss konungs, *Gizurar* biskups, etc., *Bs.* i. 65. 70. *Eg.* 119. 307. 7. the last gasp, the very moment of death; þá var konungur nær andláti, *Hkr.* i. 160; var hann þá beint í andláti, *Fms.* vi. 230; ok er hann fann at nær dró at andláti hans, *his last moments drew near*, viii. 446; andlát has the notion of a quiet, easy death; líflát, a violent death; but both are only used in a dignified sense. COMPS: andláts-dagr, m. *day of death*, *Bs.* i. 466. andláts-dægur, n. *id.*, 686 B. andláts-sorg, f. *grief for a death*, *Stj.* 196. andláts-tíð, f. and -tími, a. m. *time of death*, *Greg.* 78. *Stj.* 9.

andlaga, adv. *spiritually*, *Sks.* 614. 649. *Stj.* 27. 34. *Hom.* 57.

andligr, adj. [Hel. translates *spiritualis* by *geistlic*, Germ. *geistlich*, Ulf. *πνευματικός* by *abmeins*], *spiritual*; in the N. T. *πνευματικός* is translated by andligr, *I Cor.* xv. 44; a. fagnadr, 656 C; a. herklæði, 656 A. ii. 18; a. skilning, *Greg.* 23; a. líf, *Skálda* 199; biskup hefir andligr vald til andlagra hluta, a bishop has spiritual power in spiritual things (opp. to veraldligr, *κοσμικός*), *Gþl.* 73; andligr skinn, *Hom.* 52.

and-lit, n. and annlit, [and-, *adversus*, and *lita*; Ulf. *andaveiznis* = *πρὸς ὅσους*; A. S. *andvite*; Germ. *antlitz*], a face, countenance; á andliti þeirra, 623. 61; á ek annlit þitt, *id.*, Nj. 16; þangat horfi anlít er hnakki skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12; *Hom.* 7 renders *in faciem* by í andliti. Metaph. auglit is used as more dignified; í augliti Guðs (not andliti), *ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς τοῦ Θεοῦ*, in the eyes or sight of God. COMPS: andlits-

björg, f. *visor*, *Sks.* 406. andlits-farinn, adj. in the phrase, vel a., *of fair, well-formed features*, better in two words (andliti farinn), *Sturl.* iii. 178 C. andlits-mein, n. *cancer in the face*, *Sturl.* ii. 185.

andlits-aköþ, n. pl. *lineaments of the face*, N. G. L. i. 339; vel andlits sköþum, *of well-formed features*, *Fms.* viii. 238.

and-marki, ann-, and an-, a. m. [and-, *mark*], a fault, flaw, blemish; ókostir eðr andmarkar, *Grág.* i. 313; ef annmarkar þeir verða á búfénu, 429; þú leyndir annmarka á honum, Nj. 8. 8. metaph. in moral sense, trespasses; íðran annmarka, 625. 90; used as a nickname, *Gisl.* 32. COMPS: annmarka-fullr, adj. *full of faults*, *Fms.* vi. 110. annmarka-lauss, adj. *faultless*, *Grág.* i. 287.

and-málligr, adj. *contentious, quarrelsome*, *Fms.* ii. 154. *Magn.* 448.

and-mæll, n. *contradiction*, 4. 25.

and-nos, n. and annes, [and-, *nos*], a promontory or point of land, *Hkr.* i. 313. *Fms.* viii. 147. *Fær.* 83.

and-orða, adj. ind. [cp. Ulf. *andavard*; Germ. *antwort*], the Icel. use svar or andsvar (*Engl. answer*) in this sense; andorða only appears

in the phrase, að verða a., to come to words with, *Rd.* 300. *Korm.* 110 (rare).

and-öf, n. prob. = and-þóf, prop. a paddling with the oars, so as to bring the boat to lie against wind and stream. Metaph., við nokkuru andöf, after a somewhat hard struggle, *Fbr.* 84. 2. a division in a ship, fremsta rúm í skipi kallast a., *Fél.* ix. 3.

and-rann, adj. (andremma, u. f.) *having foul breath*, *Sturl.* i. 20.

ANDRAR, m. pl. [Ivar Aasen *aander*], snow shoes, in sing. prob. öndurr, cp. the comps öndor-dís and öndor-goð, used of the goddess Skadi, in the *Edda*; found only in Norway, where the word is still in use; in Icel. only remaining in the proverb snæliga smuggir kváðu Finnar, áttu andra fala, *Fms.* vii. 20, of a silly act, to sell one's snow shoes just when it begins to snow. Prob. a Finnish word; v. skið.

and-rá, f. [contr. = andrag (?), mod. word], *breath*, in the phrase, í sömu a., at the very same breath, instantly.

and-róði, a, and andróðr, rs, m. the later form more freq. [and-róa], pulling against stream and wind; Einarri átti gildan andróða, *E.* had a hard pull, *Fms.* vi. 379, v. l. andróðr; róa andróða, vii. 310, (andróðr, *Hkr.* iii. 440); þeir tóku mikinn andróða, they had a hard pull, *Fms.* viii. 438, v. l. andróðr; ok er þá sem þeir hafu andróða, *Greg.* 31; taka andróðra (acc. pl.), *Fms.* viii. 131, *Hkr.* iii. 440; cp. the proverb biðendr eigu byr en bráðir andróða, those who bide have a fair wind, those who are busy a foul, *festina lente*, 'more haste worse speed'; the last part is omitted in old writers when quoting this proverb.

and-saka, að, (annsaka, *Bret.* 162), [A. S. *andsæc*], to accuse, with acc., *Al.* 23; hann andsakaði (reprimanded) sveinana harðliga, *Sturl.* iii. 123.

and-skoti and annskoti, a. m. [and-, *adversus*; skjóta, *skoti*], prop. an opponent, adversary, one who 'shoots from the opposite ranks'; a. lýðs várs ok laga várra, 655 xvi. B; þeir höfðu heyrð at andskotar þeirra vildi verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, they had heard that their adversaries would keep them by a fight from the parliament field, *Íb.* ch. 7; eigi mun ek vera í andskota flokki móti honum, *Fms.* v. 269. 2. metaph. a fiend, devil, transl. of *Satan*, now only used in that sense and in swearing; nú hefir a. fundit færi á at freista yðvar, *Post.* 656; far í brott a., *Þræye* *Zaravá*, 146; a. ok þeir englar er eptir honum hurfu, *Ver.* i; dökvir þik, *anskoti* (voc.), 623. 31, *Hom.* 108, 109, K. Á. 20. COMPS: and-

skota-flokkur, m. a band of enemies, *Fms.* v. 269, *Grág.* ii. 19.

and-spilli and andspjall, n. colloquy, discourse, *Skm.* 11, 12.

and-spænis, adv., a. móti e-m, just opposite, the metaph. being taken from a target (spánn), *Snót* 127.

and-stefna, d, to stem against, *Fas.* iii. 50 (rare).

and-streymi, n. prop. against the tide or current; metaph. adversity, *Fr.*

and-streymr, adj. running against stream; metaph. difficult, cross; Sig-hvatar var heldr a. um eptimálin, hard to come to terms with, *Sturl.* ii. 42; andstreym örlög, ill-fate, *Al.* 69; kváð Svein jafnan andstreyma verit hafa þeim frændum, bad always set his face against, *Orkn.* 390.

and-stygð, f. disgust; vera a. af e-u (now, at e-u), dislike, *Róm.* 265.

and-styggilligr, adj. odious, abominable, *Hkr.* iii. 273.

and-styggr, adj. *id.*, *Hom.* 102, 623. 31. *Sks.* 539.

and-svar and annsvar, n. [A. S. *andswar*; Hel. uses *andvordi* and *andvordian* = *respondere*; Ulf. *andavard*], an 'answer,' response, but in old writers esp. a decision; vera skjótr í andsvörum, prompt in deciding, *Fms.* i. 277; sagðist til hans hafa víkit um annsvarit, put the case under his decision, vi. 354; munu vit tala fleira áðr ek veita því andsvör, before I decide, *Ld.* 80; in N. G. L. i. 86 it seems to mean protest, intervention; used of the echo in *Al.* 35. COMPS: andsvara-maðr, m. a law term, a respondent, defender, *Jb.* 30.

and-svara and annsvara, að, to answer; þá annsvarar konunginn, *Fms.* xi. 56, rare, and in a more formal sense than the simple verb svara.

8. answer, to be responsible for; sem ek vil a. fyrir Guði, as I will answer before God, *Gþl.* 66; v. anza or ansa.

and-syptir, m. [önd, *anima*, or and-?], sobbing, sighing, hysterical fit, *Hom.* 121; [Engl. sob; Germ. *weufzen*].

and-sælis, in common talk andhælis, adv. [sól], against the course of the sun (cp. the Scot. 'widdershins,' that is, going against the sun's light, a direction universally considered both in England and Scotland to be most unlucky; see the quot. in Jamieson sub voce), *Ísl.* ii. 154. Rb. 134; esp. used of witches and 'uncanny' appearances; þat gekk öflugt um húsið ok a., it went backwards about the house and against the sun's course, *Eb.* 268, *Gisl.* 33, cp. *Fs.* (Vd.) 43. 59; hon gekk öflug a. um tréit, ok hafði þar yfir mörg róm ummæli, *Grett.* 151. 8. ansælis or andhælis is used of everything that goes backwards, wrong, or perversely; cp. andærr and andæris.

and-vaka, u. f. sleeplessness, *δυσπνία*, caused by care or grief, *Fms.* i. 82; mostly used in pl. 9. medic. *agrypnia*, *Fél.* ix. 189, *Bs.* i. 251.

γ. wakefulness, *Hom.* 108. In the *Máfhlið*, *vísur*, *Eb.* ch. 19, andvaka unda = a sword, the 'awakener' of wounds; (cp. vekja blóð.)

and-vaki, adj. ind. sleepless, now andvaka; liggia a., to lie awake, *Al.* 71, *Barl.* 10, *Mag.* 80.

and-vana and andvani, adj. ind., and now andvanr, adj. I.

[and- and vanr, *solutus*], destitute, wanting; with gen., a. átu, lífs a., auðs

ok alls gamans a., Hkv. 2. 31, Völs. kviður, Lex. Poët.; alls a. nema vís ok vesaldar, Fms. iii. 95; a. heilsu, Magn. 512; alls a., of the beggar Lazarus, Greg. 24; a. þeirrar þjónustu, in want of, Post. 656 B; margs a., Bret. 174; a. eigna vörð, having lost our lands, 208.

II. [önd, anima], now = *exanimis*; andvana lík, a lifeless corpse, Pass. 4. 23.

and-varða, *ad*, to band over [cp. Dan. *overantvarde*], rare, Fr.

and-vari, a. m. **I.** a fish of prey, gurnard, Lat. *milvius*, Edda (Gl.); the name of the gurnard-shaped dwarf, Edda 72; the owner of a fatal ring, hence called *andvara-nautr*; cp. Skv. 1. 2, Andvari ek heiti ... margan hef ek fort um farit.

II. in mod. usage, a soft breeze, and metaph. watchfulness, vigilance, in such phrases as, hafa andvara á sér, Pass. 15. 6: *andvara-lauss*, adj. *heedless*; *andvara-leysi*, f. mostly in a theol. sense, etc. **compd.** *andvara-gestr*, m. an unwelcome guest, in the phrase, vera e-m a., Frb. 7. 24 new Ed. (now freq.).

and-varp, n. the act of heaving a sob, sigh, 655 xx. 4, Skv. 39, 688. Freq. in theol. writers, Pass. 40. 7.

and-varpa, *ad*, to sob, sigh, breathe deeply, Fms. x. 338, Hom. 155, Skv. 225 (freq.).

and-varpan, f. sobbing, Hom. 124, Stj. 149.

and-vegi, *throne*, v. öndvegi.

andverðr, *adversus*, v. öndverðr.

and-viðri, n. [veðr], head wind, Frb. 67, Eg. 87, Fms. i. 203.

and-virði, n. [verð], worth, equivalent, value, price; þá skal þat kaup ganga aftr en hinn hafi a. sitt, Gpl. 491; haf þú nú allt saman, skikkjuna ok a., Lv. 50; allt a. hvalsins, the whole value of, Grág. ii. 375; hann tekr þar á móti ofdrykkjuna ok hennar a., reward, Fms. viii. 251.

and-virkir and **annvirkir**, n. [önn, labour (?); cp. old Germ. *antwerk* = *machina*].

I. in Icel. writers esp. used of bay and bay-stacks; ef eldr kemr í hús manns eðr a., K. þ. K. 78, 82; færa, reida a., to carry into the barn, Grág. ii. 122, Lv. 211; nema fé gangi í akr, engi, töður eðr a., Grág. ii. 299; nautafjöldi var kominn í tún ok vildi brjóta a., throw down the cocks, Glúm. 343, Boll. 336; sendi Úlfarr menn upp á hálsinn at sjá um a. sitt þat er þar stóð; cp. little below, stórsæti, large ricks, Eb. 152.

II. in Norway more generally used of crop, tillage, agricultural implements; garð þann sem um a. (barley ricks?) stendr, Gpl. 381; ef menn brenna a. manna, N. G. L. i. 244; a. (produce) manna hvatki sem er, 251, Jb. 312; þá skal hann þar etja öllu sínu a. á, 357; viðarköst, timbr, grindr, sleða eðr önnur a., implements (some MSS. read amboð), 258, v. l. Metaph., legit hafa mér a. nær garði, en þerjast við þik fyrir sakleysi, business more urgent than to ... , Grett. 110 A.

and-vitni, n. a law term. **I.** Icel. contradictory testimony, such as was contrary to law. Thus defined: þat er a. er menn bera gegn því sem áðr er borit, vatti í vega kvið, eðr kvið í gegn vatti, svá at eigi má hvártveggja rétt vera, Grág. i. 59, 60; it was liable to the lesser outlawry, skoluð menn a. bera ok hér á þingi, en ef menn bera, ok varðar þat útleð, enda á þat einskis at meta, id.; en ef menn bera þat a. varðar þat fjörbaugsgarð, ii. 272; bera þeir a. guðunum, false witness against the gods, 655 xiii. B. 1.

II. Norse, where it appears to mean contradictory testimony, such as was usually admissible; ok koma eigi a. móti, N. G. L. ii. 89, v. l.; svá er ef einn ber vitni með manni sem engi beri, en tveir sem tíu, ef maðr uggir eigi a. móti, if one bears witness for a man it is as though no man bore witness for him, but two are as good as ten, if a man doth not fear that contradictory evidence will be brought against him, 150.

and-vigr, adj. in the phrase, vera e-m a., a match for ... , as good a swordsman as ... ; hann var eigi meirr enn a. einum þeirra bræðra, Fms. ii. 165; sagði Gellir sík fleinum mönnum a. en einum, Bs. i. 649.

and-vrði, n. pl. [v. andorða], objection, Skv. 76.

and-væðr, *ð*, [v. andóð; Ivar Aasen *andvæðr* and *andvæðr*], a boating term, to paddle against tide, current, and wind, so as to prevent the boat from drifting astern; þá féll á stormr svá mikill, at þeir fengu eigi betr en andvæðr, bad nothing better than to lay to, Sturl. ii. 121; the vellum MSS. wrongly andhætt.

2. metaph. in the corrupt form *andæpta*, to reply feebly against; with dat., ekki er þess getið at þóðr andæpti þessari vísu, Th. returned no reply to this libel, Sturl. i. 22. Now absol. to speak in a disjointed way, to ejaculate; andæpti skáld upp úr móðu, fram eru feigs góttur; skilja sköp, skamt er að landi, brosir bakki mót, of rhymed incoherent words of a poet in the act of sinking beneath the waves, vide Espól. Ísl. Árb. the year 1823, Sigurðr Breiðfjörð in a poem in the Smámunnir.

and-væls, adv. [ár, remus], crossly, perversely, a figure taken from pulling, Lex. Poët.; freq. in the corrupt form *andhælis*.

and-vælgtr, adj. cross, odd, Lex. Poët.; now *andhælsalegr*.

ang, n. sweet savour, fragrance; með unad ok ang, Bs. ii. 10.

ANGA, *ad*, [Norse *anga*; Swed. *änga*], to give out a sweet scent, odour; ilmr angar mjök sætliga, Mar. Fr.; now freq.

angan, f. sweet odour; angan Friggjar, the love of Friggja, Vsp. 54; some MSS. read *angantýr*, the sweetheart, husband of Friggja.

angi, a. m. [Norse *angie*]. **I.** sweet odour; þvillian ilm ok anga sem cedrus, Stj. 73, etc.

II. [cp. A. S. *anga* = *aculeus*, a stimulus], a spine or prick, in the phrase, þetta má hefir anga, has a sting, is not good to touch, Bs. ii. 52. Now often used in pl. and used of

a sprout, fibre in fruits or plants; metaph. a spoilt boy is called *angi*, 'a pickle'; as to the root, cp. öngull, *bamus*, and the English *angle*: *angilja*, u. f. is, according to Björn, one of the bones of a fish.

angiat, f. [Lat. *angustia*; Fr. *angoisse*; Engl. *anguish*; Germ. *angst*], *anguish*, esp. in theol. writers, Stj. 31, 51, 55, 106, 114. **compds.**

angistar-ár, n. a year of misery, Stj. **angistar-neyð**, f. distress, Stj.

angistar-tími, a. m. an hour of pain, Stj.

angistast, *ad* (?), dep. to be vexed, Stj. 121.

ANGR, m. (now always n., Pass. 1. 4, and so Bs. i. 195); gen. rs. [cp. Engl. *anger*, Lat. *angor*]. **I.** grief, sorrow; þann angr, Bær. 12; upp á minn a. ok skáða, Stj. 215; minn harm ok a., Bær. 14; með margskonar angr, Fms. x. 401; sorg eðr a., Háv. 51; ekki angr(s), Hkv. Hjörv. 10.

II. in Norse local names freq. = bay, firth, e.g. Staf-angr, Harð-angr, etc. etc. (never in Icel.): kaupangr in Norway means a town, village, *sinus mercatorius*, [cp. the English 'Chipping' in Chipping Norton, Chipping Ongar, etc., and in London, 'Cheapside,' these places being situated at the bottom of the firths: fjörðr hardly ever occurs in local names in Norway, but always angr; cp. the pun on angr, *morror*, and angr, *sinus*, Fas. ii. 91. The word is obsolete in the historical age and scarcely appears as a pure appellative, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xii, Munch's Map and Geogr. of Norway. [Root probably Lat. *ang*- in *ango*, *angustus*, *angiportus*.]

angra, *ad*, to anger, grieve, vex, with acc., Fms. xi. 393; mik hefir angrað hungr ok frost, Fms. ii. 59; with dat., hvárt sem mér a. reyrk eða brúni, Nj. 201, Stj. 21; impers. to be grieved, a. honum mjök, Fas. ii. 296; more freq. with acc., Finnb. 234, Bs. i. 289; mik angrar mart hvað, Hallgrím.

β. reflex., *angrask*, to be angered; a. af e-u, to take offence at, Bs. i. 280; við e-t, Fas. iii. 364. **γ.** part. *angraðr*, used as adj. sorrowful, angry; teiðr ok a., El. 14; pronounced *angráðr*, concerned; in the phrase, göra sér angrátt, um, to feel a pang, Gisl. 85.

angran, f. sorrow, Fas. iii. 364.

angr-fullr, adj. full of care, Str. 55.

angr-gapi, a. m. a rude, silly fool, [the French *gobemouche*], Bs. i. 806, Mag. 64 (Ed.); sem a. at svara fólksu tignum mönnum, Sturl. iii. 138.

angr-lauss, adj. free from care, Lat. *securus*, Hkv. 2. 45.

angr-ligr, adj. sad, Bs. ii. 163.

angr-ljóð, n. pl. funeral songs, dirges, *neniae*, Hkv. 2. 44.

angr-lyndi, n. [lund], concern, low spirits, Gisl. 85.

angr-mæðask, dd, dep. to be in low spirits, Fr.

angr-samligr, adj. and **angr-samliga**, adv. sorrowful, sorrowfully, Stj. 655 xxiii.

angr-samt, adj. full of grief, depressed, downcast, Stj., Barl., Vápn. 17; neut., e-m er a., to be in low spirits, Fms. viii. 29. **β.** troublesome, Stj. (of gnats).

angr-semd and **angr-semi**, f. grief, Mar., Ver. 2. **angr-væðill** m. swordman?

angr-væri, f. dejection, Hkr. iii. 253; now also **angr-vær**, adj. dejected.

angr-æði, f. moody temper, sullenness, Fr.

an-kónn, f. [and-kenna], a flaw, fault, = *anmarki*, only as gen. pl. in the compds *ankanna-fullr*, adj. full of faults, Skv. 76 new Ed., v. l.

ankanna-laust, n. adj. a law term, uncontested, used of an inheritance or possession where there is no legal claimant; skal hann eignast a. allt Noregs konungs veldi, he shall hold as his own all the power of Norway's king without a rival, Fagisk. 97; Magnús konungr hafði þá ríki einn-saman ok a., i. e. there were no pretenders, Fms. x. 413.

ann- in several compds, v. and-.

ANNA, *ad*, [önn, labor; Ivar Aasen *anna*: the root is not found in Goth.]. **I.** act. but rare; with dat. in the sense to be able to do; eg anna því ekki, I cannot manage that: absol., geldingar svá holdir, at þeir anni á degi ofan í Odda, ellipt. = anni at ganga, that they can walk, Vm. 28.

II. dep. freq.: **1.** with acc., a. a law term; in cases involving support, to take care, provide for, to support; þá skal móðirin þau börn annast, Grág. i. 240; a. úmaga, 243, 294; a. sík, to support oneself, Fms. vi. 204; úmegð, Rd. 234.

β. more generally to take care of; mál þetta mun ek a., Glúm. 358. **γ.** to engage in battle; tveir skyldi annast einhverju þeirra; þeir Barði ok Steinn skyldi a. Ketil brúsa, Ísl. (Hvs.) ii. 356.

2. a. um e-t, to be busy about, trouble oneself about; a. um matreiðu, to cook, Nj. 75; hann a. ekki um bú, Glúm. 342, 359.

annarligr, adj. strange, alien, Stj. 188; metaph., Skálda 193.

ANNARR, önnur, annat, adj.; pl. aðrir; gen. pl. annarra; dat. sing. f. annarri, [Ulf. *anþar*; A. S. *oþar*; Engl. *other*; Germ. *ander*; Swed. *andra* and *annan*: in Icel. assimilated, and, if followed by an r, the *nn* changes into *ð*.] **I.** = *ετερος*, alter: **1.** one of two, the other; tveir formenn þeirra, hét annarr, the one of them, Fms. ix. 372; sá er af öðrum ber, he that gets the better of it, Nj. 15; a. augat, Fms. ii. 61; á öðrum fæti, Bs. i. 387, Edda 42; annarri hendi ..., en annarri, with the one hand ..., with the other, Eb. 250, 238; á aðra hönd, on the one side, Grág. i. 432, Nj. 50; a. kné, Bs. i. 680; til annarrar handar, Nj. 50; annarr—annarr, one—other; gullkross á öðrum en ari af gulli á öðrum, Fms. x. 15. Peculiar is the phrase, við annan, þriðja, fjórða ... mann, = being two, three, four ... altogether; við annan, oneself and one besides, Eb. 60; cp. the Greek *τῶν ἡμιτάλαντων*, two talents and a half, Germ. *anderthalb*.

2. secundus, a cardinal number, the second; sá maðr

not from Vang
21. 2. 678

Giantep. Hál

angr-væðill m. swordman?

Stj. 73. andvæðill ok andvæðr. Hkr. 11. cp. þaf., andvara angan hefir um
-lyggja líkileg stöf.

var þar a. Íslenzkr, Fms. xi. 129; í annat sinn, *for the second time*, Íb. ch. i. 9; a. vetr aldri hans, Bs. i. 415; högg hann þegar annat (viz. högg), *a second blow*, Sturl. ii. 118. **β. the next following**, Lat.

proximus; á öðru hausti, *the next autumn*, Ísl. ii. 218; önnur misseri, *the following year*, Bs. i. 437, 417; a. sumar eftir, 415, Fms. i. 137. Metaph. *the second, next in value or rank, or the like*; annat mest hof í Noregi, *the next greatest temple*, Nj. 129; a. mestir höfðingi, *the next in power*, Ísl. ii. 202; fjölmennast þing, annat eftir brennu Njáls, *the fullest parliament next to that after the burning of N.*, 259; vitrastr lögmannna annat en Skapti, *the wisest speaker next after S.*, Bs. i. 28; a. mestir maðr í Danmörk, *the next greatest man*, Fms. xi. 51; annat bezt ríki, v. 297; var annarr sterkast er hét Freysteinn, *the next strongest champion*, Eb. 156; mestrar náttúru a. en Þorsteinn, Fs. 74, Fms. iv. 58.

II. = *άλλος, alius, one of many, other*, both in sing. and pl.; hon lék á gólfinu við aðrar meyjar, Nj. 2; mart var með henni annara kvenna, i. e. *many women besides*, 50; jafnt sekr sem aðrir menn, *as guilty as anybody else*, Grág. i. 432; einginn annarra Knúts manna, *none besides*, Fms. x. 192; ef þeir gerði lönd sín helgari enn aðrar jarðir, *... than all other grounds*, Eb. 20; er þóroflr hafði tignað um fram aðra stadi, *... more than any other place*, id.; kalla þá jörð nú eigi helgari enn aðra, id.; tók Börkr þann kost er hann hafði öðrum ætlað, 40; þórarinn vann eið ... ok tíu menn aðrir, *Tb. and ten men besides*, 48; þeir þóttust fyrir öðrum mönnum, *... over all other people*, 20; góðr drengir um fram alla menn aðra, 30; af eyjum ok öðru sjófangi, *other produce of the sea*, 12; hann skal tvá menn nefna aðra en sik, *... besides himself*, Grág. i. 57; hann var örvari af fé enn nokkurt annat, *... than anybody else*, Bret.; jafnt sem annat fulgufé, *as any other money*, Grág. i. 432.

2. other, different, in the proverb, *öl er annarr maðr, ale (a drunken man) is another man, is not the true man, never mind what he says*, Grett. 98; the proverb is also used reversely, *öl er innri (the inner) maðr, 'in vino veritas'*; annað er gæfa ok górfuleiki, *luck and achievements are two things* (a proverb); önnur var þá æfi, viz. *the reverse of what it is now* (a proverb), Grett. 94 (in a verse); ætla ek þik annan mann en þú segir, Fms. xi. 192; hafi þér Danir heldr til annars gört, *you deserve something different, worse than that*, id.; varð þá annan veg, *otherwise*, Hkr. ii. 7; Björn varð þess viss at þau höfðu annan átrúnað, *... different religion*, Eb. 12.

3. like of *άλλοι, reliqui, the rest, the remains*; þá er eigi sagt hveru öðrum var skipað, Nj. 50; at hönd b. sé fyrir innan u., en annarr líkami hans (*the rest of his body*) fyrir utan, 1812. 18.

III. repeated in comparative clauses: annarr—annarr, or connected with einn, hvárr, hverr, ymsir: gekk annarr af öðrum at biðja hann, *alius ex alio, one after another*, Bs. i. 128; hverja nótt aðra sem aðra, *every night in turn*, Mag. 2; annat var orð Finns hardara enn annat, *every word of Finn was harder than that which went before it*, of a climax, Fms. v. 207; einn—annarr, *alius atque alius, one and another, various*; eina hluti ok aðra, Stj. 81; einar afleiðingar ok aðrar, Barl. 36; einir ok aðrir, *various*, Stj. 3; ef maðr telur svá, at hann var einn eðr annarr (*that he was anybody, this or that man*, viz. if he does not give the name precisely), ok er hinn eigi þá skyldr at rísa ór dómi, Grág. i. 28; ymsir—aðrir, *in turn, now this, now the other*; ymsir eiga högg í annars garð (a proverb); heita á helga menn, ok nefna ymsa ok aðra (*now one, now another*), Mar. 35; þágu þessir riddarar veizlur ymsir at öðrum, *gave banquets one to another in turn*, id.; færdi ymsir aðra niðr, *now one was under water and now the other, of two men struggling whilst swimming*, Fms. ii. 269; hvárr—annan, hverir—aðra, *each other*; mæltu hvárir vel fyrir öðrum; hétu hvárir öðrum atförum: of a rapid succession, hvert vandræði kom á bak öðru, *misfortunes never come singly, but one on the back of the other*, Fr.; við þau tíðindi urðu allir glaðir ok sagði hvert öðrum, *one told the news to another, man to man*, Fms. i. 21; þóttust hvárrtveggja meira vald at hafa í borginni en aðrir, 655 xvii. 1; hvárrtveggja—aðrir, *άλληλως, mutually, reciprocally*; skulu nú h. ganga til ok veita öðrum gríð, Nj. 190.

IV. annat, n. used as a subst.; þetta sem annat, *as other things*, Fas. i. 517; skaltu eigi þora annat, en, Nj. 74; ef eigi bæri a. til, *unless something happened*, Bs. i. 350; at öllu annat, *in everything else*, Grág. ii. 141, K. p. K. 98; annars simply used adverb. = *else* = *ella*; now very freq. but very rare in old writers; stendr a. ríki þitt í mikilli hættu, Fas. i. 459, from a paper MS. and in a text most likely interpolated in the 17th century.

annars-konar, gen. as adv. of *another kind*, Hkr. i. 148. **annars-kostar**, adv. *else, otherwise*; hvárt er hann vill ... eðr a. vill hann, *either he should prefer ...*, K. A. 58. **annars-ataðar**, adv. *elsewhere, in other places*; sem a., *as in other similar cases*, Grág. i. 228. **annars-vegar**, adv. *on the other hand*, Fms. viii. 228, *those on the opposite side*. **annarra-gen**, pl. is used in **annarra-bræðra**, -bræðri, pl. *fourth cousins*, Grág. i. 285, ii. 172; cp. D. l. i. 185; v. næsta-bræðra = *third cousins*, þriðja-bræðra = *fifth cousins*.

annarr-hvárt (or in two words), adj. pron. in dual sense, [A. S. *oþar-bvædar*], Lat. *alteruter, either, one of the two*; with gen., annan hvern þeirra sona Skallagríms, Eg. 256; væntir mik at aðra hvára (acc. sing. fem., now aðra hverja) skipan taki brátt, Fms. viii. 444. Dual, *adversary*, in a collect. sense, *either party*, Sd. 138; neut. used as adv., **annaðhvárt**—*either—or* (Lat. *aut—aut*), Fms. i. 127; Skalda 171, Nj. 190.

annarr-hvort, adj. pron. *every other alternately*; annan hvern dag,

Fms. iv. 81, Symb. 57; **annathvert orð**, *every other (second) word*, Nj. 33, Fas. i. 527; at öðruhverju, used as adv., *every now and then*, Eg. 52, Sturl. i. 82, Hkr. ii. 292.

annarr-tveggja and **annarr-tveggi**, adj. or used adverbially, [-tveggja is a gen. form, -tveggi a nom.], plur. (dual) **adriktveggju**, dat. plur. -jum; in other cases tveggja, tveggi are indecl.:—*one of two*, *either*; annattveggja þeirra, Grág. i. 236; ok er annattveggja til, at vera hár, hinn er annarr, *there is choice of two, either to stay here, or ...*, Fms. xi. 143, N. G. L. i. 117; ef annarrtveggi hefir haldit öðrum, Grág. i. 29; with gen., a. þeirra, *either of them*, 149; dual, *either of two sides*, en þá eru þeir skildir er adriktveggju eru lengra í burt komnir en öðrag, *but then are they parted when either of the twain is come farther away than an arrow's flight, of combatants on the battle-field*, Grág. ii. 19; neut., annattveggja, used as adv.; annattveggja—eðr, *either—or*; a. vestna eðr batna, Clem. 50. The word is rare in old writers, and is now quite out of use; as adv. **annaðhvort**—*either—or*, is used.

annarligr = **annarligr**; **annarsaðar**, *elsewhere*, v. **annarsaðar**.

ANNÁL, s. m. [Lat. *annalis*], *an annual record, chronological register*, Bs. i. 789, 415. 13. It sometimes, esp. in deeds, appears to mean *histories* in general (cp. Lat. *annales*); annálar á tólf bókum norrænni, Vm. in a deed of the 14th century, where it probably means *Sagas*; fróðir annálar ok visindabækur, *histories*, Pr. 402, Al. 29. The true old Icel. annalists cease in the year 1430, and were again resumed in the middle of the 16th century.

ann-boð, n. pl., rare in sing., pronounced. **amboð**, [old Swed. *ambud*; Ívar Aasen *ambo*, from önn, labor (?), agricultural implements, tools; a nokkur, Dipl. v. 18, Jb. 258.

ann-fotlar, m. pl. a sword belt or shield belt, = **handfetlar**, Lex. Poët.

ann-friðr, ar, m. [önn], *'work-peace, work-truce'*, commonly during April and May, the time when there were to be no lawsuits (Norse), N. G. L. iii. 19, 94, 95.

ann-kost, m., also spelt **öndkost** and **önnkost** [önn], used only in the adverbial phrase, fyrir annkost (önn-önd-kost), *willfully, on purpose*, Fms. viii. 367; en þú hafa ek fyrir önnkost (on purpose) svá ritað, Skálda 164; en þat er illvirki, er maðr vill spilla fé manna fyrir ö., Grág. i. 5, 130, 416, ii. 93, 94.

ann-kvista, t. (= ann-kosta?), *to take care (önn) of*, Grág. ii. 251, ár. 147, spelt **annkvista**; the word is somewhat doubtful.

ann-laust, n. adj. *easily, without toil*, Lex. Poët.

ann-ríkt, n. adj. and **annríki**, n., eiga a., *to be very busy*, Rd. 283.

ann-samligr, adj. *toilsome, laborious*, Sks. 549, 550.

ann-samt, n. adj. in the phrase, eiga a., *to be busy*, Rd. 283; v. l. for *angsamr, full of cares*, Fms. viii. 29.

ann-semd, f. *business, trouble, concern*; fá a. af e-u and bera a. fyrir e-u, *to be troubled, concerned about*, Bs. i. 686, 690.

annt, n. adj. [önn], in such phrases as, vera a. um e-t, *to be busy, concerned, eager, anxious about*, Hkr. i. 115; mörgum var a. heim, *many were eager to get home*, Fms. xi. 278; hví mun honum svá a. at hitta mik, *why is he so eager?* Eg. 742; ekki er a. um þat, *it is not pressing*, Sd. 174; Hánefr kvad sér a. um daga (*bad so much to do*) svá at hann mætti þá eigi at vera, Rd. 241; vera ann til e-s, *to be in a very great hurry, eager for*, Fms. ii. 150, 41. Compar. *annara*, in *impers. phrases, to be more eager*, Fms. ii. 38; mér er ekki a. at vita forlög min en fram koma, Fs. 19. Superl., vera annast til e-s, *to be most eager*, Fms. iii. 187; without prep., hvat er nú annst minum eingasyni, *what bath my darling son at heart?* Gg. 2.

antifona, u, f. *antiphon* (Gr. word), Hom. 137. **antikristr**, m. *Anti-Christ*, Hom. 132, 71.

antvarða, að, *to band over* (Germ. word), H. E. i. 435, in a Norse deed.

anugr, adj., commonly **önugr**, *cross, uncivil, froward*; also **önu-lyndi**, f. *fracks, ill-temper*.

ans, n. reply, now freq. in common language, v. following word.

ansa, að, contr. form = **andsvara**, *to pay attention to, take notice of*; with dat., (þeim) sem hón a. minar ok vanrækir, *cares less about*, Stj. 95, 81, 195.

2. to reply, answer (now freq.); a. e-u and til es; illu mun furða, ef nokkurt a. til, where it means *to reply*, but without the notion of speaking, Fms. i. 194; Oddr anzaði ok heldr stutt, where it seems to mean *to return a greeting*, but silently by signs, Fb. i. 254; konungr a. því ekki, a reply to a letter, Fms. ix. 339; hann sat kyrt ok a. engu, Bárð. 180; Mirmant heyrði til ræðu hennar ok a. fá, Mirm. 69.

apa, að, [Engl. *to ape*; Germ. *affen=deludere*], *to mock, make sport of*; margan hefir auðr apat (a proverb), 'auri sacra fames,' Sl. 34, cp. Hm. 74; pass., apask at e-u, *to become the fool of*, Sl. 62. Now, a. e-t eptir, *to mock or imitate as an ape*; also, a. e-n útúr, *to pervert one's words in a mocking way*.

apaldr, rs, m. pl. rar, [O. H. G. *apaltrā*; A. S. *apaldre*; Dan. *abild*; Swed. *apel*], doubtless a southern word, the inflective syllable *dr* being a mutilation of 'tré,' *arbor*, a word now almost extinct in Germany. (for a homely, common word such as 'tré' could not have been corrupted in the native tongue);—apaldr thus, etymologically as well as properly, means *an apple-tree*; fruits and fruit-trees were doubtless

mostly in poetry; *örn* is the common word; Hom. 89, Stj. 71, Al. 160. In the Gloss. Royal Libr. Old Coll. Copenh. 1812 *aquila* is translated by *ari*.
 COMPD: *ara-hreiðr*, n. an *eyrie*, nest of an eagle, Fagrsk. 146. *Ari* is also a common pr. name.

arin-dómr, m. *gossip*, 'judgment at the bearth-side', Hom.; now *palldómr*.
arin-eldr, m. *bearth-fire*, Lat. *focus*; *þeir eru a., there are three bearths* (in a Norse dwelling), Gpl. 376.

arin-elja, u. f. a *concubine* if kept at home, med. Lat. *focaria*; the sense defined in N. G. L. i. 356, 16 (Norse).

arin-greypr, adj. occurs thrice in poetry as an epithet of the benches in a hall and of a helmet, *encompassing the bearth*, or *shaped as an eagle's bill*, Akv. 1, 3, 17.

arin-haukr, m. a *chimney-sitter*, an old man; in the phrase, *áttæðr er a. ok eldaskári*, an octogenarian is an a. and a poker, Lex. Run.

arin-hella, u. f. [Norse *aarhelle* or *aarstadhyl*, the pavement around the bearth], *bearth-stone*; i. a. þar í stofunni, Bs. i. 680. Now in Icel. used in nursery tales of treasures or the like hidden under the arinhella.

ARINN, s. m., dat. *arinn* = *árni*, Fs. 42, Rm. 2, [a word still freq. in Denmark and in Norway; Dan. *arne*, *arnestet*; Norse *aarstad*, Ivar Aasen: in Icel. it is very rare], a *bearth*, Fs. (Vd.) 42; kom maðr um nóttina ok tók glæðr af árni, Sturl. ii. 101; þrjá víska ek elda (*fires*), þrjá víska ek arna (*bearth-stones*), Gh. 10; mæli malts af arni hverjum, viz. three for each farm (cp. *arineldar*, Gpl. 376), Hkr. ii. 384, Fms. x. 398, v. 101. 2. as a law term, used in the phrase, *fara eldi ok arni*, to remove one's domestic fire and hearth together, Grág. ii. 253, 334 (where *arinn* is a corrupt reading). Now in Icel. *eldstó*. 3. metaph.

an elevated balcony, pavement, story, scaffold; stafr fjórir stóðu upp ok syltur upp í milli, ok var þar a. á, Fms. viii. 429; í miðju húsinu var a. við (*raised floor*) . . . en uppi á arminum var sæng mikil, v. 339, Karl. 190, Stj. 308. β. of a ship, a *bathway*, Edda (Gl.) compds: *arinn-horn*, n. *chimney-piece*, *chimney-corner*; hann á mold at taka sem í lögum er mælt, taka at arinshornum fjórum ok í öndvegissæti, of an act of conveyance, N. G. L. i. 96, cp. Eb. ch. 4, Landn. 254; *arinn* is symbolical of the sacredness of home, just as *stall* is of a temple, or an altar of a church: the phrase, at drekka at arinshorni, Hkr. i. 43, reminds one of the large chimney-corners in old English farms.

arinn-járn, n. *iron* belonging to a *bearth*, a *poker*, used in ordeals (*járnburðr*); karlmaðr skal ganga til arinsjárns en kona til kettiltaks, the man shall betake him to the poker and the woman shall grasp the kettle, N. G. L. i. 389.
ARKA, ad. to limp, bobble, of a sluggish gait; láta arka at auðnu, to let matters take their own course, slow and sure like fate, Nj. 185, v. l., Am. 96.
arks- or arkar-, what belongs to a *chest*, v. úrk.
arma, u. f. *misery* (ár. ár), Mart. 123; Martinus sá örnu á héranum; now, sjá aumr á e-m, to feel pity for: cp. Germ. *arm* (poor, wretched).
arm-baugr, m. an *armlet*, Ls. 13.
arm-brysti, n. [Engl. *armbrust*; old Dan. *arburst*], a *cross bow*, Fas. i. 503 (for. word).
arm-fylking, f. a *wing* (arms) of an army, Fms. x. 403; more freq. *fylkingar armr*.
armingi, ja, m., in Norse sense, a *poor fellow*, Hom. 117, 119; in Icel. a *wretch*.
arm-leggr, jar, and s. m. the *arm*, *lacertus*; hann fékk hvergi sveigt hans armleggi, Grett. 61; ofan eptir a. mjök at ölboga, Sturl. i. 71, Symb. 25, Stj. 265, Exod. vi. 1 (*with a strong band*), Anecd. 4 (where it is opp. to *handlegr*, the fore arm). Sometimes *armleggr* and *handlegr* are used indifferently; ek mun bera þik á handlegg mér, I will carry thee on my arm; but below, ok þar þær í vinstra a. sér, Grett. ch. 67, Karl. 517.
armliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *pitifully*, Fms. iv. 56, Gkv. 3, 11.
ARMR, s. m. [Lat. *armus*; Ulf. *arms*; Engl. *arm*; A. S. *earn*; Germ. *arm*]. 1. Lat. *brachium* in general, the *arm* from the shoulder to the wrist; sometimes also used partic. of the upper arm or fore arm; the context only can decide. It is rare in Icel.; in prose *armleggr* and *handlegr* are more common; but it is often used in dignified style or in a metaph. sense; undir brynstökuna í arminn, *lacertus* (?), Fms. viii. 387; gullhringr á armi, in the wrist, Odd. 18; þá lýsti af höndum hennar bæði lopt ok lög, Edda 22, where the corresponding passage of the poem Skm. reads *armar, armar lýsa, her arms beamed, spread light*. β. poet. phrases; sofa e-m á armi, leggja arma um, to embrace, cp. Germ. *umarmen*; koma á arm e-m, of a woman marrying, to come into one's embraces, Fms. xi. 100, Lex. Poët. Rings and bracelets are poet. called *armlog*, *armblík*, *armlinn*, *armsól*, *armsvell*, the *light*, *snake*, *ice* of the arm or wrist; armr sólbrunninn, the sunburnt arms, Rm. 10. 2. metaph. the wing of a body, opp. to its centre; armar úthafsins, the arms of the ocean . . . the bays and straits, Rb. 466; armar krossins, Hom. 103; a wing of a house or building, Sturl. ii. 50; borgar armr, the flanks of a castle, Fms. v. 280; the ends, extremities of a wave, Bs. ii. 50; the yard-arm, Mag. 6; esp. used of the wings of a boat in battle (*fylkingar armr*), i. auman arm fylkingar, Fms. i. 169, 170, vi. 406, 413, Fær. 81; in a sea-fight, of the line of ships, Fms. vi. 315; the ends of a bed, sofa upp í arminn, opp. to til sóta; and in many other cases.
ARMB, adj. [Ulf. *arms*; A. S. *earn*; Germ. *arm*], never occurs in the

sense of Lat. *inops*, but only metaph. (as in Goth.), viz.: 1. Norse, poor, in a good sense (as in Germ.); þær armu sálur, poor souls, Hom. 144; sá armr maðr, poor fellow, 118. 2. Icel. in a bad sense, wretched, wicked, nearly always used so, where *armr* is an abusive, *aumr* a benevolent term; used in swearing, at fara, vera, manna armastrá; þá mælti hann til Sigvalda, at hann skyldi fara m. a., Fms. xi. 141; en allir mæltu, at Egill skyldi fara allra manna a., Eg. 699; enn armr Bjarngrímur, the wretch, scoundrel Bjarngrím, Fær. 239; völván arma, the accursed witch, Fms. iii. 214; þetta arma naut, Fas. iii. 498; örm vættr, Gkv. i. 23, þkv. 29, Sdm. 23, Og. 32; en arma kerling, the vile old witch, Grett. 154, Fas. i. 60; Inn armr, in exclamations, the wretch!

arm-skapaðr, adj. part. [A. S. *earnisceapen*], poor, miserable, misshapen, Hom. 114, 107 (Norse).

arm-vitugr, adj. (in Mart. 123 spelt *harmv.*), *charitable*, *compassionate*; Glúmr er a. ok vel skapi farinn, Rd. 308; er hann litt a., *bard-bearded*, Sturl. iii. 209; a. við fátækja menn, Bs. i. 356.

ar-mæða, u. f. (qs. ör-mæða), *distress*, *tail*, Fas. i. 405, Bs. i. 849.

arnar-, belonging to an eagle, v. örn. Arn-hjón, s. s. Arn-hjón, s. s. Arn-hjón, s. s.

arning, f. [erja, arare], *earing*, *tillage*, *ploughing*, Bs. i. 350, 732, 17.

arn-búgr, m. (an ár. ár.) periphr. from the poem Haustlög, the 'sough' (Scott.) or rushing sound caused by the flight of an eagle (örn), Edda 16.

ARR, n. [Sansk. *arus*, Engl. and Scot. *arr*], a *scar*, v. örr.

ars, m. *podex*, (later by metath. *rass*, Bs. i. 504, l. 2, etc.), Sturl. ii. 17, 39 C; ekki er þat sem annarr smali, engi er skaptr fyrir a. apr hall, not like other cattle, having no tail, in a libel of the year 1213, Sturl. ii. 17. COMPD: *ars-görn*, f. *gut* of the anus, Nj. *rass*.

ARTA, u. f. a bird, = Swed. *ärta*, *anas querquedula* Linn., Edda (Gl.) *articulera*, ad. to articulate (Lat. word), Stj.

asalabla, u. f. an animal, perh. the *sable*; mjúkt skinn af dyri því er a. heitir, Bær. 19.

ASI, a, m. *burry* (mod. word); cp. *yss* and *ös*.

ASKA, u. f. [a common Teut. word], *ashes*, *lit.* and *metaph.*, Fms. i. 9, Stj. 208; mold ok aska, Nj. 161, 208; dust eitt ok a., 655 xi. 3; pl. öskum, Stj. 74 (transl. from Latin). COMPDS: *ösku-bakaðr*, part. *baked in ashes*, Stj. 393, Judg. vii.

ösku-dagr, m. *Ash-Wednesday*, Fms. viii; also *ösku-öðinsdagr*, Stj. 40. *ösku-dreifðr*, part. *besprinkled with ashes*, Sturl. ii. 186. *ösku-dyngja*, u. f. a *heap of ashes*, Fas. iii. 217. *ösku-fall*, n. a *fall of ashes* (from a volcano), Ann. 1300. *ösku-fólr*, adj. *ashy-pale*, *pale as ashes*, Mag. 4. *ösku-haugr*, m. a *heap of ashes*, Eb. 94. *ösku-stó*, f. *ash-pit*.

ask-limar, f. pl. *branches of an ash*, Hkv. 2, 48.

ask-maðr, m. [A. S. *ascmen*, vide Adam Brem. below], a *viking*, *pirate*, a cognom., Eg. Fms., Hkr.

ASKR, s. m. [A. S. *asc*, whence many Engl. local names; Germ. *esche*], an *ash*, *fraxinus*, Edda (Gl.); a. ygdrasilr, Edda 10, 11, Pr. 431. 2. anything made of ash: a. a *spear*, prop. *ashen spear shaft* (cp. δόρυ μαινωρ, εἰμυαλίη), Þidr. 304, Edda (Gl.). β. a *small ship*, a *bark* (built of ash, cp. δόρυ, *abies*); en þeir sigla burt á einum aski, Fas. ii. 206, i. 421: it appears only two or three times in Icel. prose writers; hence may be explained the name of *ascmanni*, *viking*, *pirate*, in Adam Brem. ch. 212 [A. S. *ascmen*], cp. *askmaðr*.

γ. a *small vessel of wood* (freq. in Icel., and used instead of deep plates, often with a cover (*asklokk*) in carved work); stórir askar fullir af skyti, Eg. 549, 550; cp. *kyrnu-askr*, *skyr-askr*. 8. a Norse measure for liquids, equal to four bowls, or sixteen justur, Gpl. 525, N. G. L. i. 328, H. E. i. 306, Fms. vii. 203. COMPDS: *aska-smíðr*, m. *shipwright* (vide β.), Eg. 102. *aska-spillir*, m. a *ship-spouter*, i. e. a *pirate*, a cognom., Glúm., Landn.; v. l. *akraspillir*, less correctly.

askrakr, a, m. probably a Finnish word; bjór (*beaver*), *savala* (*sable*) ok askraka (?), some animal with precious fur, Eg. 57; an ár. ár.

askran, f. [askrast, to shudder, Ivar Aasen], *borror*, v. afskr., B. K. 107.

ask-víðr, ar, m. *ash-tree*, Str. 17.

asna, u. f., Lat. *asina*, a *she-ass*, Stj. 183. COMPD: *ösnuligr*, adj., ö. steinn, 655, Matth. xviii. 6, transl. of οὐκός λίθος, the upper millstone.

ASNI, a, m., Lat. *asinus*, an *ass*, Mart. 131, Fas. iii. 416, Band. 12, = *asellus*, 1812, 16. COMPDS: *asna-hofuð*, n. *donkey-head*, Stj. *asna-kjálki*, a, m. *jawbone of an ass*, Stj., Greg. 48.

aspiciens-bók, f. a *service-book*, Vm. 6, 117, 139, Am. 35, Pm., D. l., etc.

aspiciens-akrá, f. id., Pm. 104, 75, etc.

ASSA, u. f. (qs. arssa), an *eagle*.

AT and **AD**, prep., often used ellipt. dropping the case and even merely as an adverb, [Lat. *at*; Ulf. *at* = *πρός* and *ωπάρ*, A. S. *at*; Engl. *at*; Hel. *ad* = *apud*; O. H. G. *az*; lost in mod. Germ., and rare in Swed. and Dan.; in more freq. use in Engl. than any other kindred language, Icel. only excepted]; —the mod. pronunciation and spelling is *ad* (*ap*); this form is very old, and is found in Icel. vellum MSS. of the 12th century, e. g. *ap*, 623, 60; yet in earlier times it was sounded with a tenuis, as we may infer from rhymes, e. g. *jöfurr hyggi at | hve ek yrkja fat*, Egill; *Sighvat* also makes it rhyme with a *t*. The verse by Thorodd—þar vastu at er fjáðr kíadið þvat (Skálda 162)—is hardly intelligible unless we accept the spelling with an aspirate (*ad*), and say that *þvad* is = *þvát* = *þváði*, *lavabat*; it may be that by the time of Thorodd and Ari the pure old pronunciation was lost, or is

‘þvat’ simply the A. S. *þræt*, *secut*? The Icelanders still, however, keep the tenuis in compounds before a vowel, or before *b*, *v*, or the liquids *l*, *r*, thus—*atyrða*, *atorka*, *athöfn*, *athugi*, *athvarf*, *athlegi*; *atvinna*, *atvik*; *atлага*, *atliðandi* (*slope*), *atriði*, *atreið*, *atróðr*: but *adþjúpr*, *adfinsla* (*critic*), *adlerð*, *adkoma*, *adsókn*, *adsúgr* (*crowding*), *adgæla*. In some words the pronunciation is irregular, e.g. *atkvæði* not *adkv*; *atburðr*, but *adburðadr*; *adhjúkran* not *athjúkran*; *atgörfu* not *adgörfu*. *At*, *to*, *towards*; *into*; *against*; *along*, *by*; *in regard to*; *after*.

Mostly with *dat.*; rarely with *acc.*; and sometimes ellipt.—by dropping the words ‘home,’ ‘house,’ or the like—with *gen.*

WITH DAT.

A. Loc. **I. WITH MOTION**; gener. the motion to the borders, limits of an object, and thus opp. to *frá*:

1. towards, against, with or without the notion of arrival, esp. connected with verbs denoting motion (*verba movendi et eundi*), e.g. *fara*, *ganga*, *koma*, *líta*, *snúa*, *rétta* at...; *Otkell laut at Skamkatli*, *O. louted* (i.e. bowed down) *towards* S., Nj. 77, Fms. xi. 102; *sendimaðrinn snéri* (*turned*) *hjóltum* *sverðsins* at konungi, *towards* the king, i. 15; *hann snéri egginni at Ásgrimi*, *turned the edge towards* A., Nj. 220; *rétta e-t at e-m*, *to reach, hand over*, Ld. 132; *ganga at*, *to step towards*, Ísl. ii. 259.

2. denoting proximity, close up to, up to; *Brynjólfr gengr...* allt at honum, *B. goes quite up to him*, Nj. 58; *Gunnarr kom þangat at þeim örnum*, *G. reached them even there with his arrows*, 115; *þeir kómust aldri at honum*, *they could never get near him*, *to close quarters*, id.; *reið maðr at þeim* (*up to them*), 274; *þeir höfðu rakit sporin allt at* (*right up to*) *gammanum*, Fms. i. 9; *komu þeir at sjó fram*, *came down to the sea*, Bárð. 180.

3. without reference to the space traversed, to or at; *koma at landi*, *to land*, Ld. 38, Fms. viii. 358; *riða at dyrum*, Boll. 344; *hlaupa at e-m*, *to run up to, run at*, Fms. vii. 218, viii. 358; *af sjáfanganginum* *er hann gekk at landinu*, *of the surf dashing against the shore*, xi. 6; *vísu ólmum hundi at manni*, *to set a fierce bound at a man*, Grág. ii. 118; *leggja e-n at velli*, *to lay low*, Eg. 426, Nj. 117; *hníga at jörðu*, at grasi, at moldu, *to bite the dust*, to die, Njarð. 378; *ganga at dómi*, a law term, *to go into court*, of a plaintiff, defendant, or bystander, Nj. 87 (freq.).

4. denoting a motion along, into, upon; *ganga at strati*, *to walk along the street*, Korm. 228, Fms. vii. 39; *at ísi*, *on the ice*, Skálda 198, Fms. vii. 19, 246, viii. 168, Eb. 112 new Ed. (á is perh. wrong); *máttu menn ganga þar yfir at skipum einum*, of ships alone used as a bridge, Fas. i. 378; *at höfðum*, at nám, *to trample on the slain on the battle-field*, Lex. Poët.; *at áni*, *along the rivers*; *at merkiðsum*, *at the river's mouth*, Grág. ii. 355; *at endilöngu baki*, *all along its back*, Sks. 100.

5. denoting hostility, to rush at, assault; *renna at*, *hlaupa at*, *ganga*, *fara*, *riða*, *sækja*, at e-m, (v. those words), whence the nouns *atrenna*, *athlaup*, *atgangr*, *atfór*, *atreið*, *atsókn*, etc.

6. metaph., *kom at þeim svefnhöfði*, *deep sleep fell on them*, Nj. 104. **β.** of weather, in the impers. phrase, *hríð*, *veðr*, *vind*, *storm* *görir* at e-m, *to be overtaken by a snow storm, gale, or the like*; *görði þá at þeim þoku mikla*, *they were overtaken by a thick fog*, Bárð. 171.

7. denoting around, of clothing or the like; *bregða skikkju at höfði sér*, *to wrap his cloak over his head*, Ld. 62; *vefja motri at höfði sér*, *to wrap a snood round her head*, 188; *sauma at*, *to stick, cling close, as though sewn on*; *sauma at hondum sér*, of tight gloves, Bs. i. 453; *kyrtill svá þröngur sem saumaðr varri at honum*, *as though it were stitched to him*, Nj. 214; *vaft at vándum dreglum*, *tight laced with sorry tags*, id.; *hosa strengd fast at beini*, of tight hose, Eg. 602; *hann sveipar at sér iðrunum ok skyrtunni*, *he gathers up the entrails close to him and the skirt too*, Gisl. 71; *laze at síðu*, *a lace on the side*, to keep the clothes tight, Eg. 602.

β. of burying; *bera grjót at einum*, *to heap stones upon the body*, Eg. 719; *var gör at þeim dys ór grjóti*, Ld. 152; *göra kistu at líki*, *to make a coffin for a body*, Eb. 264, Landn. 56, Ld. 142.

γ. of summoning troops or followers; *stefna at sér mönnum*, *to summon men to him*, Nj. 104; *stefna at sér líði*, Eg. 270; *kippa mönnum at sér*, *to gather men in haste*, Ld. 64.

7. denoting a business, engagement; *riða at hrossum*, at saudum, *to go looking after horses, watching sheep*, Glúm. 362, Nj. 75; *fara at fé*, *to go to seek for sheep*, Ld. 240; *fara at heyi*, *to go a-baymaking*, Dropl. 10; *at veidum*, *a-bunting*; *at fuglum*, *a-fowling*; *at dýrum*, *a-shooting*; *at fiski*, *a-fishing*; *at veiðiskap*, Landn. 154, Orkn. 416 (in a verse), Nj. 25; *fara at land-skuldum*, *to go a-collecting rents*, Eg. 516; *at Finnskaupum*, *a-marketing with Finns*, 41; *at féföngum*, *a-plundering*, Fms. vii. 78; *ganga at beina*, *to wait on guests*, Nj. 50; *starfa at matseld*, *to serve at table*, Eb. 266; *hitta e-n at naudsýnnum*, *on matters of business*; *at máli*, *to speak with one*, etc., Fms. xi. 101; *rekast at e-m*, *to pursue one*, ix. 404; *ganga at líði sér*, *to go suing for help*, Grág. ii. 384.

β. of festivals; *snúa*, *fá* at blóti, *veizlu*, *brúllaupi*, *to prepare for a sacrificial banquet, wedding, or the like*, hence *at-fangadagr*, Eb. 6, Ld. 70; *koma at hendi*, *to bappen, besal*; *ganga at sinu*, *to come by one's own, to take it*, Ld. 208; *Egill drakk hvert full er at honum kom*, *drained every born that came to him*, Eg. 210; *komast at keyptu*, *to purchase dearly*, Háv. 46.

8. denoting imaginary motion, esp. of places, cp. Lat. *spectare*, *vergere ad*... *to look or lie towards*; *horfði botninn at höfðanum*, *the bigft of the bay looked toward the headland*, Fms. i. 240, Landn. 35; also, *skéiðgata liggir at læknum*, *leads to the brook*, Ísl. ii. 339; *á þáun arminn er vissi at*

sjánum, *on that wing which looked toward the sea*, Fms. viii. 115; *sár þau er horft höfðu at Knúti konungi*, xi. 309. **β.** even connected with verbs denoting motion; *Gilsáreyr gengr austan at Fljótinu*, *G. extends, projects to F. from the east*, Hrafn. 25; *hjá sundi því*, *er at gengr þingstöðinni*, Fms. xi. 85.

II. WITHOUT MOTION; denoting presence at, near, by, at the side of, in, upon; connected with verbs like *sitja*, *standa*, *vera*...; *at kirkju*, *at chureh*, Fms. vii. 251, K. þ. K. 16, Ld. 328, Ísl. ii. 370, Sks. 36; *vera at skála*, at húsi, *to be in, at home*, Landn. 154; *at landi*, Fms. i. 82; *at skipi*, *on shipboard*, Grág. i. 209, 215; *at öldri*, *at a banquet, inter pocula*; *at áti*, *at dinner, at a feast, inter edendum*, ii. 169, 170; *at samföllum ok samvistum*, *at public meetings*, id.; *at dómi*, *in a court*; *standa* (*to take one's stand*) *nordan*, *sunnan*, *austan*, *vestan* at dómi, freq. in the proceedings at trials in lawsuits, Nj.; *at þingi*, *present at the parliament*, Grág. i. 142; *at lögborg*, *on the bill of laws*, 17, Nj.; *at baki e-m*, *at the back of*.

2. denoting presence, partaking in; *sitja at mat*, *to sit at meat*, Fms. i. 241; *vera at veizlu*, *brúllaupi*, *to be at a banquet, nuptials*, Nj. 51, Ld. 70; *a law term*, *vera at vígi*, *to be an accessory in manslaughter*, Nj. 89, 100; *vera at e-u* simply means *to be about, be busy in*, Fms. iv. 237; *standa at máli*, *to stand by one in a case*, Grág. ii. 165, Nj. 214; *vera at föstri*, *to be fostered*, Fms. i. 2; *sitja at hégöma*, *to listen to nonsense*, Ld. 322; *vera at smíð*, *to be at one's work*, Þórd. 62; *now absol.*, *vera at*, *to go on with, be busy at*.

3. the law term vinna eið at e-u has a double meaning: **a.** *vinna eið* at bók, at baugi, *to make oath upon the book by laying the hand upon it*, Landn. 258, Grág. Nj.; cp. Vkv. 31, Gkv. 3, 3, Hkv. 3, 29, etc.: ‘*við*’ is now used in this sense. **β.** *to confirm a fact (or the like) by an oath, to swear to*, Grág. i. 9, 327.

γ. the law phrase, *nefna vátta* at e-u, of summoning witnesses to a deed, fact, or the like; *nefna vátta* at benjum, *to produce evidence, witnesses as to the wounds*, Nj., Grág.; *at görd*, Eg. 738; *at svörum*, Grág. i. 19; this summoning of witnesses served in old lawsuits the same purpose as modern pleadings and depositions; every step in a suit to be lawful must be followed by such a summoning or declaration.

4. used ellipt., *vera at*, *to be about, to be busy at*; *Kval-aramir er at vóru at pína hann*, *who were tormenting him*; *þar varstu at*, *you were there present*, Skálda 162; *at várum þar*, Gisl. (in a verse): as a law term ‘*vera at*’ means *to be guilty*, Glúm. 388; *vartattu at þar*, Eg. (in a verse); hence the ambiguity of Glum’s oath, *vask at þar*, *I was there present*: *var þar at kona nokkur* (*was there busy*) *at binda sár manna*, Fms. v. 91; *hann var at ok smíðaði skot*, Rd. 313; *voru Varþelgur at* (*about*) *at taka af þau lög*... Fms. ix. 513; *ek var at ok vask*, *I was about weaving*, xi. 49; *þeir höfðu verit at þrjú sumur*, *they had been busy at it for three summers*, x. 186 (now very freq.); *koma at*, *come in, to arrive unexpectedly*; *Gunnarr kom at í því*, *G. came in at that moment*; *hvaðan komtu nú at*, *whence did you come?* Nj. 68, Fms. iii. 200.

5. denoting the kingdom or residence of a king or princely person; *konungr at Danmörk ok Noregi*, *king of*... Fms. i. 119, xi. 281; *konungr, jarl at öllum Noregi*, *king, earl, over all N.*, Íb. 3, 13, Landn. 25; *konungr at Dyflinni*, *king of Dublin*, 25; but i or yfir *Englandi*, Eg. 263; cp. the phrase, *sitja at landi*, *to reside*, of a king when at home, Hkr. i. 34; *at Jömi*, Fms. xi. 74; used of a bishop; *biskup at Hólum*, *bishop of Hólar*, Íb. 18, 19; but *biskup at Skálholti*, 19; *at Rómi*, *at Rome*, Fbr. 198.

6. in denoting a man's abode (vide p. 5, col. 1, l. 27), the prep. ‘*at*’ is used where the local name implies the notion of *by the side of*, and is therefore esp. applied to words denoting a river, brook, rock, mountain, grove, or the like, and in some other instances, *by*, at, e.g. *at Höfi* (*a temple*), Landn. 198; *at Borg* (*a castle*), 57; *at Helgafelli* (*a mountain*), Eb. constantly so; *at Mosfelli*, Landn. 190; *at Hálsi* (*a hill*), Fms. xi. 22; *at Bjargi*, Grett. 90; *Hálsum*, Landn. 143; *at Á* (*river*), 296, 268; *at Bægisá*, 212; *Giljá*, 332; *Myrká*, 211; *Vatnsá*, id.; *Þverá*, Glúm. 323; *at Fossi* (*a ‘force’ or waterfall*), Landn. 73; *at Lækjamóti* (*waters-meeting*), 332; *at Hlíðarenda* (*end of the lithe or bill*), at Bergþórshváli, Nj.; *at Lundi* (*a grove*), at Melum (*sandbill*), Landn. 70; the prep. ‘*á*’ is now used in most of these cases, e.g. *á Á*, *á Höfi*, *Helgafelli*, *Felli*, *Hálsi*, etc.

β. particularly, and without any regard to etymology, used of the abode of kings or princes, *to reside at*; *at Uppsölum*, at Haugi, *Altreksstöðum*, at Hlödum, Landn., Fms. **γ.** *konungr lét kalla at stofudyrum*, *the king made a call at the ball door*, Eg. 88; *þeir kölluðu at herberginu*, *they called at the inn*, Fms. ix. 475.

7. used ellipt. with a gen., esp. if connected with such words as *gista*, *to be a guest*, *lodge*, *dine*, *sup* (of festivals or the like) *at one's home*; *at Marðar*, Nj. 4; *at hans*, 74; *þingfesti at þess bóanda*, Grág. i. 152; *at sin*, *at one's own home*, Eg. 371, K. þ. K. 62; *hafa náttstað at Freyju*, *at the abode of goddess Freyja*, Eg. 603; *at Ránar*, *at Rán's*, i.e. *at Rán's house*, of drowned men who belong to the queen of the sea, Ran, Eb. 274; *at hins heilaga Ólafs konungs*, *at St. Olave's church*, Fms. vi. 63; cp. *ad Veneris*, *els Kiparos*.

B. TEMP. **I.** *at*, denoting a point or period of time; *at upphafi*, *at first, in the beginning*, Ld. 104; *at lyktum*, *at sidustu*, *at lokum*, *at last*; *at lesti*, *at last*, Lex. Poët., more freq. *á lesti*; *at skilnaði*, *at parting*, *at last*, Band. 3; *at fornu*, *in times of yore, formerly*, Eg. 167, D. I. i. 635; *at sinni*, *as yet, at present*; *at nýju*, *anew, of present time*; *at eilífu*, *for ever and ever*; *at skömmu*, *soon, shortly*, Ísl. ii. 272, v. l. **II.**

of the very moment when anything happens, the beginning of a term; denoting the seasons of the year, months, weeks, the hours of the day; at Jólum, at *Fule*, Nj. 46; at Pálmadegi, on *Palm Sunday*, 273; at Páskum, at *Easter*; at Ólafsvöku, on *St. Olave's eve*, 29th of July, Fms.; at vetri, at the *beginning of the winter*, on the day when winter sets in, Grág. i. 151; at sumarmálum, at *vetnátturn*; at Tvimánadi, when the *Double month* (August) begins, Ld. 256, Grág. i. 151; at kveldi, at *eventide*, Eg. 3; at því meili, at *that time*; at eindaga, at the *term*, 395; at eykð, at 4 o'clock p.m., 198; at öndverðri æð Abraham, Ver. 11; at sinni, now at *once*, Fms. vi. 71; at öðruhverju, *every now and then*.

β. where the point of time is marked by some event; at þingi, at the *meeting of parliament* (18th to the 24th of June), Ld. 182; at séránsdómi, at the *court of execution*, Grág. i. 133, 133; at þinglausnum, at the *close of the parliament* (beginning of July), 140; at festarmálum, eðr at eiginorði, at *betrothal or nuptials*, 174; at skilnadi, when they *parted*, Nj. 106 (above); at öllum minnum, at the *general drinking of the toasts*, Eg. 253; at fjöru, at the *ebb*; at flæðum, at *flood-tide*, Fms. viii. 306, Orkn. 428; at hrörum, at an *inquest*, Grág. i. 50 (cp. ii. 141, 389); at sökum, at *prosecutions*, 30; at sinni, now, as yet, v. that word.

III. ellipt., or adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr,' of the future time: 1. ellipt., komanda or the like being understood, with reference to the seasons of the year; at sumri, at *vetri*, at hausti, at vári, next *summer, winter*..., Isl. ii. 142; at miðju sumri, at ári, at *Midsummer, next year*, Fas. i. 516; at miðjum vetri, Fms. iv. 237.

2. adding 'komanda' or 'er kemr,' at ári komanda, Bárð. 177; at vári er kemr, Dipl. iii. 6.

IV. used with an absolute dat. and with a pres. part.: 1. with pres. part.; at morni komanda, on the *coming morrow*, Fms. i. 263; at sér lifanda, *as vivo, in his life time*, Grág. ii. 202; at þeim söfundum, *illis dormientibus*, Hkr. i. 234; at öllum ásýðum, in the *sight of all*, Fms. x. 339; at úvitanda konungi, *illo nesciente, without his knowledge*, 227; at áheytanda höfðingjanum, in the *chief's bearing*, 235.

2. of past time with a past part. (Lat. abl. absol.); at hræjum fundnum, on the *bodies being found*, Grág. ii. 87; at háðum dóðum ok föstu þingi, during the *session, the courts being set*, i. 484; at liðnum sex vikum, after *six weeks past*, Band. 13; at svá búnu, so *gotu*, svá komnu, svá mæltu (Lat. *quibus rebus gestis, dictis, quo facto, dicto*, etc.), v. those words; at úreyndu, without *trial, without putting one to the test*, Ld. 76; at honum önduðum, *illo martial*.

3. ellipt. without 'at,' en þessum hlutum fram komnum, when *all this has been done*, Eb. 132.

V. in some phrases with a slight temp. notion; at gördum gildum, the *fences being strong*, Gpl. 387; at vörnu spori, at *once, whilst the trail is warm*; at úvörum, *unawares, suddenly*, Nj. 95, Ld. 132; at þessu, at *this cost, on that condition*, Eb. 38, Nj. 55; at illum leiki, to have a *narrow escape*, now við illan leik, Fms. ix. 473; at því, that *granted*, Grág. ii. 33; at því, at þessu, thereafter, thereupon, Nj. 76.

2. denoting succession, without interruption, one after another; hvert at öðrum, annarr maðr at öðrum, aðrir at öðrum; einn komu at annarri, Eg. 91, Fms. ii. 236, vi. 25, Bs. i. 22, 625, 80, H. E. i. 522.

O. METAPH. and in various cases: I. denoting a transformation or change into, to, with the notion of destruction; brenna at ösku, at koldum kolum, to *burn to ashes, to be quite destroyed*, Fms. i. 105, Edda 3, Sturl. ii. 51: with the notion of transformation or transfiguration, in such phrases as, verða at e-u, göra e-t at e-u, to *turn it into*: α. by a spell; verða at orni, to *become a snake*, Fms. xi. 158; at flugdrekkum, Gullþ. 7; urðu þau bönd at jármi, Edda 40. β. by a natural process it can often be translated by an acc. or by as; göra e-n at urðarmanni, to *make him an outlaw*, Eg. 728; græða e-n at úrkumlamanni, to *heal him so as to maim him for life*, of bad treatment by a leech, Eb. 244; in the law terms, sér görist at ben, a *wound turning into a ben, proving to be mortal*, Grág. Nj.: verða at ljúgvætti, to *prove to be a false evidence*, Grág. i. 44; verða at sætti, to *turn into reconciliation*, Fms. i. 13; göra e-t at reidimálum, to *take offence at*, Fs. 20; at nýjum tíðindum, to *tell as news*, Nj. 14; verða látt at orðum, to *be sparing of words*, 18; kveðr (svá) at orði, to *speak, utter*, 10; verða at þrífnaði, to *get on well*, Fms. vii. 196; at liði, at skaða, to *be a help or hurt to one*; at bana, to *cause one's death*, Nj. 223, Eg. 21, Grág. ii. 29; at undrum, at hlátri, to *become a wonder, a laughing-stock*, 623, 35, Eg. 553.

II. denoting capacity, where it may be translated merely by as or for; gefa at Jólögjöf, to *give for a Christmas-box*, Eg. 516; at gjöf, for a *present*; at erfð, at láni, launum, as an *inheritance, a loan*; at kaupum ok sölum, for *buying and selling*, Isl. ii. 223, Grág. i. 423; at sölum, ii. 204; at herfangi, as *spoils or plunder*; at sakbótum, at niðgjöldum, as a *compensation, weregeld*, i. 339, ii. 171, Hkr. ii. 168; taka at gislingu, to *take as an hostage*, Edda 15; eiga e-u at vin, at óvin, to *have one as friend or foe*, illt er at eiga þræl at eingavin, 'tis *ill to have a thrall for one's bosom friend* (a proverb), Nj. 77; fæða, eiga, at sonum (syni), to *beget a son*, Edda 8, Bs. i. 60 (but eiga at dóttur cannot be said); hafa mottul at yfirhöfn, Fms. vii. 201; verða nökkat at manni (mönum), to *turn out to be a worthy man*; verða ekki at manni, to *turn out a worthless person*, xi. 79, 268.

3. in such phrases as, verða at orðum, to *come to words*, Nj. 26; var þat at erindum, Eg. 148; hafa at veizlum, to *draw veizlur (dues) from*, Fms. iv. 275, Eg. 647; göra e-t at álítum, to *take it into consideration*, Nj. 3.

III. denoting belonging to, fitting, of parts of the whole or the like; vóru at honum (viz. the sword) hjolt gullblinn, the *sword was ornamented with a hilt of gold*, Ld. 330; ungörð at (belonging to) sverði, Fs. 97 (Hs.) in a verse; en ef mór er eigi at landinu, if *there be no turf moor belonging to the land*, Grág. ii. 338; svá at eigi brotnaði nokkuð at Ormánum, so that no *harm happened to the ship Worm*, Fms. x. 356; hvatki er meidir at skipinu eðr at reidinu eðr at víðum, *damage done to*..., Grág. ii. 403; lesta (to *injure*) hús at lásum, við eðr torfi, 110; ef land hefir batnað at húsum, if the *land has been bettered as to its buildings*, 210; cp. the phrase, göra at e-u, to *repair*: hamladr at höndum eðr fótum, *maimed as to hands or feet*, Eg. 14; heill at höndum en hrumr at fótum, *sound in hand, palsied in foot*, Fms. vii. 12; lykkill at skrá, a *key belonging, fitting, to the latch*; hurð at húsi; a key 'gegnr at' (fits) skrá; and many other phrases.

2. denoting the part by which a thing is held or to which it belongs, by; fé, taka at..., to *grasp by*...; þú tókt við sverði hans at hjöltunum, you *took it by the hilt*, Fms. i. 15; draga út björninn at hlustum, to *pull out the bear by the ears*, Fas. ii. 237; at fótum, by the *feet*, Fms. viii. 363; mæla (to *measure*) at hrygg ok at jadrí, by the *edge or middle of the stuff*, Grág. i. 498; kasta e-m at höfði, *bead foremost*, Nj. 84; kjósa e-n at fótum, by the *feet alone*, Edda 46; hefja frændsemi at bræðrum, eða at systkynum, to *reckon kinship by the brother's or the sister's side*, Grág. i. 28; kjósa at afli, at álítum, by *strength, sight*, Gs. 8, belongs rather to the following.

IV. in respect of, as regards, in regard to, as to; auðigr at fé, *wealthy of goods*, Nj. 16, 30, 51; bestir hestar at reid, the *best racehorses*, 186; spekingr at viti, a *man of great intellect*, Ld. 124; vænn (fagr) at áliti, *fair of face*, Nj. 30, Bs. i. 61; kvenna vænst at ásjónu ok vitsmunum, of *surpassing beauty and intellect*, Ld. 122; fullkominn at hyggju, 18; um fram aðra menn at vinnældum ok harðfengi, of *surpassing popularity and hardihood*, Eb. 30.

2. a law term, of challenging jurors, judges, or the like, on account of, by reason of; ryðja (to *challenge*) at mæðum, guðsifjum, frændsemi, hrörum...; at leidarlangd, on account of *distance*, Grág. i. 30, 50, Nj. (freq.).

3. in arithm. denoting proportion; at helmingi, þriðjungi, fjórðungi, tíunda hluta, cp. Lat. *ex asse, quadrante, for the half, third... part*; máttur skal at magni (a proverb), might and main go together, Hkr. ii. 236; þú munt vera at því mikill fróðmádr á kvæði, in the *same proportion, as great*, Fms. vi. 391, iii. 41; at e-s hluta, at... leiti, for *one's part, in turn, as far as one is concerned*, Grág. i. 322, Eg. 309, Fms. iii. 26 (freq.); at öðrum kosti, in the *other case, otherwise* (freq.).

More gener., at öllu, öngu, in *all (no) respects*; at sumu, einhverju, nokkru, partly; at flestu, mestu, chiefly.

4. as a paraphrase of a genitive; faðir, móðir at barni (=barns); aðili at sök (=sakar a.); mórðingi at barni (=barns), faðerni at barni (barns); illvirki at fé manna (cp. Lat. *felo de se*), niðrfall at sökum (saka), landgangr at fiskum (fiska), Fms. iv. 274, Grág. i. 277, 416, N. G. L. i. 340, K. p. K. 112, Nj. 21.

5. the phrase 'at sér,' of himself or in himself, either ellipt. or by adding the participle gör, and with the adverbs vel, illa, or the like; denoting breeding, bearing, endowments, character...; væn kona, kurteis ok vel at sér, an *accomplished, well-bred, gifted lady*, Nj. 1; vittr maðr ok vel at sér, a *wise man and thoroughly good in feeling and bearing*, 5; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér, 49; gert at sér, *accomplished*, 51; best at sér gör, the *finest, best bred man*, 39, Ld. 124; en þó er hann svá vel at sér, so *generous*, Nj. 77; þeir höfðingjar er svá vóru vel at sér, so *noble-minded*, 198, Fms. i. 160; the phrase 'at sér' is now only used of knowledge, thus maðr vel að sér means *clever, a man of great knowledge*; illa að sér, a *blockhead*.

6. denoting relations to colour, size, value, age, and the like; hvitr, svartr, grár, rauðr... at lit, *white, swarthy, gray, red... of colour*, Bjarn. 55, 28, Isl. ii. 223, etc.; mikill, litill, at stærð, vexti, tall, *small of size*, etc.; ungr, gamall, barn, at aldri, *young, old, a child of age*; trítugt, þrítugt... at aldri, *twenty, thirty... years of age* (freq.): of animals; kýr at fyrsta, öðrum... kálfi, a *cow having calved once, twice*..., Jb. 346; value, amount, currency of money, kaup a-t at mörk, at a *mark*, N. G. L. i. 352; ok er eyririnn at mörk, amounts to a *mark*, of the value of money, Grág. i. 392; verðr þá at hálfri mörk vadmála eyrir, amounts to a *half a mark*, 500.

β. metaph. of value, connected with verbs denoting to esteem, bold; meta, hafa, halda at miklu, litlu, vettugi, engu, or the like, to *bold in high or low esteem, to care or not to care for* (freq.): geta e-s at göðu, illu, öngu, to *mention one favourably, unfavourably, indifferently*... (freq.), prop. in connection with. In many cases it may be translated by in; ekki er mark at draumum, there is *no meaning in dreams, no heed is to be paid to dreams*, Sturl. ii. 217; bragð er at þá barnið fimm, it goes *too far, when even a child takes offence* (a proverb); hvat er at því, *what does it mean?* Nj. 11; hvert þat skip er vöxtr er at, any *ship of mark*, i.e. however small, Fms. xi. 20.

V. denoting the sources of a thing: 1. source of information, to learn, perceive, get information from; Ari nam ok marga fræði at þurði, learnt as *ber pupil, at ber bands*, as St. Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, (just as the Scotch say to speer or ask at a person); Ari nam at þorgeiri afráðskoll, Hkr. (pref.); nema kunnáttu at e-m, used of

a pupil, Fms. i. 8; nema fræði at e-m, xi. 396.

acquiring, buying, from; þiggja e-t at e-m, to receive a thing at his hands, Nj. 51; lif, to be pardoned, Fms. x. 173; kaupá land at e-m, to buy it from, Landn. 72, lb. 11, (now af is more freq. in this sense); geta e-t at e-m, to obtain, procure at one's hands, impetrare; þeirra manna er þeir megu þat geta at, who are willing to do that, Grág. i. 1; heimta e-t at e-m (now af), to call in, demand (a debt, money), 279; fara e-t at e-m (now af), to chaffer for or cheapen anything, Nj. 73; sækja e-t at e-m, to ask, seek for; sækja heilræði ok traust at e-m, 98; leiga e-t at e-m (now af), to borrow, Grág. ii. 334; eiga e-t (fé, skuld) at e-m, to be owed money by any one, i. 399; metaph. to deserve of one, Nj. 113; eiga mikil at e-m, to have much to do with, 138; hafa vega, virding, styrk, at, to derive honour, power from, Fms. vi. 71, Eg. 44. Bárð. 174; gagn, to be of use, Ld. 216; mein, tálma, mischief, disadvantage, 158, 216, cp. Eg. 546; ótta, awe, Nj. 68.

VI. denoting conformity, according to, Lat. secundum, ex, after; at fornum sid, Fms. i. 112; at sögn Ara prests, as Ari relates, on his authority, 55; at ráði allra vitrustu manna, at the advice of, Isl. ii. 259, Ld. 62; at lögum, at landslögum, by the law of the land, Grág., Nj.; at líkindum, in all likelihood, Ld. 272; at sköpum, in due course (poët.); at hinum sama hætti, in the very same manner, Grág. i. 90; at vánum, as was to be expected, Nj. 255; at leyfi e-s, by one's leave, Eg. 35; ulofi, Grág. ii. 215; at ósk, vilja e-s, as one likes ..., at mun, id. (poët.); at sólu, bappily (following the course of the sun), Bs. i. 70, 137; at því sem ..., as to infer from ..., Nj. 124; 'fara, láta, ganga at' denotes to yield, agree to, to comply with, give in, Ld. 168, Eg. 18, Fms. x. 368.

VII. in phrases nearly or quite adverbial; gróa, vera græddr, at heilu, to be quite healed, Bárð. 167, Eb. 148; bita at snöggu, to bite it bare, Fms. xi. 6; at þurru, till it becomes dry, Eb. 276; at endilöngu, all along, Fas. ii; vinnast at litlu, to avail little, 655 x. 14; at fullu, fully, Nj. 257, Hkr. i. 171; at visu, of a surety, surely, Ld. 40; at frjálsu, freely, 308; at líku, at sömu, equally, all the same, Hom. 80, Nj. 267; at röngu, wrongly, 686 B. 2; at hófi, temperately, Lex. Poët.; at mun, at ráði, at marki, to a great extent; at hringum, utterly, all round, (rare), Fms. x. 389; at einu, yet, Orkn. 358; svá at einu, því at einu, allt at einu, yet, however, nevertheless.

VIII. connected with comparatives of adverbs and adjectives, and strengthening the sense, as in Engl. 'the, so much the more, all the more'; 'at' heldr tveimr, at ek munda gjarna veita yðr öllum, where it may be translated by so much the more to two, as I would willingly grant it to all of you; hon grét at meir, she grieved the more, Eg. 483; þykir oss at líkara, all the more likely, Fms. viii. 6; þess at hardari, all the harder, Sturl. iii. 202 C; svá at hinn sá bana at nær, Grág. ii. 117; at auðnara, at höfnara, the more bappy, Al. 19, Grett. i. 116 B; þess at meiri, Fms. v. 64; auvirdismaðr at meiri, Sturl. ii. 139; maðr at vaskari, id.; at feigri, any the more fey, Km. 22; maðr at verri, all the worse, Nj. 168; ok er 'at' firr ..., at ek vil miklu heldr, cp. Lat. tantum abest ... ut, Eg. 60.

β. following after a negation; eigi at síðr, no less, Nj. 160, Ld. 146; eigi ... at meiri maðr, any better, Eg. 425, 489; erat héra at borgnara, any the better off for that, Fms. vii. 116; eigi at minni, no less for that, Edda (pref.) 146; eigi at minna, Ld. 216, Fms. ix. 50; ekki at verri drengir, not a bit worse for that, Ld. 43; er mér ekki son minn at bætari, þótt ..., 216; at eigi vissi at nær, any more, Fas. iii. 74.

IX. following many words: I. verbs, esp. those denoting, α. to ask, enquire, attend, seek, e.g. spyrja at, to spear (ask) for; leita at, to seek for; geta, geyma at, to pay attention to; huga, hyggja at; hence atspurn, to enquire, aðgæzla, athugi, attention, etc.

β. verbs denoting laughter, play, joy, game, cp. the Engl. to play at ..., hléja, brosa at e-u, to laugh, smile at it; leika (sér) at e-u, to play at; þykja gaman at, to enjoy; hæða, göra gys at ..., to make sport at ...

γ. verbs denoting assistance, help; standa, veita, vinna, hjálpa at; hence atstöð, atvinna, atverk:—mode, proceeding; fara at, to proceed, hence atfor and atferli:—compliance; láta, fara at e-u, v. above;—fault; e-t er at e-u, there is some fault in it, Fms. x. 418; skorta at e-u, to fall short of, xi. 98;—care, attendance; hjúkra at, hlýja at, v. these words:—gathering, collecting; draga, reida, flytja, fá at, congregate:—engagement, arrival, etc.; sækja at, to attack; ganga at, vera at, to be about; koma at, ellipt. to arrive; göra at, to repair; lesta at, to impair (v. above); finna at, to criticise (mod.); telja at, id.; bera at, to happen; kveða at e-m, to address one, 635. 15, (kveða at (ellipt.) now means to pronounce, and of a child to utter (read) whole syllables); falla at, of the flood-tide (ellipt.); metaph. of pains or straits surrounding one; þreyngja, herða at, to press hard; of frost and cold, with regard to the seasons; frjósa at, kólna at, to get really cold (Sl. 44), as it were from the cold stiffening all things; also of the seasons themselves; hausta, vetra að, when the season really sets in; esp. the cold seasons, 'sumra at' cannot be used, yet we may say 'vára að' when the spring sets in, and the air gets mild.

δ. in numberless other cases which may partly be seen below. 2. connected ellipt. with adverbs denoting motion from a place; nordan, austan, sunnan, vestan at, those from the north, east ...; utan at, innan at, from the outside or inside. 3. with adjectives (but rarely), e.g. kær, elskr, virkr (affectionate), vandr (zealous), at e-m; v. these words.

WITH ACC.

TEMP.: Lat. post, after, upon, esp. freq. in poetry, but rare in prose writers, who use eptir; nema reisi niðr at nið (= maðr eptir mann), in succession, of erecting a monument, Hm. 71; in prose, at þat, postbac, dráude, Fms. x. 323, cp. Rm., where it occurs several times, 2, 6, 9, 14, 18, 24, 28, 30, 35; sonr á at taka arf at föður sinn, has to take the inheritance after his father, Grág. i. 170 new Ed.; eiga féranúðm at e-n, Grág. i. 89; at Gamla fallinn, after the death of G., Fms. x. 382; in Edda (GL) 113 ought to be restored, grét ok at Óð, gulli Freyja, she grieved (wept) tears of gold for her lost husband Óð. It is doubtful if it is ever used in a purely loc. sense; at land, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 211, is probably corrupt; at hönd = á hönd, Grág. (Sb.) i. 135; at mót = at móti, v. this word.

CON. In compounds (v. below) at- or að- answers in turn to Lat. ad- or in- or con-; aðráttir e.g. denotes collecting; atkoma is adventus: it may also answer to Lat. ob-, in atburðr = occidence, but might also be compared with Lat. occurrere.

AT and að, the mark of the infinitive [cp. Goth. du; A.S. and Engl. to; Germ. zu]. Except in the case of a few verbs 'at' is always placed immediately before the infinitive, so as to be almost an inseparable part of the verb. I. it is used either, 1. as a simple mark of the infinitive, only denoting an action and independent of the subject, e.g. at ganga, at hlaupta, at vita, to go, to run, to know; or, 2. in an objective sense when following such verbs as bjóða segja ..., to invite, command ...; hann bauð þeim at ganga, at sitja, he bade, ordered them to go, sit, or the like; or as gefa and fá; gefa e-m at drekka, at eta, to give one to drink or to eat, etc. etc.

β. with the additional notion of intention, esp. when following verba cogitandi; hann ætlaði, hafði í hyggju at fara, he had it in his mind to go (where 'to go' is the real object to ætlaði and hafði í hyggju). 3. answering to the Gr. ὡς, denoting intention, design, in order to; hann gekk í borg at kaupá sílfir, in order to buy, Nj. 280; hann sendi riddara sína með þeim at varðveita þær, 623. 45; in order to make the phrase more plain, 'svá' and 'til' are frequently added, esp. in mod. writers, 'svá at' and contr. 'srát' (the last however is rare), 'til at' and 'til þess at', etc.

II. in the earlier times the infin., as in Greek and Lat., had no such mark; and some verbs remain that cannot be followed by 'at'; these verbs are almost the same in Icel. as in Engl.: α. the auxiliary verbs vil, mun (μῆλλο), skal; as in Engl. to is never used after the auxiliaries shall, will, must; ek vil ganga, I will go; ek mun fara, (as in North. E.) I mun go; ek skal göra þat, I shall do that, etc. β. the verbs kunna, mega, as in Engl. I can or may do, I dare say; svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða, Grág. ii. 75; í öllu er þrýða má góðan höfðingja, Nj. 90; vera má, it may be; vera kann þat, id.; kunnu, however, takes 'at' whenever it means to know, and esp. in common language in phrases such as, það kann að vera, but vera kann þat, v. above. γ. láta, biðja, as in Engl. to let, to bid; hann lét (bað) þá fara, he let (bade) them go. δ. þykkja, þykjast, to seem; hann þykir vera, he is thought to be; reflex., hann þykist vera, sibi videtur; impers., mér þykir vera, mihi videtur, in all cases without 'at'. So also freq. the verbs hugsa, hyggja, ætla, halda, to think, when denoting merely the act of thinking; but if there be any notion of intention or purpose, they assume the 'at'; thus hann ætlaði, hugði, þá vera góða menn, he thought them to be, acc. c. inf.; but ætlaði at fara, meant to go, etc. e. the verbs denoting to see, hear; sjá, líta, horfa á ... (videre); heyra, audire, as in Engl. I saw them come, I heard him tell, ek tók þá koma, ek heyrði hann tala.

f. sometimes after the verbs eiga and ganga; hann gekk steikja, he went to roast, Vkv. 9; eiga, esp. when a mere periphrasis instead of skal, móður sína á maðr fyrst fram færa (better at færa), Grág. i. 232; á þann kvíð einskis meta, 59; but at meta, id. l. 24; ráða, nema, göra ..., freq. in poetry, when they are used as simple auxiliary verbs, e.g. nam hann sér Högna hvetja at rúnum, Skv. 3. 43. g. hljóta and verða, when used in the sense of must (as in Engl. he must go), and when placed after the infin. of another verb; hér muntu vera hljóta, Nj. 129; but hljóta at vera; fara hlýtr þú, Fms. i. 159; but þú hlýtr at fara; verða vita, ii. 146; but verða at vita; hann man verða sækja, þú verðr (= skal) maðr eptir mann lífa, Fms. viii. 19, Fas. ii. 552, are exceptional cases. h. in poetry, verbs with the verbal neg. suffix '-at', freq. for the case of euphony, take no mark of the infinitive, where it would be indispensable with the simple verb, vide Lex. Poët. Exceptional cases; hvárt sem hann vill 'at' verja þá sök, eða, whatever he chooses, either, Grág. i. 64; fyrr viljum vér enga kórónu at bera, en nokkut ófrelsi á oss at taka, we would rather bear no crown than ..., Fms. x. 12; the context is peculiar, and the 'at' purposely added. It may be left out ellipt.; e.g. þá er guð gefr oss finnast (= at finnast), Dipl. ii. 14; gef honum drekka (= at drekka), Pr. 470; but mostly in unclassical writers, in deeds, or the like, written hastily and in an abrupt style.

AT and að, conj. [Goth. pateri = ert; A.S. þar; Engl. that; Germ. dass; the Ormul. and Scot. at, see the quotations sub voce in Jamieson] in all South-Teutonic idioms with an initial dental: the Scandinavian idioms form an exception, having all dropped this consonant; Swed. åt, Dan. at]. In Icel. the Bible translation (of the 16th century) was chiefly based upon that of Luther; the hymns and the great bulk of theol. translations of

that time were also derived from Germany; therefore the germanised form það frequently appears in the Bible, and was often employed by theol. authors in sermons since the time of the Reformation. Jón Vídalín, the greatest modern Icel. preacher, who died in 1720, in spite of his thoroughly classical style, abounds in the use of this form; but it never took root in the language, and has never passed into the spoken dialect. After a relative or demonstr. pronoun, it freq. in mod. writers assumes the form *ed*, *hver ed*, *hverir ed*, *hvað ed*, *þar ed*. Before the prep. *þú* (*tu*), *þ* changes into *t*, and is spelt in a single word *atú*, which is freq. in some MS.;—now, however, pronounced *addú*, *addeir*, *addið*....= *ad þú*...., with the soft Engl. *th* sound. It gener. answers to Lat. *ut*, or to the relat. pron. *qui*.

I. *þat*, relative to *svá*, to denote proportion, degree, so...., *þat*, Lat. *tam*, *tantum*, *tot*...., *ut*; *svá* mikill lagamaður, at...., *so great a lawyer*, *þat*...., Nj. 1; *hárið svá mikil*, at *þat*...., 2; *svá* kom um síðir þvi máli, at Sigvaldi, *it came so far*, *þat*...., Fms. xi. 95, Edda 33. Rarely and unclass., ellipt. without *svá*; Bæringr var til seinn eptir bonum, at hann... (= *svá at*), Bær. 15; hlíðið honum, at hann sakadi ekki, Fas. iii. 441.

II. It is used, 1. with indic. in a narrative sense, answering partly to Gr. *ὅτι*, Lat. *quod*, *ut*, in such phrases as, *it came to pass*, *happened that*....; *þat* var einhverju sinni, at Höskuldr hafði vinabod, Nj. 2; *þat* var á palmddrottinsdag, at Ólafir konungr gekk út um stræti, Fms. ii. 244.

2. with subj. answering to Lat. acc. with infin., to mark the relation of an object to the chief verb, e. g. *vilda ek at þú réðist*, *I wished that you would*, Nj. 57. *þ* or in an oblique sentence, answering to *ita ut*....; *ef svá kann verða at þeir láti*...., *if it may be so that they might*...., Fms. xi. 94.

γ. with a subj. denoting design, answering to Gr. *ὅρα* or Lat. *ut* with subj., *in order that*: at öll veraldar bygðin viti, *ut sciat totus orbis*, Stj. 1; þeir skáru fyrir þá melinn, at þeir dæri eigi af sulti, *ut ne fame perirent*, Nj. 265; fyrsti hlutr bókarinnar er Kristindómsbálkr, at menn skili, *in order that men may understand*, Gpl. p. viii.

III. used in connection with conjunctions, 1. esp. *þó*, *því*, *svá*; *þó* at freq. contr. *pótt*; *svát* is rare and obsolete. *a*. *póat*, *pótt* (North. E. 'bof'), followed by a subjunctive, *though*, *alibough*, Lat. *etsi*, *quoniam* (very freq.); *póat* nokkurum monnum sýnist þetta með freku sett.... *þá* viljum vér, Fms. vi. 21; phrases as, *gef þú mér þó at úverðugri*, *etsi indignus* (dat.), Stj. MS. col. 315, are unclass., and influenced by the Latin; sometimes ellipt. without 'þó', eigi mundi hón þá meir hvata göngu sinni, at (= *póat*) hon hræddist bana sinn, Edda 7, Nj. 64; 'þó' and 'at' separated, svarar hann þó rétt, at hann svari svá, Grág. i. 23; þó er rétt at nýta, at hann sé fyrr skorinn, answering to Engl. *yet—though*, Lat. *attamen—etsi*, K. p. K.

þ. *því* at, *because*, Lat. *nam*, *quia*, with indic.; *því* at allir fóru gerfylligir synir hans, Ld. 68; *því* at af íþróttum verðr maðr fróðr, Sks. 16; separated, *því* þegi ek, at ek undrumst, Fms. iii. 201; *því* er þessa getið, at þat pótti, *it is mentioned because*...., Ld. 68. *γ*. *svá* at, *so that*, Lat. *ut*, *ita ut*; grátrium kom upp, svá at eingi mátti öðrum segja, Edda 37; separated, *so... that*, svá úsvást at...., *so bad weather*, *þat*, Bs. i. 339, etc.

2. it is freq. used superfluously, esp. after relatives; *hver at = hverr, quis*; *því at = því, igitur*; *hverr at þekkr ok þægilig mun verða*, Fms. v. 159; *hvern styrk at hann mundi fá*, 44; *ek undrumst hvé mikil ógnarræust at ligger í þér*, iii. 201; *því at ek mátti eigi þar vera elligr*, *því at þar var kristni vel haldin*, Fas. i. 340.

IV. as a relat. conj.: 1. temp. *when*, Lat. *quum*; *jafnan er (est) mér þá verða er (quum) ek fer á braut þaðan*, en *þá* at (*quum*) ek kem, Grett. 150 A; *þar til at vér vitum, till we know*, Fms. v. 52; *þá at ek lýsta (= þá er)*, *when*, Nj. 233.

2. *since*, *because*; *ek færi yðr (hann)*, at þér eruð í einum hrepp allir, *because of your being all of the same Ræpe*, Grág. i. 260; *eigi er kynlegt at (though) Skarphéðinn sé hraustr*, at þat er mælt at...., *because (since) it is a saying that*...., Nj. 64.

V. in mod. writers it is also freq. superfluously joined to the conjunctions, *ef ad = ef, si*, (Lv. 45 is from a paper MS.), *meðan ad = meðan, dum*; *nema ad, nisi*; *lynt ad = fyrst, quoniam*; *eptir ad, sidan ad, postquam*; *hvárt ad = hvárt*, Lat. *an*. In the law we find passages such as, *þá er um er dæmt eina sök*, at þá eigu þeir aprt at ganga í dóminn, Grág. i. 79; *ef þing ber á hina helgu viku*, at þat á eigi fyrir þeim málum at standa, 106; *þat er ok*, at þeir skulu reifa mál manna, 64; at þeir skulu með váttröð þá sök sækja, 65; in all these cases 'at' is either superfluous or, which is more likely, of an ellipt. nature, 'the law decrees' or 'it is decreed' being understood. The passages Sks. 551, 552, 568, 718 B, at lokit (= at ek hef lokit), at hugleitt (= at ek hef h.), at sent (= at ek hef sent) are quite exceptional.

AT and að, an indecl. relat. pronoun [Ulf. *þatei = þa, de av, davis, dærep, dæa*, etc.; Engl. *that*, Ormul. *at*], with the initial letter dropped, as in the conj. *at*, (cp. also the Old Engl. *at*, which is both a conj. and a pronoun, e. g. Barbour vi. 24 in Jamieson: 'I drede that his gret wassalage, | And his travail may bring till end, | *That* at men quhile full litil wend.' | 'His mestyr speryt quhat tithings at he saw.'—Wyntoun v. 3. 89.) In Icel. 'er' (the relat. pronoun) and 'at' are used indifferently, so that where one MS. reads 'er', another reads 'at', and *vise versa*; this may easily be seen by looking at the MSS.; yet as a rule 'er' is much more freq. used. In mod. writers 'at' is freq. turned into 'ed', esp. as a superfluous particle after the relative pron. *hverr* (*hver ed*, *hvað ed*, *hverir ed*, etc.), or the demonstr. *sá* (*sá ed*, *þeir ed*, *hinir ed*, etc.):—*vebo, vobich, that*, enn beztu

grip at (*vobich*) hafði til Íslands komið, Ld. 202; en engi mun sá at (*er*) minnisamara mun vera, 242; sem blótneut at (*quæ*) stærst verða, Fms. iii. 214; þau tíðendi, at mér þætti verri, Nj. 64, etc. etc.

AT, n. *collision* (poët.); *odda at, crossing of spears, crash of spears*, Höfuðl. 8. *β*. *a fight or bait of wild animals, esp. of horses, v. besta-at* and *etja*.

AT, the negative verbal suffix, v. -a.

ata, u, f. an obscure word, and probably a corrupt reading; nú skýtr maðr á hval í atu ok hnekkir Guðs gáfu, N. G. L. i. 59.

ata, að, to stain, defile, smear; líkþrá Naaman skal atast á þik ok þína sett, Stj. 618. 2 Kings vi. 27 (now freq.).

atal, ötul, atalt, adj. [at, n.; Ormul. *attel = turpis*], *fierce*, Lat. *atrox*; ötul augu, *fierce, piercing eyes*, Hkv. 1. 3; þetta fólk er atalt ok illt, Hkr. iii. 313; ötul, *amattig, fierce and loathsome*, used of a witch, Hkv. 1. 38; Atli ek heiti, a skal ek þér vera, where the poet plays on the likeness between the pr. name Atli and the adj. atali, my name is 'Savage'; *savage shall I prove to thee*, Hkr. Hjörv. 15. At the present day, freq. in the changed form ötull, in a good sense, *brisk, strenuous*.

atan or **ötun**, f. *defiling*.

atatata, an onomatopoeic interj., imitating the chattering of the teeth through cold, Orkn. 326 (in a verse).

at-beini, a, m. *assistance, support*, Fms. vi. 66; vera í a. með e-m, *to assist one*, Fas. i. 265.

at-bót, f. *repair* (now aðgjörð), Vm. 4, Dipl. ii. 13.

at-burð, ar, m. pl. ir, [vera at, *accidere*]. 1. *a chance, hap, accident*; verðr sá a., *it so happened*, Nj. 54. Vápn. 49; af (með) atburð, *accidentally, perchance*, Mart. 126, El. 5. 9, Mar. 656 ii. 16; með hverjum atburðum, *how, by what chance?* Róm. 287, Eluc. 12; slíkt kalla ek a. en eigi jartein, *such things I call an accident but not a miracle*, Sturl. ii. 54; fyrir a. sakir hreytti hans, *because of his valour*, Skálda 189, Sks. 147.

2. esp. in pl., *events, matters, circumstances*; dráp Bárðar ok þá atburði er þar höfðu orðit, *Bard's death and the events that had happened*, Eg. 222; Ólafir sagði honum alla atburði um sitt mál, *O. told him minutely how his matters stood*, Hkr. i. 193; þær sem skýra í hverjum atburðum menn fella á sik fullkomid banna, *under what circumstances*...., H. E. i. 462.

at-búnaðr, ar, m. *attention, care*, especially of funeral rites; veita a. dauðum mönnum, *to lay out dead bodies*, Eg. 34, v. l. 2. now gener. *accommodation or assistance* in all that regards domestic life, esp. clothing; göðr, illr a.

at-dýpi and **atdýpi**, n. *deep water close to shore*, Háv. 48.

at-djúpt, n. adj. *id.*, 623. 45; superl. *atdjúpast*, Fms. xi. 70.

at-dráttir, ar, m. pl. drættir, [draga at], *provisions, supplies for household use*; hafði hann a. at þeirra bú, *he supplied their household*, Háv. 39; atdrættir ok útvegir, *means and provisions*, Fms. xi. 423; 2. af fiskum, Hrafn. 22.

β. metaph. *support*, H. E. i. 244. **COMP**: **atdrátta-maðr**, m., mikill a., *a good housekeeper*, Eb. 26.

at-dugnaðr, m. [at-duga, *to assist*], *assistance*, Fas. ii. 296.

at-eggjan, f. *egging on, instigation*, Al. 5.

at-fall, n. [falla at], 'on-fall', = of the flood-tide, Ld. 56, Orkn. 428.

at-fang, n. [fá at, *to provide*], only in pl., *provisions, victuals*, Bs. i. 130. Esp. used with dagr, or kveld, of the eve of great festivals, and partic. that of Yule: *atfanga-dagr*, pronounced *afanga-*, m., a. Jóna, Yule Eve, Christmas Eve, Grett. 97, 140, Fms. ii. 37. Ísl. ii. 232, Orkn. 186 old Ed., where the new Ed. p. 242 reads *atfangs-* (in sing.), which is very rare, þóðr. 11. *atfangadags-kveld*, n. Christmas Eve, Bárð. 176. **at-fanga-maðr**, m. = *atdrátta-maðr*, Grett. 119 A.

at-fara, v. *atfór*.

at-ferð, f. (nent. 655 xxxii.) *a. aggression, incursion*, in a hostile sense, Fms. ix. 11, v. l. *β*. more freq. in a good sense, *exertion, activity*, Fs. 4; vikjast eptir atferðum enna fyrri frænda þinna, *to imitate their good deeds*, *id.*; atferð ok eljun, *energy*, Ld. 318. *γ*. a law term, *execution*; með dómröfum ok atferðum, Gpl. 183.

δ. *behaviour, proceeding, conduct*; hverja a. vér skulum hafa, Nj. 194, Rb. 390, Sks. 239, 655 xxxii. 2;—now freq. in the last sense. **COMP**: **atferðar-loysi**, n. *idleness, inactivity, helplessness*, Fær. 232, 544. 23. **atferðar-maðr**, m. a *skilful man*, Bs. i. 639.

atferð-ligr, adj. *fit or manly*, Fms. viii. 53, v. l.

at-ferill, n. [ferill], *action, proceeding*, used esp. as a law term, *proceeding, procedure*; með enu sama a., Grág. ii. 405; plur. skal sá slík atferli hafa öll um lýsingar sem áðr er tint, 27, H. E. ii. 75. *β*. *method*; þá eru mörg a. jafnrétt til þess, Rb. 38. *γ*. hann spurdist fyrir um a. héraðsmanna, *what they were doing*, Grett. 123 A. *δ*. gramm., a. *parta (modi partium orationis)* eru tólf, Skálda 185.

at-flutning, f. (now -ingr, m.), *purveyance, supply*, in plur., Eg. 275, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 179.

at-fylgja, n. and **atfylgja**, u, f. *help, backing, support*, Fms. ii. 105, Stj. 384, Hom. 139, Fms. x. 60, v. l.

at-færala, u, f. *exertion, courage*, K. p. K. 94 (rare). **COMP**: **at-færalu-maðr**, m. a *man of vigour*, Bret. 12, 155.

at-för, ar, f. 1. prop. *a going to*; as a Norse law term, *execution*, dómr ok atfór, Gpl. 361, 389; mod. Dan. *adferd*, cp. *atferð*, *γ*. 2. in

lcel. commonly of an onslaught or armed aggression, Fms. i. 54, Nj. 92, 93, 99, 113, Sturl. iii. 237, Ann. 1252. B. *metbod* = *aðferð*, Fms. ii. 328.

compds: *atfarar-dómr*, m. sentence of execution for payment, Gpl., N. G. L. i. 154. *atfarar-þing*, n. court of execution, MS. 302, 172 (Norse). *atfara-laust*, n. adj. quiet, with no act of violence between two hostile parties, Eb. 244, Sturl. ii. 40.

at-ganga, u. f. 1. attack in a fight, onslaught, Fms. i. 36, Nj. 36, Lv. 13, Bret. 6. 2. peaceful help, Fms. xi. 86, Nj. 99, Isl. ii. 210. compd: *atgöngu-mikill*, adj. unruly, quarrelsome, aggressive, Fs. 41.

at-gangr, m. 1. fighting, combat, aggression, Isl. ii. 268, Korn. 242: injury, violence, = *ágangr*, Fms. vi. 239. 2. help, co-operation, Grett. 157, 162, Vigl. 19. 3. now, redress, recovery of a claim. compd: *atganga-mikill*, adj. = *energetic*, Grett. 129 A.

at-geirr, m. (false spelling *angeirr*), a bill or balberd, undoubtedly a foreign weapon, rarely mentioned in the Sagas, but famous as the favourite weapon of Gunnar of Hlíðarendi; mentioned besides in Sks. 392, Landn. 163, Eb. 120, Fms. iii. 100, v. 249, Fas. iii. 462, but esp. Nj. 44, 45, 84, 95, 97, 108, 114, 119: in the Nj. used generally of thrusting, but also of hewing; Högni hjó í sundr spíot skaptið með atgeirinum, en rekr atgeirinn í gegnum hann, H. brewed in under the spearshaft with the bill, and drives the bill through him, Nj. 119; in Landn. 163 mentioned as a javelin.

at-gengillgr, adj. acceptable, inviting, Bs. i. 372.

at-gerð, *atgerði*, *atgeyrð*, v. *atgerð*, -*gerði*.

at-gæsla, u. f. superintendence, care, caution, Sturl. iii. 58 (now freq.)

atgörd, f. 1. plur. measures, steps taken; litlar atgörðir, small measures, Isl. ii. 355, Fs. 4: var eigi vænt til atgerða, few expedients, Grett. 124.

2. repair of a building or the like (now freq.), Dipl. v. 145. 3. a surgical operation, medical help, Bs. i. 108, 618, 644: Sturl. i. 43 is a bad reading. compds: *atgörða-lauss*, adj. helpless, lazy, inactive, Al. 25: neut., atgörðarlaust er um e-t, no steps are taken, Fms. vi. 38. *atgörðar-maðr*, m. a ready man, El. 15, Sturl. ii. 127.

atgörðar-mikill, adj. active, Nj. 56.

at-görvi, *atgerði*, *atgörð*, f.; neut. Fms. x. 293 C. [görri at sér, accomplished]; endowments, accomplishments derived from good training added to natural gifts; in old times esp. those of an athletic or physical kind; fríðleik, vöxt, afl, ok alla a., beauty, stature, strength, and all accomplishments whatever, Eg. 29, Fbr. 56, Fms. vi. 5, 268, i. 30, viii. 140, x. 293; at spóttum, a. ok vinnu, Hkr. i. 212: of spiritual qualities and character (rare in old writers), af Guðs góðgæpt ok sjálfs síns a. gófgastr maðr á Íslandi, Bs. i. (Hv.) 70; at lerdómi, vitríðleik ok a., 130. Páls S. compd: *atgörvi-maðr*, and more freq. *atgörvis-maðr*, m. a man of great (physical) accomplishments, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 685 (where it is used of a young promising poet), 22, Ld. 12; used of an artist, Isl. ii. 171: a. um marga hluti, man of great capacity, 191; used of a musician, Grett. 158.

at-hald, n. constraint, coercion, restraint, Fbr. 2, Fms. xi. 228.

at-hjúkan (now *aðhjúkrun*), f. [hjúka at e-m], heed, attention, care in the most tender sense of that word, e. g. that of a mother to her sick child; attention to a sick, frozen, shipwrecked, or destitute person, Fms. viii. 444, Finnb. 234, v. 1.

at-hlaup, n. onslaught, assault, Fms. viii. 35, Bjarn. 37: í einu a., in one rush in a battle, Ld. 64; veita manni a. eðr sár, violence or wound, K. Á. 48; tókst nú þegar a., a band to band fight, Guðp. 12.

at-hlátr, m. [hlægja at], a laughing-stock, Fms. ii. 182.

at-hlægi, n. ridicule, mockery; með a. ok sköm, ridicule and shame, Fms. x. 279; ef a. er vert, if it be ridicule, vi. 208; a. eðr úmannan, a laughing-stock and a wretch, Sturl. iii. 240.

at-hlæggillgr, adj. ridiculous, Band. 13.

at-huga, að, to heed, betink oneself, pay attention to, consider; a. sik, to take heed, Sturl. iv. 75 in a mod. MS.; cp. Bs. i. 744 (now freq.)

at-hugall, adj. heedful, careful, Sturl. iii. 125, Sks. 296.

at-hugi, a. m. heed, care, attention, consideration, Hom. 52; af öllum a., carefully, Post. 656 B; hið elzta (barn) hefir ekki a. hit minsta, the eldest bairn has no heed on his shoulders, El. 19, Sks. 482; með a. ok áhyggju, with care and concern, Fms. x. 281. compds: *athuga-lauss*, adj. heedless.

athuga-loysi, n. heedlessness, Stj. 6, Fas. i. 245; hlýfr jafnan illt af a., 'Don't care' comes ever to a bad end (a proverb), Grett. 118 A.

athugaliga, adv. attentively, Sks. 360.

athuga-litill, adj. little careful, heedless, Bs. i. 190.

athuga-samliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. attentively, attentive, Sks. 600, 360, 6, 472.

athuga-samr, adj. heedful, attentive, Hom. 58, Fms. viii. 447.

athuga-verðr, adj. worthy of attention, Fms. x. 276. *athuga-samr* (and)

at-hvarf, n. [hverfa at, to turn towards]: a. in the phrase, göra e-m a., to pay one compliments, pay attention to, Bs. i. 801; hann er vel við þormóð ok gördi mér at athvarfi við hann, be treated Tb. respectfully or cultivated his friendship, Fbr. 119; Sighvatr gördi at athvarfi um sendimenn konungs, ok spurði þá marga tíðenda, be communicated with them or paid them visits, attended to them, Hkr. ii. 214. 3. *athvarf* is now freq. in the sense of shelter, refuge.

at-hyggi, f. [athugall], heedfulness, attention; með a., Sks. i. 445 B, 564, Fms. vi. 446, (now used as neut.)

at-hyllast, t. dep. (qs. athyglast), to lean towards, be on the side of,

do homage to; with acc., af þri skolu vér a. þenna engil í beotum várum, to cultivate his friendship, Hom. A. M. 237, 7; at a. ok sækja e-m at árnáðar orði, 655 xiii. B. 4, Bs. i. 202; ætjum vér þann yðvarm at a. er mestan görir várm sóma, take his part, who . . ., Fms. v. 273.

at-hæfi (not *athæfi*, vide Sks. B., which carefully distinguishes between *æ* and *æ*), n. conduct, behaviour; a. kristinna manna, their rites, service, Fms. ii. 37, cp. Ld. 174; í öllu sinnu a., conduct, proceeding, Fms. i. 78, viii. 253: manners, ceremonies, Sks. 301; konunga a., royal manners, Hom.: þetta hefir verið a. (instinct) þessa skrimis, Sks.: deeds, doings; skal nú þar standa fyrst um a. þeirra, Mag. 11. Now freq. in a theol. sense.

at-hæfillgr, adj. fit, sitting, due, Eg. 103, Finnb. 228.

at-höfn, f. [hafast at, to commit], conduct, behaviour, business; hvat er hann hafði frétt um a. Skota konungs, his doings and whereabouts, Eg. 271; fengin var þeim ömur a., occupation, Fbr. 19; ganga til skripta ok segja sínar athafnir, to go to scribe and confess his behaviour, Fms. i. 301; í athöfnum margir, en sumir í kaupferðum, Orkn. 298; er þat ok líkligt at þú fylgir þar eptir þinni a., (ironically) that you will go your own foolish way, Fs. 4.

compds: *athafnar-lauss*, adj. inactive, Fms. iii. 128, 154. *athafnar-loysi*, n. inactivity.

athafnar-maðr and *athafna*, m. a busy enterprising man, Hkr. ii. 255, Fbr. 209. In a bad sense, a laughing-stock; göra e-m at athafnarmanni, to make a butt of him, Sturl. i. 24, 181, this last sense seems to be peculiar to the first and second part (þátr) of the Sturl., which were not written by Sturla himself, but by an unknown author.

at-kall, n. demand, call, request, solicitation, Bs. i. 735, Al. 64, Ver. 48.

at-kast, n. a casting in one's teeth, a rebuke, reproach, Mag. 65.

at-kori, *anebor*, v. akkeri.

at-kvæma, and later form *aðkoma* or *atkoma*, u. f. arrival, Ld. 78, Fms. vi. 239; metaph. (eccl.) pain, visitation, Hom. 68, 121. Now used in many compds: *aðkomu-maðr*, m. a guest, etc.

at-kvæði, n. [kveða at orði]. I. a technical phrase, esp. in law; svá skal sækja at öllu um fjártökuna, sem þjófsök fyrir utan a., the proceeding is all the same with the exception of the technical terms, Grág. ii. 190; at þeim atkvæðum er Helgi hafði í stefnu við þik, the expressions used by Helgi in summoning thee, Boll. 354.

II. a word, expression in general; þat er þrífalt a., manvitt, siðgæði ok hæverska, Sks. 431, 303; en þó vér mælum alla þessa hluti með breiðu a., in broad, general terms, Anecd. 21, Þjóðr. 1.

Y. now used gramm. for a syllable, and in many compds such as, eins atkvæðis orð, a monosyllable; tveggja, þriggja . . . atkvæða . . . etc., a dissyllable, etc.: 'kveða at' also means to collect the letters into syllables, used of children when they begin to spell. Old writers use atkvæði differently in a grammatical sense, viz. = pronunciation, sound, now framburðr; þeir stafir meggu hafa tveggja samhljóðenda a., hverr einn, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; eins stafs a.; a. nafns hvers þeirra; þá er þat a. hans í hverju máli sem eptir lifir nafnins (in the last passage = the name of the letter), 168.

III. a decision, sentence, almost always in plur.; beið hann þinna atkvæða, Nj. 78; var því vikit til atkvæða (decision) Marðar, 207; bida atkvæða Magnús konungs um álog ok pyntingar, Fms. vi. 192: sing., var þat biskups a., his decision, v. 106; hvi gegnir þetta a. (sentence) jarl, rangliga dæmir þú, 656 B; þínu boði ok a., command and decisive vote, Stj. 203; af atkvæði guðanna, by their decree, Edda 9, Bret. 53.

β. now a law term = vote, and in a great many compds: atkvæða-greiddsla, division; atkvæða-fjöldi, votes; a. munr, majority, etc.

III. a decree of fate, a spell, charm, in a supernatural sense, = ákvæði; af forlögum ok a. ramra hluta, Fs. 23; konungr sagði úhægt at göra við atkvæðum, . . . to resist charms (MS. akveðnl, where it is uncertain whether the reading is *akv-* or *atkv-*); a. Finunnar, the spell of the Finns wife, 22; svá mikil a. (pl.) ok ílska fylgdi þessum álogum, Fas. i. 404, iii. 239, Fms. x. 171.

compds: *atkvæða-lauss*, adj. [kveða at, to be important], unimportant, of no consequence, Fas. ii. 242.

atkvæða-maðr, m. a man of weighty utterance, of importance, Fms. xi. 223.

atkvæða-mikill, adj. of weight, note, authority, Nj. 51.

atla, að, to 'atle,' intend, purpose, Bret. 144; so according to the modern pronunciation of *ætla*, q. v.

at-laga, u. f. an attack in a sea fight, of the act of laying ships alongside; skipa til a., Fms. i. 169, iv. 103; hörð a., hard fight, xi. 133, Hkr. ii. 272, Nj. 125, Sturl. iii. 63, etc.: more rarely of an attack on land, Fms. vii. 244, Al. 122, Isl. ii. 83, Bret. 50.

β. an advance, landing, without notion of fight, Fms. ix. 430. compds: *atlogu-flokkir*, m. the name of a poem describing a battle by sea, Sturl. iii. 63.

atlogu-akip, n. a ship engaged in battle, Fms. viii. 382.

at-lát, n. [láta at e-u, to comply with], compliance, Hom. 47; synda a., indulgence in sin, Greg. 31. Now *atlati*, n. and *atlot*, n. pl. treatment; gott atlati, kindness; ill atlot, barabness, esp. in respect to children.

at-lega, u. f. shelter for sheep and cattle on the common pastures; hag-beit á vetrum ok a. fó sinu at selinu, Dipl. v. 4 (rare).

at-mæli, n. abuse, offensive language, Bs. ii. 181.

atoma, u. f. an atom, Rb. 114; a weight, subdivision of an ounce, 532. 1.

at-orka, u. f. energy, activity. compds: *atorku-maðr*, m. an active man.

atorku-samr, adj. active. *atorku-semi*, f. activity.

at-rás, f. an on-rush, charge, attack. Fms. viii. 413, v. 413.
at-reið, f. (milit.) a riding at, a charge of horse. Fms. vi. 417, in the description of the battle at Stamford Bridge: Hkr. iii. 162 has áreið, but some MSS. atreið, vii. 57. **β**. the act of riding at or over. Nj. 21: esp. in the translation of French romances of tilting in tournaments, Str. (freq.)
at-reiðar-ás, m. a quintain pole, at which to ride a-tilt. El. 15.
at-rekandi, m. pressing efforts, exertions; svá mikill a. var gerti um leitina, the search was carried on so thoroughly. Band. 4 C; cp. rekir.
at-renna, u, f. a slip. **compd**: **atrennu-lykkja**, u, f. a running knot, a noose. Fms. vi. 368.
at-rið, now **atridi**, n. **1** = atreið, movement, in the phrase, hann hafði allt sitt atridið, he did both things at once, in the twinkling of an eye. Grett. 95 new Ed. **2**. a gramm. term in the compd **atridis-klaus**, f. probably = *atridislaus*, Edda (Ht.) 124, cp. Ed. Havn. ii. 154, cp. Skálda 193: atrid would thus mean a word, sentence. It is now very freq. in the form atridi, n. in a metaph. sense, the chief point in a sentence, or a part, paragraph, and used in many compds. **Atridr**, m. is one of the poet. names of Odin, the wise (?).
at-róðr, rs, m. a rowing at, i. e. an attack made (by a ship) with oars. Fms. ii. 310, Hkr. ii. 272, etc. **β**. gener. rowing towards, Jb. 308.
at-samr, adj. [at, n.], quarrelsome, an *aw. Acy.*, Fms. iv. 305; cp. Hkr. ii. l. c.
at-seta, u, f. a royal residence; hafa a., to reside, used especially of kings. Fms. i. 23, x. 309, Hkr. i. 63, Eg. 170, Nj. 5, etc.
at-setr, rs, n. id., vide konungs-atsetr.
at-skiljanligr, adj. [Dan. *adskellig*], various, different, Karl. 206, (an unclass. word.)
at-skilnaðr, ar, m., in mod. Icel. = *parting, separation*. **β**. discord, Grett. 88: A, B, C, however, have *askilnaðr*.
at-sökkn, f. [sækja at], onslaught, attack. Fms. i. 64, Nj. 100, etc. **β**. a throng of guests or visitors seeking hospitality; fíng vóru lítil en a. mikill, Bs. i. 63 (now freq.) **γ**. in popular superstition, the foreboding of a guest's arrival; sleep, drowsiness, or the like, caused, as people believe, by the fylgja or 'fetch' of the guest, his sure forerunner; the Icelanders speak of a good, agreeable aðsókn, or a bad, disagreeable one; a man may 'sækja vel eðr illa að', as he is an agreeable guest or not. Only a 'fey' man's fylgja follows after him. Vide Ísl. þjóðs. i. 354 sqq. **compd**: **at-sökkn-maðr**, m. aggressor, Fs. 70.
at-spurning, f. [spyrja at], 'speering' at, inquiry, in the phrase, leidda atspurningu, which ought, however, to be in two words, Fb. i. 216.
at-staða, u, f., now **aðstöð**, n. a standing by, backing, support, Bs. i. 846. **β**. earnest request, Mar. (Fr.)
at-stöðning, f. and -ingr, m. [styðja at], support, Fas. i. 24.
at-súgr, m. prop. pressure [súgr] caused by crowding; now freq. in the phrase, góta a. að e-m, to mob one. **β**. the phrase, bora frekan at-súgr um e-t (where the metaphor is taken from boring), to deal barably with, *perce through to the marrow*, Orkn. 144: cp. Fms. vii. 29.
at-svif, n. incident, bearing, Sks. 682. **β**. medic. *lipothymia*, a fainting fit, swoon, Fél. ix. 185; cp. að svifa yfir e-n, to be taken in a fit, Sturl. iii. 286.
at-tú, by assimilation = at þú, that thou, freq. e. g. in the Orkn. new Ed.
at-tönn, f. [at, n.], a task, Fas. i. 366.
at-veisla, u, f. [veita at], assistance, Fms. x. 60, v. l.
at-verknaðr, m. work, especially in baymaking; þórgunnu var ætlað nauðfíðr til atverknaðar, to toss and dry it, Eb. 26: now, vinna at heyi, to toss it for drying.
at-vik, n. [vikja at], mostly in plur. details, particulars; in the phrases, eptir atvikum, according to the circumstances of each case, Gþl. 403; atvik sakar, the particulars of a case, Sks. 663; með atvikum, circumstantially, chapter and verse, Fas. iii. 330: in Stj. 179 it seems to mean gestures.
II. an onset, prob. only another way of spelling atvigi. N. G. L. ii. 65; at ek geta eigi hefnt þessa atviks er mér er górt, that I cannot get this affront avenged which has been done me, Grett. 151 A.
at-vinna, n, f. means of subsistence, support, Grág. i. 294, Jb. 151, Fer. 37, Stj. 143, 291, 623, 41, 656 A, 655, 20, Clem. 56, Jb. 151, Fms. v. 239: labour, occupation, Anecd. 20, Sks. 603, (now very freq.) **compd**: **atvinnu-lausa**, adj. without means of subsistence, Fms. ii. 97.
at-vist, f. [vesa at], presence, esp. as a law term, opp. to an alibi, the act of being present at a crime: the law distinguishes between ráð (plotting), tilförr (partaking), and a. (presence). Grág. ii. 37; vera í atsókn ak a., to be present and a partaker in the onslaught, Nj. 100. **β**. transl. of the Lat. *assiduitas*, 677, 12.
at-vígi, n. onset, onslaught, N. G. L. ii. 65, cp. i. 126, Fas. ii. 244.
at-yrði, n. pl. abusive words, Fs. 5, Fms. iii. 154.
AUD, adverbial prefix to a great many adjectives, adverbs, and participles, seldom to subst. nouns, [not found in Ulf.; A. S. *æð*-, as in *æð-medu, humilitas*, and also as a separate adj. *æðde, facilis*; Old Engl. 'eath', 'weath', for 'easy', 'uneasy'; Hel. *ðð* and *ðði, facilis, unðði, difficilis*], easy, opp. to *tor-*. To this 'aud' and not to 'old' may perhaps be referred some of the compds of *aud* and *audr* in Scottish and provincial English. Thus 'audie' in Scotch means an easy careless fellow; 'aud

farand,' or 'ould farand,' may both mean *easy going*: v. the words in Jamieson and the Craven Glossary.
auda, u, f. desolation, þidr. 2.
aud-beðinn, adj. part. [A. S. *æðbede*], easily persuaded to do a thing, with gen. of the thing, Eg. 17, 467.
aud-bættr, adj. part. easily compensated for, Glúm. (in a verse).
aud-eggjaðr, adj. part. easily egged on to do, with gen., Fms. v. 62.
aud-fenginn, adj. part. easy to get, Fs. 62, Grett. 113 A, Mag. 1, where it is spelt *audu-*; cp. *toru* = *tor-*.
aud-fongr, adj. id., Hým. 18; a. var líð, 655 xxviii, Fms. v. 274.
aud-fundinn, adj. part. easy to find, in promptu, Hkr. ii. 111; neut. used metaph. easy to perceive, clear, Eg. 54, Ld. 194, v. l.
aud-fyndr, adj. an older form, id., used only as neut. easily perceived, clear; þat var a., at ..., it could easily be seen, that ..., Ld. 194.
audga, adj. [Ulf. *aupgjan* = *μακαρίων*; A. S. *æðgjan* = *beatum facere*], to enrich, Bs. i. 320, Stj. 68; reflex., hafði Noregr mikitt *audgast*, N. had grown very wealthy. Fms. vi. 448:—to make happy, er alla elskar ok *audgar*, i. 281, Th. 77.
aud-gengr, adj. easy to pass; stigr a., 677, 5. **aud-ginntr**, adj. part. easily cheated, credulous, Lex. Poët.
aud-göttligr, adj. easy to get, common, Fms. i. 261.
aud-gætt, n. adj. easy to get, = *audfundit*, Lex. Poët., Hb. 6 (1865).
aud-görð and later form **aud-görðr**, adj. part. easily done, Fas. i. 74.
aud-heyrtr, n. adj. part. easily heard, clear, evident, Ld. 266.
audigr and **audugr**, adj. [Ulf. *aupags* = *μακάριος*, *aupagai*, f. = *μακαρίους*; Hel. *ðdag* = *beatus, dives*; A. S. *cæðig*, *beatus, opulentus*; O. H. G. *ding*], contracted before an initial vowel into *audgan*, *audgir*, *audgum*; uncontr. form *audigan* = *audgan*, Fms. i. 112, etc.; now used uncontracted throughout, *audugir*, *audugar*, etc.; rich, opulent; ríkr ok a., powerful and opulent, Eg. 22, 83; at fé, wealthy, Fas. i. 49, Ísl. ii. 323, Nj. 16, Post. 656 C; skip mikitt ok a., with a rich lading, Fms. xi. 238; a. at kvikfé, Ld. 96; superl. *audgast*, Eg. 25, Ísl. ii. 124; England er *audgast* at lausafé allra Norðrlanda, Fms. xi. 203.
AUDIT, n. part. of an obsolete verb analogous to *auka* ('ablaug' *au—jó—au*), [cp. Swed. *öde, satum*; *audna*, luck; *audr*, *opes*, etc.], used in many phrases, and often answering to the Gr. *αἰσα*, *παραμύριον*, with dat. pers. and gen. of the thing; e-m er, verðr, *audit e-s*, it falls to one's lot; *úllíkt er at óis verði þeirrar hamingju a.*, it is unlikely that this good fortune is destined for us, Eg. 107; koma mun til mín feigðin ..., ef mér verðr þess a., if that be ordained for me, Nj. 103; þó at mér verði lífs a., though life may be granted to me, Fms. i. 47; konungr lét græða menn sína sem lífs var a., those whose lot it was to live, who were not mortally wounded, Eg. 34; hafði þeim orðit sigrs a., bad won the day, Eg. 86; var þeim eigi erfingja a., to them was no heir granted by fate, 625, 83; with 'at' and an infin., mun oss eigi a. verða at fá þvilkan, Fms. x. 339; absol., hafi þeir gagn er a. er, let them gain the day to whom the god of battles grants it, xi. 66; with the addition of 'til'; ek ætla okkr lítt til ástafunda a. hafa orðit, we have had bad luck in love, 310: *audinn*, masc. appears twice or thrice in poetry, *audins hjár*, means possessed, Skv. 3, 37: in prose in Al. 21 (by Bishop Brand), láta *audins* biða, to submit to fate, to be unconcerned; even in compar., hvárt hyggist er mauni nokkuru at *audnara* (any more chance), at hann fái knúta þessa leysta, of the Gordian knot, 19, at *audnu*, v. *audna* [cp. A. S. *æðden*, *datus*, *concessus*; Hel. *ðdan*, *genitus, natus*; cp. also *júð*, *proles*, a word perhaps of the same root.]
aud-kendr, adj. part. easy to 'ken' or recognise, of distinguished appearance, Al. 21, Fms. i. 44.
aud-kenni, n. (= *einkenni*), mark, distinction, Karl. 180.
aud-kennilligr, adj. = *audkendr*, Hrafn. 13.
aud-kennning, f. a clear mark, sure sign, Sturl. i. 70, MS. A. M. 132 B; áminning suits better, so the Ed. and Brit. Mus. 11, 127.
aud-keyptr, adj. part. easily bought, cheap, Hkr. iii. 246.
aud-kjörinn, adj. part. easily chosen, easy to decide between, Sd. 170.
aud-kumall, adj. (now *viðkvæmr*), very touchy, tender, sensitive; a. ok lastmeyrt, of a snake's belly, easy to wound, Stj. 98; *úngvætt* (depressed) ok *audkumal*, (fem.) touchy, Bs. i. 323; a. í skapi, irritable, 353.
aud-kvisi, v. aukvisi.
aud-kvæðr, adj. easily talked over, easily moved, obsequious, pliable; eptirlátr ok a., N. G. L. ii. 400; ertr ok eigi a. (hard to move) til fylgdar, Grett. 122 new Ed. = *audbeðinn*.
aud-kymli, f. [audkumall], touchiness, sensitiveness; a. konunnar, a woman's touchiness or weakness, 623, 36.
aud-kyfngir, m. [kúfa, *accumulare*], poet. a beaver up of riches, a wealthy man, a Croesus; örr maðr er a., Edda 107; in prose in Sturl. i. 38, Al. 5; ríkismenn ok a., Post. 656 C, 30.
aud-lagðr, adj. part. wealthy, whence *audlegð*, Lex. Poët.
aud-lattr, adj. part. docile, easily kept in check, Glúm. 396 (in a verse).
aud-látinn, adj. [lát, *manners*], of easy affable manners, Str. 36.
aud-legð, f. easy circumstances, wealth, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 836; now freq.
aud-ligr, adj. bappy, lucky, Fms. vi. 420 (in a verse).
aud-maðr, m. a wealthy man, Fms. ii. 21, Ísl. ii. 385, 125.
aud-mjúkliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. bumbly, Bs. i. 773, Grett. 207 new Ed.

að-mjúkr, adj. *bumble, meek*, compar. *aðmjúkari*, Sturl. i. 45; a. *íðran*, devoted repentance, H. E. i. 510.

að-munnadr, adj. part. *easily remembered, not to be forgotten*, Fms. vi. 249, v. l.

að-mýkja, t and ð, to *bumble*; a. *sík*, to *bumble oneself*, Bs. i. 854.

að-mýkt, f. *meekness, humility*, Fms. viii. 54, v. l.; now freq. in theol. writers.

aðna, f. [aðr, adj.], a *wilderness, desert*; *aðna* Sinai, Stj. 300. **β.** *land which has no owner or is waste, uninhabited*; *byggðust þá margar aðnir víða, many wide wastes were then peopled*, Eg. 15; *alla aðna landsins*, Fms. i. 5, viii. 33, Greg. 33; the *aðna* was claimed as a royal domain; *konungur á hér a. alla í landi*, Fms. xi. 225; *um þær aðnir er menn vilja byggja, þá skal sá ráða er a. á, the owner of the waste*, N. G. L. i. 125; different from *almennir*, *composcuum* or *common*. 2. more specially a *deserted farm or habitation*; *sá bær hét síðan á Hrappstöðum, þar er nú a.*, Ld. 24; *liggja í a.*, to *lie waste*, 96, Grág. ii. 214, cp. 278.

3. *destruction*; *aðna borgarinnar* (viz. Jerusalem), Greg. 40, Rb. 332, Ver. 43, Sd. 179 (where *aðnu*, f.); *riki mitt stendr mjök til aðnar*, is in a state of *desolation*, Fms. xi. 320, Bret. 68; *insolvency, utter poverty*, Grág. i. 62. **compos:** *aðnar-hús*, n. *deserted huts*, on mountains or in deserts, Grág. ii. 158. *aðnar-óðal*, n. *impoverished estates*, Sks. 333. *aðnar-bel*, n. *deserted shielings*, Orkn. 458.

aðna, u, f. *desolation*, Sd. 179, bad reading.

aðna, u, f. [audit], *fortune*, and then, like *alða*, *good luck, one's good star, happiness*, (cp. heill, hamingja, gæfa, all of them feminines.—good luck personified as a female guardian), in the phrase, a. *ræðr*, *rules*; *aðna mun því ráða, Fate must settle that*, Nj. 46, Lv. 65; *ræðr a. lífi* (a proverb), Orkn. 28; *arka at aðnu* (or perh. better dat. from *aðni*), v. *arka*, Nj. 185, v. l.; at *aðnu*, adv. *prosperously*, Sl. 25; *blanda úgíptu við a.*, Fms. ii. 61; *með aðnu þeirri at þorkatli var lengra lífs aðit*, by that good fortune which destined Thorkel for a longer life, Orkn. 18 (50). Cp. the Craven word *aud* in the expression *I's aud to'ot*, 'I am ordained to it, it is my fate.' **compos:** *aðnu-lauss*, adj. *luckless*, Fas. ii. 240. *aðnu-loysi*, n. *ill fate*. *aðnu-loysingi*, a, m. a *luckless man*. *aðnu-maðr*, m. a *lucky man, luck's favourite*, Gullþ. 28, Ld. 40, Fas. i. 340. *aðnu-samliga*, adv. *fortunately*, Finnþ. 344.

aðna, að, impers. to be *ordained by fate*; *ef honum aðnadi eigi aprt at koma, if it was not ordained by fate that he should come back*, Fms. ix. 350; *sem aðnar, as luck decides*, Fb. i. 160, Fas. iii. 601, Lv. 30; with gen., *ef Guð vill at þess aðni, that it shall succeed*, Bs. i. 159, v. l., þat is less correct; now freq. in a dep. form, e-m *aðnast*, one is *successful*, with following infin.

að-næmlligr, adj. [nema], *easy to learn, teachable*, Sks. 16.

að-næmr, adj. *easily learned, soon got by heart*, Sks. 247 B; *aðnæm er ill Danska, bad Danish is soon learnt* (a proverb); *aðnæmast þó hið vonda er*, Pass. 22, 10.

að-prófaðr, adj. part. *easily proved*, Laur. S. MS. 180. 85.

AÐÐR, f. [Swed. öde, *fatum*], *fate, destiny*, only used in poetry in the phrase, *fá aðnar, to die*, Isl. ii. 389 (in a verse); *haga til aðnar, to avail towards one's happiness*, Gisl. 59 (in a verse). *Aðr* is also a fem. pr. name.

AÐR, adj. [Ulf. *aups* = *ἄπυος*; O. H. G. *odi*; Hel. *odi* = *inanis*; cp. A. S. *ýdan* and *édan*, *vastare*; Germ. *öde* and *öden*: the root is rare in A. S. and lost in Engl.]—*empty, void, desert, desolate*; *húsin voru að, uninhabited*, Ld. 96; *koma at aðu landi*, of the first colonists when coming to Iceland, Landn. 316, opp. to 'koma at byggðu landi,' or 'land numið'; *að húð*, Eg. 727; *að bórð*, *void of defenders*, of ships that have lost their men in fight, Fms. ii. 329; *að skip* (= *hroðin*), all the crew being slain or put to flight, Hkr. iii. 126. **β.** metaph. *aðr* at *yndi*, *cheerless, distressed*, Stj. 421; *sitja aðum höndum*, now used of *being idle*: in the Ad. 22, *með a. hendr* means *empty-handed, without gifts*; so also in Stj. 437. 1 Sam. vi. 3, answering to 'empty' in the Engl. text.

AÐR, s, and poet. ar, m. [Goth. *auds* = *μακαρία* is suggested; it only appears in Ulf. in compds or derivatives, *audags* adj. *beatulus*, *audagei* f. *beatitudo*, *audagian*, *bears*; A. S. *rād*, n. means *opes*; Hel. *od* = *bonum*, *possessio*: it is probably akin to *óðal*; cp. also *feudal* (A. S. *feob* = *fee*), *alodial*]:—*riches, wealth, opulence*; *að fjár* (only in acc.), *abundance*, is a freq. phrase; also, *að landa ok fjár*, Edda 15; *oss er þar mikil af sagt að þeim*, Band. 8, Fms. ii. 80, 623, 21; *draga saman að*, id. In proverbs, *margan hefir aður apat*; *aðrinn er valtastr vína, wealth is the sickle of friends*, Hm. 77, etc.

að-ráðinn, adj. *easy to 'read' or explain*, Fas. iii. 561. **β.** *easy to manage*, v. *áðráðinn*.

að-ráðr, adj. *easily guided, pliable, yielding*, Bs. i. 265.

aðræði, n. pl. means *property, wealth*, Bs. i. 146, 129, 136 (where it = *income*), 158, 68 (where the gen. *aðráða* = *aðræða*), Stj. 345, Hom. 68, Fms. iv. 111; not very freq., *aðræði* is a more current word.

að-sagt, part. *easily told*.

að-salr, m. *treasury* (poët.), Fsm. 7.

að-sénn, part., now *aðsæðr* (cp. however Pass. 6. 4, 7), *easily seen, evident*, Hrafn. 13, K. A. 214.

að-skeptr, part. (in a proverb), Ad. 21, *eigi eru a. almanna spjör, it is*

not easy to make shafts to all people's spear heads, i. e. to act so that all shall be pleased, cp. Hm. 127; *að-skæf* (as given in the Skálda, where this line is cited) may be a better reading = *not easily carved or made so as to suit everybody*.

að-skílligr, adj. *easy to distinguish, understand*, Skálda 167.

að-skæðr, adj. part. *easily injured*, Eg. 770; *delicate, tender*, Stj. 345. Deut. xxviii. 56, Bs. i. 353.

að-snúit, n. part. *easily turned*, Hkr. ii. 271.

að-sóttligr, adj. *easy to perform, an easy task*, Fms. xi. 182.

að-sótttr, part. *easily won, easy to win*; *mál a.*, Eg. 38, 200, in both cases of a happy suitor; a. *land*, *land lightly won*, Fms. iii. 49; *aðsótttr til bæna*, *pliable, yielding*, Al. 4; *eigi a.*, *not easily matched*, Valla L. 205.

aðsveipr (and now also *aðsveipinn*, whence *aðsveipni*, f.).

adj. *pliable, yielding*, now esp. *use of good, obedient children*, Bs.

að-sýna, d, to *show, exhibit*, Bs. i. 274; *má þat vel aðsýnast, to be seen*, Stj. 13.

að-sýnilligr, adj. *evident*, and -*liga*, adv. *clearly*, Fms. i. 143, Stj. 14, 26.

að-sýning, f. *show, exhibition*, Skálda 199. transl. of Lat. *demonstratio*; H. E. i. 517. *proof, demonstration*.

að-sýnn, adj. *easily seen, clear*; *hon var síðan kölluð Delos svá sem a.*, Stj. 87, 250; neut. = *evident*, Hom. 154, Eg. 736, Fms. i. 72.

að-sælligr, adj. *id.*, Fms. vii. 148.

að-sær, adj., neut. *aðsætt*, fem. *aðsær*, *easily seen, clear*, Bjarn. 63, Fms. x. 175, 655 xi. 1; metaph. *clear, evident*, Magn. 436, 625, 174; neut. *evident*, Fms. i. 42, Hrafn. 13; compar. *aðsærri*, *more conspicuous*, Fms. ii. 322; superl. *aðsæstr*, Ld. 236; *aðsæust*, Fms. iv. 321.

að-trúa, adj. ind. *credulous*, Lex. Poët. (freq.)

að-tryggi, f. ind., now *aðdtryggni*, f. *credulity*, Gisl. 62.

að-tryggr, adj. *credulous*, Stj. 199, Grett. 130 A, Fms. viii. 447.

að-van, n. *bad luck*, Lex. Poët.

að-vandr, adj. *very painstaking in doing one's duties*, Bs. i. 141, an ðr. *læy*.

að-ván, f. *expectancy of fortunes* (poët.), Lex. Poët.

að-velda, d, to *take lightly, make easy*, Orkn. ch. 68.

að-veldi, n. *easiness, facility*, Hom. 7. transl. of Lat. *facultas*; *með a.*, as adv. *easily*, Fms. vii. 116, Karl. 131, 142; *aðvelda-verk*, v. *an easy task*, Grett. 127 new Ed.

að-veldiga and -**velliga**, adv. *easily, lightly*, Fms. i. 87, Stj. 99, Hkr. i. 200; *taka a. á e-u*, to *make light of a thing*, Fms. xi. 124; compar. -*ligar*, i. 262, Stj. 130.

að-veldigr and -**velligr**, adj. *easy*, Stj. 8, 356, Joth. vii. 2.

að-veldr, adj. *easy*, Eg. 39; superl. -*veldastr*, Ld. 14; metaph. *compliant*, Bs. i. 256, Sturl. i. etc.

að-vinr, m. (poët.) a *charitable friend* [A. S. *edvīne*]; in the old poets freq. spelt *otvin*, v. Lex. Poët. **β.** as a pr. name *Aðunn*; the etymology in Hkr. i. 12 is bad; and so is also the popular etymology of this word = *none*, fr. *aðr*, *vacuus*.

að-virðilligr, etc., v. *aúvirðr*.

að-vitad, n. part. *easy to know, clear, evident*, Ld. 78, Finnþ. 232; now often adv. = *clearly, to be sure*.

að-víst, n. adj. *sure, certain*, Karl. 181.

að-þeyatr, adj. part. *easy to make flow*, Stor. 2 (dub. passage).

að-þrífigr, adj. [probably = *ör-þrífigr*, fr. *ör*-priv. and *þrífigr*, *robust, strong*], *feeble, weakly*, Isl. ii. 456, Fb. i. 275 (of weak frame).

að-æfi q. *aððfi*, n. pl. ['aðr', *opes*, and 'of' = *ofa-fé*, q. v.; Lat. *opes*], *opulence, abundance, wealth, riches*, in the Grág. *fré* = *means of subsistence, emoluments*, i. 269, 277 (twice), ii. 213, cp. Ib. 16, where it means *emoluments*: in the proper sense *wealth*, Hkr. i. 13, where it means *gold and treasures*, Sks. 334, 442; *veg ok a.*, *power and wealth*, Greg. 23; *himnesk a.*, Joh. 21; *jardlig a.*, Greg. 32, Matth. vi. 19, 20; *mörg a.*, Eluc. 53, Hom. 151, etc.

aúfi, interj. [a for. word; Germ. *au web*], *woe! alas!* used with dat., a. mér, Mar. 167; acc., a. mik, 175; absol., 147; after the Reformation 'ávi' and 'ó vei' occur, or 'vei' alone.

aúfusa, u, f., in Norse MSS. spelt *afusa*, Dipl. i. 3; *avusa*, Str. 27, 54, Sks. 775 B; *afussa*, N. G. L. i. 446. In Icel. always spelt with *au*, *av*, or *ö*, by changing the vowel, *öfusa*, *aufusa*, Ö. H. 155, where, however, some MSS. have *aufussa*, *avfusa*, Fms. viii. 39, 250; *öfusa*, Fs. 123; *öfusa*, 677. 3, Band. 6; *öfussa*, Bs. i. 481; the change of vowel is caused by the following *f* (v). The word is now quite obsolete, and its etymology is somewhat uncertain; it may be q. *af-fúss*, or *af-fúss*, an 'af'-intens. and 'fúss', *willing*, this last suggestion would best suit the Norse form. Its sense is *thanks, gratitude, satisfaction, pleasure*, and is almost exclusively used either as a supplement to 'þökk' or in such phrases as, *kunna e-m au*, or e-m er au. *á e-u*, to be *pleased, gratified with*; *þakka með mikilli a.*, to *thank heartily*, Str. 27; *ef yðr er þar nokkur a.* á, if it be any pleasure to you, Fms. ix. 495; *kunna e-m au. e-u*, or with 'at', to be *thankful*, Fb. ii. 257, Eg. 111, Ö. H. 56, Fms. viii. l. c., Bs. i. 481, H. E. i. 432, Eg. 522, Sturl. iii. 125, Fær. 209, 677. 3; *leggja at móti þökk ok au*, Ö. H. 155; *viljum vér au. gela þeim góðum*

mönnum, *we will thank them*, Fms. viii. 250; var mönnum mikil ö. & því, much pleased by it, Fs. 123; hafa í móti þökk ok ö., Band. 19 new Ed. compounds: aufusu-gestr, m. a welcome guest, Valla L. 217, Sturl. i. 178. aufusu-orð, n. thanks, Gisl. 100. aufusu-svipr, m. friendly mien; sýna á sér au., Fs. 14.

au-fúas, adj. in a verse by Arnór, perhaps akin to the above, meaning eager, Orkn. 126: vide, however, Lex. Poët. s. v. úfur.

AUGA, n., gen. pl. augna, [Lat. *oculus*, a dimin. of an obsolete *ocus*; Gr. ὀφθαλμός (Boeot. ὀκταλμός); Sanskr. *aksha*: the word is common to Sanskrit with the Slavonic, Greek, Roman, and Teutonic idioms: Goth. *augo*; Germ. *auge*; A. S. *eige*; Engl. *eye*; Scot. *ee*; Swed. *öga*; Dan. *øje*, etc. Grimm s. v. suggests a relationship to Lat. *acies*, *acutus*, etc. The letter *n* appears in the plur. of the mod. northern languages; the Swedes say 'ögou', *oculi*, the Danes 'øjne'; with the article 'ögonen' and 'øjnene'; Old Engl. 'eyne'; Scot. 'een']:—an eye It is used in Icel. in a great many proverbs, e.g. betr sjá augu en auga, 'two eyes see better than one', i. e. it is good to yield to advice: referring to love, unir auga meðan á sér, *the eye is pleased whilst it can behold* (viz. the object of its affection), Fas. i. 125, cp. Völs. rim. 4. 189; eigi leyna augu, cf. ann kona manni, *the eyes cannot bide it, if a woman love a man*, i. e. they tell their own tale, Isl. ii. 251. This pretty proverb is an *as. ley*. I. e. and is now out of use; it is no doubt taken from a poem in a dróttkvætt metre, (old proverbs have alliteration, but neither rhymes nor assonance, rhyming proverbs are of a comparatively late date): medic., eigi er sá heill er í augun verkir, Fbr. 75; sá drepr opt fæti (*slips*) er augnanna missir, Bs. i. 742; hætt er einu auganu nema vel fari, *be who has only one eye to lose will take care of it* (comm.); húsbóndans auga sér best, *the master's eye sees best*; glögt er gests augat, *a guest's eye is sharp*; mörg eru dags augu, *the day has many eyes*, i. e. what is to be hidden must not be done in broad daylight, Hm. 81; náid er nef augum, *the nose is near akin to the eyes* (tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet), Nj. 21; opt verðr slíkt á sæ, hvað seld, var skotinn í auga, *this often happens at sea, quoth the seal, when he was shot in the eye*, of one who is in a scrape, Fms. viii. 402. In many phrases, at unna (to love) e-m sem augum í höfði sér, *as one's own eye-balls*, Nj. 217; þótti mér slókt í sætasta ljós augna minna, *by his death the sweetest light of my eyes was quenched*, 187: hvert grætr þú nú Skarphéðinn? eigi er þat segir Skarphéðinn, en hitt er satt at súrnar í augum, *the eyes smart from smoke*, 200: renna, lita augum, *to seek with the eyes, to look upon*: it is used in various connections, renna, lita ástaraugum, vanaugum, vinaraugum, trúaraugum, öfundaraugum, girndarauga, *with eyes of love, hope, friendship, faith, envy, desire*: mæna a. denotes an upward or praying look; stara, fixed; horfa, attentive; lygna, blundskaka, stupid or slow; blína, glápa, góna, vacant or silly; skima, wandering; hvesa augu, a threatening look; leiða e-m a., *to measure one with the eyes*; gjóta, or skjóta hornauga, or skjóta a. í skjál, *to throw a side glance of dislike or ill-will*; gjóta augum is always in a bad sense; renna, lita mostly in a good sense: gefa e-u auga, *oculum adjicere alicui*; hafa auga á e-u, *to keep an eye on it*; segja e-m e-t í augu upp, *to one's face*, Orkn. 454; at augum, adverb. *with open eyes*, Hervar. S. (in a verse), etc. As regards various movements of the eyes; ljúka upp augum, *to open the eyes*; láta apr augum, *to shut the eyes*; draga auga í þung, *to draw the eye into a frown*, i. e. *about one eye*; depla augum, *to blink*; at drepa titlinga (Germ. *augeln*, *blinzen*), *to wink*, to kill tits with the suppressed glances of the eye; glóðarauga, *a suffusion on the eye, bysophagma*; kýrauga, *proptosis*; vagi á auga, *a beam in the eye*; skjálgr, Lat. *limus*; ský, *albugo*; tekinn til augnanna, *with swollen eyes*, etc., Fél. ix. 192; a. bresta, in death: hafa stýrur í augum, *to have prickles in the eyes, when the eyes ache for want of sleep*; vatna músum, 'to water mice,' used esp. of children weeping ululantly and trying to hide their tears. As to the look or expression of the eyes there are sundry metaph. phrases, e.g. hafa fúkróka í augum, *to have wrinkles at the corners of the eyes*, of a shrewd money getting fellow, Fms. ii. 84, cp. Orkn. 330, 188, where krókauga is a cognom.; kvænna-króka, *one insinuating with the fair sex*; hafa ægishjalm í augum is a metaphor of one with a piercing, commanding eye, an old mythical term for the magical power of the eye, v. Grimm's D. Mythol. under Ægishjalmr: vera mjótt á milli augnanna, *the distance between the eyes being short*, is a popular saying, denoting a close, stingy man, hence mjóeygr means close: e-m vex e-t í augu (now augum), *to shrink back from*, of a thing waxing and growing before one's eyes so that one dares not face it. As to the shape, colour, etc. of the eye, vide the adj. 'eygr' or 'eygðr' in its many compounds. Lastly we may mention the belief, that when the water in baptism touches the eyes, the child is thereby in future life prevented from seeing ghosts or goblins, vide the words úfreskr and skygn. No spell can touch the human eye: en er hann sá augu hans (that of Loki in the shape of a bird), þá grunði hann (the giant) at maðr mundi vera, Edda 60; í þessum birni þykist hón kenna augu Bjarnar konungs sonar, Fas. i. 51, vide Isl. þjóðs. II. meton. and metaph. auga is used in a great many connections: a. astron.: þjaza augu, *the eyes of the giant Tjazi*, a constellation, probably the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux; the story is told in the Edda 47, cp.

Harbarðsljóð 19; (Snorri attributes it to Odin, the poem to Thor.) β. botan., auga = Lat. *gemma*, Hjalt. 38; kattarauga, *cat's eye*, is the flower *forget-me-not*. γ. the spots that form the numbers on dice, Magn. 530. δ. the hole in a millstone; kvænarauga, Edda 79, 221, Hkr. i. 121: the opening into which an axe handle is fastened, Sturl. ii. 91: a pit full of water, Fs. 45; nálarauga, *a needle's eye*: vindauga, *wind's eye or window* (which orig. had no glass in it), A. S. *eag-dura* (eye-door); also gluggi, q. v.: gleraugu, *spectacles*. ε. anatom., the pan of the hip joint, v. augnakarl, Fms. iii. 392; gagnaugu, *temples*. ζ. hafsauga, the bottom of the ocean, in the popular phrase, fara út í hafsauga, *descendere ad tartara*. η. poet. the sun is called heimsauga, dagsauga, Jónas 119. compounds either with sing. auga or pl. augna; in the latter case mod. usage sometimes drops the connecting vowel a, e.g. augu-dapr, augu-depra, augu-fagr, etc. auga-bragð (augna-), n. the twinkling of an eye, Hm. 77; á einu a., in the twinkling of an eye, Ver. 32, Edda (pref.) 146, Sks. 559, Rb. 568: a glance, look, smart a., Fms. ii. 174; mikil a., v. 335; úfagligt a., Fs. 43; hafa a. af e-u, to cast a look at, Fbr. 49, Fms. xi. 424: in the phrase, at hafa e-n (or verða) at augabragði, metaph. to make sport of, to mock, deride, gaze at, Stj. 627, 567, Hm. 5, 29. auga-brún, f. the eye-brow. auga-staðr, m. an eye-mark; hafa a. á e-u, to mark with the eye. auga-stoinn (augna-), m. the eye-ball, Hkr. iii. 365, Fms. v. 152. augna-bending, f. a warning glance, Pr. 452. augna-blik, n. mod. = augna-bragð, a. augna-bólga, u. f. ophtalmia. augna-brá, f. the eye-lid, D. N. i. 216. augna-fagr and aug-fagr, adj. fair-eyed, Fas. ii. 365, Fms. v. 200. augna-fró, f. a plant, eye-bright, *euphrasia*, also augna-gras, Hjalt. 231. augna-frú, n. *lychnis alpina*. augna-gaman, n. a sport, delight for the eyes to gaze at, Ld. 202, Bar. 17, Fm. 5 (love, sweetheart). augna-gróm, n. (medic.) a spot in the eye; metaph., ekki a., no mere speck, of whatever can easily be seen. augna-hár, n. an eye-lash. augna-hvarmr, m. the eye-lid. augna-hvíta, u. f. albugo. augna-karl, n. the pan of the hip joint; slita or slitna or augnaköllunum, Fas. iii. 392. augna-kast, n. a wild glance, Barl. 167. augna-klíði, a. m. psorophthalmia. augna-krókr, n. the corner of the eye. augna-lag, n. a look, Ld. 154. augna-lok, n. 'eye-covers,' eye-lids. augna-meln, n. a disease of the eye. augna-mjörkvi, a. m. dimness of the eye, Pr. 471. augna-ráð, n. expression of the eye. augna-skot, n. a look askance, Gpl. 286, Fs. 44 (of cats). augna-slim, n. glaucoma. augna-staðr, m. the socket of the eye, Magn. 532. augna-sveinn, m. a lad leading a blind man, Str. 46. augu-tepra, u. f. bippus. augu-topt, f. the socket of the eye. augu-vörkr, m. pain in the eye, Hkr. ii. 257, Bs. i. 451, Pr. 471, Bjarn. 58. augu-vik, n. pl. = augnakrókr. augu-pungi, a. m. beaviness of the eye, Hkr. ii. 257. aug-dapr, adj. weak-sighted, Fms. ii. 8: augdepra, u. f. amblyopia, Fél. ix. 191. aug-lit, n. a face, countenance; fyrir a. alls lýði, Stj. 326; fyrir Guði a., before the face of God, Orkn. 170; í a. postulans, 623. 25, Ver. 7. Gen. vii. 1 ('before me'); fyrir konungi a., Sks. 283. Now much used, esp. theol. aug-ljósa, n. 'eye light,' in the phrase, koma í a., to appear, Fas. i. 80. aug-ljósa, adj. clear, manifest, Fms. i. 229, Hkr. ii. 225. aug-lýsa, t. to make known, manifest: subst. auglýsing, f. aug-sjándi, part. seeing ocularily, Mart. 117. aug-súrr, adj. blear-eyed, Stj. 171 (of Leah): súreygr is more freq. aug-sfn, f. sight; koma í a. e-m, to appear before him, Eg. 458, 623. 12; í a. e-m, in the face of, Blas. 46. aug-sýna, d. to show, Fms. v. 200. aug-sýnilligr, adj. and -ligna, adv. evident, visible, Gpl. 42. AUK, adv. [cp. Goth. *auk*, freq. used by Ulf. as translation of Gr. γὰρ; *jað auk* = *vai γὰρ*; A. S. *eic*; Engl. *eke*; Germ. *auch*]. I. it originally was a noun = *augmentum*, but this form only remains in the adverbial phrase, at auk, to boot, besides, Bs. i. 317 (freq.): adverbially and without 'at,' besides; hundrð manna ok auk kappar hans, a hundred men and eke his champions, Fas. i. 77; þriggja marka fé, en konungr þat er auk er, the surplus, N. G. L. i. 350: cp. also such phrases as, auk þess at, besides that; auk heldr, v. heldr. II. as a conj. also, Lat. *etiam*, occurs in very old prose, and in poetry; svá mun ek auk blæta þá konu es þú baðsk fyr, 655 ix. B. 2 (MS. of the 12th century), Hkr. ii. 370 (in a poem of Sigvat); this form, however, is very rare, as the word soon passed into ok, q. v. III. used to head a sentence, nearly as Lat. *deinde*, *deinceps*, the Hebrew *u*, or the like; the Ormulum uses *ac* in the same way; in MSS. it is usually spelt ok; but it may be seen from poetic assonances that it was pronounced auk, e.g. auk und jöfri fraknum; hitt var auk at eykir, Vellekla, Hkr. i. 216: auk at járna leiki, Lex. Poët.; it is sometimes even spelt so, e.g. auk nær aptni skaltu Óðinn koma, Hm. 97, Hkr. i. 29, v. l.; it is also freq. in the Cod. Fris. of the Hkr. This use of 'auk' or 'ok' is esp. freq. in old narrative poems such as the Ynglingatal (where it occurs about thirty-five times), in the Háleygjatal (about six times), and the Vellekla (about ten times): vide ok. IV. simply for ok, and, as spelt on some Runic stones, but seldom, if ever, in written documents, D

AUKA, jók, jóku (mod. juku), aukit [Lat. *augere*; Gr. *αὔξω*; Ulf. *aukan*; A. S. *ecan* or *ecan*; Engl. *to eke* or *eke*; O. H. G. *aubon*]; pres. ind. eyk; subj. eyki or yki, mod. jyki. A weak form (aukar, aukadi, aukat) also occurs, esp. in Norse, and (as a Norwegianism) in Icel. writers, esp. after the year 1260, e. g. aukadu, *augebant*, Barl. 138; aukadist, *augebatur*, aukadi, *augebat*, Barl. 180, Fms. i. 140, 184, x. 21 (MSS. aukudu or aukadi, and some even jóku), Róm. 234; subj. aukadist, *augebatur*, Fms. vii. 158 in three Icel. vellum MSS.; only one has ykist, the strong genuine form. Pres. aukar, *auget*, and aukast, *augetur*, instead of eykr, eykst, Stj. 33: part. aukat (= aukit), O. H. L. 46; aukud, *aueta*, Fms. x. 236. Even Snorri in the Edda has aukadist, p. 3, both in the vellum MSS. Ob. and Kb.—a form which is thoroughly unclassical; the poets use the strong form, and so Ari, who has jókk = jók ek, in the preface to lb.;—so also the great bulk of the classical literature. Since the Reformation the strong form is the only one used either in speaking or writing.

I. Lat. *augere*, to augment, increase, with acc., eykr hann þar att sína, Fms. iii. 82; jók Njáll ekki hjón sín, Nj. 59; hét hann þeim at auka virðing þeirra, Eg. 33; þessi orð jóku mjök sök Adams, Sks. 542; jók nafn hans, Hom. 51, Nj. 33; var þá síðan aukud (= aukin) veizlan, Fms. x. 236; absol., þat hálfir er eykr, *that half which is over and above*, Js. 75; in the phrase, aukanda ferr um e-t, *a thing is increasing*, Nj. 139.

II. Lat. *addere*, to add to the whole of a thing; with the thing added in the dat., ok jókk (= jók ek) því es mér varð síðan kunnara, lb. (pref.); impers., jók miklu við, *increased greatly*, Ld. 54; þá eykst enn ellefu nóttum við, *eleven nights are still added*, Rb. 28; followed by 'við,' auka e-u við e-t, *to add to it*, Nj. 41; 'til' is rare and unclassical, and seems almost a Danism, as 'føie til,' þetta til aukist, Vm. 7; auka synd (dat.) & synd (acc.) ofan, *to heap sin upon sin*, Stj. 274; aukast orðum við, *to come to words, speak*, Eg. ch. 58, v. l. (rare); ef þú eykr orði, *if thou sayst a word more*, Lex. Poët. **β.** with acc. (a rare and unclassical Latinism), auka ný vandræði (= nýjum vandræðum) & hin fornu, Bs. i. 753. **γ.** impers. in the phrase, aukar á, *it increases*, Róm. 234.

III. To surpass, exceed; þat er eykr sex ára, þá & konungur hálf þat er eykr, *if it exceeds six ounces, the king takes half the excess*, N. G. L. i. 281, Js. 5 71; en ármaðr taki þat er aukit er, *what is over and above*, N. G. L. i. 165. Esp. used adverbially in the part. pass. aukit, aukin, *more than, above*, of numbers; aukin þrjú hundruð manna, *three hundred men well told*, Eg. 530, Fms. ix. 324, v. l.; með aukit hundruð manna, x. 184, Ld. 196; aukin hálf vött, Grett. 143 new Ed.

β. in the phrases, þat er (eigi) aukat (aukist), *it is no exaggeration*, Jd. verse 22, the Ed. in Fms. xi. 169 has 'árla' (a false reading); þat er aukat, O. H. L. l. c.; orðum aukid, *exaggerated*, Thom. 73.

aukan, f. *increase*, K. Á. 20.

auki, a, m. *eke* [A. S. *eca*; Old Engl. and Scot. *eke* or *eik*], *increase, addition*; Abram tók þann auka nafns sín, Ver. 14; a. ófundar ok hatra, Stj. 192; cp. also in the phrase, verða at moldar auka, *to become dust, to die*, in a verse in the Hervar. S. Fas. i. 580; cp. maðr er moldu samr, *man is but dust*, Sl. 47; and another proverb, lauki er lítið gæft til auka, used by Sighvat (Lex. Poët.), *the leek needs but little care to grow*; sársauki, *pain*, Mirm. 47; Danmerkr auki is a poet. name of Zealand used by Bragi, Edda 1: the phrase, í miklum auka, *in a huge, colossal shape*, Glúm. 345 (in a verse); hence perhaps comes the popular phrase, að ferast í aukana (or haukana), *to exert to the utmost one's bodily strength*, Glámr færðist í alla auka (of one wrestling), Grett. 114 A, (Ed. 1853 has færðist í aukana.)

2. metaph. seed, germs, thou hast given me no seed, Stj. 111. Gen. xv. 2; esp. the sperm of whales, amber, Sks. 137. **β.** produce of the earth, Barl. 193, 200. **γ.** interest of capital, N. G. L. ii. 380; vide áauki, sársauki, sakauki, i. 187. **compos.** auka-dagr, m. 'eke-day,' dies intercalaris, Rb. 488. auka-blutr, m. in the phrase, at aukahlut, *to boot*, Hom. 129. auka-nafn, n. 'eke-name,' nickname, or additional name, Sks. 272. auka-smíði, n. a superfluous thing, a mere appendix, Fms. ii. 359. auka-tungl, n. intercalary moon, Rb. 116. auka-verk, m. by-work, Bs. i. 326. auka-vika, u, f. 'eke-week,' intercalary week, v. hlaupár.

auk-nafn, n. = aukanafn, 'eke-name.'

auk-nefna, d, to nickname, Landn. 243.

auk-nefni, n. 'eke-name,' a nickname: **a.** a defamatory name, punishable with the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 146. **β.** in a less strong sense; hann var svartr & hár ok hörund, ok því pótti honum a. gefit er hann var Birtingr kallaðr, *he was swarth of hair and skin, and for that it seemed a nickname was given him when he was called 'Birgging'*, Fms. vii. 157; Helgi átti kenningar nafn, ok var kallaðr hvíti; ok var þat eigi a., því at hann var vænn maðr ok vel hærðr, hvitr & hár, *Helgi had a surname (in a good sense), and was called 'White'; and that was no nickname, for he was a handsome man and well-haired, white of hair*, Fbr. 80; því hyggir at ek muna vilja giptast einum bastardí,—eigi em ek bastardr nema at a., of William the Conqueror, Fb. iii. 464. In old times, esp. at the time of the colonisation of Iceland, such nicknames were in freq. use, as may be seen from the index in the Landnám; they gradually went out of use, but still occur now and then throughout the whole of the Saga period in Icel. down to the 14th century.

aukning, f., Old Engl. 'eking,' *increase*, Stj. 100, 176, Sks. 137.

au-kvisi, a, m. [prop. *auð-kvisi*, from *auð*, *easy*, and *kveistinn*, *touchy*; cp. *kveisa*, f. *ulcus, dolor*]; in old writers it is spelt with *au* or *av*, and sometimes with a double *k*, ökkvissi, Bs. i. 497 vellum MS. A. M. 499; auðkvissi, Ld. 236 C and the vellum MS. A. M. 122 A to Sturl. ii. 8; aukvissi, MS. 122 B; O. H. (Ed. 1853) reads *aucvissi*; it means a weakly, irritable, touchy person. Used esp. in the proverb, einn er au. attar hveitar, cp. the Engl. *there is a black sheep in every flock*, Hkr. ii. 238; mun ek son minn láta heita Gizur; lítta hafa þeir aukvisar verit í Haukdæla sett er svá hafa heitið hér til, Sturl. ii. 8, at the birth of earl Gizur. [The name Gizur was a famous name in this family, Gizur hvíti, Gizur biskup, Gizur Hallsson, etc.]

AULANDI, an indecl. adj., qs. *al-landi*, an *av. lary* in the proverb Nj. 10, illt er þeim er au. er alinn. [The root is prob. *al-* (Lat. *alius*), *land*, cp. A. S. *ellend* or *elland* (Hel. *elliendi*), *alienus, peregrinus*; Old Engl. *alyant*; O. H. G. *alanda* (whence N. H. G. *elend, miser*); there is in Icel. also a form *erlendr*, prob. a corruption for *erlendr*. This root is quite lost in the Scand. idioms with the single exception of the proverb mentioned above, and the altered form *av-*.] The MSS. of the Nj. l. c. differ; some of them have á landi in two words, in *terra malá*; John-sonius has not made out the meaning; the proper sense seems to be *exul ubique infelix*. In olden times *peregrinus* and *miser* were synonymous, the first in a proper, the last in a metaphorical sense: so the Lat. *bosius* (= *bosipes*) passed into the sense of *enemy*. The spelling with *ö* (*ölandi*) ought perhaps to be preferred, although the change of vowel cannot be easily accounted for.

auli, a, m. a *dunce, unaligr* adj., *aula-skapr* m., *aulast* dep., etc., do not occur, as it seems, in old writers; prop. a *slug* (?); cp. Ivar Aasen s. vv. *aula, auling*.

aum-hjartaðr, adj. *tender-hearted, charitable*, Stj. 547, Hom. 109.

aumindi, n. *painful feeling* from a wound or the like, Fél. ix. 192.

aumingi, ja, m. a *wretch*, in Icel. in a compassionate sense; Guðs a., 655 xxxii. 15, Bs. i. 74, Hom. 87.

aumka, ad, to bewail, to complain, esp. in the impers. phrase, a. silk, to feel compassion for, Bar. 11, Al. 10, Róm. 182, Bret. 98, Fagrsk. ch. 34; now freq. used in reflex., *aumkast* yfir e-t, to pity.

aumkan, f. *lamentation, weeping*, El. 10.

aumleikr, m. *misery*, Stj. 428, Bs. i. 321; now also used of the sore feeling of a wound or the like, v. *aumr*.

aumliggr, adj. and -liga, adv. [A. S. *earnlie*], *poorly, wretched*, Grett. 161, Fms. i. 138, v. 218, Sturl. ii. 13, Bar. 4, Magn. 432, H. E. iii. 366.

aum-neglur, more correctly *anneglur*, cp. the Engl. *agnail, bangnail*, or *naugnail*, Fél. ix. 192; the *lunula unguis* in Icel. called *anneglur*, and so is the skin round the finger-nail, id.

AUMR, adj. [Ulf. has *arms* = *miser*; Dan. and Swed. *öm*], seems with all its compounds to be a Scand. word. It originally probably meant *sore, aching, touchy, tender*. In mod. Icel. it is sometimes used in this sense, in Dan. and Swed. only = *sore*, and metaph. *tender*. **2.** metaph. *poorly, miserable, unhappy*; styrktu, aumr, *strengthen thyself, wretched man*, Orkn. 153, Hom. 15, 16, Th. 6, 16; in a bad sense = *armr*, Fms. ix. 414.

aum-staðr, adj. part. in a poor, wretched state, Stj. 475.

AUNGR, adj. pron., Lat. *nullus, none*, v. *engi, enginn*.

AUNGR, adj. narrow, Lat. *angustus*, v. *öngur*.

aung-vit, n., medic. *lipothymia, a fainting-fit*, Fél. ix. 193.

AURAR, m. pl. money, *aura*—in compds, v. *eyrir*.

aur-borð, n. the second plank from the keel of a boat, Vellekla and Edda (Gl.) *and hánd*.

aur-falr, a, m. [qs. *ör-gáti, ör- and geta*], *a tit-bit, good cheer, good treatment*, a rare and now obsolete word; mun ekki af sparast, at veita oss allan þann a. er til er, Fms. xi. 341; um tilföng veizlunnar, sem best búandi allan a., Mar. 97; af þeim örgáta sem þou hafði framast föng til, 655 xxxi. 2.

aurigr, adj., only in the contr. forms *aurgan* (acc.), *aurgu* (dat.), *clayey, muddy*, Vsp. 31, Ls. 48; cp. *úrigr, madidus*.

AURR, a, m., prop. *wet clay or loam*, but also in Eggert Itin. p. 682 of a sort of clay, cp. Ivar Aasen s. v. *aur*. In A. S. *ear* is *humus*; in the Alvismál one of the names of the earth is *aurr* (kalla aur uppregin). In the Völuspá the purling water of the well of Urda is called *aurr*; hence the paraphrase in the Edda, þær taka hvern dag vatn í brunnum, ok með aurinn (*the clay, humus*) er liggr um brunnum, ok ausa upp yfir askinn. Elsewhere used simply of *mud, wet soil*, aur etr iljar en ofan kuldi, Gs. 15; auri tródd und jóa fötum, Gh. 16; ok við aur ægir hjarna, bragings burs of blandinn varð, *his brains were mixed with the mud*,

Yt. 16; *aurr ok saurr, mud and dirt*, Ann. 1362; *hylja auri, bumo condere*, in a verse in the Korm. S.

aurriði, örriði, mod. *urriði*, a. m. *salmo trutta, salmon-trout*, Fél. i. 11; *salmo squamis argenteis, maculis nigris brunneo cinctis, pinna pectorali punctulis sex notata*, Eggert Itin. p. 595: deriv. from örr, *celer*, and -riði, or from aurr (?); the Norse form *aure* indicates a diphthong, Gpl. 421, Edda (Gl.) **compos:** *aurriða-bokkr*, m. a 'beck' full of trout, Bolt. *aurriða-fiaki*, f. *trout-fishing*, Bolt. *aurriða-net*, n. a *trout-net*, Gisl. 104. *aurriða-vatn*, n. a *water stocked with trout*, Bolt.

aur-akór, m. (prop. 'mud-shoe'), a *horse shoe*, an *ἄρ. λει.* in the story Fms. iii. 210, each of the shoes weighing 1½ lb. The story is a pendant to that told of king Augustus of Poland and the blacksmith.

aur-skriða, u, f. a *land slip, avalanche*, Fbr. 84, Fs. 59.

aurvandils-tó (aurvanti, Ub.), f. *Aurvandil's toe*, probably the star Rigel in Orion, v. Edda 59.

AUSA, jósa, jósu (mod. jusu), *ausit*; pres. ind. eyss; subj. eysi or ysi, mod. jysi (*bauriret*), cp. Lat. *baurio, baus-it*; not found in Goth. or in Germ.

I. to *sprinkle*, with dat. of the liquid, and the object in acc. or with a prep.; þar taka hvern dag vatn í brunninum, ok ausa (viz. þvi) upp yfir aukinn, ... *pour it over the ash-boughs*, Edda 11; ef maðr eyss eldi (*fire, embers*), Grág. ii. 128; a. síð ör netjum, to *empty the nets of the berrings*, Gpl. 427: a. út, to *pour out*, só, Grett. 126. **2.** ausa moldu, to *sprinkle with mould, bury*; hlóðu þeir at grjóti ok jósu at moldu, Edd. 300; er hann höfðu moldu ausit, Bjarn. 11; salt ausinn moldu, his *chamber sprinkled with mould* (poët.), Hervat. S.; ausinn haugi, Yt. 16.

β. ausa vatni is a standing phrase for a sort of baptism used in the last centuries, at least, of the heathen age. The child when born was sprinkled with water and named, yet without the intervention of a priest; this rite is mentioned as early as in the Hávamál, one of the very oldest mythological didactic poems on record, where it is attributed even to Odin; ef ek skal þegn ungan verpa vatni á, if I am to *throw water on a youngthane*, 159; Jósu vatni Jarl létu heita, Jód ál Edda jósu vatni, hörvi svartan, hétu þræl, Rm. 7, 31; sá var síðr göfugra manna, at vanda menn mjök til at ausa vatni ok gefa nafn; ... Sigurðr Jarl jósu sveininn vatni ok kallaði Hákon, Hkr. i. 118; Eiríkr ok Gunnhildr áttu son er Haraldr konungr jósu vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 122; eptir um daginn jósu Hákon konungr þann svein vatni ok gaf nafn sitt, 135, Fms. i. 66, xi. 2; fæddi þótra sveinbarn ok var Grímr nefndr, er vatni var ausinn, Eb. 26; enn áttu þau Skallagrímr son, sá var vatni ausinn ok nafn gefit ok kallaðr Egill, Eg. 146, 147, 166, Ld. 108, Gisl. 32 (of Snorre Gode); and so in many instances from Icel., Norway, and the Orkneys, all of them of the heathen age. The Christian term is skira, q. v.

3. metaph. of *scolding or abuse*; hrópi ok rögi ef þú eyss á holl regin, Ls. 4; ausa sauri á e-n, to *bespatter with foul language*, ausask sauri á (recipr.), Bjarn. 33; a. e-m e-u í augu upp, to *throw in one's face*, Eg. 576; hann jósu upp (*poured out*) þar fyrir alþýðu öllum glepnum fodor síns, Mart. 80; um verka þann er hverr jósu á annan, Bjarn. 42.

II. of a horse, to *kick or lash out* with his hinder feet, opp. to þróna, to *rear up and strike* with the fore feet; hestrinn tók at frýsa, blása ok ausa, Greg. 49; at merinn eyssi, Sturl. ii. 40 C.

III. to *pump*, esp. a ship, with the ship in acc.; Hallfréðr jósu at sínum hlut, Fs. 113, Grett. 95 A, Fbr. 173, N. G. L. i. 102; a. bát sinn, to *make water*, Fms. vii. 331.

ausa, u, f. a *ladle*, ekki er sopið kálíð þó í ausuna sé komit (a proverb), many a *slip 'twixt the cup and the lip*, Grett. 132, þórd. 51.

aus-ker, n. = *austr-ker*, Shetl. *austrerie*, a *scoop*, v. Jamieson Suppl. sub voce, Fs. 147.

ausali, v. *auvisli*.

auстан, adv. [A. S. *eastan*; Hel. *óstan*], from the east, Eg. 183, Eb. 4; of the direction of the wind (cp. *vestan, sunnan, norðan*), used with a preceding prep. á, á *vestan, austan* ... *blowing from west, east* ... Bs. ii. 48.

β. fyrir a. used as a prep. with acc. *east of*; fyrir a. mitt haf, Grág. ch. 85, p. 142 new Ed., Nj. 36, 81, Eg. 100, Landn. 228. **γ.** with gen. in phrases like *austan lands, a. fjarðar*, cp. *norðan, sunnan, vestan*, Hkr. iii. 201. **compos:** *austan-forð*, f. a *journey from the east*, Fms. vii. 128. *austan-fjarðar*, gen. loci, used as adverb, in the east of the firth, Hkr. ii. 295, Fms. i. 278, iv. 37. *austan-gola*, u, f. a *light breeze from the east*, Sturl. iii. 59 (Ed. *austan*).

austan-kvama, u, f. *arrival from the east*, Fms. vi. 23. *austan-maðr*, m. a *man from the east*, Old Engl. *easterling*, Sturl. iii. 248. *austan-afjór*, m. the *east sea*, nickname of a man, Fms. ix. 316. *austan-veðr*, rs, m. an *easterly gale*, Rb. 438. *austan-verðr*, adj. *eastern* (cp. *norðan-, sunnan-, vestan-verðr*), Landn. 25, Stj. 75, A. A. 286.

austan-vindr, m. an *east wind*, Sks. 38, cp. *norðan-, vestan-, sunnan-vindr*.

austarliga, adv. and -ligr, adj. *easterly*, Fms. xi. 389. *austastr*, superl. *easternmost*, v. *eystri*.

austfirðingr, m., esp. in pl. an *eastfirther*, one from the east of Iceland, Sturl. ii. 158. **compos:** *austfirðinga-búð*, f., v. *búð*. *austfirðinga-dómr*, m. the *court for the east quarter*, v. *dómr*. *austfirðinga-fjórðungr*, m. the *east quarter of Iceland*, v. *fjórðungr*.

aust-firðir, m. pl. the *east firths of Iceland*, opp. to *vestfirðir*, Landn.

aust-firakr, adj. one from the east firths in Icel., Nj. 54, Lv. 57.

aust-för, f. = *austfrör*.

aust-ker, n. a *scoop, bucket*, v. *aus-ker*.

aust-kyllir, m. pl. *easterlings*, cp. *Kylfingar*, an old Russian population, Kolbiager, east of the Baltic; in a poem of Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 9.

aust-lægr, adj. *easterly*, of the wind.

aust-maðr, m., pl. *austmenn*, in Icel. and in the northern part of the British Islands a standing name of those who came from the Scandinavian continent, esp. Norse merchants, vide the old Irish chronicles, and the Sagas, passim. The English used 'easterling' in the same sense, and *sterling* is an abbreviation of the word from the coin which the 'easterlings' brought with them in trade. Eyvindr austmaðr, Landn., Nj. 81, Eg. 744, Isl. ii. 192, 128, Sturl. ii. 47, Lv. 23, Valla L. 216, Landn. 36, 290, 305, Eb. 104, 196, etc. In the Norse Gpl. 450 it is used of Swedes in Norway: *austmanna-skelfir*, m. 'skelper' (*conqueror, terror*) of the east men, a nickname, Landn. 305.

aust-marr, m. the *east sea, the east Baltic* (Estmere of king Alfred, Oros. Ed. Bosworth, p. 22), Yt. 18.

aust-mál, n. = *austmál*, N. G. L. i. 335.

aust-mörk, f. the *east mark*, i. e. the *east*, Yt. 4.

AUSTH, rs, m. [A. S. and Engl. *east*; Hel. *óstar*; Germ. *ost, ostew*], the *east*; sól í austri, Grág. ii. 224, Rb. 92, Landn. 276; ör austri, Sturl. ii. 25. **2.** as adv. *towards east, eastward*, Nj. 151, Eg. 72, Grág. i. 96, 189.

austri, rs and rar, m. [ausa], the *act of drawing water* in buckets, *pumping*; v. *daluaustr* and *hyttuaustr*, Grett. ch. 19; standa í austri, to *tail hard at the pump*, Fas. ii. 520, Sturl. iii. 68; til austrar, Grett. 94 B. **β.** the *water pumped or to be pumped, bilge water*, Gr. *dyrras*, Sturl. iii. 67, 68; skipið fullt af austri, full of *bilge water*, Fb. ii. 204 (Fbr.), Finnþ. 234; standa í a., v. above. **compos:** *austri-ker*, *austker* (N. G. L. i. 59), a *scoop, pump-bucket* (cp. *ausker*), Gpl. 424.

austri-álfa, v. *austrihálf*.

austri-átt and -ott, f. *eastern region, east*; í austri, towards east, in eastern direction, Fms. ii. 49, x. 267, Sks. 38, 655 xiv. B. 1.

austri-bitli, a, m. a *cross-beam nearest the pumping-place in a ship*, Fs. 153.

austri-ferð and *austri-för*, f. *voyage to the east*, esp. to Russia or the east Baltic, Fb. i. 130, La. 60, the last passage in a mythical sense, **compos:** *austri-farar-knórr*, m. a *vessel bound for the Baltic*, Fms. vii. 256. *austri-farar-skip*, n. *id.*, Fms. viii. 61, Orkn. 274 old Ed., where the new Ed. 334 has *útfararskip*, a *ship bound for the Mediterranean* (better).

austri-hálfa, u, f. [Hel. *óstarbalba = oriens*], often spelt -álfa by dropping the *b*; the *east*, in old writers freq. of the Austria of the peace of Verdun, A. D. 843, including the Baltic and the east of Europe; sometimes also of the true east; um Gardaríki (*Russia Minor*) ok víða um a. heims, Fms. i. 96; í Gjórdum austr ok austrhólfunni, x. 275; í a. heims eru þrjú indialönd, A. A. 283; Licinius lagði undir sík víða a., Blas. 37; Adam ok Eva bygðu síðan í a. þar sem Hebron heitir, Ver. 5, Stj. 67, 43; now used in Icel. = *Asia*, *Vestrihálf = America*, *Suðrihálf = Africa*, *Norðrihálf = Europe*, *Eyjaálfa = Australia*. **compos:** *austri-hálfa-lýðr*, m. *people of the east*, Stj. 392, Judges vi. 33. *austri-hálfa-þjóð*, f. *id.*, Stj. 389.

austri-kendr, adj. part. *eastern*, of wind, Bs. i. 388.

austri-ligr, adj. *eastern*, Stj. 336.

austri-lönd, n. pl. the *east, orient*, the eastern part of Europe, in old writers often synonymous to *Austri-hálfa*, and opp. to *Norðriðnd, Scandinavia*; *Suðriðnd, South Germany*, etc.; *Vestriðnd, the British Islands, Normandy, Bretagne*, etc., Post. 656 C. 39, Fms. ii. 183, Post. 645, 102, Hkr. i. 134 in a poem of the 10th century used of Russia; cp. Brocm. 101.

austri-mál, n. (navig.), the *pumping-watch*, the crew being told off two and two, to hand the buckets up, one of them standing in the *bilge* water down below and the other on deck, vide the Fbr. 131, Grett. ch. 19; en hverr þeirra manna er síðar kemr en a. komi til hans, þá er hann sekr níu cirtogum, N. G. L. i. 335 [*ausmaal, bilge water*, Ivar Aasen].

austri-oka, að, [austr], to *laviab, squander*, with dat. an *ἄν. Ἀεγ.* as it seems, Fas. iii. 198, 202, where a. fé sinu; cp. Gr. *dyrras*.

austri-ríki, n. the *eastern empire*, esp. the east of Europe (Russia, Austria, sometimes also including Turkey of the present time); the term is often vague, and synonymous to *Austrvegr, Austrlönd*, or referring to the Germany of the year 843; (the mod. sense is = *Austria*); Ivarr víðfæðmi eignaðist allt Danaveldi, ok mikinn hluta Saxlands ok allt A., Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 45, Fms. vi. 8; Constantinopolis er æðst borga í A., Ver. 49; Þeodósíus inn mikli var sex vetr konungr í A., 50; Licinius hét konungr í A., Blas. 37, in these last passages = the *eastern empire* (of Rome); þá er ek (viz. king David) lifða ok vask konungr kallaðr í A. (in the east), Nidst. 4, cp. *Baut*, nos. 780, 979.

austri-rúm, n. the *part of a vessel's hold near the stern where the pump is*, Hkr. i. 82, Stj. 57, Fbr. 158, Edda 35; an aft and fore pumping-place (eþra ok fremra austrúm) is mentioned Fms. viii. 139.

austr-trog, n. a *scoop, bucket*.

austr-vogtr, s, m. *the eastern way, east*, esp. Russia, Wenden, the east Baltic; fara í Austrveg is a standing phrase for trading or piratical expeditions in the Baltic, opp. to viking or vestr-viking, which only refer to expeditions to the British Islands, Normandy, Brittany, etc.; austr-viking, Landn. 221, is a false reading; hann var farmaðr mikill (Hólmgarðs-fari) ok kaupmaðr; for opt í Austrveg (Baltic), Landn. 169, Nj. 41, Eg. 228, Fms. freq., vide vol. xii, s. v. In the Edda fara í A. is a standing phrase for the expeditions of Thor against giants. Þórr var farinn í A. at berja tröll, 26, cp. Ls. 59, where a. means the eastern region of heaven. Sometimes it is used of *the east* in general, Ver. 9, Rb. 412, 623, 13, Baut. no. 813. compounds: **austrvega-konungar**, m. pl. *the three kings or Magi* ('wise men') from the east, Stj. 16; *a king of Russia*, Fms. x. 397. **austrvega-maðr**, m. *an inhabitant of Austrvegr*, Hkr. i. 44.

austr-mott, v. austrátt.

austr-rœna, v, f. *eastern breeze*.

austr-rœnn, adj. [Hel. *ostromi*; A.S. *easterne*; cp. norrœnn, suðrœnn], *eastern*, of the wind; a. gola, *eastern breeze*, Sturl. iii. 59; vindr, Orkn. (in a verse); viðr, *timber* from Norway or Scandinavia, Grág. i. 149, *the Eistland tymmer* of the old Scotch inventories (Jamieson, Suppl. s. v.); Austrœnnir menn, *Norsemen in Iceland*, Fms. ix. 276; as a nickname, Eb. 12, and Landn. The name denotes the inhabitants of the Scandinavian continent as opp. to the British Islands and Iceland.

austr-skota, v, f. = austrsker, Grág. ii. 271; Ísl. ii. 382 spelt ausskota.

au-virð and **auvirðir**, mod. **auðvirðir**, n. [af, off, and verð, *value*; the change of letter caused by the following v; a purely Icel. form, the Norse being 'afv-'; the mod. Icel. form is auð-v-, as if it were to be derived from auð- and verð]: I. a *worthless wretch, a laggard, bungler*; sel þú upp, auvirðit, knálegar byttunnar, *Bungler! hand thou up stoudly the buckets*, Fbr. 131; hygg ek at eingi maðr eigi jafumikill a. at frændum sem ek, Hrafn. 11; verða at a., Bret. 103, Sturl. i. 73.

II. a law term, *damage, anything impairing the value of a thing*; hann ábyrgist við þeim auvirðum er þat fær af því skaða, Grág. i. 431. compounds: **auvirðs-maðr**, m. *a wretch, laggard*, 655, vide Sturl. ii. 139, Fær. 74, þorf. Karl. 426. **auvirðs-akapr**, m. *naughtiness*, Gullþ. 12.

au-virðast, d, to *become worthless*, Eg. 103, Glúm. 377 C. II. in the act. to *think unworthy, disparage*, Barl. 21, 57, 123, 190, Mar. 83; seldom used except in Norse writers, and consequently spelt with an 'af-' in reflex. sense, Stj. 483.

au-virðliga, Norse afvirð-, and mod. Icel. **auðvirðill**-, adv. *despiciously*, Sturl. iii. 220, Fs. 71.

au-virðligr, etc., adj. *worthless*, Fas. i. 87, Bret. 31, 72, Sturl. iii. 225, Barl. 75; at skurðarskírn sé afvirðilig (*indigna*) Kristnum mönnum, 159.

au-viðill, and contr. **auall** and **uall**, a, m.; etym. uncertain, ausli, Gpl. 385 A; usli, N. G. L. i. 246, Fms. i. 202, viii. 341, xi. 35, Edda (Gl.). In the Grág. auvisli, spelt with au or av; in the Ed. of 1829 sometimes with ö where the MSS. have au: I. a law term, *damages*, Lat. *damnum*; bæta auvisla is a standing law term for to *pay compensation for damages done*, the amount of which was to be fixed by a jury; bæta skal hann a. á fjórtán nóttum sem búar fimm virða, Grág. i. 383, 418, ii. 229, 221, 223 (Ed. 1853), 225 (twice); hence auvislabót. In Norse law, gjalda a., Gpl. 384; ábyrgi honum gardinn ok allan ausla þann er, 385 A; beiða usla bótar, N. G. L. i. 246.

II. metaph. *hurt, injury* in general; mundi þeim þá ekki vera gjört til auvisla, Ld. 76; ok er þat þó líkast, at þú setir eigi undan öllum auvisla (*thou wilt not get off unscathed*), ef þú tekr eigi við, Fms. iii. 144. II. *devastation*, Fms. xi. 81; esp. by fire and sword in the alliterative phrase, eldr (*fire*) ok usli; fara með eld ok usla, i. 202; heldr en þar léki yfir eldr ok usli, viii. 341; þá gürði á mikit regn, ok slökði þann eld vandliga, svá at menn máttu þá þegar fara yfir usla þann inn mikla (*embers and ruins*), xi. 35. In the Edda (Gl.) usli is recorded as one of the sixty names of fire: cp. also the mod. verb ösla, to *plunge through*; auvisli is now an obsolete word, usli a common word, gjöra usla, to *desolate*, in the metaph. sense. compounds: **auvisla-bót** and **usla-bót** (N. G. L. i. 246), f. a law term, *compensation fixed by a jury of five*, cp. above; distinction is made between a. hin meiri and hin minni, *first rate or second rate compensation*, Grág. ii. 344; in pl. 225: **ausla-gjald** and **usla-gjald**, n. *compensation*, Gpl. 387.

AX, n. [Goth. *aks*, cp. Goth. *asans* = *barveit*], *an ear of corn*, Stj. 201, Thom. 98.

axar-, v. öx, *an axe*.

ax-helma, u, f. a *blade of corn, ear and stem*, Stj. 422, Ruth ii. 2 (Engl. Vers. 'ears of corn').

ax-korn, n. *an ear of corn*, Edda (Ub.) ii. 283.

axla, að, to *shoulder*, Fms. iii. 228.

axlar-, v. öxl, *shoulder*.

axl-byrd, f. a *shoulder-load*, Orkn. 346, Grett. 177 new Ed.

axl-hár, adj. *shoulder high*, Js. 101.

axull, m., v. öxull, *axis, an axle-tree*.

ay, interj. *dolendi, ay mér veslugi*, Mar. Fr.

A

Å, á, prep., often used elliptically, or even adverbially, [Goth. *ana*; Engl. *on*; Germ. *an*. In the Scandinavian idioms the liquid *n* is absorbed. In English the same has been supposed to happen in adverbial phrases, e.g. 'along, away, abroad, afoot, again, agate, ahead, aloft, alone, askew, aside, astray, awry,' etc. It is indeed true that the Ormulum in its northern dialect freq. uses *o*, even in common phrases, such as 'o boke, o land, o life, o slape, o strande, o write, o naht, o loft,' etc., v. the glossary; and we may compare *on foot* and *afoot*, *on sleep* (Engl. Vers. of Bible) and *asleep*; A.S. *a-butan* and *on-butan* (about); *agen* and *ongean* (again, against); *on bæc*, *aback*; *on life*, *alive*; *on middan*, *amid*. But it is more than likely that in the expressions quoted above, as well as in numberless others, as well in old as in modern English, the English *o*- as well as the *o*- of the Ormulum and the modern Scottish and north of England *o*- are in reality remains of this very *á* pronounced *au* or *ou*, which was brought by the Scandinavian settlers into the north of England. In the struggle for supremacy between the English dialects after the Conquest, the Scandinavian form *á* or *o* won the day in many cases to the exclusion of the Anglo-Saxon *on*. Some of these adverbs have representatives only in the Scandinavian tongues, not in Anglo-Saxon; see below, with dat. B. II, C. VII; with acc. C. I. and VI. The prep. *á* denotes the *surfaces* or *outside*; *í* and *ör* the *inside*; *at*, *tíl*, and *frá*, *nearness measured to or from* an object; *á* thus answers to the Gr. *ἐν*; the Lat. *in* includes *á* and *í* together.]

With dat. and acc.: in the first case with the notion of remaining on a place, answering to Lat. *in* with abl.; in the last with the notion of motion to the place, = Lat. *in* with acc.

WITH DAT.

A. Loc. I. generally *on, upon*; á gólfu, *on the floor*, Nj. 2; á hendi, *on the hand* (of a ring), 48, 225; á palli, 50; á steini, 108; á vegg, 115; á sjá ok á landi, *on sea and land*. In some instances the distinction between *á* and *í* is loose and wavering, but in most cases common sense and usage decide; thus 'á bók' merely denotes the *letters*, the penmanship, 'í the contents of a book'; mod. usage, however, prefers 'í'; lesa í bók, but stafr á bók. Old writers on the other hand; á bókum Euskum, in *English books*, Landn. 24, but í Aldafars bók, 23 (in the book *De Mensura Temporum*, by Bede), cp. Grág. i. 76, where *á* is a false reading instead of *at*; á bréfi, *the contents of a letter*; of clothing or arms, mitr á höfði, sverð á hlið, *mitre on head, sword on side*, Fms. i. 266, viii. 404; hafa lykil á sér, *on one's person*, 655 xxvii. 22; möttull á tyglum, *a mantle hanging on* (i. e. fastened by) *laces*, Fms. vii. 201; á þingi means *to be present at a meeting*; í þingi, *to abide within a jurisdiction*; á himni, á jörðu, *on* (Engl. *in*) *heaven and earth*, e.g. in the Lord's Prayer, but í helvíti, *in hell*; á Gimli, Edda (bók of a heavenly abode); á báti, á skipi denote *crew and cargo*, 'í the timber or materials of which a ship is built, Eg. 385; vera í stafni á skipi, 177; á skógi, to be abroad in a wood (of a hunter, robber, deer); but to be situated (a house), at work (to fell timber), í skógi, 573, Fs. 5, Fms. iii. 122, viii. 31, xi. 1, Glúm. 330, Landn. 173; á mörkinni, Fms. i. 8, but í mörk, of a farm; á firðinum means *lying in a firib*, of ships or islands (on the surface of the water), þær eyjar liggja á Breiðafirði, Ld. 36; but í firði, *living in a district named Firth*; á landi, Nj. 98, Fms. xi. 386.

II. *á* is commonly used in connection with the pr. names or countries terminating in 'land,' Engl. *in*, á Englandi, Írlandi, Skotlandi, Bretlandi, Saxlandi, Vindlandi, Vinlandi, Grænalandi, Íslandi, Hálogalandi, Rogalandi, Jótlandi, Frakklandi, Hjaltlandi, Jamtalandi, Hvítamannalandi, Norðrlöndum, etc., vide Landn. and the index to Fms. xii. In old writers *í* is here very rare, in modern authors more frequent; taste and the context in many instances decide. An Icelander would now say, speaking of the queen or king, 'á Eng-landi,' *ruling over*, but to live 'í Englandi,' or 'á Englandi,' the rule in the last case not being quite fixed.

III. in connection with other names of countries: á Mæri, Vörs, Ögðum, Fjölum, all districts of Norway, v. Landn.; á Mýrum (in Icel.), á Finnörk, Landn., á Fjóni (a Danish island); but í Danmörk, Svíþjóð (á Svíþjóðu is poet., Gs. 13).

IV. before Icel. farms denoting open and elevated slopes and spaces (not too high, because then 'at' must be used), such as 'staðr, völlr, böl, hjalli, bakki, heimr, eyri,' etc.; á Veggjum, Landn. 69; á Hólmátrí, id.: those ending in '-staðr,' á Geirmundarstöðum, Þórisstöðum, Jarðlangstöðum ..., Landn.; '-völlr,' á Möðruvöllum; á Fitjum (the farm) í Stord (the island), í Fenhring (the island) á Aski (the farm), Landn., Eg.: '-nes' sometimes takes *á*, sometimes *í* (in mod. usage always 'í'), á Nesi, Eb. 14, or í Krossnesi, 30; in the last case the notion of island, *vísra*, prevails; so also, 'fjörðr,' as, þeir börðust á Vigra-firði (of a fight *on the ice*), Landn. 101, but orusta í Hafsfirði, 122; with '-bær,' *á* is used in the sense of a *farm or estate*, hón sa á e-m bæ mikit hús ok fagrt, Edda 22; 'í bæ' means *within doors*, of the buildings; with 'Bær' as pr. name Landn. uses 'í,' 71, 160, 257, 309, 332.

V. denoting *on or just above*; of the sun, when the time is fixed by regarding

the sun in connection with points in the horizon, a standing phrase in Icel. *sól á gjáhamri, when the sun is on the crag of the Rift*, Grág. i. 26, cp. Glúm. 387; *10, brú á á, a bridge on a river*, Fms. viii. 179, Hrafn. 20; *taka hús á e-m, to surprise one, to take the house over his head*, Fms. i. 11.

III. *á* is sometimes used in old writers where we should now expect an acc., esp. in the phrase, *leggja sverði (or the like) á e-m, or á e-m miðjum, to stab*, Eg. 216, Gisl. 106, Band. 14; *þá stakkt Starkaðr sprotanum á konungi, then Starkaðr stabbed the king with the sword*, Fas. iii. 34; *bita á kampi (vör), to bite the lips*, as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 209, 68; *taka á e-u, to touch a thing, lay bold of it*, v. taka; *fá á e-u, id. (poët.)*; *leggja hendr á (better at) síðum, in wrestling*, Fms. x. 331; *koma á úvart á e-m, to come on one unawares*, ix. 407 (rare).

B. *TEMP.* of a particular point or period of time, *at, on, in*: I. gener. denoting *during, in the course of*; *á nótt, degi, nætrþeli . . .*, Bs. i. 139; or spec. adding a pron. or an adjunct., *á næsta sumri, the next summer*; *á því ári, þingi, misseri, hausti, vári, sumri . . . during, in that year . . .*, Bs. i. 679, etc.; *á þrem sumrum, in the course of three summers*, Grág. i. 218; *á þrem vörum, Fms. ii. 114*; *á hálfs mánaðar fresti, within half a month's delay*, Nj. 99; *á trítugt, sextugt . . . aldri, á barns, gamals aldri, etc., at the age of . . .*, v. aldr; *á dögum e-s, in the days of, in his reign or time*, Landn. 24, Hrafn. 3, Fms. ix. 219.

II. used of a fixed recurrent period or season; *á vörum, sumrum, haustum, vetrum, á kveldum, every spring, summer . . . in the evenings*, Eg. 711, Fms. i. 23, 25, vi. 394, Landn. 202; with the numeral adverbs, cp. Lat. *ter in anno*, *um sinn á mánuði, ári, once a month, once a year*, where the Engl. *at* is not the article but the preposition, Grág. i. 89.

III. of duration; *á degi, during a whole day*, Fms. v. 48; *á sjau nóttum, Bárð. 166*; *á því meli, during that time, in the meantime*, Grág. i. 259.

IV. connected with the seasons (*á vetri, sumri, vári, hausti*), '*á*' denotes the next preceding season, *the last winter, summer, autumn*, Eb. 40, 238, Ld. 206; in such instances '*á*' denotes the past, '*at*' the future, '*i*' the present; thus *i vetri* in old writers means *this winter*; *á vetri, last winter*; *at vetri, next winter*, Eb. 68 (in a verse), etc.

C. In various other relations, more or less metaphorically, *on, upon, in, to, with, towards, against*:

I. denoting object, *in respect of, against*, almost periphrastically; *dvelja á náðum e-s, under one's protection*, Fms. i. 74; *hafa metnað á e-u, to be proud of, to take pride in a thing*, 127.

2. denoting a personal relation, *in*; *þætta e-t á e-m, to make amends, i. e. to one personally*; *misgöra e-t á e-m, to inflict wrong on one*; *hafa elsku (hatr) á e-m, to bear love (hatred) to one*, Fms. ix. 241; *hefna sín á e-m, to take revenge on one's person, on any one*; *rjúfa sett á e-m, to break trace on the person of any one, to offend against his person*, Nj. 103; *hafa sár á sér, 101*; *sjá á e-m, to read on or in one's face*; *sér hann á hverjum manni hvárt til þin er vel eðr illa, 106*; *var þat brátt auðséð á hennar höfum, at . . . it could soon be seen in all her doings, that . . .*, Ld. 22.

3. also generally to show signs of a thing; *sýna faleika á sér, to show marks of displeasure*, Nj. 14, Fs. 14; *taka vel, illa, litt, á e-u, to take a thing well, ill, or indifferently, id.*; *finna á sér, to feel in oneself*; *fann litt á honum, hvárt . . . it could hardly be seen in his face, whether . . .*, Eb. 42; *líkindi eru á, it is likely*, Ld. 172; *göra kost á e-u, to give a choice, chance of it*, 178; *eiga vald á e-u, to have power over . . .*, Nj. 10.

II. denoting encumbrance, duty, liability; *er fíntardómumál á þeim, to be subject to . . .*, Nj. 231; the phrase, *hafa e-t á hendi, or vera á hendi e-m, on one's hands, of work or duty to be done*; *eindagi á fé, term, pay day*, Grág. i. 140; *ómagi, (skylda, afvinna) á fé, of a burden or encumbrance*, D. I. and Grág. in several passages.

III. with a personal pronoun, *sér, mér, honum . . .*, denoting personal appearance, temper, character, look, or the like; *vera þungr, léttur . . . á sér, to be heavy or light, either bodily or mentally*; *þungr á sér, corpulent*, Sturl. i. 112; *kátr ok léttur á sér, of a gay and light temper*, Fms. x. 152; *þat bragð hafði hann á sér, he looked as if . . . the expression of his face was as though . . .*, Ld., cp. the mod. phrase, *hafa á sér svip, bragð, æði, síð, of one's manner or personal appearance, to bear oneself as, or the like*; *skjötr (seinn) á fæti, speedy (slow) of foot*, Nj. 258.

IV. as a periphrasis of the possessive pronoun connected with the limbs or parts of the body. In common Icel. such phrases as *my bands, eyes, head . . .* are hardly ever used, but *höfuð, eyru, hár, nef, munur, hendr, fætr . . . á mér*; so '*i*' is used of the internal parts, e. g. *hjarta, bein . . . í mér*; the eyes are regarded as inside the body, *augun í honum*; also without the possessive pronoun, or as a periphrasis for a genitive, *brjóstid á e-m, one's breast*, Nj. 95, Edda 15; *súmar í augum, it smarts in my eyes, my eyes smart*, Nj. 202; *kviðinn á sér, its belly*, 655 xxx. 5, Fms. vi. 350; *hendr á henni, her hands*, Gisl. (in a verse); *i vörum á honum, on his lips*, Band. 14; *ristin á honum, his step*, Fms. viii. 141; *harðr í tungu, sharp of tongue*, Hallfred (Fs. 114); *kalt (heitt) á fingrum, höndum, fótum . . . cold (warm) in the fingers, hands, feet . . . i. e. with cold fingers, etc.*; cp. also the phrase, *verða vísa (orð) á munni, of extemporizing verses or speeches*, freq. in the Sagas; *fastr á fótum, fast by the leg, of a bondsman*, Nj. 27; of the whole body, *díla fundu þeir á honum*, 209.

The pers. pron. is used only in solemn style (poetry, hymns, the Bible),

and perhaps only when influenced by foreign languages, e. g. *mitt hjarta hvi svo hryggist þú, as a translation of 'warum betrübst du dich mein Herz?'* the famous hymn by Hans Sachs; instead of the popular *hjátað í mér*, Sl. 43, 44; *hjátað mitt* is only used as a term of endearment, as by a husband to his wife, parents to their child, or the like, in a metaphorical sense; the heart proper is '*i mér*,' not '*mitt*.'

2. of other things, and as a periphrasis of a genitive, of a part belonging to the whole, e. g. *dytt á húsi = húsdytt, at the house-doors*; *turn á kirkju = kirkju turn*; *stafn, skuttur, segl, árar . . . á skipi, the stem, stern, sail . . . of a ship*, Fms. ix. 135; *blöð á lauk, á tré . . . leaves of a leek, of a tree . . .*, Fas. i. 469; *egg á sverði = sverðs egg*; *stafr á bók*; *kjálr á bók*, and in endless other instances.

V. denoting instrumentality, *by, on, or a-, by means of*; *afna fjár á hölmgöngum, to make money a-duelling, by means of duels*, Eg. 498; *á verkum sínum, to subsist on one's own work*, Njard. 366; as a law term, *sekjast á e-ju, to be convicted upon . . .*, Grág. i. 123; *sektast maðr þar á sínu eiginu (a man is guilty in re sua)*, ef hann tekr af þeim manni er heimild (possessio) hefir til, ii. 191; *falla á verkum sínum, to be killed flagranti delicto, v. above*; *felja e-u á bragði, by a sleight in wrestling*; *komast undan á flotta, to escape by flight*, Eg. 11; *á hlaupi, by one's feet, by speed*, Hkr. ii. 168; *lifa á e-u, to feed on*; *bergja á e-u, to taste of a thing*; *svala sér á e-u, to quench the thirst on*.

VI. with subst. numerals; *á þriðja tigi manna, up to thirty, i. e. from about twenty to thirty*, Ld. 194; *á öðru hundræði skipa, from one to two hundred sail strong*, Fms. x. 126; *á níunda tigi, between eighty and ninety years of age*, Eg. 764, v. above; used as prep., *á hendi, on one's hand, i. e. bound to do it, v. hönd*.

VII. in more or less adverbial phrases it may often be translated in Engl. by a participle and *a-* prefixed; *á lopti, aloft*; *á floti, afloat*; *á lífi, alive*; *á verðgangi, a-begging*; *á brautu, away*; *á baki, a-back, behind, past*; *á milli, a-ween*; *á laun, alone, secretly*; *á launungu, id.*; *á móti, against*; *á enda, at an end, gone*; *á huldu, bidden*; *sara á hæli, to go a-beel, i. e. backwards*, Fms. vii. 70;—but in many cases these phrases are transl. by the Engl. partic. with *a*, which is then perh. a mere prefix, not a prep., *á flugi, a-flying in the air*, Nj. 79; *vera á gangi, a-going*; *á ferli, to be about*; *á leiki, a-playing*, Fms. i. 78; *á sundi, a-swimming*, ii. 27; *á verði, a-watching*, x. 201; *á hrakungi, a-wandering*; *á reiki, a-wavering*; *á skjálfi, a-shivering*; *á hltri, a-listening*; *á tali, a-talking*, Isl. ii. 200; *á hlaupi, a-running*, Hkr. ii. 268; *á verki, a-working*; *á veiðum, a-bunting*; *á fiski, a-fishing*; *á beit, grazing*; and as a law term it even means *in flagranti*, N. G. L. i. 348.

VIII. used absolutely without a case in reference to the air or the weather, where '*á*' is almost redundant; *þoka var á mikil, a thick fog came on*, Nj. 267; *niðarmyrkr var á, pitch darkness came on*, Eg. 210; *allhvast á norðar, a very strong breeze from the north*, Fms. ix. 20; *þá var á norðrætt, a north wind came on*, 42, Ld. 56; *hvaðan sem á er, from whatever point the wind is*; *var á hrið vedrs, a snow storm came on*, Nj. 282; *görði á regn, rain came on*, Fms. vi. 394, xi. 35, Ld. 156.

WITH ACC.

A. Loc. I. denoting simple direction *towards*, esp. connected with verbs of motion, going, or the like; *hann gekk á bergsnis*, Eg. 389; *á hamar*, Fas. ii. 517.

2. in phrases denoting direction; *liggja á útbörð, lying on the outside of the ship*, Eg. 354; *á annat borð skipinu*, Fms. vii. 260; *á bæði borð, on both sides of the ship*, Nj. 124, Ld. 56; *á tvær hliðar, on both sides*, Fms. v. 73, Isl. ii. 159; *á hlið, side-wards*; *út á hlið, Nj. 262, Edda 44*; *á aðra hönd henni*, Nj. 50, Ld. 46; *höggva á tvær hendr, to hew or strike right and left*, Isl. ii. 368, Fas. i. 384, Fms. viii. 363, x. 383.

3. *upp á, upon*; *hann tók augu þjazzar ok kastaði upp á himin*, Edda 47; with verbs denoting to look, see, hear, *sjá, líta, etc.*; *hann rak skyggnur á land, he cast glances towards the land*, Ld. 154.

II. denoting direction with or without the idea of arriving; 1. with verbs denoting to aim at; of a blow or thrust, *stefna á fótinn*, Nj. 84; *spjótið stefnir á hann miðjan*, 205; of the wind, *gekk veðrit á vestr, the wind veered to west*, Fms. ix. 28; *sigla á haf, to stand out to sea*, Hkr. i. 146, Fms. i. 30; with '*út*' added, Eg. 390, Fms. x. 349.

2. conveying the notion of arriving, or the intervening space being traversed; *spjótið kom á miðjan skjöldinn*, Eg. 379, Nj. 96, 97; *langt upp á land, far up inland*, Hkr. i. 146; *to reach, taka ofan á belt, of the long locks of a woman, to reach down to the belt*, Nj. 2; *ofan á bringu*, 48; *á þá ofan*, 91.

III. without reference to the space traversed, connected with verbs denoting to go, turn, come, ride, sail, throw, or the like, motion of every kind; *hann kastar honum á völinn, he flings him down*, Nj. 91; *hlaupa á skip sitt, to leap on board his ship*, 43; *á hest, to mount quickly*, Edda 75; *á lend hestinum*, Nj. 91; *hann gengr á tādland sitt, he walks on to his fields*, 82; *on, upon, komast á fætr, to get upon one's legs*, 92; *ganga á land, to go a-shore*, Fms. i. 40; *ganga á þing*, vii. 242, Grág. (often); *á skög, á merkr ok sköga, into a wood*, Fb. i. 134, 257, Fms. xi. 118, Eg. 577, Nj. 130; *sara á Finnmark, to go travelling in Finnmark*, Fms. i. 8; *koma, fara á bæ, to arrive at the farm-house*; *koma á vegum*, Eg. 578; *stiga á bát, skip, to go on board*, 158; *hann gekk upp á borg, he went up to the burg (castle)*, 717; *cu er þeir komu á loptrið*, 236;

hrinda skipum á vatni, to float the ships down into the water, Fms. i. 58; reka austr á haf, to drift eastwards on the sea, x. 145; ríða ofan á, to ride down or over, Nj. 82.

IV. in some cases the acc. is used where the dat. would be used, esp. with verbs denoting to see or bear, in such phrases as, þeir sá boga mikinn inn á fjörðinn, they saw great breakers away up in the bight of the firth, the acc. being due perhaps to a motion or direction of the eye or ear towards the object, Nj. 124; sá þeir fólkitt á land, they saw the people in the direction of land, Fas. ii. 517; in phrases denoting to be placed, to sit, to be seated, the seat or bench is freq. in the acc. where the dat. would now be used; konungr var þar á land upp, the king was then up the country, the spectator or narrator is conceived as looking from the shore or sea-side, Nj. 46; sitja á miðjan bekk, to be seated on the middle bench, 50; skyldi konungs sæti vera á þann bekk... annat öndvegi var á hinn úðra pall; hann setti konungs háusti á miðjan þverpall, Fms. vi. 439, 440, cp. Fagrak. l.c., Sturl. iii. 182; eru víða fjallbygðir upp á mörkina, in the mark or forest, Eg. 58; var þar mörk mikil á land upp, 229; mannsfnaðr er á land upp (viewed from the sea), Ld. 76; stóll var settur á mótið, Fas. i. 58; beida fars á skip, to beg a passage, Grág. i. 90.

V. denoting parts of the body; bita e-n á barka, to bite one in the throat, Ísl. ii. 447; skera á háls, to cut the throat of any one, Nj. 156; brjóta e-n á háls, to break any one's neck; brjóta e-n á bak, to break any one's back, Fms. vii. 219; kalinn á kné, frozen to the knees with cold, Hm. 3.

VI. denoting round; láta reipi á háls hesti, round his horse's neck, 623, 33; leggja söðul á hest, Nj. 83; and ellipt., leggja á, to saddle; breiða feld á höfuð sér, to wrap a cloak over his head, 164; reyta á sik mossa, to gather moss to cover oneself with, 267; spenna hring á hönd, á fingr, Eg. 300.

VII. denoting a burden; stela mat á tvá hesta, hey á fimtán hesta, i.e. a two, a fifteen horse load, Nj. 74; metaph., kjósa feigð á menn, to choose death upon them, i.e. doom them to death, Edda 22.

B. TIME. I. of a period of time, at, to; á morgun, to-morrow (í morgun now means the past morning, the morning of to-day), Ísl. ii. 333.

II. if connected with the word day, 'á' is now used before a fixed or marked day, a day of the week, a feast day, or the like; á Laugardag, á Sunnudag..., on Saturday, Sunday, the Old Engl. a-Sunday, a-Monday, etc.; á Jól daginn, Páskadaginn, on Yule and Easter-day; but in old writers more often used ellipt. Sunnudaginn, Jól daginn..., by dropping the prep. 'á', Fms. viii. 397, Grág. i. 18.

III. connected with 'dagr' with the definite article suffixed, 'á' denotes a fixed, recurring period or season, in; á daginn, during the day-time, every day in turn, Gret. 91 A.

IV. connected with 'evening, morning, the seasons,' with the article; á kveldit, every evening, Ld. 14; á sumarit, every summer, Vd. 128, where the new Ed. Fs. 51 reads sumrum; á haust, every autumn, Eg. 741 (perh. a misprint instead of á haustin or á haustum); á vetrinn, in the winter time, 710; á várit, every spring, Gpl. 347; the sing., however, is very rare in such cases, the old as well as mod. usage prefers the plur.; á nætrnar, by night, Nj. 210; á várin, Eg. 710; á sumrin, haustin, á morgnana, in the morning (á morgin, sing., means to-morrow); á kveldin, in the evening, only 'dagr' is used in sing., v. above (á daginn, not á dagana); but elliptically and by dropping the article, Icelanders say, kveld og morgna, nótt og dag, vetr sumar vor og haust, in the same sense as those above mentioned.

V. denoting duration, the article is dropped in the negative phrase, aldri á sinn dag, never during one's life; aldri á mína daga, never in my life, Bjarn. 8, where a possess. pron. is put between noun and prep., but this phrase is very rare. Such phrases as, á þann dag, that day, and á þenna dag, Stj. 12, 655 xxx. 2, 20, are unclassical.

VI. á dag without article can only be used in a distributive sense, e.g. tvisvar á dag, twice a-day; this use is at present freq. in Icel., yet instances from old writers are not on record.

VII. denoting a movement onward in time, such as, líðið á nótt, dag, kveld, morgun, sumar, vetr, vár, haust (or nóttina, daginn...), jól, páska, föstu, or the like, far on in the night, day..., Edda 33; er á leið vetrinn, when the winter was well on, as the winter wore on, Nj. 126; cp. áliðinn: also in the phrase, hniginn á iun efra aldr, well stricken in years, Ld. 68.

C. Metaph. and in various relations: I. somewhat metaphorically, denoting an act only (not the place); fara á fund, á vit e-s, to call for one, Eg. 140; koma á ráðu við e-n, to come to a parley with, to speak, 173; ganga á tal, Nj. 103; skora á hölm, to challenge to a duel on an island; koma á gríð, to enter into a service, to be domiciled, Grág. i. 151; fara á veidar, to go a-hunting, Fms. i. 8.

β. generally denoting on, upon, in, to; bjóða vöxtu á féit, to offer interest on the money, Grág. i. 198; ganga á berhögg, to come to blows, v. berhögg; fá á e-n, to make an impression upon one, Nj. 79; ganga á vápa e-s, to throw oneself on an enemy's weapon, meet him face to face, Rd. 310; ganga á lagið, to press on up the spear-shaft after it has passed through one so as to get near one's foe, i.e. to avail oneself of the last chance; beta fé á e-n, to bribe, Nj. 62; beta öl á e-n, to make drunk, Fas. i. 13; snúinn á e-t, inclined to, Fms. x. 142; sammælast á e-t, to agree upon, Nj. 86; settast, verða sáttr á e-t, in the same sense,

to come to an agreement, settlement, or atonement, 78, Edda 15, Eb. 288, Ld. 50, Fms. i. 279; ganga á mála, to serve for pay as a soldier, Nj. 121; ganga á vald e-s, to put oneself in his power, 267; ganga á sætt, to break an agreement; vega á veittar trygðir, to break truce, Grág. ii. 169.

II. denoting in regard to, in respect to: 1. of colour, complexion, the hue of the hair, or the like; hvitr, jarpr, dökk... á hár, having white, brown, or dark... hair, Ísl. ii. 190, Nj. 39; svartr á brún ok brá, dark of brow and eyebrow; dökk á höfund, id., etc.

2. denoting skill, dexterity; hagr á tré, a good carpenter; hagr á járn, málm, smíðar..., an expert worker in iron, metals..., Eg. 4; fimr á boga, good at the bow; also used of mastery in science or arts, meistari á höpulsátt, a master in striking the harp, Fas. iii. 220; fræðimaðr á kvæði, knowing many poems by heart, Fms. vi. 391; fræðimaðr á landnámsögur ok forma fræði, a learned scholar in histories and antiquities (of Ate Frode), Ísl. ii. 189; mikill á íþrótt, skilful in an art, Edda (pref.) 148; but dat. in the phrase, kunna (vel) á skíðum, to be a cunning skater, Fms. i. 9, vii. 120.

3. denoting dimensions; á hæð, lengd, breidd, dýpt..., in the height, length, breadth, depth..., Eg. 277; á hverm veg, on each side, Edda 41 (square miles); á annan veg, on the one side, Grág. i. 89. β. the phrase, á sik, in regard to oneself, vel (illa) á sik kominn, of a fine (ugly) appearance, Ld. 100, Fas. iii. 74.

III. denoting instrumentality; bjargast á sínar hendr, to live on the work of one's own hands, (á sínar spýtur is a mod. phrase in the same sense); (vega) á skúli, pundara, to weigh in scales, Grág. ii. 370; á hann hefði tvá pundara, ok hefði á hinn meira keypt en á hinn minna selt, of a man using two scales, a big one for buying and a little one for selling, Sturl. i. 91; á sinn kostnað, at one's own expense; nefna e-n á nafni, by name, Grág. i. 17, etc. The Icel. also say, spinna á rokk, anzidu, to spin on or with a rock or distaff; mala á kveru, to grind in a 'querne', where Edda 73 uses dat.; esp. of musical instruments, syngja, leika á hljóðfæri, hörpu, gígja..., in the old usage, leika hörpu..., Stj. 458.

IV. denoting the manner or way of doing: 1. á þessa hund, in this wise, Grág. ii. 22; á marga vega, á alla, ýmsa vega, in many, all, respects, Fms. i. 114; á sitt hóf, in its turn, respectively, Ld. 136, where the context shews that the expression answers to the Lat. *mutatis mutandis*; á þýðersku, after German fashion, Ska. 288.

2. esp. of language; mala, rita á e-a tungu, to speak, write in a tongue; á Irsku, in Irish, Ld. 76; Norrænu, in Norse, Eb. 330, Vm. 35; á Danska tungu, in Danish, i.e. Scandinavian, Norse, or Icelandic, Grág. i. 18; á Vára tungu, i.e. in Icelandic, 181; rita á Norræna tungu, to write in Norse, Hkr. (pref.), Bs. i. 59;—at present, dat. is sometimes used.

3. in some phrases the acc. is used instead of the dat.; hann sýndi á sik mikit gaman, Fms. x. 329; hann lét ekki á sik finna, he showed no sign of motion, Nj. 111; skaltú önga fáleika á þik gera (Cod. Kalf.), 14.

V. used in a distributive sense; skal mörk kaupka gæzlu á kú, eðr oxa fim vetra gamlan, a mark for every cow, Grág. i. 147; alin á hvert hross, 442; á mann, per man (now freq.); cp. also á dag above, lit. B.

VI. connected with nouns, 1. prepositional; á hendr (with dat.), against; á hula, at back, close behind; á bak, at back, i.e. pass, after; á vit (with gen.), towards.

2. adverbially; á braut, away, abroad; á víxl, in turns; á mis, amiss; á við ok dreif, a-void and a-drift, i.e. dispersedly.

3. used almost redundantly before the following prep.; á eptir, after, behind; á undan, in front of; á meðal, á milli, among; á móti, against; á við, about, alike; á frá (cp. Swed. *ifrån*), from (rare); á fyrir = fyrir, Haustl. 1; á hjá, beside (rare); á fram, a-head, forwards; á samt, together; ávalt = of allt, always; following a prep., upp á, upon; niðr á, down upon; ofan á, eptir á, post eventum, (temp.) á eptir is loc., id., etc.

VII. connected with many transitive verbs, answering to the Lat. *ad-* or *in-*, in composition, in many cases periphrastically for an objective case. The prep. generally follows after the verb, instead of being prefixed to it as in Lat., and answers to the Engl. *on*, *to*; heita kalla, hrópa á, to call on; heyra, hlusta, hlýða á, to hearken to, listen to; hyggja, huga á, to think on; minna á, to remind; sjá, líta, horfa, stara, mæna, glipa, koma auga..., á, to look on; gírnast á, to wish for; trúa á, to believe on; skora á, to call on any one to come out, challenge; kæra á, to accuse; heila á, to greet; herja, ganga, ríða, hlaupa, ríða..., á, to fall on, attack, cp. ágangr, áreið, áhlaup; ljuga á, to tell lies of, slander; telja á, to carp at; ausa, tala, hella, kasta, verpa..., á, to pour, throw on; ríða, bera, dreifa á, to sprinkle on; vanta, skorta á, to fall short of; ala á, to plead, beg; leggja á, to throw a spell on, lay a saddle on; hætta á, to venture on; gízka á, to guess at; kvæða á, to fix on, etc.; in a reciprocal sense, haldast á, of mutual strife; sendast á, to exchange presents; skrifast á, to correspond (mod.); kallast á, to shout mutually; standast á, to coincide, so as to be just opposite one another, etc.

á, interj. denoting wonder, doubt, or the like, eh.

Á, f. [Lat. *agua*; Goth. *aba*; Hel. *aba*; A. S. *ea*; O. H. G. *aba*, *one*; cp. Germ. *ach* and *ane*; Fr. *eau*, *cane*; Engl. *Ax*, *Ex*, etc., in names of places; Swed.-Dan. *å*; the Scandinavians absorb the *au*, so that only a single vowel or diphthong remains of the whole word];—a river. The old form in nom. dat. acc. sing. is *eo*, v. the introduction to A, page 1,

BS. i. 333 sq., where *den*, *ð* (acc.), and *ðna*; so also Greg. 677; the old form of Grág. ii. 222, 223, new Ed. In the Kb. of the Edda the old form occurs twice, viz. page 75, *ðna* (acc.), (but two lines below, *ðna*), *í ðnni* (dat.). The old form also repeatedly occurs in the Kb. and Sb. of the Grág., e.g. ii. 266, 267: gen. sing. *ár*; nom. pl. *ár*, gen. *á* contracted, dat. *ám*, obsolete form *ám*; Edda 43, Eg. 80, 99, 133, 185: proverbs, at *ósi skal á stemma*, answering to the Lat. *principis obsta*, Edda 60; *hér kemr á til sæfar*, *þere the river runs into the sea*, metaph. = *this is the very end*, seems to have been a favourite ending of old poems; it is recorded in the Húsdrápa and the Nordseta-drápa, v. Edda 96, Skálda 198; cp. the common saying, *öll vötn renna til sævar*, 'all waters run into the sea.' Rivers with glacier water are in Icel. called Hvítá, *White river*, or Jökulsá: Hítá, *Hot river*, from a hot spring, opp. to Kaldá, v. Landn.: others take a name from the fish in them, as Laxá, *Lax* or *Salmon river* (freq.); Örríða á, etc.: a tributary river is *þverá*, etc.: *ár* in the Njala often means the great rivers Ölfusá and Þjórsá in the south of Iceland. Áin helga, a river in Sweden, Hkr. ii: á is also suffixed to the names of foreign rivers, Tempá = *Tbanes*; Dóná, *Danube* (Germ. *Donau*), (mod.), etc. Vide Edda (Gl.) 116, 117, containing the names of over a hundred North-English and Scottish rivers. compounds: *ár-áll*, m. *the bed of a river*, Hkr. iii. 117. *ár-bakki*, a, m. *the bank of a river*, Ld. 132, Nj. 234. *ár-bröt*, n. *inundation of a river*, Bs. ii. 37; at present used of a *shallow ford* in a river. *ár-djúp*, n. *a pool in a river*, Bs. i. 331. *ár-farvegur*, m. *a water-course*, Stj. 353. *ár-fors*, m. *a waterfall or force*, Barl. 190. *ár-gljúfr*, n. *a chasm of a river*, Fms. viii. 51, Fær. 62. *ár-hlutur*, m. *one's portion of a river*, as regards fishing rights, Fms. x. 489, Sturl. i. 202. *ár-megin* and *ár-megn*, n. *the main stream of a river*, Stj. 251. *ár-minni*, n. *the mouth of a river*, Fms. ix. 381. *ár-mót* and *á-mót*, n. *a 'waters-meet'*, Lat. *confluentia*, H. E. i. 129. *ár-óss*, m. *the 'ocean' or mouth of a river*, Eg. 99, 129, 229; whence the corrupt local name of the Danish town Aarhuus, Fms. xi. 208. *ár-reki*, a, m. *drift*, the jetsam and flotsam (of fish, timber, etc.) in a river, Jm. 25. *ár-ströumr*, m. *the current in a river*, Fms. vii. 257, 260. *ár-strönd*, f. *the strand of a river*, Stj. 268, 673, 53. *ár-vað*, n. *a ford of a river*, Stj. 184. *ár-vegr* = *árfarvegur*, Fas. i. 533. *ár-vöxtur*, m. *the swelling of a river*, Fms. i. 286.

á-auki, a, m. *increase*, Bs. i. 182. *β. interest of money*, K. Á. 208, N. G. L. ii. 381.

á-austr, m. *out-pouring, foul language*, Sturl. i. 21. *á-barning*, f. *a thrashing, flogging*, = *barnsmíð*, Sturl. iii. 237. *á-bæti*, a, m. *profit, gain*, Fms. xi. 441 (now freq.) *á-berging*, f. *a tasting*, Barl. 72. *á-beri*, a, m. *an accuser, prosecutor* (beta á, *accusare*), Jb. 253 A; (a Norse law term.)

á-bersemi, f. *a disposition to accuse*, Hom. 86. *á-bláinn*, part. *inspired*, transl. from Lat.; á. af Heilögum Anda, Fms. x. 373, Hom. 12.

á-bláning, f. *a breathing upon*; með eldr á, 656 C. 33, Rb. 438: gramm. *aspiration*, Skálda 175, 179, 180; theol. *inspiration*, Fms. x. 371.

á-blástr, m. *dat. áblæstri, a breathing upon*, Fms. x. 210; theol. *inspiration*, iii. 164, v. 217, Eluc. 4; medic. *pustula labiorum*, Fél. ix. 184.

á-ból, n. *a manor-house*, = *adalból*, B. K. 40.

á-bót, f. used only in pl. *áþætur*, of *improvements*, esp. on a farm or estate; á. jarðar, D. N., D. I. i. 199. compound: *áþóta-vant*, n. *adj. shortcoming, imperfect*, Hkr. ii. 89, Sturl. i. 162.

ÁBÓTI, a, m. [Lat. *abbas*, from Hebr. *abba*], an *abbot*. *abbati*, which form is nearer to the Lat., is rare, but occurs, 655 iii, 656 A, i. 30, Hom. 237. 2. The Icel. form *ábóti* answers to the Engl. *abbot*, Fms. i. 147, Bs. i. ii. freq., Sks., etc. compounds: *áþóta-dómr*, m. and *áþóta-dæmi*, n. *an abbey*, 655 xxxii, Bs. i. 831. *áþóta-laust*, n. *adj. without an abbot, vacant*, Ann. 1393. *áþóta-sonr*, m. *son of an abbot*, Bs. i. 679. *áþóta-stétt*, f. and *-stéttir*, m. *the rank, dignity of an abbot*, Ann. 1325. *áþóta-stofa*, u, f. *the abbot's parlour*, Vm. *áþóta-sæti*, n. *the seat of an abbot*, 655 xxxii. *áþóta-vald*, n. *the power, dignity of an abbot*, Ann. 1345.

á-breidda, u, f. *a covering, counterpane*, Korm. 206, Stj. 304.

á-breikl, n. *a bed-covering, quilt*, Str. 5, 32, Vm. 93;—in the last passage of a *winding-sheet* or *pill*; á. kápa, Vm. 67.

á-brúðigr, *áþryðja*, *áþryði*, *jealous, jealousy*, v. afbr.

á-brystur, f. pl., v. áfr.

á-burðr, ar, m. *a charge* (beta á, *accusare*); varði mik eigi þess áburðar, Fms. ii. 57, Rd. 236. *β. medic. salve, ointment* (beta á, *to smear*), Bs. ii. 180. *γ. pomp or bravery in dress* (berast á, *to puff oneself up*), in the compounds *áburðar-klæði*, n. *fine clothes, showy dress*, Barl. 5. *β.*

a horse load: *áburðar-hestr*, m. *a pack-horse*, = *klyfja hestr*.

áburðar-maðr, m. *a dressy, showy person, a dandy*, Fms. iv. 255, Orkn. 208. *áburðar-mikill*, adj. *puffed up, showy*, Ld. 248. *áburðar-samligr* and *áburðar-samr*, adj. *id.*, Sks. 452, 437.

á-búð, f. [búa á], *an abode or residence on an estate or farm, tenancy*; fara ... á annars manns land til ábúðar (as a tenant), Grág. ii. 253; á.

jarðar (possession) heimilar tekju, Gpl. 329; en ef land spillist í á. haus, during his tenancy, K. þ. K. 170; þá öðlast hann leigu (rent) en hinn á. (tenancy), N. G. L. i. 94: whatever refers to the right and duties of a tenant, landskyld ok alla á. jarðar, Jb. 210, 346, 167. compounds: *ábúðar-maðr*, m. *inhabitant*, Stj. 368. *ábúðar-skylda*, u, f. *duties of a tenant*, Jb. 211.

á-búnaðr, ar, m. = *ábúð*, N. G. L. i. 240.

á-byrgð, f. *responsibility, liability, weight*; leggja sína á á. Grág. i. 208; eiga í á. to have at stake, Band. 18 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 223, Ld. 58; lands á. Grág. ii. 248; vera í á. um e-t, to answer for, Fms. xi. 82, Sks. 762; pl. *ábyrgðir*, *pledges*, Barl. 11, 686 B. 5. compounds: *ábyrgðar-hlutur*, a, m. and *-hlutr*, ar, m. *an object, step involving risk and responsibility*, Nj. 199.

ábyrgðar-lauss, adj. *free from risk*, Fms. x. 368; eigi með öllu á., i. e. *a weighty, serious step, no trifling matter*, Sturl. iii. 234. *ábyrgðar-ráð*, n. *a step involving risk*, Nj. 164, Post. 656 B.

ábyrgðar-samligr, adj. *momentous, important*, Sks. 452.

á-byrgja, ð, 1. in the act, form (very rare), to answer for; á. e-m e-t, Gpl. 385; á. e-t á hendi e-m, to place a thing for security in a person's hands; hann á. þau á hendi Jóhanni postula, 655 ix. A. 2. as a dep.; *ábyrgjast* (very freq.), to answer for, take care of, Gpl. 190, Grág. i. 140; hverr skal sík sjálf á., 256, ii. 119, Fms. vi. 361; á. e-t við e-u, Grág. i. 410; sá maður ábyrgist vápn er upp festir, ii. 95; hverr ábyrgist þat (warrants) móðir, at góðráðr verði, ek mun ábyrgjast (I will warrant) at eigi mun heimskir verða, Fms. iv. 83.

á-byrgja, u, f. = *ábyrgð* (very rare); halda e-u ábyrgju, to be responsible for, Grág. ii. 335, 399.

á-býli, n. = *ábúð*, freq. at present and in several compounds, as, *ábýlis-jörð*, a tenant farm; *ábýlis-maðr*, a tenant, etc.

á-bölli, n. = *ábúð*, H. E. i. 495.

ÁÐAN, adv. [cp. Ulf. *apn* = *inaurá*, Gal. iv. 10, and *atopni*, id.], a little before, a little while ago, erewhile; Kolr fór frá seli á., Nj. 55; á. er vit skildum, Lv. 34; slíkt sem á. tálða ek, as I said just above (of the Speaker reading the law in the lögrétta), Grág. i. 49, ii. 242; nú á., just now, 656 C. 39.

áðr, adv. [cp. Hel. *adro* = *mane*], ere, already, soon; er ek hefi á. (soon) ráðit brúlaup mitt, Nj. 4; er Guð harði á. bannat, Sks. 533; ok vóru þeir því á. (already) heim kommir, Eg. 222; at nú sé lægra í horninu en á., than before, Edda 32; litlu á., a little while ago, Fms. viii. 130; þar sem ek em á. (already) í fullri reiði Guðs, Sks. 533. 2. á. en, Lat. *prius quam, ante quam*: a. with subj.; á. en þeir gengi, Fms. xi. 13; á. en í biskups garð falli, N. G. L. i. 145. *β.* with indic.; var eigi langt á. en bygðin tók við, Eg. 229. *γ.* áðr simply = *áðr* en; þeir höfðu skamma hrið setið, á. þar kom Gunnhildr, they had sat a short while ere G. came thither, Nj. 6; en á. hann reið heimán, 52; en þat var svipund ein á. (till) stofan brann, Eg. 240; en áðr hann lét setja söguna saman, Sturl. iii. 306.

á-droif, n. *a splashing, the spray*, Sks. 147.

á-droifing, f. *a sprinkling upon*, Stj. 78.

á-drykkir, m. pl. a 'sea' or wave dashing over a ship, Sks. 231.

á-drykkja, u, f. [drekka á], prop. *a drinking to, pledging*, esp. used in the phrase, at sitja fyrir ádrykkju e-s;—a custom of the olden time. The master of the house, for instance, chose one of his guests as his 'cup-fellow,' seated him over against himself in the hall, drank to him, and then sent the cup across the hall to him, so that they both drank of it by turns. This was deemed a mark of honour. Thus, Egill sat fyrir ádrykkju Arinbjarnar, Egil sat over against Arinbjorn as his cup-mate, Eg. 253; skal hann sitja fyrir á. míni í kveld, in the pretty story of king Harold and the blind skald Stuf, Fms. vi. 391; cp. annat öndvegi var á. hinu æðra þall gegnt konungi, skyldi þar sitja hinn æðsti ráðgjafi (the king's biggest councillor) konungs fyrir hans á. ok þótti þat mest virðing at sitja fyrir konungs á., 439; sat Gizurr fyrir á. konungs innarr eun lendir menn, Bs. i. 19. See also the description of the banquet in Flugumýri on the 19th Oct. in the year 1253,—drukku þeir af einu silfrkeri ok mintust við jafnan um daginn þá er hvort drakk til annars, Sturl. iii. 183. compound: *ádrykkju-ker*, u, f. a 'loving-cup,' or 'grace-cup,' Vigl. 17.

á-eggjan, f. *egging on, instigation*, Hkr. i. 102, Fms. i. 139; af á. e-s, Landn. 214, Orkn. 416, Isl. ii. 340, Fms. x. 379. compound: *áeggjanar-fist*, n. *a fool or tool egged on by another*; hafa e-n at á., Sturl. i. 81, to use one to snatch the chestnuts out of the fire; cp. the Engl. *cat's-paw*.

á-fall, n. 'on-fall,' esp. 1. a nautical term, of a 'sea' dashing over a ship, Bs. i. 422, Korm. 180, Nj. 267, Sks. 227, Fa. 113, 153; hence the phrase, leggja undir áfallum, of one in danger at sea. 2. a law term, the laying on of a fine or the like; á. sekðar, Grág. i. 138. *β.* a condemnatory sentence in an Icel. court; ef þeir vilja á. dæma ... vér dæmum á. honum, Grág. i. 67, 71, of the formula for summing up and delivering a sentence in court. 3. metaph. and theol. = *áfelli*, a visitation, calamity, 623, 19, Magn. 470, H. E. i. 236.

compound: *áfalls-dómr*, m. *a sentence of condemnation, doom*, Clem. 50, Eluc. 39, 655 xviii, 2 Corin. xi. 29, Stj. 265 (visitation).

á-fang, n. (*áfangi*, m., Grág. i. 433). [*fá á, to grasp*], a grasping, seizing, laying hands upon, esp. of rough handling; hann hló mjök mót áfangi manna, Fms. vi. 203; varð hann fyrir miklu spotti ok áfangi, 209.

á, a law term, a mulct, fine, incurred by illegal seizure of another man's goods; ef maðr bleypr á bak hrossi manns úlofat, þat varðar sex aura á., if a man jumps on the back of another man's horse without leave, that is visited with a fine of six ounces, Grág. i. 432, Gpl. 520; hvatki skip er tekr skal sitt á, gjalda hverr . . . á, á maðr á hrossi sínu hvárt er hann ekr eðr riðr, N. G. L. i. 45; at hann hafir riðit hrossi manns um þrjá bæi . . . varðar skóggang ok áfanga (where it is used masc. acc. pl.) með, Grág., vide above.

á-fangi, a betting-place, v. ái-fangi.

á-fasti, adj. made fast, fastened to, joined to; ef hapt er á. hrossi, Grág. i. 436; eldhúsit var á. útibúrinu, Nj. 75; þær (the comets) eru á. himni, Rb. 478; metaph., andligum hlutum áfastar, connected with, H. E. i. 511.

á-fitt, n. adj. defective, faulty, Nj. 49, Barl. 74; with gen., mikils er á., H. E. i. 244.

á-felli, n. a bardship, ebook, calamity; þat á. (spell) hafði legið á því fólki, at hver kona fæddi dauðan frumburð sinn er hon ól, Mar. 656; afskaplig á., Stj. 90 (also of a spell); þreynging ok á., 121; með hversu miklu á. (injustice) Sigurðr konungur vildi heimta þetta mál af honum, Hkr. iii. 257; standa undir á., to be under great bardship, Fms. iv. 146, vi. 147; með miklu á. (of insanity), vil. 150; þeir voru sex vetr í þessu á., viz. in bondage, x. 225; hvert á. jarl hafði veitt honum, ubat penalties the earl had laid upon him, Orkn. 284, Fms. iv. 310. **β**. damnation, condemnation, = áfall; nú vil ek at þú snúir eigi svá skjótt málinu til áfelli honum, Band. 4. **comp**: áfella-dómr, m. condemnation, Grág. Introd. cixviii, Gpl. 174.

á-fenginn, adj. part. [*fá á, to lay bold on, to intoxicate*], intoxicating, used of drinks, cp. the Engl. 'stinging ale,' mjöðr, Edda 76; drykkir, Fms. viii. 447; vín, Stj. 409, Joh. 84.

á-fengr, adj. now more freq., id., Hkr. i. 244, Bárð. 174.

á-fergja, u, f. (qs. af-ergja, af-intens.?), eagerness, and -ligr, adj. impetuous.

á-flog, n. pl. [*áflogast á*], a brawl, fighting, Fms. vi. 361.

á-flutningr, m., Vm. 157, of right of laying up fish.

á-form, n. a design, purpose, H. E. ii. 167, in a deed of the 14th century, (Lat. word.)

á-forma, ad, prop. to form, mould; steina sem ádr höfðu þeir áformat, Stj. 562, 1 Kings v. 17 ('hewn stones'). In mod. usage only metaph. to design, perform, Fas. iii. 449; verðu vér at á. (design) ok ræða, Fms. vii. 89; á. um e-t, því mundi hann þetta hafa vakit, at hann mundi á. vilja um gleðina, . . . carry it out, vi. 342, Pass. 7. 2.

ÁFR (perh. better afr), m. [the r belongs to the root, cp. áir, f. pl.]. 1. a beverage, Eg. 204, translated by Magnæus by *sorbifio avenacea*, a sort of common ale brewed of oats; this explanation is confirmed by the Harbarðsljóð, verse 2, where Thor says, átt ek í hvíld áðr ek heiman fór síldr ok áfra (acc. pl.), aðdr em ek enn þess; the single vellum MS. (Cod. Reg.) here reads hafra. In the Eg. l.c., the Cod. Wolf. reads afra, the Cod. A. M. 132 afr, acc. sing.; cp. the passage Ls. 3, where jöll seems to be the Scot. *yill* (v. Burns' Country Lassie), and also in Cod. Reg. a false spelling for áfr,—jöll ok áfr færi ek ása sonum, ok blend ek þeim svá meini mjöð: áfr, pronounced áir, now means *buttermilk* (used in Iceland instead of common beer): cp. also ábrystur, f. pl. curds of cow's milk in the first week after the cow has calved; the milk is cooked and eaten warm and deemed a great dainty; opt eru heitar ábrestur, Snót 299 (Ed. 1865); probably qs. áfr ystr.

á-fram, adv. **a**. loc. with the face downward, forward; féll hann á., on the face, Nj. 253, Vd. 52, Grettl. 99 new Ed. **β**. temp. along, forward (rare); hann er nú með jarli sumarit á., he is now with the earl till late in the summer, Finnb. 274. **γ**. further on; komst aldri lengra á. fyrir honum um skáldskapinn, be never got any further on with his poem, Fms. iii. 102; héldu þeir á. leidina, they held forward on their way, Ó. T. 31. In mod. usage freq. with verbs denoting to go, move; halda, ganga . . . áfram, to go on.

á-frá = offrá = frá, from, cp. Swed. *ifrån*.

á-frýja, d, to reprove, blame; áfrý ek þó engan (better engum) yðar, Fas. i. 103.

á-frýja, u, f. reproach, scolding, Bs. i. 622.

á-fýsa and **áfýsa**, f. 1. = *aufusa*, gratification, q. v. 2. in mod. usage = *exhortation*, and **áfýsa**, t, to exhort, á. e-u til e-s.

á-færa, d, to reproach, Fms. v. 90.

á-færi, n. a law term; thus defined, af tveir menn fella einn við jörðu, þá skal annarr þeirra bæta rétt, því at þat verðr á. at lögum, where it seems to mean *unfair dealing*, *abame*, N. G. L. i. 309.

á-ganga, u, f. *task-work*, forced labour, the French *corvée*, = atverk, q. v.; hón (the church) á tveggja manna á. á hval í Kjölsvík, Vm. 155; veita e-m á., D. N. ii. 133.

á-gangr, m. aggression, invasion; fyrir á. Skota ok Dana, Eg. 267, Fms. i. 224, iii. 142, Eg. 337. **comp**: áganga-maðr, m. an aggressive

man, Lv. 79, Stj. 65.

102, Sks. 208.

á-gauð, f. [geyja á], barking, metaph. foul language, Gtl. 53; cp. þá geyr hón á þá, 139.

á-gengilligr, adj. plausible; görði hann þetta á. fyrir Hæringi, Grettl. 149 A, mod. aðgengilligr.

á-gengt, n. adj. trodden, beaten, of a place or path, Finnb. 336; metaph., e-m verðr á., to be trodden upon; hón byggir hér í miðri frændleifð sinni, ok verðr henni því hér ekki á., Stj. 613, 2 Kings iv. 13. The mod. use of the phrase e-m verðr á. is to succeed or make progress in a thing.

á-gildi, n. value of a ewe (ær), Vm. 159, Pm. 40.

á-gildir, adj. of a ewe's value, Grág. i. 502; cp. kúgildi and kúgildir.

á-girnast, d and t, dep. to lust after, in a bad sense, with an acc., Fms. i. 76, 223, Orkn. 38; with an inf., Orkn. 6 old Ed.

á-girnd, f. in old writers always for greed of power or passion generally: **a**. ambition, Sks. 113 B, Fms. ix. 460; á. ok ofsi, greed and insolence, viii. 195, Stj. 143, 145, 146. **β**. passion; ágirndar-logi, Rb. 424; á. blindleiki, blind passion (in love), H. E. i. 505, 655 xxx; thirst for revenge, Sks. 739. **γ**. since the Reformation it has been exclusively used of avarice or greed of gain; in old writers the signification is more general; we, however, find á. fjár, Hom. 68; hann hafði dregit undir sik Finnskattinn með á., Fms. vii. 129.

á-girndligr, adj. passionate, Sks. 730 B.

á-girni, f.; used as neut., Mar. 91, O. H. L. 22; **a**. = ágirnd, ambition; mikitt á., great ambition, O. H. L. l. c., Sks. 343. **β**. cupidity; á. manna lofs, Hom. 83; á. áts ok drykkju, 53; fjár, 25, 623, 20; á. fjár ok metnaðr, Edda (pref.) 144, 145.

á-gjarni, adj. ambitious; ér eruð ágjarnir heima í héraði ok ranglátir, ambitious and wrongful, Nj. 223, Orkn. 38, 66; á. ok fegjarn, ambitious and covetous, Fms. xi. 294, Hkr. ii. 146; á. til ríkis, iii. 174; á. til fjár, covetous, Fms. xi. 440, Orkn. 66; dauntless, fierce, kappar ágjarnir ok óhræddir, fierce and fearless champions, Fms. x. 179; hógvætr í friði sem lamb, en í úfriði á. (fierce) sem leon, viii. 253. The use since the Reformation is solely that of avariciousness, greedy after money.

á-gjarnliga, adv. insolently, Sks. 450 B.

á-gjarnligr, adj. insolent; á. rán, Sks. 336, 509 B, 715.

á-góði, a, m. gain, profit, benefit, D. I. i. 476, l. ii. 432 (freq.) **comp**: ágóða-hlutr, ar, m. a profitable share, Grág. ii. 359.

á-grip, n. [gripa á, to touch], in the phrase, lítill ágripum, small of size, D. N. iv. 99. **β**. at present ágrip means a compendium, abridgement, epitome.

á-gæta, tt, to laud, praise highly, Ld. 220, Fms. vi. 71.

á-gæti, n. renown, glory, excellence; göra e-t til ágætis sér, as a glory to himself, Fms. xi. 72, 109; reyna á. e-t, to put one on his trial, 142; þú hyggst at engu öðru en ákafa cinum ok á., only bent upon rushing on and showing one's prowess, 389; vegr ok á., fame and glory, Fas. i. 140, Sks. 241. In pl. glorious deeds; mikil á. voru sögd frá Gunnari, Nj. 41; in the phrase, göra e-t at ágætum, to laud, praise highly, Fms. viii. 139, vii. 147; in the proverb, hefir hverr til síns ágætis nokkuð, every one's fame rests upon some deed of his own, no one gets his fame for naught, the context implies, and thou hast done what will make thee famous, Nj. 116. 2. in compounds ágætis- and ágæta- are prefixed to a great many words, esp. in mod. use, to express something capital, excellent; ágæta-akjótr, adj. very swift, Fms. vii. 169; ágæta-vel, adv. excellently well, Nj. 218; and even to substantives, e. g. ágæta-gripir and ágætis-gripir, m. a capital thing, Fms. ix. 416, x. 254, Ld. 202; ágæta-naut, n. a fine ox, Eb. 318; ágætis-maðr, m. a great man, Landn. 324, Fms. vii. 102, xi. 329.

á-gætingr, m. a goodly man, O. H. L. 55 (rare).

á-gætliga, adv. capitally, Fms. i. 136, vi. 307, Boll. 346, Sks. 623.

á-gætligr, adj. excellent, goodly, Fms. ii. 300, x. 223, 231, xi. 396, Sks. 622, Hom. 132, Ver. 42.

á-gætr, adj. [v. the words above, from á- intens. and gæta—gat—gátu, to get and to record; the old etymology in glossaries of the last century from the Greek *ἀγαθός* cannot be admitted], famous, goodly, excellent; á. maðr um allt land, Nj. 106; á. at afni, Edda 19; ágætr gimsteinar, precious stones, Fms. i. 15; á. skjöldr, Eg. 705; compar., mun hann verða ágætari (more famous) en allir þínir frændr, Fms. i. 256; superl., ágætaztr, Nj. 282, Eg. 311; ágætr, contr., Edda 5, lb. 14, Fms. vii. 95, Greg. 53. In the Landn. 'maðr ágætr' is freq. used in a peculiar sense, viz. a noble man, nearly synonymous to gæðingr in the Orkneys, or hersir in Norway, e. g. 143, 149, 169, 190, 198, 201, 203, 279, 281, 308, 312; hersir á., 173, etc.; cp. also Kristni S. ch. 1.

á-görð, f. gain, profit, = ávöxt; til sölu ok á., for sale and profit, Bs. i. 426.

á-hald, n., prop. laying band on; 2. used esp. in pl. áhöld = brawl, fight, Eb. 152, Fas. i. 92; verða á. með mönnum, they came to a tussle, Sturl. iii. 262, Bs. i. 635; the phrase, hafa eingi áhöld við e-m, to have no power of resistance, to have so great odds against one that there is no chance, Eg. 261; hence comes probably the popular phrase, áhöld eru um

e-t, when matters are pretty nearly equal.

þ. sing. very rare, to keep back; veita e-m á. Niðst. 3. **β.** veita, göra á. um e-t, to claim the right of holding; hann gördi á. um Halland, he claimed H., Fms. x. 70, v. l.; honum þótti leikdómurinn meira á. hafa á kirkjum en klerkdómurinn, ... had a stronger claim or title, Bs. i. 750, 696, Fms. x. 393.

á-hankast, að, dep. (hönk, a bank or coil), in the phrase, e-m á., one gets the worst of it. But it is twisted to another sense in the dream of king Harold, Fms. vi. 312. Shortly before the battle at the river Niz, the king dreamt that king Sweyn pulled the hank of rope out of his hand,—réðu svá flestir at Sveini mundi fá þat er þeir keptust um, þá mætti Hákon jarl: vera má at svá sé, en vænna þyki mér at Sveini konungi muni áhankast, most men read it so that S. would win the prize of contest, then said earl H.: well that may be so, but it seems more likely to me that king S. will be caught.

á-helt, n. mostly or always in pl. vows to a god, saint, or the like, invocations, Hkr. i. 14, ii. 386; hón (the goddess Freyja) er nákvæmst munnun til áheita, Edda 16, Bs. i. 134. **β.** sing. in a peculiar sense; meir afnaðsyn en af áheiti, more of impulse than as a free vow, Magn. 534.

á-henda, d, to lay bands upon, seize; finna ok á. Grág. ii. 311: part. pass. áhendr, as adj. within reach; þeir voru svá langt komnir at þeir urðu eigi áhendir, ... out of reach, Sturl. ii. 185, Eg. 160; þau urðu á., they were seized, Ld. 152.

á-heyrandi, part. within bearing, present, Grág. ii. 143, Fms. i. 248.

á-heyrilliga, adv. worth bearing, Fms. i. 74.

á-heyrilligr, adj. worth bearing, well sounding, Nj. 77, Fms. i. 141; á. orð, fine words, Orkn. 454.

á-heyria, adv. within bearing, Bs. i. 771.

á-heyral and **á-heyrala**, adj. ind., verða e-s á., to get to bear, bear the rumour of, Sturl. i. 22, Orkn. 278, Fms. ii. 295.

á-hlaup, n. mostly in pl. onsets, onfalls, attacks; veita e-m á., Eg. 284; við áhlaupum (incursions) Dana, Fms. i. 28; at eigi veittu hann þau á. í bræði sinni, at eigi sætti, Post. 686 B. **β.** a carnal assault, Stj. 71: metaph., með svá stórum áhlaupum, so impetuously, Fms. ix. 252. **compd.** áhlaupa-maðr, m. a hot-headed, impetuous person, Korm. 8, þóðr. 43: now used of a man that works by fits and starts, not steadily.

á-hloppinn, adj. rash, Sks. 383, 437.

á-hlyðast, dd, dep. to listen or give ear to; á. við e-t, to agree with, Fs. 141; en er þeir fundu at hann vildi eigi á. við frændr sína, when they found that he turned a deaf ear to his kinsmen, Eb. 7 new Ed., v. l., perhaps the right reading, v. öðlast.

á-hlyðinn, adj. giving a willing ear, listening readily; ekki á., obstinate, self-willed, Fms. vi. 431; á. um fjárförum, greedy of gain, vii. 209, where, however, the Morkinsk. (p. 337) reads, á. um fortölur, easy to persuade, which suits the context better; á. til grimleiks, Fms. x. 380, Thom. 28.

á-hrin, n. [hrina á, of spells], used in the **compd.** áhrins-orð, n. pl., esp. of spells that come true, in the phrase, verða at áhrinsorðum, spells or prophecies that prove true, þóðr. 81, Fas. ii. 432.

á-hugi, a. m., prop. intention, mind; með þeim á. at ..., transl. of Lat. intentio, Hom. 80, 655 xxiii; ok nú segir hann öllum hver fyrirætlan hans (honum?) er í áhuga, ... what he is minded to do, Isl. ii. 335. **β.** eagerness, impulse of the mind (now freq. in that sense); ekki skortir ykkir á., Nj. 137. **γ.** mind, opinion; eigi er því at leynd, hvert niðr á. er um þetta, ek hygg ..., Fær. 199. **δ.** care, solicitude, = áhyggja, Fms. i. 146. **compds.** áhuga-fullr, adj. full of care, Fs. 98. **áhuga-blíll**, adj. slow, Fms. iv. 77. **áhuga-maðr**, m. an eager, aspiring man, Bs. i. 686. **áhuga-mikill**, adj. eager, vigorous, Fms. viii. 266. **áhuga-samt**, n. adj. being concerned about, Bs. i. 824. **áhuga-verðr**, adj. causing concern, Sturl. i. 106 (serious, momentous).

á-hyggja, u, f. care, concern, Hrafn. 12; beta á. fyrir, to be concerned about, Gpl. 44; fær þat honum mikill á. ok reiði, concern and anger, Nj. 174, Bret. 24: pl. cares, Hákon hafði svá miklar áhyggjur um vetrinn, at hann lagðist í rekkju, Fms. i. 82. **compds.** áhyggju-fullr, adj. full of care, anxious, Fms. ii. 225, x. 249, Blas. 35. **áhyggju-lauss**, adj. unconcerned, Rb. 312. **áhyggju-mikill**, adj. anxious, Bs. i. 318, Band. 8. **áhyggju-samligr**, adj. and -ligr, adv. with concern, gravely, anxiously, Fms. i. 141, Sturl. ii. 78, 136. **áhyggju-samt**, adj. anxious, careful, 655 xiii, 656 B. 7, Sturl. iii. 234. **áhyggju-svifr**, m. a grave, anxious face, Fms. vi. 239, vii. 30. **áhyggju-yfirbragð**, n. id., Fms. vi. 32.

á-hyggjast, að, á. um e-t, to be anxious about, Stj. 443, Róm. 307.

á-hotta, u, f. risk, Vd. 144 old Ed.; cp. Fs. 57: (now freq.)

á-höfn, f. the freight or loading of a ship, Fas. ii. 511: used to express a kind of homage; tíu skipinn í lest, tólf lestir í á., 732. 16: luggage, Jb. 377, 394, 408: cp. Pál Vídal. s. v.

á-högg, f. slaughter of a ewe, Sturl. i. 69, 70 C, Ed. meðhögg.

AI, a. m. [cp. ahi and Lat. avi], great-grandfather, answering to edla, great-grandmother (at present in Ícel. langafi and langamma), Rm. 2: fður eðr afa, á. er hinn þriði, Edda 208. In Sem. 118 ai seems to be an exclamatio dolentis, göróttir er drykkinn, aíl unless ai be here = á in the sense of father; cp. the reply of Sigmund, láttu grön síá, sonr.

In mod. poetry áar in pl. is used in the sense of ancestors; áðr áar fæddust áa (gen. pl.) vorra, Bjarni 71, Eggert (Bb.) i. 20.

á-fangr, s. m.; áfangi (dat.), Grág. (Kb.) 160, and áfang (acc.), Isl. l. c., follow the old declension (so as to distinguish the dat. and acc. sing.); áfangi, a. m., Fb. ii. 340; mod. áfangi, Grett. 29 new Ed., Fb. i. 165, [æja, to bait, and vangr, campus; as to the f, cp. vetfangr = vetvangr, and hjörfangr = hjörvangr; Pál Vídal. derives it from fanga, to take]:—a resting-place: á áiföngum, Grág. i. 441; taka hest sinn á áiföngum, ii. 44; taka áfang (acc. sing.), Isl. ii. 482; in the extracts from the last part of the Heiðarv. S. MS. wrongly spelt atfang (at = ái); höfðu þeir dvöl nokkura á áifanga, Fb. ii. l. c., Jb. 272. In mod. use áfangi means a day's journey, the way made between two halting places, cp. σθαμός; hence the phrase, 'í tveim, þremr ... áföngum, to make a journey in two, three ... stages:—the **compd.** áfanga-staðr, m., is used = áifangr in the old sense; but 'staðr' is redundant, as the syllable 'fangr' already denotes place.

á-fóðr, n. fodder for baiting, provender, Jb. 430, Stj. 214, Gen. xlii. 27.

á-knafast, að, dep. to be eager, vehement; á. á e-t, Fær. 262 (cp. Fb. ii. 40), Fms. xi. 20: absol., Bret. 14, 60.

á-knað, a. m. [ákaftr], eagerness, vehemence; þá gördist svá mikill á. á, at ..., it went to such an excess, that ..., Nj. 62, Fms. i. 35, xi. 389; með á. miklum, vehemently, Eg. 457; í ákafa, adverbially, eagerly, impetuously, Nj. 70, Fms. xi. 117. **2.** the gen. ákafa is prefixed, a. to a great many adjectives, in the sense of a high degree, very, e. g. á. reiðr, furious, Fms. vii. 32, x. 173; á. fjölmennr, very numerous, Isl. ii. 171; á. fögr, beautiful (of Helena), Ver. 25. **β.** to some substantives; á. drífa, a heavy snow drift, Sturl. iii. 20; á. maðr, an eager, hot, pushing man, Eg. 3, Fms. i. 19, vii. 257, Grett. 100 A: in this case the ákafa may nearly be regarded as an indecl. adjective.

á-kafleikr, m. eagerness, vehemence, Fms. x. 324.

á-kafliga, adv. vehemently, impetuously; of motion, such as riding, sailing; fara á., to rush on, Fms. ix. 366; sem ákafligast, in great speed, at a great rate, Eg. 160, 602; also, biðja á., to pray fervently. **2.** very, Fær. 238, Fms. x. 308, Ld. 222.

á-kafigr, adj. hot, vehement; á. bardagi, orosta, styrjöld, Fms. x. 308, 656 B. 10.

á-kaflyndi, n. a hot, impetuous temper, Hkr. ii. 237.

á-kaflyndr, adj. impetuous, Fms. viii. 447.

á-kafr, adj. [cp. A. S. caf, promptus, velox, and 'á' intens., cp. af D. II.], vehement, fiery; á. bardagi, a hot fight, Fms. xi. 95: of whatever is at its biggest point, þenna dag var veizlan (the banquet) allra áköfust, 331: vellan sem áköfust, Nj. 247: ardent, svá var ákaft um vináttu þeirra, at ..., 151: neut. as adv., kalla ákaft á Bárð, to pray to B. fervently, Bárð. 169; ríða sem ákafast, to ride at a furious rate, Eg. 602; búast sem á., 86; en þeir er eptir Agli voru sóttu ákaft, ... pulled hard, 362.

á-kall, n. a calling upon, invocation; á. á nafn Guðs, 656 B. 10, Sks. 310, Bs. i. 180. **β.** clamour, shouting; af orðum þeirra ok ákalli, Fms. xi. 117, Orkn. 344 old Ed., new Ed. 402 reads kall: esp. a war cry, Fms. ix. 510. **2.** a claim, demand; veita á. til e-s, Eg. 470, Hkr. ii. 195, Fms. ix. 433, xi. 324, Orkn. 20 old Ed.; cp. new Ed. 54, Korm. 110. **compd.** ákalls-lauss, adj. a law term, free from encumbrance, Vm. 11.

á-kals, n. an importunate, urgent request, Fms. ii. 268, vi. 239.

á-kast, n. a throwing upon, casting at, Sks. 410: metaph. an assault, á. djúfa, Hom. 14: plur. taunts, Sturl. i. 21. **compd.** ákasta-samt, adj. taunting, Glúm. 364.

á-kastan, f. casting upon, Js. 42.

á-kefð, f. = ákafi; vægilega en eigi með á., Fms. vi. 29, vii. 18, x. 237, K. Á. 202, Sks. 154. **compd.** ákefðar-orð, n. rash language, Mar.

á-kenning, f. **1.** in the phrase, hafa á. e-t or af e-u, to have a smack of a thing, to savour of, Bs. i. 134. **2.** a slight reprimand, (kenna á., to feel sore); gúra e-m á., to administer a slight reprimand, Sturl. i. 70, Bs. i. 341, in the last passage it is used as masc.

á-keypl, n. the right of pre-emption, a law term, Fr.

á-klaga, að, to accuse, (mod. accus.)

á-klagan and **áklögun**, f. an accusation, charge, Bs. i. 856.

á-klæði, n. a carpet, covering, Pm. 109.

á-kneyki, n. hurt, metaph. shame, Konr. MS.

á-kúfótt, adj. spherical, Sks. 630 B; cp. ávalr.

á-kúran, a doubtful reading, Eg. 47, v. l. for áþján, bondage: ákúrur, f. pl., means in mod. usage reprimands: in the phrase, veita e-m á., to scold, esp. of reprimands given to a youth or child.

á-kváma, mod. ákoma, u, f. **1.** coming, arrival: úfríðar á., visitation of war, Stj. 561. **2.** but esp. a hurt received from a blow, a wound, = áverki, Nj. 99, Fms. ii. 67, Gpl. 168: medic. of a disease of the skin, an eruption, Fél. ix. 186, esp. on the lips, v. áblástr.

á-kveða, kvæð, to fix: part. ákveðinn, fixed, Orkn. 10; á. orð, marked, pointed words, Bjarn. 57, Fbr. 72, 73.

á-kveðja, kvæddi, = ákveða, Bs. i. 773; ákveddi is perhaps only a misspelling for ákvæði.

á-kviðr, m. a verdict against, perhaps to be read beta á kviðu (acc. pl.) separately, Bs. i. 439.

á-kvæði, n. 1. an uttered opinion; mun ek nú segja yðr hvað mitt á. er. Nj. 189. Sturl. i. 65 C; Ed. atkvæði (better): a command, Stj. 212, 208; með ákvæðum, expressly, Sks. 235; cp. atkvæði. 2. in popular tales and superstition it is specially used of spells or charms: cp. Lat. *fatum* from *fari*; cp. also atkvæði: the mod. use prefers ákvæði in this sense, hence ákvæða-akald, n. a spell-shield, a poet whose words have a magical power, also called kraptaskald; v. Ísl. þjóða. i. where many such poets are mentioned; indeed any poet of mark was believed to possess the power to spell-bind with his verses; cp. the tales about Orpheus. compounds: ákvæða-teigr, m. a piece of field to be mowed in a day, a mower's day's work (in mod. usage called dag-látta), Fms. iii. 307. ákvæða-verk, n. piece-work; þat er títt á Íslandi at hafa á, þykjast þeir þá komnir til hvíldar eftir ervíði sitt er verki er lokit, Fms. v. 203, Jb. 374. á-kynnis, adv. on a visit, Sd. 158. á-kæra, ð, to accuse, (mod. word.) á-kæra, u, f. a charge, accusation, Bs. i. 852. compounds: ákæru-lauss, adj. undisputed, Finnþ. 356; blameless, Stj. 523. ákæru-mádr, m. an accuser, Stj. 42. á-kæra, u, f. = ákæra, fr. ákæru-lauss = ákæru-lauss, id.

ál, f., old form nom. dat. acc. sing. ál; ál heitir drykkir, en ál er band, Skálda (Thorodd) 163; gen. sing. and nom. pl. álar; (the mod. form is ál, keeping the *ó* throughout all the cases; gen. pl. álar) — a strap, esp. of leather; ál löng, Fms. vi. 378, Edda 29, Sks. 179; a proverb, sjaldan er bagi að bandi eðr byrði að ál. 2. esp. the leather straps for fastening a cloak, etc. to the saddle, — slagálar, Orkn. 12, Bjarn. 68, Fbr. 57 new Ed. 3. a bridle, rein; beislit fanst þegar ok var komit á ála, Bs. i. 314, note 2. compounds: álar-endi, a, m. the end of a leather strap, Edda 29. álar-reipi, n. a rope of leather, etc.

ál-ag, n. and álaga, u, f. [leggja á]; in some cases, esp. dat. pl., it is often difficult to decide to which of these two forms a case may belong; they are therefore best taken together. In the neut. pl. the notion of spell, in the fem. pl. that of tax, burden, bardship prevails. In sing. both of them are very much alike in sense.

I. fem. pl. a tax, burden, burdensome impost; sagði at bændr vildi eigi hafa frekari álog (álogur?) af konungi en forn lög stæði til, Fms. xi. 224; undan þessum hans álogum ... liggja undir síðum álogum, tyranny, yoke, Bárð. ch. 2; gangit til ok hyggit at landsmenn, at ganga undir skattgjafar Ólafs konungs ok allar álogur, burdens, taxes, Fms. iv. 282, in the famous speech of Einar þversæing, Ó. H. ch. 134; það jarl vægja mönnum um álogur, Fms. iv. 216; jarl hélt með freku öllum álogum, Orkn. 40; hvárt mun konungur sé ekki kunnna hóf um álogur ok harðleiki við menn, Fms. vi. 37; þursteinn kvað ekki um at leita, at þörðr kæmist undan neinum álogum, burdens, oppressive conditions, Bjarn. 72.

2. a law term, an additional fine; með álogum ok leigum, duties and rents, Grág. i. 260; binda álogum, to charge, 384; hálfa fimtu mörk áloga, a fine of three marks, 391.

3. metaph. in plur. and in the phrase, i álogum, in straits, at a pinch, if needful, Vm. 18; vitr maðr ok ágæt i öllum álogum, a wise and good man in all difficulties, Fs. 120.

4. a metric term, addition, supplement; þat er annat leyfi háttanna at hafa i dróttkvæðum hætti eitt orð eða tvað með álogum, cp. álagshátt below, Edda 124.

5. theol. a visitation, scourge, Stj. 106, 647, 2 Kings xxi. 13 (answering to plummet in the Engl. transl.); sing. in both instances.

II. neut. pl. álog, spells, imprecations. In the fairy tales of Icel. 'vera i álogum' is a standing phrase for being spell-bound, esp. for being transformed into the shape of animals, or even of lifeless objects; leggja á, to bind by spells, cp. Ísl. þjóða. by Jón Arnason; var því líkast sem i fornum sögum er sagt, þá er konunga börn urðu fyrir stjúpmaðra álogum (v. l. sköpum), Fms. viii. 18 (Fb. ii. 539); hón lýstr til hans með úlfis hauka ok segir at hann skyldi verða at einum hiddinni, ok aldri skaltu ór þessum álogum fara, Fas. (Völs. S.) i. 50, 404; sing. (very rare), þat er álag mitt, at þat skip skal aldri heilt af hafi koma er hér liggir út, Landn. 250. At present always in pl., cp. forlög, örlög, ólog. compounds: áloga-bætr, f. pl. a kind of fine, N. G. L. i. 311. áloga-hátt, m. a kind of metre, the first syllable of the following line completing the sentence, e.g. Ískalda skar ek öldu | eik; Edda (Ht.) 129. álogu-laust, n. adj. free from imposts.

álar-, ál-, v. sub voce ál and ál.

ál-lana, að, to blame, with dat. of the person.

ál-lasan and álösun, f., and ál-sa, n. a reprimand, rebuke, Vígl. 25.

ál-belti, n. a leather belt, Stj. 606.

ál-borinn, adj. part. [álbera], measured with a thong or cord, of a field, N. G. L. i. 43. In Icel. called vadbæra and vadbörinn.

ál-burðr, m. measurement with a line, N. G. L. i. 43, = vadburðr.

ál-leiðis, adv. on the right path, opp. to afleiðis; (leið) snúa e-m á, metaph., 655 xiii. B; snú þeim á. er þú hefir áðr viltu, id. 2. forwards, onwards; fóru á. til skipa, Fms. i. 136; snúa ferð á, to go on (now, halda áfram), Korm. 232, K. þ. K. 94 B; metaph., koma e-u á, to bring a thing about, Hkr. i. 169, iii. 104; koma e-u til á, id., Fas. i. 45 (corrupt reading); snúa e-u á, to improve, Bs. i. 488; víkja á með e-m, to side with, Sturl. iii. 91.

á-leikni, f. a pertness, Grett. 139 (Ed.)

á-leikr, m. [leika á], a trick, Grett. 139 C.

á-leikni, adj. ind. who had got the worst of the game, Bret.

á-leitaðr, part. assailed, Stj. 255.

á-leiting, f. = áleitni, Fr.

á-leitinn, adj. pettish, Fms. ii. 120, Orkn. 308.

á-leitligr, adj. reprehensible, Greg. 26.

á-leitni, f. a pettish disposition, Fms. vii. 165, Sturl. ii. 228, Fs. 8; eigi fyrir á. sakar heldr góðvilja, Al. 129, 153; spott þóðar ok á, inactive, Bjarn. 3. Joh. 623. 19.

á-lengdar, adv. along; engum fríði heit ek þér á, Fms. iii. 156; eigi vildi hann vist hans þar á, he should not be staying along there, i. e. there, Grett. 129 A, Sturl. iii. 42. 2. now used loc. far off, aloof, Lat. *procul*.

á-lengr, adv. [cp. Engl. along], continuously; þessi illvirki skyldi eigi á. úhefnd vera, Bs. i. 533; á. er, as soon as; á. er goðar koma i setr sínar, þá ... Grág. i. 8; á. er hann er sextán vetra, 197; á. svá setu þeir era búnir, in turn as soon as they are ready, 61.

álfa, v. hálfa, region.

álfkona, u, f. a female elf, Fas. i. 32, Ber. 2, Art. 146.

álf-kunnigr, adj. akin to the elves, Fm. 13.

ÁLFER, s, m. [A. S. *ælf*, munt-*ælven*, *sæ-ælven*, *wudu-ælven*, etc.; Engl. *elf*, *elves*, in Shakespeare *oupses* are 'fairies'; Germ. *alb* and *elfen*, *Erl-* in *Erlkönig* (Göthe) is, according to Grimm, a corrupt form from the Danish *Ellekonge* q. s. *Elver-konge*]; in the west of Icel. also pronounced álfr: I. mythically, an elf, fairy; the Edda distinguishes between Ljósálfr, the elves of light, and Dökkálfr, of darkness (the last not elsewhere mentioned either in mod. fairy tales or in old writers), 12; the Elves and Ases are fellow gods, and form a favourite alliteration in the old mythical poems, e.g. Vsp. 53. Hm. 144, 161, Gm. 4, Ls. 2, 13, þkv. 7, Skm. 7, 17, Sdm. 18. In the Alvismál Elves and Dwarfs are clearly distinguished as different. The abode of the elves in the Edda is Álfheimar, fairy land, and their king the god Frey (the god of light), Edda 12; see the poem Gm. 12, Álfheim Frey gáfu í árdaga tívar at tannfé. In the fairy tales the Elves haunt the hills, hence their name Hlufu-fólk, hidden people: respecting their origin, life, and customs, v. Ísl. þjóða. i. 1 sqq. In old writers the Elves are rarely mentioned; but that the same tales were told as at present is clear;—Hallr mælti, hví brosir þú nú? Þórhallr svarar, af því brosir ek, at margr hóll opnast ok hvert kvikindi býr sinn bagga bæði sná ok stór, ok gera fardaga (a foreboding of the introduction of Christianity), Fms. ii. 197, cp. landvættir; álfamenn, elves, Bs. i. 417, Fas. i. 313, 96; hóll einn er hér skamt í brott er álfar búa í, Km. 216; álfrok, in the phrase, ganga álfreka, *cacare*, means dirt, excrement, driving the elves away through contamination, Eb. 12, cp. Landn. 97, Fms. iv. 308, Bárð. ch. 4: álfroðull, álfen beam or light, a poet. name of the sun; álfavakir, elf-boles, the small rotten holes in the ice in spring-time in which the elves go a fishing; the white stripes in the sea in calm weather are the wakes of elfin fishing boats, etc.; medic. álfabruni is an eruption in the face, Fel. ix. 186; Ivar Aasen mentions 'alvgust, alveblaast, alveld,' the breath, fire of elves (cp. St. Vitus' dance or St. Anthony's fire); 'alvskot,' a sort of cancer in the bone;—grætti álfa, elfin tears, Hdm. 1, is dubious; it may mean some flower with dew-drops glittering in the morning sun, vide s. v. glýstamr (glee-steaming). Jamieson speaks of an elf's cup, but elf tears are not noticed elsewhere; cp. Edda 39. In Sweden, where the worship of Frey prevailed, sacrifices, álfa-blót, were made to the elves, stóð húsfreyja í dyrum ok það hann (the guest) eigi þar innkoma, segir at þau ætti álfa blót, Hkr. ii. 124 (referring to the year 1018), cp. Korm. ch. 23.

2. metaph., as the elves had the power to bewitch men, a silly, vacant person is in Icel. called álfr; hence álfalegr, silly; álfaskapr and álfahátt, silly behaviour. II. in historical sense, the Norse district situated between the two great rivers Raumelfr and Gautelfr (*Albis Raumaronum, et Gotbarum*) was in the mythical times called Álfheimar, and its inhabitants Álfar, Fas. i. 413, 384, 387, Fb. i. 23, vide also P. A. Munch, Beskrivelse over Norge, p. 7. For the compounds v. above.

álfrok, n., álfroðull, m., v. above.

á-liðinn, adj. part. far-spent, of time; dagr, Grett. 99 A; sumar, Orkn. 448, Ld. 14.

á-lit, n. [lita á], prop. a view: I. aspect, appearance, esp. that of a person's face, gait, etc.; vænn at áliti, fair, gentle of aspect, Nj. 30; fagr álitum, Edda 5, Eluc. 35, Ber. 7; of other animate or inanimate objects, dókkr álits, black of aspect, Fms. vi. 229; eigi rétt álits, crooked, not straight (of a broken leg), Bs. i. 743; smíði fagr áliti, Hom. 128: the whole form, shape, hvert á. sem hann hefði, Fms. xi. 433; hann hafði ymsa manna á. eða kykvenda, Post. 656 C. 26.

II. of a mind, a view, thought, consideration, reflection; með áliti ráðmanna, Fms. vii. 139; með skjótu áliti, at a glance, Sks. 3; esp. in pl., þú ferr með góðum vilja en eigi með nögum áliti, inconsiderately, Lv. 38; meir með ákefð en áliti, Stj. 454. Hom. 24; gjöra e-t at áliti, to take a matter into (favourable) consideration, Nj. 3, Lv. 16.

2. in mod. use, opinion; does not occur in old writers (H. E. i. 244 it means authority), where there is always some additional notion of reflection, consideration.

Compds such as *almenninga-álit*, n., *public opinion*, are of mod. date. **β**, it is now also used in the sense of *reputation*; vera í miklu (líðu) álitu. **COMPS**: *álita-leyfi*, n. *absence of reflection*, Fas. iii. 91.

álita-litill, adj. *inconsiderate*, Fas. ii. 388. *álita-mál*, n. pl., *gjøra* e-t at álita-málum = *göra* at álitum, v. above, Lv. 16.

álitlign, adv. *civilly* (but not heartily); tók hann þeim á., *he received them pretty well*, Fms. x. 132; fór allt á með þeim en eigi senn þá er blíðast var, ix. 454. Bjarn. 8. **2.** in the present usage, *considerably*, so a *big amount*, etc.

álitligr, adj., Lat. *consideratus*, Hom. 28. **2.** *considerable, respectable*, (mod.)

álitning, f. = *álit*, Thom. 359.

álíkr, adj. *like, resembling*, Sks. 164: *álíka*, adv. *alike, nearly as*.

áljótr, m. (*ljótr, deformis*), gen. s and ar, dat. *áljóti*; a law term, a *serious bodily injury* that leaves marks, wilfully inflicted; only once, Grág. ii. 146, used of a libellous speech; *áljótsráð* is the intention to inflict *áljóti*, and is distinguished from *sjórráð* (against one's life), *sórráð*, and *dreppráð*, Grág. ii. 127, 117, 146; *áljótri* eðr bani, i. 497; *áljótsráð*, as well as *sjórráð*, if carried out in action, was liable to the greater outlawry (ii. 127), but *áljótri*, in speech, only to the lesser, and this too even if the charge proved to be true; ef maðr bregðr manni brigsulum, ok mælir *áljóti*, þott hann segi satt, ok varðar fjörbaugs-garð, ii. 146; an intended *áljótsráð*, if not carried into effect, was also only liable to the lesser outlawry, 127; every one was to be brought to trial for the actual, not the intended injury; as, *vice versa*, a man was tried for murder, if the wound proved mortal (ben), though he only intended to inflict a blow (drep) or wound (sár), 117; cp. also i. 493. **COMPS**: *áljóta-eyrir*, s, m., a *fine for* á., N. G. L. i. 171 (for cutting one's nose off). *áljóta-ráð*, n. pl., Grág., v. above.

ÁLKA, u, f. *an auk, alea* L., Edda (Gl.): *álku-ungi*, a, m., a *young auk*, Fs. 147: metaph. *a long neck*, in the phrase, *teygja álkuna* (caut).

ÁLL, m. **I.** *an eel*, Lat. *anguilla*, Km. 236, Edda (Gl.), 655 xxx. 2, Stj. 69. **II.** *a deep narrow channel in sea or river*; eru nú þeir einir álar til lands er ek get vaðit, Fms. iii. 60; þeir lögðu út á álu (in a harbour) ok lágu þar um strengi, Sturl. i. 224; djúpir eru Íslands álar, of the channel of the Atlantic between Norway and Iceland, a proverb touching the giants who tried to wade from Norway to Iceland, Ísl. þjóða.

III. in names of horses, or adjectives denoting the colour of a horse, 'ál' means a *coloured stripe along the back*, e. g. in *mó-ál-óttir*, *brown striped*, *bleik-ál-óttir*, *yellow striped*; *Kingála* and *Bleikálingur* are names of horses, referring to their colour. **IV.** *a sort of seed*, Edda (Gl.); cp. Ivar Aasen, aal, a *sprout*, and aala, *to sprout*, of potatoes. **COMPS**: *álá-flaski*, f. *fishing for eels*, D. N. *álá-garðr*, m., *an eel-pond, stew for eels*, D. N. *álá-veidr*, f. *eel fishing*, Gpl. 421. *álá-virkil*, n. *a pond for eel fishing*, Gpl. 421.

álma, u, f., gener. *a prong, fluke of an anchor*, or the like, as cognom., Fms. v. 63:—properly perh. a branch of an elm. *álm-bogi*, a, m., *a sort of bow, cross-bow*, Lex. Poët. *ÁLMR*, m. [Lat. *ulmus*; Engl. *elm*; Germ. *ulme*], *an elm*, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 310: metaph. *a bow*, Lex. Poët. *álm-sveigr*, m., *an elm-twigs*, Fas. i. 271. *álm-tré*, n., *an elm-tree*, Karl. 166. *álm-víðr*, m. *id.*

álpast q. *aplást*, dep. *to totter*, v. apli. *ÁLPT*, more correctly *álft*, f. the common Icel. word for *swan*, Lat. *cygnus*; *svan* is only poet.; all local names in which the swan appears, even those of the end of the 9th century, use 'álp', not 'svan', *álpta-fjörðr*, -nes, -myri, v. the local index to the Landn.; *Svanshóll* comes from a proper name *Svan*. Probably akin to Lat. *albino*; the *t* is fem, inflexion; the *p*, instead of *f*, a mere change of letter; cp. the proverb, þegar hrafninn veidr hvitr en álptin svört, of things that never will happen: pl. *álptir*, but sometimes, esp. in Norse, *elptr* or *elstr*; the change of the original *a* (*álft*) into *á* (*álft*) is of early date, Grág. ii. 338, 346, Eg. 132, Landn. 57; in all these passages pl. *álptir*; but *elptr*, Jb. 217, 309. Respecting the mythical origin of the swan, v. Edda 12; they are the sacred birds at the well of Urd.

COMPS: *álptar-hamr*, m., *the skin of a swan*, Fas. ii. 373. *álptar-líki*, n., *the shape of a swan*, Fas. ii. 375, etc. *álpt-veidr*, f. *catching wild swans*, Landn. 270, Vm. 69; *álptveidar skip*, 68.

ál-reip, n., *a strap of leather*, Dipl. v. 18; vide *ál*.

ál-látr, adj. *louing forwards, stooping*, Thom. 201.

ál-ygi, n., *slander*, Glúm. 340, Fær. 203.

ál-lykja, u, f. *the loop* (lykkja) in the letter *a*, Skálda 171.

ál-lykt, f. *issue, decision*, Gpl. 23. **COMPS**: *állyktar-dómr*, m., *a final doom or judgment*, Sks. 668. *állyktar-órð*, n., *the last word, a peroration*, Eg. 356, Hkr. ii. 215, Fms. vii. 116. *állyktar-vitni*, n., *a conclusive testimony*, defined in Gpl. 476.

ál-lykta, ad., *to conclude*, (mod. word.)

ál-lyktan, f. *conclusion, final decision*, Sturl. iii. 179.

ál-lægja, adj. ind. *at heat*, of a mare, Grág. i. 427.

ÁMA, u, f. (and *ámu-ótt*, f.) *erysipelas*, Sturl. ii. 116; in common

talk corrupted into *heimakona* or *heimakoma*. **2.** poet. *a giantess*, Edda (Gl.); hence the play of words in the saying, gengin er gygr or fæll en harðsperra aptr komin, *gone is the giantess (erysipelas), but a worse* (sceloturbæ) has come after. **3.** *a tub, awme*, Germ. *abm*. **4.**

in Norse mod. dialects the larva is called *aama* (v. Ivar Aasen); and *ámu-maðkr*, spelt *ánu-maðkr*, a kind of *maggot, lumbricus terrestris*, is probably rightly referred to this. Fél. ix. states that it has this name from its being used to cure erysipelas.

ámálga, ad., *to beg or claim gently*, Gpl. 370.

ám-átligr, adj. *loathsome, piteous*, Fms. v. 165, of piteously crying; Fas. ii. 149, of an ogress; Finnb. 218, Bær. 7.

ám-áttigr, adj. [cp. old Germ. *amartig = infirmus*], contr. *ámátkir*, *ámáttkar*, etc., used in poetry as an epithet of witches and giants, prob. in the same sense as *ámátligr*, Vsp. 8, Hkr. Hjör. 17. Egilsson translates by *præpotens*, which seems scarcely right.

ám-inna, t, *to admonish*.

ám-minning, f. *warning, admonition, reproof*; ádr menn urðu til á við hann um þetta mál, ... *reminded him, called it into his recollection*, Fms. xi. 286, Sks. 335; sjandans á., *instigation*, Fms. viii. 54; heilsusamligr á., vi. 281; Guðs á., Ver. 6, Stj. 116; var þó mörg á. (many foreboding symptoms) ádr þessa lund fór ...; goðr áminningar, *beatse memorie* (rare), H. E. i. 514. **COMPS**: *áminningar-maðr*, m., *monitor*, Fms. v. 125. *áminningar-órð*, n., *warnings*, Fms. vi. 44. *áminningar-vísa*, u, f. *a song commemorating deeds of prowess*, etc., Hkr. ii. 345.

ÁMR, adj. occurs twice or thrice in poetry (by Arnór and in a verse in Bs. i. 411), seems to mean *black or loathsome*; í ámu blóði and ámr hrv, *loathsome blood and carcasses of the slain*, Orkn. 70, Fms. vi. 55; akin with *ámátligr*. Egilsson omits the word. Metaph. of a giant, *the loathsome*, Edda (Gl.).

ám-munr, adj. [*á-intens* and *munr, mens*], *eager*, only in poetry; á augu, *piercing, greedy eyes*, Vkv. 16; and á. e-m, *eager for revenge*, in a bad sense, Hkr. 2. 9. **COMPS**: *ámuna-aurar*, m. pl. *additional payment* [munr, *difference*], D. N. (Fr.)

ám-mála, t, *to blame*; á. e-m fyrir e-t, Eg. 164, Nj. 14, Hkr. ii. 285, Orkn. 430: part. *ámállandi*, as subst., a *reprover*, Post. 645, 61.

ám-melli, n., *blame, reproof*, Nj. 33, 183, Ísl. ii. 338, Fs. 40, El. 22. **COMPS**: *ámellis-laust*, n., adj. *blameless*, Ölk. 37, Ísl. ii. 54. *ámellis-órð*, n., *reproof*, Valla L. 218. *ámellis-samt*, n., adj. *blameful*, Sturl. ii. 131, Hrafn. 11.

ámellis-akor, f. [cp. the Engl. *score*], a dub. word attached to an account of numbers in Edda 108; átta bera á., *a short* (not full) score (?). *ámellis-verðr*, adj. *blamable*, Glúm. 369, Fms. ii. 182.

ÁN, prep. [Goth. *inub*; Hel. and O. H. G. *ano*; Germ. *ohne*; Gr. *dñev*], *without*: the oldest form in MSS. is *ón*, Eluc. 25, Greg. Dial. (freq.), 655 xxvii. 2, Fms. xi. 111, 153; *aon*, Hom. 19 sqq.; the common form is *án*; with gen. dat. and acc.; at present only with gen.

I. with gen., þess máttu Gautar illa án vera, Hkr. ii. 70. O. H. 49 has 'þat' ánn manna valda, Fms. iii. 98; á. allra afarkosta, x. 7; mættim vér vel þess án vera, Ísl. ii. 339; in the proverb, ánn er illi gengis nema heiman hafi, Gisl. 63, but ánn er illt gengi (acc.), 149, Nj. 27, Ísl. ii. 142, l. c.; ánn allra klæða, Al. 171; ánn allrar vægðar, Sks. 229; ón lasta synda, Eluc. 25.

II. with dat., esp. in translations or eccles. writings, perh. in imitation of the Lat., and now quite out of use; esp. in the phrase, ánn e-a ráði, *without (against) one's will*, Nj. 38, Bjarn. 71, Korm. 142, Fms. xi. 153, 111; ón göðum verum, Greg. 13; ánn álfati, *incessantly*, Bs. i. 97; ón dómi, Eluc. 39; sannr ok ón gildingi, 655 xxvii. 2.

III. with acc., esp. freq. in the Grág., ánn er illt gengi, v. above; þá skal hann án vera líðit, Grág. i. 276; ánn lögráðanda, 334; hann mun þik ekki þykjast mega án vera, Fms. vii. 26; ánn allan verma, Sks. 210; ánn alla stærð, 522 B; ón líkamligan breyskleik, ok ón dómi, Eluc. 38; ánn leyn, *without leave*, Fms. vii. 141.

IV. ellipt. without case, or adverbially, hvatki es betra es at hafa en ón at vera (*to be without*), 677. 8; þau er mönnum þykir betr at hafa en án at vera, Gpl. 379; eiga vilja heldr en ón vera þat hit mjallhvita man, Alm. 7; acc. with inf., ánn við löst at lifa, *sine culpa vivere*, Hm. 68; used substantively, in the proverb, alls áni (*omnium expert*) verðr sá er einskis biðr, Sl. 28; Egilsson also, on Hdl. 23, suggests a form *án*, n.; but the passage (the poem is only left in the Fb.) is no doubt a corrupt one. Probably 'áni ómi' is a corruption from Arngrimi (arngimi), the lower part of the *g* being blotted out: Arngrimi | óru bornir | (óðgir?) synir | ok Eyfurn, or the like).

ÁN and *ÓN*, a mythical king of Sweden, hence *ána-ótt*, f. *painless sickness from age, decrepid old age*; þat er síðan kölluð á. ef maðr deyr verklauð af elli, Hkr. i. 35; the word is mentioned in Fél. ix. s. v., but it only occurs l. c. as an *án. áey.*, and seems even there to be a paraphrase of the wording in the poem, knátti endr | at Uppsölum | ánasótt | Ón of standa, Yt. 13; even in the time of Snorri the word was prob. not in use in Icel.

2. the hero of the *Án's Saga*, a romance of the 14th or 15th century, Fas. ii. 323-362; hence *áni*, a, m., means *a fool, lubber*.

ánalegg, adj. *clownish*; and *ánaakapr*, m. *clownishness*, etc.

á-nauð, f. *bondage, oppression*; á. ok þrælkun, Fms. x. 224, v. 75; in pl. *ánaudir*, *imposts*, x. 399, 416, 129 (*grievances*), Sks. 61 (where sing.)

comps: **ánauðar-ok**, n. *yoke of oppression*, Stj. 168. **ánauðar-vist**, f. *a life of oppression, bondage*, 655 viii. 4.

á-nauðga, ad. *to oppress*, Js. 13, Gpl. 44.

á-nauðigr, adj. *oppressed, enslaved*, Hkr. i. 40, Grág. ii. 192, N. G. L. i. 347, Sks. 463.

á-nefna, d. *to appoint, name*, Jb. 161 B, Fms. i. 199, ix. 330.

á-netjast, ad. dep. *to be entangled in a net*; metaph., á. c-u, Bs. i. 141.

á-neyða, dd. *to force, subject*, Sks. 621 B.

á-ning, f. [mjá, á-], *resting, baiting*, Grág. ii. 233.

án-ótt, n. adj. *a pun (v. Án 2), a lot of Ans*, Fas. ii. 431.

á-nytt, f. *ewe's milk*, = ænyt, Landn. 197.

á-nýja, d. or ad. *to renew*, Sturl. iii. 39.

á-nægja, u. f. *pleasure, satisfaction*, formed as the Germ. *vergnügen*; mod. word, not occurring in old writers.

á-nægja, d. impers., prop. *to be enough*, and so *to content, satisfy*; eptir því sem oss ánnegir, Dipl. v. 9: part. **ánnegðr** is now in Icel. used as an adj. *pleased, content*.

ÁR, n. [Goth. *jēr*; A. S. *gear*; Engl. *year*; Germ. *jahr*; the Scand. idioms all drop the *j*, as in ungr. *young*; cp. also the Gr. *ἔτος*; Lat. *dora*; Ulf. renders not only *ēros* but also sometimes *saupōs* and *χρόνος* by *jēr*].

I. *a year*, = Lat. *annus*, divided into twelve lunar months, each of 30 days, with four intercalary days, thus making 364 days; as the year was reckoned about the middle of the 10th century (the original calculation probably only reckoned 360 days, and made up the difference by irregular intercalary months). About the year 960 Thorstein Surt introduced the *sumarauki* (intercalary week), to be inserted every seventh year, thus bringing the year up to 365 days. After the introduction of Christianity (A. D. 1000) the *sumarauki* was made to harmonize with the Julian calendar; but from A. D. 1700 with the Gregorian calendar; v. the words *sumarauki*, *hlaupár*, *mánuður*, *vika*, etc., Íb. ch. 4, Rb. 6, Fms. i. 67; telja árum, *to count the time by years*, Vsp. 6; í ári, used adverb., *at present, as yet*, O. H. 41, 42 (in a verse).

II. = Lat. *annona*, *plenty, abundance, fruitfulness*; the phrase, *fríðr ok ár*, Fms. vii. 174, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8-13; *ár ok fésla*, Hkr. i. c.; *þá var ár um öll lönd*, id.; létu hlada skip mörg af korni ok annarri gæzku, ok flytja svá ár í Danmörku, Fms. xi. 8, Sks. 323, Fas. i. 526, Hom. 68; gott ár, Eg. 39; blóta til árs, Fms. i. 34.

III. the name of the Rune ᚨ (a), *Skálda* 176; in the A. S. and Goth. Runes the *j* has the name *jēr*, *jēr*, according to the Germ. and Engl. pronunciation of this word; vide p. 2, col. 1. comps: **ára-tal**, n. and **ára-tala**, u. f. *number of years*; *finntuget at áratali*, Stj. 110, Rb. 484, Mar. 656 A. i. 39; hann (Ari Frodi) hafði áratál fyrst til þess er Kristni kom á Ísland, en síðan allt til sinna daga, Hkr. (pref.), seems to mean that Ari in respect of chronology divided his *Íslendingabók* into two periods, that *before* and that *after* the introduction of Christianity; Stj. 112 (*periode*). **ára-bót**, f. = **árbót**, Bs. i. 343, q. v.

ÁR, adv. I. Lat. *olim* [Ulf. *air* = *paal*; Engl. *yore*], used nearly as a substantive followed by a gen., but only in poetry; in the phrase, *ár var alda*, *in times of yore*, in *principio*, Vsp. 3, Hkv. 2. 1: also, *ár var þaz* (= *þat es*), the beginning of some of the mythical and heroic poems, Skv. 3. 1, Gkv. 1. 1; cp. *árdagar*.

II. Lat. *mane* [A. S. *ær*; O. H. G. *ēr*; cp. Gr. *ἤρι*, Engl. *early*, Icel. *áría*], rare, (the prolonged form *áría* is freq.); it, however, still exists in the Icel. common phrase, *með morgunárinu* (spelt and pronounced in a single word), *primo diluculo*; elsewhere poet., or in laws, *ár of morgin, early of a morning*, Hóm. verse 1, Grág. ii. 280; *rísa ár*, *to rise early*, Hm. 58, 59; *ár né um nætr*, Hkv. 2. 34, etc.; í ár, adverb. = *early*, Ísl. ii. (Hænsa þór. S.) 161; *mennum í ár*, Ld. 46, MS., where the Ed. um *morgininn* í ár, Fas. i. 503; it also sometimes means *for ever*, svá at ár Hýmír ekki mælti, *for an age he did not utter a word, remained silent as if stupefied*, Hým. 25, Lex. Poët.; *ara þúfu á skaltu ár sitja*, Skm. 27; cp. the mod. phrase, *ár ok síð og allan tíð*, *early and late and always*. In comps = Lat. *matutinus*.

ÁR, f. [A. S. *ár*; Engl. *oar*; Swed. *åre*], an *oar*, old form of nom., dat., acc. sing. *ár*; dat. *áru* or *áru*, Eb. 60 new Ed., but commonly *ár*; pl. *árar*, Eg. 227, 360, Fms. viii. 189, 417; metaph. in the phrases, *koma eigi ár sinni fyrir bót*, *to be under restraint*, esp. in a bad sense, of one who cannot run as fast as he likes, Eb. 170; vera á árum e-s = *undir ára burði e-s*, v. below; *draga árar um e-t*, *to contend about a thing*, the metaphor taken from a rowing match, Fær. 159; *taka djúpt í árinni*, *to dip too deep, overdo a thing*. comps: **ára-burðr**, m. *the movement of the oars*, in the phrase, *vera undir áraburði e-s*, *to be in one's boat*, i. e. *under one's protection*, esp. as regards alimentation or support, Hrafn. 30; *ráðast undir áraburð e-s*, *to become one's client*, Ld. 140.

ára-gangr, m. *splashing of oars*, Fas. ii. 114. **ára-lag** (**árar**), n. *the time of rowing*, e. g. *seint, fljótt á*, *a slow, quick, stroke*; *kunna á*, *to be able to handle an oar*, Þórð. (Ed. 1860), ch. 4.

árar-hlutr, m. *the handle of an oar*, Glúm. 395, Sturl. iii. 68. **árar-hlutr**, m. *a piece of an oar*, Glúm. i. c.

árar-stubbi, a. m. *the stump of an oar*, Ísl. ii. 83.

árar-tog, n. *a stroke with the oar*. **árar-tré**, n. *the wood for making oars*, Pm. 138.

ár, v. the comps of á, a river.

ár-angr, rs. m. [ár = *annona*], gener. *a year, season*, = *árferð*; also the produce of the earth brought forth in a year (season), which is at present in the east of Icel. called *ársali*, v. *árferð*; skapadist árangrinn eptir spásigu Jóseps, 655 vii. 4; ok at líðnum þeim vetrum tók á at spíllast, Gpl. 77; mun batna á. sem vátar, Þorl. Karl. (A. A.) 111: the mod. use is only metaph., *effect, result*; so e. g. **árangra-laust**, n. adj. *without effect, to no effect*.

ár-rás, f. *assault, attack*, Fms. i. 63, ix. 372.

ár-borinn, v. *arborion*; Egilsson renders ἀργύρεα by árborinn (in his transl. of the Odyssey).

ár-bót, f. *improvement of the season* (ár = *annona*), Fms. i. 74, Bs. i. 137, Hkr. ii. 103; fem., surname, Landn.

ár-búinn, part. *ready early*, Sks. 221 B.

ár-býll, adj. *dwelling in abundance, plentiful*, Fms. v. 314.

ár-dagar, m. pl. [A. S. *geardaga*], *árdaga*, *in days of yore*, Ls. 25 (poët.).

ár-degis, adv. *early in the day*, Eg. 2, Grág. i. 143.

ár-reið, f. *a charge of cavalry*, Hkr. iii. 162, Fms. vii. 56: *an invasion of borsemenn*, x. 413; at present a law term, *a visitation or inspection by sworn franklins as umpires*, esp. in matters about boundaries.

ár-reitlingr, m. [reita, Germ. *reizen*], *inducement*, Finnþ. 310.

ár-reitinn, adj. *grasping after*, Ld. 318, v. l.: now in Icel. *pettish*; and *áreitni*, f. *pettishness*.

ár-renniligr, adj., in the phrase, *eigi á*, *bard or unpleasant to face*.

ár-royðr, f. [á acc. of *ær*, and *reyðr*], *salmo laevis femina*, Fél. i. 13, Landn. 313.

áréttli, n. [and **árétta**, tt], *a thin wedge used to prevent a nail from getting loose*, cp. Ivar Aasen.

ár-ferð, f., mod. **árferði**, n. *season, annona*, Fms. i. 51, 86, ix. 51; *árferð mun af taka um alla Danmörk*, i. e. *there will be famine*, xi. 7; góð á, Stj. 420; engi á, Gret. 137 A.

ár-fljótr, adj. *'oar-fleet'* of a rowing vessel, Fms. viii. 382, Hkr. iii. 94.

ár-galli, a. m. *'the early crying'*, i. e. peth. *chanticleer*, used in the proverb *eldist árgallinn nú*, of king Harold, Fms. vi. 251.

ár-galli, a. m. *failure of crop*, Sks. 321, 323. **árgalla-lauss**, adj. *free from such failure, fertile*, Sks. 322.

ár-gangr, m. *a year's course, season*, Fms. xi. 441, Thom. 85; *margan tíma í þessum á*, 655 xxxii: in mod. usage, *a year's volume*, of a periodical.

ár-gjarn, adj. *eager for a good harvest* (poët.), Yt. 5.

ár-góð, m. *god of plenty*, the god Frey, Edda 55.

ár-goska, u. f. *a good season*, Thom. 83.

ár-hjálmr, m. *an helmet of brass*, A. S. *ár* = *air*, Hkm. 3.

ár-riða, u. f. *a smearing, rubbing*, [riða á], medic., Bs. i. 611.

áría, adv. [q. árliga], *early*, Lat. *mane*, Fms. iii. 217, v. 285, Stj. 208, Hom. 86; with gen., *áría dags*, Fms. x. 218, Pass. 15. 17. **β** *in times of yore*, Sks. 498, 518.

ár-langt, n. adj. and **ár-longis**, adv. *during the whole year*, D. N.

ár-liga, adv. I. [ár, *annus*], *yearly*, Fms. ii. 454, x. 183, Vm. 12. II. = *áría*, *early*, Hkr. i. 16.

2. [ár, *annona*], in the phrase, *fá árliga verðar*, *to take a hearty meal*, Hm. 32; cp. *Sighvat*, O. H. 216, where it seems to mean *briskly*.

ár-ligr, adj. 1. *annual*, Thom. 24. 2. in the phrase, *árligum hrósar þú verðinum*, *thou hast enjoyed a hearty meal*, Hbl. 33; the word is now used in the sense of *well fed, well looking*.

ár-maðr, m. [ár, *nuntius*, or ár, *annona*], *a steward*, esp. of *royal estates* in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, also of the earls' estates in the Orkneys. As Icel. had neither earls nor kings, it is very rare, perhaps an *ær*. *ær* in Landn. 124 (of the stewards of Geirmund heljarskiinn). In Norway the *ármenn* of the king were often persons of low birth, and looked upon with hatred and disrespect by the free noblemen of the country, cp. e. g. O. H. 113, 120 (synonymous with *konungs þræll*), Eb. ch. 2; the *ármenn* were a sort of royal policemen and tax gatherers, Fms. xi. 261, Orkn. 444, Eg. 79, 466, Gpl. 12 (where it is different from *sýslumaðr*): *erkebiskups á*, N. G. L. i. 175. compo: **ármanna-réttir**, m. *the right of an á*, i. e. the fine to be paid for molesting an *ármaðr*, N. G. L. i. 70.

ár-mánaðr, m. *a year-month*, i. e. *a month*, Stj. 320.

ár-menning, f. [ármaðr], *stewardship*, the office or the province, Orkn. 444, Fms. iv. 268; *sýslur ok á*, Hkr. i. 303.

ár-morgin, adv. [A. S. *armorgen*], *early to-morrow*, Am. 85.

árna, ad. I. [A. S. *yrnan*, pret. *arn*, *proficisci*; cp. Icel. *árr*, *eyrendi*, etc.], as a neut. verb, only in poetry and very rare, *to go forward*; *úrgar brautir á*, *þú aptur héðan*, Fm. 2, Gg. 7, Fms. iv. 282, vi. 259; *hvern þann er hingað árnar*, *whoever comes here*, Sighvat, O. H. 82.

II. [A. S. *earnian*, *to earn*; Germ. *erudien*], act. verb with acc. and gen.: 1. with acc. *to earn, get*, Lat. *impetrare*; *hvat þú árnadist í Jötunheima*, Skm. 40; *hon . . . spurdi*, *hvat hann árnar*, . . . *what he had gained, how he had sped* (of a wooer), Lv. 33; *á vel*, *to make a good bargain*, Fms. vi. 345; reflex., *þykkir vel árnast hafa*, *they had made a good bargain*, Bret. 40.

2. with gen. of the thing, *to intercede for, pray*; *á e-m góðs*, *to pray for good to one, bless him*; *á e-m ills*, *to curse one*, Fas. iii. 439; *lífs*, *to intercede for one's life*, Magn. 532;

gríða, *id.*, Sturl. ii. 224; var þat besta manna tillaga, at á. Gizuri kvánfangsins, . . . to favour him, to give him the bride, Fms. iv. 33; á. e-s við Goð, to intercede for one with God (of Christ and the saints), Bs. i. 352, ii. 32.

árnaðr, m., theol. *intercession*, Th. 7. **comps:** árnaðar-maðr, m. an *intercessor*, esp. of Christ and the saints, Magn. 504. árnaðar-orð, n. *intercession*, K. p. K. 76, Grág. ii. 166, Bs. i. 181.

árnan and -un, f. *intercession*, = árnaðr, Fms. vi. 352, Bs. i. 180, Fbr. 126, 655 xii, Ver. 22, 625, 81.

árnandi, part. an *intercessor*, Fms. x. 318, Hom. 149.

ár-næmi, n. a Norse law term, perh. qs. örnæmi [nema], *indemnity*; á. om skuldafar, N. G. L. i. 177, cp. 182.

árofi (aróvi), a, m. a Norse law term; of doubtful origin, perh. akin to oróf and orófi, an *aged witness*, a freeborn man, born and bred in the district, who must have been at least twenty years of age at the death of his father. He was produced as a witness (as an old document in modern times) in lawsuits about local questions as to possession of landed property, (cp. in mod. Icel. usage the witness of 'gamlir menn'); thus defined,—þá skal hann fram fara óðalsvitni sín, arova þrjá, þá er tvisgur voru þá er laðir þeirra varð dauðr, N. G. L. i. 87, (ok óðalbornir í því fylki, add. Gpl. 298); skal hann setja þar dómu sinn ok kveðja hann jarðar jafnt sem hinn þar væri, ok leida (*produce*) arova sína þar ok öll vitni, sem hinn þar væri, N. G. L. i. 94.

ÁRB, m. [Ulf. *arvus*; Hel. *eruv*; A. S. *ær*; cp. Icel. *eyrindi*, A. S. *ærind*, Engl. *errand*], a messenger; old gen. árar (as ásar from áus); dat. æri (Fms. xi. 144); acc. pl. áru, Hkv. i. 21, Og. 25, Greg. 35, later ára; nom. pl. ærir, Pd. 35 (12th century), later árar, v. Lex. Poët.: very rare and obsolete in prose, except in a bad sense, but freq. in old poetry: also used in the sense of a *servant*, Lat. *minister*, *famulus*; konungs árr, Guðs árr, Lex. Poët.: Ásu árr, Yt. 25. 2. theol., in pl.: a. the angels; Guð görir and áru sína, Greg. 35; engla sveitir, þat eru ærir ok hófuð-ærir, *id.* β. evil spirits; now almost exclusively used in this sense; sþandinn ok hans árar, Fms. vii. 37; satan með sinnum árum, ii. 137; cp. djöfi, viti, ár (dat.) og álf, öldin trúði sú, Snót 140. γ. used of the number eleven, ærir eru ellefu, Edda 108.

árr, adj., Lat. *matutinus*; at árum degi, Hom. 121. Cp. ár (adv.) II.

ár-risull, adj. one who rises early, Fms. vi. 241. ár-salr and ár-sali, a, m. [a foreign word, introduced from Britain], precious bangings of a bed, Eb. 262, Edda 18 (ársali); ársal allan, Gkv. 2, 26; allan ársala, Js. 78; an obsolete word. II. in the east of Icel. ársali (ár, *annona*, and selja) means *annual produce, the stores or crop of a year*.

ár-samr, adj. *fertile*, Ver. 17. ár-sáinn, part. *early sowed*, Hm. 87.

ár-síma, n. *metal wire*, Eg. (in a verse). Cp. A. S. ár.

ár-skyld, f. *yearly rent*, D. N. iii. 195 (Fr.)

ár-selli (and ár-seld), f. a blessing on the year, plenty; svá var mikil á. Hálfðanar, so great was the plenty during his reign, Fagrak. 2.

ár-selli, adj. *bappy or blest in the year, fortunate as to season*, an epithet of a king; good or bad seasons were put on the king's account, cp. Fms. i. 51, xi. 294; góðr höfðingi ok á., i. 198; á. ok vinselli, Fagrak. 2, Bret. 100; allra konunga árselli, Fms. x. 175.

ár-tal, n. *tale or reckoning by years*, Vpm. 23, 25.

ár-tali, a, m. the year-teller, i. e. the moon (poët.), the heathen year being lunar, Alvm. 15.

ár-tekja, u, f. *yearly rent*, D. N. iv. 231 (Fr.)

ár-tíð, n. the anniversary of a man's death, Bs. i. 139, Fms. v. 121, ix. 534, Bret. 70, Blas. 51. **comps:** ártíðar-dagr, m. *id.*, Vm. 116.

ártíðar-hald, n. an anniversary mass, B. K. 8, 25. ártíðar-akrá, f. an obituary, Vm. 4, Ám. 45; some of the Icel. obituaries are published in H. E. at the end of the 1st vol. and in Langeb. Scriptt. Rer. Dan.

ár-vakr, adj. (and árvekni, f. mod.), *early awake, early rising*, Lv. 43, Sks. 19; the name of one of the horses of the Sun, Edda, Gm. 37.

ár-vænnligr, adj. *promising a good season*, Sks. 335.

ár-vænn, adj. *id.*, Fms. i. 92, ii. 76.

á-ræða, dd, to dare, have the courage to do, to attack, cp. ráða á., Sturl. iii. 256.

á-ræði, n. *courage, daring, pluck*, Eg. 1, Korm. 242, Al. 9, Nj. 258, Ísl. ii. 325; attack, veita e-m á., to attack, Hom. 113. **comps:** á-ræðis-fullr, adj. *daring*, Fas. i. 119. á-ræðis-litill, adj. of small courage, Hkr. ii. 79.

á-ræðis-maðr, m. a bold man, Grett. 141 A, Fbr. 149.

á-ræðis-mikill, adj. *daring*, Sturl. iii. 21, Rd. 285. á-ræðis-raun, f. *proof of courage, pluck*, Fms. vi. 166. á-ræðis-snarr, adj. of great courage, Al. 9.

á-ræðilligr, adj. and -liga, adv. [ráða, to guess], *likely, probable*, Ghim. 285, Gial. 60, Clem. 28. β. *daring, dangerous*, Fas. iii. 165. γ. ekki á-ræðilligr = ekki á-ræmmiligr, not easy to face, Fms. viii. 64.

á-ræðinn, adj. *daring*, Sks. 299.

á-sa, ad, a mod. sea term, to move the yard of a sail.

á-saka, ad, to accuse, censure; with acc., Fms. ii. 174, Bs. i. 786, Stj. 129, H. E. i. 500.

á-sakan and á-sökun, f. a charge, censure, Fms. ii. 215, H. E. i. 404. **comps:** á-sakanar-efni, n. a matter for censure, Th. 77. á-sakanar-orð, n. a word of reprimand, Stj. 500.

á-sakari, a, m. an accuser, Th. 76.

á-samt, adv. along with: 1. loc., in the phrase, vera á., to be together (now saman), esp. of married people, Sturl. 199, Fms. i. 198, cp. Skm. 7. β. koma á., to agree, (in mod. usage, koma vel, illa, saman, to be on good, bad terms); þat kom lit á., they disagreed, Fms. iv. 369; þau komu vel á., they lived happily together, of married people, Nj. 25, (in mod. usage, þeim kom vel saman); komu allar ræður á. með þeim, Eg. 750; svá sem þeim kemr á. (impers.), as is agreed on by them, Jb. 116.

á-sannast, dep. to prove true, (mod. word.)

á-sauðr, ar, m. a ewe, Dipl. v. 10, Hrafn. 6, 8, Vm. 9.

á-sáld, n. a sprinkling, metaph. of a snow storm, Sturl. iii. 20.

á-sáttir, adj. part. agreed upon, Edda 10, Grág. i. 1.

á-sbrú, f. the bridge of the Áser, the rainbow, Edda.

á-sdrengr, m. a pillar (dreng, a short pillar), N. G. L. ii. 183.

á-sendi, a, m. the end of a beam, Ld. 280.

á-seta, u, f. a sitting upon, settlement, esp. = ábrúð, tenure of a farm, Bs. i. 730. ásetu-garðr, m. (Icel. áhyllisjörð), a tenant's farm, D. N. iv. 581 (Fr.)

á-setning, f. a putting on, laying on; á. stolunnar, the investment of . . . Fms. iii. 168; in mod. usage, masc. ásetningr, purpose, design; and also ásetja, tt, to design.

á-sgarðr, m. the residence of the gods (Áser), Edda; also the name of a farm in the west of Icel.: the mod. Norse 'aasgaardsreid' is a corruption from the Swed. Åska, thunder.

á-sgrindr, f. pl. the rails surrounding the ásgarðr, Edda 46.

á-sigling, f. a sailing upon, Gpl. 518, N. G. L. i. 65, ii. 283.

á-sjá (old form ásjó, Nidst. 5, Hom. 35), f., gen. ásjá, the mod. gen. ásjár seems only to occur in late or even paper MSS. I. a looking after, help, protection; ætla til ásjá, to hope for it, Lv. 75, Ld. 42, Fms. i. 289; biðja e-n ásjá, to ask one for help, protection, Nj. 26 (Ed. ásjár prob. wrongly); sækja e-n til ásjá, to seek one's help, Bs. i. 82 (ásjár the paper MSS). β. superintendence, inspection; með spekiráðum ok á., Fms. x. 178; með á. Magnúss konunga, Js. 23, Hom. 35.

II. one's look, appearance, shape, Fms. i. 97; í manns ásjó, in the shape of man, Nidst. 5 (= ásynd). **comp:** ásjá-mál, n. pl. a matter worthy of consideration, Ísl. ii. 159, Band. 15.

á-sjáligr, adj. handsome, pretty, Ísl. ii. 208, Art. 98.

á-sjón, f. superintendence, inspection, Js. 46; gen. ásjónar, used as adv. = eye's view (= sjónhending), in a straight direction, Vm. 135.

á-sjóna (ásjána older form, Ld. 122, Nidst. 6), u, f. one's look, aspect, countenance; líkami Njáls ok á., Nj. 208; kvenna vænst bæði at ásjánu (appearance) ok vitumunum, Ld. 122; greppligr í á., ugly looking, Fms. i. 155; yfirbragð ok á., 216, Greg. 45. β. form, shape; í þræls ásjónu (in form like a slave) festir á kross, Nidst. 6; andi Dróttins í dúfu á., in form like a dove, 686 B. 13; engill í eldligri á., Hom. 81, Eluc. 17.

γ. = Lat. *persona*; eigi skaltu líta á. í dómi, Hom. 19 (nom accipies personam in judicio).

á-skelling, f. [skella á, to chide], chiding, Nidst. 6.

á-skilnaðr, m. [skilja á, to disagree], discord, Fas. iii. 335, B. K. 121, Stj. 13, 8. β. separation [skilja, to part], Stj. 130.

á-akoran, f. (áskora, u, f., Fagrak. 171, bad reading?), an earnest request, challenge, Nj. 258, Fs. 22, Boll. 342.

á-skot (áskaut, Sks. 416; áskoyti, Thom. 83), n. a shot at, only used in pl.; at menn fái eigi mein af áskotum þeirra, by their heavy fire (of arrows), Fms. viii. 201; svá mikil á., at menn megri eigi í vígakörðum vera, so hard shooting that . . . Sks. i. c.

á-kunnigr, adj. akin to the gods, Fm. 13.

á-akurðr, ar, m. carving, in wood or stone, Bs. i. 680. β. carving of meat, (mod.)

á-akynja, adj. ind., in the phrase, verða e-s á., used in old writers in the sense to learn, of arts or knowledge, á. íþróttu, Fær. 46, Fms. ii. 270, Sks. 25, 53, 573; with dat., Fb. i. 462: now only used of news, to bear, be aware; not of learning, sensu proprio.

á-akynjandi, part. *id.*, Barl. 24.

á-lákr, m., poët. a cock, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Fms., Landn.

á-sláttir, m. an attack; á. djöfuls, Hom. 68; mod. a feeler, a vague proposition.

á-sliðar, m. pl. [liði, a champion], the champion of the Áser, Skm. 34.

á-smegin (ásmegn, Edda 15, 29), n. gener. the divine strength of the Áser, but esp. used of Thor in the phrases, at sérast í á., vaxa á., neyta á., when he displayed his strength as a god by grasping the hammer Mjólnir, by putting on the gloves, or the girdle (megingjörðar, q. v.), Edda 15, 60, 61, Hým. 31.

á-smógr, m. pl. = á-sliðar, Vtkv. 7.

á-smóðr, m. the divine strength of Thor, shewn in his wrath by thunder and lightning; þrí næst á hann eldingar ok þrumur stórar; á hann þá þór í ásmóði, Edda 58: the proper name Þotmóðr is equivalent to ásmóðr, cp. Landn. 307 (the verse).

á-sökun, f. an impetuous unreasonable desire after a thing, (common word.)

á-spyrna, u, f. a pressing against with the feet, Grett. (in a verse).

ás-ríki, n. the power of the Áses, Kristni S. Bs. 10.

ÁSS, m. [Ulf. ass = *domos*; cp. Lat. *asser*, a pole], gen. áss, dat. ási, later ás, pl. ásar, acc. ása: 1. a pole, a main rafter, yard; a.

of a house; selit var gort um einn áss, ok stóðu út af ásendarnir, Ld. 280, Nj. 115, 202; drengja við ássa langa (acc. pl.), Fms. vii. 54, Sks. 425, Pm. 11, Dipl. iii. 8, Hom. 95; sofa undir sótkum ási, Hkr. i. 43; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. i. ch. 36, Fs. 62: in buildings áss gener. means the main beam, running along the house, opp. to bitar, þvertré, a cross-beam, v. mænissá, brinnáss, etc.: the beams of a bridge, Fms. ix. 512; in a ship, beitiáss, a yard of a sail: also simply called áss, Yt. 23, Fs. 113; vindáss, a windlass (i.e. windle-ass, winding-pole). 2. metaph. a rocky ridge, Lat. *jugum*, Eg. 576, Fms. viii. 176. Ás and Ásar are freq. local names in Iceland and Norway. COMPD: áss-stubbl, a, m. the stump of a beam, Sd. 125.

ÁSS, m. [that the word existed in Goth. may be inferred from the words of Jomandes—Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortunâ vincebant non pares homines sed semideos, id est Áses, vocavere. The word appears in the Engl. names Osborn, Oswald, etc. In old German pr. names with *n*, e.g. Ansgâr, A. S. Oscar: Grimm suggests a kinship between áss, pole, and áss, *deus*; but this is uncertain. In Icel. at least no such notion exists, and the inflexions of the two words differ. The old gen. áss is always used in the poems of the 10th century, Korm. 22 (in a verse), etc.; dat. ási, in the oath of Glum (388), later ás; nom. pl. ásir; acc. pl. ásu (in old poetry), ási (in prose). The old declension is analogous to átt; perhaps the Goth. form was sounded *ansus*; it certainly was sounded different from *aus*, *domos*]:—the Áses, gods, either the old heathen gods in general, or esp. the older branch, opp. to the new one, the *di acripti*, the Vanir, q. v., Edda 13 sqq. ß. the sing. is used particularly of the different gods, e.g. of Odin; ölverik Ásar, the brewing of the Ás (viz. Odin), i.e. poetry, Korm. 208 (in a verse); of Loki, Bragi, etc.; but *var' íðoxhv* it is used of Thor, e.g. in the heathen oaths, segi ek þat Æsi (where it does not mean Odin), Glum. 388; Freyr ok Njörðr ok hinn alnátaki Áss, Landn. (Hb.) 258: in Swed. áska means lightning, thunder, qv. áskja, the driving of the Ás, viz. Thor: áss as a prefix to pr. names also seems to refer to Thor, not Odin, e.g. Ásbjörn = þorbjörn, Ásmóðr = þormóðr (Landn. 307 in a verse). In Scandinavian pr. names áss before the liquid *r* assumes a *t*, and becomes ást (Ástriðr, not Ásiðr; Ástráðr = Ásráðr); and sometimes even before an *l*, Ástlák = Áslák, Fb. i. 190; Ástleifr = Ásleifr, Fms. xi. (Knytt. S.)

COMPDS: ása-gialing, f. hostage of the Áses, Edda 15. ása-heiti, n. a name of the Áses, Edda (Gl.). Ása-þórr, m. Thor the Ás 'par excellence', Edda 14, Hbl. 52. Ása-wit, f. the race of Áses, Edda 7. Áss, m. [a French word], the ace at dice, in the game kvátra, q. v., Sturl. ii. 98, Orkn. 200: mod. also the ace in cards.

ÁST, f., old form ást, [Ulf. *ansts* = *χάρις*; A. S. *ast* or *æst*; O. H. G. *anst*; old Fr. *enst*; cp. unna (ann), to love]:—love, affection; mikla ást hefir þú sýnt við mik, Eg. 603; fella ást til e-s, to feel love to, Sturl. i. 194, Fms. x. 420; líkamleg ást, 656 A. ii. 15, Ver. 47: with the article, ástin, or ástin mín, my dear, darling, pet, love, a term of endearment used by husband to wife or parents to child; hér er nú ástin mín, Sighvatr bóndi, Sturl. ii. 78. ß. in pl. love between man and woman, the affection between man and wife; vel er um ástir okkar, sagði hón, Nj. 26; takast þar ástir miklar, Ld. 94 (of a newly-wedded pair), 298: love of a woman, þá mælti Frigg, ok spurði hvert sá væri með Ásum er eignast vildi ástir hennar ok hylli, Edda 37: metaph. the white spots on the nails are called ástir, since one will have as many lovers as there are spots, Ísl. þjóðs., Fél. ix; vide elskja, which is a more common word. COMPDS: ásta-fundr, m. = ástarfundr, Lex. Poët. ásta-lauss, adj. loveless, Helr. 5.

ástar-andli, a, m. spirit of love, H. E. i. 470. ástar-angr, m. grief from love, Str. 55. ástar-atlot, n. pl. = ástarhót. ástar-augu, n. pl. loving eyes, v. auga; renna líta ástaraugum til e-s, to look with loving eyes, Fms. xi. 227, Ísl. ii. 199. ástar-ákefð, f. passion, Str. ástar-band, n. band of love, 656 C. 37. ástar-brími, a, m. fervent love, Flov. 36. ástar-brúni, a, m. ardent love, Stj. ástar-eldr, m. fire of love, Bs. i. 763, Greg. 19. ástar-fundr, m. affectionate meeting, Fms. xi. 310. ástar-gyðja, u, f. the goddess of love (Venus), Edda (pref.) 149, Al. 6. ástar-harmr, m. grief from love, Stj. 4. ástar-hirting, f. coarctement of love, 671 C. ástar-hiti, a, m. passion, Greg. 19. ástar-hót, n. pl. the showing kindness and love, Pass. 12. 23 (sing.) ástar-hugi, a, and -hugr, ar, m. love, affection, Bs. i. 446, Fms. i. 34, Stj. 126. ástar-hyggi, f. [hugall], devotion, Bs. i. 48. ástar-illmr, m. sweetness of love, Str. ástar-kvoðja, u, f. hearty greeting, Sturl. ii. 185. ástar-kvoikja, u, f. a kinder of love, Al. 57. ástar-logi, a, m. flame of love, Hom. 67. ástar-mark, n. token of love, Greg. 46. ástar-ord, n. pl. words of love; mæla ástar ordum til e-s, to speak in words breathing love, 655 xxxi. ástar-pallr, m. step of love, 656 A. i. 10. ástar-reiði, f. anger from love, Sks. 672. ástar-samband, n. band of love, Stj. ástar-aigr, m. victory of love, Str. ástar-sætleikr, m. sweetness of love, Hom.

13. ástar-várkunn, f. compassion, sympathy, Greg. 72. ástar-

vekka, u, f. the dew of love (poët.), Hom. 68. ástar-verk, n. charity, Sks. 672, Magn. 468. ástar-vél, f. Ars Amatoria, of Ovid so called, Str. 6. ástar-vill, ja, m. desire, passion, Str. 27. ástar-vængtr, m.

wing of love, Hom. 48. ástar-þjónusta, u, f. service of love, Hom. 2, Fms. ii. 42. ástar-pokki, a, m. affection for, inclination, of a loving pair, Fms. ii. 99, Fer. 63. ástar-óði, n. fury of love, Bar. 7.

á-staða, u, f. [standa á], an insisting upon, Ann. 1392, Thom. 37.

á-stand, n. state, (mod. word.)

ást-blindr, adj. blind from love, Lex. Poët.

ást-bundinn, part. in bonds of love, Str. 36, 55.

ást-stemma (ástemma), u, f. damming a river, D. I. i. 280.

ást-sólginn, part. beloved, dear to one's heart, warmly beloved; á.

e-m, Fms. vi. 45, xi. 3.

ást-fóstr, rs, m. love to a foster-child, (also used metaph.) in phrases such as, leggja á við e-n, to foster with love, as a pet child, Fms. iii. 90; fæða e-n ástfóstri, to breed one up with fatherly care, x. 218.

ást-gjöf, f., theol. grace, gift; á. Heilags Anda, Skálda 210, Skv. i. 7, Andr. 63; in pl., Magn. 514.

ást-góði, a, m. a darling, good genius; hann þótti öllum mönnum á.

be (viz. bishop Paul) was endeared to all hearts, Bs. i. 137: the old Ed. reads ástgóði, endearment, which seems less correct, v. góði: góði in the sense of good genius is still in use in the ditty to the Icel. game 'goda-tafl' (heima ræð eg goda minn).

ást-hollr, adj. affectionate, Sks. 687 B.

ást-hugaðr, adj. part. dearly loving, Njard. 380.

ástig, n. a treading upon, Sks. 400, 540: a step, 639.

ást-igr, adj., contr. forms ástgr, ástgar, etc., dear, lovely, Vsp. 17.

ást-kynni, a. a hearty welcome, Am. 14.

ást-kærr, adj. dearly beloved.

ást-lauss, adj. loveless, heartless, = ástalauss, Hom. 43.

ást-loysi, n. want of love, unkindness, Hrafn. 5.

ást-menn, m. pl. dearly beloved friends, Sturl. i. 183, Hkr. iii. 250, Stj. 237, Blas. 44.

ást-morr, f. a darling girl, sweetheart, Flov. 28.

ást-ráð, n. kind (wise) advice, Fms. ii. 12 (ironically), Skálda 164, Hom. 108, Hým. 30.

ást-stríða, u, f. passion, (mod. word.)

ást-ríki, n. paternal love; in the phrase, ekki hafði hann á. miklit af föður sínum, i.e. he was no patchchild, Fms. iii. 205, Ld. 132; á. Drottins, 655 v. 2.

ást-ríkr, adj. full of love; á. Faðir, of God, Mar. 3. 24.

ást-samliga, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), affectionately, Hkr. iii. 250, Fms. ix. 434, Fas. i. 91, 655 xxvii. 25, Sks. 12, Sturl. i. 183, Hom. i. Stj.

ást-samr, adj. id., Hom. 58, Sks. 12.

ást-sæmð, f. love, affection, Hkr. iii. 261, Fms. x. 409: ástæmðar-ræð, n. = ástræð, Sks. 16, Anecd. 30: ástæmðar-verk, n. a work of love, Sks. 673: ástæmðar-vínátta, u, f. loving friendship, Sks. 741.

ást-sæuðr, adj. without love, Lex. Poët.

ást-sæld, f. the being loved by all, popularity, Íb. 16.

ást-sæll, adj. beloved by all, popular, Íb. 16, Fms. xi. 317.

ást-stunda, að, to study, take pains with, H. E. i. 504, 514.

ást-stundan, f. pains, care, devotion, Fms. i. 219; hafa á. (inclination) til Guðs, Bar. 12; til illra hluta, Stj. 55, Sks. 349, 655 xxxii, Thom. 335.

ást-úð, f. [properly ásthúð, Clem. 40, contr. from ást-hugð, from hugr or hygd, cp. úlúð, þverúð, harðúð, kind, stubborn, hard disposition; v. A. S. *bydig*], love, affection, Rb. 390. COMPDS: ástúðar-frænd-sæmi, f. affectionate kinship, Sturl. ii. 81. ástúðar-vinr, m. a dear friend, Fms. vi. 198, v. l. aldavinr, a dear old friend.

ást-úðigr, adj. loving, Eg. 702, Fms. i. 55: as neut., ástúðigt er með e-m, they are on friendly terms, Ld. 236.

ást-úðligr, adj. lovely, Fms. vi. 19, Bs. i. 74, Sturl. i. 2: as neut., á. er með e-m, to be on terms of love, Lax. 162.

ást-vína, u, f. a dear (female) friend, Thom. 14.

ást-vínátta, u, f. intimate friendship, Eg. 728.

ást-vinr, ar, m. a dear friend; þótrólfr gekk til fréttar við þór ástvin sinn, Eb. 8, Fms. i. 58, Thom. 10.

ást-þokki, a, m. = ástarþokki, Fms. vi. 341.

ást-úðði, n. [standa á], no doubt a bad reading, Eg. 304: cp. ástæða, u, f. (a mod. word), argument, reason.

Ás-ynja, u, f. a goddess, the fem. of Áss; Æsir ok Ásynjur, Vtkv. i. Edda 21.

Á-sýn, f. countenance, presence; kasta e-m burt frá sínni á., Stj. 651: appearance, shape, Hom. 155; dat. pl. used as adv., hversu var hann Ásynnum, how did he look? Hom. 91; Ásgetr at sett ok á., fair of race and noble, Hkr. i. 214: gen. sing. used as adv., minna Ásynar, apparently less, Grág. ii. 39. 2. metaph. a view, opinion; með rangri á., Sks. 344.

Á-sýna, ð, to show, Fms. v. 345.

Á-sýnd, f. = Ásyn, and dat. pl. and gen. sing. used in the same way, v. above, Fms. i. 101, v. 345, x. 228, Fs. 4, Ld. 82: metaph. the face, of the earth, Stj. 29, 276.

Á-sýnla, adv. apparently, Sturl. i. 2, Fms. x. 284.

á-synt, n. adj. [sjá á], *to be seen, visible*: ef eigi verðr á, *if no marks (of the blow) can be seen*, Grág. ii. 15; þat er á, *evident*, Sks. 185.
á-sækni, n. (ásækinn, adj. *vexatious*), *vexation*, Finnb. 240.
á-sólust, d, dep. (ásólust, f.), á, e-n, *to covet another man*.
á-söttni, f. [sitja], *tarrying long*, Ísl. ii. 440 (of a tiresome guest).
ÁT, n. [éta, áter, edere, A.S. *et*], the act of *eating*, in the phrase, at öldri ok áti, *inter bibendum et edendum*, Grág. ii. 170, N.G.L. i. 29; áti ok drykkja, Fas. ii. 552, Orkn. 200; áti ok atvinna, Stj. 143: of beasts, kýr hafnaði áttinu, *the cow (being sick) would not eat*, Bs. i. 194.
áta, u, f. 1. *food to eat*, but only of beasts, a prey, carcass; húð ok áta, of a slaughtered beast, N.G.L. i. 246; svá er þar ekki þrot ærinnar átu (for seals), Sks. 176; þar stóð illfr í átu, Jd. 31. 2. *eating*; góðr átu, 'good eating', Sks. 136, 137. 3. *medic. a cancer*, and átu-mein, n. id., Fél. ix. 190; the old word is eta, q. v. COMPD: **átu-þýfi**, n. a law term, *eatable things stolen*, Grág. ii. 192.
á-tak, n. (átaka, u, f., Hom. 17), [taka á], *touching*: gen. átaks, soft, hard, etc. *to the feeling*; svá á sem skinn, Flov. 31, Magn. 522: *medic. touching*, v. lækniðendr, Stj. 248: pl. grips, átök ok sviptingar, in wrestling, Fas. iii. 503, Fms. xi. 442.
á-tala, u, f. [telja á, incusare], a *rebuke, reprimand*, N.G.L. i. 309; esp. in pl., Fms. v. 103, lx. 384, Hkr. ii. 6, Fær. 218: átolu-laust, n. adj. *undisputed*, Jb. 251.
átan, n. [cp. útan], an *eatable*, N.G.L. i. 19.
á-tekja, u, f. (átekt, f., Fbr. 151, Thom. 273), *prop. touching*: in pl. metaph. *disposition for or against a thing, liking or disliking*, Bjarn. 54 (cp. taka vel, illa á e-n).
á-tekning, f. *touching*, Stj. 35.
át-frokr, adj. *greedy, voracious*, Hkv. 2. 41.
át-girni, f. *greediness of food*, Hom. 72, and átjarn, adj. *greedy*.
átján, older form áttján, as shewn by assonances such as, áttján Haraldr sáttir, Fms. vi. 159, in a verse of the middle of the 11th century [Swed. *adertán*; Dan. *atten*; Engl. *eighteen*; Germ. *achtzehn*]:—*eighteen*, Edda 108, Hkr. ii. 289, N.G.L. i. 114.
átjándi, older form áttjándi, *eighteenth*, Hom. 164, N.G.L. i. 348.
átján-sessa, u, f. [cp. tvisug-, þritugessa], a *ship having eighteen rowing benches*, Fms. ix. 257, xi. 56.
á-troð, n. (átroði, a, m., Hom. 95), a *treading upon*, Magn. 468: metaph. *intrusion*, Hom. 95.
á-trúnaðr, ar, m. [trúa á], *belief, creed, religion*; forn á, *the old (heathen) faith*, Nj. 156, Fms. v. 69, K. Á. 62, Joh. 623, 18, Eb. 12: átrúnaðar-maðr, m. a *believer*, [trúmaðr], Andr. 66.
ÁTT, f. a *family, race*, v. ætt and compds.
ÁTT and ætt, f., pl. áttir and ættir [Germ. *acht* = Lat. *ager, praedium*, a rare and obsolete word in Germ.], *plaga casti, quarter*; just as *quarter* refers to the number four, so átt seems to refer to eight: átt properly means that part of the horizon which subtends an arc traversed by the sun in the course of three hours; thus defined,—meðan sól veltist um átta ættir, Sks. 54; ok þat eru þá þrjár stundir dags er sól veltist um eina ætt, id.; the names of the eight áttir are, útmörð á, *north-west*; norðr á, *north*; landnorr á, *north-east*; austr á, *east*; landsuðr á, *south-east*; suðr á, *south*; útsuðr á, *south-west*; vestr á, *west*; four of which (the compounds) are subdivisions; átt is therefore freq. used of the four only, Loki görði þar hús ok fjórar dyrr, at hann mátti sjá ór húsinu í allar áttir, ... *to all (i. e. four) sides*, Edda 39: or it is used generally, *from all sides*, þá drífr mar ör öllum áttum, Edda 40; drífa þeir til ór öllum áttum (=hvada-annar), Hkr. i. 33; norðræt, Edda 4. 23; hence a mod. verb átta, að; á, *to find the true quarter, to set oneself right*, cp. Fr. *s'orienter*.
áttar: áttar-skipan, f. a *division of the átt*, Sks. 37. áttar-skipti, n. id.
áttar-viltr, adj. *bewildered*.
ÁTTA, card. number [Sansk. *asthan*; Goth. *ahthan*; Gr. *δέρω*; Lat. *octo*; A.S. *æhta*; Germ. *acht*], *eight*, Landn. 73, Edda 108.
áttandi and áttundi, old form átti, ord. number *eighty*, Lat. *octavus*; við (hinn) átta mann, Landn. 304; hálfir átti tógr, Clem. 47; átti dagr jóla, Fms. iii. 137, Rb. 8, K. Á. 152, 218. The form áttandi occurs early, cp. in Norse writers, N.G.L. i. 10, 348, 350, Sks. 692 B: in Icel. writers with changed vowel áttundi, which is now the current form, Mar. 656 A. i, Hkr. ii. 288, where the old vellum MS. Ó. H. 173 has átta.
áttar—the compd form of átt, a *family*, v. ætt.
áttar-tigr (mod. áttatfu as an indecl. single word), *eighty*, Landn. 123, Edda 108; vide tigr.
áttar-tugasti, the *eighth*, Sturl. ii. 156 C. = áttugandi, q. v.
átt-bogi and áttbogi, a, m. *lineage*, Landn. 357, Eluc. 26, Stj. 425, Fms. i. 287, Post. 686 B. 14.
átt-leðmingr, m. *measuring eight fathoms*, Vm. 80, Am. 60.
átt-hagi, a, m. *one's native place, home, country*, where one is bred and born; í áttaga sínum, Ld. 40, Fs. 61: freq. in pl.
átt-hyrndr, adj. *octagonal*, Alg. 368.
átt-jörð and áttjörð, f. = áttagi, Ísl. ii. 186, A. A. 252: in mod. usage = Lat. *patria*, and always in the form átt.
átt-kour, m., poet. *kindred*, Yt. 21.
átt-loggr and áttloggr, m. *lineage*, Stj. 44.

átt-lora, adj. *degenerate*, v. ættlora.
átt-mølt, n. adj. name of a metre, a verse containing eight lines, each being a separate sentence, Edda (Ht.) 125.
átt-níðr, m. *kindred*, Hým. 9.
átt-runnr, m., poet. *kindred*, Hým. 20.
átt-ræðr, adj. [for the numbers twenty to seventy the Icel. say tvisugr, ... sjautugr; but for eighty to one hundred and twenty, áttarðr, níðarðr, tíðarðr, tólðarðr]. 1. temp. *numbering eighty years of age*, (hálf-áttarðr, that of seventy-six to eighty); á. karl, an *octogenarian*, Ld. 150. Eighty years of age is the *terminus ultimus* in the eyes of the law; an octogenarian is no lawful witness; he cannot dispose of land or priest-hood (goðorð) without the consent of his heir; if he marries without the consent of his lawful heir, children begotten of that marriage are not to inherit his property, etc.; ef maðr kvángast er á. er eðr eltri, etc., Grág. i. 178; á. maðr né eltri skal hvárki selja land né goðorð undan erfingja sínum, nema hann megi eigi eiga fyrir skuld, 224; ef maðr nefnir vátta ... mann tólf vetra gamlan eðr eltra ... áttarðan eðr yugra, li. 20. 2. loc. *measuring eighty fathoms (ells ...)* in height, breadth, depth ...: also of a ship with eighty oars [cp. Germ. *ruder*], Eg. 599, Vm. 108; vide áttarr.
átt-atafr, m., poet. *kindred*, Hkv. 1. 54.
áttugandi = áttatugasti, Stj. (MS. 227), col. 510.
áttungur, m. I. [átta], the *eight* part of a whole, either as to measure or number; cp. fjórðungur, þriðjungur, etc., Rb. 488; á. manna, N.G.L. i. 5: as a Norse law term, a *division of the country with regard to the levy in ships*, Gpl. 91, N.G.L. i. 135. II. [átt or ætt, familia], poet. *kindred, kinsman*; Freys á, the poem Hlt., Edda 13, Yt. 13, 14, Al. 98 (esp. in pl.), v. Lex. Poët.: áttunga-kirkja, u, f. a *church* belonging to an áttungur (in Norway), N.G.L. i. 8.
átt-vísi and áttvísi, f. *genealogical knowledge or science*, Skálda 161, 169, Bárð. 164, Bs. i. 91, Fms. vii. 102; the áttvísi formed a part of the old education, and is the groundwork of the old Icel. historiography, esp. of the Landnama.
átt-æringr, m. an *eight-oared boat* (now pronounced áttahringr), Vm. 109.
átt-ærr, adj. [ár, remus], *having eight oars*, Eg. 142, 600 A.
átt-vagl, m. a *gluton*, Germ. *freszbauch*.
á-valr, adj. *round, sloping, semi-rotundus*; cp. sívalr, *rotundus* [from völr or from oval (?)]; it seems not to occur in old writers.
Áv-alt and ávallt, adv. *always*, Lat. *semper*, originally of-allt (from allr) = *in all*; but as early as the 12th century it was sounded as ofvalt or ávalt, which may be seen from this word being used in alliteration to v in poems of that time, þars á valt er vísir bjó, Kt. 16; sestu á valt at trausti, Harmsól verse 59; styrktu of valt til verka, Leidarv. 34 (the MS. reads ávalt); even Hallgrím in the 17th century says, víst á valt þeim vana halt | vinna, lesa ok iðja. In MSS. it is not unfreq. spelt ofvalt, as a single word, e. g. Bs. i. 150–200; yet in very early times the word seems to have assumed the present form ávalt, pronounced á-valt, as if from á and valr: ofalt, of allt, Orkn. 90, Fms. v. 205, Fbr. 77, 87, Fær. 22: of valt, Eluc. 3, Bs. i. 349, Fms. v. 160: ávalt or ávallt, freq. in the old miracle book,—Bs. i. 335, 343, 344, 345, 351, Hom. MS. Holm. p. 3, Hom. (MS. 619), 129, Grág. (Kh.) 116, Landn. 86, Fms. xi. 112, etc. etc.,—through all the Sagas and down to the present day: cp. the mod. *alltaf* (per metath.), adv. *always*.
á-vani, a, m. *habits*, (mod. word.)
á-vant, n. adj. in the phrase, e-a er á, *wanted, needed, missed*, Ld. 26, Hkr. ii. 34, Korm. 92.
á-varðr, adj. [from á- intens. and verja, part. variðr, contr. varðr, *protectus*], an interesting old word; with dat., á. e-m, *protected by one*, but only used of a man in relation to the gods, in the phrase, goðum ávarðr, a *client or darling of the gods*, used as early as by Egil, Ad. 20, and also three or four times in prose; at hann mundi Frey (dat.) svá á fyrir blótin, at hann mundi eigi vilja at freri á milli þeirra, Gisl. 32; skilja þeir at þeir eru mjök ávarðir goðunum, Róm. 392; so also of God, ef hann væri svá á. Guði, sem hann ætlaði, Bs. i. 464.
á-varp, n. (cp. verpa tölu á, *to count*): 1. a *computation, calculation*, in round numbers; þat var á. manna, at fyrir Norðnesi mundi eigi færa falla en þrjú hundruð manna, Fms. viii. 143, x. 64, 139; kallaðr ekki vænn maðr at ávarpi flestra manna, in the suggestion, *account of most people*, Bs. i. 72. 2. in mod. usage, an *address, accosting*, Lat. *allocutio*; and ávarpa, að, *to address*, Lat. *alloqui*; cp. the old phrase, verpa orði á e-n, *alloqui*.
á-vaxta, að, *to make to wax greater, make productive*: of money, á. f6, *to put out to interest*, Nj. 111: pass. -ask, *to increase*, Fms. i. 137, Stj. 12.
á-vaxtan, f. a *making productive*, Stj. 212.
ávaxt-lauss, adj. *unproductive, barren*, Al. 50.
á-vaxtaamligr, adj. (and -liga, adv.), *productive*, Hom. 10.
ávaxt-samr, adj. *productive*, Stj. 77. 94: metaph., H. E. i. 513.
á-ván, f. (now ávæningr, m.), a *faint expectation or hint*; segja e-m á. e-s, *to give some hint about it*, Grág. ii. 244.
á-veidr, f. *river fishery*, D. I. i. 280.
á-verk, n. I. as a law term, a *blow* (drep); thus defined,—þat er drep annat er á. heitir ef maðr lýstr mann svá at blátt eðr rautt verðr eptir, eðr þrúnar höfund eðr stökkur undan hold, eðr hrytr er munni eðr ór nösium eðr undan nögnum, Grág. ii. 15; the lesser sort of drep (*blow*).

14; but in general use áverk includes every bodily *lesion*, a collective expression for wounds and blows (sár and drep); lýsa sár eðr drep ok kveda á hver á. eru, i. 35; baud húskarlíann honum í móti öxi ok á., Bs. i. 341, vide áverki below. II. in pl. work in a household; góra brúar ok vinna þau á., Grág. ii. 277: of unlawful work, e.g. cutting trees in another man's forest; verðr hann þá útlagr þrem mörkum ok sex aura á., ef hann veit eigi, at þeir eigu báðir, 292.

á-verki, a, m. I. a law term, *lesion* in general, produced by a weapon or any deadly instrument, more general than the neut.; lýsi ek mér á hönd allan þann áverka; ... sár, ef at sárum görist; vig, ef at vígi görist, Grág. ii. 32, Nj. 86, Fær. 223, Sturl. i. 148.

II. (Norse) *the plant of a household, produce of a farm*; landskyld heimilar lóð (Lat. *fundus*) ok allan áverka þann er í kaup þeirra kom, ... as agreed upon between landlord and tenant, Gpl. 329; skipta góðum eptir jarðarhöfn (Lat. *fundus*) ok öllum áverka (including buildings, fences, crop, etc.), 380; skal hann löggarð góra ... ok vinna þann áverka á landi hins þar er hvárki só akr né eng, 277.

β. unlawful; útleð ok sex aura áverki, Grág. ii. 296; hvervetna þar sem maðr hittir á, í mörk sinni, þá skal hann burt taka at ósekju, Gpl. 368.

compds: áverka-bót, f. compensation for an áverki (II. β.), Gpl. 363. áverka-drop, n. a stroke, blow producing áverki (I.), Grág. ii. 16. áverka-maðr, m. a perpetrator of an áverki (I.), Grág. ii. 13. áverka-mál, n. an action concerning áverki (I.), Grág. ii. 96, Nj. 100.

á-viðris, mod. ávöðra (ávöðrasamr, adj.), adv. on the weather side, Fms. viii. 340, 346, 378.

á-vinna, vann, to win, make profit, v. vinna á.

á-vinnigr, m. profit, gain, Fms. xi. 437, Gpl. 212.

á-vinnt, n. adj. a naval term, prob. from the phrase, vinda á e-n, to turn upon one in a rowing race, or of giving way in a sea-fight; ef Orminum skal því lengra fram leggja sem hann er lengri en önnur skip, þá mun á. um sóxin, ... then they in the bow will have a hard pull, will be hard put to it, Fms. ii. 308, Thom. 17, 58; þá görðist þeim á. er næstir lágu, their ranks began to give way, Sturl. iii. 66 (of a sea-fight); setla ek þat mund er ek renn frá Haraldí unga, at yðr afburðarmönnum mun á. þykkja eptir at standa, Orkn. 474.

á-virðing, f. blame, fault.

á-vist, f. abode, = ábúð, Bs. i. 725.

á-vita, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða e-s á., to become aware of, learn, Andr. 625, 80, Fms. x. 171; á. mannvits eðr íþróttá, Sks. 26.

á-vitull, m. a law term, the *indicia of a thing*; skuli þeir rannsaka allt; ok svá góra þeir, ok sinna þar öngan ávitöl (acc.), Fær. 186; grunar hann nú, at kerling muni hafa fengit nokkurn (MS. wrongly *blakkura*, acc. fem.) ávital, hverr maðr hann er, Thom. 158.

á-víga, adj. ind. in the phrase, verða á., of a chief on whose side most people are killed in a battle, in respect to the pairing off of the slain in the lawsuit that followed; þat vóru lög þá, þar at (in the case that) menn féllu jafnmargir, at þat skyldi kalla jafmvegir (they should be paired off, no compensation, or 'wergeld,' should be paid, and no suit begun), þótt manna munr þætti vera; en þeir er á. urðu skyldi kjósa mann til eptir hvern mæli skyldi, Glúm. 383; vide Sir Edm. Head, p. 93.

á-vísa, ad, to point at, indicate, Lex. Poët.

á-vísan, f. an intimation, indication, Stj. 78 (of instinct), Fas. iii. 541; epitaphium þat er á., 732, 15.

á-vít, [viti], n. pl., ávítan, f., Thom. 246, Th. 19 (mod. ávítur, f. pl.), a reprimand, rebuke, castigation; ávita, gen. pl., Fær. 23; bera ávít (acc. pl.), Sks. 541, Hkr. ii. 200, Hom. 43. compds: ávita-laust, n. adj. blameless, Sks. 802, Hom. 160. ávita-samligr and ávít-samligr, adj. blamable, Sks. 577. ávít-samr, adj. chiding, severe, zealous, Bs. i. 392, Greg. 64.

á-víta, ad, to chide, rebuke; á. e-n, Fs. 58; á. e-n um e-t, Fms. x. 372, Landn. 51; á. e-t (acc. of the thing), Bs. i. 766; pass., Hom. 84.

á-væni, n. (ávænigr, m.) = áván, Gpl. 51.

á-vöxt, ar, m., dat. ávexti, acc. pl. ávöxtu (mod. ávexti), prop. 'on-wax,' 'on-growth,' i.e. fruit, produce, growth, Stj. 35, Fms. ix. 265; metaph., á. kvíðar þíns, 655 xiii.

β. metaph. interest, rent (cp. Gr. τόκος), Grág. i. 195; verja fé til ávaxtar, Fms. v. 194, 159, iii. 18; gain, Bs. i. 141. compds: ávaxtar-lauss, adj. unproductive, Grág. i. 173, Fms. x. 221. ávaxtar-tíund, f. a Norse law term, a sort of income tax, opp. to höfuðtíund; nú er hverr maðr skyldr at góra tíund sá er fjár má afra, bæði h. (tithe on capital) ok á. (tithe on interest), N. G. L. i. 346.

á-þekkr, adj. similar, Fms. ii. 264, xi. 6, Vsp. 39.

á-þétti, n. or áþéttir, ar, m. a law term in the compd áþéttis-ord or áþéttar-ord, n. defamatory language, invective, liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 143, Valla L. 204.

á-þjá, d, to oppress, Eg. 8, Fms. i. 21.

á-þján, f. oppression, tyranny, oppressive rule, Eg. 14, 47, Fms. v. 26; servitude, heavy burdens (= álögur), vii. 75, x. 416 (where áþjánar, pl.), Sks. 79, v. l. (coercion). compd: áþjánar-ok, n. the yoke of tyranny, Al. 7.

á-þrætni, f. mutual strife, Stj. MS. 227, col. 491.

á-þyngd, f. exaction, oppression, Js. 13.

á-þyngja, d. á. e-m, to oppress one.

á-þyngeli, n. a burden, (mod. word.)

B

B (bé) is the second letter. In the Phœnician (Hebrew) alphabet the three middle mutes, *b, g, d*, etc., follow in unbroken order after *a*. In the Greek the same order is kept; in Latin, and hence in all European alphabets, a confusion arose, first, by giving to the *ϰ* (the old Greek gamma) the value of *k* (*c*), and thereby throwing *g* out of its original place; secondly, by placing *e* and *f* (identical in form with *f*, the old Greek digamma) immediately after the *d*; thus, instead of the old Greek (and Hebrew) *a, b, g, d, e, f*, we got *a, b, c, d, e, f, g*, etc. In the old Slavonian alphabet *v* (vidil) was inserted between the *b* and *g* (Grimm Introd. to lit. B). In the old Runic alphabet the order became still more disjointed; the common rude Scandinavian Runes have no special *g* or *d*, and their *b* is put between *t* and *l*, nearly at the end of the alphabet (... *t, b, l, m, y*). In all the others *b* kept its place at the head of the consonants, immediately after *a*, which stands first in almost all alphabets.

A. Among the vowels *a* begins more words than any other vowel: it contains the three great prepositions, *af, at, and á*, which, with their compounds, along with those of *af-* and *all-*, make up more than half the extent of the letter; it abounds in compound words, but is comparatively poor in primitive root words. Again, *b* is in extent only surpassed by the consonants *b* and *s*; in regard to the number of root words it is equal to them all, if not the foremost. It is scanty in compounds, has no prepositions, but contains the roots of several large families of words, as, for instance, the three great verbs, *bera, bregða, and búa*; besides many of secondary extent, as *binda, biða, biðja*, etc.; and a great number of nouns. The extent of *b* is greatly reduced by the fact, that the Scandinavian idioms have no prefix *be-*, which in the German swells the vocabulary by thousands (in Grimm it takes up about 300 pages); the modern Swedes and Danes have during the last few centuries introduced a great many of these from modern German; the Icel. have up to the present time kept their tongue pure from this innovation, except in two or three words, such as *betalá* or *bítala* (to pay), *befala* or *bífala* (to commend), *behalda* or *bíhalda* (to keep), which may, since the Reformation, be found in theol. writers; the absence of the prefix *be-* is indeed one of the chief characteristics of the Icel. as opposed to the German; the English, influenced by the northern idiom, has to a great extent cut off this *be-*, which abounds in A. S. (v. Bosworth, A. S. Dictionary, where about 600 such words are recorded); even in the Oldmulum only about thirty such words are found; in South-English they are more frequent, but are gradually disappearing. Again, *b* represents *p* in Scandinavian roots; for probably all words and syllables beginning with *p* are of foreign extraction; and the same is probably the case in German and English, and all the branches of the Teutonic (vide Grimm D. G. iii. 414); whereas, in Greek and Latin, *p* is the chief letter, containing about a seventh of the vocabulary, while *b* contains from one seventieth to one ninetieth only. It might even be suggested that the words beginning with *b* in Greek and Latin are (as those with *p* in the Teutonic) either aliens, onomatopœtics, provincialisms, or even cant words.

B. PRONUNCIATION.—The *b* is in Icel. sounded exactly as in English:

I. as initial it is an agreeable sound in all the branches of the Teutonic, especially in the combinations *br* and *bl*, as in 'bread, brother, bride, bloom, blüthe, blood, bless,' etc. etc. The Greek and Roman, on the other hand, disliked the initial *b* sound; but the difference seems to be addressed to the eye rather than the ear, as the *ϰ* in modern Greek is sounded exactly as Icel. *b*, whilst *β* is sounded as Icel. *v*; thus the Greek *βίσις* in Icel. rendered phonetically by *visundr*, but *βίσις* (biskup, *bishop*) is in all Teutonic dialects rendered by *b*, not *p*, probably because the Greek *ϰ* had exactly this sound.

II. but although agreeable as the initial to a syllable, yet as a middle or final letter *b* in Icel. sounds uncouth and common, and is sparingly used:

1. after a vowel, or between two vowels, *b* is never sounded in Icel. as in modern German *geben, baben, laub, leben, leib, lieb*; in all those cases the Icel. spells with an *f*, sounded as a *v*. Ulfilas frequently uses *b*, e.g. *graban, haban, saban, iba, gabei*, etc.; yet in many cases he vacillates, e.g. *giban, graban, gēban, grōbun, tvalib*, but *gaf* and *grōf*, etc. So gahalaiban on the Gothic-Runic stone in Tune, but *hlaifs*, *Ulf*, *Luke vi. 48*. The Greek and Latin abound in the use of the *b* (*bb*) in the middle of syllables and inflexions (*-bus, -bilis, -bo*): in Icel. only a double *b* may be tolerated, but only in onomatopœtic or uncouth words, as *habbi* (pa of a baby), *bobbi* (a scrape), *stubby* (Germ. *stumpf*), *lobbi* (Germ. *lump*), *nabbi* (a knob), *krabbi* (a crab), *gabb, babbi, habbia*, etc.; cp. similar words in English.

2. joined to a consonant; *a*. in old Swedish *b* is inserted between *m* and *r* or *m* and *l* (as in mod. Greek *μρ* and *μλ* are sounded *μβρ* and *μβλ*), e.g. Swed. *domber, komber, varmbær, dambri, gambär* = Icel. *dómr, kömr* (*venit*), *varmr, hamri, gamlar*; Swed. *kuml* and *kubl* (Icel. *kuml, monumentum*) are used indifferently. Even in old Icel. poems we find *sumbl* = *suml, symposium*, *simbli* = *simli*, *Edda i.*

256 (Ed. Havn.): *mp* is only found in adopted words, as in *kempa* (cp. Germ. *kampf*), *lampi* (Lat. *lampas*), and is almost assimilated into *pp* (*kappi*): *mb* is tolerated in a few words, such as *umb*, *lamb*, *dramb*, *dumbr*, *vömb*, *timbr*, *gymbr*, *strambr*, *klömb*; cp. the Engl. *lamb*, *comb*, *timber*, *womb*, where the *b* is not pronounced (except in the word *timber*); in *limb*, *numb* the *b* is not organic (cp. Icel. *limr*, *numinn*); it occurs also in a few diminutive pet names of children, *Simbi* = Sigmundur, *Imba* = Ingibjörg. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Germans used much to write *mb* or *mp* before *d* or *t*, as *sambt* or *sampt* (*una cum*), *kombt* or *kompt* (*venit*); but this spelling again became obsolete.

β, the modern High German spells and pronounces *rb* and *lb*, *werben*, *korb*, *kalt*, *balb*, etc., where the middle High German has *rw* and *lw*, *horw*, *kalw*; the modern Scandinavian idioms here spell and pronounce *rf*, *lf*, or *rv*, *lv*, e. g. Dan. *kalv*, Swed. *kalf*, *vitulua*; the Icel. spells with *f*, *arfi*, *kálfr*, but pronounces *f* like *v*. Yet in Icel. *rb*, *lb* are found in a few old MSS., especially the chief MS. (A. M. folio 107) of the *Landnámna*, and now and then in the *Sturlunga* and *Edda*: nay, even to our own time a few people from western Icel. speak so, and some authors of mark use it in their writings, such as the lexicographer Björn Halldórsson, e. g. *álbr*, *kálbr*, *hálbr*, *sjálbr*, *silbr*, *úlbr*, *kölbr*, *orb*, *arbi*, *karbi*, *pörb*, = *álfr*, etc.; only the word *úlfrúð*, qs. *úlfrúð*, is used all over Icel.

γ, *β* and *φ* are in mod. Icel. usage pronounced *bl* and *bn*, *skafi*, *tafi*, *nafi*, = *skabl*, *tabl*, *nabl*; *nafn*, *höfn*, *safn*, *nefna*, = *nabn*, *höbn*, *sabn*, *nebna*; without regard whether the radical consonant be *f* or *m*, as in *nafn* and *safn*, qs. *nabn* and *sabn*. This pronunciation is in Icel. purely modern, no traces thereof are found in old vellum MSS.; the modern Swedes, Danes, and Norse pronounce either *mn* (the Swedes spell *mn* where Icel. use *fn* or *bn*) or *vd* (Dan.), *ffl* (Swed.). *δ*, *θ* is in Icel. commonly pronounced as *dd*, e. g. *hafði*, *hefði*, *sofðu* = *habði*, *hebbi*, *sobðu*; yet a few people in the west still preserve the old and genuine pronunciation *vd* (*havdu*, *sovdu*, not *habdu*, *sobdu*), even in the phrase, *ef þú (si tu)*, pronounced, *ebdu*. The prefixed particles *af-* and *af-* are often in common speech sounded as *ab-*, *ab-*, if prefixed to a word beginning with *b* or even *m*, *l*, e. g. *afboð*, *afburðr*, *afbindi*, *afagi*, *afmán*, as *obboð*, *abbindi*, *Hm. 138*; *abbúð*, *Korm. 116*; *abburðr*, *Fms. x. 321*; *ablag*, *abmán*; *gef mér*, *lofa mér*, pronounced, *gëmmér* or *gëmmér*, *lobmér* or *lobmèr* (*dá mibi*, *permitte mibi*); *af mér* (a *mér*), pronounced, *abmér* or *ammér*; but only in common language, and never spelt so; cp. *Sunnan Póstur*, A.D. 1836, p. 180, note **.

ε, *β* = *m* in *marbendill* = *marmennill*.
C. According to Grimm's Law of Interchange ('Lautverschiebung'), if we place the mute consonants in a triangle thus:



the Scandinavian and Saxon-Teutonic form of a Greek-Latin root word is to be sought for under the next letter following the course of the sun; thus the Greek-Latin *f* (*φ*) answers to Icel. and Teutonic *b*; the Greek-Latin *b* (*β*), on the other hand, to Teutonic *p*. Few letters present so many connections, as our *b* (initial) does to the Greek-Latin *f*, either in whole families or single words; some of the instances are dubious, many clear: *φάλαγξ*, cp. Icel. *balkr*; *φάρ*, Lat. *far*, cp. *barr*; *φάρω*, *φάρω*, Lat. *farare*, cp. *bora*; *φάρυγξ*, cp. *barki*; *φύβοι*, *φύβω*, cp. *bifa*; *φύβω*, *φύβω*, Lat. *fero*, cp. *bora*, *borinn*; *φύβω*, cp. *byrd*; *φύγω*, *φύγω*, Lat. *fugio*, cp. *beygja*, *boginn*, *bugr*; *φύγος*, Lat. *fagus*, cp. *bók*, *beyki*; *φύγω*, *φύγω*, Lat. *fulgere*, *fulgur*, cp. *blik*, *blika*; *φύγω*, Lat. *fulere*, cp. *blása*, *bólginna*, Lat. *folis*, cp. *belgr*; *φλογμός*, Lat. *flis*, cp. *blóm*; *φύγω*, *φύγω*, cp. *bani*, *ben*; *φύγω*, cp. *barmr*; *φύγω*, *φύγω*, cp. *borg*, *byrgja*; *φύγω*, *φύγω*, cp. *birta*; *φύγω*, Lat. *frater*, cp. *bróðir*; *φύγω*, cp. *brunnr*; *φύγω*, cp. *bratt* (*brant*), *brandr*; *φύγω*, cp. *brú*; *φύγω*, cp. *brúk*; *φύγω*, Lat. *fio*, *fui*, cp. *búa*, *bjú*, Engl. *to be*, and the particle *be-* (v. Grimm s. v. *be-* and *bauen*); *φύλλω*, Lat. *folium*, cp. *bláð*; *φύγω*, Lat. *focus*, cp. *baka*; moreover the Lat. *ficio*, *-ficio*, cp. *byggja*; *futurum*, cp. *bust*; *favilla*, cp. *bál*; *ferio*, cp. *berja*; *ferox*, *ferus*, cp. *ber-*, *björn*; *fervere*, cp. *brenna*; *fidus*, *foedus*, cp. *binda*; *fido*, *fidi*, cp. *bita*, *beit*; *flagellum*, cp. *blaka*; *fluctus*, cp. *bregða*; *fluctus*, cp. *bylgja*; *foedio*, cp. *bauta*, Engl. *to beat*; *fundus*, cp. *botn*; *fora*, *forte*, cp. 'burðr' in 'at burðr'; *frango*, *frēgi*, *frāgar*, cp. *breki*, *brak*, *brjóta*; *fraus* (*fraudis*), cp. *brjóta*, *braut*; *frūges*, *fructus*, cp. *björk*; *fulcio*, cp. *búlki*; *frēmo*, cp. *brim*; *frenum*, cp. *beisl*, Engl. *bridle*; *frons* (*frondis*), cp. *brum*;—even *frons* (*frontis*) might be compared to Icel. *brandr* and *bratt*, cp. such phrases as *frontati lapides*:—*fatum*, *fama*, cp. *boð*, *bóða*, etc. The Greek *φάλαγξ*, *φύγω* might also be identical to our *bl-* in *blíðr*. The change is irregular in words such as Lat. *paragere*, Icel. *banga*; *petere* = *biðja*; *parcere* = *bjarga*; *porcus* = *borg*; *πηγή*, cp. *bekkr*; probably owing to some link being lost.

β, in words imported either from Greek or Roman idioms the *f* sometimes remains unchanged; as the Byz. Greek *φωγγάριον* is *sengari*, *Edda* (Gl.); sometimes the common rule is reversed, and the Latin or Greek *p* becomes *b*, as *episcopus* = *biskup*; *leopardus* = *hlébarðr*, Old Engl.

libbard; *ampulla* = *bolli*; cp. also Germ. *platz* = Icel. *blett*; again, *plant* is in the west of Icel. sounded *blanki*; on the other hand, Latin words such as *bracca*, *burgus* are probably of Teutonic or Celtic origin.

γ, the old High German carried this interchange of consonants still farther; but in modern High German this interchange remains only in the series of dental mutes: in the *b* and *g* series of mutes only a few words remain, as Germ. *praecht* (qs. *bracht*), cp. Engl. *bright*; Germ. *pfand*, cp. Engl. *bond*; otherwise the modern Germans (High and Low) have, just as the English have, their *braut*, *bruder*, *brod*, and *butter*, not as in old times, *prút*, etc.

δ, In the Runic inscriptions the *b* is either formed as *B*, so in the old Gothic stone in Tune, or more commonly and more rudely as *β* in the Scandinavian monuments; both forms clearly originate from the Greek-Roman. The Runic name was in A.S. *beore*, i. e. a *bircb*, Lat. *betula*; 'beore byð blēda leās . . .', the A.S. Runic Poem. The Scandinavian name is, curiously enough—instead of *björk*, f. a *bircb*, as we should expect—*bjarkan*, n.; the name is in the old Norse Runic Poem denoted by the phrase, *bjarkan er lauf grænst lima*, the *b* has the greenest leaves, cp. also *Skálda 177*: both form and gender are strange and uncouth, and point to some foreign source; we do not know the Gothic name for it, neither is the Gothic word for the birch (*betula*) on record, but analogously to *airpa*, *bairda*, Icel. *jörð*, *hjórd*, *björk* would in Gothic be sounded *bairca*, f.; the Scandinavian form of the name points evidently to the Gothic, as a corruption from that language,—a fresh evidence to the hypothesis of the late historian P. A. Munch, and in concord with the notion of Jormandes, about the abode of the Goths in Scandinavia at early times. Thorodd (*Skálda 166*) intended to use *b* as a sign for the single letter, *B* for a double *b*, and thus wrote *uBi* = *ubbi*; but this spelling was never agreed to.

babbli, n., *bábilja*, u. f. a *babble*; *babbila*, ad, to *babble*.

BAD, n. [in Goth. probably *baþ*, but the word is not preserved; A.S. *bād*, pl. *bædo*; Engl. *batb*; Germ. *bad*; cp. also Lat. *balneum*, qs. *bad-neum* (?); Grimm even suggests a kinship to the Gr. *βάπτω*]:—*batb*, *batbing*. In Icel. the word is not very freq., and sounds even now somewhat foreign; *laug*, *lauga*, q. v., being the familiar Icel. words; thus in the N. T. Titus iii. 5. is rendered by *endgrætningar laug*; local names referring to public bathing at hot springs always bear the name of *laug*, never *bad*, e. g. *Laugar*, *Laugarnes*, *Laugardalr*, *Laugarvatn*, etc. The time of bathing, as borne out by many passages in the *Sturl.* and *Bs.*, was after supper, just before going to bed; a special room, *badstofa* (*batb-room*), is freq. mentioned as belonging to Icel. farms of that time. Bathing in the morning seems not to have been usual; even the passages *Sturl. ii. 121*, *125* may refer to late hours. This custom seems peculiar and repugnant to the simple sanitary rules commonly observed by people of antiquity. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the chief substantial meal of the ancient Scandinavians was in the forenoon, *dagverðr*; *náttverðr* (*supper*) was light, and is rarely mentioned. Besides the word *bad* for the *late batb* in the *Sturl.* and *Bs.*, *badstofa* is the *batb-room*; *síð um kveldit*, *i þann tíma er þeir þóðr ok Einarr ætluðu at ganga til bads*, *Sturl. iii. 42*; *um kveldit er hann var genginn til svefnis, ok þeir til bads er þat líkadi*, *ii. 117*, *246*, *iii. 111*; *þat var síð um kveldit ok vóru menn mettir (after supper) en Ormr bóndi var til bads farinn, ok var út at ganga til badstofunnar*, *Bs. i. 536*; *eptir máltíðina (supper) um kveldit reikadi biskupinn um badferðir (during bathing time) um gólf, ok síðan fór hann í sæng sína*, *849*; hence the phrase, *skaltú hafa mjúkt bad fyrir mjúka rekkju, a good bathing before going to bed*, of one to be burnt alive, *Eg. 239*. In Norway bathing in the forenoon is mentioned; *laugardags morguninn vildu liðsmenn ráða í bænnin, en konungr vildi enn at þeir biði þar til er flestir væri í badstofum*, *Fms. viii. 176*; *snemma annan dag vikunnar . . .*, and a little below, *eptir þat tóku þeir bad*, *vii. 34*, *iii. 171*; *þá gengr þétuleifr til badstofu, kembir sér ok þvær, eptir þat skæðir hann sik, ok vápnar, þiðr. 129*, v. l.; Icel. *hann kom þar fyrir dag (before daybreak)*, *var þóðr þá í badstofu*, *Sturl. ii. 121*, *125*; vide *Eb. 134*, *Stj. 272*.

bad-ferðr, f. time for bathing, *Bs. i. 849*. *bad-hús*, n. a *bathing-house*, *G. H. M. ii. 128* (false reading), vide *Fs. 149*, *183*. *bad-kápa*, u. f. a *bathing-cloak*, *Sturl. ii. 117*.

bad-kona, u. f. a *female bathing attendant*, *N. G. L. iii. 15*.

bad-stofa, u. f. (v. above), a *batb-room*, *Eb. i. c.*, *Bs. i. l. c.*, *þiðr. l. c.*, *Fms. viii. l. c.*, *Sturl. ii. 121*, *167*, *iii. 25*, *162*, *176*, *198*. *badstofu-gluggur*, m. a *window in a b.*, *Eb. l. c.*, *Sturl. l. c.* In Icel. the bathing-room (*badstofa*) used to be in the rear of the houses, cp. *Sturl. ii. 198*. The modern sense of *badstofa* is *sitting-room*, probably from its being in modern dwellings placed where the old bathing-room used to be. The etymology of Jon Olafsson (Icel. Dict. MS.), *badstofa* = *bakstofa*, is *bad*. In old writers *badstofa* never occurs in this modern sense, but it is used so in the *Dropl. Saga Major*:—a *closet*, *room*, in writers of the 16th century, *Bs. ii. 244*, *256*, *504*, *Safn. 77*, *92*, *95*, *96*.

badast, ad, dep. (rare), to *batb*, *Fms. iii. 171*; in common Icel. act., *baða höndum*, to *gesticulate*, *fight with the arms*, as in *bathing*.

BADM, m. [Goth. *bagms*; A.S. *beam*, cp. Engl. *bornebeam*; Germ. *baum*], a *tree*, only used in poetry, v. *Lex. Poët.*, never in prose or

common language, and alien to all Scand. idioms: it seems prop. to be used of the branches of a tree (in flower); hátr b., the high tree, Vsp. 18; & berki skal þær rista ok á baðmi víðar, Sdm. 11 (referring to the lim-rúnar). Even used metaph. = *gremium, sinus*; er þá Véa ok Vilja | létu þær víðris kvæn | báða í baðm um tekið, when thou tookest both of them into thy arms, embraced them both, Ls. 26; vaxi þér á baðmi (bosom) barr, Hkv. Hjörv. 16. Cp. hróðrbaðmr (barr is a bad reading), Vtkv. 8, a fatal twig.

BAGALL, m. [Lat. *basulus*], an episcopal staff, crozier, Fms. i. 233, iii. 168, Bs. i. 42. Vm. 68.

bagga, að, to hinder, with dat.

BAGGI, a, m. [Engl. *bag, baggage*; Germ. *pack, gepäck*], a bag, pack, bundle, Edda 29. Eg. 218, Fms. ii. 197, Fas. ii. 516.

bagi, a, m. *inconvenience*; **bagga-logr**, adj. *inconvenient*.

baglaðr, part. [cp. *bagr, begla*], broken, maimed, Fas. iii. 195.

bagr, adj. [cp. *bagr*], awkward, clumsy, clownish, opp. to *hagr*, q. v., Fas. iii. 195; **bagga**, u, f., in mod. usage means a plain common dirty; **bóguligr** and **ambóguligr**, adj., means *awkward*.

BAK, n. [A.S. *bac*], Lat. *tergum, back*, Eg. 218, Edda 29, 30, Hkr. i. 337: in metaph. phrases, *bera sök á baki*, to be guilty, Gpl. 539; *leggja bleyðiorð á bak e-m*, to load, charge one with being a coward, Fas. ii. 530; *hafa mörg ár á baki*, to carry a weight of years, Isl. ii. 456: of horseback, *léttr á baki*, Sturl. ii. 195; *fara á bak*, to mount; *stiga af baki*, to dismount, Eg. 397. Grág. ii. 95: in other relations, as adv., at *hurðar-baki*, behind the door; at *húsa-baki*, at the back of the houses; að *sjalla-baki*, behind the mountains; *handar-bak*, the back of the hand. 2. á bak or á baki used as a prep. or as an adv.; á bak (acc.) if denoting motion, á baki (dat.) if without motion: a. loc. *behind, at the back of*; á baki húsunum, Háv. 49, Nj. 28; at baki þeim, at their back, Eg. 91, Nj. 261, 262, 84, Eg. 583; Hrútr kveðst þat ætla, at hans skyldi lítt á bak at leita, he should not be found in the rear, Ld. 278; berr á baki, unbacked, helpless, in the proverb, Nj. 265, Grett. 154: metaph., *ganga á bak e-u*, ordum, heitum ..., to elude, evade one's pledged word, Fms. ii. 209, Isl. ii. 382; *göra e-t á baki e-m*, in one's absence, behind one's back, N. G. L. i. 30; á bak apr (—aptr á bak), backward; falla á b. a., Eb. 240, Nj. 9, Eg. 397, Háv. 48 new Ed.; til baks, better til baka, to back, Sturl. ii. 203; brjóta á bak, prop. to break one's back, Fms. viii. 119; to break, subdue, and also to make void, annul; brjóta á bak Rómverja, to break the back of the R., defeat them, 625, 65; Heiðrekr víðir öll ráð föður síns á bak brjóta, Fas. i. 528. β. temp. with dat. *past, after*; á bak Jólum, after Yule, Fms. viii. 60; á b. Jónsvöku, ix. 7: metaph., Héðinn kvaðst eigi hirta hvat er á bak kæmi, H. said he did not care for what came after, Fas. i. 402; muntó eigi vera mót Njáli, hvat sem á b. kemr, Nj. 193.

baka, að, [Gr. *φάγειν*, cp. also the Lat. *focus*; A.S. *bacan*; Engl. to *bake*; Germ. *bachen*]. I. prop. to bake; b. braud, N. G. L. i. 349; b. ok sjóða, to bake and cook, Gpl. 376. In Icel. steikja is to roast; baka, to bake; but in mod. usage steikja may also be used of baking on embers, opp. to baka, baking in a pan or oven; elda ofn til brauds ok b., Hom. 113; b. í ofni, Fas. i. 244: people say in Icel. steikja köku (on embers), but baka braud. 2. metaph. and esp. in the reflex. *bakast, to bake, i. e. to warm and rub the body and limbs*, at a large open fire in the evening after day-work; v. bakeldr and bakstreltr; v. also the classical passages, Grett. ch. 16, 80, Fms. xi. 63, 64 (Jónsv. ch. 21), Orkn. ch. 34, 89, 105, Hkr. iii. 458. In Icel. the same fire was made for cooking and warming the body, Isl. ii. 394, Eb. ch. 54, 55; hence the phrase, hvárt skal nú búa til seyðis (is a fire to be made for cooking) ... svá skal þat vera, ok skaltú eigi þurfa heitara en baka, it shall be hot enough for thee to bake, Nj. 199 (the rendering of Johnson is not quite exact); skaltú eigi beiðast at baka heitara en ek mun kynda, Eg. 239: used of bathing. bakaðist hann lengi í lauginni, Grett. ch. 80, MS. Cod. Upsal. This 'baking' the body in the late evening before going to bed was a great pastime for the old Scandinavians, and seems to have been used instead of bathing; yet in later times (12th and 13th centuries) in Icel. at least bathing (v. above) came into use instead of it. In the whole of Sturl. or Bs. no passage occurs analogous to Grett. l. c. or Jónsv. 5. β. bóndi bakar á báðar kinnr, blusbed, Bs. ii. 42; þanneg sem til bakat er, as things stand, Orkn. 428; bakaði Helgi fóttinn, H. baked the (broken) leg, Bs. i. 425; vide eldr. γ. (mod.) to cause, inflame; b. e-m öfund, hatr, óvild (always in a bad sense): af-baka means to distort, pervert. II. to put the back to, e. g. a boat, in floating it, (mod.)

bakari, a, m. a baker, Stj. 200. **bakara-meistari**, a, m. a master-baker, Stj. 201.

bak-borði, a, m. (bakborð, n., Jb. 407 A), [Dutch *baakbord*], the larboard side of a ship, opp. to stjómorði, Fb. i. 22, Jb. l. c., Fms. vii. 12, Orkn. 8.

bak-brjóta, braut, to violate, transgress, B. K. 108.

bak-byrdingar, m. pl. the crew on the larboard side, opp. to stjórnbýrdingar, Fms. viii. 224.

bak-byrdi, f. a burden to carry on the back, Isl. ii. 364.

bak-oldr and **bakstreltr**, m. an evening fire to bake the body and limbs

at (v. baka); sitja við bakelda, Fs. 4, Orkn. 112, 74, Korm. 236, Grett. 91: metaph., bændr skulu eiga ván bakelda, they shall get it hot enough, Fms. viii. 201; göra e-m illan bakeld, 383, ix. 410. **bakelda-hrif**, n. pl. rubbing the back at a b., Grett. l. c. A. As the evening bakeldar are not mentioned in the Sturl., it may be that bathing had put them out of use because of the scarcity of fuel.

bak-fall, n. falling backwards, Fas. iii. 569; esp. in pl. in the phrase, róa bakföllum, to take a long pull with the oars, i. 215: milit. attack from behind = bakslag, Fms. viii. 115, ix. 405.

bak-ferð, f. mounting on horseback, Grett. 91 A.

bak-forla, að, [ferill], prop. to step backwards; þat (viz. the word *ase*) sýnir ófgað, bakferlað (read backwards) nafnit Éva, 655 xxvii. 18, to break, annul; b. ofbeldi e-s, Stj. 233; at b. þat allt er Domitianus hafði boðið, 623, 13; rjúfa ok b., to break and make void, Sturl. i. 171 C.

bak-hlutr, m. the hind part, Stj. 253, Fs. 48.

bak-hold, n. pl. the flesh on the back of cattle, Grett. 91.

bak-hverfask, ð, reflex. to turn one's back upon, abandon, Eg. 20, v. l.

bak-jarl, m., milit. a foe attacking in the rear, Sturl. iii. 66, Karl. 164.

bakki, a, m. [Engl. and Germ. *bank*], a bank of a river, water, chasma, etc.;

árbackki, sjávarbackki, marbackki, fláðarbackki, Gisl. 54; síkisbackki, gjár-backki; út eptir áinni ef Hákon stæði á bakkaðum, Fms. vi. 282, ix. 405, Nj. 258, 224; Tempær b., banks of the Thames, Fms. v. (in a verse). 2.

an eminence, ridge, bank; gengu þeir á land ok kómu undir bakka einum, Dropl. 5; hann settist undir b. í hrísrúni, Bjarn. 15; cp. skoðakki, built on which the target is placed; setja spán í bakka, to put up a target, Fms. ii. 271. β. heavy clouds in the horizon. 3. [= bak], the back of

a knife, sword, or the like, opp. to edge; blað skilr bakka ok egg, Jónas, Grett. 110 new Ed. composes: bakka-fullr, adj. full to the bank, brim-full; bera í b. lækinn, a proverb, cp. Lat. *ligna in silvam ferre*, and Engl. to carry coals to Newcastle. **bakka-kólftr**, m., prob. a bird-bolt, thick arrow without a point, to be shot from a cross-bow, Fms. iii. 18. **bakka-stokkar**, m. pl. the stocks on which a ship is built,

Gpl. 80, Hkr. i. 293.

bak-klæði, n. tapestry, Hkr. iii. 437.

bak-longja, u, f. the dark stripe along the back of cattle, Grett. 91, Eg. 149, v. l.

bak-máligr (and **bakmáll**), adj. backbiting, Hom. 34, 656 B. i.

bak-mælti, f. and **bakmæli**, n. backbiting, Hom. 86; liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 145.

bak-rauf, f. anus, a cognom., Fms. vii. 21.

bak-sárr, adj. a horse with a sore back, Lv. 58.

bak-sig, n., medic. exania, Fél. ix.

bak-skiki, a, m. a back flap, a cognom., Bjarn. 12.

bak-skyrta, u, f. the back flap of a shirt, Fms. vii. 21.

bak-slag, n. a back-stroke, attack in rear, Fms. viii. 399.

bak-aletta, u, f. and **bakalettr**, m., Al. 27, 44; acc. pl. bakslattu, go: milit. an attack in rear, Fms. viii. 319, ix. 357: drawback, at rétta þann bakslatt, Al. l. c.

bak-spyrna, d, to spurn or kick against; N. T. of 1540 (Acts ix. 5) *ἔπειτα κίρπα λαυρί(τιν)* is rendered by b. móti broddunum.

bak-stakkr, m. the back part of a cloak, Fas. ii. 343.

bakstr, rs, m. baking, Fms. ix. 530; baked bread, pund b., B. K. 89, esp. wafer, Bs. ii. 15; a poultice, fomentation, i. 786; warming, beating, ii. 10. composes: bakstr-braud, n. baked bread, B. K. 89. **bakstr-buðkr**, m. a box in which wafers were kept, Pm. 5. **bakstr-oldr**, v. bakeldr. **bakstr-hús**, n. a bake-house, Fms. ix. 531. **bakstr-járn**, n. an iron plate for baking sacramental wafers, Vm. 15. 37. **bakstr-kona**, u, f. a female baker, N. G. L. iii. 15. **bakstr-munn-laug**, f. a vessel in which wafers were kept, Dipl. iii. 4. **bakstr-sveinn**, m. a baker boy, N. G. L. iii. 15.

bak-verkr, m., medic. a pain in the back, lumbago, Nj. 130, Fél. ix.

bak-verpast, ð and t, dep., b. við e-m, to turn the back to, set at defiance, Stj. 362, 431, 449, Eg. 20.

bak-púfa, u, f. a horse block.

BAL, n. vagina, in poems of the 15th century.

bala, d and að, to drudge, live hard, (cant word.)

baldakin, and bad forms **baldraskinn** (the skin of Balder?) and **baldskin** (from *Baldak*, i. e. *Bagdad*), a baldquin, canopy, Bs. i. 713, 803, Sturl. iii. 306, Fms. x. 87, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 52, 97, 117, Am. 44, Hb. 544, 22. composes: **baldraskinnshökull**, m., literally a surplice of b., Am. 87. **baldrskinn-kápa**, u, f. a cape of b., Am. 15.

baldinn, adj. [A.S. *beald*], untractable, unruly, Grett. 90 A, Fms. xi. 445; cp. bellinn, ballr, ofbeldi.

BALDR, rs, m. [A.S. *baldor*, *princeps*, seems to be a different root from the Goth. *balps*, A.S. *bald*, which answers to the Icel. *ball*- or *bald*-with-out r], prop. = Lat. *princeps*, the best, foremost; in comps as *mann-baldr*, her-baldr, fólk-baldr.

β. meton. the god Balder, because of his noble disposition, Edda. **Baldrs-brá**, f. Balder's eye-brow, botan. *cotula foetida*, Ivar Aasen *ballebraa* and *baldrbraa*, *pyrethrum inodorum*, Edda 15; the B. is there called the fairest and whitest of all flowers (allra grasa hvítast). Perhaps the eye-bright or euphrasy.

baldrast and **ballrast**, *ad*, dep. [cp. Germ. *poltern*; Ivar Aasen *baldro*, *Ihre ballra = strepere*, to make a clatter; þeir sneru hestunum ok bældrust sem þeir væri úráðnir hvárt þeir skyldi ríða, Sturl. iii. 279: adding saman, þeir bældrust saman, Ingv. 34.

baldrækr, *m.* (for. word), a belt, *baldrick*, Lex. Poët.

BALDI, *a, m.* a soft grassy bank, esp. if sloping down to the shore, Grett. 116 A.

BALLR, *adj.* [Goth. *balps*, *audax*, may be supposed from Jornandes, ob *audaciam virtutis baltha*, id est *audax*, nomen inter suos acceperat, 109; Ulf. renders *supplicia* by *balpis*, f., and *balþjan* is *audere*; in Icel. the *þ* (*lib*) becomes *ll*; A. S. beald, *audax*; Engl. *bold*]:—*bard*, *stubborn*: only used in poetry, and not in quite a good sense, as an epithet of a giant, Hym. 17; böll ráð, *telling, fatal schemes*, Hom. 27; ballur draumar, *bad, deadly dreams*, Vtkv. 1; ballr dölgr, *Haustl.*; böll þrá, *heavy grief*, La. 30, etc., vide Lex. Poët. [So old German names, *Bald*, *Leo-pold*, etc.]

BALSAM, *m.* (now always *n.*), a balsam, Bs. i. 143, (for. word.)
bana, *ad*, [bani; Gr. root *phew*], to kill, with dat., ef gríðungr banar manni, Grág. ii. 122, Rb. 370, Fms. iii. 124; b. sér sjálf, to commit suicide, Ver. 40; metaph., Hom. 17.

BAND, *n.* pl. bönd, [binda; Ulf. *bandi*, f. *δεσμός*; O. H. G. *pfand*, whence the mod. Dan. *pant*; N. H. G. *band*; Engl. *band* and *bond*; Dan. *baand*].

I. prop. in sing. any kind of band; mjótt band, a thin cord, Edda 10, Grág. ii. 119.

β. a yarn of wool, v. *bandvetlingar*.

γ. metaph. a bond, obligation; lausn ok b. allra vandamála, Fms. v. 248, Bs. i. 689.

II. in pl. also, 1. bonds, fetters, Lat. *vincula*; í böndum, in *vinculis*, Bs. i. 190, Fms. ii. 87, 625, 95; theol., synda bönd, 656 A; líkams bönd, Blas. 40.

2. a bond, confederacy; ganga í bönd ok eið, to enter into a bond and oath, Band. 22; cp. *hjonaband, marriage*; *handaband, a shaking of hands*, etc.

3. poet. the gods, cp. hapt; of providence ruling and uniting the world, Hkm. 10; banda vé, the temples, Hkr. i. 204; at mun banda, at the will of the gods, 210; vera manu bönd í landi, the gods (i. e. *lares tutelares*) are present in the land, Bs. i. 10; gram reki bönd af löndum, Eg. (in a verse); blóta bönd, to worship the gods; vint banda, the friend of the gods; bönd öllu þvi, the gods ruled it, Haustl.; vide Lex. Poët., all the instances being taken from heathen poems. Egilsson suggests a reference to the imprisonment of the three gods, Odin, Hænir, and Loki, mentioned Edda 72; but bönd is that which binds, not is bound; (band means *vinculum* not *vinculus*.)

4. metric. a kind of intricate intercalary burden (klofastef). This seems to be the meaning in the word *Banda-drápa*, where the burden consists of five intercalary lines occurring in sets of three verses | Dregr land at mun banda | Eirir und sik geira | veðrmildir ok semr hildi | gunnblíðr ok ród síðan | jarl godvörðu hjartli; but as this metrical term is nowhere else recorded, the name of the poem may have come from the word 'banda' (gen. pl. *deorum*), Hkr. i. 210 sqq.

comps: *banda-dagr*, *m.* *vincula Petri*, the 1st of August, Fms. vi. 222.

banda-menn, *m. pl.* *confederates*, Band. 5, and many other modern comps.

banda-riki, *n.* (mod.) the United States.

banda-þing, *n.* the late German *Bund*, etc.

banda, *ad*, [cp. Ulf. *bandvian = σηλαίνω*, and *bandva*, *vexillum*; Germ. *banner*; is probably alien to binda], to make a sign with the hand, esp. in the phrase, b. móti, to drive back sheep or flocks, Háv. 41, Fas. ii. 124, v. l. The chief MSS., however, spell *bannaði*; the word is at present freq., but only in the above phrase, or gener. to remonstrate slightly against as by waving the hand; v. *benda*.

bandingi, *ja, m.* a prisoner, Stj. 200, Fms. vi. 16, 623, 25.

bandvetlingr, *m.* a knitted woollen glove, Fms. iii. 176; and *bandvötr*, *id.*, a horse's name, Gisl. 19.

BANG, *n.* hammering, Sturl. iii. 256; mod. also *bang*, *ad*, [Scot. and North. E. to bang], to hammer.

bang-hagr, *adj.* knowing a little how to use the hammer, Sturl. ii. 195.

BANI, *a, m.* [Ulf. *banja = βαρής*; A. S. *bana*; Engl. *bane*; O. H. G. *banu*; v. ben below].

I. *bane*, death, natural or violent (properly violent); Egill tók sótt þá er hann leiddi til bana, Eg. 767; lostinn öru til bana, Fms. i. 118; kominn at bana, sinking fast, of a sick person, vii. 166.

II. a bane, and so—*bana-maðr*, a slayer; fjögurta manna b., Nj. 8, Grág. ii. 88, Ld. 326; pl., N. G. L. i. 163; the phrase, verða e-m at bana, to slay one, may refer to I. or II: poet. *fró* is called *bani víðar*, the bane of wood, and *bani Hálf*, the bane of king Hálf, Yt. 6; the winter is *bani orma*, the bane of worms, etc., Lex. Poët.

comps: *bana-blóð*, *n.* blood shed in death, Stj. 432.

bana-dagr, *m.* the day of death, Fas. i. 52.

bana-drykkir, *m.* a baneful potion, poison, Fms. i. 18.

bana-dögr, *n.* = *banadagr* (freq.), Fas. i. 160.

bana-högg, *n.* a death-blow, mortal wound, Nj. 8, Eg. 193.

bana-kringla, *u, f.* *vertebra colli, atlas* (in animals).

bana-lag, *n.* *leading to death*, Sturl. iii. 62.

bana-maðr, *m.* a slayer, Fms. i. 215.

bana-orð, *n.* death, in the phrase, berz b. af e-m, to put one to death, slay in fight, Edda 42; betra þykir mér frændi at þiggja b. af þér en veita þér þat, Ld. 222, Bs. i. 106; kenna e-m b., to charge one with slaying one, N. G. L. i. 306.

bana-ráð, *n. pl.* the planning a person's death, a law term, Grág. ii. 116; eigi réð ek honum b., Nj. 21; slá

banaráðum við e-n, Ld. 218.

bana-sár, *n.* a mortal wound, Nj. 9, Eg. 258.

bana-skot, *n.* a mortal shot, Jb. 324.

bana-sótt, *f.* death-sickness, the last sickness, Jb. 192, Isl. ii. 38, Gullþ. 11, Bs. i. 426.

bana-spjót, *n. pl.* in the poet. phrase, berast bana-spjótum eptir, to be deadly enemies, Glüm. 354, Hkr. iii. 76.

bana-söng, *f.* the death-bed, bana-sök, f. a deed worthy of death, Fms. i. 199.

bana-tíllæði, *n.* a mortal attack, Fas. i. 406.

bana-þúfa, *u, f.* in the phrase, drepa fótum í banaþúfu, to stumble against a fatal mound, Anal. 179, Hdl. 28.

banlega-ráð, *n.* = *banaráð*, Str. 14.

BANN, *n.* [cp. Ulf. *bandva*; Hel. *bann*, *mandatum*; Engl. *ban*; Germ. *bann*; A. S. *geban*; mid. Lat. *bannum*], prob. of foreign origin:

1. eccles. excommunication, interdict; minna b. (*excommunicatio minor*), þat sem forboð er kallat á Norrœnu, K. Á. 226 (App.); meira b. (*excommunicatio major*), Ann. A. D. 1255; England í banni, id. A. D. 1208; Bs. H. E. several times.

2. in secular sense, prohibition of trade or intercourse; leggja b. fyrir mjöl eðr vöru, N. G. L. i. 104, 103; cp. *farbann*, forbidding ships to set sail.

3. gener. a protest, prohibition, in phrases, boð ok b., Gpl. 76; lof nó b., Eg. 349; leggja b. fyrir, to prohibit, Isl. ii. 265.

4. = *bannan*, a curse, swearing. The notion of jurisdiction common in Germany (v. Grimm) is unknown in the Scand. idioms; yet the *Laufás* Edda, Ed. A. M. i. 586, v. l. 14, has *bann* as one of the names of the earth, cp. the O. H. G. *banz, regio*. The passage Gisl. 16, náttlaugt né lengra banni, is an *ἀπ. λέγ.* and probably corrupt, = á lengr or the like; lengra banni might, however, be equivalent to lengra meli, bann here denoting *spatium temporis*, a while.

comps: *banna-atkvæði*, *n.* a sentence of excommunication, H. E. i. 465.

banna-áfell and *-áfelli*, *n.* the condemnation of excommunication, H. E. ii. 70.

banna-dómr, *m.* a ban-doom, sentence of excommunication, H. E. ii. 74.

banna-mál, *n.* a case liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 254.

banna-pína, *u, f.* the punishment of excommunication, H. E. i. 477.

banna-spjót, *n.* a spear of excommunication, H. E. ii. 77.

banna-verk, *n.* an act liable to excommunication, H. E. i. 390.

banna, *ad*, [A. S. *bannan* = *jubere*; Germ. *bannen*; mid. Lat. *bannire*], to forbid, binder, prohibit (freq.); b. e-m e-t, or with infin., Fms. i. 254, Nj. 157, Ld. 256, Orkn. 4; b. fiskiför, Grág. ii. 350, N. G. L. i. 117.

2. to curse, [Scot. *ban*], with dat., Stj. 37; with acc., Hom. 31, Stj. 199, Post. 656 A, ii. 12; reflex., *bannast um*, to swear, Sturl. ii. 126, Fms. viii. 174.

3. = *banda*, to stop, drive back; hann á tröll við ána, þat b. honum, ok vildi taka hann, Fas. ii. 124.

bannan, *f.* swearing, Bs. ii. 134.

bannanar-orð, *n.* id., Stj. 153.

bann-bóla, *u, f.* a bull of excommunication, Anecd. 8.

bann-flera, *ð*, to place under ban, K. Á. 134, Sturl. ii. 3.

bann-setja, *tt, id.*, K. Á. 64, Sturl. ii. 3, H. E. i. 471; part. pass. *under ban, accused*, Fas. iii. 423, Stj. 417.

bann-setning, *f.* an excommunication, Sturl. ii. 3.

bannaetningar-sverð, *n.* the sword of excommunication, H. E.

bann-synja, *söng*, to pronounce the ban of excommunication, Fms. ix. 486.

ban-orð, *n.* = *banaróð*, Fms. x. 400, Bret. 76.

ban-væni, *f.*, medic. *prognosis mortis*, Fél. ix.

ban-vænligr, *adj.* mortal, deadly, Bret. 56, Edda 154.

ban-vænn, *adj.* deadly, Eg. 34.

2. medic. *deadly sick*, just before death; ok er dró at þvi at hann (*the sick*) var b., when all hope of life was gone, Eg. 126, Fms. i. 86; snerist um allt sárit svá at Grettir górdist b., Grett. 153.

BARAR, mod. *börur*, *f. pl.* [A. S. *bār*; Hel. *bara*; Engl. *bier* and *barrow*; Lat. *feretrum*], a band-bier; borinn í börum um fjallit, Fms. vii. 9, Bs. i. 352; sometimes to be carried on horseback (by two horses), báru þeir Guðmund í börum suðr til Hvítar, . . . bararnar hrutu ofan, Bs. i. 508 (Sturl. ii. 40 C spells *barir*): esp. the funeral bier, *beatus*, to be carried on horseback, lagði þegar kistuna í búnar barar, 655 xxii, Fms. x. 149; mæddust hestarnir undir börunum, Finnb. 322, cp. líkbörur; now also *liggja á nátrjám* (*nátré*) in like sense. The sing. in D. N. i. no. 70 is perh. a bad reading.

bar-axlaðr, *adj.* part. *big-shouldered*, with sharp prominent shoulder bones, Fms. vii. 321.

bar-átta, *u, f.* [North. E. *baratt* obsolete], gener. a fight, contest: α. a row, Gpl. 176.

β. a fight, battle, Fas. i. 26.

γ. now freq., esp. = *strife, contest*.

comps: *baráttu-maðr*, *m.* a warrior, þiðr. 67.

baráttu-samr, *adj.* troublesome, Barl. 137.

barberr, *m.* (for. word), a barber, N. G. L. iii. no. 15.

BARD, *n.* (identical in etymology but not in sense to Lat. *barba*, Engl. *beard*, Germ. *bart*; the Scand. dialects all call the beard *skegg*; Swed. *skägg*; Dan. *skjæg*; *bard* in the sense of *barba* is quite alien from the Scand. idioms; the passages, Edda 109 (*skegg heitir bard*) and *höggva börðum í gras*, Ld. 12, a poem of the end of the 13th century, are isolated instances: *bart* in Dan. is a mod. word]:—Lat. *ora*, *margo*:

α. a brim of a helmet or hat (*hjálmbarð*, *hattbarð*), Fas. iii. 341.

β. the verge, edge of a hill (*holtbarð*, *túnbarð*, *brekkubarð*, *hólbard*, etc.), freq. in local names of farms in Icel.

γ. the wing or side fin of some fishes, e. g. whales, cp. *barðvalr*; of flat fishes, *raja*

pastinaca (skötubarð). **B.** the beak or armed prow of ships, esp. ships of war, [cp. A. S. *barða*, a beaked ship]; so *barded*, of a horse in armour; hence *Barði* or *Járnbarði* is the name of a sort of *ram* in olden times, e. g. the famous *Járnbarði* (Iron Ram) of earl Eric, described, Fms. ii. 310; cp. also Fb. i. 280: the stem, Gr. *στέλας*, Jb. 398; *róa fyrir barð e-m*, to thwart one, Gpl. 519, Eg. 386, Fms. vii. 195; skulu vér binda akkeri fyrir barð hverju skipi, xi. 66, ii. 273, Lex. Poët. **a.** several compds are used in Icel. referring to parts of the head, e. g. *hökubarð*, *kinnbarð*, *kjálkabarð*, *ora genae*, *maxillae*, but without any notion of 'beard', cp. Isid. *granos et cinnabar* Gothorum, 19. 23; the *cinnabar* and the present Icel. *kinnabarð* seem to be etymologically identical.

barða, u. f. a kind of axe (barbata), Edda (Gl.).

bar-dagi, a, m., prop. a 'battle day', cp. *eindagi*, máldagi, skil-dagi: **1.** a law term, a beating, flogging, thrashing; cf. *maðr lýst mann þrjú högg eðr þrim fleiri*, þat heitur b. fullr, N. G. L. i. 73, Grág. ii. 155, Post. 656 B, Blas. 43. **2.** a fight, battle (very freq.) = orrosta, Eg. 748, Nj. 45, etc.; metaph. a calamity, scourge (theol.), Sks. 112, 328, Fms. v. 214, Bs. i. 70. compds: *bardaga-frest*, n. delay of battle, Al. 24. *bardaga-fýst*, f. eagerness to give battle, Al. 24. *bardaga-gjarn*, adj. eager for battle, Stj. 230. *bardaga-guð*, n. a god of battle, Mars, Al. 33. *bardaga-gyðja*, u. f. a goddess of battle, Heiloa, Al. 41. *bardaga-laust*, n. adj. without battle, Al. 14. *bardaga-list*, f. the art of war, Stj. 45, Al. 4. *bardaga-lykt*, f. the close of a battle, Al. 5. *bardaga-maðr*, m. a warrior, Fms. vi. 56, Stj. 456. *bardaga-stof*, n. and *bardaga-stofna*, u. f. a term, fixed meeting for a fight, Al. 54, Fms. ix. 488.

barð-hvalr, m. a sort of whale, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.).

barði, a, m. a ship, a sort of ram, v. above, Fms. ii. 310, Edda (Gl.). **β.** a sort of fish (Germ. *barsch*), Edda (Gl.). **γ.** a shield, Edda (Gl.).

barð-mikill, adj. with a great barð (δ.), epithet of a ship, Hkr. iii. 268.

bar-ofli, n. a club, (common word.)

bar-oyakr, adj. from *Barra*, one of the Hebrides, Grett.

BARKI, a, m. [Gr. *φάρυγξ*; alien from the South-Teut. idioms?], the windpipe, weazand, Eg. 508, Fas. i. 131, Fms. i. 217, vii. 191, Nj. 156; metaph. the stem of a boat; cp. *hális*, sviri. compds: *barka-kýll*, n. Adam's apple, Bs. i. 382. *barka-lok*, n. *epiglottis*. *barka-op*, n. *glottis*.

BARKI, a, m., mid. Lat. *barca*, a sort of small ship (for. word), Fms. vii. 82. **barka-basi**, a, m., a cognom., Sturl.

bark-lauss, adj. without bark (börkr), Lex. Poët.

BARLAK, n. (for. word), barley, Edda (Gl.); the Icel. common word is bygg, Dan. bygg, Swed. bjugg.

bar-lómr, m. wailing, complaining, v. lómr.

bar-m-sagr, adj. with five sides, epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

barmil, a, m., poët. a brother, prop. *frater geminus*, not q. ἀδελφός, vide the following word, Lex. Poët.

BARMR, m. [Gr. *φορμῶν*; cp. Ulf. *barmis* = *φόρμος* and *σπῆθος*; O. H. G. *param*; Hel. *barm*; A. S. *barm*; all in the sense of *gremium*; this sense, however, is entirely unknown to old Icel. writers, who only apply the word in like sense as *barð*, namely, Engl. *brim*; Lat. *ora*]:—**a.** *brim*: **u.** the brim of a vessel (fötubarmr, pottbarmr, etc.), Bs. ii. 173; hence *barmra-fullr*, adj. or fullr a *barmra*, full to the brim; the rim of a bell, Pm. 106. **β.** also the edge of a brook or well (lækjarbarmr, brunn-barmr): **a.** *chasm* (gjárbarmr). **γ.** the border of the shore; *eybarmr*, *ora insulae*, Hervar. S. (in a verse); *vikrbarmr*; also used in many local names of farms in Icel. **δ.** the wing of anything; *lyptingarbarmr*, the gunwale of the stern; *kastalabarmr* (wing of a castle), Orkn. (in a verse); *barmr hvarma*, the edge of the eye-lids, Lex. Poët. **a.** the flaps of a thing; reif hann allan í sundr ok kastaði börmunum á eldinn, Fms. iv. 339 (rare if not an ἀξ. λεγ.). **ζ.** the notion of *gremium*, *bosom*, only appears after the Reformation, and even then rare; cp. the *bosom* of a coat, e. g. *geyma e-t á barmi sér*; *hægri*, *vinstri* b., etc.; *stinga hendinni í sinn eigin barm*, Exod. iv. 6. **barma**, að, b. sér, to lament, is also a mod. word, Germ. *barmen* q. *bearmen*; vide, however, *baðmr*.

barm-tog, n. a rope for contracting the nets during fishing, Ivar Aasen *barma*, Gpl. 427.

BARN, n. pl. böm, [Ulf. *barn*; O. H. G. *parn*; A. S. *bearn*; Scot. and North. E. *bairn*; cp. *bera* and Lat. *parere*]:—**a.** *bairn*, *child*, *baby*. This word, which in olden time was common to all the Teut. idioms, was lost in Germany as early as the 13th century (Grimm. s. v.); in the South of England it went out of use at an early time, and was replaced by 'child'; even the Ormulum uses *barn* only four times, else always 'child'. In North. E. *bairn* is still a household word, and freq. in popular Scottish writers, Burns, Walter Scott, etc. In the whole of Scandinavia it is in full and exclusive use; the Germ. 'kind' is in Icel. entirely unknown in this sense, v. the funny story Isl. þjóð. ii. 535; ('kind' in common Icel. means a sheep.) In Danish *barn* is the only word which, like the Icel., changes the radical vowel in pl. into ö (börn). Proverbs referring to *barn*; *barnið vex en brókin ekki*; þetta verður aldri barn í brók; *bráð er barnslundin* (*barnskan*); *nema börn hvað á bæ er titt*; *allir hafa börnin verið*; því læra börnin málið að það er fyrir þeim haft; *tvísvar verður gamall maðrinn barn*; *bráð er at þá barnið sinur*; *sneuma taka börn*

til meina; Guð gefir björg með barni, cp. Eggert (Bb.) i. 14; *sex börn*, *ðetr þrjár ok þrjá sonu*, Nj. 30, Isl. ii. 198, Vsp. 36; *eiga þrjá sonu barna*, Fms. xi. 43; og svikjast um að eiga börn, Eggert (Bb.) i. 14; *vera með barni*, to be with child, Fms. ii. 212, i. 57, 68, Isl. ii. 197; *fara með barni*, to go with child, Nj. 130; frá blautu barni, from a child, Fms. iii. 155; *unni honum hvert barn*, every child, i. e. every living creature, loved him, i. 17; hvert maunsbarn, every man: metaph. (rare), offering, Nidst. 10: *barn*, *barnið gott*, *börn*, *barnið mitt* (τέκνον, τέλειον) is with many a favourite term of endearment in talking with another, *Látum líða* og bíða, börn, Pál Vid. in a popular ditty: *epitilxtisbarn*, a pet, spoiled child; *olbogabarn*, a *bard-treated child*; *óskabarn*, a *child of adoption*; *sveinbarn*, a boy; *meibarn*, a girl; *ungbarn*, a baby. compds: *barna-börn*, n. pl. *grand-children*, Grág. i. 185. *barna-eign*, f. *procreation of children*, v. *barneign*. *barna-færi*, n. the phrase, ekki b., no task for children, Þórð. 97 (1860). *barna-gaman*, n. *child's play*, El. i. *barna-karl*, m. *child's friend*, nickname of an old pirate; hann var víkingur mikill, hann lét eigi henda börn á spjótsoðdum sem þá var víkingum titt, því var hann b. kallaðr, he was a great pirate, but he did not spit babies as pirates then used to do, wherefore he was called b., Landn. 308; in mod. usage, one who has many children, mesti b. *barna-kenala*, u. f. *fathering a child upon one* (kenna e-m barn), N. G. L. i. 410; mod. *training children in a school*. *barna-leikr*, m. a *child's play*, Grett. 107 A, vide *barleikr*. *barna-messa*, u. f., now *barna-dagr*, m. *Holy Innocents' Day*, Dec. 28, N. G. L. i. 377. *barna-mold*, f. *argilla apyra*, also called *Pétrs mold*, *argilla St. Petri*, Eggert Itin. p. 125. *barna-moal*, a, m., botan. *spægnum cymbi folium*, Hjalt. *barna-akap*, n. in the phrase, hafa ekki b., to be no baby, Fs. 138. *barna-spil*, n. a *childish play*, Fas. i. 88 paper MS.; *spil* is a Germ. for. word. *barna-vípr*, n. *childish trifles*, *gewogues*, Ld. 122. *barna-páttir*, m. the section of law concerning infants, baptism, etc., in the Icel. Jus. Eccl., K. p. K. 8. *barna-aldr*, m. *childhood*, Eg. 118, Fms. ii. 267. *barna-bein*, n. in the phrase, frá blautu b., v. above, Al. 71. *barna-farir*, f. pl. in the phrase, deyja á barnsförum, to die in childbed. *barna-full*, adj. *pregnant*, Pr. 185,—a rude phrase; Icel. now say, *kálffull kýr*, but not *barnfull kona*. *barna-fylgja*, u. f., medic. *secundinae*, a baby's caul, Björn. *barna-grát*, m. the cry of a baby, Fms. x. 218. *barna-hafandi*, part. *pregnant*, Jb. 114. *barna-húfa*, u. f. a baby's cap, D. N. *barna-lík*, n. a baby's corpse, Hkr. iii. 184. *barna-mál*, n. *babble*, El. 15. *barna-akírl*, f. *infant baptism*, N. G. L. i. 131 (Norre). *barna-sótt*, f. = *jóðsött*, the pains of childbirth, Bs. i. 327. *barna-útkast*, n. and *barna-útbúðr*, m. *exposure of infants*, N. G. L. i. 303. *barna-verk*, n. *child's work*, Fms. ix. 35.

barna, að, to get with child, Nj. 98; metaph. in the phrase, að *barna söguna*, to interrupt a tale while being told.

barn-aldr, m. *childhood*, Hkr. ii. 35.

barn-alinn, part. *native*, Bs. i. 808.

barn-beri, a, m. *pregnant*, with child, N. G. L. i. 317.

barn-búðr, ar, m. *childbearing*, *childbirth*, Grág. i. 375.

barn-bær, f. *capable of bearing children*, opp. *úbyrja*, Grág. i. 333, Stj. 89; *pregnant*, Grág. i. 294.

barn-dómr, m. *childhood*, Stj. 195, 25, 655 xxx. 21.

barn-eign, f. *getting children*, Stj. 196; metaph. *children*, *furða illa* b. gat Loki, Edda 20; *vera ór b.*, to be past childbearing.

barn-eskja, u. f. [Goth. *barnisk*], *childhood*, Hom. 122.

barn-faðir, m. a *child's alleged father*, H. E. ii. 111. **barna-**

móðir was in popish times the name for a priest's concubine.

barn-fóstr, n. *bairn-fostering*; a kind of adoption in olden times; at bjóða e-m b., to offer b. to another man, is a standing custom in the Sagas; men of wealth, but of low birth, in order to get security for their property, offered *barnfóstr* to noblemen, as in Ld. ch. 16 and ch. 28, Hæma þór. S. (Isl. ii. 125), Harð. S. ch. 9 (Isl. ii. 23); or it was done as a matter of policy, it being regarded as a homage to be the foster-father of another man's son; því at sá er mælt at sá sé útgarni sem öðrum fóstrar barn, Fms. i. 16; ok er sá kallaðr æ minni maðr, er öðrum fóstrar barn, Ld. 108; thus Jon Loptsson offered b. to the young Snorri, in order to soothe the wounded pride of his father Sturla, Sturl. i. 106; Ari Frodi was fostered by Hall í Haukadal, Ib.; Njal offered to adopt as a son the young Hoskuld, in order to atone for the slaying of his father, Nj. ch. 95; cp. also the interesting story of the kings Harold and Athelstan and the young Hacon, Fms. i. l. c.; as a matter of friendship, Ld. 144, Bs. i. 73, 74, Sturl. i. 223, Ld. 25, and many other instances. compd: *barnfóstr-laun*, n. pl. a *reward*, fee for b., N. G. L. i. 91.

barn-fóstra, u. f. a *foster-mother of a child*, Mar.; now a *nurse*.

barn-fóstri, a, m. a *foster-father*, Eg. 401, Isl. ii. 144.

barn-fúlgja, u. f. (now in Icel. meðgjöf), *pay for the maintenance of a child*, N. G. L. i. 30.

barn-fæddr, adj. part. *native*, Bs. i. 80; *borinn ok b.*, born and bred.

barn-fæði, n. *nativity*; eiga b., to be a native, Fr.

barn-getnaðr, m. the procreation of children, Grág. i. 349, Greg. 29; *pregnancy*, Stj. 514.

barn-göðr, adj. *fond of children*.
barn-gælur, f. pl. *lulling sounds, nursery rhymes*, Fas. ii. 234.
barngringr, m. [berja], *thrashing*, v. lamabarning: now, 'thrashing the water', i. e. *hard pulling* against wind and tide.
barn-lauss, adj. *childless*, Eg. 318, Grág. i. 185, Landn. i. 304, Hkr. i. 99.
barn-leikar, m. pl. *child's play*; leika barnleikum, of play-fellows, Bs. i. 417, 473, Fms. vi. 403, Sturl. i. 62.
barn-löysi, n. *the being childless*, Stj. 428, Mar. 656.
barn-ligr, adj. *childish*, Sks. 153.
barn-maðr, m. *the bearer of a baby to be christened*; þar á at ala líkmennt ok barnmenn, Vm. 77.
barn-akikkja, u. f. *a child's cloak*, Sturl. iii. 278.
barn-akírn, f. *the christening of infants*, K. þ. K. 14. **barnakírnar-örð**, n. pl. *formula in b.*, 655 xi.
barn-seng, f. *childbed*, H. E. i. 492.
barn-teitr, adj. *glad as a child*, Hym. 2.
barn-ungur, adj. *very young, youthful*, Fms. ii. 98, Mirm. 31.
barn-úmagi, a. m. *an orphan child*, Grág. i. 308.
barn-úmagð, f. *minority*, Grág. i. 305.
barn-æði, n. *childishness*, Fél. 12, 56, transl. of Iliad ix. 491.
barn-saka, u. f. *childhood*, Eg. 116, Grág. ii. 392, Fms. i. 4, x. 273; bráð er b., *the youth is impatient*, a proverb, cp. Am. 75.
BARB, n. [Norse and Swed. *barr* means the needles of the fir or pine, opp. to 'lauf' or leaves of the ash, elm; cp. barlind, taxus baccata, and barikógr, 'needle-wood', i. e. *fir-wood*, Ivar Aasen]. I. *the needles or spines of a fir-tree*; the word is wrongly applied by Snorri, Edda 11, who speaks of the 'barr' of an ash;—Icel. has no trees. In Hm. 50 (Norse poem?) it is correctly used of a pine, hrórnar þjöll er stendr þorpi á, hlýrat hegni bórkr né b., Hkr. Hjörv. 16, Edda 11. II. = *barley*, [Scot. and North. E. *bear*, A. S. *bere*, is *four-rowed barley*, a coarse kind; *bigg* in North. E. and Scot. is *six-rowed barley*, also a coarse kind: cp. 'the Bigg-market,' a street in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: barlog, *sweet wort*, made of barley, Ivar Aasen]; bygg heitir með mönnum, en barr með goðum, *men call it 'bygg,' but gods 'bear,'* which shews that barr sounded foreign, and that bygg was the common word, Alvm. 33; Edda (Gl.) 231 has b. under iððheiti, v. Lex. Poët. Common phrases in Icel., as bera ekki sitt barr, of one who will never again bear leaves or flourish, metaph. from a withered tree: so Persarum vigui rege beator is rendered, lífs míns blómgaðra bar, en buðlunga Persa var, Snót 129. **barlogr**, adj. *vigorous, well-looking*.
barr, adj. *ready (paratus)*, Jd. 13: *strong, vigorous*, Lex. Poët.
barr-haddaðr, adj. *barley-haired*, poet. epithet of the earth, Lex. Poët.
barr, a. m. *a grove*, Skm. 39.
bar-akoptr, adj. *big-bafted*, of an axe; breiðux b., Bs. i. 658.
bar-akógr, m. *needle-wood*.
bar-amið, f. *thrashing, flogging*, Bs. i. 792, Grág. i. 456: pl. *fight*, row, Ib. 12, Grág. ii. 114.
BARÚN, m. [for. word, mid. Lat. *baro*; A. S. *beornas*], *a baron*: heita þeir hersar eðr lendir menn í Danskri tungu, greifar í Saxlandi, en barúar í Englandi, Edda 93, Thom., Art.; the title was introduced into Norway by king Magnus, A. D. 1277, vide Ann. s. a., Gpl. 512. **barúna-nafn**, n. *the title of b.*, Ann. i. c.
barúnia, u. f. *a barony*, Thom. 36.
bar-viðr, m. *the wood of the fir*, D. N. (Fr.) iii. 473.
bar-viðri, n. *a beating storm*, Sturl. iii. 127.
basinn, m. [for. word], *basin axillum*, a tree, Edda (Gl.) ii. 256.
BASMIR, f. pl. an ðr. *ley*, in a verse in Hervar. S. (Ed. 1847), p. 56; band ek þér bróðir basmir óskertar, fé ok fjöld meðma; a dub. word, cp. Germ. *besem*, Engl. *besom*; mod. Germ. *besen*, North Germ. *besemer*, Dan. *bismer* (Icel. *reisla*), which are all connected. Ivar Aasen records a Norse word *basm* or *basma*; the Norse *basm* means *twenty threads of the warp* (*basm* here means *loom*?):—the Ed. in Fas. i. 207 gives a wrong spelling, óskir tveir (qs. óskertar), and skips the word basmir.
basni, a. m. *a bear*, Lex. Poët.
BAST, n.; besti (Vkv. 12) seems to be a dat. masc. from *böstr*; in Germ. the word is freq. used masc.; the passage l. c. is perh. to be restored thus—þeir er af létu besti (*tiline*) byr síma (*annulus*), *who did pull the rings from the cord?* (cp. v. 8); [Engl., A. S., and Germ. *bast*];—*bast*, the inner bark of the lime-tree: bast at binda, Rm. 9; bast nó band, Gpl. 386, N. G. L. i. 59; sá þeir á bast bauga dregna, Vkv. 7.
basti, að, to bind into a parcel, D. N. ii. 560 (Fr.), Fms. v. 301.
bastarðr, m. *bastard*, appears for the first time as the cognom. of William the Conqueror. The etymon is dubious; Grimm suggests a Scandinavian origin; but this is very doubtful; the word never occurs in Scandinavian writers before the time of William, sounds very like a foreign word, is rarely used, and hardly understood by common people in Icel.; neither does it occur in A. S. nor O. H. G.; so that Adam of Bremen says, iste Willelmus quem Franci bastardum vocant; whence the word seems to come from some southern source; cp. the Játv. S. (Ed. 1851), and Fl. iii. 463 sqq.; the MS. Holm. spells *bastarðr*, the Fb. *bast-ðarðr*.
 2. name of a sword, Fms. vii. 297, referring to A. D.

1163. 3. *a kind of cloth*, in deeds of the 14th and 15th centuries, Vm. 46, 136, D. N. ii. 165.
bastari, a. m. *a bastbinder*, D. N. ii. 246.
bast-bleikr, adj. *pale as bast*, Fms. vii. 169, v. l.
basti, n. *turmoil*; **bastla**, að, to turmoil.
bast-lína, u. f. *a cord of bast*, Eg. 579.
bast-taug, f. *a tie or cord of bast*, Eg. 579, v. l.
bast-vesall, adj. = *bastbleikr*, Karl. 167.
bast-öx, f., prob. a false reading, Fas. ii. 177, v. l. *bátöx*.
BATI, a. m. *improvement, advantage*, Fs. 155, Grett. 113 A, Fas. ii. 247, Grág. (Kb.) i. 160. **bata-ván**, f. *hope of convalescence, recovery of health*, cp. Grág. i. c.; cp. also *ábati*, gain.
batna, að, [v. *bati*; Ulf. *gabatan*], to improv., get better, Nj. 51, Grág. i. 206. 2. *impers. medic. term*; e-m batnar, *one recovers*, Fms. iv. 369, v. 22; the disease is added in gen., e-m b. síns meins, sjúkleika, sóttar, Bs. i. 343, Hkr. ii. 312, Eb. 280: at present also with nom.: proverb, batnanda manni er best að lífa.
batnaðr, ar, m. *improvement*, 623, 15, Hom. 50, 134, Hkr. ii. 178: *convalescence*, Grág. ii. 45.
batnan, f. *id.*, Lex. Poët.
baug-bót, f. a law term, *compensation* (v. *baugr* II.), Grág. ii. 173.
baug-bætandi, pl. -endr, part. a law term, *those who have to pay the baugr* (II.); opp. to *baugþiggendr*, the receivers, Grág. ii. 173.
baug-eiðr, m. *the oath upon the sacred temple ring* in heathen times; b. Óðinn hygg ek at unnit hafi, hvat skal hans trygðum trúa, Hm. 110; cp. the phrase, vinna eið at baugi, v. *baugr* below; the *baugeiðr* of heathen times answers to the Christian bókeiðr and vinna eið at bók, to swear, laying the hand upon the Gospel.
baug-gildi, n. a law term, the '*weregild*' to be paid to the '*agnates*' of the slain; opp. to *nefgildi*, the same amount to be paid to the '*cognates*'; defined, Grág. (Bt.) ii. 176, N. G. L. i. 186: metaph. *agnatic relationship*, vera ór b. eðr nefgildi, lífa i b. etc., to be an *agnate* or a *cognate*, id.
bauggildis-menn, m. pl. *agnates*, who are bound to pay and receive the *bauggildi*, Grág. ii. 180.
baug-gildingr, m. = *bauggildismaðr*, cp. *nefgildingr*, Grág. ii. 178.
baug-gildir, adj. *payable, fit to pay as bauggildi*, N. G. L. i. 176.
BAUGR, m. [the root *bjúg*—*baug*—*bog*; A. S. *beag*; O. H. G. *pouc* = *armilla*; lost in N. H. G. and in Engl.]. I. *a ring, armband*, esp. in olden times to be worn on the wrist plain, without stones: a. the sacred temple ring (stallabringr) on the altar in heathen temples; all oaths were to be made by laying the hand upon the temple ring; at sacrificial banquets it was to be dipped in the blood, and was to be worn by the priest at all meetings. The ring was either of gold or silver, open (mólaus), its weight varying between two, three, and twenty ounces (the last is the reading of Eb. new Ed. p. 6, v. l. the classical passages in the Sagas are—Eb. i. c. (and cp. 44), Glúm. 388, Landn. (Hb.) 258, Þorð. 3. 94 (Ed. 1860); cp. also the note at the end of the new Ed. of Eb., referring to an interesting essay of the Norse Prof. Holmboe upon the matter, Christiania, A. D. 1864. β. *baugr* is at present in Icel. used of a spiral ring without a stone (e. g. a wedding ring); the third finger is called *baugfinger*, transl. from Lat. *digitus annuli*, for the wearing of wedding rings is not in use in Icel. (unless as a Dan. imitation). Icel. also say *einbaugr*, *tvíbaugr*, a single or double spiral ring. II. metaph. in olden times, before minted gold or silver came into use, the metals were rolled up in spiral-formed rings, and pieces cut off and weighed were used as a medium of payment; hence, in old times, *baugr* simply means *money*, used in the poets in numberless compounds; hringum hreytti, hjó sundr baug, Rm. 35; cp. *baugbroti*, *baugskyndir*, *baugskati*, *baughati*, *one who breaks, throws, bates gold*, epithets of princes, etc., v. Lex. Poët. A. S. poetry abounds in epithets such as, *beaggeafa*, *dator auri*; the Heliand speaks of '*vunden gold*.' In the law the payment of *weregild* is particularly called *baugr*, v. the compounds: *baugatal* is the Icel. section of law treating of the *weregild*, Grág. ii. 171–188; *höfuðbaugr*, *lögbaugr* (a legal *baug*, *lawful payment*). In the Norse law vide esp. N. G. L. i. 74 sqq., 184 sqq. 2. *the painted circle on the round shield* (clypeus); á fornum skjöldum var titt at skrifa rönd þá er b. var kallaðr, ok er við þann baug skildir kendir, Edda 87, Eg. 699; often embellished with scenes from the mythical age. Some poems are preserved or on record, describing such shields, two *Berudrápur* by Egil (bera, a shield), *Haustlög* by Thjodolf, *Ragnarsdrápa* by Bragi Gamli (of the 9th and 10th centuries). Some of these poems were among the chief sources used by Snorri in composing the Edda. The shield is metaph. called *baugr*, Edda (Gl.). 3. *a fish-bone*; man eigi þú draga Leviathan á öngli eðr bora kíðr hans með baugi (very rare, if not an ðr. *ley*), Post. 686 C. 2. 4. the phrase, *eiga (kost) á baugi*, to have (a single) chance left; þótti þat vera et mesta hætturúð at berjast, en sá mun á baugi, ef eigi er sætt, there will be no other chance unless we come to terms, Sturl. iii. 244; þú munt eiga tlikan á baugi brátt, thou wilt soon have the very same chance (viz. death), the turn will come to thee, Nj. 58; nú mun ek eiga þann á baugi, at ..., there will be no other chance for me, than ..., Orkn. 46; cp. *einbeygðr kostur*, *dura necessitas*, 58; kvaðst þá heldr vilja liggja hjá

henni, ef sá væri á baugi, if there were no other chance, Fas. ii. 150. The explanation of this metaphor is doubtful, cp. Vkv. verses 5 and 7 (?), or is the metaphor taken from the weregild?

5. baugr also occurs in mod. usage in many compds, astron. and mathem.; spor-baugr, the *ecliptic*; hádegisbaugr, a *meridian*. COMPS: bauga-brot, n. pl. cut off pieces of baugr, bad money, Band. 12. bauga-madr, m. = bauggildismadr, N. G. L. i. 81, 82, 186. bauga-tal, n. the section of law about weregild, Grág. ii. 171-188: **β.** fixing of the weregild, Grág. i. 158. bauga-helgi, f. personal sacredness, (one's death to be atoned for by a weregild); þræll á b. á sér ef hann fylgir drottni sínum til þings . . ., N. G. L. i. 70.

baug-reið, f. a law term, an official inspection (in Norway) to measure the breadth of the highway, defined, Gpl. 412-414.

baug-rygr, jar, f. pl. ir, a law term, an only daughter entitled to receive and pay weregild, in default of heirs male. The Norse law defines thus, ef hon er einberni, ok til arfs komin, þar til er hon sezt á brúðstól, . . . up to her wedding day, N. G. L. i. 184, 92: the Icel. law does not limit the right to her marrying; sá er kona ein er bæði skal baugi bæta ok baug taka, ef hon er einberni, en sú kona heitir b., en hon er dóttir hins dauða, Grág. ii. 183.

baug-pak, n. [þekja baug], a law term, 'baug-covering,' i. e. the supplemental payment to be added in due proportion to the amount of weregild (baugr), defined, Grág. ii. 171, 172; hence 'at baugpaki' metaph. means in addition, to boot: þá kom at honum síðan at b. brotfallit, be was taken with fits of epilepsy to boot, Bs. i. 336.

baug-piggjandi, pl. -endr, part. a receiver of weregild.

BAUKA, að, [Swed. *båka*], prop. to dig, to rummage; hann b. til fiskanna, viz. in order to steal them, Grett. 137; aldri skal ek í belginn bauka, says the giant in the tale, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 458.

BAULA, u, f. a cow, Bs. i. 635. COMPS: baulu-fall, n. the carcass of a slaughtered cow, Bs. i. 593. baulu-fótr, m. cow's foot, cognom., Sturl. iii. 71; mod. baula, að, to louse.

BAUN, f. [A. S. *beān*, cp. Lat. *fabā*], a bean, Gpl. 544, Rb. 394. bauna-lögr, m. bean-broth, Karl. 452.

bauna, f. the fore fins of a shark, Björn.

BAUTA, the remnant of an obsolete strong verb analogous to hlaupa—hljóp, [A. S. *beutan*; Engl. *beat*; Germ. *betzen*, *pulsare*], to hunt, beat; bautu, 1st pers. pl. pres. indic., Fms. v. 83 (O. H. 1853 spells *bavtu*); svá *bavtu* vér björnuna, so do we beat (chase) the bears, Gs. 13: part. pass. bautinn, beaten, slain, Lex. Poët. s. v. sverðbautinn; Farbauti, beater of ships, is the name of the giant father of Loki; hylbauti, beater of the waves, a ship, Edda (Gl.); cp. Swed. *bauter*, strings for catching birds, Ihre.

bauta-steinn, Snorri (Hkr.) constantly uses the pl. form, but bautaðarsteinn, Fagrsk. 19, and bautarsteinn, Hm. 72; m. the stone monuments of the olden age, esp. in Sweden and Denmark; the Hávaðal l. c. (sjaldan bautarsteinar standa brautu nær, nema reisi niðr at nið) tells us that these stones used to be placed along the high roads, like the sepulchral monuments of old Rome; cp. the standing phrase on the Swedish-Runic stones—hér skal standa steinn 'nær brautu'; or, má eigi 'brautar-kuml' (a road monument) betra verða; the high roads of old Sweden seem to have been lined with these monumental stones; even at the present time, after the destruction of many centuries, the Swedish-Runic stones (of the 11th and 12th centuries) are counted by thousands. A great collection was made and drawings executed during the 17th century (Burmæus, etc.), but only published A. D. 1750, under the name of Bautil. The etymology of this word is much contested; some render it by 'stones of the slain' (bauta, to slay), but this is contradicted by the passage in Hm. l. c. and by the inscriptions themselves. The bauta stones were simply monuments erected by the piety of kindred and friends without any respect to sex or manner of death, either in war, on sea, or through sickness; some were even erected to the memory of living persons. They were usually tombstones; but many of them are memorial stones for men that died in foreign lands, Greece, Russia, the British Islands, etc. Neither is Snorri right in saying (Hkr. pref.) that the bautasteinar belonged to the old burning age (brunaöld), and were replaced by the cairns (haugar) in the subsequent cairn age (haugaöld)—þá skyldi brenna alla dauða menn ok reisa eptir bauta-steina, en síðan er Freyr hafði heygðr verit átt Uppsölum þá gördu margir höfðingjar eigi síðr hauga en bautasteina. Svarir tóku lík hans ok var hann brendr við á þá er Skúta heitir, þar voru settir bautasteinar hans, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 17—the passage in Hávaðal and the monuments refute this statement. The great bulk of the Scandinavian bauta stones seem to be of the 11th and even 12th century. In Icel. no stones of that time are on record: var hann þá hér heygðr skamt frá bænum, ok settir upp bautasteinar, þeir er enn standa hér, Hkr. i. 269; hávir bautasteinar standa hjá haugi Egils ulserks, 153,—where Fagrsk. reads, í þau skip var lagðr í valrinn, ok orpnir þar haugar utan at; þar stendr ok bautaðarsteinn (= bautarsteinn in Hm.?) hér sem Egill féll, p. 19;—en eptir alla þá menn er nokkurt mannmót var at, skyldi reisa bautasteina, ok hélzt sá síðr lengi síðan, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 8. It is worth remarking that the word 'bautasteinn' never occurs out of Icel. literature, and there only

in the above passages, viz. once in the old Hm., once in the Fagrsk., four times in the Hkr., whence it has passed over to modern writers. The word is most probably only a corruption from *brautarsteinar*, *lapides viæ*, (by dropping the r); cp. the analogous Swedish word, *brautarkuml*, *monumentum viæ*, which occurs in the inscriptions themselves.

BÁÐIR, adj. pron. dual, gen. beggja, neut. bæðir rarely; (Nasæ) / báði, gen. báðra, sometimes occur in MSS. of the 14th century, but both of them are Norse forms, [Goth. *bai*, *baiops*; A. S. *bæ*; Engl. *bath*; Germ. *bæde*; cp. also Gr. *ἄμφω*, Lat. *ambo*];—bóð, Nj. 82, Sturl. iii. 314, Eg. 257, Grág. i. 368, N. G. L. i. 33, Ísl. ii. 348, Fms. x. 118, etc. etc.

BÁGI, a, m. (not bagi), an adversary, Stor. 23, Lex. Poët.

bágindi, n. pl. distress, difficulties.

bágliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), adversely, Vígl. 30.

bág-lundur, adj. ill-disposed, bad-tempered, Lex. Poët.

bágr, adj. meary; honum verðr bág höndin, Fas. iii. 370: eiga bágr is now in Icel. to be poor, bard up: bág-stæddr, adj. distressed.

bágr, m. [cp. Hel. *bágan* = *contendere*, and Icel. *bægja* below], *contest*, *strife*, in such phrases as, fara í bág, to come *athwart*; fór í bág með þeim, they came across, Bjarn. 28; í bága (pl.), Bs. i. 622; brjóta bág við e-m, to make a struggle against, Al. 49; Páll postuli braut þar helst bág við ávalt er öðrum þótti torveldast, Post. 656 C. 24, Fms. viii. 42; koma í bága við, to come into strife or collision with.

bág-ráðr, adj. difficult to deal with, Fms. ii. 11.

bág-rækr, adj. difficult to drive, of geese, Grett. 90.

BAKN, n. for. word [A. S. *bēcn*; O. H. G. *pauban*], a *beacon*, v. sigrbákn: bákn now means a big, monstrous thing.

bákna, að, [A. S. *bēcan*], to beckon; þeir báknuðu vápaunum til þeirra Hákonar, Fms. vii. 276, xi. 366.

BÁL, n. [old Scot. *bale*, i. e. a *beacon-fagot*, Lay of Last Minstrel 3. 27 note]. I. a *flame*, Nj. 199, Ld. 100, Stj. 45 (freq.) II.

Lat. *rogus*, a *pyre*, *funeral pile*; hlada b., *rogum struere*, Eb. 314, 264; Fms. v. 328, esp. for burning dead bodies; a *funeral pile* in the old heathendom, til brands eðr báls, an old law term, ad *urnam*, N. G. L. i. 50: the phrase, vega e-n á bál, or, bera á bál, to carry to the pyre, Vkv. 14, cp. Vpm. 54, Fas. i. (Hervar. S.) 487; graphical description of those funerals, vide Edda 37, 38 (Baldarsbræmma), Fas. i. (Völs. S.) 204; cp. 333, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 27; cp. also the funeral of the mythical king Sigurd Ring, recorded by Amgrim Lærde in his Supplementum ad Compendium Hist. Norv. MS. (composed A. D. 1597), probably taken from a lost leaf of Skjöldunga Saga (Sögubrot), and mentioned by Munch, Norske Folks Hist. i. 274: mod. of a *foaming wind*, *wrath*, etc.—bálviðri, n. and bálhvass, bálreiðr, adj., etc.

bál-för, f. a funeral, Edda 37.

bál-gerð, f. id., Edda (Ub.) 288 (Ed. 1852).

bálki, a, m., v. the following word.

BÁLKR, old form bálkr, Grág., dat. bálki, N. G. L. i. 399, acc. pl. bálku or bálka, Lex. Poët. [A. S. *bālc*], a *balk*, *partition* [cp. naval *bulk-heads*]; b. um þveran hellinn, of a cross wall, Fms. iii. 217, Fas. ii. 333. Grett. 140; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, of a balk of wood across the door, Orkn. 112. **β.** a low wall in a stall or house, N. G. L. i. 399.

3. metaph. a law term, a section in a code of law; þjófa bálkr, Kristindóms b., etc., *criminal*, *ecclesiastical law* . . ., Grág., Jb. **γ.** a body, a boat, in compds as frændbálkr, ættbálkr, herbálkr; sýndist honum úárennilligr b. þeirra, of a host in line of battle, Bs. i. 667; a pr. name. COMPS: bálkar-brot, n. the breaking of a fence, crib, Gpl. 350, 391. bálkar-lag, n. a sort of metre (from a pr. name Bálkr), Edda (Ht.) 142.

BÁRA, u, f. [berja?], a wave, billow, v. alda; as a rule bára denotes the smaller waves caused by the wind (on the surface of larger billows), alda the rollers or swell, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 186, Fms. x. 324 (of a breaker = bōði), Gkv. 1. 7: the proverb, sigla milli skers ok báru, cp. inter Scyllam et Charybdis, Fms. ii. 268, Fb. iii. 402; sjaldan er ein báran stök, there is seldom a single billow: of misfortune, cp. Aesch. Prom. 1015 *καὶ τὸ πικρὸν*, cp. also Ísl. þjóðs. i. 660. **β.** metaph. of undulations or rough stripes on the surface of a thing, e. g. the crust of a cheese, Fs. 146; a scull, cp. Eg. 769: báruakol, f. *cardia nem cordata pectinata*, a shell, Eggert Itin. p. 1010. COMPS: báru-fall, n. a swell at sea, Al. 50. báru-akol, f., v. above. báru-akot, n. waves from a fresh breeze, wrinkling the surface of the sea, Hkr. i. 59.

báru-stormr, m. an unruly sea, Stj. 89. báru-stórr, adj. the waves running big, Bs. ii. 82, Fas. i. 72; vide mót-bára, objection.

bár-ótttr, adj. waved, of a skull, Eg. 769.

bása, að, = besa, to drive cattle into a stall, Gisl. 104.

bás-halla, u, f. a stone wall between two stalls in a cowhouse, Grett. 112.

BÁSS, m. [Ulf. *banst* = *dróthæn*; A. S. *bās*; Engl. provincial *boose*; Germ. *banse*], a boose or stall in a cowhouse; kýr á bási, binda kú á bás, etc., Bjarn. 32, Bs. i. 171; a cow and a bás go together, e. g. in the nursery rhyme lulling children to sleep; sofi, sofi . . . seir í sjá . . . kýr á

bási, köttir í bári . . ., cp. the Engl. in the cow's house, Bosworth s. v.; bás, bás is an interj. exclam. for driving cows into stall: also used in Icel. of basins formed in rocks, e. g. at the foot of a waterfall; in local names, Básar, Básendar, etc.: the phrase, hafa sér markaðan bás, to have one's course of life marked out, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 538; einginn veit sér ætlaðan bás í orlaganna sollu, no one knows what course is kept for him in the turmoil of the fates, Grönd. 194; vide bjarnbás.

BASUNA, u, f., (for. word), bassoon, Fas. ii. 511.

bát-fæstr, f. a rope by which a boat is made fast, Jb. 398, 655 xvii.

bát-lauss, adj. and bátleysi, n. being without a boat, Eb. 142, Jb. 399.

bát-maðr, m. a boatman, Hkr. iii. 128, Fms. vi. 320.

BÁTH, m. [a Scand. and Low Germ. word used in A.S., Engl., Dutch, but alien to O. H. G. and middle H. G.; even Luther (v. Grimm s. v.) never uses the word; it was later introduced into mod. High Germ., but has a foreign sound there, (Engl. it answers to High Germ. z); the word is in Germ. borrowed from Dutch or English]:—a boat, either a small open fishing vessel or a ship-boat. In Icel. only small boats are called so, those of two or four oars; an eight-oared boat is a 'ship,' Eg. 121, 373, Eb. 142, Nj. 122, Jb. 398, Bs. i. 422, 423; in phrases, ausa bát sinn, Fms. vii. 331; sjá fyrir báti sínum, to go one's own course, to mind one's own business, Sturl. iii. 247: alliteration, eiga bygd í báti, metaph., Bs. i. 422. COMPS: báta-borð, n. the side of a boat, Sturl. i. 119. báta-farar, m. a boat's freight, Ann. 1342.

bát-stafn, m. a boat's prow, Fms. viii. 223.

beð, n. a bed in a garden, (mod. and rare, cp. reitr.)

beð-dúkr, m. a bed-covering, Dipl. iii. 4.

beðja, u, f., poet. a wife, bed-fellow, Lex. Poët.

beð-mál, n. pl. a curtain lecture, Hm. 85.

BEÐB, jar, m. pl. it, [Ulf. badi; Hel. bed; A.S. bedd; Engl. bed; Germ. bett], a bed; in Icel. sæng is the common word, beðr poet. and rare; in the N. T. *ἀνάβητον* is always rendered by sæng (tak sæng þíns og gakk, Mark ii. 9); beðr is used in alliterative phrases, e. g. beðr eðr blája, Jb. 28; i beðjum eðr bólstrum, N. G. L. i. 351; deila beð ok blíðu, *φιλόνητι καὶ ἐνὶ πρ.* Od. v. 126; and mostly in the sense of *bolster*; saxit nam í beðinum stáðar, Ld. 140, Gisl. 114: the sea-shore is poet. called *sævar-beðir* (sofa ek nú máttá'k sævarbeðjum á, Edda 16 (in a verse); hvíl-beðr, a resting bed, Akv. 30; rísa upp við beð, to lift the body against the pillow, Bkv. 2. 23: the conjugal bed, bjóða á beð, Ls. 52; sitja á beð, Gh. 19; ganga á beð e-m, to marry, 14: pl., sofa á beðjum, Hm. 96, 100: metaph. a smelling sea, laudr var lagt í beði (acc. pl.), Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse); cp. skybólstrar, 'bolster-clouds,' heavy piles of cloud. COMPS: beðjar-dýna, u, f. a feather-bed, Vm. 177. beðjar-ver, n. a bolster case, Dipl. 4.

beð-vína, u, f. = beðja, Lex. Poët.

begla, u, f. [bagr], a bungle; sem b. hjá fögru smíði, hence the name Rimbegla, Rb. (pref.)

BEIÐA, dd, [cp. A.S. beade; Old Engl. bead-roll, bidding-prayer, *bedes-man*; biðja, bað, beidd, Lat. orare, and bíða, beid, beðit, Lat. expectare.]

I. to ask, beg, with the notion of right; almost as a law term, to request [but biðja, orare]; b. e-n e-s, or b. e-m (for one) e-s; beiða gríða Baldri, Edda 36, Gs. verse 2; beiða sér bjarg-kviðar búa sína himm, Grág. i. 113, 275; b. sonar bóta, Nj. 21; b. e-s af e-m, Fms. i. 47; with acc., in the law term, b. lögbeiding, to make a lawful request, Grág. (freq.); ef hann vill eigi eið vinna þá er hann er beiddr (requested) þá verðr hann sekr um þat tólf mörkum, þá er hann beiddr (requested) er hann er beðinn (asked), K. þ. K. 146: adding út, b. e-s út, to request the payment of a right, etc., Gpl. 375; b. til e-s, to request, 656 B. β. reflex., beidast, to request on one's own behalf; b. laga, Ld. 76; fars, Grág. i. 90; gríða, Fms. viii. 423, x. 172, Nj. 10, 76, Eg. 239, Fms. i. 11: in active sense, Land. 293; beidast út réttar síns, to claim as one's right, Gpl. 187; with infin., Grág. i. 489; with 'at' and a subj., Fms. i. 12, Grág. i. 7.

II. [Dan. bede], as a hunting term, to hunt, chase; b. björnu, to hunt bears: part. beiddr and beiddr, hunted about, Gisl. 113; hann kvæð sveininn hafa verið illa beiddan, Fs. 69, Mism. 39: the phrase by Kormak, sá er bindr beiðan (i. e. beiddan) hún, seems to mean one who pinions the young hunted bear, viz. as if it were sheep or cattle, Edda 96 (in a verse), symbolical of the earl Sigurd, a mighty Nimrod, who surpassed the wild deer in strength and swiftness; beidr (= beiddr) fór ek heiman at biðja þín Guðrún, Am. 90, seems to mean hunted by love, *amoris captus*: the verse of Kormak,—bands man ek biðja rindi, *fascinating, charming woman* (?), by whom the poet is made prisoner in love; cp. the poet. compds *beiddi-blökk*, *beiddi-nif*, *beiddi-rindr*, all epithets of women, Lex. Poët., v. beita.

beiding and beidning (Mar. Fr.), f. request, demand, El. 11: waiting, Fms. viii. 151 (dub. reading).

beidni, f. a request, demand, Fms. i. 208; pl., 655 iii. 4; holds b., carnal law, Hom. 17, 25 (Lat. *petulantia*).

beidala, u, f. a request, demand, Sturl. iii. 231, Sks. 772.

beidslu-maðr, m. a person asking, Sks. 776, Anecd. 88.

BEIÐR or beygr, m. fear; hafa b. af e-m (freq.):—*bolguðr*, m. an athlete, one who inspires fear (P), Edda.

BEIMAR, m. pl. [etym. uncertain], poet. men, heroes, the followers of king Beimi, according to Edda 109; it is more likely that it is a relation to Engl. *beam*, *beaming*, and means *illustrious*, Lex. Poët.

BEIN, n. a word common to the Teut. idioms and peculiar to them; [the Goth. word is not on record, as Luke xxiv. 39 and John xix. 36 are lost in Ulf.; A.S. *bān*; Engl. *bone*; Germ. *bein*; Swed.-Dan. *ben* (*been*). Sansk., Gr., Lat., and the Slav. languages agree in a totally different root; Sansk. *asthi*; Gr. *ὀστέον*; Lat. *os*; the Slav. branch all with an initial c, cp. the Lat. *costa*. Vide Grimm (s. v.), who suggests a relation to Gr. *βαίνω*; but the native Icel. words *beinn*, *rectus*, and *beina*, *promovere*, are more likely roots; the original sense might thus be *crus*, Gr. *σκέλος*, but Lat. or the secondary one]:—a bone. I. spec.

the leg from the knee to the foot; freq. in Swed. and Dan., but very rare and nearly obsolete in Icel., where *legg* is the common word; hosa strengd at beini, Eg. 602, Fms. x. 331; kálfar á beinum fram, N. G. L. i. 339.

II. gener.—Lat. *os*, a bone, but originally the bones with marrow (Germ. *knochen*), as may be inferred from the passages, þá er mergund ef b. er í sundr til mergjar, þat er mergv er í, Grág. ii. 11, l. 442, Fms. vii. 118, Vápn. 21, Fas. i. 66, Vígl. 20; stór bein í andliði, with a strongly-marked, high-boned face, Band. 7, whence stórbeinóttir, q. v.; viðbeina, a collar-bone; höfuðbein, pl. head-bones, the skull around the temples and the forehead; er gamlir grisir skyldu halda mér at höfuðbeinum, Grett. (in a verse); strjúka höfuðbeinin; málbein, *os loquendi*, a small bone in the head; hence the phrase, láta málbeinið ganga, of one talking incessantly and foolishly; metaph. in phrases, láta ganga með beini, to deal blows to the very marrow, deal severely, Ld. 230; hafa bein í hendi (the Danes say, *have been i nasen*), to have a boned hand, i. e. strength and power, Hrafn. 10, Al. 29.

3. pl. *relics*, *remains* (*ashes*); the phrase, bera bein, to repose, rest, be buried; far þú út til Íslands, þar mun þér audir verða beinin at bera, Grett. 148, Nj. 201; ok ídrast nú að aprt hvarf að bera b. blá við hrjóstr, Bjarni, 57:—of the relics of saints, Bs. 468, 469; hence *beina-særala*, u, f. removal of bones (*translatio*); in the Catholic age, when churches were removed, the churchyard was dug up and the bones removed also, vide Eb. (in fine), Bjarn. 19, K. þ. K. 40, Eg. (in fine). COMPS: *beina-vatn*, n. water in which relics have been washed, Bs. ii. 173. Féi. ix. records many medic. terms; *beina-grind*, f. a skeleton; *bein-áta*, u, f. necrosis, *caries ossium*; *bein-brot*, n. *fractura ossium*, Lv. 68, Grág. ii. 17; *bein-kröm*, f. *rachitis*; *bein-kveisa*, u, f. *osteocopus*; *bein-sullr*, m. *sarcosistis*; *bein-verkir*, m. pl. *lassitudo febrilis dolorosa universalis*, Gisl. 48, cp. Féi. ix. As a poet. circumlocution, the stone is *soldar bein*, bone of the earth; *sævarbein*, bone of the sea, Hlt., Edda (Ht.) 19, 23; cp. the Gr. myth of Deucalion.

beina, d. I. to stretch out, to put into motion; b. flug, of birds, to stretch the wings for flight, Edda 113, Orkn. 28; b. skrið, of a serpent, Stj. 98; b. raust, to lift up the voice, *språk loud*, Gisl. 57.

II. metaph. to promote, forward; b. för (fæð) e-s, to help one forwards, Fms. vi. 63, Grág. i. 343, Bret. 38; b. til með e-m, to lend one help; ek vil b. til með þér barnum mínum, I will assist thee in my prayers, Bs. i. 472; b. e-s til e-s, to contribute to a thing; þessu vil ek b. til brennu þinnar, Fb. i. 355; b. at með e-m, to help, assist one; hlauptu hér út, ok mun ek b. at með þér, Nj. 201; b. at e-u, to lend a hand to, Bjarn. 64; b. fyrir e-m, to entertain, of alms or hospitable treatment (whence *beini*); b. fyrir fátækum, Post. 656 B.

bein-brjóta, braut, to break one's bones, Bárð. 167.

bein-brot, n. the fracture of bone, v. above.

bein-fastr, adj., b. sár, a wound to the bone, Sturl. ii. 222, 655 xi.

bein-flákr, m., v. beittflákr.

bein-gjald, n. a law term, compensation for a lesion of bone, N. G. L. i. 172.

bein-gróinn, part. beald (of a bone fracture), Fas. ii. 295.

bein-hákall, m. *squalus maximus*.

bein-hinna, u, f. *periosteum*.

bein-högg, n. a blow injuring the bone, opp. to svöðu sár, Sturl. i. 13.

beini, m. help, but exclusively used of hospitable entertainment, kind treatment, hospitality; vinna, veita, e-m beina, Eb. 268; þykkir yðr eigi sá b. beztr, at yðr sé bórð sett ok gefinn náttverðr ok síðan fari þér at sofa, Eg. 548; ofgört er beininn, too much trouble taken, too much attendance, Lv. 38 (Ed. badly 'beinan'); höfðu þar blíðan beina, Fms. ii. 248, iv. 336; mikit er nú um beina þinn, what hospitable treatment! Ísl. ii. 155, Bjarn. 53-55, Fas. i. 79; ganga um beina, to wait upon the guests, in old times (as at present in Icel.) an honourable task; in great banquets the lady or daughter of the house, assisted by servants, did this office; þórhildr (the daughter) gekk um beina, ok báru þær Bergþóra (the mother) mat á bórð, Nj. 50, cp. Lv. i. c., Fms. xi. 52; Hít (the hospitable giantess) gekk um b., Bárð. 174; þiðrandi (the son of the house) gekk um beina, Fms. ii. 194;—but it is added, 'because he was bumble and meek,' for it was not regarded as fit work for a man; cp. þá er konur gengu um b. um dagverð, Sturl. i. 132. COMPS: *beina-*

bét, *f. accommodation, comfort for guests*; þar var mörgu við slegit til b., 625. 96; sagði at honum þætti þat mest b. at eldr væri kveyktr fyrir honum, Fas. i. 230; þar var jafnan nýtt mjöl haft til beinabótar, Sturl. i. 23. **beina-madr**, *m. a promoter*, H. E. ii. 93. **beina-spell**, *n. spoiling of the comfort of the guests*, Bs. i. 313, Sturl. i. 22. **beina-purfi**, *adj. ind. in need of hospitable treatment*, Fas. iii. 373.

bein-knúta, *u. f. a joint bone*, Bs. ii. 82.

bein-krossa, *n. a cross of bone*, Magn. 512.

bein-lausa, *adj. without bone*, Fas. i. 251.

bein-leiðia, *adv. directly*, Fas. iii. 444.

bein-leiki, *a. m. hospitable treatment*, Lv. 5, Eg. 577, Fas. i. 77.

BEINN, *adj.*, compar. beinni, superl. beinstr or beinast. I. Gr. *spēs*, Lat. *rectus*, opp. to wry or curved, in a straight line; b. rás, a straight course, Sks. 217; beinstr vegr, the straightest, shortest way, Fms. ix. 361, Bs. ii. 132 (very freq.); neut. beint, beinast, used as adv. *straight*; sem beint á þá, Eg. 386; svá beint, straight on, 742; just, þat kom mér beint (just) í hug, Fms. vi. 213, 369, 371; b. sextigi skipa, precisely sixty ships, xi. 114; nú beint, just now, iv. 327; var hann þá beint í andláti, just breathed his last, vi. 230. 2. metaph. *hospitable*; Dagstyggr tók við honum forkunnar vel, ok var við hann hinn beinasti, Sturl. ii. 125; varla náðu þeir at stíga af baki, svá var bóndi beinn við þá, Isl. ii. 155; Björn var allbeinn við hann um kveldit, Fms. ii. 84; var kerling hin beinasta í öllu, Fas. iii. 394; also as epithet of the inn or house, þar er svá beint (such hospitality), at varla þykkja þeir hafa komit í beinna stað, ... in a more hospitable house, i. 77; sváfu af þá nótt, ok vóru þeir í allbeinum stað, Eb. 268. II. [bein, *crus*], in compds, berbeinn, bare-legged, Hbl. 6: as a cognom. of king Magnus from the dress of the Highlanders assumed by him, Fms. vii; hardbeinn, hard-legged, cognom., Ld.; mjúbeinn, tape-legged, a nickname, Landn.; Kolbeinn, pr. name, black-legged; hvítbeinn, white-legged, pr. name, Landn., etc. etc.

BEINN, *m. ebony*, Edda (Gl.), v. basinn.

bein-sörkr, *m., medic. 'bone-jack'*, an abnormal growth, by which the under part of the thorax (the lower ribs) is attached to the spine; as a cognom., Fas. iii. 326; cp. Björn s. v.

bein-skoyti, *n. a straight-shooting, good shot*, Fms. vii. 120, v. 337, viii. 140, v. 1.

bein-skoyttir, *adj. straight-shooting, a good shot*, Fms. ii. 320.

bein-stórr, *adj. big-boned*, Sturl. i. 8.

bein-stökkull, *m. a sprinkle (stökkull) of bone*, Am. 105.

bein-vaxinn, *part. straight-grown, tall and slim*.

bein-voggr, *m. a wedge of bone*, A. A. 270.

bein-verkr, *v. bein*.

bein-víðir, *n. and beinvíðr, m. ebony*, Sks. 90, Bær. 16; Lat. *ilex*.

bein-víðir, *m. salix arbuscula*, Hjal.

bein-vöxtir, *m. bone-growth, bonyness*; litill (mikill) beinvöxtum, of small (big) frame, Bs. i. 328.

beisaka and **beiskja**, *u. f. bitterness, barbsness, sourness*, Sks. 532 B. **beiskaldi**, *a. m., Lat. acerbus, a nickname*, Sturl.

beiskleiki, *a. and beiskleikr, a. m. bitterness, barbsness, sourness*; Marat, þat er b., Stj. 290, Rb. 336 of sulphur: metaph. *acrimony*, b. í brjósti, Post. 656 C; hjartans b.; bitr b., Stj. 51, 421, Sks. 730 B, Magn. 502, Bs. i. 743.

beiskliga, *adv., esp. in the phrase, gráta b., to weep bitterly*, Fms. x. 367, Th. 6, the Icel. transl. of Luke xxii. 62; grenja (to howl) b., Fms. x. 256; bitterly, grimly, bera sik b. hér í móti, Stj. 243.

beiskligr, *adj. bitter*.

BEISKR, *adj.* [Dan. *beedsk*; Swed. *beak*; it is always spelt with s (not z) in the MSS., and cannot therefore well be traced to bita, *qs. beitskr*]:—*bitter, sour, acrid*; salt vatn ok b., Stj. 93; beiskar súrur, bitter herbs, 279. Exod. xii. 8; b. drykkir; amara, þat er b. at vóru máli, 421, 625. 70, Sks. 539; metaph. *bitter*, Th. 6; exasperated, grim, angry, smalamadr sagði Hallgerði vígit; hon varð beisk við, Nj. 60, Al. 122.

BEISL, *n. a bridle*, freq. in old vellum MSS. spelt *beilla*, Fs. 128. 62, Fms. x. 86, xi. 256 C; with z, *beisl* or mod. *beiali*, Sks. 84, 87 new Ed., N. G. L. ii. 115, Greit. 122, Fms. viii. 52, v. 1., Fas. ii. 508; *beial* (with s), Karl. 4, Grág. i. 439 (Kb. and Sb.), Stj. 206, Nj. 33, Fms. x. 86, Flov. 26, etc. The word is not to be derived from bita; this may with certainty be inferred from comparison with the other Teut. idioms, and even in the Roman tongues we find r after the first letter: A. S. *bridle* and *bridels*; O. H. G. *brittill*; Dutch *bridel*; Engl. *bridle*; these forms seem to point to the Lat. *frenum*; the Scandinavian idioms seem to have elided the r; Swed. *bettel*; Dan. *bidel*; Icel. *beils* and *beisl* or *beizl*; many words referring to horse taming and racing are not genuine Scandinavian, but of foreign extraction; so is *söðull*, saddle, derived from A. S. *sæðol*, Lat. *sedile*. **compos**: *beial-ál*, *f. bridle-rein*, Flov. **beial-hringr**, *m. bridle-ring*, Fs. 62. **beial-tamr**, *adj. used to the bridle*, Grág. i. 439. **beial-taumar**, *m. pl. bridle-reins*, Fms. xi. 256, Sturl. iii. 314; cp. *bitull*.

beiala, *ad, to bridle*, Stj. 206.

BEIT, *u. I. pasturage*, Grág. ii. 224, 263, 286; á beit, grazing;

[in England the rector of a parish is said to have 'the bite' of the churchyard.] **compos**: *beitar-land*, *n. a pasture land*. **beitar-madr**, *m. owner of a pasture*, Grág. ii. 286, Jb. 245. **beitar-tollr**, *m. a toll or fee for pasturage*. II. **poët. a ship**, Lex. Poët.

BEIT, *f. a plate of metal mounted on the brim*, e. g. of a drinking horn, the carved metal plate on an old-fashioned saddle, Fms. iii. 190; skálar með gyltum beitungum, B. K. 84, Bs. ii. 244; cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. 6. 28 (Germani urorum cornua) a labris argento circumcludent.

beita, *u. f. bait*, Bs. ii. 179, Hým. 17, Edda 38; now esp. for fish, and used in many compds, e. g. *beitu-ðara*, *u. f. the shore where isell-fish for bait are gathered*; *beitu-lausa*, *adj.*; *beitu-loysa*, *n.*, etc.

BEITA, *tt. [v. bita, beit, mordere]*, prop. *mordere facere*. I. *to graze, feed sheep and cattle*; the animals in dat., b. svinum, Grág. ii. 231; nautum, Eg. 721; the pasture in acc., b. haga, Grág. ii. 224, 225; engi, 228; aftrétt, 302, 329; land, 329, Eg. 721; absol., Grág. ii. 249; with 'i' and dat., b. í skógi, 299; 'i' with acc., b. svinum í land annars manns, 231; b. upp land (acc.), to spoil the pasture by grazing, lay it bare; beittust þá upp allar engjar, Eg. 712; with dat., b. upp (to consume) engjum ok heyjum, Fms. vi. 104.

II. *to handle, manage a (cutting) instrument*; with dat., b. skutli, a barpoon, Fbr. 144; sverði, a sword, Fms. viii. 96, xi. 270; vápnum, 289.

III. *a nautical term, to cruise*, prop. to let the ship 'bite' the wind; undu þeir segl sin ok beittu út at Njörvasundum allfargan byr, Orkn. 356; beita þeir í brott frá landinu, Ld. 76; fengu þeir beitt fyrir Skotland, they sailed round, weathered S., Eg. 405; beittu þá sem þverast austr fyrir landit, 161; b. undir vedrit, to tack, Fb. i. 511; b. í haf út, Orka. 402; metaph., varð jafnan þeirra hlutr betri, er til hans hniga, en hinna, er frá beittu, who steered away from him, Fms. viii. 47.

IV. *a hunting term, to hunt* (cp. *beida*), the deer in acc., the dogs or hawks in dat.; b. e-n hundum, to set bounds on him; konungr sagði at hann skyldi afklæða, ok b. hundum til bana, Fms. ii. 173, x. 326; beita haukum, to chase with hawks, Fas. i. 175; to chase, svá beitungum vor björnuna, Hkr. ii. 369 MS. B, vide bauta; hann ... hafði beitt fimur trönur, he had caught five cranes, Fagrsk. 77, where Hkr. i. c. has 'veitt'; svá beittu ver björnuna á mörkinni norðr, sagði hann, O. H. L. 70. cp. above; verðr Salomon konungr varr at dýr hans eru beitt, þidr. 231; þeir beita þar mart dýr, björtu ok björnu ok hindr, 232; metaph. and reflex., b. e-m, sögðu þeir mundu eigi þeim birni beittast, at deila um mál hans við ofrefismenn slíka, they said they would not hunt that bear, Ölk. 34; metaph., b. e-n brögðum, vélum, vélræðum ..., to hunt one down with tricks or schemes; þykist þér nú allmjök hafa komizt fyrir mik í viti, ok beittan brögðum í þessu, Ld. ii. 164; vélum, 623; álögum, Sks. 22; illu, Fas. i. 208; recipr., við höfum opt brögðum beitt, ... schemed against each other, Fms. xi. 263; stundum beittust þau vélræðum, i. 57. **β. to bait**; the bait in dat., the angle in acc.

V. *to yoke to, of horse or cattle for a vehicle*, the cattle almost always in acc.; þá vóru yxu fyrir sleða beittir, Eb. 172; bjó sér vagn ok beitti hest, Fms. x. 373, Gkv. 2. 18; ok beittu fyrir tvá sterka yxu, Eb. 176, Greit. 112, Stj. 206; with dat., b. hestum, vagni, to drive; but acc., beittu, Sigurðr, hinn blakka mar, S. saddle thy black steed, Ghv. 18; metaph., b. e-n fyrir e-t, to put one at the head of it, Sks. 710; reflex., beitastr fyrir e-t, to lead a cause, to manage it, Ld. 196, Fms. viii. 22, Hkr. ii. 168.

VI. *to hammer iron or metal into plates*, v. *beit*, f.

beit-fiskr, *m. fish to be caught with bait*, in the phrase, bita mætti b. ef at borði væri dreginn, Fbr. 180, Gisl. 135 reads *beinfiskr*, no doubt wrongly; the proverb denotes a fine game, one played with slight trouble.

beiti, *n. pasturage*, Fbr. 65 (1852).

beiti, *n.*, botan. *erica vulgaris*, *beather, ling*, commonly *beiti-lyng*, Hm. 140.

beiti-áss, *m.*, naut. term, a sail-yard, Fms. ii. 230, iii. 26, Hkr. i. 59.

beitiill, *m. (v. göibeitiill)*, botan. *equisetum arvense*, *mare's tail*, Hjal.

beiting, *f. grazing*, Grág. ii. 224, Gullþ. 19, Landn. 289, Ld. 148.

beitinga-mál, *n. a lawsuit about rights of grazing or pasturage*, Landn. 287. (Ed. betting, badly.)

beiti-teigr, *m. a tract of pasturage*, Grág. ii. 227, 246.

beit-lostinn, *part. mounted with a metal rim*, B. K. 84, D. N. I. 537 (of a book).

beit-stokkr, *m.*, cognom., Fms. viii. 327.

beittr, *adj. sharp, cutting* (= bitr), of cutting instruments, Eg. 746 (freq.) **bekkjastr**, *ð* and *t*, dep. to envy one, in the phrase, b. til við e-n, to seek a quarrel with, Greit. 127; the metaphor from guests (beggars) elbowing one another off the benches, cp. Hm. 31.

bekkju-nautr, *m. a bench-fellow*, Fms. ii. 48.

bekk-klæði, *n. the covering of a bench*, Fms. vii. 307, Jt. 78.

BEKKR, *jar. m. pl. ir*, gen. pl. ja, dat. jum, [A. S. *benes*; Engl. *bench, bank*; Germ. *bank*; Dan. *bank*; Icel. per assimil. *bek*; the Span. *banco* is of Teut. origin]:—a bench, esp. of the long benches in an old hall used instead of chairs; the north side of a hall (that looking towards the sun) was called *æðri bekk*, the upper bench (Gl. 337, Ld. 294); the southern side *undri bekk*, the lower (inferior) bench, Nj. 32, Eg. 547, Fms. iv. 439, xi. 70, Glúm. 336, Ld. i. c.; thus sitja á ena

æðra or **úæðra bekk** is a standing phrase: the placing of the benches differed in Icel. and Norway, and in each country at various times; as regards the Icel. custom vide Nj. ch. 34, Sturl. i. 20, 21, the banquet at Reykhólar, A.D. 1120, ii. 182, the nuptials at Flugumýri, Lv. ch. 13, Ld. ch. 68, Gunnl. S. ch. 11, Ísl. ii. 250, cp. Nj. 220: á báða bekk, *on both sides of the hall*, Ísl. ii. 348, cp. Gisl. 41 (in a verse), etc.: as to foreign (Norse) customs, vide esp. Fagrsk. ch. 216, cp. Fms. vi. 390, xi. (Jónsv. S.) 70, Glúm. ch. 6, Orkn. ch. 70, Sturl. ii. 126; see more minutely under the words skáli, öndvegi, pallr, etc.; breiða, strá bekk, is to *strew or cover the benches* in preparing for a feast or wedding; bekk breiði (imper. pl., MS. breiða), *dress the benches*! Alm. 1; bekk at strá, Em. verse 1; standit upp jötmar ok stráit bekk, þkv. 22; brynjum um bekk stráð, *the benches (wainscots?) covered with coats of mail*, Gm. 44; in these phrases bekkir seems to be a collective name for the hall, the walls of which were covered with tapestry, the floor with straw, as in the Old Engl. halls. The passage Vtkv. 10—'hveim eru bekkir baugum sámr—is dubious (stráðir?); búa bekk, to *dress the benches*; er Baldur feðr bekk búa veit ek at sumblum, Km. 25; breitt var á bekk, brúðr sat á stól, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 466; vide brúðarbekkr. **comps:** bekkjar-bót, f. *the pride of a bench, a bride*, cognom., Landn. bekkjar-gjöld, f. *'bench-gift'*, an old custom to offer a gift to the bride whilst she sate on the bride's bench at the wedding festival, Ld. 188, cp. Fms. ii. 133, and in many passages in Fritsner from D. N. it seems to be synonymous with línfé (lin, a *veil*), as the bride's face on the wedding day was veiled; ganga und líni is a poet. phrase used of the bride on the bridal bench, yet Fms. x. 313, línfé eða b. 2. as a law term, cp. Engl. *bench*; the benches in the lögrétta in Icel. were, however, usually called pallr, v. the Grág. 3. *the coloured stripes* in a piece of stuff.

BEKKR, s. and jar, m. (North. E. *beck*; Germ. *bach*; Dan. *bæk*; Swed. *bäck*), a *rivulet, brook*. In Icel. the word is only poet. and very rare; the common word even in local names of the 10th century is læk (Lækjar-bugi, -ás, etc.); Sökkva-bekkr, Edda, is a mythical and pre-*lcel.* name; in prose bekk may occur as a Norse idiom, Fms. vi. 164, 335, viii. 8, 217, Jb. 268, or in Norse laws as in Gpl. 418. At present it is hardly understood in Icel. and looked upon as a Danism. The phrase—jar er (breiðr) bekk á milli, *there is a beck between*, of two persons separated so as to be out of each other's reach—may be a single exception; perhaps the metaphor is taken from some popular belief like that recorded in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, note to 3. 13, and in Burns' Tam o' Shanter—'a running stream they dare na cross'; some hint of a like belief in Icel. might be in Ísl. þjóðs. i. 356. It is now and then used in poetry, as, yfir um Kedrons breiðan bekk, Pass. i. 15. **comps:** bekkjar-kvern, f. a *water-mill*, B. K. 45 (Norse). bekkjar-rás, f. *the bed of a beck*, Stj. MS. col. 138.

bekk-akrautuðr, m. (cp. bekkjarbót), *the pride of the bench*, epithet to Bragi, Ls. 15.

bekk-sögn, f., poet. *the people seated in a hall*, Gisl. (in a verse).

bekk-pill, n. *the wainscoted walls of a hall*, Em. 1.

BEKRI, a, m. a *ram*, Lex. Poët.; in prose in the form, brjóta bekrann, *to break the ram's neck*, Grett. 149; now also bekra, að, *to bleat*, Dan. *bræge* (rare).

belg-bera, u, f. a *'wallet-bearer'*, a *beggar, wretch*, in swearing; vándar belgberur, *wretches*! Nj. 142, v. l., or a *monster*, v. the following word. belg-borinn, part. a *monster child, without any trace of face*, N. G. L. i. 339.

belgja, ð, [Hel. belgan, irá inflari], to *inflate, puff out*, Fms. iii. 201, Anal. 200; b. augun, *to goggle*, Bárð. 171; to *drink as a cow*.

BELG, jar, m. pl. ir, [Lat. *foliis*; Ulf. *balgs* = *ágnús*; A. S. *baig*; Dutch *baig*; Engl. *belly*];—*the skin*, taken off whole (of a quadruped; hamr is the skin of a bird, hamr that of a snake), nauts-belgr, katt-belgr, otts-belgr, melrakka-belgr, hafr-belgr, Grág. i. 500, 501, Fas. ii. 516 (of a bear), Edda 73 (otter); they were used as *bags*, in which to carry flour (mjölbelgr), butter (smjörbelgr), liquids (vinbelgr), curds (ákyrbelgr), herbs (jafnabelgr), or the like, (bulgos Galli sacculos scorticos appellat, Festus); í laupum eða belgium, Gpl. 492, cp. Grett. 107, and the funny taunt in Fms. xi. 157—verid get ek hafa nökkura þá er þaðan munu hafa borid rauðfótara belginn (i. e. *more of scars and wounds*) en svá sem þú hefir borit, þvi at mér þykir sjá best til fallinn at geyma í hveitimjöl, the rebuke of a lady to her sweetheart on his having fled out of battle with whole skin fit to keep flour in it, cp. also Nj. 141. 2. *bellows* (smíðju-belgr), Edda 70, þiðr. 91. 3. *the curved part of a letter of the alphabet*, Skálda 177. II. metaph., letibelgr, a *lazy fellow*, Féll. 12. 53; belgr also denotes a *withered, dry old man* (with a skin like parchment), with the notion of wisdom, cp. the proverb, opt ór skörpum belg skilin orð koma, and a little above, opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 135; bül vantú brúðir er þú þann belg leysir, opt er þeim (þurrur?) belg böll ráð koma, . . . *deep schemes often come out of an old skin*, Hdm. 27; the proverb, hafa skal ráð þó ór refsbelg komi, *is good advice, even if coming from an old fox-skin*! Gullþ. ch. 18. People say in Icel. lesa, tala, læra í belg, *to read, talk, learn in a bag*, to read or talk on foolishly, or to learn by rote; cp. the tale about the

ordabelgr, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 479; cp. Ashbjörnson, Norse Tales, New Coll. Chr. 1856. 2. botan. *gluma*, Hjalt.

bell, a, m. *belly*, a cognom., Fas. i. 347; botan. *legumen*.

beli, n. dat. *bellowing*; með bel ok öskri, Fas. iii. 413.

belja, að, to *bellow*, Vápn. 21, Hkr. i. 319, Eb. 330.

beljan, f. *bellowing, lowing*, Grett. 112, Bær. 19.

BELLA, ball, a defect. strong verb [cp. Lat. *pello*, Gr. *πάλλω*], to *hit, hurt, tell upon*; with dat., ekki má óseigum bella, i. e. *one not fated to die is proof against all shots*, Ísl. ii. 305; tólf berserkjum, þeim er þeir ætluðu, at ekki mundi b., Fas. iii. 140, 149; ok ætluðu sér ekki b. mundu, Ver. 10; ball þér nú, Bóni (*did it strike thee?*) . . . Ball víst, sagði hann, ok ball hvergi meir en þú hugðir, Eb. 240; þykir nú sem þeim muni ekki b., Sturl. iii. 237.

bella, d, [A. S. *bealdjan*; Hel. *beldjan*], to *deal with one in a certain way*, esp. of unfair dealing; with dat., hvar viti menn slíku bellt við konungmann, who *did ever see a king thus dealt with*, Eg. 415; hvat skal ek göra við biskup, er slíku hefir bellt, . . . *who has dared to deal thus*, Orkn. 252; hver . . . mun hafa þessu bellt, at brjóta guð várm Bal, Stj. 391. Judges vi. 99; but more freq. in poetry, bella svikum, to *deal in treason*, Hallfred; lygi, þkv. 10; bragði, Am. 55; b. glaumi, gleði, to *be in high spirits*, Gkv. 2. 29; cp. mod. bralla, að, brellur, f. pl. *tricks*.

belli-bragð, n. *knavish dealing, a trick*, Grett. 91, þorst. hv. 46.

bellinn (mod. brellinn), adj. *trickish*, Grett. 22 new Ed.

bell-vísi, f. *trickishness*, Finnþ. 294.

BELTI, n. [Lat. *beltus*; Engl. *belt*], a *belt*, esp. a belt of metal (silver) or embroidered, esp. belonging to a woman, Ld. 284, Sturl. iii. 189, Nj. 2, 24; belonging to a man, with a knife fastened to it, F. 101, Fms. iv. 27; knif ok belti ok vöru þat góðir gripir, Gisl. 54, Fms. ix. 25, Fb. ii. 8, Nj. 91. **comps:** belta-dráttir, m. a *game*, two boxers tied together with one girdle, also in use in Sweden; hence a *close struggle*, Fms. viii. 181. beltis-púsa, m. a *belt-pocket*, Gullþ. 47, Sturl. i. c., Art. 70. beltis-ataðr, m. *the belt-waist*, Gisl. 71, Fms. iv. 56. In poetry the sea is called *the belt of islands or of the earth*. 2. *Belti, Mare Balticum*, is derived from the Lithuanian *baltas* = *albus*. 3. *astron. a zone, himinbelti, hitabelti, kuldabelti*.

BEN, jar, f. pl. jar (neut., N. G. L. i. 387; stór ben, acc. pl. n., Gisl. (in a verse), v. bani above. I. a *wound*; as a law term, esp. a *mortal wound* (cp. bani); thus defined, skal sátt lýsa, en ben ef at bana verðr, Grág. ii. 18, 29, 70; benjar á hinum dauða manni, 28; svá skal nefna váttu at sárum sem at benjum, 30; and in the comps, benja-lýsing, f. a sort of *coroner's inquest* upon a slain man, Grág. ii. 29; benja-váttir, m. a sort of *coroner's jury*, defined in Grág. ii. 28—þeir eigu at bera, hve margar benjar eru, *they have to give a verdict how many mortal wounds there are*; en búakviðr (*the jury*) hverir sannir eru at; benja-vætti, n. *the verdict of a benjarváttr*, Grág. id. II. yet commonly 'ben' means a *small bleeding wound*; þeirri blóðgri ben, er Otkell veitti mér áverka, Nj. 87, Sd. 139, F. 144, in the last passage, however, of a mortal wound. It is now medic. *the wound produced by letting blood*. In old poetry it is used in a great many comps.

band, f. = ben, N. G. L. i. 159, 166.

benda, u, f. a *bundle*, Gpl. 492; now metaph. *entanglement*. 2. a *bond, tie*, v. höfuðbenda; naut. term, a *stay*.

benda, d, later t, [Goth. *banduian*], to *beckon, give a sign with the hands or eyes*; with dat., hann bendi þeim at fylgja sér, Hom. 113, K. þ. K. 37, Orkn. 426; metaph. to *forebode, betoken*, Hom. 137, Skálda 170, Stj. 101; with acc. of the thing, Akv. 8.

benda, d, mod. t, [band], Lat. *curvare*, to *bend*; b. sverð um kné sér, Fms. x. 213; benda boga, to *bend a bow*, Grág. ii. 21, Fas. ii. 88, 330; b. upp, Nj. 107; benda hlifur, Rm. 39; prob. = Lat. *flectere, nectere*, to *join*, as in mod. usage, b. tunnu, to *hoop a tub*; recip., bendast á um e-t, to *strive, contest about*, Fms. viii. 391, v. l.; metaph. to *give away*, Al. 44.

bendi, n. a *cord*, Fms. iii. 209.

bendill, m., dimin. a *small cord, string*, Edda 231. 2. a sort of seed, Edda (Gl.)

bending, f., Lat. *nutus*, a *sign, token*, Rb. 348, Fms. i. 10; boð ok b., Stj. 36; *foreboding, betokening*, Fms. vii. 195, Ld. 260.

benja, að, to *wound mortally*, Fm. 25.

ben-lauss, adj. *free from wounds*, N. G. L. i. 357.

ben-rögn, n. an *aw. Aeg.*, Nj. 107 (cp. the verse, p. 118), *bloody rain*, a *prodigy, foreboding, slaughter, plague*, or like events, cp. Eb. ch. 51, Dl. verse 1.

benal, n. a *bow in a bent state*; taka boga af benzlum, to *unbend a bow*, Str. 44.

BÉR, n., gen. pl. berja, dat. jum, [Goth. *basi*; A. S. *beria*; Germ. *beere*; cp. also the A. S. *basu*];—a *berry*, almost always in pl., Grág. ii. 347; lesa ber, to *gather berries*, Jb. 310, Bs. i. 135;—distinguished, vinber, *the vine-berry, grape*; esp. of Icel. sorts, bláber, *the blueberry, bilberry, whortleberry*; aðalbláber, *Vaccinium myrtillus*; krækiber, *empetrum*; einirber, *juniperus*; hrútaber, *rubus saxatilis*; jardaerber, *strawberry*; sotuber or mulnirgr, *arbutus*, Hjalt. **comps:** berja-brat, n. *the stone in a berry*. berja-mór, m. *baccetum*; fara á b., to *go a-black*

berrying. *berja-vín*, n. *berry-wine* (cp. Engl. *gooseberry*, *elderberry*). Bs. i. 135.

BERA, u, f. I. [björn], a *she-bear*, Lat. *ursa*; the primitive root 'ber' remains only in this word (cp. *berserkr* and *berfjall*), björn (q. v.) being the masc. in use, Landn. 176, Fas. i. 367, Vkv. 9: in many Icel. local names, *Ber-fjörðr*, -vík, from Polar bears; fem. names, *Bera*, *Hallbera*, etc., Landn.

II. a *shield*, poet., the proverb, *baugr er á beru sæmstr*, *to a shield fits best a baugr* (q. v.), Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.); hence names of poems *Beru-drápa*, Eg.

bera, að, [ber, nudus], to *make bare*, Lat. *nudare*; *hon beraði líkam sinn*, Bret. 22: *impers.*, *berar hálsinn* (acc.), *the neck became bare*, Bs. i. 624.

BERA, bar, báru, borit, pres. *ber*,—poët. forms with the suffixed negative; 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. *berrat*, Hm. 10; 3rd pers. sing. pret. *barat*, Vellekla; 1st pers. sing. *barkak*, Eb. 62 (in a verse); *barkat ek*, Hs. 8; 2nd pers. sing. *bartattu*; 3rd pers. pl. *báru*, etc., v. Lex. Poët. [Gr. *φέρω*; Lat. *ferre*; Ulf. *bairan*; A.S. *beran*; Germ. *gebären*; Engl. *bear*; Swed. *bära*; Dan. *bære*].

A. Lat. *ferre*, *portare*: I. prop. with a sense of motion, to *bear*, *carry*, by means of the body, of animals, of vehicles, etc., with acc., Egil tók mjöðdrekkuna eina mikla, ok bar undir hendi sér, Eg. 237; bar hann heim hris, Rm. 9; konungr lét bera inn kistur tvær, báru tveir menn hverja, Eg. 310; bera farm af skipi, to *unload a ship*, Ld. 32; bera (farm) á skip, to *load a ship*, Nj. 182; tóku alla ösku ok báru á (annem) út, 623. 36; ok bar þat (carried it) í kerald, 43, K. p. K. 92; b. mat á borð, í stofu, to *put the meat on table, in the oven*; b. mat af borði, to *take it off table*, Eb. 36, 266, Nj. 75, Fms. ix. 219, etc.

2. Lat. *gestare*, *ferre*, denoting to *wear clothes, to carry weapons*; skikkja dýr er konungr hafði borit, Eg. 318; b. kórónu, to *wear the crown*, Fms. x. 16; atgeir, Nj. 119; vápn, 209; metaph., b. ægishjálmu, to *inspire fear and awe*; b. merki, to *carry the flag in a battle*, Nj. 274, Orkn. 28, 30, 38, Fms. v. 64, vi. 413; bera farm merki, to *advance, move in a battle*, vi. 406.

3. b. e-t á hesti (áburðr), to *carry on horseback*; Audunn bar mat á hesti, Grett. 107; ok bar hris á hesti, 76 new Ed.; þeir báru á sjau hestum, 98 new Ed.

II. without a sense of motion: 1. to *give birth to*; [the root of *barn*, *bairn*; byrja, *incipere*; burðr, *partus*; and *burtr*, *filius*; cp. Lat. *parere*; also Gr. *φέρω*, Lat. *ferre*, of child-bearing.] In Icel. prose, old as well as mod., 'ala' and 'fæða' are used of women; but 'bera', of cows and sheep; hence *sauðburðr*, *castrum of lambs*, *kýrburðr*; a cow is *sneember*, *siðber*, *jólabær*, *calves early, late, at Yule time*, etc.; var ekki ván at hon (the cow) mundi b. fyr en um vátit, Bs. i. 193, 194; kýr hafði borit kálf, Bjarn. 32; bar hvárr-treggi sauborinn sinn burð, Stj. 178: the participle *borinn* is used of men in a great many compds in a general sense, *aptborinn*, *árborinn*, *endrborinn*, *frjálsborinn*, *göðborinn*, *höldborinn*, *hersborinn*, *konungsborinn*, *óðalborinn*, *samborinn*, *sundrborinn*, *velborinn*, *úborinn*, *þrælborinn*, etc.; also out of compds, *mun ek eigi upp gefa þann sóma*, *sem ek em til borinn*, ... *entitled to by inheritance*, Ld. 102; hann hafði blind verit borinn, *bore blind*, Nj. 152, Hdl. 34, 42, Vsp. 2: esp. *borinn e-m*, *bore of one*, Rm. 39, Hdl. 12, 23, 27, Hdm. 2, Gs. 9, Vpm. 25, Stor. 16, Vkv. 15; *borinn frá e-m*, Hdl. 14: the other tenses are in theol. prose used of Christ, *hans bleiðaða son er virðist at láta berast hingað í heim af sinni bleiðaðri móður*, Fms. i. 281; otherwise only in poetry, *eina dóttur* (acc.) *berr álfróðull* (viz. the sun, regarded as the mother), Vpm. 47; hann gjálp um bar, hann Greip um bar ..., Hdl. 36: borit (sup.), Hkv. i. 1.

2. of trees, flowers; b. ávöxt, blóm ..., to *bear fruit, flower* ... (freq.); bar aldinviðinn tvennan blóma, Fms. ix. 265; cp. the phrase, *bera sitt barr*, v. barr.

3. denoting to *load*, with acc. of the person and dat. of the thing: a. in prop. sense; hann hafði borit sik mjök vápnun, *he had loaded himself with arms*, i. e. wore heavy armour, Sturl. iii. 250. b. but mostly in a metaph. sense; b. e-n ofrafi, ofrmagni, ofrlíði, ofrfiki, magni, to *bear one down, to overcome, oppress one*, by odds or superior force, Grág. i. 101, ii. 195, Nj. 80, Hkr. ii. 371, Gpl. 474, Stj. 512, Fms. iii. 175 (in the last passage a dat. pers. badly); b. e-n ráðum, to *overrule one*, Nj. 198, Ld. 296; b. e-n máluum, to *bear him down (wrongfully) in a lawsuit*, Nj. 151; b. e-n bjóli, to *make drunk*, Vkv. 26: medic., *borinn verkjum*, sótt, Bjarn. 68, Og. 5; bólví, Gg. 2: *bore down, feeling heavy pains*; þess er borin ván, *no hope, all hope is gone*, Ld. 250; *borinn sök*, *charged with a cause*, Fms. v. 324, H. E. i. 561; bráðum borinn, to *be taken by surprise*, Fms. iv. 111; b. fé, gull á e-n, to *bring one a fee, gold*, i. e. to *bribe one*, Nj. 61; *borinn baugum*, *bribed*, Alvm. 5; always in a bad sense, cp. the law phrase, b. fé í dóm, to *bribe a court*, Grág., Nj. 240.

3. to *bear*, *support*, *sustain*, Lat. *sustinere*, *tolerare*, *ferre*: a. properly, of a ship, horse, vehicle, to *bear*, *be capable of bearing*; þeir hlóðu bæði skipin sem borð báru, *all that they could carry*, Eb. 302;—a ship 'berr' (*carries*) such and such a weight; but 'tekr' (*takes*) denotes a measure of fluids. b. metaph. to *sustain, support*; dreif þannig svá mikill mannfjöldi at landit fékk eigi borit, Hkr. i. 56; but metaph. to *bear up against, endure, support* grief, sorrow, etc., sýndist öllum at Guð hefði nær atlað hvat hann mundi b. mega, Bs. i. 139; biðr hann friðar ok þykist ekki mega b. reiði hans, Fms. iii. 80: the phrase, b. harm sinn í hljóði, to *suffer silently*;

b. svívirðing, x. 333: absol., þótti honum mikit víg Kjartans, en þó bar hann drengilega, *he bore it manfully*, Ld. 226; er þat úvíska, at b. eigi slíkt, *not to bear or put up with*, Glúm. 327; b. harm, to *grieve*, Fms. xi. 425: in the phrases, b. sik, b. af sér, *berask*, *berask vel* (illa, lítt), to *bear oneself, to bear up against misfortune*; Guðrúnu þótti mikit fráfall þorkels, en þó bar hon skörluga af sér, *she bore her bravely up*, Ld. 326–328; lézt hafa spurt at ekkjan bæri vel af sér harmana, Eb. 88; *berask af*; hversu bersk Auðr af um bróðurdaðann? (*how does she bear it?*); hún bersk af lítt (*she is much borne down*) ok þykir mikit, Gisl. 24; mun oss vandara gört en öðrum at vér berim oss vel (Lat. *fortiter ferre*), Nj. 197; engi maðr hefði þar jamvel borit sik, *none had borne himself so boldly*, Sturl. iii. 132; b. sik vel upp, to *bear well up against*, *bear a stout heart*, Hrafn. 17; b. sik beiskliga (*sorely*), Stj. 143; b. sik lítt, to *be downcast*, Fms. ii. 61; b. sik at göra e-t, to *do one's best, try a thing*.

III. in law terms or modes of procedure: 1. bera járn, the ordeal of *bearing hot iron* in the hand, cp. *járnburðr*, *skrisla*. This custom was introduced into Scandinavia together with Christianity from Germany and England, and superseded the old heathen ordeals 'hólmanga', and 'ganga undir jarðarmen', v. this word. In Norway, during the civil wars, it was esp. used in proof of paternity of the various pretenders to the crown, Fms. vii. 164, 200, ix. Hásk. 5, ch. 14, 41–45, viii. (Sverr. 8.) ch. 150, xi. (Jómsv. S.) ch. 11, Grett. ch. 41, cp. N. G. L. i. 145, 389. Trial by ordeal was abolished in Norway A. D. 1247. In Icel. it is very rarely mentioned, *vide however* Lv. ch. 23 (paternity), twice or thrice in the Sturl. i. 56, 65, 147, and Grág. i. 341, 361; it seems to have been very seldom used there, (the passage in Grett. S. l. c. refers to Norway.) 2. bera út (hence *útburðr*, q. v.), to *expose children*; on this heathen custom, *vide Grimm R. A.* In heathen Icel., as in other parts of heathen Scandinavia, it was a lawful act, but seldom exercised; the chief passages on record are, Gunnl. S. ch. 3 (ok þat var þá siðvandi nokkurr, er land var alit alheidit, at þeir menn er féltitir voru, en stóð ómegð mjök til handa létu út bera börn sín, ok þótti þó illa gört ávalt), Fs. Vd. ch. 37, Harð. S. ch. 8, Rd. ch. 7, Landn. v. ch. 6, Finnb. ch. 2, Þorst. Uzaf. ch. 4, Hervar. S. ch. 4, Fas. i. 547 (a romance); cp. Jómsv. S. ch. 1. On the introduction of Christianity into Icel. A. D. 1000, it was resolved that, in regard to eating of horse-flesh and exposure of children, the old laws should remain in force, Íb. ch. 9; as Grimm remarks, the exposure must take place immediately after birth, before the child had tasted food of any kind whatever, and before it was besprinkled with water (*ausa vatni*) or shewn to the father, who had to fix its name; exposure, after any of these acts, was murder, cp. the story of *Liafburga* told by Grimm R. A.; v. also a Latin essay at the end of the Gunnl. S. (Ed. 1775). The Christian Jus Eccl. put an end to this heathen barbarism by stating at its very beginning, *ala skal barn hvert er borit verðr, i. e. all children, if not of monstrous shape, shall be brought up*, N. G. L. i. 339, 363.

3. b. út (now more usual, *hefja út*, Am. 100), to *carry out for burial*; vera erðr ok út borinn, Odd. 20; var hann heygðr, ok út borinn at fornum sið, Fb. i. 123; b. á bál, to *place (the body and treasures) upon the pile*, the mode of burying in the old heathen time, Fas. i. 487 (in a verse); var hon borin á bálit ok slegit í eldi, Edda 38.

B. Various and metaph. cases. I. denoting motion: 1. 'bera' is in the Grág. the standing law term for *delivery of a verdict by a jury* (búar), either 'bera' absol. or adding *kvið* (*verdict*); bera á e-n, or b. kvið á e-n, to *give a verdict against, declare guilty*; bera af e-m, or b. af e-m kviðinn, to *give a verdict for*; or generally, bera, or b. um e-t, to *give a verdict in a case*; bera, or b. vitni, vætti, also simply means to *testify, to witness*, Nj. 111, cp. *kviðburðr* (*delivering of verdict*), *vitnisburðr* (*bearing witness*), Grág. ii. 28; eigi eigu búar (jurors) enn at b. um þat hvat lög eru á landi hér, *the jurors have not to give verdict in (to decide) what is law in the country*, cp. the Engl. maxim, that jurors have only to decide the question of evidence, not of law, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 85; eigi eru búar skildir at b. um hvatvetna; um engi mál eigu þeir at skilja, þau er erlendis (abroad) hafa görst, id.; the form in delivering the verdict—*höfum vér (the jurors)*, orðit á eitt státtir, berum á kviðburðinn, berum hann sannan at sökinni, Nj. 238, Grág. i. 49, 22, 138, etc.; í annat sinn báru þeir á Flösa kviðinn, id.; b. annattveggja af eðr á; b. undan, to *discharge*, Nj. 135; b. kvið í hag (for), Grág. i. 55; b. lýningar vætti, Nj. 87; b. vitni ok vætti, 28, 43, 44; b. ljúgvitni, to *bear false witness*, Grág. i. 28; b. orð, to *bear witness to a speech*, 43; bera frændsemi sundr, to *prove that they are not relations*, N. G. L. i. 147; reflex., *berask ór vætti, to prove that oneself is wrongly summoned to bear witness or to give a verdict*, 44; *berask in a pass. sense, to be proved by evidence*, cf. *vanefni* b. þess manns er á hönd var lýst, Grág. i. 257; nema jafnmæli berisk, 229; þótti þér berisk þat fæðmi er þú segir, Fms. vii. 164; hann kvaðist ætla, at honum mundi berisk, *that he would be able to get evidence for*, Fs. 46. 2. b. gener. and not as a law term; b. á, b. á hendr, to *charge*; b. e-n undan, to *discharge*, Fs. 95; eigi erum vér þessa valdir er þú berr á oss, Nj. 238, Ld. 206, Fms. iv. 380, xi. 251, Th. 78; b. e-m á brynn, to *throw in one's face, to accuse*, Greg. 51; b. af sér, to *deny*; eigi mun ek af mér b., at ... (*non diffitebor*), Nj. 271;

b. e-m gott vitni, to give one a good . . . , 11; b. e-m vel (illa) söguna, to bear favourable (unfavourable) witness of one, 271. 2. to bear by word of mouth, report, tell, Lat. *referre*; either absol. or adding *kvæðu*, ord, ordsending, eyrindi, boð, sögu, njón, frétt . . . or by adding a prep., b. fram, frá, upp, fyrir; b. kvæðu, to bring a greeting, compliment, Eg. 127; b. erindi (sin) fyrir e-n, to plead one's case before one, or to tell one's errand, 472, 473; b. njón, to apprise, Nj. 137; b. fram, to deliver (a speech), talaði jinghertra Magnús hit fyrsta erindi (*M. made his first speech in public*), ok fanst mönnum mikil um hversu úbernsliga fram var borit, Fms. x. 53; (in mod. usage, b. fram denotes gram., to pronounce, hence 'framburðr', pronunciation); mun ek þat nú fram b., I shall now tell, produce it, Ld. 256, Eg. 37; b. frá, to attest, relate with emphasis; má þat frá b., Dropl. 21; b. upp, to produce, mention, tell, þótt líki lygi seg þorin fyrir hann, though such a lie be told him, Eg. 59; þær (viz. charges) urðu engar upp bornar (produced) við Rút, Nj. 11; berr Sigtryggur þegar upp erindi sin (cp. Germ. *offenbaren*), 271, Ld. 256; b. upp gátu, to give (propound) a riddle, Stj. 411, Fas. i. 464; b. fyrir, to plead as an excuse; b. saman ráð sín, or the like, to consult, Nj. 91; eyddist þat ráð, er þeir báru saman, which they had designed, Post. 656 A. ii; b. til skriptu, to confess (eccl.), of auricular confession, Hom. 124, 655 xx.

II. in a metaphorical or circumlocutory sense, and without any sense of motion, to keep, hold, bear, of a title; b. nafn, to bear a name, esp. as honour or distinction; tignar nafn, handls nafn, jarls nafn, lends manns nafn, konungs nafn, bónda nafn, Fms. i. 17, vi. 278, xi. 44, Gpl. 106; in a more metaph. sense, denoting endowments, luck, disposition, or the like, b. (ekki) gæfu, hamingju, auðnu til e-s, to enjoy (enjoy not) good or bad luck, etc.; at þjórlífr mundi eigi allsinnis gæfu til b. um vináttu við Harald, Eg. 75, 112, 473, Fms. iv. 164, i. 218; úhamingju, 219; b. vit, skyn, kunnáttu á (yfir) e-t, to bring wit, knowledge, etc., to bear upon a thing, xi. 438, Band. 7; hence vel (illa) viti borinn, well (ill) endowed with wit, Eg. 51; vel hyggjandi borinn, well endowed with reason, Grág. ii; b. hug, traust, áreiði, þor, til e-s, to have courage, confidence . . . to do a thing, Gullþ. 47, Fms. ix. 220, Band. 7; b. áhyggju, önn fyrir, to care, be concerned about, Fms. x. 318; b. ást, elsku til e-s, to bear affection, love to one; b. hattr, to hate; b. svört augu, to have dark eyes, poet., Korm. (in a verse); b. smart hjarta, Hom. 5; vant er þat af sjá hvar hvergi berr hjarta sitt, where he keeps his heart, Orkn. 474; b. gott hjarta, to bear a proud heart, Lex. Poët., etc. etc.; b. skyndi at um e-t, to make speed with a thing, Lat. *festinare*, Fms. viii. 57.

2. with some sense of motion, to bear off or away, carry off, gain, in such phrases as, b. sigr af e-m, af e-u, to carry off the victory from or in . . . ; hann hafði borit sigr af tveim orrustum, er frægstar hafa verið, he had borne off the victory in two battles, Fms. xi. 186; bera banaorð af e-m, to slay one in a fight, to be the victor; þótt berr banaorð af Miðgarðsormi, Edda 42, Fms. x. 400; it seems properly to mean, to bear off the fame of having killed a man; verðat svá rik sköpi, at Regin skyli mitt banaorð bera, Fm. 39; b. herra, lægra hlut, 'to bear off the higher or the lower lot', i. e. to get the best or the worst of it, or the metaphor is taken from a sortilege, Fms. ii. 268, i. 59, vi. 412; b. efra, herra skjöld, to carry the highest shield, to get the victory, x. 394, Lex. Poët.; b. hátt (lágt) höfuðit, to bear the head high (low), i. e. to be in high or low spirits, Nj. 91; but also, b. halann bratt (lágt), to cock up or let fall the tail (metaph. from cattle), to be in an exultant or low mood; sundry phrases, as, b. bein, to rest the bones, be buried; far þú til Íslands, þar mun þér auðið verða beinin at b., Grett. 91 A; en þó hygg ek at þú munir hér b. beinin í Norðrálfunni, Orkn. 142; b. fyrir bord, to throw overboard, metaph. to oppress; verðr þóthalli nú fyrir bord borinn, *Th. was defied, set at naught*, Fær. 334; b. brjóst fyrir e-m, to be the breast-shield, protection of one, Fms. vii. 263; also, b. hönd fyrir höfuð sér, metaph. to put one's hand before one's head, i. e. to defend oneself; b. ægiahjalm yfir e-m, to keep one in awe and submission, Fm. 16, vide A. I. 2.

III. connected with prepp., b. af, and (rarely) yfir (cp. *afburðr*, *yfirburðr*), to excel, surpass; eigi sá hváttveggja féit er af öðrum berr, who gets the best of it, Nj. 15; en þó bar Bolli af, B. surpassed all the rest, Ld. 330; þat mannvatn bar eigi minnr af öðrum mönnum um fríðleik, af ok frækneik, en Ormrinn Langi af öðrum skipum, Fms. ii. 252; at hinn útlendi skal yfir b. (outride) þann sem Ensikr kalla meistara, xi. 431; b. til, to apply, try if it fits; en er þeir báru til (viz. shoes to the hoof of a horse), þá var sem hæðit hestinum, ix. 55; bera til hvern lyktil at öðrum at portinu, Thom. 141; b. e-t við, to try it on (hence *viðburðr*, experiment, effort); b. um, to wind round, as a cable round a pole or the like, Nj. 115; þá bar hann þá festi um sik, made it fast round his body, Fms. ix. 219; 'b. e-t undir e-n' is to consult one, ellipt., b. undir dóm e-s; 'b. e-t fyrir' is to feign, use as excuse; b. á, i, to smear, anoint; b. vatn í augu sér, Rb. 354; b. tjöru í höfuð sér, Nj. 181, Hom. 70, 73, cp. *áburðr*; b. gull, silfr, á, to ornament with gold or silver, Ld. 114, Finnb. 258; is now also used = to dung, b. á völl; b. vápn á e-n, to attack one with sharp weapons, Eg. 583, Fms. xi. 334; b. eld at, to set fire to, Nj. 122; b. fjötur (bönd) at e-m, to put fetters (bonds) on one, Fms. x. 172, Hom. 150; metaph. reflex., bönd berask at e-m, a law term, the evidence bears against one; b. af sér, to parry off; Gyðr berr af sér lagit,

G. parries the thrust off, Fms. x. 421; cp. A. II. 3. β.

IV. reflex., berask mikit á (cp. *áburðr*), to bear oneself proudly, or b. litit á, to bear oneself humbly; hann var hinn kátasti ok barst á mikit, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 219, Eb. 258; b. litit á, Clem. 35; láta af berask, to die; Ottarr vill skipa til um fjárfar sitt áðr hann láti af b., Fms. ii. 12; berask fyrir, to abide in a place as an asylum, seek shelter; hér munu vit láta fyrir b., Fas. iii. 471; berask e-t fyrir, to design a thing, be busy about, barask hann þat fyrir at sjá aldregi konur, Greg. 53; at njóna um hvat hann bærist fyrir, to inquire into what he was about, Fms. iv. 184, Vigl. 19. β. recipr. in the phrase, berask banaspjót eptir, to seek for one another's life, Glúm. 354; b. vápn á, of a mutual attack with sharp weapons, Fms. viii. 53. γ. pass., sár berask á e-n, of one in the heat of battle beginning to get wounds and give way, Nj. —berask við, to be prevented, not to do; ok nú lét Alnátugr Guð við berast kirkjubrunnann, stopped, prevented the burning of the church, Fms. v. 144; en mér þætti gott ef við bærist, svá at hón kæmi eigi til þín, vi. 210, vii. 219; ok var þá blit at hann mundi þegar láta hamarinn skjanna honum, en hann lét þat við berask, be bestowed himself and did not, Edda 35; því at mönnum þótti sem þannig mundi helst úhæfa við berask, that mischief would thus be best prevented, Sturl. ii. 6, iii. 80.

O. IMPERS. —with a sort of passive sense, both in a loc. and temp. sense, and gener. denotes an involuntary, passive motion, happening suddenly or by chance:

I. with acc. it bears or carries one to a place, i. e. one happens to come; the proverb, alla (acc.) berr at sama brunni, all come to the same well (end), Lat. *omnes una manet nox*; bar hann þá ofan gegnt Özuri, he happened to come in his course just opposite to Ö., Lat. *delatus est*, Dropl. 25; esp. of ships or sailors; nú berr svá til (happens) herra, at vér komum eigi fram ferðinni, berr oss (acc.) til Íslands eðr annara landa, it bore us to I., i. e. we drive or drift thither, Fms. iv. 176; þá (acc. pl.) bar suðr í haf, they drifted southwards, Nj. 124. β. as a cricketer term, in the phrase, berr (bar) út knöttinn, the ball rolls out, Gisl. 26, cp. p. 110 where it is transit; berr Gísl ok út knöttinn, vide Vigl. ch. 11, Grett. ch. 17, Vd. ch. 37, Halfr. S. ch. 2. γ. Skarphedin (acc.) bar nú at þeim, Sk. came suddenly upon them, Nj. 144; bar at Hróaldi þegar allan skjöldinn, the shield was dashed against H.'s body, 198; ok skyldu sæta honum, ef hann (acc.) bæri þat at, if he should perchance come, sbew himself there, Orkn. 406; e-n berr yfir, it bears one, i. e. one is borne onwards, as a bird flying, a man riding; þóttist vita, at hann (acc.) mundi fljóta yfir bera ef hann ríði en gengi, that he would get on more fleetly riding than walking, Hrafn. 7; hann (acc.) bar skjótt yfir, he passed quickly, of a flying meteor, Nj. 194; e-n berr undan, escapes.

2. also with acc. followed by prepp. við, saman, jafnframt, hjá, of bodies coinciding or covering one another: loc., er jafnframt ber jafnana tunglu ok sólar, if the orb of the moon and sun cover each other, Rb. 34; þat kann vera stundum, at tunglit (acc.) berr jafnt á millum vár ok sólar (i. e. in a moon eclipse), 108; ber nokkut jafn (acc.) þess hjá sólar jafri, 34; Gunnarr sér at rauðan kyrtli (acc.) bar við glugginn, G. sees that a red kirtle passed before the window, Nj. 114; bar fyrir utan þat skip vápnaburð (acc.) heiðingja (gen. pl.), the missiles of the heathens passed over the ship without hurting them, flew too high, Fms. vii. 232; hvergi bar skugga (acc.) á, nowhere a shadow, all bright, Nj. 118; þangat sem helst mátti nokkut yfir þá skugga bera af skóginum, where they were shadowed (hidden) by the trees, Fms. x. 239; e-t berr fram (hátt), a body is prominent, Lat. *eminet*; Ólafir konungur stóð í lyptingum, bar hann (acc.) hátt mjök, king O. stood out conspicuously, li. 308; b. yfir, þótti mjök bera hljóð (acc.) þar yfir er Ólafir sat, the sound was heard over there where O. sat, Sturl. i. 21; b. á milli, something comes between; leiti (acc.) bar á milli, a bill did the prospect, Nj. 263; metaph., e-m berr e-t á milli, they come to dissent, 13, v. l.; b. fyrir augu (hence *fyrirburðr*, vision), of a vision or the like; mart (acc.) berr nú fyrir augu mér, ek sé . . . , many things come now before my eyes, 104; hann mundi allt þat er fyrir hann hafði borit, i. e. all the dream, 195; eina nótt berr fyrir hann í svefni mikla sýn, Fms. i. 137, Rd. 290; veiði (acc.) berr í hendr e-m (a metaphor from hunting), sport falls to one's lot; hér bæri veiði í hendr nú, here would be a game, Nj. 252; e-t berr undan (a metaphor from fishing, hunting term), when one misses one's opportunity; vel væri þá . . . at þá veiði (acc.) bæri eigi undan, that this game should not go amiss, 69; en ef þetta (acc.) berr undan, if this breaks down, 63; hon bað hann þá drepa einhvern manna hans, heldr en allt (acc.) bæri undan, rather than that all should go amiss, Eg. 258; absol., þyki mér illa, ef undan berr, if I miss it, Nj. 155; viljum vér ekki at undan beri at . . . , we will by no means miss it . . . , Fms. viii. 309, v. l. The passage Bs. i. 416 (en fjárhlutur sá er átt hafði Ari, bar undan Guðmundi) is hardly correct, fjárhlutur þann would run better, cp. bera undir, as a law term, below.

II. adding prepp.; b. við, at, til, at hendr, at móti, til handa . . . , to befall, happen, Lat. *accidere, occurrere*, with dat. of the person, (v. *atburðr*, *viðburðr*, *tilburðr*); engi hlut skyldi þann at b., no such thing should happen as . . . , Fms. xi. 76; svá bar at einu vetr, it befell, x. 201; þat hefir nú vist at heudi borit, er . . . , Nj. 174; þó þetta vandræði (acc.) hafði nú borit oss (dat.) at hendr, Eg. 7; b. til handa, id., Ska. 327; bar honum svá til, so it befell him, Nj. xi.

425; at honum bæri engan váðaligan hlut til á veginum, *that nothing dangerous should befall him on the way*, Stj. 212; bæri þat þá svá við, at hann ryfi, *it then perchance might happen, that* . . . 102; þat bar við at Högni kom, 169, 173, 82; raua (acc.) berr á, *it is proved by the fact*, event, Fms. ix. 474, x. 185.

2. temp., e-t berr á, *it happens to fall on* . . .; ef þing (acc.) ber á hina helgu viku, *if the parliament falls on the holy week* (Whitsun), Grág. i. 106; ef Crucis messu (acc.) berr á Drottins dag, Rb. 44; berr hana (viz. Petrus messu, June 29) aldrei svá optarr á öldinni, 78; þat er nú berr oss næst, *what has occurred of late*, Sturl. iii. 182; b. í móti, *to happen exactly at a time*; þetta (acc.) bar í móti at þenna sama dag andaðist Brandr biskup, Bs. i. 468; b. saman, *id.*; þat þat saman, at þá var Gunnarr at segja brennusöguna, *just when G. was about telling the story*, Nj. 269.

3. metaph. of agreement or separation; en þat (acc.) þykir mjök saman b. ok þessi frásögn, Fms. x. 276; with dat., bar öllum sögum vel saman, *all the records agreed well together*, Nj. 100, v. l.; berr nú enn í sundr með þeim, Bjarna ok Þorkatli at sinni, B. and Tb. *missed each other*, Vápn. 25.

4. denoting cause; e-t (acc.) berr til . . ., *causes a thing*; ætluðu þat þá allir, at þat mundi til bera, *that that was the reason*, Nj. 75; at þat beri til skilnaðar okkars, *that this will make us to part* (divorce), 261; konungr spurði, hvat til bæri úgleði hans, *what was the cause of his grief*? Fms. vi. 355; þat berr til tungthlaups, Rb. 32.

β. meiri ván at brátt beri þat (acc.) til bóta, at herviliga steypi hans ríki, *i. e. there will soon come help* (revenge), Fms. x. 264; fjórir eru þeir hlutir er menn (acc.) berr í ætt á landi hér, *there are four cases under which people may be adopted*, Grág. i. 361.

γ. e-t berr undir e-n, *falls to a person's lot*; hon á arf at taka þegar er undir hana berr, *in her turn*, 179; mikla erð (acc.) bar undir hana, Mar. (Fr.); berr yfir, *of surpassing*, Bs. ii. 121, 158; b. frá, *id.* (fráburðr); herðimikill svá at þat (acc.) bar frá því sem aðrir menn, Eg. 305; er sagt, at þat bæri frá hve vel þeir mæltu, *it was extraordinary how well they did speak*, Jb. 11; þat þat mest frá hveru illa hann var limaðr, *but above all, how* . . ., Ó. H. 74.

5. with adverbial nouns in a dat. form; e-t berr bráðum, *happens of a sudden*; berr þetta (acc.) nú allbráðum, Fms. xi. 139; cp. vera bráðum borinn, *to be taken by surprise* (above); berr stórum, stærnum, *it matters a great deal*; ætla ek stærnum b. hin lagabrotin (acc.), *they are much more important, matter more*, vii. 305; var þat góðr kostur, svá at stórum bar, xi. 50; hefir oss orðit svá mikil vanhyggja, at stóru berr, *an enormous blunder*, Gisl. 51; svá langa leið, at stóru bar, Fas. i. 116; þat berr stórum, hveru mér þóknast vel þeirra athæfi, *it amounts to a great deal, my liking their service*, i. e. *I do greatly like*, Fms. ii. 37; eigi berr þat allsmám hveru mér líkar, *in no small degree do I like*, x. 296.

β. with dat., *it is fitting, becoming*; svá mikil sem laundeiganda (dat.) berr til at hafa eptir lögum, *what he is legally entitled to*, Dipl. iii. 10; berr til handa, *it falls to one's lot*, v. above, Grág. i. 93.

III. answering to Lat. *oportet*, absolutely or with an adverb, vel, illa, with infinit.; e-m berr, *it becomes, becomes one*; berr þat ekki nó stendr þvilikum höfuðfeðr, at falsa, Stj. 123; berr yðr (dat.) vel, herra, at sjá sannindi á þessu máli, Fms. ix. 326; sagði, at þat bar eigi Kristnum mionnum, at serra Guð, x. 22; þá síðu at mér beri vel, Sks. 353 B: used absol., berr vel, illa, *it is becoming, proper, fit, unbecoming, unfit, improper*; athæfi þat er vel beri fyrir konungs augliti, 282; þat þykir ok eigi illa bera, at maðr hað svart skinn til hosna, i. e. *it suits pretty well*, 301; in case of a pers. pron. in acc. or dat. being added, the sentence becomes personal in order to avoid doubling the impers. sentence, e. g. e-m berr skylda (not skyldu) til, *one is bound by duty*; veit ek eigi hver skylda (nom.) yðr (acc.) ber til þess at láta jarl einn ráða, Fms. i. 52; also leaving the dat. out, skylda berr til at vera forsjámaðr með honum, vii. 280; eigi berr hér til úriska mín, *it is not that I am not knowing*, Nj. 135.

IV. when the reflex. inflexion is added to the verb, the noun loses its impers. character and is turned from acc. into nom., e. g. þar (þat?) mun hugrinn minn mest hafa fyrir borist, *this is what I suspected, fancied*, Lv. 34; cp. hugarburðr, *fancy*, and e-t berr fyrir e-n (above, C. I. 2); hefir þetta (nom.) vel í móti borist, *a happy coincidence*, Nj. 104; ef svá harðliga kann til at berask, *if the misfortunes do happen*, Gpl. 55; barsk sú úhamingja (nom.) til á Íslandi, *that mischief happened* (no doubt the passage is thus to be emended), Bs. i. 78, but þar þá úhamingju . . .; þat (nom.) barst at, *happened*, Fms. x. 253; fundir várir (nom.) hafa at borist nokkurum sinnum, vii. 256; þat barst at á einhverju sumri, Eg. 154; bærist at um síðir at allr þingheimrinn berðist, 765, cp. berast við, *berask* fyrir above (B. V.); berast, absol., means *to be shaken, knocked about*; var þess ván, at fylkingar mundu berast í hergöngunni, *that they would be brought into some confusion*, Fms. v. 74; Hrólfir gekk at ramliga, ok barst Atli (*was shaken, gave away*) fyrir orku sakir, þar til er hann féll, Fas. iii. 253; barst Jökull allr fyrir orku sakir (of two wrestling), Ísl. ii. 467, Fms. iii. 189; vide B. IV.

D. In mod. usage the strong bera—bar is also used in impersonal phrases, denoting *to let a thing be seen, show*, but almost always with a negative preceding, e. g. ekki þar (ber) á því, *it could (can) not be seen*; að á engu bæri, láta ekki á bera (*to keep tight*), etc. All these phrases are no doubt alterations from the weak verb bera, að, *nudare*,

and never occur in old writers; we have not met with any instance previous to the Reformation; the use is certainly of late date, and affords a rare instance of weak verbs turning into strong; the reverse is more freq. the case.

ber-bakt, n. adj., ríða b., *to ride bare-back*, i. e. *without saddle*, Glúm. 362.

ber-boinn, adj. *bare-legged*, Fms. vii. 63, Harbl. 5.

ber-brynjaðr, part. *without coat of mail*, Sd. 146, Bs. i. 541.

ber-dreymr, now berdreyminn, adj. [draumr], *having 'bare' (i. e. clear, true) dreams as to the future*, v. Ísl. þjóða. ii. 91, Ísl. ii. 91, Fb. iii. 447, Gisl. 41.

berendi, n. = berfé, N. G. L. i. 70, 225.

ber-fé, n. a *female animal*, opp. to gráðfé, Grág. i. 426, Jb. 431.

ber-fjall, n. 1. [ber = björn and fjall, fell = pellis], a *bear-skin*, Vkv. 10 (2).

2. [ber, nudus, and fjall, fell = mons], a *bare fell* or *rocky bill*, (now freq.)

ber-föttr, adj. *bare-footed, bare-legged*, Bs. i. 83, Hkr. ii. 259, Fms. vii. 63, x. 331. compo: berfötta-bræðr, m. pl. a *minorite, bare-footed friar*, Ann. 1265.

BERG, n. [Ulf. *bairega* = *þé* *þéir*; A. S. *biorg*; Germ. *berg*; Dan. *bjerg*; Swed. *berg*; cp. bjarg and borg, in Swed. and Dan. *berg* means a *mountain* gener., = Icel. fjall; in Icel. *berg* is a special name]: —a *rock, elevated rocky ground*, as in lögberg; vaðberg, a *rock on the shore where the angler stands*; móberg, a *clay soil*, samum *terrestri-arenaceum fuscum*, Eggert Itin.; þursaberg is a sort of *whetstone*, cp. Edda 58; and heinberg, *bone-stone*, *id.*; silfberg, *silver-ore*, Stj.; á bergi, on a *rock* or *rocky platform*. β. a *rock, boulder*; varð b. eitt undir höfði honum, Flov. 31. γ. a *precipice* = björg; framan í bergi, Fms. vii. 81, Eg. 581, Hkr. i. 151; meitilberg.

berg-búi, a, m. a *berg-dweller*, i. e. a *giant*, Landn. 271, Barð. 164.

berg-danir, m. pl. the *Danes*, (*inhabitants*) of *rocks, giants*, Hým. 17.

berg-hamarr, m. a *rocky projection*, Hom. 117.

berg-hlið, f. the *side or slope of a b.*, Fms. viii. 57, = Icel. fjallshlið.

berg-högg, n. a *quarry*, þjal. 8; cp. berhögg.

bergi-biti, a, m. a *bit to taste*, Sturl. ii. 132.

bergilligr, adj. *inviting to taste*, Sks. 528.

berging (bergning, Eluc. 20), f. *tasting, taste*, Stj. 292, Hom. 53.

Magn. 486, Eluc. 54.

bergisamligr, adj. = bergilligr, Sks. 528.

BERGJA, β, [A. S. *beorgan*; Lat. *gustare*], *to taste*; with dat., þú-gunna vildi öngum mat b., *Tb. would taste no food*, Eb. 262; b. övri, Ls. 9; þeir bergðu engu nema snjó, Fms. viii. 52, 303, Stj. 268, Andr. 70; b. Guðs holdi ok blóði, in the *holy supper*, 655 xviii; b. dauða, *to taste death*, Post. 656 C, Fb. i. 323; fá margir sjúkir menn heilsu, er b., *that drink*, Fms. i. 232, iii. 12, Hom. 82; b. á e-u, Stj. 39, Fas. i. 246; b. af, Sks. 106, Blas. 43; cp. bjarga, bjargast við e-t, e. g. Eb. 244, Eg. 204, Clem. 26, Fs. 174.

berg-mál, n. *an echo*, also called dvergmál. berg-mála, að, *to echo*.

berg-rífa, u, f. a *fissure in a rock*, Symb. 56.

berg-risa, a, m. [cp. *berga-troll* in the Norse tales], a *hill-giant*, Hkr. i. 229; hrímpursar ok bergisar, Edda 10, 15; hon (Gerðr) var b. ættar, 22; mikil fólki hrímpursa ok bergisar, 38, Gs. 9, 23.

berg-akor, f. pl. ar, [cp. Scot. *scaur*], a *chasm in a rocky hill*, Hkv. 1. 20, Fms. vii. 202, Stj. 450, 1 Sam. xiii. 6.

berg-anös, f. [from snös = a *projection*, Gullþ. 50, ch. 4, not nös, *nasus*], a *rocky projection*, Eg. 389, Gullþ. 8, l. c., Fas. i. 156 spelt berg-nös, Sam. 131.

berg-tollr, m. a *rock-toll*, paid for catching fowl thereon, Sturl. iii. 225.

berg-vörðr, m. a *watch, look-out for rocks and cliffs*; halda b., Jb. 407.

ber-hendr, adj. *bare-banded*.

ber-höfði, berhöfða or berhöfðandr, adj. *bare-beaded*, Stat. 299.

ber-högg, n. [ber, nudus, or rather = berghögg, metaph. for a quarry], in the phrase, ganga á (f) b. við e-n, metaph. *to make open fight, deal rudely with*, Fms. xi. 248, Ld. 142; Jóann gekk á b. at banna, St. John interdicted openly, 625, 93, in all those passages 'á' in mod. usage 'í', so Greg. 80, Sturl. ii. 61, Þorst. Síðu-H. 7.

berill, m. a *barrel for fluids* (for word), Stj. 367.

BERJA, barði, pres. berr; sup. bart, barat, O. H. L. 24, Bret. 48, 64, Fms. viii. 214, 215, xi. 16, and later barit, barizt; part. fem. barid, Am. 84; barðr, fem. bórð, Sturl. iii. 154; mod. bariinn; either form may now be used: [Lat. *ferio*. The word is not found in Ulf., and seems to be unknown in Germ. and Engl.; it is lost in mod. Dan.] I. act. *to strike, beat, smite*, with acc., Fms. vii. 227, Eg. 582; as a punishment, b. húð af e-m, *to scourge one*, N. G. L. i. 85; *to thrash to death*, 341; b. grjóti, *to stone*, of witches, Am. 84, Ld. 152, Eb. 98, Gisl. 34; *to castigate*, b. til batnaðar, Hkr. ii. 178; cp. the sayings, einginn verðr óbarinn biskup, and, vera barðr til bækr, Bs. i. 410; b. steinum í andit e-m, *to throw stones in one's face*, 623, 31; b. e-u saman vápnum, sverðum, skjöldum, knefum, *to dash weapons . . . against each other*, Fms. vii. 204; b. gull, *to beat gold*, x. 206; sem barit gull,

Take beaten gold, Isl. ii. 206: b. korn, *to thresh corn*, Magn. 520: metaph. *to chide, scold*, b. e-n illyrdum, ávitum, Nj. 64, Hom. 35:—with 'á': 'at', *to knock, rap, strike*, b. á hurð, á dyrr (or at dyrum), *to rap, knock at a door*, Th. 6; b. sér á brjóst, *to smite on one's breast*, in repentance, Fms. v. 123; b. at hurðu, Sturl. iii. 153; b. til e-s, á e-m, *to give one a thrashing*, Dropl. 23; er þú á konum bardir, Hbl. 38; hjartað bardir undir síbunni, *to beat, of the heart*, Str. 6 (but hjartslátr, *throbbling of the heart*), in mod. use reflex., hjartað berst, hjartað bardist í brjósti heitt, Pass. 2. 12: in the phrase, b. í brestina, *to cry off a bargain*, the metaphor is taken from *bammering the fissure of a ring or the like*, in order to hide the fault, Nj. 32.

II. reflex., berjask, [cp. Fr. *se battre*; Germ. *sich schlagen*], *to fight*, Lat. *pugnare*, Boll. 360, Rd. 296, Fms. x. 86, Isl. ii. 267, Fas. i. 255, lb. 21: of a duel, ok þat með, at vit berimk hér á þinginu, Eg. 351; b. við e-n, *to fight with*, Fms. xi. 86; b. á e-t, Lat. *oppugnare*, á borgina, i. 103, vii. 93, Stj. (freq.), seems to be a Latinism; b. til e-s, *to fight for a thing*; at b. til Englands, *to invade England*, Isl. ii. 241, v. 1; b. orrostu, Lat. *pugnare pugnare*, Fms. vii. 79: of the fighting of eagles, Isl. ii. 195.

III. impers., with dat., *it dashes against*; skýja grjóti bardí á augu þeim, *the hailstones dashed in their eyes*, Jd. 31; honum bardí við rást kirkjunnar, *he dashed against the roof*, Bs. i. 804; þeim bardí saman, *they dashed against each other*, id.

BERKJA, v. *to bark, bluster*: with dat., b. yfir e-u, Al. 24; er oss hefir lengi í sumar berkt, Hkr. iii. 386; hefir þú stórt berkt við oss, Fms. xi. 87. [cp. barki, digrbarkliga.]

ber-kykvendi, n. *a she-beast*, Fms. xi. 94.
ber-kyrtlaðr, adj. *without cloak, wearing the kyrtill only*, Fms. ii. 29.
ber-loggjaðr and **berloggr**, adj. *bare-legged*, Fms. vii. 63, x. 415.

ber-ligr, adj. and **berligna**, adv. I. [ber, nudus], *open, manifest*, Hom. 134; adv. *openly*, Fms. iv. 234, ix. 447, Isl. ii. 317; compar., Clem. 46. II. [ber, bacca], *fruitful*, Stj. 15.

berlinga-áas, m. [from Swed. *bärting*, a pole, bar], a pole; b. þrettán álna langr, Fms. iii. 227, Ár. 147, l. c., [cp. *berling*, in Engl. carpentry, the cross rafter of a roof.]

ber-málugr and **bermáll**, adj. *bare-spoken, outspoken*, Fms. x. 420.
ber-mælgí, f. *bare-speech, freedom of speech*, Fms. vi. 178.

ber-mæll, n. pl. = **bermælgí**, Fms. ix. 333, Hkr. iii. 77.
ber-mæltr, part. = **bermálugr**, Fms. xi. 53, Hkr. iii. 97.

bernaka, u. f. [barn], *childhood, childishness*; proverb, bráðgeð er bernakan, Fms. vi. 220; vera í b., Nj. 30, Fms. vii. 199, Sks. 596. compounds: **bernaku-bragð**, n. *a boyish trick*, Grell. 92, Sturl. iii. 124.
bernaku-maðr, m. *a youth, childish person*, Hkr. ii. 156.

bernakligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *childish*, Fms. v. 245, Sks. 553, 153, Magn. 434.

bernakr, adj. [Ulf. *baruisk*], *childish*, Fms. i. 22, vii. 237, ix. 249, Hom. 50.

ber-orðr, adj. = **bermáll**.

BERR, adj. [A.S. *bær*; Engl. *bare*; Germ. *bar*; Slav. *bos*; Litt. *bosus*; the Goth word is not on record, but was prob. sounded *bazus*; the radical form is b-s, not b-r, and it is consequently different from Lat. *perio* (in *aperio*), or *bera*, *ferre*, v. Grimm 2 v.]—Lat. *nudus*, *bare, naked*; albrynjaðr svá at ekki var bert nema augn, Fms. vii. 45; beran vápnastað, Nj. 9; undir berum himni, *under the bare sky*, in open air, sub dío, Karl. 544; á beru svæði, *in open field*; ber sverð, *naked sword*, Fms. i. 266; ríða berum hestum = *berbakt*, Dl. 11. 2. metaph. *naked, unprotected*, Grág. ii. 8; berr er hverr á baki nema sér bróður eigi (a proverb), Nj. 265. β. *uncovered, open, clear, manifest*; segja með berum orðum, *in clear words*, Stj. 447; verða berr at e-u, *to be convicted of a thing*, 656 A, 25; berrar jartegnir, Fms. ii. 221; göran sik beran at e-u, *to show openly*, mostly in a bad sense, xi. 55; vóru berastir í því þrændir, *the Tb. were most undisguised in it*, Hkr. ii. 57; göra berr, *to make known, lay bare*, Fms. i. 32, vii. 195.

ber-serkr, s. m., pl. ir: [the etymology of this word has been much contested; some—upon the authority of Snorri, hans menn fóru 'brynjalansir', Hkr. i. 11—derive it from 'berr' (*bare*) and 'serkr' [cp. *sark*, Scot. for *shirt*]; but this etymology is inadmissible, because 'serkr' is a subst. not an adj.; others derive it from 'berr' (Germ. *bär* = *ursus*), which is greatly to be preferred, for in olden ages athletes and champions used to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer (as skins of lions in the south), hence the names Bjálfi, Bjarnhéðinn, Úlfhéðinn, (héðinn, *pellis*),—pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur, Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. 22: even the old poets understood the name so, as may be seen in the poem of Hornklofi (beginning of 10th century), a dialogue between a Valkyrja and a raven, where the Valkyrja says, at berserkja reiðu vil ek þik spyrja, to which the raven replies, Úlfhéðnar heita, véru allir *Wolfcoats*, cp. the Vd. ch. 9; þeir berserkir er Úlfhéðnar véru kallaðir, þeir höfðu vargastakka (*coats of wild beasts*) fyrir brynjur, Fa. 17:—a 'bear-sark', 'bear-coat', i. e. a wild warrior or champion of the heathen age; twelve berserkers are mentioned as the chief followers of several kings of antiquity, e. g. of the Dan. king Rolf Krake, Edda 82; a Swed. king, Gautr. S. Fas. iii. 36; king Adils, Hrólf. Kr. S. ch. 16 sqq.;

Harald Hárfagri, Eg. ch. 9, Grell. ch. 2, Vd. l. c. (Hornklofi, v. above); the twelve sons of Arngrim, Hervar. S. ch. 3-5, Hdl. 22, 23; the two berserkers sent as a present by king Eric at Upsala to earl Hakon of Norway, and by him presented to an Icel. nobleman, Eb. ch. 25. In battle the berserkers were subject to fits of frenzy, called *berserka-gangr* (*furor bersericus*, cp. the phrase, ganga berserkgang), when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth and gnawed the iron rim of their shields; during these fits they were, according to popular belief, proof against steel and fire, and made great havoc in the ranks of the enemy; but when the fever abated they were weak and tame. A graphical description of the 'furor bersericus' is found in the Sagas, Yngl. S. ch. 6, Hervar. S. l. c., Eg. ch. 27, 67, Grell. ch. 42, Eb. ch. 25, Nj. ch. 104, Kristni S. ch. 2, 8 (Vd. ch. 46); cp. also a passage in the poem of Hornklofi—grenjuðu berserkir, | guðr var þeim á sinnum, | emjaðu Úlfhéðnar | ok isarn gnúðu—which lines recall to the mind Roman descriptions of the Cimbric war-cry. In the Icel. Jus Eccles. the berserks-gangr, as connected with the heathen age, is liable to the lesser outlawry, K. p. K. 78; it is mentioned as a sort of possession in Vd. ch. 37, and as healed by a vow to God. In the Dropl. S. Major (in MS.) it is medically described as a disease (v. the whole extract in the essay 'De furore Bersericico,' Kristni S. old Ed. in calce); but this Saga is modern, probably of the first part of the 17th century. The description of these champions has a rather mythical character. A somewhat different sort of berserker is also recorded in Norway as existing in *gangs of professional bullies*, roaming about from house to house, challenging husbandmen to 'holmgang' (*duel*), extorting ransom (leysa sik af hölm), and, in case of victory, carrying off wives, sisters, or daughters; but in most cases the damsel is happily rescued by some travelling Icelander, who fights and kills the berserker. The most curious passages are Glúm. ch. 4, 6, Gisl. ch. 1 (cp. Sir Edm. Head's and Mr. Dasent's remarks in the prefaces), Grell. ch. 21, 42, Eg. ch. 67, Flóam. S. ch. 15, 17; according to Grell. ch. 21, these banditti were made outlaws by earl Eric, A.D. 1012. It is worth noticing that no berserker is described as a native of Icel.; the historians are anxious to state that those who appeared in Icel. (Nj., Eb., Kr. S. l. c.) were born Norse (or Swedes), and they were looked upon with fear and execration. That men of the heathen age were taken with fits of the 'furor athleticus' is recorded in the case of Thorir in the Vd., the old Kveldulf in Eg., and proved by the fact that the law set a penalty upon it. Berserkr now and then occurs as a nickname, Glúm. 378. The author of the Yngl. S. attributes the berserks-gangr to Odin and his followers, but this is a sheer misinterpretation, or perhaps the whole passage is a rude paraphrase of Hm. 149 sqq. In the old Hbl. 37 berserkr and giant are used synonymously. The berserkers are the representatives of mere brute force, and it therefore sounds almost blasphemous, when the Norse Barl. S. speaks of Guðs berserkr (a 'bear-coat' or *champion of God*), (Jesus Kristr gleymdi eigi hölmgöngu síns berserks), 54, 197. With the introduction of Christianity this championship disappeared altogether.

bersi, a, m. *a bear*, Grell. 101 A, Fas. ii. 517, Sd. 165, Finnb. 246: the phrase, at taka sér bersa-leyfi, *to take bear's leave*, i. e. *to ask nobody* (cp. 'to take French leave': freq. as a nom. pr., and hence in Icel. local names).

ber-akjaldaðr, adj. *bare of shield*, i. e. *without a shield*, Nj. 97.

ber-svæði, n. *an open field*.

ber-syndugr, adj. (theol.), *a sinner, publicans and sinners*, Greg. 33, Post. 656, H. E. i. 585.

ber-sögl, f. [beraögn, adj.], *a free, frank speech*; hence *beraöglia-visur*, f. pl., name of a poem by Sigvatr, Fms. vi. 38 sq.

ber-yrði, n. pl. *plain-speaking*, Fms. vii. 161.

BETR, adv., compar. to vel; and **BEZT**, elder form *bast*, superl., *better, best*:

1. compar., er bettr er, *luckily, happily*, Fms. ix. 409, Ld. 22; b. þætti mér, *I would rather*, Nj. 17; vinnu betr, Lat. *spe melius*, Fms. ii. 101; b. úgört, *better not to do*, Ld. 59; hafa b., *to get the better of it*, Fb. i. 174; adding gen., þess b., er ..., *so much the better* ..., Sks. 426: denoting quantity, *more, leggit fram b. hit mikla skipit, advance it farther, better on*, Fms. ii. 307; engi maðr tók b. en í öxl honum, v. 67; b. en tuttugu menn, ix. 339; þrjú hundruð ok þrír tígir ok sex b., *to boot*, Rb. 88; ekki máttu sumir menn b. en fá staðist, i. e. *they could do no more, were just able to keep up against him*, Fms. xi. 136; ef hann orkar b., *if he can do more*, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 128; nú má hann b., *but if he is able to do more* ..., id. 2. superl., *best, best equipped*, Fas. ii. 523; with a gen., *best allra manna*, Eg. 34; manna beztr, Nj. 147; kvænna beztr hærð, Landn. 151; bazt at báðir væri, cp. Germ. *am besten, am liebsten, soonest*, Eg. 256.

betra, ad, *to better, improve*, Ld. 106; *betrask*, *to become better*, Fms. iii. 160: impers., ef eigi betradist um, Rd. 277; þeir sögðu, at konungi betradist mjök, *that the king was much better*, Fms. ix. 215.

betran, f. *a bettering, improving*, esp. in theol., Fms. vi. 217, Stj. 158: alliter., bót ok betran.

betr-foðrungr, m. *a man better than his father*, Fms. vi. 286.

BETRI, *betra*, compar., and **BEZTR**, *bast*, *batatr*, the superl.

to 'góðr,' which serves as the posit. :—in the compar. the primitive *a* becomes *e*; thus old poets of the beginning of the 11th century, as Sighvat, rhyme betri—setri; the old form batri however occurs, 655 xx. 4: in the superl. the *a* was kept till the end of the 12th century. Sighvat rhymes, last—batti; old vellum MSS. now and then still spell with *a* (batt, bastr...), Glúm. 371, Heið. S. Ísl. ii. 324, Grág. ii. 165, 252, Fms. xi. 214, 220, Hm. 13, 26, 47, Hkv. Hjörv. 39, Lb. 12, Pd. 11, Yt. 27, 625, 42, Fms. x. (Ágrip) 418; bapstra (baxtra), gen. pl., 398, 401 (but betpt, 385); baxta (acc.), Eluc. 36: sing. fem. and neut. pl. bōst, with a changed vowel, bōst heill, u. pl. Skv. 2. 19; bōstu (bōptu), pl., Fms. x. 401, 403, 415: it is spelt with *z*, *tz* (in Ágrip even *pt*), or *zt*, in mod. spelling often *s*, as in mod. Engl., and pronounced at present as an *s*, [Goth. *batizo*, superl. *batisto*; A. S. *batra* and *betata*, *benta*; Engl. *better* and *best*; Germ. *besser* and *beste*]:—*better, best*; meira ok betra, Nj. 45, 193; betri, Dipl. v. 18; bestr kost, Nj. 1, Eg. 25; bestr bōndi, Ld. 22. *β. kind, friendly towards one*; with dat., er honum hafði bastr verit, 625. 42; er mér hefir bastr verit, Fms. vii. 274: er þér fyrir því best... it is best for thee, thou doest best to accept it, Nj. 225; því at þinn hlutr má eigi verða betri en góðr, 256; betra byr ok blíðara, 625. 4: with gen., meðan best er sumars, during the best part of the summer, Ska. 29, etc. etc., v. góðr.

beygja, *β.* [baugr], to bend, bow, Fms. ii. 108, iii. 210, x. 174: metaph., b. e-m krók, to make it crooked for one, the metaphor taken from a game or from wrestling, Ld. 40.

beygla, u. f. to dint, of plate, metal, etc., Sturl. ii. 221.

BEYKI, n. beech-wood; **beykir**, m. a cooper, v. buðkr.

beyla, u. f. a bump, Lat. *gibbus*, swelling, Björn, cp. Snót 98.

beyrsta and **beysta**, t. [old Dan. *börste*; Swed. *bösta*], to bruise, beat; b. konu, to thrash, Fms. xi. 272; the alliterated phrases, berjia ok b., to flag, Hom. 119; b. ok bíta, Grág. ii. 118; b. bakföllum, to pull hard, beat the waves with the oars, Am. 35.

beysti, n. [Swed. *böste*], a ham, gammon of bacon, Þidr. 222.

beytill, m., v. góibeytill, *equisetum biemale*, a cognom., Landn.

bestr, **bastr**, **best**, **bast**, v. betri and betr.

BIBLIA, and old form **BIBLA**, u. f. the Bible, Arn. (Hb.) 10.

BIÐ, n. pl. [A. S. *bid*], a biding, waiting, delay; skömm bið, Al. 118: patience, mikit megu biðin (a proverb), 119, 623. 60; vera góðr í biðum, to be patient and forbearing, Bs. i. 141; leggja á bið (biðum?), to bide the events, Fms. x. 407; in mod. usage fem. sing., lifð manns hart fram hleypr, hefir það engu bið, Hallgr.

biða, *ad.*, to bide a bit, Stj. 298, Bs. ii. 123; with gen. (= biða), ok biðdu þeirra, Fagrík. 138, Nj. (Lat.) 110 note k, 135 note o.

biðan, f. = bið, H. E. ii. 80.

bið-angr and **biðvangr**, m. a biding, delay, Fms. ix. 259, v. l.

biðill, m., dat. biðli, pl. biðlar, a wooer, suitor, Fms. ii. 8.

BIÐJA, *bað*, *báðu*, *beðit*; pres. bið; imperat. bið and biddu; poet. forms with suff. neg. 1st pers. pres. biðkat ek, Gisl. (in a verse): [Ulf. *bidian* = *alreiv, éporrā*; A. S. *biddian*; Old Engl. *bid, bede* (in *bedesman*), and 'to bid one's heads'; Germ. *bitten, beten*; cp. Lat. *petere*]:—to beg; with gen. of the thing, dat. of the person; or in old writers with infin. without the particle 'at' or 'at' with a subj. a. with infin., Jarl bað þá drepa hann, ... bað hann gefa Hallfredi gríð, Fms. iii. 25; hann bað alla biða, Nj. 196; bað þá heila hittast, Eg. 22, Fms. vii. 351; Skapti bað Gizur (acc.) sitja, Nj. 226; Flösi bað alla menn koma, Nj. 196, Hdl. 2; inn bið þú hann ganga, Skm. 16, Ls. 16; b. e-n vera heilan, *valere jubere*, Gm. 3, Hkv. 1. 2: still so in the Ór. 65 (biðr ek Ólaf bjarga mér) of the end of the 14th century; mod. usage prefers to add the 'at', yet Hallgrímur uses both, e. g. hann bað Pétur með hryggri hund, hjá sér vaka um eina stund, Pass. 4. 6; but, Guð bið eg nú að gefa mér náð, id. *β.* with 'at' and a subj., b. viljum vér þik, at þú sér, Nj. 226, Jb. 17; without 'at', Pass. 6. 13, 3. 12. *γ.* with gen., b. matar, Grág. i. 261; er þér þess ekki biðjanda, Eg. 423; b. liðs, liðveizlu, foruneytis, brautargengis, Nj. 226, 223, Ísl. ii. 322; barnar, Fms. iv. 12; b. e-m lífa, gríða, góða, böls, to beg for the life... of one, Háv. 39, Fms. iii. 25, Edda 38, Hm. 127; b. fyrir e-m, to beg, pray for one, Nj. 58; b. e-n til e-s, to request one to do a thing, Grág. i. 450, Fms. v. 34: spec. to court (a lady), propose, with gen. as object of the thing and person here coincide, b. konu, b. sér konu, Eg. 5, Nj. 2, Rm. 37. *δ.* to pray (to God), absol., hann bað á þessa lund, Blas. 41; b. til Guðs, Sks. 308, Fms. iii. 48; b. bæn sinni (dat.), to pray one's prayer, 655 xvi, Hom. 114; b. bæn sína, id., Blas. 50. *β.* reflex., biðjask fyrir, to say one's prayers, Nj. 196; er svá baðst fyrir at krossi, Landn. 45, 623. 34, Orkn. 51; biðjast undan, to excuse oneself, beg pardon, Fms. vii. 351: the reflex. may resume the infin. sign 'at' and even an active may do so, if used as a substitute for a reflex., e. g. biðr þórlófr at fara norðr á Hálögaland, Tb. asked for furlough to go to H., Eg. 35.

bið-lund and **biðlyndi**, Hom. 26. transl. of Lat. *longanimitas*, f. forbearance, patience, Hom. 97, Stj. 52, Pass. 8. 13, 15, 15. 13. *compos:*

biðlundar-góðr, adj. forbearing, Fb. ii. 261. **biðlundar-mál**, n. a thing that can bide, as to which there is no hurry, Grett. 150.

bið-stund, f. (biðetóll, Bs. i. 293 is prob. a false reading), biding a bit, Bs. i. 292, 704, Fms. viii. 151, Thom. 104.

BIFAST, *β.* mod. *ad.* dep. [Gr. *φῆβ-*, *φῆβος*, cp. Lat. *phœvo, febris*; A. S. *beofan*; Germ. *beben*], to shake, to tremble: 1. in old writers only dep., biðisk, þkv. 13, Hkv. 23, Þd. 17; biðast, Gisl. 60, Grett. 114: to fear, en þó bifast aldri hjartað, Al. 80. 2. in mod. usage also act. to move, of something very heavy, with dat., e. g. eg gat ekki bifast því, I could not move it.

bifr, m., in the compd úbifr, m. dislike, in the phrase, e-m er ú. *ad.* e-u, one feels a dislike to. *compos:* **bifr-staup**, n. a cup, Eb. (in a verse).

bifra, u. f. [A. S. *befer, befer*], a beaver (?), a cognom., Fms.

bif-róst, f., the poet. mythical name of the rainbow, Edda 8, (via tremula); but Gm. 44 and Fm. 15 read bilröst.

bifu-kolla (byðuk-, Salm. 95), u. f. *leontodon taraxacum*, Hjalt. 254.

BIK, n. [Lat. *pice*; Gr. *πίσσα*; A. S. *pie*; Engl. *pitch*; Germ. *pech*; a for. word], *pitch*, Stj. 46; svartir sem b., Nj. 195, Orkn. 350, Rb. 352. *compos:* **bik-svartr**, adj. black as pitch.

bika, *ad.*, to pitch, Stj. 58, Ver. 8.

BIKARR, m. [Hel. *bicere*; Engl. *beaker*; Scot. *bicker*; Germ. *becher*; Dan. *bæger*, cp. Gr. *βίκος*; Ital. *bicchiere*], a beaker, large drinking cup, Dipl. v. 18: botan. *perianthium*, Hjalt.

BIKKJA, u. f. a bitch; þann graut gaf hann blaðum hundum ok mælti, þat er makligt at bikkjur eti þór, Fms. ii. 163: as an abusive term, Fas. 54, Fas. i. 39; so in mod. Icel. a bad horse is called. *compos:*

bikkju-hvolpur, m. a bitch's whelp, Fms. ix. 513. **bikkju-sómr**, m. son of a b., Fas. iii. 607. **bikkju-stakkr**, m. the skin of a b., Fas. iii. 417: all of these used as terms of abuse.

bikkja, *β.* t. [bikka, to roll, Ivar Aasen], to plunge into water; hann bikiði í sjóinn, he plunged overboard, Fms. x. 329; bikiði sér út af bordum, ii. 183; cp. Lapp. *puokjet* = to plunge.

BIL, n., temp. a moment, twinkling of an eye; í því bili, Nj. 115; þat bil, that very moment, Stj. 149, 157, Fms. i. 45. *β.* loc., Lat. *intervallum*, an open space left; b. er þarna, Fas. ii. 67; orðin standa eiga þétt (namely in writing), en þó bil á milli, an Icel. rhyme. *γ.* the poetical

compos such as biltrauðr, bilstyggr, bilgrönduðr... (all of them epithets of a hero, fearless, dauntless,) point to an obsolete sense of the word, failure, fear, giving way, or the like; cp. bilbugr, bilgjarn, and the verb bila; cp. also tímabil, a period; millibil, distance; dagnálabil, hádegisbil, nónbil, etc., nine o'clock, full day-time, noon-time, etc. II. fem. pr. name of a goddess, Lex. Poët.

bila, *ad.* pres. bil (instead of bilar), Fas. ii. 76 (in a verse), to fail; þórr vill fyrir engan mun bila at koma til einvígis, Tb. will not fail to meet, Edda 57; þorsteinn kvað þat eigi mundu at bila, Tb. said that it should not fail, he should not fail in doing so, Lv. 33; with dat., flestum bilar áreðit, a proverb, Fms. ii. 31 (Ld. 170), Rd. 260. 2. *impers.*, e-n bilar (acc.), Finnb. 338 (in mod. usage *impers.* throughout), to break, crack, þá er skipit hljóp af stokkunum, þá bilaði í skarir nokkurar, Fms. viii. 196; reiði b., Grág. ii. 295; b. at e-u, id., Gpl. 369; bil sterka arma, my strong arms fail, Fas. ii. l. c.

bil-bugr (bilsbugr, Fas. iii. 150), m. failing of heart; in the phrase, láta engan bilbug á sér sjá (finna), to stand firm, show no sign of fear, Fms. viii. 412, Grett. 124, Fas. iii. 150, Karl. 233; fá b. á e-m, to throw one back, Karl. 80.

bil-eygr, adj. a nickname of Odin, of unsteady eyes, Edda (Gl.)

bil-gjarn, adj., occurs only in the compd úbilgjarn, overbearing.

bil-róst, f. via tremula, the rainbow, v. bifröst.

bil-skrinnir, m. the heavenly abode of Thor, from the flashing of light, Edda.

bilt, prob. an old n. part. from bila; only used in the phrase, e-m verðr bilt, to be amazed, astonished; en þá er sagt, at þór (dat.) varð bilt einu sinni at slá hann, the first time that Thor's heart failed him, Edda 29; varð þeim bilt, Korm. 40, Nj. 169.

bimbult (now pronounced bumbult), n. adj., only in the phrase, e-m verðr b., to feel uneasy, Gisl. 33, of a witch (freq., but regarded as a slang word), mér er hálf bumbult...

BINDA, batt, 2nd pers. bati, pl. bundu, bundit; pres. bind; 3rd pers. reflex. birt; imperat. bind, bind þú; 2nd pers. bittu, bitt þú, Fm. 40: [Goth., A. S., Hel. *bindan*; Engl. *bind*; Germ. *binden*; Swed. *binda*, 2nd pers. *bind*; in Icel. by assimilation batt; bant, however, Hb. 20, 33 (1865)]:—to bind: I. prop. to bind in fetters, (cp. bond, vincula; bandingi, prisoner), Hom. 119, Fms. xi. 146, Gpl. 179: 1. to tie, fasten, tie up, b. hest, Nj. 83; naut, Ld. 98, Bs. i. 171; b. hund, Grág. ii. 119; b. við e-t, to fasten so; b. stein við háls e-m, 655 xxviii; b. bláju við stöng, Fms. ix. 358; b. skó, þvengi, to tie the shoes, Nj. 143, Þorst. St. 53, Orkn. 430: to bind in parcels, to pack up, b. varning, Fms. iii. 91, ix. 241 (a pun); b. hey, to truss hay for carting, Nj. 74; klyf, Grett. 123; b. at, til, to bind round a sack, parcel, Fms. i. 10; to bind a book, (band, bindl, volume, are mod. phrases), Dipl. i. 5, 9, li. 13. *β.*

medic. to bind wounds, to bind up, b. sár, Eg. 33, Bs. i. 639, Fms. i. 46 (cp. Germ. *verbinden*); b. um, of fomentation, Str. 4. 72: metaph.

phrase, eiga um sárt at b., to have a sore wound to bind up, one feeling sore; hefir margt hlotið um sárt at b. fyrir mér, i. e. I have inflicted deep

wounds on many, Nj. 54: the proverb, best er um heilt at b., or eiga um heilt at b., to bind a sound limb, i. e. to be safe and sound; þýkir mér best um heilt at b., I think to keep my limbs unbound, to run no risk, Fms. vii. 263.

2. with a notion of impediment; b. skjöld sinu, to entangle the shield: metaph., bundin (closed, shut) skjaldborg, Sks. 385.

II. metaph. to bind, make obligatory; leysa ok b., of the pope, Fms. x. 11: to make, contract a league, friendship, affinity, wedding, fellowship, oath, or the like; b. rið, to resolve, Ld. 4, Eg. 30; samfélag, lag, vináttu, eið, tengdir, hjúskap, Fms. i. 53, iv. 15, 20, 108, 210, ix. 52, Stj. 633, K. Á. 110: absol. with a following infin., binda (fix) þeir þórir at hittast í ákveðnum stað, Isl. ii. 147.

III. reflex. to bind, engage oneself, enter a league; leikmenn höfðu saman bundist at setjast á kirkjueignir, Bs. i. 733; bindask (b. sik) í e-u, to engage in a thing; þótt hann væri bundinn í slíkum hlutum, 655; at b. sik í verald-ligu starfi, id.; hann bast í því, at sýlumenn yðrir skyldu eigi koma á morkina, Eg. 71; em ek þó eigi þessa búinn, nema fleiri bindist, unless more people bind themselves, enter the league, Fær. 25, Valla L. 216; bindast í banns atkvæði, H. E. i. 465; binda sik undir e-t, with a following infin. to bind oneself to do, Vm. 25; b. sik við e-t, id., N. G. L. i. 89; bindask e-m á hendi, to bind oneself to serve another, esp. of the service of great personages; b. á hendi konungum, Fms. xi. 303, x. 215, Bs. i. 681, Orkn. 422; bindast fyrir e-u, to place oneself at the head of an undertaking, to lead, Hkr. iii. 40; Öngull vildi b. fyrir um atfor við Gretti, Grett. 147 A.

2. with gen., bindask e-s, to refrain from a thing; eigi bast hann ferligra orða, i. e. he did not refrain from bad language, 655, 12; b. tára (only negative), to refrain from bursting into tears, Fms. ii. 32; hláttr, Sks. 118; b. við e-t, id., El. 21; b. af e-u, Stj. 56.

bindandi and bindindí, f. (now neut., Thom. 68), abstinence, Stj. 147, 625, 186, Fms. i. 226, Hom. 17. compps: bindendis-tími, a, m. a time of abstinence. bindandis-líf, n. a life of b., Stj. 147, 655 xiii. bindandis-maðr, m. an ascetic, Bs. ii. 146; mod. a teetotaler.

bindi, n. a sheaf, = bundin, N. G. L. i. 330; mod. a volume, (cp. Germ. band.)

BINGR, m. a bed, bolster, Korm. (in a verse), prop. a heap of corn or the like, (Scot. bing.) Nj. 153; vide Lex. Poët.

birgðir, f. pl. stores, provisions, Sturl. ii. 225, Fær. 53, Fas. ii. 423.

birgilligr, adj. well provided, Bs. i. 355.

BIRGJA, b., to furnish, provide; skal ek víst b. hann at nökkuru, Nj. 73; segir Sigurðr, at hann mun b. þá með nökkuru móti, Fær. 237; hann birgði þá ok um búfé, Ld. 144; nú vil ek b. þú þitt at málnytu í sumar, Hrafn. 9. [In the Edd. sometimes wrongly spelt with y, as it is quite different from byrgja, to enclose.]

birgr, adj. [O. H. G. birg, *sterilis*; unbirg, *sterilis*: sometimes in Edd. wrongly spelt byrg: this form however occurs Bs. i. 868, MS. the end of the 15th century]:—provided, well furnished; b. at kosti, Grett. 127 A, Sd. 170; viltu selja mér augun? þá er ek verr b. eptir, Fas. iii. 384.

BIRKI, n. collect. = björk, birch, in compps: birki-raptr, m. a raft of birch-wood, Isl. ii. 153. birki-viðr, m. birch-wood, Grág. ii. 355.

birnja, f. a bark, strip; b. við, Jb. 235, Stj. 177; cp. Gkv. 2. 12, birknir viðr (= birki viðr?), Fms. viii. 33; b. hest, to flay a horse.

BIRNA, u, f. a she-bear, Stj. 530, Fæ. 26, Magn. 476: astron., Rb. 468; b. er vér köllum vagn, 1812, 16. birnu-gestir, m. the name of one of the constellations, 1812, 18.

BIETA, t. [Ulf. *baibetan*], to illuminate, brighten, Stj. 15; b. sýn, 655 xxx; b. blinda, id. 2. impers., þokunni birtir af, the fog lifted, Hrafn. 6: to brighten with gilding or colouring, a ship, þá var birt allt hlýrt, cp. hlýrbjartir and hlýrbirt skip, Fms. iv. 277. 3. metaph., to enlighten; birta hjörtu vár, Hom. 67, Rb. 390: to make illustrious, Skálda 204.

β. to reveal, manifest, Fms. iv. 132, viii. 101: with dat., birtu hann ást sinni, x. 418. γ. reflex. to appear; birtist þá skaði þeirra, Fms. vii. 189, v. 344, Stj. 198, Ann. 1243; b. e-m, Fms. i. 142.

birti, f. and mod. birta, u, f. [Goth. *baibrti*], brightness, light, the old form birti is used Luke ii. 9, in the N. T. of 1540, and the Bible of 1584, and still kept in the 11th Ed. of Vidal. (1829); otherwise birta, Pass. 8. 19, 41. 10; birta also occurs Stj. 81, Fb. i. 122; but otherwise birti in old writers; birti ok segrð, Fms. v. 344, x. 347; birti ægis, the gold, Edda 69; tunglains birti, Stj. 26, Fms. i. 77.

birting, f. brightness, Sks. 26, 656 A: metaph. manifestation, revelation, Th. 76, Stj. 378, Barl. 199: vision, 655 xxxii. 2. day-break.

compps: birtingar-tíð, f. time of revelation, Hom. 63.

birtingr, m. a fish, *trutta albicolar*, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. vii. 157: pl. illustrious men, Eg. (in a verse).

BISKUP, m., in very old MSS. spelt with y and o (byskop), but commonly in the MSS. contracted 'bp', so that the spelling is doubtful; but biscop (with i) occurs Bs. i. 356, byscop in the old fragm. i. 391-394; biskup is the common form in the Edd. and at present, vide Bs. i. ii, Sturl. S., Ib. [Gr. *ἐπισκοπος*; A. S. *biscop*; Engl. *bishop*; Germ. *bischof*]:—a bishop. Icel. had two sees, one at Skálholt, erected A.D. 1056; the other at Hólar, in the North, erected A.D. 1106. They were united at the end of the last century, and the see removed to Reykjavík. Biographies of ten of the bishops of the 11th to the 14th

century are contained in the *Re.*, published 1858, and of the later bishops in the *Biskupa Annálar* (from A. D. 1606), published in Safn til Sögu Íslands, vol. i. and Bs. ii, and cp. farther the *Biskupafr.*, by the Icel. historian Jón Halldórsson (died A. D. 1736), and the *Hist. Eccl.* (H. E.), by Finn Jonsson (Finnus Johannæus, son of the above-mentioned Jón Halldórsson). During two hundred years of the commonwealth till the middle of the 13th century, the bishops of Skálholt and Hólar were elected by the people or by the magnates, usually (at least the bishops of Skálholt) in parliament and in the *lögrétta* (the legislative council), vide the *Hungv.* ch. 2 (valinn til b. af allri alþýðu á Íslandi), ch. 5, 7, 13, 16, Sturl. 2, ch. 26, Kristni S. ch. 12, Ib. ch. 10, þorl. S. ch. 9, Páls. S. ch. 2, Guðm. S. ch. 40, Jóns S. ch. 7 (þá kaus Gizurr biskup Jón prest Ögmundarson með samþykki allra lærðra manna ok úlðrora í Norðlinga fjórðungi). Magnús Gizurarson (died A. D. 1237) was the last popularly elected bishop of Skálholt; bishop Guðmund (died A. D. 1237) the last of Hólar; after that time bishops were imposed by the king of Norway or the archbishop.

compps: biskupa-búningr, m. episcopal apparel, Sturl. i. 221.

biskupa-fundur, m. a synod of bishops, Fms. x. 7.

biskupa-páttir, m. the section in the *Icel. Jus Eccl.* referring to the bishops, K. þ. K. 60.

biskupa-þing, n. a council of bishops, Bs. i. 713, H. E. i. 456.

biskups-brunnr, m. a well consecrated by bishop Guðmund, else called Gvendarbrunnar, Bs.

biskups-búr, n. a 'bishop's-bower', chamber for a bishop, Sturl. ii. 66.

biskups-dómr, m. a diocese, Fms. vii. 173, xi. 229, Ib. 16, Pr. 107: episcopate, Fms. i. 118.

biskups-dóttir, f. a bishop's daughter, Sturl. i. 207.

biskups-dæmi, n. an episcopal see, Sturl. i. 204, iii. 124: the episcopal office, 23, Bs. i. 66, etc.

biskups-efni, n. bishop-elect, Bs. i. cp. ii. 339.

biskups-frændi, m. a relative of a bishop, Sturl. ii. 222.

biskups-garðr, m. a bishop's manor, Fms. ix. 47.

biskups-gisting, f. the duty of entertaining the bishop on his visitation, Vm. 23.

biskups-kjör, n. pl. the election of a bishop, Bs. i. 476.

biskups-kosning, f. id., Sturl. i. 33, Fms. viii. 118, v. l.

biskups-lauss, adj. without a bishop, Fb. iii. 445, Ann. 1210.

biskups-maðr, m. one in the service of a bishop, Fms. ix. 317.

biskups-mark, n. the sign of a bishop; þá gerði Sabinus b. yfir dükinn ok drakk svá öröggr (a false reading = kross-mark?), Greg. 50.

biskups-mágr, m. a brother-in-law of a bishop, Fms. ix. 312, v. l.

biskups-messa, u, f. a mass celebrated by a bishop, Bs. i. 131.

biskups-mitr, n. a bishop's mitre, Sturl. ii. 32.

biskups-nafn, n. the title of a bishop, Fms. x. 11.

biskups-riki, n. a bishopric, diocese, Ann. (Hb.) 19, Fms. xi. 229, Sturl. ii. 15.

biskups-sækt, f. a fine to be paid by a bishop, N. G. L. i. 350.

biskups-skatt, m. a duty to be paid to the bishop in Norway, D. N. (Fr.).

biskups-skip, a bishop's ship: the bishops had a special licence for trading; about this matter, vide the *Arna b. S. Laur. S.* in Bs. and some of the deeds in D. I.; the two sees in Icel. had each of them a ship engaged in trade, Fms. ix. 309, v. l.; vide a treatise by Maurer written in Icel., *Ný Fél.* xxii. 105 sqq.

biskups-akrúði, a, m. an episcopal ornament, Fms. ix. 38.

biskups-sonr, m. the son of a bishop, Sturl. i. 123, Fms. x. 17.

biskupa-stafr, m. a bishop's staff, Bs. i. 143.

biskups-stofa, u, f. a bishop's study, Dipl. ii. 11.

biskups-stóll, m. an episcopal seat, bishopric, Jb. 16, K. Á. 96, Fms. x. 409.

biskups-sýsla, u, f. a diocese, episcopate, Fms. vii. 173.

biskups-tign, f. episcopal dignity, Bs. i. 62, 655 iii, Sks. 802, Sturl. i. 45.

biskups-tíund, f. the time to be paid to the bishop in Iceland, v. the statute of A. D. 1096, D. I. i. Ib., K. þ. K. 150 (ch. 39), K. Á. 96.

biskupstíundar-mál, n. a lawsuit relating to the bishop, H. E. ii. 185.

biskups-vatn, n. water consecrated by bishop Guðmund, Bs. i. 535.

biskups-veldi, n. episcopal power, Pr. 106.

biskups-vígsla, u, f. the consecration of a bishop, Fms. viii. 297, Bs. i. 61.

biskupa, að, to confirm, Hom. 99; biskup er skyldr at b. börn, K. þ. K. 62; Guðmundr biskup biskupaði hann tvævetran, Sturl. iii. 122; tók Glúmr skirn ok var biskupaðr í banasótt af Kol biskupi, Glúm. 397: now in Icel. called að ferma or staðfesta or even kristna börn.

biskupan, f. confirmation; ferming er sumir kalla b., K. Á. 20, ch. 3.

biskupligr, adj. episcopal; b. embætti, Stj. 556, Sks. 781, 655 xxxii. (not fit for a bishop.)

BISMARI, a, m. [for. word; Germ. *besem*, *besen*; Dan. *bismer*; v. Grimm s. v.], a steelyard, Gpl. 526, Dipl. iii. 4. compps: bismara-pund, n. a sort of pound, N. G. L. iii. 166.

bissu, u, f., Lat. *byssus*, a stuff, Bær. 21.

biatr, adj. [Swed. *bister*], angry, knitting one's brows, Sturl. iv. 82, v. l., cp. Bs. i. 750, Pass. 21. 1.

BIT, n. bite, Lat. *morsus*; at tönnunum er bitsins ván, Skálda 163: of cutting instruments, sax vænlígt til bits, Fs. 6: of insects, mybit, bite of gnats, Rd. 295; bit flugdyra, 655 xxx; dýrbit, a fox killing lambs, Bs. ii. 137.

β. pasture = beit, N. G. L. i. 246.

bita, að, to divide (a ship) with cross-beams (biti); skip þrennum bitum út bitað, Sturl. iii. 61.

β. to cut food, meat into bits.

bit-bein, n., cp. Engl. bone of contention; hafa ríki þessi lengi at öfund orðit ok bitbeinum, Fær. 230.

biti, a, m.

1. a bit, mouthful (cp. munnbiti); konungr átt nökkura bita af hrosslífr, Fms. i. 37, Játv. 26, Rd. 283: in the phrase, biðja

bitum, to go begging, Grág. i. 278. 2. an eye-tooth = jaxl, q. v., [Swed. betar]; eru vér ok svá gamlir, ok svá bitar upp komnir, i. e. we are no longer babies, have got our eye-teeth, Fms. viii. 325. 3. a cross-beam, girder in a house, Ld. 316, Gpl. 346: in a ship, Lat. *transtrum*, Fms. ix. 44, Sturl. iii. 61.

bitill and bitull, m., dat. bitli, the bit of a bridle, Stj. 84, 397, Hkr. i. 27, Hkr. 3. 34, Akv. 30, Fms. iv. 75, Hkr. ii. 31.

bitlingr, m. a bit, morsel; the proverb, víða koma Hallgerði bitlingar, cp. Nj. ch. 48; stela bitlingum, to steal trifles, Sturl. i. 61, v. l.; bera bitlinga frá bordi, as a beggar, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

bitr, rs, adj. biting, sharp, Korm. 80, Eg. 465, Fms. ii. 255.

bitra, u, f. bitterness, a cognom., Landn.

bitrli, adj. sharp, Korm. 80, Fbr. 58: metaph., Ísl. ii. (in a verse).

bit-ótt, f. contagious disease, poet., Yt. 17.

bit-yrði and bitryrði, n. pl. taunts, N. G. L. i. 213.

bí, bí, and búsum, búsum, interj. lullaby!

BÍÐA, beid, biðu, beid; pres. bið; imperat. bið, 2nd pers. biðþú, biðdu, [Ulf. beidan; A. S. *bidan*; Engl. *bide*; O. H. G. *bitan*];—to bide.

I. to bide, wait for: with gen., b. e-s, to wait for one, Eg. 274; skal slíkra manna at visu vel b., such men are worth waiting for, i. e. they are not to be had at once, Fms. ii. 34; the phrase, biða þína, to bide one's time: with héðan, þaðan, to wait, stand waiting, bið þú héðan, unz ek kem, 656 C. 35; þaðan beid þengill, Hkr. i. 22; also, b. e-s ór stað, Lex. Poët. The old writers constantly use a notion 'a loco,' þaðan, héðan, or stað, where the mod. usage is hér, þar, 'in loco' absol., Fms. x. 37, Nj. 3.

II. to abide, suffer, undergo, Lat. *pati*: with acc., b. harm, Nj. 250; skaða, Grág. i. 459, 656 C; ámalí, to be blamed, Nj. 133; bana, dauða, hel, to abide death, ..., to die, Hm. 19, Fms. vi. 114; ósigr, to abide defeat, be defeated; svá skal búi bæta at biða annat meira (a proverb), Fb. ii. 336, Al. 57: sometimes in a good sense, biða elli, to last to a great age, 656 A; b. enga ró, to feel no peace, be uneasy, Eg. 403; b. ekki (seint) bætr e-s, of an irreparable loss, Ísl. ii. 172.

III. impem., e-t (acc.) biðr, there abides, i. e. exists, to be bad, with a preceding negative; hvárki biðr þar báru nó vindsból, there is felt neither wave nor blast, Stj. 78; beid engan þann er ráða kynni, there was none that could make it out, 22; varla beid braud eðr fæðu, was not to be bad, 212; slægastr af öllum þeim kvikendum er til biðr á jarðriki, 34, Gen. iii. 1.

IV. part. pl. biðendr, v. andrúði. biðandi, f. a biding, waiting, delay, Fms. ii. 216. bí-fala, að, [Germ. *befehlen*], to recommend, command, Bs. i. 145 note 7, from paper MS., v. introd. p. 48.

bíldr, m., and bílda, u, f. an axe, Edda (Gl.); an instrument for bleeding: bíld-spor, n. a scar as from a b., Bs. i. 367. 2. a sheep with spotted cheeks: bíld-ótttr, adj. (sheep) spotted on the cheeks, Rd. 240.

bíld-ör, f. a blunt arrow, a bolt, Fms. ii. 320, x. 362.

bí-lífa, n. [A. S. *biliofa*], luxury, Al. 17, 34, 45.

bí-standa, stóð, [Goth. *bistandan*; Germ. *beisteben*], (for. word), to assist, Stj. MS. 227, col. 102.

bisundr, m. (for. word), a besant (Byzantium), a coin, El. 2.

BÍTA, beit, bitu, bitid; pres. bit; imperat. bit, 2nd pers. bittu; poet. forms with the negative, beitat, Eg. (in a verse); subj. bitia, Hkr. 2. 31, [Ulf. *beitan*; Engl. *bite*; Germ. *beizen*];—to bite, Lat. *mordere*:

I. properly, 1. with the teeth, Eg. 508, N. G. L. i. 351; b. menn (of a dog), Grág. ii. 119; b. skarð ór, Eg. 605: of a horse, N. G. L. i. 392; foxes killing sheep, Bs. ii. 138, N. G. L. ii. 34 (wolf);—to sting, of wasps, gnats, Landn. 146.

2. of grazing animals; b. gras, lauf, skóg, Grág. ii. 229, (hence *beit*, pasture); hvar hestar þínir bitu gras, Fa. 57: absol. to graze, Karl. 71. 3. of sharp instruments, weapons (vápnbitinn); engir vóru ósárir nema þeir er eigi bitu járn, except those whom iron could not bite, Eg. 33; sverðit beit ekki, did not cut, Nj. 45, Edda 7; ljárnir bita, 48; sótrinn brotnaði en eigi beit, the sword did not cut but broke the leg, Bjarn. 66. 4. e-m bitr, one's weapon (scythe) cuts well, bites; allt bitu honum annan veg vápnin, Eg. 93.

4. of a ship, to cruise; hér er skip... er vér köllum bita (bite the wind) allra skipa best, the best sailers, Fms. 27: impers., beit þeim eigi fyrir Reykjanes, they could not clear cape R., Landn. 30.

5. in fishing, to bite, take the bait; bitr vel á um daginn, the fishes did bite, Ld. 40; bita mætti beitsfiskr, q. v.

6. bita á vörinni, to bite the lip as a token of pain or emotion, Nj. 68; hann hafði bitid á kámpinum, bad bitten the beard, 209.

II. metaph.: a. of frost, cold, sickness, and the like. 1. to bite, sting, hurt; hvat mun oss heldr b. orð hans, why should his speech sting us any more? Grett. 95 A; eigi veit ek prestr, nema orðin þín hafi bitid, thy words have bit, Fms. vii. 39.

2. as a law term; sekt, sök bitr, the guilt strikes the convict, when brought home to him, hence sakkbitinn, guilty; þá menn er hvár-veggja hafa bitid, lög, réttindi ok svá dómur, convicted in the face of law and justice, Sks. 655 B; um þau mál sem sekt bitr, i. e. unlawful cases, liable to punishment, K. Á. 148; um þat er sekt bitr, Grett. 133 A (new Ed. 1853), Sks. 655.

3. b. á e-n, to cut deep, affect, make an impression upon; the phrase, láta ekki á sig b., to stand proof against all; þetta lét Kjartan á sik b., K. felt pain from it, Ld. 204; láttu þetta

ekki á þik b., do not mind it, id.; rennr þat öðrum opt mjök í brjóst, er á suma bitr ekki (of the conscience), 655 xi. 4. e-t bitr fyrir, something 'bites off,' i. e. is decisive, makes a thing impossible or out of question; þat annat (the other reason) er þó bitr skjótara, which is still more decided against it, Fms. ii. 266; þeir kváðust þenna kost eigi vilja, ok kváðu þat tvennt til vera er fyrir beit, two decided obstacles, reasons against it, Sturl. iii. 47; þú ert miklu æri maðr at aldri, en svá at vér hafim hér lögtekna í Jónsborg, ok bitr þat fyrir, that puts it out of question, makes it impossible, Fms. x. 93; þorgils þykir nú þetta ráð mega fyrir bita, Tb. thought this would be quite sufficient,—fyrir hlíta would here be better,—Ld. 264; þeir höfðu jafnan minna hlut ór málum, þó þetta bitu nú fyrir, they always got the worst of it, though this was a thorough beating, Fas. i. 144; (þat er) lögmanni ok lögréttumönnum þykir fyrir b., seems a decisive proof, cuts the case off at once, N. G. L. ii. 21; b. e-m at fullu, to prove fatal to, tell fully upon; hafa mik nú at fullu bitid hans ráð, Fs. 8; Njáls bita ráðin, a proverb quoted by Arngrim in Brevis Comment., written A. D. 1593, denoting the sagacity of Njáls schemes; beit þetta ráð, it was effective, Fs. 153; e-m bitr við at horfa, Band. 7 C, is no doubt a false reading, = býðr, which is the reading l. c. of the vellum MS. 2845, vide bjóða.

III. recipr. of horse fight, Rd. 298. bí-tala, be-tala, að, to pay, (mod.); cp. Germ. *bezahlen*. bja, interj. fie! bí-a, to defile. bjagaðr, part. wry, deformed, cp. bagr. bjag-lotr, adj. ugly, deformed, Fas. ii. 149.

bjalla, n. f. a bell, certainly an Engl. word imported into Icel. along with Christianity; bjöllu gætir, the keeper of the bell, is a nickname given by the heathen Icel. to a missionary, A. D. 998, Kristni S. (in a verse); hann vígði klukkur ok bjöllur, Bs. i. 65, Fms. i. 233; bjalla is now esp. used of small bells, e. g. on the horns of sheep, but klukka of a church bell; cp. dynbjalla, Grett.

bjannak, n. an Æv. key; þat var háttir hans ef hann (viz. Odin) sendi menn sína til orrostu eðr aðrar sendifarar, at hann lagði áðr hendr í höfuð þeim ok gaf þeim bjannak, trúðu þeir at þá mundi vel farast, Yngl. S. ch. 11; it is commonly interpreted as *benedictio*, but it is no doubt the Scot. *bannock*, from Gael. *banagh*, an oat-cake; cp. Lat. *panis*. The whole passage in the Hkr. points to Christian rites and ideas brought into the pagan North, but which are here attributed to Odin, (cp. the breaking of bread and the Eucharist.)

BJARG, n. [Ulf. *baigabai* = *h* óþauir; A. S. *beorg*; Germ. *berg*; lost in Engl.], rocks, precipices:

I. neut. pl. björg, precipices (in a collect. sense), esp. on the sea-side, cp. flugabjörg, sjófarbjörg, hamrabjörg; precipices covered with gulls and sea fowls are called bjarg, e. g. Látrabjarg, Þórisbjörg, mostly in pl., Bs. ii. 111, Fms. 275, Orkn. 312. 2. sing. rock; bjargit hafði nýliga sprungit frá einum hellismunna, Fms. i. 230; vatn ór bjargi, water out of a rock, 655 xii, Nj. 264, Fas. ii. 29. 3. m sing. it chiefly means an immense stone (cp. heljarbjarg), a boulder; hann hefr fært þat bjarg í hellisdýrnar, at ekki má í hellinn komast, Fms. iii. 223; einu stein svá mikinn sem bjarg væri, Glsl. 31; hve stór björg (pl.) at á hestir dró, Edda 26; at svá ungr maðr skyldi hefja svá stórt bjarg, Grett. 93.

BJARGA, barg, burgu, borgit; pres. bergr, pl. björgum; imperat. bjarg; pret. subj. byrga: in mod. use after the Reformation this verb is constantly used weak, bjarga, að, pres. bjargar, pret. bjargat; the only remnant of the old is the sup. borgit, etc. In Norway this weak form occurs very early, e. g. bjargar, servat, Hom. 17; in Icel. the weak seldom occurs before the 15th century; bjargaðist, Fa. 143, and bjargat (sup.) = borgit, Lv. 11, are probably due to these passages being left in paper MSS.; the weak bjargaði, however, occurs in a vellum MS. of the 15th century, Þorf. Karl. 388; 1st pers. pres. bjarga, Fms. xi. 150 (MS. 13th century) seems to be a Norse idiom, [Goth. *baigan*; Hel. *bergan*; A. S. *beargan*; cp. *birgr*];—to save, help; with dat., bergr hverjum sem eigi er feigr (a proverb), Sturl. iii. 220; sá er öldum bergr, who saves mankind, viz. against the giants, i. e. Thor, Hým. 22; nema þorgeir byrgi honum, Rd. 295: absol., Guð barg (by God's grace) er konungrinn varð eigi sátt, Fms. v. 268: in theol. sense, vildu þeir eigi snúast til mín at ek byrga þeim, 656 C. 23, Hom. l. c.; impers., e-m er borgit, is saved, comes safe and sound out of danger, Fbr. 178, Hkr. Hjörv. 29. 2. a law term; b. sök, máli, to find a point of defence; hann bergr þeim kosti sökinni, at ..., Grág. i. 40; bergsk hann við bjargkvíðinn, he is free by virtue of the verdict, 36; borgit mun nú verða at lögum, i. e. there will be some means of putting it right, Lv. 11, Nj. 36. 3. special phrases; b. skipshöfn, to pick up the shipwrecked, Þorf. Karl. l. c., Fms. xi. 412; skipi, to haul a ship out of the reach of tides and waves, Grág. ii. 385; hval, to drag a dead whale ashore, Gpl. 461; to help labouring women (v. bjargrúnar), Sdm. 9; b. nám (v. nábjargir), to render the last service to a dead body, 33; b. kúm, to attend cows casting calf, Bjarn. 32; b. búfé, to milk ewes, N. G. L. i. 10; b. brókum, caccare, Fms. xi. 150.

II. recipr. of mutual help; bjargast at allir saman, to be saved all in common, Hkr. ii. 347.

III. reflex., bjargask vel, to behave well, keep the heart up, esp. in cold or hunger; Oddr bargst vel á fjallinu (in snow storm), Sturl. iii.

215. Orkn. 324. of one shipwrecked; b. úti, of cattle, to graze, N. G. L. i. 25; b. sjálfir, to gain one's bread, Grág. i. 294; b. á sínar hendr (spýtur), to support oneself with one's own hands, Fms. ii. 159; of food or drink, cp. bergja; Snorri godi fann, at nafni hans bargst litt við ostinn, *that he got on slowly eating the cheese*, Eb. 244; hann spurði, hvi hann byrgist svá litt (v. l. matabist svá seint), *... why he ate so slowly*, id.; verði þér nú at bjargast við slíkt sem til er, *you must put up with what you can get*, Fms. für lieb nehmen, Eg. 304; hon bað fyrir þær matar ok burgust þær við þat, Clem. 26; hon bjargadist (= bargst) litt við þá fæðu er til var, *she could hardly eat the food they had* (v. l. hjúkadist), Fs. 174. Part. borginn, used as adj. and even in compar.; impers., erat héra (héri = hegri = duck) at borgnara þótt hænna heri skjöld, *the drake is none the better off though a hen shield him*, metaph. of a craven, Fs. 174, Fms. vii. 116: [Early Engl. to borrow = to save. 'who borrowed Susanna out of wo.' Sir Guy of Warwick.]

bjarg-aurar, m. pl. = bjargálmir, Mag. 160.

bjarg-álmir, f. pl. means enough for support. bjargálma-maðr, m. a well-to-do man.

bjarg-festr, f. a rope or cord used to save men, Vm. 44.

bjarg-hagr, adj. a dexterous carpenter or smith for household work, Glum. 355; cp. Sturl. ii. 195.

bjarg-högg, n. = berghögg, hewing rocks to make a road, Bárð. 166.

bjarg-kviðr, m. a law term, a verdict of acquittal given by five neighbors for the defendant, proving an alibi or the like, and produced during the trial; the b. seems to be, in its strict sense, synonymous with heimilis-kviðr or heimiskviðr, q. v., cp. Grág. i. 60, 61, where it is defined; fann búar skulu skilja um bjargkviðu alla, heimilis-búar þess manns er sóttir er, nema ..., vide also 48, 49, 53, 55, 56, etc.

bjarg-leysi, n. starvation, destitution, Grág. i. 238, Gpl. 272, Band. 43.

bjarg-ráð, n. pl. a law term, help or shelter given to an outlaw, in the phrase, úalandi, úaráðandi öllum bjargráðum, Grág. ii. 162, etc., Nj. 40.

bjarg-rífa, u. f. a rift in a rock, Eg. 390, Stj. 450.

bjarg-rúnar, f. pl. runes for helping women in labour, Sdm. 9.

bjarg-rýgr, jar. f. pl. ir, a Norse law term, a female witness in a case of paternity, defined, N. G. L. i. 358.

bjarg-ræði, n. and bjargræðisvegir, m. pl. means for support.

bjarg-akora, u. f. a scour or scar on a bill, Anal. 177, Ann. 1403, Hkr. iii. 323.

bjarga-maðr, m. a hard-working man, Bs. i. 309.

bjarg-snó, f. = bergsnó, a crag, Fas. i. 314, Eg. 389, v. l.

bjarg-vel, adv. well enough, Fms. viii. 68, 126, v. l.

bjarg-vættir, f. (in mod. usage m.), [bjarg, mons. or bjarga, servare], a helping friendly spirit, a good genius, answering to the Christian good angel; according to the heathen belief, the country, esp. hills and mountains, were inhabited by such beings; in the northern creed the bjargvættir are generally a kind of giant of the gentler kind; in mod. usage, a supporter, helper in need; muntu verða mér hinn mesti (masc.) b., Fas. ii. 438, vellum MS. of 15th century; en mesta (fem.) b., Bárð. 168, new Ed. 12.

bjarg-protar, adj. destitute of means to live.

BJARKAN, n. the Runic letter B, Skálda, v. Introduction.

BJARKEY-, in the word bjarkeyjar-réttir, m. town-law, used as opposed to landslög or landsréttir, county-law, Sks. 22; sökin veit til lands-laga en eigi til bjarkeyjarréttar, Fms. vii. 130; vide N. G. L. i. 303-336. It is an illustration of this curious word, that the Danes at present call a justice 'birkedommer,' and the district 'birk'; cp. local names, as in Sweden,—in Birchå civitate regiå, Johann. Magnus 542 (Ed. 1554); civitas Birchensis, 556; in Birchå civitate tum maxima, 541; in Norway, Bjarkey is one of the northern islands, whence the famous Norse family Bjarkeyingar took their name; v. Munch, the pref. to Norge's Beskrivelse. Etym. uncertain; bedged in with birch (?).

BJARMI, a, m. the beaming or radiance of light, not the light itself; solur-bjarmi, dags-bjarmi; very freq. in mod. usage; no instances from old writers are on record; akin to brími, bjartr, etc. II. pl.

Bjarmar (and Bjarmaland n., bjarmskr adj.), name of a people or tribe of the Russian empire, the Perms of the present day; vide K. Alfred's Orosius i. 1, 14 sq., O. H. ch. 123, Fas. ii. 511 sqq.

bjarnar-, v. björn.

bjarn-bás, m. a pit for catching bears, Gpl. 457; used proverb., Hkr. i. 235.

bjarn-dýri, and mod. bjarndýr, n. a bear, Fms. vi. 298, Nj. 35, Fs. 27, 148, 182.

bjarn-eggjan, f. the egging a bear on to fight, a Norse law term, of a brutal provocation, N. G. L. i. 74.

bjarn-feldr, m. a bear's fell, bear-skin cloak, Vm. 91, Pm. 120, Jm. 28.

bjarn-fell, n. id., Vm. 22, Am. 81.

bjarn-gjöld, n. pl. 'bear-gild,' reward for killing a bear, Fs. 150.

bjarn-húnn, m. a young bear, Þórd. 17 (Ed. 1860).

bjarn-igull, m. echinus terrestris ursus, Rb. 348, Hb. 19 (Ed. 1865).

bjarn-ólpa, u. f. an outer jacket of bear-skin, Korm. 114.

bjarn-akinn, n. a bear-skin, B. K. 83, Ld. 114, Korm. 113.

bjarn-staka, u. f. a bear-skin, Edda (pref.) 151.

bjarn-sviða, u. f. a large knife for killing bears, Eb. 298, Fas. iii. 546.

bjarn-veidar, f. pl. bear-hunting, N. G. L. i. 46.

bjarn-ylr, s. m. bear's warmth, the vital warmth of an ice-bear; it was believed in Icel. (vide Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 610) that a child born on the hide of an ice-bear would be proof against frost and cold; people hardy against cold are therefore said 'to have bear's warmth' (bjarnyl), vide Háv. 39.

bjart-eygr and -eygðr, adj. bright-eyed, Fms. iv. 38, Bs. i. 66, Hkr. iii. 184, O. H. 245.

bjart-haddaðr, adj. a fair-haired lady, Lex. Poët.

bjart-leikr, m. brightness, Hom. 60, Rb. 336, Fms. i. 278, Magn. 468.

bjart-leitr, adj. of bright countenance, bright-looking, Fms. v. 319.

bjart-liga, adv. (and -ligr, adj.), clearly, Stj. 26.

bjart-litaðr, adj. = bjartleitr, Hkv. Hjörv. 27.

BJARTR, adj. [Ulf. bairts = δῆλος; A. S. beorht; Engl. bright; Hel. berbt; in Icel. per metath. bjartr; cp. birt, etc.], bright; Lat. clarus is rendered by bjartr, Clar. 128; bjart ljós, Fms. i. 96; bjart tungskinn, Nj. 118; sólskin, Fms. ii. 300; veðr, i. 128; of hue, complexion, b. líkami, Hkr. iii. 179, Nj. 208; hönd, Bb. 3. 20. 2. metaph. illustrious; með b. signi, Fms. x. 253; in a moral sense, Stj. 141.

bjart-víðri, n. bright weather, Bárð. 175.

BJÁLFI, bjálbi, a, m. a fur, skin, Fms. v. 307, 236; esp. in the compds hrein-bjálfi, geit-bjálbi, flug-bjálbi, Haustl. 12. Etym. uncertain, perh. a Slav. word. 2. used as a pr. name, Landn.

BJÁLKI, a, m. [Hel. balco; Swed. and Dan. bjelke; Germ. balke; prob. akin to bákr], a balk, beam, Gpl. i. 346.

BJÓÐA, bað, buðu, boðit; pres. býð; pret. subj. byða; pret. sing. with the suffixed negative, baudat, Edda 90 (in a verse); the obsolete middle form budumk, mibi obtulit, nobis obtulimus, occurs in Egil Höfuðl. 2; [Ulf. biudan; A. S. biodan; Engl. bid; Germ. bieten; Swed. biuda; Dan. byde]; —Lat. offerre, proferre, with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing:

I. to bid, offer; þeir höfðu boðit honum laun, they had offered him rewards, Fms. i. 12; þorsteinn bað at gefa Gunnlaug hestinn, Ísl. ii. 213; b. grið, to offer pardon, Fms. i. 181; þeir buðu at gefa upp borgina, ix. 41; bað hann þeim, at göra alla bændr óðalborna, i. 20; býðr, at hann muni görast hans maðr, xi. 232; en ek býð þér þó, at synir mínir riði með þér, Nj. 93; Írar buðu sik undir hans vald, Fms. x. 131. 2. reflex. to offer oneself, volunteer one's service; budusk honum þar menn til fylgdar, Fms. ix. 4; mun ek nú til þess bjóðask í sumar á þingi, Ld. 104, Skt. 510; þeim er þá býðsk, Grág. i. 284; þóroddr bauðsk til þeirrar farar, Hkr. ii. 247; ef þú býðsk í því, Fms. xi. 121. 3. metaph., b. ófrið, ójöfnuð, rangindi, liðsmun, of ill usage, Ld. 148, Rb. 418; b. e-m rangt, to treat one unjustly, Hom. 155; with an adverb, b. e-m sæmiliga, to treat one in seemly sort, Ld. 66; b. á boð e-s, to outbid one, N. G. L. iii. no. 49.

II. to bid, invite, cp. boð, a banquet; prob. ellipt., hospitality or the like being understood; Ózurr bað þeim inn í búðina at drekka, Nj. 4; heim vil ek b. þér í sumar, 93; honum var boðit til boðs, 50; hann bað þá þegar þar at vera Gísurí Hallsyni, Bs. i. 128; gekk Bárðr móti honum ok fagnaði honum, ok bað honum þar at vera, Eg. 23; b. mönnum til boðs, to bid guests to a banquet, wedding, or the like, Ld. 104.

III. to bid, order, Lat. imperare, cp. boð, bidding; sem lög buðu, as the law prescribed, Fms. i. 81; svá bað oss Guð, Post. 645. 88; b. af landi, to order one out of the land, make him an outlaw, Fms. vii. 20; b. af embætti, to depose, Sturl. ii. 119; b. út, a Norse milit. term, to call out, levy, cp. útboð, a levy; b. út leidangri, b. út liði, skipum, to levy troops, ships, Fms. i. 12, 61, vi. 319, 251, 400, x. 118, Eg. 31, cp. N. G. L. i. ii; b. e-m erendi, to commit a thing to one's charge, Fms. vii. 103; b. varnað á e-u, or b. til varnar, to forbid, xi. 94, Edda 59; with prepp., b. e-m um (cp. umbod, charge), to delegate to one, commit to one's charge; þeim manni er biskup bað um at taka við fú því, K. Á. 96, Sks. 460 B; hann keypti til handa þorkatli þá hluti er hann hafði um boðit, the things that he had given charge about, Grett. 102 A; Hermundr bað nú um Vermundi, at vera fyrir sína hönd, Rd. 251. 2. eccl. to proclaim, announce, esp. as rendering of mid. Lat. praedicare; b. sið, trú, Kristni, to proclaim, preach a new religion, Nj. 156, 158, Fms. i. 32; b. messudag, sunnudag, to proclaim a holy day, N. G. L. i. 348.

IV. of a mental state, to bode, forebode; e-m býðr hugr (cp. hugboð, foreboding), one's heart bodes, Fms. v. 38, 24, Eg. 21; mér býðr þat eitt í skap (my heart bodes), at þú verðir meira styrandi en nú ertu, Bs. i. 468; mér býðr þat fyrir, viðskil makes me forebode, Fms. ii. 193; e-m býðr hugr við (whence við-bjóðr, dislike), to abhor, dislike; er honum hafði lengi hugr við boðit, Bs. i. 128. 2. impers., mér býðr ávallt hita (acc.) er ek kem í þeirra flokk, a boding comes over me, i. e. I feel uneasy, whenever ..., Fms. iii. 189; mér bað ótta (acc.), I felt a thrill, Bs. i. 410; b. úþekt, to loathe, Grett. 111 A; b. þekt, to feel pleasure; bað þeim mikla þekt er þeir sá líkit, Bs. i. 208; the phrase, e-m býðr við at horfa, of a frame of mind, to be so and so minded; miklir eru þér frændr bórði, ef yðr býðr svá við at horfa, Band. 7 (MS. 2845). 3. the phrase, þat býðr, it

deserens, becomes; eptir þat fer veizla fram, eptir því sem býðr, *as is due*, Fms. x. 15. Fb. l. c. has byrjaði; sem býðr um svá ágætari höfðingja, Fms. x. 149.

V. with prepp.; b. fram, Lat. *proferre*, to produce; b. fram vitni, to produce a witness, Eg. 472; með fram boðnum fégjöfum, Sturl. iii. 232; b. upp, b. af hendi, to give up, leave off; þá býðr hann upp hornit, gives up the horn, will not drink more, Edda 32; b. undan, a law term, to lay claim to; er þá kóstr at b. undan þeim manni varðveizluna sjárens, Grág. i. 196; eigi skal undan manni b., ádr undir mann kemr féit, id.; cp. the following chapter, which treats 'um undan-boð sjár'; nú eru þeir menn svá þrir, at eigi býðr undan sjárvardveizluna, viz. who are privileged guardians of the property of a minor, viz. father, brother, mother, and who cannot be outbidden, 192; b. við, a trade term, to make a bid; b. við tveinn verð, to bid double, Ld. 146; ek býð þér jafnmörg stóðhross við, id.; at þú býðir Rúti bróður þínum samfélga, 66; kaupa svá jörð sem ádrir menn b. við, N.G.L. i. 95; b. fyrir is now more usual.

VI. part. pass. boðinn used as an adj., esp. in the alliterative phrase, vera boðinn ok búinn til e-s, to be ready and willing to do a thing, to be at one's service; skulu vér bræðr vera búinir ok boðnir til þess sem þér vilit okkr til nýta, Eg. 50; til þess skal ek boðinn ok búinn at ganga at þeim málum fyrir þína hönd, Ld. 292.

BJÓÐR, m.; as the word is used masc. in A.S. as well as in Ulf., we have in Haustl. 5 to alter breiða bjóði into breiðum bjóði; [Ulf. binds = *tráðr* (a); A.S. *beoð*; Hel. *biød*; O.H.G. *biud*.] I. Lat. *mensa*, a table, Rm. 4. 28, 29, Haustl. l. c.

II. soil, ground, cp. the Fr. *plateau*; á Engla bjóð, on English ground, Höfuðl. 2; ádr Börs synir bjóðum um yðu, Vsp. 4.

bjóðr, m. [bjóða], poet. one who invites, Lex. Poët; cp. also compds such as við-bjóðr, *diagnst*, from bjóða við.

bjór-blandinn, part. mixed with beer, El. 21.

BJÓRR, m. [O.H.G. *pior* or *biør*; Low Germ. and mod. Germ. *bier*; Fris. *biar*; A.S. *biar*; Engl. *beer*], no doubt a word of German extraction, öl (öldr), *ale*, being the familiar word used in prose;—bjór hardly ever occurs, vide however Hkr. iii. 447. Bk. 48, 89, 96 (Norse); and is a foreign word, as is indicated even by the expression in the *Alvismál*—öl heitir með mönnum, en með Ásum bjór, *ale it is called by men, by gods beer*; bjór however is very current in poetry, but the more popular poems, such as the *Hávamál*, only speak of öl or öldr, Hm. 11, 13, 65, 80, 132, 138.

BJÓRR, m. [Lat. *fiber*; A.S. *beofar*], a beaver, esp. the beaver's skin, Eg. 71, in the phrase, b. ok savali.

2. a triangular cut off piece of skin, [cp. provincial Swed. *bjaur*]; þat eru bjórar þeir er menn sníða ór skóm sínum fyrir tām eðr hæl, Edda 42; still used in Icel. in that sense.

3. metaph. a small piece of land (an *äv. Åey*, as it seems); bjór lá önnunum fyrir austan Fljótt, Landn. 284.

BJÓRR, m., must be different from the preceding word, synonymous with brjóstpilli, a wall in a house, a party wall, but also in the 13th and 14th centuries freq. a costly tapestry used in halls at festivals and in churches; hrindum hallar bjóri, let us break down the wall of the hall, Háls 3. Fas. ii. (in a verse); eingi var bjórtinn milli húsanna, there was no partition between the houses, Sturl. iii. 177; geugu þeir í stofuna, var hön vel tjölduð ok upp settir bjórar, 229; annarr hlutinn stókk útar í bjórtinn, svá at þar varð fast, Háv. 40.

β. of a movable screen between eboir and nave, of cloth or costly stuff, different from tjöld (hangings) and reifar; hann lét Atla prest penta allt ræfr innan, ok svá allan bjórtinn, Bs. i. 132; kirkja á tjöld umhverfis sik með tvennum bjórum, Vm. 153; kirkja tjölduð samiligum tjöldum ok þrír bjórar, 171, D. l. i. 402; bjórr framan um kór, tjöld um alla kirkju, Pm. 103; b. slitinn blámerktr yfir altari, 108, Bs. ii. 476, 322; vide bjórpill.

bjór-sala, u. f. beer-keeping, N.G.L. iii. (Fr.)

bjór-salr, m. a beer-hall (A.S. *beor-sale*), Vsp. 41.

bjór-akinn, n. a beaver-skin, Eg. 55, 57, Fms. x. 379.

bjór-tappi, m. a tapster, beer-house keeper, N.G.L. iii. 13.

bjór-tjöld, n. tapestry, = bjórr, Vm. 135; b. um sönghús, id.

bjór-tunna, u. f. a beer-tun, barrel of beer, Bs. i. 389.

bjór-veppill, m. a beer-cask, Jb. 378.

bjór-pill, n. a party wall, = bjórr; b. var í milli ok vóru gluggar á, Vápn. Ný Fél. xxi. 124, Bs. ii. 322, v. l.

bjúga, n. (pl. bjúgu), a sausage, v. mörbjúga, Bs. i. 357, 810.

bjúg-loikr, m. crookedness, MS. 1812. 18.

bjúg-leitr, adj. of crooked countenance (nose), Rb. 344.

bjúg-nofjadr, adj. with a hooked nose, Fms. i. 155.

BJÚGR, adj. bowed, booked, crooked, bent; fætr lágu bjúgr við lendar, Hom. 114; með bjúgum þorum, Sks. 419; hann var b. á bakli, he sat bent or bowed (from age) on horseback, Fs. 183; b. í vexti, Eg. 710; með bjúgum hring, Sks. 198, Rb. 344, Band. 9; metaph., hvárt er yðr þykir bjúgt eðr beint (MS. brátt), whether it seems to you crooked or straight, i. e. whether you like it or not, Fms. viii. 436; cp. boginn, baugr, etc.

bjúgr, s. m., medic., Lat. *tumor*; in many compds: akyr-bjúgr, scorbuticus, Engl. *scorbutic*; vind-bjúgr, tumor aeris; vatn-bjúgr, tumor oedematous, Fél. ix. 197.

BJÖRG, f., gen. bjargar [v. bjarga], help, deliverance, out of need or danger, e. g. feeding the hungry, saving one's life; unlawful 'björg' is that of giving help to an outlaw, who is 'úrðandi öllum bjargðum,' one on whom no help must be bestowed, neither food, shelter, nor ferry; Grág. in several passages, and there commonly used in plur. (bjargar) when in this particular sense; it was liable to a heavy punishment, and the case was to be summoned before the Fifth Court, Grág. p. p. ch. 25, Ld. 42.

β. lögmæt björg, a lawful point of defence in pleading in the Court (v. bjarga sök), Grág. i. 73.

2. means of subsistence, stores, provisions, food; fjögurra (átta) missira b., Grág. i. 197, 286.

3. a freq. pr. name of a woman, Ingibjörg, Þorbjörg, Guðbjörg, etc.; in Swed.-Dan. '-borg,' as in Ingeborg, etc. COMPOUNDS: bjargar-lauss, adj. starving. bjargar-loysi, n. = bjarg-loysi, Band. 13.

bjargar-vist, f. serving for food and clothing, Hrafn. 6; cp. bjargræði (above).

BJÖRK, f., gen. bjarkar, [A.S. *beorc*; Swed. *björk*; Dan. and Scot. *birk*; Engl. *birch*; Germ. *birke*; Lat. *betula*; v. birki], a birch, Edda (Gl.), Bs. ii. 5, Jb. 236. In compds bjarkar-.

BJÖRN, m., gen. bjarnar; dat. birni, pl. n. birnir; acc. björn, mod. birni, [an enlarged form, cp. Goth. *biari*, by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. *θηρίον*, Titus i. 12; A.S. *bera*; Engl. *bear*; Germ. *bär*; but Swed. and Dan. *björn*];—a bear; hvíta-björn, the white bear or ice-bear; and skóg-björn, híd-björn, við-björn, the black bear or wood-bear, Germ. *wald-bär*; the ice-bear was unknown in Europe till the discovery of Iceland at the end of the 9th, and Greenland at the end of the 10th century. The very first ice-bear was brought to Europe by Ingimund the Old as a gift to the king of Norway about A.D. 900, Landn. Fa. (Vd.) 27; Ísleif, the first bishop of Iceland, also brought one as a present to the German emperor about A.D. 1050, Bs. i. 61, Hv. ch. 2; cp. the little story of Audun in Fms. vi. 297-307, Sks. 186, Sturl. iii. 82, Grág. ii. 181, Am. 17, where a hvítbjörn is mentioned, Fs. (Flóam. 8.) 148; as to the black bear, vide esp. Grett. ch. 23, Finnb. ch. 13, Glúm. ch. 3, Fas. i. 50; cp. an interesting paper, 'Waldbär und Wasserbär,' by Konrad Maurer, upon this subject. Björn and Bjarni are freq. pr. names; also in compd names, Þorbjörn, Ásbjörn; and as a prefix, Bjarngrímur, Bjarnhéðinn, etc.; vide Landn. (Gl.)

COMPOUNDS: bjarnar-broddr, m., botan. *naribeticum*, Hjalt. 166. bjarnar-hamr, m. the hide, shape of a bear, Fas. i. 53.

bjarnar-híð, n. a black bear's lair, N.G.L. i. 35.

bjarnar-hold, n. the flesh of a bear, Fas. i. 54.

bjarnar-hrammr, m. a bear's paw, Rb. 382, Ver. 26.

bjarnar-alátr, n. meat of a slaughtered bear, Fas. i. 54; botan., Ivar Aasen records

bjonnabær, *rubus caesius*; bjonnakamb, *osmundia spicata*; bjonnmosa, *polytrichum commune*. For popular tales of the bear vide Ísl. þjóða. i. 608-611.

BLAÐ, n. [A.S. *blād*; Germ. *blatt*; Hel. *blad*. Ulf. renders the Gr. φύλλον by *laufr*, Engl. *leaf*, Icel. *laufr*. The Engl. say a blade of grass or corn, a leaf of a tree; and so, in Icel., herbs or plants have bláð, trees lauf];—a leaf; bláð þess grass er... heitir, Pr. 472; bláð á lauk, Hervar. S. (in a verse); metaph. a veil, svá er mér sem hangi b. fyrir auga, Fms. iii. 126.

2. of leaf-like objects, a leaf in a book, Germ. *blatt*, (never lauf, cp. bláðsída, u. f. a page), Rb. 210, Ísl. ii. 460; of a painted diptych or the like, þar eru bláð tvað pentuð, Pm. 103.

β. the skirt of a kirtle (skaut), Stj. 481, Eb. 226, Orkn. 474; Icel. now say kjóll-laf, the skirt of a coat.

γ. a blade, in various connections: the flat part of a thing, the blade of an ear, árar-bláð, N.G.L. i. 59; of a rudder, Fms. ix. 503; knífi-bláð, the blade of a knife, Bs. i. 385; a sword-blade is in mod. usage called 'bláð,' but in old writers brandr; spón-bláð, the mouth-piece of a spoon; herðar-bláð, the shoulder-blade, etc. Botan.,

bláðka, u. f., e. g. horbláðka, *menyanthes*; hófbláðka, *caltha palustris*; but rjúpnalauf, *dryas*, Hjalt.: bláðkr, m. in eyrna-bláðkr, ear-lap.

bláðra, að, prob. an onomatopoeitic word, like Lat. *waterare*, Scot. *blether*, Germ. *plaudern*, in the phrase, b. tungunn, to talk thick, Hom. 115; tungan var úti ok bláðraði, Fbr. 77 new Ed.; hann bláðraði tungunn ok vildi við leita at mæla, Fms. v. 152; metaph. to utter inarticulate sounds, bleat, as a sheep. bláðr, n. nonsense.

bláðra, u. f. a bladder, Pr. 472; a blain, watery swelling, Stj. 273, Bs. i. 182.

bláðru-sótt, f. a stone in the bladder, Pr. 475.

BLAK, n. a slap; fyrir þústr (a buffet) sjórar merkr, fyrir blak (a slap) tveir merkr (as a fine), Gpl. 177, 187.

blaka, að, to slap, Ann. 1394.

2. neut. to wave, flutter, of the wings of birds, b. vængjum, to flutter with the wings, Stj. 74; of the leaves on a tree moved by a soft breeze, lauf vidarins blakabú hægliga, Barl. 161; austan blakar laufið á þann lina, Fornkv. 129; blakir mér þari um hnakka, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse). In mod. usage, blakta, að or t, is freq. used of leaves, of the flaring of a light, ljós blaktir á skari, the flame flutters on the wick; hence metaph., öndin blaktir á skari, Snót 128; blaktir önd á brjósti, 121; the phrase, blaktir ekki háir á höfði, not a hair moves on one's head.

blaka, u. f. a veil of silk, Fas. iii. 337; a pan, Mar. 153; now also = bláðka, v. above s. v. bláð.

blakk-fjallr, adj. black-skinned, epithet of a wood-bear, Akv. 11.

blakkr, m. (for word), a sort of measure, N. G. L. i. 324.
blakkr, m., poet. a horse, cp. *Blanka*, the mythical horse of Thideric (Dietrich) of Bern, Lex. Poët.

BLAKKR, adj. [A. S. *blac*; Engl. *black*; O. H. G. *plak*: in Icel. *svartr*, as in A. S. and other kindred tongues *swart*, etc., represents the Lat. *niger*; while *blakkr* corresponds to the Lat. *ater*, dead or dusky *black*], in poetry used as an epithet of wolves, etc., Lex. Poët., in prose it is very rare, Fas. iii. 592; hence *blekkja*, to defraud: the mod. Icel. *blek*, n. ink, Swed. *blak*, Dan. *blæk*, come from *blakkr*, corresponding to Lat. *atramentum*, Str. 63 (blez), Pr. 474.

II. = *bleikr*, pale; *blakkr* hestr, Ghv. 18 (perh. corrupt for *bleikr*, pale, cp. *folvan* jó, Hkv. 9. 47), the colour of death; to dream of riding on a pale horse forebodes death, Bjarni 136; on a red horse a bloody death, Fr. (Vd.) 67.

blakra, að, [*blakra*, Ivar Aasen, to shake, of leaves], to blink; b. augum, Hom. 89; now *blakta*, að, e. g. b. augum, to move the eyes, and also used of the beating of the heart; *hón fann að hjartað blakti*, in the story of the Beauty and the Beast (Skrymslið Góða), Kvöldv. ii. 176; *blakra vængjum* = *blakta vængjum*, to flutter with the wings, Barl. 88; of sails, Úlf. 3. 14.

bland, n. in the adverbial phrase, (bland, among, Dan. i *blandt*, Bs. i. 802, Stj. 231, Matth. xiii. 25, (rare in mod. usage.)

BLANDA, in early Icel. poetry and prose a strong verb; pres. 1st pers. *blend*, Ls. 3; 3rd pers. *blendr*, Grág. ii. 389; reflex. *blendsk*, Symb. 30; pret. 1st pers. *blött*, Am. 79, Greg. 50; reflex. *blézsk*, Orkn. 104 (in a verse from about A. D. 1046); pl. *bléndu*, *bléndum*, Ls. 9, Greg. 60, Edda 47; reflex. *bléndusk*, Hkm. 8; subj. reflex. *bléndisk*, Mart. 129; *blandinn* (freq.), Sdm., Yt., etc., vide Lex. Poët., Skálda 164; but in the 13th century and later the weak form (*blanda*, að) prevailed in all tenses except the part. pass., where the old *blandinn* = *blandaðr* may still be used, though the weak is more common; imperat. *blanda*, Pr. 471, 472, N. G. L. i. 12; pres. *blandar*, 13; part. *blandaðr*, Sks. 349, Pr. 470, 472 (MS. about A. D. 1250), [Ulf. *blandan*, a redupl. verb; A. S. *blend*; Engl. *blend*; O. H. G. *blantan*; lost in N. H. G.; Swed. *blanda*]:—to blend, mix, the beverage in acc., the mixed ingredient in dat.; b. mjóð (drykk), eitri, meini, Greg. i. c.; drottning ok Bárðr blönduðu þá drykkinn ólyfjani, Eg. 210: adding 'við' lúð (acc. instead of dat.) verðr ok við blandit, Skálda 164; maturt blandin við upps-gall, Pr. i. c.; þar féll Jórdan í gegnum, ok bléndak eigi (does not blend) við vötnin, Symb. i. c.; tak skógar súru ok bléndak (imperat.) við fornt vin, Pr. i. c.; b. með, id., Rb. 164; b. saman, to mix together, Pr. i. c.

II. metaph. to mix together, of fellowship or association, but partic. used of carnal intercourse, cp. the Gr. *μυγῆναι*, Lat. *misceri*; b. mötuneyti (dat.) við e-n, to eat together with one, N. G. L. i. c.; *blandask í samfélagi*, to associate with, Mart. i. c.; *vér megum eigi hjálp ná heilu af Guði fá*, nema vér blandimk við hans orð, 625. 181; þeir blönduðuk þá meir við mannfólk enn nú, they had more intercourse with, Fas. i. 391: to have carnal intercourse, vár skal eingi blandask við búfé, N. G. L. i. 18; þat féll í hördómum, ok blönduðuk við þær konur er af heinum þjóðum voru, Sks. 588.

III. part. *blandinn* is used as an adj. with the notion mixed, mingled, bad, of temper, character, manner; Helgi var blandinn mjök (bad a mixed, mingled creed), hann trúði á Krist, en hét á þór til harðræða ok sjófara, Landn. 106; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér (thou art bold and brave), en hon er blandin mjök, but she is a woman of mixed report, Nj. 49.

blanda, u. f. any mixture of two fluids, Fs. 145 (of watery blood); but esp. a beverage of hot whey mixed up with water, Vm. 60, Fms. ix. 360. *Blanda* also is the local name of a stream of glacier water in the north of Icel., v. Landn. **β.** metaph. the name of a book, *miscellanea*; skal sjá skrá . . . heita B., því at saman er blandað skyldu tali ok tskyldu, Rb. 4. v. l., in MS. Am. 625, 4to. *blöndu-horn*, n. a cup of *blanda*, a cognom., Landn. 278.

blandan, f. mixing, N. G. L. i. 153.
blasa, t; sup. *blasað*, [Engl. *blaze*], of places, in the phrase, b. við, to lie full and open before the eye (mod.)

blauð-hugaðr, adj. soft of heart, cowardly, Fbr. 108.
blauð-klæddr, part. soft-clad, b. mann, a rendering of Matth. xi. 8, a man clothed in soft raiment, 625. 95.

blauð-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. cowardly, Hkr. iii. 162.

BLAUÐR, adj. [A. S. *blæðe*; Scot. *blate* = bashful, shy; Hel. *blatbi*; Germ. *blode*; cp. Goth. *blauþjan* = *deuþōiſ*, and Hel. *blōden* = *infirmare*], it properly means soft, weak, Lat. *mollis*, Gr. *μαλακός*, and is opposed to *hvatr*, brisk, vigorous; hence the proverb, *fár er hvatr er hróask tekr*, ef i barnasku er blauðr, Fm. 6, cp. Fms. viii. 49. **β.** metaph. *blauðr* means feminise, *hvatr* masculine, but only used of animals, dogs, cats, fishes; *hvatr-lax* = *hæringr* = *salmo mas*; *bleyða*, u. f., is a dam, and metaph. a coward; *blauðr* is a term of abuse, a bitch, coward; *hafi hendr á* (hundinum, add. p. 149) ok drepi þótt b. sé, take the dog and kill it, though it be a bitch, Gisl. 63; *blauðir hundar*, Fms. ii. 163, xi. 10.

2. metaph., Halgerðr mælti við Gunnar, jafnkornit er á með ykkir, er hvártveggj er blauðr (a taunt addressed to the beardless Njal), Nj. 59;

blíð nú ef þú ert eigi b., Nj. 205, cp. Skr. 114. 496, in the last passage used = *blautr*; *blauðir eru vér nú orðnir*, Niðrst. 6.

blaut-barn, n. a baby, in the phrase, *frá blautbarns beini* = *blautu barns beini*, Barl. 41.

blaut-flakr, m. a fresh fish, cod, Bs. i. 853.

blaut-holtr, adj. having soft, smooth flesh; mætt b., Karl. 479.

blaut-hugaðr, adj. faint, soft-minded, Glúm. 309.

blaut-leikr, m. effeminacy, Stj. 345.

blaut-lendr, adj. soft, moist-soiled, Fms. v. 230.

blaut-liga, adv. and -ligr, adj. faintly, effeminate, Stj. 362; b. kossar, 417; b. kvæði, soft, amorous ditties, Bs. i. 237.

BLAUTR, adj. [A. S. *blætr* = miser; Germ. *blösz* = *nudus*; Scot. *blait* = *nudus* (Jamieson); Dan. *blød*; Swed. *blödig* = soft; the Dan. and Swed. *blott*, *blotted*, = *stripped*, are borrowed from Germ.]; Ivar Aasen distinguishes between *blau* = *shy*, and *blaut* = *wet, damp*; *blauðr* and *blautr* are no doubt only variations of the same word]. **I.** soft, Lat. *mollis*, in a good sense; this sense of the word remains only in a few compds, v. above, and in a few phrases, e. g. *frá blautu barns beini*, from babyhood, Fms. iii. 155, Magn. 522, Al. 71; b. fiskr, fresh (soft) fish, Bs. i. 853, opp. to *harðr* (dried) fiskr; in Swed., however, it means *soaked fish*: in poetry, b. sæng, a soft bed, Gisl. (in a verse): of stuffs, but only in less classical writers or translated romances; b. purpur, Bret. 32; *lerépt*, Sks. 400 A; *dúnn*, Mart. 126; *blautir vindar*, soft breezes, Sks. 214 B: a single exception is, Edda 19, *sjötúrin var alétt ok b. sem silkirama*, soft and smooth as silk lace.

2. = *blauðr*, faint, imbecile; *blautir menn*, Al. 34, Fas. i. 161: a paraphrase of *blauðr* in Fm. 6. **II.** but commonly metaph. = *soaked, wet, miry*, [cp. Swed. *blöt*, and the phrase, *lágga sit húfuð í blöt*, to beat one's brains: cp. also *bleyta*, mad; *blötti*, thaw; *blötta*, to wall; þar voru vellir blautir, því at regn höfðu verið, Eg. 528; *keldur blautar*, 266; þeir fengu ekki blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Bs. i. 509, etc.; cp. Scot. and North. E. *soft road*, *soft weather*, = *wet*, Scott's Black Dwarf, ch. 3 note.

blá, f., pl. *blár*, an ðv. λεγ. in a verse Isl. ii. 233, where it seems to mean the billows, blue waves. Ivar Aasen records 'blaa' a Norse term for the blue horizon; cp. the Icel. phrase, *út í bláinn* (as from *blár*, m.), into the blue, of what is thrown away, words spoken without need or end. In the east of Icel. *blá* means a meadow covered with snow half melted away, Erik Jonsson, Dict. a. v.

blá-ber, n. pl., botan., Lat. *vaccinium*, as a cognom., Ann. 1393; aðal-bláber, *vaccinium myrtillus*, the blueberry, Hjalt.

blá-brúnaðr, adj. dark blue coloured, of stuff, Bs. i. 506.

blá-djúp, n. the blue sea, i. e. deep, open sea, Bs. ii. 179, 181.

blá-eygr and -eygðr, adj. blue-eyed, Nj. 29, Fms. vii. 101, Hkr. iii. 250.

blá-fastr, adj. very strong, Karl. 551.

blá-fáinn, adj. with a blue polish (i. e. to paint), Sks., Rm. 26.

blá-feldr, m. a cloak of blue fur, N. G. L. i. 75.

blá-fjallaðr, adj. blue-black, epithet of the raven, Landn. (in a verse).

blá-góma, u. f. *labrus luscus*.

blá-gras, n. a sort of geranium, the g. pratense.

blá-grýti, n. blue hard stones rolled in the surf, Eggert Itin. § 477.

blá-hattr, m. scabiosa, Ivar Aasen; a cognom., Sturl. ii. 207.

blá-hvitr, adj. white-blue, Gh. 4.

blá-kaldr, adj. blue-cold, of purling water or iron, cp. the phrase, *berja fram blákalt*, hammering the iron cold, of obstinate, dogged reasoning.

blá-kápa, u. f. a blue cape or cloak. **blákápu-maðr**, m. a blue cloaked man, Gisl. 37.

blá-kinn, f. with a blue (black) chin, Landn. 201.

blá-klukka, u. f., botan. *campanula rotundi-folia*, Hjalt.

blá-klæddr, part. blue-clad, Fms. iii. 116.

blá-leitr, adj. blue-faced, Karl. 8.

blá-lenskr, adj. Ethiopian, from *Bláland*, n. *Ethiopia*, *Nigritia*, and North-west Africa in general; *Blálandingar*, m. pl. *Ethiopiens*; cp. 625. 625, Al. 51, Rb. 568, Stj. 253, 254.

blá-maðr, m. a black man, negro, i. e. an Ethiopian, Al. 51, Orkn. 364 (referring to A. D. 1152), distinguished from the Saracens and Arabians; three 'blámennt' were sent as a present to the German emperor Frederic the Second, Fms. x. 3; in romances *blámennt* are mentioned as a kind of 'berserkers' q. v., Finnb. ch. 16, Kjalnes. S. ch. 15; cp. Scott's Ivanhoe, note B.

bláman, f. the livid colour of a bruise, Stj. 46, Gen. iv. 23.

blá-mengdr and -mengjaðr, part. blue-mingled, Dipl. i. 168.

blá-merktr, part. marked, variegated with blue, Vm. 149, 153.

blá-mær, f. [moert = moor, cp. *landamæri*, borders, Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. ch. 23], the blue moor, an ðv. λεγ. in the Norse poet Eyvind Skáldaspillir as an epithet of the sea about A. D. 960, Hkr. i. 154; cp. Landn. 84, which reads *borðmærar*, and attributes the verse to another poet. The word is still in use in Norway in the popular phrase, *ut aa blaamyra*; vide Ivar Aasen s. v. *blaamyrt*, the sea.

blána, *ad.* to become black, livid, Nj. 203 (iron in fire); Hkr. i. 103 (of a plague-stricken corpse), Fms. ii. 42.

BLÁR, *adj.*, fem. blá, neut. blátt, [Scot. bla, which has the Icel. sense of dark blue, livid: cp. A. S. *bleow*; Engl. *blue*; Germ. *blau*; Swed.-Dan. *blå*: cp. also A. S. *bleo*=colour], prop. Lat. *lividus*; of the colour of lead, Snót 231; blár sem Hel, cp. Engl. *black as death*, Eb. 314, cp. Edda 13; of the livid colour caused by a blow, in the alliterative phrase, blár ok blóðugr, Korm. 108; sárir eða lostnir svá blátt eðr rautt só eptir, Grág. ii. 13; blár is the colour of mourning, tjaldra blám reftum, Fms. xi. 17; faldra blá, to wrap the head in black, Isl. ii. 351 (in a verse); cp. kolblár, Blámaðr, etc.; blár logi, a pale 'lowe,' of a witch's flame, Gullp. 5; of cloths; möttull, Nj. 24; kápa, 255; kyrtill, 184; mörk, stripes, Ld. 244. **β.** metaph. *foolish, insipid*: cp. bláheimskr; hann er ekki blár innan, a popular phrase, be is no goose.

blá-rendr, *adj.* [rönd], blue-striped; brækr, Nj. 184.

BLÁSA, blés, blésu, blásit; pres. blæss, [Ulf. *blēsan*, a redupl. verb; Germ. *blasen*; Swed. *blåsa*; cp. Engl. *blow* (*blast*); A. S. *blāvan*; Lat. *flare*].

I. to blow, Lat. *flare*, of the wind; the naut. alliterative phrase, blásandi byrr, a fresh breeze, Fms. vii. 287; vindrinn blæss og þú heyrir hans þyt, John iii. 8.

2. act. to blow a trumpet, sound an alarm, with dat. of the people and the instrument, the act of blowing in acc.; b. lúðri, Fms. vii. 287; var blásinn herblástr, sounded an alarm, ix. 358; b. liði (*troops*) til ofangaungu, Orkn. 350, Bret. 46; b. til stefnu, to a meeting, Fms. vii. 286; konungr lét b. öllum mönnum ör bænum, ix. 304; b. til þings, viii. 210; til héraðstefnu, ix. 255, v. l.: absol., þá bað hann b., sound the attack, viii. 403. **β.** to blow the bellows; blástu (*imperat.*) meir, Landn. 270 (in a verse), Edda 69, 70.

γ. to melt, cast, the metal in acc.; hann blés fyrstr manna rauða á Íslandi, ok var hann af því kallaðr Rauðabjörn, Landn. 71, cp. Sks. 163; b. gullmálm, Bret. 4; sumir blésu ok steyptu af málmni Guðs líkneski, Barl. 139; sem af glóanda járnvi er ákaflega er blásit í eldi, Fms. viii. 8; yxn treir ör eiri blásnir (*cast*), Bret. 22. **δ.** to swell, blow up; létt sem belgr blásinn, Fms. x. 308.

II. to breathe, Lat. *spirare*; svá sem andi blæsk af munni, Eluc. 4; to blow with the mouth, hann blés í kross yúr drykk sinum, Fs. 103; blæss hann á þá og sagði, með-takið þeir Heilagan Anda, John xx. 22; b. við, to draw a deep breath; hón blés við ok svarar, Clem. 50; jarl blés þá við mæðiliga, Fs. 10, Magn. 444; to sigh, of a sick man, Gisl. 47; b. hátt við, Bjarn. 24; without 'við', Sturl. i. 20; b. eitri, eldi (of serpents or dragons), to snort, Edda 42; of a horse, Greg. 49.

2. theol. to inspire; Guð blés sinum anda (*dat.*) í brjóst honum, Fms. i. 143, 199; Guð blés henni því í brjóst, Stj. 160 (cp. *imblástr*). **3.** b. móti e-m, to conspire against one, Fms. vii. 164; in the phrase, 'to blow not a hair off one's head', Jarl mælti, at eingi skyldi b. hár af höfði Sveini, no one should dare to make a hair move on his head, Orkn. 252.

III. *impers.*: **1.** medic. to 'boulne,' swell, from sickness, wounds, . . . the wound or swollen limb in acc.; hann svall svá ákaflega, at allan blés kvíðinn, Bs. i. 319; sár Grims varð illa, ok blés upp fótinn, Dropl. 36, Grett. 153; hann blés allan, Bs. i. 116.

2. of land, to be laid bare, stripped of the turf by wind; hafði blásit hauginn ok lá silfríð bert, Fms. iv. 57. **3.** in supine, and partic. the personal construction reappears; á Ormarstöðum þar sem er blásið allt, where all is stripped, barren, Landn. 280; meitorfa blásin mjölk, stripped, barren, Hrafn. 27; medic., hin hægri geirvartan var blásin upp, 655 xxxii. 10; hans hörund var allt blásið, Fas. i. 286, Rb. 374; syndist fötrinn blásinn ok kolblár, Grett. 152.

blá-saumaðr, part. blue-embroidered, Pm. 12.

blá-silfr, n. bad silver, opp. to skirt silfr; þrim tígum sinna skal b. vegja móti gulli, tíu sinnum skirt móti gulli, 732. 16: the proportion of bad to pure silver is thus as three to one.

blá-síða, u, f., cp. grásiða, a cognom., Isl. ii. 52.

blá-staðr, *adj.* blue-striped; segl. b., Fms. x. 345.

blá-stjarna, u, f. the blue star, i. e. *Hesperus*, Snót 131.

blástr, rs, m., dat. blástri, blásti, Hom. 47; pl. blástrar: **1.** to blast, Sks. 213.

2. breath; b. af lopti, Eluc. 19; málit górisk af blástrinum, Skálda 170: the blast of a trumpet, Fms. ix. 30; *bussing of serpents, breathing of whales* (hvala blástr), Gullp. 8; blowing a bellows, Edda 70.

3. medic. swelling, mortification, Nj. 209, Dropl. 36, Bs. i. 183. **compos:** blástr-belgr, m. a bellows, Karl. 18. blástr-hol, n. the blow-hole of a whale. blástr-horn (blástrarhorn), n. a trumpet, born, 655. 8, Rb. 372. blástr-járn, n. blast iron, cast, not wrought, Grág. i. 501, Jb. 345. blástr-samr, *adj.* windy, Sks. 41.

blástr-svalr, *adj.* cold blowing, Sks. 41, v. l.

blá-tönn, f. a cognom. having a blue, black tusk, Fas. ii. 390.

bléðja, *ad.* [bláð], prop. to prune, lop trees and plants, Bs. ii. 165, N. G. L. i. 241: in the metaph. phrase, b. af, to destroy, kill off one by one; mun hann svá xla at b. hirdina, Fms. ii. 55, vii. 36, Fs. 96.

blögðr, m. [bleyg and blügg, Ivar Aasen; Germ. *pflock*; Engl. *plug*], a plug, Krók. 56, where in pl.

bleik-álótt, *adj.*, bleikálíngtr, m., and bleikála, f. a dun horse with a dark stripe down the back, Nj. 81, Sturl. ii. 145, Grett. 91.

bleik-hárr, *adj.* ashy, Hkr. iii. 174, Fms. vii. 101.

bleik-hvítr, *adj.* of yellowish white colour, Hkr. iii. 950.

bleikja and **bleika**, u, f. *chalk paint*; draga með bleiku, Hkr. ii. 341, Fms. iv. 96. **2.** *salmo levis*, Fél. i. 11.

bleikja, t, *δ*, [Swed. *bleka*; Germ. *bleichen*], to bleach; b. lérept, to bleach linen, Fas. ii. 71; in the phrase, b. hadda (cp. haddblík), of ladies, to wash and comb the hair, Edda 75.

BLEIKR, *adj.* [A. S. *blæc* or *blæc*; Engl. *bleached* and *bleak*; Swed. *blek*; Germ. *bleich* and *bläss*]:—pale, wan, of the colour of gold, Fms. v. 345; of bad silver, Grág. i. 500; of fruits, Stj. 161; of ripe barley fields, b. akrar, Nj. 112, and N. T. John iv. 35, a rendering of *λευκός* in the Gr.; of animals, a fawn-coloured horse is in Icel. called **Bleikr**, m., a mare **Bleik**, f., Flov. 33, Vigl.; an ox, Vápn. 21; of hair, ashy, Fms. 156; bleikt hár, the fair locks of a baby, Rm. 31, where 'bleak and bright' are alliterative; Homer's *garðós* is in Icel. rendered by *bleik-hárr*.

2. = Lat. *pallidus*, the colour of ashes, pale from fright, loss of blood, or emotion, Fms. i. 216; fiskbleikr, pale as a fish, vii. 269; b. sem bast, pale as bast, etc.; of the moonshine, Sks. 627: the colour of death, því ligg ek b. í brúki, of a corpse mouldering at the bottom of the sea, Fms. vi. 376.

blek, n. ink, v. under 'blakkr.' **blek-horn**, n. an ink-born, Th. 76.

blekkiliga, *adv.* and *-ligr*, *adj.* [blakkr], delusively, Mar., Al. 36.

blekking, f. delusion, fraud, H. E. i. 506, Fms. x. 207, Hkr. iii. 112.

blekkja, t, *ad.* [blakkr], to impose upon, Stj. 335, Fms. i. 215, Hkr. ii. 317, Magn. 466.

blendingr, m. a blending, mixture. **2.** metaph. a being half man and half giant, not a downright giant (troll); b. en ekki full-komit troll, Fas. iii. 179; b. þurs einn, Grett. 135.

BLÉSI, a, m. and **blesóttir**, *adj.* the blaze or white star on a horse's forehead, and as a pr. name of the horse himself, Landn. 70, Fms. vi. 414.

BLÉSTR and **blesmastr**, *adj.* lispng, Skálda 170, Sturl. i. 60, Barl. 15.

BLÉTR, t, m., pl. ir, [Engl. *blot*; Dan. *plet*], loc. a spot, blot, Fms. iii. 123 in a paper MS., the vellum MS. Fb. i. 228 reads 'flekkir': blot, mjök grandvart af blettum, without stain, bloodless, 655 xxxii. 19: now much used in a loc. sense, a spot.

bleyða, u, f. [blauðr], a craven, Hkr. i. 338.

bleyðak, *dep.* to lose heart as a craven, Fms. vi. 313: *impers.* with dat., viii. 137.

bleyði, f. cowardice, Fms. ii. 306: softness, in a good sense (rare), Sks. 496 B.

compos: bleyði-maðr, m. a coward, Nj. 54, Fms. vi. 260.

bleyði-mannligr, *adj.* cowardly, Fms. ii. 69. **bleyði-mark**, n. a mark of cowardice, Tistr.

bleyði-órð, n. a charge of cowardice, Fas. ii. 530; leggja b. á bak e-m, Grett. 102.

bleyta, u, f. [blautr], mud, Clem. 35; mirr, Hrafn. 27 (freq.)

bleyta, tt, to soak, moisten; b. húð, a bide, Fas. i. 289; leir, clay, Bret. 106. **2.** to soften, Greg. 38, 655 v. B (rare in that sense).

bleyti, n. soaking.

BLEZA, bletsa, mod. blesan, *ad.* [A. S. *bletzan*; Engl. *bless*; akin to blót, blóta, denoting worship]:—to bless; an English word, which came to Icel. and Norway along with the Gospel; in Norway it never took root, and soon died out, and is at present unknown in Scandinavia; whilst in Icel. it grew from a term of worship into a household word of endearment and affection; the guest or traveller is met with a 'Guð blessi þig,' God bless thee, in reply to his greeting, 'hér sé Guð,' when entering a house; it is also the reply to one returning thanks. The Norseman, Swede, and Dane say, 'Guð signe dig' (cp. Germ. *segnen*), whilst 'signa' (*signare*) in Icel. usage only means to make the sign of the cross. Bleza is used as a standing epithet of the sun, blessuð sól, the blessed sun: so also the alliterative phrase, blessuð barnið, the blessed bairn; blesuðr, blessuð, in addressing, cp. Engl. *bless you!* In old writers it answers to Lat. *benedicere*: **a.** with acc., Stj. 28, 655 ix, 'benedictus' þýðir b., xxi, Fms. i. 230, K. Á. 120. **β.** with dat., rare and now unusual; Guð b. fákum ok fuglum, Stj. 18, Eluc. 40, Blas. 40; blessuð ertú á meðal kvenna, N. T. Luke i. 28. **2.** reflex. to give good luck, succeed.

blesan, f. a blessing, benediction, Bs. i. 562; bliss, Hom. 13, Greg. 79. **compos:** blesanar-andi, a m. spirit of b., Stj. 242.

blesing, f. id., 655 viii. 2.

BLIAT, a kind of stuff, (for. word), El. 21, Str. 12, 79.

BLIK, n. [cp. Germ. *blick* and *blitz*; Engl. *blink* (in ice-blink, the gleam of distant ice-fields), and *blaze*], gleam, shew, Scot. *glint*, Lat. *nitore*; barach þýðir b. eðr brjanda, Stj. 389. The original notion of fulgur is alien to Icel.; even augnablik, q. v., is of Dan. and Germ. extraction; a dead-calm sea is in Danish *bavblík* and *blíkstille*, but in Icel. blæja-logn. The gleam of metal (shields) is called blík, Edda 86 (poët.): of the sky, Breiðablik is the heavenly abode of the god Baldr, Gm. 12. **2.** bleaching, Dan. *bleg*; blæjur á bliki, Fas. ii. (in a verse); lérept á bliki, N. G. L. i. 381. **3.** hadd-blik, Edda 77.

II. (for. word), the vizor on a helmet, in writers of the 14th and 15th centuries, Fas. iii. 229, Ann. 1393.

blóð-stjarna, *u. f. the bloody star*, prob. *Mari*, Rb. 110.
blóð-stokkinn, part. (mod. **blóð-storkinn**, *stark with blood*), *gory all over*, Bs. i. 626, Níðr. 3.
blóð-straumur, *m. a stream of blood*, Fas. i. 499.
blóð-sveiti, *a. m. a bloody sweat*, Pass. 2. 12 (Luke xxii. 44).
blóð-tjörn, *f. a pool of blood*, Eb. 200.
blóð-vaka, *u. f. (veikja blóð, cp. vökvi, m. fluid), a law term, the letting blood flow; svá hart at b. yrði*, Bs. i. 871.
blóð-varmur, adj. *blood-warm, warm as blood*, Karl. 240.
blóð-vör, *f. a sheep (ewe) fit for slaughter*, Fms. xi. 36.
blóð-værr, *f. pl. (v. værr), a bad reading instead of blóðnætr*, Bs. i. 142.
blóð-örn, *m. 'blood eagle'*, in the phrase 'rista b.' to cut a blood eagle, a cruel method of putting to death in the heathen times, practised, as it seems, only on the slayer of one's father if taken alive in a battle: the ribs were cut in the shape of an eagle and the lungs pulled through the opening, a sort of vivisection described in Orkn. ch. 8, Fas. i. 293, 354 (Ragn. S.): so king Eila was put to death by the sons of Ragnar Lodbrok, Fms. iii. 225: it is called a sacrifice to Odin of the victim, cp. the phrase, ok gaf hann Óðni til sigrs sér, Orkn. l. c.; the old rite 'marka geirisdóttir' q. v., is analogous, not identical; cp. also upon the subject Grimm D. R. A., and Hm. 139.
blóð-ox and **-ox**, *f. bloody axe*, a cognom. of king Eric, Fms.
BLÓM, *n. [Ulf. bloma, Matth. vi. 28: Engl. bloom; Germ. blume: A. S. bloma, Engl. blossom, answers to blómstr, qs. Lat. flos. The Icel. has not the primitive verb. Hel. blóan; Germ. blühen]:—a bloom, blossom, flower; hvít blóm á grasi*, El. 24; *lauf ok blóm ok aldin*, 19; *gras ok blóm, flowers*, Edda 145 (pref.), Fms. v. 345; *pótti honum á einum kvistinum fegrist b.*, Bárð. 164; *ekki þótti henni blómist (the bloom or blossom on the tree) svá mikil á vera sem hón vildi*, Ísl. ii. 14; *kóróna af dyrligum blómum*, Bret. comus: **blóma-mikill**, adj. *rich-blossoming*, Bárð. l. c. **blóm-berandi**, part. *bloom-bearing*, Stj. 14. **blóm-beranligr**, adj. *id.*, Fms. iii. 174.
blómgan, *f. blooming, flourishing*, Stj. 29.
blómganligr, adj. *blooming*, Bs. ii. 183.
blómgast, *ad. dep. to flourish*, Magn. 503, Sks. 610: part. **blómgast**, adj. *which has blossomed upon it*, Fms. xi. 9.
blómi, *a. m. [Ulf. bloma, m., Matth. vi. 28: v. blóm]. 1. pl. blooms, blossoms, flowers; þar hríma aldri fagrir blómar*, Clem. 40; *hafa rauða blóma* (acc. pl.), 655 xiv; *allskonar fagra blóma*, Fms. x. 241; *heilir blómar, flowers integri*, Magn. 468; this use is now rare. 2. sing. *blooming; þat tré stendr ávalt síðan með blóma, in full bloom*, 656 A. 23. 3. esp. metaph. *full bloom, prosperity; stóð hagr hans með hinum mesta blóma*, Ísl. ii. 14, Band. 2, Fms. v. 346; *í blóma aldri síns (æsku blómi), in the bloom of life*, viii. 29, vil. 108 (*with blooming face*); *á þeirra veldi var b. mjök langa hríð*, Ver. 45, Sks. 758. 4. *the yolk in an egg; the phrase 'lífa sem blómi í eggi,' to live like the yolk in an egg, i. e. to live in perfect comfort.*
blómstr, *rs. m. bloom, blossom; allan akrsins blómstr*, Stj. 29; *satan b.*, Sks. 630 B, 499; 'flos' is rendered by b., Stj. (pref.): in writers since the Reformation always neut.; allt eins og blómstríð eina, and gláund blómstríð fritt, Hallgrímur, Snót 45; blóm and blómstr are synonymous, but blómi in common usage is metaph. = prosperity.
BLÓRAB, *a. m. [cp. Dan. blår, the refuse of flax, and the phrase, at kaste een blår i øjnene, to throw dust in one's eyes], in Icel. only used in the metaph. phrase, at göra e-t í blóra við e-n, to commit an offence behind another person so that suspicion falls upon him; and blóra-maðr, m., en ef svá verðr sem mér er grunr á at, dóttir þín sé með barni, þá eru þar fáir blóramenn, ok vil ek ganga við faderni*, Fas. iii. 344.
BLÓT, *n. [Ulf. renders λατρεία and εὐσεβεια by blótinnassus, cp. also A. S. compd words such as blótinnad]:—gener. worship, and worship including sacrifice, spec. a sacrificial feast or banquet, used freq. in pl. when in general sense; the feasts were, esp. the three great annual feasts, when the winter set in (Oct.), at Yule time and mid-winter (Dec. or Jan.), and when the summer began (April), Ó. H. ch. 94–96, Hkr. i. 139 sqq., Hák. S. G. ch. xvi sqq., and the verse of Kormak, Háfríðr ask nú eski, id., Hkr. (Ó. T.) i. 272, Fms. x. (Ó. T.) ch. 50, Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 531, 512, Hervar. S. the last chapter, Eb. ch. 10, Eg. 257, Fb. i. 22; at Uppsölum voru blót svá mikil í þann tíma, at hvergi hafa verit meiri á Norðrlöndum, Fas. i. 255; þann vetr fékk Ingólfr at blóti miklu ok leitaði sér heilla um forlög sín, Landn. 33, cp. Hym. 1, Vsp. 62; þar voru áðr blót ok hörgar, Bs. i. 20 (Kr. S.), Fms. i. 131, Eb. 4; there are mentioned álfa-blót, dís-blót, etc. 2. blót, or more correctly blæti, n. an idol, amulet, engi maðr skal hafa í húsum sínum, stalla, víti eðr blót (blæti) . . . nú ef blót (blæti) er funnit í húsi láslausu, mat-blót (dough idol) eðr leir-blót (clay idol) gört í mannslíki af leiri eðr deigi, þá . . . N. G. L. i. 383, 389; cp. Fas. (Hallfr. S.) 97. II. metaph. in Christian times the name of the heathen worship became odious, and blót came to mean swearing, cursing, freq. in Sturl. and Bs., and in mod. usage, Sturl. ii. 106, 152, iii. 101, Fas. (Vd.) 36, Gisl. The terms for swearing in the heathen times were 'troil, gramir,' etc., q. v.
BLÓTA, in old use a strong (and originally a redupl.) verb, blóta—*

blót—bléti—blótinn; pres. blót, and with the suffixed negative blæti (I worship not), Stor. 22 (the Ed. wrongly blotka, without change of vowel); this form also occurs K. p. K. (Kb.) ch. 7, the Ed. 1853 has wrongly blót(a)r, but a few lines below blótár (weak), probably altered from blætr; pret. sing. blét, Hkr. (Yngl.) 56, 269; pl. bléti, 56; subj. blétinn, 623, 61; imperat. blótt, Am. 75; part. blótinn, and sup. blótið are freq., Hkr. i. 34, 35, 239, Landn. 47, Fas. i. 255; more freq. weak, blóta, ad; pres. blótar, blótast, Fas. i. 87, Fbr. 78; pret. blótadi, Landn. 224, 291, 323, Bs. i. 6 (Kr. S.), Nj. 272, Gisl. 140, Fær. 272, Fas. i. 463, 531, Bret., Fms. ii. 263, Hkr. i. 34, 35, Ísl. ii. 109, Fb. 50; only the weak sup. and part. are rare in old writers; blótuð, Hom. 153 (Norse); blótad (sup.), Bs. i. 5 (paper transcript): [Ulf. blótan (redupl. verb) = λατρεύειν, εὐσεβίζειν, cp. gubblótinn = εὐσεβείης, gubblótinn = εὐσεβείης; A. S. blótan = immolare; O. H. G. blōzan; the root is probably akin to blēssian, Engl. to bless]:—gener. to worship, to worship with sacrifice; with acc. of the being worshipped, but dat. of the object sacrificed; thus b. hof, land, fors, góð, álfa, vattir, to worship temple, grove, fane, gods, elves, beings; but b. mönnum, þrælum, kvikendum, to sacrifice with men, thralls, beasts, i. e. to sacrifice, slay them; also used absol. I. with acc. or absol. to worship; skal þórólf b. ok leita heilla þeim bræðrum, Eg. 257, 623, 61, Landn. 40, Hkr. i. 34 sqq., Fb. 41; heidnir vattir, Nj. 272, Fær. 139, cp. Bret. 84, 94, Landn. 36, lb. ch. 7, Bs. i. 25; b. til friðar, sigra, langlífs, árs, byrjar, to make a sacrifice for peace, victory, long life, good season, fair wind, Hkr. i. 239, 34, 56, ii. 97, Fas. 173; of the worship of natural objects, at Gilja stóð steinn (a stone), Fb. 41; þeir frændr höfðu blótad, Bs. i. 5, Harð. S. Ísl. ii. 109; hann blótadi landinn, he worshipped the grove (cp. Tacitus, sacrum nemus), Landn. 224; hann blótadi forsin, 291; worship of men (rare), Grims sonar þess er blótinn var dauðr fyrir þokka-sæld ok kallaðr Kamban, 47, Fb. ii. 7; þau voru bæði blótud, Edda 83; b. hof, in the phrase, heidnir meyn hof b., Grág., Ísl. ii. 381; blót er oss ok kvíðjat, at vér skulum eigi b. heidit goð, né hauga né hurga, N. G. L. i. 18; worship of animals, Ógvaldr konungur blót kú eina, Hkr. i. 269, Fas. i. 255. 2. with dat. (extremely rare); blótar hann einum gölt (sic!), prob. corrupt = einn (acc.) gölt, Fas. i. 187 a paper transcript. II. with dat. to sacrifice; sacrifices of men are recorded, Hkr. i. 34, 35, 56, 239, Gisl. 140, Eb. l. c., Fas. i. 452 (Hervar. S.); slaves and criminals were esp. sacrificed, thus representing the executions of modern times; heidningar blóta enum verstum mönnum, ok hrinda þeim fyrir björg ok hamra . . . enir heidnu menn höfðu þá stefnu, ok tóku þat ráð at b. tveim mönnum ór hverjum fjórðungi, Bs. i. (Kr. S.) 23; captives, O. H. ch. 131; kom þat ásamt með þeim at hafa Hallfréð til blóta, Fas. 103; b. þrælum, Fms. x. 323; b. mönnum ok fé, Fas. (Vd.) 50, Am. 75, Fms. i. 174; a sort of self-immolation is recorded Fb. ii. 72. III. to curse, swear, vide blót II; with dat. or absol., hann blótar hestunum, Fbr. 78; eigi kvíðir ek því þótt biskup blóti mér eðr banni, Bs. i. 708; blótuð verð þú, Hom. 153; reflex. blótast, to go about swearing, Fms. viii. 294; vide Maurer, Bekehr. ii. 195 sqq.
blótan, *f. sacrificing*, 623, 57. II. *cursing, swearing*, Fms. viii. 293.
blót-audigr, adj. *rich in sacrifices; b. hof*, Mart. 116.
blót-bað, *n. a sacrificial bath*, Post. 138.
blót-biskup, *m. a beathen priest*, Bret. 34 (Laocoon), Fms. x. 523.
blót-bolli, *a. m. a sacrificial bowl*, Fms. ii. 309.
blót-dómr, *m. idolatry*, Stj. 106.
blót-drykkja, *u. f. a sacrificial feast*, Fms. x. 393, cp. Eg. 257.
blót-lá, *n. a sacred or accursed thing*, Stj. 363 (Josh. vii. 11), Edda 83.
blót-goði, *a. m. a beathen priest*, Post. 656 B. 10, Hkr. i. 8.
blót-gróf, *f. a sacrificial den in which to kill the victim*, Fas. 49, 50.
blót-guð, *m. a beathen god*, Fms. ii. 76.
blót-gyðja, *u. f. a beathen priestess*, Hkr. i. 8.
blót-haugr, *m. a sacrificial mound or cairn*, cp. N. G. L. i. 18; defined Fms. v. 164; about cairns of that kind among the Perms (Bjarnar), vide Fms. iv. 299, cp. also Hkr. i. 16.
blót-hús, *n. a beathen house of worship*, sometimes less than the 'hof,' used like Christian chapels for private worship, Fms. ii. 263, Ísl. ii. 109; a temple in general, Stj. 391.
blót-jarl, *m. a surname of the heathen earl Hacon*, Fms. ii. 122.
blót-kálfr, *m. the golden calf*, Stj. 312.
blót-kelda, *u. f. a fen near the heathen temples, in which animals (or men) were killed by drowning*, Ísl. (Kjaln. S.) ii. 404.
blót-klæði, *n. garments used at sacrifices*, Fas. 42.
blót-kona, *u. f. = blótgyðja*, Stj. 428.
blót-lundur, *m. a sacred grove*, Fms. xi. 382, Stj. 391, cp. Landn. 222.
blót-maðr, *m. a beathen worshipper*, Bret. 57, Eg. 179, Fms. i. 294, 263, Andr. 65, 44.
blót-matr, *m. the meat of the victims*, Hkr. i. 139.
blót-naut, *n. an ox worshipped and enebated*, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. iii. 132, Fas. i. 255; hence in mod. use a mad bull is called blótnoyti, n. 2. a bull to be sacrificed, a heathen sacrifice connected with the old holmgang, q. v., Eg. 506, cp. Korm. 212, 214, Gisl. 80.
blót-neyti, *id.*, Fas. i. 425.
blót-prestr, *m. a beathen priest*, Sks. 575.

blót-rísi, a. m. *an enchanted champion* (?), *Æv. lög.*, Korm. 242.
blót-akapr, m. *idolatry, beaten worship, sacrifice*, Fms. i. 31, xi. 134, Stj. 650, N. G. L. i. 331: *things belonging to worship*, Stj. 391, Fagrak. 28, Fms. v. 239.
blót-akógr, m. = blótlundur, Stj. 650, Róm. 199.
blót-spánn, m. *divining rods or chips used at sacrifices*, cp. Tacitus Germ. ch. x, and Amm. Marc. xxxi. 2. in the phrase, *fella blót-spánn*, *ramos sordidos jactare*; þá feldi hann b. ok vitraðist svá, at hann skyldi hafa dagráð at berjast, Fagrak. 40, in the passage of Vellekla (the source of the narrative) the poet uses the word teinn lautar, q. s. hlautar-teinn, *the rod of the sacrificial blood*, cp. the phrase, *kjósa hlaut-við*, Vsp. 62; and hrista teina, Hym. i; þá feldi Ónundur blótspánn til, at hann skyldi verða viss . . ., Landn. 193; síðan var feldr blótspánn, ok gekk svá fréttin, at . . ., Fas. i. 526, 452 (Hervar. 8).
blót-staðr, m. *a place of beaten sacrifices*, Hom. 175, Hkr. i. 6, Fms. xi. 40, Fagrak. 29.
blót-stallr, m. *a beaten altar*, Stj. 391.
blót-tré, n. *a sacred tree*, Mart. 115.
blót-trygill, m. [trog], *a sacrificial trough*, Fs. 108.
blót-veisla, u. f. *a sacrificial banquet*, Hkr. i. 139, Fms. i. 35, iv. 237.
blót-viðr, m. = blótlundur, Greg. 80.
blót-villa, u. f. *a beaten berry*, Fms. x. 243.
blót-vóllr, m. *a bewitched field*; eigi munu vér nú optar ganga appá b. þinn, Fms. viii. 157.
blunda, að, *to doze*; éta blundandi, Edda 72; cp. mod. *ganga blindandi*, *to go blinking, half asleep*; b. augum, *to shut the eyes*, Bs. ii. 481.
BLUNDR, m. *sleep, dozing; slumber*, a nickname, Landn. 80.
blund-akala, að, *to blink with the eyes*, Stj. 81.
blund-staðr, m. pl. *rods causing sleep*, in the phrase, *bregða blund-stöfum*, *to awake*, Sdm. 3; cp. stínga svefnþorn, Ísl. þjóða.
blýgð, f. [bljúgr], *shame*, Grett. 159 A, Vigl. 20. COMPO: *blygðar-lauss*, adj. (-loysi, n.), *blameless*, Grett. 161 A.
blýgða, ð, *to put to shame*, Fas. iii. 655, Fms. iii. 89. β. reflex. *to be ashamed*, Sks. 494; = *bleyðast*, *to lose heart*, Fas. iii. 411; b. sín, *to be ashamed, to repent*, (mod.)
blýgðan, f. *shame, disgrace, nakedness*, Pass. 24. 3. COMPO: *blygðunnar-lauss*, adj. (-loysi, n.), *impudent*.
blýgðast, ð, = *blygðast*, Sks. 494. v. l.
BLÝ8, n. [Dan. *blus*], *a torch*, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. i. 804.
BLÝ, n. [Germ. *blei*; O. H. G. *pli*; Lat. *plumbum*], *lead*; sökkva sem b., Blas. 49, Dipl. v. 18. COMPO: *blyf-band*, n. *a leaden band*, Fms. x. 172. *blyf-kloppr*, m. *a plummet*, Rb. 472. *blyf-ligr*, adj. *leaden*, 732. 11. *blyf-akeyti*, n. *a leaden missile*, Stj. 74, Pr. 401. *blyf-steypt*, part. *cast in lead*, Sks. 392. *blyf-stíka*, u. f. *a leaden candlestick*, Vm. 38. *blyf-stokkr*, m. *a leaden box*, Sd. 191. *blyf-pungur*, adj. *heavy as lead*.
blyf-þekja, þakði, *to thatch*, i. e. *roof*, with lead, Bs. i. 235.
blæða, dd, *to bleed, to flow*, of blood, Pr. 473; blæddu nasar hans (blóð-nasir), Bs. i. 521; impers., e-m blæðir, *one loses blood*, Grág. ii. 11, Sturl. iii. 113, Sd. 139, Eb. 242; absol., laust hana í andlitð svá at blæddi, Nj. 18; metaph. phrase, e-m blæðir e-t í augu, *it bleeds into one's eyes*, i. e. *one is amazed at a thing*.
blæja, u. f. [cp. Germ. *blege* = *limbus*, prob. derived from A. S. *bleod* = *colour*; prob. an Engl. word, cp. Enskar blæjur, Eb. 256]; — *a fine, coloured cloth*; þon hafði knýtt um sik blæju, ok vóru í mörk blá, Ld. 244; *a burial sheet*, Am. 101, Gkv. i. 13, Grág. i. 207; *the cover of a bed*, Gg. 7, 25, Rm. 20, Bl. i. 12, Eb. l. c.; *cover of an altar table*, Vm. 65, Dipl. iii. 4; poët., hildar b., *a shield*, of b. of the mast = *the sail*, etc.; mod. *a veil*. COMPO: *blæju-endi*, a. m. *the end of a b.*, Ld. l. c. *blæju-horn*, n. *the corner of a b.*, Ld. 246. *blæju-hvalr*, m. [Germ. *bleie*], *a kind of whale, alburnus*, Edda (Gl.).
BLÆR, m. [cp. Engl. *to blow*], *a gentle breeze, puff of air*, esp. with a notion of warmth; b. hitans, Edda 4; kenna blæ (to feel a draft) & andlit sér, Clem. 35; vinds blæ, Stj. 78; þá kom kaldr blæ (a cold stream of air) á Skútu or jarðhúsinu, Rb. 319; poët. *the blue sky, the pure air*, undir blæ himins blíðan, Pass. 25. 10; blærinu hýrnar við dægrið hvert, Bb. i. 18. 2. in mod. usage metaph. *the air, character of a speech, writing, or the like*; sögu-blæ, frásagnar-blæ, rit-blæ. II. *a ram*, Edda (Gl.), hence *blæsma*.
blæsma, adj. ind. [blæ, a ram], *a ewe or goat at heat*, Grág. i. 427, Fbr. 212, Stj. 178; cp. yxna of a cow, bryma of a cat, ræða of a sow.
blökku-maðr, m. [blakkr], *a blackamoor, sometimes a negro*, (mod.)
BLÖKU-MENN, m. pl. *Walachians*, and *Blöku-manna-land*, *Walachia*, Fms. v. 283; hann sviku Blakumenn í útfaru, Broc. Runstone, P. 179.
BLÖSKRA, að, *to blench*: 1. absol., hann brá sér elgi við nó blöskraði, Fms. vii. 157; hygg at vandlega hvárt ek b. nökkut, xi. 150, and so also Jónsv. 47, and Fb. i. 108. 2. e-m blöskrar—ok það þá at hyggja hvárt honum blöskraði nökkut, Sturl. iii. 43—ought perhaps to be 'hann'; the mod. use is constant, 'e-m b.', *one blenches, is shocked at a thing*.

BOBBI, a. m. *a snail-shell*, Eggert Itin., hence metaph. *puzzle*, in the phrase, *komast í bobba*, *to get into a puzzle*.
BOÐ, n. [Ulf. *buzans*; Germ. *bote, gebot*; cp. *bjóða*]. 1. *a bid, offer*; konungr bauð (offered) at fá Gunnari kvánfang ok ríki mikit . . . Gunnarr þakkaði konungi boð sitt, Nj. 46; bjóða boð fyrir e-n, *to make bids or offers for one*, Lv. 25, Vigl. 28; hvat er í boði, *what is the bidding?* metaph. from an auction, O. H. L. 71. 2. *a feast, wedding, banquet*, to which the guests are 'bidden'; veizlan fór vel fram, en er boði var lokit, *when the feast was past*, Nj. 25; fóru þeir allir til boðsins, *the wedding feast*, Fms. xi. 106; skyldi boð vera at Marðar, Nj. 4; hafa e-n í boði sinu, *to entertain at one's feast*, Fms. i. 40; haust-boð, Gisl. 27. 3. [A. S. *bebod*], *a bidding, commandment*, Fms. ii. 30, 168, xi. 246; boð ok þann, v. þann. β. *the right of redemption*, a Norse law term; skal sá óðalsmaðr er boði er næstr bríð upp hefja, Gpl. 294; ok svá eigu þær boð á jörðum jafnt sem karlar, N. G. L. i. 92, 94, 237. 4. *a message*; göra e-m boð, *to call for one*, N. G. L. i. 60. β. metaph. and a law term, *a summons*, being an arrow, axe, or the like sent to call people to battle or council, as symbolical of the speed to be used, or of the punishment to be inflicted, if the summons be not obeyed; cp. herör; so the Swed. *budsticka* or *budkaffe*, (till tings, till tings, budkaffen går kring borg och dal i Tegner), and the fiery cross in the Lady of the Lake. In Icel., at least in the west part, a small wooden axe is still sent from farm to farm to summon people to the manlands-thing in the spring; vide Gpl. 433 sqq., Jb. 180, and the compds *boðburðr*, *boðfall*, *boðskurðr*, *boðleið*, etc. COMPO: *boða-maðr*, m. *a guest at a feast, wedding*, Nj. 11, Fms. ii. 193. *boða-váttir*, m. *a witness to a boð*, 4. β, N. G. L. i. 237. *boða-vitni*, n. *id.*, N. G. L. i. 99, v. l.
boða, að, 1. *to announce, proclaim*, esp. as rendering of the eccl. Lat. *praedicare*, *to preach the Gospel*, as a missionary; b. Kristni, *to preach Christianity*, Nj. 157; trú, 158, Fms. x. 208, H. E. i. 510; sjáði, eg boða yðr mikinn fögnuð, Luke ii. 10. β. *hann boðaði pangbrandi heiðni*, Nj. 160. 2. *to bid, order*, with dat.; lét hann b. á sinn fund öllum öldungum, Stj. 649; hann boðaði saman mörgu stórmenni, Bs. i. 470; konungr boðaði honum á sinn fund, *the king bade him come*, Fmr. 131; b. e-n af löndum, *to outlaw one, bid him off the land*, Fms. vii. 17, 21. 3. *to bode, signify*; hvat þetta mundi boða, Eb. 270; e-m b. e-t, *he has a foreboding of it*; mundi þar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir boðat, Eg. 75; impers., e-m boðar ötta, *one feels uneasy*, Sturl. i. 109, where Bs. i. 410 spells bjóða ötta (better).
boða, u. f. = *boð*, *a command*, N. G. L. i. 237.
boðan, f. *announcement*; b. dagr Maríu, *the feast of the Annunciation*, the 2nd of July, Mar.; *preaching, proclaiming*, 623. 11.
boð-burðr, m. *a carrying of the boð*, 4. β, Gpl. 432, 436, Jb. 180.
boð-fall, n. *dropping the boð*, 4. β, Gpl. 435, Jb. 182.
boð-fasta, u. f. *a fast ordered by the canonical law*, H. E. i. 393.
boð-ferð, f. *the course of a boð*, 4. β, H. E. i. 393.
boð-greisl, u. f. = *boðburðr*, Jb. 184, Gpl. 437 B; vide *boðreisl*.
boði, a. m. 1. [vide boð 4, cp. A. S. *boda*], *a messenger*, used in poetry; b. hildar, *the messenger of war*, Lex. Poët.; in prose, Thom. 5, and in compds such as *sendi-boði*, *a messenger*, *fyrir-boði*, *a foreboder*. 2. esp. as a nautical term, *a breaker 'boding' hidden rocks*; þeir undrúðast mjök þenna atburð, er b. féll í logni, þar er engi maðr vissi, at b. hefði fallit fyrr, ok djúp var undir, Magn. 488, Fms. ix. 415, x. 324, xi. 10, Eg. 161, Bs. i. 420, Grág. ii. 385; the phrase, *vera sem b. á skeri*, *like a breaker on a sherry (rock)*, of a hot-tempered man, never at rest. COMPO: *boða-fall*, n. *the dash of breakers*, Fas. iii. 506. *boða-slóð*, f. *the surf of breakers*, Orku. 322.
boð-leggja, lagði, *to offer for sale*, Gpl. 302, v. l.
boð-leið, f. *a law term, the due course of a boð* [4. β] *from house to house*, defined in Gpl. 432, N. G. L. i. 348, Jb. 181; in the phrase, *fara (rétt) b.*, *to go from house to house in due course, shipping none*; perhaps the true reading Nj. 185 is, *fara boðleið til búðar*; some MSS. have *bónleið*.
boð-ligr, adj. *fit to be offered*, Háv. 55.
BOÐN, f. [cp. A. S. *byden* = *dolium*, Icel. *byðna*; Norse *biðna*, Ivar Aasen], *one of the three vessels in which the poët. mead was kept*, Edda 47, etc., hence poetry is called *the wave of the boðn*, Lex. Poët.
boð-orð, n. *order, bidding*; Guðs b., Hom. 34, Ver. 25, Bs. i. 67, Magn. 448; as a law term, *an ordinance*, K. A. 192; = *penance* in eccl. sense, K. þ. K. 26; in mod. usage, esp. *the Ten Commandments* (Tíu-laga-boðorð, or with the article, *Boðorðin*), Sks. 671, cp. Pr. 437, where they are termed 'Laga-orð'. COMPO: *boðorða-breytini*, f. *alteration of a b.*, Bs. i. 545. *boðorða-brot*, n. *breach of a b.*, Fms. vii. 108. *boð-orða-maðr*, m. *a public officer*, N. G. L. i. 409.
boð-reisla, u. f. = *boðgreisla*.
boð-rífr, adj. *fair bidding*, Fms. iii. 112 (poët.).
boð-seti (*boð-seti*), N. G. L. i. 315), a. m. a dub. Norse term, *the benches in a law-court* (?), *the bar* (?); hvert þeirra manna er gengr fyrir boðseta (acc. pl.) fram, nema hann eigi at sækja eðr verja, sá er sekr níu ertogum við konung ok bæjarmenn, N. G. L. i. 323, 315; boðseti, q. s. *beekseti* (?).
boð-akapr, m. *a bidding, ordinance*, Stj. 82, H. E. i. 471, 677. 6, Fms. ii. 61. II. in mod. usage, *announcement*.

boð-skurður, m. [skera boð, to carve a boð, 4. þ], a message, summons to a meeting, N. G. L. i. 153.

boð-sleitta (boð-slótti, a, m., Ghl. 200), also **boð-flenna**, u, f. an intruder at a feast, an unwinvited guest, Jb. 110.

boð-alðð, f. = boðleidd, Jb. 181.

boð-stóll, m., in the phrase, hafa e-t á boðstólum, to put a thing out for sale.

BOGI, a, m. [A. S. boga; Engl. bow; Germ. bogen], a bow, Nj. several times; skjóta af boga, 29. 96; benda b., Fas. ii. 88, Landn. 388, Fms. ii. 321, iii. 228; álmbogi, hand-bogi, lás-bogi, ý-bogi, q. v. 2.

metaph. an arch, vault, Sks. 116: the rainbow, Stj. 62: metaph., bera mál úr boga, to disentangle a case, Sks. 654; himin-bogi, the sky; blóð-bogi, a gush of blood; regn-bogi, a rainbow; ölm-bogi, an elbow. **compos:** boga-dreginn, adj. bow-shaped, curved. boga-hála, m. the tip of a bow, where the string is fastened, Al. 142, Fas. ii. 88. boga-list, f. archery, now used metaph. boga-mynd, f. the form of a bow, Fas. i. 271. boga-skot, n. bow-shot, shooting with a bow, Fms. ii. 169. boga-strengur, m. a bow-string, Nj. 115, 136. boga-vápu, n. a bow, Fms. viii. 184, v. l.

boginn, adj. bent, bowed, curved, Al. 8; prop. a part. from a lost strong verb bjúgan; cp. Goth. *bjúgan* = *ἀνυττω*. **bog-maðr**, m. a bowman, archer, Fas. i. 382, Ingv. 34, Lv. 63, Fær. 56, Fms. vi. 413. **bogmanna-merki**, n. the zodiacal sign, *Arcturus*, Rb. 102.

bog-mannliga, adv. bowmanlike, Fms. ii. 450. **bogna**, að, to become curved, bent, Hkr. ii. 365, Flov. 34: to give way, Fms. viii. 403, Al. 57.

bogra, að, to creep along bowed or stooping; þá bora bograr (creeps) hann inn, Fas. i. 393; bogra fyrir e-m, to bow before one, Þorst. St. 53.

bog-stærkr, -stýrkr, adj. stark or strong at the bow, Hkr. iii. 264. **bog-sveigir**, m. bow-swayer, a nickname, Fas. ii.

BOKKI, a, m., means probably a be-goat, [cp. Germ. *bock*; Dan. *bukk*; Engl. *buck*], a familiar mode of address; Höttir heiti ek, bokki sæll, and, skaltu nú bana mér, bokki, my good fellow, 'old buck,' Fas. i. 66; muntú festa, bokki, tindinn í kamb minum (the old woman addressing the bishop), Fb. iii. 446: stærri bokkar, bigger men, 352, vide stór-bokki.

bokkr, m. a buck, Lex. Poët.

bola, að, prop. to fell trees, to cut through the body (boir), Fas. i. 106. II. [boli, a bull], to bully: b. e-n út, to push one out, as a bull with the horns: reflex. bolast, a wrestling term, of two wrestlers pushing or butting at one another with their heads.

boldang, n. a sort of thick linen, (for word.)

bol-fimligr, adj. slender, agile of body, Fas. iii. 372.

bol-hílf, f. a covering for the body, opp. to the helmet, Bs. i. 667.

BOLI, a, m. a bull, Boll. 336, Edda 99, lú. ii. 26; in Icel. esp. of a bull-calf, bola-kálfr, etc.

bol-járn = bolox (?), Ingv. 13.

bol-klæði, n. pl. garments (coat, waistcoat) for the body, Grett. 147 A.

BOLLI, a, m. [A. S. *bolle*], a bowl, Stj. 310, Rm. 4; blótbloli, a measure = $\frac{1}{2}$ ask, Ghl. 525: a pr. name, l. d.

BOLR and **bulr**, m. the bole or trunk of a tree, Sks. 555 B. 2. metaph. the trunk of a body, N. G. L. i. 80, Nj. 275, Fms. x. 213, Eb. 244. Anec. 4: the phrase, ganga milli bols ok höfuðs á e-m, to go through between one's trunk and head, i. e. to knock one quite dead, deal severely with, Ld. 244, Eb. 240. 3. an old-fashioned waistcoat.

bolungr, v. bulungr. **bol-vöxtur**, m. the growth, form of the body; vel at bolvexti, a well-grown, stout man, Bs. i. 66, Fas. iii. 605.

bol-ax, f. [Swed. *bolyxa*], a pole-axe; in present usage opp. to skaröxi, a carpenter's axe, Stj. 401, Judg. ix. 48, Fms. ix. 357, Fbr. 179, Thom. 343, Ingv. 24, Vápn.

boppa, að, to wave up and down, onomatopoeitic and common.

BOPS, n. an onomatopoeitic word, [Germ. *bumps*], bump or plump; mikitt fall, svá at b. kváð í skrokkinum, Þórd. 16. β . the faint bark of a dog; also **bopsa**, að.

bora, u, f. a bore-hole, Grett. 125, 133, Fas. i. 393, Vm. 65.

boru-fóll, a, m. a Norse law term, a stolen article put into an innocent man's house; even if officers ransacked a house without having their persons searched, and find something, þá er b. ok ligger ekki búanda við, then it is b. and the farmer is free, N. G. L. i. 255.

BORA, að, [Lat. *forare*; A. S. *borian*; Engl. *bore*; O. H. G. *poran*], to bore, to bore holes in, Fms. ix. 447, Ld. 116, Edda 48, 49, Eb. 182, D. I. i. 243; metaph., b. atsúg at e-u, to do a thing thoroughly, v. atsúgr: reflex., borast fram, to press one's way through a crowd, Fms. v. 180, Fb. ii. 112.

BORD, n. [Ulf. *baurd*, in *forbaurd* = *βουκόδιον*; Hel. *bord* = *margo*; A. S. *borð*; Engl. *board*]. 1. a board, plank, Lat. *tabula*; tók hann þá bord ok lausa við, ok rak um þvera stofuna, Grett. 140, N. G. L. i. 100.

β . of a ship, the side (cp. *starboard*, *larboard*); höggur hann þá tveim höndum bord (sides) skútnunnar, ok gengu í sundr bordin (the planks) um trau rúm, Nj. 19; þeir Erlingr hjuggu raufar í drómundinum, sumar í kafi niðri, en sumar uppi á bordunum, Fms. vii. 232, Nj. 42; hence the nautical phrases, á bord, on each side; á trau bord, á bæði bord, on both

sides, Eg. 171; með endilöngum bordum, Fms. ii. 273, Eg. 112; leggja bord við bord = sýrða, to lay a ship alongside of another, so as to board, Fas. ii. 534; bera skip bordi, to make the bulwarks rise, Fms. ii. 218; fyrir bord, overboard, Eg. 124, Fms. xi. 140; á bordi, on land, Jb. 327; bord á stjórni = stjórnbordi, the starboard side, Ghl. 518. The planks in a ship's side have different names, e.g. aur-bord, skaut-bord, sól-bord.

2. metaph. phrases, at vera mikill (litill, nokkur) bordi, to be of a big (or lowly) bearing, metaphor from a ship floating high out of, or deep in, the sea, Eg. 8, Sturl. iii. 196; verða (allr) fyrir bord borinn, to be (quite) thrown overboard, i. e. ill-used, Eb. 126, Fær. 234; verða allr fyrir bordi, id., Ölk. 35; hans hlutr mundi eigi fyrir bord vera borinn, id., Rd. 239; e-n brest á bordi, to fail, be beaten (metaphor from rowing), Fms. ix. 507; taka skamt frá bordi, to fall short, Lv. 45; ganga at bordi við e-n, to come to terms, yield, submit, Bs. i. 889; gökk Egill tregt at bordi um þetta mál, E. was hard, unyielding, 696; hverigum skyldi dhætt, nema þeir gengi at bordi við hann, unless they came to terms with him, 727, 778; á annað bord, on the other hand; harðr maðr á annat bord, a hard one to pull against, Fms. xi. 39; but also on the other hand, otherwise, else; hann vildi með engu móti kalla á þormóð sér til bjargar, þó at hann félli ofan á annað bord, though he was sure to tumble down otherwise (i. e. unless he called), Fbr. 88; hence freq. in mod. usage, e.g. ef eg á annað bord göri það, i. e. if I do it at all: navig., ganga til borðs, á bord, to go to one's business, Fagnr. 167, Bárð. 166.

3. [A. S. *bord* = *labrum*], the margin between the rim of a vessel and the liquid; er nú gott berandi bord á horninu, Edda 32; hence, sjöru-bord, the shore between bigb and low water, vide 33, 34; cp. the saying, fullt skal frömmum bera, þó skal bord á vera, i. e. it is clownish to bring a cup full to the brim, and, fullt skal föntum bera og ekkert bord á vera.

II. a board, table, Lat. *mensa*; rísa frá bordi, to rise from the board, from table, Rm. 17, or simply and ellipt. rísa, 30; bord is freq. used in pl., as in the old halls small tables were set at meal time, and removed after the meal; hence phrases, bord (pl.) ofan (upp) tekin, the tables being removed, cp. Virgil's *mensisque remotis*, Nj. 176, Fms. i. 41, iv. 265, v. 126, Bs. i. 854, Eg. 408; til þess er bord fóru brott, 551; setjast undir bord (pl.), to sit down; sitja undir bordum, to be at table, Nj. 68, Eb. 306; ganga undir drykkju bord, Fms. iii. 93; koma undir bord (acc. pl.), 96; ganga til borda, iv. 114, 129; koma til borðs (sing.), 202, cp. O. H. 86, Fms. iv. 246; sitja yfir bordum, iii. 155, iv. 113; sitja yfir matborði, v. 126, viii. 212; sitja yfir bord (acc. pl.), id., Bs. i. 843; the rhyming phrase, vera þar at orði, sem hann er ekki at bordi, vide Safn i. 91. It was the custom for kings or princes to give audience or receive poets whilst sitting at table, Fms. vi. 195, Eg. ch. 63. β . maintenance at table (cp. Engl. *board and lodging*); vera á bordi með e-m, B. K. 124, D. N. (Fr.): of a chess-board, Bs. i. 635. **compos:** borða-munar, m. difference in the height of ships (in battle), Fms. viii. 292, cp. 288. borða-víti, n. pl. a 'board-fee,' seance, cp. víti, Fms. iii. 155. borða-tilgangr, m. going to table, Fms. iii. 155.

borða, að, to sit at table, eat, dine, Fas. iii. 219.

borð-búnaðr, m. table-service, Eg. 94, Fms. i. 292, iv. 262, Orkn. 226.

borð-dískr, m. a plate, Fas. iii. 223, vide dískr; (now freq.)

borð-dúkr, m. a table-cloth, Nj. 176, Hkr. ii. 189, cp. Fms. vi. 322, Rm. 28.

borð-fastr, adj. maintained at one's table, Sks. 259.

borð-fóll, f. a plank, Sturl. ii. 109.

borð-færi, n., in the phrase, taka sér borðfæri, = ganga til borðs, vide above, Grág. ii. 119.

borð-gestr, m. a guest at table.

borð-hald, n. one's 'board,' fare, Edda 23, Hkr. ii. 36, Thom. 68.

borð-hár, adj. a ship rising bigb, Fms. ii. 314, Orkn. 362.

borð-hús, n. a room where the plate is kept, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Sturl. iii. 191 C.

borð-hvæð, f. the bright of a ship out of the water, Fas. iii. 260.

BORÐI, a, m. [cp. Engl. *border*; O. H. G. *porto*; Germ. *born*; prob. akin to *borð*] = a border, Lat. *limbus*; byrða á borða (acc.), to embroider, Gkv. 2. 16; bregða borða, to leave off embroidering, 17; rekja borða, to embroider, Helr. 1, Og. 18; b. ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 430, 513; kona sat við borða, a lady sat embroidering, Fms. ii. 148; slá borða, to embroider, Fas. i. 113; cp. borða skögl, gná, etc., a poet. circumlocution of a lady, Lex. Poët.: tapestry, b. fimtigi alna, Dipl. iii. 4, Fm. 10, Bs. i. 77: of the tapestry of a church, esp. the choir, Nj. 6. 2. poet.

a shield, Lex. Poët.

borð-ker, n. a cup at table, loving-cup, Hkr. iii. 181; b. er vá átta merkr, Bs. i. 76.

borð-kista, u, f. a box for keeping the table-service in, D. N. (Fr.)

borð-knifr, m. a table-knife, Ann. 1339.

borð-leiðangr, m. a levy commuted for victuals (Norse), D. N. (Fr.)

borð-lögr, adj., b. viðr, timber fit for cutting into planks, Vm. 176.

borð-maðr, m. a table-companion, Sks. 262.

borð-mikill, m. = *borðhár*, Fms. ii. 50, Hkr. i. 238.

borð-prestr, m. a 'board-priest,' who says grace at a bishop's table, Bs. ii. 129.

borð-prýði, n. the ornaments of a table, Fas. iii. 374.

borð-sálmr, m. a 'board-psalm,' grace, Bb. i. 15 (Mark xiv. 26).

borð-síðir, m. pl. rules for behaviour at table.

borð-skutill, m. a small movable table, Bs. i. 537, Mar.

borð-stokkr, m. the bulwarks of a ship, Grett. 135.

borð-stóll, m. a chair used at table, D. N.

borð-veinn, m. a butler, waiter, Mag. 66; cp. skutilsveinn.

borð-tafl, n. a chess-board, Sturl. ii. 184, v. l.

borð-vegr, m. = **borðstokkr**, Bs. ii. 50, 179, Mar.

borð-vers, m. = **borðsálmr**, N. G. L. i. 406.

borð-víðr, m. boards, planks, Fms. viii. 374, D. N.

borð-pak, n. a 'bathe' or covering of planks, Hkr. ii. 11.

borð-pækja, þakti, to cover with planks, Fms. v. 331.

borð-pili, n. the sides of a ship, Gkv. i. 7.

BORG, ar, f., pl. ir, [Ulf. *bawrgs* = *βούργς*, and once *Nehem. vii. 2* = *arx*, *castellum*; A. S. *burg*, *burb*, *byrig*, = *urbs* and *arx*; Engl. *borough* and *burgh*; O. H. G. *puruc*, *purc*; late Lat. *burgus*; Ital. *borgo*; Fr. *bourg*; cp. Gr. *βύργος*; the radical sense appears in *byrgja*, to enclose; cp. also *berg*, a hill, and *bjarga*, to save, defend. *Borg* thus partly answers to town (properly an enclosure); and also includes the notion of Lat. *arx*, Gr. *ἀκρόπολις*, a castle. Old towns were usually built around a hill, which was specially a *burg*; the name is very freq. in old Teut. names of towns.]

I. a small dome-shaped hill, hence the Icel. names of farms built near to such hills, v. Landn. (Gl.) Hel. once uses the word in this sense, 81; v. the Glossary of Schmeller; *brann þá Borgarhraun*, *þar var bærinn sem nú er borgin* (viz. the volcanic hill Eld-borg), Landn. 78; *göngum upp á borgina* (the hill) ok tölum þar, Ísl. ii. 216; er *borgin* er við kenda, Landn. 127; *Borgar-holt*, -hraun, -dalr, -höfn, -fjörðr, -læk, -sandr; *Arnabælis-borg*, Eld-borg (above) in the west of Icel. It may be questioned, whether those names are derived simply from the hill on which they stand (*berg*, *bjarg*), or whether such hills took their name from old fortifications built upon them: the latter is more likely, but no information is on record, and at present 'borg' only conveys the notion of a 'hill'; cp. *hólar*, *borgir* og *hæðir*, all synonymous, Núm. 2. 99.

II. a wall, fortification, castle; en fyrir innan á jörðunni gördur þeir borg (wall) umhverfis fyrir öfriði jötna... ok kölluðu þá borg Miðgarð, Edda 6; cp. also the tale of the giant, 25, 26; *borg Ása*, Vsp. 28; þeir höfðu gört steinvegg fyrir framan hellismunnann, ok höfðu sér þat allt fyrir borg (bælt, fortification), Fms. vii. 81; hann let göra b. á sunnanverðu Morhæfi (*Murrey*), Orkn. 10, 310, 312, 396, Fms. i. 124, xi. 393, Eg. 160; the famous *Moussaburg* in Shetland, cp. Orkn. 398.

III. a city, esp. a great one, as London, Hkr. ii. 10; Lisbon, iii. 234; York, 156; Dublin, Nj. 274; Constantinople, Fms. vii. 94; Nineveh, Skv. 592; Zion, Hom. 107, etc. This sense of the word, however, is borrowed from the South-Teut. or Engl. In Scandin. unfortified towns have -bæ or -by as a suffix; and the termin. -by marks towns founded by the Danes in North E.

COMPS: **borgar-armr**, m. the arm, wing of a fort, Fms. v. 280. **borgar-greifi**, a, m. a borough-reeve, burgrave (Engl.), Stj. **borgar-görð**, f. the building of a fort, Edda 26, Fms. viii. 180. **borgar-hlið**, n. the gate of a fort, Edda 26, Stj. 350, Hkr. i. 217, Ver. 25. **borgar-hrósi**, n. the ruins of a fort, Karl. 101.

borgar-klettr, m. a rock on which a fort is built, Fms. viii. 284. **borgar-kona**, u, f. a townswoman, Stj. 426. **borgar-lið**, n. a garrison, Ver. 96. **borgar-lím**, n. lime for building a fort, Bret. 106. **borgar-lýðr**, m. townsmen, Fms. viii. 416, v. l. **borgar-maðr**, m. a townsman, citizen, Eg. 244, Fms. i. 103, Skv. 649, mostly in pl., Lat. *civis* is rendered by b., Hom. 17. **borgar-múgr**, m. the mob of a city, Fas. i. 4. **borgar-múrr**, m. a city-wall, Stj. 352. **borgar-síðr**, m. city-manners, urbanity, Clem. 27. **borgar-smíð**, f. the building of a town (fort), Stj., cp. Edda 28. **borgar-staðr**, m. the site of a town, Edda 152. **borgar-vegr**, m. the wall of a fort (town), Orkn. 376, Fms. i. 104, Hkr. i. 217, Ver. 24. **Borgar-þing**, n. the fourth political subdivision (þing) of Norway, founded by St. Olave, cp. O. H. L. 23, and Munch's Geography of Norway. **borga-skipan**, f. a (geographical) list of cities, Symb. 32.

borga, að, [Engl. to borrow and bargain; Germ. *borgen*; related to *byrgja* and *bjarga*; O. H. G. *porgen* only means *parcere*, *spendere*, not *mutare*. In Icel. the word is of foreign origin; the indigenous expressions are, *lána*, *ljá*, to lend; *gjalda*, to pay; *selja*, *veðja*, to bail, etc.; the word only occurs in later and theol. writers]—to bail; vil ek b. fyrir Árna biskup með mínum peningum, Bs. i. 770 (thrice): now obsolete in this sense. 2. to pay, as in Matth. xviii. 25; but in old writers this sense hardly occurs.

borgan, **borgun**, f. bail, security, Bs. i. 749, 770, Dipl. v. 14, Stj. compd: **borganar-maðr**, m. a bailman, Bs. i. 770, Jb. 112, Band. 33 new Ed.

borgarl, a, m. [for. word; Germ. *bürger*; Dan. *borger*], a citizen, N. G. L. iii. 144; rare and hardly before A. D. 1280. compd: **borgara-réttir**, m. civic rights, id.

borg-flakr, adj. one from the district *Borgarfjörðr*, Landn. **borg-hlið**, f. = *borgarhlið*, Edda 30, Bret. 94.

borgin-móði, a, m., poet. name of the raven, *bald of mood*, Lex. Poët.

borgin-orðr, adj. cautious in words, reticent, reserved (= *orðvar*), Fms. vi. 208; at present b. and **borgin-mannligr**, adj., mean vain-glorious, braggart.

borr, m. (com. *bor-járn*, n.), a borer; *stórviðar-borr*, *skipa-borr*, Od. ix. 384; metaph. the pipe of a marrow-bone, Eg. (in a verse). II. a less correct form of *börr*, q. v.

BOSSI, a, m. [Swed. *buss*; cp. Germ. *busch*], a boy, fellow; occurs once in the *Jomsv. S.*, Fms. xi. (in a verse), from A. D. 994. It is still in use in Icel. in the compd word *hvata-buss*, a boyish fellow who is always in a bustle; hence also *hvatabuss-legr*, adj. *hurried*.

BOTN, m. [Lat. *fundus*; A. S. *botm*; Engl. *bottom*; Hel. *botm*; Germ. *boden*; Swed. *botten*; Dan. *bund*]:—the bottom; of a vessel, *tunnubotn*, *kistu-botn*, etc., Nj. 133, Sturl. ii. 107, Hkr. ii. 245; the bottom of other things, e. g. of a haycock, Eb. 324; *marar-botn*, the bottom of the sea.

β. the bend of a bay, firth, lake, dale, or the like; *fjarðar-botn*, *vatns-botn*, *vágs-botn*, *dals-botn*: *Botn* is a local name in Icel., Fms. xi. 125; in pl. even = *bays*, nú er at segja hvat mótis gengi við Grænaland ór botnum þeim er fyrir eru nefndir, MS. A. M. 294; *Hafs-botnar*, *Trolla-botnar*, the Polar Sea between Greenland and Norway; the ancients fancied that these bays were the abode of the giants.

botn-hola, u, f. a pit; in the phrase, at vera kominn í botnholu, to have got into a hole, i. e. into a scrape, metaphor from fox-hunting, Sturl. ii. 62, Fms. viii. 186.

bóand, v. búand-.

BÓFI, a, m. [Germ. *bube*, *büßerl*, *spitzbube*, v. Grimm], a knave, rogue, in Icel. only in a bad sense; cp. the rhyming phrase, *þjófar og bófar*, thieves and knaves; no reference from old writers is on record (though it is common enough at the present day, except that in Eb. it is used as a nickname, *Freysteinn Bófi*; in Swed. it occurs as a pr. name, *Baut*, 1478, 1483.

bóg-límí, m. pl., poet. = *armus*, Lex. Poët.

bóg-lína, u, f. bow-line, Edda (Gl.)

BÓGR, m., old acc. pl. *bógu*, Nj. 95, Fms. v. 163, etc.: mod. *bóga*; old dat. *bægi*, Hlt., Vkv. 31, Stj. 249. [A. S. *bóg*; Dan. *boug*; Engl. *bow* of a ship; and in Old Engl. *bowres* are the muscles of the shoulder]:—the shoulder of an animal, (arm of a man); á hinum hægri bægnum, Stj. 249; ek hjó varginn í sundr fyrir aptan bógunu, Nj. l. c., Fms. l. c.; lær uxans trau ok báða bóguna, the shoulder-piece of the ox (the Ob. bóguna), Edda 45; cp. *bægsli* or *bæxli*, the shoulder of a whale or dragon, v. Lex. Poët.:—the bow of a ship, v. *bóglína* above. 2. mod. metaph. of the side of a person or thing; á hinn þann bóginn, on this, on that side; á báða bóga, on both sides, etc.

BÓK, ar, f. [Lat. *fagus*; Gr. *φάγος*; A. S. *bōc*; Engl. *beech*; Germ. *buche* (fem.); Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bog*, etc.]:—a beech, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. Owing to the absence of trees in Icel., the word rarely occurs; moreover the collect. *beyki*, n., is more freq.

BÓK, gen. *bókar*, but also in old writers *bækr*, pl. *bækr*, [Ulf. renders by *bōca* the Gr. *βιβλος*, *γράμματα*, *ἐπιστολή*, etc.; A. S. *bōc*; Engl. *book*; Germ. *buch* (neut.); Swed. *bok*; Dan. *bog*: the identity between *bók fagus* and *bók liber* seems certain; the gender is in all Scandinavian idioms the same; modern German has made a distinction in using *buche* fem., *buch* neut.; both are akin to the Gr.-Lat. *fagus*, *φάγος*; cp. also the analogy with Gr. *βιβλος* and Lat. *liber* (book and bark): **bók-stafr** also properly means a beech-twig, and then a letter. In old times, before the invention of parchment, the bark of trees was used for writing on]:—a book. I. the earliest notion, however, of a 'book' in Scandin. is that of a precious stuff, a textile fabric with figures, or perhaps characters, woven in it; it occurs three or four times in old poems in this sense; *bók ok blæja*, *bjartar váðir*, Skv. 3. 47; *bækr* (bækr) *þínar enar bláhvítu ofnar völundum* (of bed-sheets?), Hdm. 7, Gh. 4: **bók-rúnar**, Sdm. 19, may refer to this; or is it = *runes engraven on beech-wood*?

II. a book in the proper sense. Icel. say, *rita* and *setja saman bók* (sögu), to write and compose a book (story); old writers prefer saying, *rita* 'á' *bók* (dat. or acc.) instead of 'í', perhaps bearing in mind that the earliest writings were on scrolls, or even on stones or wooden slabs—*barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis*; they also prefer to use the plur. instead of sing. without regard to volumes (as in Engl. *writings*); *það finst ritad á bókum*, Fms. i. 157; á bókum *Ara prests hins Fróða*, iii. 106; *historia ecclesiarum á tveim* (sjau) *bókum*, Dipl. v. 18; á bókum er sagt, Landn. (pref.); á bókum *Enskum*, id.; á *bók þessi* (acc.) lét ek *rita* *formar frásagnar*, Hkr. (pref.); but *svá segir í bók þeirri* sem Edda heitir, *Skálda* 222; *þá hluti sem frammi standa í bók þessi*, 159; *svá sem hann* (viz. Ari) hefir sjálf ritad í sínum bókum, O. H. 188; *þeir er Styrmir reiknar í sinni bók*, Fb. ii. 68; *hér fyrir í bókinni*.

III. a book, i. e. a story, history (Saga), since in Icel. histories were the favourite books; cp. *Íslendinga-bók*, *Konunga-bók*, *bók Styrmis*; *Landnáma-bók*; *bækr þær er Snorri setti saman*, Sturl. ii. 123. It is used of the Gospel in the law phrases, *sem búar virða við bók*, *vinna eið at bók* (*bókar-eiðr*), of a verdict given or an oath taken by laying the hand upon the Gospel, Grág. (p. p.) several times; as the Engl. phrase 'to swear on the book' is common: of a code (of law) = *Jóna-bók*, after A. D. 1272 or 1281,

(*influx* 1.)

Bs. i. 730, 733, vide Ann. those years; hafa bók even means *to hold the book*, i. e. *to hold the office of lögmaðr (law-man, judge)*; Þórðr Narfa son hafði bók, Ann. (Hol.) A. D. 1304; á bókariinnar vegna, on the part of the book, i. e. *the law*, D. N. ii. 492. Mod. phrases: skrífa, rita, semja bók, *to write it*; lesa í bók, *to read it*; but syngja á bók, *to sing from a book*; fletta bók, *to turn over the leaves*; líta, hláða, í bók, *to peruse, look into a book* (hann lítir aldrei í bók, *he never looks into a book*); lesa bók ofan í kjólinn, *to read a book carefully*, v. lesa bók spjaldanna í milli, *to read it from end to end*;—sálma-bók, flókka-bók, a hymn-book; kvæða-bók, ljúða-bók, a book of poems; sögu-bók, of histories; lög-bók, of laws; Guðs orða-bók, God's word-book, a religious book:—also of MSS., Flateyjar-bók (Cod. Flateyensis), Orms-bók, Uppsala-bók, Konungs-bók, Staðarfelis-bók, Skálholts-bók, etc.:—phrases relating to books: það er allt á eina bókinna lært, *all learnt from the same book*, i. e. *all of one piece* (esp. denoting one-sidedness); blindur er bókláuss maðr, *blind is a bookless man*; læra utan-bók, *to learn without book, by heart*; bókvit, 'book-wit,' *knowledge got from books*; mannvit, *mother-wit, common sense*; allra manna vit er minna en þeirra er af bóku taka mannvit sitt, Sks. 23:—also, setja e-n til bæk, *to set one to book*, i. e. *put one to school in order to make him priest*; berja e-n til bæk, *to thrust one to the book*, i. e. *into learning*, Bs. i; a book has spjöld, boards; kjöl, *heel, back*; snið, *cut*; brot, *size*. COMPS: bóka-gull, n. *gold for gilding books*, Vm. 117. bóka-görð, f. *the transcription (or writing) of books*, Bs. i. 168. bóka-kista, u. f. a book-box, Bs. i. 423, D. L. i. 402, Vm. 71. bóka-leotari, s. m. a reading-desk, *lectern*, Vm. 91. bóka-list, f. *book-love, learning, scholarship*, Bs. i. 127. bókar-blað, n. a leaf of a book, Mar. bókar-bót, f. an appendix to a book, 1812. 73. bókar-eiðr, m. an oath upon the Gospel, Dipl. ii. 2. bókar-eiðstafr, m. the wording of a b., D. N. bókar-lag, n. a lawful prize fixed in the code, Dipl. v. 5. bókar-akeyting, f. a written deed, Gpl. 215. bókar-ekrá, f. an old scroll, Am. 100. bókar-stóll, m. a reading-desk, Vm. 23, 9. bókar-tak, n. the touching the Gospel in taking an oath, D. N. bókar-vitni, n. witness upon the Gospel, Gpl. 400, Jb. 276, D. N. bóka-akapr, m. book-shelves, (mod.) bóka-steinn, m. paint to illuminate MSS., Bs. i. 341. bóka-stokkr, m. a book-case, Pm. 112.

bóka, að, *to affirm by oath on the book (Gospel)*, Gpl. 151; bókaðr eiðr, vitni, =bókareidr, D. N. i. 81, ii. 230: mod. *to record, register*. bóka-fell, n. [A. S. *bœfelf*], 'book-skin,' parchment, vellum, Skálda 165, Vm. 12, Dipl. v. 18: an A. S. word, as writing materials were imported from abroad.

bók-fróðr, adj. book-wise, learned, Barl. 129. bók-fróðl, f. book-knowledge, Stj. 46, Bs. i. 138, Barl. 12. bók-hlaða, u. f. a library, (mod.) bók-lauss, adj. (bók-leysi, n.), book-less, void of learning, Bs. ii. 125, Mar. 145; =utanbókar, Clem. 60. bók-lest, f. [lesa], a legend of the saints, N. G. L. i. 347. bók-litr, adj. bookish, literary, Bs. i. 680. bók-list, f. book-love, learning, Stj. 84, Sks. 16. bók-ljóst, n. adj. so bright that one cannot see to read, Ann. 1341. bók-lærðr, part. book-learned, Hom. 160: the clergy, Grág. ii. 165. bók-mál, n. the book language, learned language, i. e. Latin, Hom. 138; en at bók-máli (in Latin) verða öll hundruð tírað, Sks. 57, Rb. 54, 516; Heilagri b., the Holy Scriptures, Str.; blót þau sem fyrirbodin eru at bók-máli, i. e. in the canon of the church, N. G. L. i. 351. bók-mánuðr, m. a calendar month, Clem. 23.

bók-nám, n. (bók-næmi, Bs. i. 793), book-training, learning; setja e-n til b., Bs. i. 793; vera at b., to be a-reading, opp. to at riti, a-writing, 91, 265.

bók-rúnar, v. bók. bók-saga, u. f. a written narrative; hlýða bók sögum, Bs. i. 108. bók-setja, setti, to commit to writing, Sks. 6. bók-skygn, adj. sharp-sighted at reading a book, Sturl. ii. 185. bók-speki, f. book-wisdom, Greg. 17. bók-stafr, m. [Hel. *bōcstabo*], A. S. *bōcstaf*; Germ. *buchstabe*], a letter of the alphabet, Skálda 168, Hom. 1.

bók-sögn, f. =bók-saga, Stj. 6. bók-tal, n. a 'book-tale,' written computation, Rb. 4. bók-vit, n. 'book-wit,' learning, erudition, Bs. i. 793, Acts xxvi. 24. bók-vísar, adj. 'book-wise,' a scholar, Landn. 13, Bs. i. 65, (a cognom.)

BÓL, n. [A. S. *bol* and *bol*, *byld*, = *aedes, mansio*; cp. *bytilian* = *aedificare*; Engl. *to build*. In Scand. contracted in the same way as *nál* for *naðal*: *ból* and *böll* are very freq. in Dan. local names, and even mark the line of Scand. settlements]—'built,' i. e. *reclaimed and cultivated land, a farm, a bode*, esp. in Norway, where *ból* answers to Icel. *jörð*, Dan. *gård*; the value of the Norse farms is denoted by *merk-ból*, *eyris-ból*, or the like; taka bóli, *to take a farm*, Gpl. 328, 354. In Icel. this sense is almost obsolete, and only remains in such words as *ból-staðr*, *ból-festa*; in local names as *Hörðu-ból*, *Sæ-ból*, *Lauga-ból*, *Ból-staðr*, *Breiða-ból-staðr*; in such phrases as, á bygðu bóli (opp. to wilderness), *hvergi á bygðu bóli*, i. e. *nowhere, nowhere among men*; and in a few law passages, Grág. ii. 279, Fms. x. 153. Otherwise, in Icel. *ból* and *bæli* denote the

lair or lying place of beasts or cattle; *ból* and *kvía-ból*, the place where sheep and cows are penned; *bæla fé*, to pen sheep during the night.

β. a den, Eg. 41, Fas. iii. 345, cp. Edda 74 (the lair of a serpent); tóku sumir heyrhjálma nokkura ok gördu sér af ból, a bed of hay, Fms. vii. 296; liggia í bólinu, to lie a-bed, of a lazy fellow; cp. *bæli*.

BÓLA, u. f. a blain, blister (cp. Engl. *boil*), Stj. 272, Mar. 655 xxxii. 2. small pox, Ann. 1349; also bóla-aótt, f., Ann. 1310, 1347.

bóla, að, impers., b. á e-u, to be just visible.

BÓLA, u. f. the boss on a shield, a for. word, perhaps the Lat. *bullia*, Valla L. 213.

ból-festa, u. f. abode, Gpl. 354: in the phrase, taka sér b., to abide.

bólginn, part. of a lost strong verb, *swoln*, Fas. iii. 307; b. sem naut, Bs. i. 644: metaph. *swollen with anger*, reiði b., b. ilsku, Mar.; so, b. af reiði, Fas. iii. 630; cp. *bylgja*, belgr.

bólma, að, [Engl. 'boulne,' *Levinus Manipul.*], to 'boulne,' grow swollen, Mar.: metaph., 655 xi. 2.

ból-göltr, m. a pig kept in the homestead, Nj. 109, v. 1.

ból-akapr, m. housebold, D. N. (Fr.)

ból-staðr, m. a homestead; á þar bólaði mikla, Edda, where Ed. A. D. 1848 has *bústaði*, which is a more household Icel. word; *hálfan b., half the farm*, Grág. i. 396, ii. 222 A. COMPS: bólaðar-görð, f. the building a homestead, Eg. 130.

BÓLSTR, n. [A. S. *bolster*; Germ. *polster*], a bolster, N. G. L. i. 351, 362, Am. 6, Gkv. 1. 15: rare and poet., metaph. in pl. *piles of clouds*, Bjarni 59; also *ský-bólstrar*.

BÓN, f. [A. S. *bone*; Engl. *boon*, in Chaucer *bone*], a petition, Fas. i. 408, Ann. 1418; cp. *bæn*. COMPS: bóna-maðr, m. a beggar-man, H. E. ii. 585. bóna-vetr, m. begging winter, Ann. l. c.

BÓNDI, s. m.: older form *búandi*, or even *bóandi*, pl. *bóendr* or *bóendr*; gen. *búanda*, *bóanda*; dat. *búöndum*, *bóöndum*, Edda 28, Grág. i. 370, 371, O. H. 203, 209-211, 215, Nj. 14, 220; *búandi* (gen. pl.), 211, 212, 215-217, 220; *búöndum*, 219; *bóandi*, Grág. i. 114, 157, 187, 377, Nj. 52; but the common Icel. form is *bóndi*, pl. *bóendr*; gen. dat. pl. in old writers either *bónda*, *bóndum*, or as at present keeping the *æ* throughout all plur. cases (*bánda*, (gen.) *bændum*): properly a part. act. from *búa* (turned into a noun subst., cp. *frændi*, *fiándi*), A. S. *buon*, Germ. *bauer*, and therefore originally a tiller of the ground, husbandman, but it always involved the sense of ownership, and included all owners of land (or bú, q. v.), from the petty freeholder to the franklin, and esp. the class represented by the yeoman of England generally or the statesman of Westmoreland and Cumberland: hence it came to mean the master of the house, A. S. *bond* and *búbond*, Engl. *husband*.

I. a husbandman. The law distinguishes between a *gríð-maðr* a labourer, *búðsetu-maðr* a cottager, and a *búandi* or *bóndi* a man who has land and stock. In the Icel. Commonwealth only the b. (but neither cottager or labourer) could act as judge or neighbour who gave witness in acquittal of a culprit (cp. *þingheyjandi*); the *gríð-maðr* could only partly be admitted to the *tylptarkviðr*, not to the *búakviðr*, Grág. i. 35, 114; ek ryð þessa tvá menn ór kviðburðinum fyrir þá sök, at þeir eru búðsetu-menn en eigi bændr, Nj. 236; cp. l. c. below, where the distinction between both is defined. The Norse law, on the other hand, distinguishes between *hersir* or *lendir menn* (*barons*) and *búandi*, cp. the interesting passage Fms. vi. 279 (verðr mér þá lends manns nafn ekki at virðinga; nú vil ek heldr heita bóndi sem ek átt til); the Norse *hauðr*- or *óðals-bóndi* nearly answers to the Engl. 'yeoman.' In the more despotic Norway and Denmark, as in continental Europe, 'bóndi' became a word of contempt, denoting the common, low people, opp. to the king and his 'men' (*hirð*), the royal officers, etc.; just as the Engl. *boor* degenerated from A. S. *gebur*, Germ. *bauer*, Dutch *boer*; and in mod. Dan. *bønder* means *peasants*, a boor; such is the use of *bóndi* in the Fms., esp. Svett. S. and Hák. S. In the Icel. Commonwealth the word has a good sense, and is often used of the foremost men—*Sighvatr bóndi*, Sturl. ii. 78; *Rafn bóndi* (i. e. *Sveinbjarnarson*), Bs. i. Rafn. S. several times; *Rútr talaði þá til Marðar*, hugsa þú svá um bóndi (Mord Gígja), Nj. 3; optar hefir þú gláðari verit, bóndi, en nú, 174 (of Flosi); *Njáll bóndi*, id.; *Þorsteinn bóndi*, Illugi bóndi, Gunnl. S. Isl. ii; *Björn bóndi*, Safn i. 657; *Björn bóndi* Einarsson (Jóralafari), Ann. 1393; *Ari bóndi*, *Daði bóndi*, Bs. ii. 474, 505; it is only opp. to the clerks (clergy) or knights, etc. This notion of the word (a franklin) still prevails in the mind of Icelanders.

2. a husband, A. S. *búbond*; eigi var skegglaus þorvaldr bóndi þinn, Nj. 52, Grág. i. 371, 377, Fms. l. 149; hjá hvílu bónda þins, Nj. 14. [The learned Icel. clergyman Eyjulf on Vellir (died A. D. 1747) has written a short essay upon the word *bóndi*, Icel. MSS. Bodl. no. 71.] COMPS:—(in mod. use always *bánda*- if pl., *bónda*- if sing.)—*bónda-bani*, s. m. a slayer of a bóndi, Fms. vi. 104. *bónda-ból*, n. (bónda-bær, m.), a farm, Grett. 96 A. *bónda-dóttir*, f. a bóndi's daughter, Eg. 24, Snót 18. *bónda-eiðr*, m. a bóndi's oath, Gpl. 67. *bónda-far*, n. a bóndi's ferry-boat, Hkr. ii. 292. *bónda-fé*, n. a provincial fund, Gpl. 11. *bónda-fólk*, n. a class of bændr, Fms. vii. 293. *bónda-fylling* (*búanda*), f. a boat of bændr, Fms. viii. 126. *bónda-herr*, m. an army of bændr, Fms. i. 162. *bónda-hlutr*, m. = *bóndatiund*,

Fr. **bónða-hús**, n. a **bóndi's house**, K. p. K. 26. **bónða-hvlla**, u. f. a **bóndi's bed**, El. 9. **bónða-kirkja** (búanda-), u. f. the church belonging to the **bóndi** in *Thingvall*, where the parliament was held; and **búanda-kirkjugarðr**, m. the churchyard to that church, vide Nj. and Grág. This church was erected about the middle of the 11th century, vide Kristni S., Fms. vi. 166. **bónða-kona**, u. f. a good wife of a **bóndi**, Gpl. 511. **bónða-lauss**, adj. husband-less, widowed, Stj. 410. **bónða-loga**, u. f. the burial place of **bændr**, N. G. L. i. 368. **bónða-líð**, n. — **bónðaherr**, Fms. ii. 48. **bónða-ligr**, adj. farmer-like. **bónða-múgr**, m. a crowd, host of **bændr**, Fms. xi. 248. **bónða-nafn**, n. the name, title of **bóndi**, Fms. vi. 279, Gpl. 106. **bónða-réttir** (búanda-), m. the right of a **bóndi**, Fms. ix. 135. **bónða-safnaðr** (-samnaðr) = **bóndamúgr**, Hkr. ii. 307, Fms. vii. 330. **bónða-skapr**, m. the state of the **bændr**, opp. to the clergy, B. i. 590. **bónða-son**, m. the son of a **bóndi**, Eg. 232. **bónða-tala**, u. f., vera í b., to be told or counted among **bændr**, Fas. ii. 326. **bónða-tíund**, f. time to be paid by **bændr**, Vm. 104. **bónða-ungl**, a. m. a young **bóndi**, Hkr. iii. 275. **bónða-val**, n. the elite of **bændr**; var þá gott b., there were choice **bændr** to be found, Sturl. i. 130, Landn. 236. **bónða-vett**, f. a **bóndi's extraction**, Fms. vi. 378.

bón-leið, f. a **begging path**; in the phrase, fara b., to go begging from house to house, Nj. 185; in mod. use, fara **bónarveg** (að e-m) is to entertain, v. however **bólleið**.

bón-ord, f. wooing, courtship; hefja b. við, to woo; síðan hóf þórólfir **bónord** sitt við Sigurð ok þáð Sigurðar dóttur hans, Eg. 38, 97; vekja b., Ld. 99, Nj. 17. **bónorðs-för**, f. a wooing journey; fara b., to go a-wooing, Nj. 16. **bónorðs-mál**, n. the business of wooing, Ld. 92. As to wooing and courtship in old times, cp. Ld. ch. 7, 23, 68, Nj. ch. 2, 9, 13, 27, 33, 98, Gunnl. S. ch. 3, 9, Hænsa þ. S. ch. 10, Glúm. ch. 11, Lv. ch. 5, Harð. S. ch. 3, Eb. ch. 28, 41, Vd. ch. 3, 12, Korm. S. ch. 7, Gisl. 9, Halfr. S. ch. 4, Bs. i. 53-56 (the story of bishop Ísleif), Þorl. S. ch. 5, Sturl. i. 197, 198, 200, 206-208 (the two sisters there), etc. The meeting of the parliament, where people from all parts of the island were gathered together, was a golden opportunity for '**bónord**' (v. the passages above).

2. = **begging**, Gisl. 85.

BÓTR, ar. f., pl. **bætr**, [Ulf. *bota*; A. S. *bót*; Engl. *boot*, *booty*, to boot; O. H. G. *puoz*; Germ. *büsse*; akin to *bati*, better, etc.]:—bettering, improvement: 1. a *curse*, *remedy*, mental as well as bodily, from sickness, loss, sorrow, etc.; fá bót e-s, meina, Fms. vii. 251, ix. 427, Fas. i. 175; allra meina bót; vinna e-m b., to comfort one, Landn. 212; bera til bóta, to amend, Fms. xi. 236; berjja... e-n til óbóta is to beat... one so that he never recovers from it. 2. as a law term, almost always in pl., atonement, compensation, and esp. = **mann-bætr**, **waregild**, cp. **viga-bætr**, **sak-bætr**, etc., Fms. vii. 36, Hrafn. 4, 9, Eb. 106, Ísl. ii. 273, and in endless cases in Grág. (VI) and Nj.; **bætr** and **mann-gjöld** are often used indiscriminately, e.g. **tvennum bótum**, or **tvennum manngjöldum**, a double **waregild**; cp. also the phrase, halda uppi bótum, to discharge, pay the b.; the sing. is rare in this sense, Nj. 58, Grág. ii. 182. 3. in such phrases as, e-t berr til bóta (impers.), it is a comfort, satisfaction, Nj. 58, Fms. x. 264; (mikilla) bóta vant, very shortcoming, Ld. 328. 4. a patch, of an old torn garment; enginn setr bót af nýju klæði á gamalt fat, Matth. ix. 17; svört bót var milli herða honum, Sturl. ii. 230. **comprns**: **bóta-lauss**, adj. a law term, 'bootless,' getting no redress; hafa sár bótalaust, Rd. 269; irreparable, Fms. i. 264, Hom. 121. **bóta-maðr**, m. a law term, a man who has to receive 'bætr' for hurt or damage suffered, Ann. 1373, Gpl. 160; hence **óbótamaðr**, exiles, an outlaw, who has forfeited his right to 'bætr.' **bóta-verðr**, adj. worth redress, Fbr. 33.

BÓTLI, a. m. [Fr. *botte*; a for. word], a boot, Nj. 190, Fms. vii. 186, N. G. L. iii. 13.

bót-leysi, n.; lemjja e-n til b. = til óbóta above, Grett. 154. **bót-sama**, ð, to make better, repair, Grág. i. 123, ii. 335. **bót-parð** (-parfa), adj. ind. needing 'bætr' or satisfaction, Fms. vii. 154, Sturl. iii. 123.

braga, að, of the northern lights, to flicker, Bjarni 69.

BRAGÐ, n. [cp. *bregða*]. I. the fundamental notion is that of a sudden motion: 1. temp. a while, moment, cp. **auga-bragð**; in adverb. phrases, af **bragði**, at once, Hrafn. 17, Gs. 18, Am. 2; af (á) skömmu **bragði**, shortly, Fms. vi. 273, viii. 336, 348; í fyrsta **bragði**, the first time (rare), Gpl. 532, Js. 129; skams **bragðs**, gen. used as adv. quickly, in a short time, Bs. i. 336, 337, Fms. viii. 348, v. l.; cp. 'at a braid,' in a braid, Engl. Ballads. 2. loc. a quick movement; við-bragð (cp. *bregða* við), knífs-bragð (cp. *bregða* sverði), a slash with a knife. 3. metaph. in many phrases, verða fyrri (skjótari) at **bragði**, to make the first move; þeir hafa orðit fyrri at b. at stefna en vér, Nj. 341, Bs. ii. 106; svá at þú verðir skjótari at b. at veiða penna náling, Fms. i. 206, ix. 288; vera í **bragði** með e-m, to lend one a helping hand, mostly in something uncanny, Gisl. 5, Bs. i. 722; snarast í **bragð** með e-m, id., Ld. 254; taka e-t **bragðs**, til **bragðs** or **bragð**, to take some step to get clear out of difficulties, Nj. 263, 199, Fms. ix. 407, Grett. 75 new Ed.; þat var b. (step, issue) Átha, at hann hljóp..., Háv. 53;

ávitrligt b., a foolish step, Nj. 78; karlmannligt b., a manly issue, 194; gott b., Fas. 39; óheyriligt b., an unheard-of thing, Fimbr. 212. II. [bregða A. III], a 'braid,' knot, stitch, chiefly in pl.; hekla saumub öll **brögðum**, a cloak braided or stitched all over, Fms. ii. 70; fúguð **brögðum**, all broidered, v. 345, Bret. 34; ristu-bragð, a serrateded character. 2. in wrestling, **bragð** or **brögð** is the technical phrase for wrestlers' tricks or sleights; mjadmar-bragð, leggjá-bragð, hæl-bragð, klof-bragð..., the 'bragð' of the hip, leg, heel..., Edda 33; [fang-bragð, wrestling], hence many wrestling terms, fella e-n á sjálfa síns **bragði**, to throw one on his own **bragð**. 3. gen. a trick, scheme, device, [A. S. *bragð*, *bræd*; Engl. *braid* = cunning, Shakesp.], chiefly in pl., með ymsum **brögðum**, margskyns **brögð**, Fas. i. 274, Fms. x. 237; **brögð** í taði, a trick in the game, a proverb, when things go not by fair means, Bs. ii. 318; ferr at fornum **brögðum**, in the old way, Grett. 79 new Ed.; but also sing., sér konungr nú **bragð** hans allt, Fms. xi. 106; hafði hann svá sett **bragði**, x. 305, Eg. 196 (a trick); ek mun finna **bragð** þar til, at Kristni mun við gangast á Íslandi, Hkr. i. 290; **bragð** hitta þeir nú í, Lv. 82. 4. with a notion of deceit, a trick, crafty scheme; með **brögðum**, with tricks, Hkr. ii; búa yfir **brögðum**, to brood over wiles, Fas. i. 290; hafa **bragð** undir brúnum, to have craft under one's eyebrows, look crafty, Band. 2; undir skauti, under one's cloak, id., Bs. i. 730; beita e-n **brögðum**, metaphor from hunting, to deal craftily with one, Rm. 42, Ísl. ii. 164; hafa **brögð** við e-n, Njard. 382, 378; vera fóm í **brögðum**, old in craft, of witchcraft, Ísl. ii. 399; hence such phrases as, **bragða-karl**, a crafty fellow, Grett. 161; **bragða-refr**, a cunning fox; **brögðóttir**, crafty, etc. In Swed. '**bragder**' means an exploit, action, whilst the Icel. implies some notion of subtlety or craft; yet cp. phrases as, stór **brögð**, great exploits, Fb. ii. 299; hreysti-brögð, hetju-brögð, great deeds, (above i. 3.) III. [bregða C; cp. A. S. *bræd*, Engl. *breath*], countenance, look, expression; hón hefir hvíti ok b. vart Myramanna, Ísl. ii. 201, v. l.; þannig er **bragð** á þér, at þú munir fás svífast, thou lookest as if..., cp. **brögð** undir brúnum above, Fms. ii. 51; heilagleiks b., to look like a saint, Bs. i. 152; þat b. hafði hann á sér sem, Ld. 24; ekki hefir þú b. á þér sem hælrenzkir menn, Fms. x. 237; þannig ertu í **bragði** sem..., thou lookest as if..., Ísl. ii. 149; með illu **bragði**, ill-looking, Sturl. i. 170; með hýru, glöðu b., Bs. ii. 505; með beatu **bragði**, stern, Pass. 21. 1; með hryggju **bragði**, with gloomy look; með betra **bragði**, in a better mood, Nj. 11; bleyði-mannligr í b., cowardly, Fms. ii. 69; metaph., Sturla gördi þat **bragð** á, at hann hefði fundit..., S. put that face on a thing, Sturl. ii. 176. IV. [bergjja, gustars], taste; vatns-bragð, beisku-bragð, bitter taste, of water; ó-bragð, a bad flavour, etc. 2. [= **bragr**], mode, fashion; in vinnu-brögð, working; hand-bragð, handicraft; lát-bragð, manners; trúar-brögð, pl. religion, mode of faith; afla-brögð, mode of gaining one's livelihood, etc.; very freq. in mod. usage, but in old writers no instance bearing clearly upon the subject is on record; cp. however the phrase, **bragð** er at e-u, a thing is palpable, tangible: lituð **bragð** mun þar at (it must be very slight) of þú finnr ekki, Ld. 136; ærit b. mun at því, Nj. 58; gördist þar at svá miklit b., it went so far that..., Fms. i. 187, Grett. 158 new Ed. I. = **braga**, of light, Skv. 202 B. II. [Engl. to breathe], to give signs of life, of a new-born babe, of one swooning or dying; þá fæddi hón barnit, ok fanst eigi líf með, ok hér eptir **bragðadi** fyrir brjóstinu, i. e. the infant began to draw breath, Bs. i. 618, ii. 33; þat **bragðar** sem kvikt er, þíðr. 114. III. to taste = **bergja**, freq. in mod. usage.

bragð-alr, m. a **brad-awl**, used in Icel. for producing fire. **bragðals-eldr**, m. fire produced by a b., Bs. i. 616; hann tók b. millum tveggja trjá, ii. 176.

bragð-illr, adj. ill-looking, Fms. x. 174.

bragð-lauss, adj. (-leysi, f., medic. *pallor*), pale, insipid.

bragð-ligr, adj. expedient, Karl. 451; mod. well-looking.

bragð-mikill, adj. expressive looking, Sturl. iii. 129.

bragð-samr, adj. crafty, El.

bragð-vísl, f. craft, subtlety, Edda 110.

bragð-vísligr (and -vísar), adj. cunning, Fms. ii. 140.

BRAGGA, að, [Engl. *brag*], to throw off sloth, Bb. i. 24.

Bragi, a. m. the god of poetry Bragi, also a pr. name: in pl. **bragnar**, poet. heroes, men, Edda, Lex. Poët.; cp. A. S. *brago* = princeps.

BRAGR, ar. m. [akin to **bragð**, **braga**, **bragi**, etc.]. I. best, foremost; b. kvenna, best of women, Skv. 2. 18; Ása b., best of Ásas, Skm. 34; b. karla eðr kvenna, Edda 17; only used in poetry or poet. language, cp. the A. S. *brago* (princeps) *Egyptia*, *Norðmannna*, *Israelita*, *Gumana*, *Engla*, etc.:—hence the compd **bragar-fullr** or **braga-fullr**, n. a **toasting cup**, to be drunk esp. at funeral feasts; it seems properly to mean the king's toast (cp. **Bragi** = princeps), i. e. the toast in the memory of the deceased king or earl, which was to be drunk first; the heir to the throne rose to drink this toast, and while doing so put his feet on the footstool of his seat and made a solemn vow (stiga á stökk ok strengja heit); he then for the first time took his father's seat, and the other guests in their turn made similar vows. For a graphic description of this heathen sacred custom, vide Yngl. S. Hkr. i. 49, Hervar. S. Fas. i. 417 and 518.

II. temp. a while, moment, cp. **auga-bragð**; in adverb. phrases, af **bragði**, at once, Hrafn. 17, Gs. 18, Am. 2; af (á) skömmu **bragði**, shortly, Fms. vi. 273, viii. 336, 348; í fyrsta **bragði**, the first time (rare), Gpl. 532, Js. 129; skams **bragðs**, gen. used as adv. quickly, in a short time, Bs. i. 336, 337, Fms. viii. 348, v. l.; cp. 'at a braid,' in a braid, Engl. Ballads. 2. loc. a quick movement; við-bragð (cp. *bregða* við), knífs-bragð (cp. *bregða* sverði), a slash with a knife. 3. metaph. in many phrases, verða fyrri (skjótari) at **bragði**, to make the first move; þeir hafa orðit fyrri at b. at stefna en vér, Nj. 341, Bs. ii. 106; svá at þú verðir skjótari at b. at veiða penna náling, Fms. i. 206, ix. 288; vera í **bragði** með e-m, to lend one a helping hand, mostly in something uncanny, Gisl. 5, Bs. i. 722; snarast í **bragð** með e-m, id., Ld. 254; taka e-t **bragðs**, til **bragðs** or **bragð**, to take some step to get clear out of difficulties, Nj. 263, 199, Fms. ix. 407, Grett. 75 new Ed.; þat var b. (step, issue) Átha, at hann hljóp..., Háv. 53;

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bragð-alr, m. a **brad-awl**, used in Icel. for producing fire. **bragðals-eldr**, m. fire produced by a b., Bs. i. 616; hann tók b. millum tveggja trjá, ii. 176.

bragð-illr, adj. ill-looking, Fms. x. 174.

bragð-lauss, adj. (-leysi, f., medic. *pallor*), pale, insipid.

bragð-ligr, adj. expedient, Karl. 451; mod. well-looking.

bragð-mikill, adj. expressive looking, Sturl. iii. 129.

bragð-samr, adj. crafty, El.

bragð-vísl, f. craft, subtlety, Edda 110.

bragð-vísligr (and -vísar), adj. cunning, Fms. ii. 140.

BRAGGA, að, [Engl. *brag*], to throw off sloth, Bb. i. 24.

Bragi, a. m. the god of poetry Bragi, also a pr. name: in pl. **bragnar**, poet. heroes, men, Edda, Lex. Poët.; cp. A. S. *brago* = princeps.

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Hkv. Hjörv. 32, Ragn. S. Fas. i. 345. It is likely that the b. was mostly used at funeral banquets, though the passages in the Ragn. and Hervar. S. (cp. also Hænsap. S. ch. 12) seem to imply its use at other festivals, as weddings; cp. also the description of the funeral banquet, Hkr. i. 231, where 'minni hans' (the toast of the dead king) answers to bragarfull; cp. also the funeral banquet recorded in Jónsvik. S., where the Danish king Sweyn made the vow 'at bragarfulli' to conquer England within three winters. This is said to have been the prelude to the great Danish invasion A.D. 994, Fagrík. 44, and Hkr. to l.c. The best MSS. prefer the reading bragar- (from bragr, princeps), not braga-.

II. nearly like Lat. *mos*, a fashion, habit of life, in compds as, bæjar-bragr, heimilis-bragr, hlybia-bragr, bouse life; sveitar-bragr, country life; bónda-bragr, yeoman life; héraðs-bragr, lands-bragr, etc. Icel. say good or bad bæjarbragr, Bb. i. 15.

III. poetry: gefr hann (viz. Odin) brag skáldum, Hdl. 5, Edda 17: in mod. usage chiefly melody or metre. compds: bragar-bót, f. a sort of metre, Edda 130: mod. palinode. bragar-fræði, f. prosody, Icel. Choral Book (1860), pref. 7. bragar-laun, n. pl. a gift for a poem dedicated to a king or great person, Eg. 318, Isl. ii. 223, 230 (Gunnl. S.), etc. bragar-mál, n. pl. poetical diction, Edda 114: of using obsolete poet. forms, Skálda 189.

BRAG, n. [Ulf. *bratja* = wálh; A.S. and Hel. *ge-bræc*; cp. Lat. *fragor*], a creaking noise, Hkr. iii. 139, Bárð. 160, Fms. ii. 100.

braka, að, [cp. Ulf. *brikan* = klāw; A.S. *brecan*; Engl. to break; Lat. *frangere*]:—to crack, of timber, Hom. 155, Fs. 132, Glsl. 31, Fas. ii. 76.

brakan, f. a creaking. Fms. iv. 57.

BRÁKUN, m. [Engl. word], a broker, Fms. v. 183; O. H. L. 36 reads brakkarnir.

BRALLA, að, to trick, job; hvat er það sem börn ei b., Jón. Þorl. BRAMLA, n. (bramla, að), a crab, Safn i. 93, Isl. Árb. v. ch. 128.

BRANA, u, f. a freq. name of a cow, [*brana* = *juvencus*, cited by Du Cange from old Spanish Latin deeds; it probably came into Spain with the Goths.] brönn-grös, n. pl., botan. *Satyrium Albidum*; in Icel. lore this flower plays the same part as the German *alraun* or English *mandrake*; the b. are also called 'Friggjar-gras' (Frigg = Freyja, the goddess of love), and 'eliku-gras', flower of love, as it is thought to create love between man and woman, Isl. Þjóðs. i. 648, Gen. xxx. 14.

branda, u, f. a little trout: the Manks call the salmon *braddan*.

brand-erfð, f. a Norse law term, originating from the heathen age when dead bodies were still burnt, vide arfsal, a sort of clientela, giving life-long support to a man; 'til brands eðr báls,' i.e. ad urnam, and inheriting him when dead; defined N. G. L. i. 50.

brand-gás, f. *anas tadorna*, Edda (Gl.).

brand-krossóttir, adj. brindled-brown with a white cross on the forehead (of an ox), Brand. 59; cp. bröndóttir, a brindled ox.

BRANDR, m. I. [cp. *brenna*, to burn; A.S. *brand* (rare)], a brand, firebrand; even used synonymously with 'bearir,' as in the Old Engl. saying, 'este (dear) buith (are) our brondes,' E. Engl. Specimens; b. af brandi brenn, Hm. 56; at bröndum, at the fire-side, 2, Nj. 195, 201; hvarfa ek blindr of branda, id., Eg. 759; cp. eldi-brandr. II. [cp. Dan. *brand*, Germ. *brand*], a flame; til brands, ad urnam, N. G. L. i. 50 (rare); surtar-brandr, jet; v. brand-erfð.

III. [A.S. *brond*, Beow. verse 1454; Scot. *brand* = *ensis*; cp. to brandish], the blade of a sword; brast þat (viz. the sword) undir hjaltinu, ok fór b. grenjandi niðr í ána, Fas. ii. 484, Korm. 82, Eb. 238, Fms. i. 17, Bs. ii. 12; víga-brandr, a war-brand, a meteor.

IV. a freq. pr. name of a man, Brand. B. On ships, the raised prow and poop, ship's beak, (sviri) and brandr seem to be used synonymously, Konr. S. l.c.; sellr brattr breki bröndum hærri, the waves rise high above the 'brandar,' Skv. 2, 17; brandar af knerri (a b. on a merchant-ship), Grett. 90 new Ed., Fms. ix. 304; hann tók um skipstafinn; en menn hans tóku af hendr hans, því at bráð var eigi af brandinum (sing. of the 'big prow' of a ship), viii. 217; leiddist mér fyrir þórsbjörgum, er brandarnir á skipum Bagla stóðu í augu mér, 372, 247; gyltir brandar ok höfuð, Konr., where some MSS. 'höfuð ok svirar.'

2. ship's beaks used as ornaments over the chief door of dwellings, always in pl.; af knerri þeim eru brandar redspáir fyrir dyrum, before (above?) the door, Landn. 231, cp. Grett. 116, where it can be seen that the b. were two, one at each side of the door; hann sá fatarhugu á bröndum, heaps of clothes on the b., 179; b. ákaflega háfr fyrir höllinni svá at þeir gnæfðu yfir bust hennar (b. exceeding high over the door so that they rose above the gable), gyltir vóru knappar á ofanverðum bröndunum, Konr. S.: these doors are hence called brandadryrr, Sturl. ii. 106, iii. 200, 218.

brand-reið, f. [A.S. *brandreda*], a grate, Stj. 310, 315, Exod. xxx. 3, xxxvii. 26, Mar. 50; steikja á b., to roast on a grate, Mar. (Fr.)

brand-skjöldóttir, adj. of cattle, brindled, red and white spotted.

brand-stokkr, m. a dub. ár. λέγ. a high trunk of a tree in the middle of the hall of the mythical king Völsung, Fas. i. 119; Vr. 143 reads botstokk.

branga, u, f. an ár. λέγ. and dub., Hdm. 21: cp. old Germ. *brang* = *pracht*.

brasa, að, to braise (Shakesp.), to barden in the fire: cp. brösur, f. pl. in the metaph. phrase, eiga í brösum, to be always in the fire, always quarrelling.

BRASS (cp. *brasaðr*, Fms. viii; *brasi*, ix. 8), m. [cp. Germ. *brat* = *epulae*; Swed. *brasa*; Dan. *brase* = to roast; Engl. to braise], a cook, an ár. λέγ., Am. 59.

brasta, að, [Germ. *brasten*], to bluster, Band. 8.

bratt-gengi, f. skill in climbing, Fms. ii. 275.

bratt-gengr, adj. skilful in climbing, Fms. ii. 169: steep, Greg. 62.

bratt-leitr, adj. with projecting forehead, Fb. i. 540.

BRATTR, adj. [A.S. *brant*, *bront*; Swed. *brant*; North. E. *brant* and *brunt*], steep, of hills, etc.; brött brekka, a 'brant' bill, Hrafn. 20; bácur, big waves, Skv. 40: metaph., vera bratt halann, metaphor from cattle, to carry the tail high (in mod. usage vera brattr), opp. to lægja halann, to droop the tail, Isl. ii. 330, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 20; reynt hefi ek fyr brattara, cp. Lat. *graviora passus*, I have been in a worse plight, Am. 56; einatt hefi ek brattara átt, Grett. 133; mér hefir opt bodizt brattara, id., etc.—a metaphor from mountaineers.

bratt-steinn, m. a stone column, Hým. 29.

BRÁUD, n. [A.S. *bræd*; Engl. *bread*; Germ. *brod*; Dan. *brød*].

This word, which at present has become a household word in all branches of the Teutonic, was in early times unknown in its present sense: Ulf. constantly renders *ápros* as well as *ψωμίον* by *blaibs*; Engl. loaf; A.S. *bláf*; the old A.S. poetry also has *bláf*, and the old heathen Scand. poems only *bleifr*, Hm. 40, 51, Rm. 4, 28. In Engl. also, the words *lord*, *lady*,—A.S. *blāstford*, *blāstige*, which properly mean *loaf-warder*, *loaf-maid*,—bear out the remark, that in the heathen age when those words were formed, *bræd*, in the sense of *panis*, was not in use in England; in old A.S. the word is only used in the compd *broðread* of the honeycomb (Gr. *αμπίρ*), cp. Engl. *bee-bread*; O. H. G. *bitrod*; Germ. *bienenbrod*; and this seems to be the original sense of the word. The passage in which doubtless the Goths used 'braud,' Luke xxiv. 42—the only passage of the N. T. where *αμπίρ* occurs—is lost in Ulf. Down to the 9th century this word had not its present sense in any Teut. dialect, but was, as it seems, in all of them used of the honeycomb only. The Icel. calls thyme 'bráð-björg' or 'bröð-björg' (*sweet food?*); cp. the Lat. 'redolentque thymo fragrantia mella'; the root of 'braud' is perhaps akin to the Lat. 'fragrare.' The transition from the sense of honeycomb to that of bread is obscure: in present usage the 'bread' denotes the substance, 'loaf' the shape; b. ok smjör, Eg. 204; b. ok kál, Mar.; heilag b., Hom. 137; the Icel. N. T. (freq.) 2. food, hence metaph. living, esp. a parsonage, (mod.) The cures in Icel. are divided into þinga-braud and beneficia.

braud-bakstr, m. bread-baking, Greg. 55.

braud-diskr, m. a bread-plate, Post. 686 B.

braud-görð, f. bread-making, Stj. 441.

braud-hleifr, m. a loaf of bread, Greg. 57, Orkn. 116.

braud-járn, n. a 'bread-iron,' Scot. and North. E. *girdle*, D. N.

braud-kass, n. a bread-basket, Fms. ii. 164.

braud-moli, a, m. a crumb of bread, Stj. 155.

braud-ofn, m. a bread-oven, H. E. i. 394, N. G. L. ii. 354.

braud-skífa, u, f. a slice of bread, Andr. 68.

braud-akorpa, u, f. a bread-crust.

braud-aneid, f. = braudskífa.

braud-súfl, n. spice eaten with bread, Anal. 180.

brauk, n., braukan, f. cracking, Konr. 30, Mag. 5; cp. brak.

BRAUT, f., dat. brautu, pl. ir, [a purely Scand. word, formed from *brjóta*, *braut*, as Engl. *road* from Ital. *rotta*, via *rupta*]:—a road cut through rocks, forests, or the like, and distinguished from *veggr*, stigr, gata (*path*, *track*); Ónundur konungr lét brjóta vegu um markir ok myrar ok fjallvegu, fyrir því var hann Braut-Ónundur kallaðr, Hkr. i. 46; ryðja b., to cut a road, Isl. ii. 400; braut... eigi breidari en götu breidd, Eg. 582.

II. as adv. away, either with or without the prep. 'á' or 'í,' á braut or á brautu, which is the oldest form; but the common form in the old writers is brott, or with a double consonant, brott; later by metath. burt, burtu [Dan.-Swed. *bort*], which are the mod. forms, but not found in very early MSS.: it occurs in a verse in the Skálda—reid Brynhildar bróðir | 'bort' sá er hug né 'skorti':—braut, brautu; braut hvarf or sal sæta, Korm. (in a verse), Hm. 88; þraut, fer ek einn á brautu, Grett. (in a verse); in the Grág. freq., esp. in the old fragment Ed. A. D. 1852, pp. 19–26, where Kb. reads brott; the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 333 sqq., constantly gives braut; so also O. H. vellum of the middle of the 13th century: brott, Eg. 603, Nj. 132, Grág. i. 275; burt, burtu, in MSS. of the 15th century; the MSS. freq. use an abbreviated spelling *br* (= denoting *ro* and *or*), so that it is difficult to see whether it is to be read brot or burt or bort. It is used with or without notion of motion; the acc. forms braut, brott, burt, originally denote going away; the dat. brautu, burtu, being away; but in common use both are used indiscriminately; þat var brott frá öðrum húsum, far off from other houses, Eg. 203; vera rekinn brott (braut), to be driven away, Nj. 132; fara braut, to go away, Fms. x. 216; af landi brott, Grág. i. 275, 331, 145, 258, 264, cp. also Nj. 10, 14, 26, 52, 196, Fms. ix. 431, Eg. 319, 370, and endless instances. compds: brautar-gengi, n. a law term, help, furibérance, Isl. ii. 323, Ld. 26 (advance-

ment). **brautar-mót**, n. pl. a meeting of roads, Grág. ii. 114; cp. **þjóð-braut**, a high road; vetrar-braut, via lactea, etc. **brautar-tak**, n. a law term, bail, security, N. G. L. i. 44.

braut- in compds, v. brott.

brautingi, a, m. a beggar, tramp, Hbl. 6, Fms. ii. 73: the proverb, **bráð eru brautingi crindi**, the tramp cannot afford delay, Fas. ii. 262, cp. Hm. 2; the poor had in old times to go from house to house; cp. göngu-maðr, fóru-maðr; therefore misery and tramping are synonymous, e. g. **válaðr**, *miseria*; cp. A. S. *væðl* = *ambitus*:—not till the establishment of Christianity were poor-rates and other legal provisions made for the poor.

BRÁ, f. [Ulf. *braw*; A. S. *bræw*; Engl. *brow*; Germ. *brau*], an eye-lid; **brár** (gen. sing.), Edda 15; **brár** (nom. pl.), 6; **brám** (dat. pl.), Vfm. 41; **brá** (gen. pl.), Ad. 5; cp. **Baldur-brá**, **Gull-brá**, Isl. Þjóðs.: in poetry the eyes are called **brá-tungl**, *máni*, *sól*, *geisli*, *moon*, *sun-beam* of the brow; tears are **brá-regn**, *drift*, *rain* of the brow; the head **brá-völlu**, *field* of the brow, etc., Lex. Poët.

BRÁÐ, f. [A. S. *brad*; Germ. *brat*], meat, raw flesh, esp. venison; **blóðug bráð** (a law term), *raw meat*, Grág. ii. 192, N. G. L. i. 81; **brytja í bráð**, to chop into steaks, Fb. i. 321; pl. metaph. prey of beasts, varmar **bráðir**, Hkv. 2. 41, Fas. i. 209; **villi-bráð**, *venison*; **val-bráð**, *black spots on the face*. II. **sól-bráð**, *sun-burning*.

BRÁÐ, n. tar, pitch, Fms. viii. 217, Anecd. 60, Vm. 21, Sks. 28, Krók. 57; **túna undir bráðinu**, Fær. 195.

BRÁÐ, f. (broþ, Bs. i. 341), denoting haste (cp. **bráðr**), but only used in adverb. phrases, **í bráð**, at the moment, Sturl. i. 58, Ld. 302, Bs. i. c.; **bráð ok lengðar** (mod. **í bráð og lengd**), now and ever, Fms. i. 281.

II. in many compds, meaning *rash*, *sudden*, *hot*. COMPS: **bráða-bugr**, m. in the phrases, **göra**, **vinda bráða-bug** at e-u, to hasten to do a thing, without a moment's delay, Grett. 98. **bráða-fanga**, gen. used as adv. at once, in great haste, Fms. iv. 230. **bráða-sótt**, f. sudden illness, a plague, Fms. vii. 155, Játv. 26; chiefly of cattle, *murrain*, Gpl. 498. **bráða-þeyr**, m. a rapid thaw, Eg. 766.

bráð-björg (commonly pronounced **blóð-berg**, n.), f. thyme, Hjalt., Björn. **bráð-dauði**, a, m. a sudden death, Hom. 12.

bráð-dauðr, adj. dead in a moment, in the phrase, **verða b.**, to die suddenly, Ver. 47, Fms. i. 18, Isl. ii. 45, 59, Stj. 196.

bráð-endis, adv. of a sudden, Ld. 192, Fms. viii. 199.

bráð-fari, adj., **verða b.**, to travel in haste, Krók. 59.

bráð-feginn, adj. exceeding glad, Fms. xi. 256.

bráð-foglligr (-feigr), adj. rushing to death, Fs. 74.

bráð-fengis = **bráð-fanga**, Fms. xi. 35, Orkn. 28 old Ed.

bráð-fengr, adj. hot, hasty, Fms. vi. 109.

bráð-geðr, adj. hot-tempered, Fms. vi. 220, 195.

bráð-görðr, adj. early ripe, of a young man, Fms. vii. 111, xi. 328.

bráð-görvilligr, adj. of early promise, Glúm. 338.

bráð-hættligr, adj. most dangerous, Lv. 59.

bráð-kjörir, n. part. hastily chosen, Sturl. iii. 151.

bráð-kvæðr, part. suddenly 'called'; **verða b.**, to die suddenly.

bráð-lauss, adj. not pitched, Hkr. ii. 281.

bráð-látinn, part. = **bráðdauðr**, Fms. xi. 444.

bráð-látr, adj. eager, impatient, Bs. i. 172.

bráð-liga (**bráðla**, **brálla**), adv. soon, hastily, at once, Sks. 596, N. G. L. i. 12, Fms. x. 419, i. 29; quickly, ii. 180, Hkr. i. 111; rashly, Bs. i. 722, Sks. 775.

bráð-litid, n. part. [lita], **göra b. á e-t**, to look (too) hastily at a thing, Fms. v. 284, Fbr. 141.

bráð-lyndr, adj. hot-tempered, Anecd. 48.

bráð-læti, n. impatience, Bb. 3, 29.

bráð-mælt, n. part. hastily spoken, Eg. 281.

bráðna, ad, to melt, of snow, etc., Fms. iii. 193, Rb. 356.

bráð-orðr, adj. hasty of speech, Lv. 85, Bjarn. 14.

BRÁÐR, adj., neut. brátt, [Swed. *bråd*; Dan. *bråd*; cp. **bráð**], sudden, hasty: the allit. law phrase, **b. bani**, a sudden, violent death, Nj. 99, Fms. v. 289, Sks. 585 (of suicide); **b. atburðr**, a sudden accident, Fms. x. 328; metaph. hot-tempered, eager, rash, **bráð er barn-askan** (a proverb), Am. 75; **b. barns-hugir**, id., Bev. Fr.; **b. í skaplyndi**, Nj. 16, Hm. 21; **þú hefir verið hölsi b.** (too eager, too rash), í þessu máli, Vápn. 13; **b. ok ákafir**, rash and headlong, Fms. ix. 245; **b. hestr**, a fiery horse, Bs. i. 743.

II. brátt, bráðum, and bráðan used adverb., soon, shortly; **þú var brátt drukinn einmenningr**, Eg. 551; **brátt fanst þat á**, it could soon be seen that . . ., 147; **vánu bráðara** (Lat. *spe citius*), (mod., vonum b.), very soon, in a very short time, Fms. xi. 115; **sem bráðast**, as soon as possible, the sooner the better, Eg. 534: the phrase, **e-t berr bráðum** (or **bráðan**) at, a thing happens of a sudden, with the notion of surprise, 361; **en öllum féllusk hendr** (i. e. were startled), at bráðan bar at, as it came so suddenly, Hkr. ii. 152, cp. Orkn. 50.

bráð-ráðinn, part. suddenly or rashly decided, Fms. ii. 25, Fær. 236; **b. tíðindi**, sudden news, Fms. v. 289; **bráðrakinn**, Lex. Poët., seems only to be a bad reading = **bráðrápinn**, the lower part of the *p* having been obliterated.

bráð-roidr, adj. very wrathful, Barl. 25.

bráð-ræði, n. rashness, Fs. 83; **glappaverk ok b.**, 184, Fms. ii. 35.

bráð-sinnaðr, adj. hot-tempered, Nj. (Lat. Vers.) 219, v. l. (mod. word.)

bráð-sjúkr, adj. taken suddenly ill, Fms. vi. 104.

bráð-akapaðr, adj. part. of hasty disposition, Sturl. iii. 123, Nj. 219, v. l. Fas. iii. 520; mod. **akap-bráðr**, hot-tempered.

bráð-akeyti, n. rashness, Sks. 250, Karl. 495.

bráð-akeyttligr, adj. rash, Str. 9.

bráð-akeytttr, adj. rash, Fms. vi. 109, Isl. ii. 316, Karl. 341, 343.

bráð-sýnn, adj. soon seen, Fr.

bráðung, f. hurry, O. H. L. 19; gen. **bráðungar**, as adv. of a sudden, Fms. xi. 70; af **bráðunga**, at a moment's notice, 27.

bráð-proska (-aðr), adj. early ripe, early grown (**proski**, *growth*), Finnþ. 222, v. l., Fs. 126.

BRÁK, f., Engl. *brake* (v. Johnson), a tanner's implement, in the form of a horse-shoe, for rubbing leather, Eggert Iúin. 339; a nickname, Eg. **bráka**, ad, in the phrase, **brákaðr reytr**, a bruised reed, Isaiah xlii. 3.

BREÐI, a, m. [Norse *bræ*], a glacier, common in Norway, where the glaciers are called 'bræer' or 'fonn'; in Icel. an *dw. Aey*, Fas. (Völs. S.) i. 116.

BREF, n. [for word, from Lat. *breve*, like Engl. and Germ. *brief*; Dan. *brev*], in Icel. pronounced with a long *e*, **bréf**:—a letter, written deed, *rescript*, etc. Letter-writing is never mentioned in the true Icel. Sagas before the end of the old Saga time, about A. D. 1015. Bréf occurs for the first time as a sort of dispute in the negotiation between Norway and Sweden A. D. 1018; lét þau fara aprt með bréfum þeim er Ingigerðr konungs dóttir ok þau Hjalti sendu jarli ok Ingibjörgu, Ó. H. ch. 71; bréf ok innagligi Engla konungs (viz. king Canute, A. D. 1024), ch. 120: a royal letter is also mentioned Bjarn. 13 (of St. Olave, A. D. 1014–1030). The earliest Icel. deeds on record are of the end of the 11th century; in the D. L., Sturl., and Bs. (12th and 13th centuries) letters of every kind, public and private, are freq. mentioned, vide D. L. by Jon Sigurdsson, Bs. i. 478–481, etc., Fms. vii–x, Sturl. freq. [In the Saga time, 'orð ok jarategur', words and tokens, is a standing phrase; the 'token' commonly was a ring; the instances are many, e. g. Ld. ch. 41, 42, Bjarn. 7, Gunnl. 8; cp. the interesting passage in the mythical Akv. verse 8, where the sister ties one hair of a wolf in the ring—hár fann ek heiðingja riðit í hring þauðan—as a warning token; cp. also the story of the coin used as a token in Gisl. ch. 8. In the old Sagas even runes are hardly mentioned as a medium of writing; but v. rune.] COMPS: **bréfa-bók**, f. a register-book, N. G. L. ii. 409. **bréfa-brot**, n. breach of ordinances, H. E. i. 422, Bs. i. 706. **bréfa-görð**, f. letter-writing, Bs. i. 475, Fms. ix. 260. **bréfa-maðr**, m. a letter-carrier, public courier, Fms. ix. 20. **bréfa-sveinn**, m. a letter-boy, Fms. ix. 467.

bréfa, ad, to give a brief account of, Fms. ii. 257, Al. 66.

bréfer, n. breviary, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 8.

bréf-lauss, adj. briefless, without a written document, Th. 78.

bréf-sending, f. a sending of letters, Fms. viii. 111.

bréf-sætning, f. the composition of a letter, Fms. viii. 298.

BREGÐA, pret. sing. brá, 2nd pers. brátt, later brást; pl. brugðu, sup. brugðit; pres. bregð; pret. subj. brygði; reflex. (sk, z, st), pret. brásk, bráz, or brást, pl. brugðusk, etc.: poet. with the neg. suff. brá-at, brásk-at, Orkn. 78, Fms. vi. 51.

A. ACT. WITH DAT. I. [A. S. *bregdan*, *brædan*; Old Engl. and Scot. to braid or braid; cp. **bragð** throughout]:—to move swiftly:

1. of a weapon, to draw, brandish: **b. sverði**, to draw the sword, Gisl. 55, Nj. 28, Ld. 222, Korm. 82 sqq., Fms. i. 44, ii. 306, vi. 313, Eg. 306, 505; **sverð brugðit**, a drawn sword, 746; cp. the alliterative phrase in Old Engl. Ballads, 'the bright browne (= brugðinn) sword'; absol., **bregð** (imperat.), Korm. l. c.; **b. knif**, to slash with a knife, Am. 59; **b. flötu sverði**, to turn it round in the hand, Fms. vii. 157; saxi, Bs. i. 629; even of a thrust, b. spjóti, Glúm. 344.

2. of the limbs or parts of the body, to move quickly: **b. hendi**, fingri, K. þ. K. 10, Fms. vi. 122; **b. augum sundr**, to open the eyes, iii. 57, cp. 'he bradde open his eyen two', Engl. Ballads; **b. fótum**, Nj. 253; **b. fæti**, in wrestling; **b. grönum**, to draw up the lips, 199, Fms. v. 220.

3. of other objects; **b. skipi**, to turn the ship (rare), Fms. viii. 145, Eb. 324; **b. e-m á eintal**, einmæli, to take one apart, Fms. vi. 11, Ölk. 35; **b. sér sjúkum**, to feign sickness, Fagrík. ch. 51; **bregða sér** in mod. usage means to make a short visit, go or come for a moment; eg brá mér snöggvast til . . ., etc.

4. adding prepp.: **b. upp**; **b. upp hendi**, höndum, to hold up the hand, Fms. i. 167; **b. upp glófa**, 206, Eg. 326; **b. e-m á lopt**, to lift aloft, Eg. 122, Nj. 108; **b. e-u undan**, to put a thing out of the way, to bide it, Fas. i. 6; undir, Sturl. ii. 221, Ld. 222, Eb. 230; **b. e-u við** (b. við skildi), to ward off with . . ., Vápn. 5; but chiefly metaph. to put forth as an example, to laud, wonder at, etc.; **þínun drengskap skal ek við b.**, Nj. 18; **þessum mun ek við b.**, Áslaugar órunum, Fas. i. 257; **nú mun ek því við b.** (I will speak loud), at ek hef eigi fyr náð við þik at tala, Lv. 53; **b. e-u á**, to give out, pretend; hann brá á því at hann mundi ríða vestr til Miðfjarðar, Sturl. iii. 197, Fms. viii. 59, x. 322.

β. to deviate from, disregard; **vér höfum brugðit af ráðum þínum**, Fær. 50, Nj. 13, 109, Isl. ii. 198, Grág. i. 359; **b. af marki**, to alter the mark, 397.

5. to turn, alter, change; **b. lit**,

litum, to change colour, to turn pale, etc., Fms. ii. 7. Vigl. 24; b. sér við e-t, to alter one's mien, show signs of pain, emotion, or the like, Nj. 116; b. e-m í (or b. á sik) e-s líki, to turn one (by spell) into another shape, Bret. 13; at þú brátt þér í marar líki, Ölk. 37; hann brá á sik ýmissa dyra líki, Edda (pref.) 149.

II. to break up or off, leave off, give up; b. búi, to give up one's household, Grág. i. 153, Eg. 116, 704; b. tjöldum, to break up, strike the tents, Fms. iv. 302; b. samvist, to part, leave off living together, ii. 295; b. ráðahag, to break off an engagement, esp. wedding, 11; b. boði, to countermand a feast, 194; b. kaupi, to break off a bargain, Nj. 51, Rd. 251; b. sýslu, to leave off working, Fms. vi. 349; b. svefni, blundi, to awake, Sdm. 2; smátt bregðr slíkt svefni mínum, Lv. 53; b. tali, to break off talking, Vápn. 32; b. orustu, to break off the battle, Bret. (esp. freq. in poetry, b. hungri, föstu, sulti, to break or quell the hunger (of the wolf); b. gledi; b. lífi, fjörvi, to put to death, etc., Lex. Poët.

2. to break faith, promise, or the like; b. máli, Grág. i. 148; trúnaði, Nj. 141; brugðið var öllu sáttmáli, Hkr. ii. 121; b. heiti, Alm. 3; absol., ef bóandi bregðr við gríðmann (breaks a bargain), Grág. i. 153.

3. reflex., bregðask e-m (or absol.), to deceive, fail, in faith or friendship; Gunnarr kvæðsk aldri skyldu b. Njáli né sonum hans, Nj. 57; bregðsk þú oss nú eigi, do not deceive us, Fms. vi. 17; vant er þó at vita hverir mér eru trúir ef feðmir b., ii. 11; en þeim brásk framhlaupt, i. e. they failed in the onslaught, vii. 298; þat mun eigi bregðask, that cannot fail, Fas. ii. 526, Rb. 50; fáir munu þeir, at einróð sinu haldi, er slíkir brugðusk við oss, Fms. v. 36, Grett. 26 new Ed.

III. [A. S. brædan, to braid, broider], to 'braid,' knot, bind, the hand, string being in dat.; hann bregðr í fiskinn öðrum enda, he braided the one end in the fish, Finnb. 220; hún brá hárinu undir belti sér, she braided her hair under her belt; (hann) brá (untied) brókabelti sínu, Fas. i. 47; er þeir höfðu brugðið kaðli um, wound a cable round it, Fms. x. 53; hefir strengirinn brugðisk lítat af fótum honum, the rope had loosened off his feet, xi. 152; but also simply and with acc., b. bragð, to braid a braid, knit a knot, Eg. (in a verse); b. ráð, to weave a plot, (cp. Gr. πλάνη, Lat. suere), Edda (in a verse); in the proper sense flétta and ríða, q. v., are more usual.

2. in wrestling; b. e-m, the antagonist in dat., the trick in acc., b. e-m bragu (hæl-krokk, sveiflu, etc.)

3. recipr., of mutual strife; bregðask brögðum, to play one another tricks; b. brizglum, to scold one another, Grág. ii. 146; b. frumhlauptum, of mutual aggression, 13, 48; bregðask um e-t, to contest a thing, 66, cp. i. 34.

4. part., brugðinn við e-t, acquainted with a thing; munuð þit brátt brugðinnir við meira, i. e. you will soon have greater matters to deal with, Fs. 84; hann er við hváttveggja b., he is well versed in both, Gisl. 51.

IV. metaph. to upbraid, blame, with dat. of the person and thing; fár bregðr hinu betra, ef hann veit hit verra (a proverb), Nj. 227; þóðr bígr brá honum því (Þóðr threw it in his face), á þórsnesþingi, at..., Landn. 101; Kálfr brá mér því í dag, Fms. vi. 105; b. e-m brizglum, Nj. 227.

B. NEUT. OR ABSOL. without a case, of swift, sudden motion.

I. b. á e-t, as, b. á leik, gaman, etc., to start or begin sporting, playing; Kinabi brá á gaman, K. took it playfully, i. e. laughed at it, Landn. 101; b. á gamanmál, Fms. xi. 151; þeir brugðu á glímu ok á glens, they started wrestling and playing, Ld. 220; bregðr hann (viz. the horse) á leik, the horse broke into play, ran away, Fms. xi. 280; Glúmr svarði vel en brá þó á sitt ráð, Glum gave a gentle answer, but went on in his own way, Nj. 26, Fas. i. 250; the phrase, hönd bregðr á venju, the hand is ready for its old work, Edda (Ht.) verse 26, cp. Nj. ch. 78 (in a verse).

2. b. við, to start off, set about a thing without delay, at a moment's notice, may in Engl. often be rendered by at once or the like; brá hann við skjótt ok fór, he started off at once and went, Fms. i. 158; þeir brugðu við skjótt, ok varð þeim mjök við felmt, i. e. they took to their heels in a great fright, Nj. 105; þeir brugðu við skjótt, ok fara þaðan, 107; bregðr hon við ok hleypr, Grett. 25 new Ed., Bjarn. 60; hrossit bregðr nú við hart, id.; en er Ólafr spurði, at þorsteinn hafði skjótt við brugðið, ok hafði mikit fjölmenni, Ld. 228.

β. b. til e-s, þá brá Ingimundr til utanferðar, Ingimund started to go abroad, Sturl. i. 117; b. til Grænlands ferðar, Fb. i. 430.

II. reflex., to make a sudden motion with the body; Rútr brásk skjótt við undan högginu, Nj. 28, 129; b. við fast, to turn sharply, 58, 97; bregðsk (= bregðr) jarl nú við skjótt ok ferr, the earl started at once, Fms. xi. 11; hann brásk aldregi við (he remained motionless) er þeir þínðu hann, heldr en þeir lýsti á stokk eðr stein, vii. 227.

2. metaph. and of a circumlocutory character; eigi þætti mér ráðið, hvárt ek munda svá skjótt á boð brugðisk hafa, ef..., I am not sure whether I should have been so hasty in bidding you, if..., Isl. ii. 156; bregðask á heina við e-n, to show hospitality towards, Fms. viii. 59, cp. bregða sér above.

β. b. yfir, to exceed; heyr þeir svá mikinn gnyf at yfir brásk, they heard an awful crash, Mag. 6; þá brásk þat þó yfir jafnan (it surpassed) er konungr talaði, Fms. x. 322, yet these last two instances may be better read 'barat,' vide bera C. IV; bregðask úkunnr, reiðr... við e-t, to be startled at the novelty of a thing, v. 258; b. reiðr við, to get excited, angry at a thing, etc.

C. IMPERS. I. the phrase, e-m bregðr við e-t, of strong emotions, fear, anger, or the like; brá þeim mjök við, er þau sá hann inn ganga, it startled them much, when they saw him come in, Nj. 68;

Floa brá svá við, at hann var í andliti stendum sem blóð, 177; en þó brá föstru Melkorku mest við þessi tíðindi, i. e. this news most affected Melkorka's nurse, Ld. 82; aldri hefi ek mannsblóð séð, ek veit ek eigi hve mér bregðr við, I wot not how it will touch me, Nj. 59; brá honum svá við, at hann gerði fölván í andliti... ok þann veg brá honum opt síðan (he was oft since then taken in such fits), þá er vígahugr var á honum, Glúm. 342; en við höggit brá Glúsi svá at..., Eb. 324; þorkell spurði ef honum hefði brugðið nokkut við þessa sýslu.—Ekkí sjám vér þér brugðið hafa við þetta, en þó syndist mér þér áðr brugðið, Fms. xi. 148.

β. bregða í brún, to be amazed, shocked, Fms. i. 214; þá brá Guðrínu mjök í brún um sturð þenna allan saman, Ld. 326, Nj. 14; þat hlægir mik at þeim mun í brún b., 239; nú bregðr mönnum í brún mjök (people were very much startled), því at margir höfðu áðr enga frétt af haft, Band. 7.

II. with prepp. við, til, í, af; of appearances, kynlignu, undarlíga bregðr við, it has a weird look, looks uncanny, of visions, dreams, or the like; en þó bregðr nú kynlignu við, undan þykir mér nú gæfaðitt hvárt-veggja undan húsinu, Isl. ii. 352, Nj. 62, 197, Gisl. 83; nú bregðr undrum við, id., Fms. i. 292.

III. e-m bregðr til e-s, one person turns out like another, cp. the Danish 'at slægte en paa'; þat er mál at fjórðungi bregði til föstra, the fostering makes the fourth part of the man, Nj. 64; en því bregðr mér til förelðris míns, in that I am like my father, Hkr. iii. 223; er þat líkast, at þér bregði meir í þræla ættina en þveræinga, it is too likely, that thou wilt show thyself rather to be kind and kin to the thrall's house than to that of Thveræingar, Fb. i. 434; b. til bernsku, to be childish, Al. 3.

β. bregðr af vexti hans frá öðrum selum, his shape differs from that of any other seals, Sks. 41 new Ed. (afbrigði).

IV. to come; e-m bregðr, it ceases; svá hart... at nýt (dat.) bregði, (to drive the eyes) to fast that they fail (to give milk), Grág. ii. 231; þessu tali bregðr aldri (= þetta tal bregðsk aldri), this calculation can never fail, Rb. 536; veðráttu (dat.) brá eigi, there was no change in the weather, Grett. 91; skini sólar brá, the sun grew dim, Geisli 19; fjörvi feigra brá, the life of the 'feyr' came to an end (poët.), Fms. vi. 316 (in a verse); brá föstu, hungri, úlf, ása, the hunger of wolf and eagle was abated, is a freq. phrase with the poets.

V. of a sudden appearance; kláða (dat.) brá á hvarmana, the eye-lids itched, Fms. v. 96; of light passing swiftly by, þá brá ljóma af Logafjöllum, Hkr. i. 15; ljósi bregðr fyrir, a light passes before the eye; mey brá mér fyrir hvarma steina, a maid passed before my eyes, Snót 117; þar við ugg (dat.) at þrjúum brá, i. e. the rogues were taken by fear, 170.

breið, f. = breiða.

breiða, dd. [Ulf. braidjan; Germ. breiten], to 'broaden,' unfold; b. feld á höfud sér, to spread a cloak on the head, Nj. 164; b. út, to lay out for drying, Sd. 179, Ld. 290, Fbr. 17, chiefly of hay; b. völl and b. hey á völl, Jb. 193; b. e-t yfir e-n, to cover one in a thing, chiefly of the bed-clothes, Nj. 20, Fms. viii. 237; b. út hendr, to stretch out the hands, vii. 250, Th. 9; b. fæm, id., Rm. 16, Pass. 34. 2; b. borið (mod., b. á borið), to lay the cloth on the table, Bs. ii. 42.

breiða, u, f. a drift, flock, of snow, hay, or the like; also fjár-breiða, a flock of white sheep; ábreiða, a cover, etc.

breið-bellingr, m. a nickname, a man from Breiðabólstað, Sturl. breidd, f. [Goth. braidei], breadth, Alg. 372, Grág. i. 498, Symh. 23, Fms. x. 272; metaph., Skálda 175.

breið-dalskr, adj. from Broaddale in Iceland, Landn., Nj.

breið-fróðingr, m. a man from Broadfirth in Iceland, Nj., Landn., etc.

breið-frakr, adj. belonging to, a native of Broadfirth, Landn., etc.

breiðka, að, to grow broad, Krók. 52.

breið-leiki (-leikr), a, m. breadth, Stj. 56.

breið-leitr, adj. broad of face, aspect, Hkr. ii. 405, Grett. 90 A.

BREIÐR, adj. neut. breitt, [Ulf. braids; Scot. brade; A. S. brād; Engl. broad; Germ. breit], broad, Ld. 276, Nj. 35, 91, Grág. i. 500, Fms. iv. 42, vi. 297; fjörðr b. ok langr, Eb. 8; breiða stofa, b. búr, the broad chamber, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 2.

β. á breiðan, adv. in breadth, Fms. viii. 416, x. 13; neut. as adv., standa breitt, to spread over a wide space, Edda 10.

breið-vaxinn, part. broad-framed, stout, Grett. 89.

breið-ox, f. [old Dan. breið óx; Germ. breitaus; A. S. bræd ox], a broad ox, N. G. L. i. 101, Fms. ix. 33, Isl. ii. 210, v. l., Bret. 84, Bjarn. 36, Orkn. 360; 'brand-ox,' Ed. i. c., is a false reading.

BREK, n. a law term, a fraudulent purchase of land, liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. ii. 241, 242; hence the proverb, sá hafði b. er breiðist, let him have b. that bids for it, i. e. volenti non fit injuria, Grett. 135 new Ed., Fms. iii. 202.

2. pl. frakr, chiefly of children; að barna þinna brekum skalt þú brosa ei né skemtan halt, Húst. 49.

breka, að, to keep asking, of importunate requests, Fms. vi. 246; the proverb, látum barn hafa þat er brekar, þiðr. 51, 110; neut., b. til e-s, Al. 114.

BREKAN, n. [Gael. bracan = tartan], a stitched bed cover.

brek-boð, n. a fraudulent bidding (of land), Grág. ii. 242.

breki, a, m., poët. a breaker, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

BREKKA, u, f. [Swed. and Engl. brink], a slope, Orkn. 244, Eg. 766, Gisl. 33, Glúm. 395; b. brún, the edge of a slope, Sturl. ii. 75; hvel, Sks. 64.

freq. in local names in Icel.: as a law term, *the bill where public meetings were held and laws promulgated*, etc., hence the phrase, *leidda í brekku, to proclaim a bondsman free*; cf. þræli er gefit frelsi, ok er hann eigi leiddr í lög eðr b., Grág. i. 358. compounds: *brekku-brún*, v. above. *brekku-megin*, n. *strength to climb the crest of a bill*.

brek-laust, n. adj. *fraudless*, Grág. i. 137, 300.

brek-ráð, n. pl. a law term, *an attempt at fraudulent acquisition* (v. *brek*). Glúm. 347. Boll. 352.

brek-sekð, f. a law term, *a fraudulent, mock outlawry* in order to dis-
able one from pleading his case, defined Grág. i. 121.

brek-vís, f. *an importunate request*, Ld. 134.

brella, u, f. a *crib*; *veidi-brella*, a *rust*. *brellinn*, adj. = *bellinn*.

brengla, að, *to distort* = *beygla*, Fas. iii.

BRENNNA, an old obsol. form *brinna*; pret. *branna*, 2nd pers. *brant*, mod. *brant*; pl. *brunnu*; sup. *brunnit*; pres. *brenna*, 3rd pers. *brennr*; old *breðr*, Grág. ii. 295, Fms. vii. 20 (in a verse); *brenn* (dropping the *r*), Hm. 56; with the neg. suffix, *brennr-at* (*non urit*), 153, [Ulf. *brinnan*; A. S. *byrnan*; Early Engl. to 'brenn' Germ. *brennen*; the strong form is almost obsolete in Germ.];—*to burn*: 1. of a light; *þeir þóttust sjá fjögr ljós b.*, Nj. 118, Fas. i. 340; *hrælog brunnu (blazed) af vápnunum þeirra*, Bs. i. 509; of a candle, *to burn out*, *eigi lengr en kerti þat brennr*, Fas. i. 341, 342; cp. Fms. viii. 276. 2. *to be consumed by fire*; *kyrtillinn var brunna*, Fms. xi. 420; *nú breðr víðara en hann vildi, the fire spreads wider than he would*, Grág. i. c. 3. of a volcano; *er hér brann hraunin*, er nú stöndu vér á, Bs. i. 22; *brann þá Borgarhraun*, Landn. 78, Ann. several times. 4. *b. upp*, *to be burnt up*, Grág. i. 459, K. p. K. 42; *b. inni*, *to perish by fire*, Gpl. 252, Nj. 198, 200. 5. *to fester*, Fms. xi. 288. 6. *to be scolded*, Eb. 198; *skulu grónir granar dylarnir þeir er þú brant*, 300. 7. metaph. in the phrase, *e-t or e-s hlutr brennr við*, *one's lot or portion of meat gets burnt in the cooking*, *one gets the worst of it*; *broth 'brennr við' is burnt*; *ortu bændr þegar á um bardagann (they made an onslaught)*, en þó brann brátt þeirra hlutr við, *but it grew soon too hot for them*, Fms. iv. 250; *Sigurðr kvæð sitt skyldu við brenna*, *quoth Sigurðr, he would get the worst of it*, i. e. *it would never do*, Fm. 236; the phrase, *e-t brennr fyrir*, or *e-t rautt brennr fyrir*, of bright hopes, *rautt mun fyrir b.* ok til virðingar snúa, Fs. 68; *mun enn nokkut fyrir b.* er þér komit heim, Fas. iii. 81.

brenna, d, with acc. *to burn*; b. bál, *to burn or light a bonfire*, Hervar. 8. (in a verse). 2. *to destroy by fire, devastate*, Fms. xi. 391, Ann. 1329, 1289; *b. upp*, *to burn up*, Eg. 49; *b. e-n inni*, *to burn one alive*, Nj. 115, Grág. ii. 128, Landn. 215, v. l. 3. medic. *to cauterise* (of hot iron), Grág. ii. 133; *b. e-m dila*, *to burn spots on one's back*, body (medic.), Bs. i. 644. 4. metaph. *to brand one's back*; *eigi þurfu Danir at hælasi við oss Norðmenn*, *margan dila höfum vér brennt þeim fræðum*, Hkr. iii. 148; *b. e-m illan dila*, *id.*, Fbr. 190 (in a verse). 5. *b. kol*, *to burn*, i. e. *make charcoal* (cp. *charcoal-burner*), Grág. i. 200. 6. part., *brennt silfr*, *gull* = *skirt silfr*, *gull*, *pure silver*, gold, K. p. K. 172, 152; *eyrir brenndr* (= *eyrir brenna silfra*), *mörk brennd*, Fms. ix. 421, Hkr. iii. 12; *b. gull*, Fms. xi. 77.

brenna, u, f. *fire, burning*, Grág. ii. 129, Nj. 158, 199; *Njáls brenna*, *Blundketils brenna*, etc., Ann. 962, 1010; *the burning of a dead body*, Edda 38 (= *bálför*). 2. astron., according to Finn Magnusson (Lex. Mythol.) *Sirius* is called *Loka brenna*, *the conflagration of Loki*, referring to the end of the world. compounds: *brennu-maðr*, m. *an incendiary*, Nj. 203. *brennu-mál*, n. *action for fire*, Nj. 210. *brennu-saga*, u, f. *a tale of a fire*, Nj. 269. *brennu-staðr*, m. *the place where a fire has been*, Grág. ii. 128. *brennu-sumar*, n. *a summer of fires*, Sturl. i. 165. *brennu-vargr*, m. *a law term, an incendiary (outlawed)*, defined N. G. L. i. 46, Sturl. iii. 261.

brennandi, m. *fire*, Fms. i. 63 (in a verse). *brennir*, m. *id.*, Edda (Gl.). *brenni-steinn* (*brennu-steinn*, *brenna-steinn*), m. *brimstone, sulphur*, Sks. 391; Icel. sulphur mentioned in the 12th and 13th centuries, Arna b. 8, D. L., H. E., etc.; *b. logi*, *a sulphur lower or flame*, Rb. 336; *b. vatn*, *a sulphur well*, Stj. 91; *b. þefr*, *a smell of brimstone*, *id.*

BRESTA, pret. *brast*, pl. *brustu*; part. *brostinn*; pres. *brestr*, [A. S. *bristan*, per metath.; Engl. *to burst*; Germ. *bersten*; Swed. *brista*; Dan. *briste*];—*to burst, be rent*; *jörðin brast (the earth burst) undir hesti hans*, Nj. 158; *steininn brast, the rock was rent*, Bs. i. 5. 2. *to break with a crash*; *brast þá boginn í tvá hluti*, Hkr. i. 342, Glsl. 81; *brestr róng, the rib of a barrel creaks*, Jb. 398; *the boops of a vessel brestra (burst)*, Fs. 132; *skulfa lönd*, *en brustu bönd* (of a tub), Jón porl. 2. *to crash*, of the sound alone; *hófarnir brustu í veggjunum, the boofs dashed against the wall*, Grett. 25 new Ed.; *hvat brast þar svá hátt*, Hkr. i. 341; *þá brast strengir á skipi, then twanged the bows-string on the ship*, Fms. i. 182; *brestandi bogi, the twanging bow*, Hm. 84. 3. *to burst forth*, of a stream, avalanche, or the like; *brestr flóð, of an avalanche*, Glsl. 33; *skriða brast, id.*, Fms. v. 250; *blóð brestr út, the blood bursts out, from a blow*, N. G. L. i. 342. 4. *to break*, milit. term, *flótti brestr, the ranks break in flight*, when the host is seized by panic; *þá brast flótti í líði Flösa*, Nj. 246; *er meginflóttinn brast*, Fms. viii. 229;

brast þá flótti á Vindum, xi. 233; *hardagi brestr, the battle bursts out, begins*, (rare and as it seems *div. leyr.*), Fas. i. 34. 5. *b. b. or b. á, to burst or break out*, a storm, gale, cp. Bs. i. 78 (vide however s. v. *bera* C. IV); *b. or b. út*, *to ebb*, but only of the first turning of the tide, Bb. 2. 15; *augu b.*, *the eyes break in death*, v. *auga*; hence *heilbrostið auga*.

II. impers., e-n (acc.) *brestr e-t* (acc.), *one lacks, falls about of*; *brast Sigriði* (acc.) *sinum tigi hundræða*, Dipl. v. 3; *ef oss brestr á bordi, if we fall short, get the worst of it*, Fms. ix. 507; *eigi brestr mik áreiði*, Fs. 62; *á mūd þau er aldri mun fiak* (Ed. *wrongly fiak*) *b.*, Bárð. 169; *ef eitt orð* (acc.) *brysti*, Fms. iv. 73; *hann vissi þessa sína atlan brostna* (*frustrated*), Bs. i. 289; *þat mun aldri b.*, *that will never fail*, Grett. 24 new Ed.; *hamingjuna brestr*, Fms. vi. 155 (Ed. *hamingjan*).

brestr, m. pl. ir. (old acc. pl. *brestru*, Jd. 25), *an outburst, crash*, Eb. 230, of a blow against a metal ring; *steinarnir kómu saman, ok varð þar við b. hár*, Glúm. 375 (cp. *heraðs-brestr, vá-brestr*, Fms. xi. 6, 7, Fbr. 128, Hkr. i. 342; *her-brestr, the crash* produced by a sort of powder (cp. Albertus Magnus), Bs. i. 798, 799; *í þeim eldi léku laus björg stór sem kol á afli*, *svá at í þeirra samkomu urðu brestrir svá stórir*, at heyrði norðr um land (of a volcano), 803; *mátti heyra stóra bresti*, i. e. *the clash of spears*, Flov. 33.

II. *a chink, fissure*, esp. in jewellery; *b. á gulli*, Vkr. 25, cp. 24; *vóru gimsteinar svá heilir at eigi var b. á þeim*, Joh. 623, 20; *kom mér þá í hug, at b. hafði verið á hringnum*, . . . fleiri brestina, Ld. 126; cp. the phrase, *berja í brestina*, v. *berja*, *to cry off a bargain*, Nj. 32. 2. metaph. *a crack, chink*; *bresti er í þeim ráða-hag hafa verið*, Ld. 128. 3. *β. want, loss*; *hvert ábati eðr b. í varð*, Fms. xi. 441; *þar eptir fylgir b. bú*, Bb. i. 12; *hýbýla-brestr, domestic misfortune*, Glsl. 79.

III. *a rattle (hrossa-brestr)*. *breitta*, tt, [bratt], *to turn upwards*; *b. halann*, Hkrv. Hjörv. 20; cp. *bera halann bratt*: in mod. use of the clothes, sleeves, etc., *to fold up*; *b. nefið*, *brýrnar*: hence *brettur*, f. pl. *comical contortions of the face*. *breyma*, used as adj. ind., *b. köttur*, *a she-cat at heat*.

breyak-leikr (-leiki), m. *weakness of body*, Stj. 21: in moral sense, Magn. 504, K. A. 200.

BREYSKR, adj. (akin to *brjósk*), properly *brittle*; *b. leirpottur*, *a brittle earthen pot*, Sks. 543; *kerin b.*, Stell. 1. 73: chiefly metaph. in moral sense, *weak, infirm*; *andinn er fús*, *en holdið er b.*, Matth. xvi. 41, Stj. 55, 248, Sks. 688, 13: in mod. writing often spelt with *i*.

BREYTA, tt, [braut, via], *to alter, change*; *bregða* implies the notion of breach, *breyta* simply denotes change: with dat., *b. farveg* (of a river), *to form a new channel*, Grág. i. 350, Nj. 4, Ld. 158, Fms. ii. 158, Fb. i. 292; *fléstar þjóðir þurfa at b. (transform) nafni hans til sinnar tungu*, Edda 14; *þá vóru snjóvar miklir ok breyttir (changed, become impassable) vegir allir*, Eg. 543, Rb. 262 (where the acc. is wrong). 2. reflex., *hafa þau ekki breysk síðan, they have not changed since*, Fms. viii. 5. 3. *to vary*; *b. háttum*, *to vary the metre*, Edda 121; *b. hári sínu*, *to dress the hair*, Greg. 45; *b. málum*, *to speak rhetorically, dress one's words*, Fms. vi. 393; *réttir ok b.*, *plain and artificial*, Edda 120; *úbreyttir, plain*.

II. metaph., absol. without case, *to conduct oneself, act, do, behave*; *ef við breytum svá, if we do so*, Nj. 202, Ísl. ii. 181, Fms. i. 150; *b. eptir e-m*, *to imitate*, Symb. 15; *b. til e-s*, *to attempt*, Grág. ii. 94. 2. in mod. use chiefly in moral sense, *to behave, conduct oneself*; *b. vel*, *illa*, *kristilega*, cp. *breytni*, N. T., Vidal., Pass.

breyti-liga, adv. *strangely*, Fs. 42, Korm. 34, Lv. 77, Fms. vi. 374.

breyti-ligr, adj. *strange*, Sturl. iii. 302.

breyting, f. *change*, N. G. L. i. 382.

breytinn, adj. *variable*, Post. 645, 90.

breytni, f. *change*; *göra b. á um e-t*, *to make an alteration in a thing*, Fas. iii. 155, Mag. 5, Fs. 98; *b. í klæðnaði*, *fashion*, N. G. L. iii. 262; *new fashion*, Grág. i. 338; *ný-breytni*, Snót 68; *hann kvæðat eigi nenna enn um sinn at hafa þessa b.*, *he said that he was not yet minded to, viz. to be baptized*, Fs. 77, Nj. 13 (*abape, nature*). 2. in mod. usage chiefly moral conduct, acting; *eptir-breytni, imitation*.

Breskr, adj. *Welsh*, Fms., etc.; mod. *British*.

BRIGÐ, f. [bregða A. II], a law term, '*ius retrahendi*,' *a right to re-claim*, chiefly of landed property; *eiga b. til lands*; *fyrnist þá eigi brigðin, then the right of reclamation will not be lost*, Grág. ii. 202 sqq.; cp. *Land-brigð* and *Landbrigða-þáttur*, one of the sections of the law; cp. also *óðals-brigð* (Norse), vide Gpl. 295 sqq.; also *brigð á dómi*, *change of a doom or sentence*, Sks. 588 B; *kaupa e-t í brigð við annan*, *to purchase a thing already bought by another man*, Rd. 252; *engi brigð* (neut. acc. pl. *enga?*) *mun ek hér á göra*, where *brigð* nearly means *protest*, Fms. ii. 25. 3. gener. *breaking, breach*; *vináttu-brigð, breach of friendship, fickleness*, Hm. 83. compounds: *brigðar-maðr*, m. a law term, *one whose lands are escheated, but may be redeemed*, Grág. ii. 253, Gpl. 290.

brigða, d, (mod. að), [bregða], a law term, *to escheat*; with acc., *b. land, lönd*, Grág. ii. 202 sqq.; *b. e-m frelsi*, *to abrogate*, i. 203; *b. fé* (of the forfeiture of a deposit), 183. In the Norse sense, vide Gpl. 295 sqq., Jb. 188 sqq., Dipl. v. 16. 2. with dat. (irreg.), *b. jörðu*, Gpl. 300: *to make void*, *b. dómi*, 23; *b. sáttunáli*, Stj. 382: part. *brigðandi* = *brigðamaðr*, Grág. ii. 204.

brigði, n. = **brigð**, Anecd. 14, Mk. 144: cp. compds *lík-brigði*, *gloaming*; *veðr-brigði*, *change of weather*; *af-brigði*, etc.

brigði-lígr (**brigðlígr**), adj. and -líga, adv. *variable*, Stj. 117, Ska. 203, 627 B, 677, 8, 2.

brigð-kaup, n. a *void bargain*, because of another man having a prior right of purchase, N. G. L. iii. 177.

brigð-lyndi, f. *fickleness*, Hkr. iii. 273.

brigð-lyndr, adj. *fickle*, Sturl. iii. 123.

brigð-melli, n. *breach of promise*, Korm. 56, Fms. vii. 305.

brigðr, adj. *faithless, fickle*, Hm. 90, 125; **brigt** (*unsafe*) þyki mér at trúa þrándi, Fær. 226.

brigð-ræði, n. *fickleness, a whimsy*, Edda 110 (new Ed. i. 544, note 26).

brigð-ull, adj. *variable, fickle, unsafe*, Fas. iii. 456.

brigð-verpl, n. a *cast in another man's fishery*, Gpl. 426.

brigala, ad. (derived from **brigð** and **breğða**), *to upbraid*, with dat. of the person and thing; b. oss því, at vér . . ., Fms. ii. 227; honum só því *brigalat*, *that it be thrown in his teeth*, Fær. 100, Al. 2: with acc. of the thing (rare), Stj. 42, Anecd. 30: in mod. use, b. e-m um e-t, Mar. 153 (Fr.): absol., b. e-m ok hæða, Mar. l. c.

II. medic. of broken bones (*brizla saman*) when they are only rudely healed.

brigali and **brigal**, n., chiefly in pl. *blame, shame*, Stj. 176, Gen. xxx. 23; b. ok úlygi, Hom. 76, Fms. i. 270, ii. 69; eilíft b., *everlasting shame*, x. 222; færa e-m e-t í brigali, *to throw a thing in one's teeth*, Lv. 59; hafa at brigalum, Nj. 223; *brigzla-lauss, blameless*, Fms. viii. 136.

II. medic. *callificatio ossium, the callus left after bone-fractures*.

brígal-yrði, n. pl. *words of blame*, Nj. 223, v. l.

BRIM, n. [A. S. *brim* = *aestus*], *surf*, Fær. 174, Eg. 99; boðar ok b., Grág. ii. 385; sker ok b., Eg. 161, Lando. 84, 276, Hkr. i. 228. **β.** poet. *the sea*.

brim-gangr, m. *the dashing of surf*, Ann. 1312.

brim-hljóð, n. *the roar of surf*.

brimill, m. pl. lar. [*brimol*, Ivar Aasen], *phoca fetida mas*, also called *brim-self* = *útselr*, a big sort of seal, Hüfuðl. 5: *Brimils-gjá*, a local name.

brim-lauss, adj. (-*leya*, u. f.), *surfless, calm*, N. G. L. i. 139.

brim-orri, a, m. *anas nigra*, a duck, Edda (Gl.)

brim-rót, u. *furious surf*.

brim-saltr, adj. *salt as the sea*.

brim-sorfinn, part. (rocks) *surf-worn*, Eg. 142.

brim-steinn, m. *brimstone* (?), a nickname, Fms. ix.

brim-stormr, m. a *gale raising surf*, Stj. 26, 89.

brim-tog, n. a *rope used to tug a boat through the surf*, Gpl. 427.

BRINGA, u. f., Lat. *sternum, the chest* (**brjóst**, *pectus*), Nj. 24, Eb. 182, Eg. 719: the phrase, e-m skýtr skelk í bringu, *one gets frightened*, Eg. 49, Fb. i. 418. **β.** *the breast-piece, brislet*, Stj. 310, Exod. xxx. 27, = *bringu-kollr*.

γ. metaph. a *soft, grassy slope*, hence Gull-bringur, *the golden slopes*, whence Gullbringu sýsla in Icel. compds: **bringu-bein**, n. *the breast-bone*, Finnþ. 256.

bringu-breidr, adj. *broad-chested*, Ld. 296, Sturl. ii. 133. **bringu-kollr**, v. above. **bringu-sár**, n. a *wound in the chest*, Sturl. ii. 138, Ld. 140.

bringu-teinar, m. pl. = *bringupalir*, Fas. iii. 392.

bring-spelir, m. pl. (mod. *bringupalir*, Ísl. ii. 55, 447, or *bring-smalir*, f. pl.), *the breast-rails, breast-bars, the brislet or part where the lower ribs are joined with the cartilago ensiformis (the brestspone of Chaucer)*, Ísl. l. c., Fms. ii. 151, Gullþ. 21; *bringspöllum* (dat.), Grág. ii. 16; *bringspölu* (acc.), Gisl. 106; *bringspala* (gen.), Sturl. i. 140; *bring-speli* (acc.), Grett. 123 new Ed.: often in such phrases as, *finna til (to feel pain) fyrir bringspöllum*; [cp. Fr. *espalier*.]

brinni, a, m. a *flame*, Haustl. 13.

BRIS, n., medic. *schirrus, gristle*, Fél. ix. 208: the phrase, *bita á brisnu*, metaphor for a *gristly piece of meat*.

BRÍK, f., gen. ar. pl. *bríkr*, [Engl. *brick*; Fr. *brigue*; Swed. *bricka*; Dan. *brikke* = *chess-man* in a game], properly a *square tablet*, e. g. *altaris-brik*, an *altar-piece*, Vm. 10, Bs. ii. 487: in the Sagas often of a *low screen between the pillars (stafir)*, separating the bedrooms (*hvílurum*) from the chief room, Gpl. 345, Fms. v. 339, Sturl. ii. 228, iii. 219, Korm. 182—in mod. usage *brík* means a *small tablet with carved work*, one at the foot and one at the head of a bed, (*höfða-brík, fóta-brík*). **β.** in Norway (Ivar Aasen) used of a *small table placed at the door*; in this sense it seems to be used Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 854. compds: **bríkar-búningr**, m. and **bríkar-klæði**, **bríkar-tjald**, n. *covering for a tablet*, D. l. i. 268, Vm. 10, 24. **bríkar-nof**, n. a *nickname*, Bs. i.

brími, a, m. *fire*, poet., Edda (Gl.): **brímir**, m., poet. a *sword*, Lex. Poët.: a *mythic abode*, Vsp. 43.

brjá, ð, (cp. *braga*), *to flicker*, Stj. 389, Þiðr. 114; **brjáandi birti**, Bs. ii. (in a verse). **brjáandi**, part. *flickering*, Stj. 389.

brjál, n. *showy trifles*, in a poem of A. D. 1410; cp. *orða-brjál, showy words*.

brjála, ad. *to flutter; to confound, disorder*: reflex., Orkn. 204 old Ed. (mod. word). **brjálaðr**, part. *one deranged of mind*.

BRJÓSK, n. [Swed. and Dan. *brusk*], *gristle, cartilage*, Fas. i. 251; *bein eða b.*, Grág. ii. 12, 120.

BRJÓST, n. (*brysti*, provinc. Icel.), [Ulf. *brusta*, f. pl. = *σῆθος* and *σπάρητρα*; A. S. *breost*; Engl. *breast*; Hel. *bröst*, n. pl.; Swed. *bröst*; Dan. *bryst*, n.; Germ. *brust*, f.] — *the breast*; b. ok kvíðr, Eg. 579, Nj. 95; önd í brjósti, K. þ. K. 26; Lat. *uber, a woman's breast*, in pl., fæða barn á brjósti, *feed a barn at the breast*, Bs. i. 666, Str. 18, Stj. 429: mod. chiefly in pl. = Lat. *mammæ*; hafa barn á brjóstum; brjósta-mjólk, *milk from the breast*; brjósta-mein, medic. *ulcus or abscessus mammarum*, Fél. ix. 202; brjósta-verkr, *mastodynia* (of women), id.

II. with the ancients the breast was thought to be the abode of the mind, as well as of feeling, hence it is poet. called *hug-borg, mun-strönd, reid rýnis, minnis knött*, etc., *the castle, strand, wain, ship of mind, of thought, of memory*, etc., vide Lex. Poët., Edda 105, Hüfuðl. 1, Stor. 18; thus *brjóst* freq. metaph. means *feeling, temper, disposition*; hafa ekki b. til e-s, *to have no heart for it*; kenna í brjósti um e-n, *to 'feel in the breast' for one, feel compassion for*; mun hann vera þrálýndr sem faðir hans, en hafa brjóst verra, a *harder heart*, Sturl. iii. 144, Bs. ii. 70, 41; láta eigi allt fyrir brjósti brenna, of a *hardy, daring man*; e-m rennr í brjósti, of a *light slumber*, esp. of one sick. **β.** *the front*, of a wave, Bs. i. 484; b. fylkingar, of a line, Eg. 268, Fms. v. 77. **γ.** metaph. *the breast-work or protector of one*; b. ok hlífskjöldr, Hom. 95; bera (vera) b. fyrir e-m, *to be one's defender, to shield one*, Fms. vii. 263, x. 235; the phrase, *vinna eið fyrir brjósti e-s, on one's behalf*, Gpl. 484.

brjóst-afl, n. *strength of chest*, Sks. 372.

brjóst-barn, u. a *child at the breast*, Stj. 227, Fs. 154.

brjóst-björg, f. a *breast-plate*, Sks. 406.

brjóst-bragð, n. *compassion*, Barl. 4.

brjóst-búnaðr, m. a *breast ornament, brooch*, Js. 78.

brjóst-drekkur, m. = *brjóstbarn*, Grág. i. 240.

brjóst-fast, n. adj. *fixed in the heart*, Fms. xi. 433.

brjóst-festa, t, *to fix in mind*, Barl. 142.

brjóst-fríðr, m. *peace of mind*, 655 xxvii. 16.

brjóst-gjörð, f. a *saddle-girth*, Stj. 397, Judg. viii. 16, Lv. 82.

brjóst-góðr, adj. (**brjóst-gæði**, n. pl.), *tender-bearded*.

brjóst-heill, adj. *having a sound chest*, Fbr. 94, Mar. 655 xxxii.

brjóst-kringla, u. f. a *'breast-disk'*, brooch, Vkv. 24, 34.

brjóst-leya, n. *heart-sinking, prostration*, Bs. i. 387.

brjóst-megin, n. *strength of mind or heart*, Bs. i. 238, Mag. 88.

brjóst-mikill, adj. *broad-chested*, Sks. 227 (of waves).

brjóst-milkingr, m. a *suckling*, Matth. xxi. 16.

brjóst-reiðr, adj. *enraged*, Þiðr. 116.

brjóst-reip, n. a *breast-rope, girdle*, a nickname, Orkn.

brjóst-stofa, u. f. a *front room*, D. N. (Fr.)

brjóst-sullr, m. a *tubercle in the lungs*, Greg. 74.

brjóst-sviði, a, m. *bearburn*, Fas. iii. 393, Fél. ix.

brjóst-veikli, n. (**brjóst-veikr**, adj.), *chest-disease*, Fél. ix.

brjóst-veill, adj. *having a delicate chest*.

brjóst-vit, n. *mother-wit*, Bs. i. 164, Pass. 44, 17.

brjóst-vitra, u. f. id., Bs. ii. 11.

brjóst-þili, n. = *þjórþili*, a *front wall*, Sturl. ii. 66, Hom. 94.

brjóst-þungt, n. adj., Bs. i. 644, (-*þyngali* and -*þreyngali*, n.), *asthma*.

BRJÓTA, pret. *braut*; and pers. *brautt* is obsolete; commonly *braust* or *brautzu*, O. H. 24 (in a verse), Fms. vi. 139 (in a verse of A. D. 1050); pl. *brutu*; sup. *brotið*; pres. *brýtr*; [this word does not occur in Ulf. and is unknown in Germ.: the A. S. has *breatan, bréotan*, but rarely and in the sense to *destroy, demolish*: but the Scand. dialects all have it; Swed. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde*; whereas the Goth. *braican*, Germ. *brechen*, Engl. *break* are unknown to the Scand. idioms. Du Cange records a Latin-Spanish *brutare* = *destruere*; it is therefore likely that it came into Spain with the Goths, although Ulfilas does not use it]. — *to break*; with acc., Nj. 64, Bs. i. 346; *þeir brutu báða fótlegg* i honum, Hom. 115; *sumir brutu (brut) hendr sínar, sumir fætr*, Bs. i. 10; *ef maðr brýtr tenur or höfði manns*, Grág. ii. 11; *hvárz þat er höggit, eðr brotið, eðr or broten*, id.; *þeir kómu við sker ok brutu stýri*, Fms. ix. 307; *þormóðr kvað betra at róa minna ok brjóta ekki*, Grett. ch. 50: phrases as, b. á bak, *to break the back*, Fms. vii. 119; á háls, *the neck*, Vigl. 21; b. í hjóli (hveli), *to break on the wheel*, of capital punishment, Fms. xi. 372, Hom. 147; í þeim hring stendr þórs steinn, er þeir menn vóru brotnir um (*on which the men were broken*) er til blóta vóru hafðir, Eb. 26.

2. denoting *to destroy, demolish*; b. skurðgoð, Fms. x. 277, Bs. i. 10; *þeir höfðu brotið hof en kristnað land*, Fms. i. 32; *Valgarðr braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákni*, Nj. 167.

β. b. skip, *to shipwreck* (skip-brot); brutu þar skipit allt í spán, Nj. 282, Ld. 8, Landn. 149: absol., *hón kom á Víkariskeið*, ok braut þar, 110: nú er á (*a river*) brýtr af annars manns landi, Gpl. 419; cp. *land-brot*.

3. adding prepp.; niðr, sunder, af, upp, *to break down, asunder, off, or the like*; sá er niðr braut alla Jerúsalem, 673, 51; b. niðr blótskap, Fms. iii. 165, viii. (pref.); brutu þá Baglar af brúna, B. broke the bridge off, x. 331; b. sunder, ix. 482; b. upp, *to break up*; þeir brutu upp þílit, Eg. 235; þeir brutu upp búr hans (of

burglari), 593; b. upp kirkju, Fms. ix. 12; b. upp hlíð, to break up a fence, K. p. K. 84. **β.** b. upp, to break up a package, unpack; brytr hann nú upp geisamar sínar, Fmr. 6:—as a naut. term, b. upp means to bring out victuals for the mess, Dan. bakke op: jarl ok hans menn b. upp vistir ok setjast til matar, Fms. xi. 147; milli, b. upp vápn means to take arms, prepare for battle (in a sea fight); brjóta upp vápn sín ok berjask, Fmr. 85; menn brutu upp um annan öll vápn, Fms. vi. 313 (in a verse). **γ.** b. or b. saman, to fold (clothes or the like); b. sundr, to unfold, Nj. 171: in mod. usage also b. bréf, to fold a letter (hence brot, to denote the size of a book); b. upp bréf, to break a letter open, Barl. 181; b. blað, to fold down a leaf in a book, etc.; b. út, to break (a channel) through, Landn. 65 (of a river); þá var út brotinn ássinn, Bs. i. 315. **4.** various metaph. phrases; b. háð við, to fight, v. bágr, Fas. i. 43; b. odd af öfusti sínu, to break the point off one's pride, to humble oneself, Nj. 94 (where to disgrace oneself); b. straum fyrir e-u, to break the stream for one, metaphor from a post or rock in a stream, to bear the brunt of battle, Orkn. 344; b. bekrann, vide bekrí, Grett. **5.** metaph. to break, violate, lög, rétt, etc.; mun ek þú eigi fyrir þínar sakir brjóta lögin né konungs tignina, eða svá landsretinn, Fms. iv. 263; en þér, konungi, brutuð lög á Agli, you broke the law in Egil's case, Eg. 416, Fms. x. 401; at þú brjóttir lög þín, xi. 93; engi skyldi annars ráð brjóta, Bret.; b. á bak, to infringe, Fas. i. 528 (cp. lög-brot, laga-brot); b. af við e-n, to wrong one, iii. 551: in theol. sense, H. E. i. 460 (vide af-brot, mis-brot, crime, sin); absol. to transgress, brjóta þau ok bæði, ok góra hördum, K. A. 134. **β.** denoting force, to force, compel; b. menn til Kristni, Ld. 178, Fms. i. 142; til trúar, Fs. 98; til hlýðni, to force to submission; allt landsfólk var undir brottir ríki þeirra, all people were brought under their rule, Fms. iv. 64; hún er í hernaði ok brytr undir sik víkinga, Odd. 22; b. konu til svefnis, a law term, violare, Grág. i. 338. **II.** reflex., with prepp. f, ór, um, út, við, or adv. brant; brjótask, to break in, out, etc.; hann brauk í haug Hrólfis Kraka, Landn. 169; brjótaskum vér þá burt ór húsinu, to break out of the house, Fas. i. 88; brjótask á, to break in upon, press; Onundr brauk á hurðina, Onund tried to break in the door, Fs. 101, Fms. vii. 187; b. fram, to break forth, Eb.; b. milli, to break out between, Bs. i. 634; b. út, to break out, esp. in the metaph. sense of plague, disease, fire, or the like; er út brýzk vökví ok úrheimindi, Greg. 22 (út-brot, a breaking out, eruption); b. um, to make a hard struggle (e. g. of one fettered or pinioned); því harðara er hann brauk um, Edda 20; björn einn brauk um í vök, Fs. 146; af ofrgangi elds þess er um brýtsk (rages) í grundvöllum landsins, Sks. 151; b. við e-t, to struggle (wrestle) hard against; þeir brutusk við skóga eðr stóra steina, of enraged berserks, Fas. i. 515; metaph. to fight hard against, hann brauk við heidinn lýð, Fms. xi. 396; b. við öfressi, to fight against odds, Isl. ii. 394; absol. to strive hard, Stj. 411; Hákon jarli var ekki mikil um at b. við borgargörðina, Haco did not care to exert himself much about making the burg, Fms. ix. 46; with dat., b. við e-u, to fight against (in a bad sense); b. við gæfu sinni, to break with one's good luck, iv. 233; b. við forlögnum, to struggle against fate, Fs. 20; b. í e-u, to be busy, exert oneself in a thing; eigi þarftu í þessu at brjótask lengr, i. e. give it up, Fms. iii. 102; því at þessi maðr Ólafr brýzk í miklu öfressi, this man Ólafr struggles against great odds, iv. 77. **2.** recipr., þeir réttast svá nær, at brutusk árarar fyrir, that they broke one another's oars, Fms. viii. 216. **III.** impers. in a pass. sense; skipit (acc.) braut í spán, the ship was broken to pieces, Ld. 142; skip þangbrands braut austr við Búlandshofða, Nj. 162; tók út skip þangbrands ok braut mjök, Bs. i. 15; of a house, or the like, destroyed by wind or wave, þá braut kirkju (acc.), the church was blown down, 30; the phrase, straum (acc.) brytr á skeri, the stream is broken against a skerry (rock); strauminn braut á öxlinni, the stream broke against his shoulders, Grett. 140 (the new Ed.), the old Ed. strauminn—not so well; lá (acc.) brytr, the surf breaks, abates, Edda (Ht. verse 78). **IV.** part. brotin, broken; sverð slæ ok brotin, Hkr. i. 343; as adj. in such compds as fót-brotinn, væng-brotinn, háls-brotinn, hrygg-brotinn, etc., with broken leg, wing, etc. brjótr, m. one that breaks, a destroyer, mostly in compds or poet., Hým. 17, Lex. Poët. **BROD**, n. [Engl. broth; Germ. brod], broth: still used in the east of Iceland: occurs in the compd word broð-gýgr, a broth-cook, in a verse in the Laufás Edda, and wrongly explained in Lex. Poët. to be = braud-gýgr. **brodd-geiri**, a, m. a spear-formed piece (geiri, goar) of land, Dipl. iv. 15, Grett. 89, new Ed. brot- wrongly. **brodd-högg**, n. a blow from a pike, Fms. ix. 528. **BRODDR**, m. [A. S. brodr; O. H. G. brot; Goth. brozds is suggested], a spike, Eg. 285. **β.** a kind of shaft, freq. in Lex. Poët., Fms. vii. 211, Fas. ii. 118; handbogi (cross-bow) með tveinum tylptum brodda, N. G. L. ii. 427; örfra skeptri (shafts) eðr brodda, i. 202. **γ.** a sting, of an insect, Grönd. 46; metaph., dauði, hvar er þinn b., I Cor. xv. 55. **δ.** of the spikes in a sharpened horse-shoe or other shoe, mannbroddar, ice-shoes, Þorst. Hv. 46, Eb. 238, 240, Acts ix. 5; in a mountaineer's staff (Alpen-stock), Bárð. 170. **2.** metaph. [cp. O. H. G. frundi=ordo], milit. the front (point) of a column or body of men, opp.

to hali, the rear; b. fylkingar and fylkingar broddr, Al. 56, 32; cp. ferðar-broddr, farar-broddr, Ld. 96, of a train of cattle and sheep. **β.** the phrase, vera í broddi lífins, to be in the prime of life, Al. 29. **γ.** the milk of cows and ewes immediately after calving and lambing. **δ.** botan. a spike on a plant. **brodd-skot**, n. a shot with a shaft (b.), Fms. viii. 359, ix. 528. **brodd-spjót**, n. a pike in the form of a bayonet, Fas. ii. 29. **brodd-stöng**, f. a (mountaineer's) pole with an iron spike, Valla L. 212. **brodd-ör**, f. a shaft, = broddr, Fas. ii. 344. **BROK**, n. bad, black grass; hence Brok-ey, an island, Landn.; cp. broki, a, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. **brokkari**, a, m. [brocarius = a cart, Du Cange], prop. a cart-borse, hence a trotter, Karl. 48; from brokk, n. a trot; brokka, að, to trot; freq. but of foreign origin. **BROKKR**, m., prop. a badger (?), [Germ., Scot., and Old Engl. brock.] **β.** the name of a dwarf, Edda. **2.** a trotter, of a horse. **BROSA**, brosti; pres. brosi; sup. irreg. brosat,—to smile; þá brosti Rútr, Nj. 35, Fms. ii. 197; b. at e-u, to smile at a thing; at því brosi ek, at . . . id., þóð. 26, Orkn. 374, Fms. v. 178; b. við, to smile in reply; Guðrún leit við honum ok brosti við, Ld. 246, Fms. vi. 359; b. lítinn þann, Lat. subridere, iv. 101. **brossa**, u, f. so in old writers, in mod. usage always bron, n.,—a smile: in the phrase, mæla, svara, með (við) bronu, to reply with a smile; við brosu, Sturl. ii. 195; með brosu, Orkn. 464. **bross-leitr**, adj. of smiling face, þjal. 18. **bross-ligr**, adj. comical, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. iii. 113. **BROSMA**, u, f. gadus monopterygius, a fish, Norse brosme, Edda (Gl.) **BROT**, n. [brjóta, cp. O. H. G. broti = fragilitas], gener. a broken piece, fragment: **1.** esp. in pl., gimsteina brot, 623, 20, 544-39; brota-silfr, old silver broken to be recast; nú eru tekin Grásíðu brot, Gisl. 18; gullhringinn stökk í tvá hluti, ok þá er ek hugða at brot-unum . . . Ld. 126; trogs brotin, 655 xxi; brutu þar í Vikinni ok ætluðu at góra sér skip ok brotunum (a wrecked ship), Grett. 88: in the compds um-brot, fjör-brot, a hard struggle, convulsions, agony; land-brot, desolation of land by sea or rivers. **2.** metaph. only in pl. violation; laga-brot, breach of law; mis-brot, af-brot, transgression, freq. in theol. writers; arithm. fractions; tuga-brot, decimals, etc. **3.** sing. breaking, sein-brot, q. v.; sigla til brots, to run ashore under full sail, Eg. 405 (skip-brot); cp. haugs-brot, hrygg-brot. **β.** a fragment; sögu-brot, the fragment of a tale, story; bókar-brot, the fragment of a MS. and the like. **γ.** a shallow place in a river, a firth, where the stream breaks and widens, Grág. ii. 346. **δ.** medic. in the phrase, falla brot, to have an epileptic fit; for the etymology see brotfall below: it is not qs. braut (away) because it is constantly spelt with an o, even in MSS. that give 'braut' constantly, e. g. the Miracle-book, Bs. i. 332-356; hann féll í brot, ok vissi þá ekki til sín lüngum, 335, 336: a skin eruption (út-brot). **ε.** a sort of sledge of felled trees = broti; lét hann þá fara undir hann brot (a lever?) ok við þetta kómu þeir honum upp ór dýsinu, Eb. 315, Mar. 89 (Fr.). **broth-fall**, n. [Ormul. broth-fall], an epileptic fit; the spelling in the Ormulum shews the true etymology, viz. broð-fall or bráð-fall, a sudden fall; brot- is an etymologizing blunder. 544. 39; féll sveinninn niðr ok hafði brotfall, 655 xxx; hann gördi sér drar, ok lét sem hann félli í brotfall, Landn. (Hb.) 214, Bs. i. 335, 317, 120, where spelt brotfall. compd: brotfalls-sótt, f. id., Fms. v. 213, Bs. i. 317. **broth-feldr**, adj. epileptic, Karl. 547. **broth-hljóð**, n. a crashing sound. **broth-hættir**, adj. brittle; b. gler, brittle glass. **broti**, a, m. trees felled in a wood and left lying, Fms. vii. 320; þröngvar merkr ok brota stóra, viii. 31, 60, ix. 357. **broth-ligr**, adj. guilty, Fms. xi. 444, Jb. 55, 112, 339. **brotna**, að, [brotin], to be broken, Lat. frangi, Nj. 19, K. p. K. 54, Fms. iv. 263; b. í spán, to be broken to pieces, Eg. 405. This word is used instead of pass. to brjóta. **brotning**, f. breaking, Hom. 137; rendering of Gr. κλάσις, Acts ii. 42. **BROTT-** [vide braut II]:—away, in many compds. **brott-búningr**, m. preparation for departure, Isl. ii. 59, Fms. ix. 128. **brott-ferð**, f. an away-going, departure, Fms. i. 69, Grág. i. 274, Sks. 337, Fs. 7, Eg. 750. **brottferðar-öl**, n. a parting banquet, Hkr. i. 216. **brott-flutningr** (mod. -ingr, m.), f. carrying off, Grett. 88, Fms. viii. 251. **brott-fúsliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), eager to depart, Hkr. ii. 100. **brott-fúss**, adj. eager to depart, Fms. xi. 128. **brott-fýsi**, f. eagerness to come away, Fb. i. 188. **brott-førsla**, u, f. transportation, Grág. ii. 358, 379, Jb. 219. **brott-ferð**, f. = brottferð, Eg. 587, Fms. ix. 129, Grág. i. 151. compds: **brottfarar-leyfi**, n. leave to go away, vacation, Orkn. 60, Hkr. ii. 158. **brottfarar-öl**, n. = brottferðaröl, Fms. i. 58. **brott-ganga**, u, f. departure, Fms. v. 183. **brott-gangr**, m. = brottganga. **β.** a law term, divorce, Ld. 134 (spelt brautgangr). **brottganga-sök**, f. a divorce-case. **brott-hald**, n. a going away, Fms. vii. 197. **broth-hlaup**, n. a running away, Fms. iv. 265, Eg. 422.

brott-hvarf, n. *disappearance*, Fms. ix. 341.
brott-höfn, f. law term, *a taking off*, Grág. i. 217, 332, 420.
brott-kvama, u, f. *a going away*, Fms. ii. 298.
brott-laga, u, f., naut. *a retiring*, after battle, opp. to *ataga*, Fms. ii. 297.
brott-reið, f. *a riding away*, Sturl. iii. 25.
brott-rekstr, rs, m. *a driving away, expulsion*, Stj. 43.
brott-sending, f. *a sending away*, Stj. 41.
brott-sigling, f. *a sailing away*, Fms. ii. 95.
brott-söng, m. *divine service performed out of the curate's own parish*, Bs., Sturl., D. I.
brott-taka, u, f. (-*tekning*, f.), *a taking away*, Ann. 1218.
brott-tækillgr, adj. *removable*, Stj. 4.
brott-varp, n. *a throwing away*, Sks. 388.
brott-vint, f. (-*vera*, u, f.), *a being away, absence*, Fms. vii. 48.
bróðerni, n. *brotherhood*, Lat. *fraternitas*, Bs. ii. 72, Mar. 24 (Fr.)
BRÓÐIR, gen. dat. acc. bróður; pl. nom. acc. bræðr, gen. bræðra, dat. bræðrum; in mod. common usage irregular forms occur, as gen. sing. bróðurs; nom. sing. and gen. dat. acc. are also sometimes confounded, esp. in keeping the nom. form bróðir through all cases, or even the reverse (but rarely) in taking bróður as a nom.; another irregularity is acc. pl. with the article, bræður-nar instead of bræður-na, which latter form only survives in writing, the former in speaking. There is besides an obsolete poetical monosyllabic form **brœðr**, in nom. dat. acc. sing. and nom. acc. pl.; gen. sing. bræðrs; cp. such rhymes as brœðr—œðri, in a verse of Einar Skúlason (died about 1170); bræðr (dat.) Sinfjölta, Hkv. 2. 8, as nom. sing., Fagrsk. 54, v. l. (in a verse), etc., cp. Lex. Poët. This form is very rare in prose, vide however Nj., Lat. Vers. Johnsonius, 204, 333, v. l., and a few times in Stj., e. g. sins bræðr, sinn bræðr, 160; it seems to be a Norse form, but occurs now and then in Icel. poetry even of the 15th century, e. g. bræðr nom. sing. rhymes with ræðr, Skáld H. 3. 11, G. H. M. ii. 482, but is quite strange to the spoken language: [Gr. *φράτηρ*; Lat. *frater*; Goth. *brōþar*; A. S. *brōðar*; Engl. *brother*; Germ. *bruder*; Swed.-Dan. *broder*, pl. *brødre*];—*a brother*: proverbs referring to this word—*saman er bræðra eign best at sjá*, Gisl. 17; *einginn er annars bróðir í leik*; *móður-bræðrum verða menn líkastir*, Bs. i. 134: a distinction is made between *b. samfæðri* or *sammæðri*, *a brother having the same father or mother*, Grág. i. 170 sqq.; in mod. usage more usual *al-bróðir*, *brother on both sides*; *hálfr-bróðir*, *a half-brother*; *b. skilgetinn*, *frater germanus*; *móður-bróðir*, *a mother's brother*; *föður-bróðir*, *a father's brother*, *uncle*; *afa-bróðir*, *a grand-uncle on the father's side*; *onnu-bróðir*, *a grand-uncle on the mother's side*; *tengda-bróðir*, *a brother-in-law*: in familiar talk an uncle is called 'brother,' and an aunt 'sister.' The ties of brotherhood were most sacred with the old Scandinavians; a brotherless man was a sort of orphan, cp. the proverb, *ber er hverr á baki nema sér bróður eigi*; to revenge a brother's slaughter was a sacred duty; nú tóku þeir þetta fastmælium, at hvárr þeirra skal hefna annars eðr eptir mæla, svá sem þeir sá sambornir bræðr, Bjarn. 58: the word *bróðurbani* signifies a deadly foe, with whom there can be no truce, Hm. 88, Sdm. 35, Skm. 16, Hdl. 28; instances from the Sagas, Dropl. S. (in fine), Heiðarv. S. ch. 23 sqq., Greit. S. ch. 50, 92 sqq., Eg. ch. 23, Ld. ch. 53 sqq., etc. The same feeling extended to foster-brotherhood, after the rite of blending blood has been performed; see the graphical descriptions in Fbr. S. (the latter part of the Saga), Gisl. ch. 14 sqq., etc. The universal peace of Fróði in the mythical age is thus described, that 'no one will draw the sword even if he finds his brother's slayer bound,' Gs. verse 6: of the slaughter preceding and foreboding the Ragnarök (*the end of the world*) it is said, *that brothers will fight and put one another to death*, Vsp. 46.
II. metaph.: 1. in a heathen sense; *fóst-bróðir*, *foster-brother*, q. v.; *eid-bróðir*, *svara-bróðir*, '*oath-brother*;' *leik-bróðir*, *play-brother*, *play-fellow*: concerning foster-brotherhood, v. esp. Gisl. 11, Fbr., Fas. iii. 375 sqq., Herra. S., Nj. 39, Ls. 9, the phrase, *blanda blóði saman*. 2. in a Christian sense, *brother, brethren*, N. T., H. E., Bs. **β.** *a brother, friar*; *Svörtu-bræðr*, *Blackfriars*; *Beifattu-bræðr*, q. v.; *Kórs-bræðr*, *Fratres Canonici*, Bs., etc. comops: I. sing., *bróður-arfr*, m. *a brother's inheritance*, Orku. 96, Fms. ix. 444. *bróður-bani*, a, m. *a brother's bane, fratricide*, Ld. 236, Fms. iii. 21, vide above. *bróður-baugr*, m. *weregild due to the brother*, N. G. L. i. 74. *bróður-blóð*, n. *a brother's blood*, Stj. 42, Gen. iv. 10. *bróður-bætr*, f. pl. *weregild for a brother*, Lv. 89. *bróður-daufi*, a, m. *a brother's death*, Gisl. 24. *bróður-deið*, f. = *bróðurhluti*, Fr. *bróður-dóttir*, f. *a brother's daughter, niece*, Grág. i. 170, Nj. 177; *bróðurdóttir son*, *a brother's son*, N. G. L. i. 76. *bróður-dráp*, n. *the slaying of a brother*, Stj. 43, Fms. v. 290. *bróður-gildir*, adj. *equal in right (inheritance) to a brother*, Fr. *bróður-gjöld*, n. pl. = *bróður-bætr*, Eg. 313. *bróður-hafnd*, f. *revenge for the slaying of a brother*, Sturl. ii. 68. *bróður-hluti*, a, m. *the share (as to weregild or inheritance) of a brother*, Grág. ii. 175. *bróður-kona*, u, f. *a brother's wife*, K. A. 142. *bróður-kvæn*, f. id., N. G. L. i. 170. *bróður-lóð*, n. *a brother's share of inheritance*. *bróður-son*, m. *a brother's son, nephew*, Nj. 122, Grág. i. 171, Gpl. 239, 240; *bróðursona-baugr*,

Grág. ii. 179.
brœðra-búr, n. *a friar's bower in a monastery*, Dipl. v. 18. **brœðra-born**, n. pl. *cousins (agnate)*, Gpl. 245. **brœðra-dætr**, f. pl. *sisters (of brothers)*, Gpl. 246. **brœðra-eign**, f. *property of brothers*, Gisl. 17. **brœðra-garðr**, m. *a 'brothers-yard,' monastery*, D. N. **brœðra-lag**, n. *fellowship of brethren*, in heathen sense = *fóstbræðralag*, Hkr. iii. 300; of friars, H. E., D. I.; *brotherhood*, Pass. 9. 6. **brœðra-mark**, n. astron., *the Gemini*, Pr. 477. **brœðra-skáli**, a, m. *an apartment for friars*, Vm. 109. **brœðra-akipti**, n. *division of inheritance among brothers*, Hkr. iii. 53, Fas. i. 512. **brœðra-synir**, m. pl. *cousins (of brothers)*, Gpl. 53.
bróður-ligr, adj. *brotherly*, Fms. ii. 21, Hom. 36.
BROK, pl. brækr, [Lat. *braca*, only in pl.]; this word is of Celtic origin, and identical with the Gaelic *bracan* = *tartan*: I. *tartan* or *party-coloured cloth*, from Gaelic *brac* = *versicolor*. Roman writers oppose the Celtic 'braca' to the Roman 'toga'; Gallia Bracata, *Tartan Gaul*, and Gallia Togata; 'versicolore sagulo, bracas, tegmen barbarum indutus,' Tac. Hist. 2, 20, where it exactly answers to the Scot. *tartan*, the national dress of Celts; a similar sense remains in the Icel. names *lang-brók*, a surname to a lady because of her tall stature, Nj., Landn.; *há-brók*, the poet. name of the hawk, from his chequered plumage (?), Gm. 44; *lód-brók*, the name of the famous mythical Danish king, *shaggy coat*, though the reason for the name is otherwise given in Ragn. S. ch. 1; the name of the Danish flag of war *Dannebrog*, q. s. Dana-brók, *pannus Danicus*. II. *breeches*, Scot. *breeks*, the sing. denoting one leg; *fofinn ok brókina*, Eb. 242; *ok lét hann leika laust knéit í brókinni*, Fms. vii. 170; pl. *skyrtu gyrða í brækr*, Háv. 39, Ld. 136, Stj. 63, Gen. ix. 23, Fbr. 160, Fms. xi. 150, Vápn. 4; *leista-brækr*, *breeches with the socks fixed to them*, Eb. l. c.; *blárendar (blue-striped) brækr*, Nj. 184; the lesser outlawry might be inflicted by law on a woman wearing breeches, v. the curious passage in Ld. l. c. ch. 35; the passage, *berbeinn þú stendr ok hefir brautíngja görvi*, þatki þú hefir brækr þinar, *bare-legged thou standest, in beggarly attire, without even thy breeches on*, Hbl. 6—the poet probably knew the Highland dress; cp. also the story of king Magnús of Norway (died A. D. 1103); hann hafði mjök þá síðu um klæða búnað, sem títt var í Vestriöndum (viz. Scotland), ok margir hans menn, at þeir gengu berleggjadr, hoíðu stutta kyrtla ok svá yfirhafnir, ok kölluðu margir menn hann *Berbein* eðr *Berfætt*, Fms. vii. 63; proverbs, *barnið vex, en brókin ekki*, *the bairn grows, but the breeks not*, advice to mothers making the first pair of breeks for a boy, not to make them too tight; *þetta verð aldri barn í brók*, *this will never be a bairn in breeks*, i. e. *this will never do*, comops: *bróka-belti*, n. *a breeches belt*, to keep them up, Sks. 405, Fas. i. 47, Sturl. iii. 190. **bróka-vaðmál**, n. *cloth or stuff for b.*, Rd. 246. **brókar-aótt**, f. *nymphomania*, Fél. ix. 203.
brók-lauss, adj. *breeless*, Fms. viii. 448.
brók-lindi, a, m. *a girdle (lindi) to keep up the b.*, Fbr. 160, Ld. 78.
brúðningr, m. [bryðja], *bard bad food*, Snót 216.
brugðningr, f. (m., Stj. l. c., v. l.), [bregða], *breach, violation*, Stj. 548, 566 A, Skúlda 183.
brugg, n. *brewing*, N. G. L. iii. 197. 2. metaph. *machination, scheming*, Mar. 52, Thom. 37.
BRUGGA, að, [Germ. *brauen*; A. S. *brewan*; Engl. *brew*; Dan. *brygge*; Swed. *brygga*];—*to brew*, but rare in this sense, the current word being *heita* or *gíra* öl, *to heat or make ale*; cp. öl-bita, öl-görð, *cooking, making ale*. 2. metaph. with dat. *to trouble, confound*; b. sátmáli, Stj. 652; more often with acc., 610: *to concoct, scheme* (in a bad sense, freq.)
brugginn, part. *brewed*, an ðw. *æy*, Vtkv. 7 (b. mjóðr): the sole relic of a strong verb answering to the A. S. *breowan*, *brāw*, and the old Germ. strong verb.
bruggu-kanna, u, f. *a brewing can*, Fr.
bruggu-keiill, m. *a brewing kettle*, Fr.
brúllaup, v. brúðkaup.
BRUM, I. neut. *a bud*, Lat. *gemma*; þá lút fyrsta tók brum at þrúma um várít á öllum aldinviði til laufs, Sks. 105; af bruminu, Bs. ii. 165; birkí-brum, *a birch-bud*, Eyvind (in a verse), Lex. Poët. II. metaph. and masc. *spring*, only in the phrase, *öndverðan brum (acc.) in the early spring time*, Sighvat (in a verse); í öndverðan brum þinna daga, Bs. ii. 7. **β.** *a moment*, in the phrase, í þenna (sama) brum; í þenna brum kom Hrígr Dagsson, in the description of the battle at Stiklastað, Ó. H. 218, cp. Fms. v. 81 (where v. l. tíma); 'í þessu brum', Fms. ix. 24, is certainly a misspelling for 'í þenna brum'; cp. also the compd word *nýja-brum*, *novelty, newfangledness*.
brumaðr, part. *budded*, Lex. Poët.
bruna, að, *to advance with the speed of fire*; b. fram, of a standard in the heat of battle, Mag. 2; of ships advancing under full sail, Fms. viii. 131, 188; freq. in mod. usage, *Helius rann upp af því fagra vatni*, og brunaði fram á það eirsterka himinhvolf, Od. iii. 1, Bb. 3. 18.
brundr, m. [Germ. *brunft*], *semen animalium*, Stj. 45. **brund-**

við, f. the time when the eyes are blema (in Icel. usually the month of December), Bs. i. 873, Vm. 80.

BRUNI, a, m. [cp. Ulf. *brunats*; Engl. to burn, burning], burning, heat: sólar-bruni, Hkr. i. 5; þá er húsit tók af falla ofan af bruna (from the fire), Orkn. 458; reykr eðr b., Nj. 201, Sks. 197. **Þ. a barren beach or burnt lava-field** as a local name in the west of Icel.

2. metaph. a burning passion, mostly in bad sense; b. öfundar, of envy, Fms. ii. 140; lösta b., of lust, K. A. 104; but also trúar b., fire of faith (but rarely), Fms. v. 239; medic. caustic, 655 xi. 2. **comps:** bruna-bolti, n. the torrid zone. **bruna-dómur**, m. a sentence to be burnt, Stj. 46.

bruna-flekkur, m. a burnt fleck (spot), Fms. xi. 38. **bruna-hraun**, n. a burnt lava-field, Bárð. 179. **bruna-vögr** = brunabelti, Sks. 197.

bruna-þöfr, m. a small of burning, 656 B. **Bruna-öld**, f. the Burning-age, i. e. the heathen time when the dead were burnt, preceding the Hauga-öld (Cairn-age) according to Snorri, Hkr. pref.; at vér munim hafna átrúnaði varum þeim er feðr várir hafa haft fyrir oss, ok allt foreldri, fyrst um Bruna-öld, ok síðan um Hauga-öld, i. 141: the 'Burning-age' is in Scandin. pre-historical; relics are only found in the mythological time (v. above s. v. báli) and in law phrases and old sayings, such as branderð, q. v., til brands ok báls, v. brandr: 'brandr' is synonymous to 'dead' in the old Hm.; at kveldi skal dag leyfa, konn er brend er, praise no wife till she is 'burnt' (i. e. buried), 70; and blindr er betri en brendr sé, nýtr mangi nán, better to be blind than burnt, i. e. better blind than dead and buried, 80; but it does not follow that burning was used at the time when the poem was composed; the saying had become proverbial.

brunn-lækur, m. a brooklet coming from a spring, = bæjarlækur, Grág. ii. 289, Jb. 247, Ísl. ii. 91, Fms. ii. 201.

brunn-migl, a, m. 'wingens in puteum,' a kind of bogoblin who polluted the wells, Háls S. ch. 5. Fas. ii. 29, mentioned only here, and unknown to the present Icel. legends:—name of the fox, Edda (Gl.); cp. the proverb, skömm hundum, skutu refar í brunn karls, shame on the hounds, the foxes defiled the earl's brunn, Fms. vii. 21.

BRUNNR (old form *brúdr*), m. [Ulf. *brunna*; A. S. *bærne*; Scot. and North. E. *burn*; O. H. G. *brunno*; Germ. *brunn*, all of them weak forms, differing from the Scandin.-Icel. *brunnr*; Dan. *brønd*; Swed. *brunn*]:—a spring, well: the well was common to all, high and low, hence the proverbs, (allir) eiga sama til brunns að bera, i. e. (all) have the same needs, wants, wishes, or the like; allt ber að sama brunni, all turn to the same well, all bear the same way, Gret. 137; seint að byrgja brunni er barnið er í döttið, it is too late to shut the well when the bairn has fallen in; cp. the Engl. proverb, 'It is useless to lock the stable door when the steed is stolen.' In mythol., the *brunnr* of Mimer (Edda 10, 11) is the well of wisdom, for a draught of which Odin pawned his eye; probably symbolical of the sun sinking into the sea; the pit Hvergelmir (Edda 3) answers to the Gr. Tartarus; Stj. 612, Fms. ii. 83: the word may also be used of running water, though this is not usual in Icel., where distinction is made between *brunnr* and *lækur*, Grág. ii. 289, vide *brunn-lækur*.

2. metaph. a spring, fountain; b. hita (the sun), A. A. 5; esp. theol. of God, Christ, b. gæzku, miskunnar ..., Greg. 33; með brunni Guðlegrar spekðar, 673 A. 49; b. mælsku, Eluc. 56.

brunn-vaka, u, f. a third horn in the forehead of an ox with which he opened the ice during winter to get at the water; hit fjórða horn stóð ör enna, ok niðr fyrir augu honum, þat var b. hans, Ld. 120.

brunn-vatn, n. spring-water, Bs. ii. 177.

brunn-vígala, u, f. consecration of wells, Bs. i. 450, cp. Ísl. þjóð.

brutla (brutl, n., brutlan, f.), að, [brytja]:—to waste, spend, esp. in trifles; prop. to chop.

BRÚ, gen. *brúar*; nom. pl. *brúar*, Grág. i. 149, ii. 277, Eg. 529; *brú*, Bs. i. 65 (Hungvaka), is a bad spelling, cp. Landn. 332 (Mantisa); mod. pl. *brýr*, which last form never occurs in old writers; dat. sing. *brú*, gen. pl. *brúa*, dat. *brúum*; [A. S. *brycg* and *brigg*; Scot. *brigg*; Germ. *brücke*; Dan. *bro*; cp. *bryggja*]:—a bridge, Sturl. i. 244, 255, 256, iii. 24. In early times bridges, as well as ferries, roads, and hospitals, were works of charity, erected for the soul's health; hence the names *sálu-hús* (hospital), *sálu-brú* (soul-bridge). In the Swedish-Runic stones such bridges are often mentioned, built by pious kinsmen for the souls of the dead, Baut. 41, 97, 119, 124, 146, 559, 796, 829, 1112, etc. The Icel. Libri Datici of the 12th century speak of sheltering the poor and the traveller, making roads, ferries, churches, and bridges, as a charge upon donations (*sálu-gjafir*); þat fé þarf eigi til tiundar at telja, er áðr er til Guðs þakka gefit, hvart sem þat er til kirkna lagit eðr brúa, eðr til sálu-skipa, K. þ. K. 142, cp. D. f. i. 279, 402. **comps:** **brúar-fundur**, m. the battle at the Bridge, Sturl. ii. 256 (A. D. 1242). **brúar-görð**, f. bridge-making, Grág. ii. 266. **brúar-sporðr**, m. [sporðr, the tail of a fish], *tête-de-pont*, Germ. *brückenkopf*, whereas the Icel. takes the metaphor from fishes touching the banks with their tails, Nj. 246, Bs. i. 17.

brúa, að, to bridge over, Fms. i. 123; metaph., Sks. 788.

brúða, u, f. a doll, puppet, Fms. xi. 309; stól-brúða (literally chair-bride), the pillar in carved work on the side of an old-fashioned chair; in Fhr. 98 the head of Thor was carved on the chair; Gríma kona Gamla átti stól

einn mikinn, en á brúðum stólsins var skorinn þórr, ok var þat mikitt líkneski, cp. the classical passage Eb. ch. 4; var hár hennar bundit við stólbrúðmar, Bárð. 175 (in the vellum MS. distinctly *brúð'nar*): a distinction in form and inflexion is always made between *brúdr*, a bride, and *brúða*, puppet; hence the saying, 'to sit like a brúða', i. e. motionless, not stirring a limb; bláum skryðdr skríða, skikkalegri en brúða, more quiet than a b., Sig. Pét. 229; the sense of *κόρη* and *νύμφη* in Greek is analogous.

brúð-bekkr, m. the bride's bench: in old wedding feasts the bride and bridesmaids were seated on the bride's bench, the bride in the middle; the ladies were seated on the pallr or þverpallr (the dais or ladies' bench), turning their faces to look down the hall; the *brúðbekkr* was the seat of honour, and the central part of the dais; cp. the phrase, *brúdr sat á miðjum palli*, i. e. 'á brúðbekki,' Ld. 296, Sd. 151, Lv. 37, Ísl. ii. 250, Nj. 50; vide *bekkr*, pp. 56, 57.

brúð-fé, n. a bride's fee; cp. the 'duty to the priest and clerk' in the Engl. service; the bride's fee is mentioned in the beautiful heathen poem *Þrymskviða* (our chief authority in these matters), 29, 32; where it is a fee or gift of the bride to the giant maid. It seems to be a fee paid by the guests for attendance and waiting. Unfortunately there is a lacuna in verse 29, the last part of which refers to the *bekkjargjöf* (vide 57); the poem is only left in a single MS. and the text cannot be restored. It is curious that þkv. 32 calls this fee '*sbillingr*,' cp. Germ. *braut seilling* (Grimm); it shews that the bride's fee was paid in small pieces of money.

brúð-ferð and **brúð-för**, f. a bride's journey, Landn. 304, cp. Fs. 124, Rd. 255, Fms. iv. 180, Eg. 701, Grág. i. 441 A; as a rule the bridegroom was to carry his bride home, or she was carried home to him, and the wedding feast was held at the house and at the cost of the bridegroom or his parents. The bride came attended and followed by her bridesmaids, friends, and kinsmen, sometimes a host of men; hence originate the words *brúðferð*, *brúðför*, and perhaps even *brúðhlaup*, etc. 'Dress the hall! now the bride is to turn homeward with me,' says the bridegroom-dwarf in the beginning of the poem *Alvísmál*; so the bride Freyja travels to the wedding at the giant's, þkv., cp. Rm. 37;—báðu hennar, ok heim óku, giptu Karli, gekk hón und líni, Ld. ch. 7, Nj. ch. 34, Harð. S. ch. 4, Sturl. iii. 181 sqq. In some cases, to shew deference to the father of the bride, the feast might be held at his house, Nj. ch. 2 (skyldi boð vera at Mardar), ch. 10, 14, Lv. ch. 12; cp. the curious case, Sturl. i. 226. In Icel., where there were no inns, the law ordered that a bride and bridegroom, when on the bride's journey, had the same right as members of parliament on their journey to the parliament; every farmer was bound to shelter at least six of the party, supposing that the bride or bridegroom was among the number, K. þ. K. 94. One who turned them out was liable to the lesser outlawry, Grág. i. 441.

brúð-gumi, a, m. [Ulf. uses *brupfapa*, not *brupguma*; A. S. *brydguma*; Hel. *brudgomo*; O. H. G. *brutgomo*; Germ. *bräutigam*; Dan. *brudgom*; Swed. *brudgumme*; from *brúdr*, a bride, and *gumi*, a man = Lat. *domo*; the Engl. inserts a spurious *r*, *bridegroom*]:—a 'bride's man,' bridegroom; svá sem gumi er kallaðr í brúðför, Edda 107, Grág. i. 175, Nj. 25, Sturl. iii. 182, Ísl. ii. 250. **compd:** **brúðguma-reið**, f. a 'bridegroom's ride,' at weddings the bridegroom, as the host, had to meet his guests (*boðsmenn*) a quarter of a mile from his house; here he entertained them in tents, where they remained and enjoyed themselves till evening; when darkness began to set in, the party rode home in a procession drawn up two and two; this was called *brúðguma-reið*. The last bridegroom's ride on record in Icel. was that of Eggert Ólafsson, just a hundred years ago, at his wedding at Reykholt in the autumn of 1767 A. D. A minute description of this last Icel. b. exists in a MS. (in the possession of Maurer, in Munich). An interesting treatise upon the wedding feasts in Icel. in the Middle Ages, down to the 18th century, is among the Icel. MSS. in the Bodleian Library, no. 130.

brúð-hjón, n. pl. the wedding pair.

brúð-hvía, u, f. a bridal bed (*lectus nuptialis*), Bret.

brúð-kaup and **brul-laup**, n. a wedding feast, bridal; these two words are identical in sense, but different in etymology; **brúðkaup**, prop. bride's bargain, refers to the old notion, that marriage was a bargain or purchase, not that the bride was bought herself, but the word refers to the exchange of munda (by the bridegroom) and *heimanfylgja* (by the bride's father), vide these words; hence the allit. phrase, *mey mundi keypt*, and *mundur* and *mey* ('mund' and *maid*); again, **brullaup**, [qs. *brúð-hlaup*, bride's leap, cp. Germ. *brautlauf*, M. H. G. *brütouf*, Swed. *bröllopp*, Dan. *bryllup*; Grimm mentions an A. S. *brydlop* (not found in Grein's Glossary or Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary); the full form *brúðhlaup* scarcely occurs in very old MSS., it is found in the Játv. S. MS. A. D. 1360, but only assimilated, Grág. i. 303, 311, l. 1] refers either to the bride's journey = *brúðför*, or to some bridal procession on the wedding day, probably the first; but in fact both words are only used of the wedding feast, the Engl. 'bridal,' A. S. *bryd-cala*. At the wedding feast the contract, though agreed upon at the espousals (*festar*), was to be read; to make a lawful 'brúðkaup' there must be at least six guests—þá

er brullaup gert at lögum, ef lögráðandi fastnar konu, enda sé sex menn at brullaupi et fasta, ok gangi brúðguminn í ljósi í sama sæng konu, Grág. i. 175; ráða b., to fix the wedding day, Nj. 4; vera at brullaupi, Ld. 70; drekka b., to drink, i.e. bold, a wedding, 16, Fms. iv. 196; koma til b., Sturl. iii. 182; gora b., Fms. i. 150; gora b. til, to wed, Eg. 160, Landn. 243; veita b., Eb. 140: as to the time of wedding, vide Grág. i. 311.

compos: brúðkaupa-ferð, f., = brúðferð, Sturl. iii. 177. brúðkaupa-görð, f. holding a wedding, Fs. 21, K. þ. K. 114, N. G. L. i. 16. brúðkaupa-klæði, n. a wedding-garment, Matth. xiii. 11. brúðkaupa-kostr, m. the cost of a wedding, D. N. iv. 174. brúðkaupa-stofna, u, f. a wedding meeting, wedding feast, Nj. 40, Fms. ii. 49, vi. 395. brúðkaupa-veisla, u, f. a wedding feast, Fms. vii. 278, ix. 345, Hkr. iii. 404. brúðkaupa-vitni, n. a marriage-witness, Gpl. 224.

brúð-kona, u, f. a bridesmaid; hafi hann (viz. the bridegroom) brúðmenn, en hon (the bride) brúðkonur, N. G. L. i. 27; þá skal hann (the bridegroom) sitja millum brúðmanna, en hon (the bride) millum brúðkvenna, ii. 305.

brúð-maðr, m. a bridegroom's man, N. G. L. i. 27: collect. the brides-men and bridesmaids when on a bride's journey, Grág. i. 436, Eg. 201, Rd. 170.

brúð-messa, u, f. the marriage-service, H. E. i. 527.

BRÚÐR, f., dat. acc. brúði; pl. brúðir: [Ulf. renders the Gr. *νύμφη* by *brups*, Matth. x. 35 (where the Gr. word means *nurus*); John iii. 29 (where it means *bride*) is lost in Ulf., but no doubt 'brups' was also used there; A. S. *brýde*; Engl. *bride*; O. H. G. *prut*; Germ. *brant*; Dan.-Swed. *brud*]: —a bride; Germans use 'braut' in the sense of *betrotbed*, but Icel. call a girl *festar-mey* (*betrotbed*) from the espousal till she sets out for the wedding journey, when she becomes 'bride'; in mod. usage the word only applies to the wedding day; konur skipuðu pall, ok var brúðrin döpr, Nj. 11; sat Hallgerðr á palli, ok var brúðrin allkát, 18; var brúðir í för með þeim, 50; brúðr sat á miðjum palli, en til annarrar handar þorgerðr dóttir hennar, 51; brúðr sat á miðjum pall ok þorlaug á aðra ok Geirlaug á aðra (the ladies' seat of honour was nearest to the bride on her right and left hand), Lv. 37; konur sátu á palli, ok sat Helga hin fagra næst brúðinni, Isl. ii. 251. β. in a wider sense, the bridesmaids (= brúðkonur) sitting on the 'bride's bench' are called *brides*; sat þá þorgerðr (Ed. and MSS. wrongly *þorhalla*) meðal brúða, then *Þorgerðr* was seated among the 'brides', i. e. on the bride's bench, being herself bride, Nj. 51; cp. also þkv. 25, hvar sátu 'brúðir' (acc. pl.) bita hvassara? Ans., náka ek brúðir bita en breiðara: in poetry, girls, maids in general, Lex. Poët.; metaph. and theol., b. Guðs, b. Kristi = the church, H. E., Vidal., etc.

compos: brúðar-bekkr, m. = brúðbekkr. brúðar-efni, n. a bride to be, bride-elect, Bárð. 175. brúðar-gangr, m. the bridal procession: both the procession to and from the church (first the maids and women, then the ladies, and the bride, as the chief person, last); and again, the procession of the bride and ladies from the bride's room (brúðarhús) into the hall, where the men were assembled with the bridegroom. After grace had been said, both in the stofa, to the men, and in the bride's-bower, to the ladies, two dishes were served; a toast, called Heilags Anda skál or Heilags Anda minni (*Holy Ghost's toast*), perhaps a continuation of the heathen Bragarfull, was then given; at this signal the marshal (síðamaðr) went up to the bride's room and summoned the brides (ladies) to come down to the stofa and join the men; this was the second procession. The bride then sat on the bride's chair, and every one took his lady, and the feast went on in common. This custom is obsolete, but the word remains; a slow, stately walk, with an air of importance in measured steps, is called in Icel. a 'bride's walk,' like that of brides on a wedding day; [cp. Germ. *brautgang*.]

brúðar-hús, n. a bride's chamber, the room where the bride and ladies were seated at a wedding during the morning and the beginning of the wedding feast, 625, 167. brúðar-lín, n. the bride's veil; the bride was veiled during the wedding, and according to þkv. 19 she took the veil when she set out for the 'brúðför.' This was the only time in life when a woman was veiled, hence ganga und lín, to walk under veil, to be veiled, is synonymous with to wed, marry; giptu Karl, gekk hón und lín, Rm. 37; setjask und rípti, id., 20; bundu þeir þór þá brúðar lín, þkv. 191, 15; laut und lín, lysti at kyssa, be (viz. the bridegroom) louted under the veil, him list to kiss, 27; Guðrún (the bride) sat innar á þverpalli, ok þar konur hjá henni, ok hafði lín á höfði, i. e. she sat wearing a veil, Ld. 196. brúðar-atóll, m. the bride's chair, N. G. L. i. 184.

BRÚK, n. dried heaps of sea-weed, Bs. i. 527, Sturl. ii. 69, Njarð. 380, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse): metaph. big words, Grett. 101 C.

BRÚKA, ad. [cp. Lat. *frui*, *fructus*, *frui*; A. S. *brucan*; Germ. *brauchen*; Dan. *bruge*; Swed. *bruka*, borrowed from Germ.]: —to use, with acc., borrowed from Germ. through Dan.; it seems not to have come into use before the 17th century; it never occurs in the Icel. N. T., and even not in Pass.; in Vidalin (died A. D. 1720) it is used now and then; and at present, although used in common talk, it is avoided in writing. It is curious that the language has no special expression for to

use, Lat. *uti* (hafa, beita, neyta, or other words indirectly bearing that sense are used); derived forms—as *brúkandi*, *brúkanligr*, adj., *óbrúkanligr*, adj. *unfit*, *useless*—are used, but sound ill. *brúkan*, f. use, is preferred for *brúk*, n., Dan. *brug* = use, etc.

BRÚN, f., old pl. brýnn, mod. brýr; the old form remains in the phrase, bera e-m e-t á brýnn (qs. brýnn):—eye-brow (brá = eye-lid), Fms. xi. 274; kom (the blow) á brúnina, ok hljóp hón ofan fyrir augat, ... bindr upp brúnina, þorst. St. 49; ór brúnum ofan neðr, Isl. ii. 368; skegg ok brýnn, Stj. 318; brá eðr brúna, Edda 109. β. in reference to frames of mind; to lift the eye-brows denoting a pleasurable state; to drop them, a moody frame; in phrases, bregða í brún (brýnn?), to be amazed, v. bregða; lypta brúnum, to lift the eye-brows, to be glad, cheerful, Fs. 18; hóf þá upp brún (impers.), their faces cleared, Bs. i. 637, Eg. 55; síga lætr þú brýnn fyrir brár, cp. the Engl. to knit the brows, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; er hann sá at þórr lét síga brýnnar ofan fyrir augun, Edda 28; hleypa brúnum, id., Eg. 305, hence lét-brýnn, glad; þung-brýnn, moody; brún-ólvi, id.; hafa brögð undir brúnum, to look uncanny, Band.; vera (so and so) undir brún at líta, to look so and so, esp. in an uncanny sense, Nj. 55, Orkn. 284; bera e-m e-t á brýnn (vide bera B. I. β), Greg. 51, Rd. 241.

II. metaph. the brow of a fell, moor, etc. (sjáls-brún, heiðar-brún, veggjar-brún); is-brún, the edge of ice; á framanverðri brúnninni, efstu brúnninni, on the mountain edge, Sturl. i. 84: the first beam of day in the sky (dags-brún), lítil brún af degi; lands-brún, the 'lands-brow,' i. e. the first sight of a mountain above the water. compos: brúna-bein, n. pl. the bones of the brow, Sturl. i. 180, Heiðarv. S. (in a verse). brúna-mikill, adj. heavy-browed, Eg. 304. brúna-síðr, adj. having long overhanging brows, Eg. 304, v. l. brúna-skurðr, m. cutting the hair straight across the brows (as in the later Roman time), Ld. 272.

BRÚN, f. a kind of stuff or tapestry (for. word), Vm. 24, 31, 146, 177, Pm. 25, Bs. i. 762. brúnadr, adj. (dark) coloured, Fms. viii. 217, Skt. 286. brún-áss, m. the wall-plate, i. e. the beam (áss) along the edge (brún) of the walls on which the cross-beams rest, Nj. 114, 202, Bs. i. 804. brún-gras, n. 'brown-grass,' probably Iceland moss, Finn. 214; or = brúnngras, q. v. (?)

brún-hvít, adj. white-browed, epithet of a fair lady, Hým. 8. brún-klukka, u, f. 'brown-bell,' name of an insect found in stagnant pools, Eggert Itin. § 600.

brún-móalótt, adj. (a horse) of mouse-grey colour with a black stripe down the back, Hrafn. 5.

BRÚNN, adj. [A. S. *brún*; Germ. *braun*], brown, Hkr. iii. 81, Fas. iii. 336; brún klæði, black dress, of the dress of a divine, Bs. i. 800: 'svartr' is never used of a horse, but brúnn, dark-brown, whereas a bay is jarpr, Nj. 167, Grett. 122 A, Bs. i. 670, cp. Sturl. ii. 32; a black horse is called Brúnn, a mare Brúnka; dókk-brúnn, raud-brúnn, dark-brown, red-brown, etc. The word is not much in use.

brún-síðr, adj. = brúnasíðr, with overhanging brows, Þiðr. 179.

brún-ólvi, adj. a word spelt in different ways, found in about three passages. brúndr, Bjarn. 62; brúnnólvi, Fb. i. 186; brunvaulf, iii. 357; brúnnólvi, Fms. xi. 114; brúnnólfr, Jónsv. S. 32 (Ed. 1824):—frowning, with a wolfish brow, look, [from brún and úlfr, a wolf.]

BRÚSI, a, m. a buck, be-goat, Edda (GL): name of a giant, Fms. iii. 214. In Norway (Ivar Aasen), a lock of hair on the forehead of animals is called 'bruse.' In Icel. a, an earthen jar, to keep wine or spirits in (cp. Scot. *greybeard*, Scott's *Monastery*, ch. 9), no doubt from their being in the shape of a bearded head. This has given rise to the pretty little poem of Hallgrím called Skeggkarlsvisur, Skyldir erum við Skeggkarl tveir, a comparison between Man and Greybeard (Skeggkarl = *Beard-carle*); cp. leir-brúsi = brúsi; flot-brúsi, Hým. 26. β. a bird, *columbus maximus*, called so in the north of Icel., but else heimbrini, Eggert Itin. § 556.

II. a pr. name of a man, Landn.

brúskr, m. a 'brush,' tuft of hair, crest of a helmet, etc.

brú-stein, m. pavement, Eb. 120.

brydda, dd. [broddr], to prick, point: a. to sharpen or rough a horse, in shoeing him, Hm. 89; to spit, pin, Sturl. iii. 85 C. β. to show the point; svá langt sem barnar-krossinn á Sævarlandi bryddir undan Melshorni, of a view, just showing the point, Dipl. iii. 11: metaph. to prick, torment, Str. 25; b. á illu, ójafnaði, to show, utter, evil, injustice.

II. to line a garment, (akin to bórð, bórði.)

brydding, f. lining, N. G. L. iii. no. 2 and 10, D. N., freq. in mod. use.

brýðja, u, f. a sort of trough, Stj. 178, Gen. xxx. 38. II. a rude woman, a bag, v. the following word.

BRYÐJA, bruddi, brutt, no doubt qs. brytja, prop. to chop with the teeth, used of chewing biscuits or other hard brittle food; cp. provincial Ital. *rottà*, which is used in the very same sense, from Lat. *rumpere*, as bryðja comes from brjóta, brytja.

BRYGGJA, u, f. [v. bri, Scot. *brigg*], a pier, landing-stage, gangway, Eg. 75, 530, Hkr. ii. 11, Ld. 190, Fms. i. 158, ix. 478, 503, xi. 102.

The piers were movable, and were carried about in trading ships; hence such phrases as, skjóta bryggjum (skut-bryggja), to shoot out the gangway,

See *brók*

for embarking or loading the ship. 2. seldom = *bridge*, D. I. i. 404. In English local names, Stanfurðu-bryggja, Lundúna-bryggja, Stamford-bridge, London-bridge, Hkr. vi. COMPS: bryggju-búð, f. a pier-shop, N. G. L. iii. no. 49. bryggju-fótr, m. the bead (end) of a pier, a cognom., Fms. bryggju-kor, n. a tub at the pier, Fms. x. 153. bryggju-lagi, n. a lying with the gangway shot out, Grág. i. 92, Hkr. ii. 213. bryggju-mangari, a, m. a 'bridge-monger', shop-keeper at a landing-pier, N. G. L. iii. bryggju-sporðr, m. the end, head of a pier, Grág. i. 92, Eg. 121, Fms. iv. 41.

bryn-brók, f. war-breeches, Sks. 405. bryn-glófi, a, m. a war-glove, gauntlet, N. G. L. i. 247, El., Karl., etc. bryn-hattr and -hött, m. and -hetta, u, f. a war-hat, Al. 78, Karl. 179, 239.

bryn-hosa, u, f. war-boss, greaves, Stj. 461, Sks. 405. I Sam. xvii. 6. BRYNJA, u, f. [Ulf. brynio; A.S. burn; Hel. brynio; O. H. G. brunja; Swed. brynja; Dan. brynje]:—a coat of mail, in olden times woven of rings (hringa-brynja, ring-mail), hence in poetry called hring-skyrta, a chain-mail surcoat or shirt, with epithets such as 'iron sewed, knit, woven,' and the like, Lex. Poët.: the breast-plate, spanga-brynja (Fms. vii. 264, viii. 95, 388). is of later date, viz. of the time of the Crusades and the following ages, vide Fms. i. 43, ii. 309, iv. 65, vi. 410, 411, vii. 45, 46, viii. 403, xi. 137, v. l. etc. etc., Bs. i. 526, 528, 624. COMPS: brynju-bitr, m. mail-biter, name of a sword, Sturl. brynju-bönd, n. pl. cords to fasten the b., Karl. brynju-hattr and -hetta = brynhatt.

brynju-hálsbjörg, f. a bauberk. brynju-hringr, m. the ring of a coat of mail, Fas. i. 197. brynju-lausa, adj. without a coat of mail, uncovered, Sturl. ii. 146, Fms. vi. 416 (in a verse). brynju-meistari, a, m. a smith of a b., N. G. L. ii. 246. brynju-rokk, n. a coat [Germ. rock] of mail, Karl.

brynja, að, to cover with a coat of mail, Róm. 219; mostly in part. pass. brynjaðr, wearing a coat of mail, Fms. v. 161, Orkn. 148; reflex. to put on a coat of mail, El. 103.

bryn-klungr, m. a sort of weapon, = Lat. *lupus*, Sks. 419.

bryn-knifr, m. a war-knife, dirk, Sks. 406.

bryn-kolla, u, f. = mid. Lat. *collare*, a collar of mail, Fms. viii. 404.

brynnu, t. [brunnr], to water cattle, with dat. of the beasts; b. nautum, Skálda 163, Dropl. 34.

bryn-stakkr, m. a mail-jacket, Fær. 110, Lv. 107.

bryn-stóka, u, f. a mail-sleeve, Fms. ii. 323, viii. 387.

bryn-tróll, n. a sort of balder, Ld. 148, Valla L. 408, Eg. 121, 122, K. þ. K. 170, Thom. 343, Stj. 461. I Sam. xvii. 7, where the translator says of the spear of Goliath—dikt er nú kallat b.

bryn-þvari, a, m. a sort of balder, probably synonymous to bryn-tróll, defined in Eg. 285, Fas. iii. 387.

BRYTI, old gen. brytja, mod. bryta, m. [A.S. brytta = *villicus*; old Dan. bryde], a steward, bailiff. This word occurs twice or thrice in Icelandic books, of the bailiffs, of private farms, Nj. 201, Þorfr. S. Karl. 408, Fs. 147; also of the two bishops' bailiffs, Bs. i. 247, 477, 839, 848, where bryti is inferior to ráðsmadr, a steward, and denotes the head-labourer in the bishop's homestead. In Denmark it was more in use, cp. a treatise of N. M. Petersen ('Bonde og Bryde') upon the subject, publ. in Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1847; even used in Denmark as a pr. name, as *Steward*, *Stewart* in the Brit. Isles, Hkr. i. 228; bryta eðr hinum besta manni er í bæ er staddr, Gpl. 428: the bryti was in Norway the head-bondsman, tveir þrælir, þjónn ok bryti, N. G. L. i. 70, 36.

brytja, að, [brjóta-brotinn; A.S. bryttian = *to deal out*], to chop, esp. of butcher's meat, Isl. ii. 337; svá brytja vér grísina, Sd. 163; b. búfé, Al. 80, Stj. 411. Judg. xiv. 6 (as he would have 'rent' a kid); b. niðr, to cut down, as a carcass, Fms. vii. 123; b. mat, to chop meat, viii. 221.

brytjan, f. chopping, Grág. i. 148, 466.

bryt-akálm, f. a chopper, Gisl. 80.

bryt-trog, n. a butcher's trough, þryml. 3. 60.

bryna, d. [brún], to wet, sharpen, 'bring to an edge'; b. ljá, kníf, sverð, to wet a scythe, knife, sword, Edda 48, Isl. ii. 348, Fs. 62. β. naut. to drag a boat or ship half a-shore, put her on the 'edge' of the sea-board; b. upp skipi, Nj. 19, Fs. 145, 147, Fms. viii. 333, v. l. 2. metaph. to egg on, incite, Al. 33.

bryna, u, f. wetting; mowers call 'bryna' the amount of mowing done before the scythe wants wetting again.

bryni, n. a wetstone, Isl. ii. 348, Fas. iii. 43, 44. 2. metaph. spices (rendering of the Lat. *incitamenta gulæ*), Róm. 306.

bryning, f. a wetting, sharpening, esp. metaph. egging on, sharpening; ek veit gozt um vör sonu minna, þurfi þér bryningina, Ld. 240; segir, at þá heði þeir tekið bryningunni, Hkr. ii. 239.

brynligr, adj. = brynur.

brynn, adj. [brún], prop. 'edged'; but only used metaph. prompt, ready; ef bryn féföng lagi fyrir, ready means, Fms. iv. 298; bryn malaefni, an evident, plain case, Ld. 66, Gisl. 119, 123; bryn sök, a just, evident cause, Sturl. iii. 237; bryn vörn, a clear case of defence, Band. 15 new Ed.; brynt erindi, a pressing errand, business; brynur bytt, a straight, fair mind, Skálda 163, Fagrsk. 173 (in a verse). 2. [brún, brow],

having such or such a brow, in compds, þung-bryn, létt-bryn, sam-bryn, q. v.

brœða, dd. [bráð], to melt, Sks. 145; b. jökul, snjó, ís, Fms. iii. 180, ix. 355, K. A. 6; b. lýsi, to make oil.

2. metaph. to hurry; nú seinkaða ek, en þú bræddir heldr, I tarried, but you hurried, Dropl. 25.

3. [bráð, n.], to tar, pitch; b. hús, skip, timbr, kirkja, etc., Fms. i. 291, v. 331, Vm. 62, Eg. 90, N. G. L. ii. 247, Gpl. 81.

bræði, f. [bráðr], anger, ire, temper, Eluc. 41; í bræði, in a passion, Fms. vii. 130, Pass. 8. 14; með bræði, with ire, Stj. 153. bræðimæli, n. pl. angry language, Sks. 25.

brœðrungr, u, f. [bróðir], a female first cousin, Grág. i. 346, Fms. vii. 274, Post. 656 A. ii. 15.

brœðrungr, m. [bróðir], a first cousin (agnate), Grág. i. 171, ii. 172; also = brœðrungr; hón var brœðrungr, she was first cousin, Ásmýjar, Grett. 87.

COMPS: brœðrungr-barn, n. child of a first cousin, Gpl. 244. brœðrungr- and brœðrungr-baugr, m. the share of weregild due to first cousins, N. G. L. i. 75, Grág. ii. 185.

brækja, u, f. a brackish, bad taste, brækir, m. a cognom., Landn.

bræklingar, m. pl. [brók], 'bracklings,' a nickname of the Irish, Morkinsk. (Fr.)

brækta, t. [Dan. brage; Ivar Aasen, braka, brakta], to bleat; b. sem geit, to bleat like a she-goat, Fbr. 212 (rare).

bræla, d. [Fr. brûler], to burn, in the allit. phrase, brenna ok bræla.

bræla, u, f. thick smoke and fire (= svæla).

brögðóttir, adj. [bragð], crafty, cunning, Eg. 283, Glúm. 379, Háv. 56.

brögðu-ligr, adj. cunning-looking, Mag. 7.

BRÓLTA, t. [brall and bratta, Ivar Aasen], to tumble about (as a cow in a bog), Ld. 328, Nj. 27, Jónsv. S. (Ed. 1824), p. 38 (breyti); Fms. xi. 129 has a false reading breysti. brólt, n. a tumbling about.

brórr, m. [A.S. brær], a briar, Haustl. 14; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. is scarcely right.

BRÖSK, n. a noise, crackling, Eb. 97 new Ed. note 1.

bróttuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), in the phrase, láta b., to drag, Sturl. i. 140 C. [cp. braska = to twist, Ivar Aasen.]

budda, u, f. a purse, (mod.)

BUDK, bauðkr, Art. 7. mod. contr. baukr, m. [a for. word derived from Gr. *δωδῆκη*; mid. Lat. *apotheca*; Ital. *bottega*; Fr. *boutique*; O. H. G. *büttick*; mod. Germ. *büttich*; hence Germ. *büttcher*, Dan. *büdker*, mod. Icel. *beykir* = a cooper]:—a box, originally a box to keep herbs and balsams in; tvá budka með balsamum, Bs. i. 873, Mar. 43; budkr nokkurr er húsreyja átti, Glúm. 378, Stj. 215; Bauka-Jón, *Pillbox-John*, was a nickname given to a bishop in Icel. for having made money by dealing in medicine-boxes; kölluðu óvinir hans hann Bauka-Jón, sögðu hann hafa selt í smá-baukum, þat er hann léti sem væri dýrindi nokkur, Espol. Árb. 1685; hence prob. bauka, q. v. COMPS: bauka-grösa, n. pl. herbs kept in a box, Str.

budlungr, m. a king, poet., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

buffelt, n. [Engl. *buffet*], a buffet, Gisl. 27.

buffelta, tt. (for. word), to buffet, Ræt. 20, Mar. 60.

buga, að, to bow; in fishing for trout with nets people in Icel. say, buga fyrir, to draw the net round; but mostly used metaph. and in compds, yfir-buga, to bow down, subdue; 3rd pers. pret. reflex. bugusk, from an obsolete strong verb bjúga, baug, occurs in Eyvind, bugusk álmur, bows were bent, Fms. i. 49.

bugða, u, f. a bow or bent, of a serpent's coil.

BUGR, m. pl. ir, a bowing, winding; so Icel. call the bight or bend of a river, brook, creek, or the like; renna í bugum, to flow in bights, hence ár-bugr, lækjar-bugr: the bight (inside) of a ring, finger, bow-string, etc.; í bug hringinum, Eg. 306; b. fingranna, Sturl. i. 189; gripa í bug snærum, poet. to grip the bight of the bow-string, Jd. 27: the scythe has þjó-bugr, q. v.: the concave side of the sails, sá af landi í bug allra seglanna, Fms. vii. 94: a curve, disorder, of a line of men or ships (in battle), rétta þann bug, er á var orðinn flotanum, i. 174; hence the phrase, aka e-m á bug, vide aka; vinda (göra) bráða-bug að e-u, to make haste, Grett. 98 A: á bug, Scot. *abeigh* (aloof), Úlf. 3. 27; mein-bugir, impediments. β. convexity; b. jarðar, Rb. 468, unusual in this sense.

bugt, n. bowing, servile homage: bugta, að, to make many bows, Snót 163. β. a bight, bay, Dan. *bugt* (for. and rare). γ. [boughties, Spencer] = bugða, Fms. iii. 190, or false reading = beit (?).

BUKKR, m. [A.S. *bucca*; Engl. *buck*; Germ. *bock*; Swed.-Dan. *bukk*; cp. *bokki*]:—a be-goat, rare; hafr is the common word, Stj. 177, O. H. 15; = Lat. *aries*, a battering ram, Al. 89. COMPS: bukka-

blóð, n. the blood of be-goats, 544. 39. bukka-akinn, n. the skin of be-goats, Sks. 184.

bukka-ram, n. a buck-ram, ram, Vm. 124, Dipl. iii. 4 (a for. word).

COMPS: bukkrame-hökull, m. the scapular of a ram, Vm. 70.

BUKL, n. [mid. Lat. *bucula*], the boss of a shield, Al. 40, (a for. word.)

buklari, a, m. [Fr. *bouclier*], a buckler, shield, Sks. 374, Eg. 302, Fms. viii. 170, 317, ix. 533, Fas. i. 179, Sturl. ii. 44, 221, etc. COMPS:

buklara-bóla, u, f. the boss of a buckler, Sturl. i. 196. buklara-

fetill, m. the strap of a buckler, Sturl. i. 147.

bullu, *ad.* to boil up; *b.* og sjóða; *cp.* Lat. *ebullire*: metaph. to chat, talk nonsense, and bull, *n.* nonsense;—all mod.

bullu, *u.* *f.* the shaft in a churn or pump. **bullu-fótr**, *m.* a pr. name, Grett. **bulunge**, *m.* pronounced **buðlungr**, [bolr, bulr], a pile of logs, fire-wood, Stj. 593, Ísl. ii. 417.

bumba, *u.* *f.* [onomatopoeitic, *cp.* Engl. *bomb*, to boom, etc.], a drum, Stj. 289, Sks., Al., Karl., Fas. iii, etc. **2.** the belly of a tub, kettle, or any big jar; *ketil-bumba*, Od. viii. 436.

BUNA, *u.* *f.* [akin to *ben*], a stream of purling water; *lækjar-buna*, *vatns-buna*: **bunu-lökr**, *m.* a purling brook, Jónas 137; *blóð-buna* = *blóðbogi*. **2.** one with the stocking banging down his leg, *ungartered*; a cognom. (Björn buna), Landn.

buna, *ad.* to gush out, of blood, water-spring, etc.

BUNDIN, *n.* mod. *byndini*, Pass. 17. 27. [binda], a sheaf, bundle, Stj. 192, Gen. xxvii. 7, Greg. 40; *korn-bundin*, a sheaf of corn, Blanda MS.

bunga, *u.* *f.* elevation, convexity. **bunki**, *a.* *m.* a heap, pile, *v.* bulki. *fr.* **bunungr**, *m.* a sort of whale, Edda (Gl.)

burdeiga, *ad.* (a for. word; vide *buri*), to tilt, *þidr*.

BURÐR, *ar.* *m.* pl. *ir*, [Engl. *birth*; Hel. *giburd*; Germ. *geburt*; *cp.* *bera* A. II];—*birth*, esp. of the birth of Christ; frá Guðs, Drottins, Krists *burði*, Bs. i. 112, 145, 158, 173; frá hingað-burði Christi, *id.*, 64, 75, 79, 85; til *burðar* Christi, Rb. 84; of men, sött *burðar* = *jóðsött*, labours, K. A. 104. **2.** of domestic animals, *calving*, *lambing*, hence *sauð-burðr*, the lambing-time; *þeim kúm er best búast til burðar*, Bs. i. 194. **3.** birth, the thing born, an embryo; *Fillinn gengr tvö ár með burðinum*, Stj. 70; at þær (viz. the ewes) skyldi sinn burð geta, 178; *fæða sinn burð*, 97; með konum leysisk *burðr* (abort), Bs. i. 79b. **4.** in pl. *birth*, extraction; *heiddinn at burðum* (MS. sing.), beaten by birth, Ver. 40; *burðir ok ætt*, *kist and kin*, Fms. i. 83; er ekki er til Noregs kominn fyrir *burða* sakir, ix. 389; Hákon jarl hafði *burði* til þess, at halda föðurleifð sinni, ok hafa jarlsnafn, i. 223; þykkjunktur ek hafa til þess *burði* ok frænda styrk, Eg. 474; hence in mod. usage *burðir* means one's 'physique', strength; *burðamaðr mikill*, a mighty strong man; *hafa litla burði*, to have little strength; *yfir-burðir*, superior strength (*cp.* *bera yfir*), and *afburðir*, *q. v.*

II. the bearing of limbs, body; *lima-burðr*, *fóta-burðr*, *höfuð-burðr*.

III. [bera C], the compounds at-burðr, við-burðr, til-burðr, *bap*, accident; fyrir-burðr, vision.

IV. answering to *bera* A. I, vide *byrðr*, and compounds like á-burðr. **β.** saman-burðr, comparison. compounds: *burða-munr*, *m.* distance of birth, Fs. 125. *burðar-dagr*, *m.* a birthday, Hom. 106; *b.* Mariu, the nativity of the Virgin Mary, Rb. 8. *burðar-maðr*, *m.* a bearer, Fms. i. 271.

burðar-veinn, *m.* an errand-boy, Fms. vii. 222. *burðar-tími*, *a.* *m.* birth-time, Stj. 97; *natal bour*, 101.

burðugr, *adj.* [Germ. *ge-bürtig*], of big birth, Grett. 161 A, Stj. 238 (unclass.)

burgeiss, *m.* [Fr. *bourgeois*; Chaucer *burgeis*; a for. word, of Teut. origin, from *burg*];—a burgess, Fas. iii. 358; in mod. usage, a big man.

buris, *m.* (a for. word), *borax*, N. G. L. iii.

burknl, *a.* *m.* [Scot. *bracken* or *breckan*, *cp.* Engl. *brake*], the common fern, Hjaltr.

BURR, *m.*, gen. *ar*, pl. *ir*, a son, akin to *bera* and *barn*, but poet., being used in prose only in allit. phrases such as, *eigi buri við bónda sinum*, Stj. 428; *sem burr eðr bróðir*, Fms. xi. 75; áttu bóm og buru (acc. pl.) grófu rætr og muru is a standing peroration of Icel. nursery tales, Ísl. þjóða. ii. 319, vide Lex. Poët.; else in prose only used in the weak form in the compd words *tvi-buri*, twins; *þri-buri*, three at a birth, (in modern statistics even *fler-buri*.)

BURST, *f.* **I.** [A. S. *byrst*; Germ. *borste*; Swed. *bösta*], a bristle, Hb. (1865) 22; but also of a hog's back and bristles, Edda 70; *cp.* Gullinbursti, Gold-bristle, the mythical hog of the god Frey; Fas. i. 532 (of the *sónargólfr*, the sacred hog); Fms. v. 165; the phrase, *draga burst* or *nefi e-m*, to draw a bristle out of one's nose, to cheat, gull one, Ölk. 36. does not occur anywhere else that we know of; the Engl. say, 'to lead one by the nose,' in much the same sense.

II. metaph. the gable of a house (*hús-burst*), Hkr. iii. 14 (of a shrine), Mar. 106, Konr. 67; og gogginn á bustinni brýnir (of a raven sitting on the top of a house and whetting his bill), Sig. Breiðfjörð. compounds: *bursta-kollr*, *m.* bristle-scap, a nickname, Nj. 181. *burstar-hár*, *n.* bristly hair, Fas. i. 105.

bursti, *a.* *m.* a brush, Dipl. v. 18;—from *bursta*, *ad.* to brush.

burst-igull, *m.* a hedge-hog, Thom. 145, 147; vide *bjarnigull*.

BURT-, *v.* brott-

BURT, [Ital. *bagordo*; Fr. *bobour*; *bord* in Chaucer; vide Du Cange s. v. *bobordicum*], in the phrase, *riða burt*, to ride a tilt; hence *burt-reið*, *f.* a tilt, tournament, Bær. 17, Fas. ii. 295, Karl., *þidr*, etc.; freq. in romances, compounds: *burtreiðar-maðr*, *m.* a tilter, Mag. 8, Fas. iii. 241. *burtreiðar-vápn*, *n.* a tilt-weapon, Fas. ii. 281. *burt-stöng*, *f.* a lance for tilting, Mag. 8, Fas. iii. 369, Karl., etc.

busti, *a.* *m.* a bad, clumsy knife.

BUSSEL, *n.* (a for. word), a cask, *busbel*, Art. 99.

BUST, *n.* a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

BUSTL, *n.* bustle, Ísl. ii. 59, Snót 217; of a fish splashing in the water, Bb. 2. 28: *bustla*, *ad.* to bustle, splash about in the water.

BUTTR and *butraiddi*, a cognom., Dipl. v. 26, Fbr.: *abotr*, *cp.* *buttr*, Dan. *butted*.

BUZA, *u.* *f.* [a for. word; mid. Lat. *bussa*; O. H. G. *buzo*; Dutch *buis*; Engl. *berring-buis*], a sort of merchant-ship, Fms. vii. 289, ix. 304, xi. 425; freq. in the Ann. of the 14th century; it occurs first A. D. 1351, then 1299; in the 14th century, during the Hanseatic trade with Icel., nearly every ship was called *buza*, vide Ann. compo: *busu-skip*, *n.* = *buza*, Ann. 1251, etc., Hkr. iii. 118.

BÚ, *n.* [Hel. *bú* = *domicilium*; O. H. G. *bū*; mod. Germ. *bau* = *village*, cultivation; Hel. also uses *beo* or *beu*, = *ages*, *cp.* also Teut. *bounet* = *mesas*, in Schmeller Heliand Glossary;—the root of this word will be traced more closely under the radical form *búa*; here it is sufficient to remark that 'bú' is an apocopate form, *qs.* 'bug' or 'bugg'; the root remains unaltered in the branch to which Icel. *bygg*, *byggja*, and other words belong];—a house; *bú* and *bæ* (*býr*) are twins from the same root (*bua*); *bær* is the house, *bú* the household; the Gr. *οἶκος* (*foikos*) embraces both; *þeir eta upp bú mitt*, Od. i. 251; *biðla til móður minnar og eða bú hennar*, 248; *bú mitt er á fórum*, iv. 318; *gott bú*, ix. 35; *etr þu upp bú hans bótalaust*, xvi. 431; *svo hann er fær um að veita búa*, forstöðu, xix. 161; *hús og bújörð*, og góðan kvennkost, xiv. 64; the Prose Translation by Egilsson. In the Northern countries 'bú' implies the notion of living upon the produce of the earth; in Norway and esp. in Icel. that of living on the 'milk' (*málmtya*) of kine, ewes, or the-goats; *þat er bú*, er *maðr hefir málmtyan smala*, it is 'bú' if a man has a milking stock, Grág. i. 158; the old Hm. says, a 'bú', however small it be, is better to have than not to have; and then explains, 'though thou hast but two she-goats and a cottage thatched with shingle, yet it is better than begging.' Icel. saying, *sveltir sauðlaust bú*, i. e. a sheepless household starves; 'bú' also means the stores and stock of a household; *göra, setja reisa bú*, to set up in life, have one's own hearth, Bs. i. 127, Hb. i. 319, Sturl. i. 197, Eb. 40; *bregða bú*, to give up farming or household; *taka við bú*, to take to a farm, Sturl. i. 198; *eiga bú við e-m*, to share a household with one, 200; *ráðask til bú*, *id.*; *fara bú*, to remove one's household, *flit*, 225; *hafa bú*, *hafa rausnar-bú*, 226; *eiga bú*, iii. 79, Eg. 137; allit. phrases, *börn og bú*, Bs. ii. 498; *böndi er bú-stólpi*, *bu* et *landstólpi*, the 'böndi' is the stay of the 'bú', the 'bú' is the stay of the land; *búa bú sinu*, Fas. iii. 312; *búa úmegðar-bú*, to have a heavy household (many children), K. p. K. 90; *hafa kýr ok ær á bú*, Nj. 236; *bous-keeping*, in the phrase, *eiga einkis í bú* at *biðja*, to have plenty of everything, Bs. i. 131, 132; *þæði þarf í búit mjöl ok skreið*, Nj. 18; *bome, bouu*, reið *Hrútr* heim til bú sin, 4; *bú*, adv. at home, Fms. iv. 256, Hm. 82.

2. estates; *konungs-bú*, royal demesnes; *þar er bú hans vora*, Eg. 42, 43, Landn. 124, *fara milli bú sinna*, to go from one estate to another, *id.*; *eiga bú*, to own an estate.

3. the stock in a farmstead; *sumir lágu úti á fjöllum með bú sín*, Sturl. iii. 75; *drepa niðr bú*, höggva bú, *taka upp bú*, to kill or destroy one's stock, Fms. ix. 473, Stj. 90.

compounds: *búa-afleifar*, *f.* pl. remains of stores, Grág. i. 299. *búa-búhlutir*, *m.* pl. implements of husbandry, (Grág. i. 200, 220, 221, Dipl. iii. 14, Bs. i. D. I. (freq.)) *búa-afni*, *n.* pl. household goods, Sturl. i. 197.

búa-far, *n.* = *búfar*, Bs. i. 477. *búa-forráð*, *n.* pl. management of household affairs, Sturl. i. 131, Grett. 107. *búa-gagn* = *búgagn*, Jb. 166. *búa-hagr*, *m.* the state, condition of a 'bú', Fas. i. 469.

búa-hlutir = *búshlutir*, Hrafn. 22. *búa-hægingdi*, *n.* pl. comfortable income derived from a 'bú', Bs. i. 688, Hrafn. 22. *búa-kerfi*, *n.* movables of a household, Grág. ii. 339 A, 249, where *búkerfi*, an obsolete and dubious word. *búa-tillakipan*, *f.* the settling of a household, Fms. ii. 68. *búa-umsvif*, *n.* pl. the care, troubles of a 'bú', business, Band. ii. *búa-umsýsla*, *u.* *f.* the management of a 'bú', Ld. 22, Eg. 333, 334, Band. I. c.

BÚA, pret. sing. *bjó*, 2nd pers. *bjótt*, mod. *bjóst*; plur. *bjoggu*, *bjöggu*, and mod. *bjuggu*, or even *buggu*; sup. *búiit*, *búið*, and (rarely) *conu*, *búð*; part. *búinn*; pret. subj. *bjoggi*, mod. *byggji* or *bjyggi*; pres. sing. indic. *bý*; pl. *búm*, mod. *búum*; reflex. forms *býsk* or *býst*, *bjósk* or *bjóst*, *bjóggusk*, *biúisk*, etc.; poet. forms with suffixed negative *bjó-at*, Skv. 3. 39; an obsolete pret. *bjoggi* = *bjó*, Fms. ix. 440 (in a verse); *bjóggisk* = *bjósk*, Hom. 118. [Búa is originally a reduplicated and contracted verb answering to Goth. *búan*, of which the pret. may have been *barban*; by *búan* Ulf. renders Gr. *οἰκίσθαι*, *κατοικίσθαι*; Hel. *búan* = *habitare*; Germ. *bauen*; Swed. and Dan. *bo*. The Icel. distinguishes between the strong neut. and originally redupl. verb *búa*, and the transit. and weak verb *byggja*, *q. v.*; *búa* seems to be kindred to Gr. *φύω*, *ἐφύω* (*cp.* Sansk. *bhū*, *bhavāmi*, Lat. *fuī*); *byggja* to Lat. *fācio*, *cp.* Swed.-Dan. *bygge*, Scot. and North. E. to 'big', i. e. to build; *cp.* Lat. *aedificare*, *aedificare*; again, the coincidence in sense with the Gr. *οἶκος*, *οἰκίσθαι*, Lat. *vicus*, is no less striking, *cp.* the references s. v. *bú* above. *Búa*, as a root word, is one of the most interesting words in the Scand. tongues; *bú*, *bær*, *bygg*, *byggð*, *byggja*, etc., all belong to this family: it survives in the North. E. word to 'big' in the Germ. *bauen* (to till), and possibly (v. above) in the auxiliary verb 'to be.')

A. NEUTER, to live, abide, dwell. = Gr. *oletiv*, Lat. *habitare*; sú synd sem í mér býr, Rom. vii. 17, 20; í mér, þat er í mínu holdi, býr ekki gott, 18; hann sem býr í ljósinu, 1 Tim. vi. 16; fyrir Heilagan Anda sem í oss býr, 2 Tim. i. 14; Latín Christs orð ríkulega búa meðal yðar, Col. iii. 16; þá trú... sem aðr fyr bjó í þinni ömmu Loide, 2 Tim. i. 5; þat hit góða sem í oss býr, 14; hann sem býr í ljósinu, þar einginn kann til að komast, 1 Tim. vi. 16; hence *ibúð, living in*, etc.; in many of those passages some Edd. of N. T. use *byggja*, but *búa* suits better: of a temporary abode, þeir bjóu í tjöldum, *be abode in tents*, Fms. x. 413.

2. a naut. term; þeir bjuggu þar um nóttina, *they stayed, cast anchor during the night*, Fms. vii. 3; on board ship, *to have one's berth*, sá maðr bjó á skipi næst Haraldi er hét Loðinn, 166; engi maðr skyldi búa á þessu skipi yngri en tvítugt, x. 321.

3. to live together as man and wife; henni hagar að b. við hann, 1 Cor. vii. 12; hagar honum bjó henni að b., 13; b. með húsfrið sinni, Stj. 47; b. við; Helgi prestur bjó við konu þá, er þórdís hét (of concubinage), Sturl. i. 141; but *búa saman*, of wedded life, K. Á. 134.

4. b. fyrir, to be present in the place; at Selþórir muni fyrir b. í hverju holti, Fms. iv. 260; *recipe*, sjór ok skógr bjoggusk í grend, Skálda 202, Baruch.

5. esp. (v. bú) to have a housebold, cattle, sheep, and milk; hence búandi, bóndi, bær, and bú; búa við málinu (milk), ok hafa kýr ok ær at bú, Nj. 236, Grág. i. 168, 335; b. bú (dat.), 153, K. þ. K. 90; búa bú sinnu, *to 'big and's ain biggin', have one's own homestead*.

β. absol., meðan þu vilt b., so long as thou wilt keep house, Hrafn. 9; b. vel, illa, to be a good (bad) housekeeper; vænt er að kunna vel að búa, Bb. 3. i; Salomon kóngur kunnir að b., 100; fara að b., *to begin housekeeping*, 2. 6; b. á jöðu, *to keep a farm*, gefa þeim öðul sín er á bjoggu, Fms. i. 21.

γ. búa á..., i..., with the name of the place added, to live at or in a place; hann bjó á Velli (the farm) á Rangárvöllum (the county), Nj. 1; Hoskuldur bjó á Hoskuldstöðum, 2; hann bjó at Varmalæk, 22; hann bjó meðir Feili, 16; Gunnarr bjó at Hlíðarenda, 29; Njáll bjó at Bergþórshvái, 30, 38, 147, 162, 164, 173, 174, 213, Landn. 39-41, and in numberless passages; Eb., Ld., Eg., Sturl., Bs., Isl. ii, etc. (very freq.); also b. í brjosti, skapi, huga e-m, *to be, dwell in one's mind*, with the notion of rooted conviction or determination, þess hins mikla áhuga, er þér býr í brjosti, Fms. iv. 80; því er mér hefir lengi í skapi búit, 78; ekki muntu leynask fyrir mér, veit ek hvar í býr skapinu, Lv. 16.

II. metaph. and with prepp.; b. um e-t, or b. yfir e-u, almost in an uncanny sense, *to brood over hidden schemes, designs, resentment, or the like;* búa um hverfan hug, *to be of a fickle mind*, Skv. 3. 39; b. eigi um heilt, *to brood over something against one, to be insincere*, Fms. xi. 365; b. um skoll, *to brood over some deceit*, id.; b. um grun, *to be suspicious*, id. 87; in good sense, b. um eitt lunderni, *to be of one mind*, Jb. 17; b. um þrek, hug, *to have a bold heart*, Lex. Poët.; b. í or undir e-u, *to be at the bottom of a thing*; en í þessu vináttu merki bjoggu enn fleiri hlátir, O. H. 125; mart býr í þokunni (a proverb), *many things bide in the mist*; en þat b. mest undir ferð Áka, at..., Fms. xi. 45; þóttusk eigi vita hvar undir myndi b., Nj. 62; b. yfir e-u, *to brood over something, conceal*; (ornninn) bjó yfir eitri, i. e. *the snake was venomous*, Fms. vi. 351; the saying, litill búkr býr yfir miklu viti, *little bulk hides much wit*, Al.; b. yfir fíðrð ok veltum, *to brood over falsehood and deceit*, id.; b. yfir brögdum, Fas. i. 290; b. undir, við e-t, *to live under or with a thing, to bide, put up with*; eiga undir slíkum ofsa at b., *to have to put up with such insolence*, Fms. xi. 248; at hart mun þykkja undir at b., Nj. 90, 101; ok mun eigi við þat mega b., i. e. *it will be too hard to bide*, 164; því at bændr máttu eigi við hitt b., Fms. xi. 224.

III. in a half active sense; b. at e-u, or b. e-u (with dat.), *to treat*; þeir höfðu spurt hvern veg þórólfir hafði búit at herbergjum þeirra, *bow Tb. had used their premises*, Eg. 85; þeir bjoggu bú sem þeim líkadi (where with dat.), i. e. *they treated it recklessly*, Bs. i. 244; Haraldur jarl fór til bús Sveins, ok bjó þá heldr úspakliga kornum hans, Orkn. 424 (in all passages in bad sense): búa vel saman, *to live well together, be friendly*, Fms. xi. 312; hence *sam-búð, living together*; b. við e-n, *to treat one so and so*; sátt býr þú við mik, þóra, *thou treatest me sorely*, vii. 203.

B. ACTIVE, to make ready: the sense and form here reminds one of the Gr. *vousiv*: [this sense is much used in Old Engl., esp. the part. *bone, boom, or boun, ready*, ('boun to go,' Chaucer, etc.); in later Engl. 'boun' was corrupted into 'bound,' in such naut. phrases as *bound for a port*, etc.: from this part. the ballad writers formed a fresh verb, *to boun*, 'bunk ye, boun ye'; 'bunk' is a remnant of the old reflex. búask, see Davent, Burnt Njal, pref. xvii. note, and cp. below III.]

I. to make ready, 'boun,' for a journey; b. ferð, for sína; and as a naut. term, b. skip, *to make ready for sea*; bjoggu þeir ferð sína, Fms. ix. 453; en er þeir vóru búnir, Nj. 122; ok vóru þá mjök brott búnir, *they were 'boun' for sea*, Fms. vii. 101; bjó hann skip sitt, Nj. 128; en skip er brotíð, svá at eigi er til þóðanda á því sumri, i. e. *skip unfit to go to sea*, Grág. i. 92; b. sik til göngu, *to be 'boun' for a walk*, Ld. 46; b. sik at keyra, *to make one ready for...*, Nj. 91.

β. as a law term, b. sök, mál, or adding til, b. til sök, mál á hendr e-m, to take out a summons against one, begu a lawsuit; b. mál í dóm, of the preliminaries to a lawsuit, hence *málþúningr*, in numberless cases in the Grágás and Sagas.

γ. gene-

rally to prepare, make; b. smyrsl, *to make ointments*, Rb. 82.

2. = Old Engl. to boun, i. e. to dress, equip; b. sik, *to dress*; svá búinn, *so dressed*, Fms. xi. 272; hence *búningr, dress* (freq.); vel búinn, *well-dressed*, Nj. 3, Isl. ii. 434; spari-búinn, *in holiday dress*; illa búinn, *ill-dressed*; síðan bjó hon hana sem hon kunnir, *she dressed her as well as she could*, Finnb. 258; b. beð, rekkjur, *to make a bed*, Eg. 236; b. upp hvílur, id., Nj. 168; b. öndvegi, hús, *to make a high seat, dress a house for a feast*, 175, (hús-búnaðr, hús-búningr, *tapestry*); búa bórð, *to dress the table*, (bórð búnaðr, *table-service*); b. stofu, Fms. iv. 75.

β. búa til veizlu, to make 'boun' (prepare) for a feast, Eg. 38, Fms. vii. 307; b. til seyðis, *to make the fire 'boun' for cooking*, Nj. 199; b. til vetrætu, *to make 'boun' for a winter abode*, Fms. x. 42; til-búa, and fyrir-b., *to prepare*; eg fer heðan að til-b. yðr stað, John xiv. 3; eignist þó ríki sem yðr var til-búid frá upphafi veraldar, Matth. xxv. 34.

γ. b. um e-t, in mod. use with the notion of packing up, to make into a bundle, of parcels, letters, etc.; hence *um-búningr* and *um-búðir*, a *packing, packing-cover*; b. um rúm, hvílu, *to make a bed*; búa um e-n, *to make one's bed*; var búid um þá þórodd í seti, ok lögbusk þeir til svefnis, *Tb.'s bed was made on the benches, and they went to sleep*, O. H. 153; skaltú nú sjá hvar vit leggjumk niðr, ok hversu ek bý um okkr (of the dying Njal), Nj. 201; er mér sagt at hann hafi illa um búit, of a dead body, 51; þeir höfðu (svá) um sik búit (*they had covered themselves so*) at þá mátti eigi sjá, 261; kváðu nú Guðrúnu eiga at búa um rauða skór Bolla, *said that G. would have to comb B.'s (her husband's) bloody head*, Ld. 244; búa svá um at aldri mátti vökna, *pack it up so that it cannot get wet*, Fms. vii. 225; þórólfir lét setja upp skip ok um búa, *he had the ship laid up and fenced it round (for the winter)*, Eg. 199; b. um andvirki, *to fence and teach boy-ribs*, Grág. ii. 335; metaph. *to manage, preserve a thing*, Fms. ix. 52; aumlega búinn, *in a pitious state*, Hom. 115.

3. to ornament, esp. with metals or artificial work of any kind, of clothes laced with gold; kyrtill hlaðbúinn, Isl. ii. 434, Nj. 48, Vm. 129; of gloves, B. K. 84; of a belt with stones or artificial work, Fms. xi. 271; of a drinking-horn, D. N. (Fr.); but esp. of a weapon, sword, or the like, enamelled with gold or silver (gull-búinn, silfr-búinn): búinn gullr ok silfri, Fms. i. 15; búinn knífr, xi. 271; vápn búit mjök, *much ornamented*, ii. 255, iv. 77, 130, Eb. 226, 228.

β. part., búinn at e-u, or vel búinn, metaph. endowed with, well endowed; at flestum í þróttum vel búinn, Nj. 61, Fms. x. 295; at auð vel búinn, *wealthy*, 410; vel búinn at hreysti ok allri atgöfvi, Eg. 82; best at viti búinn, Fms. xi. 51.

II. particular use of the part. pass. 'boun,' ready, willing; margir munu búnir at kaupa, *ready, willing to buy*, Fms. vi. 218; hann kvaðsk þess fyrir löngu búinn, Ld. 66, Fms. iii. 123; nefna váttu at þeir eru búnir (*ready*) at leysa kvíð þann af hendi, Grág. i. 54; vóru allir til þess búnir, Fms. xi. 360; compar., engir menn sýna sik búnari (*more willing*) til líðveizlu, Sturl. i. 103; the allit. phrase, vera boðinn og búinn til e-u, víðe búaði Vl.; denoting *fitted, adapted*, ek em gamall, ok lítt b. at (*little fit to*) hefna sona minna, Nj. 200; þótt ek sé verr til b. en hann fyrir vanheilsu sakir, Fms. vii. 275; eiga við búid (mod. vera við búinn), *to keep oneself ready, to be on one's guard*, Bs. i. 537.

2. on the point of doing, about to do so and so; hann var búinn til falls, *he was just about to tumble*, Fms. x. 314; en áðr þeir kómu var búid til hins mesta váða, ix. 444, v. l.

β. neut. búid is used almost adverbially, on the point of, just about to; ok búid við skipbroti, Isl. ii. 245; búid við váða miklum, Fms. ix. 310; sagði at þá var búit við geig mikinn með þeim fegðum, Eg. 158; this is rare and obsolete in mod. usage; and the Icel. now say, liggja við mér lá við að detta, where an old writer would have said, *ek var búinn at detta*; the sense would else be ambiguous, as búinn, vera búinn, in mod. usage means *to have done*; ég er búinn að éta, *I have done eating*; vera búinn að e-u (a work, business of any kind), *to have done with it*; also absol., eg er búinn, *I have done*; thus e. g. vera b. að kaupa, fyrir löngu b., b. at græða, leysa, etc., in mod. sense means *to have done, done long ago*; only by adding prepp. við, til (vera við búinn, til búinn) the part. resumes its old sense: on the other hand, búinn in the sense of *having done* hardly ever occurs in old writers.

γ. búð (búid) is even used adverbially = may be, may happen; with subj. with or without 'at', búð, svá w til ætíð, *may be, it will come so to happen*, Nj. 114; búð, dragi til þess sem vera vill, 185; búð, eigi fari sjarri því sem þú gæzt til, id., Ed. Johns. 508, note c; búð, svá þykki sem ek gripa gulli við þá, 9, note 3; búð, eigi hendi hann slík úgípta annat sinn, 42; búð, ek láta annars víti at varnaði verða, 106; búð, vér þurfum enn hífanna, Sturl. ii. 137 (vellum MSS.); um ríð, Ed., quite without sense), cp. also Eb. 27 new Ed.; in mod. usage it is freq. to say, það er búid, vel búid, alþúid, etc., *it is likely, most likely that...*

8. svá búit, adverbially, and pruned, as if one word, as matters stand, or even temp. at present, as yet; eigi mun hlýða svá búit, i. e. *it will not do 'so done'*, i. e. *something else must be done*, Eg. 507; eigi munu þér fá at unnit svá búid, i. e. *not as yet*, Fms. vii. 270; stendr þar nú svá búit (i. e. *unchanged*), um hrið, xi. 81; en berjask eigi svo búit, *not fight as yet*, Nj. 209; segja Eyjólfur til svá búins, *they tell Eyjólf the state of things*, viz. *that nothing had been done*, Gisl. 41; þeir skildu við svá búit; þeir lögðu frá við svá búid, implying 'vain effort,' Germ. 'unverrichteter Sache.'

Ísl. ii, Hkr. i. 340: at svá búnu, adverbially, *as yet, at present*; hann kvæðsk eigi fýsask til Íslands at svá búnu, Nj. 123, Fms. xi. 131; þenna draumi segjum vér engum manni at svá búnu, *this dream we will not tell to anybody as yet*, Nj. 212; en at svá búnu tjár ekki, Fas. i. 364.

III. reflex. to 'boun' or 'busk' oneself, *make oneself ready, equip oneself*; gengu menn þá á skip sín, ok bjoggusk sem hvatligast, Fms. v. 15; adding the infinitive of a verb as predicate, bjósk hann at fara norðr til þrúðheims, Eg. 18; or ellipt., where búask thus denotes the act itself, nú býsk hann út til Íslands, i. e. *he 'busked' him to go* . . ., Nj. 10; bjoggusk þeir fóst-bræðr í hernað, *they went on a free-booting trip*, Landn. 31; seg Agli at þeir búisk þaðan fimmán, 94; or adding another verb denoting the act, in the same tense, bjósk Haraldr konungur úr þrúðheimi með skipalíði, ok fór suðr á Mæri, *he 'busked' him . . . and went south*, Eg. 7: the journey added in gen., búask ferðar sinnar, Fms. i. 3; búask menn ferða sinna, Ld. 177.

β. denoting *intention*, hidden or not put into action; fór sá kurr, at Skúli byggisk á land upp, Fms. ix. 483. γ. *to prepare for a thing*; búask við boði, veizlu, etc., Nj. 10, Korm. 10; b. (vel, kristilega) við dauða sínum, andlátinu sínu, (eccl.) *to prepare for one's death*, Fs. 80, Bs. i. 74; búask við vetri, *to provide for the winter, get store in*, Fms. xi. 415; b. við úfriði, vii. 23. δ. *to be on one's guard, take steps to prevent a thing*; nú ríða hér úvimir þínir at þér; skaltu svá við búask, i. e. *be sure of that, make up thy mind*, Nj. 264; bústu svá við, skal hann kveða, at . . ., Grág. ii. 244. ε. such phrases as, búask um—búa um sik, *to make one's own bed, encamp, make oneself comfortable*, Nj. 259; tjölduðu búðir ok bjoggusk vel um, 219; var búðr veðráttu, svá at ekki mátti úti um búask, Fms. x. 13, Ld. 348; in the last passage the verb is deponent.

ζ. metaph., b. við e-u, *to expect, freq. in mod. usage*; in phrases, það er ekki við að búast, *it cannot be expected*; búast við e-m, *to expect a guest, or the like*. β. *to intend, think about*; eg býst við að koma, *I hope to come*; eg bjóst aldrei við því, *I never hoped for that, it never entered my mind*, and in numberless cases. 4. passive (very rare and not classical); um kveldit er matr bjósk—er m. var búinn, Fms. ix. 364.

búandi, a, m. = bündi, q. v.
búand-karl, m. a farmer; b. eðr þorpari, Fms. ii. 48, Eg. 49.
búand-lígr, adj. yeomanlike, sturdy, stout, Ld. 274.

búand-maðr, m. = búandi, Grág. i. 479, 480, Fms. v. 77.

BÚÐ, f. I. [Engl. booth; Germ. buide; Dan. bod: not from búa], a booth, shop; farnamaa búðir, merchants' booths; setja búðir, Eg. 163; hafa búðir á landi, Grág. i. 91, the booths in the harbour being but temporary and being removed as soon as the ship went to sea. β. specially used of the temporary abodes in the Icel. parliament, where, as the meeting only lasted two weeks a year, the booths remained empty the rest of the year; hence tjalda (to dress) búðir, viz. during the session for the use of its owner. But every goði (priest) and every family had their own 'booth,' which also took their names from a single man or ruling family, e.g. Allsherjar b., Sturl. ii. 44; Snorra b., 125; b. Skapta, Nj. 226; b. Hafliða, Sturl. i. 44; from families or districts, Ölfusinga b., Nj. 181; Müðruvellinga b., 182, 247; Skagfirðinga b., 182; Jöklaanna b., Sturl. ii. 158; Austfirðinga b., 158, 159; Saurbæinga b., 82; Dalanna b., Nj. 48; Mosfellinga b., 164; Rangzinga b., 48, 180; Ljósvefninga b., 183, 223; Norðlendinga b., 228; Vatnsfirðinga b., 248; Vestfirðinga b., Bs. i. 21; Sveinellunga b., Lv. 18; Skarðverja b., Sturl. i. 199, etc.: other names, Byrgis-búð, 31; Grýta, ii. 45; Dikr, 158; Vaiholl, 126; Hlað-búð, 82, Nj. 244; Virkis-búð, 247. As the alþing was a public meeting, other booths are also mentioned, e.g. Trúða búðir, booths of jugglers, Troubadours, Grág. ii. 84; Ólbúð, an Ale-booth, beer-shop, Sturl. ii. 125; Súlara búð, a Souter's (cobblers') booth, Grág. ii. 84; Sverð-skriða b., a Tanner's booth, id.; and Gungumanna búðir, Beggars' booths, a troop of beggars being an appendage to any old feast or public meeting, cp. Gisl. 54-56: the law (Grágás) forbade the sheltering of beggars at the parliament, but in vain; see numberless passages referring to alþing or fjórðungsþing, esp. Grág. þ. þ., Nj., Sturl., Gisl. i. c., Korm. S., Kristni S. A short treatise, called 'Catastasis of Booths,' composed about A.D. 1700, is mentioned in Dasent's Burnt Njal; but it is the mere work of a scholar, not founded upon tradition. As búð is opposed to bú, as a temporary abode to a permanent fixed one, so búðsetumaðr (búð-seta), a cottager, is opposed to bündi; fara búðum is to change one's abode, Hkr. ii. 110. γ. in eccl., Tjald-búð is the Tabernacle.

II. esp. in compounds, i-búð, living in; sam-búð, living together; vís-búð, a cold berth, i. e. wet and cold; hafa harða, kalda búð, to have a hard, cold abode, Fms. x. 158 (belongs perh. to I.) compounds: búðar-dvöl, f. dwelling in a booth, Sturl. i. 147. búðar-dyr, n. pl. door of a booth, Lv. 11, Nj. 37, 165, Eb. 196, Grág. i. 31. búðar-gögn, n. pl. implements of a booth, Grág. ii. 399, 402. búðar-hamarr, m. a pier or rock for embarking, Eb. 196. búðar-kotill, m. a booth-kettle, Eb. 196. búðar-kvæðr, m. a law term, a sort of verdict given by the inmates of a booth at the parliament, a kind of búakvæðr, defined in Grág. ii. 84, 85, where it is laid down that the inmates of the booths of shopkeepers, jugglers, and beggars cannot be summoned to serve on a jury, nor the dwellers in a booth which has not at least five inmates (five being a minimum in a jury). búðar-lit, n. the inmates of a booth, Sturl. i. 32. búðar-maðr, m. an inmate of a

booth, Fzr. 222. búðar-nagli, a, m. a booth-peg, Stj. 388. Judg. iv. búðar-rúm, n. lodging in a booth, Grág. i. 24, ii. 55, Lv. 93. búðar-setumaðr, m. = búðsetumaðr, Nj. 236. búðar-ataðr, m. a booth-stand, N. G. L. i. 342. búðar-sund, n. a passage, lane between two booths, Band. 5, Grett. 115. búðar-tópt, f. the walls of a (deserted) booth, without thatch, Rb. 274, Nj. 166, Ísl. ii. 194. búðar-vegg, m. the wall of a booth, Ld. 290, Eg. 724. búðar-virkir, n. a fortification round a booth, Sturl. ii. 126, cp. Virkisbúð. búðar-vist, f. a lodging in a booth, Lv. 11. búðar-vörðr ok búðar-verðr, m. [verðr = ribus], the cooking and stewardship in a vessel, work which the crew was bound to do in turn day by day; cooking and dairy work was thought unworthy to be the sole business of a man, and therefore the sailors were obliged to take it turn about, cp. Eb. 194, 196, 220:—metaph. meat, meal, eigi hafða ek þína veðra . . . mér til búðarvarðar, the rams of thy flock I have not eaten, Stj. 181. Gen. xxxi. 38; lofa mér at búa þér búðarvörð. 'Let me eat a morsel of bread before thee,' in the Engl. V., Stj. 493. I Sam. xxviii. 22; ráða til b., to prepare for a meal, Fms. v. 287, viii. 357; honum þótti þar gott til blaut-fisks ok búðarvarðar, Bs. i. 853. D. N. i. 311, ii. 16, Fas. ii. 209.

bú-deigja, u, f. a dairy-maid; cp. deigja; (Norw.)

búð-fastr, adj. living in a booth, Grág. i. 32.

búð-fetr, f. a drove of cattle, D. N.

búð-seta, u, f. living in a cottage. COMPD: búðsetu-maðr, m. a cottager, answering to 'husmand' in Norway, or búandi bündi in Icel., Nj. 236, Grág. i. 294; vide bündi above.

búðu-nautr, m. a fellow inmate of a booth, Grág. i. 34, 35.

búð-eyrir, m. value in stock, D. N.

bú-fang, n. domestic necessities, K. A. 176.

bú-far, n. household condition, Sturl. i. 216, Bs. i. 477.

bú-fellir, m. a failing of stock, starvation of stock, Bs. i. 743.

bú-ferli, n. household, in the phrase, fara búferli, or b. sínu, to move, change one's household and home; Ólafir fór þangað b. sínu, Eg. 132, Fms. iii. 107; esp. live stock, Hallsteinn fór hit efra með búferli, Gullþ. 12; hafði hann með sér skulda-lid (people, family) ok b. (stock), Eb. 8; but sometimes the word is evidently used masc., an emigrant, mover of one's household, cp. Róm-ferlar; en búferla (v. l. búferlar) eigu utan at fara þeir er ömögum sínum megu vörð um veita, Grág. ii. 409.

bú-feraki, n. = búskerfi, Grág. ii. 339 B.

bú-fé, n. live stock, esp. the milch kine, Dipl. v. 28, Grág. i. 414, 427, ii. 301, Jb. 192, Eg. 532. compounds: búfjár-eyrir, m. = búeyrir, Grág. i. 428. búfjár-forðr, f. = búdrift, D. N. búfjár-fóðr, n. food for cattle, Fms. v. 219. búfjár-gangr, m. = búfjárhagi, Grág. i. 435.

búfjár-güldr, adj. a being in proper condition, of cattle, D. N. búfjár-hagar, m. pl. the pasture fields on an estate, esp. the home-pastures or closes, used daily for the home cattle, and opp. to afreitr, q. v.; hence the phrase in Nj., ríða upp úr b., denoting a pale of about three or four miles, 34; í b., within the pale of the b., Glúm. 355, Eb. 54. búfjár-hagr, m. the condition of stock, Vápn. 30. búfjár-hald, n. the keeping of stock, Grág. i. 427. búfjár-laussa, adj. living without stock, Grág. i. 294. búfjár-leiga, u, f. the rent of stock, Gpl. 63. búfjár-matr, m. food for cattle, stores of fodder, Fms. x. 400.

bú-félag, n. fellowship in housekeeping, Fb. ii. 340. 76, 124

bú-færala, u, f. a removing of one's household, Landn. 107.

bú-gagn, n. household utensils, B. K. 20.

bú-garðr, m. a farm, esp. a big one, Fms. iii. 85, 251, xi. 422.

bú-görð, f. the making a household, Sturl. ii. 21, Bs. i. 658.

bú-hlífð, f. a sparing of provender, Fms. v. 306.

bú-hlutr = búbúhlutr above.

bú-hóldr, m. a thriving householder.

BÚI, a, m. [búa].

I. a dweller, inhabitant, only in compounds as haug-búi, hellis-búi, berg-búi, a dweller in cairns, caves, rocks, of a ghost or a giant; ein-búi, an anchorite, a bachelor; himin-búi, an inhabitant of heaven, an angel; lands-búi, Lat. incolá; ná-búi, a neighbour; i-bui or inn-búi, incolá, Snót 71; stafn-búi, q. v. II. a neighbour = nábúi; kom Steinn at máli við þorbjörn búa sinn, Krók. 36; við Bárðr búi minn, Nj. 103; þau sýndu búum sínum úþokkavisp, Fs. 31; Steinólfr b. hans, Landn. 269; cp. bú-i-sifjar, bú-graðungur, bú-maðr (below), rare in this sense.

2. hence a law term in the Icel. Commonwealth, a neighbour acting as juror; the law distinguishes between neighbours of place and person; as, vetfangs-búar, neighbours of the place where (e.g.) a manslaughter was committed; or neighbours either of defendant or plaintiff, e.g. heimilis-búar, home-neighbours, opposed to dómstaðar-búar, Grág. ii. 405, and þingvallar-búar, neighbours of court or parliament; the number of the neighbours summoned was various; in slight cases, such as compensation for damage or the like, they were commonly five—sem búar fimm meta; in cases liable to outlawry they were usually nine, Grág. ii. 345; the verdict of the neighbour is called kvæðr, the summoning kvæð, and kveðja búá, to summon neighbours; the cases esp. in the Grágás and Njála are almost numberless. The standing Icel. law phrase 'sem búar meta' reminds one of the English mode of fixing compensation by jury. According to Konrad Maurer, the

jury is of Scandinavian origin, and first appears in English law along with the Normans after the Conquest; but this does not preclude an earlier usage in the Scandinavian parts of England. In the old Danish law they were called 'nævnd,' in Sweden 'nämnd'; cp. esp. Nj. ch. 143 sqq. and Grág. p. p. and Viglúði. The classical reference for this institution, Grág. i. 167, Kb. ch. 85, is quoted p. 58 s.v. vera B. I. i. comports: **búa-kviðburðr**, m. = **búakviðr**, Grág., Nj. **búa-kviðr**, m. a verdict of neighbours, opp. to tylptarkviðr, q.v., Nj., Grág. **búa-kvæð**, f. a summoning of neighbours, Grág. ii. 52. **búa-virðing**, f. a fixing compensation by verdict of neighbours, Grág. ii. 343. III. a pr. name of a man, Jónsv. S.; mod. Dan. 'Boye' or 'Boy,' hence the mod. Icel. Bogi, Fedga-xfi, 27.

búi-gríðungr, m. a neighbour's bull, Vápn. 46. **búi-maðr**, m. a neighbour-man, Sturl. i. 82 C, 167. **bú-jörð**, f. a farm, estate. **bú-karl**, m. = búandkarl, Fms. v. 186, vi. 139. **bú-kot**, n. a cottage, Hkr. iii. 131.

BÚKR, m. [Hel. *búc* = alvens; Germ. *bauch*], the trunk, body, Eg. 289; esp. the trunk without the head, Nj. 123, Fms. i. 218, Bs. i. 625. **bú-land**, n. [Hel. *búland* = arvam], some land, Grág. ii. 315, 324, Jb. 51. **bú-lauss**, adj. having no 'bú,' opp. to búandi, D.N. ii. 14, Jb. 12. **bú-leiga**, u. f. rent of a 'bú,' H.E. i. 394.

BÚLKI, a, m., in mod. spelling **bunki**, *beap* [cp. a ship's *bunks*]; this form occurs in the Hrókkinsk., a MS. of the 15th century, vide the references below; [cp. Engl. *bulk*, in the naut. phrase, to break bulk or begin to land a cargo]—the cargo or freight of a ship; the allit. phrase, binda búlka, to bind bulk, sbut the bold, just when the ship is bound for sea, and leysa b., to break bulk, when in harbour; fyrir framan or aptan búlka, the b. was, namely, in the middle of the ship, Fms. vi. 108, 378, 381, N.G.L. i. 340, 371, Eb. 196, Grág. i. 209, Nj. 134, Fms. ix. 145, 468, Bs. i. 422, Fbr. 53. comports: **búlka-brún**, f. the edge of the b. as it stood out of the ship, Jb. 398, 407, Fbr. 62 new Ed., where a sailor kept the look out, Sturl. iii. 106. **búlka-stokkar**, m. pl. the bulwark fencing the búlki in the middle of the ship, Edda (Gl.) In mod. usage, **búlkast**, ad, to be bulky; **búlka-legr**, adj. bulky.

bú-maðr, m. a husbandman; góðr, mikill b., a good householder, skilled husbandman, Band. 8, Finnþ. 334.

bú-missa, u. f. loss in stock, Gpl. 389. **búnaðr**, m., gen. ar, [búa.] I. housebold, housekeeping, Bs. i. 76; reisa búnað = reisa bú, Sturl. iii. 106; fæta b. sinn = fara búferli, to move one's housebold, Jb. 288; búnaðar-maðr = búmaðr, O. H. L. 30; Búnaðar-bálkr, the name of the section in the code of law Jb. answering to the Landbríða þáttir of the Grág., treating of housebold matters; and in mod. times the name of the very famous poem (of Eggert Ólafsson), the Icel. 'Georgics' (marked Bb. in this Dict.) II. dress, equipment, = búningr, Skálda 181, Fms. iv. 75, xi. 331; but esp. with the notion of ornaments in gold, silver, tapestry, Nj. 131, Eg. 701 (of a shield); altaris dáktr glitadr með búnaði, Am. 95. **β. baggage, luggage**, Bjarn. 19. **γ. a getting 'boun' (ready) for sea**; in the naut. term, halda á búnaði sinum, Fms. ii. 254.

búnaak, ad, dep., in the phrase, e-m b. vel, illa, one has good, bad, luck in his business as bóndi.

bú-nautn, f., in the phrase, til b., for housebold use, Vm. 96, D. I. i. 419. **búningr**, m. [búa], dress, clothing, attire; hvers dags b., every day dress, K. p. K. 140; opp. to spari b., Sunday dress; karlmanns b., a man's dress; kvenmanns b., a woman's dress, etc., Nj. 190. **β. equipment**, of a ship; reiði ok b., Fms. v. 103; the dressing and arrangement of a table, Bjarn. 27. **γ. ornaments, laces**, Nj. 48, v. l. comports: **búnings-bót**, f. dress-improvement, a piece of new or smart attire, Ld. 208, Fas. ii. 329. **búnings-lauss**, adj. without ornament, Pm. 65. **búnings-munr**, m. difference in apparel, Sturl. ii. 94.

bú-nyf, f. the milk of sheep and cattle, on a farm also more usually called málnyt or málnyta, Jb. 375, Hkr. i. 110.

bú-prestr, m. a curate-farmer, Vm. 59.

BÚR, n. [Hel. *búr* = habitaculum; A.S. *búr*; Engl. *bower*; Scot. and North. E. *byre*; Germ. *bauer*], a word common to all Teut. idioms, and in the most of them denoting a chamber; this sense only occurs a few times in some of the old poems, esp. the Völs. kvíður, and even only as an allit. phrase, Brynhildr í búri, Og. 18; björt í búri, Gkv. 2. 1: in prose now and then in translations of foreign romances, El. 22. 2. in Icel. only in the sense of larder, pantry (the North. E. and Scot. *byre* = cow-stall); this sense is very old, and occurs in Hallfred, Fs. 89, where búri (not brúði) is the right reading, as the rhyme shews—'steri' ek brag, fyrir 'búri'; skella nú láss fyrir búrin þeirra Reykdæla, Bs. i. 512, 601, Ld. 242; defined, búr þat er konur hafa matreiðu í, Grág. i. 459. **β. a house where stores are kept** = úti-búr, Nj. 74; now called skemma. In Icel. a game, in which children try to force open one's closed hand, is called að fara í búr e-s, to get into one's larder.

bú-rakki, a, m., a shepherd's dog.

bú-ráð, n. housebold management, Nj. 51, Grág. i. 333.

bú-rán, n. a law term, a kind of burglary, theft, to the amount of three cows at least, or three cows' value; defined N.G.L. i. 180: metaph. damage, Bs. i. 350.

búr-brot, n. the breaking into a pantry, Sturl.

búr-dyrr, n. pl. a pantry-door, Bs. i. 601.

búr-hilla, u. f. a pantry-shelf, Glúm. 367.

búr-hringr, m. the door ring of a búrhurð, D. N.

búr-hundur, m. a pantry-dog, Fs. 89.

búr-hurð, f. the door of a 'búr,' Gpl. 344.

búri, a, m. and búr-hvalr, m. a sort of whale, *physter macrocephalus* Sks. 127 B: for a popular superstition as to this whale v. lsl. þjóðs. i. 629.

bú-risna, u. f. the keeping open-bouse, Sturl. i. 194.

búr-lykill, m. a pantry-key, Sturl. iii. 7.

búr-rakki, a, m. = búrhundur, Ld. 112.

bú-aifar [qs. búi-aifar, from búi, a neighbour], f. pl. relation between neighbours; góðar b., a good neighbourbood, Karl. 536; the phrase, veita e-m illar, þungar b., to be a bad neighbour, aggressive, Eg. 750, Fms. iii. 222; má vera at þá batni b. okkar, Fs. 31.

bú-akapr, m. housebold life, state of life as 'bóndi,' D.N.; cp. the saying bóil er b., hrygð er hjúskapr, illt er einlifi, og að öllu er nokkuð.

bú-akjola, u. f. a pail for measuring milk, Jb. 375.

bú-akortr, m. the failure of stores, Nj. 18.

bú-akylft, n. adj.; eiga b., to have an expensive housebold, Sturl. i. 136.

bú-akill, n., in búallta-maðr, m. a 'bóndi' without homestead, Gpl. 330.

bú-slóð, f. cattle and chattels, housebold gear.

bú-smali, a, m. sheep and cattle, sometimes also including horses; naut ok sauði ok amian b., Fs. 26; esp. the milch cattle, Ld. 96, where it is opp. to barren cattle, Fms. i. 151; vide smali.

bú-sorg, commonly pronounced **búk-sorg**, f. care for worldly affairs, esp. in a bad sense; thirst for gain.

bú-staðr (bóstaðr, Grág. ii. 222), m. a dwelling, abode, Fs. 31; taka sér b., to fix one's abode, Eg. 127, Landn. 37, 56, Nj. 173.

bú-stjórn, f. management of housebold affairs, Eb. 204.

bú-stýra, u. f. a female housekeeper, Guþp. 13, Háv. 39.

bú-sýsla, u. f. housebold business, Glúm. 335, lsl. ii. 68; bú-sýslu-maðr = búmaðr, Eg. 2.

BÚTR, m. a log of wood. **búta**, ad, to cut logs of wood.

bú-verk, n. dairy work in the morning and evening, milking, churn-ing, and the like, Fs. 72; vinna heima b. með múður sinni (as a taunt), Fas. iii. 595; hence búverka, ad, to do the dairy work; búverka-tími, a, m. the time, morning and evening, when dairy work is to be done; in the Grág. i. 147 búverk means generally every kind of housebold work, but esp. the lower part of it.

bú-vegr, m. a husbandman, in allit. phrases, bændr ok b., Fms. i. 33, Sks. 603; illr b., a bad husbandman, Fms. i. 69, where it is used in a morally bad sense; elsewhere a bad householder, vi. 102, Skálda 203.

BYGGÐ, f. [búa, byggja]. I. gener. habitation: 1. a settling one's abode, colonisation; Islands b., colonisation of Iceland, lb. (begin.). Grænlands b., id. 2. residence, abode; var þeirra b. ekki vinsæl, Ld. 136; the phrase, fara byggð, or byggðum, to remove one's bouse and home, change one's abode, Grág. i. 457, Nj. 25, 151; færa b. sína, to remove, Fas. ii. 281; banna, lofa e-m byggð, to forbid or allow one's residence, Grág. i. c.; hitta b. e-s, abode, home, Band. 10; metaph., Hom. 16.

II. inhabited land, opp. to úbyggðir, deserts; but also opp. to mountains, wild woods, and the like, where there are no human dwellings: byggð thus denotes the dwellings and the whole cultivated neighbourbood; thus in old Greenland there was Eystrí and Vestrí byggð, the Eastern and Western colony, and úbyggðir, deserts, viz. the whole Eastern side of this polar land, cp. Landn. 105, Antt. Amer., and Grönl. Hist. Mind. i-iii. In Norway distinction is made between byggðir and sætr, Fms. i. 5. Icel. say, snjó ofan í b., when the mountains are covered with snow, but the lowland, the inhabited shore, and the bottom of the dales are free; í Noregi er litil b. ok þó sundrlaus, i. e. Norway is thinly peopled, Fms. iv. 140, viii. 200, 202, 203, Eg. 68, 229, Orkn. 8; spec. = country = hérað, í b. þeirri er Hegginn heitir, Fms. ix. 232; b. þeirri er Strönd heitir, 358; heima í byggðum, Gpl. 34; miklar byggðir (great inhabited districts) voru inn í landit, Fms. i. 226. comports: **byggðar-floeygr**, adj. rumoured through the byggð, Jb. 161. **byggðar-fólk**, n. the people of a neighbourbood, Fms. ii. 88. **byggðar-lag**, n. a district, neighbourbood, county, Grett. 101 A, Jb. 223, Fs. 50. **byggðarlagse-maðr**, m. a neighbour, Stj. 197. **byggðar-land**, n. land in possession or to be taken into possession, Stj. 74. **byggðar-leyn**, n. leave to settle, Fs. 31, Valla L. 208, Grág. i. 457. **byggðar-lýðr**, m. the people of a land, Bs. ii. 80. **byggðar-menn**, m. pl. id., Fs. 31, Stj. 649, Dipl. v. 19, Fms. i. 226, etc. **byggðar-róm**, m. a rumour going about in the neighbourbood, Krók. 34. **byggðar-stefna**, u. f. a meeting of the neighbourbood, D. N.

byggð-floeygr, **byggð-floeytr**, = byggðarfloeygr, N.G.L. i. 389.

BYGG, n. [Scot. and North. E. *bigg*; Swed. *bygg*; Dan. *byg*; Ivar Aasen *bygg*; derived from byggja]—barley, a common word over all Scandinavia, cp. Alm. 33, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 99, Bs. ii. 5, 532, 5; vide barr II,

bútr. i.

byggð.

bygg-brauð, *n.* *barley-bread*, 655 xxi. 4.
bygg-hjálmr, *m.* *a barley-rich*, Magn. 516.
bygg-hlaða, *u. f.* *a barley-barn*, Stj. 344.
bygg-hleifr, *m.* *a barley-loaf*, Stj. 393, Rb. 82.
bygg-hús, *n.* *a barley-barn*, Orkn. 196.
bygg or **byggvi**, *m.* *an inhabitant*, obsolete, but in compds as *Eyrbyggjar*, *stafrbyggjar*, *frambyggjar*, *aptrbyggjar*, etc.

byggiligr, *adj.* *habitable*, Hkr. i. 108.
bygging, *f.* *habitation, colonisation*, Landn. 24, v. l., Stj. 176.
tenancy, letting out land for rent, H. E. i. 495: in compds, *byggingarbréf*, *b.* *skilmáli*, *an agreement between tenant and landlord*. **β. buildings or houses**, Matth. xxiv. 8; scarcely occurs in old writers in this sense: cp. Dan. *bygning*, Scot. and North. E. *biggin*, = *building*.

BYGGJA, older form **byggva**, *ð.* [for the etymology v. búna], *gener.* *to inhabit, settle, people*, always in a transitive sense—not neut. as *búa*—but often used absol. or ellipt., land being understood: **α. to settle as a colonist**; Hrollaugr bygði austr á Síðu, Ketilbjörn bygði suðr at Mosfelli, Auðr bygði vestr í Breiðafirði, Helgi bygði norðr í Eyjafirði, all these instances referring to the first settlers of Icel., lb. ch. i. 2; en þat vas es hann tók byggva landit, id.; sumar þat er þeir Ingólfr fóru at b. Ísland, *the summer before Ingolf settled in Iceland*, ch. 6; Ingólfr . . . bygði fyrstr landit, i. e. *Ingolf was the first settler*, id.; so in numberless instances, esp. of the lb. and Landn., e. g. Landn. 42, 334. Eb. 8, Hrafn. 4, Eg. 99, 100; eptir Nóa-flóð lifðu átta menn þeir er heiminn bygðu (*peopled*), Edda (pref.) **β. to inhabit, live in a country**; þesskonar þjóð es Vinland hefir bygt, lb. ch. 6; þá er landit hafði sex tigi vetr bygt verit, Landn. 321; þeir b. þat hérað á Vindlandi er Ré heitir, Fms. xi. 378, H. E. i. 494, Bret. 100: allit.

phrases, á bygðu bóli, i. e. *among men, where men live*; bygðr bólstaðr, *possessed land*, Grág. ii. 214; the proverb, með lögum skal land byggja, *with laws shall man build land*, i. e. *law builds (makes) lands and home*; and some add, en með ólögum eyða; eyða (*to lay waste*) and byggja are thus opposed to one another, Nj. 106; b. bæ, *to settle on a farm*; segi ek af því fyrst hversu þarinn hefir byggak í Skálaholti . . . Ketilbjörn bygði þann bæ fyrstr er í Skálaholti heitir, Bs. i. 60; hann bygði bæ þann er í Eyju heitir, Gísl. 91, where it does not mean *to build houses*, as in the mod. use of this phrase, but *to settle*, Lat. *inhabitare*. **γ. in more special or law phrases, to dwell in, occupy**; b. sæng, *to keep one's bed, sleep*, Fas. i. 314; b. eina sæng, *of married people*, Fms. ii. 134; b. með e-m, *to cohabit*, Stj. 176; b. holl, *to occupy a hall*, Fms. vi. 147, x. 236; b. á skipum, *undir tjöldum, to live aboard ship, in tents*, vii. 138; b. hálfrými, *a naut. term*, viii. 199: metaph., ef Guð byggvir í þeim, Eluc. 52, cp. also the references from the N. T. above under *búa*, where most of the Icel. Edd. use *byggja*.

2. to build a house, ship, or the like, [Scot. and North. E. *to big*; Dan. *bygge*; Swed. *bygga*]; this sense, common over all Scandinavia and North Britain, seems not to occur in Icel. writers before the 15th century or the end of the 14th, but is freq. at the present time; it occurs in the Ann. 1401, 1405, etc. Old writers always say, reisa or göra hús, skip . . . , not *byggja*.

3. reflex. to be inhabited; Ísland bygðisk fyrst ór Noregi, lb. ch. i; Grænland fausk ok bygðisk af Íslandi, ch. 6; hundræði ára fyrr en Ísland bygðisk af Norðmönnum, Landn. (pref.); en áðr Ísland bygðisk, id.; þá er Ísland fausk ok bygðisk af Noregi, id.

II. [Goth. *bugjan*, by which Ulf. renders *ἀγοράζω*, and once *παλαίω*, which is elsewhere rendered by *frabugjan*; A. S. *bycean*; Engl. *buy*; Hel. *buggean*];—to let out, esp. land or cottage; konungur má b. almenning hvernjum sem hann vill, Gpl. 453; ef umboðsmadr konungs byggir jarðar (acc.) konungs . . . því at svá skal konungs jarðir b. sem um aðrar jarðir skill í lögum, 336; nú byggir maðr dyrra (*lets out at a bigger rent*) en vandi hefir á verit, 337; Ingimundr bygði þeim Hrollæis bæinn í Ási, Fs. 34; er þeir bygðu lönd sín eðr tóku sér hjú, Grág. i. 445; hann tók mikil af landnámi Una, ok bygði þat (*parcelled it out*) frændum sínum, Landn. 244; byggja e-m út, *to expel a tenant*; b. e-m inn, *to settle a tenant on one's estate*.

3. more properly, to lend money at interest; þat er ok ef menn b. dautt fé, eðr krefja fram af þeim hlutum er menn ljá, en innstaða, K. A. 204; engi skal b. dautt fé á leigu, Bs. i. 684; um ok, er menn b. dautt fé, H. E. i. 459; Rútr . . . bygði allt féit, R. put all the money out at interest, Nj. 11.

3. the peculiar eccl. law phrase of the forbidden degrees; b. sífar, frændsemi, *to marry into such or such degree*; this phrase may refer to *buying* (cp. brúðkaup), or to *cohabitation*; þat er nýmæli, at jafn-núit skal b. sífar ok frændsemi af fimta nianni hvárt, i. e. *intermarriage in the fifth degree is allowed, according to the decision of the council of Lateran*, A. D. 1215, Grág. i. 304; frændsemi er eigi byggjandi, i. e. *is forbidden*, 307, 308, 321, N. G. L. i. 350; en þat var bannat með Ásum at b. svá núit af frændsemi, Hkr. Yngl. ch. 4.

III. part. as subst.
bygg-mjöl, *n.* *barley-meal*, Gpl. 100.
bygging = *bygging*, D. N. (freq.), Fr.
bygg-sáð, *n.* *barley-seed*, N. G. L. i. 385.
byggvandi, **byggjandi**, *pl.* *byggendr, byggvendr, inhabitants*, mostly in poetry, Stj. 399, Haukt. 10.

byggvi-ligr = *byggiligr*.

bygill, *m.* [Germ. *bügel*], *a stirrup*, Gpl. 359.

bygala, *u. f.* = *bygging*, D. N.

BYLGJA, *u. f.* [cp. Dan. *bølge*, Swed. *bölja*, akin to *bálginn, beigi*], *a billow*, Stj. 27, Fs. 142, etc.

bylja, *buldi*, *pres. bylr*, old *byll*, *to resound, roar*, of a gale; byð öllum fjöllum, Al. 35; buldi í hömrunum, Fas. i. 425; freq. in mod. use.

byljóttr, *adj.* *rusty*, Bs. i. 138.

BYLIR, *m. pl.* *bylir*, *gen. sing. byljar* or rarely *byls*, *a squall, gust of wind*; kom b. á húsit, Gísl. 22; þá er bylirnir kómu, *when the squalls passed over*, Fms. viii. 52.

bylta, *u. f.* *a heavy fall*, Grönd. 147; **bylting**, *f.* *a revolution*; and **bylta**, *t.* with dat. *to overthrow*.

byrða, *ð.* I. [bordi], *to embroider*, Gkv. 2. 16.

II [bord], *to board*, in compds = *sí-byrða*, *inn-byrða*, *to pull on board*; þykk-byrt, Fms. vii. 139.

byrða, *u. f.* *a large trough*, Stj. MS. 127, Ed. 178 reads *bryðjum*, N. G. L. i. 255, B. K. 52.

byrði, *n.* *the board*, i. e. *side*, of a ship, Edda (Gll.), Jb. 147.

byrðingr, *m.* [old Dan. *byrthing*, from *byrði*], *a ship of burthen, merchant-ship*, Eg. 53, Nj. 281, Fær. 12, 195, 196, Fms. iv. 255, vi. 283, 286, 310, viii. 208, 274, 372, ix. 18, 44, 46, 299, 470, x. 25, xi. 430, etc.; this is the genuine Scand. word, wilst kjöll, kugg, karfi (q. v.) are all of foreign origin. compds: **byrðings-madr**, *m.* *a merchant-seaman*, Fær. 4, Fms. ix. 18. **byrðings-sagi**, *n.* *the sail of a byrðingr*, Fms. iv. 259.

byrði (mod. *byrði*), *f.*, *gen. ar. pl. ar. mod. ir.* [bera A. I] :—*a burthen*, Nj. 19, Edda 74, Fas. ii. 514, Fms. v. 22, vi. 153, Fb. i. 74; hver einn mun sína byrði bera, Gal. vi. 5. **β. metaph. a burthen, task**, Fms. ix. 330; hafi sá þá byrði er hann bindr sér sjálfum, 671. 1.

byrgi, *n.* [borg; A. S. *byrgan* = *sepulcrum*], *an enclosure, fence*, Eb. 132; helvitis byrgi, *the gates of hell*, Stj. 420, Post. 656 C. 6; metaph., b. hugar = *hugborg, the breast*, Hom. 148. compds: **byrgis-kona**, *u. f.* *a concubine*, N. G. L. i. 327 (where spelt *birg*); Bs. i. 663. **byrgis-skapr**, *m.* *concupiscence*, Fms. iii. 145.

byrging, *f.* *a shutting up*, Grág. ii. 110.

byrgja, *ð.* [borg; cp. A. S. *byrgan*, *byrian*; Engl. *to bury*];—*to close, shut*; b. dyrr eðr vindaugu, Grág. ii. 286; byrgja hús, Grett. 91 new Ed.; Hallfreðr byrgði húsit, Fms. ii. 83; b. sinn muun, *to shut one's mouth*, Bs. i. 786; í byrgðum kviði sinnar móður, 655 xvii. 10; metaph., byrgð syndum, *overwhelmed with sins*, Greg. 41.

2. adding prepp. **aptr**, *inu*, *to shut*; Grettir byrgði aptr húsit, Grett. l. c. MS. A; b. aptr garð, *to shut a fence*, Grág. ii. 283; b. aptr hlið á garði, id., Jb. 242; b. mann inni í húsum, *to shut a man up in a house*, Grág. ii. 110, Sks. 140; hvárki byrgðr né bundinn, 656 C. 32.

3. metaph. to bide, veil, of the face of God, the sun, or the like; sólin því ljóma sinn fékk byrgt, Pass. 44. 1; hinna-ljósið var honum byrgt, 3. 2; byrg þig eigi fyrir minni grátbeðni, Ps. lv. 2.

4. the phrase, b. e-n inni, *to shut one in, outward*; alla menn byrgir þú inni fyrir vitmuna sakir, Fms. x. 247, xi. 31; b. e-n úti, *to leave one outside in the cold*, and metaph. *to prevent, preclude*; b. úti váða, *to prevent mischance*, x. 418, Sks. 44, Mar. 656 A. 18; byrg út hræðsluna, Al. 25.

5. reflex., Fas. ii. 281. **II. [borg]**, reflex. *byrgjask*, *to be answerable for*, vide úbyrgjask.

-byrja in compd úbyrja.

BYRJA, *ad.* [Swed. *örja*; lost in Dan., which has replaced it by *begynde*; Germ. *beginnen*; and probably also extinct in the mod. Norse dialects, vide Ivar Aasen, who seems not to have heard the word; it is in full use in Icel. and is a purely Scand. word; the root is the part. pass. of *bera* A. II];—*to begin*. I. in the phrase, b. mál e-s, *to plead one's cause*, O. H. L. 5; ek skal byrja (*support*) þitt mál, sem ek kann, Fas. 10, Fms. ii. 65; hann byrjaði hennar mál við Ólaf konung, x. 310; með einum hundræðs-hofðingja þeim er byrjaði mál hans, Post. 645. 96; hefir þú fram byrjat þitt erindi, 655 xxx. 13, Al. 159; this sense, however, is rare and obsolete.

II. to begin; b. ferð, *to begin one's journey*, *to start*, Edda i, Fms. iv. 232, Eg. 106, Ld. 162; b. ræðu, *to begin a speech*, Sks. 238; b. e-t upp, *to begin*, Bs. i. 825; reflex., Rb. 210; the word is not very freq. in old writers, who prefer the word *hefja*, *incipere*, hence *upphaf, beginning*; in mod. writers *hefja* is rather archaic, but *byrja* in full use, and is used both as act., imper., and reflex.; Icel. say, sagan byrjar, *säguma byrjar*, and sagan byrjast, all in the same sense.

III. [bera A. II], mostly in pass. *to be begotten*, Lat. *auscipi*; Elías af hjúskap byrjaðr, Greg. 16; á þeim mánuðum er barn var byrjað, Grág. i. 340; á þeirri sönu nótt sem hann byrjaðisk, Stj. 176; sem þau hittusk á fjallinu Brynhildi ok Sigurðr ok hon (viz. the daughter Áslaug) var byrjuð, Fas. i. 257; heldr ertu bráðr að byrja þann er þeim hefir engin, 250 (in a verse).

IV. imper. with dat. I. [bera C. III], *to bebove, beabove, be due*; sem konungs-syni byrjar, Fms. i. 81; hann gefr sálu várri slíkan mátt sem hennar byrjar, Hom. 157; svá byrjaði (*beabove*) Christo að liða, Luke xxiv. 46; þat byrjar mér meir at hlýða Guði en mönnum, 623. 11; sem aðiljanum byrjaði, Grág. i. 394; sem þeim byrjaði at manntali, i. e. *in due proportion to their number*, ii. 381; sem byrjar (*as it beabove*) hlýðnum syu ok

eptirlátum, Sks. 12; er helzt byrjar kaupmönnum at hafa, 52.

[byrr], the phrase, e-m byrjar vel, illa, *one gets a fair, foul, wind*; þeim byrjadi vel, Eg. 69; honum byrjadi vel, 78, Eb. 8; byrjadi þeim vel um haustið, Fms. iv. 293; þeim byrjadi illa, Eg. 158.

byrjun, f. *beginning*.

byrja, v. [A. S. *byrjan* and *byrljan*; whence the word is probably borrowed]—to wait upon, with dat., esp. to band the ale at a banquet, (answering to bera öl, Fs. 121); stóð þar upp Snjófríð dóttir Svása, ok byrjaði ker mjaðar fullt konungi, Fms. x. 379. Hkr. i. 102; hann setti annan mann til at b. sér, Post. 656 C. 32: metaph. hann byrjar optlaga eittr sinnar slægðar mannkyninu, Fms. ii. 137: to fill the cup, síðan byrjar hann í hornin, Fas. ii. 550: in mod. use, to mix a beverage, esp. in bad sense, by putting poison in it.

byrlari, a, m. [A. S. *byrle*], a cup-bearer, Fms. i. 291.

byr-leiði, n. a favourable course, Fms. x. 291, Sks. 175.

byr-lóttir, adj. gently blowing, Hkr. ii. 143.

byr-leysa, u, f. lack of fair wind, or a foul wind, Ann. 1392.

byrli, a, m. = byrlari, Fms. x. 302.

byr-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), promising a fair wind; því at ekki er byr-ligt, Sd. 174, in the phrase, blása byrlega, to blow fair for one; ekki b. draumi, a bad dream, Fas. i. 14.

byr-litill, adj. of a light (but fair) breeze, Fms. iv. 297.

BYRR, gen. byrjar, nom. pl. byrrir, acc. byri: [Swed.-Dan. *bör*; cp. usage of Gr. *όρμος*]:—a fair wind, it is freq. used in pl., esp. in the impers. phrase, e-m gefr vel byri (acc. pl.), *one gets a fair wind*, rarely, and less correct, byr (acc. sing.), Nj. 10, Vápn. 9, but sing. Nj. 4, Eg. 98; byri gefr hann brögnum, Hdl. 3; með hinum beztum byrjum, Bs. i. 781; biða byrjar, Fms. i. 131; liggja til byrjar, to lie by for a fair wind, Eg. 183; byrr rennr á, a fair breeze begins to blow; þá rann á byrr ok sigldu þeir, Nj. 135, Eg. 158; þá féll byrrin, Eb. 8; þá tók byrr at vaxa, Eg. 390: allit. naut. phrases, blásandi byrr, blíðr byrr, beggja skauta byrr; hagstæðr byrr, fagr byrr, hægr, óðr byrr, Hm. 89; hraðr byrr, etc.: also metaph., hafa góðan, mikinn, lítinn byrr, to be well, much, little favoured: in poetry in many compds, byrjar dröslu, the horse of the wind, a ship; byr-skíð, byr-rann, a ship; byrr always denotes the wind on the sea. byrjar-gol, n. a fair breeze, Fms. ix. 21.

byrsta, t. [bursti], to furnish with bristles or spikes, Sks. 418; gulli byrstr, Fas. i. 184.

Byrsta, metaph. the phrase, b. sik or byrstask, to raise the bristles, to show anger, Fms. ii. 174, Finnb. 248, Pass. 26. 1.

byr-smell, adj. having good luck, fair wind, Fms. x. 314.

byr-vænlig, byr-vænn, adj. promising a fair wind, Orkn. 332, Fms. ii. 5.

BYSJA, [Dan. *buse*; Swed. *busa* = to gush], to gush, a defect. verb, occurs only twice or thrice, viz. in pres. sing. bysa, Ó. H. (in a verse), busti (pret. sing.), gushed, of blood, Hkv. 2.8; of tears, Edda (append.) 217: the infin. never occurs, and the word is never used in prose.

byssa, u, f. [Lat. *pyxis*], a box, Vm. 117, D. N.: mod. a gun (Germ. *büchse*).

bytna, ad. [botn], to come to the bottom, Krók. 20 new Ed.: metaph., b. á e-m, to tell on or against one.

BYTTA, u, f. [Dan. *bütte*], a pail, small tub, K. þ. K. 82, Stj. 444, Fms. x. 54, Jm. 29, N. G. L. i. 327: of the bucket for baling a ship with, Fbr. 131, Grett. 95; hence byttu-austr, the old mode of pumping is defined, Fbr. and Grett. i. c.

byxa, t, to box, Bev. Fr.; byxing, f. boxing, Finnb. 344 (Engl. word).

BY, n. [Lat. *apis*; the Goth. word is not on record; A. S. *beo*; Engl. *bee*; O. H. G. *bin*; Germ. *biene*, and older form *bie*, Grimm i. 1367; Swed.-Dan. *bí*]:—a bee; the spelling in Icel. with *y* is fixed by long usage, and by a rhyme in the Höfuðl. Jófur sveigði *y* | flugu unda *by*, where *y* (a low) and *by* (bees) rhyme; because perhaps an etymology from *bú* floated before the mind, from the social habits of bees, Barl. 86; the simple *by* is quite obsolete in Icel. which only uses the compd,

by-fluga, u, f. a 'bee-fly', bee, Edda 12, Stj. 91, 210, etc.; by-flygl, n. id., Bs. i. 210, Stj. 411.

byfur, f. pl. the feet, with a notion of awkwardness; rétta byfur, to stretch the legs out in an awkward manner; þar lá Kolfinnr son hennar, ok rétti byfur hölztu langar, Isl. ii. 416: the passage Od. ix. 298—*ταυροόμματος δὲ μῆλα*—Egilsson in his rhymed translation renders graphically, ok meðal búfjár byfur rétti.

byll, n. [ból], an abode, mostly in compds, á-byll, etc.

byll, adj. [ból], living, in compds, ár-byll, harð-byll, þung-byll.

byr, v. bear.

by-akip, n. the ship of the bees, the air, sky, poet., Höfuðl. 17 (dub.)

BYSN, n. [cp. A. S. *byss*, *bissen*, which means *example*, whilst the Icel. word means] a wonder, a strange and portentous thing; commonly used in pl., orðu hverskonar bysn, 625, 42; þar sem þessi bysn (acc. pl.) bar fyrir, Fms. xi. 13; þetta eru stór bysn, 64; slikt eru banvæn bysn, Fas. iii. 13 (in a verse); sing., Fms. xi. 10, 64: in mod. use fem. sing., Fb. i. 212, Pr. 76, 91; bysna-veðr, portentous weather, Fms. iii. 137; bysna-vefr, a winter of portents, when many ghosts and goblins were about, Bs., Sturl. i. 115; bysna-súmar, in the same sense, Ann. 1203. In mod. use *býsna*- is prefixed to a great many words in the sense of *pretty*, *tolerably*,

Germ. *ziemlich*; býsna-vel, b. góðr, langr, fjóðr, *pretty well, pretty good*, etc.: in early writers the sense is much stronger.

býsna, ad. to portend, bode; þetta býsnaðir tjón ok sorg, Karl. 492; the proverb, býsna skal til batnaðar, i. e. *things must be worse before they are better*, Old Engl. 'when bale is highest, bote is highest', Fms. v. 199, (spelt *bisna*, O. H. L.); er býsna skal at betr verði, x. 261.

byta, tt, [bátr], to deal out, give, with dat. of the thing; býtti Hrafn silfrinu, Fas. iii. 256: esp. byta út, or út byta, to give alms, Hebr. xiii. 16, Gal. vi. 6.

β, to exchange, Dan. *bytte*; býttum við jörðum okkar, Dipl. i. 12, H. E. i. 561.

býti, n. exchange, barter, Krók. 65; býting, f. spending, Ann. 1408.

BÆÐI, [v. báðir, where in p. 54, col. 2, l. 7, the words 'rarely Norse' should be struck out], used adverbially, both, Scot. 'baith', with conjunctions connecting two parts of a sentence: a. bæði... ok, both... and; bæði vitir ok framgjarn, both wise and bold, Nj. 6; b. blár ok digr, Fms. vii. 163; vitandi bæði gott ok illt, knowing both good and evil, Stj. 145. Gen. iii. 5; b. fyrir sína hönd ok annarra, Bs. i. 129; b. at viti ok at öðru, 127; b. at lerdómi, vitrleik, ok atgöfvi, in learning, wisdom, and accomplishments, 130 (where the subdivision after bæði is triple); b. lönd ok kvæfð, Isl. ii. 61; mun nú vera rofist bæði búlkinn ok annat, Fms. vi. 381; bæði var at hann kunni betr en flestir menn aðrir, ok hafði betri færi á..., Bs. i. 129; sometimes in inverse order, ok... bæði; hér og á himnum bæði, Pass. 24, 7; fagrt ok fátítt b., Hom. 117; undruðu ok hörmuðu b., 120.

β. bæði... enda, where the latter part of the sentence, beginning with 'enda', is of a somewhat disjunctive character, and can scarcely be literally rendered into English; it may denote irony or displeasure or the like, e. g. það er b. hann er vitr, enda veit hann af því, i. e. *he is clever, no doubt, and knows it*; b. er nú, jarl, at ek á yðr margan sóma at launa, enda villi þér nú hafa mik í hina mestu hættu, *it is true enough, my lord, that I have received many good things from you, but now you put me in the greatest danger*, i. e. *you seem to intend to make me pay for it*, Fb. i. 193; or it denotes that the one part of a sentence follows as a matter of course from the other, or gives the hidden reason; b. mundi vera at engi mundi þora at etja, enda mundi engi hafa hest svá góðan, i. e. *no one would dare to charge him, as there would hardly be any who had so good a horse*, Nj. 89.

bægi-fótr, m. [bágr], 'lame-foot', a cognom., Eb.; Egilsson renders *ἀμφογύτης* (Od. viii. 349) by bægi-fótr.

bægir, f. thwarting, Finnb. 344.

bægin, adj. cross-grained, Fms. iii. 95; bægni, f. perverseness; ord-bægin, q. v.; mein-bægin, pettish.

bægja, ð, (an old pret. bægi, Haustl. 18), [bágr], with dat. to make one give way, push one back; tröll-konan bægi honum til fjallsins, Bs. i. 464; b. skipi ór lægi, to push the ship from her moorings, Fms. vii. 114; b. vist sinni, to change one's abode, remove, Eb. 252; þeim bægi veðr, of foul wind, Eg. 245; honum bægi veðr, ok bar hann til eyja þeirra er Syllingar heita, the weather drove him from his course, and he was carried to the islands called Scilly, Fms. i. 145.

β. absol. to binder; ef eigi b. naudsýnjar, Grág. i. 446.

β. metaph. to treat harshly, oppress one, Bs. i. 550.

β. reflex. with the prep. við; b. við e-n, to quarrel; þá vill hann eigi við þá bægjask, Ld. 56; þá var við enga at bægjask (none to dispute against) nema í móti Guðs vilja væri, Bs. i. 128.

β. bægjask til e-s, to contend about a thing, but with the notion of unfair play; betra er at vægjask til virdingar en b. til stór-vandræða, Fms. vii. 25.

γ. impers., bægdisk honum svá við, at..., things went so crookedly for him, that..., Grett. MS.

bækli, v. beyki; bækli-akógr, m. a beech-wood, Fms. xi. 224.

bæklingr, m. [bók], a 'bookling', little book, Lat. *libellus*, Bs. i. 59.

bæla, ð, I. [bál], to burn = bræla, in the allit. phrase brenna ok b., 671, 4, Fms. iv. 142, vi. 176; vide bræla, Fas. i. 4.

II. [ból], to pen sheep and cattle during the night; reflex., dýr bælast í þeim stöðum, Greg. 68.

bæli, n. [ból], 1. in the Norse sense, a farm, dwelling, = býli, Gpl. 452.

2. in the Icel. sense, a den, Fas. ii. 231, of a vulture's nest; amar-bæli, an eyry, a freq. local name of farms in Icel., Landn.; dreka-bæli, orms-bæli, a dragon's lair, serpent's den, Edda; even used of the lair of an outlaw, Grett. 132 (Grettis-bæli), Ld. 250.

BÆN and bön, f. [bidja], prayer, request, boon; these two words are nearly identical in form, and sometimes used indiscriminately as to sense; but in most cases they are different, bæn having a deeper sense, prayer, bön, request, boon; we may say bidja e-n bönar, and bidja e-n bænar, but the sense is different; only bæn can be used of prayer to God; gúra e-t at bæn e-s, Fs. 38; er sú bæn allra vár, at..., we all beg, that..., Eg. 28; skaltu veita mér bæn þá er ek mun bidja þik, Nj. 26; fella bæn at e-m, to pray one earnestly, Isl. ii. 305. β. prayer to God, often in plur.; vera á bænum, to be at prayers; hon var löngum um uætr at kirkju á bænum sínum, Ld. 328; hann helliir út bænar fyrir dómsstól Krists, Hom. 13, 156; bæn ok ölmusugjafir, Bs. i. 370, Pass. 4, 22, 44, 17; the phrase, vera e-m góðr (illr) bæna (gen. pl.), to turn the ear (or a deaf ear) to one's prayers, Hom. (St.) 95; ver mér nú svá bæna, sem þú vilt at Guð sé þér á dóms-degi, Orkn. 174; Drottinleg bæn, the Lord's Prayer; kveld-bæn, evening

prayer; morgun-bæn, *morning prayer*; lesa bænir sínar, *to say one's prayers*, etc. COMPOUNDS: bæna-fullting, *f. support of prayers*, Fms. vi. 114. bæna-hald, *n. a holding of prayers*, Landn. 111, Gpl. 41; bænahaldsmadr, *a man who prays to God, a religious man*, Bm. 42, Hom. 154. bæna-hús, *n. a chapel*, Grág. i. 459, Bs. i. 646; b. tollr, 647; *a house of prayer*, Matth. xxi. 13. bæna-staðr, *m. entreaty, intercession, prayer*; þat er b. minn til allrar alþýðu, Nj. 189; ek ætlaða, at þér munduð læta standa minn b. um einn mann, Fms. vi. 101; göra e-t fyrir bæna-stað e-s, *to do a thing because of one's intercession or prayer*, Lv. 13; supplication, Bs. i. 740; með beztu manna ráði ok b., Gpl. 13. bænar-bréf, *n. a letter of entreaty*, Ann. 1330; búna-bréf, 1392. bænar-ord, *n. pl. prayers, entreaties*, Fs. 10, Fms. ii. 235, Sks. 515.

bæna, *d. to pray, entreat one*; bændi hann til at hann skyldi, Fms. x. 387; prestr sá er bændr er, *requested*, K. þ. K. 8, 40; því ætla ek at senda hann til keisarans sem hann bændi (*asked*) sjálfir, Post. 645. 98, cp. Acts xxv. 25; grát-bæna, *to pray 'greeting,' i. e. with tears*. β. bæna sik, (*in mod. use*) *to cover the face with the hands in prayer*.

bæn-hæyra, *ð. esp. theol. to bear one's prayer*, N. T. bæna-hús = bænahús, Pm. 41, Dipl. iii. 2, iv. 9, Vm. 78. bæna-rökinn, *adj. diligent in prayer*, Hkr. ii. 191.

BÆR, *boer*, or býr, *gen. bæjar* or býjar; *gen. biar* also occurs, esp. in Norse MSS. of the 14th century, Fb., but is rare and unclassical; pl. -ir, *gen. -ja*, *dat. -jum*. In Icel. people say *bær*; in Norway *bø*; in Swed. and Dan. (always with *y*) *by*; the root word being *búa*, *bú*; this word is very freq. in local names of towns and villages throughout the whole of Scandinavia; and wherever the Scandinavian tribes settled the name *by* or *bú* went along with them. In the map of Northern England the use of this word marks out the limits and extent of the Norse immigration, e.g. the name Kirkby or Kirby; about twenty or thirty such are found in English maps of the Northern and Midland Counties, denoting churches built by the Norse or Danish settlers, as Whitby, Grimsby, etc., cp. Kirkjubær in Icel. In Denmark and Sweden local names ending in *-by* are almost numberless. I. *a town, village*, this is the Norse, Swed., and Dan. notion; þeir brenna býi at köldum kolum, Fms. xi. 122; til bæjarins (of Nidarós), vii. 30; of Bergen, viii. 360, 438; Tunsberg, ix. 361; of the town residence of the earl of Orkney, Nj. 267; allit., borgir ok bæi, *castles and towns*, Ann. 1349, etc. etc.; bæjar-biskup, *a town-bishop*, Fms. vii. 32; bæjar-prestr, *a town-priest*, D. N.; bæjar-lögmaðr, *a town-justice*, id.; bæjar-lyðr, bæjar-lið, bæjar-menn, *town's-people*, Fms. viii. 38, 160, 210, Eg. 240, Bs. i. 78; bæjar-brenna, *the burning of a town*, Fms. x. 30; bæjar-bygd, *a town-district*, viii. 247; bæjar-gjald, *a town-rate*, N. G. L. i. 328; bæjar-sýsla, *a town-office*, Fms. vi. 109; bæjar-starf, *id.*, Hkr. iii. 441; bæjar-seta, *dwelling in town*, Ld. 73, Ísl. ii. 392. II. *a farm, landed estate*, this is the Icel. notion, as that country has no towns; *bær* in Icel. answers to the Germ. 'hof,' Norweg. 'bøl,' Dan. 'gaard,' denoting *a farm, or farm-yard and buildings*, or both together; hence the phrase, reisa, göra, setja bæ, *efna til bæjar, to build the farmstead*, Eb. 10, 26, 254, Ld. 96, 98, Fs. 26, Landn. 126, 127, Eg. 131, Gisl. 8, 28, Bs. i. 26, Þorst. hv. 35; bygja bæ, Bs. i. 60; the phrase, *bær heitir . . . a farm* is called so and so, Ísl. ii. 322, 323, 325, Ann. 1300, Hrafn. 22, Dropl. 5; the allit. phrase, *búa á bæ . . . Þorst. hv. 37*; the passages are numberless, and 'bær' has almost become synonymous with 'house and home'; and as it specially means 'the farm-buildings,' Icel. also say innan-bæjar, *in-doors*; utan-bæjar, *out-of-doors*; í bæ, *within doors*; milli bæjar ok stöðuls, K. þ. K. 78; milli bæja; bæ frá bæ, *from house to house*; á bæ og af bæ, *at home and abroad*; things belonging to a bæ, bæjar-dyr, *the doors of the houses, the chief entrance*; bæjar-hurð (*janna*); bæjar-vegg, *the wall of the houses*; bæjar-bust, *the gable of the houses*; bæjar-lækr, *the home-spring, well*; bæjar-lilað, *the premises*; bæjar-stétt, *the pavement in the front of the houses*; bæjar-leið, *a furlong, a short distance as between two 'bæir'*; bæjar-sund, *passage between the houses*; bæjar-hús, *the home-stead*, opp. to fjár-hús, etc., where cattle is kept, or barns and the like; fram-bær, *the front part of the houses*; torf-bær, timbr-bær, *a 'bær' built of turf or timber*; phrases denoting the 'bær' as hearth and home, hér sé Guð í bæ, *God be in this house*, a form of greeting, cp. Luke x. 5; bæjar-bragr, *the customs or life in a house*; nema búin hvað á bæ er titt (*a proverb*).

bæra, *ð. [bera, báru], to move, stir, esp. reflex. to stir a limb*, Bb. 3. 31; enginn sá hans varir bærast, *no one saw his lips move*. bæri-ligr, *adj. fit, seemly*, Stj. 141. bærr, *adj. due, entitled to*, cp. Germ. gebührend; the proverb, b. er hverr at ráða sínu, *every one has a right to dispose of his own property*, Ísl. ii. 145; vera b. at dæma um e-t, *to be a fit judge in a matter (a proverb)*; unbecoming, Yt. 11.

bæsa, *t. [búss], = bása, to drive cattle into stall*, Gisl. 20; the saying, fyrr á gömlum úxanum at b. en kálfinum, Fms. vi. 28. bæsingr, *m., prop. one born in a báss (q. v.)*; hence, as a law term, *the child of an outlawed mother*; þat barn er ok eigi arfgengt (*that child is also not entitled to inheritance*), er sú kona getr er sek er orðin skógarmaðr, því at hon geti við bónda sínum úsekjum, ok heitir sá maðr bæsingr, Grág. i. 178. Is not the name *Bastard*, which first occurs as the sur-

name of the Conqueror, simply a Norman corruption of this Scand. law term? The son of an outlawed father was called vargdropsi, q. v. I. poet. the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

BÆTA, *tt. [bót; Ulf. bótan = ἀπολείν; Hel. bótan; A. S. bētan; O. H. G. bōzan; Germ. büssen]—to better, improve, amend, also to restore, repair*, Nj. 163, Gpl. 411; b. apt, *to restore*, Grág. ii. 336; b. upp, *to restore, atone for*, Fms. ix. 43; b. at e-u, *to repair*, 367; bæta rið sitt, *to better one's condition, to marry*, Nj. 2; theol. *to better one's life*; Guð bætti honum af þessi sótt, *God restored him to health*, Fms. ix. 391; with *gen. of the sickness*, O. H. L. 84. β. *to mend, put a patch on a garment*.

2. reflex., e-m bættisk, *one gets better, is restored to health*; at föður hans bættisk helstrið, Landn. 146; absol., bættisk honum þegar, *he got better at once*, Bs. i. 318, 319, 325; with *gen.*, bættisk Búa augna-verkjarins, Ísl. ii. 428 (rare); cp. heilsu-bót, *recovery of health*.

II. a law term, *to pay wergild*, the person slain in acc., the money in dat.; Hrafnkell bætti engan mann fé, i. e. *H. paid no wergild to whomsoever he slew*, Hrafn. 4; ek vil engan mann fé b., 9; Styrr vá murg vig, en bætti engin (*viz. vig*), *S. slew many men, but paid for none*, Eb. 54; bæta þá menn alla er þar létusk eðr fyrr sárum urðu, 98; b. sakir (acc.) fé (dat.), Grág. ii. 169; the allit. law term, b. baugum, *to pay wergild*, 174; the amount of money in acc. *to pay out*, bætt heldr fé þat er þú ert sakaðr við hann, Fms. iii. 22; ok á hann eigi þat at b., *he has not to pay that*, Grág. ii. 168; b. öfundar bót, Gpl. 358; part. bættir, Eb. 98, 246.

2. metaph. *to redress, adjust*; b. við e-u, or b. yfir við e-u, *to give one redress, make good a wrong inflicted*; hefir þú yfir bætt við mik um þetta bráðræði, Fms. ii. 25, xi. 434; also used in a religious sense, skaltu b. við Guð, er þú hefir svá mjök gengit af trú þinni, ii. 213 (*yfir-bót, repentance*); b. til, or b. fyrir súl sinni, *to do for the health of the soul*, iv. 63, Fb. i. 345, Bs. i. 642 (in a verse); b. um e-t, *to make a thing better (um-bót, bettering, improvement)*, Orkn. 442; reflex., ekki bættisk um, *matters grow worse*, Fms. ii. 53; b. við, *to add to (við-bót, addition)*, Háv. 45.

3. part. pass. used as *adj. in compar.*; ok er eigi at bættara, þótt . . ., *things are no better, though . . .*, Fms. vii. 36; þykir mér Ólafir ekki at bættari, þótt . . . i. e. *it is no redress for Ólaf's death, though . . .*, Fas. ii. 410; er mér ekki sonr minn at bættari þótt Bolli sé dreppinn, *my son's death is none the more atoned for though B. is slain*, Ld. 226.

4. part. act. as noun; bætandi, pl. -endr, *a law term, one who has to pay wergild*, Grág. ii. 174, etc.

BÆXL, *mod. bæxli, n. [bögr], the shoulder (Lat. armus) of a dragon, weale, shark, or the like*, Fms. vi. 351, Bret. 544. 16, Gullp. 7.

BÖÐ, *f., gen. böðvar, [A. S. beadu], a battle, only in poetry*, in which it is used in a great many compounds; hence come the pr. names Böðvarr, Böðvildr, Böðmóðr, vide Lex. Poët.

böðull, *m., dat. böðli, [Dan. bøddel], an executioner, (mod. word.)* böðvaak, *ad. dep. to rave, Höm. 21.*

BÖGGI, *m., dat. böggvi, an obsol. word, a bag; breiðr b., a big bag*, in a metaph. sense, Glúm. (in a verse); the dimin. böggull, *m. a small bag*, is in freq. use as a nickname, Arn. S. Bs. i. böglá, *ad. to scrawl, v. bagla*.

BÖL, *n., dat. bölv, gen. pl. bölvu, [cp. Goth. balva-veisi and balveins = βαλῶνος, βάλαος; A. S. balow; Engl. bale; Hel. balu; O. H. G. balv; lost in mod. Germ. and Dan.]—bale, misfortune; allit. phrases, bót and bót, 'bale' and 'bote'; bölvu bætr, Stor. 22; þegar bót er hæst er bót næst, 'when bale is best, bote is next,' Morris, E. Engl. Spec. 100; svá skal bót bæta at biða annat meira (*a proverb*), Grett. 123, Fbr. 193; bót er búskapr (*a proverb*).*

böl-bæn, *f. imprecation*, Sks. 435, Anecd. 10.

böl-fengi, *f. malice*, O. H. L. 32.

böll-ótt, *adj. ball-shaped*, Sks. 634; b. eggskurn, Stj. 12; b. manna höfuð, Fms. v. 343, Rb. 466.

BÖLLR, *m., gen. ballar, dat. belli, [Engl. ball; O. H. G. balla]—a ball, globe: the ball, in the game of cricket*, Gisl. 26 (in a verse, A. D. 963), but hardly ever used, knöttir being the common word; *a globe*, Al. 18; b. jarðar, Sks. 205 B; b. sólar, id., v. l.: *the front of a phalanx, belli svínfylktar fylkingar*, 384 B; *a small body of men*, Lat. globus, Fms. viii. 406, where some MSS. read bjöllr, probably to avoid the ambiguity; *a peak, mountain*, in the local name Ballar-á, *a farm in the west of Iceland*, Eb.

2. anatom. *the glans penis*, Grág. ii. 16.

bölvu, *ad. [Ulf. balujan = βαλῶν(ε)ω], to curse, with dat. or absol.*, Stj. 37, 199, Sks. 539, 549, Hom. 33. β. *to swear*, Sturl. iii. 239.

bölv, *n. swearing, (mod.)*

bölván, *f. a curse*, Stj. 37, 483; *swearing*, Fær. 239, Hom. 86.

böl-vísa, *adj. [Ulf. balva-veisi, Hel. balu-veio, = diabolus], 'bale-mis,' detestable*, Hbl. 23; *a nickname*, Hkv.

BÖRGR, *m. [Dutch and Germ. barg; Engl. barrow], a barrow-bog*, Hd., Lex. Poët.

BÖRKUR, *m., gen. barkar, dat. berki, bark*, Stj. 177, Pr. 473, Ám. 17; börku (acc. pl.), N. G. L. i. 242; *a pr. name of a man*, Landn. 28.

börri, *m. a kind of tree*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

börüðr, *m., poet. an ox*, Edda (Gl.)

böstli, *f., pl. böstlar, arrows*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

II. *a son = burt*.

C

C (cé), the third letter, has all along been waning in Icel. The early Gothic Runes (Golden horn) use \mathfrak{C} for *k*, e.g. $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{C}$ for *ek*, *ego*; the later common Runes have no *c*. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic, and use *c* for *k*, as *cén*, *a torc*.

A. SPELLING.—The rule given by the first Icel. grammarian, Thorodd (A.D. 1140), is curious; he says that he will follow the Scots in using *c* with all the vowels, as in Latin, and then makes *c* serve instead of *k*; but, though in other cases he makes the small capitals serve for double consonants, e.g. *uni*, *brat*, *men*, *halar*, *döu*, = *ubbi*, *bratt*, *menn*, etc., he admits *k* to mark a double *c*, and spells *sök* *sake*, but *sök* *sank*; *lycia* *to sbut*, but *lykja* *a knot*; *vaca* *to wake*, but *vaka* *to gari*; *þecia* *to batch*, but *þekia* *to know*. Thorodd gives as his reason that other consonants have different shapes as small or capital, but *c* is uniform, whereas he says that *k* suits well for a double *c*, being a Greek letter itself, and having a shape similar to a double *c*, namely, \mathfrak{C} ; this *k* or double *c* he calls *æc*, but the single *c* he calls *ce*, *Skálda* 108. The second grammarian (about the end of the 13th century) only admits *c* as a final letter, ranking with *ð*, *z*, or *x*, which are never used as initials: all these letters he calls 'sub-letters'; he thus writes *karl*, *kona*, *kunna*, but *vöc*, *söc*, *tac*. Such were the grammatical rules, but in practice they were never strictly followed. As the Anglo-Saxon, in imitation of the Latin, used *c* throughout for *k*, so the earliest Icel. MSS., influenced by the Anglo-Saxon or by MSS. written in Britain, made free use of it, and *k* and *c* appear indiscriminately; *k* is more frequent, but *c* is often used between two vowels or after a vowel, e.g. *taca*, *lécu*, *vica*, *boc*, etc. etc. In such cases, *t* and *c* (*k*) can often hardly be distinguished; and readings can sometimes be restored by bearing this in mind, e.g. in Bjarn. S. (all our MSS. come from a single vellum MS.) the passage 'létu heim at handinu' should be read 'lécu (léku) honum landmunir,' 16; 'sáttvarr' is 'sævvarr,' i.e. *sakvarr*, 51; cp. also such readings as *bikdællir* instead of *Hítðallir*, *Gullp.* 3; *driekinn* = *driekinn*, id. In *Ad.* 20 it is uncertain whether we are to read *veclinga*- or *vetlinga*-tös, probably the former.

B. FOREIGN WORDS.—Throughout the Middle Ages the spelling remained unsettled, but *k* gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing began, *c* was only kept to mark the double *k*, *ck* (cut on one face), and in foreign proper names; but it was not admitted in appellatives such as *kirkja*, *klaustur*, *klerker*, *kór*, *kross*, *kalkr* or *kaleikr*, *eburc* (Scot. *kirk*), *cloister*, *clericus*, *choir*, *cross*, *calix*, etc., or in *kista*, *kastali*, *kerti*, *keisari*, *kær*, *kærleiki*, *kyndill*, *kóróna* or *krúna*, *kurteis*, *kumpan*, *kompás*, *kaptúll*, *cista*, *castellum*, *causa*, *caesar* (as appell.), *carus*, *caritas*, *candela*, *corona*, *courtesy*, *company*, *compass*, *chapter*. All words of that kind are spelt as if they were indigenous. The name of Christ is usually in editions of the N. T. and Vidal. spelt *Christus* or *Christur*, but is always sounded as a native word *Kristur* or *Kristur*, gen. *Krists*, dat. *Kristi*; in modern books it is also spelt so, and almost always in hymns and rhymes, ancient as well as modern, e.g. *Ströðmenn þá höfðu krossfest Krist* | *skiptu í stabi fjöra fyrst*, *Pass.* 36. 1, 19. 1, 3, 10. 1, 14. 1, 15. 2, 16. 1, 49. 4; *Postula kjöri Kristur þrá*, 41; *Ströðmenn Krist úr kápu færðu*, 30. 1; *Framandi maðr mætti Kristi* | *hér má finna hvern það lýstir*, 30. 6, 46. 12. Icel. also spell *Kristinn*, *Kristilegr*, *Christian*; *kristna*, *to kristen*, etc. β . in the middle of syllables *k* for *c* is also used in words of foreign origin, *Páskar* = *Pascha*, *Passover*; *dreki* = *draco*; *leikmenn* = *laici*; *Síkley* or *Sikiley* = *Sicilia*; *Grikkland* or *Grikkland* = *Greece*. In modern books of the last fifty years *ck* is turned into *kk*; and even *C* in proper names is rendered by *K*, except where it is sounded as *S*; thus Icel. spell *Caesar*, *Cicero*, *Cyprus*; for *Sesar*, *Sisero*, *Syprus*, *Silisia*—although even this may be seen in print of the last ten or twenty years—is a strange novelty. There is but one exception, viz. the proper name *Cecilia*, which, ever since the Reformation, has been spelt and pronounced *Sesselja*; where, however, the name occurs in old writers, e.g. the *Sturl.* i. 51 C, it is always spelt in the Latin form. Latin and foreign words are spelt with *c* in some MSS. *communis*-bók, f. *a missal*, *Vm.* 51. *concurrentis*-öld, f. *dies concurrentes*, *Rb.* *orucia-messa* = *kross-messa*, *K. þ. K.*

α . A digraph *ch* = *k* is at times found in MSS., as *michill* = *mikill*, etc. *C* is used in nearly all MSS. to mark 100; the Arabian figures, however, occur for the first time in the *Hauks-bók* and the chief MSS. of the *Njála* (all of them MSS. of from the end of the 13th to the beginning of the 14th century), but were again disused till about the time of the Reformation, when they came into use along with print. An inverted *c* (\mathfrak{C}) is sometimes in very early MSS. used as an abbreviation for *con* (*kon*), thus *Sügr* = *konugr*, *3a* = *kona*, *3or* = *konor* = *konur*; hence the curious blunder in the old Ed. of *Páls. S.*, *Bs.* i. 140, viz. that a bishop had to take charge of *women and clergy* instead of *choir and clergy*, the word *cór* of the MSS. being mistaken for *3or* (*konor*). In MSS. of the 15th century *c* above the line is used as an abbreviation, e.g. *ú* = *taka*, *fr* = *tekr*, *míll* = *mikill*, etc.

D

D (dé) is the fourth letter of the alphabet; it is also written \mathfrak{D} δ (*ed*). The Gothic Runes have a special sign for the *d*, \mathfrak{D} or \mathfrak{D} , namely, a double *D* turned together; this *d* is found on the Runic stone at Tune, the Golden horn, and the Bracteats. The reason why this character was used seems to have been that the Latin *d* \mathfrak{D} was already employed to mark the *th* sound (\mathfrak{D}), which does not exist in Latin. The Anglo-Saxon Runes follow the Gothic; again, the common Scandinavian Runes have no *d*, but use the tenuis *t*, to mark both *d* and *t*.

A. PRONUNCIATION, etc.—The Icel. has a double *d* sound, one hard (*d*) and one soft (*ð* commonly called 'stungð' (*cut*) *dé*); the hard *d* is sounded as the Engl. *d* in *dale*, *day*, *dim*, *dark*; the soft *ð* as the soft Engl. *th* in *father*, *mother*, *brother*, but is only used as a final or medial, though it occurs now and then in early MSS. to mark this sound at the beginning of words, e.g. *ðar*, *ðinn*, *ðegar*, but very rarely.

B. SPELLING.—In very early Icel. MSS. the soft *d* in the middle or end of words was represented by *þ* (*th*); thus we read, *bloþ*, *lapir*, *móþir*, *guf*, *orp*, *cymþ*, *sekp*, *dypp*, etc., *blood*... *depth*, etc. Even Thorodd does not know the form *ð*, which was borrowed from the A. S. at the end of the 13th century, and was made to serve for the soft *th* sound in the middle or end of words, *þ* being only used at the beginning of syllables; but the old spelling with *þ* in the middle and at the end of syllables long struggled against the Anglo-Saxon *ð*, and most old vellum MSS. use *ð* and *þ* indiscriminately (*bloþ* and *bloð*); some use *þ* as a rule, e.g. *Cod. Upsal.* (Ub.) of the *Edda*, written about A. D. 1300, *Ed. Arna-Magn.* ii. 250 sqq. At the beginning of the 14th century *ð* prevailed, but again lost its sway, and gave place to *d*, which marks both the hard and soft *d* sound in all MSS. from about A. D. 1350 sqq. Thenceforward *ð* was unknown in Icel. print or writing till it was resumed in the Ed. of *Njála* A. D. 1772 (cp. also the introduction to the *Syntagma de Baptismo*, A. D. 1770), and was finally introduced by Rask in common Icel. writing about the beginning of this century; yet many old people still keep on writing *d* throughout (*fadir*, *modir*). On the other hand, Norse (Norwegian) MSS. (laws) never use a middle or final *þ*; and such words as *optr*, *goþr* in a MS. are a sure mark of its Icel. origin.

C. CHANGES: I. assimilation: 1. *ðd* change into *dd*, as in the feminines *breidd*, *vidd*, *sidd*, from *breiðr*, *viðr*, *síðr*; pret. *beiddi*, *leiddi*, *ræddi*, *hæddi*, *hlýddi*, etc., from *beida*, *ræða*, *hlýða*, etc. 2. *dt* into *tt*, adj. neut., gott, ött, brátt, leitt, from *góðr*, *óðr*, *bráðr*, *leidr*. 3. the Goth. *zd*, Germ. and Engl. *rd*, into *dd* in words such as *rödd* = Goth. *razda*; *oddr* = Germ. *ort*; *hodd* = Engl. *board*, Goth. *þuzd*; *gaddr* = Goth. *gazds*, etc. Those words, however, are few in number.

II. the initial *þ* of a pronoun, if suffixed to the verb, changes into *ð* or *d*, and even *t*, e.g. *far-ðu*, *gör-ðu*, *sjá-ðu*, *fá-ðu*, *bú-ðu*, = *far þú* (imperat.), etc.; *kalla-ðu*, *tala-ðu*, = *kalla þú*, *tala þú*; or *kon-ðu*, *leid-ðu*, *bid-ðu*, *sýn-ðu*, *sen-ðu*, = *kom þú*, *leid þú*, etc.; or *t*, *hal-ðu*, *vilt-ðu*, *skal-ðu*, *ben-ðu*, *hljót-ðu*, = *hald þú*, *vilt þú*, *skalt þú*, *bend þú*, *hljót þú*; and even so the plur. or dual—*komi-ðið*, *haldi-ðið*, *ætti-ðið*, *vilið-ðið*, *göri-ðer*, *gangi-ðer*, = *komi þið*... *gangi þér*; or following conjunctions, *efið-ðu* = *ef að þú*, *síðan-ðu* = *síðan þú*, *áðren-ðu* = *áðr en þú*.

III. change of *d* into *ð*: 1. *d*, whether radical or inflexive, is spelt and pronounced *ð* after a vowel and an *r* or *f*, e.g. *c*. blóð, þjóð, biðja, leið, nauð, hæð, brúðr, bæði, þorð, orð, garðr, ferð, görd, bragð, lagði, hægð, hafði, höfðum (*capitibus*), etc. This is without regard to etymology, e.g. Goth. *þiuda* (*gens*) and *þjuh* (*bonum*) are equally pronounced and spelt 'þjóð'; Goth. *daups* and *déds*, Icel. *daudi* and *dáð*; Goth. *guf* (*deus*) and *göds* (*bonus*), Icel. *gud*, *góðr*; Goth. *fadar*, *brufar*, Icel. *fadir*, *bróðir*, cp. Germ. *vater*, *mutter*, but *bruder*; Goth. *varud* and *gards*, Icel. *orð*, *garðr*; Engl. *burden* and *bird*, Icel. *byrðr*, *burðr*, etc. Again, in some parts of western Icel. *rd*, *gd*, and *fd* are pronounced as *rd*, *gd*, *fd*, ord, Sigurd, gerdu (*fac*), bragd (with a soft *g*, but hard *d*), hafdi (with a soft *f* and hard *d*); marks of this may be found in old MSS., e.g. *Cod. Reg.* (Kb.) of *Sæm. Edda*.

2. an inflexive *d* is sounded and spelt *ð*: α . after *k*, *p*, e.g. in pret. of verbs, *steypði*, *gleypði*, *klipði*, *driupði*, *gapði*, *glapði*, *steikði*, *rikði*, *sekði*, *hrökði*, *hneykði*, *blekði*, *vakði*, *blakði*, etc., from *steypa*, *klipa*, *driupa*, *gapa*, *gleypja*, *steikja*, *rikja*, *sekja*, *hrökkva*, *hneykja*, *blekkja*, *vekja*, or *vaka*, etc.; and feminines, *sekð*, *eykð*, *dýpð*, etc. β . after the liquids *l*, *m*, *n* in analogous cases, *valði*, *dulði*, *hulði*, *deildi*, and *dæmði*, *sæmði*, *dreymsði*, *geymsði*, *samði*, *framði*, and *vandði*, *brendði*, etc., from *dylja*, *deila*, *dreymsa*, *sæmja*, *venja*, *brenna*, etc.; feminines or nouns, *sæmð*, *fremð*, *vandð* (*use*), *yndð* (*delight*), *andð* (*breath*), *syndð* (*sinn*): these forms are used constantly in very old MSS. (12th century, and into the 13th); but then they changed—*ld*, *md*, *nd* into *ld*, *md*, *nd*, and *kd*, *pd* into *kt*, *pt*, etc.

γ . after *s* (only on Runic stones; even the earliest Icel. MSS. spell *st*), e.g. *raispi* = *reisti* from *reisa*. In MSS. of the middle of that century, such as the *Ö. H.*, *Cod. Reg.* of the *Eddas* and *Grágás*, the old forms are still the rule, but the modern occur now and then; the *Grágás* in nineteen cases out of twenty spells *sekð* (*culpa*), but at times also 'sekt';

ad, *pd* were first abolished; the liquids kept the soft *d* till the end of the century, and *ld*, *md*, *nd* is still the rule in the Hauksbók; though even the chief vellum MS. of the Njála (Arna-Magn. no. 468) almost constantly uses the modern *ld*, *md*, *nd*. As to *kt* and *pt*, the case is peculiar; in early times the Icel. pronounced *dýpð* or *dýpp* etc. exactly as the English at present pronounce *deþt*; but as the Icel. does not allow the concurrence of two different tenues, the modern *pt* and *kt* are only addressed to the eye; in fact, when *d* became *t*, the *p* and *k* were at once changed into *f* and *g*. The Icel. at present says *dýft*, *segt*, just as he spells September, October, but is forced to pronounce 'Seft-', 'Ogt-'. The spelling in old MSS. gives sometimes a clear evidence as to the etymology of some contested words, e.g. the spelling *eykd* (q.v.) clearly shews that the word is not akin to Lat. *ocro*, but is derived from *auka* (*augere*), because else it would have been formed like *nótt*, *átta*, *dóttir*, Lat. *noct-*, *octo*, Gr. *θυγάτηρ*; so andí, *synd*, shew that the *d* in both cases is inflexive, not radical, and that *an*, *syn* are the roots, cp. Gr. *δύμνος* and Germ. *sünnen*; but when editors or transcribers of Icel. MSS.—and even patriotic imitators of the old style—have extended the *d* to radical *ld*, *nd*, and write *lañð*, *bañð*, *höñð*, *vañð*, etc., they go too far and trespass against the law of the language. It is true that 'land' is in Icel. MSS. spelt 'fð', but the stroke is a mark of abbreviation, not of a soft *d*.

D. INTERCHANGE (vide p. 49): **I.** between Greek, Latin, and Scandinavian there are but few words to record, *θυγάτηρ* = *dóttir*, *θήρ* = *dýr*, *θύρα* = *dýrr*, *θάνατος* and *θνήσκω* = *dá* and *deyja*, *θεός* = *díar*, *θαλάσσιος* = *dals* (*areus*), and perhaps *θύω* = *dómr*; Lat. *truncus* = *draugr*, *trabes* = *draga*.

II. between High German on the one hand, and Low German with Scandinavian on the other hand, a regular interchange has taken place analogous to that between Latin-Greek and Teutonic; viz. Scand.-Engl. *d*, *t*, answer to H.G. *t*, *z*, *d*, e.g. Icel. *dagr*, Engl. *day* = H.G. *tag*; Icel. *temja*, Engl. *tame* = H.G. *zähmen*; Icel. *þing*, Engl. *thing* = H.G. *ding*.

In very early Icel. MSS. we find the old Latin form *d*, which sometimes occurs in the Kb. of the Sam. Edda, but it is commonly *ð*, whence *ð* is formed by putting a stroke on the upper part, A.S. *ð*; this shews that the *ð* is in form a *d*, not a *þ* (*tb*); vide more on this subject in the introduction to *þ*: Thorodd calls the capital *D* *edd*, the *d* *dé*.

dagra, *ad*, *d*. *róunni*, pl. *to weedle*.

daði, *a*, *m*. or *dafar*, *f*. pl. a dub. word, *a shaft* (?), Akv. 4. 14.

daða, *ad*, and **damla**, with *dat.* *to dabble with the oar*, up and down, metaph. from *churnung*, Krók. 59 C. **damla**, *u*, *f*. is used of a small roll of butter just taken from the churn, *það er ekki fyrsta damlan sem þú færð*, Brúnn. Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 124.

dafna, *ad*, *to thrive well*, a nursery term, used of babies. **dafnan**, *f*. *thriving*; *döfnunar-barn*, etc.

daga, *ad*, *to dawn*: *eptir um morguninn er trautt var dagað*, Eg. 360; *þegar er hann sá at dagaði*, Fms. v. 21; *hvern dagaþa dag*, Mar. (Fr.); *impers.*, *e-n dagar uppi*, *day dawns upon one*, in the tales, said of hobgoblins, dwarfs, and giants, *uppi eru nú dvergr um dagaðr*, nú skín söl í sali, Alm. 36, cp. Hkr. Hjörv. 29, 30; en Bárðdælingar segja hana (acc. the giantess) hafi dagat uppi þá þau glimdu, Grett. 141; single stone pillars are freq. said in Icel. to be giants or witches turned into stone on being caught by daylight, and are called *Karl*, *Kerling*, vide Ísl. þjóðs. i. 207 sqq.

dagan, *dögun* (*döging*, Sturl. i. 83 C), *f*. *dawn*, *daybreak*; *i dagan*, Edda 24; *en er kom at d.*, 29; *litlu fyrir d.*, 30, O. H. L. 51; *um morguninn i d.*, Fms. ix. 258; *i dögun*, Eg. 261; *i öndverða d.*, Sturl. ii. 249.

dag-drykkja, *u*, *f*. *a morning-draught*, which was taken after the *dagverðr*, Orku. 276, Fas. iii. 42.

dag-far, *n*, *a* 'day-fare', journey, used in *dat.* in the phrase, *fara dagfari ok náttfari*, *to travel day and night*, Fms. i. 203; *hann hafði farit norðan dagfari*, *in a single day's journey*, ix. 513. **2.** *mod.* and *theol.* *the 'journey of life'*, *daily course*, *conduct*; hence **dagfara-góðr**, *adj.* *good and gentle*.

dag-fasti, *u*, *f*. *fasting by day*, K. þ. K. 106, Hom. 73.

dag-fútt, *n*, *adj.*, in the phrase, *verða d.*, *to lose the daylight*, *to be overtaken by night*, Fms. xi. 142, Rb. 376, Ver. 24.

dag-ferð, *dag-för*, *f*. *a day's journey*, Symb. 15, Fms. xi. 440, Stj. 65.

dag-ganga, *u*, *f*. *a day's walk*, Fas. iii. 643.

dag-goiall, *a*, *m*. *a day-beam*, Bjarn. 46, name given to a lady-love.

dag-langr, *adj.* [A.S. *daglang*], *all day long*; *d. erfiði*, *toil all day long*, Sks. 42; *daglangt*, *all this day long*, for *this day*, Eg. 485, Fms. ii. 268.

dag-lát, *n*, pl. *day-dreams*, vide *dreyma*.

dag-loið, *f*. *a day's journey*, Fms. vii. 110, Hkr. i. 45; *fara fullum dagleiðum*, Grág. i. 48.

dag-longia, *adv.* *all day long*, Korm. (in a verse), Karl. 481.

dag-lígr, *adj.* (-líga, *adv.*), *daily*, Fms. ix. 407, Sks. 42, Dipl. iii. 14, H. E. i. 432, Vm. 139.

dag-mál, *n*. (vide *dagr*), prop. 'day-meal', one of the divisions of the day, usually about 8 or 9 o'clock A.M.; the Lat. *hora tertia* is rendered by 'er vér köllum dagmál', *whence we call d.*, Hom. 142; *enn er ekki hiðit at dagmálum*, Hom. (St.) 10, Acts ii. 15; in Glúm. 342 we are told

that the young Glum was very lazy, and lay in bed till day-meal every morning, cp. also 343; Hrafn. 28 and O. H. L. 18—a einum morni milli rismála ok dagmála—where distinction is made between *rismál* (*rising time*) and *dagmál*, so as to make a separate dagmark (q.v.) of each of them; and again, a distinction is made between 'midday' and *dagmál*, Ísl. ii. 334. The *dagmál* is thus midway between 'rising' and 'mid-day', which accords well with the present use. The word is synonymous with *dagverðarmál*, *breakfast-time*, and denotes the hour when the ancient Icel. used to take their chief meal, opposed to *náttmál*, *night-meal* or *supper-time*, Fms. viii. 330; even the MSS. use *dagmál* and *dagverðarmál* indiscriminately; cp. also Sturl. iii. 4 C; Rb. 452 says that at full moon the ebb takes place 'at dagmálum'. To put the *dagmál* at 7.30 A.M., as Pál Vídalín does, seems neither to accord with the present use nor the passage in Glum or the eccl. *hora tertia*, which was the nearest hour answering to the Icel. calculation of the day. In Fb. i. 539 it is said that the sun set at 'eykd' (i. e. half-past three o'clock), but rose at 'dagmál', which puts the *dagmál* at 8.30 A.M. **COMPOS:** **dagmála-staðr**, *m*, *the place of d. in the horizon*, Fb. i. **dagmála-tíð**, *i. morning-terce*, 625. 176.

dag-messa, *u*, *f*. *day-mass*, *morning terce*, Hom. 41.

DAGR, *m*, irreg. *dat.* *degi*, pl. *dagar*: [the kindred word *dægr* with a vowel change from *ó* (*dóg*) indicates a lost root verb analogous to *ah*, *ól*, cp. *dalr* and *dælr*; this word is common to all Teutonic dialects; Goth. *dags*; A.S. *dag*; Engl. *day*; Swed.-Dan. *dag*; Germ. *tag*; the Lat. *dies* seems to be identical, although no interchange has taken place]:—*a day*; in different senses: **1.** *the natural day*:—sayings referring to the day, at kveldi skal dag leyfa, *at eventide shall the day be praised*, Hm. 80; *allir dagar eiga kveld um síðir*; *mörg eru dags auga*, vide *auga*; *enginn dagr til enda tryggir*, *no day can be trusted till its end*; *allr dagr til stefnu*, Grág. i. 395, 443, is a law phrase,—for summoning was lawful only if performed during the day; this phrase is also used metaph. = 'plenty of time' or the like: popular phrases as to the daylight are many—*dagr rennr*, or *rennr upp*, and *kemr upp*, *the day rises*, Bm. 1; *dagr i austri*, *day in the east*, where the daylight first appears; *dagsbrúna*, 'day's brow', is the first streak of daylight, the metaphor taken from the human face; *lýsir af degi*, *it brightens from the day*, i. e. *daylight is appearing*; *dagr ljúmar*, *the day gleams*; *fyrir dag*, *before day*; *móti degi*, *undir dag*, *about daybreak*; *komið at degi*, *id.*, Fms. viii. 398; *dagr á lopti*, *day in the sky*; *árta*, *snemma dags*, *early in the morning*, Pass. 15. 17; *dagr um allt lopt*, etc.; *albjartr dagr*, *hábjart d.*, *full day*, *broad daylight*; *hæstr dagr*, *bigg dag*; *önd-verðr d.*, *the early day = forenoon*, Am. 50; *miðr dagr*, *midday*, Grág. i. 413, 446, Sks. 217, 219; *áldinn dagr*, *late in the day*, Fas. i. 313; *hallandi dagr*, *declining day*; *at kveldi dags*, *síð dags*, *late in the day*, Fms. i. 69. In the evening the day is said to *set*, hence *dag-sett*, *dag-settr*, and *dagr settur*; in tales, ghosts and spirits come out with nightfall, but dare not face the day; singing merry songs after nightfall is not safe, *það kallast ekki Kristnum leyft að kveða þegar dagsett er*, a ditty; *Syrpuvers er mestr galdur er í fölginn*, ok eigi er lofat at kveða eptir dagsett, Fas. iii. 206, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 7, 8: the daylight is symbolical of what is true or clear as day, hence the word *dagsanna*, or *satt sem dagr*, q.v.

2. of different days; *i dag*, *to-day*, Grág. i. 16, 18, Nj. 36, Ld. 76, Fms. vi. 151; *i gær-dag*, *yesterday*; *i fyrri dag*, *the day before yesterday*, Háv. 50; *i hinni-fyrri dag*, *the third day*; *annars dags*, Vigl. 23, Pass. 50. 1; *hindra dags*, *the binder day*, *the day after to-morrow*, Hm. 109; *dag eptir dag*, *day after day*, Hkr. ii. 313; *dag frá degi*, *from day to day*, Fms. ii. 230; *hvern dag frá öðrum*, *id.*, Fms. viii. 182; *annan dag frá öðrum*, *id.*, Eg. 277; *um daginn*, *during the day*; *á dögunum*, *the other day*; *nótt ok dag*, *night and day*; *líðangan dag*, *the 'life-long' day*; *dögunum optar*, *more times than there are days*, i. e. *over and over again*, Fms. x. 433; *á deyjanda degi*, *on one's day of death*, Grág. i. 402. **β.** *regn-dagr*, *a rainy day*; *sólskins-dagr*, *a sunny day*; *sumar-dagr*, *a summer day*; *vetrar-dagr*, *a winter day*; *hátiðis-dagr*, *a feast day*; *fegnisdagr*, *a day of joy*; *dóms-dagr*, *the day of doom*, *judgment day*, Gl. 82, Fms. viii. 98; *hamingju-dagr*, *heilla-dagr*, *a day of happiness*; *gleði-dagr*, *id.*; *brúðkaups-dagr*, *bridal-day*; *burðar-dagr*, *a birthday*. **3.** in pl. *days* in the sense of *times*; *adrir dagar*, Fms. i. 216; *ek ætlaða ekki at þessir dagar mundu verða*, *sem nú eru orðnir*, Nj. 171; *góðir dagar*, *bappy days*, Fms. xi. 286, 370; *sjá aldrei gláðan dag* (*sing.*), *never so see glad days*. **β.** *á e-s dögunum*, *um e-s daga eptir e-s daga*, esp. of the lifetime or reign of kings, Fms.; but in Icel. also used of the *lög-sögunadr*, *Jb.* repeatedly; *vera á dögunum*, *to be alive*; *eptir minn dag*, 'after my day', i. e. *when I am dead*. **γ.** *calendar days*, e.g. *Hvítadagar*, *the White days*, i. e. *Whitsuntide*; *Hundadagar*, *the Dog days*; *Banda-dagr*, *Vincula Petri*; *Höfuð-dagr*, *Decap. Jobannis*; *Geisla-dagr*, *Epiphany*; *Imbru-dagr*, *Ember days*; *Gang-dagr*, 'Ganggang days'; *Rogation days*; *Dýri-dagr*, *Corpus Christi*; etc. **4.** of the week-days; the old names being *Sunnud.* or *Drottins-d.*, *Mána-d.*, *Týs-d.*, *Öðins-d.*, *Þórs-d.*, *Frjá-d.*, *Laugar-d.* or *Þrátt-d.* It is hard to understand how the Icel. should be the one Teut. people that have disused the old names of the week-days; but so it was, vide Jóns S. ch. 24; *fyrir band* hann at eigna daga vitrum monnum heidnum, svá sem at kalla Týrsdag

Öðinsdag, eðr þórinn, ok svá um alla vikudaga, etc., Bs. i. 237, cp. 165. Thus bishop John (died A. D. 1121) caused them to name the days as the church does (*Feria secunda*, etc.); viz. þriðji-d. or þriðju-d., *Third-day = Tuesday*, Rb. 44, K. þ. K. 100, Ísl. ii. 345; fimti-d., *Fifth-day = Thursday*, Rb. 42, Grág. i. 146, 464, 372, ii. 248, Nj. 274; föstu-d., *Fast-day = Friday*; Miðvikud., *Midweek-day = Wednesday*, was borrowed from the Germ. *Mittwoch*; throughout the 12th and 13th centuries, however, the old and new names were used indiscriminately. The question arises whether even the old names were not imported from abroad (England); certainly the Icel. of heathen times did not reckon by weeks; even the word *week* (*vika*) is probably of eccl. Latin origin (*vices, recurrences*). It is curious that the Scandinavian form of Friday, old Icel. *Frjádagr*, mod. Swed.-Dan. *Freitag*, is A. S. in form; 'Frjá-' 'Fre-', can hardly be explained but from A. S. *Frēa*, and would be an irregular transition from the Norse form *Frey*. The transition of *já* into mod. Swed.-Dan. *e* is quite regular, whereas Icel. *ey* (in *Frey*) would require the mod. Swed.-Dan. *ö* or *u* sound. Names of week-days are only mentioned in Icel. poems of the 11th century (*Amór, Sighvat*); but at the time of bishop John the reckoning by weeks was probably not fully established, and the names of the days were still new to the people.

5. the day is in Icel. divided according to the position of the sun above the horizon; these fixed traditional marks are called *dags-mörk*, *day-marks*, and are substitutes for the hours of modern times, viz. *ris-mál* or *miðr-morgun*, *dag-mál*, *há-degi*, *mið-degi* or *mið-mundi*, *nón*, *miðr-aftan*, *nátt-mál*, vide these words. The middle point of two day-marks is called *jafni-nærri-báðum*, in modern pronunciation *jöfnu-báðu*, *equally-near-both*, the day-marks following in the genitive; thus in Icel. a man asks, *hvað er fram orðið, what is the time?* and the reply is, *jöfnubáðu miðmorguns og dagmála, half-way between mid-morning and day-meal*, or *stund til (to) dagmála*; *hallandi dagmál*, or *stund af (past) dagmálum*; *jöfnu-báðu hádegis og dagmála*, *about ten or half-past ten o'clock*, etc. Those day-marks are traditional in every farm, and many of them no doubt date from the earliest settling of the country. Respecting the division of the day, vide Pál Vidal. s. v. *Allr dagr til stefnu*, Finnus Johann., *Horologium Island.*, *Eykta-mörk Íslenzk* (published at the end of the Rb.), and a recent essay of Finn Magnusson.

II. denoting a *term*, but only in compounds, *dagi*, a. m., where the weak form is used, cp. *ein-dagi*, *mál-dagi*, *bar-dagi*, *skil-dagi*.

III. as a *pr. name*, *Dagr*, (freq.); in this sense the dat. is *Dag*, not *Deigi*, cp. *Öðinn lédi Dag* (dat.) *geirs sins*, *Sæm*, 114. COMPS: *daga-tal*, n. a *tale of days*, Rb. 48. *daga-brún*, v. above. *daga-helgi*, f. *hallowedness of the day*, Sturl. i. 29. *daga-ljós*, n. *daylight*, Eb. 166. *dags-mark*, v. above. *dags-megin*, n., at *dags magni*, in *full day*, 613, 30. *daga-munnr*, m. a *day's difference*; *svá at d. ís á*, i. e. *day by day*, Stj.

dag-ráð, n. [A. S. *dagræd* = *daybreak*], this word is rarely used, Eg. 53, 174. Fms. i. 131; in the last passage it is borrowed from the poem *Vellekla*, (where it seems to be used in the A. S. sense; the poet speaks of a sortilege, and appears to say that the sortilege told him to fight at *daybreak*, then he would gain the day); the passages in prose, however, seem to take the word in the sense of *early*, in *good time*.

dag-ríki, n. (*dag-ríkt*, n. adj., N. G. L. i. 342, 343, v. l.), in the phrase, *þetta semi d. er til*, of the breach of a Sunday or a holy day, to pay according to 'the day's might', i. e. according to the time of the day at which the breach is committed, N. G. L. i. 342, 343, 348, 349; or does it mean 'the canonical importance' of the day (Fr.)?

dag-róðr, m. a *day's rowing*, A. A. 272.

dag-sanna, u. f. *true as day*, Nj. 73, *Fær*, 169, *Fas*, i. 24, cp. Eb. 60.

dag-setr (*dag-sátr*, Sturl. iii. 185 C), n. 'day-setting', *nightfall*; um *kveid nær dagsetri*, Landn. 285; i d., Fms. v. 331, ix. 345; *leid til dagsetra*, Grett. 111; d. *skeld*, Fms. ix. 383. *dag-sett*, n. adj. *id.*, Háv. 40; vide *dagr*.

dag-sigling, f. a *day's sailing*, journey by sea, Rb. 482.

dag-skemt, f. a *day's amusement*, games, telling stories, or the like, Sturl. i. 63 C. (*dagskemta*, gen. pl.)

dag-skjarr, adj. 'day-scared', *shunning daylight*, poet. epithet of a dwarf, *Vt*, 2.

dag-slátta, u. f. a *day's mowing*, an Icel. acre field, measuring 900 square fathoms (Icel. fathom = about 2 yards), to be mown by a single man in a day, Dipl. v. 28, Ísl. ii. 349.

dag-stinga, m. the 'day-sting', *daybreak*, Greg. 57, (rare.)

dag-stjarna, u. f. the morning star, *Lucifer*, Al. 161, Sl. 39.

dag-stund, f. *day time*, a whole day, K. þ. K. 6; *dagstundar Leid*, a 'Leid' (i. e. *meeting*) lasting a day, Grág. i. 122;—elsewhere *dagstund* means *an hour* in the day time = *stund dags*.

dag-stæddr, adj. *fixed as to the day*, Thom. 56, Fms. xi. 445.

dag-tíð, f. [A. S. *dagtid*], *day-service*, 673, 60, 625, 177, Sks. 19.

dag-veisla, u. f. *help to win the day*,—*liðveisla*, *Fas*, iii. 336.

dag-verðr and *dög-urðr*, m., gen. ar. pl. ir, [Dan. *dovre*], 'day-meal', the chief meal of the old Scandinavians, taken in the forenoon at the time of *dagmál*, opp. to *nátturðr* or *náttverðr* (mod. Dan. *nadver*).

supper; corresponding as to time with the mod. Engl. *breakfast*, as to the nature of the meal with the Engl. *dinner*. The old Scandinavians used to take a hearty meal before going to their work; cp. Tac. Germ. 22. An early and a hearty meal were synonymous words (vide *Árleggr*); the old Hávamál advises men to go to the meeting 'washed and with full stomach' (*þveginn ok mettr*), but never to mind how bad their dress, shoes, or horse may be; and repeats the advice to take 'an early meal' even before visiting a friend, 32, cp. Hbl. 3. Several places in Icel. took their name from the settlers taking their first 'day-meal', e. g. *Dögurðar-nes*, *Dögurðar-á*, Landn. 110, 111, cp. also Gisl. 12. The Gr. *deisvov* is rendered by *dagverðr*, Greg. 43, Matth. xxii. 4; but in the Icel. N. T. of 1540 sq. *deisvov* is constantly rendered by *kveid-máltíð*; eta *dögurð*, Landn. l. c., Nj. 175, Gisl. l. c.; *sitja yfir dagverði*, Eg. 564, 577, Ísl. ii. 336, Fms. iv. 337, ix. 30; *dögurðar borð*, a *day-meal table*, in the phrase, *sitja at dögurðar borði*, to sit at table, Fms. i. 40, vi. 411, Hkr. i. 153, iii. 157; *dögurðar-mál* and *dögurðarmál-skeið*, the *day-meal time*, *time of the day-meal*, Fms. viii. 330, v. l.; um *morguninn* at *dagverðar máli*, 443, Eg. 564, Edda 24, Hom. 91 (in pl.), O. H. L. 19. COMPS: *dagverðar-drykkja*, f. = *dagdrykkja*, the *drinking after dagverðr*, *Fas*, iii. 530, Mag. 3.

dag-villr, adj. 'day-wild', i. e. *not knowing what day it is*, K. Á. 190, N. G. L. i. 342.

dag-vöxtr, m. *daily growth*; in the phrase, *vaxa dagvöxtum*, to *was day by day*, Finnþ. 216, Eb. 318.

dag-þing, n. and *dag-þingan*, f. a *conference*, Ann. 1391; vera í d. við e-n, Fms. iii. 201, Bs. i. 882, freq. in Thom.

dag-þinga, að, to *hold conference with one*, D. N., Thom. (freq.)

dala, að, to be *denied*; *dalaði ekki né sprakk*, Eg. 769, cp. *Fas*, iii. 12 (the verse).

dal-búi (*dalbyggi*, Sd. 214), a, m. a *dweller in a dale*, Grett. 141 A.

dal-bygd, f. a *dale-country*, Stj. 380, Hkr. ii. 8.

dal-land, n. *dale-ground*, Grág. ii. 257.

DALIR, m. a *small tub*, esp. for milk or curds; *bræði byttur og daltar*, Od. ix. 222, Snót 99.

dalmatika, u. f. a *dalmatic*, Stj., Fms. iii. 168, Vm. 2, 123.

DALR, s. m., old pl. *dalar*, acc. *dala*, Vsp. 19, 42, Hkv. i. 46; the Sturl. C still uses the phrase, *vestr í Dala*; the mod. form (but also used in old writers) is *dalir*, acc. *dali*, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; old dat. sing. *dali*, Hallr í Haukadali, Íb. 14, 17; í þjórsárdali, í Örnólfsdali, 8, Hbl. 17; mod. dal; *dali* became obsolete even in old writers, except the earliest, as Ari: [Ulf. *dals* = *δάλης*, Luke iii. 10, and *βόθρων*, vi. 39; A. S. *dæl*; Engl. *dale*; Germ. *tal* (*thal*); cp. also Goth. *dalap* = *zárw*, and *dala* above; up og dal, up *bill* and *down dale*, is an old Dan. phrase];—a *dale*; allit. phrase, *djúpir dalir*, *deep dales*, Hbl. l. c.; *dali dögðotta*, *bedwood dales*, Hkv. l. c.; the proverbial saying, *láta dal mæta hólfi*, *let dale meet bill*, 'diamond cut diamond', Ld. 134, Fms. iv. 225; *dalr* is used of a *dent* or *hole* in a skull, *dalr er í hnakka*, *Fas*, iii. l. c. (in a verse); the word is much used in local names, *Fagri-dalr*, *Fair-dale*; *Breid-dalr*, *Broad-dale*; *Djúpi-dalr*, *Deep-dale*; *Þver-dalr*, *Cross-dale*; *Langi-dalr*, *Lang-dale*; *Jökul-dalr*, *Glacier-dale*, (cp. *Langdale*, *Borrodale*, *Wensleydale*, etc. in North. E.); 'Dale' is a freq. name of dale counties, *Breiðafjardar-dalir*, or *Dalir* simply, Landn.: Icel. speak of *Dala-menn*, 'Dales-men' (as in Engl. lake district); *dala-fið*, a *dale-fool*, one brought up in a mean or despised dale, *Fas*, iii. 1 sqq.; the parts of a dale are distinguished, *dals-botn*, the *bottom of a dale*, ii. 19; *dals-öxl*, the *shoulder of a dale*; *dals-brún*, the *brow*, *edge of a dale*; *dals-hliðar*, the *sides*, *slopes of a dale*; *dala-drög*, n. pl. the *head of a dale*; *dals-mynni*, the *mouth of a dale*, Fms. viii. 57; *dals-barmr*, the 'dale-rim', = *dals-brún*; *dals-eyrar*, the *gravel beds spread by a stream over a dale*, etc.;—in poetry, snakes are called *dale-fishes*, *dál-reyðr*, *dál-fiskr*, *dál-ginna*, etc., Lex. Poët. [It is interesting to notice that patronymic words derived from 'dale' are not formed with an *e* (vowel change of *a*), but an *æ* (vowel change of *o*), *Lax-dælir*, *Vatns-dælir*, *Hauk-dælir*, *Hit-dælir*, *Sýr-dæll*, *Svarf-dælir* ... the men from *Lax(ár)dalr*, *Vatnsdal*, *Haukadál*, *Hitardal*, etc.; cp. the mod. Norse *Dolen* = *man from a dale*; this points to an obsolete root word analogous to *ala*, *ól*, *bati*, *böt*; vide the glossaries of names to the Sagas, esp. that to the Landn.]

II. a *dollar* (mod.) = Germ. *Joachimsthaler*, *Joachims-thal* being the place where the first dollars were coined.

dalr, m., gen. *dalar*, poet. a *bow*, Lex. Poët.; this word has a different inflexion, and seems to be of a different root from the above; hence in poetry the hand is called *dál-naud*, the *need of (force applied to) the bow*, and *dál-tíng*, as the bow is bent by the hand.

dál-verpl, n. a *little dale*, Nj. 132, Fms. vi. 136, Al. 41.

damma, u. f. [*domina*], a *dame*, Fr. (for. and rare); hence in mod. use *madama*, *madame*.

dammr, m. s. *dam*, D. N. COMPS: *damm-stokkr*, m. a *sluice*.

damm-stæði, n. a *dam-yard*, D. N. (for. and rare).

dampnr, *dampnr*, m. [Germ. *dampf*], *steam*, (mod. word.) 2. a *pr.*

name, Rm., Yngl. S.

dan, m. [*doninus*], *sir*, D. N.; hence comes perhaps the mod. Icel. word

of-dan, það er mér ofdan, 'tis too great a honour for me; else the word is quite out of use.

Dansk, adj., **Danir**, pl. **Danes**; **Dan-mörk**, f. **Denmark**, i. e. *the mark, march, or border of the Danes*; **Dana-veldi**, n. *the Danish empire*; **Dana-virki**, n. *the Danish wall*, and many compds. vide Fms. xi. This adj. requires special notice, because of the phrase **Dönsk tunga** (*the Danish tongue*), the earliest recorded name of the common Scandinavian tongue. It must be borne in mind that the 'Danish' of the old Saga times applies not to the nation, but to the empire. According to the researches of the late historian P. A. Munch, the ancient Danish empire, at least at times, extended over almost all the countries bordering on the Skagerrak (Vik); hence a Dane became in Engl. synonymous with a Scandinavian; the language spoken by the Scandinavians was called Danish; and 'Dönsk tunga' is even used to denote Scandinavian extraction in the widest extent, vide Sighvat in Fms. iv. 73, Eg. ch. 51, Grög. ii. 71, 72. During the 11th and 12th centuries the name was much in use, but as the Danish hegemony in Scandinavia grew weaker, the name became obsolete, and Icel. writers of the 13th and 14th centuries began to use the name 'Norræna,' *Norse tongue*, from Norway their own mother country, and the nearest akin to Icel. in customs and idiom. 'Swedish' never occurs, because Icel. had little intercourse with that country, although the Scandinavian tongue was spoken there perhaps in a more antique form than in the sister countries. In the 15th century, when almost all connection with Scandinavia was broken off for nearly a century, the *Norræna* in its turn became an obsolete word, and was replaced by the present word 'Icelandic,' which kept its ground, because the language in the mean time underwent great changes on the Scandinavian continent. The Reformation, the translation of the Old and New Testaments into Icelandic (Oddr Gotskalksson, called the Wise, translated and published the N. T. in 1540, and bishop Gudbrand the whole Bible in 1584), a fresh growth of religious literature, hymns, sermons, and poetry (Hallgrímur Pétursson, Jón Vídalín), the regeneration of the old literature in the 17th and 18th centuries (Brynjólfur Sveinsson, Árni Magnússon, Þormóður Torfason),—all this put an end to the phrases *Dönsk tunga* and *Norræna*; and the last phrase is only used to denote obsolete grammatical forms or phrases, as opposed to the forms and phrases of the living language. The translators of the Bible often say 'vort Íslenskt mál,' *our Icelandic tongue*, or 'vort móður mál,' *our mother tongue*; móður-málið mitt, Pass. 35. 9. The phrase 'Dönsk tunga' has given rise to a great many polemical antiquarian essays; the last and the best, by which this question may be regarded as settled, is that by Jón Sigurdsson in the preface to Lex. Poët.; cp. also that of Pál Vídalín in Skýr. s. v., also published in Latin at the end of the old Ed. of Gunnar. Saga, 1775.

DANZ, mod. **danza**, n. a word of for. origin; [cp. mid. Lat. *dansare*; Fr. *danser*; Ital. *danzare*; Engl. *danse*; Germ. *tanz, tanzen*.] This word is certainly not Teutonic, but of Roman or perhaps Breton origin: the Icel. or Scand. have no genuine word for dancing,—leika means 'to play' in general: the word itself (*danza, danz*, etc.) never occurs in the old Sagas or poetry, though popular amusements of every kind are described there; but about the end of the 12th century, when the Sagas of the bishops (Bs.) begin, we find dance in full use, accompanied by songs which are described as loose and amorous: the classical passage is Jóns S. (A. D. 1106–1121), ch. 13. Bs. i. 165, 166, and cp. Jóns S. by Gunnlaug, ch. 24. Bs. i. 237—Leikr sá var kær mönnum áðr en hinn heilagi Jón varð biskup, at kveða skyldi karlmadr til konu í danz blautlig kvæði ok rægilig; ok kona til karlmanns mansöngs vísur; þenna leik lét hann af taka ok bannaði styrkliga; mansöngs kvæði vildi hann eigi heyra nó kveða láta, en þó fékk hann því eigi af komið með öllu. Some have thought that this refers to mythical (Eddic) poetry, but without reason and against the literal sense of the passage; the heathen heroic poems were certainly never used to accompany a dance; their flow and metre are a sufficient proof of that. In the Sturl. (Hist. of the 12th and 13th century) dancing is mentioned over and over again; and *danz* is used of popular ballads or songs of a satirical character (as those in Percy's ballads); *slimt* (*loose song*) and *danz* are synonymous words; the Sturl. has by chance preserved two ditties (one of A. D. 1221, running thus—Loptir liggir í Eyjum, blitr lunda bein | Sæmundr er á heidum, etr berin ein, Sturl. ii. 62, and one referring to the year 1264—Minar eru sorgirnar þungar sem blý, Sturl. iii. 317) sufficient to shew the flow and metre, which are exactly the same as those of the mod. ballads, collected in the west of Icel. (Ögr) in the 17th century under the name of Fornkvæði, *Old Songs*, and now edited by Jón Sigurdsson and Svend Grundtvig. *Danz* and Fornkvæði are both of the same kind, and also identical with Engl. ballads, Dan. *kæmpeviser*. There are passages in Sturl. and Bs. referring to this subject—ferðu Breiðbælingar Lopt í slímtun ok gördu um hann danza marga, ok margiskonar spott annat, Sturl. ii. 57, cp. 62; *Danza-Bergr*, the nickname of a man (Sturl. ii), prob. for composing comic songs; *danza-gjörð*, *composing comic songs*; fylgdar-menn Kolbeins fóru með danza-gjörð, ... en er Brandr varð varr við slímtun þeirra, iii. 80; þá hrókti þóðr hestinn undir sér, ok kvæð danz þenna við raust, 317. Þ. a.

wake, Arna S. ch. 2; in Sturl. i. 23; at the banquet in Reykhólar, 1119, the guests amused themselves by *dancing, wrestling, and story-telling*; þá var sleginn danz í stofu, ii. 117; í Víðvík var gleði mikil ok gott at vera; þat var einn Drottins dag at þar var danz mikill; kom þat til fjöldi manna; ok ríðr hann í Víðvík til danz, ok var þat at leik; ok dáuðu menn myk danz hans, iii. 258, 259; honum var kosti á boðum hvat til gamans skyldi hafa, sögur eða danz um kveldit, 281;—the last reference refers to the 21st of January, 1258, which fell on a Sunday (or wake-day): in ballads and tales of the Middle Ages the word is freq.:—note the allit. phrase, *dansinn dunar*, Isl. Þjóða. ii. 8: the phrases, *stiga danz*; *ganga í danz*; *brúðir í danz*, *dansinn heyra*; *dans vill hun heyra*, Fkv. ii. 7. Many of the burdens to the mod. Icel. ballads are of great beauty, and no doubt many centuries older than the ballads to which they are affixed; they refer to lost love, melancholy, merriment, etc., e. g. Blítt lætur veröldin, fölnar fögr fold | langt er síðan mitt var yndið lagt í mold, i. 74; Ut er þú við æginn blá, eg er hér á Dröngum, | kalla eg löngum, kalla eg til þín löngum; Skín á skóði sól og sumarið friða, | dynur í velli er drengir í burtu ríða, 110; Ungan leit eg höfmann í fögrum runni, | skal eg í hljóði dilla þeim mér unni; Austan blakar laufð á þann linda, 129; Fagar heyraðu eg raddmar við Niflunga heim; Fagrt syngur svanrinun um sumarlanga tíð, | þá mun list að leika sér mín liljan frið, ii. 52; Einum unna eg manningum, á meðan það var, | þó hlaut eg minn harm að bera í leyndum stað, 94; Svanninn víða, svannurinn syngur víða, 22; Utan eptir fríðinum, sigla fagar fleyr; sá er enginn gláður eptir annan þreyr, 110; Svo er mér illt og anguramt því veldur þú, | mig langar ekki í lundinn með þá jungfrú, Espol. Ann. 1549. The earliest ballads seem to have been devoted to these subjects only; of the two earliest specimens quoted in the Sturl. (above), one is satirical, the other melancholy; the historical ballads seem to be of later growth: the bishops discountenanced the wakes and dancing (Bs. l. c., Sturl. iii), but in vain: and no more telling proof can be given of the drooping spirits of Icel. in the last century, than that dancing and wakes ceased, after having been a popular amusement for seven hundred years. Eggert Olafsson in his poems still speaks of wakes, as an eyewitness; in the west of Icel. (Vestfirðir) they lasted longer, but even there they died out about the time that Percy's ballads were published in England. The Fornkvæði or songs are the only Icel. poetry which often dispenses with the law of alliteration, which in other cases is the light and life of Icel. poetry; vide also *hofmaðr*, *viki-vakar*, etc. In the 15th century the rimur (metrical paraphrases of romances) were used as an accompaniment to the danz, holdar danza harla snart, ef heyrist vísum mín; hence originates the name *man-söngur* (*maid-song*), *minne-sang*, which forms the introduction to every rima or rhapsody; the metre and time of the rimur are exactly those of ballads and well suited for dancing. An Icel. MS. of the 17th century, containing about seventy Icel. Fornkvæði, is in the Brit. Mus. no. 11,177; and another MS., containing about twenty such songs, is in the Bodl. Libr. no. 130.

danza, mod. **danza**, ad. to dance, Skv. 705, not in Sturl. and Bs., who use the phrase *slá danz*; the verb *danza* occurs for the first time in the ballads and rimur—Ekki er dagr enn, vel d. víðin, Fkv. ii. 102.

dans-leikr, m. *dancing*, Sturl. i. 23.

dapi, a, m. a pool, Ivar Aasen: a nickname, Fms. viii.

DAPR, adj., gen. rs. of a person, *downcast, sad*, Nj. 11, Isl. ii. 248, 272, Band. 9: of an object, *dreary, d. dagr*, Ann. 58; d. nætr, Sl. 13; döpr heimkynni, Hbl. 4, Fms. x. 214: the proverb, *syrr er d. en dauðr*, one droops before one dies, i. e. as long as there is life there is hope; daprt bál, Pass. 44. 3; döpr dauðans pína, Bs. ii. 501; döpr augu, weak eyes, Vídal. i. 25; augn-dapr, weak-eyed; hence *depra* or *augn-depra*, weak sight: a faint flame of a light is also called *daprt*, tvö dopur ljós sitt log, Jón Þorl. i. 146.

dapra, ad. to become faint, in swimming; e-m daprar sund, he begins to sink, Njard. 374; more usually dep. *daprask*, Fbr. 160, Fas. iii. 508.

dapr-eygr, adj. *weak-sighted*, Bjarn. 63.

dapr-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *dismal, sad*; hnipin ok d., Isl. ii. 196; kona d., a dreary looking woman, Sturl. ii. 212; d. ásjóna, a sad look, Fms. i. 262; d. draumar, dismal dreams, vi. 404.

darka, ad. to walk heavily, to trample, (a cant term.)

DARRADR, m., gen. ar. [A. S. *dearod*; Engl. *dart*; Fr. *dard*; Swed. *dart*];—a dart, Hkm. 2 (in the best MSS.), cp. DL, where *vefr darradr* simply means *the web of spears*; the common form in poetry is *darr*, n., pl. dörr, vide Lex. Poët., in mod. poetry dörr, m., Ulf. i. 16, 4. 47. 7. 61; the word is probably foreign and never occurs in prose. 2. a sort of peg, Edda (Gl.)

dasaak, ad. [Swed. *dasa*], to become weary and exhausted, from cold or bodily exertion, Bs. i. 442, Fær. 185, Fms. ii. 98, Orkn. (in a verse), Sturl. iii. 20, O. H. L. 16; *dasaðr*, exhausted, weary, Ld. 380, Fas. ii. 80, Fms. viii. 55, Bb. 3. 24.

DASI, a, m. (*dasinn*, adj., Lex. Poët.), a lazy fellow, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. (in a verse).

datta, ad. to sink, of the heart, Fbr. 37, vide detta.

dauð-dagi, a, m. a mode of death, Isl. ii. 220, Lv. 68, Fas. i. 88, Greg. 67. **dauð-dagr** = *dauðadagr*, Bs. i. 643

daud-drúkkinn, part. *dead-drunk*, Fms. xi. 108, Orkn. 420.
 daud-ferandi, part. *death-bringing*, 623. 26, Greg. 14.
 daud-hræddr, adj. *frightened to death*.
 DAUÐI, a, m. [Ulf. *daups* = *θάνατος*; A. S. *deað*; Engl. *death*; Germ. *tot*; Swed. *doaf*]:—*death*; the word is used in the strong form in all Teut. dialects from Gothic to English, but in Icel. it is weak, even in the earliest writers; though traces of a strong form (*dauf*, s or ar) are found in the phrase til dauða (to *death*) and in compds, as mann-dauðr; cp. also Hm. 69, where dauðr seems to be a substantive not an adjective; Fagrsk. 139 also writes dauðar-ord instead of dauða ord; an old song, Edda 52, has Dvalins dauðs-drykkir = dauða-drykkir, i. e. the *death-drink of the dwarf*; the strong form also remains in such words as dauð-dagi, dauð-hræddr, dauð-yfi, dauð-ligr, dauð-vána, which could not possibly be forms of a weak dauði, Nj. 198; at dauða kominn, Fms. i. 32; d. fór á hann, Nj. 27; the references are numberless, though heathen proverbs and sayings prefer to use 'hel' or 'feigð,' which were more antique, whereas dauði recalls Christian ideas, or sometimes denotes the manner of death. 2. medic. *mortification*. COMPS: dauða-blóð, n. 'death-blood,' gore, Fél. ix. dauða-bönd, n. pl. *death-bonds*, Greg. 48. dauða-dagr, m. *death's day*, Nj. 109, Stj. 168. dauða-dá, n. a *death swoon*. dauða-dómur, m. *death's doom*, Sks. 736. dauða-drop, n. *plague*, Stj. 437, 438. dauða-drúkkinn, adj. *dead-drunk*, Fms. ix. 22. dauða-drykkir, m. a *deadly draught*, Fms. i. 8. dauða-dyrr, f. *gates of death*. dauða-dæmdr, adj. *doomed to death*, Bs. i. 222. dauða-fylgja, u, f. a 'death-fetch,' an apparition boding one's death, Nj. 62, v. l.; vide fylgja. dauða-hræddr = dauðhræddr, dauða-kvöl, f. the *death-pang*, Mar. dauða-loft, f. *searching for one as if dead*. dauða-litr, m. *colour of death*, 623. 61. dauða-maðr, m. a *man doomed to die*, Fms. vii. 33; hafa e-n at dauðamanni, 656 A. l. 25, Eg. 416. dauða-mark, -merki, id, n. a *sign of death* (opp. to lífs-mark), medic. decay or the like, Nj. 154, 656 C. 32; a type of death, Hom. 108. dauðamein, n. *death-sickness*, Bs. i. 616. dauða-ord (v. l. and better dauðayrd, f., from yrd = *word, fate*), n. *death*, 'death-word,' Yt. 8. dauða-rád, n. 'death-red,' fatal counsel, Gisl. 35. dauða-róg, n. *deadly slander*, Landn. 281. Dauða-sjór, m. the *Dead Sea*, Rb., Symb. dauða-skatt, m. *tribute of death*, Nidst. 6. dauða-skellr, m. a *death-blow*, Bs. ii. 148. dauða-skuld, n. the *debt of nature*, 655 xxxii. 19. dauða-slag, n. = dauðaskellr, Stj. 280. dauða-slig, n. *deadly play*, a disease of horses, Bs. i. 389. dauða-snara, u, f. *snare of death*, Hom. 144. dauða-steytr, m. [Dan. *stød*], = dauðaslag, Bs. ii. 182. dauða-stríð, n. the *death-struggle*. dauða-stund, f. the *hour of death*, Al. 163. dauða-svefn, n. a *deadly swoon*, fatal sleep, as of one fated to die, Fas. iii. 608; medic. *cataplexis*, also called stjarni, Fél. x. 43. dauða-sök, f. a *cause for death*, a deed deserving death, Fms. i. 48, iii. 20, vi. 383. dauða-tákn, n. a *token of death*, Bret. 66, cp. II. xx. 226. dauða-teygjur, f. pl. the *death-spasms*, Fél. ix. dauða-útleð, f. *penalty of death*, Sturl. ii. 2. dauðaverk, n. a *work deserving death*, Isl. ii. 413. dauð-leikr, m. *mortality*, Stj. 21, Greg. 17. dauð-ligr, adj. *deadly*, Sks. 533, Hom. 52, Stj. 92, K. Á. 202, Fms. xi. 437. dauðr, adj. [Ulf. *daups*; A. S. *deað*; Engl. *dead*; Germ. *tot*; Dan. *død*]:—*dead*, Grág. i. 140, Nj. 19; the phrase, verða d., to *become dead*, i. e. to die, 238, Jb. ch. 3, Am. 98; d. verðr hverr (a proverb), Fa. 114 (in a verse); falla niðr d., Fms. viii. 55; metaph. eccl., 623, 32, Hom. 79, 655 xiv. A; dauð trúa, Greg. 113, James ii. 17, Pass. 4. 23. 2. inanimate, in the law phrase dauðt só, K. Á. 204. 3. medic. *dead*, of a limb. 3. compds denoting manner of death, sœ-dauðr, vápn-dauðr, útt-dauðr; sjálf-dauðr, of sheep or cattle, = *svidda*, q. v.; again, hálf-dauðr, half dead; al-dauðr, quite dead; stein-dauðr, stone-dead; the old writers prefer to use andauðr or láttinn, and in mod. use dáinn is a gentler term, used of a deceased friend; dauðr sounds rude and is scarcely used except of animals; in like manner Germ. say *abgelebt*. dauð-vána, adj. ind., and dauð-vænn, adj., medic. *sinking fast*, when no hope of life is left, Grett. 155, Fms. vi. 31, H. E. i. 480. dauð-yfi, n. (cp. Goth. *daupublis* = *ἐπιθανάτιος*, 1 Cor. iv. 9), a *carcase*, lifeless thing, Stj. 317 (Lev. xi. 38). dauð-heyraak, d, dep., d. við e-t, to *turn a deaf ear to*, Fms. xi. 134, Thom. 374. dauð-heyrd, adj. *one who turns a deaf ear to*, 655 xxxi, Fms. vi. 30. dauðingl, a, m. a *drone, sluggard*. dauð-leikr, m. *deafness*, sloth, Fas. i. 7. dauð-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), 'deaf-like,' lonely, dull, Eg. 202, 762, L. v. 22, Fms. vi. 404 (dismal). DAUFR, adj. [Gr. *τύφος*; Goth. *daufs* = *νεπωρμένος*, Mark viii. 17; A. S. *deaf*; Engl. *deaf*; Germ. *taub*; Swed. *dof*; Dan. *døv*]:—*deaf*, 623. 57, Lake vii. 22; allit. phrase, daufr ok dumbi, *deaf and dumb*, Stj. 207; dumbi á er ekki mællir, d. á er ekki heyrir, K. Á. 56; blindr eðr d., Gpl. 504, Hom. 120. 2. metaph., Bs. i. 728. 3. (mod.) *without power*, = daufligr. dau-mikill, adj. *stinking*, Bs. ii. 23.

DAUNN, m. [Goth. *daune* = *δωμήν*; cp. Swed.-Dan. *dunst*; O. H. G. *dauns*]:—a *smell*, esp. a *bad smell*, Anecd. 8; illr d., Rb. 352; opp. to ilmr (*sweet smell*), 623. 22; in Bb. 3. 27 used in a good sense. dauña or daunsna (mod. *dunsna*), að, to *smell at, sniff at*, esp. of cattle; gekk Glæsir (an ox) at honum ok daunsnaði um hann, Eb. 320. daun-somd, f. = daunn, Mar. dauß, m. [mid. H. G. *tūs*; Fr. *deux*], the *dice*; kasta dauß, to *cast a die*, Sturl. ii. 95. II. the *rump*, of cattle, Fas. ii. 510, cp. döf. DÁ, n. [the root word of deyja, dauðr]. 1. *cataplexy*; Icel. say, liggja í dái or sem í dái, to *lie motionless*, without stirring a limb and without feeling pain; hann vissi þá ekki til sín löngum, ok þótti þá sem hann legi í dái, Bs. i. 336, Fas. ii. 235; falla í dái, to *fall into a senseless state*, Bs. i. 451. 2. it is medic. used of the relieving swoon, like the sleep which follows after strong paroxysms, Fél. ix. 204; it is different from augvit (*swoon*) or brotfall (*epilepsy*). dá, d, to *admire, be charmed at*, a word akin to the preceding, denoting a sense of fascination, a kind of *entrancement* (cp. *dár*); with acc., dá e-t, dáu menn mjök dænz hans, Sturl. iii. 259; dáu þat allir, 625. 96, Konr. 59 (Fr.); cp. and in present usage only dep., dást (mod. *dásti*) að e-u, Fms. ii. 192, xi. 429. dá- is esp. in mod. use prefixed to a great many adjectives and adverbs, denoting *very*; dá-góðr, *very good*; dá-væl, *very well*; dá-vænn, dá-falleg, v. below; dá-fagr, *very handsome*; dá-litill, in the west of Icel. pronounced dultíð, *very little*. DÁÐ, f. [Ulf. *dæds*, in *misseds*, = *μαρτύριον*, Germ. *misstet*, Engl. *misdeed*; A. S. *deed*; Engl. *deed*; O. H. G. *tat*; mod. Germ. *that*; Dan. *daad*]:—*deed*; allit. phrase, drýgja dáð, to *do a daring deed*, Sturl. iii. 7, 10; dáð ok drengskapr, Band. 10; cp. the compds ú-dæði, a *misdeed*; for-dæða, an *evil-doer*; the adverbial phrase, af sjálfs-dáðum, of one's own accord. 3. *valour*; ef nokkur dáð er í þér, Fms. xi. 86, 623. 49; the word is not much in use, or merely poet. in compds as dáð-framr, dáð-fimr, dáð-gjarn, dáð-göfugr, dáð-kunnr, dáð-míldr, dáð-rakkr, dáð-sterkr, dáð-sæll, dáð-vandr, etc., all of them 'epitheta oriantia,' bold, valiant, Lex. Poët., but none of them can be used in prose without affectation. dáði, a, m. a *dainty*, Snót 216. dáð-lauss, adj. 'deedless,' *lubberly*, L. d. 236, L. v. 53; *impotent*, Fél. ix. 204. dáð-leyzi, f. *meanness, impotency*, Grett. 131. dáð-leysingi, a, m. a *good-for-naught*, (*jainéant*), a *lubber*, Sturl. iii. 135. dáð-rakkr, adj. *bold*, Sks. 358. dáð-sæmi, dáð-samliga, v. dá-semi, etc. dáð-vandr, adj. *virtuous*, Sks. 486. dá-falleg, adj. *very pretty*, Fas. iii. 3, v. l. dáindis-, pretty, rather, as an adverb. prefix to adjectives and adverbs. dáinn (v. deyja), *dead, deceased*, (freq.) 3. masc. the name of a dwarf, Edda (Gl.); cp. Dan. *daane* = *to swoon*. dá-la, adv. *very, quite*; ekki d., *not quite*, Bjarn. 42. dá-lofkar, m. pl. (prop. *charms*), *intimacy*, Nj. 103. dá-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), [Dan. *daarlígr*], *bad*; d. tré, Stj. 24; d. deyning, *bad smell*, 51; d. ferð, L. d. 324; d. kost, Fms. i. 202; d. dæmi, Sks. 481; *wretched* (of a person), Magn. 494, Stj. 157, 473. DÁLKR, m. [cp. mod. Germ. *dolch*, which word does not appear in Germ. till the 16th century (Grimm); Bohem. and Pol. *tulicb*; mod. Dan. *dolk*]:—the *pin* in the cloaks (feldr) of the ancients, whence also called feldar-dálkr, Glúm. ch. 8, Korm. ch. 25, Fms. i. 180, Gisl. 55, Hkr. Hákr. S. Góða ch. 18; cp. also the verse l. c., where the poet calls it feldar-stingr, cloak-pin, cp. Tac. Germ. ch. 17. 2. the *vertebrae of a fish's tail*; it is a child's game in Icel. to hold it up and ask, hvað eru margar árar á borði undir sporði? whilst the other has to guess how many joints there are, cp. the Ital. game *morra*, Lat. 'miscere digitis.' 3. a *column in a book*. dálpa, v. dálfa. dá-læti, n. *fondness, intimacy*. dámaðr, adj. *flavoured*, Sks. 164. dámgast (proncd. *dángast*), að, to *get seasoned*; metaph. to *thrive*; hence, dámgan, dōngun, f. *thriving*; dōngulligr, adj., etc. dām-góðr, adj. *well-flavoured*, N. G. L. ii. 419. DÁMB, m. [perh. akin to the Germ. *dampf*], *flavour*; görði síðan af dām ekki góðan, Bs. i. 340; illr d., Konr. 57; the phrase, draga dām af e-u, to *take a (bad) flavour from a thing*; hver dregr dām af sínum sessu-nautum? Icel. also use a verb *dáma*, að, in the phrase, e-m dāmar ekki e-t, i. e. to *dislike, to loathe*; a filthy person is called ó-dāmr, etc. dánar-, a gen. form from dá or dáinn, in dánar-arfr, m. a *law term, inheritance from one deceased*, Hkr. iii. 222; dánar-bú, n. *estate of one deceased*; dánar-dagr, m. or dánar-dægr, n. *day, hour of death*, Fms. i. 219, Hs. verse 44 (where it nearly means the manner of death); dánar-sé, n. *property of a person deceased*, Grág. i. 209, Fms. vi. 392, cp. Dan. *danneise*, but in a different sense, of *property* which is claimed by no one, and therefore falls to the king. DÁB, n. *scoff*; in the allit. phrase, draga d. af e-m, to *make game of one*, Hkr. iii. 203; gys og dár, Pass. 14. 2. dár, adj. [dá], scarcely used except in the neut. dátt, in various phrases;

e-m verð datt (or datt um e-t), numbness comes to one, one is benumbed, 623. 10; við þau tíðendi varð honum svá d. sem hann væri steini lostinn, at those tidings he was as 'dumbfounded' as if he had been struck by a stone, Bs. i. 471. **Þ.** in phrases denoting a charm or fascination exercised over another, always of uncertain and fugitive nature (cp. dá, ð); göra sér datt við e-n (v. dá-leikar), to become very familiar with one, Korm. 38; svá var datt með þeim at ..., they so charmed one another that ..., Nj. 151; þá var nú í datt efni komit, i. e. they came to be close friends, Sd. 138; varð mönnum datt um þat, people were much charmed by it, Bjarn. 9. 20, cp. Hm. 50. **γ.** dár gleymasku-svefn, a benumbing sleep of forgetfulness, Pass. 4. 11.

dára, að, to mock, make sport of, with acc., Fas. i. 9, Stj. 22, 165, 199, Grett. 139.

dári, a, m. [Germ. *tor* or *thor*; Dan. *daare*], a fool, buffoon, Fms. ix. 272; dára-samleggr, adj. foolish, Stj. 269; dára-akapr and dáruskapr, m. mockery, Fas. ii. 337, Grett. 108 A, 144.

dá-sama, að, to admire, Fms. vi. 57, Magn. 504; dásamandi, part., Fms. v. 239, Mar. 39; this word and the following are by mod. theol. writers much used of God, the grace of God.

dá-samligr, adj. (-ligr, adv., Bs. i. 305), wonderful, glorious, Fms. x. 234, iv. 71; d. tákn, Bs. i. 325, Magn. 504, 532, Clem. 46.

dá-sömd and dá-sömi, f. glory, grace, Mar. 33, 68, Post. 188. dá-sömdar-verk, n. work of glory; mikil eru dásömdar verkin Drottins, great are the glorious works of the Lord, cp. Ps. cxi. 2.

dá-vönn, adj. very pretty, Fær. 157, Fas. ii. 343.

döging, f. dawn, Eluc., Sturl. i. 83 C.

deig, n. [Ulf. *daigs*, m. = *φάσμα*; A. S. *dæg*; Engl. *dough*; Germ. *teig*; Swed. *deg*]; —*dough*, Ann. 1337, Matth. xiii. 33, i Cor. v. 6–8, Gal. v. 9; the earliest trace of this word is the Goth. *deigan*, a strong verb by which Ulf. renders the Gr. *πλάσσειν*, as also *δοτράναι* by the part. *digans*, *πλάσμα* by *gadik* in Rom. ix. 20, and *ἐκλάσθη* by *gadigans* in i Tim. ii. 13; to this family belong the following Icel. words, *deigr* (moist), *deigja*, *digna*, *deigla*, *digull*, the fundamental notion being plasticity: vide the following.

deigja, u, f. a dairy-maid; this word is the humble mother of the Engl. *lady*, qs. *la-dy* (vide p. 76, s. v. braud), A. S. *blaf-dige* = bread-maid; cp. Norse *bú-deigja* (q. v.), Chaucer's *dey* (a *maner dey*), and West Engl. *day* (or *dey*) *bouse*, a *dairy*. The *deigja* in old Norse farms was the chief maid, but still a bondswoman, N. G. L. i. 70, H. E. i. 510; öll certu d. dritin, Ls. 56, where it is curiously enough addressed to the daughter of Byggvir (bygg = barley), a handmaid of the gods; *deigja* seems to mean a baker-woman, and the word no doubt is akin to *deig*, *dough*, and Goth. *deigan*, to knead, the same person being originally both dairy-woman and baker to the farm: in Icel. the word is never used, but it survives in the Norse *bú-deia*, *sæter-deia*, *agtar-deia*, *reid-deia* (Ivar Aasen), and Swed. *deja*, = a dairy-maid.

deigja, u, f. wetness, damp.

deigla, u, f. a crucible, Germ. *tiegel*, v. *digull*.

doigr, adj. 'doughy,' damp, wet; Icel. say, vera d. i fætina, to be wettish, less than *vátr*, wet, and more than *rakr*, damp. **β.** soft, of steel, and metaph. *simid*; d. brandr, Eb. 238, þidr. 79; *deigan* skal *deigum* bjóða (proverb), Háv. 40, Fms. i. 143 (in a verse), iii. 193, Pr. 173.

deigull = *digull*, m.; *deigull-mór*, m. a sort of clay.

DEILA, a, [Goth. *deilan* and *ga-deilan* = *μερίζω*, *μεταδιδέναι*, *διαμεῖν*, etc.; A. S. *dælan*; Engl. *to deal*; Germ. *theilen*; O. H. G. *tailjan*; Swed. *dela*; Dan. *dela*]. **I.** with acc. (never dat.), to deal, divide; the phrase, vilja bæði kjósa ok deila, will both choose and deal, of unfair dealing, a metaphor taken from partners, e. g. fishermen, where one makes the division into shares (*deilir*), and the others choose (*kjósa*) the shares they like best, Ld. 38; *deildir hlutr*, a dealt lot, i. e. share dealt or allotted to one, Grág. i. 243; d. e-m e-t, to allot one a thing, to deal out to one, ii. 294; *deila dögurð*, d. mat (in mod. usage *skammt*), to deal out portions of food in a household, Isl. ii. 337; *sér at þar var manni mat deildir*, Gisl. 47; þú kunnir aldregi d. mönnum mat, Ls. 46; þá er maðr á brót þettinn ef honum er eigi deildir mat á málmum, Grág. i. 149; cp. the proverb, djarf er hver um deildan verð; d. fé, Skm. 22; d. bauga, Rm. 20; d. e-t út, to deal out, give, Fms. xi. 434. **2.** of places, to divide, bound; firðir deila, the firðir are the boundaries, Grág. ii. 217; vatnsföll (rivers) d. til sjávar, Eg. 131; svá vitt sem vatnsföll deila til sjávar, Landn. 57, K. þ. K. 34. **β.** used impers. as it seems; *deilir norðr vatnsföllum*, Isl. ii. 345; *sjóll þau er vatnsföll deilir af milli héraða*, the fells that divide the waters, form the water-bed, between the counties, Grág. i. 432; þar er víkr deilir, Hlt. **3.** metaph. to distinguish, discern; *epitir þat sá sól, ok máttu þá d. ættir*, after that the sun broke forth, and they could discern the airts (of heaven), Fb. i. 431, Fms. iv. 38; *deila litu*, to discern colours (lit-deili), hence the proverb, eigi deilir litr kosti (acc. pl.), colour (i. e. look, appearance) is no sure test, Nj. 78; metaph., d. víg, to act as umpire in a fight, tourney, or the like, Ls. 22; we ought perh. to read *deila* (not *bera*) tilt með tveim, 38. **4.** various phrases, *deila sér illan hlut af*, to deal oneself a bad share in, to deal badly in a thing, Ld. 152; the phrase, e-t deilir máli (impers.), it goes for a great deal, is of great importance, Hs. 65, mod. usage *skipta máli*, miklu, etc.:

d. mál, to deal with a thing, Hom. 34; d. mál e-s, to deal speech, to discuss or confer with one, O. H. 82 (in a verse); d. e-n málum, to deal, i. e. speak, confer, with one, Krók. 36 C; d. orðspeki við e-n, to deal, i. e. contend in learning with one, Vpm. 55; rúnar, Rm. 42; *eiga við e-t at d.*, to have to deal with a thing, Fms. viii. 288; the phrase, d. mál brotum, to deal piecemeal with a case, take a partial or false view of a thing, or is the metaphor taken from bad payment (in *bauga-brot*, q. v.)? Eb. 184; þeir hafa eigi deilt þetta mál brotum, i. e. they have done it thoroughly, have not been mistaken, Konr. 52; to share in a thing, d. knif ok kjöstykki, to share knife and meat, Grág., Isl. ii. 487; the phrase, d. hug, to 'deal one's mind,' pay attention to, with a notion of deep concern and affliction; heil vertu Sváva, hug skaltu d., thy heart shalt thou cleave, Hkv. Hjörv. 40; *deildusk hugir*, svá at húskarlar héldu varla vatni, their minds were so distraught, that the house-carles could hardly forbear weeping, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence a hardened man is called *litill skipdeildar maðr*, (Hugdeila, mind's concern, is the name of a poem of the 17th century): at þeir deildu enga úhæfu, that they should forbear dealing outrageously, Fms. i. 22; d. heiptir, to deal hatred, to hate (poët.), Hkv. i. 41; d. afli, ofríki við e-n, to deal barely and overbearingly with one, Fms. i. 34; d. illyrðum, ill-deildum, to chide, abuse one another, Háv. 37, Ld. 158. **II.** neut. to be at feud, quarrel; the saying, sjaldan veldr einn þegar tveir deila; deili gröm við þig, Hkv. i. 43; ek bað sögð d. við þau, Sighvat: d. til e-s, to quarrel for a thing, Eg. 510; d. upp á e-n, to complain of one, Stj. 294, Exod. xvii. 2, 'Why chide ye with me?' **β.** impers., ef i þat deilir, if there be dissent on that point, Grág. ii. 125; ef i deilir með þeim, if they dissent, i. 58. **2.** d. um e-t, to contend about a thing, as a law term; þeir deildu (they had a lawsuit) um jarðir, Fms. iv. 201; þeir deildu um landaskipti, 315; þeir deildu um land þat er var ..., Landn. 125; þeir deildu um leysingja-arf, 100, 101; metaph., d. um stafn, to come to a close fight, Orkn. 232. **III.** reflex. to spread, branch off; vatnsföll deilask milli héraða, Grág. ii. 218; svá víða sem hún (i. e. Christianity) deilisk um heim, Hom. 49. **2.** meðan mér deilisk líft til, as long as life be dealt (i. e. granted) me, Fms. viii. 205; e-t deilisk af, a thing comes to pass, Hkr. iii. 55 (in a verse); kölluðu þeir, at lengi mundi vörn deilask af úti, that a long defence would be dealt out, i. e. there would be a long struggle, Sturl. i. 59, cp. the Goth. *afdeilan* = to pay off; hugr deilisk (vide above); þat mun oss drýgt deilask, it will cost us dear, Am. 19.

deila, u, f. disagreement, a contest, often as a law term, *law contest* (laga-deila, ping-deila), Nj. 90, Fms. i. 68, iv. 119, 198, vi. 136, viii. 146, Sturl. i. 105, Eg. 367, Rd. 304, Ld. 204. **COMPOUNDS:** deilu-gjarn, adj. quarrelsome, þóð. 59. deilu-mál, n. a quarrel, Sturl. i. 30. deilu-vænigr, adj. likely to lead to a quarrel, Eg. 735.

deild (deilþ, deilð), f. a deal, dole, share, Edda 147; fara at deildum, to be parcelled out, Orkn. 88, Isl. ii. 337 (a portion of meat); göra d., to give a dole, N. G. L. i. 142; the phrase, fá illt ór deildum, to get a bad share, be worsted, Sighvat (in a verse). **2.** dealings; harðar deildir, hard dealings, Fbr. (in a verse); sannar deildir, just dealings, Lex. Poët.; ill-deildir, ill dealings; grip-deildir, dealings of a robber, robbery; skip-deild, temper. **3.** seldom used of fighting with weapons (N. G. L. i. 64), but freq. of a lawsuit (ping-deild), Nj. 138, 141, 86, 36, Eg. 738, Fms. vi. 361, viii. 268, Gpl. 475; the parliamentary phrase, leggja mál í deild, to 'lay a case under division' in court (cp. leggja mál í görð), a phrase which recalls to mind the English parliamentary phrases 'division' and 'divide,' Sturl. i. 59; leggja mál til deilda, id., Laxd. 204 (MS., Ed. deilu). **β.** cp. also local names, Deildar-tunga, -hvamnr, -hjalli, Landn., Sturl. **γ.** in Icel. a boundary river is often called *Deild* or *Deildar-d.* Deildar-lákr, etc.; or of other boundary places, Deildar-hvamnr, etc. **8.** metaph., í aðra d., þriðju d., etc., secondly, thirdly, etc., Stj. 9, 21. **COMPOUNDS:** deildar-arfr, m. inheritance in shares, Grág. i. 171. deildar-lið, n. a strong body of men, so that some can be kept in reserve, Fms. v. 14. deildar-maðr, v. *deildarmaðr*.

deili, n. pl. marks, whereby to discern one thing (person) from another; sá þó öll d. á honum, all his features were visible, Fas. i. 298; the metaph. phrase, kunna, vita, deili á e-u (e-m), to know the marks of a thing (man), i. e. to know it so as to discern it from another thing; vita öll d. á, to know exactly; vita eingi d. á, to know nothing about, Eg. 185, Fas. ii. 113, Fms. v. 316.

deili-kor, n. a cup, Js. 78, cp. N. G. L. i. 211. *Δία-δεilling*, f. division, dealing.

deilir, m. a dealer, Lex. Poët.; arithm. divisor.

deili-steinr, m. a 'mark-stone,' land-mark, D. N.

deill, m. [Germ. *theil*; Goth. *dails*; Engl. *deal*; Swed.-Dan. *deel*, *del*]. D. N.; this word never occurs in old writers, and can scarcely be said to be in use at present. Icel. use the fem. *deild* and *deila*, vide above.

dekr, n. [mid. Lat. *dicra*], ten bides, B. K. 125. **3.** [deck = to dress], flirtation, fiery.

dekret, n. a decree (Lat. word), Bs. i. Árna S.

dekstra, að, to coax for one; in phrases as, vertu ekki að d. hann, or hann vill láta d. sig (of spoilt children).

dell, a, m. a dog, (cant word.)

Dellingr, *qs. deglingr*, *m.* [dagr], *Dayspring*, the father of the Sun, Edda.
demant, *m.* *diamond*, (mod.)
demba, *d.* with *dat.* to pour out.
demba, *u.* *f.* a pouring shower. β . a mist (= dumba), Ivar Aasen.
demma, *u.* *f.* [dammr], to dam, D. N.; *demning*, *f.* *damming*, id.
denging (dengð, Grág. ii. 338), *f.* the *whetting* a scythe by *hammering* the edge, Grág. i. 200.
dengir, *m.* one who wets, a cognom., Fms. x. 219.
dengja, *d.* [Swed. *dänga*], to hammer and so wet a scythe; *d. ljá*, Grág. ii. 211.
dengala, *u.* *f.* = denging.
dentinn, *adj.* *dainty*, Snót (Stef. Ol.) 212.
depill, *m.*, *dat.* *depli*, [depl = a pond, little pool, from *dapi* = a pool, Ivar Aasen], a spot, dot; hvitr, svartr d., O. H. L. 59: a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*.
depla, *ad.* *d.* augum, to blink with the eyes.
depra, *u.* *f.* [dapr], vide aug-depra or augn-tepra, p. 33.
der, *n.* the peak or shade of a cap.
des, *f.*, gen. *desjar*, pl. *desjar*, = Scot. and North. E. *dass* or *dass* (a boy-rick), cp. also Gael. *dais*; menn eru við heygard þinn ok reyva desjarnar, Boll. 348; hey-des, a boy-dass, Bs. 54, Sturl. i. 83, 196: it exists in local names as *Desjar-myri* in the east, *Des-ey* in the west of Icel.
des, *n.* [cp. Swed. *desman*], *mask*, in the compd *des-hús*, *n.* a *smelling* box for ladies to wear on the neck, of gold or ivory.
DETTA, pret. *datt*, 2nd pers. *dast*, pl. *duttu*; part. *dottinn*; pres. *dett*; pret. subj. *dytti* —to drop, fall; *d. niðr dauðr*, to drop down dead, Fms. iii. 132; of a bird when shot, 179: þeir tóku brandana jafnskjótt sem ofan dattu, Nj. 201; spjótið datt or heudi, El. 91; dattu þær ofan, they tumbled down, Fas. ii. 84; draga þá stundum upp, en láta stundum d., Karl. 161: to drop, die suddenly, sauðfénaðr datt niðr unvörpum í megrð, Bs. i. 873; þau hafa nú niðr dottið í hor, the cattle dropped down from starvation, 875: to sink, of the heart, Fbr. 108: metaph., líf dettr úr e-m, the life drops out of one, Fms. iii. 214: denoting to come on suddenly, dauðinn dettr á, Al. 90; láttu niðr d., engu er nýtt, drop it, it is all false, Fs. 159: the phrases, e-m dettr e-t í hug, a thing drops into one's mind, i.e. one recollects it suddenly; *d. ofan yfir e-n*, to be overwhelmed, amazed; *d. í stað*, to fall in pieces (as a tub without hoops), to be amazed: cp. *datta*, *dotta*.
dett-hendr, *adj.* a kind of metre, Edda 124, 129: cp. Ht. 29.
dettir, *m.* the sound of a heavy body falling; heyrta dettr, Fms. iv. 168.
dett-yrði, *n.* dropping unregarded words, Mirm.
DEYÐA, *dd.* [v. dauðr; Ulf. *daupjan*; Germ. *töden*; Swed. *döda*]: —to kill, put to death, with acc., Ld. 54, Nj. 158, Fms. ii. 270: allit., deyða illum dauða, to put to an ill death, Clem. 57; dræpr ok deyðandi, a law term, Germ. *vogelfrei*, Gpl. 137; dræpr ok deyðr, N. G. L. i. 351: metaph. (theol.), Fms. ii. 338; *d. sik*, to mortify one's lusts, Bs. i. 167.
DEYFA, *ð.* [v. daufr; Ulf. *ga-daubjan*; Germ. *betäuben*; Dan. *døve*; Swed. *döjfa*]: —to make blunt; *d. sverð*, vápu, eggjar (of weapons blunted by the look of a wizard), Korn. 220, Gisl. 80, Isl. ii. 225; þær er d. sverð ok sefa, Sdm. 27, Eg. 509 (in a verse), Dropl. 36, Hm. 149, where this power is attributed to Odin himself. 2. to 'deave' (Scot. and North. E.), i.e. stupefy; medic., *d. hönd*, Fas. iii. 396: metaph. to soothe or stupefy, *d. sakar*, to soothe, Ghlv. 2. 23; *d. sefa*, Sdm. l. c. II.
deyfa, *u.* [Goth. *daupjan*, Germ. *taufen*, = to dip; *d. í vatn*, to dip in water, N. G. L. i. 339, 378, v. l.; vide *dýfa*.
deyð, *f.* (deyfa, u. f.), [Ulf. *daubja*], *deafness*, N. G. L. i. 228; numbness, having no smour.
DEYJA, pret. *dó*, 2nd pers. *dótt*, later *dóst*, pl. *dó*, mod. *dóu*; part. *dáun*; pres. *dey*, 2nd pers. *deyr* (in mod. familiar use *deyrð*); pret. subj. *dæi*; in the south of Icel. people say *dæði*, inserting a spurious *ð*; old poems with neg. suffix, *deyr-at*, *dó-at*; a weak pret. form *deyði* (*died*) occurs in the Ann. 1400–1430, and was much used in biographies of later centuries, but is borrowed from Dan. *døde*, unclassical and unknown in the spoken tongue; Icel. always say *dó*: [the root is akin to *dá*, q. v., Gr. *θάνατος*, etc.; Ulf. uses a part. *divans*, by which he sometimes renders the Gr. *θνήσκω*, *φθάνω*; *undivans* = *ἀθάνατος*, *ἀφθαρτος*; *undivaneí* = *ἀθάνασία*; but the Gr. *θνήσκω* he renders not by *divan* but by *ganítan*; Hel. uses *dójan*, but rarely; the A. S. seems not to know the word, but uses *sultan*, whereas in Icel. *svelta* means to starve, *die of hunger*; the Engl. perhaps borrowed the verb to die from the Scandin., whereas to starve (used by Chaucer = Germ. *sterben*) now means to die of hunger or cold]: —to die; *deyr* (s), *deyja* frændr, Hm. 76; hann dó af enni, 623. 27; er þat sögn manna, af hön hafi af því dæit, Korn. 164; hann dó ór sárum, Fs. 120; þeir dó allir, Landn. 294; dó þar undir ellifu nant, Bs. i. 320; hann dó litlu síðarr, Fms. i. 108; þat áttu eptir sem erðast er, ok þat er at d., Nj. 56; betra er at d. með æmð en lífa með skummu, Orkn. 28: the proverb, *deyja verðr hverr um sinn*, *omnes uno memento mori*: the allit. phrase, á deyðanda degi, Ld. 106, Grág. ii. 207, Hkr. iii. 20: eccl., dauða deyja, Gen. iii. 3, Matth. xv. 4, 'let him die the death,' Engl. A. V.; *d. góðum*, illum dauða, to die a good, bad death, etc.: it sometimes has in it a curious sense of motion, hann kaus at d. í

Mælisell, Landn. 192; þeir Selþórir frændr dó í Þórisbjörg, 78; trúði at hann mundi deyja í sjallit, Eb. 7 new Ed., v. l., where it means to die (i. e. pass by death) into the fell, i. e. they believed that after death they would pass into the fell; cp. *hinuig deyja* or *Helju halir*, Vfm. 43. β . medic. to die, of a limb, Pr. 239. γ . of inanimate things; *dáinn arfr*, a law phrase, a dead inheritance, i. e. left to the heir, Gpl. 263; hence *dánar-fé*, *dánar-arfr*, q. v.

DEYNA, *d.* [daunn], to stink, 544. 39, Hom. 151, 623. 22, Stj. 91.
deyning, *f.* a stink, bad smell, Stj. 51.

digla, *ad.* to drip, prop. of a running at the nose (v. digull), Sd. 168; to drip, of wet clothes hung out, Konr. 32.

digna, *ad.* to become moist (deigr): to lose temper (of steel), Nj. 203; metaph. to lose heart, Karl. 390, Ó. T. 20, Flóv. 44, Fas. iii. 540, G. H. M. ii. 712.

DIGR, *adj.*, neut. *digrt*, [the Goth. probably had an *adj.* *digrs*; Ulf. renders *ðáþórn* by *digrei*; Swed. *diger*; the Germ. *dick* is different, and answers to Icel. *þjokkr*, *þykk*]: —stout, big; a pole is *digr*, a wall *þykk*; the phrase, *d. sem naut*, big as an ox, Eb. 314; hátr ok d., Anal. 79; d. fótr, Nj. 219; Ólaftr Digr, Olave the Fat, O. H.; er kálfi var digrastr, Nj. 247; digrt men (*monile*), Fms. vi. 271; faltr langr ok digr, Eg. 285; digrir fjótrar, Sks. 457; (hon) gekk digr með tveim, she was big with twins, Sturl. 16. β . irregularly = *þykk*; *d. panzari*, Sturl. ii. 59; *d. ok feit* nautsida, a thick side of bacon, Fms. ii. 139. 2. metaph., *gora sik digran*, to puff oneself out, Bs. i. 719, Karl. 197; *digr orð*, big words, threats, Isl. ii. 330, Bs. i. 758. β . gramm. *deep*, of a tune, sound, Skálda 177, Isl. ii. 467, v. l.

digraak, *ad.* to grow big, of a pregnant woman, Fms. xi. 53; *d. í gerðum*, id., Bárð. 173, Fb. i. 157: metaph. to make oneself big, *d. ok dramba*, Th. 11.

digr-barkliga, *adv.* 'big-throated', *boastfully*, Finnb. 252, Bs. i. 764.

digr-beinn, *adj.* big-legged, Fms. iv. 28.

digrð, *f.* *bigness*, stoutness (cp. *lengd*, *hæð*, *breidd*, *þykrt*), Fms. iii. 209.

digr-hálsadr, *adj.* = *háls-digr*, big-necked, Stj. 18.

digr-leikr, *m.* (leikr, a, m.), *bigness*, Edda 20, Ann. 1345, Bs. ii. 167, 173; aspiration, Skálda 180.

digr-ligr, *adj.* (-ligr, adv.), big, boastful, Bs. i. 728, Eg. 711, v. l.

digr-nefsadr, *adj.* = *nef-digr*, big-nosed, Sturl. iii. 111 C.

digr-yrði, *n.* pl. big words, Stj. 461.

DÍK, *n.* a run, leap; taka *dik* (taka undir sig d.), to take a spring, Bs. ii. 143: the word is probably foreign, but root uncertain; hence comes *mið-dik*, *n.* pronounced *mið-bik*, the middle of a thing; hún (i. e. the Reformation) hefir uppháit illt og efnislaust, mið-dikið máta-laust, og endann afskaplegan, Bs. ii. 313, a pastoral letter of the old popish bishop Ögmund, A. D. 1539.

díka, *ad.* to run, (mod.)

díkt, *n.* composition in Latin, Látinu-díkt, Fms. iii. 163, Bs. i. 869, ii. 121; þat nýja díkt, 77: söngva-díkt, composition of songs, Sörla R. i. 5.

DÍKTA, *ad.* [Lat. *dictare*], to compose in Latin; Gunnlaugr munkr er Látinu söguna díktað hefir, Bs. i. 215, 786; díkta ok skrifa bréf á Látinu; bréf skrifað ok díktað, 798; d. bækur, 79; d. vers, 655 xxxii. 17; d. röksemdir, Bs. i. 786: in old writers díkta is only used of Latin (not Icel.) compositions, but as these compositions were in an affected and artificial style, the word also got the sense of fiction, cp. Germ. *dicthen*, *dicthen* = a poet, *dicthen* = poetry; mod. Dan. *digter*; Engl. *diity*; in Icel. mostly with the notion of falsehood, not as in Germ. and mod. Dan. of fancy. 2. to romance, lie; logit eðr díktað, Stj. 40; díktaðu þar andsvör þau er eigi váru sönn, 248; menn hugðu þetta ráð díktað (signed), Bs. i. 757; sem fjandinn hafði díktað, Mar. (Fr.); Dóra þá lézt díkta ljóð, dári þig sérhver maðr, Vidal. (a ditty).

díktan, *f.* composition in Latin, Bs. i. 798.

díktir, *m.* a poem (rare), seldom used but as a name of several legendary poems of the 15th and 16th century, Ceciliu-d., etc.

dílk-íð, *n.* ewes together with their lambs, Bs. i. 719.

DÍLKR, *m.* a sucking lamb, Grett. 137, Þorst. St. 51, Grág. i. 417, ii. 307, in the last passage also of sucking pigs, calves or kids; kviga (a 'quey' or young cow) með tvá dílka, Isl. ii. 401; in Icel. households the lambs are separated from the mother in June, this is called 'séra frá', the time 'fráferus', the lamb 'fráferu-lamb'; the lambs that are left with the mother all the summer are called 'dílkur' as opp. to 'fráferu-lamb'. 2. metaph. the small folds all round a great sheepfold. β . the phrase, e-t dregr dílk eptir sér, it brings trouble in its train.

dílk-sauðr, *m.* a sheep with a lamb, Grág. i. 418.

dílk-ær, *f.* a ewe with a lamb, Grág. ii. 304.

dilla, *ad.* with dat. to trill, lull; dillandi ródd, a sweet voice; dillindo, interj. lullaby; dillari, a, m. a triller, of the nightingale; hjartans danspípu dillarinn, Jón Þorl. i. 131.

dimma, *d.* (but *dimmaðisk*, Fb. i. 91; *dimmat*, part., Mar.) —to become dim; neut. or imper., um kveldit er d. tók, when it began to grow dark, Fms. viii. 305; dimmir af nótt, the night darkens, iii. 135; also of clouds, to grow dark (of a gale, storm); þá hvesti ok dimdi í fjörðum, Espol. Árb. 1768.

dimma, *v.* *f.* *dimness, darkness*, esp. of clouds, nightfall; *seglid bar í fjarðar-dimmuna*, Espol. Árb. l. c.: metaph. *gloom*, Pass. 4. 11; the phrase, *dimmu dregt á e-t*, it becomes clouded, looks threatening, Band. 10.

dimmu-hljóðr, *adj.* = *dimmraddaðr*, Fas. ii. 231.

DIMMR, *adj.* [*A. S.* and *Engl.* *dim*], *dim, dark, dusky*; *d. ok dökkt ský, a dim and dark sky*, Fms. xi. 136; *verða dimt fyrir augum, to see dimly*, esp. of sudden changes from darkness to light, iii. 217; *var dimt hit neðra, dark below*, Háv. 40; *d. himin*, Matth. xvi. 3; *harla dimt var af nótt*, Pass. 11. 1; *dimmu nótt, a dark night*; *d. stigr, a dim path*, Fms. i. 140; *dimt el, a dark storm*, Ólf. 7. 63; *d. regn*, Lex. Poët.; *d. dreki, the dusky dragon*, Vsp. 66. *β.* of voice, hollow, Ísl. ii. 467; vide the following word.

dimmraddaðr, *adj.* *deep-voiced*, Grett. 111.

dimmr-víðri, *n.* *dark, cloudy weather*.

dindill, *m.* *the tail of a seal*.

dingla, *ad.* *to dangle*; **dingull**, *m.* *a small spider*, cp. *dor-dingull*.

dirfa, *δ.* (*vide* *djarfr*), *to dare*, always with the reflex. pronoun separated or suffixed, *dirfask* or *d. sik*, with infin. *to dare*, Fms. xi. 54. Ísl. ii. 331; *d. sik til e-s, to take a thing to heart*, Al. 88, 656 A. 1. 36; reflex., *dirfask, to dare*; *bændr dirfusk mjök við Birkibeina, became bold, impudent*, Fms. ix. 408; *er þeir dirfusk at hafa með höndum hans píslar-mark, vii. 195*; *engi maðr dirfdisk at kveðja þess, i. 83, K. Á. 114*; *dirfask í e-u, þá dirfdumk ek í ræðu ok spurningum, I grew more bold in speech*, Sks. 5.

dirfð, *f.* *boldness*, often with the notion of *impudence, arrogance*, Eg. 47, Glúm. 309, Fms. iv. 161, xi. 54. Post. 645. 71; *of-dirfð, impudence*.

dirfaka, *v.* *f.* = *dirfð*; *of-dirfaka, temerity*.

DISKR, *m.* [*a* for. word; from Gr. *δίσκος*; Lat. *discus*; A. S. and Hel. *disc*; Engl. *disk* and *disk*; Germ. *tisch*]; — *a plate*; *þá voru öngir diskar*, Ísl. (Heidary. S.) ii. 337, O. H. L. 36, Fms. i. 259, Bs. i. 475; *silfr-d., gull-d., silver and gold plate* are mentioned as a present given to a king, O. H. 154, cp. Fb. iii. 332; both the words used in this sense, *diskr* and *skutill* (Lat. *scutellum*, Germ. *schüssel*) are of for. origin; cp. also Rm. 4. 29; in the earliest times small movable tables also served as plates.

dispensera, *ad.* *to dispense* (Lat. word), H. E. i. 510.

disponseran, *f.* *dispensing*, Stj., Bs.

disputa, *disputera*, *ad.* *to dispute* (Lat. word), Stj.

díametr, *n.* *diameter* (Gr. word), 731. 7.

DÍAR, *m.* pl. (the Icel. has two words, but both of them poetical and obsolete, viz. *diar* answering, by the law of Interchange, to Gr. *θεός* (Icel. *d = Gr. θ*), and *tívar*, by the same law, to Lat. *deus* (Icel. *t = Lat. d*); cp. Sansk. *devas*, Gr. *θεός*, Lat. *divus*, Ital. *dio*, Fr. *dieu*]; — *gods or priests*; this word occurs only twice, Yngl. S. ch. 2—*þat var þar siðr, at tólf hofgoðar voru æðstir, skyldu þeir ráða fyrir blótum ok dómum manna í milli*; *þat eru diar kallaðir eðr drottinn*,—where *diar* means not *the gods* themselves but *the priests*; and by the old poet Kormak in an obscure periphrasis, in a poem addressed to the staunch heathen earl Sigurd; Snorri (Edda 96), in quoting Kormak, takes the word to mean *gods*; but the version given in Yngl. S. seems more likely; the *diar* of the Yngl. S. were probably analogous to the Icel. *goði*, from *god* (*deus*). The age of Kormak shews that the word was probably not borrowed from the Latin.

dígull, *m.* [*deig*]. I. *the mucus of the nose*; *d. er horr*, Edda (Lauf.), Lex. Poët.; hence *hor-dígull*, Fas. ii. 149; mod. *hor-dingull*, as if it were from *dingla*. II. [Swed.-Dan. *digel*; Germ. *tiegel*], *a crucible*; hence poet., gold is called *digul-farnr*, *digul-mjógr*, *jökull*, *the load, snow, icicle of the crucible*, Lex. Poët.

DÍKI and **dík**, *n.* [Germ. *teich*], *a dike, ditch*, Eg. 529–531, Hkr. iii. 154, Jb. 245, Grett. 161, Fms. iii. 187, vi. 406, O. H. 21 (in a verse), Orkn. 452; **díkja-bokki**, *a. m.* *an earl, poet.*, Kormak.

DÍLI, *a. m.* *a spot, mark*; *alldin nema d. undir vinstri heudi*, Fms. iii. 125. *β.* esp. medic., *b. dila, to burn with caustic*; this operation was in olden times performed (caustic being unknown) with a pointed hot iron, and is described in an interesting passage in Bs. i. 379. cp. also Rafns S. ch. 4, Bs. i. 644, Nj. 209. *γ.* *a brand* (on thieves), esp. on the back (*v. brenna*); *fyrr skulu grónir grautar-dílarnir á hálsi þér, þeir er þú brant . . . en ek myna gipta þér systur mína*, Eb. 210, Hkr. iii. 148, Fbr. 190; vide *brenna*.

DÍS, *f.* pl. *disir*, and an older but obsolete form *jódis*, which remains in the earliest poems, *jódis (the sister of)* úlfur ok Nara = *Hela*, Yt. 7; but *Loga dí, the sister of Logi*, 9; cp. Edda 109; it also remains in the Icel. fem. pr. name *Jódis*,—the explanation given in Skálda 183 (from *jör, equus*, and *dis*) has no philological value, being only the poet's fancy; [Hel. *idis = virgo*; A. S. *ides*; Grimm ingeniously suggests that the *Idistaviso* in Tacitus may be corrupt for *Idisiaviso, the virgin-mead*, from *idis* and *vísio = Germ. wiese*]. I. *a sister*, Yt. l. c.; *heitir ok systir, dí, jódis, a sister is called dí and jódis*, Edda 109; *dis skjöldunga, the sister of kings*, Bkv. 14. II. generally *a goddess or priestess* (?), *a female guardian-angel*, who follows every man from his birth, and only leaves him in the hour of death, cp. the very interesting passages, Hallfr. S. Fs. 114, Þorst. Síðu H. Anal. 184, 185, Gisl., Fms. ii. 192–195 (cp. Nj. 148); hence the phrase, ek kveð

af líma orðnar þér disir, the disir have left thee, thou art a lost man, Am. 26; cp. also the phrase, *heilium horfinn*. 2. poet. *a maid* in general, Lex. Poët.

3. freq. in Icel. as a fem. pr. name, in compds. *Jódis*, *Her-dis*, *Val-dis*, *Vig-dis*, *Hjör-dis*, etc. comms: *dísa-blót*, *n.* *a sacrifice to the disir*, Eg. 105, Yngl. S. ch. 33. *dísa-sátr*, *m.* *the temple of the disir*, Yngl. S. ch. 33. *Hervar. S. Fas. i. 454*. *dísa-skald*, *n.* the '*disir-Scald*', surname of a heathen Icel. poet who composed a poem in honour of the *disir*, Edda, Skáldat.

dívisera, *ad.* *to distribute* (Lat. word), Stj. 42. 80.

djarf-leikr, *m.* (*-leiki*, *a. m.*), *courage*, Edda 16, Fs. 6, Þidr. 273.

djarf-ligr, *adj.* *bold, daring*, Fb. i. 380, 445. **djarf-liga**, *adv.*, Fms. i. 27, ix. 302, Nj. 48, Ld. 214.

djarf-mannligr (*djarfa-mannligr*), *adj.* *daring*, Bárð. 164.

djarf-mælttr, *adj.* *bold-spoken*, Nj. 6, Fms. xi. 53.

DJARFR, *adj.* [*cp.* *dirfa* above; Hel. *derbi* or *derui = audax, improbus*; mod. High Germ. *derb = hard* is a different word, answering to A. S. *þeowf*, and originally meant *unleavened* (of bread); kindred words are, Engl. *dare, daring*, Gr. *θάρσiv*]; — *bold, daring*, but also in a bad sense, *audacious, impudent*; *d. í orrustum, bold in battle*, Edda 16; *d. ok dularfullr, impudent and arrogant*, Fms. i. 75; at Ólafur digri mendi eigi svá d. vera at . . . so foolishly daring, iv. 107; nú ver eigi síðan svá d., at þú talir ósemilig orð við Harald, be not so presumptuous as to speak unseemly words to Harold, vii. 168; fírna djörf kona ertu ok heimsk, impudent and foolish, xi. 54; *djarfastr (boldest)* ok best hugaðr, Edda 16; *víg-djarfr, sókn-djarfr, hug-djarfr, valiant*; *ú-djarfr, shy*.

djarf-tæktr, *adj.* *bold in taking*, Stj. 422 (of Ruth gleanings).

djákn, *m.* (*djákn*, *a. m.*), Sturl. i. 180 C), the Lat. *diaconus, a deacon*, Dipl. v. 22, Bs. K. Á., K. p. K., Vm., etc.

djákn, *n.* *a diadem*, D. N. i. 321, 590, etc. (freq. in mod. use); prob. a foreign word, though the root is uncertain.

djúp, *n.* *the deep*; *í djúpum vatna, in the depths of the waters*, Sks. 628; mikil djúp (*a great gulf*) á milli vor staðfest, Luke xvi. 26; at eigi svelgi oss djúpit, 655 xxxii; *djúp árinna, the channel in a river*, Fas. i. 151. *β.* *the deep sea* off the shore is called *djúp*; *kastadi hann öxinni fyrir borð á djúpi*, Eg. 196; *siðan býr Agnarr sík til ok kafar í djúpit*, Fas. i. 27; the fishers distinguish between *grunn-mið* and *djúp-mið*, vide *mið*; Icel. also say, *hundráð, sextígi . . . fátma djúp*; a large bay may be called *djúp*, e. g. *Ísafjardar-djúp*, Landn. 147; *sjávar-djúp*, *haf-djúp, the main*; hann lét grafa út d. (*a deep*, i. e. *channel*) við Skeiðastein, Fms. x. 153.

γ. metaph., *eilíft d.*, 656 B. 9; eccl. *við of God, d. miskunnar, gezkva, depth of mercy, grace*, etc.; cp. *dýpt, dýpi*. **djúp-audgr** or *-uðgr*, *adj.* the cognom. of Audá, Landn.; it probably means *the wise, deep*.

djúp-fyndni, *f.* '*deep-finding*', *wit, ingenuity*, Pass. 21. 3. **djúp-fundinn**, *part.* '*deep-found*', *ingenious*, Króka Refs R. 4. 2.

djúp-hugsadr, *adj.* *deep-musing*, Sturl. ii. 202.

djúp-hygga, *v.* *f.* (*-hyggi*, *f.*), *ingacity*, Fagrsk. 32.

djúp-leiki (*-leikr*), *a. m.* *depth*, Magn. 514, Karl. 394.

djúp-ligr, *adj.* (*-liga*, *adv.*), *deep, deeply*, Sks. 552.

DJÖFR, *adj.*, compar. *djúpari*, superl. *djúpast*; *djúpast*, Greg. 63; *djúpari* (fem.), Eg. 99; *djúpara*, Ld. 78; *djúpastan*, Edda 34; *djúpasti*, Hom. 144; but in mod. use more freq. *dýpri*, *dýpstr*; [Goth. *djúps*; A. S. and Hel. *djōp*; Engl. *deep*; Germ. *tieft*; Swed. *djup*; Dan. *dyb*]; — *deep*, of water; *d. vatn*, Grág. ii. 131; *d. tjörn*, Greg. 63; *í hinn djúpa sá*, Edda 18, Sturl. ii. 202; *djúp á*, Eg. 99; of other things, a *dale, pit*, etc., *djúpr dahr*, Fms. i. 210, Edda 34; *dökkva dala ok djúpa*, 38; *djúpar grafr (pit)*, Sks. 426; *d. pytttr*, Hom. 144; of a vessel (the ark), 625. 7; *djúpt sár, a deep sore*, i. e. *wound*, Dropl. 29; *d. hötttr, a deep bat*, coming down over the eyes, Fms. viii. 368; *d. hver, a deep kettle*, Hym. 5.

β. neut. at *adv.* *deep, deeply*; *bitu hvelin djúpt í jörðina*, Al. 140. 2. metaph. *d. tákn*, Hom. 134; *beavy, severe*, d. laun, 100; the phrase, *leggjask djúpt*, so *dive deep*, Nj. 103; in mod. usage freq. in a metaph. sense, *deep, profound*.

djúp-ráðgr and *-ráðr*, *adj.* *deep-counselling*, Þidr. 135, Fagrsk. 32.

djúp-ræði, *n.* *deep-scheming*, Fagrsk. 32, v. 1.

djúp-sætttr, *adj.* *deep, deep-laid*; *d. ráð*, Magn. 466, Fas. iii. 218; *d. orð*, Stj. 4; *d. maðr, a deep man*, Fms. xi. 44.

djúp-skygn, *adj.* (*-skygni*, *f.*), *deep-seeing*.

djúp-sæl, *f.* *the seeing deep, profoundness*, Stj. 560.

djúp-sær (*-sæligtr*), *adj.* *seeing deep, penetrating*, Eb. 224, Sks. 553.

djúp-uðgr, *adj.* [*A. S. deep-bydig*], *deep-minded*.

djúp-vitr, *adj.* *deeply wise*, Orkn. 230, Fas. iii. 53.

DJÖFULL, *m.* dat. *djöfi*, pl. *lar*; [Gr. *δίαβολος*; eccl. Lat. *diabolus*; A. S. *deofol*; Engl. *devil*; Germ. *teufel*; Swed. *djefvul*; Dan. *djævel*]; the nearest to the Icel. is the A. S. form, which shews that the word came from England with Christianity; of course in the old Saga time the word was almost unknown; the evil spirits of the heathens were trolls and giants]; — *a devil*, Nj. 273, Fms. ii. 184; but in Bs. Fms. viii. sqq., the legendary Sagas, etc. it is freq. enough: as a term of abuse, Sturl. ii. 115, Fms. viii. 95, 368, ix. 50; *djöfla-blót* (*vide blót*), Mart. 315; *djöfla-mót, meeting of d.*, Greg. 51; *djöfuls-kraptr, devil's craft, diabolical power*, Fms. x. 283, Fas. i. 254.

djöful-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *devilish*, 623. 24, 625. 72, Fms. x. 289, 290, Barl. 149, Mar. 60.

djöful-ödr, adj. 'devil-wind,' *possessed*, Orkn. 518, Clem. 51, N. T.

djöful-marr, adj. = djöful-ödr, Mar. 656 B. 7.

djörfung, f. [djærfr], *boldness*, in a good sense, Fms. iv. 133, Pass. 40. 17: *impudence*, Fms. ii. 184, H. E. i. 503: cp. dirðr, dirfska.

DÖÐI, a. m. [dauðr], *deadness, insensibility*.

doðka, u. f. the bird *tringa fusca*, lækjar-duðra, Fél. i. 17, Edda (Gl.)

doð-na, að, to become *insensible*, Anal. 196.

doðr-kvissa, u. f. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.)

doði, a. m. [daufr], *medic. torpor*, in the hands, feet, etc.—handar-doði, fótá-doði; as to the art, stein-doði, *anaesthesia*; nála-doði, 'needle-torpor,' pins and needles, Fél. ix. 205, 206: metaph. torpor, numbness, Stj. 97, Hom. 108.

doðinn, adj. *dead*, of a limb; d. er mér fótr minn, Vápn. 21: metaph. *drowsy*, [Dan. *doven*], Al. 71.

doðna, að, [Goth. *daubnan*; Swed. *domna*], to become *dead*, of limbs; doðnabi höndin, Fms. vi. 203, Stj. 196, 297: of water, *flat*, Sk. 165: metaph. the phrase, dofnar yfir e-u, *the matter begins to die out*, people cease to talk about it, Fms. x. 301, Bs. i. 348, Band. 4; hugr dofnar, *the mind gets heavy*, Brandkr. 60.

dogg, n. a *pillow* (?), in the phrase, að sitja upp við dogg, to lie half erect in bed, leaning the head upon a high pillow.

dokk, dokka, a. f. a *windlass*, Fms. x. 53.

doparr, m., and doppa, u. f. a boss of metal, þiðr. 111, Karl. 550 (in a saddle): of earrings, D. N. i. 321: (the last word is freq.)

dor-digull (dordingull), m. a *small spider*; *araneus totus ater splendens, filo demissorio*, Eggert Itin. 609; also called fiski-karl, *fisher-carle*; the word is no doubt to be spelt dorg-digull, i. e. *angling spider*; for popular lore as to the dordigull vide Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 547, 548: the small spider's web is called hégómi, q. v.

dorg, f. an *angler's tackle*, rod and line, etc., for trout or small fish; þeir réru tveir á báti með dorgar sínar at smá-fiski, Sam. Gm. (introd.), p. 32; land-dorgar, *the land of dorg, the sea*, Edda 66; dorgar-skot, a kind of *fishing implement*, D. N. iii. 201: cp. dorga.

dorga, að, to *fish with a dorg*; in mod. use dorg is only used of fishing through holes in the ice; metaph. Icel. also say, d. við e-t, to go angling for a thing, go dangling after it.

dorma, að, [Lat. *dormire*], to *doze*.

dornikar, m. pl. [from Doornik in Flanders], a kind of *water-tight boots*, Jón þorl.

dorri, a. m. a *wother*.

dotta, að, (dott, n.), to nod from sleep; dottir, m. a *nodder*, Háv. 44.

dólg (dolg), n. [A. S. *dolg* = *vulnus*; O. H. G. *tolg*], *direful enmity*, only in poetry in compds, as dólg-brandr, -eisa, -ljós, *the fire, embers, light of the d., = sword*; dólg-lið, *the ale of the d., i. e. blood*; dólg-linnr, *the d. snake, i. e. spear*; dólg-vaða, *the battle-woallow, i. e. the shaft*; gaping wounds are called dólg-spor, Hkv. 2. 40.

dólg-ligr, adj. *fiendish*, Finnb. 326.

dólg-maðr, m. = dólg, Hkv. 2. 49 (Ed. dólgar mætr).

DÓLGR (dolgr), m. [Ulf. renders *χραιοφύλητος*, Luke vii. 41, by *dulggruðla*; and *δαυγιστής*, id., by *dulgabaiða*]:—a *fiend*; dauðir dólgar, *ghosts*, Hkv. 2. 49—verða öfugari allir á nóttum dauðir dólgar mætr, en um daga ljósa—used synonymously to 'devil,' djöfull, Fms. iii. 200, vi. 143, x. 172 (of a giant); þar sat dólgir í húsnæði, mikill ok illligr (of witches), Fas. ii. 184; svartir dólgar, Karl. 525; sögðu at sú d. væri kominn í bygðina er þeim þætti eigi dæll viðfangs, Grett. 127; söku-dólgr, a *criminal*; vide *dylgja*.

dóli, a. m. [döle, Ivar Aasen; cp. Engl. *dull*], a *drudge*, Edda (Gl.)

dólpr, m. a *sort of dress*, Edda (Gl.) 232.

dólpungr, m. the *larva* of a caterpillar, Björn.

dómandi, a. m., pl. *dómenðr*, [A. S. *dēmenð*], a *judge*, Fas. ii. 32, Grág. i. 27, 65, 79, Nj., N. G. L. i. iii, Eg. ch. 57, Stj. 378 sqq.; as to the Icel. judges cp. Grág. þ. þ. ch. 1, 6, and numberless passages in the laws and Sagas.

dómari, a. m. [Dan. *dommer*; Swed. *domare*], a *judge*, this is the common form instead of dómandi, Edda 93, K. Á. 201, Sk. 473 B, Pass. 27. 5, 28. 10; dómarar-sæti, n. *judgment-seat*, Sk. 480 B; Dómarar-bólk, f. the *Book of Judges*: used besides in many compds, lands-dómari, *chief judge*, of Pilate, Matth. xxvii. 27, Pass. 25. 1; yfir-dómari, *undir-dómari*, etc.

dóm-fé, n. a *fee or payment fixed by sentence*, D. N.

dóm-festa, u. f. *submitting to subpoena*, N. G. L. i. 23, 221.

dóm-flogi, a. m. a law term, a *runaway from court*, used either of the plaintiff or judge if they do not appear in court, or quit the court, or even rise in court, without leave; in which case the judge forfeits his seat, and the plaintiff his case; defined N. G. L. i. 23, 220.

dóm-hringr, m. 'doom-ring,' 'judgment-ring' (cp. also *vé-búnd*, the sacred bounds or bar): the courts of heathen times were surrounded by the dómhringr, about a bow-shot from the centre where the benches were placed; no evil-doer might enter this hallowed ring, or commit an act of violence within it; if he did so, he was called a vargr i véum (*lupus in sanctis*); the Engl. law term 'bar' answers to this old word, cp.

Gr. *δρῦπαροι*, Lat. *cancelli*; the Goth. *stana*, = *court and judge*, properly means a *staff, bar*; the bar was, according to Eg. l. c., a pole of hazel-wood, *hesli-stengr*: classical passages referring to this,—þar sér enn dómh-ring þann, er menn vóru dæmdir í til blóts, í þeim hring stendr þórs steinn, etc., Eb. ch. 10; þar stendr enn þórs steinn... ok þar 'hjá' (better) er sá dómh-ringr er (in *veibich*) menn skyldi til blóts dæma, Landn. 98: another classical passage is Eg. ch. 57 beginning; cp. also Fas. iii. Gautr. S. ch. 7, Edda 16, though the 'ring' is not expressly mentioned in these last two passages: hann gengr í dómh-ringinn ok setzk niðr, Band. 6; en þeir eigu at rísa ór dóminum ok sitja í dómh-ring innan meðan um þá sök er dæmt, Grág. i. 78, cp. 17, 26: in early heathen times this sacred circle was formed by a ring of stones, cp. *dóm-stenar*: no doubt some of the so-called Celtic or Druidical stone circles are relics of these public courts, e. g. the Stones of Stennis in the Orkneys; cp. Scott's last note to the Pirate, referring to this subject; even in later times, when the thing was obsolete, the name still remained.

dóm-hús, n. the 'house of doom,' *court-house*, Sk. 784; the idea is foreign, though the word is native: the old courts and meetings were always held in the open air.

dóm-kirkja, u. f. [Germ. *dom-kirche*, from Lat. *domus*], a *cathedral*, (mod.)

dóm-leggja, lagði, a law term, to lay before a court, Dipl. iii. 13.

dóm-nefna, u. f. the *nomination of judges* in the Icel. court, described in Íb. ch. 5; in parliament the *godar* (*priests*) had the right to appoint the judges, Grág. i. 25; þeir (viz. the priests) skyldu dómsnefna eiga á þingum, Fms. iii. 106.

DÓMR, m. [Goth. *dōms*, which occurs once, but not in Ulf., who only uses the word in compds, and renders *ἀπλως* and *ἀπὸ τῆς* by *stana*; A. S. *dōm*; Engl. *doom* and the termin. -*dom*; O. H. G. *tom*; known in Germ. only from the termin. -*tum* (-*thum*)]. I. a *court of judgment*, the body of judges, or the 'court' itself; the Icel. law of the Commonwealth distinguishes between several bodies of judges; in parliament there were Fjórðungs-dómar, 'Quarter Courts,' one for each of the political quarters of the country, Breiðfirðinga-d. or Vestfirðinga-d. for the West, Rangæinga-d. for the South, Eyfirðinga-d. or Norðlendinga-d. for the North, and Austfirðinga-d. for the East; these courts were instituted by Thord Gellir A. D. 964; at a later date a fifth High Court, called Fimtar-dómr, the Fifth Court, was erected about A. D. 1004; vide Nj. ch. 98, Íb. ch. 8, Grág., esp. þ. þ. in the first chapters, and many passages in the Sagas, esp. Nj., Sturl.; and of mod. authors, Konrad Maurer in his essay, Die Entstehung des Icel. Staates, Ed. 1852, Dasent's Intro. to Burnt Njal;—the treatise of Maurer is an indispensable guide in matters of the Fimtar-dómr. There are other courts on record, e. g. dyra-dómr, a court at the door of the defendant, vide Eb. ch. 18 and N. G. L.; nú skal dóm setja fyrir durum verjanda, en eigi á bak húsi; hann (viz. the plaintiff) skal setja dóm sinn eigi nær húsi en svá, at verjandi (the defender) megi setja sinn dóm milli dura ok dóms hans ok aka hlassi víðar milli dóms ok dura (vide *dæma*), N. G. L. i. 22: technical law-phrases as to the courts, setja dóm, to set the court, let the judges take their seats; dómar fara út, the courts 'fare out,' i. e. open; fara út dóm, dóma-útfærsla, i. e. the opening of the courts, Grág. i. 37,—the judges went out in a body in procession and took their seats; ryðja dóm, to challenge the court, Nj.; ganga at dómi, to go into court; nefna dóm, to name the judges (dóm-nefna); sitja í dómi, to sit in court; mál ferr í dóm, a case goes into court; hleypa upp dómi, to break up the court by force; bera fé í dóm, to bribe the court; dóms-afglapan, vide *afglapan*;—for all these phrases, vide Grág., þ. þ. in the first chapters, Nj., esp. ch. 140 sqq., Eg. ch. 57, N. G. L. i. Gpl. This sense is now almost obsolete, but it remains in the Manx *demster* and Scot. *doomster*.

II. *doom, judgment, sentence*, and this may be the original sense; dóms-atkvæði, dóms-orð, and dóms-uppsaga mean *doom, sentence*, as pronounced by the presiding judge, Nj., H. E. ii. 115, Sk. 159, Band. 6, Grág. i. 3, 83; dóms-dagr, *doomsday, the day of judgment*; Norma-dómr, the *doom of the Norms, their weird, fate*, Yt. 23, Fm. 11; skapa-dómr, id. β. *judgment, opinion*.

III. denoting *state, condition, age*, in words such as heidín-dómr, Kristín-dómr, the *beatben, Christian age, faith*; konung-dómr, a *kingdom*; biskups-dómr, a *bishopric*, etc.; hefja ok heidnum dómi, to lift out of *beatitudom, baptize*, Sighvat.

2. helgir dómar, *relics*, Ba., H. E., Grág. ii. 165, Fms. i. 230, v. 143, Gpl. 70—*but* helgidómr, Old Engl. *balidom*, Germ. *heiligtum*; leyndr d., *mystery*, μυστήριον of the N. T.; leynda dóma himnaríkis, Matth. xiii. 11; þenna leyndan dóm, Rom. xi. 25; sjáid, að eg segi yðr leyndan dóm, 1 Cor. xv. 51.

3. in many compds—Engl. -*dom*, -*hood*, -*bead*; Guð-dómr, *Godhead*; mann-dómr, *manhood*, etc.

dóm-rof, n. *disregard of judgment*, Grág. i. 87, cp. Gpl. 21.

dóm-rúðning, f. a *challenging of judges*, Grág. i. 27.

dóm-seta, u. f. *sitting in court, judgment*, Sk. 638, 641.

dóm-setning, f. *opening the court*, N. G. L. i. 220.

dóm-staðr, m. *court, tribunal*, Grág. i. 448, ii. 405, Edda 10.

dóm-staurr, m. a *court bar*, properly *court rails*, but used in N. G. L. i. 220 of select men who stand outside and pronounce an opinion on the case.

dóm-stefna (-stomna), u. f. a *citing, summoning*, Grág. i. 448.
 dóm-stefnar, m. pl. 'court-stones, court-ring', Sturl. i. 31, vide dómhringr.
 dóm-stóll, m. the *judgment-seat*, John xix. 13, Sks. 622, 637, Hom. 46, Fms. x. 443.

dóm-sæti, n. = dómstóll, Sks. 488, 606.

dóm-sætr, adj., in the phrases, vera d., N. G. L. i. 84; eiga dómsett, to be qualified to sit in a court, a lawful judge, Grág. i. 64.

dóm-varsla, u. f. *guarding a court*, Grág. i. 65. dómvörslu-maðr, m. a man who guards the court, a javelin-man, Grág. i. c.

DÓNI, a, m. (and compds dóna-logr, -skapr, -háttr); this is a college word, by which the students of the old colleges at Skalholt and Hólar called outsiders as opposed to collegians, like the *Philister* of Germ. universities: it is still used: from Span. *don*, through the E. Engl. *done*, ('In þi dysech sette not þi spon, noþer on þe brynke, as unlearned done,' = *einsog ólærdr dóni*, as an illiterate clown (used mockingly), Bodl. Ashm. MSS. no. 61, about A. D. 1500, Boke of Curtesy, E. Engl. Text Society, 1868.)

dósa, f. [cp. Engl. *dose*, Dan. *daase*], a small box, snuff-box, (mod. word.)
 dót, n. [North. E. *doit*], trumpery, trifles, (cant word.)

DÓTTIR, f., gen. dat. acc. dóttur, plur. dóttir, later dóttir or dætur: gen. dætra, dat. dætrum; the Icel. keeps a single *t* throughout in the plur., whereas Swed. and Dan. have *døttre*; dætur also occurs in Sks. B. (a Norse MS.), and at least once or twice in poetry, cp. the rhyme, *Ægis dætur ok tættu*, Edda (Ed. A. M.) i. 324; and Hléis dætur, Skálda 198: [Gr. *θύγάτηρ*; Ulf. *daughtar*; A. S. *dohtor*; Engl. *daughter*; Swed. *dotter*; Dan. *datter*; O. H. G. *tohtar*; Germ. *tochter*; the Greek has a short *v*, and the Goth. has *au*, answering to Gr. *o*; the diphthongal *o* and the double *t* in the Scand. is only caused by the suppression of the middle consonant *g*]: — a daughter; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. 1; þóra dóttir Sigurðar Orms í auga; þorgerðr dóttir þorsteins ens Rauda, 2; Hóskuldur átti sér dóttur er Hallgerðr hét, id.; er illt at eiga dádlausa sonu, ok vist ætla ek yðr til þess betr felda at þér værit dætr föðurs yðvars ok værit giptar, Ld. 136; gott skaplyndi hefðit þér þá fengit, ef þér værit dætr einhverjara bónda, 216; nú veit ek at þú ert d. en ekki sonr, er þú þorir eigi at verja frændr þína, Háv. 43. If suffixed to a name, -dóttir denotes a woman, -son a man, e. g. þorsteinn Egils-son, but his sister þorgerðr Egils-dóttir; Halldórr Ólafs-son, but Halldórr Ólafs-dóttir, vide the Index of Names to Landn., the Sagas, etc.: this custom, in early times common to all Teut. people, is still in almost exclusive use in Icel., where a lady keeps her name all her life, whether married or not: eigna-dóttir, only daughter; sonar-dóttir, son's daughter; dóttur-dóttir, a daughter's daughter, a granddaughter, Grág. i. 171; dóttur-maðr, a son-in-law, Germ. *vidam*, Fms. ix. 240, Grág. i. 175; the waves are poet. called Ránar-dætr, Hléis-dætr, Ægis-dætr, the daughters of Rán, etc., Edda; the Earth is daughter of Onar, and, on the mother's side, of Night, Edda; the Sun is daughter of Mundil-fari, 7.

2. Dóttla is a fem. pr. name in Denmark, prob. akin to daughter, Fms. vi.

drabba, að, (drabb, n., drabbari, a, m.), to 'drab', to dirty.

draff, n. *druff*, bushes, N. G. L. iii. nos. 2, 8, Luke xv. 16.

drafa, að, to talk thick; það drafaði í honum, of a drunken person.

drafa, þidr. 116, v. l., 205, 289, from the M. H. G. *drabe* or *darabe*, = *thereby*, which the Icel. translator did not understand.

drafi, n. *tattle*, Fas. iii. 423.

drafli, a, m. *curdled milk when cooked*, Grett. (in a verse); *raud-seyddr d.*, a red-cooked d., a dainty.

drafsa, að, d. sundr, to become rotten as *druff*, Fas. iii. 325, 451.

drag, n. [draga], in compds as *ðadrag*, a bow-shot, of distance: spec. a soft slope or valley, í hverri laut og dragi, Árm. ii. 94; in pl. *drag*, the watercourse down a valley, dals-drög, dala-drög; Gljúfrár-drög, Pm. 46; Kálfadals-drög, id.; fjalla-drög. β. sing. the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; the metaph. phrase, leggja drag undir e-t, to lay the keel under a thing, i. e. to encourage it, Eb. 20.

γ. a lining, in *ermadrög*, Bdv. 16 (Fr.). 8. Icel. also say, leggja drög fyrir e-t, to lay a drag (net) for a thing, i. e. to take some preparatory steps for a thing. e. metric. term, a supernumerary, additional line to a stanza, Edda (Ht.) 124, Fms. vi. 347.

draga, u. f., vide drögr.

DRAGA, pret. dró, pl. drögu; part. dreginn; pres. drag; pret. subj. drægi: [Lat. *trahere*; Ulf. *dragan*, but only once or twice, = *énisopeiver* in 2 Tim. iv. 3; Hel. *dragan* = *portare, ferre* (freq.); A. S. *dragan*; Germ. *tragen*; the Engl. distinguishes between *to drag* and *draw*, whence the derived words *draggle*, *trail*, *drawl*; Swed. *draga*; the Danes have *drage*, but nearly obliterated except in the special sense *to travel*, — otherwise they have *trække*, formed from the mod. Germ. *tragen*]: — to draw, drag, carry, pull.

A. Act., with acc. I. to drag, carry, pull; hann dró þau öll út, Nj. 131; djöfla þá er yðr munu d. til eilífra kvals, 273; d. heim við, to drag the logs home, 53; d. saudi, to pick sheep out of a fold, Bs. i. 646, Eb. 106; d. skip fram, to launch a ship; d. upp, to draw her up, drag her ashore, Grág. ii. 433; dró þorgils eptir sér fiskinn, Fs. 129; Egill dró at sér skipit, E. pulled the ship close up to himself, Eg. 221, 306; dró hann þá af grunnina, Fms. vii. 264; hann hafði dregit (pulled) hött

sidan yfir hjálm, Eg. 375, cp. Ad. 3; d. fót, skóklæði af e-m, to draw off clothes, shoes; þá var dregin af (stripped off) hosa líkinu, Fms. viii. 265; dró hann hana á hönd sér, he pulled it on his hand, Eg. 378; d. hring á hönd sér, to put a ring on one's hand, 306; (hann) tók gullhring, ok dró (pulled) á blóðreflium, id.; phrases, er við rammann reip at d., *is to pull a rope against the strong man*, i. e. to cope with the mighty, Fms. ii. 107, Nj. 10, — the metaphor from a game; d. áras, to pull the oars, Fms. ii. 180, Grett. 125 A: absol. to pull, ok drögu skjóte eptir, they soon pulled up to them, Gullþ. 24, Krók. 52; metaph., um margar íþróttir dró hann fast eptir Ólafi, in many accomplishments he pressed hard upon Ólafi, Fms. iii. 17; d. boga, to draw the bow, x. 362, but more freq. benda (bend) boga: d., or d. upp segl, to hoist the sails, Eg. 93, Fms. ix. 21, x. 349, Orkn. 260; d. fiska, or simply draga (Luke v. 7), to fish with a book, to pull up fish with a line (hence fisk-dráttir, dráttir, fishing), Fms. iv. 89, Hým. 21, 23, Fa. 129, Landn. 36, Fas. ii. 31; d. drátt, Luke v. 4; d. net, to fish with a drag-net; also absol., draga á (on or in) á (a river), to drag a river; hence the metaphor, d. langa nótt at e-u, = Lat. *longae ambages*, Nj. 139; d. steina, to grind in a hand-mill, Sl. 58, Gs. 15; d. bust or nefi e-m, vide bust; d. anda, to draw breath; d. öndina um barkann, id., (andar-dráttir, drawing breath); d. tönn, to draw a tooth.

2. phrases mostly metaph.; d. seim, prop. to draw wire, metaph. to read or talk with a drawling tone; d. nasir af e-u, to smell a thing, Isl. ii. 136; d. dām af e-u, to draw flavour from; draga dām af e-u, or d. e-t til dæmis, to draw an example from a thing, Stj. 13, cp. Nj. 65; d. þýðu eðr samræði til e-s, to draw towards, feel sympathy for, Sks. 358; d. grun á e-t, to suspect, Sturl. i. 30, spott, skaup, gys, etc. at e-u, to hold a thing up to ridicule, Bs. i. 647; d. á sik dul ok dramb, to assume the air of . . . , 655 xi. 3; d. á sik ófældi ok dramb, Fms. vii. 20; d. e-n á talar, to deceive one, metaphor from leading into a trap, 2 Cor. xii. 4; d. vél at e-m, to deceive one, draw a person into wiles, Nj. 280, Skv. i. 33; d. á vetr, to get one's sheep and cattle through the winter; Hrafnkell dró á vetr kálf ok kið hinu firstu misseri, Hrafn. 22, cp. Germ. *anbinden*, and in mod. Icel. usage setja á vetr; d. nafn af e-m, to draw, derive the name from, Eb. 126 (App.) new Ed.; the phrase, (hann skyldi ekki) fleiri ár yfir höfuð d., more years should not pass over his head, he must die, þórð.

II. to draw a picture; kross lét hann d. í enni á öllum hjálmum með bleiku, Fms. iv. 96; þá dró Tjörvi líkneski þeirra á kamarsvegg, Landn. 247; var dregit á skjöldinn leo með gulli, Ld. 78, Pr. 428; í þann tíma sem hann dregt (drew) klæða-föllin (the folds), Mar. (Fr.): d. til stafs (mod.), to draw the letters, of children first trying to write; d. fjöðr yfir e-t, a metaph. phrase, to draw a pen over or through, to bide, cloak a thing; gramm. to mark a vowel with a stroke, — a long vowel opp. to a short one is thus called 'dreginn'; hljóðstafir hafa tvenna grein, at þeir sé styttrir (short) eða dregnir (drawn, marked with a stroke), ok er því betr dregit yfir þann staf er seint skal at kveða, e. g. ári Ari, ér er-, minu minni, Skálda 171: to measure, in the phrases, draga kvarða við vaðmál, Grág. i. 497, 498; draga lérept, N. G. L. i. 323.

III. to line clothes, etc.; trejja var dregin utan ok innan við rauðu silk, Flv. 19. IV. metaph. to delay; dró hann svá sitt mál, at . . . , Sturl. iii. 13; hann dró um þat engan hlut, he made no subterfuge, Hkr. ii. 157; Halldórr dró þá heldr fyrir þeim, H. then delayed the time, Ld. 322; vil ek ekki lengr d. þetta fyrir þér, 284; vil ek þessi svör eigi láta d. fyrir mér lengr, Eb. 130.

V. with prepp. af, at, á, fram, frá, saman, sundr, etc., answering to the Lat. *attrahere, abstrahere, protrahere, contrahere, distrabere, contrabere*, etc.; d. at líð, to collect troops; d. saman her, id., Eg. 172, 169, Nj. 127; d. at fong, to collect stores, 308, 259; metaph., þá dró at honum söttin, the sickness drew nearer to him, he grew worse, Grett. 119; d. af e-m, to take off, to disparage a person, Fms. vii. 287; d. af við e-m, ok mun hédan af ekki af dregit við oss, we shall not be neglected, stunted, Bjarn. 54; mathem. term, to subtract, Rb. 118; d. fram, to bring forward, promote; d. fram þrela, Fms. x. 421, ix. 254, Eg. 254; skil ek þat, at þat man mína kosti hér fram d. (it will be my greatest help here), at þú átt ekki vald á mér; d. fram kaupeyri, to make money, Fms. vi. 8; d. saman, to draw together, collect, join, Bs. ii. 18, Nj. 65, 76; d. sundr, to draw asunder, disjoin; d. e-t á, to intimate, (á-dráttir) drag eigi á þat, Sturl. iii. 110; d. undan, to escape; kómu segli við ok drögu undan, Fms. iv. 201; nú lægiz segl þeirra ok d. þeir nu undan oss, v. 11; metaph., to delay, Uspakr dró þú undan allt til nætr, Nj. 273; hirdin sé þetta at svá mjök var undan dregit, Fms. ix. 251 (undan-dráttir, delay); hví dregt þú undan at bjóða mér til þín, Glúm. 326, Fms. ix. 351, Pass. 16. 13; mathem., d. rót undan, to extract a root, Alg. 366; d. upp, to draw a picture (upp-dráttir, a drawing); to pull up, Edda 1; to pull out of the snow, Eg. 546; d. út, to extract, draw out, 655 xxxii. 2; d. undir sik, to draw under oneself, to embezzle, Eg. 61, Fms. vii. 128; d. upp akkeri, to weigh anchor, Jb. 403; d. upp segl, to hoist sail, vide above; ljós brann í stofunni ok var dregit upp, Sturl. i. 143; þar brann ljós ok var dregit upp, en myrkt hit neðra, ii. 230; ok er mönnum var í sæti skipat vóru log upp dregin í stofunni, iii. 181; herbergis sveinarnir drögu upp skriðljósina, Fas. iii. 530, cp. Glal. 29, 113, — in the old halls the lamps (torches) were hoisted up and down, in order to make the light fainter or stronger; d. e-u til e-s, to draw one

towards a thing; mikit dregr mik til þess, Fs. 9; engi ofkæti dregr mik til þessatar ferðar, i. e. it is not by my own choice that I undertake this journey, Fms. ix. 352; slíkt dró hann til vinsældar, this furthered him in popularity, vii. 175, Skts. 443 B; mun hann slíkt til d., it will move, influence him, Nj. 210; ef hann dragi ekki til, if he was not concerned, 214.

A. draga til is used absol. or ellipt., denoting the course of fate, and many of the following phrases are almost impers.; nema til verða dragi, unless matters turn out worse, Nj. 175; búð, dragi til þess sem vera vill, Lat. *fata evenient*, 185; ef honum vill þetta til dauða d., if this draw to his death, prove fatal to him, 103, Grett. 114; þat samband þeirra er þeim dregr báðum til bana, which will be fatal to both of them, Nj. 135; enda varð þat fram at koma sem til dró, Ísl. ii. 263; sagði Kveldúlfir at þá (þen) mundi þar til draga sem honum hafði fyrir boðat, Eg. 75; dró til vanda með þeim Rúti ok Unni, it was the old story over again, Nj. 12; dró til vanda um ál þeirra, 129; at hér mundi til mikillrar úgíptu draga um kaup þessi, that mischief would arise from this bargain, 30; dró þá enn til sundrþykkingu með þeim Svium, the old feud with the Swedes began over again, Fms. x. 161; ok er úvíst til hvers um dregr, Fs. 6; svá er þat, segir Runólfir, ef ekki dregr til, unless some unforeseen things happen, Nj. 75; hún kvæð eigi úlíklíkt at til mikils dragi um, Ísl. ii. 19; þá dró nú til hváttveggja, Bret.; hence til-drog, n. pl. cause.

B. IMPERS. 1. of clouds, shade, darkness, to be drawn before a thing as a veil; dimmu (acc.) þykir á draga ráðit Odds, it looked as if gloom were drawing over Odd's affairs, Band. 10; ok er í tók at draga skúrinnar (acc.), it began to draw into showers, i. e. clouds began to gather, Fms. iii. 206; often ellipt., hratt stundum fyrir en stundum dró frá, [clouds] drew sometimes over, sometimes off, of the moon wading through them, Grett. 114; dregr fyrir sól, [a veil] draws over the sun, he is hid in clouds; ský vónarleysu dúpur drjúgum dró fyrir mína gleði-sól, Bb. 3. 9; dregr á gleði biskups, [clouds] drew over the bishop's gladness, it was eclipsed, Bs. ii. 79; eclipsis heitir er fyrir dregr sól eðr tungl, it is called an eclipse when [a veil] draws over the sun or moon, 1812. 4; tunglskin var ljóst, en stundum dró fyrir, the moonshine was clear, and in turn [a veil] drew over it, Nj. 118; þá sá lítið af tungli ljóst ok dró ymist til eðr frá, Ísl. ii. 463; þat gerðisk, at á dregr tunglit, ok verðr eclipsis, Al. 54.

2. in various connections; dró yðr (acc.) undir hrakninguna, en oss (acc.) undan, you were drawn into a thrashing (i. e. got one), but we escaped, Nj. 141; hann (acc.) dró undan sem nauðuglast, he had a narrow escape, Fms. ix. 392; absol., a noun or personal pronoun in acc. being understood, lítt dró enn undan við þik, there was little power of drawing out of thy reach, i. e. thy blow did its work right well, Nj. 199, 155; hvarki dró sundr né saman með þeim, of two running a dead heat; metaph. phrases, mun annarsstaðar meira slóða (acc.) draga, there will be elsewhere a greater trial left, i. e. the consequences will be still worse elsewhere, 54; saman dró hugi þeirra, their hearts were drawn together, of a loving pair, Bárð. 271; saman dró kaupmála með þeim, they struck a bargain, literally the bargain was drawn tight, Nj. 49; hann hreinsar þat skjótt þóat nokkurt im (acc.) hafi á oss dreigt af samneyti (although we have been a little infected by the contact with) annarlegs síðferðis, Fms. ii. 261; allt sláfr (acc.) dró af Hafri, i. e. H. became quite mute, Grett. (in a verse); in a temp. sense, til þess er dró at degi, all the day drew nigh, Fms. x. 138; þá er dró at miðri nótt, Grett. 140; þá er dregr at jólum, Yule drew nigh, Fbr. 138; dregr at hjaldri, the battle-hour draws nigh, Fms. vi. (in a verse); dró at því (the time drew nigh), at hann var banvænn, Eg. 126; of sickness, hunger, or the like, to sink, be overcome by, svá dregr at mér af elli, svengd ok þorsta, at..., Fms. iii. 96; nú þykki mér sem fast dragi at þér, thou art sinking fast, Fas. ii. 221; ok er lokið var kvæðinu dregr at Oddi fast, O. was sinking fast, 321; of other things, tók þá at d. fast at heijum hans, his stock was very low, Fms. iii. 208; þoku dregr upp, a fog draws on, rises, 97 (in a verse), but ok taki sú þoka (nom.) fyrir at d. norðréljósit, Skt. 311 (better þá þoku, acc.).

C. REFLEX. to draw oneself, move; ef menn dragask til fúruneytis þeirra (join them) úbedit, Grág. ii. 270; Sigvaldi dregsk út frá flotunum, d. draws away from the fleet, Fms. xi. 140; ofmjök dragask lendir menn fram, i. e. the barons drew far too forward, vii. 22; hyski drósk á flótta, they drew away to flight, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skeiðr drógusk at vígi, the ships drew on to battle, iii. 4 (in a verse); dragask undir—draga undir sik, to take a thing to oneself, Grág. ii. 150; dragask á hendr e-m, drógusk opt þeir meini á hendr honum er úskilamenn vóru, Sturl. i. 136; dragask e-n á hendr, hann kvæð þess enga ván, at hann dragisk þá á hendr, ii. 120; dragask aptr á leið, to remain behind, Rb. 108; dragask út, to recede, of the tide, 438; dragask saman, to draw back, draw together, be collected, Fms. i. 25, Bs. i. 134; e-m dragask þeimngar, Fms. vi. 9; d. undan, to be delayed, x. 251; the phrase, herr, lið dregsk e-m, the troops draw together, of a levy, i. 94, vii. 176, Eg. 277; dragask á legg, to grow up, Hkr. iii. 108; sem aldr hans ok vitsminnr drógusk fram, increased, Fms. vii. 7; þegar honum drósk aldr, when he grew up, Fs. 9; dragask á legg, to grow into a man; dragask við e-t, to become discouraged, Fms. viii. 65; d. vel, illa, to do well, ill, Fs. 146; to be worn out, exhausted, drósk þá liðið mjök af kulda, Sturl. iii. 20;

drósk hestr hans, ii. 75; part. dreginn, drawn, pinched, starved, hestur mjök dreginn, Fms. ix. 276; görðisk fénaðr dreginn mjök, drawn, thin, iii. 208; stóð þar í heykleggi einn ok dreigt at öllu megin, a tapering bayrick, Háv. 53; of sickness, Herra Andrés lagðisk sjúkr, ok er hann var dreginn mjök, Fms. ix. 276. **β.** recipr., þau drógusk um einn gullhring, they fought, pulled, Fas. iii. 387. From the reflex. probably originates, by dropping the reflex. suffix, the mod. Swed. and Dan. *at draga*=to go, esp. of troops or a body of men; in old writers the active form hardly ever occurs in this sense (the reading *drógu* in the verse Fms. iii. 4 is no doubt false); and in mod. usage it is equally unknown in Icel., except maybe in allit. phrases as, e.g. út á djúpið hann Oddr dró, Snót 229 new Ed.; to Icel. ears *draga* in this sense sounds strange; even the reflex. form is seldom used in a dignified sense; vide the references above.

draga, u, f., only in pl. *drögur*, timber carried on horseback and trailing along the ground, Glúm. 368; *dragna-bross*, a drag-horse, 369; metric. term, a sort of anadiplosis, when a stanza begins with the last word of the preceding one, Edda (Ht.) 126, Skálda 191.

dragi, a, m. a trail or long line of laden horses or carts, Bjarn. 36; cp. heim-dragi, a loiterer, Lex. Poët.

drag-kyrtill, m. a trailing kirtle or gown, Fms. vi. 440, viii. 336.

drag-loka, u, f. a bolt; metaph. a loiterer, Finnb. 300.

drag-máll, adj. drawing, Fas. i. 382.

dragna, að, [Engl. *drain*], intrans. to drag, trail along, Fas. iii. 525, Sturl. ii. 49; Skíði d. eptir, Sd. 169; hann dragnar síðan heim at búrinu, Háv. 54; hafði losað annarr þvengrinn, ok dragnaði skúfrinn, Eb. 210; reflex., Fas. ii. 497.

drag-nál, f. a bodkin, Fas. iii. 621.

drag-net, n. a drag-net, opp. to lag-net, a laying-net.

drag-reip, n. a 'draw-rope,' balyard, Bs. i. 276, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 303.

dragna, að, = dragna, Karl. 147, 554.

drag-síðr, adj. trailing behind, of a gown, Eg. 702.

dralla, að, (drall, n.), qs. dragla, to loiter, (slang word.)

DRAMB, n. I. prop. a roll of fat on the neck of fat men or beasts, hnakka-dramb, hnakka-drembi, cp. *drambr*, m. a knot in charcoal or logwood; hence

II. metaph. arrogant, Nj. 47; ofbeldi ok dramb, Fms. vii. 20. **β.** pomp, Fms. x. 232: *drambs-fullr*, adj. arrogant, Hom. 151, Fms. x. 222: *drambs-maðr*, m. a haughty, pompous person, Fms. x. 254, Hkr. ii. 288.

dramba, að, to be haughty, pompous, Flöv. 29, Hom. 135; d. í virðingu, 656 C. 11; d. yfir e-m, Greg. 22, Niðst. 7; d. yfir sér, to boast, Fas. i. 36; d. í móti e-u, Fms. xi. 11.

dramb-hosur, f. pl. a sort of 'court-breeches,' Fms. vi. 440.

dramb-lauss, adj. (-loyal, n.), unpresuming, Bs. i. 275.

dramb-látr, adj. haughty, Greg. 24, Hom. 7, Fas. i. 89, Luke i. 51, Pass. 35. 7.

dramb-læti, n. pride, Fas. i. 18, Str. 81.

dramb-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), haughtily, Hkr. iii. 244, Skts. 451.

dramb-samr, adj. haughty, Skts. 701, Fas. i. 49, Pass. 21. 7.

dramb-semi, f. haughtiness, H. E. i. 519, Al. 153.

dramb-vísi, f. = *drambsm*, Str. 82.

dramb-viss, adj. = *drambsamr*, Hom. 152, Karl. 135.

dramb-yrði, n. pl. haughty language, Skts. 558.

DRANGR, m. a lonely up-standing rock, Dipl. v. 23; kletta-drangr, fjall-drangr, etc., freq. in Icel., vide Eggert Itin. 497; many places take their names from these basalt rocks, Drangar (pl.), Drang-ey, Drangavík, Dranga-jökull, etc.; in popular lore these rocks were thought to be giants turned into stones, Ísl. þjóðs.

drang-steinn, m. = *drangr*, Greg. 62, Bs. i. 346, Mar. 93 (Fr.)

drasa, u, f. [dros], prattle; drösu ok lygi, Anecd. 14; drösar (pl.) ok hégómli orð, 78; hence the mod. *drösla* or *drasla*, u, f. a vulgar ditty.

drasill, drönull, m., poet. a horse, cp. Ygg-drasill, vide Lex. Poët.

dratta, að, (qs. dragta), to trail or walk like a cow, Fas. ii. 128, i. 484; Homer's *εὐλαίρων* is rendered by drattandi.

draug-hentr, n. adj. a sort of metre, Edda (Ht.) 137; a supernumerary syllable being added to every line, this syllable seems to have been called draugr, a plug or log.

DRAUGR, m. [Lat. *truncus* is perhaps akin]:

I. a dry log, Edda (Gl.). this sense, however, only occurs in old poets, in compds such as el-draugr, ben-d., hirði-d., her-d., óðal-d., jó-d., gervi-d., in poetical circumlocutions of a man, cp. Edda 68, 85.

II. metaph. in prose (as it is now used), a ghost, spirit, esp. the dead inhabitant of a cairn was called draugr, Ld. 326, Fms. iii. 200, Bs. i. 256, Stj. 492. I Sam. xxviii. 15, Róm. 186, 217, Orkn. 210 (in a verse), Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 436-438, Hkr. 2. 49, Ísl. (Harð. S.) ii. 47 (in a verse); it also occurs in the verse on the Runic stone in Schonen, quoted and explained in Rafn Antiq. Orient. 178, but it is uncertain whether it is here used in the first or second sense.

β. a sluggard, a drone who walks about as a ghost; *drauga-ligr*, adj.; *drauga-skapr*, m.; *draugast*, að, to walk about like a ghost. **γ.** metric., vide draugentr above. **compos.** drauga-

drottinn, m. *the lord of ghosts*, is one of the names of Odin, Hkr. i. 11. drauga-fé, n. *boards in cairns or tombs*, Fas. ii. 368. drauga-gangr, m. *a gang of ghosts*. drauga-sögur, f. pl. *ghost stories* in nursery tales, for a collection of such, vide Isl. þjóðs. i. 222-354.

draum-kona, u, f. a 'dream-woman,' a spirit in dreams, Gisl. 41. Þorst. Síðu H. 185.

draum-maðr, m. a man who appears to another in a dream, Fms. ii. 230, viii. 107: a dreamer, Stj. 193. Gen. xxxvii. 19.

draum-óttar, f. pl. (now m. pl.), *dream-phantasies*, Fas. iii. 79.

DRAUMR, m. [A.S. *dream*; Hel. *dróm*; Engl. *dream*; Swed.-Dan. *dröm*; Germ. *traum*; Matth. i. and ii, and by a singular mishap Matth. xxvii. 19, are lost in Ulf., so that we are unable to say how he rendered the Gr. *ύπν*—the A.S. uses *dream* only in the sense of joy, music, and dreamer—a barber, musician, and expresses draumr, Engl. *dream*, by *svefnas*,—even the Ormul. has *dræm*=a sound; so that the Engl. *dream* seems to have got its present sense from the Scandin. On the other hand, the Scandin. have *dream* in the proper sense in their earliest poems of the heathen age, ballir draumar, Vtkv. 1; Hvæt er þat drauma, Em. 1; it is used so by Bragi Gamli (9th century), Edda 78 (in a verse); cp. draum-þing, Hkv. 2. 48, whilst the A.S. sense of song is entirely strange to Icel.: it is true that *svefnar* (pl.) now and then occurs in old poets=Lat. *somnium*, but this may be either from A.S. influence or only as a poetical synonyme. Which of the two senses is the primitive and which the metaph.?—a dream. Many old sayings refer to draumr,—vakandi d., a day dream, waking dream, like the Gr. *ύπν*; von er vakandi draumr, hope is a waking dream, or von er vakandi manns d.; ekki er mark at draumum, dreams are not worth noticing, Sturl. ii. 217; opt er ljótr d. fyrir litlu, Bs. ii. 225. Icel. say, marka drauma, to believe in dreams, Sturl. ii. 131; segja e-m drauma, to tell one's dream to another, Nj. 35; sáða drauma, to read (interpret) a dream, Fms. iv. 381, x. 270, xi. 3; draumr rætisk, the dream proves true, or (rarely) draum (acc.) ræsir, id., Bret.; vakna við vándan (eigi góðan) draum, to wake from a bad dream, of a sudden, violent awakening, Fms. iii. 125, ix. 339, Stj. 394. Judg. viii. 21, 22; vakna af draumi, to awaken from a dream; dreyma draum, to dream a dream; láta e-n njóta drauma, to let one enjoy his dream, not wake him; gen. dreams is used adverb. in the phrase, e-m er draums, one is benumbed, dreamy; stóð hann upp ok fylgði englinum, ok hugði sér draums vera, Post. 656 C; draums kveð ek þér vera, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; þótti honum sjálfum sem draums hefði honum verit, O. H. L. 81; hence comes the mod. e-m er drums, of stupid insensibility. Passages referring to dreams—Hkr. Hálfdr. S. ch. 7, Am. 14, 25, Edda 36, lb. ch. 4, Nj. ch. 134, Ld. ch. 33, Gunnl. S. ch. 2, 13, Harð. S. ch. 6, Lv. ch. 21 (very interesting), Gísl. ch. 13, 24 sqq., Glúm. ch. 9, 21, Þorst. Síðu H., Vápn. 21, Bjarn. 49, Fbr. ch. 16, 37, Þorl. S. ch. 7, Sturl. i. 100, 225, ii. 99, 190, 206-216, iii. 251-254, 272, Rafns S. ch. 7, 14, Laur. S. ch. 2, 65, Sverr. S. ch. 1, 2, 5, 42, Fms. vi. 199, 225, 312, 403, 404, vii. 162, Jómsv. S. ch. 2, etc. etc. composit: drauma-maðr, m. a great dreamer, Gisl. 41. drauma-ráðning, f. the reading of dreams, Anal. 177. drauma-akrimal, n. a dream monster, phantasm, Fas. ii. 414. drauma-vetr, m., Gisl. 63. draum-akrök, n. a dream phantasm, Ld. 122. draum-spakr, adj. skilled in interpreting dreams, Fms. vi. 361. draum-spökl, f. skill in interpreting dreams, Fms. iv. 30. draum-spakingsr, m. a skilful interpreter of dreams, Stj. 491. I Sam. xxviii. 3.

draum-stoli, adj. (cp. vit-stola), a 'dream-stolen' man, i.e. one who never dreams,—the ancients thought this a disease; þat er ekki manns eðli at hann dreymi aldri, Fms. vi. 199, cp. also Hkr. i. 71.

draum-þing, n. dream-meeting, poet. sleep, Hkv. 2. 49.

DRÁK, f. (drake, u, f., Thom. l. c., mod. rák, f.), a streak; lá eptir ein blóð-drák í léreptinu, ... fagra heilsu barnsins ok blóð-drákina, Bs. ii. 170; hafði hann þá blóðrás merkiligasta, at ein draka (drák) gékk af hagra veg hanns munis í skakk um þvert andlitð & vinstri kinninni, ok með því sama marki vitradist hann síðan mörgum mönnum, Thom. 356; ein rauð blóðdrög, MS. Holm. no. 17 (Fr.), vide drög: rák is at present a very freq. word in Icel., but is hardly found in old writers; the identity of these two words cannot be doubted.

dráp, n. [drepa], slaughter, Eg. 222, Fms. v. 235, etc.; mann-dráp, man-slaughter, homicide.

DRÁPA, u, f. a heroic, laudatory poem; this word is probably derived from drepa, to strike, i.e. to strike the chords of an instrument, vide drepa A. I, as poems were at early times accompanied by instrumental music: the drápas were usually composed in the so-called 'dróttkvætt' metre, q. v., and were much in fashion from the 10th to the 12th or even to the 13th century, but esp. flourished at the end of the 10th and during the 11th; the earliest poems of this kind on record are of the end of the 9th century: even poems in honour of gods, Christ, the holy cross, saints, etc. are called drápur if composed in the proper metre; but most of them are in honour of kings, earls, princes, or eminent men, vide Skáldatal. A drápa usually consisted of three parts, upp-haf introduction, stef or stefjamál the burden or middle part interpolated with artificial burdens, whence the name stefja-drápa, and lastly slæmr or

peroration; according to the length, a drápa is tvítug or a poem of twenty stanzas, sextug or sixty stanzas, and so on; it is called erfi-drápa if in praise of a deceased man, mansöngs-drápa (Germ. *minne-sang*) if addressed to a lady-love, etc.; as to metre, we have tog-drápa, brynded drápa, etc.; drápa is sometimes distinguished from flokkur, a less laudatory and shorter poem without burdens, Fms. vi. 391; hví ortir þú flokk um konunginn, eðr þótti þér hann ekki dráppunnar verðr, Isl. ii. 237, and the classical passage Knytl. S. ch. 19. Passages in the Sagas referring to the delivery of these poems are very numerous, e.g. Gunnl. S. ch. 7-9, Eg. ch. 62, 63 (Höfuð-launs), 80 (Sonatorek and Arimbjarnar-d.), 81 (Bero-drápa), Ld. ch. 29 (Hús-drápa), Hallfr. S. ch. 6, 11, Bjarn. 6, 39, Fms. iii. 65, v. 173-175, Knytl. S. l. c., O. H. L. ch. 60, 61, Har. S. Harð. (Fms. vi.) ch. 24, 66, 110 (the interesting story of Stuf the Blind), Skáldat. 252, 268, Fb. iii. 241, 242, Hkr. i. 185, 186; the last on record is Sturl. iii. 303-306, referring to A. D. 1263, cp. also Sturl. ii. 56; most of these poems derive their name from the king or person in whose honour they were composed, e.g. Ólaf-d., Knúts-d. (king Canute), Eiríks-d., etc., vide Fms. xii, a. v. kvæði, or Jómsvíkinga-d., Íslendinga-d., the name of a laudatory poem addressed to the Icelandic people; or referring to other subjects, as Vell-ekla (want of gold), Hafgerðinga-d., Landn. 106, or Kross-d., Róða-d. (the Holy Rood), etc. Mythical drápas are, e.g. Ragnars-d., Haustlög, Hús-d. composit: drápu-mál, n. a lawsuit for a d., viz. a love song (mansöngs-d.), which songs were forbidden, Fs. 87. drápu-stúfr, m. a nickname for a poetaster, Landn. 168.

dráp-gjarn, adj. blood-thirsty, Sks. 89.

dráp-vöðr, n. a furious, destructive gale, Lv. 59.

DRÁTTIR, m., gen. ar, dat. drætti, pl. drættir, acc. dráttu and drætti, [draga, cp. Engl. *draught*]:—pulling, Jm. 1: metaph. hesitation, Fms. x. 11: a draught, of fishing (fiski-dráttir), but esp. of a drag-net, Luke v. 4.

DREGG, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. dreggjar, dregs, lees; þeir ógöðugu skulu dreggjarnar af súpa, Ps. lxxv. 8, Fas. ii. 26: metaph., N. G. L. i. 339.

dregill, m., dimin., dat. dregli, a ribbon, Nj. 214, Hkr. i. 320, Edda 20, O. H. L. 65, H. E. ii. 113; dregla-lið = dreglat lið, soldiers decorated with ribbons, Fb. ii. 337,—a reference to the custom of neophytes after baptism wearing a white ribbon round their heads.

dregla, að, to lace, furnish with a ribbon, Sturl. iii. 218.

dreif, f. scattering; & dreif, id.; & við ok dreif, scattered abroad, Grönd. 166. 2. a chain; haukr bondinn í gull-dreifum, and haukrinn komst hvergi þviat dreifarar héldu honum, El. (Fr.)

DREIFA, d. [Ulf. *draifjan*; v. drífa], to scatter, disperse, with dat.: dreifðu þeir þá öllu liðinu, Nj. 207, Hkr. i. 250; er þú dreifðir frá mjök frá þér fjölmenni því er ..., Fms. vii. 182: metaph. to divert, d. hug e-s, Thom. 38: with the notion of violence, to scatter, Post. 656 C. 14: to strew, tak dust ok dreif á sárir, Prover 471: to sprinkle, d. vami, Fms. i. 262, lb. ii. 403, Barl. 185: adding acc. of the person, d. e-a blóði, to bedabble with blood, Am. 19; ok dreifir þá meðr blóðinu, Stj. 78. β. with acc. to disperse, dissolve; dreifðum vér Guðs óvini (acc.), 655 xxxii; vör dreifð öll þein hans, 623. 33 (very rarely). II. reflex. to be spread out, Eg. 530; of the branches of a tree, Edda 10: orð dreifask (gramm.), words are derived from, Skálda 205.

dreifing, f. scattering, diffusing, Stj. 244, H. E. i. 500.

dreift, n. adj. 'adrift,' scattered, in the phrase, fara d., of troops, to march in loose order, Fms. i. 71, v. 56; dreifara, viii. 213.

dreita, tt, [drita], in the phrase, d. e-n inni, to lock one up so that he is forced to do his business within doors (a disgrace), Sturl. i. 198, Ld. 209.

DREKI, a, m. (from the Gr. *δράκων*; Lat. *draco*; A. S. *dræca*; Germ. *drache*; Engl. *dragon*; Swed. *drake*; Dan. *drage*):—a dragon, Al. 160, 656 A, Gullþ. ch. 4; this word, which undoubtedly is of foreign origin, is however very old; it occurs in Vsp. 63 (there is no reason to suspect the genuineness of this verse); it is most freq. used by poets of the 10th and 11th centuries, and is especially used of ships of war bearing a dragon's head as beaks, Fms. ii. 179, 182, 217, 303, iv. 354, v. 311, vi. 314, 360, vii. 51, 109, 248, x. 36, 77, 204-206, xi. 45, 375. 2. naut. a small anchor.

composit: dreka-hamr, m. the slough of a dragon, Fas. ii. 378. dreka-höfuð, n. a dragon's head as a ship's beak, Eg. 42, Hkr. iii. 94. dreka-líki, n. the shape of a dragon, Nidst. 1. dreka-merki, n. the sign of a dragon, Karl. 351; the constellation *Scorpio* is also called Spöð-dreka-merki. The language distinguishes between flug-dreki, the flying dragon of the tales, and spöð-dreki, a tailed dragon, i.e. a scorpion.

drekkja, u, f. drink, beverage, Edda 48: a banquet, N. G. L. i. 91, Og. 13; cp. *Ægis-drekka*, the banquet at *Ægir*, Edda.

DREKKA, pret. drakk, pl. drukku; sup. drukkit; pres. drekk; pret. subj. drykki; [Ulf. *drigkan*; A. S. *drinkan*; Engl. *drink*; O. H. G. *trinkan*; M. H. G. *trinken*; Dan. *drikke*; Swed. *dricka*]:—to drink, the beverage or feast in acc.; d. mjöd, Hm. 18; mungát, öl, Fms. viii. 166, Hm. 82; d. full, minni (a toast), Eg. 552, Fms. vi. 442; d. horn, to drain, drink off a horn, a cup, Hkr. i. 35; síðan tók Kolskeggur jostu eina af miði fulla ok drakk, Nj. 43; d. drykk, to drink a draught, Fms. xi. 233; eptir þat tók Þórir kalkann ok drakk af tvá drykki, Gullþ. 7; þú skalt d. af tvá drykki, id.; d. brjóst (acc.), to suck (v. brjóst-dreki),

Mar. 656 A. 23. cp. Gl. 504. **β.** to *bold a feast*, the feast in acc.: d. Jól, Fms. vi. 100, Fagrsk. 4 (in the poem of Hornklofi); d. veizlu, Nj. 11; d. brúlaup, Fms. xi. 88; d. erfi, Nj. 167. **γ.** denoting the mode of drinking; d. ein-menning, to *drink one to one*, Eg. 551; d. tví-menning, to *drink two to two*, id.; d. fast, to *drink hard*, Eb. 184; d. ómelt, to *drink without measure* (cp. mál-drykkja), Fms. iii. 18; d. til e-s, to *drink to a person*, Eg. 552, Sturl. iii. 305, Bt. i. 848, 798; d. á e-n, id., Fms. iv. 333, vi. 442 (cp. á-drykkja); d. e-n af stokki, to *drink one under the table*, iv. 167; d. frá sér vit, to *drink one's wits away*, ix. 339, Hm. 11; the allit. phrase, d. ok dæma, to *drink and chatter*, Rm. 29; adding the prepp. af, ór, to *drink off a cup*; d. af dyfra hornum, Fms. vi. 442, Eg. 206, 207; absol. to *drink, hold a feast*, Eg. 43. **δ.** impers. (vide á-drykkir) of a ship, to *skip a sea*, metaph., Al. 139. **ε.** recipr., drekkask á, to *drink to one another*, Hkr. ii. 249, N. G. L. i. 211, Js. 78. **2.** part. pass. drukinn, *drunken*, tipsy, Eb. 154, Fms. i. 59, Eg. 552.

drekk-hlaðinn, part. 'drencb-loaden,' a ship laden till she sinks. **drekkja**, t and ð, [Ulf. draghjan; Engl. *drēch*], to *drown*, with dat., Edda (pref.) 144, Fms. iii. 28, Fas. ii. 35; metaph. to *swamp*, Fms. x. 395; with acc., Hom. 154 (rarely); reflex. to *be submerged*, Fms. xi. 66.

drembi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), haugbtly, Fms. vi. 155, x. 237, Nj. 78, Fas. i. 39; cp. rembiligr.

drengi-liga, adv. brave, bravely, Korm. 238, Nj. 180, 258, Ld. 206.

drengi-ligr, adj. brave, valiant, Ld. 272, Fms. vii. 105, xi. 57; generous, vi. 96, Nj. 73, Boll. 348.

drengja, d, a naut. term, to *bind fast, bawl taut to a pole* (drengir); taka akkeri ok d. við ása, Fms. vii. 54; d. með köðlum, 82.

dreng-leysi, n. want of generosity, unmanliness, Stj. 396.

dreng-lundaðr and -lyndr, adj. noble-minded, Hkr. i. 327, Nj. 30, Fms. ii. 220; högværir ok drenglyndr, *gentle-minded and high-minded*, Nj. 30 (of Njal).

dreng-maðr, m. a bachelor, opp. to bóndi, N. G. L. i. 21, 98: a stout doughty man, Lex. Poët.

dreng-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), bravely, doughtily, Nj. 78, v. l.

dreng-menaka, u. f. boldness, Fas. i. 404.

DRENGR, m., pl. ir, gen. drengs, pl. drengir, on Runic stones drengjar; this is a most curious word, and exclusively Scandinavian; it occurs in the A. S. poem *Byfóth*, but is there undoubtedly borrowed from the Danes, as this poem is not very old. **1.** the earliest form was probably drangr, q. v., a rock or pillar, which sense still remains in Edda (Gl.) and in the compd á-drengir, cp. Ivar Aasen; it also remains in the verb drengja. **2.** it then metaphorically came to denote a young unmarried man, a bachelor, A. S. *bagestald*, N. H. G. *bagestolz*; drengir heita ungir menn ok búlausir, Edda 107; ungr d., a youth, 623. 22, Post. 656 C. 32, Edda 35; drengir, a youth, Stj. 409; hvernir ættar erfu d., 465; (hence the mod. Dan. sense of a boy); far-d., a tailor. **3.** hence came the usual sense, a bold, valiant, worthy man, and in this sense it is most freq. in all periods of the language. Drengir is a standing word in the Swed. and Dan. Runic monuments, góðr drengir, drengir harða góðr, denoting a good, brave, gallant man, a bold and gentle heart; lagði þá hvert fram sitt skip sem d. var ok skap hafði til, Fms. vi. 315; drengir heita vaskir menn ok batnandi, Edda 107; hraustr d., a gallant d., Ld. 50; d. fullr, a bluff, out-spoken man, Ísl. ii. 363; gófuligr d., Bær. 12; d. góðr, noble-minded; auðigr at fé ok d. góðr, Fms. vi. 356; hann var enn bezt d. ok hófsmaðr um allt, Ld. 100; drengir góðr ok örigger í öllu, Nj. 30; ekki þykir mér þú sterkir, en drengir erfu góðr, thou art not strong, but thou art a good fellow, Lv. 109; drengs dæð, a 'derring do,' the deed of a drengir, Fbr. 90 (in a verse); also used of a lady, kvenniskörungur mikill ok d. góðr ok nokkut skaphörð, Nj. 30 (of Berghthora); allra kvenna grimmust ok skaphörðust ok (bur) d. góðr þar sem vel skyldi vera, 147 (of Hildigunna); the phrases, litill d., a small dreng, or d. at verri, denoting a disgraced man, Nj. 68; at kalla þik ekki at verri dreng, to call thee a dreng none the less for that, Ld. 42; drengir en eigi dæðleysingar, 'drengs' and no lubbers, Sturl. iii. 135; drengir and níðingir are opposed, N. G. L. ii. 420; at Hallgerðr yrði þeim mestir drengir, greatest helper, prop, Nj. 76; at þú mættir drenginn af verða sem beztir, that thou couldst get the greatest credit from it, Gl. 48; the phrase, hafa dreng í serk, to have a man (i. e. a stout, bold heart) in one's sark, in one's breast, Fms. ix. 381; in addressing, góðr d., my dear fellow, Eg. 407; cp. 'et quod ipsi in posterum vocarentur Drenges,' Du Cange (in a letter of William the Conqueror).

COMPOSD: drengja-móðir, f. a mother of heroes, a cognom., Hdl. 18. **drengja-val**, n. chosen, gallant men, Fas. i. 73, 304. **drengs-aðal**, n. the nature of a d., Km. 23. **drengs-bót**, f. what makes a man the better d., Fms. ii. 276, vi. 107, Karl. 120. **drengs-bragð**, n. the deed of a d., brave deed, Sturl. ii. 84.

dreng-skapr, m., gen. ar, courage, high-mindedness; the phrase, falla með drengskap, to fall sword in hand, Fms. ii. 42; vit ok d., xi. 112; deyja með drengskap, opp. to lifa með skömm, v. 136; þínur drengskap (manliness) skal ek víð bregða, Nj. 13; allit., dæð ok d.; með litlum drengskap, cowardly, Fms. viii. 20; má þat verða til drengskapar, Ísl. ii. 366; drengskapar-raun, trial of d., Sturl. ii. 62.

drop, n. [A. S. *drepe*; Germ. *treff*], a smart, blow; the legal bearing of this word is defined Grág. Vsl. ch. 10-13; wound and 'drep' are distinguished—þat ero sár er þar blæðir sem á kom, en drep ef annars-staðar blæðir, ch. 51, cp. N. G. L. i. 69, 164, Eb. ch. 23; trail, vide dögg. **2.** slaying, killing, = dráp, Grág. Vsl. ch. 111. **3.** plague, pest, = drep-sótt, Stj. 546, Bret. 46, Sks. 731 B; a malignant disease, N. G. L. i. 145; metaph., Al. 86. **4.** medic. mortification, gangrene, Fms. iii. 184, ix. 36, Bt. i. 346, Fél. ix. 207.

DREPA, pret. drap, 2nd pers. drapt, mod. drapst, pl. drápu; pret. subj. dræpi; part. drepit; pres. drep; with the suff. neg. pret. dráp-a, Orkn. [A. S. *drepan*; Dan. *dræbe*; Swed. *dräpa*; O. H. G. *trefan*; mod. Germ. *treffen*, whence the mod. Dan. *treffen*, in the sense to hit; Ulf. uses *slaban* and *slaujan*, but never *dripan*; in Engl. the word is lost.]

A. WITH ACC., OR AUSOL. högg (a blow) or the like being understood, to strike, beat: **I.** act. of music, to strike the chords, (cp. phrases such as, slá danz, to strike up for a dance; slagi is battle and poem, Trolla-slager and Gjögjar-slager are names of poems); hann tók hörpu sína ok drap strengi (struck the strings) til slags, Stj. 438 (hence drápa, a song); d. e-n vendi, to strike with a rod, Skm. 26; to knock, d. á dyrr, or d. högg á dyrr, to knock at a door, Nj. 150; síðan gengu þau heim bæði ok drápu á dyrr, 153; drápu þar á dyrr, Sturl. iii. 154; metaph., d. á e-t, to touch slightly on a matter; d. botn ór keraldí, to knock the bottom out of a jar, Fms. xi. 34; d. járn, to beat iron (a blacksmith's term) with a sledge-hammer, Grett. 129, cp. drep-sleggia. **2.** esp. with the sense of violence, to knock, strike; áfallit hafði drepit hann inn í bátinn, Bt. i. 422; at eigi drepir þú mik í djúp, that thou knockest me not into the deep, Post. 656 B. 9; herða klett drep ek þér hálsi af, Ls. 57. **β.** as a law term, to smite, strike; ef maðr drepr (smites) mann, ok varðar þat skóggang, Grág. ii. 116; eigu menn eigi at standa fyrir þeim manni er drepit hefir annan, id.; ef maðr drepr mann svá at bein brotna, 14; nú vænisk sá maðr því er drap, at ..., 15; þat er drep ef bein brotna, ok verðir sá uæll till dóms er drepit hefir, 16; nú vænisk hinn því, at hann hafði drepit hann, 19. **γ.** the phrases, d. e-n til heljar, Grág. ii. 161, or d. til dauða, to smite to death; Jósua drap til dauða alla þjóð Anakim, Stj. 456; d. í hel, id., Hbl. 27; hence **δ.** metaph. or ellipt. to kill, put to death, cp. Lat. *caedere*, Engl. *smite*; eigi er manni skylt at d. skógarmann, þótt ..., Grág. ii. 162; skulu vér nú fara at honum ok d. hann, Nj. 205; þar varð illa með þeim því at Ásgrímur drap Gaut, 39; til þess at d. Grim, Eg. 114; tóku þeir af eignum jarla konungs en drápu suma, Fms. i. 6; er drepit hafði föstra hans ..., eigi hæfir at d. svá fríðan svein ..., d. skyldi hvern mann er mann údæmðan vá, 80; konung drápu fyrstan, Am. 97; drap hann (smote with the hammer) hina öldnu jötma systur, þkv. 32; d. máttu Freyr hann með hendi sinni, Edda 23. **β.** in a game (of chess), to take a piece; þá drap jarl af honum riddara, Fms. iv. 366; tafsins er hann hafði drepit, vi. 29; Hvíterkeri hölt töf einni er hann hafði drepit, Fas. i. 285. **γ.** adding prepp. af, niðr, to slaughter, kill off; þótt hirdmenn þínir sé drepnir niðr sem svin, Fms. vii. 243; d. af, to slaughter (cattle); yxni fimm, ok d. af, Ísl. ii. 330; láttu mik d. af þenna lýð, Post. 656 B. 9. **4.** metaph. phrases; d. e-m skúta, to taunt, charge one with; áfelli þat er konungur drap oss skúta um, Fms. iv. 310; hjarta drepr stall, the heart knocks as it were against a block of stone from fear, Hkr. ii. 360, Orkn., Fbr. 36 (hence stall-drept hjarta, a 'block-beating' faint heart); d. upp eld, to strike fire, Fms. iv. 338; d. sik ór dróma, to throw off the fetter, Edda 19; d. e-t undir sik, to knock or drag down, skaltú standa hjá er fjandi sá drepr mik undir sik, Grett. 126, 101 A; d. slóð, to make a slot or death (trail); d. kyrtlanir slóðina, the cloaks trailed along the ground so as to leave a track, Gl. 154; to trail or make a track of droves or deer, Lex. Poët.; d. e-t út, to divulge a thing (in a bad sense), Fms. vi. 208; d. yfir e-t, to bide, suppress, drap hann brútt yfir (he soon mastered) harm sinn, Bt. i. 140 (hence yfir-drep, hypocrisy, i. e. cloaking). **II.** reflex., drepsk, to perish, die, esp. of beasts; fé hans drapsk aldrei af megrð ok drephridum, Eb. 150; drapsk allt hans fólk, Fms. v. 250. **2.** recipr. to put one another to death; þá drepsk bræðr fyrir ágirni sakar, Edda 40; nú drepsk menn (smite one another), eðr særask eðr vegask, Grág. ii. 92; ef menn d. um natr, Fms. vii. 296; er sjálfir bárusk vápn á ok drápusk, viii. 53; en er bændr fundu at þeir drápusk sjálfir, 68; drepsk niðr á leif fram, Ld. 238; drepsk menn fyrir, to kill one another's men, Fms. vii. 177; góðisk af því fjandskapr með þeim Steinólfi svá at þeir drápusk þar (menn?) fyrir, Gullp. 14. **III.** impers., drepr honum aldregi ský (acc.) í augu, his eyes never get clouded, of the eagle flying in the face of the sun, Hom. 47; ofikappit (acc.) drepr fyrir þeim (their high spirits break down) þegar hamingjan brestr, Fms. vi. 155; drap þó heldr í fyrir honum, he rather grew worse, i. e. his eyes grew weaker, Bjarn. 59; nú drepr ór hljóð (acc.) fyrst ór konunginum, the king became silent at once, Fms. xi. 115; stall drepr ór hjarta e-s, Fbr. 36 (vide above, l. 4); ofan drap slaugina (acc.), the flaug was knocked down, Bt. i. 422; regn drepr í gögnum e-t, the rain beats through the thatch or cover, Fagrsk. 123 (in a verse). **β.** in mod. usage, drepa is even used in the sense to drip (= drjúpa), e. g. þak, hús drepr, the thatch, house lets water through.

B. WITH DAT.: **I.** denoting gentle movement; in many cases

the dat. seems to be only instrumental:

1. of the limbs; hendi drap á kampa, *he put his hand to his beard*, Hðm. 21; d. fæti (fótum), *to stumble, prop. to strike with the foot*, Nj. 112, Fas. ii. 558, Bs. i. 742, Hom. 110, Grett. 120; d. fæti í e-t, *to stumble against*, 103; d. fæti við e-t, *id.*, Fas. ii. 558; d. höfði, *to droop, nod with the head*; drap í gras höfði, (the horse) *drooped with the head, let it fall*, Gkv. 2. 5; d. niðr höfði, *id.*, Nj. 32; Egill sat svá opt, at hann drap höfðinu niðr í feld sinn (from sorrow), Eg. 322, O. H. L. 45 (for shame); d. fingri í munn sér, *to put the finger into the mouth*, Edda 74; fingri drap í munninn sinn (of a child), the words of a ditty; d. hendi til e-s, or við e-m, *to give one a slap with the hand* (inst. dat.), Nj. 27; hence metaph., d. hendi við e-u, *to wave away with the hand, to refuse a kind offer*, Bs. i. 636; d. hendi við boðnu gulli, Al. 75: the phrase, d. hendi við sóma sinum, cp. Al. 162.

2. *to tuck up the sleeves or skirts of a garment*; d. skautum (upp), Fms. vii. 297; hann hafði drept upp skautunum, Lv. 85; hann hafði drept upp fyrir blöðunum undir beltið, Eb. 226; Sigurðr drap blöðunum undir belti sér, Orkn. 474; d. hári undir belti sér, *to tuck the hair under the belt* (of a lady), hárit tók ofan á bringuna ok drap hón (viz. því) undir belti sér, Nj. 24; hafði háir svá mikit, at hann drap undir belti sér, 272.

II. *to dip*; d. skeggi í Breiðafjörð niðr, *to dip the beard in the Breiðafjörð, i. e. to be drowned*, Ld. 316; d. hendi, or fingri í vatn, *to dip the hand, finger into water* (vide above); d. barni í vatn, *to dip a baby into water, i. e. to baptize*, K. þ. K. 10: the phrase, d. fleski í kál, *to dip bacon into kale broth*, Fas. iii. 381; nú taka þeir hafströkur tvar, ok d. þeim í sýruketin, Gísl. 7.

β. the phrase, d. e-u, of wax, lime, butter, or the like, *to daub, plaster, fill up with*; þú skalt taka vax ok d. því í eyru fórunauta þinna, Od. iii. 77; síðan drap eg því í eyru á öllum skipverjum, 177; vaxið er eg hafði drepið í eyru þeim, 200; d. smjöri í flát, *to fill a box with butter*. γ. metaph. phrases; d. dul á e-t, *to throw a veil over*, Hkr. ii. 140, in mod. usage, draga dulur á e-t: the phrase, d. í skurðin (the tongue understood), *to talk indistinctly, from loss of teeth*; d. orði, dómi á e-t, *to talk, reason, judge of a thing*, Fms. ix. 500; d. huldur á, *to bide, cloak, keep secret*, xi. 106; d. e-u á dreif, prop. *to 'throw adrift,' throw aside, i. e. think little of a thing*, þessu var á dreif drept, *it was brushed up*, Orkn. 248; ádr hafði mjök verið á dreif drept um mál Bjarnar (there had been much mystery about Björn), hvárt hann var lífs eðr eigi, sagði annarr þat logit, en annarr sagði satt, i. e. *no one knew anything for certain*, Bjarn. 20; en eigi varð vísan á dreif drepin (the song was not thrown aside or kept secret) ok kom til eyrna Birni, 32; drápu öllu á dreif um þessa fyrirætlan, brushed it all up, Eg. 49; d. í egg e-u, prop. *to bate the edge of a thing, to turn a deaf ear to*, Orkn. 188, metaphor from blunting the edge of a weapon.

δ. d. e-u niðr, *to suppress a thing* (unjustly); d. niðr konungs rétti, N. G. L. i. 73; d. niðr sæmd e-s, *to pull down a person's reputation*, Boll. 346; d. niðr illu orði, *to keep down a bad report, suppress it*, Nj. 21; d. niðr máli, *to quash a lawsuit*, 33; drept svá niðr herörinni, Fms. iv. 207. ε. d. glaumi, gleði, teiti e-s, *to spoil one's joy*, Lex. Poët.; d. kosti e-s, *to destroy one's happiness*, Am. 69; impers., drap þá brátt kosti, *the cheer was soon gone*, Rm. 98.

drop-hríð, f. a killing snow storm, Eb. 150.

dropill, m., in knatt-drepill, a bat, in the game of cricket.

drop-ráð, n. pl. a law term (cp. áljöts-ráð, sár-ráð, bana-ráð, fjör-ráð), an intended affray or assault, Grág. ii. 116, 117, Vsl. ch. 75.

drop-samligr, adj. deadly, destructive, Stj. 71.

drop-aleggja, u, f. a sledge-bammer, Eg. 272.

drop-sótt, f. a plague, pest, Ver. 21, Rb. 478.

drop-sóttir, part. plague-stricken, Bs. ii. 33.

drettingr, m. [dratta], a loiterer, a cognom., Sturl. i. 89.

DREYMA, d and ð, poet. reflex. dreymdumk; [draumr; A. S. dryman = psallere; Hel. dróman = jubilari; Engl. dream; Germ. träumen; Dan. drømme; Swed. drömma];—to dream; in Icel. impers. and with a double acc., that of the dreamer and the dream or person appearing; thus, mik dreymdi draum, mik dreymdi mann, etc.; þat dreymdi mik, Nj. 95; hvat hefir þik dreymt, *id.*; hinn veg d. mik þú, 53; hann kvæð sik dreymt hafa Hákon jarl (acc.), 122; dreymt hefir mik mart í vetr, Ld. 126; enn dreymdi hann enn þriðja draum, Fms. xi. 8; or poet., draum dreymdumk = draum dreymdi mik, I dreamt a dream, Bjarn. 49; or with 'at' with subj., hann (acc.) dreymði þat, at hann væri at lögbergi, Ib. ch. 4, cp. 385; konung dreymdi aldri, *the king never had a dream*, Hkr. i. 171; the phrase, at dreyma fyrir daglátunum, esp. of light merry dreams at daybreak, which people in Icel. consider a sign of good health, Fél. ix. β. pers., the appearance in nom., (rare), sá maðr (nom.) dreymir mik jafnan, Fs. 98; dreymdi Svein þórr heldr ófrymigligr, Fms. ii. 162; þat er fyrir eldi er járn (nom. pl.) dreyma, Gkv. 2. 38; um vetrinu vóru dreymdir draumar margir, Bs. i. 497; vide draumr.

DREYPA, t and ð, [drjúpa, draup], to drop, put a drop of fluid, wine, medicine, etc., into the mouth of one sick, fainting, and the like, the fluid in dat.; d. e-u á e-t, or í munn em; hann dreypir vígðu vatni í munn henni, Bs. i. 190; at hann dreypi vatni á tungu mína, Greg. 23, Luke xvi. 24; d. vini á e-u (of fainting), Fas. iii. 508, 571; hann dreypiti á konuna þar til at hon raknaði við, ii. 151: to dip, at hann

dreypi í vatn enum minsta fingri sínum, Greg. 22, Luke xvi. 24, where the N. T. of 1540 sqq. has, at hann 'drepi' hinn fremsta síns fingri í vatn.

dreypa, ð, to bleed, ooze (of blood from a slight wound), always absol. or neut.; þótti mér dreypa ór hlutunum, Ld. 126; ok dreypði ór hmunum, Fb. i. 67; eigi dreypði ór hvirflinum, Fms. ii. 272; hann rist í löfa sér krossmark svá at dreypði, *so that blood flowed*, v. 185; nj-dreypir blöð, *new-bleed blood*, Þidr. 199.

dreyp-blandinn, part. blend, mixed with blood, Lex. Poët.

dreyp-fáðr (-fár), part. blood-stained, Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Lex. Poët.

dreyp-gjarn, adj. blood-thirsty, dreary, Al. 31.

DREYRI and dröri, a, m. [as to the root, cp. Goth. drjúsan, pret. draus, = to drop, fall, a verb analogous to frjósa, fraus, and fróti; this strong verb is lost in the Icel., only the weak dreypa is used; A. S. dreðr = gore; O. H. G. trōr = are A. S. dreorig, Engl. dreary, from the same root, in a metaph. sense?];—blood, esp. gore, properly blood oozing out of the wound; vekja e-m dreypa, *to bleed one*, Fms. vii. 145; nu vökva þeir sér blöð, ok láta renna saman dreypa sinn, Gísl. 11; manna d., human blood, Fms. xi. 233; the phrase, rauðr sem dreypri, = dreyp-rauðr, red as blood, i. e. dark red, v. 127; rauðr d., Vsp. 33; allit., er hann etr hold mitt ok drekkir dreypa minn, 625. 195; dreypinn dunda, the blood gushed, Pass. 23. 3; poet. phrases, dals d., jarðar d., the blood of the dales, earth, rivers, Lex. Poët.; Krásis d., the blood of K., poetry, Edda, compo. dreypa-runninn, part. spattered with blood, Fms. vii. 89.

dreypigr, dreypugr (drögr, Yt. 5, 11), adj. [cp. Engl. dreary, Germ. traurig];—blondy, gory; uncontr., dreypuga, Al. 41; dreypuga húfu, Gísl. 64, 151; dreypuga beuja, Bragi: contr., dreypgan mæki, Yt. 11; dreypga steina, Sb. 58; dreypgra darra, Jd. 9.

dreyp-rauðr, adj. blood-red, Eg. 113, Fms. vii. 145.

dreyp-stafir, m. pl. dreary, bloody runes, Sl. 40.

DREYSSA, að, [drussi], d. sik, to vaunt oneself/foolishly, Pass. 1. 12.

DRÍF, n. [drífa], driven snow; hvítt sem d., Fms. iv. 372, v. l.: the foaming sea, sjór var hvítr fyrir drífi, Bs. ii. 116. COMPS: drífa-stormr, m., drífa-veðr, n. a strong storm.

dríf-hvitr and dríf-hvitr, adj. white as driven snow, Karl. 546; naut., leggja til drífa, to lie adrift.

drift, dript, f. a snow-drift; þat var snjár í driptum, Sturl. i. 84; hvítt sem drift, white as driven snow, O. H. 170.

DRIT, n. (mod. dritr, m.), [Engl. dirt, cp. dríta], dirt, esp. of birds, fugla-d., dúfna-d., Stj. 620. 2 Kings vi. 25; síðan tekur hann fugla dritð, Þidr. 79, v. l.: local names, Drit-skær, Eb. ch. 4; Drit-vík, Bárð. ch. 4; nicknames, Drit-kinn, Gullþ.; Drit-ljóð, Fms. ix; Drit-loki, Sturl. i. 30.

DRÍFA, pret. dreif, pl. drifu; pres. dríf; pret. subj. drífi; part. drifinn; [Ulf. dreiban = ἐμβάλλειν; A. S. drifan; Engl. drive; O. H. G. triban; mod. Germ. treiben; Swed. drifva; Dan. drive, all in a transitive sense = to drive.] I. to drive like spray, either pers. or impers., with dat. or even neut.; þá kemr áfall mikit . . . ok dreif yfir búlkann, Bs. i. 422; laudri dreif á lypting útan, the spray drove over the poop, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hence metaph. phrases, láta yfir d., to let drift before wind and wave, Isl. ii. 461; or even reflex., láta yfir (fyr) drífask, to let drive or drift away, let go, giu in; rán ok útleigðir þeim manna er eigi létu fyrir drífask, Fb. i. 70; þat dugir á enga leidd, at með láti yfir drífask, Bs. ii. 51; ok er þó þat ráð, at láta eigi fyrir drífask, Karl. 386, 457; allit. phrase, drífa á dagana, e. g. mart hefir dríft á dagana, many things (splashes) have happened; drifinn döggur, besprent with dew, Vtkv. 5; naut., róa drífanda, to pull so that the spray splashes about, full bard, Fms. viii. 263, 431: to drift, of a snow storm or the like, tré með drífandum kvistum, a tree with the branches full of snow, Sks. 49; veðr var drífanda, it snowed, Sturl. iii. 50, O. H. 85; þegar dreif í Lúginn krömmu, there fell soft snow in the Lake, i. e. it began to sleet, Fms. v. 196; þá dríft snær ór öllum áttum, Edda 40: metaph. of missiles, to shower as flakes of snow, borgarmenn láta þegar d. skot á þá, Al. 11; láta þeir d. vöpn á þá, Fb. i. 135.

II. neut. to crowd, throng; þá dríft ölu mannföldi mikill til strandar, a great crowd rushed down to the shore, Ld. 76; tóku menn þá at d. brott frá hertoganum, the men began to desert (run away) from the duke, Fms. ix. 531; dreif allt fólk á hans fund, all people rushed to see him, i. 21, iv. 105; d. á dyrr, to rush to the door, Vkr. 19.

III. to perform; eiga e-t at d., to have a thing to perform, Gpl. 15, 16; en í annan stað á ok at d. mikinn vanda, I am in a hard strait, Fms. i. 221; d. leik, to play, Fas. i. 37: the sense to drive out, expel, so common in all other Teut. dialects, hardly occurs in old writers, and sounds foreign even now; the proverb, með illu skal illt út drífa; d. sig, to exert oneself, etc., (cant phrases.)

drífa, u, f. a fall of snow, sleet; fjúk ok d., Bs. i. 185; veðr var þykkt ok d., Fms. v. 341; skotvápn flugu svá þykkt sem d., i. 45; um kveldið gördi á drífu-él blautt, Orkn. 414; kom þá drífu-él núkitt, ok var all-myrikt, Fms. ix. 23.

drífi, n. a petty heap of peat or the like, hence metaph. drífinn, að, petty; drífni, f. peatiness.

DRÍTA, pret. dreit, dritu, dritinn, to dirty, cacare; hann sögðu þeir dríta á alla þá er við hann áttu af hrópi sínu, Sturl. ii. 39; part. fem. dritin, dirty, La. 56.

drjólí, a, m. a *drone*, (cant word.)
 drjóni, a, m. an *ox*, Edda (Gl.)
 drjúg-deildir, part. *substantial*, Sturl. i. 166.
 drjúg-gönginn, part. *taking long to walk or pass*, of a road, Lex. Poët.
 drjúg-látr, adj. *wanton*.
 drjúg-liga, drýg-liga, adv. *with an air of importance*; láta d., Fms. ii. 145, Nj. 76.

drjúg-ligr, adj. *substantial, solid*, Sks. 382.
 drjúg-mæltr, adj. *long-winded in speaking*, Greg. 39: neut., Vígl. 24.
 DRJÚG, adj., compar. drjúgari, superl. drjúgastr; in mod. use more freq. drýgi, drýgstr, *solid, substantial*; the phrase, verða drjúgari or drjúgastr, *to get the better or best of it, to prove the better* (of two champions); varð þórir þeirra drjúgari, Bárð. 170; þú, Kári, munt þeim öllum drjúgari verða, ibow, K., *wilt outdo them all*, Nj. 171; hvárir þar mundi drjúgari verða, Ld. 222; þótti þeim, sem hann myndi drjúgastr, Bárð. 170; hvern yðar drjúgastr (*strongest*) er höfðingjanna, Ísl. ii. 165, Gret. 151.

β. the neut. drjúgt and drjúgum is used as adv. in *great numbers, much*; Kolskeggj vá drjúgt menn, *Kolskegg slew men in numbers*, Nj. 108; þaðan af muntu d. spekjask, 677. 12; vegr Gunnarr drjúgum meum, Nj. 96; lá þá drjúgum í fyrir þeim, Hrafn. 27: *almost, nearly*, drjúgum allr, *almost all*, Fms. ix. 318; drjúgum allra manna virðing, Bret. 38; drjúgum hverr bóndi, Landn. (Mant.) 330; drjúgum dauðr af kulda, Fms. ix. 467; drjúgan (acc. masc.) as adv., id., Fb. i. 304, Karl. 246, 181 (Fr.): the proverb, þat er drjúgt sem drýpt, i. e. *many drops make a flood*; þar var drjúgt manna, *a good many people*, Bs. i. 536.

2. *substantial, lasting, rich, ample*, [Swed. *dryg, Dan. drøj*], in compds as, drjúg-virkir, *vinnu-d.*, *one who works slowly but surely*; ráða-d., *hamingju-d.*, etc. β. *saving, blanda agnar við braud*, . . . til þess at þá sé drjúgari fælan en áðr, Sks. 321; til þess at rit verði minna, ok bókfell drjúgara, i. e. *to save parchment*, Skálda 168; at jafndrjúg verði sagan ok Jóln, *that the story shall last as long as Yule*, Fms. vi. 355.

DRJÚP, pret. draup, pl. drupu; subj. drypi; sup. dropit; pres. drýp; [Engl. *drip*; Germ. *traufen*; Dan. *dryppe*];—to drip: blóð drýpr, Fms. x. 366; drupu þá ór blóðdropar, 625. 98; svá at bráðnaði ok draup, Edda 4: absol., þá sveitist rúðan heila, svá at draup á altarit ofan, Fms. viii. 247; þórlófr kvæð d. smjör af hverju stráti, Landn. 31.

β. *to let in rain*, of houses or things not water-tight; öll hláðan draup, Fms. ix. 234; ok tóku húsin at drjúpa, Gísl. 22.

DIROK, m., one MS. wrongly dirokr, [cp. Dan. *drog*, Engl. *drudge*], a *drudge*, Edda (Gl.)

dróla, að, [drjólí], Old Engl. *to droil*, i. e. *loiter*, (cant word.)
 drópi, a, m. [A. S. *dropa*; Engl. *drop*; Swed. *droppe*; Germ. *tropfen*; Dan. *draabe*], a *drop*, Ld. 328, H. E. i. 488. COMPS: *dropa-lauss*, adj. *water-tight*, Gpl. 331. *dropa-rúm*, n. a *dripping-place*, from the caves, Gpl. 433. *dropa-tal*, n., i. *dropa-tali*, in drops, drop by drop.

drös, f. [A. S. *dreōs*; Ulf. *drus* = *σῥωσις*; Swed. *drosse* = *a heap of corn*; cp. also the Dan. *drysse*], *dress*, poet., in the compd álmd-*drös*, the *dress of the bow, the arrows*, Lex. Poët.

dróg, f. (drogi, a, m., Edda (Ub.) 277), = *drak*, Rb. 478, 480; sásk dróg á himni björt sem tungl, Ann. 1334; blóð-dróg, a *streak of blood*, Thom. (Fr.)

2. a *jade*.
 drómi, a, m. [cp. Swed. *drum* = *thrums*], the *fetter* by which the Fenrir (Wolf) was fettered, Edda 19; used in the phrase, keyra i dróma, *to tie 'neck and heels'*; Dróttinn i dróma keyrðr, Pass. 6. 10; keyrði hann saman i dróma, Ulf. 7. 134.

drómundr, m. a *kind of ship of war* (for. word), [Gr. *δρῦμων*; mid. Lat. *drōmon*; O. H. G. *drabemond*], Orkn. 358 sqq., Fms. vii. 2: a *nickname*, Grett.

drósa, f. [cp. Ital. *druda* = *a sweetheart*], poet. a *girl*; drósir heita þær er kylátar eru, Edda 108, Fas. iii. 618, Al. 70, 152.

DRÓTT, f. I. the sill or beam above a door, also a *door-post* (dyra-drótt). II. *household, people*, Vpm. 24, (inn-drótt, sal-drótt, Lex. Poët.); dyggvar dróttir, *good, trusty people*, Vsp. 63; dvergja d., the *dwarf-people*, 9; d. Írskar þjóðar, the *Irish people*; Engla d., *English persons*, etc., Lex. Poët.; öll drótt, all *people*, Hkr. 2. 48; twenty people make a drótt, Edda 108.

2. esp. the *king's body-guard*; cp. Goth. *ga-drautis*, by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. *στρατιώτης* (drjúgan, pret. *draub* = *σπαρτίων*); A. S. *drigbt*; the Scandinavian drótt thus answers to the *comitatus* of Tacitus, Germ. ch. 13, 14, in the Saga time called 'hird.' Drótt is obsolete in prose, but occurs in Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20.—áðr vöru þeir (viz. the kings) dróttnar kallaðir, en konur þeirra dróttningar, en drótt hirsðveitir; poet., vig-drótt, her-d., fólk-d., hjálm-d., etc., *warriors*. III. a *fem. pr. name*, Yngl. S. ch. 20; cp. drós.

dróttá, að, d. e-a at e-m, *to bring to one's door-post*, i. e. *impute to one*.
 dróttin-hollr, adj. *faithful to one's master*, Fms. vi. 401. *Skjöp. 5*
 dróttin-lauss, adj. *without a master*, Fms. iii. 13.
 dróttin-ligr, adj. *lord-like, of the Lord*, Bs. i. 171, Stj. 20; Dróttinleg bæn, the *Lord's Prayer*, Mar., Hom. 26; d. dæmi, 656 A. 24.

dróttinn, mod. dróttinn, but in old poetry always rhymed with an 6, e. g. flúttstyggr—dróttinn, Sighvat; dat. dróttini or drottini, pl. dróttnar

or drottmar, etc.; [A. S. *drigbten*; Hel. *drubtin* = *dominus*];—the master of a 'drótt' or *household*, a *lord, master*; the proverb, dýrt er dróttins orð, e. g. *strong is the master's word*, Bs. i. 484, Al. 128, Ld. 212; þræll eða d., Hom. 29; Josep fékk svá mikla virðing af dróttni sínum, 625. 16, Grág. ii. 86; þrjá dróttna átti hann í þessi herleiðingu, Fms. x. 224; eigi er þrællinn æðri enn dróttinn, Post. 656. 37, cp. John xv. 20; en þó eta hundar af molum þeim sem detta af borðum drottina þeirra, Matth. xv. 27; verit hlýðugir yðrum líkamligum drottnum, Ephes. vi. 5: in mod. usage this sense remains in prose in the compd lánar-dróttinn, q. v.

β. old name for a *king*, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20 (vide drótt). γ. as a name of *beatified priests*; þat eru diar kallaðir eðr dróttmar, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 2. 2. the *Lord*, which also is the standing phrase in mod. usage, in the Bible, sermons, hymns, ever since the Reformation; lofadr sé Dróttinn, Nj. 165; af miskun Drottins, Mar. 656 A. 6; greiddit Dróttins götur, 625. 90; Christ Dróttinn, Grág. ii. 167; án gráts var Dróttinn fæddr, Rb. 332; Dróttinn sagði minum Drottni, Matth. xxii. 44; elska skaltú Dróttinn Guð þinn, 37; Dróttinn Guð Abrahams, Luke xx. 37, xxiv. 34; hefi eg eigi séð Dróttinn vorn Jesum Christum, eruð þér ekki mitt verk í Drottni? 1 Cor. ix. 1, 5, 14, x. 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, xl. 10, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31, xii. 3, 5, etc. etc.

COMPS: *Drottins-dagr*, m. the *Lord's day*, K. þ. K. 68, Rb. 112, 655 iii, Sturl. iii. 37, 159, 226, Nj. 165; Dróttinsdaga hald, *hallowing the Lord's day*, Nj. 165; Dróttinsdags nótt, *Saturday night*, 194; Dróttinsdaga veidr, K. þ. K. 85. Dróttins-kveld, n. *Sunday evening*, Fms. ix. 19. Dróttins-myrgin, m. *Sunday morning*, Sturl. iii. 37. Dróttins-nótt, f. *Sunday night*, Fms. vii. 187.

dróttin-avik, n. pl. *treason towards a lord or master*, Hkr. ii. 132, Sks. 571, Hom. 23 (Judas).

dróttin-avikari (-aviki), a, m. a *traitor to his master*, Nj. 260, K. A. 60.

drótt-kvæðr, adj. (-kvæði, n.), in the *heroic metre*, the metre used in the drápas (q. v.) or poems which were recited before a king and the king's men (drótt), whence the name probably comes; dróttkvæðr is opp. to kvíðu-háttir, the *epic, narrative metre*, and ljóða-háttir, the *metre of didactic poems or poems in the form of dialogues*, Edda (Ht.)

drótt-lát, f. adj. *beloved by the household, gentle*, epithet of a queen, Am. 10.

drótt-magir, m. pl. *men, people*, Vpm. 11, 12.

dróttna or drottina, að, [Ulf. *drautinnón* = *σπαρτίων*], *to rule, govern, hold sway*; d. yfir e-m, *to rule over one*, Stj. 396, Fms. viii. 242; with dat., þú lætr hann þat eigi d. huga sínum, Greg. 32; at oss drottini eigi dauði síðan, Niðst. 8; fyllit jörðina, stjórmit henni ok drottinð, Stj. 21.

dróttinn or drottinn, f. *way, rule*, 625. 5, Stj. 20, H. E. i. 503; dróttununar-gjarn, adj. *ambitious*; dróttununar-girn, f. *ambition*.
 dróttnari, a, m. a *ruler*, Stj. 20.

dróttning and drottning, f. a *mistress*; þræll sá er vegr at dróttini (*master*) sínum eðr dróttningu (*mistress*), Grág. ii. 86 (vide above); ef þræll verðr sekt skógarmaðr um vig dróttins síns eðr dróttningar, 161; drottning hans girtusk hann, Ver. 16, Gen. xxxix. 7; this sense is quite obsolete except in old law phrases and translations.

2. a *queen*, common to all Scandinavians, Swed. *drottning*, Dan. *dronning*, whereas drottinn = *king* is obsolete, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 20, Fms. i. 99, vi. 439, Sks. 468; the instances are endless. COMPS: *drottningar-ofni*, n. a *future queen*, Fas. iii. 456. *drottningar-maðr*, m. a *queen's husband*, a *prince consort*, Nj. 5, v. 1. *drottningar-nafn*, n. the *title of queen*, Fms. i. 101.

drótt-seti, a, m. a *steward at the king's table*; this word occurs in various forms throughout the Saxon parts of Germany, Holland, Belgium, Friesland, Brabant, etc. Du Cange records a 'drossardus Brabantiae'; it is in mid. Lat. spelt *drossatus*, Germ. and Saxon *drost*, *land-drost*, *reichsdrost* (*drozerus regni*), Fris. *druta*, vide Grimm; the Dutch prefer the form *drossardus*; in the court of the king of Norway the office of dróttseti is not heard of before the beginning of the 13th century (the passage Bs. i. 37 is monkish and of late composition), and is there a kind of *bread-cook or steward at the king's table*, who was to be elected from the king's skútslveinar; d. spurði hvat til matar skyldi búa, the d. asked the king what meat they should dress, Fms. vii. 159 (about A. D. 1125), ix. 249, x. 147; d. ok skenkjari, N. G. L. ii. 413, 415; cp. also Hirdskrá (N. G. L. i. c.) ch. 26, Fms. x. 100 refers to the *drost* of the German emperor. In the 14th century the dróttseti became a high officer in Sweden and Denmark. The derivation from drótt and seti (seti can only mean a *sitter*, not *one who makes to sit*, cp. land-seti, a *land-sitter*, a *tenant*) is dubious; the Norse word may be an etymologising imitation of the mid. Lat. *drossatus*.

drukna, að, [drukkinn, drekka], *to be drowned*, Nj. 59.

drukanr, f. *being drowned, death by drowning*, Ld. 58, Orkn. 246, Ann. 1260, 1026.

drumbr, m. a *log of dry or rotten wood*, Fms. viii. 184; drumba, u, f. a *cognom.*, Rm.

drungi, a, m., medic. *heaviness, fullness in the head*. drunga-legr, adj.

drunur, f. pl. [drynja], a *rattling, thundering*, Dan. *drøn*.

drusai, a, m. a *drone*; þú d. (*ἀρρῶν*), 1 Cor. xv. 36.

DRÚPA, *t* or *ð*, *to droop* (from sorrow), different from *drjúpa*, *to drip*; *drúpa* is in Icel. an almost obsolete word, in old poets and writers esp. used in a metaph. sense; at the death of a dear person, the country, hills, mountains are said *to droop*; *svá drúpir nú Danmörk*, sem dauðr sé Knútr sonr minn, Fms. i. 118; *svá þótti drúpa Ísland* eptir fráfali Gizurar biskups, sem Rómaborgar ríki eptir fráfali Gregorí páfa, Bs. i. 71; Ari prestur hinn Fróði segir hve mjök várt land drúðir eptir fráfali Gizurar biskups, 145; staðinn í Skálholti drúpti mjök eptir fráfali hins sæla Þorláks biskups, 301; drúpir Höfði dauðr er þengill, hlæja hlíðar við Hallsteini, Landn. 224 (in a verse); hniðir drótt ok drúðir fold, Lex. Poët.; drúpir öm yfir, Gm. 10; Vinga meidr (*the gallowes*) drúpir á nesi, Hlt.; en Skæreið í Skirings-sal of brynjálfs beinum drúpir, Yt. 22; hans mun dráp um drúpa, dýrmennis mér kenna, Sighvat; knáttu hvarms af harni hnúpnúpur mér d., *my head drooped from grief*, Eg. (in a verse); drúðu dólgrár, *the swords drooped* (to drink blood), Hkm. 2: in mod. usage *drjúpa* and *drúpa* are confounded, *aví*, hve má eg aumr þræll, angraðr niðr drjúpa, Pass. 41. 4.

drúpr, *m. drooping spirits, coldness*; ok þó at þar hefði orðit nokkurr d. með þeim, þá . . . , Fms. xi. 76.

drykk-fátt, *n. adj. short of drink*, Hkr. iii. 117.

drykkja, *u. f. [drukkinn]*, *a drinking-bout, carousal, banquet*; sitja við drykkju, Eg. 88; var veizla hin besta, ok d. mikil inni í stofunni, 205; at þeim veizlum er drykkjur vöru, Bs. i. 394; matmála í milli ef eigi vöru alþýðu-drykkjur, *a public banquet*, l.c.; göra d., *to make a banquet*, Og. 27; þá var ár mikil ok drykkjur miklar, O. H. 71; þar var öl-d. ok fast drukkitt, Eb. 184, cp. Flóam. S. ch. 2; taka til drykkju, *to take to drinking*, Fms. ii. 266; drykkja (*banquet*) skyldi vera at hvárra-tveggja, Gisl. 27; tóku menn til drykkju um kveldit, 28; hafa sam-d., *to have a carousal*, Grett. ch. 8; Jóna boð ok sam-drykkjur, O. H. ch. 95, cp. 33, 34, 131, Eg. ch. 11, 44; á-drykkja, q. v., Har. S. Harðr. ch. 23, Fms. vii. 203, cp. Orkn. ch. 33, 34, 70, 101, 104, Sverr. S. ch. 36, 98, 103, 104, Fagrsk. ch. 11, 219, 220: the ancients drank hard, 'diem noctemque continuare potando nulli probum,' Tac. Germ. ch. 11: with kings the drinking (dag-drykkja, q. v.) began immediately after the day-meal, vide the references above; the words of Tacitus, 'tum (viz. after breakfast) ad negotia, nec minus saepe ad convivia, procedunt armati,' l.c., are therefore true enough, Edda (Gg.) ch. 39, 46; the phrase, *preyta drykkju* (cp. *kapp-d.*, *a drinking match*), Edda 32. The Icelanders of the Saga time seem to have been of much more abstemious habits than their Norse kinsmen of the same time, and drinking is scarcely mentioned but at public banquets; the Sturlunga time is worse, but only those who had been abroad are mentioned as strong drinkers (cp. Arnor. S. ch. 19); cp. also a treatise of the end of the 12th century, named *De professione Danorum*, ch. 11—'in cunctis illius regni (i. e. Norway) civitatibus uniformis consuetudo sed vitiosa inolevit, scilicet jugis ebrietas,' etc.

2. = beverage = drykk (rare), Egill bað fá sér drykkju, Eg. 107. **comps:** **drykkju-borð**, *n. a drinking-table*, Fms. xi. 2. **drykkju-föng**, *n. pl. drinkables*, Sturl. iii. 289. **drykkju-litill**, *adj. sober*, Bs. i. 275. **drykkju-mátr**, *n. a great drinker*, Fms. vii. 175, viii. 238, Edda 32. **drykkju-mál, *n. drinking at meal time*, Anal. 195, Fas. ii. 266. **drykkju-rútr**, *m. a drunkard*. **drykkju-akapr**, *m. hard drinking, drunkenness*, Fms. iii. 191, Ann. 1389. **drykkju-akáll**, *a. m. a banquet ball*, Orkn. 244, Fms. i. 299. **drykkju-stofa**, *u. f. = drykkjuskáli*, Fms. vii. 147, Eg. 553. **drykkju-stútr**, *m. a drinking-can*, Bs. i. 877.**

drykkja, *ör. part. drunk*, Rb. iii. 384, Karl.

drykk-langr, *adj.*, in the phrase, *drykklanga stund*, *just a moment*, a measure of time whilst one drinks a draught.

drykk-lauss, *adj. (-loyal, f.), without drink*, Bs. i. 822, Finnb. 234, K. Á. 34.

drykk, *jar. m., pl. ir.* [A. S. *drinc*; Engl. *drink*; Germ. *trunk*; Dan. *drik*]:—*drink, beverage*, Fms. xi. 108, 233; eiga drykk ok sess við e-n, Eg. 95; *a draught*, Edda 32, 48; hvat hafa Einherjar at drykk? 24; vatns-d., *a draught of water*, id.; svaða-d., *a thirst-draught*; muntu nú eigi sparask til eins drykkjar, *one draught more*, 32; þreyta á drykkinn, *to take a deep draught*, id.; drekka í tveimr, þreimr . . . drykkjum, *to drain in two, three . . . draughts*, id.; undarliga mundi mér þykkja ef þvílíkir drykkir væri svá litlir kallabir, id. **β. soon woeby, prone**, drukk, Krök. 64; freq. in western Icel. **comps:** **drykkjar-bolli**, *a. m. a drinking-cup*, Mart. 119. **drykkjar-föng**, *n. pl. drinkables*. **drykkjar-horn**, *n. a drinking-born*, Fr. **drykkjar-ker**, *n. a drinking-cup*, Greg. 50, Sks. 725, Stj. 486. **drykkjar-kostr**, *m. drinking cheer*, Vm. 56.

drykk-sæll, *adj. lucky in drink or brewing*, Bs. 108.

dryllr, *m. a nickname*, Fms. i; **drylla**, *u. f.*, Snót 184; also spelt with *u*, *proluvis alvi*, (vulgar.)

drymba, *u. f. a kind of stockings (?)*, Art. (Parcevals S.)

DRYNJA, *drundi, pres. dryn, to roar*. This root word is common to Goth., Scand., Fris., and Dutch; for Ulf. *drunjus* = *φρυγος*, Rom. x. 18, is a sufficient proof; in Swed. we have *dröna*, and *drön* neut.; Dan. *dröne* and *drön*; Dutch *drenen*; North. E. *to drone*, as a cow; Fris. *dröne*; the mod. High Germ. *dröhnen* was, in the 17th century,

borrowed from Low Germ. In old Icel. no instance happens to be on record, except *dryn-rann* in Gsp. 23. Fas. i. 480; in mod. usage it is freq. enough, and the absence in old writers seems to be accidental; *draugr dimmr og magr, drundi í björgum endir*, Snót 226, a ditty by Stefan Olafsson; *drynja* and *dynja* are different in sense, *drynja* denotes *roaring, dynja gushing*; þá heyrði hilmir hátt við kletta drafnar drynja dunur þungar, *of the roaring surf*, Od. (poët.) v. 401.

drynr, *m. pl.* [Dan. and Swed. *drön*], *roaring*; **drunur**, *f.*, vide above.

dryn-rann, *n., poët.* 'the roaring inn of drink,' *a drinking-born*, Fas. l.c.

drysil, *ad.*, a term of contempt, *paltry*, in the comys **drysil-**

djöfull, *m. a petty, paltry devil, devilkin*, Fms. iii. 201, in the amusing ghost story, opp. to the big inmates of hell. **drysil-hroosa** (speit

drysil), *n. a paltry borse*, Isl. iii. 333. **drysil-menni**, *n. a paltry, petty man*, Edda (Gl.)

DRYGJA, *ð. [drygr]*; A. S. *dreogan* = *to endure*; North. E. and Scot. *to drie* = *to endure, suffer*;—*to commit, perpetrate*, mostly in a bad sense; d. synd, *to commit a sin*, K. Á. 202; d. glæp, id.; d. hórdóm, *to commit whoredom*, Sks. 340; þú skalt ekki hórdóm d., *thou shalt not commit whoredom*; d. misræðu við konu, id., Grág. i. 338; d. hernað, *to pirate*, ii. 79; d. líku, Orkn. 32: it is a standing phrase in eccl. or sacred writers, N. T., Pass., Vidal.: in a good sense only in a few phrases as the allit., d. dád, Sturl. iii. 7; or in poets or bad old prose; orlög d., A. S. *orlög dreogan* (cp. the North. E. *to drie one's weid* = *to abide one's fate*), *to try one's luck*, Ykv. i, cp. also the Germ. tales, *in die welt geben*; d. hlýðni, Sks. 675; d. mannliga náttúru, *to pay the debt of nature*, 447; d. e-s víja, *to comply with one's wishes*, Bær. 14,—the last three passages are bad prose. **β. to make to keep longer, to lengthen**, Bs. ii. 173, Bb. 3. 30.

drægr, *adj. that which can be pulled against*.

dræmt, *n. adj.* [from *draumr*?], *slowly*, Ösv.

dræpligr, *m., dimin.* [drápa], *a paltry drápa*, Hkr. ii. 82, Fms. xi. 204.

dræpr, *adj. who may be killed with impunity*, N. G. L. i. 82, Grág. i. 91, Nj. 111.

DRÖFN, *f., gen. drafnar, pl. drafnir*, [akin to *drefjar*], *spots, spray-like spots*; hence **dröfnóttir**, *adj. spotted*; *rauð-d.*, *blá-d.*, etc., *red-, blue-spotted*; poët. *the foaming sea* is called *dröfn*, Edda.

drösla, *ad.*, *to roam about*; cp. *drasill*, *dröslall*.

dubba (*dybba*), *ðd.* (for word), *to dub a knight*; nú hefir þú dybbat mik til riddara, Bær. 5, 18, Fms. x. 109, Karl. 103; *to arm, dress*, Stj. 464. I Sam. xvii. 38; upp dubbadr, *dressed in full dress*, Finnb. 226; d. sik, *to trim oneself*, Fms. vi. 208.

dubban, *f. dubbing a knight*, Karl. 222.

dubl (*dufl*), *n. double*, Alg. 366 (mathem.) **β. gambling**, Gpl. 521, Grett. (in a verse).

II. naut. a buoy.

dubla, *dusla*, *ad.* [dubla = a coin, Du Cange], *to gamble*, Gpl. 521;

dublari, *a. m. a gambler*, Róm. 161.

DUGA, *pret. dugði*; *pres. dugi*; *sup. dugat*; *imperat. dugi þú*, mod. *dugðu*; [A. S. *dugan*; Scot. and North. E. *to dow*; O. H. G. *tügen*; Germ. *taugen*; Dan. *due*; Swed. *duga*; Engl. *do*, in phrases such as, *that will do*]:—*to help, aid*, with dat.; dugi þú mér Hvíta-Kristr, Fa. 101; d. frændum sínum, Post. 658 C. 19; ok vill eigi d. henni, *will not support her*, Grág. i. 368; hann dugði heitðnum mönnum, 655 lii. 4; with the notion *to do, suffice*, þat er þér man d., *which will do for thee*, Nj. 13; hefir oss þú dugat þessi átrúnaðr, *this faith has done well for us*, Fms. i. 34; mun þat d. minum hesti, *it will do for my horse*, Mag.; the proverb, *fútt er svá illt at einu-gi dugi*, cp. the Engl. 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good,' Al. 46, Hm. 134; mun þér eigi þat d. at sofa hér, *it will not do (is not safe) for thee to sleep here*, Fms. v. 307; adding *prepp. við*, at, til, *to succour, lend help*, en Gislir fór at d. þeim við, Gisl. 22; d. þeir nú at þeim mönnum er lífs var ván, Finnb. 316, cp. at-dugnaðr; hón dugir eigi verr til enn einhverr karlmaðr, Fb. i. 533; *impers.*, e-m dugir e-t, *it does well, befits, becomes*; hón dugir mér illa (vel), Mar. (Fr.), Hkv. i. 45; þó myndi mér enn vel d. (*it would do well for me*), ef ek fengja at drekka, Isl. ii. 369. **β. absol. or even neut. to show prowess, do one's best; dugi þú enn, *help!* Fms. ii. 75; dugði hvert sem mátti, *every one did his best*, viii. 139; dugi nú hvert sem drengr er til; mundi þá eigi naðsyn at d. sem drengilegast, ix. 509; denoting *moral force*, vel síðaðir menn ok jafnan vel dugat, *best men and who have ever done well*, Eg. 96; d. í þufl e-s, Hom. 47. **γ. to suffice, be strong enough**; ef þitt æði dugir, *if thy wit does suffice*, Vfm. 20, 22; ef vitni d., *if the witnesses do*, i. e. *fail not*, N. G. L. i. 136; dugði veðr it besta, *the weather did well*.**

dugandi- or **dugandis-**, as a prefix to nouns, denoting *doughty*; d. maðr (*dugand-maðr*, Fms. viii. 104), *a doughty man*, Dipl. i. 3, Orkn. 456, R.d. 260, Róm. 137.

dugan-ligr, *adj. doughty*, Yt. 15.

DUGGA, *u. f. a 'dogger'*, small (Dutch or Engl.) *fishing vessel*, Ann. 1413, where it is reported that thirty English 'fiski-duggar' came fishing about Icel. that summer; (hence the Engl. *Dogger-bank*):—**duggari**, *a. m. the crew of a dugga*, D. N. ii. 651. **2. a lazy dogged fellow**, Edda (Gl.), Trist. (Fr.)

dug-lauss, *adj. (-loyal, n.), good for nothing*, Þórd. 47 (Ed. 1847).

dugnaðr, ar, m. *doughtiness, valour, aid, assistance*; biðja e-n sér dugnað, *to ask one's help*, 655 v. 1, 1s. ii. 262, 293; veita e-m dugnað, *to give help to one*, Fms. v. 259; skýrtunnar d., *the virtue of the kirtle*, Fas. iii. 441; in pl., Greg. **compos**: **dugnaðar-maðr**, m. *an aider, help in need*, 656 A, Fms. vi. 118, Fas. iii. 181; *a honest hard-working man* (mod.) **dugnaðar-stigr**, m. *the path of virtue*, Hom. 14.

dugr, m. pl. ir, [North. E. *dow*], *doughtiness, strength of soul and body*, Fms. viii. 411; aldri er d. í þér, *thou art good for nothing*, Gret. 24 new Ed.

DUL, f. [dylja]. **I. prop. concealment**, in phrases, með dul, *secretly*, Bárð. 168; drepa dul á e-t, *to conceal*, Hkr. ii. 140; and in the **compos** **dular-búnaðr**, m. *a disguise*, Fms. vi. 61; **dular-kúfi**, m. *a cloak used for a disguise*, Gret. 139 A. **II. metaph. self-conceit**, *pride*, in phrases as, dul ok vil, *pride and wilfulness*, Skálda 163, Sl. 34; ætla sér þá dul, *to be so conceited*, Finnb. 282; ætlask nikla dul, Fas. ii. 521; dul ok dramb, 655 xi. 3; mikinn dul (masc.), Þórð. MS. (wrongly) the phrase, ganga fram í dul, *to go forth in one's conceit*, Hm. 78, (mod., ganga fram í þeirri dulunni): proverb, maðr verðr dælskr af dul, *conceit makes an envious, moody man*, Hm. 56; dul þín, Band. (MS.) 13.

dula, u, f. *a worn strip of cloth*.

dula, ð, (cp. dylja), *a law term, to deny*, with gen., N. G. L. i. 93, 94, 330; with subj., Js. 77: absol., 83.

dul-eiðr and **dular-eiðr**, m. [Swed. *duls-éd*], *a law term, an oath of denial*, Gpl. 199, Js. 58.

dul-hött, m. *a disguise-hood, hood used for a disguise*, Fms. x. 383; dró ek dulhött (MS. wrongly djarfhött) um dökkva skúr, Ad. 3.

dul-kleði, n. *disguise*, Fas. ii. 441.

dul-kofri, a, m. = **dulhött**, (v. kofri.)

dulnaðr, m. = **dul**, Fr.

dulr, adj. *silent, close*; the phrase, ganga duls e-t, *to be unaware of a thing*, Fms. v. 265.

dul-remmi, f. *stubborn self-conceit*, Sks. 536 B. **dul-ræna**, u, f. *id.*, v. l.

dul-sæmr, adj. *self-conceited*, Stj. 122.

dulsi, a, m., poet. *a dwarf*, Yt. 2.

dul-vígl, n. *a law term, secret manslaughter*, = **laun-víg**, not so strong as murder, Gpl. 150.

dumba, u, f. *a mist*; cp. the mod. **dumbungr**, m. *a dark, misty, gloomy sky*. **dumbunga-veðr**, m. *gloomy weather*. In the east of Icel. **dumba** is the bran of oats when ground, Fél. ii. 155; in Edda (Gl.) it is even mentioned as a sort of seed: hann (the wizard) hristi einn þoka, ok þar ór fykr ein **dumba** svört (*black powder like mist*)... blés þar ór vindi miklum móti **dumbunni**, svá at hon fœk aptr í augu á Grims mönnum, svá þeir urðu þegar blindir, Fas. iii. 338. **dumbr**, m. *id.*, also occurs as a name of a giant, the *misty*; the Polar Sea is called **Dumbr-haf** = the *Misty, Foggy Sea*, cp. Bárð. ch. 1; cp. also Gr. **ῥῆπος**, **ῥῆπος**, which probably are kindred words.

dumbi, adj. *dumb*; dauð ok **dumba** skurdgöð, Stj. 207, K. Á. 56.

dumbóttur, adj. *of dark misty colour* (of cows).

DUMBR, adj. [Ulf. **dumbs** = **καυρός**; A.S. **dumb**; Engl. **dumb**; O.H.G. **tumb**; Germ. **dum** = *stupid*, whence Dan. **dum**; Gr. **ῥῆπος** and **ῥῆπος** are kindred words, the fundamental notion being *dusky, clouded*]:—**dumb**, 656 C. 34; **dumbir** ok daufr, 623. 57; gramm. *a mute letter*, Skálda 176. In Norway **dumme** or **domme** means *a peg inside doors or gates*.

dumpa, að, [Ivar Aasen **dump** = *a gust*; Dan. **dumpe**], *to thump*, Lv. 81 (ἀπ. λέγ.)

DUNA, að, (cp. dynja), *to thunder, give a hollow rushing sound*; dunar í skóginum, Edda 30; svá skal danzinn **duna**, 1s. þjóðs. (of dancing).

duna, esp. pl. **dunar**, f. *a rushing, thundering noise*, Eb. 174, Fms. iii. 184; hence the Dan. **tor-den**, q. Thor-dön, *the din of Thor*, i. e. *thunder*, supposed to be the noise of the god Thor in his wain.

dunda, að, *to dally*, Bb. 1. 9.

dun-henda, u, f. (-hendr, adj.), *a sort of metre, having four anadiploses*, Edda (Ht.) 124, 128.

dunn, m. *a band, gang, drove*; ganga í e-m duni, *to march in one band*, Sturl. iii. 185 C; sauða-dunn, *a drove of sheep*, Sd. 164; a number of **ten** is called **dunn**, Edda 108.

dunna, u, f. *the wild duck*, Edda (Gl.), cp. Engl. **dun**.

DUPT, m., better **duft**, [it properly means *the powder* of flowers or the like; so **duft** in Germ. means *a sweet smell* as from flowers; in old writers **duft** is rare, **dust** (q. v.) freq.; in mod. use **dust** is almost obsolete, and as these two words can hardly be distinguished in old MSS. (where **ft** and **st** look like one another), the transcribers have often substituted **duft**, where the old MS. has **dust**: again, **dufta** (a verb) is never used, but only **dusta**: **dust** is probably a foreign South-Teutonic word; the Swedish uses only the more homely sounding **änga**, vide ang]:—**powder**; d. ok aska, Stj. 204, Sks. 211, Magn. 448: botan. **pollen**; **dupt-beri**, a, m. *the stamen of a flower*; **dupt-knapp**, m. *the anther*; **dupt-þráðr**, m. *the filament*, Hjalt.

dura, v. **dyrr**.

durgr, m. [**dvergr**], *a sulky fellow*. **durga-legr**, adj. *sulky*. **durna-legr**, adj. *sulky, rude*. **durna-skapr**, m., etc.

durnir, m. *a dwarf*, Yt. 2: metaph. *a sulky man*.

durtr, m. = **durgr**. **durta-legr**, adj. *sulky, rude*.

dur-vörðr, m. *a door-keeper*, Eg. 409, Fms. ii. 160.

duail, v. **drysil**.

duala, að, *to bustle, be busy*, Njard. 368, (cant word.)

DUST, n. [A.S. **dust**; Engl. **dust**], **dust**, Fms. v. 82, 324, xi. 12, Stj. 336, Num. xxiii. 10, Greg. 98: *flowers ground to dust*, Pr. 471, 472, 474, 475.

dust, n. [Dan. **dyst**; Swed. **dust**], *a tilt*; halt eitt d. með mik, Karl. 72; d. ok turniment, Fr.

dusta, að, *to dust*.

dustora, að, *to tilt, fight*, Bev. (Fr.)

dustá, a, m. *a grain of dust*; engi d. saurs, 656 A. ii. 8.

dúða, að, *to swathe* (in clothes).

dúði, a, m. *swaddling clothes*.

DÚFA, u, f., gen. pl. **dúfna**; [Goth. **dubo**; A.S. **duwa**; Engl. **dove**; Dan. **due**; Swed. **dufa**; O.H.G. **tuba**; Germ. **tube**]:—*a dove*, Stj. 111, Hom. 87, 65, Al. 168: as a term of affection, my dove. 2. poet. *a wave*, one of the daughters of Rán, Edda. **compos**: **dúfu-ligr**, adj. *dove-like*, 655 xxxii. 7. **dúfu-nef**, n. a cognom. '*dove-nob*,' *dove-beak*, Landn.

dúfu-ungi, a, m. *the young of a dove*, Mar. 656, Stj. 317.

dúka, að, *to cover with a cloth*, Fas. iii. 187, 373.

dúk-lausa, adj. *without a cloth*, Pm. 108.

DÚKR, m. [Engl. **duck**; Swed. **duk**; Dan. **dug**; Germ. **tueb**]:—*any cloth or texture*, Bárð. 160; vaðmáls-d., lín-d., etc., *a cloak of wadmal, linen, etc.*; a carpet, Fms. ix. 219; *tapestry* in a church, fimm dúka ok tvá þar í bána, annarr með rautt silki, Vm. 77, vide altaris-dúkr, 201 *a neck-kerchief* of a lady, dúkr á hálsi, Rm. 16. β. *a table-cloth* (**bord-dúkr**); as to the ancient Scand. custom of covering the table with a cloth, vide esp. Nj. ch. 117, Bs. i. 475, Guðm. S. ch. 43; and for still earlier times the old heathen poem Rm., where Möðir, the yeoman's good-wife, covers the table with a 'marked' (i. e. stitched) white linen cloth, 28; whilst Edda, the old bondman's good-wife, puts the food on an uncovered table (verse 4); by a mishap the transcriber of Ob. (the only MS. wherein this poem is preserved) has skipped over a verse in the second line of verse 17, so that we are unable to say how Amma, the husbandman's good-wife, dressed her table: the proverb, eptir dúk og disk, i. e. *post festum*.

γ. *a towel*; at banquets a servant went round to the guests in turn bearing a basin and a towel on the shoulder, Lv. ch. 13; to be served first was a mark of honour; cp. also Nj. l. c., Har. S. Harðr. ch. 79 (the Danish king and the old woman); *a napkin*, Blas. 45, 655 xvii. 5; belonging to the priest's vestment, Pm. 133; d. ok corporale, Vm. 154, Stj. Gen. xxiv. 65 (a veil).

dúk-slitr, n. *rags of a d.*, Vm. 77.

dún-beðr, m. *a bed of down-clothes*, D. N. (Fr.)

dún-grind, f. *a frame whereon to clean eider-down*.

dún-hægindi, n. *a pillow or bolster of down*, D. N.

dún-kleði, n. pl. *bedclothes of eider-down*, Js. 78, Sturl. iii. 108, Bs. i. 802.

DÚNN (**dýnn**, Mart. 126), m. [Dutch **dune**; Engl. **dune**; Swed. and Dan. **dun**; Germ. **dun** is prob. of Saxon or Dutch origin, as the **d** remains unchanged]:—*down*; taka dún ok dýna, N. G. L. i. 334; esp. used of *bedclothes* of down; the word occurs in the old heathen poem Gs., sofi hann á duni, 5; blautasti d., Mart. l. c.; á duni ok á guð-vef, Fms. x. 379; vöttu (*pillows*) duns fulla, a verse of Hornklofi. In Icel. '**dún**' is chiefly used of *eider-down*, which word is undoubtedly of Icel. origin, Fr. **édre-don**, Germ. **eder-don** or **eider-dun**; the syllable **er** is the Icel. gen. **ædr-dún**, from nom. **ædr** (the name of the eider duck), acc. **ædi**, gen. **æðar**. The eider-down, now so important as an article of trade, is never mentioned in old Icel. writers or laws; they only speak of the eggs (**egg-ver**). The English, during their trade with Icel. in the 15th century, seem first to have brought the name and article into foreign markets. At first it was bought in a rough state; Bogi Benediktsson in Fedga-æfi 11 records that a certain Jón í Brokey (born 1584), after having been in England, was the first who taught the Icel. to clean the down—var hann líka sá fyrsti hér vestra sem tók að hreinsa æðar-dún ..., en áðr (i. e. during the English and Hanseatic trade in Icel.) seldist öðrinsaðr dún eptir Búa-lögum. Icel. say, hreinsa dún, hræla dún. The Danes say, have dun på hagen, *to have down on the chin*.

dún-tokja, u, f. *gathering eider-down*.

dúra, að, *to nap*, Skálda 163.

DURR, m. *a nap, slumber*, Hom. 116, O. H. L. 80: in mod. usage in such phrases as, milli dúra; sofa góðan, væran, dúr.

DÚS (**ðus**, Björn), n. [Norw. **dus**], *a lull, dead calm*, in the proverb, opt kömr æðregn ór duni, *a lull is often followed by a heavy shower*, Eb. (in a verse).

dúsa, u, f. *a sugar-teat for babies to suck*.

dúsa, að, prob. *to doze*, Og. 18.

dvala, u, f. [Dan. **dvale**], = **dvöl**, Fr.

dvala, að, *to delay*, with dat.; at dvala ekki förinni, Fms. xi. 22; ef ör dvalit ferðinni, 115; dvalar hann ekki brotferðinni, Fb. ii. 147;

muna nú Helgi hjörþing (hjörþingi or -þingum, better) dvala, Hkv. 1. 49: with infin., Kjartan bað þá ekki dvala, Ld. 176.

dval-samr, adj. *dilatatory*, Stj. 122; e-m verðr dvalsamt, one is delayed, Greg. 80, Fbr. 136.

DVELJA, dvaldi, dvalði; pres. dvel; part. dvaldr, dvalinn; sup. dvalit; [A.S. *dwellan*; Engl. *dwell*; O.H.G. *tuellan*; Swed. *dvaljas*; Dan. *dvale*];—to 'dwell', delay, with acc.; d. fúr, ferð, to keep back, delay, Grág. ii. 385, Ísl. ii. 266; því dvalða ek dauða þinn, Blas. 47; d. dóm (a law term), to defer judgment, Grág. i. 67; d. ráð fyrir konu, to put off a woman's marriage, 307; at þat dveli garðlagit, ii. 332; gátu þeir hann eptir dvalit, they managed to keep him back, Fms. vii. 169; d. e-n frá e-u, to keep one from doing a thing, Jb. 380; dvelr mik engi hlutr, at ek geng ekki ..., i.e. I will go at once, Fms. ii. 37; the proverb, mart um dvelr þann er um morgin sefr, Hm. 58; absol., dvaldi þat fyrir ferð þeirra, that caused delay, Njard. 374.

2. in neut. sense = dveljask, to tarry, cp. Engl. to dwell on a thing; ok vildu eigi dvelja, ok eigi biða Ólafis konungs, Fms. iv. 118. 3. with acc. of time, to wait, abide; konungr dvaldi mestan hluta sumars á Hálogalandi, Fms. iv. 233; d. af stundir, to kill time, Band. 8; d. stund e-u, to bide one up, Karl. 62.

II. reflex, to stop oneself, i.e. to stay, make a stay; myndi þar dveljask um hrið, Nj. 122; ok er þeir höfðu þar dvalisk til þess er ..., Eg. 28; dvaldisk þar um hrið, 59; ok er konungr hafdr dvalisk þar um hrið, Fms. viii. 428; d. at e-u, to tarry over a thing, D.I. i. 223.

2. the phrase, e-dvelsk, one is kept, loses time by a thing; dvaldisk þeim þar lengi, Eg. 230; dvaldisk þeim þar at því, in (doing) that they lost much time, Nj. 241. 3. with pass. notion; sá dagr mun dveljask, that day will not soon come, will come late, Ld. 174; dveljask munu stundimar, the hours will be taken up, it will take many hours, it will grow late before all is told, Edda 15; ef þat dvelsk, at ek koma eigi hingat, if I should be hindered from coming, Fms. xi. 51; to tarry, er ek hefi svá lengi dvalisk at sækja yðvarn fund, Ld. 32.

DVERGR, m. [A.S. *dverg*; Engl. *dwarf*; Germ. (irreg.) *zwerg*; Swed. *dverg*];—a dwarf; about the genesis of the dwarfs vide Vsp. 6–16, Edda 9; in mod. Icel. lore dwarfs disappear, but remain in local names, as Dverga-steinn, cp. the Dwarf Stone in Scott's Pirate, and in several words and phrases: from the belief that the dwarfs lived in rocks, an *æbo* is called *dverg-mál*, n. (-máli, m.), dwarf-talk, Al. 35, 37, Fas. iii. 369; and *dverg-mála*, ad, to *æbo*: from the skill of the dwarfs in metal-working, a skilful man is called *dverg-hagr*, adj. (skilled as a dwarf), or *dvergr*, a dwarf in his art; *dverga-smíð*, n. dwarf's-work, i.e. all works of rare art, such as the famous or enchanted swords of antiquity, Hervar S. ch. 2, Fas. i. 514, ii. 463–466 (Ásmund S.), Gisl. 80; *crystal* and *prismatic stones* are in Norway called either *dwarf's-work* or 'dwarfy-stones,' as people believe that they are worked out by the dwarfs in the depths of the earth; botan., *dverga-æðoleyg*, f. *ramunculus glacialis*, Hjalt. β. from its dwarfed shape, a dog without a tail is in Icel. called *dvergr* or *dverg-hundur*, m., Clar.; *short pillars* which support the beams and rafters in a house are called 'dvergar,' this sense occurs as early as Hom. (St.) 65, and is still in use in some parts of Icel.: the four dwarfs, East, West, North, South, are in the Edda the bearers of heaven, Edda 5. γ. ornaments in a lady's dress worn on the shoulder are called 'dvergar,' Rm. 16; smokkr á bringu, dúkr á hálsi, dvergar á öxlum, prob. a kind of brooch. For compounds vide above.

DVINA or *dvína* (in old writers even *dvóna*), ad. [North. E. *dwynne*], to dwindle, pine away; þá dvenar tómr maðr, Hom. 26; dvinar allr protí (of a tumor), Sks. 235; lét hann eigi dvína kveðandina, Fms. v. 174; þaðan í frá sögðu menn at dvínaði liðveizla Semundar við þorgrím, Sturl. i. 171; görir nú eigi at dvína við, it will not do to saunter, Karl. 380; dvína munda ek láta ferðina, I would let the travelling cease, Fs. 172; heit dvínuðu Heina, their bragging dwindled away, Lex. Poët. In early times this word was probably sounded with an *i* (short), which may be inferred from the form *dvina*; and the word was rather common, and occurs rarely. In later times it was ennobled by the frequent use made of it in Pass., and with altered inflexion, viz. an *i* throughout, the pres. indic. either strong, *dvín*, or weak, *dvínar*; thus, hér þegar mannlig hjálpin *dvín*, Pass. 44. 18; görvöll þá heimsins gleðin *dvín*, 41. 8; þá æfin lífsins *dvín*, 36. 10; but holds megn og kraptr *dvínar*, 44. 1; *dvínar* ok dregst í hlé, 47. 4; infin., sjón og heyrn tekr að *dvína*, 41. 10.

DVÖL, f., gen. *dvalar*, old pl. *dvalar*, mod. *dvalir*, [cp. 'dwelling' = delay, Engl. *Ballads*, a short stay, stop; dvalir ok náttstadi, Stj. 294; eiga dvöl, to stop, Nj. 181; afhvarf manna ok dvalar (acc. pl.), Ld. 204; meðan þessi dvöl (pause) var, Fms. xi. 135; delay, iv. 179; bera til dvala, to cause delay, Fas. iii. 543;—used once as neut. pl., urðu dvöl ægra, Am. 102. β. gramm. quantity, Skálda 175.

DYDRILL or *dyrdrill*, m. a nickname, seems to mean a tail, = mod. *dindill*, Fms. i. 186, ii. 253, 279; cp. *dadra*, to wobble.

DYGD, f. [A.S. *dugud* = *doughtiness*, *valour*; O.H.G. *tugad*; Germ. *tugend*; Swed. *dygd*; Dan. *dyd*];—*virtue*, *probity*, only used in a moral metaph. sense; the original sense (from *duga*, q.v.) of *valour*, *strength*, which prevails in the A.S., is quite obsolete; trúa e-m til dygdar um e-t,

to trust in one's integrity, Fs. 181 (of a judge); fyrir sakir þinnar dygdar, *probity*, Fms. vi. 58; lið ok d. (help and faithful service) góðs drengs, 227; fyrir sína dygd, for his faithfulness, vii. 158. β. in mod. eccl. writm the Lat. *virtus* is rendered by *dygd*, Vidal., Pass., etc.; ó-dygd, *weakness*. γ. *virtue*, of an inanimate thing, of a tree, Stj. 256. compounds: dygdar-lauss, adj. *wicked*, K. Á. 230; bad, 24. dygdar-leysi, n. *faithlessness*, *wickedness*, Stj. 487, Bs. i. 40. dygdar-maðr, m. a *trusty man*, Gret. 147 A. dygdar-verk, n. *faithful work*, Mar.: cp. *dugr*, *dugnaðr*.

DYGDUGR, adj. 'doughty,' *faithful*, *trusty*; d. þjónusta, Fas. i. 90; d. maðr, Gret. 143 A, Th. 12; *efficient*, *having virtue in them*, of inanimate things, Stj. 99, 215. β. in mod. eccl. writers, *virtuous*, *good*.

DYGGILLIGR, adj. *faithful*, Stj. 198.

DYGG-LEIKR, m. *faithfulness*, H. E. ii. 66, Fms. viii. 29.

DYGGILIGA and **DYGGILIGA**, adv. *faithfully*, *trustily*, Stj. 9, 152, Fms. iii. 115, 138, Bs. i. 40.

DYGGR, adj., mostly with *v* if followed by a vowel, e.g. *dyggvar*, *dyggva*, superl. *dyggvastr*, compar. *dyggvari*, but sometimes the *v* is dropped;—*faithful*, *trusty*; *dyggvar* dróttir, *worthy*, *good people*, Vsp. 63; d. ok trúr, Fms. x. 233; d. ok drengileg meðferð, vi. 96; dyggva ok dugnað manna, Stj. 121; enn dyggvasti hirðmaðr, Magu. 484; reynda ek hann enn dyggvasta í öllum hlutum, Fms. i. 69; dyggvastr ok drottin-hollastr, Hkr. iii. 150; but *dyggast*, Fms. vi. 401, i.e.; ó-dygg, *faithless*: in mod. usage esp. as epithet of a faithful servant, d. þjón, dygt hjú; ódygg hjú, a bad servant, etc.: of inanimate things, dyggir ávextir, Stj. 234.

DYKR (mod. *dynkr*, with an inserted *n*), m. a *cracking*, *snapping* noise; varð af því d. mikill, it gave a great crack, Gret. 96 A. cp. new Ed.; heyrðu þeir dyki mikla, Bárð. 32 new Ed.; mikill dykr, Al. 76; dunur ok dyknir, Fas. iii. 412 (paper MS.); varð þat svá mikill dykr, sem nauts-búk flegnum væri kastað niðr á gólf, Eb. 220 (new Ed. 76). *dynkr*, Gret. 178 new Ed.

DYL-DÚKR, m. a *veil*, B. K. 83.

DYLGJUR, f. pl. (*dölgr*), *suppressed enmity*, finding vent in *menaces*, *boastings*, and the like; vóru þá dylgjur unklar með þeim, Eb. 22; nú er dylgjur miklar þat er eptir var þingsins, Band. 13; vóru þá dylgjur miklar millum þeirra allra, Sturl. i. 196.

DYLJA, pret. *duldi* and *dulði*, part. *duldr*, *dulidr*, Fms. ii. 97; *dulinn*, Fb. i. 11 (Hdl. 7), Fs. 97 (MS. Arna-Magn. no. 132); [Swed. *dölja*; Dan. *dölge*];—to conceal, bide, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing concealed; d. e-u, to disavow, deny, dissemble; ætla ek því alla (þá varla?) kunnna at dylja þessa ráða, they can hardly deny it, Eg. 49; þórir dytr þess ekki, 173; Eysteininn *duldi* ok þeirra orða fyrir sik, E. said he had never said such a thing, Fms. ix. 329; þó *duldu* þeir ekki illvirkja sinna, they denied not their guilt, confessed it, Sks. 583; with following subj., en allir *duldu* at né eitt vissi til Hrapps, all dissembled, Nj. 133; en ef umboðsmáðr dytr (*disavows*), at hann hafði við umboði tekið, Gpl. 375.

II. reflex, to conceal, bide oneself; ok kendi þrátt ... þó at hann dyldisk, Fms. ii. 273; ok fékk hann svá dulzk fyrir honum, at eigi vissi jarl ..., he hid himself (his thoughts) so well, that ..., viii. 16; at þat sé flugumenn, ok vili dyljask (*disguise themselves*) undir múnka búnaði, vi. 188.

2. metaph. d. við e-t, to conceal for oneself; þurfu vér eigi at dyljask við, at ..., Fms. v. 1; megu þeir þá eigi við dyljask, at ek hefi drepit hann, Gret. 155 A; en Sveinn *dylisk* við þat, S. brannt from believing it, Orkn. 298; ekki dyljumk ek við (I don't disavow) skuldleika okkra, Ld. 40; en ef góð dylisk við (*disavows*) þingfesti þess manns, Grág. i. 23; trúit þessu eigi meðan þér megir við dyljask, believe it not as long as you can disavow it, i.e. till you get full evidence, Fms. ix. 477; dyljask i e-u; Eiríkr konungr þarf nú ekki at d. i því, at ..., king E. cannot conceal it for himself, that ..., Eg. 224, Þidr. 118, 191, 196.

III. part. pass. the phrase, vera (ganga) *dulidr* (*duldr*, *dulinn*) e-u, or vera d. at e-u, to be unaware, to be kept in ignorance of a thing; hefir hon verið alls þessa *duld*, Vigl. 33; en at þú gangir lengr *dulidr* þess er skylt er at vita, than that thou shouldst be longer ignorant of things which all people ought to know, Edda 13; veit engi ætt minn, ok ganga þess allir *duldr*, Fms. viii. 21; *dulin* ertú Hyndla, H., thou art mistaken, Hdl. 7; ok ertú of mýk *dulinn* at honum, heira, tbow, my lord, art too much mistaken about him, i.e. *trustest him too well*, Fs. 97, cp. Fms. ii. 57; the phrase, e-t fa. gengr, *dult*, is *hidden*, *kept secret*.

DYLMA, d. [Dan. *dulme*]; d. yfir e-t, to be careless or indifferent about a thing, Fr.: *dylminn*, part. *careless*, *indifferent*, Stj. 122.

DYMBIL-DAGAR, m. pl. the 'dumb-bell days,' i.e. the three days before Easter; hence *dymbildaga-vika*, u. f. [Swed. *dymmel-vecka*; Dan. *dimmel-uge*], *Passion week*, Bs. i. 71, Fms. x. 72, H. E. i. 491, Sturl. i. 25; during the *dymbildagar* the bells in Icel. were rung with a wooden tongue called *dymbill*, m.; a *dymbill* is often mentioned among the inventions of Icel. churches of the 14th century, e.g. *kirkja* á *dymbil*, Vm. 47, 51; it is, however, likely that the word *dymbill* itself is simply derived from the Engl. *dumb-bell*, as in the Roman church the bells were dumb or muffled in the Passion week; Björn (Lex.) mentions that in the century before his time people used to strike the time to a dance with the *dymbill*. It was also an old Icel. custom that the father of a house inflicted a general

chastisement on his children and household on Good Friday for the sins of the past year, gently or strongly as they had been obedient or not; hence the popular phrase, *lífr að dymbildögum*, or *koma dymbildagar*, = *the dimmal-days are nigh*, i. e. *the day of reckoning will surely come*; cp. H. E. iv. 180, 181 (note).

dymbil-nótt, *f.* the three nights next before Easter, Vm. 144.

dyn-bjalla, *u. f.* a tinkling bell, Grett. 129.

dyndr, *adj.* = dunhedr, B. ii. 103 (in a verse).

DYNGJA, *u. f.* a lady's bower, in old Icel. dwellings, Eg. 159, Nj. 66, Bjarn. 68, Rd. 270, Korm. 10, Fs. 88, Gisl. 15; in those passages it is different from 'stofa,' and seems to have been a detached apartment: [as to the root, cp. A. S. *dyng*, O. H. G. *tunc*, Engl. *dungeon*; — the common sense prob. being that both the bower and the dungeon were secluded chambers in the inner part of the house or castle]:—Trolla-dyngjur, a mountain in Icel., a bower of giantesses. 2. a heap, dung, Dan. *dyngs*, (mod.).

DYNJA, *dundi*; pres. *dyn*, *dundi*; [cp. A. S. *dynnan*; Engl. *din*; the Icel. word is irregular in regard to the interchange of consonants; for the Lat. *tonare*, Engl. *thunder*, Germ. *donner* would properly answer to Icel. *pynja*, a word which does not exist]:—to gush, shower, pour, of rain, with the additional notion of sound; *dundi ákaft regn ór lofti*, Stj. 594, i Kings xviii. 45; of blood, *blóð er dundi ór sárum Drottins*, 656 A. I. 31, Pass. 23, 3; *dundi þá blóðit um hann allan*, Nj. 176; of air quivering and earth quaking, *Haustr. 14, Víkv. 3*; of rain and storm, *steypidöggi gördi, ok vatnsflóðið kom, og vindar blésu og dundu á húsinu*, Matth. vii. 25, 27; *dynjandi logi*, Yt. 6, Mar. 2. metaph. to pour, shower, like hail; *Otkell lætr þegar d. stefnana, O. let the summons shower down*, Nj. 176; of weapons, *dundu á þá vápuin, the weapons showered upon them*, Fms. viii. 126; *spjótin dundu á þeim*, xi. 334; the phrase, *dynja á*, of misfortune; *eigi var mér ván, at skjótara mundi á dynja*, vii. 125; *hvat sem á dynr, whatever so happens*. 3. metaph. also of men, to pour on or march in a body with a *din*; *dundu jarlar undan*, Lex. Poët.; *dynja í böð, to march to battle*, *Sighvat*; *dynja þeir þá fram á þingit*, Lv. 31; *konungs menn dynja þegar á hæla þeim*, Al. 11.

dynr, *m. pl.* *iz*, [A. S. *dyn*; Engl. *din*; Swed. *dän*; Dan. *dön*], a *din*; engi d. verðr af hlaupi kattarins, noiseless are the cat's steps, Edda 19; *gafr eða þrymr, dynr eða dunn*, Skálda 169; d. ok brestir, Bær. 15; *mareing as troops, ríða mikinn dyn*, to ride with mickle *din* (of horsemen galloping), Ísl. ii. 333; the phrase, *koma e-m dyn fyrir dyrr*, to make a *din* before one's door, take one by surprise, Fms. viii. 60, 189; *gera sem mestan dyn*, to make the greatest noise, 403; in pl., *heyrði Gangleri dyni mikla*, Edda 44.

dyn-ekot, *n.* a shot making a *din*, but harmless, Fms. v. 198.

dyna, *t.* to *dint*.

dyntr, *m.*, **dyntra**, *f.*, **dyntill**, *m.* a *dint*, a cognom., Fms.; vide *dytr*.

dyrgja, *u. f.* [durgr], a dwarf woman, a bag, þjal. Jón. 17.

dyrgja, *ð.* to fish with a dorg, = dorga, þidr. 91.

dyri-gætt, *f.* a door-frame, Sd. 158, Odd. 16.

dyri-stafr (mod. *dyru-*), *m.* a door-post, Stj. 279, Exod. xii. 7, Sd. 153, Grett. 121, Ver. 21, Sturl. ii. 49.

DYRR, *n.* or *f. pl.*, in mod. usage always fem., and often so in old writers; sometimes even in old MSS.: neut. with the article; *dyrrin* with a double *r* (or *dyrin*, Eb. 42 new Ed., Stj. 510, Edda 29, Nj. 198): fem. *dyrrar*; aðrar dyrr, Fms. iv. 220, 221; *dyrr byrgðar*, Stj. 40; *einarr dyrr*, Sturl. i. 189; *dyrr opnar*, id. (but *dyrin*, id., one line below, perhaps wrongly by the transcriber; in most cases, however, the gender of the gen. and dat. cannot be discerned: there is hardly any instance of its neuter use if joined to an adjective; thus, in Njala we read, *gengu þeir þá inn allir ok skipuðusk í dyrrin* (neut.), but only four lines below, *ef nokkurar væri laundyr* á: *hveru margar dyrr eru á Valhöll eða hveru stórar*, Edda 25; but *settisk þórr í dyrrin*, 29; in old writers the gen. and dat. are spelt with *u*, *dura*, *dorum*, and that they were so pronounced may be seen from Skálda 163—*þegar gestrinn kveðr 'dura'*, þá skyldi eigi boudinn 'dura'; cp. also Grág. ii. 194, Fms. iv. 221, viii. 161, Gm. 23, Sturl. iii. 218, Edda 25, Landn. 231; but *dyra*, *dyrum*, Ísl. ii. 342 (rare): in mod. usage *y* throughout (spelt *dyra*, *dyrum*, pronounced, as *i*):—[Gr. *θύρα*; Goth. *daur*, neut., and *dauro*, fem.; A. S. *duru*; Old Engl. *dore* (now *door*); Dan. *dør*; Swed. *dörr*; Germ. *thüre*; the root vowel is short in Gr. and Goth. as well as the Scandian.]:—a door, viz. the opening (hard is Lat. *janua*); *karl-dyrr*, *branda-d.*, *úti-d.*, *leyni-d.*, and *d.*, *eldahús-d.*, Sturl. iii. 218; *synztu-d.*, id.; *úti-dyrr* enar syðri, 185; *súðr-dyrr*, 186; *syðri-d.*, 190; *skála-d.*, *nyðri*, 187; *kvenna-skála-d.*, 188; í þeim dyrum er skálar mestusk, 189; and *dyri hit syðra*, 218; *sund-d.* (= *súðr-dyrr*?), ii. 106; *stofu-d.*, 181; *dýrhöfuð-d.*, i. 106, a door over which a stag's head is placed. COMPOUNDS: *dura-dómr*, *m.*, vide *dómr*. *dura-gætti* = *dyrigætti*. *dura-stafr* = *dyristafr*. *dura-stoð*, *f.* a door-post, N. G. L. i. 55. *dura-umbuningr*, *m.* a door-frame, Grett. 214 A. *dura-veggr*, *m.* a door-jamb, Sturl. i. 178. *dura-vörðr*, *m.* a door-keeper, Sks. 289. *dyra-drótt*, *f.* a door-sill, vide *drótt*.

dyr-skúð, *n.* = *dyrigætti* (?), D. N.

DÝR, *f.*, gen. sing. nom. pl. *dysjar*, [Dan. *dös* and *dysse*], a cairn, less

than *haugr*, Ld. 152, Eb. 172, 176, Dropl. 9, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse), Hbl. 45, þórd. 73; *kumbl-dys*, Gg. i.

dýnja, *að*, [Dan. *dysse* = to bide], to bury in a cairn, heap stones over a witch, criminal, or the like, never used of a proper burying, Eb. 172, Grett. 112, Fms. v. 222, Landn. 107.

dytta, *tt*, [Engl. *dint*], to meddle; *reipr, þér höfðut til dyttat*, Stj. 510; in mod. usage, *dytta að e-u*, to *varnish*.

dytrr, *m.* a *dint*, a nickname, Fms. ii. 67; *hnakka-d.*, a 'neck-dint,' i. e. a shot by a bolt in the nape of the neck, Orkn. 416 (in a verse); the *hnakka-dyrr* of the MS. is = *dytta*, as *vaz* = *vatus*, *braz* = *bratts*.

DÝ, *n.* a bog, Sturl. iii. 50, Gpl. 393, Róm. 259.

dýbliza, *dýflisa*, *u. f.* a dark dungeon, Al. 94, Fms. i. 258, iii. 89, vi. 164, Eluc. 12, 42, Sks. 457, þidr. 63, Grett. 158, Fagrsk. 111; [no doubt a foreign word, perhaps from 'diabolus' = the *dungson* of bell.]

DÝFA, *ð*, [cp. Goth. *daupjan* = *βαπτίζω*; O. H. G. *taufan*; Germ. *taufen*; Dan. *døbe*; A. S. *dyppan*, akin to *dýpr*; cp. also *dúfa*, a *billow*; all these words are akin, but the Engl. *dive* is the same word]:—to dip, with dat.; d. e-m í vatni, to dip one into water, Hom. 139, K. A. 6, cp. N. G. L. i. 339; d. sér, to dive; the word is now freq., but rare in old writers, who preferred *drepa*; in Germ. etc. it is only used in the sense of *christening* = *baptizare*, prop. to dip into water, but never so in the Icel., which renders *baptize* by *skíra*.

dýfa, *u. f.* dipping in.

DÝJA (mod. *dúa*), *dúði*, to shake, quiver, of spears or the like; d. frókkur, dórr, to shake spears, figt, Rm. 32, Fms. vi. (in a verse); d. skúr, to shake the locks, þkv. 1; hann dúði spjótið inn í dyrrar, Sturl. iii. 218, Ld. 278; in mod. usage, *það dúir undir*, of boggy ground that shakes under the feet.

dýna, *u. f.* [dunn], a down-bed, feather-bed, a pillow or bolster, Fms. iii. 125, vi. 279, ix. 26, x. 186, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. ii. 167, Lex. Poët. 2. boggy ground, Dropl. 26, v. 1.

dýna, *ð*, to cover, bely with down, N. G. L. i. 334.

dýpi, *n.* [dýpe; Ulf. *diupe*; Germ. *tiefe*], depth.

dýpka, *að*, to become deeper, deepen.

dýpt (and **dýpð**), *f.* [Goth. *djupiba*], depth, Clem. 33, Bs. i. 209.

DÝR, *n.* [Gr. *θύρ*; Ulf. *dýs* = *θύριον*, Mark. i. 13, I Cor. xv. 32; A. S. *deor*; Engl. *deer*; Germ. *thier*; Swed. *Dan. dyr*]:—an animal, beast: α. excluding birds, *dýr* ok fuglar, Edda 144 (pref.); fuglar, *dýr* eðr *sækvikindi*, Skálda 170; *dýrum* (wild beasts) eða fuglum, Grág. ii. 89.

β. used of wild beasts, as bears, Nj. 35, Grett. 101, Glúm. 330, Fs. 146 (bjarn-dýra); in Icel. esp. the fox, Dropl. 27, Bs. ii. 137, the fox being there the only beast of prey, hence *dýr-bit*; *úarga-dýr*, the lion; *villi-d.*, a wild beast.

γ. used esp. of hunting deer, the deer of the forest, as in Engl. *deer*, the hart, etc., Hkv. 2. 36, N. G. L. i. 46, Str. 3, Fas. iii. 4, þidr. 228–238; *hreind.*, the reindeer; *rauð-d.*, the red deer. COMPOUNDS: *dýra-bogi*, *a. m.* a trap to catch foxes. *dýra-garðr*, *m.* a yard or inclosure to catch wild beasts, Gpl. 456.

dýra-gröf, *f.* a pit to catch wild beasts, Gpl. 456, 457. *dýra-kjót*, *n.* the flesh of animals, Stj. 8. *dýra-rödd*, *f.* the voice of beasts, Skálda 170. *dýra-skinn*, *n.* the skin of wild beasts, Fas. iii. 124. *dýra-voldar*, *f. pl.* deer-hunting, þidr. l. c., 655 x. 2, Gpl. 447.

dýra-belgr, *m.* a beast's skin, Fas. ii. 518 (of a bear). *dýra-horn*, *n.* a deer's horn used for a drinking cup, Eg. 306, 307, 551, Edda 82. *dýra-höfuð*, *n.* the head of a deer, Sturl. i. 106.

dýr-bit, *n.* 'deer-bite,' of the worrying of lambs by a fox, Bs. i. 587.

DÝRÐ, *f.* [Engl. *dearth*], glory; *himinríkis d.*, the glory of heaven, Fms. v. 143, 230, Fær. 137, 625, 163, Fms. v. 216 (a glorious miracle); in pl., 623, 32, Eluc. 47; *tóm d.*, vain-glory, 655 xxvi. 3; in N. T. and eccl. writers since the Reformation this word is much in use; the *dóga* of the N. T. is usually rendered by *dýrð*. COMPOUNDS: *dýrðar-dagr*, *m.* a day of glory, Hom. 90, Fms. ii. 122.

dýrðar-fullr, *adj.* full of glory, Fms. ii. 199, vii. 89. *Dýrðar-konungur*, *m.* the King of Glory (Christ), Niðrst. 4. *dýrðar-kóróna*, *u. f.* a crown of glory, Magn. 502, Pass. 25, 11.

dýrðar-maðr, *m.* a glorious man, Hkr. iii. 250, Bs. i. 90. *dýrðar-samliga*, *adv.* and *-ligr*, *adj.* glorious, Stj. 288, 655 xxxii. 17, Fms. iv. 32, Stj. 34. *dýrðar-staðr*, *m.* a glorious place, Ver. 3. *dýrðar-söngur*, *m.* a song of glory.

dýrð-gildr, *adj.* dearly paid for, Fms. v. 106.

dýr-grípr, *m.* a jewel, treasure, a thing of great value, Eg. 4, 55, 179, Orkn. 354.

dýr-hundur, *m.* a deer-bound, esp. a fox-bound, Eb. 216.

dýrka (and **dýrka**), *að*, with acc. to worship, Stj. 103; to glorify, Ver. 6; d. Drottinn Guð þinn, Stj. 458; d. Guðs orð, 655 C. 15; d. kenning postulanna, 14; to celebrate, d. þenna dag, Hom. 8; to exalt, nú er tíð Drottinn, sú er þú d. oss ambáttir þínar, Blas. 47; ek em Guð sá er þik dýrkað'k, ok mun ek enn d. þik, 50; hann dýrkaði válaðan, Greg. 24; d. e-n með e-u, Fms. x. 315; d. e-n, to pray one reverentially; hún kastar sér fram á gólfit, dýrkaði hann, svá segjandi, Stj. 522, 2 Sam. xiv. 4; hence the common Icel. phrase, *vertu ekki að d. hann*, don't beg (coax) him. 2. reflex. to magnify oneself; þá mundu Gyðingar dýrkask í sjálfum sér, Stj. 392; hild eigi þú maðr at d. í krafti þinum, thou man, glory not in thy strength, Hom. 8; sá er dýrkask, kvað Paulus

postuli, dýrkisk hann með Guði, 23: in pass. sense, Fms. xi. 415; dýrkaðisk þolinnaði réttlátra, Hom. 49: verit er þolinnaðir litla stund, at er dýrkisk, 623. 32. In N. T. and mod. eccl. writers the Gr. *δοξάζειν* is sometimes rendered by dýrka, e.g. Matth. v. 16.

dýrkan, f. worship, adoration, 623. 11; veita godum d., 655. 1: in pl., Stj. 54: glorifying, dýrkan andar ok líkama, 50; afguda-d., skurð-goda-d., idolatry.

dýr-kálfr, m. a deer-calf, Hkv. 1. 36.

dýr-kálkr, m. a dub. reading (of a horse), Glúm. 356.

dýr-keyptr, part. dearly bought, Fbr. 56 new Ed.

dýr-lagðr, part. dearly rated, Ld. 30.

dýr-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), dearness, Dipl. ii. 5.

dýr-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), glorious, Fms. iv. 82, vii. 85, x. 223, xi. 51, Eg. 478; d. veizla, Bs. i. 133; d. matráð, 139.

dýrlingr (dýrlöng, Hom. 115, Bs. i. 202, Fms. i. 227), m. [A. S. *deorling*; Engl. *darling*]:—a saint, holy man; Guðs d., Ver. 1, Fms. iv. 227, 232, v. 214, Bs. i. (freq.)

dýr-menni, n. a glorious man, Lex. Poët.

dýr-mætr, adj. precious, Stj. 180, 204, Fas. i. 455, Sks. 183.

DÝRRA, adj. compar. dýrri, superl. dýrstr, mod. more freq. dýrari, dýrastr; dýrrostum, Fb. i. 211: [Ulf. does not use this word, but renders *ἱρως* etc. by *reiks* or *svirs*; A. S. *deors*; Engl. *dear*; Dan. and Swed. *dyr*; O. H. G. *tiuri*; Germ. *theuer*]:—**1.** of price, of such and such a price: referring to the weregild, at *sá maðr sé vel dýrr*, Hrafn. 9; *séuðtt svá mikla*, at engi maðr hafi dýrri verit hér á landi enn Hóskuldr, i.e. *that there has never before been paid so high a weregild as for Hóskuldr*, Nj. 189; munu þat margir etla at hann muni dýrstr gest af þeim mönnum er hér hafa látizt, 250; dýrr mundi Hafiði allr, Sturl. i. 47: of other things, ek met hana dýrra en adrar, *I put her at a higher price than the rest*, Ld. 30; hversu dýr skal sjá kona, *how much is she to cost?* id.; kaupna dýra verði, *to buy dearly*, at a high price; þér eruð dýru verði keyptir, 1 Cor. vi. 20. **2.** precious, costly; bókina dýru, Fms. vii. 156; skjöldinn þann inn dýra, Eg. 698; enn Dýri dagr, vide dagr, Ann. 1373, Mar. 96; eigi var annarr (gripir) dýrri í Noregi, Fas. ii. 65; því betr sem gull er dýrra en silfr, Ld. 126; dýrar hallir, *lordly halls*, Rm. 45; enn dýri mjöðr, *the nectar, the godly mead*, viz. the poetical mead of the gods, Hm. 106; hence dýr-gripir, a jewel. **β.** as a metrical term; enn Dýri háttir, *the artificial metre*, Edda 131; hence the phrase, kveða dýrt, *to write in an artificial metre*; dýrt bragr, *bragar-háttir*, an artificial air, tune, opp. to a plain one. **γ.** 6-dýrr, common, Lex. Poët., mod. *cheap*; fjöl-d., *glorious*, and many other poet. compds: the proverb, dýrt er drottins orð, vide dróttinn. **δ.** of high worth, *worthy*; en dýra dróttinn Maria, Mar. 18; Abraham er kallaðr dýrstr (the *worthiest*) allra höfudföðra, Ver. 12; skatna dýrstr, *the best of men*, Edda, Ht. 82; Jón Loftsson, er dýrstr maðr er á landi þessu, Sturl. i. 105; at því er at gæta við hversu dýran mann (*noble, worthy man*) þú átt málaferti, 33; af hinum dýrustum höfðingjum, Fb. i. c.: dýrt is not used in Icel. in the exact Engl. sense of *beloved*.

dýr-skinn, n. a deer-skin, N. G. L. iii. ch. 47.

dýr-tíð, n. a time of dearth, famine, N. T.

dægl-ligr, adj. [Dan. *deilig*], fair, (mod. and rare.)

dögn (dögn), n. [Swed. *dögn*; Dan. *dögn*], = dægr, q. v., N. G. L. i. 335, Skálda 190; this form is very rare.

DÆGR (dægr), n. [dægr; in Dan. *dögn* means the natural day = 24 hours, and answers to Icel. *sólar-bringr*, whereas Icel. *dægr* usually means both *night* and *day*, so that one day makes two dægr]: hence *dægna-mót* or *dægna-akipti*, n., denotes the twilight in morning and evening, Hom. 41, Sks. 218; í degi dægr trau, í dægri stundir tólf, in a day two dægr, in a dægr twelve hours, Rb. 6; þau (Day and Night) skulu ríða á hverjum tveim dægum umhverfis jörðina, Edda 7; tuttugu ok fjórar stundir skulu vera í tveim dægum, Sks. 54; hann sigldi á átta dægum til þess er hann tók Eyjar á Íslandi, and below, ek skildumk fyrir fjórum nóttum (viz. Sunday to Thursday) við Ólaf konung Haraldsson, Fms. iv. 280; þeir voru þrjú dægr í leitinni, Nj. 265; á hverju dægri, Grág. ii. 169; á dægriinu, 360; trau dægr, Fb. i. 539; þrjú d., 431; skiptu þat mörugum dægum, id.:—in all these passages the sense seems clearly to be as above. **2.** in some few cases it seems to be used of the astronomical day = 24 hours, or the Danish *dögn*; such is the case with the interesting passage Landn. i. ch. 1; the journey between Iceland and Ireland is here reckoned as five dægr, between Norway and Iceland seven, between Iceland and Greenland four, and to the deserts of Greenland (the east coast) one, etc.: sjau dægna sigling, fjögur d. sigling, fimn dægna haf, i.e. a sail of six, four, five dægr, Landn. 25, 26, compds: *dægna-far*, n. the division of day and night, Sks. 26, Fms. iv. 381. *dægna-stytting*, f., in the phrase, til dægna styttingar, *to shorten the time*, of pastime, Fas. iii. 39. *dægna-tal*, n. 'day-tale', calculation of time, Rb. 488: sam-dægris (sam-dægnis, O. H. L. 86), adv. the same day; also sam-dægrs: jafn-dægr or jafn-dægri, equinoctial time.

dægr-sigling, f. a day's sail, Landn. 26.

dæl (dæl), f. [dæl, döl], a little dale, Nj. 253, Sd. 173, Sturl. ii. 100 C; of fjalldala ok dælar, Greg. 59.

dæla, u. f.

I. a small dale, Sturl. ii. 100 (Ed.)

II. a naut.

term, a contrivance to serve the purpose of a ship's pump, Edda (Gl.); hence *dælu-austr*, m. emptying a ship by a dæla, Fbr. 131, Grett. 95; *dælu-kor*, n. a kind of bucket: hann bað þrelinn færa sér í d. þat er hann kallaði sjó, Landn. 251; hence the metaph. phrase, láta dæluna ganga, *to pour out incessantly, chatter without ceasing*, Grett. 98. The ancients cannot well have known the pump; but as *dælu-austr* is distinguished from *byttu-austr*, where the buckets were handed up, so *dæla* seems to have been a kind of groove through which the bilge water was made to run out into the sea instead of emptying every bucket by handing it overboard: in Norse *dæla* means a groove-formed trough, *caves*, a trench, and the like, D. N. iv. 751, Ivar Aasen s. v. *dæla*, p. 75.

dæld, f. = dæl, Fms. x. 329.

dæld, f. [dæ], gentleness, in the compd *dældar-maðr* (*dældar-maðr*, v. l.), m. a gentle, easy man, Ld. 68, 276.

dællir (dæll, sing.), m. pl. *dæli-men*, O. H. L. 23; mostly in compds, as *Lax-dæli*, *Vatns-dæli*, *Sýr-dæli*, *Svarf-dæli*, *Flióts-dæli*, etc., *the men from Laxeydale, Waterdale*, etc.

dæll, adj. gentle, familiar, forbearing; this word is no doubt akin to *deila* (qs. *deill*), i. e. one who is easy: *to deal with*: vertu nú dæl (i. e. *keep peace, be gentle*) meðan ek em brautu, Nj. 52; ekki þotta ek nú dæll heima, *I was not good to deal with at home*, Fms. xi. 51; ekki d. viðfangs, *not easy to deal with*, Grett. 127; dæll (easy, affable) öllu lands fökki, Orkn. 184; engum þótti dælt at segja konungi hersögu, Fms. i. 41; þat er eigi svá dælt (easy) at taka Sigurð jarl af lifdögum sem at drepa kið eðr kálfr, 53; þótti þeim dælla at taka þat er flaut laust, vi. 262; þótti nú sem dælt mundi til at kalla, er ungr konungr ród fyrir ríki, Eg. 264: the phrases, *göra sér dælt við e-n*, *to put oneself on a free, familiar footing towards one*; þóðr görði sér d. við þau þorvald ok Guðrúnu, Ld. 134; ek mun nú gera mér dælt um ráðagörd við þik, *I will take the liberty to give thee straightforward advice*, Nj. 216; hann góðr sér við þá dælt, Grett. 144; mun dælt við mik þykja, ef þú ert eigi í fú, *they will pay me little heed, unless thou art with me*, Lv. 37; þótti vera spottsamr ok grár við alla þá er honum þótti sér dælt við, *rude and taunting against all whom he thought his match to deal with*, Bjarn. 3: proverb, dælt er heima hvat, *at home anything will do*, Hm. 5.

dæl-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), familiarity, often with the notion of over great freedom, easy dealing; mjök kemir nú dælleika af várr hendi . . . er svá vándr düktr er undir diskum þínum, Bs. i. 475; fyrir dælleika sakir, Sks. 553; til þeirra dælleika, 482; gör allt í dælleikum við oss, *make no ceremony with us* (the king's words to his host), Fms. vi. 390; hann (Moses) var svá í dælleikum við Guð, *M. was in such familiarity with God*, Ver. 23; *affability, condescension, mildi ok dælleika*, Fms. ix. 535, v. l. (of a duke); *ti-dæll, overbearing*; *inu-dæll, delightful*.

dællig-leikr (-leiki), m. = dælleikr, Sks. 482, 553, v. l., Sturl. i. 215 C.

dæl-ligr, adj. [hence Dan. *deilig*], genteel, fine to look at, Edda 58. **β.** = dæll, familiar, Al. 33.

dælska, u. f. familiarity. **β.** idle talk, nonsense, Edda 110, Karl. 437. *dælskr*, adj. [dæ], belonging to a dale, mostly in compds: Breið-dælskr, from *Broaddale*, Sturl. i. 212 C. **β.** [Engl. *dull*], moody, dull; en til dælskr af dul, Hm. 56; d., fölskr, impertinent, foolish, Fms. iv. 205.

DÆMA, d or ð, [dómr; Ulf. *dōman*; A. S. *dēman*; Engl. *deem* (as in *demster*); O. H. G. *tomjan*; lost in mod. Germ.; Swed. *domma*; Dan. *domme*]:—a law term, to give judgment, pass sentence; d. mál, to give judgment in a case, Nj. 56, Eg. 417; hvat sem at dæma er, þorst. St. 55; lét dæma vörðina, *caused judgment to be given on the part of the defence* (in reference to a curious Norse custom, by which both plaintiff and defendant pleaded before different courts, which had finally to adjust the sentence according to rules varying with the circumstances), Nj. 240; d. dóm, to pass sentence, Fms. xi. 246; d. rangan dóm, Sks. 109 B: the fines etc. in acc., d. fé, útleigðir, sekð, to pass sentence to a fine, outlawry, payment, etc., Grág. i. 320; útleigðir þær er á alþingi eru dæmðar, 3; fé þat á dæmask á heimili þess er sótt er, 320; á þá at dæmask féit þannug, *then the money is to pass (by sentence) to them*, 378; dæma eindaga á fé, to fix a term for payment, 3; d. lög, to pass a lawful sentence, Fms. xi. 224; d. af, to make void, Sks. 11; d. um e-t, to judge of a thing, 625, 60: with acc. of the person, d. e-n skógarmann, to proclaim one an outlaw, Nj. 240; d. sýknan, sekan, etc.: adding dat. of the person, d. e-m e-t, to adjudge a thing to one; d. e-m fé, or the like; even, dæma e-m dóm, to deal a sentence out to one, Fms. xi. l. c.: adding prep. af, d. fé af e-m, to give judgment against his claim, Bs. ii. 91; but more usually, d. e-n af e-t, to declare one to have forfeited; the instances in Grág., N. G. L., and the Sagas are almost endless. **β.** to 'deem', give an opinion, judge.

II. to chatter, talk, mostly in poetry; esp. in the allit. phrase, drekka ok d., vide Lex. Poët. and drekka; en er þeir áttu of þessa hluti at d., *when they were talking of those things*, 623. 55.

dæmi, n., usually in pl., [dómr.] **1.** an example, case; hörd dæmi, a hard fate, Hkv. 2. 2; úlfa d., the case (doings) of wolves, Hdm. 30; kveenna d., womanish example, behaving like a woman, þorst. St. 53; at mér verði vargains d., Band. (MS.) 35; in plur., form dæmi ok síðu foreldra sinna (cp. the Germ. *weisbümer, altertümer*), old tales and

customs of their forefathers, Fagrsk. ch. 219; þessi dæmi (i. e. verses) öll eru kveðin um þennu atburð, Mork. 114; þú hafa mörg dæmi orðið í fornenskju, many things have happened in olden times, Ó. H. 73 (margs d., Fms. iv. 172, less correctly), cp. dæmi-saga; spekingr at viti ok at öllu fróðr, lögum ok dæmum (old lore, tales), mannfæði ok ættfæði, Fms. vii. 102; Ari prestir hinn Fróði, er mörg d. spakleg hefir saman töld, Bs. i. 145, cp. also Barl. 47, 73, 112; hence fá-dæmi, an unexampled, portentous thing; eins dæmi, in the proverb, eins dæmin eru vest, viz. a singular, unexampled fate is the worst: used even of pictures, a story represented by drawing, Fm. 122: gramm. a citation, proof, nú skal láta heyra dæmin, now let us hear the proofs, Edda 49; þessi dæmi (those references) ok nóg önnur, Anecd. 6, 15, 18, 21; draga dæmi af bókum, Sks. 468. **β.** example, generally; djarfari en d. eru til, Fms. iv. 311; vita dæmi til e-s, Róm. 234; umfram d., or dæmum, unexampled, portentous, Stj. 143, Fms. i. 214, viii. 52; svá sem til dæmis at taka, to take an example, Mar. 40, Bs. ii. 116; hence the mod. adverb, til dæmis (commonly written short t. d. = e. g.), for example; sem d. finna sk, Fagrsk. ch. 9, Barl. 50; meir en til dæma, beyond example, Stj. 87, 167, 179. **γ.** example for imitation (eptir-dæmi, example); eptir dæmum Kristinna manna, Fms. v. 319; eptir þínum dæmum, Niðr. 4; d. dæmi af e-u, to take example by it, Greg. 134. **δ.** judgment, only in compds as, sjálf-dæmi, rétt-dæmi, justice, etc. compds: dæma-fátt, n. adj. almost unexampled. **dæma-fróðr**, adj. wise in old lore, Fms. iv. 89. **dæma-lauss**, adj. unexampled, Stj. 391. **dæma-maðr**, m. a man to be imitated, Greg. 12.

dæming, f. judgment, Grág. i. 235, Skálda 211. **dæmi-saga**, u, f. a fable, parable; in old eccl. translations, the parable of the N. T. is rendered by 'dæmisaga,' Greg. 22; but in mod. versions and writers since 1540 a distinction is made, and dæmisögur are fables, e. g. of Aesop, Reynard, or the like; whereas the parables of the N. T. are called 'eptir-liking'; heyrt mik ok mína dæmisögu, Stj. 399. Judges ix. 7: an old saw, Fms. vii. 102, v. l.: a proverb, Stj. 560. I Kings iv. 32, (rare.)

dæmi-stóll, m. the judgment seat, 623. 12, 13, 73, 625, 79. **dæsa**, t, to utter a deep groan, Sturl. ii. 154: reflex. to lose breath from exhaustion, Sks. 231: part. dæstr, exhausted, breathless, Grett. 98.

DÖF, f., pl. dafar, the rump, Scot. doup; hét yfir skipunum uppi mættusk döfin ok höfudit dýrsins (of a bear), Fas. ii. 172, while 510 has dausin; cp. Norse dov = rump, Ivar Aasen. **2.** a kind of spear, Edda (Gl.), Akv. 4, 14.

II. [cp. dafna, and Swed. däfven = moist], suck (?) and metaph. rest, in the poet. phrase, vær vera döf, sweet rest; milli Belindar brjósta-kuina buið hefi eg þér vera döf, Grönd. 67; hreppa vera döf, sweet rest (of one dead), Fædga-æfi, 83 (in a verse).

DOGG, f., old gen. döggar, Korm., Sks. 606, Fms. ii. 278, mod. daggar; old pl. döggar, Vsp. 19, Vpm. 45; mod. daggr, Sks. 40; dat. sing. döggu, Vtk. 5, 656 A. 18; [A. S. deaw; Engl. dew; Germ. thau; Dan. and Swed. dug];—dew; nátt-dögg, night-dew; morgun-dögg, morning-dew, Vpm. 45, Hkv. Hjörv. 28. compo: (mod. daggar-, old döggar-), döggar-drop, n. a dew-track, Fms. ii. l. c.

dögg-fall, n. dew-fall, Stj. 17. **dögg-litr**, adj. dew-besprinkled, Hkv. 2. 41.

döggóttir, adj. bedewed, Hkv. 1. 46.

dögg-akór, m. [Swed. dopsko], the tip or shape of a sheath, etc., Fas. i. 173, Gullþ. 47, Gisl. 115.

dögg-alóð, f. the slot or track left in the dew, Gisl. 67.

döggra, að or ð, to bedew; pres. döggrar, Stj. 73, 397; hon döggradi, læt Drottins, 655 xxxi. 2; a morni hverjum döggrir hann jörðina af mældropum sínum, Edda 7; döggru andlit sín í tárum, 623. 58; d. hjörtu manna, Skálda 210, Hom. 45.

döggran, f. bedewing, Stj. 14.

Dögligr, m., poet. a king, descendant of king Dag, Edda 105, Hdl. 18. **2.** mockingly, a draggle-tail, Sturl. i. 62.

dögun, dögurðr, v. dagan, dagverðr.

dökk, dökd, f. [dock], a pit, pool, Gpl. 393, Mart. 107.

dökk-blár, adj. dark blue, Sturl. ii. 212.

dökk-brúnaðr, adj. dark brown, Fas. i. 172.

dökk-grønn, adj. dark green, Stj. 62.

dökk-hárr, adj. dark haired, Hkr. iii. 281.

dökk-jarpr, adj. dark ashen, Ld. 274.

dökk-litaðr, adj. dark coloured, Sturl. ii. 212, Fms. vii. 239.

dökkna, að, to darken, Fms. i. 216, x. 284, Fas. iii. 12.

DÖKKR, adj., acc. dökkvar etc., with v inserted, [Swed.-Dan. dunkel], dark, Rb. 108; ský dökkt ok dimt, Fms. xi. 136; dökkvir hjálmur, vi. 150; dökkt yfirbragð, i. 97; d. á hár, dark of hair, Nj. 39; dökkvan skina, Sks. 229; compar., dökkvara ljós, 203; dökkvir villustigar, Fms. i. 138.

dökk-rauðr, adj. dark red, Þidr. 178.

dökkva, ð, to darken; eigi dökktusk augu hans, Stj. 348. Deut. xxxiv. 7; þá er dökkvir skilning, 656 C. 33; impers., dökkvir þik, andskoti, art thou in darkness? 623. 31; dag (acc.) dökðir, the day darkened, Skálda (in a verse).

dökkvi, a, m. a dark spot, Fas. iii. 560.

E

E (a), the fifth letter, is in the old Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Runes represented by **M**, being in Anglo-Saxon called 'eob'; the common Scandinavian Runes have no character for e, but mark it either *ia* or *i*, and, still later, **j**, with a knob in the middle ('stunginn Íss' \ddot{J}).

A. PRONUNCIATION, etc.—The Icel. *e* is sounded as English *a* in *same*, *take*, and in modern printed books is only used in radical syllables without regard to etymology; but there is sufficient evidence that in early times in Icel. the *e* had a double sound, one long, like the Italian *e* or English *a* (long), the other short, like *e* in English *west*. These two sounds are etymologically different; the first is of comparatively late growth and derived from *a* by vowel change or otherwise; it is therefore in kindred languages (Swed., Germ.) often spelt *ä*, so as to indicate its origin from the mother-letter *a*: the other *e* is much older, nearly akin to *i*, being related to that letter as *o* to *u*. Grimm suggests that *e* is derived from *i* as *o* from *u* (only admitting *a*, *i*, *u* as primitive vowels), but in the Icel. at least *e* and *o* are in spelling as old as *i* or *u*, and seem to be primitive. The Runes in Tune and on the Golden horn have special marks for *e* and *o*. At the time of Ari and Thorodd the two seem to have been distinguished in Icel. The latter grammarian uses a special sign for each; he proposes to represent the long sound (Engl. *a*) by *æ* (commonly *g*), adding (as he says) the bight of *a* to the body of *e*, to express a sound intermediate between *ä* and *e*; he therefore would have written *tæk* (I take), *vænja*, *tænja* (to tame), but *edr*, *en*, *ef*, etc., Skálda 161–163; in the unique vellum MS. (and in Edd.) the characters are not given correctly, as transcriber and editors did not fully understand the bearing of the author's words. About 700 years later, Jacob Grimm (without knowing the Icel. grammarian or the spelling of MSS. not then edited) recalled the old double *e* sound to life, guided by the analogy of other Teutonic languages. He proposed to represent *a* (the *g* of Thorodd) by *e*, and the genuine *e* by *ä*. He (Gram. i. 281–284) drew out a list of words founded on the supposed etymology, and kept this distinction wherever he spelt Icel. words. It is curious to observe the difference between Grimm's artificial list of words and the phonetic spelling in some MSS.; there are especially two MSS., both of them Norse, which are remarkable for their distinction of the two sounds, the long *e* being spelt with *æ*, the short with *e*: these MSS. are the O. H. L., published from a vellum MS. Ups. De la Gard. no. 8, written in Norway at the beginning of the 13th century, and edited by C. R. Unger; the second, small fragments of Norse law MSS., published in N. G. L. ii. 501–515 and i. 339 sqq. Some words compiled from them are as follow: **I. æ**: the verbs, *bærja*, *blækkja*, *ærja*, *æggja*, *færja*, *hængja*, *glæðja*, *hæfja*, *hærja* (to *barry*), *kvæðja*, *hæggja*, *sægja*, *sælja*, *sætja*, *strængja*, *væðja* (to *baile*), *værja*, etc.; *bænda*, *brænna* (brændi), *bræsta*, *æfja*, *æfna* (Swed. *ämma*), *fiella* (to *fell*), *frægna*, *gægna*, *hæmna* (= *hæfna*), *hværfa* (to *turn*), *kæmna*, *mætta*, *næmna* (Swed. *nämma*), *rænna* (to *let run*), *refsa*, *spænna*, *stænna* (stafn), *tælja*, *værða* (to *become*), *værka*, *vækra* (vakr), *þværra*: nouns, *bæn*, a wound (but *ben*, N. G. L. iii. 388); *bær*, a *barry*; *bæðr*, a *bed*; *bægr*; *bærærkr*; *bætti*, a *belt*; *dæpill*; *drægr*, a *man*; *drægg*; *ækkja*, a *widow*; *ændi*, *end*; *ældr*, *fire*; *ænni* (= *æfni* = Swed. *ämma*); *æmbætti* (Germ. *amt*); *ældri* (in for-*ældri*, *forefathers*, Germ. *altern*); *ælja*, a *concubine*; *ærendi*, an *errand*; *ærendr*, *exanimis*; *ængill*, an *angel*; *æmr*, a *sleeve* (armr); *ærvi*, *ærvingi*, *ærfd* (arfr); *ænni*, *the forehead*; *ærtog* (a coin); *æng*, a *meadow* (ang = a sweet smell); *Ærlingr* (a pr. name); *ærki*, Engl. *arch*-(*apex*); *ærvedi*, *toil*, and *ærvedi*, *toilsome*; *ægg*, an *edge*; *fæðgr* (fæðr); *fælmtr* (falma); *færd* (fara); *frælsi* (frjals); *hæl*, *bell*; *hælviti*; *hælla*, a *stone*; *hællir*, a *cave*; *hærra*, a *lord*; *hærr*, *troops*; *hærbúðir*; *hærnaðr*; *hærað*, *the county* (but *herað* in N. G. L. i. 344 sqq.); *hærdar*, *shoulders*; *kæfli* (Swed. *käffe*); *kær*, a *jar*; *kælda* (kaldr), a *well*; *kættill*, a *kettle*; *fættill*; *kvæld*, *evening*; *kværk*, *the throat*; *læggr*, a *leg*; *mærki*, a *mark*; *mærgð* (margr); *mægn*, *mægin*, *main*; *mærr*, a *mare*; *næf*, *nose*; *ness*, a *ness*; *tæfill*, *tapestry*; *tækkja*, a *bed*; *sækt*, *sake*; *skægg*, *beard*; *skællibrögð*; *skæpn*, a *creature* (skapa, Dan. *skabne*); *sværd*, a *sword*; *sæuna*, *sound*; *væfr*, *weaving*; *værk* (but verk better, N. G. L. i. 339 sqq., cp. virkr); *væstr*, *the west*; *væl*, a *trick*; *vætr*, *the winter* (but vittr or vitr better, N. G. L. ii. 509); *vær* (in sel-vær); *værd*, a *meal*; *þængill*, a *king*; *þækja*, *thatch*; *þægn*, *thane*; *Ængland*, *England*; *Ænsk*, *English*; *Ænghendingar*, *the English (Angli)*; *Tæmps*, *the Tames*, etc.; datives, *dægi*, *hændi*, *vændi*, *vælli*, *hætti* (höttir), *bælki* (balkr): adjectives, compar. and superl., *fremri*, *framstr*; *skæmri*, *skæmstr*; *ældri*, *æltr*; *længri*, *længstr*; *bætri*, *bæstr*; *værr*, *væstr*; *hældri*, *hæltr*; *sækr*, *guilty*; *væðr*, *due*; *hægr*, *body*; *bærr*, *bare*; *stærkr*, *stark*, etc.; prepositions, *hænni*, *hænnar* (hann); *tvæggja*, *duorum*; *hværr*, *who*; *ænginn*, *none*; *ækki*, *nothing* (but also engi, which is better), etc.; particles, *æftir*, *after*; *væl*, *well*; *ælligar*, or: inflexive syllables, *-æmd* (-samr); *-ændi*; *-speki*, *wisdom*, etc.; the diphthongs *æi* and *æy* = *ei* and *ey*, *læita*, *bæita*, *hæyra*, *æyra*, etc.

II. e: the pronouns and particles, *eda*, or: *ek*, *ego*; *enn*, *still*; *en*, *but*; *sem*, *which*; *ef*, *if*; *með*, *with*; *meðan*, *while*; *meðal*, *between*; *nema*, *nini*; *memma*, *early*; *er*,

is, and eru, *are*; em, *I am*; þessi, *this*; þetta, *that*; sex, *six*; sek, mek, þek, sometimes instead of silk, mik, þik: nouns, elgr, an elk; sef, sib; þrekka, *brink*; veðr, *weather*; nevi, a *kinsman* (Lat. *nepos*); nevi, a *neave*, *flat*; segl, a *sail* (cp. *segla*); vetr, a *wight*; selr, a *seal*; net, a *net*; nes, a *ness*; el, a *gale*; messa, a *mass* (Lat. *missa*); hestr, a *horse*; prestur, a *priest*; þegn (O. H. L. 47); vegr, a *way*, *honour*; sel and setr, *shillings*; veröld, *the world*; vesöld, *misery*; verbs, gera, to *gar*; to do; drepa, to *kill*; bera, to *bear*; bresta, to *burst*; gefa, to *give*; geta, to *get*; meta, to *measure*; kveða, to *say*; drekka, to *drink*; steia, to *steal*; vera, to *be*; mega, *must*; nema, to *take*; eta, to *eat*; vega, to *weigh*; reka, to *drive*; skera, to *cut*: participles and supines from þiggja, þiggja, biðja, sitja, þegit, legit, beðit, setið: preterites as, hengu, gengu, fengu (Germ. *gingen, fingen*); gæru, reru, sneru (from grúa, róa, snúa): *e* if sounded as *é*, e. g. hét, blés, lát, réttir, léttr; even in the words, hér, bera; mér, sér, þér, míbi, síbi, néðan (niðr), hegat (= *hæc*); héðan, þence: adjectives, mestr, flestr, þrennr, etc.: inflexions, -legr, -ly: -lega, -ly: -neskja, -neskr (cp. Germ. -isch); in the articles or the verbal inflexions, -en, -et, -er, -esk, etc. The *e* is often used against the etymology, as dreki, *dragon*; menn, *men* (from maðr). In some other Norse MSS. the two sounds are marked, but so inaccurately that they are almost useless, e. g. the chief MS. of the Barl. S.; but in other MSS. there is hardly an attempt at distinction. The list above is mainly but not strictly in accordance with the etymology, as phonetical peculiarities come in; yet the etymology is the groundwork, modified by the final consonants: both old spelling and modern pronunciation are of value in finding a word's etymology, e. g. the spelling drangr indicates that it comes from drangr; hærað and hætr, *troops* (but hér, *here*), shew that hærað (hérað) is to be derived from hærr (herr), *exercitus*, and not from her (hér), etc. The Icel. idiom soon lost the short *e* sound in radical syllables, and the long *e* sound (like the Italian *e*) prevailed throughout; there was then no more need for two signs, and *e* prevailed, without regard to etymology. Some few MSS., however, are curious for using *e* almost throughout in radical syllables, and thus distinguish between the *e* in roots and the *e* in inflexions (vide B below); as an example see the Arna-Magn. no. 748, containing an abridgement of the Edda and Skálda and poems published in the edition of 1852, vol. ii. pp. 397-494; cp. also Vegtmakviða, published by Möbius in Sam. Edda, pp. 255, 256, from the same MS.; this MS. uses *e* in radical syllables, but *e* or *i* in inflexions. It is clear that when this MS. was written (at the latter part of the 13th century) the Icel. pronunciation was already the same as at present. In some other MSS. *e* and *æ*, and *e* and *g* now and then appear mixed up, till at last the thing was settled in accordance with the living tongue, so that the spelling and sound went on together, and *e* (or *g*) was only used to mark the diphthong; vide introduction to Æ.

B. SPELLING of *e* and *i* in inflexions.—The Germans, Swedes, Danes, English, and Dutch all express the *i* sound in inflexional syllables by *e*, not *i*, as in Engl. *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *taken*, *bidden*, *heaven*, *hettie*; or in Germ., e. g. *hätte*, *möchte*, *sollte*, *lange*, *bruder*, *mutter*, *soltest*, *bimmel*, etc.: in the earliest times of Icel. literature also it is almost certain that *e* was used throughout: Ari probably signed his name Are (en ek heiter Are, lb. fine): Thorodd, too, seems to have followed the same rule, as we may infer from several things in his treatise, e. g. the words *framer* and *frú mér*, which would be unintelligible unless we suppose him to have written *framir*, not *framir*: even the name of Snorri is twice spelt Snorre in the Reykholts-máldagi, probably written by one of his clerks. Some old vellum fragments may be found with the *e* only; but even in the oldest extant, *i* is used now and then. The reason is clear, viz. that the Icel. never admits the long *e* in inflexive syllables, and in roots it never admits the short *e*, consequently the same sign would not do both for roots and inflexions; hende, velle, gefe have each two vowel sounds; therefore the short *i* was admitted in inflexions; yet in most MSS. both *e* and *i* are used indiscriminately, e. g. fadir and fader, tími and time, manni and manne, kominn and komenn, komið and komet, hondi and honden, fjallit and fjallet; even those that use *i* admit *e* if following *ð* or *d*, e. g. vide, bæde, liðe, lande, þu fjalli, vatni. As the spelling was partly influenced from abroad, the *e* even gained ground, and at the time of the Reformation, when printing became common, it was reassumed throughout, and remained so for nearly 230 years, when (about A. D. 1770-1780) *i* was reinstated and *e* expelled in all inflexions, as being inconsistent with the spelling and ambiguous; but the sound has undoubtedly remained unchanged from the time of Ari up to the present time: the English *father*, *mother*, German *vater*, *mutter*, and Icel. fadir are, as to the inflexion, sounded exactly alike.

C. INTERCHANGE of *e* and *i*.—The adjectival syllable -ligr, -liga, is in MSS. spelt either -ligr or -legr; in modern pronunciation and spelling always -legr, -lega (Engl. -ly). *β*. In a few root words *e* has taken the place of *i*, as in verðr, qs. virðr (*food*); brenna, qs. briinna; þremr and þrimr; tvenna and tvinna; ef, efa, ef, = if, ifa, ifi; einbirni and einbemi (*borne*): *e* has taken the place of *a* in such words as hnetr (*nuts*) from hnot, older form hnøtr: so also in eðli and öðli; efri efstr from öfri öfstr:

e and the derived *ja* make different words, as berg and bjarg, fell and fjall, bergt and bjargar, etc.

D. DIPHTHONGS:

I. *ei* answers to Goth. *ai*, A. S. *ā*, Germ. *ei*, Engl. *ē* (or the like); in Danish frequently expressed by *æ*; in Swedish and Northern English the diphthong is turned into a plain *e* and *a*, which, however, represent the same sound: Goth. *stains*, A. S. *stān*, Swed. *sten*, North. E. *stane*. The *o* sound is English-Saxon; the *a* sound English-Scandinavian; thus the forms, *bome*, *bone*, *oak*, *oath*, *broad*, *one*, *own*, *more*, *none*, *no*, may be called English-Saxon, from A. S. *bām*, *bān*, etc.; the North. E. and Scottish *bame*, *bane*, *aik*, *aith*, *braid*, *ain*, *mair*, *nain*, may be called English-Scandinavian: cp. Swed. *bem*, *ben*, *ek*, *ed*, *brad*, *en*; Icel. *beimr*, *bein*, *aik*, *eidr*, *bræidr*, *einn*, *neir*, *neinn*, *nei*; cp. also Icel. *bleimr*, Swed. *blek*, North. E. *blake*, etc. The Runic stones mark the *ei* with *a* or *i* simply, e. g. *stin* or *stain*. Old Norse and Icel. MSS. frequently for *ei* give *ai*.

II. *ey* is in modern usage sounded as *ei*, and only distinguished in writing; in old times a distinction was made in sound between *ei* and *ey*. Norse MSS. almost always spell *öy*, and in Norway it is to the present time sounded accordingly, e. g. *öyra*, = Icel. *eyra*, sounded nearly as in English *toil*: the *ey* is properly a vowel change *au*: *ey* frequently answers to an English *e* (or *ea*) sound, as *heyrta*, to *hear*; *eyra*, *ear*; *dreyma*, to *dream*; *leysa*, to *lease*. In very old MSS., e. g. lb. (*ai* in the Ed. is a wrong reading from *au* in the MSS.), *au* and *ey* are even spelt alike (*au* or *aw*), though sounded differently. In some MSS. *ey* is also used where it is not etymological, viz. instead of *æ* or *ä*, in such words as *hreyqva*, *seyqva*, *steyqva*, *deyqvan*, *greyri*, *geyra*, *seyri*, etc. = *hrökva*, *sökva*, ... *greri* or *grori*, synl. e. g. the Cod. Reg. of Sam. Edda, the Rasmus S. B. i. 639 sqq.

III. *é* is sounded almost as English *ye* (or *ya*); it is produced, 1. by an absorption of consonants, in words as réttir, léttr, þéttir, sétti, fétti, retta, cp. Germ. *recht*, Engl. *right*; Germ. *leicht*, Engl. *light*: or in *te*, knóð, tré, hlé, sé (Icel. fé = Engl. *fee*, Goth. *faibu*, Lat. *pecus*), etc. 2. by a lost reduplication in the preterites, féll, grét, ród, lét, blés, hét, gekk, hékk, lék, fékk, from falla, gráta, etc.: in some old MSS. this *é* is replaced by *ie*, e. g. in the Hulda Arna-Magna. no. 66 fol. we read féll, liet, hiet, griet, gieck, liek, cp. mod. Germ. *fiel*, *biess*, *liess*, etc.; perhaps in these cases *é* was sounded a little differently, almost as a bisyllable. 3. in such words as the pronouns vér, þér or ér (*you*), mér, sér, þér (*thine*), the particles hér (*here*), héðan (*hence*), hérað, vél, él. 4. *é* is also sounded after *g* and *k*, and often spelt *ie* in MSS., *gieta*, *giefa*, *kier*, *kierti*, this sound is, however, better attributed to *g* and *k* being aspirate. In Thorodd and the earliest MSS. *é* is marked with ' just like the other long or diphthongal vowels; but the accent was subsequently removed, and *e* and *é* are undistinguished in most MSS.: again, in the 13th century transcribers began to write *ie* or *ee* (*mier* or *meer*). In printed books up to about 1770 the *ie* prevailed, then *e*, and lastly (about 1786) *é* (cp. the 5th and 6th vols. of Fél.): *é* is an innovation of Rask, and is used by many, but máttir, dráttir, and réttir, sléttir, etc. are etymologically identical, though the sound of *é* is somewhat peculiar: the spelling *ye* is also a novelty, and being etymologically wrong (except in 3 above) is not to be recommended.

Ebrenkr, adj. Hebrew, Skálda 161, 167, Strj. 26. Ebrenka, f. the Hebrew tongue, Ver. 11, Ann. (H.) 14.

ed, a particle, vide er.

edal-, noble, in compds, borrowed from Germ. and rare.

EDDA, u. f. a great-grandmother, Rm. 2, 4; móðir (*mother*) heitir ok amma (*grandmother*), þriðja edda (*the third is edda*), Edda 108: this sense is obsolete. II. metaph. the name of the book Edda, written by Snorri Sturluson, and containing old mythological lore and the old artificial rules for verse making. The ancients only applied this name to the work of Snorri; it is uncertain whether he himself called it so; it occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the MSS. of Edda, viz. the Ub., written about fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death: Bok þessi heitir Edda, hann hefir saman setta Snorri Sturluson eptir þessu hatti sem hér er skipat (viz. consisting of three parts, Gylfaginning, Skáldskaparmál, and Háttatal), Edda ii. 350 (Ed. Arna-Magna.); svá segst í bók þeirri er Edda heitir, at sá maðr sem Ægir hét spurði Bragi: 532 (MS. of the 14th century); hann (viz. Snorri) samansetti Eddu, þu put together the Edda, Ann. 1241 (in a paper MS., but probably genuine). As the Skáldskaparmál (*Art Poética*) forms the chief part of the Edda, teaching the old artificial poetical circumlocutions (kenningar), poetical terms and diction, and the mythical tales on which they were founded, the Edda became a sort of handbook of poets, and therefore came gradually to mean the ancient artificial poetry as opposed to the modern plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems; it, however, never applies to alliteration or other principles of Icel. poetry: reglar Eddu, the rules of Edda, Gd. (by Arngrim) verse 2, Lil. 96, Nikulás d. 4; Edda list, the art of Edda, Gd. (by Arni) 79:—all poems of the 14th century. The poets of the 15th century frequently mention the Edda in the introduction to their Rímur or Rhapsodies, a favourite kind of poetry of this and the following time, Reinolds R. i. 1, Áns R. 7. 1, Sturlaus R. Sigurðar þögla R. 5. 4, Rímur af Illi Verra og Vest, 4. 3, Jarlmanns R.

7. 1. 5. 11. 3. Dínus R. 2. 4. Konráðs R. 7. 5;—all these in vellum and the greater part of them belonging to the 15th century. Poets of the 16th century (before 1612), Rollants R. 9. 6, 12. 1, Pontus R. (by Magnus Gamli, died 1591), Valdimari R., Ester R. 2. 2, 6. 3, Sýraks R. 1. 2, 6. 2, Tobias R. 1. 2; from the first half of the 17th century, Grett. R., Flores R. 6. 3, 9. 2, Króka Refs R. 1. 7, Lykla Péturs R. 4. 2, 12. 1, Apollonius R. 1. 5, Florents R. 6. 3, Sjö Meistar R. 1. 7, 2. 1, 3. 8;—all in MS. In these and many other references, the poets speak of the art, skill, rules, or, if they are in that mood, the obscure puerilities and empty phrases of the *Edda*, the artificial phraseology as taught and expounded by Snorri; and wherever the name occurs (previous to the year 1643) it only refers to Snorri's book, and such is still the use of the word in Icel.; hence compd words such as *Eddu-launa*, adj. void of *Eddic* art; *Eddu-borinn*, part. poetry full of *Eddic* phrases; *Eddu-konningar*, f. pl. *Eddic* circumlocutions, Kötlu Draumr 85, e. g. when the head is called the 'sword of Heimdal,' the sword the 'fire or torch of Odin,' etc.; *Eddu-kendr* = *Edduborinn*; *Eddu-bagr*, adj. a bungler in the *Eddic* art, etc. The Icel. bishop Brynjólf Sveinsson in the year 1643 discovered the old mythological poems, and, led by a fanciful and erroneous suggestion, he gave to that book the name of *Sæmundar Edda*, the *Edda* of *Sæmund*; hence originate the modern terms the *Old* or *Poetical* and *New* or *Prose Edda*; in foreign writers *Eddic* has been ever since used in the sense of plain and artless poetry, such as is contained in these poems, opposed to the artificial, which they call *Scaldic* (Skald being Icel. for a poet); but this has no foundation in old writers or tradition. Further explanation of this subject may be seen in Erich and Gruber's Encyclopedia, s. v. Graagaas.

EDIK, n. [from Lat. *acidum* or *acetum*; A. S. *ecol*; Germ. *essig*; Dan. *edik*];—*vinegar* (qs. *acidum vini*); the word is modern in Icel., being borrowed from Danish, and probably first used in Matth. xxvii. 34. 48; *edik galli blandað*, Pass. 33. 1, 2.

EDLA (*eyðla*, O. H. L. 27), u. f. [old Swed. *yðla*], a viper, Hkr. i. 103.

edla-, in compds [from Germ. *edel-*, Dan. *adel-*], noble, Pass. 48. 6, (rare and mod.)

EDLI, n., akin to and derived from *edla*, q. v.; old MSS. also always use the form *edli* (*eyðli*, D. I. l. c.), Fms. x. 301, Hom. 47. 118, Greg. 48, O. H. L. 86, Eluc. 16, Hkr. i. 225, Hbl. 9, Bs. i. 335, 342; *edli* is more modern, but *edli* is still preserved: 1. nature; mannlígt e., human nature or character, 623. 19, Eb. 110, Fms. x. 301; náttúrlígt e., human condition, Mag. (Fr.); vera í e. sínu, to be in one's own nature or frame of mind, Fs. 59; eptir e., natural, ordinary, Fms. iii. 118; móti e., against nature, extraordinary; með líkindum ok e., Edda 69; undrúðsk er jörðin ok dýrin ok fuglarnir höfðu saman e. í sumum hlutum, 144 (pref.); *edli* and *náttúra* (*natura*) are used synonymously, id.; engla *edli*, the nature of angels, Eluc. 16; amara *edli*, the eagle's nature, Hom. 47; allt mannkyns *edli*, Greg. 48; öðrlæg (= *öðlis*) skepna, O. H. L. 86.

2. birth, origin, extraction, in the alliterative phrases, ætt ok *edli*, Fms. i. 149; hann var Valskr (*Welsh*) at ætt ok *edli*, vii. 56; Danskr at *edli*, *Danish* by origin, Hom. 118; nafn ok *edli*, name and family, Hbl. 9; the phrase, at alda-*edli*, for ever and ever, D. I. l. 266; in mod. usage, frá alda *edli*, from the birth of time, from the beginning, only used of 'past time'; the Dan. 'fra Arildstid' is probably a corruption of the same phrase. 3. embryo, Lat. *fetus*, Mar. 156. compds: *edlis-fræði*, f. *physic*, (mod.)

edlis-hættir, m. pl. constitution, Bb. 2. 14. *edlis-akapan*, n. and *edlis-akepna*, u. f. one's nature, Fms. v. 216, Hom. 123.

edli-borinn, part. noble-born, well-born, Hkr. ii. 135.

edli-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), natural, proper.

edlingr, m. = *öðlingr*, poet. an 'etelberg.'

edli-vina, adj., probably corrupt, as a viper (?), Hdl. 45.

EDR or **eda**, which is the more freq. form in mod. use, conj., [Goth. *auþpa*; A. S. *oððe*; Engl. *or*; Germ. *oder*];—or; joining two nouns, verbs, or adjectives, hold *edr* blóð, heitr *eda* kaldr, illr *eda* góðr, etc., esp. after the pronouns annaðhvárt, hvárt, *eiðer*; héraðsæktir e. utanferðir, Nj. 189; slíkr vetr *eda* verri, Ísl. ii. 138; kaupmenn e. formenn, Fms. i. 11; í Blálandi *edr* Arabia, Bb. 468; kirkjum *edr* klaustum, H. E. i. 419; í skógum *edr* í öðrum fylsum, Fms. iv. 384; skjóta e. kasta, e. höggva e. leggja, Sks. 430; fyrr e. síðar, sooner or later, Hkr. ii. 368.

β. in comparison of two unlike things, the two things are connected with the disjunctive *eda* instead of the copulative *ok*, where the Engl. may use *and*, e. g. the proverb, sitt er hvað, geifa *edr* górfuleiki, there's a difference between luck and wit; er úglíkt at hafa með sér góða drengi ok brautsa *edr* einhleypinga, Ísl. ii. 325; úlíkr er þessi *eda* hinn fyrri, he is unlike and the first one, Mar. (Fr.); mun nokkut allíkt, garpakapr Bena *edr* stuldr þórarins, i. e. can one compare the valour of B. and the thievishness of Þórarinn? Korm. 142.

γ. after a comparative, or even, sooner; ek em eigi verr riddari en Salomón konungur, *edr* nokkuru betri, I am no worse a knight than king S., nay, rather somewhat better, Þidr. 161; eigi síðr, ... *edr* nokkrum mun heldr, not less, but rather a little more, Barl. 97; *otherwise, else*, = *ella*, lykt skal land-skyld vera fyrir sumarmál, *edr* ..., N. G. L. ii. 106 (rare); ellipt. = *enn*, *than*, meta hvárt þau sé meiri, *edr* hennar füng sé, Js. 61.

δ. denoting

a query, exclamation, abrupt sentence, or the like, as Engl. *or, what, but*; ek heiti Auðgisl, *edr* ertú Halfræðr, my name is A., or art thou Halfræðr? Fms. ii. 80; ek heiti Ónundur, ... *eda* hvert ætli þit at fara, but whether do you think of going? 81; nú vil ek gera at skapi þínu, *edr* hvar skulum vit á leita? Nj. 3; sagði, at þeir mundi vera menn stórlátir, *edr* hvat þeir mundi fyrir ætlask, Eg. 17; *edr* með hverjum föstu norðan? Finnþ. 256; vituð ér enn, *edr* hvat? Vsp. 22. 31, 38, 39.

edr, adv. still, yet, older form instead of 'enn,' only in poetry; *edr* of sér, one still has to see, i. e. the next thing is ..., Haustr. 14; stóð *edr* í hausi, stood, i. e. remains, still in his head, 19.

EF, A. neut. subst., older form *if*, Barl. 114, 124, Hkv. l. c., Vellekla l. c., Hkv. Hjörv. 33;—doubt, used in plur., hver sé *if*, what doubt can there be? Vellekla; it still remains in the phrase, mér er til *efs*, I doubt; en þar sem ef er á, wherever it is doubtful, K. Á. 28; hvervetna þar sem ef er á nokkuru máli, 204; ekki er til *efs*, at þeir menn ríða at grindhlíði, it cannot be doubted, that ..., Lv. 19; sennilígt til *efs*, dubiously good, rather bad, Vm. 55; utan ef, without doubt, Fms. vii. 37, Stj. 421; fyrir utan allt ef, H. E. i. 519, Barl. l. c.

B. conj. [Goth. *ibai*; A. S. and Scot. *gif*; Engl. *if*; O. H. G. *ifu*; Germ. *ob*; lost in Swed. and Dan.];—if, in case; en ef þit eigi erfingja, Nj. 3; ef eigi (unless) væri jafnhugaðr sem ek em, 264; ef þú átt þrjár orrostur við Magnús konung, Fms. vi. 178; ef hann er varmr, *if* he is warm, 655 xxx. 1; very freq. as a law term = in case that, Grág., N. G. L.; en ef þeir gjalda eigi, þá, i. 127; en ef (MS. en) þeir vilja eigi festa, id.

β. in poetry often with subj. (as in Engl.); inn þú bjóð, ef Eiríkr sé, *if it be Eric*, bid him come in, Em. 1; nálgastu mik, ef þú megir, *if thou may'st*, Gm. 53; vega þú gakk, ef þú reidr sér, *if thou be wroth*, Ls. 15; ef Gunnars missi, Akv. 11; ef hann at yðr lygi, Am. 31; ef sér geta mætti, Hm. 4; heilindi sitt ef maðr hafa ná (better than náir), 67; ellipt. passages where 'if' is omitted, but the subj. retained, v. Lex. Poët.; skór er skapaðr illa *edr* skapt só rangt (= ef skapt só rangt), Hm. 127; but indic. sometimes occurs, ef hann freginn erat, 30; ef þitt æði dugir (indic.) ok þú Vaðrúðr vitir (subj.), Vpm. 20; in prose the subj. is rare, and only in peculiar cases, e. g. nú munu vér á þá hætta leggja, ef (*if*, i. e. granted, supposed that) ek ráða ok binda ek við hann vináttu, Fms. iv. 82; ok bæta um þat, ef konunginum hafi yfirgezt, xi. 283; þat var háttir Erlings, ef úvinir hans kæmi fyrir hann, vii. 319; en skotið á þá, ef þeir færi nær meginlandi, viii. 419; ef ek lifi ok mega k ráða, Edda 34.

II. *if, whether*, Germ. *ob*, with indic. or subj.; sjá nú, ef Jakob leysir hann at þessum böndum, 655 xxx. 3; þá spyr Frigg, ef sú kona vissi, then Frigg asks, *if the woman knew*, Edda 37; hann kom opt á mál við konung, ef hann mundi vilja bæta þóroff, Eg. 106; Egill spurði, ef hann vildi upp ór gröfni, 234; at Bölverki þeir spurðu, ef hann væri með böndum kominn, Hm. 109; hitt vil ek fyrst vita, ef þú fróðr sér, Vpm. 6; vittu ef þú hjálpir, *see if thou canst help*, Og. 5;—this sense is now obsolete, and 'hvárt' (hvort) is used instead.

efa, *ad*, in old writers usually spelt with *i*, *ifa*; *efa* occurs in Nj. 307, Hkr. ii. 326, Sks. 153, Stj. 256, Fms. ii. 42, iii. 115, vi. 184, Al. 43, Grett. 110 A, Ba. ii. 169, etc.; in mod. usage always with *e*:—to doubt, with acc.; engi ífar þat, Fms. x. 319; the phrase, *efa* sík, to hesitate, Grett. l. c.; akula þér eigi e. yðr (doubt), at ..., Nj. 307; used as neut. to feel a doubt, ífr þér nokkut, at, Fms. v. 38, Hkr. l. c., 623. 33; *ifa* (*efa*) um e-t, to doubt about a thing, Hkr. i. 223, Grág. ii. 47, Fms. ii. 283, v. 37, vi. 184.

2. reflex., *efask* (*ifask*) í e-u, to doubt or hesitate in a thing; í því má engi maðr *efask*, at ..., Sks. 273 B; ekki efumk ek í því, 153, Stj. l. c.; Freysteinn *efaðisk* í, hvárt ..., F. was in doubt, whether ..., Fms. iii. 115; þér *efisk* í um þeirra almátt, ii. 42; *efask* um e-t, to doubt about a thing, x. 393; hvárt *ifisk* ér um ok hræðisk, Nidrst. 2.

β. absol. to doubt, hesitate, Str. 27; státt upp ok *ifask* alls ekki, Hom. 119.

γ. with gen., *efask* e-s, to change one's mind in a matter, Grág. i. 312, 313.

ofan, *ifan*, f. (almost always with *i*; *efan*, H. E. l. c.), doubt, hesitation, Barl. 149, H. E. i. 396, Brr. 14, Hom. 23. compd: *efanar-launa*, adj. undoubted, Stj., 655 xxvii. 2; neut. as adv. undoubtedly, Fms. ix. 347, El. 1, Str. 35, K. Á. 202.

efan-laust, n. adj. undoubtedly, Hom. 15 (spelt *ifan*).

efan-loitr, m. doubtfulness, Skálda 188.

efan-ligr (*ifan-ligr*), adj. doubtful, Skálda 188, Ld. 58, Fms. x. 317, 369 (in the last two passages spelt with *i*).

efi, a, m., in old writers almost always *ifi*:—doubt, Greg. 37, Fms. iii. 8, x. 392, Hkr. i. 223; vera *ifa*, to be in doubt, Mar. 17; enn er eptir *ifi* í hug minum, 623. 26; áu *ifa* (*efa*), without doubt, Fms. x. 336, Skálda 310; suspicion, Fms. x. 260.

compds: *efa-launa* (*ifa-launa*), adj. undoubted, clear, Nj. 87; neut. as adv. undoubtedly, Grág. ii. 189. *efa-laualligr*, adj. id., Bs. i. 263. *efa-samr*, *ifað-samr*, *efað-samligr*, adj. doubtful, Al. 6, Stj. 172. *efa-samliga*, adv. doubtfully, Bs. ii. 153.

efa-semð and *efa-semi*, f. doubt, Bs. i. 272. *efa-ök*, f. a doubtful case, Grág. i. 73.

EFJA, u. f. [Swed. *öfja*], mud, ooze, Fms. vi. 164, Hrafn. 26.

EFLA, d. [afl and afli], to strengthen: I. act., a. to make strong, build: *efa* veggi, to build walls, 655 xxv. 1; létu þeir *efa* at

nyfju Danavirki, *they restored the Danish wall*, Fms. i. 121. **Þ.** to found, raise, endow; efla stað, kirkju, to endow or raise a church, bishopric, Barl. 65, Fms. iv. 110; e. bú, to set up one's house, Band. (MS.) 3; milit., e. her, lið, to raise troops, Fms. v. 379; e. flokk, to raise a party, 140; e. ofrið, to raise a rebellion, make war, xi. 268; e. e-n, to aid, side with one, in a fight or lawsuit; efdi Dofri hann síðan til ríkis í Noregi, Bård. 164; ok hét honum liðveizlu sinni at hann skyldi e. Steinar, Eg. 722; e. e-n til rangs máls, to help one in a wrong case, Js. 8; Danir höfðu þá herrana eftir upp á Svíaríki, Fms. x. 50; það liðit e. sik, Fagrsk. ch. 179. **Y.** to perform solemnly; e. heit, to make a vow, Gisl. 90; e. blót, to perform a sacrifice, Nj. 158; e. at brullaupi, to hold a wedding, Fms. ix. 21; poet., e. dād (dād eflir, a hero); e. tafl, to play a game, Orkn. (in a verse), Lex. Poët. **B.** neut. to be able; sem vér eflum ok orkum, Stj. 149; sem þú eflir ok orkar, id., 186, (rare.) **II.** reflex. to grow strong; hversu stadrinn hefir efliz ok magnask, Bs. i. 59; hann fann at móttöðumenn hans efdusk, grew strong; eflask at her, liði, to gather, raise troops, Gisl. 7, Fms. i. 199, vii. 23; síðan var eflir (raised) flokkur í móti honum, iv. 140; eflask til ríkis, to win a kingdom, get a kingdom by force of arms, Bård. 165; eflask við e-n (poët.) = mægjask, to marry into one's family, Hdl. 15.

ef-lauss and **if-lauss**, adj. undoubted, Greg. 25, Mart. 121, Fas. ii. 539. **efling**, f. growth, increase in strength and wealth, Bret., Greg. 43; strength, help, assistance, Glúm. 346, 347, Ld. 88, Hkr. iii. 185, Mork. 128. **eflir**, m. a helper, promoter, Lex. Poët.

EFLA, d. (ad. Nj. 189, Fms. ix. 453, xi. 286), [Swed. *ämnas*: A. S. *efnan*, *afnan*, = to perform] :—to perform, chiefly to fulfil a vow or the terms agreed upon; e. ord sín, to keep one's word, Fms. i. 4; þat efnði Gunnarr, Nj. 45; þat skal ek e. sem ek hét þar um, Fms. i. 217; e. sætt, to fulfil an agreement, Nj. 258; Ólafur efnir vel við ambáttina, Ólve behaved well to the handmaid, Ld. 156. **Þ.** reflex. to turn out so and so, come to a certain issue; efnisk þat ok vel, Nj. 72; þat efnask (better efnisk) opt illa, it comes to a bad end, 189.

II. efna, ad, to prepare for a thing, make arrangements; ekki er þess getið at hann efnadi til um félgaldit, Fms. xi. 286; hann efnadi þar til vetrsetu, x. 1; þeir efnuðu til vetrsetu í Oslo, ix. 453; þar hafði Ólafur konungur efnat til kaupstadar, king O. had there founded a town, iv. 93; efnadi Ólafur konungur þá til ágætrar veizlu, king O. made a great feast, ii. 133; þeir Ingjaldr efna þar seid, Ingjaldr made a great sacrifice, feast, Fs. 19.

efnaðr, adj. rich, having ample means. **efnd**, f. fulfilment of a pledge, promise, Sturl. iii. 170, Fms. vi. 29, vii. 121.

EFTNI, n. [Swed. *ämne* = stuff, materia, and Dan. *ævne* = achievement] :—a stuff, originally like Lat. *materia*, timber; and so the stuff or material out of which a thing is wrought; auðskæf mærdar e., Ad. 16; at allir hlutir væri smíðaðir af nokkru efni, that all things were wrought (created) of some stuff, Edda 147 (pref.); skapa af engu efni, to create from nothing (of God), Fms. i. 304; efni (materials) til garðbóta, Grág. ii. 163, Sks. 287 (of a cloth); ek em görr af ústyru efni, I am made of frail stuff, 543, Barl. 140, Stj. 17, 67; smíðar-efni, materials; efni-tré, a block, tree; efni í ljá, orf, etc., or of any piece fitted as materials. **Þ.** in a personal sense; manns-efni, a promising young man; karls-efni, a thorough man, a nickname, Landn.; the proverb, engi veit hvar sæls manns efni sitr, of youths of whom no one can tell what may be hidden in them; þegnus c. = manns-efni, Stor. 11; gott manns-e., gott bónda-e., promising to be an able man; and on the other hand, ónytt, illt manns-e., in whom there is nothing. **Y.** merely in temp. sense, applied to persons designate or elect; konungs-e., a crown prince; biskups-e., a bishop-elect; brúdar-e., a bride-elect; konu-e., one's future wife. **B.** a subject, of a story, book, or the like, Lat. *argumentum*, plot; yrkis e., Id. 11; e. kvæða, a plot, subject for poetry; sögu-e., a subject for tales or history; in old writers it rarely occurs exactly in this sense; the contents of a written thing, bráfs-e., efni í bók; hence efnis-laust, adj. void, empty writing; efnis-loysa, n. f. emptiness in writing; Björn hafði ort flum um þórd, en þau voru þar efni í, at ..., but that was the subject of the poem, that ..., Bjarn. 42; þótti mönnum þar mikil um, hversu mikil efni þar voru til seid, i. e. people thought the tale interesting, Ld. 200; eigi með sönnu efni, falsely, with untrue statements, Sturl. iii. 305; hvárt efni þeir höfðu í um rögit, how they had made (mixed) their lies up, Eg. 59; meir en efni sé til seid, i. e. (related) more than what was true, the tale was overdone, Bs. i. 137; talar af sama efni (subject) sem fyrtum, Fms. ix. 252. **2.** metaph. a matter, affair; til sanninda um sagt e., Dipl. i. 8; segir konungi frá öllu þessu e., Sturl. i. 3; er þat merkjanda í þessu e., Rb. 250; fátt er betr látið enn efni eru til (a proverb), few things are reported better than they really are, Band. 2; fyrir hvert efni, for this reason. **Þ.** a cause, reason; látask biðir af því e., both died from this cause, Isl. ii. 197; með hverju e. Sturla hefir þessa for gört, what was the reason of S.'s doing so? Sturl. ii. 132; gleði e., sorgar e., matter of joy, sorrow, etc.; the proverb, en hvert máli, er maðr skal dæma, verðr at líta á tilgörd með efnum (causes), Eg. 417; fyrir þat efni (for that reason) keypti hann landit, Hrafn. 22, H. E. i. 471; en þetta efni (cause) fundu þeir til, Sks. 311. **Y.** a state, condition, affair; Rútr sagði allt e. sitt, Nj. 4; í úvænt efni, a bopeless state, Band. (MS.) 13, Isl. ii. 225; ek veit

eigi görða efni Gunnlaugs, I know not how Gunnlaug's matters stand, 140; Helgi kvæð eigi þat efni í, at láta lausan þjóf fjólkunnigan, H. said that it would never do, to let a thief and wizard go, Sturl. i. 62; ef þess er efni, if that be so, Grág. i. 76; sér, hvers efni í eru, he saw how matters stood, Band. (MS.) 11; sagði hver efni í vóru, said how matters stood, Nj. 99; mér þykir sem málum várum sé komið í únytt efni, ef ..., 150; munu ill efni í, some mischief may have happened, Fs. 144; gott, þungt e., Karl. 402, Bs. i. 815; e-t gengr, kemr svá til efnis, happens so and so, Mar. (Fr.); skipta sitt líf í betra e., to repent, id.; þera til efnis, to happen, Pr. 410. **3.** plur. means, ability; minni nytjamennt af meirum efnum en hann, Sturl. i. 126; eptir sínum efnum, to the best of their ability, Hom. 123; ok bjoggusk um eptir þeim efnum sem þeir höfðu til Orkn. 360; sjái þér nokkuð ráð (possibility) eðr efni vár (means), 328; grunar mik, at þú fórlir muni eigi görir kunna at sjá efni sín, i. e. I fear that Th. will overrate his own means, power, Eg. 76; þá væri þat efni nú í vóru máli, it would be a chance for us, Fms. ix. 239; þat vóru engi efni önnur, there was no other chance, xi. 144; nú eru þess eigi efni, if that be impossible, Grág. ii. 140; hér eru engin efni til þess at ek munu svikja hann, i. e. I will by no means deceive him, it is out of the question that I should do so, Eg. 60. **Þ.** in mod. usage, means, property, riches.

efna-lost, f. want of means, Bs. i. 457. **efna-lauss**, adj. wanting means. **efna-loysal**, n. want of means, Hrafn. 5. **efna-litill**, adj. poor; vera vel við efni, to be a well-to-do man. **efna-skortr**, m. shortness of means, Bs. i. 525. **efni-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), hopeful, promising, e. g. of a youth, Nj. 39, Eg. 147, 599, Fms. i. 17, v. 263, Orkn. 202; efniligt ráð, a wise issue, Fms. xi. 21; sögðu allt hit efniligasta, made a flattering report, ix. 488; ekki efniligt, not advisable, Sturl. i. 186. **efni-mark**, n. a sign, 732, 17. **efning**, f. keeping (= efnid), Grág. i. 316. **efni-tré**, n. a block, timber, Gisl. 146, Fas. ii. 210, Stj. 618, Mork. 91. **EFRI**, compar.; **EFSTR**, superl.; older form **ÖFRI**, Hkr. 2, 36, O. H. ch. 248 (in a verse), Greg. 42, N. G. L. i. 10, 384, Ib. 5, Hom. 116; **Öfstr**, Fms. x. 394, 686 C. 2, Ls. 50, 51, Hbl. 18, Edda 115, 116 (Gll); compar. and superl. without the positive [as Lat. *superior*, *supremus*, Gr. *ὑπερρεπός*], but formed from the root syllable 'of-', cp. *ofar*, *yfir*; very old MSS. therefore mostly spell with *ö*, a vowel change of *o*; the mod. form, as well as that of most MSS., is with *e*, *efri*, *efstr*, Am. 50, Op. 23. **I.** the upper, bigger; the phrase, þera efra skjöld, to carry the higher shield, i. e. carry the day, Fms. x. 394 (MS. *æfra*): opp. to nedri = upper, at Mosfelli enu öfra, Ib. 5; the adverb. phrase 'it efra' denoting the upper or inland road, opp. to the shore; allt hit efra suðr, Eg. 58; sumir fóru it efra til þrihyrnings-bálsa, Nj. 207; hit efra um Upplönd, Fms. i. 22; by land, opp. to the sea, Hkr. ii. 8; of the inner part of a building, opp. to fremri or the part nearest the door, Eg. 43; in the air, opp. to the earth, Sks. 115; superl. *efstr*, the hindmost, e. liðr, the hindmost joint, 623, 32; neut. efst as adv. highest up, uppermost, efst á stólpanum, 655 xxv. 2. **Þ.** metaph. superior, better; et öllum öfri er, Greg. 43. **II.** the latter, last part: **1.** temp., á efra aldri, in the decline of life, Eg. 4; inn öfri, the latter, opp. to fyrri, N. G. L. i. 342; efri hluti sumars, in the decline of summer, Eg. 718; Ólafs-messa hin öfri (= síðari), the latter (i. e. second) day of St. Olave (viz. Aug. 3), opp. to Ólafs-messa fyrri (July 29), N. G. L. i. 10; efri dómr, the last judgment, Stj. 58; öfstri dómr, id., 686 l. c.; efsta vikla, the last week of Lent = the Passion week, Orkn. 386, Mar. 78; öfstri dagi Paska, the last day in Easter, N. G. L. i. 348; efsta ben, the last prayer, 623, 50; þeim gef ek erni efnuð bráðir, Fas. i. 429 (in a verse); efsta simi, for the last time, 227; þú vör ritum hana öfri en aðrar, Hom. 116. **2.** loc., where aptari and aptastr or eptri and eptstr are the common words; fyrstr and efstr are opposed, foremost and last, in a rank, Ls. l. c.; sá fyrstr er efstr gekk inn, Grág. i. 32.

EFTA, t. [cp. Swed. *efving* = thrum, stump], to cut; e. e-m skö, to cut one's beard off, Sighvat. (æn. *λεγ*.)

egðir, m., poet. an eagle.

Egðskr, adj. from Egðir, a county in Norway, Fms., Landn. **EGG**, n. [A. S. *æg*; Engl. *egg*; Swed. *ägg*; Dan. *æg*; Germ. *ei*]. an egg, Eg. 152, Grág. ii. 346; amarr-e., xðar-e., alptar-e., hrafnis-e., dufu-kriu-e., etc., an eagle's egg, a duck's, a swan's, a raven's, a dove's, etc.; also, höggorms egg, a snake's egg; **eggja-hvíta**, f. the white of an egg; **eggja-rauða**, f. or **eggja-blómi**, m. the yolk; verpa eggjum, to lay eggs; liggja á eggjum, to sit on eggs, brood; koma, skriða ór eggjum, of the young to come out of the egg, Fagrsk. 4 (in a verse); an egg is glænytt frak stropað half-batched, ungað batched; vind-egg, a wind-egg, added egg; fül-egg, a rotten egg; vera lostinn fülü eggjum, proverb of a sad and sulky looking fellow that looks as if one had pelled him with rotten eggs, Gull. 39 (in a verse); fullt hús matar og fínast hvergi dymar á, a riddle describing an egg; but fullt hús drykkjar og fínast hvergi dymar á, the berry; **eggja-lata**, f. a bucket in which to gather eggs; **eggja-kaka**, f. an 'egg-cake', omelet; **eggja-leit**, f. a gathering of eggs, etc.

EGG, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. eggjar, old dat. eggju, mod. egg; [Lat. *acies*; A. S. *eg*; Engl. *edge*; Hel. *eggja*; lost in Germ.; Swed.

egg: Dan. *æg*]:—*an edge*, Eg. 181, 183, Nj. 136: the phrase, með oddi ok eggju, with point and edge, i. e. by force of arms, with might and main, O. H. ch. 33, Grág. ii. 13, Nj. 149, 625, 34; oddr ok egg, 'cut and thrust', Hom. 33; drepa í egg, to blunt: as the old swords of the Scandinavians were double-edged (only the sax had a single edge), egg is freq. used in pl.; takattu á eggjum, eittr er í báðum, touch not the edges, poison is in both of them, Fas. i. 523 (in a verse); the phrase, deifa eggjar, vide deifa: the sword is in poetry called **eggjum-skarpr**, m. with sharp edges; and the blade, tongue of the bill, Lex. Poët.; sverðs-eggjar, sword edges; kníf-egg, öxar-egg, the edge of a knife, axe. 2. metaph., fjalls-egg, the ridge of a mountain, Hkr. ii. 44; reisa á egg, to set (a stone) on its edge, opp. to the flat side, Edda 40: **eggja-broddr**, m. an edged spike, Fms. x. 355.

egg-bitinn, part. bitten, smitten by an edge, Bs. i. 644.
egg-dauðr, adj. slain by the edge of the sword, Lex. Poët.
egg-elníngur, adj. having an ell-long edge (of a scythe), Grág. i. 501.
egg-farvegr, m. the print of an edge, Þórd. 54 new Ed.
egg-fránn, adj. sharp-edged, Lex. Poët.
egg-hvass, adj. sharp, Lex. Poët.
egging, f. an egging on; **eggingar-fífl**, n., v. l. for eggjunar-fífl, Nj. 52.

eggja, *ad*, to egg on, incite, goad, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; (e. e-n e-s), er þá eggjaði hins vesta verks, Nj. 213; allmjök muntu eggjaðr hafa verið þessa verks, Fs. 8; e. lið, a milit. term, to encourage, cheer troops just before battle, Fms. v. 73: proverb, illt er at e. öðilgjaman, 'tis not good to egg on an overbearing man, Grett. 91; e. e-n á e-t, to egg one on to do a thing, Nj. 21, Pass. 22. 9: absol., er þat gráta á annari stundu er eggja á annari, Þórst. St. 52. 2. reflex., láta at eggjask, to yield to another's egging on; eigi mun konungr láta at eggjask um öll niðingsverk þín, Eg. 415; Haraldr konungr lét at eggjask, Fms. xi. 23; eggjask upp á e-n, to thrust oneself upon one, provoke one, Róm. 120: recipr. to egg one another on in a battle, eggjuðusk nú fast hvírtveggju, Nj. 245.

eggjan (eggjun), f. an egging on, Fms. v. 75, vii. 260, Eg. 473, 623. 29. **compos**: **eggjunar-fífl**, n. a fool, a cat's paw, Nj. 52; vide eggjar-fífl. **eggjunar-orð**, n. pl. egging words, Fms. ii. 290, viii. 219.

eggjar, a, m. an egger on, inciter, Barl. 53.
egg-lolkr, m., poet. the play of edges, battle, Gkv. 2. 31.

egg-móðr, adj., poet. epithet of the slain in a battle-field; e. valr, mown by the sword, Hóm. 31, Gm. 53; no doubt from má, to mow, not from móðr, weary.

egg-skurn, n. (mod. egg-skurnr, m.), an egg-shell, Edda 12, Stj. 10.

egg-sléttr, adj. 'edge-plain', i. e. quite plain, of a meadow to be mown.

egg-steinn, m. an edged, sharp stone, Edda (Ub.) 290.

egg-teinn, m. 'edge-rim', one of the two rims running along the ancient swords, with a hollow between them; blánaðr 'annarr' eggteinninn, Nj. 203; svá at fal báða eggteina, the blade sank so deep that both edge-rims were hidden, 125, Isl. ii. 55, Fas. ii. 415; ritað gullstófum fram eptir eggteinum, of the sword of Charlemagne, Karl. 178.

egg-tíð, n. 'egg-tide', the egg-season (May), Edda 103.

egg-ver, n. 'egg-field', a place where the eggs of wild fowl are gathered in quantities (cp. sel-ver, síld-ver, álpta-ver), Grág. ii. 263, 338, Jb. 217. Eg. 42: gathering eggs = varp, Bs. i. 350; eggverr-hólmi = varphólmi, Jm. 1.

egg-völur, m. the slope on the edge (as of scissors), Fbr. 143, Bs. ii. 94.

egg-punnr, adj. thin-edged; e. öx, Ann. 1362.

Egipakr, adj. Egyptian; Egiptaland, n. Egypt, Al., Fms., etc.

EGNA, d. [agn], to bait, with dat. of the bait, Edda 154, Hym. 22: the prey for which the bait is set either in acc., e. örriða, to bait for trout, Sighvat; e. veiði, to set bait for the prey, Sturl. i. 18; or in mod. use, e. fyrir fisk: even used, e. neti (better acc.), to cast a net, Fms. ii. 140; e. snörur, gíldur, Mar. passim; egnd mara, Grett. (in a verse). 2. metaph. to provoke, Sks. 232, Fas. i. 39; reiði Drottins þá uppegnd er, Pass. 40. 3.

egning, f. = eggjan; **egningar-kviðr**, m. a kind of verdict, v. kviðr.

EI and **ey** (cp. also *eu*), adv. [cp. Gr. *αἰών*; Lat. *æternum*; Goth. *aiws* = eternity, everlasting time; hence are derived the O. H. G. *eva*, A. S. *æ*, Hel. *eo*, in the metaph. sense of law (the law being symbolical of what is everlasting), which word still remains in the mod. Germ. *ebe* = marriage; whence the mod. Germ. *echt* = genuine, mod. Dan. *ægte*, mod. Icel. *ekta*, q. v. (Grimm)]:—*ever*: the phrase, ei ok ei, or ey ok ey, for ever and ever; gott ey gömlum mönnum, gott ey ungum mönnum, Landn. 45;

öllum þessu muntu hafa þau ei ok ei, Hom. 15, Al. 120; hans ríki stendur ei ok ei, 160; Guðs ei lifanda, Blas. 43: the proverbs, ey sér til gyldis gjöf, Hm. 146; ey getr kvíkr kú, 69; ef lýsir mún af mari, Vpm. 12; ey það hon halda, Hkv. 1. 4; ey var mér týja, Akv. 27; lífa ey, Hm. 15, 34; er ok ey ea ei þat er aldreigi þýrt, Skálda 172; ei at vera, 677. 3; til hins sama var ey at ætla, Bs. i. 108.

II. [Dan. *ei*, Swed. *ej*], *not ever*, *not*, properly a contraction from *ei-gi*, in the MSS. freq. spelt *é* or *eg*; *ei* is often used in mod. writers, but not in speech; it is also used now and then in Edd. of old writers, though it is doubtful whether it is there

genuine.

2. *ey* in a negative sense; *ey manni*, *no man*, Vpm. 55: vide *eyvit*.

EIÐ, n. an isthmus, neck of land; mjótt e., Eg. 129; rastarlangt eið, Fms. ix. 402; hence the names of places, Satiris-eið, the Mull of Cantire, Orkn. 152; Skalp-eið, Scalpa (in Orkney), 244; Eiðar (a farm), Eiðaskógr (in Sweden), Eiða-fjörðr, Eiðs-berg, Eiðs-vágr, Eiðs-völlr (in Norway), Eið = Aith (in Shetland).

EIÐA, u, f. [Ulf. *aipai*; Finn. *aiti*], a mother, Edda 108; an obsolete word, which only occurs once or twice in old poetry; perhaps akin to *edda*, q. v.

eið-bróðir, m. an oath-brother, confederate, Fms. ix. 294. Bar. 16: metaph., arnar e., the oath-brother of the eagle, the raven, Fagrsk 4 (in a verse).

eið-bundinn, part. bound by oath, Hkr. iii. 26.

eið-byggjar, m. pl. inhabitants of an isthmus, Fms. viii. 194.

eið-fall, n. a law term, failing in one's oath, Grág. ii. 22, Glúm. 387, K. þ. K. 146.

eið-falli, a, m. one who fails in an oath, N. G. L. i. 431.

eið-færna, *ð*, a law term, to charge one with a thing by an oath, Grág. i. 244, 245, Sturl. iii. 98, (in a case of alimentation.)

eið-föring and **eið-försla**, f. charging by an oath, Grág. i. 235, 244, 245.

eið-færr, adj. able, competent to take an oath, Fb. i. 555.

eið-hjálpr, f. a Norse law term, 'oath-belp,' metaph. last belp, issue; svá er, segir þórarinn, ok er þú nokkur í eiðhjálpi, Band. (MS.) 16, H. E. i. 467, v. l.

eið-laust, n. adj. without an oath, K. þ. K. 72.

EIÐR, m. [Ulf. *aipr*; A. S. *æð*; Engl. *oath*; North. E. *aith*; Swed. *ed*; Dan. *ed*; Germ. *eid*]:—*an oath*; vinna eið, but also sverja eið, to take an oath, to swear, Glúm. 387, Nj. 36, Grág., Sdm. 23; ganga til eiða, to proceed to the taking an oath, Nj., Grág.; eiðar, orð ok særi, Vsp. 30; fullr e., a full, just oath, Grett. 161; rjúfa eið, to break an oath (eið-rofi); perjury is mein-særi, rarely mein-eiðr (Swed.-Dan. *men-ed*, Germ. *mein-eid*); eiðar úsærir, false, equivocal oaths, Sks. 358; hence the proverb, litíð skyldi í eiði úsart, with the notion that few oaths can bear a close scrutiny, Grett. 161; trúnaðar-e., holustu-e., an oath of fealty, allegiance: cp. the curious passages in Sturl. i. 66 and iii. 2, 3; dyr eið, a solemn oath; sálhjálpar-e., sverja dýran sálhjálpar-eið, to swear an oath of salvation (i. e. as I wish to be saved). In the Norse law a man was discharged upon the joint oath of himself and a certain number of men (oath-belpers, compurgators, or oath-volunteers); oaths therefore are distinguished by the number of compurgators,—in grave cases of felony (treason etc.), tylptar-e., an oath of twelve; in slighter cases of felony, settar-e., an oath of six, (in N. G. L. i. 56, ch. 133, 'vj á hvára hünd' is clearly a false reading instead of 'liij,' three on each side, cp. Jb. þb. ch. 20); grimu-eiðr, a mask oath, a kind of settar-e.; lýritar-e., an oath of three; and lastly, ein-eiði or eins-eiði, an oath of one, admissible only in slight cases, e. g. a debt not above an ounce; whence the old law proverb, eigi verðr einn eiðr alla, a single oath is no evidence for all (cases), Sighvat, Fms. iv. 375, v. l., Bjarn. 22, Nj. 13; other kinds of oaths, dular-e., an oath of denial; jafnaðar-e., an oath of equity, for a man in paying his fine had to take an oath that, if he were plaintiff himself, he would think the decision a fair one; vide N. G. L. i. 56, 254-256, 394, Jb. and Js. in many passages. In the Icel. law of the Commonwealth, oaths of compurgators are hardly mentioned, the kvíðr or verðiet of neighbours taking their place; the passage Glúm. ch. 24, 25 is almost unique and of an extraordinary character, cp. Sir Edmund Head's remarks on these passages in his notes to the Saga, p. 119, cp. also Sturl. iii. 2; but after the union with Norway the Norse procedure was partly introduced into Icel.; yet the Js. ch. 49 tries to guard against the abuse of oaths of compurgators, which led men to swear to a fact they did not know. As to the Icel. Commonwealth, it is chiefly to be noticed that any one who had to perform a public duty (lög-skil) in court or parliament, as judge, pleader, neighbour, witness, etc., had to take an oath that he would perform his duty according to right and law (baug-eiðr ring-oath, bók-eiðr gospel-oath, lög-eiðr lawful-oath), the wording of which oath is preserved in Landn. (Mantissa) 335, cp. Þórd. S. (Ed. 1860) p. 94, Band. (MS.) **compos**: **eiða-brigið**, n. breach of oath, Band. 6. **eiða-fullting**, n. an oath belp, Fas. ii. 204. **eiða-konur**, f. pl. women as compurgators, Grett. 161. **eiða-lið**, n. men ready to take an oath, Eg. 503, referring to Norway, the men elected to an oath of twelve. **eiða-mál**, n. an oath affair, Sturl. iii. 2. **eiða-sekt**, f. a fine for an (unlawful) oath, N. G. L. i. 311. **eiða-tak**, n. giving security for an oath, bail, N. G. L. i. 314, 321.

eið-rof, n. breach of an oath, perjury, K. Á. 148.

eið-rofi (eið-rofa), a, m. a perjurer, violator of an oath, Fms. viii. 387, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 152, 429, Edda 43.

Eið-sifjar, m. pl. 'Oath-sibs,' the name of a confederation of kinglets in southern Norway; whence the name **Eiðsifja-lög**, m. pl. a collection of laws in N. G. L. i. The word is differently spelt, Heiðsifjar, Heiðsævi, etc. But the syllable *eið-* may be derived from *eið*, an isthmus, because

their parliament was held on an isthmus, Eid, now called Eidsvold; vide Munch.

eid-spjall, n. *delivery of an oath*, in the Icel. law phrase, hlýða til eid-spjalls e., *to listen to one's oath*, Nj., Grág. i. 39, 76, etc.

eid-stafa, ad. *to say the oath formula for another to repeat*, D. N.

eid-stafr, m. *the form or wording of an oath*; sverja með þessum eiddaf, Gpl. 7, Fms. vi. 53, viii. 150, x. 418.

eid-svari, a. m. *a confederate, one bound by oath*, Nj. 192: *a liegeman bound by a hollustu-e.*, Orkn. 106, Fms. v. 44 (Hkr. ii. 333).

eid-særr, adj. *such that it may be sworn to, absolutely true*, Eg. 347 (in a verse, MS.; Ed. audsætt).

eid-unning, f. *the taking an oath*, Grág. i. 57.

eid-vandr, adj. *'oath-fast,' religious as to an oath*, Lex. Poët.

eid-varr, adj. *cautious (conscientious) as to an oath*, Isl. ii. 98.

eid-vinning, f. = eiddunning, K. þ. K. 156.

eid-vætti, n. *testimony on oath*, Jb. 448.

EIGA, pret. átti; pret. subj. ætti, pres. eigi; pres. ind. á, 2nd pers. átt (irreg. eigr, Dipl. v. 24), pl. eigum, 3rd pers. pl. old form eigu, mod. eiga; imperat. eig and eighu; sup. átt; with suffixed neg. pres. ind. 1st pers. ák-at, 2nd pers. átt-attu; pret. subj. ættim-a; [Gr. *εγω*; Goth. *eigan*; A. S. *égan*; Hel. *égan*; O. H. G. *eigan*; Swed. *äga*; Dan. *eje*; Engl. *to owe and own*, of which the former etymologically answers to 'eiga', the latter to 'eigna']:—*to have, possess*.

A. ACT.

I. denoting ownership, to possess:

I.

in a proper sense; allt þat góz sem þeir eiga eðr eigandi verða, D. N. i. 80; hann eigr hálfa jörðina, Dipl. v. 24; Björn hljóp þá á skótu er hann átti, Eb. 6; Starkaðr átti hest góðan, Nj. 89; þau áttu gnótt í búi, 257; hón á allan arf eptir mik, 3; átti hón auð sjár, Ld. 20; ef annarr maðr ferr með goðorð en sá er á, Grág. i. 159; annat vápnit, ok á þat þorbjörn, en þorgautr á þetta, Isl. ii. 341; eignir þær er fadir hans hafði átt, Eb. 4; í ríki því er Dana konungar höfðu átt þar lengi, Fms. xi. 301, Rb. 494, Eb. 54, 118, 256, 328, Sturl. ii. 60, Eg. 118; e. saman, *to own in common*, Grág. i. 199; ef tveir menn eigo bú saman, ii. 44; e. skuld (at e-m), *to be in debt*, Engl. *to owe*; en ef hann átti engar skuldir, *if he owed no debts*, i. 128; þar til átti honum (*owed him*) meistari þorgeirr ok þá mörk, D. N. iv. 288 (Fr.); e. fé undir e-m, *to be one's creditor*, Nj. 101; in mod. usage, e. fé hjá e-m, or ellipt., e. hjá e-m.

2.

in a special sense; a. eiga konu, *to have her to wife*; hann átti Gró, Eb. 16; hann átti Ynghvild, 3; þorgerðr er (acc.) átti Vigfúss, ... Geirirðr er (acc.) átti Þorólfr, 18; hann gekk at eiga þóru, *he married Þóra*, id.; þurði hann átt átt, *Thorida had been his first wife*, 42; enga vil ek þessa e., *I will not marry any of these*, Nj. 22; Björn átti þá konu er Valgerðr hét, 213, 257; fadir Hródnýjar er átti Þorsteinn, Landn. 90; Ásdís átti síðar Skúli, *S. was A.'s second husband*, 88; þorgerðr er átti Ónundur sjóni, 89; Vigdís er átti þorbjörn enn digri, 87; Ásmúðr er átti Þórir herrir, 66; Hungerðr er átti Svertingr, 61, 86, and in numberless passages: old writers hardly ever say that the wife owns her husband—the passages in Edda 109 (vide elja) and Nj. 52 (til lítis kemr mér at eiga hinn vaskasta mann á Íslandi) are extraordinary—owing to the primitive notion of the husband's 'jus possessionis' (cp. brúðkaup); but in mod. usage 'eiga' is used indiscriminately of both wife and husband; Icel. even say, in a recipr. sense, eigast, *to own one another, to be married*; þau áttust, *they married*; hann vildi ekki at þau ættist, hann bannaði þeim að eigast, *he forbade them to marry*:—to the ancients such a phrase was almost unknown, and occurs for the first time in K. Á. 114.

β.

eiga börn, *to have children*, of both parents; áttu þau Jófríðr tíu börn, *J. and her husband had ten bairns*, Eb. 708; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, Nj. 1; þau Þorsteinn ok Unnr áttu son er Steinn hét, Eb. 10, Nj. 91, 257; áttu þau Þórhiðr þrjá sonu, 30; e. móður, föður, *to have a mother, father*, Eb. 98; vænti ek ok at þú eigir illan föður, id. γ. the phrase, e. heima, *to have a home*; þeir áttu heima austr í Mörk, Nj. 55; því at ek tek eigi heim í kveld, þar sem ek á heima út á Íslandi, 275; in mod. usage = *to live, abide*, in regard to place, cp. the questions put to a stranger, hvað heitir maðrinn? hvar áttu heima? used in a wider sense than búa.

δ.

eiga sér, *to have*, cp. 'harde sig' in Dan. ballads; Hóskuldur átti sér dóttur er Hallgerðr hét, Nj. 3; ef hann á sér í vá veru, Hm. 25, (freq. in mod. use.) ε. without strict notion of possession; e. vini, óvini, *to have friends, enemies*, Nj. 101; hverja líðveizlu skal ek þar e. er þú ert, *what help can I reckon upon from thee?* 100; e. ván e-s, *to have hope of a thing, to reckon upon*, 210; e. til, *to have left*; ekki eigu it annat til (*there is nothing left for you*) nema at biðja postulann, Jóh. 623, 22; in mod. usage e. til means *to own, to have left*; hann á ekkert til, *he is void of means, needy*; eiga góða kosti sjár, *to be in good circumstances*, Isl. ii. 322; e. vald á e-u, *to have within one's power*, Nj. 265; the phrase, e. hlut at e-u, or e. hlut í e-u, *to have a share, be concerned with*; eptir þat átti hann hlut at við mótsöðumenn Gunnars, 101, 120; þar er þú ættir hlut at, *where thou wast concerned*, 119; mik uggir at hér munu eigi gæfu-menn hlut í e., 179; hence ellipt., e. í e-u, *to be engaged in*, chiefly of strife, adversity, or the like; thus, e. í stríði, fátækt, baráttu, *to live, be deep in struggle, want, battle*, etc.

II.

denoting duty, right, due, obligation: 1. *to be bound*, etc.; þeir menn er fylgd áttu

með konungi, *the men who owed following to (i. e. were bound to attend) the king's person*, Fms. vii. 240; á ek þar fyrir at sjá, *I am bound to see to that*, Eg. 318; Tylptar-kviðr átti um at skilja, Eb. 48; þeir spurðu hvárt Njáli þætti nokkut e. at lýsa vígskö Gunnars, Nj. 117; nú áttu, Sigvaldi, *now is thy turn, now ought thou*, Fms. xi. 109, F. 121; menn eiga (*men ought*) at spyrtja at þingfesti, Grág. i. 19; þá á þann kvið einskis meta, *that verdict ought to be void*, 59; ef sá maðr á (*owns*) fé út hér er ómagann á (*who ought*) fram at fara, 270; nú hafa þeir menn jammarga sem þeir eigu, *as many as they ought to have*, ii. 270; tíunda á maðr fé sitt, ... þá á hann þat at tíunda, ... þá á hann at gefa skúlgjafir, i. 202;—'eiga' and 'skal' are often in the law used indiscriminately, but properly 'ought' states the moral, 'shall' the legal obligation,—elska skalt þú föður þinn og móður, þú skalt ekki stela, where 'átt' would be misplaced; sometimes it is merely permissive, gefa á maðr vingjafir at sér lifanda, ef hann vill, *a man 'may' whilst in life bequeath to his friends, if he will*, id.; maðr á at gefa barni sínu laungetnu tólf aura, ef hann vill, fyrir ráð skaparfa sinna, en eigi meira nema erfingjar lofi, *a man 'may' bequeath to the amount of twelve ounces to his illegitimate child without leave of the lawful heir*, etc., 203; ef þat á til at vilja, *if that is to happen*, Fas. i. 11. 2. denoting claim, right, to own, be entitled to, chiefly in law phrases; e. dóm, sakir, *to own the case*, i. e. *be the lawful prosecutor*; ok á sá þeirra sakir, er ..., Grág. i. 10; eðr eigu þeir eigi at lögum, *or if they be not entitled to it*, 94; e. mál á e-m, *to have a charge against one*, Nj. 105; e. rétt á e-u, *to own a right*; sá sem rétt á á henni, *who has a right to her*, K. Á. 16; þeir sögðu at þeim þótti slíkr maðr mikinn rétt á sér e., *such a man had a strong personal claim to redress*, Nj. 105; hence the phrase, eiga öngan rétt á sér, *if one cannot claim redress for personal injury*; þá eigu þeir eigi rétt á sér, *then they have no claim to redress whatever*, Grág. i. 261; e. sök, saka-staði á e-u, *to have a charge against*; þat er hann átti öngra sök á, Nj. 130; saka-staði þá er hann þótti á eiga, 166; kalla Vermuðr eigi (*not*) eiga at selja sik, *said V. had no right to sell them*, Eb. 116; hence in mod. usage, eiga denotes what is fit and right, þú átt ekki að gúra það, *you ought not*; eg ætti ekki, *I ought not*; in old writers eiga is seldom strictly used in this sense, but denotes the legal rather than the moral right.

β. eiga fé at e-m (mod. e. hjá e-m), *to be one's creditor*, Grág. i. 90, 405, Band. 1 C; metaph. *to deserve from one*, ok áttu annat at mér, Nj. 113; e. gjafir at e-m, 213; in a bad sense, kváðusk mikit e. at þrúni, *they had much against Thrain*, 138. γ. the law phrase, e. úrkvæmt, *to have the right to return*, of a temporary exile, Nj. 251; at hann skyli eigi e. fætt út hingat, Grág. i. 119; ok á eigi þingreitt, *is not allowed to go to the parliament*, ii. 17; e. vígt, Grág., etc.

III. denoting dealings or transactions between men (in a meeting, fight, trade, or the like), to keep, hold; þætti mér ráðliga at vér ættim einn fimtardóm, Nj. 150; e. orrustu við e-n, *to fight a battle*, Fms. i. 5, Eg. 7; e. högg við e-n, *to exchange blows*, 297; e. vápna-víðskipti, id., Fms. ii. 17; eiga handsöl at e-u, *to shake hands, make a bargain*, x. 248; e. ród við e-n, *to consult, hold a conference with*, Nj. 127; e. tal við e-n, *to speak, converse with one*, 129; e. mál við e-n, id., Grág. i. 10; e. fund, *to hold a meeting*, Nj. 158; e. þing, samkvánu, stefnu, *to hold a meeting*, Eg. 271; þetta haust áttu menn rétt (a kind of meeting) fjölmenna, Eb. 106; e. kaupstefnu, *to hold a market, exchange*, 56; e. sérúmsdóm, Grág. i. 94; e. gott saman, *to live well together, in peace and goodwill*, Ld. 38; e. illt við e-n, *to deal ill with, quarrel with*, Nj. 98; e. búisifjar, q. v., of intercourse with neighbours, Njard. 366; e. drykkju við e-n, *to be one's cup-mate*, Eg. 253; e. við e-n, *to deal with one*; ekki á ek þetta við þik, *this is no business between thee and me*, Nj. 93; gott vilda ek við alla menn e., *I would live in goodwill with all*, 47; e. við e-n, *to fight one*; eigum vér ekki við þá ellið (in a hostile sense), *else let us not provoke them*, 42; eðr hvárt vili it Helgi e. við Lýting einn eðr bræðr hans báð, 154; brátt fundu þeir, at þeir áttu þar eigi við sinn maka, Ld. 64; Glúmr kváð hann ekki þurfa at e. við sik, *G. said he had no need to meddle with him*, Glúm. 338; e. um að vera, *to be concerned*; ekki er við menn um at e., Nj. 97; þar sem við vini mína er um at e., *where my friends are concerned*, 52; við færi er þá um at e., ef Kári er einn, *there are fewer to deal with, to fight, if K. be alone*, 254; við brögðotta áttu nú um, Fms. v. 263; ætla ek at oss mun léttrara falla at e. um við Svein einn, iv. 80; Sveinn svarar, at þeir áttu við ofrefri um at e., *that they had to deal with*, 165.

β. almost as an auxiliary verb; e. skilt (skiltit), *to have stipulated*; hafa gripina svá sem haum átti skilt, Fms. vi. 160; þat áttu ek skiltit við þik, ii. 93; sem Hrani átti skilt, iv. 31; e. mælt, of oral agreement; sem við áttum mælt með okkr, xi. 40; þá vil ek þat mælt e., 124; in mod. usage e. skiltit means *to deserve*, eg á ekki þetta skiltit af hér, etc. γ. sometimes used much like geta; við því átti Búi eigi gert, *B. could not guard against that*, Fms. i. 117, cp. xi. 109;—also, e. búgt, *to be in a strait, poor, sickly*; e. heimilt, *to have at one's disposal*, Eb. 254.

IV. *to have to do*; skal þorleifr eigi (*not*) e. at því at spotta, Eb. 224; e. hendr sínar at verja, *to have to defend one's own hands, to act in self-defence*, Nj. 47; e. e-m varlaunad, *to stand in debt to one*, 181; e. um vandræði at halda, *to be in a strait*, Eb. 108; e. erindi, *to have an errand to run*, 250; en er þeir

Áttu um þetta at tala, *when they had to talk, were talking, of this*, Stj. 391; e. ríkis at gæta, *to have the care of the kingdom*, Nj. 126; en þó á ek hverki at telja við þik mæðir né frændsemi, i. e. *I am no relation to thee*, 213; ok ætti þeir við annan at deila fyrst, 111; e. mikild at vinna, *to be much engaged, hard at work*, 97; e. e-þ eptir, *to have left a thing undone*, 56; e. fœr, fœrd, *to have a journey to take*, 11, 12; hann átti þar fé at heimta, 261; e. eptir mikilt at mæla, 88.

2. metaph. in the phrases, e. mikilt (litid) 'at' sér, or 'undir' sér, *to have much (or little) in one's power*; margir menn, þeir er mikilt þóttusk at sér e., Sturl. i. 64; far þú við marga menn, svá at þú eigir allt undir þér, *go with many men, so that thou hast the whole matter in thy hands*, Ld. 250; en ávalt átta ek nokkuð undir mér, Vigl. 33; kann vera at hann eigi mikilt undir sér, *as that thou hast the whole matter in thy hands*, Ld. 250; en ávalt átta ek nokkuð undir sér, i. e. *he bears himself very proudly*, Grett. 122; þetta ráð við ek undir sonum mínum e., *I will leave the matter in my sons' hands*, Valla L. 202; e. lif sitt undir e-m, *to have one's life in another's hands*, Grett. 154; mun ek nú senda eptir mönnum, ok e. eigi undir ójofnuði hans, and *trust him not*, 110; hence in mod. usage, e. undir e-u, *to risk*; eg þori ekki að e. undir því, *I dare not risk it*; e. saman, *to have or own in common*; the saying, það á ekki saman nema nafnið, *it has nothing but the name in common*; rautt gull ok bleikt gull á ekki saman nema nafn eitt, Fms. v. 346; the proverb, þeygi á saman gamalt og ungt, Ulf. 3. 44; e. skap saman, *to agree well*; kemur þú þér því vel við Hallgerði, at it eigit meir skap saman, *you are quite of one mind*, Nj. 66; eigi veit ek hvárt við eignum heill saman, *I know not whether we shall have luck*, i. e. *whether we shall live happy, together*, 3. β. *to deal with one another* (sam-eign); er vör skulum svá miklu úgæfu saman e., *that we are to have so much mischief between us*, Nj. 201; e. e-t yfir höfði, *to have a thing banging over one's head*, Sks. 742. γ. *to agree with*, to fit, to suit one: 1. with acc., það á ekki við mig, *it suits me not*, it agrees not with me. 2. with dat., medic. *to agree, heal*, the sickness in dat., thus the proverb, margt á við mörgu, cp. 'similia similibus curantur', Vidal. ii. 109. 3. absol. *to apply to*; at hann skyldi eigi trúa lágum manni rauðskeggjufum, því at meistarinn átti þetta, *the description suited to the master*, Fms. xi. 433; þat muntu ætla, at ek muna e. hinn bleika oxann, *that the dun ox means me*, Vápn. 21.

Β. REFLEX., in a reciprocal sense, in the phrase, eigask við, *to deal with one another*, chiefly *to fight*; en er þeir höfðu langa hríd við áizk, *when they had fought a long time*, Eb. 238, 74; eigask við deildir, *to be engaged in strife*, 246; áttusk þeir höggva-vidskipti við, *they came to a close fight*, Fms. i. 38; áttusk þeir fá högg við, ádr ..., *they had a short fight before ...*, Eg. 297; látt áttusk þeir við þjóttólfr ok Þorvaldr, *Thorsolf and Þorvald had little to do with one another, kept aloof from each other*, Nj. 18; var nú kyrt þann dag, svá at þeir áttusk ekki við, *that day passed quietly, so that they came not to a quarrel*, 222. β. *to marry*, vide above (A. I. 2).

eiga, v. f. *ownership, property*; þá er af hans e., Grág. ii. 304, Gpl. 312; alla eigu sína (al-eiga), Nj. 11; eiga i eignum (mod. eigu sinni), *to own, possess*, Fms. vii. 156, 280; kasta eigu sinni á, *to take in possession*, Eg. 335. COMPD: eigu-ligr, adj. *worth having, precious*, Fms. i. 294, v. 260, Sks. 696, Sturl. i. 2.

eigandi, pl. eigendr, part. *possessor, owner*, Grág. i. 419, 420, 623, 21. ei-gl, sometimes (though rarely) egi, or even contracted ei, adv. (vide ei 2, p. 117); [the negative eigi is particular to the Scand., mod. Dan. ei, Swed. ej]—not. Old Icel. writers usually make a distinction between ekki, neut. adj. = *nullum, nihil*, and eigi, *now*; but in mod. usage ekki has, as adv., taken the place of eigi (whilst ekkert is used as the neut. adj.), e. g. ekki góðr, ekki vel, where the oldest writers use eigi góðr, eigi vel; this use of ekki is, however, very old and freq. used, e. g. in the Njála, and even in as old a vellum MS. as the Miracle-book (Bs. i); in most cases ekki and eigi are difficult to distinguish, because of the contraction in MSS. (vide ei); editors commonly print eigi—that old poets used eigi, not ekki, may be seen from rhymes such as eigi varð ens þigja, Fms. vi. 420; vide the negative -gi.

eigin, u. [Ulf. *eigin* = *oúia*], *one's own, of property*; sitt eigin, *his own*, Stj. 448; ginnask annars eigns, Hom. 54, Fms. ix. 453, v. l., Grág. ii. 191 (rare), vide eign.

II. a seed, Edda (Gl.); cp. the Norse *íend* or *ejende* = *the first sprouts of corn*, Ivar Aasen.

eigin-bóndi, m. *one's own husband*, K. Á. 122, 655 xxxi. 3. eigin-brúðr, f. *one's own bride*, Lex. Poët. eigin-bygd, f. *one's own county*, Fms. ii. 185. eigin-dóttir, f. *one's own daughter*, Stj. 516. eigin-gipt, f. part. *one's own wife*, H. E. ii. 111. eigin-giptask, dep. *to marry*, Bs. ii. 167. eigin-girnd and eigin-girni, f. *selfishness*, Stj. 134, Fas. i. 396. eigin-gjarnligr and eigin-gjarn, adj. *selfish*, Sks. 528. eigin-húsfrið, f. *one's own housewife*, Stj. 251. eigin-kona, u. f. *one's own wife*, Eg. 342, Grág. i. 376, K. Á. 122, Fas. vii. 306, x. 265, Sturl. ii. 197.

eigin-kvángadr and eigin-kvænt, part. *lawfully married*, 671 B. 17, Sturl. i. 226.

eigin-kyn, n. 'own-kind,' *peculiarity*, Stj. 22. eigin-leikr (-leiki), m. *peculiarity, quality*, Skálda 174. eigin-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv. *properly*), *one's own*, Fms. v. 232, x. 230, Magn. 496, K. Á. 432; gramm., e. nafn, *a proper name*, Skálda 185. eigin-maðr, m. *one's own wedded husband*, K. Á. 136, Titus i. 6.

eiginn, adj. [A. S. *ágen*; Engl. *own*; North. E. *ain*; Germ. *eigen*; Swed.-Dan. *egen*];—*own, one's own*; this word is in mod. usage indecl. in case and number, only marking the gender, e. g. mín, minnar, mínum eigin ..., but mitt eigið, etc.; old writers use a full declension, til eiginnar konu, K. Á. 110; eigna konu, Str. 20; sínum eignum bróðr, Hom. 158; spýju sína eigna, 159; í sínu eignu fósturlandi, Stj. 103; fyrir sínum eignum sonum, 240; hafa at eignum manni, *one's own husband*, Fagrsk. 10; eiginnar konu barn, 13.

eigin-orð, n. as a law term, *ownership, possession*, Grág. i. 417, ii. 259, Ó. H. 98; fá at eiginorði, *to get into possession*, Eg. 511. 2. metaph. a wedding, betrothal, Korm. 74, Grág. i. 162, 174, 310, Vigl. 20.

eigin-spáa, f. = eiginkona, Str., (for. word.) eigin-tunga, u. f. *one's own native tongue*, Edda 153 (pref.)

eign, f. *property, possession, patrimony*; ríki þessu er ek kalla mína eign, Fms. i. 201; fá til eignar, *to get*, Stj. 484; kasta sinni eign á e-t, *to take into possession*, Fms. iv. 238, Eg. 466. β. chiefly in pl. *estates, landed property*, opp. to lausafé or movable; hann átti eignir í Vík austr, Eg. 466, K. Á. 84; sing., en ef eign (a landed estate) er í þegogildi, Gpl. 131; eignir eða lausafé, N. G. L. i. 121; eignir er hann tekr, 122. COMPD: eigna-lauss, adj. *without estates*, Fagrsk. 33. eignar-búar, n. *one's own barn*, N. G. L. i. 383. eignar-hluti, m. *private share, property*, Dipl. ii. 6; part of an estate, Bs. i. 762. eignar-jörð, f. a *patrimony, landed inheritance*, Bs. ii. 11. eignar-kona, f. = eiginkona, Fms. x. 153, K. Á. 136. eignar-lýðr, m. *one's own people*, Stj. 516. eignar-lýrittr, m., vide lýrittr, Grág. ii. 304. eignar-maðr, m. an *owner, possessor*, Jb. 371, Dipl. v. 9. eignar-mark, n. a *mark of ownership* (on cattle), Jb. 121. eignar-nafn, n. a *proper name*, Stj. 258, Fms. xi. 444. eignar-skipti, n. [mod. Dan. *mageskifte*], *exchange of land*, Jb. 192, D. N. eignar-vitni (-vætti), n. a *witness of ownership*, Jb. 191.

eigna, að; e. e-m e-t, *to attribute to one*, Stj. 25, Grett. 147 A, Fms. v. 277; *to dedicate, name after one*, mikilt hóf ok eignat þór, i. 294; kirkju ok e. hinum helga Kolumba, Landn. 43; eigna daga vitrum monnum heidnum, Bs. i. 237; eigna sér, *to declare a thing to be one's own property*; fé munu ok eignit ykkir Helga, *say that you and Helga are the owners*, Nj. 257; e. sér land, *to take land into one's own hands*, Fms. v. 168; the proverb, sér eignar smalamadr fé, þó enga eigi hann kindina, *the shepherd calls the flock his own, though he owns not a sheep*. 2. reflex. *to get, become the owner of*, Grág. i. 4, Nj. 94, Fms. i. 28, iv. 79, Edda 145 (pref.); part. eignadr, *having possession*, Fms. iv. 23, v. l.

ei-góðr, adj. 'ever-good,' *dear, beloved*, a nickname, Fas. ii. 130 (in a verse), now freq. eigu-ligr (eigur-ligr, Barl. 205), vide eiga.

EIK, gen. eikar, pl. eikr, [O. H. G. *eik*; Germ. *eiche*; A. S. *ác*; Engl. *oak*; North. E. *áik*; Swed. *ek*; Dan. *eg*];—an oak, Skálda 151. 2. used in Icel. (where are no trees) in the general sense of *tree*, Lat. *arbor*; and wherever found it is a sure test of Icel. authorship; brotna eiknar fyrir því, Fb. i. 133; í skóg við eik eina, Fb. 69; hann reist á honum kvíðum ok leiddi hann um eik, Nj. 275, Fms. xi. 9, 12 (Jómsv. S.). (an 'oak' with apples); átu hverjar aðrar því eiknar með skyndi, Núm. 2. 98; 'saepius ventis agitur ingens pinus' (of Horace) is by Stefan Olafsson rendered, opt vindar 'eik' þjá ef að hún er mjög há, Snót 87; but in the oldest proverbs the sense is probably that of oak, e. g. þat hefir eik er af annari skefr, cp. *one man's meat, another man's poison*, Hbl. 22, Grett. 53 new Ed.; or, þá verðr eik at fága sem undir skal búa, Eg. 520;—this last proverb seems to refer to an old custom of building houses under an old oak as a holy tree.

eiki, n. *oak timber*, Lex. Poët.

eiki-áss, m. *an oak beam*, El. 11.

eiki-kylla, f. *an oak club*, Lex. Poët.

eiki-kóstr, m. *a pile of oak-wood*, Gh. 20.

eikinn, adj. *savage* (of a bull), freq. in mod. use; in Skm. 17, 18 it is used of wild-fire.

II. oaks, Edda i. 430 (in a verse).

eiki-akógr, m. *an oak-shaw, oak-wood*, Fms. vi. 426, xi. 224.

eiki-stobbi, a, m. *the stump of an oak*, Flóv.

eiki-stokkr, m. *an oak-stock*, Fms. vii. 37.

eiki-súla, u. f. *an oak column*, Róm. 148.

eiki-tindaðr, part. *with oaken pegs*, Sks. 418.

eiki-viðr, m. *an oak-wood*, Sks. 415.

eiki-vöndr, m. *a twig of an oak-tree*, Sks. 416.

EIKJA, u. f. [eija, Ivar Aasen], *a small ferry-boat*, Hbl. 7, Fms. iv. 185, viii. 37, N. G. L. i. 239, 243; for Bs. i. 674 vide eykr.

ei-ligr, adj. *eternal*, 677. 2, 3. (rare.)

ei-lífd, *f. everlasting life, eternity*, Mar., (freq. in mod. use.)
ei-lífi, *n.* = **eilífi**, Barl. 76, 93.
ei-líflíkr, *m.* **eternity**, Stj. 8.
ei-lífliga, *adv.* **to eternity**, Fms. i. 202, Fb. i. 322, Eluc. 3, Fær. 137, 655 xxxii. 10, N. T.
ei-lífligr, *adj.* **everlasting, eternal**, N. T.
ei-lífr, *adj.* **everlasting, eternal**, 625, 188, Fms. i. 75, K. Á. 228, N. T.; at **eilífu**, **for ever and ever**, Nidst. 8, Hkr. i. 19.
ei-lítil, *adj.* **'ever-little'**, **very little**.
EIMR, *m.* and **eimi**, *a. m.* {this word may be akin to O. H. G. *átam*; Germ. *attem*; Fris. *etema*, *adema*, *omma*; A. S. *ædm*—a Scand. contracted form would be sounded *eim*; Dan. *em*; Norse *æm*, Ivar Aasen:—*reek*, *vapour*, from fire or embers, different to *gufa*, *steam from boiling*; *eimr ok reykr*, Stj. 58; *e. ok aldmari*, *vapour and fire*, Vsp. 57; *eim hratt*, *vapour gusted out*, Orkn. (in a verse); *eimr skaut hrími*, *the vapour sent forth soot*, Lex. Poët.: when the poets (Edda Gl.) call *fire eimr*, this can only be in a metaphorical sense; the sword is poët. called **eimnir**, *m.* **reeking** (with blood). **β**, in mod. usage *eimr* is also used of sound, *a faint sound, tune*; fyrir sönglistar sætan *eim*, Bb. 1. 4.
ei-muni (and **ey-muni**), *a. m.* **an ever-memorable thing**; þat er þeim *eimuni*, *they will never forget*, Fms. iv. 249; þat man þér *eymuni*, *thou wilt never forget it*, Bjarn. 25 (in a verse); *eymuni hinn mikli* (name of a very severe winter), Ann. 1291. **β**, nickname of a Dan. king, *the ever-beloved*, Fms. xi; vide *ei-muni*.
eim-yrja, *u. f.* [Dan. *emmer*; Ivar Aasen *eimor*], **embers**; in allit. phrases, *eldr ok e.*, Fms. iii. 180, Fas. ii. 75 (in a verse), or *eisa ok e.*; hann var borinn í *eimyrju*, Greg. 57; akin to *eimr*, *qs.* *eim-myrja*, *a quantity of eimr*, q. v.
EIN- in compds denoting **only**, or **only one** in an intensive sense, vide the following words.
ein-angr, *m.*, Lat. *angustiae*, *a narrow passage*; metaph. *a great strait*; the proverb, *margr verðr vaskr í einangrinum*, þótt lítt sé vaskir þess á milli, *many a man is bold in perils, though . . .*, Eb. 60; útlítleitinn (unprovoking) en úrgeri í einangri, *but bold if put in a strait*, Grett. 120.
ein-angra, *adv.* **to put one in a strait, drive into a corner, Stj. 71.
einard-liga, *adv.* **firmly**, Fms. ix. 509, v. l.: *beautily*, 625, 195; vel ok e., *well and beautily*, Fms. x. 35; eigi mjök e., *not very beautily*, 99.
einard-ligr, *adj.* **firm, trusty looking**, Fms. ii. 39.
ein-arðr (*qs.* *ein-harðr*), *adj.* **firm, and metaph. honest, sincere**; *einørð trú*, *firm belief*, Hom. 38, 159; *rúskr maðr ok e.*, *a bold and trusty man*, Nj. 223; *e. ok skelegr, firm and undaunted*, Sturl. iii. 217; *djarfr ok e.*, *daring and bold*, Fms. iv. 204; *faithful, trusty*, ix. 256, opposed to *tvi-drægr*.
II. single; *einørð sæng*, *a single bed*, D. N. ii. 94 (Fr.); *þætta einørðum rétti*, *to pay a single fine*, N. G. L. i. 69, 71,—this sense is Norse and obsolete and rarely occurs in local writers; *einart þak*, *a single thatch*, Ld. 280; en hann slítr af sér böndin eigi seinna en *einardan vef*, Stj. 416. Judges xiv. 12 ('like a thread,' A. V.)
einart, *mod.* **einatt**, or even **einlagt**, *adv.* **incessantly**; *gékkr annart maðr út en annart inn einart*, *one went out and another in incessantly*, Fms. iv. 261; *sitja einart við drykk*, xi. 366; *mærin grét einart*, *the girl 'grat sore,' kept on weeping*, Eg. 481; *fylgja e.*, *to follow on one's heels*, 371; *Ögmundur var e. (always) með Karli*, Sd. 171; *sóttusk e. í ákafa*, Isl. ii. 268; hann fætt *einart (straight, directly)* til himna-riks, Hom. 159; *þoginn má eigi e. uppi vera*, *a bow must not be ever bent*, 623, 19; lá þú allr herrinn Dana ok Svía *einart* í skotmáli, Fms. ii. 313.
ein-asta, *adv.* **only, solely**, Sks. 439; in mod. usage also *adj.* indecl.
ein-bakaðr, *part.* **once-baked**, Stj. 279.
ein-bani, *a. m.*, poët. *the only*, i. e. *the great, slayer*, Hým. 22, Hkm. 3.
ein-baugr, *m.* **a single ring**, opp. to *tvi-baugr*, *a double ring*.
ein-beittr, *adj.* **resolute**.
ein-berni, *mod.* **ein-birni**, *n.* [barn], *the only bairn, only heir*, Grág. ii. 183, Eg. 25, 83.
ein-berr, *adj.* **iberr, pure**.
ein-beygðr, *part.* (cp. *baugr* II. 4), in the phrase, *e. kosts*, *dire necessity, only chance*, Hkr. ii. 172, Orkn. 58.
ein-bjargi (**ein-bjarga**), *adj.* **able to help oneself**, Bs. i. 328.
ein-bregðs, *brú*, *to braid a single knot*.
ein-breiðr, *adj.* **of a single breadth, half a yard broad**, of stuff, opp. to *tvi-breiðr*, N. G. L. iii. 114.
ein-búli, *a. m.* **a single dweller**, Eg. 109.
ein-bœli (**ein-býli**), *n.* [bóli], **a single housebold**, opp. to *tvi-býli*, Fms. iv. 93, Fagrsk. 57.
ein-daga, *adv.* **to fix a day for pay or the like**, with acc.; *e. fé*, *ping*, *brúllaup*, etc., Grág. i. 102, 266, 391, Gpl. 212.
ein-dagi, *a. m.* **a term for pay or any other duty to be done**, Grág. i. 3, 383, Fms. v. 278, N. G. L. i. 7, 27, 83.
ein-dreginn, *part.*, *e. viii*, **decided, firm will**.
ein-dregul, *f.* (**ein-dregur**, *adj.*), **unanimity, harmony**, Ephes. iv. 3.
ein-dæll, *mod.* and more freq. **inn-dæll**, *adj.*, **prop. very easy**; metaph. **agreeable**, Fas. ii. 492; vide **inn-dæll**.
ein-dæmi, *n.* **a law term, the right to be an absolute, sole umpire or****

judge in a case, Sturl. ii. 2, Fms. ii. 11, O. H. L. 36; cp. *sjálf-dæmi*.
2. a single example, Sks. 649; *an unexampled thing*, cp. the proverb, *ein-dæmin eru verst*, Grett. 93 A, vide *dæmi*; cp. also *endemi*.
ein-eggjaðr, *part.* **one-edged**, Stj. 383.
ein-eiði, *n.* (**eina-eiðr**, *m.*, K. Á. 150, Gpl. 25), **a single oath** (vide *eiðr*), Gpl. 196, 361, K. Þ. K. 42, Jb. 119, 120, 123, 126, 443, passim.
ein-eigja, *adv.* **with sole ownership**, D. N.
ein-eign, *f.* **sole ownership**, D. N.
ein-elti, *n.* **the singling one out**.
ein-eygðr (**ein-eygr**), *adj.* **one-eyed**, Bárð. 178, Fas. i. 379.
ein-falda, *adv.* **to 'single,' address with 'thou,'** Sks. 303.
ein-faldleikr (**ein-faldleiki**), *m.* **simplicity**, Stj. 34, 44, Hom. 67.
ein-faldliga, *adv.* **simply**, Stj. 60, K. Á. 224; **specially, singularly**, Skálda 190, Alg. 354.
ein-faldligr, *adj.* **simple, singular**, Skálda 190.
ein-faldr, *adj.*, **prop. having 'one fold,'** Lat. *simplex*, **simple, single**. Vm. 135; metaph. **simple, plain**, of men or things, Bs. ii. 39, 147, Hom. 49, Hkr. iii. 97, Fas. i. 76; **simple, silly**, (mod.)
ein-farir, *f. pl.* **walking alone**, Hkr. ii. 106; *sara einförum*, with the notion of melancholy, (freq.)
ein-feldr, *part.* [fella], **resolute, bent on one thing**, Isl. ii. 36.
ein-fyndr, *adj.* **as finder entitled to the whole**, N. G. L. ii. 146, l. 9, 13, or **belonging only to the finder**, id. l. 13, 14.
ein-færr, *adj.* **able to do for oneself**, Fas. ii. 113, Glúm. 344.
ein-fætlingr, *m.* **a one-legged man**, Rb. 344, cp. þorfr. Karl. 437.
ein-fættar, *adj.* **one-legged**, Grett. 87.
EINGA- [from *einigr*; Ulf. *ainaba*; A. S. *ānga*; Germ. *einig*], **only, single**; only used in compds: **einga-barn**, *n.* **an only bairn**, Barl. 174, Þidr. 130, Sturl. ii. 197, Bar. 14. **einga-brúðr**, *f.* **the only beloved bride**, Lex. Poët. (the Church, the bride of Christ). **einga-dóttir**, *f.* **an only daughter**, Fas. i. (in a verse), Stj. 407, Judges xi. 34, Þidr. 224, Fas. i. 76. **einga-dróttinn**, *m.* **the only Lord**, Hom. 74. **einga-sauðr**, *m.* **an only sheep**, Stj. 516, 2 Sam. xii. 4. **einga-sonr**, *m.* **an only son**, Mar. 43, Gg. 2, Karl. 209. **einga-vinr**, *m.* **an only friend, bosom friend**, Nj. 77. In mod. usage *einka* (q. v.) is used instead of *einga*, which is an obsolete form; and even in old MSS. both forms occur, e. g. Stj. (l. c), v. l.: Þidr. 130 spells 'einka-' and it even occurs in old vellums as 623, p. 41; *einka-sonr*, Luke vii. 12.
ein-ganga, *u. f.* = *einfarar*, N. G. L. iii. 36; *eingöngu*, as *adv.* **solely**.
ein-getinn, *part.*, **eccl. only begotten**, Clem. 40, Sks. 604 (of Christ).
EINGI, **einginn**, in old writers more freq. spelt 'eng' (which accords with the mod. pronunciation), **engi**, **enginn**, *qs.* **einngi** from *einn*, **one**, and the negative suffix -gi:—**none**.
A. THE FORMS vary greatly: 1. the adjective is declined, and the suffix left indeclinable; obsolete forms are, *dat.* *eino-gi* or *einu-gi* (*nulli*), *æghishjálmr bergr einugi*, Fm. 17; *einugi feti framar, not a step further*, Ls. 1; *svá illr at einugi dugi*, Hm. 134; in old laws, ef *maðr svarar einugi*, Grág. (Þ. Þ.) i. 22; acc. *sing.* *engi*, *engi mann*, Hkv. 1. 37; *engi frið*, Hm. 15; *engi jötun* (acc.), Vpm. 2; *engi eyjarskeggja*, Fas. i. 433 (in a verse); also in prose, *engi mann*, O. H. 68; *engi hlat*, 33, 34; *engi liðsmað*, 36, Mork. passim; *engi knútt fékk hann leyst*, ok *engi álandendann breift*, Edda 29. 2. the -gi changes into an adjective termination -igr; *gen. sing. fem.* *einigrar*, Hom. 22, Post. 645, 73; *dat. sing. fem.* *einigri*, Hom. 17; acc. *sing. fem.* *einiga*, Fas. i. 284 (in a verse); *nom. pl.* *einigir*, Jd. 1; *fem. einigar*, Grág. i. 354; *gen. pl.* *einigra*, Post. 73; *dat. einigum*: this obsolete declension is chiefly used in the sense of *any*, vide below. 3. declined as the pronom. *adj.* *hver* or *nekvrr* (= *nokkur*); *dat. sing. fem.* *engarri*; *gen. pl.* *aungvarra*, Fms. ix. 46, Stj. 70; *dat. sing. fem.* *aungvarri*, Mork. 187; hereto belongs also the mod. neut. *sing. ekkert*. 4. the word is declined as the *adj.* *þingir*, with a final *v*; *nom. fem. sing.* *öng sorg* (*no sorrow*), Hm. 94; *nom. masc. üngtr* or *aungr*, Skv. 2. 26, Nj. 117 (in a verse), Fms. vi. 42 (Sighvat), i. 132 (Vellekla), etc. 5. adding -nu, -n to the negative suffix, thus *einginn*, *fem. eingin*, *neut. pl.* *eingin* (or *enginn*, *engin*); in the other cases this *n* disappears. Out of these various and fragmentary forms sprung the normal form in old and modern writings, which is chiefly made up of 1, 4, and 5: old writers prefer *nom. engi* or *eingi*, but modern only admit *einginn* or *enginn*; *gen. sing. masc. neut.* *eingis*, *einskis* or *einkis* (*enskis*, Grág. i. 163; *einskis*, 25 C), *engis* or *eingis*, Eg. 74, 714, 655 xxxii. 10; *einkis*, Fms. x. 409; in mod. usage *einskis* and *einkis* are both current, but *eingis* obsolete: *neut. sing.* *ekki* assimilated = *eit-ki* or *eitt-ki*, in mod. usage *ekkert*, a form clearly originating from 3 above, but which, however, never occurs in old MSS.—Fms. iii. 75, Landn. (Mant.) 329, Gpl. 343 (cp. N. G. L. ii. 110), are all paper MSS.,—and only now and then in those from the end of the 15th century, but is common ever since that time; the N. T. in the Ed. of 1540 spelt *ekkert*: in the *nom. sing.* old writers mostly use *engi* or *engi* alike for *masc.* and *fem.* (*eingi maðr*, *eingi kona*), whereas modern writers only use *einginn*, *eingin* (*einginn maðr*, *eingin kona*); this form also occurs in old MSS., though rarely, e. g. *engin hafði þess gáð*, Stj. 6; *einginn karlmaðr*, 206; *eingin atkvæði*, Fms. v. 318; *eingin hey*, Isl. ii. 138; chiefly in MSS. of the 14th or 15th

centuries: acc. sing. masc. engan or öngan is in MSS. much commoner than eingi (engi), see above, e. g. engan hásku, Fms. ii. 322; fyrir engan mun, Gpl. 532, etc.: in the other cases the spelling and pronunciation are at variance. Editions and mod. writers usually spell engra, engrar, engri, engum, engu, engan, enga, engir, engar, but these forms are pronounced throughout with *ö* or *au*, öngra, öngrar, öngri, öngum or öngvum, öngu or öngvu, öngan or öngvan, önga or öngva, öngir or öngvir, öngar or öngvar; that this is no mod. innovation is amply borne out by some of the best vellum MSS., e. g. Ama-Magn. 468, O. H., Fb., Mork.; öngum manni, Nj. 82; öngri munud, 10; öngvar sakir, 94; önga farskapi, 52; aungu vatta, Stj. 208; öngvan þef, 7; öngu nýtr, Fb. i. 284, 365; öngvan hlut, 166; öngum, 25; aungum várum bræðra, 63; avngir, O. H. 184; öngva, 146; öngu, 184 (freq.); avnga menn, Isl. ii. 349 (Heið. S. MS. Holm.); öngvir diskar, 337; öngum, Grág. i. 27; avngver menn, Bs. i. 337 (Miracle-book); öngom, 346, 347; önga björg, 349; en sér öngu at una, Hm. 95, Mork. passim, etc.: these forms are clearly derived from 4 above. [The word is exclusively Scand.; Dan. *ingen*, neut. *intet*; Swed. *ingen*, *inga*, *intet*; Ivar Aasen *ingen*, neut. *inkje*.]

B. THE SENSE: I. *not one*; used as adj. with a subst. *none*, *no*, *not any*: þeir vissu sér eingis ötta ván, Eg. 74; man hann einigra (= öngur) ömbunar vatta af Guði, Post. 73, and in numberless cases.

2. used absol. (Lat. *nemo*) as subst. *none*, *naught*; ekki er mér at eigna af þessu verki, Fms. ii. 101; enda virðask einkis vætti þau er þeir bera, Grág. i. 25; enginn konungs manna, Fms. i. 104; ok lét þá ekki (*naught*) hafa af fúðurari sínum, Eg. 25; eingi þeirra, Skálda 165; fur hann var enskis örvænt, Isl. ii. 326; en svarar engu, Ld. 202; at öngu, *for naught*, Fms. iv. 317; öngum þeim er síðarr kemur, Grág. i. 27; þá skal enga veida, *none of them*, ii. 338; engi einn, *none*, Fms. v. 239; sem engin veit fyrri gert hafa verið, K. Á. 28; ekki skorti þá (ekkiert, Ed. from paper MS.), Fms. iii. 75.

β. neut. ekki with gen. pl. in a personal sense, ekki manna, '*naught of men*,' = engir menn or enginn maðr, *no man*, *not a single man*, O. H.; ekki vatta, *naught*, Fms. vii. 18; öngu vatta, *naught* (dat.), xi. 90; ekki skipa, *not a single ship*, etc. (freq. in old writers): *einaknis-konar*, adv. *in novise*, Sks. 713; *engan-veginn*, adv. *noways*.

γ. neut. ekki is freq. used as adv. = eigi, q. v., Edda 20, Fms. ii. 81, vii. 120, xi. 22, Grág. i. 206, Eg. 533.

II. *any*: this sense is rare and obsolete, and probably also etymologically different from the preceding (cp. A. S. *ánig*): α. after a negative; á hún eigi at selja súðheimtingar sínar, né sakar einigar, Grág. i. 354; er eigi saurgisk í einigri líkamis úrheinsun, Hom. 17; hvat sem engi segir, Þiðr. 178; aldregi skalt þú þat heyra né engi annarra, 128; aldri fyrri í engri herferð, 29; má eigi þar fyrri undir búa eingi sá er tempraðan bólstad vill hafa, Sks. 45 new Ed.; né önnur eingi, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; því at hann má hvárki vaxa né þverra, né á engi veg skapask í sínu at kvæði, 166; eigi skal maðr gildra í mörku annars til einigra dyra, N. G. L. i. 242.

β. after a comparative; þetta er eigi annar engi maðr annarr, Stj. 524; sémilegri en engan tíma fyrri hafði hann verið, 196; um þat fram (= framár) en engi hans frænda hefir haft fyr hánum, Fagrsk. 11.

ein-girni, n. [gam], *single-threaded yarn*.

ein-hagi and *ein-agi*, a, m. *a piece of ladies' dress*, Edda (Gl.), Bjarn. 42 (in a verse).

ein-hama and *ein-hamr*, adj. '*one-shaped*,' as equivalent in the phrase eigi e., '*not single-shaped*,' a *werewolf*; it is also used with *berserkr*, q. v.; sem hástr er þeirra manna sem eigi eru einhamir... er af þeim gengr *berserks-gangrinn*, Eb. 136; þrandr var kallaðr eigi e. (*Brand was thought to be a werewolf*), meðan hann var heiðinn, en þá tók af flestum tröllskap er skirðir vóru, 360; þykkir sem hann hafi eigi síðan dyggilega e. verið, Fb. i. 260; því at þú ert eigi e., Isl. ii. 29; without a preceding eigi (less correctly), at hann hafi sterkastr maðr verið... sá er e. hefir verið, i. e. *of those who were not berserkers*, Fb. i. 524, Fas. ii. 261; cp. hamr, hamramr, hamremi, hamask, etc.

ein-hendis, adv. *straight, off-band*, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse).

ein-hendr, adj. *single-banded*, Edda 17, Landn. 186.

Ein-herjar, m. pl. the '*only*' or *great champions*, the *dead warriors* in Valhalla; about this mythological word vide Edda (Gg.) 23-25, Em. 1, Hkm. 16, Gm. 23, Vpm. 40, 41; sing. voc. einheri, *thou great champion*! (of Thor), La. 60: the name *Einarr* is properly = *einheri*; cp. einarrðr *bold valour*, all kindred words.

ein-hjál, n. *secret gossip*, O. T. 2.

ein-hleypil, n., *einhleypis-maðr*, m. = *einhleypingr*, Gpl. 94.

ein-hleypingr, m. *one who goes alone*, hence *a vagabond or person without hearth or home* (cp. Scot. *landlouper*), Hrafn. 13; e. félausir, Stj. 398. Judges ix. 4 ('*vain and light persons*,' A. V.)

ein-hleypir, adj. *a single man without fixed household, unmarried*, K. Á. 126, N. G. L. i. 142; opp. to búandi, 26.

ein-hlitr, adj. [hlita], *trusting to oneself alone, self-confident, not needing the help of another*; vera sér e. í e-u, Eb. 90, Orkn. 283; láta sér e. einhlita, *to think is enough, rest satisfied*, Fms. iv. 78; þat var mælt at hún létu mik eigi einhlita, *it was said that she was untrue to me* (a euphemism), Sturl. i. 44; svá mundi þá, ef hún hefði bónda sinn einhlita

gjörft, Dropl. 9; vera e. um e-t, *to have to decide a thing*; eigi em ek e. um svör þessa máls, ok vil ek ráðask um við móður hennar, Isl. ii. 159.

ein-hugaa, ad, *to make up one's mind*, Fa. 18.

ein-hverfa, d, *to decide upon, determine*, with acc., Fms. v. 39.

ein-hverfr, adj. *determined*, Sturl. i. 213.

ein-hverr, v. einn.

ein-hyrndr, adj. *having one horn*, Stj. 69.

ein-hyrningr, m. '*one-horn*,' a *unicorn*, Karl. 386.

ein-hæfr, adj. *only fit for one thing*.

einigr, v. eingi.

einig, f. *unity*, Hom. 55, Ver. 46, Fms. i. 281, Sks. 604.

EINIR, m. [Swed. *en*], *juniper*, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 396, Hjalt. *einir-ber*,

n. *berries of the juniper*, Hjalt. *einir-lauf*, n. *leaves of the juniper*, Björn.

ein-járnungur, m. *all of one piece of iron*, e. g. a knife, Krók. 40.

einka, ad, *to appoint for a peculiar use*; hann einkaði til þess eitt hús, Sks. 622; hlutr einkaðr kirkjunni, H. E. i. 258; ok var þar til einkaðr Guðmundr prestur, Bs. i. 452; *to dedicate*, Karl. 301.

EINKA- (rarely *einkar-*), in compos denoting, I. *special*,

personal, particular: *einka-gjof*, f. *a special gift*, Lex. Poët. *einka-*

gríð, n. *special truce*, N. G. L. i. 417. *einka-gripur*, m. *a special*

family heir-loom, Glúm. 339; bæði rúnar ok e., *runes and tokens*, Fms. vi. 274. *einka-hlutr*, m. *a special, particular, personal thing*, 625.

195. *einka-jartein*, f. *a special token*, Skálda 167. *einka-loyni*, n.

a law term, *an especial leave*, Grág. i. 364, ii. 491, 492; (mod.) *a*

privilege. *einka-lof*, u. *id.*, Grág. i. 6. *einka-lækning*, f. *an*

especial remedy, Hom. *einka-maðr*, m. *a person of special rank*,

a *dignitary*, Sks. 271, N. G. L. i. 4. *einka-mál*, n. pl. *a special*,

personal agreement, treaty, Eg. 37. Fagrsk. 179, Fms. i. 23, ii. 290;

binda sett eíðum ok einka-málum, vii. 282; *a privilege*, e. ok réttar-

bætr, Bs. i. 699, Js. 47. Játv. 8. *einkar-öðli* (*einka-öðli*), n.

especial nature, Skálda 171, 677. 3. *einkar-nafn*, n. *a special name*,

proper name, Edda 108. *einka-skriptargangr*, m. *a special con-*

fession, Hom. 74. *einka-æsla*, u. f. *happiness, beatitude*, Greg. 18.

einka-vinr, m. *a particular friend*, Bárð. 173, Nj. 77, v. l. Orkn. 448,

(vide *einga-vinr*). II. *only*: *einka-dóttir*, -barn, -sonr, etc.,

vide *einga*-above.

einkan-liga, adv. *especially, particularly*, Fms. i. 20, 191, K. Á. 216,

230, Bs. i. 771.

einkan-ligr, adj. *especial*, Stj. 6, H. E. i. 502, 655 xxxii. 8; *extra-*

ordinary, Bs. ii. 18, 159, 170.

ein-kanna, ad, = *einka*, *to attribute*, N. G. L. ii.

ein-kanna-in *einkanna-hlutr*, m. *an especial thing*, Fms. vii. 120.

einkar-prefixed to adjectives or adverbs = Scot. *unco* = *especially, greatly*,

very; e. vel, *very well*, Fms. xi. 18; e. fagr, *very fine, beautiful*, ii. 300;

e. skjótt, *with great speed*, Eg. 354; e. traubr, *very unwilling*, Fms. xi.

98; e. mjök, *very much*, viii. 186; e. litill, *very small*, Fbr. 99 new Ed.;

cp. Lex. Poët., (very freq. in mod. use.)

ein-konna, d, *to mark, signalise*, Stj. Josh. ii. 18, Hkr. iii. 264, v. l.

ein-konnilligr, adj. *especial, particular*, Str. 3, 39.

ein-kenning, f. *distinction*, Karl. 288.

ein-kili, m. [cp. Swed. *kela*; Dan. *kjale* = *to fondle*], *a fondling*, Edda

(Gl.); hence *einkilju-legr*, adj. *fondled, spoiled*, Björn.

ein-kleyfr, adj. *clear, unequivocal*, Hkr. iii. 203, v. l.

einkum, dat. used as adv. '*unco*,' *chiefly, especially*, Landn. 282, Fms.

xi. 25, viii. 102, Fa. 21, K. þ. K. 162. 2. = *einkar*, *very*; e. guð,

Hom. 111; e. vel, 655 xxx. 7; e. litill, Sks. 188; e. bezt, Mork. 79. 3.

particular, Fms. xi. 45, 127.

ein-kunn, f. *a mark, sign*, Grág. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, Hkr. iii. 364.

ein-kunna, ad, = *einkenna*, Grág. ii. 345.

ein-kynna, t, = *einkenna*, esp. of marking sheep or cattle, *to brand or*

mark their ears, Grág. i. 414, 415, ii. 303, 348.

ein-lagi, adj., vera, *gerask e. um e-t, to act alone in a thing*, Ld. 266,

Fms. iv. 87.

ein-lát, n. pl. '*letting alone*,' *deserting one's wife*, Grág. i. 178.

ein-leikit, part. neut., in the phrase, það er ekki e., *of an uncanny*

thing, not by fair means.

ein-leitr, adj. *singular, odd, particular*, Mar.

ein-litr, adj. *of one colour*, Stj. 48, H. E. i. 493, Rd. 251.

ein-lyndr, adj. *odd, strange, stubborn*, Nj. 184, Sks. 435.

ein-lægni, f. *sincerity, earnestness*.

ein-lægr and *einlægr-ligr*, adj. (-liga, adv.), *sincere*.

ein-löti, n. = *einlót*, Hkr. i. 245.

ein-man, n. *solitude*, in the phrase, í einmani; nú ef maðr býr í ein-

mani öðrum mönnum fjarri, *in solitude, far from other men*, N. G. L. i.

340; nú er maðr staddr í einmani, 343.

ein-mani (*ein-mana*), adj. *solitary, alone, lonely*; e. svá langt frá

öðrum mönnum, Fas. i. 48, iii. 227; with the notion of a *helpless, orphan*

state, þóttisk hann nú mjök e., *left alone*, Nj. 260; þar þú ert kominn

hér e. (*single-banded*), Fbr. 154; ungr ok e., *young and friendless*, Fms.

viii. 3; hversu e. (*how bereft*) margir fara, Sl. 48.

ein-máll, adj. *one-sided in speech*, Skálda 164.

ein-mánuður, m. the 'single month,' i. e. the last month of the winter, thirty days long, beginning on the Tuesday between the 9th and 15th of March (old style). Grág. i. 166, Edda 103, Rb. 516. **COMPD:** **ein-mánadar-samkváma**, u. f. a meeting held (in northern and eastern Iceland) at the beginning of the *Einmanad*, mentioned in Sturl. iii. 311, Lv. 65, Vápn. (Ný Fél. xxi. 124), Jb. 301, Fs. 67.

ein-mennigr, m., drekka e., to toss off a bumper at one draught, Eg. 551.

ein-mitt, n. adj. as adv. just, exactly.

ein-muna, adj. 'alone remembered,' memorable, always in a good sense; e. blidr, exceedingly mild; e. veðr, fine weather, cp. *einuni*.

ein-munalligr, qs. *ein-manalligr*, adj. lonely.

ein-mœlti, n. private talk or conference, Eg. 54, 741, Nj. 10, Sks. 363, Fms. i. 204, iv. 123, 303; common talk, var þat allra manna e., Fagrsk. 179.

ein-mæling, f. = *einmælt*, Mar. 155.

ein-mælis, adv. once a day, N. G. L. ii. 359.

ein-mælt, n. adj. [mál = meal], one meal a day; eta, matask e., Fms. viii. 447; fasta e., K. þ. K. 102.

ein-mæltr, part. spoken by all, Fms. ix. 501, Eg. 514, Eb. 310.

EINN, adj., pl. *einir*, acc. sing. *einn*, but also *einan*, esp. in the sense *al-einan* etc.; [Gr. *εἷς*, *iv*; Lat. *unus*, and early Lat. *oīnos*; Ulf. *ains*; A. S. *ān*; Engl. *one*, in E. Engl. pronounced like *stone*, *bone*; Scot. *ane*; Swed. *en*; Dan. *een*]. — *one*.

A. Cardinal number, *one*; *einn*, *tveir*, *þrír* ..., opp. to *báðir*, *fleiri*, etc.; *einnun* eðr *fleirn*, Grág. i. 108; *eina sök* eðr *fleiri*, 78; *annu báðir* *eins* verk, Fas. i. 515; *einum ok einum*, *one by one*, ii. 252; *tveir menn* *veðmæltu* um *einn* grip, Grág. i. 412.

2. in old poems it is used as an ordinal number; *Urd hétu eina*, aðra *Verðandi*, Vsp. 20; *segðu þat* it *eina* ..., opp. to *þat* it *annat*, Vpm. 20; *hjálpr* *heitr* *eitt*, *help ranks first*, Hm. 147, Vkv. 2; but this use is quite obsolete.

3. with the notion of sameness, *one and the same* (*unus et idem*); *i einu húsi*, in the same house, Grág. ii. 42; *ein ero lög* um, *hvárt* sem *ero* *naut* eðr *sauðir*, i. 432; *allt á eina leið*, *all one way*, Fms. ii. 315; *til einnar gistingar* *báðir*, vii. 274; *i einu brjósti*, Alm. 36; *allr einn*, the very same, Nj. 213.

II. indefinite, *a, an, a certain one*; *einn vetr*, a winter, Fms. i. 57; *einn dag*, x. 11, Fas. i. 514; *eitt kveld*, Ld. 38; *einn hinn versti* *maðr*, Fær. 91; *Breidlingr einn*, a man from Broaddale, Sturl. ii. 249; *einn vinr þóris*, a certain friend of Thorir, Fms. vi. 277; *einn* as the indefinite article is hardly found in old writers; and though it is freq. in the Bible, sermons, hymns, etc., since the Reformation, it was no doubt borrowed from the German, and has never been naturalised. **β.** *about*, before numbers; *ein tvau hundruð vaðmála*, about two hundred pieces, Sks. 30; *einir fimm þúsudir*, about three thousand, Al. 111, — obsolete, in mod. usage *hérum-bil* or the like.

III. *alone*, Gr. *μόνος*, Lat. *solus*, used both in sing. and plur.; *Guðrún skyldi ein ráða*, Ld. 132; *Hallr tók einn upp fang*, 38; *láta einan*, to let alone; *láttu mig Drottinn einan* *ekki*, Pass. 34, 11; as a law term, to let one's wife alone, þá lét hann *eina* *Guðrúnu*, Fms. x. 324 (cp. *einlát*); *Gunnarr mundi vera einn heima*, Nj. 113; *sjá einn hlut*, that one thing only, 112; *þau ein* *tiðendi* (plur.), only such news, 242.

β. if put after the noun, *einn* denotes, only, but, sheer, and is almost adverb.; *segja þetta þrett einn*, a mere trick, Sturl. ii. 249; *raufar einar*, all in holes, Nj. 176; *urðu bordin í blóði einu*, the tables were bedabbled with blood all over, 270, Ó. H. 116; *öll orðin* at *hvöllum einum*, all turned into wales, Fas. i. 372; *gabb eitt ok háð*, sheer mockery, Sks. 247; *orð ein*, mere words, Nj. 123; *íganga-klæði ein*, Eg. 75; *vin eitt*, wine only, Gm. 19; *heiptyrði ein*, Fm. 9; *hamingjur einar*, Vpm. 49; *ofsameun einir*, Ld. 158; *þá nótt eina*, for that one night, N. G. L. i. 240; also after an adj., *lítið eina*, only a little, Stj. 177; *þat eina*, er hann *ætti sjálfir*, Eg. 47, Fms. v. 303; *nema góðs eina*, naught but good, Eg. 63; *fátt eitt*, few only, but few; *vilt eitt*, but what is agreeable, Hm. 125; *mikit eitt skala manni gefa*, a proverb, 'small gifts shew great love,' 51; *sá einn*, er ..., *be only, who* ..., 17; *satt eitt*, sooth only, Fm. 9; the sense differs according as the adj. is placed before or after the noun, *einn Guð*, the One God; but, *Guð einn*, God only, none but God.

IV. plur. in a distributive sense, *single*; *ein gjöld*, a single *verregjöld*, opp. to *tvönn*, *þrenn*, *fern*, *double*, *triple*, *quadruple*, Grág. ii. 232; thus Iceland say, *einir sokkar*, *skór*, *veilingar*, a pair of socks, shoes, gloves; *einir brækr*, a pair of breeches; also with nouns which have only plur., e. g. *ein*, *tvönn*, *þrenn* *jól*, one, two, three Christmas-masses (*Fules*); *einir* (*tvönnar*) *dyrr*, a single ... door; *eina Páska*, one Easter.

V. gen. pl. *einna* is used in an intensive sense; *einna manna best*, best of all single men, Fms. ix. 258; *i mesta lagi einna manna*, foremost of all single men, Bjarn. 65; *fátt er svá einna hluta*, at *örvænt* só at *hitti annat* slikt, Ó. H. 75.

β. ellipt., *manna*, *hluta*, or the like being omitted, *einna* becomes almost an adverbial phrase, *by far*, *exceedingly*; at *engi viti einna miklogi gort* (= *einna manna*), that no one (no single man) shall know it much better, Grág. i. 2; *einna verst*, by far the worst, Orkn. 162, Nj. 38; *einna síst*, by far the least, least of all, Fms. i. 37; *einna mest verðr*, Ld. 8; *er einna var ríkast*, who was the mightiest of all, Fms. i. 197; *engan rétt einna meir kunnar* at *göra* (= *einna rétta meir*), Sks. 22; *engi er einna hvatastr* (= *e. manna*), there is none so mighty but he may find his match, Hm. 63; in mod. usage

einna, joined with a superlative, is used adverbially, e. *bestr*, e. *fljótast*, the best, the fleetest, but in a somewhat depreciatory sense.

VI. used adverb.: **1.** gen. sing. *eina*, a. *eins ok*, as, as if; *eins ok* *veri* hann með öllu óttalaus, Hkr. iii. 275; *allt eins ok* (just as) *rakkar* *metja* með tungu, Stj. 392. **β.** *likewise*, in the same way; *mikill þorri* var *þat* er *þær* *sogðu* *eins* *báðar*, Landn. (Hb.) 320; this use of *eins* is very rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. use; in the spoken language at least 'eins' (= *as*) has almost replaced the old 'sem.' **γ.** *only*; *er ek hef* *áðr* *spurn* *til* *eins*, Fms. iv. 139 (rare). **δ.** at *eins*, only, but, Grág. i. 235; *vel* at *eins*, ironically, well enough, Ld. 248; *eigi* at *eins*, not only, Fms. i. 266; *með einum* at *eins* *kostnadi*, vii. 184; *þvi* at *eins*, only in that case, Nj. 218; *þar* at *eins*, *isl. ii. 400*; *allt eins*, not the less for that, 216; in mod. use, just as (vide allr A. V. 5).

2. dat. at *einu* = at *eins*; *údaður* at *einu*, Ld. 242; *þvi* at *einu* = *þvi* at *eins*, Fms. iv. 195; *þvi* at *einu* er *rétt* ..., Grág. i. 104; *svá* at *einu*, *id.*, Nj. 103; *sá eykr* *syndir* *sinar* at *einu*, *be* adds to his sins, Hom. 157; *allt* at *einu*, all the same, *isl. ii. 216*, v. l.: *af þvi einu*, only because, Mork. 140.

B. joined to another pronominal adj. or adv.: **I.** *einn* *hvort*, adj. pron., in old writers usually in two words and with a double declension (see below), but now and then (and in mod. usage always) as a single word, *einn* being indecl.; *einhverja* (acc. f.), Hbl. 30; *einhverjum* (dat. sing.), Hm. 122, Fms. x. 71; *einhverjo* *héraði*, Al. 98, Nj. 2; *einhverra* (gen.), Fms. iv. 75; *einhverir* (nom. pl.), viii. 302; *einhver*, *einhverir*, etc.: the form *eins-hverr* is peculiar, keeping the gen. indecl. through all the cases, nom. *einshverr*, N. G. L. i. 6; acc. *einshverja*, Stj. 156, 655 xxxii. 18, Gpl. 135; dat. *einshverjum*, Stj. 22, 442, 448; this form seems to be chiefly Norse, is very rare in old writers, and now quite obsolete; neut. sing. *eithvert*, Vm. 73, or *eithvat*, Stj. 442, the mod. usage makes a distinction, and uses *eithvert* only as adj., *eithvat* as subst.: **1.** *each one*, *each single one*; *maðr* er *einn* *hverr*, Edda 108; *þær* *eru* *svá* *margar*, at *ein* *hver* *má* *vel* *endask*, Eg. 414; *ó* *þeirra* *sjórdungi* *sem* *ó* *einum* *hverjum* *öðrum*, lb. ch. 5; *skal* *einn* *hverr* (*each*) *þeirra* *nefna* *sér* *vátta*, Grág. i. 74; *jafn mikinn* *af* *sem* *einn* *hverr* (*each*) *soma* *hans*, Sturl. ii. 77; *fátt* *er* *svá* *herra* *einhverra* *hluta*, of any single thing, Fms. iv. 175.

β. joined to a superl. it strengthens the sense; *áætlast* *maðr* *einn* *hverr*, one of the very first men, Nj. 382; *vinsestra* *höfðingi* *einshverr*, highly popular, Fms. vii. 4; *einhver* *drengilegust* *vörn*, ix. 515.

2. in an indefinite sense, *some, somebody, a certain one*; *eltihvert* *ríki*, Sks. 350; *eina hverja nótt*, some night, 686 B. 4; *eithvert* *sinn*, once, sometimes, Sturl. i. 77, Nj. 79; *einhverju sinni*, *id.*, 2; *einhver* *dag*, some day, Fms. v. 177, *isl. ii. 212*; *eina hverja þessa tíð*, about this time, N. G. L. i. 355; *til* *einna* *hvertar* *stefnu*, to some meeting, Fb. i. 354; *eins-hverja* *hluti*, Stj. 156; *með* *eins-hverjum* *sveini*, 442; at *ekki* *se* *minna* *vert*, at *hlýða* *prests-messu* *nývígðs* *hinna* *fyrstu*, heldr *en* *biskups-messu* *einhverri*, Bt. i. 131.

β. used as subst.: *einn* *hverr* *várr* *búand-anna*, Fms. i. 34; *einn* *hver* *mann* *hans*, Eg. 258; *einhver* *í* *hverjum* *dal*, Ld. 258, Nj. 192. **γ.** *einhver-staðar* (*eins-hver-staðar*, Fms. vii. 84), adv. *somewhere*, Grett. 130, Fms. iv. 57, Sd. 181.

II. *einn-saman*, adj. 'one together' (vide *einsamall*), i. e. quite alone; *maðrinn* *lífr* *ekki* *af* *einu-saman* *brauði*, Matth. iv. 4; *með* *einni-saman* *sinni* *sýn*, með *einni-saman* *sinni* *þefan*, Stj. 93; *ef* *útleigðir* *fara* *einir-saman*, if it be solely a matter of outlay (fine), Grág. i. 103; *ef* *þat* *færi* *eitt-saman*, ii. 10; of a woman, *vera* *eigi* *ein-saman*, to be not alone, to be with a child, Fms. iii. 109.

III. with other words; *einir* ..., *ymissir*, 'one and sundry,' various, mixed, Stj. 88, 204; *eina* *hluti* *ok* *ymissa*, Fb. i. 191. **β.** *hverr* *ok* *einn*, 'each and one,' every one, 677. 1, H. E. i. 393, Rb. 492; *fyrir* *hver* *mun* *ok* *einn*, Fas. i. 396. **γ.** *einn* *ok* *sér-hverr*, one and all.

8. *einn sér*, apart, for oneself, alone; *Múspells-synir* *hafa* *einir* *sér* *fylking*, Edda 41; *einn sér*, sole, Fms. ii. 308; *sér* *einir*, Sturl. ii. 53; metaph. singular, peculiar, *ein* *var* *hón* *sér* *í* *lýðsku*, Fas. 30.

α. *sér-hverr*, adj. every one, q. v.: *eins-konar*, adv. of one kind, Skálda 165; mod. indef. of a certain kind, a kind of: *eins-kostar*, adv. particularly, *isl. ii. 322*, Mork. 81.

β. *né* *einn*, not one, none; in old writers usually so, but now and then contracted *neinn* (q. v.), and in mod. usage always so; *né* *eina* *sekð*, Grág. i. 136; *né* *eitt* *úhreint*, Stj. 409; *né* *einu* *sinni*, not once, Fms. xi. 13; *né* *eina*, not a single thing, 112; *né* *eina* *herferð*, vii. 28.

γ. *fáir* *einir*, only a few, in mod. usage in one word, nom. *fáeinir*, dat. *fáeinum*, gen. *fáeinna*: *ein-stakr*, single, q. v.: *al-einn*, alone, q. v.: *ein-manna*, q. v. (cp. Gr. *μόνος*): *einum-megin*, adv. on one side, Nj. 248 (vide *vegr*).

ein-nefna, d, to appoint specially, Grág. i. 11.

einn-ig (*einn-eg*, *einn-og*, *einn-ug*), in mod. pronunciation and in MSS. of the 15th century *einninn* or *einnoginn* (qs. *einn veginn*), adv. [from *einn* and *vegr*, qs. *einn veg*; cp. *hvernig*, *þannig*, *þúss*; *hinnig*, *öðrvegis*]: — in the same way, likewise, also; the subst. notion is still seen in the phrase, *á einnig*, in the same manner, 686 B. 12, Hom. (St.) 64; *ek* *vil* *sjá* *hvernog* *þú* *markar* *þinn* *hlut*, at *eigi* *markim* *vit* *einnog* *báðir*, Hkr. iii. 59; *eigi* *þótti* *öllum* *einnug*, *isl. ii. 352*; *Torfa* *Svartason* *einnig* (*likewise*), Sturl. i. 103; *einneginn* *Ólvet*, Ó. *likewise*, Fas. iii. 470; *fylgir* *houum* *ok* *einninn* *sá* *kappi*, Fas. i. 419; *létu* *þeir* *einninn* *syngja* *í* *kirkju*, Bt. (Laor. S.)

ein-nættir, adj. *one night old*. Sturl. i. 174. Hm. 85.
ein-ræði, sup., *hafa e.*, to have resolved, made up one's mind, Greg. 60. Eg. 424. Fms. ii. 266, v. 44. Orkn. 34: masc., Mork. 84.
ein-ræðr, adj. *self-willed*, Ld. 314. Fms. xi. 246. Fas. ii. 113. Bjarn. 70.
ein-reikull, adj. *straying alone*, Bs. i. 243.
Ein-ríði, part. *having a single stripe* (of cloth), Nj. 96, v. 1.
Ein-ríði, a. m., pr. name, also **Eind-ríði**, mod. **Indríði**, but freq. in good MSS. spelt **ein-**, Mork., O. H., Orkn.; it properly means *the great rider*.
β. nickname of Thor the god of thunder from his driving in the clouds, Edda (Gl.); cp. **reid**, *thunder*.
ein-rúm, n. a *privy*; **einrúmi**, *privately*.
ein-ræði, n. *self-will, obstinacy*, Fms. ii. 254, Ld. 4. 188. Mork. 83.
ein-rænlig, adj. *singular, strange, odd*, Fms. vi. 217. *þell is 62*.
ein-rænn, adj. *of singular temper, self-willed*, Eg. 573. Fms. ii. 154. iii. 202. Bs. i. 144. in the last passage probably a false reading, = **ein-vænn**.
ein-samall, adj., **einsömul**, **einsamalt**, pl. **einsamlir**, etc., *alone, rarely*, in old writers, who use **einn** *sauman* in two words, and it only occurs in later MSS., Fas. i. 91, iii. 469 (paper MSS.).
ein-seta, u. f. *hermitage*, Hom. 26. Mart. 125. **COMPDS**: **einsetu-kona**, u. f. a *female anchorite*, Bs. i. 478. Ld. 333. Hkr. i. 316. **einsetu-líf**, n. and **einsetu-lifnaðr**, m. *the life of an anchorite*, Bs. i. 204. Stj. 154, 158. **einsetu-maðr**, m. *an anchorite*, Fms. i. 145. **einsetu-munkr**, m. a *hermit*, Greg. 70. 655 iii. 4.
ein-setja, setti: e. *set*, to resolve firmly.
ein-akapan, f. *the right to fix one's own terms*, Orkn. 214. Fms. xi. 24.
ein-aklepti, u. f. *stuff woven with a single weft, a kind of flannel*.
ein-skilt, n. adj. *taken aside for a private purpose*, (Fr.)
ein-akipa, adj. *with a single ship*, Fms. ii. 5. vii. 214. ix. 499.
ein-akírr, adj. *quite clear*; e. *veðr*, Njard. 374.
ein-akjaldar, gen. as adv. *under one shield, acting together*, Fms. ix. 249.
ein-akora, að; e. *hug sinn*, to make one's mind up, Bær. 11.
ein-akærligr, adj. *pure*; e. *róddi*, a *pure voice*, Thom. 151.
ein-akærr, adj. *pure*; e. *náð*, *pure grace*.
ein-aköpuðr, m. a *sole judge or umpire*, Lex. Poët.
eina-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *alone, by oneself*, Sks. 2: *singly*, Fms. i. 139. Stj. 184: *especial*, Magn. 512: *gramm. singular*, Skúlda 185, 191.
ein-staka, adj. *single, isolated* (with the notion of *few, now and then, here and there*); e. *víg*, Fms. xi. 99; e. *slog* ok *skeinur*, Háv. 50; e. *kossar*, Fb. i. 304; e. *visur*, *extemporised duties* (hence *staka, a ditty*), Fbr. 69.
ein-stakr, adj. = **einstaka**. **β**. mod. *famous, notorious*, chiefly in a bad sense; e. *armingi*, *svidingr*, *þjófr*, *galdramaðr*, etc.
ein-stapi, a. m. a *kind of fern, pteris aquilina*, Str. 45.
ein-stigi, a. m. a *single path*, so narrow that only one can pass, Eg. 576. 577. 583. Fær. 267. Rd. 246, 247. Fms. ii. 110, viii. 49.
ein-strengja, d. to resolve firmly, Fms. iii. 49: reflex. to grow bold, ix. 50.
ein-stöðingr, m. *an orphaned (bereft) person*. **einstöðings-akapr**, m. a *state of bereavement*.
ein-stöðr, adj. *left alone, bereaved, widowed*, Hdm. 5.
ein-sýnn, adj. = **eineygr**, *one-eyed*, Fas. i. 41. Fms. ii. 138, x. 301. **β**. at *einsýnn*, *clearly, evidently*, Hom. 5.
ein-sætt, n. adj. *evident, what clearly ought to be done*; e-t er e., i. e. *that and nothing else is to be done*; ok er þér e. at þjóna eigi lengr fjanda, Fms. ii. 39, 124, vi. 154, 242, vii. 19, 25, 27. Boll. 342. Orkn. 408.
ein-tal, n. *private conversation*, Nj. 103. Fms. i. 205, iv. 145, 308, vi. 11, vii. 103. Mork. 176.
ein-talat, part., *verða e-t um e-t*, to speak of nothing but that, Isl. ii. 245.
ein-teiti, adj. *quite merry, in big spirits*, Eg. 526. Fms. iv. 167.
ein-tómi, adj. *at one's ease, undisturbed*, Orkn. 166.
ein-tómis, adv. *alone*.
ein-tómr, adj. *sole, alone, sheer*.
ein-trjánungr, m. *made of one piece of wood*, Karl. 96, v. 1.
ein-vala, adj. ind. *chosen, excellent* (Lat. *egregius*); e. *kappi*, a *great champion*, Stj. 512; e. *ker*, a *chosen vessel*, of a saint, Orkn. 226. Bs. ii. 148; e. *lið*, *chosen, picked troops*, Fær. 79. Stj. 480; e. *maðr*, a *choise man*, Blas. 37; e. *riddari*, a *fine horseman*, Stj. 450.
ein-vald, n. *monarchy, sovereignty*, Stj. 499; *koma einvaldi á landit*, to make the country (i. e. the Icel. Commonwealth) submit to the monarch, Fms. ix. 435; *tiundi vetr einvalds hans*, the tenth year of his reign, i. 161.
COMPDS: **einvalds-höfðingi**, a. m. a *monarch*, Ann. 492. **einvalds-konungr**, m. *an absolute king*, Fms. i. 4. Eg. 6, 118, 263. **einvalds-riki**, n. *an empire*, Stj. 576. Fms. i. 19.
ein-valdi, a. m. and **ein-valdr**, s. m. a *monarch*, Fms. i. 2, iv. 126. Eg. 6. Fb. i. 40.
ein-valinn = **einvala**, Bs. ii. 70, 183.
ein-veldi, n. = **einvald**.
ein-verðugr, adj. = **einverðugr**, (Fr.)
ein-vili, a. m. *self-will*, Fms. x. 418.
ein-virðing, f. *one's own choice*, Bs. ii. 46. H. E. i. 523.
ein-virðis, adv. *in particular*, Mar. 49, 139.
ein-virðuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *especially*, Lv. 37. H. E. i. 518.
ein-virki, also **ein-yrki**, a. m. [verk], a *single worker, one who works*

single-handed, a poor husbandman that has no servants; the einyrki is reckoned partly as bóndi, and not cottager; he could serve as a neighbour (búli) in case of his property amounting to two cows' value per head of his household (wife and children), Grág. i. 145, defined in ii. 42, 43: the Norse sense of the word, Gpl. 438, cp. Jb. 184: in N. G. L. i. 199 distinction is made between bændr, einhleypingar, and einyrkjar.
ein-vist, f. in the phrase, *vera einvistum, to live alone*, 625. 88. Bs. ii. 45.

ein-vígi, u. [A. S. *ánvíg*], a *single combat*; distinction is made between the *hómganga* (q. v.) and *einvígi*, the rules of *einvígi* being plain, cp. the curious passage in Korm. 84: Edda 18, Nj. 33. Fms. vii. 229. **COMPDS**: **einvígis-maðr**, m. *one who fights in single combat*, Fms. x. 88.

ein-voldugr, adj. *absolute*, Fs. 17.

ein-vænn, adj. [væn]: medic., *liggja e.*, to lie in a *dopeless state, to be sinking fast*, Bs. i. 353; *hón hafði aldri orðit einvænni, her life had never been in greater danger*, id.; *fylgði bæði svefnleysi ok mateleysi, ok þótti hann þá einvænn vera, and they thought he was in a dopeless state*, 144. (Ed. *einrænn*, which no doubt is a misspelling in the MS.)

ein-vörðum, adv. *especially*, D. N., Sks. 787.

ein-pykkir, adj. (**ein-pykkni**, f.), *stubborn, self-willed*, Fb. i. 543.

ein-æri, n. [ár], a *term of one year*, D. N.

ein-ærr, adj. *lasting one year*, D. N.

ein-æti, n. pl.; *eta einsetum, to eat 'off-band'*, Glúm. 340, cp. Edm. Head's Transl. 24.

ein-örð, mod. **einurð** (Norse form **einardr**), f. [einardr], *frankness, boldness, fairness*; vit ok e., Fms. ix. 333; ef þú vilt heðr trúu lygi... en e., *rather to believe a lie than simple truth*, Eg. 63; e. ok *vinátta, frankness and friendship*, Isl. ii. 234; þá munu þér ætla, at á munu eigi e. til hafa við at ganga, *that he has not the fairness (boldness) to confess*, Ld. 172. Fms. ii. 32; nú vilju vér sýna e. váttar frásagnar, *we will show the fairness of our story*, viii. 48. **β**. *faith, fidelity*: at engi skjoplski i einurðinni (*fidelity*) við annan, Ó. H. 61; að landfólkit mundi smit frá einurðinni við konung, 177; fáir munu nú vera í Noregi þeir er einurð sinni haldi nú við mik, 194. **γ**. in mod. usage, **einurð** means *frankness*, as opp. to *shyness*; thus **einardar-lauss**, adj. = *shy*: **einardar-leysi**, n. *shyness*: **einardar-litill**, adj. *rather shy*, whereas in old writers these words mean *faithless or irresolute*; verða einardar fátt, *to fail in courage*, Nj. 208; einardar-lauss, *wavering*, Al. 71. Sks. 357. N. G. L. ii. 420: **einardar-maðr**, m. a *stodfast, trusty man*, Sturl. ii. 64: **einardar-akortr**, m. = *einurðarleysi*, Nj. 208, v. 1.

EIR, m. [Lat. *æs*; Goth. *eiz*; A. S. *ær*; Engl. *ore*; O. H. G. *er*; Hel. *erin*; Germ. *erz*]:—*brass*, Stj. 340, 656, 7. Greg. 80. Hkr. i. 265. Fms. x. 284. **COMPDS** denoting *brass, of brass*: **eir-altari**, m. a *brass altar*, Stj. **eir-baugr**, m. a *brass ring*, Fb. i. 370. **eir-hestr**, m. a *brass horse*, Merl. **eir-hjálmr**, n. a *brass helmet*, Stj. 461. **eir-ketill**, m. a *brass kettle*, Grág. i. 504, Eg. 396. **eir-kross**, m. a *brass cross*, Vm. 49. **eir-kyrtill**, m. a *brass cloak* (used for torment), Blas. 46, 655. 14. **eir-lampi**, a. m. a *brass lamp*, Jm. 2. **eir-ormr**, m. a *brass serpent*, Stj. 333. Numb. xxi. 9. **eir-þenningr**, m. a *penny of brass*, Post. 645. 78. **eir-akjöldr**, m. a *brass shield*, Stj. 461. 1 Sam. xvii. 6. **eir-átólpi**, a. m. a *pillar of brass*, Stj. 564. **eir-teinn**, m. a *wire of brass*, Fms. ii. 129. **eir-uxi**, a. m. an *ox of brass* (image), Stj. 2 Kings. xvi. 17.

EIR, f. *peace, clemency*: this word occurs several times in old poetry (Kormak), but not in prose, cp. Lex. Poët., and in **COMPDS**: **eirar-samr** (**eir-samr**), adj. *mild*; **eirar-lauss** and **eirar-vanr**, adj. *merciless, martial*.

II. one of the beaten goddesses, Edda.
eira, ð, [A. S. *ærian* = *parcere*], to spare, with dat.; *hafa allir hlutir unnt eids at e. Baldri* (not to hurt Balder), Edda 37; *hann eirði öngu hvárki i orðum né verkum, he spared naught either in word or work*, Nj. 184. Fms. vii. 312; at þeir skyldu e. konum ok kirkjum, *spare women and churches*, Sturl. iii. 40; e. undan e-u, to yield; höfum vér lengi undan eirt fjandskap yðrum, Ld. 204; *kvæð hann þá ekki mundu tjá at letja sík, kvæðsk lengi hafa undan eirt*, Fms. vii. 244; ok meir þykjumk vér undan eira, Sturl. i. 72; *eftir þetta ríða þeir Ögmundur i brott, ok eirir hann undan þá enn fyrst*, iii. 103. **β**. *impers.*, e-m eirir e-t illa, it displeases one, i. e. to feel ill at rest with a thing; illa eirði mér fall þill, Flöv. 29; *Eiriki konungi eirði þetta stórilla*, Fms. i. 19; *honum eirir illa ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál*, Isl. ii. 236; *Bergi eirði hit versta*, Fs. 53; *eira vel* (ironically), to be well pleased, meira efni hefir hann til eldingar en honum megi vel eira inni at vera, 45; to do for one, vitum hve oss eiri öl þat er Barðr of signði, let us see how Bard's draught will agree with us, Eg. ch. 44 (in a verse), Egill fann, at honum mundi ekki svá búið eira, E. felt that this would not do, Eg. 552. In mod. usage, *eira* means to feel at rest (= *una*), of a man or beast who is restless or runs from one place to another,—it is said 'hann eirir hvergi', he can nowhere rest; the other senses are obsolete.

eira, u. f. *rest*, = **eirð**.
eirð, f. *clemency, mercy*, Fms. ix. 36, v. 1., Hkr. iii. 257. Gullþ. 48. O. H. L. 40. **2**. mod. *rest, quietness*; pl. **ú-eirðir**, *uproar, tumult*.

eirinn, adj. *forbearing*, Bs. i. 766; **ú-eirinn**, *overbearing*, mod. *restless*.

eir-ligr, adj. *brazen*, Stj. 377.

EISA, u. f. [Swed. *ässa*; Norse *eiða* and *eiða*], *glowing embers*, Edda (Gl.), esp. in the allit. phrase, *eiða ok eimyrja*.

eiða, að, in the phrase, e. e. e. *to shower down embers*, Fas. ii. 469: poët., *ganga eisandi, to go dashing through the waves of a ship*, Hkv. i. 2; *læta skeiðir e., id.*, Sighvat; *vargr hafir eiðar, the sea-wolf (the ship) goes dashing*, Edda (in a verse); *eisandi uðr, foaming waves*, Bs. i. 483 (in a verse), vide Lex. Poët.

eiskald, n., poët. *the bear*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.: in pl., *eisköld*, Fm. 27. eiskra, að, *to roar or foam, rage*; *gökk hon útar ok innar eptir gólfinu eiskrandi*, Isl. ii. 338; *görrvir at eiskra, enraged*, Hdm. 11; hann eiskraði þá mjök ok hélt við berserksgang, Fas. i. 524; eiskraði súr í berserkjunum, 425: in mod. usage, *það iskrar í honum, it roars within him*, of suppressed rage.

EIÐTA, n., gen. pl. *eistna, a testicle*, Sturl. ii. 182, Fas. ii. 342, Bs. i. 615, Fb. ii. 161; *sels-eiða*, a nickname, Fbr.

EITILL, m. *a node in stone, iron, or the like*; hence the saying, *harðr sem e., 'hard as a flint'*, poët. *name of a giant*, Edda (Gl.)

eitla, að, in the phrase, *eitla augum, 'to set the face as a flint'*, Skt. 230 B.

EITR, n., gen. *eitrs*, [A. S. *ætor*; O. H. G. *etar*; Dan. *ædder*; Old Engl. *atter-cop*; the spider is in A. S. *ætor-coppa*, whence Dan. *ædder-kop* = *cup of poison*]:—*poison*, Bær. 15, Fms. vi. 166, viii. 303, Edda 155 (pref.), Al. 49, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse).

eiðra, að, *to poison*, Ann. 1360: part. *eiðraðr, empoisoned*.

eiðr-á, f. *a poisonous stream*, Edda 42.

eiðr-blandaðr (eiðr-blandinn), part. *poisoned*, Rb. 358.

eiðr-blástr, m. *inflammation from poison*, Bs. ii. 95, 157.

eiðr-bólgrinn, part. *swollen with poison*, Greg. 79.

eiðr-dalr, m. *dales with rivers of poison*, Vsp. 42.

eiðr-drep, n. *deadly poison, mortification*, Stj. 97.

eiðr-dropt, a, m. *a drop of poison*, Vsp. 44.

eiðr-drykkir, m. *a poisoned draught*, Fas. iii. 392.

eiðr-eggjaðr, part. *having a poisoned edge*, Fms. iii. 78.

eiðr-fár, adj. *glittering (of poison), venomous (of snakes)*, Edda (Gl.)

eiðr-fluga, f. *a venomous insect*, Bs. ii. 183.

eiðr-fullr, adj. *full of poison*, Magn. 470.

eiðr-herðr, part. *tempered in poison (of steel)*, Bret.

eiðr-kaldr, adj. *deadly cold*, Lex. Poët.

eiðr-kveina, f. *venomous sore*, a nickname, Fms.

eiðr-kvikendi, n. *a poisonous animal*, Sks. 88, Stj. 253, Al. i. 623, 26.

eiðr-kvikja, u. f. *poisonous yeast*, Edda 3.

eiðr-ligr, adj. *poisonous*, Stj. 91.

eiðr-maðr, m. *a venomous maggot*, Stj. 97.

eiðr-naðra, a, u. f. *a poisonous adder*.

eiðr-ormr, m. *a viper*, Stj. 37, 96, Rb. 344, Fms. vi. 164.

eiðr-tandraðr, adj. = *eiðr-fár*, Al. 163.

EK, pers. pron., mod. *eg*, pronounced *ég* or *jeg*; *eg* occurs as early as in MSS. of the 15th century, Arna-Magn. 556 A; *jak*, Fms. x. 287, cp. the mod. Swed. form and the mod. Icel. *jeg*; old poets make it rhyme with *ek*, as, Halldór ok *ek* | höfum engi þræk, Korm. 154 (in a verse), cp. Ld. 108: [Ulf. *ik*, but *ek* on the Golden horn and on the stone in Tune; A. S. *ic*; Engl. *i*; Germ. *ich*; old Swed. *jak*, mod. *jag*; Dan. *jeg*; cp. Lat. *ego*, Gr. *ἐγώ*]:—I. Nj. 10, 30, 132, etc. 2. in poetry and old prose a pronominal *ik* or *g* is suffixed to the verb; *em'k* būinn annan í at nefna, Grág. i. 103; *ek em'k*, 623, 56, Blas. 41, Mork. 89, 94, 99, 104, Vfm. 8, Ls. 14, Ad. 1, Post. 645, 33; *jök'k*, 'I eked' (added), 1b. (pref.); *vas'k þar fjórtán vetr*, ch. 9; *þá er ek var'k á bænum*, Blas. 40, Hm. 12; *ek bað'k*, Post. 645, 54; *ek kom'k*, Skm. 18; *ek sit'k*, Mork. 168; *ek finn'k*, 141; *ek nam'k*, 73; *sá'k*, 75; *ek sé'k* (*video*), 103, 168, Fms. xi. 110; *mun'k-at ek*, Mork. 50; *svá ek vind'k*, Hm. 156; *ok rit'k á þessa lund*, Skálda (Thorodd) 166; *sjá'k* (*sim*), Mork. 183; *g* before *k* becomes by assimilation *k*, e. g. *hyk'k* = *hygg'k*, Skm. 5: the pronominal *k* is inserted between the suffixed negative and the verb, *ek skal'k-a*, *hef'k-a*, *mon'k-a*, *sá'k-a*, *má'k-a*, *veit'k-a*, or *skal'k-a* *ek*, *hef'k-a* *ek*, etc.: even a double *k* after a diphthong, *siá'kk* (*sim*), Mork. 89, 134, but chiefly in poetry with the suffixed negative, e. g. *ek sé'kk-a*: this form is obsolete, whereas the suffixed *g* (or *k*) in bisyllables or after a vowel is more freq.; *svá at ek fæ'k eigi leyzt mik*, Edda 20; *er ek vilda'g helzt*, Fms. xi. 146; *eigi munda'k trúa*, Edda 32; *ef ek lifi ok mega'k ráða*, 34; *þá hafða'k bundit með gresjarni*, id.; *sem önga frægd muna'k af hljóta*, 20; *synda'k bæði þeim ok Samundi*, 1b. (pref.); *þá er ek var heima heyrða'k sagt*, Edda 81; *er ek æva kenni'g*, Hm. 164; *draums ætli'g þér*, Hdl. 7; *þorða'g*, Ad. 1; *ræka'g, mætta'g*, Stor. 8; *skýf ek ok ræ'k* (*ræg*, v. l.), Fms. vi. 170 (in a verse); *líkara at ek vitja'g hingat þessa heita*, Eg. 319; *næða'k* (or *næða'g*), *if I could reach*, Eb. 70 (in a verse); *at ek nemni þá menn alla ok beiði'g*, Grág. ii. 317; *vilja'k*, *I will*, Ht. 1; *þvíat ek ætla'g*, Ó. H. 59; *ok náða'k svá öllu ríki þeirra*, 74; *þvíat ek trúu'k yðr bezt*, 88; *ek setta'k*, Mork. 62; *flyta'k*, 94; *geri'k*, *heyrða'k*, 36; *mæli'g*, 39; *ek vetti'g*, 175; *tefi'g*, 186; *setta'g*, *lagða'g*, id.; *vilda'g*, 193; vide Lex. Poët. and the word '-at' [p. 2]: sometimes a double pronoun occurs, *g* and *k*, *mátti'g-a'k*, Og. 32;

þjargi'g-a'k, Hm. 153; *stöðvi'g-a'k*, 151; *hversu ek má'k*, Fms. vi. 102; vide Lex. Poët. and Frump. 228 sqq.

B. DAT. AND ACC. are from a different root:—dat. *mér*, [Ulf. *mei*; Germ. *mir*; lost in Dan.], Nj. 10, etc. etc.; acc. *mik*, mod. *mig*, which form occurs even in MSS. at the beginning of the 14th century, e. g. Hauks-bók: *mek* occurs now and then in MSS., e. g. O. H. L., N. G. L., Sks. B, else it is rare and obsolete, Al. 42, O. H. 107, [Ulf. *mik*; A. S. *me*; Engl. *me*; Germ. *mir*; Dan. *mig*]. As the word is so common, we shall only mention the use of *mik* which is special to the Scandinavian tongue, viz. its use as a verbal suffix. The ancients had a double form for the reflexive; for 1st pers. -*mik*, i. e. *mik* suffixed to the plur. of the verb; for the 3rd pers. -*sik*, i. e. *sik* suffixed to sing. and plur. alike; thus, *ek (vér) þykkjumk, I (we) seem to myself (ourselves)*; but hann þykkisk, *he seems to himself*; þeir þykkjask, *they seem to themselves*: the -*mik* was later changed into -*mz*, or -*mt* of editions and mod. use; but this is a grammatical decay, as if both -*mt* and -*st* (*þykkjunt* and *þykkist*) arose from the same reflex. *sik*. 1. the subject may be another person or thing (plur. or sing.) and the personal pronoun *mik* suffixed as object to the verb, a kind of middle voice found in very old poems, and where it occurs freq. it is a test of antiquity; in prose it is quite obsolete: *jötna vegr stóðum'k yfir ok undir, the ways of giants (i. e. precipices) stood above and beneath me*, Hm. 106; *er lögðum'k arm yfir, the lass who laid her arms round me*, 108; *mögr hétum'k fögru, my son promised me fair*, Egil; *hilmir budum'k löð* (acc.), *the king gave me leave, i. e. bade me, sing.*, Höfuðl. 2; *úlfis bagi gáfum'k lprött, the wolf's foe (Odin) gave me the art (poetry)*, Stor. 23; *Ragnarr gáfum'k reidar mána, R. gave me the shield*, Bragi; *þat erum'k sýnt, it is shewn to me, id.*; *stóndum'k ilmr fyrir yði, the lass blights my joy*, Kormak; *hugr tjáðum'k, courage helped me*, Egil; *snertum'k harmr við hjarta, grief touches me to the heart*, Landn.; *stóndum'k til hjarta hjört, the sword pierces me to the heart*, Fm. 1; *feldr brennum'k, my cloak catches fire*, Gm. 1; *draum dreymum'k, I dreamed a dream*; *grímt várum'k hlíð, the gap (breach) was terrible to me*, Stor. 6; *hálf ván féllum'k, half my hope failed me*, Gráfeldar-drápa; *heðnir rekkr hnekkum'k, the beaten men turned me out*, Sighvat; *disir hvöttum'k at, the 'disir' booted us*, Hdm. 29; *gumi górdum'k at vígi, the man made us fight*, id.; *lyst várum'k, it list me*, Am. 74: very common is *erum'k, 'tis to me (us)*; *erum'k ván, I (we) have to expect*; *mjök erum'k tregt tungu at hræra, 'tis hard for me to move the tongue, i. e. the tongue cleaves to my mouth*, Stor. i. 17, Ad. 16.

2. sometimes oneself is the subject, freq. in prose and poetry, either in deponent verbs or as reflex. or recipr.; at *vit skilum'k sáttir*, Ó. H. 119; at *vér komim'k, that we shall come*, 85; *finnum'k hér þá*, 108; *ef vér finnum'k*, 111; *ek skildum'k við Ólaf konung*, 126; *ef ek komum'k í braut*, 140; *sigrom'k, if I gain the victory*, 206; *æðrom'k*, 214; *ef ek öndum'k, if I die*, Eg. 127; *ek berum'k, I bear myself*, Grág. ii. 57, Mork. passim; *ek þykkjum'k*, *þóttum'k*, *ráðum'k*, *látum'k*, *setjum'k*, *bjóðum'k*, *skildum'k*, *kveljum'k*, etc., = *ek þykkisk*, *þóttisk*, *ræðsk*, *lætsk*, *setsk*, *byðsk*, *skildisk*, *kvelsk*, etc.: even at the present day the forms *eg þykkjumst*, *þóttumst* are often used in writing; in other words the suffix -*mt* (-*mik*) is almost obsolete. β. the obsolete interjection *er mik* = *I am*; *vel er mik, well is me* (= 'bless me!'), O. H. L. 71; *er mik, ab me* f 64; *kendr er mik, I am known*, 66: with a reflex. notion, *hvat er mik at því, what is that to me?* Skv. i. 28; *er mik þat undir frétt þeirri, that is my reason for asking*, Grág. i. 19:—this 'er mik' is clearly the remains of the old *erum'k*.

O. DUAL AND PLUR. also from a different root: 1. dual *vit*, mod. *við*, a Norse form *mit* also occurs, Al. 170, 171, [cp. *mi*, Ivar Aasen]:—*ve* two; gen. and dat. from a different root, *okkar* and *okkr*, [cp. Goth. *iggis*; A. S. *inc* and *incer*; O. H. G. *inck* and *ineck*; Ivar Aasen *dikke* and *dykk*]:—our. 2. plur.: a. nom. *vér* and *vör*, the last form now obsolete, [Goth. *weis*; A. S. and Engl. *we*; Germ. *wir*; Dan. *vi*]:—we. β. gen. *vár*, mod. *vör*, Eg. 524, Fms. viii. 213, 398, etc. γ. dat. and acc. *oss*, [Goth. *uns* (acc.), *unsis* (dat.)]; A. S. *us*; Germ. *uns*; Swed. *oss*; Dan. *os*]:—us: it need only be noticed that in mod. familiar usage the dual—*við*, *okkr*, *okkar*—has taken the place of the plural, *vér*, *oss*; but that in written books the forms *vér*, *oss* are still in freq. use, except in light or familiar style; old writers, on the other hand, made a clear distinction both in speech and writing.

EKJA, u. f. [aka], *a carting, carrying in a cart*; *tóku þá sumir til ekju, en sumir hlóðu heyinu*, Eb. 260; cp. Swed. *äska*, vide äss [p. 46]. compp. ekju-veggr, m. *a cart-road*, D. N.

EKKI, a, m. [akin to öng, Lat. *angustus*], as a medic. term, *a convulsive sobbing*, caused by the repression of tears, Fél. ix. 208, Hkv. 2. 43, Skv. i. 20, Gisl. 64 (in a verse), Rafus S. (in a verse), Am. 44, Hkr. iii. (in a verse of Sighvat), Stor. 2, where we ought to read, því at ekki stendr höfugligr í (not 'ör') hyggju stað, *because a heavy sobbing oppresses, stifles my breast*; *angrs ok ekki*, Stj. 428, (freq.) ekki, adv. *not*, vide eingi.

ekkill, m. *a widower*, akin to the preceding; freq. in mod. use; that no reference from an old writer is on record seems to be a mere

eiðr-fall
eiðr-fall
eiðr-fall
eiðr-fall

accident. II. poet. name of a sea-king, Edda (Gl.): botan.,

Ekkiljurt, *Archillaria* L., Bb. 3. 75.

ekkja, u, f. [Swed. *enka* and Dan. *enke* show that the root consonants are *nk*; this word is peculiar to the Scand. tongue; even Ulf. renders *xþpa* by *vidowa*, which is the Lat. *vidua*]:—a widow, Grág. i. 108, 306, Blas. 21, Bs. ii. 161, Fas. i. 223. COMPS: **ekkju-búnaðr**, m. widow's weeds, Stj. 197. **ekkju-dómtr**, m. widowhood, Stj. 197. **ekkju-nafn**, n. a widow's name, widowhood, Fas. i. 223, Am. 98 (MS. *ekkju-nam* clearly a false reading=*namn*). **ekkju-akapr**, m. widowhood, Fms. x. 433. **ekkju-sonr**, m. a widow's son, 656 A. ii. In Edda 108 there is a distinction between *hæll*, a widow whose husband is slain, and *ekkja*, the widow of one who died a natural death; *hæll* is merely a poet. word and obsolete, but *ekkja* is in full use. In old poetry *ekkja* is used = a lass, girl, cp. Lapp. *akka*=Lat. *mulier*; cp. also Lex. Poët.

ekla, u, f. dearth, want, Sks. 218, v. l.; Vell-ekla, *Dearth of Gold*, the name of a poem, Hkr.; suml-e., *scarcity of drink*, Eg. (in a verse): the word is rare in old writers, but still in use in Icel., e. g. *hey-e*, *scarcity of hay*; *matar-e*, *dearth of meat*; *vinu-fólks-e*, *scarcity of servants*. **ekla**, adv. *scarcely*; þeir Helgi tóku e. til matar um kveldit, konungur spurði hvárt þeir væri sjúkir, Fms. v. 317 (Æv. 147).

EKRA, u, f. [from *akr*, p. 10], an acre, corn-field, Landn. 125, Al. 52, N. G. L. i. 217, Stj. 400. Judges ix. 32.

ektar- and **ekta**-, [Germ. *echt*], adj. genuine, mod. (vide ei). **β**. wedded; taka til ekta, to marry: chiefly used in COMPS, **ekta-maðr**, m. a husband; **ekta-skapr**, m. matrimony, etc.; **ektar-kona**, u, f. a wedded wife, occurs in D. N. i. 591, (mod.)

EL, n., spelt *iel*, Edda (Kb.) 74, Fms. xi. 136; *él*, Hom. 109; gen. dat. pl. *ela*, *elum*; mod. *élja*, *éljum*, inserting *j*; [cp. Dan. *iling*]:—a snow-sower; the proverb, *óll él linna um síðir*, every 'él' comes to an end; *él* eitt mun vera, ok skyldi langt til annars slíks, Nj. 200; þá gördi él mikitt ok illviðri, Fms. i. 175; *élum* ok hreggi, x. 135, xi. 136, 137; *dríf-él*, Orkn. 414; meðan él dró á, 396; i él einnar stundar, 656 B. 12; *él rugna* (poët.), *tears*, Edda 72. **β**. metaph. a stock, uproar, Hom. 109: a hot fight, ok verðr et harðasta él, Fms. xi. 32. **élja-drög**, n. pl. (qs. *élja-drög*, f. ?), streaks of snow-sowers seen far off, etc.

elda, d, mod. also *ad*, [eldr], to light, kindle a fire, with dat. of the fuel; e. víði, Grág. ii. 211, 338; ef þeir e. gördum, grindum *cör* and-virki, Gpl. 422: absol., at vér eldim úsparlga i Hvammi, Sturl. i. 67: to heat, warm, þá skulu þeir e. hús at maunntali, Jb. 225; e. ofn, Hkr. iii. 115; metaph., *elda hug e-s*, to kindle one's mind, Hom. 107; ek skal yðra hús e. knálga með klungum (make you smart), Stj. 395; e. vita, to kindle a beacon, Orkn. 264; en þó eldi hér lengi af með þeim bráðrum, the spark of resentment was long felt among the brothers, Lv. 34; e. járn, to forge iron, Rkv.: the phrase, *elda grátt silfr*, to be bad friends, is a metaphor taken from smelting drossy silver that cannot stand the fire; þeir Stórolfr eldu löngum grátt silfr, en stundum vóru með þeim blíðskapur, Fb. i. 522. **2**. to cook, or genet. to expose to a light fire.

II. reflex. to be kindled; má vera at eldisk hér langr úþokki af, it may be that long ill-feeling will be kindled therefrom, Lv. 50.

eldask, d, [aldr], to grow old; eldisk árgalinn nú, Fms. vi. 251; er þá tók mjök at eldisk, viii. 108; hann tekr nú at eldisk (MS. *öldask*) mjök, xi. 51; ek finn at ek eldumk, en þvert kraptrinn, Orkn. 464; þeir hrymask eigi né eldask, Rb. 346.

β. part. **eldr**, old, worn by age; Gísli kvadisk eldr vera mjök frá úfríði, Sturl. iii. 10: equivocal is the phrase, *eldir at ráðum ok at þrotum komnir* (in the dream of king Sverrir), Fms. viii. 108, cp. Orkn. ch. 34. **γ**. impers. in the phrase, *uótt (acc.) eldar, the night grows old* (cp. *elding*); þá er nótt eldr, Fas. i. 147.

eld-bakaðr, part. baked on embers, Stj. 595. I Kings xix. 6.

eld-beri, a, m. a brasier, lantern, H. E. ii. 107, Pm. 26, 73, Jm. 12, Vm. 164; *eldbera-ker*, id., Pm. 106.

eld-borg, f. a volcanic crag, vide *borg*.

eld-bruni, a, m. fire, conflagration, D. N.

eld-bóllr, m. a fire-ball, Dipl. v. 18.

eld-flmr, adj. inflammable, easily catching fire, Sks. 427.

eld-fjall, n. a fire-hill, volcano.

eld-furri, n. pl. an apparatus for striking fire, tinder-box, Jb. 145.

eld-gamall, adj. [from Dan. *ældgammel*=Icel. *elli-gamall*], stone old, (mod. word.)

eld-glóringar, f. pl. 'fire-glare,' seen in darkness.

eld-gos, n. 'fire-gush,' a volcanic eruption.

eld-gróf and **eld-gröf**, f. a 'fire-groove,' Isl. ii. 405, 417, Eb. 272, v. l.

eld-gýgr, m. a crater.

eld-gögn, n. pl. cooking-vessels, D. N.

eld-heitr, adj. hot as fire.

eld-brunn, n. a 'fire-field,' lava-field.

eld-hús (eldá-hús, Eg. 397, 603, Sturl. iii. 219, Gpl. 344), n. the 'fire-house,' i. e. the hall or parlour, one of the chief rooms in ancient dwellings, where the fire was kept up, used synonymously with *eldskáli*, but opp. to *stofa*, the ladies' room; *stofa*, *eldhús*, *búr*, Grág. i. 459; *stofu-húrd*, *búr-húrd*, *eldhús-húrd*, Gpl. 344, H. E. i. 495; *eldhús eðr stofur*, Grág. i. 468; *ganga milli stofu ok eldhús*, Fbr. 164; cp. Gisl.

14. 15. 97. (Mant.) 324. Eb. ch. 52, vide new Ed. 98, v. l. 1. 3. 4; *gökk þorgerðr þegar inn í eldhús*, Eg. 603; *eldhús dyrr*, Lv. 89, Ld. 54, Sturl. iii. 218, 219; *eldhús-akot*, n. id., cp. Eg. 397; *eldhús-húrd*, f. the hurdle of an e., N. G. L. i. 38, Gpl. l. c.; *eldhús-fífl*, n. a 'fire-side fool,' an idiot who sits all day by the fire, Fas. ii. 114; in Sturl. iii. 219 *eldhús* and *skáli* seem to be used differently. **β**. it may also be used of any room having a hearth and fire, *eldhús* ... var þat brott frá öðrum húsum, Eg. 203; and even of a kitchen, 238, cp. Nj. 75. In mod. usage *eldhús* only means a kitchen.

eldi (elpi, Grág.), u. [ala], feeding, maintenance, Grág. i. 117, 143; the person maintained, 236; in mod. usage esp. of keeping another's lambs, sheep, in winter, hence *lambs-eldi*, 'lambs-keep,' an obligation on every householder to feed a lamb for the priest in winter; *elda-akildagi*, n. the time when the lambs are sent back (middle of May); the phrase, *skila úr eldum*, to send back (lambs): *eldis-hestr*, m. a horse kept in stall, opp. to *útgangs-hestr*. **2**. a thing born; *míslit eldi*, Stj. 179. Gen. xxxi. 8; e. þat er fram fer af kvíði konunnar, 656 B. 7; *skaltú þiggja þat af Guði at hann gefi þér gott eldi*, Mar. 3, 6, 19; *komask frá e. sinu*, to be delivered of a child, Fas. iii. 276; cp. *upp-eldi*, breeding.

eldi-brandr, m. fire-wood, fuel, Grág. ii. 261, Fms. ii. 82, viii. 358, v. l., Fbr. 97: a fire-brand, Stj. 402, Fs. 45, Þidr. 332, Grett. 117; metaph., Post. 645. 84.

eldi-ligr, adj. elderly, Fas. i. 120, Mag. 5.

elding, f. firing, fuel, Scot. *elding*, Grág. ii. 338, 358, Fs. 45; *eldingar-steinir*, (*bituminous*?) stones to make a fire, Karl. 18; *smelting metals*, gull er steink e., gold which resists the heat of the crucible, Grág. i. 501; cp. *elda grátt silfr*.

II. *lightning*, also in plur., Fms. x. 30, xi. 136, Fas. i. 372, Sks. 219, Stj. 300, Al. 41: *eldinga-flug*, n. a flash of lightning, Rb. 102: *eldinga-mánaðr*, m. the lightning month, id.

elding, f. [aldr], the 'eld' or old age of the night, the last or third part of the night; allt frá eldingu ok til miðs aptans, Hrafn. 7; *vakti þórhildr upp sína menn þegar í elding*, Fms. ii. 231; *í elding nætr*, vii. 214; *kómu í elding nætr á Jæðar*, Ó. H. 117. The ancients divided the night into three equal parts, of which the last was called either *ötta* (q. v.) or *elding*, (þá er þriðjungur lífr nætr, i. e. where the third part of the night is left): the mod. usage is, *það er farið að elda apt*, it begins to rekindle; and *apt-elding*, *rekindling*, as though 'daybreak' were from fire 'eldr'; but in old writers 'apt' is never joined to these words (Anal. 193 is taken from a paper MS., cp. Fb. iii. 405, l. 6); the phrase *elding 'nætr'* also shews that the word refers not to daylight, but to night, and means the last part of the night, opp. to *midnight*, *mið-nætti*.

eldi-akið, m. a log of fire-wood, Fs. 6, Þidr. 262; *loganda e.*, a fire-brand, Stj. 413.

eldi-stokkr, m. a log of fire-wood, Glúm. 338.

eldi-torf, n. turf for firing, Isl. ii. 112, Dipl. v. 23, Bs. ii. 135.

eldi-víðr, m. fire-wood, Fms. ii. 82, vii. 97, K. þ. K. 90; but, as Icel. is barren of trees, *eldivíðr* means fuel in general, *peat*, etc., Orkn. 16; *torf-skurd* svá sem hann þarf til *eldivíðar*, digging peat for fuel, Vm. COMPS: *eldivíðar-fátt*, n. adj. wanting fuel, Fbr. 97. **eldivíðar-lauss**, adj. short of fuel. **eldivíðar-leysi**, n. want of fire-wood (fuel), Fms. vi. 146, Stj. 150. **eldivíðar-stíka**, u, f. a stick of fire-wood, Stj. 268.

eld-ker, n. = *eldberi*, Am. 5.

eld-knöttur, m. a fire-ball.

eld-kveykja, u, f. kindling fire, Nj. 194; metaph., 625, 74, Mork. 7.

eld-ligr (olligr, Al. 65), adv. fiery, of fire, Greg. 19, Nidrst. 6, Fas. iii. 414, Sks. 208, Rb. 442, Stj. 98.

eld-neyti, n. fuel, Gpl. 369.

eld-næmr, adj. easily catching fire, Sks. 427, Fms. xi. 34, Mork. 7.

ELDR, m., gen. *elds*, also spelt *elix*, [a word that may be taken as a test of Scand. races; Dan. *ild*; Swed. *ald*; for the Teut. nations use the word *ferber*, fire, which is wanting in Scand., though used by old Icel. poets, who probably borrowed it from A. S.; on the other hand, Ulf. constantly renders *šup* by *fon*, Icel. *funi*, q. v.; in A. S. poetry and in Hel. *aled*=incendiary occurs a few times, and *álau*=Lat. *urere* (Grein and Schmeller); Rask suggests a Finn. origin]:—fire. In cold climates fire and life go together; hence the proverb, *eldr er bezt með yta sonum*, ok sólar sýn, fire is best among the sons of men, and the sight of the sun, Hm. 67: in reference to the healing power of fire, *eldr tekr við sóttum*, fire consumes (cures) fevers, 138; *sá er eldrinn heitastr er á sjálfum brennr*, Grett. 136 new Ed.: *allit*, e. né járn, fire nor iron, Edda 82; *hráki egg né eld*, 162; *eldr (sparks of fire) hraut or sverðum þeirra*, Flóv. 29; e. þótti af hrjóta er vápnin kómu saman, Sturl. iii. 187, vide Fms. i. 292, vi. 153, vii. 338 (MS. ell), viii. 74, 203, x. 29, Nj. 74, Eluc. 19, 625, 178. **β**. the eruption of a volcano, Bs. i. 803, 804; *jard-eldr*, 'earth-fire,' subterranean fire. COMPS: *elda-bruni*, a, m. burning of fire, Stj. *elds-daunn*, m. smell of fire, Finn. 242. *elds-gangr*, m. the raging of fire, Fms. i. 128, x. 29, Sturl. iii. 132, Bs. i. 327, Orkn. 368, 458, Sks. 141. *elds-glór*, n. glare of fire, Fas. iii. 471. *elds-gneisti*, a, m. a spark of fire, Greg. 74. *elds-gölf*, n. a hearth-floor, N. G. L. i. 256. *elds-gögn*, n. pl. materials for firing, Vm.

177. **elds-hittl**, a, m. *fiery heat*, Fms. x. 379. **elds-kveykja**, f. = *eldkveikja*, Greg. 77. **elds-litr**, n. *arbs of fire*, Nj. 194, Rb. 336. **elds-líki**, n. a *likeness, shape of fire*, Clem. 30, Rb. 388. **elds-ljón**, n. *fire-light*, Fms. ix. 49. **elds-logi**, a, m. a *flame*, Stj. 414. **elds-matr**, u. *food of fire*, Th. 19. **elds-neyti**, n. pl. *fuel*, Band. 10, Fms. ix. 339, Fas. i. 84. **elds-stólpl**, a, m. a *pillar of fire*, Stj. 326. **elds-uppkvama**, u. f. *the eruption of a volcano*, Landn. 269, Bs. i. 148, 478. **elds-vélar**, f. pl. *fire devices*, Flöv. 43. **elds-vimr**, m. *'fire-tobins,' flickering fire, of the aurora borealis, fire-gleam*, Sks. 203. **elds-virkil**, n. a *tinder-box*, Fms. vii. 225, Orkn. 208, Band. 30. II. esp. in plur. a *fire on the hearth*; the proverbs, við eld skal öi drekka, *by the fireside shalt thou drink ale*, Hm. 82; allir eldar brenna út um síðir, *all fires (beacons) burn out at last* (of the death of an aged man); allit, eldr á arni (vide arinn). In the old halls in Scandinavia an oblong hearth was built in the middle of the hall, and the fires kindled were called langeldar, *long fires*, with an opening in the thatch called ljóri for a chimney; the benches in the hall were ranged on both sides of the langeldar, vide Edda 82 (the hall of king Adils); hence the phrase, bera öi um eld, *to band the ale round the fire*, viz. to one's cup fellow on the opposite bench, Fagrsk. ch. 219, Grett. ch. 10, new Ed. p. 23; elda-skálar vóru stórir á bæjum, *sátu menn við langelda á öptunum*, þá vóru borð sett fyrir menn fyrir (innan MS. Holm.), sváfu menn upp (út MS. Holm.) frá eldunum, Kristni S. ch. 2; þá vóru görvir eldar stórir eptir endilöngum skálanum, sem í þann tíma var títt, at drekka öi við eld, Bs. i. 43; cp. Orkn., eldar vóru á gölfinu, *on the floor*, ch. 18, where the fire seems to have been made in a pit (vide eldgróf) in the middle of the floor, cp. also kipti honum upp at pallinum, vide bakeldr; again, at the evening and morning meals people gathered round the *'meal-fires'* (mál-eldar), hence the phrases, sitja við elda, *to sit at the fire*; vóru görvir máleldar hvert kveld í elda-skála sem síðr var til, *sátu menn löngum við eldana áðr menn gengu til matar*, Eb. ch. 52; máleldr, *the 'meal-fire' or the small fire*, is distinguished from langeldr, *the great fire*, 276; þat var í þann tíma er þeir Snorri sátu við málelda (yfir málbord, v. l.), ch. 26; höfðu menn orðit vátir ok vóru görvir máleldar (langeldar, v. l.), Nj. ch. 8; ok er skálabuinn var mettr sat hann við eld, Fs. 6; snýr at dyrum, er menn sátu við langelda (in the evening), Korm. ch. 15; um kveldit er menn sátu við elda, Orkn. 448: the phrase, sitja milli elda, *to sit between two fires, to be in a strait*, vide Gm. compds: elda-hús, n., vide eldhús. **elds-skáli**, a, m. = eldhús, Eb. l. c., Grett. l. c., cp. Eb. 170; einn laugar-aptan sat Helga í elda-skála, Ísl. ii. 274; hafði hann lagat niðr í elda-skála eptir dagverð, Gisl. 97; þrándr hafði látið góra elda mikla í elda-skála, Fer. 183; ekki lagðisk Ormr í elda-skála, Fb. i. 531, E. 238. **elds-akára**, u. f. (elds-akári, a, m., Lex. Run.), a *'fire-rake,' poker*, Nj. 236. **elds-görð**, f. *making fire*, Fs. 45. III. a *beacon, bale-fire*, Gs. 18. IV. in old poetry the fire of wounds or of Odin = weapons, the fire of the sea = gold; hauga-eldar, *magical fire in old cairns*; maur-ildi, a *glow-worm*; hrævar-eldr, a *Will o' the wisp, ignis fatuus*. V. as a prefix to pr. names, Eld-grímr, Eld-járn, Eld-ríð, etc.; in names of places it denotes volcanic ground, Eld-borg, Eld-fjall, Eld-gjá, etc. **eld-rauðr**, adj. *fiery-red*. **eld-sókn**, f. *fetching fire*, Grett. 89. **eld-stokkr**, m. a *burning beam*, Nj. 202. **eld-stóf**, f., pl. stóar, a *'fire-stove,' hearth*, Bárð. 2 new Ed., Nj. 236, Fb. iii. 446, Fas. ii. 115, Mork. 98; sitja við eldstó móður sinnar, Fs. 6. **eld-súrr**, adj. *hot as fire, of vinegar or the like*. **eld-sætr**, adj. *always sitting by the fireside*, as a spoiled boy; Oddr var eldsætr í æsku ok seinlegr ok kallaðr kolbíttr, Landn. 235 (Hb.); Grímr var mikill ok eldsætr, ok þótti vera nær afglapi, Gullp. 14, Krók. 33 (Ed. eldsæti), Fas. ii. 113 (Ed. eldsættinn). **eld-tinna**, u. f. a *flint stone*, Fas. i. 447. **ELFR**, f., gen. elfar, acc. dat. elfi, a pr. name of the three rivers called Elbe, Lat. *Albis*, viz. Gaut-Elfr, *the Elb of the Gauts* (a Scand. people) = the River Gotba of the present time; Sax-E., *the Elb of the Saxons*, the Elbe; Raum-E., *the Elb of the Raums* (a people in Norway), i. e. the present Glommen and Wormen, Bær. 3, Nj. 42, Fms. i. 6, ii. 128, iii. 40, iv. 121, ix. 350, 393, 401, x. 292; Elfar-bakki, *the bank of one of these Elbes*, Bær. 3, Fms. ix. 269, 274; Elfinar-bakki, Fms. i. 192, of the river Oehil in Scotland, is a false reading = Ekkjals-bakki, vide Orkn. 12. compds: Elfar-grímar, m. pl. *dwellers on the banks of the Gotba*, Fms. vii. 17, 19, 321. Elfar-kvialir, f. pl. *the arms of the Gotba*, Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, ix. 274; used of the mouths of the Nile, Edda 148 (pref.). Elfar-aker, n. pl. *the Sherries at the mouth of the Gotba*, Fms., Fas.; cp. álfr, p. 42. 2. meton. used of any great river, (rare in Icel. but freq. in mod. Dan.) **Elfakr**, adj. a *dweller on one of the Elbe rivers*, Landn., Fms. ii. 252. **elgja**, ð, to *bech*. **ELGB**, m., gen. elgs or elgjar, [Lat. *alces*; O. H. G. *elab*; Engl. *elk*], an *elk*, Gpl. 449, Fms. viii. 31, Fas. i. 54; **elgja-gróf**, f. *an elk pit*, a hunting-trick, D. N.; **elgja-veidr**, f. *hunting elks*, Gpl. 448; **elgjar-galgi**, a, m., poet. *'elks-gallows,' the ice*, as elks were hunted on the ice, Stor. 15;

but some explain the phrase = *tree*, cp. Caes. Bell. Gall. vi. 17.

II.

deep pools of half-melted ice: akin to *elga*, yigr.

elg-ekógr, m. a *forest with elks*, Gpl. 449.

eligr, adj. [Swed. *elig*], *vile*, Hom. 151; e. ambátt, *a poor handmaid*, Stj. 484. 1 Sam. xxv. 24; áflett eðr elikt, *vile and refuse*, 456. 1 Sam. xv. 9; illr ok e., Hb. 31: it is probably akin to *el-*, Germ. *elend*, vide aulandi, p. 34.

Elí-vágar, m. pl. *the Ice-waves*, a mythol. name, Edda.

ELJA, u. f. a *concubine*, as opp. to a wedded wife; this word is either akin to *eljan* in the sense of *zeal, jealousy*, or to the word *eligr*, as these women were often captives of war and handmaids; cp. the case of Melkorka, Ld., cp. also Gen. xxi. 10:—the word is defined in Edda 109,—þær konur eru eljur, er einn mann eigu, *those women are called 'eljur,' who are wives of one man*; státtu upp úr binginum frá elju minni, Nj. 153; en elja hennar gördi henni jafnan skapraun, Stj. 428. 1 Sam. i. 6 ('and her adversary also provoked her sore,' of the two wives of Elkanah); systur konu þinnar skaltú eigi taka til elju hennar, Stj. 320. Lev. xviii. 18: in poetry the earth is called the elja of Rinda, one of Odin's wives, Fms. vi. (in a verse): this word points to the remotest time; the sole passage where it occurs in an Icel. hist. work is Nj. (above), where it is wrongly used, the wedded wife being called the elja by the concubine; cp. arin-elja.

ELJAN, f. (in mod. usage *elja*, u. f.), [Ulf. *aljan* = (ἄλῃα; cp. A. S. *ellian*; Hel. *ellan*), *endurance, energy*; *eljun* ok styrk annarra manna, Fms. vii. 228; heilsu ok eljun, 277; afl ok eljun, Fas. i. (in a verse); atferð ok eljun, Ld. 318; ok fari þat e. eptir ok öll tilræði, Fs. 4. compds: **eljanar-lauss**, adj. [*ellennless*, Ormul.], *weak, feeble*, Al. 100, Fbr. 157. **eljunar-leysi**, n. *weakness, want of energy*, Fms. iv. 163. **eljunar-maðr**, m. *an energetic man*, Fms. iv. 163, viii. 447.

ELJAN, u. f. (in mod. usage *elju-lauss*, adj., *elju-leysi*, n., with the notion of *impatience*; hann hefir engu elja á e-u, *he is too restless to perform anything*).

eljara-gletta, u. f. [cp. *elja*], *pertness, sauciness*, Skýr. 53 (pref.)

Elj-úðnir, m. *the ball of Hela*, Edda (Gl.)

él-kaldr, adj. *ice-cold*, epithet of a stream, Yt. 23.

ELLA, adv., in Norse laws freq. *ellar*, and so in Fms. vi. 214, vii. 17, 115, etc.; in mod. Icel. usage *ellagar*; *elligar*, Ó. H., Grág., Mork., passim, etc., which seems to be the original form, q. s. *ell-vegar*, 'other-ways,' cp. *þann-ig*, *hinn-ig*, *einn-ig*; *ella*, though it is the usual form in the MSS., would be an apocopated form, the *r* being dropt; [A. S. *elles*; Engl. *else*; Swed. *eljest*; cp. Lat. *alius*, Gr. ἄλλος]—*else, otherwise*; er yðr nú annat-hvært til at leggja í brott þegar, *ella blúisk þér við sem skjótast*, Nj. 44; en þann þeirra e. er réttari er, Grág. i. 78; en ella jamt skerða sem at skuldadómí, 84; ella ligger á þér viti, Fms. iv. 27; hann hét vináttu sínni ef þessu vildi játa en elligar afarkostum, Ó. H. 141; ella man ek láta drepa þik, Nj. 74; eða—ella, or—*else*, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse); eða heit hvers manns niðingr ella, or *else be called the 'nothing' of every man*, Nj. 176; eða drept hann ella, Fms. xi. 100; eðr stökki hann af eignum sínum ellar, vii. 17.

ELLI, f. indecl. [Dan. *ælde*], *'eld,' old age*; the saying, öllum hefir elli á kné komit, *old age has brought all on their knees*, cp. the tale in Edda 33, 34, where the old giantess Elli wrestles with Thor, whence in poetry she is called 'the antagonist of Thor,' Eg. (in a verse); engi hefir sá orðit..., at eigi komi elin öllum til falls, Edda 34; fyrir elli sakar, Eg. 107; eigi er þat síðr en elli..., Nj. 171. compds: **elli-belgr**, m., in the mythol. phrase, kasta e., *to cast the 'slough of age,' to be young again*, Mag. 3, (freq.) **elli-bjúgr**, adj. *bowed down with age*, Mag. **elli-dagar**, m. pl. *old days*, Stj. 190, Sks. 458. **elli-dauðr**, adj. *dead (dying) from old age*, Nj. 58, Fms. i. 117, Edda 18. **elli-dómr**, m. *old age*, Stj. 192. **elli-gamall**, adj. *exceeding old*, Stj. 190, Sks. 92, Al. 3. **elli-glöp**, n. pl. *dotage from old age*, Fas. i. 421. **elli-hamr** = *ellibelgr* (of serpents shedding their slough), Stj. 98. **elli-hrumr**, adj. *tottering from old age*, Stj. 432. **elli-hærrur**, f. pl. *the boariness of age*, Stj. 214. **elli-karl**, m. *an old carle*, Barl. 164. **elli-lyf**, f. *medicine to bar old age, elixir vitar*, (mythol.), Haustl. 9, cp. Edda 63. **elli-móðr**, adj. *worn, weary from age*, Ld. 12, Landn. 117. **elli-njúkr**, adj. *sick from age*, Þidr. 30. **elli-stoð**, f. *the stay of old age*. **elli-tíð**, f. *time of old age*, Hom. 13. **elli-vafur**, n. pl. *wavering from age, decrepitude*, Bret. 162 (of king Lear); in Eg. 756 (the verse), the old poet said, vals hefir vafur elli = *elli-vafur*; the comparison with the passage in Bret. is decisive, and the explanation in Lex. Poët. s. v. vafur is undoubtedly wrong. **elli-vam**, n. *the being a dotard*, Bret. 162. **elli-pökki**, a, m. *looking old*; hratt hón af sér ellipökka, Stj. 627. 2 Kings ix. 30 (of the old queen Jezebel).

elliði, a, m. a *kind of ship with a high poop*, Edda (Gl.), Fas. ii. 5; hence **Ellidæ-ey**, f. the name of an island, from its resemblance to these old-fashioned ships, Landn., Eb.; **elliði**, a, m. a farm, Korm.; **Ellidæ-Grímr**, m., pr. name of a man, Landn., Nj.

ellifti, mod. *ellefti*, ord. numb. *the eleventh*, Landn. 199, Fms. ix. 412.

ellifu, mod. *ellefu*, ord. numb., the Goth. *ainlif*; A. S. *ellefne*; Engl. *eleven*; Germ. *elf*; Swed. *elfva*; Dan. *elleve*:—'lif' is an obsolete word,

denoting *ten*, so that 'eleven, twelve' are formed just like thirteen, fourteen, etc.

él-ligr, adj. [él], stormy, Vápn. 51.

elldri (eldri), compar. elder, and **ellstr** (eldstr), superl. eldest; vide *gamall*.

elma, u, f. [almr], a branch, twig, Mar. 183.

-eln, adj. in compds, *tví-e*, *þrí-e*, etc., two, three . . . *alls long*.

elna, að, [cp. Goth. *aljanon*; A. S. *eljan* = *aemulari*], to wax, grow, a medic. term, in the phrases, sótt elnar á hendr e-m, the fever grows upon one's hands, i. e. becomes worse; en sótt elnaði á hendr Gizuri biskupi, Bs. i. 69; þá elnaði sótt á hendr Kveldúlf, en er dró at því at hann var banvæn, etc., Eg. 126; e-m elnar sótt, id.; ok elnar honum sóttin, Band. 14; en Lophthænu elnaði sóttin (of a woman in labour), Fas. ii. 162; sótt elnaði við Lophthænu, 504.

elptr, f. = álpt, a swan, Str. 52, 62, etc.

elrir, m., and **elri**, n. the alder-tree, Lat. *alnus*, A. S. *alor*, *aler*, Germ. *erle*, Edda (Gl.), O. H. 250, Fbr. 10.

elaka, að, to love, love dearly, with acc.; elskaðr sem sá er framast elskaði samnan Guð, Fs. 80; konungr elskaði Hákon meir en nokkurn annan mann, Fms. i. 17; Birkibeinar elskuðu því meir sveininn, sem . . . ix. 244; halt vel trú þína ok elska Guð, ii. 255; Hrafnkell elskaði ekki annat goð meir enn Frey, Hrafn. 4; kona þess hins ríka manns elskaði Jóseph, Sks. 455; hann sá at Guð elskaði David (acc.), 708; ok er svá auðr svá sem hann er elskaðr til, 442. **β**. reflex., elskask at e-m, to grow fond of; þorkell var lengi með jarlinum ok elskaðisk at honum, Fms. iv. 217 ('elskadi' at jarli, act., O. H. 93, is scarcely right).

β. recipr. to love one another; höfðu þau Jón elskask frá barnsku, Bs. i. 282; þessir ungu menn elskask sín í millum mjök hjartanliga, 655 xxxii. 20. Icel. have a playful rhyme referring to lovers, running thus—elskar hann (hún) mig, | af öllu hjarta, | ofhræitt | harla lítið | og ekki neitt, which calls to mind the scene in Goethe's *Faust*, where Gretchen plucks off the petals of the flower with the words, *liebt mich—nicht—liebt mich—nicht*.

ELSKA, u, f. (*elska*, Barl. 6, O. H. L.), [this word is peculiar to the Scand. races; it is probably derived from *el* and an inflexive *sk*, and properly means *storm*, whence metaph. *passion*; the Swedes and Danes have not the single word, but *älskog* and *elskov*, qs. *elisk-hogtr*; Icel. *elshugi* or *elskogi*]:—love; með Guðs elsku ok náunga, Hom. 48; hafa elsku á e-m, to love one, Bs. i. 36; mikla elsku hafði jarl á konungs syni, Fms. ix. 242; vit höfum lengi saman haldið okkarri elsku, vii. 140; svá mikla ást sem þú hefir á hinum dýgra manni ok elsku við hann lagt, iv. 182. compds: **elsku-band**, n. a bond of love, Mar. **elsku-bragð**, n. a deed of love, Mar. 220. **elsku-fullr**, adj. full of love, Barl. 179. **elsku-goð**, n. a loving kindness, Pass. 30. 11. **elsku-gras**, n. love's flower, vide *brönngrös* s. v. *brana*, p. 76. **elsku-laus**, adj. loveless, and **elsku-leysi**, n. want of love, Lex. Poët. **elsku-merki**, n. a love token. **elsku-semi**, f. lovingness. **elsku-váttir**, m. a love token. *Elska* never occurs as a verb or noun in old heathen poets; Amor is the first poet on record who uses it; old writers prefer using *ást*; with Christianity, and esp. since the Reformation, it gained ground; *ástar* of the N. T. is usually rendered by *elska* (to love) and *dýgning* by *elska* (love) or *kærleiki* (charity); so, *mann-elska*, *humanity*, *kindness*.

elskandi, part. a lover, Greg. 30.

elskan-liga, adv. lovingly, 655 xxxii. 17.

elskan-ligr, adj. beloved, N. T.

elskari, a, m. a lover, Barl. 88, 187, Karl. 545, Mar. 197. (rare.)

elshugi or **elshugi**, a, m. [Swed. *älskog*; Dan. *elskov*], love, Edda 21; vinattu ok elshuga, Stj. 8; ástrúð ok e., 130, Rev. 8 (Fr.); *elshugi* (*elshugi*), Barl. 6: a sweetheart, minn sæti herra ok ágætr elshugi (my love), Fb. i. 514.

elskr, adj., in the phrase, e. at e-m, fondly attached to one, fond of one, of the attachment of children, or to children; hann var elskr at Agli, he loved the boy Egil, Eg. 187; Egil (the father) unni honum mikil, var Böðvarr (the child) ok e. at honum, 599; also used of animals, ok svá elskir hvár at öðrum, at hvár rann eptir öðrum, two words that never left one another, Nj. 81; hann (the ox) er mjök elskr at mér, Fms. iii. 132; hence *mann-elskr*, of pet lambs or tamed animals (but never used of cats, dogs, or animals that are constant companions of man); heima-e., home-loving, one who never leaves the hearth, Fs. 4.

elku-liga, adv. lovingly, heartily, Fms. i. 140.

elku-ligr, adj. loving; e. alvara, warm affection, Fms. iii. 63, K. A. 22; *dear, beloved*, þitt e. andlit, 655 xxxii. 7; e. sonr, Th. 7; var henni mjök e., Fms. i. 81; *dýgning* of the N. T. is usually rendered by *elskuligr*.

Elskur, f. a snow-shower, Sks. 227.

ELTA, t, to chase, with acc.; þeir eltu einn hjört, Flóv. 27; elta dýr á spor, Barl. 199; e. sauði, to run after sheep, in order to fetch them back, Nj. 27, Korn. 28 (in a verse); eltu þjálf, Hbl. 39; þeir höfðu eit af skipum Tryggva konung, they had driven king T. from his ships, Fms. i. 37; Stykkarr elti þá suðr í Karmund, ix. 54; hljópu á land upp ok eltu þá, iv. 304, Guðl. 21; e. öxn með vendi, to drive cattle with a goad, Karl. 471. **β**. reflex. to pursue one eagerly; eltask eptir e-m,

Fms. ix. 305; Icel. now say, *eltask við e-n*, e. g. of catching a horse, sheep, when grazing wild in an open field. II. to knead, work;

elta leir, to mix lime, Stj. 247, cp. Exod. i. 14. 2. a tanner's term;

e. skinn, to tan a hide, i. e. rub, scratch it, so as to make it soft; ek skal yðra húð elta með klungum, Stj. 395. Judges viii. 7; elt skinn, tanned hide; elt skinn, rough hide, (freq.) 3. = *velta*, to overthrow, in the Runic phrase, at rita sa varpi es ailti stain þessi eða hepan dragi, Rasm 188, 194.

elting, f., chiefly in pl. pursuing, chasing, Fms. vii. 128, 294, Fs. 50. II. botan., proncd. **elking**, [Swed. *älgrar*], spearwort, *equisetum vulgare*, *arvense*, Björn.

eltur, f. pl. pursuing, Fms. vii. 407, viii. 406, Róm. 276.

Embla (in Ub. spelt **Emla**), u, f. a mythol. word, which only occurs in Vsp. 17; and hence in Edda (where it is said that the gods found two lifeless trees, the askr (ash) and the embla; of the ash they made man, of the embla woman), it is a question what kind of tree the embla was; some suggest a metathesis, qs. emla from almr, *elm*, but the compound embla-askr, in one of Egil's poems, seems to shew that the embla was in some way related to the ash.

embatta, tt, mod. ad, to attend, wait upon, with dat.; e. gestum, to wait upon guests; kann vera at Guð yðvarr sá á málstefnu, eðr eigi gestum at e., Stj. 593. 1 Kings xviii. 27; eigi samneytti hon, heldr e. hon, sbe ate not with the people, but waited on them, 655 xxxi A. 3; e. fé, to serve the cattle, to milk, Isl. ii. 334, 482. 2. eccl. to say mass, to celebrate the eucharist, D. N. **β**. in mod. usage since the Reformation, to officiate as a clergyman.

embætti (embuð, Anecd. 38), n. [Germ. *amt*; Dan. *embede*; as to the root vide *ambátt*, p. 19], service, office; bjóða e-m af e., to depose one from office, Bs. i. 550; Guðs e., Hom. 121, 160, Stj. 613. 2 Kings iv. 13; mikil e., hard work, a great task, Hom. 153; veita e-m e., to serve one, Fms. viii. 332, 406; bindask í e-s e., to enter one's service, Sks. 357; fremja e., to perform a service, Bs. i. 426; Guðligt e., holy service, Fms. ii. 198; heilagt skímar e., holy baptism, i. 148; officiating at mass, D. N. 2. in mod. use, a divine service, answering to 'mass' in the Roman church; fyrir, eptir e., before, after service. **β**. in a secular sense, [Germ. *amt*, Dan. *embede*], a public office. compds: **embættis-lærr**, adj. able to perform one's duties, Ann. 1332. **embættis-görð**, f. officiating (of a clergyman), Bs. i. 811. **embættis-lauss**, adv. holding no office (of a priest), Sturl. ii. 118. **embættis-maðr**, m. a minister (priest), Hom. 119, Sks. 162, Fms. v. 146; in mod. use, *embættismaðr*, -lauss, etc. (= Germ. *beamter*, Dan. *embedsman*) mean an officer, chiefly in a secular sense.

emendera, að, to amend (Lat. word), Fb. i. 517.

EMJA, að, to bowl, Fms. vi. 150, x. 383, Fas. i. 213, 656 B. 10, Fagrsk. 8.

emjan, f. bowling, Fs. 44.

EN, disjunctive conj.; in MSS. spelt either *en* or *enn*, [a particle peculiar to the Scand.; in Danish *men*; in Swedish both *men*, *än*, and *endast*; Norse *enn* and also *men*, Ivar Aasen]:—but; en ef hann hefir, þá . . ., but if he has, then . . ., Grág. i. 261; en ef menn gefa þeim mat, id.; en heima mun ek sitja, but I will stay at home, Fms. vi. 100; en fjöldi féll, but a great many fell, Fas. ii. 514; eyrum hlýðir en augum skoðar, Hm. 7; en ekki eigu annarra manna orð, Grág. i. 84, 99, 171; en Skíðbláinnir skipa, en jóa Sleipnir, en hunda garmr, Gm. 44; en ör sveita sjár, en ör beinum björg, Vfm. 21; and passim. It is even used with a slight conjunctive sense; þykki mér sem því muni úhægt saman at koma, kappi þínu ok dirð 'en' skaplyndi konungs, metbinks it will be hard to make the two things go together, thy vehemence and rashness 'and' (on the other hand) the temper of the king, Eg. 511; ek kann ráðum Gunnhildar 'en' kappsemd Egils, I know the devices of Gunnhilda 'and' (on the other hand) Egil's eagerness, 257; used in narratives to begin a sentence, merely denoting the progress of the tale, much the same as 'and,' cp. the use of *auk* III, p. 33; thus in Yt. some verses begin with 'en,'—En dagskjart . . . 2, 3, 14, 23; En Gunnlaugr grimman tamði, Hlt.; En Hróalds á höfuðbáðni, Ad. 19, without any disjunctive notion.

EN, temporal adv., better spelt *enn*, [prob. akin to *endr* and *eðr*, q. v.]:—yet, still; þú hefir enn eigi (not yet) heyrt á kenning Drottins, Mar. 656 A. ii. 14; vildi hann enn svá, Fms. i. 11; at hann mundi enn svá gora, vi. 100; þá ríkir hann enn fyrir mik, Al. 29; til betri tíma en (than) enn (still) er kominn, Sks. 596 B. 2. before a comparative; enn síðarr, still later, N. G. L. i. 94; enn betr, still better; enn fyrr, still later; enn verr, still worse; enn æðri, still worthier; enn hærr, still bigger; enn frr, still further off; enn nær, still nearer; enn heldr, still more, Sks. 304; separated from the comparative, enn vóru fleiri dætr Haralds, the daughters of H. were still more, i. e. H. had more daughters yet, Fms. i. 8.

β. curious is the use of *en* (usually spelt *in* or *inn*) in old poems, viz. before a comparative, where in prose the 'en' can be left out without impairing the sense; thus, hölt-a in lengr rúmi, be kept not his place longer, i. e. ran away, Am. 58; ráð en lengr dvelja, to delay no longer, 61; menn in sælli, a happier man, Skv. 3. 18; né in

mætti mægd, *worthier affinity*, id.; mann in hardara = hardara mann, a *hardier man*, Hbl. 14; nema þú in smotrari sér, *unless thou art wiser*, Vfm. 7; drekka in meira mjöd, *to drink more mead*; bita en breiðara, *to bite broader*, i. e. *eat with better appetite*, þkv. 25; þars þætti skáld in verri, *where poets were kept in less honour*, Jomsv. S. (in a verse); né in heldr, *neither*; né hests in heldr, *neither for his horse*, Hm. 60; né in heldr hugðir sem var Hugni, *neither are ye minded as H.*, Gh. 3, Sdm. 36, Hkv. 1. 12, Skv. 1. 21; in prose, eigi in heldr ætla ek, þat..., *neither do I think, that...*, Nj. 210.

3. *to boot, further, moreover*; boláxar ok enn amboð nokkur, *pole-axes and some tools to boot*, Dipl. v. 18; ok þat enn, at, *and that still more, that*, Róm. 303; Ingibjörg hét enn dóttir Haralds, *Ingeburg was further Harold's daughter*, Fms. i. 5.

EN or enn, conj., written an in very old MSS., e. g. Hom., Greg., Eluc., but in the great bulk of MSS. en is the standing form, both ancient and modern; [formed by anacope, by dropping the initial þ; Ulf. þanub; A. S. þanne; Engl. than; Hel. than; O. H. G. dann; Germ. dann, but here almost replaced by 'als'; Swed. änn; Dan. end; Norse enn, Ivar Aasen; the anacope is entirely Scandian.]—than, Lat. quam; heldr faðir an móðir, *more father than mother*, Eluc. 5; bjartari an sól, *brighter than the sun*, 45, 52; meira an aðrir, *more than others*, Greg. 51; víðara an áðr, *wider than before*, id.; betr an þegja, *better than being silent*, 96; aðri an þetta, Eluc. 51; annat an annat, *one thing rather than another*, 50; ljúsara an nú, 44; heldr an vér, 17; annat an dauðan, 15; meira an Guð, 13; fyr an, 6; annat an þú ert, 59; framarr an þeir hafa, id.; framarr an vesa, 60; heldr an færi eðr fleiri, Hom. 45; heldr an, 63; betra er þagat an mælt, 96; helgari an annarra manna, 126; framarr an sin, 135, etc.; cp. Frump. 158–163; 'en' however occurs in Hom. 126.

II. the form 'en' (or 'enn') occurs passim, Grág. i. 173, ii. 13, Al. 29, Sks. 506 B, N. G. L. i. 37, etc. etc.

6. The particle en differs in sense when placed before or after the comparative; if before, it means *still*; if after, *than*; thus, fyrr enn, *adr enn, before*, Lat. priusquam, but enn fyrr, *still earlier, sooner*; enn heldr, *still more*, but heldr enn, *rather than*; enn betr, *still better*, but betr enn, *better than*; enn síðar, *still later*, but síðar enn, *later than*, etc. Again, there is a difference of sense, when neither en is a comparative; cu ef, *but if*; ef enn, *if still*, etc.

EN is now and then in MSS., esp. Norse, used = er, ef, q. v., but this is a mere peculiarity or false spelling:

1. *when*; mér vörum i hjá en (= er) þeir, *when they*, D. N. i. 271; til þess en = til þess er, 81. 2. as a relat. particle, *which*; sú hin ríka frú en (*which*), Str.; minna dóttur en allra meyja er segst, *my daughter who is the fairest of all women*, Þidr. 249; af því en hann hefir fingit, Al. 143; sá ötti en, 107; en sungin er, *which is sung*, Hom. 41; but hvárt en er, *whether*, N. G. L. i. 349.

3. = *if*, [cp. Old Engl. au]; sælar væri skálmur, en þær vissi, *if they knew*, Al. 114; en þeir vildi = ef þeir vildi, 118; en vér færim = ef vér færim, 120, esp. freq. in D. N. (vide Fr.) Very rare in Icel. writings or good MSS., e. g. en ek hefi með Guðs miskunn (i. e. *er ek hefi*), as I have, because I have, Bs. i. 59, Hlung. ch. 1; vide er.

ENDA, a copul. conj. with a slight notion of cause or even disjunction; [the use of this copulative is commonly regarded as a test word to distinguish the Scandian and the Saxon-Germ.; the A. S. *ende*, Engl. *and*, Hel. *end*, Germ. *und*, and being represented by Scandian *auk*, *ok*, or *og*; whereas the disjunctive particle is in Scandian *en*, *enn*, or even *enda*, answering to the Engl. *and*, A. S. and Germ. *aber*, *but*; the Gothic is neutral, unless *jað*, by which Ulf. renders *and*, be = *auk*, *ok*;—this difference, however, is more apparent than real; for the Icel. 'enda' is probably identical with the Germ. and Saxon *und*, *and*; in most passages it has a distinct copulative sense, but with something more than this]:—*and*, etc.

I. with subj., a standing phrase in the law, connecting the latter clause of a conditional premiss, *if so and so, and if...*, and *again if...*; or it may be rendered, *and in case that, and supposing that*, or the like. The following references will make it plainer; ef goðinn er um sóttur, *enda hafi hann öðrum manni i hönd selt...*, þá skal hann ok sekja..., *if a suit lies against the priest, 'and' be has named a proxy, then the suit lies also against him* (viz. the proxy), Grág. i. 95; ef skip hverfr ok sé eigi til spurt á þim vetrum, *enda sé spurt ef þeim löndum öllum er vár tunga er á*, þá..., *if a ship disappears without being heard of for three years, 'and' inquiry has been made from all the countries where 'our tongue' is spoken, then...*, 218; ef goðinn getr eigi nemna ferasáðóm, *enda sé hann at lögum beiddr...*, þá varðar goð-anum fjörbaugsgarð, *if the priest name not the court of ferasán, 'and' has been lawfully requested there, then he is liable to the lesser outlawry*, 94; nú hefir maðr sveinbarn fram fært i æsku, *enda verði sá maðr veginn síðan*, þá..., *if a man has brought a boy up in his youth, 'and in case that' be (the boy) be slain, then...*, 281; ef maðr færir meybarn fram..., *enda beri svá at...*, ok (then) skal sá maðr..., id.; ef menn selja ómaga sinn af laundi héðan, ok eigi við verði, *enda verði þeir ómaga særðir ut hingat síðan*, þá..., 274; hvervetna þess er vegnar sakir standa úbættar á milli maða, *enda villi menn sættast á þau mál...*, þá..., ii. 20; ef sá maðr var veginn er á (who was) vist með konu, *enda sé þar þingheyndi nokkurt...*, þá..., 74; þat vóru lög, ef þrælur væri dreppir fyrir manni,

enda (and in case that) væri eigi færð þrælsjóðin fyrir hina þrjúu sói, þá..., Eg. 723, cp. Eb. 222; þótt maðr færi fram ellri manni, karl eðr konu, i barnæsku, *enda (and in case that) berisk réttarfar síðan um þá menn*, þá skal..., 281; ef þú þorir, *enda sér þú nokkut at manni, if thou darest, 'and supposing that' thou art something of a man*, Fb. i. 170; segja má ek honum tíðendin ef þú vilt, *enda vekir þú hann, 'and supposing that' thou wilt awake him*, Fms. iv. 170; en þeir eru skilnaðarmenn réttir er með hvárumgu fóru heiman vísir vitend, *enda (and even) vildi þeir svá skilja þá*, Grág. ii. 114; *enda fylgi þeir hrárumgu i braut (supposing they)*, id.; hvat til berr er þú veizt úðórna hluti, *enda sér þú eigi spámaðr, supposing that thou art a prophet*, Fms. i. 333.

2. rarely with indic.; ef kona elr börn með óheimilum manni, *enda gelzt þú fó um, hón á eigi...*, Eb. 225.

II. *even, even if*, usually with indic.; kona á sakir þær allar ef hún vill reiðask við, *enda komi (even if) eigi fram lofordit*, Grág. i. 338; in single sentences, þá skal hann segja búum sínum til, *enda á þingi, even in parliament*, id. 351; the phrase, e. svá (*even so*), eigi þau handsöl hennar at haldask, *enda svá þau er*, i. 334; *enda er þó rétt víðing þeirra, ef...*, *and their taxation is even (also) lawful, if...*, 209; in mod. usage very freq. in this sense (= *even*).

III. denoting that a thing follows from the premiss, *and consequently, and of course, and then, or the like, and forsooth*, freq. in prose with indic.; man ek eigi optar heimta fé, *enda verða þér aldri at líði síðan, I shall not call for this debt any more, 'and also' lend thee help never more*, Vápn. 18; ef þeir eru eigi fleiri en fimm, *enda eigi færi, if they are not more than five, and also not less*, Grág. i. 38; *enda eigu menn þá at taka annan lögsögumaðr ef vilja, and they shall then elect another speaker if they choose*, 4; *enda skulum vér þá leysa þik, and then of course we shall loose thee*, Edda 20; varðar honum skóggang, *enda verður hann þar óheilagr, and of course or and even, and to boot*, Grág. ii. 114; skal hann segja til þess á manna-mótum, *enda varðar honum þá eigi við lög*, i. 343; á sá sök er hross á, *enda verði sá jamt sekr um nautainu sem aðrir menn*, 432; þá á sök þá hvárt er vill, *enda skal lögsögumaðr...*, 10; *enda á hann kost at segja lögleigor á féit, ef hann vill þat heldr*, 217; trúir ek honum miklu betr en (than) öðrum, *enda skal ek þessu ríða, and besides I will settle this myself*, Eg. 731; sýnisk þat jafnan at ek em félgjarn, *enda mau svá enn, it is well known that I am a money-loving man, and so it will be too in this case*, Nj. 102; beid ek af því þinna atkvæða, *enda mun öllum þat beat gegna, I waited for thy decision, and (as) that will be the best for all of us*, 78; er þat ok líkast at þér sækir með kappi, *enda munu þeir svá verja, and so will they do in their turn*, 227; Hallgerðr var fengsöm ok stórlýnd, *enda (and on the other hand) kallaði hón til alls þess er aðrir áttu i mánd*, 18; mikitt má konungs gæfa um slíka hluti, *enda mun mikill frami fisk i ferðinni ef vel tekst*, Fms. iv. 129; Ólver var málsnjallr ok máldjarfr, e. var hann vitr maðr, 235; ekki mun ek halda til þess at þú brjótur lög þin, *enda eru þau eigi brotin, ef...*, *neither are they broken, if...*, Fb. i. 173, Mork. 81.

3. with a notion of disjunction, *and yet*; eigi nenni ek at hafa þat saman, at veita Högna, *enda drepa bróður hans, I cannot bear to do both, help Hogni and yet kill his brother*, Nj. 145; er þér töldut Grænland vera veðrgott land, *enda er þat þó fullt af jökulum ok frosti, that you call Greenland a mild climate, and yet it is full of frost and ice*, Sks. 209 B.

4. ellipt. in an abrupt sentence, without a preceding premiss; *enda tak nú úxi þina, and now take thy axe* (implying that I can no longer prevent thee), Nj. 58; *enda þarf hér mikils við*, 94; *maðrinn segir, enda sauk höfudit af bolnum, the man continued,—nay, the head flew off the body*, Ld. 290; even in some passages one MS. uses 'enda,' another 'ok,' e. g. skorti nú ekki, *enda var drengilega eptir sótt* (ok var drengilega eptir sótt, v. l.), Fms. viii. 357; cp. Fb. iii. 258, i. 16, and Mork. 7. l. 15; the law sometimes uses 'ok' exactly in the sense of *enda*, ef maðr selr ómaga sinn af landi brott, 'ok' verði hinn aptreki er við tók, þá..., Grág. i. 275.

ENDA, d, (enda, að, Fa. 8, Ld. 50, Bs. i. 865; mod. usage distinguishes between *enda* að, *to end, finish*, and *enda t*, *to fulfil*):—*to end, bring to an end*; ok eudi þar líf sitt, Fms. i. 297; af ríðum ok endaðr, Fa. l. c.; endaðir sinu valdi, Bs. i. 863. 2. metaphr. *to bring to an end, fulfil, perform* a promise or the like; þá sýslu er hann endi eigi, *work which he did not perform*, Grág. ii. 267; þótti Heinreki biskupi Gizurr eigi *enda* við konung þat sem hann hafði heiðið, Fms. x. 51; *enda þeir þat er Páll postuli mælti*, Hom. 135; befir þú komit ok ent þat er þú lofadir, Nidrst. 8.

II. reflex. *to end, come to an end*; reiði mannsins endisk á einu augabragði, 656 A. ii. 17; er svá hefjask upp at eigi endask, 656 B. 3; þá endisk sá enn mikli höfðingskapr Dana konunga, Fms. xi. 205; þær endask ok byrjask jafnframt ávalt, Rb. 232.

2. *to last out*; ok endisk þá allt á sumar fram, Nj. 18; meðan mér endask fong til, Eg. 66; en honum endisk eigi til þess líf, Bs. i. 77; en ef veizlor endask eigi fyrir fjolunnis sakir, Hkr. ii. 92; ok endisk því þetta hóti lengst, Gisl. 50; meðan ek endumk til, *as long as I last*, i. e. *live*, Fms. iv. 292.

3. *to end well, do*; *enda mun þat sáam böndum vel endask at synja mér mægðar*, Isl. ii. 215; ek veit, at þat má honum eigi endask, ef..., Rd. 311; ok öngum skyldi öðrum hans kappi einsk hafa þetta nema þér, Fas. i. 104; segir honum eigi ella endask munda,

Fms. iv. 143.

III. *impers.* in the phrase, sögu endar, endar þar sögu frá honum, *it ends the tale*, i. e. *the tale is ended*, Ld. 50: in mod. usage Icel. can say, saga endar, sögu endar, and saga endast, *here the story ends*.

endemi and **endími**, n. pl. *an abomination, scandal, shame*, esp. in exclamations: sé undr ok endemi! Nidrst. 6; ok þykkir naðsýn, at eigi verði þau e. i. Fms. xi. 27; nú eru slíkt mikil e., vii. 36; heyr á endemi, *bear the abomination for shame!* heyr á firn ok e., 21, ii. 14; heyr á e., segir Hallgerðr, þú gerir þik góðan, Nj. 74; vissum vér eigi vánir slíkra véla ok endema, Blas. 46; mörk e. tóku menn þá til ánnur, Bs. i. 62; hét lýstr í e., segir hann, Fms. xi. 94. **endemi-maðr**, m. *a monster*, Fs. 38. The etym. is doubtful, either = ein-demi, *what is unexampled*, or rather from dæmr and the prefix and-; endemi is always used in a very bad sense; the passage Fms. v. 206—veistu ef þau e. (=wonder) eru sönn, at konungurinn sé heilagur hjá okkr—is an exception and perhaps incorrect.

ENDI, a, m., and **endir**, s, m. [Ulf. *andais* = *τέλος*; A. S. *ende*; Engl. *end*; O. H. G. *enti*; Germ. *ende*; Swed. *ände*; Dan. *ende*]:—*the end, conclusion*; as in the proverbs, endirinn skyldi í upphafi skoða, Lat. *quidquid incipias respice finem*; allt er gott ef endirinn er góðr, *all's well that ends well*; sjá fyrir enda á e-u, *to see the end of a thing* (how it will end); göra fyrir enda á e-u (a weaver's term), *to bring to an end*, Grett. 100 new Ed.; leysa e-m illan (góðan) enda (a weaver's term), *to bring to an ill (good) end*, Korm. 164 (in a verse); mun einn endir leysir vera um þá úgíptu, *it will all come to one end*, Gisl. 82; binda enda á e-t, *to fulfil, finish*, Snót 169; göra enda á, *to bring to an end*, Dipl. i. 6; vera á enda, *to be at an end*, Fms. xi. 427 (to be at one's wit's end); standask á endum, Nj. 111; allt með endum, *adv. from end to end*, Lex. Poët.; til annars endans, Nj. 176; öðrum endanum, Eg. 91; dyrr á báðum endum, Fms. iv. 220; at sínum enda hvárir, Grág. ii. 48; til enda jarðar, 656 B. 4; endanum (with the article), 655 xxxii; til enda, *to the end of life*, Nj. 39; endir líkama, Hom. 103; upphaf ok endir, 146; engi endir, 157; hét skal nú ok endir á verða, *it shall come to an end*, Nj. 145; íá varð endir á, at ..., *that was the end of it, that ...*, Fas. ii. 514; annarr endir hersins, Fms. ix. 353; hinn neðri endir, Sks. 167 B. **compos**: **enda-dagr**, m. (**enda-dægr**, n.), *the last day, day of death*, Fms. viii. 93, x. 388, Sks. 355, Fas. i. 223. **enda-flöi**, f. *a gable end*, Pr. 413. **enda-knútr**, m. *the 'end-knot,' final issue*. **enda-lauss**, adj. *endless*, Fms. v. 343, Sks. 617, Hom. 87. **enda-lok**, n. pl. and **enda-lykt**, f. *the end, conclusion*, Finnb. 248, Fbr. 29, Hom. 152, Fms. iii. 163, v. 343, Stj. 20, 49. **enda-mark**, n. *the end, limit*, H. E. ii. 70, Fms. v. 343. **enda-merki**, n. *id.*, D. N. **enda-mjórr**, adj. *thin at the end, tapering*, in the phrase, láta eigi verða endamjótt við e-n, *to treat one well to the end*; Icel. say, e-t verðir **enda-aleppt**, n. adj. *it has an abrupt end*, etc. **enda-barmr**, m. *the great gut*, Pr. 473.

endi-land, n. *borders, confines*, Stj. 406, 531, 546. **endi-langr**, adj. *'end-long,' from one end to another*; eptis endilangri mörkinni, Eg. 28; með endilöngum bekkjum, *along the benches*, Nj. 220; utlaga fyrir endilangan Noreg, 368, Fms. iv. 319, Grett. 97: as adverb. phrases, *'endwise,'* opp. to *'across,'* at endilöngum skipum, Fms. vii. 94; um endilangan, Stj. 290; um endilangt, Bs. i. 644; at endilöngu, El. 32. **endi-lauss**, adj. *endless*, Hom. 87. **endi-leysa**, u. f. *nonsense, 'without end or aim,'* Fms. vi. 375. **endi-liga**, adv. *finally*, Stj. 225, Fms. ix. 355, v. i. **endi-ligr**, adj. *final*, Stj. 110, Dipl. ii. 11, Bs. i. 8. **endi-lok**, n. pl. *the end, conclusion*, 625, 172. **endi-mark**, n. esp. pl. *a boundary, confine*, Grág. ii. 166, Hom. 48, Stj. 275, 345, Sks. 338, Dipl. ii. 4, Pm. 92: *a limit, end*, Hom. 52, Skálda 206, Gpl. 44, Sks. 272 B, Fms. ii. 89, H. E. i. 466. **endi-merki**, n. (and **endi-mörk**, f.) = **endimark**, Sks. 207, 338 B. **ending**, f. *ending, termination*, Fms. v. 225, Vigl. 16. **endir**, v. *endi*.

end-langr, adj. = **endilangr**, Grág. ii. 257, Vkv. 7. **ENDR**, adv. [cp. Lat. *ante*]. I. *in times of yore, erst, formerly, before*; very freq. in old poetry, Am. i. Ad. 3, Yt. 12, 13, Eg. 751 (in a verse), vide Lex. Poët.; in prose very rare, or only in the phrase, *endir fyrir löngu, a long time ago*, Fas. iii. 250, 347; cp. **edr**. 2. *in the phrases, endr annan veg en endr = now one way, now another*, 677, 2; endr ok sínum, mod. *endrum og sínum, from time to time, now and then*, Sks. 208; endr ok stundum, *id.*, 703 B. **endra-nær** and **endrar-nær**, adv. *at other times, otherwise*; bæði þá ok endra-nær, Bs. i. 533; sem jafnan endra-nær, *as always else*, 526, 538; sem ávalt endrar-nær, Fas. ii. 144; at eum sama hatti sem e., Rb. 28; en þat er endra-nær, at ..., *but else, that ...*, Fms. viii. 410. II. *again*; svá kom Óðinn sun endr at líkmi, þkv. 32. Mostly as prefix to nouns and verbs, answering to Lat. *re*, chiefly in a biblical and theological sense, esp. after the Reformation. **endr-borinn**, part. *born again*, Sæm. 118, Sturl. iii. 269, Fas. iii. 68. **endr-bót**, f. *making good again, repentance*, Hom. 41. **endr-búa**, bjó, *to restore*, 655 xiii B. 3. **endr-bæta**, tt, *to repair, restore*, 671, 3, 655 A. 13; reflex., 625, 69, Fms. ii. 212, Greg. 34, Stj. 53, 228, 632.

endr-bæting, f. *restitution, restoration*, Stj. 52, 632, 625, 69. **endr-bætingr**, m. *a thing repaired, patchwork*, N. G. L. i. 75. **endr-fórni**, f. *an offering, presenting again*, Stj. 49. **endr-fórna**, að, *to offer, present again*, Stj. 49. **endr-froða**, dd, *to regenerate*, Hom. 154, 1 Peter i. 3. **endr-froðing**, f. *regeneration*, Matth. xix. 28. **endr-gesondr**, part. *those who give again*, Hm. 40. **endr-geta**, gat, *to bear (give birth to) again*; sonu þína sem Heilög Kristni endrgat, 623, 28; endrgetinn fyrir vatn ok Helgan Anda, Hom. 55, Fms. iii. 166; endrgetinn af vatni ok Helgum Anda, Hom. 3; reflex. *to be born again*, Post. 656 B. 11, Nidrst. 104. **endr-getnaðr**, m. *the being born again*, Nidrst. 104. **endr-getning**, f. = **endrgetnaðr**, 655 vi. 2, Titus iii. 5. **endr-gjalda**, galt, *to reward*, Mar. 175, Bs. ii. 25, Rom. xii. 19. **endr-gjaldari**, a, m. *a rewarder*, Heb. xi. 6. **endr-gróða**, dd, *to heal again*, Barl. 148. **endr-göra**, d, *to restore, reconstruct*, K. Á. 28. **endr-hreinsa**, að, *to purify again*, Hom. (St.) **endr-hræra**, d, *to move again*, Barl. 130. **endr-kaupa**, t, *to redeem*, 1 Peter ii. 1. **endr-laginn**, part. *replaced*, Skv. 3, 65. **endr-lausan**, f. *redemption*, Luke xxi. 28, 1 Cor. i. 30; this and the following two words were scarcely used before the Reformation. **Endr-lausanari**, a, m. *the Redeemer*, Job xix. 25, etc. **endr-leysa**, t, *to redeem*, Matth. xvi. 26, Luke xxiv. 21. **endr-lífna**, að, *to come to life again*, Stj. 221, Greg. 58, Luke xv. 32. **endr-lífga**, að, *to call to life again*, Stj. 30. **endr-lífing**, f. *a refreshing, revival*, Acts iii. 19. **endr-minnask**, t, dep. *to remember, call to mind*, Stj. 23, 40, 51. **endr-minning**, f. *remembrance, recollection*, Hom. 9, Skálda 204. **endr-mæðing**, f. *tribulation*, Stj. 49. **endr-mæla**, t, *to repeat*, Matth. vii. 2. **endr-mæling**, n. *repetition*, Sturl. iii. 71 C. **endr-nýja**, að, *to renew, repeat*, Fms. ix. 248, 499, Jb. 156, K. Á. 28; *impers.*, Eb. 278; reflex. *to grow again*, Str. **endr-nýjung**, f. *renovation, renewing*, Titus iii. 5. **endr-næra**, d, *to refresh*, Matth. xi. 28, Rom. xv. 32, 2 Cor. vii. 13. **endr-næring**, f. *refreshing*. **endr-reisa**, t, *to raise again*, Fms. x. 276. **endr-rjóða**, adj. ind. *downcast, forlorn*; Ketill kvad þá mjök e., K. Á. said that they were much cast down, disheartened, Fas. ii. 16, Fspl. 12; it occurs only in these two passages, see a note of Dr. Scheving to Fspl. l. c., where he says that the word still survives in the east of Icel. **endr-samja**, samði, *to recompose, renew*, Bs. i. 735. **endr-skapa**, að, *to create anew*, Eluc. 52, Str. 52. **endr-skikka**, að, *to restore*, Acts iii. 21. **endr-taka**, tók, *to retake*, Stj. 29. **endr-trygja**, d, *to reconcile*, Bs. i. 686. **endr-vinda**, vatt, *to turn back (of things)*, Orkn. 202. **endr-pága**, u, f. *retribution*, Hm. 4.

ENG, f., pl. *engjar*, (spelt *æng*, O. H. L.), [Dan. *eng*; Swed. *äng*; A. S. *ing*, found in local names in North. E., as *Ings, Broad Ing*]:— [*inneh. si. ~*] *a meadow*; opp. to *akr*, in the allit. phrase, *akr nó eng*, Grág. i. 407, Hrafn. 21, Gpl. 136, 360, K. þ. K. 90; í enginni, Stj. 193; veitti hann lækinn á eng sína, Landn. 145; hálfis mánaðar eng, half a month's meadow-land, Dipl. ii. 12; in pl. *engjar* is in Icel. used of the outlying lands, opp. to *tún*, *the home-field*, and *hagi*, *the pasturage*, vide Grett. ch. 50; *engjar manna*, Grág. ii. 264; þótt fé gangi í engjar, 233; used in many compos: **engja-brigð**, f. *the eschateage of an eng*, Grág. ii. 277. **engja-grasnautn**, f. *right of grazing, making bay in the eng*, Vm. 48. **engja-hey**, n. *bay of the eng*, = *út-hey*, *'out-field bay,'* opp. to *táða*, *bay from the well-manured home-field*. **engja-merki**, m. *marks, borders of the eng*, Grág. ii. 219. **engja-skipti**, n. *division of the eng*, Grág. ii. 259. **engja-sláttr**, m. *the time of mowing the eng*, in August, opp. to *túna-sláttr*, *mowing of the home-field*, in July. **engja-vinna**, f. and **engja-verk**, n. *making bay in the eng*. **engja-vöxt**, m. *meadow-produce*, Jb. 146.

engi, n. (= *eng*), *meadow-land, a meadow*, Grág. i. 123, ii. 264, Háv. 51. **compos**: **engja-höfn**, f. *possession of a meadow*, Grág. ii. 274. **engja-lé**, m. *a scythe to mow a meadow*, Korm. 4 (in a verse), (engisler, MS.); this seems to be the correct reading of the passage. **engja-maðr**, m. *the owner of a meadow*, Grág. ii. 289. **engi-báfr**, a, m. *a neighbour who has to appear in an engidómr*. **engi-dalr**, m. *a meadow-valley*, Stj. 163. **engi-dómr** (or **engja-dómr**), m. *a court to decide the possession of a meadow, sitting on the spot*, Grág. (L. p. ch. 17) ii. 269 sqq. **ENGILL**, m. [Gr. *ἀγγελος*; Lat. *eccl. angelus*; hence in the Teut. dialects, Goth. *aggilus*; A. S. and Germ. *engel*; Engl. *angel*]:—*an angel*, Rb. 78, Nj. 157, 625, 4, N. T., Pass. Vidal., etc.; *englar*, höfuð-englar, veldis-englar, Hom. 133; engils andlit, 623, 55. **compos**: **engla-fylki**, n. *a host of angels*, Stj., Hom. 133, Fms. v. 340, Mar. 656 A. 8.

engla-líð, n. a host of angels, Greg. 37, Hom. 49, 154. **engla-líf**, n. life of angels, Hom. 16. **engla-mjöl**, n. 'angel-meal,' i.e. manna, Stj. 145. **engla-sveit**, f. a host of angels, Hom. 154. **engla-sýn**, f. a vision of angels, 625, 84.

engill-lígr, adj. angelical, Stj. 4, Nidrist. 4.

Engilakr, adj. Engilsk, D. N. (freq. but mod., vide Enskr).

engi-mark, n. the boundary of a meadow, Grág. ii. 233, 287.

engi-skipti, n. = engja-skipti; **engiskiptis-búi**, m. = engi-búi, Grág. ii. 276.

engi-sprotta, u. f. [Swed. *gräsboppa*; Dan. *græsboppe*], a grass-bopper, locust, Matth. iii. 4, Exod. x.

engi-teigr, m. a piece of meadow-land, Grág. ii. 249, Eg. 745, Vm. 15.

engi-verk, n. meadow work, Eb. 150; = engja-slátt; um e., during the time of mowing the meadows, Grág. i. 149, K. p. K. 136.

engi-vöxtr, m. meadow-produce, Grág. ii. 287.

engja, ð. [Gr. *ἀγγω*; Lat. *ango*; Germ. *engen*], to press tight, compress; **engdr** (vexed) með ufríði, Str.: with dat., hón engvir honum (makes him anxious, vexes him), ok angtr, id.: the mod. phrase, engja sig (or engjask), Swed. *urida sig*, = to writh with pain, chiefly used of a worm.

engja, u. f. and **enging**, f. [Germ. *enge*], narrowness (rare): medic., gam-engja, constriction of the bowels.

eng-liga, adv. narrowly; vera e. stáðr, to be in a strait, Str.

Englis-maðr (Engils-maðr), m. an Englishman, Fms. v, Fas. iii. 354.

ENGR, adj. [Lat. *angustus*; Goth. *aggvus*; A. S. *enge*; Germ. *eng*], narrow, close; i engri gæzlu, in close watch, Str.; vide ungr.

enn, art. the, = hinn.

enn, v. en.

enna, adv. [en with a demonstrative -na], in the phrase, eigi enna, not yet or not forsooth! Glúm. 378, Fms. vi. 360, viii. 119.

ENNI, n. [a word peculiar to the Scandin.; Swed. *anne*, but usually in mod. Swed. and Dan. *panna* or *pande*; root uncertain]:—the forehead; þó spratt honum sveiti í enni, Nj. 68, Pr. 471; um þvert ennit, Fms. i. 178; also brow, metaph. a steep crag, precipice, Landn., Eb.

enni-brattr, adj. having a straight forehead, Sd. 146.

enni-breidr, adj. having a broad forehead, Eg. 304, Fms. v. 238.

enni-dúkr, m. a fillet worn round the head by bearded priests at sacrificial ceremonies, Lat. *vitae*, Kornak (8. xey.)

enni-leðr, n. the skin of the forehead of animals, Fas. i. 80.

enni-snaudr, adj. having a low forehead, Fms. vii. 343.

enni-spénir, m. pl. [cp. Swed. *ännspan* = head-wreath, ornament], carved work, such as dragon-heads on old ships of war, both fore and aft, Fms. v. 304, vi. 120, viii. 197, Orkn. 333, Fas. iii. 113.

enni-svell, n. boulders of ice, Sturl. i. 61.

Enaka, u. f. the English tongue, Skálda 161.

ENSKR, adj. English, Grág. i. 504, Eg. 517; **Enskir menn**, m. Englishmen, Fms., Orkn., Hkr.

EPJA, u. f. [apr], chilliness, Björn.

EPLI, u. [A. S. *appel*; Engl. *apple*; Swed. *äple*; Dan. *äble*; O. H. G. *apbol*; mod. Germ. *apfel*]:—an apple, Fms. xi. 9, Rb. 346; it occurs even in old poems, Skm. 19, 20; cp. Edda 17, the apples of Idunna, of which the gods ate and became young again, cp. also Völ. S. ch. 2; Heljar e., the apple of death, Isl. ii. 351 (in a verse). COMPS: **epla-át**, n. eating of an apple, Stj. 49. **epla-garðr**, m. [Dan. *äbildgaard*], an 'apple-yard,' orchard, Gpl. 144, Vigl. 17. **epla-kyn**, n. 'apple-kind,' Stj. 175. **epla-stöng**, f. an apple-stalk, a cognom., Fms. viii.

epli-berandi, part. apple-bearing, Stj. 14.

eplóttir, adj. = apal-grár, q. v., Karl. 306, 334.

EPTIR, better spelt *eftir*, in common pronunciation *ettir*, a prep. with dat. and acc. and also used as adv. or ellipt. without a case; an older form *opt* or *est* only occurs in poetry, Skm. 39, 41, Yt. 2, Edda 91 (in a verse); ept vig, Hkr. i. 349 (in a verse), iii. 50 (Arnór); [cp. Goth. *afar*; Runic stone in Tune, *after*; A. S. *aft*; Engl. *after*, *aft*; Swed.-Dan. *efter*]:—after.

A. WITH DAT., loc.; with verbs denoting following, pursuing, or the like; hann reid e. þeim, Eg. 149; hann bar merkit eptir honum, he bore the standard after him, 297; ríða e. þeim, to pull after them, Ld. 118; þegar e. Kára, on the heels of Kari, Nj. 302; varð ekki e. honum gengit, none went after him, 270. **β.** with the notion to fetch; senda e. e-m, to send after one, Eb. 22, Nj. 78, Fms. i. 2; ríða í Hornafjörð e. fé yðru, ride to H. after your things, Nj. 63. **γ.** ellipt., viljum vér eigi e. fara, we will not follow after them, Eb. 243; ek mun hlaupa þegar e., Nj. 302. **2.** metaph. **a.** with verbs denoting to look, stare, lita, sjá, gá, horfa, mæna, etc. e. e-u, to stare, look after a thing while departing, Isl. ii. 261; leita, spyja, fréttu etc. e. e-u, to ask, 'speak,' seek after a thing, Nj. 75, Eg. 155, 686, Fms. i. 71, x. 148, etc. **β.** segja e. e-m, to tell tales, report behind one's back in a bad sense, 623, 62; þú at ek segða eigi óhapp eptir tengda-mönnum mínum, Sturl. i. 66; sjá e. e-u, to look after, miss a thing, Nj. 75; leggja hug e. e-u, to mind a thing, Isl. ii. 426; taka e., to mind, mark a thing; ganga e. e-u, to retain a thing, Fms. x. 5. **γ.** verbs denoting to expect; bíða, vænta e. e-u, to expect,

wait for a thing; vaka e. e-m, to sit up waiting for one, but vaka yfu e-m, to sit up nursing or watching one, cp. Fas. ii. 535.

II. denoting along, in the direction of a track, road, or the like; nið e. hálsinum, down the hill, Fms. iii. 192; út e. firði, stood out along the fiord, i. 37; innar e. höllinni, Nj. 270; upp e. dal; Eb. 332; ofan e. dalnum, Nj. 34; ofan e. eyrunum, 143; upp e. eyrunum, 85; innar e. búðinni, 165; út e. þvertírónu, 202; ofan e. reykjum, Eb. 230; inn e. Skeidum, 224; inn e. Álptafirði, id.; innar e. ísum, 236; inn e. ísum, 316; út e. ísum, 236; út e. Hálsbotnum, Orkn. 1; e. endilöngu, from one end to another, Fms. x. 16; e. miðju, along the middle, vii. 89. **2.** metaph. after, according to; e. því sem vera setti, Ld. 66; e. nið þeim ok lögum, Fms. i. 81; e. þinum fortölum, ii. 32; hann leiddisk e. fortölum hennar, he was led by her persuasion, v. 30; gekk allt e. því sem Halir hafði sagt, Nj. 256; gekk allt e. því sem honum hafði vitrað vent, all turned out as he had dreamed, Fms. ii. 231; e. minni vísan, i. 71. **β.** denoting proportion, comparison; þó eigi e. því sem faðir hans var, yet not like his father, Eg. 701; fátt manna e. því sem hann var vandr, few men in comparison to what he used to have, Sturl. ii. 253; þat var orð á at þar færi aðrar e., people said that the rest was of one piece, Ld. 168. **γ.** with verbs denoting imitation, indulgence, longing after, etc.; lifa e. holdi sínu, to live after the flesh, Hom. 25; lifa e. Guði, 73; lifit e. mér, follow after me, Blas. 45; láta e. e-m, to indulge one; mæla e. e-m, to take one's part, Nj. 26; breyta e. e-m, to imitate; dæma e. e-m, to give a sentence for one, 150; fylgja e. e-m, to follow after one, N. T.; herma e. e-m, to mimic one's voice and gesture, as a juggler; mun ek þar e. gera sem þér gerit fyrir, I will do after just as you do before, Nj. 90; hann mælti e. (he repeated the words) ok stefndi rangt, 35; leika e. e-m, to follow one's lead; telja e., to grudge; langa e., to long after, Luke xxii. 15. **δ.** kalla, heita e. e-m, to name a child after one; kallað Hákon eptir föður sínum Hákon, Fms. i. 14; kallað e. Myrkjartan móður-föður sínum, Ld. 108; lcel. now make a distinction, heita í höfði; á e-m, of a living person, and heita e. e-m, of one deceased.

III. denoting behind; fundusk e. þeim Írskar bæk, Irish books were found ubich they had left behind, Landn. (pref.), Fms. xi. 410; draga þit blindan e. sér, vi. 323; bera e-t e. sér, to drag behind one; hann leidd e. sér heitinn, he led the horse after him, Eg. 766. **β.** as an adv. þá er eigi hins vetra e. ván er slíkt fært fyrir, what worse can come after, when such things went before? Nj. 34. **2.** but chiefly ellipt. or adverb.; láta e., to leave behind, Sturl. i. 60; sitja e., to sit, stay behind, Fms. i. 66; bíða e., to stay behind; vera e., Grett. 36 new Ed., Bs. i. 21; standa e., to stay behind, remain, be left, Fms. ii. 231, vi. 248; dveljask e., to delay, stop, Sturl. ii. 253; leggja e., to lay behind, but liggja e., to lie behind, i.e. be left, Karl. 430; eiga e., to have to do, Nj. 56; ef ekki verð e., if naught remain behind, Rb. 126; skammt get ek e. þinnar æð, I guess that little is left of thy life, Nj. 182; þau bjöggu þar e., they remained, stayed there, 25.

B. WITH ACC., TEMP. after; vetri e. fall Ólafs, Eb. (fine); sextán vetrum e. dráp Eadmundar konungs..., vetrum e. andlát Gregorí, ... e. burð Christí, lb. 18; e. fall jarls, Eg. 297; e. verk þessi, Nj. 85; esp. immediately after, vár kom e. vetr, spring came after winter, Eg. 260; hvem dag e. annan, one day after another, Hom. 158; átt e. ár, year after year, Rb. 292; dag e. dag, day after day, Fms. ii. 231; e. þat, or e. þetta, after that, Lat. *deinde*, *deinceps*, Nj. 151, Eb. 58, Bs. i. 5, etc. etc.; e. þingit, after the meeting, Eb. 108; e. sett Eyrbyggja, 252. **2.** denoting succession, inheritance, remembrance, etc.; eptir in this sense is frequent on the Runic stones, to the memory of, after; hón á arf allan e. mik, Nj. 3; tekist í arf e. föður þinn, inherited after thy father, Fms. i. 256; ef skapbætur eru eigi til e. bauga, i.e. to receive the weregild, Grág. ii. 184; þeir er sektar-fé eigu at taka e. þik, Nj. 230; tók konungdóm e. föður sinn, took the kingdom after his father, Fms. i. 2; þorkell tók lögsögu e. þórarinn, Þorkell took the speakership after Thórarinn, lb. ch. 5, cp. ch. 8, 10; metaph., vita þá skömm e. sík, to know that shame [will be] after one, i.e. leave such a bad report, Ld. 222; skáði mikill er e. menn slíka, there is a great loss in such men, Eg. 93; hann fastaði karlótt e. son sinn, he fasted the lenten fast after his son's death, Sturl. ii. 331; sonr... e. genginn guma, a son to succeed his deceased father, Hm. 71; mæla e. en, or eiga vigs-mál (eptir-mál) e. e-n, to conduct the suit after one if slain, Nj. 254 (freq.), hence eptir-mál; eptir víg Arnkels vörn konur til eirðar ok aðildar, Eb. 194; í hefud e. e-n, to revenge one's death, Nj. 118; heimta gjöld e. menn sína, to claim weregild, Fms. viii. 199. **β.** the phrase, vera e. sig, to be weary after great exertion. **II.** used as adv. after; síðan e. á öðrum degi, on the second day thereafter, Hom. 116; síðan e., Lat. *deinceps*, Fms. x. 210; um vátit e., the spring after, Eb. 125 new Ed.; annat sumar e., the second summer after, Nj. 14; annat haust e., Eb. 184; annan dag e., the second day after, Nj. 3; um daginn e., the day after, Fms. vii. 153, Bs. i. 21; næsta mánuð e., Rb. 126. **β.** by placing the adverb. prep. at the beginning the sense becomes different, later; e. um vátit, later during the spring, Eb. 98. **III.** used adverb. with the relat. particles er, at; e. er, Lat. *postquam*, Grág. i. 10; e. at id., K. p. K. 32. **β.** eptir á, afterward; the proverb, eptir (mod. eptir á) koma óvinnum ráð í hug, the fool is wise too late, Vap.

17. Fas. i. 98; eptir á, krað hinn ..., 'after a bit,' *quoth the ...*, (a proverb.)

eptir-bátr, m. an 'after-boat,' ship's boat, Eg. 374, Fms. vii. 195, 214, Orkn. 420: metaph. a laggard, Fær. 49, Isl. i. 236.

eptir-bíð, f. waiting for.

eptir-brœytni, f. imitation, following, (eccl.)

eptir-bróðrasynir, m. pl. second cousins (Norse), N. G. L. i. 189.

eptir-burðr, m. second birth, Stj. Gen. xxviii. 29.

eptir-drag, n. a trail, track; hafa í eptirdrag.

eptir-dæmi, n. example, Stj. 132, Fms. i. 141, Fær. 137, Bs. i. 263.

eptir-farandi, part. following, Stj. 10, Bs. i. 263.

eptir-ferð, f. pursuit, Eb. 296, Orkn. 442.

eptir-frétt, f. asking after, inquiry, Sks. 52, Bs. i. 632.

eptir-fylgd, f. following after one.

eptir-furilegr, adj. = Lat. investigabilis, Hom. 16.

eptir-för, f. pursuit, Eg. 593.

eptir-ganga, u, f. a going after, following, attendance, Eb. 112, Sturl.

i. 14, iii. 10: prosecution of a thing, Fms. vii. 358. eptirgöngu-maðr,

m. a follower, Eb. 112.

eptir-gangr, m. = eptirganga. COMPS: eptirganga-munir, m.

pl. importunity. eptirganga-samr, adj. pressing one's claims, importunate.

eptirganga-semi, f. insisting upon a claim.

eptir-gengi, n. id., Bs. i. 852.

eptir-glíkjari, a, m. an imitator, follower, Bs. i. 90.

eptir-grenslan, f. investigation.

eptir-görð, f. 'after-making,' i. e. funeral-honours, esp. gifts for the soul

of the dead, Fms. x. 103, 234, Gpl. 61.

eptir-hermur, f. pl. mimicking one's voice and gesture.

eptir-hreyta, u, f. the 'after-milk,' Grönd. 182.

eptir-komandi, part. following, future, Edda 150 (pref.): a successor,

Fms. ix. 328, v. l., Dipl. i. 2: in pl. offspring, Landn. 254, Stj. 386.

eptir-kæra, u, f. prosecution, Rd. 275.

eptir-köst, n. pl. after-ubbins.

eptir-látligr, adj. pleasing, Bs. i. 636.

eptir-látr, adj. buxom, complaisant, obedient, Nj. 68, Fms. xi. 71, Fas.

iii. 196, Stj. 71, Fs. 80.

eptirlát-samr, adj. id., Stj. 11.

eptir-leiðis, adv. for the future.

eptir-leifar, f. pl. remains, Stj. 543.

eptir-leikr, m. after-play; in the proverb, óvandari er eptirleikrinn.

eptir-leit, f. search, pursuit, Nj. 133, Eb. 218, Fms. xi. 240.

eptir-leitan, f. searching for, pursuing, Fms. i. 68, vii. 106, x. 268:

metaph. request, Sturl. ii. 80, Sks. 234.

eptir-lit, n. looking after a thing. eptirlits-samr, adj. (eptirlita-

semi, f.), careful, attentive.

eptir-lifi, n. indulgence, Stj. 155, Rb. 384, Sks. 619.

eptir-lifr, adj. indulgent, Mar.

eptir-líking (-glíking), f. imitation, 623, 26, Hom. 44, Fms. vi. 28,

Stj. 51, Bs. ii. 157. 2. a parable, N. T.

eptir-líkjandi, part. imitator, Hom. 48, 51.

eptir-læti, n. enjoyment, Stj. 31, 51, 144, 509, Nj. 13. 2. fond

indulgence (esp. for a child), Ld. 88, Gisl. 85, Gpl. 64. COMPS:

eptirlætis-barn, n. a pet child, spoiled child. eptirlætis-lif, n. a

life of indulgence, Ver. 28, 625, 28. eptirlætis-þjónusta, u, f. an

act of indulgence, Stj. 78.

eptir-löngun, f. a longing after, desire for.

eptir-mál, n. an 'after-suit,' i. e. prosecution undertaken after a person

is slain, properly by the next heir (aðili, q. v.), Nj. 120, 128, 166, Fms.

i. 224. COMPS: eptirmála-maðr, m. a prosecutor, Bárð. 171.

eptirmála-ataðr, m. = eptirmál, Háv. 53.

eptir-máli, a, m. an epilogue, (mod.)

eptir-máll, adj. indulgent, consenting, Nj. 13.

eptir-mjölt, f. = eptirhreya.

eptir-mynd, f. a copy, drawing, (mod.)

eptir-mœlandi, part. the prosecutor in an eptirmál, Js. 40, Nj. 175.

eptir-mœli, n. fond indulgence, Fms. x. 375, Nj. 26. 2. = eptirmál,

Nj. 176. 3. good report, Mar., Róm. 289.

eptir-ráa, f. a running after, pursuit, Grág. i. 440, Js. 39.

eptir-reið, f. pursuit on horseback, Nj. 254, Landn. 152.

eptir-rekstr, m. a driving one to go on.

eptir-rit, n. an after-writ, copy (mod.), opp. to frumrit.

eptir-róðr, m. the rowing in pursuit of one, Hkr. iii. 94.

eptir-ryning, f. the prying into a thing, Eb. 54. COMPS: eptir-

ryninga-maðr, m. a prying, inquisitive person. eptirryninga-samr,

adj. a prying man, Eb. 54, v. l.

eptir-seta, u, f. sitting back, i. e. remaining behind, N. G. L. i. 156.

eptir-sjá (-sjón), f. the looking with desire after a lost thing, hence loss,

grief, Fms. i. 258, vii. 104, Ld. 194: attending to, 298, Sturl. i. 27.

eptir-aköðun, f. a looking after, 655 xxxii. 13.

eptir-sökun, f. a seeking after, pursuing, Blas. 38, Fms. i. 222.

eptir-spurn, f. speering after, inquiring for.

eptir-ataða, u, f. (-atöðvar, f. pl.), remains, arrears, B. K. 118.

eptir-ataði, adj. remaining behind, Fms. xi. 1.

eptir-syn, f. looking after one, Ö. T. eptirsynar-maðr, m. = eptir-

málsmaðr, N. G. L. i. 170.

eptir-takanlegr, adj. (-liga, adv.), perceptible.

eptir-tokja, u, f. produce, revenue.

eptir-tektr, f. attention: eptirtektr-samr, adj. mindful.

eptir-tölur, f. pl. an 'after-counting,' grudging.

eptir-vænting, f. expectation, N. T.

eptir-pörfr, f., in the phrase, koma ekki í e., to be not amiss.

eptir-ætlandi, part. one who intends to prosecute, N. G. L. i. 165.

EPTRI, compar., and EPTSTB or opstr, superl. (also sometimes

aptari, aptastr), the aftermost, binder, bindmost: 1. loc., eptra

fatii, the bind leg, Edda 28; báða fatir hina eptri, Vigl. 21 (aptir-fatir, bind

legs); til hins eptra austr-rúms, the bindmost, opp. to fremri, Fms. viii.

139; framastafinn ok hinn eptri (viz. stafn), ii. 304; eptra (aptara) hjalt

(of a sword), Fas. iii. 244; at aptara stafni, 429; eigi vil ek vera aptastr

allra minna manna, I will not be the bindmost of all my men, Fms. ii.

307; er raddar-staf hefir eptra í nafninu, Skálda 165. 2. temp. later,

last; en eptri burðar-tíð en hin fyrr, Hom. 56; hina eptri hingatkomu

Krists, 106; þá eru þeir skrókváttar er eptri báru, that last bore witness,

N. G. L. i. 32; vide eptri and aptri.

ER, old form es, mod. sometimes eð, but usually 'er,' indecl. particle

used as relat. pron. or as relat. adv.; in very old MSS. always es, and

rhymed so by old poets; in the 12th century it changed into er. In

poems and in law phrases the particle 'es' is suffixed to the pronoun or

adverb, as s or z, e. g. thus: as pron., sá's = sá es (so in 'people's Engl.'

be as, him as, for he who, etc.), Hkr. iii. 11 (Sighvat); dat. þeim's =

þeim es, illi qui, Hm. 3, Fms. vi. 38 (Sighvat); acc. masc. þann's

or þann's = þann es, illum qui, Vsp. 45 (MS.), Ód. 1, Hm. 44, 120,

Hým. 39, Am. 90; neut. þat's = þat es, illud quod, Hm. 39, Am. 37,

Hkv. Hjörv. 3, Fms. iii. 9 (Hallfred): as conj. or adv., hvárt's ... eða =

hvárt es ... eða, utrum ... an, Grág. (Ed. 1853); hvart's hann vill at

reiða eða ... i. 25, 145, 152, 155, 156, 161, 233, ii. 50¹ as adv.,

þegar's = þegar es, as soon as, Grág. (Ed. 1853) i. 94, Am. 30; síðan's

= síðan es, since (Old Engl. *sithens, sithence*), 78; even sem's = sem es,

Am. 103; hvar's = hvar es, wherever, 47, Mork. 138, Hm. 238; hve's =

hve es, however, 140 (MS. *hvers*), Skálda 190 (in a verse); þar's = þar es,

there where, i. e. where, Grág. i. 46, 153, Hm. 66, Hbl. 60, Gm. 8, Ld.

50, Mork. 18, 34, 37, 62, 170, Skálda 189 (Bragi), Edda (Ht.) 124, where

this anastrophe is called bragar-mál, poetical diction; hvarg's = hvarg es,

wherever, Grág. ii. 44. The incl. has no relat. pron. but only the relat.

particles er and sem, both of them indecl. in gender, case, and number;

in simple sentences the sense (gender etc.) is clear from the context; and

the language has certain expedients to meet the deficiency.

A. Used as relat. pron. which, who, that: I. used alone,

where there is perhaps an ellipse of the demonstrative, or = er hann (þeir,

þær, þeim, etc.): a. nom., á þeim bæ, er Abia heitir, 625, 83; Móðr

hét maðr, er kallaðr var Gígja, Nj. 1; hann átti dóttur eina, er Unnr

hét, id.; þá skulu þeir, er færi eru (who are) saman, Grág. i. 9; maðr, er

þessa þurfi, id.; at þeim svörum, er verða, 19; líð þat, er þeim hafði

þangat fylgt, Fms. i. 62; konur þær, er vöfuir vóru kallaðar, iii. 212;

þeim unga manni, er þar sitr hjá þér, id. β. acc., þingfesti manna

þeirra, er (quos) menn vilja sækja, Grág. i. 19; sakar þeirrar, er (quam)

ek hef höfðað, id. γ. gen., aðra hluti þá, er (quorum) menn vildu virir

verða, Fms. iii. 212. 8. dat., þann einn, er (cui) hann ann lítið, Fms.

i. 86. ε. joined to a demonstrative; allir þrændir, þeir er ..., all the

Tö., who ..., Fms. i. 62. II. with a prep., which, as often in

Engl., is placed at the end of the sentence; er hann kom til, whom he came

to; land, er hann kom frá, the land he came from; so Lat. *quocum venit*

= er hann kom með; sub *quibus* = er ... undir; in *quibus* = er ... i, etc.:

the prep. may also be a penultimate, e. g. the phrase, er mér er á ván,

which I have a hope of; or, er hann var yfir settir, whom he was set over,

etc.; this use of the pronoun is undoubtedly elliptical, the corresponding

demonstrative pronoun being left out, although the ellipse is not felt;

þvenginn sá er muðrinn loka var saman sífær með (Kb. omits the

prep.), the lace that the mouth of Loki was stitched with, Edda 71; öðrum

höfðingjum, þeim er honum þótti líðs at ván (that is to say, þeim, er

honum þótti líðs ván at þeim), at whose bands, i. e. from whom he thought

help likely to come, Fms. i; þeir er ek máli þetta til (= er ek máli þetta

til þeirra), those to whom I speak, xi. 12; er engi hefir áðr til orðit, Nj. 190;

in stórúðgi jötunn, er ór steini var höfðit á (= er ór steini var höfðit

á honum), whose head was of stone, Hbl. 15; þvi er vér urðum á sáttir,

Fms. xi. 34; við glugg þann í loptinu, er fuglinn hafði áðr við settið, the

window close to which the bird sat, Eg.; nokkurum þeim höfðingja, er

mér só eigandi vinátta við (viz. þá), Ó. H. 78; þá sjón, er mér þykir

mikils um vert (viz. hana), 74; er mér þat at syn orðit, er ek hef opt

heyrtr frá sagt (= frá því sagt), 57; til vatns þess, er Á en Helga fellr ór,

163; til kirkju þeirra, es þeim eru færð til, Grág. i. 13 new Ed. 2.

ellipt. the prep. being understood, esp. to avoid the repetition of it;

eldrinn sá er brendr var Ásgarðr (viz. með), Edda (pref.); hann gekk

til herbergis þess, er konungr var inni (viz. i), *he went to the house that the king was in*, Ó. H. 160. Fb. iii. 351; dyrt þær, er ganga mátti upp á húsið (viz. gegnum, through), *the doors through which one could walk up to the house*, Eg. 421; ör þeim ættum er mér þóttu fuglarnir fljúga (viz. ör), *the air (quarter) that I thought the birds flew from*, Ísl. ii. 196; yfir þeim manni, er Mörðr hafði sök sína fram sagt (viz. yfir), *the man over whose head (to whom) Mord had pleaded his suit*, Nj. 242; þrjú þing, þau er menn ætluðu (viz. á), *three parliaments, in (during) which men thought ...*, 71; nær borg þeirri, er konungr sat (viz. i), *near the town the king resided in*, Eg. 287; Montakassin, er dyrkast Benedictus, Monte Cassino, where B. is worshipped, Fms. xi. 415; þeir hafa nú látið líf sitt fyrir skómmu, er mér þykir eigi vert at lifa (viz. eptir), *they, whom men think it is not worth while to outlive*, 150; fara eptir með hunda, er þeir vóru vanir at spyrja þá upp (viz. niðr), *er undan hljópusk, they pursued with bounds, that they were wont to pick up fugitives with, i. e. with blood-bounds*, v. 145; þat er í þrem stöðum, er dauðum má sök gefa (viz. i), *it is in three places that a man can be slain with impunity*, N. G. L. i. 62; þat er í einum stað, er maðr hittir (viz. i), *it is in one place that ...*, id.

III. a demonstrative pron. may be added to the relat. particle, e. g. er þeirra = *quorum*, er þeim = *quibus*, er hans, er hennar = *cujus*; but this is chiefly used in old translations from Lat., being rarely found in original writings; þann konung, er undir honum eru skatt-konungar, *that king under whom vassals serve*, Edda 93; ekkja heitir sú, er búandi hennar (whose husband) varð sótt-dauðr; hæll er sú kona kollur er búandi hennar er veginn, 108; sú sam-stafa, er raddar-stafr hennar er náttúrulega skammr, *that syllable, the vowel of which is naturally short*, Skálda 179; sá maðr, er hann vill, *that man who wishes*, Grág. i. 19; sá maðr, er hann skal fasta, 36; nema ein Guðrún, er hún æva grét, *G. that never wept*, Gh. 40; þess manns, er hann gírnisk, Hom. 54; sál er sú bygghlaða ... er ör þeirri ..., *felix est illud borreum ... unde ...*, Hom. 15; engi er hærri speki en sú, er í þeirri ..., *nulla melior est sapientia quam ea, quæ ...*, 28; varðveita bodorð hans, fyrir þann er vér erum skapadr, *quisque mandata custodire, per quem creati sumus*, 28; harða göfugr er háttir hófsemi, fyrir þá er saman stendr ..., *nobilis virtus est valde temperantia, per quam ...*, id.; elskendum Guð þann er svá mælti, *Deum diligentibus qui ait*, id.; skírn Græðara várs, er í þeirri, 56; er á þeim = *in quibus*, 53; rare in mod. writers, enginn kann að játa eðr iðrast réttilega þeirrar syndar, er hann þekkir ekki stærð hennar og ílsku, Vidal. i. 236.

IV. in the 14th century, the relat. pron. *hverr* was admitted, but by adding the particle *er*; yet it has never prevailed, and no relative pronoun is used in Icel. (except that this pronoun occurs in the N. T. and sermons, e. g. Luke xi. 1, *whose blood Pilate had mingled*, is rendered hverra blóði Pilatus hafði blandað; an old translator would have said, er P. hafði blandað blóði þeirra): *hvern er þeir erðu*, M. K. 156; hverjar er hún lauk mér, id.; af hverju er hann megí marka, Stj. 114; hvat er tákna mundi, Fms. xi. 12.

V. the few following instances are rare and curious, er þú, er ek, er mér, er hún; and are analogous to the Germ. *der ich, der du, I that, thou that*; in Hm. l. c. 'er' is almost a superfluous enclitic, eyvitar fyrna er maðr annan skal, Hm. 93; sáttir þínar er ek vil snemma hafa, Alm. 7; ójafnt skipta er þú mundir, Hbl. 25; þrár hafðar er ek hef, Fsm. 50; audi frá er mér ætluð var, sandi orpin sæng, Sl. 49; lauga-vatn er mér leiddast var eitt allra hluta, 50; ætt ertu Lokí, er þú yðra telr, Ls. 29, cp. 21, Og. 12, Hkv. 2. 32; tröll, er þik bita eigi járn, Ísl. ii. 364. This want of a proper relat. pron. has probably preserved Icel. prose from foreign influences; in rendering Lat. or mod. Germ. into Icel. almost every sentence must be altered and broken up in order to make it vernacular.

B. Conj. and adv. joined with a demonstrative particle, *where, when*:

1. loc., þar er, *there where = ubi*; þar er hvárki sé akr né eng, Grág. i. 123; hvervetna þess, er, N. G. L. passim. 2. temp. *when*; ok er, *and when*; en er, *but when*; þá er, *then when*; þar til er, *until, etc.*, passim; annan dag, er menn gengu, Nj. 3; brá þeim mjök við, er þau sá hann, 68; sjaldan fór þá svá, er vel vildi, Ld. 200; ok í því er þúrgils, *and in the nick of time when Tb.*, id.; þá lét í hamrinum sem er (as *when*) reid gengr, Ísl. ii. 434; næst er vér kómmum, *next when we came*, Eg. 287; þá er vér, *when we*, id.

II. conj. *that* (vide 'at' II, p. 29); þat er (is) mitt ráð er (that) þú kallar til tals, Eg. 540; ok þat, er hann ætlar, Nj. 7; ok fansk þat á öllu, er (that) hon þóttisk vargefin, 17; en þessi er (is) frásögn til þess, er (that) þeir vóru Heljar-skinn kallaðir, Sturl. i. 1; ok finna honum þá sök, er (en MS.) hann hafði verið, *that he had been*, Fms. vii. 331; af hverju er hann megí marka, *from which he may infer*, Stj. 135; hvárt er (en MS.) er (is) ungr eða gamall, *either that he is young or old*, N. G. L. i. 349; spurði hann at, hvárt er, *asked him whether*, Barl. 92; mikill skaði, er slíkr maðr, *that such a man*, Fms. vi. 15; hlegligr mér þat þykkir, er (that) þú þinn harm ténir, Am. 53; er þér gengsk illa, *that it goes ill with thee*, 53, 89; hins viltú geta, er (that) vit Hrugnir deildum, Hbl. 15.

3. denoting cause; er dóttir mín er hörd í skapi, *for that my daughter is hard of heart*, Nj. 17.

β. er þó, *although*, Skálda 164. 3. þegar er, *as soon as, when*, Fms. iv. 95, cp. þegar's above: alls er þú ert, *for that thou art*, i. 305; síðan er, *since, after that*, Grág. i. 135; en síðan er Freyr

hafði heygðr verit, Hkr. (pref.); but without 'er', N. G. L. i. 342. In the earliest and best MSS. distinction is made between *eptir* er (*postquam*), þegar er (*quum*), meðan er (*dum*), síðan er (*postquam*), and on the other hand *eptir* (*post*), þegar (*jam*), meðan (*interdum*), síðan (*post, deinde*); cp. meðan's, síðan's, þegar's, above; but in most old MSS. and writers the particle is left out, often, no doubt, merely from inaccuracy in the MSS., or even in the editions, (in MSS. 'er' is almost always spelt *ē* and easily overlooked); again, in mod. usage the particle 'at, að,' is often used as equivalent to 'er', meðan að, *ubilst*; síðan að, *since that*; þegar að, *postquam*, (vide 'at' V, p. 29.)

ER, 3rd pers. pres. is, vide vera.

ÉR, pl., and it, dual, spelt *ær*, Ó. H. 147 (twice), 205, 216 (twice), 227; [Goth. *jus = ius*; A. S. *ge*; Engl. *ye, you*; Germ. *ibr*; Swed. Dan. *I*];—*ye, you*. That *ér* and not *þér* is the old form is clear from the alliteration of old poems and the spelling of old MSS.: allit., *ér munnd allir eða vinna*, Skv. 1. 37; it (*σφά*) munnt alla eða vinna, 31; hladr: ér jarlar eikik-köstinn, Gh. 20; líft einir ér þátta ættar minnar, Hdm. 4; æðra óðal en ér hafit, Rm. 45 (MS. wrongly *þér*); ér sjáid undir stórar yðvars Græðara blæða, Lb. 44 (a poem of the beginning of the 13th century). It is often spelt so in Kb. of Sam.; *hvers biðit ér*, Hkv. 2. 4; þó þykkisk ér, Skv. 3. 36; böðusk ér bræðr ungr, Am. 93; urðu-a it glíkur, Gh. 3; ef it, id.; en ér heyrtr hafit, Hým. 38; þá er (*when*) ér, ye, Ls. 51; er it heim komit, Skv. 1. 42; ér knáttuð, Edda 103 (in a verse); in very old MSS. (12th century) no other form was ever used, e. g. er it, 623. 24; þat er ér (*that which ye*) heyrtr, 656 A. 2. 15; ér bræðr ..., minnisk ér, *ye brethren, remember ye*, 7; treystisk ér, 623. 32; hræðak eigi ér, 48. In MSS. of the middle of the 13th century the old form still occurs, e. g. Ó. H., ér hafit, 52; ér skolu, 216; þegar er ér komit, *so soon as ye come*, 67; sem ér mynit, 119; ér hafit, 141; til hvers er ér erot, *that ye are*, 151; ef ér vilit heldr, 166; ér erot allir, *ye are all*, 193; sem ér kunnut, 196; sem ier vilit, 205; sem ér vitod, *as ye know*, 165; ef ér vilit, 208; þeim er ér sendod, *those that ye sent*, 211; the Heidarv. S. (MS. of the same time)—unz ér, (Ísl. ii.) 333; ef ér þurfut, 345; er it farit, 346 (twice); allz ér erut, id.; er ér komid, *as ye come, id.*; en ér sex, *but ye six*, 347; ok ér, and ye, 361; ér hafit þrásamla, 363; eða it fæðgr, 364; Jónsvík. S.—ef ér, (Fms. xi.) 115, 123; Mork. 9, 63, 70, 98, 103, 106, passim. It even occurs now and then in Njála (Arna-Magna. 468)—ér erut, *ye are*, 223; hverrar liðveizlu ér þykkisk mest þurfa, 227; ér erud hann, Skálda 171; Farða-a ér, *fare ye now*, Hkr. i. (in a verse). It is still more freq. after a dental *ð, t, þ*; in old MSS. that give *þ* for *ð* it runs thus—vitod ér, hafit ér, skoluþ ér, megup ér, lífiþ ér, etc., *we, ye, have ye, shall ye, may ye, live ye, etc.*; hence originates by way of diatresis the regular Icel. form þér, common both to old and mod. writers; vide þú, where the other forms will be explained.

ERÐI, n. [akin to *arðr*], a *heavy balk of timber*, Grett. 125; hence the phrase, þungt sem erði, *heavy as a balk*.

erenda, d, to perform an errand, Vigl. 29.

erendi, etc., v. eytendi.

erfa, d, with acc. to honour with a funeral feast, cp. the Irish phrase to 'wake' him, Eg. 606; síðan lét Egill e. sonu sína eptir forni síðvenju, 644, Fms. i. 161, xi. 67.

2. to inherit, N. T. and mod. writers. β. metaph. in the phrase, e. e-t við e-n, to bear long malice, to grumble.

ERFD, f. [Germ. *erbe*], inheritance; for the etymology vide arfr; the law distinguishes between frænd-erfd, family inheritance, and út-erfd, alien inheritance, N. G. L. ii. 146; within the frænd-erfd the law records thirteen degrees of kin, Gpl. 232–242, N. G. L. i. 49. Jb. 128 sqq., Grág. i. 170 sqq.; special kinds of 'út-erfd' are, brand-erfd (q. v.), gest-erfd, skip-erfd, gjaf-erfd, land-erfd, félag-erfd, litla-erfd, leysings-erfd, N. G. L. i. 50; again, in mod. usage erfd implies the notion of a family, and út-erfd, út-arfar are used of distant kinsfolk, inheritance in a different line, or the like; vide Grág., Nj., and the Sagas freq. β. inheriting, succession, Gpl. 48–55. composes: erfða-bálkr, n. the section of law treating of inheritance, Ann. 1273. erfða-einkunn, f. an hereditary mark (on cattle), Grág. ii. 304. erfða-fé, n. an hereditary inheritance, Grág. i. 306. erfða-göðorð, n. hereditary priesthood, Sturl. i. 198. erfðaland, n. patrimony, land of inheritance, Stj. 50, 66, Orku. 126, Fms. iv. 224, vi. 20. erfða-maðr, m. an heir, Js. 38. erfða-mark, n. = erfða-einkunn, Grág. i. 422, 423. erfða-mál, n. a lawsuit as to inheritance, Nj. 6, 92. erfða-partr, m. share of inheritance, Stj. 110. erfða-akipan, f. a law, ordinance of inheritance, N. G. L. i. 49. erfðastadr, m. hereditary estates, used in a special sense of church demesnes held by lay impropiators, vide Arna S., Bs. i. 794. erfða-tal, n. the section of law respecting inheritance, Gpl. 55. erfða-úmagi, a. m. an 'úmagi' having an inherited right to support, Grág. i. 134, 137. erfða-öldr, n. [Dan. *arvøl*], a funeral feast, N. G. L. i. 432.

erfi, n. a wake, funeral feast, Nj. 167, Fms. i. 161, xi. 68, Ld. 16, Gpl. 275, Rb. 344, N. G. L. i. 391, Am. 83, Gh. 8. For the sumptuous funeral feasts of antiquity, vide esp. Landn. 3. 10, where the guests were more than fourteen hundred, Ld. ch. 26, 27; var nú drukkitt allt saman, brúlaup Ólafs ok erfi Unnar, ch. 7, Flóam. S. ch. 2, Jónsv. S. ch. 21,

37. **comps:** *erfis-drykkja*, u. f. *a funeral feast*, Pass. 49. 16.

erfis-görd, f. = *erfi*, Fms. xi. 69.

erfiða or **erfiða**, adj. [Goth. *arbaiddan* = *arbaian*; early Germ. *erbeiten*; mod. Germ. *arbeiten*; mod. Dan. *arbeide* is borrowed from Germ.]:—*to toil, labour*, Edda 149 (pref.), 677. 11; allir þér sem erfiðið og þunga erfið hláðir, Matth. xi. 28; metaph. e. e-m, *to cause one toil and trouble*, Bs. i. 726; trans., e. *jörðina, to till the earth*, Stj. 30; impers., sóttar-far hans erfiðadi, his illness grew worse, Fms. x. 147. In the Icel. N. T. it is sometimes used in the same passages which have *arbaidjan* in Ulf., e. g. heldr hef eg miklu meir erfiðad en allir þeir aðrir, 1 Cor. xv. 10; öllum þeim sem styrkja til og erfiða, xvi. 16; að eg hafi til einiskis erfiðad hjá yðr, Gal. iv. 11; heldr erfiði og afli með höndum, Ephes. iv. 28; hvar fyrir eg erfiða og stríði, Col. i. 29; þá sem erfiða meðal yðar, 1 Thess. v. 12; því at til þess hins sama erfiðum vér einnig, 1 Tim. iv. 10; in 2 Tim. ii. 6 the Icel. text has 'sá sem akrinn erjar.'

erfið-drægr, adj. *difficult*, Sturl. iii. 271.

erfiði or **erfiði** (*erfiði*, N. G. L. i. 391; *erfið*, id. i. 10), n. [Ulf. *arbaips* = *arbaip*; A. S. *earfoð*; O. H. G. *arapeit*; mod. Germ. *arbeit*, which shews that mod. Dan. *arbeide* and Swed. *arbete* are borrowed from the Germ.; lost in Engl. The etymology of this word is uncertain; the Icel. notion is to derive it from *er*-priv. and *viða*=*vinna, to work*, but it is scarcely right; Grimm, s. v. *arbeit*, suggests it to be akin to Lat. *labor*; Max Müller refers it to the root *ar*, *to plough*, Science of Language, p. 258, 3rd Ed.; but *erfiði* (Björn, p. 41) instead of *erfiði* is a fictitious form, and the statement that in old Norse or Icel. it means *ploughing* rests only on a fancy of old Björn (Dict. l. c.), to which he was probably led by the similarity between Lat. *arvum* to Germ. and mod. Dan. *arbeit*, *arbeide*: in fact the Icel., ancient or modern, conveys no such notion; even in the old heathen poems the word is used exactly in the present sense, which again is the same as in Ulf.]:—*toil, labour*, and metaph. *toil, trouble*; in the allit. phrase, e. en eigi eyrendi, *toil but no errand*, i. e. *lost labour*, þkv. 10, 11, Hkv. Hjörv. 5; vil ok e., *toil and trouble* (of travelling), Hbl. 58, Skálda 163; kváðusk hafa haft mikit e. ok öngu á leið komið, Fms. v. 21, Post. 645, 58, Sks. 235, v. l., N. G. L. i. c. 2. metaph. *distress, suffering*: drygja e., *to 'dree' distress*, Gm. 35 (heathen poem).—in N. G. L. i. 391 this phrase is used of a priest officiating; hungr, þorsti, e., Hom. 160; in pl., meðr mörgum erfiðum er á hana leggjask, Stj. 51; an old poet (Arnór) calls the heaven the erfiði of the dwarfs, vide dverg. In the Icel. N. T. erfiði is often used in the very same passages as in Ulf., thus—yðvart e. er eigi önytt í Drottni, 1 Cor. xv. 58; í erfiði, í vökum, í föstu, 2 Cor. vi. 5; og hrósum oss eigi fram yfir mælingu í annarlegu erfiði, x. 15; og vort e. yrði til önytis, 1 Thess. iii. 5, cp. Ulf. l. c. β. *medic. asthma, difficulty in breathing*; brjóst-erfiði, *heavy breathing*.

comps: **erfiðis-daði**, a, m. *a painful, hard death*, 655 xxxii. 17. **erfiðis-laun**, n. pl. *a recompense for labour or suffering*, Nidst. 5, Fms. vi. 149, Barl. 95. **erfiðis-löttir**, m. *a reliever of labour*, Stj. 19. **erfiðis-munir**, m. pl. *toils, exertion*, Bård. 180, Fas. i. 402, Fb. i. 280. **erfiðis-naud**, f. *servitude, grinding labour*, Stj. 247, 265. **erfiðis-samr**, adj. *toilsome*, Stj. 32. **erfiðis-sæmi**, f. *toil*. **erfiðis-verk**, n. *hard work*, Stj. 263, 264.

erfið-loiki, m. *hardship, difficulty*.

erfið-liga, adv. *with pain and toil*; er hann sótti e. til hans, *he strove hard to get up to him*, Edda 60; e-t horfir e., *looks hard*, Nj. 139; búa e. við e-n, *to treat one harshly*, Fas. ii. 96; at skipi þessu farisk e., *that his ship will fare ill, make a bad voyage*, vi. 376; varð mér þar erfiðligast um, *there I met with the greatest difficulties*, Nj. 163.

erfið-ligr, adj. *toilsome, difficult, adverse*; margir hlutir e. ok þung-ligr, *adverse and heavy*, Fms. viii. 31, Sks. 235.

erfið-lif, n. *a life of toil*, 655 viii. 2.

erfiðr, adj. *toilsome, hard, difficult*; ok var af því honum erfiðt búit, *a heavy, troublesome household*, Bs. i. 63; erfiða ferð hafa þeir fengit oss, *they have made a hard journey for us*, Fms. v. 22; Guðrún var erfið á gripa-kaupum, *G. was troublesome (extravagant) in buying finery*, Ld. 134; e-m verðr e-t erfiðt, *one has a difficulty about the thing*, Fms. vi. 54. β. *hard, unyielding*; var Flosi erfiðr, en aðrir þó erfiðri miklu, *F. was hard, but others much harder*, Nj. 186, 187; jarl var lengi erfiðr, *the earl long remained inexorable*, 271; ek var yðr þá erfiðr, 229.

γ. *hard breathing*; ok er hann vaknaði var honum erfiðt orðit, *when he awoke he drew a deep breath, after a bad dream*, Isl. ii. 194; hvíldisk Helgi, því at honum var orðit erfiðt, *H. rested, because he was exhausted* (from walking), Dropl. 22; þó honum væri málið erfiðt, *though he spoke with difficulty* (of a sick person), Bs. i. 110. δ. *var þess erfiðar* (the more difficult) sem..., Fas. i. 81; so in the phrase, e-m veitir erfiðt, *one has hard work*, Bs. i. 555, Nj. 117; erfiðt mun þeim veita at ganga í móti giptu þinni, 171.

erfi-drápa, u. f. *a funeral poem*, Fbr. 16, Fms. vi. 198, v. 64.

erfið-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *toilsome, hard*, 677. 10.

erfið-vinnr, adj. *hard to work*, Grett. 114 A.

erfi-flokk, m. *a short funeral poem*, Fms. vi. 117.

erfi-kvæði, n. *a funeral poem*, = *erfiðrápa*, Eg. 605.

erfiingi, ja, m., (*erfiingi*, Fms. ix. 328, Gpl. 287), pl. *erfiingjar*, [*arb-*

ingjas (pl.), Runic stone in Tune; Ulf. renders *ερφινγιο* by *arþja* or *arþinnja*; Dan. *arving*; Swed. *arvinge*]:—*an heir*, Grág. i. 217, Eg. 25, Nj. 3, 656 C. 36, Fms. l. c., etc. etc. **erfiingja-lauss**, adj. *without heirs*, Fms. v. 298, x. 307.

erfi-veisla, u. f. *a funeral banquet*, Bs. i. 837.

erfi-vörðr, m. [A. S. *erfeveord*], *an heir, poet.*, Gh. 14, Akv. 12, cp. the emendation of Bugge to Skv. 3. 60.

erfi-öl, n. [Dan. *arveöl*], *a wake, funeral feast*, N. G. L. i. 14.

ERG, n., Gael. word, answering to the Scot. *shiel* or *shieling*: upp um dalinn þar sem var erg nokkut, *þat köllu vér sett*—*der som vaar noget erg*, det kalde vi sætter (in the Danish transl.), Orkn. 448 (Addit.), cp. local names in Caithness, e. g. *Ásgrims-erg*, Orkn. 458.

ERGI, f. [argr], *lewdness, lust*; ergi, æði ok óþola, Skm. 36, Fas. iii. 390; e. keisara dóttur, Bær. 15, El. 10; ílsku ok e. ok hórðóm, Barl. 138; *wickedness*, með e. ok skelmisakap, Gisl. 31, Yngl. S. ch. 7; in mod. usage *ergja*, f., means *greediness* for money or the like; the rare sense of *moodiness* is quite mod., and borrowed from Germ. through Dan.

ergjask, ð, dep. *to become a coward*, only in the proverb, svá ergisk hvort sem eldisk, Hrafn. 25, Fms. iii. 192, iv. 346.

erill, m. [erja], *a fuss, bustle*.

ERJA, arði, pres. er, sup. arit; mod. pres. erjar, erjadi, 2 Tim. ii. 6; [A. S. *erjan*; Old Engl. *to ear*; cp. Lat. *arare*, Gr. *ἀροῦν*]:—*to plough*; þrælarnir skyldi erja, Landn. 35, v. l., cp. Fms. i. 240; eitt nes þat fyrir-það hann at e., *lóngum tíma eptir örðu menn hlut af nesinu*, Bs. i. 293; þér hafið arit með minni kvígu, Stj. 412; in the saying, teint sá man erja, *he will be slow to put his hand to the plough, will be good for nothing*, Glúm. 341. β. metaph. *to scratch*; hann lætr e. skóinn um legginn útan, O. H. L. 45; kom blóðrefillinn í enni Ketils ok arði niðr um neft, Fas. ii. 126.

erjur, f. pl. *brawl, fuss, quarrels*.

ERKI, [Gr. *ἐκx*; Engl. *arch*, etc.] I. eccl. *arch*, in comps: **erki-biskup**, m. *an archbishop*, Gpl. 263, Fms. i. 106, N. G. L. i. 166. **erki-biskups-dæmi** and **erki-biskups-ríki**, n. *archbishopric*, Fms. xi. 392, vii. 300, x. 88, 155; e. stóll, *an archiepiscopal seat*, Rb. 422. **erki-biskupligr**, adj. *archiepiscopal*, Bs. Laur. S., Th. 12.

erki-djalm, m. *an archdeacon*, Fms. ix. 325, xi. 416, 625, 45, Stj. 299.

erki-prestr, m. *an archpriest*, Bs. i. 173, Stj. 299. **erki-stóll**, m. *an archiepiscopal seat*, Symb. 28, Fms. iv. 155.

II. = *great, portentous*; **erki-býan**, f. *portent*, Bs. i. 423.

erlendask, d, *to go into exile*, Stj. 111, but in 162 spelt ör-.

erlending, f. [Germ. *elende*], *an exile*, Stj. 223.

erlendisk, adv. *abroad, in a foreign land*, Grág. i. 167, Gpl. 148, K. þ. K. 158; e. drep, *committing manslaughter in a foreign land*, Grág. ii. 142; e. víg, *a manslaughter committed abroad*, i. 183.

ERLENDR, adj., ör-lendr, Gpl. 148, [Hel. *slilendi* = *a foreigner*; Germ. *elende*], *foreign*, Grág. i. 217, Sks. 462; the spelling with *er*- and *ör*- is less correct than *el*- or *ell*-, cp. *aulandi*, p. 34.

III. m. a pr. name. Orkn.

Erlingr, m. a pr. name; prop. a dimin. of jarl, *an earl*.

erm-lauss, adj. *arm-less, sleeve-less*, Fms. vii. 21, Sturl. iii. 219.

ERMR, f., mod. *orml*, dat. and acc. *erml*, pl. *ermar*, [arm], *an arm, sleeve*, Fms. v. 207, vi. 349, xi. 332, Nj. 35, Clem. 54, Landn. 147; so in the saying, lofa upp í ermina á sér, *to make promises in one's sleeve*, i. e. *to promise without meaning to keep one's word*. **comps:** **erma-drög**, n. pl. *sleeve-linings*, Bret. **erma-kápa**, u. f. *a cape with sleeves*, Band. 5. **erma-kjós**, f. *the armpit*, 656 C. 28. **erma-langr**, adj. *with long sleeves*, Fas. ii. 343. **erma-lauss**, adj. *sleeve-less*, Fms. xi. 272, Sks. 406. **erma-stuttr**, adj. *with short sleeves*. **erma-víðr**, adj. *with wide sleeves*. **erma-þröngr**, adj. *with tight sleeves*.

Ermaskr, adj. *Armenian*, K. þ. K. 74, lb. 13, Fas. iii. 326.

erm-stúka, u. f. *a short sleeve*, Karl.

ERN, adj. *brisk, vigorous*, Bs. i. 655, Fms. v. 300; hence **Erna**, u. f. a pr. name, Rm. 36, Bs. i. 32, v. l.

ern-ligr, adj. *of brisk, stout appearance*, Nj. 183, Eb.

erpi, n. *a sort of wood*, Al. 165.

erri-ligr, adj. = *ernligr*, Fms. iii. 222, Eb. 94 new Ed.

erring, f. *a brisk, hard struggle*, Fbr. (in a verse).

errinn, adj. = *ern*, Lex. Poët.; fjöl-e., *very brisk and bold*, Hallfred.

ERTA, t, *to taunt, tease*, with acc., Rd. 302, Hkr. iii. 130, Skálda 171, Fms. vi. 323; er eigi gott at e. illt skap, *a saying*, Mirm.: reflex., *ertask* við e-n, *to tease one*, Fms. ix. 506.

erting, f. *teasing, provoking*, Lv. 26; engi ertinga-madr, *a man who stands no nonsense*, Eg. 417.

ertinn, adj. *taunting*; *ertni*, f. *a taunting temper*.

ERTLA, u. f., pronounced *erla* or *atla*, [arta], *the wagtail, motacilla alba*, now called *Miatla* or *lin-erla*.

ERTR, f. pl. [early Germ. *erbeiz*; mod. Germ. *erbe*; Dutch *erwt* or *ert*; Dan. *ært*; Swed. *ärter*]:—*peas*; the Scand. word is probably borrowed from Dutch or Fris. and occurs in the 13th century; in old writers the *r* is kept throughout, *ertr*, *ertmar*, Stj. 161; *ertrum* (dat.), 655 xxxiii. 4; *ertra* (gen.), Gpl. 544; *ertra-akr*, *a pea-field*, id.; *ertra-*

reitir, a bed of pens, N. G. L. ii. 172; ertra-vellingr, Stj. 160, 161, Gen. xxv. 29: in mod. usage it is declined *ertra*, u. f., gen. pl. *ertna*, *ertum*, etc.

es, older form of er.

ESJA, u. f. a kind of clay, freq. in Norway in that sense, vide Ivar Aasen; the name of the mountain Esja in Iceland no doubt derives its name from this clay, which is here found in abundance, Eggert Itin. ch. 21; hence Esju-borg, n. name of a farm, Landn., [eissa, and even Germ. esse, Dan. esse, Swed. ässa are kindred words.]

Esk-hyltingr, m. one from the farm Eskiból, Sturl. ii. 145.

eski, n. [askr], an aspen box, Edda 17, 21, Fms. ii. 254, Fas. i. 237, Isl. ii. 79; mod. spelt askja, and used of any small box.

eski-morr, f. a lady's maid, Gm. (pref.)

eskingr, m. [aska], asbes or fine snow driven by a gale, Bárð. 20 new Ed.

eski-stöng, f. an aspen pole, Róm. 232.

ESPA, að, to exasperate, irritate, probably = to make one shake like an aspen, Vidal.

espi, n. aspen wood (vide ösp), hence Espt-hóll, m. a farm, Landn.;

Esphælingar, m. the men from Es, id.

espíngur, m. [Swed. espíng], a ship's boat, Fr.

ess, n. [for word: old Swed. äss], a steed, Fms. x. 139, Fas. iii. 471, 582, much used in romances.

ETA, pronounced. éta; pret. át, pl. átu; pres. et, pronounced. let, Greg. 82; part. eitt; pret. subj. eti; imperat. et; [Lat. *edere*; Gr. *édav*; Ulf. *etan*; A. S. and Hel. *etan*; Engl. *eat*; O. H. G. *ezan*; mod. Germ. *essen*; Swed. *äta*; Dan. *æde*];—to eat, Grág. ii. 347; sem þú mátt vel e., Nj. 75; e. dagverð, Ld. 10; þar's ek hafða eitt etið, Hm. 66; u. kjöt, Greg. i. c.; at engi er hér á inni er skjótara skal eta mat sinn en ek, Edda 31 (hence skjót-ættinn, sein-ættinn, *rasb* or *slow eating*); Át hvárrveggi sem tífást, id.; Logi hafði ok etið slátr allt, id.; et mat þinn, tröll, Fas. iii. 179.

2. metaph. to eat, consume; eigu at eta alla aura ómagans sem hann sjálf, Grág. i. 288; eyddir ok etnir, Fms. xi. 423; sorg er hjarta, sorrow eats the heart, Hm. 122; etandi öfund, consuming envy, Str.; Gyðingar áttusk innan er þeir heyðu þetta, the Jenes fretted inwardly on bearing this, 656 C. 17. β. medic., 655 xxx. 8.

γ. the phrase, eta orð sin, to eat one's own words, Karl. 478; or, eta ofan í sig apt, id., of liars or slanderers.

δ. the dubious proverb, úlfar eta annars eyrendi, wolves eat one another's fare or prey, Ld. 92; and recipr., etask af úlfis munni, to tear one another as wolves, Isl. ii. 165; ok hefir mér farit sem varginum, þeir eta þar (etask?) til er at halanum kemur ok finna eigi fyrr, Band. 12, where MS.—þat ætla ek at mér verði vargins dæmi, þeir finnask eigi fyrr at en þeir hafa etisk ok þeir koma at halanum, 26: as to this proverb cp. also the allusion, Hðm. 30: the mod. turn is—úlfir rekr annars erindi, so used by Hallgr.—annars erindi rekr úlfir og löngum sannast það—and so in paper MSS. of Ld. i. c., but prob. a corruption.

ota, u. f., mod. *jata*, a crib, manger, Hom. 36, 127, Mar. 26; in the proverb, standa öllum fótum í etu, to stand with all feet in the crib, to live at rack and manger, Gísl. 46. otu-stallr, m. a crib, manger, Orkn. 218.

II. medic. *confer*, Magn. 480: mod. *éta* or *átu*-mein.

otall, adj. *eating, consuming*, Lat. *edax*, 655 xxix. 6.

ETJA, atti; pres. et; part. atti; but etjað, Andr. 625. 73; [it means probably 'to make bite,' a causal of eta]:—to make fight, with dat., esp. etja hestum, of horse fights, a favourite sport of the ancients; for a graphic description of this fight see Bs. i. 633. Arons S. ch. 18, Glúm. ch. 18, Rd. ch. 12, Nj. ch. 58, 59, Vigl. ch. 7, N. G. L. ii. 126; vide hesta-þing, hesta-at, vig-hestir, etc.

β. gener. to goad on to fight; atta ek jöfnum en aldri smitta'k, Hbl. 24. β. etja hamingju við e-n, to match one's luck with another, Fms. iv. 147; e. kappi við e-n, to match one's force against one, Ld. 64, Eg. 82; e. vandræðum við e-n, 458; e. saman manndrápum, to incite two parties to manslaughter, Anecd. 14; in a good sense, to exhort, ok etjað þá þolinmæði, Andr. i. c. (rare).

γ. ellipt., etja við e-t, to contend against; e. við aflamun, to fight against odds, Al. 110; e. við liðsmun, id., Fms. i. 42, ix. 39, Fs. 122; e. við ofrefli, id., Fms. iii. 9; e. við reiði e-n, Fb. i. 240. 3. to stretch forth, put forth; hann etir fram berum skallanum, he put forth his bare skull to meet the blows, Fms. xi. 132; (Icel. now use *ota*, að, in this sense.)

II. reflex., lét eigi sama at etjask við kennimenn gamla, said it was unseemly to boot old clerigymen, Sturl. i. 104; er ofstópi etsk í gegn ofstópa, if violence is put against violence, 655 xxi. 3.

2. recipr. to contend mutually; ef menn etjask vitnum á, if men contend (plead) with witnesses, N. G. L. i. 247; ok ef þeir vilja andvítum á etjask, Gpl. 298.

III. the phrase, etja heyri (spelt with it), to fodder (cattle) upon hay, Grág. ii. 278, 340; etja andvirki, to fodder upon a bayrick, Gpl. 357.

etja, u. f. fighting, biting. COMPO: etju-hundur, m. a deer-bound, fox-bound, Sturl. ii. 179. etju-kostr, m. a beastly choice, Isl. ii. 89, Fms. viii. 24, v. 1. etju-tök, f. = etju-hundur; bóndi átti e. stóra, Fb. ii. 332, Bárð. 32 new Ed.

expens, n. (for word), *expences*, Stj. 127, Bs. i. 742.

EY, gen. eyjar; dat. eyju and ey, with the article eyinni and eyjunni; acc. ey; pl. eyjar, gen. eyja, dat. eyjum; in Norway spelt and pronounced.

öy; [Dan. *öe*; Swed. *ö*; Ivar Aasen *öy*; Germ. *aus*; cp. Engl. *eyot*, *leat*, *out*, A. S. *eg-land*, Engl. *is-land*; in Engl. local names *-ea* or *-ey*, e. g. *Chelms-Batters-ea*, *Cberis-ey*, *Tborn-ey*, *Oun-ey*, *Aldern-ey*, *Orkn-ey*, etc.];—an island, Fas. ii. 299, Skálda 172, Eg. 218, Grág. ii. 131, Eb. 12; eyjar nef. the 'neb' or projection of an island, Fb. iii. 316.

2. in various compounds; varp-ey, an island where wild birds lay eggs; eyði-ey, a deserted island; heima-ey, a home island; bæjar-ey, an inhabited island; út-eyjar, islands far out at sea; land-eyjar, an island in an inlet, Landn.: a small island close to a larger one is called a calf (eyjar-kálfr), the larger island being regarded as the cow, (so the southernmost part of the Isle of Man is called the Calf of Man): it is curious that 'islanders' are usually not called eyja-menn (islandmen), but oyjar-akoggjar, m. pl. 'island-beards'; this was doubtless originally meant as a nickname to denote the strange habits of islanders, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse), Fer. 151, 656 C. 22, Fms. ii. 169, viii. 283, Grett. 47 new Ed.; but eyja-menn, m. pl. Valla L. 228, Eb. 316 (and in mod. usage), cp. also Götur-akoggjar, the men of Gata, a family, Landn.; eyja-sund, u. a sound or narrow strait between two islands, Eg. 93, Fms. ii. 64, 298.

3. in local names: from the shape, Lang-ey, Flat-ey, Há-ey, Drang-ey: from cattle, birds, beasts, Fær-eyjar, Lamb-ey, Sauð-ey, Hrut-ey, Yxn-ey, Hæfr-ey, Svin-ey, Kið-ey, Fugl-ey, Arn-ey, Æð-ey, Hák-ey, Þern-ey, Úlf-ey, Bjarn-ey: from vegetation, Eng-ey, Akr-ey, Við-ey, Brok-ey, Mos-ey: from the quarters of heaven, Austr-ey, Norðr-ey, Vestr-ey, Suðr-ey (Engl. *Sudor*): an island at ebb time connected with the main land is called Örfirir-ey, mod. Öflur-ey (cp. Örfir in the Orkneys): from other things, Fagr-ey, Sand-ey, Straum-ey, Vö-ey (Temple Isle), Eyja Helga, the Holy Isle (cp. Enhallow in the Orkneys). Eyjar is often used *nar' ífoxhv* of the Western Isles, Orkneys, Shetland, and Sudor, hence Eyja-jarl, earl of the Isles (i. e. Orkneys), Orkn. (freq.); in southern Icel. it is sometimes used of the Vestmanna eyjar.

β. in old poets *ey* is a favourite word in circumlocutions of women, vide Lex. Poët.; and in poetical diction *ey* is personified as a goddess, the sea being her gridle, the glaciers her head-gear; hence the Icel. poetical compd *ey-kona*. For tales of wandering islands, and giants removing islands from one place to another, vide Isl. þjóðs. i. 209.

4. in female pr. names Þór-ey, Bjarg-ey, Landn.: but if prefixed—as in Eyja-úlfir, Ey-steinir, Ey-mundur, Ey-vindr, Ey-dís, Ey-fríðr, Ey-vör, Ey-þjófr, etc.—*ey* belongs to a different root.

COMPO: eyja-klasi, a m. a cluster of islands.

ey-, a prefix, *over*, vide ei-

ey-búll, a m. an islander, Lex. Poët.

EYÐA, dd, [auðr; A. S. *ēðan*; Dan. *øde*; Germ. *öden*; Swed. *öda*], to waste:

I. with dat. denoting to waste, destroy, of men or things; hann eyddi (slew) öllum fjölkunnigum mönnum, Stj. 491, Fms. ii. 41, vii. 8; ekki muntu með þessu e. öllum sumum Haralds konungs, i. 16.

β. of money; eyða fé, etc., to spend money, Eg. 70, Grág. i. 327, Nj. 29, Fms. i. 118; to squander, 655 iii. 1, Nj. 18, Fms. xi. 423, Fs. 79; reflex., hann átti land gott en eyddusk lausafé, but his loose cash went, Fms. vi. 102.

II. with acc. to lay waste, desolate, or the like; upp eyða (lay waste) alla þeirra bygd, Fms. v. 161; þá voru eydd skip Svía-konungs átján, eighteen of the Swedish king's ships were made void of men, x. 353; hann eyddi bygðina, iv. 44.

3. to desert, leave: en skyldi út bera ok e. skemmuna, Fms. v. 262; féllu sumir en semir eyddu (deserted from) hálfrymin (in a battle), viii. 226; skip brotið eð eytt, a ship wrecked or abandoned, Grág. i. 91; en hún er nú eydd af mönnum, forlorn or deserted of men, Al. 1.

β. impers., eða heróð eyði if counties be laid waste, K. þ. K. 38; hence eyði-hús, etc. (below).

3. as a law term, of a meeting, to terminate, dissolve; ef þeir eru eigi samþingja, eðr vár-þing eru eydd, or if it be past the várþing, Grág. ii. 271; en er sá dagr kom er veizluna skyldi eyða, when men were to depart, break up the feast, Fms. xi. 331.

4. a law term, eyða mál, sókn, vörn, to make a suit void by counter-pleading; e. dæmð mál, Grág. ii. 23; manna vér e. málit með oxar-hömrum, Fs. 61; ok eyðir málit fyrir Birni, 125; eyddi Broddhelgi þá enn málit, Vápn. 13; at hann vildi í því hans sök e. ef hann vildi hans mál í því e., of unlawful pleading, Grág. i. 121; vera má at Eysteinn konungur hafi þetta mál eytt með lögrókrum sínum, Fms. vii. 142; eyddusk sóknir ok varnir, Nj. 149; with dat., eytt vígamáðum, 244; hélt þá Snorri fram málinu ok eyddi bjargkvíðnum, Eb. 160. Arnkels (but no doubt less correct).

eyði, n. [auðr, Germ. *öde*], waste, desert; leggja í e., to leave in the lurch, desert, Jb. 277; jörðin var e. og tóm, Gen. i. 2; yðart hús skal yðr í e. látið verða, Matth. xxiii. 38; in compounds, desert, forlorn, waste.

eyði-borg, f. a deserted town (castle), Stj. 284.

eyði-bygd, f. a desert country, Fs. 19.

eyði-dalr, m. a wild, desolate vale, Hrafn. i.

eyði-ey, f. a desert island, Fms. x. 154.

eyði-fjall, u. a wild fell, Sks. i.

eyði-fjórðr, m. a desert firth country, Fs. 24.

eyði-haf, n. the wild sea, Stj. 636.

eyði-hús, n. deserted dwellings, Hkr. ii. 379.

eyði-jörð, f. a deserted household or farm, Dipl. iii. 13, Jb. 183.

eyði-kot, n. a deserted cottage, Vm. 61.

eyði-land, n. desert land, Hkr. i. 96.

eyði-mörk, f. a desert, wilderness, Fms. i. 118, iv. 336, v. 130, Fs. 62, Stj. 141, 253.

eyði-rjór, u. a desert plain, Stj. 527, 2 Sam. xv. 28.

eyði-skemma, u. f. a desert barn, Hkr. ii. 283.

eyði-aker,

n. a wild rock, sterry, Fe. 18. **eyði-akógr**, m. a wild 'shaw' (wood), Stj. 485. **eyði-staðr**, m. a barren place, 655 xiii B. Bs. i. 204. **eyðitröð**, f. a desolate lane, Sturl. ii. 209, cp. aúa tröð, Hkm. 20. **eyði-vegg**, m. a deserted building, ruin, Karl. 2. **eyði-legging**, f. desolation, Matth. xxiv. 15. **eyði-leggja**, lagði, to lay waste, N. T. **eyði-liga**, adv. in a forlorn state, Stj. 113. **eyði-ligr**, adj. empty, in metaph. sense, sad, cheerless; veikligr ok e., weakly and cheerless, Fas. ii. 30; e. veraldar ríki, v. 343; fínislegt né e., 677. 2: medic., e-m er eyðiligt, one feels empty (bellow) and uneasy; also in the phrase, e-t er eyðiligt, strange, unpleasant. **eyðala**, u, f. waste, squandering. **comps:** **eyðalu-maðr**, m. a spendthrift, Þorst. hv. 35. **eyðalu-semi**, f. extravagance. **Ey-frakr**, adj., **Ey-fróðingr**, m. pl. men from Eyjaftrb in Icel., Landn. **eygir**, m. one who frightens, a terror, Lex. Poët. **eygja**, ð, to furnish with a loop or eye, Fms. xi. 304. **β**. [Dan. *øjne*], to see, esp. to see far off, Clar. 176. **ey-gló**, f. the ever-glowing, poet. the sun, Alm. 17. **ey-góðr**, adj. [Dan. *ejegod*], 'ever-good,' cognom. of a Danish king, Fms. xi.

EYGR, later form **eygðr**, which, however, is freq. in MSS. of the 14th century, adj. [auga]:—having eyes of a certain kind; vel e., with fine eyes, Stj. 460. 1 Sam. xvi. 12, Nj. 39; e. mauna bezt, Ísl. ii. 190, Fms. vi. 438, xi. 79; mjök eygðr, large-eyed, Þorl. Karl. 422; eigi vel eyg, not good looking, Fms. iii. 216; e. mjök ok vel, with large and fine eyes, Eb. 30, Fb. i. 545; e. forkunnar vel, with eyes exceeding fine, Fms. iv. 38; esp. freq. in comps: in the Sagas a man is seldom described without marking the colour, shape, or expression of his eyes, fagr-e., bjart-e., dökk-e., svart-e., blá-e., grá-e., mó-e.; the shape also, opun-e., út-e., inn-e., sná-e., stór-e., etc.; the lustre of the eye, snar-e., fast-e., hvass-e., frán-e., dapr-e., etc.; expressing disease, vát-e., rauð-e., ein-e.; expressing something wrong in the eye, hjá-e., til-e., rang-e., etc., Fél. ix. 192.

eyj-óttir, adj. full of islands, Fb. i. 541. **eyk-hestr**, m. a cart-horse, Eg. 149, Fb. ii. 332. **eyki**, n. a vehicle; hestr ok e., Dropl. 26. **EYKR**, m., pl. eykir, gen. eykja, [Swed. *ökr*: Dan. *ög*; akin to ok, a yoke]:—a beast of draught; úlfalda ok eyki, Stj. 393; hross eðr eyk, Grág. i. 434; þat er einn e. má draga, ii. 362; þeir hvíldu sik þar ok eyki sína, Eg. 586 (travelling in a sledge); eykja föðr, fodder for eykr, N. G. L. i. 38: eykr includes oxen, horses, etc.—eykjum, hestum ok oxum, cattle, whether horses or oxen, Fms. v. 249; eyk, uxa eðr hross, Jb. 52; uxa ok asna, þá sömu eyki, ..., Mar.; hefi ek öngva frétt af at nokkurr þeirra hafi leitt eyki þórs (of Thor in his wain with the he-goats), Fb. i. 321: metaph., Bs. i. 294. **II.** the passage Bs. i. 674—þar er þeir höfðu eykinn búið—ought to be read 'eikjuna,' vide eikja. **eykja-gorfi**, n. the harness of an eykr, Yt. 10; jötuns-e., the giants' e., i. e. a wild ox, poet., 14: in poetry ships are called the eykir of the seakings and the sea.

eyk-reiði, n. the harness of an eykr, Gpl. 358. **EYKT**, **eykd**, f. three or half-past three o'clock p.m.; many commentaries have been written upon this word, as by Pal Vidalfn Skýr., Finn Johnson in H. E. i. 153 sqq. note 6, and in Horologium, etc. The time of eykd is clearly defined in K. p. K. 92 as the time when the sun has past two parts of the 'útsuðr' (q. v.) and has one part left, that is to say, half-past three o'clock p.m.: it thus nearly coincides with the eccl. Lat. *nona* (three o'clock p.m.); and both eykt and *nona* are therefore used indiscriminately in some passages. Sunset at the time of 'eykd' is opposed to sunrise at the time of 'dagmál,' q. v. In Norway 'ykt' means a luncheon taken about half-past three o'clock. But the passage in Edda—that autumn ends and winter begins at sunset at the time of eykt—confounded the commentators, who believed it to refer to the conventional Icel. winter, which (in the old style) begins with the middle of October, and lasts six months. In the latitude of Reykholt—the residence of Snorri—the sun at this time sets about half-past four. Upon this statement the commentators have based their reasoning both in regard to dagmál and eykt, placing the eykt at half-past four p.m. and dagmál at half-past seven a.m., although this contradicts the definition of these terms in the law. The passage in Edda probably came from a foreign source, and refers not to the Icel. winter but to the astronomical winter, viz. the winter solstice or the shortest day; for sunset at half-past three is suited not to Icel., but to the latitude of Scotland and the southern parts of Scandinavia. The word is also curious from its bearing upon the discovery of America by the ancients, vide Fb. i. c. This sense (half-past three) is now obsolete in Icel., but eykt is in freq. use in the sense of *triborium*, a time of three hours; whereas in the oldest Sagas no passage has been found bearing this sense,—the Bs. i. 385, 446, and Hem. i. c. are of the 13th and 14th centuries. In Norway ykt is freq. used metaph. of all the four meal times in the day, morning-ykt, midday-ykt, afternoon-ykt (or ykt proper), and even-ykt. In old MSS. (Grág., K. p. K., Hem., Heid. S.) this word is always spelt eykd or eykþ, shewing the root to be 'auk' with the fem. inflex. added; it probably first meant the *est*-meal, answering to Engl. *lunch*, and

thence came to mean the time of day at which this meal was taken. The eccl. law dilates upon the word, as the Sabbath was to begin at 'hora nona'; hence the phrase, eykt-helgr dagr (vide below). The word can have no relation to *átta*, *eight*, or *átt*, *plaga coeli*. At present Icel. say, at eykta-mótum, adv. at great intervals, once an eykt, once in three hours.

I. half-past three; þá er eykd er útsuðr-átt er deild í þriðjunga, ok hefir sól gengna tvá hluti en einn ögenginn, K. p. K. 92; net skal öll upp taka fyrir eykd, 90; helgan dag eptir eykd, 88; ef þeir hafa unnið á eykd, 94; enda skal hann undan honum hafa boðit fyrir útsuðjan dag en hinn skal hafa kosit at eykþ. Grág. i. 198; ok á maðr kost at stefna fyrir eykþ ef vill, 395; í þat mund dags er tók út eyktina, Fms. xi. 136; eptir eykt dags, rendering of the Lat. 'vix decima parte diei reliqua,' Róm. 313; þeir gengu til eyktar, ok höfðu farit ásla morguns, en er nón var dags, etc., Fa. 176; at eykd dags þá kómu heim húsarlar Barða, Ísl. ii. 329; nú vættir mik at þar komi þér nær eykd dags, 345; var þat nær eykd dags, 349; var hún at veraldligu verki þangat til er kom eykd, þá fór hún til þenar sinnar at nóni, Hom. (St.) 59.

comps: **eykðar-helgr**, adj. = eykthelgr, Hom. (St.) 13. **eyktar-staðr**, m. the place of the sun at half-past three p.m.; meira var þar jafnuðagri en á Grænlandi eðr Íslandi, sól hafði þar eyktar-stað ok dagmála-stað um skamdegi, Fb. i. 539.—this passage refers to the discovery of America; but in A. A. i. c. it is wrongly explained as denoting the shortest day nine hours long, instead of seven; it follows that the latitude fixed by the editors of A. A. is too far to the south; frá jafnuðagri er haust til þess er sól setzk í eykðarstað, þá er vetr til jafnuðagris, Edda 103. **eykðar-tíð**, n. the hour of eykd, = Lat. *nona*, Hom. (St.) i. c.

II. *triborium*; en er liðin var nær ein eykt dags, Bs. i. 446; at þat mundi verit hafa meir en hálf eykt, er hann vissi ekki til sín, 385; þessi flaug vanst um eina eykd dags, Hem. (Hb.)

eykt-hellagr, adj. a day to be kept holy from the hour of eykt, or half-past three p.m., e. g. Saturday, Grág. i. 395.

ey-kyndill, m. 'isle-candle,' cognom. of a fair lady, Bjarn.

ey-land, n. an island, Fms. i. 233, xi. 230, Eb. 316. **β**. the island Öland in Sweden, A. A. 290.

ey-lifr, v. ellifr.

EYMA, d, [aumr], to feel sore; in the phrase, e. sik, to wail, Hom. 155: reflex., **eymask**, id., Post. (Fr.) **β**. *impers.*, in the metaph. phrase, það eymir af e-m, one feels sore, of after-pains, Fas. iii. 222: in mod. usage also of other things, whatever can still be smelt or felt, as if it came from eimr, q. v.

eymd (eymð), f. misery, Fms. i. 223, ii. 126, vi. 334, viii. 242: in pl., Stj. 38; af litilli e., Fas. i. 215.

comps: **eymdar-akapr** and **eymdar-háttir**, m. wretchedness. **eymdar-tíð**, f. and **eymdar-tími**, a. m. time of misery, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 404, Karl. 248.

eymdar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), pitiful, piteous, Post.

eymstr, n., medic. a sore, sore place.

EYRA, n., pl. eyru, gen. eyrna, [Lat. *auris*; Goth. *ausó*; A. S. *ēare*; Engl. *ear*; O. H. G. *ōra*; Germ. *ohr*; Swed. *öra*, *öron*; Dan. *øre*, *ören*]:—an ear; eyrum hlýðir, en augum skoðar, he listens with his ears, but looks with his eyes, Hm. 7:—proverbs, mörg eru konungs eyru, many are the king's ears, Orkn. 252; þar eru eyru sæmst sem óxu, the ears fit best where they grow, i. e. a place for everything and everything in its place, Nj. 80; láta inn um eitt eyrat en út um hitt, to let a thing in at one ear and out at the other; láta e-t sem vind um eyrun þjóta, to let a thing blow like the wind about one's ears, i. e. heed it not; Grími var sem við annat eyrat gengi út þat er þorsteinn mælti, Brand. 60; svá var sem Kálfi færi inn annat eyrat út þótt hann heyrdi slíkt talað, Fms. xi. 46; skjóta skoila-eyrum við e-u, to turn a fox's ear (a deaf ear) to a thing; þat er mér ölfí ván er ek eyru sék, I can guess the wolf when I see his ears, Fm. 35, Finnb. 244; við eyra e-m, under one's nose, Ld. 100; mæla í e. e-m, to speak into one's ear, Eg. 549; hafa nef í eyra e-m, to put one's nose in one's ear, i. e. to be a tell-tale, Lv. 57; leida e-m af eyrum, to get rid of one, Ísl. ii. 65; setja e-n við eyra e-m, to place a person at one's ear, of an unpleasant neighbour, Ld. 100; settr (hnefann) við eyra Hými, gave Hýmír a box on the ear, Edda 36; e-m loðir e-t í eyrum, it cleaves to one's ears, i. e. one remembers, Bs. i. 163; reisa, sperra eyrum, to prick up the ears, etc.; koma til eyrna e-m, to come to one's ears, Nj. 64; roðna út undir bæði eyru, to blush from ear to ear.

comps: **eyrna-blað**, n. (Sks. 288, v. l.), **eyrna-blaðkr**, m., **eyrna-snepill**, m. (Komm. 86, H. E. i. 492), the lobe of the ear. **eyrna-búnaðr**, m. (Stj. 396), **eyrna-gull**, n. (Stj. 311, 396), **eyrna-hringr**, m. ear-rings. **eyrna-lof**, n. 'ear-praise,' vain praise, Barl. 63. **eyrna-mark**, n. ear-crop-ping, of animals, Grág. ii. 308, cp. 309, Jb. 291. **eyra-rúna**, u, f. a roosting of secrets in one's ear, poet. a wife, Vsp. 45, Hm. 116.

eyrna-skefill, m. an ear-pick. **II.** some part of a ship, Edda (Gl.) **β**. a bandle, e. g. on a pot. **γ**. anatom., óhljóðs-eyru, the auricles of the heart. **δ**. hauds-eyru, dogs-ears (in a book).

eyra-rós, f., botan. a flower, *epilobium montanum*, Hjalt.

EYRENDI or **öréndi**, **erendi**, n. [A. S. *arend* = *mandatum*; Engl. *arrand*; Hel. *arundi*; O. H. G. *arunti*; Swed. *ärrende*; Dan. *ärende*; akin to *árr*, a messenger, vide p. 45, and not, as some suggest, from

ör-andi; the reference Edda l. c. is quite isolated; there is, however, some slight irregularity in the vowel]:—an errand, message, business, mission; eiga e. við e-n, to have business with one, Eg. 260; reka eyrendi, to do an errand, message (hence erind-reki), 15; þess eyrendis, to that errand or purpose, Stj. 115, 193; hann sendi menn sína með þessháttar erendum, Fms. i. 15; báru þeir fram sín erindi, 2. lb. 11; hón svarði þeirra erindum, Fms. i. 3; ok láti yðr fram koma sínu eyrendi, 127; koma brátt þessi örendi (new) fyrir jarlun, xi. 83; hann sagði eyrendi sín þeim af hljóði, Nj. 5; mun annat vera erindit, 69; gagna at leita eðr annarra eyrenda, 235; tók þorgils þeim eyrendum vel, Sturl. iii. 170; síns örendis, for one's own purpose, Grág. i. 434; ek á leyt e. (a secret errand) við þik, Fs. 9; erindi ok ekki örendi, þkv. (vide eríði); hafa þeir hingat sótt skapnadar-erindi, a suitable errand or end, Þidr. 202; ef eyrindit eyðisk, if my errand turns to naught, Bs. ii. 132; ek em ósemiligr slíks erendis, unworthy of such an errand, Sturl. i. 45; þannog var þá mikitt eyrendi margra manna, many people flocked to that place, Bs. i. 164.

β. the phrase, ganga örna sinna, to go to do one's business, cacare, Eb. 20, Landn. 98, Stj. 383 (where eyrna), Judges iii. 24, Bs. i. 189, Fs. 75 (spelt erinda); setjask niðr at eyrindi, id., Bs. ii. 24; stiga af baki örna sinna, Sturl. 173.

γ. a message, speech; talði hann mörg örendi með mikilli snild, Fms. x. 274; Snorri Góði stóð þá upp ok talaði langt eyrindi ok snjallt, then Snorri Góði stood up and made a long and a fine speech (in parliament), Nj. 250; en er Sigurðr jarl hafði heyrt svá langt ok snjallt eyrendi, Orkn. 34; konungr talaði snjallt eyrindi yfir greptinum, of a funeral sermon, Fms. x. 151, v. l.; þá mælti Gizurr Hallsson langt erendi ok fagrt, Bs. i. 299; ok áðr hann væri smurðr mælti hann mjök langt oríudi, 296; allir rómuðu þetta eyrendi vel, all cheered this speech, Sturl. ii. 217; talaði Háflíði langt e. um málit, i. 35; langt e. ok snjallt, id.; skaut konungr á eyrindi, the king made a speech, Fms. i. 215; en er þing var sett stóð Sigurðr upp ok skaut á löngu eyrendi, Fær. 140.

δ. a strophe in a secular poem, vers (a verse) being used of a hymn or psalm; ok jók nokkurum erendum eðr visum, Hkr. ii. 297; hversu mörg visu-ord (lines) standa í einu eyrendi, Edda (Ht.) 120; eptir þessi sögu orti Jórunn Skáldmæz nokkur erendi í Seudibít, Hkr. i. 117; gef ek þér þat ráð at snúum sumum örendum ok fellum ör sum, O. H. L. 46; allt stafrófið er svo læst í erindin þessi lítill tvö, a ditty.

ε. the breath; en er hann þraut eyrendit ok hann laut ör horninu, when the breath left him and he 'louted' from the drinking horn, removed his lips from the horn, of Thor's draught by Utgarða-Loki, Edda 32. combs: erindis-lauss, n. adj. going in vain; fara at erindislausu, to go in vain, Fs. 5. eyrindis-loysa, v. f. the failure of one's errand, Hg. 21. eyrindis-lok, n. pl. the result of one's errand, Fms. xi. 69.

eyrend-laust, n. adj. purpose-less; fara e., to go in vain, Fms. vi. 248, Glúm. 351, Th. 18, Al. 34.

eyrend-reki (örend-reki and erind-reki), a, m. [A. S. *arend-raca*], a messenger, Post. 645, 27, Gpl. 12, 42, Greg. 44, Stj. 524, Barl. 52.

eyri-lauss, adj. penniless, N. G. L. i. 52.

EYRIR, m., gen. eyris, dat. and acc. eyri; pl. aurar, gen. aura, dat. aurum; a word prob. of foreign origin, from Lat. *aurum*, Fr. *or*, Engl. *ore*; (A. S. *ora* is, however, prob. Danish.) The first coins known in Scandinavia were Roman or Byzantine, then Saxon or English; as the old word *baugr* (q. v.) denoted unwrought, uncoined gold and silver, so eyrir prob. originally meant a certain coin:

I. an ounce of silver or its amount in money, the eighth part of a mark; an eyrir is = sixty pennies (pennin-gar) = three ortog; tuttugu penningar vegnir í örtug, þrír örtugar í eyri, átta aurar í mörk, 732, 16; silfr svá sleigt at sextigir penninga görði eyri veginn, Grág. i. 500; penning, þat skal hinn tiundi (prob. a false reading, x instead of lx) hlutr eyris, 357; hálfis eyris met ek hverjan, I value each at a half eyrir, Glúm. (in a verse); leigja skip þrem aurum, to hire a boat for three aurar, Korm.; einn eyrir þess fjár heitir alaðs-festr, Grág. i. 88; the phrase, goldinn hverr eyrir, every ounce paid; galt Guðmundr hvern eyri þá þegar, Sturl. i. 141; gjalda tvá aura fyrir einn, to pay two for one, Grág. i. 396, ii. 234; verðr þá at hálfri mörk vadmála eyrir, then the eyrir amounts to half a mark in wadmal, i. 500; brent silfr, ok er eyrininn at mörk lögaura, pure silver, the ounce of which amounts to a mark in lögaurar, 392; bring er stende sex aura, a ring worth or weighing six aurar, Fms. ii. 246; hence baugr tví-eyringr, tvítug-eyringr, a ring weighing two or twenty aurar, Eb., Glúm.

β. as a weight of other things beside silver; hagi hvert v. eyri, every bail-stone weighed an ounce, Fms. i. 175; stæltr lé ok vegi áttjan aura, eggelningr, þeir skulu þrír fyrir tvá aura, a scythe of wrought steel and weighing eighteen aurar, an ill-long edge, three such cost two aurar (in silver), the proportion between the weight in wrought iron and the worth in silver being 1:28, Grág. i. 501.

γ. the amount of an ounce, without any notion of the medium of payment, hence such phrases as, tólf aura silfrs, twelve aurar to be paid in silver, Nj. 54; eyrir brendr, burnt eyrir, i. e. an eyrir sterling, pure silver, D. N.

II. money in general; skal þar sinn eyri hverjum dæma, to every one his due, his share, Grág. i. 125; in proverbs, ljósur aurar verða at löngum trega, bright silver brings long woe, Sl. 34; margr verðr af aurum api, Hm. 74; illr af aurum, a miser, Jd. 36; vára aura, our money, Vkv. 13; leggja aura, to lay up

money, Eg. (in a verse); gefin til aura (= til fjár), wedded to money, 1d. ii. 254 (in a verse); telja e-m aura, to tell out money to one, Skv. 3. 37, cp. 39; the phrase, hann veit ekki aura sinna tal, he knows not the tale of his aurar, of boundless wealth, Mar. 88; the allit. phrase, lönd (land, estate) ok lausir aurar (movables, cp. Dan. *lösöre*, Swed. *lösören*), Eg. 2; hafa fyrirgört löndum ok lausum eyri, K. Å. 94.

2. money or specie; the allit. phrase, aurar ok óðal, money and estates, N. G. L. i. 48; ef hann vill taka við aurum slíkum (such payment) sem váttau vitu at hann reiddi honum, 93; þeim aurum öllum (all valuables) sem til bús þeirra voru keyptir, Grág. i. 412; Flósi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, F. asked in what money he wished to be paid, Nj. 259; lög-aurar, such money as is legal tender; þú skalt gjalda mér vadmál, ok skilrað hann frá aðra aura, other kinds of payment, Grág. i. 392; útborinn eyrir, in the phrase, mér er það enginn útborinn (or útburðar-) eyrir, I do not want to part with it, offer it for sale; eyrir vadmála, payment in wadmal (stuff), 300, Bs. i. 639; for the double standard, the one woollen (ells), the other metal (rings or coin), and the confusion between them, see Dasent's Burnt Njal, vol. ii. p. 397 sqq.; at different times and places the ell standard varied much, and we hear of three, six, nine, twelve ell standards (vide alin, p. 13); in such phrases as 'mörk sex álra aura,' the word 'mörk' denotes the amount, 'sex álra' the standard, and 'aura' the payment = payment of 'a mark of six ells,' cp. a pound sterling, K. p. K. 172; hundrað (the amount) þriggja álra (the standard) aura, Sturl. i. 141, 163, Boll. 362, 1sl. ii. 28; mörk sex álra eyris, Fsk. 10, N. G. L. i. 65, 101, 389, 390; þrem mörkum níu álra eyris, 387-389; sex merkr tólf álra eyrir, 81.

β. in various combs, etc.; land-aurar, land tax, Jb. ch. 1, O. H. ch. 54; öfundar-eyrir, money which brings envy, Fs. 12; sak-metinu e., sak-eyrir, sakar-eyrir, money payable in fines, Fms. vii. 300; ónuga-eyrir, the money of an orphan, K. p. K. 158, Grág. ii. 288; líksöngs-eyrir, a 'lyke-fee,' burial fee (to the clergyman); vísa-eyrir, a tax; góðr e., good payment, D. N.; verð-aurar, articles used for payment, id.; forn-gíldr e., standard, sterling payment, id.; fíeri-eyrir = lausir aurar, Skv. 3, 50; flytjandi e., id., Fr.; kaupmanna e., trade money; bímanna e., D. N.; Norrænn e., Norse money, Lv. 25; Hjaltenzkr e., Sbetland money, D. N. (vide Fritzner s. v.); friðr e., 'kind,' i. e. sheep and cattle, Grág. combs: I. pl. aura-dagr, m. pay-day, D. N. aura-lag, n. the standard of money, Fms. vii. 300, 304. aura-lán, n. worldly luck, 656 i. 3. aura-lógan, f. the squandering of money, 655 iii. 1. aura-lykt, n. payment, D. N. aura-akortr, m. scarcity of money, D. N. aura-taka, v. f. receipt of money, N. G. L. i. 93, Gpl. 298.

II. sing., eyris-bót, f. fine of an eyrir, Grág. i. 158. eyris-kaup, n. a bargain to the amount of an eyrir, Gpl. 511. eyris-land, n. land giving the rent of an eyrir, Fms. x. 146. eyris-akaði, a, m. loss to the amount of an eyrir, Jb. 166. eyris-tíund, f. tithes of an eyrir, K. p. K. 148. eyris-tollr, m. toll of an eyrir, H. E. ii. 95.

EYRR, f., mod. eyri, gen. eyrar, dat. and acc. eyri, pl. eyrar, [aurr; Dan. *øre*; Swed. *ör*: it remains also in Scand. local names, as Eyrrar-sund, the Sound; Helsing-ör, Elsinore, qs. Helsingja-eyrr]:—a gravelly bank, either of the banks of a river (ár-eyrar, dals-eyrar) or of small tongues of land running into the sea, Fms. v. 19, Eg. 196, Nj. 85, Grág. ii. 355, N. G. L. i. 243, and passim in local names, esp. in Iceland, vide Landn.; eyrar-oddi and eyrar-tangi, a, m. the point or tongue of an eyrr, Gisl. 93, Grág. ii. 354, Jb. 314, Háv. 47; Eyrrar-maðr, m. a man from the place E., Sturl. iii. 11, Band. 9; Eyrr-byggjar, m. pl. id., hence Eyrrbyggja Saga, the history of that name, Landn., Eb., Bs. i. 409. A great meeting used to be held at Hælyr, now Copenhagen (P. A. Munch), Fær. ch. 2, hence Eyrrar-floti, a, m. the fleet at Eyrrar, Eg. 78. Another meeting was held in Drondheim (Níðarós) on the gravel banks of the river Níð, hence Eyrrar-þing, n., Fms. vi. 24, viii. 49, ix. 91, 449, etc.

II. duels usually took place on a gravel bank or on an island, hence the phrase, ganga út á eyri, to go to fight, 1sl. ii. 256 (in a verse); mér hefir stúllir stókt til eyrar, the king has challenged me to fight a duel, Hkv. Hjörv. 33. β. in poetry used in circumlocutions of a woman, Lex. Poët. oyr-silfr, n. 'ore-silver,' mercury, 655 xxx. 7; mod. kvika-silfr. oyrakr, a dub. áv. 147., in the phrase, jó eyrskan, a thod (?) horse, Akv. 32; vide aurskúr.

eytill, m., dimin. [ausa], little ladle, a nickname, Fms. xii. eystrí, [austr], compar. the more eastern; austastrí, superl. the most eastern, Nj. 8, 281, Hkr. i. 137, Eg. 100, Fms. i. 252, vii. 259, xi. 414. Eystra-salt, n. the Baltic, Fms. i. 100, Fær. 10, etc.

Ey-verskr, adj. from the Orkneys, Landn. 27, B. K. 29, Lex. Poët.

ey-vit or ey-ftit, ey-ftit, ey-vitar, adv. [ey = not, and vit = weigh], naught; used as subst. eyvitar, gen., Hm. 93; eyvitu, dat., 27; but also used as adv., blandisk eyvitar (blend not) við aðra ísa, Skv. 40 new Ed.; the proverb, eyfit týr (it boots not) þótt skyndi seinn, Mkv.; eyfit hef ek fé, I have no money, Fær. 49 new Ed.; en biskup hafði þó eyfit at sök við þenna mann, the bishop could do nothing with this man, Bs. i. 170; hón mátti ok eyfit sofa, she could neither speak nor sleep, 180; hón mátti ok eyfit sofa, 195.

eyx, vide öx.

ey-polinn, m. the rivet in a clasp knife, now called þolin-móðr, Edda (Gl.)

föður-hirting, *f. fatherly punishment; föður-hjarta*, *n. fatherly heart*.

2. gud-faðir, *a god-father; tengda-faðir*, *a father-in-law; stjúp-faðir*, *a step-father; föstr-faðir*, *a foster-father; al-faðir*, *all-father*.

faðma, *ad. to embrace*, Stj. 185, Barl. 29, Gg. 3: *recipr. to embrace one another*, Sks. 572: *metaph. to grasp with the arms*, Sturl. i. 169, Al. 86.

faðman, *f. embracing*, Str.

faðm-byggvir, *m., poet. a dweller in one's arms, husband*, Lex. Poët.

faðm-lag, *n., esp. in pl. embraces*, Ísl. ii. 269, Fms. iii. 129, Bret. 24: *metaph.*, Sks. 550, Mar. 119.

FADMR, *m.* [cp. Goth. *fapa* = *φάριος*; A. S. *fæðem*; Engl. *fatbom*; O. H. G. *fadam*; Germ. *faden* or *fadem* = Lat. *filum*; Dan. *favn*; Swed. *famn*; the root is akin to that of Gr. *παρανύμμι*, cp. Lat. *patere*, *pandere*, *ptop.* *to stretch out*]:—*a fatbom*:

1. *a measure* = two passus, Hb. 732, 5, Grág. ii. 262, 336, Landn. 35, 131, Fms. viii. 416, Eluc. 43, Gisl. 14; very freq. used in measuring depths or heights; thus *ferugt djúpi*, *þritugt hamarr*, etc. invariably means *forty fatboms deep, thirty fatboms high*; whereas roads are measured by 'fet', *stuffs*, etc. by 'ells'. 2. *the arms*: *brjóst ok f.*, Fms. v. 344, Sturl. i. 214, Rm. 16, Th. 9, Am. 73; *sofa í faðmi e-m*, *to sleep in one's arms*, Hm. 114; *hafa barn í faðmi*, Fms. vii. 31: *the bosom*, Stj. 260, Exod. iv. 6: often in the phrase, *fallask í faðma*, *to square one thing with another, set off against*, Landn. 307, Orkn. 224, Glúm. 396, Bs. i. 696, Fs. 139, Gullþ. 19.

FAGNA, *ad.* [Ulf. *faginon* = *χαίρειν*; A. S. *fagnian*; Hel. *faganon*; cp. Engl. *fain*, Icel. *feginn*]:—*to be fain, to rejoice*, Greg. 20, 40, Sks. 631; *fagnid þér og verid gláðir*, Matth. v. 12, John xvi. 20; *fagnid með fagnendum*, Rom. xii. 15: with dat., *fagna e-u*, *to rejoice in a thing*; *allir munu því fagna*, 613, 43, Nj. 25, Ld. 62. 3. *fagna e-m*, *to welcome one, receive with good cheer*, Nj. 4; *var honum þar vel fagnad*, 25, Eg. 36, Fms. iv. 131, ironic. vii. 249, x. 19. 4. *β. with prep.*, *fagna í e-u*, *to rejoice in a thing*, Th. 76; *fagna af e-u*, *id.*, Stj. 142, Th. 76. 5. *γ. the phrase*, *fagna vetri* (Jólum, sumri), *to rejoice, make a feast at the beginning of winter (Yule, summer)*; *þat var þá margra manna siðr at f. vetri*... *ok hafa þá veizlur ok vetrnáttu-blót*, Gisl. 18; *ef ek mætta þar í veita í haust vinum mínum ok f. svá heimkomu minni*, Fms. i. 290; *þat er siðr þeirra at hafa blót á haust ok f. þá vetri*, Ó. H. 104.

fagnaðr and **fögnuðr**, *m.*, gen. *fagnaðr*, pl. *ir*, [Goth. *fabeds* = *χαρά*], *joy*, Greg. 68, Hom. 85; *gaudium er fögnuðr*, Bs. i. 801; *eilífr f.*, Hom. 42, Stj. 44; *himinríkis f.*, *heavenly joy*, Fms. x. 274; *óvina-fögnuðr*, *triumph, joy for one's foes*, Nj. 112.

β. metaph. welcome, good cheer, Hkr. i. 50, Eg. 535, Fms. i. 72, iv. 82; *göngu henni fagnað þá viku alla*, 625, 86: the phrase, *kunna sér þann fagnað*, *to be so sensible, so clever*, Band. 9, Hkr. ii. 85, v. l.; *ól ok annarr fagnaðr*, *ale and other good cheer*, Grett. 98 A. In the N. T. *χαρά* is often rendered by *fögnuðr*, Mark iv. 16, Luke i. 14, ii. 10, viii. 13, x. 17, xv. 7, 10, John iii. 29, xv. 11, xvi. 21, 22, 24, xvii. 13, Rom. xiv. 17, xv. 13, 1 Cor. ii. 2, etc., in the same passages in which Ulf. uses *fabeds*: *fögnuðr* is stronger than *gleði*.

comps: **fagnaðar-atburðr**, *m.* *a joyful event*, Barl. 88. **fagnaðar-bóðskapr**, *m.* *glad tidings*. **fagnaðar-dagr**, *m.* *the day of rejoicing*, Fms. x. 226. **fagnaðar-eyrendi**, *n.* *a joyful message*, Bs. **fagnaðar-eyru**, *n. pl.* *heya f.*, *to bear with joyful ears*, Hom. 143. **fagnaðar-fullr**, *adj.* *joyful*, Bs. i. 201, Fms. i. 244. **fagnaðar-fundur**, *m.* *a joyful meeting*, Fms. x. 405, xi. 438. **fagnaðar-grátr**, *m.* *weeping for joy*, 655 xxvii. 9. **fagnaðar-heit**, *n.* *a joyful promise*, Th. 9. **fagnaðar-kenning**, *f. joyful teaching*. **fagnaðar-krás**, *f.* *a dainty*, Stj. 443. **fagnaðar-lauss**, *adj.* (*-leysi*, *n.*), *joyless*, Bs. i. 462, 801: *wretched*, poor, 464, Fms. xi. 445. **fagnaðar-lúðr**, *m.* *a trumpet of joy*, Stj. 631. **fagnaðar-mark**, *n.* *a sign of joy*, Hom. 104. **fagnaðar-öp**, *n.* *a shout of joy*, Al. 13, Róm. 214. **fagnaðar-raust**, *f.* *a voice of joy*, Stj. 434. **fagnaðar-samligr**, *adj.* (*-liga*, *adv.*), *joyful*, Hom. 140, Stj. 148. **fagnaðar-akrúð**, *n.* *raiment of joy*, Eluc. 46. **fagnaðar-staðr**, *m.* *a place of joy*, Hom. 147. **fagnaðar-smill**, *adj.* *delightful*, Fms. vi. 441, Pass. xxvii. 12. **fagnaðar-söngur**, *m.* *a song of joy*, Hom. 140, Sks. 754, Stj. 434. **fagnaðar-tíð**, *f.* and **fagnaðar-tími**, *a m.* *a time of joy*, Stj. 141, Bs. i. 131, Fms. ii. 196. **fagnaðar-tíðindi**, *n. pl.* *joyful, glad tidings*, Hom. 88, Fms. ii. 253, iv. 250. **fagnaðar-veisla**, *n. f.* *a feast of joy*, Stj. **fagnaðar-vist**, *f.* *an abode of joy*, 625, 6. **fagnaðar-öl**, *n.* *a joyful banquet, merry feast*, Al. 150, Hkr. ii. 31.

fagna-fundur, *m.* *a joyful meeting (of friends)*; *varð þar f.*, *there was great joy, good cheer*, Eg. 130, 180, 198, 515, Ísl. ii. 387, Fms. iv. 305, v. 41, x. 405, Stj. 478. *β. a happy discovery*, Stor. 2 (MS.), of the poetical mead; the edition wrongly *pagna-fundur*.

FAGR, *adj.*, fem. *fögr*, neut. *fagrt*; compar. *fagrari* or better *fegri*, superl. *fagrastr* or better *fegstr*; mod. *feguttri*, *fegutstr*; [Ulf. *fagrs* = *εὐθερος*; A. S. *fager*; Engl. *fair*; O. H. G. *fagar*; Dan. *favre*, in Dan. ballads *favre mō* = *fair maid*; Swed. *fager*]:—*fair*; used very freq. and almost as in Engl., except that the Icel. does not use it in a moral sense, like Engl. *fair*, *unfair*:

1. *of persons, the body, etc.*; *fögr mæð*, *a fair maid*, Nj. 2, Vkv. 2; *fagr sýnum*, *fair to see*, Fms. i. 116; *f. álitum*, *id.*, Edda 5, Skv. i. 27; *fögr hönd*, *a fair hand (hand-fögr)*, Fms. ix. 283; *fögr augu*, *fair eyes (fagr-eygr)*; *fagrt hár*, *fair hair*, Ísl. ii;

fagrar brúðir, *fair brides*, Sdm. 28; *mæðr undarliga fögr*, *a wonderfully fair maid*, Hkr. i. 40; *fegra mann (a fairer man) eðr tígurlegra*, Fms. vi. 438.

2. *of places*; *fögr er Hlíðin svá at mæt hefir hén aldri jafnfögr sýnzkr*, Nj. 112; *fagra túna (gen.)*, *a fair abode ('faun')*, þkv. 3; *sálr sólu fegri*, Vsp. 63; *fagrar lendur*, *fair fields*, Ld. 96: freq. in local names, *Fagra-brekka*, *Fagr-ey*, *Fagri-dalr*, *Fagra-öes*, *Fagn-skógr*, etc., = *Fair-brink*, *-isle*, *-dale*, *-ness*, *-wood*, etc., Landn.

3. *of light, wind, weather, etc.*; *fagrt ljós*, *a bright light*, Hom. 111, Fms. i. 230; *skína fagrt*, *to shine brightly (of the sun)*; *fagr byrr*, *a fair wind*, Fms. ii. 182, Orkn. 356; *fagrt veðr*, *fair weather*, Ó. H. 216.

4. *as an epithet of tears*; in the phrase, *gráta fögrum tárum*, cp. Homer's *θαλερὸν δάκρυ*; hence *grát-fagr*, *beautiful in tears*, Edda 63.

5. *of the voice*; *fögr rödd*, *a sweet voice*; *fagr söngur*, *a sweet song*, Bs. i. 168; *fögr orð*, *a fine speech*, Mork.

6. *of other things*; *fagrt skip*, *a fine ship*, Eg. 173; *fagr bórði*, Nj. 24; *fagrt kvæði*, *a fine poem*, Ísl. ii. 237.

II. *metaph.*, *fagrt líf*, *a fair, goodly life*, Mork. 73; *lífa fagrt*, *to live a happy life*, Hm. 53; *fagrir siðir*, *fine manners*, Sks. 279.

β. as an epithet of victory; *fagr sigr*, *med fögrum signi* (freq.)

γ. mæla (tala) fagrt, *to speak fair*, Hm. 91, Ísl. ii. 339; *talaði fagrt*, *en hugði slátt*, *spoke fair, but thoughtt false*, Fms. ii. 91. *heita fögru*, *to promise fair*, Hm. 131, Eg. (in a verse); *lofa öllu fögru*, cp. the Dan. 'love guld og grønne skove'; *biðja fagrt*, *to bid fair (with false intention)*, Am. 37.

B. *IN COMPS.* with nouns, adjectives, *fair, fine, gracious*: I. prefixed, e. g. *munu-fagr*, *fine-mouthed*; *augna-fagr*, *fair-eyed*; *hand-fagr*, *fair-banded*; *gang-fagr*, *with a fair, gracious gait*; *lit-fagr*, *of fair hue*; *hár-fagr*, *fair-haired*, etc.

II. suffixed, e. g. *fagra-hvöl*, *n. the fair wheel or disk, the sun (poët.)*, Alm. 17. *fagra-röfr*, *n. the fair roof, the sky (poët.)*, Alm. 13.

fagr-bláinn, *m.* *fair blue*, *a shield (poët.)*, Lex. Poët. *fagr-blár*, *adj. light-blue*. *fagr-blóm*, *a. botan. trientalis*, Hjalt. *fagr-búinn*, *part. 'fair-boun'*, *bright-dressed*, chiefly as an epithet of a lady, Eg. 77, Hkr. iii. 290, Hom. 130, Am. 19: of a ship, Hkv. i. 31.

fagr-bygg, *n. the fair 'bigg'*, gold (poët.), Lex. Poët., cp. Edda 83. *fagr-dæll*, *adj. a man from Fær-dale*, Sturl. iii. 181, Landn.

fagr-eygr (*-eygðr*), *adj. fair-eyed*, Bs. i. 127, 178, Hkr. ii. 2, Fms. xi. 205. *fagr-ferðugr*, *adj. graceful, virtuous*, Stj. 136, v. l.

fagr-flekkóttur, *adj. fair-flecked (of a snake)*, Stj. 97. *fagr-gall*, *a m. a fair, enticing song, enchantment, flattery*.

fagr-glm, *n. the fair gem, the sun (poët.)*, Lv. 2. *fagr-glóa*, *adj. fair-glowing, bright (poët.)*, Alm. 5 (the Sun as bride).

fagr-grunn, *adj. light-green*, Fms. xi. 335, Hkr. i. 71 (of a field or tree). *fagr-gulr*, *adj. light-yellow*. *fagr-hárr* (*-hæðr*), *adj. fair-haired*, Nj. 16, Fms. xi. 205.

fagr-hljóðr (*-hljóðandi*, *-hljóðaðr*), *adj. sweet-voiced*, Grett. 159, Fms. ii. 199. *fagr-kinn*, *f. (fögrum-kinn)*, *m.*, Fms. xi), *fair-cheek*, soubriquet of a lady, Sd.

fagr-klæddr, *part. fair-clad*, Greg. 24, Dropl. 25. *fagr-kolla*, *u. f.*, botan. *bieracium*, *bawleweed*, Hjalt.

fagr-lími, *a m. 'fair-branch'*, *a wood (poët.)*, Alm. 29. *fagr-læti*, *n. blandishment*, Barl. 119. *fagr-máll*, *adj. fair-spoken*, Fms. vi. 52.

fagr-mæli, *n. fair language*, Barl. 24, 117, Nj. 167, Fms. i. 74. *fagr-mæltur*, *part. bland*, Fms. vi. 52, v. l.

fagr-orðr (*-yrðr*), *adj. fair-spoken, bland*, Sks. 370, 432, Sturl. ii. 133. *fagr-raddaðr*, *part. sweet-voiced*. *fagr-rauðr*, *adj. light-red (opp. to dökk-rauðr or dumb-rauðr, dark-red)*, Þidr. 181, Fas. i. 172, Vsp. 34.

fagr-rendr, *part. painted with fine stripes (of a shield)*, Hornklofi. *fagr-akapaðr*, *part. fair-shapen*, Sks. 627. *fagr-akrifagr*, *part. finely drawn, painted in bright colours*, Greg. 26.

fagr-skygðr, *part. transparent as crystal (of a shield)*, Lex. Poët. *fagr-strykvinn*, *part. painted with fair streaks (of a ship)*, Lex. Poët.

fagr-varina, *part. wearing fine clothes (of a lady)*, Vkv. 37. *fagr-vaxinn*, *part. of fair stature (of a lady)*, Band. (in a verse).

fagr-yrði, *n. pl. fair words*, Fms. x. 104.

fagrendi, *n. pl. costly, fair things*, Barl. 176. *fagr-leikr*, *m. beauty*, Fms. v. 281, xi. 428.

fagr-leitr, *adj. of fair complexion, beautiful*, Fms. vii. 321, Gisl. 71. *fagr-liga* (*fagrlin*, Ó. H. in a verse), *mod. fallega*, *adv. fairly, beautifully*, Fms. i. 141, vii. 147, x. 243, Fs. 145.

fagr-ligr, *adj.*, *mod. contracted fallegur* (cp. *fallega* above), which word is at the present time in Icel. used very much as *fine, nice* are in Engl., that is to say, of almost everything, whereas this form is hardly found in old writers:—*fair, fine*, Vkv. 6; *f. penningar*, *fine money*, Fs. 6; *f. skrüði*, *a fine dress*, Stj. 142; *f. sigr*, Fms. x. 231; *f. hljóðn*, *sweet tunes*, Bs. i. 155.

FALA, *ad.* [*fair*], *to demand for purchase*, with acc., Fms. i. 135, iii. 159, Ld. 28, Eg. 714; *f. e-t af e-m* (better *f. e-t at e-m*), Fms. iii. 108, x. 4, Nj. 73, Ld. 144.

FALDA, in old writers this word (if used in sense II) always follows the strong form and is declined like *halda*, viz. pret. *félt*, Landn. 166, vide Lex. Poët. passim, pl. *földu*; pres. sing. *feld*; imperat. *falt*; pret. subj. *földi*, Orkn. (in a verse); part. *faldinn*; but in signif. I (*to fold*) it is weak (*faldar*, *faldaði*), though it seldom occurs in old writers in this sense: in mod. usage the weak form only is used: [Ulf. *falpan* = *πρόσσειν* in Luke

iv. 20, to fold or close the book; A.S. *fealdan*; Engl. *to fold*; Germ. *fallen*; Dan. *foldes*; Swed. *fälla*; Fr. *fauder*; cp. Lat. *plicare*]:—to fold, with acc.:

I. gener. to fold; ek skal f. hana saman, *I shall fold her up*, Str. 9; tók hún þá skyrtuna ok faldaði saman, id.; sem hún hafði saman faldat, id.; f. fald eptir, to unfold a fold, id.; at engi mundu þann fald apr f., id.; ef hún gæti apr faldat skyrtu þína, 13. β. to bend; falda dúk, klút, etc., to bend a towel, kerchief, or the like; cp. faldadr, ófaldadr.

II. esp. to hood or cover the head, chiefly used of ladies wearing the fald, q.v.: a. with acc. of the person, dat. of the dress; ek mun falda þik með höfuðdúki, Nj. 201; at hún hefði nú faldit sik við motrinum, Ld. 210; Brandr var faldinn, B. was hooded as a lady, Fs. 109; Hildr Eyvindar-dóttir félt honum, H. hooded him, 194 (Ed. fylgdi wrongly); at hún hefði nú faldit (Ed. wrongly faldat) sik við motrinum, that she had hooded herself with the motr, Ld. 210; mundi Guðrún ekki þurfa at falda sik motri til þess, at sama betr en allar konur aðrar, id.; hennar höfud er faldit þremr skautum, her head is hooded in three sheets (hence skauta-faldr), Mar. 48 (Fr.) β. with dat. of the person; þá segir Hreina, at hún vill falda sér við motrinu (better motrinum), Ld. 192; ef maðr feldr sér til vélar við konu, eðr terr hann í kvennklæði, if a man hoods his head wilfully mocking a woman, Grág. i. 338 (liable to the lesser outlawry); f. þér við höfuðdúki, Nj. l. c., v. l.; aldrí hefi ek frétt at konu feldi höfuðdúkum, Orkn. (in a verse); ek félt hjálmi, I covered my head in a helmet, Sighvat. γ. the phrases, falda sitt, to hood the head so that the eyes and face cannot be seen; far á meðal kvenna, ok falt þér sitt, at ekki verðir þú kend, Post. 656 B. 11; brúðirnar falda sitt, svá at úgerla má sjá þeirra yfirlit, Fms. xi. 106; enn fyrsta aptan hafa brúðirnar síð-faldit, Jv. 29 (Ed. 1824); sú (kona) hafði sitt faldit, Fms. vii. 161, cp. Gen. xxxviii. 14; falda hátt, to wear a tall fald, cp. Eb. 136 (in a verse); falda blá, or svörtu, to hood the head in black, to mourn, Isl. ii. 351 (in a verse); the metaph. phrase, f. rauðu, to hood the head in red, to die a bloody death, Landn. l. c. δ. part. faldinn, used as adj. hooded, mod. faldadr, hooded, bordered, beamed, etc., in compds, eld-faldinn, hooded with flames, poet. epithet of the foaming waves, Lex. Poët.; hjálmi faldinn, hooded with a helmet (poët.), Hkv. i. 47; járn-faldinn, iron-hooded, belmed, Eb. 208 (in a verse); hag-faldinn, hooded with badges, poet. epithet of the goddess Earth, Fms. vi. 140 (in a verse); hvít-faldinn, white-hooded, of glaciers or foaming waves, Snót 12, 16.

falda, u. f. — faldr, Korm. 240 (in a verse).

fald-laus, f. adj. hoodless, having her fald pulled off, Sd. 181.

FALDB, m. [A.S. *feald*; Engl. *fold*; Germ. *falte*; O.H.G. *fald*; Dan. *fold*; Ital. *falda*, and *faldetta* (in Malta); Fr. *faucette* and *faudage*]:—a fold, of a garment, Str. 9, 13, l. 19, 21, where it is even spelt *foldr*; in Icel. hardly ever used in this sense. β. the bend of a garment; hún gekk á bak til ok snart fald hans klæða, Luke viii. 44; og fald sinna klæða stækka þeir, Matth. xxiii. 5; og báðu hann, að þeir mætti snerta að eins fald hans fata, Mark vi. 56; kyrtill hláðbúinn í fald niðr, a kirtle laced down to the bema, Fms. iv. 337; allt í fald niðr, Mag. (Fr.) 63; klæða-faldr, Pass. 36. 9. II. a white linen hood, the stately national head-gear worn by ladies in Icel., of which drawings are given by Eggert Itin. pp. 24, 27, Sir Joseph Banks in Hooker's Travels, the account of the French expedition of the year 1836 sq., and in almost all books of travels in Iceland. In old Sagas or poems the fald is chiefly recorded in Ld. ch. 33 (the dreams of Guðrún Ósvífs datter), cp. Sd. ch. 25; in the Orkn. S. ch. 58 the two sisters Frakök and Helga, daughters of the Gaelic Moddan, wore a fald (þá hnyktu þar af sér faldinum, ok reyttu sik), 182. In the Rm. (a poem probably composed in the Western Isles, Orkneys) all the three women, Edda, Amma, and Móðir, wore the fald; the words in þkv. 16, 19—ok haglega um höfuð typpum, and let us cleverly put a topping on his head, of Thor in bridal disguise—seem to refer to the fald. Bishop Bjarni, a native of the Orkneys (died A.D. 1232), gives the name of 'fald' to the helmet; Kormak, in the 10th century, speaks of the 'old falda.' In Normandy and Brittany a kind of 'fald' is still in use; it may be that it came to Icel. through Great Britain, and is of Breton origin; a French fald (Franseiskr, i.e. Britain?) is mentioned, D.N. iv. 359. In Icel. the fald was, up to the end of the last century, worn by every lady.—áðr sérhver fald bar frú | falleg þótti venja sú, a ditty. The ladies tried to outdo each other in wearing a tall fald; keisti faldr, the fald rose high, Rm. 26; falda hátt, Eb. (the verse); hence the sarcastic name stiku-faldr, a 'yard-long fald'; stífan teygja stiku-fald, þagnarmál 53, a poem of 1728; 1 Tim. ii. 9 is in the Icel. version rendered, eigi með foldum (αλγίστα) eðr gulli eðr perlum,—since with ancient women, and in Icel. up to a late time, braiding of the hair was almost unknown. In mod. poetry, Iceland with her glaciers is represented as a woman with her fald on; minn hefir faldr fengid fjúka-ryk og kám, Eggert: the sails are called faldar mastra, hoods of the masts, faldar mastra blöktu stílt, Úlf. 3, 14; bestar hlés hvíta skóku falda trés, id., 10; faldr skjýja, the folds of the clouds, poet., Núm. i. 11; faldr af degi, of the daybreak, 4, 86; vide krók-faldr, sveigir, a crooked fald. falda-feykir, m. a magical dance in which the falds flew off the ladies' heads, Fas. iii; cp. Percy's Fryar and Boy, also the Wonderful Flute in Popular Tales.

Fal-hófnir, m. barrel-hoof, hollow-hoof, a mythol. horse, Edda.

FALL, n., pl. föll, [common to all Teut. idioms except Goth.], a fall:—defined in law, þat er fall ef maðr styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág. ii. 8, Isl. ii. 246, Al. 76, Sd. 143; the proverb, fall er farar heill, a fall bodes a lucky journey, Fms. vi. 414 (of king Harold at Stamford-bridge), viii. 85, 403, Sverr. S.; sá er annarr orðs-kviðr at fall er farar heill, ok festir þú nú fætr í landi, Fb. i. 231, cp. Caesar's 'teneo te, Africa,' falls er ván að fornu tré, Stj. 539; stírd eru gamalla manna föll; fias er falli næst, flurry is nigh falling: föll berask á e-n, one begins to reel, stagger, Fas. iii. 429; koma e-m til falls, to cause one to fall, Edda 34; reiddi hann til falls, he reeled, Eb. 220. δ. a fall, death in battle, Lat. *caedes*, Fms. i. 11, 43, 89, Nj. 280, Eg. 37, 106, O.H. 219, passim; the proverb, í flótta er fall vest, Fms. viii. 117; val-fall, Lat. *strages*; mann-fall, loss of men in battle. β. the 'fall,' a plague in cattle or beasts, murrain, 655. 2, Bs. i. 97, 245, 456. γ. the carcass of a slaughtered animal; baulu-fall, sauðar-fall, naufs-fall, hrúts-fall, Stj. 483. δ. medic. in compds, brot-fall, the falling sickness, epilepsy; blóð-fall, klæða-fall, bloody flux; lima-fall, paresis. β. childbirth, in the phrase, vera komin að falli, to be in an advanced state, (komin að burði is used of sheep, cows.) 4. the fall or rush of water; vatns-fall, a waterfall, large river; sjávar-föll, tides; að-fall, flood-tide; út-fall, ebb-tide; hoda-fall, a breaker, cp. Bs. ii. 51.

5. in gramm. a case, Lat. *casus*, Skálda 180, 206; quantity, 159, 160, Edda 126; a metric. fault, a defective verse, dropping of syllables, Fb. iii. 426. II. metaph. downfall, ruin, decay; fall engla, the fall of the angels, Rb. 80; til falls ok uppris marga í Ísrael, Luke ii. 34; hafa sér e-t til falls, to run risk of ruin, Hrafn. 30; gózin eru at falli komin, the estates are dilapidated, Mar.; á-fall, a shock; frá-fall, death; ó-fall, mishap; jarð-fall, an earth-dip. 2. eccl. a sin, transgression, Bs. i. 686, Mar. 77 (Fr.) 3. a law term, breach, failure, non-fulfilment, in eíd-fall, vegar-fall, Gpl. 416; messu-fall, orð-fall, veizlu-fall. 4. mod. a case, occasion.

FALLA, pret. féll, 2nd pers. félt, mod. féllat, pl. féllu; pres. fell, pl. föllum; part. fallinn; reflex. féllak, falliak, etc., with the neg. suffix fell-at, féll-at, féllsk-at, Am. 6, vide Lex. Poët. [Common to all Teut. languages except Goth. (Ulf. renders *wirwan* by *drjāsaw*); A.S. *feallan*; Engl. *fall*; Germ. *fallen*; Dan. *falde*; Swed. *falla*.]

A. to fall; as in Engl. so in Icel. falla is the general word, used in the broadest sense; in the N.T. it is therefore used much in the same passages as in the Engl. V., e.g. Matth. v. 14, vii. 25, 27, x. 29, xii. 11, xiii. 4, xxi. 44, Luke xiv. 5, John xii. 24, Rom. xi. 11, xiv. 4, 1 Cor. x. 12, 1 Tim. vi. 9, Rev. viii. 10; blómstrið fellr, James i. 11; again, the verbs hrynja and hrapa denote ruin or sudden fall, detta a light fall, hrasa stumbling; thus in the N.T. hrynja is used, Luke xxiii. 30, Rev. vi. 16; hrapa, Luke x. 18, xi. 17, xiii. 4, Matth. xxiv. 29; hrasa, Luke x. 30; detta, xvi. 21; the proverb, eigi fellr tré við hit fyrsta högg, a tree falls not by the first stroke, Nj. 163, 224; hann féll fall mikit, Bs. i. 343; hún féll geigvenliga, id.; falla af baki, to fall from horseback, 344; f. áfram, to fall forwards, Nj. 165; f. á bak apr, to fall on the back, 9; f. um háls e-m, to fall on one's neck, Luke xv. 20; f. til jarðar, to fall to the ground, fall prostrate, Fms. vii. 13, Pass. 5, 4; to fall on one's face, Stj. 423, Ruth ii. 10; f. fram, to fall down, Matth. iv. 9; f. dauðr ofan, to fall down dead, Fmr. 31; ok jafnsnart féll á hann dimma og myrk, Acts xiii. 11; hlutr fellr, the lot fell (vide hlut-fall), i. 26. 2. to fall dead, fall in battle, Lat. *cadere*, Nj. 31, Eg. 7, 495, Dropl. 25, 36, Hm. 159, Fms. i. 8, 11, 24, 38, 95, 173, 177, 178, ii. 318, 324, 329, iii. 5, iv. 14, v. 55, 59, 78, 85, vi. 406-421, vii-xi, passim. 3. of cattle, to die of plague or famine, Ann. 1341. 4. medic., falla í brot, to fall in a fit, Bs. i. 335; f. í óvit, to swoon, Nj. 210; the phrase, f. frá, to fall, die (frá-fall, death), Grág. i. 139, 401, Fms. iv. 230, vii. 275; f. í svefn, to fall asleep, Acts xx. 9.

II. to flow, run, of water, stream, tide, etc.; of the tide, sætinn féll út frá landi, ebbd, Clem. 47; féll þar sær fyrir hellismunninn, the sea rose higher than the cave's mouth, Orkn. 428; síðan féll sjór at the tide rose, Ld. 58; ok þá er út féll sjórin, þorf. Karl. 420; sjórin féll svá skjótt á land, at skipin voru öll á floti, Fms. iv. 65; also used of snow, rain, dew, Vsp. 19; snjó-fall, a fall of snow: of the ashes of a volcano, cp. ösku-fall, o.v. aska; of a breaker, to dash, menn undröðusk er bði féll í logni, þar sem engi maðr vissi ván til at fyrri hefði fallit, Orkn. 164; of a river, nema þar falli á sú er eigi gengr fæ yfir, Grág. ii. 256; vötn þau er ór jökulum höfðu fallit, Eg. 133; á féll (flowed) við skála Ásólf, Landn. 50, A.A. 285; þeir sá þá ós (fors, Hb.) mikinn falla í sjóinn, Landn. 29, v. l., cp. Fms. i. 236; Markar-sjót féll í millum höfuð-isa, Nj. 143; á féll austan, Vsp. 42; falla forsar, 58; læk er féll meðal landa þeirra, Landn. 145; of sea water, sjár kolblár féll at þeim, the ship took in water, Ld. 118, Mar. 98; svá at inn féll um vöxin, that the sea rushed in at the stern, Sturl. iii. 66.

2. to stream, of hair; hárit mikki-bleikt er féll (streamed) á herðar honum apr, Fms. vii. 55. β. of clothes, drapery, Edda (Ht. 2) 121. III. to fall, of the wind; féll veðrit ok gördi logn, the wind fell, Eg. 372; þá féll byrrinn, Eb. 8; ok féll veðrit er þeir koma út at eyjum, Ld. 116; hún kvaðsk mundu ráða at veðrit félli eigi,

Gullþ. 30; í því bili fellr andviðrit, Fbr. 67; þá féll af byrinn, Fms. vi. 17.

2. falla niðr, to fall, drop; mitt kvæði mun skjótt niðr f., my poem will soon be forgotten, Fms. vi. 198; mun þat (in the poem) aldri niðr f. meðan Norðlönð eru byggð, 372; féll svá þeirra tal, their speech dropped, they left off talking, Fas. iii. 579; as a law term, to let a thing drop, lát niðr f., F. 182; féllu hálfar bætr niðr fyrir saka-staði þá er hann þótti á eiga, Nj. 166, 250, Band. 18; þat eitt fellr niðr, Grág. i. 398, Fms. vii. 137; falla í verði, to fall in price, etc.

IV. to fail, be foiled, a law term; sá (viz. eiðr) fellr honum til útleðgar, i. e. if he fails in taking the oath he shall be liable to outlawry, N. G. L. i. 84 (eið-fall); en ef eiðr fellr, þá fari hann úlægr, K. Á. 214; fellr aldri sekt handa á milli, the fine is never cancelled, N. G. L. i. 345; f. á verkuum sínum, to have been caught red-handed, to be justly slain, Eg. 736; vera fallinn at sök, to fail in one's suit, N. G. L. i. 166; hence metaph., fallin at frændum, failing, bereft of friends, Hdm. 5; fallinn frá mínu máli, having given my case up, Sks. 554, 747; því dæmi ek fyrir dráp hans fallnar eignir ykkar, I sentence your estates to be forfeited for his slaughter, F. 122; f. í konungs gærd, to forfeit to the king's treasury, Fms. iv. 227; reflex., ef honum fellsk þessor brigið, if his right of reclamation fails, Gpl. 300; ef menn fallask at því, if men fail in that, N. G. L. ii. 345; ef gerð fellsk, if the reparation comes to naught, id.; ef gerðar-menn láta fallask, if they fail to do their duty, id., cp. i. 133, 425; to fail, falter, in the phrase, e-m fallask hendr, the hands fail one; bliknaði hann ok féllusk honum hendr, Ó. H. 70; þá féllusk öllum Ásum orðtök ok svá hendr, their voice and hands alike failed them, Edda 37; en bóndum féllusk hendr, því á þeir höfðu þá engan foringja, Fms. vi. 281; féllusk þeim allar kveðjur er fyrir vóru, their greeting faltered, i. e. the greeting died on their lips, Nj. 140; vill sá eigi fallask láta andsvör, be would not fail or falter in replying, Hkr. i. 260; féllskat sáðr sviðri, ber judgment did not fail, Am. 6.

V. metaph., falla í villu, to fall into heresy, Ver. 47; f. í hórdóm, to fall into boredom, Sks. 588; f. í vald e-s, to fall into one's power, Ld. 166; f. í fullsælu, to drop (come suddenly) into great wealth, Band. 31; f. í fulting við e-n, to fall a-belping one, to take one's part, Grág. i. 24; lyktir falla á e-t, to come to a close, issue, Fms. ix. 292, xi. 326; f. á, to fall on, of misfortune, vide á-fall.

2. falla undir e-n, to fall to one's lot, of inheritance, obligation; arfr fellr undir e-n, devolves upon one, Gpl. 215; f. frjáls á jörð, to be free born, N. G. L. i. 32; f. ánaudigr á jörð, to be born a bondsman, Grág. ii. 192.

3. falla við árar, to fall to at the oars, Fms. xi. 73, 103; þorgeirr féll þá svá fast á árar (pulled so hard), at af gengu báðir háirnir, Grett. 135 A; f. fram við árar, id., Fas. ii. 495 (in a verse).

VI. to fall out, befall; ef auðna fellr til, if it so falls out by luck, Fms. iv. 148; ef auðna vildi til f. með þeim, xi. 267; litlu síðar fellr til fagrt leiddi, a fair wind befell them, 426; alla hluti þá er til kunni f., Nj. 224; all þingviti er til f., all the fates that may fall in, be due, Gpl. 21; nema þúf falli til, unless a mishap befalls him, i. e. unless he be in a strait, 76; mér féll svá gæfusamliga, it befell me so luckily, Barl. 114; verðuliga er fallit á mik þetta tilfelli, this accident has justly befallen me, 115; sem sakir f. til, as the case falls, Eg. 89.

2. to fall, be produced; þat (the iron) fellr í fríði þeim er Ger heitir, Fas. iii. 240; þar fellr hveiti ok vin, 360. VII. impers. in the phrases, e-m fellr e-t þungt, létt, etc., a thing falls lightly, heavily upon, esp. of feeling; þetta mun yðr þungt f., it will fall heavily on you, Band. 18; fellr þá keisaranum þyngra bardaginn, the battle fell out ill to (turned against) the emperor, Fms. xi. 32; at oss mundi þungt f. þessi mál, Nj. 191.

2. the phrases, e-m fellr e-t nær, it falls nigh to one, touches one nearly; svá fellr mér þetta nær um trega, Nj. 170; sjá einn var svá hlutr, at Njáli féll svá nær, at hann mátti aldri óklökvandi um tala, this one thing touched Njal so nearly, that he could never speak of it without tears, 171; mér fellr eigi firt en honum, it touches me no less than him, Blas. 41; henni féll meint svá nær, at..., the illness fell on her so sore, that..., Bs. i. 178; féll henni nær allt saman, she was much vexed by it all (of illness), 351; e-t fellr bágliga, hörmuliga etc. fyrir e-m, things fall out sadly for one, Vigl. 30, El. 15.

B. Metaph. to fall in with, agree, fit, suit, Germ. gefallen: I. to please, suit; kvæð sér þat vel falla til atfakta, said that it suited him well for drawing taxes from, Fb. ii. 122; en allt þat, er hann heyrði frá hinna-guði, féll honum harla vel, pleased him very well, Fms. i. 133; honum féll vel í eyru lofsorð konungs, the king's praise suited his ears well, tickled, pleased his fancy, Bret. 16; reflex., þat lof fellsk honum í eyru, 4; jarli fellsk þat vel í eyru, the earl was well pleased to bear it, Bjarn. 7.

β. falla saman, to fall in with, comply, agree; en þó at eigi félli allt saman með þeim, though they did not agree in all, Bs. i. 723. γ. féllsk vel á með þeim, they loved one another, Fas. i. 49; féll vel á með þeim Styrkári, i. e. be and S. were on good terms, Fms. iii. 120.

δ. honum féllsk þat vel í skap, it suited his mind well, pleased him, Fas. i. 364; féllsk hvárt öðru vel í geð, they agreed well, liked one another well, Band. 9; fallask á e-t, to like a thing; brátt kvartar að mér féllst ei á, Bb. 3. 23.

2. to baseem, bight; heldr fellr þeim (it befits them), at sýna öðrum með góð-vilja, Str. 2.

3. falla at e-u, to apply to, refer to; þetta eitt orð er at fellr eiðstafnum, Band. MS. 15 (Ed. 18 wrongly eiðrinn instead of eiðnum).

4. the phrase 'falla við' in Luke vi. 36 (bötin af því

hinu nýja fellr eigi við hið gamla) means to agree with; hence also við-feldinn, agreeable;—but in the two passages to be cited falla við seems to be intended for falda við, to ensfold; hvergi nema þar sem falli við átt eða eng, unless field or meadow be increased or improved, N. G. L. ii. 116; ekki má falla (qs. falda) við hamingju-leysi mitt, 'tis impossible to add a fold to my bad luck, it cannot be worse than it is, Al. 110.

II. part. fallinn; svá f., such-like, so framed; eitt lituð dýr er svá fallið, at..., a small animal is so framed, that..., Stj. 77; því man him sama maðr svá fallinn, how can the same man be so framed? Fms. xi. 439;—in law phrases, such-like, as follows, svá fallinn vitnisburð, testimony as follows, Vm. 47; svo fallinn órskurð, dóm, etc., a decision, sentence... as follows, a standing phrase; þá leið fallinn, such, such-like (Germ. beschaffen), Stj. 154.

2. fallinn vel, illa, etc., well, ill-disposed; hann var vænn maðr ok vel fallinn, Fms. xi. 422; þau vóru tröll bæð ok at öllu illa fallin, Bárð. 165; fitted, worthy, best til konungs fallinn, Fms. i. 58; ok er hann best til þess f. af þessum þremr, vi. 386; at hann væri betr til fallinn at deyja fyrir þá sök en fadir hans, that be more deserved to die than his father did, x. 3; Ólafur er betr til yfirmanns f. enn minir synir, Ld. 84; margir eru betr til fallnir fararinnar, Isl. ii. 327; Hallgerðr kvæð hann sér vel fallinn til verkstjóra, Nj. 57; sá er til þess er f., Sks. 299; 'worthy,' 1 Cor. vi. 2.

3. neut. fit; ok hætti þá er honum þætti fallit, when he thought fit, Fms. vi. 364; slík reip sem f. þykir, as seems needful, Sks. 420; væri þat vel fallit, at..., it would do well, m... Fms. ii. 115; þat mun nú vel fallit, that will be right, that will do well, Nj. 145; kallaði vel til fallit, said it was quite right, Fms. xi. 321.

4. of a thing, with dat. suited to one; eigi þyki mér þér sú ferð vel fallin, i. e. this journey will not do for thee, will not do thee good, Fms. vi. 200; cp. ó-fallit, unfit.

fallgr, adj. fair. falliga, adv., vide fagrligr. fallerask, ad, dep. [for. word, Lat. fallere], to prove false, Stj. 4, K. Á. 224; to fall, of a woman, H. E. ii. 190.

fall-hætt, n. adj. staggering, in danger of falling, Eb. 240.

fall-jökull, m. or fall-jaki, a, m. an ice-berg, Sks. 176.

fall-sótt, f. a murrain, plague, Grág. i. 458.

fall-staðr, m. a falling place, Fms. viii. 435.

fall-valtr, adj. reeling, metaph. in eccl. writers, faltering, changeable, uncertain, of worldly things, opp. to heavenly; f. heimr, f. líf, Post. 656 B. 11, Magn. 504; f. hlutir, opp. to eilífr hlutir, Hom. 42; f. fagnar þessa lífs, Fms. i. 225; fallvaltan ríkdóm, 1 Tim. vi. 17.

FALR, m. [fal, iver Aasen], the socket of a spear's head in which the handle is put, often richly ornamented (spjót-falr), Fas. iii. 388, Stj. 461, Eg. 285, 726, Edda 83, Ld. 98, Nj. 108, K. p. K. 96, Fms. iv. 278, 338, Fs. 127; vide Worsaae 344 sqq., 498.

FALR, adj. [A. S. fale; O. H. G. fali; Germ. fail; Swed. and Dan. fal]—venal, to be sold, Fms. i. 185, Sd. 188, Ld. 146; e-m er e-t falt, or eiga (láta) e-t falt, to have a thing for sale, Grág. ii. 243. N. G. L. i. 237, Fms. vii. 20, Nj. 32; gjaf-falr, Fms. vii. 124; metaph., er mér en falastir til þungs hlutar, i. e. I should not mind if they fared ill, Lr. 105, Mag. 59, Trist. 8, 11 (Fr.).

FALS, n. [for. word, Lat. falsum], a fraud, cheat, deceit, imposture, Fms. viii. 265; f. ok svik, ix. 283; illusion, in a dream, xi. 371; adul-teration, ii. 129, Gpl. 490-493.

fals, adj. = falskr, false, Barl. 134, 144, 149, 152, Fms. ii. 210.

fals-, in compds, false, fraudulent, forged; fals-blandadr, part. blended with fraud, Stj. 142; fals-bréf, n. a forged deed, Bs. i. 819; fals-guð, n. a false god, Fms. i. 304, Sks. 308; fals-heit, n. pl. false promises, Art.; fals-kona, n. f. a false woman, barlot, Korm. 76; fals-konungr, m. a false king, pretender, Bar. 15, Fms. ix. 433, Gpl. 35; fals-kristr, m. a false Christ, Matth. xxiv. 24; fals-pennigr, n. false money, Karl.; fals-postuli, a, m. a false apostle, 1 Cor. xi. 15; fals-silfr, n. bad silver, Fær. 217; fals-spámenn, m. false prophets, Matth. vii. 15, xxiv. 24; fals-trú, f. false doctrine, heresy, Barl.; fals-vitni, n. a false witness, H. E. i. 522, Barl. 142.

falsa, ad, to defraud, impose upon, Nj. 106, Fms. ii. 129; to cheat, Hkr. i. 8; f. e-t af e-m, to cheat one of a thing, Fms. viii. 295; to spoil, El. 12; brynjan falsadisk, the coat of mail proved false, Fas. i. 507.

2. to falsify, forge; f. bréf, K. Á. 222; neut., f. ok hegma, to use false and vain language, Stj. 131; part. falsadr, false, Fms. i. 139, Stj. 58, 592.

falsari, a, m. an impostor, deceiver, Fms. viii. 295, ix. 261, 262, El. 31. falskr, adj. [for. word, Germ. falsch], false; f. bræðr, 1 Cor. xi. 26; it occurs first in the 15th century.

fals-lauss, adj. guileless, Edda 20; f. máli, good money, Fms. vi. 245; f. kaup, a bargain in good faith, Bs. i. 719. falalauss-ligr, adj. (-liga adv.), sincere, in good faith, Stj. 149.

fals-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), crafty, vile, Flóv. 43; false, Fms. v. 242.

fals-ótt, adj. deceitful, Stj. 144.

fals-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), false, crafty, Sks. 404.

fals-vitr, adj. crafty, cunning, Stj. 144 (MS. 227).

faltrask, ad, dep. to be cumbered; f. við e-t, to be puzzled about a thing, Fær. 174; cp. fatrask.

fal-vigr, *f. a spear with an ornamented socket*, Mork. 200.

FAMBI, *a. m. a simpleton*, Hm. 103.

FANG, *n. [for the root vide fá], a catching, fetching*:

1. catching *fish*, fishing, Eb. 26, Am. 32; haldra til fangs, *to go a-fishing*, Ld. 38: *a take of fish, stores of fish*, hann bað þá láta laust fangit allt, þat er þeir höfðu fangit, Fms. iv. 331; af öllu því fangi er þeir hljóta af dauðum hövðum, Am. 36; *f. þat er þeir áttu báðir*, cp. veiði-fang, her-fang, prey.

2. in plur., a. baggage, luggage, Nj. 112; fong ok fargögn, *luggage and carriage*, 266; ok er þeir höfðu upp borit fongin, *carriage*, Orkn. 324: *stores, forni korn ok önnur fong*, Fms. iv. 254.

β. provisions, esp. at a feast; öll vöru fong hin bestu, Fms. iv. 102; kostnaðar-mikit ok þurfti fong mikil, Eg. 39; þóttólr súpask mjök um fong, 42; veizla var hin þrúðlegsta ok öll fong hin bestu, 44; hann leitaði alls-konar fanga til þús sins, 68, Fs. 19, 218; hence, bórð með hinum bestum fongum, *board with good cheer*, Fms. i. 66; búa ferð hennar samlíga með hinum bestum fongum, x. 102.

γ. metaph. means, opportunity; því at eins at engi sé önnur fong, Fms. iv. 176; meðan svá góð fong eru á sem nú, 209; hafa fong á e-u, or til e-s, *to be enabled to do a thing*, viii. 143, x. 388, Eb. 114, Gullþ. 30, Eg. 81, Ld. 150, Odd. 18; vörð þá engi fong önnur, *there was no help (issue) for it (but that ...)*, Fms. vii. 311; af (eptir) fongum, *to the best of one's power*, x. 355; af bestu fongum býr hón rúmið, Bb. 3. 24; at-fong, q. v.; bú-fong (bú-fang), q. v.; öl-fong, vin-fong, *store of ale, wine*.

3. the phrase, fá konu fangi, to wed a woman, N. G. L. i. 350: **fanga-tíð**, *n. wedding season*, 343; hence kván-fang, ver-fang, *marriage*.

II. an embryo, fetus, in sheep or kine; ef graðungur eltir fang ör kú, Jb. 303: the phrase, láta fangi, *to 'go back,' of a cow*.

β. a metric fault, opp. to fall, Fb. iii. 426 (in a verse).

III. that with which one clasps or embraces, the breast and arms; kom spjótið í fang honum, *the spear pierced his breast*, Gullþ. 23, Fms. ii. 111; reka í fang e-m, *to throw in one's face*, Nj. 176; hafa e-t í fangi sér, *to hold in one's arms*, Bdl. 344; hné hón apr í f. honum, Isl. ii. 275; taka sér í fang, *to take into one's arms*, Mark x. 16; cp. hals-fang, embraces.

2. an apron, Edda (Gl.)

3. ferask e-t í fang, to have in one's grip, metaph. *to undertake a thing*, Fms. vii. 136; ferask e-t ör fangi, *to throw off, refuse*, Sturl. iii. 254: the phrase, hafa fullt í fangi, *to have one's hands full*.

4. wrestling, grappling with, Isl. ii. 445, 446, 457; taka fang við e-n, Edda 33; ganga til fangs, Gpl. 163: the saying, fangs er ván at frekum ulfi, *there will be a grapple with a greedy wolf*, Eb. 250, Ld. 66, Fms. v. 294, Skv. 2. 13.

β. the phrases, ganga á fang við e-n, to grapple with one, provoke one, Ld. 206; ganga í fang e-m, *id.*, Band. 31: slíka menn sem hann hefir í fangi, *such men as he has to grapple with*, Háv. 36; fá fang á e-m, or fá fang af e-m, *to get bold of one*; fékk engi þeirra fang á mér, Nj. 185, Fms. x. 159; sá þeir, at þeir fengu ekki f. af Erlingi, *they saw that they could not catch E.*, vii. 300, xi. 96.

5. an armful; skíða-fang, víðar-fang, *an armful of fuel*: lcel. call small bay-cocks fang or fong, hence fanga bey upp, *to put the bay into cocks*: **fanga-hnappur**, *m. a bundle of bay, armful*.

IV. in the compounds vet-fangr, hjör-fangr, etc. the f is = v, qs. vet-vangr, hjör-vangr, vide vangr.

COMPODS: fanga-brekka, *u. f. a wrestling ground*, Glúm. 354.

fanga-fátt, *n. adj. falling short of provisions*, Fms. viii. 367.

fanga-hella, *u. f. = fanghella*.

fanga-kviðr, *m. a law term, a body of jurymen taken at random*, opp. to búa-kviðr, defined Grág. ii. 99, 140.

fanga-lauss, *adj. void of means, of provisions*, Fms. viii. 419.

fanga-loyal, *n. want of stores*, Róm. 263.

fanga-litill, *adj. vile, not worth fetching*, Vm. 119.

fanga-mark, *n. mark of ownership, a monogram*.

fanga-ráð, *n. a device, stratagem, a wrestling term*, Nj. 253, Lv. 92, Orkn. 50.

fanga-stakkr, *m. a wrestling jerkin*, Isl. ii. 443.

fanga-váttir, *m. a law term, a witness fetched (summoned) at random*, Gpl. 547-549.

fanga, *ad. [Germ. fangen = to fetch, whence Dan. fange], to fetch, capture*, Stj. 122, Vigl. 29, Bs. i. 881, ii. 118, Fb. i. 240; áðr en hann var fangaðr, Isl. (Harð. S.) ii. 105; f. dauða, *to catch one's death, to die*, Or. 39: this word is rare and borrowed from Germ., it scarcely occurs before the end of the 13th century; part. fanginn vide s. v. fá and below.

fangaðr, *part. having means (fong) for doing a thing*, K. Á. 118, Ann. 1425.

fangari, *a. m. a wrestler*, Sd. 142, Barl. 148: *a gaoler*, (mod.)

fang-brögð, *n. pl. wrestling*, Fs. 131.

fang-elst, *n. [Dan. fængsel; Swed. fängelse], a prison, gaol*, Fms. iv. 167, xi. 340, (a rare and unclass. word); cp. dýflissa, myrkva-stofa.

fang-vinr, *m. and fang-vina*, *u. f. an antagonist in wrestling*, Grett. 124 (in a verse), Eg. 103 (in a verse).

FANIR, *f. pl. [Swed. fan; Engl. fan; cp. Germ. fahne, Goth. fana], a fan, in talkn-fanir, the gill-flaps of a whale*.

fann-fergja, *u. f. heavy snow-drifts*.

fann-hvitr, *adj. white as driven snow* (fönn), Stj. 206.

fann-koma, *u. f. a fall of snow*.

fann-mikill, *adj. snowy*, Grett. 112.

FANTR, *m. [Ital. fanti = a servant; Germ. fanz; Dan. fjante = an oaf; the Norwegians call the gipsies 'fante-folk,' and use fante-kjæring for a bag, fille-fant for the Germ. firtle-fanz, a ragamuffin, etc.: the word is traced by Diez to the Lat. infans, whence Ital. and Span. infanteria, Fr. infanterie, mod. Engl. infantry, etc.,—in almost all mod. European languages the milit. term for foot-soldiers. In Norse and Icel. the word came into use at the end of the 12th century; the notion of a footman is perceivable in the verse in Fms. viii. 172 (of A. D. 1182)—fant sé ek hvern á hesti en lendir menn ganga, I behold every fant seated on horse-back whilst the noblemen walk:—hence it came to mean] a landlouper, vagabond, freq. in Karl., Str., El., Flöv.; fantar ok glófar, Mar.; hversu veggamligr var konunginn af Ísrael í dag, hver eð afklæddist fyrir ambáttum þínara sinna, og lék nakinn sem fantar, and danced naked like a buffoon, Vidal. i. 220, cp. 2 Sam. vi. 20.*

fann, *m. a gang, tribe*; Odd sá þekti allr fann, Stef. Ól.; þræla-fann, *a gang of thralls*.

β. lumber, Ulf. 8. 64; akin to fantr.

FAR, *u.*

I. motion, travel; rare in this sense, as the fem. fôr and ferð, q. v., are used instead.

β. of the clouds, in the phrase, far á lopti, *drift in the sky*.

II. a means of passage, a ship; far er skip, Edda 110, Skúlda 163: the allit. phrase, hvert fljótanda far, *every floating vessel*, Fms. xi. 125, Fær. 260; at bjarga fari á floti, Hm. 155.

2. in compounds, a trading vessel; Íslands-far, *an Island-trader*, Fms. vi. 370, vii. 31; Englands-far, *an English-trader*, ix. 41; Dýflinnar-far, *a Dublin ship*, Eb. 254; Sjógrá-, tveggja-, sex-manna-far, *a four-, two-, six-oared boat*.

3. passage, in the phrases, taka sér (e-m) fari, fá sér fari, ráða sér fari, usually so in dat., but in mod. usage acc. (taka, ráða sér far), *to take a passage in a ship*, Gpl. 516, Grág. ii. 400, 406 (acc.), Ld. 50, Landn. 307, Eg. 288, Nj. 111, 112, Íd. ii. 199, Eb. 194; beiðask fars, *id.*, Grág. i. 90, Fms. vi. 239; banna e-m far, *to forbid one a passage, stop one (far-bann)*, Landn. 307; synja e-m fars, *to deny one a passage (far-synjan)*, Hbl. 54; at þeir hafi allir far, Jb. 393.

III. a trace, track, print, Hom. 120; Sveinki rak lomb sin til fjöru í förin, at eigi mátti sjá tveggja manna fôr, Njard. 376; nú villask hundarnir farsins, *the bounds lost the track*, Fms. v. 147, cp. O. H. L. 83: metaph., of et sama far, *on the same subject*, of a book, lb. (pref.): in many compounds, a print, mark of any kind, fóta-fôr, foot-prints; skalla-fôr, *the print of a sharp-sword horse*; nálar-far, a stitch; fingrafur, a finger-print; tanna-fôr, a bite; nagla-fôr, *the marks of nails*, John xx. 25; knífi-far, *a knife's mark*; eggjar-far, *the mark of the edge*, in a cut; jáma-far, *the print of the shackles*; kjál-far, *the keel's track, wake of a ship*; um-far, *a turn, round*; saum-far, *a rim on a ship's side*.

IV. metaph. life, conduct, behaviour: hugar-far, geðs-far, *lunar-far, disposition, character*; mettar-far, *a family mark, peculiarity*; dag-far, *daily life, conduct of life*; í góðra manna fari ok vandra, 677. 3; hvat þess mundi vera í fari konungsins, *in the king's character*, Fms. v. 327; ek víska þá marga hluti í fari Knúts konungs, at hann mætti heilagr vera, xi. 287; nokkut af fyrnsku eptir í fari hans, iii. 131.

2. estate, condition; ok gefa þeir eigi gaum um hennar far, N. G. L. i. 226; sem hann hafði skert far sitt, *made known his state, how he fared*, 34; aldar-far, *Lat. gentium seculi*; dægfa-far, q. v.; sára-far, *the state of the wounds*; víga-far, q. v.; heilindis-far, *bealth*, Mar. 124; far vedranna, *the course of the winds*, Eb. 218.

3. the phrase, at fornu fari, of yore, of old, Gpl. 85, 86, Eg. 711; at fornu fari ok nýju, *of yore and of late*, D. N.; at réttu fari, *justly*.

β. the phrase, göra sér far um e-t, to take pains about a thing.

B. = far, q. v., bale, ill-fate (rare); far er reiði, far er skip, Edda 1109; at hann mundi fara þat far sem hans formaðr, *that he would fare as ill as his predecessor*, Bs. i. 758: cp. the dubious phrase, muna yðvart far allt í sundi þótt ek hafa öndu látið, *your ill-fate will not all be afloat*, i. e. cleared off, though I am dead, Skv. 3. 51; vera í illu fari, *to fare ill, be in a strait*, Orkn. 480; ok vóru í illu fari hér um, Stj. 394. Judges viii. 1, 'and they did chide with him sharply,' A. V.; at hann skyldi í engu fari móti þeim vera, *that he should not be plotting (brooding mischief) against them*, Sturl. iii. 121 C.

FARA, *pret. fóra, 2nd pers. fórt, mod. fórst, pl. fóru; pres. ferr, 2nd pers. ferr, in mod. pronunciation ferð; pret. subj. færa; imperat. far and fardu (= far þú); sup. farit; part. fariinn; with the suffixed neg. fór-a, Am. 45; farið-a (depart not), Hkr. i. 115 MS. (in a verse). [In the Icel. scarcely any other verb is in so freq. use as fara, as it denotes any motion; not so in other Teut. idioms; in Ulf. faran is only used once, viz. Luke x. 7; Goth. farjan means to sail, and this seems to be the original sense of fara (vide far); A. S. faran; the Germ. fahren and Engl. fare are used in a limited sense; in the Engl. Bible this word never occurs (Cruden); Swed. fara; Dan. fare.]*

A. Neutr. to go, fare, travel, in the widest sense; gækk hann hvargi sem hann fór, *he walked wherever he went*, Hkr. i. 100; *úð ek flý þó ek ferr, I fly not though I fare*, Edda (in a verse); létt er lauss at fara (a proverb), Sl. 37; the saying, verðr hverr með sjálfum sér lengst at fara, Gisl. 25; cp. 'dass von sich selbst der Mensch nicht scheiden kann' (Goethe's Tasso), or the Lat. 'patriæ quis exul se quoque fugit?' usually in the sense to go, to depart, heill þú farir, heill þú aprt komir, Vpm. 4; but also to come, far þú hingat til mín, *come here*, Nj. 2.

2. to travel, go forth or through, pass, or the like; þú skalt fara í Kirkjubæ, Nj. 74; fara ór landi, to fare forth from one's country, Fms. v. 24; kjöll ferr austan, Vsp. 51; Surtz ferr sunnan, 52; snjó var mikill, ok illt at fara, and ill to pass, Fms. ix. 491; fóru þeir út eptir ánni, Eg. 81; síðan fór Egill fram með skógnum, 531; þeim sem hann vildi at færi . . . Njáll hét at fara, Nj. 49; fara munu vér, Eg. 579; Egill fór til þess er hann kom til Álfis, 577, Fms. xi. 122; fara þeir nú af melinum á sléttuna, Eg. 747; fara heimian, to fare forth from one's home, K. þ. K. 6; alls mik fara tíðir, Vpm. 1; fjöld ek fór, far I fared, i. e. travelled far, 3; the phrase, fara utan, to fare outwards, go abroad (from Iceland), passim; fara vestr um haf, to fare westward over the sea, i. e. to the British Isles, Hkr. i. 201; fara á fund e-s, to visit one, Ld. 62; fara at heimboði, to go to a feast, id.; fara fæti, to fare a-foot, go walking, Hkr.; absol. fara, to travel, beg, hence fóru-maðr, a vagrant, beggar: in olden times the poor went their rounds from house to house within a certain district, cp. Grág. i. 85; ómagar er þar eigu at fara í því þingi eðr um þau þing, id.; ómagar skolu fara, 119; ómegð þá er þar ferr, 256: in mod. usage, fara um and um-ferð, begging, going round.

β. with prep.; fara at e-m, to make an inroad upon one, Nj. 93, 94, 102 (cp. at-för); fara á e-n, to mount, e. g. fara á bak, to mount on horseback: metaph., dauðinn fór á, death seized him, Fms. xi. 150; f. saman, to go together, Edda 121, Grág. ii. 256; f. saman also means to shudder, Germ. *zusammenfabren*, Hým. 24: metaph. to concur, agree, hversu má þat saman f., Nj. 192; þeim þótti þat mjök saman f., Fms. iv. 382; fara á hæl, or á hæli, to go a-beel, i. e. step back, retreat, xi. 278, Eg. 296; fara undan, metaph. to excuse oneself, refuse (v. undan), Nj. 23, Fms. x. 227; fara fyrir, to proceed; fara eptir, to follow.

3. with ferð, leið or the like added, in acc. or gen. to go one's way; fara leiðar sinnar, to proceed on one's journey, Eg. 81, 477, Fms. i. 10, Grág. ii. 119; fara ferðar sinnar, or ferða sinna, id., Eg. 180, Fms. iv. 125; fara ferð sína, id., Eg. 568; fara förum sínum, or för sinni, id., K. þ. K. 80, 90; fara dagfari ok náttfari, to travel day and night, Fms. i. 203; fara fullum dagleiðum, to go full days-journeys, Grág. i. 91; or in a more special sense, fara þessa ferð, to make this journey, Fas. ii. 117; f. stefnu-för, to go a-summoning; f. bóndröð-för, to go a-courting, Nj. 148; f. sigr-för, to go on the way of victory, to triumph, Eg. 21; fara sendi-för, to go on a message, 540.

β. in a metaph. sense; fara hneykjju-för, to be shamefully beaten, Hrafn. 19 (MS.); fara ósigr, to be defeated, Eg. 287; fara mikinn skaða, to 'fare' (i. e. suffer) great damage, Karl. 43; fara því verrum förum, fara skömm, hneykju, erendleysu, úsæmd, to get the worst of it, Fms. viii. 125.

4. with the road in acc.; hann fór Vánar-skard, Landn. 226; f. sjó-veg, land-veg, K. þ. K. 24; fór mörg lönd ok stórar merkr, Fas. ii. 540; fara sömu leið, Fms. i. 70; f. sama veg, Luke x. 31; f. fjöll ok dala, Barl. 104; fara út-leið, þjóð-leið, Fms. iv. 260; also, fara um veg, fara um fjall, to cross a fell, Hm. 3; fara liði, to march, Fms. i. 110.

II. in a more indefinite sense, to go; fara búðum, byggðum, vistum, to move, change one's abode, Ld. 56, Hkr. ii. 177, Nj. 151, Vigl. 30; fara búferla, to move one's household, Grág. ii. 409; fara vöðunar-förum, to go a-begging, i. 163, 294, ii. 482.

2. the phrases, fara eldi ok arni, a law term, to move one's hearth and fire, Grág. ii. 253; fara eldi um land, a heathen rite for taking possession of land, defined in Landn. 276, cp. Eb. 8, Landn. 189, 284.

3. fara einn-saman, to be alone, Grág. ii. 9; the phrase, f. eigi einn-saman, to be not alone, i. e. with child, Fms. iii. 109; or, fór hón með svein þann, Bs. i. 437; cp. ganga með barni.

4. Adding an adj., to denote gait, pace, or the like; fara snúðigt, to stride haughtily, Nj. 100; fara mikinn, to rush on, 143; fara flatt, to fall flat, tumble, Bárð. 177; fara hægt, to walk slowly.

β. fara til svefnis, to go to sleep, Nj. 35; f. í sæti sitt, to go to one's seat, 139; f. í sess, Vpm. 9; f. á bekk, 19; fara á sæng, to go to bed, N. G. L. i. 30; fara í rímið, id. (mod.), fara í mannjófnuð, Isl. ii. 214; fara í lag, to be put straight, Eg. 306; fara í vöxt, to wax, increase, Fms. ix. 430, Al. 141; fara í þurð, to wane, Ld. 122, l. 1 (MS.); fara í úefni, to go to the wrong side, Sturl. iii. 210; fara at skakka, to be odd (not even), Sturl. ii. 258; fara at sölu, to be put out for sale, Grág. ii. 204.

5. fara at faglum, to go a-fowling, Orkn. (in a verse); fara at fugla-veidum, id., Bb. 3. 36; fara í hernað, í víking, to go a-freebooting, Fms. i. 33, Landn. 31; fara at fú, to watch sheep, Ld. 240; fara at fé-föngum, to go a-feeding booty, Fms. vii. 78.

β. with infin., denoting one's 'doing' or 'being'; fara sofa, to go to sleep, Eg. 377; fara vega, to go to fight, Vsp. 54, Gm. 23; fara at róa, Vigl. 22; fara leita, to go seeking, Fms. x. 240; fara að búa, to set up a household, Bb. 2. 6; fara að hætta, to go to bed.

γ. akin to this is the mod. use of fara with an infin. following in the sense to begin, as in the East Angl. counties of Engl. it 'fares' to . . . i. e. it begins, is

likely to be or to do so and so; það fer að birta, það er farit að dimma, it 'fares' to grow dark; það fer að hvesa, it 'fares' to blow; fer að rigna, it 'fares' to rain, etc.:—no instance of this usage is recorded in old leel., but the Engl. usage shews that it must be old.

5. with an adj., etc.; fara villr, to go astray, Sks. 565; fara haltr, to go lame, Fms. x. 420; fara vanstilt, to go out of one's mind, 264; fara bjá sér, to be beside oneself, Eb. 270; fara apr, to feel chilly, Fms. vi. 237 (in a verse); fara dúdr e-s, to be unaware of, Skálda 187 (in a verse); fara andvigr e-m, to grow battle, Stor. 8; fara leyniliga, to go secretly, be kept bidden, Nj. 49.

6. to pass; fór sú skipan til Íslands, Fms. x. 23; fara þessi mál til þings, Nj. 100; hversu orð fóru með þeim, how words passed between them, 90, fóru þau orð um, the runner went abroad, Fms. i. 12; ferr orð er um munn líðr (a saying), iv. 279; þá fór ferligt úrdan, a bad report went abroad, Hom. 115.

7. fara fram, to go on, take place; ferr þetta fram, Ld. 258; ef eigi ferr gjald fram, if no payment takes place, K. þ. K. 64; ferr svá fram, and so things went on without a break, Nj. 11, Eg. 711; veizlan ferr vel fram, the feast went on well, Nj. 11, 51; spytt hvat þar ferri fram, be asked what there was going on, Band. 17; fór allt á sömu leið sem fyrr, it went on all the same as before, Fms. iv. 112; fara fram ráðum e-s, to follow one's advice, Nj. 5, 66, Fms. vii. 318; allt mun þat sínu fram f., it will take its own course, Nj. 259; ná er því ferr fram um hrið, it went on so far a while, Fms. xi. 108; a law term, to be produced, gögn fara fram til varnar, Grág. i. 65; dómar fara út, the court is set (vide dómr), Grág., Nj., passim.

8. borð fara upp brott, the tables are removed (vide borð), Eg. 247, 551; eigi má þetta svá f., this cannot go on in that way, Nj. 87; fjarri ferr þat far from it, by no means, 134; fór þat fjarri at ek vilda, Ld. 12; fór þat ok svá til, and so it came to pass, Fms. x. 212.

9. to turn out, end; hversu ætla þú fara hesta-atið, Nj. 90; fór þat sem líkligt var, it turned out as was likely (i. e. ended ill), Eg. 46; svá fór, at . . . the end was, that . . ., Grett. 81 new Ed.; ef svá ferr sem ek get til, if it turns out as I guess, Dropl. 30, Vigl. 21; ef svá ferr sem min orð horfa til, Fms. v. 24; ef svá ferr sem mik varir, if it comes to pass as it seems to me, vi. 350; svá fór um sjóferð þá, Bjarni 202; á sömu leið fór um aðra sendi-menn, Eg. 537; to depart, die, þar fór nýr maðr, Fs. 39; fara dauða-yrði, to pass the death-weird, to die, Yt. 8.

10. to fare well, ill, in addressing; fari þér vel, fare ye well, Nj. 7; biðja e-n vel fara, to bid one farewell, Eg. 22, Ld. 62; far heill ok sæll, Fms. vii. 197; in a bad sense, far þú nú þar, ill betide thee! Hbl. 60; far (impers.) manna armast, Eg. 553; Jökull bað hann fara þræla armastan, Finnb. 306; fan þér í svá gramendr allir, Dropl. 23.

11. fara í fat, í brynju (acc.), etc., to dress, undress; but fara ór fötum (dat.), to undress, Fms. x. 16, xi. 131, vii. 202, Nj. 143, Gh. 16, etc.

III. metaph., **1.** to suit, fit, esp. of clothes, hair, or the like; ekki þykkir mér kyrtill þinn fara betr en stakkr minn, Fas. ii. 343; hárið fór vel, Nj. 30; jarpr á háir ok fór vel hárit, Fms. ii. 7; gult háir sem silki ok fór fagrliða, vi. 438, Fs. 88; kleði sem best farandi, Eb. 256; var sú konan best f., the most graceful, lady-like, Isl. ii. 438; fór illa á hestinum, it sat ill on the horse, Bs. i. 712.

2. impers. it goes so and so with one, i. e. one behaves so and so; e-m ferr vel, illa, etc., one behaves well, ill, etc.; honum hafa öll málin verst farit, he has behaved worst in the whole matter, Nj. 210; besta ferr þér, Fms. vii. 33; vel mun þér fara, Nj. 55; at honum fari vel, 64; þér hefir vel farit til mín, Finnb. 238; e-m ferr vinveitliða, one behaves in a friendly way, Nj. 217; ferr þér þá best jafnan ok höfðinglegast er mest liggir við, 228; mun honum nokkurn veg vel f., Hrafn. 10; údrengrliða hefir þér farit til vár, Ld. 48; ferr þér illa, Nj. 57; hversu Gunnari fór, how (well) G. behaved, 119.

3. fara at e-u, to deal with a thing (i. e. proceed) so and so; svá skal at sókn fara, thus is the pleading to be proceeded with, Grág. i. 323; svá skal at því f. at beiða . . . 7; fara at lögum, or ulögum at e-u, to proceed lawfully or unlawfully, 126; hversu at skyldi f., how they were to proceed, Nj. 114; fara mjúklega at, to proceed gently, Fms. vii. 18; hér skulu vér f. at með ráðum, to act with deliberation, Eg. 582; Flosi fór at öngu óðara (took matters calmly), en hann væri heima, Nj. 220.

β. impers. with dat., to do, behave; illa hefir mér at farit, I have done my business badly, Hrafn. 8; veit Guð hversu hverjum manni mun at f., Fms. x. 212; in mod. phrases, to become, ironically, þér ferr það, or þér ferst það, it becomes thee, i. e. 'tis too bad of thee.

γ. hvi ferr konunginn nú svá (vis. at), Fms. i. 35; er slíkt úsæmliða farit, so shamefully done, Nj. 82; hér ferr vænt at, here things go merrily, 237; karlmannliða er farit, manfully done, 144.

5. to mind, care about; ekki ferr ek at, þótt þú hafir svelt þik til fjár, it does not matter to me, I do not care, though . . . Nj. 18; ekki munu vit at þri fara (never mind that), segir Heilgi. 133.

e. fara eptir, to be in proportion; hér eptir fór vöxt ok af, his strength and stature were in proportion, Clar.

4. fara með e-t, to wield, handle, manage; fór Hropr með Gungni, H. wielded Gungni (the spear), Kormak; f. með Gríðar-völ, to wield the staff G., pd. 9; as a law term, to wield, pass; fara með goðorð, to keep a goðorð, esp. during the session of parliament, Dropl. 8, Grág. and Nj. passim; fara með sök, to manage a lawsuit, Grág., Nj.; or, fara við sök, id., Nj. 86.

β. metaph. to practise, deal in; fara með rán, to deal in robbing, Nj. 73; fara með spott ok háð, to go

sporting and mocking, 66; f. með fals ok dár, Pass. 16. g; fara með galdra ok fjolkyngi, K. p. K. 76; f. með hindr-vitni, Greit. 111; cp. the phrase, fardu ekki með þad, don't talk such nonsense. **γ.** to deal with, treat, handle; þú munt best ok höggast með hann fara, thou wilt deal with him most kindly and most gently, Nj. 219; fara af hljóði með e-t, to keep matters secret, id.; luginuudr fór vel með sögum (better than sögur, acc.), Ing. dealt well with stories, was a good historian, Sturl. i. 9. **δ.** with dat.; fara með e-u, to do so and so with a thing, manage it; hversu þeir skyldi fara með vápnum sínum, how they were to do with their weapons, Fms. ix. 509; sá maðr er með arinum ferr, who manages the arfr, Grág. i. 217; ef þeir fara annan veg með því fé, 216; fara með málum sínum, to manage one's case, 46; meðan hann ferr svá með sem maðr er, 93; Gunnarr fór með öllu (acted in all) sem honum var ráð til kennt, Nj. 100; ef svá er með farit, Ld. 152; f. vel með sínum háttum, to bear oneself well, behave well, Eg. 65; Hrafn fór með sér vel, H. bore himself well, Fms. vi. 109; undarliga fara munkar þessir með sér, they behave strangely, 188; við foru kynlega með okkrum málum, Nj. 130; vant þykki mér með slíku at fara, difficult matters to have to do with, 75; f. málum á hendr e-m, to bring an action against one, Ld. 138; fara sókn (to proceed) sem at þinga-dönu, Grág. i. 463; fara svá öllu máli um sem . . . 40, ii. 348; fara með hlatri ok gapi, to go laughing and scoffing, Nj. 220; cp. B above. **IV.** fara um, yfir e-t, to pass over slightly; nú er yfir farit um landnám, shortly told, touched upon, Landn. 320; skjótt yfir at f., to be brief, 656 A. 12; fara myrkt um e-t, to mystify a thing, Ld. 322; fara mörgum orðum um e-t, to dilate upon a subject, Fbr. 124, Nj. 248, Fms. ix. 264. **β.** in the phrase, fara höndum um e-t, to go with the hands about a thing, to touch it, Germ. befühlen, esp. medic. of a healing touch; jafnan fengu menn heilsu-bót af handlögum hans, af því er hann fór höndum um þá er sjúkir voru, Jatr. 24; ok þá fór hann höndum um hann, Bs. i. 644; þá lét Arnóddr fara aðra höndina um hann, ok fann at hann var þessaftr ok í linklæðum, Dropl. 30; cp. fóru hendr hvítar hennar um þessar görvar, Fas. i. 248 (in a verse); note the curious mod. phrase, það fer að fara um mig, I began to feel uneasy, as from a cold touch or the like. **γ.** impers. with dat.; eigi fer þér nær Gunnari, en Merði mundi við þik, thou comest not nearer to G. than Mord would to thee, i. e. thou art just as far from being a match for G. as Mord is to thee, Nj. 37; þá ferir honum sem öðrum, I came to pass with him as with others, 172; þá mun mér first um fara, I shall fall much short of that, Fms. vi. 362; því betr er þeim ferr öllum verr at, the worse they fare the better I am pleased, Nj. 217. **V.** reflex., esp. of a journey, to fare well; fórsk þeim vel, they fared well, Eg. 392, Fms. xi. 22; honum fersk vel vegrinn, he proceeded well on his journey, ii. 81; hafði allt farit vel at, all had fared well, they had had a prosperous journey, Ib. 10; fórsk þeim þá seint um daginn, they proceeded slowly, Eg. 544; mönnum fórsk eigi vel um ferit, Fms. vii. 149; hversu þeim hafði farizk, Nj. 90; at þeim farizk vel, Isl. ii. 343, 208, v. l.: the phrase, hamri fórsk i hægri hönd, he grasped the hammer in his right hand, Bragi; farask lönd undir, to subdue lands, Hkr. i. 134, v. l. (in a verse). **δ.** recipr., farask hjá, to go beside one another, miss one another, pass without meeting, Nj. 9; farask á mis, id.; farask i móti, to march against one another, of two hosts; þat bar svá til at hvárigir vissu til annarra ok fórusk þó i móti, Fms. viii. 63, x. 46, Fas. ii. 515. **VI.** part., **1.** act., koma farandi, to come of a sudden or by chance; þá kómu hjardveinar þar at farandi, some shepherds just came, Eg. 380; Moses kom farandi til fólksins, Skv. 574; koma inn farandi, 369, Fbr. 25. **2.** pass. farinn, in the phrase, á fornum vegi, on 'wayfaring,' i. e. in travelling, passing by; finna e-n á fornum vegi, Nj. 258, K. p. K. 6; kveðja sjárin á fornum vegi, Grág. i. 403; also, fara um farinn vegi, to pass on one's journey: of the sun, sól var skamt farin, the sun was little advanced, i. e. early in the morning, Fms. xi. 267, viii. 146; þá var dagr alljós ok sól farin, broad day and sun high in the sky, Eg. 219; also impers., sól (dat.) var skamt farit, Ólf. 4. 10: the phrase, aldri farinn, stricken in years, Sturl. i. 212; vel farinn i andliti, well-favoured, Ld. 274; vel at orði farinn, well spoken, eloquent, Fms. xi. 193; mod., vel orði, máli farinn, and so Ld. 122; gone, þar eru þau farir, Grág. ii. 173; þó fætrir só farir, Fas. iii. 308. **β.** impers. in the phrase, e-m er þannig farit, one is so and so; vedri var þannig farit, at . . . the winter was such, that . . ., Fms. xi. 34; vedri var svá farit at myrkt var um at litask, i. e. the weather was gloomy, Greit. 111; hversu landinu er farit, what is the condition of the country, Skv. 181; henni er þannig farit, at hón er mikil ey, löng . . . (the island) is so shapen, that it is large and long, Hkr. ii. 158; er eigi cinn veg farit úgæfu okkari, our ill-luck is not of one piece, Nj. 183; metaph. of state, disposition, character, er hánum vel farit, he is a well-favoured man, 15; undarliga er yðr farit, ye are strange men, 154; honum var svá farit, at hann var vesal-menni, Boll. 352; adding the prepp. at, til, þeim var úlíkt farit at i mörgu, they were at variance in many respects, Hkr. iii. 97; nú er annan veg til farit, now matters are altered, Nj. 316; nú er svá til farit, at ek vil . . . now the case is, that I wish . . ., Eg. 714; hér er þannig til farit, . . . at leitin, 582; þar var þannig til farit, Fms. xi. 34. **γ.** Hence comes the mod. form varið (v instead of f), which also occurs in MSS. of the 15th century—vedri var svá varit,

Sd. 181; er honum vel varið, Lv. 80, Ld. 366, v. l.; svá er til varið, Skv. 223, 224,—all of them paper MSS. The phrase, e-m er nær farit, one is pressed; svá var honum nær farit af öllu samt, vökum ok föstu, he was nearly overcome from want of sleep and fasting.

B. TRANS. **I.** with acc.: **1.** to visit; fara land herskildi, brandi, etc., to visit a land with 'war-shield,' fire, etc., i. e. devastate it; gékk síðan á land upp með líði sínu, ok fór allt herskildi, Fms. i. 131; land þetta mundi herskildi farit, ok leggjask undir titlenda höfðingja, iv. 357; (hann) lét Halland farit brandi, vii. 4 (in a verse); hann fór lvið eldi, 41 (in a verse); hann hefir farit öll eylönd brandi, 46 (in a verse); fara hungri hörund, to emaciate the body, of an ascetic, Sl. 71. **2.** to overtake, with acc.; hann gat ekki farit hann, he could not overtake (catch) him, 623, 17; tunglitt ferr sólina, the moon overtakes the sun, Rb. 116; áðr hana Fenrir fari, before Fenrir overtakes her, Vpm. 46, 47; knegut oss félur fara, ye witches cannot take us, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; hann gat farit síora menn af líði Steinólfs, ok drap þá alla, . . . hann gat farit þá hjá Steinólfs-dal, Gullp. 29; hann reid epur þeim, ok gat farit þá út hjá Sveigis, milli ok Hóla, Eb. 180; Án hrismagi var þeirra skjótastr ok getr farit sveininn, Ld. 242; viku þeir þá enn undan sem skjótast svá at Danir gátu eigi farit þá, Fms. (Knytl. S.) xi. 377 (MS., in the Ed. wrongly altered to náð þeim); hérinn hljóp undan, ok gátu hundarnir ekki farit hann (Ed. fráit wrongly), Fas. iii. 374; ok renna allir eptir þeim manni er víg vakti, . . . ok verð hann farinn, Gpl. 146: cp. the phrase, vera farinn, to dwell, live, to be found here and there; þótt hann sé firt um farinn, Hm. 33. **II.** with dat. to destroy, make to perish; f. sér, to make away with oneself; kona hans fór sér i disar-sal, she killed herself, Fas. i. 527; hón varð stygg ok vildi fara sér, Landn. (Hb.) 55; ef þér gangit fyrir hamra ofan ok farit yðr sjálfir, Fms. viii. 53; hvi ætla menn at hann mundi vilja f. sér sjálfir, iii. 59; fara lífi, fjörvi, öndu, id.; skal hann heldr eta, en fara öndu sinni, thou starve oneself to death, K. p. K. 130; ok verð þá þínu fjörvi um farit, Lv. 87, Yt. 20, Fas. i. 426 (in a verse), cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 13; mínu fjörvi at fara, Fm. 5; þú hefir sigr vegit, ok Fáfni (dat.) um farit, 23; farit hafði hann allri ætt Geirminnis, Hkv. i. 14; ok létu hans fjörvi farit, Söl. 22; hann hafði farit mörgum manni, O. H. L. 11. **β.** to forfeit; fara sýknu sinni, Grág. i. 98; fara löndum ok lausafé, ii. 167. **2.** reflex. to perish (but esp. freq. in the sense to be drowned, perish in the sea); farask af sulti, to die of hunger, Fms. ii. 226; fellr fjöldi manna i díkilt ok farask þar, v. 281; fórusk sex hundruð Vinda skipa, xi. 369; alls fórusk níu menn, Isl. ii. 385; mun heimr farask, Eluc. 43; þá er himin ok jörð hefir farisk, Edda 12; farask af hita, numði, Fms. ix. 47; fórusk þar byrðingrinn, 307; hvar þess er menn farask, Grág. i. 219; heldr enn at fólk Guðs farisk af minum völdum, Skv. 732; of cattle, ef fé hins hefir troðisk eðr farisk á þá lund sem nú var tint, Grág. ii. 286. **β.** metaph., fersk nú vináttu ykkur, your friendship is done with, Band. 12. **γ.** the phrase, farask fyrir, to come to naught, Nj. 131; at síðr mun fyrir farask nokkut stórræði, Isl. ii. 340; en fyrir fórusk málalögðin af konungi, the payment never took place, Fms. v. 278; lét ek þetta verk fyrir farask, vii. 158; þá mun þat fyrir farask, Fs. 20; en fyrir fórsk þat þó þau misseri, Sd. 150; in mod. usage (N. T.), to perish. **δ.** in act. rarely, and perhaps only a misspelling; frá því er fétt fór (fórsk better), K. p. K. 132; fóru (better fórusk, were drowned) margir Íslenakir menn, Bs. i. 436. **3.** part. farinn, as adj. gone, undone; nú eru vér farir, nema . . ., Lv. 83; hans tað var mjök svá farit, his game was almost lost, Fas. i. 523; þá er farir voru forstöðumenn Tróju, when the defenders of Troy were dead and gone, Ver. 36; tungl farit, a 'dead moon,' i. e. new moon, Rb. 34; farinn af sulti ok mæði, Fms. viii. 53; farinn at e-u, ruined in a thing, having lost it; farir at hamingju, luckless, iv. 73; f. at vistum, xi. 33; f. at lausa-fé, iii. 117; in some cases uncertain whether the participle does not belong to a far-ald, n. [A. S. fareld], a journey, only in the phrase, hverju faraldi, bow, by ubat means, expressing wonder at one's appearance, escape, or the like; mátti þat engi maðr vita hverju f. pangat mundi farit hafa, Bs. i. 338, Rd. 235, Sturl. iii. 219, Fs. 147 (where wrongly fem.), Mar. 98. **far-aldr**, m. (neut. Fb. l. c.), medic. pestilence, cp. Ba. i. 662 (the verse), Fb. i. 583 (the verse); in mod. usage plague, among animals. **farand-kona**, u, f. a beggar-woman, Nj. 66; vide fara A. I. 2. **far-angr**, m., gen. 11, luggage, Isl. ii. 362, Fbr. 140. **farar-**, vide fór, a journey. **far-bann**, n. a stopping of trade, an embargo, Eg. 403, Fms. vii. 285, ii. 127, Ann. 1243, Bs. i. 510. **far-bauti**, a, m. a 'ship-beater,' destroyer, an ogre, Fms. xi. 146; mythol. a giant, the father of Loki, Edda. **far-beini**, a, m. furthering one's journey, Eg. 482, v. l.; better forbeini. **far-borði**, a, m. a ship's board or bulwark above water when loaded, cp. Grág. ii. 399; hence the metaph. phrase, sjá (or leita) sér farborða, to take precautions, so as to get safe and sound out of a danger, Fms. vi. 430, vii. 143, v. l. **far-búinn**, part. 'boun' to sail (or depart), Hkr. iii. 193. **far-búnaðr**, m. equipment of a ship, 673, 61. **far-dagar**, m. pl. fitting days, four successive days in spring, at the end of May (old style), in which householders in Icel. changed their abode;

this use is very old, cp. Glúm. ch. 36, Grág. þ. þ. ch. 56, Edda 103, Bs. i. 450, the Sagas and laws passim; hence *fardaga-helgi*, *f. the Sunday in fardagar*, Grág. ii. 12; *fardaga-leiti* and *fardaga-skeið*, *n. the time of fardagar*, Isl. ii. 26.

FARÐI, *a. m.* [Fr. *fard*; Old Engl. *fard*, *farding*; Norse *fare*, Ivar Aasen], *scum* (in milk, curds), and *farða*, *ad.* to have *scum* formed on it. **FAR-DRENGR**, *m. a sea-faring man*, Edda 107, Fms. ii. 23, þorf. Karl. 401. **FARFI**, *a. m.* [Germ. *farbe*], *colour*, (modern and scarcely used.) **FAR-FLOTTI**, *adj. fugitive, exiled*, Hkr. i. 252; with gen., Fas. iii. 103. **FAR-FÚSS**, *adj. eager for departing*, Bs. ii. 35, 130. **FAR-FÝSAL**, *f. eagerness to depart or travel*, Fms. iii. 45, Fs. 46. **FARG**, *n.* [cp. Ulf. *fairguni* = a mountain], *a press, press-weight*; vera undir fargi, to be under a press, Bjarni 132.

FARGA, *ad.* I. with acc. to press, Hom. 152, Bs. ii. 118. II. with dat. to destroy, make away with, Bb. i. 7.

FARGA, *u. f.* [for. word, cp. *farga*, Du Cange], *a sort of stuff*, Pm. 6. **FAR-GÖGN**, *n. pl. luggage*, Nj. 266; sing., Stj. 367. **FAR-GÖRVI**, *n. travelling gear*, Eg. 727, Edda 110. **FAR-HIRÐIR**, *m. a ferryman*, Gpl. 415, Hbl. 52 (fé-hirðir MS.) **FARI**, *m. a sea-farer*, in compds, Dyflinnar-fari, *a Dublin trader*; Englands-fari, *an English seaman*, Baut. 387, Rafn 217, Fms. vi. 240; Hlymreks-fari, *a Limerick seaman*, Landn.; Hallands-fari; Hólmgarðs-fari, *one who trades to Holmgard*; Jórsala-fari (*a traveller to Jerusalem*). Fms., Ann. **FAR-KONA**, *u. f. a beggar-woman*, Sturl. ii. 108. **FARKONU-SÓTT**, *f., medic. erysipelas (?)*, Ann. 1240.

FAR-KOSTR, *m.* [Swed.-Norse *farkost*; Scot. *farkost*], *a ferry-boat, a ship*, Fms. vi. 219, Edda 48, Grág. ii. 130, Fb. i. 546, Ver. 8, Thom. 29.

FAR-LAMI, *adj. lame and unable to go*, Bs. i. 303. **FAR-LAND**, *n., poet. the land of ships, the sea*, Lex. Poët., cp. Og. 31.

FAR-LEIGA, *u. f. passage-money*, Gpl. 415.

FAR-LENGD, *f. travels, journey*, Bs. i. 450, 758, Fms. v. 273, Thom. 173.

FAR-LIGR, *adj. comfortable*; farlig sæng, *a soft bed*, Vellekla.

FAR-LJÓÐ, *f. adj. light enough for travelling, of the night*, Eg. 88, Fbr. 97 new Ed.

FAR-LÖG, *n. pl. nautical law*, Grág. ii. 399.

FAR-MAÐR, *m. a seaman, sea-faring man*, Landn. 180, Bs. i. 66, Nj. 61, Eg. 154, Fms. i. 11, iv. 124, 174, þorst. hv. 44, Grág. i. 190. COMPDS:

FARMANNA-BÚÐIR, *f. pl. merchant booths*, K. þ. K. 34. **FARMANNA-LÖG**, *n. pl. = farlög*, Jb. 7.

FAR-MÓÐR, *adj. weary from travelling*, Fms. ix. 233, v. 288.

FARMR, *m. a fare, freight, cargo*, Jb. 411, Eg. 129, Band. 5, Fms. iv. 259, Grág. ii. 395; metaph. *a load* in general, vide Lex. Poët.: in the Edda, Odin is *Farma-guð* and *Farma-týr*, *m. the god and helper of loads*,—he also was invoked by sailors; skips-f., *a ship's freight*; víðar-f., *timber-f.*, kom-f., hey-f., etc., *a load of wood, timber, corn, hay, etc.*

FARNAÐR and **FÖRNUÐR**, *m., gen. ar, furtherance, speed*; til farnaðar mér ok til ferðar, Grág. ii. 31, Skv. i. 8, Fms. viii. 31; ú-farnaðr, *bad speed*; þar til hon kynni sér f., *till she knew how to speed in the world*, Ld. 116.

FAR-NAGLI, *a. m. the water-peg in a ship's bottom*, in mod. usage *negla*, Edda (Gl.); cp. var-nagli.

FARNAÐK, *ad. dep. to speed well*, Fms. iv. 56.

FAR-NOST, *n. viands*, Eb. 196, Skálda 173.

FARNING, *f. a ferrying over, passage*; veita e-m f., Pd. 16, K. þ. K. 24, Glúm. 371, Fbr. 158, Sturl. i. 18, Isl. ii. 386, Grág. i. 98.

FAR-REK, *n. shipwreck*, in a metaph. sense; þat hafði þórdi orðit til farreks, at hestar hans báðir voru í brottu, i. e. *Tb. was wrecked, in that he had lost both his ponies*, Isl. ii. 318; skulu vér frændr þínir veita þér styrk til þess at þú komir aldri síðan í slíkt f., *in such a strait*, Fms. iv. 270.

FARRI, *a. m.* [A. S. *farr*; Germ. *farre* = a bullock], *a bullock*, Yt. 14, Edda (Gl.) β. [farri, Ivar Aasen], *a landlouse, vagrant*, Clar. (Fr.) compd: **FARRA-FLEINN**, *m., prop. a landlouse*; Alm. 5 spells fjarra-fleinn, N. G. L. ii. 154, v. l. fira-fleinn, both wrongly as it seems, cp. **FARRA-TRJÓNA**, *f. 'bullock-inout'*, Yt. i. c., cp. also Germ. *farrenschwanz* and *farren-kope* (Grimm); the verse in Alm. 5 is probably addressed to the dwarf, not (as in the Edd.) the dwarf's own words.

FAR-SERKR, *m. travelling sark or jacket, a nickname*, Landn.

FAR-SKIP, *n. a ferry-boat*, Gpl. 416.

FAR-SNILLI, *f. nautical art*, Fb. iii. 385.

FAR-SUMAR, *n. the season for sea-faring*, Ann.

FAR-SYNJAN, *f. refusing to ferry one*, Hbl. 59.

FAR-SÖLA, *u. f., prop. good speed (in travelling)*; but only used metaph. *good speed, prosperity, happiness*, freq. in that use, esp. in eccl. sense, 623, 52, Stj. 327; f. þessa heims, Hom. 29, 76, Fms. i. 104, vi. 155, x. 276, 409.

FAR-SÖLAÐK, *d. dep. to speed, have luck*, Fs. 34.

FAR-SÆLD, *f. = farsæla*; friðr ok f., *peace and happiness*, Fms. xi. 438, Barl. 62; in pl., 655 xxxii. 9; ó-farsæld, *misfortune*.

FAR-SÖLL, *adj. speeding well in voyages*; svá f. at hann kaus sér jafnan höfn, Korm. 140; þat er mælt at þú sért maðr farsælli en aðrir menn flestir, Fb. iii. 385; farsælli en aðrir menn, Band. 5, Barl. 195; of a ship, farsæla en hvert annarra, Fs. 27 (obsolete). β. metaph. *prosperous*, very freq., esp. in eccl. sense; ó-farsæll, *unhappy*.

FAR-SÆLLIGR, *adj. (-liga, adv.), prosperous*, Fms. ii. 36, v. 37.

FAR-TÁLMI, *a. m. hinderance in one's journey*, Gpl. 417, Al. 61.

FAR-TOLJA, *u. f. taking a passage in a ship*, Jb. 377, N. G. L. i. 58.

FAR-TIÐR, *m. a ferry-boat*, Germ. *fabrzeug* (poët.), Edda (Gl.)

FAR-VEGR, *m. a track*, Fms. v. 225, ix. 366, xi. 316; manna f., *a track of men*, Gpl. 538, Stj. 71; metaph., Skv. 565 B. β. *a 'fair way'*, *a channel, bed of a river*, Landn. 65, Grág. ii. 181, Stj. 230, Fms. iv. 360 (freq.)

3. *a road, journey*; langr f., Fms. xi. 16, v. 225.

FAR-VIÐR, *m.* [farvid, Ivar Aasen], *faggots*, Björn.

FAR-ÞEGI, *a. m.* [þiggja], *a passenger*, Finnb. 278, Ann. 1425, Ld. 86, 112, Bs. ii. 47, Fas. ii. 171.

FAS, *n. gait, bearing*; Icel. say, vera hægr, stílltr í fasi, or **FAS-GÓÐR**, **FAS-ÞRÓÐR**, *adj. of gentle gait and bearing*; **FAS-MIKILL**, *adj. rambling*; this word, though in freq. use at the present time, seems never to occur in old writers, unless it be in arga-fas, q. v.: the etymology is uncertain, perhaps from Engl. *fasbion*, *face*; it seems at all events to be of foreign origin; at the time of Pal Valdin it was in full use, cp. Skýr. 90.

FASL, *a. m. a nickname*, Fms. x. 27.

FASTA, *u. f.* [Ulf. *fastubni*; O. H. G. *fastâ*; Germ. *faste*; Swed. *fasta*; Dan. *faste*; a word introduced along with Christianity; the old Scandinavians could have no such word, as voluntary fasting was unknown in the heathen rites, and at the first introduction of Christianity the practice was sorely complained of, cp. Hkr. Hák. S. Góða, ch. 17]:—*a fast, fasting*, Hom. 73, K. þ. K. 122, Rb. 82; the word therefore occurs first in poets of the beginning of the 11th century, e. g. Fms. vi. 86, cp. bod-f., lög-f., etc. compds: **FÖSTU-AFBRIGÐ**, *f. breaking the fast*, K. A. 192.

FÖSTU-BINDANDI, *f. abstinence in fasting*, Stj. 147.

FÖSTU-DAGR, *m. a fast-day*, K. A. 186, 187, Nj. 165; the Icel. name of Friday, Rb. 112, Grág. i. 146; Föstudagr Langi, *Good Friday*, Nj. 158.

FÖSTU-DAGA-MÓTT, *f. Friday night*, K. þ. K. 122.

FÖSTU-KVELD, *n. Friday evening*, Fms. vii. 159, Nj. 187.

FÖSTU-MATR, *m. fast-day food*, Sturl. i. 139, Fms. iv. 283, v. l.

FÖSTU-MORGIN, *m. Friday morning*, Orkn. 370.

FÖSTU-NÁTT, *f. Friday night*, Nj. 186; *fast-night*, K. þ. K. 122.

FÖSTU-TÍÐ, *f. fast-time*, Fms. v. 199, K. þ. K. 134, Am. 37.

FÖSTU-TÍMI, *a. m. fast-time*, Stj. 148.

II. *Lent*, Fms. viii. 28, Ld. 320, N. G. L. i. 12; distinction is made between the

Easter Lent, (sjö-vikna Fasta, *seven weeks Lent*, also called *langa F.*,

the long Fast, K. þ. K. 122, Bs. i. 801, and passim; níu-vikna F., *the nine weeks Lent*, K. þ. K. 122, Grág. i. 325), and *Jóla-f.*, (*the Yule Lent*, the

time from Advent to Yule, Grág. i. c., Rb. 46, K. þ. K. 124.) **FÖSTU-**

GANGR or **FÖSTU-IGANGR** and **-INNGANGR**, *m. beginning of these seasons*,

esp. *Lent*; fimmi eru föstu-igangr, Clem. 58, Sturl. iii. 81, Rb. 4 (v. l.),

48, 76. **FÖSTU-PRÉDIKAN**, *f. a Lenten sermon*.

FÖSTU-TJALD, *a. bangings used in churches during Lent*, Vm. 52, 109.

FASTA, *ad. to fast*: 1. eccl., Hom. 71, 73, Ld. 200, K. A. 160, Bs.

passim, Fms. ii. 250, N. G. L. i. 141, 144. 2. secular; af fastanda

manns munnai, Skv. 450, Lækn. 471.

FASTA, *adv. = fastlega*, Lex. Poët.

FASTA-EIGN, *mod. fast-eign, f. landed property*, Stj. 224, H. E. ii. 85,

223.

FASTA-FAR, *n. f. fastafari, eagerly*, Th. 76, Stj. 287, 291.

FASTA-LAND, *n. the mainland* (Germ. *festes land*), opp. to ey-land.

FAST-ALDI, *a. m. a cognom.*, Landn., prop. of a bear.

FASTENDI (*fastyndi*), *n. pl. surety*, N. G. L. i. 449, H. E. i. 247.

FAST-EYGR, *adj. firm-eyed*, Sturl. ii. 133, Bs. i. 127.

FAST-GARÐR, *m. a fastness, stronghold*, Fas. i. 266.

FAST-HALDR, *adj. fast-bolding, tenacious, saving*, Fms. x. 409. β. *is*

subst. *a key*, Edda (Gl.): *a shackle*, Fastaldr var á Fenri lagðr, Mk.

FAST-HÖTTINN, *adj. true to one's word*, Sturl. iii. 122.

FAST-HOLDI, *f. tenacity, perseverance*, Stj. 155, Fb. ii. 14.

FAST-HENDR, *adj. close-fisted*, Skv. 440.

FASTI, *a. m., poet. fire*, Lex. Poët., root uncertain: the phrase, fari

e-n í fasta, to bring one into a strait, 'between two fires,' þd.

FAST-LIGA, *adv. firmly, strongly*, Skv. 374. β. metaph., Hom. 114.

Fms. v. 217, Fas. i. 4; trúa f., to believe firmly, Fms. v. 242; bjóða f.,

Stj. 54: e-t horfir f., it looks hard, unyielding, difficult, Lv. 94; vera f.

kominn, to be fast shut up, Eg. 519, Ld. 52.

FAST-LIGR, *adj. fast, firm, strong*, Stj. 26, Sturl. iii. 140, Bs. i. 517.

FAST-LYNDR, *adj. strong-minded*, Finnb. 210.

FAST-MÁLL, *adj. trusty*.

FAST-MÆLI, *n. a fast engagement*, Fms. i. 206, iii. 85, vii. 164, Bjarn. 58.

FAST-MÆLTR, *adj. bard-speaking*.

FASTNA, *ad. to pledge*; f. lögbót, K. þ. K. 24. β. esp. to betroth, to give

the bride away at the betrothal, Grág. i. 302 sqq.; fastnaði Mörðr Rúti

dóttur sína, Nj. 3, 51, Band. 3, Isl. ii. 8, 163, 206, Ld. 22. γ. reflex.

to be betrothed, given away, Fms. x. 284.

FASTNAÐR, *m. betrothal*, H. E. i. 246, 247; vide festar.

FASTNANDI, *part. a betrother, one who gives a bride away*, Grág. i. 305.

FAST-NÆMR, *adj. fast, firm, trusty*, Dropl. 6, Valla L. 208, Fs. 13.

FAST-ÖFINN, *part. stout, of stuff*, Lex. Poët.

FAST-ORÐR, *adj. true to one's word*, Fms. vi. 52, vii. 120.

FASTR, adj. [wanting in Ulf., who renders βέβαιος etc. by *tulvus*; but common to all other Teut. idioms; A.S. *fast*; Engl. *fast*; O.H.G. *fasti*; Germ. *fest*; Swed.-Dan. *fast*]:—*fast*, *firm*, esp. with the notion of *sticking fast to the spot*; hnittr f. (*beld fast, entangled*) á meðal víða, 655 vii. 2; *fast* á velli, *standing fast*, e.g. in a battle, Fms. xi. 246; vera, standa f. fyrir, *to stand fast*, þorst. St. 53; f. á fótum, of a bondsman whose feet are bound fast to the soil, Grág. ii. 192, Nj. 27; gríð-fast, *home-bound*, of a servant: the phrase, e-t er fast fyrir, *a thing is hard to win, difficult*, Lv. 94, Fms. xi. 32, Ld. 154. **β. fast, close**; f. í verkum, *bard at work*, Grág. i. 135 (Ed. 1853); þeir menn allir er í dómi sitja eðr í gúgnum eru fastir, *engaged*, 488; fastir ok féggjarn, *close and covetous*, Fms. x. 420; f. af drykk, Sturl. iii. 125. **γ. of a meeting**; þá er sóknar-þing er fast, i. e. *during the session*, Grág. i. 422; sam-fast, *fast together, continuous*, 156; á-fast, q. v. **δ. firm**; metaph., fast heit, loford, etc., *a fast, faithful promise, word*, Eg. 29; föst trú, *fast faith*, cp. stad-f., *steadfast*; geb-f., trú-f., vin-f., etc. **ε. bound to pay**; at aurum eigi meirum en hann var fastir, *to the amount of his debt*, N.G.L. i. 36. **ζ. gramm.**, fast atkvæði, *a bard syllable ending in a double consonant*, Skálda 171. **2. neut.** in various phrases; sitja fast, *to sit fast*, Sks. 372; standa fast, *to stand fast*, Edda 33; halda f., *to hold fast*, Fms. i. 159; binda fast, *to bind fast*, Ísl. ii. 103, Fas. i. 530; leggja fast, *to be fast set, steadfast*, of the eyes, Sturl. ii. 189; drekka fast, *to drink hard*, Fms. ii. 259; sofa fast, *to be fast asleep*, i. 9; þegja fast, *to be dumb, not say a word*, 655 xxxi A. 4; leita fast eptir, *to urge, press hard*, Ld. 322; fylgja fast, *to follow fast*, Dropl. 26, Fas. ii. 505; eldask fast, *to age fast*, Eb. 150; ryðjask um fast, *to make a hard onslaught*, Nj. 9; leggja fast at, *to close with one in a sea-fight*, Fms. ii. 312, hence fastir bardagi, *a close engagement*, Róm. 272; telja fast á e-n, *to give one a severe lesson*, Fms. ii. 119. **β. as adv.**, hymndr fast, *very much burned*, Lv. 69. **γ.** the phrase, til fasta, *fast, firmly*; rúða, mæla, heita til f., *to make a firm agreement*, Bjarn. 61, Band. 20, Fms. ii. 125; cp. the mod. phrase, fyrir fullt ok fast, *definitively*.

FASTR, n. *the prey of a bear which he drags into his lair*; cp. Ivar Aasen s. v. *fastra*, of a bear, *to drag a carcass into his lair* (Norse); hence the phrase, leggja á fasti, of a wild beast devouring its prey, Landn. 235 (of a white bear). Icel. now say, leggja á pasti, and in metaph. sense *pastr, vigour, energy*; *pastr-lauss, weak, feeble*, etc.

fast-ráðinn, part. *determined*, Eg. 9, 19, Fms. ix. 252.

fast-ríki, n. *a strong, fast rule*, Ver. 54.

fast-tekið, part. n. *resolved*, Fms. ii. 265.

fast-tækir, adj. *headstrong, stubborn*, Fms. ii. 220, Glúm. 313.

fast-úðigr, adj. *staunch, firm*, Fms. vii. 102, viii. 447, v. l.

fastúð-ligr, adj. = fastúðigr, Hkr. iii. 252.

fast-vingir, adj. *a fast friend*, Þidr. 20, = vinfastr.

FAT, n., pl. fót, [as to the root, cp. Germ. *fassen* = *to compass*, which word is unknown to Icel.; A.S. *fat*; Old Engl. *fat*, mod. *vat*; O. H. G. *faz*; Germ. *fass*; Dan. *fad*; Swed. *fat*]:—*a vat*; kona vildi bera vatn, en hafði ekki fatið, Bs. ii. 24; eitt fat (*basket*) með vinberjum, G. H. M. iii. 98; vin ok hunang í fótum fullum, N.G.L. iii. 122. **β. luggage, baggage**; bera fót sín á skip, Jb. 406; bera fót á land, Eg. 393; elti Hakon á land ok tók hvert fat þeirra, Fms. vii. 215; hafa hvert fat á skipi, vi. 37, Grág. ii. 59; fyrr en hann fari á brot ór vist með fót sín frá bóanda, i. 300. **2. in pl. clothes, dress; hann hafði fót sín í fangi sér, en sjálf var hann naktr, Lv. 60, Bs. ii. 47, Hrafn. 23; metaph., falla ór fótum, *to be stripped, forgotten*, 655 xxxi. 1. **COMPOUNDS**: futa-búningr, m. *apparel*, 656 C. 24. futa-búr, n. [Swed. *fata-bur*; Dan. *fade-bur*], *wardrobe*, Stj. 205, Grett. 160, 44 new Ed., Bs. i. 840. futa-görvi, n. *luggage, gear*, Eg. 727. futa-hestr, m. *a pack-horse*, Flór. 77. futa-hirala, u. f. *wardrobe*, Grág. futa-hruga, u. f. *a heap of clothes*, Landn. 179, Grett. 176 new Ed. futa-kista, u. f. *a clothes-chest*, Rd. 314, Sturl. i. 10. futa-töturn, m. *tatters*, Bs. i. 506.**

fata, u. f. *a pail, bucket*, Fr. i. 258, Bs. ii. 24, N.G.L. i. 30, Stj. 394; vatns-fata, *a pail of water*, freq. in western Icel.; in the east of Icel. usually skjóla, q. v. fótú-barinn, m. *the rim of a pail*, etc. **fata**, að, *to clothe* (mod.). *to step* = feta, Bs. i. 291. **fat-kanna**, u. f. *a vat*, Dipl. v. 18. **fatlaðr**, part. *impeded*; fjöttri fatlaðr, *fettered*, Bkv. 16; in mod. usage, *impeded as to the limbs*, e.g. *lame*. **fat-lauss**, adj. *without luggage*, Fas. iii. 537. **β. without clothes, Karl. 534. **fatl-byrdi**, f. [fetill], *a burden fastened with straps*, N.G.L. i. 380. **fatli**, a, m., bera hönd í fatla, *to have one's arm tied up*, vide fetill. **fatnaðr**, m. *clothing*, Fms. x. 379, 655 x. 2. **fat-prúðr**, adj. *dressy*, Hom. 97, 656 C. 24. **fat-prýði**, f. *dressiness*, Greg. 24. **fatr**, n. *impediment, delay*, Mork. 109; cp. fjöturr. **fatrauk**, að, dep. *to be entangled and puzzled*, Mork. 106. **PATTR**, adj. *bowed backward*; standa fattr, opp. to lítr. **β.** slender, of the fingers; fatta hafði hann fingr og smá, Snót 202; fingr fattir ok at öllu vel vaxnir, Þidr. 6, v. l., freq. in mod. usage; cp. setta. **fast-akolptaðr**, part. *with upturned snout*, of the hippopotamus, Stj. 78.**

FAUSKR, m. (*fouski*, a, m., Hom. 152), *a rotten dry log*, esp. dug out of the earth; fausk ok fúka, Barl. 206; f. ok stofna, Grág. ii. 297, Jb. 239, Bs. ii. 183, Barl. 134; fauska-groptir, m. *digging dry logs out of the earth for fuel*, Landn. 303.

II. metaph. of an old man, ertu náliga f. einn, Róm. 195; sem fúinn f., Karl. 361, Hom. i. c.; karl-fauskr, *an old man*.

FAUTI, a, m. *a headstrong man*, hence fauta-logr, adj. *frantic, headstrong*; fauta-skapr, m. *frenzy*.

FAX, n. [A.S. *fax*], *a mane*, Edda 7, Sks. 100, El. 29; poet., vallar-fax, *the field's mane, the wood*, Alm. 29.

faxaðr, part. = fextir, *maned*, Al. 168.

faxi, a, m., freq. name of a horse, cp. Sturl. iii. 155; Skin-faxi, Hríun-faxi, Edda; Frey-faxi, Hrafn.; Gló-faxi, etc.

FÁ, pret. sing. fékk, sometimes spelt feck or fieck, pl. fengu; pres. fa, 2nd pers. fær, mod. færð, pl. fám, mod. fäum; pret. subj. fengja, mod. fengi; pres. fá, mod. fái; imperat. fá; sup. fengit; part. fenginn: the forms fingit, fuginn, and pret. fingi (cp. Germ. *fingen*) are obsolete, but occur in some MSS. (e.g. Arna-Magn. 132 and 122 A); the poets rhyme—Erlingr var þar finginn; with the neg. suff., fær-at, fékk-at, Lex. Poët.: [Goth. *faban* and *gafaban* = πιάζειν, καταλαμβάνειν; A.S. *fōn*; Hel. *fāban*; Germ. *faben*, whence *fābig* = *capax*; in the Germ., however, the nasal form *fangen* prevailed, but in the Scandin., Swed., and Dan. *få* or *fane*; the Dan. *fange* is mod. and borrowed from Germ.; Icel. *fanga* is rare and unclass, and only used in the sense to *capture*, whereas *fá* is a standing word; the *ng* reappears in pl. pret. and part. pass. fengu, fengit, vide above; cp. Old Engl. *fet*, mod. *fetch*]:—*to fetch, get*, etc. **1. to fetch, catch, seize**; fengu þeir Gunnar, *they fetched, caught* G., Akv. 18; Hildibrandr gat fengit kirkju-stöðina, Sturl. i. 169; hön hefir fengit einn stein, *she has fetched a stone*, Ísl. ii. 394; fá á e-u, *to get bold of, grasp with the hand*, fadir Möða fékk á premi, Hým. 34. **β. also, fá** i e-t, *to grasp*; fengu í snæri, *they grasped the bow-strings, bent the bow*, Am. 42; hann fékk í öxl konungi, *he seized the king's shoulder*, Fms. viii. 75. **γ. to take, capture**, but rare except in part.; hafði greifi Heinrekr fengit Valdimar, Fms. ix. 324; verða fanginn, *to be taken*, Germ. *gefangen werden*, i. 258, Stj. 396. **2. to get, gain, win**, with acc. of the thing; fá fær er frjár, *be who woos will win* (a proverb), Hm. 91; hann skal fá af Svart-álfum, *he shall get, obtain from S.*, Edda 69; fá brauð, mat, drykk, Fms. x. 18; þat fékk hann eigi af söður sínum, xi. 14; bað konunnar ok fékk heitið hennar, *he wooed the woman and got her band*, Edda 23; fá sitt eyrindi, *to get one's errand done*, Fms. i. 75; fá hljóðs ást, *to win a woman's love*, Hm. 91; fá herra hlut, *to get the better*, 40; ek ætla at fá at vera yðvarr farþegi, Ld. 112; hence fá, or fá leyfi, *to get leave to do a thing*; eg fá það, fékk það ekki, fá að fara, etc.; Icel. also say, eg fá það ekki af mér, *I cannot bring myself to do it*. **β. to suffer, endure**; fá úsigr, *to get the worst of it*, Fms. iv. 218; sumir fengu þetta (*were besfallen*) hvern sjanda vetr, Sks. 113; fá skaða, *to suffer a loss*, Hkr. ii. 177; fá úvit, *to fall senseless*, Nj. 195; fá lífið, *to fall lifeless*, Grág. i. 190; fá bana, *to come by one's death*, Nj. 110. **γ. fá góðar viðtökur, *to get a good reception*, Eg. 460, 478, Fms. iv. 219; fá mun sáll er þann átrúnað fær, *blessed is he that gets bold of that faith*, Nj. 156; hann hafði fingit úgrynni fjár, Fms. xi. 40; fá skilning á e-u, *to get the knowledge of a thing*, i. 97. **3. to get, procure**; þá fékk konungr sveitar-höfðingja þá er honum sýndisk, Eg. 272; ek skal fá mann til at biðja hennar, Fs. 88; þeir fengu menn til at ryðja skip, *they got men to clear the ship*, Nj. 163; mun ek fá til annann mann at góra þetta, *I will get another man to do it*, 53; fá sér bjargkvið, Grág. i. 252; hann fékk sér gott krán-fang, Fms. i. 11; fáum oss ölteiti nökkura, *let us get some sport*, vii. 119; fá sér (e-m) fari, *to take a passage, vide far*; fengu þeir ekki af mönnum, *they could fetch no men*, ix. 473; þeir hugðusk hafa fengit (*reached*) megin-land, vii. 113. **4. fá at veizlu, blóti, *to get provisions for a feast, etc.*; hann fékk at blóti miklu, Landn. 28; lét þorri fá at blóti, Orkn. 3; Þórólfr Mostrar-skegg fékk at blóti miklu, Eb. 8; er fengit at mikilli veizlu, Fas. i. 242; var síðan at samkundu fingit, *a meeting was brought about*, 623, 52; á dagr er at Jólum skal fá, *the day when preparations are to be made for Yule*, K. þ. K. 110, hence atfangadagr, *the day before a feast*, q. v.; þá var fengit at seid, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 17.****

II. to give, deliver to one, put into one's hands; hér er eitt sverð, er ek vil fá þér, Ísl. ii. 44; fá mér (*fetch me, give me*) leppa tvá ór hári þínu, Nj. 116; þá er keisarin hafði fingit honum til foru-neytis, Fms. xi. 40; konungr fær honum veizlu, Eg. 27; horn þat er Bárðr hafði fingit Ölvi, 207; fáit nú konungi festu (*give the king bail*) þá er honum líki, Fms. iv. 268; fá e-m sök, *to charge one*, Sks. 708; var á sveinn fenginn í hendr okkr, *delivered into our hands*, Fms. i. 113; fékk hann búið í hendr Valgerði, iii. 24, Nj. 4; honum fékk hverr maðr penning til, Íb. 5; hon fékk biskupinum tuttugu mánaða mata-ból, B.K. 125; fá e-m e-t at geyma, *to give a thing into one's charge*, Stj. 177; fá þá sonum þínum í hendr til geymslu, iil.

III. metaph. with a following pass. part. or sup. *to be able to do*; hön fær með engu móti vakit þá, *she could by no means awaken them*, Fms. i. 9; þú fékkst ekki leikit þat er mjúkleikr var í, vii. 119; þeir munu mik aldri fá sött, *they will never be able to overcome me*, Nj. 116; ok fáit þér hann eigi

veiddan, *if you cannot catch him*, 102; hann fékk engi knut leyst, Edda 29; fengu þeir honum ekki náð, *they could not catch him*, Fagrak. 167; at Vagn mun fá yfir-kominn Sigvalda, *that V. will overcome S.*, Fms. xi. 96; skulu vér þá freista at vér fáim drepit þá, i. 9; skaltú hvergi fá undan hokat, *thou shalt have no chance of sneaking away*, xi. 61; fá gaum gefinn at e-u, *to take heed to a thing*, Fas. ii. 517; menn fingu hvergi rétt hann né haft, Eg. 396; at þeir mundu komit fá til lands hvalnum, Grág. ii. 381; en fékk þú eigi viss orðit, *but he could not make out for certain*, Fms. x. 170.

β. *to grow, get, become*; Hjörleif rak vestr fyrir land, ok fékk hann vatnsfátt, *he became short of water*, Landn. 34; of travellers, *to fall in with*, etc., þar fengu þeir keldur blautar mjök, *they got into bogs*, Eb. 266; þeir fengu hvergi blautt um Valbjarnar-völlu, Sturl. ii. 50; fengu þeir veðr stór, *they met with foul weather*, Eg. 160.

IV. *with gen.* **1.** *to take, gain, earn, win*; renna þeir á land upp, ok fá mikils fjár, Fms. v. 164; þeir fengu fjár mikils, *they took a rich booty*, Nj. 137; gáðu þeir eigi fyrir veidum at fá heyjanna, ok óð allt kvikfé þeirra um vetrinn, Landn. 30; vel er þess fengit, *it is well earned, well done*, 7; nú mun ek fara þessa ferð ef þú vill; hann segir, vel er þess fengit, *well done, said he*, Fas. ii. 517; hann var eigi skáld, ok hann hafði eigi þeirrar listar fengit, *he had not got that gift*, Fb. i. 214; at þá mundi þykkja fengit betr, *people would think that it suited better*, Nj. 75; fá verðar, *to take a meal*, Hm. 33; hann fékk sér sveitar (raised a band) ok góðisk tilvirki, 623. 15; but chiefly in the phrase, fá konu, *to get a wife, marry*; Haraldr fékk þeirrar konu, Fms. i. 4; at ek munda fá þín, *that I should get thy band*, Nj. 24; betr er þá séð fyrir kosti systur minnar at þú fáiir hennar (gen., i. e. *that thou marry her*), en vikingar fái hana (acc., i. e. *to fetch, capture her*) at herfangi, Fs. 8; hún var áttján vetra er þorsteinn fékk hennar, Isl. ii. 191.

2. *to conceive*, of sheep, cattle; fá burðar, Stj. 97; er hann (saudrinn) fær lambs, Skúlda 162; absol., við þeim hafði hún (the mare) fengit, Landn. 195; at eigi fái ær við, Grág. i. 418, (cp. *fang, fetus*). **3.** *denoting to affect, touch, etc.*; þat fékk mikils hinum hertekna menni, *it touched much the captive*, Orkn. 368; svá fékk honum mikils, at hans augu voru full af tárnum, Fms. i. 139; henni fékk þetta mikillar áhyggju, *it caused her great care*, iv. 181; fær honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði, Nj. 174; nú fær mér ekki (gen.) orð þat þú mælir, Skv. i. 20; fá e-m hlægis, *to make one a laughing-stock*, Hm. 19; even with acc. or an adv., þá fær þorbiorni svá mjök (Tb. *was so much moved*) at hann grætr, Hrafn. 13.

β. *fá á e-n, to affect, chiefly of intoxicating liquors*; er drykkir fékk á Hákon jarl, *when the drink told on earl Haakon*, Magn. 508; fær á þá mjök drykkirinn, Fms. xi. 108; aldregi drakk ek vin eðr annan drykk svá á á mik megi fá, Stj. 428; en er á leidd vagnin ok drykkir fékk á menn, Fms. vii. 154; drykkir hefir fengit yðr í höfuð, Fas. i. 318; á-fengr or á-fenginn, q. v. **γ.** *opt fá á (entice) horskan, er á heimskan né fá, lostfagrir litir*, Hm. 92.

V. *impers. to be got, to be bad, cp. Germ. es giebt*; vápn svá góð, at eigi fær onnur slík (acc.), *so good, that the like are not to be got*, Nj. 44; at varla fái vittrara mann, *a wiser man is hardly to be found*, Skv. 13; eigi fær þat ritað, *it cannot be recorded, viz. being so voluminous*, Fms. viii. 406; þat skip fær vel varit eldi, *that ship can well be guarded against fire*, ix. 368; svá mikill herra at varla fékk talit, *a host so great that it could hardly be numbered*, xi. 261 (Ed. fékst wrongly).

VI. *reflex. in the phrase, fask i e-u, to be busy, exert oneself in a matter*; drottningin mátti þar ekki í fask, Fms. x. 102; Helgi leitaði þá ef Sigurðr vildi í fask við þorvald, *if S. would try with Tb.*, Fb. i. 379; vildir þú fask í því sem þér er ekki lánat, 215; segir hana ljúga ok fask í rögi (and deal in slander) fyrir höfðingjum, Karl. 552.

β. *fask við e-n, to struggle against*; ef nokkurt væri þat er hann mátti við fask, *which he could try*, Grett. 74 new Ed.; *to wrestle with*, skaltú fask við blámann várm, Isl. ii. 444; um fangit er þú fékkst við Elli, *when thou strugglest against Elli*, Edda 34; at þorleikr ætti lítit við Elli at fask, Ld. 160; fámisk vor eigi við skrafkarl þenna, *let us have naught to do with this landlowner*, Háv. 52; ok fask eigi við fanda þenna lengr, Isl. ii. 45; fást um e-t, *to make a fuss about a thing*; the passage, Hrólfr fékkst hugr, Fas. iii. 203, is prob. an error for Hrólfr gékkst hugr, *H. was moved*; the phrase, fask þú at virði vel, *take thou a good meal*, Hm. 117.

2. *as a pass., esp. in the sense to be gotten*; sumt lausa-fétt hafði fengisk (bad been gotten) í hernaði, Fms. i. 25; at honum fengisk engi fararbeiðni, *that no means of conveyance could be got*, Grág. i. 298; eigu þeir þat allt er á (aðildunum) fask, *all the fines that accrue from the adöld*, 281; fékkst þat, *it was obtained*, Jb. 17; er hljóð fékkst, *when silence was obtained, so that he could speak*, Fms. i. 34; ef þeir fask eigi, *if they cannot be taken*, Odd. 12 (very rare); sem úveida muni þinn jafningi fask, *thy match is not easily to be got*, Nj. 46.

VII. *part. fenginn as adj. given to, fit to*; ok er hann vel til þess fenginn, Fms. vi. 389; Jón var mjök fenginn (given) fyrir kvenna ást, Bs. i. 282; fask eigi því níta, *it cannot be denied*, Am. 32.

2. *again, fanginn denotes captured, hence taken by passion*; fanginn í fisku, Fb. i. 280.

FÁ, *ð*, part. fát, fäð or fäid, cp. fáinn or fänn; **a** contracted verb = faga — *to draw, paint*, Fms. v. 345; gulli fädr, *gilded*, Gisl. 21; fá rúnar, *to draw runes, magic characters*, Hm. 143; vér höfum fäða unga brúði á

vegg, *we have painted the young bride on the wall*, Landn. 248 (from a verse about the middle of the 10th century): of precious stuffs, fäð rípa, Skv. 3. 63.

fáan-ligr, adj. *to be gotten*.

fá-bjáni, a, m. *an idiot*.

fá-bygðr, part. *few, i. e. thinly, peopled*, Glúm. 359.

fá-dæmi, n. pl. *monstrosities, portents*, 623. 39, Fms. v. 206; með fäðæmum, ofdrifð ok niðingskap, vii. 18; vera með fäðæmum, *to be portentous*, viii. 52, v. l., Sturl. iii. 274; heyrir f., *some*! Háv. 43; joined to an adj. or adv. **fä-dæma-**, *portentous*; f. mikill, f. stór, f. vel, etc., Jb. 187, Krók. 49.

fä-dæmiligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *portentous*, Fms. iii. 167.

fä-einn, adj., chiefly in pl. only a few, Eg. 573, Sturl. iii. 3; **vide einn**.

fä-fengilligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *vain, empty*.

fä-fongr, adj. *empty*, Luke i. 53.

fä-fróðr, adj. '*few-knowing*', ignorant, Fms. viii. 447, Barl. 13, 17.

fä-fróði, f. *want of knowledge*, Fms. vi. 265, Gpl. 266, Bs. i. 137, 280.

fäga, *að*, *to polish, clean*; f. saltkatha, Fas. ii. 499, Eg. 520 (*vide eik*); f. hest, *to curry a horse*, Skv. 374; öll fäguð (*painted*) með brögðum, Fms. v. 345.

2. *metaph. to cultivate*; fäga jörðina, *to till the earth*, 549 B; f. akr, Mar. 188; of arts, science, sem hann fägaði þá iðn lengr, Lv. 115. **β.** *to worship*; f. heidin guð, Stj. 576; f. heidin ið. Lea. Poët.; f. helga menn, H. E. i. 243.

fägan, f., Lat. *cultus, worship*, Stj. 577, Fms. v. 163, Barl. 138.

fägandi, part. *a tiller*; vingarðs f., Greg. 48.

fägari, a, m. *a tiller, cultivator*, Magn. 474.

fä-gljafadr, part. *sad, of little glee*, Hkr. i. 167 (in a verse).

fägu-ligr, adj. *neatly polished*, Róm. 302.

fä-gætr, adj. '*few to get*', rare, Nj. 209, Fms. i. 99, vi. 142.

fä-heyrðr, part. *unbeard*, Finnb. 248, Skv. 74, Fms. v. 224, 264, xi. 247.

fä-heyriligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *unbeard*, Fms. viii. 279, v. l., Barl. 65, Mar. 234.

fä-hjúadr, part. *few in family*, Fas. iii. 209.

fä-hæfr, adj. *of little use, valueless*, Vm. 9, Pm. 55.

fäl, a, m. *a painted figure*, vide mann-fäl.

fáinn and **fänn**, [faen = pale, Ivar Aasen], *pale, white*; fáinn hrosti, *the pale brewing*, of the good ale of the giant Egir, Stor. 18; fän (Mö. fän) fleski, *light-coloured hams, bacon*, Rm. 29.

fä-kátr, adj. *sad, gloomy*, Fas. i. 50.

fäk-hæstr, m. = fäkr, Karl.

fä-klæddr, part. *thinly clad*, Grett. 141.

FÄKR, m. [Dan. *fag*], *a horse 'uno testiculo'*, a jade, in prose, Sturl. i. 40; it occurs in Kormak, and is often used in poetry of any horse.

fä-kunnandi, f. *ignorance*, Fms. iv. 318; as part. *ignorant*.

fä-kunnasta, u, f. *id.*, Fr.

fä-kunnigr, adj. '*few-knowing*', ignorant, Barl. 62, Jb. 4.

fä-kunnligr, adj. *unusual, rare*, Bs. i. 348, 355.

fä-kystr, n. *a shocking accident*, Gisl. 34.

FÄLA, u, f. *a giantess*, Edda (Gl.): *a romping lass*, Fas. iii. 521; cp. fälag, fenna, skass, skersa, all of them names of giantesses, but also used of hoydenish women.

fä-látr, adj. *silent, cold*, Fs. 23, Nj. 177, Fms. i. 19, ix. 246.

fä-leikr, m. *coldness, melancholy*, Nj. 14, Fms. vi. 147, vii. 103.

fä-liðr (fäliða, fäliðadr, Fb. ii. 285), adj. *with few followers*, Sturl. ii. 8 C, Ld. 242, Fms. iv. 370, ix. 43, xi. 358, Bs. i. 763.

fä-liga, adv. *coldly*, Fms. i. 237, vii. 79, vii. 113, Bs. ii. 27.

fä-ligr, adj. *cold, reserved*, Fms. iii. 116, iv. 301, v. 306.

FÄLKI, a, m. [from Lat. *faleo*], *a falcon*, Jb., Árna S., Hák. 5. (Fms. x).

compos: **fälka-kaup**, n. *buying falcons*, Bs. i. 738. **fälka-veidr**, f. *catching falcons*, Bs. i. 720, 737. This foreign word came into use as a trade term, and only occurs in the 13th century. The white falcon ('*falco islandicus*') was during the Middle Ages much sought for, and sometimes the king or bishops claimed the exclusive right of exporting these birds; they were sent to England even as late as A.D. 1602, and sought for by English noblemen of that time; cp. the anecdote told in Feðga-æfi 10.

FÄLMA, *að*, [Dan. *famle*; Swed. *famla*], *to fumble, grope about*, as in blindman's-buff; Hrappr vildi f. til mín, Ld. 98; hann fälmaði til Egils (of the blind giant), Fas. iii. 385; fälma höndum, *to fumble with the hands*, Fms. iii. 125; or with a weapon, þá f. jötuninn til agn-saxinu, Edda 36.

2. *metaph. to flinch*; láta geð f., *to flinch or falter* (Eyring); f. ok skjálfa, Niðrst. 107; f. af hröðslu, 5; flýja eðr f., Fms. vii. 260, 297, vide Lex. Poët.

fä-lyndi, n. *coldness, reserved manners*, Bjarn. 50.

fä-lyndr, adj. *cold, reserved*, Fms. iv. 109, v. 240; eigi fälyndr, i. e. *gay, merry*, Lv. 75.

fä-læti, n. = fäleikr, *melancholy*.

fä-máligr, adj. '*few-speaking*', silent, Fms. i. 155, iv. 76, xi. 78; hlýtt ok fämálugt, Bjarn. 54.

fä-menni, n. *few men, a little host*, Nj. 93, Fms. x. 407.

fá-mennr, older form **fá-meðr**, mod. **fá-menntr**, adj. *having few men, few followers*, Fas. i. 25, Fs. 71, Nj. 95, Fms. vii. 250: compar., **fámennari**, iii. 18; **fámeðri**, Hkr. ii. 22. **β**. neut., **fámennt**, *thinly peopled, solitary*; f. og daufligt, Lv. 22: cp. the Icel. phrase, hér er fámennt og guðmennt, *here are few but good people*.

fá-mælttr, part. *few-speaking*, Ó. H. 94, Fms. x. 39; *melancholy*, vii. 162. **fá-nefndr**, part. *seldom named, having a strange name*, Fbr. 93.

FÁNI, a, m. [Ulf. *fana*; A. S. *fana*; Hel. and O. H. G. *fano*; Germ. *fanne*; Lat. *pannus*]:—a standard, gunn-fáni, Hbl. 40, etc.; else it is rare and hardly used in old prose; even in old poetry *vé* is the usual word:—metaph. a *buoyant, big-bellied person* is now called *fáni*; so, **fána-ligr**, adj. *buoyant*; **fána-skapr**, m. *buoyancy in mind or temper*.

fá-nýtr (**fá-neytr**), adj. *worn, of little use or value*, Vm. 98, B. K. 83, Pm. 18, 19, 22, Sks. 244.

fá-orðr, adj. *of few words*, Sturl. iii. 80.

FÁR, f. [Dan. *faar*], a *sheep*, D. N. ii. 312, Boldt 165; *vide fæz*.

FÁR, n. [A. S. *fær*; Hel. *fær*=*dolus*; Germ. *fahr*=*treason*, *gefahr*=*danger*; Engl. *fear*=*terror*; cp. also Germ. *furcht*:—but in the old Scand. languages the word does not rightly mean either *fear* or *danger*; the mod. Dan., *fære* and Swed. *fara* are borrowed from Germ.]:—*evil passion, bale, harm, mischief*; **fár** ok fjandskapr, Gisl. 125; *eigi standa orð þín af litlu fári, baleful words*, Fas. i. 195; *lesa fá um e-n, to speak foul calumnies of one*, Hm. 23; *af fári, from evil passion*, Og. 12, Hm. 151; *er þú felldir mér fá af höndum, that thou brakest my spell*, Og. 10; *flytandi fárs, bringing mischief*, Am. 4; *ef ek vísfa þat fá fyrir, if I could foresee that bale*, Skv. 2. 7; *halda kvíð til fárs e-m, to withhold the verdict to the injury of the other party*, Grág. i. 58; *verða e-m at fári, to be one's bale*, Korm. 12 (in a verse); *full skal signa ok við fári sjá, i.e. make a sign over the cup to prevent harm in it*, Sdm. 8; *þat er fá mikít ('tis a bad omen)*, ef þú fæti drepp, Skv. 2. 24; *þá er hann réttlaus ef hann þiggir fá á sér, if he receives bodily harm*, N. G. L. i. 255.

2. *plague, esp. of animals; hunda-fár, sickness among dogs; kúa-fár, nautafár, cattle plague*, cp. *heilar-fár, mórð-fár, murderous pestilence*; *urðar-fár, a weird plague*, Sturl. ii. 213 (in a verse); *feikna-fár, deadly pain*, Pass. 2. 11; *vera í fári, to be in an extremity*; *í dauðans fári, in the death-agony*, etc.

β. *of men, a dangerous illness*; *lá hann í þessu fári nær veik*, Bs. i. 761; cp. *fár-veikr, dangerously ill*; *fár* er nokkurs-konar nauð, Edda 110, cp. *far B*. **γ**. *wrath*; *fár* er reiði, Edda 110; *vera í illu fári (vide far B), to be bent on doing mischief*.

3. as a law term, *fraud*, such as selling sand or dirt instead of flour or butter, defined N. G. L. i. 24; *kaupa fals, færd eða fár, 324*. **compos**: *fár-hugr, m. wrath*, Am. 86.

fár-loikr, m. *disaster*, Greg. 40, where it is opp. to *fríðr*. **fár-liga**, adv. *wrathfully*, Fms. xi. 94, Bs. i. 813, Pass. 4. 13.

fár-ligr, adj. *disastrous*, Fms. xi. 433, Bs. i. 394. **fár-rámr**, adj. *awfully strong*, Fs. 7.

fár-reiðr, adj. *wrath, fierce*. **fár-akapr**, m. *fierceness*, Nj. 54. **fár-sótt**, f. *pestilence*, Bs. i. 325, N. G. L. i. 20.

fár-súmr, n. *the plague summer*, Ann. **fár-veikr**, adj. *very ill*. **fár-veikr**, m. *a severe pain*, Bs. i. 339. **fár-viðri**, n. *a burricane, tempest*, Bjarn. 34, Gullþ. 6, Gisl. 106.

fár-yrði, n. pl. *foul language*, Nj. 50, 185. **fára-kona**, u. f. *a bag, violent woman*, Gisl. 52. **fára-maðr**, m. *an abusive man*, Þorst. Síðu H. 175.

fára-sótt, f. *dangerous illness*. **FÁR**, fem. fá, neut. fátt; dat. fánn; acc. fá (*paucos and paucam*); fán (*paucum*); **fár** (*paucæ and paucas*), but in mod. usage dissyllabic, fáum, fáa, fáan, fáar; gen. pl. fára, mod. fárra:—compar. færri, mod. færri with a double r; superl. færst, in books of last century sometimes spelt færstr, —a form warranted neither by etymology nor pronunciation: færst, however, occurs in the old MSS. *Amia-Magn.* 132. Ld. 210: [Lat. *paucus*; Ulf. *fau*; A. S. *fæ*; Engl. *few*; Hel. *fáb*; O. H. G. *fob*; lost in mod. Germ.; Dan. and Swed. *få* or *faa*]:—*few*; Margr við Mývatn, en fáir í Fiskilekjar-hverfi (a pun), Rd. 311, Glúm. 361; *með fá liði, with few men*, Eg. 51; *særa sauðir, fewer sheep*, Grág. (Kb.) 159; *færi sauði, i. 473; í fáum orðum, in few words*, Stj. 29; *við fá menn*, Fms. i. 35; *við fára manna vitni, Ld. 260; færir öfundarmenn, 204; fleiri . . . færri, Grág. i. 38; fáir einir, only a few*; *fá eina menn*, Sturl. iii. 3; *hjónn fá ein*, Eg. 573, *vide einn*.

2. used as noun, *few*, in the sense of *few or none, none at all*; *fáir hafa af því sigrask*, Nj. 103; *þeir kváðu fá fúnað hafa fyrir bonum*, 263. **β**. esp. in old sayings; e. g. *fár er fagrt ef grætr*, Fb. i. 566; *fár veit hverju fagna skal*, Kvöldv. i. 47; *fár bregðr hinu betra ef hann veit hit verra*, Nj. 227; *fár er hvatr er hróask tekr ef í bernsku er blaðdr*, Fm. 6; *fár er full-rýnninn*, Am. 11; *fár hyggir þegjandi þörf*, Sl. 28; *fás er fróðum vant*, Hm. 107; *fátt er vandlega hugat*, Kvöldv. ii. 198; *fátt veit sá er sefr*, Mork. 36; *fátt er svo fyrir öllu illt að ekki bði nokkuð gott*; *fátt segir af einum*, Volks. 62; *fátt er ramara en forn-ekinn*, Grett. 144; *fátt er sköpum ríkra*, Fs. 3; *fár gengr af sköpp noma*, Km. 24; *fátt er betr látið en efni eru til*, Band. 2; *fár er vamma vant*, Mm. 68; *fátt veit fyrr en reynt er*, Fms. vi. 155; *fátt gat ek þegjandi þar*, Hm. 104. Many of these sayings are household words, and this use of the word is typical of the dry northern humour.

II. metaph. *dismal, cold, reserved*; *Sigurðr konungr hafði verið nokkurt fár (dismal, in low spirits) öndverðan vetr, en nú var hann glaðr ok spurall*, Fms. iv. 82; *várð hann fyrst fár ok úkáttr*, 192; *vóru menn allir fáir við þá*, v. 307;

Vigdís varð fá um, Vigdís became silent about it, i.e. disliked it much, Sturl. iii. 180; *var þá Gunnarr við hana lengi fár, for a long time G. was cold to her*, Nj. 59.

2. neut. fátt, *coldness, coolness*; *fátt var með þeim Rúti um samfarar, there was coolness between R. and his wife*, Nj. 11; *varútt um með þeim bræðrum*, 2. Eg. 199; *var et festa með þeim*, Ld. 234; *verid hefir fátt með okkr*, Gisl. 100; *fátt kom á með þeim Gretti*, Grett. 99.

III. neut., *konungr svarar fá (dat.)*, Ó. H. 94; *Guðrún talaði hér fæst um*, Ld. 210; *var eigi bðit færa en hundrði, not fewer than a hundred*, Nj. 17; *fátt af þeirra mönnum, only a few of their men*, Fms. v. 290; *fátt eina, only a few*, Ld. 328; *with gen., fátt manna, few men*, Nj. 130; *fátt góðs, but little good*, Hom. 38; *fátt einna hverra hluta, few of things, i.e. few things*, Fms. iv. 175; *þeir ugðu fátt at sér, they boded them but little*, Fms. vii. 201; *hlutask til fás*, Hrafn. 17.

β. as adv., in the phrases, *sofa fátt, to sleep but little, be wakeful*; *leika fátt, to play but little, i.e. be in a dismal humour*; *tala fátt, to speak but little*; *syrgeja fátt, to sorrow but little, i.e. to be gay*, cp. Lex. Poet.

γ. with numerals, *less than, short of, minus, save*; *vetri fátt í fjóra tigu, i.e. forty years save one, i.e. thirty-nine*, Fms. x. 2, v. l.; *treimr ertogum fátt í átta merkr, eight marks less two ortogs*, B. K. 84; *litid fátt í fimmi tigi vetra, little short of fifty years*, Fms. iii. 60; *hálfum eyri fátt á átta merkr, eight marks less half an ounce*; *þremr mörkum fátt á kaup, a buskel less three marks*, B. K. 84, 11; *at fæstu, the fewest, least, the minimum*; *tvær et fæsta, two at least*, Grág. i. 9; *sex menn et fæsta*, 378; cp. the neut. *af-fátt, svefn-fátt, dag-fátt, q. v.*

fárat, ad. dep., in the phrase, *f. um e-ð, to make a fuss about a thing*.

fá-ráðr, adj. *little-prudent, helpless*, Fms. ii. 96.

fá-ræðinn, adj. *'few-talking,' silent*, Fms. ii. 144, iv. 218, Fas. iii. 654.

fá-rætt, n. *little spoken of*, Bjarn. 34, Fms. ii. 154.

fá-sénn (**fá-sæðr**), part. *seldom seen, costly*, Ld. 84, Fms. x. 260, xi. 438.

fá-sinna, u. f., Lat. *amentia*, *want of reason, melancholy*, (mod.)

fá-sinni, n. *loneliness, isolation*, Nj. 185, Fb. i. 543.

fá-aktinn, adj. *little meddling, quiet*, Ld. 94, Finnþ. 336, Fas. iii. 529.

fá-stöðar, adv. *in few places*, Fms. vii. 70.

FÁT, n. *fumbling*; *göra e-t í fátí, to fumble about a thing*; *fát kemr á e-n, to be confounded*. **fáta**, ad. *to fumble*.

fá-talaðr, part. *'few-speaking,' silent*, Fms. ii. 76, ix. 52, Sks. 474; *gramm., sem þessi er tungan fátalaðri, as this language has fewer vowels*, Skálda 161.

fá-tíðindi, n. pl. *rare, strange tidings*, Bs. i. 148.

fá-tíðligr, adj. *rare, strange*, Hom. 114. **fá-tíðliga**, adv., Bs. ii. 110.

fá-tíðr, adj. *id.*, Fms. v. 211, Hom. 108, Fas. i. 183.

fá-tækkðómr, m. [Dan. *fattigdom*], *poverty*, Stj. 212, Mar.

fá-tæki, n. [taka], *want, poverty*, Stj. passim, Al. 61; *ganga á f., to go a-begging*, Jb. 174, 655 xxxii. **compos**: **fátækia-fólk**, n. *poor folk*, Stj. 652, Fms. v. 95. **fátækia-land**, n. *land of affliction*, Stj. 212.

Gen. xli. 52. **fátækia-lið**, n. *poor people*, Bs. i. 332. **fátækia-maðr**, m. *a poor man*, 655 xxxii. 24.

fátæk-loikr, m. *poverty*, Skálda 211.

fá-tækliga, adv. *poorly*, Stj. 423, Fms. i. 70.

fá-tækligr, adj. *poorly*, Fms. i. 69, v. 194.

fá-tækr, adj. [Swed.-Dan. *fattig*], *poor*, Nj. 196, Fs. 84, Fms. i. 33, 197, Edda 81, Bs. i. 81, 104, 110, 139, 840, 850 (passim), Sl. 70, K. þ. K. (passim): *fátækr* is the standing Icel. word, answering to Lat. *pauper*.

fá-tækt, f. *poverty*, Barl. 8, Stj. 212, 421; old writers prefer *fátæki*, which is now obsolete, but in mod. usage *fátækt* is a standing word; *mauðr*, q. v., is only used in a peculiar sense; *fátækt* (from *fár* and *taka*) properly means *'few-taking,' having little between the hands, hence poverty, want*; it occurs in many compds.

fá-vingat, part. n. *having few friends*, Fms. iii. 144.

fá-vitr, adj. *'few-utic,' little-wise*, Stj. 558, v. l. **fá-vinkr**, adj. *id.*, id.

fá-vizka, u. f. *folly*, Fms. i. 104, vi. 211, Fb. i. 379.

fá-vísa, adj. *little-wise*, Ld. 268, Fms. viii. 31 (v. l. = *barbarous*).

fá-pykkja, u. f. *coldness*.

FÉ, n., irreg. gen. *fjár*, dat. *fé*; pl. gen. *fjá*, dat. *fjám*; with the article, *féit, féinu, féin*, mod. *féd, fénu, féin*; [Lat. *pecu*; Goth. *faibu*; A. S. *feob*; Engl. *fee*; Hel. *febu*; O. H. G. *febu*; Germ. *vieh*; Dan. *fæ*; Swed. *få*]:—*cattle*, in Icel. chiefly *sheep*; *fé né menn*, Grett. 101; *sjólda fjár*, Ld. 210; *gæta fjár, to mind sheep*, 232; *en ef þeir brenna húsin þú at fé manna sé iuni*, Grág. ii. 164; *þeir ráku féit (the sheep) upp á geilamar*, Nj. 119; *kvik-fé, live-stock*, q. v.; *ganganda fé, id.*, opp. to *daunt fé, dead property*, Grág. passim. **compos**: **fjár-beit**, f. *pasture for sheep*, Vm. 130. **fjár-borg**, f. a *'burrow'* or *shiding* in which sheep are kept in the east of Icel., vide Eggert Itin. ch. 816. **fjár-breidda**, u. f. a *stock of white sheep*. **fjár-dauði**, a, m. *cattle-plague*, Ann. 1284. **fjár-fellir**, m. *falling of cattle*, from plague or starvation, Ann. 1341, Bs. i. 548.

fjár-fóðr, n. *food*, Bs. i. 477. **fjár-fæði**, n. = *fjár-fóðr*, Vápn. 30.

fjár-fæling, f. [fóli], *stealing cattle*, Gpl. 395. **fjár-ganga**, u. f. and

fjár-gangr, m. a *sheep-walk*, Grág. ii. 304, v. 387 A, Ld. 54. **fjár-geymsla**, u. f. *keeping sheep and cattle*, Krók. 37. **fjár-gesla**, u. f. *id.*, Grett. 111 C, Eg. 741.

fjár-hagi, a, m. *pasture-land*, Grett. 115.

fjár-hoimtur, f. pl. *sheep returning from the mountain pastures*. **fjár-**

hirdir, m. a shepherd. **Fjár-hnaþr** and **fjár-hópr**, m. a flock. **fjár-hundur**, m. a shepherd's dog. **fjár-hús**, n. a shed or sheding for sheep. **fjár-kaup**, n. pl. purchase of sheep. **fjár-kláði**, a. m. the scab on sheep. **fjár-nyt**, f. sheep's-milk, Grág. i. 428, 431. **fjár-post**, f. the cattle-plague. **fjár-rekstr**, m. a drove of sheep, Grág. ii. 228, Sd. 149. **fjár-réttr**, m. the driving of sheep from the mountain pastures in the autumn, Eg. 741; grazing, Grág. (Kb.) 200. **fjár-sauðr**, m. = farsauðr, sheep, Trist. (Fr.) II. **property, money**; hvárt sem fé þat er land eðr annat fé, Grág. ii. 237; the allit. phrase, fé ok fjörvi, Sl. I; hafa fyrir gúrt fé ok fjörvi, to forfeit property and life, Nj. 191; the proverb, fé er fjörvi fírr, life is dearer than money, 124; fé veldur frænda rögi, money makes foes of kinsmen, Mkv. I. Common sayings, hafa fullar hendr fjár; aña fjár ok frægðar, to gain wealth and fame, Fms. i. 23 (a standing phrase); aña fjár ok frama, Fs. 7; fjár ok virðingur, id.; seint munu þín augu sýlðir verða á fénu, Gullþ. 7; þú munt ærit mjök elska féit aðr þíkr, id.; lát mikit sjá hvárt fé þetta er svá mikit ok frítt, Gisl. 62; at þorgils tæki við fjám sínum, Fs. 154; fagrt fé, fine money; at þeir næði fénu, Fms. x. 23; þegn af fé, liberal, Isl. ii. 344; Auðr tekur nú féit, A. took the money, Gisl. 62; hér er fé þat (herra, man) er Gunnarr greiddi mér, Nj. 55; fé þat allt er hann átti, Eg. 98; alvæpni en ekki fé annat, Fms. i. 47; skemman var full af varningi, þetta fé..., v. 255; Höskuldr færði fé allt til skips, Nj. 4; hveru mikit fé er þetta, id.; heimta fé sín, Grág. i. 87; þiggt þat herra, fé er í því, there is value in it, Fms. vii. 197. **COMPS: fjár-afhlutr**, m. a share of money, Fas. iii. 198. **fjár-afian**, f. making money, Fms. x. 305. **fjár-afi**, a. m. stock, Eg. 137, Ld. 88, Fms. xi. 422. **fjár-aðn**, f. losing all one's money, Stj. 570, Fms. v. 270. **fjár-ágirnd** (-girni), f. greed for money, Nj. 15, Bs. ii. 159, Rb. 424. **fjár-bón**, f. begging, Nj. 141. **fjár-burðr**, m. bribery, Fms. vi. 12. **fjár-dráttir**, m. (unfairly) making money, Eg. 71, Fms. vi. 191. **fjár-efni**, n. means, Grett. 31 C. **fjár-eigandi**, part. owner of means, Fbr. 19 new Ed. **fjár-eign**, f. wealth, property, Fms. vii. 33, Isl. ii. 216. **fjár-eyðsla**, u. f. spending money. **fjár-eyðslu-maðr**, m. a spendthrift, Fms. iii. 83. **fjár-fang**, n. booty, plunder, Sks. 183, Anecd. 30, Fms. ii. 2. **fjár-far**, n. money affairs, Nj. 40, Fms. ii. 12. **fjár-forráð**, n. administration, management of one's money, Nj. 98, Bs. i. 128, 129. **fjár-framlag**, n. laying out contributions of money, Band. I. **fjár-fundur**, m. a 'fund' of money, Fms. vi. 272, Fas. i. 20. **fjár-gjald**, n. payment, Fms. v. 162. **fjár-gjöf**, f. a gift of money, Fms. v. 175, v. l. **fjár-gróði**, a. m. making money, Stj. 176, v. l. **fjár-gæsla** (fjár-geymsla), u. f. boarding money. **fjár-gæslu-maðr**, m., mikill f., a thrifty man, Sturl. i. 225. **fjár-hagr**, m. money-matters, Nj. 10, Sd. 176, Bs. i. 854, Sturl. ii. 195. **fjár-haga-maðr**, m., góðr, lítill f., a good, bad, manager, Fms. v. 321. **fjár-hald**, n. money affairs, Edda 48; withholding one's money, Sturl. ii. 22, iii. 292; administration of one's money, esp. of a minor, Gpl. 222, 259; hence, **fjárhalds-maðr**, m. a guardian, 260. **fjár-heimt** (-heimta and -heimting), f. a claim for money owing one, Eg. 519, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 280 (and Kb. 158). **fjár-hirðsla**, u. f. a money-chest, Fas. iii. 398, Sks. 229, Acts viii. 27. **fjár-hlutr**, m. a lot, share of money, Eg. 182, Sks. 668, Landn. 226, Fms. v. 216, vii. 152, xi. 116. **fjár-kaup**, n. a bargain, Gpl. 211, v. l. **fjár-kostnaðr**, m. expenses, Bs. i. 686. **fjár-kostur**, m. means, Sturl. **fjár-krafa**, u. f. pecuniary claim, N. G. L. i. 21. **fjár-lag**, n. the fixed value of property, D. I. i. 316; a money contract, Grág. i. 226; partnership = fé-lag, Gpl. 257. **fjár-lán**, n. a loan of money, Isl. ii. 223. **fjár-lát**, n. loss of money, Isl. ii. 359. **fjár-leiga**, u. f. rent, N. G. L. i. 25, Fms. i. 256. **fjár-megin**, m. amount of stock, Gpl. 257, N. G. L. i. 4, K. Á. 82. **fjár-met**, n. valuation of property, Grág. i. 452. **fjár-missa**, u. f. (fjár-missir, m.), loss of money, Hom. 111, H. E. i. 561, Grett. 136. **fjár-munir**, m. pl. property, valuables, Fms. xi. 321, Hkr. iii. 114, Hom. 111. **fjár-nám**, n. seizure of money, plunder, Hkv. i. 11, D. N. **fjárorku-maðr**, m. a wealthy man, Fas. iii. 30. **fjár-pína**, **fjár-pind**, f. extortion, H. E. i. 391, Bs. i. 720. **fjár-rán**, f. robbery, cheating for money, Grág., Kb. 224, Ld. 140. **fjár-reiða**, u. f. money-matters, used chiefly in pl., Glúm. 364, Grág. i. 332, 334, 383, Bjarn. 39, 40, Ld. 212. **fjár-reiða**, u. f. cheating, plunder, Bjarn. 17. **fjár-saknaðr**, m. = fjársauðr, m. a treasure, Fas. i. 20. **fjár-sakadi**, a. m. loss in money, Bs. i. 146, Grág. ii. 195. **fjár-sakakki**, a. m. an unjust sharing, Fms. ii. 201. **fjár-skilforð**, n. conditions (as to payment), N. G. L. i. 75. **fjár-skipti**, n. division of property, beirship, Nj. 22, Sturl. ii. 77. **fjár-skuld**, f. debt, N. G. L. i. 332. **fjár-sóan**, f. expenditure, Bs. i. (Laur. S.). **fjár-sókn**, f. a lawsuit or money claim, Gpl. 475, N. G. L. i. 143, K. Á. 182, cp. N. G. L. i. 14. **fjár-staðr**, m. a place for money, i. e. an investment, Band. 11, Vápn. 13. **fjár-tak**, n. (fjár-taka or fjár-tokja, u. f.), seizure of money, confiscation, Fas. ii. 350, Fms. vii. 209, Grág. i. 188, Sturl. i. 76. **fjár-tal**, n. and **fjár-tala**, u. f. payment to the full amount or to a certain proportion, Bs. i. 287, Grág. i. 335, ii. 250. **fjár-tapan**, f. loss of money, N. G. L. i. 321. **fjár-tilkall**,

n. a claim for money, Eg. 341. **fjár-tillag**, n. and -tillaga, u. f. a contribution, Fms. xi. 79. **fjár-tjón**, n. loss of money, Fms. iii. 12, Sks. 352. **fjár-upptak**, n., -upptaka, u. f., and -uppteikt, f. seizure of one's property, Band. 10, Fms. xi. 153, Isl. ii. 146, Sturl. i. 13, Fas. ii. 468. **fjár-útlát**, n. pl. outlay, Fms. xi. 430. **fjár-varðveizla**, u. f. management, administration of another's property, Grág. i. 410, Nj. 4, Landn. 304, Grett. 111. **fjárvarðveislumaðr**, m. a trustee, Grág. i. 282. **fjár-ván**, f. expectancy of money, by inheritance or the like, Grág. i. 410. **fjár-verðr**, adj. valuable, Fms. x. 417. **fjár-viðtaka**, u. f. receipt of money, Isl. ii. 146. **fjár-vöxtur**, n. increase of rent or money, Dipl. iii. 14. **fjár-pafnaðr**, m. and **fjár-purft**, f. need of money, H. E. i. 562, Fms. xi. 299, Hkr. iii. 429. **fjár-purð**, f. an emptying of one's purse, H. E. i. 563. **fjár-purfi**, adj. wanting money, El. 22.

B. **F6** in COMPS, usually in sense II, sometimes in sense I: **f6-aðna**, u. f. money luck. **f6-aðnu-maðr**, m. a man lucky in making money, Band. 4. **f6-boð**, n. an offer of money, Lv. 62, Fms. v. 26, 369, 656 A. 17; a bribe, Grág. i. 72. **f6bóta-laust**, n. adj. without compensation, Glúm. 358. **f6-bröðr**, n. pl. devices for making money, Fms. xi. 423, 623, 21. **f6-bætr**, f. pl. payments in compensation, esp. of wergild, opp. to mann-hefndir, Nj. 165, Eg. 106, Fs. 53, 74, Isl. ii. 386. **f6-bætrr**, part. paid for wergild, Gullþ. 12. **f6-drengur**, m. an open-handed man, Nj. 177. **f6-drjúgr**, adj. having a deep purse, Ld. 46. **f6-fastr**, adj. close-fisted, Isl. ii. 392, Bs. i. 74. **f6-fátt**, n. adj. in want of money, Eg. 394, Fms. iii. 180, Hkr. iii. 422. **f6-fellir**, m. losing one's sheep, Lv. 91. **f6-festi**, f. close-fistedness, Grett. 155 C. **f6-flotta**, it, to strip one of money, cheat one, Fas. i. 103, v. l. **f6-frókr**, adj. greedy for money, Rd. 314. **f6-föng**, a. pl. booty, plunder, spoil, Fms. iii. 18, vii. 78, Eg. 57, 236, Gullþ. 5, Sks. 183 B. **f6-gefinn**, part. given for (and to) gain, Band. 4, Valla L. 201. **f6-girnd**, f. avarice, Hom. 86, Al. 4, Pass. 16, 7, 10. **f6-girni**, f. = fégirnd, Sks. 358, Band. 11, Sturl. i. 47 C. **f6gjafa-guð**, m. the god of wealth, Edda 55. **f6-gjald**, n. a payment, fine, Nj. 111, 120, Band. 11, Fms. vii. 248. **f6-gjarn**, adj. greedy, avaricious, Eg. 336, Fs. 133, Nj. 102, Fms. i. 52, vii. 238. **f6-gjöf**, f. a gift of money, Fs. 11, 21, Fms. i. 53, xi. 325, Ld. 52. **f6-glöggur**, f. close-banded, Eb. 158. **f6-góðr**, adj. good, i. e. current, money, D. N. **f6-gríð**, n. pl. security for property, Grág. ii. 21. **f6-gyrdill**, m. [early Dan. *fugurtil*], a money bag, purse, worn on the belt, Gisl. 20, Fbr. 66, Þidr. 35. **f6-gætni**, f. saving babies, Glúm. 358. **f6-göfugr**, adj. blessed with wealth, Isl. ii. 322. **f6-hirðir**, m. a shepherd, Fas. i. 518, Fms. viii. 342, Gpl. 501; a treasurer, Hkr. i. 36, Eg. 202, Fms. x. 157, vi. 372, viii. 372. **f6-hirsla**, u. f. a treasury, Fms. vi. 171, vii. 174, Eg. 237, Hom. 9. **f6hirsalu-hús**, n. a treasure-house, Stj. 154. **f6hirsalu-maðr**, m. a treasurer, Karl. 498. **f6-hús**, n. = fjóð, a stall, D. N. (Fr.). **f6-kaup**, n. a bargain, N. G. L. i. 9. **f6-kátr**, adj. proud of one's wealth, Róm. 126. **f6-kostnaðr**, m. expenditure, expense, Stj. 512, Fms. iv. 215, xi. 202, Hkr. i. 148. **f6-kostur**, m. = fékostnaðr, Orkn. 40. **f6-krókar**, m. pl. money-angles, wrinkles about the eyes marking a greedy man (vide augl), Fms. ii. 84. **f6-kvörn**, f. a small gland in the maw of sheep, in popular superstition regarded, when found, as a talisman of wealth, vide Eggert Itin. ch. 323. **f6-lag**, n. fellowship, and **f6-lagi**, a. m. a fellow, Egge p. 151. **f6-lauss**, adj. penniless, Fms. vi. 272, Fs. 79, Gullþ. 5, Landn. 324 (Mant.) **f6-lát**, n. loss of money, Landn. 195. **f6-leyfi**, n. want of money, Fms. viii. 20. **f6-ligr**, adj. valuable, handsome, Fms. viii. 206. **f6-litill**, adj. short of money, Eg. 691, Sturl. i. 127 C, Fms. v. 182, vi. 271; of little value, Vm. 74, Jm. 13; *f6-minstr*, yielding the least income, Bs. i. 432. **f6-maðr**, m. a mendicant man, Sturl. i. 171, iii. 97, Dropl. 3. **f6-mál**, n. money affairs, Nj. 5; a suit for money, Fms. viii. 130, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 83. **f6-mikill**, adj. rich, monied, Sks. 252, Sturl. i. 171 C; costly, Fms. v. 257, xi. 85, Bs. i. 295, Hkr. iii. 247, Eb. 256; expensive, Korm. 224 (in a verse). **f6-mildir**, adj. open-handed, Nj. 30. **f6-missa**, u. f. and **f6-missir**, m. loss of cattle, Hkr. 362; loss of money, Grett. 150 C. **f6-munir**, m. pl. valuables, Hkr. i. 312, Grág. i. 172, Hrafn. 19, 21, Fms. vi. 298, viii. 342. **f6-múta**, u. f. a bribe in money, Nj. 215, 251, Gullþ. 7, Fms. v. 312, Bs. i. 839, Thom. 72. **f6-mætr**, adj. 'money-worth', valuable, Fms. i. 105, Isl. ii. 154, Orkn. 386. **f6-neytr** (f6-nýtr), adj. money-worth, Fms. iv. 340, cp. Hkr. ii. 253. **f6-nýta**, tt. to turn to account, make use of, Bs. i. 760, Grág. ii. 155. **f6-penningr**, m. a penny-word, Bs. i. 757. **f6-pína**, u. f. a fine, H. E. i. 511. **f6-pretrr**, m. a money trick, N. G. L. i. 123. **f6-pynd**, f. extortion, Bs. i. 757. **f6-ráð**, n. pl. advice in money-matters, 656 C. 16. **f6-rán**, n. plunder, Fs. 9, Fms. vi. 263, Fb. i. 215 (in a verse); —execution, confiscation, in the law phrase, *féráns-dómr*, m. a court of execution or confiscation to be held within a fortnight after the sentence at the house of a person convicted in one of the two degrees of outlawry, vide Grág. b. p. ch. 29–33, and the Sagas passim, esp. Hrafn. 21, Sturl. i. 135; cp. also Dasent, *Intro.* to *Burnt Njal*. **f6-ríkr**, adj. rich, wealthy, Fms. ix. 272, Gullþ. 7, Ld. 102, Skálda 203. **f6-samr**, adj. lucrative, Sturl. i. 68 C, *f6-*

rátt (fó-sætt), f. an agreement as to payment, of weregild or the like, Grág. i. 136, Nj. 189, Ld. 308. **fé-sækr**, adj. fined, sentenced to a fine, Grág. i. 393. **fé-sækt**, f. a fine, Nj. 189, Finnb. 276. **fé-sinki**, f. niggardliness, Sks. 421, 699. **fé-sinkr**, adj. niggardly, Sturl. i. 162. **fé-ajóðr**, m., prop. a bag of money, Band. 6, Fbr. 35 new Ed., Nj. 55, Fas. iii. 194: mod. esp. in pl. a treasury, treasure, in Matth. vi. 20, Col. ii. 3, Heb. xi. 26. **fé-skaði**, a, m. loss in money, Bs. i, Fa. 4, Fms. iv. 327. **fé-skipti**, n. a sharing or division of property, Nj. 118, Ld. 134. **fé-skjálgr**, adj., feskjálgr augu, eyes squinting for money, Band. 6. **fé-skortir**, m. shortness of money, Rd. 284. **fé-skuld**, f. a money debt, Finnb. 350. **fé-skurðr**, m. detriment, Ld. 44. **fé-skygu**, adj. covetous, Fms. v. 263. **fé-skylift (fé-skylimt)**, n. adj., in the phrase, e-n er f., one has many expenses to defray, Grett. 89, 159, Eb. 98. **fé-snaudr**, adj. poor in money, penniless, Bs. i. 335. **fé-sniška**, u, f. (fé-sniškn), begging, intruding as a parasite, Sks. 669, 451, 585. **fé-snúðr**, m. lucre, Band. 5, 655 xi. 4. **fé-sparr**, adj. sparing, close-banded, Band. 6, Fms. iii. 190. **fé-spjöll**, n. pl. an ðr. Arv. in Vsp. 23, *fee-spells*, i. e. spells wherewith to conjure hidden treasures out of the earth, where we propose to read,—valði hún (MS. heime, dat.) Herfúðr (dat.) . . . f. spakleg, she (the Vala) endowed the father of hosts (Odin) with wise fee-spells; the passage in Yngl. S. ch. 7.—Óðinn vissi of allt jarðfó hvar fölgir var—refers to this very word; Odin is truly represented as a pupil of the old Vala, receiving from her his supernatural gifts. **fé-sterkr**, adj. wealthy, Fms. iv. 231, Sks. 274. **fé-stofn**, m. stock. **fé-sæla**, u, f. wealth, Hkr. i. 15, Edda 16. **fé-sæll**, adj. wealthy, Edda 15. **fé-sök**, f. a suit, action for money, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 138. **fé-útlaga**, u, f. a fine, outlay, N. G. L. i. 85. **fé-vani**, adj. short of money, Fms. iv. 27. **fé-ván**, f. expectancy of money, Gullþ. 7, Eg. 241, Fms. iv. 27, Orkn. 208. **fé-veisla**, u, f. contributions, help, Sks. 261, v. l. **fé-vél**, n. a trick, device against one's property, N. G. L. i. 34. **fé-víti**, n. mulct, Grág. **fé-vænliga**, adv. in a manner promising profit, Fms. v. 257. **fé-vænligir**, adj. promising profit, profitable, Sturl. i. 138, Fms. v. 257. **fé-vænn**, adj. = févænligir, Sturl. i. 138. **fé-vöxt**, m. increase in property, gain, Eg. 730. **fé-púfi**, adj. in need of money, Eb. 164, Fms. ii. 80, Lv. 108, Fas. i. 392. **fé-púfa**, u, f. a 'money-mound', used in the Tales like Fortunatus' purse; in the phrase, hafa e-n fyrir fépúfu, to use one as a mule cow, to squeeze money out of one. **fé-pyril** and **fé-pörf**, f. need of money, poverty, Rd. 236.

féðgar, m. pl. [fadir], father and son (or sons), Eg. 18; Kveldúlfir ok þeir féðgar, Kveldúlf himself and his son, 84; víð féðgar, wv. father and son, Nj. 8, Stj. 190; þeim féðgum, Fms. vii. 65, Fbr. 22; vin þeirra Sturlu féðga, a friend of Sturla and his father, Sturl. ii. 111; lang-féðgar, q. v., lineage of agnates.

FÉÐGIN, n. pl. parents, (in Icel. the neut. is the collective gender for male and female); in old writers only in this sense, but about the time of the Reformation it was replaced by foreldrar, Germ. *vorältern*, which word in old writers means *forefathers*, whereas féðgin is the word for parents only; várta fyrstu féðgina, of our first parents (Adam and Eve), Stj. 39; féðgin vár, Lil. 18; hans féðginum, Stj. 127; einberni sinna féðgina, Mar.; börn ok þeirra féðgin, K. A. 146; frænda eðr féðgina, Barl. 122; féðginum eða ná-frændum, parents or near kinsfolk, Fms. ii. 227; féðgina barnsins, N. G. L. i. 392; hjú féðginum sínum ok föreltris-mönnum, by his parents and forefathers, Stj. 190; sing., hvárt-tveggja féðginit, 97: this sense still remains in guð-féðgin, q. v., god-parents; and it has slipped into two passages of the Icel. N. T., viz. þetta sögðu hans féðgin, John ix. 22; fyrir því sögðu hans féðgin, 23; (for in all the other passages foreldrar or foreldri is used.) II. mod. father and daughter, cp. mæðgin, mother and son; systkin, brother and sister, all of them neut.

féðma, d, [fæðmr], to span or encompass with the arms, Fas. ii. 149.

féðra, ad, to father.

fegin-grátr, m. tears of joy, Pass. 31. 17.

fegin-leikr, m. joyfulness, Lv. 54, Fms. x. 231, Bs. ii. 172.

FEIGINN, adj. [fagna; A. S. *fagen*; Engl. *fain*; Hel. *fagin*], glad, joyful; verða feginn, to rejoice, Eg. 567; feginni en frá megi segja, exceeding happy, Th. 9: with dat. to rejoice in a thing, Bs. i. 133; verða cyrindi feginn, to enjoy one's errand, bring it to a happy end, Isl. ii. 340; urðu menn þeim feginn, people were fain to see them again, Nj. 47; ok er feginn orðit hjarta mitt tilkvámu þinni, 175; Ingi konungr varð honum þinn fegnasti, i. e. king Inge was fain at his coming, Fms. vii. 247; illu feginn ver þú aldregi, never rejoice in mischief, Hm. 129; gláðr er tú nú Sigurðr, ok gagni feginn, rejoiced at thy victory, Fm. 25; with subj., feginn létask þú Hjalli at hafa fjór þægi, H. would fain save his life, Am. 93 (rare). **β**. freq. with infin. or absol. and almost adverb. as in Engl., e. g. eg vil feginn gera það, I will fain do that; það vil eg feginn, or eg varð feginn að sleppa, I was fain to escape.

II. the phrases, & feginna-
dagi, on the day of joy, the day of resurrection, re-meeting, Fms. viii. 98, Sl. 82; taka feginna-hendi við e-u, to receive with glad hand, with heart and hand, Fms. iii. 98, Fb. i. 257, Nj. 106; & feginna-lúðri, on the mill of joy (poët.), Gs. 5.

comps: fegin-saga, u, f. joyful news,

623. 40, Hkr. i. 73, Bs. i. 134.
joy, Fms. vii. 86 (in a verse).

fegin-samliga, adv. joyfully, Eg. 149, 169, Bs. i. 76, Fms. iii. 228, iv. 207.

fegin-samligr, adj. joyful, Greg. 27.

fegra, að and ð, fegrðe, Ó. T. 1, and fegrir (pres.), Skálda 180, Eluc. 4, Hom. 149, Mork. (in a verse), cp. Fms. vi. 336: but fegrði, Fms. x. 320; fegrð (sup.), Bs. ii. 165, and in mod. usage always so, [fagr]: —to adorn, beautify, make fair; at kanna síðu manna ok fegra, to improve, better, Bs. i. 521; ekki þarf þat orðum at fegra, nothing is gained by extenuating it, Nj. 175; fegra um e-t, to mend, polish, Bs. i. 60.

FEGRÐ, mod. fegurð, f. beauty, fairness, of a woman; fegrð hennar, Fms. vi. 71, Stj. 548; fegrð sólarinnar, 26; fegrð Baldurs, Edda 15; fegrð ok þryði (pomp), Fms. vii. 157; in pl., 677, 10, Sks. 228; freq. in mod. use. **fegrðar-lausa**, adj. (-leysi, n.), void of beauty, Stj. 16.

fegrigr, m. a cock (poët.), Edda (Gl.)

fegrir, m. an adorer, Lex. Poët.

feigrð, f. [A. S. *fegð*], 'feyness', approach or foreboding of death: in proverbs, koma mun til min feigðin hvar sem ek em staddir, Nj. 103; ferr hvern er feigðin kallar, Fas. i. 420; ætla ek þetta munu vera fyrir feigð yðvarri, a foreboding that you are 'fey', Fms. v. 66; því at hón feigð síra fjöl-margra sá, Gs. 20; þú sátt þegar í dag feigðina á honum, þou sawest the 'fey-tokens' on him to-day, Fms. xi. 154; þær (the Valkyrjur) kjósa feigð á menn ok ráða sigri, Edda 22: cp. the phrase, feigð kallar að e-m, the 'feigð' (death) calls upon him, one behaves as a 'fey' man. **feigðar-orð**, n. or feigðar-yrðr, f. the death-veird, Yt. 1.

feig-ligr, adj. looking 'feylike', Al. 30.

FEIGR, adj., [this interesting word still remains in the Dutch a *veeg* man and in the Scot. *fey*; cp. A. S. *fæge*, early Germ. *veige*; in mod. Germ. *feig*, but in an altered sense, viz. coward, craven, whence mod. Dan. *feig*]:—in popular language a man is said to be 'fey' when he acts in an unusual or strange manner, as when a miser suddenly becomes open-handed, Icel. say, eg held hann sá feigr, I hold that he is 'fey'; cp. feigð; or when a man acts as if blinded or spell-bound as to what is to come, and cannot see what all other people see, as is noticed by Scott in a note to the Pirate, ch. 5; again, the Scottish notion of wild spirits as foreboding death is almost strange to the Icel., but seems to occur now and then in old poetry, viz. *mad, frantic, evil*; svá ferr hann sem f. maðr, he fares, goes on like a 'fey' (mad) man, Fagrsk. 47 (in a verse); alfeig augu—the eyes as of a 'fey' man, Eg. (in a verse); feigr (mad, frantic) and framliðinn (dead) are opposed, Skm. 12; feikna fæðir, hygg ek at feigr séir, breiðir of evil, I ween thou art 'fey', Skv. 3. 31, and perhaps in Vsp. 33, where the words feigr menn evidently mean evil men, inmates of hell; cp. also Hbl. 12, where feigr seems to mean mad, frantic, out of one's mind:—cp. Scott's striking picture of Kennedy in Guy Mannering.

II. **death-bound**, fated to die, without any bad sense, Hdm. 10; the word is found in many sayings—fé er bezt eptir feigan, Gisl. 62; skilr feigan ok úfeigan, Bs. i. 139, Fb. iii. 409; ekki má feigum forða, Isl. ii. 103, Fms. vi. 417, viii. 117; ekki kemr úfeigum í hel, 117; ekki má úfeigum bella, Gisl. 148; allt er feigs forað, Fm. 11; fram eru feigs götur, Sl. 36; verðr hvern at fara er hann er feigr, Grett. 138; þá mun hvern deyja er feigr er, Rd. 248; hergr hverjum nokkut er ekki er feigr, Fbr. 171, Sturl. iii. 220, all denoting the spell of death and fate; it is even used of man and beast in the highly interesting record in Landn. 5. 5: cp. also the saying, fíplar hönd á feigu taffi (of chess), the hand fumbles with a 'fey' (lost) game, also used of children fumbling with things and breaking them: the phrases, standa, ganga feigum fótum, with 'fey' feet, i. e. treading on the verge of ruin, Isl. ii. (in a verse); mæla feigum munni, to talk with a 'fey' mouth, of a frantic and evil tongue, Nj. 9, Vpm. 55; göra e-t feigum höndum, with 'fey' hands, of an evil doer causing his own fate, Lv. 111; sjór og blær úr feigum nösum líðr, Snót 129: of appearances denoting 'feigð', vide Nj. ch. 41, Glúm. ch. 19, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. (the prose), Am. 26, Heidarv. S. ch. 26, Nj. ch. 128, the last two passages strongly resembling Homer's Od. xx. (in fine), Isl. þjóðs. ii. 551, 552: gerum vér sem fadir vár vill, þat mun oss bezt gegna; eigi veit ek þat vist, segir Skaphéðinn, því at hann er nú feigr, Nj. 199; en fyrir þá sök at þormóðr var eigi f., slitnaði . . . Fbr. 160; en fyrir gny ok elds-gangi, ok þat þeir vóru eigi feigr, þá kómusk þeir undan, Fas. 84; ætla ek at ek sé eigi þar feigari en hér . . . þat er hugbóð mitt at þeir muni allir feigrir er kallaðir vóru, Nj. 212; þat hefir Finni sét á þér, at sé mundi feigr, er þú segðir draunum, Lv. 70, Fms. iii. 212; vilja e-n feigan, to wish one's death, Nj. 269, Fms. iii. 70, 190.

foikinn, foikn (foikr, Lil. 9), adj. awful, monstrous, Hdl. 39.

FOIKN, f. [A. S. *fæcen*], portent, Skv. 3. 31, Landn. 153 (in a verse); in comps foikna- denotes portentous, immense. comps: foikna-líð, n. an immense host, Hkv. i. 32. **foikna-mikill**, adj. immense.

foikna-veðr, n. a hurricane, Fas. ii. 117.

foikn-ligr, adj. terrible, Nj. 185, v. l.

foikn-stafir, m. pl. [A. S. *fūcen-stafas*], banes, evils, Gm. 12, Fas. i. (in a verse); baleful runes, Sl. 60.

FEILA, ad, [early Germ. *feilen*, mod. *fehlen*, usually derived from Lat. *fallere*], to falter, be shy; Sinfjöllet lét sér ekki feilask, Fas. (Völs. S.) i.

133; mod., feila *sér, id.* This word hardly occurs before the 14th century; cp. however *fól, fælinn, fæla*, which are all of Teut. origin.

feilinn, adj. *faltering, shy*, vide *ú-feilinn*.

feima, u. f. [prob. of Gaelic origin, *fjamb* = *fear*, Armstrong], poet. a *bashful girl, a young lass*, in Edda 108, Gl., Rm. 22, Fms. xi. (in a verse of the year 994).

feiminn, adj. *bashful*, and **feimni**, f. *shyness, bashfulness*.

feita, tt, to *fatten*, K. p. K. 130, Hm. 82, Hom. 72, Greg. 44.

feiti, f. *fatness*, Stj. 106, 309.

feitning, f. *fattening*, Eb. 316.

feit-laginn, part. *disposed to grow fat*.

feit-leikr, m. *fatness, ubertas*, Stj. 167.

feit-meti, n. *fat meat, butter*, etc.

FEITH, adj. [Lat. *pinguis*; Gr. *wlōw*; A. S. *fett*; Engl. *fat*; Hel. *feit*; early High Germ. *feiss*; mod. but Low Germ. form *fett*; Dan. *feed*; Swed. *fer*]; —*fat*, Nj. 52, Eg. 137, Fbr. 19, Lv. 18, Fms. i. 36, v. 93, x. 303, Stj. 42; vide *fit*.

feit-meti, n. = *feitmeti*; **feit-mtr**, adj. *liking fat*.

FEL, f. [*fill* or *fela* = *a maw*, Ivar Aasen], the *rough inside of an animal's maw*. β. metaph. a *ragged coat*; hann lagði í felina (acc. sing. with the article), *he pierced the rags of the cloak*, Lv. 85.

FELA, pret. *fal*, and pers. *falt*, pl. *fálu*; pres. *fel*; pret. subj. *fæli*; part. *fólginn*; in mod. usage, pret. *faldi*, part. *falinn*, and sup. *falið*, with weak declension, if in the sense to *bide*; but *fól*, pl. *fólu*, part. *fólginn*, if in the sense to *commend*; thus, undir trjánum sig faldi, Pass. 33. 6; einn fyrir engum faldist, 33. 7; but, þá Frelsarinn í Föðurs hönd fól nú blessaðr sína önd, 45. 1; fól and *salinn*, however, never occur in old MSS.:—[Ulf. *filban* = *xpītrreiv, dātrreiv*; Hel. *bi-felban*; O. H. G. *felaban*; Germ. *be-feblen* and *emp-feblen*; Lat. *se-pelio* contains the same root, properly meaning to *bide, shut up*; cp. Engl. *bury*, which really means to *bide*.]

I. to *bide, conceal*: allt veit ek Óðin, hvar þú auga falt, Vsp. 22; þú falt fé þitt í svá mikilli þoku, Band. 12; hrís-kjarrit þat er Vaði risi fal sverðit, Þidr. 69, Gm. 37; fálu þeir gullit í Kin, Edda 76; tóku líkit ok fálu þar, Ó. H. 225 (fólu, Hkr. ii. 380, wrongly); ek mun fela yðr hér í gamna minum, Fms. i. 9; barnit var fólgt, Fs. 60, Gullþ. 26; fól sverð þitt, *sveathe thy sword*, Fms. xi. 348; feldu (= *fel þú*) sverð þitt í umgörd, 656 C. 4; þær austr ok vestr enda fálu, Hkv. i. 1; fólgt, *bidden, preserved*, Vsp. 31; fólgin, *bid*, þkv. 7, 8; úrlög fólgin e-m, *fate bidden, in store for one*, Vsp. 36, Akv. 16; fólgin endi fól, poet. *the bidden thrum of life*, i. e. *death*, Yt. 17.

β. to *bury*, Yt. 24; leggja fulginn, to *lie buried* (in a cairn), on a Runic stone, Rasm. 178.

γ. metaph., hefir þú fólgt nafn heannar í visu þessi, Eg. 325; fólgt í rúnum, Edda 47; yrkja fólgt, to *use obscure phrases* (in poetry), 110.

δ. impers., fal þá sýn (acc.) milli þeirra, *they lost sight of one another*, with the notion of a hill or object coming between, Ó. H. 182; þegar er sýn fal í milli þeirra Egils, Eg. 545.

4. the phrase, fela e-n á brott (= in mod. usage *koma e-m fyrir*), to *put one out* (for alimentation), of one sick or old, a child, etc., Grág. i. 155; or, fela e-n inni, *id.*; sá bóandi er hann felr sik inni, *the husbandman with whom he boards and lodges*, 158; ef sá maðr andask er fólgin var inni, 155; of cattle, to *put out to keep*, nú felr maðr búit inni at manni at fólgu-mála réttum, N. G. L. i. 25; hence fólga, q. v. = *medgjöf*.

II. to *give into one's keeping, entrust*; hann fal Óðni allan þann val, *he gave all the slain to Óðin*, Fas. i. 454; mey frumunga fal hann (entrusted to) megi Gjúka, Skv. 3. 4; to *invest*, and hefi ek minn illa fólgin, Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse).

β. in the phrase, fela e-m e-t á hendi (mod. á hendr); þér fel ek á hendi, Skarphéðinn, at hefna bróður þíns, Nj. 154; fal hón sik ok allt sitt föruneyti á hendi lifanda Guði, Fms. i. 226; Kristi á hendi fólgin, 655 xxiii; felk þér á hendi ábyrgð hans at öllu, Grág. i. 245; fálu sik ok sálar sínar Guði Almuáttum á hendi, Bs. i. 139; at Jón Loftsson feli Petri postula á hendi þá hjörð... en Jesus Kristr fal sína hjörð á hendr Föður sínum, 145; fela undir e-m, to *put under one's charge*; er und einum mér öll um fólgin hodd Níflung, i. e. *all the board of Níflung is kept by me only*, Akv. 26; fela ván sína alla undir Guði, 686 B. 2; mun hér öll vár vinátta undir felask, *all our friendship will depend upon this*, Eb. 130; a law term, skulu þeir fela undir eð sinn, *they shall avouch it on their oaths*, Grág. i. 9; fela undir þegnskap sínu, to *vouch upon one's honour*; þó rangt sé undir þegnskap fólgt, 33.

III. reflex. to *bide oneself*; ek mun felask, Fs. 48; hann falsk í Kröstu-helli, Landn. 183; morg leyni þau er felask mátti í, Fms. x. 218; í skógi þar er þeir höfðu fólgt, Ó. H. 152; en fálusk at degi, *id.*; felask í fadmi e-m, to *be shut in one's arms*, Hkv. 2. 27.

2. felask á hendi e-m, to *put oneself in another's hands, enter his service*; Kolskeggr falsk á hendi Sveini Dana-konungi, Nj. 121.

FÉ-LAG, n. [this word and the following are of Scand. origin, and found neither in early A. S. nor South-Teut. dialects; the Germans use *genosse* and *genossenschaft*; the F. Engl. *felaw* (mod. *fellow*) is a northern word]; —prop. a *laying one's fee together*, i. e. *fellowship, partnership*, Grág. i. 330, ii. 72, 73 (passim); eiga félag saman, Fbr. 102; nú leggja menn félag sitt saman, ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406; skipa til félags, to *share in partnership*, Sks. 32; eiga félag við e-n, to *be in partnership*

with one, Eg. 76; leggja félag við e-n, to *enter into partnership with one*, Fms. iv. 124; hafa félag við e-n, *id.*, 296; Haltr fór milli landa, ok hafa félag Ólafs ens Helga konungs, *Hall traded in divers countries, and was in partnership with king Olaf*, Ó. H. (pref.), Fb. iii. 239; leggja til félags, to *contribute to a common fund*, Fms. vi. 183, viii. 20; in the law even matrimony is a félag or *partnership* (between man and wife),—in respect to the common fund of mundr and heiman-fylgja, vide the Grág.—In compds, denoting common: félags-bú, n. *household in common*, Sturl. i. 180; félags-fé, n. *a common fund*, Landn. 33; félags-görd, f. *entrance in partnership*, Grág. i. 331, Sks. 33, 632; a contract, nema annan veg hafi mælt verit í f. þeirra, Grág. i. 331; félags-hross, n. *a horse owned in partnership with others*, Grág. i. 436; félags-lagning, f. *a 'laying' of, or entering into, partnership*, Grág. i. 331; félags-maðr, m. *a partner*, Hkr. ii. 157, Sks. 32; félags-vætti, n. *a witness in matters of félag*, Grág. i. 330, v. l.

II. a *society, association*; mann-félag, an *association of men*; mannlegt félag, etc.; visinda-f., etc., *literary society*, is a modern turn of the word, and scarcely occurs earlier than the 17th or 18th century. It is now used in a great many compds: the passage in Sd. ch. 5, p. 123, where it means *agreement*, is a sure proof that these chapters are spurious.

fé-lagi, a, m. [E. Engl. *fellow*, vide félag]; —prop. a *'fee-layer'*, i. e. a *partner, shareholder* of any kind, esp. in trade, Fbr. 74 new Ed., cp. konungs-félagi, a *king's partner*, for the kings of old carried on trade, Fbr., Fb. iii. l. c.; sailors who had food in common were félagar; the law provides that even a poor man, if he contributes all that he has, is a lawful félagi, Grág. ii. 72; enda á hann hvárki félaga né mötu-maut, er einn í mötu-neyti ok á engan félaga, 73, passim in the Grág.; félagar-erfð, f. *a partner's inheritance*, N. G. L. i. 50. β. in the law it is also used of married people (vide félag), a *partner, mate, consort*; hvar segir þú mér frá Hrúti félaga þínnum, Nj. 12; ef þvi hjóna batnar heilsa er vitfirring hafði, þá skal þat hverfa aprt til félaga síns ok hjúskapar, Grág. i. 287; ek vil skilja við félaga minn, *I wish to part with my mate*, a formulary in pleading before a court of divorce, 326.

2. metaph. a *fellow, mate, comrade*; this sense of the word occurs as early as the old Hm. 51,—með hálfum hleif ok með höllu kerri fékk ek mér félaga, where it however has some slight notion of partnership, *with half a loaf and a half-drained cup I got me fellows*; félagi is a frequent word in Icel., both ancient and modern, and used just as in English; gamansamt félagi, a *merry fellow*, Sks. 634; félagi minn ok frændi, *my fellow and kinsman*, Fms. x. 88; göðr félagi, a *good fellow*, Sks. 432; in addressing one, hvert ertu, f., *who art thou, fellow?* Fb. iii. 239; a *dear fellow*, þér mun ek þykkja úlíklega spyrja, f., Ld. 268; hversu hefir í dag at fari, f., Vápn. 4. β. in a pun, Fms. xi. 150. 3. mod. a *fellow, member of a society*.

félag-ligr, adj. *'fellowlike'* kind, H. E. i. 470.

félag-akapr, m. *fellowship, partnership*, Eg. 1.

β. metaph. *fellowship, friendship*, Eg. 27; gúðisk þar brátt f. göðr, *they soon became intimate friends*, Fms. iv. 127; binda saman lag sitt ok félagskap, to *bind their fellowship together, enter into close alliance*, 295; var þeirra f. at öllu merkilegr, Fs. 15; gúðisk með þeim öllum enn mesti f., 29; þykki mér þú hafa lýst í því við mik mikinn félagskap, Boll. 346.

II. *association*, mod. in many compds.

feld-kápa, u. f. = *feldr*, Ld. 274, v. l.; vide *fellikápa*.

FELDR, m., gen. *feldar*, pl. *feldir*, a *cloak worn by the ancients*, esp. one lined with fur; hvitr-f., a *white cloak*, Fbr. 145 sqq.; rauð-f., a *red cloak*, Landn. (a nickname); gráf-f., a *grey cloak*, Hkr. i. 176; skinn-f., a *skin cloak*, Orkn. 326 (in a verse); bjarn-f., q. v., a *bear-skin cloak*; röggvar-f., a *woollen cloak*, Grett. 114; varar-f., a *common cloak*; lod-f., a *baggy cloak*, a *fur cloak*, = *lodi*; bláf-f., a *blue cloak*, N. G. L. i. 74; feldr fimur alna í skaut, a *cloak measuring five ells square*, Korm. 86; a feld four ells long and two ells broad, Grág. i. 500, was in trade the usual size, but here the ell is a 'thumb ell,' measuring only about sixteen inches; stutt-f., a *short cloak*, Fms. vii. 152 (a nickname); feldr, kápa, and skikkja seem to be synonymous, cp. Ls. ch. 14, 15, Glúm. ch. 3, 8, Grett. ch. 23, Lv. ch. 17, Tac. Germ. ch. 17—'tegumen omnibus sagum, fibulá, aut, si desit, spiná consertum'; the cloaks were often made of (or lined with) costly furs, Glúm. ch. 6; breiða feld á höfuð sér, to *wrap the head in a cloak*, Nj. 164, Kristni S. ch. 11, Fms. vi. 43 (Sighvat), as a token of deep thinking; feldar-dálkr, m. a *cloak-pin*, Hkr., vide dálkr; feldar-röggvar, f. pl. the patches or 'ragged' hairs on the outside of a cloak, Lv. 55, cp. Grág. i. 500; feldar-akaut, n. (-bláð, n., Finnþ. 341), a *cloak's shirt*, Fb. i. 416; feldar-elitr, n. pl. the tatters of a cloak, Grett. The etymology of feldr is uncertain, scarcely from Lat. *pellis*, but rather from *falda*, to *fold, wrap*; even Tacitus, l. c., makes a distinction between the 'sagulum' (= feldr) and 'ferarum pelles,' the latter being a mark of more savage habits, such as that of the berserkers; feldr is never used of a woman's cloak (möttull, skikkja); the passage Fm. 43 is corrupt: the phrase, það er ekki með feldi, it is not right, something is wrong, is a corrupt form instead of með feldu, part. from fella, q. v.

feljóttr, adj. [*filled*, Ivar Aasen], *shabby*; f. sem laki, *rough as a sheep's maw*, Fbr. 156.

FELL, *a. a fell, wild bill*, Hrafn. 4. Ísl. ii. 76, passim: freq. in local names; Helga-fell, Mos-fell, Mið-fell, Meðal-fell, Þórólfs-fell, and Fell alone, vide Landn. In Icel. fell is a *single bill*, and in pl. a *range of bills*; fjall (= Lat. *mons*) is a general name.

FELLA, *Lat. d.*, a weak casual verb, answering to the strong neuter form falla; [absent in Goth.; A. S. *fellan*; Engl. *fell*; Germ. *fällen*; O. H. G. *fallian*; Swed. *fälla*; Dan. *fælde*.]

A. [Answering to falla A], *to fell, make fall*; fella við, *to fell timber*, Fms. ii. 84; fella mann, *to fell a man*, defined in the law, Grág. V. ch. 3, cp. ch. 31; fella tár, *to let tears fall*, Sighvat; fella mel-dropa, *to let the drops fall*, Vpm. 14; fella segl, *to take down sails*, Bárð. 14; fella jörð undir e-m, *to make the earth slip under one* (by means of sorcery), Bs. i. 12; fella vatn í fornann farveg, *to make the stream flow in its old bed*, Grág. ii. 281.

2. *to fell or slay*, in battle, Eg. 80, 296, 495; Bróðir feldi Brján, Nj. 275; fella e-n frá landi, *to slay or de throne a king*; hann hafði fellt hinn helga Ólaf konung frá landi, Orkn. 82; var feldr frá landi Haraldr Gráfeldr, *H. Graycloak was slain*, Fær. 38; síðan feldu þeir frá landi Hákon bróður minn, Fms. viii. 241, v. l.; fella þer, val, etc., *to make havoc, slaughter*, (val-fall, *strages*), Lex. Poët. **β.** *to lose sheep or cattle from cold or hunger* (v. fellir); var vetr mikill ok feldu menn mjök sé sitt, Sturl. iii. 297.

II. *to make to cease, abolish*; hann feldi blót ok blótdrykkjur, Fms. x. 393; f. niðr, *to drop, put an end to, abandon*; var hans villa svá niðr felld, Anecd. 98; þat feldi hann allt niðr, Fms. vii. 158; ef þú fellir niðr (*gives up*) þann átrúnað, ii. 88: *to drop a prosecution*, a law term, at konungur mundi þetta máli ekki niðr fella, vii. 127 (cp. niðr-fall at sökum); fella raðu sína, *to close one's speech*, ix. 331; þat skal niðr f. þrjá-tígi náttu, *there shall [they] let drop thirty nights*, i. e. *thirty nights shall not be counted*, Rb. 57; fella boð, f. herör, *to drop the message, not let the arrow pass*, N. G. L. i. 55, Gpl. 83 (vide boð, p. 71); fella skjót, *to fail in supplying a vehicle*, K. Á. 22.

2. *to lower, diminish*; fella rétt manns, fella konungs sakar-eyri, Gpl. 185; hann skal fella hálfri mörk, [*they*] shall lower it, i. e. *the value shall be lowered by half a mark*, Grág. ii. 180.

3. the phrases, fella hristrenning (eð) & sik, *to bring down on one's head the curse for a breach of faith* (vow, oath, etc.), Hrafn. 8. **4.** fella hold af, *to starve so that the flesh falls away*, K. Á. 200, K. þ. K. 130; hence fella af, absol. ellipt. *to become lean, starved*; cp. af-feldr: the phrase, f. blótsþern, q. v., p. 71; fella dóm, *to pass sentence*, is mod., borrowed from Germ.

B. [Answering to falla B], *to join, fit*: **I.** a joiner's term, *to frame, tongue and groove*; fella innan kofann allan ok þilja, Bs. i. 194; felld súð, *a framed board, wainscot*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), hence fellir súð; fella stokk & horn, *to put a board on the horns of a savage bull*, Eb. 324; eru fastir vidir saman negldir, þó eigi sé vel felldir, *the boards are fast when nailed together, they are not tongued and grooved*, Skúlda 192 (felling); fella stein í skörd, *to fit a stone to the crevice*, Róm. 247; metaph., fella lok & e-t, *to bring to an end, prop. to fit a cover to it*, Grág. i. 67; also a blacksmith's term, fella járn, *to work iron into bars*, Þiðr. 79.

II. metaph. in the phrases, fella ást, hug, skilning, etc., *to turn one's love, mind, etc., towards one*; fellim várn skilning til einakis af öllum þeim, Stj. 4; Geirmundur feldi hug til þuridar, *G. fell in love with Th.*, Ld. 114; Þórðr bar eigi auðnu til at feitasvá mikla ást til Helgu, sem vera átti, i. e. *they did not agree*, Sturl. i. 194; fella barn at e-m, *to apply prayer to one, beg of him*, Ísl. ii. 481; fella sik við e-t, *to fit oneself to a thing*; ek hefi byrjað þitt erindi, ok allan mik við felt, *and have done my best*, 655 xxxii. 13; felldi þorkell sik mjök við umræðuna, *Th. took a warm part in the debate*, Ld. 322; hence such phrases as, fella sig (eigi) við e-t, *to take pleasure* (or not) in a thing; fella saman orð sín, *to make one's words agree*, Grág. i. 53; *to appropriate*, fellir hann með því dalinn sér til vistar, Sd. 137.

III. part. felldr, as adj. = fallinn; svá felldr, *so fitted, mesh*; með svá felldum máta, *in such a way*, Rb. 248; vera vel (illa etc.) felldr til e-s, *to be well (ill) fitted for a thing*, Fms. xi. 76; gamall ok þó ekki til felldr, Bs. i. 472, Fms. iii. 70; Hallgerðr kvæð hann sér vel felldan til verkjóna, *H. said he was well fitted to be her steward*, Nj. 57, v. l.; þer er ekki felldr (*it is not fit for thee*) at ganga & greipst mönnum deult, Haralds, Fms. vi. 210; svá list oss sem sliikum málum sé vel felld at svara, *such cases are well worth consideration*, Ld. 90; ekki héldu þeir vel lög þau nema þat er þeim þótti felld, *they observed not the rules except what seemed them fit*, Hkr. i. 169; þeirrar stundar er honum þótti til felld, *time that seemed him fit*, Bs. i. 161; in many compds, geð-felldr, *skap-f.*, *hug-f.*, *pleasant, agreeable*; hag-felldr, *practical*; sí-felldr, *continuous*.

fella, u. f. (Engl. *falling*), *framework, a framed board*, Fsa. i. 393.

falli, in compds: **I.** a falling off; fellir-ótt, *f. sudden illness*, Fær. 190; fellir-veit, *m. a hard winter when the cattle die*, Sturl. i. 127, Ld. 120.

II. a joining, framing; fellir-hurð, *f. a wainscotted door*, Art. (Fr.); fellir-kápa, u. f. a plaid, Ld. 274; fellir-stokkr, *m. a kind of plane*, Pm. 13, 112, 124; fellir-núð, *f. a kind of frame or wainscot*, opp. to skar-súð.

falling, f. **I.** a felling, knocking down, Grág. ii. 133. **II.** a joining, framing, Skúlda 192, Fas. i. 229. **β.** the folds of a garment.

fellir, *m. death, esp. of cattle*, Ann. 1377, 1380; vide mann-fellir.

fellu-járn, *n. wrought iron*, Grág. i. 501.

felmta, t. mod. felmtu, ad.—en hjartað mitt á flótta fer | felmtað í brjósti lýptir sér, Snót 128, [falma]:—Lat. *trepidare*, *to be in a state of fright and alarm*; fari menn stilliliga ok felmti eigi, Fms. vii. 262; sá maðr felmti mjök, Bret. 90; felmtandi maðr, *a man who has lost his head*, Sks. 383.

FELMTR, m. [falma], *alarm, fear*; f. eða flótti, Fms. i. 45, viii. 226. felma-fullr (or felmta-fullr), adj. *alarmed, frightened*, Fms. i. 217, Orkn. 16, Grett. 124.

felmtu, part. *frightened*; fara f., Njarð. 370: cp. the phrase, e-m verðr felmt, *to be terrified, panic-stricken*, Nj. 105, Fms. viii. 189, v. l.

felur, f. pl. a lurking-place; hlaupta í felur, *to run and hide oneself*.

FEN, n., gen. pl. fenja, dat. fenjum, [Ulf. *fani*=*πηλός*; A. S. *fenn*; Engl. *fen*; O. H. G. *fenna*; Dutch *won*; a word common to all Teut. idions]:—a fen, *quagmire*, Symb. 26 (of the Pontine marshes); mýtar ok fen, Hkr. iii. 227; fen eðr forað, Gpl. 383; kelda eðr fen, Ld. 204; fórsk þeim seint um fenin, *the bogs*, Fms. vii. 69; djúpt fen ok breitt fullt af vatni, *a deep pool and broad, full of water*, vi. 406, vii. 70, Orkn. 444, Eg. 577, 582, 767, Nj. 21, Eb. 326, Þorst. Síðu H. 186.

féna, ad. *to gain, profit*; heldr fénað nú, Fms. vi. 349; fénaði þér nú, i. 167; reflex., Fas. iii. 4.

fénaðr, m. pl. ir, [answers to Lat. *pecunia* as fé to *pecus*], *sheep, cattle*, Nj. 119, Fms. ii. 92, xi. 33, Bárð. 170, Eg. 219, Ísl. ii. 155, Gpl. 119; menn ok f., *man and beast*, Grág. ii. 164, Fms. i. 266.

fengari, a. m. [Byzant. *φενγάρη*], *the moon*, an *ἀν. λεγ.*, Edda (Gl.) fengi-ligr, adj. (fengi-liga, adv.), *promising a good bawl*, Bs. ii. 133. feng-litill, adj. *of little value*, Sturl. ii. 182, 238, Fms. vi. 367.

FENGR, m., gen. jar, pl. ir, (fengi, n., Fms. vii. 213, xi. 83, Hom. 130), [fá, fanga], *a bawl, take, of fish*, K. Á. 90; *gain, booty*, Fær. 70, Fms. v. 287, Hkr. ii. 73; *a store, supply*, Ísl. ii. 138.

fen-grani, a. m. *a kind of fish*, Edda (Gl.)

feng-samr, adj. *making large provision*, Nj. 18, Bs. i. 652.

feng-semi, f. *being fengsamr*, Bs. ii. 88.

feng-sæll, adj. *making a good bawl*, Sturl. i. 77.

fenjóttir, adj. *fenny, boggy*, Fms. x. 261.

FENNA, t. *to be covered with snow* (fönn); fennt yfir ofan, Bs. i. 196; impers., fennti fé (acc.), *the sheep perished in the snow*, Ann. 1380.

FENHIR, m. *the monster wolf of heathen mythology*, Edda, Vpm., Ls.

FER-, in compds, in fours: fer-elingr, *m. four ells long*, of a fish, Finn. 220. fer-falda, ad. *to make fourfold*, Stj. 148. fer-faldr, adj. *fourfold*, Rb. 334, El. 13, Fas. ii. 215, 343, Sturl. iii. 206, 656 A.

33. fer-fotingr, m. *a quadruped*, 656 C. 8. fer-fettir, adj. *four-footed*, Stj. 56, Sks. 628, Fas. iii. 272, N. G. L. i. 82; fjór-f., id., Sks. 628 B. fer-hyrndr, part. *four-cornered, square*, Stj. 57, 171, 205, Al. 109. fer-hyrningr, n. *a square*. fer-menningr, m. *a fourth cousin*, vide fjór-menningr. fer-nættir, m. *a period of four nights*, K. Á. 182. fer-skepta, u. f. *a stuff with fourfold warp*, Vm. 52, 93, 115.

Am. 50, 90, Jm. 9. fer-skeyta, it. *to square*, 415, 18. fer-skeyttir, part. *'four-sheeted,' square*, Edda, 623, 24; mathem., ferskeytt tala, *a square number*, Alg. 366; ferskeytt visa, *a quatrain*, like the common ballad metre, as in the ditty—yrkja kvæði ólán bjó | eptir flestra sögu | en gaman er að geta þó | gert ferskeytta bögu.

fer-skiptir, part. *divided into four parts*, Stj. 148, v. l. fer-ströndr, adj. *four-edged*, Eg. 285, Sturl. ii. 134, Magn. 450. fer-söngur, m. *a quartett*, Bb. 2. 11. fer-tugandi, fer-tugasti, adj. *fortieth*, Fms. x. 73, v. l. fertug-faldr, adj. *fortyfold*, Stj. 147. fer-tugr (-tögr), adj. *forty years old*, Stj. 624, N. G. L. i. 106, Fms. iii. 26;—*measuring forty* (ells, fatboms, etc.), Fas. i. 298, Stj. 563; fertug drápa, *a poem of forty verses*, Fms. iii. 93; f. at rúma-tali, *numbering forty* 'rooms', Fb. ii. 277. fer-vörðr, adj. *four-oared*, Ísl. ii. 74. fer-vörgr, m. *a four-oared boat*. fer-vörgr, adj. *four years old*, Dipl. ii. 16.

FERÐ, f. (fardir, pl. exploits, Haustl.), *travel, journey*, Fms. i. 3, iv. 3, Nj. 7, Ísl. ii. 126, Ann. 1242, Sturl. iii. 38, Ld. 96, Dipl. v. 18; ekki verða allar ferðir til hjár (a saying); um-f., *a round, circuit*; vel-f., *welfare*. COMPDS: ferða-bók, f. *a book of travels*, Dipl. v. 18. ferðalag, n. *travelling*, Þórð. 64. ferða-maðr, m. *a traveller*, Stj. 400, Sturl. i. 89. ferðar-broddr, m. *the van*, Fms. viii. 400, Fas. ii. 178, Ld. 96. ferðar-leið, n. *leave to travel*, Stj. 406. ferðar-mót, n. *a meeting*, Hkr. ii. 194; ferð is very freq. in compds, whereas ferd (q. v.) is more obsolete.

II. á-ferð, *the texture of cloth*.

ferðask, ad. dep. *to travel*, 655 xxxii. 20, Sturl. i. 24, Fms. ii. 136, Ísl. ii. 359.

ferð-búinn, part. (ferðar-búinn, Fms. vii. 3, Boll. 356, Finn. 248), *down, i. e. ready, for a journey*, Þórð. 69, Boll. 356.

ferð-lúinn, adj. *weary from travelling*, Bárð. 181.

ferð-ugr, adj. [borrowed from Germ. *fertig*], *well-doing*; vin sæl ok vel ferðug, Bs. i. 264; *fit, belgic* með ferðugum skinnum, Vm. 177.

fergin, n., botan. *veronica*, Hjalt.

fergir, m. [farg], poet. *an oppressor, enemy*, Lex. Poët.

FERILL, m., dat. ferli, a track, trace, Eg. 579. Gpl. 448; kross-f., Pass. 11. 3; lífs-f., the course of life; blóð-f., q. v. **β.** the phrase, vera á ferli, to be on one's legs, rise, be out of bed, Nj. 55. Grett. 145 (Ed. felli); vera snemma á ferli, to rise early. **II.** of persons, a traveller, esp. in pl. and in the compds, Róm-ferlar, pilgrims to Rome; veg-ferill, q. v., a way-farer.

ferja, u, f. a ferry, Bs. i. 355. D. I. i. 319, 320. Ld. 56, 324. **COMPDS:** ferju-ár, f. a ferryman's oar, Sturl. ii. 70. ferju-búi, a, m. one who lives near a ferry, Grág. ii. 267. ferju-hald, n. charge of a ferry, Grág. ii. 266. ferju-karl, n. a ferry-carle, ferryman, Sam. 62. ferju-land, n. land belonging to a ferry, D. I. i. 319. ferju-maðr, m. a ferryman, Vm. 16: the inmate of a ferry-house, Sd. 226. ferju-máldagi, a, m. a ferry contract, D. I. i. 320. ferju-skattr, m. a ferry-toll, þidr. ferju-skip, n. a ferry-boat, Bs. i. 354. ferju-smíði, n. building a ferry, Þórð. 62. ferju-staðr, m. a ferry place, Vm. 15. ferju-stútr, m. the post to which a ferry-boat is fastened, Fbr. ferju-tollr, m. a ferry-toll, þidr.

ferja, old form farði, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Vellekla; pl. fúrðu, Grág. i. 274; part. farðr, K. p. K. 24, Blas. 3, Grág. ii. 267; acc. fúrðan, i. 273 (Kb., Ed. Arna-Magn. fúrðan wrongly); pres. ferr, Grág. i. 272; imperat. fer, Hbl. 3; mod. pret. ferjandi, Fms. v. 182, K. Á. 12: [Engl. ferry, cp. Germ. färge]—to transport, carry by sea, and esp. to ferry over a river or strait; ferja e-n af landi, to carry one abroad, Grág. i. 145; eigi skal þá ferja yfir vötn eðr reida, K. p. K. 82; ferja e-n aprt, to carry one back, 24: as a law phrase, ú-ferjandi, outlawed, Germ. vogelfrei, Grág., Nj. passim.

fer-liga, adv. monstrously, Lv. 78. Rd. 273. Karl. 476. Stj. 3. Bs. i. 349. The syllable fer- in this and the four following words denotes anything monstrous, and seems akin to fín and fínir, q. v.

ferlig-leikr, m. abnormality, monstrosity, Barl.

fer-ligr, adj. [cp. Scot. ferlie], monstrous, Fms. iv. 175, vii. 156, 162, Nj. 185, Orkn. 218, Bs. i. 802, Fas. i. 194: metaph. monstrous, Orkn. 164, Ld. 86, Hom. 115, Fms. v. 150.

fer-líkan, n., prop. a monstrous shape: medic. an abnormality, monster, Fas. iii. 654, Bs. ii. 33.

fer-líki, n. = ferlikan, Fas. i. 244, Al. 95, Greg. 52, Barl. 87, Karl. 157.

forma, d. [farmr], to load, Ld. 32, 86, Sturl. iii. 33. **II.** [Lat. firmare is from a different root], eccl. to confirm, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 350.

fermi-dregill, m. a ribbon worn at confirmation, N. G. L. i. 16.

ferming, f. confirmation, K. Á. 20.

fern, adj. distrib. esp. in pl. = Lat. quaterni, in sets of four, Fb. i. 521, Nj. 150, K. p. K. 86, Grág. i. 4; vide einn.

FERSKR, adj. [O. H. G. frisc; Germ. fersek; Engl. fresh], fresh, of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc.; ferskr fiskr, N. G. L. iii. 193; fersk grös, fresh herbs, Bs. i. 258; fersk lykt, a fresh smell, Clar. 85; ferskar gjafir, Stj. 109: scarcely used in a metaph. sense as in Engl.

FESTA, t. [fasti], to fasten; lim er festir allan vegginn, Rb. 390. **2.** to fasten with a cord, to fasten a thing afloat; festa skip, to make a ship fast, moor it, Eg. 161, Fms. vii. 314; þeir festu sik aprt við lyptingina, they made the ship fast, ii. 327; festa hval, Grág. ii. 337; festa víð, of drift-timber, id. **β.** to hang up; festa út til þerris, to hang out for drying, Ld. 290; ef maðr festir upp vápn sitt þar er sjálft fellr ofan, Grág. ii. 65; festa á gúlga, to hang on the gallows, Am. 55, Hdm. 22, Fms. i. 89; festa upp, to hang up, Nj. 9, Fzr. 188, Fms. vi. 273, ix. 410; festa í stagl, to make fast to the rack, 656 K. 38; cp. stagi-festa, 623, 51.

II. metaph. in many phrases; festa trúnað, to fix one's faith on, to believe in, Eg. 59, Fms. i. 100; festa yndi, to feel bappy in a place, 135; festa hug víð e-t, to fix the mind upon a thing, hence hug-fastr; festa bygð, stað, to fix one's abode (stað-fastr, standfast); festa ráð, to make one's mind up, iv. 149; festa e-t í minni, to fix in the memory, Edda (pref.), Fms. iv. 116, hence minnis-fast; also absol., festa kvæði, to fix a poem in the memory, learn it by heart; Síðan orti Egill alla drápuina, ok hafði fest, svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, Eg. 421. **2.** in law phrases, to settle, stipulate; festa mál, sáttmál, to make a settled agreement, Eg. 34, Fms. x. 355; festa gríð, to make a truce, Grág. ii. 194; festa kaup, verð, to make a bargain, 399; festa fé, to give bail, Gpl. 482, N. G. L. i. 23, Fms. vii. 290; festa eið, to pledge oneself to take an oath, Gpl. 539; festa járn, to pledge oneself to the ordeal of red-hot iron, Fms. vii. 230; festa dómi e-s, or f. e-m dóm, iv. 227, vii. 311, Hkr. i. 168, N. G. L. i. 23; festa eindæmi, q. v., Sturl. ii. 22; festa e-t í dóm e-s, id., Fms. vii. 302; festa e-t á dóm e-s, id., iv. 327; festa lög fyrir e-t (= lög-festa), to claim a thing as one's lawful property, and thus forbid another any use of it, K. Á. 184, N. G. L. i. 154, Gpl. 333, Jb. 151-249 (passim), cp. Vidal. Skýr. s. v. festa: absol. to pledge oneself, Eysteininn konungtr festi at gjalda hálfan fimta tög marka gulls, Fms. vii. 290. **β.** to bind in wedlock; Ásgrímur festi Helga dóttur sína, Ásgrím (the father) bound his daughter in wedlock to Helgi (dat.), betrothed her to him, Nj. 40; létu þeir nú sem fyrr, at hún festi sik sjálf, she should bind herself, 49; also of the bridegroom, the bride in acc. as the bargain stipulated, festi Þorvaldr Hallgerði, 17; nú festir maðr sér konu, N. G. L. i. 350, Glúm. 351, cp. Grág. F. p. passim.

III. impers. in a pass. sense, to cleave,

stick fast to; spjótið (acc.) festi í skildinum, Nj. 43, 262; kemr í skjöldinn svá at festi, 70; rekr hann (acc.) ofan á vadið ok festi þar a steini, stuck fast on a stone, of a thing floating, 108; við eðr hval festir í vatns-bökkum, timber or wboles aground in the shoals, Grág. ii. 355; ef við rekr at ám ofan, ok festir í eyrum, and sticks on the gravel banks, id.; nema festi í miðju vatninu, id.; eid festir, the fire catches, takes hold, Fms. i. 128. **β.** medic., bein (acc.) festir, a bone joins (after a fracture); for festir, the leg grows firm, Bs. i. 743, cp. Eb. 316 and Bs. i. 424. **IV.** reflex. to grow to, stick fast to; nafnið festisk við hann, Ld. 52, Fas. i. 86; ryðr festisk, rust sticks to it, it grows rusty, 519; festask í landi, ríkti, absol. to get a fast footing in the land, Fms. i. 32, xi. 343; the milit. phrase, bardagi, orrosta festisk, the battle closes up fast, when all the ranks are engaged, Sturl. iii. 63, Fms. ii. 313.

festa, u, f. a bail, pledge; swardagi ok f., Nj. 164, 240, Fms. iv. 268, 285, ix. 432, Eg. 227, Js. 40. **COMPD:** festu-maðr, m. a bail, surety, Fms. vii. 39.

festi-band, n. a cord, string, Sks. 627 B.

festi-liga, adv. firmly, Eg. 711, Bs. Laur. S. 

festing, f. a fixing, fastening, Gpl. 462; **festingar-hvalr**, m. a whale driven ashore and secured, Jb. 320. **2.** the firmament, Stj. 13, Fas. iii. 664; **festingar-himin**, m. id., Rb. 78, 110, Fas. i. c., 655 xvii. **3.**

= festar, betrothals (rare), K. Á. 112, Jb. 131, Gpl. 236; **festingar-fé**, n. = festarfé, Stj. 468; **festingar-stefna**, u, f. a betrothal-meeting, N. G. L. i. 382; **festingar-váttir**, m. = festarváttr, Jb. 162 A.

festiv-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), festive (Lat. word), Bs. i. 791, Stj. 51.

festr (mod. festi), f., dat. and acc. festi, gen. festar, pl. festar:—prop. that by which a thing is fastened, a rope, cord, Grett. ch. 68, 69, vide Gudm. S. ch. 54, Bs. ii. 111, Fms. ix. 3, 219, Eg. 314, Sks. 419, Isl. ii. 49:—the cable to moor a ship to the shore, Eg. 195, Jb. 314, 319, Grág. ii. 354; cp. skut-festar, land-f., stafn-f., bjarg-f.:—a trap (rare), Hrafn. 27. **COMPDS:** festar-auga, n. the loop or eye at the end of a rope, Grett. 141, Fas. ii. 369. festar-garmr (and -hundr), m. nickname of a sailor, Ld. festar-hald, n. holding the rope, Grett. 96, 141.

festar-huell, m. a fastening pin, put in the eye of the rope to secure it, Edda 20, Grág. i. 150, Grett. 141. festar-lausa, adj. without a festr, Vm. 29, 56. festar-stúfr, m. the stump of a rope, a rope's end, Grág. ii. 361. festar-vörðr, m. watcher of the moorings, Jb. 407: a chain, gull-f., silfr-f.; ketil-f., a kettle-chain, whereon to hang the kettle in cooking, = hadda.

II. metaph. and as a law phrase, bail; festar-penningr, m. a pledge, bail, Fms. x. 199, Stj. Gen. xxxviii. 17, Fas. iii. 548. **III.** esp. in pl. festar, betrothals; respecting this matter see the first eight chapters of the Festa-þáttir, in Grág. i. 305-319, and the Sagas passim, Ld. ch. 9, 23, 34, 43, 68, Nj. ch. 9, 13, 33, Gunnl. S. ch. 4, Band. 3, Lv. ch. 12, Hauka p. ch. 11, Harð. S. ch. 3, Sturl. passim; festar fara fram, the betrothal is performed, Fb. ii. 196, Ld. 92, 186; sitja í festum is said of a bride between betrothal and wedding, Nj. 4.

COMPDS: festar-fé, n. a dowry, Fms. x. 284, Stj. 468, 1 Sam. xviii. 25. festar-gjöf, f. id., D. N. festar-gull, n. a bridal ring, D. N. (does not occur in old writers). festar-kona, u, f. a betrothed woman, = Germ. braut, viz. from the betrothal to the wedding, Isl. ii. 217, Fms. ii. 9, Grág. i. 355. festar-maðr, m. a betrothed man, Grág. i. 355, Gpl. 212. festar-mál, n. pl. betrothal, affiance, Lv. 33, Fms. vi. 395, x. 393. festar-mör (mod. festar-mey), f. a betrothed maid, = festarkona, Fms. iv. 164, v. 33, Þórð. 67, Fas. i. 412. festar-órð, n. = festarmál, Mar.

festar-váttir, m. a witness at betrothals, Grág. i. 335. festar-öl, n. betrothal-ale, Fas. iii. 62. festa-váttorð and festar-vætti, n. a witness or evidence to a betrothal, Grág. i. 313, 330. Festa-þáttir, m. the section in the Icelandic law treating of betrothal, Grág. i. c.

FET, n. [Swed. fjät = a track; it answers to Lat. pēd-is, fōtr to Gr. ποδ-ός]—a pace, step; ganga, stíga, feti fram, to go a step forward, Lv. 59, Skm. 40; ekki fet, not a step; hann gekk fram þrjú fet, Karl. 438; ganga níu fet, Vsp. 56; ok bar níu fet, Fms. i. 129; Jón gekk fet frá kirkjunni, ok féll þá niðr, Sturl. ii. 119; ganga, fara fullum fetum, to go at full pace, Fms. iv. 299, also used metaph. to proceed in one's own course; með linlegum fetum, with slow steps, Sks. 629; fetum (dat.) as adv. at a pace, Akv. 13. **2.** as a measure, a foot, and so in mod. usage, three palm breadths make a 'fet', Hb. 7.12. 5; a wall five 'fet' thick, Grág. ii. 262; 'fet' is called a subdivision of 'passus', Rb. 482; a tomb-stone fourteen 'fet' long, Hkr. i. 122; it may, however, mean a pace in Korm. 86, K. p. K. 98, and Karl. 396.

feta, in old writers strong, pret. fat, pl. fátu; in mod. usage weak, fetadi, and so in paper MSS., Fas. iii. 492; fōtuðu, Bs. i. 291, is undoubtedly an error for fátu:

I. to step, with the notion to find one's way, of one walking in a fog or darkness, a. act. with acc.; feta braut, Eb. 208 (in a verse); feta leið (acc.), Grág. ii. 44; feta veg sinn, Bs. i. c.; menn fátu trautt leið sína í sumum stöðum, Ann. 1300, cp. Bs. i. 804. **β.** absol. feta burt or völuðrar hús, to find the way out of a labyrinth, Líl. 91; en svá fjarri ferr at ek feta (subj.) þangat, Fas. ii. 284; blindr ok fat eigi til dyrranna, Orkn. 192; var ok svá at hann fat af því heim, Grett. 46 new Ed.; fátu þeir eigi heim, Fb. i. 97; atladi at hann mundi feta til síðarr, Landn. 146; ok fátu hvergi, and could not find the way, Fas. iii. 401. **II.**

as an auxiliary verb with an infin.; hve ek yrkja fat, *bow I did make my poem*, Höfuðl. 19; hve ek þylja fat, *bow I did speak*, 3; fastú at árna, *bow didst earn*, Sighvat.; ek fet smíða, *I do (can) work*, Fms. vi. 170; hann fat gerða, *he did gird*, Fagrsk. 48; ek fat kjósa, *I did choose*, Edda 229 (App.); ek fet inna, *I do record*, Rekst. 29, v. l.; this use, however, although freq. in the poets of the 10th century, became obsolete, and is never met with in prose. **Þ**. in mod. usage, to *step*, esp. in the phrase, feta í fótspor e-s, to *step in one's foot-prints*; þú eg seginn feta vildi fótspor þín, Pass. 30. 10.

feti, a, m. a *stepper*, *pacer*, in compds, há-feti, létt-feti, mál-feti, a *big-stepper*, *light-stepper*, etc., poet. names of a race-horse.

feti, a, m. [*fete*, Ivar Aasen], the *blade of an axe*, Nj. 27. 209. 2. a *strand in the thread of the warp*.

fetill, m., dat. fetli, pl. fetlar; an older dat. form fatli (cp. katli) seems to be left in the phrase, bera hönd í fatla (qs. fatli), to *carry the arm in a sling*; [Germ. *fessel*]:—the strap by which a bag is hung on the shoulder, N. G. L. i. 349; the strap or belt of a shield or sword (skjaldar-fetill, sverðs-f., Gr. *τελαμών*), umgörd ok fetlar, Fas. i. 414, El. 22. 33, Edda 113, N. G. L. ii. 422; hence the sword is in poetry called fetil-stingi, a, m. a *'belt-pin'*, etc. fetla-byrðr, f. a *burthen carried by straps*, N. G. L. i. 143.

fet-mál, n. a *measured step*, *pace*.

fetta, tt, [fattr], to *bend back*; fetta fingr, to *bend the fingers back*; fetta fingr úti e-t, to *criticise (unfairly)*; vide fingr.

fettir, adj. *slender*, = fattir.

fettur, f. pl. *mimics*, in the phrase, settur og brettur.

FEYJA, ð, in mod. usage inserting g, feygja, [cp. fúinn], to *let decay*, go to *ruin*; hann feyr (mod. feygir) hús niðr fyrir óræktar sakir, *he lets the house decay*, Gpl. 332.

FEYKJA, t, [fjúka], to *blow*, *drive away*, with dat., Ps. i. 4, Rd. 272; absol., Fas. ii. 238; metaph., feykja at e-m, to *ruin at one*, Al. 40; hann feykir (rusbes) inn í húsit sem kólfí skyti, Fms. vii. 342.

feyra, u, f. *miles in chess*, etc.; feyrðr, part. *mitis*.

feyskinn, adj. [fauskir], *rotten*, esp. of timber.

FIDLA, u, f. [A. S. *fídele*; Germ. *fiedel*], a *fiddle*, Fms. vii. 97, xi. 353 (in a verse); fíðlu-sláttir, *playing on a fiddle*, Hom. 106.

fíðlari, a, m. a *fiddler*, Hkr. i. 30.

fíðra, að, to *touch or tickle with a feather*; fíðringr, m. the *effect of being tickled*; fíðraðr, part. *feathered*, of arrows, Fas. ii. 173.

FÍÐRI, mod. fíðr, n. *feathers* (vide fjóðr), Edda 46, Stj. 83, Fms. vi. 85 (in a verse); sængt-f., the *feathers of a bed*; álptar-f., *swan feathers*; gæsar-f., *goose feathers*; again, a *quill* is fjóðr.

fíðrildi, n. a *butterfly*, vide fíðrildi.

fíðr-varinn, part. *wearing feathers*, of a bird, Fas. i. 477 (in a verse).

fíka, að, in the phrase, fíka sig upp, to *climb nimbly as a spider*.

fíkta, að, to *fumble*, *grope with a thing*, as a child, (mod.)

fíla, u, f. [vide fjöl], a *deal*, *thin board*, N. G. L. i. 75.

FÍLLA, u, f. the *greasy fat flesh*, e. g. of a halibut; esp. the *thick film of the beard*, in vanga-fílla, kinn-f., haus-f., hnakka-f.

fílungr, m. one who *cuts deals*, N. G. L. i. 101, Gpl. 80. II. a

bird, *procellaria maxima*.

fímaak, að, dep. to *basten*, Karl. 382, (rare.)

FIMBUL-, [cp. Germ. *fimmel* = an iron wedge; Bohem. *fímol*; Swed. *fimmel-stång* = the *handle of a sledge-bammer*; in Icel. obsolete, and only used in four or five compds in old poetry], *mighty*, *great*, viz. fimbul-sambí, a, m. a *mighty fool*, Hm. 103; fimbul-ljóð, n. pl. *mighty songs*, Hm. 141; fimbul-týr, m. the *mighty god*, *great helper*, Vsp. 59; fimbul-vetr, m. the *great and awful winter preceding the end of the world*, Vpm. 44; fimbul-pul, f. the *roaring of a river*, Gm. 27, Edda (Gl.); fimbul-þulr, m. the *great wise man*, Hm. 143.

fími, mod. fínni, f. *nimbleness*; vide vápn-fími.

fím-leikr (-leiki), m. *nimbleness, agility*, Fms. ii. 5, 170, vi. 5, 225.

fímleika-maðr, m. a *nimble man*, Isl. ii. 191.

fím-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *nimbly*, Fms. ii. 268, Bar. 19.

FIMM, a cardinal numb. [Lat. *quinque*; Gr. *πέντε*; Goth. *fimf*; A. S. *fif*; Engl. *five*; Germ. *fünf*; Swed.-Dan. *fem*];—five, passim; fimm sinnum, five times, passim. compds: fimm-della, u, f. the *fifth part*, Am.

111. fimm-della, d, to *divide into five shares*, Am. 84. fimm-feldr, adj. *fivefold*, Sks. 416. fimm-nættungr, m. a law phrase, a *summons with five nights' notice*, N. G. L. i. 124, K. A. 182, v. l. fimm-tíu, indecl., old fimm-tigir, m. pl. *fifty*. fimm-tugandi, mod. fimm-tugati, the *fiftieth*, 686 C. 1, Stj. 110, Orkn. 360, Greg. 73. fimm-tógr or fimm-tugr, adj. *fifty years old*, Fms. xi. 75;—*measuring fifty* (ells, fatboma, or the like), cp. áttæðr.

fímmta, að, to *summon* (v. fímt), Gpl. 423.

fímm-tán, a cardinal numb. *fifteen*, passim. fímmtán-sessa, u, f. a *ship with fifteen seats*, Hkr. i. 215.

fímm-tándi, an ordinal numb. the *fifteenth*, passim.

fímmti, an ordinal numb. the *fifth*, passim. fímmti-dagr, mod.

fímti-dagr, m. the *fifth day*, Thursday (vide dagr), 415. 8, Bs. i. 237,

Rb. 112, Fms. v. 97, Nj. 274.

fímmtungr, m. the *fifth part*, Eg. 266, Fms. i. 23, Rb. 136, N. G. L. i. 79, Gpl. 283.

FIMR, adj. *nimble, agile*, in bodily exercise; fímr við leika, Fms. ii. 91; fímr ok hverjum manni görvari at sér um alla hluti, viii. 343; sterkr ok fímr, Hkr. i. 290; fímr ok skjótr, Fms. x. 314; fímr í orrostum, ii. 106;—neut. as adv. *dexterously, speedily*, bændum for eigi fímt at reka flóttann, viii. 407; nú lát við fímt at leita duranna, Hom. 120; víg-fímr, *skilled in fight*; orð-fímr, mál-fímr, *quick of tongue, eloquent*: the prop. noun Fíma-fengr prob. means *nimble-fingered*, Ls.

FÍMT or fímmt, f. a *number of five*: fímtar-tala, u, f. a *set of five or multiple of five* (as fifteen, fifty, etc.), Bs. i. 190. 2. [Swed. *femt* = a kind of *court*], a law phrase, a *summoning before a court* with a notice of five days: a standing phrase in the Norse law, so that the verb fímta means to *summon*: so, fímtar-gríð, n. pl. a *truce during a fímt*, N. G. L. i. 342, 351; fímmtar-nafn, n. a *citation with a fímt's notice*, K. A. 184; the phrase gera e-m fímt simply means to *summon*, N. G. L. i. 346, passim; one fímt is the shortest notice for *summoning*, five fímtes the longest,—fímm fímtum hit lengsta, ef hann veit nær þing skal vera, 21;—the law provides that no summoning shall take place on Tuesday, because in that case the court-day would fall on Sunday, the day of summoning not being counted, N. G. L., Jb., and K. A. passim.—This law term is very curious, and seems to be a remnant of the old heathen division of time into fímtes (pentads), each month consisting of six such weeks; the old heathen year would then have consisted of seventy-two fímtes, a holy number, as composed of 2 × 36 and 6 × 12. With the introduction of the names of the planetary days (vide dagr) and the Christian week, the old fímt only remained in law and common sayings; thus in Hm. 73,—'there are many turns of the weather in five days (viz. a fímt), but more in a month,' which would be unintelligible unless we bear in mind that a fímt just answered to our week; or verse 50,—'among bad friends love flames high for five days, but is slaked when the sixth comes;' in a few cases, esp. in ecclesiastical law, sjaund (hebdomad) is substituted for the older fímt, N. G. L. passim; it is curious that in Icel. law (Grág.) the fímt scarcely occurs, as in Icel. the modern week seems to have superseded the old at an early time. COMPOD:

Fímtar-dómr, m. the *Fifth High Court in the Icel. Commonwealth*, vide dómr, Grág. p. þ., etc.; the form of the word is irregular, as it means the *Fifth Court* (added to the four Quarter Courts) = dómr hinn fímmti, as it is also called in Grág. p. þ. ch. 24 sqq.; the old Scand. law term fímt seems to have floated before the mind of the founders, as fímtar-dómr etymologically answers to Swed. *femt*, i. e. a court before which one has to appear a 'fímt' from the citation. Fímtardóms-eiðr, m. the *oath to be taken in the Fifth Court*, Grág. p. þ. ch. 26, 27, Nj. 241; in Sturl. ii. 128 used of an oath worded as the oath in the Fifth Court. Fímtardóms-lög, n. pl. the *institution of F.*, Ib. 13, Nj. 166. Fímtardóms-mál, n. an *action before the Fifth Court*, Nj. 231. Fímtardóms-stofna, u, f. a *citation before the Fifth Court*, Nj. 168. Fímtardóms-sök, f. a *case to be brought before the Fifth Court*, Grág. i. 360, Nj. 244. fímtar-þing, n. a (Norse) *meeting* called so, Js. 41.

FINGER, m., gen. fingrar, mod. fingers; dat. fingri; pl. fingr; a neut. fingr occurs in O. H. L. 73, 74, which gender is still found in Swed. dialects; the acc. pl. is in conversation used as fem., an Icel. says allar fingr, not alla fingr; [Goth. *fingrs*; A. S. *finger*, etc.; whereas Lat. *digitus* and Gr. *δάκτυλος* etymologically answer to Icel. *tá*, Engl. *toe*, Germ. *zehe*, a finger of the foot];—a *finger*, Grág. i. 498, Hkr. ii. 380, 384, Magn. 518, passim; the names of the fingers—þumal-fingr, the *thumb*; vísi-f., the *index finger*, also called sleiki-f., *lick-finger*; langa-töng, *long-prong*; græði-f., *leech-finger*, also, but rarely, called baug-f., *digitus annuli*; litli-f., the *little finger*. Sayings or phrases:—playing with one's fingers is a mark of joy or happiness—leika fingrum (Rm. 24), or leika við fingr sér (sína), Fms. iv. 167, 172, vii. 172, Orkn. 324, mod. leika við hvern sinn fingr; also spila fingrum, id., Fbr. 198; vita e-ð upp á sínar tíu fingr, to *know a thing on one's ten fingers*, i. e. *have at one's fingers' ends*; fetta fingr úti e-t, to *find fault with*; rétta e-m fingr, *digito monstrare*, Grett. 117; sjá ekki fingra sinna skil, not to be able to *distinguish one's fingers*, of blindness, Bs. i. 118; other phrases are rare and of foreign origin, e. g. sjá í gegnum fingr við e-n, to *shoot one's eyes to a thing*, etc.; fingr digrir, *thick fingers*, of a clown, Rm. 8; but mjó-fingraðr, *taper-fingered*, epithet of a lady, 36; fingra-mjúkr, *nimble-fingered*; fingrar-þykkir, a *finger thick*, Al. 165; fingrar gömr, a *finger's end*, Fs. 62; fingra staðr, the *print of the fingers*, Synb. 59; fingrar breidd, a *finger's breadth*. In the Norse law (N. G. L. i. 172) the fingers are taxed, from the thumb at twelve ounces, to the little finger at one ounce—not so in the curious lawsuit recorded in Sturl. i. ch. 18–27. Also a *measure, a finger's breadth*, Nj. 27, cp. MS. 732. 5: arithm. *any number under ten*, Alg. 362; botan., skolla-fingr, a kind of fern, *lycopodium*. fingra-járn, n. a *'finger-iron'*, a *thimble* (?), Dipl. v. 18. fingr-hæð, f. a *finger's height*, as measure.

fingr-björg, f. [Swed. *finger-borg*], a *'finger-bield'*, a *thimble*.

fingr-brjótr, m. a *'finger-breaker'*, a false move in chess, but uncertain

which, Fms. iv. 366.

up
penindiahl.

fingr-gull, n. a 'finger-gold,' a ring, Nj. 16, Boll. 356, Bs. i. 641, Fms. iv. 130, Worsaae 243-246, 381-383, 433 sqq.

fingr-höggva, hjó, to *bru* one's finger off, Ann. 1342.

fingrungr, m. a finger-ring, Stj. 191.

FINNA, pret. fann, 2nd pers. fannst, mod. fannst; pl. fundu; pres. finn and finnr; in old MSS. and poetry freq. *fídr*, Hm. 23, but *finnr* 63; pret. subj. *fynda*; part. fundinn; sup. fundit; the forms *finnu* and *funnit* may be found in MSS., but were probably never so pronounced; for even in Haustl. *bund* and *fundu* rhyme together; with the neg. suff. *fannka*, Hm. 38: [Ulf. *finþan*; A.S. *findan*; Engl. *find*; Germ. *finden*; Swed. *finna*; Dan. *finde*]: —to find; Finnar kómu aprt ok höfðu fundit hlutinn, Landn. 174; hann leitar ok *fídr*, Isl. ii. 321; Knútr hinn Fundni, *Canute the Foundling*, Fms. i. 112; hann herjaði á Ísland ok fann þar jarðhús mikit, Landn. 32; fundu þeir Hjórelef dauðan, 35; þar fundusk undir bein, Ld. 328. 2. to meet one; hversu opt hann fyndi smala-mann þóðar, Ld. 138; ok vildi eigi finna Hákon konung, Fms. x. 3. 3. to visit; en þó gakk þú at finna konung, Nj. 7; veiztu ef þú vin átt... far þú at finna opt, Hm. 120. 3. to find out, invent, discover; þorsteinn er fann sumar-auka, Landn. 131, Ld. 12; Núi fann vín at gíra, Al. 64, Stj. 191; rúnar munt þú finna, Hm. 143; hann fann margar listir, þær sem áðr höfðu eigi fundnar verit, Edda (pref.). 4. to discover a country; leita lands þess er Hrafna-Flóki hafði fundit, Fms. i. 238; þá er Ísland fannsk ok bygðisk, Landn. 24; þá rak vestr í haf ok fundu þar land mikit, 26; land þat er kallat er Grænaland fannsk ok bygðisk af Íslandi, lb. 9; í þann tíma fannsk Ísland, Eg. 15. 5. metaph., finna e-n at e-u, a law phrase, to bring a charge home to one, Fms. xi. 75; hence also, vera fundinn að e-u, to be guilty of a thing; vera ekki at því fundinn, to be not guilty of a thing; cp. the Engl. to 'find' guilty. II. metaph., 1. to find, perceive, notice, feel; þú fannst at ek lauss lífi, Fm. 8; Gunnhildr finnr þat, Nj. 9; fundu þeir þá brátt, at þangat var skotið öllum málum, Eb. 330; hitki hann *fídr* þótt þeir um hann fár lesi, Hm. 23; þá þat finnr er at þingi kemr, 24, 63; þeir fundu eigi fyrr en sjölmenni dreif at þeim, Fms. i. 136, Nj. 79. 2. impers., fann þat á, it could be perceived, Eg. 51; fann þó mjök á Dofra, er þeir skildu, i. e. D. felt much at their parting, Fms. x. 175; fann lítt á honum, hvárt honum þótti vel eðr illa, it was little to be seen, *weibster*... Eb. 42. 3. finna til, to feel hurt, feel a sore pang, is a freq. mod. phrase, but rarely occurs in old writers; finnr þú nokkurt til hvert sjúndskapr, etc., Anal. 175; en Aldrian fann ekki til þessa sjálf, áðr einn riddari tók brandinn af honum, Þidr. 358; hence til-finning, feeling. 4. to find, bring forward; finna e-t til, in support of a charge; ok finna þat til foráttu, at..., Nj. 15; hvat finnr þú helzt til þess, *how dost thou make that out?* 49; hann fann þó þat til, at..., Fms. vii. 258; Eyólfir fann þat til, at..., Nj. 244; hvat finnr þú til þess, *what givest thou as the reason?* Eb. 184; finna e-t við, to make objection to; hvártz hiinn *fídr* við, at hann sé eigi þar í þingi, Grág. i. 22; þá fundu þeir þat við, um gjaforð þetta, Fms. x. 87, v. l. 3. as a law phrase, to find money, to pay, lay out; hann skal eigi finna meira af fó því, en kaupar leg, Grág. i. 207; allra aura þeirra er úmaginn skal finna með sér, 206; ok slika aura f. honum, ii. 210; á hann enga heimtúng til þess er hann fann við, Jb. 421 (MS.); ef maðr selt úmaga til framfarslu ok finnr fé með, Grág. i. 266; þeim þræli er hann hefir fulla verðaura fyrir fundit, 358; hence in the old oath, ek hefka fé bōðit í dóm þenna, hefka ek fundit, ok monka finna, hvárki til laga né úlaga (where bjōða and finna are opposed, i. e. bjōða to offer, finna to pay actually), 75; hence is derived the law phrase, at finna sjálfan sik fyrir, to pay with one's self, according to the law maxim, that 'he that cannot pay with his purse shall pay with his body,' used metaph. to pay dear, to feel sorely; kvæð makligt at hann fyndi sik fyrir, Sturl. iii. 213, Eb. 154; skaltu sjálfan þik fyrir finna, Fms. iii. 110, xi. 256, Þorst. Síðu II. 9; the pun in Anal. 177 is a mere play of words. 4. finna at e-u, to censure, Fbr. 212, Edda (pref.), very freq. in mod. usage, hence að-finnsla and að-fyndni, censure; nearly akin is the phrase, þat eitt finn ek Gunnlaugi, at mér þykir hann vera úráðinn, *that is the only fault I find with Gunnlaug*, Isl. ii. 217; ef nokkut væri þat er at mætti finna, if there was anything to blame, Sks. 69 new Ed. III. reflex., 1. recipr. to meet with one another, Fms. i. 19, Nj. 8, 48; eigi kemr mér þat á úvart þótt vit finnimk á Íslandi, Ff. 20. 2. for some instances where the sense seems purely passive, see above. 3. freq. in a half passive reflex. sense, to be found, to occur; finnsk dæmi til, examples occur, Gpl. 45; þat finnsk ritad, it is found written, occurs in books, Fms. ii. 153; finnsk í kvæðum þeim er..., Eg. 589. 4. metaph. to be perceived; fannsk þat mjök í ræðu Erlinga, Fms. vii. 258; adding á, fannsk þat opt á jarli, Nj. 46; fannsk þat á öllu, at, it was easy to see, *that*... 17, 90; þat fannsk á Arnkæli goða, at..., Eb. 178. 5. finnsk til e-s, to be pleased with a thing; impers., fannsk Grími fátt til hans, *Grim was little pleased with him*, Eg. 190; ekki fannsk Eiríki til þessa verks, *Eric was not much pleased with it*, Ff. 149; fannsk mér fleira til hans en annarra, *I liked him better than the rest*, Fms. i. 141; e-m finnst til e-s, to value; honum finnsk ekki til, *he thinks naught of it, thinks it worthless*, Fas. i. 317, freq. in mod. usage; finnsk at e-u, to admire, *Sighvat* (obsol.): so in the phrase, láta sér lítið um finnsk, to pay little heed to, rather dislike, Hkr. iii. 244; konungr lét

sér ekki um þat finnsk, Fms. iv. 195; lét hann sér fátt um finnsk, v. 29; Dagur lét sér ekki um finnsk eðr fátt, iv. 382; Ólvi fannsk mikit um hann, O. admired him much, Nj. 41; fannsk mönnum mikit um tal þeirra, 18; honum fannsk um mikit, *he was much surprised*, Hkr. iii. 355; e-m finnsk, *one thinks, it seems to one*; mér finnsk sem hann hafi önga verki, *metbinks he feels no pain*, Barl. 101; finnsk mér svá, at engi maðr, *metbinks that no man*, 15; very freq. in conversation, with infin. *it seems to me, metbinks*. IV. part. finnandi, a finder, 655 xii. 2; finnanda-spik, n. *blubber which is the perquisite of the finder of a whale*, Grág. ii. 383; part. pass. fundit, *beeseming*, nú mun ok vel fundit, at..., Anal. 173.

FINNAR, m. the Finns and Lapps; Finn, m. a Finn; Finna and Finn-kona, u, f, a Finn woman, Fms. x. 378; Finn-mörk, f. Finmark, Fms. passim; Finnland, n. Finland; Finnendingar, u. pl. the Finns; the name Lapps only occurs in Orkn. ch. I and Ann. of the 14th century; Finn-ferð or Finn-för, f. or Finn-kaup, n. travelling or trading with the Finns or Lapps, Fms. vii. Eg. 25, Hkr. ii. 162; Finn-skatt, m. tribute paid by the Finns, Eg. 53, Fms. vi. 377; Finn-skref, n. cargo in a Finn merchant ship, Fas. ii. 515, 516; Finnskr, adj. Finns, Lapp, etc., vide Fms. passim. The trade with the Finns or Lapps was in old times regarded as a royal monopoly, cp. esp. Eg. 10, 14, Ó. H. ch. 122, Har. S. harðr. ch. 104, 106, and the deeds and laws passim. II. again the Finns or Lapps were in old times notorious for sorcery, hence the very names Finn and sorcerer became synonymous, cp. Vd. ch. 12, Landn. 3, 2, Har. S. hárf. ch. 25, 34, Hkr. Ól. S. Tr. ch. 36; the law forbids to believe in Finns or witchcraft (*trúa á Finn eðr forðabur*). N. G. L. i. 389, 403—often in the phrase, Finn-ferð, f. going to the Finns; fara Finn-sarar, f. pl. (N. G. L. i. 350) and fara á Finn-mörk at spytja fara (352) are used like Germ. 'to go to the Blackberg'; Finn-vitka, að, to 'Finn-witch,' i. e. bewitch like a Finn, Fb. ii. 78; Finn-bólur, f. pl. or Finnar, m. pl., medic. 'Finn-pox,' pustules in the face, Fél. ix. 209; Finn-bræk, f. pl. 'Finn-breaks,' wizard-breaks, concerning which see Maurer's Volkssagen.

finnarni, mod. *finlandi*, u. pl. a wilderness, desert, in the phrase, *fiyð* ok f., Fms. viii. 432. **finn-gálm**, n. (finn-galp, Fas. iii. 473, wrongly), a fabulous monster, half man, half beast, Nj. 183, Landn. 317, v. l., Fms. v. 246; the word *centaur* is rendered by *finngálm*, 673, 2, Rb. (1812. 17); hence *finngálmnað*, part. n. a gramm. term to express incongruous metaphors and the like, cp. Horace's 'desinit in piscem...'; Skálda 187, 204. **finnungr**, m., botan. *juncus squarrosus*; sinu-f., töðu-f., *nardus stricta*, Norse *finna-skag* = Finn's beard. **FIPA**, að, *fiþa* fyrir e-m, to disturb, confuse one in reading or speaking; reflex., e-m *fiþast*, one is confounded, in reading or talking. **fiþla**, að, to touch, finger, Grett. 203 A; for the proverb vide feigr. **fiþling**, vide *fiþling*. **finn-verk**, n. pl. *leebery*, Hkv. i. 40. **finn**, n. pl. (mod. *finni*), [Ulf. *fairina* = *alria*], an abomination, shocking thing; mæltu margir at slíkt væri mikit fin, Nj. 156, Ff. 62, Sturl. i. 12, Fms. vi. 38, Gullþ. 13; svá miklum finnum, Eg. 765; f. ok eudemi, or heyr á fin, *what a monstrous thing!* Fms. vii. 21, 25; the saying, finnum nýtr þess er finnum fer, cp. the Lat. 'male parit male dilabuntur,' Fbr. 28, Grett. 16 new Ed.; gen. pl. *finna*, used as a prefix to adjectives and nouns, *shockingly*. COMPS: *finna-djarfr*, adj. mad, Fms. vii. 63, xi. 54. **finna-frost**, n. an awful frost, Hom. 87. **finna-fullr**, adj. awful, Fas. i. 24. **finna-harðr**, adj. violent, Fms. viii. 225. II. in mod. usage, *finni* = a great deal, a lot; *finni* öll, a vast lot.

finna, að, [Ulf. *fairnon* = *μαμαόθαι*], to blame, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing, Hm. 92, 93; *finnattu mik, blame not me*, Korn. 100 (in a verse); *finna* e-n um e-t, id., Mork. 36. **finnari**, compar. one degree farther, of odd degrees of consinship, e. g. three on one side and four on the other, Grág. i. 50, 171, passim; cp. D. I. i. 385.

FIRRA, 8. [fiarri], to deprive one of a thing, with dat. of the thing, acc. of the person; þegar er hann *fídr* þóð augum, *whenever he lost sight of Tboðr*, Fms. vi. 201; *fídr* ríki ok *tóstrandi*, *bereft of kingdom and fosterland*, iii. 6; *fíra* e-n *festar-konu sinni*, Grág. i. 314; *fíra* konu ráði *lögtráðanda*, 343, cp. Kb. ii. 50. 2. reflex. to save, defend; vide því *fíri* (*defend*) oss Guðs son, Stj. 152; *fíra* e-n ámal, Fms. v. 307; *fíra* e-n úhæfu, vi. 383; úþóppum, Lv. 94 (Ed. frium). 3. reflex. to shun; *fírrask fund* e-s, Eg. 70; hann vildi f. alþýðu þys, Fms. i. 272; *fírk* þú eigi gæfu þína, *don't shirk thy good luck*, Glüm. 382; *fírrask* e-a eðr *fiþja*, Grág. i. 233; ef kona *fírrisk* bónda sinn, *if a wife elopes from her husband*, 353, cp. Hm. 163; heilsa *fírrisk* e-n, *health departs from one*, Sturl. ii. 114 C. II. part. *fírr* or *fírrör*, as adj. *bereft of, void of*, Skv. 2, 7, 3, 13, 24; *vammi fírr*, *faultless, holy*, Stor. 23. **fírr**, adj. compar. *farther*, Nj. 124. (vide *fiarri*.) **fírring**, f. a shunning, removal, Bs. i. 740. **fírtur**, f. pl. *freefulness*; *fírtinn*, adj. *freeful*; *fírtast*, 2, dep. to fret. **fírrakr**, adj. from *fírrör*, q. v., in a great many compds, *Breid-fírrakr*, *Ey-fírrakr*, *Skag-fírrakr*, etc., Landn., Sagas, passim. **físka**, að, to fish, vide *fiskja*.

fíkula, adv. *greedily*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

FÍLL, m. [early Swed. and Dan. *fil*], an elephant; this interesting word, which is still in exclusive use in Icel., was borrowed from the Persian *fil*, and came to Scandinavia in early times, probably by the eastern road of trade through Russia and Constantinople; it occurs in a verse of the 10th century (Fb. i. 209), the genuineness of which may be doubtful, but at all events the word is old; freq. in Al., Stj., Flóv., and romances. But *filfaldi*, Goth. *ulbandus*, A. S. *olfend* or *olvend*, a corruption of the Gr. *ἐλέφαντ*, means *camel*. COMPS: *filu-bein* or *filu-bein*, n. *ivory*, Al., Edda (pref.), Str. *filu-tönn*, f. *ivory*, Mar.

FÍN, adj. [Ital. *fine* and *fino* = *perfect*, from Lat. *finis*; Engl. *fine*; Germ. *fein*]: *fine*; it occurs in the Icel. poems *Nikulas-drápa* and *Skíðaríma*, and prob. came to Icel. along with the English trade at the beginning of the 15th century: *sax flint sem spegill*, Fas. iii. 543 (MS. 15th century): in a good sense, *girnist þú barn mitt blezan fá, björg lífs og gæfu fína*, *fine luck, happiness*, Pass. 37. 4. *Þ* of clothes, 'finn' is opp. to 'coarse', but the use of the word is rare in Icel.

FÍRAR, m. pl. [A. S. *fiaras*], poet. *men, people*, Ls. 25, Hm. 25, Edda (Gl.): *fiöld er þat er fira tregi* (a saying), Sdm. 30, *passim*.

físa, a strong verb, pret. *feis*, [Swed. *fisa*; Dan. *fise*; akin to Lat.], *pedere*, Hbl. 26; en hann *feis* við, Ísl. ii. 177.

físi-belgr, m. *small bellows*.

físi-sveppr, m. *a kind of fungus*, = *gor-kúla*.

fítón, in comps; hence the mod. *fítungr*, m. *frenzy*; [from the Gr. *φίτων*; mid. Lat. *phitones* = *wizards*, Du Cange; *phitones* = *Πυθώσιον*, a *witch*, Chaucer.] COMPS: *fítóns-andi*, a, m. *magic*, Fms. i. 76, x. 223, Fas. iii. 457; mod. *frenzy*. *fítóns-kona*, u, f. a *sorceress*, Stj. 491. *fítóns-list*, f. *magical art*, Edda (pref.) *fítóns-maðr*, m. a *sorcerer*, Stj. 647, 651.

fjædra, vide *fjöd*, a *feather*.

fjædr-hamr, m. a '*feather bam*,' *winged haunch* (in northern tales), like that of *Icarus* in the Greek legend, þkv. 3, 5, 9, þidr. 92, 93, Al. 72.

fjædr-klæði, n. pl. a *feather-bed* used as a *coverlet*, Js. 78.

fjædr-lausa, adj. *featherless*, Edda 77.

fjædr-nárr, adj. *feather-wounded*, of a bird changing feathers, K. þ. K. 112, K. Á. 164.

fjædr-spjót, n. a *kind of spear*, Grett. 121, Fs. 64.

fjædr-stafr, m. *the barrel of a quill*, Stj. 79.

fjala, vide *fjöl*, a *deal, plank, board*.

fjal-högg, n. a *chopping block*, Vápn. 24, Bs. i. 696.

FJALL, n., pl. *fjöll*, [a Scand. word, Swed. *själl*, Dan. *fjæld*, but wanting in the Germ. and Saxon, not even used in the Ormul., but freq. in North. E. and Scot., where it is of Dan. origin]: *a fell, mountain*, Nj. 25, Hkr. i. 218, Grett. 149, in endless instances: in the phrase, *það gengr fjöllum hæra*, *it mounts higher than the fells, cries to heaven*, of injustice: in allit. phrases, *fjöll og firnindi*, *fells and deserts* (vide *fínnerni*); *fjall eðr fjörð*, *fells or firths*, Hm. 117, N. G. L. i. 117: the pl. *fjöll* is used of a mountain with many peaks, *Fyja-fjöll*, *Vaðla-fjöll*, *Hafnar-fjöll*, Fbr.; but *Akra-fjall*, *Fagraskógur-fjall*, of a single mountain: the pl. is also used of a chain of mountains, thus, *Alpa-fjöll*, *the Alps*; *Pyrene-fjöll*, *the Pyrenees*; but *Dofra-fjall*, *the Dofra range* in Norway: in biblical names it is usually prefixed, e. g. *fjallið Smá*, *fjallið Horeb*, etc.; but also *Gilboa-fjöll*, Sam. Salm. 2. 1, prob. for the sake of euphony: *fjall* is also used *æf* *ig*, and as a pr. noun, of *the Alps*, in the phrase, *fyrir norðan fjall*, i. e. *Germany north of the Alps*; *sunnan um fjall*, i. e. *Italy*; the German emperor is called *keisari fyrir norðan fjall*, Fms. ix. 219, x. 101, Landn. 24, Fas. i. 213; Norway is also divided into *sunnan fjall* (i. e. *Dofra*) and *norðan fjall*; in mod. Norse, *Norden-fjalds* og *Sunden-fjalds*, Fms. x. 3. COMPS: *fjalla-bak*, n. *the back of a fell*, the sun sinks að *fjalla baki*, *behind the fells*. *fjalla-dalr*, m. a *valley*, 673, 53. *fjalla-fé*, n. *sheep on the fells or hill-pastures*. *fjalla-gol*, n. a *light breeze from the fells*, Fær. 203, opp. to *haf-gola*, a *breeze off the sea*. *fjalla-grös*, n. pl., botan. *lichen Islandicus*. *fjalla-klofi*, a, m. a *cleft or pass between fells*, Stj. 87, Al. 26. *fjalla-læða*, u, f. '*fell-sneaker*,' a *mist leaving the fells clear, but covering the low land*. *fjalla-sýn*, f. *mountain-view*, Bs. ii. 179, freq. in names of places, vide *Landn.* *fjalla-tindr*, m. a *peak*. *fjalls-brún*, f. *the brow, edge of a fell*, Stj. 402, D. i. i. 471. *fjalla-hlið*, f. a *fell-side*, Fms. i. 211, ix. 527. *fjalla-hyrna* or *fjalls-gnipa*, u, f. *the horn of a fell, a sharp peak*. *fjalls-hæðir*, f. pl. *summits*, Stj. 39, 607. *fjalls-múli*, a, m. a '*mull*' or *crag projecting between two valleys*, Landn. 313. *fjalls-rætr*, f. pl. *the roots of a f.*, i. e. *the foot of a mountain*; the fells are metaph. regarded as trees rooted in the earth, but cp. the mythical tale in Edda 19 and 221 (App.) *fjalls-oxi*, f. *the shoulder of a fell*, Stj. 529, Fas. i. 53.

fjall, n. a *fell, skin*, Lat. *pellis*, vide *berfjall*, (rare.)

fjalla, ad. *to clothe with a fell, cover with fur*; *fjalla um þik með góðum klæðum*, Clar.: metaph. *to treat*; hence comes the part. *fjallaðr*, adj. *tinted, coloured*; *blá-fjallaðr*, *black*, etc.; *gull-fjallaðr*, *gilt*, Fas. ii. 173.

fjall-borg, n. a *crag, precipice*, Fms. ii. 277.

fjall-borg, f. a *hill-fort*, Stj. 380.

fjall-bygd, f. a *county among fells*, 625, 87, Eg. 58, Hkr. ii. 65.

fjall-dalr, m. a *dale in the fells*, Eg. 137, Hkr. i. 47.

fjall-dýr, n. a *beast of the fells, wild beast*, Bs. ii. 137 (of a fox).

fjall-ferð, f. a '*fell-trip*,' *mountain excursion*, Fs. 71.

fjall-ganga, u, f. *going into the fell-pastures to gather sheep*, Jb. 284.

Vápn. 22. **fjallgöngu-maðr**, m. *men searching the fells for sheep*.

fjall-garðr, m. a *wall of fells, range of hills*, Hkr. i. 8, A. A. 287 (of the Alps), Sks. 143.

fjall-gola, u, f. a *breeze from the fells*. 203.

fjall-hagi, a, m. a *fell-pasture*, Eb. 54, Jb. 243.

fjall-hola, u, f. a '*fell-hole*,' *cavern*, Sks. 714.

fjalligr, adj. *hilly, mountainous*, Sks. 43, (rare.)

fjall-kona, u, f. '*fell-queen*,' a *giantess*, Bs. ii. 26, (rare.)

fjall-maðr, m. = *fjallgöngumaðr*, Sd. 156.

fjall-nár, m. a *law term*, a man put to death by being exposed on a fell, opp. to *gálg-nár* *banged*, *sæ-nár* *drowned*, vide *Grág.* Vsl. ch. 90, cp. Rd. ch. 21, 22.

fjall-rapi, mod. **fjall-drapr**, a, m. a *kind of dwarf birch*, Bs. i. 7, Edda (Gl.), Hjalt., Björn.

fjall-rota, u, f. [Norse *rutte*], a *kind of wild partridge*, Edda (Gl.)

fjall-rönn, adj. *blowing from the fells*, Kristni S. (in a verse).

fjall-skarð, n. a *gap in the fell, mountain-pass*, Krók. 64.

fjall-skerða, ð, a *pun*, Krók. i. c., = *gilja*, *to beguile*, (*fjalliskarð* = *gil*).

fjall-skora, u, f. a '*fell-scurf*,' Hkr. iii. 323, v. 1.

fjall-skógr, m. a *mountain forest*, Stj. 256, 644.

fjall-slétta, u, f. a *mountain plain, table land*, Flor.

fjall-stöng, f. a *fellsman's staff*, Eb. 106.

fjall-tindr, m. a *mountain peak*, = *fjalla-tindr*, Edda (pref.)

fjall-veggr, m. a *mountain road*, Stj. 352, v. 1., Ísl. ii. 349, Fms. viii. 50.

fjall-víðr, m. *timber from the fells*, Gpl. 455.

fjall-vindr, m. a *land wind*, opp. to *hafvindr*, Eg. 370.

fjall-poka, u, f. *fog from the fells*.

fjalls-fullr, adj. = *fjellsfullr*, O. H. L. 27.

FJARA, u, f., gen. *fjörü*, [a Scand. word, which remains in Orkney in the Orkneys, vide *ey*]: *the ebb-tide, ebb*, 415, 10, Edda 32-34, Fms. xi. 6, Fs. 157, Grág. ii. 352-366, *passim*. 2. [cp. *fore* in the Engl. *fore-shore*], *the fore-shore, beach, sea-board*, Edda i. c., Grág. i. 91, Fas. ii. 148, Nj. 19, Eb. 292, Grett. 89, Orkn. 336, *passim*: the allit. saying, *milli fjalls ok fjörü*, *between fell and fore-shore*; *var þá skógr milli fjalls ok fjörü*, *at that time it was forest between fell and fore-shore*, i. e. *all over the low land*, Landn. 28, lb. ch. 1; *þar sem mætisk gras eðr f.*, *where the grass and sea-beach join*, Dipl. iii. 11. COMPS: *fjörü-borð*, n. *the sea-board, the breadth of the fjara*, metaph. from a cup, cp. the mythical tale in Edda i. c. *fjörü-grjótt*, n. *the gravel on the beach*, Fms. ii. 93, Fas. ii. 112. *fjörü-grös*, n. pl., botan. a *kind of sea-weed*, opp. to *fjallagrös*. *fjörü-kóngr* (*fjörü-kúfungr*), m. a *kind of snail*. *fjörü-maðkr*, m. a *kind of worm used for bait*. *fjörü-maðr*, m. *the owner of the shore*, Grág. ii. 367, Jb. 318. *fjörü-mark*, n. *the land-marks on the shore*, Jb. 320, Dipl. ii. 5, Grág. ii. 361. *fjörü-mál*, n. *the rim of the shore between the flood line and the ebb*, more usually *fjæðarmál*, Sturl. ii. 35, v. 1. *fjörü-nyttjar*, f. pl. used of drift-timber, dead whales, sea-weed, or the like, Engl. *jetum*, Vm. 75, 80.

fjörü-steinr, m. *sbingle on the beach*, Bs. i. 506: *mark stones*, shewing the tide is so far out as to leave a way along the beach, 656 C. 31.

fjörü-stúfr, m. a *piece of strand or strand right* belonging to a farm, Dipl. iii. 11.

fjara, ad. (but *fjardi*, Korm. 118), *to ebb*; *er fjardi*, *fjarar* (pres.), Vm. 96, Korm. i. c.; *fjara uppi*, of a ship, *to be aground*, Hkr. i. 152; *so, fjaradi um nótt út undan skipinu*, *the ship was left on dry land*, Fms. xi. 241; *fjarar nú undan skipinu*, Ld. 56: metaph. *to be upset*, Str. 32 (badly); *impers.*, *skip* (acc.) *hans fjaradi uppi*, *his ship ran aground*, Fms. iv. 65; *sum skipin vóru þá uppi fjörüð*, Hkr. i. 152.

fjarðar, vide *fjörðr*, a *firth*.

fjarg-hús, n. pl. [farg, fergja, fjörgyn], *hugs, big houses*, Akv. 39, 43.

fjarg-vefjask, dep. *to groan and lament*, Bjarn. 69 (in a verse). (MS. *fiargvefiar*, *r = z = sk*: the explanation given in Lex. Poet. cannot be right. Ls. 19 is corrupt, so that there is no evidence for the word *fjörg* = *gods*.)

fjarg-viðrauk, ad. dep. *to groan as under a weight*; f. *dýrin sein og þung*, Bb. 3. 35: the phrase, f. um e-t, *to groan, make a fuss about nothing*.

fjar-lægd, f. *distance*, Rb. 476, *passim*.

fjar-lægjausk, ð, *to leave far behind*, A. R. ii. 151, Stat. 282.

fjar-lægr, adj. '*far-lying*,' *distant*, Fms. i. 289, x. 227, Mar. 207.

fjarr, adj. *being far off*, an obsolete word; as to the dubious passage Alm. 5 vide *farri*.

fjarran, adv. [A. S. *feorran*; Old Engl. *ferne*; Germ. *fern*; Swed. *fjarran*; Dan. *fern*], *far off*, Hkr. ii. 37, D. N. v. 24, = *fjarri*.

fjarri, compar. *fjrr*, mod. *fjær*, superl. *fjrrst* or *fjrrst*, mod. *fjærst*; [Gr. *φάρω*; Goth. *fairra*, which is also used to transl. *μακρόν*; A. S. *feor*; Engl. *far*; Hel. and O. H. G. *fer*]: *far off*; *því at útlendið höð-ingjar vóru þeim jafnan fjarri*, O. H. 34: *svá at fjarri águ brotin, fjar far off*, Edda 19; vide Ísl. ii. 483, *passim*; *skattlöndin þau er fjarri lágu*, *the provinces that were at a distance* (*fjar-lægr*), Eg. 536: with *dal*,

sólu fjarri, Vsp. 44; hvárt sem eru nær kirkju eða fjarri kirkju-garði, *far from the churchyard*, K. þ. K. 28; standa f. e-n, *to stand far from one*; báningjan stóð honum eigi fjarri, Al. 82; stóðu mér þá fjarri, Nj. 19; útibúir þat er first var húsum, *farthest from the houses*, 168; hvar fjarri öðrum mönnum, *quite far from other men*, Grett. 127; þeim mönnum er first byggð megin-hérúðum, *who lived farthest from the chief counties*, Fms. iv. 144; í þat horn lands sins er first er lýrítar-vörn hans, Grág. ii. 224; þóttusk þeir bazt hafa er first vóru þeirra samgangi, *the farther off the better*, Glúm. 380; svá hátt at þó mátti heyra gerla þótt þeir væri firt, Nj. 118; þó at skip leggi firt búð (dat.) en svá, Grág. i. 91; eigi firt garði en í örskots-helgi, 82; far þú firt sundi, *begone from the sound*, Hbl. 54; farit firt húsi, Am. 37; the phrase, ganga e-m hendi firt, *to go out of one's hand, be lost*, Rd. 283, Grett. (in a verse); þykki mér hann jafnan betri firt mér en nær, Fms. iv. 330; hvárt þat er nær honum eða firt, Rb. 38, (mod., nær eða fjar); með hramminum þeim er firt var berginu, Grett. 101; firt meir, *farther aloof*; bónda-múgrinn sat firt meir, Fms. i. 280; ok því firt meir, at . . . and so much more aloof, in order that . . . Sks. 365; in the proverb, allt er fjörvi firt, *all is farther than life*, i. e. *life is the nearest, dearest thing*, Ld. 266, (or, fé er fjörvi firt); at firt, much less, Eg. ch. 14; þótt hann sé firt fatinn, *though be far away*, Hm. 33.

II. metaph., taka e-u fjarri, *to take a thing far, i. e. to take it coolly, deny it flatly*; Ormr tók því ekki fjarri, Fms. i. 209; þeir tóku því ekki fjarri, 229; ek ætla þat nú eigi fjarri, well, *I think it's not far wrong*, Nj. 248; with dat., ok er þat ekki fjarri hennar skapi, *'tis not far from her mind*, 49; þat er fjarri skapi föður mins, Lv. 87; þú talar þat eigi fjarri réttu, *thou sayest what is not far from right*, Fms. ii. 14; eigi fjarri því at lengd, i. e. *about so long a time*, Bs. i. 61; firt eigi fjarri getu minni, Fms. iv. 312, vi. 104; the phrase, fjarri fer því, *it 'fares' far from that*, i. e. *far from it, by no means*; ok er því fjarri ordit er ek vilda at væri, *it is far from what I had wished for*, Valla L. 221; nú sé ek eigi at mér mætti firt um fara en þér, *now I see not how I can fare worse than thou*, Grett. 150. β. *far from, bereft of*; fjarri fedr-munum, *bereft of my patrimony*, Fms. 8; fjarri vinum, *friendless*, Sighvat; fjarri augum sem menjum, *bereft of eyes and treasures, i. e. losing both life and money*, Akv. 27.

Fjarski, a. m. *a far distance*; vera liggja, i farska, *to be afar off*, Fms. xi. 57, Sks. 183, Fas. iii. 459;—metaph. in mod. usage *immensity*, and in many compds: *fjarska-leggr*, adj. *immense*. *fjarska-liga*, adv. *immensely*. *fjarska-mikill*, *fjarska-stór*, adj. *immensely big, etc.*

Fjar-stöðr, adj. *'far-standing', far from*; fjarstætt er um að várt, *there is a long way between our strength, i. e. no comparison*, Fms. iii. 187.

Fjar-sýnis, adv. *far off, out of sight*, Mar.

Fjar-töki, n. [taka fjarri], *a flat refusal*, Fas. iii. 527.

Fjar-vist, f. *living far off*, Sks. 190.

FJÁ, ð, [Goth. *fjan* = *muēiv*; A. S. *feon* or *fjan*], *to hate*; an obsolete word, but occurs in Hým. 22, Ls. 35; reflex., fjásk e-n, *to hate one*, Skm. 33. Its participle however remains in all Teut. dialects, vide fjandi below.

Fjadr, part. [fé], *monied*, Bjarn. 18.

Fjálbr or fjálfr, n. a dubious word, [akin to fela (?)], *the deep, an abyss*, Haustl. 18; undir-f., *the lower deep, the abyss*, þd. 19.

Fjálgr-leikr, m. [felegbed = security, Dan. ballads], *trust, faith*, Hom. 122.

Fjálgr, adj. [feleg = safe in Dan. ballads; fjelg = comfortable, Ivar Aasen; prob. from fela]—*safe, well kept*, only in compds, glóð-fjálgr, *hid in embers*, of a fire, Yt. 21; inn-f., *stifled*, of tears, Hkv. 2. 43.

Fjánd-flokk, m. *a host of enemies*, N. G. L. i. 34.

Fjandi, a. m., mod. fjandi, pl. fjándr, mod. also féndr; dat. fjándum, mod. fjöndum; [Ulf. *fjands* = *ðeþþas*; A. S. *feond*; Engl. *fiend*; Germ. *feind*; Swed. *fiende*; Dan. *fiende*; the *nd* indicates the part; whereas, Engl. *foe* seems to be formed from the infin.];—prop. *a biter*. 1. *an enemy*, Hkv. 2. 30, 35, Rb. 380; freq. in old poetry, vide Lex. Poët.; in the allit. phrase, sem frændr, en eigi fjándr, *as friends, not foes*, Isl. ii. 380; the heathen maxim, gefat þinum fjándum frið, *give no truce to thy foes*, Hm. 128.

2. [Dan. *fanden*; Swed. *fan*], after the introduction of Christianity fjandi came to mean *a fiend, the fiend*, Bs. i. 452, Nidrst. 4; fjándr en eigi menn, *fiends and no men*, Fas. ii. 535; Satan, K. A. 74, Fms. i. 202, Stj. 40; ber þú sjálf fjanda þinn, *carry thy fiend thyself* (of a bewitched banner), Nj. 274; fjanda-kraptr, *fiendish power*, Fms. vii. 295; fjanda-limr, *a devil's limb*, viii. 221; fjanda-sou, *a fiend's son*, 656 C. 14; fjanda-villa, *a fiendish frenzy*, Post. 645. 99; in mod. usage fjandi means *a fiend*. *Fjanda-fæla*, u. f., botan. *fuga daemonum, angelica*, Germ. *engel-kraut*.

fjánd-ligr, adv. (fjánd-liga, adv.), *fiendish, fiendishly*, Fms. v. 162, Bær. 10, þortt. hv. 44, Fas. ii. 150.

fjánd-madr, m. *a foe-man*, Lv. 106, Fms. v. 273, Orkn. 224.

fjánd-mæli, n. *the words of a foe, invectives*, Lv. 39.

fjánds-bod or fjánd-bod, n. a law term, *a foe's bidding, a sham bidding at an auction*; ok sé eigi fjándsbod, eigi skal hann at fjándsbodi annars hafa, N. G. L. i. 117, cp. Gpl. 292.

fjánd-sæmi, f. *enmity*, Sturl. iii. 13.

fjánd-skapaðr, part. *hostile*, Fms. xi. 261.

fjánd-skapask, að, dep. *to show hostility towards*, Sks. 337, Orkn. 226.

fjánd-skapr, m. *hostility*, Fms. i. 37, iv. 270, ix. 268, Nj. 49, Hom. 86, 106, Bret. 22. *fjándskapar-fullr*, adj. *hostile*, Sturl. iii. 223.

fjár-, vide fé, money.

fjárung, m. *gryllus, a locust*, Féi. x. 226.

fjóla, u. f. *a violet*, Hjalt. (mod.)

fjón, f. [fjá], *hatred*; an obsolete word, occurs in old prose in the phrase, reka e-n fjónum, *to persecute*, Ver. 29, Rb. 388; or else in poetry, leggja fjón á e-n, *to hate one*, Hallfred; in pl., konungs f., *the king's wrath*, Ad. 11; vekja f., *to stir up quarrels*, Sl. 76, vide Lex. Poët.; guð-fjón, *an abomination, that which drives the gods away*, Fbr. (in a verse); mod. poets use a verb fjóna, að, *to hate* (Bjarn. 67, 122), probably misled by the corrupt passage in Sl. 27.

FJÖR-, in many compds = fer-, q. v.: fjör-fætt, adj. *four-footed*; fjör-menningr, m. *a fourth cousin*, Js. 71, 96, Fms. i. 285, Gpl. 145; fjör-mynntr, part. *'four-cloven'*, Sks. 394; fjör-nættingr, m., fjör-akeytt, adj., vide fer-; fjör-akipt, part. *quartered*, Stj. 148.

fjörðr, adj. [Germ. *vierte*; Dan. *fjerde*], *the fourth*, Fms. i. 67 (passim).

fjörðung, m., generally *the fourth part, quarter*, D. L. i. 470, Grág. i. 144; f. héraðsmanna, N. G. L. i. 352; f. rastar, *the fourth part of a mile*, Fms. viii. 63; fjörðungr visu, *the fourth part of a verse-system or stanza, = two lines*, Edda (Ht.); hence fjörðunga-lok, n. *the last quarter of a verse*, Fms. vi. 387; a coin (cp. Engl. *farthing*), N. G. L. iii. ch. 13. 2. *a liquid-measure = ten pots or twenty 'merks'*; fjörðungs-fata, *a vat holding a quarter*. 3. *a weight = ten pounds or twenty 'merks'*, Jb. 375, Grág. Kb. 232, Dipl. iii. 4, Grág. ii. 362; the law allows a person to bequeath the fourth part of his property, this is called fjörðunga-gjöf, f., Gpl. 270, cp. Jb., Dipl. v. 1. 4. the Icel. tithe (tiund) was divided into four shares, each of them called 'fjörðungr,'—to the poor, bishop, church, and priest, Grág., Tl., passim.

II. in Norway counties were divided into fjörðungar quarters (þriðjungar ridings, sextungar sextants, áttungar octants, etc.), vide D. N.; hence fjörðungs-kirkja, *a quarter church, parish church*, N. G. L.; fjörðungs-madr, *a man from the same quarter or parish*; fjörðungs-prestr, *the priest of a fjörðungs-kirkja*; fjörðungs-þing, *the meeting of a f.*; fjörðungs-korn, *corn due to the priest*, D. N., N. G. L., the statutes passim; fjörðungs-ból, *a farm yielding a certain rent*, and many others. Again, in Icel. the whole land was politically divided into quarters or fjörðungar (this division seems to have taken place A. D. 964, and exists up to the present time), thus, Austfirðinga-, Vestfirðinga-, Nordlendinga-, Sunnlendinga-fjörðungr, or east-, west-, north-, and south quarters; each of the quarters had three or four shires or þing, and each had a parliament called Fjörðunga-þing or Fjörðunga-þing, and a court called Fjörðunga-dómar, *Quarter-courts*, Eb. ch. 10, Landn. 2. 12; (it is uncertain whether the writer Eb. l. c. intended to make a distinction between Fjörðunga-þing and Fjörðungs-þing, denoting by the latter a 'general quarter parliament,' cp. also Landn. 150.) compds: fjörðunga-mót, n. pl. *the borders of the f.*, Grág. ii. 323, Landn. 251 (v. l.), 237. fjörðunga-akipti, n. *a division into quarters*.

fjörðunga-höfðingi, a. m. *a Tetrarch*, N. T. fjörðunga-menn, m. pl. *the inhabitants of a fjörðung*, Grág. þ. þ., Landn. 98, Nj. 110.

fjörðunga-sekt, f. *outlawry, exile from one of the quarters*, Bs. ii. 75.

fjörðunga-úmagi, a. m. *a pauper charged to a f.*, Grág. i. 445.

fjörir, num. adj., fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur (fjögur); gen. fjögurra or fjögurra (fjögurra, N. G. L. i. 77, Sks. 173 B), mod. fjögur; dat. fjörum; acc. masc. fjóra, fem. fjórar, neut. fjögur; [Goth. *fidvar*; A. S. *feower*; Engl. *four*; Hel. *fivar*; O. H. G. *fiur*; Germ. *vier*; Swed. *fyra*; Dan. *fire*; cp. also Lat. *quatuor*, Gr. *τέσσαρες*, Accl. *τεσσαρες*];—*four* (passim).

fjöggra-manna-far, n. *a four-oared boat*.

fjör-tán, card. numb., [older form fjöggr-tán or fjöggr-tán, B. K. 9, 60, 62, 125, Sks. 179 B];—*fourteen* (passim). fjörtán-sessa, u. f. *a ship with fourteen oars*, Fms. ix. 408, v. l.

fjör-tándi, ord. numb., [older form fjöggr-tándi or fjöggr-tándi, N. G. L. i. 49, 348, 350; fjöggr-tándi, Fms. x. 398];—*fourteenth*.

fjör-tugti, the fortieth, Dipl. ii. 15.

FJÖS, n., contr. form = fé-hús = *'cow-bouse'*, [Norse *fjös*; the contracted form is usual even in the earliest writers];—*a cow-bouse, byre, stall*, Ld. 98, Gisl. 28 sqq., Dropl. 28, Njard. 368, Sturl. ii. 43, iii. 54, Fms. ix. 508; vera í fjösi, or fara í fjös, *to attend to the cows*. compds:

fjós-dyr, fjós-haugr, fjós-hlaði, fjós-hurð, fjós-roka, fjós-veggr, etc., *the door, mound, barn, burdle, spade, wall, etc. of a fjös*.

fjós-gata, u. f. *the byre-path*, Landn. 51.

fjós-karlar, m. pl. *the 'byre-carles', the three stars in the sword of Orion*.

fjós-kona, u. f. *a byre-maid*, Landn. (Hb.) 51; fjós-konur, *the 'byre-maids', the three stars in the belt of Orion, because the dairy-work is in the winter months* (Dec., Jan.) fixed by the rising of these stars.

fjós-verk, n. *'byre-work', attendance on the cows*, Nj. 185, v. l.

FJÖS, mod. fjós, f. *the carcass of a whale*, Grág. ii. 360, 372, Jb. 310 B (passim).

fjúk, n. [cp. Engl. *fog*], *a snow-storm*; allit., frost ok fjúk, Fbr. 23; fjúk ok drífa, Bs. i. 158; fjúk var úti, 672; í fjúki, Landn. 235; stormur með fjúki, Fas. ii. 74; in swearing, fái þat fjúk, *a 'fjúk' upon it*.

FJÚKA, pret. fauk, and pers. faukt, mod. faukst, pl. fuku; pres. fyk,

pl. fjúkum; pret. subj. fyki; part. fokinn; sup. fokit: [Swed. *fuka*; Dan. *fyga*]:—to be driven on, tossed by the wind, of snow, dust, spray, or the like: allit., fjúka sem fys, as *chaff*: mold er fýkr, 623. 25; axhelmur þær sem fjúka... ef nokkut fýkr frá oss, Stj. 422: of snow, tók þá at f., *it began to snow*, Grett. 111; var fjúkanda veðr, there was a snow-storm, 144; hafði fokit yfir öndverðan vetr, they had been buried (bad perished) in the snow, Glúm. 341; hence the metaph. phrase, nú er fokid í flest skjól, now all places of shelter are filled with snow, no refuge left, Glsl. 63, Nj. 258; útvegar Häreks eru foknir, all H.'s outgoings are stopped, Fms. xi. 423; syndisk þeim sem eldr fýki um alla gluggana, of embers, Bs. i. 7; fauk svá sandrinn, at..., of the ashes from a volcano, 804. (sand-fok, a drift of sand or ashes.) 3. metaph. to fly off; fauk at höfuðit, Nj. 97, Ld. 291; fuku tennnar öf Búa, Fms. xi. 139; láta fjúka í kveðlingum, to reply with sarcastic, extemporised ditties, Grett. 94.

Fjúk-renningr, n. a snow-drift, Sturl. i. 155 C.

Fjúk-víðrl, n. a snow-storm, Sturl. ii. 31.

Fjár, and compds, vide *fjarri*, farther off.

FJÖÐR, gen. fjáðrar; old pl. fjáðrar, later fjáðrir; dat. fjóðrum: [A. S. *feðer*; Engl. *feather*; Germ. *feder*; Gr. *πτερόν*]:—a feather, it may be used of either the plume or the quill, but usually a distinction is made between *fíðri* or *fíðr*, plumage, and *fjáðrar*, quills; væng-fjóðr, a wing-feather; stél-fjóðr, a tail-feather; dynja hana fjáðrar, Hm. i; háir ok fjáðrar, Edda (pref.); þlokkaði af fjáðramar, 77: phrases and sayings, það er ekki fjóðr af fati þínu, 'tis no feather of thy gear, thou needst not be proud of it, cp. Aesop's fable; verðr hverr að fjúga sem hann er fjáðraðr, every one must fly as he is feathered; draga fjóðr um e-t, to slur over a thing (vide draga), Fms. vii. 20: cp. the proverb in Rafus S. Bs. i. 647.—litid er nef várt, en breiðar fjáðrar, our neb is small, but the feathers large, perhaps somewhat corrupt in the text, being taken from some fable about birds; the sense seems to be something like the Fr. 'l'homme propose, Dieu dispose.' 2. metaph. of feather-formed things, α. the blade of a spear, Eg. 285, Stj. 461, Ld. 244, Grett. 121, Sturl. ii. 60, Fas. ii. 209, Fb. iii. 409. β. the fin of a fish, Fas. ii. 131; fiskr niðr frá beitis-stað ok fjóðr á, Fms. iv. 56 (rare). compds: fjáðra-broðr, m. a feathered, i. e. double-edged, spike, Bárð. 170. fjáðra-lauss, adj. featherless, Fas. ii. 378; in the riddle, fuglinn slaug fjáðra-lauss, elti fuglinn fót-lauss. fjáðra-sárr, adj. = fjáðr-sárr. fjáðra-spjót, n. a kind of sword-spear to thrust with, = fjáðr-spjót.

FJÖL, f., gen. fjalar, old pl. fjalar, later fjallir, a deal, thin board, Fms. vi. 15, 281, x. 404: metaph. of snow shoes, Sks. 81 B: so in the proverb, það er ekki við eina fjöl felt, 'tis not joined with a single deal, 'tis no plain matter, Mag. 86; or, hann er ekki við eina fjöl felldr, i. e. fit for many things; fót-fjöl, a foot-board; höfð-fjöl, the head-board of a bed; rúm-fjöl, the side-board of a bed; gafi-fjöl, the barge-board in a gable, etc. compds: fjala-brú, f. a bridge of planks, Fms. xi. 280. fjala-bläss, n. a load of deals, N. G. L. i. 142. fjala-köttur, m. a mouse-trap, Fms. iii. 74. fjala-stóll, m. a deal stool, Pm. 90, etc.

FJÖL, [akin to Gr. *πολύς*; Ulf. *filu* = *πολύς*; A. S. *fela*; O. H. G. *filu*; Germ. *viel*; lost in Engl. and mod. Dan.; in Icel. freq., esp. as a prefix in poetry, but never used as an independent adj.]:—much, manifold.

I. in a bad sense: fjöl-beiðni, f. begging, intruding, Al. 91. fjöl-breytinn, adj. false, whimsical, Edda 18. fjöl-kunnigr (fjöl-kundr, Barl. passim), adj. [kunna], skilled in the black art, Grett. 150, 153, Eg. 119, 179, Nj. 17, 272, Fms. i. 18, ii. 134, Hm. 114, passim. fjöl-kyngi (fjöl-kyndi, Barl. passim), f. the black art, witchcraft, Fms. i. 10, Korm. 222, Landn. 84, Grett. 151, Rb. 408, Stj. 647; galdrar ok fjölkyngi, K. þ. K. 76, Grett. 155, etc., passim; fjölkyngis-bækr, f. pl. magical books, Post. 645. 61; fjölkyngis-fólk, n. wizard-folk, Hkr. i. 267; fjölkyngis-sprótt, f. magic art, 623. 31, Fms. x. 307; fjölkyngis-kona, u. f. a sorceress, Fas. ii. 273; fjölkyngis-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), with sorcery, Glsl. 31; fjölkyngis-list, f. magic art, Stj. 73; fjölkyngis-veðr, n. a gale produced by sorcery, Fms. iv. 44. fjöl-lyndi, f. looseness, Lv. 78. fjöl-lyndr, adj. fickle, loose, Sturl. i. 225. fjöl-mállgr, adj. tattling, Karl. 439, 686 B. 3. fjöl-mæli, n. little-tattle, slander, Fms. ix. 250, Hkr. ii. 35, Gbl. 195, N. G. L. i. 57, H. E. i. 479. fjölmælis-maðr, m. a tatter, slanderer, Gbl. 197. fjöl-orðr, adj. = fjölmálgr, Fs. 36, Fms. ix. 277, v. l. fjöl-ráðr, adj. fickle, loose, Fb. ii. 701. fjöl-ræði, n. fickleness, looseness, 655 ix. C. 2. fjöl-ræðinn, adj. too intimate, Fms. vi. 109. fjöl-akrúðigr, adj. dressy, showy, Eb. 256.

II. in the simple sense of many: fjöl-audigr, adj. very rich, wealthy, Landn. 79. fjöl-bygðr, part. thickly peopled, Landn. 168, 270, 321 (App.). fjöl-menna, t. to crowd, meet in crowds, Nj. 75; become peopled, Rb. 392, Edda (pref.). fjöl-menni, n. many people, a crowd, Nj. 2, Eg. 38, 271, Fms. i. 54, ii. 152, passim: the common people, bændr ok f., Anecd. 6, Sks. 5. fjöl-mennr, older form fjöl-mœðr, adj. with many people, Fms. i. 37; ríkr ok f., Bs. i. 651; ríðu menn fjölmennir til þings, Isl. ii. 254; far sem fjölmennast, Fms. vii. 221: peopled, fjölmennit þing, veizla, etc., Nj. 167; gildi f., Eg. 23, 46, Isl. ii. 259, Fms. vii. 265; neut., vera, hafa fjölmennit, Eg. 5, Sturl. ii. 245; fjölmennit ok góðmennit, many people and good, Eg. 301. fjöl-akylða and fjöl-akylð, f.,

Rd. 293; fjöl-akylði, n., N. G. L. ii. 9. Fms. xi. 68, Hom. i. Grág. i. 225: much business, many duties, with a notion of toil and trouble, Fms. i. 53, iv. 179, vi. 60, xi. 68, 429, Hom. 135, Bs. i. 90, 686 (of debt); mæðing ok f., Sks. 569; álög né f. (duties), Fms. xi. 224; annask um f., so be very busy, Rd. l. c.; eiga f. um at vera, id., N. G. L. l. c.; in Hom. 1. Lat. *occupatio* is rendered by fjölskyldi; hvárki fé né fjölskyldi, neither is money nor in work, Grág. i. 225:—in mod. usage, *encumbrance with many people* (children), a large family, household, but this scarcely occurs in old writers. fjöl-akylðr (-akylðugr, Mar. 232), adj. busy; f. embætti, Sks. 38, 257 B.

III. poet. as a prefix to adj. as an ornamental epithet, e. g. fjöl-blíðr, -dygg, -dýrr, -errinn, -gegn, -góðr, -kostigr, -kønn, -mætr, -nenninn, -anerrinn, -evidr, -varr, -vitr, denoting exceeding good, wise, valiant, etc. fjöl-hofðaðr, adj. many-headed, Vpm. fjöl-margr, adj. very many, Gs. 20; vide Lex. Poët.

fjöld, f. = fjöldi, a multitude, Fms. ii. 199, Róm. 383; esp. in poetry, with gen. a plenty of, Höfuðl. 16, Am. 8, 92, Gs. 5, þkv. 23, Skv. 3, 2, Gh. 18; used as adv. [Germ. *viel*], much, Vpm. 3, passim, Hm. 17, 73, Sdm. 30.

fjöldi and fjöldi, a, m. multitude, Fms. i. 37, Eg. 74, 79, Nj. 8; fjöldi manna = fjölmenni, N. G. L. i. 30.

fjölga, ad. to make to increase, Sturl. iii. 242: impers., Fas. i. 73. 2. to become numerous, Edda (pref.) β. reflex., Fas. iii. 10, Stj. 21.

fjölga, f. increase in number, Fms. v. 276.

fjöllótt, adj. mountainous, Fb. i. 431, Stj. 94.

fjöl-móði, a, m. the sea-snipe, tringa maritima, so called from its wailing note, Edda (Gl.); hence fjölmóða-vil, n. pitiful wailing, vide Isl. þjóðs. pref. p. xi.

FJÖR, n., dat. fjörvi, mod. fjöri, [Ulf. renders *κόσμος* by *fairnes*; A. S. *feorþ*, pl. *feoru* = *life*; Hel. *frab*; obsolete in Engl., Germ., Swed., and Dan.]:—life, Vsp. 33; með fjörvi, 623. 49; esp. freq. in allit. phrases, eiga sótum fjör at launa; fjör ok fé, Fms. iv. 77, Grág. ii. 21, Sl. i; frekr er hver til fjörins, Þorst. St. 54, Nj. 124; allt er fjörvi firt, Ld. 266. 2. in poetry it seems to be used of the vital parts, the body; fleinn hitti fjör, Höfuðl. 9, Hm. 7, Vellekla Hkr. i. 175, Gh. 18, Skm. 20; cp. Germ. *leib*, *leben*, and the Goth. and A. S. sense of this word. 3. in mod. usage freq. in the sense of vitality, vigour, energy, spirits; thus, fjör-sákr, m., vide fiskr: fjör-kálfr, m. one bounding with life as a young calf, hann er mesti fjörkálfr; vera með fullu fjör, to be in the full vigour of life: fjör-lauss, adj. life-less, listless: fjör-maðr, m. a vigorous man: fjör-mikill, adj. full of life.

II. in poetry fjör is used in a great many compds, chiefly those denoting loss of life, death, e. g. fjör-bann, -grand, -lag, -lát, -lot, -námi, -rán, -spell, -tál: the heart is fjör-negi, a, m. the 'life-cord', Fm. 32. fjör-baugr, m. 'life-money', a law term, a fee amounting to a mark, to be paid by a convict of the lesser degree to the executive court (*fjárns-dómr*); and if this was not paid, the convict was henceforth a full outlaw:—hence the convict is called fjörbaugs-maðr and the lesser outlawry or conviction fjörbaugs-garðr, m., because within a fixed space (garðr), the convict was safe, having paid the life-money, vide esp. Grág. þ. þ. ch. 32 sqq., ch. 40, Nj. 240, and the Sagas and laws passim. In two passages, viz. Flám. S. ch. 10 and Glúma ch. 24, fjörbaugs-garðr is used in the same sense as þing-helgi, q. v., viz. of the sacred boundary of a meeting, regarded by the heathens as a sanctuary, cp. Eb. ch. 4 fine. in the Edit. of Flám. S. the passage 'til Lóns' is false, the probable reading being 'til Lopz', i. e. Lopts; in the old MS. Vatnsþýrna the shank of the p was prob. obliterated so as to make it look like n, and so one transcriber read 'Lóns,' another 'Jóns;' the reading 'Lopts' is born out by the historical context, cp. also Landn. 5, ch. 8; the word fjörbaugs is diffusely commented on in H. E. i. 137 sqq. compds: fjörbaugs-sekt, f. penalty of f., = fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. þ. þ. ch. 40. fjörbaugs-sök, f. a case liable to fjörbaugs, Eg. 723, Nj. 164, Grág. i. 90.

fjör-brosa, u. f. a lovely smile; sumir menn mæla at móðir þín sé engi f., some people say that thy mother is no f., Mirm. 69.

fjör-brot, n. pl. the death-struggle, esp. of wild beasts, Fzt. 49, Fm. 21, Bs. i. 345; Noise, a taking of life, manslaughter, N. G. L. i. 156.

FJÖRÐ or fjörð, adv. [early Germ. *fert*, used by Luther, but obsolete in mod. Germ.; Swed. and Dan. *fjord*; cp. Sansk. *parus*]:—the past year; in Icel. this word is obsolete, and scarcely ever occurs in old prose writers; but the mod. 'í fyrra' is derived or corrupted from an older phrase 'í fjörð,' which is still used all over the Scand. continent; in D. N. 'í fjörð' repeatedly occurs, cp. Fr.; the 'fjörð' in the following passages—Hkr. i. 186, Fms. ii. 328, vi. 88, Fs. 95 (Hallfred), all of them poems of the 10th and 11th centuries—is doubtless to be taken in this sense; and the explanation given in Lex. Poët., s. v. fjörð and following, cannot be right.

fjörð-gamall, adj. a year old, D. N.

fjörðingi, a, m. one who has dwelt for a year in a place, N. G. L. i. 201.

FJÖRÐR, m., gen. fjárðar; dat. fjörð; pl. fjörðir, gen. fjárða; acc. fjörðu, mod. fjörð; [Swed.-Dan. *fjord*; North. E. and Scot. *firth*, *firth*; Engl. *ford* is a kindred word, but not identical]:—a firth, bay, a Scand. word; but a small crescent-formed inlet or creek is called *vík*, and is less than fjörðr, hence the saying, fjörðr milli frænda, en vík milli vina, let there be a firth between kinsmen, but a creek between friends, denoting that

kinship is not always so trustworthy as friendship: the allit. phrase, fjall ok fjörðr, vide fjall; freq. in Icel. and Scand. local names combined with some other word expressing the shape, etc., Breiði-f., Mjófi-f., Djúpi-f., Grunni-f., Eyja-f., Lima-f. or Eylima-f., Arnar-f., Alpta-f., Vain-f., etc. In Icel. and old Scand. countries the shore districts are freq. divided into counties, bearing the name of the firth, just as the inland is divided into dales; thus Eyja-f. and Skaga-f. denote both the firth and the county bordering on the firth. The western and eastern parts of Icel. are called Vest-firðir and Aust-firðir; in Norway a county is called Firðir; cp. Rb. 324 sqq., where over a hundred names of Icel. fjords are recorded, Landn. (Index), and the Sagas: *fjarða-gol*, n. a breeze blowing off a fjord, Fær. 203, Fms. iv. 302; *fjarðar-botn*, m. the bottom or head of a fjord, Eb. 188; *fjarðar-horn*, n. the creek at the head of a fjord, Gisl. 55, also freq. as a local name; *fjarðar-las*, m. fjord-ice, Eb. 242, Bs. i. 327; *fjarðar-kljöp* or *fjarðar-minni*, n. the mouth (opening) of a fjord, Sturl. i. 121, Hkr. iii. 118; *fjarðar-menn*, m. pl. the inhabitants of a fjord county, Sturl. ii. 199.

fjör-gamall, adj. stone-old, (mod.); cp. *fjör-gamall*.
fjör-gjafi, a, m. one who saves another's life, = *lifgjafi*, Al. 98, Mork. 109.
fjör-gríð, n. pl. truce for one's life, Grág. ii. 21.
Fjörgyn, f. [Goth. *fairgyni* = a mountain], Mother-earth, Edda.
fjör-löstr, m. loss of life, Grág. i. 187, Fms. xi. 135; used in the phrase, verða e-m að fjörlesti, to cause one's death, Gisl. 62.
fjört, m. a kind of tree, the fir (?), Edda (Gl.).
fjör-ráð, n. a law term, a plotting against one's life (cp. Germ. *verraiden*), Grág. ii. 116, Al. 127. COMPS: *fjör-ráða-aðk*, f. a case of *fjör-ráð*, Sturl. ii. 152. *fjör-ráða-maðr* (*fjör-maðr*, Fagrsk. 181), m. a traitor against one's life. *fjör-ráða-mál*, n. a suit for *fjör-ráð*, Eb. 129.

fjör-ráði, n. = *fjör-ráð*, Matth. x. 21.
fjör-ajúkr, adj. sick unto death, Og. 9.
fjör-akáði, a, m. 'life-scarce,' injury to one's life, N. G. L. i. 169.
fjör-sungur, m. [Norse *fjör-sing*], a fish, *draco marinus*, Edda (Gl.); arfr *fjör-sunga*, the heirloom of dragons, a board, cp. Fánis arfr, Hkv. 2. 23.
fjör-vél, f. a plot against one's life, N. G. L. i. 34.
fjötra, að, to fetter, Eg. 239, Nj. 136, Fms. iv. 264, vi. 378; *fjötra* best, to bobble a horse, Glim. 378, = mod. hepta (q. v.)
fjötur-lauss, adj. unfettered, Fms. xi. 226.
fjötur-láss, m. a fetter lock (for a door), Fms. viii. 341, v. 1.
FJÖTURB, m., dat. *fjöttri*, pl. *fjöttrar*; [A. S. *fetor*; Engl. *fetter*; Germ. *fesser*; cp. Lat. *com-ped-is*]:—a fetter of iron, a shackle; sprettir mér af fótum fjöturr en af höndum hapt, Hm. 150; fjöturr á fótum, Fms. iv. 15; fjöturr allsterkan, annan fjöturr, Edda 19; fjöturr af hinu sterkasta stáli, Fms. x. 172, Hom. 118, 119; sitja í fjöttri, Fms. ii. 12; sitja í fjöttrum, id.; þeir brutu af sér fjöttrana, Nj. 136. β. metaph., sleða-fjöttrar, the straps of a sledge, Sdm. 15; the straps on a smith's bellows, Vkv. 22, 32. COMPS: *fjötra-brot*, n. pl. the fragments of a fetter, Fms. xi. 290. *fjötrar-rauf*, f. the holes in a sledge through which the straps go, Eb. 190.

FLADR, n. low flattery, fawning.
flaðra, að, to fawn; f. at e-m, to fawn on one, Fas. iii. 282 (mod. *flaðra* upp e-m). *flaðrari*, a, m. a fawner, [cp. Germ. and Engl. *flatter*.]
FLAG, n. [Engl. *flag*], the spot where a turf has been cut out; mó-flag, mould-flag, freq.;—so also *flaga*, u. f. a flag or slab of stone, Bs. i. 609, cp. Fms. viii. 320. In the East Angl. counties of Engl. *flag* is still used of turf as well as stone.

flagari, a, m. a loose person, an impostor.
flag-brjóðka, n. the cartilage of the breast-bone, Edda 76, Bs. i. 378.
FLAGÐ, n., pl. *flögð*, an ogre, giantess, Fas. i. 59, Fms. iii. 122, 125, 133, xi. 136, Bs. i. 468; the saying, opt eru flögð í fögru skinni, oft is a mischief under a fair skin, Eb. 46; *demons* = tröll, Hkr. iii. 299 (in a verse), Fas. iii. 35 (in a verse). COMPS: *flagða-háttir*, m. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 34. *flagða-lag*, id., Ht. R. 32.

flagð-kona, u. f. a giantess, Fas. ii. 518, iii. 560, Gullþ. 20.
flagna, að, to flake off, as skin or slough, Bs. i. 618.
flag-spilda, u. f. a slice, cut, Isl. ii. 32.
FLAK, n. the hood of a cap; ok saumast flökin at höfði hennar, Sturl. ii. 77 C. (Ed. *flökinn*); hence *flaka-ólpa*, u. f. a cap with a hood or flap, Sturl. i. c. β. the flapper or fin, e. g. of a halibut.

flaka, ð, to gape, esp. of wounds; f. sunder af sárum, Fas. iii. 485; *flakti* fró uðan, ii. 139. β. to flap, be loose, of garments etc.
flaki and *flöki*, a, m. a 'flake,' esp. a bundle or shield wicker-work, used for defence in battle, Fms. ix. 30 (v. l.), 421, Hkr. ii. 11, Sk. 416 B.

flakki, n. a roving, roaming about.
flakka, að, to rove about as a beggar, Fas. ii. 228, Fms. viii. 240, Sturl. i. 70 (MS.); metaph., Vápn. 4.
flakna, að, to flake off, split, Fms. viii. 380, v. l.
FLAN, n. a rusbing; (seigðar-flan, 'mad-rusbing' (a saying)).
flana, að, to rush heedlessly.
flangi, a, m. a coarser, fawnier; hence *flanganast*, dep. to fawn and coax.
flann-fluga, u. f. an adulteress, one who runs away from her wedded husband, a law term, N. G. L. i. 28.

flanni, a, m. a giddy person.
FLAS, n. and *flas-fengni*, f. a deadlong rusbing.
flasa, að, to rush, cp. Germ. *flatschen*.
flaska, að, to split, in the popular phrase, *flaska á skeri*, to split on a skerry or rock, of a ship, cp. Grett. 148 (in a verse).
flaska, u. f. [a word prob. of Byzantine origin, from Gr. *φλάσκη*, *φλάσκω*; Dan. and Swed. *flaska* or *flaske*; Germ. *flasche*; Engl. *flask*; Ital. *flasco*; Span. *flasco*; Fr. *flacon*; cp. Du Cange s. v. *flasco* and *flasca*]:—a flask; but it must be old, as *flösku-skegg*, n. bottle-beard, occurs in Landn. as a nickname of an uncle of the old Njal; *flösku-bakr*, m. bottle-back, which occurs as a nickname in Grett. cp. Landn.
flaski, a, m. a flaw in timber or the like.
flaþ-bytna, u. f. a flat-bottomed boat, a barge, Jm. 1.
flaþ-ligr, adj. flat; *flaþ-liga*, adv. flatly, Bs. ii. 129.
flaþ-maga, að, to bask in the sun, lie as a dog, (cant.)
flaþ-nefr, adj. flat-nebbed, Lat. *simus*, a nickname, Landn.
flaþneskja, u. f. a plain, Lat. *planities*; cp. Engl. *flats*, as in the Essex flats etc.

flaþningr, m. a flat fish, Mk. 53.
FLAÞR, adj., fem. *flaþ*, neut. *flaþt*; [Engl. and Swed. *flat*; Dan. *flad*; Germ. *platt*]:—flat, level, of land; slétta dala ok flata völlu, Sk. 629; of other things, flatt skjaldþili, Eg. 233; flattr fiskr, a flat fish, Edda 35, Fs. 129, Bs. ii. 179. β. *flaþ*; falla flattr, Sturl. i. 85, Hkr. i. 38; draga e-n flatan, to drag one flat on the ground, Nj. 247; kasta sér flötum niðr, to throw oneself down flat, Fas. i. 53. γ. of the flank of a thing, the phrases, styfra á flatt, to steer on the flank (side) of another ship, Korm. 230, Fas. ii. 523; bregða flötu sverði, to deal a blow with the flat of a blade, Fms. vii. 157; oxin snerisk flöt, the ox turned so as to strike flat, Grett. 151; bregða við flötum skildi, Nj. 262; metaph., fara flatt fyrir e-m, to fare ill, be worsted, metaphor from a ship, Sturl. iii. 233, Fms. vi. 379; koma flatt upp á e-n, to come 'flat' on one, take one by surprise.
flata-fold, f. a flat-field, Bs. ii. 69.

flaþ-sigling, f. sailing with a side wind.
flaþ-akjöldr, m. = Lat. *pelta*, Stj. 572. 1 Kings x. 16, 17.
flaþ-smíði, n. things wrought flat with a plane or hammer, Grág. i. 504.
flaþ-streymi, n. an eddy coming on the side of a ship.
flaþ-sæng, f. a bed made on the floor, Fær. 259.
flaþ-særi (proncd. *flaþsæri*), n. a flat wound, as from a blister.
flaþ-vogr, m. the flat, broad side, Grett. 151; opp. to an edge.
flaþ-viðr, m. flat timber, planks, boards, Gpl. 455.
FLAUG, f. [fljúga], flying, *fljúga*, Sk. 114 B; fugla f., 655 B. 3; fugl á flaug (mod. fugl á flugi), Sk. 81; þessi f., Hem. 40; hefja flaug, Hom. 142; metaph., Am. 23, Sk. 423 B; the phrase, vera á för ok flaugum, to be unsteady and fluttering, Nj. 196. II. [Dan. *fløj*], a vane, Bs. i. 422, ii. 50, Edda (Gl.); hence *flaugar-akegg*, n. the edge or tail of the vane.

flaum-ósi (mod. *flumósa*), adj. rusbing heedlessly on, metaph. from the sudden swelling of a torrent, Gisl. 30, Fs. 30.
FLAUMR, m. [Norse *flom*; A. S. *flaum*; Dutch. *fleem*]:—an eddy, Bs. ii. 5; poet. the din of battle, hildar f., göndlar f., Lex. Poët. 2. metaph. a bevy, crowd; kvenna f., a bevy of ladies, Fs. (Hallfred): in the phrase, nema e-n flaumir, to bereave one of company and glee, Jd. 5, Isl. ii. 252 (in a verse); flaumir fellidómur, the basty judgment of a crowd, (Sighvat). COMPS: *flaum-sæmi*, f. flimsiness, Mar. *flaum-slit*, n. pl. a forsaking one, abandonment, Hm. 122.

FLAUST, n. [akin to *flay*], poet. a ship, Lex. Poët. passim.
flaustr, n. fluster, hurry; *flaustra*, að, with dat. to be flustered.
FLAUTIR, f. pl. [A. S. *flot*; Dan. *fløde* = cream], a kind of whipped milk, Sturl. iii. 16, 31.
flá, f. the float or quill of a net, Jb. 317, Grág. ii. 358; metaph. strips of meadow land = fit, Róm. 310.

FLÁ, pres. flæ; pret. fló, pl. flógu or flóu; part. fleginn; [akin to *flag*]:—to flay, Finn. 250; ok flóu af skinn, Sd. 154; áðr enn flái húð af, Gpl. 502; öll húð af honum sem fléin væri, Fms. vii. 227, Edda 72; flégnir, 28; flá e-n kvikan, Fms. viii. 227; the saying, þar er ekki feitan gölt að flá; metaph. to strip, flá e-n at gripum, to strip one for one's money, Bjarn. 16; síðan flógu þeir hann ór klæðum, stripped him, Fms. vii. 352; þá flógu þeir þá ór fótum, 623, 33; also with acc. of the thing, hann fló af sér yfir-klæði sitt, stripped his over-garment off him, Sturl. ii. 231 C; reflex., flæk hann ór kyrtlinum, he pulled the cloak off, Bs. i. 442.

fláki, a, m. flat moors, moor-land; flá-f., mó-f., etc.
FLÁR, fem. flá, neut. flátt, compar. flári, superl. flástr, prop. *gapiug*; flár saumur, a loose ill-stitched seam. 2. metaph. in the saying, mæla fagrt, en hyggja flátt, to speak fair, but think false, Fms. ii. 91, Hm. 90, Bjarn. 21, Al. 102.

flá-ráð and *flá-ræði*, n. falsehood, Boll. 348, Fms. x. 390, Sk. 618.
flá-ráðr, adj. false, deceitful, Fas. i. 23, Hm. 119.
fléon, u. f. a sleek, bland person. *fléon-ligr*, adj. bland.
flégða, u. f. = *flagð*, a giantess.
FLEINN, m. [A. S. *flæn*], a bayonet-like pike, Fms. iii. 124, Sk. 394, cp. Grett. 141. β. the fluke of an anchor, Nj. 42, Orkn. 362; vide *akkeris-fleinn*. 2. a kind of shaft, a dart, = A. S. *flæn*, Hofudl. 10.

13, Rm. 32, Fms. i. 45, cp. Hkr. i. 159, Hm. 85, 151; hence poet. *fléindrifa*, u. f. a *drift* or *shower of shafts*; *fléin-stökkvandi* and *fléin-varpaðr*, m. epithets of archers. 3. a pr. name, Landn.; hence *Fléins-háttir*, m. a *metre* attributed to an old poet of that name, Edda (Ht.).

FLEIPR, n. *babble, tattle*, Mag. 56.

fléipra or *fléipa*, að, to *babble, prattle*, Gisl. 98, Ísl. ii. 151, Grett. 148 B, Fas. ii. 507.

FLEIRI, compar., and **FLESTR**, superl., (*fléistr* is a bad form, freq. in books of the 18th century), (cp. Lat. *plerique*, *plures*; Gr. *πλείους*; Dan. *flere*, *fler*; Ulf. uses *managistr* = *πλείστος* and *managiza* = *πλείων*; vide *margr*):—*more, most*; sex dómendr eða fleiri, Grág. i. 37; eru þeir fleiri er þat sanna, Fms. x. 275; hinir voru þó miklu fleiri (*more numerous*), Ld. 170; ef hann þarf fleiri bjargkviðu, Grág. i. 55; á því vígi eigi fleirum mönnum á hendr at lýsa, ii. 34; vil ek heyrja fleiri manna órskurd, Fms. i. 42; neut. fleira, *more*, féll miklu fleira lið hans, 121; with gen., hafði hann nokkuru fleira manna, Eg. 77, Bs. ii. 167; fleira barna, Fs. 75; ekki sagði hann þessum manni fleira, Fms. i. 145.

β. metaph. *more communicative, hearty*, cp. *fár* and *margr*; er nú fleira í frændsemi með þeim, Band. 20 new Ed.; hann góðisk við hann fleiri ok fleiri, *more and more intimate*, Finnb. ch. 7; fannsk mér þá ok æ síðan fleira til hans, i. e. *I liked him then and better ever since*, Fms. i. 141; in the sense of *more*, er fleira drekkkt, *the more he drinks*, Hm. 12; fleiri vásbúð hafði hann, en vér höfum haft, Fb. i. Ó. T. ch. 26.

II. superl., forsjálar um flest, Eg. 73; þér erut um flest einráðir Íslendingar, Ld. 314; flest allt, *almost all* (vide *allr*), Fs. 174; flest allt stórmenni, Landn. 39, v. l.; flest öll hof, Sks. 234; þeir eru hér flestir menn at mikils munu virða mín orð, Ld. 184; flestir allir nema fáir menn, Nidrst. 7; flest lið, *the greater part of the people or troops*, Korm. 236, Eg. 92.

β. with the notion of *all*; flestr maðr, *most people*, Höfuðl. 3; þat tel ek fyrr er flestr um veit, Ad. 17; reyndr var flestr í fastri fléindrifu, Fbr. (in a verse); flestan dag, *all day long*, Gm. 15; flestan aldr, *all ages, for ever*, Amór; dag-lengis flestan, *all day long*, Kormak; því at ek brúðar á flest um ráð sem fadir, Alm. 5, Lex. Poët.: the saying, flestir kjósa fyrðar lif, *all men cling to life*, Kvöldv. i. 194, as motto to the fable of Death and the Old Man with the Sack.

fléka, að, with acc. to *deceive, beguile*.

fléki, a, m. = *flaki*, Fms. v. 167, viii. 429, ix. 30, 421, v. l., Sks. 417.

FLEKKA, að, to *fleck, stain, pollute*, 655 xxxii. 4, Magn. 474; reflex., H. E. i. 476, Stj. 142.

flökka, u. f. a *kind of chequered jacket*, Sturl. ii. 218; a *fleck, spot*, in *flökku-sótt*, f. *scarlet fever*, Fél. ix.

flökkun, f. *pollution*, 655 xxxii. 3, Stj.

flökkja, að, to *rake the bay into rows for drying*.

flökk-lauss, adj. *unsported*, eccl., 625. 70, 183, Stj. 49.

flökk-ótttr, adj. *flecked, spotted*, of sheep, dogs, cattle (skjótttr, of horses), Stj. 98, 177, 178, Rb. 354; *flökkótt bekla*, Landn. 319, v. l.; *raud-f.*, *svart-f.*, *blá-f.*, etc., *red-, black-, blue-flecked*, etc.

FLEKKR, m., pl. *flékkir*, gen. *flékkja*, a *fleck, spot*, Stj. 124, Fms. x. 332, Nj. 68, Fb. i. 258; metaph. a *blot, stain*, þorst. St. 51, H. E. i. 505; *blót-f.*, q. v.; á n flekk, *sine contaminatione*, Mar. 2. a *row of bay spread out for drying*.

flonging, f. *whipping*, Grett. 135.

flongja, d, to *whip*, Fas. iii. 312; to *ride furiously*, (mod.)

flonna, t, to *put wide open* (cant word), Eg. 305, v. l., Fb. iii. 335, 427.

flenna, u. f. [*flanni*], a *gadding, giddy woman*.

flenn-eygr, adj. *having wide-staring eyes*, Fb. i. 276.

flens, n. *kissing, licking, coaxing*; kossa-flens, *kissing and coaxing*.

flensa, að, [Germ. *flansen*], to *kiss, lick* (cant word), Fms. vi. 359, cp. Mork. 75, where it is spelt *flenssa*: of an ox, Fas. iii. 500.

flöppinn, adj. [Scot. *flypin*], *crest-fallen*.

FLEB, f., pl. *flésjar*, [cp. *flas, flaska*], a *green spot* among bare fells and mountains, Edda 52 (in a verse), þd. 12.

FLESK (*flaski*, Rm. l. c.), n. [A. S. *flæsc*; Engl. *flesh*; Germ. *fleisch*; not in Ulf.; in Icel. and all northern languages *kjöt* (Swed. *kött*, Dan. *kjød*) is the common word, and *flesk* is only used of *pork* or *bacon*; Dan. *flesk*; Swed. *fäsk*):—*pork, esp. ham and bacon*, often used in pl.; *fán fleski*, Rm. 29; *fleska bezt*, Gm. 18; *form fleski*, Snót 226; *brauð ok litúð fleski*, Bs. i. 819; *galtar flesk*, Edda 23; *hveiti ok flesk*, Fms. vi. 263; a dish of kale and bacon was a dainty, hence the saying, *drepa fleski í kál*, to *dip bacon into kale*, Fas. iii. 381; e-m fellr fleski í kál, *the bacon drops into one's kale*, cp. the Engl. 'roasted larks flying into one's mouth'; *honum þótti*, ef þetta prófaðisk satt, nálíga flesk fallit í kál sitt, Bs. i. 717; *feitt flesk féll þér í kál* (Ed. *ketil* wrongly), ef þú kannt at súpa, Fms. xi. 348. COMPD: *fleski-sneið*, n. a *cut or slice of bacon*, Finnb. 212, v. l., Fms. iii. 112.

FLET, n. [cp. Scot. and Engl. *flat* = a *story* of a house; Dan. *fled* in *fled-foring*; A. S. *flett* = *aula*; O. H. G. *flazi*; Hel. *fletti* = *coenaculum, domus*; mod. provinc. Germ. *fletz*):—a *set of rooms or benches*, and hence metaph. *the house itself*; often in pl., chiefly used in poetry and in law.

1. *rooms*; *flet* fagrlig, Vtkv. 6; *sitja á fleti fyrir*, Hm. i; ef

lengi sitr annars fletjum á, 34; *flets strá*, *rooms strewn with straw*, L. 46; *setjask miðra fletja*, to *be seated in the middle*, Rm. 4; *vaxa upp á fletjum*, 34; *láttu á flet vaða gull-skálir*, *let the golden goblets go round the benches* (as the Engl. *loving cup*), Akv. 10; *stýra fletjum*, to *draw, keep bouse*, Hkr. 10; *bera hrör af fletjum*, Scot. to *lift and carry a body out of the bouse*, to *bury*, Stor. 4; um flet ok um bekk, Fas. ii. 164.

2. in law phrases, a *bouse*; setja hann niðr bundinn á flet systu-manns, to *place him bound in the bailiff's bouse*, Gpl. 147, cp. 534; þá skulu þeir hafa vitni til, ok setja þann mann bundinn á flet hans, N. G. L. i. 162, of compulsory alimentation, cp. Dan. *fled-foring*; er dóttir hans á fleti, if he has a daughter in the bouse, 341; ganga á flet ok á bord e-a, to board and lodge with one, D. N. ii. 443.

3. a *couch*, in the phrase, *risa ór fleti*, to *rise up from bed*, of a lazy fellow, Gullp. 14; the word agrees with the mod. use of *flet*, a *flat bed on the floor*, = *flat-seng*. COMPDS:

flet-björn and *flet-vargr*, m., poet. = a *bouse*.

flet-genginn, part. a law phrase = *arfsals-maðr*, q. v., Dan. *fled-foring*.

fletja, flatti; pres. *flet*; part. *flattr*:—to *cut open*; þorskr flattr, *dried cod, stock fish*, Grág. ii. 354 B, Jb. 317; reflex. to *stretch oneself*, Fas. ii. 147; impers., skip (acc.) *flettr*, to *drift aside* (with the current).

flet-roð, n. a '*clearing the flats*,' of a furious onslaught in battle, Jónsv. 39.

fletta, tt, to *strip*; fletta klæðum, Nj. 209, Fms. viii. 77, 264; fletta e-n af brynju, vii. 227, viii. 121; fletta e-u af e-m, to *strip* (the clothes) off, iii. 125, Al. 89; metaph., Th. 24.

β. to *strip, plunder*, Sturl. ii. 208, Fms. ix. 383, Stj. 282; cp. *fé-fletta*. 2. the phrase, *fletta bók* (dat.), to *turn the leaves of a book*, (mod.)

FLETTA, tt or að, [Lat. *plectere*; Ulf. *flektan*; Germ. *flechten*; Dan. *flette*; the word is scarcely borrowed from the Germ.]:—to *plait*; hár fléttað, Karl. 335; reflex., háríð fléttask niðr á bringu, *the hair fell down in braids on the breast*, 226.

flétta, u. f. a *braid, string*; hár-f., *plaited hair*. COMPDS: *flétta-band*, n. *plaited string, cord*.

flétta-grjótt, n. *sliding-ones*, Sks. 422, O. H. 185 (in a verse).

flétta-akopta, u. f. a *kind of shaft, bazaar*, amentata, = *skepti-flétta*, q. v.

flötting, f. a *stripping, plunder*, Ann. 1242.

flöttingr, m. *braids, knots*, Karl. 299, 335, Mag. 33, El. 27, 29.

flöttu-aer, m. a *kind of seal*, Sks. 177.

FLEY, n. a *kind of swift ship* (= *snekkja*, q. v.); only found in poets, as Thiodolf calls the sea *fléyja flávöellr*, *the flat-field of the fleys*, cp. Hkr. 2. 4; *fléy ok sagrar árar*, a *fley and beautiful oars*, Egill; used by poets also in many compds, as *fléy-braut*, *fley-vangr*, *the road-field of the fleys*, etc.; never in prose, except in pr. names, as *Gesta-fléy*, Fms. viii. Svrr. S.; but *fley-skip* occurs not only in verse, Fb. i. 528, but also in a deed of the year 1315, N. G. L. iii. 112;—also used of *merchant ships*, Ann. The Span. *flibote*, Engl. *fly-boat* (Johnson) point to a form *fléy-báttr* = *fley-skip*, though that form has not been found; from the Span. *flibote* prob. came the Ital. *flibustiero*, Anglo-American *flibuster*: perh. also the Germ. *freibooter*, Engl. *freebooter*, Dutch *vrijbouter* represent the same word, altered so as to give an intelligible sense in the respective languages.

fléyðr, n. a *scratch*.

fléygi-ferð, f. *flying speed*.

fléygi-gaffok, n. a *javelin*, Sks. 386, 387.

fléygi-kvitttr, m. a *loose rumour*, Fagrsk. ch. 277.

FLEYGJA, *fléygði*, [fljúga, flaug], to '*let fly*,' *throw*, with dat., Fms. ii. 17, v. 223, xi. 72, Ld. 166, Bs. ii. 87, Rm. 32 (where read *fléini*): absol., Vsp. 28, Fms. vi. 137; *fléygja af hendi*, 623, 31. β. impers., mönnum ok fénadi fléygði (*were thrown*) til jarðar, Ann. 1339.

fléygr, adj. *able to fly*, Grág. ii. 346, Hom. 89.

fléygr, m. a *wedge*.

fléymingr, m. [flaumur], *jest, sport*, in the phrase, *hafa e-t í fléymingi*, to *make sport* of, 655 xxxii. 15, Hkr. ii. 187, Grett. 95 A, Sturl. passim; sometimes spelt *flýmingi* or *flæmingi*, but less correct.

fléy-akip, n. a '*fly-ship*,' Fb. i. 528 (in a verse), N. G. L. iii. 112, where it is opp. to *langskip*: cp. *fley*.

FLEYTA, tt, [fljóta, flaut], to *float, launch*, with dat.; *fléyta skipum*, Hkr. iii. 433, Eg. 359. β. to *lift slightly from the ground*, Fms. iii. 211; reflex. *fléytast*, metaph. to *pass, go through*, but with the notion of a narrow escape, as a boat in shallow water, Band. 7 (v. l.) new Ed.

FLIKKI, n. a *slice of bacon*, Fms. x. 204, Fas. ii. 473, Dipl. iii. 4. COMPD: *flíkkia-sneið*, n. a *cut or slice of bacon*, Fms. iii. 112.

FLIM and **flimt**, n., esp. as a law phrase, a *lampoon, libel* (in verses), Nj. 70, Bjarn. 42.

flim-berf, a, m. a *flouter*, Fb. iii. 242.

flimska, u. f. *mockery*, Hb. 14.

flimta, að and t, to *flout, lampoon*; ef þú flimtar mik, Fms. ii. 9; *flimtaði*, Fs. 89; but *þeir flimtu þorgírm*, Fms. vi. 31 (*flimtuðu*, v. l.); *flimtaði* (subj.), Fs. 89.

flimtan, f. a *lampooning, quizzing, satire*, Nj. 50, Eg. 209, Fms. vi. 193, Sturl. ii. 87, iii. 80; vide *danz*.

FLIPI, a, m. a *horse's lip*; (granir, of a cow; vör, of a man.)

FLISSA, að (and *fliss*, n.), [Swed. *fliss*], to *titter*.

FLÍK, f., pl. *flíkr* (but *flíkar*, porf. l. c.), [Germ. *fliek* and *flicken*], a *flieck*, tatter, rag, flap, porf. Karl. 436, Pass. 24. 1. 2.

flíkur, f. pl. *carresses*; **flíku-lígr**, adj. *bland*; **flíku-lætti**, n. pl.

FLÍS, f. [Germ. *fließ*; Swed. *flisa*; Dan. *flise*], a *splinter*, N. G. L. i.

38. Fms. x. 30: a *slice*, Mar. (Fr.)

flítask, að, dep. to be split into slices, be splintered, Stj. 641.

FLJÓÐ, n. a woman, only used in poetry, Hm. 78, 91, 101, Alm. 5, Rm. 22, Edda 108; etym. uncertain. II. in pl., a local name in Norway, Fms. xii.

FLJÓT, n. [A. S. *fléot* = *ostium*; cp. the *Fleet River* in London, whence *Fleet Street*, *Northfleet* and *Southfleet* in Kent; Germ. *fließ*, usually *fluss*, whence Dan. *flod*];—in old writers scarcely used except as a pr. name of a river, viz. Markar-fljót (and simply Fljót) in the south of Icel., whence **Fljóta-hlíð**, f. the county, Landn. and Nj. passim; and the county **Fljót** (pl.) in the north of Icel., whence **Fljóta-menn**, m. pl. *the men from Fljót*, Sturl. i. 138: in mod. usage it may be used as an appell. a river, as in Dan. and Germ., but scarcely except in poetry, e. g. Nüm. 7. 1. 2. á fljóti, *afloat*, Fms. iv. 65; better á floti, *vide flut*.

FLJÓTA, pret. flaut, 2nd pers. flaut; flautt scarcely occurs, pl. flutu; pres. flýt, pl. fljótum, pret. subj. flyti; part. flotinn; sup. flotið: [A. S. *fléotan*; Engl. *float*; O. H. G. *fliozan*; Germ. *fließen*; Dan. *flyde*; Swed. *flyta*];

1. to float on the water; sá þar fljóta langskip tjaldat, Eg. 88; þar sem þat flaut í höfni, 359; láta þeir f. skipit, Fms. x. 347; þar sá þeir f. fyrir skip þorvalds, Korm. 234; hverir láta fljóta fléy við bakka, Hkv. 2. 4; flýtr meðan lifir en sökkr þegar dauð er, Rb. 352: in the saying, flýtr meðan ekki sökkr, a phrase answering to the Engl. *sink or swim*: fugla er f. á vatni, *foals that swim*, Grág. ii. 346; þá flýtr hann til lands, *foals ashore*, Sks. 94; sútu hve flotinn flýtr, Skálda 163. β. metaph. to float about, spread, of news, Bs. ii. 143; láta orð f., Mar. 14; þat hefir flotið um þrjá bæi eðr fjóra, N. G. L. i. 141, Hom. 45. γ. reflex., láta fljótask, to drift, Sks. 133.

2. to run, stream, of running water; svá sem rennandi vötn f. at ýmisum uppsprettum, Fms. ii. 89; to form a pool, vötnin flutu fjórtán álna djúp, Stj. 58; með fljótandum tárum, *with gushing tears*, Mar. β. intrans. to be flooded; flaut hann allir í tárur, *he was in floods of tears*, Fms. x. 24; flutu í vatni augun klár, Pass. 2. 11; flaut í blóði gólf allt, *the floor was flooded with blood*, Eg. 217; jörðin flaut af hunangi, Stj. 453; ketillinn flýtr með seiti, Bs. ii. 135; flaut allt land af mönnum, Fms. viii. 400.

fljót-endi, n. the float or cork of a net, Gpl. 428.

fljót-fanga, adj., Bs. i. 360, read fljót fanga-ráða.

fljót-leikr (-leikr), m. *fleetness, speed*, Fms. x. 344, xi. 428, Sks. 82.

fljót-liga, adv. *fleetly, swiftly*, Fms. i. 69; metaph. *promptly*, iv. 295.

fljót-ligr, adj. *fleet*, Ld. 232; metaph. *speeding*, Bs. i. 423.

fljót-mælttr, part. *talking quickly*, opp. to sein-mælttr.

fljótr, adj. *fleet, swift*, of a horse, Flóv. 30; of a ship, Fs. 28, Fms. vi. 262. β. metaph. *ready, speedy*; Ólafir var þess ekki fljótr, ok fór þó at þæn Bolla, Ld. 186. II. neut. used adverb. *fleetly, swiftly*;

nú lát við fljótt ok leita dyra, Fms. v. 147; svá fljótt, so soon, 168; sem fljótast, the soonest, at once, Fb. i. 539; þat fljótast sem þú getr, as soon as thou canst, Fms. iii. 94; fljótara, sooner, Dipl. v. 5. 2. metaph. *promptly*; hann tekr honum eigi fljótt, *he received him coolly*, Sd. 139; þeir tóku eigi fljótt undir þat, Fms. ii. 32.

fljót-ráðr, adj. *rash*, Hkr. iii. 87, v. 1.

fljót-ræði, n. *rashness*.

fljót-tæktr, adj. *quick at taking in or apprehending*, Fms. xi. 427.

fljót-virkir, f. *quickness in working*, Fms. xi. 431, Th. 19.

fljót-virkni (fljót-virktr, Bs. ii. 96), f. *hurried work*.

fljót-virktr, adj. *quick in working*, Mar.; but also opp. to góðvirktr, *working hastily, 'scampering' the work*.

FLJUGA, pres. flyg, pl. fljúgum; pret. flaug, 2nd pers. flaugt, mod. flaugt, pl. flugum; another old pret. fló, Haustl. 2. 8, þkv. 5, 9, Gh. 17, Yt. 14, and prose passim; the form flaug is very rare in old poets; fló is now quite obsolete, flaug, pl. flugum, being the current form; part. fluginn; sup. flögtr; pret. subj. 1st pers. flygja, 3rd pers. flygi; with the neg. suf. flygrat, Hm. 151; [not on record in Goth., as the Apocal. is lost in Ulf.; A. S. *fléogan*; Engl. *fly*; O. H. G. *flügan*; Germ. *fliegen*; Dutch *vliegen*; Swed. *flyga*; Dan. *flyve*; cp. flug];—to fly, Lat. *volare*, of birds; in the allit. phrase, fuglinn fljúgandi; valr flýgr, Grág. ii. 170; fló sá hrafn aprt um stafn, Landn. 29; fló hann þangat til, Níðrat. 4; at fljúga eigi upp fyrr, Edda 60; Johannes flaug upp til himins, Hom. 47.

2. metaph., fljúga á e-n (á-flög, q. v.), to fly at one another, in a fight, Nj. 32; recipr., fljúgask á, to join in a fight, N. G. L. i. 46, Nj. 26.

β. of weapons, sparks, rumour, and the like; spjótíð fló yfir hann fram, Nj. 58; keisjan flaug í völlum, Eg. 379; gneistarnir (the sparks) flugu, Fms. viii. 8; at vápn skyli falla at manni eðr f. at honum, Grág. Kb. 108; fljúgandi fleinn, Hm. 85, 151; fleinn fluginn, Höfuðl. 12; um konu þá fló út ferlegt vörðan, Hom. 115; sá kvitr fló í bygðinni, Fms. ix. 237; flaug þat sem sinu-eldr, i. 21. γ. of shooting pains (vide flög); þaðan af fló á hann mein þat, Bs. i. 446.

II. in old poetry and in Runic stones, used = flýja (q. v.), to flee, Lat. *fugere*; sá er eigi fló at Uppsölum, *who fled not at Upsala*, Bant. 1169; en þínir sjáund flugu, Hkm. 12; fló or landi, *fled from the land*, Yt. 14.

flög, n. [fljúga], a flying, flight, old form = flug, Barl. 56; medic. a shooting pain, verkjar-flög, or flög-vörkr, m., and flög-kveisla, u, f. *rheumatism*, Fel. ix.

flögall, adj. *volatile*, Lat. *volatilis*, Hb.

FLÖKKR, m. akin to fólk, [A. S. *floc*; Engl. *flock*; Dan. *flok*; Swed. *flock*];—a body of men; in law five men make a flökk; flökk eru fimmen menn, Edda 108; þat heitir f. er fimmen menn eru saman, N. G. L. i. 61;—a company, host, party, þeir gengu allir í cinum flökki, Nj. 100; engla flökkar, a host of angels, Greg. 34; marga flökka, Th. 3; hlaupa í gegn or öðrum flökki, Grág. ii. 10; adverb., flökkum, in crowds, 656. 18; flökkum þeir fóru, Sl. 63;—a troop, band, hefja flökk, to raise a band, to rebel, Fms. viii. 273, ix. 4; ofríki flökkanna, vii. 293; fara með flökk, to roam about, 318;—a tribe, company, in a good sense, Stj. 321, 322, passim, and so in mod. usage. COMPS: flökka-atvigi, n. an attack in bands, uproar, N. G. L. i. 165. flökka-ferð, f. a marching in troops, Greit, 124 B. flökks-foringi, a, m. a captain, leader, Fbr. flökks-höfðingi, a, m. a head, chief, Stj. 322. flökks-maðr, m. a man belonging to a f., Fms. vii. 252, Sturl. iii. 242. flökks-nafn, n. a law term, manslaughter in a faction fight or mêlée, N. G. L. i. 64.

II. a short poem, Isl. ii. 337, Fms. v. 227, vi. 391, xi. 203, 204; as the name of poems, Brands-flökk, Sturl. iii. 90; Tryggva-f., Fms. iii. 54, 116; Kálfs-f., 123; Valþjófs-f., vi. 426; cp. esp. Gunnl. S. and Knytl. S. l. c., vide drápa. 2. in mod. usage an epic poem consisting of several cantos is called flökk or rimna-flökk; thus Ólafur-rímur, Numa-rímur, þrymlur, etc. are each of them a flökk, but the Skíða-ríma or Ólaf-ríma, being single rhapsodies, are not so called.

flökk-stjóri, a, m. a captain or leader of a f., Ld. 268.

florin, m. (for word), a florin, Bs. ii. 43.

FLÖS, n. the 'floss' or pile of velvet.

flösa, u, f. a splinter, = flis, Bev.

flösi, a, m. a pr. name, Landn., Nj. β. [Norse *flösi*], a fop. COMPS: flösa-hátttr, m. flutter. flösa-legr, adj.; cp. flýsjungtr.

flösa, að, to bang loose, prop. of threads: to witber, þar flösa aldregi blómar, Hb. 6. β. metaph., flösa upp, to break up one's household, be bankrupt.

FLÖT, n. [fljóta], the fat, grease, esp. from cooked meat, Fms. i. 36, Sd. 163, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18; in the phrase, sjaldan hefi eg flötinu neitað, Isl. þjóðs. i. 437.

II. afloat, only in the phrases, á flöt, with the sense of motion, 'setting' afloat, Fms. vi. 249; á flöti, 'being' afloat; vera á flöti, Hm. 155, Fms. vii. 287, Grág. ii. 357, N. G. L. i. 45.

flöta, að, to float, launch, with dat., Fær. 162, Fms. ii. 107, ix. 447.

flöta-hólmr, m. an islet, = um-flötin ey, Sks. 93.

flöt-brúsi, a, m. a floating jar, poet. a boat, Hým. 26.

flöt-bytta, u, f. a grease-tub, a cognom., Fms.

flöt-fundinn, part. found afloat, of a whale, Grág. ii. 383.

flöti, a, m. [Germ. *floss*; Dan. *flaade*], a float, raft, Lat. *ratia*, Skálda 163, Gpl. 411, Fms. viii. 32. 2. a fleet, Lat. *classis*, Hkv. i. 27, 35, 2. 18, Fms. i. 169, viii. 222, passim. II. = flet, a movable seat, bench, Fms. v. 332, v. l., perhaps a misspelling.

flötina, að, to come afloat, Fms. viii. 380, Stj. 123; metaph., flötina upp, to float up, come to the surface, Bs. i. 724.

flöttaur, m. pl., poet. *seamen, freebooters*, Edda 107, Lex. Poët.

flöt-rennr, adj. passable by a float or raft, of a river, Gpl. 414.

FLÖ, f., pl. flær, a layer, stratum, Edda 83.

II. [A. S. *flēa*; Engl. *flea*; Germ. *flöb*], a flea, Fas. i. 394; the saying, vera eins og fló á skinni, i. e. never at rest; mar-fló [Germ. *flöb-krebs*], cancer pulex. fló-bít, n. flea-bite.

FLÓA, að, to boil milk or fluids; hence, flóuð miðlk, boiled milk; óflóuð mjólk, unboiled milk; sólin heitir ok flóar alla veröld, Mar. 56; hón flóar ok heitir klúnuð hjúrtu, 60.

II. to flood; Lögrinn gengr svá upp á löundin at víða flóar, Ó. H. 17; af hans sárum flóaði svá mikitt blóð, Mar. (Fr.); in mod. usage always declined with d, flóir and flóði, if in this sense.

FLÓÐ, n. [Ulf. *flóðus* = *vorayús*, Luke vi. 49; A. S. *flōd*; Engl. *flood*; Swed. *Dan. flod*; Germ. *fluth*];—a flood, inundation, deluge, Rb. 336; flóðit mikla, Ann. 1199, Fms. xi. 393; vatns-flóð, water-flood.

2. of the tide, flóð = flæðr, Fms. vii. 272, Eg. 195; þá er flóð, er tungl er í vestri ok í austri, 415. 10; flóð eðr sjara, Gullp. 13; at flóði, Fms. viii. 389, Orkn. 428, v. l., Landn. 57; in the west of Icel. always flæðr, q. v.

3. a flood, river or sea, only in old poetry; the allit. phrase, fiskr í flóði, fish in flood, esp. of salmon, Gm. 21; hvat er þat fiski er renn flóði í, Skv. 2. 1, Fas. i. 483 (in a verse); fold skal við flóði taka (a saying), Hm. 138; cp. meðan jörð heldr flóði, vide Lex. Poët.

4. a snow-slip, avalanche, Gisl. 33; snæ-flóð or snjó-flóð (freq.) II. metaph. tumult, uproar; en hinn vegni yrði fyrir því flóði, that the slain should be swept away in that flood, Grág. ii. 140; var Páll í því flóði, Paul perished in the tumult, Sturl. iii. 83 C; í þessu flóði urðu þeir Hringr, Fms. v. 268; veit ek hverir hér munu andask, ok monar þú í því flóði verða, thou shalt not perish along with them, Greg. 75; í því flóði urðu fjórir tígir riddara, Blas. 38; in a good sense, í því flóði græddi hann konu þá er Sintica heitir, Post. 656 B. 11; in the mod. phrase, vera í flóði e-s, to be in one's train, under one's protection.

flóð-skitr, m. a duck, *podiceps cornutus*, Edda (Gl.). = **flóa-skitr**.

FLÓI, a, m. [Norse *flaa-vand*, *flaa-bygd*; cp. the *Kelpie's flow* in Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*; also the *ice-flow* of Arctic navigators]: —a *marshy moor*, Ísl. ii. 345, Fms. iv. 359, Jb. ii. 280; *flóa-flói*, a *rotten fen*; *flón-bard*, n. the edge of a f.; *flóa-skitr*, m. = *flóð-skitr*; *flóa-sund*, n. a strip of moor; and many other compds. **β**. a district in the south of Icel., hence **Flóa-menn**, m. pl. the men of F., and **Flóa-manna Saga**, u, f. the name of a Saga.

II. a bay or large firth, þórð. 7 new Ed.; freq. in local names, *Stranda-flói*, *Grett. 13* new Ed.; *Húna-flói*, *Sturl. iii. 58* sqq.; *Faxa-f.* (old *Faxa-óss*). **Flóa-fundr**, m. the battle in F., *Sturl. Ann.*—Deep water in a bay is also called *flói*, opp. to the shallow water near the coast, *Bjarneyja-flói*.

FLÓKI, a, m. 'flock,' felt, hair, wool, etc.; *ullar-flóki*, Edda 237, Fas. ii. 207 (freq.); of a goat's beard, *Eb. 92*. compds: *flóka-háttir*, m. and -hætta, u, f. a felt-hat, *Hkr. ii. 202*, *Eb. 240*. *flóka-ólpa*, u, f. a jacket with a felt cowl, *Sturl.* *flóka-stakkr*, m. id., Fas. ii. 242. *flóka-trippl*, n. a fool with a shaggy skin, Fas. i. 9. **β**. metaph. of dense black clouds, *Vigl. 22*; sky-flóki, *Eb. 260*. **II**. [A. S. *flóc*], a kind of balibut, passer, solea, Edda (Gl.) **III**. a pr. name, Landn.; hence in names of places, *Flóka-dalr*, etc., Landn.

flókinn, part. clotted, entangled, Fms. x. 192: of a cloud, *Sks. 226*. **FLÓN**, m. an oaf, fool; *flónska*, u, f. foolishness; *flóns-háttir*, m. id.; no example has been found in old writers.

flóna, að, to become warm; þá tók at flóna líkit, *Stj. 615*. 2 Kings iv. 34; þá flóna þeir til ástar við Guð, *Mar. 99*.

FLOR, m. [for. word; A. S. *flor*; Engl. *floor*; O. H. G. *flur*; Germ. *flur*; Dutch *vloer*]: —a *floor, pavement*, in Icel. only used of the floor of a cow-stall, *Bjarn. 32*; *moka flór*, to clean the floor, Fas. ii. 341: in Norway = cow-stall, *Bk. 98*, *D. N. i. 233*. *flór-flí*, n. floor-deals, *N. G. L. i. 38*.

FLÓTTI, a, m. [Engl. *flight*; Germ. *flucht*, whence Dan. *flugt*; cp. *flyja*]: —*flight* = Lat. *fuga* (never = *volatus*); kom flótti í lið Eireks-sona, Fms. i. 38, *Al. 142*, passim; snúa á flótti, Eg. 290; flótti brestr, Fms. passim, vide *brestra*. **β**. a flying boat; reka flótti, to pursue the flying boat, Eg. 290, 299, Fms. passim. compds: *flótti-glarn*, adj. craven, *Stj. 263*. *flótti-menn*, m. pl. a flying boat, Fms. i. 45, *Orkn. 106*. *flótti-rekstr*, m. pursuit of the flying boat, *Stj. 483*, Fms. vi. 333. *flótti-otigr*, m. a path of flight, *Sks. 728*. Poët. compds: *flótti-akjarr*, *flótti-styggr*, adj. 'flight-shy,' i. e. valiant, *Lex. Poët.*

flótti-roka, rak, to put to flight, *Is. ii. 82*, (rare.)

FLUG, n., but in old writers usually, if not always, **flugr**, m. [cp. *fljuga* I]: —*flight*, Lat. *volatus*; *fuglanna flug* (acc.), *Stj. 17*; þá beinir hann flugin, Edda 60; (hann) dró armsúg í fluginum, 46; í sinum flugi, *Stj. 270*; the phrase, á flugi, in the flight; *fugl á flugi*, a bird of flight, *Od. xii. 62*; matir hún hamrinum á flugi, Edda 58; á ferð ok flugi, 'faring and flying,' all in motion, Fas. i. 6, *Nim. 2. 99*; metaph., var hún öll á flugi, she was all in a flutter, *Fb. ii. 335*. **II**. = *flótti*, Lat. *fuga*, flight, only in poetry; traufur flugar, unwilling to flee, *bold*, *Hkv. i. 52*, Fms. xi. 186 (in a verse); flugar-traufur, adj. bold, *Hkv. i. 54*; cp. *flug-akjarr*, *flug-styggr*, *flug-traufur*, *flug-varr*, adj., *flug-þverrir*, m. firm in battle, unflinching, all epithets of heroes, *Lex. Poët.* **III**. neut. a sheer precipice; hann er svá hár, ok þat flug fyrir ofan at ..., Fas. ii. 231; hence *fluga-björg*, n. pl. and *fluga-hamarr* (mod. *flug-hamarr*), m. precipices, *Is. i. 330*, Fms. viii. 18, 49, *Fb. iii. 408*, Fas. ii. 231; also of a current, *fluga-fors*, m., *Mag.*; *fluga-straur*, m. a rapid vortex, eddy, Edda 67 (in a verse):—other compds in mod. use, *flug-belttr*, adj. keen-edged, as a razor; *flug-gáfaðr*, *flug-næmr*, *flug-akapr*, adj. keen, acute, quick to learn; *flug-háll*, adj. (flug-hálka, u, f.), very slippery; *flug-rikr*, adj. immensely rich.

fluga, u, f., gen. pl. *flugna*, a fly, *gnat*, *moth*, *Stj. 23. 91*, *Pr. 474*, Edda 70, *Ver. 20*; gesta-fluga, a moth; myf-, a gnat; býf-, a bee; randa-f., a wasp; hunangs-f., a boney-fly, a kind of Icel. bee; mel-f., a clothes-moth; þeyf-, a kind of tipula; myki-f., a dung-fly; maðka-f., a maggot-fly, all three musca, etc., vide *Eggert ltn. ch. 688*: the phrase, eins og fluga, swift as a fly. Wizards were said to bewitch flies and send them to kill their enemies (vide *galtra-fluga*, *gand-fluga*), hence the phrase, gina við flugu, or taka flugu, to swallow the fly or to carry the fly, i. e. to be the tool of another man, esp. in a wicked and fatal business, *Eb. 164*; ef Hallgerðr kemr annarrri flugu í munn þér, if H. puts another fly in thy mouth, i. e. makes thee to carry another lie, *Nj. 64*; þeir gina við þessi flugu, *Al. 9*; era minligt flugu at gina, 'tis not 'mine-like' to open the mouth for flies, i. e. lies and slander, *Kristni S.* (in a verse of the year 998); hann fær komit þeirri flugu í munn eins skiptings, Fms. xi. 445. compds: *flugu-maðr*, m. 'a man of flies,' a wizard, occurs in this sense in the old Swed. law (*Verel.*): hence metaph. a bired bandit, an assassin, *Landn. 181*, *N. G. L. ii. 51*, Fms. v. 45, 190, vi. 188, *Glúm. 361*, *Rd. 307*, *Lv. 57*. *flugu-mannligr*, adj. looking assassin-like, *Fs. 65*.

flugði, a pret. of a lost verb *flygja*, to shudder; hún flugði öll, she shuddered all over (from horror), *Eb. 318*.

flug-droki, a, m. a flying dragon, a mythic monster, *Nj. 183*, *Bjarn. 13*, *Gullp. Al. Sks. 79*; cp. *dreki fljúgandi*, *Vsp.*

flug-dýr, n. a flying insect, *Pr. 476*.

flug-ormr, m. a flying snake, winged serpent, mythol., *Pr.*

flug-ajór, m. the giddy deep, Fas. ii. 231, v. 1.

flug-akjótr, adj. swift as one winged, Fas. iii. 455.

flug-snarr, adj. = *flugskjótr*, *Art. 149*.

flug-atigr, m. a path of flight, Poët., *Hkv. 2. 47*: the popular phrase, eg var kominn á flugstig að fara, I was just about to go (or do a thing), but always with the notion that one is prevented at the last moment.

flutning, f., used as masc. (*flutningr*) in Norse writers, *Gpl. 432*, in mod. usage masc. throughout, [*flytja*]:—transport, carriage of goods; *flutning hálfa*, *Pm. 122*; f. öll, *Vm. 150*; allar flutningar, *Grág. ii. 357*, 359, Fms. iv. 121, viii. 179, *Band. 2*:—conveyance of persons, *Eg. 75*, 477: in mod. usage also = *farmr*. **2**. masc. in the metaph. sense, help, negotiation, intervention, *Hrafn. 14*, Fms. vii. 17, ix. 295; mála-f., pleading, *Hrafn. 17*:—report, var þat þeirra flutningr, they reported, *Fms. x. 97*, *Is. i. 702*, 775; but fem., 701. compds: **1**. fem., *flutningar-maðr*, m. a carrier of goods, *Grág. ii. 383*, *Glúm. 393*, *Vm. 16*. *flutninga-akip*, n. a ferry-boat, *Vm. 15*. **2**. masc., *flutnings-maðr*, m. a pleader, *Eg. 172*, 467, *Hkr. iii. 27*, *Sturl. ii. 17*.

FLÚÐ, f. low skerries or reefs flooded by the sea; á flúð eða skeri, *Mar.*; flúð ok fall, *Is. ii. 51*.

FLÚR, n. [for. word; Lat. *flor*], a flower, blossom, Fms. v. 345, *Bart. Flor. Stj.*, *Is. ii*, freq. in old translations, but now obsolete, except in a metaph. sense, a flowery style of writing. **II**. *flour*, Fms. viii. 250, v. l. *Is. i. 707*, 713. compds: *flúr-braut*, n. a flour-bread, *Sej. 121*, Fms. ix. 241. *flúr-hleifr*, m. a flour-loaf, *El. 21*.

flúraðr, part. flowery, esp. in a bad sense, of an affected style, etc.

FLYÐBA, u, f. a flounder, Edda (Gl.), *Is. ii. 179*.

flygill, m. [Germ. *flügel*], a wing, *Þiðr. 92*, where it seems borrowed from German ballads.

flyka (and *flykaa*), u, f. a flake, rag, metaph. a phantom, *Grett. 111*. *flykkjask*, t, dep. [flokkr], to crowd, Fms. viii. 81, 411, *Hom. 65*, Fas. ii. 80, *Orkn. 373* (in a verse).

flysja, að, [flös], to split or cut into slices, *Háv. 31* new Ed.; cp. *flis*. *flyjungur*, m. a fop, charlatan.

FLYTJA, pres. flyt; pret. flutti; sup. flutti;—to cause to fly, carry, *Gisl. 133*; flytja vörur til skips, *Nj. 4*, *Skálda 163*, *Eg. 125*, 194: of trade, to export or import, þenna fjárlut f. menn þaðan, *Sks. 184*; kaupmenn er mest gæði flytja landi þessu, Fms. vii. 122; frilla þá er þú hefir flutt af Noregi, *Ld. 34*. **2**. metaph., flytja fórn, to bring an offering, *Sks. 781*. **β**. to perform; flytja skírslu, járnburð, *Ld. 58*, Fms. viii. 149, *Hkr. ii. 229*. **γ**. to proclaim, preach; hvaða skír hann flytti, 625. 90: pass., Fms. x. 161: to recite, deliver a poem, speech, etc., flytja kvæði, *Ísl. ii. 222*; flytja ræðu, to deliver a sermon (mod.): metaph., var sú vasa mjök flutt, the verse was much repeated, went abroad, Fms. i. 48: pass. to be told, *Stj. 59*, *K. Á. 200*. **δ**. to help, plead, intercede; flytja eyrindi, Fms. x. 44, v. l.; göfgir menn fluttu þetta mál með honum, Fms. i. 13; nú hefi ek flutt sem ek mun at sinni, *Hrafn. 17*; cp. af-flytja, to disparage; pass., *Sks. 185 B*. **ε**. to entertain, support; flytja ómegð, *Mar. (Fr.)*; pass. to support oneself, *Is. i. 705*. **II**. reflex. to fly, migrate; hann fluttisk til fjalls upp, Fms. x. 411; fluttisk þá heyrinn, *ix. 353*; fluttusk þeir upp í áróis einn, *Landn. 57*; láta skjöta báti ok fluttisk út á skipit, *Nj. 133*, Fms. xi. 143; flytjask þeir Ólafir þangat ok kasta akkerum, *Ld. 76*; ef þér flytisk eigi ór höfninni, *Ísl. ii. 127*; flytjask fram, to pass, succeed tolerably, *Helgi kvæð sér við slíkt hafa fram fluttisk nokkura stund*, Fms. v. 257; þó at nú flytisk fram búið er þú ert við, *Band. 2*.

III. part. flytjandi, in the phrase, f. eyrir, money, *Grett. 90*, *Am. 3*, *Pm. 32*, *Dipl. iii. 6*. **β**. a conveyor, *Grág. ii. 358*; metaph. a promoter, *Ó. H. 126*, *Glúm. 349*.

flytjan, f. a helping, promoting, *Stj. 111*.

flyxa, v. flyka.

FLÝJA, pres. flý; pret. flyði; sup. flyð; part. flyðir; mod. flúa, pret. flúði, part. flúinn, pres. flý; an older form with *æ*—*flœja*, pres. flœ, pret. flœði—occurs in poetry and old prose; *skæðr* and *flæði* rhyme even in *Pd. 47* (of the 12th century): this older form is rightly formed from the part. fló; sup. flýit, Fms. i. 26; flær (pres.), 623. 26; flæðu (pret.), *Bret. 74*; but flyðu, 40; flyðir (part.), Edda 154 (pref.); flœja (inf.), *Sdm. 21*, 677. 10, 655 xiv. A. 1, 623. 16; flœði = flæði, *Hom. (St.) 8*; pret. infin. flœðu (*fugisse*), *Od. 9*; pret. subj. flœðim (*fugeremus*), Fms. ii. 181 (in a verse): [cp. *Ulf. fljúban*; A. S. *fléon*; O. H. G. *flūban*, mod. *flieben*; Engl. *flee*; no strong verb corresponding to this occurs in the Scand., except fljúga, which in very old times served for both *fugere* and *volare*, vide s. v.]:—to flee, Lat. *fugere*; þeir flyðu til Upplanda, Fms. i. 19; víst vil ek eigi flýja, x. 348; Kjetilv hinu auðgi flyði, *Eg. 33*, *Sks. 716 B*; þó er Eirekr hafði brott flýit, Fms. i. 26; landsmenn féllu ok flyðu, *Bret. 40*; Tyrkir voru flyðir í borgina, 88; flýja undan, to flee from one pursuing, *Eg. 269*; or, flýja undan e-m, 623. 16; flýja undan banvænligu höggi, Edda 154.

2. adding acc., flýja land, to flee the land, Fms. i. 1, *Ld. 4*; flyðu margir menn öðul sín, *Eb. 3*, *Fa. 123*; to flee from, *sbun*, úhægt mun forlogin at flýja, to sbun fate, 20; flýja hvárki eld né járn, Edda 82; ek flyða banann, I shunned death, *Bret. 90*; þá er sá bani, er þing flýr, one who sbuns the meeting, i. e. appears not, *N. G. L. i. 62*.

FLÝTA, tt. [hence fljótr], to hasten, make haste, with dat.; flýta ferðinni, to hasten on one's journey, Grett. 99, Bs. i. 130; flýta sér, to hasten, speed oneself, Stj. 221, Þórd. 69.

flýtur, m. fleetness, speed, Stj. 172, Lv. 41, Fas. iii. 219. **flýtlavork**, n. hurried work. II. of a person, an instigator, Lex. Poët.

flæða, dd. [flód], to flood over, Stj. 56, 284, Ann. 1345: to flow, of the tide, Fms. vi. 163, ix. 44, x. 98: impers., fæ ok skip (acc.) flæðir, the flood-tide overtakes ship and boat, i. e. they are lost by the tide, (mod.)

flæði, in compds: **flæði-bakki**, a, m. 'flood-tide-banks,' banks covered at high water, Gisl. 138, cp. 52. **flæði-aker**, n. a skerry which is flooded at high water, Fms. ii. 142: the phrase, hann er ekki á flæði-akeri staddir, he is not on a fl., i. e. is in safety.

FLÆÐR, f., gen. flæðar, acc. and dat. flæði, pl. flæðar, flood-tide, high water, a word used in western Icel. instead of flód, which is used in the south, north, and east; þá var flæðrin síð dags, Eg. 600; flæðr sævar, Sturl. ii. 70: í sandi þar er flæðr gekk yfir (í flæðar-máli, Landn. l. c.), Fms. i. 248; biðu þeir flæðar, Eg. 129; af nálgð tunglisins vaxa flæðar, Rb. 478; fyrir flæðarinnar skyld, Stj. 57; at flæðum, Orkn. 428; at flæði sævar, 422; stórstraums-f., hábakka-f., smástraums-f. compds: **flæðar-bakki**, a, m. = flæðibakki, Gisl. 52. **flæðar-mál**, n. flood-mark, i. e. the space between low and high water, N. G. L. i. 13, Landn. 117. **flæðar-mús**, f. 'flood-mouse,' a fabulous animal in nursery tales, vide Ísl. þjóða. and Maurer's Volksagen; the word is, however, probably only a corruption from Germ. 'flæðer-maus,' the bat. **flæðar-pyttir**, m. a pit on the beach, Fs. 158. **flæðar-aker**, n. = flæðisker, Edda 48. **flæðar-tími**, a, m. flood-time, high water, Stj. 57. **flæðar-urð**, f. rocks reached by high water, Grett. 99. The word flæðr may be used as a test, to shew whether a MS. was written in the west of Icel. or not; but for authorship it is not sufficient, as copyists were apt to alter such things; thus the Gullþ. S. (a western Saga) uses flód not flæðr; at the present day an Icel. from the west is ridiculed in other counties of Icel. for his flæðr.

flækjng, m. vagrancy, also a stroller.

flækja, t. [flúki], to entangle: reflex., flækja fyrir e-m, to cross one's path, Fas. iii. 380, Grett. 134.

flækja, u. f. entanglement.

FLÆMA, d, to drive away ignominiously, Mart. 119, Fms. v. 304, x. 262, Fær. 133: = slæma, q. v., Nj. 262, a bad reading: reflex. to roam about, rove, (mod.)

flæmi, n. a waste, open place.

flæmingr, m. a stroller, landlouper, (mod.)

Flæmska, u. f. the Flemish language. **Flæmskr**, adj., and **Flæmingi**, a, m. Flemish, Fas. iii. 262, Bs. Laur. S., Vm. 61.

FLÆRD, f. [flár II], falsehood, deceit, Gpl. 492, Stj. 169, 631, Hom. 86, 158, Fms. i. 74. **β**, with the notion of blandness, (mod.) compds:

flærdar-fullr, adj. full of deceit, Stj. 78, Fms. x. 221. **flærdar-lauss**, adj. sincere, Skt. 20, 632, Bret. 82. **flærdar-ord**, n. false (but fair) language, Fas. i. 193. **flærdar-samligr** and **flærdar-samr**, adj. false, 625, 63, Skt. 308. **Flærdar-senna**, u. f. Siren-song, nante of a poem, cp. Loka-senna.

flærdari, a, m. an impostor, Fms. viii. 235.

flærd-lauss, adj. = flærdarlauss, Stj. 554, Fms. viii. 239, Hom. 150.

flærd-r, part. blended with falsehood, Fas. i. 142.

flærd-samligr, adj. (-lign, adv.), false, Stj. 554, Fms. i. 59, x. 260.

flærd-samr, adj. = flærdarsamr, Skt. 308 B.

flægra, ad. to flutter, flap, Grett. 111.

flókr, n. a roving, roaming about, = mod. flakk, Bs. i. 97.

flókra, ad. = flókta; fljúga ok f., Barl. 137.

flókrtr, n. adj. a 'fluttering' feeling, nausea; mér er flókrtr, I am like to be sick; flókrtr-leiki, a, m. a feeling rather sick, Fél.

flókta, t. to flutter and fly about, Fas. i. 393, Greg. 79, Fms. vi. 62, x. 139.

flósur, f. pl. flátir, a plain, freq. in mod. use. **Flótr**, f. pl. a local name, Eb. 15 new Ed., Bs. i. 629.

FNASA, ad. [mid. H. G. fnasen], to sneeze, short, Lat. fremere, metaph. to snort in rage, þkv. 13, Korm. 220 (in a verse).

fnasan and **fnösun**, f. a sneezing, snorting, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse).

fnauði, a, m. a craven, Edda (Gl.), Fms. xi. 141, Mork. 148, used only in poetry.

FNJÓSKR, mod. hnjóskr, m. [Swed. fnúske, cp. Swed. fnas = snuck] = touchwood, Fms. vii. 225: metaph., synða-f., Mar. 23; fnjóskr eðr kveykjng, id.; hence local names in Icel., as Fnjóská-dalr, Fnjóská-á, Landn., Eggert Itin.

fnjóská-þurr, adj. dry as touchwood.

FNÝKR, m. also spelt nykr, [cp. Dan. snug = an atom, a light substance; Swed. snugg] = a stench, Bs. ii. 5 (spelt snykr); þá slóri illum snyk (MS. snýec) af líkamanum, Fms. x. 379 (Agrip); snykr ok fylja, 213; nykr ok fylja, Bs. i. 199; þar til er út ferr snykr (MS. frykr) um pásar yðrar, Stj. 323, Numb. xi. 20, Barl. 86, v. l.

fnýsa (and older form **fnössa**, Fm. 18, Gkv. i. 27; **fnöstu**, þd. 5), t. [Swed. fnýsa; Dan. fnýse] = to sneeze, Lat. fremere: with dat., fnýsa

eiðri, to blow out poison, Fms. i. 160, Fm., Gkv., þd. l. c.; snýsa blóði, Hkr. i. 86 (in a verse).

fogl, m. a fowl, vide fugl.

FOR, n. [fjúka], spray, any light thing tossed about by the wind; hey-fok, fjáðra-fok, bay, feathers tossed about:—a snow-drift = fjúk, Bjarn. 51. compds: **fok-reiðr**, adj. wrath, frantic. **fok-sandr**, m. drift-sand.

folald, n. a young foal, Lv. 93, Sturl. i. 144.

FOLD, f. [A. S. folde; cp. Engl. field, Germ. feld], a field of soft grass; flata-foldir, fields, Bs. ii. 79; hence fylðinn, adj., q. v. **Foldir**, f. pl. local name of a grassy oasis in western Icel.; rare in prose, but freq. in poetry:—generally the earth, Alm. 11, Vsp. 57, Hým. 24, Haustl. 5, Edda 97 (in a verse); á foldu, on earth, Hyndl. 40.

II. the name of a fjord and county in Norway, the modern Christiania-fjord; Vest-fold, West-fold, a county; perhaps 'fold' is to be taken in this sense, viz. = fjörðr in Hm. 138.

fold-vogr, m. = fold, Vtkv. 3.

FOLI, a, m. [A. S. folia; Germ. füllen; Dan. folie; Swed. fälla] = a foal, freq. in a phrase, Gisl. 27: of a camel, Stj. 183; asma-foli, Sam. 15.

folafótr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 51.

FONTR, m. [for. word; Lat. font], a font, Vm. 6, 52, K. Á. 20, H. E. i. 480, Stj. 289, Pm. 126. compds: **font-klæði**, n. a font-cover, Vm. 4, B. K. 83. **font-kross**, m. the cross on a font, Vm. 103, 117.

FOR, f. pl. forar, a drain, sewer; í forum þeim er hann greifr, Grág. Kb. ch. 187; stíflur (dikes) eða forar (drains, ditches) er hann hefir görvar með vatnu-veitingum, Grág. ii. 289; in mod. usage, a cess-pit, bæjar-for, hland-for; for og bleyta, mud and dirt.

FORAÐ, n., in pl. foruð or foröð, mod. foraði, a dangerous place, precipice, abyss, pit; allt er feigs forað, Sl.; elta e-n á forað, Grág. ii. 117, 120, 157, Bs. i. 200, Gg. 15, Gpl. 393, 411, N. G. L. i. 342, Vápn. 8, Blas. 46, Thom. 256, Fm. 9, 40; fallanda f. (stumbling-block) þreskeldir hennar, Edda (Gl.); freq. in mod. usage, a bog, quagmire, morass, esp. in the allit. phrase, fen og foraði, fens and bogs. **β** metaph. a dangerous situation; vera í foraði, Fms. ix. 517; kom hann sér í mikil forað, 623, 15; in Post. Luke xvi. 26 is rendered by forað (N. T. djúp). **γ** a bugbear, ogre, monster; hann er et mesta forað, Edda 42; Mystos heitir forað, Pr. 472; þú ert et mesta forað, Nj. 176: cp. the saying, foruðin sjásk best við, cp. also the Germ. 'ein fuchs riecht den andern,' Orkn. 308: in comms, horribly, awfully; foraðs-hár, adj. terribly tall, Fms. iii. 124. **foraðs-flir**, adj. abominable, Ísl. ii. 162. **foraðs-ligr**, adj. awful, Thom. 256. **foraðs-vöðr**, n. abominable venturer, Sturl. ii. 50, Bjarn. 54, 56, Post. 656 B. 12. **forað-akapir**, m. abominable nature, Stj. 483, 1 Sam. xxv. 25.

for-akt, n. (for. word), intention; með vilja eðr f., H. E. i. 561. **β** in mod. usage = Germ. veracht, contempt.

for-akta, ad. [Germ. verachten], to despise, scorn, (mod. word.)

forátta, u. f., an older form forurtir, contr. foróttir, f. pl. occurs, — forutta-laust, Grág. i. 329, 377 (Kb. ii. 42 forótt-laust), 468; forátta-laust, Kb. i. 133, 136; but forátta, Nj. 15, Eb. 40: [the etymology of the word seems to be 'for' in a privative sense, and 'verk,' cp. A. S. forwyrð = peccatum; in the Icel. it is used as a law term] = a cause of forfeiture, an act whereby the other party has 'forfeited' his right, but it is not used in a criminal sense = Germ. verbrechen; ef honum þykkja forurtir til þess, Grág. l. c.: the phrase, forótt-laust or forurta-laust (forýtta-laust, N. G. L. i. 29, is a false reading), sine causa legali, Grág. l. c.: chiefly in divorce cases, the phrase, finna til forátta, to plead as an excuse, Nj., Eb. l. c.

II. in mod. usage = forað; forátta-brim, forátta-vöðr, n. a heavy surf, strong gale, etc.

for-beini, a, m. furberance, Eg. 162, 163, 568, Hkr. i. 189, Bs. ii. 80.

for-bending, f. a foreboding, Stj. 81.

for-berg, n. a projecting rock, Grett. 141, Fas. iii. 287.

for-bergis, adv. down-bill, Hkr. i. 41.

for-blindaðr, part. blinded, Pass. 34, 3.

for-boð, n. a foreboding, Fms. vii. 157. II. excl. an interdict, the Germ. verbot, K. Á. 46, 62, 226, H. E. ii. 75.

for-boða, ad. to forbid, Germ. verbieten, esp. eccl. to put under an interdict, K. Á. 44, 108, Bs. i. 141, Sturl. i. 123, ii. 4, H. E. i. 466.

for-boðan, f. an interdict, H. E. i. 479.

for-brekkis, adv. down-bill, Grett. 134.

for-brekktr, n. adj. down-bill, Fms. ii. 98, Lv. 112.

for-brjóta, braut, to transgress, Vidal.

for-bæmir, f. pl. imprecations, Ísl. ii. 220, Fas. iii. 205.

FORDA, ad. prop. to 'forth' oneself, help oneself forth or forward, esp. to save one's life, escape danger, with dat.; forða sér, Fms. i. 72, v. 87, Eg. 70, Flinnb. 320, Magn. 458; haltr undan ok f. þér, Fb. iii. 407; forða fjörvi, lift, to save one's life, Hbl. 12, Fms. vi. 46, Grág. ii. 13: with a double dat., to be ware of a thing, sál mín þér fúri f., Pass. 11, 9, 16, 10; but usually, forða sér fyrir e-u, or við e-u. **β** hví forðar þú enni hægri hendinni, why withholdest thou thy right hand? 623, 17.

II. reflex. to shun, escape, avoid, the thing avoided in acc., Fas. 180; forðask fund e-s, to shun one, Eb. 92, Fms. ii. 136; forðask forlöginn, Fas. 24; ekki má f. þá (nothing can escape them) hvárki menn né dýr, Fms. i. 9; in pass. sense, Skt. 331 B: absol. to escape, Edda 21, Nj. 43, Fms. x. 290.

forði, a, m. *respite*; skammr f., a *short respite*, Fms. viii. 154, v. l.: in mod. usage, *stores, viands*; lífs f., *what supports life, a livelihood*,—this sense seems not to occur in old writers; hence **forða-búr**, n. a *store-house*.

for-djarfa, adj. [Germ. *verderben*], to *disgrace*, Art. 73, Fas. iii. 289: reflex. to *disgrace oneself*, Stj. 144, H. E. i. 514: mod. to *spoil, destroy*.

for-djörfun, f. *destruction*.

for-drifa, dreif, [Germ. *vertreiben*], to *drive away*, Clar. 19, Fb. i. 402.

forðum, adv. [akin to *fjörð*, q. v.], *afortime, formerly, once, erst*, Stj. 121, Fms. x. 413, Sks. 108; **forðum daga**, in *former days*, Fms. i. 141, ii. 183, vi. 38; ungr var ek forðum, *young was I once*, Hm. 46: freq. in mod. usage, but esp. in the sense of *yore, in days of old*: the saying, þrýsvar varð allt forðum, Sturl. iii. 253; cp. 'all good things come in threes.'

for-dúkr, m. a *curtain*, Vm. 10, 22, 29.

for-dykt, adj. *equipt*, Fms. x. 139, (for. word.)

for-dyld, f. [döl], *conceit, vanity, show*, Pass. 32, 3.

for-dyri, n. a 'fore-door,' *vestibule*, Fms. viii. 14, Orkn. 368 old Ed.

for-dæða, u, f. [for- negative and *dæð* = an 'evil-doer,' cp. Germ. 'mis-setbat'; the etym. given in Js. (Gl.) is inadmissible; only used as a law term]: a *witch, sorceress*, in the worst sense, N. G. L. i. 70, 342, 351, Ls. 32, Korm. (in a verse), Grett. 108 new Ed.; *bilvud f.*, *accursed witch*! Fms. xi. 435. COMPS: **fordæðu-maðr**, m. an *execrable man*, Fms. xi. 433.

fordæðu-ekapir, m. *witchcraft, sorcery*, Hom. 86, Bs. ii. 97, N. G. L. i. 182, defined K. þ. K. 76:—*objects used for sorcery*, N. G. L. i. 351. **fordæðu-verk**, n. an *execrable crime* (slaying a man asleep), Vigl. 86 new Ed.

for-dæma, d, to *condemn*, Germ. *verdammen*, Rb. 338, K. Å. 224, Bs. ii. 159: eccl., Stj. 151, N. T. *passim*.

for-dæming, f., esp. eccl. *dannation*, Germ. *verdamnung*, Stj. 151, Anecl. 38.

for-ellri or **foreldri**, n., later **forellrar**, mod. **foreldrar**, m. pl. (inserting d); masc. *foreldrar* occurs Nj. 224; *forellar* (eliding the r), Fms. x. (Agrip.) 410, 413, 418; [Germ. *vorältern*]:—*forefathers, elders, ancestors*, in old writers always in this sense; *feðr ok forellri*, Stj. 240, Fms. i. 34; *úlikir sínu forellri*, 195; *um þat bregðr mér til forellris míns*, vii. 64; *enir fyrri forellrar vátir*, O. H. 69; *frændr ok forellrar*, id.; *frænda ok forellra*, Fms. i. 33; *sumir hans forellrar*, viii. 101; *faðir ok forellrar*, x. 418:—eccl. *predecessors*, H. E. i. 512. **forellris-menn**, m. pl. *forefathers*, Fms. ix. 334, Fas. i. 351, Stj. 63, 139, Barl. *passim*. II. in mod. usage, *parents*, and only in masc. pl. *foreldrar*; this sense occurs as early as the N. T. (*vide* *feðgin*), but is unknown to older writers.

for-eyðala, u, f. *desolation*, N. T.

for-faðir, m. a *forefather*, Stj. 124; chiefly in pl., Edda (pref.), Stj. 128, freq. in mod. use:—eccl. a *predecessor*, H. E. i. 514, 655 xxxii. 2.

for-fall, n. a *let, hindrance*, esp. in pl. as a law phrase, Gpl. 102, H. E. ii. 83; a *drawback*, Fas. ii. 466. **forfalla-laust**, n. adj. and adv. = *in case that there be no let or hindrance*, Jb. 222, Gpl. 13, K. Å. 22, H. E. i. 516: in N. G. L. i. 351 it is used = *without legal cause* = *foráttu-laust*. II. sing. a *bed-curtain*, Edda (Gl.), Ed. Arna-Magn. ii. 494; *hann brá upp forfalli*, ok sá at þar lá maðr, Mag. 1: used as masc. (for-fallinn), El. 24.

for-fágaðr, part. *painted, whitewashed*, Gr. *εὐκωμῖμος*, Matth. xxiii. 27.

for-föðgin, n. pl. 'fore-parents,' Stj. 134.

for-fjöl, f. a *side-board*, Str.

for-flótti, adj. *exiled, fugitive*, Fms. i. 212, Eg. 284; a *landloner*, Stj. 43; *flight*, Bs. ii. 66; *far-flótti*, q. v., is not so good a reading.

for-ganga, gekk, [Germ. *vergehen*], to *perish*, Ann. 1368, 1412, N. T.

for-ganga, u, f. [A. S. *fore-genga*], a 'going before,' *help*, Hkr. ii. 122.

for-göngu-kona, u, f., Mar., Stj. **for-göngu-maðr**, m. a *guide* (either man or woman), *leader*, Hkr. iii. 103, Th. 15.

for-gangr, m. = *for-ganga*, Háv. 57. **for-gange-maðr**, m. a *leader*, Hkr. i. 274, Fms. i. 299, vii. 138.

for-garðr, m. a 'fore-yard,' the *fore-court* of a house, Fsm. 3, 3: the metaph. phrase, *vera á for-görðum* (mod. *fara að for-görðum*), of *stores, to go out of doors*, i. e. to be *wasted and squandered*, Fas. iii. 51.

for-gefins, adv. [Germ. *vergebens*], *in vain*, (mod.)

for-gildi, n. an *av. key* = Lat. *præfatio*, a *preamble*, 625, 90.

for-gildra, *to lay a trap for*, Thom. 159.

for-gipt, f. *payment for alimentation*, = mod. *medgjöf*, Sd. 149, Fms. vi. 298, vii. 112, Fas. ii. 438, Fs. 29, 64. **for-giptar-laust**, adj. *without costs*, 655 xx. 4.

II. [Germ. *vergift*], *poison*, Bb. 3, 68, but in this sense it can scarcely be called an Icel. word.

for-gisl, m. a *bostage*, Karl. 79.

for-gisla, að, to *give as bostage*, Karl. 57, O. H. L. 65.

for-góðr, adj. *exceeding good*, Safn i. 92.

for-gripa, greip, [A. S. *forgrípan*; Germ. *vergreifen*], to *do amiss*.

for-gyltr, part. (Germ. word), *gilded*, Vm. 21, 39, Pm. 120, Dipl. iii. 4.

for-hagr, adj. *skilful in handicraft*, Stj. 22.

for-hardnaðr and **for-hetr**, part. *barren*.

for-hellir, m. the *fore part of a cave*, Sams. 19.

for-harda, t, to *barren*, the Bible *passim*, [cp. A. S. *for-beard*, *very bard*]. **for-hörðing**, f. *bardness of heart*, Bible.

for-hleypli, n. a 'fore-leaping,' in the phrase, *hafa e-n at forhleypli*, or at *forhleypris-manni*, to *use one as a 'fore-leaper'*, i. e. as a *cat's paw*, Nj. 224, Sturl. i. 181.

for-hraustr, adj. *exceeding valiant*, Lex. Poët.

for-hugsan, f. *forebought*, Bs. ii. 40, 76. **for-hugsaðr**, part. *missing*.

for-hús, n. a *porch*, Eb. 220, Fms. viii. 360, v. l., H. E. i. 510.

fori, a, m. a *bell-wether*, Bb. 3, 55: *cinn og forinn seitr*, a *ditty*.

foringi, a, m., gen. ja, pl. jar, a *leader, captain*, Fær. 106, Hom. 111, Fs. 57, Vápn. 25, Bs. i. 48, Fms. iv. 147, v. 295; *hers-f.*, *líds-f.*, a *captain of troops*; *skips-f.*, a *ship's captain*.

forka, að, to 'fork' or *punt a ship, push it on with a pole*, Nj. 273, Fas. ii. 360.

for-kast, n. *throwing (hay) before cattle*, Ísl. ii. 141.

for-kirkja, u, f. a *church-porch*, Stj. 562, Sturl. ii. 59.

for-kláraðr, part. (Germ. word), *glorified*, Rb. 312.

for-kláran, f. *transfiguration*.

for-klárast, að, dep., in the Icel. N. T. to *be transfigured*, Mark ix. 1.

for-kostuliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *very finely*, Grett. 154 new Ed.

for-kólfir, m. a 'fore-bolt,' metaph. a *bead, chief*, Al. 127; the reading *gjörkólfir* in Eb. 86 is prob. false.

FORKR, m. [for. word; Lat. *furca*], a *fork, pole*, Landn. 154; a *punting pole*, Eg. 220, Fms. vii. 195, viii. 337, ix. 24, 257, *passim*, Ld. 56, it occurs even in a verse of the 10th century in Landn. 3, 14 (if the verse be genuine): a *fork* to eat with is in Icel. called *gaffal*, a mod. word borrowed from Germ. *gabel*, Dan. *gaffel*.

for-kuðr, f. [kunna], *eagerness to learn, curiosity*; *var mönnum nú f. á skemtan*, Ísl. ii. 326; *þá hluti er þeim er f. á at vita*, Orkn. 100 old Ed., 138 new Ed. reads *forvitni*: gen. *forkunnar*—in compds means *remarkably, exceedingly*; f. *margir*, Ísl. ii. 216; f. *mjókr*, Orkn. 332; f. *vel*, Eg. 253, Nj. 230, v. l.; f. *væn*, Fms. i. 70; f. *fagr*, Edda 46: with a subst. *forkunnar orð*, *eloquent words*, Hom. (St.)

for-kunna, adj. *eager to learn*; *vöru allir f. at heyra orð hans*, Clem. 51.

for-kunnliga, adv., prop. *remarkably, exceedingly*; f. *væn*, Rb. 401, Joh. 633, 15; f. *fríðr*, Fms. i. 212; f. *fljótr*, viii. 382; f. *vel*, Grett. 154 new Ed.; *sverð búið f.*, Eb. 226; *biðja f.*, to *beg ardently*, Sks. 616.

for-kunnligi, adj. *remarkable, beautiful*, Hkr. ii. 73, Fms. x. 319.

for-lag, n. *what is 'laid' up*: I. esp. in sing. *provision for living, a livelihood*, Bs. i. 137, Fms. vi. 304; *urðu þaðan í frá góð forlög manna*, Bs. i. metaph. of *marriage*, Ísl. ii. 416, 453; *fate in store for one* = *forlög*, Lv. 33, Glúm. 333. **forlags-eyrir**, m. *livelihood*, Gpl. 259, 442, N. G. L. i. 53; *means*, Jb. 166.

II. in pl. **for-lög**, n., properly 'fore-laws'; hence *law or fate, destiny*, cp. *ör-lög* and *lög*; the word is not very freq. in old writers, and chiefly occurs in Sagas such as *Vd.*, *Flóam.*, *S.*, in old poetry only in *Km.* 23, but rare in genuine heathen Sagas; the very word conveys some Christian notion; *ör-lög* and *skopare* solely heathen, e. g. Hm. 55; this distinction is rightly marked in a ditty of Pál Vídalín—*forlög koma ofan að | ör-lög kringum sveima | álög in ymsum stað | en ölög sæðast heima*; in mod. usage *forlög* is current, but *ör-lög*, *sköp*, obsolete; *þetta mun vera forlög hennar*, Glúm. 333; *Hakon kvæðsk þá heyra vilja forlög sín*, . . . *ef þú vilt vita forlög þín*, Orkn. 140, Fs. 19; *úhægt mun forlög in at flyja*, 226; *eigi mundi tjóa at brjótast við forlögnum*, id.; *ok mætti þit njóta lengri forlaga*, *that ye might enjoy a longer life*, 84; *honum var annarra forlaga auðit*, 6; *verðr hvern eptu sínum forlögum at leita*, 11; *torsótt er at forðask forlögum*, 24; *forlög ekki forðumist ill | fram kemr það hamingjan vill*, Ólf. 3, 69; *má vera at hér sé hennar forlög (destiny)*, Fs. 141.

for-lagðr, part. *done with, forlorn*, Þorst. St. 51.

for-lát, n. *forgiveness*, Karl. 552, Pass. 31, 16.

for-láta, lét, to *forgive*, with dat. II. to *forsake*, [A. S. *for-lætan*], with acc., N. T., Pass.

for-leiga, u, f. *rent paid in advance*, N. G. L. i. 241.

for-leistr, m. the *fore part of a sock*, N. G. L. iii.

for-lendi, n. 'fore-land,' the *land between sea and hills*, Finnþ. 242, Bs. ii. 25, Orkn. 324; now *undir-lendi*.

for-líði, a, m. a *leader*, Nj. 192, v. l. = *fyrir-liði*.

for-liga, adv. *vehemently*; f. *reiðr*, Thom. 204; *vide* *forr*.

for-líkan, f. *reconciliation* (the Gr. *καταλλαγή*), Rom. v. 11.

for-líkast, að, dep. [cp. Germ. *vergleichen*], to *come to terms*, Sturl. iii. 232; in mod. Icel. law, in all but criminal cases, the litigants have to appear (in person or by delegates) before two or more 'peace-makers' or umpires called *forlíkunar-menn*,—usually the parson and one or more of the chief men of the parish; the office of the peace-makers is to try to bring about a friendly settlement called *forlíkan*, and this meeting is often repeated; only after a *forlíkan* has been tried in vain, can the case be taken before a law-court; by this judicious proceeding more than half the quarrels are nipped in the bud; there seems to be nothing like this in the old law, and the custom was probably borrowed from Denmark. There is a saying, 'a lean forlíkan is better than a fat lawsuit.'

for-litill, adj. *exceeding small*, Mar. 195.

for-ljótr, adj. *exceeding ugly*, Bs. i. 802.

for-lýta, tt, to *blame*, Fms. viii. 4.

for-lög, n. pl. *laws*, vide forlag II.

FORM, n. [Lat. *forma*], *form, shape*, 655 xxxii. 17. 18, xxv. 1, Rb. 360, Fms. xi. 436, (rare.)

for-maðr, m. a '*fore-man*,' *captain*, Fms. vii. 246, ix. 348, xi. 243, 402, Nj. 43, Magn. 486:—a *master, ruler*, Edda (pref.); *formaðr konunga*, the *foremost among kings*, Fms. ii. 292; f. annars fólks, the *foremost man of other folk*, vi. 38. COMPS: formanna-lauss, adj. *without a leader*, H. E. i. 562. formanna-skapr, m. *leadership*, Stj. 50. II. mod. the *foreman or captain in a fishing vessel or boat*; in many compds, e.g. formanna-hlutr, m. the *captain's share* (of the fish caught).

formann-ligr, adj. *leader-like*, Fms. vii. 63, Valla L. 203.

for-máll, n. a *preface, preamble*, 625. 90.

for-máll, a, m. a *preamble*, Eg. 389, 390, 552; konungr skipaðisk eigi við slíkan formála, Fms. vii. 65; á hverjum gistingar-stað hafði hann (the bishop) formála sjálf, i. e. *saying grace, prayers, or the like*, Bs. i. 140: a *stipulation, condition*, með þvílíkum formála sem . . ., Fms. i. 90, Str. 55: a *preface, rendering of the mid. Lat. praefatio*; in mod. usage, the *preface to a book* = Germ. *vorwort, vorrede*.

for-megan, f. [Germ. *vermögen*], *means, wealth*, (mod.)

for-moistari, a, m. a *bread-master*, Edda (pref.)

for-mennt, part. *well-trained, highly skilled*, Finnb. 290; f. á járn-smíð, Fms. xi. 427, Bs. i. 681, 830, ii. 32.

formera, að, mod. *forma*, vide úforma, (Lat. *word*), to *form*, Stj. 14, 20, Bs. ii. and Mar. passim, Magn. 478, Dipl. iii. 5.

formeran, f. *form, shape*, Stj. 5, 12.

for-merking, f. a *symbol*, Stj. 281.

for-merkja, t. [Germ. *vermerken*], to *perceive*, N. T., Pass. 12.

for-messa, u, f. '*fore-mass*,' *masses*, Fms. vii. 145, viii. 174, ix. 48, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18.

formi, a, m. (Lat. *word*), the *case in which the chalice is kept*, Vm. 29, Pm. 71. forma-dúkr, m. *id.*, Pm. 40.

for-mikill, adj. *exceeding great*, Bs. ii. 8.

for-móðir, f. a '*fore-mother*,' *ancestress*, Stj. 141.

for-myndari, a, m. [Germ. *vormund*], a *ward*, of a minor.

for-myrvæst, að, dep. to be *eclipsed*. for-myrvæn, f. an *eclipse*.

for-mæla, t, to *appoint*, El. 21. II. to *curse*, with dat., N. T.

for-mælandi, part. a *spokesman*, Hm. 24, 62, Stj. 157, Fms. ii. 45.

for-mælari, a, m. *id.*, Fms. v. 241.

for-mæll, n. *pleading*, Stj. 603, Fms. vii. 39, Sd. 155, Bs. i. 168: a *prescribed form, formula*, Grág. ii. 249, Stj. 342:—eccl. *saying prayers*, tíðir ok f., Bs. i. 167; in Vm. 6 it seems to mean the *mass or liturgy*, = formæla-bók, f. a *book of f.*, Vm. 21.

for-mæling, f. an *imprecation*; f. illan finnr stað, Pass. 28. 9.

FORN, adj. [Ulf. *fairnis* = παλαιός; A.S. *fyrn*; Hel. *furn*; Swed. *forn*; lost in Engl.]:—old: forn vinátta, Eg. 729; forn fjándskapr, old *enmity*, Nj. 49; forn rök, Ls. 25; forn vin, old *wine*, Pr. 472; en forna fold, the *old earth*, Hým. 24; forn timbr, the *old timbers*, Akv. 42; inn forni fjándi, the *old fiend, Satan*, 686 C. 2; forn jötunn, the *old giant*, Hým. 13; fornir tóptir, old *abodes*, Gm. 11: stores preserved from the past year are called *forn*, forn mjöðr, old *mead*, Skm. 37; fornari hey, K. p. K. 163. 2. with the notion of *old, worn, rotten*, or the like; byrðings-segl várt hið forna, Fms. iv. 259; forn mörr, Bjarn. 29 (in a verse).

3. *old*, in temp. sense; in the Iceland Commonwealth the *old priesthods* were called *forn* godóðr and forn godóðrsmáðr, an *old priest*, opp. to the priesthods instituted along with the Fifth Court, which were termed '*new*.'

4. *time-honoured, old*; forn lög, forn lands-siðr, Bs. i. 682.

5. at *fornu*, *formerly, in times past*, Eg. 267, K. A. 152, D. I. i. 635; til forn, *id.*, cp. Dan. *tíl forn*.

6. in old writers *forn* is often used of the heathen times with the old mythical lore; forn siðr, the *old (heathen) rite*, Fb. i. 215; fornir menn, the *men of old*, Fb. 132; á fornun skjöldum, on *shields of old*, Edda 87; fornir frásagnir, *old tales*, Hkr. skj.; forn-menn, forn-tíðindi, forn-sögur, the *men, lore, or saws of the olden age*, (forn-fræði, *id.*; forn-spjöll); forn átrúnaðr, forn trúa, the *old creed, heathenism*; forn-kveðit mál or hið forn-kveðna is a standing phrase for an '*old saw*,' *proverb*, the Sagas passim, and vide below.

β. metaph. *old*, i. e. *versed in old lore or witchcraft*; hann var forn mjök (he was a *great wizard*) ok hafði jafnan úti setið, Orkn. 234; fróð ok forn í skapi, Ísl. ii. 332, Fb. i. 250 (forneskja).

formaðr, m., in the phrase, at formaði, *furthermore*, Fms. ix. 27, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 85, 145, where Sb. umfram.

formaðr, part. *worn*; f. búnaðr, Hkr. i. 90.

for-naðs, n., gramm. a *pronoun*, Skálda 178, 180, Edda 108, 121.

for-nám, n. an *obstacle*, Bs. ii. 106, 179:—the *haft on the bill* (nema fyrir), Stj. 383, Judges iii. 16, 22.

forn-bréf, n. an *old deed*.

for-nema, nam, to *perceive*, (the Germ. *vernehmen*), scarcely in use.

for-nes, n. a *promontory*, (cp. *Furness* in Lancashire), Orkn. 442.

forneskja, u, f. the *old heathen time, 'heathenness'*; ágetis-mönnum þeim er verit hafa í forneskju, Fms. viii. 6; f. klæða-búnaðr, *old-fashioned gear*, vii. 321. forneskju-legr, adj. *antique looking*. II. *old lore, witchcraft*, Grett. 144, Ísl. ii. 391, Nj. 273; f. ok fjölkyngi, Fms.

ii. 134; fremja forneskju, Grett. 150; fara með f., Orkn. 136. forn-
eskju-maðr, m. a *sorcerer*, Orkn. 136.

forn-fáguligr, mod. forn-fáligr, adj. *old and worn out*, Fms. iii. 166.

forn-fróðr, adj. *skilled in old lore*, in a bad sense, of *witchcraft*, Fbr. 163: mod. *learned in old things*.

forn-fræði, f. *old lore* (of *witchcraft*), Fms. iii. 90.

β. *archæology*, (mod.)

forn-fræðingr, m. an *antiquarian, a scholar in old lore*, (mod.)

forn-gildir, adj. *of old standard value*, Dipl. v. 20, Ann. 1392.

forn-gripir, m. pl. *antiquities*. forngrípa-safn, n. a *collection of antiquities*, (mod.)

forn-haldinn, part. *time-honoured*, Hallfred.

forn-njósn, f. *looking ahead*, Sdm. 27.

forn-konungr, m. an *ancient king*, Fms. ii. 138, ix. 455, Fs. 21, Skálda 194.

forn-kveðit, n. part. *said of old*, epithet of old *saws*, Eg. 520; satt er hit forn-kveðna, svá ergisk hverr sem eldisk, Fær. 218, passim; það finnst á mér sem forn-kveðit er, að fátt segir af einum, a *ditty*.

forn-kvæði, n. an *old poem*, Edda 135. β. a *ballad*, vide danz.

forn-leifar, f. pl. *old relics, antiquities*, (mod.)

forn-ligr, adj. *old*, with the notion of *worn out, decayed*, Fær. 186, Pm., Fms. ii. 142, Fas. ii. 300; fræði f., *old lore*, Fms. iii. 90.

forn-maðr, m. a *man of the olden time*: forn-menn, m. pl. the *ancients*, in many compds: the old biographies of the kings of Norway edited 1825 sqq. are by the editors (less correctly) called *Formanna-sögur*, instead of the true old name *Konunga-sögur* or *Konunga-ski*.

forn-menjar, f. pl. *old relics, antiquities*, (mod.)

forn-menni, n. a *man of the olden time*, Fms. ii. 59.

forn-melli, n. an *old saw*, Fas. iii. 365.

forn-möltr, part. = forn-kveðit, Fms. vi. 4.

forn-orðr, adj. *using old phrases*, (mod.) II. *swearing*, Bs. i. 712.

forn-ortr, part. *composed in olden time*, Þidr. 2.

forn-rit, n. pl. *old writings*, (mod.)

forn-saga, u, f. an *old tale*, esp. of the mythical age, Fas. i. 417 (v. l.).

Eg. 698: mod. forn-sögur, *old legends*.

forn-skáld, n. an *ancient scald or poet*, Edda 124, 135, Al. 48.

forn-skrá, f. an *old scroll*, Vm. 122.

forn-skraða, u, f. = forn-skra, Fas. iii. 237, v. l.

forn-spekingr, m. an *old wise-man*, Stj. 377.

forn-spjöll, n. pl. *old spells, old lore*, Vsp. 1.

forn-spurðr, part., in the phrase, göra e-n fornspurðan at e-u, or göra e-t at e-m fornspurðum, to do a *thing without asking one's leave*, Fas. i. 48.

forn-söngr, m. an *old song*, Þidr. 181.

forn-tíðindi, n. pl. *old tales*, Hkr. i. 269, Fms. vii. 97, Ht. R. 2.

forn-troðinn, part.; stigr f., an *old trodden path*, Fas. iii. 279.

forn-vinr, m. an *old friend*, Fas. ii. 422.

forn-yrði, n. *old words or saws*: fornyrðis-lag or fornyrða-lag, n. a kind of old metre; this word is an *ár. Aery*, in Edda Ht., whence it has spread into mod. use, but it is better called *kviðu-hátt*: mod. an *archaism*.

forn-yrtr, part. *archaizing*.

for-næmi, n. a law phrase, *plundering another's property*; the law distinguishes between rán (by personal violence) and fornæmi, *plunder* before the owner's eyes, but without the use of force, Jb. 426, cp. also Gpl. 402, 416, N. G. L. i. 227.

forn-öld, f. the *olden time, mythical age*: Fornaldar-sögur, f. pl. *mythical stories*, (mod.)

for-prís, m. (for. word), *great praise, honour*, Mar. (Fr.), Pass. 35. 3.

for-prísa, að, to *praise*, H. E. i. 404, Stj. 9.

for-prísan, f. *glory*, Stj. 7, 109, 161.

FORR, adj. *forward*; of sljór eðr of forr, *too slow or too forward*, Thom. 279:—baugbt, forr ok framhvass, 180; harðla forr, ef nökkut reis við, *id.*:—as adv. *quickly*, vinna forr, to *work eagerly*, Bs. ii. 93; snúast forr, to *whirl* (as a wheel or a spindle), 443 (in a verse); the mod. phrase, fara forr (of fort) i e-t, to go too far (too keenly) into a *thing*.

for-ráð, n. *management, superintendence*; með forráði ok umsýslu e-a, Rb. 400: the phrase, kunna ekki fótum sínum forráð, Stj. 558:—*administration, stewardship*, hann hafði f. með Audi, Landn. 109; hann tók þar við forráðum öllum, Eg. 36, 84; staðar-forráð, the *management of church domain-land*, Bs. i. 479; til eignar ok forráða, Ld. 14; forráð sakar, the *leading of a suit*, Grág. i. 489:—as a law term, the *holding a godóð* (q. v.) of the *heathen time*, manna-forráð, Hrafn. 14, Nj. 149, v. l.; hence *rule, sway*, Fms. vii. 209, xi. 201, Eg. 50, 401. COMPD: forráða-maðr and forráðs-maðr, m. a *manager, warden*, Grág. ii. 405, Vm. 108; f. kristinnarr, the *leaders of the church*, 656 C. 17, Hom. 95; f. ok húðingi, Ver. 18, Hkr. i. 83; f. á skipi, the *captain of a ship*, Landn. 56.

for-ráða, réð, [Germ. *verraiben*], to *betray*, Bev. 10 (Fr.), N. T., Pass. 5. 1.

for-ráðandi, part. an *overseer, manager*, Fms. x. 330; f. skips, Bjarn. 15, Fms. ii. 63:—a law term, a *guardian*, réttir f. fjár hennar, Grág. i. 377; frænða eðr f., 343.

for-rennari, a, m. a *forerunner*, Stj. 204: a *predecessor*, 118.

for-ríkr, adj. *exceeding rich*, Bs. i. 852, Fb. ii. 187.

for-ræða, u, f. [Germ. *vorrede*], a *preface*, Sur. 1, (rare.)

for-ræði, n. I. = *forráð, management*; f. fjár, Gpl. 217: *rule, sway*, Fms. i. 4, vii. 105, x. 231, xi. 326: esp. as a law term, *keeping a goðorð (priesthood)*; *mauma-f.*, Hrafn. 19, Grág., and the Sagas passim. **for-ræðis-maðr**, m. = *forráðamaðr*, N. G. L. i. 151, 152, Barl. passim. II. [Germ. *verrath*], *treason*, mod. and rare, Pass. 16. 6.

FORÞS, n. *wrath, rage, ire*; *sniða fors í frið, grimd í grid*, 655 xxxii. 24, Bs. ii. 97; *með fors, haughtily*, Sturl. iii. 144, Pass. 13. 2; *ferr erki-biskup í fors mikill, he fell into great wrath*, Fms. xi. 441; *fors ok atküst*, Fas. iii. 91; *fors ok ilhka*, Stat. 398. **COMPDS**: **forþs-fullr**, adj. *wrathful, insolent*, Grett. 106 A. **forþs-ligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *insolent*, Bs. ii. 66. **forþs-maðr**, m. *an angry man*, Korm. 80.

FORÞS, mod. *foss*, m., prob. akin to the preceding word and *forr*, [Swed.-Dan. *foss*; North. E. *force*; a test word of Scandian. language and origin; cp. the curious passage in Constant. Porph. De Admin. Imperil, ch. 9, where the Byzantine author gives some names of waterfalls in Russia in two languages, *ρωσιον* and *σκαβιονον* (Russian and Slavonic), with a Greek translation; *ρωσιον*, a waterfall, being called *Βορσ* or *Φόρος* (s. g. *οὐλ-Βορσ* = Icel. *Hólm-fors*, *Βορσ-Φόρος* = Icel. *Báru-fors*), whereas *σκαβιονον* it is called *παρ*, i. e. *porog* or *prag*: Constantine in another passage states that the Russians were Teutonic or 'Franks': the Gardar (Russia Minor) of that time was in fact a Scandian. country; even the name Russia is by some (P. A. Munch) explained as Scandian, afterwards adopted for the whole empire; it was still regarded so by the Byzantine authors of the 10th century, as opposed to Slavonic]:—a '*force*,' *waterfall*, Landn. 291, 292; *fors mikill* er Sarpur heitir, Ó. H. 49, Landn. 277, v. l.: in many local names, *Skóga-f.* in southern Icel.; *Gýgjar-f.* in the north (Góða-f. is a corrupt form, cp. *Þorláks-kver*, p. 288, and Grett. ch. 68, 69, whence the name); *Gull-f.*, *Gold-force*, a freq. name in western Icel.

2. a *brook, stream*; this sense is curious, and peculiar to the Stj. (by bishop Brand, a native of south-eastern Icel.); it is well suited to the district of Skaptafells-výsla, where all brooks are torrents rushing from glaciers into the ocean; *til forsins Bison*, Stj. 387. Judges iv. 13; *hann gripi einn stein upp ór forsinum*, 227; *Davíð tók fimmm steina ór einum forsi*, 464. 1 Sam. xvii. 40; *við forsinn Besor*, 490. 1 Sam. xxx. 9; *yfir fors Cedron*, 527. 2 Sam. xv. 23; *af forsi drakk hann á götu*, 656 C. 2: in the old poem Vsp. fors is evidently used in the same sense; *á sér hón ausask augum forsi*, 31; *falla forsar*, 58. This idiom perhaps gives a hint as to the native place of this poem; *falla forsum*, *to fall in torrents*, Fas. ii. (in a verse). **forþs-fall**, n. a '*force-fall*,' *torrent*, Stj. 32, Ó. H. 17, Fms. iv. 361.

forþsa, ad. *to stream in torrents: to be enraged*, Mar. **for-sala**, u. f. a law term, a *mortgage*, Gpl. 304. **COMPDS**: **for-sölu-jörð**, f. a *mortgaged estate*, N. G. L. i. 214. **for-sölu-máli**, a, m. a *mortgage contract*, Gpl. 304.

for-samliga, adv. *unduly*, cp. *for-sóma*, Bs. i. 733. **for-sát**, f. *an ambush*, Bs. i. 289, li. 70, 97. **for-senda**, u. f. a *part of an angler's line*, Od. xii. 253. **for-sending**, f. a *sending one to certain death, a dangerous mission*, Eg. 540, Fms. iii. 68, Hkr. ii. 76, iii. 104 (where *for-senda*). **for-sæti**, a, m. the myth. name of a heathen god, Edda, where it however seems to mean an *umpire* or *peace-maker*, cp. Gm. 15.

II. in mod. usage a '*for-sættir*,' *president, chairman*; but in 1793 (Fél. vol. xiii), the chairman is called *for-maðr* or *forstöðu-maðr*, as *forseti* was not then an established word.

for-sjá and **for-sjó**, f., gen. as nom. *foresight, provision*, Nj. 210, Sks. 224 B, Fær. 79, Fms. v. 284, vii. 134, x. 9. **COMPDS**: **for-sjá-laust**, adj. *helpless*, Njarð. 380. **for-sjá-leysi**, n. *want of foresight*, Bret. 38, Grett. 95, Fms. viii. 364. **for-sjá-maðr**, m. a *warden, overseer*, Stj. 243, Fms. i. 290, x. 421, Sturl. i. 198.

II. *Providence*, Sks. 559 B. **for-sjáll**, adj. *for-sighted, prudent*, Nj. 222, Fms. v. 150, Sks. 436, Al. 8, Eg. 73.

for-sjálliga, adv. *prudently*, Bs. i. 742, Fms. vi. 325, Fas. ii. 245. **for-sjálligr**, adj. *prudent*, Greg. 32, Fas. ii. 469, Sturl. i. 113.

for-sjálmi, f. *prudence*.

for-sjón, f. = *for-sjá*; eccl. since the Reformation, *Providence*, in hymns, sermons, etc. **for-sjónar-maðr**, m. = *for-sjámaðr*, Karl. 500.

for-skáll, a, m. *an ante-chamber, lobby*, Dropl. 28, Bs. i. 451, Sturl. ii. 173, iii. 193.

for-skepti, n. the '*fore-baft*' of a hammer, Edda 70, Fb. iii. 427.

for-skot, n. a *vestibule, porch*, Stj. 562, 1 Kings vi. 3.

for-sköp, n. pl. *bad times, ill fate*, Hkv. 2. 32.

for-slægja, d. *to lower one's pride*, Stj. 621.

for-smá, d. [Germ. *verschmähen*], *to despise*, Stj. 142, 621 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 15, Fms. iii. 89, (now freq.).

for-smán, f. *disgrace*, H. E. i. 497, Ann. 1394. (now freq.).

for-smiðr, m. a '*fore-smith*,' *chief builder*, Edda (pref.), Bret.

for-smjallr, adj. *exceeding wise, Vellekla*.

for-sorga, ad. [Dan. *forsørge*; Germ. *versorgen*], *to provide for*; **for-sorgan**, f. *provision*.

for-sóma, ad. [Germ. *versäumen*], *to neglect*, (mod. word.)

for-sóman, f. *neglect*, (mod. word.)

for-spá, f. a '*fore-spasing*' (Scot.), *prophecy*, Fms. i. 88, 96, 263, ii. 79, x. 275, Bret. 62, Stj. 202, Bs. ii. 7.

for-spár, adj. often used in the description of the wise men of antiquity, such as Njál, Snorri:—'*fore-spasing*' (Scot.), *prophecy*, Eb. 42, Nj. 30, Fms. iv. 24, 87, Eg. 20, Fs. 54; of Odin, Yngl. S. ch. 5.

for-spell, n. a *heavy loss*, Gkv. 1. 3, Fagrík. 173 (in a verse).

for-spjall, n. a '*fore-spell*,' *preamble*. **For-spjalla-ljóð**, n. name of a poem.

for-sprakari, a, m. [for. word; Germ. *sprechen*], a '*for-speaker*,' *spokesman*, Stj. 266; hence the mod. **for-sprakki**, a, m. a *ring-leader*.

for-staða, u. f. *standing up for one, shielding one*, Gpl. 265, Ld. 180, Lv. 4, Orkn. 40; *mæla e-m forstöðu*, *to say a good word for one*, Hkr. ii. 147. **COMPDS**: **for-stöðu-maðr**, m. a *manager*, Ver. 36, Rb. 404.

for-stand, n. [the Germ. *verstand*], *understanding* in household matters. **for-standa-kona**, u. f. (-maðr, m.), a *good housekeeper*.

for-standa, stöð, (for-stá is freq. in poetry of the 16th century), [for. word; Germ. *verstehen*]:—*to understand*, Bs. i. 802.

for-stjóri, a, m. a '*fore-steerer*,' *foreman, overseer, leader*, Eg. 52, 201, 646, K. Á. 34, 224, Fms. i. 2, v. 72, vii. 238, 265, x. 311, Skálda 202.

for-stjórn, f. *rule, management*, Fms. viii. 5. **for-stjórnar-maðr**, m. a *manager*, Glím. 360.

for-stöð, f. = *for-staða*, N. G. L. i. 60, 68, Fms. iv. 216.

for-stofa, u. f. = *for-skáli*, Eb. 136, Fms. vi. 34, Ó. H. 116, Eg. 216, v. l.

for-stórr, adj. *exceeding tall*, Vigl. 20.

for-streymis, adj. *down stream*, opp. to *andstreymis*, Edda 60, Sturl. iii. 163, Fms. vii. 253, Ó. H. 20, Bs. ii. 175.

for-stöndugr, adj. [Germ. *verständig*], *clever* in household matters.

for-svar, n. [Dan. *forsvar*], *defence*, (mod. word.)

for-svara, ad. [from Dan. *forsvare*, cp. Germ. *verantworten*], *to answer for one, defend*.

for-svaranligr, adj. *justifiable*, Bs. i. 733, but prob. wrongly; *for-samliga* (in the MS.), q. v.

for-syma, d. = *for-sóma*, Boldt and D. N.

for-sýn, f. *foresight, foreboding*, Bs. ii. 38.

for-sýnn, adj. *gifted with foresight*, Fms. xi. 423, cp. Bs. ii. 81.

for-sæla, u. f. [sól], a *shade from the sun*, Bb. 3. 85, Fas. i. 467 (freq.) **COMPDS**: **For-sælu-dalr**, m. name of a valley, Landn.

for-sæti, n. '*fore-seats*,' *front benches*, Nj. 220, Fms. v. 332, v. l.

for-sögn, f. *order, superintendence*, Fms. i. 290, x. 433, Orkn. 286, Sturl. i. 46 C. **β. prophecy**, Stj. 114. **γ. a law term, previous declaration**, N. G. L. i. 88, 89. **for-sagnar-vitni**, n. a *witness to a declaration*, N. G. L. i. 32, Gpl. 475.

for-söngvari, a, m. a *precentor* in a church.

for-tak, n. *denial, protest*, Dipl. i. 7. **COMPDS**: **for-taka-laust**, n. adj., in the phrase, *segja, lofa f.*, *to state, promise without reserve, positively*.

for-taks-ord, f. *words of contradiction*, Bs. ii. 23.

for-taka, tók, *to deny positively*, Bs. ii. 31.

for-tapaðr, part. *forlorn*, Matth. x. 6; **for-tapan**, f. *damnation*, N. T. **for-tíða**, dd, *to forsake*; *hann forttíddi Guð*, Bret. (Verel.)

for-tjald, n. a *curtain*, Ld. 29: a *bed-curtain*, Fms. iii. 196, Fas. iii. 391, Háv. 54, Sams. 11: *the veil of the Temple*, Stj. 321, Pass., N. T.

for-tölur, f. pl. *persuasions*, Nj. 200, Eg. 9, Hom. 108, Fb. ii. 56, 84.

for-urtir, f. pl. *vide forátta*.

forusta, vide *forysta*.

for-vað, n. *shoal water* between the cliffs and the flowing tide; hence the phrase, *í síðustu forvöð*, *to pass the last shoal water* before the tide cuts the passage off, also metaph. *to delay till the last moment*; *gæm flekann allan, ok haldra upp forvöðunum þá hjá*, D. N. vi. 167, where it seems to mean a *ford*.

for-vaði, a, m. a *cliff projecting into the forvað*, where the rider has to wade through water, Fbr. 45, Vm. 107.

for-vara, ad. [Germ. *verwahren*], *to keep*, Matth. xvi. 25.

FORVE, n. an *æy*, in the eccl. law of the county Vikin or Bosgaping, a coast district in the south of Norway, N. G. L. i. 339, 363, where the law orders that a monster child (i. e. an abortion, a birth without human shape) shall be brought to a place '*forve*,' and buried where neither man nor beast comes by; *þat skal á forve (forre, v. l.) fara ok röyra (put in a cairn) þar er hvárki gengr yfir menn né fénadr, þar er forve (forfue, v. l.) hins illa*. In N. G. L. i. 13 it is ordered that felons (e. g. traitors, murderers, self-murderers, etc.) were not to be buried in consecrated soil, but in the '*flood-mark* where sea and green turf meet'; cp. the curious story in Landn. 2. 19, where the Christian lady Auð ordered herself to be buried between *high and low water mark* (i. e. *forve*), as she would not rest in heathen earth; so, on the other hand, a monster child must not rest in Christian earth. Thus *forve* is probably derived from *fyrva*, q. v., *to ebb*, and denotes the *flood-mark* or *beach* in which the grave was to be dug; the concluding words, *þat er forve hins illa*, probably mean *this place is the forve of the evil one*, i. e. an *unblessed place*. The etymology given in H. E. i. 75 cannot be right.

for-veðja or **for-veði**, adj. a law term, *forfeitable* or *forfeited*, Vm. 16, Grág. ii. 234, N. G. L. i. 27 (Js. 124), 391.

for-veðjadr, part. *forfeited*, Bs. i. 227.

for-vegr, m. a *trace, foot-print*, N. G. L. i. 83, Str. 78, Barl. 10, 142.

for-verari, a, m. a *predecessor*, Dipl. i. 4, ii. 11, (mod.)

for-verð, n. *price, worth*, Dipl. iii. 10.

for-verk (for-virkil, Hrafn. 5), n., prop. *bumble work, farm work*; ef maðr kaupir mann til forverks sér, Grág. i. 272; várt f., our task, Hom. (St.); of gamall til þræls, ok þótti ekki forverk í honum, too old for a thrall, and unfit for work, Hkr. i. 199, Fms. i. 77; þetta sumar var litlð forverk í Krossavík, Vápn. 29; ok var litlð forverk orðit, en hann átti ómegð, Sturl. i. 137; þarf eigi meira forvirki en þetta lið orkar, Hrafn. 5; forverk heys, *carting hay*, K. Þ. K. 100; skal hverr búandi fara er forverk á sér, N. G. L. i. 128; þú munt fá föður mínum forverk ef ek fætt frá, Þorst. St. 53; forverks-líftill, adj. *one who is able to do but little f.*, Fas. iii. 158; forverks-maðr, m. a *labourer, workman*, Gpl. 6, Eb. 150; forverks-tíð, f. *work-time*, Hom. (St.); þér skal fá þræla til forverks, Þorst. St. 55.

II. metaph. [cp. A. S. *for-uyrþt* = *peccatum*], in the phrase, göra ekki forverkum við e-n, *to treat one well, not meanly, not like a drudge*; er þat líkast at aldri sé forverkum við þik górt, Band. 10; skal aldri forverkum við þik göra meðan við lifum báðir, 54; ekki skal forverkum við þik göra þat sem vel er, Fas. ii. 238; ver munum þetta eigi forverkum göra, *we shall do no hireling's work*, i. 100; at þeir görði litt forverkum (*that they did it thoroughly*) at hefna þeim Dönum spottum, Mork. 51, 153.

for-viða, adj. ind. [qs. *forveðja*, q. v.], *upset in a fight*, Nj. 228, 246; Gestir varð allir f. fyrir, Bárð. 43 new Ed., Róm. 150;—in mod. usage, *amazed, greatly surprised*.

for-víðir, adv. *before the wind*, Rd. 276, Sturl. iii. 198, Róm. 369, Bs. ii. 5.

for-vindis, adv. *before the wind*, Fms. iii. 235.

for-vista, u, f. = *forysta* (forvist, Fms. vii. 25), Eb. 142, Fms. x. 273.

for-vitinn, adj. *curious*, chiefly in a bad sense, Greg. 27, Sturl. i. 216.

for-vitligr, adj. *curious*, Mag. 8.

for-vitna, að, to *pry into, enquire*; f. e-t, Sks. 183 B; f. um e-t, *to enquire about*, 6, 182 B.

2. reflex., forvitnask e-t, *to enquire*, Bret. 94, Fms. i. 147, 252, vii. 258, Eg. 764, Ld. 268; absol., Lv. 15; f. til e-s, id., Fær. 53; f. um e-t, id., Landn. 51, Grett. 96, 160.

3. imperson., e-n forvitnar e-t, or with infin., *it makes one curious to know*, Fær. 54, Sks. 182 B, Fas. i. 22.

for-vitni, f. *curiosity* (often in a bad sense), Fas. i. 71, Sks. 183, 553, Fms. i. 145, 260, Glúm. 327, Johann. 625, 89; fáa leiðir gott af forvitni (a saying), Vidal. i. 58.

for-vitri, adj. (-vittra, Fms. vi. 56, 428), *very wise, deep*, Fms. iv. 24, 239, vi. 56, xi. 79, Band. 3, Eg. 3, Bs. i. 66 (forvitri).

for-vitringr, m. a *wise man*, Matth. xi. 25.

for-vigi, n. an *outwork*. forvígis-maðr, m. a *head champion, defender*.

for-yflask, d. dep. (forflask, Al. 110 and 655 xxix; for-öfask, Hom. 151), in the phrase, f. e-s, only used with neg., *to shrink from nothing*; Lucinia foryflask eigi illra ráða, Barl. 14; Halli foryflask eigi at mæla þat er honum sýndisk, Fms. vi. 360 (foryflidiz, Mork. 93); at þeir muni forflaas at etja við afa-muninn, Al. l. c.; þú forfisk (foryflask?) eigi eíða, *thou shrinkest not from perjury*, Hom. l. c.

for-ynja, u, f. an *appearance or foreboding*; hygg ek at þetta sé f. þín, Fb. i. 67; nú hygg ek at þetta beri þína forynju, ok sér þú svikinn, Ó. T. 3; f. eðr fyrirfari hinnar fremri tignar, Bs. i. 682.

β. a *spectre*, Germ. *schwauel*; þegi þú yfir þeim, f. (*thou monster!*), Ld. 326, v. l.; and so in mod. usage.

for-ysta, u, f. (forosta, Fms. ii. 88, Fs. 8, Grág. i. 503, Ísl. ii. 87, 330), mod. *forusta* [qs. *forvista*, vi = y] = *beadship, leadership*, and even used personally a *captain*, 623, 56, Fms. ii. 88, v. 273, vii. 326, Hkr. ii. 202, v. l., Sturl. i. 159, Mork. 137, 140 (cp. Fms. vii. 25, Hkr. iii. 206), Glúm. 340.

comps: forustu-geldingr, m. a *bell-wether*, Grág. i. 503, Ísl. ii. 330. forystu-lauss, adj. *without a leader or protector*, Fs. 8, Ld. 280, Barl. 17, Dropl. 32.

forustu-sauðr, m. = *forustu-geldingr*, Ísl. ii. 87, Bs. i. 138.

for-þenusta, u, f. [Germ. *verdienst*], *merit*, mod. eccl., N. T., Vidal.

for-þokki, a, m. *dislike*, Þórð. 22 new Ed.

for-þóttir, m. = *forþokki*, Bs. ii. 37.

for-þykkja, þótti, *to dislike*, Sturl. iii. 231, Thom. 300. (rare.)

FOX, n. [A. S. and Engl. *fox*; Dutch *vos*; Germ. *fuchs*; this word occurs in the old northern tongues only in a metaph. sense, and even then rare and obsolete] = *a fraud in selling, adulteration*; fox er illt í exi, Eg. 184 (in a verse); otherwise only in the phrase, selja e-m fox né flæð, Gpl. 492; kaup-fox, veð-fox (q. v.), *fraud in sale or bailing*, Gpl.

FÖA, u, f. a *fox*; this curious word, which answers to Goth. *faubō*, O. H. G. *faba*, only occurs in Edda (Gl.), unless the present Icel. *tóa* (the common name for a fox) be a corruption of *fōa*; if not, the etym. of *tóa* is quite uncertain. It is a common superstition not to call the fox by his right name, whence the variety of names in different languages, and number of synonyms in the same language.

fōarn, n. the *crop or maw of a bird*, Fbr. 12.

FÖÐR, n. [Engl. *fodder*; Germ. *futter*; Dan. and Swed. *foder*], *fodder for cattle*, (but *fæði* or *fæða* of human food), Ísl. ii. 138, Gpl. 503, Fbr. 156; a certain quantity of *fodder or hay*, a stack thus contains so many kýr-föðr or lambs-föðr:—a *foddering of lambs for the parson in the winter*, hence a parish has so and so many lambs-föðr; skila úr föðrum, *to return lambs in the spring*. föðr-birgðir, f. pl. (-birgr, adj.), *stores of hay*.

föðr, n. [Germ. *futter*; Engl. *fur*], *lining*.

föðra, að, *to fodder*, Fms. i. 272, Ísl. ii. 132; reflex., Sks. 185.

föðra, að, *to fur or line a garment*, Fms. vi. 422, Bs. i. 636; hence in mid. Lat. *cappa forata*.

föðr-lauss, adj. *unlined*, Vm. 29, Pm. 37.

fö-erla, u, f. a *duck*.

fógeti, a, m. [low Lat. *vocatus*; Germ. *vogt*], a *kind of bailiff*, D. N. from the 14th century:—the bailiff of Reykjavík in Icel. is called fógeti.

FÖL, n. a *foal*: allit., flit ok fól, 656 B. 7; fól, however, has often the notion of *rage and foul language*; flit that of *pranks or silliness*; fól (*madman*) væri Sverrir þá, Fms. iii. 122, viii. 242; það taka fól þetta, Ísl. ii. 220 (one who had used bad language); hann þótti þar fól eitt (*idiot*), Glúm. 336. comps: föla-liga, adv. *foolishly, like a madman*, Sturl. i. 4, Fms. xi. 280.

föla-ligr, adj. *foolish, mad*, Fms. viii. 242 (of foul language).

fóli, a, m. = fól, Gisl. 50, Sd. 178; fóli þinn, *thou fool!* Ld. 220.

FÖLKI, a, m. [cp. Fr. *vole*, early Fr. *foler*, cp. also low Lat. *felo*, Engl. *felony*; but is prob. a Teut. word from *fela*, *fólginn*]:—*stolen goods*, esp. hidden, a law term; skal binda föla á bak honum, N. G. L. i. 83, Js. 129; sinna þeir föla (*hidden theft*) meðal skjaldbálka, N. G. L. i. 84, passim; sinna föla, Grág. i. 195; beta inn föla á hendur mönnum, id. föla-gjald, n. *damages, compensation*, in a case of theft, Grág. i. 84.

FÖLK, n., prop. *folk* with a short vowel, cp. fylki; [A. S. *fole*; Engl. *folk*; Germ. *volk*; Dan. and Swed. *folk*]:—*folk, people*; skjótt fjölgæðisk fólkit, Grett. 88;—*people indefinitely*, til at hræða fölk, *to frighten folk*, Bs. i. 764; curiously Icel. say, kvenn-fólk (as in Engl.), *woman-folk*; but karl-fólk never, only karl-menn.

2. in Icel. chiefly *the people of a household, community, or the like*; kirkju-fólk, *the church-folk*, i. e. *people assembled in church*; bóða-fólk, *the guests at a banquet*; sóknar-fólk, *the parish folk*; heimilis-fólk, *house-folk, the people of a household*; allt fólkið á bænum, *all the folk*; vinnu-fólk, *servant-folk*; grasa-fólk, *people gathering fell-moss*; meðal annars fólksins, Nj. 66, v. l.; Njáll gekk inn ok mælti við fólkit, 200; mik ok fölk mitt skortir aldri mat, Band. 13; hott, hott og hæ! hér sé Guð í bæ, sælt fólkið allt, Stef. Ól.; fæddi varla búféit fólkit, Ísl. ii. 68; var eigi fölk upp staðit, Hrafn. 20; this sense is to the present day very common in Icel.; while the Germ. sense of *people, nation* (Dan. *folket*) is strange to Icel.; even lands-fólk is rare, better lands-menn.

3. *kinsfolk*; hans fölk ok foreldis-menn, *his 'folk' and forefathers*, Stj. 139; allt yðart f., Karl. 328; so Icel. say, vera af góðu fölki kominn, *to come of good folk, be well born*.

II. a *host* = *fylking*, and hence *battle*, but only in old poets, cp. Edda 108; fjórtán fölk, *fourteen divisions, troops*, Hkr. i. 49; ok í fölk um skaut, Vsp. 28; ef ek sék flein í fölki vaða, Hm. 151; þótt í fölk komi, 159; í fölk, *in battle*, Yt. 10; fara með fölkum, *to wage war*, Gm. 48; öndvert fölk, *the van of the host*, Fas. i. 46 (in a verse); and in many comps: adj. a *valiant man* is called fölk-bráðr, -djarfr, -eflandi, -gláðr, -harðr, -prúðr, -rakkir, -reifr, -akár, -snarr, -sterkr, -þorinn, etc.: *weapons, folk-hamla, -naðra, -aktið, -ævell, -vápn, -vöndr*: *armour, folk-tjald, -vögg*: a *warrior, folk-baldur, -mýgir, -náringur, -rögnir, -stjóri, -stuðill, -stýrir, -valdr, -vörðr*: *the battle, folk-röð, -víg*, Vsp. 28; in prose rarely, and only in poet. phrases, fölk-bardagi, a, m. a *great battle, battle of hosts*; and fölk-orrusta, f. *id.*, Flov. 40, Orkn. 94; fölk-land, n. = *fylki*, Hkr. i. 209, paraphrase from the Vellekla; fölk-vápn, n. pl. (vide above), *weapons*, N. G. L. i. 101; metaph., Fms. iii. 167.

fólaka, u, f. *foolishness*, often with the notion of *madness, impudence*, Fms. iii. 167, ix. 405, Sks. 623, Ísl. ii. 84.

comps: fölaku-för (fólaku-ferð), f. a *mad expedition*, Sturl. ii. 97. fölaku-orð, n. *foolish (foul) words*, Fms. vii. 118.

fölaku-verk, n. a *foolish (mad) act*, Edda 57; a *foul act*, Pass. 36. 7.

fólakr, adj. *foolish, impudent*, Hkr. ii. 138.

FÖRA, u, f. (a *for*. word), *armour, harness*; her-fóra, *armour*, Stj. 287, Mag. Karl. passim; hence the mod. phrase, hafa e-ð í fórum sínum, *to keep a thing bidden under one's harness*.

FÖRN (fórun, f. pl., Ver. 6), f. *offering*, [prob. a word of Lat. and eccl. origin, derived from Lat. *offerre*: after the introduction of Christianity the old heathen word blót (q. v.) became odious, as denoting heathen sacrifice, and is consequently never used in connection with Christian worship; its place being taken by the word förn]:—a *sacrifice in the Jewish sense*, and in the Christian sense an *offering to God*; but it is scarcely ever used in a heathen sense—the passage Fær. 103 is quite peculiar: the phrase, færa förn, *to bring an offering*, Stj. passim; Guð mun sér sjá förn til handa, 131, passim; brenni-förn, a *burnt offering*; dreypir-förn, a *drink offering*; synda-förn, a *sin offering*, Bible, Vidal. passim; fórnar-blóð, n. *the sacrificial blood*, Stj. 305, 318; fórnar-

brauð, n. and **fórnar-hleifr**, m. *the brew-bread*, Stj. 474. 565 (*panis propositionis*, Vulg.); **fórnar-kvikindi**, n. a *victim*, Stj. 430; **fórnar-skrín**, n. a *shrine in which the wafer is kept*, Vm. 55; **fórnar-söngur**, m. *the offertory in the Roman Catholic service*, 625. 190. 2. metaph. chiefly in pl. *offerings, presents*; in this sense it occurs in Am. 5 (a poem not too odd for such a word), Fms. ix. 416; ríkar ok fagar fórnir, Str. 34; **fórnar-lauss**, adj. *not bringing an offering*, Al. 172: sing., aldri ætla ek úþarfari fórn færða Sveini konungi, en þetta it vanda höfuð, Mork. 87.

fórna, ad, *to offer*, with acc. of the offering, dat. of the person: fórna mér reykelis, Stj. 431; mörr er fórnadr, 430. 1 Sam. ii. 16; þá hluti er hann vildi fórna, 410; fórna þik Guði, *offer thee to God*, 407: *to offer as a present*, Fms. ix. 450, Al. 96: in mod. usage, with dat. of the offering and the Deity, e.g. fórna Guði þænum sínum. 2. the phrase, fórna höndum, *to lift the hands to heaven as in prayer, or to wring the hands as in agony*; that this phrase was also known to the ancients may be inferred from the compd. **fórnar-hendr**, f. pl. *offering hands, uplifted hands*, Magn. 514.

fórn-særa, d. = fórna, *to bring an offering, sacrifice*, with acc. of the offering, Fms. ii. 41, Stj. passim: mod. with dat. of the offering.

fórn-særing, f. *an offering, sacrifice*, Stj. 17, 248, 276.

fóst-bróðir, m. a *foster-brother*: 1. prop. of men brought up together, brothers in arms, and the like; Arinbjörn hersir var f. Eireks konungs, Eg. 401, Fs. 131, 139. Fms. x. 226, Ísl. ii. 219; frændr ok fóstbræðr, Fs. 120, 122; þeir voru vanligir menn ok gördusk fóstbræðr (brothers in arms) Ingimundar, 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, passim. 2. a *sworn brother*, = eiðbróðir, pledged by the rite of blending blood together (vide bróðir), Gisl., Fbr., passim: hence **Fóstbræðra-saga**, u. f. the name of the history (but the name is mod.); **fóstbræðra-lag**, n. a *foster-brotherhood*, Eg. 116, 165, Fms. vii. 25, passim:—*sworn brotherhood*, sverjask í f., Fms. iii. 213, cp. esp. Gisl., Fbr.

FÓSTR, n. [a Scand. word; Swed.-Dan. and North. E. *foster*; but neither in Goth., A.S., nor Germ.]:—*the fostering of a child*, Fms. i. 1, Eg. 119, Nj. 40, Grág. i. 276, 277, Gpl. 531, Fs. 12, Ld. passim; for this see barn-fóstr, but cp. also Grág. Ó. þ. ch. 21: the sayings, fjórðungi bregðr til fósturs, Nj. (vide bregða), and sé er fósturi líkt; fóst-fóstr, q. v.

fóstra, u. f. a *foster-mother*: fóstira sú er hann hefir fæddan lögfóstri, Grág. ii. 60, Fms. iii. 71, vii. 275:—a *wet-nurse*, Fs. 148. 2. a *foster-daughter*: fóstira sú er maðr hefir fædda, Grág. i. c., Eg. 169, Str. 63.

fóstra, ad, *to foster*, also *to nurse*, Ld. 108, Fms. i. 16, Nj. 59.

fóstr-dóttir, f. a *foster-daughter*.

fóstr-faðir, m. a *foster-father*, Eg. 117, Ísl. ii. 139 (v. l.), Fms. ix. 361.

fóstr-foreldrar, m. pl. *foster-parents*, (mod.)

fóstri, a, m. a *foster-father*, Íb. 14, Eg. 117, Fs. 13, 19, Lv. 50, Bs. i. 154, 225, Fms. v. 126, Grág. i. 226; freq. in Icel. in addressing, fóstiri minna, fóstira mín! 2. a *foster-son*, Nj. 149. 3. a *pet*, of a favourite horse, Sturl. i. 40, Hrafn. 8. 4. a *foster-brother*, Fms. vii. 316, xi. 155, (rare.) 5. in pl., collect. *the foster-father and his son (or sons)*, Fms. xi. 59.

fóstr-jörð, f. a *native country*, Nj. 45, Fms. i. 76, Hom. 140.

fóstr-land, n. *id.*, Barl. 99, 156, Stj. 50, Fms. x. 340, 343, Bret. 100.

fóstr-laun, n. pl. *reward for fostering one*, Ld. 232, Grág. i. 280.

fóstr-man, n. a *nurse (bondswoman)*, Skv. 3. 67 (poët.)

fóstr-meistari, a, m. a *tutor*, Karl. 32.

fóstr-móðir, f. a *foster-mother*, Stj. 83, 548.

fóstr-mær, f. a *foster-daughter*, Fas. ii. 293.

fóstr-neyti, n., collect. *foster-parents*, Fms. vii. 237.

fóstr-son, m. a *foster-son*, Fms. i. 85, Eg. 524, Ísl. ii. 145.

fóstr-systir, f. (sometimes in MSS. spelt fóstysstir, Mar. 14, 15, Stj. 407, Bs. i. 460), a *foster-sister*, Fs. 139, Fb. ii. 4.

fóstr-systkin, n. pl., collect. *foster-brothers and sisters*, Fas. ii. 64.

fót-borð, n. a *foot-board*, Gisl. 31, Vigl. 17, O. H. L. 36.

fót-brot, n. a *fracture of the leg*, Bs. i. 431.

fót-brotinn, part. *broken-legged*, Bs. i. 423, Stj. 279, Eb. 316.

fót-fara, fór, *to pace, measure*, Ann. Oldk. 1845, p. 164.

fót-festli, f. a *foot-hold*, in climbing.

fót-flmr, adj. *nimble-footed*, Róm. 310.

fót-fljótr, adj. *swift-footed*, Barl. 103, (rare.)

fót-flunn, part. *'foot-rotten'*, i. e. *reeling on one's legs*, a wrestling term.

fót-ganga, u. f., in fótgöngu-lið, n. *host of footmen*, Stj. 450, Fms. x. 139; fótgöngu-herr, m. *id.*, Hkr. i. 216, Stj. 456; fótgöngumenn, m. pl. *id.*, Fms. vi. 413, Stj. 285.

fót-gangandi, part. *walking on foot*, Bs. i. 535; f. menn, *footmen*, Fms. x. 139, Stj. 512.

fót-hár, adj. *long-legged, big-stepping*, Eg. 710.

fót-heill, adj. *'bale-legged'*, *sound-legged*, Gpl. 87.

fót-hrumr, adj. *weak-legged (from age)*, Fms. vii. 9, Bs. ii. 24.

fót-hvatr, adj. *swift-footed*, Nj. 38, Edda 31, O. H. 71.

fót-högg, n. *beating off one's feet*, Eb. 246, Sturl. ii. 90.

fót-höggva, hjó, *to beat one's feet off*, Fms. viii. 167, ix. 19, Sturl. ii. 66.

fót-kaldr, adj. *having cold feet*.

fót-lami, adj. *lame of foot*, Nj. 219, Stj. 501.

fót-langr, adj. *long-legged*, Fms. x. 151, v. l.

fót-laug, n. a *foot-bath*, Hkr. 2. 37.

fót-lauss, adj. *foot-less, without feet*, Al. 134.

fót-lágr, adj. *low-legged, short-legged*, þjal. 29.

fót-leggr, m. *the leg*, Fb. ii. 387, Bárð. 14 new Ed., Fms. viii. 162, 447, ix. 528, Magn. 524, Fas. i. 27, Stj. 96.

fót-mál, n. a *step*, Stj. 129.

fót-mikill, adj. *big-footed*, Mag. 1.

fót-mjúkr, adj. *nimble-footed, a wrestling term*, Sturl. i. 14.

fót-pallr, m. a *foot-board*, Fms. x. 186, Hkr. i. 81.

FÓTR, m., gen. fótar, dat. fæti; pl. fætr, gen. fóta, dat. fótum; in mod. conversation and even in writing the acc. pl. is used as fem., thus 'allar fætr,' not 'alla fætr,' and with the article 'fætarnar,' which form was already used by poets of the 17th century, Pass. 33. 4, Snót 156: [Goth. *fōtus*; A. S. *fōt*; Engl. *foot*; Germ. *fuss*; Swed. *fo*; Dan. *fo*; Gr. *πῶς*, Lat. *pēs*, with a short vowel; but with a long vowel in all Teutonic languages; fit, q. v., also seems to be a kindred word]:—a *foot*; and as in some other languages either *the foot only* or *the foot and leg*. Icel. distinguish between various animals, and use fóttr (*foot*) of men, horses, cattle, sheep, etc.; hrammr (*paw*) of beasts of prey, as bears, lions; löpp (also *paw*) of cats, dogs, mice; klær (*claws*) of birds of prey, as the raven, eagle; hreifi (*fins*) of a seal: Edda 110, Fms. i. 182, xi. 145, Anecd. 6, Nj. 219, 264, Landn. 180: the alit. phrase, fóttr ok fit (q. v.); þá var upp f. of fit, i. e. *all (men and beast) were about or all was bustle*; standa báðum fótum, einum fæti, öllum fótum, *to stand (rest) on both . . . feet*, Fms. viii. 41, Gisl. 46; spretta (stökkva) á fætr, *to start to one's feet*, Eg. 495; vera á fótum, *to be a-foot, to be out of bed*, Fms. vi. 201, x. 147, Glúm. 368, Eg. 586; vera snemma á fótum, *to be early a-foot*, Valla L. 223: metaph. *to be alive*, Ld. 230; fara á fætr, *to rise*; skjóta (kasta) fótum undir sik, *to take to his heels*, Fms. viii. 358, Þórd. 43 new Ed.; hlaupa sem fætr toga, *to run as fast as feet can go*, Gisl. 61, Fas. i. 434; taka til fóta, *to take to one's heels*, Grett. 101, Bs. i. 804; eiga fótum fjör at launa, *to owe one's life to the feet*, i. e. *to run for one's life*, O. H. L. 8; leggja land undir fót, *to take a long stride*, Bs. ii. 124, Fkv. ii. 2: phrases denoting the delight of getting on shore, hafa land undir fæti, *to feel the ground under one's feet*, 'O quam securum, quamque jucundum in solo,' fastr er á foldu fóttr, *Protectio in Terr. Sanct.* 159; falla til fóta e-m, *to fall at another's feet*, 623, 27. 2. phrases, kominn af fótum fram, *off one's feet, bedridden*, Fms. xi. 155, Fb. i. 201; þótt ek herað þáðan hvárgan fót heilan þá skal ek þó fara, Fs. 9; hverr á fætr öðrum, *one on the heels of another*, Eg. 132; Hákon drepr yðr á fætr oss, H. slays you on your feet, Fms. x. 386; miklu er fyrir fætr þér kastað, *many things are cast before thy feet, many obstacles*, Norm. 176. 3. metaph. phrases, standa á mörgum fótum, *to rest on many feet, have many resources*; stóð á mörgum fótum fjárfæsi Skallagríms, Eg. 137, Fms. xi. 423; standa á tré-fótum, *to stand on wooden legs, be in a tottering state*; það er enginn fóttr fyrir því, 'it has not a foot to stand on,' i. e. *is not true*: túa-fóttr, *the outskirts of a home-field*, metaphor from a skin stretched out. II. a *measure*, Al. 163, Karl. 438, 481, 509, 515, Ísl. ii. 402, Landn. 335, Fs. 26; *feet* is more usual. COMPS: fóta-afli, n. *the strength of the feet*, Fms. viii. 410. fóta-brík, f. *the foot-board of a bed*, Sturl. iii. 177.

fóta-burðr, m. *the bearing of the feet, gait*, Bs. i. 670. fóta-búnaðr, m. *foot-gear*, Stj. 366. fóta-ferð, f. a *rising from bed*; fótaserðar-tími, a, m. *the time of rising*. fóta-festi, f. = fóstfesti, Barl. 56. fóta-fjöl, f. = fótabriki, Fms. v. 340: a *foot-board*, iv. 277. fóta-gangr, m. *trampling, din*, Finnb. 246. fóta-grýta, u. f. a *pan with feet*, Fr. fóta-hlutr, m. *the nether part of the body*, opp. to höfða-hlutr, Eb. 326, Eg. 398, Fms. xi. 277. fóta-kofli, n. a *stumbling-block*. fóta-klæði, n., eccl., Lat. *pedale*, Am. 90, Jm. 10, 36. fóta-læti, n. pl. 'foot-pranks' (of one hanged), Fms. vii. 13. fótár-bragð, n. 'foot-bruid,' a wrestling term, vide bragð, Fas. ii. 370. fótár-mein, n. a *severe leg*, Nj. 219, Bs. i. 815, Sturl. i. 64. fótár-sár, n. a *foot-wound*, Fms. viii. 141. fótár-vörkr, m. = fótverkr, Hkr. i. 63, Fas. ii. 106.

fóta-saurr, m. *the foot-dirt*, Post. to Matth. x. 14. fóta-akinn, n. a 'foot-skin,' carpet, Rd. 272, Am. 6. fóta-akortr, m. *missing the feet*; e-m verðr f., *to slip, stumble*. fóta-spyrning, f. a *spurning with the feet*, Fas. iii. 355. fóta-stapp, n. a *stamping with the feet*, Skúlda 174. fóta-stokkr, m. a *shackle*; berja fótastokk, *to dangle the legs in riding*. fóta-þil, n. *the foot-board of a bed*, Fms. ii. 84. fóta-þváttr, m. *foot-washing*, Bs. i. 105.

fót-sárr, adj. *foot-sore*, Lv. 59 (of a horse). fót-síðr, adj. *reaching down to the leg*, of a garment, Finnb. 310, Stj. 530. fót-akomill, m. (-akeall, Bs. i. 155), a *foot-board*, Fms. v. 301, Sturl. iii. 131, Skv. 292, O. H. L. 26.

fót-akriðr, u. f., in the phrase, renna fótakriðu, *to run and slide on ice*, Nj. 145, Valla L. 220, Rd. 278. fót-akör, f. a *foot-board*, Bs. i. 220, Fms. ii. 132, Sturl. iii. 131, v. l. fót-spor, n. pl. *foot-prints*, 623, 36, Fms. i. 280; stíga í e-s fótspor, *to step in one's foot-prints*, Fs. 4, Skv. 13, Vigl. 20. fót-stallr, m. a *pedestal*, Fms. ii. 108, Fær. 103 (v. l.), 655 xxxii. 10.

fót-stirðr, adj. *stiff-legged*, Eg. 754.

fót-troð, n. *treading under foot*, Bs. ii. 57, Thom. 104.

fót-troða, trād, *to tread upon*, Stj. 42, Fms. ii. 172, iii. 165, H. E. i. 506.

fót-veill, adj. *with a bad leg*, Bs. i. 344, Thom.

fót-verkr, m. '*foot-warke*,' gow, Yt. 26.

fót-viss, adj. *sure-footed*, a wrestling term.

FRAKKA, u. f. [A. S. *franca*], a *kind of spear*; Grimm thinks that the *franka* of Tacitus is merely a corruption of *franca*, a suggestion which seems to be almost certain; in northern poems and writers this word only occurs in Rm. 32, whence it was probably taken into Edda (Gl.); on the other hand, we have an Icel. *frakki*, a, m. a *kind of weapon*, in the compd hræ-f., a '*carriage-fluke*,' i. e. the blade of a sword, Glsl. 7 (in a verse); and *akkoris-frakki*, a, m. an '*anchor-fluke* (?)', in a verse of 996, Fs. 92; again, the *frakka* of the Rm. was probably borrowed from A. S.

Frakki, a, m. a proper name, cp. Gullp.; **Frakka-nei**, n. a farm.

Frakkar, m. pl. the *Franks*, mod. the *French*; perhaps derived from the national weapon *franca*, as that of Saxons from *seax*, *sax* = *gladius*; **Frakkland**, n. the *land of the Franks*, as fixed by the peace of Verdun in 843, lb. ch. 9 and Fms. i. ii, and in old poets (Hallfred):—in mod. language used for *France*.

frakki, a, m. [Fr. *fraque*], a *frock, coat*, mod. word, borrowed from Dan. *frak*.

frakkr, adj. [Engl. and Germ. *frank*], this word never occurs in old writers, and in mod. usage only in the sense *impertinent, intrusive*.

FRAM, adv.—the Icel. has a triple adverbial form, *fram*, denoting the going to a place (ad locum); *frammi*, the being in a place (in loco); *framan*, the going from a place (a loco)—compar. *framarr* (mod. *framarr*) or *fremr*, = Goth. *framis*; superl. *framast* (framarr) or *fremst*: pronounced with a double m = *frammm*; and that such was the case in olden times may be seen from Fms. vi. 385 and Skálda 168, 171. This adv. with its compds and derivatives may be said to have been lost in Germ. as well as Engl., and at a very early time. Even Ulf. uses *fram* as a prep. in the sense of *dró*, like the A. S. and Engl. *from*, Swed. *från*: only in two passages Ulf. uses *fram* as adv., viz. Rom. xiii. 12, where he renders 'the night is far spent' (nóttin er um liðin of the Icel. N. T.) by *framis galeiþan*, which recalls to mind the Icel. *fram-liðinn* = *deceased, past*; and Mark i. 19, where *þvoþalveir* is rendered by *gaggan framis* = Icel. *ganga framarr* or *ganga fram*; cp. also the Goth. compds *fram-gabts* = *progress*, Philipp. i. 25; *fram-aldrs* = *stricken in years*; *fram-vigis* = Icel. *fram-vegis*; *fram-vairþis* = *further*: in O. H. G. *fram* = *ultra* still occurs, but is now lost in Germ. as well as in Engl.: the Icel., on the other hand, makes a clear distinction between the prep. *frá* (*from*) and *fram*, *on, forward*, = Gr. *ὑπόω*, Lat. *porro, pro*; in some compds the sense *from* appears, e. g. *framandi*, a *stranger*, = Ulf. *framapeis*, prop. *one who is far off or from far off*; so also *fram-liðinn*, *gone, past*; *ganga fram*, *to die*.

A. fram, forward, (opp. to *aptr, backward*); *aðra leið aptr en fram*, 655 xxxii. 18; hann féll fram á fætur konungi, *he fell forward on his face at the king's feet*, Eg. 92; stefna fram (to go on) hina nedri leið, 582; brautin liggir þar fram í milli, id.; ef þeir vilja fram, or, fram á leið, *forward*, Sks. 483; fram rétt, *straight on*, Fms. ii. 173, v. l.; fram, fram! *on, on!* a war cry, Ó. H. 215; koma fram, *to reappear, arrive*, after being long unheard of; hann kom fram í Danmörku, Fms. i. 62; hann kom fram í kaupstað þeim er ..., Ísl. ii. 332; ok kómu þar fram, er Kirjalar vóru á fjalli, Eg. 58: the phrase, fram í ættir, *in a far or distant degree* (of relationship), 343; people in Icel. in the 14th century used to say, fram til Noregs, *up to Norway* (cp. *up to London*), Dipl. ii. 15, 16.

II. *fram* is generally applied to any motion outwards or towards the open, opp. to *inn, innar*; thus *fram* denotes the outer point of a ness, fram á nes; Icel. also say, fram á sjó, *towards the big sea*, (but upp or inn at landi, *landwards*); also, towards the verge of a cliff or the like, fram á hamarinn (bergit), Eg. 583; when used of a house *fram* means towards the door, thus, fara fram í dyr (eldhús), but inn or innar í baðstofu (hence fram-bær), var hún ávalt borin fram ok innar, *she was borne in a litter out and in*, Bs. i. 343; of a bed or chair *fram* denotes the outside, the side farthest from the wall, horfir hún til þils, en bóndi fram, *she turned her face to the wall, but her husband away from it*, Vigl. 31.

β. again, Icel. say, fram á dal, *up dale*, opp. to ofan dalinn, *down dale*.

III. without motion, the *fore part*, opp. to *aptr, hinder part* (cp. fram-fætr); *aptr krókr en fram sem sporðr*, Fms. ii. 179; *maðr fram en dyr aptr* (of a centaur), 673. 2, Sks. 179; *aptr ok fram, fore and aft*, of a ship, Fms. ix. 310.

IV. joined with prepp. or particles, Lat. *usque*; *biða fram á dag*, fram á nótt, fram í myrkr, *to wait far into the day, night, darkness*, Bs. ii. 145; *biða fram yfir*, or fram um Jól, etc., *to bide till after Yule*; um fram, *past over*; sitja um þat fram er markaðrinn stóð, *to stay till the fair is past*, Fb. i. 124; fram um hamarinn (bergit), *to pass the cliff*, Eg. 582; *riða um fram, to ride past or to miss*, Nj. 264, mod. fram hjá, cp. Germ. *vorbei*:—metaph., vera um fram e-n, *above, surpassingly*; um fram aðra menn, Fb. i. 91, Fms. vi. 58, passim; um alla hluti fram, *above all things*; yfir alla hluti fram, id., Stj. 7; besides, Sks. 41 new Ed.: fyrir lög fram, *in spite of the law*, Fms. iii. 157; fyrir rétt fram, 655 xx. 4; fyrir lof fram, *without leave*, Grág. i. 326; fyrir þat fram, *but for that*, ii. 99;

the phrase, fyrir alla hluti fram, *above all things*, 623. 19. **β.** temp., fyrir fram means *beforehand*, Germ. *vorans*; vita, segja fyrir fram, *to know, tell beforehand*, Germ. *vorans-sagen*. **γ.** fram undan, *projecting, stretching forward*; fram undan eyjunni, Fms. ii. 305. **δ.** the phrase, fram, or more usually fram-orðit, of time, hvað er fram-orðit, *how late is it? i. e. what is the time?* Ld. 224; þá var fram-orðit, *it was late in the day*, Clem. 51; þá er fram var orðit, 623. 30; dropping 'orðit,' þeir vissu eigi hvat fram var (qs. fram orðit), *they did not know the time of day*, K. þ. K. 90; with gen., fram-orðit dags, *late in the day*, Fms. xi. 10, Ld. 174; áfram, *on forward*, q. v.

V. with verbs, **a.** denoting motion, like *pro* in Latin, thus, ganga, koma, sækja, falla, sjóta, renna, liða, fara ... fram, *to go, come, flow, fare ... forward*, Eg. 136, Fms. ii. 56, Jb. 75, passim; of time, liða fram, Bs. ii. 152 (fram-liðinn). **β.** rétta, halda fram, *to stretch, bold forth*, Nj. 3; flytja, bera, draga, leiða, sœta, selja, setja fram, *to bring ... forward*, Sks. 567; leggja fram, *to lay forth, discharge*, Fms. v. 293, Nj. 3, 11; bjóða fram, *to offer*; eggja, hvetja fram, *to egg on*; segja fram, *to pronounce*; standa, lúta fram, etc. **γ.** sjá, horfa, stökkva ... fram fyrir sik, *to look, jump forward*, opp. to aptr fyrir sik, Nj. 29;—impers., e-m fer fram, *to grow, make progress*; skara fram úr, *to stand out*.

B. frammi, (for the pronunciation with a double m vide Skálda 169.) denotes *in or on a place*, without motion, and is formed in the same way as *uppi* from *upp*, *níðri* from *níðr*; Icel. thus say, ganga fram, níðr, upp, *to go on, go down, go up*; but vera frammi, níðri, uppi, *to be in, etc.*; if followed by a vowel, the final i may be dropped, thus, vera frammi á dal, or frammi á dal, Hrafn. 6; sitja frammi fyrir háseti (= frammi fyrir), Ó. H. 5; just as one may say, vera níðr á (qs. níðri á) engjum, upp á (= uppi á) fjalli: as to direction, all that is said of fram also applies to frammi, only that frammi can but denote *the being in a place*; Icel. thus say, frammi á dal in a dale, frammi í dyrum *in-doors*, frammi á fjalli on a fell, frammi á gólfi on the floor, frammi á sjó, etc.; þeir Leifr sitja frammi í húsum, Fær. 181, cp. also Hrafn. 1; sitja (standa) frammi fyrir e-m, *to sit (stand) before one's face*, Hkr. ii. 81.

II. metaph. the phrase, hafa e-t frammi, *to perform a thing*, Nj. 232, Sks. 161: *to use, shew*, in a bad sense, of an insult, threatening, or the like; hafa þeir f. mikil-mæli ok heita afarkostum, Hkr. i. 191: the particle f. is freq. prefixed, hafa í frammi, (not á frammi as áfram, q. v.); svá fremi skaltú rögir í frammi hafa, Nj. 166; þarftú þá fleira í frammi at hafa en stórvíði ein ok drambláti, Fas. i. 37; hafðu í frammi kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215; *to exercise*, Bs. i. 852; hafa f. íþróttir, Fms. ix. 8 (rare); láta, leggja f., *to contribute, produce*, Fas. iii. 118, Fms. vi. 211.

O. framan, from the front side; framan at bordinu, *to the front of the table*, Fb. ii. 302; framan at e-u, *in the face or front of* (opp. to aptan að, *from behind*); skaltú róa at framan bordinu skútunnar, *thou shalt row towards the boards of the boat*, of one boat trying to reach another. Háv. 46; taka framan af e-u, *to take (cut) from the fore part*, Od. xiv. 474; framan á skipinu, *the fore part of the ship*, Fms. ii. 179; framan um stafninn, vi. 78.

β. temp., framan af sumri, vetri, hausti, vári, *the beginning, first part of summer ...*; also simply framan af, *in the beginning*. **γ.** of the fore part of the body; nokkut hafit upp framan nefit, Ld. 272; réttnesfjadr ok hafit upp í framan-vert, *a straight nose and prominent at the tip*, Nj. 29; framan á brjóstid, *on the breast*; framan í andlitid, *in the face*; framan á knén, í stálhúfuna framan, Fms. viii. 337; framan á þjóhnaþappa, Sturl. i. 14 (better aptan á).

δ. with the prep. í preceding; í framan, adv. *in the face*; rjóðr í framan, *red in the face*; fölr í framan, *pale-faced*, etc., freq. in mod. use. **2.** fyrir framan, *before, in front of*, with acc. (opp. to fyrir aptan, *behind*); fyrir framan slána, Nj. 45; fyrir framan hendur honum, 60; fyrir framan hamarinn, Eg. 583; fyrir framan merki, Fms. i. 27, ii. 84; as adv., menn stóðu með vápnum fyrir framan þar sem Flósi sat, *before F.'s seat*, Nj. 220; þá var skotið aptr lokhvílunni ok sett á hespa fyrir framan, Fms. ii. 84; að framan, *above*.

3. as framan is prop. an adv. *from the place*, Icel. also say, koma framan af dal, framan af nesi, framan ór dyrum, etc., *to come down the dale, etc.*, vide fram above. **4.** 'framan til' in a temp. sense, *up to, until*; nú liðr til þings framan, *it drew near to the time of parliament*, Nj. 12; liðr nú til þings framan, Ld. 88; leið nú framan til Jóna, Ísl. ii. 42; framan til Þúska, Stj. 148; framan til vetmáttu, D. N.; framan til þess er hann átti við Glám, Gret. 155; framan til Leidar, Anal. 172; frá upphafi heims framan, *from the beginning of the world*, Ver. i; in mod. usage simply fram in all such instances.

D. Compar. framarr, farther on; superl. framast, foremost, farthest on:

1. loc., fæti framarr, *a step farther on*, Lv. 59; þar er þeir koma framast, *the farthest point they can reach*, Grág. i. 111; þar sem hann kómr framast, 497; hvar hann kom framarr, Fms. xi. 416; svá kómu þeir fremst at þeir unnu þá borg, i. 114; þeir eru mest til þess nefndir at framast (foremost) hafi verið, Ísl. ii. 368; þeir er fremst vóru, Fms. v. 78. **2.** temp. *farthest back*; er ek fremst um man, Vsp. i; hvat þú fyrst um mant eða fremst um veizt, Vpm. 34; frá því ek má fremst muna, Dipl. v. 25.

II. metaph. *farther, more, superl. farthest, most*; erat hann framarr skyldr sakrárðað við menn, Grág. i. 11; uena vér reynim oss framarr, Fær. 75; meta, hvárra þörf oss litisk framarr ganga, *whose claim appeared*

to us the strongest, Dipl. ii. 5. **Þ.** with dat., venju framarr, more than usual; þvi framarr sem, all the more, Fms. i. 184. **γ.** with 'en' following; framarr en, farther than, more than; mun hér þvi (therefore) framarr leitað en hvarvetna annars-staðar, Fms. i. 213; at ganga framarr á hendr þorleiki en mitt leyfi er til, Ld. 154; hversu þorólfur var framarr en ek, Eg. 112; framarr er hann en ek, he is better than I, Nj. 3; sólen framarr (rather) en vörn, 236; framarr en (farther than) nú er skilt, Fs. 48; þvi at hann væri framarr en aðrir menn at sór, better than other men, Mar. 25. **2.** superl., svá sem sá er framast (foremost) elskaði, Fs. 80; svá sem framast má, 655 xi. 2; sem Guð lær honum framast vit til, Js. 5; with gen., konungr virði hann framast allra sona sinna, Fms. i. 6; at Haraldur væri framast þeirra bræðra, 59; framast þeirra at allri sémð, viii. 273. **frama**, **ad.** [A.S. *framman*; Dan. *framme*], to further; frama sik, to distinguish oneself, Fms. v. 282; with dat. to further, promote a thing, hvárir-veggju hafa svá mjök framat kvöð sinni, at ..., proceeded so far with their suit, that ..., Grág. ii. 50; of a pregnant woman, ek veit at þú ert með barni, ok mjök framat, and far advanced, Finn. 212, Ld. 143. **fram-altari**, a, m. a side-altar, opp. to the high altar, Vm. 77. **framan**, vide fram C. **framandi**, part. a man of distinction, Bs. i. 797, 805, Orkn. 358. **II.** [Ulf. *framapeis*; Germ. *fremder*], a stranger, Pass. 30. 6. (mod.) **framan-verðr**, adj. [cp. Ulf. *fram-vairþis*], 'fore-ward', in the front; á framanverðri brekkunni, Fms. vii. 298; nesinu, Eg. 399; framanverðar fylkingar, Fms. vi. 69; um hókuna framanverða, Orkn. 288; í framanvert nefit, Nj. 29. **framar-liga**, contracted **framarla**, adv. 'forwardly', in front; þá má hvert vera svá framarla sem hann vill (of ranks in battle), Fms. viii. 403, v. l.; lagði konungr framarla skip sitt, Eg. 33; þeir kómu svá f. í landit, went so far, Fms. xi. 360; Icel. say, framarliga í dalnum, nesinu, far off in the dale, etc., where old writers would prefer í framanverðum dalnum, nesi: f. á sjötta hundradi, big up in the sixth hundred, Sturl. iii. 84. **2.** metaph. fully, bigly, much; treysta f., to trust fully, Fms. v. 236, vi. 151; svá framarla, so far, to that point, x. 7, Hom. 40; svá f. sem, so far as, 87; sjá f. við e-u, to be fully ware of, Sks. 358; hann man f. á horfa um kvánfangit, he will look big, i. e. make great pretensions, Ld. 88. **fram-boðligr**, adj. that can be offered, Fms. iii. 180. **fram-bógr**, m. the shoulder of an animal, Hkr. iii. 283. **fram-bryggja**, u, f. the gangway leading to the bow of a ship, Eg. 121. **fram-burðr**, m. delivery, esp. of a speech; með snjóllum framburði, Fms. ii. 199, Stj. 151, 260, 261; specially a law term, pleading, delivery, Grág. i. 42; f. um kvíðinn, delivery of the verdict, Nj. 87; in mod. usage a gramm. term, pronunciation. **fram-búð**, f. lasting for the time to come: in the phrase, vera til litillar frambúðar, to be of little lasting use, Barl. 63. **fram-byggjar**, -byggvar, m. pl. 'bow-sitters', the men placed on the bow of a ship of war, Fms. ii. 312, Eg. 32, Hkr. i. 86, Orkn. 230. **fram-bær**, m. the front or fore part of a house. **fram-dráttir**, m. carrying, launching a ship, Grág. ii. 399; metaph. support, maintenance, Fms. v. 23. **framdráttar-samr**, adj. putting oneself forward, Sturl. ii. 227. **fram-eggjan**, f. an eggging on, Nj. 61, Fms. viii. 118, xi. 261. **fram-fall**, n. a falling on one's face, Karl. 552. **fram-farinn**, part. departed, Fær. 264; **fram-farandi**, part. act. departing, K. Á. 20. **fram-ferð**, f. procedure, course of procedure, Bs. i. 840, Fms. i. 126, vii. 296; conduct, Stj. 141. **fram-ferði**, n. = **framferð**, Fms. ii. 37; conduct, 655 xxxii. 2, Stj. 8, 142, Bs. i. 840, Fms. vi. 133; freq. in mod. use, N. T., Vidal. **fram-ferðugr**, adj.; f. maðr, a ready man, Ann. 1348, (rare.) **fram-flutning**, f. maintenance, Eg. 77, Fms. i. 222, xi. 234; gramm. pronunciation, Skúlda 175, 181. **fram-flutningr**, m. pleading, Bs. i. 769. **fram-fótr**, m. the fore leg (of a quadruped), Fas. iii. 295. **fram-fúss**, adj. eager, forward, willing, Bs. i. 238. **fram-færa**, ð, to maintain, Grág. passim, (better as two words.) **fram-færi**, n. furtherance, Sturl. i. 72; koma e-u á f., to further it. **fram-færing**, f. pronunciation, Skúlda 179; = Lat. *translatio*, 194. **fram-færinna**, adj. (fram-færni, f.), a putting oneself forward; úfram-færinna, shy; óframfærni, shyness. **fram-færsala**, u, f. a 'bringing forward', bringing up, maintenance, Dipl. iv. 8, Grág. i. 62, 454, Jb. passim. **comps:** **framfersalu-bálkr**, m. the section in the Jb. treating of alimentation. **framfersalukerling**, f. an old pauper woman, Fbr. 95. **framfersalu-lauss**, adj. without means of support, Grág. i. 454, Jb. 179. **framfersalu-maðr**, m. a pauper, Jb. 181, Þorst. St. 55; = mod. sveitar-ómagi. **fram-för**, f. advancing, Fms. iv. 170, Hom. 181; departing from life, Fms. ii. 164, Bs. i. 742, Post. 686 C. 2. **2.** metaph. progress, freq. in mod. usage. **fram-ganga**, u, f. a 'going forth', proceeding, Sks. 520, 563; a going towards the door from the inner rooms (vide fram), Fs. 140; —advancing, in battle, and metaph. valour, exploits, Ó. H. 216 199, Eg. 33, Nj. 127,

Fms. xi. 131, Lv. 89, Íd. ii. 368, Grett. 159. **framgöngu-maðr**, m. a forward, valiant man, Glúm. 331. **fram-gangr**, m. a 'going forward', advancing, in battle, Fms. viii. 117; metaph. success, vi. 133, vii. 280, ix. 508, Eg. 20 (advancement); aggression, oftí ok f., Fms. xi. 93, K. Á. 232. **fram-genginn**, part. performed, Sks. 32, 560. **2.** of persons, departed, deceased, Sks. 12. **fram-gengt**, part. n. (fem., Fms. x. 401), brought about, successful; in the phrase, verða f., to succeed, come to pass, Ld. 238, Fms. i. 277, vii. 5, 183, Sks. 32, 560, Yt. 1. **fram-girnd**, f. = **framgirn**, Barl. 62. **fram-girn**, f. forwardness, Fms. v. 246, Fbr. 121. **fram-gjarn**, adj. striving forward, H. E. i. 250, Thom. 28. **fram-hald**, n. continuation, (mod.) **fram-helt**, n. pl. fair promises for the future, Sturl. iii. 232, 255. **fram-hleyp** (fram-hleypni), f. forwardness, Thom. 175. **fram-hleypiligr**, adj. forward, Stj. (pref.) **fram-hleypinn**, adj. leaping forward, intruding. **fram-hlutr**, m. the fore part, Fms. vi. 351. **fram-hrapan**, f. a rushing on, H. E. i. 501. **fram-hús**, n. a 'fore-house', porch, entry, Njard. 376, Fs. 149. **fram-hvaas**, adj. forward, sharp, Fms. ii. 45, Thom. 46, 180. **fram-hvöt**, f. encouragement, Ld. 260, Sturl. iii. 6, Bs. ii. 72. **fram**, a, m. advancement, but esp. distinction, renown, fame, St. 70, Vpm. 11, Hm. 104, Eg. 19, 106, Nj. 38, Fms. i. 287, vi. 133, vii. 149, viii. 336; forwardness, vi. 303; lang-fram, lasting fame, Orkn. 466. **comps:** **frama-ferð**, f. a feat, famous exploit, Fa. 4. **frama-leydi**, n. obscurity, Al. 118. **frama-maðr**, m. a man of distinction, Bs. i. Laur. 8. **frama-raun**, f. a trial of fame, dangerous exploit, Fas. iii. 43. **frama-skortir**, m. listlessness, Fms. v. 338. **frama-verk**, a. a 'forward-work', exploit, feat, Fms. iii. 97, Fa. 4, Orkn. 80. **fram-játan**, f. a promise, 655 xxxii. 21, Th. 24. **fram-kast**, n. a forecast, empty words, Eb. 46, Mar. (Pr.) **fram-kirkja**, u, f. the 'fore-church', nave, opp. to the choir or chancel, Vm. 26, Jm. 13, Bs. i. 829. **fram-kvæma**, u, f. 'coming forward', fulfilment, Greg. 32, Hom. 51. **fram-kvæmd**, d, to fulfil, bring about, O. H. 62, Bs. i. 133, ii. 147. **fram-kvæmd**, f. fulfilment, success, prowess; vit ok f., Fms. i. 195, ii. 119, vii. 280, 300, ix. 7, 625, 175, Sks. 609. **comps:** **framkvæmdar-lauss**, adj. listless. **framkvæmdar-leydi**, n. listlessness, Fær. 246. **framkvæmdar-maðr**, m. a man of prowess, Nj. 181, Fms. i. 15, xi. 232. **framkvæmdar-mikill**, adj. full of prowess, Fms. vii. 431. **fram-lag**, n. a 'laying forth', an outlay, Fms. iv. 33, Sks. 27, Grág. i. 478; contribution, Fær. 69, Fms. vi. 307, xi. 320, 428. **2.** display, Fms. ix. 495, v. l. **fram-laga**, u, f. an advancing, in battle, Hkr. iii. 122. **fram-leiðis**, adv. [Dan. *fremdeles*], further, in future, K. Á. 20, Jb. 406, Sturl. iii. 269. **fram-leiðsla**, u, f. a 'leading on', conduct; f. lífdaga, Fms. iii. 89. **fram-leistr**, m. the fore part of a sock, N. G. L. iii. 13. **fram-ligr**, adj.; f. maðr, a fine man, Sturl. ii. 134 C, Fms. xi. 46. **fram-lundaðr** and **fram-lyndr**, adj. courageous, Lex. Poët. **fram-lútr**, adj. 'louting forward', prone, 655 xxxii. 3, Bs. ii. 20. **fram-löpp**, f. a fore-paw. **frammi**, vide fram B. **frammi-ataða**, u, f. a 'standing forth', behaviour, feat, Karl. 149, but only used in peculiar phrases; in Dipl. v. 18 the misal is called **frammi-stöðu-bók**, f., from being read by the priest while standing. **frammi-stöðu-maðr**, m. a steward at a wedding or feast. **fram-mynnr**, adj. with a projecting mouth, Sturl. ii. 133 B. **framning**, f. performance, Magn. 480, Hom. 26, 655 xxxii. 3. **framr**, adj., compar. **fremri** or **framari**, Stj. 127; superl. **fremstr** or **framast**, Fas. i. 320; [A.S. *freme*, *fram* = bonus; cp. Germ. *fromm*]; —forward; in the positive, used almost always in a bad sense, imperiently forward, intrusive (but ó-framir, shy); this distinction is old, e.g. mjök eru þeir menn framir, er eigi skammask at taka mína konu frá mér, says the old Thorodd, Skúlda 163; —in a good sense, prominent, Bs. ii. 70, 155; framr ok góðr klerkr, i. 824; framr spámaðr, Stj. 33. **Þ.** neut. framt as adv. so far, to such an extent, Stj. 254; ganga framt at, to deal boldly, Dipl. ii. 19; treysta framt á, to put full trust in, Fms. iii. 184; svá framt sem ..., in case that ..., Dipl. ii. 13; —better svá framalega, as soon as, Stj. 287; svá framt sem hann hefir lukt, as soon as he has paid, Dipl. iii. 9. **II.** compar. the foremost (of two); til hins fremra austrúms, to the fore-pumping room, Fms. viii. 139; enum fremrum fótum, with the fore-feet (mod. fram-fótum), 1812. 16. **β.** neut., hit fremra, the place nearest the door, Eg. 43; of a road, the 'fore-road', the road along the coast, (opp. to 'the in-road', across the inland), Nj. 207, Orkn. 6. **2.** metaph. superior, with dat.; öllum fremri, Fas. i. 205; fremri í öllum hlutum, Fær. 47; göfgari maðr né fremri, Þórð. 9 new Ed. **III.** superl. fremstr, foremost, Fms. i. 176, ii. 317, Ó. H. 121; metaph. the best, foremost, Stj. 93; fremstr at allri sémð, Fms. viii. 272; jáfn

hinum fremstum í öllum mannaunum, Eg. 21; allra þeirra bræðra fram-
astr. Fas. i. 320. 2. temp. *furthest back*; sem ek fremst um man;
better to be taken as adverb, cp. p. 169, col. 2, l. 5 from bottom.

fram-rás, f. a 'running forward,' the course of time or tide, Th. 78.
fram-rið, f. a riding on, Fms. xi. 256, Ísl. ii. 169, Karl. 350, Al. 76.
fram-reitr, m. the 'fore-beds' in a garden: metaph., hafa e-t á fram-
reittum, to display, make a show of, Ld. 318.
fram-saga, u, f. a 'saying forth,' as a law phrase, pleading, delivery, Nj.
36, 110, Grág. i. 37.
fram-sala, u, f. a giving up, extradition, Grág. ii. 13.
fram-setning, f. the launching a ship, Grág. ii. 403.
fram-akapan, f. rendering of Lat. *transformatio*, Skálda 188.
fram-anoðinn, adj. bald on the forehead, Fms. x. 35, Fas. ii. 149.
fram-aókn, f. prosecution of a case, Fs. 74.
fram-astaða, u, f. = *frammistada*, exertion, 655 xxxii, 3.
fram-astafn, m. the stem, bow, Jb. 383, Eg. 123, Fms. vii. 260, Fb. i. 431.
fram-sýni, f. foresight, Fms. x. 392, Stj. 444.
fram-sýnilligr, adj. foreseeing, Fms. i. 263.
fram-sýnn, adj. foreseeing, prophetic, Landn. 27, Nj. 194, Háv. 41,
Fs. 54, 74, Fms. i. 76, Stj. 126.
fram-sögn, f. assertion, esp. of a witness, Dipl. i. 3.
fram-tönn, f. a front tooth, Gpl. 167.
fram-úrskarandi, part. standing out, prominent, excellent.
fram-vegja, adv. 'fore-ways,' further, for the future, Magn. 474, H. E.
i. 394, Bs. i. 302.
fram-vís, f. 'fore-wit,' a prophetic gift, Fas. i. 132.
fram-vís, adj. 'fore-wise,' prophetic, Fms. xi. 411, Vápn. 20, Gs. 13.
Frankis-monn, m. pl. the French, Bær., Flöv., El. passim; **Frankis-
mál**, n. the Frankish (French) tongue, Flöv. 22; **Frankis-riðdari**, a,
m. a French knight, Str. 39; **Fransi**, f. France; **Fransiska**, u, f. the
French tongue, Bs. i. 799; **Fransela**, m. [Fr. Français], a Frenchman,
Bs. i. 239, in the romances passim.
frata, að, = *freta*, Ls. 32.
FRAUD, n. the froth as of roasted meat or of a roasted apple; fraudit
ór hjartanu, Edda 74: in mod. usage *fraud* (or *fraudr*, m.) is the dry,
withered marrow of lean and half-starved animals; þeir reikna það gras
sem auki *fraud*, Bb. 3, 47.
FRAUKR, m. [Germ. *frosch*, etc.], a frog; kom hagl svá mikil sem
frauka rigndi, Al. 169; the reading *frauða-fætr* in N. G. L. i. 351 ought
to be *frauka-fætr* (*frauþa* = *frauka*), m. pl. frogs' legs, articles used in
witchcraft; if *nails* (*ungues*), frogs' legs, and the like were found in 'bed
or bolster,' it made a person liable to outlawry, as being tokens of sorcery;
cp. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, 'toe of frog, wool of bat, and tongue of dog.'
FRÁ, prep. with dat., sometimes with f or d prefixed, *frá*, *áfrá*,
cp. Swed. *ifrån*; *áfrá*, Fms. vi. 326, 439, viii. 25, ix. 508, x. 408; *í frá*,
xi. 16, 137, 508, Grág. ii. 30, Nj. 83, 108, passim; [Goth. *fram*; A. S.
fram, from; Engl. *from*; O. H. G. *fram*; again in the Scand., Swed.
från; Dan. *fra*; Ormul. *fra*; so also Engl. *fro* (in *to and fro* and
forward) is a Dan. form, but *from* a Saxon]:—*from*, vide af, p. 3,
col. 2; *ganga frá* lögbergi, Nj. 87; *frá landi*, Ld. 118; ofan frá fjöllum,
Ísl. ii. 195; *frá læknum*, 339; with adv. denoting direction, skamt
frá ánni, Nj. 94; skamt frá landi, Ld.; upp frá bæ Una, Fs. 33, Ld.
206; niðr frá Mællifells-gili, Landn. 71; ofan frá Merki-á, Eg. 100;
út frá Unadal, Fs. 31; norðr frá garði, Nj. 153; norðr frá dyrum, Fms.
viii. 25; austr frá, ix. 402; suðr frá Noregi, x. 271; skamt frá vatninu,
Ld. 268; allt frá (all the way from) Gnúpu-skörðum, 124; ellipt., ian
frá, útar frá, Nj. 50; with the incl. particle *er*, vefsfang þeim er frá
(from which) var kvatt, Grág. (Kb.). β. with names of hills, rivers,
or the like, *from*, but 'at' is more freq., vide p. 26; frá Ósi, Eiríkr frá
Óni, Þórðr 8 new Ed.; Þórðr frá Höfða, Ld. 188, 209; frá Mosfelli,
frá Hlíðarenda, Landn., Nj. passim. 2. denoting aloof; brott frá
öðrum húsum, aloof from other houses, Eg. 203; nökkut frá (aloof from)
öðrum mönnum, Fas. i. 241; út í frá öðrum mönnum, aloof from other
men, Hkr. i. 223. 3. with adverbs denoting direction; Varbelgir
eru hér upp frá yðr, Fms. ix. 512; stöðu spjót þeirra ofan frá þeim, Nj.
253; þangat frá garði, er... in such a direction from the farm, that...
Grág. i. 82. 4. with verbs, as *vita*, *horfa*, *snúa frá*, to look away
from, Skálda 242; stafnar horfa frá landi, Fms. xi. 101; þat er frá vissi
berginu, viii. 428. 5. with gen. ellipt. cp. 'at' A. II. 7; frá ríks
manns, from a rich man's [house], Hom. 117; frá Arnórs, Bjarnr. 35;
frá frú Kristínar, Fms. ix. 407; frá bóanda þess, Grág. i. 300; frá Heljar,
Edda (Üb.) 292; frá Bjarnar, Hkr. i. 190. 6. temp., fjórtán
nætt frá alþingi, Grág. i. 122; frá þessu, from that time, since; upp frá
þessu, id., Ld. 50, Fms. xi. 334; frá hinni fyrstu stund, Sks. 559; allt
frá eldingu, all along from daybreak, Hrafn. 7; frá öndverðu, from
the beginning, Sks. 564; frá fornu ok nýju, of old and new, Dipl. iv.
14; adding upp, upp frá því, ever since, Bs. ii. 37. 7. denoting
succession; stund frá stund, from time to time, 656 A. i. 36; ár frá
ári, year after year, Stj. 17; dag frá degi, Fms. ii. 230; hvém dag frá
öðrum, one day after another, viii. 182; hvárt sumar frá öðru, one
summer after another, Grág. i. 92; annan dag frá öðrum, Eg. 277; in

other relations, *made* frá *manni*, *man after man*, Finnþ. 228.

metaph.,

1. from among, above, beyond, surpassingly; göra sik
auðkenndan frá öðrum mönnum, to distinguish oneself from (above)
other men, Fms. vii. 73, Fb. ii. 73; adding sem, frá því sem... beyond
that what...; frá því harðfengir ok illir víðreignar sem aðrir, Fms.
i. 171; herðibreiðr, svá at þat bar frá því sem aðrir menn voru, Eg.
305; nú er þat annathvart at þú ert frá því þröttigr ok þolinn sem
aðrir menn, Fms. ii. 69; cp. frá-görðamaðr, frá-bær. 2. with verbs
denoting deprivation, taking away, forsaking, or the like; taka e-t frá
e-m, to take a thing from one, Nj. 253; renna frá e-m, 264; deyja frá
umögum, to 'die from orphans,' i.e. leave orphans behind one, Grág. i. 249;
segja sik ór þingi frá e-m, to secede from one, Nj. 166; leggja frá verkum,
to be bedridden 'from work,' i.e. so as to be unable to work, Grág. i.
474; seljask arfali frá umögum, i.e. to shift one's property from the
minors, i.e. to cut them off from inheritance, 278. 3. against; þvert
frá minn skapi, Fms. vii. 258, Hom. 158; frá líkindum, against likelihood,
Eg. 769. 4. denoting derivation from a person; í mikilli sæmd
frá konungi, Ísl. ii. 394; njóta skaltu hans frá oss, Fbr. 58 new Ed.;—
so also, kominn frá e-m, come of, descended from one, Eb. sub fin., Landn.
passim. 5. of, about, concerning; segja frá e-u, to tell of a thing,
Fms. xi. 16, 137, Nj. 100, (frá-saga, frá-vögn, a story); verða viss frá
e-m, to be informed about one, Fms. iv. 184; er mér svá frá sagt konungi,
I am told so of the king, Eg. 30; lýgr hann mestan hlut frá, be lies for
the most part, Ísl. ii. 145, cp. Nj. 32. III. adverb. or ellipt. away,
off; hverfa frá, to turn away, Landn. 84; snúa í frá, Nj. 108; stukkum
menn frá, Eg. 289; hnekkjask Írar nú frá, Ld. 78; ok frá höndina, and
the hand off, Nj. 160; falla frá, to fall off, to die (fráfall), Fms. x. 408;
til ok frá, to and fro, Eg. 293, Fms. ix. 422, Pass. 3. 2; héðan í frá,
hence 'fro,' Nj. 83; þaðan í frá, thence, Grág. ii. 30; þar út í frá, secondly,
next, Fms. vi. 326; outermost, 439;—temp., þaðan, héðan frá, thence,
Grág. i. 204, ii. 30, Fms. ii. 231, Nj. 83, Vápn. 30; cp. the phrases, af
og frá, by no means I vera frá, to be gone, done with, dead.

frá-beranligr, adj. excellent, Th. 10.

frá-brugðinn, part. different, apart, Sks. 245, v. l.

frá-bærligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), and frá-bærligr, adj. surpassing, Fas.
iii. 364, Th. 10, Magn. 512.

frá-bærr, adj. surpassing, Fms. xi. 428, Fas. i. 88, iii. 627, Th. 22.

frá-dragning, f. subtraction, (mod.)

frá-dráttir, m. diminution, Sks. 491, 800, Anecd. 60.

frá-fall, n. decrease, death, Ísl. ii. 276, B. K. 126 (spelt *franfall*).

frá-ford, f. = *fráfall*, Eluc. 48.

frá-fœlnast, d, dep. to shirk, shun.

frá-fœrsla, u, f. removal, B. K. 108: the weaning of lambs, Dipl. v. 10.

frá-fœrur, f. pl. the weaning of lambs (in June). COMPS: frá-fœru-
lamb, n. a weaned lamb. frá-fœru-tími, a, m., and frá-fœru-leiti,
n. the season for weaning lambs, (freq.)

frá-ganga, u, f. a going away, departure, Grág. ii. 13.

frá-gangr, m. a leaving one's work well or ill done; illt f., work badly
done. fráganga-vök, f. a thing which makes an agreement impossible.

frá-görðir, f. pl. surpassing feats; var þat at frágörðum, it was extra-
ordinary, Ísl. ii. 83. COMPS, with gen. pl. surpassing, choies: frá-
görða-lið, n. choice troops, Lv. 93. frágörða-maðr, m. a remark-
able man, Fs. 3, Fær. 52, Fms. iii. 114, x. 192. frágörða-mikill, adj.
exceeding great, Fms. x. 172.

frá-hvorfr, adj. 'forward,' adverse.

frá-laga, u, f. retreat (in a sea-fight, leggja frá), Sturl. iii. 68.

frá-lauss, adj. free, detached, Grág. i. 494, ii. 190.

frá-leiðr, m. (-leiðr), swiftness, Fms. vi. 211, Glúm. 342, Rd. 212.

frá-leitr, fráleit-ligr, adj. (fráleit-liga, adv.), 'forward,' adverse:
fráleitt sinni, a reprobate mind, Rom. i. 28.

frá-liga, adv. swiftly, Th. 79.

frá-ligr, adj. quick, swift, Lv. 73, Fbr. 27, 136, 155, Ld. 38, Háv. 39.

FRÁNN, adj. gleaming, flashing, acc. fránnan, Fm. 32: the word seems
akin to frárr; only used in poetry as an epithet of serpents, and metaph.
of swords and sharp weapons; fránn maðr, Vsp. 65; f. ormr, Vkv. 16;
fránn dregi, fránn egg, Lex. Poët. passim: of the eyes, flashing, id.
Eggert uses it of a cloud gilded by the sun, sólin brauzt fram ór fránnu
skyi, Bb. 2, 33. POÉT. COMPS: fránn-eygr, adj. with flashing eyes,
Fm. 5. fránn-leitr, fránn-lyndr, adj. id.;—hence as a subst. fránn,
m., Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2, 17, or fróningr, m., Edda (Gl.), a serpent, (cp.
Gr. *δράκων* from *δράσμαι*.)

FRÁR, adj., neut. frátt, compar. superl. frárrí, frástr, but older form
frávarí, frávastr, hence frárrí, Eluc. 48; frástr, Krók. 37; frávastru
(acc.), Stj. 480: [a word not found in Germ. or Engl., unless O. H. G. *frô*,
frauer, Germ. *frô* = joyful, be a kindred word; but in Icel., old as well
as mod., frárr only conveys the notion of swiftness]:—*swift*, *light-footed*,
Fms. iii. 178, Nj. 258, Finnþ. 236, Bs. ii. 87, Fb. i. 394.
frá-saga, u, f. a story, narrative, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. iv. 348, Eg. fine,
Ld. 58. frásögu-ligr, adj. interesting, Hkr. ii. 135.

frá-skili (frá-skila, frá-skilinn), adj. separated, isolated, astray, with
dat., fráskili e-m, Fas. iii. 130, Stj. 26, 655 xi. 1, Fb. i. 540; rejected, Fs. 128.

frá-skilligr, adj. = frískila, 655 xxxii. 27. **frá-skilliga**, adv. *privately*, Thom. 153.

frá-skilnaðr, m. *separation*, Stj. 195.

frá-snúinn, part. *froward, averse*.

frá-sögn, f. = frásaga, 625. 83. Sturl. i. 1. Hkr. i. 1. Skálða 159; vera til frásagnar um e-t, *to regret a thing*, Isl. ii. 267. Nj. 97. Orkn. 202. **comps**: frásagna-maðr, m. *an historian*, 732. 15 (better *sagna-maðr*). **frásagnar-verðr**, adj. *worth relating*, Eg. 425.

frá-vera, u. f. *absence*, Fms. iii. 164. Fb. i. 512. Bs. ii. 45.

frá-verandi, part. *absent*, Skálða.

frá-vist, f. = fráveri, D. N.

frá-vita, adj. *insane*.

fredinn, part. *frozen*; **fred-jaki**, a. m., and **fred-fliskr**, m., vide frjósa.

fred-stertr or **fret-stertr**, m., and **fredstorta-mát** or **fretstortumát**, n., Mag. 23: [Chaucer calls the queen in chess *fers*, which is derived from her Persian name *ferz* or *ferzan* = a king's captain; the Icel. word is no doubt of the same origin]:—*check-mate with the queen's pawn*: other check-mates used in Icel. are *heima-stertr*, *peð-rífr*, *gleidar-mát*, *niu-manna-mát*, and many more.

fregn, f. *news, intelligence*, Fas. ii. 368. Fms. ix. 483; **flugu-fregn**, *gossip*, a *canard*.

FREGNA, pret. *frá*, 2nd pers. *frátt*, *fráttu*, pl. *frágum*; pres. *fregn*; pret. subj. *frægi*, *frægim*, Am. 99; part. *freginn*; sup. *fregit*; with the neg. suf. *fríat*, Yt. 10: in mod. usage weak *fregna*, ad, pres. *fregna*, sup. *fregnað*: in old writers a form *fregna*, d, occurs early, thus, *þær fregu*, Fms. xi. 42. **Jónus S. 2**; pret. *fregudi*, 14; pres. subj. *fregnisk* (= *fregnski*, *Sighvat*, Fms. vi. 41; pres. *fregnar*, Glúm. 374; sup. *fregnt* (= *fregit*), Ld. 4, is scarcely a correct form; pret. pl. *fregnuðum*, Dipl. v. 16, in a deed of the 14th century:—by that time the word had got its present form: [Goth. *fraibanan* = *spārār*; A. S. *frignan*; old Sax. *gifregnan*; cp. Germ. *fragen*]:—*to bear, be informed*; er þú fregn andlát mitt, Blas. 43; er hann slikt um fregn, Vsp. 30; þrándr frá andlát föður síns, Landn. 214; ok frága þau tíðendi at ..., Ó. H. 106; enda fregn sakar-aðili vígit á þingi, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 107. (fregni, subj., Sb. i. 105); er hann fregn dauða hins, Kb. i. 154; eða fregn hann eigi hvar fétans-dómr átti at vera, Grág. i. 95; ok er hann fregnar (sic Ed.), safnar hann líði, Glúm. l. c.; þá frá hann til öndvegis-súlna sinna, Landn. 250; síðan frá engi maðr til hans, Str. 74; frá hann, at Haraldr ..., Fms. vi. 256; eptir þri vór fregnuðum af oss ellrum mönnum, Dipl. l. c.; síðan fregnir hann safnabinn, Fms. xi. 42; nú sem þessi tíðendi vóru fregn um allt landit, Str. 54; þeir þóttusk þaðan mart fýsiligt fregit (Ed. fregnt) hafa, Ld. 4; sann-fregit = sann-spurt, Hallfred. II. to ask, only in very old poetry; fregna e-n e-s; hvers fregnit mik, Vsp. 22; ok ek þess opt fróða menn fregit hafði, Yt. 6; fregna ok segja, *to ask and say*, ask and answer, Hm. 27; ef hann freginn er-at, 29; fregna ok segja skal fróðra hvert, 61, Skv. i. 19, Fm. 8; fregna e-n ráðs, *to ask one's advice*, Hm. 109; fregna at e-u (as spyrja), 32.

fregn-viss, adj. *curious*, in the saying, fróðr er hvert f., Art. 90.

FREISTA, ad, [Ulf. *fraisan* = *ωπαίζω*, A. S. *fraisan*, Hel. and O. H. G. *fresan*, old Frank. *frasan*,—all of them without i; Dan. *friste*; Swed. *fresta*]:—*to try*, with gen.; **freista mað ek þess**, Eg. 606; **freista sin**, *to try one's prowess*, Edda 31; **freista sunds**, Ld. 166; hafa ymiss við freistað, Ó. H. 34; **freista þessar íþróttar**, Edda 31; **freista þessa**, id.:—with um or inf., **freista um fleiri leiki**, 32; at hann mun f. at renna skeið, 31—*absol.*, það þá f. ef ..., Eg. 174, 279; **freista hvé þat hlýðdi**, *to try bow*, lb. 7; **freista at fáir sáim drepit þá**, Fms. i. 9. **β. to tempt, make trial of**, with gen., which sense occurs in Vsp. 22; **freistum þeirra**, Fms. vii. 193; ef hans f. firar, Hm. 25:—esp. in the religious sense, *to tempt*, Rb. 82, Symb. 31, Stj. 145 passim, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

freistan, f. *temptation*, Hom. 37, 97, Greg. 18; **freistnan**, f. *id.*, Stj. 145, 147, 295.

freistari, a. m. *a tempter*, Hom. 45. Stj. 144, 146.

freisti and **freistni**, f. *temptation*, Hom. 17, 82; **freistni**, 17, 26, Sks. 185 B, 450 B, 623, 26, Stj. passim, Magn. 488, N. T., Pass., Vidal, and all mod. writers insert the n.

freisting, f. = **freistni**, (mod. freq.)

freistinn, adj. *daring, tempting*, Sks. 98 B.

fróka (mod. **frökja**), u. f. *bardsbip*, Fms. x. 402, v. l., xi. 99: in the phrase, með freku, *bardsbip, with great bardbip*, Eb. 128, Ó. H. 92; með svá mikilli freku at, Fms. i. 34, iv. 85, viii. 64, 135, x. 401, xi. 268; með meiri freku en fyrr var vandi til, Bs. i. 706; ánaud ok illar frekur, Fms. vii. 75, v. l.

frek-efidr, part. *forcible*, Fms. x. 418.

freki, a. m., poet. *a wolf*, Vsp. 51, Gm. 19.

frek-leikr, m. *greediness*; **frekleikr** eðr ætmi, 655 xxxi. A. 3.

frek-liga, adv. *barbly*, Isl. ii. 385, Fms. ii. 66. *Shamf. 149*

frek-ligr, adj. *barb, exorbitant*, Fms. vii. 293, Lv. 54.

freknóttir, adj. *freckly*, Ld. 274, Sturl. ii. 133, Grett. 90.

FREKNUR, f. pl. [Dan. *frægner*; Swed. *fräknar*], *freckles*, Fd. ix.

FRÉKR, adj. [Ulf. *fríks*, in *saibu-fríks* = *φιλάρυπος*; A. S. *fræc*; Germ. *frech* (*bold, impudent*), whence Dan. *fræk*; cp. Engl. *freak*]:—

greedy; frekr til fjár, Sd. 140; frekr er hvert til fjörins, a saying, Njard. 374; frekir konungar, Fms. x. 416; *voracious, hungry*, fangs er ván at frekum illfi, Eb. 250; svá f. at tornött sé at fylla þuk, Fs. 71; metaph. *exorbitant*, frek fégjöld, Gpl. 169; frek lög, barsb, *unfair law*, Hkr. ii. 384; frekr hardsteim, a rough *weatherstone*, Fms. xi. 223; frekr get ek at þeim þykki lokarr minn til fégjalda, I guess they will find my *place rough* (*cutting thick chips*) as to the bargain, ii. 65; bora frekan atsig at e-u, Orkn. 144; frekust orð ok umkvæði, Isl. ii. 149; neut. frekt, as adv., frekt eru þá tekin orð min, Fms. ii. 260; ganga frekt at e-u, Fs. 32; leita frekara eptir, Fms. x. 227.

FRELSA, t. mod. ad, *to free*; frelstr, Fms. i. 79; pret. *frelsti*, 215, 70, Sks. 660, Gullp. 4; *frelstisk*, Fms. vii. 59, x. 404, 413; *frelstusk*, Sks. 587 (frelsti B); pres. *frelsir*, 655 xxxii. 4; imperat. *frelsi*, Hom. 159; part. *frelst*, Sturl. iii. 139; in mod. usage always *frelsa*, ad, e. g. *heids frelsa* (imperat.) oss frá illu, in the Lord's Prayer; this form occurs even in MSS. of the 14th century, e. g. *frelsaði*, Bs. i. 269 (MS. *Arna-Magna*. 483); but *frelsi*, l. c., in the older recension, Bs. i. 95; an older form *frjálssa*, ad (*frelssa*), freq. occurs in old MSS.; pres. *frjálssar*, Gpl. 97; *frjálssadi*, Dipl. i. 11; infin. *frjálssa*, Sks. 349, 594 B; subj. *frjálssisk*, 349 B; *frelsaðisk*, Stj. 26; [Dan. *frelse*; Swed. *frälssa*]:—*to free, deliver, rescue*, passim; the law phrase, *frelsa e-m e-t*, *to rescue a thing for one*; til at f. honum sína föðurleifð, Fms. ix. 329; Egill kvaðisk frelstr hafa þörð manna-forráð, Sturl. iii. 139; *frelsa* þeim jörð er á, Gpl. l. c.; ok frjálssadi jörðina honum til æfulegrar eignar, Dipl. l. c.; hann frelsaði sér þann hlut frá, er eptir var, til forráða, Bs. i. 269; ok frelsti hön sveininum (*veidna*), Gullp. 4; *frelsa þæl*, *to set a bondsman free*, N. G. L. i. passim.

II. reflex. *to save oneself, escape*, Fms. vii. 59 passim: as a law term, *to get freedom*, from bondage, N. G. L. i. 33; in a pass. sense, Sks. 587 passim. **frelsari**, a. m. (older obsolete form *frjálssari*), *a saviour*, Stj. passim, 655 xiii. 4; *the Saviour*, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

frelsa-borinn, part. (and *frjálss-borinn*, Eg. 284, Grág. passim), *freed-born*, Hom. 152.

frelsi, *older form frjálss*, Sks. 622 B), *freedom*, esp. of a bondsman set free, or generally, N. G. L. i. 32, Grág. i. 357, Fms. i. 33, 222, ix. 352, Fs. 70, 126, in the laws and Sagas passim:—metaph. *freedom, leisure*, Fms. x. 147, v. l., Bs. i. 518, Sks. 504; náðir ok f., *rest and leisure*, Hkr. 57; *freedom, privilege, immunity*, e. g. of the church, Fms. x. 14; frelsi kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 720 and passim. **comps**: **frelsis-bréf**, n. *a charter of privilege*, H. E. i. 386, v. l.

frelsis-giöf, f. *a gift of freedom to a bondsman*, Fs. 126, N. G. L. i. 33. **frelsis-öl**, n. *'freedom-ale'*, a carouse on occasion of a bondsman being set free, N. G. L. i. 29, 32, 33.

frelsingi, a. m. (*frelsingr*, 677. 1), *a freedman*, Eg. 42, 67, Landn. 123.

fremd, f. [frami], *furtherance, honour*, Hkr. iii. 99, Rd. 310, Eg. 279, Fms. viii. 321, v. l. **comps**: **fremdar-launa**, adj. *inglorious*, Fas. i. 33. **fremdar-vork**, n. *a feat*, Fms. x. 230, Fas. i. 162, Stj. 509.

fremi, adv. (often, esp. in the Grág., spelt *fremmi*), only in the phrase, svá fremi, *only so far, only in that case*; temp., seg þú svá fremi frá þri er þessi dagr er allr, i. e. *wait just till this day is past*, Nj. 96, Al. 118; jarl hafði svá fremi frótt til Erlings, er hann var nær kominn, be only *heard of Erling when he was close up to him*, Fms. vii. 296; skuldu Hákon konungr svá fremi við er hvert maðr var drepinn, *king H. left [pursuing] only when every man was slain*, Hkr. i. 151; svá f. munt þú þetta hafa upp kveðit, er ekki mun tjóa letja þik, Ó. H. 32; en svá f. vil ek at vér berim þetta fyrir alþýðu, er ek sé, 33; svá f. er unnið veri borgin, Róm. 358; svá f. at ..., id., Pr. 406; svá fremi ef, *in case that*, Nj. 260; þá skulu þeir at dómi kveðja, ok svá f. er til varnar er bódit áðr, but only when they have called on them for the defence, i. e. *not before they have*, Grág. i. 256; þat er jarmrétt at stefna svú fremmi hánun er ham missir hans þá er kvidarins part, it is equally lawful to summon a neighbour-jurar in case he does not appear to deliver a verdict, 48; so far, svá fremi er upp komit, at ..., Finnb. 226.

FREMJA, pret. *framði*, pres. *frem*, part. *framíðr*, *framdr*, mod. also *framinn*; [A. S. *fremman*; Dan. *fremme*]:—*to further, promote*; fremja Kristni, *to further Christianity*, Fms. x. 416; fremja sik, *to distinguish oneself*, Nj. 254; fremja sik á e-u, Sks. 25 B; þóttu þykisk hafa framit þik utan-lendis, Glúm. 342; sá er framíðr er framarr er settr, Edda 127.

2. *to perform, exercise*, Fms. i. 260, vii. 164, 625, 60, 656 A, 2, 18, Hom. 52, 655 xi. 4, Og. 146, Nj. 10; fremja seid, heidni, N. G. L. i. 19, Hkr. i. 19; fremja munadlið, 625, 41; fremja sund, *to swim*, Rm. 32. **β.** in mod. usage often in a bad sense, *to commit*, e. g. *fremja glæp*, *lost*, etc.

II. reflex. *to advance oneself*; hann hafði mikit framisk í utan-ferð sinni, Fms. iii. 122, v. 345. 2. in a pass. sense (rarely), Hom. 72.

III. part. **fremjandi**, *a performer*, Edda 68.

fremr and **fremst**, vide fram.

FRENJA, u. f., poet. *a cow*, Edda (Gl.), Bb. 3, 41. **comps**:

frenju-ligr, adj. *boydenish*; and **frenju-akapr**, m.

FRER, n. pl., also spelt **freyr** or better **frór**, (in mod. usage **freðar**, m. pl.), [Ulf. *frius*, 2 Cor. xi. 27; Old Engl. *frore* as an adj. or adv.]:—*frost, frosty soil*; fara at freyrum, *to travel when it begins to freeze*; bíða fróna, *to wait for frost*, Ó. H. 17; at fretrum, 198; en er konungi þótti ván fróna, 122; írer ok snjóva, Bs. i. 872; in sing., frer var hart úti, *a hard frost*, ii.

31. **COMPS:** *frer-jaki*, a. m. a piece of ice, Bárð. 9 new Ed. *frer-mánuðr*, m. the frost month, answering to December, Edda. *frerinn* and *frörinn*, part. of *frjósa*, = frozen, mod. *fröðinn*. **FRESS**, m. a tom-cat, Edda 63, Grág. i. 501; also called *fress-köttur*, m., and *steggr*, q. v. = a bear, Edda (Gl.), Korm. (in a verse). **FREST**, usually u. pl., but also f. sing. (in mod. usage *frestir*, m.), delay; *lóng frest*, Fms. ii. 216; ok *væri þar löng frest á*, Hkr. i. 292; þessi *frest*, Stj. 446; þó at *frestin væri löng*, Fms. v. 72; *biðja sér fresta*, ii. 114, Rb. 364; *ljá e-m fresta um e-t*, Fms. iv. 225, Hom. 33; *Uni kvað sér illa líka öll frestin*, Fs. 32: the saying, *frest eru illi best*, Fms. v. 294. —mod., *frestir* er á illu best: the phrase, *selja á frest*, to sell on credit, Vápn. 7, Sturl. 91, Gisl. 12; hence *frest-skuld*, f. credit, Snót 62. *fresta*, ad, to defer, put up, with dat., Ld. 322, Ó. H. 95, Orkn. 48, Fms. viii. 327, Fb. iii. 408: absol. to delay, tarry, Lv. 52, Fms. ix. 355: reflex. to be delayed, upset, Fær. 93, Fs. 74, Korm. 134, Fbr. 185, Fms. v. 318. *frestan*, f. delay, Fb. ii. 42, better *frestin*. **FRETA**, pret. frat, mod. ad, to fart, Lat. *pedere*, Dropl. 31, Lv. 54. *fret-karl*, m. a 'fart-churl', *veggjandi*, Lv. 59, Fs. 160, Ísl. ii. 483. *fretir*, m. a fart, Fms. vi. 280. **PRETT**, f. [akin to *fregna*, but contracted], news, intelligence, Fms. xi. 101, Nj. 175, Bs. i. 735, Grett. 122, Fs. 15, 27; very freq. in mod. usage, esp. in pl. *fréttir*, news; hvat er í *fréttum*, what news? in compds, *fréttablað*, a newspaper; *fregn* and *tiðindi* (q. v.) are only used in a peculiar sense. 2. *enquiry*, Grág. i. 35, obsolete. 3. in a religious sense, *enquiry of gods or men about the future*, Nj. 273: the phrase, *ganga til fréttar við e-n*; *Sigurðr gekk til fréttar við móður sína*, hún var margkunnig, Orkn. 28; þangat *gengu menn til fréttar*, Fs. 19; gekk hann þá til *sónarblóts til fréttar*, Hkr. i. 24; *biskup gekk til fréttar við Guð*, 686 B. 13. *frétta*, ti, to bear, get intelligence, Korm. 160, Am. I. Nj. 5, Eg. 123, Ísl. ii. 164; very freq., whereas *fregna* is obsolete. 2. to ask, *enquire*, Korm. 216, Pass. 11. 4, 21. 8; *frétta tíðenda*, to ask for news, Fms. i. 101; *frétta e-n upp*, to find one out, Edda (pref.); *frétta at mönnum*, Nj. 34. II. reflex. to get about, be reported, of news; þetta fréttisk um *héraðið*, Korm. 198; *fréttisk alls ekki til hans*, nothing was heard of him, Ísl. ii. 168; *fréttisk mér svá til*, I am told, Boll. 338, Fms. iv. 231. 3. recipr. to ask one another for news; *fréttusk þeir tíðenda*, Boll. 336; *fréttask fyrir*, to enquire, Fs. 78. *fréttinn*, adj. curious, eager for news, Fms. i. 184, v. 299, Bs. i. 776. **PREYÐA**, dd, [fraud], to frob; með *freyðanda munni*, Al. 168: of roasting, Fas. i. 163: of matter, *freyddi ór upp blóð ok vágr*, Ísl. ii. 218. *freyja*, u, f. a lady, in *hús-freyja*, q. v.; prop. the goddess *Freyja*, Edda. **PREYR**, m. [Goth. *franja* = Gr. *κύριος*; A. S. *freá*; Hel. *fró* = a lord], is in the Scand. only used as the pr. name of the god *Freyr*, Edda, Vsp., etc.; for the worship of *Frey* cp., besides the Edda, Gisl. ch. 15, Hrafn. ch. 2, Glúm. ch. 9, the tale of *Gunnar Helming* in Fms. ii. ch. 173, 174, Vd. ch. 10, also Landn. 174, Fms. v. 239. **COMPS:** *Preys-góði*, a. m. the priest of *Frey*, a nickname, Hrafn. *Preys-gyðlingar*, m. pl. priests or worshippers of *Frey*, the name of a family in the south-east of Iceland, Landn. *Preys-tafl*, n. the game of *Frey*, probably what is now called *goda-tafl*, Flóv. *fríða*, ad, [cp. A. S. *freodian*], to pacify, restore to peace; *fríða ok frelsa*, Fms. i. 110; *fríða ok frelsa land*, Ó. H. 189; *fríða fyrir e-m*, to make peace for one, to reconcile; *fríða fyrir kaupmönnum*, Fms. vii. 16; *fríða fyrir þeim bræðrum við Kolbein*, to intercede for them with K., Sturl. iii. 4; *fríða fyrir öndubum*, to make peace for the dead, intercede for them, by singing masses, Bs. i. 65; hann *fríðaði vel fyrir landi sínu*, he pacified the land, Fms. vii. 16; —in mod. usage esp. to protect by law (birds or other animals), *fríða fugl*, varp, to protect eider-ducks. II. reflex., *fríðask við e-n*, to seek for reconciliation or to reconcile oneself to another, Fms. iii. 155, v. 202, Al. 85; in a pass. sense, Fms. viii. 152. *fríðan*, f. pacifying, Fb. ii. 339: mod. protection. *fríð-benda*, d, to furnish with fríðbönd, Krók. 40. *fríð-bót*, f. peace-making, Ó. H. L. 10. *fríð-brot*, n. a breach of the peace, Eg. 24, Gpl. 21, Ó. H. 190, Eb. 24. *fríðbrots-maðr*, m. a peace-breaker, Sturl. iii. 161. *fríð-bönd*, n. pl. 'peace-bonds,' straps wound round the sheath and fastened to a ring in the hilt when the weapon was not in use; hence the phrase, *spretta fríðböndunum*, to untie the 'peace-straps,' before drawing the sword, Sturl. iii. 186, Gisl. 55; the use of the word in Krók. 40 is undoubtedly wrong: cp. the drawings in old MSS. *fríðgin*, n. pl.; this curious word is analogous to *systkin*, fedgin, mæðgin, and seems to mean lovers; it only occurs twice, viz. in Clem., þá varð hvárt þeirra fríðgina öðru fegit, 37; and in the poem Pd. 53, but here the verse is in a fragmentary state. *fríð-gætur*, f. pl. enticements of peace, in the phrase, *bera fríðgætur á e-n*, to make overtures for peace to one, Bjarn. 55. *fríð-görð*, f. 'peace-making,' truce, treaty, Fms. vi. 63, x. 155, Stj. 566, 650: a part of the Ó. H. is called *Fríðgöðar-auga*, u, f., referring to the negotiation for peace between Sweden and Norway, A. D. 1018. *fríð-heilagtr*, adj. inviolate, Gpl. 129, N. G. L. i. 4, K. Á. 30, Fs. 150. *fríð-helga*, ad, to proclaim inviolate, Nj. 101, Lv. 7.

fríð-helgi, f. inviolability, protection by law, Landn. 97, Fms. i. 80. *fríðill*, m. a lover, gallant, poet., Vkv. 27; cp. *fríðgin*. *fríð-kastali*, a. m. a 'castle of peace,' asylum, Fas. iii. 248. *fríð-kaup*, n. purchase of peace, Gpl. 142, Fbr. 18 new Ed., Fms. v. 327. *fríð-kaupa*, keypti, to purchase peace, Ísl. ii. 442. *fríð-kolla*, u, f. the nickname of a lady, Fms. vii. 63. **FRÍÐLA**, u, f., usually contr. *frílla*, [Dan. *frille*], prop. = Lat. *amica*, a fem. answering to *fríðill*, q. v.; en *fríða frílla*, the fair mistress, Hym. 30; but in prose in a bad sense a barlot, concubine, Fms. i. 2, viii. 63, Sturl. ii. 73, Sks. 693. **COMPS:** *fríllu-barn*, m. a bastard child, Landn. 174, Fms. xi. 212. *fríllu-borinn*, part. bastard-born, Fas. i. 354. *fríllu-dóttir*, f. an illegitimate daughter, Gpl. 238, 239. *fríllu-lifnaðr*, m. fornication, whoredom, Jb. 137. *fríllu-lífi*, n. id., K. Á. 218, H. E. i. 477; in the N. T. = the Gr. *μοιχεία*. *fríllu-maðr*, m. an adulterer, = Gr. *μοιχός*, N. T.; in pl., Bs. i. 684. *fríllu-sonr*, m. an illegitimate son, Gpl. 237, 238, Hkr. i. 100, 198, Landn. 260. *fríllu-tak*, n., in the phrase, *taka frílutaki*, to take as concubine, Eg. 343, Fms. ii. 291, vii. 110, Sturl. iii. 270. *fríð-land*, n. a 'peace-land' or friendly country, Fms. ii. 132, Hkr. i. 295; used in the laws of old freebooters (vikingar), who made a compact not to plunder a country, on condition of having there a free asylum and free market; —such a country was called *fríðland*, Eg. 245, Fms. xi. 62, Ísl. ii. 234. *fríð-lauss*, adj. outlawed, Fms. vii. 204, N. G. L. i. 15, K. Á. 142. *fríð-leggia*, lagði, to make peace, Fms. iii. 73. *fríð-liga*, adv. peaceably, Fms. ii. 124. *fríð-ligr*, adj. peaceable, Hom. 143, Fms. v. 248, Nj. 88, Eb. 266. *fríð-mark*, n. a token of peace, Fms. x. 347. *fríð-mál*, n. pl. words of peace, Fms. vii. 23. *fríð-menn*, m. pl. men of peace, friends, Ld. 76, Lv. 102, Stj. 213, Fms. vi. 28, x. 244, H. E. i. 243; *fríðmenn konungs*, the king's friends or allies, id. *fríð-mælað*, t, to sue for peace, Krók. 62; f. við e-n, id., Stj. 398. **FRÍÐR**, m., gen. *fríðar*, dat. *fríði*, [Ulf. renders *εἰρήνη* by *gawairhi*, but uses the verb *gafriþon* = *καταλλάττειν*, and *gafriþons* = *καταλλαγή*; A. S. *fríð* and *freoðo*; mod. Germ. *friede*; Dan. and Swed. *fred*; lost in Engl., and replaced from the Lat.]: —peace, but also personal security, inviolability; in the phrases, *fyrirgöra só ok fríði*, to forfeit property and peace, i. e. be outlawed, Gpl. 160; *setja gríð ok fríð*, to 'set,' i. e. make, truce and peace, Grág. ii. 167; *till árs ok fríðar*, Hkr. i. 16; *fríðr ok farsæla*, Bs. i. 724; *vera í fríði*, to be in safe keeping, Al. 17; *biðja e-n fríðar*, to sue for peace, Hbl. 28; about the peace of *Fróði* cp. Edda 78–81, it is also mentioned in Hkr. i. 13, and Vellekla. 2. peace, sacredness of a season or term, cp. *Jóla-f.*, *Þáska-f.*, the peace (truce) of Yule, Easter; ann-fríðr, q. v. 3. peace, rest, tranquillity; *gefa e-m fríð*, to give peace, rest; *gefat þinum sjánum fríð*, Hm. 128. 4. with the notion of love, peace, friendship; *fríðr kvenna*, Hm. 89; *fríð at kaupa*, to purchase love, Skm. 19; *eldi heitari brennr með illum vinum fríðr fimn daga*, Hm. 50; *fríðs vátta ok mér*, I hoped for a friendly reception, *Sighvat*, Ó. H. 81; *allr fríðr* (all joy) glepsk, Hallfred; connected with this sense are *fríðill*, *fríðla*, *fríðgin*, —this seems to be the original notion of the word, and that of peace metaph. : from the N. T. the word obtained a more sacred sense, *εἰρήνη* being always rendered by *fríðr*, John xvi. 33, —*fríðr sé með yðr*, peace be with you. **COMPS:** *fríðar-andi*, a. m. spirit of peace, Pass. 21. 13. *fríðar-band*, n. a bond of peace, H. E. i. 470. *fríðar-bod*, n. an offer of peace. *fríðar-bodoðr*, n. a proclamation of peace, 656 C. 30. *fríðar-bréf*, n. a letter of peace, Fms. x. 133. *fríðar-fundr*, m. a peaceful meeting, Fms. x. 38. *fríðar-görð*, f. = *fríðgörd*, Sks. 45, 655 xxxii. 24. *fríðar-koss*, m. a kiss of peace, osculum pacis, Magn. 478, Bs. i. 175. *fríðar-mark*, n. = *fríð-mark*, þorf. Karl. 422, 625. 9. *fríðar-menn*, m. = *fríðmenn*, Lv. 96. *fríðar-ekjöldr*, m. = *fríðskjöldr*, Fas. i. 462. *fríðar-efna*, u, f. a peace meeting, Fms. vi. 27. *fríðar-stilli*, n. a peace settlement, Pass. 21. 8, cp. Luke xxiii. 12. *fríðar-tákn*, n. a token of peace, Al. 59. *fríðar-tími*, a. m. a time of peace, Bret. 50. II. as a prefix in prop. names, *Fríð-biörn*, -geirr, -gerðr, -leifr, -mundr; but it is rarely used in olden times; *Fríðrik*, Germ. *Friedrich*, is of quite mod. date in Iceland. *fríð-samliga*, adv. peaceably, Fms. vii. 312, Hkr. ii. 282, Stj. 183. *fríð-samligr*, adj. peaceable, Fms. i. 25, Stj. 301, 505, 558. *fríð-samr*, adj. peaceful, Stj. 187: a name of the mythical king *Fróði*, Fb. i. 27; also *Fríð-Fróði*, id. *fríð-sæmd*, f. peacefulness, Fms. vi. 441. *fríð-sæmi*, f. = *fríðsæmd*, Grág. pref. p. 168. *fríð-sæmja*, samdi, to make peace, Fr. *fríð-akjöldr*, m. a 'peace-shield,' a shield being used as a sign of truce, answering to the mod. flag of truce; in the phrase, *bregða upp fríðskildi*, Fas. ii. 534, Orkn. 432, Hkr. iii. 205: the truce-shield was white and opp. to the red 'war-shield,' Hkr. i. 33. *fríð-spilli*, n. a breach of the peace, Fb. ii. 56. *fríð-staðr*, m. an asylum, sacred place in a temple, Fb. 6 new Ed. *fríð-stefna*, u, f. = *fríðarstefna*, Edda 47. *fríð-stilla*, t, to settle, atone, Pass. 3. 14. *fríð-stóll*, m. a chair of peace, Sturl. i. 155 C.

fríð-sæla, u. f. *the bliss of peace*, Bs. i. 723.
fríð-sæll, adj. *blessed with peace*, Hkr. i. 17.
fríð-vænliggr, adj. *promising peace*, Fms. i. 26, 132.
fríð-vænn, adj. *promising peace, safe*, Fms. ix. 5.
fríð-pæging, f. *propitiation*, Vidal.
fríð-pæginga, ð, *to propitiate*, of Christ, Vidal.
FRIGG, f. a pr. name, gen. *friggjar*, [cp. A. S. *frigu* = *love*], *the beahten goddess Frigg*, Edda, Vsp. COMPS: **Fríggjar-eldi**, u. f. *a bird*, prob. = mod. *Máriatla*, *the wagtail*, *motacilla alba* Linn., Edda (Gl.) **Fríggjar-gras**, n. 'Frígg's herb,' *the mandrake*, Hjalt. **Fríggjar-stjarna**, u. f., astron. 'Frígg's star,' *Venus*, Clem. 26.
frilla, v. *fríðla*.
fritt, n. adj. *peaceful*, Eg. 572, Stj. 471, 475; in the phrase, *e-m er fritt* (or *eiga fritt*), *one's person being safe*; *hversu vel mun honum fritt at koma á yðvarn fund*, *how safe will it be for him to come to you?* Fms. vii. 167; *Hogni spurdi, hvárt þeim skyldi fritt vera*, Sturl. ii. 144 C; *eiga í flestum stöðum illa fritt*, Fbr. 48 new Ed.; *ef eigi væri allt fritt (sæf) af Steingrims hendi*, Rd. 277; *þá var illa fritt, things were ill at ease*, *uneasy*, Bs. i. 363; *hvárt skal mér fritt at ganga á fund yðvarn*, Fb. iii. 453.
FRÍ, adj. = *frjáls*, *free, released, vacant*, used in a less noble sense than *frjáls*, q. v.; *fri* is foreign, but freq. in mod. writers:—used as adv. *freely, truly*, in mod. poets, Pass. 7. 12, 18. 9, 19. 8, 38. 5.
FRÍ, m. [Dan. *frier* = *a wooer*, cp. *frjá*], *a lover*, = *fríðill*, an ðw. *æy.*, Hým. 9, cp. *fríðla*; *Höfuðl. 15* is dubious.
fri, n. a mod. college term, *vacation*, probably from Lat. *feria*.
fría, ð, *to deliver*, Lv. 94 better *fírur*; reflex. *to free oneself*, Fms. xi. 424.
frían, f. (in O. H. 206 fríon), *remission*, an ðw. *æy.*, Fms. v. 55, Pass. 13. 13.
fríða, ð, *to adorn*, Fms. vii. 276, Fas. ii. 196, Ld. 198. [*þetta fríða* ?]
fríðendi, n. pl. *good things*; *heita e-m fríðendum, to make fair promises*, Gisl. 70, Fms. v. 157, Níðr. 6; *allir kostir ok öll f.*, Clem. 29; *er nökkut þat er til fríðenda sé um mik*, *is there anything good in me?* Fms. vi. 207; *revenue*, *reki með öllum fríðendum*, Ám. 13, 15; *heimaland með öllum fríðendum*, 52.
fríðka and **fríðka**, ð, *to grow fine and handsome*.
fríð-leikr (-leiki), m. *personal beauty*, Eg. 29, Fms. x. 234; *fríðleikr*, ð, ok *frækneikr*, Hkr. i. 302; *fríðleikinum samir hinn beztu búnaðr*, iii. 264. 2. = *fríðendi*; *svá mikla penninga at vexti ok fríðleik*, Dipl. i. 11; *simmtán kúgildi með þvilikum fríðleik sem . . .*, ii. 12, Vm. 74; *með þeim fríðleika sem fyrr segir*, Jm. 31.
FRÍÐR, adj., neut. fritt, compar. *fríðari*, superl. *fríðastr*, [a Scand. word, not found either in A. S. or Germ.]:—*fair, beautiful, handsome*, chiefly of the face; *fríðr sýnum*, Eg. 22, 23, Nj. 2, Fas. i. 387, Fms. i. 2, 17; *fine*, *líð mikit ok fritt*, 32, vii. 231; *mikit skip ok fritt*, Fagrsk.; *fríð veizla*, Fb. ii. 130; *með fríðu fóruneyti*, Ld. 22: metaph. *specious, unfair*, Fms. x. 352. II. *paid in kind*; *tólf hundruð fríð, twelve hundred head of cattle in payment*, Finnb. 226; *tólf álfum fríðum*, Dipl. ii. 20; *hve margir avar skulu í gripum (in valuables), eða hve margir fríðir (in cattle)*, Grág. i. 136; *arfi ens fríða en eigi ens ófríða, he inherits the cattle but not the other property*, 221; *sjórn tigi marka silfrs fríða, forty marks of silver paid in cattle*, Eg. 526, v. l. Icel. at present call all payment in kind 'í fríðu', opp. to cash; í fríðu ok úfríðu, H. E. i. 561. III. as noun in fem. pr. names, *Hólm-fríðr*, *Hall-fríðr*, etc., Landn.; and **FRÍÐA**, u. f. as a term of endearment for these pr. names.
FRÍÐIR, m. pl. *the Frisians*, Fms., Eg. passim. **FRÍÐ-land**, n. *Frisia*, **FRÍÐR**, adj. *Frisian*, Fms. vi. 362.
FRÍÐKR, adj. [O. H. G. *frise*; mod. Germ. *frisch*], *frisky, brisk, vigorous*, (mod. word); **frísk-leikl**, a, m. *friskness, briskness, vigour*; **frísk-legr**, adj. (-legr, adv.), *friskly, briskly*.
FRÍJA, f. a *swetheart*, Skv. 3. 8, and perh. in Fm. 5 for *lán* of the MS.
FRJÁ, ð, [Ulf. renders *δραπῶν* and *φλεῖν* by *frijon*, and *δράση* by *frijawa*; akin to *fríðr*, *fríðill*; in Icel. this word has almost entirely disappeared, except in the part. *frændi*, which is found also in Engl. *friend*, Germ. *freund*: *frjá* has thus met with the same fate as its antagonist *frjá* (*to bate*); both have been lost as verbs, while the participles of each, *frjáandi* and *frændi*, *fiend* and *friend*, remain:—*vrijen*, *to woo*, still remains in Dutch; and the mod. High Germ. *freien* and Dan. *frie* are borrowed from Low Germ.]:—*to pet*, an ðw. *æy.* in Mkv. 5.—*annars barn er sem ulf at frjá, to pet another man's bairn is like petting a wolf*, i. e. he will never return your love. The passage Ls. 19 is obscure and probably corrupt.
FRJÁ—, in the compds: **Frjá-aptan**, m. *Friday evening*, Sturl. ii. 216. **Frjá-dagr**, m. *Friday*, Rb. 112, 572, Jb. 200; *langi F.*, *Good Friday*, K. A. 68 passim: **Frjádaga-aptan**, m. *Friday evening*, Sturl. ii. 210 C: **Frjádaga-kveld**, n. *id.*, Sturl. ii. 211 C: **Frjádaga-nótt**, f. *Friday night*, Fms. viii. 35 (v. l.), Nj. 186: **Frjádaga-þing**, n. *a Friday meeting*, Rb. 331: **Frjádaga-fasti**, u. f. *a Friday fast*, Fms. x. 381. **Frjá-kveld**, n. = *frjáptan*, Hkr. iii. 277, Sturl. ii. 211 C. **Frjá-morginn**, m. *Friday morning*, Fms. viii. 35, Orkn. (in a verse, App.) **Frjá-nótt**, f. = *frjádagnótt*, Fms. viii. 35. It is remarked above, a. v. dagr, that this 'frjá' is derived from the A. S. form *Fræð*, answering to the northern *Freyr*, Goth. *Frauja*, and is a rendering of the eccl. Lat. *dies Veneris*, as in eccl. legends the Venus of the Lat. is usually rendered by

Fræð (*Freyja*) of the Teutonic. This word is now obsolete in Icel., as *Friday* is now called *Föstudagr*, vide *fasti*.

FRJÁLS, adj., dat. and gen. sing. fem. and gen. pl. *frjáls*, *frjálsar*, and *frjálsa* in old writers, but mod. *frjálsri*, *frjálsrar*, *frjálsara*, inserting *r*, [a contracted form from *fri-bals*; Ulf. *fríbals*; O. H. G. *fríbals*; the A. S. *freols* is prob. Scand., as it is not used in old poetry: *frjáls* therefore properly means 'free-necked,' a ring round the neck being a badge of servitude; but the Icel. uses the word *fri* only in the compound *frjáls*, which is lost in Dan., though it remains in Swed. *frälse* and *ufrälse* man; the mod. Dan. and Swed. *fri* is borrowed from the Germ. *frei*, and so is the Icel. *fri*:—Ulf. renders *ἀλευθρία* by *fríbals*, but *ἀλευθρος* by *fréin*]:—*free*, opp. to *bondsman*; *frjáls er hverr er fréisi er geñt*, N. G. L. i. 32, cf. þræll getr barn við frjálsu konu, Grág. (Kh.) i. 224; *skal þik bæta sem frjálsan mann*, Nj. 57: metaph. *free, unbindered*, *láta e-n fara frjálsan*, Fms. i. 15; of property, *frjálsat forræði*, *eign*, *yfirráð*, *free, full possession*, D. N. passim; *skógar frjálsir af ágangi konunga ok illræðis-manna*, Fa. 20: neut., *eiga . . . at frjálsu, to possess freely, without restraint*, Fms. x. 211, Jb. 187, O. H. 92; *með frjálsu, unbindered*, Hrafn. 24.
frjálsa, ð, *to free*, vide *frelsa*, Stj., Barl., D. N., Sks., Karl., passim.
frjálsan, f. *rescue*, Stj. 50.
frjálsari, a, m. = *frelsari*, Stj. 51.
frjáls-borinn, part. *freeborn*, vide *frelsbörinn*.
frjáls-gjafa (-göfa), u. f. *a freed-woman*, N. G. L. i. 327, 358.
frjáls-gjafi, a, m. a 'free-given' man, *free-man*, in the Norse law distinguished from and lower than a *leysingi*, q. v., N. G. L. i. 345, 347. II. *one that gives freedom*, Grág. i. 227.
frjálsri, f. *freedom*, an unusual form, = *frelsi*, cp. Ulf. *frébals*.
frjálsing, f. *deliverance*, Karl.
frjáls-leikr (-leiki), m. *liberty*, 655 xxxii. 4: metaph. *liberality, frankness*, Fms. xi. 422, Stj. 201.
frjáls-lendingr, m. *a free tenant, franklin*, Karl.
frjáls-liga, adv. *freely, frankly*, Hkr. i. 138, Fms. v. 194, Sks. 619, Stj. 154.
frjáls-ligr, adj. *free, frank, independent*, Sks. 171, 523, 546.
frjálsmann-ligr, adj. *like a free man*, Grett. 109.
FRJÓ, n. (and *freo*), dat. *freovi*, = *fræ*, *seed*, Th. 23, Stj. 97, 196, H. E. i. 513. COMPS: **frjó-korn**, n. = *frækorn*, Gpl. 351 A. **frjó-laun**, n. pl. *reward for the seed sown*, N. G. L. i. 240. **frjó-lausa**, adj. *seedless, barren*, Magn. 494. **frjó-leikr** (-leiki), m. *fertility*, Stj. 56, 202, 398. **frjó-ligr**, adj. *fruitful*, Stj. 76, Fb. ii. 24.
frjór, adj. *fertile*, Stj. 75, passim.
FRJÓSA, pret. *fraus*, pl. *frusu*; pres. *frýs*, mod. *frýs*; pret. subj. *frysi*, but *freri*, Gisl. 32; part. *frosinn*, sup. *frosit*; an older declension analogous to *gróa*, *gróti*, is, pret. *fróri* or *freri*, part. *frórium* or *frerium*, mod. *fredinn*, altering the *r* into *ð*, whereto *frer* (q. v.) belongs: [O. H. G. *frosian*; mod. Germ. *frieren*; A. S. *frosian*; Engl. *freeze*; Dan. *fryse*; Swed. *frysa*]:—*to freeze*; often used impers.; *it freezes them* (of earth, water, etc.), i. e. *they are frozen, ice-bound, stiff with ice*; *þar fraus þá* (acc.) *um nætr*, A. A. 272; *fraus um hann klæðin* (acc.), *the clothes froze about his body*, Fb. 52; *aldrei skal hér frjósa korn* (acc.), Fms. v. 23; *hann* (acc., viz. the well) *frýs sá*, at . . . Stj. 96; *þeir ætluðu at bíta þess at skip* (acc.) *Ólafis konungs freri þar í höfninni, until king Ólaf's ship should be ice-bound*, Fms. v. 167:—of the weather, absol., *veðr var kalt ok frjósaða, cold and frosty*, Grett. 134; *vindr var á norðan ok frjósaði*, Sturl. i. 83; *aldrei festi snjó útan ok sunnan á haugi þorgsins ok ekki fraus*, . . . at *hann mundi ekki vilja at freri á milli þeirra*, Gisl. 32; but *frysi*, l. c., 116; *úðr en frjósa tók*, Fms. v. 167; *þótt bæði frjósi fryrir ofan ok neðan*, 23: the metaph. phrase, *e-m frýs hugr við*, *one feels horror at a thing*, iii. 187; perh. better *hrjósa*, q. v. II. part. *frerin* *jörð*, Grett. 111; *frerin þekja*, 85 new Ed.; *tá frerin*, Edda 59; *vátr ok frerin*, *wet and frozen*, Bjarn. 53; *skipit sollit ok frórit*, Bs. i. 355; *but frosit*, l. c., 330; *frómar grasrætr*, Sks. 48 new Ed.; *skóir frosnar ok snæguir*, Gisl. 31; *flestir menn voru nokkut frosnir*, Fms. ix. 353, where = *kálnir*.
frjóva, ð, and **frjóa**, mod. **frjóga** or **frjóvga**, *to fertilise*, Stj. 69, 73; *frjóvandi*, part. *blossoming*, Sks. 630, 632:—reflex. *to multiply, be fertile*, Fms. i. 159, Fas. i. 177, Stj. 61.
frjóvan, f. *fertilising*, Stj. 13: mod. **frjófgan**, Pass. 32. 2.
frjóv-samr, adj. *fertile* (*ófrjósamr*, *barren*), Sturl. 101.
frjóv-sæmi, mod. **frjóf-sæmi**, f. *fertility*.
FROÐA, u. f. (cp. *frauð*), *foab*, e. g. on milk, Fas. i. 425, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: **froðu-fall**, n. *a frothing or foaming at the mouth*. **froðu-fella**, ð, *to foam*.
frök-hleypa, t, *to let (a horse) leap like a frog*, Gpl. 412.
FROSKR, m., in olden times prob. pronounced *fröskr*, cp. the rhyme, *öðlingr skyli einkar fröskr | æpa kann i mörum fröskr*, Mkv.; [A. S. *frox*, cp. Engl. *frog*; O. H. G. *frose*; mod. Germ. *frosch*; Dan. *frø*]:—*a frog*, Hkr. i. 102, Stj. 23, 269, Fms. x. 380, 656 A. 2. 11.
FROST, n. [*frjósa*; A. S. *fyrost*; Engl., Germ., Dan., and Swed. *frost*]:—*frost*; allit., *frost ok funi*, St. 18, Fas. iii. 613; *frost veðrs*, Fms. ix. 241: often used in pl., *frost mikil ok kuldar*, ii. 29; *frosta vetr*, *a frosty*

winter, Ann. 1348; frost ok mjóst, *frost and snow*; hürku-f., a sharp frost. **frosta**-töl, n. 'frosty tools,' i. e. frail tools or implements that crack as if frost-bitten.

frosta = *frýsta*, to freeze, Fær. 86.

FROSTA, u. the name of a county in Norway where a parliament, **Frosta-þing**, was held; hence **Frostaþinga-lög**, n. pl. *the laws of the county Frosta*, N. G. L. **Frostaþinga-bók**, f. *the code of this law*, N. G. L. i. 126, Fms. passim.

frost-bólga, u. f. 'frost-swelling,' of bands swollen by frost.

frost-brestrir, m. pl. 'frost-cracks' in ice, such as are heard during a strong frost.

frosti, a, m. *the name of a horse*, freq. in Icel.

frost-mikill, adj. *very frosty*, Sks. 227 B.

frost-rósnir, f. pl. 'frost-roses,' frost work.

frost-veitir, m. a frosty winter, Ann. 1047.

frost-viðri, n. *frosty weather*, Fms. ii. 195, Sturl. iii. 198 C.

FROTTA, tt. [akin to *frata*], to sputter; með frottandi vörum, with sputtering lips, Sks. 228 B.

FRÓ, f. *relief*, esp. from pain, Hkr. i. 6, Mar., 656 A. 25, Sks. 107 B. Bs. i. 181, 299; hug-fró, gæð-fró, *mind's comfort*; allit. phrase, fríðr og fró, *peace and relief*, Bb. 3. 3.

fróa, að, to relieve, with acc., þá er þér vilít fróa menninn, þótt, St. 55: mod. with dat., chiefly used imper., e-m fróar, *one feels relief*.

fróan, f., and **frói**, a, m. *relief*, = fró, Bs. i. 312, Fas. iii. 388.

fróð-lok, m. *knowledge*, 625. 50, Landn. 89, Grág. i. 3, Skálda 160, Sks. 626; til fróðleiks ok skemmtunar, *for information and pleasure*, Edda (pref.): with a notion of sorcery, þótt, Karl. 374, Fs. 121. COMPS: **fróðleiks-átt**, f. *love of knowledge*, Skálda. **fróðleiks-bækur**, f. pl. *books of information*, Rb. 342. **fróðleiks-eyll**, f. *the apple of knowledge*, Sks. 503. **fróðleiks-tré**, n. *the tree of knowledge*, 625. 3.

fróð-liga, adv. *cleverly*, Fms. iii. 163; eigi er nú f. spurt, Edda 8.

fróð-ligr, adj. *clever*, Sks. 553: mod. *curious*.

FRÓÐR, adj. [Ulf. fróþs = φρόνιμος, σοφός, σώφρων, σωτός; Hel. fród; A. S. fród] = *knowing, learned, well-instructed*; fróðr, er marg-kunnigr er, Fms. xi. 413; hún var fróð at mörgu, Nj. 194; þat er sögn fróðra manna, Ísl. ii. 206; verða fróðari um e-t, Sks. 37; at Finnunum tveim er hér eru fróðastir (*greatest wizards*), Fms. i. 8; fúrr er fróðum vant, *little is lacking to the knowing*, cp. the Engl. 'knowledge is power,' Hm. 107: of books, containing much information, instructive, bækr bestar ok fróðastar, Bs. i. 429. β. in some passages in Hm. fróðr seems to mean *clever*, Hm. 7, 27, 30, 61, 107; þá nam ek at frævas ok fróðr vera, 142; fróðir menn, *knowing men*, Yt. 6; fróð regin, *the wise powers*, Vpm. 26; enn fróði jötunn, 30, 33, 35—in some few poet. comps (in which it seems to be used almost = *prúðr, brave, valiant*, as bōð-f., eljuf-f.) the true meaning is *skilled in war* (cp. the Gr. δαλφωρ); sann-f., *truly informed*; óljúgróðr, Íb. 4; ú-fróðr, *ignorant*, = Goth. unfrōps, which Ulf. uses to translate δαλφωρ, δαλφωτος; sögu-fróðr, *skilled in old lore*. As fróðr chiefly refers to historical knowledge, 'hinn Fróði' was an appellation given to the old Icel. chroniclers—Ari Fróði, Brandr Fróði, Sæmundr Fróði, Kolskeggr Fróði, who lived between 1050 and 1150 A. D. But the historians of the next age were seldom called by this name: Odd Munk (of the end of the 12th century) is only once called so, (Ing. S. fine); Snorri (of the 13th) twice, viz. Ann. 1241 in a single MS., and Sturl. iii. 98, but in a part of the Saga probably not written by Sturla himself; Sturla (who died in 1284) is never called by that name; and the only real exception is Styrmir 'Fróði' (who died in 1245), though he least deserved the name. Of foreign writers the Icel. gave the name Fróði to Bede (Landn. pref.), whom they held in great honour.

FRÓMR, adj., akin to framr, prob. borrowed from Germ. *fromm*, Low Germ. *from*; it seems to have come to Icel. with the Hanseatic trade at the end of the 15th century, and is found in the Rímur of that time, e. g. Skáld-Helga R. 3. 22; from Luther's Bible and the Reformation it became more freq. in the sense of *righteous, pious*, with the notion of *guileless, from-og meinlaus*, and often occurs in the N. T. and hymns, e. g. Pass. 22. 2, 24. 9: it has however not been truly naturalized, except in the sense of *honest*, i. e. *not thievish*, and ófrómr, *dishonest, thievish*, (a euphemism); emtala-f., *not slandering, speaking fair of other people*. COMPS: **fróm-leiki**, a, m. *guilelessness*, Pass. 16. 8. **fróm-lyndi**, f. *id.*

FRÓN, n. a poet. word = *land, country*, Lex. Poët. passim; scarcely akin to the Germ. *fröh* = *demesne*: in mod. poets and in patriotic songs frón is the pet name for Icel. itself, Núm. i. 10, 8. 9, 12. 4, Snót 16: Icel. students in Copenhagen about 1763 were the first who used the word in this sense.

FRUM, [cp. Lat. *primus*; Goth. *frums* = ἀρχή, *fruma* = πρῶτος; A. S. *from* = *the first*, but only in comps: **frum-brófr**, n. *an original deed*. **frum-burðr**, m. *the first-born*, Ver. 8, Stj. 42, 161, 304, 306, Ead. passim. **frum-byllingr**, m. *one who has newly set up in life*. **frum-ferill**, m. *the first traveller (visitor) to a place*, Nj. 89. **frum-tóm**, f. *first-fruit*, Stj. passim, H. E. i. 468. **frum-getinn**, part. *first-begotten*, Stj. 65, 160, passim. **frum-getnaðr**, m. = *frumburðr*, 656 A. i. 24, Stj. 161. **frum-getningr**, m. *id.*, Stj. 304. **frum-gjöf**, f.

the first gift, 677. 4. **frum-gögn**, n. pl. *the primal, principal proofs*, a law term, Nj. 234, Grág. i. 56. **frum-hending**, f. *the foremost rhyming syllable in a verse*, a metrical term, Edda (Ht.) 121. **frum-hlaup**, n. a personal assault, a law term, Grág., Nj. passim. **frum-hlaupa-maðr**, m. *an assailant*, Grág. ii. 13. **frum-höfundr**, m. *the original author or writer*. **frum-kveði**, a, m., **frum-kveðill**, mod. **frum-kveðull**, m. *an originator*, Edda 18, Ed. Arna-Magn. i. 104. **frum-kviðr**, m. *the first verdict*, Grág. i. 34. **frum-kvæði**, n. *the original poem*. **frum-lína**, u. f., *mathem. a base-line*, Björn Gunn. **frum-mál**, n. *in the original tongue*, opp. to translation, bók rituð á frummáli. **frum-rit**, n. *the original writing*, of MSS., (mod.) **frum-ritaðr** (and of poems **frum-kveðinn**, **frum-orðr**), part. *originally written (composed) in this or that language*. **frum-smíðr**, m. *the first workman*, Edda (in a verse). **frum-smíð**, f. *the first attempt of a beginner in any art*, in the saying, flest frumsmíð stendr til bóta, Edda 126. **frum-sök**, f. *the original cause*, a law term, Nj. 235, Grág. i. 48 passim. **frum-tign**, f. *the first, highest dignity*, Bs. i. 37, Magn. 512. **frum-tón**, m. a musical term, *the tonic*, Icel. Choral-book (pref.) **frum-tunga**, u. f. *original tongue*. **frum-varp**, n. a parliamentary term, a bill under debate, (mod.) **frum-vaxti** and **frum-vaxta** (**frum-vaxinn**, Nj. 147, v. l.), adj. 'first-grown,' in one's prime, Nj. 112, Fs. 31, Fms. i. 157, xl. 3, Ísl. ii. 203; dóttir f., Eg. 247, Gret. 97. **frum-váttir**, m. *the first, original witness*, Grág. i. 46, Gpl. 477: eccl. *the proto-martyr*, Hom. 42, 109, Stj. 51. **frum-verr**, m. *the first husband*, Halfríð, who calls Odin the fr. of Frigg, Fs. 94, Skv. 3. 59. **frum-vöxtir**, m. *the first growth, first-fruits*, Stj. 305: cp. *brum*.

frums (= *frum*-) exists in a few comps: **frumsar-brauð**, n. *bread of the first-fruits*, Stj. 615. 2 Kings iv. 43: **frums**- or **frumsa**- is in Icel. and in Norse popular tales esp. used of animals that are first-born through two or more generations; such animals are thought to have a wonder-power, cp. Ivar Asasen; hence **frumsa-kálfur**, m. a 'frumsa' calf; the word still represents the Gothic form *frums*, vide above. **frumsa-frum** (or **frumsa-brum**), n., botan. *pollen*, Björn. In Ísl. þjóða, i. 530, v. l., **frumsa**, n., is said to mean a lump on the forehead of new-born foals, Gr. ἰσχυρὰς, which was used as a love-spell, cp. Virg. Aeneid. iv. 515, 516.

frunti, a, m. [prob. from the Fr. *effronté*, cp. Scot. *frunty*], a rude, obtrusive boor; **frunta-ligr**, adj.; **frunta-skapr**, m.

FRÚ, f., an older nom. sing. **frauva**, u. f., occurs Fms. x. 421, (Ágrip); **frouva**, Stj. 47; **frou**, id.; frú is prop. a later contracted form from **frouva**; therefore the gen. in old writers is always frú (qs. frúva); and the word is in the sing. indecl., thus, frú-innar, Fms. ix. 292; hann fékk frú Cecilíu, x. 3; móðir frú Ingigerðar, Landn. 240; frú Kristínar, Fms. ix. 8; sliktar frou (sic) sem ek em, Str. 40, 47: in mod. usage gen. frúar, if used by itself or put after one's name, but indecl. if put before it in addressing any one, thus, Frú Kristínar, but Kristínar frúar; the gen. frúar occurs Fas. iii. 586, in a MS. of the 15th century: pl. frúir, but older form fruvur or frouvur, e. g. frouvur, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 96 (Kb.); but Ob. frúr, Hkr. i. 16: [feyja was origin. fem. of freyr, and prop. meant Lat. *domina*; Germ. *frau*; Dan. *frue*; no Goth. *fraujō* is found]:—a lady; in Icel. at present only used of the wives of men of rank or title, e. g. biskups-frú, amtmanns-frú; wives of priests are not called so: again, húsfreyja is more homely, Germ. *hausfrau*, Engl. *housewife*, always of a married woman, vide e. g. the þjóðálfr (Icel. newspaper): in the 14th century in Icel. frú was used of abbesses and wives of knights, but was little used before the 13th century: af hennar (the goddess Freyja) nafni skyldi kalla allar konur tignar (*noble woman*), svá sem nú heita fruvur, Hkr. i. c.; af hennar nafni er þat tignar-nafn er ríkis-konur (*women of rank*) eru kallaðar fruvur, Edda i. c.; Kolr hafði talat margt við frú cina ríka (of a foreign lady in Wales), Nj. 280: again, good housewives, such as Bergthora in Njála, are called húsfreyjur, but never frúir; thus, kemsk þó at seinna fari, húsfreyja, Nj. 69; gakk þú út, húsfreyja, þvát ek vil þik fyrir öngan mun inni brenna, 200; bíandi ok húsfreyja, Grág. i. 157; góð húsfreyja, Nj. 51; gild húsfreyja, Glúm. 349, Bs. i. 535:—the Virgin Mary is in legends called vár frú, *our Lady*; cp. jungfrú (pronounced jómsfrú).

FRYGÐ, f., and **fryktr**, m., Stj. 26, 56, 77, [an unclass. word formed from Lat. *fructus*], *blossoming*; fegð ok f., Stj. 14, 142; frygð ok feiti, 154; frygð ok ávotr, 15. **frygðar-fullr** and **-samligr**, adj. *fruitful*, Stj. 27.

II. in the Rímur of the 15th century frygð is used of love, Lat. *amores*, Skáld-H. 5. 38, passim; and **frygdugr**, adj. *amorous*, Skáld-H. It is a bad word and quite out of use, and seems to have no connection with Germ. *freude*, which is a good Teut. word; the mod. **frukt**, n. *bumble compliments*, and **frukta**, að, *to make such compliments*, in a bad sense, are perhaps akin, but they are slang words.

frýsta, t, [frost], to freeze, Sturl. iii. 20, Fms. viii. 421, v. l.

frý-girn, f. [frýja], a provoking, taunting temper, Hom. 86.

frý-gjarn, adj. *provoking, censorious*, Ísl. Heiðarv. S. in the extracts of Jon Olafsson, (not frígjarn.)

FRÝJA, pres. *frýr*, pæc. *frýði*, pres. with the neg. suf. *frýr-at*, Lex. Poët., to defy, challenge, question, taunt, with dat. of the person; hún frýði honum með mörgum orðum, Fas. i. 142: with gen. of the thing, so

challenge, question; frýja e-m hugar, to question one's courage, Nj. 60, 1st. ii. 102; meir frýr þú mér grimuleiks en aðrir menn, Eg. 255; þessi klæði frýja ykkir fœdur-hefuda, those clothes challenge you to revenge your father, Ld. 260; er hvarigum söknað at f., neither needed to be spurred on, Fms. xi. 131; konungi kvæð öngan þess mundu f. honum, the king said that no one would challenge, question him as to that, v. 337; hvarki frý ek mér skygnleiks eðr áráðis (the words of a bravo), Nj. 258; engan heyri ek efndanna f., Fms. vii. 121; enginn frýr þér vits, en meir ertu grunadr um gæzku, no one questions thy wit (bead), but thy godliness (beast) is more questioned, Sturl. i. 135; frýr nú skutrinn (better skutum) skridar, a pun, now the stern bangs, the stern-rowsers pull feebly, Grett. 113 new Ed.

II. frýja á e-t, a law phrase, to complain of, protest; cp. áfrýja, ef annarr hvárt frýr á hlut sinn, Gpl. 23; frýja á mál, N. G. L. i. 26; buðu þeir biskupi þann kost fyrir þat sem á var frýð, Bs. i. 754; to egg on, ekki skaltu hér enn þurfa mjök á at f., Nj. 58; þyrfti þat þeim at bæta sem brotið var á, en eigi hinum, er á frýðu (vobo provoked), Sturl. iii. 162.

frýja, v. f. a defiance, challenge, question, taunt, Fs. 8, Bs. i. 734, Ld. 236; verja sik frýju, to clear oneself of all question, i. e. do a thing blamelessly, Sturl. iii. 68; ek varða mik kvenna frýju, I cleared myself from the taunts of woman, Eb. (in a verse); frýju-laust, n. adj. blamelessly; berjask f., to fight hard, Glúm. 381; þeir sækja bardagann f., Fms. xi. 136; hann kvæð Einar mundu elt hafa f., Sturl. i. 68; frýju-ord, n. taunting words, Fms. vii. 272, xi. 374, Nj. 108.

frýjan, f. = frýja, Fms. v. 55.

FRÝNN or frýnilligr, adj.; this word is never used but as compounded with the prefix ú- (except Fas. ii. 351 in a bad and late Saga), viz. ú-frýnn or ú-frýnilligr = frowning. The sense as well as the etymology of frýnn is somewhat dubious; there is the Germ. *frön* or *frön* or *fran*; but that word seems purely German and is by Grimm supposed to be qs. *frō* min = my lord (vide Hel.); neither does Icel. frýnn or Germ. *frōn* correspond properly as to the root vowel (cp. e. g. Germ. *lobn* = Icel. laun): on the other hand there is the Engl. *frown*, which in form answers to the simple frýnn, but in sense to the compd ú-frýnn; as no similar word is found in A. S. (nor in Germ. nor in Hel.), *frown* is most likely a Scand. word; and we suppose that the Icel. prefix syllable ú- is not in this instance = un-, that is to say, negative, but = of-, that is to say, intensive (= too, very, greatly); the original forms of frýnn, of-frýnnligr were contr. and assimilated into ófrýnn, ófrýnilligr, meaning very frowning, and these compds then superseded the primitive simple word; this is confirmed by the freq. spelling in MSS. with 'of-', e. g. ofrýnn, Ó. H. 144; all-ofrýnn, Eg. Cod. Wolph.; heldr ofrýnn, Ó. H. 167; but yet more freq. with 'ú-', e. g. Orkn. 440, Boll. 358, Fær. 50, Fms. i. 40, Fb. i. 73; the ckkí frýnn, Fas. l. c., is again a variation of úfrýnn; the statement by Björn that frýnn is = bland, affable, is a mere guess by inference from the compd.

frýa, n. the snorting of a horse.

FRÝSA, t. (hon frýsti ferliga, Sams. 9), mod. að, to snort, whinny, of a horse, Greg. 49, Karl. 3, 4, Fas. i. 60 (where better frýsa, q. v.); akin are frýssa, að, and frussa, to sport.

frýsing, f. = frýs, Fas. iii. 441.

FRÆ, n. (not fræ, as even Eyvind Skaldaspillir rhymes frævi and ævi), sometimes in old MSS. spelt fræo or frjó (q. v.), but less rightly; old dat. frævi, mod. fræi; [Ulf. *fræiv* = *swēpma*; Swed. and Dan. *frō*; not found in Germ., Saxon, or Engl.; it is therefore a Gothic-Scandinavian word]; —seed, 677, 11, Rb. 78, 655 xxx. 2; chiefly used of vegetables, sæði of animal seed; varpa síðan fræi í fold fyrirmyndan um sjálfs mins hold, Bb. 3, 54; very freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: fræ-korn, n. a grain of seed, 673 A. 2, Gpl. 351, Fms. i. 92. fræ-mællir, m. a measure of seed, N. G. L. i. 39, Gpl. 343. fræ-vænlig, adj. promising fruit, Sks. 630, v. l.

fræða, dd. [Ulf. *fraphjan* = *σοφίζω*], to instruct, teach, Str. 1, 68; reflex. to learn, be instructed, H. E. i. 473.

FRÆÐI, f. and n. [fróðr; qs. Ulf. *fraphi*, n. = *φῶς, νόμα, σίωσις, φφῆν*, and *φρῆν*, f. = *φρῶσις, σφῆσις, σοφία*]: I. fem. knowledge, learning, lore; sannindi fræðinnar, Fms. iv. 4, Magn. 430; marghættuð f., Rb. (pref.); mann-fræði, personal history, genealogy, Bs. i. 91, Bárð. 24 new Ed., Fms. viii. 102; landnáma-sögur ok forn fræði, old lore, 1st. ii. 189; fona fræði, Fb. i. 397; hann lærði Ara prest, og marga fræði sagði hann honum, þá er Ari ritaði síðan; Ari nam ok marga fræði at þurði, Ó. H. (pref.); in mod. usage as compd in many words, as, gud-fræði, theology; mál-f., philology; edlis-f., or náttúru-f., physiology, etc.; —hence are formed, gud-fræðingr, a theologian; mál-fræðingr, a philologist; náttúru-fræðingr, a naturalist, etc.; —these words are now common, but are of late growth, even in the Nucl. Latin. of 1738 they are unknown, vide the Latin headings antiquarius, theologicus, etc.

II. neut., esp. in pl. records; hin spaklegu fræði er Ari þorgilsson hefir á bækur sett, Skálda 161 (Thorodd); hvatki er missagt es í fræðum þessum, lb. 3; í sumum fræðum, in some old records, Edda 7: Fræði (pl.) with the earliest Christians was the lore to be learnt by neophytes, as the Lat. Credo and Pater Noster, cp. the curious story in Hallfr. S. Fs. 93; since the Reformation the same name was given to Luther's short Catechism (to be learnt by

heart next after the Lord's Prayer), læra Fræðin; það stendr í Fræðnum; Fræða-kvor, n. Luther's Catechism, (kvor, = quire, means in Icel. a little book.)

2. with the notion of witchcraft; þau kvæðu þar fræði um, en þat vóru galdrar, Ld. 142; of a poem, hafa kátir menn sett f. þat er, Grett. 119 new Ed. COMPS: fræði-bækur, f. pl. books of knowledge, learned work, Skálda 159. fræði-maðr (fræða-maðr, Edda prela, m. a learned man, scholar, Skálda 159; f. á kvæði, Fms. vi. 391; as historian, eptir sögn Ara prests ok annarra fræðimanna, iv. 5 (v. l.), xi. 64, Ó. H. pref. 30, Sturl. i. 9, 1st. ii. 189. fræði-nám, n. learning, studying, Bs. i. 240. fræði-næmi, n. id., Bs. i. 241.

FRÆGD, f. [frágu, vide frægna], good report, fame, renown; til frægðar skal konung hafa, a saying, Fms. vii. 73; —cp. fylki skal til frægðar hafa, Mk. 6, Fms. i. 99, v. 300; með frægð ok fagnaði, 655 xiii. B. 4. COMPS: frægðar-ferð (-fór), f. an exploit, Sturl. i. 4, Eg. 279. frægðar-fullr, adj. famous, Magn. 432. frægðar-lauss, adj. (-löysi, n.), inglorious, H. E. i. 516. frægðar-maðr, m. a famous man, Fms. ii. 271, Grett. 196 new Ed. frægðar-mark, n. a badge of glory, Fas. i. 257. frægðar-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), Stj. frægðar-skot, n. a famous shot, Fas. ii. 338, Fms. ii. 271. frægðar-verk, n. a feat, Fms. i. 146, Hkr. iii. 96.

frægi-ligr, adj. (-ligna, adv.), famous, Fas. iii. 424, Stj. 69, 78, 141. frægja, d, to make famous, Fms. xi. 436, Stj. 66, Skálda 208; við-f., to extol far and wide; ú-frægja, to deprecate.

frægr, adj., frægri, frægstr, or mod. frægari, frægast, famous; fræg konungr, Fms. i. 114; frægri en aðrir menn, Fas. iii. 278; frægstr allra landnáms-manna, Landn. 316, v. l.; var sú för hin frægjasta, Fms. vii. 66; varð þetta frægt víða um lönd, i. 164; þat mun vera frægt, v. 344; við-frægr, widely famous; ú-frægr, inglorious.

fræjandi, part. bearing seed, Sks. 630 B, 632 B.

FRÆKN (i. c. frœkn) and frækinn, adj., compar. frækari, superl. fræknastr, valiant, stout, esp. of bodily exercise, Fms. i. 161, 258, vi. 150 (v. l.), 315, Háv. 55, Bær. 15, Nj. 15, Hkr. i. 301, Gm. 17.

frækni-leikr (less correct fræk-leikr), m. feat, valor, Fms. ii. 48, v. 165, Bær. 19, Fær. 132, Valla L. 214, Grett. 171 new Ed.

frækni-liga (less correct fræk-liga, frækli-liga), adv. valiantly, Fms. viii. 289 (v. l.), ix. 509, 1st. ii. 267, Hkr. Hjórv. 12, Nj. 116.

frækni-ligr (less correct fræk-ligr, frækli-ligr), adj. valiant, bold looking, 655 xxix. 2, Rd. 244, Sturl. iii. 245, Fas. i. 72, iii. 153, Fms. i. 25, ii. 106, passim.

frænd-afli, a, m. strength in kinsmen, Orkn. 230, v. l.

frænd-bálkr, m. a 'balk or fence of friends,' a body of kinsmen, great family, Orkn. 470, Eb. 20, Fms. i. 288.

frænd-bætr, f. pl. fines, wergild for a kinsman, N. G. L. i. 75.

frænd-erfð, f. family inheritance, N. G. L. i. 49.

frænd-garðr, m. = frændbálkr, poet. a stronghold of kinsmen.

frænd-göfugr, adj. having distinguished kinsmen, Sturl. i. 30.

frænd-hagi, a, m. a native place, = áttagi, q. v., Fms. vii. 136, 370.

frænd-hollr, adj. faithful to one's kinsmen, pious, Fms. vi. 35.

FRÆNDI, an irreg. part. of the obsolete frjá, pl. frændr, gen. frænda, dat. frændum, [Ulf. renders *φίλος* by *frjondr*; A. S. *fræond*; Engl. *friend*; Hel. *friend*; Ó. H. G. *frjunt*; Germ. *freund*; all of them meaning friend = Lat. *amicus*; whereas in the Scand. languages, Icel. as well as mod. Swed. and Dan., it is only used in a metaph. sense; Dan. *frænde*; Swed. *fründe*]; —a kinsman; not a single instance is on record of the word having ever been used in another sense, unless an exception be allowed in the allit. phrase, sem frændr en eigi sem fjáendr, in the old Grðamál, Grág. (Kb.) i. 170; —the same usage prevails in the oldest poems, e. g. Hm., —deyr fé, deyrja frændr, 75; sumr er af sonum sáll sumr af frændum, 68; and Dags frændr, the kinsmen (great grandsons) of Dag, Yt. 10. This change in the sense of the word is very curious and characteristic of the Scandinavians, with whom the bonds of kinship and brotherhood were strong, and each family formed a kind of confederacy or fellowship equally bound in rights and in duties; cp. such phrases as, frænd-bálkr, frænd-garðr: frændr often denotes kinsmen in a narrower sense = brethren; yet sons and frændr are distinguished in Hm. 68; but generally frændr is a collective word, Nj. 4; of a brother, Fs. 57; frændi, my son, Nj. 143, cp. Fms. vii. 22, 315, the laws and Sagas passim; ná-frændi, a near kinsman. COMPS: frænda-afli, a, m. = frændafli, Valla L. 213. frænda-bálkr, m. = frændbálkr, Ld. 102, Fms. xi. 338, Orkn. 272. frænda-gengi, n. = frændlið, Fms. x. 406. frænda-gipta, v. f. the luck or good genius of a family, Fs. 15. frænda-lát, n. the loss, death of f., Nj. 222, Sks. 726. frænda-lið, n. = frændlið, Rb. 370. frænda-ráð, n. consent of one's kinsmen, Gpl. 271, cp. Nj. 38. frænda-rög, n. strife among kinsmen, deadly strife, Fms. v. 347; cp. the saying, 6 veldr frænda rögi, Mk. frænda-akömm, f. a shame to (or within) one's family; kallaði slíka menn helzt mega heita f., Sturl. i. 13; þvi at Kristinn var þá kölluð f., Bs. i. 11; —in the last interesting passage it seems to mean such a disgrace that one was thereby expelled out of the family, cp. Fms. i. 285. frænda-styrkr, m. strength (backing) of kinsmen, Hkr. ii. 397, Eg. 474. frænda-tjón, n. loss in f., N. G. L. i. 121.

frænd-kona, u, f. (contr. frænka), a kinswoman, 655. 88, Eg. 300, Nj. 31, N. G. L. i. 350; cp. frændleif.

frænd-lauss, adj. (frænd-loysi, n.), kin-less, without kinsmen, 613. 14, 51, Rd. 265, Grág. i. 188.

frænd-leif, f. one's kinsman's widow, N. G. L. i. 304, 350, a Norse law term; the eccl. law forbade a man to marry a 'frændkona' within the fifth degree, or a 'frændleif' whose late husband was within the same degree.

frænd-leiðf, f. patrimony, inheritance, Fms. iv. 79, Stj. 600.

frænd-lið, n. a host of kinsmen, a family, Ld. 6, Eg. 137, Hkr. ii. 343.

frændlingr, m. = frændi, Fms. iv. 320.

frænd-margr, m. having many kinsmen, Fms. i. 53, iii. 16, Hkr. i. 170.

frænd-mær, f. a maiden kinswoman, Bs. i. 203.

frænd-ríkr, adj. rich in kinsmen, Sturl. ii. 189.

frænd-rækninn, adj. attached to one's kinsmen, Bs. i. 72, Fas. i. 130.

frænd-rækni, f. piety. (mod.)

frænd-samlign, adv. kinsmanlike, kindly, Sturl. ii. 79, Fms. xi. 93.

frænd-semi, f. = frændsemi, Bs. ii. 106.

frænd-semi (-symi, Stj. passim, Nj. 42, 213), f. kinsship, brotherhood, Fms. xi. 7, Ld. 158, Grág. ii. 72, N. G. L. i. 187, the laws and Sagas passim; ganga við f. -s, to acknowledge one as kinsman (e. g. as a son), Fms. ix. 418;—metaph. the kindness of a kinsman, var góð f. með þeim, there was good fellowship between them, Sturl. iii. 176, Fs. 45.

frænd-semis-lögmaðl, n. the law, rules of kinsship, Stj. 425.

frænd-semis-spell, n. breach of kinsship, incest, Grág. i. 341, Gpl. 242.

frænd-semis-tala, u, f. the tracing of kinsship, lineage, Grág. i. 28; vera i frændsemis-tölu við e-n, to be of kin to one, Eg. 72, Fms. i. 14.

frænd-skarð, n. the 'scar', i. e. loss, of a kinsman, Sturl. iii. 240.

frænd-stórr, adj. having great kinsmen, Fms. iii. 16, vii. 233.

frænd-stúlka, u, f. a 'kin-girl', a niece or the like.

frænd-sveinn, m. a 'kin-boy', a nephew or the like, Ld. 332.

frænd-sveit, f. a body of kinsmen, Fms. vi. 347.

frænd-víg, n. slaughter of a kinsman, parricide, etc., Ó. H. 184.

frær (frøer), adj. yielding fruit, Rb. 354; ú-frær, barren, Gluch. 340.

fræs (frøes), f., Lat. *fremitus*, Fm. 19; vide frýsa.

frævan, f. fruitfulness, Rb. 102, 104.

frór-lígr, adj. frosty, chilly, Sks. 238 B.

fud, f. [Germ. *fud* or *fozte*], cunnus. COMPS: fud-flögi, a, m. a

law term, a runaway from his betrothed bride, N. G. L. i. 28.

fud-hundr, m. a nickname, Fms., cp. Germ. *hunds-vott*.

fudra, ad. to flame, blaze, akin to fumi.

fud-ryskill, m. a kind of cod-fish, *cottus alepidotus*, Edda (Gl.)

FUGL, m., an older form *fogel* is usual in early MSS.; *fugls*, Hm. 13;

both forms *foglar* and *fuglar* in Mork. 7, but in old poets *fogel* is required

by the rhyme,—smögulr ástar foglar, Sighvat: [Ulf. *fugls* = *πτερόν*;

A. S. *fugol*; Engl. *fowl*; Germ. *vogel*; Swed. *fogel*; Dan. *fugl*].—a fowl,

bird; hart sem fugl flygi, Nj. 144, passim; cp. the saying, skjóta verul til

fugl ádr fíki, Orkn. 346, Mirm. 31: a nautical term, hafa fugl af landi,

to 'have fowl off land,' to stand in within range of water-fowl, i. e. be from

fifty to seventy miles off land; þeir höfðu fogl af Írlandi, Bs. i. 656:

collect. fowl, síðan samnaðisk fogl i eyra, 350; geit-fugl, the awk, *alca*

impennis; æðar-f., the eider-duck; hræ-f., a bird of prey; fit-f., q. v.;

smá-fuglar, small fowl, little birds, Mork. 7; söng-f., singing birds; snæ-f.,

snæ-fowl; bjarg-f., cliff-fowl, sea gulls, etc. COMPS: fugla-dráp,

n. bird-catching, Grág. ii. 348. fugla-kippa, u, f. a bundle of fowls,

Fas. ii. 425. fugla-klíðr, m., fugla-kvak, n., fugla-net, n. a fowl-

net, Safn i. 61. fugla-nöng, m. the song (screeching) of birds,

Fas. ii. 175, Karl. 203. fugla-tekja, u, f. bird-taking.

fugla-veidr, f. bird-catching, O. H. L. 45. fugla-rödd, f., mod. fugla-

mál, n. a bird's voice, in tales, Edda, Fms. vi. 445: metaph., karl-fugliann,

poor churl!

II. a pr. name, Orkn.

fuglari, a, m. a fowler, Bs. ii. 111, Fagrsk. 109.

fugl-berg, n. a fowling cliff; for this sort of fowling vide Guðm. S.

ch. 54, Bs. ii. 111, Grett. 144, Bs. i. 360, Eggert Itin.

fugl-stapi, a, m. = fuglberg, D. I. i. 576.

fugl-veidr, f. fowling, Grág. ii. 337, Js. 94, Pm. 7.

fugl-ver, n. a place for fowling, Fms. iv. 330.

fugl-verð, n. the price of fowl, Jb. 309.

fugl-púfa, u, f. a 'fowl-bank,' bank on which birds sit, Bs. i. 388.

FULL, n. [A. S. *ful*; Hel. *full*], a goblet full of drink, esp. a toast at a

heathen feast, cp. esp. Hák. S. Góða ch. 16—skyldi full of eld bera, and

signa full; Óðins-f., Njardar-f., Freyr-f., the toast of Odin, Njard, and

Freyr; Bragar-full (q. v.), Sdm. 8, Eg. 552, Orkn. 198: poet., Yggis-full,

Vidris-full, the toast of Odin, poetry, Al. 6, 14; Dvalins-full, Billings-full,

the toast of the dwarfs, poetry, Lex. Poët.

FULL-, in COMPS. fully, quite, enough; it may be used with almost

any adjective or adverb, e. g. full-aða, adj. fully able to, Gpl. 265, 371.

full-aðli, a, m. a full mighty man, Lex. Poët. full-bakaðr, part.

full-bakad, Orkn. 112, Fas. i. 85. full-boðit, part. n. good enough

for. fully a match for, Bjarn. 8. full-borða, adj. a 'full-boarded'

ship, with bulwarks of full height, Fms. ii. 218. full-býli, n. full provisions

for a house, Bs. ii. 145. full-djarfliga, adj. (-lígr, adj.), with

full courage, Fms. viii. 138.

full bold, Eg. 29, Lex. Poët.

Edda, Fms. i. 291, Ó. H. 72.

i. 37. full-aldri, adj. full bot, Fas. ii. 361.

pursued enough, Isl. ii. 361.

full-féa, adj. = fullfjáðr.

n. a sufficient baul, Gullþ. 9, Bs. ii. 42.

full-fengilligr, adj. quite

good, Stj. 201. full-ferma, d, to load full, Isl. ii. 77.

full-fimr, adj. quite alert, Fas. iii. 485.

full-fjáðr, part. full monied, Gpl.

514. full-frægt, n. adj. famous enough, Fs. 17.

quite ready, Fms. x. 402, Grett. 159.

full-færa, d, to prove fully,

Stat. 296. full-gamall, adj. full old, Fas. i. 376, Orkn. 112.

full-gildi, n. a full prize, Thom. 18.

full-glaðr, adj. full glad, Fms.

iii. 52. full-góðit, part. fully paid, Þorst. St. 54.

full-góðr, adj. good enough, Fms. i. 289, vii. 272, Ó. H. 115, Sks. 219.

full-göra, d, to fulfil, complete, perform, Stj. 391, Hkr. ii. 396, Fms. i. 189,

Fs. 42, Bjarn. 25: reflex., K. A. 108, Str. 2.

full-görð, f. performance,

D. N. full-görðr (full-görva, Ls. 30), adv. full clearly, Stj. 608,

Hom. 159, Fms. i. 215.

full-görðr, part. fully done, Bárð. 165, Stj. 166 (ripe): metaph. full, perfect, f.

at aði, Fms. vi. 30. full-hofat, part. fully avenged, Fas. ii. 410, Al. 34.

full-heilagr, adj. full holy, Hom. 156.

full-hugðr, part. full-bold,

dauntless, El. 6; cp. Gh. 15, where full-hugða seems to be a verb pret.

and to mean to love.

full-hugi, a, m. a full gallant man, a hero without

fear or blame, Eg. 505, Fms. ii. 120, vii. 150, viii. 158, Rd. 223, Isl. ii. 360.

full-indi, n. abundance, Fas. ii. 502.

full-illa, adv. (full-síkr, adj.),

full ill, badly enough, Fas. i. 222, Am. 83.

full-kaupa, adj. bought

full dearly, Ó. H. 114.

full-kátr, adj. gleeful, Fms. viii. 101.

full-koypt, part. bought full dearly, Nj. 75, Þórð. 65.

full-koma, mod. full-komna, ad, to fulfil, complete, Stj. 51, Bs. i. 694, K. A. 22.

full-kominn, part. perfect; f. at aldri, aði, etc., full-grown, Fms. vii.

199, xi. 182, Nj. 38, Eg. 146, 256; f. vin, 28, 64; f. (ready) at göra e-t,

Hkr. i. 330: freq. in mod. usage, perfect, N. T.

full-komleikr (-leiki), m. perfectibility, Barl.

fullkom-liga, adv. (-lígr, adj.), perfectly,

Barl. full-kosta, adj. full-matched (of a wedding), Nj. 16, Fms.

iii. 108, Fs. 31.

full-kvæmi, adj. well married, Skv. 1. 34.

full-langt, n. adj. full long.

full-launadr, part. fully rewarded, Grett.

123.

full-leingi, adv. full long, Fms. vi. 18, Sturl. i. 149.

full-líða, adj. having men (troops) enough, Isl. ii. 347: quite able, Gpl. 265, v. l.

full-liga, adv. fully, Fms. v. 226, ix. 257, Greg. 58.

full-malit, part. having ground enough, Gs. 16.

full-makill, adj. full great,

Fs. 16. full-máli, n. a final, full agreement, Gpl. 211, v. l.

full-mælt, part. spoken enough (too much), Hkr. i. 232.

full-mætr, adj. 'full-meet,' valid, Dipl. ii. 2.

full-numi, full-numa (full-nomsi,

Barl. 73), adj.; f. i e-u, or f. e-s, having learnt a thing fully, an adept in a

thing, Bárð. 181, Fas. ii. 241, Sturl. iii. 173, Karl. 385.

full-nægja, d, to suffice, Fb. ii. 324; mod. Germ. *genug-toun* = to atone for.

full-nægja, u, f. [Germ. *genug-tounung*], atonement.

full-ofinn, part. full-woven, finished, El. 27.

full-orðinn, part. full-grown, of age, Grett.

87 A.

full-ráða, adj. fully resolved, Fms. viii. 422.

full-reyndr, part. fully tried, Rd. 194, Fms. vii. 170.

full-rétti, n. a law term, a gross insult for which full atonement is due, chiefly in the law of

personal offence: phrases, mæla fullrétti við mann, of an affront in words,

Grág. i. 156, ii. 144; göra fullrétti við e-n, to commit f. against one, i. 157;

opp: to hálftrótti, a half, slight offence: fullrétti was liable to the lesser

outlawry, Grág. i. e. fullréttis-órð, n. a verbal affront, defined as

a gross insult in N. G. L. i. 70, but in a lighter sense in Grág. ii. 144, cp.

Gpl. 195.

fullréttis-akæði, a, m. scathe resulting from f., Gpl. 520,

Jb. 411. fullréttis-verk, n. a deed of f., Gpl. 178.

full-ríkr, adj. full rich, Fms. v. 273, viii. 361, Fas. iii. 552.

full-roekinn, adj. full-grown, Magn. 448, Grett. 87.

full-rýnninn, adj. fully wise, Am.

11.

full-ræði, n. full efficiency, Valla L. 102: full match = fullkosta,

Fms. i. 3; fullræði fjár, efficient means, Ó. H. 134, cp. Fb. ii. 278: full-

ræða-samr, adj. efficient, active, Bs. i. 76.

full-rætt, part. enough

spoken of, Gh. 45.

full-röskr, adj. in full strength, Vigl. 26, Grett.

107 A, 126.

full-sekta, ad, to make one a full outlaw, Isl. ii. 166.

full-akipat, part. n. fully engaged, taken up, Fas. iii. 542.

full-akipta, t, to spare out fully, Fms. xi. 442.

full-akjótt, n. adj. full

skípt, Fms. viii. 210.

full-snúit, part. n. fully, quite turned, Fms.

viii. 222.

full-soft, sup. having slept enough, Dropl. 30.

full-spakr, adj. full wise, Gs. 8; a pr. name, Landn.

full-staðit, part. n. having stood full long, Gs. 23.

full-steiktr, part. fully roasted,

Fs. 24.

full-strangr, adj. full strong, Mkv.

full-svefta (full-svefti, v. l.), adj. having slept enough, Sks. 496, Finn. 346.

full-sæfor, part. quite dead, put to rest, Al. 41.

full-sæla, u, f. wealth,

bliss; f. fjár, great wealth, Fms. vii. 74, xi. 422, Fas. iii. 100, Band. 25;

cliff f., eternal bliss, 655 xiii. A. 2.

full-sæll, adj. blissful, Fms. viii.

251, Band. 7.

full-samdr, part. fully honoured, Fas. iii. 289.

full-sæmlliga, adv. (-lígr, adj.), with full honour, Fas. iii. 124.

full-sættli, n. full agreement, full settlement, Grág. ii. 183.

full-tekinn, part.; f. karl, a full champion (ironic.), Grett. 208 A. new Ed. (slang).

full-

tíða (full-tíði), adj. *full-grown, of full age*, Eg. 185, Js. 63, 73, Grág. ii. 112, Landn. 44 (v. l.), Gpl. 307, 434, K. Á. 58, Vigl. 18, Isl. ii. 336; gen. pl. *fulltíðra*, Grág. ii. 113. **full-trúi**, a, m. *a trustee, one in whom one puts full confidence, also a patron*, Fms. iii. 100, xi. 134, Rd. 248, in all these passages used of a heathen god; *frændi ok f.*, Bs. i. 117; *vinir ok f.*, Fms. v. 20:—in mod. usage, *a representative, e.g. in parliament, a trustee, commissary, or the like*. **full-tryggvi**, f. *full trust*, Grett. 97 new Ed. **full-týja**, d, to *help*, = *fulltingja*, Fm. 6. **full-vandlign**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *with full care*, Fas. iii. 237. **full-vaxinn**, part. *full-grown*, 655 xxx. 5, Al. 18, Stj. 255, Sks. 35. **full-vaxta**, adj. = *fullvaxinn*, Nj. 259 (v. l.), Sks. 35 (*increased*). **full-veðja**, adj. *one who is a full bail or security*, H. E. i. 529, N. G. L. i. 215; in mod. usage, *one who is fully able to act for oneself*. **full-vegitt**, part. n. *having slain enough*, Am. 50. **full-vel**, adv. *full well*, Skálda 161, Fms. viii. 162, Fas. i. 104. **full-velgdr**, part. *quite warm, fully cooked*, Fas. iii. 389. **full-virði**, n. *a full prize*, Grág. ii. 216. **full-vís**, adj. *full wise, quite certain*, Hom. 160. **full-þroakaðr**, part. *full-grown, full strong*, Fas. 97, Valla L. 196. **full-þurr**, adj. *full dry*, Eb. 260, Grett. 109. **full-öruggi**, adj. *fully trusting*. **fullna**, ad, to *fulfil*, Fms. xi. 219, 686 C. 2; *fullna orðtak, to finish a sentence*, Edda 130: reflex. in the law phrase, *e-m fullnask vitni, one can produce full (lawful) witnesses*, N. G. L. i. 21, Js. 119, Gpl. 264, 298, 301, passim in the Norse law.

fullnaðr, m., gen. ar, *fulfilment*, Stj. 523, Fms. ii. 150: the law phrase, *halda til fullnaðar, to stand on one's full right*, Grág. i. 109; *hafa fullnað ór máli, to carry out one's full claim*, in a suit, Finnþ. 284; *með fullnaði, completely*, H. E. ii. 75. **comps**: *fullnaðar-borgan*, f. *full atonement*, Pass. **fullnaðar-vitni**, n. *a full (decisive) witness*, Vm. 131.

FULLR, adj., compar. and superl. sometimes in old writers *fullari*, *fullastr*, in mod. *fyllri*, *fylltr*, *fullast*, Fms. i. 162; *fullara*, *Sighvat*: [Ulf. *plenus*, Gr. *πληρής*]. I. of bags or vessels, *full*, either with gen., *fullr e-s*, or with a prep., *af e-u*; *fullr af silfri, full of silver*, Eg. 310; *fullr af fiskum, full of fishes*, Landn. 51 (with v. l. *fullr með fiskum* less correct); *fullr mjadar*, Ls. 53.

2. metaph., *citri f., fraugdr with poison*, Bær. 15; *full of poison*, Fms. ii. 139; *fullr lausungar, fullr öfundar, full of looseness, full of envy*, Hom. 151; *fullr upp úlbúðar, full of savageness*, Eg. 214; *hafa fullara hlut, to have the better of*, Isl. ii. 386; *fullr fjandskapr*, Fms. ii. 256; *fullr kynsemd*, i. 138; *fullasta gipt*, Greg. 37. **II. full**, complete, entire; *fullt tungl, full moon*, Rb. passim. 3. *fullt godorð, a full priesthood*, that is to say, *complete, lawful*, Grág. p. p. passim; *fullir baugar, fullr höfuðbaugr, full payment*, Grág. ii. 181, 183; *aura fulla, full (good) money*, i. 84; *með fé fullu*, ii. 69. 4. The phrase, *halda til fulls við e-n, to stand on one's full right against one (as a rival)*, Ó. H. 111; *halda fullara, to engage in a sharper contest*, *Sighvat*, metaphor from a lawsuit.

III. law phrases, *fullr dömr, a full court*, Grág. p. p., Nj. passim; *til fullra laga, to the full extent of law*, Hrafn. 18; *fullu ok föstu lýritti, with full protest*, Nj. 87; *f fullu umboði e-s*, Dipl. v. 28; *fullr*, par er maðr tekr söknn eða vörn fyrir annan, ok verðr þó fullr (*lawful*), þótt . . . Grág. i. 141 (cp. Engl. *lawful*); *sverja mun ek þat, ef yðr þykkir þá fullara, more lawful (valid)*, Isl. ii. 98; *ef yðr þykkir hitt fullara, þá vil ek bera jörn*, Fb. ii. 244; *þat er jafnfullt, equally lawful*, N. G. L. i. 34.

IV. adv., at *fullu, fully*, Edda 20, Fms. i. 53; *til fulls, fully, thoroughly*; in law, *eiga setur . . . til fulls, to sit duly (in parliament)*, Grág. i. 7; cp. *fylja lög, to make laws*.

fullting, n. (mod. *fulltingi*, and so in paper MSS.; it occurs also as masc., gen. *fulltingjar*, Isl. ii. 74; *þinn fullting* (acc.), Fb. ii. 327; [A. S. *fultum*]:—*help, assistance*, Eg. 7, 331, 485, Greg. 40, K. Á. 122; *salla í f. með e-m, to side with one*, Grág. i. 1, ii. 343, Gisl. 43, (Ed. *nokkum fullting*, masc.), passim. **comps**: *fulltinga-maðr*, m. *a helper*, Bret. 78, Sks. 611, Sd. 170, Rd. 254, Bs. i. 683, passim. **fulltings-steinn**, m. *help-stone*; translation of 'Ebenezer', Stj. i Sam. iv. 1.

fulltingja, d, [A. S. *fultum*], to *lend help, assist*, with dat.: *Guð mun f. þér*, Fms. v. 193, viii. 26; *fulltingja eum sára manni*, Grág. ii. 27; *fulltingja rétt biskups-stólsins*, Fb. iii: *to back a thing*, Ó. H. 43, 75.

fulltingjandi, part.: **fulltingjari**, a, m. *a supporter*, Greg. 24, Stj. 33. **fullu-lign**, adv. *fully*, Barl. 3, 198; **fullu-ligr**, adj. *full*, Stj. 84.

FUM, n. [from Lat. *fumare*, through Engl. *fume* = *burry*]:—*confused burry*, (mod.)

fuma, ad, to *burry confusedly*.

fundera, ad, (Lat. word), to *found*, 655 xxxii. 21, (rare.)

funding, f. (*fundning*, Bs. i. 255, Karl. 548), *finding*, Fms. vi. 271.

FUNDR, m. (*fyndr*, N. G. L. i. 46, 58), gen. *fundar*, pl. *fundir*, [cp. Engl. *find*; Germ., Swed., and Dan. *fund*, from *finna*, q. v.]:—*finding, discovery*; *fundr fjárlins*, Fms. vi. 271, v. l.; *fundr Íslands, the discovery of Iceland*, Landn. 2. *a thing found*, N. G. L. i. 63, l. c.:

fundar-laun, n. pl. *reward for finding a thing*.

II. a meeting, Edda 108; *koma, fara á fund e-s, or til fundar við e-n, to go to visit one*, Eg. 39, Nj. 4, Grág. i. 374, Fms. vii. 244, passim; *mann-f.*, a *congregation*; *héræð-f.*, a *county meeting*; *biskupa-f.*, a *council*, 625, 54; *sélag-f.*, the *meeting of a society*, and of any meeting. 2. *a conflict, fight*,

battle, Nj. 86, Eg. 572, Fms. iii. 9, Fs. 17: in names of battles, *Brúar-f.*, the *fight at the Bridge*, Ann. 1242; *Flóa-f.*, *Þverár-f.*, the *fight in F. and Þ.*, Sturl. iii. 76.

fund-viss, adj. *quick to find*, Mar.

fun-heitr, adj. *warm*, of blood heat, e.g. *mér er funheitt á höndum*, but never of a feverish heat.

FUNI, a, m. [Ulf. renders *ŕūp* by *fon*; Germ. *funke* is perhaps of the same root; otherwise this word is lost in all Teut. languages]:—*a flame*; *kynda funa*, Hkv. 2, 37, Gm. 1, 42; *funi kveykisk af funa, a saying*, Hm. 56: metaph. *lust*, Fms. ii. 369. **II. metaph. a hot-tempered man**; *hann er mesti funi* = *einsof funi*, (mod.)

fun-riatir, m. *flame-baker*, a name of Thor, þd.

fun-rögnir, m., poet., fens f., *a lord of the fire of fens, a prince*, (gold is the fire of water), Kormak.

FURA, u, f. [Engl. *fir*; Germ. *föhre*; mod. Norse *furu*; Dan. *far*]:—*fir*, Lat. *pinus*, Edda (Gl.); *fura vex, wide as the fir grows*, Grág. i. 170, Vkv. 9; ships were built of fir-timber, hence the allit. phrase, *a fljótandi furu, on a floating fir, on board ship*, Grág. i. 46: in poetry freq. = *a ship*, like Lat. *abies*, Lex. Poët. **comps**: **furu-kvistr**, m. *a fir bough*, Fas. iii. 34. **furu-stöng**, f. *a fir staff*, Str. 10.

furask, ad, [cp. A. S. *fur* or *furb*; Engl. *furrow*; Dan. *sure*], to be *furrowed*, Edda Ht. 4.

FURDA, u, f. *a spectre, ominous appearance*; *vist man þetta f. þi vera*, Isl. ii. 351, Eb. 262; *góðs furða (góð f.)*, a *good omen*, Fs. 172, Fms. viii. 91; *ills f.*, a *bad omen*, Sturl. iii. 59, Isl. ii. 10.

2. metaph. *a strange, wonderful thing*; *nú er furða mikil um Egil*, Eg. 345; *ekki er þetta f. nein*, . . . at þat væri nein f., 'tis *nothing strange*, Isl. ii. 337; *þótt öllum mönnum er sá mikil furða*, Fms. vi. 185; *orrasta svá hörd at f. var at*, x. 359; *mesta f.*, Sks. 207, Fas. i. 260, Ó. H. 115, Gisl. 71: in comps *furðu-*, *wonderfully, very*; *furðu-djarfr*, adj. *very insolent*, Fms. i. 3; *furðu-góðr*, adj. *very good*, Ó. H. 115; *furðu-hár*, adj. *exceeding high*; *furðu-helmaðr*, adj. *very foolish*, Eg. 218; *furðu-stærkr*, adj. *very stark or strong*, Edda; *furðu-vel*, adv. *wonderfully well*, Nj. 230; freq. in mod. usage in this sense, but obsolete in the former sense. A local name, *Furðu-strandir*, f. pl. *Wonder-shore*, the ancient name of Labrador, A. A. **furðu-verk**, n. pl. *wonderful works, miracles*.

furða, ad, to *forebode*, with dat.; *illu mun f.*, ef . . ., *it will bode ill if . . .*, Fms. ii. 194: mod. impers., *e-n furðar á e-u, one wonders at a thing*, Sagn i. 55; *furðar mig á fréttum þeim*, a ditty.

furðan-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *wonderful, remarkable*, Rb. 360.

furðu-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *id.*

fussa, ad, to *say fit to a thing*, with dat.

FUSSUM, interj. *fit*, Fas. ii. 425: with dat., Grett. 176 new Ed.

FUSTAN, n. (for word), *fustian*, Vm., B. K. passim, Fms. viii. 95, Eg. 602.

FÚI, a, m. *rotteness*, freq.: medic. *putrefaction*: hold-f., *mortification*. **fúinn**, part. adj. of a lost strong verb analogous to *hiinn*, hence *ferja* (q. v.), *rotten*, esp. of a tree, also of clothes, but without the notion of stinking, Jón. 19; *graut-fúinn*, *mauk-f.*, *fót-f.*, *ú-fúinn*, *al-fúinn*.

fúki, a, m. [from Lat. *fucus*], *rotten sea-weed or the like*, cp. *fúka-te*, n. *stale or bad tea*, Eggert.

FÚLGA, u, f. [formed from the part. of *fela*, q. v.], *the fee paid for alimentation*, esp. of a minor, or one given into another's charge, = mod. *med-gjaf*, Jb. 168, Grág. passim: in the phrases, *inna, meta . . . fúlgu*: of hay, *fólder*, Fb. i. 521: hence in mod. usage, *hey-f.*, *a little hay-rick*. **comps**:

fúlgu-fall, n. *ailing to pay the f.*, Sd. 144. **fúlgu-fé**, n. *sheep or cattle put out to fodder*, Jb. 222, Grág. ch. 224. **fúlgu-fénaðr**, m. *id.*, Grág. i. 431.

fúlgu-kona, u, f. *a woman-boarder*, D. l. i. 303. **fúlgu-maðr**, m. *a boarder*, Grág. ii. 43. **fúlgu-máli**, a, m. *terms or contract for a f.*, Gpl. 501, Grág. ii. 161. **fúlgu-naut**, n. *a bullock put out to keep*, Gpl. 503.

FÚLL, adj. [Ulf. *fúls*, John xi. 39; A. S., Dan., and Swed. *ful*; Germ. *faul*; Engl. *foul*]:—*foul, stinking*; *fúll ok kalt*, Grett. 158, Fms. v. 164, Gisl. 39, Fs. 141; and *fúll*, of *foul breath*.

II. metaph. **foul**, mean, Stj. 77, 78:—as a law term in an ordeal, *foul*, verða *fúll* af jámi, to be *foul* (opp. to *skirr*, pure), N. G. L. i. 342, 351.

fúl-leitr, adj. of *foul appearance*, Fas. ii. 149.

fúl-lifnaðr, m. and **fúl-lif**, n. *lewdness, lechery*, Stj. 58, 116, passim.

fúl-liga, adv. *meanly*, Fas. iii. 664.

fúl-mannligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *mean, paltry*, Fas. iii. 502.

fúl-mennaska, u, f. *paltriness, baseness*, Nj. 185.

fúlna, ad, to *become stinking*, 655 iv. 2.

fúls-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *basely*, Stj. 186, Barl. 134.

fúl-yrði, n. *foul language*, Barl. 118, N. G. L. ii. 418.

fúna, ad, to *rot, decay*, 623, 61, K. Á. 28, Fms. xi. 12, 280, Edda (pref.): in a pun, Nj. 263.

FURR, m. (not *furr*, but with the vowel long, cp. *fúrs*, *thirum*, Velleklai. [A. S. *fýre*; Engl. *fire*; O. H. G. *fūr*; Germ. *feuer*; Gr. *ῥῆ*]):—*fire*, only in poetry and poet. comps, never in prose, Lex. Poët.; vide *eldr*, p. 125.

fús-liga, adv. *willingly*, Eg. 96.

FÚSS, adj. [O. H. G. *funs*; A. S. contr. *fis*; lost in most Teut. languages except Icel. and in provincial Norse; in Icel. it is a very com-

mon word]:—*willing, wishing for*; in the sayings, *fús er hönd á venju* and *þangað er klárin fúsastr sem hann er kvaldastr*: with gen. of the thing, *fúss e-s*, or *fúss á e-t*, or *tíl e-s*; or with infin., *þess fús sem Guð er fúss*, Skálda 169. Eg. 521; *jarl var þess fúsari, the earl was minded for that, was not unwilling*, Orkn. 396; *þess var ek fúsastr at drepa þá alla*, Fms. vi. 213; *svá sem hann hafði áður verið fúsastr til*, iii. 49; *görði hann fúsan at fara til Finnlands*, Hkr. i. 19; *þorgils kveðsk fúsari at ríða fyrir innan*, Korm. 68: absol., *fúss (willingly)* vil ek minna hamingju til leggja, Fms. v. 236; *kveðsk hann munu eigi svá miklu fúsari undan at ríða en þeir*, Ísl. ii. 361; *sagði eigi þá menn er hann væri fúsari við at kaupa en þá*, Nj. 40; *fúst ok falt*, N. G. L. i. 237; *ú-fúss, unwilling*: in poet. compds, *víg-fúss, böð-f.*, her-f., *warlike, martial*; *sig-fúss, victorious*; *böl-f.*, *baneful, malignant*; *bel-f.*, *murderous*.

FYGLA, *d.* [fugl], *to catch fowl*, Grág. ch. 240. Js. 107. **fygling**, *f.* *fowling*, Thom. 20, Vm. 148. **fyglingar-maðr**, *m.* *a fowler*, Am. 33.

FYL, *n.* *a foal or filly* (cp. fylja), Grág. ii. 89, 326, Edda 27: in a poem, Fms. x. 220, Gísl.; *fyllum*, dat. pl. *the foal of an ass*, Stj. 183.

fyldingr, *m.* *a kind of fish*, Edda (Gl.); also spelt *fylingr*.

fyldinn, *adj.* [fold], *soft*, of greensward, fleece, or the like.

fyldg, *f.* *a following, backing up, help, guidance*; Gamli bað honum menn til fylgðar, Grett. 109; *sékk hann þeim mann til fylgðar, þann er vel kunni vega alla*, Fms. i. 72; *i samsæti eðr fylgd*, Sks. 370 B: **fylgðar-lauss**, *adj.* *without help, alone*, Fms. ii. 280; **fylgðar-maðr**, *m.* *a follower, attendant, guide*, Nj. 142, Ld. 48, Sturl. ii. 249 C. 2. *party, followers*; *þeir fegðar völdu menn mjök at afli til fylgðar við sik*, Eg. 84; *vera i fylgd með e-m*, Nj. 62; *veita e-m styrk ok fylgd*, Fms. i. 20; *eigi verri til fylgðar en rökkr maðr*, Nj. 106; *súr þat lið heim er honum þótti minni fylgd (less support, use) i*, Fms. iv. 350; *fylgd ok þjóusta*, Eg. 474: *of the body-guard of kings or princes, like the comitatus of Tacitus*, vide esp. N. G. L. ii. Hirdskrá ch. 32; *fylgd forn ok ný, the old and new body-guard*, id.; *halda f., to wait upon the king*, Fms. viii. 166: **fylgðar-hald**, *n.* *attendance upon the king*, N. G. L. i. c.; **fylgðar-horn**, *n.* *a horn to call the king's men together*, N. G. L. ii; **fylgðar-menn**, *m. pl.* *men attending upon the king*, id. *passim*.

fygli, *n.* = **fyldg**, *help, support*: *vinátta ok fylgi*, Ísl. ii. 125; *varð þorsteinn frægr af þessu f.*, Grett. 109 A; *auka sér f., to win followers*, Bs. i. 721; *beidslur eða f., partizanship*, 869; *heldr vilda ek hans f. hafa en tíu annarra*, Nj. 183: *mod.* with the notion of *energy, zeal*, in backing a case. **compds**: **fygli-kona**, *u. f.* (*fygli-mær*, Str. 6), *a concubine*, e. g. *the mistresses of the clergy before the Reformation were called so*, Sturl. i. 56, ii. 169, iii. 139. **fygli-lag**, *n.* *concubinage*, Bárð. 167. **fygli-namr** and **fyglju-namr**, *adj.* *a faithful follower*, Fms. i. 104, v. 316, vi. 211, Ld. 190, Eg. 167, 199, Lv. 26.

fyginn, *adj.* *adherent, attached to*, Fms. vi. 240, Sturl.

fyglja, *u. f.* = **fyldg**, Grág. i. 343; *bjóða e-m fylglju sína*, ii. 56, v. l., Ísl. ii. 340; *i fórum ok fylglju með e-m*, Stj. 135, 222; *koma i fylglju með e-m*, Rb. 356. **II.** *metaph. a fetch, a female guardian spirit of the heathen age, whose appearance foreboded one's death*, cp. Hkr. Hjörv. (the prose); *þú munt vera feigr maðr ok muntú séð hafa fylglju þína*, Nj. 62, Halfr. S. ch. 11: also whole families had a fylglja (kyn-f., atfar-f.), *get ek at þetta hafi engar konur verið aðrar en fylgljur yðrar frænda*, Fms. ii. 195; *eigi fara litlar fylgljur fyrir þér*, x. 262, Vd. ch. 36; *nú sækja at fylgljur Ósvifa*, Nj. 20; *mann-fylgljur*, Bjarn. 48, Lv. 69; *fuglar þeir munu vera manna-fylgljur*, Ísl. ii. 196; *marr (a horse) er manns fylglja*, Fs. 68; *liggja fylgljur þínar til Íslands, thy guardian angels, good angels, point to Iceland, i. e. thou wilt go thither*, Orkn. 14; *þínar fylgljur mega eigi standask hans fylgljur*, Gullþ. 11, Lv. 104; *hafa þeir bróðr ramar fylgljur*, Fs. 50:—in mod. lore (as also sometimes in the Sagas, e. g. Nj. i. c.) *fyglja* means a 'fetch', an appearance in the shape of an animal, a crescent, or the like going before a person, only a 'fey' man's fylglja follows after him. **2.** = Lat. *secundinae*, *a baby's caul*, cp. Germ. *glücksbaube*; *barns-f.*, Bs. ii. 168, freq. in mod. usage, cp. Ísl. prob. i. 354. **III.** in pl. a law phrase, *kvenna-fylgljur, abductress or elopement*, Grág. i. 342 (cp. fylglja I. 4. below). **compds**: **fyglju-engill**, *m.* *a guardian angel*, Nj. 157. **fyglju-kona**, *u. f.* (= fylglja II. above), *a female guardian*, Fs. 114.

FYLGJA, *d* or *d.* [A. S. *folgjan*; Engl. *follow*; Germ. *folgen*; Swed. *följa*; Dan. *følge*]:—*to follow*, and *metaph. to back, help, side with*, with dat., Dropl. 26; *landvættir allar fylgdu Hafr-Birni til þings*, Landn. 271, Grág. i. 46; *ek man fylglja Búa bróður minum*, Fms. xi. 111; *ok er úfallit at i þórólf um þetta mál*, Boll. 342; *fylglja máluu e-s*, Fms. i. 86; *fylglja e-m at, to side with, take one's part*, xi. 111; *man Björn þeim at f.*, Bjarn. 7:—also of things, *láta sverðit hendi f., let it follow the hand, remain in it*, Eg. 505. **2.** *to lead, guide one*; *yðr var fylgt i kornlöðu eina*, Eg. 49; *fylglja e-m á brott*, Ld. 44; *vilda ek at þú fylgdir mér til frænda minna*, Nj. 45. **3.** *to pursue a flying host*, Fms. i. 45, ix. 409. **4.** *a law term, fylglja konu, to elope with a woman*, Grág. i. 342, 343; *an offence liable to the lesser outlawry, even in the case of accomplices*. **5.** *to be about one*; *konungr lét sveininn f. móður sinni, meðan hann var allungr*, Fms. i. 14: *tungl fylgir sólmerk-*

jum, Rb. 108; *meðan svörðr ok hold fylgði*, Eg. 770:—*to follow one as one's mistress*, Fms. xi. 160, Sturl. i. 97; cp. Fms. x. 322, Sturl. i. 94, Orkn.

II. *metaph. to follow, observe*, Róm. 87; *fylglja e-s ráðum*, Bs. i. 720; *fylglja hirsóðum*, Fms. vi. 240. **2.** *to follow as an encumbrance*; *Margrét fylgi Loptstada-eign*, D. N. i. 82; so in the saying, *vandi fylgir vegsæmd hverri*:—*to follow as a quality or the like*; *þat segi þér at mér fylgi engi hugr, ... you say that there is no courage in me*, Fms. vii. 297; *svá mikill kraptr fylgði þessum mönnum*, Edda (pref.); *þar fylgði sætr ilmr*, Bs. i. 454; *upphaf allra frávagna þeirra er (dat.) sannindi f., true records*, Fms. xi. 412; *hvat fylgir engli þeim, what is the quality of this angel?* Nj. 157.

3. *to belong to*; *himin ok jörð ok alla hluti sem þeim f.*, Edda (pref.); *nú fylgir skógr landi, a forest belongs to the land*, Grág. i. 200; *segl ok reiða er fylgd skipinu*, Hkr. i. 277; *aðrar eignir þær er þar f.*, Ld. 96; *sök þá er tylptar-kviðr á at fylglja, a case that falls under the verdict of twelve*, Grág. i. 41.

4. *causal, to let a thing follow, to add*; *þat lét hann f., at ..., be added, that ...*, Fms. vii. 227; *þar lét hann ok f. grávöru mikla*, Eg. 69; *hann lét þat f. höði*, Fb. ii. 187; *þat fylgði ok þeirri sögn*, 184.

5. *fylglja (sér) at e-u, to work hard, push on with one's work* (cp. fylgi, at-fylgi), Bs. i. 793; *fylglja e-u at, to pursue, press on with a thing*, O. H. 41.

6. *with acc.*, but only as a Latinism in translation, H. E. i. 514.

III. *reflex. to follow one another, metaph. to side with one another, bang together*; *hann bað sína menn fylgiask vel, he bade them hold well together*, Eg. 288; *þeir fylgðusk at hverju máli*, Nj. 72: in a pass. sense rare and unclass., Sks. 347.

IV. *part. fylgondr, pl. followers*, Bs. i. 705, Barl. 53. **fylgjari**, *a, m.* *a follower*, Sks. 524. Þórd. 72, Barl. 171.

FYLGSI, *n. pl.*, often spelt *fylksni*, *fylskni*, or *fylsni*, Gísl. 60, 67; [Goth. *fulsni* = *κρυπτός*; from *fölgnin* or *fulgnin* the part of fela]:—*a hiding-place, lurking-place, cavern*, Grág. i. 436, Nj. 133, 267, Fms. i. 210, iv. 170, Blas. 42, Nidrst. 6; *ór fylgsnum ok ór hellum, id.*; *helvitis-fylgsni*, Sks. 605 B; *var hann i fylgsnum allt haustið*, Hkr. iii. 323; *liggja i fylgsnum*, Fms. vii. 275; *leiðir allar ok f. á skóginum*, i. 71, Stor. i. **fylgislaus**, *adj.* *without a hiding-place*, Ísl. ii. 411.

fyl-hross, *n.* *a mare with a foal*, Jb. 348.

fylla, *u. f.* *a filly* (cp. fyl), in the pun, *ek vil fá þér þar fylju er þú fær mér föla, I will give thee a filly for a foal*, from a box on the ear being called 'cheek-horse' (kinn-hestr), Gísl. 27, 111.

FYLKI, *n.* [from *fölk*], *a county or shire*; in Norway the land was divided into fylki, each of them ruled by a fylkir; *átta fylkja þing*, Fms. v. 4, Hkr. i. 62, *passim*; esp. with regard to the levy, as from each fylki twelve ships of war were to be levied; *þat er fylki kallat er gúra má af tólf skip*, Fms. x. 306; *þat kalla Norðmenn fylki sem eru tólf skip skipað með vápnum ok mönnum, ok á einu skipi nær sextigi manna eðr sjautigi*, Ó. T. 35. **compds**: **fylkis-kirkja**, *u. f.* *the principal church in a county, the shire-kirk*. **fylkis-konungr**, *m.* *the king or chief of a shire*, Fms. iv. 140, x. 272, *passim*. **fylkis-maðr**, *m.* *an inhabitant of a shire*, N. G. L. i. 343, Boldt 169. **fylkis-prestr**, *m.* *a priest of a shire-kirk*, B. K. 119, N. G. L. i. 135. **fylkja-þing**, *n.* *a county meeting, shire-mote*, D. N.

II. *poët. a host in battle*, Edda 108. **fylling**, *f.* *battle array, the ranks*, Hkr. ii. 371, Eg. 268, 286, Nj. 274, Fms. i. 45, vi. *passim*; the Lat. *legio* is rendered by *fylling*, Róm. 260, 298. **compds**: **fyllingar-armr**, *m.* *the wing of an army*, Nj. 274, Hkr. i. 236, Fms. vii. 277, Orkn. 474. **fyllingar-broddr**, *m.* *the vanguard of a host*, Fb. ii. 351. **fyllinga-skipan**, *f.* *battle array*.

fyllkir, *m.*, *poët. a king*, Lex. Poët.

fylkja, *t.* *to draw up* (a milit. term), absol. or with dat., Eg. 284, Fms. i. 19, viii. 407, *passim*.

FYLLA, *t.* [fullr], *to fill, pour full*, Sks. 416, Stj. 319. **β.** *impers.*, esp. as a naut. term, *skip (acc.) fyllir, the ship makes water, i. e. fills with water*, Eg. 386; *fyldi þegar flotað var*, Fms. ix. 447; *þá fyldi gröfna vatns, the hole was filled with water*, Greg. 62; *mik fyllir harms, I am filled with grief*, Karl. 321.

II. *metaph.*, Hom. 108:—*to fill, complete, make up*, Hkr. iii. 98, Anecd. 92, Sturl. iii. 244, Fms. vi. 90, Fbr. 217, Grág. ii. 301.

3. *to fulfil*, 625, 92, Anecd. 50, Blas. 50, Hom. 51, Fms. x. 230, Rb. 80.

3. *a parliamentary phrase, fylla lög ok lof, to make laws*, Grág. i. 7; cp. the Engl. *lauful*. **4.** *the phrase, fylla flokk e-s, to fill one's host, side with one*, Þórd., Hkr. i. (in a verse).

III. *reflex. to be filled, to grow full, with gen.*; *fyllask áhyggju ok hræðslu (reiði), to be filled with cares and fears (anger)*, Blas. 46, Fms. i. 216; *fyldisk hann upp fjándskapar*, viii. 391. **2.** *to be fulfilled*, Hom. 51, 105, Blas. 43.

IV. *part. fyllendr, pl. fulfillers*, Hom. 133.

fylli, *f.*, older and better form *fyllr*, *fulness*, 655 xxvii. 18, Edda 52.

2. *of food, one's fill*; *vilit þér gefa mér fylli mína (my fill) af oxanum*, Edda 45, 48, Karl. 321; *fyllr matar eðr drykkjar*, 54.

3. *medic. hydnides*.

fylli-liga, *adv.* *fully*, Fms. xi. 231, Stj. 29.

fylling, *f.* *filling, fullness*, 655 xxvii. 19, Stj. 292: *of the moon*, 686 C. 2.

II. *metaph. fullness*; *fylling tímans, fullness of time*, N. T. *passim*; *fulfilment*, *fylling Guðs boðorða*, Stj. *passim*; *fylling laga*, Hom. 135; *fylling váttra bæna*, 625, 175.

fyl-merr, f. = fylhross, Grág. i. 504.

fylvingar, f. pl. nuts, Edda (Gl.), Gisl. 109 (in a verse), þd. 14. fyndinn, adj. [finna], funny, facetious: fyndni, f. facetiousness, wit. fyrðar, m. pl. [A. S. *fyrð* = troops], poet. men, warriors, Lex. Poët.

FYRIR, prep., in the Editions spelt differently; in MSS. this word is usually abbreviated either *f* (i. e. *firir*), or *f*, *fur*, *ivr* (i. e. *fyrir*); in some MSS. it is idiomatically spelt with *i*, *fir*, e. g. Arna-Magn. 382 (Bs. i. 263 sqq.); and even in the old Miracle-book Arna-Magn. 645 (Bs. i. 333 sqq.), just as *ifr* is written for *yfir* (over); in a few MSS. it is written as a monosyllable *fyr*, e. g. D. I. i. 475. Mork. passim; in Kb. (Sæm-Edda) occurs *fyr telia*, Vsp. I; *fyr nordan*, 36; *fyr dýrum*, Gm. 22; *fyr vestan ver*, Hkv. 2. 8; in other places as a dissyll. *fyrir*, e. g. Hm. 56, Gm. 54. Skm. 34, Ls. 15, Am. 64, Hkv. 2. 2, 19 (quoted from Bugge's edition, see his preface, p. xvi); *fyr* and *fyrir* stand to one another in the same relation as *ept* to *eptir*, and to *undir*, of (*super*) to *yfir*: this monosyllabic form is obsolete, save in the compds, where 'for-' is more common than 'fyrir-'; in some cases both forms are used, e. g. for-dæming and *fyrir-dæming*; in others only one, but without any fixed rule: again, the forms *fyr*, *fyrre*, or *fire*, which are often used in Edd., are just as wrong, as if one were to say *epti*, *undi*, *yfi*; yet this spelling is found now and then in MSS., as, *fyrre*, Ó. H. (facsimile); *fire*, Grág. Sb. ii. 288 (also facsimile): the particles *i* and *a* are sometimes added, *i fur*, Fms. iv. 137; *i fyrir*, passim; *a fur*, Haurst. 1. [Ulf. *faur* and *faura*; A. S. *fore* and *for*; Engl. *for* and *fore*; Germ. *für* and *vor*; Dan. *for*; Swed. *för*; Gr. *πο-*, *πρό-*; Lat. *pro*, *prae*.]

WITH DAT., chiefly without the notion of movement.

A. LOCAL:

I. before, in front of: *fyrir dýrum*, before the doors, at the doors, Nj. 14, Vsp. 53, Hm. 69, Edda 130; *níðr f. smíðju-dýrum*, Eg. 142;—*abead*, úti fyrir búðinni, Nj. 181; *kómusk saudirnir upp á fjallit f. þeim*, ahead of them, 27; *vóru fyrir honum borin merkin*, the banner was borne before him, 274; *göta orð fyrir sér*, to send word before one, Fms. vii. 207, Hkr. iii. 335 (Ó. H. 201, l. c., *frá sér*);—also denoting direction, *níðri í eldinum f. sér*, beneath in the fire before them, Nj. 204; *þeir sá f. sér bæ mikinn*, they saw before them a great building, i. e. they came to a great house, Eg. 546; *öðrum f. sér* (in front) en öðrum & bak sér, Grág. i. 5.

2. before one, before one's face, in one's presence: *úhelgaða ek Otkef f. búum*, before the neighbours, Nj. 87; *lýsi ek f. búum ánum*, 218; *lýsa e-m (to proclaim) f. e-m*, Ld. 8; hann hermdi boð öll f. Gizuri, Nj. 78; *hón nefndisk f. þeim Gunnhildr*, told them that her name was G., Fms. i. 8; *kæra e-t f. e-m*, Ó. H. 60; *slíkar föstölur hafði hann f. þeim*, Nj. 200; the saying, *því læra börnin málið að það er f. þeim haft*, bairns learn to speak because it is done before them, i. e. because they hear it; *hafa gott (illt) f. e-m*, to give a good (bad) example, e. g. in the presence of children; *lífa vel f. Guði*, to live well before God, 623. 29; *stór ábyrgðar-hluti f. Guði*, Nj. 199; *sem þeir sjá réttast f. Guði*, Grág. i. (pref.); *fyrir öllum þeim*, Hom. 89; *á laun f. öðrum mönnum*, bidden from other men, unknown to them, Grág. i. 337, Jb. 378; *nú skaltú vera vin minn mikill f. húsfreyju minni*, i. e. when you talk to my wife, Nj. 265; *fyrir Drottui*, before the Lord, Mecl. 2. 78.

3. denoting reception of guests, visitors: *hann lét ryðja f. þeim búðina*, he had the room cleared for them, for their reception, Nj. 228; *Valhöll ryðja fyr veginu fólki*, i. e. to clear Valhöll for slain folk, Em. 1; *ryðja vígvöll f. veginum*, Nj. 212; *ljúka upp f. e-m*, to open the door for one, Fms. xi. 323, Stj. 5; *ryma pallinn f. þeim*, Eg. 304; *hann lét göra eld f. þeim*, he had a fire made for them, 204; *þeir gördu eld f. sér*, Fms. xi. 63; ... *veizlur þar sem fyrir honum var búit*, banquets that were ready for him, Eg. 45.

II. before one, in one's way; *þar er diki varð f. þeim*, Eg. 530; & (fjörðr) varð f. þeim, a river, fjord, was before them, i. e. they came to it, 133. 161; at verða eigi f. líði yðru, 51; *maðr sá varð f. Vindum*, that man was overtaken by the V., Hkr. iii. 363; *þeirra manna er f. honum urðu*, Eg. 92.

2. sitja f. e-m, to lie in wait for one, Ld. 218, Nj. 107; *lá f. henni í skóginum*, Edda (pref.); *sitja f. rekum*, to sit watching for voreaks, Eg. 136 (fyrir-sát).

3. ellipt., *menn urðu at gæta sín er f. urðu*, Nj. 100; *Egill var þar f. í runninum*, E. was before (them), lay in ambush, Eg. 378; *hafði sá bana er f. varð*, who was before (the arrow), i. e. he was hit, Nj. 8.

4. verða f. e-u, to be hit, taken, suffer from a thing; *ef hann verðr f. drepi*, if he be struck, Grág. ii. 19; *verða f. áverka*, to be wounded, suffer injury, Ld. 140; *verða f. reiði konunga*, to fall into disgrace with the king, Eg. 226; *verða f. óaköpum*, to become the victim of a spell, spell-bound, Fas. i. 130; *sitja f. hvers manns ámalí*, to be the object of all men's blame, Nj. 71; *vera eigi f. sönnu hafstr*, to be unjustly charged with a thing, to be innocent.

III. a naut. term, before, off: *liggja f. bryggjum*, to lie off the pier, Ld. 166; *skip fljóta f. strengjum*, Sks. 116; *þeir lágu f. bænum*, they lay off the town, Bs. i. 18; *liggja úti f. Jótlands-síðu*, off Jutland, Eg. 261; *hann druknaði f. Jadrí*, off the J., Fms. i. 11; *þeir kómu at honum f. Sjólandi*, off Zealand, x. 394; *hafa úti leiddangr f. landi*, Hkr. i. 301; *f. Humru-minni*, off the Humber, Orkn. 338, cp. Km. 3. 8, 9, 13, 19, 21; *fyrir Nesjum*, off the Ness, Vellekla; *fyrir Tungum*, Sighvat; *fyrir Spáni*, off Spain, Orkn. 356.

IV. before, at the head of; denoting leadership; *smalamaðr f. búi föður síns*, Ver. 26 (of king David);

vera f. líði, to be over the troops, Eg. 292, Nj. 7; *vera f. máli*, to lead the case, Band. 8; *vera forstjóri f. búi*, to be steward over the household, Eg. 52; *ráða f. landi*, ríki, etc., to rule, govern, Ó. H. 33, Nj. 5; *hvert f. eldinum réði*, who was the ringleader of the fire, Eg. 239; *ráða f. e-u*, to rule, manage a thing, passim: the phrase, *sitja f. svörum*, to respond on one's behalf, Ölk. 36, Band. 12; *hafa svör f. e-m*, to be the chief spokesman, Fms. x. 101, Dipl. v. 26.

V. special usages: *fríða f. e-m*, to make peace for one, Fms. vii. 16, Bs. i. 65; *bæta f. e-m*, to make things good for one, Hom. 109; *tálka*, *vera túlkr*, *flytja* (etc.) f. e-m, to plead for one, Fms. iii. 33, Nj. 128;—also *spilla f. e-m*, to disparage one, Eg. 255; *haga*, *ætla f. e-u*, to manage, arrange for one, Ld. 208, Sturl. i. 14, Boll. 356; *rífa*, *ráð f. e-m*, to better one's condition, Nj. 21; *ráða heiman-flygju* ok tilgjöf f. frændkoma sinni, Jb. 58; *standa f. manni*, to stand before, shield a man, stand between him and his enemy, Eg. 357, Grág. ii. 13; *vera skjöldr f. e-m*, 655 xxxii. 4; *hafa kostnað f. e-u*, to have the expenses for a thing, Ld. 14; *vinna f. e-m*, to support one by one's work, Sks. 251; *starfa f. íó sínu*, to manage one's money, Ld. 166; *hyggja f. e-u*, to take heed for a thing, Nj. 109; *hyggja f. sér*, Fas. 5; *hafa forjá f. e-m*, to provide for one, Ld. 186; *sjá f. e-u*, to see after, Eg. 118, Landn. 152; *sjá þú nokkut ráð f. mér*, Nj. 20: *ironic*, to put at rest, Háv. 40: *ellipt.*, *sjá vel f.*, to provide well for, Nj. 102.

B. TEMP. ago: *fyrir þrem nóttum*, three nights ago; *fyrir stundu*, a while ago, Nj. 80; *fyrir litlu*, a little while ago, Fms. i. 76, Ld. 134; *fyrir skömmu*, a short while ago; *fyrir löngu*, a long while ago, Nj. 260, Fms. i. 50; *fyrir öndverðu*, from the beginning, Grág. i. 80, ii. 323, 394, Finnab. 342; *fyrir þeim*, before they were born, Fms. i. 57.

2. the phrase, *vera f. e-u*, to forebode; *vera f. stórfundum*, Nj. 107, 277; *þat hygg ek vera munu f. síða-ákipti*, Fms. xi. 12; *þessi draumur mun vera f. kvámu nökkurs manns*, vii. 163; *dreyma draum f. e-u*, 8; *fyrir tíðendum*, ii. 65;—*spá f. e-m*, to 'spae' before, prophecy to one, Nj. 171.

G. METAPH. **I. before, above;** *þóttu þeir þar f. öllum ungum mönnum*, Dropl. 7; *þykkisk hann mjök f. öðrum mönnum*, Ld. 38; *ver f. hirðmönnum*, be first among my bardsmen, Eg. 65; *Hálfán svarti var f. þeim bræðrum*, H. was the foremost of the brothers, Fms. i. 4; *þorgrímur var f. sonum Ónundar*, Grett. 87; *var Haraldr mest f. þeim at virðingu*, Fms. i. 47.

II. denoting help, assistance; *hann skal rétta vættid f. þeim*, Grág. i. 45 (vide above A. IV and V). **2.** The following seem to be Latinisms, *lata líft f. heilagri Kristni*, to give up one's life for holy Christianity, = Lat. *pro*, Fms. vii. 172; *ganga undir plisir fyrir Guðs nafni*, Blas. 38; *gjalda önd mína f. önd þinni*, Johann. 17; *gefa gjöf f. sál sinni* (*pro animá suá*), H. E. i. 466; *fyrir mér ok minni sál*, Dipl. iv. 8; *tæra Guði fórnir f. e-m*, 656 A; *heita f. e-m*, *biðja f. e-m*, to make a vow, pray for one (*orare pro*), Fms. iii. 48, Bs. i. 70; *biðja f. mönnum*, to intercede for, 19, Fms. xi. 287; even with a double construction, *biðja f. stað sinn* (acc., which is vernacular) ok *heilagri kirkju* (dat., which is a Latinism), x. 127.

III. denoting disadvantage, harm, suffering; *þú lætr Egil vefja öll mál fyrir þér*, thou lettest Egil thwart all thy affairs, Eg. 249; *únyrtir hann þá málið fyrir sér*, then he ruins his own case, Grág. i. 36, Dropl. 14. 16; *Manverjar rúfu safnaðinn f. þorkatli*, the Manxmen broke up the assembly, i. e. forsook Tborkei, Fms. ix. 422; *kom upp grátr f. henni*, she burst into tears, 477; *taka fé f. öðrum*, to take another's money, N. G. L. i. 20; *knútr þann er konungi lét taka fyrir þórólf*, Landn. 56; *ef hross verðr tekit f. honum*, if a horse of his be taken, Grág. i. 436; *hann tók upp fé fyrir öllum*, he seized property for them all, Ó. H. 60; *e-t ferr líla f. e-m*, a thing turns out ill for one; *svá fór f. Ólófu*, so it came to pass for O., Vígl. 18; *loka dyrr f. e-m*, to lock the door in one's face, Edda 21; *þeir hafa eigi þessa menn f. yðr drept*, heldr f. yðrar sakir þessi víg vegit, i. e. they have not harmed you, but rather done you a service in slaying those men, Fbr. 33; *tók at eyðask f. henni lausa-fé*, her money began to fail, Nj. 29; *rak á f. þeim storma ok stríðvibri*, they were overtaken by gales and bad weather, Vígl. 27; *Vígundr rak út knöttinn f. Jökli*, V. drove the ball for J., i. e. so that he had to run after it, 24; *sá er skar tygil f. þóri*, he who cut Tbor's line, Bragi; *sverð brast f. mér*, my sword broke, Korm. 98 (in a verse); *brjóta e-t f. e-m*, to break a thing for one, Bs. i. 15 (in a verse); *Valgarðr braut krossa fyrir Merði ok öll heilög tákn*, Nj. 167; *árin brotnaði f. þónum*, his ear broke; *allar kýrnar drápust fyrir honum*, all his cows died.

2. denoting difficulty, hindrance; *sitja f. sæmd e-u*, to sit between oneself and one's honour, i. e. to hinder one's doing well, Sturl. 87; *mikit göri þér mér f. þessu máli*, you make this case sore for me, Eb. 124; *þér er mikit f. máli*, thy case stands ill, Fms. v. 325; *ekki er Guði f. því*, it is easy for God to do so, 656 B. 9; *varð honum lítið f. því*, it was a small matter for him, he did it easily, Grett. 111; *mér er minna f. því*, it is easier for me, Am. 60; *þykkja mikit f. e-u*, to be much grieved for a thing, do it unwillingly, Nj. 77; *Icel.* also say, *þykkja fyrir* (ellipt.), to feel hurt, be displeased:—*ellipt.*, *er þeim lítið fyrir* at villi járnburð þenna, it is a small matter for them to spoil this ordeal, Ó. H. 140; *sem sér muni lítið f. at veida Gunnar*, Nj. 113; *fast mun f. vera*, it will be fast-finned before (one), hard to move, Ld. 154; *Ásgrími þótti þungi f. A*, thought that things looked sad (heavy), Nj. 185; *hann var lengi f.*, he was long about it, Fms. x. 205; *hann var*

lengi f. ok kvæð eigi nei við, *he was cross and said not downright no*, þorfr. Karl. 388.

IV. in a causal sense, *for, because of*, Lat. *pro*, *pro*: sofa ek né mákat fugls jarmi fyrir, *I cannot sleep for the shrill cry of birds*, Edda 16 (in a verse); hon undi sér hvergi f. verkjum, *she had no rest for pains*, Bjarn. 69; fyrir gráti, tárnum, = Lat. *pro lacrymis*; fyrir harmi, *for sorrow*; f. hlátri, *for laughter*, as in Engl.; þeir æddust f. einni konu, *they went mad for the sake of one woman*, Sól. 11; illa fært f. ísum, *scarce passable for ice*, Fms. xi. 360; hett var at sitja útar f. Miðgarðs-ormi, Edda 35; hann var litt gengr f. sárinu, *he could hardly walk for the wound*, Fbr. 178; fyrir hræðslu, *for fear*, Hbl. 26; heptisk vegriann f. þeim meinvættum sem ..., Fms. 4; gáðu þeir eigi f. veidum at fá heyjanna, *because of fishing they took no care to make hay*, Landn. 30; fyrir ríki konungs, *for the king's power*, Eg. 67, 117; fyrir ofríki manna, Grág. i. 68; fyrir því, *for why?* Eluc. 4; fyrir því þeir væri þar, Eg. 375; fyrir því, *at ... for that, because*, Edda 35, Fms. i. 22, vii. 330, Ld. 104; en fyrir því nú at, *now since*, Skálda 171; nú fyrir því at, *id.*, 169; the phrase, fyrir sökum, *for the sake of, because of*, passim; vide sök.

V. *by, by the force of*: óxlin gekk úr líði fyrir högginu, *the shoulder was dis-jointed by the force of the stroke*, Háv. 52.

2. denoting contest; falla f. e-m, *to fall before one, i. e. fighting against one*, Fms. i. 7, iv. 9, x. 196; verða halloki f. e-m, *to be overcome in fighting one*, Ld. 146; látask f. e-m, *to perish by one*, Eb. 34; hafa bana f. e-m, *to be slain by one*, Nj. 43; þeir kvæðu fá fúnað hafa f. honum, 263; mæddisk hann f. þeim, *he lost his breath in fighting them*, Eg. 192; láta ríki f. e-m, *to lose the kingdom before another, i. e. so that the latter gains it*, 264; láta lausar eignir mínar f. þér, 505; láta hlut sinn f. e-m, Fms. 47; standask f. e-m, *to stand one's ground before one*, Edda (pref.); hugðisk hann falla mundu f. sjóninni einni saman, *that he would sink before his glance*, 28, Hým. 12; halda hlut f. e-m, Ld. 54; halda frið ok frelsi f. várum óvinum, Fms. viii. 219; fara mun ek sem ek hefi ádr ætlað f. þínum draum (*thy dream notwithstanding*), Ld. 216; þér farit hvárt er þér vilit f. mér, *you go wherever you like for me, so far as I am concerned*, Fær. 37; halda voku f. sér, *to keep oneself awake*, Fms. i. 216. β. with verbs, flýja, hlaupa, renna, stökkva f. e-m, *to fly, leap, run before one, i. e. to be pursued*, Bs. i. 774, Grág. ii. 359; at hann rynnir f. þrælum hans, Ld. 64; fyrir þessum úfriði stökk þangrandr til Noregs, 180; skyldi hann ganga úr f. f. Hofumfríðum, Landn. 178; ganga f. e-m, *to give way before, yield to a thing*, Fms. i. 305, x. 292; vægja f. e-m, *to yield to one, give way*, Eg. 21, 187, Nj. 57, Ld. 334.

VI. against; verja land f. e-m, Eg. 32; verja landit f. Dönum ok öðrum víkingum, Fms. i. 23; til landvarnar f. víkingum, Eg. 260; landvarnar-maðr f. Norðmönnum, Fms. vi. 295; gæta brúarinnar f. bergtrinum, Edda 17; gæt þín vel f. konungi ok hans mönnum, *guard thee well against the king and his men*, Eg. 113; gæð aðstoð f. tröllum ok dvergum, Bård. 163; beiða Baldri gríða f. allskonar háska, Edda 36; auðskæðr f. höggum, Eg. 770.

VII. in the sense of being driven before; fyrir straumi, vedri, vindi, *before the stream, wind, weather* (forstreymis, forvinds), Grág. ii. 384, Fms. vii. 262; halda f. vedri, *to stand before the wind*, Róm. 211. 2. rýrt mun verða f. honum smá-mennit, *he will have an easy game with the small people*, Nj. 94; ellipt., hafði sá bana er f. varð, 8; sprakk f., 16, 91.

VIII. fyrir sér, *of oneself*, esp. of physical power; mikill f. sér, *strong, powerful*; litill f. sér, *weak, feeble*, Nj. 20, Ísl. ii. 368, Eg. 192; þér munuð kalla mik lítinn mann f. mér, Edda 33; minnst f. sér, *smallest, weakest*, Eg. 123; gildir maðr f. sér, Ísl. ii. 322, Fms. ii. 145; herdmadr mikill f. sér, *a bards man*, Nj. 270; hvat er þú f. þér, *what kind of fellow art thou?* Clem. 33; vera einn f. sér, *to be a strange fellow*, Grett. 79 new Ed.; Icel. also say, göra mikið (lítið) f. sér, *to make oneself big (little)*. β. sjóða e-t f. sér, *to besitate, saunter*, Nj. 154; mæla f. munni, *to talk between one's teeth, to mutter*, Orkn. 248, Nj. 249.

IX. denoting manner or quality; hvít f. hætum, *white with boary hairs*, Fms. vi. 95, Fas. ii. 540; gráir fyrir járnnum, *grey with steel, of a host in armour*, Mag. 5; hjólt hvít f. silfri, *a bill white with silver = richly silvered*, Eb. 226.

X. as adverb or ellipt., 1. ahead, in front, = á undan, Lat. *pro*, opp. to eptir; þá var eigi hins verra eptir ván, *as this came first, preceded*, Nj. 34; at einhverr mundi fara heim fyrir, *that some one would go home first* (to spy), Eg. 580; Egill fór f., *E. went in before*, *id.*; at vér ríðim þegar f. í nótt, 283. β. first; hann stefndi f. málinu, *en hann mælti eptir, one pronounced the words first, but the other repeated after him*, Nj. 35; mun ek þar eptir göra sem þér gerit f., *I shall do to you according as you do first*, 90; —temp., sjau nóttum f., *seven nights before*, Grág. ii. 217.

2. to the fore, at hand, present; þar var fyrir fjöldi boðsmanna, *a host of guests was already to the fore, i. e. before the bride and bridegroom came*, Nj. 11; úríst er at vita hvar úvinir sitja & fleti fyrir, Hm. 1; skal þá lögmadr þar f. vera, *he shall be there present*, Js. 3; heima í túni fyrir, Fær. 50; þar voru fyrir Hildiríðar-synir, Eg. 98; var honum allt kunnigt fyrir, *he knew all about the localities*, 583; þeim ómögum, sem f. eru, *who are there already, i. e. in his charge*, Grág. i. 286; of things, söng þau er f. vóru, *stores that were to the fore, at hand*, Eg. 134.

3. fore, opp. to 'back,' of clothes; slæður settar f. allt gukkuöppum, Eg. 516; bak ok fyrir, *back and front*, = bak ok brjóst,

Mar.

XI. in the phrase, e-m verðr e-t fyrir, *a thing is before one, i. e. one takes that and that step, acts so and so in an emergency*; nú verðr öðrum þeirra þat f., *at hann kveðr, now if the other part alleges, that ...*, Grág. i. 362; Kolbeini varð ekki f., *K. had no resource, i. e. lost his head*, Sturl. iii. 285; —the phrase, e-t mælist vel (ílla) fyrir, *a thing is well (ill) reported of*; vig Gunnars spurðisk ok mælist illa fyrir um allar sveitir, Nj. 117, Sturl. ii. 151; mun þat vel f. mælast, *people will like it well*, Nj. 29, þórd. 55 new Ed.; illa mun þat f. mælast at ganga & sættir við frændr sína, Ld. 238; ok er lokit var, mælist kvæðit vel f., *the people praised the poem*, Fms. vii. 113.

XII. in special senses, either as prep. or adv. (vide A. V. above); segja leið f. skipi, *to pilot a ship*, Eg. 359; segja f. skipi, *to say a prayer for a new ship or for any ship going to sea*, Bs. i. 774, Fms. x. 480; mæla f. e-m, *to dictate*, Grág. ii. 266; mæla f. minni, *to bring out a toast, vide minni*; mæla f. sætt, i. 90; skipa, koma e-m f., *to arrange, put right*; setla f. e-m, *to make allowance for*; trúa e-m f. e-m, *to entrust one with*; það fer mikill f. e-m (impers.), *it is of great compass, bulky*; hafa f. e-m, *to have trouble with a thing*; leita f. sér, *to enquire*; biðjask f., *to say one's prayers, vide biðja*; mæla fyrir, segja f., etc., *to order*, Nj. 103, Ja. 3; of a spell or solemn speaking, hann mælti svá f., *at ...*, Landn. 34; spyrjask f., *to enquire*, Hkr. ii. 333; biðask f., *to prepare, make arrangement*, Landn. 35, Skt. 551; skipask f., *to draw up*, Nj. 197; leggjask f., *to lie down in despair*, Bs. i. 194; spá fyrir, *to 'spae' before, foretell*; þeir meom er spá f. uordna hluti, Fms. i. 96; segja f., *to foretell*, 76, Bb. 332; Njáll hefir ok sagt f. um sfi hans, Nj. 102; vita e-t f., *to 'wit' beforehand, know the future*, 98; sjá e-t f., *to foresee*, 162; ef þat er ætlat f., *fore-ordained, id.*

WITH ACC., mostly with the notion of movement.

A. LOCAL: I. before, in front of; fyrir dyrtin, Nj. 198; láta síga brýnn f. brár, Hkr. Hjörv. 19; halda f. augu sér, *to hold (one's bands) before one's eyes*, Nj. 131; leggja sverði fyrir brjóst e-m, *to thrust a sword into his breast*, 162, Fas. 39. 2. before one, before a court; stefna e-m f. dómstól, Fms. xi. 444; ganga, koma f. e-m, *to go, come before one*, Fms. i. 15, Eg. 426, Nj. 6, 129, passim; fyrir augu e-m, *before one's eyes*, Stj. 611. 3. before, so as to shield; hann kom skildinum f. sik, *he put the shield before him*, Nj. 97, 115; halda skildi f. e-m, *a duelling term, since the second had to hold one's shield*, Ísl. ii. 257. 4. joined to adverbs such as fram, aþr, út, inn, ofan, niðr, austr, vestr, norð, norðr, all denoting direction; fram f., *forward*; aþr f., *backward*, etc.; hann reiddi öxina fram f. sik, *a stroke forward with the axe*, Fms. vii. 91; hann hljóp eigi skemra aþr en fram fyrir sik, Nj. 29; þótti honum hann skjóta brandinum austr til sjallanna f. sik, 195; komask út f. dyrr, *to go outside the door*, Eg. 206; —draga ofan f. brekku, *to drag over the bill*, Ld. 220; hrinda f. mel ofan, *to thrust one over the gravel bank*, Eg. 748; hlaupa f. björg, *to leap over a precipice*, Eb. 62, Landn. 36; elta e-m f. björg, Grág. ii. 34; hlaupa (kaata) f. borð, *to leap (throw) overboard*, Fms. i. 178, Hkr. iii. 391, Ld. 226; síga (to be hauled) niðr f. borgar-vegg, 656 C. 13, Fms. ix. 3; hlaupa niðr f. stafn, Eg. 142; niðr f. skafinn, Dropl. 25; fyrir brekku, Orkn. 450, Glúm. 395 (in a verse).

II. in one's way, crossing one's way; þeir stefndu f. þá, Fms. ix. 475; ríða & leið f. þá, *to ride in their way, so as to meet them*, Boll. 348; hlaupa ofan f. þá, Nj. 153; vóru allt komin f. hann bréf, *letters were come before him, in his way*, Fms. vii. 207; þeir felldu brota f. hann, *viz. they felled trees before him, so as to stop him*, viii. 60, ix. 357; leggja bann f. skip, *to lay an embargo on a ship*, Ld. 166. III. round, off a point; fyrir nesit, Nj. 44; út f. Hólm, *out past the Holm*, Fms. vii. 356; esp. as a naut. term, off a point on the shore, síga f. England, Norðymbraland, þrasnes, Spán, *to sail by the coast of, stand off England, Northumberland, ... Spain*, Orkn. 338, 340, 342, 354; fyrir Yrjar, Fms. vii. (in a verse); fyrir Siggju, Aumar, Lista, Edda 91 (in a verse); er hann kom f. Elfina, *when he came off the Gotla*, Eg. 80; leggja land f. skut, *to lay the land clear of the stern, i. e. to pass it*, Edda l. c.; göra frið f. land sitt, *to pacify the land from one end to another*, Ld. 28; fyrir uppsprettu árinna, *to come to (round) the sources of the river*, Fms. iii. 183; fyrir garðs-enda, Grág. ii. 263; gríða f. nes, *to make a wall across the ness, block it up*, cp. Lat. *praesepire, praemunire*, etc., Grág. ii. 263; so also binda f. op, poka, Lat. *praeligare, praestringere*; hlaða f. gat, holu, *to stop a hole, opening*; greti f. stúfinn, *the stump (of the arm or leg) was healed, closed*, Nj. 275; skjóta slagbrandi f. dyrr, *to shoot a bolt before the door, to bar it*, Dropl. 29; láta loku (lás) f. hurð, *to lock a door*, Gisl. 28; setja innigli f. bréf, *to set a seal to a letter*, Dipl. i. 3; ellipt., setr hón þar lás fyrir, Ld. 42, Bs. i. 512.

2. along, all along; f. endilanga Danmörk, f. endilangan Noreg, *all along Denmark, Norway, from one end to the other*, Fms. iv. 319, xi. 91, Grett. 97; —öx álnar f. munn, *an axe with an all-long edge*, Ld. 276; draga ör f. öðd, *to draw the arrow past the point, an archer's term*, Fms. ii. 321. IV. with verbs, fyrir ván komit, *one is come past hope, all hope is gone*, Sturl. i. 44, Hrafn. 13, Fms. ii. 131; taka f. munn e-m, *to stop one's mouth*; taka f. háls, kverkar, e-m, *to seize one by the throat, etc.*; taka mál f. munn e-m, *'verða alicujus praeripere', to take the word out of one's mouth*, xi. 12; taka f. hendr e-m, *to seize one's hands, stop one in doing a thing*, Eb. 124; mod., taka fram f. hendrar & e-m.

B. TEMP.: fyrir dag, *before day*, Eg. 80; f. miðjan dag, Ld. 14; f. sól, *before sunrise*, 268; f. solar-lag, *before sunset*; f. miðjan aptan, Nj. 192; f. náttmál, 197; f. öttu, *Sighvat*; f. þinglausnir, Ölk. 37; f. jól, Nj. 269; f. fardaga, Grág. ii. 341; viku f. sumar, 244; f. mitt sumar, Nj. 138; litlu f. vetr, Eg. 159; f. vetrætti, Grág. ii. 217; f. e-s minni, *before one's memory*, Ib. 16.

C. METAPH.: I. *above, before*; hann hafði mest fyrir aðra konunga hraustleikinn, Fms. x. 372.

II. *for, on behalf of*; vil ek bjóða at fara f. þik, *I will go for thee, in thy stead*, Nj. 77; ganga í skuld f. e-n, Grág. i. 283; Egill drakk... ok svá f. Ölvi, Eg. 210; kaup e-t f. e-n, Nj. 157; gjalda gjöld f. e-n, Grág. i. 173; verja, sækja, sakir f. e-n, Eg. 504; hvárt f. sik, *each for oneself*, Dipl. v. 26; sættisk á öll mál f. Björn, Nj. 266; tók sættir f. Björn, Eg. 168; svara f. e-t, Fms. xi. 444; hafa til varnir f. sik, láta lýrit, lög-vörn koma f.; saka vörn f. sik, etc.; verja, sækja sakir f. sik, and many similar law phrases, Grág. passim; biðja konu f. e-n, *to woo a lady for another*, Fms. x. 44; fyrir mik, *on my behalf*, for my part, Gs. 16; lögvörn f. mál, *a lawful defence for a case*, Nj. 111; hafa til varnir f. sök, *to defend a case*, Grág. i. 61; halda skiladómi f. e-t, Dipl. iv. 8; festa lög f. e-t, vide festa.

III. *in a distributive sense*; penning f. mann, *a penny per man*, K. p. K. 88; fyrir nef hvert, *per nose=per head*, Lv. 89, Fms. i. 153, Ó. H. 141; hve f. marga menn, *for how many men*, Grág. i. 296; fyrir hverja stiku, *for each yard*, 497.

IV. *for, for the benefit of*; þrjóta braud f. hungraða, Hom. 75; þeir skaru f. þá melinn, *they cut the straw for them* (the horses), Nj. 265; leggja kostnað f. e-n, *to defray one's costs*, Grág. i. 341.

V. *for, instead of*; hann setti sik f. Guð, Edda (pref.); hafa e-n f. Guð (Lat. *pro Deo*), Stj. 73, Barl. 131; geta, fá, kveðja mann f. sik, *to get a man as one's delegate or substitute*, Grág. i. 48 passim; þeir höfðu vargstakka f. brynjur, Ps. 17; manna-höfuð voru f. kljána, Nj. 275; gagi f. gás ok grís f. gamalt svín, Ó. H. 86; rif stór f. hlunna, Háv. 48; buðir er f. húsliker er hafðr, Vm. 171; auga f. auga, tönn f. tönn, Exod. xxi. 24; skell f. skillinga, þkv. 32.

VI. *because of, for*; vilja Gunnar dauðan fyrir höggit, Nj. 92, Fms. v. 162; eigi f. sakleysi, *not without ground*, i. 302; fyrir hvat (*why, for what*) stefndi Gunnarr þeim til úhelgi? Nj. 101; ok urðu f. þat sekrir, Landn. 302; hafa ámal f. e-t, Nj. 65, passim.

2. *in a good sense, for one's sake, for one*; fyrir þin orð, *for thy words, intercession*, Isl. ii. 217; vil ek góra f. þin orð, Ld. 158, Nj. 88; fyrir sína vinsæld, *by his popularity*, Fms. i. 259; the phrase, fyrir e-s sök, *for one's sake*, vide sök; in swearing, a Latinism, fyrir trú mína, *by my faith!* (so in Old Engl. *fore God*), Karl. 241; fyrir þitt líf, Stj. 514; ek særi þik f. alla krapta Krista ok manndóm þinn, Nj. 176.

VII. *for, at, denoting value, price*; fyrir þjár merkr, *for three marks*, Eg. 714; er sikk leysti út f. þrjú hundruð marka, Fms. ix. 421; ganga f. hundrað, *to pass or go for a hundred*, D. I. i. 316;—also of the thing bought, þú skalt reida f. hana þjár merkr, *thou shalt pay for her three marks*, Ld. 30; fyrir þik skulu koma mannhæfir, Nj. 57; bætr f. víg, Isl. ii. 274; bætr f. mann, Eg. 259, passim; fyrir áverka þorgeirs kom legörðs-sökin, Nj. 101;—so in the phrase, fyrir hvern mun, *by all means, at any cost*; fyrir öngun mun, *by no means*, Fms. i. 9, 157, Gpl. 531;—hafði hvert þeirra mann f. sik, eða tvá..., *each slew a man or more for himself, i. e. they sold their lives dearly*, Ó. H. 217.

2. ellipt., í staðinn f., *instead of*, Grág. i. 61; hér vil ek bjóða f. góð boð, Nj. 77; taka umbun f., Fms. vii. 161; svara slíku f. sem..., Boll. 350; þér skulst öngu f. tyna nema lifinu, *you shall lose nothing less than your head*, Nj. 7.

VIII. *by means of, by, through*; fyrir þat sama orð, Stj.; fyrir sína náttúru, Fms. v. 162; fyrir messu-serkinum, iii. 168; fyrir þinn krap ok frelsis-hönd, Pass. 19, 12; svikinn f. orminn, *by the serpent*, Al. 63;—this use of fyrir seems to be a Latinism, but is very freq. in eccl. writings, esp. after the Reformation, N. T., Pass., Vidal.; fyrir munn Davíðs, *through the mouth of David*, etc.;—in good old historical writings such instances are few; þeir hlutuðu f. kast (*by dice*), Sturl. ii. 159.

IX. *in spite of, against*; fyrir vilja sinnu, N. G. L. i. 151; fyrir vitorð eðr vilja e-s, *against one's will or knowledge*, Grág. ii. 348; kvángask (giptask) f. ráð e-s, i. 177, 178, þidr. 190; nú fara menn f. baon (*in spite of an embargo*) lauda á milli, Gpl. 517; hann gaf henni líf f. framkvæmd farar, i. e. *although she had not fulfilled her journey (her vow)*, Fms. v. 223; fyrir vart lof, vi. 220; fyrir allt þat, *in spite of all that*, Grett. 80 new Ed.; fyrir ráð fram, *heedlessly*; fyrir lög fram, vide fram.

X. *denoting capacity, in the same sense as 'at'*, C. II. p. 27, col. 1; scarcely found in old writers (who use 'at'), but freq. in mod. usage, thus, eigi e-n f. vin, *to have one for a friend*, in old writers 'at vin'; hafa e-n f. sif, fíð, *to make sport of one*.

2. in old writers some phrases come near to this, e. g. vita f. vist, *to know for certain*, Dipl. i. 3; vita f. full sannindi, id., ii. 16; hafa f. satt, *to take for sooth, believe*, Nj. 135; koma f. eitt, *to come (turn) all to one*, Lv. 11, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 208; koma f. ekki, *to come to naught, be of no avail*, Isl. ii. 215; fyrir hitt mun gauga, *it will turn the other way*, Nj. 93; fyrir hann er einiskir örvænt orða úe verks, *from him everything may be expected*, Isl. ii. 326; hafa e-s viti f. varnað, *to have another's faults for warning*, Söl. 19.

XI. *joined with adverbs ending in -an, fyrir austan, vestan, sunnan, norðan, útan, innan, framan, handan, ofan, neðan*, either with a following acc. denoting

direction, thus, fyrir austan, sunnan... fjall, *east, south of the fell, i. e. on the eastern, southern side*; fyrir neðan brú, *below the bridge*; fyrir útan fjall=Lat. *ultra*; fyrir innan fjall=Lat. *infra*; fyrir handan á, *beyond the river*; fyrir innan garð, *inside the yard*; fyrir ofan garð, *above, beyond the yard*, etc.; vide these adverbs:—used adverb., fyrir sunnan, *in the south*; fyrir vestan, *in the west*; fyrir norðan, *in the north*; fyrir austan, *in the east*;—current phrases in Icel. to mark the quarters of the country, cp. the ditty in Esp. Árb. year 1530; but not freq. in old writers, who simply say, norðr, suðr..., cp. Kristni S. ch. 1: absol. and adverb., fyrir ofan, *uppermost*; fyrir handan, *on the other side*:—fyrir útan e-t, *except, save*, Anal. 98, Vkv. 8; fyrir fram, vide fram.

For- and fyrir-as prefixes, vide pp. 163–167 and below: I. *fore-, for-*, meaning *before, above*, in the widest sense, local, temp., and metaph. *furthering* or the like, for-dyri, for-nes, for-eltri, for-benni, etc. 2. *in an intens. sense=before others, very*, but not freq.: for-dyld, -góðr, -hagr, -hraustr, -kostuigr, -kuðr, -litill, -ljótr, -pris, -ríkr, -snjaltr.

II. (cp. fyrir, acc., C. IX), in a neg. or priv. sense; a few words occur even in the earliest poems, laws, and writers, e. g. for-að, -átta, -dæða, -nám, -næmi, -sending, -sköp, -verk, -veðja, -viða, -vitni, -yoja, -yrtri; those words at least seem to be original and vernacular; at a later time more words of the same kind crept in:

1. as early as writers of the 13th and 14th centuries, e. g. for-boð, -bætur, -djarfa, -dæma (fyrir-dæma), -taka (fyrir-taka), -þóttir; fyrir-bjóða, -fara, -gora, -koma, -kunna, -lita, -muna, -mæla, -vega, -verða.

2. introduced in some words at the time of the Reformation through Luther's Bible and German hymns, and still later in many more through Danish, e. g. for-brjóta, -drita, -láta, -líkast, -merkja, -nema, -sorga, -sóma, -standa, -svara, -þénusta, and several others; many of these, however, are not truly naturalised, being chiefly used in eccl. writings:—it is curious that if the pronoun be placed after the verb (which is the vernacular use in Icel.) the sense is in many cases reversed; thus, fyrir-koma, *to destroy*, but koma e-u fyrir can only mean *to arrange*; so also fyrir-mæla, *to curse*, and mæla fyrir, *to speak for*; for-bætur, but biðja fyrir e-m, etc.; in the latter case the sense is good and positive, in the former bad and negative; this seems to prove clearly that these compds are due to foreign influence.

fyrir-banna, *ad, to forbid*, Skm. 34.

fyrir-benda, *d, to forebode*, Stj. 87.

fyrir-bending, *f. foreboding*, Bs. i. 45.

fyrir-birting, *f. revelation*, Barl. passim.

fyrir-bjóða, *baud, to forbid*, Bs. i. 682, 683, N. G. L. i. 351, Gpl. 276, K. Á. 54, 110.

fyrir-boða, *ad, to forebode*; part., Greg. 16.

fyrir-boðan, *f. foreboding*, Magn. 488, Fms. viii. 3, Eb. 28.

fyrir-boðning, *f. forbidding*, Edda 120.

fyrir-boðsmaðr, *m. a bidder to a feast*, Fms. v. 332.

fyrir-bón, *f., in pl. curses=forbætur*, Sturl. iii. 45; in a good sense, *begging, pleading*, (mod.)

fyrir-burðr, *m. an appearance, vision, spectre*, Nj. 118, Fms. vi. 63, 229, 404, xi. 289, Bs. i. 184, Eb. 28^a, 218, 272, Sd. 174, passim.

fyrir-búa, bjó, *to prepare*, Greg. 18, Fms. i. 138, N. T. passim.

fyrir-búnaðr, *m. preparation*, Stj. 127, Fms. vii. 87, x. 236.

fyrir-búningr, *m. id.*, Hkr. iii. 240.

fyrir-drífa, *dreif, to drive away*, Th. 16 (fordrifa).

fyrir-dæma, *d, to condemn*, K. Á. 220, Hom. 126, Rb. 338, Fms. i. 219.

fyrir-dæmiligr, *adj. damnable*, H. E. i. 514.

fyrir-dæming, *f. damnation*, Greg. 17, H. E. i. 514, Stj. 21.

fyrir-fara, *för, to destroy*, N. G. L. i. 340; *to forfeit*, K. Á. 128; *reflex to perish*, Post. 59, N. T. passim.

fyrir-faraudl, *part. preceding*, Vm. 12, Bs. i. 682, 720.

fyrir-fari, *a, m. a foreboding*, Bs. i. 682.

fyrir-feðr, *m. pl. forefathers*, Barl. 206.

fyrir-ferð, *f. a going before*, Stj. 353;—*bulk*, fyrirferðar-mikill, *adj. bulky*.

fyrir-fólk, *n. great folk, persons of distinction*, Hkr. ii. 381.

fyrir-furða, *u, f. a foreboding, sign, mark*, Fs. 125.

fyrir-ganga, *u, f. a walking ahead, leading*, Fms. ii. 75, v. 72.

fyrir-gefa, *gef, to forgive*, Nj. 170, Hom. 44, Sks. 579, N. T. passim.

fyrir-gefnir, *f. forgiveness*, Rb. 336, Th. 78, Fms. viii. 442, Stj. 110, N. T. passim.

fyrir-gengilligr, *adj. pinched, worn out*.

fyrir-gleyma, *d, to forget*, Barl. (rare).

fyrir-gleyming, *f. forgetfulness*, Sks. 607, (rare.)

fyrir-göra, *d, to forfeit*, N. G. L. i. 341, Eg. 495, K. Á. 70, Nj. 191.

fyrir-heit, *n. a promise*, Fms. i. 217; esp. in a sacred sense, Stj., Rb. 336, N. T. passim; *a presage*, Fms. vi. 63, v. l.

fyrir-huga, *d, to premeditate*.

fyrir-hugnan, *f. forethought*, Stj. 10, Barl. 127.

fyrir-hygga, *u, f. (-hygsla, N. G. L. i. 215), forethought, provision*, Fms. ii. 121, Ld. 186, Hkr. ii. 102, H. E. i. 387, v. l. (freq.)

fyrir-höfn, *f. trouble, toil*.

fyrir-koma, kom, to destroy, put to death, with dat., Al. 132, Vigl. 22, Fms. i. 9: to prevent, avert, Korm. 208, Sks. 706; þá var svá fyrir-komit magni þeirra (cp. Germ. *vorkommen*), Fms. viii. 53.

fyrirkomu-lag, n. arrangement.

fyrir-kona, u, f. a woman of distinction, a lady, Fms. ii. 22.

fyrir-konungr, m. a distinguished king, Fas. iii. 188.

fyrir-kunna, kunni; f. e-n e-s, to blame one for a thing, to take a thing amiss, Eg. 254; eigi vil ek fyrirkunna þik þessa orða, Ó. H. 57. Stj. passim: with dat. of the thing, to be displeased at, Str. 9.

fyrir-kveða, kvað, to refuse, Fms. x. 382, Sturl. i. 37, Thom. 21, 23: reflex., en fyrirkveðask eigi at taka settir, Fb. iii. 451.

fyrir-láta, lét, with acc., to let go, give up, Fms. i. i. 156, viii. 251, x. 379: to forsake, i. 129, Mar. passim, Rb. 412. 9. with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing, to forgive, Fms. ix. 383, 410, Dipl. iv. 8:—in eccl. sense, H. E. i. 499, Gpl. 41, K. Á. 206; cp. *forlata*, which is more freq. in mod. usage.

fyrir-látning, f. forgiveness.

fyrir-látr, adj. forgiving, mild, Fms. xi. 429.

fyrirlát-samr, adj. (-nemi, f.); ekki f., stubborn, Bs. i. 683.

fyrir-loggia, lagði, to lay aside, forsake, Stj. 148: reflex., fyrirleggjask um e-t, to leave a thing alone, Bs. i. 194: part. **fyrir-lagðr**, forsaken, 823.

fyrir-leitinn, adj. circumspect, Ó. H. 145; elgi f. (and in mod. usage *ófyrirleitinn*), not circumspect, i. e. violent, Grett. 24 new Ed.

fyrir-leitni, f. circumspection, Fas. iii. 175; *ófyrirleitni*, rashness.

fyrir-liggja, lá; f. sér, to fall (of a woman), N. G. L. i. 213, 233.

fyrir-litligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), contemptible, Stj. 244.

fyrir-litning, f. contempt, Sturl. i. 64, 655 xvii. 2.

fyrir-líta, leit, to look down on, despise, Lat. *despicere* (cp. the preceding words), Greg. 39, Blas. 44, Lv. 95, Sks. 270, Magn. 442, Fms. vi. 286, viii. 24, x. 256, Hkr. i. 104, N. T., freq. in mod. usage:—to forsake, Fms. vii. 174 (rare), vide *forlata*.

fyrir-lúga, laug, to forswear by lies, Fms. viii. 293; f. trú sinni, to forswear one's faith, Karl. 38: with acc. to slander, Fas. iii. 307.

fyrir-maðr, m. a foreman, chief, Fms. ix. 341, 483, Ld. 106, Nj. 106: one's better, one who excels others, Fms. xi. 326: a predecessor, Bs. i. 733: in mod. usage in pl. **fyrir-menn**, people of distinction.

fyrir-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), like a distinguished man, Fms. xi. 231, Ld. 90.

fyrir-muna, pres. -man, pret. -mundi, in mod. usage -að, (-munar, -munabi, -munað):—to grudge one a thing; f. e-m e-s, eigi er þat satt, at ek fyrirmunna þér vidarins, Ld. 318; ek fyrirman ekki þorgils þessara ferðar, 258, Fms. vi. 59, x. 110, Grett. 159 new Ed., Fas. i. 205, Orkn. 24, Fs. 68, Ó. H. 61: with infin., Sks. 554.

fyrir-mynd, **fyrir-myndan**, f. [Germ. *vorbild*], a prototype, example.

fyrir-mæla, t, to swear, Grett. 94 new Ed., Bs. ii. 60, Gpl. 218.

fyrir-nema, nam, with acc., f. e-t, to withhold, N. G. L. i. 4, cp. mod. fortaka; f. e-m mál, to deprive one of speech, make one silent, Ls. 57: chiefly reflex., **fyrirnemask** e-t, to forbear, N. G. L. i. 579, Gpl. 58, Sturl. i. 2.

fyrir-rásari, a, m. a forerunner, Sks. 43.

fyrir-rennari, a, m. id., Hom. 105, Stj. 441.

fyrir-rúm, a, the first room or chief cabin in old ships of war, in the after part of the ship next the lypting, as is clear from passages such as, þá hljóp Ólafur konungr úr lyptingunni ok í fyrirrúmi, Fms. x. 360; hann sat aftir í fyrirrúminu, vii. 185, viii. 223, x. 360, 362, Hkr. i. 302, Orkn. 148:—but Grett. 113 (new Ed.), speaking of a boat pulled by three men, distinguishes between háls, fyrirrúmi, skutr, bow, midship (mod. Icel. *múskipa*), and stern. **fyrirrúma-menn**, m. pl. one placed in the f., cp. Engl. *midshipman*, Fms. vii. 223, viii. 224:—metaph. phrase, hafa e-d í fyrirrúmi, to keep a thing in the fore-bold, i. e. to give preference to it.

fyrir-rægja, ð, to 'foredo' one by lies and slander, N. G. L. i. 57.

fyrir-sát, f. (less correct **fyrir-sátr**, n., Fms. x. 341), an ambush, Nj. 93, 160, Ld. 220, Fms. ii. 296, Fs. 33, Valla L. 225.

fyrir-sægja, sagði, to foretell, Fms. i. 141.

fyrir-setning, f., gramm. a preposition, Skálda 180.

fyrir-sjón, f. a laughing-stock, Bs. i. 155.

fyrir-akipa, að, to order, prescribe, Barl. 69, 72.

fyrir-akipan, f. an ordinance, Stj. 621.

fyrir-akjóta, skaut, to make void, N. G. L. i. 52, 53, Gpl. 268.

fyrir-akyrta, u, f. a 'fore-shirt,' apron, Hdl. 46, þorst. Síðu H. 178.

fyrir-amá, ð, to despise, Thom. 23.

fyrir-apá, f. 'fore-spacing,' prophecy, Sturl. i. 115 C.

fyrir-ataða, u, f. a standing before one, Grág. ii. 14: mod. obstacle.

fyrir-standa, stóð, to understand, Fas. ii. 298, Fms. viii. 54, v. l.

fyrir-stola, stól, to forfeit by stealing, Jb. 417, Js. 129.

fyrir-stjórnari, a, m. an overseer, Sturl. i. 1.

fyrir-svara, að, to answer for, Band. 22 new Ed.

fyrir-sverja, sór, to forswear, renounces by oath, Fms. x. 396, 419: reflex., to forswear oneself, Hom. 151.

fyrir-sæti, n. a fore-seat, Sturl. i. 21.

fyrir-sögn, f. 'fore-saying,' i. e. dictation, instruction, Fms. vii. 226, Grág. i. 7, Bs. i. 133, Fs. 21, Stj. 190, 355: style, Rb. 2: prophecy, 655 xxxi.

fyrir-söngtr, m. the 'fore-song' or prelude in a service, Fms. vii. 198.

fyrir-tak, n. prominence; **fyrirtaks-gáfur**, f. pl. prominent gifts, and in many other compds.

fyrir-taka, tók, to deny, refuse, Bs. i. 758, Fms. ii. 65, Jónsv. 50, Ld. 186: to forbid, H. E. i. 456.

fyrir-tekt, f. waywardness, caprice.

fyrir-tæki, n. what is taken in hand, a task.

fyrir-tölur, f. pl. persuasion, Fms. ix. 52, x. 301, xi. 11, Hom. 52.

fyrir-vaf, n. the weft.

fyrir-vari, a, m. precaution, Fs. 65.

fyrir-varp, n. a 'fore-war,' dam, Bs. i. 315.

fyrir-vega, vá, to forfeit by manslaughter, N. G. L. i. 64, Fms. v. 101.

fyrir-verða, varð, to vanish, collapse; þá féll ok fyrirvarð allt sem mólð, 656 A. 2. 5, St. 27; svá sem augu firverða sem eigi taka lárknis lyf, 656 B. 12:—so also, fyrirverða sik, to be destroyed, Stj. 25; also to be ashamed, Clem. 34, freq. in mod. usage in this last sense, otherwise obsolete:—and reflex. to perish, collapse, Stj. 91, 118, 149, Str. 66.

fyrir-vinna, u, f. = forverk.

fyrir-vinnask, vannsk, dep. to forbear doing a thing, Bs. i. 341, þidr. 140, Grett. 78 new Ed.

fyrir-vinnendr, part. = fyrirrykjendr, Hm.

fyrir-vissa, u, f. a foreboding, Stj. 81.

fyrir-vist, f. = forysta, q. v., Sturl. iii. 270, Eb. 126.

fyrir-rykjendr, part. pl. (forverk), workmen, labourers, N. G. L. i. 98.

fyrir-sétlan, f. a design, Nj. 9, Eg. 467, Bs. i. 404, Isl. ii. 355, Skálda 170.

FYRNASK, d, [form], to get old, to decay, N. G. L. i. 37: as a law term, of a claim, to be lost by lapse of time, þá fýrnisk sú skuld, 24; legðrð-sök engi fýrnisk, Grág. i. 349; sú sök fýrnisk aldregi, 361:—to be forgotten, hans nafn mun aldri fýrnisk, Fas. i. 43:—with dat. of the person, with the notion of past evils, henni fýrnisk aldri fall Ólafsson konungs, she never forgot king Olave's death, Fms. v. 126; þótti honum sér þá skjótara fýrnisk lífið Droplaugar, Dropl. 9; allitt fýrnisk mér þat em, Korm. 172; henni mátti eigi fýrnisk við Sveia konung, at..., Ó. H. 51: the saying, fýrnisk vinskapr sem fundir (mod. svo fýrnisk ástir sem fundir), Fms. ii. 62: part. decayed, fallinn ok fýrnir, Stj.; kirkja fýrnir ok sölnuð, Bs. i. 198; sölnar fold, fýrnist allt og mæðist (a ballad). II. mod. in act. to lay up stores; fýrna hey, etc.

fýrnir, f. age, antiquity, Dipl. ii. 5, Sks. 517; esp. in the phrase, í fýrindinni, in times of yore, 625, 170, Fas. i. 513, Sks. 67:—decay, dilapidation, Pm. 122, Bs. i. 293:—a law term, loss of a claim by lapse of time, Thom. 76.

fýrning, f. decay, Grág. ii. 267: pl. fýrningar, old stores left from last year, hey-f., matar-f., etc., (mod.)

fýrnaka, u, f., prop. age; slitin, súnn af f., worn, rotten from age, Stj. 366: decay, Grág. ii. 268: at fýrnaku, from olden times, N. G. L. i. 45; í fýrnakunni, in days of yore, Str. 1:—a law term = fýrnir, skal þar eigi f. fyrir ganga, N. G. L. i. 249:—old lore, witecraft, Fb. i. 231, Fs. 131. **fýrnaku-háttir**, m. old fashion, Fms. xii. 430.

FYRR, compar. adv. sooner; **FYRST**, superl. first, soonest: [cp. Goth. *fourþis* = *spōrōv*, *spōrōpov*, and *fourþizei* = *spōlv*; Engl. *for-mer*; Swed.-Dan. *for, först*; Lat. *prius*.] I. compar. sooner, before; því betr þykki mér er vér skiljum fyrr, the sooner we part the better, Fas. ii. 535; at vér bræðr myndim þetta fyrr gört hafa, Nj. 61; veitti Eirekr fyrr, Landn. 216: fyrr enn, before that, Lat. *priusquam*, enginn veit sína æfina fyrr en öll er (a saying); fyrr enn ek hefir eignask allan Noreg, Fms. i. 3, Nj. 5, Stj. 135, Ld. 176. 2. before; ekki hefi ek þar fyrr verit, er..., Eb. 224; sem engi veit fyrr gört hafa verit, K. Á. 28; svá sem fyrr sögðum vér, Fms. x. 366. II. superl. first; fyrst sinna kynsmanna, Ld. 162; þá sök fyrst er fyrst er fram sögð, Grág. i. 79; sá fyrst (first) er hann var fyrst (last) búið, N. G. L. i. 14: first, in the beginning, foremost, opp. to síðarr or síðast, Eirekr veitti fyrst vel ok ríkmannliga en Hallsteinn síðarr, Landn. 216, v. l.; gekk Hrítr fyrst, foremost, Nj. 6; hreppsóknar-menn eru fyrst aðilar at þessum sökum, Grág. i. 295; at eigi sé fyrst (for a while) samlendir, Isl. ii. 386. 3. sem fyrst, as soon as possible, Nj. 4, Eg. 602. 2. for that, because, as, very freq. in mod. usage, but hardly ever found in old writers; and the following passages—fyrst þín bön kemr þar til, Bárð. 171; fyrst hestunum mátti eigi við koma, Sturl. i. 19; fyrst hún er karls dóttir, Fas. i. 22—are all taken from paper MSS.; Bárð. new Ed. 20 has 'síðan þú leggur þat til,' and Sturl. MS. Brit. Mus. the proper word 'er'.

III. as imitations of Latin *supradictus* or *praedictus* are the following—4 fyrr-greindum árum (jórdum), aforesaid, Vm. 44, Dipl. ii. 4; fyrr nefndr, aforesaid, Stj., Bs. passim, but never in old vernacular writings. **fýrr-meir**, adv. 'fore-more,' i. e. formerly, in former times, Isl. ii. 365, Finnþ. 212, Lv. 64, H. E. i. 434. **fyrra**, u, f., the phrase, í fyrrunni, formerly, Stj. 10.

FYRRI, compar. adj. former; **FYRSTR**, superl. the first, foremost: I. compar., yðra fyrrir frændr, Fms. i. 282; fyrra sunnar, the former summer, before the last, Grág. i. 38; enn fyrra hlut vetrar, in the former part of winter, Eg. 713; spurðisk eigi til þeirra heldr en til enna fyrrir, Ó. H. 129; Drottins dag (annan dag viku) inn fyrra í þingi, Grág. i. 49 (the parliament lasted about a fortnight); enn fyrra sunnudag, N. G. L. i. 348; í fyrra dag, the day before yesterday, Háv. 50; í fyrra sumar, the summer before last, id.; með hinum fyrrum fótum, with the fore feet (mod. með

fram-fótunum), Bær. 9; ætla ek á engan mann at leita fyrri, Fms. vi. 109; vera e-m fyrri at e-u, to get the start of one, Hm. 122; usually verða f. til e-u, verða fyrri til högg, Úlf. 7. 56. II. superl. the first; þær sakar skal allar fyrstar segja fram, Grág. i. 38; ef sá verður eigi búinn til er fyrstr hefir hlotið, id.; enn fyrsta aptan er þeir koma til þings, 100; eigi féll tré við hit fyrsta högg (a saying), Nj. 224.

fyrrum, adv. formerly, before, Fms. i. 168, ix. 422, Hkr. i. 80.

FYRRA, t. [fors], to gush, stream in torrents, Stj. 414.

fyrri, n. gushing in torrents; hvít-fyrri, Thom. 21.

fyrsta, u, f., in the phrase, í fyrstunni or í fyrstu, in the beginning, at first, Stj. 293, Fms. x. 265; í fyrstu, first, i. 2.

FYRVA, ð. [forve], to ebb; þaðan ór fjöru er fyrir útast, Grág. i. 356, 380; metaph. to fall short, to lack, ok skal telja þann dag með er á fyrir, the lacking day shall be counted with the rest, Rb. 1812. 72; gjalda þat er á furði (afurði MS.), Grág. ii. 1807.

FYB, n., better than, [Germ. *besser*; O. H. G. *fesa*; Gr. *νίος*], prop. of the bush of beans, any small light substance; sem fýs, Ps. i. 4.

fýsa, u, f., in the phrase, e-m er ekki fýsað saman, a thing not put slightly together, well knit, Fms. iii. 590.

FÝ, interj. fye! skalt á hnakka þý | hvert maðr kvad þý, Sturl. i. 22.

fýla, u, f. [fúll], foulness, stink, Fas. iii. 171, Fms. x. 213; of a person, a dirty, paltry fellow, Sturl. ii. 135; fýlur enn ekki dugandi menn, Fbr. 211; helvítis-fýlur, Níðrst. 107; fýki-fýla, q. v.

fýla-enni, a nickname, prob. Gaelic, Landn.

fýri, n. fir, = fura. Fýri-akógr, m. fir-wood, Karl. 326, Fms. vii. 236.

fýri, n. fire, Lex. Poët.; vide fúrr.

FÝSA, t. [fúss], to exhort; fýsa e-n e-u, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing, Fms. xi. 22; auðheyrir er þat hvert þý fýsir, Ld. 266; with infin., Nj. 47, Fb. ii. 13; absol., Eg. 242. 2. impers. má fýsir, I wish, Fms. vi. 238, viii. 412; hvert hafi þat er hann mest fýsir til, Nj. 197; svá skjótt sem hann fýsir til, Fms. xi. 437; fýsir komung til á sund at fara, Al. 22; þik fýsi at kanna annarra manna siðu, Ld. 164; in the reflex. form the impers. usage disappears, ek fýsumk aprit at hverfa, Sks. 3, Fms. vi. 398; fýstisk Ástriðr þá at fara þangat, i. 77; fýstisk himneskra hluta, to wish for heavenly things, Greg. 31; hann kvadisk eigi fýstisk til Íslands at svá búna, Nj. 123. 3. part. fýsendr, exhorters; margir vóru þess fýsendr, Sturl. ii. 175.

fýsari, a, m. a persuader, 655 ii. 8.

fýsi, f. a wish, desire, Fms. i. 184, vi. 57, vii. 281, ix. 277, Landn. 201, Fas. 23, Stj. 42, 145, Bs. i. 167, Hom. 47.

fýsi-liga, adv. willingly, Fms. ii. 239; desirably, viii. 47.

fýsi-ligr, adj. agreeable, 656 B. 5, Sks. 29; winning, winsome, attractive, Eg. 30, 116, Nj. 131, Eluc. 51, Sks. 2, v. 1.

fýsing, f. exhortation, Fas. i. 225.

fýst, mod. fýsn, f. = fýsi, Fms. i. 117, xi. 244, Fas. 22, Magn. 468, Str. 66; frá þessa heims fýstum ok girndum, Stj. 148; rangar fýstir, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 149; in eccl. sense the Gr. *ἐνθυσία* is sometimes rendered by fýsn (e.g. fýsn holdans, f. augnanna, I John ii. 16; heimrinu og hans f., 17), though more freq. by girnd (lust): fýsn is used much like Germ. *neigung* = impulse, inclination: it occurs in a great many compds, as fróðleika-fýsn, lestrar-f., lærdóms-f., náms-f., desire for knowledge, learning; andleg f., holdleg f., spiritual, carnal desire; kætleiks f.; mannlegar fýsnir, human affections.

FÆÐ, f. [fár, adj.], fewness, scantiness, Fms. i. 291. II. coldness, cold intercourse, cp. fár, þóðr. 65; fæð hefir verit á með þeim, Glúm. 373; hann góðri fæð á við Kálfi, Fms. v. 126, vi. 30, 110, 243, xi. 327, passim; melancholy, en er dró at jöllum tók Eirekr fæð mikla ok var úgladari en hann átti vana til, þórf. Karl. 404.

FÆÐA, dd. [i. e. fæða; cp. Goth. *fōdian*; A. S. *fēdan*; Engl. *feed*; Germ. *füttern*; Swed. *föda*; Dan. *føde*].—to feed, give food to, Symb. 28, Rb. 82, Fms. ix. 490, Nj. 236, Grág. i. 43, K. p. K. 50; fæða barn á brjósti, to feed a bairn at the breast, Bs. i. 666;—to feed, of sheep, Dropl. 14.

2. to rear, bring up, N. G. L. i. 239, 351; ef maðr fæðir barn öðrum manni, Grág. i. 276; hann fæddi Helga (dat.) barn, Dropl. 14; fústra sú er maðr hefir fædda, Grág. ii. 60; Teit fæddi Hallr í Haukadali, f. 14; mik fæddi Gamaliel, 655 xvi. B. 3.

III. reflex. to feed, live on a thing; við hvat fæddisk kýrin, Edda 4, Stj. 16; metaph., Bs. i. 166;—to be brought up, þat vóru náfrændr Bjarnar ok höfðu með honum fæðsk, Eg. 253; esp. adding upp, fæddusk þar upp synir Húðirðar, 25, Fms. i. 4, 187, Edda 18;—to be born, freq. in mod. usage; fæddr, part. born, 625. 93; þar var Kristir fæddr, Symb. 29.

fæða, u, f. food, Stj. 19, 29, 149, Fms. ii. 139.

fæði, n. food, Fms. vi. 164, Stj. 22.

fæðing, f. birth, delivery, Stj. 198, 248, passim.

fæðingl, a, m. a native, Fms. i. 130, x. 225, Ld. 24, Þiðr. 123, Karl. 434, Róm. 184.

fæðir, m., poët. a feeder, breeder, Lex. Poët.

fæðala and fæðla, u, f. food, 625. 91, Fms. iii. 136, viii. 31, x. 367, Greg. 64, Sks. 20, 784, Sturl. i. 20 (Ed. fétluma, qs. fétluna), Stj. 29, 52,

61. compds: fæðala-lauss, adj. without food, Hom. 101. fæðala-loysi, n. want of food, Fas. iii. 8.

fægi-ligr, adj. [fága], neat, polished, Stj. 22, 42, Bret. 24.

FÆGJA, ð. [Germ. *fegen*], to cleanse, polish, Sks. 43, 234, Fms. viii. 416; medic., fægja sár, to cleanse a wound, Rd. 283, Glúm. 383, Fbr. 209; eldr var á gölf ok veldi hón vatn til at fægja sár, Ó. H. 222, Hom. 70.

fækka, v. fætta.

FÆLA, d. [fála], to frighten, drive away by fright, Grág. ii. 110; ok f. þá í braut, Nj. 104; reflex. to be frightened, of horses or the like; svá at landvættir fældisk við, Landn. 258; ef menn skaka eðr skella at hrossum svá at þau fældisk við, Grág. ii. 234, Fms. vi. 335; fældusk hestar Grækja, Al. 142, Bs. i. 8; þetta fældisk Skrálingjar, þórf. Karl. 424.

FÆLA, ð. [i. e. foela from fól], to fool, mock, Clem. 44; þeir munuð skjótt hafa fælt þik ok svá verit, El. 14, 18; lesi hann, fyrr en fæli, librum Machabaeorum, Al. 22.

fæling, f. a frightening, Fms. xi. 160.

fælinn, adj. shy, of a horse, Grett. 25 new Ed.; myrk-f., afraid of the dark.

fælni, f. shyness, fright, of a horse: myrk-f., fear of darkness, of children.

FÆB, f. a sheep; in Swed.-Dan. *faar* and *får* are the usual words for sheep; but in Icel. it is almost unknown; it occurs in Skálda 162; also now and then in the compd *fær-auðr*, m., spelt *fjar-auðr*, Tistr. 4 (prop. a 'sheep-sheep', *auðr* being the common Icel. word for sheep), Stj. 45, 177, 235, N. G. L. i. 75, K. p. K. 130; from *fær* is also derived the name *Fær-eyjar*, f. pl. the Faroe Islands (Sheep-islands); *Fær-eyaskr*, adj., and *Fær-eyingar*, m. pl. the Faroe Islanders; described by Dncöl as plenae innumerabilibus ovibus, p. 30 (Ed. 1807); *fær* is a South-Scandin. word, and seems to be formed from the gen. of *fé* (fjár).

FÆRA, ð. [from *fár*, n., different from the following word, having a as root vowel], to slight, taunt one, with dat.; ok færa þeim eigi í orðum né verkum, offend them not in words nor acts, Hom. 57; mod., færa at e-m, id.

FÆRA, ð. [i. e. færa, a trans. verb formed from the pret. of *fara*, *för*; not in Ulf.; A. S. *fergan* or *ferjan*; Engl. *to ferry*; Germ. *fabren*; Dan. *føre*; Swed. *föra*].—to bring; a very freq. word, as the Germ. and Saxon 'bring' was unknown in the old Scand., as in mod. Icel.; the Dan. *bringe* and Swed. *bringa* are mod. and borrowed from Germ.; *færa* fé til skípa, Nj. 4; *færa* barn til skímar, K. p. K. 2 passim; ef þorvaldr varri færandi þangat, if Th. could be carried thither, Sturl. i. 157. 2. to bring, present; hafði þóroflr heim marga dýrgripi ok færði föður sínum ok möður, Eg. 4; þér munut f. mér höfuð hans, 86; *færa* e-m höfuð sitt, to surrender to one, Fms. x. 261; *færa* söm, to bring offerings, Stj. passim; *færa* tak, to offer, give bail, Gpl. 122; the phrase, koma færandi heodi, to come with bringing band, i. e. to bring gifts. 3. phrases, *færa* ómaga á hendr e-m, of forced alimentionation, Grág. Ó. p. passim; *færa* til þýðar, to bring an action for theft, Grág. i. 429; *færa* e-t til vanns vegar, to make a thing right, assert the truth of it, 655 xxviii. 2; *færa* alla hluti til betra vegar, to turn all things to the best account; þat er gjörtteki, ok færir til meira máls, and leads to a more serious case, Grág. i. 429, v. 1; *færa* til bana, to put to death, Rb. 398; *færa* í hljóðmáli, to bush up, Nj. 51; *færa* í útleð, to bring to outlawry, banish, Rb. 414; *færa* til Kristna, to bring to Christ, convert, Fms. xi. 408; *færa* sik í átt, to vindicate one's kinship (by a gallant deed), Sturl. ii. 197; er þú færðir þik með skörungskap í þína átt, showed thee to be worthy of thy friends, Glúm. 338. 4. special usages; *færa* frá, to wean lambs in the spring, Vm. 13, hence *frá-færar*, q. v.; *færa* e-n af baki, to throw one, of a horse, Grág. ii. 95; *færa* niðr korn, sæði, to put down corn, seed, i. e. to sow, Nj. 169; tíu síld niðr færð, Vm. 55; sálds sæði niðr færð, D. I. i. 476, Orkn. 462; *færa* e-n niðr, to keep one under, in swimming, Ld. 168; *færa* upp, to lift up, Nj. 19; *færa* upp, a cooking term, to take out the meat (of the kettle), 247; *færa* í sundr, to split asunder, Grett. 151 (of logs); *færa* til, to adduce as a reason; *færa* við bakið (síðuna, etc.), to present the back (side, etc.) to a blow, Fms. vi. 15, Korm. 6; *færa* e-n fram, to maintain, feed, Grág. passim; *færa* fram, to utter, pronounce, Skálda 178; as a law term, to produce (*færa* fram sök, vörn), Grág. passim; *færa* fé á vetr, to bring sheep to winter, i. e. keep them in fold, Grág. ch. 224; *færa* e-t á hendr e-m, to charge one with a thing, 656 A. i. 3; *færa* skümm at e-m, to sneer at one, Eg. 210; *færa* á e-u, to mock one, Fms. v. 90, but see *færa* (from *fár*); *færa* e-t saman, to bring a thing about, Sturl. i. 139 C; *færa* kvæði, to deliver a poem, Ld. 114, Landn. 197, 199. 5. to remove, change; *færa* kirkju, to remove a church, in rebuilding it, K. p. K. 38, cp. Eb. fine; *færa* þeim, Bjarn. 19, Lat. *translatio*; *færa* mark, to change the mark on cattle, Grág. i. 416; *færa* landsmerki, to remove the landmarks, ii. 219; metaph., *færa* til réttis máls, to turn into plain language, viz. into prose, Edda 126; *færa* heimili sitt, to change one's abode, Grág. i. 146; *færa* út búðarveggi, to enlarge the walls, Ísl. ii. 293. II. reflex. to bring, carry oneself; hann gat færsk þar at, he dragged himself thither, Fms. vi. 15; *færask* við, to strain, exert oneself, Eg. 233; *færask* í aukana, to strive with might and main, vide auki; *færask* at, to bestir oneself, Fms. vii. 243; mega ekki at færask, to be unable to do anything, 220, 265; svá hræddir, at þeir máttu ekki at f., so frightened that they could do nothing, 655 xvii. 22; *færask* e-t ór fangi, to withhold from, vide fang; *færask* undan, to withhold; *færa* undan sökum, to plead not guilty, Fms. xi. 251; þær jara

at færask undan, to carry iron (as an ordeal) in order to quit oneself, v. 307; færask á fætr, to grow up, Ld. 54; aldr færisk (passes) e-n, one grows up, Fs. 3, Rb. 346; trimalit færisk af, is removed, Lv. 52.

færð, f. the condition of a road, passage, from snow, rain, etc.; ill f., Sturl. iii. 22; þung f., Fms. ii. 75, freq.

færi, n. a being within reach; and as a shooting term, a range, Fms. i. 12, viii. 49, Nj. 63, Eg. 115, Ver. 26; a match for one, Ld. 116, Fms. ii. 27; ekki barna f., no match for bairns, Háv. 52; in pl. allit., fê eðr f., money or means, Grág. i. 62, 251; the phrase, vera í færum til e-s (mod. um e-t), to be able to do a thing, Grett. 110 C, Fms. xi. 265; með-færi, e. g. það er ekki mitt með-færi, it is no match for me:—söng-færi, hljóð-f., a musical instrument; veiðar-f., fishing gear; verk-f., tools; mál-f., organs of speech; tæki-f., occasion. COMPS: færi-loyal, n. want of means, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 12. færi-vandr, adj. cautious, Rd. 294. færi-ván, i. opportunity, Gisl. (in a verse). færi-veðr, n. weather fit for a journey, Eb. 482, 485, Fms. xi. 374.

færi, n. a fishing-line, Vigl. 46, freq. in mod. usage.

færi-kvlar, f. pl. movable pens (of sheep).

færi-ligr and færi-ligr, adj. practicable, easy to do, Fms. vii. 335, viii. 33:—færiligr hestr, a strong, serviceable horse, Ld. 276.

færing, f. a freight, Jb. 393. 2. translation, 415, 14. 3. = færi,

Anal. 201: better farming, q. v., Bjarn. 73, Sturl. i. 74, bad readings.

fær-leikr, m. ability, strength, esp. in bodily exercise, Fs. 3, Finnb. 242, Orkn. 114, Grett. 149 C, Fas. i. 331.

fær-leikr, m. a horse, freq. in mod. usage, akin to fær (?).

færr, adj. able, capable; færr til e-s, capable of, or with infn., able to do a thing, Nj. 215, Fms. i. 284, v. 71, xi. 24; vel færr, doing well, strong, Isl. ii. 357; hress ok vel f., Eg. 84:—able, strong, in travelling, manna best færir bæði á fæti ok á skidum, 73; færr hvert er þú vilt, Ld. 44; Sigmundur görisk færr (able-bodied) maðr mjök, Fær. 77; færr hestr, a strong, serviceable horse, Grág. i. 46, 328; búfé færr at mat sér, Gpl. 503.

2. of things, fit for use, safe; of a ship, sea-worthy, opp. to úfærr, Eg. 114: of weather, færr (úfærr) veðr, weather fit (unfit) for travelling, Gpl. 31, freq.; þegar færr var landa milli, when the passage was open from one land to another (of the sea), Fms. ii. 232: of roads, rivers, sea, etc., safe, passable, Petlands-fjörðr var eigi f., i. 200; vegir færir at renna ok ríða, Gpl. 411; al-f., ú-færr, ill-f., etc.: the law phrase 'eiga eigi færr út hingað,' not to have leave to return thither (i. e. to Icel.), is the third degree of outlawry, Grág. i. 119, p. p. ch. 60:—neut. with dat. denoting safe, unsafe, er þér at stöð færr með þessi orðsending, at ek bygg ..., it is so far from safe for thee to go with this errand, that ..., Fms. iv. 131; freq. in mod. usage, þat er ekki færr (úfærr); mér er ekki færr (úfærr); in many compds, þing-f., able to go to parliament, Grág. i. 46; Icel. also say in neut., þing-færr, messu-færr, when so many people are gathered together that a meeting or service can be held; bænaðókar-færr, able to read one's prayer-book, i. e. not quite óles.

FÆTTA, it, a dubious word, in the phrase, eiga um vandræði at f., to have to grapple with hardships, Glúm. 374; er hann svá í öllu sínu athæfi at trautt megu menn um hann fæta, such in all his doings that people could hardly manage him, Fb. i. 167; menn megu trautt heima um þik fæta, 173, (tæla, Fms. xi. 78, 92); Icel. now say, það verðr ekki við hann tætt, there are no ways with him, of an unruly person.

fætlingar, m. pl. (fötr), the ends formed by the feet, in a skin.

FÆTTA, mod. fækka, which form occurs in MSS. of the 14th century, also fætka; but in a poem of 1246 tí-rætt and fætta are made to rhyme: [fær]:—to make few, reduce in number, in old writers with acc., in mod. with dat.; at fætta skyldi húskarla, Ó. H. 113 (Fms. iv. 255); Hkr. ii. 183 fækka less correct; ok fætta svá lið þeirra, Fbr. 74 new Ed., but fækka in Fb. ii. 164, l. c.: reflex. to grow fewer, less, en er Hákon jarl sá fættask liðit á skipum sínum, Fms. i. 174; þegar grjótið fættask, xi. 95; þá er fættask tóku fong, Sturl. i. 135; at eldiviðrinn tæki at fættask, Orkn. 112; fækkuðusk skotvápnin, Eb. 248. 2. to grow cold, unfriendly, (fær II); heldr tók at fækkað með þeim, Vápn. 9, Fs. 149.

fögnaðr, v. fagnaðr.

fól, n. (fölr), a thin covering of snow, Fb. ii. 149, 154, Fbr. 31 new Ed.

fól-leitr, adj. looking pale, Nj. 39, Fb. i. 545, Vápn. 29.

fól-litaðr, part. pale, Nj. 183.

fólma, að, to grow pale, Edda 36, Ld. 224, Fas. i. 189, Skv. 466 B; prop. to wither, of grass, gras fellr allt ok fölnar, Edda (pref.); fölnanda laf, Skv. 668 B; eldr fölnaðr (of fire), Eb. 100 new Ed., v. l.:—rarely, and less correctly, of other things, kirkja fyrnd ok fölnuð, decayed, Bs. i. 198; diðir fölnaðr, a faded cloth, Ann. 1344: reflex., Stj. 142, (badly.) fölnan, f. a withering, fading away, Fms. vii. 91.

FÖLKR, adj., old forms fölván, fölvir, etc.; in mod. usage the v is left out, fölan, fölir, etc.; [A. S. fealo; O. H. G. falo; Old Engl. fallow; Dutch veal; Germ. fahl and falb; cp. Lat. pallidus, Gr. φοιδός]:—pale; fölr sem grass, pale as grass, Nj. 177; hann görði fölván í andliti, Glúm. 342; fölr sem nátr, pale as a corpse, Fb. ii. 136; fölr sem aska, pale as ashes, Þiðr. 171, 177: poët., fölvir oddar, the pale sword's point, Hkv. i. 53; fölr hestr, a pale horse (but rare), 2. 47; nef-fölr, pale-nobbed, Am.; fölr um nasar, id., Alm. 2; ná-fölr, pale as a corpse.

fólakaðr, part. pale, burnt out, of fire, Fs. 6, Eb. 100 new Ed., Isl. ii. 135.

fólaki, a, m. [O. H. G. falavizga: mid. H. G. valvisebe; Swed. falaska; the word is composed from fölr and aska]:—the pale, white ash spread over burning embers; so Icel. call the ashes while they still keep their shape before crumbling in pieces; þeir sá á eldinum fölskann er netið hafði brunnið, Edda 39; fölski var fallinn á eldinn, Fas. ii. 388; fölskar, Stj. 58, Mar. (Fr.): metaph. in mod. usage, fölska-lausan, adj. without f., sincere, real, e. g. fölskalaus elska, sincere love.

föngu-ligr, adj. [fang], stout-looking, in good condition, Sturl. i. 159 C.

FÖNN, f., gen. fannar, pl. fannir, [cp. Gael. feann = white], snow, esp. a heap of snow, Landn. 154, Fms. iii. 93, Sturl. ii. 118, Sd. 164, Karl. 441, 501, N. G. L. i. 291; fannir, heaps of snow, Grett. 111 C, cp. fenna, fannur. In Norway Folge-fonn is the name of a glacier.

FÖR, f., gen. farar; old pl. farar, later and mod. farir; the acc. with the article is in old writers often contracted, förna = förina; [fara, cp. far, ferð]:—a 'fare', journey, Nj. 11; er þeir váru komnir á för, when they had started, 655 iii. 3; vera heim á för, to be on the road home, Isl. ii. 362; vera í för með e-m, to be in company with one, Eg. 340; var brúðrin í för með þeim, Nj. 50: a procession, Lex. Poët.; bál-för, lik-f., funerals; brúð-f., a bridal procession. 2. chiefly in pl. journeys; hvat til tíðinda hafði orðit í förum hans, what had happened in his journeys, Eg. 81:—of trading voyages (far-maðr), vera í förum, to be on one's travels, Ld. 248, Nj. 22; eiga skip í förum, to own a trading ship, Fb. i. 430, (cp. fara milli landa, to fare between countries, i. e. to trade, Hkr. pref.): fara frjálfs manns förum, to fare (live) about free, to live as a free man, N. G. L. i. 32; svefn-farar, sleep, Gisl.; að-farir, treatment. 3. in law, of vagrants (vide fara A. I. 2); dæma för úmögum, Grág. i. 87; dæma e-m för, 86; dæma úmaga (acc.) á för, to declare one a pauper, order him to 'fare' forth, 93, passim in the law (förumaðr). 4. a

basty movement, a rush; þá sýndusk þar miklir hundar ok gördur for at Petro, 656 C. 29; var för (MS. for) í sortanum, the cloud was drifting swiftly, Fms. vii. 163, cp. far:—the phrases, vér munum fara allir sömu förina, all the same way, in a bad sense, xi. 154; mun þú hafa farar Hákonar jarls, x. 322; vera á föru (mod. förum), to be on the wave; lausafé hans er mér sagt heldr á förum, þorv. Karl. 366; þá var nokkut á föru (förum, pl.) virkit Bersa, there was something wrong with B.'s castle, it was going into ruin, Korn. 148. 5. an expedition, in compds, Vatns-dals-för, Apavatns-för, Grimseyjar-för, Reykhóla-för, Kleifa-för, the expedition to Vatnsdale, Apavatn, etc., Sturl. Ann. COMPS: fara-bók, f. an itinerary, a book of travels, Clem. 38. farar-bann, n. = farbann, Fas. ii. 494. farar-beini, a, m. furthering one's journey, Eg. 482 (v. l.), Grág. i. 298; metaph., Fms. i. 226. farar-blómi, a, m. travelling with pomp, Orkn. 370, Fms. xi. 438, Fas. iii. 376. farar-broddr, m. the front of a boat, Al. 56, Hkv. 2. 17. farar-búinn, part. = farbúinn, Fms. i. 3. farar-dvöl, f. delay, Grág. i. 441, 436. farar-efni, n. pl. outfitings, Eg. 169, 194, Isl. ii. 204, Lv. 23. farar-eyrir, m. money for travelling, Gpl. 8. farar-fé, n. id. farar-gögn, n. pl. necessities for a journey, Nj. 259, v. l. farar-greiddi, a, m. a conveyance, K. A. 70, Fms. ii. 234, Eg. 541, Gpl. 369. farar-hapt, n. a bindrance, stoppage, 625, 184. farar-hestr, m. a nag, (Fr.) farar-hlaan, n. a wagon-load, N. G. L. i. 240. farar-kaup, n. on board-wages, N. G. L. i. 98. farar-loyfi, n. leave to go, Eg. 424, Fbr. 91 new Ed., Hom. 147. farar-maðr, m. = far-maðr, N. G. L. i. 199. farar-mungát, n. a bout before going, Eg. 88, Fas. i. 396. farar-nautr, m. = förunautr, O. H. L. 78. farar-orlof, n. = faraleyfi, Bs. (Laur.) farar-akjótr, m. (-akjóti, a, m.), a means of travelling, esp. a horse (or ass), Stj. 610, Fas. i. 126, Fms. iv. 38; hest, hinn besta fararskjóta, Sturl. ii. 145 C. fararskjóta-laust, n. adj. without a horse, Fms. viii. 31, Bs. i. 349. farar-stafr, m. a walking-stick, 656 B. 1. farar-tálmi, a, m. bindrance, Jb. 283, 400, Orkn. 396.

förla, að, to grow faint, weak; ef hann of förlar, if he fails, (the passage is dubious, and something seems left out), K. p. K. 42: reflex. to fall into ruin, ef förlask reidir, svá at um bæta þarf, Gpl. 77; þá mun brátt f. að ráða-görðar, Skv. 331:—impers., e-m förlask, one grows weak, esp. from age, Krök. 40; in mod. usage, finn eg að augum förlast sýn, I feel my eyes grow dim, Hallgr.

förnuðr, v. fornauðr.

föru-kona, v, f. a vagrant woman, Þiðr. 226.

föru-full, adj. rambling, strolling about, Nj. 131; víð-f., wide-travelling.

föru-maðr, m. a vagrant man, a pauper, Gpl. 432, Jb. 183.

föru-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), beggarly, Vigl. 60 new Ed.

föru-nautr, m. [Germ. fahr-genosse], a companion, fellow-traveller, Isl. ii. 336, Sturl. i. 116, ii. 21, Fms. ii. 8, Nj. 14, Vápn. 29, passim.

föru-neyti, u. a company of travellers, Clem. 32 (spelt förunauti), Edda 108, Jb. 380, Eg. 23: a retinue, Fms. iv. 82, x. 102, Nj. 37: a company, 280, Skv. 579, Grett. 139 C.

FÖSULL, m., pl. föslar, [Germ. fasel; O. H. G. fasal; A. S. fassel]:—a brood; gljúfra f., the brood of the chasms, a dragon, poët., Nj. 109 (in a verse), an ær. ley.

FÖXÓTT, adj. [fax], a horse with mane differing in colour from the body, Landn. 195, Fas. ii. 168, Rd. 299, Karl. 151, 350; glú-f., Bs. ii. 261.

G

G (gé) is the seventh letter. In the old Gothic Runic alphabet (Golden horn) it is represented by **X**, which was probably taken from the Greek **X**. The later common Runic alphabet had no *g*, and made the tenuis *k* (**ƿ**, called Kaun) serve for both; still later, *g* was distinguished simply by a dot or stroke, **ƿ̇** or **ƿ̈**, and this character was called 'Stunginn Kaun,' i. e. dotted or cut Kaun, just as the name of Stunginn Týr was given to cut or dotted *t*.

A. In Scandinavia the letter *g* begins many fewer words than in German or Saxon, mainly because the prefixed particle *ge-* is absent. In the fragments of Ulf., although so little is left, *ga-* is prefixed to about three hundred words, mostly verbs and nouns; in the Anglo-Saxon at least three or four thousand such words are recorded, and in modern German still more; indeed the number is so to say endless, as it can be put to almost any verb. In Icel. the only traces of this prefix are, I. in a few words retaining *g* before the liquids *l* and *n* (*gl* and *gn*): a. *gl* in the word *glikr*, *similis* (and derivatives); *glikr* is now obsolete, and even in very old MSS. of the 13th or even the 12th century both forms, *glikr* and *likr*, *glikendi* and *likendi*, *glikjast* and *likjast*, occur indiscriminately; but in older poems *gl* is the only form. β. *gn* in *gnadd*, *gnaga*, *gnauda*, *gnegg*, *gneisti*, *gnipa*, *gnista*, *gnolla*, *gnógr*, *gnúa*, *gnúpr*, *gnýdr*, *gnæðingr*, *gnóllra*, *gnótra* (q. v.), and some poet. words, as *gnat*, etc. But in mod. usage, in *gn* and *gl*, the *g* is dropped both in spelling and pronunciation, *nadd*, *naga*, *nauda*, *negg*, *neisti*, *nipa* . . . *núpr*, *nyðr* or *níðr*, *næðingr*, *nóllra*, *notra*; the *gn* in these words is almost constantly used in very old MSS., but even at the end of the 13th and in the 14th century the MSS., e. g. Hb., begin to drop the *g*, vide p. 206 sqq.: the exceptions are few, e. g. Icel. never say *nyja* for *gnýja*, but the word itself, although known, is almost obsolete; so also in modern writers *gnóti* and *gnætir* (*abundance*) often occur; but the sound *gn* may be said to be almost extinct. The Danes, Swedes, and Norse still keep the *g* before *n*, e. g. Dan. *gnave*, Swed. *gnaga*; whereas in *glikr* the *g* has been dropped, and the word has become in Swed. *lik*, etc.; in Dan. *lig*, *lige*, *ligning*, etc. II. in two Icel. words the prefixed *g* has hardened into a radical consonant, so that its proper sound is no longer perceived, viz. *granni* (and compds), a neighbour, prop. one of the next house, Goth. *garazna* = *γάρων*, qs. *g-ranni*, from *rann*, *domus*; and *greida*, *explicare*, = Goth. *garaidian*. The Scandinavian tongues have furthermore done away with the Saxon and German prefix to passive participles, and no trace of them remains even in the earliest writers or poems. The modern English has followed the same law as the Scandinavian in *gn*, for though it still appears in Engl. words (as *gnave*, *gnash*), it is hardly sounded. The participial prefix remained long in southern England (see Morris's *Specimens*), but weakened into *y* or *i* till at last it dropped altogether.

B. PRONUNCIATION.—It is sounded hard, soft, or aspirate; hard, as in Engl. *gate*, *gold*; soft, as in Swed. *dag*, Germ. *tag*, or mod. Gr. *γ*, but lost in Engl.; aspirate also lost in Engl. I. hard, 1. as initial before a hard vowel, *garðr*, *gull*, *gott*, etc.; and before a consonant, *gláðr*, *gráta*; but the prefixed *g*, in the instances A. I. above, was prob. always sounded soft. 2. as final after consonants, as *sorg*, *belg*, *ung*, *höfgr*, or if double, as in *egg*.

II. soft, never as initial (unlike mod. Greek, in which *γ* is sounded soft throughout), but only as final or sometimes as medial:

1. if single after a vowel, as *dag*, *hug*, *log*, *veg*, *stig*. 2. between two vowels if the latter is hard, *lega*, *ligum*, *vega*, *vegum*, *dögum*; but in case both the vowels, or even only the last, are soft (an *i* vowel) the *g* sound is lost, and it is eliminated altogether or assimilated to the preceding vowel, which thus becomes a diphthong; the same is the case if *j* follows *g*; thus syllables and words such as *bagi* and *bei*, *dagi* and *dæi*, *dægi* and *deigi*, *cygja* and *eyja* or *eya*, *lagi* and *lægi* or *læi* are all sounded alike; in olden times there must have been a difference of sound, as old MSS. never confound the spelling in words like those above, whereas in modern letters written by uneducated people, nothing is more frequent than to see, *um dæinn* for *um daginn*, or *á deinnum* for *á deginum*, and the like; the poets also rhyme accordingly, e. g. *segi*—*hneigi*, Pass. 38. 13; *segja*—*deyja*, 25; *segja*—*beygja*, 25. 12; *drygja*—*nyja*, 30. 3; *eigið*—*dregið*, 7. 10; *deyja*—*teygja*, 16. 13, etc.; even MSS. of the end of the 15th century frequently give *seigja* for *segja* (to say), e. g. Arna-Magn. 556 A, see the pref. to Isl. ii. p. vi: as a medial, before *d* the *g* is sounded hard almost all over Icel., and the *d* soft (*sagði*); yet in the peninsula of Snæfells Sýsla many people still reverse this rule, and say *sagdi*, *lagdi*, *bygdi*, *byggdi*, *sounding the g soft* but the *d* hard; in the east of Icel. people say *bregða*, *sagði*, pronouncing *gð* both soft; this is no doubt the best pronunciation, and accords well with the modern English *said*, *laid*, and the like.

III. the aspirate *g* is sounded, 1. as initial before a soft vowel or *j*, *gefa*, *gæta*, *geyma*, *geir*, *gjöld*. 2. as final, a double *g* (*gg*) or *g* after a consonant is sounded as aspirate in all instances where a single *g* is lost (vide above), thus *laggir*, *leggja*, *byggja*, *bygggi*, *veggir*, or *margir*, *belgir*,

göfgr, *engi*, *mergjar*, *elgjar*, *engja*. Between two consonants the *g* is not pronounced, thus *fylgdi*, *morgna*, *fylgsni*, *bólgrna* are sounded as *fylði*, *morna*, *fylsni*, *bólnar*.

C. SPELLING.—Here is little to notice: I. in old MSS. the aspirate *g* as initial is frequently marked by the insertion of *i* after it, thus *giarta*, *giefa*, = *gæta*, *gefa*, but this is not now used. II. in old Norse MSS.,—and, by way of imitation, in some Icel.,—the soft *g* before a vowel is frequently marked by inserting *b* after it, thus *dagh*, *deggi*, *vegga*, *sagha*; in the Middle Ages many foreign MSS. expressed soft sounds in this way, and so they wrote *db* = *ð*, *gb* = soft *g*, *tb* = *p*, whence comes the *tb* in modern English; we also find *gb* in words such as *Helghi*, Fb. pref.; probably the *g* was in olden times sounded soft in *vg*, *lg*, which agrees with the change in English into *boly*, *sorrow*, etc. *ngb* = *ng* also occurs, e. g. *erlinghi*, Fb. i. 537, denoting a soft sound of *ng* as in modern Danish and Swedish. In MSS. we now and then find a spurious *g* before *j* and a vowel, e. g. *deygja*, *meygja*, for *deyja*, *meija*, because the sound was the same in both cases.

D. CHANGES.—The hard and aspirate *g*, especially as initial, usually remains in modern foreign languages, *gair*, *ghost*, *give*, *ger*, except in Engl. *yard*, *yarn* (Icel. *garð*, *garn*), etc., where the Anglo-Saxon had a soft *g* sound. Again, 1. the soft *g* after a vowel takes a vowel sound, and is in English marked by *w*, *y*, or the like, *day*, *say*, *saw*, *low*, *bow*, *way*, *low*, = Icel. *dag*, *segja*, *sög*, *lög*, *bogi*, *veg*, *lág*, etc.; and even a double *g*, as in *lay*, *buy*, = Icel. *leggja* or *leggja*, *byggja*. 2. to *ab* before or after a consonant, thus, Engl. *said*, *rain*, *gain*, *sail*, *tail*, *hail*, *fowl*, etc., = Icel. *sagði*, *regn*, *gagn*, *segl*, *tagl*, *hagl*, *fugl*; Engl. *sorrow*, *follow*, *worry*, *borrow*, *belly*, = Icel. *sorg*, *fylgja*, *felagi*, *vargr*, *byrgi*, *belgr*. In Dan. *lov*, *skov*, *vej* answer to Icel. *lög*, *skóg*, *veg*, whereas Sweden and Norway have kept the *g*, Swed. *lag*, *skog*, *väg*.

E. INTERCHANGE.—Lat. *b* and Gr. *χ* answer to Icel. and Tent. *g*, but the instances of such interchange are few, e. g. Lat. *bostis*, *domus*, *bomo*, *bordus*, *beri*, = Icel. *gestr*, *garðr*, *gumi*, *geit*, *gær*; Lat. *bio*, Gr. *χῶρος*, cp. Icel. *gjá*, *gina*; Gr. *χῶρις* = *gær*; *χῶν* = *gáss*, *χολή* = *gall*, etc. **GABB**, n. *mocking*, *mockery*, Fms. vii. 17. 59, ix. 385, Sturl. i. 155. Sks. 247, Karl. 474, Grett. 101.

gabba, ad, [Scot. *gab*], to mock, make game of one, Fms. i. 72, ii. 67, vi. 112, ix. 385, Stj. 609, Mag. 68, Isl. ii. 165, Fs. 159; *gabb ok gaman*, O. H. 78: reflex., Bs. i. 319.

gadda, ad, to goad, *spike*, Str. 25, Karl. 172; **gaddaðr**, part., Sams. 13.

gaddan, n. a kind of head-gear, an *æw*, *leyr*, Orkn. 304; perh. Gaelic.

GADDR, m. [Ulf. *gads* = *γάρων*, 1 Cor. xv. 55, 56; A. S. *gadu*; Engl. *gad*, *goad*; Swed. *gadd*]:—a goad, *spike*, Str. 77, Gisl. 159 (on a sword's hilt); **gadda-kylfa**, v. f. a 'gad-club,' club with spikes, Fms. iii. 329; **gadd-hjalt**, n. a 'gad-bill,' bill studded with nails, Fb. 36 new Ed., Gisl. 159, Fas. iii. 288, cp. Worsaae 494, 495, as compared with 330: metaph. phrase, var mjök i gadda sleigi, 'was all but fixed with nails,' i. e. settled, Nj. 280.

II. a sting, Al. 168; (cp. Engl. *gad-fly*.) III. perhaps a different root, *bard snow*, also *spelt gald* (Fms. viii. 413, v. l., cp. *gald*, Ivar Aasen); the phrase, *troða gadd*, to tread the snow down *bard*, Fms. vii. 324, viii. 413, ix. 364, 490; en er Birkibeinn voru komnir upp á galdinn hjá þeim, Fb. ii. 688: even used as neut., *gaddit*, Fms. viii. l. c. (in a vellum MS.); *gaddit*, id. (also vellum MS.); hence **gadd-frosinn**, part. *bard-frozen*; **gadd-hestir**, m. a *jade turned out in the snow*.

IV. a 'gad-tooth,' a disease in cattle, one or more grinders growing out so as to prevent the animal from feeding, described in Fél. xiv. note 250; **gadd-jaxl**, m. a 'gad-grinder.'

gaffall, m. [Germ. *gabel*], a fork to eat with, (mod.)

GAFI, a, m. [A. S. *geaf* = *funny*], a *gaff*; *fregna eignum langt til gafs*, Mk. v. 4, saying, cp. *spyrja* er þætt til völgtra þegna.

GAFI, m. [Ulf. *gihla* = *γρίπλον*, Luke iv. 9; Engl. *gable*; Germ. *giebel*; Dan. *gavl*; Swed. *gafvel*]:—a *gable-end*, *gable*, Sturl. ii. 50, Nj. 209, Isl. ii. 74.

gafi-hlað (*gaffað*, Nj. 203, 209, Orkn. 244), n. a *gable-end*, Gisl. 88: in pl. *gafhlöð*, Orkn. 470; *eystra g.*, 244; at húsendanum við gafhlöðit, 450; *gafhlöðit* hvárt-íveggja, Isl. ii. 352; *selit var gört um einn á ok lá hann á gafhlöðum*, Ld. 280.

gafi-atokkr, m. a *gable-beam*, Eg. 90.

gafi-veggr, m. a *gable-end*, Nj. 107.

gaga, ad, to throw the neck back, Flor. 18.

gagarr, m. a *dog*; *gagarr* er skapte því at geyja skal, a dog is so made as to bark, Mk. v. 4; used as a nickname, Landn. 145: in a verse in Eg. a *shell* is called 'the ever mute surf-dog' (*síþögull trimróta gagarr*), prob. from a custom of Icel. children, who in play make shells represent flocks and herds, *kú-skelljar* (*cow-shells*), *gymbr-skelljar* (*lamb-shells*), and put one shell for a dog. **gagara-ljóð**, n. pl. 'dog-song' (?), a kind of metre in Rimur.

GAGG, n., onomatop. the fox's cry.

gagga, ad, to bowl (of a fox), metaph. to mock at one, 689. 66.

gag-hála, adj. [*gag*], with neck thrown back, epithet of a stag, Gm. 33.

GAGL, n. [Ivar Aasen *gagl* = *wild goose*, cp. the Scot. a *gale* of geese = a flock of geese]:—a *wild goose*, Edda (Gl.); *gagl* fyrir *gás*, a saying, O. H. 87: in poetry, of any bird, *hræ-g*, *blóð-g*, etc., a *carion-crow*; the

word is not used in Icel. except in the saying above; the *goose-destroyer* is called *gagl-fár*, n. and *gagl-hati*, a, m. *goose-destroyer*.

gagl-bjartir, adj. *bright as a goose*, an epithet of a lady, Akv. 39; the wild goose is here made to serve for a swan!

gagl-víðr, m. an *ár. ley.*, Vsp. 34; explained by the commentators, a forest where there are wild geese, but perhaps better as the name of a plant, the sweet gale or bog-myrtle.

GAGN, n. [a Scandinavian word, neither found in Saxon nor Germ.; only Ulf. has the root verb *gagagan* = *gagabair*; Swed. *gagn*; Dan. *gavn*; Engl. *gain* is prob. borrowed from the Scandin.] 1. sing. *gain*, advantage, use, avail; hluti þá er ek veit at honum má gagn at verða, things that can be of use to him, Nj. 258; or oss varð at mestu gagni, Isl. ii. 175; er eigi mun vera gagn í, that will be of no use, Fms. iii. 175; það er að lítu gagni, of little avail, etc., passim.

2. *gain*, victory; sigr ok gagn, Orkn. 38; hafa gagn, to gain the day, Rb. 398, Hom. 131, Fms. vii. 361; fá gagn, id., Fas. i. 294, freq. in poetry; gagni feginn, triumphant, Fm. 25; gagni lítt feginn, i. e. *worsted*, Hbl. 29. 3. produce, revenue, chiefly of land; jarðir at byggja ok vinna ok allra gagna af at neyta, Eg. 352; hence the law phrase, to sell an estate 'með öllum gögnum ok gæðum.'

4. goods, such as luggage, utensils, or the like; síðan fór hana norð á Strandir með gagn sitt, Sturl. i. 10; ker ok svá annat gagn sitt, Grág. ii. 339; bæta garð apr ok öll gögn ok spellvirki, Gpl. 421; þeir höldu öllum farmi ok öllu gagni (luggage), því er á skipinu var, Bs. i. 326. 5. in mod. usage almost always in pl. gögn = household implements, esp. tubs, pots, etc.; bú-gögn, heimilis-gögn, household jars; far-g., farar-g., q. v.

6. in pl. a law term, proofs, evidence produced in court; at eigi dveli það gögn fyrir mönnum, Grág. i. 25; nefna vátta at öllum gögnum þeim er fram vóru komin, Nj. 87; eptir gögnum ok vitnum skal hvert mál dæma, a law phrase, upon evidence and witnesses shall every case be tried, Gpl. 475; öll gögn þau er þeir skulu hafa at dómi, Grág. ii. 270; þeir menn allir er í dómi sitja eðr í gögnum eru fastir, i. 105, 188, and passim; gagna-gögn, vide below.

7. *gagna*, n. pl. a holding back of proofs, evidence, Grág. ii. 273. *gagn-andgan*, f. wealth, Fms. ii. 215. *gagn-audigr*, adj. wealthy, well stored, Stj. 361, Ld. 38, Bs. i. 643. *gagn-ligr*, adj. useful. *gagn-samligr*, adj. (-ligr, adv.), profitable, Bs. i. 690, 770. *gagn-samr*, adj. useful, profitable, Sturl. i. 74, Hrafn. 23, Landn. 83, Isl. ii. 62, Stj. 92. *gagn-somd* and *-semi*, f. usefulness, profitability, Hrafn. 24. *gagna-lauss*, adj. useless. *gagna-litill*, adj. of little use. *gagna-mikill*, adj. of great use. *gagna-munir*, m. pl. useful things, Fbr. 32; veita e-m g., to help one, Hkr. ii. 251; mod. *gain*, profit, eigin g., Pass. 28. 6.

GAGN-, an adverbial prefix:

A. [Cp. the adv. *gegn*], *gain-* (in *gainsay*), counter, esp. in law terms;—hence *gagna-gögn*, n. pl. counter-proofs, Grág. i. 106. *gagn-augu*, n. pl. 'counter-eyes,' temples. *gagn-dyrt*, n. adj. with doors opposite one another, Fas. ii. 181. *gagn-gjald*, n., prop. a 'counter-gild,' antidote, a Norse law term, which seems identical with *munder* or *tilgjöf*, opp. to *heiman-fylgja*, dowry, which in case of the husband's death or divorce was to be the wife's property; gjöf and gagn-gjald are distinguished, N. G. L. i. 29; þá skal hon þarast gagn-gjalds ok gjafar, 51. *gagn-görð*, f. transgression, 15. 1 (MS.). *gagn-hollr*, adj. kind to one another, Hm. 31. *gagn-kvöð*, f. a counter-summons, Grág. ii. 102. *gagn-mælendr*, part. pl. gain-sayers, opponents, Mart. 114. *gagn-mæli*, n. gain-saying, contradiction, Fms. x. 403, Stj. 331. *gagn-nefna*, u, f. a mutual nomination, of arbitrators, Grág. i. 495. *gagn-staða*, u, f. 'gain-staying,' resistance, Fms. x. 387, Hom. (St.) 43. *gagnstöðu-flokkir*, m. the opposite party, Fms. viii. 323; gagnstöðumadr, m. an opponent, adversary, 623. 12, 655 xvi. B. 3: gagn-stað-leikr (-leikr), m. the contradictory, reverse, Stj. 163. *gagn-staðligr*, adj. (-ligr, adv.), contrary, opposed to, Fms. i. 263, viii. 326, x. 233, Stj. 29, 73, Ö. H. 195, Sks. 576. *gagn-staðr*, adj. id., Stj. 163, Fms. viii. 323. *gagn-stöðligr* and *gagn-stöðilligr*, adj. = *gagnstaðligr*, Fms. ix. 528, Sks. 111, 130, 337, Stj. 335, Fs. 172. *gagn-aök*, f. a counter-action, counter-charge, a law term,—the defendant brought forth counter-charges, to be set off against those of the prosecutor, vide Nj. passim, Grág. i. 294, K. þ. K. 160, Fs. 74, 125, Gret. 151, Valla L. 204, Rd. 300. *gagn-tak*, n. a 'bolder against,' the strap to which the girib is attached, Fms. vii. 170, Sturl. iiii. 114, Glüm. 393, Hkr. iii. 283, Karl. 458, Flor. 78; also called *mót-tak*. *gagn-vort* and *gagn-vart*, n. adj., used as prep. and adv., over against, with dat., Eg. 206, Fms. vi. 32, vii. 253, xi. 34, Nj. 34, Sd. 163; sitja g. e-m, Fs. 148; g. sóluinni, 181. 133; g. öryrum, Gullp. 26, Fbr. 37, 64, passim;—as adv., Landn. 62, Fms. ii. 27, xi. 125.

B. [Cp. *gegnum* and the adj. *gegn*], *through, right through, straight*; and so *through, thoroughly, very* (in which sense *gay* or *grey* is still used in Scot. and North. E., Jamieson Suppl. s. v.):—hence *gagn-dropa*, adj. wet through. *gagn-ferrligr* and *gagn-ferrr*, adj. through-going, used as trans. of the Lat. *penetrans*, Stj. 89, 656 A. i. 34, 655 xxxii. 19. *gagn-gört*, n. adj. straight, Fb. iii. 296, Gisl. 38. *gagn-hræddr*, adj. 'gay' (i. e. very) frightened, Fms. iv. 147, 625, 18. *gagn-kunnigr*, adj. knowing thoroughly. *gagn-leiðr*, n. the 'ganest' (i. e. shortest)

way, Al. 92. *gagn-örðr*, adj. 'game-worded,' speaking shortly, to the point, Nj. 38; (opp. to *marg-örðr* or *lang-örðr*.) *gagn-akoytilligr*, adj. to be shot through, Sks. 398 B. *gagn-akorinn*, part. scored through, i. e. cut through by fjords, rivers, etc., Fas. iii. 511; also thoroughly scored, i. e. carved all over, Vigl. 48 new Ed. *gagn-stigr*, m. a 'game' way, short cut, Al. 109, Sks. 2, Fms. vii. 82 (in a verse). *gagn-snell*, adj. through-seeing, penetrating, Sks. 208, (rare.) *gagn-sær*, adj. transparent, Kb. 354; gagnsætt gler, Hom. 128. *gagn-vátr*, adj. wet through. *gagn-vögr*, m. [Swed. *genväg*] = *gagnstigr*, Hm. 33. *gagn-purr*, adj. dry all through, quite dry.

gagna, ad, to help, be of use to one, Bs. i. 799; ok lætr sér vel gagna, 655 xxxii. reflex. to avail, be of use, Bs. ii. 141, 143, Vigl. 30, Dipl. i. 6, Jm. 20. *gagn-dagr*, *gagn-fasti*, vide *gangdagr*, *gangfasti*. **GAGR**, adj. bowed back; this obsolete word is still used in Norway, e. g. *gag laa*, of a scythe; *gagt menneska*, a concealed man; cp. *gaga*, to throw the head back; in compds as *gag-háls*, q. v. People in Icel. say, *hnakka-kertr*, one who throws the neck back, but keikr of bending the backbone back; e. g. *standa keikr*, where the Norse say *standa gag*. The explanation in Lex. Poët. is guess-work, as the word is not in use in Icel., vide remarks on the word by Bugge in Oldn. Tidsskrift. *gag-vigr*, adj. an *ár. ley.*; g. bardagi, wanton strife, Fb. (Sverr. S.) ii. 553. *gal*, n. crowing; hana-gal, cock-crowing.

GALA, pres. gelf, Hm. 28, 150, Vsp. 35; pret. gól, pl. gólu; pret. subj. gæli, Haustl. 20; in mod. usage, pres. *galar*, áðr en haninn *galar*, Matth. xxvi. 34, 74, 75, Mark xiv. 30, cp. Pass. 12. 7; but fyrr en haninn *gelf*, Luke xxii. 61; in pret. the old form is preserved, ok jafnast gól haninn, Matth. xxvi. 74; þá gól nú haninn fyrst, Pass. 11. 5; gól haninn annað sinn, 11. 8, Luke xxii. 60; og strax gól haninn, John xviii. 27; but elsewhere in mod. usage weak, *galaði*: [not recorded in Goth., as Ulf. renders *gawair* l. c. by *brukjan*; A. S. *galan*; Old Engl. and Scot. to *gale* = to cry; Dan. *gale*; Swed. *gala*];—so *crow*; hún heyrir hana *gala*, Stj. 208; gól um Ásum Gullinkambi, Vsp. 35; en annarr *gelf*, sótrauðr hani, id.; of a crow, Hm. 84. II. metaph. to chant, sing, used trans.; *gala sér úgott*, Hm. 28, La. 31; að gól hann Ásum, Hm. 161; þann kann ek *galdr* at *gala*, I can chant that song, with the notion of spell, Hm. 153; svá ek *gel*, 150; hún (the sibyl) gól *galdr* sína yfir þór, Edda 58; ironic., góla þeir eptir *stæðingum*, O. H. L. 17; *gala* at um e-t, to brag blantly, Fms. xi. 113; Herodias gól at um lífát Jóhannes, 625. 96;—with acc. to gladden, cheer, Sl. 26.

galarr, m. an enchanter, the name of a dwarf, Vsp. *gald*, n. bard snow, = *gaddr*, q. v.

galdr or *galdr*, m., gen. *galdrs*, pl. *galdrar*, [from *gala*; A. S. *galdor* = *cantus*, *sonitus*];—prop. a song, hence in names of old poems, *Heimdalargaldr*, Edda 17; but almost always with the notion of a charm or spell, vide *gala* II above; hún kvæð þar yfir *galdr*, Gret. 151, Hkr. i. 8; kveða *helgaldr*, Fbr. 24; *gala galdr*, Edda 58, Hm. 153; með rúnnum ok ljóðum þeim er *galdrar* heita, Hkr. i. 11; *galdr* ok kvæði, Stj. 492; hence

II. *witchcraft, sorcery*, esp. in pl.; *galdrar* ok fjölkyngr, Fb. i. 214, K. þ. K. 76, Gret. 155; *galdrar* ok gjormingar, Anal. 244; *galdrar* ok fomeskja, Gisl. 41, Gret. 155; með göldrum, 180 (in a verse); sjá við göldrum, Hom. 86, Isl. ii. 77; a *stend* (= Icel. sending), reka þann *galdr* út til Íslands at þorleif ynni at fullu, Fb. i. 213, (rare.) compds: *galdrabók*, f. a book of magic, 655 xiii, Isl. þjóðs. i. 514. *galdr-fluga*, u, f. a 'witch-fly,' a kind of fly, *tipula nigra subhirta*, Eggert Itin. 604; cp. *flugmaðr*. *galdr-fullr*, adj. full of sorcery, Fas. i. 108. *galdr-hríð*, f. a magic storm, hurricane raised by spells, Fas. i. 108. *galdr-kind*, f. a foul witch, Fas. i. 97. *galdrakinn*, f. a 'spell-beek,' a nickname, Eb. *galdrakona*, u, f. a witch, sorceress, Isl. ii. 73, Stj. 491, v. l. *galdraligr*, adj. magical, Stj. 91. *galdralist*, f. magic art, Stj. 100, Fas. iii. 237. *galdralæti*, n. pl. magical mummeries, Fas. ii. 373. *galdramaðr*, m. a wizard, Fms. xi. 435, Fas. i. 5, Barl. 102, 149. *galdrameistari*, s, m. a magician, Stj. 437. *galdra-raumr*, m. a great sorcerer, Fas. ii. 375. *galdrasamligr*, adj. magical, Stj. 91. *galdrasmiðr*, m. a 'spell-smith,' sorcerer, magician, Hkr. i. 10. *galdrasnápr*, m. a wizard-impostor. *galdrastafir*, m. pl. magical characters. *galdrasögur*, f. pl. tales of witches. *galdravél*, f. a magical device, Post. 80.

GALÉID, f. [a for. word; *galca*, *galio*, *galéida*, Du Cange], a *galios*, Fms. vi. 134, 168, vii. 78, 179, Isl. ii. 394.

gal-gopl, s, m. a coxcomb.

galinn, prop. a part. from *gala*, enchanted, but used in the sense of mad, Fms. i. 44, vii. 187; *frantic*, Gisl. 138; voluptuous, sensual, Stj. 55; þú er *galin* í girnd sem svin, Ölf. 3. 57.

GALL, n. [A. S. *galla*; Engl. *gall*; Germ. *galle*; Dan. *galde*; Gr. *χολή*];—*gall, bile*, Pr. 472–474, Fbr. 137; metaph. an acid drink, Aneod. 10; edik galli blandað, ófos með *χολή*, Matth. xxvii. 34. *gall-harðr*, adj. bard as cinders, qs. *gjall-harðr*, Bs. ii. 65, freq.

GALLI, s, m. [cp. Swed. *gall* = barren], a fault, flaw, drawback, Hm. 134, freq. in mod. usage (*ár-galli*, q. v.); hence *galla-lauss*, adj. faultless,

Hom. (St.) 64, 72: gallaðr, part. vicious, guileful.

name, Bs. i. Laur. 8.

gall-opnir, m., poet. a cock, Lex. Poët.

gall-sótt, f., medic. *atra bilis*.

gall-súrr, adj. sour or hot as gall.

GALM, f. or galmr, m., only in local names, Galmar-strönd, [cp. A.S. *gealm*=*din*], prob. called so from the roaring of the surf.

galpín, mod. galapín, n. [for. word; Scot. *galopin*=*lache*], a merry fellow; þú ert mesta galapín!—a nickname, Sturl. iii. 209 C.

galst, a, m. wild joy; galan-ligr, adj. frolicsome.

galti, a, m. (vide góltr), a boar, bog, Fms. iv. 58, Fas. i. 88, Gullp. 15.

Fs. 71, 141; Galt-nes, n. 'Hog's-ness,' a local name; Galt-nosinger, m. a man from G., Sturl.

gal-tómur, adj. quite empty, of a tub.

Gal-verskr, adj. from Galilee, Mar.

gamal-dags, as adv. old-fashioned, (mod.)

gamal-karl, m. an old man, Fms. ii. 182.

GAMALL, contr. forms, gamlan, gamla, gamlir, gamlar, gömlum, etc., fem. sing. and neut. pl. gömul; neut. sing. gamalt; the compar. and superl. from a different root, viz. compar. *ellri*, superl. *ellstr*, mod. *eldri*, *eldstr* or *olstr*: [not recorded in Ulf., who renders *δοξαίος* by *alþeis*; but in A.S. *gamol* and *gomel* occur, although rarely even in Beowulf; in mod. Engl. and Germ. it is lost, but is in full use in all Scandinavian dialects; Swed. *gamal*; Dan. *gammel*; Norse *gamal*, fem. *gomol*, Ivar Aasen]; I. old, Lat. *senex*; in the sayings, þeygi á saman gamalt og ungi, Ulf. 3. 44; opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 134, Fb. i. 212; silt að kenna göndum hundi að sitja; gamlir eru elstir, old are the eldest, i. e. the most cunning, clever; trisvar verðr gamall maðr barn; engi verðr eldri en gamall; en þótt konungur þessi sé góðr maðr... þá mun hann þú eigi verða eltri en gamall, Fms. iv. 282; fadir minn var gamall, Nj. 31; g. spámaðr, an old spae-man, 656 B. 12; hence *gamals-aldur*, m. old age, Ld. 4, Fms. ii. 71: compds, af-gamall, fjör-g., eld-g., q. v.; cp. also úr-gamlir=Germ. *uralt*, a giant in Edda.

2. grown up, old, of animals; arðr-uxi gamall, Grág. i. 502; gamlir saubir, old rams; gjalda grís fyrir gamalt svin, Ó. H. 86; fyrr á gömlum uxanum at bæsa en kálfinum, a pun, Fms. vi. 28. 3. old, of things, freq. in mod. usage, but the ancients use gamall of persons or living things, and distinguish between gamall and forn (q. v.); a man is 'gamall,' but he wears 'forn' klæði (old clothes), thus in the verse Fms. xi. 43 gamall prob. refers to Gorm and not to land; Merl. i. 61 is corrupt; vide gjallr (below); gamall siðr, Anal. 187, does not appear in Fb. iii. 401 (the original of the mod. text in Anal.)

II. old, aged, of a certain age; nokkurra vetra gamall, some years old, Fms. xi. 78; fjögurra vetra gömul, Þiðr. 231; hve gamall maðr ertu, how old art thou? Isl. ii. 210; tólf vetra gamall, 204; fimn, sex, vetra gamall, Grág. i. 502; vetr-gamall, a winter old; árs-gamall, a year old; misseris-gamall, half a year old; nætr-g., a night old, etc. III. in pr. names, hinn Gamli is added as a soubriquet, like 'major' in Lat., to distinguish an older man from a younger man of the same name; hinn gamli and hinn ungi also often answer to the Engl. 'father and son'; thus, Hákon Gamli and Hákon Ungi, old and young H., Fms.; also, Jörundur Gamli, Ketilbjörn Gamli, Örlygr Gamli, Bragi Gamli, Ingimundur hinn Gamli, etc., vide Landn.; Ari hinn Gamli, Bs. i. 26, to distinguish him from his grandson Ari Sterki; cp. the Lat. *Cato Major*: in some of the instances above it only means the old=Lat. *priscus*.

B. The compar. is *ellri* and superl. *ellstr*; eigi eltri en einnar nætr, 2812. 57; fjórtan vetra gamall eðr eltri, K. Á. 190; enir ellri synir Brjáns, Nj. 269; inn ellstri, 38; ellstr bræðranna, Grág. i. 307; hann var ellstr, Eg. 27, Fms. i. 20, passim.

gamal-ligr, adj. elderly, Fms. ii. 59.

gamal-menni, n. an aged person, Eg. 89, Orkn. 78, Rd. 302.

gamal-órar, f. pl. dotage from age, Eb. 318.

gamal-mórr, adj. in dotage, Nj. 194, Eb. 322, Grett. 116, Fas. ii. 93.

GAMAN, n., dat. gamni, (gafni, Fas. i. 176, Fms. x. 328, Bzt. 9); [A.S. *gomen*, *gamen*; Engl. *game*; O. H. G. *gamān*; mid. H. G. *gamen*; Dan. *gammen*];—game, sport, pleasure, amusement; in the sayings, liúð er ungs manns gaman; maðr er manns gaman, Hm. 46; and in the phrases, göra e-t að gamni sínu, or, sér til gamana, to do a thing for amusement; mart er sér til gamans gert, Tíma R.; jótmi at gamni, þkv. 23; var þá mest g. Egils at ræða við hana, Eg. 764; þykja g. at e-u, to make game of; þá mun Rútr hlæja ok þykja g. at, Rut will then laugh and be amused by it, Nj. 33; gaman þykir kerlingunni at móður várri, 64; henda g. at e-u, to make game of, Bs. i. 790, Þiðr. 226, Grett. 142 new Ed., Fms. xi. 109.

β. in proverbial sayings; kalt er kattar gamanið, cold is the cat's play, i. e. she scratches; þá ferr að grána gamanið, the game begins to be rather rude; or, það fer að fara af gamanið, the game fares to be serious;—love, pleasure, poet., in the allit. phrase, hafa geð ok gaman konu, Hbl. 18, Hm. 98, 162; gamni mar undi, Hbl. 30; unna e-m gamans, Skm. 39, Fm. 43, 51; coitus, er hagn hafði-t gýgjjar g., Vpm. 32.

gaman-ferð, f. a pleasure-trip, Fas. ii. 77.

gaman-fundr, m. a merry-making, Nj. 113.

gaman-leikr, m. a game, Grett. 107, Mag. 30.

II. a nick-

gaman-mál, n. merry talk, joking, Fms. xi. 151, Ld. 306, Karl. 532.

gaman-rúnar, f. pl. merry talk, Hm. 122, 132.

gaman-ræða, u, f. merry talk, Sks. 165, Fs. 72.

gaman-samligr, adj. amusing, Sks. 118, 621, Fas. i. 332, ii. 459.

gaman-samr, adj. gamesome, merry, Fms. ix. 249, Sks. 634.

gaman-vísa, u, f. a comic ditty, Hkr. iii. 71.

gaman-yrði, n. playful words, fun, Sks. 433.

gaman-þing, n. a meeting of lovers, Lex. Poët.

gamban-, a dubious word, perh. costly; in A.S. poetry *gamban* occurs twice or thrice in an allit. phrase, *gamban gyldan*=to pay a fee (Grein); *gamban-reiði*, f. splendid gear (?), Skm. 33; *gamban-sumbl*, n. a sumptuous banquet, Ls. 8; *gamban-teinn*, m. a staff, Skm. 32. These poems seem to be by one hand, and the word occurs nowhere else in the northern languages.

gambr, m.=gammr, Barl. 39, Þiðr. 92, D. N. ii. 255, iv. 457; *gambra-kló*, f. a griffin's claw, used as a pedestal for a drinking-horn, D. N.

gambr, n. wanton talk, boasting.

gambra, að, to brag, bluster, Glúm. 332, Al. 138, 655 xiii. A. B. Grett. 134 A, Fms. xi. 147;—to prate, Stj. 401. Judges ix. 38; við höfum tíðum gambrað Geir, um götu kræktrir saman, Sig. Pét. Ný Fél. vii. 194.

gambrari, a, m. a bragger, blusterer.

gambr-mosi, a, m. a kind of moss, Hjalt.

gamladr, part. very aged, Hkr. i. 148, Fas. i. 372, Ver. 15, Ld. 250.

gamli, a, m., poet. an eagle, Edda (Gl.); a pr. name, Landn.

gammi, a, m. (a Fin. word), the dwelling of a Finn, Fms. i. 8, x. 379. Fas. ii. 174: of a dwarf's abode, Þiðr. 21; dwarfs were often confounded with Finns.

gammi, a, m. the gamut in music, Skálda.

GAMMR, m. a vulture, Fms. iii. 207, Nj. 123, Fas. ii. 151, 231, iii. 210, 366, 612, Karl. 527, 544.

gamna, að, with dat. to amuse, divert, Fms. viii. 4.

GAN, n. frenzy, frantic gestures; fara með hlátri ok gani, Nj. 220; hon hljóp með ópi miklu ok gani, Fas. iii. 177.

gana, ð, mod. að, to rush, run frantically; hann spurði hvi hann gandi svá, Sturl. ii. 177; ganaði hann langt undan hernum, Fas. iii. 422; ganir at honum ok högg, Jónsv. 49; þótt þú ganir galinn, Skáld H. 2. 57; of wildfire, Skálda 202 (in a verse); in Fbr. 162 (in a verse) it has the notion to glare in one's face; akin is góna (q. v.), to stare.

GANDR, m.:—the exact sense of this word is somewhat dubious; it is mostly used in poetry and in compds, and denotes anything enchanted or an object used by sorcerers, almost like *zauber* in Germ., and hence a monster, fiend; thus the Leviathan of northern mythology is called Jörmund-gandr, the great 'gand'; or Stordar-gandr, the 'gand' of the carib; a snake or serpent is by Kormak called gandr or gandr, Korm. ch. 8; wildfire is hallar g., a warrior of balls, and selju g., a willow-warrior, Lex. Poët.; the wolf Fenrir is called Vonar-gandr, the monster of the river Von, vide Edda. compds: Gand-álfr, m. a pr. name, a wizard, bewitched demon.

gand-fluga, u, f.=galdrfluga, a 'gand' fly, gad-fly, a kind of tipula, Eggert Itin. 604.

gand-rekr, m. a gale brought about by witchcraft, Bs. i. 647 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.).

Gand-vík, f. 'Gand' bay, i. e. Magic bay, the old name of the White Sea, for the Lapps were famous sorcerers.

gand-reið, f. the 'witches' ride; in nursery tales a witch is said to ride on a broomstick, Germ. *besenstiel*; in old lore they were said to ride by night on wolves, which are hence in poetry called 'the steeds of witches'; fá þú mér út krókstaf minn ok bandvetlinga þri at ek vil á gandreid fara, Fms. iii. 176; ekki skorti gandreidir í cynni um nóttina, Fas. ii. 131; hann kvað hann séð hafa gandreid, ok er þat jafnan fyrir stórtíðindum, Nj. 195; cp. also on this subject Ísl. Þjóða. i. 440 sqq.; renna göndum, to slide on 'gands,' ride a witch-ride; víða hefi ek göndum rennt í nótt, of a witch in Fbr. 124; víta ganda, to bewitch 'gands,' i. e. to deal in sorcery, Vsp. 25, cp. the passage in Þiðr. 8., fór Ostracia út ok ræði gand sinn, then O. (a witch) went out (cp. útiseti) and reared her 'gands,' i. e. raised ghosts, or gener. exercised her black art,—the MSS. have here even neut. gaund (gönd) sin. The compd spá-gandar in Vsp. seems to mean 'spae-ghosts' or spirits of divination.

For Some commentators render gandr by wolf, others by broom; but the sense no doubt lies deeper. Gunnar Pálsson (died 1793) says that gandr is used in Icel. of the helm of a ship; but no such word is known, at least in the west of Icel.

GANGA, pret. gekk or gékk, 2nd pers. gékk, mod. gekst; pl. geingu, geingu, or gengu, and an old poet. gingu; gengengu in Vsp. 12 is a mere misspelling (vide Sæm. Möb. 258); pres. geng, pl. göngum; pret. subj. gengi (geingi); imperat. gakk and gakkú; with the neg. suffix geng-at, gengr-at, gékk-at, gakk-attu, passim; a middle form gongumk átt, go from me, Gm. I: a contracted form gá occurs now and then in mod. hymns; it is not vernacular but borrowed from Germ. and Dan.; [cp. Ulf. *gaggan*; A.S. and Hel. *gangan*; Scot. and North. E. *gang*, mod. Engl. *go*; Dan.-Swed. *gange* or *gå*; Germ. *gehen*; Ivar Aasen *ganga*; Icel., Scots, and Norsemen have preserved the old *ag*, which in Germ. and Swed.-Dan. only remains in poetry or in a special sense, e. g. in Germ. compds.]

A. To go: I. *to walk*; reið jarl en Karkr gékk, Fms. i. 210, Rm. i. 2, 6, 14, 23, 24, 30, Edda 10, Grág. ii. 95; passim; ganga leidar sinnar, *to go one's way*, Fms. x. 290, Krók. 26; adding acc., g. alla leið, Fms. xi. 202, 299; g. berg, *to climb a cliff*; g. afriðttar, *to search the fell-pastures* (fjallganga), Háv. 39; also g. *(to climb)* í fjall, í kletta, Fms. x. 313; Icel. also say, ganga skó og sokka, *to wear out shoes and socks*; hann gékk tvenna skó; ganga berserks gang, q.v. **β. absol.** *to go a-begging*, Grág. i. 226, 232, Ísl. ii. 25; ganga vergang, húsang, id. (göngumaðr).

II. adding adverbs, infinitives, adjectives, or the like, **α.** an adverb denoting direction; g. út ok inn, Vkv. 4, Lv. 26; g. inn, Fms. i. 16, vi. 33; g. út, *to go out*, Lat. *exire*, Nj. 194; g. aprt, *to return*, Fms. x. 352; g. fram, *to step forward*, Hm. i, Eg. 165; g. upp, *to go up*, asbore; g. ofan, niðr, *to go down*; g. heiman, 199; g. heim, *to go home*; gakk hingat, *come hither*! 488; g. móti, í gegn e-m, *to go against, to meet one*; g. braut, *to go away*; g. til e-s, or at e-m, *to go to one*; g. frá e-m, *to leave one*; g. með e-m, *to go with one*; g. hjá, *to pass by*; g. saman, *to go together*; g. yfir, *to go over*; g. gegnum, *to go through*; g. undir, *to go under*; g. undan, fyrir, *to go before*; g. eptir, *to go behind*; g. um, *to rove, stroll about, and so on* passim; g. í sæti, *to go to one's seat, take a seat*, Eg. 551; g. til hvílu, *to go to bed*, Nj. 201; g. til matar, *to go to dinner*, Sturl. iii. 111, Eg. 483; g. til vinnu, *to go to one's work*, cp. Hm. 58; g. í kirkju, *to go to church*, Rb. 82; g. á fjall, *to go on the fells*, Hrafn. 34; g. á skip, *to go on board*, Fms. x. 10; g. af skipi, *to go ashore*.

β. with infin., in old poems often dropping 'at'; ganga sofa, *to go to sleep*, Fm. 27; g. at sofa, Hm. 19; g. vega, *to go to fight*, Vsp. 56, Ls. 15; g. at eiga konu, *to go to be married*, Grág. i. 318. **γ.** with an adj.; g. hræddr, *to be afraid*; g. úviss, *to be in ignorance*, etc., Fms. vii. 271, Sks. 250, 688.

2. in a more special sense; g. til einvígis, *hardaga, to go to a duel, battle*, Nj. 64; g. á hölm (hólmanga), Eg. 504, 506; g. á eintal, Nj. 103; g. til máls við e-n, *to speak to one*, Eg. 199, 764; g. í glímu, *to go a-cresting*, Ísl. ii. 246; g. á fang, id., Ld. 206; g. í danz, *to go a-dancing*; g. til skripti, *to go to script*, Hom. 157; g. at brúðkaupi, *to go to be married*, Fms. vii. 278; g. í skóla, klaustur, *to go to school, go into a cloister* (as an inmate), (hence skóla-genginn, a school-man, scholar), Bs. passim; g. í þjónustu, *to take service*, Nj. 268; g. í lið með e-m, *to enter one's party, side with one*, 200; g. í lög, *to enter a league with one*; g. ór lögum, *to go out of a league*, passim; g. í félag, ór félagi, id.; g. á mála, *to take service as a soldier*, 121; g. á hönd, g. til handa, *to submit to one as a liegeman, surrender*, Eg. 19, 33, Ó. H. 184, Fms. vii. 180; g. á vald e-m, *to give oneself up*, Nj. 267; g. á hendr e-m, *to encroach upon*, Ver. 56; g. í skuld, *to bail*, Grág. i. 232, Dipl. ii. 12; g. í trúnað, *to warrant*, Fms. xi. 356; g. til trygða, Nj. 166, and g. til gríða, *to accept truce, surrender*, Fas. ii. 556; g. í mál, *to enter, undertake a case*, Nj. 31; g. í ánaud, *to go into bondage*, Eg. 8; g. til lands, jarðar, ríkis, arfs, *to take possession of*, ..., 118, Stj. 380, Grág., Fms. passim; g. til fréttar, *to go to an oracle, take auspices*, 625, 89; g. til Heljar, a phrase for *to die*, Fms. x. 414; g. nær, *to go nigh, go close to, press hard on*, Ld. 146, 322, Fms. xi. 240 (where reflex.); var sá viðr bæði mikill og göðr því at þorkell gékk nær, Tb. kept a close eye on it, Ld. 316.

B. Joined with prepp. and adverbs in a metaph. sense:—g. af, *to depart from, go off*; þá gékk af honum múðrinn ok sefadið hann, Edda 28; þá er af honum gékk hamremin, Eg. 125, E. 136, Stj. 118; g. af sér, *to go out of or beyond oneself*; mjök g. þeir svari-bræðr nú af sér, Fbr. 32; í móti Búa er hann gengr af sér (rages) sem mest, Fb. i. 193; þá gékk mest af sér rangtæti manna um álmir, Bs. i. 135; so in the mod. phrases, g. fram af sér, *to overstrain oneself*; g. af sér, *to fall off, decoy*; *to forsake*, g. af trú, *to apostatize*, Fms. ii. 213; g. af vitinu, *to go out of one's wits, go mad*, Post. 656 C. 31; g. af Guðs bodordum, Stj. passim; *to pass*, Páskar g. af, Ld. 200; *to be left as surplus* (afgangr), Rb. 122, Grág. i. 411, K. p. K. 92;—g. aprt, *to walk again*, of a ghost (aptrganga), Ld. 58, Eb. 278, Fas. 131, 141, passim; and absol., g. um hlyðli, *to hunt*, Landn. 107; *to go back, be void*, of a bargain, Gpl. 491;—g. at e-m, *to go at, attack*, Nj. 80, 160; *to press on*, Grág. i. 51, Dipl. ii. 19 (atgaugr); g. at e-u, *to accept a choice*, Nj. 256; g. at máli, *to assist, help*, 207; *to sit*, of a key, lykla þá sem g. at kistum yðrum, Finn. 234, Fbr. 46 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 383; *medic. to ail*, e-ð gengr at e-m; ok gengr at barni, and if the bairn ails, 340, freq. in mod. usage of ailment, grief, etc.;—g. á e-t, *to go against, encroach upon*; ganga á ríki e-s, Fms. i. 2; g. upp á, *to tread upon*, vii. 166; hverr maðr er ólofat gengr á mál þeirra, who trespasses against their measure, Grág. i. 3; *to break*, g. á orð, eida, sættir, trygðir, grið, Finn. 311, Fms. i. 189, Ld. 234; g. á bak e-u, *to contravene*, Ísl. ii. 382; ganga á, *to go on with a thing*, Grág. ii. 363; hence the mod. phrase, mikið gengr á, much going on; hvað gengr á, what is going on? þá er farit að g. á þáð (of a task or work or of stores), it is far advanced, not much left;—g. eptir, *to go after, pursue, claim* (eptirgangr), Nj. 154, Þórd. 67, Fms. vii. 5; g. eptir e-m, *to humour one who is cross*, in the phrase, g. eptir e-m með grasið í skónum; vertu ekki að g. eptir stráknum; hann vill láta g. eptir sér (of a spoiled boy, cross fellow); *to prove true, follow*, hón mælti mart, en þó gékk þat sumt eptir, Nj. 194; eptir gékk þat er

mér bauð hugr um, Eg. 21, Fms. x. 211;—g. fram, *to go on well* in a battle, Nj. 102, 235, Háv. 57 (framgangr); *to speed*, Nj. 150, Fms. xi. 427; *to grow, increase* (of stock), fjó Hallgerðar gékk fram ok varð allmikil, Nj. 22; en er fram gékk mjök kvikfé Skallagrims, Eg. 136, Vigl. 38; *to come to pass*, skal þess biða er þetta gengr fram, Nj. 102, Fms. xi. 22; *to die*, x. 422;—g. frá, *to leave* (a work) so and so; g. vel frá, *to make good work*; g. illa frá, *to make bad work*; þá er illa frá því gengið, it is badly done;—g. fyrir, *to go before, to yield to, to be swayed by a thing*; heldr nú við hót, en ekki gengr ek fyrir slíku, Fms. i. 305; þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir blíðu en stríðu, ii. 34, Fb. i. 378, Hom. 68; hvárki gékk hann fyrir blíðyrðum né ógnarmálum, Fms. x. 292; hann gékk þá fyrir fortölum hennar, Bs. i. 742; in mod. usage reflex., gangast fyrir illu, göðu: *to give away, to fall off*, from age or the like (vide fyrtingiligr); *to prevent*, skal honum þá eigi fyrnska fyrir g., N. G. L. i. 249; þá er hann sekr þrem mörkum nema nauðsyn gangi fyrir, 14; at þeim gangi lögleg forföll fyrir, Gpl. 12;—g. í gegn, *to go against, to meet*, in mod. usage *to deny*, and so it seems to be in Gpl. 156; otherwise in old writers it always means the reverse, viz. *to avow, confess*; maðr gengr í gegn, at á braut kveðsk tekit hafa, the man confessed and said that he had taken it away, Ísl. ii. 331; ef maðr gengr í gegn legordinu, Grág. i. 340; sá goði er í gegu gékk (sobo acknowledged) þingfesti hans, 20; hann iðradisk úráðs síns, ok gékk í gegn at hann hefði saklausan selt herra sinn, Sks. 584.—this agrees with the parallel phrase, g. við e-t, mod. g. við e-u, *to confess*, both in old and mod. usage, id.;—g. hjá, *to pass by, to waive a thing*, Fms. vi. 168;—g. með, *to go with one, to wed, marry* (only used of a woman, like Lat. *nubere*); þú hefir þvert tekit at g. með niðr, Ld. 262, Sd. 170, Grág. i. 178, Þiðr. 209, Gkv. 2, 27, Fms. xi. 5; *medic.*, g. með barni, *to go with child*, i. 57; with acc. (barn), Bs. i. 790, and so in mod. usage; a mother says, sama sumarid sem eg gékk með hann (hana) N. N., (medgöngutími); but dat. in the phrase, vera með barni, *to be with child*; g. með burði, of animals, Sks. 50, Stj. 70; g. með máli, *to assist, plead*, Eg. 523, Fms. xi. 105, Eb. 210; g. með e-u, *to confess* [Dan. *medgaa*], Stj., but rare and not vernacular;—g. milli, *to go between, intercede*, esp. as a peacemaker, passim (milli-ganga, meðal-ganga);—g. í móti, *to resist*, Nj. 90, 159, 171; of the tide, en þar gékk í móti útfalls-straumr, Eg. 600;—g. saman, *to go together, marry*, Grág. i. 334, Fms. xi. 77; of a bargain, agreement, við þetta gékk saman sættin, Nj. 250; saman gékk kaupit með þeim, 259;—g. sundr, *to go asunder, part*, and of a bargain, *to be broken off*, passim;—g. til, *to step out, come along*; gangit til, ok blótið, 623, 59; gangit til, ok hyggit at, landamenn, Fms. iv. 282; *to offer oneself, to volunteer*, Bs. i. 23, 24; the phrase, e-m gengr e-ð til e-s, *to purpose, intend*; en þat gékk mér til þess (that was my reason) at ek ann þér eigi, etc., Ísl. ii. 269; sagði, at honum gékk ekki ótrúnaðr til þessa, Fms. x. 39; gékk Floa þat til, at ..., Nj. 178; gengr mér meirr þat til, at ek vilda firra vini mína vandredum, Fms. ii. 171; mælti gengr mér til, 'tis that I have spoken too freely, Orkn. 469, Fms. vi. 373, vii. 258; *to fare, hversu hefir ykkir til gengið, how have you fared?* Grett. 48 new Ed.; Loka gékk lítt til, it fared ill with L., Fb. i. 276; mod., þat gékk svá til, it so happened, but not freq., as þera við is better, (tilgangr, intention);—g. um e-t, *to go about a thing*; g. um sættir, *to go between, as peacemaker*, Fms. v. 156; g. um beina, *to attend guests*, Nj. 50, passim; *to manage, sékk* hón svá um gengit, Grett. 197 new Ed.; hversu þér gengið um mitt göðs, 206; *to spread over*, in the phrase, má þat er um margan gengr; þess er um margan gengr guma, Hm. 93; *to veer, go round*, of the wind, gékk um vedrit ok styrmdi at þeim, the wind went round and a gale met them, Bs. i. 775;—g. undan, *to go before, escape*, Ver. 15, Fms. vii. 217, Blas. 49; *to be lost, wasted*, jafnmikil sem undan gékk af hans vanrækt, Gpl. 338; *to absent oneself*, eggjuðusk ok báðsk engan undan g., Fms. x. 238;—g. undir, *to undertake a duty, freq.*; *to set*, of the sun, Rb. 468, Vigl. (in a verse); *to go into one's possession, power*, Fms. vii. 207;—g. upp, *to be wasted, of money*, Fzr. 39, Fms. ix. 354; of stones or earth-bound things, *to get loose, be torn loose*, þeir glímduavá at upp genu stökkar allir í húsinu, Landn. 185; flest gékk upp þat sem fyrir þeim varð, Háv. 40, Finn. 248; ok gékk ór garðinum upp (was rent loose) garðtorfa frosin, Eb. 190; *to rise, yield*, when summoned, Sturl. iii. 236; of a storm, gale, *to get up, rise*, veðr gékk upp at einu, Grett. 94, Bárð. 169; gengr upp stormr hinn sami, Bs. ii. 50; of an ice-bound river, *to swell*, áin var ákaflega mikil, vóru höfuðisar at báðum-megin, en gengin upp (swollen with ice) eptir miðju, Ld. 46, Fbr. 20 new Ed., Bjarn. 52; vötnin upp gengin, Fbr. 114; áin var gengin upp ok ill yfirferdar, Grett. 134;—g. við, in the phrase, g. við staf, *to go with a staff, rest on it*; with dat., g. við e-u, *to avow* (vide ganga í gegn above);—g. yfir, *to spread, prevail*, átr Kristinn gengi yfir, Fms. x. 273; hátu á heidinn goð til þess at þau létu eigi Kristina g. yfir landit, Bs. i. 23; the phrase, láta eitt g. yfir báða, *to let one fate go over both, to stand by one another for weal and woe*; hefi ek því heitið honum at eitt skyldi g. yfir okkr bæði, Nj. 193, 201, 204, Gullþ. 8; so in the saying, nú þat er yfir margan gengr, a common evl is easier to bear, Fbr. 45 new Ed. (vide um above); muntu nú verða

at segja slíkt sem yfir hefir gengið, *all that has happened*, Fms. xi. 240; þess gengr ekki yfir þá at þeir vili þeim lengr þjóna, *they will no longer serve them, come what may*, Orkn. 84; *to overrun, tyrannize over*, þeir voru ójafnaðar menn ok ganga þar yfir alla menn, Fms. x. 198 (yfirgangr); *to transgress*, Hom. 109; *to overcome*, þótti öllum mönnum sem hann mundi yfir allt g., Fms. vii. 326; a naut. term, *to dash over, as spray*, áfall svá mikít at yfir gekk þegar skipit, Bs. i. 422; hence the metaph. phrase, g. yfir e-n, *to be astonished*; það gengr yfir mig, *it goes above me, I am astonished*.

C. Used singly, of various things: 1. of cattle, horses, *to graze* (haga-gangi); segja menn at svin hans gengi á Svinanesi, en saudir á Hjarðarnesi, Landn. 124. Eg. 711; kálfrinn óx skjótt ok gekk í túni um sumarit, Eb. 320; Freyfaxi gengr í dalum fram, Hrafn. 6; þar var vanr at g. hafr um túnit, Nj. 62; þar var til grass (görs) at g., Ld. 96, Grág. passim; gangandi gripr, *cattle, beasts*, Bjarn. 22; ganganda fé, *id.*, Sturl. i. 83, Band. 2, 1. l. ii. 401.

2. of shoals of fish, *to go up, in a river or the like* (fiski-ganga, -gengd); vötn er netnæmri fiskar g. í, Grág. i. 149; til landaðnar höfði í lafirdi ádr fiskr gekk upp á Kvíarmíði, Sturl. ii. 177; fiskr er genginn inn ór álum, Bb. 3. 52.

3. of the sun, stars, vide B. above, (sólár-gangr hæstr, lengstr, and lægst skemstr = *the longest and shortest day*); ádr sól gangi af þingvelli, Grág. i. 24; því at þar gekk eigi sól af um skamdegi, Landn. 140, Rb. passim;—of a thunder-storm, þar gekk reidi-duna með eldingu, Fb. iii. 174;—of the tide, stream, water, vide B. above, eða gangi at vötn eða skriður, K. þ. K. 78.

4. of a ship, gekk þá skipit mikít, Eg. 390, Fms. vi. 249; létu svá g. suðr fyrir landit, Eg. 78; lét svá g. suðr allt þar til er hann sigldi í Englands-haf, Ó. H. 149; réru nótt ok dag sem g. mátti, Eg. 88; gekk skipit brátt út á haf, Ó. H. 136.

β. *to pass*; kvæð engi skip skyldi g. (*go, pass*) til Íslands þat sumar, Ld. 18.

II. metaph. *to run out, stretch out, project*, of a landscape or the like; gengr haf fyrir vestan ok þar af firðir stórir, Eg. 57; g. höf stór ór útsjánum inn í jörðina; haf (the Mediterranean) gengr af Njörva-sundum (the Straits of Gibraltar), Hkr. i. 5; nes mikít gekk í se út, Eg. 129, Nj. 261; í gegnum Danmörk gengr sjór (the Baltic) í Austrveg, A. A. 288; fyrir austan hafs-bötn þann (Bothnia) er gengr til móts við Gandvík (the White Sea), Orkn. begin.; frá Bjarmalandi g. lönd til úbyggð, A. A. 289; Europa gengr allt til endimarka Hispaniae, Stj. 83; öllum megin gengr at henni haf ok kringir um hana, 85; þessi þinghá gekk upp (extended) um Skriðudal, Hrafn. 24; of houses, af fjósi gekk forskáli, Dropl. 28.

2. *to spread, branch out*; en af því tungurnar eru ólíkar hvar annarri, þær þegar, er ór einni ok hinni sömu hafa gengit eða greinzt, þá þarf ólíka stafr í at hafa, Skálda (Thorodd) 160; of a narrative, gengr þessi saga mest af Sverri konungi, *this story goes forth from him, i. e. relates to, tells of him*, Fb. ii. 533; litlar sögur megu g. af hesti mínum, Nj. 90; um fram alla menn Norrœna þá er sögur g. frá, Fms. i. 81.

III. *to take the lead, prevail*; gekk þaðan af í Englandi Valska, *thereafter* (i. e. after the Conquest) the Welsh tongue prevailed in England, Isl. ii. 221; ok þar allt sem Dönsk tunga gengi, Fms. xi. 19; meðan Dönsk tunga gengr, x. 179;—of money, *to be current*, hundrað aura þá er þá gengi í gjöld, Dropl. 16; eigi skulu álmar g. ádrar en þessar, Grág. i. 498; í þenna tíð gekk hér silfr í allar stórskuldir, 500, Fms. viii. 270; eptir því sem gengr (*the course*) flestra manna í millum, Gpl. 352;—of laws, *to be valid*, ok var nær sem sín lög gengi í hverju fylki, Fms. iv. 18; Óðinn setti lög í landi sínu þar er gengit höfðu fyrr með Ásum, Hkr. i. 13; þeirra laga er gengi á Uppsala-þingi, Ó. H. 86; hér hefir Kristindóms-bálk þann er g. skal, N. G. L. i. 339; sá siðr er þá gekk, Fb. i. 71, (vide gauga yfir);—of sickness, plague, famine, *to rage*, þá gekk landfarsótt, bóla, drepeótt, hallæri, freq.; also impers., gekk því hallæri um allt Ísland, Bs. i. 184; mikít hallæri ok hart gekk yfir fólkid, 486, v. l.; gekk sóttin um haustið fyrir sunnan land; þá gekk mest plágan fyrri, Ann. 1402, 1403.

IV. *to go on, last, in a bad sense*, of an evil; tókst síðan bardagi, ok er hann hafði gengit um hrið, Fs. 48; impers., hefir þessu gengit (*it has gone on*) marga manns-aldra, Fms. i. 282; gekk því lengi, *so it went on a long while*, Grett. 79 new Ed.; gekk þessu enn til dags, Nj. 272; ok gekk því um hrið, 201; ok gekk því allan þann dag, Fms. vii. 147; lét því g. í allt sumar, xi. 57; gengr þessu þar til er ..., Fb. i. 258.

V. denoting violence; létu g. bæði grjótt ok vápn, Eg. 261; létu þá hvárir-tveggju g. allt þat er til vápna höfðu, Fms. ix. 44; láta högginn g., *to let it rain blows*, Úlf. 12. 40; háðung, spottyrði, hróp ok brizal hver lét með öðrum g. á víxl, Pass. 14. 3. (vápna-gangr); Birkibeinar róa þá eptir, ok létu g. lúðrana, and sounded violently the alarum, Fms. ix. 50, (lúðra-gangr); láta dælna g., *to pour out bad language*, vide dæla.

VI. *to be able to go on, to go, partly impers.*; ef þat gengr eigi, *if that will not do*, Fms. vi. 284; svá þykt at þeim gekk þar ekki at fara, *they stood so close that they could not proceed there*, Nj. 247; þá nam þar við, gekk þá eigi lengra, *there was a stop, then it could go no farther*, Fms. xi. 278; leiddu þeir skipit upp eptir ánni, svá sem gekk, *as far as the ship could go, as far as the river was navigable*, Eg. 127; esp. as a naut. term, impers., e. g. þeim gekk ekki fyrir nesid, *they could not clear the ness*; þá gengr eigi lengra, ok fella þeir þá seglið, Bs. i.

423; at vestr gengi um Langanes, 485, v. l.

g. létt, fljótt, *to go smoothly*; g. þungt, seint, *to go slowly*; ons munnur öll vápna-viðskipti þungt g. við þá, Nj. 201; þungt g. oss nú málafeðin, 181; gekk þeim lítt áskóknin, Stj. 385; at þeim fegðum hefir þá allr hlutir léttast gengit, Bs. i. 274; seint gengr, þórir, greizlan, Ó. H. 149; g. betr, verr, *to get the better, the worse*; gekk Ribbungum betr í fyrstu, Fms. ix. 313; gengi ekki mjök kaupin, *the bargain did not go well*, Nj. 157, cp. ganga til (B. above);—*to turn out*, hversu g. mundi orrostan, 273; gekk þá allt eptir því sem Hallr hafði sagt, 256; ef kvíðr g. í hag sækjanda, *if the verdict goes for the plaintiff*, Grág. i. 87; þótti þetta mál hafa gengit at óskum, Dropl. 14; mart gengr verr en vanr, a saying, Hm. 39; þykir honum nú at sýnu g. (*it seems to him evident*) at hann hafi rétt hugað, Fms. xi. 437; g. andæris, *to go all wrong*, Am. 14; g. misgöngum, *to go amiss*, Grág. i. 435; g. e-n í tauma, *to turn false (crooked)*; þat mun mér lítt í tauma g. er Rútr segr, Nj. 20; g. ofgangi, *to go too big*, Fms. vii. 269.

VIII. of a blow or the like; hafði gengit upp á miðjan fetann, *the axe went in up to the middle of the blade*, Nj. 209; gekk þegar á hol, 60; gekk í gegnum skjöldinn, 245, Fb. i. 530.

IX. of law; láta próf g., *to make an enquiry*; láta vátta g., *to take evidence*, D. N. X. *to be gone, be lost*; gekk hér með holdit niðr at beini, *the flesh was torn off*, Fb. i. 530; esp. in pass. part. genginn, dead, gone, eptir genginn guma, Hm. 71; moldar-genginn, buried, Sl. 60; hel-genginn, 68; afli genginn, gone from strength, i. e. powerless, Skv. 3. 12.

β. gone, past; gengið er nu þáð gördist fyr, a ditty; mér er gengið heiminis hjól, *gone for me is the world's wheel (luck)*, a ditty.

XI. used as transit. with acc.; hann gengr björninn á bak aft, *he broke the bear's back in grappling with him*, Finnb. 248; ok gengr hana á bak, ok brytr í sundr í hennu hrygginn, Fb. i. 530.

2. medic. with dat. *to discharge*; ganga blóði, *to discharge blood* (Dan. blodgang), Bs. i. 337, 383; Arius varð bráð-dauðr ok gekk ór sér öllum íðrum, Ver. 47.

D. REFLEX. I. singly, gangask, *to be altered, to change, be corrupted*; gangask í munni, of tradition; var þat löng ævi, ok vant at sögurnar hefði eigi gengisk í munni, Ó. H. pref.; má því eigi þetta mál í munni gengisk hafa, Fb. ii. Svær. 8. pref.; ok mættim vér ráða um nokkut, at málit gengisk, *that the case could miscarry, be lost*, Glúm. 380;—láta gangask, *to let pass, waive*; lét Páll þá g. þá hluti er ádr höfðu í millum staðit, Sturl. i. 102; ef þú lætr eigi g. þat er ek kref þik, Fms. xi. 61.

2. e-m gengsk hugr við e-t, *to change one's mind*, i. e. *to be moved to compassion, yield*; sótti hún þá svá at honum gekksk hugr við, Eb. 264; þá gekksk þorgerði hugr við harma-tölur hans, Ld. 232; ok mun honum g. hugr við þat, svá at hann mun fyrirgefa þér, Gisl. 98; nú sem hann grét, gekksk Ísak hugr við, Stj. 167; er sendimadr sann at Bimi gekksk hugr við féit, Ó. H. 194; við slíkar fortölur hennar gekksk Einari hugr (E. was wayward) til ágirn, Orkn. 24.

II. with prepp. (cp. B. above); gangask at, *to go at it, engage in a fight*; nú gangask þeir at fast, Dropl. 24, Isl. ii. 267; gengusk menn at sveitum, of wrestlers, *they wrestled one with another in sections* (Dan. flokkevis), Glúm. 354; þeir gengusk at lengi, Finnb. 248;—gangask fyrir, vide B. above;—gangask í gegu, at móti, *to stand against, fight against*; at vér látim ok eigi þá ráða er mest vilja í gegn gangask (i. e. the extreme on each side), Íb. 12, cp. Fms. ii. 241; at þeir skipaði til um fylkingar sínar, hverjar sveitir móti skyldi g., i. e. *to pair the combatants off*, ix. 499; þeir risu upp ok gengusk at móti, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii. 18;—g. nær, *to come to close quarters* (Lat. cominus gerere), Nj. 176, Fms. xi. 240;—gangask á, *to dash against one another, to split*; á gengusk eibar, *the oars were broken*, Vsp. 30; *to be squared off against one another*, sú var görd þeirra, at á gengusk vigin húskarlanna, Rd. 288; ekki er annars geitð en þat létu þetta á gangask, i. e. *they let it drop*, Bjarn. 47; gangask fyrir, *to fall off*, Fms. iii. 255;—gangask við, *to grow, gain strength*; ádr en við gengisk hans bæ, before his prayer should be fulfilled, x. 258; ef þat er við at trúa þessi skuli við g., Nj. 162; hétu þeir fast á guðin, at þau skyldi eigi láta við gangask Kristnið Ólafs konungs, Fms. ii. 32; þetta gekksk við um úll þau fylki, vii. 300; mikít gekksk Haraldr við (H. grew fast) um vöxt ok af, Fb. i. 566; Eyvindr hafði mikið við gengisk um menntir, E. had much improved himself in good breeding, Hrafn. 24; vildi hann prófa hvárr þeirra meira hafði við gengisk, *which of them had gained most strength*, Grett. 107; *to be in vogue, in a bad sense*, ok löngum við gengisk ofund ok rangindi, Fms. i. 221, cp. Pass. 37. 7;—gangask ór stað, *to be removed*, Fms. xi. 107.

III. in the phrase, e-m gengsk vel, illa, *it goes well, ill with one*, Hom. 168, Am. 53; illa gengsk þér aldri, nema ..., *the evil will never leave thee, thou wilt never be happy, unless ...*, 65.

ganga, v. f. a walking, Bs. i. 225, Vpm. 8; tóku heymr daufr, göngu haltir, 625. 82, cp. Matth. xv. 31; nema sýn eðr göngu frá mönnum, Post. 645. 70; the act of walking, Korm. 182, Fms. vi. 325; ganga göngu, *to take a walk, Korm.* (in a verse);—a course, ganga tungis, the course of the moon, Edda 7; hvata göngunni, *id.*; ganga vinds, the course of the wind, 15, Rb. 112, 476;—a procession, Fms. x. 15, F. 83, 1. l. ii. 251; vera saman í göngu, *to march together*, Band. 11; lögbergi-g., the procession to the bill of laws, Grág. þ. þ. ch. 5, Eg. 703; Kirkju-g., a going

to church; her-g., a war-march; hólmg., a duel, q. v.; fjall-g., a walk to the fall (to fetch sheep);—of animals, hrossa-g., grazing, pasture for horses, Dipl. v. 14; sæð-g., sheep-pasture: esp. in pl. fetching sheep from the fell-pastures in autumn (fjall-ganga), Grág. ii. 310, cp. Korm. ch. 3, Vd. th. 44, Vápn. 22; göngur, traits. compds: göngu-drykkja, u. f. a drinking-bout, Fms. viii. 209. göngu-færi, n. = gangfæri, Fms. viii. 400. göngu-kona, u. f. a vagrant woman, Grág. i. 340, Nj. 142, Bs. i. 494. göngu-lag, n. gait. göngu-lið, n., collect. footmen, Bær. 17. göngu-maðr (pl. -menn), m. a vagrant, beggar, Grág. i. 163, 295, 341, K. þ. K. 34, 80, Gisl. 54-56, 141. göngumanna-erfð, n. taking the inheritance of a vagrant, Grág. i. 190. göngumann-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), beggarlike, beggarly, Fms. iii. 209, Fas. iii. 202. göngu-móðr, adj. weary from walking. göngu-stafr, m. a walking-stick. göngu-sveinn, m. a beggar-boy, Korm. 192.

gangari, a, m. [Dan. and Scot. ganger, a transl. of the mid. Lat. ambulatur]—an ambling nag, a palfrey, Sturl. iii. 117; spelt gangvari in þidr. 16, 23; passim in the romances. Gang-dagr, freq. spelt by metath. Gagn-dagr, m. [A. S. Gang-dæg], the Rogation-days, called 'Ganging days' from the practice of going in procession round the boundaries on those days, K. þ. K., Rb., N. G. L. passim: the 25th of April is called Gangdaginn eini, the minor Rogation-day, K. þ. K. 106, Rb. 46, 544; in pl., Grág. i. 325, Fms. vii. 228, N. G. L. i. 24, 348, K. þ. K. 102, vide Bs. ii. 247. compds: Gangdaga-helgr, f. Rogation-holidays, N. G. L. i. 10. Gangdaga-vika, u. f. Rogation-week, K. þ. K. 100, 102, Rb. 544, 558. Gangdaga-þing, n. a meeting during Rogation-week, Fms. vii. 217, 347. In all these compds spelt variously 'gagn' or 'gang-'. The word Gangdagar is undoubtedly borrowed from the A. S.

gang-lagr, adj. with a graceful gait, Eb. (in a verse). Gang-fasta (Gagn-f.), u. f. the Rogation-fast, in the Rogation-week, Vm. 94, N. G. L. i. 17. gang-líri, n. [Dan. fure or gangfure], the condition of a road; illt (gott) g., bad (good) walking, Fms. viii. 400. gang-færr, adj. able to walk, Hom. 152. gang-latí, a, m. a 'lazy goer', an idler; and gang-löt, f. id., pr. names of the servants in the hall of Hela, Edda. gang-leri, a, m. obsolete, except as a pr. name of the mythical wanderer Edda; in Scot. still found as an appell. in the true sense, a gangrel = stroller, vagabond.

gang-límír, m. pl. 'gang-límbs', shanks. gang-míkit, n. adj. a great crowd, tumult. gang-prúðr, adj. with stately gait, Sks. 291.

gangr, m. [A. S. gang; Scot. gang = a walk, journey; Dan. gang; Sved. gang; cp. Germ. gehen]—a going, walking, Sks. 370; vera á gangi, to be walking to and fro, Gret. 153; metaph., röng eru niál á gangi, bad reports are going about, Bs. i. (in a verse); vápn á gangi, weapons clashing (vide II. 2. below), Grág. ii. 8; þá var hvert jarn á gangi, Fb. i. 212—gefitt mér gang, give me way, passage, let me go, Fms. xi. 275, 347—pace, a horseman's term, engan (hest) hafa þeir slíkan séð bæði sakir gangs ok vaxtar, Róm. 422; Icel. say, það er engiun g. í hönum, he has no pacing or ambling in him; or gang-lauss, adj. not pacing:—grazing, úti-g., úti-gangs-hest, opp. to a stall-fed horse:—course, of the sun, stars, moon, gangr himin-tungla, Edda (pref.), hence úti-g., the course of the sun above the horizon = day; stuttur, litill, langr solar-g., a short, long day:—course, of money. II.

1. a going onward, prevailing, being in vogue; hafa mikinn gang, to be much in vogue, Al. 87; heldr er vaxandi g. at þeim, they were rather on the increase, Gisl. 66; þótti þeim hann hafa ósmikinn gang (favour) af konungi, Fms. ii. 54; með-g., good luck; mót-g., adversity; upp-g., thrift; á-gangr, inroad; yfir-g., tyranny. 2. rapid or furious going; þá var svá mikill gangr at um apr-göngur þórólfs, st., the buntings of Th. (a ghost) went so far, that . . ., Eb. 314; ok né gæisk svá mikill g. at, Gisl. 151; svá góðisk mikill g. at þessu, Eb. 174; svá mikill g. var orðinn at eldinum, the fire had got to such a height, Bs. i. 445; elds-g., fire; vápn-g., a clash of weapons; vatna-g., a rush, flood of water; öldu-g., sjálar-g., high waves; brim-g., furious surf; skriðu-g., dissolution from earth-slips; berseks-g., berserker fury;—tramp-lag, horns g. ok hófs, Grág. ii. 122. 3. law term, a process; laga-g., Skálda 201, rare in old writers, but freq. in mod., Dan. rettergang. 4. medic. a discharge, esp. from the stomach; vall-gangr, excrement; þarfa-g., urine; þeir voru sumir er drukku gang sinn, Al. 168; niðr-g., diarrhoea; upp-g., expectoration:—a privy, ganga til gangs, Grág. ii. 119; þeir skyldu hafa búðar-tópt Skútu fyrir gang, Rd. 305; nú er búðir bundinn í gangi, Grág. i. c.

III. collective, a gang, as in Engl.; drauga-g., a gang of ghosts; músa-g., a gang of mice; gaura-g., a gang of roughts; trólla-g., a gang of trolls (giants); þjófa-g., a gang of thieves.—Vide göng, n. pl. a lobby.

gang-rúm, n. a passage-room, lobby, Gret. 99 B. gang-silfr, n. current money, Sturl. iii. 307, Fms. ix. 470, Jb. 157, Grág. N. G. L. passim.

gang-akör, f., in the phrase, göra g. at e-u, to make steps in a thing.

gang-stigr, m. a footpath, Sks. 4, Greg. 59.

gang-tamr, adj. pacing (of a horse), Hóm. 3.

gang-vari, a, m. (gang-ari, gang-verja, u. f.), collect. a suit of clothes, Grág. i. 299, Sks. 288, Bs. i. 876, Ann. 1330.

gang-verja, u. f. = gangvari, Stj. 367, 616.

GAP, n. [A. S. geap; Engl. gap; Dan. gab; cp. gapa], prop. a gap, empty space, whence Giununga-gap, the Cbaos of the Scand. mythol., Edda, Vsp. 2. metaph. gab, gibes; óp ok gap, háreysti ok gap, Fb. iii. 425, cp. Nj. 220. gapa-maðr, m. a gaping fool, a gaby, Fbr. 12.

gapa, pret. gapi, Edda 20, Mart. 118; and gapti, pres. gapi, Bs. i. 647; sup. gapat, imperat. gapi, Skm. 28; [Dan. gabe; Germ. gaffen]:—to gape, open the mouth wide, Edda l. c.; með gapanda munn, of a wolf, 41, Fms. iv. 57; með gapandi höfðum, þírd. 94 new Ed.

gapaldr, m. a Runic character used as a spell, Isl. þjóðs.

gapi, a, m. a rash, reckless man, freq.; Icel. say, angr-gapi (q. v.), sólar-gapi, hann er mesti sólargapi, perhaps with reference to the Wolf and the Sun, Edda 7. compds: gapa-legr, adj. (-loga, adv.), bare-brained.

gapa-muðr, m. a gaping, heedless fellow, a nickname, Fms. gapa-skapr, m. recklessness. gapa-stokkr, m. the stocks or pillory. gap-uxi, a, m. a blusterer, a bully, Fs. 71.

gap-lyndi, n. bluster, Karl. 493.

gap-ripur, f. pl., or gap-riplar, m. pl. an Ær. for the reading vide Johnson, Nj. Lat. l. c., gaping, staring with open mouth, Nj. (in a verse).

gap-þrosnir, m. = gapi, Edda (Gl.), an Ær. Ær.

garð-bót, f. reparation of a fence, Grág. ii. 263 sqq., Gpl. 454.

garð-brjótr, m. (-brytill, Gpl. 388), a fence-breaker, N. G. L. i. 41.

garð-brot (garða-brot), n. breach of a fence, Gpl. 350, 391.

garð-fóðr, n. hay for fodder in a farm-yard, N. G. L. i. 38.

garð-hlið, n. a gate, Fms. ix. 414.

garð-hús, n. a privy, Fms. iv. 169, vi. 15, Stj. 629.

garð-hvorfá, u. f. a fence, pinfold, Bs. i. 46.

garði, a, m. the wall in a stall supporting the manger (in western Icel.)

garð-lag, n. the laying of a fence, Grág. ii. 263 sqq., Sd. 180; a pound, Vm. 87. garðlagi-önn, f. the work (season) for fencing, Grág. ii. 161.

garð-launa, adj. fenceless, N. G. L. i. 8.

garð-loiga, u. f. house-rent, Gpl. 93.

GARÐR, m. [Ulf. gards = oikos; A. S. gearð; Engl. yard, garib, garden; O. H. G. gart; Germ. garten; Dan.-Sved. gård; Lat. hortus]: I.

a yard (an enclosed space), esp. in compds, as kirkju-g., a church-yard; vin-g., a vineyard; stakk-g., a stack-yard; hey-g., a hay-yard; kál-g., a kale-yard; urta-g., a kitchen-garden; aldin-g. and gras-g., a garden; dyra-g., a deer-yard, a park:—garðr, alone, is a bay-yard (round the hay-ricks); hence garða-sötl or garð-sötl, q. v. 2. a court-yard, court and premises; þeir ganga út í garðinn ok berjask, Edda 25, a paraphrase from 'túnun' in Gm. 41; þeir Grímur hittu menn at máli úti í garðinum, Eg. 109; þá sá hann at öðrum-megin í garðinum brunandi fram merkit, Ó. H. 31; ganga til garðs, 71; mikill kamarr (privy) var í garðinum, id.; en er þeir Hrætrkr sátu í garðinum, 72; söru þegar þangat í garðinn sem líkin voru, id.; er hann kom heim í þorpit ok gekk um garðinn, Fms. x. 218; gengið hef eg um garðinn með, gleðistundir dvina, a ditty; innan stokks (within doors) eða í garði úti, Gpl. 136; eigi nenni ek at hann deyi undir góðum minum, Lv. 59:—a fish-yard, Vm. 14.

3. esp. in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, a house or building in a town or village, [Dan. gaard = Icel. bær]; hann var í Hrúðskeldu ok átti þar garð, Bjarn. 6; Egill spurði hvar g. sá væri í borginni (in York) er Arnþjórn átti, Eg. 407; hann var í garði þeim er Hallvarðs-g. var kallaðr, Bs. i. 634; í garð Atons, 636; konungs-g., the king's yard, Fms. passim and in records referring to Norway. garða-loiga, u. f. house-rent, H. E. i. 394. garða-sötl, f., botan. the orchard, Hjalt.

garða-bóndi, a, m. a house-owner, Gret. 103, Jb. 157. garða-horn, n. a 'yard-nook', cottage, Fas. iii. 648; esp. in tales, in the phrase, kongur og drottning í ríki sínu og karl og kerling í Garðshorni, Isl. þjóðs. passim: the saying, það er ekki krókr að koma í Garðshorn.

garða-húsfreyja, u. f. a town-lady, Gret. 158 A; in Icel., where the whole population are country-folk, this sense of garðr is only used in metaph. phrases, saws, = bome, bouse; kemr eugi sá til garðs (to the bouse) at viti hvat í s6, Baud. 13; fátækum manni er til garðs kemr, Dipl. ii. 14; hyggjum vér at í yðvarn garð hafi runnit, into your bands, your possession, Ld. 206; helmingr skal falla í minn garð, the half shall fall into my share, Fær. 117; skal aukask þrjúungi í þínum garði, in thy keeping, Nj. 3; þótt nokkut komi þat ór várum garði, 54; leggja málaferli í garð e-s, to bring a case home to one, Sturl. ii. 27; þess alls ens illa sem þá var honum í garð borit, all the evil that was brought to his door, Hom. 119; Guð í garði ok góð Jól, a greeting, Gret. 99 (MS.); líðr vetr ór garði, the winter passed by, Nj. 112; ríða í garð, to arrive (of a rider), Sturl. iii. 185; ríða ór garði, to depart, Ld. 96; ríða um garð, to pass by; vísa gestum á garð várn, Fas. iii. 5; gora e-n af garði (mod. ór garði), to equip one when departing, e. g. a son, a friend, or the like; eigi ertú svá af garði görr sem ek vilda (a mother to a departing son), Gret. 94; hversu herralega keisarinn gördi hann af garði, Karl.

148; ok hefða ek gert þik af garði með gleði ok fagnabi, Stj. 181; but esp. to endow a daughter when married, göra dóttur sína vel (illa) ör garði, etc.; búa í garð, to prepare; hann hefir svá í garðinn búið, he has made his bed so: the phrase, það er allt um garð gengið, all past, done, bygone; föður-g., father house, paternal house; bú-garðr, an estate; also in poets, i Eyrjafírdi upp á Grund á þann garðinn friða, a ditty:—a local name of several farms in Icel., Garðr, sing., or more usually Garðar, Landn., prob. from corn-fields: the saying, víðar er Guð enn í Gürðum, addressed to presumptuous people who think God is God only for themselves.

4. denoting a stronghold; tann-g., the 'tooth-wall,' the teeth and gums, Gr. ἰσχυρὸν ὄδοντων; As-garðr, the bold of the gods, Edda; Mið-garðr, Middle-bold, i.e. the earth; Út-garðr, Outer-bold, where the giants dwell, Edda: the phrase, ráðast á garðinn þar sem hann er lægst, to assault the weakest part, to encroach upon the weak and helpless.

5. in western Icel. a heavy snow-storm is called garðr. II. in Icel. sense a fence of any kind; garðr of þjóðbraut þvera, Grág. ii. 264: in the law phrase, garðr er granna sættir, a fence (yard) is a settler among neighbours (i.e. forms the landmark), Gpl., Jb. 258; leggja garða, to make fences, Rm. 12, Landn. App. 325; þeir biðu hjá garði nokkurum, Nj. 170: esp. the fence around the homefield, also called tún-g., Grág. i. 82, 453, Nj. 83, 114, Eg. 766, Ld. 148, Ísl. ii. 357, passim; skid-g., a rail fence; grjótt-g., a stone fence; torf-g., a turf fence; baka-g., the hedge of a pasture, Eb. 132; tún-g., a 'tún' fence; virkis-g., a castle wall, Fb. ii. 73 (in a verse); stíflu-g., a ditch; rif-g., a swathe.

COMPS: garða-endi, a, m. the end of a fence, Grág. ii. 263. garða-hlið, n. a gate, = garðhlið, Eg. 713, Fms. vii. 245, viii. 170, N. G. L. i. 390. garða-krókr, m. a nook of a fence, Sturl. i. 178. garða-rúst, f. the ruin of a fence, Sturl. ii. 227. garða-önn, f. = garðönn.

III. Garðar, m. pl. (i Gürðum), Garða-ríki or Garða-veldi, n. the empire of Gardar, is the old Scand. name of the Scandinavian-Russian kingdom of the 10th and 11th centuries, parts of which were Hólm-garðr, Kænugarðar, Nov-gorod, etc.; the name being derived from the castles or strongholds (gardar) which the Scandinavians erected among the Slavonic people, and the word tells the same tale as the Roman 'castle' in England; cp. the interesting passage in Ó. H. ch. 65—ok má enn sjá þær jarðborgir (earth-works, castles) ok önnur stórvirki þau er hann görði,—K. þ. K. 158, Fms., Ó. H. passim, (cp. Munch Det Norske Folks Hist. i. 39 sqq.); the mod. Russ. gorod and grad are the remains of the old Scand. garðr = a castle; cp. Gerzkr, adj. from Gardar, i.e. Russian.

β. Mikli-garðr = the 'Muckle-yard,' the Great town, i.e. Constantinople, passim. COMPS: Garðaríkis-menn, m. pl. the men from G., Russians, Fas. iii. 314. Garða-konungur, m. the Greek emperor, Fms. vi. 167, Fas. iii. 671, Mar. 141.

garð-rúm, n. a court-yard, D. N. garð-saurr, m. sponge, N. G. L. iii. 14. garð-soti, a, m. a 'yard-sitter,' the end of a bay-rick, Eb. 190. garð-akipti, n. partition by a fence, Js. 100. garð-smugall, adj. creeping through a fence, N. G. L. i. 41. garð-staðr, m., mod. garð-staði, n. the place of a fence or bay-yard, Dipl. iv. 9, v. 16.

garð-staurr, n. a stake for fencing, 623, 58, Eg. 80, Fms. ix. 56: the phrase, enginn skal öðrum at garðstauri standa, no one is bound to stand up as a rail stake for another, i.e. an intruder into an unfenced field is no trespass, the owner must fence it himself, N. G. L. i. 40.

garð-veim, m. a 'yard-boy,' valet, hence Fr. garçon, Þiðr. 230. garð-torfa, u, f. a slice of turf, a sod, Eb. 190. garð-virki, n. fencing materials, Grág. ii. 263. garð-vörðr, m. a 'court-warder,' overseer, Karl. 10. garð-önn, f. the season of fence-work, Grág. ii. 261.

GARG, n. a shrieking, howling; and garga, ad. [from Gr. γαργῶν] through Ital. gargaliare, Engl. gargle], to shriek with a coarse voice.

gargan, n. a serpent, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, Sturl. ii. 142. garland, n. (for. word), a garland, Fms. x. 149.

GARMR, m. the name of a dog in the mythol. Edda, Vsp. 2. a tatter, rag, pl. garmar, rags; so also lata-garmar, hence metaph. in addressing any one, garmrinn, poor wretch! cp. tetrið! ræðillinn!

GARN, n. [A. S. gearn; Engl. yarn; Dan.-Swed. garn]; spinnu garn, to spin yarn, Eb. 92; ek hefi spunnið tólf álua garn, I have spun yarn for a twelve ells web, Ld. 224; lín ok garn, Js. 78; silki-garn, silk yarn; trinna-garn, twine yarn, twisted yarn; opp. to ein-gemi, q. v.

II. the warp, opp. to vift, the weft, Nj. 275.

garn-dúkr, m. a cloth of yarn, D. N. garnir, f. pl. guta, vide görn; garn-engja, u, f. constriction of the bowels; garn-mórr, m. wet.

garn-vinda, u, f. a skein of yarn.

garp-ligr, adj. martial, Eg. 16, Ld. 274, Hom. 143.

garp-menni, n. a martial man, Ld. 42, Fms. iii. 83.

GARPR, m. a warlike man, but often with the notion of a bravo, Grett. 155; g. eða afreksmaðr, Nj. 261; mikilúðligr ok g. enn mesti, Fms. xi. 78; garpar miklir ok afstær, 111, Fb. ii. 72, Vápn. 19, Bjarn. 34; even of a woman (virago), hón var væn kona ok g. mikill í skapi,

Sturl. i. 148. β. the name of an ox, Gullþ. 23, whence Garpa-dalr, m. the name of a farm, Landn.; of a horse, hvat mun garprinn vilja er hann er heim kominn, Hrafn. 8. γ. the Hanseatic traders in Sweden and Norway were in the Middle Ages called Garpar, D. N., Boldt, Verel; hence Garpa-skuld, n. a debt due to the Garps, D. N.

garp-akapr, m. bravery, Korm. 142, Fms. xi. 151, Grett. 131, Þóðr. 36.

garri, a, m. in compds, garra-legr, adj. [from Ital. garrulo], garrulous.

gaskóna-háttir, m. (for. word), gasconade.

gaspr, n. gossip, prating.

gaspra, ad, to gossip, a mod. word, prob. from the Engl.

gassi, a, m. a gander: metaph. a noisy fellow, a 'goose,' Gisl. 10, Band.

8 (in a verse), Karl. 474; g. ok glópr, El. 15. COMPS: gassa-glæpr,

m. a law term, a 'goose's crime,' such as biting one person when one has thrown at another, N. G. L. i. 72.

gassa-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), boisterous, waggish.

gassa-akapr, m. waggery.

GAT, n., pl. göt, [A. S. gat and Engl. gate = entrance; Hel. gat = foramen], a bole, Fms. iii. 217, Fas. iii. 486; skrár-gat, a key-hole;

lúku-gat, a trap-door; cp. the following word.

GATA, u, f. [Ulf. gata = slatvia; Old Engl. and Scot. gate = way; O. H. G. gaza, mod. gasse; Swed. gata; Dan. gade]:—prop. a thoroughfare

(cp. gat above), but generally a way, path, road, Nj. 75, Grág. i.

89, 93, Fms. ix. 519, Ld. 44, Ver. 21, passim; á götu e-s, in one's way.

Blas. 40; þótt slíkir sveinar væri á götu minni, Nj. 182; alla götu, as

adv. 'always,' always; ek hefi verið alla götu (throughout) litill skörungur,

Bs. i. 297, Stj. 119, 164, 188, 194, 252; götur Guðs, the ways of God,

Post. 656 C. 14; gata til Guðs, 655 iv. 1; ryðja götu fyrir e-m, to clear

the road for one, Hom. 146; búa götu e-s, 625, 96. Mark i. 2: the

name of a farm, Fær.; Götu-akæggar, m. pl. the name of a family

in the Faroes, Ld., Fær.; reið-gata, a riding road; skeið-gata, a race-

course; hlemmi-gata, a broad open road; fjár-götur, a sheep path; smið-

gata, a zigzag path; kross-götur, four cross roads, for popular tales about

them vide Ísl. þjóðs. COMPS: gatna-mót, n. pl. junction of roads,

Grág. ii. 161, Landn. 306, Stj. 197, Fms. viii. 171, Karl. 456, Finnþ. 328.

götu-breidd, f. the breadth of a road, Eg. 582. götu-garðr, m. a

road fence, D. N. götu-níasti, n. the Lat. vaticum, Bs. i. 249. götu-

skard, n. a slip in a road, Fs. 90. götu-stigr, m. a foot-path, Fas.

iii. 279. götu-þjófr, m. a law term, a thief who has to run the gauntlet

through a defile, Swed. gatn-lopp, N. G. L. i. 334.

GAUD, f. [geyja], a barking, Rb. 346; hunda-gauð né ulfa-þytr, Post.

645, 73. II. neut. a poltroon, Bb. 3, 47.

gauðr, ad, to bark at, scold one; út-gauða e-m, to out-scold one.

gauð-rif, n. abuse, barking, Sks. 435.

GAUFA, ad, (and gaufr, n., gaufrar, a, m.), to saunter, be sluggish,

freg. akin to gafi, cp. Goth. gepanta in a reference by Jomandes—nam

lingua eorum 'pigra' gepanta dicitur, whence 'Gepidi,' the name of an

ancient Teut. people.

GAUKR, m. [A. S. geac; Scot. gowk], a cuckoo, Edda 79, Gs. 7;

hrossa-g., the horse cuckoo, a name given to the green sand-piper, because

of its neighing cry. COMPS: gauk-mánuður, m. cuckoo-month, the

first summer month, about the middle of April to the middle of May,

Edda 103. gauk-messa, u, f. cuckoo-mass, = the 1st of May, D. N.,

N. G. L. gauk-þjófr, m. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.)

GAUL, n. a lowing, bellowing, Fms. iii. 201, passim:—medic., garna-

gaul, 'stomachus latorans.' II. fem. a river in Norway, hence Gaular-

dalr, m. the name of a county; Gaul-verjar, m. pl. the men from G.;

Gaulverja-bær, m. a farm in Icel.; Gaul-vorskr, adj., Landn.

gaula, ad, to low, bellow, Ó. T. 70, Rev. 22, Fms. iii. 201, Hom. 69.

gaulan, f. a lowing, bellowing, Fms. v. 90, Ó. H. 135, 222, Barl. 3,

Róm. 234.

gaum-gæfa, ð, to observe, give heed to, Str. 37, Rb. 4.

gaum-gæfð, f. attention, heed, 625, 166, Str. 24.

gaum-gæfl, mod. gaum-gæfni, f. a breeding, attention, Barl. 75, 100.

gaumgæfla-loysi, n. heedlessness, Anecd. 18.

gaumgæfla-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), carefully.

GAUMR, m.; fem. gaum also occurs, göða, litla gaum, Hom. 33, 69,

and so sometimes in mod. writers; [A. S. geðme and gymen, Ormul. gom]:

—heed, attention; only used in the phrase, gefa gaum at e-u, to give

heed to a thing, Nj. 57, Eg. 551, Fms. viii. 18, Hom. 69; var engi gaumr

gefið at því, Ó. H. 71, 116; gefa göða, litla (fem.) g. at e-u, Hom. l. c.

GAUPA, u, f. the lynx, Al. 167, 168, 173, N. G. L. iii. 47, Þd. 5.

Merl. 2, 61; vide hergaupa.

GAUPN, f. [Scot. goupin or goupin; O. H. G. confan; mid. H. G.

goufen; Swed. göpen], prop. both hands held together in the form of a

bowl; in the phrases, sjá, horfa, líta, líta í gaupnir sér, to look, look (i. e.

bend down) into one's goupin, to cover one's face with the palms, as a token

of sorrow, prayer, thought, or the like, Sturl. iii. 113, Orkn. 170, Al. 115,

O. H. L. 13; hón sá í gaupnir sér ok grét, she covered her face and wept,

Vápn. 21, cp. Grett. 129; þá laut hón fram í gaupnir sér á bordit, Greg.

65; ílja gaupnir, poet. the hollows in the soles of the feet, Þd. 3; hafa e-m

í gaupnum sér (better reading greipum), to have a person in one's clutch,

O. H. L. l. c. 2. as a measure, as much as can be taken in the hands

beld together, as in Scot. 'gowd in goupins.' *gaupnir silftr*, *goupens of silver*, Fas. ii. 176; *gaupnir moldar*, *goupens of earth*, id. *gaupnasyn*, f. a looking into one's palms, covering one's face, O. H. L. i. c.

GAURR, m. [Ulf. *gaurr* = *said*], a rough, a 'sad fellow,' used in Kormak 240, but esp. freq. in old romances translated from French; seldom used in genuine old writers; in exclamations, *gaurr! vandr g!* etc., Flóv., Art., Str. passim, Fas. iii. 6. *gaura-gangr*, m. a gang of ruffians, Gisl. 53.

gautr, ad, to praise, brag, Fas. i. 485; still used in the east of Icel.

gautan, f. prating, Lv. 53. Gd. 16.

GAUTAR, m. pl. a Scand. people in western Sweden, called in A. S. *Geatas*, and to be distinguished from Gotar, *Goths*; hence *Gaut-land*, n. the land of the Gauts; *Gaut-Elfr*, f. the river Gotha, the 'Elbe of the Gauts'; *Gauta-aker*, n. pl. the *Sherries* of the north-western coast of Sweden; cp. also the mod. Göteborg, O. H., Fms., passim.

Gautr, m., a poet. name of Odin, Vtkv., Edda; it seems to mean *father*, vide *gjöta*: poet. a man, *sá óþunnar gautr*, that hapless man, Hallgr.; *váða-gautslegr*, adj. miscreant-like.

Gautskr, adj. from Gautland, Fms. passim.

GÁ, d. pres. *gái*, part. *gáið*; pret. subj. *gæði*, Am. 70: [cp. Lat. *caveo*]:—to heed, mark, with infin. or gen., Landn. 30, Fb. i. 210; jarl *gáið* varla at lúka málmum sínum fyrir tali þeirra, Orkn. 300: with gen., er miklu meiri hans ósi, en hann muni nú þess gá eðr geyma, Ísl. ii. 239, Sks. 446, Hm. 115; Guðs hann *gáið*, he gave heed to God, Sl. 4; *gá sín*, to take heed to oneself:—*gá til e-s*, to mark, Fb. ii. 193:—in mod. usage, *gá* ad e-u, to heed, observe; gef mér Jesú að *gá* að því, Pass. i. 27; freq. in phrases such as, *gáðu að þér*, take heed! beware! *gáðu að Guði*, take heed to God! take care what thou art doing! with infin., *cigi mun gáð hafa verið* at setja fyrir lokurnar, they have not taken care to lock the door, Lv. 60, Fms. vi. 368: without the mark of infin., *glýja þú né gáðir*, thou didst not care to be gleeful, thou wast sorrowful, Hdm. 7.

GÁ, f. barking; *hund-gá*, Lv. 60; *göð-gá* (q. v.), *blasphem.*

gáði, a, m. a scoffer, mocker, Edda (Gl.), Korm. 172 (in a verse).

GÁFA, u, f. [from Germ. *gabe*], a gift in a spiritual sense; skáldskapar-gáfa, a poetical gift: esp. in pl. gifts, wit.

gáfaðr, part. gifted; *flug-g.*, vel-g., clever; *illa-g.*, treg-g., dull-witted.

gála, u, f. a lively girl, Lex. Poët.

gálaast, ad, dep. to make jokes.

gá-laustiga, adv. heedlessly, Grett. 93 A.

gá-laustigr, adj. heedless, wanton, Fms. viii. 4, Hom. 57.

gá-lauss, adj. wanton, careless, Hom. 73, Eluc. 28, Sks. 301.

gá-leysa, n. heedlessness, Gpl. 162, Bs. ii. 172.

GÁLGI, a, m. [Ulf. renders *σραυπός* by *galga*; A. S. *gealga*; Engl. *gallows*; Hel. *galgo*; Germ. *galgen*; Dan.-Swed. *galge*]:—the gallows; in olden times they were worked by a lever, and the culprit was hauled up (spyrna *gálga*), Fms. vii. 13; hence also the phrase, *hengja á hresta gálga*, festa upp, and the like, vide *Gautr*. S. ch. 7; an old Swed. allit. law phrase, *á gálga ok gren*, on gallows and green tree (Fr.), as trees were used for gallows (cp. the Engl. 'gallows-tree'); reisa, höggva *gálga*, Orkn. 436, O. H. 46, Am. 37, 55, Grett. 128: in poetry (vide Lex. Poët.) the gallows are called *the horse of Sigar*, from the love tale of the Danish hero of that name: the cross is now and then called *gálgi*, e. g. Mar. S., and even in mod. eccl. writers (Vidal.), but very rarely, and only in rhetorical phrases. COMPS: *gálga-farmr*, m. load of the gallows, referring to the myth told in Hm. 139 sqq., of Odin hanging in the tree *Vinga-meid* or *Ygg-drasil*. *gálga-gramr*, -valdr, m. the king, ruler of the gallows, poet. names of Odin, Lex. Poët. *gálga-tré*, n. a gallows-tree, Fms. vii. 13, viii. 261, Fas. i. 215. A book is poet. called *agn-gálgi*, 'bait-gallows,' Lex. Poët.

gálg-nár, n. 'gallows-carriage,' the corpse of one bung in chains, a law phrase, Grág. ii. 131.

GÁLI, a, m. a wag. COMPS: *gála-ligr*, *gála-samligr*, adj. waggish, Fas. iii. 399. *gála-skapr*, m. waggery.

GÁLKN, n. [prob. a Fin. word; Lap. *galco* = a beast], a monster; in old poetry weapons are called *hliða-g.*; *randar-gálkn*, the beast of shield and armour, Lex. Poët.; else in prose, *finn-gálkn*, q. v.; *hrein-gálkn*, a dab. word, Hym. 24.

gáll, m. a fit of gaiety; það er *gállinn* á honum núna.

gá-mikill, adj. waggish, noisy, Grett. 128 A.

gámr, m. a kind of cod-fish.

gáningr, m. attention; *ó-gáningr*, heedlessness.

GÁR, n. buffoonery, Sturl. i. 24.

gáraðr, part. full of ebriety or sparks; *sól-g.*, a poet. epithet of waves tipped by the sun, Vigl. (in a verse).

gár-fenginn, adj. given to buffoonery, Bs. i. 646.

GÁRI, a, m. the ebriety in a tree; *gára-lauss*, adj. ebrietyless; *gáróttir*, adj. wood full of ebriety.

gárungr, m. a buffoon, Grett. 144 A, Sturl. i. 172, Stj. 424, Ruth iii. 10 (young men); *gárungr-háttir*, m. buffoonery, Bb. 3. 49.

GÁS, f., gen. *gásar*, nom. pl. *gæs*, acc. *gæs*, mod. nom. *gæsar*, pl. *gæsir*, *gæs*, *gæsum*, keeping the *æ* through all cases: [Dan. *gaas*,

pl. *gæs*; A. S. *gás*, pl. *gæs* or *gæes*; Engl. *goose*, pl. *geese*; O. H. G. *ganzo*; Germ. *gans*, pl. *gänse*; cp. Lat. *anser*, dropping the initial; Gr. *χηνή*]:—a goose, Grág. ii. 346, 347, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78), Korm. 206, O. H. 86, Gkv. i. 16; heim-g., a tame goose; *grá-g.*, a 'grey goose,' wild goose; brand-g., q. v. COMPS: *gása-flóðr*, n. a goose feather, D. N.; mod. *gæsa-fljóðr*, etc. 2. *gás*, *cunus*, Fms. xi. 52. II. *Gásir*, f. pl. the local name of a harbour in Icel., Landn.

gá-samr, adj. (-semi, f.), attentive, Hom. (St.) 62.

gás-haukr, m. a gos-bawk, Edda (Gl.), N. G. L. i. 242, Str., Karl., passim.

gáski, a, m. wild joy.

gás-veidr, f. goose catching, Vm. 140.

GÁT, f. [*gá*, *gata*], heed, attention, Pass. 21. 4; í ógáti, inadvertently.

gát, n. [*gata*], a dainty, Lex. Poët.; mun-gát, q. v., Dan. *mundgodt*.

GÁTA, u, f. [*gata*; Dan. *gaade*; Swed. *gåta*], a guessing; til-gáta, a suggestion; get-gáta, guess-work, but in old writers scarcely used in this sense. II. a riddle, Stj. 411, Fas. i. 464 sqq.; Icel. *bera upp gátu*, to ask a riddle; *ráða gátu*, to read a riddle; hence the saying, *myrk er örúðin gáta*, *mirk* (dark) is an unread riddle, cp. Bs. i. 226; *koll-gáta*, in the phrase, *eiga kollgátuna*, to guess the riddle; cp. *gata* í kollinn.

GÁTT, f. [*gaatt*, Ivar Aasen], the rabbit of a door-sill, against which the door shuts; hann gengr þá útar frá konungi til gátta, to the door-sill, Jónsv. 12; hence such phrases as, *hurð hnigin á gátt*, a door shut but not locked, Gisl. 29, Fas. ii. 345; *sá gæðisk út hjá gáttinni*, Bárð. 171; cp. *gátti*; *hurð á hálfa gátt*, a door half open, = a klofa in old writers; *innan-gáta*, in-doors, Eb. 302; *utan-gáta*, out-of-doors, Stj. 436. *gáttar-tré*, n. a door-post, Gpl. 345. II. in pl. the door-way, the place nearest to the door, Hm. i; *hón lauk upp hurðinni ok stóð í gáttum stund þá*, Fb. i. 547.—*Gátt* is now in Icel. esp. used of the space (esp. in stalls) between the door-post and the wall, hence *tröða upp í gáttina*, to fill up the 'gátt.'

GED, n. [a Scand. word, neither found in Ulf., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. Dan. and Swed.; *gje*, Ivar Aasen]:—mind, mood; the old Hm. often uses the word almost = *wits*, *senses*; hann stela gedi guma, he steals the wits of men, sleeps them in leibargy, 12; *vita til sins ged*, to be in one's senses, 11, 19; *heimta apr sitt ged*, of a drunkard, to come to one's senses again, to awake, 13; *vera gættinn at gedi*, to be on one's guard, 6; cp. *gá* (geyma) *sins ged*, Fms. vii. 133, x. 10: in pl., *litil eru ged guma*, many men have little sense, Hm. 52:—this meaning is obsolete. 3. *spirits*; uppi er þá ged guma, then folk are in high spirits, Hm. 16. 3. *mind*; hverju gedi stýrir gumna hvert, Hm. 17; ok þér er grunr at hans gedi, and thou trustest not his mind towards thee, 45. 4. in prose, favour, liking; at þorgilsi var eigi ged á, whom Tb. liked not, Ld. 286; *séllak hvárt öðru vel í ged*, they liked one another well, Band. 3, 9; ok þat ged at ek görða mér vísa sjáundr at vilundum, and such grace (engaging mind) that I made open foes into well-wishers, Stor. 23; *blanda gedi við e-n*, to blend souls with one, Hm. 43; hann var vel í gedi til Freysteins, he was well disposed to Fr., Fb. i. 255:—*ó-ged*, dislike:—in mod. usage also vigour of mind; Icel. say of a boy, það er ekkert ged í honum, there is no 'go' in him, he is a tame, spiritless boy.

COMPS: 1. denoting character, temper, or the like; *göð-fastr*, adj. firm of mind; *göð-göðr*, adj. gentle of mood; *göð-flr*, adj. ill-tempered; *göð-lauss*, adj. spiritless, tame, Rd. 241, Stj. 424, v. l.; *göð-leysa*, n. fickleness, Hom. 24; *göð-mikill* and *göð-rikr*, adj. choleric; *göð-stirðr*, adj. stiff of temper; *göð-styggr*, adj. hot-tempered; *göð-voykr*, adj. brain-sick, of unsound mind; and *göð-voyki*, f. hypochondria; *göð-lag*, n., and *göð-munir*, m. pl. temper; or adjectives in inverse order, *brúð-geðja*, *fljóð-geðja*, of busy temper; *hard-geðja*, *hardy*; *laus-geðja*, *fickle*; *lin-geðja*, *weak-minded*, *crazy*; *stór-geðja*, *proud*; *þung-geðja*, *hypochondriac*. 2. denoting grace, pleasure; *göð-feldr*, adj. pleasant; *ó-geðfeldr*, unpleasant; *göð-ligr* or *göð-ligr*, adj. engaging, Sks. 407, Fas. i. 233; *göð-þekkní*, f. good-will, content; *göð-þekkr*, adj. beloved, dear to one; *göð-þokki*, a, m. loveliness, engaging manners. 3. rarely of wit; *göð-spakr*, adj. witty (better get-spakr). 4. in many poet. compd adjectives, *göð-bjart*, -framr, -frækn, -horskr, -hraustr, -rakkr, -akjótr, -anjalr, -strangr, -svinnr, bold, valiant, and the like, Lex. Poët.

GEDDA, u, f. [cp. *gaddr*; Swed. *gädda*; Dan. *gjæde*], a pike, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. 152, 489, Sam. *göð-tré*, f. heartease, Sks. 114: the name of an Icel. poem. *göðjask*, ad, dep. to be pleased with, like, Fms. iii. 97; e-m g. vel at e-u, to be well pleased with, Vigl. 25.

GEFA, pret. *gaf*, 2nd pers. *gaft*, mod. *gafst*, pl. *gáfu*; pres. *gef*; pret. subj. *gæfi*; part. *gefinn*; with neg. suff. *gef-at*, *gaft-attu*, Fm. 7; mid. form *gáfumk* (*dabot* or *dabant mibi*, nobis), Stor. 23, Bragi, Edda: [Goth. *giban* = *δίδωμι*; A. S. *gifan*; Engl. *give*; Dutch *geven*; O. H. G. *gepan*; Germ. *geben*; Swed. *gifva*; Dan. *give*]. A. To give, with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person; g. *gjafar*, to give gifts, Fm. 7, Fms. vii. 40, Nj. 29, Hm. 48; mikit eitt skala manni gefa, 51; hann kvaðak eigin yxn eiga þau ádr at honum þætti honum

gefandi (gerundial, *worth giving to him*), Rd. 256; hann gaf stórgjafir öllu stórmenni, Ld. 114; hann gaf þeim göðar gjafir at skilnadi, Gisl. 9; Rátr gaf henni hundrad álfa, Nj. 7; viltú g. mér þá, 73, 75, 281, passim.

II. *to give in payment*; gefa vildim við þér fé til, *we will give thee money for it*, Nj. 75; yðr væri mikitt gefanda (gerundial) til, at þér hefðið ekki illt átt við Gunnar, *you would have given a great deal not to have provoked Gunnar*, 98; ek mun g. þér til Guðrúnu dóttur mína ok féit allt, id.: *to lay out*, hann gaf sumt verðit þegar í hönd, Gisl. 12; gefa e-t við e-u, *to pay for a thing*; at þér gefit mjök margra Kristinna manna lif við yðvarri þrályndi, *that you will cause the loss of many Christian lives with your stubbornness*, Fms. iv. 195; þat er líkara at ek gefa mikitt við, Nj. 53; gefa sik við e-u, *to give oneself to a thing*, attend to, be busy about, mod.: gefa í milli, *to discount*; hygg at hvat þú gefir í milli tveggja systra, Fms. iv. 195 (hence milli-gjöf, discount).

III. *in special sense, to give in matrimony*; Njáll bað konu til handa Högna ok var hon honum gefin, Nj. 120; Vigdís var meir gefin til fjár en brautargengis, V. *had been more wedded to the money than to her advancement*, Ld. 26; segir at dóttir þeirra muni eigi betr verða gefin, 114:—gefa saman, *to betroth*, Fms. x. 381:—in mod. sense *to marry*, of the clergyman.

3. *to give as a dowry, portion*; búum þeim er Sveinn hafði gefit til hennar, Fms. x. 310 (hence til-gjöf, dowry); eigi skal ok í klæðum meira heiman gefask með konu en þriðjungur (hence heimangjöf, dowry), Gpl. 212:—so also, gefa í erfðir, *to give as inheritance*, Bs. i. 285:—gefa ölmusu, *to give alms*, Bs. passim; gefa skátekum, *to give to the poor*, passim.

IV. *to give, grant*; hann gaf honum vald yfir öllu landi, Fms. i. 18; gefa heimleyfi, *to grant home-leave*, furlough, ix. 474; gefa orlof, ii. 64; gefa gríð, *to grant a truce to one*, pardon, Nj. 165, Fms. ix. 479; gefa e-m lif, *to grant one his life*, 470.

V. *in various phrases*; gefa e-m nafn, *to give one a name*, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 23, Grág. ii. 146; gefa þakki, *to give thanks*, Fms. i. 231; gefa e-m tillæti, *to indulge one*, Nj. 169; gefa e-m rúm, *to give place to one*, Fms. ii. 254, vi. 195; gefa ráð, *to give counsel, advice*, Nj. 75, 78; gefa góð orð, *to give good words, answer gently*; gefa e-m stór orð, *to give one big words*, Fms. v. 158; gefa sleg, *to deal blows*, ix. 313; gefa gaum at, *to give heed to*, Nj. 57, Eg. 551; gefa hljóð, *to give a bearing*, in public speaking, Nj. 230; gefa tóm, *to give time, leisure*, 98; gefa ró reiði, *to calm one's wrath*, 175:—gefa e-m sök, *to bring a charge against*, complain of, 82; ok gaf ek þó hjálmunum enga sök á því, *I did not like the helmet less for that*, Ld. 128; at eigi sé mælt, at þú gefir dauðum sök, *that thou bringest a charge against a dead man* (which was unlawful), Nj. 82; en hvárki okkát gefir þat öðru at sök, *neither of us likes the other the less for that*, 52; ekki gef ek þér þat at sök þótt þú sér engi bleyðimaðr, 54; engi þorði þó sakir á at gefa, *none durst complain*, Al. 123; Sigurðr jarl bað konung eigi gefa þrændum þetta at sök, Fms. i. 57; gefa kærnu upp á e-n, *to give in a complaint against one*, Dipl. ii. 13.

2. gefa sér um ..., *to give oneself trouble about*, take interest in, mostly followed by a noun; gefa sér fátt um e-t, *to take coolly*; gefa sér mikitt um, *to take great interest in*; Þorfinnr lét gefa honum mat, en gaf sér lítið at honum, *but else took little notice of him*, Grett. 96; ekki er þess getið, at hann gefi sér mikitt um, *that he showed great interest*, Fms. i. 289; mun ek mér ok ekki um þetta gefa, *I will let this pass, not take offence at it*, Boll. 354; en ef til mín kæmi tveir eða þrír, þá gaf ek mér ekki um, *then I took no notice of it*, Fms. ii. 151; konungur gaf sér fátt um þat, Fb. i. 261; hann þóttisk vita hvat keisarannum mislíkadi ok gaf sér þó ekki um at sinni, Fms. vi. 71; ok gáfu sér ekki um viðhúnaðinn, vii. 87; so also, Skúli gaf sér lítið at hvat biskup sagði, S. *troubled himself little at what the bishop said*, Bs. i. 873:—akin is the mod. phrase, eg gef ekki um það, *I do not want it*; gefðu ekki um það, *do not care for it, mind it not*; eg gaf ekki um að sjá það, *I did not want to see it*, etc.

3. gefa staðar, *to stop*; lét hann þá staðar gefa röðrinn, *be stopped rowing*, Fms. vi. 384; konungur gaf staðar ok hlýddi til frásagnar þeirra, viii. 400; ok þá er sá iss gaf staðar ok rann eigi, Edda 3; ok þeir gefa eigi stað ferdinni fyrr en þeir kúmu norðr, 151 (pref.); svá at staðar gaf (MS. naf) höndin við spordinn, 40.

VI. *to give out, deal out*; hún bað gefa sér drekka, *hade give him to drink*, Eg. 604; *to give a dose*, gefa e-m eittr, Al. 156:—absol. *to give fodder to cattle*, gefa gúlkum, Hkv. 2. 37; gefa nautum, kúm, hestum, Sturl. ii. 42, Gisl. 28:—gefa á, *to dash over, of sea-water*, cp. ággju; *to pour water on*, var gluggur á öfninu svá at titan mátti á gefa, Eb. 134; síðan lét hann gefa titan á baðit í glugg, 136; gefa á ker, *to fill a goblet*, Clar.: metaph. *to press on*, gefr Önnr þá á, Fb. i. 530 (in wrestling).

VII. *with prepp., fyrir-gefa, to forgive*, freq. in mod. usage, but scarcely found in old writers; so also gefa til, cp. Dan. tilgive, D. N., vide Safn i. 96 (rare and obsolete):—gefa upp, *to give up*; gefa upp gamalmenni, *to give old people up, let them starve*, Fms. ii. 225; gefa upp föður eða móður, 227; hendr báðu hann gefa upp eyna, Grett. 145; *to remit*, en þó vil ek nú upp gefa þér alla leiguna, Nj. 128; gaf honum upp reiði sína, Fms. x. 3. 6; ok gefit oss upp stórsakir, ii. 33; Brjánn konungur gaf upp þrygvar útlögum sínum inar sömu sakir, Nj. 269; absol., hvárt vilist þér gefa honum upp, *pardon him*, 205; gefa upp alla móttöðu, *to give up all resistance*, Fms. ix. 322; gefa sik upp, *to give oneself up, surrender*, i. 198; þá gefum vér upp várn

stað, 104; gefa upp ríki, konungdóm, *to give up the kingdom, abdicate*, resign, x. 4. xl. 393; *to give up, hand over to one*, Magnús konungur gaf honum upp Finnferðina með slíkum skildaga, vii. 135; ek vil gefa ykk upp búit at Varmalak, Nj. 25; allir hafa þat skaplyndi at gefa þat fyr upp er stólit er, 76; *to give up, leave off*, gefa upp leik, *to give up playing*, Fás. iii. 530; gefa upp horn, Fms. vi. 241; *to exhaust, empty*, upp ætlu vér nú gefnar gersimar yðrar, vii. 197.

B. IMPERS., a naut. term; e-m gefr byri, byr (acc. pl. or sing.), *one gets a fair wind*; gaf þeim byr ok sigla þeir í haf, Nj. 4; gaf þeim vel byri, 138; er þeir vóru búnir ok byr gaf, Eg. 99; so also absol. without dat. of the person, gaf kaupmönnum hurt af Grænlandi, *the sailors got a wind off Greenland*, so as to sail from it, Fb. iii. 454; þá at eigi gaf suðr lengra, Fms. ii. 185; gaf þeim vel, ix. 268; gaf honum illa, x. 4; gaf honum eigi austan, Nj. 63; so in the saying, svo gefr hverjum sem hann er góðr.

2. in other phrases, *to get a chance*; e færi (acc.) gefr á, *if you get a chance*, Nj. 266; halda njósnum, *not lose* gefi færi á honum, *to keep a look-out, when there was best chance to get a him*, 113; til þess gefr nú vel ok höglga, 'tis a fair and easy opportunity for that, Al. 156; mæltu menn at honum hafði vel gefit til (bad good luck) um hefndina, Fms. vii. 230; ef yðr (dat.) gefr eigi missýni í þessu máli, *if you are not mistaken in this matter*, Fbr. 32; gaf þeim glámsýni (q. v.) er til vóru komnir, Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401; þá gaf mér svá, *idea* í beðeld (in a vision), Fms. vii. 163; þat gaf öllum vel skilja, *it was clear for all to understand*, it lay open to all, vi. 70; e-m gefr á að líta, *one can see*, i. e. it is open and evident.

C. REFLEX., gefask vel (illa), *to shew oneself, prove good (bad)*; það sé ván at þú gefisk honum eigi vel, er þú gefisk öllum öðrum mönnum illa, Nj. 32; eigi deilir litr kosti ef þú gefisk vel, 78; hversu gefisk þú þér, Kári, 265; opt hafa mér vel gefisk yðr ráð, *your counsels have often proved good to me*, Ld. 252; hefir þeim þat ok aldri vel gefisk (it has never turned out well) í þessu landi, Fms. vii. 22; illa gefask illis ráð, a saying, Nj. 20; hétu allir góðu um at gefask vel (i. e. *to fight manfully*), Fms. vi. 262:—to happen, turn out, come to pass, sem síðan gefisk, x. 416; svá honum gefisk, so it turned out for him, Sl. 20; ok svá gefisk, ef eigi hefir Guð þá sína miskun til sent, and so it would have come to pass, unless... Fms. x. 395:—gefisk mér svá, it seems to me so, *methinks it is so*, Karl. 290, 308 (vide A. V. 2. above); þat allsherri at undri gefisk, *to all people it is a wonder*, Ad. 18; e-m er e-t svá gefisk, *to be so and so disposed, to think so and so of a thing*; ef þér er þetta svá gefit sem þú segir, Fms. v. 236; svá er mér gefit, son minn, at ek em þér íegin orðin, O. H. 33; sagði hann at svá mundi jarli gefit, Fms. ix. 244; en svá ætla ek flestum lendum mönnum gefit, at eigi munu skiljask frá Skúla jarli, 429, v. l.; þyki mér ok sem svá moni flestum gefit, at fé sé fjörvi fírr, Ld. 266; en þat mun þó mestu um stýra hversu þórdisi er um gefit, 302; síðan taladi konungur þetta mál við systur sína, ok spurði hversu henni væri um þetta gefit, Fms. ii. 221; of the gifts of nature, mikill máttir er gefinn goðum várum, Nj. 132; ok er þat mál manna, at henni hafi allt verit illa gefit þat er heim var sjálfrátt, i. e. *that she was a bad woman in everything of her own making* (but well gifted by nature), 268; ok svá er sagt at honum hafi flestr hlutir höfðinglegast gefnir verit, 254.

2. with prepp., gefask upp, *to give up, give in, surrender*, Nj. 64, 124, Eg. 79; mod. *to lose one's breath*: upp gefinn, *upset*; eigi þykjunn ek upp gefinn þó at ek sjá smá vofur, Grett. 112; eigi þyki mér vit upp gefnir, ef vit veitumk at, 131; en þó at þat fedgar sé ríkir menn, þá eru vér þó ekki upp gefnir fyrir þeim, Fb. ii. 199; in mod. usage, *exhausted, having lost one's breath*, eg er uppgefnur; also of a horse, hann gafsk upp, hann er stað-uppgefnur:—e-m gefsk yár, *to do wrong, commit a fault, fail*; þat mæla menn at þessi hlutir hafi konunginum yfir gefisk helzt, Fms. xi. 283; ef göfgum mönnum gáfusk stórir hlutir yfir, *if the noble gave gross offence, did evil things*, Bs. i. 107; engi er svá vittr at eigi gefisk yfir nokkurt sinn, Karl. 451:—to give oneself to one, gefask Kristi, N. G. L. i. 339; gefsk þú hánum þá í dag með Guði, Nj. 157; gefask á vald e-s, *to give oneself into another's power*, Fms. ix. 479.

II. recipr. *to give to one another*; gefask gjöfum, Bret. 48; gáfusk þeir gjöfum aðr þeir skildu, Bs. i. 274.

III. part. gefinn, *given to a thing*, in a spiritual sense, devout; g. fyrir bók, lestr, smíðar, etc., *given to books, reading, workmanship*, etc.

gefendr, part. pl. *givers*, Hm. 2, Grág. ii. 169.

gefins, adv. gratis, (mod.)

gefja, v. f. [Gael. gwayw], a missile, Edda (Gl.)

Gefjon, f. the name of the goddess, Yngl. S. ch. 5; Edda ch. 1; in the Middle Ages the Icel. used to render Diana by Gefjon, e. g. mikil er G. gyðja, *great is the goddess Diana*, 655 xvi. B, Acts xix. 28; þat Gefjonar = Lat. *templum Dianae*, Bret. 20 note, passim; rarely = *Venus*, Stj. 90, or = *Minerva*, Bret. 20:—name of a woman, Dropl. 36.

Gefn, f., poet. name of the goddess Freyja, Edda 21; prop. a giver, in poet. periph. descriptions of women, Lex. Poët.

gefna-geð, n. even temper, good temper, Sks. passim.

gegjaast, að, dep. *to get out of joint*; gegjaðr, part. disordered.

GEGN, adv., old form gögn, with dat. [not found in Ulfr, who was and and vípra; A. S. gegn in compds; Engl. gain- (in gain-say), a-gain; Germ. gegen; Dan. igjen; Swed. gen: cp. the adj. gegn]:—against, right

opposite: í gegn vindi sem forvindi, Bs. i. 22; gegn vedri, Bjarn. 52; sjá í gegn sólu, to look straight at the sun, Fms. viii. 114; þeir áttu at vega í gegn jelinu, xi. 136.

2. metaph. *against, contrary to*; Örn var til móts, en mestir hluti manna honum í gegn, *voted against him*, Ld. 74; rísa í gegn e-m, Fms. i. 221; í gegn slíku oírefsi, viii. 29; í gegn eðli, *against nature*, Bs. i. 335; þat eitt er elgi mæli því í gegn, *which is not contrary to it*, Grág. i. 7; ok mælti því manngi í gegn, lb. 17, Anecd. 72; in medic. sense, þar eru alls-kyns tré ok aldin í gegn (*against*) meinum nanna, Eluc. 24, (rare.) β. absol. or ellipt., svá bjart at þeir þorðu eigi í gegn at vega, Fms. v. 161; þó vörðusk þeir eigi né í gegn hjuggu, 655 xi. 1; to the law phrase, ganga í gegn e-u, to *avow or meet a charge*; mod. to *gain say, deny*, vide ganga. γ. þar er vígt í gegn þeim öllum, Grág. ii. 9; skalat húsum skipta í gegn land, i. e. *land shall not be exchanged against houses*, 256.

3. [Engl. *again*, in turn; hann sendi rit Drottinu ok tók við í gegn af honum, 623. 52; en þeir hétu honum gulli í gegn, Sl. 21; þar í gegn (*again*, Germ. *dagegen*), Stj. 76; grát at gamni skalatú í gögn hafa (*in turn*), Skm. 30.

GEGN, adj. [North. E. and Scot. *gane*; Swed. *gen*; Dan. *gen*]; —akin to the adv. gegn; cp. gagna-, gegnt, gegnum]; —prop. 'gane', *short*; hinn gegnsta veg, Mar. 545; a 'gane' way, the 'ganest' road are found in Old Engl. and Scot., and still remain in the northern provinces; cp. the prefix gagna- signf. B, and gegnt.

II. metaph. 'gane', i. e. *ready, serviceable, kindly*, a usage also found in old North. E. and Scot., vide Jamieson; gegn ok sannorðr, Band. 10; gegn ok örugg, 'gane' and *steadily*, Fs. 129; gegn ok vitr, Fms. v. 194; gegn ok úskapbráðr, 'gane' and *good-tempered*, Sturl. iii. 136; gegn ok gæfr, 'gane' and *gentle*, Grett. 90; gegn ok góðfengr, 92; in poet. compds, bráð-gegn, fjól-g-, fríð-g-, hvar-g-, hyggju-g-, ráð-g-, i. e. *good, wise, gentle*, Lex. Pöet.; ó-gegn, 'ungainly, ungentle'.

gegna, d. [Germ. *beggnen*, cp. gegn, the adv.], to go against, meet, encounter; hann hafði þar mikil lið ok skyldi g. Birkibeinum, Fms. vii. 324; g. þeim er á sund hlaupa, ix. 22; skyldu þeir g. um njósir ok amask vega alla, Sturl. iii. 236.

II. metaph., 1. to meet an engagement, to pay, discharge; ef hann á bú, þótt hann gegni eigi tillogum, though he pays no rates, Grág. i. 160; þá á hón at g. þriðjungi (take the third part of the charges) fyrir ómaga þeirra, 337; ok skal hann þá g. (account, redress) við hinn ef landsleigur væri minni en verðit, ii. 239; as a law term, to a duty, to meet, discharge; but also of rights, to be entitled to; þá g. börn beggia arð, N. G. L. i. 33; ok g. réttum öllum, 55; g. kostnaði, Fms. viii. 371; to pay, g. þingfarar-kaupi, Grág. passim, Isl. ii. 344, lb. ch. 10; g. skyldu sinni, to do one's duty; —g. líkum, ok synja sálu-messu, to meet the bodies of the officiating clergyman, N. G. L. i. 390.

2. to suit one, be meet for one; velit þat er yör gegnir, choose what best suits you, 623. 30; leyfi þér honum at fara sem honum gegnir best, Nj. 10, Fms. viii. 102; þat man best g. (be meetest) at þín ráð er hófð, Nj. 24, Fs. 155; kjöri hann þat af er betr gegndi, Fms. i. 202; mun þat betr g., it will do better, iv. 209; ok mun mér þat allvel g., 237; hve illa mönnum gegndi (how ill it suited men) at fara, lb. 8; þann kost er þér gegnir verr, Fs. 134; þá gegnir þat, it is fit, Sks. 433.

3. to signify, mean, matter; ok spurði, ef hann vissi nökkut hverju gegndi, if he knew what was the matter, Eg. 53; spurðu hverju at gegndi um ferðir hans, Rd. 237; spurði, hverju gegndi úgledi sú er hann hafði, asked, what his sadness meant, Eg. 518; spytt, hverju gegndi þyss sjá eða klíðr, Gisl. 56; sumir mæltu í móti, ok kváðu öngu g., some denied it, and said it went for nothing, Nj. 25; Háls kváð þat mundu öngu g., Rd. 237; það gegnir furðu, it means a wonder, it is astonishing; hvi gegnir (what means?) þetta atkvæði? 656 B. 5; er helzt sá at ráði gegndi, i. e. where be saw that there was reason in it, Fms. vii. 257; g. tíðendum, to be of importance, of great consequence; sáð hefi ek þat er ek ætla tíðendum muni g., Ld. 272; meir en hófi gegnir, more than is due, above measure, Fms. vii. 132; er viti gegnir, which has sense or meaning, Al. 6; um hluti þá er íþróttum gegndi, which imply or can be called art, Ó. H. 102; —of numbers, to amount to, svá at mörgum hundröðum gegndi, so that it amounted to several hundreds, by many hundreds, Fas. iii. 356; svá náttum gegndi, i. e. several nights, Ld. 304, v. l.; at degi einum vas fleira en heilum vikum gegndi í tveim nisserum, i. e. that in a year there is one day over the complete number of weeks, lb. 7; with gen. (rare), mér þykki tvennra vandræða g., it is a double difficulty, i. e. on both sides, Grett. 143 A.

4. to answer, reply, freq. in mod. usage, with dat. of the person and the reply; hann gegnir öngu, he gives no reply; hann gegnir mér ekki, he does not answer me. β. to yield, be obedient; hann gegnir öngum, he obeys none, is cross and disobedient, freq. in mod. usage.

gegnd, f. moderation, reason; það er engi gegnd í því, 'tis unreasonable; ó-gegnd, excess; í ó-gegnd, excessively; það er mesta ó-gegnd, id.: gegndar-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), = gegniligr; gegndar-lauss, adj. (-leysi, n.), unreasonable, exorbitant.

gegn-görð, f. a Norse law term, 'barbouring the king,' a tax, D. N. gegni-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), 'gainly,' meet, due, Vigl. 37, Sturl. ii. 63; vide the adj. gegn.

gegning, f. = gegnd, Band. 3, Fms. ii. 88.

gegn-ligr, adj. straight, Sks. 4; metaph. = the adj. gegn II, Hom. 69. gegnt, adv.: I almost like a prep. with dat. *opposite to*, =

gagnvart, q. v.; Laugabær stendr gegnt Tungu, Ld. 122; í öndvegi gegnt kounungi, Eg. 304; yfir gegnt þeim á brekkunni, Isl. ii. 200; gegnt rekkju þeirri er Kjartan var vanr at liggja í, Ld. 202; í öðru öndvegi g. honum, Ó. H. 43; gegnt Hofi, Sd. 142; vóru þá komnir mjök svá þar gegnt, Nj. 247.

II. really as adv. straight; svá gegnt (so straight, with so good an aim) at í sitt auga kom hver örin, Fas. i. 271.

3. compar. gegnra or gegnara, more straight; gegnra skauztu í sumar, Fms. viii. 140; hann mun miklu lengra skjóta ok gegnara, ii. 266.

3. superl. gegnst, [Swed. *genast* = at once; Dan. *gjennest*], the 'ganest,' shortest way; hann stefnir þegar et gegnsta, the 'ganest' way, Ld. 240; ok it gegnsta reið hann til þyrils, Isl. ii. 109; ok skal gerða it gegnsta þar, Grág. ii. 264; fór Öngull þar á land sem honum þótti gegnast ('ganest,' shortest), Grett. 155 A.

β. metaph. *meest, most right or just*; spyrtja vitnir meon hvat gegnast muni í þessu máli, Ld. 80; cp. the adj. gegn.

GEGNUM, adv., old form gögnum rhyming to Rogn, Orkn. 80;

[this word seems not to be found in Germ. and Saxon, but Dan. *igjennem*, Swed. *genom*; cp. gagna-, gegn]; —through, with acc.; laust gögnum súluna, gögnum Geirtröð ok gögnum vegginn, Edda 61; holtríða hver í gegnum, Hym. 27; súlur í gögnum, 29; hann hljóp báðum fótum gögnum skipit, Edda 36; gögnum hellu mikla, 20; ok renndi svá í g. hann, El. 15; Gerzkan mann skýtr hann í gegnum með gaffoki, Al. 40; ef þú legrst í gögnum báða skjölduna, El. 12; flaug skotið í gögnum hann, Edda 37; brjóta nýja ósa í gögnum fjöru manns, Grág. ii. 354; í gegnum skjöldinn, Nj. 84; en ek þykjumk sjá allt í gegnum þá er ek kem í land, 134; ok gekk þegar í gegnum, 262; í gegnum eyjarnar, Eg. 251; út í g. vegginn, 398; ef hval rekr í g. merkiósa, Grág. ii. 353, Fms. i. 217; ganga gegnum fylkingar, to go right through the ranks, Fms. xi. 131; í g. Danmörk, through Denmark, A. A. 288; settar gullknöppum í gegnum niðr, all through, Eg. 516; ek vil isinn láta höggva í g. út, all along, all through, Fms. viii. 416; hence adverb., út í gegn, all through, from beginning to end.

II. temp., allan dag í gegnum, all the day long, Fms. xi. 27; allan vetr í gögnum, all the winter long, Orkn. 80; haustnótt gögnum, all through the autumn night, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

GEIFLA, ad. [cp. A. S. *geafas* = grinders], to mumble with the lips; gömlum kennu vér nú Goðanum at g. á saltinu, see how we teach the old God to mumble the salt, Bs. i. 25; —it was usual to put salt into the mouth of neophytes when baptized as a symbol of the words (Matth. v. 13) 'ye are the salt of the earth,' vide Bingham's Orig. iv. 39; —metaph. to mutter, þótt þú geifir slíkt, Grett. 116 (MS.); —geifla sig, to make a wry mouth as if about to cry.

geiga, ad, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random, of a bolt or the like; ok geigadi á fluginu, Grett. 124; hann skaut tveimr örum öðr þremr ok geigadi þat allt, Sturl. ii. 135; eigi veit hvar óskytja öf geigar, none can tell where a shaft ill-shot may stray to, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, (a saying.) 2. láta augun g., to look askance, Hom. (St.)

geigr-órðr, adj. caustic, sarcastic, Nj. 38, v. l.

GEIGR, m. a scathe, serious hurt; ef þeir fá geig af vápnum sínum, Nj. 115; vinna, veita, göra e-m geig, to hurt one, 253, Fms. xi. 119; at óstyrk kona skyldi geig göra mega svá miklum sel, that she should have been able to cause death to so big a seal, Bs. i. 335; eigi vilda ek þér geig hafa gört, Njard. 378; en þess varð aldregi víst, hverr honum hafði geig veittan, who had slain him, Orkn. 376, Fbr. (in a verse); ef kirkju verðr geigr af eldi, K. þ. K. 48.

3. danger; er þat enn mesti geigr, Ld. 238, Fms. vii. 270; en mér þótti þú stýra oss til ens mesta geigs, Hkr. ii. 222; at eigi veitti hann þau áhlaup í bræði sinni er geig setti, 686 B. 1; sagði at þá væri búit við geig mikinn með þeim fedgum, Eg. 158.

3. a squint, a leer; geigr er þér í augum, Nj. in a ditty. compds: geigr-ligr, adj., poet. dangerous, Lex. Pöet. geigr-skot, better geig-skot, n. a deadly shot; in the phrase, at skjóta g. í móti e-m, to shoot the death bolt against one, i. e. to seek to take one's life, Fb. ii. 353, Fms. v. 76. geigr-þing, n. a dangerous meeting, battle, Hallfred; better in two words.

geig-vanliga, adv. dangerously, Bs. i. 343.

geig-vanligr, adj. dangerous, fatal, Fas. iii. 123, Hom. 39, Fms. xi. 132, Finnb. 346.

GEIL, f. [cp. gíl, a chasm]; —a narrow glen; geilir þar sem ganga fyrir framan Titlingshól, Vm. 156, Fms. viii. 409, Nj. 114, Gisl. 136; geilir þreyngar at ríða at bænum, Orkn. 450; gras-geilar, grassy 'gills,' Hrafn. 20; Hrossa-geilar, id.

II. any narrow passage, e. g. a shaft through a bay-riek or the narrow lane between bay-rieks or houses. compds: gella-garðr, m. a 'glen-formed' fence, a walk, id.; geilagarða-hlið, n. a gate in a fence, Sturl. ii. 247; skal geilir göra af mönnum (defile of men) heim at kirkjugarða-hliði, Bs. i. 291; göra e-m geilir, a law phrase, to let (a thief) run the gauntlet, N. G. L. i. 253, passim; hafsgel, the sea-lane, through which the host of Pharaoh passed, Stj. 287, cp. Exod. xiv. 23.

GEIMI, a. m., mod. geimr, m., poet. the main, the sea, Edda (Gl.); skaut jörð ór geima, Edda Ht. 13; in mod. usage geimr means a vast empty space; himin-geimr, the universe, the air, ether; háfa skilr hnetti

himingeimr, Jónas 167: the popular phrase, *spyrja e-n úti alla heima og geima, to spear (ask) freely about everything*.

GEIP, n. *idle talk, nonsense*, in mod. usage esp. *foolish exaggeration*, Nj. 214, Fms. ii. 286, Karl. 478.

geipa, *ad.*, to talk nonsense, Fms. v. 333, 341, Sturl. i. 206, Gisl. 99.

geipan, f. *brag, nonsense*, Sturl. i. 207, Lv. 60, Glüm. 342.

geir-fálki, a, m. [a for, word; mid. Lat. *gyrfalco*], a *gerfalcon*, H. E. i. 391, N. G. L. ii. 471.

geir-fugl, m. *alca impennis*, Edda (Gl.); hence *Geirfugla-skör*, n. a local name in Iceland.

geir-hvalr, m. a kind of *whale*, Sks. 124, Edda (Gl.)

GEIRI, a, m. [Engl. *goar* or *gora*; Germ. *gebre*], a *goar* or *triangular strip*, Orkn. 374 (in a verse), freq.; land-g., a *goar of land*; gras-geitar, *grass strips* among rocks; set-g., a *goar let into breeches*. II. a pr. name, Landn.

geir-laukr, m. *garlic*, Edda (Gl.), Gkv. i. 18.

geir-nagli, a, m. *the nail fastening a spear's head to the shaft*, Grett. 123, Gpl. 105, Fas. i. 239, Gisl. 11.

geir-nefr, m., and geir-nytt, f. a *fish, chimæra monstrosa* Linn.: a *sea-rat*, Eggert Itin. 598.

GEIRR, m. [A. S. *gár*; Hel. *gér*; O. H. G. *keir*, whence *kesja*, q. v.; cp. also Lat. *gaesum*, a Teut.-Lat. word]:—a *spear*, Edda 41, Fms. i. 177, Hm. 15, 37, Hkv. i. 15, Hbl. 40; Odin is represented wielding a *geir*, called *Gungvir*, as are also the *Valkyriur*; marka sik geirs-oddi, *to mark oneself in the breast with a spear's point*, so as to make blood flow, was a heathen rite whereby warriors on their death-bed devoted themselves to Odin; it was the common belief that a man who died a natural death was not admitted into Valhalla after death; this rite is only mentioned in mythical Sagas such as *Yngl. S. ch. 10*; cp. also *Gautr. S. ch. 7*.—þá stakk Starkaðr sprotanum á konungi ok mælti, nú gef ek þik Óðni: the origin of this rite is in Hm., where Odin himself is represented as hanging on the tree *Yggdrasil* 'wounded with a spear and given to Odin, myself to myself'; some trace it to a Christian origin, which is not very likely. Again, the cruel *blóðdóm* (q. v.) is no doubt connected with this kind of sacrifice to Odin.

II. a pr. name, and also in many compounds, *Sig-geirr*, *þór-geirr*, *Ás-geirr*, *Vé-geirr* (*the holy spear*), and *Geir-hildir*, *Geir-ríðr*, *Geir-mundr*, *Geir-laug*, *Geir-róðr*, and many others, vide *Landn.* *Geira*, u, f. a pr. name, *Landn.*

geir-sli, n. a kind of *barring*, Edda (Gl.)

geir-skaft, n. a *spear-shaft*, N. G. L. i. 144.

geir-varta, u, f. *the nipple*, of a man, Rb. 346, Sturl. i. 41, Ld. 136, 140, Fs. 145: of a woman, less correctly, *Mar. 603*.

geis, n. [M. H. G. *gis*=*yeast*], *boasting*, Fbr. 99 new Ed.

GEISA, *ad.* [Ulf. *gaisjan* or *usgaisjan* means to be alarmed, astonished; mid. Germ. *gise* and Swed. *gäsa*=to ferment; cp. Engl. *yeast*]:—to *chafe, rage*, of fire, *Vsp. 57*; láta gráðugan loga geisa, *Mar. 530*; hón (an excited lady) geisadi mjök, Nj. 57; látum Gamminn geisa, of a ship under sail, 135 (in a ditty); þeirra ofsi geisar hátt, *their insolence runs high*, Edda 146 (pref.); hversu sunnarlega geisar ríki föður þins, *Bær. 13*; ofarr lét Grettir g. saxit í fyrri, *Grett. 99* new Ed. Cod. Ups.

II. to be *panic-stricken*, a notion which only appears in the word *geiski*: cp. *geysask*.

geisann, f. *impetuosity*, *Band. 9*.

geitaki, a, m. *panic, fear*, Fas. i. 193, where spelt *gyzki*. geitaka-fullr, *adj.*, *frightened*, of a hunted deer, *Hkv. 2. 35*.

GEISL, m. (*giall*, Fb. ii. 273, less correctly), [cp. O. H. G. *geisila*, mid. and mod. Germ. *geissel*, a *scourge*]:—the staff used by men sliding in snow shoes, O. H. L. 153. 2. the *short ribs, costae*, Björn.

geisla, *ad.*, to shed rays, Sks. 206, Fms. iii. 51, v. 341, Sl. 42; geislaði af meyjunn, it beamed from the maid, she shed rays of light, *Mar. 618*: metaph. to shed, *Magn. 428*.

GEISLI, a, m. 1. prop. a *beam, staff*, = *geisl*; but only used, 2. metaph. a *beam, ray*, of the sun, Rb. 472, Fas. i. 516, Hkv. i. 15, Hom. 128; sólar-g., a *sun-beam*; úr-g., *morning-beam*, poet.: the eye is called *brú-gesli*, *brow-beam*, *Korm.* Geisla-dagr, m. 'Beam-day': it is prob. a rendering of *Epiphany*, though it is not used of that very day, which is called *Þrettándi*, but of the seventh day after, viz. the 13th of January.

geislung, f. = *gisling*, Fas. i. 5 (badly).

GEISPA, *ad.* [Engl. to gasp; Dan. *gispe*; Swed. *gäspa*], to yawn, Nj. 20, Fas. i. 11, Fms. x. 204, Fb. i. 259.

geispi, a, m. a *yawn*, Fms. vi. 199.

GEIT, f., gen. *geitar*, pl. *geits*, [Goth. *gaitei*; A. S. *gās*; Engl. *goat*; Germ. *geiz*; Swed. *get*; Dan. *geed*; Lat. *boevis*]:—a *she-goat* (the he-goat is *hafi*), Grág. i. 418, 503, Hkv. i. 42, 2. 35, Skm. 35, Rm. 12, Gm. 25, Edda 24, 46, passim; stein-geit, the *steinbock* or *wild goat*.

2. metaph. a *coward* (cp. Engl. *bore*): hann er mesta geit, he is a 'frightened bore,' cp. *Grett. ch. 8*, *Valla L. 212*:—this metaphor is taken from the *skógar-geit* or *roe-buck*, Fms. ii. 309, Hkv. 2. 35. COMPS: geitar-hár, n. *goat's hair*, Stj. 306. geitar-horn, n. a *goat's horn*, Fms. vii. 156.

geita-hugr, m. a *she-goat's courage, cowardice*, Fms. x. 351.

geita-hús, n. a *goat's fold*, Ó. H. 15, Njard. 374, Grett. 150 A. geitakúgildi, n. a *cow's value paid in goats*, Am. 50. geitar-skogg, n.

a *goat's beard*, Fms. iii. 94. geita-sveinn, m. a *goat-boy, goat-herd*, Fas. i. 139. geit-bolgr, m. a *goat-skin* (blown up), Rd. 245 (a nick-name).

geit-bjálfi, a, m. a *goat-skin coat*, Fas. iii. 621. geit-fé, n. collective noun, like Lat. *pecus*, Fas. iii. 383. geit-héðina, n. a *goat-skin jacket*, Nj. 211; a pr. name, Bs. i.

geit-sauðr, m. much the same as *geitfé*, Grág. i. 503; gener. *she-goats*, Stj. 45. geit-skinn, n. a *goat-skin*, Stj. 470: *goat-skins* were used by sorcerers, Nj. 20; hence the phrase, *vefja geitskinni at höfði e-m*, to *boodwink* one. geit-staka, u, f. a *goat-skin*, Fas. iii. 502.

II. botan., geitna-njóli, a, m. *negopodium*. geitna-skóf, n. *lieben proboscideus*, Hjalt. geit-akór, m. 'goat-sloe,' the *willow-weed, epilobium*, Ivar Aasen: a nick-name, Ib. ch. 2.

III. medic. geitr, only in pl., *scourvy* in the head from vermin, Fas. i. 9.

geitir, m., poet. a *giant*: a pr. name, *Landn.*

geitla, u, f. *angelica sylvestris*, Hjalt.

geitungr, m. [Swed. *getting*; Dan. *geding*], a *wasps*; in Edda (Gl.) wrongly rendered as a bird.

GELDA, d, mod. t. [root in Goth. *gilpa*=a *sickle*], to *geld*, Grág. i. 301, Edda 149 (pref.), Sturl. ii. 69, 181, Fms. vii. 185, Hkv. i. 39.

II. part. *goldr* (*geitr*), Hkv. Hjörv. 20.

goldask, t, dep. to become barren, yield no milk.

geld-fé, n. a *barren sheep* (cp. *goldr*), Grág. i. 416, 421, Eg. 740, Vm. 87. COMPS: goldfjár-afretrr, -hagar, m., -höfn, f. *pasture for geldfé*, Vm. 60, 80, Grág. ii. 326.

goldfjár-kúgildi, n. a *cow's value paid in geldfé*, Vm. 34, Jb. 361. goldfjár-rotatr, m. = *goldfjár-roti*, Grág. ii. 327, Jb. 284, Dipl. iv. 9.

goldfjár-samnaðr, m. a *flock of geldfé*, Grág. i. 416.

geld-fénaðr, m. = *geldfé*, Dipl. v. 7.

geld-hostr, m. a *gelded horse, gelding*, Vm. 18.

gelding, f. a *gelding*, Grág. i. 419. geldinga-maðr, m. = *geldiz*.

geldingr, m. a *weibster*, Grág. i. 502, 503, Nj. 26, Isl. ii. 330, Vm. 58-60, Sturl. i. 81, Band. 4, Rd. 299, Þorst. Stang. 51, passim; also in local names, *Landn.*, Bs.

geldinga-hús, n. a *fold for weibsters*, Rd. 235. II. an *swine*, K. A. 120, Al. 57, Stj. 195.

geldir, m. a *gelder*; hesta-g., a nickname, *Landn.*

geld-mjólk, f. *adj.*: g. kýr, a *barren cow* (Swed. *gall-ko*), Grág. i. 502.

geld-neytt, n. *barren neat (cattle)*, Ld. 98, Vm. passim.

GELDR, *adj.* [Swed. *gall*], *barren, yielding no milk*, Grág. i. 502, 503, Vm. 33.

geld-ör, f. a *barren ewe* (Scot. *gelt gimmer*, Jamieson), Vm. 168.

GELGJA, u, f. [akin to *gálgi*], the *cheek bones of a fish*; gelgju-bein, n. the *small bones in the gelgja*; hence *gelgju-logr* or *gelgju-leitr*, *adj.* *baggard-looking, pinched in the face*. II. mythol.

the name of the tack or pin belonging to the chain whereby the wood *Fenrir* was fastened, Edda 221, cp. 20.

GELLA, d, [A. S. *gellan*], to *yell*, esp. of wild beasts, Hkr. i. 219, Isl. ii. 170, Karl. 140, Bs. ii. 10.

gellini, a, m. a nickname, Ó. H.

gellir, m. a *yeller*, a nickname, *Landn.*: a *bull*, Edda (Gl.)

gellungr, m. = *geldingr*, D. I. i. 257.

gelt, n. *barking*.

GELTA, t, (cp. *gella*), to *yell*; prop. of dogs, to *bark*; þeir gæltu sem hundar, Fas. iii. 623: *gelta* and *gelt* are now the current words in Iceland, but scarcely occur in old writers, as Hm. 86 is a mod. interpolation.

GENLA, u, f. a *stump, worn out tooth*, in the mouth of old people, Bjarn. 186; but also of teeth in the mouth of new-born babes, called *skálda-gemlur*, 'poet-grinders,' from the old saying that a child born with teeth will become a poet, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 5.

gemlingr, m. (dimin. *gemal*, a, m.), a *year old (gamal) sheep*, Sd. 154.

gemlir, m., poet. the old, an eagle, Lex. Poët.: in mythol. names as *Ór-g.*, cp. Germ. *ur-alt*, Edda, Lex. Poët.

GEMS, n. a *gibe, scoff*, Fbr. 169, Sturl. iii. 80, Bs. i. 649, Band. (MS) 19, where masc.

goman, *ad.*, to *gibe, scoff*.

gomsan, f. *gibing*, Bs. i. 649.

goms-mikill, *adj.* full of *gibes*, Sturl. iii. 69.

gomsungr, m. a *giber*, Sturl. iii. 262.

GENGI, n. [ganga], *good luck, success*; in the saying, *án er illa gengi* (illt gengi) nema heiman hafi, *ill luck is homebred, is one's own making*, Nj. 27, Dropl. 23, Isl. ii. 144, Gisl. 63; or, *áni er ills gengis*, *áni* used substantively (vide 'án', p. 43); ok várt g. vaxa, and promote our success.

þóðr. 64:—help, support, várt g. eðr liðsinni, Fb. ii. 126, 131; alla um gengis, to *gather troops*, Fms. x. 394; g. þrænzkra drengja, g. goða, g. Norðmanna, *Hallfred*, Hkm. 3, 10; vigs-gengi, *helping sword in hand*, Ld. 224; heita e-m gengi sinu, Fms. viii. 151: *victory*=*gagn*, Lex. Poët.

the saying, *ver (gúfgask) hvern af gengi, good luck makes a man's fame*, Edda Ht. 26, Mkv. 12: Iceland also say, *vera í goðu (múku) gengi*, to enjoy fame, popularity; vera í litlu g., to be of small reputation.

gengi-legr, *adj.* *passable*, *Vellekla*.

gengr, *adj.* *able to walk*, Grág. ii. 33, Fms. vii. 208, Landn. 226:—*passable, fit to walk*, Bs. i. 322; ó-gengr, *unfit to walk or impassable*; illt

bad to pass, of ice, crags, or the like:—the phrase, *eiga heiman-gengt*, to be able to go from home, i. e. to have leisure, Fbr. 17 new Ed.; *eg á ekki heiman-gengt*, illa heiman-gengt, etc.:—of money, good, D. N.

GENJA, u. f. [gana], an ár. Aey.: poet. an axe, Edda (Gl.): the name of a ship, Branda-genja, Sturl. ii. 166: the nickname of a woman, id.

GENTA, u. f. a girl; a special Norse word not used in Icel. and not found in old writers earlier than the 14th or 15th century, unless 'getta' in the verse in Háfr. S. be the same or kindred word; hvað liðr nú grautum, genta, Fas. iii. 381, 389, 393 (Eg. Einh. S.), is the only passage where it is used in Icel. writers. In many languages the equivalents are curious, Engl. *girl*, Swed. *flicka*, Norse *genta* (proned. *yenta*, vide Asbjörn's Tales), Icel. *stúlka*, Dan. *pige*,—all words that baffle etymologists. The Germans seem to have no such word, as *mädchen* and *mädel* are plain enough. The Lapps have *ganda* = a girl, which may be the origin of genta.

gepill, m. a little ill-shaped spoon, spón-gepill; akin to geifla.

GER, n. [Dan. *gjær*], yeast, vide gör.

ger-, in compds, vide gör-, görsemi, etc.

GERA, ð, to do, vide gora.

gerð, gerningr, etc., vide görð, gurningr, doing.

GERÐ (and **görð** less correctly), f. yeast, ferment; ok kom þó ekki gerð í mungát, Bs. i. 339; þá kom þegar görp í keran gnóg ok göð, id.; þat öl brásk allðregi þá er gerðar beiddi, 394; ok lét í kerinu sem þá er gerð væri í Mirm. β. medic., f-gerð, suppuration in a wound, (mod.)

GERÐ, f., used to rhyme with *e* (verðung—gerðar). Fms. vi. 448:—*gear*, *barren*, and in pl. esp. *armour*; sú gerð (*fashion*) var munnun mjök tíð, iv. 110; klæði með slíkri gerð, sem..., AL. 121:—*armour*, vápn ok allar gerðar, Skáld H. R. 5. 43; gerðar hans er hann hafði, feld ok spjót, Glúm. 344; Hárs gerðar, war-gear, Fms. i. c.; gerðar várar, our armour, Hkm. 33.

II. girth; digrask í gerðum, to become stout in the waist, euphon. of a woman, to be with child; Icel. now say, hön er farin að þykkna undir belti.

gerða, ð, [garðr], to gird with a fence, bedge, Lex. Poët.

GERÐI, n. [cp. garðr], a place girded round, a bedged or fenced field, garðr; hann ferr til gerðisins ok sár niðr korninu, Nj. 170; ok snúa upp í gerði þat er heitir á Orlygsstöðum, sauða-hús stóð í gerðinu, Sturl. ii. 218; Finnþogi kvæðsk eiga gerði eitt, það hann þangat fara ok leggja þar garð um, Finnb. 336: a *pinfold*, láta smala sinn í gerði, Gpl. 406: *akt-gerði*, a *field*. compds: **gerðis-boiti**, n. the 'bite' or pasture in a garðr, Gpl. 406. **gerðis-tún**, n. a garden, Matth. xxvi. 36. **gerðis-vöndr**, m. fence-faggots, Gpl. 379.

gerðing, f. a girding, fencing, N. G. L. i. 41, Fb. ii. 7.

Gerðr, f. a pr. name of a goddess, Edda; also of a woman, Eb., Landn.; and in many compds, Ás-gerðr, Hall-g., Ing-g., Val-g., Þor-g., etc., Landn. **geri**, a. m. [gerr], 'ravener', the mythol. wolf of Odin, Gm., Edda, **ger-járn**, n. a gridiron, Fas. iii. 240, an ár. Aey.

gerp-ligr, **gerpi-legr**, m. [garpr], martial, Nj. 72, Fb. ii. 204; g. ráð, good circumstances, Þorst. Síðu H. 178.

GERR, adj. [akin to gjarn, a. v.], greedy; eigi ofdrykkju-maðr né úkafliða gerr, 686 B. 2, 1 Tim. iii. 8: *gluttonous*, opp. to neyzlu-grannr, freq. in mod. usage.

gerr, adj. = perfect, vide görr, gora.

gersemi, vide görsemi.

GERSTA or **gesta**, t, [A. S. *gastan*], to annoy; g. hug e-s, to tease one, Greg. 64. Pr. 442, 623. 54; vér skulum g. hug hans, eigi sem þeir gestu forðum á eyðimörkinni er Moysi fylgdu, Mart. 132: this word is quite obsolete, and chiefly used in old translations of legends.

II. part. gerstr, [Germ. *garstig* = *bidsone*; O. H. G. *garst* = *sour*, *barsb*; cp. Engl. *gasty*, *agast*], *sour*, *dismal*; gerstan dag, Skm. 30, Rm. 9:—*sulky*, hann leit gerstr við mér, be looked sulky on me, Sighvat, Ó. H. 81 (Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 196).

gervi, n. gear, vide görvi.

Gerkr, adj. from *Gardar*, Nj. 46, Fms. passim.

Greek, Al. 26, 40.

gest-beinlign, adv. hospitably, Vápn. 23.

gest-erfð, f. inheritance after a stranger (guest) who dies in one's house, N. G. L. i. 51.

gest-fedri and **gest-fedrungr**, m. a law term, defined in N. G. L. i. 209, ch. 5; a man who dies leaving no heirs and whose property lapses partly to the king and partly to the owner or landlord of the house in which he dies (or to the captain if he dies on board ship), N. G. L. i. 208, 209, Js. 74.

gest-félagi, a. m. a guest-friend, rendering of Gr. *félos*.

gest-gjafi, a. m. a host; göðr g., a good host, Gisl. 47.

gest-kominn, part. come as a guest, a stranger, Stj. 152; a guest, Matth. xxv. 38.

gest-kvæmt, n. adj. much visited by strangers.

GESTR, m., gen. gests; pl. gestir, acc. gesti; [Ulf. *gasts* = *félos*; A. S. *gest*; Engl. *guest*; Germ. *gast*; Dan. *gjæst*; Swed. *gäst*; Lat. *hospes*];

I. a guest; the original meaning of this word is a stranger, alim, cp. Lat. *hospes*.

β. the Guests, one division of the king's

men; the Guests were a kind of policemen, and had not the full privileges of the king's guardsmen or hirdmenn, although they were in the king's pay; they had their own seats in the king's hall, the guests' bench, *gosta-bekkr*, m., Fb. i. 347; their own chief, *gosta-höfðingi*, a. m., Nj. 7, Hkr. ii. 69, Fms. vii. 35; their own banner, *gosta-merki*, n., Fms. ix. 489; their own meeting, *gosta-ásteina*, u. f., Fms. viii. 250; they formed a separate body, *gosta-ásteit*, f., Fas. i. 318; skulu þar fylgja hirdmenn ok gestir, Ó. H. 204, in the battle at Stiklastað: a guests' ball, *gosta-akáli*, a. m., is mentioned in Eg. 28, Fas. ii. 93: a ship, *gosta-akip* (*gosta-floy*), n., Fms. viii. 139; cp. the Sagas passim, esp. the Konunga Sögur, Fms. x. 147, Hkr. passim, but esp. N. G. L. in the section Hirds-skra, or the law (rules) for the king's men, and Sks. 257 sqq. As the gestir were lower in rank than the hirdmenn, a recruit had often to serve his apprenticeship among them, e. g. var hann í gesta-ásteit, he was seated among the guests, i. e. was held in small repute, Fas. i. 51.

II. a stranger, guest, Lat. *hospes*, but keeping the old notion of a stranger, prop. an accidental guest, chance comer, and is distinguished from *bodis-maðr*, an invited guest, or the like; hence the allit. phrase, *gestr ok gangandi*, a guest and ganger, since with the ancients the poor had to go from house to house (cp. gangleri); this is to be borne in mind, if one would understand old sayings such as, Guð elr gesti, God feeds guests, Bs. i. 247; or many passages in the old heathen poem Háva-mál, e. g. órir gestir við gest, guest quarrels with guest, Hm. 31; gestir at gest hæðinn, guest mocking guest, 30, which reminds one of Hom. Od. xvi. 1-33; gest þú nó geyja né á grind hreikir (*scold not at a guest, nor drive him to the door*), get þú váluðum vel, Hm. 136, where *gestr* (a guest) and *válaðr* (a vagrant) are used synonymously; ganga skal, skala gestr vera æ í einum stað, 34. In olden times there were no public hostels, and all entertainment was (as it still is in Icel.) private bounty; a fine instance of a munificent hostess of the heathen age is recorded in Landn.—Geirriðr spardi ekki mat við menn, ok lét gora skála sinn of þjóðbraut þvera, hön sat á stóli ok láðaði úti gesti, en borð stóð inni jafnan ok matr á, 2. 13. After the introduction of Christianity, when churches were built and endowments given, the donors often imposed the duty of 'feeding guest and ganger for a night' (ala gest ok ganganda), Dipl. i. 169, 174; or, þar er ekki gesta eldi skylt (*it is not required to feed guests*), ala hvern at ósekju er vill, 200; ala þurfa-menn ok þá er fara skylda-crinda, 201, cp. 273 passim:—*gener*, a visitor, *gest*: *gosta-öldi*, u. shelter for guests, D. I. (vide above): *gosta-fluga*, u. f. a guest-fly, a moth, Isl. þjóðs. i. 558: *gosta-herbergi*, n. a 'guest-barbour', *hostel*, inn, Gr. *καταλύμα*, Luke ii. 7: *gosta-hús*, n. a guest-house, Sturl. i. 216, ii. 191: *gosta-koma*, u. f., *gosta-naud*, n. a coming, crowding of guests: *gosta-maðr*, m. a guest-man (bishops had a special servant so called), Bs. i. 850, 876: *gosta-rúm*, n. a guest-bed: *gosta-skáli*, a. m. a guest-chamber, Hom. 36: *gosta-spjót*, n. pl., a cat is said to raise the 'guest-spears' when it lies on its back and cleans itself with its hind legs, which is a token that a stranger is at hand, Isl. þjóðs. i. 558.

III. as pr. names, Landn., freq.; also in compds, Þor-gestr, Heim-gestr, God-gestr, Hleva-gastir on the Golden horn (Bugge's reading), and Gr. *ἑερο-φών*, *ἑερο-φώνος*. *Gestr* is a name of Odin = the Traveller, Edda, Vpm., Gm., Hervar. S. ch. 15 (Gestum-blindi). It is curious to notice that whereas with the Romans *bostis* came to mean a foe, with the Teutons (as with the Gr. *ἔχρος*) the equivalent word became a term of friendship, used of a friend staying at one's house.

gest-ríainn, adj. hospitable, Greg. 32, Bs. i. 101, 1 Tim. iii. 2, Tit. i. 8, 1 Pet. iv. 9, passim.

gest-ríani, f. hospitality, 655 v. 2, Bs. i. 81, 830, Rom. xii. 13, Heb. xiii. 2, passim.

gest-vænliga, adv. hospitably, Vápn. 23, (prob. a false reading.)

GETA, pret. gat, 2nd pers. gatz, pl. gátu; pres. get; pret. subj. gæti; sup. getið, but getat in the mod. sense of could; part. getinn; reflex. pres. and pret. getsk or gezk, gatsk or gatz, mod. gezst and gazst; with the neg. suff. gátu-ð, Korm. 224, Sighvat; gat-at, Lex. Poët.

WITH ACC.

A. [Ulf. begitan = ἐπιπλεον; A. S. getan; Engl. get; O. H. G. gezan]:—to get; this use of the word, which is so common in Engl., is dying out in Icel.; it is found in the old poems, esp. in the old Hm.; it is used in law phrases, but is rare in common prose, even in the oldest Sagas; geta þögn, to get silence, a bearing, Höfuðl. 3, Hm. 8; geta orðstír, to get fame; en orðstír deyr aldri heim sér göðan getr, 75; orðstír of gat, Eirekr at þat, Höfuðl.; ey getr kvíkr kú, Hm. 69; sjaldan liggiandi úlfir lær um getr, né sofandi maðr sigr, 57; ef hann sylg um getr, 17; né þat máttu... geta hvergi, they could nowhere get it, Hym. 4; gambanteim at geta, gambanteim ek gat, Skm. 34; hvar gatzú vára aura, Vkv. 12; geta gjaford, to marry, Alm. 6: geta sér, to get for oneself; hættir er heimis-kviðr nema sér göðan geti, Sdm. 25; sá er sáll er sér um getr lof ok líknstafi, Hm. 8; er sér getr slikan sefa, Hkm. 19; göðs um æðis, ef sér geta mætti, if he could get it, Hm. 4; geta gjöld, laun e-s, 64, 124, Gm. 3; geti gott af e-m, to get good of one, Hm. 43, 44:—in law, nema hann geti þann kvíð, at..., unless he can get that verdict, that..., Grág. i. 17; göðinn sekk af

hann getr engi (acc.) til at nefna fóránsum, 95; ella skal hverr þeirra geta mann fyrir sik, 26:—in common prose, biðja konu þeirrar er honum væri sómi í, ef hann geti, Fms. xi. 47; veit ek eigi hvar sú kona sitr er mér 6 mikilt happ í at geta, Ld. 88: to get, earn, svá at hann megi sér mat geta af sínu fé eðr verkum, Grág. i. 293:—to get, learn, fútt gat ek þegjandi þar, Hm. 104; lengi man þat er ungr getr, an old saying, Isl. ii. 248; þá skal hann eiga stefnu við fimm lögmenn, þá er hann má helst geta af (five lawyers of whom he can best learn, i. e. five of the wisest men of law) eðr hann segi hvem þátt upp, Grág. i. 3.

2. with dat. of the person added, mostly in reference to feeding or entertaining: get þér vel at bordinu, keep a good table, Skv. 20; get þú váluðum vel, entertain well the poor, Hm. 136; nú er honum vel getið (he has good cheer) af gnóguðum mat ok góðum drykk, Str. 7; geta e-m sumbl, to give a feast to one, Ls. 8; geta e-m fötlaug, to get him a foot-bath, Hkv. 2. 37; geta e-m drápu, to entertain one with a poem, Sighvat: the phrase, geta sér (e-m) vel, illa, to do, cause good or evil to one; ofsmæli hygg ek at illa geti hveim er..., a loose tongue will bring evil to any one that..., Vpm. 20; en ef hann fordask minn fund þá mun hann sér illa geta í því, if he shuns me he will do worse to himself, Orkn. 252 (in a verse).

II. joined to an infinitive, a participle, or a supine, to get to do (fá, q. v., is used in a similar sense),—hence to be able:

1. almost like an auxil. verb, a. with infin. but without 'at': ek gat k unna Gunnari, I got to love G., Ög. 21; en sá gat taka við syndum, Sl. 6; ek gat líta, I got to see, bebeld, Korm. 14 (in a verse); ek gat blóta, Halldór (Fs. 94); getum hræra, we do rear, Edda; geta sjá, to get to see, Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse); hann gat teygja at sér, he did draw to himself, Edda 65 (in a verse); geta fæða, to give birth to, Am. 103; ef hann eignask getr, Hm. 78; hveim er eiga getr, Hkv. Hjörv. 9:—with 'at', esp. in the phrase, geta at sjá, líta; þá geta þeir Hákon jarl at líta, earl H. got to see, bebeld, Fms. xi. 131; þá gátu menn at sjá land fyrir stafn fram, 656 C. 22; Sölvi gat at líta hvar þeir flyðu, Nj. 247; Enok gat at eiga þann son, Stj. 45; gat at heita, Rm. 42.

β. with part. acc., with a notion of being able, Lat. posse; Gyðingar gátu enga sök sannada, the Jews could not prove any of their charges, 656 C. 19; því mér lízt svá, sem vér munim þá aldri sóttu geta, Nj. 197; ef vér getum Harald Gráfeld af lífi tekinn, Fms. xi. 21; ok geta rétta fylking sína, 131; mikinn fisk ok fagran ok gátu eigi veiddan, iv. 89.

γ. so also with sup.; gátu þeir ekki at gört, Nj. 115; ok hætta á hvárt ek geta keypt (kaup, v. l.) fyrir yðr, if I can get a bargain for you, 157; Björn gat séð (bebeld) manna-reiðina, 260; ef ek gæta vel fyrir mér séð, 22; sem mest gat hann flutt eptir sér, Ö. H. 85; eigi at heldr gat hann veitt þann skorna, id.; ef ek get eigi fylgt yðr, Fms. vi. 211.

δ. absol. in old writers geta seems never to occur in the sense of to be able, but only periphrastically as above; but in mod. usage geta has almost displaced the old verb kunna in this sense, e. g. get þú það ekki, I cannot; getuðu komið, canst thou come? ef hann hefði getað, if he could have; ekki þurfti, eg gat, I could, and endless other instances.

III. impers. there is got, there is, cp. Germ. es giebt; eigi getr slíkan (there is none such) í konungs herbergjum, Fms. vii. 148; þar getr stein (acc.) er asbestos heitir, there is got the stone asbestos, xi. 415; eigi getr vittra mann, no wiser man is to be got; slíka menn getr varla til vittrleiks, Lv. 54; þar getr reykelsti, Hb. 8.

IV. reflex., in the phrase, e-m getisk at e-u, one is pleased at a thing, one likes it; því at mér gekk vel at þér, because I like thee well, Fms. i. 66; ok mun mér ekki at getask, nema hann sé samleiki af höndum leyst, and I shall not be pleased, unless... Ld. 298; at þú fengir mér konu þá er mér getisk at, Fms. i. 289; honum gatak illa at þessu, Ld. 104; eru þeir nokkurir hér at þér getisk eigi at, Fms. vii. 104; konungr sagði at honum gatsk eigi at þeirri sætt svá búið, ix. 486; haf þökk fyrir, ok getisk mér nú vel at, vi. 372; segir, at henni getisk eigi at þessi ætlan, Finn. 312; Þorgrímur bað hann til hætta hve honum gætisk at, 336; svá hefir þeim at getisk vápnum Francelisa, so they have tasted thus far the weapons of the French, Karl. 184; with sup., láta sér getið at e-u, to take interest in, be pleased with; eigi lét ek mér at einu getið, 'tis not my taste to have always the same, I want some change, something new, Grett. 149 new Ed.; lát þér at góðu getið, rejoice in the good, Hm. 129.

B. To get, beget, engender, used alike of both parents, severally or jointly; fótr gat son við fæti, Vpm. 33; hve sá börn gat, 32; þá ek móg gat, Ls. 35; við systur þinni gæztu slíkan mög, 36; hann gat son er Guðröðr hét, Fms. i. 12; þat barn er þau geta, Grág. i. 178; ef austmaðr getr barn með konu, ef skógarmaðr getr launbarn með konu, 352; svein þann sem hún hafði getið með Abram, Stj. 114; dróttning gat son við Ívari, Fms. vii. 230; sonu marga Öndurðis við Óðni gat, Ht.; þau gátu sér son er Möðr hét, Nj. 38; síllinn getr eigi optarr en um sinn, Stj. 70; þegar sem þeir geta burð saman, 97; hann var getinn (born) austr, Landn. 148; throughout Matth. i. the Icel. text renders beget by gat, cp. Mar. S. 19, Luke i. 35:—to conceive, þú munt verða getandi í kviði, Stj. 409. Judges xiii. 5; fyrir sinn erlingja getinn ok ógetinn, Grág. ii. 170; þú munt son geta ok fæða, Mar. 18; gefr hann son at geta þann er hon fæðir síðan, Mar.: reflex. to be engendered, þaðan getak löngunin, 656 B. 7; to be born, Mar. 19.

WITH GEN., of the same form throughout, though different in construction and sense.

A. [Engl. guess (from the Scand. ?); Swed. gissa; Dan. gjætte; not in Germ. nor Saxon]:—to guess; geta gátu, to guess a riddle, Fas. i. 465; in the saying, opt verðr villr sá er geta skal, Fb. iii. 384; hvár getr þú þessa, eðr veiztú með sannindum, Fms. ii. 260; ef þú heidr svá dreynt sem aðr gat ek, xi. 7; ok gat þess til, at þú mundi, Nj. 90; þess munda ek geta, at..., Lv. 104; þá fór sem hann gat, at..., Fms. xi. 23; ek get verit munu hafa Gunnar á Hlíðarenda, Nj. 35; sendimenn sögðu at hann gat rétt, Eg. 541; ef ek skal geta til, þá ætla ek..., Nj. 134; eptir því sem Halldór gat til, Ld. 324; sem Olaf konungr gat til, Fms. vii. 104, x. 354; get þú til (guess!) segir Stófr, rétt getr þú (don guessest right) segir Stófr, vi. 390; gat síns hvær til hvat skipum vera mundi, viii. 213; nú geta menn þess til at Gísl muna druknaðr vera, Gísl. 46, (tilgáta); þá get ek at á sína hönd mér setak hvár þeirra, Ld. 324; so in the phrase, geta til launanna í knefa e-m, a guess for the reward into another's sleeve (closed hand), Sturl. iii. 151. geta í kollinn, to guess, guess right, passim.

2. to think, mean, almost like the American I guess; ekki get ek at hón sálug sé mjök djarftæk, I guess that she, poor thing, will..., Stj. 422; ek get hann eip þessa einu hjálp okkr veita, 423, passim; recipr. getask, proncd. getrast.

B. [Found neither in Engl., Saxon, nor Germ.; lost in mod. Swed. and Dan.]:—to speak of, mention; þess er getið sem górt er, Grett.; gettu eigi vafurleysu þeirrar, Band. 28; öugra manna gat Kári jafnveit sem Njals, Nj. 211; konungr þagvar hvert sinn er Þorólfr er getið, Eg. 54; þá þarf þess eigi at geta ef sættask skal, Fms. iv. 130; so also. geta um e-t, to speak about; Gunnarr reið heim ok gat fyrir öngum manni um, Nj. 82; ok gátu fyrir henni um bönordit, Fms. xi. 22; ok er ekki getið um ferð þeirra fyrr en þeir kómu til hirdar Rögnvalds jarls, iv. 130.

2. to tell of (in records etc.); þess getr Glúmr Geirason í Gráfeldar drápu, Fms. i. 25, 30, 38, 50, 55, 65, 91, iv. 62, 63, passim; en í annarri sögu er þess getið, at..., xi. 14; enn getr Einar hvers Hákon jarl hefindi föður síns, i. 56; sem síðarr mun getið verða, as will be told later (i. e. below), 230; sem fyrr var getið, as is told above, v. 24; impers., e-s getr, it is told, recorded (in books, poems); þess getr í Hrunhendu, at..., opt skal góðs geta, a saying, the good shall be often spoken of, Hm. 102.

geta, u, f. a guess, mostly in pl.; leiða getum um e-t, Nj. 14. 205; margar getur, guess-work, Fms. iv. 288, vi. 400, xi. 244, Eg. 766; rarely in sing., getu verðir eða frásagnar, worth mentioning, Skv. 180; ætla ek eigi þat til getu, at hann sé þar, it is not likely that he is there, Fms. ii. 110; vandast oss nú getan, Mork. 167; cp. the saying, spá er spaks geta, the spae (prophecy) is the wise man's guess, Fms. xi. 154. getu-mál, a doubtful case, Fs. 59.

getara, u, f. one who gives birth to, Mar. passim.

get-gangr, m. guessing, Fb. iii. 385.

get-gáta, u, f. guess-work.

getnaðr, m., gen. ar, conception, Mar. 33, K. Á. 104, passim; birth, foetus, vera með getnaði, Skv. 689, Stj. 159. Gen. xxv. 24. COMPD.

getnaðar-frjó, n. seed, Stj. 80. getnaðar-líðr (-limr), m. gestalia, Bs. i. 310, 644, Stj. 63, 80, 326, Fms. ix. 414.

getnaðar-tími, a, m. (-tíð, f.), the time of conception, K. Á. 18, Mar. 345.

getning, f. = getnaðr, Str. 52.

getrask, að, dep. to play at guessing with small shells in the hands, a favourite Icel. child's play.

get-sakir (proncd. gessakir), f. pl. 'guess-charges', i. e. imputations, insinuations without evidence, in the phrases, fyrir getsakir, Fms. vi. 381; sækja getsakir, to prosecute one upon loose imputations, Gísl. 123; the mod. phrase, gera e-m getsakir, to make insinuations; gerðu mér eiga getsakir, make no insinuations to me.

get-spakr, adj. wise at guessing, prophetic.

got-spoki, f. 'guess-wisdom,' gift of prophecy, Rb. 394, Pr. 83.

GEYJA, pret. gó, Orkn. 114, 150, Nj. 74, Rd. 302, Fas. ii. 33; 3rd pers. pl. gó, Fms. xi. 12; pret. subj. gævi, 10; pres. indic. geyr (spelt gær), Clem. 44; [Dan. gjø; Swed. gä];—to bark; er vér heyrðum hvelpana g., Fms. xi. 12, passim (above):—metaph. to scoff at, blaspheme, with acc., vil ek eigi goð geyja, Bs. i. 17; in a ditty of the year 999 A.D., hann goer Gefjon (acc.), Clem. l. c.; g. gest, Hm. 136; also, g. á e-u, to abuse one (á-gaúð); geyr hón á þá, Gísl. 139; geyja at e-m, to bark at one, Nj. 106; reflex. recipr. geyjask, to abuse one another, N. G. L. i. 333. The word is now obsolete in Icel. and replaced by gelta, q. v.

GEYMA, d. [Ulf. gaimjan = óþáv, Blæreiv, etc.; A. S. gýman; lost in Germ., but gaim = to keep house, in the Zürich idiom, De Herr Professor by August Corrodi; Dan. gjemme; Swed. gömma];—to keep, watch, heed, mind; and with gen. to take care of; at allir geyma þú sem best, Nj. 14; ok g. eigna várra, Fms. i. 156; hann hafði geymt hlutverka (not hlut verks) sinna, he had minded his work, Gísl. 29; g. tungu sinnar, to keep a guard on one's tongue, Th. 78; gora hark, svá at lögrétta-menn mega eigi g. dóma sinna, to make a noise (in court) so that the judges cannot mind their duty, Gpl. 16; g. þess (to watch) at enginn komist í braut, Nj. 198, Fms. vi. 390; g. at e-u, id.; nú geymir Björn

eigi, *B. heeded not*, iv. 110; *geyma til, id.*; *geymit þér til vel* (*mark well*) *ef þér verðit við nokkura úfbreytni varir*, i. 71. **Þ.** with dat., *g. saudum, to watch sheep*, Stj. 177; þú skalt *g. minum skilmála*, 115, and *geymir þeim síðan*, 81, 99. **Y.** absol., *Fms. i. 126*; hann *geymdi eigi hvat tré þat var*, *Grett. 151 A*, Stj. 365, 486. **S.** with acc., *hvárt hann yldi heldr g. (watch) báinn eðr ganga at jarli*, *Grett. 85 A*; *g. heilræði*, *Fms. xi. 433*, both of them late MSS.; *það hann þá hlifa sér ok g. skotvápn öll*, *Fb. ii. 43*; *but gætum vápna várra*, *O. H. l. c.*; cp. Stj. 231, where dat. in text, but acc. in v. l.; þó *treystisk hann eigi at g. þá*, *Sd. 160* (paper MS.), *Bev. 16*. The acc. seems not to occur in very old MSS., but in mod. usage it is very freq., although the gen. is not quite obsolete: *Icel. still say, geyma Guðs boðord, to keep God's commandments*, *N. T., Pass.*, *Vidal. passim*:—to keep a thing for another, *eg skal g. bókina fyrir þig á meðan, geymdu það fyrir mig*: reflex. *to be observed*, of law, *H. E. i. 509*, *N. G. L. i.* **II. part. goymdr, observed, retained, *Rb. 202*.**

geymari, a, m. a keeper, *Fms. iii. 158*, Stj. 9.
geymd, f., only in pl., *gefa geymdir at e-u* (= *gefa gaum at e-u*), *Lv. 44*, *Hom. 160*, *Sks. 564 B*; *hæft g. á hvar þessi hinn vándi maðr er*, *Stj. (MS.)*.
geymiliga, adv. *heedfully*, *Grett. 150*, Stj. 150.
geyminn, adj. *heedful*, *Is. i. 48*, *Fms. v. 240*.
geymala, u, f. *guardianship, watch*, Stj. 8, 177, *Fms. vii. 25*, *Sd. 160*, *Grett. 112* (*vigilance*); *sjár-g., sheep-keeping*. **COMPS:** **geymalu-ongill**, m. a guardian angel, Stj. 8. **geymalu-lauss**, adj. *unguarded*, *Fas. ii. 138*, *Karl. 161*. **geymalu-leysi**, n. *carelessness*. **geymalu-maðr**, m. a keeper, Stj. 42.

geypna, að, [gaupa], to encompass, *Geisli 16*, *Is. 29*, *Lb. 25*.

GEYSA, t, [from *geisa*, q. v., and different to *geisa*]:—to rush furiously, *gush*, = *Lat. grassari*, of fire, the sea, etc.; hann lætr *g. eld ok járn*, *Fms. xi. 42*:—usually dep., *geysask vörn at þeim með forfalli*, *O. H. 164*; þá *geysisk hafit á löndin*, *Edda 41*; *geystisk at því allr lands-múgr*, *O. H. 34*; *múgrinn flötans geystisk inn á stórskipin*, *Fms. viii. 227*: part. **geysatr**, *gushing, rushing forth*, *Nj. 247*, *Fms. vii. 326*, *Fb. i. 253*; metaph. *enraged*, *Fms. vii. 230*, *viii. 202*, *Hkr. ii. 356*: *big, enormous*, *Fms. vii. 99*:—neut. *geyst*, as adv. *furiously, violently*, i. 165, *Finnb. 352*.

geysi-, a prefix, *exceedingly, greatly*; *geysi-úfafut*, *Edda 11*; *geysi-gladr*, *exceeding glad*, Stj. 478; *geysi-mörg*, *very many*, *Edda 14*; þat er þeim *geysi-haglig geit, what a wonderful goat*, 24; *geysi-illa*, *very badly*, *Fms. ii. 295*; *g. kallt*, *fiercing cold*, *viii. 306*; *g. feginn*, *uncommonly glad*, *Barl. 85*; *g. mjök*, *very much*, *Fb. i. 210*; *g. mikill*, *very much*, 481; *g. fagr*, *wonderfully fair*, *Ölf. 3. 41*, and many others:—with nouns, *geysi-fól*, *a big fool*, *Flöv.*

geysiliga, adv. *enormously*, *Fas. i. 64*.

geysiligr, adj. *enormous*, *Fas. ii. 243*, *Mar. 166*, 423.

geysingr, m. *impetuosity*, *Finnb. 354*, *Fas. i. 157*, *Íd. ii. 347*, *Fms. xi. 81*.

Geysir, m. the name of a famous hot spring in Iceland. Foreign writers often use *geysir* as an appellative; but the only *Icel. words for hot springs are hver* (a cauldron, hot well) and *laug* (a hot bath). The present *Geysir* is never mentioned in old writers, and it seems from a record in the *Icel. Annals* that the great hot wells in the neighbourhood of *Haukadal* were due to the volcanic eruptions of 1294, when old hot springs disappeared and those now existing came up,—*hjá Haukadal komu upp hverir stórir en sumir hurfu þeir er áðr höfðu verit*; unfortunately the end of *Árna S.* (the bishop), the sole historical work of that time, is lost. The word *geysir* = a gusher must be old, as the inflexive *-ir* is hardly used but in obsolete words (*læknir á leach, hellir á cave*, etc., are exceptional); it was probably borrowed from some older hot spring. A pretty legend, referring to the 'moving' of springs when defiled with innocent blood, is recorded in *Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 112, 113*; this tale could not have sprung up unless a change in the place of the hot springs had been observed.

geytlan, f. *gluttony*, *Róm. 306*, (an *ár. ley*).

-GI (or **-KI** after *t* or *s*), a particle suffixed to nouns and adverbs.

A. In a positive sense [*Lat. -que*], *ever*, *Lat. -que, -cunque*: 1. with the pronoun *hverr* (*quis*) through all cases, answering to the *Lat. quis-que*: out of the laws we can nearly make a full paradigm:—nom. *hverr-gi* or *hver-gi*, *Lat. quis-que, qui-cunque*, *Grág. Kb. i. 14, 31, 45, 85, 171* (twice), 183, 195, 221, ii. 7, 23, 82, 101: nom. and acc. neut. *hvat-ki* (*quod-que*), i. 34, 155, 162, 183, 244, ii. 77, 140, 154, *Jónsv. 15*, *Íb. 3*; also *hvárt-ki, id.*, *Grág. Kb. i. 61* (twice); gen. *hvers-ki* (*cuius-que*), 238: dat. *hversun-gi* (*cui-que*), 31, 156: acc. masc. *hvern-gi* (*quem-que*), 147, 155, 221, 225, 245, ii. 47, 66: abl. *hve-gi* or *hvi-gi*, *however*, i. 147, 195, ii. 64, 101, 128, 151, *Jónsv. 14*:—plur. acc. neut. *hver-gi* (*quae-que*): dual dat. sing. *hvárun-gi* *megin, on both sides* (of a river), *Grág. Kb. ii. 93*:—even in historical prose, *því at hit næsta sumar gat hvergi ber á Íslandi, the following summer every man gathered berries in Iceland* (to make some kind of wine), *Is. i. 135*, (or are we to read *hvar-gi, everywhere*?). 2. with adverbs; *hvert-ki* (*quocun-que modo*), *Grág. ii. 50*; *nær-gi, whenever* (*ubi-cunque*), i. 191; *hvar-gi, wherever*, 25, 166, 240, ii. 128, 212.

B. In a negative sense, with a few pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and rarely in old poems with substantives: 1. with nouns, in the pr. name *Lopt-ki*, an *ár. ley*, *Is. 19*; with appellatives, *þörf-gi, no need*, an *ár. ley*, *Ílkv. Hjörv. 39*; freq. in *mann-gi, no man*, cp. *Lat. nemo, Íb.*

which is even used in mod. writers and poets; *vært-ki, naught*; *vettu-gi* (dat.) and *vetter-gis* (gen.), *Vsp.*: with adjectives, *ein-gi* (q. v.), *none*, a common word; otherwise rare, *sjálf-gi, 'self-not'*, i. e. *not oneself*, *Is. 29*, an *ár. ley*: with a dat. case of *langr*, *þá löngu-gi, then not for a long time*, *Konr. (MS.)*: with pronouns, in the dual, *hvárt-gi, neither*, *Lat. neuter*, *Grág. Kb. i. 46, ii. 93, 151*; gen. *hvárs-kis* (*neutrius*), freq.; dat. *hvárun-gi* (*neutri*), i. 215; *hvárum-gi*, ii. 63; neut. *hváru-gi*, 216; *hitt-ki, no illud quidem*, *Hm. 21, 23*; *þat-ki*, *Hbl. 6*; *þat-ki at ek fá* (*not even that I get*) *mála minn falslausan*, *Mork. 83*.

2. with adverbs, only in poetry or laws or very old prose; *svá-gi, not so*, *Grág. Kb. ii. 99*, *Mork. 83*; *þá-gi, then not*; *þey-gi, though not*, qs. *þó-gi*; *æva-gi, never*: again, *hver-gi* (q. v.), *nowhere*; *ei-gi* (q. v.), *not*; *aldri-gi* (q. v.), *never*; *hvár-ki* (q. v.), *neither*, are common words in prose and in speech. The negative *-gi* can never be suffixed to verbs (vide *-at*, p. 2); therefore *byð-gi, nom jubeo* (in *Íslands-vaka 61*, a poem of the last century, *Fél. i. 236*), is a spurious imitation of the old idiom; neither can *-at* be put to nouns; *ráð-at* hann *kunni*, *Jónas 105*, ought therefore to be *ráð hann kunni-t*, *issue he knew not*.

C. In an indefinite sense; in a few instances *-gi* seems to be used almost like *Latin quidem* with a preceding negative; *eigi miklo-gi minna, ne multo quidem minus*, *Heiðar. S., Ísl. ii. 360*; *eigi stóru-gi meiri, ne multo quidem majora*, 386; *engi miklo-gi görr...*, *nemo multo quidem plus...*, *Grág. i. 209*; cp. also the adverbs *öllum-gis* or *öldun-gis, quite, altogether* (*allr, -gi*); *einun-gis, only, solely* (*einn, -gi*), both formed from dat. sing.: the obsolete *vel-gi* (qs. *vel-gi*) is ambiguous, being used both in a neg. sense = *not well*, and posit. = *well, bene quidem*, cp. *Is. i. 393*, note; *Hm. 66*, *málun-gi*, is doubtful;—prob. *þyrftig-at málun-gi mat* should be read, *-at* being taken not as a prep. but as a negative verbal suffix, and *-gi* as a positive suffix; *Icel. now say, hann á ekki málungi matar, he does not know where to look for his next meal*.

D. The negative *-gi* is peculiar to Scandin., and no traces of it are found in any Saxon nor German idioms; whereas, as a positive suffix, it is common to all Teutonic tongues, and remains in the *Engl. many* and *any*; 'many' being qs. *man-y* = *man-ever*, 'bomo-cunque', *Goth. manags*, and 'any' qs. *anc-y* = *every-one*; so also is the *g* in *Icel. margr* and *hvángr*, which are remnants—the former of the positive, the latter of the negative *-gi*.

gift, *gista*, u, f. *gift*, vide *gipt*, *gipta*.

GILKR, m., pl. *ir*, [*Dan. gjæk = jester*], a pert, rude person. **COMPS:** **gikka-háttir**, m. *pert manner*. **gikka-ligr**, adj. *pert, rude*; the saying, *hver sem gíkkinn fær af honum hnykkinn, who meddles with a 'gik' will get a kick*.

GIL, n., gen. pl. *gilja*, dat. *giljum*, [*Gbyll* or *Gill* in North. E. and Scot. local names]:—a deep narrow glen with a stream at bottom, like the *Gr. χαράδρα*; brooks and tributary streams flowing through clefts in the fell side to the main river at the bottom of a vale are in *Icel.* called *gil*; very freq. in local names, *Ísfrðinga-gil*, *Branda-gil*, *Hauka-gil*, *Hrafná-gil*, *Heiðra-gil*, *Gilj-á*, *Þver-gil*, vide *Landn.*; (a chasm without water or with stagnant water is not *gil*, but *gjá*; also *gljúfr*, a deep chasm forming the bed of a river), *Valla L. 223*, *Hrafn. 7*, *Eg. 766*, *Ld. 218*, *Krók. 64*, *Fms. vii. 149*, *passim*. **COMPS:** **Gils-bakki**, a, m., prop. *Gill-bank*, a local name, *Landn.*, whence **Gils-bökkingar**, m. pl. the name of a family, *Landn.* **gils-botn**, m. a *gill bottom*, *Sturl. i. 82, 84*. **gils-gjá**, f. a chasm with a gill (rare), *Grett. 111*. **gils-próm**, f. the edge of a gill, *Ld. 218*, *Dropl. 23*, *Grett. 111*.

gilda, t, to be worth so and so, only in mod. usage, esp. in metaph. and impers. phrases, *mig gildir einu, I do not mind*; *láttu þig einu g., never mind*; *hvað sem gildir, at any price*; *hirt aldrei hvað sem gildir, at hætta á ósatt mál*, *Pass. 13. 2*.

GILDI, n. [*gjalda*]; *Ulf. gild = tribute*, *Luke xx. 23*, *Mark xii. 14*; *A. S. gild*; *Hel. geld*; *Frank. chalta*; *Germ. geld = money*; it remains in *Old Engl. weragild*:—*payment, tribute*; this sense is very rare, as *gjal* (q. v.) is the common word; chiefly used in compds, as *nef-gildi, head-tax*; *baug-gildi*, q. v.; *skatt-gildi, a tax*; *skulda-gildi, payment of debts*, *Grág. i. 302*. 2. *recompense*; in the saying, *æ sér til gildis gjof* (*mod. æ sér gjof til gjalda*), *Hom. 146*. 3. *value*; *al-gildi, full-g., whole, full, balf value*; *íð-gildi* or *í-gildi, equivalence*; *hón er karlmanna-ígildi*. **Þ.** *worth, value, esteem*; the phrase, *vera í miklu, litlu, engu gildi, to be in great, small, no repute*; *ón Drottins ráða er aðstoð manns í engu minsta gildi*, *Pass. 9. 2*; freq. in mod. usage, but rare in old writers, *þegar er komizt í gildi við höfðingja eðr kærleika*, *Finnb. 266*.

II. a banquet, feast, [cp. *Dan. gilde*; so called from the fee paid?], *Eg. 20 sqq.*, *Edda 45, 57*, *Fb. i. 283*, *Gpl. 178*, freq. in old poems; the poetical mead is called *Gauta g.*, *Kormak*; or *gildi Grjótdaldr, the cheer of the Giants*; *gefa úlfum gildi, to feast the wolves*, *Lex. Poët.*; to this seems to belong the passage in *Vsp. 27*, *hvárt skyldi Æsir afrað gjalda eðr skyldi goðin öll gildi eiga*, where the *eiga gildi* means *to hold a feast*, with the notion of *making a league or peaceful agreement*, as opp. to *gjalda afrað* (q. v.), *to pay tribute* as a badge of submission.

III. in a technical sense, a *guild*, throughout England and Scandinavia during the Middle Ages; the first guilds in Norway were instituted by king *Ólave* (1066–1093),

Ólafur konungr lét setja Mikla-gildi í Niðarósi, ok mörg önnur í kaupstöðum, en áður voru hvítings-drykkjur (but before there were drinking-bouts), Fms. vi. 440: the guilds were secular brotherhoods or trades' unions (and often became political clubs); they assumed the names of saints or sacred things, as Kross-g., Cross-guild; Ólafs-g., St. Olave's guild (in Norway); Knúts-g., St. Canute's guild (in Denmark), and so on: in Icel. this sense rarely occurs, mælti at einhverri vildis-manna ætti at hefja gildit, Sturl. i. 20; ok var gildit at Ólafs messu hvert sumar, 23; cp. also gildis-fundur, m. a guild-meeting, mentioned in Sturl. i. 58; and gildis-bændr, m. pl. guild-franklins, guild-brothers, 23, (about the middle of the 12th century); but guilds never took root in Icel.: gildis-skáli, a, m. a guild-hall, Fms. viii. 160, ix. 22, D. N. passim: gildis-tíð, n. a guild-term, Fms. viii. 151.

gildingr, m. a thing rated at its full worth, fully measured, Grág. ii. 357, 380: pride, pretension, áu gildingr, 655 xxvii. 2.

gildir, m., in poetry a payer, contributor, Lex. Poët.: a feaster, poet. the wolf that feasts in blood: a guild-brother, Ólafur gilda (gen. pl.), the host of St. Olave's guild-brothers, Geisli 10; Hropts gildar, the champions of Odin, Hd.

gild-leiki, a, m. strength, full size, Grett. 148: mod. stoutness.

gild-liga, adv. stoutly, metaph. with a grand air, Korm. 60.

gildna, ad, to become stout.

GILDR, adj., neut. gilt, [cp. gildi, gjalda; Swed., Dan., and Norse gild]—of full worth, full: 1. a trade term, of full measure, size, quality, and the like: gilt fö, Grág. i. 503; gildr skal tréskjöldr, cf. Gpl. 105, cp. 104; boloxar gildar, N. G. L. i. 126; þeim manni er bæði hefir gildar (full-measured) álvar ok fadma, Grág. ii. 262; gild dagleidd, Bs. ii.

2. valued at, with dat., gildr tveim mörkum, Grág. ii. 86; g. átta aurum, id.; svá gildr, id.; hversu þau sár eru gild, at þou much those wounds are rated, N. G. L. i. 172; tvi-gildr, hálf-g., al-g., of double, half, full worth. II. metaph. complete, absolute, great: g. konungr, Fms. ix. 69; g. höfðingi, xi. 18; gildr húsfræya, Glúm. 349; gildr maðr, Eg. 182; flestir enir gildari menni (honorary), Ld. 106; Hallfreðr var þá sem gildastr, H. was then at his best, Fs. 100; á gildasta aldri, id., Stj. 230: so of things, honum var þat gildr þykkir, a great shock, Isl. ii. 321; með gildum sóma, with great fame, Fms. xi. 18; gild hefur, Isl. ii. 116; gild ferð, a famous journey, Fas. ii. 513.

III. in mod. usage, stout, brawny, cp. Grett. 148: Icel. now say gildr of a man, digr of things; but in compds, mittis-digr, not mittis-gildr; to use digr and digrask (q. v.) for gildr and gildna is now thought rude; but in olden times only digr was used in that sense, e. g. Ólafur Digri, Þorbjörg Digra (a lady); the passage referred to, Grett. 148, comes near the mod. sense of that word, but is not to be so understood.

GILDRA, v. f. a trap, Gpl. 445, Niðr. 3; sem melrakki í gildru, 4; vide knatt-gildra: gildru-merki, n. a trap mark, Gpl. 444: metaph., Fms. i. 221, ii. 48, vi. 145, Mar. 506.

gildra, ad, to trap, Gpl. 444: metaph. to contrive, g. til e-s, ef maðr gildrar til þess at vápn skuli sjálf falla á menn, Grág. ii. 117, Fms. ii. 294, vii. 202; g. til veida, viii. 63, 80; g. svá til, at ..., to contrive so, that ..., Stj. 141, Þiðr. 242, Róm. 257.

gildri, n. the laying a trap, N. G. L. i. 341, 379.

gildri, n. = gildi, [Ulf. gilst, Rom. xiii. 6; O. H. G. gelstar], payment, Grág. Kb. ii. 204.

gilja, ad, [Ulf. gailjan = εἰπαίνειν; Swed. gilja], to beguile a woman, Grett. 161, Krók. 64 (a pun), Bs. i. 238.

Gilli, a, m. [Gael. gillie = a servant], only in Irish pr. names, Fms., Landn. gil-maðr, m. a libertine, Blanda.

GIM, n. [in A. S. gim is masc., and so it seems to be used in Vkv. 5; A. S. gim from Lat. gemma]—in poetry a gem, a jewel; the sun is called fagr-gim, the fair gem; gims gerðr, a lady, Lex. Poët. 2. in poets metaph. fire, Edda (Gl.): never used in prose.

Gimli, a heavenly abode, sal sá hún standa sólu fegra gulli þakðan á Gimli, Vsp. 63; it occurs only there, whence it came into Edda 12; even the gender is uncertain, whether n. or perhaps better dat. of a masc. gimill = himill = himin, n. heaven.

gim-stein, m. a 'gem-stone,' a jewel, Edda 147, Greg. 27, Fms. i. 15, vi. 3, Stj. 191, 254; a name of a poem: gim-ateinaðr, part. set with gems, Karl. 284.

GIN, n. [A. S. gin], the mouth (Germ. rachen) of beasts, Edda 42, Al. 37, Fms. vi. 165; úlf-gin, Bs. i. (in a verse), passim. compds: gin-faxi, a, m. a magical character, Isl. þjóðs. i. 446. gin-flara, u, f. a very low ebb.

gin-koffi, a, m. a mouth-piece, a gag, put in the mouth of animals, Fas. iii. 314. gin-koypt, adj., in the phrase, vera ginkeyptir e-u, to be eager for a thing, prop. open-mouthed as a fish for bait. gin-klofi, a, m., medic. spasmus cynicus, Fél. gin-ljótr, adj. with a bideous mouth.

gingi-braud, n. ginger-bread, H. E. ii. 91.

gin-hafri, a, m. a kind of oats, Edda (Gl.)

ginn, ginnr, or ginnir, m. a juggler, jester, Fms. vi. 295, viii. 307 (in a verse). II. a magical character, Isl. þjóðs. i. 446.

GINN-, or perhaps better ginn-, [cp. A. S. gin or ginn = vast, wide; it seems however better to derive it from the verb *beginnan*, Engl. *begin*, a word used in all Teutonic languages, except the old Scandinavian tongue, where it is unknown, unless in this mythological prefix]—only used as a prefix:

I. in old mythol. words, great, boly: ginn-höllög (adj. pl.) god, the supreme gods, as opposed to Asir and Vanir, the lower gods, Vsp. passim: ginn-regin, n. pl. 'magna numina,' Hm. 143, Haustl. 13, in the same sense as ginnheilög god in Vsp.; in Hým. 4 opp. to tivar (dii); in Alm. god and ginnregin are distinguished, cp. also Hm. 79: ginnungar, m. pl., seems used in the same sense as ginnregin, whence Ginnunga-gap, n. chaos, the formless void, in which abode the supreme powers, before the creation, Edda, Vsp.: later, in the 11th century, the sea between Greenland and America was called Ginnunga-gap, A. A. 295: Ginnunga-himin, m. of the heavenly vault of Ginnunga-gap, Edda 5: Ginnunga-vé, n. pl. the boly places of the Ginnungar, the universe, Haustl. 15: Ginnarr (Ginnir), m., is a name of Odin, prop. = ætherius, and also used of the eagle, the falcon.

II. in an intensive sense only in poets: ginn-viti, a, m. a large fire, Sighvat; perhaps also we may read, Vkv. 5, ginn-fasti, a, m. a great fire in a smithy, for gim fasti.

GINNA, t, to dupe, fool one, Nj. 225, 263, Band. 5, 27, 69, Fms. vi. 205, Edda 36; g. e-t af e-m, Fms. iii. 98; g. e-n at sér, to fall out with one, Vápn. 7:—to intoxicate, lát af at drekka vin, svá at þú gerir þik ginnra, Stj. 428; ferr þessi maðr í tavernis hús, ok ferr eigi fyrr burt en hann er ginntr, Mar.; drykkja var þar óstjórnleg, svá at þeir urðu allir ginntr, Bárð. 26 new Ed.: intoxicating, of liquor, hennar vatn er svá ginntr ok galit, Stj. 84.

ginning, f. imposture, fraud, Fms. vi. 205, Ld. 322, Stj. 267: ginn-ingar-flí, m. a fool, one who runs a fool's errand, Nj. 160; Gylfaginning, the Fooling of Gylfi, a part of the Edda, vide Edda Ub. the beginning.

ginnung, m. a juggler, jester, Fs. 87, Edda (Gl.)

GIPT, gift, f. [gefa], a gift, 656 C. 12, Greg. 37, Hom. 62; Heilags Anda gipt, 625. 30, 655 A. 13. 3: a gift of nature, endowment, Fms. x. 314, Eluc. 27, Edda 144 (pref.): income, N. G. L. i. 345, 347: a wedding, A. S. giftra, giptar-gáfa, u, f. a wedding gift, D. N.: giptar-jörð, f. a dowry farm, N. G. L. i. 356: giptar-kvöld, n. a wedding eve, cp. brúð-gjöf and bekki-jargjöf, N. G. L. i. 356: giptar-mál, n. [Dan. gifter-maal], a marriage, D. N.: giptar-ord, n. marriage, El. 10: giptar-vitni, n. a wedding witness, N. G. L. i. 356.

gipta, u, f. [A. S. gifeðe = fatum, Beowulf], good luck, Ld. 104, Nj. 17, Fms. vi. 299, Fs. 27, 97, Stj. 198, passim; cp. auðna, hamingja, compds: giptu-drjágr, adj. lucky, Fs. 142. giptu-fátt, n. adj. luckless, Fær. 154. giptu-liga, adv. bappily, boding good luck, Fms. iii. 174, Fas. ii. 429.

giptu-ligr, adj. lucky, auspicious, Fms. vi. 9. giptu-maðr, m. a lucky man, Grett. 163, Fms. vi. 274, Fs. 43, 80. giptu-munn, m. the turn of the scale, the crisis of one's luck, Fas. iii. 312. giptu-ráð, n. a good, auspicious match, Vigl. 23.

giptu-samliga, adv. auspiciously, Fms. i. 214, Sturl. ii. 78. giptu-samligr, adj. = giptuligr, Fms. x. 31. giptu-skort, m. bad luck, Fær. 265. giptu-tóm, adj. luckless, Al. 95. giptu-venligr, adj. promising good luck, auspicious, of a man, Njard. 344, Fs. 10.

II. marriage (rare): giptu-mál, n. a marriage, Landn. 110 (v. l. in the MS. Melabók).

gipta, t, to give a woman in marriage: fyrr ákulu grónir grautar-dilarir á hálsi þér, en ek muna gipta þér systur mína, Ld. 210: gipti Húskuldur Gró systur sína, Ld. 24, Nj. 17, Eg. 5, Rm. 20, 37, passim.

II. reflex. to marry, of both man and wife; in old writers the man 'kvángask,' i. e. takes a wife, the woman is 'gipt,' i. e. given away, Fms. ix. 269, Ld. 128 passim; in the course of time the primitive sense of the word was lost, and it came to mean to marry: the saying, það grær áðr en þú giptist, i. e. never mind, it will be healed before thou marriest, addressed to a boy or girl about to cry for a slight hurt.

gipting, f. marriage, in old writers only of a woman, Js. 63, Fms. ix. 269. compds: giptingar-dagr, m. a wedding day, Gpl. 221.

giptingar-maðr, m. one who gives away (parent, warder), Gpl. 212, 215, 229. giptingar-ord, n. = gjaford, marriage, Fms. x. 87.

giptingar-veð, n. wedding-security, i. e. for the dowry, N. G. L. ii. 304. giptingar-vitni, n. a wedding witness, N. G. L. ii. 305.

II. in mod. usage marriage, applying both to man and wife, passim, and in many compds.

GIRDA, d, mod. t, older form gerða, [Ulf. gairdan = περιβάλλω]—to fence, Fms. x. 211, Grett. 168, Grág. ii. 263; cp. gyrða, which means to tie up, gird.

girði, n. materials for fencing, Jb. 100: wood for making boops.

girðing, f. fencing, Fms. x. 212: mod. fences.

Girkir, m. pl. the Greeks; Girkland, n. Greece, mod. Grikkir, Grikkland.

GIRNA, d, [Ulf. gairnan = ἐννοθεῖν; A. S. giron; Engl. to yearn], to desire, in act. used impers., e-n (acc.) ginnir til e-s, 655 xxxviii. 11; cp. fyfa.

II. reflex. gimask, to desire (personally), Stj. passim, Sks. 105, 623, 21, Fs. 4: absol., Fms. i. 262, Sks. 152, Band. 3, Bs. i. 691, v. l.

girnd, *f. desire, lust*, Fms. ii. 238, x. 373, passim. **COMPS:** **girndar-** augu, n. pl. *eyes of lust*, 623, 23, Stj. 54, 125. **girndar-bruni**, -eldr, -logi, a, m. *the burning (fire, flame) of lust*, i. e. *ardent lust*, Greg. 60, Vigl. 22. **girndar-grasar**, f. pl., Stj. 324, rendering of 'Kibroth-hartaavah', Numb. xi. 34. **girndar-hugr**, m. *amour*, Stj. 7. **girndar-rád**, n. a (*foolish*) *love match*, Ld. 128, Fms. iv. 194; veit ek at báðum er þetta girndarád, *ye are both mad with love*, Nj. 49; vide fýsn.

girn, *f.* — **girn**, [Ulf. *gairner*], *yearning, desire*, esp. in compds, met-orda-g., drottunar-g., *ambition*; ís-g., *avarice*; heipt-g., *spite*; á-girn, q. v.; sín-g., *selfishness*; eigin-g., *id.*

girn-liga, adv. *desirably*, Th. 75. **girn-ligr**, adj. *desirable, to be coveted*, Sks. 499; girnilegt til fróðleiks, Gen. iii. 6, passim, Fms. v. 259 (*pleasant, engaging*).

Girakr, adj. *Greek*, Skálda 160, Greg. 75, K. p. K. 74, Fms. vi. passim; mod. Grískr: **Giraka**, u. f. *the Greek language*, Stj. 70, Fms. vii. 96, Skálda 160 passim.

GIŠINN, part. [Swed. *gisten*; Scot. and North. E. *geizened*], *leaky*, of tubs, wooden vessels, freq. in mod. usage.

gima, að, [Swed. *gista*], *to become leaky (gisinn)*.

GISTA, t, [gistr], *to pass the night*; g. at e-s (etc.), Eb. 222, Nj. 15, 74, Ld. 130, Al. 40, Fs. 138; with acc. of the host, g. e-n, *to spend a night with one*, N. G. L. i. 51, 623, 14.

gis-tenntr, part. *with teeth far apart, not closed*.

gisting, f. *a passing the night as a guest at a place, or the place in which one stays, night quarters*, Eg. 37, Nj. 258, Ld. 46, Eb. 266, Sturl. i. 74, Grág. i. 91, Isl. ii. 10, Gret. 149 new Ed., Fbr. 14, Lv. 92, passim.

COMPS: **gistingar-ból**, n. — **gistingarstaðr**, Fbr. 55 new Ed. **gistingar-etaðr**, m. *night quarters*, Isl. ii. 23, 25, 343, Bs. i. 140, Fms. viii. 66, passim.

gizka, að, *to guess*; g. á e-ð, *to guess at a thing*; á-gizkan, *a guess*.

giski, a, m. *a kind of heretofore (of goat-skin?)*; hón horfði upp í fjallit ok veifði gizka eðr dúki, Fs. 59; síðan veifði hann gizka til fjalls ok tók þá af vedrit, 78:—mod. *a scarecrow*. **II.** *an island in Norway*.

GÍFR, n. pl. [A. S. *gífre* = *rapacious*, used as an epithet of the devil, wildfire, etc., and as noun, a *glutton*, vide Grein]:—*witcher, fiends*, = Germ. *unbold*, Vsp. 52, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; freq. in poetry, al-gífr, *pandemonium*, Bragi; gífrs grand, 'witch-bane' = *the god Thor*, Eb. (in a verse); wolves are gífrs hestar, 'witch-horses', Jd., and hræ-gífr, *carion beasts*, Gkr. 2, 29, Lex. Poët.; the simple word is never used in prose, but in compds; it however remains in prose in the following adv.

gífr-liga, adv. *savagely*; láta gífrliga, Sturl. ii. 238, Fas. ii. 424 (of a dog); mod. *exorbitantly*.

gífr-ligr, adj., prop. *savage*; mod. *immoderate, exorbitant*.

GÍGJA, u. f. [Germ. *geige*; mid. H. G. *gige*; old Fr. *gigue*; and to jig in Scot. means to play the fiddle, while in Engl. a jig is a lively dance]:—*a fiddle*, Stj. 181, Hkr. ii. 136, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 25, Fms. vii. 97 (in a verse); this instrument was known at an early age, as a lawyer in Iceland in the first part of the 10th century was called gígja, prob. because of his eloquent pleading or his clear voice, Nj., Landn.

gígjarl, a, m. *a fiddler*, Hkr. i. 30.

gíma, u. f. *a vast opening*, Fb. i. 210; in mod. usage also *gímaldr*, n. *id.*

GÍNA, pret. *gein*, pl. *ginn*; pres. *gín* (Edda 101); sup. *ginit*; in old poems a weak pret. *gindi* also occurs, Arnór, Orkn. 90; pl. *gindu*, Geisli 29, Fms. iii. 4 (in a verse); [A. S. *ginnan*; Engl. *to yawn*; Germ. *gähnen*; Gr. *yalw*]:—*to gape, yawn*, esp. of wild beasts; *gínandi úlfur*, Hm. 84; hann brá lindúk um hödduna ok gein yfir, Fms. i. 36; of wounds, en er gína tóku sár hans, Bjarn. 10; gína við agni, *to snap at the bait*, Hým. 21; gína við flugu, *to snap at a fly*; þóttisk Sigmundur nú yfir flugu gínit bafa, Isl. ii. 25; Miðgörðs-ormr gein yfir oxa-böfudit, Edda 30; vide fluga.

GÍSL, m. [A. S. *gísl*; lost in Engl.; Germ. *geisel*; Swed. *gíslan*; Dan. *gísl*]; *to be distinguished from geisl*; mod. Germ. and Dan. confound the two forms, one of which has *ei* and the other *i* as root vowel; mid. H. G. retained a distinction]:—*a hostage*, Ld. 39, Fms. v. 171, ix. 359, passim. **II.** *a king's officer, a bailiff*; gísl keisarans, Fms. i. 151, cp. Bs. i. 9, i. e. of the German emperor:—*a warder, watchman*, þeir höfðu sett til gísla at gæta hans (of a prisoner), Fms. viii. 23; konungur lagði í þá höfuðs honum ok setti hvervetna fyrir hann gísla (viz. to catch him) hvar sem hann kynni fram at koma, vi. 16:—this sense is very rare, and in Icel. never occurs except in metaph. phrases.

III. *a name, Gísl and Gíslí*; in many compds, þor-gísl, Spá-gísl, Auð-gísl, Her-gísl, but usually by metathesis -gísl, e. g. þor-gíls, etc. **Gísla**, að, *to give as hostage*, Edda 15, Fms. ix. 447, N. G. L. i. 103; menn höfðu gíslat Knúti konungi sonu sína, Hkr. ii. 385; hann hafði veit gísladr (taken as hostage) af Skota-konungi, Orkn. 418 old Ed.; gíslur = gísladr, N. G. L. i. 103; gísla sér land, *to take possession of the land as a hostage*, Fagrsk. 158.

gíslar, f. pl. *sureties, securities*; hann tók gíslar af honum ok bóndum, Eg. 589; hann tók gíslir (v. l. gíslar, gísla) af bóndum, Fms. ix. 313, 499, passim; gísla (the persons) and gíslar (the things) are often used

indiscriminately.

II. metaph. *security, guard*, in the phrase, setja gíslar fyrir, *to guard, secure* (vide gísl II); Hjalti bað hann gæta sín, ok setja þær gíslar fyrir sem honum þætti vænst at þeim mundi duga, Sturl. iii. 7; þá var svá gíslum skipat fyrir at á Heidmörk vóru áttján skip í Mjöri, Fms. viii. 45.

gísling, f. *hostage*, Gpl. 81, Fms. ii. 43, vi. 240, ix. 447, passim; setja gíslingar fyrir = *to guard* (vide gíslar); setti þórir þá gíslingar fyrir Gretti (an outlaw) hvar hann kæmi fram, Gret. 139 C: in the old Swed. law gíslunga-lagh = *the section of law respecting bail and mainprise*, Verel.

gíslar, vide gjöf.

gíslari, a, m. *a giver*, K. Á. 76.

gísl-erfð, f. *a bequest*, Fms. vii. 124, N. G. L. i. 50.

gísl-falr, adj. *to be bad for a trifle*, Fms. vii. 124.

gísl-gölr, m. *a fat bog*, Gpl. 396.

gísl-laust, n. adj. 'gift-less', *without gift*, Sturl. ii. 145, Fms. vii. 106.

gísl-lendingar, m. pl. *feudatories*, Fms. viii. 244.

gísl-lyndi, n. *open-bandedness*, Fms. v. 188.

gísl-mildi, f. *liberality*, Thom. 6 (Ed.).

gísl-míldr, adj. *open-banded*, Karl. 170.

gísl-orð, n. *a match*, of a woman to be married, Fr. *partie*, Eg. 36, 598, Nj. 38, Fms. i. 298, Lv. 38, Alm. 6, passim.

gísl-stóll, n., poet. *a throne*, Lex. Poët., cp. A. S. *gífuol*.

gísl-vaxta, adj. (a maid) *grown up, of marriageable age to be given away*, Gret. 118.

gísl-vinnr, m. *an open-banded friend, benefactor*, Fbr. 204, Sturl. i. 89.

gjald, n. [vide gjöld]:

I. sing. *tribute, payment*; því er gjöf gjaldi betri, at ..., N. G. L. i. 54; gjald þat er Finnar skyldu reida, Eg. 67; seint gengr gjaldit, Fms. iv. 329; þá höfðu bændr gjaldinu, they kept back the payment, vii. 302; beiddi nokkurra fresta um gjaldit, viii. 174; hann lagði gjald á borgina, Ó. H. 23.

II. usually in pl.; hann tók stor gjöld af sumum, Fms. i. 28; til gjalda ok til útgöngu, *payment*, Grág. i. 184; lýsti hann til gjalda ok útgreislru, Nj. 15; stefna til tvedra gjalda, *double payment*, i. e. *double the value*, Grág. ii. 188; gjalda einum gjöldum, *the actual value*, 132; fullum gjöldum, Ó. H. 86; *a fine*, maðr á at taka gjöld um konu, Grág. i. 278; mann-gjöld, *verrgjöld*.

2. metaph. *retribution*; Drottinn sýndi hver gjöld koma munu fyrir ofstapa, 655 xxi. 3; rarely in sing., ella mun þér gjald at verða, thou shalt pay dear for it, Nj. 126:—freq. in eccl. use, synda-gjöld, ill-verka-gjöld, Pass. 32, 11; so in the phrase, góðra gjalda vert, ef ..., i. e. *one must even be thankful, if not ...*; ok góðra gjalda vert ef ekki eru dreppir sumir, Sturl. iii. 266:—*reward, compensation*, in a good sense, æ sér gjöf til gjalda, *gift calls for gift*, Gísl. 28.

GJALDA, pret. *galt*, 2nd pers. *galt*, mod. *galzt*; pl. *galdur*; pres. *geld*; pret. subj. *gyldi*; imperat. *gjalt* or *gjald þú*; sup. pret. *goldit*, *goldinn*; with neg. suff. *gjald-attu*; [Ulf. *as-gildan* = *dwobódowu*; A. S. *gyldan*; Engl. *yield*; O. H. G. *geltan*; old Fr. *ielda*; Germ. *gelten*; Dan. *gjelde*; Swed. *gälla*]:—*to pay money, pay a fee, duty, or the like*, the person in dat., the money in acc., Grág. i. 87, 408, passim, Fær. 120, Fms. iv. 346, xi. 81, Nj. 58, K. p. K. 162, passim:—*to yield, repay, return*, g. gjöf við gjöf, Hm. 42; gjaldit engum illt móti illu, Rom. xii. 17; sakir þær er ek á at g. Ólaf, Ó. H. 213; sögðu, at þeim var sín óhamingja miklu illu goldin, 232; skal ek g. þeim svá útrúleik sinn, 58:—þér eigit at g. aptr (to restore) sendimenn hans manngjöldum, Eg. 575:—*g. leidangr*, *to yield a levy*, Fms. viii. 173.

II. metaph. *to yield or yield up, deliver*; þá guldur þeir Guði andir sínar, they yielded up their souls to God, Blas. 36; gjalt mik lærifedrum mínum, 656 B. 5; væri hann þá andadr goldinn sinum borgar-mönnum, 10. **β.** so in the phrases, g. skynsemi við e-u, *to give (yield) reason for*, Skálda 205, Sks. 787, Johann. 28; g. samkvæði, *to yield, give consent to*, Fms. v. 70, Nj. 233; also *to vote for*, Grág. i. 2, 43; g. varúð, *varhuga*, við e-u, *to be on one's guard against, beware of*, Isl. ii. 369, Fms. ii. 166, vi. 42, Hkr. i. 50; g. e-m fjandskap, *to show ill-will towards*, Ld. 134; g. öfund, Ld. 12.

3. with gen. ellipt., the fine being understood, *to pay for, suffer on account of*; ok munu margir þess g. Nj. 2; njóta e-s denotes *to profit*, gjalda e-s *to suffer on account of another*; þar munuð þit mín gjalda, Vigl. 28; sú harma-bylgjan djúpa, gekk yfir þig þá galztu mín, Pass. 41, 4; svá mun ok vera, segir Njáll, ef þú geldir eigi annarra at, Nj. 147; Helga (gen.) hefir þú goldit at í þessu, Fas. i. 28; hugði, at hann mundi þess víðar koma at hann mundi njóta föður síns en gjalda, Gísl. 73; heldr geldr Leifr þrándar en nýtr frá mér, Fms. ii. 116; geldr at nýbreytni (gen.) konunga ok þessa ens nýja síðar, i. e. *it is a just punishment for the innovation of the king and the new creed*, Ld. 168; konungur sagði, at hón skyldi eigi gjalda frá honum tiltækja föður síns, Fms. ix. 477; part. *gjaldandi*, *a payer*, Grág. i. 394.

gjald-dagur, a, m. *pay-day*, Grág. i. 199, ii. 235.

gjald-fang, n. *payments, equivalents*, Sturl. i. 182.

gjald-gengr, adj. *taken in payment*, Grág. i. 502, Fms. v. 346.

gjald-keri or **gjald-kyri**, a, m. *the king's rent-master or steward*, N. G. L. i. 311, 335, Fms. vi. 12, Gret. 158 A, Jb. 173, Orkn. 204:—mod. *a treasurer*; the word is prob. of foreign origin.

GJALL, n. *cinders* from a smith's furnace.

GJALLA, pret. gall, pl. gullu; pres. gelli, pl. gjalla; pret. subj. gylli; sup. gollit; mod. infin. gella; [A. S. *giellan*; Engl. *yell*; Dan. *gjælde*; Swed. *gälla*]:—to yell:—of birds of prey, to scream, shriek, hrafnar tveir ok gullu hátt, Fms. i. 131; emir gjalla hátt, Sighvat; fuglar syngja, gjalla eðr klaka, Skálda 170; of a bull, to bellow, Fv. i. 545; of things, as of a bow-string, to twang, strengir gelli, Fbr. 206; strengir gullu, Arnór; gjallandi geir, Eg. (in a verse): of a man, to yell, about, hann stökk þá upp ok gall við, Fms. vii. 171; mod. to about out (in reply), hún er gípt dóna fyrir austan, gall einhver við af Neðri-bekkingum, Piltur og Stúlka, p. 73; of an echo, to ring, svá gall í hverjum hamri, Fms. ix. 513, v. l.; so of a blacksmith's hammer, Eg. (in a verse).

gjallr, adj., also spelt **gallr**, ringing, poet. epithet of gold, a shield, weapon, horn, Fas. 111 (in a verse), Vsp. 42, Haustl. 1, Fm. 9, 20; gallir geirar, Ó. H. 23; of a person weeping, Skv. 3. 33; as the word is rare and obsolete, esp. in the form gallr, transcribers and editors have in some passages wrongly put the well-known gamlir (old) where that word yields no sense, as in Vsp. l. c., Ó. H. l. c. 2. as subst., the sea, a sword, shield are called gjallr, the resounding, Edda (Gl.)

gjalti, vide góltr.

gjarda, u, f. a bood, Edda (Gl.)

gjardari, a, m. a cooper, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10.

GJARN, adj., compar. gjarnari; superl. gjarnastr; [Ulf. *gairns*, only once; A. S. *georn*; Germ. *gern*; lost as adj. both in Dan. and Swed.; cp. gerr above, which is only used in a limited sense]:—eager, willing, Fms. iv. 81, Dropl. 19; a saying, gjörn er hönd á venju, Grett. 130; with gen., gjarn e-s, 656 C. 24, passim; used in a great many poet. compds, but also freq. in prose, as in god-g., gentle; ill-g., malevolent; ófund-g., envious; metorð-g., ambitious; varu-g., loving rest; ó-gjarn, avaricious; fé-gjarn, covetous; sún-g. and eigin-g., selfish; óbil-g., unyielding; nám-g., eager for learning; háð-g., scoffing; ó-gjarn, unwilling; sátt-gjarn, peaceful; vide Lex. Poët. p. 246.

gjarna, mod. gjarnan, adv. willingly, Nj. 57, Lv. 20, Eg. 234, Fms. i. 79, Isl. ii. 441, Bret. 34, Sks. 241, Orkn. 158.

gjarnliga, adv. willingly, Bs. i. 355.

gjarn-samliga, adv. = gjarnliga, Sks. 221.

GJÁ, f., gen. gjár, acc. and dat. gjá; pl. gjár, gen. gjá, dat. gjám, mod. gjár; [a Scand. word, akin to *giua*; found in the north of Scotland in the form *geow*, *geow*: cp. Gr. *χάσμα*]:—a chasm, rift, in fells or crags; hrinda þeim fyrir björg eðr í gjár, Fms. ii. 238; til þess er hann kemr at gjá einni, en sú gjá gengr um eyra þvera, fyrir annan enda gjárinna, hinu-megin gjárinna, yfir gjána, etc., Fær. 170, 171; kasta hringinum í gjár eða votn, Bs. i. 329; milli gjá ok gljúfra, Stj. 90; at enni efri gjánni, Nj. 224; also freq. in local names, Almanna-gjá, the famous rift in Thingvalla, Nj. 113, 246, 247, Sturl. i. 206, Landn. 312, v. l.; Hrafn-gjá, Brimils-gjá, Kúlu-gjá; it often denotes a rift with a tarn or pool at bottom, whereas gl is a rift with running water. compds: gjár-bakki, a, m. a rift brink (that of the Almanna-gjá), Nj. 224. gjár-barmr, m. the edge of a geow, Fas. iii. 414. gjár-munni, a, m. the mouth of a geow, Fas. iii. 415. gjár-skúti, a, m. a geow-nook, Bárð. 166.

gjá-hamarr, m. the upper wall of the Almanna-gjá, Grág. i. 26.

GJÁLFR, m., gen. fr, poet. the din of the sea, the swelling waves, Sks. 148:—the sea, freq. in poetry and in poet. compds, vide Lex. Poët.; in prose Icel. say, orða-gjálfr, 'word-din,' empty sounding words, flood of phrases. gjálfr-ligr, gjálfr-samr, gjálfrugr, adj. noisy, roaring, Sks. 192. Ships are gjálfr-dýr, gjálfr-marar, gjálfr-stöð, steeds of the sea, Lex. Poët.

gjálfra, ad, to roar, of the sea: to batter.

gjálgrun, f. [cp. *gjelg* = din, Ivar Aasen], idle talk, prating, Isl. ii. 139.

gjá-lifi, n. = gjóli.

Gjálpr, f. [A. S. *gealp*; Hel. *gelp*; Engl. *yelp*], *Yelper*, name of a giantess, Edda; from gjálpa, ad, to yelp.

gjár, yesterday, vide gær.

GJÓ, f. [cp. Engl. *gay*], enjoyment, esp. in a bad sense, sensuality, Sks. 435. compds: gjó-lifi, n. a 'gay,' i. e. vain, life; g. eðr ofdrykkjur, Fms. viii. 106 (v. l.), Stj. 161. gjóliða-menn, m. pl. vain persons, Fms. viii. 238, v. l. gjó-menn, n. pl. id., Sks. 366; in mod. usage

gjó-lifi, n. (and gjá-lifr, adj.), a life of pleasure, a gay, idle life, Vidal., Pass. 4, 10.

GJÖÐR, m. [gjo, Ivar Aasen], a bird, *falco balaictus*, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 316, Róm. 382, Þidr. 93.

gjóla, u, f. a gust of wind.

GJÓSA, pret. gaus, mod. gaus, pl. gusu; pres. gýss, mod. gýs; pret. subj. gysi; part. gosinn; [a Scand. word not found in Saxon nor Germ., cp. Engl. *gush*]:—to gush, break out, of a furnace, volcano, or the like; þar gaus upp stundum eldr, Nj. 204; hann sá eld mikinn g. upp, Grett. 96; gaus ór honum spýja (a vomit) mikil, Eg. 216; fróða gaus ór kjapti þeim, Fas. i. 425; svá sem þar gjósi upp svartr reykr, Sks. 203; gaus upp grátr, Róm. 234.

gjóta, u, f. a gush, Edda 99, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse).

gjós-wör, f. a 'gush-vein,' an artery, Sturl. iii. 97.

GJÓTA, pret. gaut, pl. gutu; pres. gýtr; pret. subj. gyti; part. gotinn;

[Ulf. *gutan*; A. S. *geotan*; O. H. G. *giutan*; Germ. *giessen*; Dan. *gøde*; Swed. *giuta* = to cast (of metal), but this sense is not found in the Icel.]:—to drop, throw, cast one's young, with dat.; Icel. say keffa or keza (kálf), of a cow, whale, deer; kasta, of a mare; kæpa, of a seal (køpe, a young seal); hrygna, of a fish; gjóta, of a cat, dog, fox, mouse, and of a fish, to spawn; whence gota, spawn; got-rauf, q. v.; þá gjóta þess hrognum sínum, Sks. 46; nýgotinn hvolpr, a new-dropped cub (dog, kitten).

2. in the phrase, gota augum, to twinkle, Fas. iii. 497. gjóta hornauga, to look askant.—That gjóta was originally used in a nobler sense may be inferred from the fact that the names of two Teutonic people, the Gautar (Gauts) and Gotar (Goths, = the born, Lat. *nati*) are in all likelihood derived from the same root.

gjóta, u, f. [Dan. *gyde*], a narrow lane.

GJÖF, f., gen. gjafar, pl. gjafir, later gjafir; dat. gjöfum; [Ulf. *gabo*; A. S. *gifu*, *geofu*; Engl. *gift*; Germ. *gabe*, whence mod. Swed. *gåfva*; Dan. *gave*, and Icel. *gjafa*]:—a gift, Nj. 7, 163, Eg. 33, Fms. i. 296, n. 105, x. 47, Bs. i. 76, 143, N. G. L. i. 8, passim; in mod. usage Icel. distinguish between gjöf and göta, using the latter of the gifts of nature, gifts of mind, cleverness, but gjöf in a material sense. The ancients were fond of exchanging gifts, which were either a part of hospitality or tokens of friendship; the former were munificent, the latter might be small, Hm. 51: at a feast (wedding, funeral, or the like) the host used to make gifts to all his more honoured guests at departure; the technical phrase for this was, leysa menn út með gjöfum, to dismiss with gifts; voru alla menn með gjöfum brott leystir; hence útlauðir, departure from a feast, Sturl. iii. 268; a departing friend or visitor had to be dismissed with a gift (kynnis-gjöf, Fms. vi. 358). The gifts consisted chiefly of weapons and costly clothes; but favourite gifts were a steed (Bjarn. 55, 58) or oxen of a fine breed (Sturl. i. 106), hawks, tents, sails, white bears (Ó. H. ch. 114, Fms. vi. ch. 72–75, 100, Hung. ch. 2), or short anything that was rare and costly, görsimi, metfé. Again, friends had to exchange gifts, so as to cement their friendship, cp. Havamal passim,—vápnun ok váðum skulu vinir gleðjask; gefendr ok endrgetendr erusk lengst vinir, 40; gjalda gjöf við gjöf, 41; geði skaltu við hans (viz. the friend) blanda ok gjöfum skipta, 43; glík skulu gjöld gíofum, 45; sýtir æ glöggr við gjöfum, 47. Gifts were obligatory, and were a token of grace and goodwill on the part of giver and receiver. A gift when received was called the 'nautr' of the giver, e. g. a ring or sword presented by a king was konungs-nautr. The instances in the Sagas are very many, e. g. Eg. ch. 36, 81, Ld. ch. 7, 27, 43, 45, Sturl. passim, Glúm. ch. 6, 25, Vápu. p. 19, Hrafn. 23, Lv. ch. 14, 15, Ó. H. ch. 114, Har. S. Gilla ch. 16, Hung. ch. 13, 17, Páls. S. ch. 16, and last, not least, the curious Gautr. S.; the remark of Tacit. Germ. ch. 21, gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant nec acceptis obligantur, is only partly true; ást-gjafir, love-gifts; vin-gjafir, friend-gifts, cp. Gr. *férim*, Ó. H. 125; hefudar-gjöf, a fatal gift; jóla-gjöf, a Yule present, Eg. ch. 70; sumar-gjafir, summer-gifts, on the day when summer begins, compds: gjafa-laust, n. adj. dismissed without gifts, Nj. 167, Fms. vii. 106, Sturl. iii. 268. gjafa-leysa, n. scanty gifts, Fms. v. 188. gjafa-akripi and gjafa-víxl, n. exchange of gifts, Gisl. 13, 96, Bs. i. 82:—in a technical sense, brúð-gjöf (q. v.), bekkjar-gjöf (q. v.), morgun-gjöf, a bride-gift, beuch-gift, morning-gift, cp. N. G. L. i. 27, 29, 51, passim; til-gjöf, a dowry,—all referring to a wedding; með-gjöf = fullga, q. v.; ó-gjöf, q. v.; milli-gjöf, discount; lif-gjöf, pardon; ofanu-gjöf, rebuke; Icel. also give the name to juddering, setja á gjöf, hence gjafar-mál, n. fuddering, baur, Gpl. 442.

gjöfull, adj., pl. gjöflir, munificent, Eg. 42, Fms. v. 240, Bs. i. 61; with gen., g. sins fjár, Hm. 38; stór-gjöfull, q. v.

GJÖGB, f. a cleft, rift; gljúfr ok gjögrar, Bs. i. 200; rare, but still existing as the local name of a fishing-place in north-western Icel., (Gjögr, or á Gjögr), used as neut.

gjöggra, ad, to reel, stagger (now skjöggra), Fas. ii. 350 (in a verse).

GJÖLL, f. [vide gjalla], din, alarm (poët.) compds: Gjallar-brú, n. the bridge leading to Hel, vide Edda. Gjallar-horn, n. the horn of Heimdal, Edda, Vsp.

GJÖLNAR, f. pl. [Engl. *gills*; Dan. *gjaller*; Swed. *gälf*]:—the gills of a fish, Edda (Gl.); elsewhere rare, tálkn (q. v.) being the common word.

gjólnir, m. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)

GJÖRD, f., pl. gjardar, mod. gjardir, [Ulf. *gairda* = *gairh*; Engl. *gird*, *girdle*; Dan. *gjord*]:—a girdle, Isl. ii. 340, Sks. 403, freq.; wöðul-g., a saddle-girth; megin-g., main girdle, the belt of Thor, vide Edda; poet. the sea is called jardar-g., earth-girdle:—a hoop on tubs, botn-g., a bottom hoop:—a kind of lady's bead-gear, in western Icel. a kerchief wrapped round the head.

gláða, ad = gleðja, to gladden, but only in pres., Hkv. i. 44, Höfuðl. 17, Fsm. 48; in prose, Fas. i. 221, Barl. 60.

gláðel, n. [from Lat. *gladiolus*], a kind of sword, Ld. 330, Þidr.

gláð-látr, adj. cheerful, Grett. 140 A, Fas. iii. 219.

gláðliga, adv. gladly, friendly, Nj. 177, Fms. xi. 376; gladly, willingly, i. 102, ix. 254, Fas. i. 218.

gláðligr, adj. glad, bright, cheerful, Fms. vi. 357.

glað-mæltr, adj. *talking cheerfully*, Fms. i. 19, ii. 109.

gláðna, að, to be gladdened: esp. of the sky, to brighten, clear up, það gláðnar til; and of a face, það gláðnar yfir honum, his face brightens.

gláðning, f. *gladdening*, Mar.: *good cheer*.

GLAÐR, adj., fem. glöð, neut. glatt, compar. gladari, superl. gladastr; [A.S., Engl., Swed., and Dan. *glad*; it does not occur in Ulf. nor in Germ.; in Hel. *gladmood* = *glad-mood* (twice), vide Schmeller; cp. also Lat. *laetus*]:—*glad, gladsome*; gláðr ok reifr skyli gumna hvert um sinn biðr bana, Hm. 14; ek væra gladari ef þú værir með hundræð manns, Lv. 80; smóts manns hjarta verðr sjaldan glatt, Hm. 54; Gunnarr varð g. við þat, Nj. 42; Flósi var allra manna gladastr ok bestir heim at sækja, most cheerful of all men and the best to visit, 354, cp. Eb. 88, Fms. i. 31; gláðr í máli, vi. 59; hraustr ok g., x. 420; gláðr ok spurall, iv. 82; gláðr, heilhugaðr, vitr, Fagrsk. 14; glöð trú, cheerful faith, Lex. Poët.; drekka gláðr inn góða mjóð, Gm. 13; drekka glöð úr gullnum kerum, 7; ok þótti gláðara (*pleasant*) at tala við Helgu en vera í starfi með kaupmönnum, Ísl. ii. 212: acc. adverb, taka gláðan á e-u, to take it gladly, Fms. xi. 112; ó-gláðr, sad, moody.

II. gláð, brígt, of the sky, weather; tunglið skín glatt, Fas. iii. 622; veðr glatt, Þjal. 47; þat ljús gaf gláðan veg, Bs. ii. 109; eldarnir voru sumir sem gláðastir, Gisl. 126; of gold, Bs. ii. 142: freq. in mod. usage, gláða sólskin, *glad sunsine*; gláða tunglskin, *bright moonsine*; loga glatt, to blaze merrily; eldrinn logar þess gláðar, Vidal. i. 145: the phrase, sjá aldregi gláðan dag, never to see a sunny day, be dull and downcast; Glöð, f., pt. name of a heil (cp. Engl. *a merry peal*), Fms. vi.

GLAÐR, m., poet. a horse, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 30, vide Lex. Poët.

gláð-væri, mod. **gláð-værd**, f. *gladness*, Sturl. i. 206, ii. 125.

gláð-værr, adj. *gladsome, cheerful*, Bs. ii. 89, Magn. 474.

GLAM, mod. **glamr**, m. [cp. *glamur*], a tinkling sound, Finn. 348, Fms. xi. 129; noise, Hom. 34; gny ok glamr, a clash of weapons, Fms. vi. 156; ára-glam, a dash of oars; orða-glamr, tinkling words; Skála-glam, a nickname, 'Tinkling-scale', xi. 128, 129. **Glammaðr** or **Glömmuðr**, m. a nickname, *Tinkler*, Landn.

glama, ð, to twaddle, talk idly, Hm. 30.

glampi (or **glanpi**?), a, m. a ray of light; akin to *glennr*.

glanni, a, m. a reckless jester, Edda (Gl.) comps: **glanna-logr**, adj. boyenish. **glanna-skapr**, m.

glansi, a, m. [mod. from Germ. *glanz*], glitter.

GLAP, n. *hallucination*, seems only to be used in pl. glöp, as *elli-glöp*, *dotage*: a law term, *states in law proceedings*, Grág. i. 10.

glap-máli, adj. *speaking vainly*, Ad. 1.

glapna, að, to grow blunt or dim; glapnaði honum heyrn ok sýn, Eg. 754; hveru honum glapnaði sona-eignin, Fms. iv. 321.

glapp, n., pl. glöpp, only in the phrase, höppum og glöppum, by 'baps and gaps,' by *babazard*; and in comps, **glappa-akot**, n. as a law term, a chance shot, a misap (shooting one inadvertently), N. G. L. i. 157, cp. § 27:—in mod. usage, a blunder, slip: **glappa-verk**, u. accidental mischief done, Fs. 160.

glappast, dep. to blunder.

glap-ræði, n. a blunder, Band. 4.

glap-skuld, f. a fool's fine for pranks or foolish acts, Hallfr.

glap-stigr, m. a fool's path, a stray path, cp. the Dan. saying, *gjensti bliver ofte glapsti*.

glap-víg, n. accidental manslaughter, Landn. 180.

GLAS, n. *glass*, vide *gler*. **glas-kor**, n. a glass vessel; glaskeri ber eg minn (féjóð i, Pass. i. 37, cp. 2 Cor. iv. 7).

Glástr, m. the Glassy, name of a grove with golden leaves, Edda.

GLATA, að, (the old pres. *glatir*, K. þ. K. 66, Sks. 700; mod. *glatar*), with dat. to destroy, slay; at glata manndráps-mönnum, Hom. 43, Stj. 643; ella mun ek g. þér, 656 B. 4; with acc. a Latinism, 673, 55, Mar. passim: to ruin, esp. in mod. sense, glata önd ok líkama, Blas. 48; to lose, til þeirra óðala er nú glatar hann, Sks. 512; þú gláusk þau aðræð fyrir honum, 700; hverfr fú þat eðr glatizt á annan veg, K. þ. K. 66; ef maðr áinnr fjárlut manns ok hefir eigandi glatað, Gpl. 546; góta þú nem ok glata (*imperat.*) eigi, Sl. 32.

glatan and **glötun**, f. *perdition*, esp. in eccl. sense, 671. I. 625, 75, Sks. 654, 661, freq. in N. T., Vidal., Pass.

GLAUMR, m. [glam, cp. Scot. *glamer* = noise], a merry noise, esp. at a banquet; var þar inn at heyrta glaumr mikill, Ld. 170; glaumr ok horna-akol, Eb. 28; sat við drykkju, þar var g. mikill, Eg. 303; glaumr mikill ok fjölmenni, Fms. xi. 108; g. ok gleði, Sturl. i. 23, 24, Fms. iv. 48; gny ok glaum herliðsins, Hkr. iii. 65: freq. in mod. usage, g. heimisins, g. veraldar, the noise and bustle of the world, Vidal. 2. in old poetry *joy, merriment*; glaums andvana, cheerless, Gkv. 2. 41; bella glaumi, 29; manna g., joy (society) of men, Skm. 34; glaumr þvætr, the cheer (the heart) sinks, Glüm. 339 (in a verse).

β. a lusty crowd of men; va-glaumr, a host of warriors, Gm. 21.

GLÁMR, m. a poet. name of the moon, Edda (Gl.):—the name of a ghost in Grett. S., see the famous ghost story in that Saga, ch. 34-37; the word is interesting on account of its identity with Scot. *glamour*, which shews that the tale of Glam was common to Scotland and Iceland,

and thus much older than Grettir (of the year 1014, cp. *glam* = a *ghostly-looking man*, Ivar Aasen). **glám-sfni**, f. (in mod. usage also *glám-skygni*, f. and *glám-skygn*, adj.), 'glam-sight', *glamour, illusion*, Grett. 115 A, Sturl. i. 179, Stj. 401. Judges ix. 36, Ölk. 36 (*blunder*), Þorst. Síðu H. 178: Icel. also say, *glám-bökkur*, m., in the phrase, að flýgja e-u á glámbekk, to throw a thing on the 'glamour-bench,' i. e. to fling it carelessly about where it can be taken by any one, or lost. **glám-blesóttir**, adj. a horse with a moon-shaped blaze on the forehead. **Gláma**, u, f. the name of a glacier.

glápa, t, to stare vacantly; gláp, n. a stare.

GLEDA, u, f. [A. S. *glida*; Engl. *glead*; Scot. *glad*], a kite, Brest. 50.

GLEÐI, f. [gláðr; Swed.-Dan. *glæde*], *gladness, merriment, good cheer*; in old writers esp. of enjoyment at a festival, story-telling, music, sport of any kind; leikar ok aliskyns gleði, Fs. 25; gleði ok gaman-ræður, 72; g. ok góð fylgd, 130; lítill var gleði manna at bóðinu, Ísl. ii. 251; var þar þá gleði mikil, Nj. 354; eptir þat fór fram g. ok skemtan, Ld. 202; kvaðsk mundu undir standa með þeim um hverja gleði er þeir vildu fram hafa, Sturl. i. 20; tóku þeir þar veizlu góða ok höfðu gleði mikla, Eg. 371; gleði ok góð Jól, Grett.; þar var gleði mikil, leikar ok fjölmenni, Sturl. iii. 258; górdi hann sik létan við alþýðu ok átti alþýðu-gleði, Bs. i. 680; górdisk þá gleði mikil í hallinni, Fms. i. 162; drukku með mikilli gleði ok skemtan, iv. 82; glaumr ok g. (vide above); vilda ek nú til þess mæla at ér tækizt upp nokkura gleði nýja til skemtunar mönnum, xi. 109; eptir þetta voru leikar upp teknir, gengu Fossverjar fyrir gleðinni, Vigl. 24: in the Middle Ages the wakes were often called **gleðir** (pl.), Jóna-gleði, Christmas games, etc. comps: **gleði-bragð**, n. merry looking, Nj. 118. **gleði-búnaðr**, m. festival gear, Stj. 52, Sks. 39. **gleði-dagar**, m. pl. days of merriment, happiness, Grett. 151 A. **gleði-fullr**, adj. joyful, Fb. ii. 331. **gleði-hljómr**, m. a merry peal. **gleði-kendr**, part. merry, i. e. tipsy, Stj. 424. **gleðli-gr**, adj. bappy, Stj. 33. **gleði-maðr**, m. a cheery man; Ingimundr var hinn mesti g. ok fékk sér allt til skemtunar, Sturl. i. 19, Eg. 3, 146, Lv. 74. **gleði-mót**, n. = *gleðibragð*, Nj. 118. **gleði-ord**, n. words of joy, Vigl. 89 new Ed. **gleði-raust**, f. a merry voice. **gleði-spell**, n. a kill-joy, Mag. **gleði-stundir**, f. pl. merry, bappy hours, Vigl. 23. **gleði-songvar**, m. pl. glad songs, hymns, Stj. 50. **gleðivist**, f. a merry sojourn, Lv. 75.—*Gleði* in the sense of Lat. *gaudium* is freq. in mod. use, but old writers prefer *súgnur* in the abstract sense; ó-gleði, sadness, despondency, Lv. 75: medic. ailment, cp. the phrase e-m er óglatt, one is ailing.

gleðill, m. a nickname, Landn.

gleðja, pret. gladdi; pres. glæðr; part. gláðr; sup. glatt:—to gladden, enliven, make glad, Hom. 18, 159, Fms. v. 49, Fas. i. 122: reflex. to be glad, rejoice, Eg. 55, Ísl. ii. 360, Fms. i. 261, vi. 60, Sks. 551, Fb. i. 405: to brighten, sem daginn gláðisk, Verel.

gleðr, adj., neut. gleitt, [glíða, qs. líða, cp. glíðna], standing astraddle, with one's legs wide apart, Sturl. ii. 106, freq. in mod. usage.

Gleipnir, m. the Lasso, name of the mythol. fetter in Edda 19.

glenna, t, to open wide the mouth, fingers, or the like (a slang word); greipa-glennir, a nickname, Ísl. þjóðs.

glenna, u, f. *mummery*, N. G. L. ii. 424: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 192.

Glennr, m., mythol. the husband of the Sun, Edda.

GLENS, n. *gibing, fun, a gibe, jest*, Fms. ii. 279, Ld. 220, Ísl. ii. 393. comps: **glens-ligr**, adj. gibing, Fms. ii. 182. **glens-mikill**, adj. full of gibes, Háv. 4. **glens-yrði**, n. pl. (and orða-glens), gibes, fun, Fms. iii. 80.

glensa, að, to jest, gibe, 655 xxxii. 2, Sturl. iii. 170.

glensan, f. *gibing*, Sturl. iii. 165.

GLEPJA, pret. glapði; sup. glapið or glapt; pres. glep; [glap]:—to confuse one in reading, speaking, or the like, Nj. 33: as a law term, to confound, glepja sókn, vörn, górd, Grág. i. 60, 382; g. þingfór, þing-reið, ii. 78; ok varðar þeim fjorbaugs-garð ef þeir góra eigi ok hvegi er þeir glepja, i. 485: to beguile, Fms. i. 7, ii. 7, vi. 163, vii. 173, viii. 391, Eg. 587, La. 20, Eb. 252. 2. reflex. to be confounded; hugði hann at glepjask mudi þerririnn (of weather), Eb. 152; hveru honum glapðisk sona-eignin, Ld. 236, O. H. 145 (vide *glapna*).

glepsa, að, an iterat. to snap, bite, 655 xxxi. 7, Al. 144.

GLER, n. [A. S. *glas*; Engl. *glass*; Germ. *glas*; early Dan. *glar*; the mod. Dan. and Swed. *glas* seem to be borrowed from Germ.; Icel. distinguish between *gler* (glass) and *glas* (a small glass bottle); but s seems to be the original consonant, and the word is akin to *Glástr*, *glys*, *glæsa*, q. v.]:—the word originally meant *amber*, 'succinum' quod ipsi (viz. the Germans) *glæsium* vocant, Tacit. Germ. ch. 45; glass beads for ornament are of early use; quantities are found in the great deposits (in cairns and fens) of the earliest Iron Age, but only in a single instance in a deposit of the Brass Age (which ends about the beginning of our era), vide Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 118; and such is the sense of the word in the three places that it occurs in old heathen poems: magical Runes were written on glass, Sdm. 17: metaph., nú er grjót þat at gleri orðit, now those stones are turned into gler, of an altar 'glassed' with sacrificial blood, Hdl. 5; cp. also the curious reading,

brestra í gleri, *to be shivered, to break into shivers*, Hym. 29.—the reading of Kb., 'í trau,' is a gloss on the obsolete phrase:—*glas* also occurs twice or thrice in A. S. poetry, but not in the oldest, as Beowulf, vide Grein. For window-panes glass is of much later date, and came into use with the building of cathedrals: a Danish cathedral with glass panes is mentioned in Knyt. S. ch. 58 (year 1085); in Icel. the first panes brought into the country were probably those presented by bishop Paul to the cathedral at Skálholt in the year 1195; the ancient halls and dwellings had no windows in the walls, but were lighted by louvres and by round openings (*gluggar*) in the roof, covered with the caul (of a new-born calf, called *skjall* or *líkna-belgr*) stretched on a frame or a hoop and called *skjár*: these are still used in Icel. farms; and Icel. distinguish between the round small caul windows (*skjár* or *skjá-gluggar*) and glass windows (*glær-gluggar*):—*háll sem glær, slippery as glass*, of ice, Nj. 144: in eccl. and later writings, Hom. 127, Sks. 424, Vm. 21, Fas. iii. 393: in the saying, *sjaldan brýtr gæfu-maðr glær*. COMPS: *glæraugu*, n. pl. 'glass-eyes,' *spectacles*. *glær-gluggar*, m., vide above, Fms. iii. 187, xi. 271–276, Bs. i. 131, B. K. 98, Vm., Pm. passim. *glær-hallr*, m. a glass stone, *agate*. *glær-hálka*, u. f. (*glær-háll*, adj.), *slippery as glass*, of ice. *glær-himinn*, m. a sky-light, Hom. 130, Mag. 5. *glær-kaleikr*, m. a glass calice, Hom. 138. *glær-ker*, n. a glass vessel, Mar. 603, Am. 58. *glær-lampur*, m. a glass lamp, Vm. 129, 162. *glær-pottur*, m. a glass pot, Þidr. 164. *glær-steinar*, m. pl. glass stones, *agates*, Edda 68. *glær-tölur*, f. pl. glass beads, Þorl. Karl. 374, belonging to the gear of a heathen prophetic. There is a curious Icel. local name *Glær-á*, f. *Glass Water*, Eb.,—perhaps from the Gaelic *glas*, *dark-gray*.

glætta, u. f. *banter*, Fms. iii. 9, x. 141, Sturl. i. 69. *glætta*, u. f., or *glöttun*, f. *banter, raillery*, Fms. ii. 9, Sturl. i. 69. *glöttu-atsókn*, f. a *feint or ruse to provoke the enemy to attack*, Fms. x. 141.

glöttask, tt, dep. *to banter, rail against one*; g. við e-n, Fms. ii. 180, Fær. 51, Grett. 101 A: milit. *to taunt, provoke the enemy*, Fms. vi. 151, viii. 49, 405.

glöttillga, adv. *tauntingly*, Fms. ii. 13. *glötting*, f. *banter, raillery*, Fær. 109: gen. as adv. *glöttingar-bára*, u. f. a *splashing (no trifling) wave*.

glötinn, adj. (*glötti*, *glöttun*), *bantering*, Sturl. i. 69 C. *glöttunarmádr*, m., engi g., *not a man to be trifled with*, Nj. 105.

GLETTIR, m. *banter, raillery, taunting*; and as a milit. term, a *feint or ruse to irritate or provoke the enemy*; þeir létu vakka við skipin ok höfðu nokkut svá í glett, Fms. viii. 289; munum vér ganga í glett við borgarmenn, ok vita ef vér getum ginnu þá frá borginni, Stj. 364. Josh. viii. 5; ekki mun ek eggja þik at fara í glett við þá Svía, *to provoke the Swedes*, Fær. 88; eigi leiddisk þeim enn at vit eigimk við glettur, Sturl. i. 69; ríð ekki í glett við oss, því at úsýnt er hvárt vér þolum þér þat, ii. 52.

GLEÝMA, d, [glauur, q. v.; Swed. *glömma*; Dan. *glemme*; but unknown to Germ. and Saxon]:—prop. *to make a merry noise*; this sense is almost obsolete, but occurs in Bret., þeir gleymdu þar yfir, *they held a bout around the horse*, 94: reflex. *to be merry*, Merl. i. 52. II. metaph. *to forget*, with dat.; at hann gleymi öllum Guðs boðordum, Fms. v. 217, xi. 235, Barl. 7, 56, Al. 12, Sks. 743, passim: absol., Edda 154 (pref.), Sks. 238: with acc., Karl. 524 (rare): with infin., freq. in mod. usage, eg gleymdi að taka það: with gen., a Latinism, Stj. 78.

3. in a pass. sense, *to be forgotten*, Th. 79. *gleyming*, f. *forgetfulness*, Stj. 212, Hom. 125, Barl. 130. *gleymr*, m. *pranks, jollity, Björn*. (in a verse); vide glauur. *gleym-samligr*, adj. *forgetful*, Sks. 451 B. *gleymaska*, u. f. *forgetfulness*, H. E. 494, Stj., N. T., Vidal., Pass.

GLEÝPA, d and t, [cp. Dan. *glube, glubsk* = voracious], *to gulp down*, swallow, Stj. 193, Barl. 56, Edda 8, Fms. iii. 216, Eluc. 10.

gleyping, f. a *gulping down, swallowing*, Stj. 236. *gleypir-næmr*, adj. *quick at learning* (of children); hann er g. *glíðna*, að, *to fall asunder, go to pieces*; því at bótin glíðnar frá fatinu apr, Matth. ix. 16.

GLINGR, m. [A. S. *gleng* = *abusey things*], a *toy*, Fas. iii. 219; barna-*glingr*, a *child's toy*, freq.

glingra, að, *to toy, trifle with*.

GLISSA, t, [Norse *glisa*], *to grin*, Hm. 30, but obsolete in Icel.

GLIT, n. 'glitter,' used of *brocades or rich tissues*; oft í glit af gulli, Gisl. 21; dúkr hálfr með sprang, hálfr með glit, Pm. 123. COMPS:

glit-ábreiðna, u. f. a *brocade cover*. *glit-dúkr*, m. a *brocade stuff*. *glit-öfnn*, part. *brocaded*. *glit-vefnaðr*, m. *brocade weaving*.

glíta, að, [Ulf. *glitumjan* = *σπρίβειν*, Mark ix. 3; Hel. *glítan*; O. H. G. *glizan*]:—*to glitter*, Fms. viii. 350 (v. l.), ix. 301, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse); glítar & vápnin, Karl. 254.

glítaðr, part. *tissued*, Vm. 5. *Glitnir*, m. a mythical name of the Golden Hall in heaven, Gm. 15.

glitra, að, = *glíta*, Barl. 74, Karl. 358, Fms. viii. 350. *glit-rauðr*, adj. *gleaming red*, Fas. iii. 491.

glitsamligr, adj. *glittering*, Sks. 530.

glitta, tt, = *glíta*; það glittir í e-ð, a *thing glitters far away*.

glíka and *líka*, adv. also, freq. in mod. usage and always without the g.

glíkindi and *líkindi*, n. pl. *likelihood*; skaði meiri en ek mætti at glíkindum ráða, Ld. 126, Band. 10; ef at glíkindum færi, Bs. i. 338; but at líkindum, 337, 329; Halli þóttisk sjá at glíkindum, at . . . Glím. 378.

þótti honum frá líkindum (*beyond likelihood, extraordinary*) hveru þær hann var, Eg. 769; ok er þat at líkindum, it is as could be expected, Nj. 187;

eptir líkindum, Fms. x. 208; glíkindi, Gisl. 137; engi líkindi til, Fms. viii. 147; meiri, minni, engin líkindi, *more, less, no probability*, id., passim; ef þetta mætti verða með nokkrum líkindum, Sks. 149; aðt er með líkindum ferr ok edli, Edda 69; þeir sögðu Jakob þess líkindi at . . .

Ver. 16; þeir gördusk nú mannvænligir sem líkindi er á, Sturl. i. 3; hegðomlig líkindi, *vain forecast*, Stj. 142; til líkinda við, *in comparison with*, Barl. 55:—as a law term, fara þangat er hann veit mest líkindi á, N. G. L. i. 255; gefa sök þeim er í líkindum þykkja vera, *bring a charge against those who are likely to have done it*, 351, 361; at þeir mætti því heldr kenndir verða at líkindum, *from likeness, appearance* (of detecting criminals), Gpl. 18.

II. *semblance, remains*; svá at em morguninn eptir sá menn engin líkendi Dana-virkis nema grjótið, *so that the morning after one saw not a remnant of the Danish wall but a heap of stones*, Fms. i. 128; snúask í kvikindis líkindi, Barl. 135; Glíkinda-læti, *feint, dissimulation*.

glíking and *líking*, f. *likeness, image*; glíking Guðs, Eluc. 18; glíking guðs verks, 655 xxvi. 4: *líking*, *imitation*, í líking Tróju, Bret. 98; líking djöfuls, Best. 54; til þeirrar sömu líkingar, Fms. ii. 89; ok af þessu líkingu mun hann fremjast, v. 345; gerðu þó í líking annarra manna, *after the liking of other people*, Edda 37; svá sem með nokkurri skynsemdar líking, *with some shade of reason*, Stj. 143;—eptir-líking, a *parable*.

glíkja and *líkja*, d and t, *to make like*; Clemens glíkði atterð sína eptir Petro postula, Clem. 39; glíkir sik gömlum karli, Stj. 475: *to imitate*, with acc., a Latinism, Hom. 57; g. eptir, *to imitate*; er öðrum sé gott eptir at glíkja, Bs. i. 140; þat skyldi eptir öðru líkja er goðna ætti rammari, Fms. v. 319; hinna höfðingja dæmi, er betra er eptir at líkja, vii. 296, Magn. 504; kölluðusk þat allt líkja eptir biskupi, Sturl. ii. 12, (líka, Bs. i. 500, l. c.); líkja alla sína dóma eptir Guðligum dæmum, Sks. 599.

II. reflex. *to be like, resemble*; mun ek glíkjask fögnum þeim er . . . 623, 53; nú glíðusk menn Guði, Grett. 21; líkjask í ætt e-n, Ld. 24; at þú skyldir nú meir líkjask í ætt Haralds en Harfagra um skaplyndi en Rana Mjónef möður-föður þinum eðr Nereid jarli enum Gamla, Ó. H. 31; Haraldr líktisk í möður-ætt sína, Fas. (Hb.) i. 356; nú líkisk barn þat honum, N. G. L. i. 30; at líkjask þeim, Sks. 18, Magn. 466.

glíkleikr, m. (*glícleiki*, a. m.), *likelihood*, Sks. 195, 565.

glíkliga and *líkliga*, adv. *favourably*, esp. in the phrase, taka líkliga á e-u, *to give a favourable answer to*; því máli var vel tekit ok svarat líkliga, Eg. 26; Tryggvi tók því vel ok líkliga, Fms. i. 59, iii. 78; fór þá allt tal þeirra líkliga ok sátgjamliga, ii. 36, x. 132; skiljask þau nú drottning ok konungur heldr líkliga, *they parted on friendly terms*, Fas. i. 33: in mod. usage, *probably*:—the spelling with g scarcely ever occurs.

glíkligr and *líkligr*, adj.; in old poets with gl, geta þykkjat mér gotnar í glíkligs, Hallfred; but usually with l only, e. g. Nj. 49, Fms. xi. 87, Hkr. i. 261, where Mork. gl:—*likely, probable*, þótti mönnum glíkhgast at stólit mundi vera, Bs. i. 348; gör af draumunum slíkt er þér sýnisk líklíkast, Isl. ii. 196; at honum þætti Raðs-sýnir líklígstir til at valda, Fms. iv. 380, Hom. 115:—*fit, promising*, nú þykkir Eyjúlfi þetta et glíklígrta, Gisl. 148; göra sik líkligan til e-s, *to shew oneself inclined to, countenance*, Fms. x. 334.

GLÍKR, adj., mod. líkr; in old poems in alliteration the g is always sounded, e. g. glíkr er geira sækir | gunnsterkr . . . Bjarn. 33; urðu-a it glíkir | þeim Gunnari, Gh. 3; glík skulu gjöld gjöfum, Hm. 45; Baldri glíkan bur, Ls.; but the vellum MSS. use both forms, though glík is more freq. in the older, líkr in the later; sometimes false readings arose, e. g. ólíkt (*unlike*) hafa gört þeir menn, Bs. i. 140, where the sense requires glíkt, but the lower part of the g having been obliterated, the transcriber read it as o; or Fs. 22, where ugglíkt (*suspicious*) yields no meaning, and is to be read úglíkt (*different, quite another thing*): [Ulf. *galeiks* = *δυστοος*; A. S. *galic*; Engl. *alike, like*; O. H. G. *glík*; mod. Germ. *gleich*; Swed. *lik*; Dan. *lig*]:—*to like, alike*; with dat., *soar* er seðr glíkari en dóttir, Eluc. 10; annarr atburð varð enn þessum glíkr, Bs. i. 346; ekki því grjóti glíkt öðru er þat er, Eg. 142; því glíkt, as adv. *such-like, in like manner*, Post. 686 C. 2; lífið því líkara sem hann væri öldýri, Isl. ii. 481; fríðr sýnum ok mjök líkr föður sínum, Fms. i. 14, x. 265; ok er Kári öngum manni líkr, K. has no mate, Nj. 265; skal ek eigi göra þik þeim líkastan er þú vill líkastr vera en þat er Öðinn, Sturl. i. 101; þat þótti mér líkara harmi en skaða, Ld. 126; landi líkari en fiski, Sks. 139; þá munu þat verða Guði lík, 503; svá sem þeir menn verða líkastir er tvíburar eru, Rb. 100; hñot eða myl, eða líkt, *or the like*, Edda 109; líkt ok ekki, *like nothing*, Gullp. 54; er ok eigi líkt (i. e. it is beyond comparison) hvárt sannari er nú saga, eðr hin, Fms. viii. 1; cp. ok er þat úglíkt hvárt þú ferr í lofi mínu, eðr . . .

Fs. 22 (vide above):—at glíku (líku), adv. *all the same, nevertheless*; því at jarl hefir at líku líf vart, ef hann vill eptir því leita, Nj. 267; þykki mér þat at glíku, *it seems to me all the same*, Ísl. ii. 483: so in the phrase, leggja til líka, *to settle*; at þeir vildi allt til líka leggja með góðra manna ráði, Dipl. ii. 11; því-líkr, *'that-like, such'*; ó-líkr, *unlike*; slíkr, qs. svá-líkr, *such*, Germ. *solch* = *so like*.

II. metaph. *likely, probable*, Fs. 4: en þó er þat líkast at hann múnisk til vartar áttar, Nj. 38; þat er líkara at fyrir öðru þurfi ráð at göra, 261; þat er ok líkast at þeir komist þar at keyptu, Eg. 64; Björn segir þat líkast at hann mundi fara af landi á brott, 156; þat var líkara, Ísl. ii. 141: neut. líkt, *likely*; ok líkt at þér fylgi gipta, Fms. vi. 8; hann kallaði þá líkasta til slíkra illbragða, 379; ok líkara at hann mundi koma í þórarinsdal, Bjarn. 61; þá þyki mér þat líkt, at . . . Sks. 53.

3. *likely, promising, to the purpose*; taka oss þar fari hvern sem líkast þykkir, Nj. 259; nær líkast væri til at veita atfor jarli, Fms. i. 54; þá leituðusk þeir um hvar líkast var út at komask, Eg. 233; mér þykir eigi til líkt (*it looks not well*) um ferð þeirra bræðra, Vigl. 25; sá hann eigi annan líkara útveg, Bs. i. 690; því at þeir sá þá sinn kost engan annan líkara, Fb. i. 405; kann vera at endurinn verði líkari (*better*) en upphafit, Bs. ii. 64; at þat væri líkast til heilla sáttu, Fms. iv. 139; til þeirrar stundar sem mér þyki nokkuru líkast at fram megi komask þetta eyrendi, 133.

GLÍMA, u. f. [this word occurs neither in Germ. nor in Saxon, nor yet in the mod. Scand. tongues (of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark), and the origin is not known]:—*wrestling*, a favourite national sport with the Icel. people, in old as well as in modern times, answering to the Gr. *wáky*: glímu-brögð, n. pl. *wrestling-tricks*, vide brögð II. 2: to the technical terms there mentioned, add, hnykkir, hælkrókr, sveifla, etc.: glímu-sélagi, a. m. a *wrestling-match*, Háv. 41: glímu-færr, adj. *able-bodied as a wrestler*, Finnb. 328: glímu-galdr, m. a *'wrestler's spell'*, to charm one's legs and make them steady, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 1: glímu-maðr, m. a *wrestler*: glímu-mann-liga, adv. *like a good wrestler, nimbly*, Fax. iii. 502: glímu-völlr, m. the *wrestling-ring*. The earliest match recorded is that of Thor and the giantess Elli (Age),—for the tale vide Edda 33; freq. in the Sagas, Sturl. iii. 20, 268; glenz ok glímur, Fms. i. 149 sqq., 182, iii. 187, 188, Grett. and Finnb., Kjaln. passim, Eg. ch. 40; leikr (*sport*) and glíma are often used synonymously, as Ld. ch. 45. The glíma was a popular game at any meeting or festival, where many young and active men met together: thus at the banquet in Reykhólar (1119) the guests amused themselves by dancing, glímur, and story-telling, Sturl. i. 23; at the parliament (alþing) there was a palaestra, Fanga-breikka (*'wrestling-brink'*); in Glúm. ch. 13 a fight is recorded between the Northerners and Westerners assembled there; as also in Grett. ch. 75 (in the parliament at Hegrænes); in Gunnl. ch. 11 the crew of the ships in harbour made up a glíma. The mod. Icel. bænda-glíma is just the same, as it was practiced in the college at Hólar, and later in the school at Bessastadir, as also at fishing-stations and wherever young men came together; the young men are divided by lot into two parties, which are then drawn up in a row, each having their leader or 'bóndi' (whence the name); the bóndir pair off their men against one another to wrestle in the arena or defile between the two ranks, one after another; if the one side was weaker in number, or the one bóndi had lost all his men, he might challenge his antagonist, and their match decided the game, Eggert Itin. ch. 518. The bænda-glíma at college and school was by far the best-played, and much stress was laid on nimble and graceful movements. In Hom. 24 *scurrilitas* is rendered by glíma.

glíma, d. to *wrestle*, Landn. 185, Fms. iii. 187, Sturl. iii. 268, Finnb. 222.

glíminn, adj. *able or alert as a wrestler*.

glíra, u. f. [cp. *glire* = *to blink with the eyes*, Ivar Aasen], in a nickname in Vápn., Glíru-Halli.

gljá, d. to *glitter*, Lat. *nitere*; það gljáir á það.

gljá, f. a *spot glittering* against the sun: the name of a river.

GLJÚFR, n. almost only in pl. [A. S. *glif* = *cliff*], an *abrupt descent* or *chasm*, esp. in the bed of a river, ár-gljúfr; hvar hin litla áin féll ór gljúfrum, Eg. 134; eru gljúfr mikil upp með ánni, Fær. 62, Landn. 251, Glúm. 362, Al. 92, Fms. viii. 51, Gullþ. 8; en treim-megin gengu at g. há ok hin brattastu björg, Stj. 452. 1 Sam. xiv. 4: sing., Grett. 142 (in a verse): so the mod. phrases,—gljúfra-ferð, f. a *neck-breaking, dangerous exploit* (as among precipices); gljúfra-göng, n. pl. *straits*, Broddi er kominn í g., a ditty of Pál Vídalín; gljúfra-lígr, adj. *dangerous, horrible*,—are all derived from gljúfr.

glöppa, u. f. a *big bore*, a nickname, Fms. x. 142; glöppu-gat, id.

glöpra, að, with dat. to *drop, lose a thing heedlessly*.

glor-hungraðr, part. *very hungry*.

glósi, a. m. [*glouisse* = a *spark*, De Professorer], a *blaze*.

glott, n. a *grin*; draga glott at, Ó. H. 151, Bs. i. 647.

GLÖTTA, tt, to *grin*: absol. g. at e-u, to *grin at a thing*, Fbr. 160, 162 (in a verse); hón (the witch) glötti við söluinni, Fas. ii. 127; so also, g. við Nj. 27; g. við tönn, to *smile scornfully, sarcastically*, so as to show the teeth, Edda 30, Nj. 182 (of Skarphedinn), and passim; Erlingur sá til baks, ok glötti við tönn, ok mælti, Ó. H. 114.

GLÓA, að, [A. S. *glowan*; Engl. *glow*; Germ. *glühen*; etc.], to *shine*,

glitter (of metals or bright things); ervápnin glóðu, Fagrsk. 138, Bs. i. 348, Kb. 358; hón glóði af gulli, Stj. 206, Fas. i. 333; hann glóar sem eldr, Hb. 544, 39: red-hot, járn-sla glóandi, a red-hot iron, Edda 61, Fms. viii. 8; glóandi hiti = Germ. *glubend*, Greg. 36: *scalding hot*, of broth or the like.

gló-barr, n. the *glowing bud*; pött. the gold of the tree Glasir, Bm.

gló-bjartir, adj. *light blond*, of hair.

GLÓÐ, f., pl. glæðr (glóðir, Post. 656 C. 5), [A. S. *gléd*; Germ. *gluth*; Dan. *glød*]:—red-hot embers; taka glóð af eldi, Eb. 278; þeir höfðu reykelsi á glóð, *burning incense* (at mass), Bs. i. 22; hann lét glóð undir fætr sín, Fas. 176; hafði glóð í heudi, Hom. 156: esp. in pl., hón tók glæðr af arni, Sturl. ii. 101, Fas. ii. 182; sitja við glæðr, to sit at the fireside; Pétur sat við glæðr ok vermdi sík, Post. 656 C. 4, Clem. 25; ganga yfir glæðr, Hom. 17; munnlaug full af glóðum, Fms. ii. 167, v. 324: the metaph. phrase, vera (ganga) á glóðum, to be as on glowing coals.

comps: glóðar-auga, n. a *black eye*. glóðar-járn, n. an iron plate for baking, a girdle (griddle), Am. 92, Vm. 65. glóðar-ker (glóð-ker), n. a *fire-pot*, Fms. v. 106, Vm. 21, 83, Stj. 316, 319.

glóð-rauðr, adj. *red as embers*, Fm. 9.

glóð-volgr, glóð-heitr, adj. *ember-hot*.

GLÓFI, a. m. [A. S. *glóf* occurs as early as Beowulf], a *glove*, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 246, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 342, Gullþ. 6, 8, Fb. i. 529. glófaðr, part. *gloved*, Karl. 288. The word is no doubt borrowed from the English, and is used in the Sagas chiefly of costly embroidered gloves; another word is handaki = *'band-sboe'*, prob. from the Germ. *handschube*: the popular words are vöttir and vetlingr.

gló-foxóttir, adj. *light-maned*, of a horse, Bs. ii. 261.

glófi, a. m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: in mod. usage freq. the name of a light-coloured dog.

glópaldi, a. m. an *idiot*, Glúm. 342.

GLÖPR, m. an *idiot, baboon*, Glúm. 358, Finnb. 298, Háv. 41, Bær. 5, Gisl. 53.

glópska, u. f. *foolishness*.

glóra, d. [*gluärle*, De Professorer], to *gleam, glare* like a cat's eyes; það glórir í e-d.

glósa, u. f. (for word), a *gloss, explanation*, Sks. 552, Bs. i. 737: a *banter, taunt* (Dan. *glose*), mod.

glósa (glósora), að, to *explain by a gloss*, Bs. i. 737, Sks. 7: to *chatter*, Fas. ii. 110.

gluggaðr, part. with windows, Ísl. ii. 402.

GLUGGR, m., and gluggi, a. m., Stj. 171, 307, Fms. ix. 427, and so always in mod. use; (glyggr, m., pl. ir, Sks. 427 B, rare):—a *window*, Nj. 114, Eg. 420, 421, vide gler above; according to Nj. ch. 78 the windows were placed above the wall plate in the roof; gler-gluggi, skjá-g., baðstofu-g., skemmu-g., stofu-g., búr-g., eldhús-g. compds: glugga-grind, f., and glugga-kista, u. f. a *window-frame*, (mod.) glugga-tjald, n. a *window-curtains*. glugga-tópt, f. a *window-sash*.

II. prop. an opening, a *bole*, Ó. H. 152; inn um þann glugg er hann hafði rofið, Fbr. 66 new Ed.; einn laup ok skar allan gluggum, be took a box and cut holes in it all over, Fms. viii. 342; var gluggur yfir ofninum, Eb. 136; létta steini af brunnsins glugga, Stj. 171. Gen. xxix. 10 (*'the well's mouth'*); marga glyggi (acc. pl.) ok smá, Sks. i. c.; höfðu þeir brotið á stóran glugg, Bárð. 180: metaph., glugga-þykn, n. *dense clouds with openings in them*, Grett. 114 A.

glugg-stúka, u. f. a *window-sash*, Bev.

glumra, að, to *rattle*, Fas. i. 91, ii. 493, Hkm. 5, Sks. 329.

glumra, u. f. a *masc. nickname*, Landn. glumra-gangr, m. *rattling*.

glundra, að, to *turn topsy-turvy*. -glundroði, a. m. *topsy-turvy*.

glutra, að, (glytra, Fms. xi. 439), to *squander*, þidr. 143, Th. 6.

glutran, f. (glutr, n., Fms. xi. 439, Bs. i. 907), *squandering, extravagance*.

comps: glutr-maðr, m. a *spendthrift*, Bs. i. 581. glutr-samligr, glutrunar-samr, adj. *dissolute*, Al. 6. glutr-samliga, adv., Mar.

glúmr, m. a *bear*, poet., Edda (Gl.): a *ps. name*, Landn.

GLÚPNA, að, [a Scand. word found in Ormul. *forr-gloppnedd*, and Scot. and North. E. *gloppen*]:—the radical sense was prob. to *become soft*, but in usage to *look downcast, let the countenance fall, as one about to cry*, Fm. 31, Am. 73, Gisl. (in a verse), Eb. 60, Ó. H. 63.

glúpr or gljúpr, adj. *soft, porous*, esp. of sponge or sponge-like things.

glyðra, u. f. a *barlot*, Edda (Gl.)

glyggi, n. dat. glyggvi, the opening of a visor, Al. 39, Karl. 473: poet. wind, gale, Lex. Poët.

GLYMJA, glumdi, pres. glym, to *rattle, clash, plash*, Str. 46: freq. in poetry of the sea or waves, vide Lex. Poët.: in prose esp. of an echo, það glumdi í klettunum, það glymr undir, or the like.

glymr, m. a *clash, plashing*, Edda 110, Skálda 169: freq. in poet. compds, esp. of wind or waves, Lex. Poët.

glypsa, að, vide glepsa, to *snap*, Sturl. i. 128 C.

glyrnur, f. pl. [glóra], cat's eyes glittering in the dark, Fas. iii. 385: in mod. usage as a cant name for eyes red or blood-shot.

GLYB, n. *finery*, and as a trade term *millinery*, Fms. vi. 263, x. 30, Barl. 6, Al. 34, Stj. 78, 188, passim; gull ok glys, Edda 220; kaupá glys, Fb. iii. 175; glys fjandans, Greg. 15; glys heimsins, Hallgr., Vídal.

comps: **glysa-gjarn**, adj. *fond of finery*, Eb. 256 (of a lady), Fas. ii. 182. **glysa-ligr**, adj. *showy, specious*, Fms. i. 74. ii. 135. **glysa-mang**, n. *millinery*, N. G. L. iii. 159. **glysa-mangari**, a. m. a *'finery-monger'*, milliner, N. G. L. ii. 246. **glysa-mál** (*glysa-mæli*), n. pl. *specious, vain, words*, Bjarn. 19. **glysa-máll**, adj. *flattering in one's speech*. **glysa-samligr**, adj. *specious, vain*, Sks. 528.

GLY, n. [A. S. *gleow*; Engl. *glee*], *glee, gladness*, poet., Edda (Gl.) **glýja**, u. f. *dazzling from whiteness*. **glýju-skin**, n. *dazzling light*. **glýja**, ad. *to be gleeful*, Hdm. 7. **glýjaðr**, part. *gleeful*, Vsp. 39; fá-glýjaðr, *dismal*, Eyvind. **glýjari**, a. m. a *'gleeman'*, jester, Str. 68, Barl. 4. **glýra**, u. f. *glitter*, Sks. 229. **glý-stamr**, adj. an *ἀγ. λεγ.*, *glee-steaming*, epithet of tears, Hdm. 1, cp. Homer's *θαλερόν δάκρυ*.

GLÆDA, dd, [glöd], *to sparkle*; *sá þeir at glæddi ór forsinum*, Gullþ. 9; in mod. trans. esp. in eccl. writers, *to kindle*.

glæja, dd, *to glow*; *glæjanda frost*, a *sharp frost*, Sks. 229. **glæ-napask** (qs. *glæ-gnapast*), ad. *to go thinly clad in blast or cold*. **glæ-nýr**, adj. *clear*, opp. to *clouded*, of eggs.

glæpask, t. dep. *to transgress, do foolishly*, Stj. 454. 577. Greg. 38; the phrase, *g. á e-u*, *to do amiss in a thing*, Stj. 469; mod. *to make a foolish bargain, buy a pig in a poke*.

glæpi-liga, adv. *wickedly*, Fas. iii. 664. Fb. i. 206. **glæpi-ligr**, adj. *wicked*, Fms. x. 334. Stj. 584. Mar. passim.

GLÆPR, m., gen. s. pl. ir. [glöpr], *crime, wickedness*, Fas. 178, 180, Hkv. Hjörv. 32, Stj. Sks. passim, and freq. in mod. usage, Vidal, Pass.

comps: **glæpa-fullr**, adj. *full of wickedness, ungodly*, Stj. 457. Mar. 449. Barl. 107. **glæpa-maðr**, m. a *miscreant*, Fms. ii. 85. Skálda 204. **glæpamann-ligr**, adj. *ruffianly, ill-looking*, Band. 7. **glæpa-verk**, n. a *crime*, Stj. 91. It is worth notice that in the heathen morals (as in the Old Test.) 'foolish' and 'wicked' are kindred words: *glæpr*, the derivative with changed vowel, means *an evil deed*, the primitive word *glöpr* a *fool*; cp. also *glap*, *glæja*, which are from the same root.

glæpaka, u. f. a *foolish, evil act*, Fms. iii. 112. Hkr. ii. 395. Stj. 622. **glæp-varr**, adj. *righteous (sceleris parus)*, Fms. v. 240. Sks. 355. **glæp-yrði**, n. pl. *foul language*, þorst. Síðu H. 177.

GLÆR, m., poet. the *'glaring'*, i. e. the sea, Lex. Poët.: in prose in the phrase, *kasta á glæ*, *to throw into the sea, squander*, Bjarn. 57. O. H. 38. Fimb. 250. Fms. vii. 62 (in a verse), cp. Ad. 13; *hlaupa á glæ*, *to run in vain*, Al. 181.

glær, adj. *clear*, e. g. of a fresh egg, = *glænýr*, q. v. **glæra**, u. f., in regn-g., *drops of rain*, Sks. 227; vide *eld-glæringar*.

glæ-ræði, n. = *glæpræði*, a *job*, Band. (MS.) 9. **GLÆSA**, t. *to make shining, embellish*, Fms. iv. 247. Bs. ii. 10; part. **glæstr**, *splendid, embellished*; *gulli g., embellished with gold, gilded*; *halli g., painted, etc.*, vide Lex. Poët.

glæst-ligr, adj. *shining, splendid*, Fms. ii. 300. O. H. 161, passim; g. ord., *specious words*, Fb. i. 76. 374.

glæst-maðr, m. a *brilliant, illustrious man*, Edda (Gl.) **glæstir**, m. a *pr. name*; of an ox (because of the horns), Eb. **Glæstis-vellir**, m. pl. a mythical local name, Hervar. S. ch. 1, Fms. iii. 183 sqq.

glæsur, f. pl., in orða-glæsur, *fine phrases*, Thom. 297. **glöggr-leikr**, adj. *sharpness of sight, acuteness*, Stj. 12.

glöggr-liga, adv. [cp. Ulf. *glaggrvaba* = ἀκριβῶς, εὐμελῶς], *clearly, distinctly*, Eg. 54. Fms. ii. 102, vi. 36; *spyrja g. at*, Fb. i. 253.

GLÖGGR, adj. (also spelt *gleggr* and *gleyggr*), acc. *glöggrvan* with a final *v* in the weak cases; compar. *glöggrs* and *glöggrvari*; superl. *glöggrstr* and *glöggrvstr*; [the prob. Goth. form is *glaggrus*; A. S. *gleaw*; Hel. *glan*; Scot. *gleg* = *quick, clever*; O. H. G. *glaw*]:—*clear-sighted*, and in metaph. sense *clever*, of things *clear, distinct*; ok hafa þat allt er hitsug leisir eðr glöggrs er, Grág. i. 7; *glöggr* er gests augat, *sharp (syring) is the stranger's eye*, a saying; *skyring* eðr *glöggrvari* greining, a *clearer distinction*, Skálda 205; *Sjórn-Oddi* er *gleyggrstr* var í allri tölu ok himintunga-gangi, Rb. 90; *glöggr* til brjóstis ok bækir, Thom. 12:—neut., *skyra* glöggr frá e-u, *to expound distinctly*, Hom. 47; *eigi þarf glöggrs at skýra*, 52; *eigi er mér þat glöggrt*, 'tis not clear to me, Grett. 108; *vera glöggrar* greinar, *to distinguish sharply*, Bs. ii. 11; *hón kenndi hann glöggrt*, *she knew him well*, Fms. iv. 131; *þorgnýr fíður-faðir minn mundi glöggrt (remembered clearly)* Eirík Uppsala-konung, 162; *mun ek glöggrt vita hvárt rétt er ráðit eðr eigi*, vii. 107; *viðast af löndum spurði hann um síðu manna þá menn er glöggrt vissu*, Hkr. ii. 61; *vita gleygt*, id., 625. 96.

2. glöggr, *stingy*; *sýtur* a *glöggr* við gjöfum, a saying, Hm. 47; *glöggr* við gesti, a *stingy* host, Hým. 9; *glöggr* flugar, poet. *unflinching*, Skv. 1. 7; *fé-glöggr*, *stingy of money*; *matar-g.*, *stingy of meat*; *hugar-g.*, *mean*, Fbr. 162 (in a verse).

glöggr-rýnn, adj. *'clear-rouned'*, Fas. i. 212.

glöggr-akyngr, adj. (*glöggr-akyngr*, f.), *sharp-sighted*, Nj. 77. Stj. 228.

glöggr-sýnliga, adv. *distinctly*, Str.

glöggr-sýnn, adj., Stj. 228, v. l.: *sharp-witted*, Bs. i. 272. Eluc. 16.

glöggr-sör, adj. *clear-sighted*, Bs. i. 808, v. l.: *manifest*, þorf. Karl. 380.

glöggrvingr, m. a *stingy man*, Edda (Gl.), Ad. 1.

glöggr-þekkin, adj. *clear-sighted, quick to know or discern*. Ísl. ii. 341, Vápu. 24. I. d. 274. Fb. ii. 288.

glöggr-þekkní, f. a *clear sight*, Sks. 559 B.

glöggr-þekkr, adj. = *glöggrþekkin*, Barl. passim.

glömmungr, m. a kind of *fish*, Edda (Gl.)

glöpp, n. pl. *blenders*, as a law term, Grág. i. 10; vide *glap*, *elli-glöp*.

GNADD, n. a *grumbling, muttering*, Bjarn. 18, Fms. x. 342. Stj. 322, 326. 330. 453. Fbr. 27 new Ed.

gnadda, ad. *to murmur*, Stj. 327. Grett. 98 A (where *nödduðu* stands): *to vex, hón gnaddar hit sama bæði dag ok dægr*, 'she pressed him daily with her words', Stj. 417. Judges xvi. 16.

GNAGA, ad. mod. *naga*, but in allit. and old writers with *g*, as ok um grjótt gnaga, Hm. 106; it was originally a strong verb, pret. *gnóg*, as ala öl, and is still used so in some provincial dialects of Norway, vide Ivar Aasen; hence part. *gnagit*, Barl. 56 (Norw.); in old Icel. writers it only remains in poetry, viz. pres. *gnegr*, Fms. vi. 310 (in a verse of the 11th century); *gnegr*, i. e. *gnegr*, Edda (A. M.) i. 68, note 12; [Engl. *gnaw*; Swed. *gnaga*; Dan. *gnave*]:—*to gnaw*; en *Níðhöggr* gnagar neðan róttina, Edda 10, Gm. 33; *hestar gnögudu beizlin*, Karl. 376; *þeir gnögudu skjaldrar-rendr*, Fas. i. 435; *myss tver gnagaðu um rætr tréins*, Barl. 56.

gnap, n., poet. *big places, the big sea*, Edda (Gl.): in poet. comps. **gnap-hjarl**, -sálr, -stóll, -turn, lex. Poët.

GNAPA, t. *to jut out, stoop forward*; hann (the ghost) gnapti innar yfir dýrnar, Grett. 114 A; *sjallit sýnisk mjök yfir gnapa öðrum fjöllum*, Fms. x. 313; ef *hón sæi háskæ eðr skæða yfir gnapa (impendere) sínu ríki*, 223; *to droop with the head*, *gnapa* ok *gnapa*, *to be snubbed and droop the head*, Hm. 62; *gnapir grár jór yfir gram dauðum*, Hkr. 6; *skóltar gnöpuð*, Fms. ii. 259 (in a verse); hann *gnapir með hettu*, Fas. iii. 494 (in a verse).

gnarr, n., poet. the sea, Edda (Gl.); prop. the *'gnarrer'*, *murmurer*.

gnastan, f. a *gnasbing*, Hom. 70.

gnat, n. a *clash* (of weapons). Höfuð.; the Engl. *gnat* is so called from the sound of its wings.

gnata, ad. *to clash*, Vsp. 51.

gnaud (*gnaudan*, Bs. i. 206), f. a *rustling noise*, Fas. iii. 129. Or. 56; metaph. a *murmur*, Grett. 98.

GNUAÐA, ad. mod. *nauda*, *to rustle, ring*; hann lætr g. broddinn í jöklinum, of the sound of a mountaineer's staff, Bård. 171; *gnaudaði vá at skjálfa þóttu húsin*, of troops riding over the ice, Sturl. iii. 147; hence mod. *nauda á e-m*, *to din in one's ear*.

gnaust, n., and **gnaustan**, f. a *clash, tinkling*, Hallfred, Lex. Poët.

GNÁ, f. the name of a goddess, Edda: freq. in poetry, of women.

gnegg, n., mod. *hnegg*, *neighing*, Hrafn. 7. Al. 67. Karl. 282.

GNEGGJA, ad. mod. *hneggja*, *to neigh*, Hrafn. 8. Rd. 267. Stj. 78. Karl. 376. Hkr. Hjörv. 20.

gneista, ad. [mid. H. Germ. *ganeiste*], *to emit sparks*, Fms. viii. 8.

GNIST, a. m., mod. *neisti*, [mid. H. Germ. *ganeist*; Dan. *gnist*; Swed. *gnista*; cp. the mineral *gneiss*, so called from its sparkling particles]:—a *spark*, Edda 4. Fms. iii. 193, v. 175. Sks. 204. Skálda 175; metaph. *g. lifins*, Fms. x. 368. **gnostis-flaug**, f. a *shower of sparks*, Bs. i. 44. Fms. iii. 180.

gnella, gnall, gnullu, *to scream*; *haukar þeirra gnullu leiðiliga*, Karl. 376.

GNERR, m. [Chaucer's *gnarr*], a *knob or knob*; metaph., *stóð við þann gnest nokkra daga*, *it stopped at that 'gnarr'*, i. e. it lasted, for some days, Fms. viii. 263, v. l.

GNESTA, pret. *gnast*, pl. *gnustu*, [A. S. *gnæstan*], *to crack*; hlíf *gnast* við hlíf, Skálda (in a verse); *viðir brotna eðr gnesta*, 169; *málmur gnusta*, Hallfred; *gnestur hann (the sword) hátt í þeirra haustum*, Fas. i. 102; the phrase, *g. í eyrum e-s*, *to tinkle in one's ears*; *trúgrinn apti svá at gnast í eyrum borgar-manna*, Stj. 360, 647. 2 Kings xxi. 12; *þessi ódæmi sem öllum mönnum gnestir í eyrum*, Mar.; *gnustu þá saman vápnin*, Sturl. iii. 174; ok *gnestir í steininum*, Bs. i. 601; *gnast í bryjunni*, Karl. 175.

gneypr, adj. *jutting, bent forward*; *stóð höfuðit gneypt af bolnum*, Eb. 244; *Egill sat upprétt ok var gneypr mjök*, Eg. 304. Fas. iii. 117.

GNÍÐ ok **niða**, ad. [Dan. *gnide*], *to rub*; *þat var sem sviðit ok gníðat öðru-megin*, *hón lét telgja á litinn flatveg þar sem gníðat var*, Grett. 177 new Ed.

gnísa, u. f. a *spectre*, Edda (Gl.); cp. Dan. *nisse* = a *bobgoblin*.

gnit, f., mod. *nitr*, f. pl. [Dan. *gnid*; Ivar Aasen *gnit*], a *nit*, Lat. *lens*.

GNÍPA, u. f., not *gnýpa*, (rip) í bratta *gnípu*, Rekstefja 25), a *peal*, Fms. ii. 154. Sks. 171 C. Greg. 62. Bs. i. 360. Róm. 252.

gníst, n. a *gnasbing*, Nikulás-d. 56.

GNÍSTA, t. mod. also *nista*, *to gnash the teeth*; g. *tönnum*, Mar. freq., Greg. 55. Mart. 118. Fas. iii. 629 (where *nista*, paper MS.); ok *þeir nistu tönnum yfir honum*, Acts vii. 54:—trans. *to tease, munda þú eigi gnist hafa yðvarn biskup með svá skarpr meingörðar ör*, Mar. 457.

2. to snarl as a dog; *þeir yldu ok gnistu*, Fms. vii. 192; *við þetta spratt hundrinn upp gnistandi*, iii. 13; *hans hundar hversu þeir gnistu*, þiðr. 368; *gnistandi frost*, a *biting frost*, Fms. ii. 225. *gn* *Nesta* or *nista* (q. v.), *to pin*, is a different word.

gnístan, f. *gnasbing of teeth*, in the phrase, *óp ok tanna g.*, Post. 656 C. 30; spelt *gnístran*, Matth. viii. 12, xii. 42, 50, xxii. 13, xxiv. 51, xxv. 30, Luke xiii. 28.

gnístingr, m. a *creaking*, Stj. 71.

gnjóðr, m. a kind of *seed*, Edda (Gl.).

gnjóstr, m., Tann-g., *Teeth-gnasber*, one of Thor's he-goats, Edda.

gnolla, d, *to slobber*; *impers.*, *tekr þeim at gnolla*, Fms. xi. 136.

Gnóð or **Gnóð**, f., poet. name of a *ship*, Edda (Gl.); properly a mythical ship like the Greek *Argo*, Fas. iii. 406, 407, (Eg. S. Einh. fine.)

gnóg-leikr, m. *abundance*, Magn. 450, Rb. 110.

gnóg-liga, adv. (mod. *nóg-liga*, and so Stj. 30, Fms. vi. 15, MSS. of the 14th century), *abundantly*, Edda 9, Fms. i. 77, Hom. 37, Stj. 414.

gnóg-ligr, adj. (mod. *nóg-ligr*, and so Fms. ii. 228, Sks. 134 B. new Ed., MSS. of the 13th century), *abundant*, Stj. 428, Mar. 474.

GNÓGR, adj.; in old alliterative poets *gn*, *gness* var grams und *gnóslum* | *gnóg* raun, Arnór, and so in very old MSS.; but even vellum MSS. as old as Hb., Stj., Anna-Magn. 66 (vide below), begin to drop the *g*, which was either lost or replaced by *i* (*i-nógr*) as in Engl. *e-nough*: the declension also is interesting; in old writers it has regular neut. *gnógr* or *nógr*, but later the *t* was dropped; an Icel. says, *það er nóg rúm* (*room enow*), the old form being *gnógr rúm*; the gen. has also been dropped, and so the word has become an irregular though not indeclinable adjective: again, an indeclinable *nógu* has been formed, *nógu niargr*, mikill, etc., answering to Engl. *enough* after an adjective: [Ulf. *ganóbs* = *leanús*; A. S. *gnóð*; Engl. *enough* and *enow*; O. H. G. *ganab*; Germ. *genug* and *genung*; Dan. *nóg*; Swed. *nog* and *noga*] — *enough*, *sufficient*, *plentiful*, of stores; þar er sámdar ván er *gnóg* er til, Nj. 21; selveidar *gnógar* ok fiski-fang mikit, Eg. 130; mundu þar fá *gnógr* lið, Fms. vii. 276; ok svá *nógr* er í fjöllum þeim gull sem grjótt, Lr. 400; þat it fjörða er *nógr* var, *which was enough by itself*, Bret. (Hb.) 66; þeim með er hann hefir *gnógastan* til, Sks. 229 B; hafa *gnógan* liðs kost, Fms. viii. 220; því at þar var *nógr* búfó Dans til strandhoggva, i. 128; gaf hann öllum *nóga* skotpenninga, xi. 202; honum mun geiast svo hann *gnóg* hafi, Matth. xiii. 12; skógar-dýr er jafnan vóru *gnóg*, Stj. 560 (*nóg* and *i-nóg*, v. l.); með svá *nógu* *gný* (*so great a din*) ok vápna-braki, at ..., Stj. (MSS.) 127: — of persons (*rare*), nú var hann *nógr* orðinu um kvikfé, *now he was well stocked with cattle*, Bjarn. 39; nú muntu ok vera þér *nógr* einn (= einhlitr, q. v.) um þetta máli, Band. 6.

II. adverbial use; at *nógu*, *sufficiently*, *plentifully*; þat sem at *nógu* döggrvir allan aldin-vidinn, Stj. 68; ok viðnsk oss þat at *nógu*, *it is enough for us*, Fms. v. 48 (but at *gnógu*, Ó. H. 202, l. c., and so Fb. ii. 329); *i-nóg*, *enough*; hann (the cypress) er þar *i-nóg*, Stj. 88, Al. 171; þar til er þeir allir hafa drukkitt *i-nóg*, Stj. 136; fóðr höfum vér *i-nóg*, id.; allt var *i-nóg* þat er hafa þurft, 203; biskup sagði at þeir hefði *i-nóg* at geymna, Bs. i. 866: — *nógu*, indecl. *enough*, only in the later Sagas, preif Öngull til saxins, ok kvæð hann *nógu* lengi (*long enough*) borit hafa, Grett. 154; því at *nógu* margir munu vera mótstöðu-menn þínir, 156; *nógu* mikit, *much enough*, Bs. i. 909 (Laur. S.).

GNÓTT, f. [A. S. *gníbe*], *abundance*, *plenty*; ærin *gnótt* vista, Fms. xi. 36; *gnótt* fjár, Band. 9; aura *gnótt*, *plenty of money*, Greg. 39; *gnótt* grunnýðgi (gen.), Am. 1; þau áttu *gnótt* í búi, Nj. 257; en svá mikil *gnótt* at sólmuni um sumarit, *so great plenty of sun during the summer*, Sks. 71; hljóta sunir mikla *gnótt* af þessum gjofum, 561; hann mun gefa þér *gnótt* allra hluta, Blas. 43; þar vóru *gnóttir* hvers-veitna, Fas. 62; en at ek gera *gnótt* spurning þinni, *that I give sufficient answer to thy question*, Fas. iii. 605. COMPS: *gnóttu-brunnr*, m. *the well of abundance*, Stj. 164, Gen. xxvi. 92. **GNÓTTA-maðr**, m. a *wealthy man*, Grett. 127 (MS. A. *nóttu-maðr*).

GNÚA, mod. *núa*, pres. *gný*; pret. *gnéri*, *gnöri*, or *neri*; part. *gnúit*; [cp. Dan. *gnide*] : — *to rub*; hann tók til orða, ok *gnéri* nefit, and *rubbed his nose*, Orkn. 394; *gnera* ek váttum höndum um augu mér, Ó. H. 224; *gnera* (*gnóra*, v. l.) ek í sundr öll málmhlíð sterkra borga, Sks. 631 B, Mirm. 31; with dat., *hón rakaði af honum allt hárit ok neri* (paper MS.) í tjóru (dat.), and *rubbed it with tar*, Fas. i. 18; hann *gnýr* þar við bakinu þar til er boga-strengirnir skarsk, ii. 547; þó at þér sveinar hæði at því, at þú sitir mjótt ok *gnúir* saman lærum þínum, Band. 13, Mar. 539; nokkurirr fiskar *gnúa* sér svá fast við kvíðinn, at ..., Stj. 77.

gnúfa, d, (q. *gnúpa*), *to droop*, *stoop*; skalf hón öll af hráðslu ok *gnúði* hón með höfði sínu, Str. 76.

gnúfa, adj. *drooping*, *stooping*; hann sat *gnúfa* hryggur ... lypti upp höfði sínu, Str. 73.

gnúpa, u, f. = *gnúfa*, a *nickname*, Landn.

gnúp-leitr, adj. = *gnúfa*, Edda 19.

GNÚPR, m. a *peak* (= *gnúpa*); þá gekk maðr út úr *gnúpinum*, Nj. 211; undir *gnúpinum*, Landn. 277, v. l.; freq. in local names, Lóma-g., Rita-g.; *GNúpar*, pl., and *GNúpr*, names of farms, Landn.; a pr. name, Bs.

GNÝÐJA, *gnuddi*, *to mutter*, *grumble*; herrinn *gnuddi* nú illa, Fms. vi. 156 (*muddi*, v. l.); en þó *gnuddi* þetta mest á Sturlu, *they grumbled most against Sturla*, Sturl. 157; *to scream*, *grunt*, *gnýða* mundu nú *grísir* ef þeir vissi hvat hinn gamli þýði, Fas. i. 282.

gnýðr, m., pl. ir, mod. *nyðr*, or even spelt *niðr*, a *murmur*; þykki

mér illt at heyra *gnýð* *ykkar* yfir mér, Fas. iii. 124; *gürðisk* þá mikill *gnýr* ok *gnýðr* af öpi ok hlaupum, Stj. 452, v. l.

II. in mod. usage

freq. *the murmur of a river or brook*, *ár-niðr*, *lekjar-niðr*.

gný-fari, a, m., poet. *the wind*, Edda (Gl.).

GNÝJA, pres. *gnýr*, pret. *gnúði*, *to sound*, of wind and sea; derived from *gnúa*, with the notion of a *grating sound*, as of a stream over pebbles, the tide against the beach, etc.; brim *gnýr* Kormak, vide Lex. Poët.; breki *gnúði* á stafni, Höfuðl. 11; *gnýr* allr Jötun-heimr, Vsp. 53; *gnýjanda* gúlfir, Sks.; útan *gnýr* á eyri Ymis blóð, Edda (in a verse); *viandar* eru þá úkyrrir ok *gnýja* hédan ok handan, Edda 8; þar megu vér nú heyra *gnýja* bana þorkels frænda, Ld. 326; *gnúði* á halleri mikit ok veðráttu köld, Bs. i. 171; þá *gnúði* á hin snarpasta hrið, Fms. ii. 225; þótti honum görask mikit vandkvæði í þessu er á *gnúði*, iv. 145; hvat sem á *gnýr*, Thom. 114.

gný-mikit, n. adj. *stormy*, *windy*, Grett. 111 A.

gnýpr, m., mod. *nýpr*, = *gnúpr*, a local word.

gnýr, m. a *clash*, *din*, as of wind, waves, weapons, etc., Nj. 272, Edda 41, Mag. 6, Skúlda 169, Fms. vi. 156, l. c. 264, Sl. 57: esp. freq. in poet. comps referring to the din of war, Lex. Poët.: metaph., *gnýr* ok ötti, *alarm and fright*, Niðst. 5.

gnæða, dd, mod. *næða*, *to feel a draught*, það *næðir* um þig.

gnæðingr, m., mod. *næðingr*, a *gust of wind*, Búrd. 171.

GNÆFA, d and að, *to project*, Lat. *eminere*; af *GNær* nafni er svá kallat, at þat *gnæfi* sem hátt ferr, Edda 22; merki mörg óðliga ok *gnæðu* fyrir ofan brekkuna, Hkr. i. 150; engi sá fyr en þar *gnæfði* merki yfir þeim, Fms. viii. 62; en er bændr sá þat í móti dags-brúnni at merki konungs *gnævaði* hátt, 126; ok *gnætar* yfir líðinu sem einu hártum, Al. 141; hans bust *næði* (sic) náliga við límar uppi, Fb. ii. 27; g. við himin, Fas. i. 185 (in a verse); hann *gnæði* ofarliga við ráfrinu, Grett.: metaph., Lat. *impendere*, *hvilikr háski at yfir gnæfir þeirra sálum*, H. E. i. 514: — very freq. in mod. usage.

gnæfr (*gnæpr*, Fb. i. 258), adj. *floating bigb*, of a banner, Hd. 40.

GNÆGJA, d, [*gnógr*], *to endow*, *bestow upon*: *guægd* með göðum hlutum, Stj. 421; hve hann yrþjóð (acc.) *auði* *gnegir*, *how he endows men with bliss*, Ad. 18; and *gnegðr* at fjárráði, *endowed with wealth*, id. In mod. usage *gnægja*, það *nægir*, *'tis enough*, e. g. sá hefir *nóg* sér *nægja* lætr, a saying, freq.

gnægr, adj., mod. *nægr*, = *gnógr*; þú hefir þat *gnægara*, er meira þarf við, Lv. 43; því at lands-fólkitt var *gnægt* til, i. e. *populous*, Hkr. i. 45; hann á *nægri* börn en *kýr*, *he is better stocked with bairns than kine*, Bs. ii. 141; skaupi *gnegtr*, *full of contempt*, *scolding*, Ad. 2.

gnægt, f. (*nægt*, *nægð*, Stj. 235, freq. in mod. usage), = *gnótt*, *abundance*: esp. in pl., eiga alls *uægtir*, *to have one's fill of all good things*, freq.

gnægtu, t, = *gnægja*; Dróttinn mun þik g. öllum göðum hlutum, Stj. 421.

GNÖLLRA, að, (*nöllra*, Karl. l. c.; hence the mod. *nöllra* *to grumble*, *nöllr grumblng*): — *to bowl*, *bark*; hundrinn hljóp upp *gnöllra*-andi, Fas. iii. 545; haukar þeirra *gnöllraðu*, Karl. 376, v. l.; við þessi orð spratt hundrinn upp ok *gnöllraði* hátt, Fms. iii. 13; hjarta hans *gnöllraði* í honum innan-brjósts eins og greyhundur, rendering of Od. xx. 13, 14; þar eru tveir hundar ok *nöllra* þeir ok grenja, Þiðr. 245.

gnöllran, f. *bowling*, Mar.

GNÓTRA, að, [*gnat*], *to clatter*, *rattle*; *gnótrar* (*gnóttir*, Verel.) *sverðit* hvárt yfir annat, Bret. 55; menn þóttusk heyra at beinin *gnótruðu* við hræringarnar, *his bones clattered*, Bs. i. 69; esp. of the teeth, skelfir hann svá mjök at *gnótrar* í honum hver tönn, Háv. 54; tenur hans *nótruðu*, Fbr. 149; metaph., þar hlaut at *nótra* um, Sd. 169: — in mod. usage freq. *to shiver*, *shake*, as with cold.

GOD, n. pl. [all the Teutonic languages have this word in common; Ulf. *gufa*, n. pl., Gal. iv. 8; *guda*, id., John x. 34, 35; and *Guf*, m.; A. S. *godu*, n. pl., and *God*, m.; O. H. G. *Got*: in mod. languages masc.; Engl. *God*; Germ. *Gott*; Dan.-Swed. *Gud*].

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—In heathen times this word was neuter, and was used almost exclusively in plur., as were also other words denoting Godhead, e. g. *regin* or *rögn* = *numina*, q. v.; and *bönd*, *höpt*, prop. = *hands*, and metaph. *gods*: — this plur. usage seems not to refer to a plurality of gods, but rather, as the Hebrew *אֱלֹהִים*, to the majesty and mystery of the Godhead; it points to an earlier and purer faith than that which was current in the later ages of the Scandinavian heathendom; thus the old religious poem *Völuspá* distinguishes a twofold order of gods, — the heavenly powers (*regin* or *ginn-heitög* *göð*) who had no special names or attributes, and who ruled the world, like the *Múpa* or *Alfa* of Gr. mythology; — and the common gods who were divided into two tribes, *Æsir* (*Ases*) and *Vanir*, whose conflict and league are recorded in Vsp. 27, 28, and Edda 47.

II. after the introduction of Christianity, the masculine gender (as in Greek and Latin) superseded the neuter in all Teutonic languages, first in Gothic, then in Old High German and Anglo-Saxon, and lastly in the Scandinavian languages; but neither in Gothic nor in Icel. did the word ever take the masc. inflexive *r* or *s*, so that it remains almost unique in form.

2. in Scandinavian the root vowel was altered from *o* to *u* (*god* to *gud*), [Swed.-Dan. *gud*], yet in old poems of the Christian age

it is still made to rhyme with *o*, *Goðs*, *boðnum*; *Goð*, *roðnar*, *Sighvat*; as also in the oldest MSS. of the 12th century; sometimes however it is written *þp*, in which case the root vowel cannot be discerned.

3. in Icel. the pronunciation also underwent a change, and the *g* in *Guð* (*God*) is now pronounced *gw* (*Gwud*), both in the single word and in those proper names which have become Christian, e.g. *Guðmundr* pronounced *Gwudmundr*, whence the abbreviated form *Gvindr* or *Gvöndr*. The old form with *o* is still retained in obsolete words, as *goði*, *goðorð*, vide below, and in local names from the heathen age, as *Goð-dalir*; so also *Gormr* (q. v.), which is contracted from *Goð-ormr* not *Guð-ormr*. On the other hand, the Saxon and German have kept the root vowel *o*.

III. in old poems of heathen times it was almost always used without the article: *gremdu eigi goð at þér*, *La.*; *áðr vér heilög goð blótum*, *Fas. i.* (in a verse); *ginnheilög Goð*, *Vsp.* passim; *goðum ek þat þakka*, *Am. 53*; *með goðum*, *Alm.*; in prose, *en goð hefna eigi alls þegar*, *Nj. 132*.

2. with the article *goð-in*, *Vsp. 27*: freq. in prose, *um hvat reiddusk goðin þá er hér brann hraunir er nú stöndu vér á*, *Bs. i.* (*Kr. S.*) 22; *eigi eru undr at goðin reidisk tölum sílkum*, *id.*; *Hallsfredr lastaði eigi goðin*, *þó aðrir menn hallmælti þeim*, *Fms. ii. 52*; *allmikinn hug leggri þú á goðin*, *Fs. 94*; *eigi munu goðin þessu valda*, *Nj. 132*, passim.

3. very seldom in sing., and only if applied to a single goddess or the like, as *Öndor-goðs* (*gen.*), *Haustl. 7*; *Vana-goð*, of *Freyja*, *Edda*; *enu skirleita goði*, of the *Sun*, *Gm. 39*.

IV. after the introduction of Christianity, the neut. was only used of *false gods* in sing., as well as in pl., *Sölar-goð = Apollo*, *Orrostu-goð = Mars*, *Drauma-goð = Morpheus*, *Bret. (Verel.)*; and was held up for execration by the missionaries; *gör þik eigi svá djarfa*, *at þú kallir goð hinn hæsta konung er ek trúi á*, *Fb. i. 371*. Yet so strongly did the neut. gender cleave to the popular mind that it remains (*Grág. Kb. i. 192*) in the oath formula, *goð gramt = God gramr*; and Icel. still say, *i Guðanna* (*pl.*) *bænum*.

2. *guðir*, masc. pl., as in *A. S. gudas*, is freq. in eccl. writers, but borrowed from the eccl. Lat.

B. IN COMPOUNDS:

I. with nouns, *goða-blót*, *n.* *sacrifice to the gods*, *Fb. i. 35*. *goða-gremi*, *f.* a term in the heathen oath, *wrath of the gods*, *Eg. 352*. *goða-heill*, *f.* *favour of the gods*, *þorst*.

Síðu H. 9. *goða-hús*, *n.* a house of gods, temple, *Dropl. 11*, *Nj. 131*, *Fb. i. 337*. *goða-stallar*, *m. pl.* the altar in temples, *Fs. i. 454*.

goða-stúka, *u. f.* the sanctuary in heathen temples, answering to the choir or sanctuary in churches, *Landn. 335* (App.) *goða-tala*, *u. f.* in the phrase, *i goðatölu*, in the tale (list) of gods, *625. 41*.

goð-borinn, part. *ðioyveris*, *god-born*, *Hkv. i. 29*. *goð-brúðr*, *f.* bride of the gods (the goddess *Skadi*), *Edda* (in a verse).

Goð-dalir, *m. pl.* a local name, hence *Goð-dælir*, *m. pl.* a family, *Landn.* *goð-gá*, *f.* blasphemy against the gods, *Nj. 163*, *Ld. 180*.

goð-heimr, *m.* the home of the gods, *Stor. 20*, cp. *Yt.* *goð-konungr*, *m.* (cp. *Gr. ðioyveris βασιλεύς*), a king,—*kings being deemed the offspring of gods*, *Yt.*

goð-kunnigr and *goð-kyndr*, adj. of the kind of gods, *Edda 6, 11, 13*. *goð-lauss*, adj. *godless*, *Landn.* *goð-lax*, *m.* a kind of salmon, *Edda* (Gl.)

goð-leiðr, adj. *loathed by the gods*, *Korm.* *goð-máligr*, adj. *skilled in the lore of the gods*, *Hým. 38*. *goð-mögn*, *n. pl.* *divine powers, deities*, *Edda 1*; *biðja til pinna goðmagna*, *Bret. (Verel.)*

goð-reið, *f.* 'a ride of gods' through the air, a meteor, thought to forebode great events, *Glim. (in a verse)*, cp. the *Swed. åska*. *goð-rif*, *n.* *scorn of the gods*, *Sks. 435*.

goð-rækr, adj. 'god-forsaken,' *wicked*, *623. 30*. *goðum-leiðr*, adj. = *goðleiðr*, *Landn.* (in a verse).

goð-vargr, *m.* a 'god-worrier,' *sacrilegus*, 'lupus in sacris,' *Bs. i. 13* (in a verse).

goð-vefr, vide *guðvefr*. *goð-vegr*, *m.* the way of the gods, the heaven, the sky, *Hdl. 5*.

Goð-þjóð, *f.* the abode of the gods, *Vsp.*—but *Goth. Gutþjuda = the land of the Goths*, by assimilation *Goð-þjóð*, passim in old poems and the Sagas.

II. with pr. names, originally *Goð*, later and mod. *Guð*—of men, *Guð-brandr*, *Guð-laugr*, *Guð-leifr*, *Guð-mundr*, *Guð-rúðr*, *Guð-ormr* or *Gutt-ormr*, etc.; of women, *Guð-björg*, *Guð-finna*, *Guð-laug*, *Guð-leif*, *Guð-ný*, *Guð-rúðr*, *Guð-rún*, etc.; cp. the interesting statement in *Eb. (App.) 126* new Ed. (from the *Hauks-bók*), that men of the olden time used to call their sons and daughters after the gods (*Goð*, *þór*, *Frey*, *Ás*); and it was thought that a double (i.e. a compound) name gave luck and long life, esp. those compounded with the names of gods; *menn höfðu mjök þá tvau nöfn, þótti þat líkast til langlifs ok heilla, þótt nokkurir fyrirmælti þeim við goðin, þá mundi þat ekki saka, ef þeir átti eitt nafn, though any one cursed them by the gods it would not hurt if they had 'one' name, i.e. if they were the namesakes of the gods*, *Eb. i. c.*—we read 'eitt nafn' for 'eitt annat nafn' of the *Ed.* and *MS.*

In *Fb. i. 23*, the mythical king *Raum* is said to have had three sons, *Alf*, *Björn*, and *Brand*; the first was reared by the Finns, and called *Finn-Alf*; *Björn* by his mother (a giantess), and called *Jötun-Björn*; and *Brand* was given to the gods, and called *Goð-Brand* (*Guð-brandr*, whence *Guðbrands-dalir*, a county in Norway); cp. also *Eb. ch. 7*.

For the Christian sense of *God* and its compds vide s. v. *Guð*.

goddi, *a. m.* [cp. *Germ. götze*], a nickname, *Ld.*

GODI, *a. m.* [Ulf. renders *lepus* by *gudja* (*ufar-gudja*, *abumista-gudja*, etc.), *leparala* by *gudjinassus*, *lepareveus* by *gudjinót*; an Icel. *gyði*, *gen.* *gyðja*, would answer better to the *Goth.* form, but it never occurs, except that the fem. *gyðja* = goddess and priestess points not to *godi*, but to a masc. with a suppressed final *i*, *gyði*; a word *coting* occurs in *O. H. G.* glossaries, prob. meaning the same; and the form *gupi* twice occurs on Danish-Runic stones in *Nura-gupi* and *Saulva-gupi*, explained as *godi* by *P. G. Thorsen*, *Danske Runem.*; (*Rafn's* explanation and reading of *Nura-gupi* q. s. *nordr á Gaudi*, is scarcely right): with this exception the word is nowhere recorded till it appears in Icel., where it got a wide historical bearing]:—prop. a priest, sacerdos, and hence a liege-lord or chief of the Icel. Commonwealth.

A. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—The Norse chiefs who settled in Icel. finding the country uninhabited, solemnly took possession of the land (*land-nám*, q. v.); and in order to found a community they built a temple, and called themselves by the name of *godi* or *hof-godi*, 'temple-priest'; and thus the temple became the nucleus of the new community, which was called *goðorð*, *n.*—hence *hof-godi*, *temple-priest*, and *höfðingi*, *chief*, became synonymous, vide *Eb. passim*. Many independent *goðar* and *goðorð* sprang up all through the country, until about the year 930 the *alþingi* (q. v.) was erected, where all the petty sovereign chiefs (*goðar*) entered into a kind of league, and laid the foundation of a general government for the whole island. In 964 A.D. the constitution was finally settled, the number of *goðorð* being fixed at three in each *þing* (*shire*), and three *þing* in each of the three other quarters, (but four in the north); thus the number of *goðar* came to be nominally thirty-nine, really thirty-six, as the four in the north were only reckoned as three, vide *lb. ch. 5*. On the introduction of Christianity the *goðar* lost their priestly character, but kept the name; and the new bishops obtained seats in the *Lögretta* (vide *biskup*). About the year 1004 there were created new *goðar* (and *goðorð*), who had to elect judges to the Fifth Court, but they had no seats in the *Lögretta*, and since that time the law distinguishes between *forn* (*old*) and *ný* (*new*) *goðorð*;—in *Glim. ch. 1* the word *forn* is an anachronism. It is curious that, especially in the 12th century, the *goðar* used to take the lesser Orders from political reasons, in order to resist the Romish clergy, who claimed the right of forbidding laymen to be lords of churches or to deal with church matters; thus the great chief *Jón Loftson* was a sub-deacon; at last, about 1185, the archbishop of Norway forbade the bishops of Icel. to ordain any holder of a *goðorð*, unless they first gave up the *goðorð*, *sýrir því bjóðum vér biskupum at vigja eigi þá menn er goðorð hafa*, *D. l. i. 291*. In the middle of the 13th century the king of Norway induced the *goðar* to hand their power over to him, and thus the union with Norway was finally brought about in the year 1262; since that time, by the introduction of new codes (1272 and 1281), the name and dignity of *goðar* and *goðorð* disappeared altogether, so that the name begins and ends with the Commonwealth.

B. DUTIES.—In the *alþingi* the *goðar* were invested with the *Lögretta*-skipan (q. v.), that is to say, they composed the *Lögretta* (the Legislative consisting of forty-eight members—on the irregularity of the number vide *lb. ch. 5*), and were the lawgivers of the country: secondly, they had the *dómsnefna* (q. v.), or right of naming the men who were to sit in the courts, vide *dómr*;—as to their duties in the quarter-parliaments (*vár-þing*) vide *Grág. þ. þ.* and the Sagas. The authority of the *goðar* over their liegemen at home was in olden times somewhat patriarchal, vide e.g. the curious passage in *Hænsaþ. S. ch. 2*; though no section of law relating to this interesting part of the old history is on record, we can glean much information from the Sagas. It is to be borne in mind that the *goðar* of the Saga time (10th century) and those of the *Grágás* and *Sturlunga* time (12th and 13th centuries) were very different: the former were a kind of sovereign chiefs, who of free will entered into a league; the latter had become officials, who for neglecting their duties in parliament might be fined, and even forfeit the *goðorð* to their liegemen, vide *Grág. þ. þ.* Neither *þing* (q. v.) nor *goðorð* was ever strictly geographical (such is the opinion of *Konrad Maurer*), but changed from time to time; the very word *goðorð* is defined as 'power' (*veldi*), and was not subject to the payment of tithe, *K. þ. K. 141*. The *goðorð* could be parcelled out by inheritance or by sale; or they might, as was the case in the latter years of the Commonwealth, accumulate in one hand, vide esp. *Sturl. passim*, and *Grág.* The liegemen (*þingmenn*) were fully free to change their lords (*ganga í lög með goða, ganga úr lögum*); every franklin (*þingmaðr*) had in parliament to declare his *þingfesti*, i. e. to name his liegship, and say to what *goði* and *þing* he belonged, and the *goði* had to acknowledge him; so that a powerful or skilful chief might have liegemen scattered all over the country. But the nomination to the courts and the right of sitting in the legislative body were always bound to the old names, as fixed by the settlement of the year 964; and any one who sought the name or influence of a *goði* had first (by purchase, inheritance, or otherwise) to become possessor of a share of one of the old traditional *goðorð*; see the interesting chapter in *Nj.* The three *goðar* in one *þing* (*shire*) were called *sam-goðar*, *joint-goðar*; for the sense of *allsherjar-goði* vide *p. 17*.

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C. NAMES.—Sometimes a chief's name referred to the god whom he especially worshipped, as Freys-Góði, Hrafn., Gísl., whence Freys-gýðlingar, q. v.; (the *ör-góði* is dubious); more frequently the name referred to the liegemen or county, e. g. Ljósveitinga-Góði, Tungu-Góði, etc.; but in the Saga time, *góði* was often added to the name almost as a cognomen, and with some, as Snorri, it became a part of their name (as Cato Censor in Latin); hann varðveitti þá hof, var hann þá kallaðr Snorri Góði, Eb. 41; seg, at á sá sendi, er meiri vin var húsfrýjunnar at Fróða en Góðans at Helgafelli, 332. Names on record in the Sagas:—men living from A. D. 874 to 964, Hallsteinn Góði, Landn., Eb.; Sturla Góði, Landn. 65; Jörundr Góði and Hróarr Tungu-Góði, id.; Ljótólfr Góði, Sd.; Hrafnkell Freys-Góði, Hrafn.; Oddr Tungu-Góði, Landn.; Þormóðr Karmár-Góði, Vd.; Áskell Góði, Rd.; Úlfr Örgóði, Landn.; Grímkell Góði, Harð. S.; Þorgirnr Freys-góði, Gísl. 100, 110; —964 to 1030, Arnkell Góði, Landn., Eb.; Þorgirnr Góði, Eb.; Geirr Góði, Landn., Nj.; Runólfr Góði, id.; Þóróðr Góði, Kristni S.; Þormóðr Alshjar-Góði, Landn.; Þorgeirr Góði, or Ljósveitinga-Góði, Nj., Landn.; (Þorkell Krafia) Vatnsdæla-Góði, Vd.; Helgi Hofgarða-Góði, Landn., Eb.; Snorri Hlíðarmanna-Góði, Lv.; Þórarnir Langdæla-Góði, Heiðarv. S.; and last, not least, Snorri Góði—in the following period *góði* appears, though very rarely, as an appellative, e. g. Þormóðr Skeiðar-Góði (about 1100):—of the new *godar* of 1004, Hóskuldur Hvítaness-Góði, Nj.;—used ironically, Ingjaldr Saudeyja-Góði, Ld.

2. *godorð* mentioned by name,—in the south, Alshjar-godorð, Landn. (App.) 336; Dalverja-godorð, Sturl. ii. 48; Lundarmanna-godorð, i. 223; Reykhyltinga-godorð, 104, iii. 166, 169; Bryndæla-godorð, Kjaln. S. 402; in the north, Ljósveitinga-godorð, Lv. ch. 30; Möðruvellinga-godorð, Bs. i. 488; Vatnsdæla-godorð, Fs. 68; Fljótarmanna-godorð, Sturl. i. 138; in the west, Snorrunga-godorð, 55; Jökullarmanna-godorð, iii. 166; Rauðmelinga-godorð, Eb. 288; Reyknesinga-godorð, Sturl. i. 9, 19; Þórnesinga-godorð, 198; the new *godords* of the Fifth Court, Laufásinga-godorð, Nj. 151; Melamanna-godorð, id., Band., Sturl. i. 227. Passages in the Sagas and Laws referring to *godar* and *godorð* are very numerous, e. g. lb. ch. 5, Nj. ch. 98, Grág., Lögrétta-þáttur, and þ. p. passim, esp. ch. 1-5, 17, 35, 37, 39, 44, 58, 60, 61, Lv. ch. 4 (interesting), Vd. ch. 27, 41 (in fine), and 42, Vápn., Hrafn. ch. 2, Eb. ch. 10, 56, Sturl. iii. 98, 104, passim; for the accumulation of *godords*, see i. 227 (3, 22), Bs. i. 54; for the handing over the *godords* to the king of Norway, D. l. i; and esp. article 3 of the Sáttmáli, D. l. i. 631, 632. The *godords* were tithe-free, ef maðr á *godorð*, ok þarf eigi þat til tiundar at telja, vald er þat en eigi fé, K. þ. K. 142. **COMPS:** *goda-kviðr*, m. a law term, the verdict of a jury composed of twelve *godar*, commonly called *tylfstar-kviðr*, a 'twelve-verdict', fixed for some special cases, defined in Grág.; the *goda-kviðr* was opposed to the *dúa-kviðr*, vide *búi*, Grág. i. 168, passim. *goda-lýrittr*, m. a law term, a protest or interdict, Grág. i. 113, ii. 97, passim; but it is uncertain whether it is derived from *góði*, i. e. the protest of a *góði*, or from *god*, i. e. the great ban, a protest in the holy name of the gods. *goda-þáttir*, m. a section of law about the *godar*, Grág. i. 73. **II.** = *god*, i. e. good genius, in the Icel. game at dice called *goda-tafl*, with the formula, heima ræð eg *goda* minn bæði vel og lengi, ... og kasta eg svo fyrir þig, cp. also *ást-góði*.

gód-orð, n. (seldom spelt *gudorð*, as in Grág. ii. 154); hann var maðr féliðill en átti staðfestu *goda* í Skálholti ok *gudorð*, Bs. i. 54; for this word vide *góði*. **COMPS:** *godorða-launa*, adj. without a *godorð*, Nj. 149, Band. 2. *godorða-maðr*, m. a 'godorð-man,' = a *góði*, Hrafn. 13, 14, Fs. 67, Glim. 324, Sturl., passim. *godorða-mál*, n. an action concerning a *godorð*, Sturl. ii. 89. *godorða-tilkall*, n. a claim to a *godorð*, Sturl. ii. 88; erfða-godorð (q. v.), Sturl. i. 198; fornt *godorð*, vide above: forráðs-godorð = manna-forráð, a *godorð* to which forráð (power) is attached, an *ær. løy.* in Isl. ii. 173 (Hænsa þ. S.)

goggr, m. a gag or book: brýna goggiun, to wet the beak, of a raven: a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.)

gogli, a, m. ooze, mud, Mork. 13; cp. blúð-gögl, blood-ooze, Björn.

GOL, n., mod. *gola*, u, f. a breeze; metaph., Al. 99; fjalla-g., q. v.

gol-grænn, adj. yellow-green, epithet of the sea.

gollr, m. [Old Engl. *goll*], the talon or claw of a hawk, esp. of artificial kind; in N. G. L. i. 242 a man has to return to the owner a *gos-hawk* if found astray with the goll fastened to him, but he may claim *landnám*, i. e. compensation for damages done on the land.

gollungr, m. [gollr], poet. a kind of hawk, Edda (Gl.)

gollurr, m. the pericardium, Edda (Gl.) *gollur-hús*, n. id., Isl. þjóðs. ii. 179; hence *gollur-heimr*, m., poet. the breast.

gol-mórauðr, adj. yellow-brown.

golmi, a, m., *golaóttir*, adj. a sheep with a dark yellow belly.

gol-þorakr, m. 'yellow-cod,' a cod-fish so called from its colour.

gopi, a, m. a vain person, Edda (Gl.)

goppa, að, [Dan. *gumpe*; Engl. *jump*], to skip, (rare.)

GOR, n. [A. S. *gor*; Engl. *gore*; Swed. *gårr*], whence *Gor-mánuðr*, m. *Gore-month*, the first winter month, about the middle of October to the middle of November, so called from the slaughtering of beasts for winter store, Edda 103; vetr ok g. kemr laugardag, Rd. **II.** the cud in animals,

but also used of *ebyme* in men, e. g. spúa grænu *gorinu*, to vomit the green g., of one far gone in sea-sickness. **COMPS:** *gor-blautr*, adj. clammy, of the hide of a fresh slaughtered animal. *gor-geir*, m. impudence.

gor-kúla, u, f. a fungus, *typerdon*. *gor-vargr*, m. a law term, [early Dan. and Swed. *gornibing*; Ivar Aasen *gortjv*], a 'gore-warrior,' one who feloniously destroys another man's cattle, liable to outlawry, defined in N. G. L. ii. 523. *gor-vömb*, f. the first stomach, Isl. ii. 375.

GORMR, m. ooze, mud, grounds in coffee and the like:—a local name of a muddy creek at the bottom of Gils-fjörðr in the west of Icel. **II.** name of an old Danish king, prob. contracted from *Góð-ormr*, cp. *Gut-ram* in the Saxo Chronicle.

gort, n. bragging, fanfaronade, and *gorta*, að, to brag.

gosi, a, m. [Swed. *gossa* = a boy], the knave in cards.

got, n. spawning. *gota*, u, f. spawn.

Gotl, a, m., pl. *Gotnar*, the Gotbs; hence Gotland, n. Gotland; *Gotneskr*, adj. Gothic, Lex. Poët.; *Gota-veldi*, n. the Gothic empire, (of the island Gotland, A. D. 1319.) The name of the Gotbs with *comps* occurs freq. in Scand. history, esp. in Sagas referring to the mythical age; and distinction is made between *Fy-Gotar*, the Island-Gotbs, i. e. the inhabitants of the Danish Isles, and *Reið-Gotar* or *Hreið-Gotar* in the south of Sweden. According to Jormandes and the late Norwegian historian P. A. Munch, a race of Gothic origin, speaking a dialect closely akin to that of Ulfilas, lived in parts of Scandinavia during the 3rd and 4th centuries of our era; Munch even supposes that Ermanarík (Jörm-unrekr) was a Scandinavian-Gothic king, and lived in the 4th century, and that the Runic monuments on the Golden Horn, the stone in Tune, the Bracteats, etc., are of this and the subsequent period; on this interesting question see Munch's Norske Folk's Hist., vol. i, and several essays by the same. **II.** poet. a horse, Lex. Poët.

got-rauf, f. the spawn hole in female cod-fish or salmon.

gotungr, m. young fish, fry.

gód-brjóstaðr, part. kind-hearted, Glúm. 308.

gód-fengr, adj. good-natured, Grett. 92 A, 107, Fms. iii. 107.

gód-frægr, adj. of good repute, famous.

gód-fúsaliga, adv. willingly, Fms. ii. 204, Stj.

gód-fúss, adj. benevolent, 655 xxx. 10, Fms. ii. 138, Th. 12, Stj. 154.

gód-fýsi, f. goodness, Sks. 12, Fms. i. 304, v. 239, xi. 297, Mar.

gód-fýst, f. good-will, Fms. ii. 225.

gód-gengr, adj. going well, smooth-going, of a horse, opp. to *harð-gengr*.

gód-girnd and *gód-girni*, f. goodness, kindness, Fms. x. 368, Nj. 250, Grett. 106 A, Clem. 51, Fs. 29, 38.

gód-gjarn, adj. benevolent, kind, Nj. 30, Fms. i. 76, ii. 19, Bs. i. 61, 66.

gód-gjarnliga, adv. kindly, Fms. iii. 48, vii. 148.

gód-gjarnligr, adj. kind, kindly, Nj. 255, Fms. viii. 101.

gód-granni, a, m. a good neighbour, Sks. 226.

gód-gripr, m. a costly thing, Fms. ii. 61, iii. 134, Fas. i. 394, Thom.

gód-gvælliga, adv. gently, quietly, Str.

gód-gvæt, f. good cheer, good fare, cp. Dan. *mundgodt*, Str. 21.

gód-görð, f. charity, Barl. 60, 71; mod. in pl. good cheer, hospitality.

góðgörða-samr, adj. charitable; *góðgörða-semi*, f. charitableness.

gód-görning, f. = *góðgörningr*, Hom. 128.

gód-görningr, m. a good deed, charity, 655 xxiii. 1, Fms. i. 142, vi. 272, Hom. 70, Stj. 25, 399, Bs. i. 109.

gód-háttaðr, part. well-mannered, Bs. i. 38.

góði, a, m. a boon, Fms. xi. 72.

góðindi, n. pl. boons, good things, Barl. 6, 190, 193, Stat. 289.

gód-kunningi, a, m. a good acquaintance.

gód-kunnugr, adj. on good terms.

gód-kvendi, u. collect. a good, gentle woman.

gód-kvennaka, u, f. goodly womanhood, Jb. 64.

gód-látr, adj. good-natured, gentle, Pr. 429. *góðlát-samr* (*góðlát-semi*, f.), adj. id.

gód-leikr, m. (*gód-leiki*, a, m.), goodness, Fms. i. 141, 258, ii. 152, vii. 118, Stj. 374.

gód-lifnaðr, m. a good life, Stj. 120, Bs. i. 46.

gód-lífi, n. a good life, 625, 183, Bs. i. 109.

gód-lyndi, n. good nature, Str. 21.

gód-lyndr, adj. good-natured, Str. 21, Fas. i. 3.

gód-mannliga, adv. like a good man, Fms. vi. 304, Bs., passim.

gód-mannligr, adj. gentle, Bs. i. 874.

gód-málugr, adj. = *góðorðr*, Hým., or better *god-málugr* (?).

gód-menni, n. a good, gentle man, Sturl. i. 211, Fms. viii. 136.

gód-mennaka, u, f. goodness, gentleness, Barl. 60 (freq.)

gód-mennt, n. adj. good people, Eg. 201, Fms. ix. 293; vide *fámennt*.

gód-móttiga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), kindly, gently, Sturl. 14.

gód-orðr, adj. gentle in one's words, Nj. 147.

GÓÐR, adj., neut. gott with a short vowel; but that the ancients, at least in early times, said *gótt* is clear from the analogy with *óðr* neut. ótt, fróðr neut. frótt, and from rhymes such as *gótt*, *dróttmi*; [Ulf. usually renders *καλός* by *góþs*, but *ἀγαθός* by *þinþigs*; A. S. *gód*; Engl. *good*;

O. H. G. *got*; Germ. *gut*; Dutch *goed*; Swed.-Dan. *god*]: 1. *good, righteous*; *góða frá illum*, Eluc. 37; *góðan mann ok réttlátan*, Ver. 7; *góðir ok réttlátir konungar*, Fms. vii. 263; *góðir ok ágætir*, Alex. 65; *góðr maðr*, Sks. 456; *góð kona*, 457; er hún góð kona, er þú hefir svo lofat hana? Bs. i. 799; *góð verk*, Hom. 97; *góðr villi*, *good-will*: allit., *Góðr Guð*; *biðja Góðan Guð*; *Guð minn Góðr*! and the like: also as a term of endearment, *my dear!* *Elskan mín góð!* barnið gott, *good child!* M. N. minn *góðr*! 2. *good, honest*; *drengur góðr*, passim; *góðir vinir*, *good friends*, Isl. ii. 393; *góðir menn*, *good men*, Grág. i. 301; *adrið góðir menn*, Fms. ix. 268; *Góði ok góðum mönnum*, Grág. ii. 168; *góðr villi*, *good will, honest intention*, Bs. i. 746: in addressing one, *góðr maðr!* Sks. 303, passim; *góðir hálsar!* 3. *kind*; *góð orð*, *good, kind words*, Fms. vii. 40; *vera í góðu skapi*, to be in good spirits, Sturl. ii. 178; with dat. *kind towards one*, þá er þú vart honum illr þá var hann þér góðr, 655 xlii. A. 4. 4. *good, gifted*; *gott skáld*, a good poet, Nj. 38; *góðr riddari*, a good knight, Fms. vii. 56; *góðr þrautar*, *enduring*, Sks. 383;—*good, favourable*, *göra góðan róm* at e-u, to applaud; *gott svar*, and many like phrases. II. *good, fine, goodly, rich*; *góð klæði*, Fms. v. 273; *góðar gjafrir*, vii. 40; *góðr mjóðr*, Gm. 13; *góða hluti*, *good things*, Nj. 258; *góðr hestr*, a fine horse, 90; *hafir forkunnar góðan*, Fms. x. 224; af góðu brauði, Sks. 321; *gott veðr*, *fine weather*, Fms. v. 260; *góðan kost skipa*, a goodly boat of ships, vii. 40; með góðu föruneyti, with a goodly suite, x. 224; *fá góða höfn*, to make a good harbour, Isl. ii. 398; *mikil ey ok góð*, a muckle inland and a good, Eg. 25; í góðri virðingu, in good renown, Fms. vi. 141; *góðr sönni*, Isl. ii. 393; *góð borg*, a fine town, Symb. 21; *góðr beini*, *good cheer*, Fms. i. 69; *góðr fengr*, a good (rich) baul, Isl. ii. 138; *gott ár*, a good year, good season, Eg. 39; *góðir penningar*, good money, Fms. vii. 319; *góðr kaupseytir*, good articles of trade, vi. 356;—*unbolesome, medic.* *hvat er manni gott* (best)? Fas. ii. 33; *úgott, unbolesome*. 2. the phrases, *göra sik góðan*, to make oneself good, to dissemble; *heyr á endemi*, þú görir þik góðan, Nj. 74. β. in the phrase, *góðr af e-u*, *good, liberal with a thing*; *góðr af gríðum*, merciful, Al. 71; *góðr af tilbúðum*, good at news, communicative, Grett. 98 A; at þú mundir góðr af hestinum, that thou wast willing to part with (lend) the horse, Nj. 90 (cp. af C. VII. 2); *góðr af fé*, open-handed, Band. 2: with gen., *góðr matar*, good is meat, a good host, Hm. 38. III. neut. as subst.; *hvárki at illu né góðu*, neither for evil nor good, Sks. 356; *eiga gott við e-n*, to deal well with one, stand on good terms with, Stor. 21; *fara til góðs eðr ills*, to turn to good or bad account, Grág. ii. 144; *fátt góðs*, little of good, Hom. 38; *fara með góðu*, to bring good, Isl. ii. 136; *enda mundi eigi gott í móti koma*, Ld. 150; *gott gengr þér til*, thou meanest it well, dost it for good, Nj. 260; *gott var í frændsemi þeirra*, good was in their kinship, i. e. they were on good terms, Hrafn. 2; *vilja e-n gott*, to wish one well, Fms. ix. 282; *vilja hverjum manni gott*, i. 21: with the notion of plenty, bountifulness, in the phrase, *verða gott til e-s*, to get plenty of; *var þá bæði gott til fjár ok mannvirðingar*, there was ample wealth and fame to earn, Eg. 4; *ok varð ekki gott til fjár*, they got scant booty, 78; *var þar gott til sterkra manna*, there was plenty of able-bodied men, 187; *ok er gott um at velja*, plenty to choose from, Nj. 3: the phrase, *verða gott við e-t*, to be well pleased with a thing, Al. 109; *verði þér að góðu*, be it well with thee! IV. compds, *ey-góðr*, ever good; *hjáta-góðr*, kind-bearded; *skap-góðr*, *ged-góðr*, good-tempered; *skyn-góðr*, clever; *svip-góðr*, engaging, well-looking; *við-góðr*, moral, virtuous; *hug-góðr*, bold, fearless; *lið-góðr*, a good belper, good hand; *vinnu-góðr*, a good workman; *sér-góðr*, odd, selfish: as a surname, Hinn Góði, the Good, esp. of kings, Fms. 68. For compar. betri and superl. bezt, vide pp. 61, 62. *góð-ráðr*, adj. giving good counsel, Landn. 239. Fms. iv. 82, x. 266. *góð-ræði*, n. goodness, Lv. 108. Fms. ii. 150. *góða* and *góa*, n. goods; prop. a gen. from *góðr*, *hvat góðs*, *quid boni?* Nj. 236; allt þat góðs sem hann átti, 267, Hrafn. 29; *sá er sins góðs misti optlaga*, Thom. 2 (Ed.): esp. freq. in later writers, Ann. 1332, 1346, Stj. 135, Bs. passim, H. E. i. 432; cp. Dan. *gods*=property. *góð-verðr*, adj. worthy of good, Ld. 242. *góð-viðri*, n. good, fine weather, 623. 21. *góð-vild*, f.=*góðvili*, Nj. 15, Fms. i. 159, x. 234. *góð-vill*, a. m. good-will, Eg. 411, Fms. i. 74, 281, Sturl. i. 210; friðr á jörðu og mönnum góðvili, Luke ii. 14, in the text of 1540, but *góðr villi* (in two words) in the later texts. compds: *góðvilja-fullr*, adj. benevolent, kind, Fms. i. 219. *góðvilja-maðr*, m. a benevolent man, Sturl. ii. 14, Orkn. 50. *góðvilja-mikill*, adj. full of good-will, Gisl. 87. *góð-viljadr*, part. benevolent, Barl. 200: willing, Fms. ii. 37. *góð-viljuglign*, adv. willingly. *góð-viljugr*, adj. kind, Magn. 474. Fs. 9: willing, ready, Anecd. 96. *góð-virki*, n. good work, Anecd. 96. *góð-virkr* (*góð-yrkr*), adj. painstaking, making good work, Nj. 55. *góð-vænliggr*, adj. promising good, Band. 5. *góð-vættliga*, adv. amicably, Sturl. i. 14. *góð-vettaðr*, adj. of good family, Grett. 93 A. *GÓI*, f. indecl., always so in old writers, (góa, i. e. góa, Bs. i. 9, v. l.),

mod. *góa*, u. f.; the month *Gói* has thirty days, from the middle of February to the middle of March; for the mythical origin of this word vide Fb. i. 22, Edda 103, Landn. 154, 225, Rb. 48, 50, Ann. 1276, 1240, Bs. i. 9, Ó. H. 64;—in Icel. the names of the winter months *þorri* and *Góa* are still very common. compds: *Gói-beytlar*, m. pl., botan. *equisetum vernum byemale*, Landn. 222. *Gói-blót*, n. a sacrifice in the month *Góa*, Fb. i. c. *Gói-mánaðr*, m. the month *Gói*, Landn. 256, Rb. 516. *Gói-præll*, m. the last day of the month *Góa*, see the Icel. almanack.

GÓLF, n. [Dan. *gulv*; Swed. *golf*], a floor, Vpm. 9, 11, 13, Nj. 2, Eg. 217, Fms. vi. 365, passim; *stein-gólf*, a stone floor; *fjala-gólf*, a deal floor; *gólf-stokkar*, m. pl. floor beams, Eg. 90; *gólf-þili*, n. floor deals, Eg. 236, Hkr. i. 17, Hom. 95. 2. an apartment, Edda 2, Stj. 56, Dipl. v. 18, Gm. 24, Clar. 134, Mar.; this sense, which is more rare, is preserved in the Icel. *stað-gólf*, a room formed by a partition, an apartment; a room is divided into two, three, or more *staðgólfs*.

gó-ligr, adj. gay, joyful, Eluc. 35, Hom. 50, 152, Fms. viii. 23; *gólg fúng*, good cheer, Lex. Poët.

GÓMR, m. [A. S. *gōma*, whence Engl. *gums*; O. H. G. *guoma*; Germ. *gaumen*; Dan. *gane*], the palate, Edda 20, Sks. 178: in the phrase, *em þerr mart á góma*, to talk freely of many things, Fms. vi. 208, Grett. 148. compds: *góm-bein*, n. os palati, Fas. iii. *góm-sparr*, a. m. a gag, Edda 20. *góma-spjót*, n. pl., metaph. the tongue, Anal. 177.

GÓMR, m. a finger's point, Edda 110: freq. *finger-gómr*, a finger's end, Fas. 62.

GÓNA, d, to stare sillily. *gráðall*, m., Bk. 83, Vm. 6; or *grallari*, a. m., Arn. 10, 40, Dipl. v. 18 (*gradlari*), Pm. 24, 80, Jm. 8, passim, which also is the mod. form, a gradual, a choral book.

graddi or *griddi*, a. m. a bull, Fas. iii. 212, 499. *GRADR*, adj. entire, of cattle, Grág. i. 503, Gpl. 392, Lv. 18, Nj. 187. compds: *gráð-fé*, n. entire cattle, Grág. i. 426, Fb. i. 545. *gráð-hafr*, m. a be-goat, Grág. i. 503. *gráð-hestr*, m. an entire horse, a stallion. *gráð-rót*, f., botan. *mandrake*, Hjalt. *gráð-smali*, a. m.=*gráðfé*, Jb. 431. *gráð-uxi*, a. m. a bull, Boldt. 168.

gráð-ungur, mod. and less correct *gríð-ungur* (both forms occur e. g. in Stj.), m. a bull, Grág. i. 426, ii. 122, Landn. 245, Eg. 506, Jb. 276, Bret. 8, Edda 148 (pref.), Stj. passim.

GRAFA, pret. gróf; pres. gref; part. grafinn, with neg. suffix *gróf-ot*, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse): [Ulf. *graban*=*exāveriv*; A. S. *grafan*; North. E. to grave; Germ. *graben*; Swed. *gräva*; Dan. *grave*]:—to dig; *gráfa engi sitt*, to drain one's field, Grág. ii. 181; *jörðin var grafin í háum fjalla-tindum*, Edda 144; *en er vatnit gróf tvá vega þá féllu bakkarnir*, Ó. H. 18; *grafa til vatna*, id.; *grafa út ósinn*, Bs. i. 331; *þá er þeir höfðu ef grafit fitna* (*dug through it*), Ó. H. 18; g. gróf, to dig a grave, 623, 23, Eg. 300; *grafa niðr*, to dig down, Grág. ii. 351; *hann* (the horse) *var svá kyrr*, sem hann varí grafinn niðr, as if he had been rooted in the ground, Hrafn. 7; g. torf, to dig peat, Njard. 370, Rm. 12; g. upp, to dig up; *þeir grófu upp líkamina*, Nj. 86; g. upp bein, K. p. K. 40, N. G. L. i. 44; *grafa alone*, Fms. iv. 110: reflex. to bury (bide) oneself, *hann grófsk í brúkit*, be hid himself in the seaweed, Njard. 380; *var grafinn lykkill* (*the key was bid*) í dyra-gætti, Störmu-Odd. 20. 2. to earth, bury (Old Engl. *en-grave*): *vóru þá allir ríkismenn í hauga lagðir en öll alþýða grafin í jörð*, Ó. H. (pref.); *var hann grafinn* (*buried*) hjá leiði Kols biskups, Bs. i. 64, passim; *grafa lík*, g. niðr, etc., Bjarn. 19, Eb. 338, K. p. K. passim. 3. to carve, engrave; *grafa innisligi*, Mar., Sturl. ii. 222; *krismu-ker grafit með tinn*, Vm. 117; g. fílsbein í eik, Edda 151 (pref.); *Margret gróf ok tórn til ágæta-vel*, Bs. i. 143; *grafa*, *steinsetja* ok *amalera*, Fms. xi. 427.

II. metaph. *to enquire, dive deep into*, Hom. 84: *to unearth, find out the secret*, *kvæða má svá*, at vísan sé fegri þá grafin er, Grett. 94 A; *nú festir maðr sér konu*, ok grefisk upp skylda með þeim, and relationship is found out afterwards, N. G. L. i. 350; *þá grófsk þórir eptir* (*Tb. enquired*) en *Ólfr segir* at lyktum, Gullþ. 5; *gróf hann vandlega eptir* (*he made a close enquiry*) þess manns atferð, Fms. viii. 15; *gróf hann svá undir þeim* (*he sounded them so*), at hann varð margra hluta vís, 16; *hann gróf at vandlega*, ok bað hana segja sér, Dropl. 4; g. um e-t, id., Hom. 43; *en grafa eigi um þat* er vér megum eigi skilja, Greg. 75; g. upp, to unearth, make out; *gátu menn þá upp grafit*, at ..., Grett. 162; *grafask upp*, to come to the light, Orkn. (in a verse).

III. medic. *to suppurate*; impers., lærit (acc.) tók at grafa bæði uppi ok niðri, ... var lærit allt grafit upp at smá-þörmum, Grett. 153, 154.

grasfar, vide gróf, a grave.

grasgangs-maðr, m. a Norse law term; if freed slaves married against their master's will, and became paupers, the master might put them into an open grave till one died, when the survivor was taken out. The tale of Svadi digging a grave for the poor, Fms. ii. 222, refers no doubt to this cruel law, which is described in N. G. L. i. 33, but not recorded elsewhere.

II. generally a proletarian, N. G. L. i. 97.

graf-götur, f. pl., in the phrase, *ganga í graf-götur um e-t*, to make a close enquiry about.

grafjur, m. an engraver, Stj. 158.

graf-kyrr, adj. *quiet as if rooted to the spot*.
graf-letr, n. *an epitaph*.
grafnigr, m. or f. *expounding*, Stj. 412.
Graveling, in Flanders, Thom.
graf-silfr, n. *a buried treasure* (Landn. 146, 243).
graf-akript, f. *an epitaph*, (mod.)
graf-svin, m. *a battering swine = a battering ram*, Sks. 412.
graf-tól, n. pl. *digging tools*, Eg. 398, Eb. 176, Bs. i. 331, Fms. vi. 271.
graf-vitr, m., poet. *a serpent*, Lex. Poët.
gram-fullr, adj. *dire*, Art. 109.
gram-ligr, adj. *vexatious*, Hom. 143.
GRAMM, adj. [mid. H. G. *gram*; Dan. *gram*; *gramr* and *grimmr* (q. v.) are kindred words from a lost strong verb, *griman*, *granim*]:—
wrath, esp. of the gods, in the heathen oath formula, *sé mér goð holl ef ek satt segi, gröm ef ek lýg*, whence the Christian, *Guð sé mér hollr ef ek satt segi, gramr ef ek lýg*, N. G. L. ii. 397, 398. (cp. the Engl. *so help me God*); goð gramt, Grág. i. 357: esp. in poetry, *gramr* er yör Öðinn, Fas. i. 501; mér skyli Freyr gramr, Fs. 95; Dönum vóru goð gröm, Fms. vi. 385.
II. Gramir or gröm, n. pl. used as subst. *fiends, demons*; *deni gröm við þik*, Hkv. Hund. i. 40; taki nú allir (allar MS.) gramir við honum! (a curse), Fs. 147; gramir munu taka þik, segir hann, er þú gengr til banans, Mork. 43; farpú nú, þars þik hafi allan gramir, Hbl. (fine); mik taki þá gálgi ok allir gramir ef ek lýg, Fas. i. 214; hence **gramendr**, f. pl., q. s. *grama hendr*: farið er í svá gramendr allir! Dropl. 23, (vide tröll, tröllendr); glama með grömum, Hm. 30.
III. in poetry, *gramr* means a *king, warrior*, Edda 104, Hkr. i. 25, Lex. Poët.: name of a mythical sword, Edda.
GRAN, n. *a pine-tree*, Lex. Poët.; but better fem. *grön*, q. v.
gran-bein, n. *the bone of a fish's gills*, Bs. i. 365.
gran-bragð, n. *grinning, moving the lips with pain*, N. G. L. i. 67;
granbragðs-eyrir, m. *a law term, a fine for an injury causing the pain of granbragð*, 172.
GRAND, n. *a grain*, Thom.; ekki grand, not a grain.
metaph. (prop. *a mote*?), *a hurt, injury*, Fms. iii. 80, viii. 112, xi. 228, 277, N. G. L. i. 74 (freq.)
2. in poetry freq. *that which causes evil, ruin*, Lex. Poët.
3. *evil doing, guile*, Symb. 19, Skv. 3. 5: **granda-lauss**, adj. *guileless*, Lex. Poët.
4. medic. *mortification*, Al. 120.
granda, ad, *to hurt, damage*, with dat., Fms. i. 31, Sks. 69, Fas. iii. 250, Bs. ii. 111 (freq.)
grand-gæfilligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *minute*, (mod.)
grandi, a, m. *an isthmus, a strip of beach above the water at ebb tides, or on the edge of the snow*, Gpl. 419, Stj. 14, Mar.
grand-lauss (mod. *grann-lauss*), adj. *guileless*, Bær. 21, Al. 106: cp. *suspecting no evil, single-minded*, eg var grannlaus, etc.; hence **grann-leysi**, n. *singleness of heart*, eg gerði það í grannleysi.
grand-ligr, adj. *dangerous*, Grett. 145.
grandvar-liga, adv. *without guile*, Hom. 141.
grand-varr, adj. *guileless*, 656 C. 30, Pr. 133, Mar. 291.
grand-veri, f. *guilelessness*, Róm. 332, Bs. ii. 40, Stj. 302, Hom. 17.
granna, u, f. *a female neighbour*, Str. 16, 23.
grann-fengr, adj. *slender, tiny*, Korm. (in a verse).
grann-hyginn, adj. *silly, of weak understanding*.
GRANNI, a, m. [for etym. see p. 186 A. II], *a neighbour*, N. G. L. i. 11, 341; granna-stefna, *a meeting of neighbours*, Gpl. 383; granna sætt, 380: the saying, *garðr er granna sættir*, N. G. L. i. 40, cp. Jb. 258, (freq.)
grann-kona, u, f. = *granna*, N. G. L. i. 340.
grann-leikr (-leiki), m. *slenderness*, Bs. ii. 164.
grann-leitr, adj. *thin looking*, Ld. 274, Fms. i. 185.
grann-liga, adv. *tenderly*, Skálda 198.
grann-ligr, adj. *slender of build*, Edda 81, Ld. 274, Eg. 486, Eb. 42.
GRANNR, adj., compar. *grannri* and *grannari*, [as to etym., *grannr* is prob. akin to *grein*, a *branch*, hence the long vowel (vide II); but both are different from *grönn*, *green*, which is from *gróa*]:—*thin, slender*, very freq. in mod. usage, = Lat. *gracilis*, epithet of a lady, Edda 85 (in a verse); mittis-grannr, *thin in the waist*: in *grannm*, *single*, of vowels, opp. to *digr*, of diphthongs; þat hljóð er grannara, Skálda 177; neut. *grannt*, adv. *nice*; ör-graunt, id.
II. it appears with a long vowel in *grón* (or *grón*, q. s. *grönn*) *ván*, *thin, slender hope*, Gísl. 66 (in a verse); *indrón* segi gróna (*granna*), Sturl. iii. 216 (in a verse); and perhaps also in *grón lind*, a *thin, slender shield*, Edda 106 (in a verse).
grann-vaxinn, part. *slender of stature*, Fms. vii. 175, Bs. ii. 164.
grann-vitr, adj. *thin-witted, silly*.
gran-reuðr, adj. [*grön*], *red bearded*, a nickname = *Barbarossa*, Fms. xii.
gran-seir, m. *a kind of seal*, Sks., Fms. ii. 270.
gran-síðr, adj. *long bearded*, Akv. 34.
gran-sprottingr, m. [cp. Dan. *grønsskilling*], = Lat. *puber*, Róm. 304.
gran-stœði, n. *the lips, where the beard grows*, Eg. 304.
GRAS, n. [Ulf. *gras* = *χόρτος, λάχανον*; A. S. *gras* and *gærs*; Engl. *grass*; Germ. *gras*; Swed. and Dan. *gras*]:—*grass, herbage*, opp. to *wood, trees*, Vsp. 3, Fm. 25, Hm. 20; hrisi ok grasi, 120; grös ok víðu, Rb. 78; fólr sem gras, Nj. 177; góðir landa-kostir at grösnum ok skógum,

Fs. 26; svá er sagt, at á Grænlandi eru grös góð, *good pastures*, Sks. 44 new Ed.; reyta gras, *to pick grass*, Nj. 118; þar var nálíga til gras at ganga (better görs), Ld. 96; bita gras, *to graze*, Grág. ii. 299; gras græt, *grass grows*, Edda 145 (pref.); tak af reidningu ok fæst hestinn á gras, Sturl. iii. 114; þú arlaðir mik þat litilmenni at ek munda hinda hvar bestar þínir bitu gras, Fs. 57; þar þótti Græloðu hmanngi-ilmr ör grasi, Landn. 140: *vegetation*, in such phrases as, þar sem mestist gras ok ljara, *grass and beach*, Dipl. iii. 11: *the grassy earth*, opp. to a wilderness or the sea, þat var í ofanverðum grösnum, *high up, near the wilderness*, Dropl. 33; allt austr undir jökla sem grös eru vaxin, Landn. 65:—phrases, hniga í gras, *to bite the dust*, Isl. ii. 366; mun ek hafa mann fyrir mik áðr ek hniga at grasi, Njard. 378; lúta í gras, id., Fbr. 90 new Ed.; heyra gras gróa, *to hear the grass grow* (of the god Heimdal), cp. Edda 17: sugared language is said to make the grass grow, við hvert orð þótti grös gróa, Clar.; þau vóru orðin, at gróa þóttu grösin við, Mitrn.: ganga eftir e-m með grasið í skónum, *to go after one with grass in one's shoes*, i. e. *to beg hard, intercede meekly with one who is cross and angry*.
2. a *herb*, a kind of *grass*; ek hef þat eitt gras, etc., Fms. ix. 282; af grasi því er vér köllum hvann-njóla, x. 336: esp. in plur. *herbs with healing powers*, þau grös sem mandragore heita, Stj. 175; að dauðfærandi grasa, Johann. 26; með góðum grösnum, Blas. 43; ilmuð grös, *sweet herbs*, Bb. 2. 20; tina grös, *to clean grass, pick the moss clean*:—*botan.* in plur., *Iceland moss*, Jb. 310; and in composition, brönn-grös, *mandrake*; esp. of *lichens*, fjalla-grös, *fell lichen*, Lichen Islandicus; fjöru-grös, *seaweeds, sea-wrack*; Gvendar-grös, id.; Mariu-grös, *lichen nivalis*; Munda-grös, *lichen conscrvatus edulis*; tröll-grös, *lichen albus*.
COMPOSD: **grasa-fjall**, n., in the phrase, fara á grasfjall, *to go gathering moss*. **grasa-fólk**, n. *folk gathering moss*. **grasa-grautr**, m. *a porridge of Iceland moss*. **grasa-loft**, f. *herb-gathering*, Fm. 7. **grasa-mjólk**, f. *milk cooked with Iceland moss*. **grasa-póki**, a, m. *a grass-pole*, of Iceland moss. In derivative compds, blá-gresi, *geranium*; star-gresi, *sedge*; ill-gresi, *evil grass, weeds*; blóm-gresi, *flowers*, etc.
grasa, ad, *to collect moss*.
grasaðr, part. *prepared with herbs* (of mead), Ó. H. 71, Barl. 136.
gras-bitr, m. *a 'grass-biter,' a beast, brute*, Nj. (in a verse), freq.
gras-blett, m. *a grass-plot*.
gras-dalr, m. *a grassy dale*, Karl. 14.
gras-garðr, m. *a garden*, Hkr. i. 71, Gpl. 178, Fas. i. 530: *hortus*, þat köllum vér g., Stj. 68, Bs. i. 698, N. T., Pass. (Gethsemane). **gras-garðs-maðr**, m. *a gardener*, D. N.
gras-geðinn, part. *grassy, fertile*.
gras-geillar, f. pl. *grassy lanes*, Hrafn. 20.
gras-geiri, a, m. *a grass goar, strip of grass*.
gras-gott, n. adj. *a good crop of grass*, Fb. i. 522.
gras-grönn, adj. *grass-green*, Sks. 49.
gras-hagl, a, m. *a grass pasture*.
gras-kyn, n. *grass kind, the species 'grass'*, Stj. 389.
gras-laukr, m. *a kind of leek, garlic*, Hom. 150.
gras-laust, adj. *without grass, barren*.
gras-leysa (-lausa), u, f. *'grasslessness,' barren ground*; í graslausu, Grág. i. 383, Sturl. i. 121, 127, ii. 128, Ann. 1181.
gras-leysi, n. *barrenness*, Sturl.
gras-ligr, adj. *grassy*, Hom. 37.
gras-loðinn, adj. *rich in grass*, Ld. 156, Fas. lii. 276; myrur víðar ok grasloðnar, Bs. i. 118; but **gras-loðnur**, f. pl. *a rich crop*, 306, l. c.
gras-löngr, adj. *lying in the grass, touching the grass*, Hkr. i. 293, (of a ship's keel); a scythe is called *graslaegr*, if it cuts too close.
gras-maðkr, m. *a grass maggot*.
gras-mikill, adj. *rich in grass*, Konr. 56.
gras-nautn, f. *the use of grass (grazing)*, Grág. ii. 222, Jb. 215, Vm. 48, 79.
gras-rán, n. *grass-stealing*, N. G. L. i. 40. **grasráns-baugr**, m. *a law term, a fine payable for grazing one's cattle in another's field*, N. G. L. i. 40, Js. 99.
gras-reitr, f. pl. *roots of herbs or grass*, Bs. ii. 81, Sks. 48.
gras-setr, n. *'grass-farming,' opp. to sowing and tilling*; þrjú ár seri hann jörðina ok fjörða sat hann gras-setri, D. N. ii. 248.
gras-skadi, a, m. *loss in crop*, D. N.
gras-sótt, f. *grass-fever*, in a pun, Fb. ii. 368.
gras-svörðr, m. *greenward*.
gras-toppr, m. *grass-top*, Bb. 1. 23.
gras-tó, f. *a strip of grass among rocks or in a wilderness*, Fbr. 156.
gras-vaxinn, part. *grown with grass*, Str. 4, Gpl. 405.
gras-vorð, n. *a fine for grazing*, = *grasránsbaugr*, Gpl. 405.
gras-víðir, m. *a kind of willow, salix herbacea*, Hjaltr.
gras-völlr, m. *a grassy plain*, Str. 4, Art.
gras-vöxt, m. *growth of grass, crop*.
graut-nefr, m. *a nickname, porridge moss*, Sturl.
GRAUTR, m., gen. *grautar*, [A. S. *grut, gryt*; Engl. *groats*; Dan. *grød*; Swed. *gröt*; Ivar Aasen *graut*; hence Germ. *grutze*]:—*porridge*, a favourite mess with Scand. peasants, see the tale of *Grautar-Halli*.

answering to Germ. *Hansnourst*, N. G. L. i. 349, Korm. 150, Eb. ch. 13, 39. Fas. iii, Eg. S. Einh. ch. 5, Fms. vi. 363 sqq. (porridge eaten with butter): a *pudding*, Fms. ii. 163: the phrase, gera graut, to make porridge, Eb.; hefja graut, to lift (i. e. to eat) graut, Fms. vi. l. c.: a nickname, Dropl. 3. compounds: *grautar-ketill*, m. a *porridge-pot*, Fbr. 209. *grautar-sótt*, f. *porridge fever*, a pun, Fms. v. 93. *grautar-trog*, n. and *grautar-trygill*, m. a *porridge trough*, *masb trough*, Fms. vi. 364, Eb. 36. *grautar-þvara*, u. f. a *ladle to stir the porridge in cooking*, Eb. 198: *töðugjalda-grautr*, a *harvest porridge*, *supper of porridge*.

grá-bakr, m. 'grey-back,' poet. a *dragon*, Edda.
grá-bardl, a, m. *grey-beard*, a *cognom.*, Fms. ix.
grá-beinn, adj. [*graa-bein* in the Norse tales], 'grey-leg,' i. e. *the wolf*, D. N. i. 199.

grá-bíldóttir, adj. with *grey-spotted cheeks*, of a *sheep*, Rd. 240.
grá-björn, m. a *grey bear*, opp. to *white bear*, Fb. i. 257, Fas. i. 51.
gráða, u. f. [*Lat. gradus*], a *step*, Stj. passim, Fms. vi. 267, vii. 97. Skálda 209: in mod. usage esp. the steps round the altar in a church: metaph. *degree*, Stj. 8: *mathem. a degree*, Rb. 458, 460; i *gráðu* eru sextigi minuta, Hb. 732, 7.

gráði, a, m. [*grár*; Ivar Aasen *graae*], a *breeze curling the waves*, Edda (Gl.): in mod. usage fem. *gráð*, það er gráð á sjónum:—bad *grey butter* is called *gráð*, borinn var innar brúðningr og gráði, Snót 216.

GRÁÐR, m. [*Ulf. grēdus* = *λιδός*; Engl. *greed*], prop. *bunger*, freq. in Lex. Poët.; *úlfa gráðr* = *úlfa sultr*: *greed*, *gluttony*, Bs. ii. 137, Róm. 184, Sks. 113 B (*gráði*); *hel-gráðr*, voracity *presaging death*; ok er nú kominn á þik *helgráðr* er þú hyggst öll ríki munu undir þik leggja (of insatiable ambition as presaging downfall), Fas. i. 372; cp. *hel-likr*, id., 385; (these passages are paraphrases from old lost poems.)

gráðurgr, adj. [*Ulf. grēdagr*; A. S. *gradig*; Engl. *greedy*; O. H. G. *gratag*]:—*greedy*; g. logi, Stj. 385; g. elska, Hom. 84; g. ágirn, id.; g. halr, a *glutton*, Hm. 19; g. búkr, a *gluttonous belly*, Bb. I. 5; g. vargar, Bs. ii. 134.

gráðu-liga, adv. (-*ligr*, adj.), *greedily*, Mar., Magn. 420.

grá-eygr, adj. *grey-eyed*, Grett. 111 A.

grá-feldr, m. a *grey furred cloak*, Hkr. i. 176: a *nickname*, id., whence *Gráfeldar drápa*, name of a poem, id.

grá-fygill, n. and *grá-fygla*, u. f. = *grágás* II. 2.

grágás, f. a 'grey goose,' a *wild goose*, Edda (Gl.), Þidr. 347.

II. metaph. the name of a Norse code of laws in Drontheim (*Frostapings-lög*), prob. from the grey binding or from being written with a goose quill, Fms. viii. 277 (Sverr. S.), Hkr. iii. 23; cp. *Gullfjóðr*, *gold feather*, *gold quill*, name of an eccl. code; or *Hryggjar-stykki*, a kind of *duck*, but also the name of a book. 2. in later times (in the 16th century) the name *Grágás* was misapplied to an old MS. of Icel. laws of the Commonwealth time, the present Cod. Arna-Magn. 134 folio, or Sb., and has since been made to serve as a collective name for all Icel. laws framed before the union with Norway, sometimes including, sometimes excluding the eccl. law (*Kristinna-laga þáttur* = K. þ. K.); the whole matter is fully treated by Maurer, s. v. 'Graagaas,' in Ersch and Gruber's *Encyclopedia*; he makes out that the Icel. of the Commonwealth, although they had written laws, had no code, and that the passage in *Íb. ch. 10* does not refer to codification, but to the committal of oral laws to writing; the two vellum MSS., the Kb. and Sb., are merely private collections of the 13th century, and differ very much one from the other. Upon the union with Norway, Iceland was for the first time blessed with a code, which they called *Ironside* (Js.); and a second code, the *Jon's Book*, was introduced A. D. 1281.

grá-hæðr, adj. *boary*, with *grey hairs*.

grá-jurt, f. *gnaphalium montanum*, Björn.

grá-klæddr, part. *grey-clad*, Sturl. ii. 190.

grá-kollóttir, adj. *grey* and 'bumble' (i. e. *without horns*), of *sheep*, Gullþ. 19.

grá-kolla, u. f. a *grey bumble ewe*.

grá-kúfi, m. a *grey cow*, Fb. ii. 333.

grá-leikr, m. *malice*, *trickery*, Bs. i. 809, Fb. i. 408, Barl. 117.

grá-leitr, adj. *pale-looking*, *pinched*, Bs. i. 797.

grá-liga, adv. *spitefully*, with *malice*, Nj. 71, Mar.

grá-ligr, adj. *malicious*, *cruel*; g. leikr, *rude play*, Stj. 497. 2 Sam. ii. 16, Fms. x. 445.

grá-lyndr and *grá-lundaðr*, adj. *pettish*, *malicious*, Bs. i. 646, Valla L. 205, Nj. 38.

grá-magi, a, m. 'grey-maw,' a *stone grig*, *cyclopterus*, Bjarn. 42, 43.

grá-munkr, m. a *grey friar*, Fms. ix. 377, x. 127, 128, Sturl. iii. 209.

grána, að, to become grey, metaph. to be coarse and spiteful; tekr at grána gamanit, the play began to be coarse, Sturl. i. 21, (græðna, v. l.)

Grána, u. f. a *grey mare*. *Gráni*, a, m. a *grey horse*: the mythol. horse of Sigurð Fáfnis-bani is prob. to be pronounced thus, not *Grani*.

GRÁP, n. a *storm*, *sleet*; grund var grápi hrundin, Haukst. 15; Egils hrynn-gráp, the hail of Egil, poet. arrows; Egil, brother of Völund, is the Tell of the northern mythology, vide Lex. Poët.; in prose this word seems not to occur, whereas *krap*, n. *sleet* (q. v.), and *krapi*, a, m. *id.*, are common words; cp. the mod. *grape-shot*.

grápa, að, [*gripa*], to *pulver*, Stj. 78, 154, 167.

grá-poningr, m. a 'grey penny,' a *false coin*, Karl. 247.

GRÁB, adj., contr. acc. *grán*, dat. *grám*, etc. [A. S. *græg*; Engl. *grey* or *gray*; O. H. G. *graw*; Germ. *graw*; Dan. *graa*; Swed. *grå*]:—*grey*; grám vaðmálum, Fms. i. 118; i grám kyrtli, Isl. ii. 218; gjalda raðna belg fyrir grán, Nj. 141; grát fyrir hartum, *grey*, *boary*, Fms. vi. 95, Fas. ii. 557; grát fyrir járnnum, mailed in *grey steel*, of *armour*, Mag. 98; ga þoka, *grey fog*: of *silver*, grátt silfr, *grey*, *false silver*, opp. to skirt (*true silver*, whence the phrase, elda grátt silfr, to play bad tricks.

II. metaph. *spiteful*, Bjarn. 3; þó at i brjósti grátt búi, *although bearing malice in the heart*, Str.; cp. grá-lyndr, as also grá-beinn, grá-dýri, of the wolf: neut. grátt, *basely*, Isl. ii. 467.

grá-rendr, part. *grey-striped*, *Griss*, 156.

grá-silfr, n. *grey* (*bad*) *silver*, *brass*; bera af e-m sem gull af grásilfri, Gkv. 2. 2; cp. the mod. phrase, sem gull af eiri,—the old language has no special word for *brass*, eir being derived from *Latin*.

grá-síða, u. f. name of a *spear*, *grey steel*, Gisl.

grá-skinn, n. *grey fur*, Fms. vii. 74, Grett. 61, Jb. 187.

grá-skinnadr, part. lined with *grey fur*, Sks. 228.

grá-skýjaðr, part. covered with *grey clouds*, Sks. 228.

grá-slappi or *grá-slappi*, a, m., mod. *grá-slappa*, u. f. a *female* *some grig*, *cyclopterus*: a *nickname*, Ld.

grá-steinn, m. *grey-stone*, Bjarn. 64: a kind of *stone*, Ivar Aasen.

GRÁTA, grát, grátid. pres. græt, with neg. suff. grátt-at-tu, *weep not thou*, Hkv. Hjörv. 41; [*Ulf. grētan*; A. S. *grētan*; Hel. *greetan*; lost in mod. Engl., but used in North. E. and Scot. to *grat* or *greet* = *weep*; Swed. *gråta*; Dan. *græde*; Ivar Aasen *græta*]:—to *greet*, *weep*; græt þórir, en Sigmundur mælti, grátum eigi, frændi, munum lengr, Fær. 33; Freyja græt eptir, en tár hennar eru gull rautt, Edda 21; hón tók at gráta ok svaraði engu, Nj. 11; hvárt græt þú nú Skarphédinn, 202; hón greiddi hárit frá augum sér ok grét; Flósi mælti, skappungt er þér nú, frændkona, er þú græt, 176, cp. Edda 38, 39; fár er fagr ei græt, Fb. i. 566; hversu berisk Andr af um bróður-dauðann, græt þú min mjök? Gisl. 24, 62; gráta sáran, to 'greet sore,' Isl. ii. 103; gráta ha-stöfum, to *weep aloud*; hón mátti eigi stílla sik ok grét hástöfum, Nj. 27; gráta beiskliga, to *weep bitterly*, N. T.; gráta fögrum tárnum, to *weep fair tears* (cp. θαλερὸν δάκρυ), to 'greet sore'; gráta segins-tárnum, to *weep tears of joy*.

II. trans. to *bewail*, *weep for one*, 677. 1; þó er þat vel er þú grætst góðan mann, Nj. 176; gráta Baldr ór Helju, Edda 39; ef allir hlutir í heiminum kykvir ok dauðir gráta hann, 38: the saying, sá grét aldrei fyrir gull sem ekki átti það, *he never wept for gold who had it not*, Vidal. i. 286, ii. 84.

III. part. grátinn, *bathe* in tears, Stj. 385, Am. 94; hón var löngum grátin, Bs. i. 193; hún var grátin mjök, Vigl. 28.

grát-bönn, d, to *implore*, *beg with tears*.

grát-fagr, adj. *beautiful in tears* (epithet of Freyja), Edda 63.

grát-feginn, adj. *weeping for joy*, Ld. 82, Fms. vi. 235, Bs. ii. 132.

grát-gjarn, adj. *prone to weeping*.

grátinn, part., vide *grata* III.

grá-titlingr, m. 'grey-titling,' a kind of *sparrow*.

grát-kjök, n. *sobbing*, *eboked tears*.

grát-liga, adv. *piteously*.

grát-ligr, adj. *pitiable*, Hom. 11: *pitious*, Fms. ii. 223.

grátr, m. [Dan. *græd*; Swed. *gråt*], 'greeting,' *weeping*, Edda 37, Fms. i. 138, Rb. 332, Bret. 68, Mar.

gráta-guð, n. *the weeping goddess*, Freyja, Edda.

grát-raust, n. a *weeping voice*, Nj. 82, Fms. vii. 38.

grát-samligr, adj. *pitious*, Mar. 12.

grát-staðr, m. pl. *weeping*, *crying aloud*.

grát-stökkinn, part. *bathe* in tears; g. augu, Bs. ii. 28.

grát-sök, f. a *cause of tears*, Mar. 28.

grát-þurfa, adj. *needing tears*, *needing repentance by tears*, Hom. 38.

grá-valr, m. a *grey falcon*, H. E. i. 391, Art.

grá-vara, u. f. *grey fur*, Eg. 69, 575, Ó. H. 134.

grá-víðir, m. 'grey-witby,' a kind of *willow*.

græðgi = *reður* (?), Sturl. ii. 39.

græfill, m. a *little boe*, Landn. 293, v. l.

græfja, u. f. a kind of *bier* (?), Sturl. ii. 223.

græf-leysingr, m. a *law term*, a kind of *freedman*, intermediate between a freedman and a slave, a *freedman*, but whose freedom is not published from the thingvold and who has not been 'leiddr í lög,' defined in Grág. i. 358.

græfr, m., *græfi*, acc. pl., Róm. 167, [grafa], 'a digger,' a *boe*, Landn. 141, 293, Vm. 87, Stj. 451, N. G. L. iii. 2, 10, Bk. 83: the phrase, hafa e-n í græfi fyrir sik, cp. hafa e-n fyrir grjótpál, to have another for one's *boe*, use him as a *tool*, Róm. l. c.: in mod. usage called *jám-karl* or *páll*.

græfal, m. = *græfill*, Landn. 293, v. l.

græfta, t, [gröft, grafa], to *earth*, *bury*, Fms. i. 241, Karl. 551, Trist. 14: part. *græft*, Bs. i. 426, Stj. 112, 228.

græftir, m. = *gröftir*, *burial*, Karl. 263.

græftu, að, = *græfta*, Fms. x. 208, Fær. 187, Sturl. i. 112: part. *græftu-aðr*, *buried*, Mar. passim.

greftran, f. burial, freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 50.

GREIDA, dd. [Ulf. *garaidjan* = *διατάττω*, 1 Cor. xvi. 1, Tit. i. 5, and *πορεύομαι*, Ephes. i. 9; A.S. *gerædan*; North. E. (see Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary) to *graitb* = to furnish or equip; in Icel. greida and reida seem to be only a double form of the same word, the former having kept the prefixed *g*; in sense they are akin, cp. Dan. *rede*, Swed. *reda*, and see greiðr.] — to arrange, disentangle; greida hár, to comb or dress the hair; Hildigunnr greiddi hárit frá augum sér, *H. combed or stroked back the hair from her eyes*, Nj. 176; þá tók konungur þar laugar, ok lét greida (comb) hár sitt, Fms. i. 189; en hún hafði hendr at, ok greiddi lokka hans, Karl. 53a; sem fyrst er hann var greiddr (combed), Mar. 161; ógreitt hár, *unkempt hair*; greida ull, to comb or card wool, Bret. 30, 32.

2. to make or get ready; greida segl, to make the sail ready, Sturl. i. 118; g. vað, to make the fishing-line ready, Edda 36; g. net, a fishing term: — also intrans. to get ready, g. til um e-t, to get ready for a thing, i. e. get it ready; g. til um vápn sín, to get the weapons ready, Eg. 220; sagði at hann skyldi til g. at verðir væri öruggir, *that he should take it in charge*, *that...*, Fms. ix. 22; g. til frásagnar, to make ready for the story, 655 xxvii. 6.

3. to speed, further; g. ferð e-s, Fms. ii. 16; greiðit Drottins götur, *make straight the way of the Lord*, 635. 90. Luke iii. 4; reflex., greiddisk honum vel, *it speeds well with him, he speeds well*, Eg. 180; honum greiddisk vel ferðin, Ísl. ii. 393; greiddisk ferð hans vel, Eg. 140; ef henni greiddisk seint, *if she speeds slowly*, Fms. iv. 28.

II. [Ulf. *garafjan* = *ἀφαιρῶ*, Matth. x. 30; Dan. *rede*, *adrede*], to pay; hann skal honum greiða í síku fé sem hann hefir til, Gpl. 305; nú vil ek at þú greiðir óxar-verðit, F. 68; sé þetta skyldi greiðask á þremr várum, Fms. ii. 114; hann skyldi heimta land-skyldir ok sjá yfir at allt greiddisk vel, x. 227; Múdr greiðir fram (paid out) heimansfylgu dóttur sinnar, Nj. 11; g. aptr, to pay back, H. E. i. 460; to discharge, annan dag eptir greiðir þórolfir skattinn af hendi, Eg. 64; þeir leggja féð fram þóat ek greiða af hendi, *they find the money although I pay it*, Fms. v. 293. 2. to discharge, perform; greiða vörð, to keep watch, Fms. ix. 23; g. útvörð, hestvörð, viii. 90, Sturl. iii. 241; g. iðrð, to pull, Fms. ii. 178; g. atróðr, to attack (in a sea-fight), vii. 364; g. til atliugu, id., 290; merely circumlocutory, g. ris, to run, Rb. 210; g. göngu, to proceed, walk, Stj. 566; g. skirlu af höndum, to perform the ordeal, Fms. vii. 230; g. ok gjalda leidangr, to perform (of personal duty) and pay the levy, 173.

III. metaph. to interpret, make out; at þeir gangi í lögrétu ok í setur sínar, at greiða lögmál þetta, to expound the law, Grág. i. 7; en þat eru stórsögur, ef þær eru greiddar út í gegnum, *if they are told to the end*, Al. 36; hann ræddi um við Árna at hann skyldi greiða (settle) mál hans búandans, Orkn. 336; það þorstein eiga í allan hlut at þetta mál greiddisk, Boll. 352; hvi gengr eigi fram málit? Guðmundr kvad brátt greiðask munu, F. 74; greiða fyrir e-m, to entertain one, or the like.

greiða, u, f. a comb; hár-greiða, a hair comb.

greið-fara, adj. walking with speed, Ísl. ii. 469.

greið-fer, adj. speeding well; neut. possible, of a road, Ísl. ii. 410, Eg. 239; easy, Fms. ii. 84.

greið-gengr, adj. = greið-fer, Eg. 239.

greiði, a, m. [Ulf. *garaidins* = *διαταγή, κανόν, νόμος*], disentangle-ment, arrangement, ordering; mun hann ekki fýsa Orund at göra greiða á málinu, to put the case right, Eg. 366; þau tóku litid af hans máli til greiða, Fms. viii. 17; skipaðisk litt til greiða með þeim, *nothing was settled between them*, Bs. i. 752, Sturl. i. 239 C; ok er honum þótti ráð hennar mjök seinkask til greiða, *there was no change for the better in her state*, Bs. i. 158; fara at greiða, to go on well, N. G. L. i. 137; þrándr segir at þat var skylt ok heimilt, at hann gerði þann greiða á fyrir konungs orð sem hann mátti, *that he discharged it for the king's sake as well as he could*, Fms. iv. 344; bændr gerðu þar engan greiða á, vi. 333; Leifr spurði hvert greiði á mundi verða um silj þar, *L. asked if the money would be paid*, F. 215. 2. *entertainment*; vera má at þér þykt alkeýpt, at þú vildir engan greiða göra oss, *that thou wouldest give us no entertainment*, Eb. 266; þar höfðu þeir greiða-dvöl, *they bailed there, waited for refreshment*, Eg. 564. v. l.; þorkell fagnar þeim vel, ok býðr þeim greiða, Fbr. 97 new Ed.; þeir heilsuðu þorgils, en bjóða honum engan greiða, Sturl. iii. 140; það hann göra goðan greiða Gauti, Fb. i. 505, Róm. 210; Starkaðr fór inn ok kvaddi sér greiða, Bs. i. 544.

greiðtr, m. = greiði, N. G. L. ii. 431; a furtherer, Lex. Poët.

greið-liga (greiðu-liga, B. K. 118), adv. readily, promptly, North. E. 'gradely', Sturl. i. 155, Fms. v. 306, Hkr. iii. 6; quite, downright, actually, þeir eru eptir tveir menn þeir er g. (actually) vöru at viginu, Bjarn. 72; g. berr, quite stripped off, Fb. ii. 139; þó at engir menn bæri vápu á mik g. (downright), Bs. i. 580; ekki vígi ek vötnu g. (really), 575; eigi er ek g. i heyþoti, *I am not actually without bay*, Ísl. ii. 137.

greið-ligr, adj. ready, prompt; var söngtrinn eigi g., the song did not go smoothly, Fms. vii. 152; greiðlig kaupstefna, Þor. Karl. 402; ok er miklu greiðligr, at..., more to the purpose, *that...*, Nj. 92. v. l.; görir greiðligt fyrir mér (speak out plain to me) hvað yðr býr í skapi, Grett. 146; göra e-m greiðlig orð, to make plain words of it, Fb. i. 64.

greið-máltr, part. of ready speech, þiðr, 175.

greiðr, adj. [cp. North. E. *gradely*], ready, free; vísa e-m á greiða götu, to lead one in the straight path, Fms. i. 304; lá honum þat greitt fyrir, *it was ready at hand*, F. 257; verða má, at leiðin verði eigi svá greið sem þeir mla, *that the passage will not be so free as they think*, Sturl. i. 18; as adv., skip þat fór greitt, *that ship speedeth well*, Clem. 38; it greizta, 45; hit greiðasta, straight, with good speed, Fms. i. 292; hann er goðr ok greiðr (expedite) við alla sína nágranna, Band. 3; g. ok göðviljugr, D. N. i. 88; úgreiðr, *unready, entangled*.

greið-skapr, m. readiness, promptness, Nj. 18, Fms. ii. 287, Jb. 12; entertainment, Korm. 68, Fms. iii. 61.

greiðala (greiðla), u, f. payment, discharge, Sturl. ii. 203, iii. 265, Ám. 40; ef þat væri til greiðslu með þeim, *if that could do them good*, Sturl. ii. 239.

greið-talaðr, part. = greið-máltr, Stj. 253.

greið-ugr, adj. = greið-vikinn.

greið-vikinn, adj. serving, obliging; greið-vikni, f.

greiðr, a, m. [A.S. *geréfa*; Engl. *reeve* (shire-reeve = sheriff); Germ. *graf*; the word is not Scand., and for the etym. see Grimm's Rechts-aherth. 752 sqq.]; — an earl, count; Edda 93 states that *geréfas* in Saxony (i. e. Germany), barons in England (after the Conquest), and *lendir menn* in Norway are all synonymous; Nj. 157, Fms. vii. 59, 60, Mar. passim; Stj. Al., and Róm. render Lat. *praefectus* by greiðr; as a nickname, Bs. i. 555. greiða-dómr, m. an earldom, county, Ann. 216, Stj.

GREIN, f., pl. ar and ir; the mod. pl. greinar means branches, in other senses greinir; [Dan. *gren*; Swed. *gren*; not found in Germ., Saxon, nor Engl.];

I. prop. a branch of a tree, 'lim' is the foliage; af hverri grein draup hunang sætt, Pass. 33. 4; vínviðar-greinir, *vine branches*, Stj. 200; pálmavíðar-g., a palm branch; kvíslask með stórum greinum, spread with large branches, Sks. 441, 443; þar vex fyrst upp einn bulr af rótunum, ok kvíslast síðan með mörgum greinum ok limum, 555.

II. metaph. a branch, arm: 1. hafs grein, an arm of the sea, Stj. 287; í sjau stadi er skipat þessarar listar greinum, Alg.; víslinda grein, branch of science (Germ. *fach*); lærdóms-grein, branch of doctrine; sundr-skiptingar grein, subdivision, Stj. 287; tvífalld grein, double kind, N. G. L. ii. 352; þessi er grein (particulars) á kaupþyris títund, id.; sannkenningar hafa þrenna grein, Edda 122; Guð er einn í Guðdómi en þrennir í grein (of the Trinity), Fas. iii. 662; einkaligr í grein, Bs. ii. 21; allar greinir loptsins ok jarðarinnar, Edda 144 (pref.); hann greindi í tveir greinir ok tuttugu, Rb. 78; í þessi grein, on this bead, in this case, Band. 11.

β. denoting cause, reason; fyrir þá grein, therefore, Stj. 124; fyrir sagða grein, for the said reason, Mar. Sks. 682; fyrir þá (þessa) grein, Stj. 22, 23, 167, passim; finnr hann til þess þrjár greinir, Grett. 208 new Ed.; at þér upp líkist nokkurri grein fyrir mér, at þat megí skilja, Sks. 660.

γ. a point, bead, part; meðr samri grein, under the same bead, Dipl. i. 521; í annari grein, in the second place, iv. 7, Grett. 156, Fb. i. 216; með alikri grein sem hér segir, K. A. 82; í öllum greinum, Mk. 9; sagða grein, the said point, bead, Dipl. iii. 23; í nokkurum greinum, in some points, i. 3; hverja grein, in every point, Gpl. 177; fyrir allar greinir, in all respects, Mar. 616; en er biskup vissi þessar greinir, the points, particulars (of the case), Bs. i. 727. 2. denoting distinction, discernment, division; höggva svá tít at varla mátti grein sjá, Bret. 64; sjá grein handa, to discern one's hands, Bs. ii. 5; fyrir utan alla grein, without exception, i. 281; hver er grein setningar háttanna, disposition of the metres, Edda 120; hljóða grein, distinction of sound, ascent, id., Skálda 182; göra grein göðs ok ills, Eluc. 20; setja glögga grein, to make a clear distinction, 677. 5; fyrir greinar sakir (for the sake of distinction) er diphthongus fundinn í norrænu, Skálda 178; sundr-grein ok saman-setting, 177; ok veit ek þú grein allra stunda, Fms. v. 335; lítlar greinir ok tengingar höfum ver konungs-málanna ór flokki yðrum, i. e. you take little notice of the king's errand, Mork. 138; bera grein á e-t, to discern a thing, Mar.; þar kann ek at göra grein á, I can explain that, Fb. i. 419.

β. understanding; þau (the idols) hafa enga grein, Fms. x. 232; vitir ok frábættar greinar, xi. 429; glöggrar greinar, sharp-witted, Bs. ii. 11; sumum gefisk anda-grein, spiritual discernment, Gteg. 20.

γ. a record; þessa grein konungsdóms hans ritadi fyrst Ari, this record of the king's reign was first written by Ari, Ó. H. 188; í greinum ok bóklegu námi, Mar.

δ. a part, bead, paragraph, in a book (mod.); ritningar-grein, a quotation from Scripture. 3. denoting diversity, difference; en þó er hér, herri, grein í, Fb. ii. 78; en þó er þar grein á, hvárt..., K. A. 124; ok völdi því grein tungna þeirra er hann var konungr yfir, Sks. 454; at grein var á trú þeirri er hvárt þeirra hafði til Guðs, 470; sú er grein á sýslu biskups ok konungs, at..., 803.

β. dissent; brátt görðusk greinir í um samþykki konunganna, Fms. vi. 185; völd mart til greina með þeim, 195; greinir ok sundrþykki, ix. 428; var þá grein mikil með fólki um konungs-tekjuna, x. 41; vald fyrir utan alla grein, power without dissent, i. e. absolute, undisputed power, Bs. i. 281; grein eða áskilnaðr, Stj. 298; en ef verri mennu gengu á milli þá vöru jafnan greinir talaðar, Fb. ii. 411; urðu margar greinir með þeim Kolbeini Tumasyni, Sturl. ii. 1.

compds: greinar-laust, n. adj. indiscriminately, Bs. ii. 96, Stj. 72; unconditionally, Bs. i. 736, 767. greinar-mál, m. a reasonable case, Bs. ii. 96.

greinar-mikill, adj. *discerning, clever*, Stj. 95. **greinar-munr**, m. *discrimination, distinction*; gora g. góða ok illa, *to know good and evil*, Gen. iii. 5. **greina-vænn**, adj. *likely to cause a difference*, Fms. x. 107.

GREINA, d. to branch. I. to divide into branches; verðdin var greind í þrjár hálfur, Edda (pref.); sá er greinir ok sundr skilr, Stj. 95; greina í sundr dag ok nátt; greina tíma, daga, 15; skaltú hana (the ark) með gölfum greina, 56; hann greindi skepnuna í tvær greinir, Rb. 78; var þá engi skepna greind onnur frá annarri, Ver. 1; hann greindi (set apart) þá tíð (via. Lent) meirr til meintæta en aðrar, 625. 93; heiminn allr greindr í þrjá þriðjunga (of a map), Al. 117. 2. to discern, distinguish; máttir þú greina þann Guð, er á himnum er, frá þeim guðum, er... 625. 65; ef greina má þeirra bein frá annarra manna beinum, N. G. L. ii. 351; þá skilr hann ok greinir alla hluti görr, Skálda 169; at greina hveru lim eða kvist þeirra raðu, Sks. 568; greina gang himintungla, Fms. v. 334; hljóð þat sem eyru megu greina, Skálda 173; grein þér vitregla hveru..., *discern wisely for thyself how*..., Mar.; til þess er konungr ok erkibiskup greina (*discern, settle*) allt þat er milli manna stóð, Bs. i. 727.

3. to expound, tell, record; sem ádr er greint, as is told above, Fms. ii. 168; þú at ek greina þat eigi at sinni, i. 223; til greindrar barnar, Magn. 532; eptir greinda sýn, Mar. 471; í greindri sém, 617; ádr greindum mönnum, Dipl. ii. 19; impers., sem fyrr greinir, as above mentioned, Rb. 232; at hann skyldi svá greina frásögu (*tell his story*) um atburð þenna, Ld. 58; greindi Örnúlfur þessi landa-merki, Dipl. iv. 17; vitnin kunnu eigi at greina með hverjum hætti, *the witnesses could not tell how*..., Mk. 79; nú skal greina framkvæmd þessa hlutar, Bs. ii. 163.

II. reflex. to branch out; svá sem tungurnar greindusk, Edda 145; en af því at tungurnar eru þegar líkar, þær þegar er ör einni ok enni sömu tungu hafa gengid eða greinzk, Skálda 160; hennar efni leiddisk ok greinisk af fyrir-farandi frásögn, Stj. 246; hanga sumar limarnar niðr en sumar greinask (*branch*) úti frá tveim-negin, Róm. 148; sumar (arms of water) greinask ok renna innjök grunnt, Barl. 72. 2. to be separated; ok greindusk sér hvar skipin, Fms. vii. 289; síðan greinisk tign ok vald með þeim, Sks. 249.

3. to differ, disagree; nienn greinask at því, hvárt..., O. H. 219. cp. Fms. v. 83; greinask menn at (*there are different records*) hvárt fyrri áverki varð, Sturl. iii. 249; greinask menn á fyrir því hvárt tíguliga þótti, Fms. xi. 316.

β. to disagree, fall out, become enemies; var þá skipuliga með þeim í fyrstu en greindisk brátt, Sturl. ii. 1; en þá meirr tók at greinask með þeim kompani, Bs. i. 620; var þá samuliga með þeim í fyrstu, en þú greindisk (MS. grendisk) brátt, 489; friðr greinisk (i. e. greinisk), *the peace is broken*, Sturl. i. 458 (in a verse); vánir greinask, *the hope is broken up*, Hkv. 2. 49; (the explanation of this passage given in Aarbøger for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 384, where it is derived from grár, grey, qs. græ-na, does not hold good either in sense or form, as the inflex. inchoative-na causes no umlaut, and grár, grey, when metaph. only denotes spite.) III. impers. to fall out, discord; spurði Helgi at kistinum en Geitir í mót at bringnum, ok greindi þá (acc.) sýnt um, Vápn. 9; en ef nokkura menn greindi á (*quarrelled*), þá þótti engi maðr skjótlegrí til stórræða en Ögmundur, Fms. ii. 68; þat höfum vit ætlat at láta okkr (acc.) ekki á greina, Nj. 58.

greind, f. *discernment*, freq. **greindar-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *cleverly*. **greini-liga**, adv. *distinctly*, Eg. 55. 271, Nj. 235, Fms. i. 300, Fb. i. 503; *quite, sheer*, Stj. 10.

greini-ligr, adj. *distinct, articulate*, Skálda 174 (of sound). **grein-ing**, f. *distinction*; glöggvari g. = *epexegesis*, Skálda 205; grein-ingar-vit, *the senses*, Bs. i. 785; að-greining, *distinction*.

GREIP, f. pl. greipr. [A. S. *grip*], *the space between the thumb and the other fingers*, a *grasp*, Edda 110; at hin hægr greip spennu um hinn vinstra úldid, Sks. 291; ok rann upp á greipina, Fms. v. 85; þrekligr greipr, Sd. 147; því næst bestr fram ór bjarginu greip eigi smáleit, Bs. ii. 111; metaph., ganga í greipr e-m, *to fall into one's clutches*, Fs. 37, Fms. vi. 210; meirr fyrir þat at vér vörum þá komnir í greipr honum, Orkn. 88; ganga ór greipinu e-s, *to slip from one's grasp*; spenna greipr, *to clasp the bands*; the phrase, láta greipr sípa, umi e-t, *to make a clean sweep*, Grett. 127; the name of a giantess, Edda. 46. Icel. distinguish between greip and neip (qs. gneip, *the interval between the other fingers*).

greipa, að or t. *to grasp, comprehend*, Edda (in a verse); metaph., g. glep, *to commit*, Am. 82.

gréla, u. f. a *rusty, blunt knife*, Snót 70.

gre-ligr, adj. = greidligr, Sks. 407 B.

groll-skapr, m. [Germ. *groll*], *spite*, Edda 110.

gremi, f. [gramr], *wrath, anger*; gremi Óðins, Hkv. i. 11; esp. of the gods, in the alit. phrase, goða gremi legg ek við, *lögbrót ok goða gremi* ok gríða rof, Eg. 352; hann skal hafa goða gremi ok gríðindings-nafn, Fs. 54; gremi Guðs, Isl. ii. 382; Guð Drottins gremi, Grág. ii. 382, 383.

GREMJA, gramði, [vide gramr; Ulf. *gramjan* = *μαροπύσις*; A. S. and Hel. *gramian*; Dan. *græmme*; Swed. *gräma* = *to grieve*] = *to anger, provoke*, esp. the wrath of the gods (God), *to offend the gods* (by perjury or wickedness); gremdu eigi goð at þér, Ls. 12; sá gremr Guð at sér, Hom. 86, 159; þú hefir gramit at þér Maumet, Karl. 434; ok gremja svá Guð at sér ok alla goða menn, Fms. xi. 364; þú ert hér kominn at

óleyfi bræðra minna ok gremr svá goð at þér, Fas. fi. 69; che me; gremr hann konungiinn at sér (*vetes the king*) með vápná-gangi, Al. 42; hvat gremr þik líf þitt, *quid te offendit vita tua*, Hom. 12; geira líðir e; gáfum hans, gremja svo mildi skaparans, Bb. i. 8. II. reflex. a *get angry, be grieved*; en ef þit vildut þat göra, þá munda ek ekki gremjask ykkir, Fms. v. 238; fagna þeirra fagnaði er fognuð gora Guð, en gráta hina er við hann gremjask (*those who provoke him*), D. L. i. 362 (to render the Lat. *flere cum flentibus*); mod., mér gremsk að sjá þad, e *grieves me to see it, etc.*

gremja, u. f. *fretting, annoyance*. **gremju-verðr**, adj. *annoying*.

GREN, u., gen. pl. grenja, a *lair*; gren eðr holur (of a snake), Stj. 93; varga gren, hafði ultriun dregit eitt lík inn í grenit (*Lair*, of a wolf), Mirm. 36; in Icel. only of a fox's lair, sem melrakki í greni, Nj. 198, Karl. 144, Sturl. i. 88; hann mun bita kunna nær greninu, Ld. 278. comnds: **grenja-leit**, f. *seeking a fox's lair*. **gren-smogin**, part; tóa grensmogin, a fox with cubs.

greni, n. [grön], *pine timber*. **greni-borð**, n. a *pine-wood board*.

grenja, að, to *bowl, bellow*, Eg. 486, Bs. i. 43, il. 49, Fms. iii. 179, vi. 150, Korm. 82, Fas. ii. 484, Edda 20, Mar. 116.

grenjan, f. *bellowing*, Fas. ii. 481; g. inna uörgu dýra, Post. 645. 73.

gren-lægja, u. f. = *grenskolli*.

grenna, d. [grannr], *to make thin, slender*; reflex. *to become thin*.

grennd, f. [granni], *vicinity*, Gpl. 393, Js. 98, 100. **grenndar-tú**, n. = búsiðjar, q. v., N. G. L. i. 40.

grenni, n., in ná-grenni, *neighbourhood*, D. N.: the phrase, svá er máli með grenni (mod. svo er mál með vexti), Fas. iii. 59.

gren-skolli, a, m. a fox in its earth, Fas. 48.

grenslan, f. *enquiry*; eptir-grenslan, *investigation*.

grenslask, að, dep. [granni], *to pry into, enquire*, Grett. 111.

greppi-liga, adv. = *greypiliga*, Fb. i. 530.

grepp-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *fromming, ugly*, Fas. 9, Fas. 141.

GREPPR, m. [perhaps akin to garpr], a *poet*; g. eun ungi, *the young bard*, Lex. Poët.; biðjandi hjartans grepp minn göðan, göra fyrir mig drápu-korn, Jón Þorl.; skáld heita greppar, ok rétt er í skáldskap at kenna svá hvern mann, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 528. **greppa-minni**, n. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.); a kind of memorial verses, the questions in the first half stanza, the responses in the second, Edda (Ht.) 40.

II. a *strange creature, a monster*; sér hann þá hvar gengr greppr mikill (of a giant), þykist hann þá kenna Dofra tróll, Fb. i. 565; þá sá þeir ekki litinn grepp (of a ghost) suðr við garðinn, ok var þar Klaufi ok hafi höfuðit í hendi sér, Sd. 160.

grér, m. [gróa (?)], a twig (?), only used in mod. poët. circumlocution of a man; geira grér, örva grér, etc.

gresja, að, [gras; Dan. *grasse*], *to graze*; in the saying, þar er ekki m audugan garð að gresja, i. e. *there is little to be had*.

gres-járn, n. a kind of iron, Edda 34, Fas. iii. 240.

GRETТА, tt, esp. reflex. grettask, *to frown, make a wry face*; hann skaut marga vega angunum ok gretti sik, Fb. i. 541; *to frown*, 7. 46. Stj. 459 (of a lion), Bárð. 35 new Ed.; g. um tenur, *to grin*, El.

grettinn, adj. *making wry faces*, freq. in mod. usage.

grettir, m., poët. a 'frowner,' dragon, Edda; pr. name, Landn., whence Grettis-furula, u. f. name of a poem; Grettis-haf, n. *Grettir's* bñ. is in Icel. the popular name for giant boulders.

grettur, f. pl. *wry faces*; metaph., búa-grettur, *quarrels among neighbours* (cp. mod. búa krítr), 655 xxi. 3; vana-grettur, *quarrels among friends*, Frump.

GREY, u., pl. greyja, a *greyhound*; greyjum sínum gullbænd men. þkv. 6, Hm. 100 (of a lap dog); grey (a bitch) þykki mér Freyja, Jbætt. 10; metaph. a *paltry fellow, coward*; grey þitt, Gisl. 68; grey ok bleyðmaðr, Fagrsk.; grey eðr ættar-skömm, Mirm.; greyja atgang, a dog-fight, Fms. viii. 308.

grey-baka, u. f. a *bitch*, Þidr. 106.

GREYFA, ð. [grúfa], *to grovel, bow down with the face to the earth*, Fms. viii. 333 C; reflex., Eg. 508, Fms. iii. 127, Fas. ii. 251.

grey-hundur, m. a *greyhound*, Fms. xi. 10.

grey-karl, m. a *dogged churl*, Bær. 2.

grey-liga, adv. *meanly, poorly*, Fl. 101.

grey-ligr, adj. *paltry*.

grey-monnaka, u. f. and **grey-akapr**, m. *paltriness*, Fas. iii. 64.

GREYPA, t. *to groove*, Fb. i. 258, Isl. ii. 462.

greypiliga, adv. *fiercely*, Fms. vi. 367, vii. 134, Sturl. i. 44 C, Vigl. 26, Fas. iii. 123.

greyping, f. a *groove*, N. G. L. ii. 110 (freq.)

greyp-leikr, m. *fierceness*, Róm. 298.

greyp-ligr, adj. *fierce, fearful*; g. langtræki, Hom. 143, Stj. 144; þ-skr. *fearful wounds*, Fas. iii. 126.

GREYPR, adj. *fierce, cruel*, Róm. 333, 346, Fms. x. 380, 385, Eg. 304; g. glepr, a *fearful crime*, Bs. ii. 117; g. úhlýðni, 112.

grey-skapr, m. *paltriness*, Fms. ii. 61, Fas. 99, El. 580. 1, Al. 46.

grey-stóð, n. a *couple of bounds*, Akv. 11.

GRÍÐ, n. [a Scandian word, found in the Saxon Chron. year 1011, mod.

in the A.S. poem *Byrnoth*, but in both passages it is a Danish, not a Saxon word).

A. Prop. a domicile, home, with the notion of service; segja mann af gríði, to give one notice to leave, Grág. i. 146; fá e-m gríð, to get one a situation, id.; ef maðr hefir sér eigi gríð (if a man has no home, no livelihood), ok varðar þat útleð, id.; koma til gríðs, to come to (take up) service, 147; þiggja gríð með e-m, to lodge with one, 160; taka gríð með e-m, id., 149; vera í gríði með e-m, to be in lodgings with one, N. G. L. i. 310; lög-gríð, a lawful home, id.; báui sinu eðr gríði, one's bonnetbold or abode, Grág. i. 163; fara ór gríði, to leave service, ii. 144.

COMPS: gríð-fang, n. the taking a dwelling, Grág. i. 20. gríðfanga-dagr, m. = skildagi, Grág. ii. 468. gríð-fastr, adj. having a home, Lex. Poët. gríðka, u. f. = gríðkona, Gret. 148 A. gríð-kona, u. f. a housemaid, Nj. 118, Fms. viii. 243, Fs. 51, Gret. 148 A, Hrafn. 25. Grág. passim. gríð-lausa, adj. homeless. gríð-maðr, m. a 'house-man,' servant, lodger, Grág. i. 35, 242, ii. 143. gríð-taka, u. f. a hiring of servants, Grág. i. 153. gríð-vist, f. lodging, Njard. 366.

B. In pl., metaph. a truce, peace, pardon; friðr is the general word, gríð the special, deriving its name from being limited in time or space (asylum); rjúfa gríð, spilla gríðum, to break truce; setja gríð, to make truce; halda gríð, to keep truce; mæla fyrir gríðum, to say the truce formula, etc., Grág. ii. 165 sq.; the phrase, gríð ok gríð, fé-gríð ok fjót-gríð, truce for money and life, 168; segja í sundr gríðum, to declare the truce to be at an end, Sturl. iii. 317; lífs gríð ok líma, safety for life and limbs, Eb. 310; biðja gríða, to sue for quarter (in battle), Nj. 45; beiða gríða Baldri fyrir allskonar hásku, Edda 36; gefa e-m gríð, to give one a quarter (after a battle), Nj. 265; ganga til gríða, to sue for (take) pardon, Fms. vii. 245; þeir beiðdu gríða (truce) einum dag til heimreiðar, Eg. 279; kom hann þá gríðum á ok því næst settum, Fms. i. 81; a sanctuary, asylum, þeim er á gríð kirkjunnar lýst, K. A. 34.

COMPS: gríða-beiðandi, part. one who sues for peace, Grág. ii. 23. gríða-brek, n. pl. breach of truce, Grág. ii. 22. gríða-gjöld, f. a granting truce (life), Orkn. 456, Fms. ix. 524. gríða-lausa, adj. truceless, Germ. vogelfrei, Edda 40, Fas. iii. 301; neut., er allt var gríðalaust (truceless) með mönnum, Eb. 234. gríða-mark, n. a sign of truce, Edda 47. gríða-mál, n. pl. truce formularies, Isl. ii. 379, Grág. ii. 165 sq., Fms. vii. 62. gríða-rof, n. pl. breach of truce, Grág. ii. 22, Eg. 352, Fas. i. 72. gríða-sala, u. f. a granting truce, N. G. L. i. 177, Eg. 332. gríða-setning and gríð-setning, f. truce-making, Sturl. ii. 159, Gret. ch. 77. gríða-staðr, m. a sanctuary, asylum, Edda 37, Gpl. 179, Fas. ii. 63. gríða-stund, f. a term of truce, Bret. gríða-tíð, f. id., v. l. gríð-bitr, m. a truce-breaker, Grág. ii. 166, O. H. L. 75. gríð-níðingr, m. a law term, a truce-breaker, Grág. ii. 167, Nj. 103, Orkn. 430. gríð-samr, adj. peaceful, merciful, Fms. viii. 234. gríð-spell, n. pl. breach of truce, N. G. L. i. 354.

gríði, a, m. a horseman, servant, Fb. ii. 335. gríð-mál, gríð-sala, gríð-setning, etc., vide gríða- above. Gríkkir, m. pl. Greeks; Gríkk-land, mod. Gríkk-land, n. Greece; Gríkkja-konungr, m. the Greek king; Gríkklands-eyjar, f. pl. the Grecian Isles, 625. 64; Gríkklands-haf, n. the Grecian Archipelago, Fms. passim.

gríkk, m. [prob. from Engl. *grig*, cp. Johnson on this word], a juggler (mod. word); göra e-m gríkk, to play one a trick.

Gríkskr, adj. Greek, passim; Gríkska, u. f. the Greek tongue; in old writers usually by metathesis, *gíkskr*, etc.

grímd, f. grimness, fierceness; sakir grímdar eðr illvilja, Fms. i. 71; en eigi skorti hann spékt né grímd, 117; grímdar-andi, breathing wrath, Stj. 288; grímdar-mála dagar, days of wrath, Stj. 642, 2 Kings xix. 3; grímdar-náttúra, savage disposition, Mar. 604; grímdar-fullr, adj. savage, Fms. i. 207, Stj. 469; grímdar-hugr, m. fiery mood, Fms. v. 271.

II. metaph. a biting frost; var grímd svá mikil at klæði þeim freri, Fas. ii. 427; grímdar-frost, n. id., Bs. i. 381.

grímmask, d. (and að, Háv. 39), dep. to chafe, be furious; g. móti Guði, Fms. viii. 240; g. upp á heilaga kirkju, Thom. 6 (Ed.); hann bysti sik ok grímmisk mjök (of a wild bear), Finnb. 248, Mar. 563; utan þorbjörn, hann grímmask við hann fyrir allt saman, Háv. l. c.; hvárt man þin reidi grímmask í gegn öllum mönnum, Stj. 329; grímmask á e-m, to rage against one, Pr. 402.

grímm-eygr, adj. fierce-eyed, Fms. ii. 20; better grunneygr, q. v.

grímm-hugaðr, adj. in a grim, fierce humour, Fas. i. 178, Stj. 187.

grímm-leikr (-leiki), m. savageness, cruelty, Eg. 255, Nj. 176, Fms. x. 380, Hom. 42, Sks. 496, Stj. 256, Mar. passim.

grímm-leitr, adj. grim, stern-looking.

grímm-liga, adv. grimly, fiercely, sternly, esp. in the phrase, hefna g., to take a fearful revenge, Fms. i. 266, vii. 157, x. 221, Fas. i. 13; g. reiðr, fearfully angry, Anal. 240; gríta g., to 'greet' sorely, Skv. 3. 25.

grímm-ligr, adj. 'grim-like,' fierce, Eg. 305, Nj. 104, Hkr. i. 10, Fms. ii. 100, vi. 131; savage, Edda 19; g. atganga, a furious onslaught, Mar. 575; g. orrosta, Bret.; g. dómr, Fms. ii. 223; fearful, Fas. 17; g. gnýr, a fearful crash, Sl. 57.

grímm-lundaðr, adj. of grim temper, Fagrsk. 24.

GRIMMR, adj. [A.S., Engl., and Hel. *grim*; Dan. *grim* = ugly; in old Icel. writers this word implies the notion of ferocity, sternness, wrath, but not of wanton cruelty, and seldom of ugliness as in Engl., Dan., etc.]:—grim, stern, horrible, dire, sore; grimmt er fall frænda at telja, 'tis grim to tell of a kinsman's death, Stor. 10; grímt várumk hlið, a sore gap it was to me, 6; gráta grímmum tárum, to weep grim, bitter tears, Hkv. 2. 43; fimn grímmar nætr, five grim, miserable nights, Korm. 184 (in a verse); grímm orð, lamentation, Gh. 1; hugðak mér grímt í svefni, I had a fearful dream, Bkv. 16.

2. stern, savage, Lat. *ferox*; hón var allra kvemma grímmust ok skaphörðust, Nj. 147; ákafa-maðr mikill í skapi, grímmr, úþýðr ok fátálr, Fms. i. 19; gláðmælt, undirhyggju-maðr mikill, ok hin grímmasta, 20; sýllask ens grímmasta hugar, to be filled with rage, 623. 25; g. hildbjörn, a grim bear, Gret. 100. **3.** with dat. *wroth*; svá var hón orðin grímm Brjáni konungi, at ..., the bated him so much, that ..., Nj. 269; hence in poet. phrases, baugum, vellum grímmr, fé-grímmr, hodd-g., bating, wasting gold, munificent, Lex. Poët.: neut., með grímmu, grimly, Fms. ii. 9; gjalda e-t grímmu, to take grim revenge, 223.

II. metaph., **1.** with the notion of ugly, bileous; ljótt andlit ok grímt ok andstygt mannligu kyni, Sks. 539. (rare.) **2.** piercing, of cold; svá sem kalt stóð af Nifheimi ok allir hlutir grímmir, Edda 4.

grímm-úð, f. ferocity; grímm-úðigr, adj. furious, Fas. i. 32, Am. 55.

GRIND, f., pl. grindr, a lattice door, gate; lók þar grind á járnnum, Fms. v. 331; eru garðar hennar forkunnar háfir ok grindr stórar, Edda 18; forn er sú grind, en þat fáir vitu hve hón er í lás um lokin, Gm. 22; gest þú né geyja né á grind hreikir, Hm. 136, Am. 36, Fm. 9; láta hlið á ok grind fyrir eðr hurð, Grág. ii. 228; nú ganga menn í gegnum garðs-hlið þá skal sá áhyrgjask er upp lýkr grindum, N. G. L. i. 41; hestirinn hljóp svá hart yfir grindina, at hann kom hvergi niðr, id.; var grind fyrir borghliðinu ok lokin apr, þótt gekk á grindina ok fékk eigi upp lokit, þá smugu þeir milli spalanna, 30; Hel-grindr, the gates of Hel, Edda 38; Ás-grindr, the gates of the Ases, id.; ná-grindr, the gates of death, Skm.

COMPS: grindar-hlið, n. a gate with a lattice, Fms. ii. 148. grindar-hæll, m. a peg to keep the gate fast, Gpl. 383. grinda-sög, f. a saw (in a frame). grind-garðr, m. a lattice fence, Fs. 183. grind-hlið, n. = grindarhlið, Lv. 19.

II. an enclosure, a. for ships, docks; liggja (of ships) í grindum, Hkv. 1. 49; pens for catching whales, hence the Dan. *grinde-bual*, *grinde-fangst*, of catching whales by penning them in; esp. veiða elgi (to catch elks) í gördum eða grindum, Gpl. 449; of store-bouses, folds, fullar grindr, full-stocked folds, Hm. 77; fé byrgt í grindum, sheep penned, Eg. 375; honum var sagt at fé allt væri heilt í grindum ok úsakat, Fas. i. 71; lattice work, fjórar grindr lætr hann göra með fjórum hornum, ok nú reita rístr þrándr alla vega út frá grindunum, Fær. 183, 184; lét gúra grind um útan um legsteininn, Fms. viii. 237; in compds, beina-grind, a skeleton; dún-grind, q. v.; a gridiron, grinda-brauð, n. bread baked on a gridiron, Dipl. Vm.

grip, n. a grip, grasp; upp-grip, plenty to take, abundance; á-grip, q. v.; yfir-grip, compass; medic. spots on the skin, believed to be the finger-prints or marks of goblins or demons, Féi.

grip-delfir, f. pl. rapine, robbery, N. G. L. i. 20, Gpl. 473, Fms. i. 221, vi. 218.

gripla, að, to grope; fara griplandi hendi eptir, Gpl. 46.

griplur, f. pl. groping; henda griplur til e-s, to grope after, Eluc. 22; griplur er sem hendi þá, Mkv. 2; gloves without fingers, mittens.

II. name of an epic Rímur in parchment, a dimin. = Rímur af Hrómundi Gripssyni.

GRÍPR, m., gen. ar, pl. ir, [akin to gripa, to bold, seize, cp. A.S. *gripe* = manipulus]:—prop. anything possessed; nú hafa tveir menn vedmæltan einn grip báðir, Grág. i. 412; hross eðr skip eðr aðra gripi, 437; alla þá gripi er menn eiga saman, hvírt sem þat er akr eða eng eða aðra hluti, Gpl. 505.

2. value, money's worth; hann kvað þó verri grip í (of less worth) enn hann ætlaði, Nj. 73; þú er ekki happ at drepa hann, ok engi gripr at hafa hann brott, not worth one's while to drive him away, Fms. vii. 218; enn þriðja hlut á hann þann er mikill gripr er í, Edda 15; epli þau er henni munu gripi í þykkja, 46; í gripum sámi-ligum ok löndum, ... í þeim gripum er engi væri minna en tía aura verðr, Sturl. iii. 293; gripa-tak, n. seizure of property, Grág. ii. 196, Gullþ. 19.

3. esp. in pl. costly things, pretiosa; klæðnaðr þóru ok gripi, Eg. 158; hann skyldi ok kaupri gripi til handa henni svá at engi jafuðað kona ætti betri gripi, Ld. 132; klæði, vápn, ok annars-konar gripi, Fms. vi. 182; hann gaf sinn grip hverjum þeirra, Gullþ. 9. 19; húsbúnað ok klæðnað ok göða gripi, Fb. ii. 186; kost-gripr and kjör-gripr, a costly thing, Fs. 43; dýr-gripr, a jewel; spilla gripum sínum, to spoil one's own things, 51; gripa-kista, u. f. a jewel chest, Sturl. ii. 108 C; gripr-audigr, adj. rich in precious things, Ld. 154.

II. in mod. usage esp. of cattle, stock; gangandi gripr, live stock, Bjarn. 22; stór-gripr, great cattle (cows, horses), opp. to smali, small cattle (sheep).

III. a pr. name, Landn.

gripr, m. [Germ. *griff*], a vulture, þidr. 92.

GRÍÐ, f. frantic eagerness; í gríð, eagerly; gríðar-liga (gríðu-

liga, Mag. 99, Ed.), adv. *eagerly*: gríðar-ligr, adj. *eager*.
mythol. Gríðr, f. a *giantess*; Gríðar-völur, m., Edda 60.

GRÍMA, u, f. [A.S. *grima*; Dan. *grime* = a horse's balter], a kind of hood or cowl covering the upper part of the face, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 304, Þjóð. 30; ríðr Barði at Snorra Goða ok hefir grímu á höfði sér, Isl. ii. 378, Mirm. 58. β. *armour covering a horse's breast, a poitrail*; en utan yfir beisli ok um allt höfuð hestsins ok um háls framan ok til söðuls þá skal vera g. gür á panzara lund, Sks. 405; the beak on a ship, gyltar grímur, Gkv. 2. 16: grímu-eiðr, m. a Norse law term, a kind of oath taken by six compurgators, an *ἀν. λεγ.*, N. G. L. i. 56 (vide eiðr); the origin of the name is uncertain, perhaps the compurgators had to appear in court in cowls: grímu-maðr, m. a cowed man, a man in disguise, Fb. i. 509, Fas. iii. 321, N. G. L. i. 175. II. metaph. the night, poet., Alm. 31, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; óróar gríma, a night of woe, Stor. 18; so in the saying, hverf er haust-gríma, *shift* is the autumn night, Hm. 73; curious is the phrase, það renna á e-n tvær grímur, *one weavers, is uncertain*, það rennu á mig tvær grímur; the metaphor is either derived from a horse's halter or hood = doubly hoodwinked or from the night = in double darkness. Grímr and Grímnir are names of Odin from his travelling in disguise, Edda: Grímr also is freq. a masc. pr. name, and in compounds, þor-grímr, Ás-grímr, Stein-grímr, Hall-grímr, etc.; and of women Gríma, Hall-gríma, etc.; prefixed in Grím-kell, Grím-úlfr, etc.: a serpent is in poetry called grímr.

GRÍPA, greip, gripu, gripit, [Ulf. *greipan* = κρατείν, λαμβάνειν; A. S. *gripan*; Engl. *grip*, *grife*, *grapple*; O. H. G. *grifan*; Germ. *greifen*; Swed. *gripa*; Dan. *gripe*]:—to grasp, seize: I with the notion of suddenness or violence; hann greip skjöld sinn ok sverð, Ó. H. 117; konungr greip til sverðs þess er stóð hjá honum, Fms. i. 16, vi. 159; Egill kastaði þegar niðr höminu, en greip sverðit ok brá, Eg. 215; Egill greip þá skjótt meðalkafla sverðsins, 379; síðan greip hann til Egils, 193; hann greip upp þúrd ok keyrði niðr, id.; Ormr gripir þá í móti fleinum, Fb. i. 530; hann greip upp beiti-ásinn ok barði með, 491; hann greip til hans (the dog snaps at him) um sinn ok reif kvíðinn, Fms. ii. 174; hann gripir náran, Anal. 122. 2. to capture, seize; grippinn, and gripinn höndum, captured, Hom. 131, Pass. 6. 12, 9. 1, 11. 1.

β. to seize upon, rob; þat er mér sagt at þú farir heldr óspaklega ok gripir fyrir mönnum göðs sitt, Grett. 130 (grip-deildir). γ. to grasp; hann greip á stafni, Hým. 27. 3. phrases, gripa gulli á við e-n, to coax one; at svá þykki (lest it shall seem) at ek gripa gulli á við þá, Nj. 6; ok grip nú gulli á við konunginn, ok lát sem þú þykisk þar allt eiga er konunginn er, Fms. xi. 112; gripa á kylinu, to touch upon the sore place; Eysteinn konungr svarar, nú greiptu á kylinu því er ek hugða at fyrir löngu myndi springa, vii. 121; gripa í tómt, to grasp the air (cp. when the bird is flown); gripa á e-n, to decide; hann kvæðsk ekki mundu svá skjótt gripa á slíku, be said he would take time to consider, xi. 362. 4. medic. of fits or sickness, to seize upon; þitt geð gripi, seize thy senses (of insanity)! Skm.; þá var hann gripinn af æði mikilli, 623, 122.

II. metaph. to understand, very rare and borrowed from Lat. *comprehendere*, Sks. 559 C, Eluc. 21: in mod. usage, to grasp, encompass with the mind; but nema, to learn. III. reflex., gripask þeir þá til (they grasped at one another) ok glíma lengi, Fb. ii. 530.

GRÍSS, m., pl. ir, gen. ar, Odd. 28, [Swed.-Dan. *gris*; Scot. *grise*], a young pig; gyltar gríss, a sucking pig, Fs. 107; gyltr ok gríss, Gullþ. 60, Fs. Vd. ch. 44, Grág. i. 504, Jb. 287, Sd. 163; the saying, gríssir gjalda þess er gömul svin valda, cp. *quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi*, Stj. 63; gnyðja mundu grísr ef þeir vissi hvat himn gamli þyldi (ef galtar bót vissi, v. l.), Fas. i. 282; of a young wild pig, Fb. ii. 25; grísa-gyltr, f. a sow with pigs, Vm. 85; grísar-höfuð, n. a pig's head, Odd. 28. 2. a pr. name, Landn.; cp. Grísa-tunga, name of a farm, 71.

II. [as in Norse, vide Ivar Aasen], gener. a pig; er gamlir grísir (old swine) skyldi halda mér at höfuðveinum, Grett. (in a verse); as also the icel. grís-eiðr, adj. strong as a grís (a hog?), i. e. prodigiously strong, of great muscular strength; this word however, which is freq. in mod. usage, is not recorded in old writers, but it occurs in Lex. Run.

GRJÓN, n. pl. [Swed.-Dan. *gryn*], groats, Edda (Gl.), Gpl. 524; grjóna-grautr, m. a porridge of groats.

grjón-bakr, m. 'groat-back,' a nickname, Fms.

GRJÓT, n. [A.S. *gréot*; Engl. *grit*; Hel. *griot*; O. H. G. *grioz*; Low Germ. *groit* = gravel; Germ. *gris*, meaning gravel, shingle, pebbles, or the like; cp. also Engl. to *grout* = to build a wall of rubble with liquid mortar poured in; the icel. *grautr* (q. v.) and *grútr* (q. v.) are also kindred]:—stones, but chiefly with the notion of rough stones or rubble in a building, etc.; grjótt, like Engl. *grit*, is a collective word, and is consequently never used in plur.; a single stone is called steinn, not grjótt; velta grjóti, to roll stones, Gs. 12; nú er grjótt þat at gleri orðit, Hdl. 10; grjótt (quarry) þat er til kirkna þarf at hafa, N. G. L. i. 240; hann lét ok gúra há-altarit með grjótt, Bs. i. 830; telgt grjótt, cut stones, Stj. 564; rata munu létumk grjótt gnaga, Hm. 166; hljóp ofan skriða mikil með grjóti, Anal. 64; verða at grjóti, to be turned into stones, Edda 89; þeir báru grjótt á rófina, Gullþ. 50; torf eða grjótt,

Grág. ii. 262; þeir ruddu hitt ok báru þar í grjótt (sinking a ship), Eg. 125; dys ör grjóti, Ld. 152; berja grjóti, to stone, Gisl. 34; vóru þau barna grjóti í hel, id.; sá engin líkindi Dana-virkis, nema grjótið, but the beaps of stones, Fms. i. 28; konungr hugði at grjótinu ok sá þar rautt allt, xi. 239; vœn þess mætti eigi sjá merki, nema þat eina er grjótið var rautt eptir, 241 (of the shingle on the beach); hvárt sem vill, af heitu grjóti eðr koldu, Sks. 421; linsett grjótt, lime-set stones in a wall, Orkn. 352 (in a verse); let jarl bera vatn í at kalla grjótið þat er brunnit var, id., (in a siege in order to make the walls crack, see Notes and Queries, Nov. 21, 1868); berjask með skotum ok grjóti (in a battle), Fs. 14; grjótt ok skot, stones and missiles, Fms. vii. 82; þeir höfðu borð at sér grjótt ok báru á þá, biða þess er grjótt eyddisk, Sturl. ii. 59; of bricks, Stj. 264; in poetry, ölna grjótt, the stones of the wrist, = jewels; skýja-grjótt, cloud-stones, bail; grjótt orða, muna, the stones of words, of the mouth, i. e. the teeth: giants are called grjótniðar, grjótt-móði, grjótt-öld, the stone people, people of the Stone Age, Lex. Poët.; Grjótt-unn, name of a giantess (cp. Steinunn, a female name), whence Grjóttunnar-garðar, a giant's castle, Edda; collectively in compounds, -grýti, blá-grýti, stór-grýti, rough stones; hraun-grýti, lava, compounds: grjótt-berg, n. quarry, Fms. viii. 278, Bs. i. 890. grjótt-björg, n. pl. rocks, Vsp. 52. grjótt-björn, m. a pun, = Arinbjörn, Ad. grjótt-brot, n. a stone bog, Vm. 92, 117. grjótt-burðr, m. throwing showers of stones (in a fight), Sturl. ii. 136. grjótt-fall, n. raining stones, Ann. 1362. grjótt-flaug, f. a stone shower (in a fight), Fms. vi. 156, 2. 361, Fas. ii. 449, Ff. 17, Al. 46, Bs. i. 412. grjótt-flutning, f. carrying stones, Fms. viii. 279. grjótt-garðr, m. a stone fence, Grág. ii. 282, Jb. 242; a pr. name, Fms. grjótt-hagl, n. stone-bail, Stj. 369. grjótt-haugr, m. a heap of stones, a cairn, Stj. 364. Josh. vii. 26, 655 xiv. B. 2. grjótt-hlað, n. a stone pavement, Hkr. ii. 5. grjótt-hlaas, n. a load of stones, N. G. L. i. 415. grjótt-hóll, m. a stone mound, stone heap, Hrafn. 21, Finnþ. 314. grjótt-hríð, f. a shower of stones (in battle), Fms. ix. 514, xi. 95. grjótt-hörgr, m. a stone altar (heathen, vide hörgr); a stone heap = grjóthaugr, Sturl. ii. 213 C, where Ead. grjóthaugr. grjótt-kant, n. throwing stones, Fas. iii. 243, Bs. i. 412. grjótt-klettur, m. a boulder, Bs. ii. 134. grjótt-ligr, adj. stony, flinty, Fms. x. 445, Mar. 609. grjótt-meistari, a, m. a stone-mason, B. K. 124. grjótt-möl, f. 'stone-grit,' gravel, pebbles, Stj. 67. grjótt-páll, m. a stone bog; metaph. vera e-s g., to break stones for one, do a stone-breaker's work; þeir vóru knáligr menn ok vóru mjök grjótpálar fyrir búi Ósvífrs, Ld. 122; en Halli var grjótpáll fyrir málum hans, Valla L. 205. grjótt-akriða, u, f. a stone slip, Ann. 1337. grjótt-amiðr, m. a stone-mason, B. K. 124, Bs. i. 830. grjótt-amið, f. stone masonry. grjótt-starf, n. stone work, Stj. 562. grjótt-aveian, m. a stone-mason's lad, D. N. grjótt-sýsla, u, f. = grjóttstarf, D. N. grjóttugr, adj. stony, Barl. 18. grjótt-vardi, a, m. a stone pile, obelisk, Dropl. 23. grjótt-varp, n. = grjóthríð, Lex. Poët.

grjúpan, n. a sausage, Orkn. (in a verse), still in use in the east of Iceland, [cp. *grupa* = to batch or grind, Ivar Aasen.]

grobba, að, (grobba, n.), to boast: grobbari, a, m. a boaster.

Grotti, a, m. the mythical mill in Edda; whence Grotta-söngur, m. name of a poem; also in local names Grotti, a current near to Reykjavík; akin to Engl. *grit*, *groats*, cp. also Ivar Aasen s. v. *grötta* (the noise in a mill-stone); the tale of the enchanted mill grinding gold and salt etc. at the bottom of the sea is common to all Teutons (vide Edda), and survives in popular tales of Germany, Norway, and Iceland: the sea is called Skerja-grotti, Skerry-grinder, Edda (in a verse).

GRÓA, greti, gróinn, pres. græ (græ), [A. S. *growan*; Engl. *grow*; Swed. *gro*; Dan. *groe*; cp. Lat. *cre-scere*, *crevi*]:—to grow: I of grass, trees, vegetation; þá var grund gróin *greenum lauki*, Vsp. 4; ríði gróin, *grown with wood* (of the earth), Edda 65 (in a verse); jörð græ, the earth grows, Eg. (in a verse), Isl. ii. 381; gras grætr, grass grows; gnandi grös, Sks. 728 B; þá grætr gras á þeirri moldu er elst er á jörðunni, Edda 145 (pref.); gróa ok ávaxtask (of the earth), Stj. 38; absol. to grow, þann vetr var veðráttu gúð, ok greyri snemma um vátit, the winter was mild, and early crops in the spring, Fms. ii. 244; er illu korni niðr síð, enda mun illt af gróa, Nj. 174. II. to grow together, to close; var einart þak á húsinu ok ekki gróit, a fresh thatch (of turf) and not yet set, Ld. 280; en um morguninn var hann gróinn aptir sem áðr, the opening (in a cairn) had grown together as before, Bárð. 180; ok æ sem annarr grætr (unites, joins to) við meginland, þá kemr annarr hölmur í, Sks. 94; höfuð konungsins var gróit við bolinn, Nj. 275. 2. to be healed, of wounds; sár hans græru seint, Korm. 130; tóku sár þórólfis at gróa, Eg. 34; þat sár greti svá, at ..., Fs. 153; en hann lá lengi í sárum ok greti seint, ok rífnuðu aptir þá er gróin vóru, Gullþ. 31; cp. the saying, þetta heilt en gróit, better baled than healed; absol., ok greyri þegar fyrir stúfinn, Nj. 275; grætr fyrir tungu-stúfinn, Fms. v. 152; Ingólfr lá í sárum vetr þenna, ok greti yfir at kalla, Ingólfr's wounds were outwardly healed, Fs. 67; mod. gen., gróinn sára sinna, healed of one's wounds, Fms. iv. 164, Grett. 82; the phrase, gróa um heilt, to be quite healed; þá skera þeir af gróit allt at um heilt megi gróa, Al. 130; metaph. to be reconciled, at um heilt mætti gróa með þeim, Fms. xi. 57; heðan frá greti aldrei um bót með þeim Glúmi ok Espharlingum, Glúm. 348.

GRÓA or **GRÓ**, *f.* a pr. name, Landn., cp. Edda 58 (the giantess mother of Órvandil, Orion); cp. Swed. *gröda*, Norse *grö* = a toad, paddock.

gró-andi, *f.* the growing one, poet. the earth, Alm. 11.

gróði, *a. m.* 1. = gróðr; þess vöndr skyldi gróða taka, Post. 686 B. 13. 2. increase; þá skal gróði (swell, flood) koma bæði í sjó ok vötn (vatna-vöxt), Rb. 104; mod. usage distinguishes between *gróðr*, growth, and *gróði*, gain, increase of wealth. **gróða-maðr**, *m.* a prosperous, wealthy man.

gróðr, *m.*, gen. gróðrar, [Dan. *afgrøde*; Swed. *gröda* = crop], growth, a crop; þá fundu þeir Góibeytla ok annan gróðr (vegetation), Landn. 226; hverr maðr á gróðr á sínu landi, Grág. ii. 291, cp. Jb. 248 C. (Ed. vöxt); en at miðjum vetri blóta til gróðrar, Hkr. i. 13; gróðrum ok grænum grösom, Stj. 276; metaph., andlegs gróðrar, Hom. 45; summer, Edda (Gl.)

gróðr-namr (gróðrsam-ligr, Barl. 10), adj. fertile, Sks. 40, Ver. 2.

gróðr-sætja, *tt.* to plant; g. vingarð, Stj. 344. Greg. 10, Mar. 12.

gróðr-vönligr, adj. beatable, Fas. iii. 139.

GRÓF, *f.* [grafa; Ulf. *grōba*; Germ. *grube*], a pit, Nj. 153, Grett. 94; eld-gróf, an ash-pit, Eb. 99 (v. l.) new Ed.; hnakka-gróf, the pit in the nape of the neck; hljóp hann síðan með reykinum í gróf (gröf?) nokkura ok hvíldi sík, ok er þat síðan köllut Kára-gróf, Nj. 202.

grófr, adj. [from Germ. *grōb*], coarse, of clothes, linen, (mod. and rare.)

GRÓMR, *m.* (mod. gróm, n.), grime, dirt; metaph. a blot, dirty spot; þá er menn hugðu at eð þeim, þótti sem g. (blot) hefði í verit, Grett. 161 A. compounds: **gróm-lauss**, adj. spotless, single-hearted, Greg. 19; heyrir ér hvat karlinn segir, eigi er hann grómlaus, he suspects something, Nj. 143. **gróm-tökinn**, part. soiled with dirt, of linen or the like.

gróna, *ad.* to become green, Bb. i. 21.

gróp, *f.* a groove.

GRÓPA, *ad.* to groove, a joiner's term.

gróska, *u. f.* [Germ. *grüsch*], a kind of barley, Edda (Gl.)

grufl, *n.* grovelling.

GRUFLA, *ad.* (græfla, Mar.), to grovel on all fours; Jónathas grufaði heldr en gekk, Stj. 452. I Sam. xiv. 13; grufar hón af lækum, Isl. ii. 340, Bs. i. 331, Pr. 412; Grímur grufar eptir knettinum, Fas. iii. 530; ganga grufandi *ad. e-u.* to go grovelling, groping after a thing.

grugg, *n.* mud, dregs. **grugg-óttir**, adj. muddy, Fas. i. 142.

GRUNA, *ad.* to suspect; þá mun Hrídr hlazja, ok mun hann þjækkja gruna þik, Nj. 33; vera grunadr um svik, Fms. i. 59; engi maðr fryr þess vits en meirr ertú grunadr um græsku, Sturl. i. 105; grunadr var, hann um þat at hann mundi blóta mönnum, Fs. 28; Grettir grunadr hann, G. trusted him not, Grett. 138 A; ætla ek at þeir hafi grunat mik, Lv. 81; eigi skulu þér gruna oss, 656 C. 39; þá var móðir grunadr, Hom. 56; nú grunar hann þat at þeir vili eigi heilar sáttir við hann, Grág. ii. 21; en eigi gruna ek þat, þótt..., Isl. ii. 183; ætla ek at þeir hafi grunat mik, Lv. 81; sem þú skalt eigi g., as thou shalt not doubt, Fb. i. 34; ekki grunum vér (we doubt not) illvilja yðvarn, 412; en til þess at þú megir eigi gruna sögn mína hér um, Fms. i. 192; þorkell trefill grunar nokkuð hvárt þannig mun farit hafa, Ld. 58.

2. **grunna**, *impers.* grunar mik enn sem fyrr, at..., Eg. 76; nú em ek at raun komin um þat er mik hefir lengi grunat, Nj. 17; en hann grunadr þó, at..., Ld. 306; with gen. of the thing, slíks grunadr mik, I suspected that, Lv. 81; with acc. of the thing, hvat grunar þik (what thinkest thou), hvert skóð Adam? Mirm.; grunar mik um (I doubt) hversu heilla-drjúgr hann verdr, Grett. 72 new Ed.

grunan, *f.* suspecting one, Lv. 21; (grununa, qs. grununina.)

grun-brúalligr, adj. suspicious looking, ill-favoured, Finnþ. 338 C.

GRUND, *f.* [prob. to be derived from gróa, qs. gríandi, and different in etymology from grunn and Engl. *ground*, etc.]—a green field, grassy plain; á grundinni, Sd. 165; þar heitir Haugsnes er bardaginn var ofan frá á grundinni, Sturl. iii. 84, Clar. 134; nú setjask þeir niðr á grundina, Gsl. 107; poet. the earth, the green earth, grund gróin grænum lauki, Vp. 4, Vpm. 16, Haustl. 15; the name of a farm, *Grænfeld*, Sturl., Landn.

grunda, *ad.* = gruna, to suspect, Gisl. 133. 2. [Germ. *ergründen*], to meditate, (rare and mod. in that sense.)

grundan, *f.* meditation, Fas. iii. 247.

grundr, *n.* = grunn; in the phrase, grafa grund at e-u, to enquire into a thing; þvi grei ek svá mikinn grund hvers þú ert, Konr. (Fr.); hann lét mjök grund at grafa (Ed. gefa) um eptirleitina, Fas. iii. 300.

grund-valla, *ad.* to found, Fms. i. 139, Mar. 12, Stj. 26, Fb. i. 513.

grund-völtr, *m.* [cp. Goth. *grundvaddjus* = θεμέλιος; mid. H. G. *grundvol*; Dan. *grundvold*]; 1. prop. ground marked out for a building, marka grundvöll til húss (kirkju), Ld. 298, Fms. i. 203, Korm. 8, Sks. 110, Orkn. 286, Stj. 134. 2. metaph. ground-plan, Mar. 12; setja grundvöll Kristni sinnar, Hom. 147; tólf postular eru grundvöllr undir várri trú, Mar. 12; er lítilesti samr grundvöllr undir öllum mann-kostum, id.; Kristiliga trú vera grundvöll ok upphaf góðra verka, Gpl. vii. (pref.); þann grundvöll, er upphaf er allrar speki, Sks. 4; af þessum grundvöllum timbrask enar mestu höfuð-úgæfur, 26; orð eðr erendi, er tekin eru af mannvits grundvelli, ubich are founded on good sense, 438; reisa hús af grundvelli, to raise a building from the ground, Fms. vi. 440.

grundvallar-maðr, *m.* a founder, Anecd. 66.

grun-lauss, adj. unsuspecting; grunlaust æði, a guileless mind, Ad. 2; eigi er mér þat grunlaust, I am not without misgivings, Grett. 159 A, Fas. i. 129; trúa Guði grunlaust, to put one's trust in God, Ó. T. 37; vera grunlauss af e-u, to be unsuspected, above suspicion, Mar.

GRUNN, *n.* [A. S. *grund*; Engl. *ground*; Germ. *grund*, whence mod. Swed.-Dan. *grund*];—a shallow, shoal; á grunn, aground; en er þeir Erlendr vóru mjök svá komnir at landi, þá réru þeir á grunn, Fms. i. 212; skip Gregoríi sveif upp á grunn; hann kom akkeri í skip þeirra ok dró þá af grunninu, vii. 264, 265; gengu skipin mikinn út yfir grunnit, Ó. H. 17; ok er þeir komu út yfir grunn öll, andu þeir segl, Grett. 94 A; standa grunn, to be aground, Stj. 59, Grág. ii. 358; ganga á grunn, to come to an end (metaph.), Fms. xi. 439; silfr þat gekk aldri á grunn, Fzr.; fundning þessi reis af gömlu grunni villunnar, Karl. 548.

grunn-eygr, adj. goggle-eyed; mod. úteygðr, 'out-eyed', opp. to inn-eygðr, 'in-eyed', Fms. ii. 20.

grunn-fall, *n.* a breaker on a shoal, Nj. 267, Eg. 405, Bs. i. 453, ii. 50.

grunn-fastr, adj. fast aground, Bs. ii. 48.

grunn-flri, *n.* shoals left by the ebb tide, Nj. 124 (Lat. Ed.), v. l.

grunn-flri, *n. pl.* anchor-tackle, a cable; draga upp g., to weigh anchor, Fms. ii. 17; þurfti hit mikla skip góðra grunnflæta, vi. 310; skip þau er fest vóru með grunnflærum, x. 68.

grunn-hyginn, adj. shallow-minded, silly, Fas. ii. 337.

grunn-hyggi, *f.* silliness, Fas. ii. 354.

grunn-lauss, adj. boundless; grunnlaust grepps æði, a boundless poetical mind, (or grunlaust, q. v.), Ad. 2.

grunn-lendi, *n.* a thin or shallow soil, Barl. 18.

grunn-mál, *n.* shallow soundings in the sea.

grunn-mið, *n. pl.* fish marks upon shoal places or near the shore.

GRUNNR, *m.* [the Goth. form would be *grundus*; Ulf. *afgrundipa* = *δβυσσος*; akin to grunn, n.]—the bottom of sea or water; draga e-n til grunns, to drag one to the bottom, Al. 174; fór öngullinn til grunns, Edda 36; langskipin sukku í grunn niðr, Anal. 203; plur., síðan fór hann niðr til grunna, then he sank down to the bottom, Bs. i. 355; en jafnskjótt er hann kom til grunna, id.; niðr á grunnum í sjálfu sjávar-djúpinu, Stj. 288; hann kafadi niðr til grunna, Eg. 142; sökkva til grunna (metaph.), to come to naught, Symb. 19; segja menn at hann lysti af honum höfuðit við grunninum, Edda (Arna-Magn.) i. 170, is a false reading instead of við hrönnunum (Ub.), cp. hlusta grunn við hrönnum, Hd. (Edda 54), of which poem the prose is a paraphrase.

grunnr, adj., compar. grynnri (gryðri), superl. grynnstr, [Swed.-Dan. *grund*, *shallow*; vadið-sund nokkut grunnit, Eg. 362; sögðu hafit bæði grunnit ok myrkt, Al. 170; gryðra, *shallow*, Bs. i. 342; vatnföll tvau hvártki gryðra en tók í miðja síðu, 349; metaph., standa grunnit, to be shallow; vináttu okkur stendr grunnit, Eg. 520; grunnuðu at vináttu þeirra mundi vera heldr grunn, Fms. xi. 108; in local names, Grunna-vík, f. whence Grunna-víkingr, m. a man from G., Landn.

grunn-slóðir, *f.* shoals.

grunn-stiglaðr, part. hard frozen, Fzr. 36; mod. botn-frosinn.

grunn-sæliga, adv. foolishly, Fms. vi. 295.

grunn-sælligr, adj. shallow-sighted, foolish, Hkr. iii. 112.

grunn-sær, adj. shallow-witted, foolish, Bjarn. 39; opp. to djúpsær.

grunn-sævi, *n.* shallow water, Fas. ii. 316, Nj. 124, Fb. i. 539, 541.

grunnungr, *m.* [Germ. *gründling*; Ivar Aasen *grunning*; from grunnr]—a groundling, a fish that lives in shoal water, Edda (Gl.); in mod. usage called para-fiskr.

grunn-úðligr, adj. shallow-minded, Isl. ii. 339.

grunn-úðligr, adj. thin-witted, Niðr. 7.

grunn-yðgi, *f.* shallowness, credulity, Fas. ii. 354, Am. 70.

GRUNR, *m.*, pl. ir, [the forms *grundr* (q. v.) and *grunda* (q. v.) seem to indicate a double final, viz. grunnit and grunna; as to the sense, suspicion may be metaph. derived from a shoal or ground, and grunn may be akin to grunn, grunnr; else phrases such as grafa grunn could scarcely be explained: no special word answering to grunn appears in the Saxon or Germ.]—suspicion, Grág. i. 263, Ld. 262, Lv. 21, Fms. i. 58, ii. 87, x. 335, Hkr. ii. 267; the phrase, grafa grunn á um e-t, to 'dig the ground' for a thing, to suspect, Bs. i. 871.

grun-samligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), suspicious looking, Fms. ii. 84, vii. 2; g. meðferð, Mar. 34.

grun-samr, adj. suspected; hafa e-n grunsaman, Fms. vi. 20.

grun-semð (-semi), *f.* suspicion, H. E. i. 506, Magn. 484, Orkn. 162, Bs. i. 871, Str. 8, 13. **grunsemðar-lauss**, adj. free from suspicion, H. E. ii. 111.

GRÚA, *ð.* to swarm; in the phrase, það úir af grúir af e-u, it swarms and crowds.

GRÚFA, *ð.* [Swed. *grufva*; Ivar Aasen *gruva*; and metaph. the Dan. *gru* = borrow, cp. Germ. *grülich* = *shocking*];—to grovel, crouch or cover down on one's face; hann grúfði at eldinum, Fs. 100; hann grúfir niðr at þorgrími, Háv. 56; látum oss ei sem gyltur grúfa, let us not grovel as swine, let us go upright, Bb. 3, 92; Dagon grúfði á gólf frammi fyrir örkinni, Stj. 435. I Sam. v. 3; denoting fear, to crouch, cower, heid-ingjar allir hrökkvask saman, ok grúfa í skjöldu sína, and covered beneath

their shields, Karl. 246; grúfa þeir niðr undir hjálma sína ok brynjur, 188; tóku þeir at grúfa undir hjálmmum ok skjöldum, 296.

grúfa, u, f., in the phrase, á grúfu, *into* grovelling, *into* face down, on one's belly; symja á grúfu, *to swim on one's belly*, Sks. 177. Eg. 107, Fms. vii. 250, Fas. iii. 573, N. G. L. i. 80, Stj. 435, v. l., Art. 73, opp. to opinn (mod. upp í loft, *face up*); liggir á grúfu ok horfir upp nef, a riddle of a 'ladle'; opinn eða á grúfu, Karl. 259. 2. [cp. *gruvsten* = *beast-stone*, *gruva* = *the hearth, chimney*, and *gruve-bynna* = *the chimney-corner*, Ivar Aasen]: whence *ús-grúti*, an *ash-pit*, Fas. i. (in a verse).

GRÚI, a, m. [grúa], a *crowd, swarm*, prob. akin to grúfa; metaph. from ants, insects, maggots, or the like: in compds, mann-grúi, a *crowd of men*.

grútr, m., gen. ar, *thick gruel-like oil*.

grybba, u, f. an *ugly bag*: grybbuligr, adj.

gryfja, u, f. a *bole, pit*, Sturl. i. 83 C, Þorst. Síða H. 176.

grylla, t, to *see dimly*, as through a cloud, það gryllir til lands: impers. to *recollect dimly*, mig gryllir til þess.

grynna, t, [grunnr], impers. to *become shallow*; grynir dalinn (acc.), the *dale became shallow, less deep*, in advancing higher up in a dale, Bárð. 173: reflex., id., Bs. i. 355: þá er grynntisk yfir at landinu, Fms. viii. 170: metaph., kostr okkarr grynntisk, Bs. ii. 133: in mod. usage freq. act. and absol., það grynir, fer að grynna.

grynningar, f. pl. *shoals, shallows*, Sks. 224.

grýfa, ð, = grúfa, Fms. viii. 332.

grýfi-liga, adv. [grúfa; Germ. *gräulich*; Dan. *gruelig*; Swed. *grulig*; Ivar Aasen *gruvalæg*]:—prop. 'grovellingly,' metaph. *shockingly*, Fb. ii. 26.

grýja, ð, [Swed. *grya*; Dan. *grye* = *to dawn*], to *dawn*: in Icel. the verb grýja is not used, but can be supposed from the following grýjandi; cp. the Germ. *der tag graut*, Goethe's *Faust*.

grýj-andi, f. [Dan. *gry* = *dawn*; Swed. *gryning*], *dawn, the first grey of daylight*; í grýjandina, in the *grey of morning*, an *æ. læy.*, Fms. (Sver. S.) pref. xxii. to p. 398.

GRÝLA, u, f. an *ogre*, answering to the Gr. *μῆστις*, Lat. *lamia*, used to frighten children with, represented as an old hag with a bag kidnapping and devouring naughty children—over the good she has no power: the songs *Grýlu-kvæði*, n. (vide Snót 286–298, 2nd Ed.), are great favourites in popular lore: in olden times grýla was sometimes described as a fox with many tails: the fox is in Edda (Gl.) called grýla; a giantess also in Edda (Gl.) is so called; cp. the rhymes in Sturl. ii. 59.—hér fer Grýla í garð ofan | ok hefir á sér hala fimtán: and the mod.—Grýla reið fyrir ofan garð, hafði hala fimtán | en í hverjum hala hundrað belgi, en í hverjum belgi börn tuttugu, etc.

II. a *bugbear*: ekki hirði ek um grýlu yðrar, Þórd. 26 new Ed.; þótti þeir hafa gort sér grýlu um sumarit, Sturl. iii. 244; hvi mun ek eigi fara hina skemri leiðina ok hræðask ekki grýlu Bruna, Fas. ii. 118; kolluðu menn því enn fyrri hlut (of a book) grýlu, at margir töluðu at þá efnadisk nokkurr ótti eðr hræðsla, . . . en mundi skjótt niðr falla ok at alls engu verða, Fb. ii. 534. For the mod. popular tales of Grýla see esp. Isl. þjóða. i. 218–221.

GRÝTA, tt, [grjóti], to *stone*; g. e-n, to *stone one to death*, Landn. 236, Fms. v. 222, vi. 408, Stj. 256; g. at e-m, & e-n, to *felt one with stones*, Fs. 36, 37, Eg. 581, Fms. i. 218, vii. 82, Hdm. 26, Stj. 402.

grýta, u, f. [grjót; Dan. *gryde*; Swed. *gryta*], a *pot (earthen)*, Stj. 317, Fms. vii. 232; the MS. Gloss. 1812 renders the Lat. *olla* by grýta. grýtu-ker, n. = grýta, Greg. 34, Hom. 83.

grýting, f. a *pelting with stones, stoning*, 415. 13, Mar. 17.

grýttir, adj. *stony*, Hrafn. 4.

græð, f. [grár], *malice*, Sturl. ii. 178.

GRÆÐA, dd, [gróðr]: I. to *make grow, to plant*, Barl. 99; græða tönnuna í hundinn, Bs. ii. 148: to *produce*, jörð sú er græddi þotna ok þistla, Eluc. 45; marga mjök góða hluti græðir heimr sjá til vátta nytja, 677. 11.

2. to *gain, make money*; hann græddi þar brátt mikitt fé, Ld. 100, 102, Band. 1, Grett. 61 new Ed.; þá græddi hann fé, Landn. 141.

3. reflex. to *increase*; Guð lét alla hans eigu mikilliga græðask, Stj. 198; græðdisk heldr vindriann, the *wind increased*, Grett. 113 new Ed.; hafði mikitt á græðsk (the *money had much increased*) meðan hann var í brottu, Nj. 10, Fs. 131: in mod. usage also absol., græða, to *make money*: a dairy term, græða and græða sík, to *give more milk*; or adding the measure, hón (the cow) hefir grætt mörk.

II. to *beal*; konungur lét g. menn sína er lífs var auðit, Eg. 34; g. stjika, Post. 686 B. 1, Níðrst. 2; síðan græddi þóðr Bersa, Korm. 132, Fms. viii. 120, x. 263: reflex. to *be healed*, Greg. 15; græðandi, part. *bealable*, Fms. viii. 120. græð-ari, a, m. a *bealer, saviour*, Fms. iii. 166, x. 374, Hom. 36, 52, Mar. 2, Stj. 144, 241.

græðgi, f. *greediness, gluttony*, Stj. 161.

græði-fingr, m. the *leech-finger, digitus medicus*.

græði-ligr, adj. *bealable*, Bs. ii. 182.

græðing, f. *growth*, Hom. 24: a *bealing, cure*, Greg. 20, 45, H. E. i. 476; ný-græðingr, the *green crop* in the spring.

græði-súra, u, f., botan. the *plantain, plantago*.

græðala, u, f. *cure, bealing*, Grett. 73.

græðr, adj. [grafa], *fit to be buried* (according to the eccl. law), K. Á. 48; kirkju-græfr, *having a right to burial at a church*.

græna, d, to *paint green*, N. G. L. i. 104.

græn-fáinn, part. *green-stained*, Sks. 188 C.

græn-gola, ad, to *be yellow-green, of deep water*; grængolandi hylt.

grænka, ad, to *make green*, Lex. Poët.: to *become green*, freq.

græn-loikr, m. *greenness, verdure*, Orkn. 172.

Græn-landskr, adj. of or belonging to *Greenland*; vide Grænn.

græn-ligr, adj. *greenish*, Sks. 499.

GRÆNN (i. e. grœnn), adj. (not recorded in Ulf., as Luke xxiii. 31 and Mark vi. 39 are lost; A. S. *grēne*; Engl. *green*; Hel. *grōni*; O. H. G. *krōni*; Germ. *grün*; Swed.-Dan. *grön*; derived from grúa, to *grow*);—græn, of *verdure*; grænn laukr, a *green leek*, Vsp. 4; er haugr hans ávilt: grænn vetr ok sumar, Landn. 86; græn jörð ok fagr, Edda 44; grætt sumar, a *green summer*, Anal. 217; grænnir dalar, *green dales*, Karl. 266; grætt klæði, H. E. i. 492; grænn sem sjór, Rb. 354. 2. *fresh*; grætt kjöt, *fresh meat*, Stj. 493; grænn fiskr, *fresh fish*, Þjóðr. 70, Bs. ii. 144. II. metaph. *green, hopeful, good*; þá er hóf at, ok væntum at nokkust grætt mun fyrir liggja, then it is well, and let us hope that some green spot may lie ahead, Fs. 24; sá mun nú grænstr (the *most hopeful, chance*); segja satt, Finnb. 226; flyt þú mik apr til eyjar minnar, ok mun sa grænstr, and that will be the best thou canst do, 258; þeir leitaða beott, síðan þeir sá engan annan grænna, Karl. 212. III. in local names,

Græna-land, n. the *green land, Greenland*, 1b. ch. 6, whence Græn-landingar, m. pl. *Greenlanders*, i. e. the Norse or Icel. settlers; but in mod. usage the *Esquimaux*, who only came into Greenland about the 14th century: Græn-landskr, adj. of *Greenland*; Atlamál hin Grænleisku, *Atlakviða* hin Grænleisku, the names of two poems, prob. from their being composed in Greenland; the name is not to be derived from the Norse county Grönland, as the old writers make a strict distinction, using the adjective Grœnskr of the Norse county.

grænska, u, f. *verdure*, Stj. 29.

græn-tó, f. a *green spot*, Gisl. 158.

græn-tyrfa, ð, to *cover with green turf*, Þjal. 36.

græska, u, f. [grár], *malice*, Sturl. i. 105, v. l.; Sighvatr tók undir í gamni, ok með nokkurri svá græsku (mockingly), ii. 178. græskulauss, adj. *without malice*: in the phrase, græskulaust gaman, a *sport without malice*.

GRÆTA, tt, [grát], to *make one 'greet' or weep, distress one*, Fas. ii. 174, Stj. 323; þú lézt grætta Gunnlöðu, Hm. 110; grættir, *grieved*, Sl. 26.

græti, n. pl. *tears, sorrow*, Hdm. 1, Skv. 3. 61, Gkv. 2. 10.

græti-liga, adv. *sadly*.

GRÖF, f., gen. grafar, [Ulf. *graba* = *χάψα*, Luke xix. 43], a *pit, hole dug*; settir í gróf, *put into a pit*, Grág. ii. 131; þar var undir gróf djúpr, Eg. 234; illvirkja gróf, a *den of thieves*, Greg. 40. Matth. xxi. 13; ór bellum ok grófum, 623. 58: in the saying, sér græfr gróf þó grafi, Sams. 19, Kvædr. ii. 193; ef blindr leidir blindan þá falla þeir báðir í gröfina, Matth. xv. 14: a *charcoal pit*, Grág. ii. 297; kola-gróf, a *coal pit, peat pit*, Vm. 156; m. gróf, torf-gróf; grafar-görð, *burning charcoal*, Grág. ii. 298, Jb. 239. Dipl. v. 3; grafar-menn, *pitmen*, Hkr. ii. 249: freq. as a local name, Gróf and Grafr, prob. from charcoal pits. grafar-lækkr, m. a *brook which has dug itself a deep bed, a hollow brook*, Sturl. iii. 257.

II. [Engl. *grave*; Germ. *grabe*; Dan. *grav*; Swed. *graf*], a *grave*, Ld. 286, and in numberless instances. grafar-bakki, a, m. and grafar-barmr, m. the *verge of the grave*: in the phrase, vera kominn á grafar-bakkam, to stand on the edge of the grave.

gröftr (and gröptr less correctly), m., gen. grafar, dat. græfti, the mod. with radical *r* in gen. and dat. graftrar, græftir, but acc. gröft (never gröftir); the ancients use both forms, graftrar, Eb. 176, Fms. vii. 174, viii. 236, x. 175, xi. 17; græftir, vi. 401; græfti, viii. 236, ix. 4; graftrar, N. G. L. i. 345, 347, 368: [A. S. *grifst*]:—a *digging*; fauska-g., Landn. 303; engraving, Stj. 45. 2. *burial*, Hom. 97, K. þ. K. 24, passim (vide above): a *tomb*, Fms. xi. 307. compds: graftrar-dagr, n. a *burial day*, 623. 194.

graftrar-kirkja, u, f. a *church with a burying-ground*, K. þ. K. 24, Grág. i. 464, H. E. i. 474, N. G. L. i. 345. graftrar-reitr, m. a *burial-place*, Stj. 134. graftrar-staðr, m. id., Stj. 421, N. G. L. i. 368. graftrar-tíð, f. *burial time*, 1812. 48.

II. medic. *matter* (of a sore); whence graftrar-kylli, n. a *running sore*; graftrar-nagli, a, m. the *core in a boil*.

GRÖN, f., gen. grannar, [mid. H. G. *gran*], the *monstache*; skegg hefir barð, grön eðr kanpar, Edda 109; líttr á ljúfan, legg þú munn við grön, Gkv. 1. 13; hann var ungligr maðr svá at honum var ekki grön spretn, Ld. 272; láttu grön sína, sonr, sif, sif it through the beard, my son, Edda 148: in the phrase, e-m bregðr vá fyrir grön, a *danger passes one's beard*, i. e. one is startled, alarmed, Fms. viii. 350, 417, Grett. 165 new Ed.; ek lét yringr skýra um grön, I sif the drink through my beard, Eg. (in a verse); ef maðr höggir nef af manni, . . . en ef svá er at grön fylgir, N. G. L. i. 171; kápu þeirri er gort var af grön jófra, the cap which was made of king's beards, Fas. i. 284, cp. the tale in Trist. S.; komað vín á grön mína, wine never wetted my beard, Þorl. Karls. 418: it is used in plur. denoting the beard of the upper and lower lips: in the saying, nú er eg svo gamall sem á grönunum mí sjá, in the nursery tale of the changeling, answering to the Germ. 'nun bin ich so alt wie der Westertwald,' see Grimm's Märchen: the phrase, bregða grönunum, to draw back the lips, grin, so as to show

the teeth, *Nj.* 199; cp. *granbragð*. 2. esp. in plur. *the lips of a cow or bull*; Egill hljóp þar til er blótneytið stóð, greip annarri hendi í granarnar en annarri í hornið, *Eg.* 508; Europa klappar um granar hans (of Jove in the shape of a bull), *Bret.* 12. *granna-hár*, n. *the whiskers of cats and other beasts*, *Edda* 73 (of an otter); in this sense still in use: of a *beak*, *benmús granar*, *Höfuðl.*

GRÖN, f., gen. *granar*, [*Dan.-Swed. gran*; *Ivar Aasen gron*], a *pine-tree*; hári en grön er vex á hesta fjalli, *Hom.* 152.

grön-sprettingr, m. = *gransprettingr*, *Clem.* 30, *Róm.* 308.

grösugr, adj. *grassy*, *Hrafn.* 27, *Stj.* 325.

gubba, að, (*gubb*, n.), *to vomit*.

GUÐ, m.; the plur. used to render the Lat. *dii* is *guðir*; [for etymology and changes of this word see p. 207]:—*God*.

A. Though the primitive form *Guð* rhymes with *boð* (*bidding*), *stöð* (*help*), and many other words, the second form *Guð* rhymes with no single word, so that in hymns the poets are wont to use incomplete rhymes, as *brauð* (*bread*), *nauð* (*need*); and exact rhymes can only be obtained by the last syllables of derivatives, e.g. *Íðranin blíðkar aptur Guð* | ei verður syndin tilreiknuð, *Pass.* 40. 4; or *Upphaf alls mesta ófögnuðs* | áklögum ströng og reiði *Guðs*, 3. 14; *Svo er nú syndin inn-sigluð* | íðrandi sála kvítt við *Guð*, 50. 14; but these rhyme-syllables can only occur in trisyllabic words (*Gramm.* p. xv):—the following are examples of incomplete rhymes, *Vinnir þér enga veittu að* | svo vinskapi fengi eg við sannan *Guð*, *Pass.* 3. 7; *Födurlegt hjarta hefir Guð* | við hvern sem lítr kross og nauð, 3. 16; *Herra minn þú varst halinn Guð* | þá hæðni leiddst og krossinn nauð, 40. 16; as also in the hymn, *Til þín Heilagi Herra Guð* | hef eg lypt sálu minni | af hug og hjarta í hverri neyð | hjástöð treystandi þinni, *Hólabók* 108, rendering of *Ps.* xxv; *Luther's hymn*, *Ein feste burg ist unser Gott*, is in the Icel. rendering, *Óvinnanlig borg er vor Guð* | ágætá skjöldr og verja | hann frelsar oss af allri nauð, *Hólabók* 182; *Fyrir valtan veraldar að* | set þína trú á sannan *Guð* | sem allt skapaði fyrir sitt boð, 208 (in *Hans Sachs's hymn*); *hugsjúkir eta harma brauð* | hollari fæðu gefr *Guð* | sér ljúsum þá þeir sofa, 124, *Ps.* cxxvii. 2.

B. PHRASES.—*Guðs ást*, *Guðs elska*, *the love of God*; *Guðs gata*, *the way of God*, 625. 87; *Guðs gróska*, *Guðs náð*, *the grace, goodness of God*; *Guðs miskunn*, *Guðs mildi*, *the mercy of God*; *Guðs ótti*, *the fear of God*; *Guðs gjöf*, *God's gift*; *Guðs friðr*, *the peace of God*; *Guðs hús*, *the house of God*; *Guðs musteri*, *the temple of God*; *Guðs orð*, *the word of God*; and in popular usage, *Guðs orða-bók*, 'God's word-book,' i.e. a religious book, not only of the Bible, but generally of hymns, sermons, etc., opp. to historical or secular books, *sögu-bækur*; *Guðs maðr*, a man of God, *Stj.* passim; *Guðs ríki*, *the kingdom of God*; *Guðs Kristni*, *the Church of God*, 625. 82; *Guðs vin*, *God's friend*, *Fms.* i. 139; *Guðs þjónn*, *God's servant*; *Guðs þræll*, *the thrall of God*, *Greg.* 54, *Bs.* i. 638; *Guðs Sonr*, *the Son of God*; *Guðs trú*, *faith in God*; *Guðs þjónusta*, *Divine service* (in Papal times *the mass*), *K. Á.* 36; of *the sacrament*, *Bs.* i. 638; *Guðs akr*, *Germ. Gottes acker*, 'God's acre,' a churchyard; *Guðs kista*, *God's chest*, *the temple-treasury*, *Mark* xii. 41; *Guðs líkami* = *Corpus Domini*, *K. Á.* 38; *Guðs móðir*, *God's mother* (the Virgin Mary):—in Papal times, *Guðs eign*, *God's property* = *church glebes*; *Guðs lög*, *God's law*, i.e. *the ecclesiastical law*, as opp. to *lands lög*, *the law of the land*, i.e. *the secular or civil law*, *K. Á.* ch. 9, (for an interesting note upon this subject vide *H. E.* i. 133, note b); *Guðs réttir*, *God's right*, i.e. *ecclesiastical right*, *Fms.* vii. 305; *Guðs þakkir*, 'God's thanks,' *charity*, *Grág.* i. 222, *K. Þ. K.* 142, *Hom.* 34; whence the popular contracted form *gustuk*, a charity, *alms, pittance*, in such phrases as *það er ekki gustuk*, 'tis no charity,' 'tis a pty, e.g. of dealing harshly with the poor; *gustuka-verk*, a work of charity; *göra e-t í gustuka skyni*, to do a thing as a charity; in former times the phrases *Guðs þakkir* and *sálu-gjafir* (*soul's gifts*) were synonymous, including not only gifts to churches, clergy, and the poor, but also the building of bridges, erecting hostels, especially in desert places, and the like, whence the words, *sálu-brú*, *soul's bridge*; *sálu-hús*, *soul's house*.

2. In Icel. many sayings referring to the name of God are still household words, e.g. in entering a house, as a greeting, *hér sé Guð*, *God be here!* (from *Luke* x. 5); in returning thanks, *Guðs ást*, *God's love!* *Guð laun* or *Guð laun' fyrir mig*, *God's reward!* *Germ. vergelt's Gott!* or *gefidi þið* í *Guðs friði!* to which the reply is, *Guð blessi þig*, *God bless thee!* (which is also the answer to a greeting or to thanks); *Guðs friði!* or *vertu í Guðs friði*, *be in God's peace!* is the usual farewell; and the answer is, *Guð veri með þér*, *God be with thee!* *Guð hjálpi þér*, *God help thee!* *Germ. helf Gott!* *Engl. God bless you!* (to one sneezing); *Guð varðveiti þig*, *God ward thee!* (to one playing with dangerous things); *biðdu Guð fyrir þér!* (denoting wonder), *pray God!* *gæðu að Guði*, *bend God!* *take heed!* fyrir *Guðs skuld*, *for God's sake!* ef *Guð lofar*, *promised*, as one word (cf. *guðlogar*, changing *f* into *g*), *God willing*, a common phrase when speaking of plans for the future, eg *skal koma á morgun*, cf. *guðlogar*, *I will come to-morrow*, *God willing* (from *James* iv. 13–15), occurs in *Skálda* (*Thorodd*) 165, as also, ef *Guð vill*, *if God will* (less freq.); *Guði sé lof*, *God be praised!* *Guð gæfi*, *God grant!* *Guðs mildi*, *by God's grace*; *það var mesta Guðs mildi hann slasaði sig*

ekki; *Guð gefi þér góðan dag*, *Guð gefi þér góðar nætr*, whence abbreviated *góðan dag*, *good day*; *góðar nætr*, *good night*: the sayings, *sé er ekki einn sem Guð er með*; and *þann má ekki kessa sem Guð vill hefja*, *Fb.* iii. 408; eitthvað þeim til líkmar legst, sem hlúfr *Guð* vill bjarga.

guða, að, *to shout 'God!'* in Icel. it is the custom for a stranger arriving at a house at night after 'day-set' (*dagsetr*, q. v.), instead of knocking at the door, to climb to the louvre and shout, *hér sé Guð*, *God be here!* this is called *að guða*; the dialogue is well given in a ditty of *Stefán Ólafsson*, *Hott, hott og hæ!* *Hér sé Guð* í bæ! sælt fólk! allt! mér er sárkalt.—*Svöruðu heima-hjú*, *Hvað heitir þú?*—*Eg heiti Jón*, *Jóhannas þjón*, etc.; or in another ditty, *Hér sé Guð á göðum bæ* | *geatr er á ljóra* | *andsvörin eg engin fæ* | *ekki vaknar þóra*; or *Guðað er nú á plugga* | *góðvinn kominn er*, *Jónas* 119.

guð-blíðr, adj. *godlike*, of the sun, *Edda* (in a verse): of Christ, *Lb.* 24.

guðdóm-liga, adv. *divinely*, *Karl.* 341, passim.

guðdóm-ligr, adj. *godlike, divine*, *Sks.* 601, passim.

Guð-dómr, m. *Godhead, Divinity*, *Rb.* 338, *Gpl.* 40, *Fagrsk.* 11, *Clem.* 54.

comps: **Guðdóms-afl**, n. *godlike, divine power*, *Hom.* 66. **Guðdóms-kraptr**, m., *id.*, *Ísl.* i. 386, *Mar.* 5. **Guðdóms-sól**, f. *the sun of the Godhead*, *Hom.* 47. **Guðdóms-veldi** (-vald), n. *the kingdom of God*, *Mar.*

guð-dóttir, f. *a god-daughter*, *K. Á.* 216.

Guð-Dróttinn, m. *God the Lord*, *Grág.* ii. 167, *Mar.* 613, *Sighvat.*

guð-faðir, m. [*A. S. godfader*], *a godfather*, *Fs.* 96, *Halfréd.*

guð-fæðgin, n. pl. *god-parents*.

guð-fjón, f. *ungodliness*, *Orkn.* (in a verse).

guð-fræði, f. *theology, divinity*, **guð-fræðingr**, m. *a theologian*.

guð-gefinn, part. given by God, *inspired*, *Bs.* ii. 179.

guð-gjaf, f. *a gift of God*, *Mar.*

guð-hræddr, adj. *God-fearing*, *Fbr.* 89, *Rs.* i. passim, *Fms.* xi. 221, *Barl.* 32.

guð-hræðala, n. f. *fear of God*, *Fms.* iii. 168, *Rb.* 80, *Sks.* 477, *Mar.* 484, passim. **guðhræðala-leysi**, n. *contempt of God*, *Mar.* 472.

guð-lasta, að, [*Germ. Gott lastern*], *to blaspheme*, *Bs.* i. 16, *Mar.* 39, *Stj.* 330, *Fb.* i. 371.

guð-laetan, f. *blasphemy*, 625. 49, *Rs.* i. 10, 450, *Stj.* 14.

guð-latr, adj. *ungodly*, *Rs.* ii. 160.

guð-lauss, adj. *godless, reckless, cruel*.

guð-leiðr, adj. *God-forsaken*, *Lex. Poët.*

guð-loti, f. *godlessness, impiety*, *Stj.* 51.

guð-loysl, n. *godlessness, recklessness, cruelty*, *Fms.* ii. 162.

guð-liga, adv. *after a godly sort*, *Stj.* 250 passim: *christian-like*.

guð-ligr, adj. *godlike, divine*, *Sks.* 559, *Stj.* 45, 189, *Rs.* passim; **ó-guð-ligr**, *ungodly*.

guð-móðir, f. *a godmother*, *K. Á.* 216.

guð-mæli, n. *Divine saying, word of God*, *Sl.* 47.

guð-níðingr, m. *a traitor to God*, *a renegade*, *Nj.* 272, *Fms.* i. 84, viii. 308, xi. 41, 274, *Fs.* 173; e.g. *Julian the Apostate* is rendered by *Julianus Guðníðingr*. **guðníðings-akapr**, m. *apostacy*, *Fms.* iii. 89.

guð-réttligr, adj. 'God-right', *righteous*, *Fms.* v. 219, viii. 258, xi. 279.

guð-rífi, n. *wickedness*, *Sks.*

guð-rúnar, f. pl., poet. *the doom of the gods*, *Gisl.* (in a verse).

guðræki-liga, adv. *recklessly*, *Mar.* 561.

guðræki-ligr, adj. [*ræka*], *driving God away, ungodly, wicked*; *g.*

glæpr, *Stj.* 385, *Judges* xx. 13, *Mar.* 147.

guð-rækinn (qs. *guð-rækin*, from *rækja*), adj. *God-serving, pious*.

guðrækni, f. *piety*, freq. in mod. usage. Neither of the two words is recorded in old writers; on the other hand, in mod. usage *guðrækilegr* = *wicked* is disused, to avoid a painful ambiguity.

guð-rækr, adj. *wicked*; *guðrækir menn*, 623. 30; *g. glæpamaðr*, *Mar.*

431; *g. manndrápari*, 434; *cnn kunngi ok cnn guðræki*, 623. 11.

guð-söfi, a, m. *a gossip, godfather*, *N. G. L.* i. 392, *Str.* 15.

guð-sifja, adj. *god-relatives*; *guðsifja þrir eigu ör dómi at risa*, *Grág.*

(*Kb.*) i. 47; but *guðsifjar*, 158.

guð-sifja, u, f. *a female gossip, godmother*, *N. G. L.* i. 16, 350.

guð-sifjar, f. pl. [*A. S. godsebi*, whence *Engl. gossip*; *O. H. G. gosip*; *eccl. Lat. cognatus spiritualis*]:—*sponsorship*; *veita e-m guðsifjar*, *eiga*, *göra g.* við e-n, *Grág.* i. 50, *N. G. L.* i. 16, 350, *Nj.* 235, *Fms.* i. 130, *Fs.* 115, *Hkr.* i. 220. **guðsifja-spell**, n. *incestuous connection of god-relatives*, *Fr.*

guð-sifjank, að, dep. *to enter into sponsorship with one*, *N. G. L.* i. 426.

guð-akríral, n. *ordeal*, *N. G. L.* i. 211.

guðspjall, n., the form *guðspill*, *Greg.* 24; *guðspillum*, 656 *A.* i. 10; [*A. S. godspell*; *Engl. gospel*, i. e. *gōð spell*, a translation of the Gr. *εὐ-αγγέλιον*; *Orm.* *godid-spell*—*godspell* *cnn* *Ennglish nemmedd is* *god* (i. e. good) word and god tibennde, *god errnde... godspell anned* *forþi ma33 itt wel*, *god errnde ben zehateum*, *Introd.* 157 sqq.; (the form *godd-spell*, not *godspell*, shews that at the time of the *Ormulum* the root vowel had become short in *Engl.* pronunciation.) The word was in Icel. borrowed from English missionaries, and Icel. remains the only Scand. country where the Evangel is called *Gospel*; *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Norsemenn*, as well as *Germans*, use the Greek word. The true etymological sense, however, was lost, probably because the root vowel had

become short in Engl. by the time that the word was translated to Icel., so that guðspjall was understood to mean not *good spell*, but *God's spell*:—*gospel*; í þann tíma er lokið var guðspjalli, Ó. H. 119 (the gospel in the service-book); pistlar ok guðspjöll, *epistles and gospels*, Vm. 1; með tíu laga bóðordum ok fjórum guðspjólum, Mar. 13. COMPS: guðspjalla-bók, f. [Ormul. *godspjallbók*], a 'gospel-book,' *evangelistarium*, Vm. 6, 7; Dipl. v. 18, K. A. 88, Mar. 1; passim, Barl. 31. guðspjalla-kross, m. 'gospel-cross,' Vm. 66, 73, 109. guðspjalla-lektari, a, m. a 'gospel-stand,' *lectern*, Vm. 108. guðspjalla-maðr, m. a 'gospel-man,' an *evangelist*, Stj. 144, Barl. 49, Skv. 562; at frásögn Mathias (Johannes, Markus, Lukas) guðspjallamanns, Mar. 1; still used so in Icel. guðspjalla-saga, u. f. the *gospel history*. guðspjalla-historia, u. f. *id.*, Pass. 11. guðspjalla-skáld, n. a 'gospel-poet,' *evangelist*, Clem. 52; Johannes Postuli guðspjallaskáld, Johann. 11; (this word is not used.) guðspjallari, a, m. a *gospeller, evangelist*, Játv. 18. guðspjall-ligr, adj. *evangelical*, Hom. 39, 655 vii. 2, Bs. ii. 91; guðspjallig kenning, Skálda 310.

guð-vefr, m., old form *godvefr*, [A. S. *godweþ*; O. H. G. *cotaweþ* and *gotaweþ*]:—*good or costly weaving*, i. e. *velvet*; ok guðbornir smugu í guðvefi, Hdm. 17; gulli ok guðvefjum, Ghv. 16; purpura ok tvílitadan guðvef, Stj. 307. Exod. xxv. 4 (purple and scarlet); eina festi af guðvefi, *funiculus coccineus*, 351. Josh. ii. 15; kantara-kápa af guðvefi, Vm. 68; tvö pells altaris-klæði ok hit þriðja hversdagligt með guðvefi, 80; skikkju nýskoma af hinum dýrasta guðvefi, Fms. vi. 52; silki ok pell ok guðvefi, xi. 385; vefa guðvef, iii. 178; á dúni ok á guðvefi, x. 379; var kistan sveipð pelli ok tjaldat allt guðvefjum, Ó. H. 29; guðvefr, of a cloak lined with grey fur, Rekst. 30. COMPS: guðvefjar-höskull, m. a *cape of velvet*, Vm. 93. guðvefjar-klæði, n. a *suit of clothes of g.*, Ld. 28, Fas. ii. 528. guðvefjar-kyrtill, m. a *hirtle of g.*, Fms. v. 100, Fas. ii. 97. guðvefjar-möttull, m. a *mantle of g.*, Stj. 345. Josh. vii. 21 (a *goodly garment*). guðvefjar-pell, n. a *pallet of g.*, Fms. v. 274, vi. 2, Fas. i. 274, Karl. 470. guðvefjar-poki, a, m. a *bag of g.*, Ld. 188. guðvefjar-akikkja, u. f. a *hirtle of g.*; þá skal dóttir taka í arf möður sinnar ef bróðir lifir, klæði öll nema guðvefjar-skikkjur ok óskorin klæði öll, þat á bróðir, N. G. L. i. 210, Stj. 363, Fms. vi. 186. guðvefjar-taug, f. a *cord of g., funiculus coccineus* of the Vulgate, Stj. 377.

GUFA, u. f. [gov and gova, Ivar Aasen; Scot. *gow*], vapour, steam; þeir leggja eld í viðinn, en þeir vakna við gufuna er inni eru, Fas. i. 135; annarr reykr stóð í loft upp við annan, ok svá mikil gufa varð af þeim ókyrleik, að varla sá þá hæstu turna borgarinnar, Konr. 35; as a nickname, Landn.: in local names, Gufu-nes, Gufu-dalr, Gufu-akálar, prob. from the steam of hot wells; in mod. usage also, gufu-skip, -bátr, m. a *steam-boat*, -maskína, -vél, f. a *steam-engine*. 3. metaph. a *slow fellow*, a *gow*, creeping about like a mist, hann er mesta gufa.

gugginn, part. *quailing*.

gugna, ad, to *quail*, Sturl. i. 2, Fas. ii. 59.

GULA, u. f. *yellowness*, medic. *jaundice*, and gulu-sótt, f. *id.*, Fms. xi. 203.

gula (gola), u. f. a *fair breeze*, metaph. *opportunity*, Al. 99.

Gula, n. and Guley, f. a local name in central Norway (Sogn): Gula-þing, n. the *parliament in Gula*; Gulaþinga-bók, f. the *code of laws for Gula*; Gulaþinga-lög, n. pl. the *law of Gula*, N. G. L., Eg. ch. 57, Fms. passim; Gulaþinga-menn, m. the *men of Gula*; Gulaþing-staðr, m. the *place of G.*, Gpl. 6.

gul-brúnaðr, adj. *yellow-brown*, þidr. 181.

gul-grár, adj. *yellow-grey*, Ld. 272.

gul-grænn, adj. *yellow-green*, Ld. 272.

GULL, n., in the oldest MSS. spelt *goll*, *Eluc.*, Hom., and this is the rhyming sound in old poets; *bolan, goll*, *Sighvat*; *finger-goll, trollum, Kormak*; *golls and polli*, *id.*: [Ulf. *gullþ*: A. S., Engl., Germ. *gold*; Dan. *guld*; Swed. and Norse *gull*]:—*gold*: var hár hans gulli keypt, *Eluc.* 48; úr silfri eða úr gulli, Hom. 138, Al. 116; it *gialla gull*, Fm. 20, Vsp. 8; *gold as payment*, told by weight, Fms. i. 15, ii. 76, vii. 235, xi. 77; *rautt gull, red gold*; bleikt gull, *yellow gold*, v. 346; gull brennt, *refined gold*, Dipl. iii. 4; skirt gull, *breint gull, pure gold*, Stj. 563; *allit.*, gull ok gimsteina, Al. 170, Bs. i. 134; gull ok gersemar (freq.); in the saying, það er ekki allt gull sem glóir, 'is not all gold that glitters': gulla-litr, m. *gold colour*, Fms. vi. 143, Magn. 54:—as to the value or course of gold, átta merkt gang-silfrs er mörk gulls, þrem tígum sinna skal blásilfr vega móti gulli, tíu sinnum skirt silfr móti gulli, 732. 16, Fs. 8–10, passim; metaph., gripa gulli á við e-n (vide gripa):=finger-gull, Ulf. *finger-golþ*, a *finger ring*, Stj. 254, Bs. i. 877, Nj. 16, 146:—in plur. *jewels, pretiosa*, cp. gull-hús, a *jewel chest*, Sturl. ii. 108; barna-gull, *playthings*:—in metaph. phrases, mikil gull ertu, *what a jewel thou art!* COMPS: gull-aldr, m. the *golden age*, Edda 9. gull-ari, a, m. the *banner of Charlemagne*, Karl. passim. gull-auðigr, adj. *rich in gold*, Edda 49, Fms. vii. 145, 146, Fas. iii. 284, Clar. 130. gull-auðr, m. *wealth in gold*, Fms. vii. 145. gull-augu, n. pl. *golden eyes*, Fas. iii. 384 (in the tale of the giant, similar to the Greek tale of Polyphemus). gull-band, n. a *golden bead-band*, Lv. 21, Edda 21, Íl. ii. 206. gull-baugr, m. a *gold ring*, Edda 72, 75, Gullþ. 23, Fas. iii. 44. gull-bolnar, m. pl. *gold-legs*, a

nickname from wearing gold lace, Orkn. 418 old Ed. gull-berg, n. a *gold mine*, Stj. 85. gull-beri, a, m. *gold-bearer*, a nickname, Landn.; or perh. = *goldkind* in the German tales (?). gull-bitlaðr, part. *gold-bitted* (a horse), Hkv. i. 41. gull-bitull, m. a *bit of gold*, Hkv. 2. 34. gull-bjartir, adj. *bright as gold*, Hbl. 30. gull-borði, a, m. *gold lace*, Vm. 21. gull-bóka, ad, to *embroider in gold*, Gkv. 2. 14. gull-bóla, u. f. a *gold boss*, Konr. 57; *golden bull, bulla aurea*, Fms. viii. 301. gull-brá, f. *gold-brow*, nickname of a lady-love. Gullbrár-skáld, n. the *poet of Gullbrá*, a nickname, Fms. gull-brynja, u. f. a *golden coat of mail*, Skv. 3. 45. gull-búinn, part. *ornamented with gold*, Eg. 180, 736, Karl. 226. gull-bólur, m. a *golden ball*, Karl. 474. gull-dálkr, m. a *gold buckle*, Gisl. 55. gull-dreifir, n. pl. a *golden chain*, MS. 4. 32. gull-dropt, a, m. *drops of gold*, Bret. 14. gull-öpli, n. a *golden apple*, Bret. 30, 40. gull-falligr, adj. *fair as gold, charming*. gull-faxi, a, m. *gold-mane* (name of a horse), Edda. gull-fágaðr, part. *stained with gold*, Fas. ii. 370. gull-festr, f. a *gold chain*, El. 99. gull-fingir, m. = *finger-gull*, D. N. gull-fallaðr, part. *golden, woven, dyed in gold*, Nj. 46, Fas. ii. 239. gull-fjóðr, f. *gold-quill*, name of a code of laws, Fms. viii. 277. gull-fugl, m. a *bird of gold*, Karl. 441. gull-góðr, adj. of *pure gold*, Fas. i. 316, Fb. i. 347. gull-görð, f. a *golden girth*, Karl. 312, Bar. 2. gull-görtr, part. *made of gold*, Str. 4. gull-hagr, adj. *skilled in working gold*, Bs. i. 325. gull-hamrar, n. pl., in the phrase, slá e-m gullhamra, to *work one with golden hammers*, i. e. to *flatter one*. gull-hálsar, m. pl. *gold-necks, lordlings*, Fms. vii. 127, viii. 230. gull-hárr, adj. *golden-haired*, Fas. i. 457. gull-holmr, m. the *golden world, the golden age*, Bret. 4. gull-hella, u. f. a *bar of gold*, Fas. iii. 10. gull-hírala, u. f. a *gold treasury*, Hom. 58. gull-hjalt, n. a *bit of gold*, Karl. 286. gull-hjálmr, m. a *golden helmet*, Edda 36, Fms. i. 44; a nickname, Gisl. gull-hlað or gull-lað, n. *gold lace*, esp. to tie up the hair with, Nj. 35, Ld. 272, Hkr. ii. 28, Orkn. 370; altara-klæði með gullhlaðum, Vm. 26; kross með gullhlað, altaris-dúkr ok er þar á g., höfuðlin með g., 36; altara-klæði fjógr ok á einu stórt g., 54. gull-hlaðinn, part. *laced with gold*, Nj. 169. gull-hnot, f. a *golden nut*, Fas. iii. 227. gull-hringr, m. a *gold ring*, Nj. 10, 35, Fms. i. 51, Boll. 356, passim. gull-hús, n. a *treasure house*, Fms. x. 172; a *jewel chest*, Sturl. ii. 108 (of a lady), Stj. 438, 1 Sam. vi. 15. gull-hyrndr, part. *golden-horned*, Hkv. 11jörv. 4. gull-höttir, m. *gold-bat*, a nickname. gull-kalekr (-kallkr), m. a *golden chalice*, Bs. i. 83, Vm. 52, Dipl. ii. 11, iii. 4. gull-kambur, m. a *golden comb*, Fas. iii. 480. gull-kálfr, m. the *golden calf*, Stj. Exod. xxxii. gull-ker, n. a *golden vessel*, Symb. 22, Karl. 323, Stj. 437. gull-kista, u. f. a *gold chest*, Fms. vii. 249, xi. 85; in peroration of popular tales, þar vóru gullkistur um gólf dregnar, Ísl. þjóða. gull-kitni, f., Bs. i. 818 (dubious). gull-knappur, m. a *gold button*, Eg. 516; a *gold knob*, Fms. iii. 136; a nickname, Harð. S. gull-knappeðr, part. *gold buttoned*, Eg. (in a verse). gull-knútr, m. a *gold knob*, Nj. 46. gull-knöttur, m. a *gold ball*, Fms. iii. 186. gull-kóróna, u. f. a *golden crown*, Fas. iii. 213, Stj. 206. gull-kranr, m. a *golden garland*, D. N. gull-kroppur, m. *gold-body*, a nickname, Fms. ix. 361. gull-kross, m. a *golden cross*, Nj. 256, Fms. x. 15. gull-leggja, lagði, to *lace with gold*, Fms. vii. 248, ix. 276, x. 120, Vm. 66, 139, Boll. 356. gull-ligr, adj. *golden*, Fms. i. 15, Skv. 39. gull-mál, n. pl. *ornaments of gold*, þidr. 110, cp. 30, 364. gull-málmr, m. *gold ore*, Bret. gull-men, n. a *gold necklace*, Hkr. i. 20, Fms. i. 216, vi. 271, Stj. 203. gull-merktr and gull-merkaðr, part. *marked with gold*, Karl. 415. gull-munnr (-muðr), m. *gold-mouth*, Chrysostom, Fas. iii. 592, Mar. 37. gull-nagli, a, m. a *gold nail*, Stj. 563, 1 Kings vi. 21. gull-nisti, n. a *locket of gold*, Al. 44. gull-ofinn, part. *gold-woven*, Stj. 206, Fms. ii. 254, iii. 194, v. 280, Karl. 288, Ld. 188. gull-ormr, m. a *golden serpent*, 655 ii. 7. gull-penn-ingr, m. a *gold penny, piece of money*, Fms. i. 1, v. 319, Rb. 508, Grett. 203 new Ed., Bret. 4. gull-rekendi, n. a *gold chain*, El. gull-rekinn, part. *inlaid with gold or gilded* (of weapons, spear-heads, axes, etc.), Eg. 726, Nj. 103, Ld. 112, Fms. xi. 28, Fb. ii. 238. gull-rendr, part. *id.*, Fas. i. 138. gull-reyfi, n. a *golden fleece*, Hb. 733. 17. gull-ritinn, part. *written in gold*, Symb. 56. gull-roðinn, qs. gull-hroðinn, part. [A. S. *broðan*=*pingers*], gilt (of helmets, shields, etc.), Eg. 726, Ld. 78, Fms. i. 43, vi. 194, Orkn. 74. gull-sandr, m. *gold sand*, Rb. 350. gull-saumaðr, part. *embroidered with gold*, Eg. 516, Fs. 7, Fms. x. 329, Vm. 83. gull-settr, part. *laid with gold, gilded*, Karl. 173 (impers. as in Icel., or else settr applies to gems). gull-skál, f. a *gold basin*, Bret. 59. gull-skæggr, m. *gold-beard*, a nickname, Fagrsk., Sturl. iii. 111 C. gull-skillingr, m. a *gold skilling*, Hkr. ii. 17. gull-akotinn, part. *woven with gold*, Fms. iii. 136, iv. 164, x. 16, Konr. 33, Mar. 458, Clar. 135. gull-skór, m. a *gold shoe*, Sturl. iii. 291; name of a ship, Ann. 1300. gull-skript, f. a *gilded tablet*, Róm. 382. gull-skrín, m. a *gold shrine*, Lex. Poët. gull-ameittr, part. *gold-enamelled* (of a shield), Str., Karl. 226. gull-ameittr, part. *id.*, Fas. iii. 610, Karl. 516, Mag. 7 (Ed.). gull-smíðr, m. (pl. gollsmíðar, 655 ii. 7), a *goldsmith*, Fms. ii. 129, xi. 477, Bs. i.

734: a gold-beetle, lady-bird (opp. to járnsmíðr, a black beetle). gull-smíð, f. the goldsmith's art, working in gold, Bs. i. 483. gullsmíð-ligr, adj. belonging to the g., Karl. 286. gull-spónn, m. a gold ornament on ships, O. H. L. 67: a golden spoon, Mött. 3. gull-spori, a, m. a gold spur, Fas. i. 185, Karl. 334. gull-sprotti, a, m. a gold sceptre, Karl. 395. gull-spunni, a, m. gold-spinning, Bret. 16. gull-spöng, f. a gold spangle, Rb. 384, Stj. 284. gull-stafaðr, part. gold-striped, woven with gold, Clar. gull-stafr, m. a golden letter, Greg. 75. Fms. vii. 156, viii. 448. gull-staup, n. a golden stoup or cup, Fas. i. 175. gull-steindr, part. gold-stained, Karl. 283. gull-stóll, m. a gold chair, Fas. i. 36, Karl. 471. gull-stúka, u, f. a golden sieve, Karl. 405, Art. gull-stöng, f. a bar of gold, Bárð. 179. gull-sylga, u, f. a gold brooch, Nj. 167, Sturl. iii. 122. gull-tafla, u, f. a gold brick (used in playing), Edda 44. Fas. ii. 267. gull-tanni, a, m. gold-tooth, a nickname, Fms. iii. 74. gull-teinn, m. a gold pole, Fas. iii. 213. gull-toppr, m. gold-tuft, name of a mythical horse, Edda 10, 17. gull-vafdr, part. wound with gold, Fms. x. 356. Gull-varða, u, f. a local name, the Golden Horn in Constantinople (?), Fms. vii. 94. gull-vegg, m. a golden wall, Fms. ix. 466. Gull-veig, f. a mythical proper name, Vsp., prop. 'Gold-drink', Gold-thirst, cp. Lat. *auri fames*. gull-viðjur, f. pl. gold withies, Fas. iii. 49. gull-vippadr, part. whipped or wrapped in gold, Dipl. iii. 4. gull-vægr, adj. 'gold-weighty', precious, dear. gull-vöndr, m. a gold wand, Fms. viii. 193, 623, 23. gull-práðr, m. gold thread, Dipl. iii. 4. gullinn, adj. golden, hardly used save in poetry; gullnar töflur, Vsp. 60; gullin ker, Gm. 7; gullnum stóli á, seated in a golden chair, Hm. 105; of gullna sali, the golden halls, Fm. 5; g. gunnfáni, Hkv. 2. 17; gullin simu, golden thrums, 1. 3 (the thrums of the Norns). COMPS: gullin-burati, a, m. gold-mane, name of the hog of Frey, Edda, Hdl. 7. gullin-horní, a, m. golden-horn, name of an ox, Edda; the ancients used to ornament the horns of the finest of their cattle (metfé), vide Sturl. i. 106; ganga hér at garði gullhyrdrar kýr, yxn alsvartir, þkv. 23, Hkv. Hjörv. 4. gullin-kambi, a, m. golden-comb, a mythol. cock, Vsp. gullin-stóla, u, f. rendering of the Gr. χρυσόδοπος, Od. gullin-tanni, a, m. gold-teeth, name of the god Heimdal, Edda. gullin-toppa, u, f., botan. gold-tuft, the sea-pink or thrift, *statice armeria*. gul-maðra, u, f., botan. *galium verum*. GULB, adj. [A. S. *geolu*; Engl. *yellow*; Germ. *gelb*; Dan.-Swed. *gul*], yellow; gult silki, hárf, Fms. vii. 69, 239, x. 381, Ld. 272, Orkn. (in a verse). gul-önd, f. a kind of duck. gum, n. exaggeration, fuss; gumari, a, m. a fop. guma, að, in the phrase, guma yfir e-u, to make a great fuss about a thing, exaggerate. II. [geyma], guma at e-u, to take heed to a thing; eg hefði ekki gumað að því. GUMI, a, m., pl. gumar and gumnar, Hm. 14, 17, 31, 130; [Ulf. *guma* = *ápp*, Luke xix. 2, Nehem. v. 17, and *guminn*, adj. = *áppur*, Mark x. 6; A. S. *guma*; Hel. *gomo*; O. H. G. *gumo*; Germ. in *bräuti-gum*; Dan. *brud-gom*; Swed. *brud-gumme*; the *r* in Engl. *groom* is corrupt, vide *brúðgumi*. The quantity is doubtful; the A. S. *guma* was prob. long, cp. Engl. *groom*; the Ormul. spells *bridguma* as having a long vowel; but the short vowel is favoured by the mod. Icel. pronunciation, as also mod. Dan.-Swed.; so in Lat. we have *būmo* and *būmannus*]; —a man; it scarcely occurs in prose; allit., Guðs hús ok guma, Grág. ii. 170; in the old Hm. it occurs about a dozen times as a common expression for man; heima gláðr gumi ok við gesti reifr, Hm. 102; því at fara vát, er fleira drekkir, sins til geðs gumi, 11 þ gláðr ok reifr skyli guma hvers, 14; því er gengr um guma, what passes among men, 27, 93; eptir genginn guma, 71; guma synir, the sons of men, 130; at sá gengr gumi ok mælr við mik, 158; the saying, litil eru geð guma, little is the human mind, 52; goð ok guma, gods and men, Ls. 55; gumna-sættir, m. a peace-maker, Lex. Poët.: gumna-spjallsi, a, m. a friend of men: —brúð-gumi, a bridegroom; húsgumi, a 'house-master,' husband, Rm. gumpr, m. the bottom, Lat. *podex*, Stj. 436, 437. 1 Sam. vi. 5; svartir g. sitr við eid ok ornar sér, a riddle of a pot. guma, n. [cp. Swed. *gumse* = a ram], mockery, raillery, Nj. 220. guma, að, to mock; g. ok spotta e-n, Glüm. 327; gapa þeir upp ok guma hart, ok geyma varla sín, Sörla R. i. 7. gunga, u, f. [from *gugna* by way of *metath.*], a weakling. COMPS: gungu-logr, adj. faint-hearted. gungu-akapr, m. cowardice. gunn-fáni, a, m. a gonfalon, Hkv. 2. 16, Hbl. 38, Hkm. 2: in a church for processions, Am. 76, D. I. passim. GUNNR, f., older form *guðr*, [A. S. *gund*; O. H. G. *gundia*], war, battle, only used in poetry, Lex. Poët. passim. COMPS: gunnar-fúss, -færn, -örr, -tamdr, adj. warlike, Lex. Poët. gunnar-haukr, m. a hawk. gunn-bíldr, -brádr, -djarfr, -fíkin, -hagr, -hvatr, -míldr, -rakkr, -reifr, -snarr, -sterkr, -tamiðr, -tandr, -þorinn, -túgr, -örðigr, adj. all laudatory epithets = *valiant*, Lex. Poët.: of weapons and armour, the shield is called *gunn-blik*, -borð, -hógr, -máni, -rann, -tjald, -vegg, n.; the sword and spear, *gunn-logi*, -seðr, -sprotti, -svell, -viti, n.; of the battle, *gunn-el*, -hríð, -þing, a.; the carrion-crow, *gunn-gjóðr*, -már, -akári, -valr, n.; of the warrior,

gunn-nórung, -alóngvir, -áforandi, -veitir, -viðurr, -þeyrandi, n. etc., vide Lex. Poët. II. in pr. names; of men, *Gunn-arr*, *Gunn-björn*, *Gunn-laugr*, *Gunn-ólfr*, *Gunn-stein*, etc.; of women, *Gunn-hildr*, *Gunn-laug*, *Gunn-löð*; and in the latter part, þor-gunnr (-guðr), Hlad-gunnar, Hildi-gunnar, etc. gurpr, m. a nickname, Dipl. ii. 5. gusa, að, [gjósa], to gush, spirt out. gusa, u, f. a spirt: blóð-gusa, a gush of blood; vatns-g., a spirt of water. gussa, að, [gyss], to make a fuss and noise, þorst. Síðu H. gusta, að, to blow in gusts, Sks. 230. gust-flr, adj. gusty, chilly, metaph., Grett. 77 new Ed. gust-kaldr, adj. gusty, cold, Fas. ii. 394. gust-mikill, adj. making a great gust, gusty, Grett. 111. gustr, m. a gust, blast, freq. in mod. usage, Edda 4, Sturl. i. 101, Sks. 212. gustuk, n. a pittance, a charity, vide Guð. gutla, að, [gut], to gurgle, used of the noise made by a liquid when shaken in a bottle. gúll, m. blown cheeks, puffing out cheeks. gúl-sopi, a, m. a gulp. gúlpa, að, to be puffed up, blown up. gúlpr, m. a puff: also of wind, norðan-gúlpr, a northern blast. Gvendr or Gvöndr, m. a pet proper name from Guð-mundur: sanitary wells are in Icel. called *Gvendar-brunnar*, m., from bishop Gudmund's consecrating wells, Bs. i. 450, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 27. Gvendar-bar, n., botan. *equisetum arvense*. Gvendar-grös, n., botan. a kind of weed. Gyðingar, m. [Pál Vidal. in Skýr. truly observes that this word is formed, not from Guð, but from Lat. *Judaei*, through the A. S. form *Gjudeas*]: —the Jews, Stj., Sks., etc. passim, as also in mod. usage. COMPS: Gyðinga-land, n. Jewry, Palestine. Gyðinga-lýðr, -þjóð, -fólk, n. etc. the Jewish people. Gyðinga-veldi, n. the Jewish empire, Stj., Sks. Gyðing-ligr, adj. Jewish. Gyða, u, f. 1. [goð], a goddess, Edda passim. 2. [goði], a priestess, Hdl. 12, Yngl. ch. 7; þá kreppi goð gyðu, Kristni S. (in a verse): in nicknames, þuríðr gyða, Tb. the priestess, Landn.: in compds, blót-gyða, hof-g., a temple priestess. gyfingr, m. a kind of stone, Edda (Gl.) GYGGA or gygga, prob. an old strong verb of the 1st class, but defect. to quail, lose the heart; ef vér nú gyggjum, in a verse written on a leaf of Cod. Ups. of Edda, prob. from the lost Skáld Helga S.: impers. in the saying, sjaldan hygg ek at gyggi vörum, the wary seldom quails, Mkv.; oss gyggvir geigvænliga, er vér erum ádr óvarir, Hom. (St.) 49: part. gugginn, quailing, fainting, is still used in Icel., as also gugna, q. v.; akin perhaps is geggjask, q. v. gyldir, m., poet. a wolf, Lex. Poët. Gylfi, a, m. the mythol. king. Gylfa-ginning, f. the Delusion of Gylfi, name of the mythol. tales of the Edda. gylfnn, adj. a term of abuse, a dub. áx. ley., being a werewolf (?); kveðr hann vera konu niundu hverja nótt ok hefir barn borit ok kallar gylfin, þá er hann útlagr, N. G. L. i. 57; cp. gylfra. gylfra, u, f. (gylfa), an ogre, a beast, a she-wolf (?); skal þá reyna hvárt meira má veita mér Pétur postuli ok hinn Helgi Hallvarðr, eðr hón gylfra in Gautska er þú trúir á, Fms. viii. 308, v. l. (the others read kýssa): in the phrase, ganga gylfrum, to 'go to the dogs,' er þat heit við orði, at gylfrum gangi vináttan, it is rumoured that your friendship is all gone to pieces, Band. (vellum MS.), where the Ed., ok er þat hætt við orði, at ómerkiliga þykki verða, 12 new Ed. gylf-gjof, f. [cp. Engl. *gewgaw*], *gewgaws*, showy gifts, Nj. (MS.) 142, (Ed. sæmiligum gjöfum.) GYLTA, ð or t, [gull], to gild, Nj. 123, 125, Hkr. ii. 32, Fms. x. 320, xi. 128, Stj. 306; gylla hóli, to flatter, Finnb. 340, Fms. iv. 103: metaph. of the sun's rays, Bb. 2. 30: part. gyltr, golden, Fs. 90, 122. gylling, f. gilding, Vm. 47, Fb. i. 507: in pl. vain praise, Fát. 120. gyllint-æð, f., medic. *bemorrhoids*, *vena aurea*, Fél. GYLTR, f., mod. gylta, u, f., Bs. i. 417. [Old Engl. *yelt*]: —a young sow, Jb. 289, Grág. ii. 307, Landn. 206, Gullþ. 17, 27. gymbill, m. [gymbr], a be-lamb; Guðs gymbill, *agnus Dei*, Hom. (St.); gymbill gúla þembir, Jónas 139. gymbing, f. mocking, Sturl. iii. 171. GYMBR, f., pl. gymbrar, [North. E. and Scot. *gimmer*], a ewe lamb of a year old; g. sú er lamb leiðir, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 147, Stj. 516, (one MS. spells *gimbr*, which is also the mod. spelling, but false); lamb-gymbr, Grág. i. 502. gymbr-lamb or gymbrar-lamb, n. a gimmer lamb, Gullþ. 19, Stj. 129. GYRÐA, ð or t, [A. S. *gyrðan*; Engl. *gird*; Dan. *gjorde*]; gerða (q. v.) and gyrða are kindred words, both formed from the Goth. *gairdan*, *gard*, *gurdun*; gerða, as also garðr (q. v.), from the pret.; gyrða from the participle]: —to gird oneself with a belt or the like; eptir þat gyrðir Klaufi hann svá fast (*girded his belt so tight*) at hélt við meidal, Sd. 143; síðan gyrði mærin sik með einu ríku belti, El.; hann gyrði sik með dúki, Fms. x. 314; gyrðr í brækr, with breeks girt up, vii. 143; gyrða sik, to fasten the breeks, as the ancients used belts instead of braces; gyrða lendir sínar, to gird up one's loins, Hom. 84, Stj. passim; fésjóð er hann var gyrðr með, girt with a purse, from wearing the purse

fastened to the girdle, Fms. vii. 142. **Þ.** to girth or saddle a horse; hann hefir ekki svá vel gyrt hest þinn, at þat muni duga, gyrtu þá betr, Ísl. ii. 340; þá setti hann sðul á best sinn ok gyrdi hann fast, Str. 47: to secure a cart load by girding it, með hlasi því er hann gyrdur eigi reipum, N. G. L. i. 379; g. hlasi, taug eða reipi, 349; hann gyrdi at utan, he girded it well, Fs. 66: Icel. say a horse is laus-gyrtir, fast-gyrtir, has its girths loose or tight: *edged, bordered*, bolli gyrdur með silfri, Hkr. iii. 81. **Y.** to gird oneself with a sword; konungr steypir brynju á sik ok gyrdir sik með sverðinu Kvernbit, Hkr. i. 155; hann gyrdi sik með búnu sverði, Ó. H. 31.

II. part. gyrdur, girl with a weapon; g. saxi, Nj. 54, Fms. ii. 83, Gret. 126; g. sverði, Eg. 285, 374. Fms. ii. 111, iv. 58, x. 301, 415, Ó. H. 116; g. skálmum, Gkv. 2. 19. gyrdill, m. [A. S. *gyrdels*; Engl. *girdle*; O. H. G. *kartil*; Germ. *gyrtel*]:—a girdle, purse, from being worn on the belt, Gisl. 149, Post. 656 C. 18. gyrdill-skoggi, a, m. 'girdle-beard,' a nickname, Landn. **gyrja, að (?), to gore; spjót þat er g. mun granit þinar, au ðr. 147., Fas. ii. 29 (in a verse).**

GYSS, m. *mocking*; gyss ok gabb, Fas. iii. 115; með mikinn gys, Bs. i. 427, ii. 147; göra gys at e-u, to mock at a thing, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. ix. 494; þungan gys, Mar.; cp. gussa.

gyaki, a, m. *panic*, Fas. i. 193; vide *geiskil*.

GYGAR, f. gen. sing., and nom. pl. *gygjar*, dat. and acc. sing. *gygi*; [cp. Scot. *gow*; *gyre* in the Norse tales, Asbjörnssen]:—an ogress, witch, Vsp. 34, Vpm. 32, Helr. 13, Hým. 14, Fsm. 29, Ssm. 33, Edda 8, 37, 58, 60, Fas. i. 333; freq. in poetry, vide Lex. Pöet.; mar-gygar, a mermaid: of a weapon, Rimmu-gygar, a 'war-ogre,' i. e. *axe*, Nj.; gygjar-ból, f. 'a gow man,' a mock sun, Sl. 51: in local names, Gygar-fora, Gygar-hamarr, etc., referring to popular tales.

gygr, m. *an abyss*; eld-gygr, a crater of a volcano: to this perhaps belongs the saying, vinna tyrir gyg, to labour in vain, answering to the Lat. 'oleum et operam perdere'; hvað gagnat svo tyrir gyg að vinna, Bb. 3. 98; og vann ei tyrir gyg, and got his reward, Snót 319 (Ed. 1866); or is gyg (q. gygi), to labour for an ogre or witch, the metaphor being taken from popular tales?

GÝLL, m., or perhaps *gill*, [gill, Ivar Aasen, akin to gjöll], a mock sun, *parbelion*, Scot. *gow*, conceived to be a wolf preceding the sun: when the sun is surrounded by mock suns he is said to be in 'wolf-stress,' úlfakreppa; the phenomenon is called *gýla-ferð*, f. 'wolf-gang'; cp. also the saying, sjaldan er gýll fyrir göðu nema úlfir eptir renni, a gill bodes no good unless followed by a wolf (a sign of weather), Ísl. þjóðs. i. 658, 659.

Gýmir, n. name of a giant, answering to Gr. *Ἰσχυρός*, Edda.

GÆÐA, dd, [gæðr], to bestow a boon upon, *endow, enrich*; gæða e-n fé ok virðing, Hkr. i. 253, Fms. x. 192; þá er rétt at hann gæði þær (the daughters) sem hann vill, then he may endow them at pleasure, Grág. i. 204; gædda ek gulli ok guðvefjum, Gh. 16; gæðask bóklögum listum, Mar. 469; hann gæddi gjöfum göða menn, Fms. iv. 111, Bs. i. 815; þá gæddi hann (endowed) frændr sína með auðum, 269; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi hann því meir at auðum ok mann-virðingum, 137; alla lenda menn gæddi hann bæði at veizlum ok lausa-fé, Ó. H. 179; þá skal ek g. yðr hvern eptir sinum verðleikum, 209; bauð þrándr at gæða (to better) hluta Leifs með miklu fé, Fær. 180; en Allsvaldandi Guð gæddi svá hans virðing, at ..., but God Almighty bettered his reputation so that ..., Bs. i. 333. **Æ** in the phrases, gæða rísa, ferð, reið, to quicken the pace; þá gæddi hann rásina, then he quickened his pace, Eg. 378; en þegar hann sá björninn, gæddi hann ferðina, Fms. ii. 101, v. 165; konungs-menn gæða róðrinn, they quickened the stroke, pulled quicker, 180.

Þ. adding á, svá mikit gæddi þetta á, it increased so much, went to such a pitch, Konr.; ok var þá nokkuru heimskari en áðr, ef á mátti gæða, the was if possible sillier than before, i. e. though it could scarcely be worse, Gisl. 21; á mun nú gæða, Am. 71: in mod. usage, e-t á gæðisk, it increases, esp. in a bad sense, of sickness or the like.

gæði, n. pl. *good things, boons*; hann sló öllu við því er til gæða var (be spared so good things), at þeir mætti báðir gúfastir af verða, Bs. i. 129, Fb. i. 434; þat eru mest gæði (blessings) þeim er eptir lifa, Bs. i. 140:—*wealth, profits*, in trade, mikil gæði vins, humangs, Sturl. i. 127; þeir höfðu þaðan mörg gæði í vínvíði ok berjum ok skinnu-vörum, Fb. i. 546; kaupferða ok atflutninga þeirra gæða sem vér megum eigi missa, Fms. i. 284; hann fann þar stórar kistur ok mart til gæða, Fs. 5: *emoluments*, mörg gæði önnur lagði Gizurr biskup til þeirrar kirkju bæði í löndum ok lausa-fé, Bs. i. 67; var hann (the brook) fullr af fiskum, ... ráku þeir hann á brott, ok vildu eigi at hann nyti gæða þessa, Landn. 52; á kirkjan fugla, fiska ok allt þat er gæða er, í jörðu ok á, í þessu takmarki, Jm. 14; hafði hann þar mikinn ávæxt af sterku trjám ok öðrum gæðum, Stj. 134; taka erfðir, ok þau gæði er því fylgja, Grág. i. 226; konungr vill þar veita í mót þau gæði af sinu landi, er menn kunna honum til at segja, Ó. H. 126; nema hann hafi keypt með öllum gæðum rekann af landinu, Grág. ii. 383; það Skota-konungr hann fú þau gæði öll á Katanesi, er hann hafði áðr haft, Orkn. 388: so in the phrase, to buy a thing, með öllum gögnum ok gæðum, with *scot and lot*. **gæða-lauss**, adj. *void of good things*; of a country, barren, Fb. i. 539.

gæðindí, n. pl. *good things*, H. E. i. 526.

gæðingr, m., *prop. a man of property*; among the Norsemen in Orkney and Shetland gæðingr was used synonymously with *lendir menn* in Norway, *landlords, barons, nobles, chiefs*; gæð gæðings ætt, the nobleman's fair daughter, Jd. (an Orkney poem); gæðinga-skip, a ship with Orkney chiefs on board, Ann. 232; þetta eru allt Jarla ættir ok gæðinga í Orkneyjum, Orkn. ch. 39; hufu gæðingar mjök í tvá stadi, 178, 380; adding the name of the liege-lord, þeir vöru allir gæðingar Páls jarls, 186; þeir vöru vitrir menn, ok mörgum öðrum gæðingum stefndi hann til sín, 232, 242, 262, 330; stallarar konungs ok aðrir gæðingar, Fms. vi. 442; á konungs bórð ok hans gæðinga, x. 303; ríkiborinna manna ok gæðinga Jezreels-borgar, Stj. 600. 1 Kings xxi. 8 ('to the elders and nobles'); gæðingar af Galaad, 405, Judges xi. 5 299 ('the elders of Gilead'); gæðingar Gaze-borgar, 418, cp. 'the lords of the Philistines,' Judges xvi. 23; eigi gæðingar heldr undirmenn haus ok andligir synir, Mar. 203, *passim*. **II. mod. a racehorse.**

gæðir, m. *an endower*, Lex. Pöet.

gæðska and **gæska**, u, f. *goodness, kindness, mercy*, Am. 100, Stj. 34, Fms. x. 280; engi frýr þér vits en meir ertú grunadr um gæsku (better gæsku, q. v.), Sturl. i. 105; *grace, boliness*, Bs. i. 63; tign ok gæsku, 65, Karl. 452; í réttlæti ok g., Stj. 54; esp. Guðs gæska, the grace, mercy of God, eccl.: *good things*—gæði, Fms. vii. 285, x. 18, 418, Stj. 202, 203, 205, Sk. 181. **COMPS:** gæsku-fullr, adj. *full of goodness, gracious, merciful*, Fms. x. 232. **gæsku-lauss**, adj. (*-loyst*, n.), *merciless, cruel*, Stj. 462, 464. **gæsku-samligr**, adj. *good*, Bs. i. 75. **gæsku-sæmi**, f. *grace, goodness*.

GÆFA, u, f. [from *gæfa*, as *gipt*], *luck*; þar gördi gæfu-muninn, Nj. 141: the sayings, annað er gæfa ok görvileiki; and gefir sér engi gæfu | gildir þó seginn vildi; bera gæfu til e-s, to have luck in a thing; ok þar hann enga gæfu til at þjóna þér, Eg. 112; sagði, at þat var hans hugbót, at vér feðgar munum ekki bera gæfu til þessa konungs, 17; en þó þú síst vel búinn at hrcysti ok atgervi, þá hefir þú eigi til þess gæfu, at halda til jafus við Harald-konung, 82; gípt ok gæfa, Bs. i. 132; reyndr at viti ok gæfu, Anal. 57; ef gæfa vill til, Fs. 131; eigi ertú nú einn at, því at konungs-gæfan fylgir þér, Fms. ii. 60; gæfumadr ertú mikill, Sighvatr, er þat eigi undarlegt at gæfa fylgi vizku, hitt er kynligt sem stundum koma verða, at sú gæfa fylgir úvizkum manni, at úvitrlig ráð snúask til gæfu, Ó. H. 123; því at ek treystumk minni hamingju best ok svá gæfunni, Fms. vi. 165. **COMPS:** gæfu-drjúgr, adj. *lucky*, Fms. vi. 116. **gæfu-fátt**, n. adj. *unlucky*, Fms. v. 170, Korm. 76. **gæfu-ferð**, f. a lucky journey, Fbr. 234. **gæfu-fullr**, adj. *full of luck*, Str. **gæfu-hlutr**, m. a lucky lot, share of good luck, Bs. i. 137. **gæfu-lauss**, adj. *luckless*, Ísl. ii. 97. **gæfu-loysi**, n. *lucklessness*, Gret. 128, Hrafn. 30. **gæfu-litill**, adj. *having little luck*. **gæfu-madr**, m. a lucky man, Nj. 129, Fms. ii. 73, Bs. i. 60, Fs. 7. 115, Ó. H. 123, *passim*; (ógæfu-madr, a luckless man.) **gæfumann-ligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *as a lucky man*, Fms. xi. 232. **gæfu-mikill**, adj. *having great luck*, Fms. vi. 328. **gæfu-munr**, m. a turn or shift of luck, Nj. 141. **gæfu-raun**, f. a trial of luck, Gret. 113 A, Ó. H. 74. **gæfu-samliga**, adv. *luckily*, Fms. iii. 53, xi. 32, Gret. 85 A. **gæfu-samligr**, adj. *lucky*, Gret. 119 A. **gæfu-skipti**, n. a turn or change of luck, Fms. x. 213. **gæfu-akortr**, m. *want of luck*, Fas. iii. 563. **gæfu-vant**, n. adj. *wanting in luck*, Valla L. 222.

gæfast, d, dep. to become quiet and calm, Bb. 3. 35.

gæfð, f. *meekness*.

gæfl-ligr, adj., gramm. rendering of Lat. *dativus*, Skálda.

gæfr, adj. *meek, quiet*, Sturl. iii. 71, Hrafn. 24, Gret. 107 A; þat er meir ok gæfast, that is pleasant to me, Fms. ii. 261.

gæstfr, f. pl. [gæfa B], *weather fit for fishing, fine weather*.

gæggjak, d, dep. [gügale, De Professor; Germ. *gucken*], to be all agog, to bend eagerly forward and peep, Eb. 272, Bárð. 171, Gret. 114, 148; g. yfir berðar e-m, Konr.; ok þá hann gæggisk þar inn, John xx. 5.

gæggjur, f. pl., in the phrase, standa á gæggjum, to stand agog, a *tipoe*.

gæll, n. *enticement*; gæll of margt mun ek nú mælt hafa, MSS. 4. 9.

GÆLA (gæla), d, [gala, göl; Ulf. *gōljan* = *χαλεπών*], to comfort, soothe, appease; verð ek mik gæla af grimnum hug, Skv. 3. 9; þat gællr mik, Bænd.; gæla gjöfum ok fagrmæli, MSS. 4. 6; eigi mun hann gæla mega með sáttar-bodum, Fms. x. 221; gæla grættan, Sl. 26, (better than gala.)

gæla, u, f. *enticement, soothing*; esp. in pl. *gælar, lullaby songs*; barnagælar, *nursery songs*; hefir drag þenna ok barnagælar, ort ófímliga Einar Fóstri, a ditty; fríð-gælar, q. v.:—a breeze = *gol*, Edda (Gl.)

gælingr, f. *fondling*, Barl. 55, 150; gælingar-ord, Fms. viii. 23.

GÆRR, adv., also spelt *gör* and *gjar*, esp. in Norse MSS., but also freq. in Fb., Stj., D. N. *passim*; [A. S. *gestran*, *gestran dag*; Engl. *yesterday*; O. H. G. *gestar*; Germ. *gestern*; Dan. *gaar*; Swed. *går*; Lat. *heri, bestrerus*; Gr. *χθες*; cp. also Engl. *yore*, answering to the form *gür*]:—*yesterday*; only with the prep. í, í gær, Fms. vii. 168, *passim*. **II.** [Ulf. renders *áþvör*, Matth. vi. 30, by *gestradagis*, and that this is no mistake or corruption in the Gothic text is shewn by the fact that in the old Icel. or Scand. poems *gür* occurs two or three times in the very same sense]:—*to-morrow*; in the phrases, nú eða í gür, now or by to-morrow; í dag eðr gür, to-day or to-morrow; hvárt skulum mi

eda i gür deyja; *whether we are to die now or to-morrow*, Hdm. 31; and varat mér ráðinn daði i dag eða gör, *I was not fated to die to-day or to-morrow*, Landn. (in a verse composed in Icel. about the middle of the 10th century). Uppström, the learned Swedish editor of Ulfilas, has duly noticed the passage in Hdm. as corroborative of the Gothic text.

GÆRA, u. f. a *sheepskin with the fleece on*, K. þ. K. 148, Stj. 306, Sturl. iii. 189 C, Bs. i. 606, Rd. 240, Pr. 78, 625. 22. **gæru-akinn**, n. = **gæra**.

gær-dagr, m. (**gjár-dagr**, þiðr. 10), *yesterday*, Isl. ii. 413, Hkr. ii. 137; *gærdags*, Ó. H. 87; mod. only with the prep., i *gærdag*.

gær-kveld, n. (**gjár-kveld**, Str. 4. 30, Fb. ii. 150), *yesterday evening*; i *gærkveld*, Ld. 44, Fms. vii. 168, Fas. ii. 284, Fbr. 63.

gær-morgin, m. *yesterday morning*.

gær-na, adv. = **gær**, Fms. vi. 254.

gærlingr, m. [**gás**], a *gosling*, Fms. viii. 42, D. N. i. 7.

gæsn, proncd. **gæsní**, f. [**gás**], *silliness*, Edda 110; mod., neut. a *lean, spectral person*. **gæsnis-ligr**, adj. *spectro-like*.

GÆTA, u. (**gjáta**, Hom. 34, 156, esp. in Norse MSS.), [*gate* = *to tend sheep*, Ivar Aasen] : — *to watch, tend, take care of*, with gen.; at *gæta eigna sinna*, Fms. i. 245; *gætum vandliga þessa burðar*, viii. 8; *Guð gæti mín, God protect me!* ix. 482; *gæta skipa sinna*, 484; þá látum en hafit *gæta vár*, Orkn. 108; þeir létu myrkrit *gæta sín*, Fs. 85; þórir bað sína menn hlífa sér ok *gæta sín* sem best, Gullþ. 24; ok báðu hann *gæta lífs síns*, Orkn. 164; *gjáta laga ok landsréttar*, Hom. 34; þá er at *gæta ráðsins*, then take heed to the advice, Nj. 61; *gæta dóma*, to observe justice, Sks. 658; — *to tend* [cp. Norse *gæta*], *gæta kúa*, to tend cows, Fms. vi. 366, Ld. 98; *gæta hesta*, to tend horses, Fb. ii. 340, Fs. 88; hón gætið dæra í Valhöllu, Edda 21; Múðguðr er nefnd mæz sú er gætið brúarinnar, 38; hann sitr þar við himins-enda at *gæta brúarinnar* fyrir bergrisum, 17; *gæta segls*, to take care of the sail, Fms. vii. 340 (in a verse); *gæta skips*, Anal. 191; — absol., *stofan gætti (guarded)* at baki þeim, Eg. 91; þvi at rekendrnir gættu fyrir utan, Fms. vii. 184; *gættu (take care)* ok vinnu eigi á Kálfi, Fb. ii. 360; *gæta sín*, to be on one's guard, Fms. vii. 360; with prep., *gæta til*, to take care of, mind; var eigi betr til gætt en svá, at ..., Orkn. 210; svá gættu þeir til, at ekki varð at, Nj. 57; *gætið hét til Öndar húsbónda yðvar*, at eigi sliti dýr né fuglar hræ þeirra, Eg. 380; hann skyldi til gæta at eigi slægisk aptir líðit, Ó. H. 215; sá er til saka gætið, Sks. 28, Rb. 396; ef þú kannt til at *gæta*, if thou behave well, Eg. 96; mun ek þá ekki taka af þér eignir þínar, ef þú kannt til gæta, id., Fms. ii. 178; in mod. usage also, *gæta að e-u*, to observe a thing : *to heed*, Guðs vegna að þér gæt mín skil, Pass. 8. 16.

II. reflex., þorleikr kvaðsk ekki mundu hafa mikilt fé, þú at úsýnt er hveru mér gættisk til, because it is uncertain how I may keep it, Ld. 300; cp. **Gæta** A. IV. III. [cp. *gæta* with gen., signif. B], *getask um e-t*, to deliberate or take counsel about ...; ok um þat gættusk hvárt ..., and took counsel together, whether ..., Vsp. 6, 9, 27, 29; *getask e-s*, to tell of, mention a thing; gættisk ok Glaumvör, at varri gæta svesna, G. told that she had dreary dreams, Am. 20; gættisk þess Högni, at árna ánaudgum, H. spoke of interceding for the bondsman, 60.

IV. part. **gætandi**, a *keeper*, Edda 94. **gæti-liga**, adv. *heedfully*, Al. 147, Fms. viii. 201. **gætinn**, adj. *heedful*, Hm. 6; ó-gætinn, *heedless*; að-gætinn, *heedful*.

gætið, m. a *keeper, warder*, Lex. Poët. **gætni**, f. *heedfulness*; að-gætni, *circumspection*; nær-gætni, *equity*. **gætr**, adj. *good*, Sks. 633 B; á-gætr, *good*; fá-gætr, *rare*; nær-gætr, *good*. **gætr**, f. pl. [from *gát*, q. v.], in the phrase, *gefa gætr at e-n*, to mind a thing, heed, Ld. 204, Hkr. iii. 203.

gætti, n. pl. [**gátti**], *door-posts*, Rm. 2, Fms. ii. 161, Ó. H. 154, Fas. iii. 20; dýri-g., q. v. **gætti-tré**, f. a *door-sill*, N. G. L. i. 38.

gæska, vide **gæðska**.

gæsla, u. f. *watch, keeping*, Grág. i. 147, Fms. xi. 246; svína-g., *tending swine*, Fs. 71; metaph., Fms. vii. 187, Sks. 675. **gæslu-engill**, m. a *guardian angel*, Nj. 157. **gæslu-kerling**, f. an old maid-servant, Str. 75. **gæslu-lauss**, adj. *unguarded*, Fas. ii. 467.

gæslu-leysi, n. *carelessness*. **gæslu-maðr**, m. a *keeper*, Grág. i. 443, Fms. x. 469, xi. 402, Sks. 273, 472. **gæslu-sótt**, f. *sickness that requires guarding, lunacy*, Grág. i. 287; að-gæsla, *attention*.

GÖFGA, að, [**göfgr**; cp. Ulf. *gabigjan* = *πλουτίζειν*], to honour : 1. of God (or gods), to worship; þau guð er þú göfgar, Fms. i. 97; eigi eru guð mannlikun þau er þér göfgit, Blas. 44; hann göfgaði hof þau, er ..., 623. 11; nú skulum vér fyrir því g. einn Guð, Sks. 308; engum guði skal ek blót færa þeim er nú g. menn, Fagrsk. 11; Guð at g. ok Jesum Krist, Barl. 1; hann er síðan göfgaðr í kirkju heilags Laurentii, Rb. 368; honum var göfgat skurguð þat er Bal heitir, 400. 2. to honour, bless; svá hefir Drottinn göfgað hann, at hann görði hann höfðingja Kristni sinnar, 655 iii. 4; honum þótti því betr er fleiri tignuðusk ok göfguðusk af honum, Bs. i. 141.

göfgan, f. *worshipping*, 677, 9, 655 ix. 2, 623. 12, Fb. i. 408.

göfgr, f. *nobility*; mtt-g., *noble extraction*.

göfug-kvendi, n. a *noble woman, lady*, Eb. 18, Ld. 334.

göfug-látr, adj. *worshipful, generous*, Fms. viii. 2, Fas. ii. 105; as the name of a king (= *great*), Yt. 25.

göfug-leikr (-li), m. *worshipfulness*, Fms. i. 295, x. 280; *bigness*, 310.

göfug-ligr, adj. *worshipful, glorious*; sagr ok g. lítum, Hkr. i. 10, 223, Fms. vii. 63, x. 234, 289, 294, Th. 22; magnificent, Edda 12; kirkja g., Bs. i. 645; g. veizla, a *grand banquet*, þiðr. 220; g. sigr, a *glorious victory*, Stjörnu-Odd. 16.

göfug-menni, n. a *noble, worshipful man*, Fms. vi. 269, viii. 136, x. 323, Landn. 278, Eb. 14, Fs. 20, þorð. Karl. 364.

göfug-mennr, adj. *with many worshipful men*, Mism.

GÖFUGR, adj. [Ulf. *gabigs* = *πλούσιος*], *worshipful, noble*; göfugr maðr, a *worshipful man*, by birth, etc.; til göfugs manns er Skeggi hét, Nj. 270; g. maðr ok stórvættadr, Eg. 16, 97, freq. in Landn.; Herraodr Hvíta-ský var g. maðr, 156; Hrafn enn Heimski hét g. maðr, 59, 213, 244, 277, 283; þessir landnáms-menn eru göfgastir í Vestfirðinga-fjórðungi, 167; at Erlingr Skjálgeson hafi verið maðr ríkistr ok göfgastr í Norgei, Ó. H. 184, Fms. i. 61; ríkr maðr ok g., Hkr. i. 136; þau prestar ok allir göfgr, Bs. i. 79; enum göfgasta konungi, Post. 656 C. 33; g. maðr ok ágætr, Eg. 98; vóru þeir Þjörgólfr í gildinu göfgastir menn, the foremost men, 22; Hrafn var göfgastr sona Hanga, 102; því heldr er göfgari vóru, Bs. i. 129; göðir menn ok göfgrir, Grág. ii. 168; Ingólfr var göfgastr allra landnáms-manna, Fms. i. 241, (Landn. 36 l. c. frægastir); at þeir mætti báðir sem göfgastir af verða, Bs. i. 129; — of things, göfugr bær, Eg. 477; g. sýsla, Hom. 4.

göll, f. a *tribe*, Edda (Gl.) 110.

GÖLTR, m., gen. *galtar*, dat. *galti*, [Swed. and Dan. *galt*]: — a *boar, hog*, Grág. i. 427, Landn. 177, Sks. 113, Fas. i. 87, 88, iii. 405; sónar-göltr, a *sacriligious hog*, i. 331, 332.

3. an old dat. *gjalti* only occurs in the old metaph. phrase, *verða at gjalti*, to be turned into a hog, i. e. to turn mad with terror, esp. in a fight; stundum æpir hón svá hátt at menn verða nær at gjalti, Fms. iv. 56; sá kraptr ok fjölkyngr fylgdi þeim Nor, at úvinir þeirra urðu at gjalti þegar þeir heyrðu heróp ok sá vápuum brugðit, ok lögðu Lappir á flotta, Orkn. 4; en er hann sá at þeir ofruðu vápuunum glöpmadi hann, ok hljóp um fram ok í sjallit upp ok varð at gjalti, Eb. 60; urðu göngu-menn næsta at gjalti, Gisl. 56; en þér ærðisk allir ok yrðit at gjalti, Fs. 43; — cp. Yngl. S. ch. 6, where this power is attributed to Odin; gjalti glíkir verða gumna synir, Hm. 130; Nero hljóp burt frá ríki ok varð at gjalti, Post. 656 C. 39; at konungr mundi ganga af vitinu ok at gjalti verða, Rb. 394 (of king Nebuchadnezzar); þeir menn er geitir eru kallaðir, Sks. 113 sqq.

II. metaph. a *hog's back or ridge* between two dales; in local names, **Galtar-dalr**, **Galtardala-tunga**, n., of farms situated at the foot of such a ridge.

göltrá, að, to rove about in cold and blast, from *göltr* (2).

göndull, m. a *clue*; það er komið í göndul, of entangled things.

göng, n. pl. [*gangr*], a *passage, lobby*; en ór kastala vóru göng upp í kirkju, Fms. ix. 523; freq. in mod. usage, of a narrow passage, það stofugöng, esp. when leading from the door to the sitting-room; metaph., *gefa e-m göng*, to give one free passage, xi. 283; kunna göng at oröstu, to know the ways of fighting, vi. 387.

göngull, adj. *strolling*; mér verðr göngull, Lv. 33; nær-göngull, *near-going, exacting*; hús-göngull, *strolling from house to house*.

gönur, f. pl. [*gana*], *wild wanderings, eccentricities*; in the phrase, *hlaupa út í gönur*, to rove wildly about.

GÖR and **gor**, n. a *flock of birds of prey*; þar var hrafna gör, Húfuðl. 9; hrafna gör, *corvidae*, Merl. 2. 68, i in both passages rhyming with a word having *o* for root vowel; opt er fiskr í fugla geri, there are often fish where gulls gather, Hallgr. in Snót 212 2nd Ed. (for the gulls guide the fishermen to the shoals of fish); þá fylgir því gör mikil ok áta, Sks. 140.

GÖR (also spelt **gjör**, **gor**, **geyr**); the complete old form is **görrv**, which remains in *görrv*-allr, q. v. [cp. *görrva* below; mid. H. G. *gar, gartur*; O. H. G. *garo*; N. H. G. *gar*]: — as adverb. prefix, *quite, altogether*: **göra-auðr**, adj. *quite empty*; **göra-bænn**, adj. *begging bard, importunate*, Sighvat, Fb. ii. 80; **göra-eyða**, dd, to lay quite waste; **göra-farinn**, part. *quite gone, quite lost*, of a game, Fms. vii. 219; **göra-hugall**, adj. *very heedful, mindful*, Eg. 14; **göra-kólfr**, m. = *for-kólfr*, q. v.; **göra-slokin**, part. *quite slaked*, Hólabók 103; **göra-spiltr**, part. *quite corrupt*.

GÖRA, d, also spelt **görrva**, **giörva**, **geyrra**, **giora**, **gera**; prop. *gera*, not *göra* (the *o* was sounded nearly as *y* or *ey*), so that the *g* is to be sounded as an aspirate, however the word is spelt; and the insertion of *i* or *j* (*giöra*, *giörja*), which is usual in mod. writing, and often occurs in old, is phonetic, not radical, and *göra* and *giöra* represent the same sound. The word in the oldest form had a characteristic *v*, and is spelt so on the Runic stones in the frequent Runic phrase, *gaurva kubl*, Baut., and Danske Runemind. passim; but also now and then in old Icel. MSS., e. g. the Kb. of Sæm. (cited from Bugge's Edit.), *gorva*, Am. 75, Skv. 1. 34, 3. 20, Hm. 123, Og. 29; *gera*, Am. 64, Bkv. 3; *giörva*, Rm. 9; *giörfa*, 28; *gorvir*, Hkv. Hjuorv. 41; *gorvom*, Hým. 6; *gorviz*, Am. 35; *gerviz*, Merl. 2. 89; — this characteristic *v* has since been dropped, and it is usually spelt without it in MSS., *gora*, Hým. 1. Og. 23, Ls. 65; *gera*, Am. 85; *gorir*, Hm. 114; the pret. always drops the *v*, *gorpi*, Hým. 21; *gorðu* or *gorpo*, *fecerunt*, Hm. 142, Am. 9; *gordumz*, Hdm. 28; *gerpi*, Am. 74; *gerpit*, 26; — with *i* inserted, Rm. 9, 22; *giördu*, 11; in the Mork. freq. *giavra*. The *ö* is still sounded in the east of Icel., whereas *gera* is the common form in speech, *giöra* in writing: — the old pres. indic. used by the

poets and in the laws is monosyllabic *görr*; with suffixed negative, *görr-a*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); mod. bisyllabic *görr*, which form is also the usual one in the Sagas:—the old part. pass. was *görr* or *gerr*, *goyrr*, Fms. ix. 498, x. 75, where the *v* was kept before a vowel, and is often spelt with *f*, *gorvan*, *gorvir*, and *gorfan*, *gorfir*: dat. so-*goro* or so-*guru* adverbially = *ie facto*: the mod. part. *gjörðr*, *gerðr*, *görrðr*, as a regular part. of the 2nd and weak conjugation, which form occurs in MSS. of the 15th century, e. g. Bs. i. 877, l. 21. [This is a Scand. word; Dan. *gjøre*; Swed. *göra*; Old Engl. and Scot. *gar*, which is no doubt of Scand. origin, the Saxon word being *do*, the Germ. *thun*, neither of which is used in the Scand.; the word however is not unknown to the Teut., though used in a different sense; A. S. *geruan* and *gearujan* = *parare*; O. H. G. *haruan*; Germ. *gerben*, *garben*, but esp. the adj. and adv. *gar*, vide above s. v. *görr*.] To make, to do; the Icel. includes both these senses.

A. To make: I. to build, work, make, etc.; *göra himin ok jörð*, 623. 36, Hom. 100; *göra hús*, to build a house, Fms. xi. 4, Rb. 384; *göra kirkju*, Bjarn. 39; *göra skip*, N. G. L. i. 198; *göra langskip*, Eg. 44; *göra stólpa*, Al. 116; *göra töl* (= smíða), Vsp. 7; *göra* (finger)-gull, Bs. i. 877; *göra haug*, to build a cairn, Eg. 399; *göra lokkvílu*, Dropl. 27; *göra dys*, Ld. 152; *göra kistu* (coffin), Eg. 127; *göra naust*, N. G. L. i. 198; *göra jarðhús*, Dropl. 34; *göra vegg*, Eg. 724; also, *göra bók*, to write a book, lb. 1, Rb. 384; *göra kvíðing*, to make a song, Nj. 50; *göra bréf*, to draw up a deed (letter), Fms. ix. 22; *göra nýmæli*, to frame a law, lb. 17.

2. adding prep.; *göra upp*, to repair, rebuild, restore, Fb. ii. 370; *göra upp Jörðala-borg*, Ver. 43; *göra upp skála*, Ld. 298; *göra upp leiði*, to build up a grave. II. to make, prepare, get ready; *göra veizlu*, drykkju, brúðkaup, erfi, and poet. öl, öldr, to make a feast, breiðtíð, Ld. 152; *göra bú*, to set up a house, Grág. i. 185, Ld. 68; *göra eld*, to make a fire, Fs. 100, K. p. K. 88; *göra rekkju*, to make one's bed, Eg. 236; *göra upp hvílu*, Sturl. ii. 124; *göra grant*, to make porridge, Eg. 196, N. G. L. i. 349; *göra drykk*, to make a drink, Fms. i. 8; *göra kol*, or *göra til kola*, to make charcoal, Ölk. 35.

III. in somewhat metaph. phrases; *göra ferð*, to make a journey, Fms. x. 281; *görði heiman for sína*, he made a journey from home, Eg. 23; *göra sinn veg*, to make one's way, travel, Mar.; *göra uppreisn*, to make an uprising, to rebel, Rb. 384, Fms. ix. 416; *göra úfrið*, to make war, 656 C. 15; *göra sátt*, *göra frið*, to make peace, Hom. 153, Bs. i. 24; *göra féskipti*, Nj. 118; *göra tilskipan*, to make an arrangement, Eg. 67; *göra ráð sitt*, to make up one's mind, Nj. 267, Fms. ix. 21; *göra hluti*, to cast lots, Fms. x. 348.

2. to make, give, pay, yield; *göra flund*, to pay tithes, Hom. 180; hann skal *göra Gudi* flunda hlut verðsins, id.; *göra úlmusu*, to give alms, 64; *göra ávöxt*, to yield fruit, Greg. 48; *gefa nó góra ávöxt*, Stj. 43; *göra konungi* skatt eða skyld, Fms. xi. 225.

3. to contract; *göra vináttu*, félagskap, to contract friendship, Nj. 103, Eg. 29; *göra skuld*, to contract a debt, Grág. i. 126; *göra ráð með e-m*, to take counsel with, advise one, Eg. 12; *göra ráð fyrir*, to suppose, Nj. 103, Fms. ix. 10; *göra mun e-s*, to make a difference, i. 355, Eb. 106.

4. to make, make up, Lat. *officere*; sex tígir penninga *göra* cyri, sixty pence make an ounce, Grág. i. 500, Rb. 458. 5. to grant, render; *göra kost*, to make a choice, to grant, Nj. 130, Dropl. 6, Fms. xi. 72, (usually ellipt., *kost* being understood); vil ek at þér gerit kostinn, Nj. 3; ok megir þér fyrir því *göra* (grant) honum kostinn, 49. 51; *göra e-m lög*, to grant the law to one, 237; *göra guðsifjar*, to make 'gossip' with one, to be one's godfather, Fms. ii. 130.

6. special usages; *göra spott*, háð, gabb, ... at e-u, to make sport, gibes, etc. at or over a thing, Fms. x. 124; *göra íðran*, to do penance, Greg. 22; *göra þakkir*, to give thanks, Hom. 55; *göra róm* at máli e-t, to cheer another's speech, about bear, bear! var *gört* at máli hans mikill rómr ok góðr, his speech was much cheered, Nj. 250.—a parliamentary term; the Teutons cheered, the Romans applauded (with the hands), cp. Tacit. Germ.

7. with prepp.; *gera til*, to make ready or dress meat; láta af (to kill) ok *göra til* (and dress), K. p. K. 80, Isl. ii. 83, 331, Fs. 146, 149, Bjarn. 31, Finnb. 228; *göra til nyt*, to churn milk, K. p. K. 78; *göra til sverð*, to wash and clean the sword, Dropl. 19; máttu þeir eigi sjá, hveru þorvaldr var til gerr, bow Tb. got a dressing, Nj. 19.

β. *göra* at e-u, to mend, make good, put right (at-görð), ek skal at því *gera*, Fms. xi. 153, Eg. 566, Nj. 130; to heal, Bærd. 171, Eg. 579, Grág. i. 220; *göra* at hesti, K. p. K. 54, Nj. 74; *göra* við e-u, vide B. II.

8. adding acc. of an adj., part., or the like; *göra mun þat margan höfudlausan*, Nj. 203; *göra mikit um sik*, to make a great noise, great havoc, Fb. i. 545, Grett. 133, Fms. x. 339; *göra e-n sáttan*, to reconcile one, Grág. i. 336; *göra sér e-n kærán*, to make one dear to oneself, Hkr. i. 209; *göra sik líkan e-m*, to make oneself like to another, imitate one, Nj. 258; *göra sik góðan*, to make oneself good or useful, 74, 78; *göra sik reiðan*, to take offence, 216; *göra sér dælt*, to make oneself at home, take liberties, Ld. 134, Nj. 216; *göra langmælt*, to make a long speech, Sks. 316; *göra skjót-kjört*, to make a quick choice, Fms. ii. 79; *göra hólpinn*, to 'make bolden', to help, x. 314; *göra lögtekt*, to make a law, issue a law, xi. 213, Bs. i. 37; hann gerði hann hálshöggið, he had him beheaded, Fms. ix. 488, v. l.; ok *görðu* þá handtekná alla, at minsta kosti, Sturl. i. 40; várir

vökustu ok bestu menn eru *görrir* handteknir, 41. β. *göra sér mikit* um e-t, to make much of, admire, Eg. 5, Fms. x. 254, 364; *göra e-t at ágætum*, to make famous, extol a thing, vii. 147; *göra at orðum*, to note as remarkable, Fas. i. 123; *göra at álitum*, to take into consideration, Nj. 3; *göra sér úgetið* at e-u, to be displeased with, Ld. 134; *göra var við sik*, to make one's presence noticed, Eg. 79; *göra sér mikit, litit fyrir*, to make great, small efforts, Finnb. 234; *göra sér í hug*, to brood over; hann gerði sér í hug at drepa jarl, Fs. 112; *göra sér í hugar lund*, so fancy, think: *göra at sér*, to exert oneself, ef þú gerir eigi meira af þér um aðra leika, Edda 32; hvárt hann var með Eiríki jarli, eðr *görði* hann annat af sér, or what else he was making of himself, Fms. xi. 157. 0. phrases, *gera fáleika á sik*, to feign, make oneself look sad, Nj. 14; esp. adding upp, *gera sér upp veyki*, to feign sickness, (upp-gerð, dissimulation); *göra sér til*, to make a fuss, (hence, til-gerð, fussiness.)

B. To do: I. to do, act; allt þat er hann gerir síðan (whatever he does), þat á eigandi at ábyrgjask, Gpl. 190; þér munst fátt mæla eðr *gera*, áðr yðr munu vandræði af standa, i. e. whatever you say or do will bring you into trouble, Nj. 91; *göra e-t með harðfengi* ok kappi, 98; get svá vel, 'do so well,' be so kind! 111; gerit au svá, góði herra (please, dear lord!), þiggit mitt heilræði, Fms. vii. 157; and in mod. usage, *gerið þér svo vel*, *gerðu svo vel*, = Engl. please, do! sagði, at hann hafði með trúleik *gört*, *göð faithfully*, Eg. 65; *göra gott*, to do good; *göra illt*, to do evil, (göð-görð, ill-görð); ok þat var vel *gört*, well done, 64; *geyrða ek höfvetna illt*, I did evil as all things, Nidrst. 109; hefir hann marga hluti *gört* stór-vel til mín, he has done many things well towards me, I have received many great benefits at his hands, Eg. 60; with dat., svá mikit gott sem jarl hefir mér gert, Nj. 133; þér vilda ek sít illt *göra*, I would least do harm to thee, 84; *göra súlmennsku*, to do a mean act, 185; *göra vel við e-n*, to do well to one, Fs. 22; *göra stygd við e-n*, to offend one, Fms. x. 98; *göra sémiliga til e-s*, to do well to one, Ld. 62, Nj. 71; *göra sóma e-s*, to do honour to one, Fms. vii. 155; *göra e-m gagn*, to give help to one, Nj. 262; *göra e-m sémð*, skömm, to do (show) honour, dishonour, to one, 5, Fms. x. 43; *göra háðung*, xi. 152; *göra styrk*, to strengthen one, ix. 343; *göra e-m skaptaun*, to tease one; *göra ósóma*, Vápn. 19; *göra skaða* (scathe), Eg. 426; *göra óvina-sagnað*, to give joy to one's enemies, i. e. to do just what they want one to do, Nj. 112; *göra til skaps e-m*, to conform to one's wishes, 80; *gerum vér sem faðir vár vill*, let us do as our father wishes, 198; vel má ek *gera* þat til skaps föður míns at brenna inni með honum, id.; *göra at skapi e-s*, id., 3; var þat mjök gert móti mínu skapi, Fms. viii. 300; *gera til saka við e-n*, to offend, sin against one, Nj. 80; *gera á hluta e-s*, to wrong one, Vigl. 25; *göra illa fyrir sér*, to behave badly, Fms. vii. 103.

II. adding prep.; *göra til e-s*, to deserve a thing (cp. til-görð, desert, behaviour); hvat hafðir þú til *gört*, what hast thou done to deserve it? Nj. 130; frammi en ek hefir til *gört*, more than I have deserved, Fms. vii. 300; ok hafit þér Danir heldr til annars *gört*, ye Danes have rather deserved the reverse, xi. 192, Hom. 159;—*göra eptir*, to do after, imitate, Nj. 90;—*göra við e-n* (cp. við-görð, amendment), to provide for, amend, ok mun úhægt vera at *göra* við forlögum þeirra, Ld. 190; er úhægt at *göra* við (so resist) atkvæðum, Fs. 22; ok mun ekki mega við því *gera*, Nj. 198;—*göra af við e-n* (cp. af-görð, evil doing), to transgress against one, ek hefi engan hlut af *gört* við þik, Fms. vii. 104, viii. 241; ok íðrask nú þess er hann hefir af gert, 300; *göra af við Guð*, to sin against God, Hom. 44.

2. special usages; *göra ... at*, to do so and so; spurði, hvat hann vildi þá láta at *gera*, he asked what he would have done, Nj. 100; hann gerði þat eina at, er hann átti, he did only what he ought, 220; þeir Flosi sátu um at rengja, ok gátu ekki at gert, F. tried, and could do nothing, 115, 242; þér munst ekki fá at gert, fyrr en ... 139; Flosi ok hans menn fengu ekki at gert, 199; mikit hefir þú nú at gert, much hast thou now done (it is a serious matter), 85; er nú ok mikit at gert um manndráp síðan, 256; hann vildi taka vöru at láni, ok *göra* mikit at, and do great things, Ld. 70; Svartir hafði höggit skóg ok gert mikit at, Nj. 53; slikt gerir at er sölin etr, so it happens with those who eat seaweed, i. e. that (viz. thirst) comes of eating seaweed, Eg. 605.

β. *göra af e-u*, to do so and so with a thing; hvat hafði er gert af Gunnari, Njard. 376; ráð þú draumana, vera má at vér gerim af nokkut, may be that we may make something out of it, Ld. 126; *göra af draumunum* slikt er þér þykkir líkligast, do with the dream (read it) as seems to thee likeliest, Isl. ii. 196; *göra við e-n*, to do with one; þá var um rétt, hvað við þá skyldi *göra*, what was to be done with them? Eg. 231; ættar eru sakir til við Egil, hvat sem eg lat *göra* við hann, 426; eigi veit ek hvat þér hafa síðan við *gört*, 574; *göra fyrir e-t*, to provide; Jón var vel fjäreigandi, ok at öllu vel fyrir *gört*, a wealthy and well-to-do man, Sturl. iii. 195; þótt Björn sé vel vigr maðr, þá er þat fyrir *gört*, því at ..., þat that is made up, because ... fyrir *göra* (q. v.), to forfeit.

C. METAPH. AND SPECIAL USAGES: I. to do, help, avail; nú skulum vér ganga allir á vald jarlsins, því at oss gerir eigi annat, nothing else will do for us, Nj. 267; þat mun ekki *gera*, that wont do, 84; en ek kann ekki ráð til at leggja ef þetta gerir ekki, Fms. ii. 326; konungur vill þat eigi, því at mér gerir þat eigi (it will not do for me) at þér gangit

hér upp, x. 357; þat gerir mér ekki, at þér gangit á Orminn, ... en hitt má vera at mér komi at gagni, ii. 237; þóttisk þá vita, at honum mundi ekki gera (*it would do nothing*) at biðja fyrir honum, Fb. i. 565; engum gerði við hann at keppa, 571; ekki gerði þeim um at brjótask, Bárð. 10 new Ed.; sagða ek yðr eigi, at ekki mundi gera at leita hans, Sks. 625; hvat gerir mér nú at spyrja, Stj. 518; ekki gerir at dylja, *no use hiding it*, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; ætla þat at fáir þori, enda geri engum, Band. 7; bæði var leitað til annarra ok heima, ok gerði ekki, *but did no good*, 4; hét hann þeim afarkostum, ok gerði þat ekki, *but it did no good*, Fms. ii. 143.

II. *to send, despatch*, cp. the Engl. *to 'do' a message*; hann gerði þegar menn frá sér, Eg. 270; hann hafði gort menn sex á skóginum fyrir þá, 568; þá gerði Karl lið móti þeim, Fms. i. 108; jarl gerði Eirík at leita Ribbunga, ix. 314; hann gerði fram fyrir sik Álf á njón, 488; hann gerði menn fyrir sér at segja konunginum kvámu sína, x. 10; hleppi-skúta var gör norðr til þrandheims, vii. 206; jafnan gerði jarl til Ribbunga ok drap menn af þeim, ix. 312; vilja Ósvífrs-synir þegar gera til þeirra Kotkels, *despatch them to slay K.*, Ld. 144; skulu vér nú góra í mót honum, ok láta hann engri njón koma, 242;—göra eptir e-m, *to send after one*, Nro bad göra eptir postulum ok leida þangat, 656 C. 26; nú verðr eigi eptir gort at miðjum vetri, Grág. i. 421; frændr Bjarnar létu göra eptir (Germ. *abbolen*) líki hans, Bjarn. 69; síðan gerðu þeir til klausturs þess er jómsfráin var í, Fms. x. 102;—göra e-m orð, njón, *to do a message to one*; hann gerði orð jörum sínum, Eg. 270; ætluðu þeir at göra Ónundi njón um sérðir Egils, 386, 582; vóru þangat orð gör, *word was sent thither*, Hkr. ii. 128.

III. *with infin. as an auxiliary verb, only in poetry and old prose (laws)*; ef hón gerði koma, *if she did come*, Völ. 5; gerðit vatn vægja, Am. 25; gramr gort-at sér hlífa, *he does not spare himself*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); gerðut vægjask, *id.*, Fs. (in a verse); hann gerðisk at höggva, Jb. 41; górdir at segja, Bkv. 15; górdisk at deyja, Gkv. i. 1; ía prose, eigi gerir hugr minn hlægja við honum, Fas. i. 122; góðir menn góra skýra sitt mál með samuðgli, 677. 12; Aristodemus górdi eigi enn at trúa, Post. 2; esp. in the laws, ef þeir góra eigi ganga í rúm sín, Grág. i. 8; ef goðinn gerr eigi segja, 32; ef hann gerr eigi í ganga, 33; ef þeir góra eigi hluta meðr sér, 63; ef dómendr góra eigi dæma, 67; ef dómendr góra eigi við at taka, *id.*; ef goðinn gerr eigi (*does not*) nefna feras-dóm, 94; nú góra þeir menn eigi úmaga fara, 86; ef þeir góra eigi nefna kvöðina af búnum, Kb. ii. 163; ef þeir góra eigi segja, hvárt ..., Sb. ii. 52; nú gerr sá eigi til fara, Kb. ii. 96; góra eigi koma, 150; ef hann gerr eigi kjúsa, § 113.

IV. *a law term, góra um, or gera only, to judge or arbitrate in a case*; fékkask þat af, at tólf menn skyldu góra um málit, Nj. 121; villt þú góra um málit, 21; bjóða mun ek at góra um, ok lúka upp þegar gördinni, 77; mun sá mála-hluti várr þeztr, at goðir menn geri um, 88; málin vóru lagið í gerð, skyldu gera um tólf menn, var þá gert um málin á þingi, var þat gert, at ... (follows the verdict), 88; vil ek at þú sættisk skjótt ok látir góða menn gera um ..., at hann geri um ok enir bestu menn af hvárta liði lögliga til nefndir, 188; Njáll kvæðisk eigi gera mundu nema á þingi, 105; þeir kvæðask þat halda mundu, er hann gerði, *id.*; skaltú gera sjálf, 58; fyrr en gert var áðr um hitt málit, 120; ok vil bjóðask til at góða milli ykkar þóðar um mál yðar, Bjarn. 55; þorsteinn kvæð þat þó mundi mál manna, at þeir hefði góða nefnd um sættir þótt hann górdi, 56; nú er þegar slegit í sætt málinu með því móti, at Áskell skal góra um þeirra í milli, Rd. 248; er nú leitað um sættir milli þeirra, ok kom svá at þeir skulu góra um málin þorgeirr goði frá Ljósa-vatni ok Arnórr úr Reykjahlíð, sá var görð þeirra at ..., 288; svá kemr at Ljótr vill at Skapti górdi af hans hendi, en Guðmundr vill sjálf góra fyrir sína hönd, skyldi Skapti geri upp segja, Valla L. 225; eigi hæfir þat, leitum heldr um sættir ok geri þorgeirr um mál þessi, Lv. 12; var jafnt gort sár þóðar ok sár þóðrós, Eb. 246; þær urðu mála-lyktir at þóðr skyldi góra um ..., 24; ok vóru þá görvar miklar féséktir, 128; var leitað um sættir, ok varð þat at sætt, at þeir Snorri ok Steindórr skyldi góra um, 212; þit erut gerfir héraðs-sektir sem illræðis-menn, Fs. 58; góra görð, Sekt. i. 63, 105; adding the fine, *to fix the amount*, þat er gerð min, at ek geri verð húss ok matar, *I fix the amount of the value of the house and (stolen) stores*, Nj. 80; gerði Njáll hundrad silfrs, *N. put it at a hundred silver pieces*, 58; margir mæltu, at mikitt væri gert, *that the amount was big*, *id.*; slíkt fégjald sem gert var, 120; vilir er nokkut héraðs-sektir góra eða utanferðir, 189; hann dæmdi þegar, ok górdi hundrad silfrs, 61; síðan bauð Bjarni þorkatli sætt ok sjálfðæmi, górdi Bjarni hundrad silfrs, Vápn. 31; ek göri á hönd þóri hundrad silfrs, Lv. 55; ek göri á hönd þér hundrad silfrs, *id.*; villit þér, at ek góra millum ykkar; síðan górdi konungr konuna til handa þóðri ok öll fé hennar, Bjarn. 17; Rafn kvæð hann mikitt fé annat af sér hafa gort, at eigi þætti honum þat betra, Fs. 30; Gellir górdi átta hundrad silfrs, Lv. 97; fyrir þat gerði Þórkr hinn digri af honum eyjarnar, *B. took the isles from him as a fine*, Landn. 123; adding the case as object, Gunnarr gerði gerðina, *G. gave judgment in the case*, Nj. 80; fyrr en gert var áðr um hitt málit, *till the other case was decided*, 120; þá sætt er hann górdi Haraldi jarli, *that settlement which he made for earl Harold*, Fms. viii. 300; Flósi var gort utan ok allir brenna-menn, *F. was put out (banished) and all the burners*, Nj. 251;—

metaph., nema þau villi annat mál á gera, *unless they choose to settle it otherwise*, Grág. i. 336. 2. in the phrase, góra sekð, *to make a case of outlawry*, Grág. i. 118; eigi um görir sekð manns ella, *else the outlawry takes no effect*; en hann um görir eigi ella sekðina, *else he cannot condemn him*, 119.

3. *to perform*; eptir-gerðar þeirrar sem hvettir nemnti framast at gera eptir sinn náung, Fms. viii. 103; en þat grunadi konungr, at hann mundi ætla at göra eptir sumar sættir, i. e. *that he had some back door to escape by*, Orkn. 38 (cp. O.H.); allt þat er þér gerit nú fyrir þeirra sálum, *id.*

V. *special usages, to make allowances for*; gera sóðr til sjár, *to make an arbitrary allowance for*, Isl. ii. 138; hence, *to suppose*, en ef ek skal góra til fyrir fram (*suggest*) hvat er hón (the code) segir mér, þá segi ek svá, at ..., Fms. ix. 331; gera sér í hug, Fs. 112; góra sér í hugar-lund, *to fancy*; góra e-m getsakir, *to impute to one*; gera orð á e-u, *to report a thing*; þat er ekki orð á því geranda, *'tis not worth talking about*; eigi þarf orð at góra hjá því (*'tis not to be denied*), sjálfan stólkonunginn blindaði hann, Mork. 14 (cp. Fms. vi. 168, i. e.); gera sér létt, *to take a thing lightly*, Am. 70; góra sér far um, *to take pains*; góra sér í hug, hugar-lund, *to suppose*.

D. *IMPERS. it makes one so and so, one becomes*; hann górdi solvan í andliti, *he turned pale*, Glúm. 342; leysti ísinn ok górdi varmt vatnið, *the water became warm*, 623. 34; veðr górdi hvast, *a gale arose*, Eg. 128; hrið mikla gerði at þeim, *they were overtaken by a storm*, 267; þá gerði ok á hrið (acc.) veðrs, 281; féll veðrit ok gerði logn (acc.), *and became calm*, 372; górdi þá stórt á firðinum, *the sea rose high*, 600; til þess er veðr lægði ok ljóst gerði, *and till it cleared up*, 129; um nóttina gerði á æði-veðr ok útsynning, 195; görir á fyrir þeim hafvillur, *they lost their course (of sailors)*, Finnb. 242; mér gerir svefnhöfugt, *I grow sleepy*, Nj. 264; þá górdi vetr mikinn þar eptir hinn næsta, Rd. 248.

E. *REFLEX. to become, grow, arise, and the like*; þá górdisk hlátr, *then arose laughter*, Nj. 15; górdisk bardagi, *it came to a fight*, 62, 108; sá atburðr górdisk, *it came to pass*, Fms. x. 279; þau tíðendi er þat höfðu görst, Ld. 152; gerðisk með þeim félagskapr, *they entered into fellowship*, Eg. 29; gerðisk svá fallit kaup, Dipl. ii. 10; Sigurðr konungr gerðisk (*grew up to be*) ofstapa-maðr ..., górdisk mikill maðr ok sterk, Fms. vii. 238; hann górdisk brátt ríkr maðr ok stjórnsamr, xi. 223; Unnr górdisk þá mjök elli-móð, *U. became worn with age*, Ld. 12; sár þat er at þen górdisk, *a law term, a wound which amounted to a bleeding wound*, Nj. passim;—*to be made, to become, görask konungr, to become king*, Eg. 12; ok górdisk skáld hans, *and became his skáld*, 13; górdisk konungs hirðmaðr, 27; görask hans eigin-kona, *to become his wedded wife*, Fms. i. 3; at hann skyldi görask hálf-konungr yfir Dana-veldi, 83; vill Hrótr görask mágr þinn, Nj. 3; hann górdisk síðan óvarari, *he became less cautious*, Fms. x. 414.

2. *with the prep. svá, to happen, come to pass so and so*; svá górdisk, at ..., *it so happened, that ...*, Nj. 167; górdisk svá til, at ..., Fms. x. 391; þá górdisk svá til um síðir, at ..., *at last it came to pass, that ...*, 392; enda vissi hann eigi, at þingförr mundi af görask, *in case he knew not that it would entail a journey to parliament*, Grág. i. 46; with *at added*, to increase, þá górdisk þat mjök at um jarl (*it grew even worse with the earl*) at hann var úsígugr um kvænna-far, górdisk þat svá mikitt, at ..., *it grew to such a pitch, that ...*, Hkr. i. 245; hence the mod. phrase, e-ð á-görst, *it increases, gains, advances*, esp. of illness, bad habits, and the like, never in a good sense.

3. *impers. with dat., honum gerðisk ekki mjök vært, be felt restless*, Ld. 152; næsta gerisk mér kynlegt, *I feel uneasy*, Finnb. 236.

4. *to behave, bear oneself*; Páll górdisk hraustliga í nafni Jesu, Post. 656 C. 13. 5. *to set about doing, be about*; fám vetrum síðan górdisk hann vestr til Íslands, Fms. x. 415; maðr kom at honum ok spurði, hvat hann gerðisk, *what he was about*, Ó. H. 244; górdisk jarl til Ribbunga, Fms. ix. 312, v. l.; tveir menn górdisk ferðar sinnar, *two men set out for a journey*, x. 279; górdisk menn ok eigi til þess at sitja yfir hlut hans, Eg. 512; at þessir menn hafa görzk til svá mikils stóræðis, Fms. xi. 261; eigi treystusk menn at görask til við hann, Bárð. 160.

6. (mod.) *to be*; in such phrases as, eins og menn nú gerast, *such as people now are*; eins og flestir menn gerast.

F. *PART. PASS. górr, goyrr* (Fms. ix. 498, x. 75). *gjórr, gort, as adj., compar. görvari, superl. görvastr*; [A.S. *gearw*; *gare*, Chaucer, Percy's Ballads; O. H. G. *garwe*; Germ. *gar*];—*skilled, accomplished*; vaskligr, at sér gör, Ld. 134; vel at sér gör, Isl. ii. 326, Gisl. 14; gert at sér um allt, Nj. 51; hraustir ok vel at sér gör, Eg. 86; at engi maðr hafi gervari at sér verit en Sigurðr, Mork. 221; allra manna snjallast í máli ok görvastr at sér, Hkr. iii. 360; the phrase, leggja görva hönd á e-t, *to set a skilled hand to work, to be an adept, a master in a thing*; svá hagr, at hann lagið allt á görva hönd, Fas. i. 391, (á allt görva hönd, iii. 195).

2. *ready made, at hand*; in the saying, gott er til geysr (i. e. *görs, not geirs*) at taka, *'tis good to have a thing at hand*, Hkm. 17; ganga til görs, *to have it ready made for one*, Ld. 96; gör gjöld, *prompt punishment*, Lex. Poët.;—with infin., gert at bjóða, *ready to offer*, Gh. 17; gervir at eiskra, *in wild spirits*, Hdm. 11; görvar at ríða, Vsp. 24; with gen. of the thing, gert illis hugar, *prone to evil*, Hym. 9; gert galds, *prone to sorcery*, pd. 3; skulut þess görvir, *be ready for that*! Am. 55.

II. [cp. görvi, Engl. *gear*], *done, dressed*; svá görvir, so 'geared', so trussed, Am. 40.

adverb. phrases, so-gurt, at soguru, so done; verða menn þat þó so-gurt at hafa, i. e. there is no redress to be had, Hrafn. 9; hafi hann so-gurt, N. G. L. i. 35, Nj. 141; skvæð eigi so-gort duga, 123, v. 1.; at (með) so-guru, this done, quo factu, Skv. i. 24, 40; freq. with a notion of being left undone, re infecta, Germ. unvurrichteter sache, Eg. 155, Glúm. 332, Ö. H. 202; enda situ um so-gort, and now let it stand, Skálda 166; við so-gurt, id., 655 vii. 4; & so-gort ofan, into the bargain, Bs. i. 178, Ölk. 36, Fas. i. 85.

görandi, a. m., part. door, Rb. 4; gramm. nominative, Skálda.

GÖRÐ, gjörð, gerð, f. [göra]: 1. used of making, building, workmanship; görð ok gylling, Vm. 47; kirkja-görð, church-building; húsa-g., house-building; skipa-g., ship-building; gard-g., fence-making; —of performance, vigslu-g., inauguration; messu-g., saying of mass, divine service; þjónustu-g., embættis-g., id.; þakkar-g., thanksgiving; bænarg., prayer; lof-g., praise; ölmusu-g., alms-giving; frið-g., peace-making; settar-g., settlement, agreement, arbitration: —of working, akr-g., tillage; ú-gerð, bad workmanship, patchwork; við-gerð, mending: —of yielding (of duties), tiundar-görð, tithes; leidangr-g., paying levy: —of cookery and the like, öl-görð, ale-making, brewing; matar-g., cooking; braud-g., baking; sundr-gerð, sbow: til-gerð, whims: upp-gerð, dissimulation: eptir-görð, q. v.: l-görð, suppuration.

2. a doing, act, deed: the phrase, orð ok görðir, words and deeds, Fms. iii. 148; ef þú launast svá mína görð, Isl. ii. 141, Stj. 250, 252, Dipl. i. 7: so in the phrase, öm þín gerð, as good as the deed (in declining a kind offer); góð-görð, vel-görð, a good deed, benefit; ill-görðir (pl.), evil doings; mein-görðir, transgressions: in gramm. the active voice, Skálda 180.

3. a law term, arbitration; the settlement was called sett or settar-görð, the umpires görðar-menn, m., Grág., Nj. passim; and the verdict gerð or görð, cp. göra C. IV: —the technical phrases were, leggja mál í görð, to submit a case to arbitration, passim; vóru málin í gerð lagin með umgangi ok settar-bodum góðgjarna manna, Eb. 128; or slá málum í sett, Rd. 248, Eb. ch. 56; leggja mál undir e-n, Lv. ch. 27: nefna menn til görðar (ch. 4), or taka menn til görðar, to choose umpires; vóru menn til gerðar teknir ok lagðr til fundr, Nj. 146; skilja undir gerð (sátt), or skilja undan, to stipulate, of one of the party making a stipulation to be binding on the umpire (as e. g. the award shall not be outlawry but payment), en þó at vandliga væri skilið undir görðina, þá játaði þóðr at göra, Eb. 24, cp. Ld. 308, Sturl. ii. 63; göra fé slíkt sem hann vildi, at undan-skildum hérað-sektum ok utanferðum, var þá handsalat niðrfall af sökum, Fs. 74; lúka upp gerð (to deliver the arbitration), or segja upp gerð, to pronounce or to give verdict as umpire; skyldi Skapti gerð upp segja, Valla L. 225; hann lauk upp gerðum á þórsness-þingi ok hafði við hina vitrustu menn er þar vóru komnir, Eb. 246; þeir skyldi upp lúka görðinni áðr en þeir færi af þingi, Bjarn. (fine); þorsteinn kvæðsk ekki mundu görð upp lúka fyr en á nokkuru lögþingi, Fs. 49: —as to the number of umpires, —one only, a trustworthy man, was usually appointed, Eb. ch. 10 (Thorð Gellir umpire), ch. 46, Lv. ch. 27 (Gellir), Valla L. ch. 6 (Skapti the speaker), Rd. ch. 6 (Áskell Goði), Sturl. 2. ch. 103 (Jón Loptsson), Sturl. 4. ch. 27 (Thorvald Gissurason), Bjarn. 17 (the king of Norway), Flám. S. ch. 3, Hallfr. S. ch. 10, Bjarn. 55: two umpires, Rd. ch. 10, 16, 18, 24, Valla L. ch. 10 (partly a case of sjálfðæmi), Bjarn. (fine): twelve umpires, Nj. ch. 75, 123, 124 (six named by each party): the number and other particulars not recorded, Vd. ch. 39, 40, Nj. ch. 94, Rd. ch. 11, 13, Eb. ch. 27, 56, Lv. ch. 4, 12, 30, Glúm. ch. 9, 23, 77, etc.: —even the sjálfðæmi (q. v.), self-judging, was a kind of arbitration, cp. Vápn. 31, Vd. ch. 29, 34, 44, Lv. ch. 17, Band. pp. 11–13, Ölk. ch. 2–4: curious is the passage, ek vil at við takim menn til görðar með okkr, Hrafnkell svarar, þá þykisk þú jafn-mennir mér, Hrafn. 10: —görð is properly distinguished from dómr, but is sometimes confounded with it, vóru handsölud mál í dóm ok menn til görðar nefndir, Lv. 13; málin kómu í dóm Vermundar, en hann lauk gerðum upp á þórsness-þingi, Eb. 246; as also Nj. (beginning), where lögligr dómur no doubt refers to görð. A section of law about görð is contained in the Grág. at the end of Kaupa-þáttur, ch. 69–81 (i. 485–497), where even the curious case is provided for of one or all the umpires dying, or becoming dumb or mad, before pronouncing their verdict.

4. This was a favourite way of settlement at the time of the Commonwealth, and suited well the sagacious and law-abiding spirit of the men of old: nor did the institution of the Fifth Court make any change in this; the görð was even resorted to in public matters, such as the introduction of Christianity in A.D. 1000. Good and leading men acted the part of public peacemakers (e. g. Njál in the 10th, Jón Loptsson in the 13th century); until at last, in the 13th century, the king of Norway was resorted to, but he misused the confidence put in him.

görla (gerla, gjörla), adv. quite, altogether, clearly, Nj. 5, 104, passim.

görliga, adv. = görla, Skv. i. 36.

GÖRN, f., old pl. garnar, Grág. ii. 361, 371, usually and mod. garnir, [akin to garn, yarn], the guts, Landn. 217, Grág. ii. 361, Jb. 320, Ls. 50.

GÖRNING (gjörning, gerning), f. (in mod. usage masc. -ingr, Sturl. i. 217): —a doing, deed, act, Sturl. i. c., Hom. 106; góð-g., well-doing, a good deed; mis-g., a mis-deed; a written deed, freq. in plur., Postulanna Görningar or Gjörninga bók, the book of the Acts of the Apostles,

freq.; kirkja & messu-bók ok görninga, Ám. 4.

II. only in plur. sorceries, witchcraft, Fs. 37, Fms. ii. 134, v. 326, x. 136, Hom. 53, 86, N. G. L. i. 351, passim; esp. in the allit. phrase, galdrar ok g. conns: görninga-hríð, f., -veðr, n. a witch storm, Fs. 56, Fas. iii. 279. görninga-maðr, m. a sorcerer, Js. 22. görninga-óðtt, f. sickness caused by sorcery, Fas. i. 324. görninga-stakkr, m. an enchanted jester, Fs. 33. görninga-vættir, f. a witch, Grett. 151 B, Fs. 166.

gör-óðtr, adj. poisoned, Sam. 118.

görr, vide gærr.

gör-ráðr, adj. arbitrary.

gör-ræði, n. a law term, an arbitrary act; taka skip manns at görðinu, Grág. ii. 396.

gör-samliga, adv. altogether, quite, Bs. i. 322, Fms. vii. 11, Magn. 466, Fas. i. 287, Hom. 44, Sks. 327, 347, passim.

gör-samligr, adj. all together.

gör-semi, gör-symi, glavv-simi, f., Mork. 61, 64; but usually gesemi, f. indecl. sing., but þessarar gersemar (gen.), Fms. vi. 73; [old Dan. görsum; gersuma in A. S. laws is a Scandian or Dan. word, from gör- and sama, tebat besems; or perhaps better from gör- and sima, easily wire, coils of wire being used as money]: —a costly thing, jewel; gerum ertú (tebat a treasure thou art), hversu þú ert mér eptirlátr, Nj. 68; skyld, ok var hann en mesta gersemi, Eg. 698; gullhring ok nokkrar gersemir, Bs. i. 130; gaf keisarinn honum margar gersemir, Fms. xi. 318; ein digran gullhring ok var þat g. sem mest, Fmr. 6; með stórum gersemum ok fjár-lutum, Fms. x. 417; of a living thing, þeir hafa drepit yxn (ænn) mitt er mest gersemi var, Sd. 158; var þat dyt en mesta gersemi þess kyra, Fms. vi. 298 sqq.; konungs-gersemi, a 'king's jewel,' of a dwarf, —such a man being the 'king's plaything': allit., gull ok gersemir, passim: —Hann and Gersemi were the daughters of Freyja, Edda.

gör-simligr, adj. costly, Edda 21, 151.

gört-ökki, n. a law term, any unlawful seizure or holding of another man's property without positive intention of stealing, therefore not felony: it is thus defined, ef maðr tektr þat er annarr maðr á, ólofat, ok á maðr at færa þat til görtækis er þennings er vert eðr meira, Grág. ii. 189; þjófsök and görtækis-ök are distinguished in 190; the penalty was the payment of twice its value, as fixed by the neighbours, and a fine of three marks, i. 401, ii. 188, 396; pilfering could be prosecuted either as theft or as görtækis, i. 430, ii. 295, and passim.

görva, gjörva, gerva, geyrva, adv.; compar. görr, gjörr, gærr; superl. görst, gerst: [A. S. gearwe, gearu; O. H. G. garwe; Germ. gar]: —quite, clearly; ef þú görva kannar, if thou searchest closely, Hm. 103, Ls. 52; muna g., to remember clearly, Ám. 78; reyna g., 77; vita g., to know exactly, Ö. H. 62, Sturl. iii. 220 C; compar., seg enn gærr, nú it plainer, speak out! Nj. 13; þviat nú vita menn görr en fyr brá görva skal, Bjarn. 58; um þá hluti er ek hann görr at sjá en þér, Ld. 186; þó veiztu görr ef þú ræðir þetta mál fyrir konungi, Fms. i. 81; more, farther, ok skilja þeir þat eigi görr en svá, Grág. i. 136; þá á hann eigi görr at neyta, en fjögurra missera björg sé eptir, not beyond that point, 235; lögsögu-maðr skal svá görla (so far, so minutely) alla þáttu upp segja, at engi vitti einna miklogi gör, 2; görr meir, still more, H. E. i. 48; superl., ek veit görst (I know best) at þér þurft brýningina, Ld. 240; sá veit görst er reynir, a saying; sauda-maðr fór ok sagði Gunnari sem görst (he told G. minutely) frá öllu, Nj. 104; er þat bæði, at ek þykkjumk svá görst vita hver þú ert, Fms. ii. 269; þóttisk hún þá gæst vita, hvernig honum mun farask, Rd. 246.

görv-allr, adj. whole, entire, quite all, = Gr. áras, Hm. 147, Grág. i. 262, Fms. vi. 444, viii. 261, xi. 67, 186, Ld. 202, Sks. passim, both in old and mod. usage.

görvi, gjörvi, gervi, f. indecl. sing., pl. görvar, [A. S. gearwe; Engl. gear, garb; Hel. gerui; Germ. garb]: —gear, apparel; kraptr er görvi hugar, 'virtus est animi habitus,' Hom. 27; fóru hendr hvítar þennar um þessar gervar, Fas. i. (in a verse); brautingja-gervi, a beggar's gear, Hbl. 6; kaupmanna-g., a merchant's gear, Fms. v. 285; far-görvi, luggage; handa-gervi, 'bands' gear, gloves, Sd. 143, 177, Fbr. 139; eykja-görvi, horse harness, Yt. 10; at-görvi (q. v.), accomplishment. görvi-bú, n. a store-house, Ld. 134, Þorst. Síðu H. 7, Fs. 40.

görvi-leikr (-leiki), m. accomplishments, Grett. 113, Fms. iv. 178.

görvi-ligr, adj. accomplished, doubtful, able, Eg. 3, 98, Nj. 72, Fms. i. 4, 61, Fas. i. 58, Bs. i. 130, passim.

görvir, m., poet. a doer, maker, Lex. Poët.

götótttr, adj. [gat], full of holes.

GÖTVÁ, að, [akin to gata, a way dug or bored through]; the characteristic v is preserved in Goth. gatro = platia]: —to dig, bury; götvá (part.), buried (in a cairn), Isl. ii. 280; götva þeir hann þar í gjöðum, they cast stones over him, Gisl. 72, Gkv. 18; in mod. usage, upp-götva, to discover, (freq.)

götvaðr, m. one who buries, i. e. a slayer, Bkv. 10, (dub.)

götvan, f., in upp-götvan, discovery, (freq. in mod. usage.)

götvar, f. pl. [A. S. gearwe, Grein], a board (?); geirrótu götvar, the treasure of Bellona, armour, weapons, Edda (in a verse), Yt. 21; götvar second prop. to mean hidden treasures, board.

HAF, n. [Swed. *haf*; Dan. *bav*; formed from *hefja*, to lift; a Scand. word, which seems not to occur in Saxon or Germ.]—*the sea*, Hdl. 38; *esp. the high sea, the ocean*; sigla í (á) haf, lita í haf, to put to sea, Eg. 69, Nj. 4; *fimm (sex) dagra haf, five (six) days' sail*, Landn. 26; *koma af haf, to come off the sea, i. e. to land*, Eg. 392; en haf svá mikitt millum landanna, at eigi er fært langskipum, Hkr. i. 209; hann sigldi norðr í haf um haustið, ok fengu ofvörð mikitt í haf, Ó. H. 26; sigldu þórarinn þá á haf út, 125; sigldu síðan á haf út þegar byr gaf, Eg. 125; en byrr bar þá í haf út, id.; en er sóttisk hafit, 126; liggja til hafs, to lie to and wait for a wind, Bs. i. 16; hann dó í haf, be died at sea, Landn. 264; þeir vissuð jafnan til í hafinu, 56; veita e-m far um hafit, Eb. 196; fyrir austan mitt haf, beyond the sea (i. e. between Iceland and Scandinavia); en er inn sækir í fjörðinn þá er þar svá vítt sem mikitt haf, Fms. vi. 296 (for the explanation of this passage see Aarböget for Nord. Oldk. 1868); úti fjarðar-kjapta þar til er haf tekið við, Bs. i. 482; in plur., ganga höf stór ór útsjánum inn í fjörðina, Hkr. (begin.); út-haf, regin-haf, the ocean; Íslands-haf, the sea between Iceland and Norway, Fms. vi. 107, Band. 9; Grænlands-haf, the sea between Greenland and America, Fms. iv. 177; Englands-haf, the English Sea, i. e. the North Sea, between England and Norway, 329, x. 372, 398, xi. 201, Fm. 88; Írlands-haf, the Irish Sea, i. e. the Atlantic, Þor. Karl. 390; Álanz-haf, the gulf of Botnia, Orkn. (begin.); Sölundar-haf, the sea of the Sulin Island (Norway), Fms. x. 34, 122; Grikklands-haf, the Grecian Archipelago, vi. 134, 161, vii. 85, passim; Svarta-haf, the Black Sea, Hkr. i. 5, Fms. vi. 169; Jótlands-haf, the Cattegat, 264; Jótlands-haf, the sea of Jerusalem, i. e. the Mediterranean, x. 85, Fb. iii; Rauða-haf or Hafð Rauða, the 'Red Sea,' i. e. the Ocean (mythol.), nú heldr jörð gríðum upp, en himinn varðar fyrir ofan, en Hafit Rauða fyrir utan, er liggur um lönd öll þau er vér höfum tíðendi af, Grág. i. 166; in mod. usage the Red Sea = *Sinus Arabicus*; Dumba-haf, the Polar Sea, Landn.; Miðjarðar-haf, the Mediterranean; Atlant-haf, the Atlantic; Kyrra-haf, the Pacific (these three in mod. writers only). **compos.** hafa-af, n. the main, Sks. 606, v. l. hafa-auga, n., see p. 33, col. 2 (5). hafa-botn, m. a gulf; fjörðir ok hafa-botnar, Sks. 199; of the Polar Sea, as the ancients supposed a continuity of land between Greenland and Europe, Fms. xi. 411; hafa-botn er heitir Svarta-haf, Hkr. i. 5. hafa-brún, f. the 'sea-brow,' the sea-line on the horizon, cp. lands-brún, s. v. brún, p. 84. hafa-flóð, n. a deluge, Rb. 444. hafa-gell, f. a sea lane, i. e. a narrow strait, Stj. 287. Exod. xiv. 22, 23. hafa-goimr, m. = hafsmegin. hafsmegin, n. the main, the high sea; sákir hafsmegins, storma ok strauuma, Fms. i. 153; þótti þeim illt at eiga lengr við hafsmegin, i. e. they longed for land, Eb. 120; allmikill harmr er þat, er vér eigum svá langt hingað at sekja, fyrst hafsmegin mikitt, etc. (i. e. between Iceland and Sweden), Ó. H. 57. hafa-alda, u, f. a roller, wave. haf-átt, f. = haf-gola. haf-bára, u, f. a wave, Stj. 26. haf-bylgja, f. id., Bs. ii. 50. haf-fugl, m. a sea-bird, Stj. 78. haf-ferr and haf-særandi, part. sea-going, sea-worthy, of a ship, Eg. 364, Hkr. ii. 183, Krók. 42. haf-för, f. a sea voyage, Landn. 174. haf-gerðingar, f. pl. 'sea-fen,' portentous waves mentioned by old sailors in the main between Iceland and America, described in Sks. 171, Bs. i. 483; hann fór til Grænlands ok hom í hafgerðingar, Landn. 319 (10th century), whence Hafgerðinga-drápa, u, f. the name of a poem (a votive poem composed during a tempest), Landn. 320. haf-gjálfr, n. the roar of the sea, Bs. i. 119, li. 50, Róm. 369. haf-gola, u, f. a sea breeze, Eb. 8, Eg. 370, 373, Stj. iii. 70. haf-gúfa, u, m. a mermaid, Sks. 138, Fas. ii. 249, Edda (Gl.). haf-hallt, adj. standing seaward, Fms. i. 62, 63. haf-hrútr, m. a sea ram, Fms. viii. 373. haf-iss, m. 'sea-ice,' i. e. drift ice, Landn. 30, Bs. ii. 5, Eb. 292, Ann. 1233, 1261, 1275, 1306, 1319, 1375. haf-kaldr, adj. poet. cold as the sea, Lex. Poët. haf-kóngur, m. a kind of shell, Eggert Itin. haf-lauðr, n., poet. sea foam, Lex. Poët. haf-leið, f. standing seawards, Fms. i. 59. haf-leiðis, adv. seawards, Hkr. i. 181. Haf-liði, a, m. 'Sea-slider,' a pr. name, Landn. haf-ligr, adj. marine, Sks. 605. haf-neat, n. provisions for a voyage, Grett. 94 A, Eb. haf-nyra, n., poet. a 'sea-kidney,' a pearl, Hd. haf-reið, f., poet. a ship. haf-rek, n. a wreck, Gpl. 519. haf-roka, adj. indecl. wrecked, tossed about, Ann. 1347. haf-rokinn, part. shipwrecked, Bs. i. 819. haf-rokstr, m. wreck, jetsum; með öllum gögnum ok gæðum, með stutningum ok hafrekstri, Dipl. iii. 10. haf-ræðr, adj. sea-worthy, able-bodied, of a sailor, B. K. 20. haf-ræna, u, f. a sea breeze. haf-rönn, adj. blowing from the sea. haf-sigling, f. a voyage. hafsiglingar-maðr, m. a seaman, mariner, Landn. 28. haf-skip, n. a sea-going ship, Landn. 47, Grág. ii. 397, Eg. 130, Fms. ii. 219. haf-akíð, n., poet. a ship. haf-akrímal, n. a sea-monster, Sks. 86. haf-aleipnir, m. a sea-horse, poet. a ship. haf-stormr, m. a storm at sea, Bret. 98, Sks. 227. haf-strambr, m. a fabulous sea-monster, Sks. 166, Ann. 1305. haf-straumr, m. a sea current, Lex. Poët. haf-súla, u, f. a kind of bird, bassanus. haf-tyrðill, m. uria alia, a sea-bird, Edda (Gl.). haf-volktr, part. sea-tossed, Krók. 75. haf-viðri, n. a sea breeze, Landn. 225, Eg. 373. Bárð. 6 new Ed. haf-villr, adj. having lost one's course at sea, Nj. 267, v. l. haf-villur, f. pl. loss of one's course at sea, Finn. 242; rak þá

viða um hafit, vóru þeir flestir innanborðs at á kom hafvilla, Ld. 74; koma nú á fyrir þeim myrkr ok hafvillur, Fms. iii. 181, Þor. Karl. 372. haf-brunginn, part. sea-swollen, Mar.

B. Lifting; hann hnykkir upp steininum, sýndisk flestum mönnum úlikkligr til hafs fyrir vaxtar sakir, Finn. 324; cp. Greittis-haf, the lift of Greittir, of a heavy stone.

II. beginning; upp-haf, principium. **HAFÁ**, pret. hafði; subj. hefði; pres. sing. hefi (less correctly hefir), hefir, hefir; plur. höfum, hafit, hafa; the mod. pres. sing. is monosyllabic hefir or hefur, and is used so in rhymes—andvara engan befir | ... við glys heims gálaus sefur, Pass. 15, 6, but in print the true old form hefir is still retained; the monosyllabic present is used even by old writers in the 1st pers. before the personal or negative suffix, e. g. hef-k and hef-k-a ek for hef-g and hef-g-a ek, see e. g. Grág. (Kb.) 79, 82, in the old oath formula, hef-k eigi, Hallfred; hef ek, Fms. iii. 10 (in a verse); but not so in 3rd pers., e. g. hefir-a or hefir-at, Grág. l. c.; imperat. haf, hafðu; part. pass. hafðr, neut. haft;—hafat is an ðv. Aey., Vsp. 16, and is prob. q. hafit from hefja, to beave, lift; [Ulf. baban; A. S. babban; Engl. have; Hel. hebben; Germ. haben; Dutch hebben; Dan. have; Swed. hafva; it is curious the Lat. form habere retains the consonant unchanged, cp. the Romance forms, Ital. avere, Fr. avoir, Span. haber, etc. **CP.** Hafa is a weak verb, and thus distinguished from hefja (to lift, begin), which is a strong verb, answering to Lat. capere, incipere; but in sundry cases, as will be seen below, it passes into the sense of this latter word; as also in some instances into that of another lost strong verb, hafa, hóf, to beave, and hofa, to bid]—to have.

A. To have; hann hafði með sér ekki meira lið, Fms. i. 39; hafði hverr hirð um sik, 52; höfðu þeir áttján skip, viii. 42; Sverrir hafði tvaug hundrað manna, ... þeir höfðu annan samnað á landi, 328; hann hafði mikitt lið ok frítt, x. 36; þeir höfðu sjau skip ok flest stór, 102; hafa fjölmennar setur, Eb. 22; hann hafði menn sína í síldveri, Eg. 42; mun ek nauð hafa þar sem mér þykkir hagi bezt, 716.

II. to keep, celebrate; hafa ok halda, Dipl. i. 6; hafa átrúnað, 10; hafa dóma, 12; hafa blót, Fms. iv. 254; hafa vina-veislu, id.; hafa vina-boð, Nj. 2; hafa jóla-boð, Eg. 516; hafa þing, Fms. ix. 449; hafa haust-boð, Gisl. 27; hafa drykkju, Eb. 154; hafa leik, Fms. x. 201, passim. **2. to hold, observe**; hlýðir þat hvergi at hafa eigi lög í landi, Nj. 149; skal þat hafa, er stendr ..., Grág. i. 7; skal þat allt hafa er fínsk á skrá þeirri ..., id.; en hvatki es mis-sagt er í fræðum þessum, þá es skylt at hafa þat (to keep, hold to be true) es samnara reynisk, lb. 3; ok hafða ek (I kept, selected) þat ok hvárr er framarr greindi, Landn. 320, v. l. **3. to hold, keep, retain**; ef hann vill hafa hann til fardaga, Grág. i. 155; skal búandinn hafa hann hálfan mánað, 154; ok hafði hvárr þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; hitt skal hafa er um fram er, Rb. 56; kasta í burt þráttu ok haf þat sem eptir verðr, 494.

4. to hold an office; hafa lögsögu, to hold the office of lögsaga, lb. passim; hafa jarlðóm, konungdóm, passim; þat höfðu haft at fornu Dana-konungar, Eg. 267; þér berit konunga-nöfn svá sem fyrr hafa haft (have had) forfædr yðrir, en hafit litit af ríki, Fms. i. 52; hafa ríki, to reign, Hkr. pref. **5. phrases**, hafa elda, to keep a fire, cook, Fms. xi. 229; hafa fjárgæzlu, to tend sheep, Eg. 740; hafa embætti með höndum, Stj. 204; hafa gæzlu á e-u, Fms. ix. 313; hafa ... vetr, to have so many winters, be of such an age (cp. Fr. avoir ... ans), lb. 15; margir höfðu litit fátt þúsund ára, Ver. 7; hafa vörn í máli, Nj. 93; hafa e-t með höndum, to have in hand, Fms. viii. 280, ix. 239; hafa e-t á höndum, Grág. i. 38; hafa fyrir satt, to hold for true, Fms. xi. 10; hafa við orð, to intimate, suggest, Nj. 160; hafa e-t at engu, vettugi, to hold for naught, take no notice of, Fas. i. 318. **6. with prepp. or infin.** a. with prepp.; hafa til, to have, possess; ef annarr þeirra hefir til enn annarr eigi, þá er sá skyldr til at fá honum er til hefir, Grág. i. 33; ef annarr hefir til ..., id.; þér ætlið at ek muna eigi af til hafa, Ld. 28. **β. with infin.**; hafa at varðveita, to have in keeping, Eg. 500; lög hafit þér at mæla, you have the law on your tongue, i. e. you are right, Nj. 101; höfð tíðindi hefi ek at segja þér, 64; sá er gripinn hefir at halda, Grág. i. 438; hafa at selja, to have on sale, Ld. 28.

III. to use; var haft til þess sker eitt, Eb. 12; þá höfðu þeir til varnar skot ok spjót, Fms. vii. 193; er þin ráð vóru höfð, that thy advice was taken, Fs. 57; Griss hafði þessi ráð, Fms. iii. 21; ek vil at þat sé haft er ek legg til, x. 249; þykki mér þú vel hafa (make good use of) þau tillög er ek legg fyrir þik, xi. 61; til þess alls er jarli þótti skipta, þá hafði hann þessa hluti, 129; tvaug ný (net), ok hafa eigi höfð verit (which have not been used), haf þú (take) hvárt er þú vilt, Hkr. 46; þær vil ek hafa enar nýju, en ek vil ekki hætta til at hafa enar fornu, id.; önnur er ný ok mikil ok hefir (has) til einskis höfð (used) verið, id.; buðkr er fyrir húsker er hafðr, Vm. 171; gjalda vagn þau er höfð eru, N. G. L. i. 75; þat hafði hann haft (used) fyrir skála, Edda 29; þeir vóru hafðir til at festa með hús jafnan, Nj. 118; sá hölmr var hafðr til at ..., Fms. i. 218; hann skyldi hafa hinn sama eð, x. 7; orð þau sem hann hafði (had) um haft (used), haf þú (take) hvárt er þú vilt, Hkr. 46; þær vil ek hafa enar nýju, en ek vil ekki hætta til at hafa enar fornu, id.; önnur er ný ok mikil ok hefir (has) til einskis höfð (used) verið, id.; buðkr er fyrir húsker er hafðr, Vm. 171; gjalda vagn þau er höfð eru, N. G. 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tvímmli á e-u, to discuss, doubt, speak diffidently of a thing, Lv. 52; hafa víðræmi um e-t, to use mocking words, Nj. 89; hafa nafn Drottins í hégóma, to take the Lord's name in vain, Fms. i. 310; (hann var) mjök hafðr við mál manna, much used to, versed in lawsuits, Dropl. 8; hafa sik til e-s, to use oneself to a thing, i. e. to do a mean, paltry thing; þeir er til þess vilja hafa sik, at ganga í samkundur manna úðóðit, Gpl. 200; ef hann vill sik til þessa hafa, Fms. i. 99; hafa sik við, to exert oneself; skaltú ok verða þik við at hafa um þetta mál, ef þú getr þat af þér fært, Grett. 160; hafa e-n at skotspæni, to use one as a target, Nj. 222; hafa e-n at hlíf-skildi sér, to use one as a shield, 262; hafa e-n at ginningar-fíði, auga-bragði, háði, hlátri, Hm. 133, Nj. 224, passim.

IV. to have, bold, maintain, of a state or condition; hafa vináttu við e-n, to maintain friendship with one, Sks. 662; hafa vanmátt, to continue sick, Eg. 565; hafa hættu-mikit, to run a great risk, Nj. 149; hafa vífirring, to be insane, Grág. i. 154; hafa heilindi, to have good health, 26, Hm. 67; hafa burði til e-s, to have the birthright to a thing, Eg. 479; hafa hug, áráði, hyggindi, to have the courage..., Hdm. 28; hafa vit (to know), skyn, greind... á e-u, to have understanding of a thing; hafa gaman, gleði, skemmtun, ánægju af e-u, to have interest or pleasure in a thing; hafa leiða, ógeð, andstygd, hatr, óbeitt á e-u, to dislike, be disgusted with, hate a thing; hafa elsku, mætr, virðing á e-u, to love, esteem... a thing; hafa allan hug á e-u, to bend the mind to a thing; hafa grun á e-m, to suspect one; hafa ótta, beyg af e-u, to fear a thing; and in numberless other phrases.

2. with prep. a. hafa e-t frammi (fram), to carry out, hold forth; hafa frammi róg, Nj. 166; hafa mál fram, to proceed with a suit, 101; stefnu-för, 78; heistrenningar, Fms. xi. 103; ok öll lögmælt skil frammi hafa, and discharge all one's official duties, 232; var um búit en ekki fram haft, all was made ready, but nothing done, viii. 113; beini má varla verða betri en hér er frammi hafðr, xi. 52; hafðu í frammi (use) kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin, Ísl. ii. 215; margir hlutir, þó at hann hafi í frammi, Sks. 276. ß. hafa mikít, lítið fyrir e-u, to have much, little trouble about a thing; (hence fyrir-höfn, trouble.) y. hafa við e-m (all or the like understood), to be a match for one, Fms. vi. 170, Lv. 109, Nj. 89, Eg. 474, Anal. 176; hafa mikít, lítið við, to make a great, little display; (hence við-höfn, display, pomp); hann söng messu ok hafði mikít við, he sang mass and made a great thing of it, Nj. 157; þú hefir mikít við, thou makest a great show of it, Boll. 351; hann bað jarl leita, hann hafði lítið við þat, he did it lightly, Nj. 141; haf ekki slíkt við, do not say so, Ld. 182.

B. To take, carry off, win, wield, [closely akin to Lat. capere]: I. to catch, take, esp. in the phrase, hafa ekki e-s, to miss one; hann kemsk á skóg undan, ok höfðu þeir hans ekki, he took to the forest and they missed him, Nj. 130; ekki munu vér hans hafa at sinni, we shall not catch him at present, Fms. vi. 278; hafða ek þess vætki vífs, Hm. 101; þeygi ek hana at heldr hefik, 95; in swearing, tröll, herr, gramir hafi þik, the trolls, ghosts, etc. take thee! tröll hafi líf, ef..., Kormak; tröll hafi Tréfuót allan! Grett. (in a verse); tröll hafi þína vini, tröll hafi hóf þitt, Nj.; herr hafi þóri til slagan, confound the wily Thorir! Fms. vi. 278, v. l. (emended, as the phrase is wrongly explained in Fms. xii. Gloss.); gramir hafi þik í vide gramr.

II. to carry, carry off, bring; hafði einn hjartað í munni sér, one carried the heart off in his mouth, Nj. 95; hann hafði þat (brought it) norðan með sér, Eg. 41; hafði þórólfir heim marga dýrgripa, 4; hann hafði með sér skatt allan, 62; skaltú biðja hennar ok hafa hana heim hingat, Edda 22; fé þat er hann hafði (had) út haft (carried from abroad), Gullþ. 13; á fimt hestum höfðu þeir mat, Nj. 74; bókin er hann hafði (had) út haft, Fms. vii. 156; konungr hafði biskup norðr til Björgynjar með sér, viii. 296; biskup lét hann hafa með sér kirku-við ok jurn-klukku, Landn. 42; hann hafði með sér skulda-lið sitt ok búferla, Eb. 8; hann tók ofan hófit, ok hafði með sér flesta viðm, id.; ok hafa hana í brott, Fms. i. 3; tekr upp barnit, ok hefir heim með sér, Ísl. ii. 20; hann hafði lög út hingat ór Noregi, he brought laws hither from Norway, Íb. 5; haf þú heim hvali til bæjar, Hým. 26; ok hafa hann til Valhallar, Nj. 119.

III. to take, get; hann hafði þá engan mat né drykk, he took no food nor drink, Eg. 602; hann hafði eigi svefn, he got no sleep, Bs. i. 139.

2. to get, gain, win; öfudu sér fjar, ok höfðu hlutskipti mikít, Eg. 4; eigi þarftú at biðja víðsmjör þess, þvitat hann mun þat alls ekki hafa, nó þú, for neither he nor thou shalt get it, Blas. 28; jarl vill hafa minn fund, he will have a meeting with me, 40, Skv. i. 4; the sayings, hefir sá jafnan er hættir, he wins that risks, 'nothing venture, nothing have,' Hrafn. 16; sá hefir krás er kreifr, Sl. 29.

3. phrases, hafa meira hlut, to get the better lot, gain the day, Nj. 90, Fms. xi. 93; hafa gagn, sigr, to gain victory, ix. 132, Eg. 7, Hkr. i. 215, Ver. 38; hafa bettr, to get the better; hafa verr, miðr, to have the worse of it, Fms. v. 86, Þorst. S. St. 48, passim; hafa mál sitt, to win one's suit, Grág. i. 7, Fms. vii. 34; hafa kaup öll, to get all the bargain, Eg. 71; hafa tað, to win the game, Fms. vii. 219; hafa erendi, to do one's errand, succeed, Þkv. 10, 11, Fas. ii. 517; hafa bana, to have one's bane, to die, Nj. 8; hafa usigt, to be worsted, passim; hafa úfrið, to have no peace; hafa gagn, sóma, heibr, neisu, úvirðing, skómm, etc. af e-u, to get profit, gain, honour, disgrace, etc. from a thing; hafa e-u í helju, to put one to death, Al. 123; hafa e-n undir, to get one under, subdue him, Nj. 95, 128; höfum eigi

sigrinn ór hendi, let not victory slip out of our hands, Fms. v. 294. 4. to get, receive; hann hafði góðar viðtökur, Nj. 4; hón skal hafa sex-tigi hund-raða, 3; skyldi Hugni hafa land, 118; selja skipit, ef hann hafði þat fyrir (if he could get for it) sem hann vildi; Flosi spurði í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, hann kváðsk vildu fyrir hafa land, 259; hafa tíðindi, sögur af e-m, to have, get tidings of or from one, Ld. 28; hafa sæmd, metorð úvirðing, to get honour, disgrace from one's hands, Nj. 101; hafa bætr, to get compensation, Grág. i. 188; hafa innstæðuna eina, id.; hafa af e-m, to have the best of one, cheat one.

IV. to carry, wear, of clothes, ornaments, weapons: 1. of clothes, [cp. Lat. *habitus* and Icel. *höfn* = gear]; hafa hatt á höfði, Ld. 28; hafa váskufi ystan klæða, ... þú skalt hafa undir (wear beneath) hin góðu klæði þín, Nj. 32; hann hafði blán kyrtil, ... hann hafði svartan kyrtil, Boll. 358; hafa fald á höfði, to wear a hood; hón hafði gaddan raunt á höfði, Orkn. 304; hann hafði um sik breitt belti, he wore a broad belt, Nj. 91; hafa fingr-gull á hendi, 146; to have about one's person, vesja saman ok hafa í pungi sínum, Edda 27; hlutir sem mönnum var títt at hafa, Fms. xi. 128.

2. of weapons, to wield, carry; spjót þat er þú hefir í hendi, Boll. 350; hafa kylfu í hendi sér, to have a club in one's hand, Fms. xi. 129; hafa staf í hendi, to have a stick in the hand, Bárð.; Gunnarr hafði atgeirinn ok sverðit, Kolskeggr hafði saxit, Hjörtr hafði alvarpi, Nj. 93; hann hafði öxi usaghyrnda, Boll. 358; hann hafði kesjuna fyrir sér, he held the lance in rest, Eg. 532.

V. here may be added a few special phrases; hafa hendr fyrir sér, to grope, feel with the hands (as in darkness); hafa vit fyrir sér, to act wisely; hafa at sér hendina, to draw one's hand back, Stj. 198; hafa e-t eptir, to do or repeat a thing after one, Konr.; hafa e-t yfir, to repeat (of a lesson); hafa sik, to betake oneself; hafa sik til annarra klæða, Grett. 9 new Ed.; hann vissi varla hvar hann átti at hafa sik, he knew not where (whither) to betake himself, Bs. i. 807; hefir hann sik apr á stað til munklífsins, Mar.

O. Passing into the sense of hefja (see at the beginning); hafa e-t uppi, to heave up, raise; hafa flokk uppi, to raise a party, to rebel, Fb. ii. 89; hafa uppi fari, net, a fisherman's term, to heave up, take up the net or line, Háv. 46; Skarphédinn hafði uppi (heaved up) öxina, Nj. 144; hafa uppi tað, to play at a game, Vápn. 29; þar voru mjök tófi uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, Þorfr. Karl. 406, v. l.; hafa e-n uppi, to hold one up, bring him to light; svá mattu oss skjótast uppi hafa, Fær. 42; metaph. to reveal, vándr riddari hafði allt þegar uppi, Str. 10.

2. with the notion to begin; Bárðr hafði uppi orð sín (began his suit) ok bað Sigríðar, Eg. 26, Eb. 142; hafa upp stefnu, to begin the summons, Boll. 350; hafa upp ræður, to begin a discussion; ræður þær er hann hafði uppi haft við Ingigerði, Fms. iv. 144, where the older text in Ó. H. reads umræður þær er hann hafði upp haft (from hefja), 59; cp. also Vsp., þat langniðja-tal mun uppi hafat (i. e. hafit) meðan öld lifir, 16, (cp. upphaf, beginning); þó at ek hafa síðarr um-ræðu um hann, better þó at ek hafa (i. e. hefja) síðarr upp ræðu um hann, though I shall below treat of, discuss that, Skálda (Thorodd) 168; er lengi hefir uppi verit haft síðan (of a song), Nj. 135; cp. also phrases such as, hafa á rás, to begin running, take to one's heels, Fms. iv. 120, ix. 490; næsta morgin hefir út fjörðinn, the next morning a breeze off land arose, Bs. ii. 48; opp. is the phrase, hafa e-t úti, to have done, finished; hafa úti sitt dags-verk, Fms. xi. 431; hafa úti sekt sína, Grett. 149.

D. Passing into the sense of a lost strong verb, hafa, hóf (see at the beginning), to behave, do, act:

I. with an adverb, hafa vel, illa, or the like, to behave, and in some instances to do well or badly, be happy or unhappy, a. to behave; en nú vil ek eigi verr hafa en þú, Fms. iv. 342; þeir sögðu at konungr vildi verr hafa en þeir, 313; hefir þú illa ór (málum or the like understood) haft við mik, Fs. 140; ólíkr er Glísi öðrum í þolinmæði, ok hefir hann betr en vér, Glísl. 28.

ß. to do so and so (to be happy, unhappy); verr hafa þeir er trygðum slitu, Mkv. 3; illa hefir sá er annan svíkr, 18; vel hefir sá er þat líða lætr, 6; vel hefir sá (he is happy) er eigi blóð slíkt illt þessa heims, Fms. v. 145; hvílíkt hefir þú, how dost thou? Mar.; hafa hart, to do badly, to be wretched; at sál þorgils mætti fyrir þær sakir eigi hart hafa, Sturl. iii. 292, Mar.; Ólafr hafði þá hölti illa, O. was very poorly, D. N. ii. 156; þykisk sá best hafa (happiest) er fyrstr kemr heim, Fms. xi. 248; þá hefir hann bax at hann þegir, i. e. that is the best he can do if he holds his tongue, Hm. 19; þess get ek at sá hafi verr (he will make a bad bargain) er þik flytr, Nj. 128; úlfgi hefir ok vel, the wolf is in a bad plight, Ls. 39; mun sá betr hafa er eigi tekr við þér, id.; þeir hefðir þú, ef... thou wouldest do better, if..., Akv. 16.

Y. adding sik; hafa sik vel, to behave well, Fms. x. 415, Stj. 436. II. with the prep. at, to do, act, (hence at-höfn, at-hæfi, act, doing); hann lét ekki til búa vígs-málit ok engan hlut at hafa, Nj. 71; en ef þeim þykkir of lítið féit tekít, þá skulu þeir hafa at hit sama, to act in the same way, Grág. ii. 267; hvatki es þeir hafa at, Fms. xi. 132; hann tók af þér konuna, en þú hafðir ekki at, but thou didst not stir, didst take it tamely, Nj. 33; þarði munu menn þetta kalla stórvirki ok illvirki, en þú má nú ekki at hafa, but there is no help for it, 202; eigi sýnisk mér meðal-atferðar-leysi, at vér höfum eigi at um kvámuðr hans, i. e. that we submit tamely to his coming, Fs. 32; absol., viltú þess freista, ok vita þá hvar at hafi, wilt thou try and

see how it will do? Bjarn. 27; en nú skaltú fara fyrir, ok vita hvat at hafí, Bs. i. 712. III. phrases, hafa hátt, to be noisy, talk loud, Fms. i. 66; við skulum ekki hafa hátt (do not cry loud) hér er maðr á glugganum, a lullaby song; hafa lágt, to keep silent; hafa lægt, to keep quiet; hafa sik á (i) hófi, to compose oneself, Ls. 36; hafa í hötum við e-n, to use threatening (foul) language, Fb. i. 312; hafa í glett við e-n, to banter one, Fms. viii. 289; hafa illt at verki, to do a bad deed, Ísl. ii. 184.

II. Passing into the sense of the verb hafa (see at the beginning), to aim at, hit, with dat.:

I. to hit; svá nær hafði hausinum, at..., the shot so nearly hit the head, that..., Fms. ii. 272; þat sama forð, sem henni hafði næst váða, those very precipices from which she had to narrow an escape, Bs. i. 200, Fms. ix. 357; nær hafði okkr nú, it struck near us, it was a narrow escape, Fms. viii. 281; kvaðsk svá dreynt hafa (have dreamed), at þeim mundi nær hafa, ix. 387, v. l.; ok er nær hafði at skipit mundi fjóta, when the ship was on the point of floating, Ld. 58; ok hafði svá nær (it was within a hair's breadth), at frændr þorvalds mundu ganga at honum, Nj. 160; ok hafði svá nær at þeim mundi berjask, Íb. 11, cp. Bs. i. 21: the phrase, fjarri hefir, far from it! Edda (in a verse).

2. to charge; eigi em ek þar fyrir sönnu hafðr, I am not truly aimed at for that, 'tis a false charge, Eg. 64; þeim manni er fyrir sökum er hafðr, i. e. the culprit, Grág. i. 29; cp. the mod. phrase, hafa á e-u, to make a charge of a thing; það varð ekki á því haft, they could not make a case for a charge of it.

II. metaph. to be the ground or reason for, (hence til-hafa, reason, fact, foundation); til þess ætla vittrir menn þat haft at Ísland só Tile (i. e. Thule) kallað, at..., learned men suppose that is the reason that Iceland is called Thule, that..., Landn. (pref.); mikít mun til haft, er einmæli er um (there must be some reason for it, because all people say so), þorgils segir, eigi er fyrir haft (there is no ground whatever for it), at ek mæla betr fyrir gríðum en aðrir menn, Ísl. ii. 379; vér hyggjum þat til þess haft vera, at þar hafi menn sésk, we believe the substance of the story is that men have been seen there, Fms. xi. 158; hvat er til þess haft um þat (what is the truth of the matter?), hefir sundr-þykki orðit með ykkir? Boll. 364; in the saying, hefir hver til síns ágætis nokkut, every one gets his reputation for something, Nj. 115.

2. to happen, coincide; hefir svá til, at hann var þar sjálf, Fms. xi. 138, v. l. β. the phrase, hafa mikít (litit) til síns máls, to have much (little) reason for one's tale, i. e. to be much, little, in the right, Fms. vii. 221, xi. 138 (v. l.), Nj. 88: um þenna hefir svá stórum, it matters so much with this man, (v. l. for mun stórum skipta), Fms. xi. 311.

β. REFLEX. to keep, dwell, abide, but only of a temporary shelter or abode, cp. Lat. *habitare*, (cp. also *húfn*, a baven); hann hefsk á náttartíma niðri í vötnum, at night-time he keeps down in the water, Stj. 77: to live, þeir höfðusk mjök í kaupferðum, they spent much of their life in travelling, Hkr. i. 276; hann hafðisk löngum í bænum, Bs. i. 353. β. with prep. við; hér mun ek við hafask (I will stay here) en þú far til konungs, Fb. ii. 125; hafðisk hann við á skógum eðr í öðrum fylgnum, 302; því at hann hafðisk þá á skipum við, Fms. viii. 44; hvísk heldr ok hafsk við í því landi, rest and stay in that land, Stj. 162; Ágeirr hafðisk við uppi í dalnum, Sd. 154; hafask lind fyrir, to cover oneself with a shield (?), Vsp. 50; hafask hlífar fyrir, to be mailed in armour, Hkm. 11.

3. hafask at, to do, behave (cp. D. above); vóru þeir þá svá móðir, at þeir máttu ekki at hafask, Fms. ii. 149; en síðan skulst þér at hafa slíkt sem ek kann fyrir segja, i. 158; þat ctt munu við at hafask, at ek mun betr göra en þú, Nj. 19; Lambi sá hvat Steinarr hafðisk at, Eg. 747.

3. hafask vel, to do well, thrive; vaxa ok vel hafask, to wax and do well, Hm. 142; nú er þat bæn mín, at þér hafisk vel vel, that you bear yourself well up, Fms. ix. 497; Jungfrúin hafðisk vel við í ferðinni, x. 86; at sé hans mundi eigi hafask at betr at meðal-vetri, Grág. ii. 326.

4. recipr., hafask orð við, to speak to one another; ok er þat ósiðlegt, at menn hafisk eigi orð við, Fa. 14; þar til er þeir hafask róttar tölur við, N. G. L. i. 182.

II. part. hafandi is used in the sense of having conceived, being with child; þá verit hann varr við at hún var hafandi, 656 B. 14; hún skyldi verða hafandi at Guðs syni, id.; generally, allt þat er hafanda var lét burð sinn ok ærðisk, Fms. vii. 187; svá sem hún verðr at honum hafandi, Stj. 178; (hence barns-hafandi, being with child.)

β. The word hafa is in the Icel., as in other Teut. languages, used as an auxiliary verb with a part. pass. of another verb, whereby a compound preterite and pluperfect are formed as follows:

I. in transitive verbs with acc. the participle also was put in acc., agreeing in gender, number, and case with the objective noun or pronoun; this seems to have been a fixed rule in the earliest time, and is used so in all old poems down at least to the middle of the 11th century, to the time of Sighvat (circ. A. D. 990-1040), who constantly used the old form,—átt is an apostrophe for átta in the verse Ó. H. 81:

1. references from poets, Gm. 5, 12, 16; þá er forðum mik fædda höfðu, Vsp. 2; hveit hefði lopt lævi blandit eðr ætt jótuns Óðs mey gefna, 29; þær's í árdaga áttar höfðu, 60; ek hafða fengna konungs reiði, Ad. 3; en Grjótbjörn um gnegðan hefir, 18; mik hefir marr miklu

rentan, Stor. 10; þá hefir Míms-vinn mér um fengnar böfva betr, 21; gaupur er Haraldr hafi sveltur, Hornklofi: Loka nær hefir leikinn allvald, Yt. 7; sá hafði borinn brúna-hörg, 14; jarlar höfðu veginn hana, 15; ek hef orðinn (found) þann guðföðr (verða is here used as trans.), Hallfred; höfum kera framdan, id.; hann hefir litnar, sagnar, háir bávar, Ísl. ii. 223, thus twice in a verse of A. D. 1002; göngu hefik of gengna, Korm. (in a verse); hann hafði farna für, Hkr. i. (Glum Geirason); ek hefi talðar nju orustur, Sighvat; þú hefir vandan þik, id.; ér hafst rekna þá braut, Ó. H. 63 (Óttar Svarti); hann hefir búar okkr hendr skrautliga, Sighvat (Ó. H. 13); þeir hafa færð sín höfud Knúti, id.; hvar hañt ér hugðan mér sess, id.; hafa sér kenndan enn norðra heims enda, id.; Sighvatr hefir lattan gram, id.; hefir þú hamar um sólgrím, þkv. 7, 8; þú hefir hvatta okkr, Gkv. 6; ek hefi yðr brenda, Am. 39, cp. 56; hefi ek þik minntan, 81; hefir þú hjörtu tuggin, Akv. 36; hefir þú mik dvalðan, Hbl. 51; ek hefi hafðar þrjár, I have had three, Fm. 51; en ek hana görvan hef-k, svá hefi ek studdan, 12 (verse 13 is corrupt); hann hefir dvalða þik, Hkv. Hjörv. 29; lostna, 30; mik hefir sóttan meiri glapr, 32; ek hefi brúði kerna, id.; þú hefir etnar úlfa krásir, opt sár sogin, Hkv. i. 36; sá er opt hefir öru sadða, 35; hefir þú kannaða koni óneisa, 23; þá er mik svikna höfðu, Skv. 3, 55; hann hafði getna sonu, Bkv. 8; þann aal hafa halir um görvan, Fm. 42; bróður minn hefir þú benjadan, 25; er hann ráðinn hefir, 37; sjaldan hefir þú gefnar vargi bráðir, Eg. (in a verse).

2. references from prose; this old form has since been turned into an indecl. neut. sing. part. -it. The old form was first lost in the strong verbs and the weak verbs of the first conjugation: in the earliest prose both forms are used, although the indecl. is more freq. even in the prose writers, as Íb., the Heidarv. S., the Miracle-book in Bs., Njála, Ó. H., (Thorodd seems only to use the old form,) as may be seen from the following references, Björn hafði særða þrá menn, Nj. 262; hann mundi hana hafa gipta honum, 47; hann hafði þá leidda saman hestana, 264; ek hefi sendan mann, Ísl. (Heidarv. S.) ii. 333; ek hefi senda menn, id.; hafa son sinn ör helju heimtan, Bs. (Miracle-book) i. 337; en er þeir höfðu niðr settan sveininn, 349; hann hafði veidda fimmm tegu fiska, 350; er þér hefir illa neisu görva, Ó. H. 107; þá hefi ek fyrri setta þá í stafrófi, Skálda (Thorodd) 161; þar hefi ek við görva þessa stafi fjóra, id.; hafa hana samsettan, 167; góða fylgd hefir þú mér veitta, þorst Síðu H. 1: sagði, at Ólafr konungr hafði sendan hann, Bs. i. 11: þyri, er hertogi hafði festa naudga, Fms. x. 393 (Ágrip); hefi ek þá svá signaða ok magnaða, v. 236; hefir sólin gengna tvá hluti, en einn úgenginn, K. þ. K. 92 (Lund's Syntax, p. 12).

β. again, neut. indecl., hana hafði átt fyrr þoróddr, Ísl. ii. 192; hón hafði heimt húskarl sinn..., Ísl. (Heidarv. S.) ii. 339; hann hefir ekki svá vel gyrt best minn, 340; hefir þú eigi sá mik, 341; hve hann hafði lokkat hann, id.; gistingar hefi ek yðr fengt, 343; þeir höfðu haft úfrið ok orrostur, Íb. 12; hann hafði tekið lögsögu, 14; stafr er átt hafði þorlák, Bs. (Miracle-book) i. 340; er þær höfðu upp tekit ketilinn ok hañt..., 342; göngu es hann hafði gingit, 344; es sleggjuna hafði niðr felt, 346; sem maðr hefði nýsett (hana) niðr, id.; jartein þá er hann þóttisk singit hafa, 347; hafði prestinn fært fram sveininn, 349; hjálm er Hreidmarr hafði átt, Edda 73; hafa eñt sína heistrenging, Fms. (Jómsv. S.) xi. 141; slíkan dóm sem hann hafði mér hugat, Ó. H. 176, etc. passim:—at last the inflexion disappeared altogether, and so at the present time the indecl. neut. sing. is used throughout; yet it remains in peculiar instances, e. g. konu hefi eg mér festa, Luke xiv. 20, cp. Vídal. ii. 21. This use of the inflexive part. pass. may often serve as a test of the age of a poem, e. g. that Sólarkjóð was composed at a later date may thus be seen from verses 27, 64, 72, 73, 75, 79; but this test is to be applied with caution, as the MSS. have in some cases changed the true forms (-inn, -ann, and -it, -an being freq. abbreviated in the MSS. so as to render the reading dubious). In many cases the old form is no doubt to be restored, e. g. in vegit to veginn, Fm. 4, 23; búið to búinn, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; borit to borinn, Hkv. i. 1; bedit to bedinn, Fm. 48; orðit to orðin, Qg. 23; roðit to roðinn, Em. 5; brotið to brotinn, Vkv. 24, etc.: but are we to infer from Ls. 23, 26, 33, that this poem is of a comparatively late age?

II. the indecl. neut. sing. is, both in the earliest poems and down to the present day, used in the following cases:

1. with trans. verbs requiring the dat. or gen.; ek hefi fengit e-s, hann hafði fengit konu; hafa hefat e-s, Fms. xi. 25; sá er hafði bedit fjár, þkv. 32; stillir hefir stefnt mér, Hkv. Hjörv. 33, and so in endless cases.

2. in the reflex. part. pass.; þeir (hann) hafa (hefir) látisk, farisk, sagisk, etc.

3. in part. of intrans. neut. verbs, e. g. þeir þær (hann, hón), hafa (hefir) setið, staðit, gengit, legið, farit, komit, verit, orðit, lifað, dáit, heitið..., also almost in every line both of prose and poetry.

4. in trans. verbs with a neut. sing. in objective case the difference cannot be seen.

The compound preterite is common to both the Romance and Teutonic languages, and seems to be older in the former than in the latter; Grimm suggests that it originated with the French, and thence spread to the Teutons. That it was not natural to the latter is shown by the facts, that a. no traces of it are found in Gothic, nor in the earliest Old High German glossaries to Latin words. β. in the

earliest Scandinavian poetry we can trace its passage from declinable to indeclinable. *y.* remains are left in poetry of a primitive uncompounded preterite infinitive, e.g. stóðu = hafa staðit, mundu, skyldu, vildu, etc., see Gramm. p. xxv, col. 2. *þ.* We may here note a curious dropping of the verb *heft*, at *ek* em kominn hingat til lands, ok verit áðr (*having been*) langa hríð utan-lands, Ó. H. 31, cp. Am. 51; barn at aldri, en vegit slíka hetju sem þorvaldr var, Glúm. 382. On this interesting matter see Grimm's remarks in his Gramm. iv. 146 sqq.

hafald, *n.* (qf. hafhald), *the perpendicular thrusts that hold the west.*

hafi, *a, m.* name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

HAFNA, *að*, to forsake, abandon, with dat.; hafna blótum ok heidnum godum, Fms. i. 33; h. fornum sið, Eb. 12; h. fornum átrúnaði, Anal. 141; h. fjándanum, K. Á. 74; h. líkamligum lystingum, 671. 4; h. boðum e-a, to disobey one's orders, Andr. 65; h. ráði e-a, Al. 166; kýr hafnaði áttinu, the cow left off eating, Bs. i. 194; ef hann hafnaði sínum úkyðnum, Fms. v. 218; oft hafnar mér manni fyrir lítla sök, MS. 4. 6; áðr ek þér hafna, *lest I forsake thee*, Korm. 50 (in a verse); h. hungri, poet. to feast, Fms. xi. 138 (in a verse); h. fjörvi, to die, Hkr. i. (in a verse); h. nafni e-a, to disown one, Hallfred; hafnið Nefju nafna, *ye forsake (disgrace) the namesake of Nefja*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); fyrir-litinn eða hafnaðr, Stj. 157, 173; part. hafnandi, forsaking, Sks. 3.

II. reflex. of cows and ewes, to conceive, to calve, lamb.

III. hafna, *að*, to come to anchor; or hafna sig, id.

hafnan and **höfnun**, *f.* forsaking, abandonment, Hom. 2, Sks. 3, 612, Barl. 148; h. veraldar, Fms. v. 239; höfnun heima, Greg. 28; til hafnunar (*disgrace*) ok háðungar, K. Á. 108.

hafnar-, vide höfn, a baven.

hafn-bit, *n.* pasture, grazing, N. G. L. i. 25; cp. Dan. bave-gang.

hafn-borg, *f.* a sea borough, þjal. 19.

hafning, *f.* a heaving up, elevation, lifting, of christening (cp. the phrase, hefja ór heidnum dómi = to christen), N. G. L. i. 339, 340.

hafn-leyssa, *u, f.* (hafn-leysi, *n.*, Hkr. iii. 166), a barbourless coast, Sks. 723, N. G. L. i. 10, Eg. 161, Ff. 150.

hafn-ligr, *adj.* barbour-like, Eg. 99.

hafn-skipti, *n.* division of land (pasture), N. G. L. i. 249.

hafn-taka, *u, f.* 'baven-taking,' getting into barbour, N. G. L. ii. 280.

HAFR, *m.*, gen. hafrs, pl. hafnar; hafnir, Haustl. 15, is scarcely correct: [A. S. *hæfer*, cp. Engl. *beifer*; Lat. *caper*]—a buck, be-goat, Edda, of the he-goats of Thor, Hdl. 46, þkv. 21, Lv. 47, 52, Hrafn. 3, Nj. 62, Grág. i. 427, 503, Eb. 94; hafra háir, goats' hair, Magn. (pref.), Andr. 70.

compos: hafra-belgr, *m.*—hafrstaka, Fb. iii. 400.

hafra-lik, *n.* the shape of a goat, Eb. 94.

hafra-þjóð, *n.* buck's thigh, a nickname, Landn.

hafra-kytti, *n.* a kind of whale, Sks. 128.

hafra-staka, *u, f.* a goat's skin, Edda 28, Fms. vi. 96, Bs. i. 551, Gisl. 7; in local names, Hafra-fell, Hafra-gil, Hafra-nos, Hafra-tindr, Hafra-tunga, Hafra-á, Landn.; Hafra-fjörðr (in Norway), Fms. xii, Fb. iii.

HAFR, *m.*, only in pl. hafnar, [Germ. *babar*; North. E. *baver*], oats; it seems not to occur in old writers.

haft and **hapt**, *n.* [hafa], properly a handcuff; sprettr mér af sótum fjótum, en af höndum haft, Hm. 150, 149; then generally a bond, chain, hardgír höft or þjótum, Vsp. (Hb.); sitja í höftum, to be in fetters as a prisoner, Mar. 11; fætr hans váru í höftum, Mork. 205; leysa e-n ór höftum, Ls. 37; halda e-n í höftum, to keep one in bonds, Fb. i. 378; at hann er óðr ok hann má koma höftum á hann ef hann vill, Gpl. 149; the bobbles or tethers fastened to a horse's leg, taka af, leggja á haft; ef haft er áfast hrossi, Grág. i. 436, freq. in mod. usage, cp. hefta: so in the phrase, verða e-m at hafti, to be a bindrance or stumbling-block to one, Nj. (in a verse).

haft-bönd, *n. pl.* fetter-bonds, Fas. iii. 17.

II. **hafta**, *u, f.* a female poet, a bondswoman; haftu ok hernuma, Gkv. i. 9, Hkv. 2. 3; oft finnr ambátt höftu, Edda ii. 491 (in a verse).

haftir, *m.* a male prisoner, a bondman; haftir ok hernuminn, Fm. 7, 8, Vsp. 39, Akv. 28.

HAGA, *að*, [Hel. *hibagan*; Germ. *bebagen*], to manage, arrange, with dat.; hversu hann skyldi haga verks-háttum sínum, Eb. 150; svá skulu vér haga iöngöngu várri, at ..., Fms. i. 16; en nú var oss því hægra at haga kostam þeirra eptir várri vild, vi. 261; at haga svá förmelnu, at ..., to put the words so, that ..., 655 xl. 2; haga sér til sess, to take one's seat, Ó. H. (in a verse); haga hálftr yrkjum, to take the middle course, Am. 57; en fénu var hagat til græzlu, the money was taken into keeping, Fms. iv. 31; þeim er sólna gerði, ok heitnumum hagði ok hann gerði, Fagnr. 11.

Þ. with adv., skal erkbiskup haga svá, at hann hafi lög, N. G. L. i. 145; hvernig skulum vér þá til haga, Fms. vi. 205.

γ. to conduct oneself, behave; þér hagit yðr verr en annarr lýðr, Stj. 430; ef regandi hefir sér til óhelgri hagat, Grág. ii. 106; ef hann hagar annan veg (*does otherwise*), ok verðr hann útlagur um þrem mörkum, K. þ. K. 84.

β. with prep. til, to contrive; svarði hann eiða, at hann skyldi svá til haga, at ..., Edda 26; það þórir svá til haga, at Egill só ekki

langvistum í mínu ríki, Eg. 227; hagaðu svá til, at þú vitir víst at Hraekr komi aldregi síðan lífs til Noregs, Ó. H. 75; haga svá (til) sem Jökull vildi, Fs. 10.

2. absol., haga e-m, to turn out so and so for one; en þetta sama hagði honum til mikils háska, but this turned out to his great peril, Fms. viii. 17; þat hagar okkr til auðar, it falls luckily for us, Gisl. (in a verse); ok hagar þá síðleysi eigi vel fyrir manni, Sks. 280; oss þætti sem þér sé lít til gamans hagat, Fas. ii. 225; ok hefir vætr mér til únyðis hagat, en þá, i. e. it was a sore calamity, Bs. i. 79; er sálinn hagar til mikils háska, which is fraught with much peril to the soul, Al. 163; þat hagði Ólaf til mikils harms, Fms. x. 239; í þeim eyri sem okkr best hagði, in the money which suited us best, D. N.; vil ek gefa þér skip þetta með þeim farmi, sem ek veit vel hagar til Íslands, with a cargo which I know is suitable for Iceland, Fms. vi. 305; en mér er eigi um at finna hann, þannig sem til hagat er, as matters stand, Oikn. 428.

II. reflex. (rare), en það hagask svá til (it so happened) at þeir gengu út fjörir, Sturl. i. 129 (where Bs. i. 434, berr svá til, at ...).

III. part., at höguðu, meet, fitting; eigi skiptir þá at höguðu til, ef ..., 'tis not fitting, if ..., Fms. ii. 61; cp. at högum, Fs. 99, l. c., and 79 (bottom):—van-haga, imper. to lack, want.

Hagall, *m.* a mythical pr. name: the name of the Rune 8, whence Hagals-mett, f. the second part of the Runic alphabet, vide introd. p. 227.

hagan, högun, *f.* management; til-högun, arrangement.

Hag-barðr, *m.* name of a Danish mythical hero, 'with the fine beard,' Saxo, Grett. (in a verse): a name of Odin (cp. Harbarðr, Síð-grani, Síð-skeggr), Edda.

hag-belt, *f.* pasture, Jm. 26.

hag-faldin, part. dooded with bedges, poet. of the earth, Fms. vi. 140.

hag-fastr, *adj.* of cattle, grazing constantly, Rb.

hag-fátt, *n.* adj. short of grazing, Fms. vi. 103.

hag-feldr, *adj.* fit, meet, suited for; ek mun þér h., því at ek em verk-maðr góðr, en þú ert iðju-maðr sjálftr, Njarð. 366; h. eyrendi, a meet errand, Isl. ii. 458; allir hlutir hagfeldir ok farselligir, Ó. H. 195.

hag-fella, *u, f.* a field. **hagfellu-garðr**, *m.* a field fence, Gpl. 381.

hag-fræði, *f.* agricultural statistics, (mod.)

HAGGA, *að*, to put out of order, derange, with dat.; e-t stendr ó-haggað, to remain unmoved: reflex. to be put out of joint.

hag-gönginn, part. grass-fed, fattened in the pastures, of cattle, Stj. 560. 1 Kings iv. 23.

HAGI, *a, m.* [A. S. *haga* = a fence; Dan. *bave* = a garden; Swed. *bage*; North. E. *bag*; Engl. *bedge*; cp. Old Engl. *bay*, *Hayes* as local names; the word still remains as an appellative in *baw-thorn* = *bedge-thorn*; *baw-baw* = a sunk fence]—a pasture, prop. a 'bedged field,' Grág. ii. 227, Nj. 33, Fms. vii. 54, Isl. ii. 330, Karl. 133; var hestum hagi fenginn, the horses were put out to grass, Fb. ii. 340; fjár-hagi, sauð-hagi, sheep pasture; fjall-hagar, fell pastures; heima-hagar, home pastures; út-hagi, out pasture (far from the farm); lecl. distinguish between tún and engjar for hay-making, and hagar for grazing. compos: **haga-belt**, *f.* grazing, Eg. 718, Grág. ii. 224.

haga-ganga, *u, f.* grazing. **haga-garðr**, *m.* a field fence, Pm. 88, Eb. 132, Fs. 47; Hagi is freq. the name of a farm, Landn.

Haga-land, *n.* the estate of the farm Hagi, Sturl. ii. 171.

haga-spakr, *adj.*—hagfastr.

hagi, *a, m.* [hagr], only in compds, þjóð-hagi, a great artist.

hagindi, *n. pl.* comfort, advantage, B. K. 110, H. E. ii. 165; vide hægindi.

hag-jörð, *f.* pasture land, Stj. 168, Sd. 167.

hag-keypt, *n.* a good bargain, Fb. ii. 75, iii. 450.

hag-kvæmr (hag-kvæmilligr), *adj.* meet, useful.

HAGL, *n.* [A. S. *bagal*; Engl. *bail*; Germ. *bagel*; Dan. *bagel*; Swed. *bagell*]—bail, Fms. i. 175, Nj. 232, Ann. 1275, Glúm. 342, Bs. i. 698, passim. compos: **hagl-dropt**, *a, m.* a hail-stone, Stj. 274.

hagl-hríð, *f.* a hail-storm, Stj. 274, 275, Fms. iii. 180.

hagl-korn, *n.* a hail-stone, Fms. i. 175, xi. 142.

hagl-stein, *m.* a hail-stone, Ann. 1275.

hagl-vindr, *m.* a hail-storm, Pröv. 454.

II. in plur.

hagla, *að*, to bail.

hag-laust (hag-leyssa, *u, f.*), *n.* adj. barren, without grass.

hag-leikr (-leiki), *m.* skill in bandicraft, Bs. i. 138, 681, Sks. 443, 633, Stj. 519, Al. 93, Barl. 167, Fb. ii. 296, passim.

hagloika-görð, *f.* fine workmanship, Bs. i. 681.

hagloika-maðr, *m.* a bandicraftsman, an artist, Fas. ii. 463, Barl. 167.

hag-löndi, *n.* [hagi], pasture land.

hag-liga, *adv.* skilfully, bandily, Fms. vi. 217; conveniently, suitably, meetly, v. 43, Sl. 72, þkv. 16, 19 (neatly).

hag-ligr, *adj.* fine, bandy, skilful, Mar.: fit, meet, proper, convenient, h. ráð, Fms. vii. (in a verse), K. þ. K. 100; furðu h. geit, a very proper goat, Edda 24; ú-hagligtr, troublesome, Bs. ii. 115.

hag-mýrr, *f.* [hagi], a pasture marsh, Sd. 167.

hag-mælttr, part. well-spoken, Fms. iv. 374; a kind of metre, Edda 138; in mod. usage only of one who has skill in verse-making, hann er hagmælttr, a happy verse-maker, but not yet a skáld, poet.

hagna, *að*, e-m hagnar, to be meet for one; hvárum ykkrum hefir betr hagnað, which of you has had the best luck? Fms. v. 193, xi. 212 (in a verse).

hagnaðr, m. *advantage*, Hkr. ii. 85.
hag-nýta, tt, *to make use of*, Rb. 42, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.
hag-orðr, adj. *well-spoken*, Fms. iii. 152.
HAGR, adj. *bandy, skilful*, opp. to *hagr*, q. v.; *hagr á tré*, Bs. ii. 146; *hagr á járn*, Gisl. 18; *hagr maðr á tré ok járn*, Eg. 4, Ölk. 34; hann var *hagr maðr*, Isl. ii. 325; hann húsar upp bæinn, því at hann var allra manna *hagastri*, 171; því at þú ert umsýslu-maðr mikill ok *hagr vel*, Fms. i. 290; Hreidarr bað Eyvind fá sér silfr nokkurt og gull, Eyvindr spurði ef hann væri *hagr*, vi. 214; þann mann er *hagastri* var á öllu Íslandi á tré, Bs. i. 132; hann valdi þann mann til kirkju-görðar, er þá þótti einn hvern *hagastri* vera, sá hét Þóroddr Gamla, 163, 235; Volundr var *hagastri* maðr svá at menn viti í fornum sögum, Sæm. 89; of a lady, hún var svá *hög* (so *bandy at needlework*) at fár konur voru jafnhagar henni, Nj. 147; hún var væn kona ok *hög* á hendr, Isl. ii. 4; Margrét hin *haga*, Bs. i. 143; of dwarfs, *hagr dverg*, Hdl. 7; whence *dverg-hagr, skilful as a dwarf*. 2. = *haglig*, of work; sem ek *hagastri* kunna, as *bandily as I could*, Vkv. 17; *skurð-hagr, skilled in carving*; orð-hagr = *hagorðr*; þjóð-hagr, a *great artist*.
HAGH, m., gen. *hags*, pl. *hagir*, [as to the root *vide haga*, cp. also the preceding word] = *state, condition*; honum þótti þá komit *hag manna* í únytt efni, Jb. 12; hefi ek sagt þér allt er yfir minn *hag* hefir gengit, Mar., Hom. 126, 155; at njósna hvar um *hag* Ástríðar mundi vera, Fms. i. 68; annan vetr eptir var Halldóra með barni, ok lauksk seint um *hag* hennar, and she got on slowly, of a woman in labour, Sturl. i. 199; hann sagði með undrum hans *hag* fram flytjask, he said that his affairs went on in a strange way, Fb. i. 380; en nú tekr *hagr* minn at úhægjask, þorfr. Karl. 370. 3. in plur. *affairs*; hversu komtu hér, eðr hvar er nú um *hagi* þína? Fms. i. 79; hversu hann skyldi nú með fara eðr breyta högum sínum, Nj. 215; var þat brátt auðséð á hennar högum (*doings*), at hún mundi vera vitr, Ld. 22; ef þér segit nokkrum frá um *hagi* vára Rúts, Nj. 7; lands-hagir, *public affairs*. II. metaph. means; ef hann hefir eigi *hag* til at fara þau fram, Grág. i. 232; hann skal fara þeim manni er nánast er, þeirra manna er *hag* á til viðtokunnar, 248; en ef erfingi hefir eigi *hag* til framsælu, 250; ef maðr tynir svá fé sínu, at hann á eigi *hag* at gjalda alla landaura, ii. 410; ráða-hagr, a *match*; fjár-hagr, *money affairs*. 2. *advantage, favour, gain*; svo eru byggi-indi sem í *hag* koma, a saying; bera kvið í *hag* e-m, to *pronounce for one*, Grág. i. 176; hallat hefi ek víst, segir konungi, ok þú í *hag* þér, Fms. ii. 272; greiddisk eigi byrinn mjök í *hag* þeim, Fb. iii. 446; hrolldi hvarvetna þat er til *hags* skyldi, Am. 95; ó-hagr, *disadvantage*. 3. *adverbial phrase*, at högum, *unavailably*; eigi skiptir þá högum til, 'tis not meet, 'tis a *shame, unfair*, Fs. 79; eigi hefir hér at högum verit til skipt, 99; Kormakr kvað eigi at högum til skipta, ef hann sparir eigi við þik sverðit, en hann sparir við oss, Korm. 80; the mod. phrase, fara sínum högum ok munum, to do at one's leisure, as one is pleased. **haga-munir**, m. pl. *profit*; at hann gerði hinum *hagsmuni*, fimm ára eðr meira fjár, í kaupinu, Grág. ii. 241 (freq. in mod. usage).
hag-ræð, n. *an opportunity*, O. H. L. 33.
hag-ráðr, adj. *giving wise counsel*, Nj. 2.
hag-ræða, dd, to put right, put in order, with dat., Fas. iii. 10.
hag-ræði, n. *comfort*, Hom. 19; *service*, Band. 4; en fúður sínum görði hann aldri *hagræði*, 6; leggja til *hagræðis* með e-m, to do service to one, Bs. ii. 179.
hag-ræðr, adj. = *hagráðr*, N. G. L. ii.
hag-skoytr, adj. a good shot, Edda (Ub.) 270.
hag-skipti, n. *fairness, a fair bargain*, Þórð. 21.
hag-smíðliga, adv. *bandily*, Jb. 218.
hag-smíðr, m. an artist, adept, Edda 96 (in a verse).
hag-spakligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *practically wise*, Sks. 627.
hag-spakr, adj. *sensible, practical*, Ver. 17.
hag-spekri, f. *forethought, good sense*, Fas. iii. 7, Sks. 50.
hag-stœðr, adj. *fair, favourable*, of wind and weather; h. byrr, a fair wind, Eb. 332; veðr *hagstætt*, Eg. 390; stór veðr ok *hagstæð*, Fms. ii. 64, þorfr. Karl. 372.
hag-virkil, n. *master-work*, Isl. ii. 252 (in a verse), Od. xix. 227 (δαίδαλον).
hag-virkil-liga, adv. in a workmanlike manner, to the purpose, Grág. ii. 338.
hag-virkir, adj. *workmanlike*.
hag-þorn, m. [hagi], the bawtorn, 'bedge-thorn', Edda (Gl.), Stj. 395.
hai, interj. alas! Stj. 649, the rendering of *heu heu* in the Vulgate, cp. ai, Sæm. 118.
hak, n. a little book, such as the barb of a hook.
HAKA, u. f. [Swed. *haka*; Dan. *bage*], the chin, Eg. 305; skeggit við hókuna, 564; hókuk ok kjálka, Fms. ii. 59, xi. 139, N. G. L. i. 339, Edda; undir-haka, a double chin. compds: hókuk-bein, n. the chin bone, Sd. 169. hókuk-langr, adj. having a long chin, Bárð. 165. hókuk-mikill, adj. having a large chin, Sd. 147. hókuk-skardr, n. a cleft in the chin. hókuk-skogg, n. the beard on the chin, Fas. ii. 434, Hkr. ii. 176.
haki, a. m. [Dan. *bage*; Swed. *bake*; Germ. *baken*; Engl. *book*], a book, (rare): a mythical pr. name, Edda, Fas.

hakka, að, to devour, eat ravenously, as a beast, (cant word.)
hak-langr, adj. = *hökulangr*, a nickname, Hkr. i.
HALD, n. (vide *halda*), bold: 1. a bold, fastening; nýtr bledið af ok kippir vadmum, þviat hann hugði haldit annan veg eigi bala, Fms. xi. 442. 2. a law phrase, *withholding*; gagna-hald, Grág. ii. 273; þá á hann kost hvárt er hann vill at hætta til haldsins eðr eigi... en ef hún er login, þá verðr eigi rétt haldit, i. 312; stefna um tíundar hald, ok telja hinn sekjan um, K. þ. K. 46. II. *upholding, maintenance*: 1. *reparation*; fyrir hald á kirkju, Vm. 12; segja til halds kirkjunni (to defray the repairs of the kirk) þann jarðar-teig, Dipl. iii. 12. 2. a law term, *possession*; sögðum vér með fullum laga-örskurði Guðmundi til halds sagða jörð, Dipl. iii. 5; hafa vald eðr hald e-s hlutar, Bs. i. 720; hún á tveggja króka hald í vatnið, sbr (the church) has the bold (right) of two books in the lake, Pm. 41. 3. *possession*; fénaði beit ok hald (bite and occupation) fyrir sunnan á, Dipl. v. 10. 4. *support, backing*; við tókum okkr hald þar er Guð var, Hom. 154; hann beit nú hald mikit af konungi, he has much support from the king, Eg. 336; so in the phrase, hald ok traust, help and support in need; hún hafði þenna mann sent honum til halds ok trausts, Ld. 46; and in the phrases, koma e-m at haldi ok í hald, to prove true to one, be of use, help to one; ok má hann eun vel koma þér at haldi, Isl. ii. 329; illa koma honum göðir frændr í hald, Fms. x. 413, Greg. 22; eigi veit ek mér verr í hald koma úknaleik minn en þér af þitt, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 182; kemur oss þat líð ekki at haldi, Fms. viii. 214, xi. 31; þviat vér höfum ærit mart (líð) ef oss kæmi þat vel at haldi, Nj. 192; hér kemr illa í hald, this comes ill to help, is a great shame, Lv. 95. 5. *custody*; Ólafir konungr tók þá við haldi Hraekts konungs, Ó. H. 73; hafa e-n í haldi, to keep one in custody, freq.; hence *vard-hald, custody*. 6. *entertainment*; fór hann til hjarðar jarls ok var með honum í göðu haldi, Bjarn. 5; hann var þar um vetrinn ok í því herra haldi af húsfreyju sem hann var lengr, Fms. vi. 112. 7. *a course, a naut. term*; ef stýrumenn vilja báðir fara, ok skilr þá um hald, Grág. ii. 398; hence áfram-hald, going on; spt-r-hald, return. 8. *holding, meaning, suggestion*; það er hald manna, freq. in mod. usage, but no reference to old writers has been found. 9. *keeping, tending, of cattle*; göð höld á skepnum, göð skepnu-höld, freq. III. *a bolding, keeping, observance, of a feast, holiday*; allra heilagra manna hald, Ver. 53; þótt et meira hald sé á dægriinu, although it be a holiday of first degree, Grág. ii. 360; var þá þegar tekinn í mikil hald hans lífats-dagr, Fms. xi. 309; í borg þessa var þórs-hof í miklu haldi, in big worship, Al. 19; hence hátíða-hald, *keeping big holidays*; jóla-hald, Fms. i. 32; Dróttins-daga-hald, Nj. 165; af-hald, upp-á-hald, esteem, 'upbold'; ártíða hald, B. K. 25; níu lestra-höld, reading the nine legends, Vm. 51, 64. IV. in plur., höld, *bundles*; klukkka líti af höldum, Vm. 42; handar-hald, a *bundle*; cp. also haf-ald: á-höld, *minutiae*. **halda-maðr**, m. a keeper, guardian, Gpl. 258, 502, Js. 121.
HALDA, pret. hélt (= Goth. *baibald*), and pers. hélt, mod. heitir, pl. hældum; pres. held, pl. höldum; pret. subj. hældi; part. haldinn; imperat. hald and haltu; [Ulf. *balðan* = *βοῦλαιν*, *βοῦλαιν*, whereas he renders to keep, bold by other words; Hel. *balðan* = *alere, fovere, colere*, which thus seems to be the primitive sense of the word, and to be akin to Lat. *colo*; again, A. S. *balðan*, Engl. *bold*, O. H. G. *balten*, Germ. *balten*, Swed. *bälla, balda*, Dan. *bolde*, are all of them used in a more general sense] — to bold.
A. WITH DAT. to bold to: 1. *to bold fast by*; with the notion of restraint or force, tók Gizurr förunaut Ögmundar ok hélt honum, Sturl. i. 150; Gunnarr var kyrr svá at honum hélt einn maðr, Nj. 92; ef maðr heldr manninn..., varðar fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. ii. 110; h. e-m undir drep, 17; h. skipum (to grapple the ships) með stafnþjálm, Fms. ii. 315; to keep back, Hrafn fékk eigi haldit henni heima þar, Isl. ii. 249; ok halda þeim veðr í enni sömu höfn, Grág. i. 92; h. (sér) í e-t, to bold oneself fast by, grasp, þú skalt h. í hurðar-hringinn, Dropl. 29; heldr sér í faxit, Sd. 177. 2. so in the phrases, halda barni (manni) undir skiru, vata, þringsignan, biskups hönd, ecl. to bold a bairn (man) at baptism, prima signatio, confirmation, Grág. i. 29; h. vatni (tárum), to bold one's tears, 623, 56. Fms. viii. 232, vi. (in a verse); halda munni, to bold one's tongue, be silent, vii. 227; halda tungu sinni, Þórð. 2. to withhold; þá megu þeir h. tíundum hans í móti, K. þ. K. 62; h. vætti, Grág. i. 42; h. gögnum, 56; ef goði heldr tylftar-kvið, er hann heldr kvíðum, 58; halda matinum fyrir honum, 47; h. sköttum fyrir e-m, Nj. 8; h. skógar-manni fyrir e-m, Finnb. 334; um þat er hann hefir konunni haldit, Grág. i. 313; haldu bændr gjaldinu, Fms. vii. 302; hélt ek því (i. e. the money) fyrir honum, i. e. paid it not, Isl. ii. 244. III. to bold, of a rope or the like; sá maðr hugði h. mundu er festi, ... ok h. mundu í slíku veðri, Grág. ii. 361; reip þau tíu er tveggja manna afli haldi hvert, id.; skal hann svá gora at haldi fyrir fyrmarku, 268. 4. to bold, bold out, last; optast halda þar illvörð litla hrið, Sks. 212; sunnudags-helgi ríss upp á laugardegi, ok heldr (last) til mánaðags, N. G. L. i. 138. 5. to keep, retain, Germ. *behalten*; sá-ein skip héldu seglum sínum, Fms. x. 143; þú skalt jafnan þessa 22 h., Nj. 6; h. bústað sínum, Ld. 26; h. ríki sínu, Al. 58, Fms. i. 13; h. öllum Noregi, viii. 155; h. frelsi ok eignum, vi. 40; h. hlut sínum, to uphold one's right, Eg. passim; halt sönum vinum sem ek hefi þak.

Fas. i. 375; h. hreinleik sínum, Al. 58. **β. to bold, keep safe, preserve:** h. hlut sínum, Ld. 54; h. heilsu, Grág. i. 145; h. virðingu sinni, Ld. 16; þá heldr hann korti sínum, Grág. ii. 209; h. tíma (*honour*) sínum, Al. 59; h. lífi ok limum, Eg. 89; h. lífinu, Nj. 111; h. trúnaði sínum, 109; vináttu sinni, Ld. 200; einorð sinni, Fb. ii. 265; h. sér réttum, *to keep oneself right*, Ld. 158; h. e-m heilum, Odd. 30; h. ríki fyrir e-m, Fms. v. 279; h. manna-forræði fyrir e-m, Hrafn. 19; h. réttu máli fyrir e-m, Fms. vii. 64.

2. to continue to keep, keep all along: h. teknum hætti, Fms. iv. 254; h. vöku, *to keep oneself awake*, Ld. 152; but h. vöku fyrir e-m, *to keep another awake*; halda sýslu sinni, Fs. 36; h. högum, *to keep grazing*, Eb. 104, Ld. 148. **3. to bold, keep one's stock:** ellipt., vett. var illr ok héldu menn illa, *the winter was cold and it was ill to keep live stock*, Sturl. ii. 143, (cp. fjár-höld); hann hélt vel svá at nær líði hvat-vetna, Hrafn. 22; metaph., illa hefir þinn faðir þá haldit, Fms. xi. 144; öld hefir illa haldit, *the people have had a sad loss*, vi. (in a verse); h. fangi, and also ellipt. halda, of sheep and cattle, opp. to 'to go back'.

4. phrases, halda njósum, to keep watch, to spy, Fms. viii. 146, Nj. 113; hann hélt njósum til Ónundar, Landn. 287; hélt konungr njósum til, ef ..., Fms. vii. 128; hann skyldi h. njósum til ok gera orð konungi, i. 54; h. njósum til um e-t, iv. 119, Nj. 93; halda njón (sing.) um skip þat, Eg. 74; þér haldit njósum nær færi gefr á Arnkati, Eb. 186; hann lét h. njósum uppi á landi, Fms. vii. 316; hann hélt fréttum til, ef ..., iv. 349. **β. halda (hendi) fyrir auga, to bold (the hand) before the eyes, shade the eyes,** Nj. 132, Fms. v. 196; h. fyrir munn e-m, *to bold (the hand) over one's mouth*; h. hendi yfir e-m, *to hold the hand over one, protect one*, Nj. 266, Fbr. 22, Korm.; h. hendi um háls e-m, *to clasp the hands around one's neck*, Fms. i. 9; h. skildi fyrir e-m, *to bold the shield for one as a second in a duel*, Isl. ii. 257, passim; h. e-m til náms, *to bold one to the book, make one study*, K. þ. K. 56; h. e-m til virðingar, Ld. 98.

IV. ellipt. (líði, skipi, för, stefnu, etc. understood), to bold, stand in a certain direction, esp. as a naut. term; þeir héldu aprt (*stood back again*) um haustið, Eg. 69; treystisk hann eigi á haf at halda, Eb. 6; héldu þeir vestr um haf, id.; stigu þeir á skip sín, ok héldu út (*stood out*) eptir fírdi, Fms. i. 63; þeir héldu þat sama sumar til Íslands, Ld. 6; hann hélt upp eptir hinna eystri kvísl, Fms. vii. 55; h. heim, *to bold one's course, stand homewards*, Odd. 30; h. á braut, Grág. i. 92; Hrútr hélt suðr til Eyra-sunda, Nj. 8; h. eptir e-m, *to pursue one*, 7; h. undan, *to fly*, Fms. x. 306, Nj. 98 (on land); kom móti þeim sunnan-veðr með myrkri, ok urðu þeir fyrir at h., *to lay one's course for the wind*, A. A. 271; h. útleið, *to stand on the outer tack*, Eg. 78; h. til, *to turn against, attack* (on sea), Fms. xi. 72; hélt hann líði sínu suðr á Mari, i. 62; þeir héldu líði sínu norðr til Þrándheims, id.; Haraldr konungr hélt norðan líði sínu, Eg. 32; héldu þeir skipi því suðr með landi, 69; skipi því lét hann halda vestr til Englands, id.; Unnr hélt skipinu í Orkneyjar, eptir þat hélt Unnr skipi sínu til Færeyja, Ld. 8.

β. to graze, put in the field, of sheep, cattle; þykkir mér þat miklu skipta at þeim sé vel til haga haldit, Eg. 714; hvert Steinnarr hafði látið nautum sínum halda, 715; ok bað hann h. nautunum annan veg, 716. **γ. phrases, halda kyrru fyrir, to bold still, remain quiet,** Ld. 216, Þóroð. 30 new Ed., Nj. 223, 258; Haldr heldr nú til fangs (*went fishing*) sem ádr, Ld. 38.

V. with prep.: halda á e-u, to bold, wield in the hand, freq. in mod. usage, h. á bók, penna, fjöðr, hölf, skærum, nál, etc.; hafði hverr þat er hélt á, Nj. 279; h. á sverði, Fb. i. 33; hann tók við öxinni ok hélt (viz. á), ok á á, Eg. 180; *to bold fast, hold* nú maðr á manni, Fas. i. 12; eigi máttu helvitis byrgi h. á honum, 65 C. 6; ef hann heldr á fénu (*withholds it*), Grág. i. 427.

β. [Germ. anhalten], to bold to a thing, go on with, be busy about; h. á sýslu, to be busy, Rm. 14; h. á ker, qs. halda á drykkju, to go on drinking, carousing, Hm. 18; h. á hinna sömu bæn, Stj. 417; h. á fyrirsætrum við e-n, Þóroð. 51 new Ed.; h. á búnaði sínum, Ld. 164; hélt hann þá á búnaði sínum sem skjóttigast, Fms. ix. 215, x. 119, Sturl. ii. 245; þegar á bak Jólium hélt Ólafir konungr á búningi, Fms. v. 41; hann heldr nú á málinu, Nj. 259; nú heldr Þóroð á málinu ok verðr Oddný honum gipt, Bjarn. 11, Konr. (Fr.); h. á tilkalli, Fms. i. 84; h. á þessum síð, xi. 41; h. á för, *to go on with one's journey*, Sighvat; gengu síðan brott ok héldu á ferð sinni, and went on their journey, Sturl.;—whence the mod. phrase, halda áfram, to go on, which seems not to occur in old writers.

2. halda e-u fram, to bold up, make much of; bróðir minn mun mér mjök hafa fram haldit fyrir ástar sakir, Nj. 3. β. to bold on doing, (hence fram-hald, continuation); halda fram upp-teknu efni, Fms. i. 263; slíku hélt hann fram meðan hann líði, iv. 254; hélt hann (fram) teknum hætti um veizlumar, id., Grett. 14.

3. halda saman, to bold together, Eluc. 6, Fms. vii. 140, Rb. 340.

4. halda e-u upp, to bold aloft, Yngvarr hélt upp víu þeirri, h. 153; steinninn heldr upp annarr öðrum, Kb. 390; h. upp árum, to bold up the oars, cease pulling, Fas. ii. 517, N. G. L. i. 65. β. to uphold, maintain, support; halda upp höf, Landn. 64, Eb. 24; h. upp höfum ok ella blót, Fms. i. 91; h. upp kirkju, K. þ. K. 52; h. upp Kristinninn, Fms. i. 32; *to keep going*, h. upp bardaga, orrosta, xi. 66, 188, 340. **γ. to discharge; h. upp ísáns-dómi, Grág. i. 120; h. upp lögskiptum, 145; h. upp svörum, Ó. H. 174; h. upp kostnaði, Eg. 77; h. upp gjaldi, Grág. i. 384; gjöldum, Fms. i. 81; h. upp bót, Grág. ii. 182; h. upp, Eb. 100, 162,**

N. G. L. i. 311; ef hann heldr upp yfirbót (*penance*) þeirri, Hom. 70; h. upp bænum fyrir e-m, *to pray for one*, Fms. xi. 271; hélt hann því vel upp sem vera átti, discharged it well, x. 93. **8. halda sér vel upp, to bold oneself well up,** Sturl. **6. metaph., skal-at hann lögvillr verða, svá at honum haldi þat uppi (i. e. went unpunished), Grág. i. 316; ok heldr honum þat uppi (that will save him), ef hann er rótt-hafi at orðinn, ii. 242.**

5. halda e-u við, to maintain a thing, Hkr. i. 195. VI. imper., 1. to continue, last; hélt því nokkura stund dags, Fms. x. 125; hélt því lengi um vetrinn, Ld. 288; regni hélt haustnótt gegnum, Fms. vi. 83.

2. with prep. við, to be on the brink of; hélt þá við atgöngu, they were within a hair's breadth of coming to fight, Hkr. i. 143; hélt þá við vand-ræði, Fms. ix. 434; heldr við bardaga, vi. 8; heldr nú við hót, it is little short of a threat, i. 305; hélt við blót, x. 106; ok hélt við flotta, i. 174; hélt við meidningar, Nj. 21, Sd. 143; henni hélt við, at hón mundi drepa hana, Nj. 118; þeim hélt við váða sjálfan, Ó. H. 168; konungi hélt við, hvárt hann mundi standask eðr eigi, Mag. 100; honum hélt við kafnan, Ba. i. 18; hélt þó við at þeir mundi berjask, Fas. 53.

B. WITH ACC. to bold: I. to bold in possession, a fief, land, estate, office, or the like; þeir héldu alla hina bestu staði með njósum, Fms. xi. 131; þeir er ádr höfðu haldit land af Dana-konungi, i. 232; Eiríkr skyldi h. land af Adalsteini konungi, 23; Vemundur hélt Firda-fylki, Eg. 12; hélt hann þat ríki undir Knút konungi, Isl. ii. 242; í þeirri borg héldu þeir langfæðgar áttmát konungdóma, Ver. 37; h. land sem leigu-laund, Grág. ii. 278; konunginn heldr af Guði nafnit, Sks. 599 B; prestar er kirkjur halda, H. E. i. 486; sá prestir er heldr Péturs-kirkju, N. G. L. i. 312; presta þeirra er kirkju halda, 346; skal sá maðr ráða er kirkju heldr, K. þ. K. 60; Ólafir kirkju þá er Væringjar halda (*the parish church of W.*), Hkr. iii. 408.

2. halda ábyrgu, ábyrgð á e-n, to have the responsibility of a thing, Grág. ii. 399, K. þ. K. 66; h. grip, to be in the possession of, Grág. i. 438, ii. 170; h. skóla, to keep a school, Mar.; h. fylgd, to perform, Fms. ix. 279; eiga vandræði at h., to be in a strait, difficulty, Eb. 108.

II. to bold, keep, observe, a feast, holiday, or the like; halda kirkju-dag, K. þ. K. 42; í hvers minning heldr þú þenna dag? Nj. 157; h. helgan þvált-dag hvern, Pr. 437; h. helga daga, Sl.; h. jóla-dag, Þáska, Hvíta-sunnu, Rb. 134; minnstu að h. helgan hvíldar-daginn Drottins Guðs þins (the Fourth Commandment in the Icel. version); h. heilag, to keep holi-day, Dipl. ii. 14; í dag þá hátíð höldum vér til himna stó vor Herra, Hólabók 54; er Júdear héldu hátíðligt, Stj. 110; (hence forn-haldinn, time-honoured); of the day-marks (vide dagr, p. 95), er þaðan haldinn miðr-morgin, Hrafn. 9.

2. to keep; halda orð sín, to keep one's word, Fms. x. 95; höldum öll einka-mál vár, vii. 305; h. sættir, Nj. 57; gerðu svá vel, félagi, at þú halt vel sætt þessa, 111, Sturl. iii. 153, Fs. 65, Gullþ. 20; hann kvaðsk vilja hafa svardaga af þeim ok festu, at halda, Nj. 164; h. eið, Sturl. iii. 153; h. frið, to keep peace, Greg. 7; ef þú vilt nokkura hluti eigi h. þá er ek hef á lagi við þik, Eg. 738; to observe faith, law, rite, etc., halda átrúnað, Fms. i. 34, 277; h. Guði lög ok landsins, vii. 305; h. lands lög, viii. 155; h. ein lög, 625, 52; hafa ok halda þau lög, Fms. i. 34; h. Kristilega trú, K. Á. 74; h. mál (orð) e-n, Greg. 17; h. alla hluti með athugasamlegu minni, Sks. 439.

3. to keep, tend; halda geitr, Hkv. 2. 20 (exactly as in Gothic). III. to uphold, maintain, support; þykkir mér þér sé nú ísár-vert, hvárt þú munt fá haldit þik eðr eigi, Nj. 155; munu vér þú ekki einhlitir at h. oss eptir þessir verk, Háv. 50; at hún mætti með valdi h. sik ok menn sína, Fas. i. 375; þat væri nokkurr værkunn, at þú heldir frænda þinn eðr fóstbróður, en þetta er alla engi (at) halda útlaga konungs, Ó. H. 145; enda ætla ek lítinn viljann til at h. vini þína, Fms. vii. 244; því at Eysteinn konungr kemdi Inga konungi, at hann héldi þá menn, 248; ef þú heldr hann (*upholdest him*) til þess at ganga á vini mína, Eg. 339; viljum vér allir fylgja þér ok þik til konungs halda, Fms. i. 34; Stephanus skyldi h. hann til laga ok réttinda, Sks. 653; h. e-n til ríkis, Fb. i. 236; vinsæld föður hans hélt hann mest til alþýðu vináttu, Fms. vii. 175; þeir sem upp h. (*sustain*) þenna líkama, Anecd. 4.

β. phrases, halda e-m kost, bórð, to keep at board, entertain, Fms. ix. 220, x. 105, 146, Nj. 6; or, halda e-n at klæðum ok drykk, Ó. H. 69; h. stríð, bellum gerere (not class.), Fms. x. 51; h. úfríð, Fas. ii. 539.

2. halda sik, to comfort oneself, Sks. 281, Hom. 29; kunna sik með hófi at h., Sturl. iii. 108; h. sik ríkmannliga, to fare sumptuously, Ld. 234; hann hélt betr húskarla sína en ádrir, Fms. vii. 242; h. mjök til skarts, to dress fine, Ld. 196; þar var Hrefna ok hélt allmjök til skarts, id.; hann var hægr hvers-dagliga, ok hélt mjök til gleði, Sturl. iii. 123; hélt hann hér mjök til vinsælda ok virðinga, be enjoyed much popularity and fame, Ld. 298.

β. ellipt. (sik understood), at h. til jafns við e-n, to bear up against one, to be a match for one, Ld. 40; ef þér hefir eigi til þess hug eðr að at h. til jafns við e-n húskarl Þorsteins, Eg. 714; h. til fullnaðar, to stand on one's full rights; ef þar taka eigi fulltrétti, eðr h. eigi til fullnaðar, Grág. ii. 109; h. fullara, to bold one above other men, Ó. H. (in a verse); lét konungr þá h. mjök til (*make great preparations*) at syngja messu hið dögla, Hkr. i. 287.

3. to bold forth, put forward; at þeim myndi þungþýlt vera í nánd honum, ef þeir héldu nokkum annan fyrir betra mann en hann, Ld. 26; síðan

hélit konungur Erling fyrir tryggvan mann, Fms. ix. 399. **β.** to hold, deem, be of opinion; the old writers seem not to use the word exactly in this sense, but near to it come such phrases as, hún hélt engan hans jafningja innan hjarðar hvárki í orðum né öðrum hlutum, i. e. she held him to be above all men, Ld. 60; haldia menn hann fyrir konung, Fb. i. 216; still closer, haldia menn at Oddný sé nú betr gipt, Bjarn. 12 (but only preserved in a paper MS.); this sense is very freq. in mod. usage, to hold, mean, eg held það; eg held ekki, I think not; (hence hald, opinion.)

γ. phrases, haldia mikitt upp á e-u, to hold one in much esteem, love, Stj. 33; haldia af e-m, id., Fas. i. 458, ii. 63, 200, iii. 520, esp. freq. in mod. usage, (upp-á-hald, af-hald, esteem.)

4. to hold on, keep up; haldia varnir, to keep up a defence, Sks. 583; haldia vörð, to keep watch, Eg. 120, Grág. i. 32, 264; haldia njón, Eg. 72, 74, Fms. xi. 46; haldia tal af e-m, to speak, communicate with one, ii. 88.

5. to hold, be valid, be in force, a law term; á sú sekt öll at haldia, Grág. i. 89; á þat at h. allt er þeir orðu á sáttir, 86; enda á þat at h. með þeim síðan, ii. 336.

IV. to hold, compel, bind (with the notion of obligation or duty); heldir mik þá ekki til utan-ferðar, Nj. 112; þú heldir þik várkunn til at leita á, i. e. thou art excused, thou hast some excuse in trying, 21; var auðsætt hvat til hélt um sáttir, Bjarn. 70; þik heldir þigi hér svá mart, at þú megir eigi vel þægja héraðs-vist þinni, Eb. 252; þar mælir þú þar, er þik heldir várkunn til at mæla, Nj. 227; ek mun vera vinur hans, ok alla þá, er at minum orðum láta, haldia til vináttu við hann, i. e. I will be his friend, and all those who lend ear to my words I will hold to friendship with him, Eg. 18.

2. haldia sik frá e-u, to keep oneself from, to refrain from a thing, Sks. 276 B; h. sik frá munaðlífi, Post. 656 A. ii. 16, Hom. 53, 135; h. sik apr af e-u, to abstain from, Hkr. i. 512.

V. absol. to be the cause of, be conducive to a thing; heldir þar margt til þess, there are many reasons for this, Nj. 192; vildim vér vita hvat til heldir, Fms. vii. 106; en hann vissi eigi hvat til hafði haldit, er hann kom eigi, xi. 11; margir hlutir héldu til þess, Eg. 38; þat hélt til þess, at ..., Al. 94; hélt til þess (conducted to it) góðgirnir hans, stórmennska ok vitumunir, Fs. 29; hefir þat mjök til haldit, er ek hef svá lengi dvalist, at ek ætlaða, Ld. 32; hann lét bæði til h. vingan ok mágsemd, Fs. 24; heldir þat mest til at þá var komit útfall sjávar, Ld. 56; hélt þat mest til þess, at hann gafsk bezt í öllum mannaunum, 60; þat eitt hélt til, at þeir fóru eigi málum á hendr þórdi, at þeir höfðu eigi styrk til, 138.

VI. to hold, comprise; sular-öld heldir tuttugu ok átta ár, Rb. 510; h. skor (of weight), Grág. i. 500.

In some instances the use of dat. and acc. wavers, e.g. haldia húsum, to keep up the houses, Grág. ii. 278, 335; h. hlíði, to keep the gate in repair, 265; but haldia hlíði (acc.), 332; to keep, observe, h. lögum, gríðum, boðorðum, Glúm. 333, Grág. i. 357, ii. 166, 623, 28; hélt hann þessu sumu, Fms. x. 416 (Agrip); haldia illa orðum, vii. (in a verse); þeir er því þingi áttu at h., Glúm. 386; h. sáttum, St. 17; h. eíðum, Bkv. 18; Gizuri þótti biskup h. ríkt (protect strongly) breinu-mönnum, Sturl. i. 201 C; Guð er sinum skepnum heldir (keeps, protects) ok geymir, Mar.; þá hélt engi kirkju mönnum, ... kept no man safe, Fms. ix. 508; h. njón (acc.) um e-t, Eg. 74; h. til njón, 72; njónir, Fms. xi. 46. In most of these instances the acc. is the correct case, and the dat. is due either to careless transcribers or incorrect speaking; in some instances an enclitic *um* has been taken for a dative inflexion, thus e.g. sáttum haldi in Stor. l. c. is to be restored to sátt um haldi; eíðum haldit in Bkv. l. c. to eíð (for eíða) um haldit; in others the prep. *um* has caused the confusion, as 'haldia njón um at' has been changed into haldia njónum at. But in the main the distinction between the use of dat. and acc. is fixed even at the present time: the acc. seems to represent the more primitive usage of this verb, the dat. the secondary.

O. REFLEX: **I.** to hold oneself, to stay; héldusk þeir þá ekki fyrir norðan Stað, Fms. i. 63; mátti hann eigi þar haldask, Landn. 246; h. á baki, to keep oneself on horseback, keep one's seat, Grág. ii. 95; munu þeir skamma stund hér við haldask, Nj. 247; to be kept, remain, þá skal hann h. með Helfju, Edda 39; to resist, megu vér ekki við h. fyrir ofreflis-mönnum þessum, Nj. 254; hélzk þá ekki við honum, Eg. 289; mann er svá hefir haldisk við hlífud-syndum, Hom. 157.

β. to hold out, last, continue; ok hélzk ferillinn, Eg. 579; hélzk undr þetta allt til dags, Nj. 272 (twice); hélzk konungdómur i kyni hans, Rb. 394; lengi síðan hélzk bruna-öld með Svium, Yngl. S.; lengi hélzk þat í ætt þeirri, at ..., Eg. 770; hélzk vinátta með þeim, Nj. 66; þat hefir enn haldisk í ætt hans, Fms. iv. 8; ok hefir þat haldisk (it has continued to be so) síðan er ek hef hann séð, Ld. 174; honum haldisk (imperat.) sigr ok langt líf, Ver. 57; betr þætti mér, at hún haldisk þar, that it (the luck) would hold out for thee, Fb. ii. 74; ef hann hélzk í útró sinni, if he perseveres in his untruth, 623, 26.

γ. to be kept safe and sound; menn allir héldusk (all bands were saved) ok svá fé, Ld. 8, Fs. 143; þar héldusk menn allir ok mestir hluti fjár, Eg. 405; hafði fé vel haldisk, has been well kept, done well, Ld. 34.

δ. to be valid, stand; eigu þau handsöl hennar at haldask, Grág. i. 334; engi má haldask dómr hans, Edda 15; skyldu þau (the truce) haldask um þingit, Nj. 248.

2. impers., mér hélzk, e-m hélzk vel, illa, á e-u, to have a good hold, have luck with a thing; mér hélzk lítt á sauda-mönnum, Gret. 110 A.

3. recipr.,

haldask á, to hold or pull one against another, wrestle, (hence á-höld); var sagt Magnúsi, at þeir haldisk á úti, that they were fighting outside, Sturl. ii. 44.

II. part. pass. haldinn, [Dan. holden], so 'helden,' in such and such a state; vel haldinn, in good condition, fering well, well to do, Eg. 20, 234; hugðusk þar ok haldinir (safe) mundu vera, Ver. 34; þungliga h., very sick, Eg. 565, Hkr. ii. 199; vel haldinn, doing well; tak heldir annat fé, svá mikitt, at þú þyisk vel haldinn af, i. e. fully satisfied, having got full redress, Boll. 350; Sveinn sagði, at hann vill hafa tvá hluti fjárens, Hrani sagðisk ekki af því haldinn (satisfied) vera, Fms. iv. 31; in the phrase, heilu ok höldnu, safe and sound, B. i. 191, Fms. xi. 376, Hkr. i. 319; með höldnu hljóði, preserving the sound, Skálda 175.

2. ok mun þykkja sér misbóðit ef þú ert haldinn (kept, protected), Finn. 344.

β. kept, observed, Fms. xi. 99.

γ. held in custody, in prison, Bs. i. 419, Sturl. i. 151.

III. gerund., haldandi, bolding good, valid; sú dómr er eigi haldandi, is not valid, K. A. 304; af öllu aði er friðr haldandi, Hom. 5.

2. part. act., með upp haldandi höndum, with uplifted bands, Bs. i. 684.

haldia, u, f. = hadda, q. v.

hald-góðr, adj. of good hold, durable, of clothes, etc., Sks. 403.

haldin-, part. pass. in the compds, haldin-orðr, adj. discreet, close, Fms. ii. 18, x. 326, Eg. 51; haldin-yrði, n. keeping close, Sks. 361, Sd. 169; in mod. usage these words mean the keeping one's word.

hald-kvæmask (hall-), d, dep. to avail, suit; nægjask eðr h., Stj. 149.

hald-kvæmd, f. convenience, comfort, Sturl. i. 212.

hald-kvæmligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), convenient, comfortable, Sks. 377.

hald-kvæmr, and assimilated hall-kvæmr, Nj. 265, Fas. ii. 240, Sks. 505; or hall-kæmr, 380, 505 B, [cp. koma at haldi], adj. fit, meet, convenient, Hom. 141, Sturl. i. 48, Fms. ii. 261, Gret. 106 A.

hal-dreki, a, m. a 'tail-dragon,' scorpion, Stj. 578, Hb. 732, 18, Ant. 7.

hald-samr, adj. bolding close, Stj. 635; vera h. á e-u, to keep it close, Fms. vi. 440, x. 170; e-m verðr ekki haldsamr á e-u, it slips out of one's bands.

hald-semi, f. closeness, Greg. 24.

HALI, a, m. [Dan. hale, cp. Lat. cauda], a tail; kýr-hali, a cow's tail; nauts-h., ljóns-h., etc.; skauf-hali, reynard, a fox, whence Skaut-hala-bálkr, the name of an old poem, an Icel. Reineke Fuchs. Icel. use hali properly of cattle, and lions, wolves, bears; tagl of horses (of the hair, but sterer of a caudal vertebra); rófa of cats, dogs; skögr of a fox; spörðr of a fish; stél or velti of birds; dyndill of seals. The old writers do not make these nice distinctions, and use hali of a horse and tagl of a cow, which a mod. Icel. would not do; hylr öll kyvendi háir eðr hali, Sks. 504; in Gpl. 398 of cattle, cp. N. G. L. i. 24; ef maðr böggv hafa af hrossi svá at af rófu fylgir, Gpl. 399; ef maðr böggv hafa af hrossi fyrir neðan rófu, id.; nú skerr maðr tagl af nautum, id.; eru þeir í málum mestir sem refr í halanum, Fms. viii. 350; ef maðr skerr af hrossi manns tögl, þá gjaldi auru þrjá; en ef hala böggv af, þá skal meta hross, N. G. L. i. 228; ok svá ef hann böggv hafa af hrossi né at rófa fylgir, id.; of a lion's tail, Stj. 71.

2. phrases, nú er vilt hali einn á króki, a wolf's tail is all that is left, Band. (in a verse),—

a proverb from the notion that wild beasts devour one another so that only the tail is left, cp. atask af ulfs-munni, vide eta; leika lausum hali, to play with a free tail, to be unrestrained, Ls. 50; veifask um lausum hali, id., Sturl. iii. 30; bretta halann, or bera brattan halann, to lift the tail, cock up the tail, to be vain or baughty, Hkr. Hjörv. 20; en ef eigi er unnit, þá muntu reyna hvár halann sinn berr brattara þaðan í frá, Isl. ii. 330; sé ek at þú heldir nokkru rakkara halanum en fyrir stundu áðan, Ölk. 36; draga halann, to drag the tail, sneak away, play the coward; dregr melrakkinn eptir sér halann sinn nú—Svá er segir bana, at ek drag eptir mér halann minn, ok berr ek lítt upp eðr ekki, en þou varir mik at þú dragir þinn hala mjök lengi áðr þú hefir Halls bróðer þins, Isl. ii. 329; sveigja halann, id., Hkr. Hjörv. 21; (cp. Ital. codardo, whence Engl. coward): spjóts-hali, the butt-end of a spear, Eg. 289, Ld. 132, Hkr. iii. 159; snældu-hali, a staff's end.

II. metaph. a train, the rear of a host; skammr er orðinn hali okkarr, we have a short train, few followers, Sturl. (in a verse).

compds: hala-förð, f. the rear, Sturl. iii. 23.

hala-rófa, u, f. 'tail-row,' i. e. a string one after another, like geese; ganga í halarófu, to walk in h.; cp. Dan. gaasegang, Fr. en queue.

hala-stjarna, u, f. a 'tail-star,' comet, (mod.)

hala-tafl, n. a kind of game, used synonymous to hneftafl, q. v., prob. similar to the Engl. 'fox and goose,' hann teiddi hneftafl, þat var stórt hala-tafl (having a fox with a big tail), hann greip þá upp töfuna ok setti halann á kinnben þorbirni (prob. of the brick representing the fox), Gret. 144 A; vide Skýrsla um Forngrípa-safn Íslands by Sigurd Gudmundsson, Reykjavík 1868, pp. 38, 39; cp. also hali á hnefta-töflu in Vilmundur S. Viðutun, ch. 8.

III. a nickname, Fb. iii.

hall, f. a ball; vide höll.

HALLA, að, [Dan. balde; Swed. bälla], to lean or turn sideways,

with dat., esp. of a vessel, ship, or the like; halla kerri, fötu, stauði,

skipi; but also of anything else, h. borði, stóli; Icel. distinguish between

halla and the derivative hella, to pour out; hann hallar skipinu á ymsa

vega, Fbr. 100 new Ed.

II. metaph. to sway to the wrong side,

in words or acts; halla dómi, to give an unfair judgment, Gl. 174, Fs. 121, Sk. 662; h. sögu, to give an unfair report, Fms. vi. 261; ok um allar sagnir hallaði hann mjök til, id., Nj. 270; h. orðum til, to impugn, Fms. ix. 332; h. eptir e-u, to be swayed, biased in one's favour, 59; mér þykir þú hafa hallat til—hallat hefi ek vist (no doubt have I reserved) segir konungr, ok þú í hag þér, ii. 272; halla samd e-s, to let one's honour swerve, do it injury, Orkn. 240; h. undan e-u, to avoid, shun one, Al. 83; h. sér, to lean with one's body, seig at honum svefn, ok hallaði hann sér í kné henni, Fb. i. 280: with acc., h. sik (less correct), Karl. 292.

III. *impers. to swerve*, with dat.; taka stór tré ok fella á Ormrim, svá at honum halli til, so that she (the ship) swerved on one side, Fms. ii. 326; skip sveif upp á grunn ok hallaði (viz. því) mjök, vii. 264; hallaði honum svá at sjór féll inn á annat borð, Eg. 386.

2. *to decline*, of the day; þegar er út hallaði á kveldum, Lv. 43; hence local say of the day-marks, hallandi dagmál, hédagi, nónn, . . . náttmál, past dagmál, i.e. when the sun has just passed the day-mark in the horizon; sólu hallar, the sun sinks, þjal. Jón 28; or degi hallar, the day is sinking, Luke ix. 12; or hallar út degi, as Til hafs sól hraðar sér | hallar út degi, Hymn-book, No. 294; vetri, sumri hallar, the winter, summer is declining, Fas. ii. 552.

3. *of a river-basin, to slope*; hann skildi eigi fyrr við þá en hallaði af norðr, Boll. 348; stigum þeim er hölluðu frá þjóðgötum, Sk. 1: the phrase, það hallar undan fæti, it slopes down hill.

4. *tafli hallar á e-u, the game turns against one*, Karl. 205. IV. *reflex. to lean with the body*; Bolli hallaðisk upp at sels-vegginum, Ld. 244; hann hallaðisk ok lagði höfuð (he nodded and laid his head) í kné Finni Arnasyni, O. H. 210; lengi ek hölluðumk, long have I been nodding (from sleep), Sl. 36; hann hallaðisk undan högginu, Fms. vi. 66.

3. *to swerve*; þá tók mjök at hallask Ormrimn, the ship lay over-much on one side, Fms. ii. 229; to be turned, tók þá at hallask taflit, svá at öðrum var komit at máti, Bs. ii. 186; á þá hallaðisk bardaginn, the battle turned against them, O. H. L. 20; hallask eptir e-u, to swerve towards a thing, Fms. ii. 32; h. til vináttu við e-n, Fs. 116: metaph., at min virðing mundi halla (that my honour would be tarnished) af þinu tilstilli, Lv. 34.

hallan, f. a swerving, Stj. 65.

hallandi, a. m. = hall-lendi.

hallarr, m. [cp. Fr. *hallier*; Swed. and Norse *byll*; Dan. *byld*], a kind of tree, Edda (Gl.).

Hallin-akíði, a. m., poet. a ram, Edda (Gl.): name of the god Heimdall, Edda, vide Lex. Poët.

hall-kvæmr, etc., vide hald-.

hall-lendi, n. a slope, declivity, Orkn. 244.

hall-lendr, adj. sloping, Sturl. i. 85.

hall-mæla, t. to speak ill of one, with dat., Nj. 53, Fms. iv. 81, xi. 260, Magn. 442, passim.

hall-mæli, n. pl. blame, reproof, Fas. i. 106, Str. 71, Fs. 15, Edda 8.

hall-óki (-oka), adj. indecl. [aka höllu], suffering defeat, worsted, overcome; in the phrase, vera, fara, h. fyrir e-m, Ld. 146, Fær. 229, Bárð. 174, Karl. 91 (v. l.), Hum. 18. 3.

HALLR, adj., fem. höll, leaning to one side, swerving, sloping; jakarnir vóru hallir út af skerinu, Eb. 238; jakarnir vóru bæði hallir ok hallir, 240; hann (the ship) ferr jafnan hallr, it beeled over, Fb. i. 320, Fms. x. 368; h. í göngu, limping, Vápn. 6; bera hallt höfuðit, to bear the head on one side, Fms. ii. 70; hallt ker, a half-filled cup, Hm. 51; standa höllum fæti, to stand slanting, Nj. 97; bar hallan skjöldinn, the shield came afloat, Eg. 378; láta verða hallt á e-n, to overmatch one, metaph. from rowing or from the balance, Fbr. 122; hann lætr ekki á sik hallt, ok höggir í móti, be allowed no inequality, but cut in return, i.e. be paid blow for blow, O. H. L. 92; nú leikr mér þat eigi í hug, at á yðr verði hallt um vár skipti, þor. Karl. 404; so in the phrases, aka höllu fyrir e-m (halloki) or aka höllum fæti (MS.), to be upset, to stoop or crouch before one, metaph. from driving, Ld. 206; fara höllum fæti, to be worsted, Bs. i. 907; aka undan höllum (ölum MS.) fæti, Lv. 76.

II. metaph. *swerving, biased*; alþýðan er höll til ilsku ok synda, Ver. 7; hann var mest hallr at allri vináttu til Inga konungs, Fms. vii. 233; biased, attached to one, vera hallr undir e-n, id.; hann var hallr undir Einar í mál-færlum þeirra Sturlu, Sturl. i. 75; þviat hann var meir hallr undir þá fæða, 94; með mikla sveit þá er undir Rómverja vóru hallir, Clem. 29; þviat hann var mest undir hann hallr at allri vináttu, and hann var mest h. undir Rognvald jarl, 442, Fms. vii. 229, Bs. i. 714, Stj. 476; cp. rínhallr, partial, as a friend.

HALLR, m. [Ulf. *ballus* = *wépa*], a slope, bill; þá gekk hann frá bardaganum upp í hallinn ok settisk þar niðr, Sturl. i. 85; ok var mjök þratt at ganga upp í hallinn til steinvéggis, Fms. vii. 81, a paraphrase from the verse in p. 82; this sense is rare and obsolete.

II. a big stone, boulder, Gs. 10, 12, 16, 22 (of a millstone); Gísli fer sér hall einn ok kastaði út í skerit, Gisl. 123; of a precious stone, a gem, Fms. iii. 180; gler-h., a crystal (mod.); freq. in pr. names, of men, Hallr, Hallr-þjórn, Hall-dórr (qs. Hall-þórr), Hall-freðr, Hall-gíla, Hall-geirr, Hall-grímr, Hall-kell, Hall-mundr, Hall-ormr, Hall-steinr, Hall-varðr, Hall-ádr; of women, Halla, Hall-dóra, Hall-dís,

Hall-fríðr, Hall-gerðr, Hall-gríma, Hall-katla, Hall-veig, Hall-vör; suffixed in þór-hallr and þór-halla: in local names, Hall-land, a county in Sweden; Hall-lendingar, Hallanders, Fms. xii.

III. metaph. a stain, colour, meton. from steinn, Orkn. (in a verse).

hall-sperra, u. f. stiffness in the limbs, = harðsperra.

hall-æri, n. [ár], a bad season, a famine, dearth, Nj. 73, Fms. ix. 48, Bs. i. 200, Isl. ii. 58, O. H. 102, Hkr. i. 21, 56.

halmr, m., vide hálmr.

HALR, m., pl. halir, [no doubt an apocopated form, akin to A. S. *bæled*, Germ. *beld* = *bero*, as also to höldr or holdr, q. v.]:—a man, only used in poetry; halr er heima hverr, a saying, Hm. 36; gráðigr halr, 19; hnígra sá halr fyrir hjorum, 159; halr hugfullr, Hdm. 19; halr enn hugbláudr, Hbl. 49; úlkristinn halr, Sighvat: in plur. men, troða halir helveg, Vsp. 52, 56: used of the dead inmates of Hel, Alm. 39, cp. Vpm. 43, which seems to be a pun, as the word itself is not akin to Hel.

hals, m. neck; vide háls.

HALTR or halltr, adj. [A. S. *bealt*; Engl. *balt*; O. H. G. *balz*; Dan.-Swed. *balt*; cp. Lat. *claudus*; prob. akin to hallr]:—balt, lame, limping, Hm. 70, 89, Fms. vi. 322, Nj. 209, Landn. 100, Isl. ii. 219, Edda 28; haltir ganga, Matth. xi. 5, xv. 31, xxi. 14, Luke vii. 22, xiv. 13, Acts iii. 2, viii. 7; haltr at máli, halting in speech, stammering, Barl. 15, (whence mál-haltr): as a nickname, Eyjólfir Halti, Lv.; Hrómundr H., Vd., Fs. 39, 48: metaph., h. í trúnni, halting, unsound in faith, Karl. 279; hand-haltr, q. v.

haltra, að, to halt, limp, Grett. 151, Fbr. 179, Bs. i. 321, Stj. 592, Hebr. xii. 13.

halzi, qs. haldzi, adj. indecl. bolding, Fms. x. 396: with dat., haldzi e-u, þiðr. 172.

HAMA, að, [cp. höm = *banks* in animals, whence Engl. *bam*], of cattle or horses in a storm, to stand and turn tail to wind, leaving off grazing.

hamal-kyrni, n. a kind of seed, N. G. L. i. 385, 401.

hamall, m. a pr. name, Landn., Hkv.; see the following word.

HAMALT, n. adj., only in the old phrase, fylkja hamalt, synonymous with svinfylkja, to draw up a wedge-shaped column in the form of a hog's snout; thus defined, hann hefir svinfylkt her sinum—Hverr man Hringi hafa kennt hamalt at fylkja? (who has taught king Ring to draw up the *phalanx* of hamalt?) . . . Hringr hafði svinfylkt öllu liði sínu, þá þótti þó svá þykk fylkingin yfir at sjá, at rani var í brjósti, Ring had drawn all his troops up in a hog-shaped column, so that the ranks looked all the deeper for the snout-formed shape of the front, Fas. i. 380; hildingr fylkti hamalt, a paraphrase from hann fylkti liði sínu svá, at rani var framan á fylkingar-brjóstinu, Fms. xi. 304: used of a column of ships in a sea-fight, vi. 314 (in a verse), cp. also Skv. 2. 23, Fas. ii. 40 (in a verse); a description of the cuneiform column is given in Sks. 384; in Skjöld. S. its invention is attributed to Odin himself, and it was a favourite battle array with the men of old.

HAMARR, m., dat. hamri, pl. hamrar, [A. S. *hamor*; Engl. *hammer*; O. H. G. *hamar*; Germ. and Dan. *hammer*; Swed. *hammare*]:—a hammer; h. tóng, stedi, Edda 9, Vkr. 18, Landn. 212 (in a verse); the thunderbolt was in the northern mythology represented as a hammer,—the hammer Mjólnir, Edda (Sksm.) 15, 26, 28–30, 58, 70, passim, þkv. passim, Hbl. 47; hann (the idol) var merkrðr eptir þór ok hefir hamar í hendi, O. H. 108, O. T. 44; þrúð-hamar, the mighty hammer, Ls. 57, 59, 61, 63; the hammer was the holy sign with the heathens, answering to the cross of the Christians, hann góðdi hamar yfir, he made the sign of the hammer over it, Fms. i. 35; þórr tók hamarinn Mjólni ok brá upp ok vigði hafr-stökurnar, Edda 28, cp. also þkv. 30, where the bride and bridegroom were to be marked with the holy sign; hence þórs-hamar = the character *ſ*, which occurs on a few of the earliest heathen Runic stones (e.g. Thorsten, pp. 17, 329), cp. also Isl. þjóðs. i. 446; this *ſ* is evidently an imitation of the thunderbolt. *þ. the back of an axe*, Eg. 769.

compos: hamar-gangr, m. hammer-clash, Stj. 45. hamars-högg, n. a hammer stroke, Stj. 563.

hamars-muðr (-munnr, -munni), m. the 'mouth' or thin end of a hammer, Edda 30. hamar-skalli, a. m. the thick end of a hammer, Fms. viii. 138. hamar-skapt, n. the shaft or handle of a hammer, Edda 28. hamar-spor, n. a hammer's print, Edda 34.

II. metaph. a hammer-shaped crag, a crag standing out like an anvil; þar stendr hamarr mikill fyrir þeim, Bs. i. 601; þeir leggja skip sín millum hamra tveggja, Grett. 83, Fas. iii. 257; þritugr, fertugr . . . hamarr, a crag thirty, forty . . . fatboms higr, i. 159; so in the saying, khljfa þritugan hamarinn til e-s, to split a thirty fatboms' rock, to make great efforts, to make Herculean efforts in a thing, metaph. from cutting roads through rocks: in pl. hamarr, crags; fluga-hamarr, sjávar-hamarr, sea-crags; ogres were believed to live in crags, hence the phrase, sem genginn út úr hömrum, i.e. looking as wild as a crag-ogre, svá illitligr sem genginn sá út úr sjávar-hömrum, Nj. 182.

compos: (hamar- and hamr-), hamar-tröll, n. a crag-ogre, Grett. (in a verse). hamar-dalr, m. a ravine, Karl. 292. hamar-grípa, u. f. the peak of a crag, Stj. 134, Fms. v. 323, þor. Karl. 414. hamar-klottr,

m. a *crag* (isolated). Fms. ii. 92. Nj. 264. v. l. **hamar-klif**, n. a *craggy cliff*. Gisl. 137. **hamar-rífa**, u. f. a *rift in a crag*. Fb. iii. 447. **hamar-skard** and **hamra-skard**, u. a *scour, cleft or ravine*. Grett. 132. Gisl. 51. Grág. i. 17. **hamar-skúti**, a. m. a *jutting crag*. Nj. 264; gjá-h., q. v.; esp. freq. in local names in Iceland and Norway. **Hamarr**, **Hamarr**, **Hamra-endar**, **Hamars-á**: in compds. **Smáhamrar**, **Ein-hamarr**, a *single crag*. Gisl., etc., vide Landn., Fms. xii. Fb. iii.

2. a kind of *mark on sheep's ears*, prob. of heathen origin, denoting the holy mark of the hammer of Thor: cutting the top of the ear thus ʃʒ is called **hamar**, whence **hamar-skora**, u. f. a *cleft hamar* ʃʒ; cp. the ditty of Stef. Ól., **Hamarrinn mér í greipar gékk | þáð gæfu-markið fína**, and **hamar-skoru og gloppu-gat | gördu í hægri eyra**. 3. a kind of *fish*. Edda (Gl.): prop. a false reading for **hamarr** (q. v.), a *lobster*.

hamask, að, dep. to *rage, to be taken by a fit of fury* in a fight, synonymous to **ganga berserks-gang** (see p. 61): the word is derived from **hamr**, prob. owing to a belief that such persons were possessed by a strange spirit or demon; cp. **hamr**, **hamstoli**, **hamramr**, all of them words referring to a change of shape:—**svá** er sagt, at þá **hamaðisk** hann, ok fleiri vóru þeir fóru-nautar hans er þá hömudusk, Eg. 122; **hamask** þú nú, Skallagrímur, at syni þínum, 192; þórir hljóp þá af baki, ok er **svá** sagt, at hann **hamaðisk** þá til fyrsta sinn, Gullþ. 30. Fas. iii. 343. Landn. 119; **Fránmarr** jarl hafði **hami** í arnar líki, Sam. 95: the word is still used, to work as *hard as a giant*.

ham-farir, f. pl. a mythical word, the '*faring*' or travelling in the assumed shape of an animal, fowl or deer, fish or serpent, with magical speed over land and sea, the wizard's own body meantime lying lifeless and motionless; graphically depicted in Yngl. S. ch. 7. Vd. ch. 12. Hkr. (O. T.) ch. 37; hann sendi Finna tvá í **hamförum** til Íslands, Landn. 174; Haraldr konungr bauð konungum manni at fara í **hamförum** til Íslands, tá fór í hvals-líki, etc., Hkr. i. 228.

ham-frær, f. pl., from **hamfrú** (?), *witches*, an *Ær. Aey.*; leirblót gört í manns-líki af leiri eðr deigi, eðr **hamfrær**, N. G. L. i. 383. v. l.

ham-föng, n. pl. *frenzy, fury*. Sturl. ii. 137.

ham-hleypa, u. f. a '*ham-leaper*,' a *witch that travels in hamfarir*, Eg. 421. Fas. ii. 80. 390. Gullþ. 64: in mod. usage Icel. say, **hamn** er mesta **hamhleypa**, *he is a great h., works like a giant*, of one who does great work in little time; hann er **hamhleypa** að skrífa, **hamhleypa** að vinnu, etc.

hamingja, u. f. *luck, fortune*; prop. in a personal sense, a *guardian spirit*, answering to the guardian angel of Christians; derived from **hamr**, for the guardian spirits of men—and every man had his **hamingja**—were believed to take the shape sometimes of animals, sometimes and more commonly of human beings, esp. that of women; but they were themselves supernatural beings; that the **hamingjur** were giant-females proceeding from the great Norns—who were the **hamingjur** of the world—is borne out by the passage in Vfm. 48. 49. **Hamingja** and **fylgja** or **fylgju-kona** (Hallfr. S. ch. 11) seem to be nearly synonymous, as also **gæfa**, **gipta**, **auðna**, **heil**; but **hamingja** is the most personal word, and was almost symbolical of family relationship. At the hour of death the **hamingja** left the dying person and passed into a dear son, daughter, or beloved kinsman; cp. Hallfr. S. ch. 11, and esp. the charming tale in Glúm. ch. 9. One might also impart one's own good luck to another, hence the phrase **leggja sína hamingju með e-m**, almost answering to the Christian, 'to give one's blessing to another.' Examples: **sögðusk** mundu **leggja** til með honum **hamingju sína**, Ld. 74; h. ok **gæfa**, Fms. vi. 165; þú en **ústöðuga** h., Al. 23; h. konungsins; 23; ok mun kona sjá hans h. vera er fjöldum herra gékk, Glúm. 345; eða **hamingju við e-n**, Fb. ii. 65; ok **reyna** hvat **hamingjan** vill **unna** þér, Fs. 4; **vínask** (*bope*) at h. mun **fylgja**, 23; vera má at þat sé til h. **várrar** ættar, 11; langzeligar nýttar munu menn hafa hans **hamingju**, Bs. i. 229; forlög ekki forðumst ill | fram kemt þáð **hamingjan** vill, Ólf. 3. 69; meiri í hreysti en **hamingju**, Gullþ. 21; sigri eðr **hamingju** manns þessa, Fs. 10. It is still used in Icel. almost as *Heaven, Providence*; þáð má **Hamingjan** vita, *God knows*; eg vildi **Hamingjan** gæfi, *would to Heaven!* Guð og **Hamingjan**, *God and Good Luck*; treysta Guði og **Hamingjunni**; eiga undir **Hamingjunni**, *to run the risk*; and in similar phrases. COMPOUNDS: **hamingju-drjúgr**, adj. *lucky*, Fs. 34. **hamingju-hjól**, n. *the wheel of fortune*, Fas. iii. 470. **hamingju-hlutur**, m. *a lucky chance*, Fms. x. 180. **hamingju-lausa**, adj. *luckless, hapless*, Stj. 464. Fms. viii. 93. **hamingju-loyal**, n. *want of luck*, Fms. i. 286. **hamingju-maðr**, m. *a lucky man*, Fms. xi. 205. Fs. 21. **hamingju-mikill**, adj. *mighty lucky*, Fms. ii. 31. Ld. 170. Eg. 46: compar. **hamingju-meiri**, Fb. i. 301. **hamingju-mót**, n. *lucky appearance*, h. er á þér, Fs. 11. **hamingju-raun**, f. *a trial of fortune*, Fms. xi. 244. Ó. H. 195. **hamingju-samillgr**, adj. (-llgr, adv.), *lucky-looking*, Fms. i. 96. **hamingju-skipti**, n. *a shift or turn of fortune*, Sturl. iii. 73. **hamingju-skortur**, m. *lack of luck*, Fms. xi. 260. **hamingju-tjón**, n. *bad luck*, Al. 56.

HAMLA, u. f. an *oar-loop* made of a strap or withe fastened to the thole-pin (**há**), into which the oar was put, the oarsman pulling the oar against the thole, as is still done in the fjords of Norway; hence is called

lata síga á hömlu, to pull slowly towards the **hamla**, i. e. stern foremost, Fms. i. 172. vii. 213; **lata skip síga á hömlu**, Hkr. iii. 336; á **hömlu**, Mork. l. c.; lét hann **leggja** fimm skipum fram í **sundit svá** at mátti þegar **síga á hömlu**, Grett. 83 A; **hömlur slitnuðu**, **háir brotnuðu**, the h. were torn, the *boles broken*, Am. 35; **leggja árar í hömlur**, they put the oars in the loops, Fms. iii. 57. In Norway the levy or conscription was counted by the **hömlur**, cp. Ó. H. 227, where one **hamla** (i. e. man) was to be levied from every seven males over five years old, and so 'til **hömlu**' means *naut.* — *per man, per oar*, Gpl. 99. N. G. L. i. 98; thus, gera mat í **hömlu**, to contribute provisions by the head, 201, cp. D. N. passim and Fritzner's remarks s. v.: the metaph. phrase, **ganga e-m í hömlu** um e-t, to go into one's **hamla**, take one's place, to be one's match; sem **Sigvalda** myni fæst til skorta, at **ganga** mér í **hömlu** um ráða-gerðir ok **dæma** hér um mál manna, bæði fyrir vizku sakir ok ráðspeki, Fms. xi. 98. COMPOUNDS: **hömlu-band**, n. an *oar strap* (= **hamla**), Eg. 390. Fbr. 181. **hömlu-bardá**, a. m. a dub. *Ær.*; má þat ríki kalla **hömlu-barda** eða **auðnar óðal**, Sks. 333: the word is prob. taken from a ship defeated in a fight and pulling or drifting stern foremost. **hömlu-fall**, n. an *illegal breaking up of a ship*, a Norse law term, no king's ship might be demolished unless the keel had been laid for a new ship; **hömlufall** was liable to a fine of three marks for every **hamla**, N. G. L. i. 101. **hömlu-maðr**, m. a Norse term answering to Icel. **há-seti**, an *oarsman, sailor*, N. G. L. i. 99.

II. mod. a *short oar* with which the boatman paddles, leaning the body forwards and with his face towards the stem, using the oar partly instead of a rudder; hence **stýris-hamla**, a '*rudder-oar*'.

hamla, að, to pull backwards, stern foremost (= **lata síga á hömlu**); Hákon jarl lét ok h. at landi, Fms. i. 93; höfðu menn hans þá uodan **hamlat**, 174; gátu þeir eigi **svá** skjótt vikið þó at þeir **hamlaði á** annat bord en **rer** á annat, viii. 386; **hömluðu** þeir skipunum at **Nordnesi**, Fagrsk. 254; vér skulum sýna þeim sem mestan undanröðr, en vér skulum þó raunar **hamla**, Ó. H. L. 69, cp. þiðr. 61: in mod. usage to paddle with a short oar, turning the face towards the stem.

2. metaph. to stop, binder one, with dat.; nú **biðask** þeir **bræðr** í burt ok **stöðar** ekki at h. þeim, Fas. i. 42; **hamlaði** þat mjök **alla þorgríma**, at frændr hans kómu eigi, Eb. 48.

II. [A. S. *bamelan*, cp. Engl. to *bamstring*, O. H. G. *bamal-stāt* = *locus supplicii*, and Germ. *bammel* = *vervex*], to maim, mutilate: with dat. and acc., **sumir** vóru **hamlaðir** at höndum eða fótum, Eg. 14; sá er manni **hamlaði á** hendi eðr á fæti eðr veitti önnur meisl, Fms. xi. 226, 298; hann drap **suma**, **suma** lét hann **hamla**, Hkr. i. 258; lét hann **suma** drepa, **suma** **hamla**, en **suma** rak hann ór landi, Ó. H. 105.

ham-leðr, n. the *bank leather of a hide*; cp. **höm**.

hamn-, vide **hafn**, from **höfn**, a *haven*.

hampa, að, to toss one in the arms, with dat.

HAMPR, m. [this word, like all words in *mp* (*np*), is of for. origin; cp. Gr. *kánpaβis*, whence Lat. *cannabis*; Germ. *hanf*; Engl. *hemp*; Dan. *hamp*; it scarcely occurs before the middle of the 13th century; hörr, q. v., is the genuine northern word]:—**hemp**, Sks. 287. H. E. i. 395. N. G. L. ii. 355.

HAMR, m., pl. **hamir**, dat. **hami**, Vsp. 36, but **ham**, Höfuðl. (where *ham*, *gram*, and *fram* form a rhyme), as also **Haustr.** 2. Hkr. i. 228, all of them poems of the 10th century; [A. S. *hama*, *boma*; Hel. *bamo*; O. H. G. *bemadi*, whence mod. Germ. *bemad*; Dan. *bam*; akin to **hamr** is Ital. *camisa*, Fr. *chemise*, with a final s answering to **hams** below]:—a *skin*, esp. the skin of birds flayed off with feathers and wings; **álptar-hamr**, a *swan's skin*; **fugls-hamr**, a *bird's skin*; **arnar-hamr**, an *eagle's skin*; **gásar-hamr**, a *goose's skin*, etc.; **hamr**, q. v., of snakes: **ham** bera **svanir** hvítfaðraðan (of a swan's skin), Fas. i. 471 (in a verse); **hleypa hömum** (of snakes), to cast the slough, Konr. 34; **hláttra hamr**, poet. *langbiter's cover*, the *brass*, Höfuðl. 19.

II. *shape*, esp. in a mythol. sense, connected with the phrase, **skipta hömum**, to change the shape, described in Yngl. S. ch. 7. Völs. S. ch. 7, 8, and passim; cp. also the deriv. **ein-hamr**, **hamfarir**, **hamramr**, **ham-stola**, **hamingja**, **hamask**, etc.,—an old and widespread superstition found in the popular lore and fairy tales of almost every country;—Óðinn skipti hömum, lá þá bukrinn sem sofinn eðr dauðr, en hann var þá fugl eða dyr, fiskr eða ormr, ok fór á einni svipstund á **fjarlæg** lönd, Yngl. S. l. c., Fas. i. 128 (Völs. S. l. c.); it is described in Völs. S. ch. 8,—þeir hafa orðit fyrir úsköpum, því at álfa-hamir (*wolf-skins*) hengu yfir þeim; it tiunda hvert dægr máttu þeir komast ór hömunum, etc.; þeir fundu konur þrjár ok spunnu lín, þar vóru hjá þeim álptar-hamir þeirra, Sem. 88 (prose to Vkv.); fjölkyngis-kona var þar komin í álptar-ham, Fas. i. 373, cp. Hkr. 6; víxla hömum, to change skins, assume one another's shape, Skv. 1. 42; Ólf-hamr, *Wolf-skin*, the nickname of a mythol. king, Hervar. 3., prob. from being **hamramr**; manns-hamr, the *human skin*, Str. 31; hugða ek at væri **hamr** Atla, *me-thought it was the form or ghost of Atli*, Am. 19; jötum í **arnar-ham**, a *giant in an eagle's skin*, Vfm. 37. Edda; í **gemlu-ham**, *id.*, Haustr.; **sjáðr-hamr**, þkv.; í **saxa-ham**, in a *horse's skin*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); í **trolls-hami**, in an *ogre's skin*, Vsp. 36; **vals-hamr**, a *falcon's skin*, Edda (of the goddess Freyja): it remains in mod. usage in metaph. phrases, að vera í **góðum**, **illum**, **vondum**, **ham**, to be in a *good, bad, dismal*

frame of mind or mood; vera í sínum rétta ham, *to be in one's own good frame of mind*; ferast í annan ham, *to enter into another frame of mind*: in western Icel. an angry, ill-tempered woman is called hamr, hún er mesti hamr (= vargr): hams-lauss, adj. *distempered, furious*, esp. used in Icel. of a person out of his mind from restlessness or passion, the metaphor from one who cannot recover his own skin, and roves restlessly in search of it, vide Ísl. þjóða. passim. compds: ham-dökk, adj. *dark-skinned, of dark hue*, Edda (Ht.), of the raven. ham-fagr, adj. *fair of hue, bright*, Ad. 7. ham-ljót, adj. *scraggy, ugly*, Haustl. ham-vátr, adj. *skin-wet, i. e. drowned*, Landn. (in a verse): freq. in foreign, Saxon, and Germ. pr. names and local names; Hamðir, m. a pr. name, q. Ham-þér, cp. A. S. Hama-beow.

ham-ramaðr, part. = hamramr, Fas. iii. 424. (bad.) ham-ramr, adj. a mythical term, *able to change one's shape*; in the Sagas it is esp. used of berserkers,—men gifted with supernatural strength or seized with fits of warlike fury (berserks-gangr), vide hamask; but also, though less frequently, referring to hamfarir; hann var h. mjök, *he was a great wizard who changed his shape*, Landn. 87, 289; hann var h. mjök svá at hann gekk heiman ór Hraunhöfn um kveldit en kom um morgininn eptir í þjórsár-dal, Landn. 385, 396, Gullþ. 30; þat var mál manna at hann væri mjök h., Eg. 3; allir hinir sterkustu menn ok margir hamramir, 109; þeim mönnum er hamramir vóru eðr þeim er berserks-gange er á, 125; eigi var þat einmelt at hann væri eigi h., 514.—as a nickname, Vékel hinn hamrami, Landn. 191; Vígi hinn h., Korm. 58; Tanni er kalladr var hinn hamrami, Ísl. ii. 360,—the MS. has handrami, which is no doubt wrong, as also in the name of the mythical king Hávarðr handrami, Fb. i. 26; cp. hinn Rammi and ramaukinn, Landn. 107, 249, 277, Hdl. 34.

ham-remi, f. *the state of being hamramr*, Eg. 125.

hams, m. (= hamr), a snake's slough; ormar skriða ór hamsi á vár, Mkv.; kalla sverðit orm, en fetlana ok umgörd hams hans, Edda (Ht.) 123; metaph., góðr (illr) hams er á e-m, *one is in a good (bad) frame of mind*; hams er góðr á stjódum, Hallfred: Icel. say, vera í góðum, vöndum hamsi, id.: allit. phrases as, hafa hold ok hams, *to keep up flesh and skin*, i. e. *to be hale and hearty, to be in a good state*. II. in plur. hamsar means *particles of wet*. In Norway hams means *the husks of beans and grains*: in Dan. a kind of beetle is called gjødebams. The s in hams is curious; it is kept throughout all cases; it is either a remnant of the old masc. mark s for r as in Gothic, or perhaps the s answers to the inflex. d as in O. H. G. bamed, Germ. bemed; but still more closely to the inflex. final s in Ital. camisa, Fr. chemise.

ham-skarpr, adj. [höm], *thin in the flank*, of a horse: the name of a horse, Edda (Gl.) ham-akiptask, t. dep. = skipta hömum, Str. 30. ham-stoll, mod. ham-stola, adj. *'ham-stolen'*, prop. a wizard whose skin has been stolen, and hence metaph. *frantic, furious*, Eg. 565, Fms. vi. 198, Barl. 56, Karl. passim, cp. Völs. S. Fas. i. 130. ham-stolinn, part. = hamstoli, Karl. 243, 353, El.

hana and hana-nú, interj. see here! vide Gramm. p. xxviii, col. 2. HAND, f. a band; vide hönd.

handa, adv. with dat. for one, to one, prop. a gen. pl. from hönd, q. v.

handa- and handar- in compds, vide s. v. hönd.

hand-að, n. *band-strength*; lesa sik upp með handaði, *to haul oneself up by strength of band*, Fas. iii. 283.

hand-aði, a, m. *the produce of one's bands*; lifa á handaða sinum, *to live by one's bands*.

handan, adv. 1. denoting *from the place, from beyond, beyond*; handan um, and in mod. usage handan yfir, á, fjörr, sund, fjall, *from beyond a river, firth, sound, fell, or the like*; hann sá mann ríða handan um Vaðla, Ld. 148; skip veri handan um fjörðinn, Eb. 292; handan ór, af, frá, *from the side beyond*, the land being in dat.; kom þar Ingimundr ór Döllum handan, Sturl. i. 88; er þeir koma handan ór Tungunni, ii. 216; þeir sá at þeir menn hleypu handan frá Akri, i. 83; handan af Nesinu, i. e. from Caithness to the Orkneys, Orkn. 410.

2. absol. vindar gnyja héðan ok handan, *beneforth and thenceforth*, Edda 8; þóðr andar nú handan, *from the opposite bench*, Sturl. i. 21, Fms. v. 176 (in a verse); vestan Vatnsárd ok handan, *from the west of the fell W. and beyond*, Sturl.; Íslands Húnalands sem Danmarkar handan, i. e. *Iceland as well as Húnalands and Denmark beyond the sea*, Korm.

II. fyrir handan, denoting *in the place*, with acc.; þar vórum vér allir fyrir handan á upp frá Akri, Sturl. ii. 210; hér fyrir handan ána, Ísl. ii. 260; fyrir handan ver, *beyond the sea*, Gkr. 2. 7; fyrir handan sundit, Hbl. 1.—adverb., vera má nú at Barði sé fyrir handan, Ísl. ii. 387; Sódóma fyrir handan en Gomorra fyrir héðan, Symb. 30.

hand-bani, a, m. a law term, *an actual slayer, homicide*; opp. to ráð-bani, hald-bani, Hdl. 28. (aðróxip.)

hand-bjalla, u, f. a *band-bell*, Pm. 90.

hand-björg, f. *'band-supply'*; esp. in phrases, lifa við h. sína, *to live from band to mouth*, Fas. iii. 538; eiga allt undir h. sinni, id., Róm. 8

290; fara e-n fram með h. sinni, *to support a person by one's labour*, Jb. 267; whence handbjargar-úmagi, a, m. (=maðr, m.), *a person supported by another's labour*, id.

hand-bogi, a, m. a *band-bow*, Landn. 288, Sks. 390, 626, Orkn. 148, Fms. vii. 45, Fb. i. 486; opp. to lásbogi, a *cross-bow*.

hand-bók, f. a *bandbook*, Vm. 52, Hom. 29.

hand-bragð, n. *bandicraft, manner of work, gott, illt h.*: of needle-work, það er handbragðið hennar á því, and the like.

hand-byndi, mod. hand-bendi, n., prop. a *bandeuff*: metaph. a hindrance, botter, e-m er (verðr) h. at e-u, *to be bothered with a thing*, Karl. 234; það er h. að honum; hann ekki nema til handbendis.

hand-bætt, adj. *ready at hand*, Greg. 7, Hornklofi.

hand-fagr, adj. *having fair hands*, Korm.

hand-fang, n. *'band-grip'*, a span, Gisl. 23.

hand-fara, fór, to *touch with the bands*, Bs. i. 460.

hand-fátt, n. adj. *lack of bands, having too few bands*, Fb. i. 321.

hand-festa, t, a law term, *to strike a bargain by shaking hands, to pledge*; h. heit sitt, Fms. vi. 145; Ásgrímr handfesti at greiða þriggja vetra skatta, Bs. i. 740; handfestir eidar, Dipl. ii. 19; biskup handfesti (betrotted) jungfrú Ingilborg, Fms. x. 103, H. E. i. 248; handfest mér upp á trú þína, at . . . Stj. 629. 2 Kings x. 15.

hand-festa, u, f. (*hand-festning*, f., H. E. i. 351), = handfest, Dipl. iv. 11, Fb. i. 366, Bs. ii. 61.

hand-festr, f. *striking a bargain, the joining bands*; þá ferr handfestir um allt skipit þeirra í millum at þessu heiti, Bs. i. 421; Áttu þeir at handfesti ok vápna-tak at þessu heiti, Fms. viii. 55; tóku þeir heit sitt með h., v. 138; síra Oddr tók þá ok þetta skilord með h., Bs. i. 746; við vitni ok h., Fb. i. 366: it answers to the signing one's name in mod. law. In the early Dan. and Swed. laws the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation was called *baand-fastning*. In Scotland marriage used often to be preceded by a preliminary union called *band-fasting*, see Jamieson s. v. II. a rope by which to haul oneself up, Jm. 1.

hand-fjatlá, að, = handvætta.

hand-fyllr, f. a *bandful*, Ó. H. 211.

hand-færi, n. an *angling line*.

hand-ganga, u, f. *surrender* (cp. ganga á hönd e-m), also *submission to one as liege-lord*; veita e-m handgöngu, Ó. H. 97; þá varð ekki af handgöngu við konunga, 163, Róm. 124, 134.

hand-genginn, part. [Dan. baandgangen], a king's officer, belonging to the king's household; görask h. e-m, Eg. 29, 197, Sks. 249, Eb. 110, Fs. 70; synonymous to hirdmaðr, Fms. iv. 122, Al. 27, N. G. L., Jb. passim.

hand-góðr, adj. *bandy, adroit*, Valla L. 223.

hand-grannr, adj. *having a thin band*.

hand-grip, n. = handrún, Bs. ii. 45.

hand-hafa, þ, to *have in hand, possess*, Gpl. 313.

hand-hafi, a, m. *having in hand*, Fb. 329; vera h. at e-u, *to get into one's hands, clutch a thing* (as a law term less than to own); vera h. at jörðu at úleyni konunga, Gpl. 451; ef sá kallask keypt hafa er h. er at, N. G. L. i. 249, Sturl. i. 56 (of unlawful seizure).

hand-haltr, adj. *having a lame, bad band*, Sturl. i. 189.

hand-heitr, adj. *having a warm band*.

hand-höfl, n. and hand-höfn, f. a *band instrument*, þjal. 8.

hand-högg, n. a *backing off one's band*, Sturl. iii. 116.

hand-höggva, hjó, to *back one's band off*, Eb. 58, Fms. viii. 167.

hand-íðjan, f. = hannyrd, Bs. i. 619.

hand-kaldr, adj. *having (usually) a cold band*.

hand-kista, u, f. a *band-box*, D. N.

hand-klukka, u, f. a *band-bell*, Vm. 114, 117, B. K. 83.

hand-klæði, n. a *band-towel*, N. G. L. ii. 443, Nj. 176, Fms. iii. 194: for use in church, Vm. 15, 104, 117, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 83.

hand-knakkar, m. pl. a kind of *crutches*, Mar. 69, 70.

hand-kriki, a, m. an *arm-pit*.

hand-krókr, m. a game, *'band-crook'*, pulling with crooked bands.

hand-krækjask, t. recipr. *to try the strength by pulling with crooked bands*, Fms. vi. 203, Fs. 78 (where it is used of hooking hands together and standing in a circle as in a dance).

hand-kvern, f. a *quern, band-mill*, B. K. 81.

hand-lag or hand-lög, n. [cp. mid. Lat. andilago, andilangus, per festucam et per andilangum tradere, Du Cange]:—*joining bands, a pledging*, = handfestr, Eb. 128, Sturl. iii. 233, D. N. i. 134: in sing., Dipl. i. 11.

hand-laginn, part. adroit; hand-lagni, f. *adroitness*.

hand-lami, adj. indecl. *with a lame, bad band*, Bs. ii. 29, Karl. 547.

handlan, f. *working*, MS. 4. 10.

hand-latr, adj. *lazy*, Sturl. iii. 200.

hand-laugar, f. pl. *washing the bands, a custom with the men of old after as well as before meals*; gefa e-m h., Fms. vi. 321, Stj. 153; taka h., Fms. vii. 85; ganga til handlauga, v. 317; bera inn h., Nj. 220 (after dinner); Bergþóra gekk at bordinu með handlaugar, Nj. 52, cp.

Nj. ch. 117, Lv. ch. 13, Har. S. Harðr. ch. 79: in sing. of the basin = mundlaug, Fms. vi. 199, Fb. iii. 467.

hand-lauss, adj. without hands, Gísl. (in a verse).

hand-lögja, lagði, = handfesta; h. e-m e-t, to pledge, confirm by handlög, Dipl. ii. 5; h. e-m land, til eignar, to sell an estate by handlög, Dipl. ii. 8, Thom. 298; handlagði Sophia kirkjunni til eignar þrjá tigi handraða, Pm. 9: to seize, Post. (Fr.)

hand-löggr, m. the 'hand-leg', the arm, Landn. 119 (v. l.), Bjarn. 65, Grett. 140, Nj. 19, 116, Ld. 220, Sturl. i. 85, ii. 104, Bs. i. 640, ii. 29, Fms. i. 16, ii. 264, vii. 226, Bárð. 169; cp. fótleggr: Icel. distinguish between upp-h., the upper-arm, and fram-h., the fore-arm; in mod. speech this compd word has almost superseded the old armr, q. v.

hand-leiðsla, u, f. guidance.

hand-leika, lék, to wield in one's hand, have in the hand.

hand-leikinn, part. nimble-handed.

hand-lektari, a, m. a hand lecturer or reading-desk, Vm. 110.

hand-löttir, m. lending a hand, Fbr. 93.

handligr, adj. manual, K. A. 130.

hand-lín, n., ecel. sleeves, 625, 184, Fms. iii. 168, viii. 308, Vm. 30, Dipl. v. 18, B. K. 83, D. I. i. passim.

hand-ljótr, adj. having a loutish, clownish band.

hand-megin and hand-megn, n. strength of hand, clasp, = handsi, Rb. 378; af handmagni, with the clasp of the band, 625, 26: strength to work, working power, Grág. i. 237, 240: work = handbjörg, fara e-n fram á fé sinu eðr handmagni, 292. handmegina-úmagi, a, m. = handbjargar-úmagi, Grág. i. 289.

hand-meiddr, part. with maimed hands, Sturl. i. 189 C.

hand-mjúkr, adj. having a soft band.

hand-numinn, part. seized, caught, Grág. ii. 136, 195, N. G. L. i. 61.

hand-ótr, adj. fumbling about and touching everything with the hands, esp. of children.

hand-pundari, a, m. a band steel-yard, Gpl. 523, Jb. 373.

hand-raði, a, m. a drawer in a chest, 677, 9; freq. in mod. usage, kistu-handraði, kistils-handraði, etc.

hand-rámr, adj., vide hamrámr.

hand-rán, n. a law term, 'band-robbery,' wresting a thing out of another's hand, a kind of frumhlaup (personal assault), defined in Grág. Val. ch. 3, liable to outlawry, Grág. ii. 191, N. G. L. i. 58, Gpl. 408, Jb. 426.

hand-reip, n. a rope for hauling, Sks. 414.

hand-rið, n. a band-rail, of a staircase or the like, Fms. viii. 375 (of a bridge), Sks. 414.

hand-rif, n. [cp. bandsyfte, Ivar Aasen], 'band-reefing,' a naut. term, in the phrase, svipta h., to reef a sail; sá skyldi láta seglin, ok heldr seint, en svipta af handrið, Ó. H. 183, (svipta af neðan handrið, Fms. iii. 44.)

hand-rit, n. 'band-writ,' manuscript, (mod.) handrita-safn, n. a collection of manuscripts.

hand-sæl, n. [Scot. bansel; Dan. bandsel], a law term, usually in pl. handsöl, 'band-selling' or banselling, i. e. the transference of a right, bargain, duty to another by joining hands;—hand-shaking was with the men of old the sign of a transaction, and is still used among farmers and the like, so that to shake hands is the same as to conclude a bargain, cp. Lat. *mandare* = *manu-dare*, *mancipium* from *manu capere*; jafnt þykkja mér þin heit sem handsöl annarra manna, thy word is as good as the yk of other men, Lv. 65: a trust, charge, Grág. i. 190; þetta handsal líkaði illa þorbrands sonum, Eb. 156; er hjá vóru gjöfinni ok handsalinn, Anal. 293; biskups handsöl, Vm. 66; taka við handsölum á e-u, to undertake the trust, charge of a thing, Nj. 257; ek vil gjarna at þú tákir handsölum á öllu fénu, Ld. 50; taka við fé með handsölum, Fs. 125; eiga handsöl við e-n, to make a bargain with one, Hrafn. 21, Rd. 243, Fb. i. 109; gefa e-m handsöl yfir e-u, Bs. ii. 64; bjóða h. fyrir e-n, to offer bail for one, Fs. 87; ganga til handsala fyrir e-n, Eb. 128, 148, Grág. and Sagas passim.

compds: handsala-band, n. a bond of handsal, N. G. L. i. 223. handsala-madr or handsala-madr, m. a bail, surety, Grág. i. 295, 363, 655 iii. 1, Sturl. iii. 43. handsala-rof, n. a breach of h., N. G. L. i. 365. handsala-slit, n. a breach of h., Grág. i. 384, 385, Gpl. 517.

handsala, að, to make over by bansel, cp. Lat. *mancipare*; tak nú í hönduér ok handsala, Nj. 31; rétt fram höndina ok h. mér nú landit, Eb. 38; h. sekkð, sátt, Nj. 111, Grág. i. 118, 119; h. niðrfall at sökum, Nj. 21; h. e-m fé sitt, Gljóm. 364, Eb. 156; h. sjálfðæmi, Bs. i. 286; h. löggrið, Grág. i. 19; fé handsalat, 399; h. kaup, to strike a bargain, N. G. L. i. 24; þá skal hann krefja hann verka slíkra, sem hann handsalaði honum, as he stipulated with him, 35: recipr., handsalask e-t, to stipulate with one another, Grág. i. 116; takask þeir í hendr ok handsalask við sættina, Sturl. ii. 252: part., handseld sök, etc., a suit conducted by proxy, Nj. passim.

hand-sama, að, to gather together, keep, catch.

hand-sax, n. a short sword, dirk, Fms. ii. 169, 268, 274, viii. 224. handsaxa-leikr, m. playing with dirks, by throwing them in the air and catching them by the hilt, Fb. i. 463.

hand-seinn, adj. slow with the hand, Ísl. ii. 84.

hand-seld, f. making over by handsal.

handseldar-vitni, n. a witness to a handsal, Grág. ii. 203.

hand-selja, d. = handsala, Nj. 33; h. e-m e-t, Gpl. 513: to stipulate, make a bargain, h. sér konu, 229; h. e-m vitni, verk, D. N. i. 100, N. G. L. i. 163.

hand-síðr, adj. long-armed, Fb. iii. 416.

hand-skjálfti, a, m., medic. a trembling of the hand.

hand-skot, n. a throwing by band, opp. to bogaskot (shooting from a bow), Eb. 308, Fas. ii. 513, Fms. vi. 84, Bs. i. 621, Fb. i. 485.

hand-sleggja, u, f. a band-sledge, Sks. 415.

hand-slóngva, u, f. a band-sling, Sks. 380.

hand-smár, adj. small-banded.

hand-sterkr, adj. strong-banded, Fb. 166.

hand-stinnr, adj. with brawny band; róa handstinnan, to pull briskly, Finn. 250.

hand-stirðr, adj. stiff-banded, awkward.

hand-stór, adj. big-banded.

hand-stuttur, adj. short-banded.

hand-styrkja, t, in the phrase, h. sik upp, to bawl oneself up, Grett. 96, 141.

hand-styrkr, adj. = handsterkr, Fms. i. 305, x. 172.

hand-styrkr, m. strength of hand, Bar. 9.

hand-sök, f. = handseld sök, Nj. 230 (MS.)

hand-tak, n. = handlag, Nj. 113, Sturl. i. 118, Bs. i. 771, Vm. 76.

hand-taka, tók, to seize, capture, Nj. 136, Sam. 33, Fb. i. 395, Fs. 102, Fbr. 54 new Ed. 3. hand-tökinn, part. stipulated, Fs. 15.

hand-tygill, m. a lace-tag, Fms. vi. 140.

hand-únytr, adj. quite worthless.

hand-válka (-volka), að, to squeeze or crumple up with the hands.

hand-vega, vá, to weigh in the band, Fb. i. 370.

hand-vegr, m. a shoulder-seam, Fms. ii. 70, Thom. 41, Flov. 31.

hand-verk, n. a bandiwork, trade, profession, (mod.) handverks-madr, m. a handicraftsman.

hand-vörkr, m., medic. chiragra, gout in the band.

hand-vise, adj. in band, quite certain, Karl. 175, 212, Thom. 5, 40, 63, 118.

hand-vætta, tt. = handvega, Fms. ii. 129.

hand-vömm, f. 'band-slip,' maladroitness, clownishness, blundering, Grág. i. 383, N. G. L. i. 22, 25, Gpl. 501, Js. 121.

hand-æði, n. fidgeting with the band, bring handóðr.

hand-ör, f. a band-axe, Nj. 27, Gljóm. 329, Eg. 769: used as a mis-sile, Ó. H. 217.

hang, n. the coil of a serpent; beygja hangit, of a cat, Edda 33.

HANGA, pret. hékk, 2nd pers. hékkt, mod. hékst, pl. hengu; pret. subj. henga, mod. hengi; part. hanginn; pres. indic. irreg. hangi; a provincial weak pret. hangði also occurs a few times in old writers, e. g. Edda 76, which form is still heard in southern Icel. (in and about Reykjavík): [Ulf. baban; A. S. bam; Engl. bang; O. H. G. baban; Germ. hangen; Dan. bange; Swed. bänge]—to hang, Lat. pendere: a. to bang, be suspended; hvers manns alvarþni hékk yfir rúni hans, Eg. 88; vápn sín, er þar hengu hjá þeim, 377; þetta it stóra sverð er uppi hangir, Fas. iii. 120; hann hékk nú tvá daga á krossi hangit, 625, 79. β. to cleave to; svá hanga þykkt á þeim skotin, Al. 138; ok hangði hón á lífrinni þar til er hann dó, Edda 76; en ef við hangir, if it bangs fast to, N. G. L. i. 66. γ. to bang up, for smoking; eða tvau lær hengi, Hm. 66; whence hanginn, bung, smoked; hangði kjöt (proned. hangi-kjöt), bung, smoked meat. 8. to be banged, executed; amarr skyldi hanga, en öðrum steypa í forsinna Sarp, Fms. vii. 181; at eigi væri hverr yðvart mæklegr at hanga, 13; gengir þú at hanga, Am. 22, cp. Hm. 139, Fms. v. 212.

hangi, a, m. a law term, a body hanging on a gallows, Fms. v. 212: the mythol. phrase, sitja, setjask undir hanga, to sit under a gallows, of Odin, in order to acquire wisdom or knowledge of the future;—for this superstition see Yngl. S. ch. 7;—whence Odin is called hanga-guð, hanga-dróttinn, hanga-týr, the god or lord of the banged, Edda 14, 49, Lex. Poet.; varðat ek fróðr und fornum | fór ek aldregi at goldrum | ... nam ek eigi Yggjar feng und hanga, I became not wise under waterfalls, I never dealt in witchcraft, I did not get the share of Odin (i. e. the poetical gift) under the gallows, i. e. I am no adept in poetry, Jd. 3 (MS., left out in the printed edition). According to another and, as it seems, a truer and older myth, Odin himself was represented as hangi, hanging on the tree Ygg-drasil, and from the depths beneath taking up the hidden mystery of wisdom, Hm. 139; so it is possible that his nick-names refer to that; cp. also the curious tale of the blind tailor in Grimm's Märchen, No. 107, which recalls to mind the heathen tale of the one-eyed Odin sitting under the gallows.

hangi-kjöt, n. bung, smoked meat.

hangin-lukla, u, f. epithet of a housewife whose keys hang at her belt, Rm.

hangr, m. a bank, coil; það er hangr á því, there is a coil (difficulty) in the matter.

HANI, a, m. [Ulf. *hana*; A.S. *hana*; Engl. *hen*; Hel. *hano*; Germ. *hahn*; Dan. and Swed. *hane*; cp. Lat. *cano*]:—a cock, Fms. v. 193, 194, Vsp. 34, 35, passim; veðr-hani or vind-hani, a weathercock; Óðins-hani, a kind of sandpiper, *tringa minima*; þórs-hani; Óðinshani and þórs-hani are distinguished, Þjóðólfr, May 15, 1869, p. 124. 2. as a nickname, Fms. xii, Fb. iii, Landn.; whence in local names, Hana-tún, Hana-tótr, etc., Landn. compounds: hana-gal, n. or hana-galan, f. cock-crow, gallicinium, Fms. viii. 56. hana-ötta, u, f. cock-crow, N. G. L. i. 9.

hankaak, ad, dep. to be coiled up, Fms. vi. 312; vide áhankast, p. 41.

HANKI, a, m. [Dan. *hank*; Engl. *hank*], the bap or clasp of a chest, Fa. 132; naut. pulleys or blocks for brailing up a sail, N. G. L. i. 101; whence hanka-gjald, n., 199.

HANN, pers. pron. masc. & fem. **HÓN** or **HÜN**, *she*; for the pronunciation of this word see introduction to letter H; as to the inflexion see Gramm. p. xxi; in the MSS. the word is usually abbreviated h = hann; h' or hō = hón; hm = hánnum; har = hennar; hi or he = henni: the old dat. masc. was hánnum, as shewn by rhymes, mána vegr und hánnum, Haustl.; but in Icel. it was no doubt sounded hánnum, by way ofumlaut; it was then sounded hónnum with a long vowel, and lastly honum with a short vowel, which also is the mod. form; the old MSS. often spell hánnum in full; the spelling hónnum in old printed books recalls the old form hánnum; from Pass. 9. 7 it may be seen that in the middle of the 17th century the dative was sounded precisely as at present. 3. sing. fem. hón (hō in mod. Norse, hoo in Lancashire) seems to be the older form; the MSS. use both forms hón and hūn, but the former is the usual one; it was prob. sounded hōn, which again points to a long root vowel, hānn, hāna? [Cp. Ulf. is; Germ. *er*; A.S., Engl. and Hel. *he*; old Fris. *hi*; in the Scand. idioms with a suffixed demonstrative particle, vide Gramm. p. xxviii; Dan. and Swed. *han*, *hun*, etc.]

B. As this word appears almost in every line only special usages need be mentioned, as, ef maðr færir ómaga fram ok beri fé undir hann (acc., sc. ómaga), eðr eigi hann (nom., the same) fé, þá skal hann (nom., sc. maðr) beida hann (acc., sc. ómaga) með vátta, at hann (nom., the same) seli hánnum (dat., sc. maðr) sjár-heimting á hönd þeim mönnum er hann (nom., sc. ómaga) á fé undir, Grág. i. 279; here the context is very perplexing, chiefly owing to the identity of acc. and nom. sing. masc., but also because the pron. is sometimes demonstr., sometimes reflexive; in the latter case an Icel. would now say sér instead of hánnum: so also, þá skal hann beida samþingis-göða, at hann fái honum (i. e. síðr) mann, 10: again, skal hann selja sókn ok vörn ef hann vill, ok svá varð-veizlu sjár síns þess er hann á hér eptir, 146; þá skal hón ráða við ráð frænda síns (þer) nokkurs, 307; Gunnarr kenndi féit at þat var lit sama sem hann (i. e. Njal) hafði honum (i. e. to Gunnar) greitt, Nj. 56.

II. the pers. pron. is often prefixed to a pr. name, as a sign of familiarity; farit upp til bestins ok gætið hans Kols, Nj. 56; eðr hvert maðr er hann Gunnarr, what sort of a man is Gunnarr? 81; ok hleypr á hann þorkel upp, 114; ok leitið er at honum Höskuldi, go and look after Höskuld, 171; sámd er ek veitta honum þórlú þróður þinum, Eg. 112; segir hann Pálmir, Fms. xi. 47; hón Ingibjörg, 49; hann Gísl, Grett. (in a verse); ok berjaak við hann Ólaf, Fagrisk. 86; hann Vigólf, Sól.; svá er, segir hann Þórðr, Isl. ii. 329;—this has become very freq. in mod. conversational usage, so that a person (nay, even an animal or a ship that has a name) is scarcely ever named without the pron., bidd' ann Jón að koma, segð' onum Jóni, vekt' ana Sigriði; hún Sigga litla, hann Jón litli, etc.; or of ponies, sækt' ann Brún, legð' á ana Skjónu; cp. the dialogue in Isl. þjóða. i. 612,—ég skal fylla mína hit, segir 'dn Hvít, ég ét sem ég þoli, segir 'ann boli, etc.; or Kvöldv. ii. 197,—táktú þarna frá 'enni Reyðr og gefð' 'enni Hymu, hún Húfa hefir flækt sig í niðrbandinu.

III. er hann = *who*, *that*; sá maðr er hann vill, Grág. i. 19, 27, 36, vide p. 132. 2. answering to Fr. *on*, Germ. *man*, Engl. *one*; væri sverðit til tækt er hann vildi, when one wished, Eg. 505; but this use is very rare.

hannarr-mæli, f. 'skillful speech', eloquence, Róm. 301.

Hannarr, m. the Skillful, the Artist, name of a dwarf, Vsp.

HANNR, adj. skilled; sú var mar hanarr (i. e. hönnust) á Hapalandi, she was the most skilled maid in Hadaland, on a Norse Runic stone, cited by Bugge in Tidaskr. for Philol. vol. vi. p. 90; hence sjón-hannr or sjón-hannarr, 'skill-sighted', one whose eyes are cultivated, having the eyes of an artist, Ó. H. 16.

hannörð or **hannyrð**, f., esp. used in pl. and sounded hannyrðir; [this word is formed from hannr or hannarr in the same way as einörð or einurð from einarrð]:—bandiness, skill, fine work, esp. used of ladies' needlework, embroidery, or the like, and freq. in mod. usage; enda er hannörð (skill, beauty) á hvetna þvi er þú tekr þinum höndum til at göra, Clem. 24; hannörðir (pl.), 25; svá skyldi hans kona bera af öllum konum hannyrðir sem hón var hverri þeirra fríðari, Vigl. 48 new Ed.; kyrtill gullofnn ok gerr hannyrðum, hannyrð vefnaðar, Konr. (MS.); hón saumaði ok tefði eða vann aðrar hannyrðir, Bs. i. 241; kenna konu við hannyrðir, Edda ii. 513; merkit var gert af miklum hannyrðum ok égtum hagtek, Orkn. 28; hafa á skriptum ok hannyrðum, Gkv. 2. 15;

hón hafði heima verit ok numit hannörðe (i. e. hannörð), Vills. S. 135 new Ed.; hón vandisk við borða ok hannyrðir, Fas. i. 523. hannyrðakona, u, f. a woman skilled in needlework. Cp. This word is to be distinguished from hönd as it is spelt and sounded *nn* not *nd*, cp. Bugge's interesting remarks in Hist. Tidsskrift.

hanski, a, m. [O. H. G. *hant-schub* = *hand-scoe*, Germ. *hand-schub*; Dan. *handske*]:—a glove, Ls. 60, Hbl. 26, Edda 29.

HAPP, n. [cp. Engl. *bap*, *bappy*], good luck, but with the notion of *bap*, *chance*, as is well said in the ditty, hamingjan býr í hjarta manns | hupp eru ytri gæði, Núm. 2. 87; þá varð minna happit en ek vilda, Fms. i. 182; happa fullting, 'bap-belp', *Deus ex machina*, vi. 165; happ sötti þik nú en brátt mun annat, gættu at þér verði þat eigi at úhappi, Landn. 146; til happa ok heilla sátta (allit.), for good bap and health, Grág. ii. 21; in the saying, sá skal hafa happ er hlotið hefir, Eb. 24; úhapp, mishap. compounds: happa-drjúgr, adj. lucky, Fas. iii. 619. happa-mikill, adj. having great luck, Hkr. iii. 423. happa-ráð, n. bappy counsel, Isl. ii. 159, Hkr. ii. 88. happa-verk, n. a bappy deed, Fms. vii. 293. happ-audigr, adj. wealthy, bappy, þor. Karl. 378. happ-fróðr, adj. wise in season, þor. Karl. 378. happ-lausa, adj. hapless, Eg. (in a verse). happ-samr, adj. bappy, lucky, Fas. iii. 427. happ-akeytr, adj. a bappy shot, Edda 17. In poetry, happ-míldr, -kunnigr, -reynir, -vinnandi, -viss, adj. bappy, fortunate: happ-snauðr, adj. hapless. Lex. Pöet.

hapr-taak (hadr-taak), n. a bawersack, Snót 163.

hapt, n. a bond; vide haft.

HARA, d (7), [cp. Germ. *barren*], to wait upon (?), an *dx. leg.*, Skm. 28; or perhaps the same word as the mod. *hara* (q. v.), *viam degers*.

Haraldr, m. a pr. name (from *hett*, q. v.), Fms. compounds: Haraldslátta, u, f. the coinage of king Harold Harðráði, Fms. vi. Haraldstíkk, a, m. name of a poem, Fms.

harða, adv. = *hardla*, chiefly used in poetry, Al. 84, Fms. x. 101, Stj. 8, 452, Pr. 97, Lex. Pöet.

harðindi, n. pl. *hardness*; harðindi hafða ek þar í hendi því at bein er hart, Bs. i. 874. II. metaph. *hardship*, *severity*, K. A. 54, Sks. 351, Fms. i. 220, vi. 110: esp. in mod. usage, a hard season, bad weather, harðinda-ár, -vetr, -sumar, vetrar-harðindi: harðindis-maðr, m. a stern man, Sks. 803.

harðla, and assimil. *harla*, adv. very, greatly, Fms. v. 257, vi. 217, Bs. i. 189, ii. 45, Stj. 58, Al. 156, Sturl. i. 159, Finnþ. 232, passim. **harðliga**, adv. forcibly, sternly, Fms. i. 71, vi. 44, Nj. 123, Gpl. 54: swiftly, fast, ríða harðliga, Karl. 58, Bær. 16; stíga h., Sks. 629.

harðligr, adj. hard, metaph. hard, severe, Nj. 181, Fms. ix. 291, v. l. **harðna**, ad, to *harden*. II. metaph. to be hardened, Stj. 261.

Exod. vi. 199. K. A. 54, Fms. vi. 37, 153, vii. 30: to become severe, ii. 30, Sturl. ii. 255; of weather, Grett. 152, Fms. ix. 502, v. l.: of scarcity, harðnaði matlífi þeirra, they ran short of provisions, viii. 435: to be hard tried, tók þá at harðna í skapi sveini, the lad began to feel unbappy, Bs. i. 350: part. harðnaðr, *hardened*, i. e. grown up, Sturl. iii. 11; opp. to blautr; Grettir var lítt settir at klæðum, en maðr lítt harðnaðr, tók hann nú at kala, Grett. 91; ú-harðnaðr, *unhardened*, still a tender boy.

HARÐR, adj., fem. *hörd*, neut. *hart*, [Ulf. *hardus* = *αληρός*, *αλστροός*; A.S. *beard*; Engl. *bard*; Germ. *bart*; Dan. *baard*; Swed. *bard*]: I. hard to the touch; eptir hördum velli, Isl. ii. 333.

harðr skafi, Fb. ii. 103; harðar götur, *hard*, *stony paths*, Fms. x. 85; stokka eðr steina eðr hvargi þess er hart er fyrir, Grág. ii. 132; sjóða egg hart (hard-sönnin), Lækn. 473; af harðasta járnri, Stj. 461: *tempered*, of steel, Gpl.

II. metaph., 1. *hard*, *stern*, *severe*; hörd í skapi, Nj. 17 (skap-harðr); hörd orð, *hard words*, Fms. v. 106; harðr í hjarta, *hard of heart*, Flov. 38: with dat., harðr e-m, *hard on one*, Fb. i. 71.

β. *hardy*; fólk hart ok illt at sækja, *hardy and ill to fight against*, Fms. i. 85; eiga harðan son, vi. 105; hinn vaskasti drengi ok hinn harðasti karlmadr, Isl. ii. 264; þeir eru harðir ok hinir mestu bardaga-menn, Karl. 282; harðr í horn at taka (metaph. from a bull), *hard to take by the horns*, Fms. xi. 221: *bard*, *gloomy*, í hördu skapi, Bs. i. 351, Fas. iii. 522; með harðri hendi, *with high hand*. γ. *hard*, *sad*; hörd tíðindi, Nj. 64; hér hafa orðit harðir atburðir, *hard things have happened*, 248. δ. *hard*, *dire*; harðr (kostur), Fms. v. 235; gera harðan rétt e-m, to deal hardly with one, i. 66; harðr dauði, ii. 173; hörd sætt, Nj. 254; hafa hart, to have a hard lot, Sturl. iii. 292; harðr bardagi, hörd orrosta, Fms. ii. 323, passim. ε. of weather; hörd norðanveðr, Nj. 124, Rb. 572.

2. neut. *hart*, adv. *hardly*, *barbly*; leika e-n hart, Fms. xi. 94. β. *hard*, *fast*; ríða hart, to ride hard, Sighvat, Ó. H. (in a verse), Nj. 82; en nú renn engi harðara en hann, 148; ganga hart ok djúpt, Edda 1; flýja sem harðast, to fly one's hardest, 261; þeir fóru harðara en þeir vildu, Fms. x. 139. γ. *hart* illt (qs. *harða* illt) erindi, Fb. ii. 393; hart nær, *hard by*. compounds: Harð-angr, m. name of a frith in Norway; whence Harðengir, m. pl. the inhabitants of H., Hkr., Fms. xii. harða-fang, n. a law term, an execution for payment, Grág. i. 384, 398, 438. harð-beinn, adj. *hard-foot*, a nickname, Ld. harð-brjóstaðr (harð-bryntr, adj., Greg. 41, Stj. 484), part. *hard-hearted*,

Flov. 36. **harð-býll**, adj. *a hard bousholder*, **harð-dreginn**, part. *hard to draw, difficult*, Nj. 100, v. 1. **harð-dregi**, n. *being h.*, Hkr. iii. 185. **harð-dregr**, adj. *hard to draw, hard to manage*, Nj. 90, 192. **harð-eggjaðr**, adj. *sharp-edged*, Grett. (in a verse). **harð-eygr**, adj. *hard-eyed*, Njarð. 364. **harð-fang**, n. *'hard wrestling' force*, Skv. 782, v. 1. **harð-fari**, a. m. *one who travels hard, a quick traveller*, Sturl. iii. 122: as a nickname, Eg. 73. **harð-farliga**, adv. *barbly*, Eb. 93 new Ed. **harð-fengi**, f. *hardbood, valour*, Nj. 98, Fms. ii. 38, Fs. 13, Anal. 160. **harð-fenginn**, adj. = **harðfengr**, Fas. i. 260, Ann. 1362 (in a verse). **harð-fengliga** (-fengilliga, Fms. iii. 143), adv. *hardily, valiantly*, Bst. 8, Fms. xi. 131, x. 355. **harð-fengr**, adj. *hardy, valiant*, Eg. 710, Nj. 192, Fas. ii. 328. **harð-fenni**, n. *hard snow*, Fbr. 39. **harð-fótr**, m. *'hard-leg,' a tempered bar*, poet. of a sword, Hkm. **harð-förri**, n. *stubbornness*, Ld. 176. **harð-fær**, adj. *hard to overcome*, Edda 27. **harð-goðr** (-goðjaðr), adj. *hard-minded*. **harð-gengr**, adj. *hard-going, rough*, of a horse, opp. to **góðgengr**. **harð-greipr**, adj. *hard-clutched*, Lex. Poët. **harð-gör**, adj. *hardy, stout*, Nj. 30: of things *strong-built*, Fms. x. 355 (a ship), Fas. i. 273 (a tower). **harð-hendliga**, adv. *with hard hand*, Eg. 720. **harð-hendr**, adj. *hard-banded, strong-banded*, Stj. 553. Skv. 753. **harð-hugaðr**, adj. *hard-beated*, Hom. 103, 108, Gb. 1. **harð-jaxl**, m. *a grinder (tooth)*, a nickname, Rd. **harð-kljáðr**, part. *hard-stretched*, of a weft, Darr. **harð-leikinn**, part. *playing a hard, rough game*, Sturl. i. 23: *verða e-m h., to play roughly with one*, Fms. ii. 182, Stj. 463; *fá harðleikit, to be roughly treated*, Fms. vi. 310, ix. 449; *göra e-m harðleikit*, Grett. 127. **harð-leikni**, f. *a rough game*, Fms. vi. 37, Karl. 456. **harð-leikr**, m. *hardness; hjartans h., Stj. 87: barbsness*, Fms. ii. 161, ix. 449. **harð-leitr**, adj. *hard-looking*, Eg. 305, Fms. x. 173. **harð-lifi**, n. *a hard life, chastisement*, Bs. i. passim, Barl. 210: *medic. hardness of bowels, constipation*, Féll. **harð-lundaðr**, adj. *hard-tempered*, 655 B. xiii. **harð-lyndi**, n. *a hard temper*, Fms. vi. 45. **harð-lyndr**, adj. *hard-tempered*, Nj. 16, Sturl. ii. 185. **harð-magi**, a. m. *'hard-maw,' a nickname*, Fms. vii. 217. **harð-mannligr**, adj. *hardy, manly*, Fb. i. 168, Krók. 68. **harð-menni**, n. *a hardy man*, Edda (Gl.). **harð-móðigr**, adj. *hard of mood*, Lex. Poët. **harð-mynnr** (Grett. in a verse) and **harð-múlaðr**, part. *hard-mouthed*, Germ. *bartmäulig*, Sturl. (in a verse). **harð-mæli**, n. *hard language*, Sturl. iii. 201, Bs. i. 766. **harð-mæltr**, part. *hard-spoken*, Sturl. ii. 143, v. 1.: *gramm. pronouncing hard*, opp. to *linmæltr*. **harð-orðr**, adj. *hard-spoken*, Fms. iii. 152. **harð-ráðr**, adj. *hard in counsel, tyrannical*, Nj. 2, Fms. vii. 280, xi. 18; *rikr maðr ok h., Ver. 42: nickname of king Harold given him in Fagnik*, 106. **harð-réttri**, n. *hardship*, Rd. 249, Al. 82, Andr. 74: *hard fare, sultr ok h., Stj. 257*. **harð-ræði**, n. *hardiness*, Fms. viii. 448, Nj. 258, 263: *hard plight*, Fms. i. 251: *hardness, barbsness*, x. 401. **harð-skeyti**, n. *hard shooting*, Fms. iii. 18. **harð-skeytr**, adj. *shooting hard, of an archer*, Fms. ii. 320, Karl. 244: *metaph. hard, severe*. **harð-skipaðr**, part. *maned with hardy men*, Bs. ii. 30, Fms. ii. 183. **harð-sleginn**, part. *hard-battered*, of iron, Hým. 13. **harð-sleggr**, adj. *hard to mow*, Glúm. 383, Fms. v. 203. **harð-snúinn**, part. *hard-twisted*, *metaph. staunch, stalwart*, Nj. 178. **harð-sótt**, part. *hard to get, difficult*, Fms. v. 169. **harð-sperra** or **hall-sperra**, v. f. *stiffness in the limbs*. **harð-spori**, a. m. *hard-trodden snow*. **harð-steinn**, m. *a hard stone, a kind of wet-stone*, Isl. ii. 348, Glúm. 375, Fms. xi. 223. **harðsteina-grjóti**, n. *a quarry of h.*, Fms. viii. 224. **harð-svíraðr**, adj. *hard-necked, stiff-necked*. **harð-tonntr**, part. *baving hard teeth*, Skv. 753. **harð-tökr**, adj. *hard, exacting*, Háv. 40. **harð-úð**, f. *hardness of heart*. **harð-úðigr**, adj. *hard-minded*, Fms. iii. 95, Fs. 13, Fas. i. 217, Lex. Poët. **harð-vaxinn**, part. *hardy of limb, brawny*, Fms. vii. 321, viii. 238. **harð-veilli**, n. *a hard, dry field*. **harð-verkr**, m. the name of a giant, Edda. **harð-vitugr**, adj. *hardy*, (cant word.) **harð-yrði**, n. *hard words*, Sturl. iii. 238, Hom. 144. **harð-yrki**, a. m. *a hard worker*, Fms. ix. 435. **harð-yrkr**, adj. *hard working*. **harð-yðgi**, f. *hardness of heart, severity*, Fms. viii. 232, x. 217. **hark**, n. *a tumult*, Fs. 6, Fms. vii. 168, 321, ix. 288, 516 (*barbsness*), Fb. ii. 191, Finnb. 144; *hark ok háreyti*, Isl. ii. 344. **harka** (q. *harðka*), v. f. *barbsness*, and *metaph. barbsness*, Fb. i. 521; freq. in mod. usage: also of a *hard frost*, mesta harka: the phrase, með hörku-munum, *with utmost difficulty*. **hörku-veðr**, n. *hard frosty weather; vetrar-hörkur, winter frost*. **harka**, ad, *to scrape together*, with dat., Fms. viii. 73; *munu þeir hafa harkat saman líði sínu*, Mork. 90: *impers., e-m harkar, things go ill with one*, Finnb. 338, Fas. ii. 239; *það harkar um e-t, id., Bjarn. 62*. II. reflex. *id.*, Fas. ii. 307: *to make a tumult*, Finnb. 224; *Ljótr vaknaði ok spurði hvert harkaðist*, Háv. 31 new Ed. **HARKI**, a. m. *rubbish, trash*, (= mod. skran); *kistur ok annar h., Karl. 554*, Bs. i. 830, Fs. 44. **compos: harka-börn**, n. pl. *rabble of children*, þrymlur i. 3, (not *háska-börn*.) **harka-gota**, v. f. *coarse food*, Sturl. i. 166. **harka-lið**, n. *rabble*, Isl. ii. 91. **harka-maðr**, m. *a tramp, scamp*, Sturl. i. 175. **harka-samliga**, adv. *coarsely*, Sturl. ii. 163.

harla, adv., *vide harðla*. **harma**, ad, *to bewail*, with acc., Nj. 20, Fms. i. 47, ii. 229, Hom. 20, Bs. i. 105, passim; *h. sik, to wail*, Fms. iii. 8: *impers., e-m harmar, it vexes one, one is vexed*, Blas. 41, Háv. 44. **harm-bröðr**, n. pl. *mischiefs*, Akv. 15. **harm-dauði**, adj. indecl. (and **harm-dauðr**, adj., Fms. ix. 399), *lamented*, of one departed; *vera harmdauði*, Fms. vi. 232, ix. 421, x. 406, Orkn. 88, Fb. i. 28. **harm-dögg**, f., poet. *sorrow-dew*, i. e. *tears*, Hkv. 2. 43. **harm-fenginn**, adj. *bowled by grief*, O. H. L. 46. **harm-flaug**, f. *a baneful shaft*, of the mistletoe, Vsp. 37. **harm-fullr**, adj. *sorrowful*, Fms. v. 214. **harm-kvæli**, n. pl. *torments*, 613. 35, Fms. iii. 217, Magu. 530, Bs. i. 325, ii. 107. **harm-kvæling**, f. = **harmkvæli**, Matth. xxiv. 8. **HARMR**, m. [A. S. *bearme*; Engl. *barms*; Dan. *barne*], *grief, sorrow*; *hann mátti ekki mæla fyrir harmi*, Fms. vi. 228: in plur., með hörmum, x. 368; *mikill harmr er at oss kveðinn*, Nj. 201, passim. **compos: harma-bylgja**, u. f. *a billow of sorrow*, Pass. 41. 4. **harma-grátr**, m. the *Lamentations*, of Jeremiah. **harma-raust** (-ródd), f. *lamentation*, Pass. 41. 7. **harma-tölur**, f. pl. = **harmtölur**. **harma-auki**, a. m. *addition to one's grief*, Fms. vi. 237. **harma-fullr**, adj. *sorrowful*, Fms. vi. 261, Edda 22, Fas. i. 456. **harma-láttir**, m. *relief*, Fms. iii. 5. II. in old poetry **harmr** often conveys the notion of *barms*, *burt*, Skv. 2. 10, 11, Sdm. 12, 36, Yt. 19. **harma** III. a kind of *bow*, Edda (Gl.). IV. name of a fjord in Norway, Fms. **harm-saga**, u. f. *tidings of grief*, Stj. 522, Eb. 98, Lv. 64, Fms. xi. 17. **harm-sól**, f. *sun of grief*, name of an old poem. **harm-sök**, f. *a sad case*, Nj. 221, Eb. 34 new Ed., v. 1. to *harm-saga*. **harm-söngr**, m. *a song of sorrow, dirge*, Stj. 349, Bret. 68. **harm-tíðindi**, n. pl. = **harm-saga**, Glul. 109. **harm-tölur**, f. pl. *lamentations*, Hkr. ii. 107, Bret. 70. **harm-vesall**, adj. *wretched*, Lex. Poët. **harm-vitegr**, adj. = **armvitegr**, *compassionate*, Mart. 123, Bs. i. 332. **harm-prunginn**, part. *'grief-swollen,' filled with sorrow*, Stj. 520, Ld. 50, Fms. iii. 11, iv. 32, Pass. 2. 11. **harm-prúttinn**, part. = **harmþrunginn**, Fms. ii. 95. **harneekja**, u. f. *barbsness, armour*, Bret. 60, Fms. x. 140: *metaph. barbsness*. **HARPA**, u. f. [A. S. *barpe*; Engl. *barp*; O. H. G. *barpba*; Germ. *barfe*; Dan. *barpe*] — *a barp*, it occurs as early as Vsp. 34, Akv. 38, Am. 62, Og. 27, Bs. i. 155, Fms. vi. 203, vii. 97, Skv. 704. **compos: hörpu-leikr**, m. *playing on a barp*, Hkr. iii. 246. **hörpu-maðr**, m. *a barp-man, barper*, Sams. S. 9. **hörpu-alagi** and **hörpu-slagari**, a. m. *a barper*, Bs. i. 866, 909. **hörpu-alagr**, **hörpu-slátr**, m. *striking the barp*, Bs. i. 202, Str. 83. **hörpu-stokkr**, m. *a barp-case*, Fas. i. 342. **hörpu-strengur**, m. *a barp-string*, Eluc. 45, Skálda: that the harp was in olden times used in churches in Ícel. is seen from Laur. S. chp. 59. II. *metaph. a shell*; *erat hlum vant kvað refr, dró hörpu at ísi, a saying*, Fms. vii. 19: whence **hörpu-díakr**, m. *a 'barp-disk,' a kind of shell*: **hörpu-akel**, f. *a barp-shell*, Eg. 769, Eggert Itin. III. the first month of the summer, from the middle of April to the middle of May, is called *Harpa*. **harpari**, a. m. *a barper*, Str. 57. **harpels**, m. *resin*, (mod.) **harp-alagi**, a. m. = **hörpuslagi**, Stj. 460, Bret. 10. **harp-slátr**, m. = **hörpuslátr**, Eluc. 53, Bar. 4, Orkn. (in a verse). **HARRI**, a. m. [akin to the mod. *herra*, q. v.], *a lord, king*, only used in poetry, Edda 104, Gloss.; *hann heimti þangat Valerianum harra sínu*, Greg. 75: as a pr. name, Landn.; as also the name of an ox, Ld., whence local names such as **Harra-ataðir**, m. pl., freq. in western Ícel. **HASA**, ad, in *ofhasa*, e-n *hasar* & e-u, *to be surfeited with a thing*, of food. **HASL**, m. [A. S. *basel*; Engl. *basel*; Germ. *beisel*], *the basel*, Str. 66. **hasla**, in pl. **höslur**, f. *pegs or poles of basel-wood*, a technical term for the four square poles that marked out the ground for a pitched battle or a duel, described in Korm. 86, Eg. 277; *undir jarðar höslu*, poet. *within the pale, on the face of the earth*, Edda (in a verse by a poet of king Canute). **hasla**, ad, in the old phrase, *hasla (e-m) völli, to 'enbasel' a battle-field, to challenge one's enemy to a pitched battle (or duel) on a field marked out by basel-poles*, Korm. 46, Hkr. i. 150, Eg. 273, 275, 276 (of the battle of Brunanburgh). **HASTA**, ad, the mod. form of the old *hersta* (q. v.) in the phrase, *hasta & e-n, to rebuke one to silence, command one to bold his peace*, e. g. of children: used of Christ in the Gospel, þá reis hann upp og hastaði & vindinn og sjóinn, þá varð lofn mikitt, Matth. viii. 26. **hastar-liga**, adv. *basily, suddenly*. **hastar-ligr**, adj. *basly, sudden*. **hast-orðr**, adj. = **herstr**, *barbs-spoken*, Isl. ii. 158. **hasttr**, adj. = **herstr**, *barbs*, esp. of speech: of a horse = **harð-gengr**.

HATA, *ad.* [Ulf. *hatan* = *μωτιν*; A.S. *batjan*; Engl. *bate*; O.H.G. *bazen*; Germ. *bassen*; Dan. *bads*; Swed. *bata*]:—to *bate*, with acc., Stj. 168, Post. 656 C. 27, Hom. 159, Fms. vi. 5, passim. 2. reflex., *hata*sk við e-u, or *móti* e-m, to *breathe* *batred* against one, Fb. ii. 339, Fms. i. 37, vi. 9, 186, viii. 238, xi. 259, Fs. 31, Eg. 139: recipr. to *bate* one another:—part. *hatendr*, pl. *baters*.

II. the poets use *hata* with dat. in the sense to *burn*: *eldr ok vatn hatar hvárt öðru*, fire and water *burn* one another, Edda 126 (Ht. 17); *hata gulli*, to *spend* gold, Fas. i. 258; *hata baugi*, id., Fas. i. 259 (in a verse); *sá er brott verðr hataðr*, forsaken or driven away, Anecd. 26; this is prob. the original sense of the word, vide *hati* below. 68. But *hatta* (double t, qs. *hvata*) seems a better reading; at least, Sturl. in a verse of A. D. 1207 makes *trautt* and *hattar* rhyme.

hati, a, m. one who *burns*; *baug-hati*, gull-hati, a liberal man, Lex. Poët. passim. 2. the name of the mock sun (wolf) which is in front of the sun, Edda (Gl.), Gm. 39: the name of a giant, Hkr. Hjörv.

hatr, n. [Ulf. *batis* = *δρpf*; A.S. *bete*; Engl. *bate*; Germ. *bass*; Dan. *bad*; Swed. *bat*]:—*batred*, *spite*, *aversion*, Hm. 154, Post. 645. 64, Magn. 470, Stj. 192, Fms. viii. 26, xi. 437, passim; *mann-hatr*, *misantrophy*; *trúar-hatr*, religious fanaticism; *þjóð-hatr*, (mod.) *compens*: *hatra*-fullr, adj. *baseful*, Skálda 199. *hatra*-sök, f. *cause of batred*, Stj. 192.

hatr-lauss, adj. *spiteless*, free from *spite*.

hatr-loysi, n. *freedom from spite*, Mar.

hatr-liga, adv. *basefully*, Fms. i. 270, Bs. i. 45.

hatr-ligr, adj. *baseful*, Bs. ii. 126.

hatr-samligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *baseful*, *rancorous*, Mar.

hatr-samr, adj. *rancorous*, H. E. i. 501, Karl. 127.

hatr-semd, f. *rancour*, Fr.

HATTB, m. a *bat*, Nj. 32, Fms. i. 74, Eg. 407; vide *hött*.

hatt-staup, n., poët. *the bead*, Ad. 7.

hau, interj. *ho ho!* of shouting, = *hó*, Karl. 321.

haudna, vide *hadna*.

HAUÐR, n. [the etymology of this word is not known], poët. *earth*, Edda 97, Hdl. 48, Lex. Poët. passim: allit., *haudr ok himin*, Söl. 54. *compens*: *haudr-gjörðr*, f., -men, n. *the earth-girdle*, i. e. *the sea*, Lex. Poët. *haudr-gjörðr*, m., -tjald, n. *the helmet*, *tent of the earth*, i. e. *the heaven*, Lex. Poët.

haug-brot, n. *the breaking of a cairn*, Sturl. i. 23, Bárð. 180.

haug-búi, a, m. a *cairn-dweller*, a *ghost*, Fb. i. 214, Grett. 38 new Ed.

haug-særa, d, to *bury* in a *cairn*, Fms. x. 212.

haug-ganga, u, f. *the breaking into a cairn*, Íd. ii. 50, Fb. ii. 8.

haug-óðal, n. a Norse law term, *the manorial right to treasures dug out of cairns*, defined in Gpl. 310. *haugóðals-maðr*, m. *an owner of haugóðal*, id.

HAUGR, m. [akin to *hár*, *big*; Dan. *bøj*; Swed. *bög*; North. E. *bow*]:—a *bow*, *mound*; *haugr eða hæð*, Mar., Fms. ix. 382, Stj. 260: there was usually a *how* near the houses, from which the master could look over his estate, þkv. 6, Skm. 11; *hann gekk nú at bæ þorleifs ok at haugi þeim er hann sat á*, Fs. 98; *þorleifr var því vanr, sem mjök var fornmenis háttir*, at sitja löngum úti á haugi einum ok eigi langt frá bænum, Fms. ii. 59; *þar er h. nokkurr er hann er vanr at sitja*, v. 160; *hann sat á haugi sem konungar*, Hkr. i. 136, Stjörn. Odd. ch. 5.

2. a *dung-beap*, *midden*; *fiös-h.*, a *hyre-midden*; *isku-h.*, *an ash-beap*; *myki-h.*, a *muck-beap*; *draga myki út ok færa í haug*, K. þ. K. 100, Al. 178.

II. a *cairn*, over one dead; the cairns belong to the burning age as well as to the later age, when the dead were placed in a ship and put in the *how* with a horse, hound, treasures, weapons, or the like, cp. Eg. 6, 7, 768, Hkr. (pref.), Landn. 62 (twice), 81, 82, 86, 125 (lagðr í skip), 169, Gisl. 23, 24, 31, 32, Ld. ch. 8, 24, Nj. ch. 79, Eb. ch. 9, 34, Hrafn. (fine), Hervar. 123 sqq. (1847), Fagrsk. ch. 4, 5, Hkr. (pref.), Hkr. i. 122 (Har. S. ch. 45), 152 (Hák. S. ch. 37), 160 (ch. 32), Har. Hárf. ch. 8, Skjöld. S. ch. 9: names of such cairns, Koma-haugr, Landn. 87; Hildis-h., 267; Hálfdanar-haugr, Hkr. i. 74; Tréfiús-h., Grett. 87; Melkorka-h., Mókoll-h., etc.: freq. in local names, *Haugr*, *Hauger*, *Haugenes*, Landn., Eb.; *Hauga-þing*, n. *an assembly* in Norway, Fms. viii. 245, ix. 109. There is an historical essay on Icel. cairns by old Jón Olafsson in *Arna-Magn. Additum* (autogr. MS. and interesting).

β. a kind of *sacrificial mound*, Edda 83 (Hölgi), Yngl. S. ch. 12, O. H. ch. 123; *hauga né hörga*, hlada hauga ok kalla hörg, N. G. L. i. 430; *blót-h.*, q. v.: for tales about the breaking open of cairns, wrestling with the ghosts, and carrying off their weapons and treasures; see Landn.

43169, Harð. S. ch. 15, Grett. ch. 20, Sturl. i. 23, Bárð. ch. 20 new Ed.: the burying in cairns was typical of the heathen age, whence such law phrases as, *frá heidnum haugi*, from *beaten* bow, i. e. from time immemorial, D. N. passim, vide Fr.; *telja langfœðr frá haugi*, or *til haugs ok heidni*, to count one's forefathers up to bows and beaten times, Rétt. 48, D. N. iii. 122: in early Dan. laws unbaptized children were called *bögðarmen* = *bow-men*. *compens*: *hauga-brjótr*, m. a *cairn breaker*, a nickname, Landn. 278. *hauga-eldr*, m. a *cairn fire*, a kind of *ignis fatuus*, said to burn over hidden treasures in cairns, Eg. 767, Grett. i. c., Fas. i. 518, Hervar. S.

hauga-herr, m. *the host of cairns*, fiends,

ghosts, *demons*, Sighvat. *hauga-öld*, f. *the cairn age*, opp. to *brun-öld*, Hkr. (pref.), Fms. i. 34. *hauga-dýrr*, n. *the doors of a cairn*, 655 xiv. *hauga-gólf*, n. *the floor of a cairn*, Fms. x. 213. *hauga-görð*, f. *cairn-making*, Fms. x. 212, Fas. i. 429.

haug-staðr, m. a *cairn-place*, *beaten burial-place*, Hkr. i. 2.

haug-tekinn, part. *taken from a cairn* (weapon), Ld. 78.

haug-þak, n. *the roof of a cairn*, Edda 68.

haug-ey, f. *hawk island*, Sighvat; the old poet calls Norway the hawk island of the Danish king Harold, because he got a tribute of hawks from that land, Fms. vi. 44 (v. l.), cp. x. 341.

haug-ligr, adj. *hawk-like*, of the eyes, appearance, Fms. x. 383, Lex. Poët. passim.

HAUKR, m. [A.S. *beafoc*; Engl. *hawk*; O.H.G. *babueh*; Germ. *babicht*; Dan. *bøg*; Swed. *bök*]:—a *hawk*, Fms. i. 119, xi. 21, Jb. 542: metaph. a *hero*, vera *haukar görvir*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); *eiga sér hauk í horni*, to have a *hawk* in the corner, to have one to back one; or perhaps the phrase is, *hrók í horni*, a *rook* in the corner, borrowed from chess. Hawks were in olden times carried on the wrist, whence in poetry the *hand* is called *the seat*, *cliff*, *land of the hawk*, *haug-börð*, *klif*, *-land*, *-morr*, *-störð*, *-strönd*, *-völlr*; the adjectives *hawk-fránn* (of the eye, *flashing* as a hawk's eye), *hawk-ligr*, *-lyndr*, *-smarr*, *-snjallr* are all of them epithets of a bold man, Lex. Poët.: *hauka-veldi*, n. *hawking*, Gpl. 429: *hawk-nefr*, m. *hawk-bill*, a nickname, Landn.; *sparr-h.*, a *sparrow-hawk*. II. as a pr. name, Landn.; and in local names, *Hauka-gili*, *Hauka-dalr*, whence *Haukdælir*, m. pl. name of a family, Sturl.; *Haukdæla-ætt*, f. id.; *Hauk-dœlskr*, adj. *belonging to that family*.

hawk-staldar, or *hawk-stallar*, is a corrupt form of the A.S. *beage-steald* = *young man*, Og. 7, Skv. 3, 31, Edda (in a verse by a poet of the time of king Canute).

haua, adj. indecl. *ruptured*; *eins er gangr aulá* | *og þeir vagi um haua*, Halgr.

HAULL, m., acc. *haul*, a *rupture*, *hernia*, Bs. i. 208, Fél. ix. 218, where a distinction is made between *kviðar-haul*, *nafla-h.*, *nára-h.*, etc.: the passage *höll við hýrugi*, Hm. 138, is no doubt corrupt for *við haulvi hýrugi*, or *hýrugi við haul*, i. e. *sparred eye* (*ergot of eye*) against *hernia*:—the sense is clear, though the exact wording is not; the whole verse is a rude old medic. receipt, and the explanation of this passage as given by translators and commentators is no doubt erroneous.

HAUSS, m. [cp. Dan. *isse*], *the skull*, *cranium*, Vpm. 21, Gm. 40, Grág. ii. 11, Fb. i. 235, ii. 79, Eg. 769, 770, Nj. 253, Landn. 51, passim. *compens*: *hausa-kljúfr*, m. *skull-cleaver*, a nickname, Orkn. *hausa-mót*, m. pl. *sutures of the skull*, Fas. iii. 214. *haus-brot*, n. *skull-fracture*, Bs. ii. 18. *haus-fastr*, adj. *seated in the skull*, Bs. i. 641. *haus-filla*, u, f. *'skull-film'*, *scalp*, Tristr. 3. *haus-kúpa*, u, f. *'skull-basin'*, *skull*. *haus-akel*, f. *skull shell*, (Germ. *birnebeale*): in the Icel. N. T. Golgotha is rendered *Hausaakelja-staðr*, m., Matth. xxvii. 33: in poetry *the heaven* (vault of heaven) is called the skull of the giant Ymir, *undir gömlum Ýmis hausi*, under the old skull of Ymir, sub *dió*, Arnór, see Edda, Vpm., Gm. i. c.

II. *the head*, of beasts, fishes, *pork-hauss*, *hross-h.*, *hunds-h.*, *nauts-h.*; of men only as in contempt = *blockhead*.

HAUST, n.; that this word was originally masc. (as *vetr*, *sumarr*) is seen from the other Teut. idioms, as also the Norse form *haustar-* (for *haust*), which occurs in *haustar-tími*, Stj. 14, and *haustar-daggr*, D. N. (Fr.), = *haust-tími*, *haust-daggr*; [A.S. *berfest*; Engl. *barvest*; O.H.G. *berbiut*; Germ. *berbiut*; Dan. *bøst* = *barvest*; Swed. *bøst*: *haust* is in Icel. only used in a metaph. sense]:—*autumn* (*barvest season*), for the extension of that season see Edda 103, Nj. 9, 168, Fb. ii. 185, passim. *compens*: *haust-blót*, n. a *sacrificial feast in autumn*, Eg. 5. *haust-boð*, n. *an autumn feast*, Gisl. 27, Fb. i. 302, Ld. 194, þorfr. Karl. 368. *haust-bær*, adj. *calving in autumn*, of a cow. *haust-daggr*, m. *autumn days*, Eg. 12, Fms. x. 188. *haust-gríma*, u, f. *an autumn night*, Hm. 73. *haust-heimtúr*, f. pl. *getting in lambs in autumn*, Band. 11 new Ed.

haust-hold, n. pl., in the phrase, *í haustholdum*, a farmer's term for cattle in a fat condition in autumn. *haust-kvöld*, n. *an autumn evening*.

haust-lag, u., in the phrase, *at haustlagi*, of paying debts in cattle in autumn. *haust-langr*, adj. *lasting all the autumn*, Eg. *haust-leiðangr*, m. *an autumn levy*, D. N. *haust-löng*, f. (viz. *drápa*), the name of an old poem (Edda), prob. from being composed in autumn.

haust-mánuðr, m. *an autumn month*, September, Edda 103. *haust-myrrkr*, m. *autumn darkness*, a nickname, Landn.

haust-nótt, f. *an autumn night*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Konr. 21.

haust-skuld, f. in a pun, vide Sturl. iii. 216. *haust-sól*, f. *an autumn sun*.

haust-vöðráttu, u, f. *autumn weather*. *haust-víking*, f. a *freebooting expedition in autumn*, Orkn. 462.

haust-þing, n. *the autumn assizes*, Nj. 251. *haust-öl*, n. *an autumn banquet*, Fms. x. 393.

hausta, *ad.* to *draw* near autumn, Eg. 18, 251, Fms. ii. 29, 127.

haust-magi, *haust-mögöttr*, vide *höss*.

há, mod. *ha*, interj. *eb?* (what did you say?), Skv. 304, 365; in the last century the long vowel was still sounded in the east of Icel.

HÁ, f. *after-math*, N. G. L. i. 40, cp. 289, freq. in mod. usage, whence

há-bit, n. *the after-matb bite or grazing*, Gpl. 407, 503.

há-bítr, n. *the after-matb bite or grazing*, Gpl. 407, 503. of a horse or cattle, Hm. 135; hross-há, a horse's bite; nauts-há, a seal's bite; but gæra of a sheep: þing-há, a 'thing-circuit,' district, from heyja (q. v.); or is the metaphor taken from an expanded hide? **III.** in poetry há seems to occur twice in the sense of *battle-field or battle*, from the fact that duels were fought upon a hide: fara at há, to go to battle, Ó. H. (Sighvat); at há hverju (hverri), Hervar. (in a verse).

há, ð, in the phrase, e-m háir, one is pinched or worn by sickness, work, or the like; honum háir það, snarpe sultir háir (pinches) mannkyni, Merl. 2. 31; nú vill oss hvervetna há, everything vexes us, Fas. iii. 12, freq. in mod. usage. The part. háðr (háðr e-m, depending upon one, subservient to one, ó-háðr, independent) belongs either to há or to heyja.

há-benda, v. f. = hamlá (see p. 244).

há-bora, að, to fit with rowlocks, Fms. ix. 33.

há-borur, f. pl. rowlocks, Fms. ix. 33, Sturl. iii. 66.

HÁÐ, n. [cp. Ulf. *baunus* = *vævris*; Engl. *beinous*; Germ. *bohn*; Dan. *baan*; old Dan. *baad*]:—*scolding, mocking*, Nj. 66, Fms. vi. 21, 216, vii. 68, Hm. 133; háð ok spott, Isl. ii. 265, passim.

háð-samr, adj. *scolding*, Fms. iii. 153; a nickname, Landn.

háð-sæmi, f. *mockery*, Fms. iii. 154, Hom. 86.

háðskr, adj. *scolding*.

háðuliga, adv. *shamefully*, Fms. viii. 171, Orkn. 120, Fas. i. 21.

háðuligr, adj. *scornful*, Fms. iii. 148; *contemptible*, h. orð, abusive words, Stj. 107; h. verk, disgraceful deeds, 218, 623, 12.

háðung, f. *shame, disgrace*, Hm. 101, Nj. 80, Grág. ii. 121, Fms. vi. 417, xi. 152, Stj. 407, Ó. H. L. 45. **háðungar-orð**, n. pl. words of scorn, Sturl. iii. 163, Stj. 643.

háð-varr, adj. *free from scoff, upright*, Lex. Poët.

HÁFR, m. [North. E. *haaf*], a *pock-net* for herring-fishing; reykháfr, a 'reek-draft,' a chimney.

háfr, m. a *dog-fish*. **háfs-roð**, n. *abagreen*; vide háf.

háfur, f. pl. *ricbes, good things*, Volks. 241, Hallgr. Pét.

há-gonginn, part. (uxi h.), *fed on after-matb*, Stj. 493, 1 Sam. xxviii. 24.

HÁ-KARL, m. a *spark*, Dipl. iii. 4, Sturl. ii. 147, Fms. ix. 434.

HÁ-KON, m. a pr. name, a family name within the old house of the Norse kings; as an appel. it seems to answer to A. S. *heagesald*, Germ. *hagesolz*, Icel. *dreng*, and to be identical with the mod. provincial Norse *baaman* (Ivar Aasen), a young, unmarried man.

HÁKR, m., the proper sense may have been some kind of *fish*, cp. Engl. *bake*; the word is seldom used but in compds; mat-hákr, a *glutton*; orð-hákr, *foul mouth*: a nickname, hann var fyrir því kallaðr þorskell hákr at hann eiðði öngu hvárki í orðum né verkum, Nj. 183.

HÁ-LOYGIR, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the Norse county Hálögaland*, Fms.; whence **HÁLOYSKR**, adj. *from Hálögaland*.

HÁLFA, u. f. often pronounced *álfa*, [akin to hálf; Goth. *balba* = *μείρα*, 2 Cor. iii. 9; A. S. *half*; Hel. *balba* = *latus*]:—prop. a *half, a part*:

I. a *region, quarter*, of the world, Stj. 72; í fyrirnefndum fjallsins hálfum, 87; í öllum hálfum heimisins, 18; í álfum Orkneyjaríks, Magn. 502; í várri byggilegri hálfu (zone), Rb. 478; veröldin var greind í þrjár hálfur, Edda 147; whence Austr-álfa, the East = Asia; Norðr-álfa, the North = Europe; Suðr-álfa, Africa; Vestr-álfa, America, (mod.); heims-álfa, one of the three (four) quarters; lands-álfa, region, Jesús gekk burt þaðan og fór í lands-álfur Tyri og Sidonis, Matth. xv. 21.

β. with the notion of *lineage, kin*; svá höfðu þeir grimmliga leikit alla þá hálfu, all people of that kin, Fms. viii. 23; þá skulu taka arf bræðrungr ok systrungr, en fleiri menn or annari hálfu (lineage), Grág. i. 17; seint er satt at spyria, mér hefir kennt verit, at móðir mín væri frjálsborin í allar hálfur, Ó. H. 114; konungborin í allar ættir ok hálfur, Fb. ii. 171, cp. Ó. H. 87, l. c.

γ. setja út í hálfur, to expand, of a metaphor, Edda 69. **II.** as a law phrase, on one's behalf or part; af Guðs hálfu ok lands-laga, on behalf of God and the law of the land, Fms. vi. 94, Sks. 638; af e-s hálfu, on one's part, Fms. xi. 444; Jóns biskops af einni hálfu, ok Gísla bónda af annarri hálfu, Dipl. iii. 7; á báðar hálfur, on both sides, v. 26; af annarra manna hálfu, on the part of other men, 2; af minni hálfu, on my part; hvártveggja hálfu, both parts, D. N. hálfu-þing, n. a kind of busting, N. G. L. i. 251.

hálfna, að, to have half done with a thing; er þeir höfðu hálfnað sundit, Fær. 173; to be half gone or past, Fms. iii. 81, Bret. ch. 13, Sd. ch. 22 (slain the half of it); dagr, nótt, vegr er hálfnaðr, the day, night, way is half past.

HÁLFR, adj., hálf (half), hálftr, freq. spelt halbr, halb er öld hvar, Hm. 53; [Goth. *balba*; A. S. *bealf*; Engl. *half*; Hel. *balba*; Germ. *balb*; Dan. *balv*; Swed. *half*]:—*half*; hálftr mánuðr, half a month, a fortnight, Nj. 4; þar átti hann kyn hálftr, Eg. 288; hálf stíka, half a yard, Grág. i. 498; hálf jól, the half of Yule, Fs. 151, passim: adverb. phrases, til hálfis, by a half, Eg. 258, 304; aukinn hálfu, increased by half, doubled, Grág. i. 157, Gpl. 24.

β. with the notion of *brief, scant, little*; sjá höfð hynott, that little night, Skm. 42; hálf stund, a little while; eg skal ekki vera hálfu stund að því, i. e. I shall have done presently, in a moment; cp. hálf er öld hvar, only half, Hm. 53; með hálfum hleif, with half a loaf, a little loaf of bread, 51: an Icel. says to his guest, má

eg bjóða þér í hálfum bolla, í hálfu stuupi, hálfan munubita, and the like.

II. in counting Icel. say, hálftr annarr, half another, i. e. one and a half; h. þriði, half a third, i. e. two and a half; h. fjórði, three and a half; h. fimti, four and a half, etc.; thus, hálfan annan dag, one day and a half; hálftr annað ár, hálfan annan mánuð, h. aðra nótt; hálf önnur stíka, a yard and a half, Grág. i. 498; hálfá fimtu mörk, four marks and a half, 391; hálftr annat hundrad, one hundred and a half, Sturl. i. 186; hálftr þriði tög mauna, two decades and a half, i. e. twenty-five, men, Isl. ii. 387; hálfan fimta tög skipa, Hkr. iii. 374; similar are the compd adjectives hálf-þritugr, aged twenty-five; hálf-ferugr, aged thirty-five; hálf-fimtugr, half-sextugr, -sjötugr, -áttæðr, -niræðr, -tíuæðr, i. e. aged forty-five, fifty-five, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, ninety-five, and lastly, hálf-tíuæðr, one hundred and fifteen, Eg. 84, Fms. i. 148, Greg. 60, Stj. 639, Bs. i. 54, 101, Hkr. (pref.), Mar. 32, lb. 18, Grett. 162, Fa. 160; also of measure, hálf-ferugr fúðumum, Landn. (App.) 324, Fms. vii. 217; hálf-þritugr tungl, a moon twenty-five days' old, Rb. 26; contracted, hálf-fjóruð mörk, three marks and a half, Am. 63; hálf-fimtu mörk, four marks and a half, Jm. 36; as to this use, cp. the Germ. *anderhalb, driithalb, vierthalb*, etc., Gr. *πέντε ημιστάλων* (two talents and a half), Lat. *sestertius*.

III. neut. hálfu with a comparative, in an intensive sense, far; hálfu verr, worse by half, far worse; hálfu meira, far more, Fms. vi. 201; hálfu heillir! Fb. i. 180; hálfu síðr, far less, Þódr. 41 new Ed., Fb. ii. 357; fremr hálfu, much farther ago, Hdm. 2; h. lengra, Bs. ii. 48; h. betri, better by half; h. hógligra, far snugger, Am. 66; hálfu samri, Fb. ii. 334. **β.** with neg. suff.; hálftr-ki, not half; at hálftr-ki má östyryð úr þera, Greg. 54.

IV. a pr. name, rare, whence **Hálfs-rokk**, m. pl. the champions of king Half, Fas.; **Hálf-dan**, m. Half-Dane, a pr. name, cp. Healf-Danes in Beowulf, Fms.

B. The compds are very numerous in adjectives, nouns, and participles, but fewer in verbs; we can record only a few, e. g. **hálf-afglapl**, a m. *half an idiot*, Band. 4 new Ed. **hálf-aukinn**, part. *increased by half*, H. E. ii. 222. **hálf-áttæðr**, see above. **hálf-berggrai**, a m. *half a giant*, Eg. 23. **hálf-beraerkr**, m. *half a berserker*, Sd. 129. **hálf-björt**, n. adj. *half bright, dawning*. **hálf-bláinn**, part. *half blended*, Stj. 85. **hálf-blindr**, adj. *half blind*. **hálf-bolli**, a m. *half a bowl* (a measure), N. G. L. ii. 166. **hálf-breidr**, adj. *half breadth*, Jm. 2. **hálf-brosandi**, part. *half smiling*. **hálf-bróðir**, m. a *half brother* (on one side). **hálf-brunninn**, part. *half burnt*. **hálf-bræðr-ungur**, m. a *half cousin*, K. A. 140. **hálf-búinn**, part. *half done*. **hálf-dauðr**, adj. *half dead*, Sturl. ii. 54, Magn. 530, Hkr. iii. 366. **hálf-daufr**, adj. *half deaf*. **hálf-deigr**, adj. *damp*. **hálf-dimp**, n. adj. *half dark, in twilight*. **hálf-drættingr**, m. a *fisher-boy*, who gets half the fish he catches, but not a full 'hlutr.' **hálf-ernaðr**, part. *half sleeved*, Sturl. iii. 306. **hálf-ettinn**, part. *half eaten*, Al. 95. **hálf-eyrir**, m. *half an ounce*, Fms. x. 211. **hálf-fallinn**, part. *half fallen*, K. A. 96; h. út sjór, of the tide. **hálf-farinn**, part. *half gone*. **hálf-ferugr**, **hálf-fimti**, **hálf-fimtugr**, **hálf-fjórdi**, see above (II). **hálf-fífl**, n. and **hálf-fífla**, u. f. *half an idiot*, Fms. vi. 218, Bs. i. 286. **hálf-fjóruðr**, m. *half a fourth part*, Bs. ii. 170. **hálf-frosinn**, part. *half frozen*. **hálf-fúinn**, part. *half rotten*. **hálf-gonginn**, part. *balving*. **hálf-gildi**, n. *half the value*, Gpl. 392. **hálf-gildir**, adj. *of half the value*, N. G. L. **hálf-gjalda**, galt, to pay half, N. G. L. i. 174. **hálf-grátandi**, part. *half weeping*. **hálf-gróinn**, part. *half bealed*. **hálf-görr**, part. *half done, only half done, left half undone*, Fms. ii. 62; litlu betr en hálfgrót, Greg. 24. **hálfgróðr-bóndi**, a m. a man who has to furnish half a levy, D. N. **hálf-hélufla**, n. a slight fall of rime, Gisl. 154. **hálf-hlaðinn**, part. *half laden*, Jb. 411. **hálf-hnepptr**, n. adj. a kind of merre, Edda 139. **hálf-hræddr**, adj. *half afraid*. **hálf-kirkja**, u. f. a 'half-church' = mod. annexa, an annex-church, district church, or chapel of ease, Vm. 126, H. E. i. 430, ii. 138, Am. 28, Pm. 41, Dipl. v. 19; distinction is made between al-kirkja, half-kirkja, and bæn-hús, a chapel. **hálf-kjókrandi**, part. *half choked with tears*. **hálf-klæddr**, part. *half dressed*. **hálf-konungur**, m. a *half king, inferior king*, Fms. i. 83. **hálf-kveðinn**, part. *half uttered*; skilja hálfkveðit orð, or hálfkveðna visu = Lat. *verbum sat*, MS. 4. 7. **hálf-launatr**, n. part. *rewarded by half*, Fms. ii. 62, Grág. i. 304. **hálf-leypa**, u. f. a *half laupr* (a measure), B. K. passim. **hálf-leystur**, part. *half loosened*, Greg. 55. **hálf-lifandi**, part. *half alive, half dead*, Mar. **hálf-litr**, adj. of a cloak, of two colours, one colour on each side, Fms. ii. 70, Fas. iii. 561, Sturl. ii. 32, iii. 112, Fær. 227, Bs. i. 434. **hálf-ljóst**, n. adj.; þá er hálf-ljóst var, in twilight, Sturl. iii. 193. **hálf-lokaðr**, part. *half locked*. **hálf-mætti**, n. 'half might', opp. to omnipotence, Skálda 161. **hálf-mörk**, f. *half a mark*, Vm. 80, 126. **hálf-naudigr**, adj. *half reticent*, Fms. xi. 392. **hálf-neitt**, n. adj. 'half-naught', trifling, Fas. i. 60. **hálf-níð**, n. *half a lampoon*, Fms. iii. 21. **hálf-niræðr**, see above (II). **hálf-nýtr**, adj. *of half use*, Rb. 86. **hálf-opinn**, adj. *half open*. **hálf-prestr**, m. a 'half-priest'; a chaplain to a half-kirkja, Sturl. ii. 178. **hálf-pund**, n. *half a pound*, Gpl. 343. **hálf-ræddar-stafr**, m. a *semivowel*, Skálda 176, 178. **hálf-reingr**, a m. a *half scamp*, Bs. i. 517. **hálf-rétti**, n. a law term (cp. fullrétti, p. 177), a

slight, a personal affront or injury of the second degree, liable only to a half fine; e.g. hálfrettis-ord is a calumny in words that may be taken in both senses, good and bad; whereas fullrettis-ord is downright, unmistakable abuse, Grág. ii. 144; hence the phrases, mæla, göra hálfretti við e-n, i. 156, 157, ii. 153. hálfrettis-eiðr, m. an oath of compurgation to be taken in a case of h., N. G. L. i. 352. hálfrettis-maðr, m. a man that has suffered hálfretti, Gpl. 105, 200. hálfrettis-mál, n. a suit of a case of h., N. G. L. i. 314. hálf-róinn, part. having rowed half the way, half-way, Fms. viii. 312. hálf-róteldi, n., prob. corrupt, Fms. xi. 139. hálf-rými, n. a naut. term, half a cabin, one side of a ship's cabin, Fms. viii. 138, ix. 33, x. 157. Hkr. i. 302. hálf-rýmis-félagar, m. pl. messmates in the same h., Edda 108. hálf-rýmis-kista, u. f. a chest or bench belonging to a h., Fms. viii. 85. hálf-rókit (-rökvit, -rökvat), n. adj. half twilight, in the evening, Gret. 137, 140 A; hálf-rökvat is the mod. form, which occurs in Gret. 79 new Ed., Jb. 176, Al. 54; vide rökvit. hálf-sagur, part. half told; in the saying, jafnan er hálsögd saga ef einu segir—audiatu et altera pars, Gret. 121. hálf-sextugr, see hálf II. hálf-sjauræðr, adj. = hálf-sjötugr, Stj. 48. hálf-sjötugr, see hálf II. hálf-skiptr, part. = hálftr, Fms. ii. 170, Sturl. iii. 112. hálf-sleginn, part. half mown, of a field. hálf-slitinn, part. half worn. hálf-sofandi, part. half asleep. hálf-sótt, n. part. half passed; hálf-sótt haf, a half-crossed sea. hálf-systkin, n. pl. half brother and sister, cp. hálfbróðir. hálf-systur, f. pl. half sisters. hálf-tíreðr, see hálf II. hálf-troll, n. half a giant, Eg. 1, Nj. 164 (a nickname). hálf-tunna, u. f. half a tun, Vm. 44. hálf-unninn, part. half done, Fas. ii. 339. hálf-vaxinn, part. half grown. hálf-vogis, adv. by halves. hálf-virði, n. half worth, Jb. 403, Glúm. 347, Sturl. ii. 132. hálf-viainn, part. and hálf-vista, adj. half withered, and medic. pained on one side. hálf-viti, a. m. a half-witted man. hálf-votr, adj. half wet. hálf-vætt, f. half weight (a measure), Dipl. iv. 8, Fas. iii. 383. hálf-þritugr, see hálf II; spelt half-þritugr, Js. 79. hálf-þurr, adj. half dry. hálf-þverrandi, part. half waning, Js. 732 (of the moon). hálf-þynna, u. f. a kind of small axe, Gpl. 103, 104, Lv. 35. hálf-þrinn, part. half sufficient, Fms. viii. 440. hálf-þerr, adj. half mad, Sks. 778. II. in mod. usage hálf is freq. used = rather, e.g. hálf-kalt, adj. rather cold: hálf-foginn, adj., eg er hálfgeginn, I am rather glad: e-m er hálf-illt, half-bumult, half-ogladt, n. adj. one feels rather ill: hálf-hungraðr, hálf-svagr, hálf-soltinn, hálf-þyrstr, adj. rather hungry, rather thirsty, etc., and in endless compds. hálf-ka, u. f. slippiness; flug-hálka, gler-hálka. HÁLL, adj., fem. hál, neut. hált, [different from hallr, q. v.; O. H. G. hāl; mid. H. G. hāl;]—slippery, of ice, glass, or the like, Eb. 120, 238, Fms. viii. 405, Nj. 144, Fb. ii. 327, Fs. 38, passim. háll-leikr, m. gliding, slippiness, Clar. HÁLMB, m. [A. S. bealm; Engl. baulm; Germ. and Dan. balm; Gr. αλάμος; Lat. calamus;]—straw, Stj. 201, 390, 560, N. G. L. i. 38, Eg. 205, 213, 560, Fms. ii. 3, 208, vi. 153, ix. 44; mar-hálmr, seaweed. hálm-strá, n. baulm-straw, Fas. iii. 412. hálm-viak, f. a wisp of straw, Fms. ii. 208, vi. 212. hálm-púst, f. a flail, porf. Karl. 422. HÁLB, m., prop. hals, [Goth., A. S., etc. hals; North. E. hause; cp. Lat. collum;]—the neck; dúkr á hálsi, Rm. 16; hjart háls, 26, Fms. viii. 77; falla um háls e-m, to fall on one's neck, embrace one, Luke xv. 20; leggja hendr um háls e-m, or taka höndum um háls e-m, id., Nj. 10, passim; phrases, beygja háls fyrir e-m, to bend the neck to one, Fms. ix. 446; liggja e-m á hálsi, to bang upon one's neck, i. e. to reprove one, xi. 336, O. H. L. 36; standa á hálsi e-m, to put the foot on one's neck, Hkr. 2, 28; and more mod., tapa hálsi, to forfeit one's neck, Rétt. 61. compds: háls-beina, n. the neck-bone, Fb. iii. 195. háls-björg, f. a gorget, Sturl. ii. 84, Bs. i. 541. háls-bólga, u. f. bronchitis. háls-brotna, að, to break one's neck, Fms. iii. 171. háls-digr, adj. thick-necked, Eg. 305, Fms. iii. 139. háls-faðma, að, to embrace, Str. 31. háls-faðman, f. an embrace, Str. 53. háls-fang, n. embracing, Bret. 116, Sks. 513, Stj. háls-fengja, að, to embrace, Barl. 29. háls-gjörð, f. a necklace, Edda 84. háls-högg, n. a cut or stroke on the neck, Fms. viii. 318, Bs. i. 174, Fb. i. 139. háls-höggva, hjó, to behead, Stj. 265, Hkr. i. 8. háls-járn, n. a neck-iron, iron collar, Stj. 519, Dipl. v. 18, Fb. iii. 560. háls-klútr, m. a neck cloth. háls-langr, adj. long-necked, Fms. vii. 175, Sd. 147. háls-laum, f. 'neck-loosing,' i. e. giving a bondsman freedom, (cp. friðals, frihals), the rite is described in N. G. L. i. 312. háls-liðr, m. a neck vertebra, Finnb. 344. hálsliða-mjúkr, adj. smooth-necked. háls-men, n. a necklace, Am. 44. háls-sár, n. a neck wound, Sturl. iii. 115. háls-slag, n. = hálshögg, Fms. viii. 318. háls-spenna, t, to clasp the neck of another, Stj. 53. háls-stefni, n. the throat; hann lagði í hálsstefni framan fyrir höttinn, Finnb. 314. háls-stig, n. treading on one's neck, Anecd. 30. háls-stuttur, adj. short-necked.

B. Metaph. I. naut. part of the forecable or bow of a ship or boat, (höfuð, barki, háls, the head, wasand, neck, are all naut. terms); Hýmír reri í hálsinum fram, Edda 35; þóðr Kútr sat á hálsi ok

hált vörð, Isl. ii. 76; reri þormóðr í hálsi en þorgeir í fyrir-rúmi en Grettir í skut, Grett. 125; þorkell reri fram í hálsi en þóðr í miðju skipi, Falgeir í austr-rúmi, Fbr. 158; hence háls-rúm, n. = háls, Fms. ii. 252.

2. the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, (cp. Swed. bals på ett segel):—Edda (Gl.) distinguishes between hefil (q. v.), háls, hanki, höfuðbendur (stays); þá kom áfall svá mikitt at frá laust vegin ok hálsan á báða (brustu báðir hálsar in the verse), Fls. ii. 77; en ef sax brotnar, bæti tvær ertogar, ok svá fyrir háls hvern, ok svá tvær ertugar, N. G. L. ii. 283; in mod. usage, in tacking, the fore-sheet is called háls, the other skaut, —háls heitir á seglum skautið eðr skaut-klóin (sheet clew) hvor um sig, sú er niðr liggir í hornunum, ok venjulega er fest í skipinu þar sem hentast þykkir fram eðr aftur, svo sem nú kalla sjómenn horn segla þau sem niðr hofa hvort sem aftur eptir skipinu er borit og þar fest, skaut (i. e. sheet), en hitt seglsins horn, sem fram eptir skipinu borit verðr, báls (i. e. tack), Skýr. 214. hálsa-skaut, n. pl. the front sheet, the tack, Vikv.

II. the end of a rope; þar sem jörðin lægst millum hálsanna, leitast vaðrin at jörðinni, Fms. xi. 441. 2. the tip of a bow to which the string is attached, Gr. wópov; þeir höfðu handboga, en jörðin var svá blaut, at bogahálsinn beit í jörðina niðr, Al. 142; báðir hrukku í sumdr bogahálsarnir, Fas. ii. 88; hann dregr svá bogann, at saman þótti bera hálsana, Fb. iii. 406. 3. one end of a drag-net (net-háls).

4. the neck of a bottle, mod. III. the phrase, góðir hálsar, fine fellows! good men! is almost synonymous with dreng, q. v.; no doubt analogous to frjáls, frihals, see p. 174, q. v. freemen, gentlemen; vil ek nú biðja yðr, góðir hálsar! at þér leggit til þat er yðr þykkir ráðligast, Sturl. iii. 71; séð nú, góðir hálsar! Fms. viii. 116; gefit til gott ráð, góðir hálsar! Stj. 437; hugit um, góðir hálsar! 460; munda ek heldr þegja, góðir hálsar! Al. 97; sigrast hañit er Serki, góðir hálsar! 119.

IV. a bill, ridge, esp. in lcel. of the low fells dividing two parallel dales, cp. Lat. collis, Nj. 21, Eg. 544. Hrafn. 7, 11, Al. 93, Róm. 134, very freq.; as also in local names, Háls, Hálsar, Glystaða-háls, Reynivalla-háls, Landn.: háls-brún, f. the edge of a bill, Eb. 176; cp. Fr. col.

V. a pr. name, Landn. hálsa, að, poet. to embrace, Gkv. i. 13, 3. 4. II. to clew up the sail (cp. hálsan); þá mælti hann til sinna manna, at hálsa skyldi seglin, Fagrsk. 86.

III. to cut boards uneven so as to leave waves (hálsar) on the board.

hálsaðr, part. billy, Stj. 94.

hálsan, f. a clewling up the sail, N. G. L. ii. 282 (Jb. 400).

háls-bók, f. a book to swear upon; the commentators explain it from its being worn round the neck, but no doubt erroneously; it is derived from A. S. bails = salus, q. v. báls-bók = healing book, boly book, Grág. i. 70, Fms. ix. 219, Nj.

háls-atofni, n., naut. term, the prow, Edda (Gl.): metaph., Finnb. 314. hámetta, u. f. (for. word), an amice, in church service, Vm. passim.

HÁR, adj., fem. há, neut. hátt, vide Gramm. p. xix; compar. hærri or hærri, superl. hæstr; hæðtr and hæstr, which are found in old printed books, are bad forms; for the inflexions, (which vary much, sometimes inserting f or v, sometimes not,) see the references below; in mod. usage the v is usually dropped, but the cases are bisyllabic, e.g. háir, háar, háa, háum, instead of the old hávir, hávar, háva, háfum or hám; the definite form in old writers is hávi or háfi, in mod. hái; [Ulf. hauds = ὡηλός; A. S. beab; Engl. bigb; O. H. G. bob; Hel. bob; Germ. boch; old Frank. bog or bac; Swed. bög; Dan. bøj; all of them with a final guttural, which in mod. Dan. has been changed into j; the final labial f or v, which in olden times was so freq. before a vowel, may be compared to laugb, rougb, etc. in mod. Engl.; the g remains in the cognate word haugr;]—bigb; stiga sex álma háfan, Vm. 129; í hámfálta-tindum, Edda 144 (pref.); á háfum fjöllum, Skálda 181; há fjöll, Getsp.; á háf gálga, Fm. 45; á bekk háf, Akv. 2; háf bylgjur, Edda (Ht.); á borginni há, Am. 18; á há fjalli, Gm. 17, Bs. i. 26 (in a verse); enar hæstu fjalla hæðir, Stj. 59; háf turn, Hkr. iii. 63; skaptið var eigi hæra, en ..., Eg. 285 (of a spear); hátt hlaup, a bigb leap, i. e. from a high place, Fms. i. 166; hærri en grön er vex á hæsta fjalli, Hom. 152; hávar báur, Gh. 13; hávar unnir, Skv. 2. 16; háfan garð, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hávaru glasi, Hm. 120; but há grasi, Gm. 17; upp-há skúa, bigb boots, Fms. vii. 321; phrases, bera hæra skjöld, hlut, to carry the biggest shield, Jot, Fas. i. 283, Ld. 322.

2. tall; hárr maðr vexti (tall of stature), manna hæstr, very tall, Fms. i. 155; hárr maðr ok harðvaxinn, vii. 321. 3. a metrical term; syllables in rhyme having the same consonants and quantity of vowels are jafn-háfar, in the same strain; kvattu svá? gröm skömm' eigi eru þær hendingar jafn háfar: 'hrönum skömm' þat væri jafn-hátt, Fms. vi. 386.

II. metaph. bigb, sublime, glorious; hærri tign, Fms. i. 214; enir hæstu Guðs postular, 625, 82; í hærri haldi, Fms. vii. 112; margar ræður þvillkar eða enn hærri, or still sublimer, Sks. 635; hljóta háfan sigr, a glorious victory, Merl. 2. 69; háfan áróxtr, Mar. kv. 17; hæstu daga, hæstu hátíðir, the biggest days or feasts (hátíð), Fms. x. 22.

2. at the biggest pitch; meðan hæstir eru stormar um vetrinn, Sks. 46; at hann væri kyrr meðan hæst væri vetrar, in the depth of winter, Fms. ix. 480; meðan hæst væri sumars, in the height of summer, Lv. 43; hátt vetrar megin, Sks.; cp. há-degi, há-vetr, há-sumar

(below). **3. loud**; blása hátt (a trumpet), Vsp. 47; brestr há, Fms. xi. 10, Glám. 375; mæla hátt, to speak loud, Nj. 33; ok söng í hátt, it gave a loud sound, 83; kveða við hátt ok úskurliga, Fms. v. 164; þó þetta væri eigi hátt talat í fyrstu, ix. 250; æpa hátt, Sks. 653; hafa hátt, to make a noise; cp. gráta hástöfum (below), há-vaði (below); hún verður há við, she became clamorous, excited, Isl. ii. 350; hlæja hátt, to laugh loud, Skv. 2. 15.

III. a mythol. pr. name, both Hár and Hávi, Edda; Hávi and Hár are names of Odin the High, whence Háva-mál, n. pl. the name of a poem, the Sayings of the High. **2.** prefixed in the pr. names Há-kon, Há-leygr, Há-rekr, Há-mundr, Há-steinn, Há-varðr, Há-varr; and in local names, Háfa-fell, etc.

IV. neut. as adverb; geisa hátt, Edda 146 (pref.); skín hann nú því herra, Fms. v. 241; unna e-m herra en öðrum, to love one bigger (more) than another, Sturl. i. 198; taka e-n hátt, to make much of one, Bs. i. 727; stökkva hátt, to make a big leap, look high, Fzr. 57; sitja skör herra en aðrir, a step bigger, Fms. i. 7.

B. COMPS: há-altari, n. a big altar, Symb. 24, Hkr. iii. 293, Fb. ii. 376, Fms. v. 107, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, passim. há-bakki, a, m. a big bank; hábakka-ámr, f. a 'big-bank tide,' very big tide. há-beinn and há-beinótt, adj. big-legged, long-legged, Isl. ii. 194, v. l. há-bjarg, n. a big rock, Bs. i. 49. há-bogaðr, adj. big-curved, as a saddle, Sks. 403. há-borð, n. a big table; in the phrase, eiga ekki upp á há-borðit, not to be up at the big table, to be held in small repute. há-brók, f., poet. name of a brook, Edda (Gl.), Gm.: a nickname, Hkr., Eb. há-brókinn, f. prudery, Karl. 239. há-brókaak, ad. dep. to puff oneself up, Fms. x. 200, Karl. 181. há-dagi, n. big day, about twelve o'clock (vide dagr), Nj. 208, Grett. 121, Landn. 94 (v. l. to miðdegi), Stj. 447; hádegis sól, the midday sun, Pass. 37. 13. hádegis-ákeið, n. the midday time, Sturl. ii. 199; in many local names, hádegis-varða, -bunga, denoting the point in the horizon under the hádegi. há-eyrr, f. big-bank, a local name, Nj. há-foti, a, m. a big-stepper, poet. a racehorse, Edda (Gl.). há-fall, n. a big fell, Eg. 58, Stj. 87, Pm. 45, Hým. 22, Róm. 129, Bs. ii. 5. há-floði, f. a big flood-tide, Fbr. 181, þorf. Karl. 420. há-föta, u, f. big-leg, a nickname, Hkr. há-föttr, adj. big-footed, Konr. há-hesti, n. a big, tall horse. há-kirkja, u, f. a 'big-church,' cathedral, Magn. 420. há-leggr, adj. big-leg, a nickname, Fb. iii. há-leiðr (há-leiði), m. bigbt, Sks. 47, 173. há-leitliga, adv. bigly, gloriously, Sks. 623, Stj. passim, Fms. i. 331, Barl. 6. há-leitligr, adj. sublime, Bs. i. 48. há-loitr, adj. big-looking, looking upwards; metaph. sublime, Fms. i. 96, Sturl. ii. 15, Th. 21. há-liga, adv. bigly, Hom. 21, O. H. L. 7. há-ligr, adj. big, sublime. há-limar, f. pl. the big branches, Stj. 534. há-messa, u, f. big-mass, Fms. ii. 37, vii. 144, 188. há-messu-mál, n. big-mass time, Fms. viii. 291, Bs. ii. 24. há-mælti, f. loud talking, Fms. iii. 153. há-mæli, n., in the phrase, komask í há-mæli, to get out of a rumour, Fms. iv. 80. há-mælti, part. loud-voiced, Sturl. i. 167. há-nefjaðr, adj. big-nosed, Fas. i. 73. há-nefr, m. big-nose, a nickname, Rd. há-pallr, m. the dais in a hall, Fms. vi. 440. há-reystr, f. a din, noise, Nj. 83, Fms. i. 34, Gpl. 16. há-reystr, adj. loud speaking, Greg. 54. há-salir, m. pl. the big balls, Eg. (in a verse). há-sagl, n. the 'big-sail,' mainmast, Fas. ii. 494, Hkv. i. 29. há-seymdr, part. studied, of a bride, Grett. 129, Stj. 564. há-skeptr, part. big-handled, of an axe, Eb. 186, Fbr. 14. há-skóli, a, m. a big school, (mod.) há-staðr, m. a big place, Fms. x. 417. há-stafir, m. pl., in the phrase, gráta, hljóða . . . hástöfum, to weep, cry aloud, Nj. 27, Stj. 421, Grett. 171 new Ed. há-stoint, n. adj. (= staksteinótt), with rough boulders; var hásteint í ánni, Fms. ix. 404. há-stigi, a, m. = háseti, Edda (Gl.). há-sumar, n. 'big-summer,' midsummer, Bs. 3. 32, Grett. 150 new Ed., Sks. 200. hásumar-tími, a, m. midsummer time. há-seti, n. a 'big-seat,' Dan. bøjse, throne, for a king or earl; the high-seat at a commoner's table was called öndvegi, q. v., cp. Nj. 175—hvárki em ek konungr né jarl, ok þarf ekki at gera h. undir mér, ok þarf ekki at spotta mik, Eg. 43, Nj. 6, Fms. i. 7, iv. 108, vi. 439, ix. 254; in a ship, iv. 39. hásetis-borð, n. a big-seat table, Hkr. ii. 188. hásetis-kista, u, f. a 'big-seat chest,' a dais or chest near the big-seat, in which weapons and treasures were kept, Fms. vii. 185, viii. 444, x. 360, xi. 220. hásetis-maðr, m. the man in the chair, Isl. ii. 438. hásetis-átóll, m. a throne, Stj. há-talaðr, part. = hámaltr, Bs. i. 819. há-tímra, ad. to build big, Vsp. 7, Gm. 16. há-tíð, f. [Germ. hochzeit; Dan. bøjtid], a 'big-tide,' a big day, festival, Bs. i. 38, passim, Nj. 157, Fms. xi. 425, K. Á. 164; proverb, hátíð er til heilla best, Ld. 176 (Fms. ii. 39); very freq. esp. in eccl. sense, Jóla-h., Páska-h., Hvítasunnuh., fæðingar-h.; Í dag þá hátíð höldum vér, Hólabók. hátíðar-aptan, m. the eve of a feast, Bs. i. 170. hátíðar-dagr, m. a big day, Fms. ii. 198, Sturl. i. 130. hátíðar-hald, n. the holding a feast, Hom. 83, Fms. i. 260; gen. hátíðis also occurs in compds, hátíðis-dagr, m., Fms. x. 13 (v. l.), Sturl. i. 30; hátíðis-kveld, n. = hátíðaraptan. hátíð-liga, adv. with festivity, Hkr. i. 287, Fms. x. 149, Sks. 48. hátíð-ligr, adj. festive, Sks. 465, Stj. 48, 110, 471, Hom. 97, 145, Fms. x. 280. há-vaði, a, m. a noise, tumult, Bs. ii. 182, Fas. ii. 230; í hávaða, aloud, Rd. 252, Fms. i. 289, Sturl. ii. 246;

the greatest number, main part of a thing, hann náði hávaðanum, he caught the main part; missa hávaðan af því, to lose the main part. há-vaða-maðr, m. a naughty person, Isl. ii. 203, Nj. 61, passim. hávaða-mikill, adj. naughty, boasting, Fms. ii. 154, vi. 106, Finn. 292. hávaða-samr, adj. boisterous, Dropl. 7. há-varr, proncd. háverr, adj. loud, noisy; há-væðr, f. noisy, making a noise. há-vegir, m. pl. bigways; in the phrase, hafa e-n í hávegum, to make much of one. há-vella, u, f. a sea-pheasant, pŕasianus marinus. há-vetr, n. 'big-winter,' midwinter, Orkn. 110, Thom. 333, Hkr. ii. 47, Bs. ii. 22, 27. há-vetri, a. = hávetr, Fms. viii. 247 (v. l.), Fb. iii. 231, Stj. 78, Fas. iii. 371.

HÁR, mod. háfr, m. [Germ. haif], a dog-fish, squalus acanthius, Skálda 162. In compds há- marks fish of the shark kind, as há-karl (q. v.), a shark, carcharius, Ann.: há-korling, f. = hákari: há-morí, f. squalus glaucus; há-mús, f. chimæra monstrosa, Linn.; also called geimyr, Eggert ltn. 360: há-akerðingar, m. = hákari, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 337, 359, Pm. 69: háskerðinga-lýsi, n. shark's oil, H. E. i. 395: háfar-rod, n. shark's skin, sbagreen.

HÁR, m., acc. há, pl. háir, a thole, Am. 35, Grett. 125, Fas. i. 215, þiðr. 313; whence há-benda, u, f. = hamla, q. v.; há-borur, f. pl., q. v.; há-reiðar, f. pl. rowlocks, prop. 'thole-gear,' synonymous with hamla; inn féll (sjór) um söxin ok háreiðarnar, Sturl. iii. 66, (Cd. Brit. Mus., Cd. Arna-Magn. háborurnar); leggja árar í háreiðar, to lay the oars in the rowlocks, Fms. xi. 70 (v. l. to hömlur), 191, x. 285; lágu þar árar í háreiðum, Eg. 360 (v. l. to hömlu-böndum), Lex. Poet.: há-seti, a, m. a 'thole-sitter,' oarsman, opp. to the captain or helmsman, Grág. i. 90, N. G. L. i. 98, Landn. 44, Fbr. 62 new Ed., Fms. vi. 239, 246: há-stokkar, m. pl. the gunwale, Bs. i. 385, 390. β. in poetry a ship is called há-dýr, n., há-aleipnir, m. the bore of rowlocks.

HÁR, n. [A. S. hær; Engl. hair; Germ. bar; Dan.-Swed. hår; Lat. caesaries]:—hair, including both Lat. crines and capilli, Skálda 162, Nj. 2, Sks. 288; fara öf hárum, to change the hair, of beasts, passim; eitt há hvítt eðr svart, Matth. v. 36; höfuð-hár, the hair of the head; lík-hár, the hair on the body, breast, or bands of men, opp. to the head; úlfalda-hár, iii. 4; brú-hár, horse-hair; hunds-hár, kattar-hár. COMPS: hára-lag, n. the fashion of the hair. hára-litr, m. the colour of the hair, Nj. 219, Fms. xi. 8, Ld. 274. G. For the hair of women, see Nj. ch. 1, 78, 117, Landn. 2, ch. 30, Edda 21, passim; of men, Nj. ch. 121, Ld. ch. 63, and passim.

HÁR-AMR, m., proncd. hárramr = hárharmr (cp. Ivar Aasen baaram), the hairy side of a skin, Fas. i. 289.

HÁR-BOITTR, adj. = háhrass.

HÁR-BJARTR, adj. bright-haired, Fas. ii. 365.

HÁR-DREGILL, m. a hair ribbon, Stj.

HÁ-REIÐAR, f. pl. rowlocks; see above, under há, a thole.

HÁR-FAGR, adj. fair-haired, a nickname of King Harold.

HÁR-FORÐ, f. the fashion of the hair, Sturl. iii. 83.

HÁR-FLETTA, u, f., and há-r-flettingr, m. a plait of hair, Str. 40.

HÁR-GREIÐA, u, f. a wide-toothed comb.

HÁR-HVASS, adj. hair-edged, as a razor, Eg. 715.

HÁR-KAMBR, m. a hair comb.

HÁR-KLEIÐI, n. a hair cloth, Fms. v. 160, Rb. 368, Hom. 105.

HÁR-KNIFR, m. a hair knife, razor, Bs. i. 306, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. v. 185, Stj. 409, 418, þiðr. 122, Str. 77.

HÁRR, adj. [A. S. hær; Engl. hoar], hoary; hárr ok gamlir, Haustl. 10;

háran ok skeggjaðan, 655 xiv. B, Fms. vii. 321, Yt. 13, Fm. 34, Hým. 16; hárr í skeggi, Ld. 274; hárr þulr, Hm. 135; hárr menn, old men,

Sighvat: in compds, fagr-hárr, fair-haired; dökk-hárr, dark-haired;

rauð-hárr, red-haired; hvít-hárr, white-haired; þunn-hárr, thin-haired;

strý-hárr, bristly-haired; hrokkin-hárr, curly-haired; slétt-hárr, sleek-

baired; mjúk-hárr, soft-haired; laus-hárr, loose-haired, with floating

hair, of women: in mod. usually hæðr (q. v.), fagr-hæðr, etc.

HÁR-ROTR or hára-rotr, f. pl. the line on the scalp, esp. on the forehead,

where the hair begins, [cp. Ivar Aasen haargard]; upp í hárrötr, upp í hárrötum, Eg. 305, Sturl. iii. 283.

HÁR-SÁRR, adj. having sensitive hair.

HÁR-AKURÐR, m. the cut of the hair, N. G. L. i. 345, Fms. ii. 189.

HÁR-TAUG, f. a string of horse-hair, Sturl. iii. 206.

HÁR-TOGA, ad. to pull by the hair: metaph. to twist or split a hair.

HÁR-VARA, u, f. fur, Fms. x. 202.

HÁR-VÖXTR, m. hair-growth.

HÁ-SETI, a, m. a male; see above, under há, a thole.

HÁ-SIN, f. [the há- answers to A. S. bōð, Engl. bough; cp. A. S. bobbin,

Engl. bough sinew, O. H. G. baba or basina, Bavar. bāchen, mid. H. G. babse,

Dan. base, with a dropped n; see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 405]:—a bough

sinew or tendon, Hrafn. 20, Eb. 242, passim.

HÁSKI, a, m. [akin to hætt, q. v.; in North. E. hásk is used of a cold,

stormy wind], danger, K. þ. K. 83, Al. 50, Fms. vii. 210, 252,

passim; lífs-háski, life's peril; sjávar-h., danger on the sea; sálár-h.,

soul's peril. COMPS: háska-för, -ferð, f. a dangerous exploit, Fms. viii. 50.

háska-lausa, adj. without danger, 623. 40, Hkr. i. 488.

háska-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), dangerous. háska-samligr, adv.

dangerously, Fms. ii. 16, ix. 512, Stj. 189. **háska-samligr**, adj. *perilous*, Eg. 73, Fms. i. 76, viii. 328, Gpl. 199. **háska-tími**, a. m. *time of danger*, Sks. 45. **háska-ván**, f. *danger to come*, Sks. 183.

hásmáltr, adj. *boarse speaking*, Ib. 13. **HÁSS**, adj. [A. S. *ðæs*; Engl. *boarse*; O. H. G. *beis*; Germ. *beiser*; Dan. *bæs*]; *boarse*, Fms. i. 283, passim.

há-stokkar, m. the *'thole-beam'*, *gunwale*; see *hár*, a *thole*.

há-sæti, n. a *big-seat*; see *hár*, *bigb*.

há-tíð, f. a *feast*; see *hár*, *bigb*.

HÁTTA, að, [akin to *hagr*, *haga*, q. v., qs. *hagta*], to *dispose, contrive*, with dat., Bs. i. 170, Fms. vi. 149, Hkr. i. 120, Sks. 286; with adv., *hátta svá*, *pannig*, Al. 104, Fms. i. 57.

2. *impers. it happens*; *hátta svá*, at hann kom, Fms. x. 404; so also in neut. part., with the auxiliary verb, *Dana-virki er svá háttað*, the *Danneverk* is so constructed, of *that nature*, Germ. *so beschaffen*, Fms. i. 123; *hverju háttað er*, iv. 274; *honum er svá háttað*, at hann sjarar allan at þurru, Eb. 236; *svá er háttað*, at þú ert með barni, Anal. 137; þar er svá háttað lands-legi, Fms. vii. 56; *yðr frændum er svá háttað*, you are of *that mould*, Nj. 252; *svá er háttað*, 73; *hvernig var jörðin háttað*, how was the *earth shapen*? Edda 6.

3. *háttaðr*, part. *mannered*; vel, illa h., Mar.: *treated*, sá hann hve bogi hans var til háttaðr, Fb. i. 532.

B. *to go to bed*; þar vóru góð hlýðli ok heldr snemma háttað, Fs. 131; hann háttaðr snemma, ok er þeir höfðu sofit svefn, 143, Fas. ii. 478, freq. in mod. usage; cp. *hætta*, to *leave work*.

háttr-góðr, adj. *well-mannered*, Eb. 258, Fms. ix. 4.

háttr-lausa, u. f. a kind of *metre*, Edda 137.

háttr-prúðr, adj. *well-mannered*, Fms. viii. 4.

háttr-prýði, n. *good manners, courteousness*, Fms. x. 75.

HÁTTAR, m., gen. *háttrar*, dat. *hætti*, pl. *hættir*, acc. *háttru*, [akin to *hagr*, qs. *hagtr*], *manner, habit*: I. a *mode of life, habit*; ríkra manna háttr, Nj. 268; fara vel með sínum háttrum, to *conduct oneself well*, Eg. 65; ráða sjálftr háttrum sínum, to *be one's own master*, Fms. vii. 199; formennisháttr, ii. 59; riddaraligr háttr, x. 230; víkinga-háttr, Fb. i. 412; þat er háttr skálda at (it is the *fashion of poets* to) lofa þann mest er þá eru þeir fyrir, Hkr. (pref.): *hátta-góðr*, adj. *well-mannered*, Eb. 258; halda teknum hatti, to *go on in one's usual way, persevere*, Fb. ii. 85, Eb. 77.

2. *conduct*; vanda um háttu manna, Fb. ii. 37. II. a *mode, way of doing a thing*; kunna háttr á e-u, to *know how to do a thing*, Barl. 101;—answering to Lat. *boc modo, bunc ad modum*, hann reist um á baki honum með þeim hatti, at ..., Hkr. i. 108; hann stóð upp ok svarði erendi konungs með þessum hatti (as *follows*), Fms. i. 33; með hverjum hatti, in *what manner*? þow? með ymsum hatti, etc.

3. *appearance, manner*; hverju vóru þeir menn í hatti, how did those men look? Stj. 306; jörðin ok dýrin ok fuglarnir höfðu saman eðli í sumum hlutum, en þó ólík at hatti, but *unlike in manners*, Edda 144 (pref.): *manner, kind*, sá er annarr háttr jarldóms, N. G. L. ii. 403.

4. *adverbial usages* answering to Lat. *-modi in bujusmodi, ejusmodi*: a. gen., mikils háttr, Fms. vi. 20, 144, 229, viii. 198, x. 234; lítill háttr, insignificant, vi. 7, 229, viii. 198; minna háttr, i. 160; alls-háttr, of *every kind*, iii. 184; nokkurs háttr, in *some way*, Stj. 178; þess-háttr, of *that kind*, Edda 149 (pref.), passim; engis-háttr, in *no way*, Stj. 81; margs-háttr, of *many kinds*, Stj. passim.

β. acc., á allan háttr, in *every respect*, Bs. i. 857; á engan háttr, by *no means*; á ymsan háttr, in *various respects*; á hvarigan háttr, etc. γ. eptir hatti, *duly, tolerably, as may be expected*.

III. a *metre*; þenna háttr fann fyrst Veili, Edda (Ht.) 131; þeir létu vera fimm visur með hverjum hatti, Orkn. 304, cp. Edda (Ht.) passim; eptir hatti, in *the proper metre*, Edda 131. Names of metres, *Kvidu-háttr*, the *epic metre* (as the *Völuspá*), *Skálda*; *Ljóða-h.* or *Ljóðs-h.*, the *trimeter* in old saws and didactic poems (as the *Háva-mál*); *Mála-h.*, *Ref-hvarfa-h.*, *Orðskviða-h.*, *Draugu-h.*, *Flagða-h.*, *Dýri-h.*, *Nýli-h.*, *Álags-h.*, *Hátta-lausa*: derived from the names of men, *Egils-h.*, *Bragas-h.*, *Tor-Einars-h.*, *Fleins-h.*, *Núfu-h.*, Edda; of countries, *Grænlenzki-h.*, expounded in Edda (Ht.) and *Háttar. Rognvalds, Skálda*: a *saying* is called *máls-háttr*.

couros: *hátta-föll*, u. pl. a *flaw in a metre*, Edda (Ht.) 134, 135, *Skálda* 210. *hátta-lykill*, m. a *key to metres*, the name of an old poem on metres, Orkn. 304 (printed at the end of the *Skálda*, Reykjavík 1849).

hátta-akripi, n. a *shifting of metre*, Edda 129. *hátta-tal*, n. a *number of metres*, the name of a poem on metres, = *Hátta-lykill*, Edda 192; also in the title of Edda (Ub.) ii. 250.

háttr-samr, adj. *conducted*, Stj. 206. **háttr-somi**, f. *conduct*.

hátting, f. *danger, risk*, Fms. vi. 206, Fas. i. 178, Bs. ii. 120; cp. *hætting*.

há-vaði, a. m. a *noise*; see *hár*, *bigb*. **há-varr**, adj. *loud, noisy*; see *hár*, *bigb*.

héðan, adv., *hiedan* in an old vellum, 655 x. 2, which shows that the pronunciation was the same then as now, [A. S. *deonan*; North. E. *dein* and *bine*; cp. Germ. *bin*];—*hence, from this place*, Gm. 28, Ls. 7, Skm. 38, Hbl. 13, Am. 36, Nj. 32, Jb. 10, Grág. i. 150, Edda 8; fyrir héðan e-t,

on the *hither side*, Symb. 30; fyrir héðan hátt, on the *hither side of the sea*, Fas. ii. 240.

II. temp. *henceforth*, Fms. vi. 279, xi. 84; héðan frá, héðan í frá (mod. *héðan af*), *hereafter*, Nj. 83, Isl. ii. 237.

héðan-kvæma, n. f. *departure from hence*, Fas. ii. 121 (in a verse).

HÉÐINN, m., dat. *héðni*, [akin to *hadna*, q. v.], a *jacket of fur or skin*, Hm. 72; úlf-héðinn, *wolf-coat*, Fs. 77, the name of a *bravurker*, 17; geit-héðinn, a *goat's skin coat*, Nj. 211; bjarn-héðinn, a *bear's skin coat*; the phrase, *veifa héðni at höfði e-m*, to *wrap a skin round one's head*, so *hoodwink one*, Eb. 32 new Ed., Grett. ch. 66, Ó. H. 139; *héðinn-stykkki*, n. a *piece of fur*, D. N.

II. a mythical pr. name, Edda, Lex. Poët.: in compds, Bjarn-héðinn, Úlf-héðinn, Skarp-héðinn, Bs. Landn., Nj.

héðra, adv. [Ulf. *bidra* = *ðæ*], *hither or here*; héðra nær, Landn. 146; mönnum héðra, the *men here*, Dropl. 22; hann ferr héðra at heimboðum, Boll. 346, Fms. vi. 428 (in a verse).

HEFÐ, f. [hafa, to *take*, = Lat. *usu-capere*], a law term, *loss or gain of claim* by lapse of time; hefð ok land, Bs. i. 689; hefð lands-laga, 720; með réttir ok löglegr hefð, 730, Rétt. 230, D. N. passim, H. E. i. 456, cp. Jb. s. v. *tuttugu ár*, pp. 141, 251, 351.

comps: *hefðar-maðr*, m. a *claimant by possession*, Bs. i. 731. *hefðar-vitni*, n. a *witness in a case of hefð*, Gpl. 300. *hefða-akripi*, n. a *change of hefð*, D. N.

II. [hefja], *reputation: hefðar-ligr*, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *fine, grand*; *hefðar-maðr*, m. an *eminent man*, Fms. iii. 134.

hefða, að, to *take*, by way of *usucapio*, D. N., Mar.

HEFILL, m. [from *hefja*, to *beave*; from this Norse word are no doubt derived the Engl. *to bawl* and *balyard*, 'bel' or 'bal' being contracted from *hefill*], a naut. term, the *clew-lines* and *bunt-lines* of a sail; láta síðan síga ór heflum (to *unfur the sail*), ok sækja eptir þeim, Fb. iii. 563; lét hann þá hleypa ór heflunum segli á skeiðinni, Ó. H. 182 (Fb. i. c. homlu wrongly); N. G. L. i. 199 distinguishes between *hefill*, *sviptingr* (*reefs*), *banki* (*blocks*): *hefll-skapt*, n. a *boat-hook* to pull the sail down; þá þreif Ingimundur hefllskapt ok vildi kippa ofan, Bs. i. 422; *hefla-skurðr*, m. = *heflan*, q. v.; *minka skal sigling með hálsum ok hefllskurð*, N. G. L. i. 282.

II. a *plane*, (mod., from Germ. *bobel*).

HEFJA, pret. hóf, pl. hófu; part. hafinn, but also hafíðr (weak); pres. indic. hef; pret. subj. hæfi, with neg. suff. hóf-at, Korm.; [Ulf. *bassan*; A. S. *bebban*; Engl. *beave*, pret. *bave*; O. H. G. *bafan*; Germ. *beben*; Dan. *bæve*; Swed. *bäfva*; cp. Lat. *capere, in-cipere*].

A. *to beave, lift, raise*; hefja stein, to *lift a stone*, Eg. 142; ok munu nú ekki meira hefja fjórir menn, 140; (hón) hóf hann at lopti, *beve him aloft*, Yt. 9; hefja e-n til himins, Edda 61 (in a verse); hóf hann sér af herðum hver, Hým. 36; þá er hefja af hvera (mod. *taka ofan pott*, to *take the pot off*), Gm. 42; hóf sér á höfud upp hver sífjar verr, Hým. 34; hón hófat augu af mér, she *took not her eyes off me*, Korm. 16; hann hóf upp augu sín, he *lifted up his eyes*, 623. 20; hefja sik á lopt, to *make a leap*, Nj. 144.

2. *phrases, hefja handa*, to *lift the bands* (for defence), Nj. 65, Ld. 262; h. höfuðs, to *lift the head, stand upright, be undaunted*; sá er nú hefir eigi höfuðs, Nj. 213; h. sinn munni í sundr, to *open one's mouth*, Sturl. iii. 189; hefja graut, *skyr*, etc.; to *lift the porridge, curds*, etc., eat food with a spoon, Fms. vi. 364; Rindill hóf (Ed. *hafði* wrongly) *skyr* ok *matadisk skjött*, Lv. 63.

3. *hefja út*, to *lift out a body, carry it from the house* (út-hafning), Eg. 24; er mik út hefja, Am. 100; var konungr hafíðr dauðr ór hviðinni, Hkr. iii. 146. The ceremony of carrying the corpse out of the house is in Iceland still performed with solemnity, and followed by hymns, usually verses 9 sqq. of the 25th hymn of the *Passiu-Sálmar*; it is regarded as a farewell to the home in which a person has lived and worked; and is a custom lost in the remotest heathen age; cp. the Scot. *to lift*.

β. *hefja* (barn) ór heidnum dómi, to *lift (a bairn) out of heathendom*, is an old eccl. term for *to be sponsor* (mod. *halda undir skirm*), *Sighvat* (in a verse); N. G. L. i. 350 records three kinds of sponsorship—*halda barni undir primisignan*, *þannur at hefja barn* ór heidnum dómi, *þriðja at halda á barni* er biskup fermir: to *baptize*, skal þat barn til kirkju fara ok hefja ór heidnum dómi, 12; barn hvert er borit verðr eptir nótt ina helgu, þá skal haft vera (*baptized*) at Þáskum, id.

4. *to exalt*, Ad. 20, cp. with Yngl. S. ch. 10; hóf hann Jóseph til sæmdar, Sks. 454; hafðr til ríkis, 458; upp hafðr, 451; önd hennar var upp höfð yfir öll engla fylki, Hm. 129; hann mektaðisk mjök ok hóf sik of hátt af þeim auðum, Stj. 154; at hann hæfi upp (*exaltaret*) Guds orð með tungunni, Skálda 208; konungr hóf hann til mestu metorða, 625. 31; er hans ríki hóf, 28.

II. *impers.*, 1. *to be beaved, buried, drifted*, by storm, tide, or the like; þá hóf upp knútr (acc.) undir Eyjafjöllum, a *ship was upheaved by the gale*, Bs. i. 30; hóf öll skipin (acc. *the ship drifted*) saman inn at landinu, Hkr. i. 206; þetta hóf (*drifted*) fyrir straumi, iii. 94; þeir létu hefja ofan skipin forstreymis, let the *ship drift before the stream*, Fms. vii. 253; Birkibeina hefr undan, the *B. went back*, ix. 528.

2. *medic.*, en er af henni hóf öngvit (acc. *when she awoke*, of one in a swoon), Bjarn. 68; þá hóf af mér vámur allar (acc. *all ailments left me*), svá at ek kenni mér nú hvergi illt, Sturl. ii. 54; ek sé at þú ert föll mjök, ok má vera, at af þér hafi, I *saw thou art very pale*, but *may be it will pass off*, Finnb. 236; hóf honum heldr upp brún (acc. *his face brightened*), Eg. 55.

III.

reflex, to raise oneself, to rise; hefjask til ófríðar, to raise war, rebel, Eg. 264. **β.** to be raised; hefjask til ríkis, to be raised to the throne, Fms. i. 99; hefjask hátt, to be exalted, Fs. 13; hann hafði hafisk af sjálfum sér, he had risen by himself, Eg. 23; léll Hákon en hófisk upp Magnúss konung, Sturl. i. 114; þóðr hófisk (rose) af þessu Landn. 305. Hom. 152. **2.** phrases, hefjask við, to lay to, a naut. term; lét þá jarl hefjask við ok beidd svá sinna manna, Fms. viii. 82; hefjask undan, to retire, draw back, Sd. 144; in the phrase, hefjask af höndum e-m, to leave one; hefisk nú aldregi af höndum þeim, give them no rest, Fms. xi. 59. **3.** part., réttnefjadr ok hafit upp í framanvert, Nj. 29.

B. Metaph. to raise, begin, Lat. *incipere*: **1.** to raise; hefja flokk, to raise a party, a rebellion, Fms. viii. 273; h. rannsókn, to raise an enquiry, Grág. ii. 193; h. ákall, to raise a claim, Eg. 39; h. bríð, to make a reclamation, Gpl. 295. **2.** to begin; hefja teiti, Fms. vii. 119; h. gildi, Sturl. i. 20; h. jóla-hald, to begin (keep) Yule, Fms. i. 31; h. boðskap, ii. 44; of a book, þar hefur vör sögu af hinum helga Jóni biskupi, Bs. i. 151; h. mál, to begin one's speech, Ld. 2; h. ferð, to start, Fb. ii. 38; h. orrustu. **β.** with prep. upp, (hence upp-haf, beginning); hóf Helgi upp mál sitt, Boll. 350; Egill hóf upp kvæði, E. began his poem, 427; hann heyrði messu upp hafna, Fms. v. 225; hefja upp sálta, to begin a hymn, 623. 35; Flosi hóf upp súðröngu sína, F. started on his pilgrimage, Nj. 281; h. upp göngu sína, to start, Rb. 116. **γ.** hefja á rás, to take to one's feet; síðan hefr hann á rás ok rann til þjarins, Eg. 237; hinir Gautsku höfðu (thus weak vide hafa C. 2) á rás undan, Fms. iv. 120. **8.** absol., hann hóf svá, he began thus, Fms. i. 33; þar hefr ek upp, vii. 146; þar skal hefja upp við arf-töku-manna, start from the a., Grág. i. 62.

II. imper. to begin; hér hefr þingfara-bólk (acc.), Gpl. 5; hér hefr upp Kristindóms-bólk, 39, 75, 378; hér hefr Landnáma-bók, Landn. 24; hér hefr upp landnám í Vestfirðinga fjórðungi, 64, 168 (v. l.), 237 (v. l.); hér hefr Kristni-Sögu, Bs. i. 3; nú hefr þar hversu Kristni kom á Ísland, id.; hér hefr sögu af Hrafini & Hrafnseyri, 639; hér hefr upp ok segir frá þeim tíðindum, Er... Fms. viii. 5; áðr en hefji sjálfa bókina, Gpl.; hér hefr sögu Gísla Súrsonar, Gisl. (begin.), v. l.; with upp, ok upp hefr Skáldskapar-mál ok Kenningar, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 427; hér hefr upp Konunga-bók ok hefr fyrst um þriðjunga-skripti heimsins, Hkr. Cod. Fris. 3; hann kom til Tunsbergs er upp hóf Adventus Domini, Fms. ix. 338.

III. reflex. to begin; þar hefisk saga Harðar, Landn. 62; hvaðan hefr hafisk sú íþrótt, whence originates that art? Edda 47; hér hefisk upp landnám, Landn. 275; hófisk ríki Haralds konungs, king H.'s reign began, Ld. 2; áðr Rómverja-ríki hófisk, Rb. 402; hófusk (hóðusk, Ed. wrongly) þá enn orrostur af nýju, Fms. xi. 284; hveruig hafisk hefr þessi úthæfa, Al. 125; nú hefisk önnur tungu-öldin, Rb. 34; þá hefisk vetr, 70-78, 436.

HEFLA, að, to furl the sail by hauling in the bunts and clews; látum vér Hrapp nú í seglit, þat var heflat upp við rána, Nj. 135; þá lét hann h. ok beidd liðs síns, Ó. H. 182; síðan var heflat á konungs-skipinu, ok var sagt á önnur skipin, at öll skyldu sigla jafn-framt, Fms. ix. 285; þá bað jarl hefja ok biða þeirra er síðarr færi, Fb. ii. 563; þá hafði Erlingr heflat á skeið sinni, at eigi skyldi hún ganga hvatar en önnur skip, Fagrsk. 86, (hefðið & skeiðinni, at hún gangi eigi undan öðrum skipum, v. l.).

II. to plane, (mod.)

hefla, f. a hauling in the clews and bunts of a sail, N. G. L. i. 282, v. l.

HEFNA, d, also spelt **hemna**, N. G. L. i. 19, [Dan. *hævne*; Swed. *bämma*];—to revenge, with dat. of the person and gen. of the thing, or ellipt. omitting either the gen. or the dat., or adding an adverb:

I. gener. to avenge, take vengeance; hefna Grími sinnar svirðirðingar, Fms. ii. 178; vildi jarl nú gjarna b. þorleifi þessar smánar, Fb. i. 213; á ek at h. honum mikillar sneypu, Fms. x. 341; sagði hvers honum var at hefna, Bret. 50; áttu honum at hefna frænda-láts, Fb. ii. 350; at hann mundi henni þess sárliga h., 381; eða hvert er hér sá ríkis-manna, er eigi muni honum eiga at h. stóraka? Ó. H. 213; ek skal fara með þér ok skulu vit hefna honum, Eg. 189; þvi mæli ek eigi í móti, at þér farit við liði ok hefnit þeim, Fms. ix. 306; hún hefnir ok þeim er brígaða, Edda 21.

β. with gen., þó skal ek þessa hefna, Nj. 19; Guð hefnir svá reiði sinnar, Sko. 338; goð hefna eigi alls þegar, Nj. 132; h. sín, to avenge oneself; sá maðr er á er umitt á at hefna sín, Grág. ii. 17; hefnit yðar eigi sjálfir, Rom. xii. 19; ok blóðs sinna þjóna hefr hann hefnit, Rev. xix. 2; þeir menn, er þeir áttu minna í at hefna, those men who had less to avenge, Eg. 86; verðr þeim þvi ekki skjótt hefnir sinn ósömi, Fbr. 22.

γ. with prep. á; hefna e-s á e-m, to avenge a thing upon one, Eg. 425, Fb. i. 471, Sko. 719, Sturl. ii. 148; this also is the mod. usage, og hefnir vors blóðs á þeim, Rev. vi. 10; singly, hefna á e-m, en ef hann vill eigi bæta, þá megu frændr hins dauða h. á honum, N. G. L. i. 122.

II. with a single gen. and referring to the blood revenge; hversu Hákon jarl hefnir föður síns, Fms. i. 56; hefna Rígnvalds, ix. 306; h. myndi Hóskuldur þín, Nj. 176; at þú hefnir þeirra sára allra, er hann hafði á sér dauðum, id.; hefnidú (imperat.) vár, en vér þín ef vér lifum eptir, 198; þat hlægir mik, segir Skarphéðinn, ef þú kemisk brott, mágr, at þú munt h. mín, 202; sverja þann eið, at hvert skal annars h. sem bróður síns, Gisl. 11; nú vilda ek til þess mæla, at hvárr okkarr hefnir annars, sá er lengr lifði, ef vit höfum lifit af vápnum eðr manna-völdum,

Bjarn. 58; þó er þér meiri nauðsyn at h. föður þíns en spá mér slíkar spár, Nj. 182; en þó væri honum eigi úskyldra at h. föður síns, en at kasta únyttum orðum á mik—konungur mælti, er þat satt, Halli, at þú hafir eigi hefnit föður þíns? Fms. vi. 367; þat var þá mælt, at sá væri skyldr at h. er vápnir kipti ór sári, Gisl. 22. For the old blood revenge see the Sagas passim, e. g. Ld. ch. 60, Gisl., Fbr., Grett. (fine), Heiðarv. S., Orkn. ch. 8. But even in the Saga time a more law-abiding spirit began to prevail, and a settlement (görd) took place in many cases instead of the old practice of taking life for life; and so the law distinguishes between mann-hefnir and sektir, i. e. blood-vengeance and temporary exile or the like; indicative of this better spirit is the old saying, jafnan orkar trímælis þó at hefnit sé, revenge always causes dissension, Nj. 139; revenge amongst kinsmen was forbidden, síðr þú hefnir, þótt þeir sakar göri | þat kveða dauðum duga, Sdm. 22, cp. ætt-víg, cp. also Ld. ch. 53 sqq. and many other passages; a touching instance is recorded in Nj. ch. 146, p. 248; it is characteristic of the old times, that bloodshed might be atoned for, but not slander, calumny, or imprecations, cp. annars dags láttu hans öndu farit, Sdm. 24, 25, and many passages in the Sagas, e. g. Glúm. ch. 7, 18, Lv. ch. 13, Nj. ch. 44, 92, Þorst. Síðu H., cp. also Hm. 28, 72.

III. imper., e-m hefnir e-t, to pay dearly for; svá hefnir honum þat mikla mikillæti, at hann gekk í braut fullr af harmi, Edda 22; þá hljóf Ólafir í fen eitt báðum fötum... þvi bar svá til, at mér hefnir, Fms. x. 261.

IV. reflex, to take revenge; at hefask á e-m, to take revenge on one, Bar. 5; leituðu Norðmenn at hefask, Fms. i. 108; fóru þau orð um, at Dana-konungur mundi þess hefask, 29; hefask sinnar svirðirðingar, Gpl. 183; hefask sín, hefna sín, 184; with gen. of the person, ok svá þeir er hemnask þessara úbóta-manna, as also the persons who take revenge on these miscreants, N. G. L. i. 19 (rare).

2. reflex. imper. (see III. above), to come to make retribution (of Nemesis); e-m hefnisk e-t or e-t, hvárt mun Gunnari aldri hefask þessi tjáfnadr? eigi mun þat segir, segir Rútr, hefask mun honum vlt, the day of retribution will come to him, Nj. 38; very freq. in mod. usage of just retribution, mér hefnisk fyrir það; þér hefnist fyrir það, used even of slight matters.

V. part. as adj. hefnir, revenged; compar., era slíks manns at hefndra sem Gregorius var, þótt þér komi allir fyrir, Hkr. iii. 399; þótt föður várs sé eigi at hefndra (viz. though he be slain), F. 40. **2.** hefnandi, part. act. a revenger, Greg. 41; poet. = sons, as the duty of revenge devolved upon the nearest heir, Lex. Poët.

hefnir, f. revenge, vengeance; mun oss verða í því engi hefnir né frami, Nj. 38; mikil, litil hefnir í e-m, Fas. i. 523; guðlig hefnir, divine vengeance, Nemesis, Fms. v. 224; drepa menn í hefnir eptir e-n, Ld. ii. 118.

2. esp. in plur. blood revenge; leita hefnida, Ld. 260, passim; mann-hefnir, life for life revenge; bróðrar-hefnir, föður-hefnir, revenge for a brother's or father's slaughter. compar. hefnida-laust, n. adj. without retribution, Fms. x. 33, Sturl. i. 153.

hefnidar-dagr, m. a day of vengeance, Barl. 37. **hefnidar-dómur**, m. Nemesis, retribution, Greg. 24. **hefnidar-gjof**, f. a gift of revenge, ill-fated gift, donum Danaorum. **hefnidar-hönd**, f. a band of retribution, Pass. 37. 13. **hefnidar-maðr**, m. an avenger, Bar. 3. **hefnidar-órð** and **hefnidar-yrði**, n. pl., read hermdar-yrði, q. v.

hefnir-leið (hefnileit, Far. 254, wrongly), f., in the phrase, róa á h. e-s, to set about taking revenge, to take vengeance, Sturl. iii. 118, 149, Fas. iii. 540, Far. 254.

hefnir, m. an avenger, þeir, son, Lex. Poët.

hefnir-samr, adj. revengeful, Hkr. ii. 96, Bs. i. 810.

hefnir-semi, f. revengefulness, Hom.

Heffring, f., mythol. one of the northern Nereids, Edda.

hegat, vide hingat.

HEGÐA, að, [hagr]; hegða e-u, to arrange a thing (= haga e-u), Stj. 131, Mar.; hegða sér, to conduct oneself, Bs. i. (Laur.)

hegðan, f. arrangement, H. E. i. 246; mod. usage eccl. conduct, freq. **hegeitill**, m. a flint; spelt hegeitel, Bs. i. 674, ii. 56, 134, Karl. 321, Barl. 181 (see note); hegetill, Flov. 41; the true form is prob. **hegg-eitill**, Ivar Aasen *beggeitel*, which in Norway is used of nodules (eitill, q. v.) in stones; the word is still used in western Icel. (Ísafjardar-sýsla).

Heggnir, m. pl. the men of the county Hegg in Norway, Fms.

HEGG, m. [Ivar Aasen *begg*; Swed. *bagg*], a kind of tree, the bird-cherry, Edda (Gloss.); freq. in old poetry, Lex. Poët.; whence Dan. *bagge-bær*, *bagge-blomst*, etc. *bagge*.

hé-gilja (or **hé-gylja**), v, f. a 'vain song,' nonsense, tittle-tattle, = Lat. *nugae*; þeir tala drambóm orð hégyllunnar, 2 Pet. ii. 18.

hegja, v, f. [from hagr], fate, condition, Óð. 20, Rekst. 23, Merl. 2. 20, as also Orkn. 188, v. l., where the probable reading is *emk hegju jarla traubr* at segja, I am unwilling to tell the earl's fate.

hegla, d. [hagl, cp. Dan. *begle*], to bail, Art., Lex. Poët.

HEGNA, d. [A. S. *begjan*; Engl. *bedge*; Germ. *beggen*; Dan. *begne*];—to bedge, fence, with acc.; allt þat aldin er menn hirða ok hegna með gördum eðr gæzlum, Jb. 429.

2. metaph. to protect; at hegna lönd sín, Fas. i. 376 (Skjöld. S.); allir menn eru skyldir við at hegna Kristni, N. G. L. i. 352; þá hegni þeir selver sín, sem menn hegna eignir

sinar á land upp, með laga-kefli, 252;—in this sense the word is obsolete in Icel., but **II.** is freq. in eccl. usage, **a.** hegna líkam sinn frá munubúðum, to keep one's body from lusts, Hom. 85; h. oss (acc.) at syndum, to keep us from sin, 74. **β.** to punish; hann hegnði harðliga allar lögleysur ok úsiðu, Magn. 472. **II.** to chastise, with acc., but in mod. usage with dat.; hegna illþýði ok ráns-menn, Fms. vii. 16, (but dat. v. l. of the Hrokkiminnna, a MS. of the 13th century); the dat. seems to be due to an ellipse, e. g. Haraldr hárfagri fór á einu sumri vestur um haf at h. víkingum (for hegna land víkingum, to clear the land of vikings, pacify it), Orkn. 10.

hegnadr, m. defence, Gpl. 56: **ebastisement**, hegnadr-hamarr, hammer of punishment, Mar. 200. **hegnuðr**, m. a chastiser, is the name of a staff borne in court, Vd. ch. 44.

hegnari, a, m. an avenger, Fms. v. 241.

hegnud, f. chastigation, punishment, Stj. 40, 67, Bs. i. 288.

hegning, f. = hegnud, K. A. 46, Valla L. 209, Fms. iii. 89, v. 320.

hegningar-vöndr, m. a rod of chastisement, Stj. 653.

hegnir, m. a defender, chastiser, Lex. Poët.

hégóma, að, to speak falsely, vainly; þorbjörn kvað eigi hégómað frá, Tb. said it was not untrue, Háv. 45; h. ok ljúga, Stj. 34, 131, 150, Bs. ii. 137; h. á e-n, to slander one, Mag.

hégómi, a, m. [the prefixed syllable hég- in hégómi and hégilja has no independent existence, but seems to be identical with Goth. *bīvi* (by which word Ulf. renders the Gr. *μυροφωρία*, 2 Tim. iii. 5), A. S. *biv*, Engl. *bue*, denoting outward appearance, false with a notion of falseness; thus hégómi literally denotes whatever is false to the touch or taste, hég- and gómi, q. v.]; **I.** a cobweb, litter, dust, esp. within doors; reykr, hégómi, fúlski, fýs, fjúkandi lauf og strá, Hallgr., freq. in mod. usage; it can only be accidental that the word is not found in old writers. **II.** metaph. falsehood, folly, nonsense; var þat ekki nema hégómi vándra manna, Fms. ix. 449 (v. l. to lygi ein); sumir lásu bækr fyrir honum til þessa hégóma (nonsense), 460, v. l.; en Svíar mæla þessu í mót ok telja hégóma at þar haf menn farizk, Ó. H. 18; en vér höfum setið hér at hégóma hans ok ginningum, Ld. 322; mikill h., great nonsense, Fms. vi. 445; af alvöru eðr af hégóma, Eg. 729; mæla tál ok hégóma, Nj. 258; h. ok uppsláttu, Fms. ix. 285; þú segisk eluka mik, en þat er þó ekki nema h. þinn, Stj. 417; hyggja hégóma, to think foolishly, Hom. 69; ekki sinni ek hégóma þinum, Ísl. ii. 214; verða at hégóma, to be set at naught, Barl. 8, 19, Stj. 433; heimssins h., Barl. 91; segja hégóma á e-n, to slander one, Karl. 57; eigi skal þú hafa nafn Drottins í hégóma, Pr. 437; modr, þú skalt ekki leggja nafn Drottins Guðs þins við h., Exod. 22. 7.

2. mod. vanity, vain things; hégómi hégómans og allt er h., Eccles. i. 2, 14; skepann er hégómanum undir gefin, Rom. viii. 20; í hégóma síns hugskots, Ephes. iv. 17. **comps:** hégóma-dýrd, f. vain-glory, Bs. i. 373, Stj. 146. **hégóma-líf**, n. a vain life, Hom. 93. **hégóma-maðr**, m. a charlatan, liar, Karl. 274; mod. a vain, idle person. **hégóma-mál**, n. a vain speech, Fms. iv. 258, xi. 248. **hégóma-nafn**, n. an empty name, sham name, Hkr. ii. 268. **hégóma-starf**, n. vain labour, Stj. 298.

hégómliga, adv. vainly.

hégómligr, adj. vain, false, Stj. 142; h. dýrd, Al. 130; h. kenning, 623, 19, Sk. 620; h. guðir, Stj. 449; h. fortala, Anecd. 3; heimsk ok h., MS. 673, 46; h. draumar, Bret.; h. viðragning, superfluous addition, Skúlda 187.

HEGRI, a, m. [A. S. *higora*; Germ. *biber*; Dan. *bejre*; Swed. *bügar*], a heron or bern, Lat. *ardea*, Edda (Gl.), Hm., Fms. ix. 9; in local names, **Hegra-nei**, Landn.; **Hegranes-þing**, Fms. x. 113.

hei, exclam. *oy!* Sturl. iii. 188.

HEIÐ, n. brightness of the sky; heið ok sólskin, Ó. H. 108, Bs. i. 339; sólma, ef í heiði mætti sjá, K. þ. K. 96; in plur., frost fylgdi mikit veðrinn, ok vöru stundum heið í himininn upp, the gale was followed by sharp frost, and now and then there were bright spots up in the sky, Bjarn. 54; veðr var bjart ok skein sól í heiði, Fms. v. 77; tunglið þá það skín í heiði, Rb. 108; sem þá er roðar fyrir upprennandi sólu í hinu fegsta heiði, Karl. 111, v. l.; sem röðull renni upp í heiði, Arnór; in poetry the heaven is called heið há-rann, the big ball of brightness, Lex. Poët.

HEIÐ, f. a fee, stipend, payment, an obsolete word only found in poets; the phrase, haptamnis heið, the atoning fee of the gods = poetry, a song, in a verse of Kormak, seems to refer to the tale in Edda 47 (Skúldskapar-mál, ch. 3); whence **heið-fé**, n. a fee, stipend, Edda (Gl.); **heið-frómuðr**, m. an epithet of a king; **heið-gjof**, f. a gift of fee; **heið-launaðr**, part. paid, granted in fee, N. G. L. i. 91; **heið-maðr**, m. a king's man, who holds land in fee from the king; **heið-mennigr**, m. a nickname, Landn.; **heið-mærr**, adj. open-banded; **heið-sær**, adj. sewing gold, open-banded, Lex. Poët.; **heið-þegi**, a, m. = heiðmaðr, esp. of a king's man, answering to the mod. soldier; for all these words vide Lex. Poët.

II. hence metaph. worth, value; litils heiðar, of small worth, of small repute, Fms. vi. 130 (in a verse); Daniel sá einskis heiðar á Bel, D. saw naught of worth in Bel, Blanda; whence the mod. comps, **heiðar-liga**, adv. worthily; **heiðar-ligr**, adj. worthy, honourable; vide heiðr below.

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heiða, dd, to brighten, dispel the clouds, Skáld-H. R. 3. 1.

heið-birta, u, f. brightness of the sky.

heið-bjart, adj. serene, Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. usage.

heiðin-dómr, m. beatbend, Hkr. ii. 65, freq. in mod. usage, but originally in two words.

heiðingi, a, m. [heiðinn], a bearben, gentile, Ó. H., Nj., Bs. (Kristni S.) passim. **II.** poet. a wolf, either metaph. from heiðingi, or from heiðr, one who lives on beats and wildernesses, Edda (Gl.), Akv. 8; it occurs besides twice or thrice in poems of the time of king Harald Harðráði, 11th century.

heiðingligr, adj. beatben, Fms. i. 137, passim.

HEIÐINN, adj. [A. S. *bæðen*; Engl. *beatben*; O. H. G. *beidan*; Germ. *beide* and *beidnisch*; Dan. *bedensk*; this word is prob. derived not from heiðr, a beat, but from Gr. *διδωκε* as used in the N. T.; Ulf. in a single passage, Mark vii. 26, renders *γυνή* Ελληνίς by *qino baiþno*; it is even possible that the eccl. *paganus*, which, according to Du Cange, only appears after A. D. 365, may be merely a translation of the Teutonic word under the notion that *baiþan* was derived from *baiþi* = a beat, open country (Gr. *ἀγρός*, Lat. *pagus*); then, as *baiþi* was pronounced much like *ðvas*, the true etymology of heiðinn was lost; and so the long vowel and the aspirated initial may be accounted for. To the worshippers of Thor and Odin the name *beatben* was unknown; Christians were the first that used the word, and we meet with it first in Hkm. of Eyvind, who speaks of heiðin goð, beatben gods; heiðinn stallr, a beatben altar, Kristni S., by the missionary Þorvald, A. D. 982; it is also used by Hallfræd and Sighvat; heiðinn dómr, beatbend, Sighvat; heiðnar stjórnur, beatben stars, Sól.; the verse in Ísl. ii. 50 is spurious (as are all the verses of that Saga); so also the verses in Landn. 84 (Hb.), and in Berghvía-þáttur, where the word heiðinn is put into the mouth of a ghost and a giant, in songs which are merely a poetical fiction of later times. The word heiðingi for wolf is curious; probably it is merely a metaph. phrase from heiðinn, gentilis, and if so, it gives an additional evidence to the age of the poem *Atla-kviða*; which poem, from its nickname the 'Greenlandish,' cannot be older than the discovery of Greenland, A. D. 985]: *beatben*, *gentilis*, *ethnics*, the Sagas passim, esp. Nj. ch. 101–106, Kristni S., Ó. T., Ó. H., etc.; a child not christened was in olden times called *beatben*, N. G. L. i. 340; *heidit morð*, the murder of an infant not christened, 339; in mod. Icel. usage, a boy or girl before confirmation is called *beatben*; this improper use of the word is caused by a confusion between baptism and confirmation: so in Norway a woman between child-birth and churching is called *heathen* (Ivar Aasen).

heiðir, m., poet. a hawk, Edda (Gl.)

heiðnaak, að, dep. to become beatben, Fms. x. 313.

heiðneakr, adj. beatben, H. E. ii. 91 (rare).

II. from **HEIÐ**-mörk, f. a county in Norway, D. N.

heiðni, f. beatbend, Fms. i. 47, passim; *beatben* worship, *beatben* practice, fremja h., N. G. L. i. 182; en síðar fám vetrum vas sú heiðni af numin sem önnur, Íb. 12, Nj. 160; the *beatben* age, Friðrekr kom í heiðni hér, Íb. 13; a *beatben* country, Fb. i. 343.

HEIÐR, adj. [vide heið, n.; Germ. *beiter*], bright, cloudless, only of the sky, in the allt. phrase, heiðr himin, a clear sky, Hbl. 19, Stj. 305, Eb. 48 new Ed., Fms. v. 81; in poetry, heiðar stjörnur, bright stars, Vsp. 57; heiðr dagr, a bright day, Skv. 3. 53.

HEIÐR, f., dat. and acc. heiði, pl. heiðir; mod. nom. **heiði**, vide Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 2, and p. xxviii; [Ulf. *baiþi* = *ἀγρός*, Matth. vi. 28, 30, Luke xv. 15, xvii. 7, 31; and *baiþivisk* = *ἀγρως*; A. S. *bæð*; Engl. *beat*; O. H. G. *baida*; Germ. *beide*; Dan. *bede*; Swed. *bed*]; *a beat*; in Icel. particularly heiðr (or heiði) is chiefly used of a low barren beat or fell; thus in local names heiðr is a common name for the barren tracts of fell between the foot of one fjord or dale and another, see the map of Icel. passim, Nj. 158, Eg. 137, 273, Grág. i. 440. **comps:** **heiðar-brekkja**, u, f. and **heiðar-brún**, f. the brink or edge of a beat, Hrafn. 28, Fbr. 39, Sturl. i. 33, 84. **heiðar-hæna**, u, f. a beat-ben, moor-fowl, Orkn. (in a verse). **heiðar-vogr**, m. a road through a beat, Bs. i. 318. **Heiðar-vig**, n. a fight on the Heat, Ísl. ii. 259, Landn. i. 70; whence **Heiðarviga-saga**, u, f. the name of a Saga, Eb., cp. Sturl. i. 122; freq. in local names, **Heiða-bær**, Fms. xii.

II. a pr. name of a sybil, Vsp., as also freq. in compd names of women, usually dropping the *ð*, Ragn-eiðr, Baug-eiðr; **Heið-rekr**, m. name of a king.

heiðr, m., gen. *heids*, [akin to heið, f. above, q. v.; Dan. *bæder*; Swed. *bäder*]; *honour*; it does not occur in very old or class. writers; til heids ok sæmdar, Stj. 95; stórr heiðr, Fs. (Vd.) 21; heiðr ok tign, Fb. i. 564; h. ok hamingja, 566; Guðs heiðr, Fms. vii. 172 (v. l. of the Hrokkiminnna), Mar. passim; freq. in mod. usage, haldia í heiðri, to honour, etc. **comps:** **heiðra-maðr**, m. a man of honour, Bs. i. 823. **heiðr-samligr**, adj. (-lign, adv.), worshipful, Stj. **heiðra-vel**, adv. honourably, Stj. 26.

heiðra, að, to honour, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); freq. in mod. usage, heiðra skaltú föður þinn og móður, the Fifth Commandment.

heiðran, f. worship, honouring, H. E. i. 477.

heið-ríkja, u, f. brightness of the sky.

heið-ríkr, adj. bright, serene, of the sky; h. veðr, Ísl. ii. 409, Gl. 33.

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heiðr-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *dignified, befitting*, Stj., Mar., H.E. passim, Ft. 5.

heiðr-samligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), = *heiðrligr*, Stj. passim.

heið-aktrr, adj. *bright, cloudless*, of the sky, = *heiðrkr*; h. veðr, Stj. 17; h. himinn, Art.; i *heiðskiru*, in *bright weather*, Bret. 46.

heið-vanr, adj. epithet of a tree, *shady* (?), Vsp.

heið-verða, ð, [heið, f.], *to honour*, Hom. 160: this and the following three words are derived from *heið*, f., q. v.

heið-verði (*heið-virði*), n. *honour*; *dýrð ok h.*, Hom. 157, 160.

heið-verðliga (mod. *heið-virðiliga*), adv. *respectfully*, Hom. 150.

heið-virði, n. *bright weather*, Nj. 143, Fms. iv. 246, ix. 482, xi. 132.

heið-virðiligr and **heið-virðr**, adj. *dignified, worthy*.

heið-pornir, m., poet. *the sky*, Edda (Gl.)

heigull, m. a kind of onion growing on the thatches of houses, Norse *salög*, Björn. II. metaph. a *laggard*. **heigula-ligr**, adj.,

heigula-skapr, m.

heikil-nof, n. 'book-nose' (?), a nickname, Fms., Fb. iii.

heila, að, *to make whole*; h. e-m skaða sinn, *to make good one's scathe*, N. G. L. i. 387.

heilag-leikr, m. *holiness*, Fms. x. 319, xi. 207, Bs. passim.

heilag-liga, adv. *holily, inviolably*, 623. 53, Magn. 480, passim.

heilag-ligr, adj. 'boly-like', *boly*, Bs. i. passim, Hkr. ii. 338.

HEILAGH, adj., usually contracted before a vowel, whereby the root vowel becomes short, thus *helgan*, *helgir*, *helgum*, *helgar*, and the definite *helgi*, *helga*; but also uncontracted, esp. in mod. usage, *heilagir*, *heilagan*, *heilögum*, definite *heilagi*; [Ulf. seems not to have known the word, and renders *áγιος* etc. by *veibs*; so also in Dan. and Swed. local names, holy places and temples are marked by a prefixed or suffixed *vi-*, e. g. *Vi-borg*, *Odens-e* (= *Óðins-vé*): *heilagr* is derived in a metaph. sense from *heill*, *whole*, and is consequently not so old as the primitive *vé*, *veibs*; so A. S. *bálag*; Engl. *boly*; Hel. *bélag*; Germ. *heilig*; Dan. *bellig*; Swed. *belig*]. I. *boly* in heathen usage, *helgar* kindir, *boly* beings, Vsp. 1; *hár baðmr* *heilagr*, 19, v. l.; *heilög* goð, *boly* gods; *ginnheilög* goð, Vsp.; *heilakt* land, Gm. 4; *heilög* (grind) fyrir *helgum* dýrum, 22; *heilög* vötn, 29, Hkv. 2. 1; *heilög* fjöll (*hélug*?), Fm. 26; *helgu* fulli, *the boly* feast of *Odin*, i. e. *song, poetry*, Edda (in a verse); af *helgu* skutli, *from the boly* table, Haustl. 4; þat vatn er svá *heilakt*, at ..., Edda 11; *brunnar mjök* *heilagr*, 10: in local names, þat fjall kallaði hann *Helga-fell*, *Holy-fell*, Eb. 10; at þeir görði lönd sín *helgari* en aðrar jarðir, 20; ok kallar þá jörð nú *eigi* *helgari* en aðra, 24:—*heilagir* fiskar (mod. *heilag-fiski*), a *balibut*, Dan. *belle-flynder*, Bs. i. 365.

2. as a law term (and this is no doubt the original sense of the word), *inviolable, one whose person is sacred, who cannot be slain with impunity*, esp. within certain boundaries; hann (fjörbaugsmáðr, q. v.) skal *heilagr* vera at þeim heimilum ok i örskots-helgi við á alla vega, etc., Grág. i. 89; hann er *heilagr* á þeirri götu ok i örskots-helgi við þá götu, 132; hann verðr *eigi* *heilagr* ef *eigi* var sagt til heimilis hans at sérans-dómi, ok *eigi* verðr hann *heilagr* ef *eigi* geizk fé þat er þar skyldi gjaldsk, 133; hann er *jamheilagr* á götu er hann ferr til skips, 90, vide þ. þ. ch. 33 sqq.; falla óheilagr, *to fall* *unboly*, *to be slain as an outlaw for whom no wergild was to be paid*, Grág. and Sagas passim, cp. the interesting passages in Landn. 5. ch. 4, Sturl. i. ch. 14; frið-heilagr, 'peace-boly', *protected*, a term for birds and animals protected by law; úheilagr, *outlawed, exlex*: closely akin are the above phrases, in which *heilagr* is used as an epithet of places, h. land, fjöll, etc.

II. eccl. *boly*, Lat. *sanctus*, Bs. passim, N. T., hymns, sermons, etc.; *Heilagr* Andi, *the Holy Ghost*; *helgir* dagar, *boly* days; halda *heilagt*, vide halda; *helgir* dómar, *boly* relics; but *helgi-dómr*, *balidom, sanctuary*; *heilög* orð, *boly* words; *helgir* siðir, *boly* rites; *helgar* bækur, *boly* books; *helgar* siðir, *bora canonice*; *helgir* menn, *saints* of the Roman church; *Heilagir* = *Áγιοι*, i. e. *Christians*, N. T.

3. of special feasts, *Helga Vika*, *the Holy Week*, *the week after Whit Sunday*, Dipl. iii. 10; *Nóttin Helga*, *the Holy Night*, cp. Germ. *Weihnachten*; *Helgi þórs-dagr*, *Holy Thursday*, Fms. ix. 531.

heilan, f. *healing*, Fms. v. 217.

heil-brigði, f. [bragð], *bealtb*, freq. in mod. usage.

heil-brigðr, adj. *bale, bealtb*, Fas. iii. 319, 644, freq. in mod. usage.

heil-brjóstaðr, adj. 'bale-breasted', *sincere*, Fas. i. 23.

heild, f. *wholeness, totality*, (mod.)

heil-eygr, adj. 'bale-eyed', Nj. 165, Grág. i. 433, Fms. v. 143, Bs. i. 376.

heil-smítr, adj. 'bale-legged', *sound*, Grett. 83.

heil-hjartaðr, adj. 'bale-bearded', *sincere*, Sks. 90, v. l.

heil-hugaðr, adj. 'bale-minded', *sincere*, Sks. 90, Fagrisk. 14.

heil-hugi, a. m. *sincerity*; *heilhuga* ráð, Fms. vii. 319; *heilhuga* friðr, Orkn.

2. a *sincere person*; þetta líkaði Magnúsi jarli sem fullkomnum *heilhuga*, Orkn. 162; þviat hann er *heilhugi*, Fms. v. 32; nú skal af slíku marka hveru mikill h. hann var, Sks. 730.

heil-hugliga, adv. *sincerely*, Barl. 10, Str. 87.

HEILL, a. m. *the brain*, Gm. 40, Edda 6, Hkr. i. 42, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 114, Fbr. 137, passim. COMPS: **heila-brot**, n. *beating the brain*, (mod.) **heila-bú**, n. *the cerebellum*, (mod.) **heila-bóst**, n. pl.,

medic. the brain membrane; fyrir framan ok aptan h., denoting *the forehead and occiput*, N. G. L. i. 172; þá er maðr *heilundi* er kora (a probe) kennir inn til *heilabasta*, Grág. ii. 91. **heila-köst**, n. pl. = *heilabrot*.

heilindi, n. *bealtb*, Hm. 67 (*heilyndi*), Hom. 149, 160, K. þ. K., Grág. i. 278, ii. 134. COMPS: **heilindia-far**, n. *state of bealtb*, Mar. 125.

heilindia-kvæða, u, f. a *wishing one bealtb*, Stj. 482, Karl. 93, v. l.; van-*heilindi*, *bad bealtb, illness*.

heilindr, adj. *wholesome*; vötn hrein ok *heilendr*, Stj. 609; vaxir þá *heilendr* sem Moyses, Eluc. 49.

heilli-vágr, m. *healing liquor, balm*, Trist.

HEILL, n. and f. [Dan. *held*], *good luck*; the gender of this word varies.

A. Neut., which seems to be the older gender, an *omen, auspice, foreboding*; hverro bóst *heill* (pl.), which are the best *auspices*? the answer, mörg eru góð *heill*, there are many good *auspices*, Skv. 2. 19, 20, cp. 22; giptusamlegt *heill*, a *favourable omen*, Al. 13; the neut., which is obsolete elsewhere, has remained in the phrases, góðu *heilli* (*bono augurio*), illu *heilli* (*malo augurio*), in a good, evil hour; illu *heilli* bað ek þér barnfústr, Isl. ii. 141; illu *heilli* vartú skapað, Hom. 153; illu *heilli* hófu vér hér dvalizt, Nj. 241; fórtú fá *heilli* heiman, with small *luck*, Ó. H. 107; verstu *heilli*, Hkr. 4; góðu *heilli*, in a good hour, Fms. ix. 236 x. 18 (in a verse): *talismans*, of hidden magical runes written on 'gumma heillum' (on *talismans*?), Sdm. 16.

B. Fem. *good luck, happiness*: 1. plur., with the notion of being the gift of *auspices* or of an *oracle*, esp. in pl., so that the gender is dubious; fékk Ingólfr at blóti miklu ok *leitaði sér* *heilla* um forlög sín, Landn. 33; skal þórfóllr blóta ok *leita* *heilla* þeim bræðrum, Eg. 257; hefir þessi flokkir *leitað* sér *heilla* at tilvisun fjölkunnigra manna, at þeir skyldi um nætr berjask, Fms. vii. 296; Hallsteinn skaut setstokkum fyrir boð i hafi til *heilla* sér eptir fornum sið, Fa. 123, Landn. 34; þá skaut Steinþórr spjóti at fornum sið til *heilla* sér yfir flokk Suorra, Eb. 228 (an old heathen rite); þótti þat líkast til langlífis ok *heilla*, 126 new Ed.; ok var brugðit *heillum* sverðsins, the spell of the sword was broken, Korm. 84; áttu, Sigmundur, af þeim hring *heillir* at taka, Fær. 103.

2. esp. (also in pl.) with the personal notion of a *good spirit or angel*, cp. *hamingja*; *eigi* veit ek hvárt vit eignum *heill* saman, i. e. *if we shall have luck together*, of two persons having one life and one heart, Nj. 3; þótti stóð *heill* til hans horfit hafa, Fa. 194; Leifr kvæð hann enn mundu mestri *heill* styra af þeim frændum, Fb. i. 538; hann bað þeim *heill* duga, *be wished them good speed*, Gullþ. 14; fær þú braut þú þitt ok vestr yfir Lagar-fjót, þar er *heill* þín öll, Hrafn. 1; *heillum* horfinn, *forsoaken by luck*, Grett. 150.

3. sayings, illt er fyrir *heill* at hrapa, 'tis ill to rush on and leave one's good luck behind, Skv. 2. 25; hátíðir eru til *heilla* bestar (mod. *hátíð* er til *heilla* best), denoting that high feasts ought to be chosen for momentous affairs, Ld. 176 (of one being christened at Yule time); fall er farar-*heill*, a fall is a good *omen* (in departing), Fms. vi. 414: the phrase, vera e-m litil *heilla*-þúfa, *to be a stumbling-block to one*, the metaphor prob. taken from the popular lore as to mounds with hidden hoards, ek hefi orðit litil *heilla* þúfa um at þreifa flestum mönnum, Grett. 143.

4. in mod. usage as a term of endearment, *heillin*, *heillin* mín, *dear! my dear!* the address of a husband to his wife; the bride asks, hverjum ætlarðu at bjóða i veizluna okkar, hjartað mitt? the bridegroom answers, eg veit það nú ekki, *heillin* mín! Isl. þjóðs. i. 243; getrpu ekki gefið manninn hressingu, *heillin*? Hrólfr. 8; hann (our son) er svo kærgr, *heillin* mín! hann nennir ekki neitt að gera, látum við strákinn stúðiera, Grönd. 72; cp. Bb. 3. 21—hún (the wife) kýssir og með klappi segir, komdu blessaðr, *heillin* mín!—*heillin* goð! is in many Icel. houses the address of the servants to the mistress: æ! hvemig getið þér nú farið að tala, *heillin* goð? Þítr og Stríka, 36; ælir og blessaðir, Andna minn! sælar og blessaðar, *heillin* goð! Hrólfr. 6.

heilla-brigði, n. pl. a *turn of luck*, Fa. 151. **heilla-drjúgr**, adj. *fortunate*, Grett. 150.

heilla-lauss, adj. *luckless*. **heilla-leysi**, n. *ill luck*, Nj. 206. **heilla-maðr**, m. a *lucky man*. **heilla-ráð**, n. *good advice or a lucky deed*, Sks. 670, Fms. ii. 208.

heilla-vænlig, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *hopeful, promising*, Grett. 93 A. **heilla-vænn**, adj. *promising*, Fms. xi. 235; mann-*heill*, *ord-heill*, q. v.

HEILL, adj. [Ulf. *hails* = *hæls*, *hælsow*, *χαίρε*, etc.; A. S. *ból*; Engl. *bail* and *bale* are of Scandinavian origin, *whole* of Saxon; O. H. G. *beil*; lost in mod. Germ.; Dan. *beel*; Swed. *bel*]:—*whole*: I. *bale*, *sound*; illa *heill*, in *ill bealtb*, Hm. 68; *heilir* hildar til, *heilir* hildi frá, fara þeir *heilir* hvaðan, *bale, unsalted*, 157; *heilir* heindr, Gkr. 3. 10; *heilar* sjónir, *bale eyes*, Lex. Poët.; spurði þorsteininn hvemig þar væri *heilt*, hann sagði at þar var vel *heilt*, Tb. asked how they were in *bealtb*, and he said that they were well, Eg. 743; *heilir*, opp. to *sárir*, Am. 56; *heilan* (unbroken), Hym. 29; *heill* hjálmstofn, *bale skull*, 31; hvemig var *heilt* hold á líkam hans, 623. 44; græða at heilu, *to cure so as to be bale and well*, 658 xi. 3; Ónunde var svá frækim maðr at fáir stóðusk honum þótt *heilir* væri, that few men were a match for him, though they were *bale and sound*, Grett. 87; sjónir var hvergi *heill*, the sea was nowhere *bale*, i. e. the waves rose high, Vigl. 22; silki-ræma *heil* ok ú-sökuð, Fms. iv. 110.

2. *healed*, of wounds, illness, in gen. pl.; verða *heill* sára sinna, Eg. 35; *Helga* dóttir bónda var þá á fórum ok *heil* meina sinna, 586; ok

var þó eigi heill sárinn, Fbr. 164. 3. phrases, gróa um heilt (see gróa). Fms. xi. 87; binda um heilt, to bind up a bale limb; er um heilt beat at binda, 'tis better to bind a bale than a hurt limb, Ld. 206; betra heilt en gróid, better bale than healed; með heilu ok höldnu, safe and sound, Fms. x. 376; þar skal hverr heill verða sem haltr varð, be that was halt must be made hale, a law phrase, be that has a blemish upon him must clear himself of it, N. G. L. i. 326; cp. the phrase, svelta heill hungri (mod. svelta heilu hungri), to starve, Ls. 62: a guest is asked, hvað er í fréttum, vobis res? to which the reply is, mannheilt og ósjúkt, all hale and 'unsick,' i. e. all well! eigi heil, not hale, i. e. enceinte, þú ert kona eigi heil, Fas. i. 52; húsfreyja þín er eigi heil, ok mun hón fæða meybarn, Isl. ii. 196; Freydis vildi fylgja þeim ok varð heldr sein, því at hún var eigi heil, þor. Karl. 428. 4. answering to Gr. χαῖρε, in exclamation; njótið heilir handa, 'bless your hands!' well done! Nj. 71; mæl dregja heilastr, well spoken, Fms. viii. 97; báðu hann tala konunga heilstan (i. e. cheered him), vi. 240; mæltu, at hann skyldi mæla allra höfðingja heilastr, viii. 290. 5. in greeting, Vpm. 4, 6, Sdm. 3, 4; kom heill, welcome! bail! Blas. 42; far heill, farewell! Fms. vii. 197; heill, Magnús frændi! 171; sit heill, sit bail! Glúm. 391, Fms. x. 201; heill svá! Stj. 621; heilir svá! 475; heilar svá! 124. Karl. 507; ek svá heill, by my soul! farsooth! Fms. v. 230; svá vil ek heil! Gret. 170 new Ed.; báð þá heila fara ok heila hittask, Fms. iv. 171. 5. whole, entire, Lat. integer; sjau hundruð heil, full seven hundred, Íb. 16; heil vika, 7, K. þ. K. 102; heil dægr (opp. to half), Rb. 16; heil alin, N. G. L.; heilt ár, Bs. ii. 152. II. metaph. true, upright; allit, heilt ráð ok heimilt, a hale and good bargain, without fraud or flaw, Grág. i. 317; með heilum fortolum, Dipl. i. 3; ráða e-m heilt, to give wholesome (good, wise; advice to one, Nj. 31, (heirði); með heilum hug, sincerely, cp. Hm. 106; heilum sáttum, Háv. 50 new Ed., Al. 60. 6. safe; prestinn þótti eigi heil at setja hann annat sinn undir sama vöðu, Fms. x. 417. heilla, ad, [heill, f.; cp. Dan. bilde = to allure], to bewitch, enchant, spell-bind one; Ketill kvað þar heillaðar, Fms. vi. 110; síðr þik (?) um heilli halir, Hm. 130; ok muntu vera heilluð af úrvætti þessum, Fas. iii. 177; heilluð ertu (þou art infatuated) ef þú ætlar minn hug gríman vil þik, i. 194; sprota er hann heillar með augu þeirra manna er hann vill, Od. v. 47. heilleikr (-leiki), m. bealth, Fms. ii. 330; uprightness, Fas. iii. 160, Karl. 213. heilliga, adv. fairly, candidly, Sturl. ii. 67, Bs. i. 736. heilligr, adj. looking hale, whole. heil-mikill, adj. considerably great. heil-næmi, f. wholesomeness. heil-næmiligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), wholesome, Hkr. i. 269. heil-næmr, adj. wholesome, Fas. i. 411. heiló, f., qs. heid-ló, [beidelo, Ivar Aasen], a sandpiper. heil-ráðr, adj. giving wholesome counsel, Nj. 30, Fms. ix. 262, Gret. 110. heil-ráðugr, adj. = heilráðr, Hom. 109. heil-ræði, n. wholesome, wise counsel; ráð þú mér h. nokkur, segir Gunnarr, Nj. 85 (Gunnarr to Njal); Gunnarr mælti til Njals, heilræði em ek kominn at sækja at þér um eitt vanda-mál, —Maklgr ertu þeirra, segir Njall, ok réð honum ráðin, 71, Landn. 117, Sks. 548, Fb. ii. 52. heilsa, u, f. [Dan. belsen; Swed. belsa], bealth, Fms. vii. 241, x. 215, Sks. 620, Al. 24, Hom. 10, Bs. i. 337; sterk, góð h., strong, good bealth; reykr, lin, tæp h., poor, weak bealth, passim. COMPS: heilsu-bót, f. bealth-bettering, bealing, Hkr. ii. 386; til heilsu-bótar, Magn. 414, B. heilsu-bragð, n. a cure, ek skal sýna þér öruggt h., Fb. i. 439. heilsu-drykkir, m. a potion, draught, Al. 24, 656 B. 12. heilsu-far, n. state of bealth, Gret. 153. heilsu-gjafari, a, m. a healer, eccl. heilsu-gjóf, f. a 'gift of bealth,' cure, Fas. iii. 277, Magn. 533; eccl. salvation, Stj. 141. heilsu-glóðr, adj. in good bealth. heilsu-gæði, n. strong bealth. heilsu-lauss, adj. 'bealth-less,' in bad bealth. heilsu-leysli, n. bad bealth. Mar. heilsu-linr, adj. = heilsulitill. heilsu-litill, adj. in weak bealth, Sturl. iii. 34. heilsu-ord, n. a word of salvation, (MS.) 656 and 555 heilsu-ráð, n. counsel whereby to recover bealth, Fms. ii. 229. heilsu-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), wholesome, salutary, Bs. heilsu-samr, adj. wholesome, Sks. 96. heilsu-sterkr, adj. strong in bealth. heilsu-tapan, f. perdition, eccl., K. Á. 76. heilsu-tæpr, adj. in poor bealth. heilsu-veiki, f. weak bealth. heilsu-voykr, adj. having weak bealth. heilla, ad, [Dan. bilse], to say bail to one, greet one, with dat.; it was an ancient custom for the host to welcome (heilla) the stranger, as may be seen from the following references:—Ósvifr (the guest) kvaddi út Höskuld ok Rút (the master of the house), þeir gengu út báðir ok heilsuðu Ósvífr, Nj. 21; hann (the master) gengr út ok heilsar Gísli (dat. the stranger), Gisl. 83; kona ein gekk til hurðar ok heilsar þeim ok spyr þá at nafni, Fbr. 44 new Ed.; þorsteinn gekk þegar til báðar þorkels, en hann (Thorkef) heilsar honum vel ok spyr hvat hann ámar, Lv. 33; Ólafr gengr inn á gúlfót... en enginn heilsar honum ok þögðu allir, Háv. 39: in case the host was a great personage (a king, earl, or the

like), the stranger used in token of honour or homage to walk up to him and greet him, 'sit bail!' ok er hann kom inn, heilsaði hann konungi, konungr tók kveðju hans, Eg. 63; jarlinn (the guest) gekk fyrir hann (the host in his high-seat) ok heilsaði honum, O. H. 66; Haukr heilsaði konungi, Fb. i. 47; h. á en, id.; Ásgímr (the guest) gekk at honum ok heilsaði á haun, Nj. 182, Fms. i. 16; ok er hann kemr á fund Knúts konungs, gekk hann fyrir hann ok heilsar upp á konunginn, konungr tók ekki kveðju hans, xi. 264. In mod. usage a coming guest is said 'heilla,' a parting guest 'kveðja,' q. v. heil-namligr, adj. wholesome, salutary, Stj. 69, K. Á. 20, Fms. i. 141. heil-samr, adj. salutary, Sks. 96, Skálda 210. heilsan, f. [Dan. bilsen], greeting, salutation, Fb. iii. 309, Fbr. 62, Hkr. iii. 79, Bs. i. 755. COMPS: heilsanar-kveðja, u, f. greeting, Stj. 482. heilsanar-ord, n. id., Bs. i. 707. heil-smíðliga, adv. uprightly, Bs. i. 522. heil-spen and heil-spenud, f. adj. 'bale-teated,' of a cow, Gpl. 503. heil-und, f. a law term, a brain wound, Grág. ii. 11, passim. heil-undar-sár, n. = heilund, Nj. 217. heilundi, a, m. one with a brain wound, Grág. ii. 91. heil-vita, adj. indecl. 'bale-witted,' sane, Greg. 45, Bs. i. 755, N. G. L. i. 145. HEIM, adv. (prop. an acc. of heims), home, homewards, Lat. domum, Nj. 4, 11, Fms. i. 51, Hrafn. 20; fara heim, to return home, Bs. i. 337; síðan fóru þau heim á leið, id.; en er hón var komin nálga heim, 341, and in endless phrases. 2. in phrases as, bjóða e-m heim, to bid one to a feast, heimboð; sækja e-m heim, to visit, attack one, in a hostile sense, passim; bræta heim fyrir sér, to make for one's soul's weal, Fms. iv. 63. HEIMA, adv. I. neut. [Engl. home; Germ. heimat; Dan. hjem and hjemme]:—home, = heimili; en er kaupmenn drifu af skipi hverr til síns heima, Fms. vi. 109; skulu hvárigr öðrum þar lítt gera at heima mínu, Nj. 256; urðu þeir at ganga langa leið til síns heima, Bs. i. 47, Korm. 222, Stj. 393; til þíns heima, 484; ef eigi kemr tröll milli húsa ok heima, Fms. viii. 41. 2. the phrase, eiga heima, to have a home, live; Hallfreðr átti heima at Haukagili, Fms. ii. 9; þeim megin árinarr sem hann átti h., Bs. i, Hkr. 2, 4, and passim. II. at home; var Rútr h. at Rátsstöðum til sex vikna, Nj. 10; heima hafðir þú vit þitt, er þú sagðir mér til, Hrafn. 8; fást var manna heima, Landn. 152; heima glaðr, cheerful, glad some at home, Hm. 102; h. í gördum goða, Vpm. 2, passim; sayings, dælt er h. hvat, Hm. 5; hátr er h. hverr, 35. 3. phrases, standa h., to square, be all right, of a measure or the like: the phrase, sitja heima sem mætr til kosta (heima-sæta), to stay at home as a maid, Sams. S.; þat þykkjunktur ek vita, at eigi munum vit allan ald okkarr úgíptar heima sitja, Sturl. i. 206. B. COMPS: heima-alinn, part. home-bred. heima-alningr, m. one home-fed. heima-ból, n. a homestead, mansion, Fms. ii. 90. heima-bóndi, a, m. a franklin or yeoman in a heimaból, H. E. ii. 114. heima-brunnr, m. a home well, Glúm. 390, Sturl. i. 191. heima-bær, m. the home-buildings, homestead, opp. to outlying storehouses and byres, Ann. 1319. heima-dyrr, n. pl. the 'home-doors,' the entrance to dwelling-houses, Fær. 264, Gret. 121 A, Fs. 42 (= mod. bæjardyr). heima-dýr, n. domestic animals, Barl. heima-elskr, adj. 'home-loving,' a laggard, afraid to go out in the world, Fs. 4. heima-faatr, adj. having a fixed home, H. E. ii. 85. heima-fólk, n. home folk, Fms. ii. 160, Gret. 140. heima-fríðr, m. home-peace, J. 95. heima-gríðungr, m. (heima-naut, n.), a bull kept at home, Vápm. 46, Sturl. i. 78. heima-hagar, m. home-pastures. heima-hestr, m. a 'home-borne' stallion, opp. to úti ganga-hestr, a working horse, Hm. 82. heima-hús, n. pl. dwelling-houses, opp. to out-buildings, Fær. 264. heima-jörð, f. = heimaból, Pm. 53. heima-kominn, part., in the phrase, göra sík h., to make oneself as at home. heima-kona, u, f. = gríðkona, a house-maid, Sturl. i. 73, iii. 193, Njarð. 370; medic. erysipelas, cp. farkonu-bótt. heima-land, n. home-land, the home estate, Fms. ii. 90, Bs. i. 287, 841, D. l. i. 240, Vm. passim; an estate on which a church is built. heima-lið, n. = heima-fólk, Sturl. i. 196. heima-maðr, m. = gríðmaðr, a 'home-man,' dweller, servant, Eg. 52, 60, 165, Sturl. i. 73, Nj. 11, Stj. 482, Vm. 23. heima-prestr, m. a resident priest, the parson, Fms. iv. 365, Bs. i. 652, Jm. 24. heima-ríkr, adj. tyrannical at home, Bjarn. (in a verse). heima-sæta, u, f. sitting at home, Grág. i. 41. heima-sveit, f. = heimafólk, Sturl. ii. 53. heima-sæta, u, f. a maid 'sitting at home,' unmarried. heima-taða, u, f. the day from the home-field, Finn. 340. heima-tíund, f. 'home-tithe,' i. e. the tithe of the estate on which a church is built, to be paid to the lay landlord, Vm. 19, Am. 90, D. N. heima-vist, f. staying at home, Bs. i. heima, d and að, to take one in, in the allit. phrase, býta ok heima e-n, ef maðr býsir ok heimir útlagan mann, Gpl. 144; hafa hýst þá ok heimat, N. G. L. i. 123, (rare.) heim-alinn, part. = heima-alinn. heim-alningr, m. = heima-alningr. heiman, adv. from home, Hbl. 3, Nj. 11, 143, passim; cp. héðan, handan, þaðan. 3. in the phrase, henni fylgdi heiman Breiðabólstaðr, the estate B. went with her from home, i. e. was her dowry, Landn. 61, 177;

gefa heiman, to give from home, i. e. give in marriage, D. N. i. 723; gíra heiman, to endow; ek gírdi þik heiman í þá ferð sem dóttur mína, Fms. vii. 121, Baud. 31 new Ed., passim.

heiman-búnaðr, m. preparation for a journey from home, Stj. 366. heim-an-ferð (heim-an-för), f. a going from home, Nj. 195, Eg. 10, Jb. 388; = heim-anfylgja, Stj. 175, N. G. L. i. 233.

heim-an-fylgð, f. = heim-anfylgja, N. G. L. i. 233. heim-an-fylgja, u. f. the dowry which a bride brings with her from home, opp. to mundr, Grág. i. 174, 313, Nj. 11, Sturl. iii. 179, Korm. 134, Stj. 570, N. G. L. i. 233, Gisl. 16, Isl. ii. 9, 378, passim.

heim-an-fylgja, u. f. the dowry which a bride brings with her from home, opp. to mundr, Grág. i. 174, 313, Nj. 11, Sturl. iii. 179, Korm. 134, Stj. 570, N. G. L. i. 233, Gisl. 16, Isl. ii. 9, 378, passim. 2. metaph. of a son, Dipl. iv. 5; but mostly of a church, cp. Engl. endowment, the church being regarded as the bride of Christ; h. kirkjunar, Bs. i. 287, K. Á. 34. 3. Fylgja is here prop. akin and another form of the word fylga, q. v., and heim-an-fylgja, q. v. heim-an-fylga.

heim-an-för, f. = heim-anferð, Grág. i. 147, Eg. 23. heim-an-förull, adj. strolling from home, Fas. i. 525.

heim-an-gengt, u. adj. in the phrase, eiga ekki h., to be bound to stay at home.

heim-an-gjöf, f. = heim-anfylgja, Jb. 118.

heim-an-görð, f. an endowing, endowment, Grág. i. 336, D. N. passim.

heim-an-kvöð, f. a summoning of neighbours, Grág. i. 130.

heim-boð, n. a 'home-bidding,' invitation, a feast, Nj. 51, Fms. i. 54, Eg. 66, Orkn. 320; a law phrase, reclamation, N. G. L. i. 41, Gpl. 406, Grág. i. 381, passim.

heim-bóllr, m., Lat. orbis terrarum, the globe, world, Eluc. 19.

Heim-dalr, m., with single l, not Heimdallr, as shewn from the gen. -dalar, not -dalls; a later form used in the Rímur was Heimdæl-l. Þrymlur i. 8; —the god Heimdall, Edda, whence the poem Heimdalar-galdr, m. id. The etymology has not been made out: Heimdall was the heavenly watchman in the old mythology, answering to St. Peter in the medieval legends; respecting him vide Edda 17 (Skenn.) and passim, Gm. 13; he was also regarded as the father and founder of the different classes of mankind, see Rm. and Vsp. i., —meiri ok minni mögu Heimdalar, the bigger and lower sons of H., i. e. all men. II. a ram in Edda (Gl.) is called heimdali.

heim-dragi, a, m. a 'home-dragger,' laggard, Fms. vii. 121, Fas. 177 (in a verse), Art. 89, Konr. 10, Lex. Poët.

heim-ferð, f. a going home, Eg. 66, Fms. iv. 269, ix. 474, Jb. 8; an inroad into one's home = atför, heimsókn, Ld. 262, Eg. 73, Fms. viii. 9, xi. 239.

COMPS: heim-ferðar-dagr, m. the day for returning home, Magn. 512. heim-ferðar-leyfi, n. 'home-leave,' Fms. ix. 318.

heim-fríðr, m. a law term, home-peace, home security, D. N. i. 215, 245.

heim-fúsa, adj. longing for home, Fms. vii. 48, vi. 238, Sturl. i. 84, Fb. ii. 360.

heim-fýsi, f. a longing for one's home.

heim-för, f. a going home, return home, Fms. vii. 48, xi. 60, Hkv. 2. 34; an inroad, Eg. 12, v. l. COMPS: heim-farar-leyfi, n. 'home-leave,' leave to go home, Eg. 31, Fms. viii. 395, Orkn. 284.

heim-fara-þing, n. a law term, a meeting to settle terms in case of distress for payment of debt; cp. the mod. phrase, undir atför at lögum, D. N. v. 414 (Fr.)

heim-ganga, u. f. a going home, Sturl. i. 43.

heim-gás, f. a home goose, a tame goose, Grett. 90, Korm. 206, Edda (Gl.)

heim-hagi, a, m. [cp. átt-hagi, Dan. hjem-stavn], a home-field, D. N. i. 581; in Hm. 156 we propose to read heimhaga for heimhuga.

heim-hamr, m. 'home-skin,' one's own skin, Hm. 156; vide hamr.

heimilla, d and að, to give a title to a thing; þá hefir maðr heimild til ef maðr heimilar honum er forráð á aura sinna, Grág. ii. 191; hvárt sá maðr heimildi honum landit eðr eigi, 209; ef maðr selr mann eðr gefr þat er hann veit at þjófstolit er, ok villir hann heimild at, þó at hann vissi eigi þá er honum var heimildr, ok varðar skóggang, 190; hvar sem þeir kæmi við, heimilaði jarl þeim þat er þyrfti at hafa, Nj. 122; ábúð heimilar tekju, en landskyld heimilar löð, N. G. L., Gpl. 329.

heimild (heimoldr, Stj. 134), f. [Dan. hjemmel = authority; undoubtedly derived from Goth. baimþli, by which Ulf. renders ἀγῶς, Mark x. 29, 30, and thus nearly akin to heimili and heimoll; in Icel. only used in law phrases]; —a title, right, jus possessionis; hann seldi síðan þann sama graptar-reit ok heimoldir, Stj. 134; stefna til heimildar, to summon one for h., Grág. ii. 205; villa heimild at e-u, to give out a false account of one's title to a thing, of stolen things, 190; nú ferr maðr á jörð manns ok tekr eigi heimild af þeim er á, N. G. L. i. 39; þau ríki er konungur hafði þá heimildum á tekitt, to which the king had got the title, Fms. x. 45; heimild skal hvert maðr taka af sínum dróttni verka-sveins síns, Anal. 278; en veit ek at hann hefir eigi réttar heimildir á skóginum, Eb. 170. COMPS: heimildar-kviðr, m. a verdict of neighbours as to right of possession, Grág. heimildar-maðr, m. a man from whom a title is derived, Grág. ii. 205, Gpl. 537. heimildar-tak, n. a taking possession, title; honum þótti eigi at lögum hafa farit heimildar-tak á skóginum, i. e. he thought it was a bad, unlawful bargain, Eb. 178, N. G. L. i. 324. heimildar-taka, u. f. id., Gpl. 493, 537. heimildar-taki, a, m. = heimildarmaðr, N. G. L. i. 324, Jb. 356. heimildar-

vátt, m. a witness in case of disputed title, Grág. ii. 319. heimilda-vandr, adj. fastidious in regard to title, Sturl. ii. 146.

usage gener. authority: það er engin heimild fyrir því, there is no authority for it. heimildar-laust, n. adj. without authority.

HEIMILI, n.; for an older form heimi see the compds with heimia-; [originally a compd from heima, home, and óðal, heimðli, as seen from Ulf. baimþli = ἀγῶς, Mark x. 29, 30]; —a house, homestead, domicile, Eg. 535, Fms. vi. 358, xi. 18, Grág. i. 99, 146, Hkr. i. 184, Nj., passim in old and mod. usage. COMPS: heimilis-bragr, m. home-life.

heimilis-búi, a, m. a law term, a homestead neighbour summoned from the same house, Grág. i. 26, 191.

heimilis-fang, n. a law term, a domicile, Grág. i. 19, 146, 147, Nj. heimilis-fastr, adj. having a fixed homestead, Grág. i. 52, ii. 45, Vm. 97, D. I. i. 277, 303.

heimilis-fólk, n. folk of the same homestead. heimilis-húsa, n. a closer, Stj. 151, 199, Am. 37; a privy, Fb. i. 416, ii. 87, Fas. 183.

heimilis-kviðr, m. a verdict given by heimilisbúar, (Grág. i. 145, Fas. i. 380; also called heimiskviðr, q. v.: heimilakviðar-vitni, n. the evidence of h., N. G. L. i. 140, 160, 316. heimilis-njóll, a, m., a botan. term, rumex acutus, Hjalt.

heimilis-præstr, m. a chaplain, Vm. 15, D. I. passim. heimilis-sök, f. a law phrase, a 'home-charge,' a charge that can be brought home to one, Valla L. 226.

heimilis-tíðir, f. pl. home-service, Am. 37. heimilis-vist, f. a domicile, Hkr. iii. 364, Stj. 94.

heimill, vide heimoll.

heimis-búi, a, m. = heimilisbúi, Grág. i. 191.

heimis-garðar, m. pl. 'home-yards,' a homestead, Hm. 8.

heimis-haugr, m. a 'home-bow,' Hbl. 45 (Bugge's Emend.); vide haugr.

heimis-kviðr, m. = heimiliskviðr, defined in N. G. L. ii. 505 199: a home-verdict, report made by one's mates and fellows; in the saying, hættr er h. nema sér góðan geti, Sdm. 25; eigi skal heimiskvið annan at henda eðr illtyngdir, no notice is to be taken of home-talk or evil tongues, Grág. i. 361.

heim-kvama (heim-koma), u. f. return home, Fms. i. 290, Sturl. i. 213; the phrase, missa heimkvámu, to miss one's return, be slain in foreign parts, answering to ἀπολέσαι νόστιμον ἡμαρ, Od.; misti þar margr maðr heimkvámu, Fas. i. 385, (Skjöld. S., which is a paraphrase from an old lost poem); at margr missi heimkvámu í þeirra styr, Sighvat, Hkr. iii. 40 (in a verse). heimkvámu-dagr, m. the day of coming home, νόστιμον ἡμαρ, Lex. Poët.

heim-kynni, n. a home, homestead, Isl. ii. 392, Magn. 484, Hkr. ii. 273.

heim-leið, f. 'home-way,' going homewards, Mart. 129, Hom. (St.).

heim-leiðis, adv. homewards, Eg. 589, Fms. iv. 278, xi. 55, Fas. 57, Ld. 48, passim.

heim-lanskr, adj. native, Sks. 375.

heim-leyfi, n. = heimfararleyfi, Fms. vi. 445, vii. 182, xi. 248, Hkr. ii. 261.

heim-ligr, adj. worldly, Magn. 466, Stj. 546, Bs. i. 97.

heim-nár, m. a law term, 'home-corpus,' thus defined, sá maðr heitir h. er dreginn er til stokks eða til stunnis (= stofus) ok höggnað af bæði hendr ok fætr, en um þat verk verða þeir menn útligir nema hann vill færum kenna, N. G. L. ii. 506; cp. gálgnár etc.

heimoll, adj., so spelt in Nj. 210, Eg. 163, 199, Fms. vi. 161, 185, Fs. 154, etc.; heimholt (wrongly), Sks. 60 new Ed.; heimull, Fms. vi. 207, vii. 160; later and usually heimill; [cp. Goth. baimþli and Icel. heimili]; —prop. 'household,' homely, domestic, of a thing or property, cp. Germ. 'heimisch, einheimisch'; hann lét öngu tortýna þar nema kvikfé heimilu (home cattle); but this sense is rare and obsolete. II. metaph. as a law term, property in one's full possession, at one's free disposal; heimöl jörð, appropriated land, Fms. vi. 161 (in a verse); þér varð jörð heimöl, 185 (in a verse); —in the phrase, vera e-m heimill; enda er eigi mundrinn heimill, sá er hann handsalar hinn heimski maðr, i. e. it is not a good, lawful bargain, it is not valid, Grág. i. 177; en hann hirðir aldri, at hverjum hann keypti, ef honum var heimilt sekt, Ó. H. 114; því eru börð sett at heimoll er matr þeim er hafa þurfu, the meat is at the free disposal of those who wish to have it, Nj. 220; ok vera öllum matr heimill (heimöll, Hb.), Landn. 193; kvæð honum heimilan skyldu sinn styrk nær sem hann þyrfti, his help should be at his disposal whenever he stood in need of it, Orkn. 86; en heimill munu þar til vár orð, Lv. 36; heimult skal þórdi at vera með mér, Fms. vi. 207; skal þér ok heimilt vera, at hafa só mitt til styrks þér, Ó. H. 33; þat er heimilt þeim er fara vilja með mér, Fas. 23; nú er þat heimilt at þú sér hér af þú vilt þat, Fbr. 37 new Ed.; segir at þat var skylt ok heimilt, due and just, Ó. H. 156; segir svá, at þat var skylt ok heimolt at hann gírdi slíkan forbeina sem þurfti, Eg. 163; allt mitt góz er þér heimolt, Fas. 154; allt mitt skal yðr jafnheimolt sem mér, 182; þórir segir, at þat var heimolt þó at þórólfir vildi fleiri menn hafa með sér þangat, 199; in a bad sense, at honum sé heimill hæðilegt dauði, i. e. it serves him right, Sks. 280; eiga heimilt, to have a right to, to have at one's disposal, etc.; mik áttu heimilan til fylgda við þik ok réða-görðar, Fms. xi. 29; en heimilt á Glúmr at lofa þat, Nj. 23; þvitat konungr á

heimult at drepa málk, Fms. vii. 160; hans menn trúðu því at hann ætti heimilan sigri í hverri ottustu, Hkr. i. 6; heimilt á biskup at taka tiund fyrir kirkjum, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 214; nú á ek hér nokkuru heimilla (compar.) at veita nokkura fríon, Ó. H. 205; þat muntú eiga allra heimilast (superl.) at veita öðrum þitt en ekki mitt, Isl. ii. 137; láta, göra e-m heimilt, to allow, give a right to another; lét þorvaldr honum heimilan hest sinn, Tb. made him free of his horse, placed it at his disposal, Gisl. 20; ok lét honum heimilan sinn vinskáp, Fms. v. 183; hann gærdi sér allar konur jafnheimilar, i. 207.

III. cp. Germ. heimlich = private, secret, only in the following derivatives.

heimolleikr (heimull-), mod. heimugleikr (-leikr), m. privacy, intimacy; kærleiki með h., Bs. i. 809; h. ok vinátta, Fms. v. 176 (v. l.), Bs. (Laur. S. passim), Mar. 2. mod. secrecy; þeir töluðu milli sín margan heimuleik, Bs. ii. 54.

heimolliga (heimull-), mod. heimugliga, adv. duly, with full title to possession; hvert er þat land er ek mál fá Haraldí heimolliga, ef ek hefi úskert Dana-veldi? Fms. i. 85, cp. Hkr. (l. c.) 197; at þér mættuð bygja h. ok einliga í þessari landsins hálfu, Stj. 223. 2. privately, Fb. i. 83, Bs. ii. 28. 3. mod. secretly, Fms. xi. 443 (MS. of the 15th century).

heimolligr, mod. heimugligr, adj. intimate, Bs. i. 801 (Laur. S. passim); kærastir ok heimolligastir, Mar. 2. private; h. hús ok hlastrer, a private closet, Stj. 105; hans h. fólk, his household folk, id.; h. klerkr, a private clerk or chaplain, Fms. xi. 443; h. vinr, Fas. ii. 490; h. hús, a privy, Grett. 98 A. 3. mod. secret, Germ. heimlich.

HEIMR, m. [Ulf. heimas (fem. pl.) = aþing; A. S. bām; cp. Engl. home, and in local names -bām; O. H. G. baim; Germ. heim; Dan. hjem; Swed. hem] — prop. an abode, village, and hence land, region, world:

1. partly in a mythol. sense, each heimr being peopled with one kind of beings, gods, fairies, men, giants, etc.; niu man ek heima, I remember nine abodes, Vsp. 2, and also Alm. 9 sqq., Vpm. 45, refer to the mythol. conception of nine heavens, nine kinds of beings, and nine abodes, cp. God-heimr, God-land, Yngl. S., Stor.; Mann-heimar, Man-land, the abode of men, Yngl. S.; Jötun-heimar, Giant-land; Álf-heimr, Elf-land, Fairy-land; Niðr-heimr, Mist-land, the world below, Edda, Gm.; Undir-heimar, the nether world, Fms. iii. 178, Fas. iii. 391; Upp-heimr, the 'Up-land,' Ether, Alm. 13; cp. also Sól-heimar, 'Sun-bām,' Sunnyside, freq. as a local name, Landn.; vind-h., 'wind-bām,' the heaven, Vsp. 62; sá heimr er Múspell heitir, Edda 3; heyrir blástir hans í alla heima, 17: the phrase, spyrja einn í alla heima, to ask one freely; er slikt harla úhöfðinglegt at spyrja úkunna menn í hvern heim, Fb. i. 211. 2. the region of the earth or sky; Austr-heimr, the East; Norðr-h., the North; Suðr-h., the South; Vestr-h., the West; Jörðala-heimr, Palestine; poet., dvalar-heimr, a dwelling-place, Sól. 35; ægis-h., 33; alda-h., the abode of men, 41; heimar goða, the abode of gods, Hkm. 13; munar-h., a place of bliss, Hkr. Hjörv. 42; ljóð-h., the abode of men, Gg. 2; myrk-h., the murky abode, Akv. 42; sólar-h., the sun's abode, beaven, Geisli.

3. a village, in local names, Engl. -bām, Germ. -heim; but in mod. Dan., Norse, and Swed. local names contracted to -om or -um, so that in many instances it is doubtful whether it is from heim or a dat. pl. in um, thus Veom, Viom may be Vóheimr or Véum; Sæ-heimr = mod. Norse Sæm; Hú-heimr = Hæm; Fors-heimr = Forsum, Munich, Norge's Beskr. Pref. in Icel. not very freq., Sól-heimar, Man-heimar (cp. Safn i. 353 note), Vind-h.: the mythical Gláðs-h., 'Bright-bām,' þrym-h., þrúð-h., Gm. 4, 8, 11. II. this world, opp. to Hel or other worlds; fyrst fólkvið í heimi, Vsp. 26; segðu mér ór heimi ok man ór Helju, Vtkv. 6, Hkr. Hjörv. 40, Skv. 3, 62, Vpm. 49, Am. 83, Stor. 19, Vsp. 46, Helr. 4; komi í heiminn, to be born, Fas. ii. 513; þessa heims, in this world, 623, 48, Gpl. 42, Hom. 48; opp. to annars heims, in the other world; þessa heims ok annars, Nj. 200, Sks. 354; kringla heimsins, the globe, orbis terrarum, Hkr. (init.); um allan heim, Grág. i. 169; heimr er byggð, Isl. ii. 381; spor þín liggja lengra út í heim en ek fé séð, Orkn. 142; var heiminn allr græind í þriðjunga, Al. 117, Sks. 194, Rb. 134; al-heimr, the universe; minni-h., microcosmos, Eluc. 19.

2. phrases, liggja (vera) milli heims ok Heljar, to lie between life and death, in extreme illness, Fb. i. 260 (of a swoon); lá þorsteinn þá milli heims ok Heljar ok vætti sér þá ekki nema dauða, Fas. ii. 437; þá sigaði svá at honum, ... ok lá nálaga í milli heims ok Heljar, Grett. 114; sýna e-m í tvo heimana, to make one look into two worlds, i. e. to treat a person roughly; cp. laust hann svá at hann vissi lítið í þenna heim, he struck him so that he nearly swooned, Karl. 35.

3. eccl. the world, mundus; heims ágirni, Hom. 73; stíga yfir heiminn, to overcome the world, 49, N. T. passim, e. g. John xvi. 8, 11, 20, 33; heims börn, the children of the world, Pass.; heims dýrð, the glory of the world, Post.; heims skraut, the pomp of the world, Hom. 83; hold ok heimr, the flesh and the world, N. T. 4. denoting people, only in the compd þing-heimr, an assembly, cp. Fr. monde. COMPS: heims-aldar, m. aetas mundi, Stj. 25, Rb. 391, Fas. ii. 13. heims-álfa, u. f. a quarter of the world, Edda 151 (pref.). heims-brestr, m. crasb of the world, Nj. 272. heims-bygd, f. the peopled world, Rb. 380, Stj., Hom. heims-endi, a. m. the world's end, Stj. 68, 92;

temp. the end of the world. heims-kringla, u. f. orbis terrarum, Sks. 606, Trist. 7; the name of the work of Snorri, given it by Thormod Torfæus (died 1719), from the first words in one of the vellum MSS., 'Kringla heimsins,' etc., whence Heimskringla; as the old name of the Aeneid was 'Arma.' This name was for the first time used in the Edit. of Peringsköld 1697.

heims-akapan (-aköpun), f. creation, Stj. 279. heims-akaut, n. pl. the poles, Fs. ii. 97 (in a verse); the earth being conceived as a sheet stretched out (mod.), Norðr-h., the North pole; Suðr-h., the South pole. heims-álit, n. pl. the end of the world, Bs. i. 432, Stj. 124.

heims-sól, f. the sun, Fms. vi. 422. heims-staða, u. f. aetas mundi, 625, 178, Rb. 82, 84, 88, Fb. i. (pref.), Bs. ii. 3. heims-stjórn, f. the ruling of the world, Mar. heims-stýrir, m. the ruler of the world, Lex. Poët. heims-víat, f. living, dwelling, 625, 93, Magn. 428, Fms. ii. 339; dwelling in a place, N. G. L. i. 391, Hom. 115.

heims-þriðjungur, m. = heimsálfa (in the old sense), Hkr. i. 5. heim-reið, f. a 'home-raid,' inroad, attack, Eg. 279. heim-róst, f. a lane leading up to houses (Icel. tradit.), Gpl. 414, 445. heilmaka, u. f. folly, Am. 83, Fbr. 142, Fms. ii. 156, Ó. H. 109, Anal. 246, passim. COMPS: heilmaku-liga, adv. foolishly, Sks. 685. heimsku-ligr, adj. foolish. heilmaku-tal, n. foolish talk. heilmaku-verk, n. a foolish deed, Karl. 20.

heilmakr, að, to mock one, 656 C. 35, H. E. i. 505 (impers.) heilmakingi, a. m. a fool, simpleton.

heilmak-liga (proncd. heimaliga, Fb. i. 259), adv. foolishly; láta h., to play silly pranks, behave like an idiot, Fms. iii. 179, vi. 217, Fas. i. 9, Fs. 32, 150; fara h., Boll. 352; hlaupa hart ok heimsliga, Fb. i. 259.

heilmak-ligr (proncd. heimaligr, 623, 19, Sturl. ii. 34 C, Fas. ii. 326), adj. foolish, silly, Sks. 73, 302, Fms. vi. 208; h. orð, foolish (foul) language, Sturl. ii. 34, passim; h. gaman, Fs. 71.

heilmak-máligr, adj. foolish-spoken, 686 B. 2. heilmak-orðr, adj. = heimskmáligr, Pass. 13, 2.

HEIMSKR, adj. [heima], foolish, silly, prop. 'bomisb,' of one who has never been from home, as in the saying, heimskt er heimalit barn, bomisb (silly) is the home-bred bairn: heimskr, dull, is opp. to hortkr, Hm. 93; h. maðr, 19; heimskr hlutr, fools, bad men, Sdm. 24: the saying, verðr opt heitum heimskr maðr feginn, fair words make a fool's heart leap for joy, Þorst. St. 55; heimskr menn, Nj. 33: an idiot, Grág. i. 177; h. ok úráðvandr, Fs. 51; sá skal hýðing valda er heimskastr er á þingi, N. G. L. i. 349; nicknames, Ketill Heimski, Hrafn H., Hreiðarr H., Óttarr H., Landn., Hdl., Fms.; cp. Lat. Brutus.

heim-sókn, f. [cp. Scot. bamesucken], an inroad or attack on one's home, Nj. 197, Fms. iii. 23, vii. 299. COMPS: heimsóknar-vargr, m. one who makes an inroad, a burglar, N. G. L. i. 405. heimsóknar-vitni, n. a witness in a case of heimsókn, Gpl. 155. II. a visit, Sturl. i. 72.

heim-speki, f. philosophy, Col. ii. 8; and heim-spekingr, m. a philosopher, now freq. and prob. formed in the 16th century from the Germ. welt-weisheit; a poem Heimspekinga-skóli exists, written at the end of the 17th century.

heim-stofna, u. f. a law term, a citation served at one's home, Gpl. 264. COMPS: heimstofnu-váttir, m. a witness in a case of h., N. G. L. i. 217. heimstofnu-vitni, n. testimony in a case of h., Gpl. 475.

heim-stöð, f. a homestead, Vsp. 56. heim-sækja, sötti, [Dan. hjemsejge], to visit, Lv. 108, Fms. v. 236, Valla L. 218, Glúm. 354. (better in two words.)

HEIMTA, t. [Swed. hämta; akin to heim, prop. to fetch home] — to fetch: 1. to draw, pull; þá bauð jarl at h. þá at landi, to pull them ashore, 623, 35; taka hendi sinni í stúfnn tungunnar ok h. (to pull) hana, Fb. ii. 386; þá heimtir hann togit hart, Konr. 31 (MS.), 33; þá vildu þeir h. snöruna at hálsi honum, Mar.; metaph., heimti hann sik fram með féggjöfum við konunginn, he made his way with the king by money, Fms. xi. 325; Einarr kom á sand konungs, ok heimti sik fram með féggjöfum, Fb. iii. 445; h. sik í vináttu við e-n, to contract friendship with one, Fms. vi. 52; h. nyt af fé, to milk cattle, K. þ. K. 78, Bs. i. 189; impers. (rare), þegar er saman heimtir með þeim, when they come up to one another, Al. 143; sliks var ván eigi lítill, at þik mundi þangat heimta (v. l. langa, Fs. 104), that thou shouldst be drawn thither, long to go thither, Fms. ii. 212.

2. to call on one; konungtr heimti til sín Sigurð ullstreng, Fms. vii. 17; þá heimtu þeir konung á tal, they had an interview with the king, 273, Lv. 42; þá var Jóseph heimtr ór myrkva-stofu, Ver. 17; þá skal hann h. til skipverja, ok segja þeim, Grág. i. 210. II. to claim, crave; mikít var heimt at þeim fyrir sakir föður þeirra, Sturl. ii. 127; to claim a due, debt, or the like, h. föður-arf, Ó. H. 32; möður-arf, Ld. 62; h. fé at e-m, Isl. ii. 224; h. toll, Gullþ. 11; h. skiptoll, Fs. 153; hann mun ætla at h. erfð sína, Nj. 5; um eignir þær er Ólafr konungtr heimti, Fms. i. 287; Rútr átti fór í Vestfjörðu at heimta (to claim payment) fyrir vaming sion, Nj. 11; h. verð, fé, Fb. i. 434; skuld, skatt, mund, ii. 49, Fs. 153; — to crave, without the notion of getting, þá heimti hann set-stokkann ok náði eigi, Landn. 104; gaf hann þá sök Sigurði, at hann hefði heimt fjárhlut konunganna, Fms. vii. 128; ok á hann þó at h.

þingfarar-kaupit, Grág. i. 24; en nú var þar komit, at Steinn heimti þessi vílmeli at Ragnhildi, *now St. called on R. to make good her promises*, Ó. H. 144; ok mun heimt annat ef annat er veitt, Þorst. Síðu H. 172; þeir heimtu mund móður sinnar, en hann vildi eigi gjalda, Hkr. i. 21.

2. *to get back, recover, regain, get in*; nema þú þinn hamar þér um heimtir, þkv. 18; also, h. apr. 8, 11; h. e-n ór helju, Eg. 533. Grett. 83, Konr. 35. 3. *esp. to bring home the sheep in autumn from the summer pastures*; nú heimtir annarr-veggi þeirra fleira en ván átti, ... nú heimtir annarr betr en annarr, ... hve mart hann hafði óheimt, i. e. *how many sheep were still at large, not got in*, Grág. i. 424, 425.

III. reflex., þá er synir Haralds konungs heimtuskr fram at aldri, *advanced in years*, Fb. i. 576; þá heimtuskr Birkibeynar ór þys búandmanna, ok upp í eyra, Fms. viii. 68; h. saman, *to gather together*, join; heimtuskr brátt skip hans saman, x. 396; ok heimtuskr svá allir saman, *joined to one another*, viii. 357; vil ek at menn skiptisk í sveitir ok heimtisk saman frændr ok kunnmenn, Ó. H. 204; of sheep, láta skipta at jafnaði svá sem heimts hefir til, Grág. i. 424.

IV. part. heimtandi, a claimant, Grág. i. 495. K. þ. K. 154.

heimta, v. f. a claim, demand, of payment due to one, or the like, Sturl. i. 113, Grág. ii. 379, K. Á. 84, Fb. i. 471, (fjár-heimta, arf-h.) 2. *esp. in pl. (heimtur), a bringing home sheep from the summer pastures*; þat var eitthvert sinn um haust at heimtur vóru illar á fé-manna, ok var Glúmi vant margra geldinga, Nj. 26; haust-heimtur, Band. 4; skaut mjök í trau horn um heimtur Odds frá því er verit hafði, id.; ok er á leið haustið ferr hann á fjall, verða heimtur góðar, ok missir engis sauðar, 3; al-heimtur, *gathering in all one's sheep*, cp. Glúm. ch. 7, Rd. 4, Eb. ch. 18, Nj. ch. 16; very freq. in mod. usage.

heimtari, a, m. a *surety*, Stj. 304. heimting, f. a claim, demand, Grág. i. 97, 334, Ld. 50, Fms. ii. 287. heimul-leiðr (-leiði), heimolleiðr, vide heimoll.

heim-ván, f. *expectation of coming home*; hann sagði sína heimvæn í efstu viku Föstu, Sturl. i. 25.

2. *eccl. departure, Germ. ableben*; þat get ek ekki merkja heimvæn þína, Fms. vii. 108, cp. Fél. vii. p. xiv. pref.; hann svarði, mér lizt, herra, sem þér munuð eigi lengi hér eptir þessa at berjast við heiminn,—Biskup mælti, því er gott at taka, eg á góða heimvön, taken from Jón Halldórsson's Lives of Bishops, referring to the death of Jón Vídalín (A.D. 1720).

heim-pogi, a, m. a 'home-dweller,' a member of one's household; this word occurs several times on Danish stones, vide Rafn 184, 185, 197, 217, 218.

heim-þingsaðr (-uðr), m. a *visitor*; hanga h.—Odin (vide hangi), Ísl. ii. 353 (in a verse); herju h., *the husband of the ogress*, i. e. the giant Hrungnir, Haustl. 19.

HEIN, f. [A.S. *bēn*; Engl. *bone*; Dan. *ben*], a bone, Edda 48, 59, Sturl. ii. 62, Fms. vi. 374; a nickname of the Danish king for his meekness, Knytl. S. composit: heinar-brýn, n. = heinbrýni, Fas. iii. 43.

heinar-sufl (heinar-smjör, bone-grease, Fb. iii. 425), n. the liquor in which mortars dip the whetstone, Fms. vi. 374; in poetry the sword is called hein-flet, hein-land, hein-vandill, the flat, land, rod of the bone, Lex. Poët. hein-pynntr, part. bone-whetted, of a sword, id.

hein-berg, n. a bone-quarry, Edda 58.

hein-brýn, n. a bone, whetstone, Fas. iii. 43.

Heinir, m. pl. the inhabitants of the Norse county Heimúrk, Fms. xii. Hein-vörakr, adj. from Hæland, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

HEIPT, better heift, f. [Ulf. *baifus* = *βαις*, *βαιρία*, *δύων*, cp. *baifjan* = *δύων* (εσθαι); akin is Germ. *befig*, whence mod. Dau. *befig*];—the earliest sense is *fiend, deadly war*; vinna e-m heipt, *to wage war (do battle) against one*, Vkv. 10; deila heiptir, *to wage deadly feud*, Hkr. 1. 44; senda e-m heiptar-bod, *to challenge one to combat*, Fas. iii. 27 (in a verse); hereto belong such poet. epithets as, heiptar-nytr, heiptar-strangr, heipt-bráðr, heipt-fikinn, heipt-glaðr, heipt-mildr, heipt-minnigr, heipt-móðr, heipt-órr, heipt-snarr, = *mugby in war, warlike*, all of them used as 'ornamental' epithets of praise, vide Lex. Poët.; as also heiptar-hvessir, m. a war kindler, id.

β. bone; heipt hrisunga, the bone of a copse, i. e. fire, Yt. 19; in the old poems Hm. and Sdm. heipt seems used in a peculiar sense, viz. an impression, spell, Hm. 136, 152, Sdm. 12, 36, and perh. Eb. in the Máhlið-ingavisor.

2. *evil doings, injury*; eiga e-m heiptir at gjalda, Hkr. i. 85, Korm. (in a verse); gjalda e-m harma ok heiptir, Ó. H. 214.

II. *deadly hatred, spite*; halda heift í hjarta, Hom. 50; heipt ok harðindi, ill-will and tyranny, Fms. vi. 42; meir af h. en ást, xi. 310; hafa heipt á e-m, *to hate one*.

2. *fury*; þá svall heipt í Högna, H. swelled with fury, Bragi. composit: heiptar-blóð, n. a law phrase, Bloodshed; saurga i heiptarblóði, *to stain (a holy place) with bloodshed*, Eb. 12; þá komi heiftarblóð fyrst á jörð, Ver. 6 (the blood of Abel).

heiptar-hugr, m. *wrath*, Fb. iii. 320. heiptar-hönd, f. a foe's band; leggja heiptar hendr á e-n, Stj. 486; með sinni heiptar hendi, 436.

heiptar-mál and heiptar-ord, n. pl. words breathing hatred, Karl. 438, Fas. i. 191, ii. 358.

heipt-gjarn, adj. spiteful, Bkv. 10.

heipt-kviðr, m. *wind, evil words*, Ad. 22.

heipt-mógr, m. a *foeman, adversary*, Hm. 149.

heipt-rækni, f. (heipt-rækninn, adj.), *vindictiveness*, Hom. (St.) 49.

heipt-rækr, adj. *vindictive*, Bs. i. 8.

heiptugr, adj. *baneful*; in the allit. law phrase, heiptugri hendi, *infused man*, K. Á. 36, 40, Gpl. 378.

heipt-úð, f. *deadly hatred*, Ver. 26.

heipt-úðigr, adj. *vindictive*, Eb. 17 new Ed., Fbr. 35, Fms. vi. 42, 295.

heipt-yrði, n. pl. words of hatred, Edda 77, Am. 85, Fm. 9.

HEIT, n. pl. [cp. Ulf. *uota* = *δρακμή*], *threatening words or gestures*, threats, Lat. *minae*; standa undir heitum ok illyrdum, Bs. i. 728; heit ok harðyrði, Barl. 194; köld heit, Edda (Ht.); þeirra heit dvinuðu, Edda (in a verse); af heitum, *from his threatening gestures*, Am. 19.

heist, n. a *solemn promise, vow*; munu yðr heit hans öll föst, Eg. 28, Þorst. St. 55; efnit þykkisk þú hafa heit þín, en nú eru eptir mín heit, Nj. 59; en í engum heitum (engagement) vil ek bindask, Ó. H. 32; in sing. a *vow, holy vow*, kvæð engan hlut batna munu við þat heit, Rd. 248; er honum þótti sem þegit mundi heitið, Glúm. 348; eða heit, *to make a vow*, Gisl. 90; stofna heit, id., Fms. ii. 16, Sturl. i. 222; festa heit, id., Bs. i. 184; but esp., *strengthen heit, to make a solemn vow* (in the heathen time, whence heit-strenging), Fs. 122, Ísl. ii. 166, Fms. i. 3, xi. 26, Fb. ii. 353, Hrafn. 5; enda heit sitt, Fb. ii. 371; *eccl. a vow*, offra Drottini heit sín, Stj. 429; heit öll ok testamenta, K. Á. 216; a *promise* (in marriage), hann bað konunnar ok fékk heitið hennar, Edda 23; bregða föstu heiti, *to break a promise*, Alm. 5.

HEITA, pres. heit, heitr, and in A. II. heiti, heitir (bisyllabic), in mod. usage heiti through all significations; pret. hét, hétu, and pers. hézt; part. heitin.

A. [Ulf. *haitan* = *καλεῖν*; A.S. *hātan*; Old Engl. *bigbe*, pret. *bot*; O.H.G. *haizan*; Germ. *beissen*; Swed. *beta*; Dan. *bede*]; I. trans. with acc. *to call, give name to*; hve þik hétu hjú? Fsm. 47; Urð hétu eina, Vsp. 20; Heiði hana hétu, 25; Grimmi mik hétu, Gm. 49; hve þik heitir halr, Hkv. Hjörv. 14; Hnikar hétu mik, Skv. 2. 18; hétu þræl, Rm. 8; hétu Erna (Ernu?), 36; the naming of infants was in the heathen age accompanied by a kind of baptism (*ausa vatni*), vide *ausa*, p. 35.

2. *metaph. to call on one*; in the phrase, heita e-n á brott, *to turn one out, call on one to be gone*; þá er maðr á brott heitin og honum er eigi deildir matr at málum, Grág. i. 149; Vermundur hét hann á brott ok kvæð hann eigi þar lengr vera skyldu, Sturl. ii. 230; so also, ef bóndi heitr gríðmann sinn af vist foráttalaust, Grág. i. 157; eða heitið mik héðan, Ls. 7; ek var heitin út (turned out) fjórum sinnum, Sighvat;—with prep., heita á e-n, *to call upon one (for help)*; hón hét á konur at skilja þá, Landn. 49; *to exhort one (in battle)*, hét á Hólmtrygi, Hkm. 2; Úlfir hét á oss, Hkr. iii. (in a verse); Gísli spratt upp skjótt ok heitr á menu sína, at skýfi, Gisl. 22; *to invoke one (a god, saint)*, hann trúði á Krist, en hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206; hann heitr nú á fulltrúa sína þorgerði ok Irpu, Fb. i. 213; ef ek heit á guð minn, Mar.; á Guð skal heita til góðra hluta, Sól. 4.

3. part. pass. *bigbt, called*; sú gjöf var heitin guði betri, Ad. 9; löskr mun hann æ heitin, Am. 57, Fms. vi. 39 (in a verse); sá maðr mun eigi illa heitin (will not get a bad report) í atferð sinni, Sks. 55 new Ed.

β. heitin, the late, of one dead; eptir (odd heitin fúður sinn, Dipl. iv. 13; Salgerðr h., the late S., Vm. 37; very freq. in mod. usage, hann Jón heitin, hún Guðrún heitin, etc.

II. absol. or intrans., in which case pres. bisyllabic heiti (not heit), *so be bigbt, be called*, as in Goth. the pass. of *baitan*; Andvari ek heiti, A. Am I bigbt, Skv. 2. 2; Ólafr heiti ek, Fms. x. 226; ek heiti Ari, Ib. (fine); Jósu vatni, Jarl létu heita, Rm. 31; Óðinn ek nú heiti, Yggr ek áðan hét, Gm. 54; Gangráðr ek heiti, Vpm. 8; Ask veit ek standa, heitir Yggdrasill, Vsp. 19; esp. freq. in an hist. style in introducing a person for the first time, Mördur hét maðr, hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, móðir hennar hét þorgerðr, Rútr hét bróðir hans, Nj. 1, 2; þau áttu eptir dóttur er þuríðr hét, hinn elsti son Bjarnar hét Grimkell, Ísl. ii. 4; Oddr hét maðr, son Ónuðrar breidskeggs, hann átti þá konu er Jórunn hét; annarr son þeirra hét Þóroddr en annarr þorvaldr, þuríðr hét dóttir Odds en önnur Jófríðr, 121, 122; Þorsteinn hét maðr, hann var Egilsson, en Ásgerðr hét móðir Þorsteins, 189; þau gátu son, ok var vatni ausian ok hét Þóroðfr, 146, etc.; and in endless instances answering to Engl. *there was a man, and his name was (he was bigbt) so and so*. The ancients said, hve (or hversu) heitir þú, 'how art thou named?' Germ. *wie heisst du?* thus, hve þú heitir? hve þik kalla konir? answer, Atli ek heiti, and hve þú heitir, hála nágræðug? Hrimgerðr ek heiti, Hkv. Hjörv. 14-17; hve sú jörð heitir, hve sá himinn heitir, hversu máni heitir, hve sjá sól heitir, etc., Alm. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34. Vpm. 11, 13, 15, 17; the northern Icelanders still say, hvers' (i. e. hversu) heitir maðrinn, sælir verid þér, hvörs' heitir maðrinn? answer, Hrólfr heitir hann, Ásgrímsson að norðan, Sig. Pétr. in Hrólfr (a play), p. 4; in mod. usage, hvat (what) heitir þú? hvad heitir þú? Eg heiti Jón, Stef. Ól. the same phrase occurs now and then in old writers, hvat heitir þér sjá? Ld. 234; hvat heitir þú? Helga heitir hún, Ísl. ii. 201 (Cod. Holm. hvat = hversu?); as also in the poem Fsm. (but only preserved in paper MSS.) 9, 11, 13, 19, 23, 31, 35, 37; but hve, 46, 47.

β. of places, often

with dat. and prep. of the place; & þeim bæ er á Brjámslæk heitir. *Is.* i. 379; land þat er í Hvammi heitir. *Gisl.* 121; bæ hans hét á Stokkum. *Fb.* iii. 324; & þeim bæ er at Hóli heitir. *Hrafn.* 5; ok því heitir þat síðan í Geitdal. 3; bæ heitir á Bakka, & Meðalhúsum, at Búrfelli, & Auðulfsstöðum, at Svínavatni, í Vestrhópi, í Sléttadal. *Ísl.* ii. 322–325. 2. to be called, reckoned so and so; þá heitir hón sönn at sök, then she stands convicted. *N. G. L.* i. 351; þú skalt frá þessum degi frjáls maðr heita. *Ld.* 50; heit hvers manns niðingr ella. *Nj.* 176; heldr en h. kotkarl, eigi er þat nafn fyrir-litanda, at heita hiiskarlar konungs. *Sks.* 270; sá er vill heitinn horiskr. *Hm.* 61. 3. reflex., hétome, to name oneself or to be called; hétome Grímnir, hétome Gangleri, einu nafni hétome aldregi, hétome þundr fyrir þat. *Gm.* 46, 48, 54.

B. With dat., [cp. Goth. *sauraga beitan*; A. S. *bētan*, pret. *bet*; Germ. *verbeissen*].—to promise, with dat. both of the person and thing, or the thing in infin., or absol.; heita höfðu, to threaten. *Am.* 78; h. göðu, *Söl.*; h. hölvi. *Hdl.* 49; afarkostum. *Fms.* i. 75; hann heitir þeim þar í mót fornum lögum. *Ó. H.* 35; engu heit ek um þat. 167; mántu nokkut hverju þú hézt mér í fyrta. *Anal.* 190; at litid mark sé at, hverju þú heitr. *Fms.* vii. 120; fyrir þau hin fúgru fyrirheit er þú hézt þeim manni, er bana-maðr hans yrði—þat skal ek efna sem ek hét þar um. i. 217; kom þorsteinn þar, sem hann hafði heitið, as he had promised. 72; þú munt göra okkr slíka sænd sem þú hefir heitið. *Nj.* 5; Njáll hét at fara. 49.

II. to make a vow, the vow in dat., the god or person invoked with prep. and acc. (h. & e-n), cp. A. above; þat syndisk mönnum ráð & samkomunni, at h. til verðr-bata, en um þat urðu menn varla ásáttir hverju heita skyldi, vill Ljótr því láta h. at gefa til hofs, en bera út börm en drepa gamal-menni. *Rd.* 248; þá heitr Ingimundr prestir at bóka-kista hans skyldi & land koma ok bækr. *Is.* i. 424; ok skyldu menn taka at heita, þeir hétu at gefa 483; hét Haraldr því til sigs sér, at hann skyldi taka skírn. *Fms.* i. 107; eptir þat hét hón miklum fegjöfum & hinn helga Jón biskup. *Is.* i. 201 and passim, esp. in the Miracle-books.

III. reflex. and pass. to plight oneself, be betrothed; þá sá hón þat at ráði ok með henni vinir hennar at heitask þórólf. *Eg.* 36; þeim hétumk þá þjóðkonungi. *Skv.* 3. 36; to betroth, vartak ek heima þá er (hón) þér heitir var, when she (the bride) was given to thee. *Alm.* 4; kom svá, at Bárði var heitið meyjunnri, that the maid was betrothed to B.. *Eg.* 26. 2. to vow, plight one's faith; þeir hétusk reka Hákon ór landi. *Jd.*; to vow one's person to one, at hann heitisk hinum heilaga Ólafi konungi. *Hkr.* iii. 288; to bind oneself, þá menn er honum höfðu heitisk til föruneytis. *Fms.* vii. 204.

heita, tt, [heitir], to bear; hón heitti steinana. *Lv.* 70; hann lét taka sement ok heita í katli. *Fms.* vi. 153; h. spjót í eldi. *Fas.* ii. 29; sólin heitir hafit. *Rb.* 444. 2. to brew; heita mungút. *Is.* i. 339, 340. K. p. K. 100, *Finnb.* 294. *Eg.* 88; heita öl. 148, *Hkr.* 3; heita til Jólanna, to brew for Yule. *Orkn.* 112;—the ancients used to drink fresh-brewed ale.

heita, u, f. brewing. *N. G. L.* ii. 249, iii. 197; öl-heita, ale-brewing. *Landn.* 215. compts: heitu-gagn, n. a boiler, *D. N.* heitu-hús, n. a brew-house. *Fms.* viii. 329. heitu-kerald, n. a brewing-eat. *Dipl.* v. 18. heitu-ketill, n. a boiler. *Dipl.* iii. 4. *Fb.* iii. 447. heitu-kona, u, f. a woman brewer. *Rétt.* 6. 3. heitu-maðr, m. a brewer. *Sturl.* ii. 44. heitu-viðr, m. fuel for brewing. *Rétt.* 59.

heitan, f. a booting, threatening. *Fms.* vi. 371, 437. *Sturl.* ii. 57, *Fs.* 31. heitanar-örð, n. pl. menaces. *Fms.* vi. 118, *Sturl.* iii. 141.

HEITASK, ad, dep.; [in mod. usage this word is often used as a strong verb, as if it belonged to the great verb heita above; but wrongly, as they are widely different, the former referring to Goth. *baitjan*, the latter to Goth. *wōjan*, answering to Icel. *hóta*, *hœta*, q. v., Old Engl. *to wite*].—to boot, threaten, abuse one; heitask við e-n, with infin. or absol., hann gerir reidan mjök ok heitask við Odd. *Korm.* 142; aldrei hallmætti hann úvinum sínum ok aldri heitaðisk hann við þá, and he never spoke evil of or abused his enemies. *Nj.* 211; hann setisk í bú hans en heitaðisk við bónda. *Fs.* 157; hverr eitr þú svá djarfr, at þú þorir at heitask við höfðingja várn? *Fms.* i. 75; with infin., heitusk Danir mjök at fara með her í Noreg. 160; h. e-s, viii. 167; þeir heitaðusk at verja hann. vii. 290; Knútr heitaðisk jafnan at herja til Englands. *Ísl.* ii. 241; en hjónin heitusk við í öðru lagi at hlauða & brott. *Bjarn.* 27; hann heitask at brjóta þau. *O. H. L.* 23; h. til e-s, mántu ná godorði þínu þó at þú heitisk eigi til, þorst. *Síðu H.* 173; absol., segir at komunni mundi þat eigi duga at heitask eðr herja & innan-lands fólki. *Hkr.* i. 144. In mod. language heitast is chiefly used of those who shortly before death curse a man, and after death haunt him, see *Ísl. Þjóða.* i. 222.

heit-bundinn, part. bound by a vow. *Sturl.* iii. 240. *Rd.* 246. heit-dagr, m. a votive day; heitdagr Eyfirdinga, the first Tuesday in the month Einmánuður (April), a 'day of vow' at the end of the winter when fodder and food began to run short, vide *Rd.* ch. 7.

heit-fastr, adj. true to one's word. *Sturl.* ii. 133. *Hkr.* iii. 252.

heit-fengi, n. a being heitfengi. *Lv.* 70.

heit-fongr, adj. able to eat one's food burning hot. *Grett.* 91.

heit-fé, n. votive money. *Is.* i. 308, 450.

heit-guð, n. a god to whom one makes a vow. *Bárd.* 168.

heit-hleifr, m. a votive loaf. *Vm.* 33.

heiti, n. a name, denomination, 623, 62. *Fms.* i. 23. *Hkr.* i. 320, *Orkn.* (begin.); úkennd heiti, simple nouns, opp. to kenningar, circumlocutions or metaphors. *Edda* (Skrm.); heiti and nafn are used almost synonymously, lands-heiti, staða-heiti.

heitingar, f. pl. threats, imprecations, Lat. *dirae*, *Fas.* i. 39, iii. 533. *Grett.* 203 new Ed., cp. *Ísl. Þjóða.* i. 222.

heit-kona, u, f. one's promised spouse, distinguished from festar-kona, in whose case the ceremony of betrothal has taken place (vide festar); hón skal vera heitkona Gunnlaugs en eigi festar-kona. *Ísl.* ii. 217, 239, 255. *Fb.* i. 372. *Sturl.* iii. 179.

heitleikr, m. beat. *Mar.*

heit-örð, n. a promise. *Sturl.* i. 34, ii. 167. *Is.* i. 682, *Þórð.* 21 new Ed.

HEITR, adj. [cp. Ulf. *beito*=fever. *Matth.* viii. 14; A. S. *bār*; Engl.

bot; *Hdl. hét*; Germ. *beiss*; Dan. *beed*; Swed. *bet*].—bot, burning;

heitan eld. *Ísl.* ii. 152; eldi heitari, hotter than fire. *Hm.* 50. *Grett.* 134;

heitt skin, bot combine. *Fms.* i. 118, vi. 411; heitt veðr, bot weather. vii.

165; veðr heitt af sólu. *Ísl.* ii. 193; skaltu eigi þurfa heitara at baka. *Nj.*

199; heitt siment, bot mortar. *Fms.* vi. 153; eða hellir hann & hann því

nökkvi er svá heitt er, at (of a fluid). *Grág.* ii. 129; heit mjólk. *Lv.* 70;

heitr grautr. *Eg.* 198; ekki er heitt, 'tis not hot. *Lv.* i. c. 3; e-m er (verðr)

heitt, to be warm. *Sks.* 63; mér er heitt, I am hot; eld-h., bot as fire;

glóð-h., glowing bot; brenn-h., burning bot; fun-h., sjóð-h., etc., q. v.;

heitt blóð, heitr sveiti. *Korm.* II. metaph. bot, ardent; heit

ást, bot love; unna (eliska) heitt, to love dearly. *Lex. Poët.*, and in mod.

usage. 2. bot, angry; göra sik heitan. *Is.* i. 717, *Stj.* 181; verða

h. við e-n. 719.

heit-ramr, adj. boasting, braggart. *Is.* i. 649.

heit-rofi, a, m. (heit-rofa), a promise-breaker. *Fms.* ii. 55, *Fs.* 96.

heitsi, adj. indecl.; verða e-s h., to engage oneself to a thing. *Þidr.* 151.

heit-strengja, f. a solemn vow of the heathen kind (cp. strengja heit),

Fms. i. 4. *Hrafn.* 8. *Ísl.* ii. 42. *Fms.* xi. 26, 109–113, 152, *Ft.* 122. For

descriptions of this heathen custom, esp. at festivals (at Yule time, at

funerals), see esp. *Hansa þ.* S. ch. 12, *Jónsv.* S. ch. 8, 37, cp. *Hkr.* Ó. T.

ch. 39, *Hervar.* S. ch. 4 (*Fas.* i. 417), *Hkr.* Har. S. *Hárf.* ch. 4, *Yngl.* S.

ch. 40, *Harð.* S. ch. 14, *Flóamanna.* S. ch. 2 (cp. *Landn.* i. ch. 3), *Hrafn.*

ch. 2. *Hkr.* *Hjörv.* (prose).

heit-strongja, d, to vow. *Fms.* xi. 110, *Str.*; (better in two words.)

heit-söngr, m. a votive song. *Is.* i. 307, 354.

heit-yrði, n. = heitorð.

HEKLA, u, f. [akin to hökull, q. v.], a kind of rowled or hooded frock,

knitted of divers colours, see *Fms.* ii. 72, viii. 106; hekla flekkútt. *Fas.* i.

120, *Landn.* 319; blárend h., *Ísl.* ii. 44; h. af skarlati ok saumud öll

brögðum. *Fms.* ii. 70; græn h., *Ó. H.* 158. compts: Heklu-fell,

n. 'Hecla-fell,' the name of mount Hecla. *Is.* Ann. passim; in mod.

usage abbreviated Hekla, prob. called so from its frock or hood of snow.

Fourteen eruptions of mount Hecla are recorded, of A. D. 1104, 1158,

1206, 1222, 1300, 1341, 1389, 1440 (the exact year uncertain), 1510,

1597, 1636, 1693, 1766, 1845, besides earthquakes or partial eruptions

in the immediate neighbourhood in 1294 and 1554, see *Ísl. Ann.*, *Jón*

Egisson (Annals), *Björn & Skarðsá* (Annals). In the Middle Ages Hecla

became mythical in Europe, and was regarded as a place of punishment

for the damned; the Danes say 'begone to Heckenfjæld,' the North

Germans 'to Hackelberg,' the Scots 'to John Hacklebirnie's house,' cp.

the *Sks.* 154. heklu-maðr, m. a hooded man. *Fms.* ii. 70.

Heklungar, m. pl. 'Frockmen,' the name of a political party in Nor-

way in the days of king Sverri. *Fms.* viii. 106 sqq.

HEL, f., gen. heljar, dat. helju or hel (less correct); a nom. helja never

occurs in old writers, although a gen. helju is used in the mod. phrase,

milli heims ok helju (old and better heljar); [Ulf. *balja*=*gðys*, *Matth.*

xi. 23, *Luke* xvi. 23, *I Cor.* xv. 55; A. S. and Engl. *hell*; Hel, and

O. H. G. *bellia*; Germ. *bölle*; cp. Dan. *i bjæl*].—the abode of the

dead: 1. in a heathen sense answering to the Greek Hades, and

distinguished from Valhalla; í Helju. *Alm.* 15, 19, 21, 27, 33; til Heljar,

Skm. 27, *Vtkv.* 6. *Vpm.* 43; ok létta ekki fyrr en vér höfum Sigmund

í Helju. *Far.* 166; væntir mik, at hann sé nú í Helju. *Fas.* i. 233; at

þau undr beri fyrir þik at þú sér brátt í Helju ok vist mun þetta þín furða

vera. *Ísl.* ii. 351; fara til Heljar, to fare to Hel, to die. *Gisl.* 107.

2. phrases or sayings, heimta e-n ór Helju, to draw one out of Hel, i. e. to

rescue him from imminent death or peril; þóttusk þeir hafa hann ór

Helju heimtan. *Eg.* 533, *Fs.* 8, *Fms.* iii. 80; cp. gráta Baldr ór Helju,

Jodna 38, 39, *Is.* i. 648 (in a verse); búask til Heljar, to busk one for a

journey to Hel, i. e. to put him in a abroad; ok er þat því mælt at maðr

þykki til Heljar búask, sá er sik klæðir mjök, þá er hann gengr út eðr

klæðir sik lengi. *Gisl.* 107; leggja (vera) milli heims ok Heljar (see heimar

ii), *Grett.* 114, *Fas.* ii. 437, *Fb.* i. 260; leggja & Heljar premi, to lie on

the threshold of Hel, *O. H. L.* 71; eigi eru vér svá & Heljar þróm komnir,

at þú hafir allt rúð várt í hendi þér. 655 x. 1; rása í Helina opna, to rush

into open Hel, i. e. to seek death. *Fms.* viii. 437; leysa höfuð ór Helju, to

release one's head out of Hel. *Skv.* 2. 1. II. death; unnsk þeir

Hákon mikit, svá at þá skildi ekki nema hel. *Fms.* vii. 233; högger á trær

hendir ok þykkir eigi betra líf en hel, *without caring for his life*, Ísl. ii. 368; mér er veira líf en hel, Stj. 493; biða heljar, *to bide for death*, Stor. 24; nema þeim liggvi við hel eða húsangr, N. G. L. i. 54; þat er vant at sjá, félagsmaðr, hvart fyrr kemr, hel eðr laugframi, Orkn. 466. 2. adverb. phrases, a. til heljar, *to death*; hafðr til heljar, *put to death*, Grág. i. 34; drepa mann til heljar, 161; bita e-u til heljar, N. G. L. i. 341; svelta til heljar, *to starve to death*, Bret. 8; færa e-n til heljar, *to slay one*, Fms. vi. 166. ß. í hel, *to death* (Dan. i *hjel*); sofa í hel, *to sleep oneself to death*, Rb. 356; vella möðkum í hel, 414; berja grjóti í hel, *to stone to death*, Landn. 236, Eb. 98, Ld. 152, Gisl. 118; berja e-n í hel, Fms. v. 181; drepa e-n í hel, Hbl. 27, Am. 38.

III. the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scandin. mythol., Edda 18, 37–39, Gm. 31, Vtkv. 3; með Helju, id.; bjóða Helju útlausn, etc., id.; haldi Hel því er hefir, Edda 38 (in a verse): Hel was represented as of a black, livid hue, whence the phrase, blár sem Hel, *black as Hel*, Nj. 177; blár sem Hel ok digr sem naut, Eb. 314: **Heljar-skinn**, n. 'Hel-skin', *Black-skin*; hann lézk eigi slík Heljarskinn sæð hafa, Landn. 121; also as a nickname, id. The inmates of Hel (ghosts called up from below) were supposed to be endowed with a supernatural strength, whence the phrases, **heljar-að**, n. *strength of Hel*, *gigantic strength*; tók hann þá á sínu heljarafi, Od. ix. 538 (*ἡρώεσσι δὲ β' δυνάεσσι*): **heljar-karl**, m. a 'bell-carle', a person of gigantic strength, Fb. i. 212: **heljar-maðr**, m. (**heljar-menni**, n.), a man of Hel, like heljar-karl, Ld. 160; er þat jafnan reynt, at heljarmadrinn er harðr við at eiga, Al. 109; Oddr kvað eigi högligt við heljarmann þann, en við fjölkyngi móður hans, Fs. 32; ok er fílt at fask við heljarmanninn, Grett. 134; góðu eigi þat at hætta þér einu undir vápn heljarmannsins, Þorst. S. St. 52; hann er h. ok ván at fílt hljótið af, Fs. 36; ekki mun heljarmadr þessi láta hér við lenda, Od. xxii. 70: **Heljar-sinnar**, m. pl. the champions of Hel, demons, ghosts, Edda (Skms.) 41; salir Heljar, the balls of Hel, Vsp. 35; cp. also **Heljar-grind**, f. the gates of Hel; **Heljar-meyjar**, f. pl. the maids of Hel; **Heljar-reip**, n. the ropes of Hel, Sól. 37–39; **Heljar-rann**, n. the ball of Hel, Vtkv. 6; **Heljar-diskr**, m. the dish of Hel, Edda (Gl.), Sturl. (in a verse): **Heljar-epli**, n., Ísl. ii. 351 (in a verse); **Heljar-askr**, m. the ash of Hel, Sturl. (in a verse), cp. Vsp. 3.

HÉLA, u, f. [Lat. *gelu*], hoar frost, rime, Hkv. 2. 42, Edda 85, Stj. 292, Barl. 198. **comps**: **hélu-fall**, n. a fall of rime, Gisl. 67. **hélu-frost**, n. a rime frost. **hélu-kaldr**, adj. rime cold, Sks. 41. **hélu-skúr**, f. a rime shower, Stj. 292. **hélu-poka**, u, f. a rime fog, mist, Sturl. i. 179.

hóla, d, to be covered with rime, Edda 3; hlýr hólir, Lex. Poët.: part. **hólir**, icy, poet. epithet of ships, the sea; hólir húfar, hélt haf, Lex. Poët.

hel-blár, adj. black as death, Fas. iii. 653.

Hel-blindi, a, m. a name of Odin, Edda.

HELDR, adv. compar.; superl. **HELZT**; [Goth. *baldis*; Dan. *beller*; Swed. *bellre*, *beller*: only Scandin., not being found in the Teut. dialects.]

A. **COMPAR.**, I. *more, rather*: 1. with the particle en (an), *rather...than*; hann var heldr hóttr en göllgr, Eluc. 55; kjós hann heldr til en frá, Bs. i. 480; umþegjilega hljóði-græin heldr en hvassa, Skálda 182; með margföldu atkvæði heldr en einföldu, Sks. 311; hygg ek at heldr hafi hann helvíti en þessi maðr, Fms. vii. 118; vill hún at honum sé eigi frá vísat...heldr en þeir gefu upp borgina, Fms. i. 157; with a comparative, *less than, more than*; er þeim sé eigi minni kunnleikr á heldr en náðum, Grág. ii. 343; það hann skipa eptir konung-legrí miskunn meirr, heldr en eptir höfðasrí reiði Amans, Sks. 467. 2. hvárt-heldr..., eða, *either...or*; wæðer..., or...; hvárt sem þat yrði heldr kú ildi eðr vaðmál, Dipl. iv. 13; en nú vitum vér eigi hvárt heldr er...eða muntú..., *now we know not which is the case, wæðer...or...*, Fms. i. 33; eða being understood, Gunnlaugi kveðsk vel líka hvárt at heldr er, G. said he should be well pleased whatsoever was done, Ísl. ii. 267.

3. at heldr, *not merely...but rather, all the more, or after a negative, any more*; at heldr tveimr, at ek munda gjama veita yðr öllum, *not merely for two, but I would gladly yield it to you all*, Nj. 117; ok þótti ekki hans hefnt at heldr, þótt (the more, though) þetta væri at gört, Ísl. ii. 273; en eigi er at heldr hefnt göfugra frænda verra, Fms. viii. 136, Hm. 95; ok at heldr þótt (even though) þeir væri frjálsir menn, þá væri þeir þó (yet) óbóta-menn, Eg. 737.

II. *intens.* **very**; systur fríða heldr, a *very pretty sister*, Hom. 115; heldr hljóðr, heldr fámálugr, Fms. xi. 78; var brúðrin döpr heldr, Nj. 11; þær vöru málgr ok heldr illorðar, 66; heldr erú sámennr, Glúm. 377; tala heldr harðfarliga, Eb. 256; konungr var h. úkáttr, Eg. 44; mér er heldr kalt, I am very cold, Orkn. (in a verse); þat mun mál manna, at görd sjá sé heldr skökk, Eg. 738; Þorólfr fýsti heldr uppgöngu, Eg. 242; var þá svá komit deginum, at heldr tók út eyktina, *that the hour of eykt was just passing*, Fb. i. 192.

III. *but, on the contrary*, Germ. *aber, vielmehr*, esp. after a negative; eru þat ekki engla nöfn? answer, heldr (no, but) kenningar-nöfn, Eluc. 12; eigi mælik hann svá..., heldr (but), 40:—eigi..., nema eun heldr, *but on the contrary*, Stj. 409, 412, 428, 442; hann rak eigi erendi bróður síns, heldr það hann þeirrar konu sér til handa, Fms. vii. 103; at hyggjandi sinni skyit maðr hræsinn vera, heldr gætinn

at geði, Hm. 6; ekki er þat, heldr vill faðir þinn, at..., Glúm. 379; líta þeir sér þat eigi einhlítt, heldr hafa þeir tekið..., Ó. H. 32; hættr þat ekki..., heldr er yðr þat sámd, at..., Fagrsk. ch. 16; með litli glöbi, heldr með miklu angri, Barl. 144. ß. *but, Lat. sed, at*; Rútr mun ásmála þér í öngu, heldr mun hann biða at allir geymi þín sem best, Nj. 14; eru þeir eigi einir samau í ráða-görð sinni, heldr hafa þeir með sér marga vitra menn, Sks. 313; very freq. in mod. usage, *but*, þar er hvorki kafald né vetrar-viki né steypir-regn, heldr..., Od. ix; öngvar hafa þeir ráðs-samkomur eða lög, heldr búa þeir í víðum hellrum, 112; ekki hafa hjardmenn þar yfirfor, eða akryrkju-menn, heldr er eyin ávalt óbyggð af mönnum, 123; ekki bjuggu Lútofarar bana-ráð mönnum mínum, heldr..., 92; hann vildi ekki aprt snúa..., heldr vildu þeir eptir verða, 95; hann var hið mesta tröll, og ekki menskum manni líkr, heldr skógþoktum tindi hárra fjalla, 191; grát eigi lengr svo ákaflega, freista heldr (*but try*)..., Od. iv. 544.

IV. *with adverbs*; ekki heldr, *neither*; ekki allnæmi, og ekki h. mjög langt undan landi, Od. ix. 117; né heldr, *nor either*; ekki er þar heldr umgangr af veiði-mönnum, *neither is there*..., 120; hvorki gróðr-setja þeir nokkra plantan með höndum sínum né heldr (*neither*) þjærgja jörðina, 108; ekki...auk heldr, *not to speak of, still less, far less*; hann vill ekki ljá mér það, auk heldr gefa, *he will not lend it to me, far less give it*; hitt-þú-heldr, *rather the contrary*! pronounced, hitt-ó-heldr! ironically, e. g. tarna er falleg, hitt-ó-heldr, *how fine, or rather the contrary*! i. e. *wbat a shame!* with adverb. datives, öngu heldr, *no more*; öllu heldr, *much sooner*.

B. **SUPERL.**, I. *soonest*; hafi ek þat helzt í hug mér, Nj. 21; kunnu þeir þat helzt at segja til Ástríðar, at..., Fms. i. 68; þeir þykkjask nú helzt menn, Nj. 66; *most*, nú er þetta fýlskni helzt, 133; sem ek veit sannast ok réttast ok helzt at lögum, Grág. i. 75. 2. freq. in mod. usage, *soonest, best, most*, Germ. *am liebsten, am besten*; eg vildi það helzt, það væri helzt reyndanda.

II. *with adverbs*; einkum helzt, *especially*; þeir er Guði þjóna einkum helzt, 625. 165; hótú helzt, nökkvi helzt; þeir áttu hótú helzt sér nokkura kosti í fémunum, Ísl. ii. 134; ok þat hefir hann nökkvi helzt, er Búi mælir fyrir honum, Fms. xi. 78; þá hafði nú helzt nökkut munr á fengizt, Edda 32; allra h., *above all*; allra helzt í lögum, Skálda 162; hvar helzt, *wherever*, Hom.

III. **helsti** or **hölsti**, with an adjective, *very much, very*, often with the notion of *far too*; hólsti vartr, Fms. viii. 91; *how near* oss! 133; hólsti vaskligir, Al. 37; hann létak við hólsti mikinn hraustleik, 41; ok kvað Guðrúnu hólsti gott at vefja honum at höfði sér, Ld. 188, cp. Fms. ii. 255; helzti fárdráðr, Fzr. 37; helzti lengi (*far too long*) hefir svá farit, Fms. vi. 393; þér sitúð heima ok látið vænliga, ok eruð æ hólzti margir, Ld. 216; Þorólfr kvað þræl þann helzti auðgan, Eb. 154; hólzti miklir úgæfu-menn, Nj. 191; hólzti höfum vér verið auðtrygg, Fas. i. 531; þyki mér nú sú ræða helzti löng orðin, Sks. 352; ok er þér hvárt-tvegi helzti góðr, Fms. i. 75; kvað konung hólzti lengi þar hafa krotit um lyng, Hkr. iii. 376.

heldri, adj. compar. *the better*; and **helztr**, superl. *the best, foremost*; í heldra lagi, in *high degree*, Fms. ix. 262, Alex. 92; í heldrum lögum, id., Fas. iii. 551; þykkir mönnum sá helztr kostir, *the best choice*, Hkr. ii. 76; ánnak mér þat ráð helzt til..., *the best step to be taken methinks is...*, Fb. i. 83; bestar vinátta ok helztrar, *of the best friendship and trust*, Bs. i. 708; er einn hefir verið helztr lendra manna í Noregi, Eb. 334; in mod. usage, heldra fólk, heldri menn, *better sort of people, gentle folk*, opp. to almúgi; heldri manna börn, and the like; helztu menn, *the best men*.

helfingr or **helfsingr**, m., D. N.; vide *helmingr*.

Hel-síkr, m. = *helgráðr*, Fas. i. 385.

helst, f. [hálf], a *half*, D. N., Landn. 218, v. l. (paper MS.), freq. in mod. usage; *behalf*, H. E. ii. 41.

hel-súss, adj. *eager for death*, Akv. 43.

hel-för, f. 'Hel-faring', death, burial, Blas. 44.

HELGA, ad, **hælg**, a Norse form, Bret. 34, 96, [heilagr], *to make holy, hallow, sanctify*:

I. a law term, *to appropriate land or the like, by performing some sacred rites*; komit hafi ek nú eldi á þverár-land ok er helgat landit Einari syni mínum, Glúm. 391; hann skaut yðr ána með tundur-öru ok helgaði sér svá landit fyrir vestan, Landn. 193; hann gerði eðl mikinn við hvern vatns-ós ok helgaði sér svá allá hérað, 207; svá helgudu þeir sér allan Óxarfjörð, 234 (interesting): *to adjudicate to one*, hét hann því at h. þór allt landmál sitt ok keuna við hann, Landn. 97; hann gerði þar hóf mikil ok helgaði þór (dat.), id.; Ásbjörn helgaði landmál sitt þór ok kallaði þórs-mörk, 280; hence in mod. usage, helga sér e-ð, *to prove a thing to be one's own, make one's right to a thing good*, e. g. hann skal hafa það ef hann getur helgað sér það, *he shall have it if he can prove it to be his*, e. g. M. N. er fundinn, ... réttur eigandi má helga sér og vitja, þjóðólfr, *passim* of property lost and found.

ß. helga sik, *to clear oneself of a charge*; þóat hinn helgi sik með heimilis-kviðar-vitni, N. G. L. ii. 69. γ. helga þing, h. leið, *to proclaim solemnly the sanctity of a meeting, fixing the pale or bounds* (þinghelgi, q. v.); goði sá er þinghelgi h, hann skal þar þing helga enn fyrsta aptan, Grág. i. 100; með þessum orðum ok þingmörkum helgudu langfæðgar hans alþingi, Landn. (App.) 335; Glúmr átti ok at helga hauspíng, Glúm.

394; hann sendi þóðr at helga þverár-leið, Sturl. iii. 169; leið skal svá h. jafnt sem þing; á leið helgaðri, Grág. i. 122, Baud. 2. of a person (in acc.), to proclaim a person's inviolability; ek helgaða þik á þingskúlaþingi, Nj. 99 (of an outlawed person); hann keypti at þormóði, at hann helgaði Örn, Landn. 288, i. e. to make out that an outlaw had been slain within a bowshot (örskots-helgi), he being inviolable (heilagr) within that distance.

B. in mod. usage, to protect by law; helga varp, æðar-fugl, etc., = fríða, q. v. II. eccl. to ballow, sanctify; helga þú þá í þínum sanaleika, John xvii. 17; fyrir þá helga eg sjálfan mig, svo að þeir sé og helgaðir í sanaleikanum, 19, Ephes. v. 26, 1 Thess. v. 23, Hebr. xiii. 12, 1 Pet. iii. 15; meðal þeirra sem helgaðir verða, Acts xx. 32; helgat fyrir Heilagan Anda, Rom. xv. 16; þér eruð helgaðir, þér eruð réttlátir, 1 Cor. vi. 11, passim; hvort er meira? gullit eða musteri hvert er helgar gullit, ... eða altarið það sem offrit helgar? Matth. xxiii. 17, 19. III. reflex. to be sanctified, Hom. 96, Fms. iv. 111; helgisk og styrkisk þessar hendr, Fms. viii. 26.

hel-galdr, m. a death-dirge, Fbr. 24. helgan (helgun), f. sanctification, Hom. 160, Mar. 13, Stj. 141, 149, 1 Cor. i. 30, 1 Thess. iv. 3, 2 Thess. ii. 13, Pass. 24. 2: sacramentum, þessar helganir, skirn ok ferming, K. Á. 20: consecration, h. holds ok blóðs várs Herra Jesu Christi, H. E. i. 463. Hol-gonginn, part. 'Hel-gone,' dead, Eg. (in a verse).

helgi, f. I. a law term, security, inviolability; nema honum væri helgi meiri mælt en fjörbaugs-manni, Grág. i. 98; engir hundar eiga helgi á sér, ii. 119; hann skal segja til þess í þingbrekku hverja helgi hann leggur á, 267; ú-helgi, loss or forfeiture of one's personal security, i. e. outlawry = fríð-helgi, security; mann-helgi, sacredness of the person; also in a local sense, a holy place, sanctuary; örskots-helgi, sanctuary within bowshot; þing-helgi, the holy boundary of a meeting within the pale fixed in the formulary, helga þing; fisk-helgi, the limits within which the right of jetsum is valid, thus a whale is recorded to have been found outside fisk-helgi, Þjóðólfr, July 28, 1869, p. 162. II. bodiness, sanctity, 615. 12, Bs. passim, Hkr. ii. 371; helgi Ólafs konungs, Fb. ii. 359, passim. compounds: helgi-dagr, m. a holiday. helgi-dómr, m. a balidom, sanctuary, N. T. helgi-hald, n. holiday-keeping, N. G. L. i. 348, Valla L. 213, Fb. ii. 232. helgi-spjöll, n. pl. = helgibrot. helgi-ataðr, m. a holy place, Eb. 12, Edda 10, Landn. 98.

Helgi, a, m. (Norse form Hœlgi), the Holy, a pr. name; at also Helga, u. f., Landn.

helgr, f. dat. and acc. helgi, pl. helgar, [Swed. *belg*], a holiday, feast, the Sabbath; hann vildi eigi berjask um jölin fyrir sakir helgar, Fms. vii. 183; hefisk sú helgr þváttdag, K. Á. 152; halda jóla-helgi, id.; hringja til helgar, to ring the bells at a feast, Ó. H. 118; Sunnudags-h., páska-h., jóla-h., Hvítasunnun-h.; eptir helgina, after the Sabbath, Orkn. 268. compounds: helgar-brigði, n. = helgibrot, Valla L. 209. helgar-brot (helgi-brot, K. Á. 174), n. Sabbath-breaking, N. G. L. i. 371. helgar-ferðr, m. a holiday-truce, Fms. vii. 32.

hel-gráðr, m. voracity betokening death (in the case of one who is fey), Fas. i. 372 (in a paraphrase from a poem); cp. *bel-hungur*, Ivar Aasen. Hel-grindr, f. pl. the gates of Hel, Edda.

HELLA, u. f., gen. hellna, Bs. i. 204, [hallr, m.; Swed. *bäll*], a flat stone, slate, þóðr. 36 new Ed., Fs. 66, Fms. viii. 9, xi. 241, Orkn. 246; a table-land of rocks, leiddum síðan skipit upp á hellumar, Fms. xi. 241; þar ól þóra barn uppi á hellunni, Hkr. i. 118, (Hákonar-hella, the name of a place); sumt féll á hellu ok þormáð, Hom. Matth. xiii. 5; hjálpar-h., rock of salvation; hneyxlunar-h., rock of offence, Rom. ix. 33; þvát þat var grundvallat á hellu, Matth. vii. 25; a tablet of stone (= steintafli), Ver. 22; gull-hella, q. v.; a local name, Landn.; also Hellu-land, n. the Polar-land north and east of Greenland. 2. metaph., medic. of a tumour, hard to the touch; var þrotinn hlaupinn sundr í þrjár bellur, Bs. i. 178. compounds: hellna-grjótt, n. slate stones, Bs. i. c. hellu-berg, n. a slate quarry. hellu-bjarg, n. a slate rock. hellu-flaga, u. f. a thin slate. Hellu-flagi, a, m. id., a nickname, Landn. hellu-hnoðri, a, m., botan. the biting stone-crop, sedum acre, Hjalt. hellu-nám, n. a slate quarry, Vm. 36. hellu-stein, m. a flat stone, slab, Eg. 181, 579, þorfr. Karl. 428, Vápn. 4; Fas. ii. 238; a rock, Matth. vii. 24.

HELLA, t. [halla], to pour out water or the like, with dat.; hella vatni, etc., Grág. i. 129, 133. K. p. K. 12, 623, 54; h. silfri yfir höfuð e-m, Fms. vi. 375; h. í kné e-m, Fbr. 33; var hellt í þik mjólk, milk was poured into thy mouth, Fms. vi. 32; hella út, to pour out, spill, Fs. 147; h. e-m niðr, to spill, Al. 55; h. út tárur, to shed tears, 623, 17; h. út blóði, to shed blood, Blas. 47, Nj. 272, Sks. 782; h. í sik, to gulp, guzzle (vulgar), Fas. i. 296. 2. reflex., hellask fram, to be poured forth, to rush forth, Rb. 438.

helling, f. pouring, bedding; blóðs út-helling, bloodshed. hellin-hagra, u. f. a kind of thyme, Hjalt.

HELLIR, m., gen. hellis, pl. hellar, (mod. pl. hellrar, hellrum, etc., vide Gramm.) [akin to hallr]—a cave (in rocks), Orkn. 4, 28, Fs. 66, 73, Grág. ii. 131, 134, Fms. vii. 81, Gretti; hann fór upp til hellisins Surts (mod. Surts-hellir) ok særði þar drápu þá, er hann hafði ort um jötnuninn í hellinum, Landn. 199, (nauta-hellir, Bs. i. 320,) passim. compounds: hellis-berg (-bjarg, Gretti. 164), n. a cavernous rock, Fms. x. 174, Fas. iii. 401. hellis-búi, a, m. a 'cave-dweller,' a giant. hellis-dyrr, f. pl. the doors of a cave, Fms. i. 211, vii. 82, 83, Orkn. 428. hellis-gluggi, a, m. the window of a cave, Fas. iii. 413. hellis-gólf, n. the floor of a cave, Fas. iii. 414. hellis-menn, m. pl. cave-men, outlaws, Landn. 61, 67, 182. Hellismanna-saga, u. f. the story of the cave-men, Ísl. Þjóða. ii. 300 sqq., cp. also 104 sqq. hellis-munni, a, m. the mouth of a cave, Orkn. 428, Fb. i. 245. hellis-ekúti, a, m. a justing cave, Glúm. 363, Eb. 206, Bret. 104, Fas. ii. 354, Gretti. 101, Stj. 124. II. in local names, Hellis-dalr, m., Hellis-áttar, f. pl., Hellis-braun, n., Hellis-oy, f., Hellis-fjörðr, m., Orkn., Landn.; Hellis-áfróingar, m. pl. helli-skúr, f. a pouring shower. helli-rumba, helli-domba, u. f. id. helma, u. f. (hálmr), a banlm, straw, Stj. 397 (ax-helma). helminga, að, to halve a thing, Karl. 56. helmingr, m. and helming, f., Grág. ii. 370; helmingr, Anecd. 102; helvingr, D. I. i. 280, [hálf]—a half, Nj. 189, Fms. i. 22, Anecd. 102; at helmingi, by half, Nj. 98, Fms. vi. 183, Grág. i. 171, D. I. l. c.; skipta til helmingar, to share in two equal portions, Grág. ii. 370; or skipta í helminga, id., Fms. viii. 43. compounds: helminga-auki or helmingar-auki, a, m. a doubling, N. G. L. i. 328, Fms. viii. 270. helminga-ávröstr, m. id., N. G. L. i. 328. helmingar-félag, n. a law term, a joint company with equal rights (e. g. between husband and wife), Nj. 3, Ld. 164, Sturl. ii. 83. helminga-kaup, n. a bargain by way of helmingarfélag; jörð er fallit hafði henni (the widow) í h. eptir Skapta bónda sinn, Dipl. v. 7. II. poet. a boss, Lex. Poët. passim, Edda (Gl.)

hel-naud, f. = helstríð, Lex. Poët. hel-pallr, m. the dais of Hel, Lex. Poët. hel-reið, f. 'Hel-ride,' name of a poem, Szm.

HELBI, n. [háls], a collar, Grág. ii. 219, Hkr. i. 136, Þiðr. 16, Korm. helvingr, m. the barnacle or tree-goose, so called from its white collar (helsi), *anas eritropus* L., Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 548; a nickname, Fms. iv. 314. For the popular tales of this bird see Max Müller's Lectures, and Series. Helsingjar, m. pl. the name of the people of Helsingja-land in Sweden, Ó. H.

hel-akór, m. pl. 'Hel-sboes,' put on the dead to enable them to walk to Hel; for this heathen burial rite see Gisl. 24 (107).

hel-sótt, f. [Dan. *helsof*], the last sickness, Grág. i. 201. hel-stafir, m. pl., poet. baneful characters, Hkr. Hjörv.

hel-stríð, n. the death-strife, last agony, Greg. 31; hann bað Gest at hann legði ráð til at föður hans bættisk helstríð, er hann bar um Ögmund son sinn, Landn. 146; þá féllu honum þau (the tidings) svá nær at hann dó af helstríði, Fær. 271.

heltaak, t. [halt], to become halt, Fas. iii. 204, freq. helti, f. lameness, Bs. ii. 184, Hm. 86 (Buggé).

hélug-barði, a, m. a 'boary-prow,' poet. a ship, Edda (Gl.): of a horse, Nj. (in a verse).

hélugr, adj. [hela], boary, Lex. Poët., freq. Hel-vogr, m. 'Hel-way,' the way to Hel (Hades), Edda, Fas. i. 333; mythol., Szm. 156 (Heir. prose).

hel-viti, n. [from A. S. *bellevite*, whence Swed. *belvete*, Dan. *belvede*, prop. the fine (viti) of Hel, q. v.]—bell, the abode of the damned, Stj., Rb., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim, but only in Christian writers; it appears first in Halfred. compounds: helvitis-búi, a, m. an inmate of bell, Niðr. 4, 5. helvitis-byrgi, n. pl. the gates of bell, Rb. 380. helvitis-eldr, m. bell-fire, Hom. 35. helvitis-kvalir, f. pl. bell-torments, Nj. 273, Hom. 35. helvitis-logi, a, m. the low (flame) of bell, Al. 154. helvitis-madr, a, m. a man doomed to bell, Bs. i. 111. helvitis-myrkr, n. bell-darkness, Post. helvitis-pína (-pinal, -pial), u. f. 'bell-pína,' bell-torments, Stj., Hom. helvitis-virki, n. the stronghold of bell, Niðr. 107.

hel-vískr, adj. bellish, infernal, cursed, Th. 16. hel-vönn, adj. fast sinking, = banvönn, Jb. 324 B.

hem, n. [ðim, Ivar Aasen, and North. E. *ime* = a boar frost], a thin film of ice.

hema, að, impers. to be covered with rime; það hemaði ekki á póll.

hemill, m., prob. a leg-tether, only used in the phrase, hafa hemil á e-m, to restrain one.

hemingr, m. (hömungr, N. G. L. ii. 511), [höm = a shank], the skin of the shanks of a hide; eigi vilda ek sjá þá húð er þú ert einn h. af, Fb. iii. 405; in N. G. L. i. 208 referring to a curious old ceremony of adoption:—the adopted son himself and his nearest heirs were to put their feet into a shoe made from the skin of the right leg of a three years old ox, cp. Ruth iv. 7, and Deut. xxv. 9. II. a pr. name, Fb. iii, prob. derived from this mode of adoption.

HEMJA, hamdi, to restrain one, hold one back from roving about, freq. in mod. usage; eg gat ekki hamdi þær, I could not hold them together; óhemjandi, unruly; cp. also óhemja, a wild and furious person.

hemlir, m. a kind of boat, Edda (Gl.)

hemnd, f. revenge, and hemna, að, vide hefnd, hefna.

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hempa, u. f. [hampr], a priest's gown; missa hempuna, to be unfrocked, forfeit one's priesthood. **hempu-lausa**, adj. without a priest's gown.

HENDA, d, mod. henti, [Old Engl. *bente*, to seize; cp. *hönd*], to catch with the hand: 1. to catch; hann kastaði heininni í loft upp, en allir vildu henda, Edda 48; hann lék at þremr handsöxum senn, ok hendi æ meðal-kastann, Fms. ii. 169; Grímur hafði þá hent bollinn, Eg. 189; en hön hendi allar með hváptunum, Fb. i. 530.

2. to pick up or out, of sheep, deer, etc.; hann var verra at henda en aðra saudi, Ísl. ii. 330; menn fóru ok vildu henda skjarra saudi, Bs. i. 330, Fms. vii. 218; h. svin, Fs. 26; h. hrein í fjalli, Hm. 89; in pursuing one, en er Egill hafði hent þá sem hann vildi, Eg. 300; þeir hentu þrælana enn fleiri, 596; hentu þá hvárir menn fyrir öðrum, Fms. viii. 168; hann lét eigi henda börn á spjóta-oddum sem þá var víkingum titt, Landn. 308; hann hendi þá áker frá skeri þau er á leiðinni voru (of one swimming), Fbr. 183; þessir stafir gora allt mál ok hendi málið ýmsa, Skúlda 172; fara eptir sem vér skerum akrinn, ok henda (to pick up, glean) ef nokkut stendr eptir, eðr fylkr frá oss, Stj. 422; henda mula, to pick up crumbs, Mk. v. with prep., h. saman, to pick up and put together; h. saman orð, to compound words, Anecd. i. Sks. 637.

II. metaph., 1. phrases, henda e-t augum, to catch with the eyes, Fms. v. 140; h. reiður á e-u, to take notice of, Nj. 133; h. mörk af e-u, to draw an inference from a thing, Sks. 498; h. mið á eu, to observe; spakir menn henda á mörgu mið, the wise catch many things true, a saying, Fs. 140; henda griplur til e-s, to fumble after a thing, Eluc. 22; henda til smátt ok stórt, to pick up small and great alike, look closely after, Glúm. 390; henda smátt, to pick up every grain, to keep one's ears and eyes open; hét er maðr á glugganum, hann er vaur að h. smátt, ok hylja sig í skugganum, a ditty; h. gaman at e-u, to take interest in a thing; hann var gleðimaðr mikill ok hendi at mörgu gaman, 385; hann hendi skemtan at sögum ok kvæðum, ok at öllum strengleikum, ok hljóðferum, Bs. i. 109; h. atvinnu af e-u, to live away from a thing, Fs. 143; h. sakir á e-m, to pick up charges against one (cp. Engl. to pick a quarrel), Lv. 40. 2. to touch, concern one; þú sagðir tíðindi þau er mik taka henda, í aftöku frunda míns, Fms. vi. 370; en mik taka henda (not enda) þung mein, Edda 94 (in a verse); skal ek sjá um fémál hans ok þá annat er hann (acc.) tek at henda, and whatsoever concerns him, Nj. 5; tíðindi þau er bæði okkr henda, Fs. 10.

3. e-n hendi e-t, to be caught in, be overtaken by a sin, by ill luck, or the like; mik hefir hent mart til afgerða við Guð, I have happened to commit many sins against God, Fms. vii. 108; þá hafði hent glæpska mikil, they had committed great folly, Ó. H. 232, Fb. ii. 233; ef hana hefir fyrr slíkr glæpr hent, N. G. L. i. 233; mun engi sá hafa verit er jafnmikil happ hefir hent sem hann (acc.), Fms. vi. 328; hvat líst sem mik hendi, Fs. 93; hann kvæð þat dugandi menn henda (it happened to brave men) at falla í bardögum, 39; sú skömm skal oss aldrægi henda, Fms. xi. 270; má, at hana hendi eigi slík úgipta annat sinn, Nj. 23; sometimes, but less correctly, used impers., the thing in acc., hverja skyldu þá henti at (how they were committed to) taka við konungi, Fms. viii. 238, v. l., cp. þá skömm (=sjá), Eg. 237; glæpr mikinn, Fms. v. 113 (but nom. Ó. H. v. l.), iv. 367 (but nom. Fb. i. c.), cp. also Stj. 454 (v. l.), 471.

III. recipr. to bandy; hendusk heiptyrði, Am. 86. **B.** To fling, throw, with dat.; it seems not to occur in old writers, (for in Anal. 93 the original vellum Fb. iii. 405 reads hann 'skytr'; but freq. in mod. usage, hann sveiðaði honum (the stone) í kring og henti, Od. ix. 538; thus triðinda, to hurl with both hands: reflex., hendask, to throw oneself forward, rush forward, to dart; hendast ör háa lopti.

henda, u. f., metric. a metre, in compds, Aðal-henda, Dun-h., Lið-h., Skjálf-h., Rún-h., all names of metres defined in Edda (Ht.) 121 sqq.

hendi-langr, adj.; vera e-m h., to be one's band-servant, cp. Dan. *baandlanger* = Lat. *calo*; allt þat lið er biskupi var hendi-langt, Sturl. ii. 49; þeir skyldi honum fylgja ok vera honum hendi-langir bæði um þjónustu ok svá ef hann vildi þá senda, Hkr. ii. 80, cp. 283 (in a verse).

hending, f. a catching, in the phrase, var í hendingum með þeim, they came to close quarters, of pursuit, Sturl. ii. 66; varð hann skjótastr ok var þá í hendingum með þeim Sveini, Orkn. 336, Grett. 136 new Ed.

2. adverb. hendingum, by chance; veita ansvör sem hendingum væri, Barl. 143; whence the mod. af hendingu, by hap, by chance, cp. Dan. *bandelse* = a chance, hap.

II. metric. rhymes; the ancient double rhymes were both placed in the same line, so as to 'catch' one another: distinction is made between an aðal-henda (a full rhyme) and a skot-henda (a half rhyme), thus in *Fastorðr* skyli fyrða | fengsæll vera þengill,—orð fyrð are half rhymes, 'feng þeng' full rhymes; the first rhyming syllable in the verse (as *orð feng*) was called frum-hending, head-rhyme, the second (as *fyrð þeng*) viðr-hending, after-rhyme; if the head-rhyme (as *feng* in the second verse line above) was placed as the initial syllable it was called odd-hending, edge-rhyme; if in the middle (as *orð* in the first line), hlut-hending, chance-rhyme, see Edda (Ht.) 121, Skúlda 178; the phrase jafnháfar hendingar refers to the final consonants, Fms. vi. 386, Skúlda 190; end rhymes, as in mod. poetry, were called Rún-henda (or Rím-henda?), but they are extremely rare in old poets: alternate end rhymes began to appear in the Rímur or Rhapsodies of the 14th century, and since that time in hymns. β. verses gener.; mælti hann (Odin) allt hendingum,

svá sem nú er þat kveðit er skáldskapr heitir, Hkr. (Yngl. S.) 10: in mod. usage hending often means the line of a verse or stanza, and hence poet. verses; héðan fagna eg hendingar heim að senda yðr, Núm. 8. 8: names of metres, odd-hending, al-h., used differently from the old sense. **comps:** hendingar-laustr, n. adj. blank verse, Edda 138, Skúlda 192. hendingar-orð, n. a rhyming syllable, Edda 134. hendinga-akipti, n. change of rhyme, Edda 129.

hendi-samr, adj. picking (i. e. thievish), Glúm. 364.

hendr, adj. only in compds: I. mod., fagr-hendr, fair-banded; harð-h., hard-banded; lag-h., bandy, etc.

II. metric. in this or that metre; neut. al-hent, skot-hent, bryn-hent, draug-hent, ná-hent, hnugg-hent, stúf-hent; or masc., háttir being understood, skot-hendr, dött-hendr, rún-hendr háttir, etc.: see Edda (Ht.), where these metres are defined.

hengi-, a prefix, hanging; **hengi-flug**, n. a precipice; **hengi-kjöftr**, m. bang-jaw, name of a giant, Edda (Gl.); **hengi-akafi**, m. a jutting heap of snow, Bs. i. 640; **hengi-tjóld**, n. bangings, Jm. 31; **hengi-vakr**, m. a kind of bird, prob. the kittiwake; **hengi-vígaðröð**, n. pl. jutting ramparts, Sks. 417.

hengill, m. a pendulum, (mod.) 2. name of an overhanging mountain, a beetling crag; also Hengla-fjöll, n. pl., Fb. iii. 559.

hengil-manna, u. f. a 'droop-chine,' laggard; **hengil-mönulegr**, adj.; **hengil-mönu-skapr**, m.

HENGJA, d. [hanga], to bang up, suspend, Sks. 406, Am. 5: to bang (on a gallows), Grág. ii. 131, Fms. passim; h. sik, to bang oneself, Landn. 64; pass., Hom. 23; phrases, h. hálsinn, to bang the neck, Fbr. 52; h. höfuðit, to bang the head, Bs. ii. 178.

henta, t. (mod. hentaði, hentar, Fb. i. 434, Trist. 14, Ísl. ii. 12), [an iter. from henda], to fit; eigi hentir svá, it will not do so, Nj. 4; sárum mönnum hentir betr mjólk en mungát, Fms. iv. 82, 147; ok miklu á leið koma því er þar hentar til, Ísl. ii. 12; hentar annat en dvelja við, Trist.

henti-liga, adv. in fitting manner, Grett. 100 A.

henti-ligr, adj. befitting, Fms. v. 346, Grett. 111 A, H. E. ii. 201.

henti-semi, f. convenience, opportunity.

hent-leikr, m. opportunity, Bs. i. 218.

hontr, adj. fit, suited for one; eigi eru mér fjárleitir hentar, Nj. 26, Grett. 23 new Ed.; hvat er þér hentast at vinna? Nj. 54, Fms. i. 127; er slíktum mönnum best hent þar, there is the right place for such men, Orkn. 322.

hentug-leikr, m. opportunity, Fb. iii. 254.

hentug-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), fitly.

hentugr, adj. befitting, convenient, Ísl. ii. 13, Fb. i. 209; ó-hentugr.

heppi-fengr, adj. making a good catch, Grett. 138 A.

heppi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), fortunate; ó-heppilegr.

HEPPINN, adj. [happ, cp. Engl. *bappy*], lucky, Symb. 14, Grett. 90 new Ed., Fb. i. 541; orð-h., ready-tongued.

heppnast, 10. [Engl. *bappen*], to have good luck, freq. in mod. usage.

heppni, f. good luck, freq. **heppnia-maðr**, m. a lucky man.

HEPTA, better hefta, t. [hapt or haft], to bind, fatter, Grág. ii. 231:

h. hross (hesta), to tether a horse, i. 383, Glúm. 368, Fs. 5, Vápn. (Ný Fél. xxi. 123); metaph. to binder, impede, h. ferð (fór) e-s, Lv. 76, Grág. ii. 110: to bold back, restrain, Fær. 229, Nj. 141; h. fyrir e-m, id., Grett. 134 A: in the saying, lítt er áfjanda at hepta, Fms. ix. 370, cp. Sturl. iii. 23; en lendir meim hepta þá, Fms. ix. 389; vera hept, to be bindered, iv. 132; h. sik, to restrain oneself, forbear; at þú hept þik at (forbear) héðan af at gleppja þurði, Eb. 252; hann bað Jökul h. sik (be quiet), Fs. 37, Karl. 54; reflex. to be thwarted, heptisk ferð þeirra, Fms. x. 291, Fs. 4; ok heptusk Skotar við þat, 130.

hepti, n. [Germ. *beft*], the haft or bill of a dirk, Glisl. 18, Fas. i. 56, ii. 358, Eb. 250, cp. Grett. 153 new Ed., Landn. 248.

hepti-sax, n. a kind of dagger, Grett. 141; knífa-h., Sks. 127.

II. [Germ. *beft*; Dan. *beft*], a part, fasciculus of a book, (mod.)

hepting, f. a tether, Gpl. 395: tethering, freq.: impediment, Sturl. iii. 230.

HÉR, adv. (spelt hier, Greg. 79). [Ulf. *ber* = *hēr*, *birjif* = *hērre*, *bidre* = *hēr*; A. S. *hēr*; Engl. *here*; Germ. *hier*; Dan. *her*; the long root vowel indicates a contraction, cp. *heðra*, Engl. *hither*];—*hēr*; mun þín sænd þar meiri en hér, Nj. 10; á landi hér, in this county here, Íb. 5, 12, 14–16; as also, hér í sveit, hér í bæ, hér á þingi, etc., hér í héraði, Fs. 33; þeir vildu eigi vesa hér við heiðna menn, Íb. 4; vetri fyrr en Kristni varí hér lögtekin, 15; mönnum hér, people here, 10; áðr voru hér slík lög of þat sem í Noregi, 13; hét út, out here, i. e. here in Iceland, Grág. i. 215; hér ok hvar, here and there, Fms. ix. 362, Sks. 192, Fs.; hér eru nú höfðingjar margir á þingi, Nj. 3.

2. for *híðer*, cp. Engl. *come here*! nú er hann hér kominn, Niðrst. 6; fyrr en Kristni kom hér á Ísland, Íb. 9; margir þeir er hér koma, Fs. 10; áðr eru ok tignasklæði er hön sendi þér, Nj. 6; er þér hér nú minja-gripinn, 203.

II. metaph. *here*, in this case; hér er þú betr á komit, Nj. 91; mun hér ok svá, 76.

2. with prep.; hér af, here-from, hence-forth; at þú mundir unna öllum hér af göðs hlutar, Ld. 206; en þú man hér hljótask af margs manns bani,—mun nokkut hér minn bani af hljótask, Nj. 90; hér at, með öðru fleira gabbi er þeir gírbu hér at, Sturl. i. 155, Fs. 9; hér eptir, hereafter, Fms. ix. 313; according to this, hér

eptir mun ek velja kvæðis-launin, vi. 217, x. 177: hér fyrir, for this, therefore, Fas. ii. 125; hér til, *bitverso*, Fms. vi. 279, viii. 92, x. 337: hér um, in this, of this, as regards this, Stj. 524, Dipl. v. 22; er þú ert svá þráhaldur á þínu máli hér um, Fms. i. 305: hér á (f) mót, again, in return, Dipl. ii. 12, v. 2.

B. COMPS: hér-alinn, part. 'bere-born,' in-born, N. G. L. i. 84. hér-kvæma, u. f. arrival, Fms. i. 281. hér-landa, adv. *here in this country*. hérlands-maðr, m. a native of this country, Hkr. ii. 266. hér-leudr, adj. native, home-made, Pm. 109. hér-lenakr, adj. from this country, native of this country, Fms. i. 78, x. 226, Gpl. 87, Stj. hér-na, see below. hér-runn, adj. = hér-leuzkr, N. G. L. i. 88. hér-villa, u. f. superstition; see heimskr: hérvillu-ligr, adj. hér-vist, f. dwelling here, Fms. vii. 26, Fas. i. 182; h. Drottins, the Lord's life on earth, 625. 92.

HERAÐ or **HERAÐ**, n., pl. hérud or hérud, spelt hierop in the vellum, 656 C. 9, 673 A. 53, and in O. H. L. Cod. Upsal. *herað*, see p. 113: [herað is undoubtedly derived from *herr* (A. S. *here*), a host, and not from *hér*, *here*; the long vowel (é) is prob. caused by the characteristic j in *her* (*herj*); so that *herað* (*herað*), through the after effect of the *i* sound, stands for *herið*; cp. Dan. *berred*, Swed. *bärad*: the Old Engl. and Scot. law term *berio* may also be connected with the Scandian word, in which case the original sense of *herað* might be a tax to be paid to the lord in lieu of military service: the inflex. -að is derived from *aðr*, *óðal*, as has been suggested by the old commentators, e. g. Björn & Skarðrá:]—a county, district: 1. in Sweden esp. the word had and still has a fixed legal sense, county, jurisdiction, or the like, cp. Swed. *bärad-büding* = justice of peace, *bärad-ting* = assize, *bärad-fogde* = bailiff: so in local names, e. g. Dan. *Tby-berred* in Jutland, Kvenna-herað, Vetta-h., in Norway, Hálfs. S., Fb. iii. 2. in Norway *herað*, country, was usually opp. to *bær*, town, and answers to Icel. *sveit* in mod. usage; i bæ ok i heraði, D. N. iii. 35, 101: *herað* eðr kaupstaði, Fms. vii. 187; i heraði né i kaupangi, N. G. L. ii. 39: allt þat er i kaupangi er górt þá skal þat at kaupangs-rétti sækja, en allt þat er i heraði er górt millum heráðs-manna ok biar-manna, þá skal þat allt at heráðs-rétti sækja, N. G. L. ii. 88 and passim; ef maðr á hús i kaupangi en bæ i heraði, id.; cp. heráðs-dómr, -hóldr, -kirkja, -menn, -prestr, -réttir, -þing, etc., below. 3. in Icel. the sense varies, but is for the most part merely geographical, a district, valley, fjord, country, as bordered by mountains or within the same river-basin; thus the Skaga-fjörðr, Eyja-fjörðr are each a herað, and the former is specially so called, see Sturl. passim, Grett. 153 (hann sendi þegar eptir monnum upp i herað); whence *Heráðs-vötn*, n. pl. *Herad water*, a river of that county, Landn.; so Fljótsdals-herað, in the east of Icel., Hrafn. 2, 3; cp. þeir riðu ór heraði, Sturl. iii. 158; ef maðr ríðr um fjöll þau er vatnsoðl deilir af á millum heráða, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 61, 65; i heraði því (dale) er Reykja-dalr heitir, Sturl. i. 130. 4. generally a district; Gunnarr reið um heraðit at bjóða monnum, Nj. 49.

5. *Sveipjóð* eru stór herud mörg, Hkr. i. 5; i heraði því er Mesopotamia heitir, 623. 52; fjarlæg herud, Fms. x. 374; sam-heraðs, within the same district; utan-heraðs, outside the district; innan-h., inside, passim; i öllum heruðum Gyðinga, 656 C. 9; i heraði því er á Fjóni heitir, Fms. xi. 43; Galilea-herað, Campania-h., Cappadokia-h., Post., etc.

B. COMPS: heráðs-bóndi, a, m. a franklin, Eg. 516, Sturl. iii. 259. heráðs-bót, f. a bettering the affairs of a district, Lv. 45, Fs. 51 (where = mod. landhreinsun). heráðs-brestr, m., for the pun see Glúm. 375. heráðs-bygd, f. a county and its people, Lv. 49, Sturl. iii. 81. heráðs-della, f. a county quarrel, Sturl. ii. 154. heráðs-dómr, m. a county court, Grág. i. 117, 452. heráðs-feygr, adj. (-feyttir, N. G. L. i. 352), rumoured abroad, of news; þá eru sakir heráðsfeygjar er meiri hlutr hefir spurt þingheyjanda i þeim brepp er sakir koma upp ok hyggi menn at satt sé, Grág. ii. 101. heráðs-flótti, a, m. flight or exile from a district, Korm. 48. heráðs-fundur, m. a county assize, Nj. 120, Sturl. iii. 160. heráðs-færa, u. f. a passing on the poor from one district to another, Grág. i. 229. heráðs-hæfir, adj. = heráðsvættir, N. G. L. ii. 454. heráðs-höfðingji, a, m. a chieftain, = goði (q. v.), Eb. 156, Fs. 80; cp. yfmaðr heráða, 4. heráðs-hóldr, m. a Norse term, a country franklin (= Icel. sveita-bóndi), Fagnrk. ch. 16. heráðs-ísæta, u. f. = heráðsvist, Sturl. iii. 260. heráðs-kirkja, u. f. a parish church (Norse), N. G. L. i. 344, Fms. x. 153. heráðs-kona, u. f. a woman of the county (Norse), N. G. L. i. 234. heráðs-konungur, m. a kinglet, Hkr. i. 46. heráðs-lyðr, m. people of the district, 625. 72. heráðs-menn, m. pl. men of the district, Grág. i. 253; in Norse sense country-people, as opp. to bæjar-menn, town-people, Gpl. 264, N. G. L. ii. 88, passim. heráðs-prestr, m. a parish priest, N. G. L. i. 346. heráðs-róttir, m. = heráðsdómr, N. G. L. ii. 88. heráðs-riddari, a, m. a knight of the district, Róm. 399. heráðs-ríkr, adj. of influence in one's district, Ld. 298, Grett. 121 A, Isl. ii. 402. heráðs-rækr, adj. banished from the district, Grág. i. 501. heráðs-rækr, adj. a law term, exiled from a district or jurisdiction, opp. to exiled from the country, Nj. 156, Sturl. i. 145, ii. 92; hann var górr h. svá víða sem vötn féllu til Skagafjarðar, Fs. 34; hann

var h. ok skyldi búa eigi nær en i Hörgár-dal, Glúm. 390, cp. Landn. 286. heráðs-sekt, f. exile, the bring heráðs-sekt, opp. to utanferðir, Nj. 189, 256, Grett. 120, Sturl. ii. 255. heráðs-sókn, f. a county action (suit), opp. to a suit in alþingi, Grág. i. 452, Jb. 10, 353. heráðs-stefna, u. f. a county assize (Norse), D. N. iii. 130. heráðs-stjórn, f. county government, Isl. ii. 125; talaði Einarr langt erindi um h., Glúm. 372 (public affairs). heráðs-takmark, n. the borders of a territory, Grág. ii. 404. heráðs-vist, f. abiding within a certain h., Eb. 252; láta h. sína = to be heráðssekt, Grett. 120, Nj. 228. heráðs-vættir, n. adj.; eiga h., being at liberty to reside within a district, Glúm. 382, not being heráðssekt. heráðs-þing, n. a county assize (cp. Swed. *bärad-ting*), Eb. 12; used as synonymous with *váþing*, in opp. to alþingi, Grág. ii. 96, Fms. i. 77, Jb. (Norse), N. G. L. ii. 138.

her-bergi, n. (her-byrgi, Gpl. 139, Stj. 204), [A. S. *berberga* or *berbeorga*; Old Engl. *berberowe*, *barbrough*, and *berber* (Chaucer); mod. Engl. *barbour*, *arbour*; mid. H. G. *berberge*; Germ. *berberga*; Swed. *berberge*; hence Ital. *albergo* and Fr. *auberge*]—a harbour (prop. 'boat-shelter'): 1. an inn; herbergi þar er menn drukku inni, Fb. i. 347; allit., hús ok herbergi, Fms. i. 104, Edda 147 (pref.); var þeim vist i gesta-bús til herbergis, Edda 60; vera at herbergi (to lodge) i húsum e-s, Clem. 35; taka sér h., to take lodgings, Sks. 31. 2. a closet, room, Stj. i. 204, 520, Fms. xi. 117, Eg. 525; konungs h., a king's closet, Ó. H. 117, Gpl. 139. COMPS: herbergis-maðr, m. a groom of the chamber, Fms. vii. 203, x. 123. herbergis-sveinn, m. id., Fb. i. 347, ii. 284, Hkr. iii. 324, Stj. 518, 641, Fas. i. 317; in mod. usage, room, svefn-herbergi, a bedroom; gesta-h., an inn, Luke ii. 7.

her-berga, ð, (her-byrgia, Str. 12, passim), [cp. Fr. *deberger*]:—to barbour a person, Str. 24; allit., hýsa ok h. e-n, Stj. 152; h. fátaka, Mar. 11; h. e-u ríkulaga, to treat one sumptuously, Str. 14. II. to lodge, take in; hann herbyrgði um kveldit at nunnu-setri, Str. 19, 80, Karl. 10; reflex. to lodge, Rétt. 78.

HERDA, ð, mod. herti, [hardr; Ulf. *ga-bardjan*; Engl. *barden*]:—to barden: 1. of iron, to temper; h. járn, sverð, knif, ljá ..., Nj. 203; þegar járnsmiðr herðir stóra bolöxi eðr handöxi, og bregðr henni í kalt vatn, Od. ix. 392. 2. phrases, herða knúa, hendr, at e-u, to clench the fist, Fms. vi. 106, Edda 28. 3. to fasten, tie fast; þeir herða þá seglit með sterku bandi, Fas. iii. 652; herða á, to bind tighter, or metaph. to push on. II. metaph. 1. to exhort, cheer; hann taladi langt, ok herði alla i ákafa, and bade them be of good comfort, Sturl. iii. 33; herða hjörtu sín, to make one's heart firm, Stj. 437; herði hann þá huginn, Eg. 407, Fb. ii. 322; h. sik, to take heart, Nj. 103; to work briskly, hertu þig þá, mannskrafan, segir Stórolfr, Fb. i. 523; to barden, in a bad sense, Stj. 639. 2. absol. to follow closely, pursue vigorously; Birkibeinar sá þá, ok herðu eptir þeim, Fms. ix. 15; herðu þeir Kolbeins-menn á þá, Sturl. iii. 33; skulum vér víst herða áfram, push on, Fms. xi. 256; en er Ormr herti fast at, but as O. insisted, pressed hard, Fb. i. 523; herðu þeir þá biskupar báðir at Gizuri, Fms. x. 59; herðu báðir at konungi ok báðu hann blóta, Hkr. i. 144; þorkell herði nú á Guðrði, en hún kvæðsk göra mundu sem hann beiddi, þorfr. Karl. 378; tók þá sótt at herða at honum, Fms. x. 73. III. impers. to become bard; veðr (acc.) herti, it blew up a gale; herti seglit (acc.), the sail was strained hard by the gale, Fas. iii. 652; sverð tekr heldr at herða, Fs. (in a verse). IV. reflex. to take heart; það konungr menn vel við herðask, Fms. viii. 34; er þó einmætt at menn herðisk við sem best, xi. 137.

herða, u. f. bardness:—a hardening or tempering of steel, Karl. 173; tempered steel, mudrinn (of the axe) rifnaði upp i gegnum herðuna, Eg. 181. herðu-góðr, adj. well tempered, Fbr. 141. II. metaph. bardness, but also bardness, Fms. vii. 38, x. 406, xi. 217, Gial. 71 (in a verse).

HERÐAR, f. pl. the shoulders, the upper part of the back, distinguished from öxl = shoulder in a special sense, Nj. 185, Eg. 289, Fms. vii. 55, Sks. 166, Fb. i. 396, þiðr. 9, passim, cp. Matth. xxiii. 4, Luke xv. 5; so in the phrase, hafa höfuð ok herðar yfir e-n, to be bigger than another from the shoulders and upwards, cp. 1 Sam. ix. 2, x. 23. COMPS: (old form herði-, mod. herða-): herða-drengr, m. a bump on the back, a pun, Fms. viii. 404. herða-kambr, m. the withers of a horse. herða-kietill, m. a bump. herða-kiettr, m., poet. the 'shoulder-knoll,' the head, Skm. herða-litill, adj. narrow-shouldered, Grett. 165. herða-munnr, m. the difference from the shoulders and upwards, metaph. of one who is no match for another, Fms. xi. 442. herða-sár, n. a shoulder sore or wound, Sturl. i. 85. herða-toppr, m. a shoulder tuft, the part of a horse's mane next the saddle, Sturl. i. 152, Bær. 16. herðar-bláð, n. the shoulder blade, Nj. 70, Sturl. i. 152. herði-breiðr, adj. broad-shouldered, Fms. x. 151, Finnb. 324, Sturl. iii. 122, Fbr. 80 new Ed. herði-látr, adj. with stooping or round shoulders, Bar. 15, B. i. 312. herði-mikill, adj. broad-shouldered, Sturl. iii. 122, Eg. 305, Isl. ii. 203. herði-pykkir, adj. thick-shouldered, Ld. 298, Fbr. 40 new Ed.

herði, f. bardibood, Fms. xi. 151. herði-maðr, m. a bardy man, Nj. 270. herðala, u. f. bardening, tempering, of iron. heremiti, a, m. a hermit (for. word), Sks.

herfa, *v. f.*, prop. a *skin*, Swed. *bärfua*.

2. metaph. a *limp*, lazy

fellow, a *coward*; hann er mesta herfa. **herfu-skapr**, *m.* cowardice.

HERFU, *n.* [Dan. *barv*; Engl. *barrow*], a *barrow*, Akv. 16 (hervi), Gpl. 358, 359.

herfi-liga, adv. 'barrowingly,' wretchedly, Fms. x. 253, Fb. i. 93.

herfi-ligr, adj. 'barrowing,' wretched, ragged, Eluc. 21, Fms. vii. 157, x. 222, Stj. 10, 39, Nj. 197.

her-fjöturr, vide *hert*.

HERI, *a. m.* [A. S. *bars*; Engl. *bars*; Germ. *base*; Dan. *bars*]:—a *bars*, Karl. 518, Pr. 479, Orkn. 426, Sks. 186, MS. 1812. 18: in the phrase, hafa héra hjarta, to be bare-hearted, Fms. ii. 68, viii. 314, Bs. i. 782. **héra-fótr**, *m.*, prop. a *herb*, *bars's foot*, *trefoil*: nickname of a Danish king, *Harefoot*.

II. in the saying in Fms. vii. 116 the word *héri* seems to be = *hegri* (q. v.), a *heron*.

HERJA, *ad.* [A. S. *bergian*; Scot. to *herry* or *barry*; Dan. *bærge*]:—to go *barrying* or *freebooting*, Nj. 127, Eg. 78, 228, Fms. i. 10, Grág. i. 135, passim.

II. trans. with acc. to *barry*, *despoil*, *waste*: Haraldr konungr herjaði landit ok átti orrostur, Fms. i. 5; herja land, Mirm.; at herjuðu helviti, having barried hell, Karl. 279; borgir ok þorp er aðrir höfðu herjað (barried, taken by force) af hans eigu, Fms. x. 231; (whence the mod. phrase, h. e-ð út úr e-m, to barry a thing out of one, press him till he yields it up); herja mönnum til Kristindóms, to barry, drive people to Christianity, N. G. L. i. 344; Fjandinn herjar menn úr Kristinni, Rb. 400.

III. reflex., herjask á, to barry (wage war on) one another, Hkr. ii. 75.

herjan, *f.* a *barrying*, Magn. 464.

Herjan, *m.* [hert], *Lord of Hosts*, a name of *Odin*, Edda. II. the evil one, a term of abuse. compds: **herjana-kerling**, *f.* a *bag*, Bs. ii. 134. **herjana-liga**, adv. wickedly, Clar. **Herjana-sonr**, *m.* a *Devil's limb*, Lv. 58, Fb. i. 256, Fas. i. 107, iii. 607, 655, Þiðr. 106, 111.

herkinn, adj. enduring hardness, 3 Tim. ii. 3.

herkja, *t.* to do with the utmost difficulty: herkja þeir þá í annat sinn norðr fyrir Langanes, Bs. i. 483.

herkja, *v. f.* [harki], a nickname, Landn.: the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.): in the phrase, með herkjum or með herkjumunum, with the utmost difficulty.

her-ligr, adj. [from *hera*; Germ. *herrlich*; Dan. *herlig*], lordly: herlegra manni undir vápnum né tiguligra, Fms. vii. 69; h. höfðingi, 603 (non habent isti dominum, of the Vulgate); h. kerru (*curru*), Stj. 573. 1 Kings x. 26; herligt kaprun (*stuff*), Sturl. iii. 306, v. l.: unclass. and not much used, except in poetry, háðir eitt herligt stríð, Pass. 19. 13; herligt er æ hermanns stand, Bjarni.

HERMA, *d.* [the root uncertain], to relate, prop. perhaps to repeat, report; en ef nokkurt mæðir hermir þessi orð eðr visur, Nj. 68; hann spurði þá, hvírt hann hermdi rétt, whether he reported true, 24; h. síð orðum e-s, Fms. vii. 73, Sks. 557; h. orð e-s, id.; hann hermdi hveru hann hafði talat, Stj. 65. β. herma eptir e-m, to imitate another's voice, to mimic, esp. in a bad sense, Gisl. 49, Isl. ii. 346; cp. the saying, sjaldan lætr sá betr er eptir hermir.

HERMASK, *d.* dep. [harmr], to woe wroth, be annoyed; henni hermask við líkaminn ok blótáði honum, Hom. 150.

II. *n.* part. hermt; e-m verðir h. við e-t, to woe angry with a thing; bóndi sprettir þá upp ok verðir hermt við, Isl. ii. 175; honum gördi mjök hermt við þessu, it annoyed him much, Grett. 23 new Ed., Þiðr. 115, 355; for the mod. phrase, —e-m verðir hverft (hermt) við e-ð, to be startled, mór varð hverft við, of sudden emotion (fright or the like),—see *hverfr*.

hermd, *f.* vexation, anger, Barl. 115 (v. l.), Hkv. i. 47.

compds: **hermdar-orð** (Fagrsk. 153) and **hermdar-yrði**, *n.* angry words, spiteful words, Nj. 281.

hermdar-verk, *n.*, dub. a deed of revenge, or perhaps rather a deed of renown, a feat; mikil verða hermdarverk, ek hef spunnit tólf álga garm en þú hefir vegit Kjatan, Ld. 224; vide *herma*.

hermi-kráka, *v. f.* an 'aping-crow,' a mimicker, Gisl. 51.

hermi-liga, adv. (hermila, Hallfred), right angrily, Barl. 184, Al. 144, Fms. ii. 279, Clem. 36; hefna hermila, to take a fierce revenge, Hallfred.

herming, *f.* [hermask], indignation, Lv. 75. II. [herma], a report, D. N. (Fr.)

Hermakr, adj. Armenian, Grág., Bs.

hermal, *n.* = *hermd*, Barl. 115.

hermur, *f. pl.*, in eptir-hermur, q. v., aping, mimicry.

hérna, adv., herno, Fms. (Agrip) x. 409:—here (see Gramm. p. xxviii, col. 2, signif. II), Fms. vii. 197; sé hérna, see here now! bebold! Isl. ii. 364, Stj. 22, 62: hérna, instead of hér, is very freq. in conversation; herno, konungr (bebold, O king!), fögnuðr er oss á, attú ert svá kátr, Fms. x. 409.

hernaðr (hernuðr), *m.* a *barrying*, *plundering*, as a law term, Grág. ii. 134–136; hefja hernað ok rán, Bs. i. 493; hafa e-t at hernaði, to rob, N. G. L. i. 344.

II. *warfare*, a *raid*, *foray*; fara í hernað, Nj. 41, Fms. i. 144; hefja hernað, to wage war, vii. 7, passim.

compds: **hernaðar-fólk**, *n. pl.* plunderers, Hkr. iii. 67. **hernaðar-menn**, *m. pl.* forayers, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 226. **hernaðar-ráð**, *n. pl.* a *planning* for plunder, Grág. ii. 135. **hernaðar-ósk**, *f.* a *case* of raid, Sturl. ii. 79.

herneakja, *v. f.* [from the Fr. *barnois*, Engl. *barness*], *armour*, Stj. 287, 466, Gullþ. 11, Þiðr. 100, Barl., N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá, ch. 32): *men* of war, Barl. passim.

HERPA, *v. f.* [harpa II], in munu-herpa, *mouth-cramp*, a contraction of the lips by cold.

herpast, *t.* to be contracted as with *cramp*.

herpingr, *m.* chilling (cramping) cold. **herpings-kuldi**, **herpings-frost**, *n.* a nipping, bitter frost.

HERR, *m.*, old gen. herjar, pl. herjar, herja, herjum; later gen. hers, dropping the characteristic *j* and without *pl.*; the old form however often occurs in ancient poets, herjar, Hkr. i. 343 (in a verse), Fms. xi. 311 (in a verse), Fas. ii. 38 (in a verse); eins herjar, Hm. 73; as also, allt herjar, Hom. 39; herjum, in herjum-kunnr, famous, Hattat. R.; in prose the old *j* has been preserved in alls-herjar, Fms. v. 106, see pp. 16, 17; the *pl. -jar* occurs in Ein-herjar, see p. 121: in compd pr. names with initial vowel, Herj-ólfr (A. S. *Heruolf*), Herjar; [Goth. *barjis*, by which Ulf. renders *Λαγιάς*, Luke viii. 30, and *σπαριάς*, ii. 13; A. S. *bers*; O. H. G. and Hel. *berri*; Germ. *beer*; Dutch *beir*; Swed. *bär*; Dan. *bær*]:—prop. a *host*, *multitude*: 1. a *host*, people in general, like *σπαριάς* in Homer; herr er hundræð, a hundred makes a herr, Edda 108; allr herr, all people, Fms. i. 194, vi. 428 (in a verse); allr herr unni Ólafi konungi hugastum, vi. 441; whence in prose, alls-herjar, totius populi, general, universal, passim; dómr alls-herjar, universal consent, v. 106; Drottinn alls-herjar, Lord of Sabaoth (bost), Stj. 428, 456; allt herjar, adv. everywhere; lýsti of allt herjar af ljósinu, Hom. 39; Sennkr herr, the Swedish people; Danskr herr, the Danish people; Íslenskr herr, the Icelandic people, Lex. Poët.; land-herr (q. v.), the people of the land; en nú sé ek hér dítaligan her af landsfólki, a countless assembly of men, Fms. xi. 17; þing-herr, an assembly, Sighvat; Einherjar, the chosen people (rather than chosen warriors); þegi herr meðan, Eb. (in a verse); herjum-kunnr, known to all people, Lex. Poët.; and in compds, her-bergi (q. v.), etc.

2. a *host*; með her manns, with a host of men, Eg. 71, 277; úvigr herr, an overwhelming host, Fms. viii. 51; himin og jörð og allr þeirra her, Gen. ii. 1, passim; cp. her-margr, many as a host, innumerable. β. an army, troops, on land and sea, Fms. i. 22, 90, Nj. 245, and in endless instances; cp. herja, to barry, and other compds: of a fleet, þrjú skip þau sem hann keyri úr herinum, Fms. x. 84; cp. hers-höfðingi: so in the phrase, hers-hendr, leysa e-n úr hers-höndum, to release one out of the bands of war, N. G. L. i. 71; vera í hers höndum, komast í hers hendr, to come into a foe's hands.

3. in a bad sense, the evil host, the fiends, in swearing, Gpl. 119; herr hafi e-n, fiends take him! Fms. vi. 278; herr hafi hölds ok svarra hagrirk! Isl. ii. (in a verse); hauga herr, vide haugr; and in compds, her-kerling, her-iki.

II. in pr. names: 1. prefixed, of men, Her-brandr, Her-finnr, Her-gils, Her-grímr, Herj-ólfr, Her-laugr, Her-leifr, Her-mundr, Her-rauðr, Her-steinnr, Her-varðr; of women, Her-borg, Her-día, Her-gunnr, Her-ríðr, Her-vör, Her-prúðr, Landn.: in Har-ald (Harold) the *j* is dropped without causing umlaut. Herjan and Herja-fótr, *m.* the Father of hosts = *Odin*, Edda, Hdl.

2. suffixed, -arr, in Ein-arr, Agn-arr, Ott-arr, Böðv-arr, Úlf-arr, etc., see Gramm. p. xxxii, col. 1, signif. B. i. B. compds: her-baldr, *m.* a prince of hosts, Bkv. her-bergt, see the words. her-blástr, *m.* a blast of trumpets, Eg. 88, 284, Fms. vii. 70, 288, Stj. 394. Her-blindi, *a. m.* one who strikes the hosts with blindness, a name of *Odin*, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 6. her-boð, *n.* a war summons, Eg. 9, Fms. xi. 244; herboðsör = herör, Gpl. 83.

her-borg, *f.* a castle, Hervar. (in a verse). her-brestr, *m.* an explosion chemically contrived, Bs. i. 798 (Laur. S.), mentioned or perhaps invented by Albertus Magnus. her-búðir, *f. pl.* a camp, Al. 4, Eg. 291, Fms. iii. 51, xi. 85, Róm. 265, Stj. passim.

her-búinn, part. armed, Str. 12. her-búnaðr, *m.* an armament, Eg. 286, Nj. 273, Fms. iv. 82, x. 49.

her-drengr, *m.* a warrior, Edda (in a verse). her-drótt, *f.*, poet. war-hosts.

her-fall, *n.*, poet. an onslaught, Sighvat. her-fang, *n.* booty, Nj. 43, Fms. ii. 2, vii. 8, Fb. ii. 46, Rb. 386, Sks. 782, passim.

her-fenginn, part. captured, 625, 66, Hom. 118, Sks. 631.

her-ferð, *f.* warfare, a military expedition, Róm. 264, Fms. vii. 148, xi. 344: a host, Mar.

her-fjöturr, *m.* a mythical term, 'war-fetter': a valiant man who in the stress of battle feels himself spell-bound, and unable to stir, was in old lore said to be caught in a 'war-fetter'; this was attributed to the weird sisters of battle (the Valkyrias), as is shown by the fact that one of them was called Herfjöturr, Shackle, Edda (Gl.); they were the messengers of *Odin*, by whom the warriors were doomed to death (kjósa val); the passages referring to this lore are Fms. viii. 170, Sturl. ii. 233, Isl. ii. 104 twice (Harð. S.):—a similar belief appears in the Greek, see Od. xxii. 397 sqq., Iliad xiii. 358–360, xxii. 5 sqq.

her-flokk, *m.* a battalion, Fms. i. 92, ix. 379.

her-floti, *a. m.* a war-fleet, N. G. L. i. 103.

her-foringi, *a. m.* a commander. her-fólk, *n.* war-people, men of war, Bs. ii. 106, Stj. 295.

her-fóru, *f. pl.* barness, Stj. 287, Mag. 82, 92, 97.

her-för, adj. able for war service, Gpl. 269, Fms. i. 55, xi. 291, O. H. 87.

Her-fótr, *m.* Father of Hosts, a name of *Odin*, Edda.

her-för, *f.* = herferð, Eg. 5, Fms. i. 151, Fb. ii. 84.

her-gamur, *m.* a bird of prey, vulture, poet. the eagle, Yt.

her-ganga, *v. f.*

a *marc*, Fms. v. 74. **Her-gautr**, m. a name of Odin. **her-gjarn**, adj. *warlike*, Bkv. 2. 20. **her-glötuðr**, m., poet. a *destroyer of boats*, Skv. **her-gopa**, u, f. a *bondswoman*, Hornklofi, an *æx. æry*. **her-grimmr**, adj., poet. *fierce*, Edda. **her-hlaup**, n. a *rush* to arms, Nj. 265, Eg. 10, Fms. i. 55, 210, vii. 270, x. 180. **her-horn**, n. a *trumpet*, Al. 35, Stj. 394. **her-kastali**, a, m. a *castle, stronghold*, Bs. ii. 113, Mar. **her-kerling**, f. a *monster-bug*, Sturl. i. 36. **her-klukka**, u, f. a *alarm bell*, Fms. ix. 369, 510, 519. **her-klæða**, dd; h. sik, to put on armour, Bkr. 13; reflex., Fms. i. 43, Eg. 287, O. H. 107. **her-klæði**, n. pl. *armour*, Eg. 49, Fb. ii. 71, Barl. 98, passim. **her-konungr**, m. a *king of boats*, in old writers almost used = *sea-king*, *warrior-king*, Eb. 4 (of king Olave the White), Fms. i. 24, Fb. ii. 283, Edda 105, Magn. 412. **her-kumbl**, n. a *war token, arms* (on shields, helmets), Nj. 231, Fms. v. 53. **her-land**, n. a *barriered land, invaded and in a state of war*, Fms. vi. 38. **her-leiða**, dd, to lead off into captivity, Stj. 49, 385, 489, Mart. 130, Ver. 30. **her-leiðing**, f. captivity, Fms. x. 224; esp. of the *Babylonian captivity*, Al. 166, Rb. 383, 386, Ver. 39, Stj. 26, 49, passim. **her-leiðala**, u, f. = *herleiðing*, Mar. **her-lið**, n. *war-people, troops*, Eg. 10, Fms. i. 98, iv. 213. **her-liki**, n. a *monster*, N. G. L. i. 376, 395. **her-lúðr**, m. a *trumpet*, Stj. 392. **her-maðr**, m. a *man of war, a warrior*, Fms. i. 8, xi. 160, 373, Nj. 268, passim. **hermann-liga**, adj. *gallantly*, Eg. 383. **hermann-ligr**, adj. *warlike, gallant*, Ld. 110, Nj. 39, Fms. vii. 436, xi. 245, Stj. 495. **her-margr**, adj. *like a host for number*, Lex. Poët. **her-mögir**, m. pl., poet. *warriors*, Hkv. 3. 4. **Her-móðr**, m. a *mythol. pr. name*, Edda. **hernaðr**, see the word. **her-nám**, n. = *herfang*, Sks. 614. **her-numi**, adj., 655 x. 2, Greg. 17, and **her-numinn**, part. *captured*, Eg. 41, 343. **her-næma**, d, to capture, Bkr. 13. **her-öpp**, n. a *war-whoop, war-cry*, Eg. 80, Nj. 245, Orkn., Stj. 312, O. H. 107, Fb. ii. 125, passim. **her-saga**, u, f. *war-news*, Fms. i. 41, N. G. L. i. 102; *hersögu-ör*, f. = *herör*, Gpl. 82, v. l. **her-skapr**, m. *warfare, bawling*, Fms. v. 344, x. 231, 234, 392, xi. 226, Fas. i. 375, Fa. 4, Stj. 385, Róm. 264, passim. **her-skafi**, a, m. a *boat*. **her-skár**, adj. (*herská, herskätt*), a *land exposed to raid or in a state of war*; *landit var þá herskätt, lágu víkingar út*, Eg. 241, Fms. xi. 217, Hkr. i. 44; *í þann tíma var mjök herskätt (unruly time)*, Orkn. 64; *þar var herskätt af víkingum*, Hkr. i. 106, Bjarn. 15, Ld. 82, Fas. i. 374; of a person, *martial, warlike*, Fms. i. 198, vii. 16, x. 413, Orkn. 22. **her-akip**, n. a *ship of war*, Fms. i. 7, Nj. 8, O. H. 16, N. G. L. i. 100, 102. **her-akjöldr**, m. a *war shield, a red shield*, opp. to the white shield of peace (*fríðar-skjöldr*), used in phrases as, *fara (land) heriskildi, to carry (a land)*, Eg. 246, Fms. i. 62, 116, 131; *fara við heriskildi, id.*, Hkr. i. 233, cp. Stj. 543, 619 (2 Kings vi. 14), 641. **her-skrúð**, n. (*her-skrúði*), a, m., Fms. x. 234, Stj. 570, *barnes*, Bjarn. 11. **her-spori**, a, m. a *war-spur, callrop*, Fms. vii. 183, Al. 74, Sks. 392. **her-stjóri**, a, m. a *commander*, Edda 93. **her-stjórn**, f. *command of troops*, Hkr. i. 211. **her-aveitir**, f. pl. *boats, margjöldi himneskra hersveita*, Luke ii. 13. **her-taka**, tók, to capture, esp. in part. pass., Fms. i. 28, vii. 129, Eg. 234, 344, Stj. 495. **her-taka** and **her-tekja**, u, f. *captivity*, Stj. 75, Barl. 114. **her-tekning**, f. *captivity*, Stj. 52. **her-togi**, a, m. [*A. S. heretoga*; Germ. *herzog*], originally a *leader, commander*, and often used so in old poets, Lex. Poët.: as a nickname, Guthormr *heretogi*, Hkr. Har. S. Hárf.: as a title, a *duke* (e. g. of Normandy); the first Norse duke was the earl Skuli, created duke A. D. 1237, vide Edda 104, Sks. 788, Gpl. 364; eccl. = *prince*, *heretogi myrkrauma, Satan*, 623, 31. **heretoga-dómr**, m. a *dukedom*, Fms. xi. 312, 326. **heretoga-dæmi**, n. a *duchy*, Fms. xi. 319, Fas. ii. 475. **heretoga-efni**, n. a *duke to be*, N. G. L. ii. 399. **heretoga-inna**, u, f. a *duchess*, Ann. 1326. **heretoga-nafn**, n. the *title of a duke*, Fms. ix. 46. **her-turn**, m. a *turret on wheels, a war engine*, Fms. x. 358. **her-tygð**, f. = *hertygi* (?), an *æx. æry*, Hallfred. **her-tygi**, n. pl. *armour, harness*, Germ. *beerzeug*. **her-tygja**, að, to put armour on, freq. in mod. usage. **her-væðir**, f. pl. *'war-weeds,' armour*, Hkm., Konr. 39. **her-vápn**, n. pl. *weapons*, Hkr. ii. 7, Fms. vii. 147, Jb. 389. **her-vegir**, m. pl., poet. *war-paths*, Gh. 2. **her-verk** or **her-verki**, n. *ravage, plunder*, Stj. 598, Hkr. i. 85, Fms. ii. 156, ix. 396. **her-vígr**, n. *battle and ravage*, thus defined: it is hervigi when three or more persons are slain or wounded on each side, Grág. ii. 114, 124, Fms. viii. 300; mod. a *stronghold*. **her-víkingr**, m. a *plunderer, pirate*, Fms. i. 225, v. 238, x. 282, Fas. i. 449, Stj. 573. **her-væða**, dd, to put armour on, Edda 25. **her-ping**, n. a *council of war*, Eg. 357, Finnb. 262; but v. l. hisping is better. **her-purft**, f. *want of troops*, Fagrak. ch. 33. **her-ör**, f. a *'war-arrow,'* to be sent round as a token of war: the phrase, *skera upp h., to summon to arms*, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 93, vi. 24, x. 388, Fb. ii. 172, 188, Gpl. 82, cp. 433: for these customs see the remarks s. v. *bod*, p. 71, as also Scott's Notes to Marmion, Canto III, on the Fiery Cross of the Scottish Clans.

HERRA, m. (*herri*, a, m., Clem. 36), irreg. and indecl. in sing., pl. reg. *herrar*, [derived from *herr*, as *dróttinn* from *drótt*, *þjóðan* from *þjóð*; Germ. *herr*; Dan. *herre*, etc.]:—gener. a *lord, master*, Fms. i. 218, x. 45, 159, xi. 381; in olden times *herra* was used in addressing a king or earl,

as Fr. *sire*, Engl. *sir*, see the Sagas passim;

I. as a title; in A. D.

1277 knights and barons were created in Norway, to whom the title of *Herra* was given; *Herra Rafn*, *Herra Þorvarðr*, *Herra Sturla*, etc., Áma S., Laur. S., Ann. passim: the bishops and abbots were also so styled, e. g. *Herra Arngrim* (an abbot), Bs. ii. After the Reformation, *Herra* became an integral part of the style of bishops, as *Sira* of priests, *Herra Guðbrandr*, *Herra Þorlákkr*, *Herra Oddr*, etc., and can only be applied to the Christian name; cp. the ditty in which the old woman addresses the bishop by *Sira*, and is rebuked for her rudeness, *Sælir verid þér, Sira minn, | sagða eg við Biskupinn; | ansaði mér þá aptr hinn, | þú áttir að kall' ann Herra þinn*. In mod. usage *Herra* is often applied to any person whatever, but only in writing; for in conversation the *lcel.* has no equivalent to the Engl. *Mr.* or Germ. *Herr*, and a person is simply addressed by his name or other title, *Sira* if a clergyman, and the like. In the N. T. *dróttinn*, *herra*, and *lávörðr* (from Engl.) are used indiscriminately.

II. COMPOU: **herra-dómr**, m. *dominion, lordship*, Bs. i. 728, Fb. i. 81; *yðarr h.* in addressing, as *your lordship* in Engl., D. N. passim. **herra-dæmi**, n. = *herraðómr*, H. E. ii. 73, Fb. i. 247. **herra-lign**, adv. in *lordly fashion*, Karl. 148. **herra-ligr**, adj. *lordly*, Fb. i. 90. **herra-maðr**, m. a *lord, a knight, a lordly man*, Fms. x. 445, Bs. i. 736, 780 (L. v. 59 looks as if corrupt). **herramann-liga**, adv. in *lordly manner*, Finnb. 276. **herramann-ligr**, adj. *lordly*. **herra-nafn**, n. the *title of a herra*, Ann. 1277. **herrasam-ligr**, adv. in *lordly way*, Fas. iii. 70. **herra-sæti**, n. a *lordly seat*, Magn. 502.

herra, að, to confer the title of *herra* upon a person, Ann. 1294.

herran, m. = *herra*, a name of Odin, vide *Herjan*, Edda.

hers-borinn, part. born of a *herrsir*, Hdl.

hers-höfðingi, a, m. a *commander*, Stj. passim, Fms. vi. 151.

HERSIR, m. [akin to *hérað* and *herr*], a *chief, lord*, the political name of the Norse chiefs of the earliest age, esp. before the time of Harold Fairhair and the settlement of Iceland: respecting the office and authority of the old *hersir* the records are scanty, as they chiefly belonged to the prehistorical time; they were probably not liegemen, but resembled the *goðar* (vide *goði*) of the old *lcel.* Commonwealth, being a kind of patriarchal and hereditary chiefs: in this matter the old *Landnám*s is our chief source of information;—Björn Bona hét *herrsir* ágætr í Noregi, son *Veðr*-Grims *herrsir* í Sogni, móðir Grims var *Hervör* dóttir þorgerðar Eylaugs-dóttur *herrsir* ór Sogni, Landn. 39; Arinbjörn h. ór Fjörðum, 66; Ási h., 76, 303, and another of the same name, 109; Ketill *Veðr* h. af Hringaríki, 94; Hrólfr h. af Ögðum, 48, 126; Ketill *Raumr* hét h. ágætr í Raumsdal, 173; Gormr h. ágætr í Svíþjóð, 195; Grímr h., 204; Þorsteinn *Hólfr* h. á Hörðalandi, 228; Þórir *Hauknefr* h., 237; Úlfir *Gildir* h. á þelamork, 292; *Veðr*-Ormr h., 314; Arinbjörn h., Eg. Ad. 3; Vigfúss h. af Vörs, Glúm.; Klyppr h. á Hörðalandi, Fb. i. 19; Dala-Guðbrandr h., O. H. 106; Björn h. á Örlandi, Eg. 154; Þórir h. í Fjörðum, 155, cp. Rm. 36; hann var sem konungr væri yfir Dölnum, ok var þó h. at nafni. O. H. l. c., cp. Fb. i. 23; *herrsir* hafa verið fyrri frændr minir, ok vil ek ekki bera *herra* nafn en þeir, Fms. i. 299: it is also prob. that by ágætr and göfugr (q. v.) the *Landnám*s means a *herrsir*. At the time of Harold Fairhair the old *herrsir* gradually became liegemen (*lendir menn*) and were ranked below a *jarl* (*earl*), but above a *höldr* (*yeoman*), the scale being *konungr, jarl, hersir, höldr, búandi*, see the record in Hkr. i. 80 (Har. S. Hárf. ch. 6), as also Edda 93; the name then becomes rare, except that *herrsir* and *lendr maðr* are now and then used indiscriminately, heita þeir *herrsir* eða *lendir menn*, Edda l. c. The old Norse *herrsir* were no doubt the prototype of the barons of Normandy and Norman England. COMPOU: **herrsir-holti**, n. the *title of a h.*, Edda (Ht.). **herrsir-nafn**, n. *id.*, Fb. i. 23.

her-akapr, vide *herr*.

her-skár, vide *herr*.

herstaak, t. dep. [= mod. *hasta*, q. v.], to speak *barbly* to one; hann *herstisk* á fjándann með reiði ok mælti, Greg. 50, Eb. 118 new Ed., Hom. 16 (= Lat. *exasperare*), Blas. 31.

hersti-liga, adv. *barbly*, Greg. 55, (mod. *höstuliga*).

hersti-ligr, adj. *barb-spoken*; h. mál, *sermo durus*, Hom. 23.

her-togi, vide *herr*.

HES, f. (spelt *his*, Gpl. l. c.), pl. *hesjar*:—a *wooden frame* attached to the tether of an animal, to prevent it from strangling itself; þat er ok hans *handvömm* ef af ósmegri verðr dauðt eðr klañ kyrkir, en ef *has* (*his*, Gpl.) er í bandi... þá er þat eigi hans *handvömm*, N. G. L. i. 25, (Gpl. 502, Jb. 364, Js. 121.) 2. *metaph.*, in mod. usage, a *cow's dewlap*.

3. in mod. Norse usage *hesje* (*hesjar*) are *frames or rails* on which hay or corn is put for drying; and *hesja* is to dry on *hesje*, vide Ivar Aasen, cp. Ný Fél. xv. 33; hence comes the provincial *lcel.* *hiesja* (a verb): *hiesjunge* and *hiesjunga-perrir*, m. of a *soft air* good for drying hay spread out on *hesjar*.

hesja, að, mod. *hiesja*, to dry bay on a *hes*: það *hiesjar* í það, to be aired. **heskr**, adj. = *hasstr*, *baughty, barab*, Band. 31 new Ed.: [in parts of North. E. they speak of a *bask*, i. e. *barab*, wind.]

HESLI, n. [*hasl*], a *basel*, Str. 20. COMPOU: **hesli-kylsa**, u, f. a *basel-club*, Hkv. 2. 20. **hesli-skógr**, m. *basel-wood*, Art. **hesli-**

stóng, f. a *basel-pole*, Str. 66.

heali-vöndr, m. a *basel-wand*,

HESPA, u. f. a *wisp* or *skin* (of wool), Grág. ii. 401, K. þ. K. 140. II. a *basp, fastening*, Fms. ii. 84, v. 120, Grett. 98, Sturl. i. 120, Bs. i. 424.

hesta, að, to *mount one*; vel, illa hestaðr, well, badly mounted.

hest-bak, n. *horse-back*, Grág. ii. 171, Isl. ii. 382, Fms. xi. 400.

hest-birgr, adj. *provided with a horse*, Sturl. iii. 238.

hest-brynja, u. f. *horse harness*, Sks. 403.

hest-búnaðr, m. *horse gear*, Sks. 374.

hest-færr, adj. *able to ride*, Gpl. 269, Fms. x. 73.

hest-gangr, m. *horse-chose*, Fms. ix. 55.

hest-gjöf, f. a *gift of a horse*, Njard. 368.

hest-hús, n., pronounced hestús (as fjós=fé-hús), a *horse-stall, stable*, Karl. 3, Grett. 113 A, Þorst. S. St. 50, and in many compds.

hest-höfði, a, m. *horse-head*, a nickname, Landn.

hest-klárr, m. a *back*, Glúm. 356.

hest-lauss, adj. *without a horse*, Sturl. iii. 293.

hest-lán, n. the *loan of a horse*, Bs. ii. 30.

hest-leysi, n. the *being without a horse*.

HESTR, m. a *horse*, [this word is a contr. form of hengist, qv. hengistr; A. S. *hengest*; O. H. G. *hengist*; Germ. *hengst*, whence Swed.-Dan. *hingst*; again, contr. Swed. *bäst*, Dan. *best*: in old writers hestr mostly means a *stallion*, whereas hross (Engl. *horse*) denotes a *gelding* or any horse]—a *stallion*, opp. to merr, a *mare*, Grág. i. 503, Gpl. 190, Hrafn. 5, Ám. 98 (hestar þeir ok mer-hross eitt); h. grár með fjórum merum, Isl. ii. 213; sá hestr var sonr Hvítunga, var alhvítur af lit en merarnar allar rauðar, en annarr sonr Hvítunga var í Þórarinsdal, ok var sá ok hvítur en merarnar svartar, Bjarn. 55: a *steed*, Fms. ii. 224: a *horse* gener., Nj. 4, 74; lið á hestum, *horsemen*, Fms. x. 31, passim. The ancients valued high breeding and variety of colour in their horses, which were favourite gifts, see Gunnl. ch. 5, Bjarn. l. c., Finnb. ch. 23, Fms. vi. 383, 384; for steeds and horsemanship see þkv. 6, Yngl. S. ch. 23, 33, Landn. 3, ch. 8, Gullp. S. ch. 9, Harð. S. ch. 3, 4, Rm. 32, 34, cp. also Lv. ch. 6, 7, Grett. ch. 16, Dropl. 13, Finnb. ch. 23, Fms. vi. 323; mythol. the horse was sacred to Frey (the god of light and the sun), Hrafn. 5, Vd. ch. 34, Fb. i. 401 (Ó. T. ch. 322), cp. Freyfaxi: for the steeds of the Sun, Day, and Night, see Gm. 37, Vpm. 12, 14; for the steeds of the gods, Gm. 30; for poetical and mythical names, Edda (Gl.) and the fragment of the poem Þórgripsspula, Edda, Bugge 332-334; for Sleipnir, the eight-legged steed of Odin, Edda, Gm. 44; for horse-fights see the references s. v. etja, to which add Grett. ch. 31, Sd. ch. 23; vatna-hest, a *water-horse*, =nykr in popular tales, Landn. 2, ch. 7, and Isl. þjóðs.; but also a *good swimmer*, góðr vatna-hest; skeið-h., reið-h., a *riding horse*; klár-h., púls-h., áburðar-h., a *back, cart-horse, pack-horse*; stóð-h., a *stud-horse*; sækja, beizla, gyrða, súðla, járna hest, to *fetch, bridle, gird, saddle, shoe a horse*; also, leggja á, to *saddle*; spretta af, to *take the saddle off*; teyma hest ok hafa hest í togi, to *lead a horse*; flytja h., to *put a pony out to grass*; hepta h., to *teiber a pony*; a pony is göðgengr (q. v.), vakr, þýðr; and the reverse, illgengr, hastr, klargengr, harðgengr.

II. metaph. phrases, há-hest, a *big horse*; ríða háhest (a child's play), also called ríða hákúk, to *ride on one another's shoulders*, ríða 'pick-a-back'; kinn-hest, a 'cheek-horse', a *bow on the ear*; lýstr hana kinnhest, hón kvæðsk þann hest muna skyldu ok launa ef hón mætti, Nj. 75; þá skal ek nú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn, þann er þú laust mik, 116, cp. Gísl. 27: the gallow is called the horse of Odin, whence gefa e-m hest, to *give one a horse, bang one*, Fb. i. 238, cp. the verse in Yngl. S. ch. 26. β. the local name of a horse-shaped crag, see Landn.: cp. Hest-fell in Cumberland.

comps: either hesta- or hesta-: hesta-at, n. a *horse-fight*, see etja.

hesta-bein, n. *horse bones* (cp. Engl. *horse-flesh*), Grett. 96.

hesta-fóðr, n. *horse foddering*, a law term, Gpl. 77.

hesta-fætr, m. pl. *horses' feet*, Edda 77, Fas. i. 226, Fms. iii. 111.

hesta-garðr, m. a *horse-pen* close to a churchyard, wherein the horses of the worshippers are kept during service, D. N.

hesta-geldir, m. *horse gelder*, a nickname, Landn.

hesta-göymala, u. f. *horse keeping*, Fas. i. 80.

hesta-gnagg, n. a *horse's neigh*, Stj. 621.

hesta-gnýr, m. *noise of horsemen*, Fms. iii. 74.

hesta-hlið, n. a *horse gate*, Stj.

hesta-járn, n. pl. *horse-shoes*, Sturl. iii. 152.

hesta-keyrsla, u. f. *driving the steed in*, in a horse-fight, Rd. 261.

hesta-korn, n. [Swed. *besta-korn*=oats], a nickname, Fb. iii.

hesta-lið, n. *horsemen*, Fms. vii. 188.

hesta-maðr, m. a *horse boy, groom*.

hesta-rétt, f. in Iceland, =Norse hestagardr.

hesta-akál, f. a *stirrup-cup*.

hesta-akipti, n. a *change of horses*; hafa h., Ld. 202, Fas. 51.

hesta-stafr, m. a *horse staff*; to be used in a horse-fight, Nj. 91, Þorst. S. St. 49, cp. Rd. ch. 12, Arons S. ch. 18.

hesta-stallr, m. =hesthús, Flóv.

hesta-steinn, m. a *stone to which a horse is tied whilst the horseman takes refreshment*.

hesta-sveinn, m. a *horse boy, groom*, Sturl. ii. 218, Fas. i. 149, Þidr. 205, Þorst. S. St. 50.

hesta-víg, n. a *horse-fight*, Nj. 90, Sturl. ii. 100, Glúm. 366, Rd. 261.

hesta-þing, n. a *meeting for a public horse-fight*, Glúm. 366, 367, Nj. 92, Lv. 37, Sd. 176, Fas. 43, 140.

hest-akeld, n. a *race-course*, Bs. ii. 182.

hest-akór, m. a *horse-shoe*, Fms. ix. 55, 56.

hestakó-nagli, a, m. a *horse-shoe nail*.

hest-tönn, f. a *horse's tooth*, Vígl. 20.

hest-verð, n. a *horse's worth*, Karl. 10.

hest-verk, n. *work done by a horse*, Gpl. 392.

hest-víg, n. =hestavíg, Rd. 177.

hest-vörðr, m. a *mounted guard*, Fms. vii. 178, ix. 350, 351.

HETJA, u. f. a *hero, champion, a gallant man*, Nj. 64, Lv. 36, Ld. 26, 132, Fms. xi. 89, Glúm. 367, Jd. 40. comps: hetju-dikt, m. *heroic poem*, Jón. Þorl. hetju-móðr, m. *heroism*. hetju-akapr, m. *championship*, Fas. i. 24, Ld. ch. 11; this word, which in old writers is rather scarce, is freq. in mod. usage; also eccl., trúar-hetja, a *champion of faith*; hetja Guðs, a *champion of God*; stríðs-h., a *hero*.

hetju-ligr, adj. *heroical*.

HETTA, u. f. [hött], a *bood*, Grett. 139, Fms. iv. 359, Band. 16 new Ed., Finnb. 216, Mar.; (koll-hetta, stóka-hetta, lambhús-hetta, a *bood to wear in a hard frost*). comps: hettu-lauss, adj. *without a bood*, Grett. 151 A. hettu-sótt, f., medic. *chicken-pox*, Dan. *faars syge*, Sturl. ii. 128; hydrocephalus, Fél. ix. 222. hettu-strátr, m. a *coof*, H. E. ii. 113. hettu-sveinar, m. pl. 'bood-boys', a nickname, Hkr. iii. 449.

HEY, n., old gen. heyvi, also spelt heyfi, mod. heyi; e. g. heyvi, Grág. i. 438; heyfi, Eb. 94 new Ed. note, and passim; but heyi, Sks. 416, and so in mod. usage; gen. pl. heyja; [Goth. *hau*=*χάρος*; A. S. *hæg*; Engl. *hay*; Hel. *houwe*; O. H. G. *hawi*; Germ. *heu*; Swed.-Dan. *bø*; Norse *bøy*, Ivar Aasen; akin to höggva, Germ. *hauen*; thus hey prop. means *cut grass*];—*hay*; mat eðr hey, hey ok matr, Nj. 73, Grág. i. 195, 438, ii. 277, Isl. ii. 137, Sks. 416, Lv. 18 passim; also used in plur., stores of *hay, fodder*; beita upp engjum ok heyjum, Fms. vi. 104; gæða þeir eigi fyrir veidum af fá heyjanna, Landn. 30; hann hefir rænt mik öllum heyjum, Isl. ii. 140; hann hefir eingin hey til sölu, 138; en hey fæsk lítill, 132; lcel. say, slá, raka, þurka, rifja, sæta, hirta, binda hey, to *mow, rake, dry, turn, cock, get in, bind the hay*. comps: hey-annir, f. pl. *hay-making time* (July, August), Edda (Gl.), Hrafn. 25. hey-band, n. a *binding bay into trusses*. hey-björg, f. *stores of hay*, Isl. ii. 131, 138.

hey-brúni, a, m. a *burning of hay*, Ann.

hey-deild, f. a *distribution of hay*, Grág. ii. 275.

hey-dei, f. a *day-rick* (vide dei), Sturl. i. 83, 195, Bs. i. 54.

hey-fang, n. *produce of hay*, Sturl. iii. 271.

hey-fátt, n. adj. *falling short of hay*, Rd. 211.

hey-fok, n. =heyteki.

hey-garðr, m. a *stack-yard*, Grág. ii. 249, Njard. 384, Fb. i. 523.

hey-gjald, n. *payment in hay*, Grág. ii. 276.

hey-gjöf, f. *hay fodder*, Boll. 348, Sturl. iii. 292.

hey-hjálmr, m. a *hay-rick*, Fms. vii. 298.

hey-hlað, n. a *hay-cock*, N. G. L. i. 256, Jb. 256.

hey-hlaaa, n. a *load of hay*, Eb. 188, K. Á. 176.

hey-klogg, a, m. =heydes, Fb. i. 523, Háv. 53.

hey-kost, m. *stores of hay*, Isl. ii. 136.

hest-lauss, adj. *short of hay*.

hey-leiga, u. f. *rent paid in hay*, Isl. ii. 131.

hey-leysi, n. a *failure in hay*, Krók. 37.

hey-litill, adj. *short of hay*, Bs. i. 873.

hey-moiss, m. a *hay box*, D. N.

hey-nál, f. a *hay-book*, used instead of a hay-knife.

hey-rán, n. *plunder of hay*, Eb.

hey-reki, a, m. the *tossing of hay by the wind*, =mod. heyfok, Grág. ii. 275.

hey-rám, n. a *hay-loft*, Grág. ii. 340.

hey-sala, u. f. *sale of hay*, Jb. 223.

hey-skapr, m. *haymaking*.

hey-akipti, n. a *sharing of hay*, Grág. ii. 259.

hey-alátt, m. *haymaking*, Gpl. 410.

hey-sótt, f. *hay-fever*, a horse's disease.

hey-stakkr, m. a *hay-stack*.

heystakk-garðr, m. a *stack-yard*, Grág. ii. 340.

hey-stál, n. the *middle of a hay-cock*, Isl. ii. 69.

hey-tak, n. and hey-taka, u. f. *plunder of hay*, Eb. 154, Gpl. 545.

hey-teigr, m. a *strip of a hay-field*, Sturl. ii. 29.

hey-tjúga, n. [Dan. *bøye*], a *pitch-fork*, Hkr. i. 24.

hey-tollr, m. a *hay toll*, to be paid to a church, Dipl. v. 12, Vm. 115.

hey-tópt, f. =heygarðr.

hey-verð, n. *compensation for h.*, Fms. iii. 210, Eb. 154.

hey-verk, n. *haymaking*, Gull. 21, Eb. 152, Nj. 103, Bs. i. 46, Glúm. 343.

hey-vöndull, m. a *wisp of hay*, Boll. 348.

hey-þerrir, m. a 'hay-breeze,' air for drying hay.

hey-prot, n. want of hay, Isl. ii. 131.

hey-proti, m. a *being short of hay*, Isl. ii. 133.

hey-purkr, m. a *drying of hay*.

hey-önn, f. =heyannir, Grág. ii. 261.

Edda 103. For haymaking and hay stores see the Sagas passim, Hensap. ch. 4, Eb. ch. 30, 37, 51, 63, Grett. ch. 50, Orms þ. Fb. i. 522, Heidarv. S. ch. 25, Háv. pp. 46, 47, Gísl. 14, 22, Nj. ch. 47, 77, and p. 192, and Mr. Dæm's remarks on lcel. 'hayneed,' Burnt Njal cxii, Grág., esp. the Landbr. þ. passim.

heygja, ð, [haugr], to *bury in a bow*, Nj. 98, Fms. i. 18, x. 328, passim; vide haugr.

heyja, að, [hey], to *make hay*, Bs. i. 913, freq. in mod. usage; h. vel (illa), to *get in a good (bad) crop of hay*; h. fyrir kýr, ær, hesta, to *make hay, as fodder for cows, etc.*; and metaph., heyja af fyrir sér, to *support oneself, live from hand to mouth*.

HEYJA, pres. hey, heyr, heyr, mod. heyi, heyrir; pret. háði; pret. pass. háðr (háinn, Glúm. 394), neut. háit, contr. hát, mod. háðr, háð;—to *bold, perform*.

1. a law term, to *discharge a public duty*; heyja þing, dóm, sókn, etc., of any lawful and public duty, as góði, judge, neighbour, witness, and the like, whence every franklin is styled þing-heyjandi;

heyja þing. Grág. i. 102, 103, 114; á várfingi þvi er hann heyr, K. þ. K. 46; þá skal hann segja til á leið þeirri er hann heyr, Grág. i. 95, 127; á því einu várfingi á hann útleigðir er hann heyr sjálfir, 12; rétt er bónda at senda mann til þings at heyja þing fyrir sik, 102, cp. 103, 114, 115; ok mátti þingi eigi heyjask at lögum, Jb. 8; h. dóm, háði Snorri goði ferasdóm, Eb. 302; háðu þeir ferasdóm eptir klerkinn (höðu MS.), Bs. i. 492 (cp. hodo, Skálða 168), Hrafn. 19; þá er leið háði (fem. part.) er upp er sagt, Grág. i. 165; at háðum dómum, id.; fyrir háða dóma, 161; ok varð eigi háinn ferasdómurinn, Glúm. 394; h. heimting, Grág. ii. 391; h. lög, Bs. i. 692 old Ed., heyrar new Ed.; h. sóknir, háðu vér sóknir fyr daudligum konungi, Blas. 30; h. launþing, to bold a secret meeting, Hbl. 30; h. leik, to play, Korm. (in a verse); h. Freys leik, to play the play of Frey, Hornklofi: phrases, h. gleði, to play, gambol, Fms. xi. 109; h. sér orða-fjöld, to add to one's phraseology, make phrases, Skálða 154. 2. metaph., heyja orrostu, bardaga, to give battle, the battle being regarded as an ordeal or judgment, 625, 49, Blas. 37, Fms. iv. 243, v. 247; hann hafði margar orrostar háðar, Mork. 216; h. hölmgöngu, to fight a duel, Vigl. 16, Fms. v. 230; jafnan þá er hann hefir hátt (i. e. hátt) hölmgöngu, F. 134. II. recip., þeir háðusk þar við um stund, they banded words for a while, Bs. i. 664; pass., hildr háðisk, was fought, Lex. Poët. passim; þeir skulu heyjask (figt) við Skútu þeir Eyjólf, Rd. 303.

HEYKJASK, t. [húka, hokinn], to bend, sink, cower down; hestriinn heytist undir honum, MS. 489, 45; heytisk hann við ok nær í dít, Sturl. iii. 177.

HEYRA, ð, in Norse MSS. hōyra (eyra, dropping the ð, N.G.L. i. 220), [Ulf. *haujan* = *hōjan*; A.S. *byran*; Hel. *bōrian*; Engl. *bear*; O.H.G. *bōran*; Germ. *bōren*; Dan. *børe*; Swed. *bōra*];—to bear; the notion of bearing being taken to imply motion towards a place, cp. Germ. *zu-bören*, Icel. *heyra til*, Engl. *bearken to*, Scot. *bear till*; at þeir heyrðu eðr sé atburðina, Fms. vii. 226, Nj. 13, Grág. i. 56, Sks. 554; nú heyrja þeir til liðs konungsins hvar þat fór, Fb. ii. 128; hann heyrir þat er gras vex á jörðu, Edda 17; h. messu, tíðir, to bear mass, attend services, Fms. ix. 500; h. húsketr, id.; menn vildu eigi h. (bear, believe) at hann mundi fallit hafa, x. 364; heyrðu þeir snörgi nokkut til rekkju þóreyjar, F. 144; hefir hvárki heyrir til haas styn né hosta, Nj. 2; þeir heyrðu blástir til drekanna, Gullþ. 8; hann heyrði þangat mikinn glauum, Eb. 28; heyrðu þeir hark mikit í búrit, 266; heyrir fádæmi, Háv. 45; heyr endemi (q. v.); sem nú hefir þá heyrir, as thou hast now heard, Sks. 714. 2. to bearken; þeirra bæn var eigi fyrir heyrð, Fms. x. 401; Guð heyrði bæn Moyses, Sks. 575; en ef þú vildir h. bæn mína, Drottinn minn, 596. 3. with prepp., heyra á e-t, to give ear, listen to a thing; en þá er hann hafði heyrir á töluna, Fms. xi. 37; höfðu þessir allir heyrir á (been within bearing, been present) sattu þeirra þóris ok Bjarnar, Eg. 349; þótt sjálfir konungir heyrir á, though within bearing of the king himself, O.H. 54. II. metaph. to belong to one, with dat., kirkjan á selveidi alla utan þá er Geithellum heyrir, Vm. 165. 2. heyra til e-s, or h. e-m til, to belong to, concern; (þat) er heyrir til (concerns) döttur þinnar, Nj. 15; þær sýslur sem til þeirra heyrðu, Fms. ix. 269; þat er til mín heyrir, vi. 118, 133, Bs. i. 742; þat þing er breppstjörn heyrir til, Jb. 184; hann ágrittisk þat er honum heyrði ekki til, Fms. vi. 301; þótti þeim Haraldi konungi eigi til h. (be had no right) at minka sinn rétt, 339. 3. to with dat., to beque; hverjum yðr heyrir at þjóna, Fms. i. 281, vi. 349; mér heyrir eigi at þegja við yðr, ii. 268; mér heyrir eigi at giptask, Str. 421; sem því nafni til heyrir, Mör. 617; kjarlar-tré þat er þeim þótti heyra (to fit), Fb. i. 433. III. impers. to be beard; ok heyrir blástir (acc.) hans í alla heima, Edda 17; heyrði til höddu þá er þórr bar hverinn, Skálða 168; þá varð þegar hljótt svá at til einks manns heyrði, Fms. vi. 374; svá nær læknum, at gerla heyrir forfallit (acc.), 351. IV. reflex. and impers., e-m heyrisk e-t, metbinks one bears; en með því at mér heyrisk svá í orðum yðrum, at ..., metbought I heard you say, that ..., Sks. 101; en mér heyrisk svá um þetta haf, ok svá landit, þá ..., 192; svá heyrisk mér til sem þeir sé bestir er ..., Fms. vii. 280; þá heyrðisk þeim öllum sem sveinninn kvæði þetta, they thought they heard the boy sing, Landn. (Hb.) 293; in mod. usage, mér heyrðisk þú segja, metbought I heard you say; mér heyrðist vera barið, metbought I heard a knock at the door; mér heyrisk barnið hljóða, metbinks I bear the child crying. 2. pass. to be beard, H.E. i. 516; þá skulu þeir eigi þar um heyrask síðan (they shall not be beard, bearded), K. A. 110.

heyrandi, part. a bearer, Grett. 133 (opt er í holti heyrandi nær, vide holt); plur. heyrendr, bearers, at a meeting, church, or the like, Post. 645, 93, Bs. i. 741; hence the law phrase, í heyraða (gen. pl.) hljóði, in the bearing of all, in public, Nj. 15, Grág. i. 19, passim. heyriari, a, m. = heyrandi, N.T. heyri-liga, adv. openly, 656 C. 2; fittingly; óheyri-liga, cruelly. heyri-ligr, adj. becoming, Stj. 502; incumbent, Fms. vi. 388. heyringi, a, m. [akin to heyrum, q. v., and not to be derived from heyrar; cp. Engl. *hireling*; A.S. *byrigman*, *byrling* = domestic retainer];—a Norse law term, a neighbour, a domestic; it appears almost to answer to Icel. *búi*; þá skal hann á þing leiða heytingja sína (as wit-

nesses), N.G.L. i. 21; settu þeir tólf manna dóm eptir ok tvá heytingja, ok létu dæma, D.N. ii. 4.

heyryn-kunnr (heyrum-kunnr, N.G.L. i. 332, Bjarn. 42, both paper MSS., as also in mod. usage), adj. known, reported, Fms. i. 103, Nj. 139, Stj. 421; frægt ok h., famous and well known, 87, passim.

heyryn-orð, n. an old law phrase, which is probably = heytingja-orð, the word or verdict of a heytingi (not from heyrar, q. v. *bearing*); sækja við tylftar-kvið eða við heyryn-orð fimm landeiganda, Grág. ii. 146; skal sækja við váttrorð ef hann heyrir á, en ella við fimm manna heyryn-orð eða tylftar-kvið, Kb. (l. c.) ii. 182.

heyryn, f. bearing: 1. the sense of bearing, 623, 57; heyrn, syn, Grág. ii. 16, Eluc. 54; mál, syn, heyrn, Fms. i. 97, N.T., Pass. 32, 4, 41, 10, passim. COMPS: heyrynar-daufr, -litill, adj. rather deaf, bard of bearing. heyrynar-lauss, adj. 'bearing-less', deaf. heyrynar-leysi, n. deafness. 2. bearing; sumt ritáði hann eptir sjálfs síns heyrn eðr syn, something he wrote from his own bearing or sight, Fms. vii. 226. 3. i. heyrn e-m, in one's bearing, Stj. 689, Bjarn. 33, 43, Fms. xi. 287; 4. heyrn, q. v. 3. metaph. ears; as it seems = hlust; eyra is properly the outer ear, heyrn and hlust the inner part; heyrn eða hlust, Edda (Arna-Magn.) ii. 430; hneigja heyrn at e-u, to incline the ears to, Lb. 3; heyrn er þeim hægri sljó, Pass. 7, 12. COMPS: heyrna-gnípur, f. pl., poet. 'ear-crags,' i. e. the head, Eg. (in a verse). heyrna-spann, n. 'ear-basket,' i. e. the ear, Ad. 20.

HEYRUM, dat. pl. of an obsolete heyrar; variously spelt, hörum (i. e. hōrum, which seems to be the best form), herum, harum; even with r inserted, hreyrom, Kb. ii. 178, hrōrom, Sb. ii. 389, no doubt erroneously, prob. from the original having ro = o, which the transcriber read as ro, (see Gramm. p. xxxv, signif. B. I. K.). The word probably means of the homestead or family, domestic (cp. A.S. *byrd* = family, Engl. *bire*, Dan. *byr*, vide heytingi above): it occurs a few times in the Grág., and is used only of neighbours, in the law phrase, réttir at heyrum; (in Kb. i. 62, the point should stand after harum, and the new sentence begin with the following word); also, sækja ... við heyrinorð fimm landeiganda þeirra er réttir sé í kvíðum at hūrom við aðilja, Grág. (Sb.) ii. 146; þá skal búa kvæða þá er næstir búa þingvelli þeirra manna er réttir sé at harom, Sb. ii. 93; þeirra er réttir sé at skuldeikum ok at hreyrum, Kb. ii. 178 (l. c.); búendr skal kvæða fyrir en gríðmenn ef til þess eru, þá er næstir eru þar, ok þá er at harom sé réttir, 85; nema sá telli er réttir væri í kvíðum at harom, i. 62; kennendr tvá þá er í harom sé réttir, Sb. ii. 389; kennendr tvá þá er í heyrum sé réttir, er þat vísu at fé þat báru á skip, Kb. l. c.; þá búa er réttir sé í kvíðum ok at heyrum, ii. 68.

heykr, adj. = hæveskr, courteous, Art. passim. hik, n. faltering. hik-laust, n. adj. without wavering; see hvika. HIKKA, að, to falter, = hvika, q. v. hildinger, m., poet. a war king, Hm. 154, Hkv. 2, 10, Edda 105, passim; a pr. name, Fas.

HILDR, f., dat. and acc. hildi, [A.S. *bild*; Hel. *bildi*; prob. akin to hjaldr, q. v.];—battle, only in poetry; heilir hildar til, heilir hildi frá, Hm. 157; vekja hildi, to wage war, Hkv. 2, 6; hefja hildi, to begin a battle, Hkm. 2; er hildr þróask, when war waxes, Stor. 13; hörd h., a hard fight; bjóða hildi, to offer battle; ganga í hildi, to go into battle; semja, fremja hildi, to wage war, Lex. Poët. In poetry a shield is called hildar-ský, hildar-v6, hildar-voggr. 2. name of one of the Valkyrias (see Valkyrja), who were regarded as the handmaids of Odin, Vsp. 22, Gm. 36; Hildr is also represented as a daughter of the mythical king Hogni and the bride of Héðin, whose life is recorded in the tale of Hjaðninga-víg, Edda 89, 90; hence war is called Hildar-loikr, m. the game of H., Bm. 1, passim. II. in pr. names; it is rare as a prefix in northern names, but freq. in old Germ.: of men, Hildir, Hildi-björn, Hildi-brandr, Hildi-grímr, Hild-ólfr; of women, Hildr, Hildi-gunnr, Hildi-ríðr; again, it often forms the latter part in female names, and often spelt or sounded without the aspirate, Ás-hildr, Bryn-hildr, Böðv-ildr, Dóm-hildr, Ey-ildr, Geir-hildr, Grím-hildr, Guon-hildr, Hrafn-hildr, Matt-ildr (for.), Örm-hildr, Ragn-hildr, Svan-hildr, Ölf-hildr, Yngv-ildr, Þór-hildr, Landn. III. in pl. hildir, the caul or membranes covering animals, calves, lambs when cast, kálfs-hildir, kýr-hildir, freq. in mod. usage.

B. APPELLATIVE COMPS, hildi- only in poets: hildi-frækn, adj. mighty in war. hildi-göldr, m., mythic, a helmet, Edda 82. hildi-loikr, m. [A.S. *bilde-gelac*], the game of war, a fight, Fm. 31. hildi-meíðr, m., poet. a warrior, pillar of war, Fm. 36. hildi-svin, n. = hildigöldr, Edda 82, Hdl. 7. hildi-tannr, m., gen. hilditanni, Edda i. 464; dat. hilditanni, Fms. ix. 455 (an evidence that tann, a tooth, was originally masc.); later, Hildi-tönn, f. nickname of the old Danish king, see Skjöld. S., q. v. a war-tooth, tusk; cp. A.S. *bilde-tux*, Beow. 1511. hilduri, a, m. a kind of hawk, Edda (Gl.)

HILLA, u, f. a shelf, freq. in mod. usage; búr-hilla, a pantry shelf. hilla, t, in the phrase, það hillir undir e-ð, to be (as it were) upheaved or lifted in the air, e. g. of an object (a person, tree) seen on the edge of a hill against the sky, e. g. það hillir undir hann á brúnni. HILLAR, f. pl. a Norse local name, akin to hilla and hjalli.

hillingar, f. pl. *upbeaving*, esp. of a mirage, when rocks and islands look as if lifted above the level of the sea.

himir, m., poet., prop. a *helmsman*, whence a ruler, king, *Yt.*, Hkv., Lex. Poët. passim.

himir, m. a *small*, = *imr*, q. v., Hom. p. 58, Fms. (Ágrip) x. 280 sqq.

hilpir, m. a *helper*, N. G. L. ii. 343, of a midwife.

himbrin, mod. *himbrim*, m. the *ember geese*, *colymbus glacialis*, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin.; cp. Norse *Hymbrn*, Faroic *imbrim*, Shetl. *immar*.

himin-baugr, m. = *himinhringr*, Jónas 53.

himin-belti, n. a 'belt of heaven,' zone.

Hímin-björg and **Hímin-fjöll**, n. pl. a mythical local name, Gm., Hkv., *Yt*.

himin-blámi, a, m. the *blue sky*, Jónas 64.

himin-blár, adj. *sky-blue*, Jónas 137.

himin-blær, m. a *breath* or *whiff* of air, Jónas 120, cp. Pass. 25. 10.

himin-bogi, a, m. the *arch* or *vault* of heaven, Jónas 99.

himin-bora, u, f. = *himinrauf*, Skálda 209.

himin-borinn, part. *heaven-born*.

himin-brjótr, m., mythol. name of an ox, 'heaven-breaker,' Edda 35.

himin-búi, a, m. a *heaven-dweller*, an angel.

himin-fasti, adj. *fixed in heaven*, of stars, Stj. 12.

himin-geimr, m. the *void*, the *universe*, Jónas 167.

himin-geisli, a, m. *heavenly beams*, Sól. 72.

himin-glæfa, u, f. one of the northern Nereids, Edda 101.

himin-hringr, adj., poet. the 'ring' of heaven, Jónas 53.

himin-hvolf, n. the *vault* of heaven, the *sky*.

himin-jödur, m. the *corner*, *brim* (jadar, jödur) of heaven, = *himin-skaut*, Vsp. 5 (Æ. Aey). This, no doubt, is the correct form, not *himin-jó-dyr* (beaven-borse-beasts) or *himin-jó-dur* (beaven-borse-doors).

himin-knötti, m. a *heavenly globe*.

himin-kraptr, m. pl. the *props*, *pillars* of heaven, Ó. H. (in a verse).

himin-ljóni, a, m. *heavenly light*, Lex. Poët.

HIMINN, m. [the form *híinn* occurs rarely, Fms. x. 10 (v. l.), Hb. (1866) thrice; the mod. form is *himin*, without the inflexive *n*; the root consonant varies between *m* and *f* (or *v*), the final between *n* and *l*, cp. Goth. *bimins*, A. S. *beofon*, Engl. *beaven*, Hel. *bimil*, O. H. G. *bimila*, Germ. as also mod. Dan. and Swed. *bimmel*; this interchange of *f* and *m* is analogous to 'of' and 'um' (umb), 'sofa' and 'sömn' (i. e. svefn), 'kufl' and 'kumbl', Lat. *sopio* and *somnus*, etc. For the mythol. Gimle (Vsp. 63) is probably dat. of an obsolete *himil* derived from the time when the initial *h* was still sounded gutturally]:—*heaven*; in the old heathen creed the heavenly vault was the skull of the giant Ymir, Gm. 40, Vpm. 21, Edda sub init.; and is called by the poets 'the giant's skull,' 'the burden of the dwarfs' (vide dverg), etc.; the heavens were nine, the names of which are recorded in Edda (Gl.):—Niu eru himnar á hæð taldir, cp. Alm. 12, 13; upp-h., the *ether*, Vsp. 3; nú heldr jörð gríðum upp, en himinn varðar fyrir ofan en hafit Rauða fyrir utan er liggir um lönd öll, Grág. i. 166; jafnhátt upp sem himinn, Edda 60 (in a verse); leikr hár hiti við h., sjálfan, Vsp. 58; himn slétti h., Vpm. 46: allit., heiðr himn, Hbl. 19, Eb. 48 new Ed., v. l.; haf og h., sea and heaven; himin ok jörð, *heaven and earth*, Nj. 194; ádr stjarna komi á himin, *ere the stars came up in heaven*, Grág. ii. 322. β. phrases, undir berum himni, *under the bare sky*, freq.; hann ann mér eigi at hafa himinn jafnan yfir höfði sér sem hann hefir sjálf, Vápn. 20; þykjast taka h. höndum, *to think one grasps heaven with one's hands*, of high fantastic hopes; þat hugðum vér bændr... at vér hefðim þá höndum himn tekist, en nú..., Hkr. i. 141, Sighvat (Bersög. vísur), Al. 118; himins-endi, the *end*, *border* of heaven, Vpm. 37, Edda 12. 2. the heathen conception of a plurality of heavens caused the plural to be mostly used by Christian writers, esp. after the Reformation, also, Guð á himnum, *God in the heavens*; Faðir á himnum, Gr. iv τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, N. T., following the Gr. text; himnum að, *towards the heavens*, Pass. 34. 1; hér og á himnum bæði, 24. 7; himna-Guð, *God in the heavens*, Sól. 6, Stj.; stiga til himna, *to ascend to the heavens*, Gpl. 40; himna-fagnaðr, *heavenly joy*, Hom. 30; himna-brað, *bread from the heavens*, manna, Post.; himna-fæsla, id., Stj.; himna-för, *ascension to the heavens*; himna-ljós, the *light of the heavens*, Pass. 3. 3; himna-hallir, the *halls of the heavens*, 25. 13; himna-konungr, the *king of the heavens*, Hom., Fms. i. 141; himna-mjöl, the *flour of the heavens*, manna, Stj., Al. 64; himna-sjón, *heavenly sight*, Greg. 35; himna-vist, *an abode in the heavens*, Hom.; himna-ríki, n. the *kingdom of the heavens*, N. T., in old writers himin-ríki. II. metaph. (like Gr. οὐρανός), a *canopy*, *covering*, cp. Germ. *trag-bimmel*; sængr-himinn, a *bed canopy*: poet., brúna-himinn, *beaven of the brows*, the *fore-head*, Kormak; ál-himinn, the *heaven* or *covering of the deep*, the *ice*, Eyvind.

himin-raufar, f. pl. the *sluces* of heaven, Skálda 210, Mar. 10.

himin-ríki, n. [Dan. *bimmelrige*; Germ. *bimmelreich*], the *kingdom of heaven*, Gpl. 42, Edda 149 (pref.), Th. 28; himinríkis-dyrr, -hírd, -höll, -innangang, -vist, Hom., Mar., Bs. passim; himinríkis maðr, *an heir of the kingdom of heaven*, 677. 3; but in mod. usage himnaríki (see himinn 2) is more usual.

himin-roði, a, m. the *redness of the sky*, Matth. xvi. 2.

himin-runninn, part. = Gr. δύνων, Od.

himin-röðull, m. = himinsól, Lex. Poët.

himin-skaut, n. the *sheet of heaven*, a *quarter of heaven*, Lat. *plage caeli*, Hdl. 14, Skv. i. 10, passim.

himin-skin, n. a *heavenly shining*, Jónas 115.

himin-sól, f. the *sun in heaven*.

himin-stjóri, a, m. (-stýrir, m.), the *ruler of heaven*, *God*, Lex. Poët.

himin-stjörnur, f. pl. the *stars in heaven*, Jónas 122.

himin-targa, u, f. the *targe of heaven*, the *sun*, Þd. 4.

himin-tjald, n. a *canopy*, Am. 106.

himin-tungl, n. pl. the *heavenly bodies*, Hkr. ii. 288, Rb. 66, 108, passim; himintungla far, h. gangr (ganga), Stj., Rb.

himin-vangi, a, m. the *mead of heaven*, the *sky*, Hkv. i. 15.

himin-vist, f. *dwelling in heaven*, Lex. Poët.

himneskr, adj. (hifneskr, Fms. x. 392), *heavenly*, Sks., Bs., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

HIND, f. [A. S. *bind*; Engl. *bind*; Germ. *binde*; Dan. *bind*]:—a *bind*, Lat. *cerva*, the female of hjótr, Karl. 45, freq.; **hinder-kálfr**, m. a *bind's calf*, a *fawn*, Bret. ch. 19; **Hinder-fjall**, n. *Hind's-fell*, a mountain, Fas., Fm.

II. [prob. a different word, akin to Goth. *binþan*, Swed. *binna* = to find], *skill*, *grace*; in the phrase, með hind, *artfully*, *gracefully*, as in the ditty: þad er að segja af Sigurði Blind | samdi hann ljöd um hverja kind, | sá hann hvorki sól né vind, | seggjum þótt' ann kveda með hind; esp. freq. in poets of the 16th and 17th centuries.

hinder-dags, gen. as adv. the *day after to-morrow*, N. G. L. i. 23; see *hindri*.

hindr, n. = *hindran*, Stj. 262.

HINDRA, að, [A. S. *binderjan*; Engl. *binder*; Germ. *bindern*; Dan. *bindra*; Swed. *bindra*]:—prop. *to keep behind*, *binder*, Stj. 138; h. eðr tálmá, Dipl. i. 4, Bs. i. 689.

II. pass. *to be impeded*, Fms. vii. 144, xi. 423. 2. *to balt*, *loiter*, Stj. 172, Mar.: *to go astray*, *to be wrong*, Fbr. 78 new Ed., Bs. i. 820; *to lose time*, *loiter about a thing*, meira mun nú annat til framkvæmdar en hindrask eptir þessu, Sturl. iii. 157; cp. *hindravitni* below.

hindran, f. a *hindrance*, Stj. 9.

HINDRI, compar., superl. **HINZTR**, [cp. Ulf. *bindar* = *beside*, *vápar*, A. S. and Engl. *binder*, O. H. G. *bintar*, Germ. *bintar*; cp. also A. S. *bindan*, Engl. *be-bind*]:—the *binder*, *bindmost*, *latter*, *latest*, only in poetry: I.

the compar. occurs only as an ðw. Aey. in *hindra dags*, the *day after to-morrow*, Hm. 109, and *hindar-dags*, N. G. L. i. 21.

II. superl. *hindzta sinni*, for the *last time*: in prose, vér gengum á land innsta (i. e. *hindzta*) sinni, Fms. vii. 149; þá er hann fór innsta sinni til Jónsala, 625. 191; in poetry, Sól. 41, Fas. i. 428; *hindztr fundr*, the *last meeting*, Hkr. Hjörv. 40; *hindztr kveda*, Am. 45; *hindztr bæm*, Skv. 3. 62.

hindr-vitni, f. 'binder-knowledge,' *idolatry*, *superstition*, *nonsense*, Bs. i. 165, Hkr. ii. 176; *æzæð heiðingligrar hindr-vitni*, Fb. i. 513; cf. hann trúir á þat heldr en annat fé, eða ferr hann með h., K. þ. K. 78.

HINGAT, also spelt *higat* (Eg. 51, Nj. 227, Fms. i. 189, Stj. 27, 35) and *hogat* (Ísl. ii. 270, Gpl. 272), prob. only by dropping the mark of abbreviation (") above the line (*higat*, *hogat*), as seen from old rhymes

such as *hingat fyrir konu bing*, Eb. 73 new Ed.:—*bitber*, Lat. *buc*, lb. 5, Nj. 2, Grág. i. 189, Fms. i. 72, x. 18; *hingat ok pangat*, *bitber* and *thirber*, *to and fro*, viii. 39, Stj. 35, 284, Blas. 40; *bón vissi löngum ekki hingat*, i. e. *she was in a senseless state*, Bs. i. 384. 2. temp.

hingat til, bitberto, 619. 73.

B. COMPS: **hingat-burðr**, m. the *birth of Christ*, 625. 82, Skálda 210, Fms. i. 109, xi. 468, Stj. 27 (*hogat-burðr*), passim. **hingat-ferð** and **hingat-för**, f. a *journey bitber*, Eb. 144, Fms. x. 17, xi. 105.

hingat-flutningr, m. *carrying bitber*, Fr. **hingat-kvæma**, a, f. a *coming bitber*, *arrival*, Fms. vi. 394, v. 291: eccl., of Christ, Rb. 84, Stj. passim.

hingat-spaning, f. = *hingatkvæma*, Niðst. 6.

HINKA, að, [Germ. *inken*], *to limp*, *bobble*, Fs. 159; see *hviká*.

hinkr, n. a *limping*, *bobbling*, Ísl. ii. 147.

hinkra, að, *to balt*, *stop a bit*; h. við, *to balt*, freq. in mod. usage.

HINN, **HIN**, **HIT**, the article, an enclitic, which therefore can never serve as an accented syllable in a verse, either as rhyme or in alliteration. In good old MSS. (e. g. Cod. Reg. of Sæm.) it is hardly ever spelt with the aspirate, but is written *inn*, *in*, *it* or *ið*, or *enn*, *an*, *et* or *eð*, and thus distinguished from the demonstr. pron. *hinna*; but in the Editions the prob. spurious aspirate has been generally prefixed: an indecl. *inu* or *hinu* occurs often in later MSS. of the 14th century, e. g. the Fb.; but as it has not been heard of since and is unknown in the modern language, it simply seems to be a Norwegianism, thus, *inu sönnu orð*, Th. 2; *hinna fyrri biskupa* (gen. pl.), H. E. ii. 79; *enu instu luti* (*rus intimas*), Hom. 57 (Norse MS.); *hinu ágæztu menn* (nom. pl.), id.; *innu darga dýra*, 657 A. ii. 12; [cp. Goth. *jains* = *lucros*; A. S. *grand*; Engl. *yon*; Germ. *jener*.]

A. The: I. preceding the noun: 1. before an adjective standing alone or followed by a substantive; *inn mari*, *inn ríki*, *inn dimmi dreki*, *inn mikli mögr*, Vsp.; in *aldna*, id.; *inn góða mjöd*, the *good mead*, Gm. 13; *inn mæra mjöd*, Skm. 16; *inn helga mjöd*, Sdm. 18; in *forma fold*, Hym. 24; in *fríða frilla*, 30; *inn fróði jötum*, Vpm. 20; *inn gamli*

pulr, 9; inn hára pul, Fm. 39; inn fráni ormr, 19; opt inn betri bilar þá er inn verri vegr, Hm. 127; in alnótta anibátt, in arma, þkv.; enn fróði 26, Skm. 2; in illa mæra, 32; enn fráni ormr, 27; ed manunga man, Hm. 163; enn aldna jötun, 104; en horska mæz, 95; it betra, Stor. 22; en þriðju, the third, Vsp. 20; inn móður-lausi mögr, Fm. 2; it gjalla gull, ok it glóðrauða fé, 9; id fyrsta orð, Sdm. 14; enn skirleita goði, Gm. 39; in glýstömu græti, Hdm. 1; in svásu goð, Vpm. 17; enum frægja syni, Hm. 141; at ins tryggva vinar, 66; ennar göðu komu, 100; ins sviuna mans, 162; ens dýra mjaðar, 141; ens hiudra dags, 109; ens unga mans, Skm. 11; ens deykkva hrafnis, Skv. 2. 20; at til ins eina dags, Fm. 10; ena iududu hverja nótt, Skm. 21; with the ordinals, inn fyrsti, þriði ..., Gm. 6 sqq., Sdm. 21 sqq.

2. so also before an adverb; it sama, likewise, Hm. 75. Fm. 4. Vpm. 22, 23. Gm. 15. Hdl. 26. 3. as an indecl. particle 'in' or 'en' before a comparative; in heldr, the more, Hm. 60, Sdm. 36, Hkv. 1. 12, Skv. 1. 21, Gh. 3, Nj. 219; in lengr, the longer, Am. 58, 61; this has been already mentioned s. v. en (p. 127, B. at bottom, and p. 128), but it is almost exclusively poetical.

II. placed between a pronoun and an adjective in the definite form:

1. after a demonstr.; sá inn fráni ormr, Fm. 26; sá inn harði hallr, Ga. 10; sá inn aldni jötun, Skm. 25; sá inn ámtátteki jötunn, 10; þat id mikla men, þkv. 13; þat id litla, 'that the little', i. e. the little thing, Ls. 44; þann inn alsvinna jötun, Vpm. 1; þann inn aldna jötun, Fm. 29; þann inn hrimkalda jötun, 38; þess ins alsvinna jötuns, Vpm. 5; þat it uuga man, Alm. 6; þann inn aldna jötun, Gm. 50; þau in harðmöggu sky, 41; sá inn máttiki munr, 93; mönnum þeim enum aldnum, Hbl. 41; bönn þau in blíðu, Og. 9; hris þat id nuzra, Akv. 5; in prose, fjölmenni þat it mikla, Eg. 46; þetta it mikla skip, Fms. x. 347, passim; with ordinals, segðu þat id eina, say that the first, Vpm. 20; þat id þriðja, fjórða ..., 20 sqq.

2. after a possessive; síns ins heilla hugar, síns ins svára sefa, Hm. 105; þins ins hvassa hjörs, Fm. 29; minn inn hvassi hjörr, 6; minn ins hvassa hjörs, 28; þær þinar inar bláhvítu, Hdm. 3. after a pers. pron.; þú him armi, thou wretch! Ld. 326; gakk þú hingat hinn mikli maðr! Eg. 488.

III. placed between two nouns in apposition:

1. between a proper name and a title or epithet in the definite form; Sigurðr inn Suðræni, Sigurðr the Southerner, Skv. 3. 4; Atli inn Ríki, Akv. 29; Högnr ins frækna, Hjalla ins bláuda, 23; Guðröðr inn Gjöfuglári, Yt.; Hamðr inn hugumstóri, Hdm. 25; Kjötva'n (= Kjötva enn) Auðga, Hornklofi; Svan enum Rauða, Álfir enn Gamli, Hdl.; as also in prose, Ivarr inn Viðfáðmi, Haraldr enn Hárfagri, Ólafr inn Digri, Knútr inn Fundni, Auðr in Djúpaudga, þorbjörg in Digra, Hildr in Mjófa, Steinólfr inn Lági, Þorkell inn Hávi, Kjalarakr inn Gamli, Björn inn Austræni, Ólafr inn Hvíti, Hálfán inn Svarti, Sighvatr inn Rauði, Eyjólfur inn Grá, Gestr inn Spaki; Ari inn Fróði (Aren Froðe contr. = Are enn Froðe, Ó. T. 23, line 1), Ketill inn Heimski, Knútr inn Ríki, Eadvarðr inn Góði, Hálfán inn Míldi, Ingjaldr inn Illráði, Helgi inn Magri, Úlfir inn Skjálgli, Landn., Pb. iii; cp. Gr. Νέστωρ ὁ γέρον, Σαπράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, Germ. Nathan der Weise, Engl. Alfred the Great, etc.: of ships, Ormr inn Langi, Ormr inn Skammli.

2. between an appellative and an adjective; sveinn inn hvíti, Ls. 20; hendi inni hægrí, 61; þengill inn meins-vani, Gm. 16; seggr inn ungi, Skm. 2; skati inn ungi, Hdl. 9; brúðr in kappsvinna, Am. 75; best inn hraðfæra, Gh. 18; varr inn vígrækni, gumi inn gunnhelgi, Hdm. 30; auð inn fagra, Skv. 1. 13; ormr inn frána, 1. 11; fjánda inn fólkská, Fm. 37; konungr inn Húnski, Skv. 3. 8, 18, 63, 64; orð id fyrra, Og. 9; máli id efsta, 16; seggr inn suðræni, Akv. 3; seggr inn æri, 6; marínum meigræpa, 3. 13; borg inni há, 14; sól inni suðrhöllu, 30; veðrs ens mikla, Hkv. 1. 12; handar ennar hægrí, Ls. 38, 61; vífi ins vegliga, Am. 54; konung inn kostsama, Hkm.; gramr inn gláðværi, id.; hlut inn mjóvara, Yt. 13; konungr inn kynstóri, fylkir inn framlyndi, hilmí'nom hálsdagra, konu'na Douku, hverr' enni Heinversku, Hornklofi, Szm. (Möb.) 228-231; við arm inn vestra, Sighvat; so also in prose passim.

B. When there was no adjective the article became a suffix to the noun (see Gramm. pp. xix, xx), a usage common even in early prose, but extremely rare in poetry; the reason is, not that the poems were composed before the suffixed article had come into use, but that the metres themselves in which all the old poems were composed are older than that usage, and are not well adapted to it, so that the absence of the article became traditional. The old poem Harbarðsljóð makes an exception, no doubt not from being later than all other poems, but from being composed in a peculiar metre, half verse and half prose; thus in that single poem alone there are nearly twenty instances, or about twice or thrice as many as in all the other poems together:—váginn, Hbl. 2, 13, 15; sundit, 1, 3, 8, 13; verðinum, 4; eikjunni, 7; skipit, id.; stöðna, landit, id.; leiðina, 55; höfuðit, 15; bátinum, 53; veggins, stokksins, steinsins, 56; matrinn, 3; other solitary instances are, goðin áll, Vsp. 27 (prob. somewhat corrupt); eiki-köstinn, Gh. 20; vömmín vár, Ls. 52.

II. in prose, old and modern, the suffixed article occurs at every step; only one or two instances are worth noticing as peculiar to the Icelandic:

1. as vocative in addressing; konan, O woman! mjöðnannan, id., Sighvat (in a verse of A. D. 1018, and so in mod. usage); elskan! hjartað! heillin!

ástin, my love! dear! heart! þursinn! Fas. i. 385; hundarnir! — á skóva, Od. xxii. 35; also with another word, barnið gott, good child! þrúðna- þussinn, thou monster giant! Midgarðs-ormrinn! Fas. i. 373.

2. esp. if with a possessive adjective following, as in Gr. οὐμός, τοῦμός, τὸμός, etc.; elskan mín, ástin mín, hjartað mitt, goðrinn minn! hér er nú ástin mín, here is my darling! Sturl. ii. 78, of a father presenting a darling child to a friend; and so in mod. usage: at abuse, hundrinn þinn, thou dog! Ísl. ii. 176; þjófrinn þinn! Fms. vii. 127; dyðrillinn þinn! ii. 279; hundinn þinn! vi. 323; this use is not confined to the vocative, e. g. konan mín biðr að heilsa, my wife (kona mín is never used); maðrinn minn, my husband; biðdu foreldrana þína (ask thy parents) að lofa þér að fara; augun hans, his eyes, Pass. 24. 4; hugrinn vor og hjartað sé, our mind and heart (cp. Gr. τῷ ἡμῶν θυμῷ), 43. 5; svo hjartað bæði og málið mitt mikli samþuga nafnið þitt, 10. 7; gef þú að móður-málið mitt, 35. 9; bókin mín, my favourite book, my own book; as also, fáðu mér hattinn minn, vellingana mína, skóna mína, gefu mér þá, gloves, shoes; tungan í þér, augun í þér, thy tongue, thy eyes; höfuðið á mér, fætrir á mér, my head, my feet; hendmar á þér ('á mér, á þér' are here equivalent to a possessive, see p. 37, C. IV), thy hands, cp. Homer, τὰ ἐξ ὤμων; hestana þína, Gr. ἵππους τοῦ σού; similar is the instance, vömmín vár, the sins of ours, Ls. 52; this may be a remnant of a time when the article was used separately, even with an indefinite adjective.

3. a double article, one suffixed to the noun and the other prefixed to the word in apposition; hildin sú in Danska, Fms. vi. 323; þau in stóru skipin, viii. 384 and passim; again, when a noun is put in the genitive after another noun the former has no article; as the Engl. phrase 'the fish of the sea and the fowl of the air' is in Icel. 'fiskar sjávarins og fuglar loftans'; but this belongs to the syntax; see also Grimm's D. G. iv. 432.

O. SPECIAL CHANGES, in mod. usage:

I. the demonstr. pron. sá, sú, það has in speech generally taken the place of inn, in, it; thus, sá gamli maðr, sú gamla kona, það gamla skáld; sometimes the article is dropped altogether, e. g. á fimta degi, on the fifth day (= á enum fimta degi); á sömu stundu, in the same hour; even in old writers this is found, með sömu ætlan, Bt. i. 289; á níundu tíð dags, Stj. 41, (but rarely); yet the old form is often retained in writing.

II. in case A. II. the article may be dropped; þann gamla mann, þá gömlu konu, það gamla skáld, þú armi, etc.; sá ráða-góði, sá goðum-liki, sá ágæti Odysseifr, sú vitra Penelopa, sá Jarðkringjandi Pósidon, Od. passim (in Dr. Egilsson's translation).

III. in case A. III. 1. the article is also dropped, Knútr Ríki, Haraldr Hárfagri; even old writers (esp. in later vellums) omitted it now and then, Hálfán Svarta, Fms. i. 1; Haraldr Grænski, 90; Haraldr Hárfagri, 192; Ottarr ungi, Hdl.; even in the Szm. Cod. Reg., Völsungr ungi, Skv. 3. 1, 3.

IV. in case A. III. 2. the pronouns sá, sú, það, and hinn, hin, hit may be used indiscriminately, although the former is more usual.

V. lastly, in case B. the suffixed article has gained ground, and is in modern prose used more freq. than in ancient.

CONCLUSION.—The old poetical language, with the sole exception of a single poem, had no article in the modern and proper sense; in every instance the 'inn, in, it' bears the character of a demonstrative pronoun, preceding an adjective and enhancing and emphasising its sense, like the pers. pron. hann, q. v.; but it is never attached to a single substantive; when the adjective was placed in apposition after a noun, the pronoun came to stand as an enclitic just after the noun, and was sounded as if suffixed thereto; at last it was tacked as an actual suffix to single nouns standing without apposition, and thus the true suffixed article gradually arose, first in speech, then in writing; whereas at the same time the old pronominal enclitic (A. I-III) gradually went out of use, and was either dropped or replaced by the stronger demonstrative pronoun 'sá, sú.'

HINN, HIN, HITT, demonstr. pron., prob. identical in etymology with the preceding word, from which it is however distinguished,

1. by the neut. hitt, Dan. hint; 2. by the initial aspirate, which is never dropped; 3. by being a fully accented pronoun, so that the h can stand as an alliterative letter, e. g. bandar ennar begri | mun ek þinnar geta, Ls.; veitkat ek þitt hvart Heita | þungr ..., Hallfred; Hitt kváð þá Hamðr, etc., Hdm. 23, 25, Korm. 40; Raun er þinn at Heimir | þæ ..., Skáld biðr þins at baldi | þjálm ..., Sighvat, Hkv. Hjórv. 26; [Ulf. jains = iucivos; A. S. geond; Engl. you; Germ. jener.]

A. This pronoun is used, I. in a demonstr. sense, emphatically and without being opp. to a preceding demonstr.; raun er hins at ..., it is proved that ...; skáld biðr hins, at ..., Sighvat; veitkat ek hitt hvat (hvart) ..., Hallfred; hitt ek hugða, emphatically, that was what I thought, I thought forsooth, Hm. 98; hitt kváð þá Hróðr-glóð, Hdm. 13; hitt kváð þá Hamðr, 25; hitt vil ek vita, that I want to know, Vpm. 3, 6; þó ek hins get, ef ..., yet I guess, that if ..., Skm. 24; vita skal hitt, ef ..., Korm. 40 (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 225 (in a verse); hitt var fyrr = in former times, formerly, Yt., Fs. 94 (in a verse); hinn er sáll, er ..., he is happy, that ..., Hm. 8; maðr hinn er ..., 'man be that' = the man who, 26; hinn er Surts ór Sökkdölum, Edda 51 (in a verse); veitat hinn er tin tannar, hinn er um eyki annask, Kormak (in a verse); handar innar begri mun ek hinnar geta, er ..., the right hand, that hand namely, ubich ..., Ls. 38; this usage scarcely occurs except in old poetry.

referring to another pronoun, denoting *the former, farther, the other*, = Dan. *hin, hint*, Germ. *jener*, cp. Gr. *ἄλλος*, Lat. *ille*; freq. in prose, old and mod.; fóru þeir með þau skip er þeim þóttu best en brennu hin. Fms. v. 8; Kimbi bar sár sitt engan mun betr en hinir, er hann hafði áðr á fært, 93; en hitt er meira, at hann lætr sér annarra manna fé jafnheimilt, Eg. 47; kemr örvar-oddinn í strenglag hinna örvarinnar, Fb. iii. 405; er þú hefir mik fyrir lagt á hinu áðr, 407; hinir frændr þínir, ii. 425; á hinn fóttinn, on that, the other leg, Nj. 97; þat er válitid, . . . hitt er undr . . ., Ls. 33; hinir hlada seglum ok biða, Fms. x. 347; ef hinn (the other part) er eigi þar við staddir, Grág. i. 53; hvárt hinn (the other one) hefir jafnaukitt fé hins (of the other one) er austr er, 220; rétt er at kveðja frá hennar heimili ef hann veit hvártki hinna (gen. pl.), 339; ok vill annarr hluta en annarr eigi . . . ok verðr sem hinn mæli ekki um er eigi vill hluta, 393; ef maðr sendir annan mann til eindaga, ok erast hinn skyldr við at taka, id.; þess á milli er hón fór at sofa á kveldit, ok hins er hón var klædd, Ld. 14; srit fögr er mætt sjá, . . . en hitt veit ek eigi hvaðan þjófs-áugu eru komin í ættir várar, forsooth she is a beautiful girl, but yet I know not, Nj. 2;—demonstr. in the sense of *this* (but rare), stjórnr þær er nær eru leiðar-stjörnu ganga aldri undir með oss, en í Blálandi eðr Arabia ganga hinar stjörnur, these very stars, Rb. 468; phrases, hitt ok annat, *this and the other*, Rd. 235; mod. hitt og þetta.

B. COMPOUND FORMS, *hinn-ug, hinn-og, or hina-ig*, mod. *hinn-ogin*, also *hinn-ig*, q. v. [from *vegr*], adv. *the other way*; þótt Gisl þykki hinig (hinn *veg*, v. l.) eigi síðr til vísa, Fms. vii. 46; hinnig værr þú undir brún at líta sem . . ., Nj. 55; locally, *there, in the other place, illic*, ok láta bera vætti þat hinneg var nefnt, Grág. i. 90; heimta af erfingja ef hinnig er eigi til, K. p. K. 28; brenndi þar ok gördi hverki eigi minna enn hinneg, Fms. vi. 340; ef hinnig mundi kost, K. p. K. 24; eigi er hægra undir þeim at búa fyrir kulda sakir, enn hinnog er fyrir ofrþita sakir, Sks. 196; því at hón er kaldari hér en hízug, 70; temp. *the other day, formerly* (rare), er ek hinnig mæltu, Og. 11. 2. denoting motion, *thither, thither*; hinnig deyja ör Helju halir, Vpm. 43; renna hinnig, Gh. 18; ríða hinig, Fm. 26; koma hinig, Gs. 18.

HINNA, u. f., mod. *hinnna*, [Dan. *binde*; Swed. *binna*], a *film, a membrane*, Grág. ii. 91, Edda 12, Clem. 25, Bs. ii. 180, Vigl. 31.

hipsun-haps, adv. by mere chance, from Dan. *bips baps*.

HIRÐ, f. [akin to A. S. *hyrd*; cp. also Engl. *hire*], a *king's or earl's body-guard, the king's men* of olden times: for the *hirð*, their rights, duties, statutes, see the Laws and Sagas passim; among the Laws, specially the *Hirðskrá*, N. G. L. ii. 390–450, Sks. ch. 24–29; among the Sagas, the Fms. and Hkr. passim, Eg. ch. 5, 8, Fagrsk. ch. 5, the poem of Hornklofi, and 216, Ó. H. ch. 200–299, passim; hann hefir ok hirð um sik sem konung, Eg. 47; ok hafði sina hirð hvár þeirra, Fms. vi. 185; þá skipar hann hirðinni í eina fylking (opp. to bændr), Hkr. i. 155. COMPS: *hirðardómur*, m. a *king's court*; synja eiði eptir *hirðardómi*, N. G. L. ii. 437. *hirð-biskup*, m. a *king's bishop*, Fms. i. 229. *hirð-bróðir*, m. a *comrade among king's men*, El. 14, Barl. 94, *Hirðskrá* ch. 41. *hirð-búnaðr*, m. *apparel for king's men*, Skálda 181. *hirð-drengr*, m. a *king's valet*, Rétt. 61. *hirð-hestr*, m. a *king's horse*, N. G. L. i. 227. *hirð-kona*, u. f. a *king's woman, daughter of a king's man*, Fas. i. 193, Art. *hirð-lit*, n. the *king's troops*, Str. 3. *hirð-lög*, n. pl. the *laws and statutes of the king's men, their community, fellowship*, Fms. v. 52; taka e-n í *hirðlog*, Ó. H. 204; ganga í h., Eg. 29, 112; vera í or segja sik ór *hirðlogum*, N. G. L. ii. 437. *hirð-maðr*, m. a *king's man*, *Hirðskrá*, Fms., Eg., Sks. passim, Ó. H. ch. 70, 113, Har. S. Harðr. ch. 110, Hkr. Ó. T. ch. 90, Lv. p. 112 (far þú á fund Eyjólfis Guðmunds sonar, vinar mins ok *hirðmanns*), Nj. ch. 3. *hirðmanna-eldr*, m. the *oath taken by the king's men*, Fms. ix. 437. *hirðmanna-lúðr*, m. a *trumpet belonging to the king's men*, Sturl. i. 129, Fms. ix. 417. *hirðmanna-nafn*, n. the *name of being a king's man*, Sks. 275. *hirðmanna-stefna*, u. f. a *banquet of king's men*, Fms. ix. 356. *hirð-mær*, f. = *hirðkona*, Art., Karl. *hirð-pallr*, m. the *dais where the king's men sat*, N. G. L. ii. 447. *hirð-prestr*, m. a *king's chaplain*, Fms. i. 151, Fb. ii. 337, N. G. L. ii. 409. *hirð-práðr*, adj. *courteous*, Fms. v. 191, viii. 447, ix. 4. *hirð-prýði*, n. *royal pomp*, Fms. iii. 182, x. 178. *hirð-riddari*, a. m. a *king's knight*, Barl. 176. *hirð-siðir*, m. pl. the *customs of the king's men*, Eb. 200, Sks. 320, Hkr. iii. 181. *hirð-skip*, n. a *king's ship*, N. G. L. i. 227, passim. *Hirð-akrá*, f. the *statutes or section of law relating to the king's men*, published in N. G. L. ii. 390–450. *hirð-stefna*, u. f. a *meeting of the king's men*, Fms. ix. 215, 250. *hirð-stjóri*, a. m. the *captain of the king's men*, Fms. iv. 364, ix. 250, 496, Gpl. 58, Eg. 280, *Hirðskrá* ch. 8, 24; in Eg. 280 used in a peculiar and Engl. sense; in Icel. the *governor* was, from the 14th to the 16th century, called *hirðstjóri*, Ann., Espol. passim. *hirð-stjórni*, f. the *dignity of hirðstjóri*, Fms. ix. 250; in Icel. sense, Ann. passim, Dipl. ii. 15. *hirð-stofa*, u. f. a *king's hall*, Ó. H. 43. *hirð-sveinn*, m. = *hirðdreng*, Stj. 482. *hirð-sveit*, f. the *host of king's men*, Hkr. i. 24, Fms. i. 36, ii. 17, vi. 46, vii. 279, xi. 244. *hirð-vist*, f. the *being a king's man*, Fms. ii. 55, v. 315, vii. 196, xi. 18, Nj. 6.

HIRÐA, ð, mod. t. (Fms. vii. 290), to *herd, tend, keep*; *hirða fé*, to *herd sheep*, Grág. i. 401. 2. to *keep in a box, chest*; þá *hirði*

Ásgerðr slæðurnar, Eg. 703; hann tekr burt örina ok *hirði* hana svá búa, Fms. xi. 64; ok *hirt* (imperat.) þat í glerkeri, Pr. 472. 3. *hirða hey*, to *gather in hay*, Eb. 150, 152, Gullþ. 20, Sks. 325. 4. to *keep safe, bide, conceal*; ok er hann (Eliab) nú *hirði* öðrum mönnum (*bidden from them*), Ver. 29; *hirða höfuð*, to *bide one's head*, Grett. (in a verse); þeir vissu eigi hvar Guð *hirði* andir þeirra, 623. 60; h. sk. i djúpum, of fishes, Sks. 47. 49; reflex. to *lock oneself up, bide oneself*, gangit upp í turn minn ok *hirðisk* þar, Bær. 2, Fas. i. 8; var hann nú *hirði* (sæve) fyrir öllum úfriði, Fms. xi. 322; *hirði* ok haldnir, *safe and sound*, Karl. 3. II. to *mind, care for*; eigi *hirði* ek at lífa, Stj. 168; þótt þeir *hirði* þat eigi, *even though they care not for it*, Grág. i. 468; aldregi *hirði* ek þat, Hrafn. 19; þeir einir munu vera at ek *hirði* aldri þótt drepisk, Nj. 85; h. um e-t, to *care about*; ok *hirtu* ekki um líf sitt, Fms. iv. 147, vii. 290, ix. 243, Ó. H. 114, Þiðr. 142. 2. imperat. with a neg. and an infin. do not! Lat. *noli*! *hirði* eigi þú at hræðsk! 656 C. 37; *hirði* eigi þú at þætta, *noli contendere*, Skálda 164; *hirði* eigi er at hafa illmæli, 623. 30; *hirði* eigi þú at hoga á hæl, Hvítanes-góði! Nj. 170; *hirði* eigi at óttask, Stj. 220 passim; esp. in poetry with a neg. suff., *hirðattu*, Korm. ch. 26; *hirða-þú*, Gkv. 2, 28, 31, Am. 38; *hirðum-at* sálask, let us not shudder, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse).

hirði-, a prefix, *tending, keeping, wearing*, in poet. compds, *hirði-áas, -blí, -dís, -draugr, -nauma, -njótr, -sága, -sif, -týr, -pollr*, all epithets in poetical circumlocutions of men and women. *hirði-ligr*, adj. *pastoral*, Th. 12. *hirðing*, f. a *tending, keeping*. *hirðingi*, a. m. a *herd, herdsman*, Stj. 106, Gen. xiii. 8. *hirðir*, m. [Ulf. *hairdeis* = *herde*; A. S. *byrde*; Engl. *herd*; Dan. *byrde*; Swed. *berde*; Germ. *hirt*]; —a *herd, herdsman, shepherd*, Gpl. 400, Grág. ii. 224, Barl. 35, Bs. ii. 91, Stj. 106 (*hirðama*, gen. pl.); eccl., Hom., Mar., Bs., Stj. passim, as also N. T. in mod. usage; *hirðir* is used in a sacred and metaph. sense, smali ok smala-maðr only in the proper sense; eg em góðr *hirðir*, John x. 14; heilagir *hirðar*, Stj. 9. *hirðis-lauss*, adj. *shepherdless*; *sauðir h.*, Stj. 603. *hirðis-ligr*, adj. *pastoral*, Stj. 235. *hirðis-nafn*, n. a *shepherd's name*, Bs. i. 280. *hirðis-rismál*, n. a *shepherd's rising time, a term for day-break*; et sól er í miðju austri, i. e. six o'clock, Grág. ii. 234, cp. Hrafn. 20. *hirði-ligr*, adj. *belonging to the king's men*, Barl. 176, Str. 40; h. mál-snið, *courtly eloquence*, Skálda 199; *pastoral*, Stat. 281.

hirðu-lauss, adj. *careless*, freq. in mod. usage. *hirðu-leysa*, u. f. (mod. *-leysi*, n.), *carelessness*, Bs. ii. 91. *hirðu-namr*, adj. (-*semi*, f.), *careful*. *hirsa* (mod. *hissa*), adj. indecl. *stunned, amazed, astonished*; vera (*verða*) h. þeir urðu h. við þessi stórmærki, 655 v. 2; very freq. in mod. usage, eg er öldungis *hissa*, bráð-*hissa*, quite astonished. *hirsi*, n. [Swed. *hirs*], *millet*, Edda (Gl.). *HIRTA*, t. to *chastise one*, freq. in mod. usage; *hirta* sik frá e-n, to *refrain from*, Hom. 108; reflex., Stj. 23 (twice); *hirti*, *chastised*, Fms. ii. 216; *hirta* e-t, to *refrain from a thing*, H. E. i. 236.

hirting, f. *chastisement*, Hom. 43, Al. 129, Fas. ii. 447, Bs. passim, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: *hirtingar-lauss*, adj. *unpunished*, N. G. L. ii. 419. *hirtingar-leysi*, n. *want of punishment*, Fms. v. 191. *hirtingar-orð*, n. *severe words*, H. E. i. 250. *hirtingar-samr*, adj. *severe*, Bs. i. 164. *hirtingar-vöndr*, m. a *wand (rod) for punishing*, Pass. 34. 5. *hirtinn*, adj. (*hirða*), *keeping safely, careful*: *hirtni*, f. *carefulness*. *hirsia* (*hirðsía*), u. f. a *keeping, keeping safe*, Grág. i. 400, Stj. 445, Fb. ii. 312, (rare). 2. a *box, chest*, 656 B. 1, Ld. 56, Sturl. ii. 11, Fbr. 85, Pm. 10; *hirtu-hús*, a *store-house*, H. E. i. 457, Dipl. v. 10; *hirtu-maðr*, a *keeper*, Sks. 273; *fiar-h.*, a *treasury*.

his, *hisja*, vide *hes*, *hesja*. *hismi*, n. *chaff, bran*; létt sem h.; akin to *hó-*, *hy-*, q. v. *hispr*, n. *foppery*; *hispra-lauss*, adj. *without foppery, plain, straightforward*; eg segi þér það *hisprlaust*, I tell it you plainly. *historia*, u. f. *history* (for. word), Nik. dr. 75, Pass. ii. 1, and now and then in mod. usage, although *saga* is the usual vernacular word. *hita*, u. f. a *beating*, Fbr. 149. COMPS: *hitu-eldr*, m. a *fire for beating*, Sturl. iii. 147. *hitu-hús*, n. a *brew-house*, Fms. iii. 211. *hitu-kotill*, m. a *boiler*, Fms. iii. 211, Salm. i. 70. *hitu-vatn*, n. a *boiling spring*, Mar. *hita*, að, to *beat*. *hitan*, f. a *beating*, Fas. ii. 377. *HITTA*, tt, [akin to Goth. *binþan*, Swed. *binna* = to find; Engl. *bit*; Dan. *bitte*; Swed. *bitta*]; —to *bit upon, meet with one*, Fms. i. 129, xi. 124, v. l.; en er þeir hittu menn at máli, Eg. 405, F. 29; *hitta ráð*, to *hit upon a device*, Fms. vi. 152; h. á e-t, to *bit or light upon*, *hitti* hann þar á þurð, iv. 309; to *find one's way, time, opportunity*, hann *hitti* illa leiðir, Fs. 101; h. vel leiðina, 141; at eigi villumk ek ok *hitti* aprt til þeirra, 623. 62; þar til er þér *hittið* inn í váginn, Fms. xi. 124 (twice);

eigi hittu þér nú í tíma til, er þér komut svá at bordin vóru uppi, vii. 197; ok vita ef þú hittir í þann tíma, at vild þín megí fram ganga, *bit upon the proper time*, Sks. 294; sjaldan hittir leidir í lið, Hm. 65;—also, h. til, to happen, Bs. ii. 129; h. í vandræði, etc., to get into scrapes; hér kom ek með son minn er hitt hefir í vandræði, Fms. vi. 107; þú hefir hitt í fjártjón, Fs. 100; h. í stórræði, Isl. ii. 391.

3. to hit; hitta sjálfan sik íyrir, to hit oneself, make oneself smart, for a thing (metaph.), þóðr. 75; spjótið hitti (*bit, struck*) í brjóst hestsins, Flöv. 16; skýtr snæris-spjóti, ok hittir milli herða þeim er stýrði, Fagrsk. 50.

3. to visit, call on; fóru þá margir menn at hitta Hákon konung, Fms. i. 31; gakk ok hitt (imperat.) Magnús konung, vi. 198; gakk at hitta hana, Fas. i. 193; Auðr gekk út ok hittir Rannveigu, Gisl. 105, Fs. 51; hittu (imperat.) södur Magna, Hbl. 51; ok nú hittir (sic) konungr drottning, Fms. x. 292.

II. reflex., 1. recipr. to hit on or meet one another, Vsp. 7, Fms. vi. 107, x. 292; hann bað þá vel fara ok heila hittask, Eg. 22; hittumk (*let us meet*) í vik Varins, Hkv. Hjörv. 22; þeir hittusk þar sem heitir í Minni (of a battle), Fms. vii. 208; hittask á með vandræðum, Js. 40. 2. pass. to be found; hann hittisk við Skúfnungsey, Ld. 326.

hittir, m. a fender, Lex. Poët.

hixta, t. [no doubt onomatopoeitic, to say 'bick', cp. Dan. *bikks*, Swed. *bicka*];—to hiccup, Str. 27, Am. 38.

HIXTI, qa. hiksti, a. m. a biscough, Bs. i. 847, Mag. 103; it is a popular saying that when people are slandering or gossiping about a person behind his back, he hiccoughs every time his name is mentioned, whence the saying, þar er eg nú að orði sem eg er ekki að borði, *about me is the word, when I'm not at the board*; þann sama dag sem biskup las bannit at Hólum, þá kom svo harðr hiksti at honum (viz. Daði), svo hann undræði, ok þat var ór hósi, svo at hann hugsaði að öðina mundi slíta af sér, Daði mætti þá, nú er eg þar at orði sem eg er ekki at borði, Safn i. 90,—the bishop was at that moment excommunicating him; cp. the saying, sjaldan kemur hixti af huga góðum, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 552 and 557, l. 1.

hizig, hitzig, hisug, adv., in N. G. L. i. 242 hizcu = hizug, [hinnevegr];—yonder, there, Lat. *illic*, heimta at erfingjum, ef hitzig var eigi til, K. þ. K. 9 (1853), hitze, v. l.; við Ústeinn hitzig, yonder at U., Sigvat; hitzig (yonder) er heitir Helganes, Fms. vi. 84 (in a verse); hizug í Hafsfirði, Fagrsk. 8 (in a verse);—above, sem hizig vas tint, as told above, Grág. ii. 222 A; ok hafa þat allt er hitzig leisir, *whatsoever is left in the other* (in the former code, the code of Háfríði), l. 7; en hafa ómagann sjálfir, ef hann festir eigi hizig framfærsluna, *unless he shifts the alimentation on to the other part*, 154; at hann vill hitzi (= hitzig) í þingi vera, 159;—cp. hinsig, hinnig, s. v. hinn.

hi-býli, n. pl., usually spelt thus or even hífli (esp. in Cd. B. of Sks. 75, 96, 127 new Ed.); hífli, Fms. vii. 148, Fb. i. 254, ii. 238, 314, iii. 404; [the hi-answers to Germ. *bei- in beirath*; Ulf. *beiv- in beiva-frauja* = a house-lady; A. S. *biwa*; Engl. *bive* (in *be-bive*); cp. O. H. G. *biwian* and Hel. *biwa* = a wife];—a homestead, home; hús eru þrjú í hvers manns hífylum, Grág. i. 459, ii. 196, 371; heima at hífylum sínum, Js. 78; þar í hans hífylum, Eg. 156, 194; ef þér eru hér kunnig hífyli, 236; í annarra manna hífylum, Nj. 52; ganga um hífyli, to walk again, Landn. 107; allit, hús ok hífyli, *house and home*, Sks. 454; nú er þar hífylum á leið snúit, ok fara þeir til hvílu, Fb. iii. 404; þar vóru hífyli heldr dauflig eptir, Fb. 100 new Ed. compps: hífyla-bót, f. *bettering of one's homestead*, Bs. i. 129, Gpl. 376. hífyla-bragr, m. *home manners, domestic life*. hífyla-bræstr, m. a *home loss*, Glúm. 375, Gisl. 79. hífyla-háttir, m. *home affairs*, Fms. ii. 267, Bárð. 176, Fs. 131. hífyla-prúðr, adj. *gentle and well-mannered at home, in one's daily life*, Eb. 28, Grett. 96.

HÍÐ, n. [bi, Ivar Aasen], a lair, den, esp. of a bear, N. G. L. i. 45, 46, Grett. 100, Glúm. 330, Gpl. 444, Korm. (in a verse, of a sword's sheath). compps: híð-björn, m. a bear in his den, Grett. 100, Fms. ii. 100, Fas. i. 50, Glúm. l. c. híð-byggvir, m., poet. a den dweller, a bear, Korm. II. HÍÐI, a. m. a pr. name, Fms. viii.

HÍMA, d, to saunter, loiter.

hímaldi, a. m. a laggard, almost like Germ. *aschbrödel*, Fas. iii. 18; a nickname, Fb. iii.

HÍRA, ð. [hira, Ivar Aasen, *stæt iþje dar aa bir!* and *biren* = lazy];—hira við, to stand idle, tarry, loiter, Grág. i. 6, 65; öllu var honum þetta á Stað, heima að hira, Jón Arason: in mod. usage a reflex., hirast, to sit snug at home; það er og vel að þú hirist (hýrist is a wrong spelling) hér eptir þar sem þú ert nú kominn og etir þar og drekkir, Od. x. 270, 271.

Hísing, f. name of an island, Fms.

HÍT, f. a scarp or bag made of the skin of a beast, Sd. 157, Fb. i. 220, Grett.: as a nickname, Fb. iii: metaph. a vast belly, Isl. þjóðs. i. 612; the name of a giantess, Bárð.: the local names Hítar-dalr, Hítar-nes (Landn.) were still at the beginning of this century in that neighbourhood sounded Hítar-dalr, Hítar-nes, with a short i, the original form being Hítar-dalr, Hítar-nes, the dale and ness of the Hot river (a volcanic river), opp. to Kaldá, the Cold river, in the same county. The derivation from a giantess Hít is a mere fiction, and not older than the Bárðar S. Hítnesingr, m. one from Hítarnes, Sturl.

hjaðna, að, to sink, dwindle, of froth and the like.

Hjaðningar (Hjóðningar, Fb. i. 282), m. pl. the champions of the mythol. hero Hjóðinn, Edda 90; whence Hjaðninga-víg, n. the battle of Hjóðinn and his men, supposed to go on for ever; see the tale in Edda 89, 90, and Fb. i. 278–282.

hjakka, að, to back; akin to höggva, q. v.

hjal, n. chatter, talk, tittle-tattle, Edda 110, Fbr. 58, Fms. x. 333, xi. 19, Vápn. 16, Sturl. i. 22, Nidrst. 4; the saying, opt stendr illt af kvenna hjali, Gisl. 15. hjala-kona, u, f. a courtesan, Dropl. 19.

HJALA, að, to chatter, talk, Isl. ii. 330, 332, Ld. 214, Sturl. i. 22; hjala við e-n, Nj. 203, Isl. ii. 349, 378: recipr., hjalask við, to talk together, 321.

hjald, n. = hjal, Edda 110.

hjaldr, m., gen. rs, [cp. hildir, hjala, as galdr from gala], poet. a din, whence a fight, battle, Lex. Poët. passim; as also in poet. compds, hjaldr-reifr, -gegninn, -móðr, -órr, -ríkr, -anjalr, -striðr, -þorinn, adj. = martial, warlike; the sword is hjaldr-blík, -ísa, -kyndill, -linnr, -akið; the battle, hjaldr-el, -drif, -ganga; the shield, hjaldr-aký; a raven, hjaldr-gagl, -trani; a warrior, hjaldr-gegnir, -magnaðr, -remmir, -snerrandi, -tjfr, -viðurt; hjaldr-god = Odin; vide Lex. Poët.

hjal-drjúgt, n. adj. chattering; verða h., to be chattering all along, Eb. 100, Vápn. 7, 12.

HJALLI, a. m. [akin to hilla, Engl. *shelf*; cp. also Engl. *bill*];—a shelf or ledge in a mountain's side, Hrafn. 9, Gullp. 19, Fb. iii. 408, Dropl. 33, Sturl. iii. 246, very freq.; as also in local names, Deildar-hjalli, Landn.; Viðir-hjalli, þver-h., Litli-h., Langi-h. II. a local name, Landn.

hjalr, m. [akin to hjalli], a scaffold, a frame of timber, Gisl. 31, Mar. 557, Hkr. ii. 175 (of a pedestal); seid-hjalr (q. v.), the scaffold on which witches sat. 2. a shed, esp. for drying clothes, fish, N. G. L. i. 137, H. E. l. 366, Vm. 174; fisk-h., a fish-shed; grinda-h., a shed of rails. compps: hjall-grind, f. the frame of a shed. hjall-viðr, m. timber for a shed, Fm. 133.

HJALT, n. [A. S. and Engl. *hilt*], the boss or knob at the end of a sword's hilt; also the guard between the hilt and blade; the former being sometimes distinguished as the eþra or eþra hjalt (binder or upper, accordingly as the sword was held), and the latter as fremra h., the fore part or guard, where blade and hilt join; or else the plur. hjólt is used; í því gekk hjaltíð af sverðinu bit eþra ok hljóp þá brandrinn fram ór meðalkasta umgördinni, Sturl. iii. 283; hjólt ok meðalkasti, þiðr. 114; eþra hjaltíð, opp. to fremra hjaltíð, Karl. 124, Korm. ch. 9, Ld. ch. 57, Eb. ch. 13, and Gisl. 72, vide gadd-hjalt, cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Sdm. 6; hjólt ór gulli, Akv. 7; sverð með gullgum hjóltum, Fms. i. 15; nema hjóltin við neðra gömi, Edda 30; sverðið brotnaði undir hjóltinu, Nj. 43, Fms. ii. 484, Gullp. 18; skaltú nú vera þegn hans er þú tókt við sverði hans at hjóltunum, Fms. i. 15; Helgi hnað hjalt á sverð, Nj. 66; hann leggir sverðinu á þessum sama flekk ok fellir á hjóltin, Fb. i. 258. The Engl. hilt is in loc. called meðal-kasti, 'middle-piece'; the Engl. word is derived from the Scand., but in a different sense.

hjaltaðr, part. with a hjalt; gull-h., þiðr. 80.

Hjaltar, m. pl. Sjetlanders, Orkn. (in a verse), Sturl. i. 94 C, ii. 44.

hjaltri, a. m. [hjaltr], a nickname, Landn.: as also a pr. name, id.; Horn-h., name of a sword, Gullp.

Hjalt-land, n., later Høtland, which occurs in the Fb.; in Engl. corrupted into Sjetland or Zetland. compps: Hjaltlendingr, m. a Sjetlander, Fms., Fb. Hjalt-lenskr and Hjalt-neskr, adj. one from Sjetland, Ld. 26, Grág. i. 299.

hjal-uggaðr, part. with 'buss-fins', poetical epithet of a sword, metaph. from a fish, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

hjal-vöndr, m. a 'bait-wand', sword, Lex. Poët.

hjara, u, f., pl. hjörur, mod. = hjarri, a barge.

HJARA, ð, pres. hjari, part. hjarab, [no doubt akin to hira], to linger, to live (poorly), Pass. 33, 12.

hjarð-hundur, m. a shepherd's dog, Hkr. i. 226.

Hjarð-hyttingar, m. pl. the men from Hjarðar-holt, Landn., Ld.

hjarð-reki, a. m. a drover, Stj. 257, Mar.

hjarð-rekr, adj. able to drive a drove, of one half blind, Bs. i. 307.

hjarð-sveinn, m. a shepherd boy, Fms. ii. 156, Stj. 482.

hjarð-tík, f. a shepherd's tye, Eg. 375.

HJARI, n., only poet. a land, country, Lex. Poët. compps: hjari-stríðandi, part. a champion fighting for the land, Lex. Poët. hjari-þvengr, m., poet. a snake.

HJARN, n. hard frozen snow, as also frozen earth covered with snow, Sturl. iii. 147, Fms. i. 8, ii. 228, Lil. 10, Bb. 3, 35.

hjarla, að, [hjara], in the phrase, hjarla við, to show signs of life, to revive, Lat. *vivescere*; at kýrin skyldi við h., Bs. i. 335; barn hjarnar við, N. G. L. i. 340; veyklegt afkvæmi við þó hjarni | vilja þau helzt það deyri strax, Bb. i. 14.

HJARNI, a. m. [Dan. *hjerne*; Germ. *ge-brin*], prop. the brain, Edda (Gl.); whence hjarna-mennir, m. the skull, Haustl.

Hjarn-akúl, f. [Germ. *hirnschale*], the brain pan, the skull, Sturl. iii. 283, cp. Vkv. 23, 33.

HJARRI, a, m. a binger, Stj. 565, Korm. (in a verse). **hjarra-grind**, f. a gate on binges, Grág. ii. 264.

HJARSI, pronoun. **hjássi**, a, m. [Swed. *hjesse*; Dan. *issr*], the crown of the head; frá hjassa til ilja, Karl. 342, N. G. L. i. 339, Gisl. (in a verse); hann þreif i hjarsann & Kolbirni en setti knéit i bakit, Bárð. 177, (obsolete.)

II. a fabulous beast, whence the saying, verða aldradr (gamall) sem h., to be as old as a h., Fas. iii. 365; or, hann er afgamall hjassi, an old decrepid h.

HJARTA, n., gen. pl. hjartna, [Goth. *hairto*; A. S. *beorte*; Engl. *beart*; Hel. *berta*; O. H. G. *berza*; Germ. *berz*; Dan. *bjerte*; Swed. *berja*; Gr. *supdia*; Lat. *cor*, *cord-is*];—the heart, Fbr. 137, Nj. 95, passim. **II.** metaph., gott hjarta, góð hjörta, með best hjarta, óst h., snart h., dyggt h., frakít h., a bold, stout, true heart, Lex. Poët.; glatt h., a glad heart, Em. i; mild h., a mild heart, id.; hrætt h., a timid heart, Sól.; sárt h., a sore heart; blóðugt h., a bloody or bleeding heart, Hm. 36; viðkvæmt h., a tender heart; denoting courage, þótt & afl erit en ekki hjarta, Hbl. 16; h. ok hugr, heart and courage, Isl. ii. (in a verse);—phrases, hjarta ór leiri, to have a heart of clay, be a coward, Kormak, referring to the tale in Edda 57, 58; or merar-hjarta, the heart of a mare; hjarta drepr stall, the heart beats (see drepa A. 4) or sinks, rudely expressed in Sturl. ii. 42 (in the verse); hjartað berst, beats; but the subst. is hjart-sláttir, q. v.

3. the heart, mind, feeling; snotts manna hjarta verðr sjaldan glatt, a wise man's heart is seldom glad, Hm. 54; hugr einn þat veit hvat býr hjarta nær, einn er hann sér um sefa, 94 (cp. I Cor. ii. 11); allit, hold ok hjarta, flesh and heart, body and soul, i. e. all, hold ok h. var mér in horska nær, Hm. 95; hugr ok h., soul and heart, Pass. 43, 5; also, minni og h., mind (memory) and heart, 8, 12; h. og hugskot, heart and mind; phrases, af öllu h., with all one's heart; unna e-m (elska e-n) af öllu hjarta, Lv. 37, Mar.; eg hef ekki hjarta til e-s, I have no heart for it: the gen. as adverb, hjartans feginna, heartily glad, Pass. 4, 15; h. gláðr, göra e-ð i hjartans grannleysi, in the simplicity of heart; hjartans harðuð, bardness of heart. **8.** in addressing, hjartað hjartað gott, sweet heart! dear love! **4.** mythol., Hrungnis hjarta, the stone heart, of the giant Hrungnir: the name of a magical character, peth. = Germ. *Druiden fass*, see Edda 58; sea pebbles are called the heart of the sea, Yt.

B. COMPOS: **hjarta-blaudr**, adj. cowardly, Karl. 124. **hjarta-blóð**, n. heart's-blood, Edda 74, Fbr. 108, Bar. 11, Fas. i. 163. **hjarta-dauðr**, adj. dead at heart, Stj. 484. **hjarta-fríðr**, m. heart's-ease, peace of heart, Mar. **hjarta-góðr**, adj. kind-hearted, Bs. ii. 178. **hjarta-gróinn**, part. rooted in the heart. **hjarta-hreinn**, adj. pure in heart, Pass. 2, 8. **hjarta-prúðr**, adj. stout-hearted, generous, Ed. 194. **hjarta-prýði**, f. stoutness of heart, generosity, Bar. 20, Sks. 274. **hjarta-ragr**, adj. cowardly, Fas. iii. 100. **hjarta-rætr**, f. pl. the 'heart-roots,' heart-strings, Fbr. 216: the phrase, e-m hitnar um hjarta-rætnar, to be deeply moved, alarmed, or the like, to feel the blood rushing to one's heart. **hjarta-taugar**, f. pl. the heart-strings.

hjartaðr, part. bearded so and so, Bar. 9. **hjarta-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), bearty, Bs. ii. 156, Fms. iii. 53, Mar. **hjaran-ligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), bearty, Stj. 186, Th. 7, freq. in mod. usage.

hjart-blóð, n. = hjarta-blóð, Fm., Szem. 156 (prose), Gkv. 2, 29. **hjart-fólginn**, part. heart-felt, cherished in the heart, Vígl. 22, N. G. L. ii. 481, Col. iii. 12, Vidal, freq. in mod. eccl. usage.

hjart-höfði, a, m. [hjört], a hart's (stag's) head, Lex. Poët.

hjart-kolla, u, f. [hjört], a hind, Str. 3, Bret.

hjart-kærr, adj. beloved.

hjart-lauss, adj. disheartened, Orkn. 408 old Ed.

hjart-mórr, m. the fat about the heart, Stj. 310, Exod. xxix. 22.

hjart-mömillgr, adj. (-liga, adv.), with bearty feeling.

hjart-næmr, adj. heart-touching, 615, 87, freq.

hjart-sára, adj. heart-sore, broken-hearted, Bs. i. 354.

hjart-skin, n. [hjört], deer-skin, Fms. ii. 148.

hjart-akjálftil, a, m. heart-trobbing.

hjart-sláttir, m. a beating of the heart.

hjart-vörkr, m. heart-ache.

hjart-veyki, f. heart disease.

hjart-veykr, adj. having a heart disease.

hjart-móð, f. the 'heart-vein,' vena mediana, Fél. xi. 141.

HJÁ, prep. [this prep. is peculiar to the Scand. languages, which in their turn lack the Germ. and Saxon *bei*, *by*; the Dan. and Swed. add an s, *bos*, q. s. *bina's*, *baa's*; *hjá* may be akin to Goth. *beiva* and Icel. *hjá*, q. v.; cp. Lat. *cum*];—by, beside, with dat. **1.** by, near, at hand, Lat. *juxta*; setjask niðr *hjá* e-m, to take a seat by a person's side, Nj. 3, F. 83; Egill setti hana niðr *hjá* sér, Eg. 249; liggja *hjá* e-m, to lie by one, Nj. 94; rekka *hjá* konu, Ld. 30; hvíla *hjá* konu, Hbl. 17; sofa *hjá* e-m, to sleep in the same bed with one, Korm.; hann var jarðaðr (earied, buried) *hjá* föður sínum, Fms. x. 111; sverðit stóð *hjá* honum, i. 16; næsta bæ *hjá* Rúts-töðum, Nj. 32; þótti þeim i hönd falla at taka upp land þetta

hjá sér sjálfum, this land lying close at hand, Ld. 210.

2. near, close to; gluggar vóru *hjá* brúnásunum, Nj. 95; hann var heygðr *hjá* Höf, 163; *hjá* þreskeldi, Korm. (in a verse); þar *hjá* gárdinum, Fs. 56; *hjá* brjóstinu, id.; *hjá* hvílu búanda þins, Nj. 19; spjót koma upp *hjá* hölunum, 95; i *hjá* Ölvosvatni, Ib. 11; *hjá* dýrunum, O. H. L. 73; i *hjá* = *hjá*, hann stóð i *hjá* vandbálki nokkurum, id.; þar i *hjá*, close by, Grág. ii. 338.

3. by, with, Lat. *apud*; vera *hjá* e-m, to stay with one; vera i gistingu *hjá* e-m, to lodge with one, Drol. 9; þau vóru þar *hjá* konungi i góðu yfirlæti, Bárð. 178; þeirra manna er i *hjá* oss vóru, Gpl.; taka upp giptu *hjá* e-m, Fms. xi. 426; maðr einn var eptir *hjá* honum, Lv. 63; eru þeir hér ódæða-mennirnir *hjá* þér, Hlenni? 64.

4. in the presence of, Lat. *coram*; svá at Flóti var *hjá*, in the presence of Flóti, Nj. 259; móðir þeirra var *hjá*, 214; þeir vóru þá i *hjá* ok heyrðu, Anal. 294; vera i *hjá*, Gpl. 287 passim.

5. passing by, Germ. *vorbei*; mánaði síðar fóru þeir *hjá* mér kátir, Fb. ii. 288; sneiða *hjá*, to pass by, Fbr. 70; hann þótti eigi sneiða mega *hjá* slíkum málum, Háv. 55; farask *hjá*, to pass by one another, Eb. 270; sitja (kyrr) *hjá* e-m máli, not to stir, remain neutral, 124, Fms. xi. 83; abool, Nj. 97; láta menn sitja *hjá* kyrra, to let them be unmolested, Ld. 258; vilda ek at þú létir vera ok *hjá* liða (to let it go by, notice it not) þetta vandmáli, 206; leiðir hann *hjá* sér þessi mála-ferli, Eb. 38 new Ed.; annan veg mun reynask en hann Hrói láti *hjá* sér liða þat (leave undone) sem hann er heitbundinn i við vini sína, Rd. 246; fara *hjá* sér, to go beside oneself, go out of one's mind, Eb. 270; hleypa þeir upp *hjá* þeim, Nj. 107.

6. fram *hjá*, past, by, Germ. *vorbei*; en ef þik þerr skjótt fram *hjá*, þá ..., Lv. 65, Fs. 108; hann gengr i móti þeim ok *hjá* þeim, and past them, Valla L. 212; fram *hjá* Knaða-hólum, Nj. 95; ríða vestr *hjá* Hallbjarnar-vörðum, 4; þeir ríðu *hjá* fram, rode by, 96.

II. metaph. in comparison with, to; réttlátir *hjá* illum, Eluc. 16; lítill verðr *hjá* sínum gófum frændum, Skálda 176; þeim þykir allt lágt *hjá* sér, Ld. 214; þótti allt barna-vípr þat er aðrar konur höfðu i skarti *hjá* henni, 122; hin stóru skipin Bagla urðu ekki mjúkrar *hjá* þeim er Birkibeinar höfðu, Fms. viii. 384; er þá sykn dagr *hjá* því sem nú er, iv. 265; höfðu þeir fátt kvikfjár *hjá* því sem þorfti, Eg. 134; þó at Ólafur konungur hafði eigi lið mikil *hjá* her þeim er vér höfum, O. H. 214; hefir hann nú lituð fjölmenni *hjá* því sem hann hafði i sumar, 168; þykir yðr allt lágt *hjá* yðr Vatnsdalum, Fs. 53; þótt er lágt ok lítill *hjá* stórmenni því er hér er með oss, Edda 33.

hjá-brögð, n. pl. tricks, devices; h. heimsmis, Mar.

hjá-bú, n. an outlying estate, opp. to heima-ból, Sturl. ii. 219.

hjá-félag, n. an extra partnership, N. G. L. ii. 285 (Jb. 404, 405).

hjá-hliðran, f. a going aside from, evasion.

hjá-hvilla, u, f. concubinage, Fas. ii. 341, iii. 657.

hjá-káttligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), out of the way, odd, queer.

hjá-kona, u, f. a concubine, Karl. 66.

hjá-land, n. an outlying estate, opp. to heimaland, Am. 41, 95.

hjá-loga, u, f. concubinage, N. G. L. i. 357.

hjá-leiga, u, f. = *hjáland*, freq. in mod. usage.

hjá-leikr, m. = *hjábragð*, Grett. 146 new Ed.

hjá-lönda, u, f. = *hjáland*; mod. a colony, Germ. *beiland*.

HJÁLMA, f. [A. S. *bealme*; Engl. *belm*], a helm, rudder; **hjálmarskið**, n. the tiller, Korm. (in a verse); otherwise only occurring in **hjálmarsvöl** and **hjálmur-völ** (q. v.), m. = *hjálm-völ*, q. v., N. G. L. ii. 283, v. l.: **Hjálmardalr**, m. a local name, Orkn.

hjálmadr, part. belmed, Hkm. 11, Fms. vii. 242, 243, Karl. 328.

hjálm-barð, n. [mid. H. G. *belmbarre*], a helmet-rim, Fas. iii. 355.

hjálm-bónd, n. pl. helmet-strings, Fas. ii. 430, Bret. 56.

hjálm-drótt, f. a belmed boat, war boat, Gkv. 2, 15.

hjálm-gjörð, f. the rim of a helmet; gylt h., Fms. vii. 323, v. l.

hjálm-hús, n. [hjálmr II. 1], a day-house, barn, Fb. iii.

hjálm-höttir, m. a helm-bod, a kind of cowl put over the helmet, Þiðr. 9, 285, Eg. 407.

hjálm-laukr, m. a kind of leek, garlic, Fs. 146.

HJÁLMR, m. [Goth. *hilmis*; A. S., Engl., Hel., O. H. G., and Germa. *helm*; Dan.-Swed. *hjälm*; Ital. *elmo*; old Fr. *beaume*; a Teut. word prob. derived from *hijla*, to bide];—a *helm*, *helmet*; distinguished from *stálhúfa*, a steel hood; luktr *hjálmr*, a closed, shut *helm*, only occurs in very late writers, e. g. D. N. i. 321; steyptr *hjálmr*, Gkv. 2, 19, cannot mean cast-iron helmets, but must be helmets coming over the face, as cast-iron was unknown in the Middle Ages, see Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 9; aringreypr *hjálmr*, helms shaped like an eagle's beak, Akv. 3; gull-h., a gilt *helm*; ár-hjálmr, a brazen *helm*, Hkm.: the word ár is A. S., since helmets were of English workmanship, as is seen also in Valskir *hjálmr*, foreign helmets, which are mentioned by Sighvat. **2.** in the mythology Odin is called **Hjálm-berl**, a, m. *helm-bearing*, Gm.; he and the Valkyrias were represented as wearing helmets, Edda, Hkm. 9, Hkv. 1, 15; whence the poets call the helmet the hood of Odin (Hropts höttir): the vault of heaven is called the 'helm' of the wind, sun, etc., lopt-h., vind-h., sól-h., Lex. Poët.: the head is called *hjálm-stofn*, *hjálm-staup*, *hjálm-stallr*, *hjálm-sætr*, the stem, knoll, seat of the helm: the weapons,

hjálmræða, *u. f. pale or fences for bay-ricks (?)*, N. G. L. i. 38, (Gpl. 346)—nú skal hann eigi grafa upp hjálmræðir eptir fardaga, hoggva má hann fyrir ofan jörð ok fara í brott.
hjálmræðull, *m. = hjálmbard*, Höfuðl.
hjálmun-völur, *m. = hjálmvölur*, Orkn. 8, Fms. i. 212 (v. l.), vii. 47, x. 267, Sks. 479.

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h. (beal) mun við sökum ok soegum, Hm. 147.
II. reflex. to be saved; þá manu vér hjálpað allir saman, Fms. v. 59; þeirra er hjálpað í dómi, Eluc. 37; sáir hjálpað, H. E. i. 257; þú vilt at allir hjálpað, Barl. 100; David fýði ok gat hólpit sér, Stj. 469.

2. part. pass. hólpinn, 'bolsen', saved, safe; ef þú mátt út komast þá erstu hólpinn, Hom. 120; en Bjarni hefir sik í skóginn ok er nú hólpinn fyrir þorkatli, Vápn. 25; hann skal vera hólpinn á dóma-degi, Karl. 342; eru þeir þá hólpnir ef þeir fá hann, Fs. 66; væntu þeir at þeir mundi hólpnir verða ef flóð yrði eigi meira en Nóa-flóð, Rb. 402; eigi er þér at hólpnara þó at þú sért hjá mér, Grett. 130; heill ok hjálpað, safe and sound, Stj. 122.

hjálpandi, part. a belp, saviour, Greg. 33.
hjálpari, a, m. a belp, saviour, Fms. i. 77, x. 224 (of Christ), Stj. 50, 241, Mar. 5.

hjálp-lauss, adj. belpless, Rd. 308.
hjálp-leyai, n. belplessness, Barl. 147.
hjálp-m. = hjálpari, N. G. L. i. 317; **hjálp-maðr**, m. = hjálparmaðr.

hjálp-ráð, n. belp, salvation, Stj. 233, 240, Fms. x. 238 (means of saving); min augu hafa séð þitt hjálpráð, Luke ii. 30.
hjálp-reip, n. a saving rope, Edda (Gl.); en ef h. brestr, gjaldi tvær örtogar, N. G. L. ii. 283; the hjálpreip perhaps resembled the *Boßbaum* in Acts xvii. 17.

hjálp-ríkr, adj. rich, mighty in belp, Bs. i. (in a verse).
hjálp-ræði, n. = hjálpráð, 655 xv. A. i; biðja e-n hjálpræða, Fms. ii. 132; belping advice (belping), vi. 198; með dýrd ok hjálpræðum, with glory and belp, x. 338.

hjálp-samliga, adv. belpfully, Str. 65, Sej. 23.
hjálp-samligr, adj. belpful, salutary, Stj. 54, H. E. ii. 164, Magn. 492, Bs. ii. 156, Fms. v. 234.

hjálp-samr, adj. belping, belpful.
hjálp-sæmi, f. belpfulness.
hjálp-vænigr, adj. (-liga, adv.), salutary, promising belp, Fms. xi. 334, Bs. i. 648, Fb. i. 510.

hjálp-vænn, adj. = hjálpvænigr, Bs. i. 202.
hjálp-vættir, f. = bjargvættir, Gullk. C.
hjá-máll, adj. speaking-beside the mark, absurd, Skálda 164.

hjá-róma, adj. singing out of tune.
hjá-ræna, u. f. a queer, odd fellow; hann er mesta h. COMPS:
hjárænu-logr, adj. strange, beside oneself. **hjárænu-akapr**, m.
hjá-seta, u. f. sitting by sheep, watching or tending sheep (from síja hjá), Pilt og Stúlka 12.

hjá-staða, u. f. a standing by, assistance, Fms. iii. 187, 190, Fas. iii. 548.
hjá-staurr, m. a supporting stake, prop, Gpl. 380.
hjá-stigr, m. a by-path, þorst. Síðu H. 10.

hjá-stoð, n. [Germ. bei-stand], belp, assistance.
hjá-stælt, n. adj. a kind of metre, the intercalary sentence (stál) being placed at the end of the verse, Edda (Ht.).
hjá-trú, f. 'by-faith', superstition, (mod.)

hjá-tækr, adj. missing one's bold, Nj. 263.
hjá-vera, u. f. a being by or near, presence, H. E. i. 420, Stj. 219.
hjá-verandi, part. bring present, Skálda 202.

hjá-verk, n. by-work; göra e-ð í hjáverkum, to do a thing in one's spare time.
hjá-vist, f. presence, Bs. i. 351, Barl. 158.

HJÓL, n., a contr. form from *hvel*, q. v.; hjól rhymes with stól, Hkr. iii. 238 in a verse at the beginning of the 12th century; [Swed. and Dan. *hjul*];—a wheel, Sks. 412; vagnar á hjólum, Fms. vi. 145, Stj. 71, 288; vagna-hjól, 287; brjóta í hjóli, to break on the wheel, Fms. xi. 372, Skálda 204 (in a verse); á hverfanda hjóli, on a rolling wheel, Grett. 97 new Ed. (Hm. 83, hvel); leika á hjólum, to turn upon wheels, metaph. of a shifting or sanguine character, hann leikr allr á hjólum: so in the saying, valt er hamingu-hjólið.

hjóli-börur, f. pl. wheel-barrow.
hjóli-nöf, f. the nave of a wheel, Lex. Poët.
hjóli-vagn, m. a wheel-cart, cart on wheels, Fms. vi. 145.

hjóli-vakr, adj. running softly as a wheel, of a pony.
hjóli-viljugr, adj. easy as a wheel, of a pony.
HJÓM, n. [cp. Ulf. *hjubma* = *δυσμος*; akin to *hó* in *hégómi*], any frothy-like substance, e. g. the frothy film of half-thawed ice and water.

hjóen, see *hjuin*.
hjóna, n. = *hjóen* or *hjú*; this form seems to be a nom. sing., and not gen. pl., in N. G. L. i. 340 (v. l.), Grág. i. 212, 287, Am. 94, Bs. i. 60, and perh. in Nj. 57; for the references see *hjuin* below.

HJU, n. [for the etymology see *híbýli*, p. 265; the fundamental notion is family, house]:
I. man and wife; hve þik hétu hjú, how did thy parents call thee? Fms. 46; hjú góðu hvílu, Am. 9; er vér heil hjú heima áður, Vkv. 14; bæði hjú, man and wife, Pd. 5, 56; ef hjú skiljask (are divorced), Grág. i. 239; ef frændsemi eða sífar koma upp með hjúni, 378; þau hjú (Herod and his queen) öllu lífáti Jóans Baptista, Ver. 40.

II. the domestic, family, household; mér ok minum hjúni, Glúm. (in a verse), Grág. i. 473; lét Kodran þá skíra sik ok hjú hans öll nema Ormr son hans, Bs. i. 5; hjú ok hjórd, house-people and

castle, þorð. Karl. 376; slíkt er mælt um hjú á öllu, Grág. i. 143; auka hjú sín, 287; þá skulu þeir ala jafnvel sem hjú sín, 445; Hildir ok hjú hans öll, Nj. 158; tók hann við trú ok hjú hans öll, id. The mod. usage distinguishes between *hjú*, *domestics*, *servants*, and *hjon*, Lat. *conjuges*: even in sing., dyggt hjú, a faithful servant; ódyggt hjú, a faithless servant; öll hjúin & heimilinu, all the servants of the house, etc.; vinnu-hjú, servants; vinnuhjúa-skildagi (=the 14th of May).

HJÚFA, or **hjúfra**, [Ulf. *biufan* = *þynveir*, Matth. xi. 17, Luke vii. 33; A.S. *beoffan*; Hel. *biovan*; O.H.G. *biufan*; and no doubt also Engl. *to beave* = *to pant*, breathe with pain, which is not to be confounded with *beave* = *to lift*]:—*to pant*, *beave*, Gkv. i. 1, 2, 11 (obsolete). II. in provincial Icel. *to drizzle*; and **hjúfr-akúrir**, f. pl. a drizzling shower, Lex. Poet.

HJÚKA, mod. **hjúkra**, að, in the phrase, h. at e-m, *to nurse*, *cherish* (a baby, a sick person), 623, 36, Fms. ii. 59, Pass. 44, 6, where it rhymes with *sjúka*; lifnu hjúkrar hönd, 47, 6: reflex., hón hjúkaðisk lítt við þessa fæðu er til var, Fs. 174.

hjúkan and **hjúkran**, f. a nourishing, nursing, Fms. vii. 444, Háv. 43. **Hjúki**, a, m. a mythical name of the man in the moon, Edda 8. **hjúka-tímbr**, m. a nickname, Grett. 20 new Ed. (hjúki, v. l.)

Hjúkólfr, m. [the latter part is prob. borrowed from the Engl. *club*, qv. *hjú-kólfr* = *people's club*, and is not to be derived from *hjúka*]:—a club-house, inn, Fms. ix. 453, Sturl. ii. 124: metaph., Bs. i. 137.

HJÚN and **hjon**, n. = *hjú*: I. usually in pl., *man and wife*, Rm. passim; skylt er hvárt hjóna at fara annat fram & fé sínu, ef annat hjóna far gæslu-vott, ef því hjóna batnar heilsa, Grág. i. 287; ok eru þau tvau ein hjún (þau tvau hjúna, v. l.), N. G. L. i. 340; annat-tveggja hjóna, Grág. i. 212; um hjón tvau erlendis, id.; Höskuldur bað hana vinna þeim hjónum, Ld. 34; skamliga stöndum vit nökvíð hjún, Skv. 504 (Adam and Eve): in the saying, hús skal hjóna (dat.) fá, i. e. *there must be a house for a wedded pair, first a house then a household*, Bs. i. 60. compounds: **hjóna-band**, n. *matrimony*, H. E. i. 453, 463, passim in mod. usage. **hjóna-hatr**, n. *disagreement between married people*, 655 xx. 3. **hjóna-ligr**, adj. *connubial*, H. E. i. 475. **hjóna-rúm**, n. = *hjóna-sæng*. **hjóna-rýgr**, m. = *hjonahatr*. **hjóna-samband**, n. = *samvist*, f. *living together in wedlock*, H. E. i. 458, Gpl. 230. **hjóna-skilnaðr**, m. & *divorce*, Gpl. 224, Grág. i. 325. **hjóna-sæng**, f. a *conjugal bed*. **hjóna-vígala**, u, f. a *wedding* (in church), H. E. i. 474. **hjúna-lag**, n. = *hjonaband*, N. G. L. i. 340, 350, H. E. ii. 75. II. *domestics*, *household people*; Halle ok hjún hans, Hallr spurði hjún sín hverru þeim þóknadisk athæð Kristinna manna, en þau létu vel yfir, Hallr var skírðr ok hjún hans öll, Bs. i. 12; at hjón mín hafi hart, svelta hjón sín, Band. 38; var hann nú í Hólmi ok hjón hans (Ed. kona wrongly), Bjarn. 39; hjónin (the servants) heitduðusk við at hlaupa í brott, þá líkar hjónum vel, 27; þóðr ok hjón hans öll, Landn. 134; búandinn ok öll hjúnin, Edda 28; hann ok hjún hans öll, Eb. 108 new Ed., Skálda 163; ek em kona Njáls ok ræð ek eigi síðr hjón en hann, Nj. 54; þenna aptan enn sama mælti Bergþóra til hjóna sína, 196; Njáll ræð honum hjón öll, 151; hann hafði ekki fleiri hjón en þessu, Fbr. 35: sing., ræðsk hann þá þar at hjóni (hjóna?), then he took service there, Nj. 57. compounds: **hjóna-líð**, n. *household folk*, Grág. i. 154. **hjóna-tak**, n. a *hiring of servants*, Nj. 104. **hjóna-tal**, n. a *tale or number of servants*, N. G. L. i. 349, Gpl. 358. **hjóna-val**, n. a *choice of servants*, Fas. ii. 351. **hjúna-fóstr**, n. = *fæsla*, u, f., = *framfæsla*, u, f. the maintenance of a household, Gpl. 351.

hjúna-margr, adj. *having many servants*, Ld. 124. **hjúpa**, að, *to shroud* (a corpse), Fas. i. 456.

HJÚPR, m., older form **júpr**, Fms. x. 415, [a word of for. origin, cp. Germ. *joppe*, Fr. *jupe*]:—a doublet, Fr. *pourpoint*; hafði raundan hjúp yfir brynju, Fms. vii. 55, 56, viii. 404; silki-h., a silk doublet; skinn-h., q. v. II. in mod. usage freq. in metaph. = *dress*, *clothing*.

hjúp-roði, a, m. [from A. S. *brope*, Engl. *beys* or *bips*, Dan. *byben*], a *beetle red colour* caused by blood between the skin and flesh, Fél. ix. 223; —so called from the colour of these berries.

hjú-skapr (**hjun-skapr**, MS. 671, 6, Gpl. 230, N. G. L. i. 150, 151, 376), m. *matrimony*, Grág. i. 287, Sturl. ii. 128, Barl. 158: = *hjúskapar*, þyrmark frá hjúnskap, N. G. L. i. 376, Str. 10, 19. compounds: **hjúnskapar-band**, n. the bond of matrimony, K. A. 16, H. E. i. 523. **hjúnskapar-sar**, n. the 'knowing' one's wife, cohabitation; eiga h. við konu sína, Fas. i. 250, Fms. ii. 73, Mar. 10. **hjúnskapar-mál**, n. pl. cases referring to marriage, H. E. i. 458, Bs. i. 718. **hjúnskapar-ráð**, n. pl. the contracting of matrimony, K. p. K. 164. **hjúnskapar-samlag**, n. *wedlock*, Stj. 426. **hjúnskapar-allt**, n. a *divorce*, N. G. L. i. 151.

HJÓRD, f., gen. **hjarðar**, dat. **hjórdi**, pl. **hjarðir**, [Ulf. *bairda* = *dyélh*, *woiung*; A. S. *beard*; Engl. *berd*; O. H. G. *beria*; Germ. *berde*; Swed. Dan. *bjord*]:—a *herd*, *flock*, Hm. 20, 70, Hým. 17 (of oxen), Gpl. 400, Fms. vii. 54, N. G. L. i. 146, Fb. i. 151, þorð. Karl. 376; gæta hjarðar, to tend flocks, Stj. 460, 462, passim; eccl., Guðs h., Hom. 85, Mar., Post. compounds: **hjarðar-hundur**, m. a *herdsman's dog*, Fms. i. 152. **hjarðar-ævelinn**, m. a *herd-boy*, Fas. i. 518, Stj. 464. **hjarðar-tröð**, f. a *sheep-fold*, Magn. 494: in local names, **Hjarðar-holt**, **Hjarðar-dalr**, **Hjarðar-nei**, Landn.

HJÖRB, m., gen. **hjarar** and **hjör**, dat. **hjórv**, dat. pl. **hjörum**, Hm. 159, Hkv. 2, 22; gen. pl. **hjörva**; nom. pl. does not occur; [Ulf. *bairus* = *μαχαιρα*; A. S. *beor*; Hel. *bera*]:—poet. a sword, Vsp. 55, Ls. 49, 50: a battle is called **hjórb-dómr**, -drífa, -dynr, -él, -flaug, -fundr, -galdr, -göll, -gráp, -gráð, -hríð, -leikr, -mót, -regn, -róg, -rödd, -senna, -sálmr, -skúr, -stefna, -veðr, -þeyr, -þing, -þrima; a warrior, **hjórb-drótt**, -drífr, -gæðir, -lundr, -meiðr, -möðl, -njörðr, -njótr, -runnr; and adjectively, **hjórb-djarfr**, etc.; the blood, **hjórb-dögg**, -lögr; a shield, **hjórb-vangr**, -laut, -þilja; from some of these compds it appears that 'hjórb' was also used as a kind of missile; in adjectives, **hjórb-undaðr**, part. wounded by a sword; **hjórb-klufðr**, part. cleft by a sword; in poetry the head is called **hjórb** Heimdala, the sword of H., Landn. 231 (in a verse). II. in pr. names; of men, **Hjórr**; and in compds, **Hjórb-leifr**: of women, **Hjórb-dís**.

HJÖRTR, m., gen. **hjaratar**, mod. **hjörts**, dat. **hirti**, acc. pl. **hjörstu**, mod. **hirti**; [A. S. *beort*; Engl. *bart*; O. H. G. *biruz*; Germ. *birach*; Dan. *bjort*; Lat. *corvus*]:—a *bart*, *stag*, Gm. Sól., Nj. 143, K. p. K. 132, Edda 12, Fas. i. 205, Pr. 410, passim; **hjaratar-horn**, n. a *bart's horn*, Edda 23, Str. 3, Sól. 78: metaph. in the phrase, ríða & hirti, to be of importance; hvó mjök þat er kallat at & hirti ríði, hverru til fátakra manna var gjört í þessu lífi, Bs. i. 104, (= ríða & miklu.) II. a pr. name, Landn.

HLAD, n. [North. E. *lad*; cp. *hlaða*], a pile, stack (= *hlaði*), N. G. L. i. 136, 257. 2. a *barn* (= *hlaða*), N. G. L. i. 137; but in Icel. usually, 3. the pavement or courtyard in front of a homestead, Nj. 197, Ísl. ii. 204, 252, Bs. i. 66, Sturl. iii. 141, 379.

HLAÐ, n. [this word is freq. used in poems and in pr. names of the heathen time, and although it is aspirated (as shewn by allit. in verses) and has a final *d*, yet it may be derived, prob. through A.S., from Lat. *laqueus*; Ital. *lazio*; old Fr. *lacs*; Span. *lazo*; Engl. *lace*]:—*lace*, *lace-work*; feldr búinn hlaðum, a laced cloak, Fas. ii. 70; kyrtill hlaði búinn, O. H. L. 3 and passim; it is also used of bracelets worn on the arms, so in Bjarn. (in a verse), cp. the compd **hlað-hönd**. From wearing lace and bracelets a woman is in poetry called **hlað-grund**, **hlað-nipt**, **hlað-norn**, **hlað-guðr**; a distinction is made between gull-hlað, gold lace, which was worn round the head, esp. by ladies, but also by men, Orkn. 280 old Ed., Fms. ii. 264, iv. 73, vii. 34, and silki-hlað, silk lace, a ribbon:—hlað belongs also to a priestly dress, Vm. 31, 38, 77, Dipl. iii. 4.

HLAÐA, hlöð, hlöðu, hlaðit, [Ulf. *hlaþan* = *σπένειν*, 2 Tim. iii. 6; A. S. O. H. G., and Hel. *hlaðan*; Engl. *load*, *lade*; Germ. *laden*]:—to load, esp. to lade a ship; hlaða skip, Nj. 19; hlaða skipit með hveiti ok hunangi, Eg. 69; skip hlaðit kvikfé, Landn. 194; hlöð hann skip sitt af korni ok malti, Fms. iv. 258, Höfuðl. 1; kistur hlaðnar af gulli, *cheats laden with gold*, Fms. xi. 85; hlaðinn íþróttum, Fær. 157. II. to build up, Lat. *struere*: 1. prop. to pile; hlaða korni í hjálma eðr hlöðu, O. H. L. 30; skera ok h., to cut and stack (corn), Gpl. 406: to pile up, h. köst, Orkn. 112; þeir sá hlaðit skidum, *logs piled up or stacked*, Fa. 42; settu hann þar niðr ok hlöðu at grjóti; h. valköstu, O. H. L. 302 (in a verse); reynt mun slíkt verða hvár grjóti hleðr at höfði öðrum, Nj. 141; má þat eigi vist vita hvárt hellum hleðr at höfði öðrum, Þórð. 36 new Ed. 2. to build; Kormakr hlöð vegg ok bardí með hnyðju, Korm. 60, Jb. 212; þeir hlöðu þar varða er blöðð hafði verit, Landn. 28, Gisl. 60; hlaða vita, Orkn. 242, v. l.; var hón (the bridge) með lim hlaðin, Karl. 410; hlöð ek lofköst, Ad.; hlaðinn steinum, Hdl. 10.

III. to fell, lay prostrate, *alay*, with dat.; gátu þeir hlaðit honum um síðir ok bundu hann, Grett. 118 new Ed.; drífa þá til verkmennt ok gátu hlaðit erinum, Bs. i. 350; fékk hann hlaðit selinum, Bjarn. 31 (MS.); þeir bera vápn & Finnana ok fá hlaðit þeim, Fms. i. 10; freq. in poetry, Ísl. ii. 268 (in a verse), Orkn. 366, Hkr. i. 131, Eb. 208; frá ek hann at hleðri (subj.) Arnmodi, Jd. 29. 2. naut., h. seglum, to take in sail; nú sigldu þeir at hörmum nokkurum, hlöðu seglum við mikinn háska, Korm. 168; hlöðu þeir þá seglumum sem tíðast, Fms. viii. 134, x. 347, Hkr. i. 333, 336, Sæm. 112 (prose), Sól. 77.

IV. reflex., hlaðask at e-m, or til e-s, to pile oneself on, i. e. to throng, crowd, mod. one; þeir hlöðusk & hann margir ok báru at honum fjöturinn, Fb. i. 564; vér viljum eigi at fjölmenni hlaðisk at (thrung to see) er vér erum afkleddir svá gamlir, Fms. ii. 152, v. l.; ok laðask (sic) allir til Broddhelga, Vápn. 19;—also, hlaðask & mara bögu, to mount a horse, Gh. 7.

B. [hlað, lace], hlaða spjöldum (cp. mod. spjalda-vefnaðr), to lace, embroider, Gkv. 2, 26.

HLAÐA, u, f. [Old Engl. *laibe* in Chaucer, still used in North. E.; Dan. *lade*]:—a store-house, barn (also, hey-h., bygg-h., korn-h.), Eg. 235, Grág. ii. 286, Dropl. 18, Eb. 190, 318, Rm. 19, Rd. 284, 285, Glúm. 357, O. H. 30, Sturl. i. 95; hlöðu dyrr, Grett. 112, Ísl. ii. 69; hlöðu-kálfir, for the pun see Glúm. 359; hlöðu vindauga, Sturl. ii. 43; bók-hlaða, a library, (mod.)

HLAÐ-BEÐR, m. a bed or pillow with lace-work, Fas. i. 427.

HLAÐ-BERG, n. a projecting pier, a rock where a ship is laden, D. N. iv. 180; cp. the mod. phrase, hafa e-ð & hraðbergi (sic), qv. **hlaðbergi**, to have a thing ready at hand, Lat. *in promptu*.

HLAÐ-BÚÐ, n., see **búð**, Sturl. ii. 82, Nj. 223.

hláð-búinn, part. *ornamented with lace, laced*, Nj. 48, 169, Vm. 129, Ísl. ii. 223, Rd. 161, Fms. vii. 225, *passim*.

hláð-garðr, m. *a wall surrounding the hláð*, Fas. ii. 419, Safu i. 76.

hláð-hamarr, m. = hláðberg: *a local name*.

Hláð-hönd, f. *lace-band*, name of a Norwegian lady living at the end of the 9th century, Eg.

hláði, a, m. *a pile, stack*; mó-hláði, torf-h., skíða-h., fisk-h., skreidar-h., *a stack of peat, turf, logs, fish*, Gbl. 378, N. G. L. i. 420, Eb. 266, Háv. 53, Fs. 5, 42, Stj. 270; kláða-h., Grett. 160; ullar-h., Fs. 45. 2. = hláða, *a barn*, Fb. ii. 228.

Hláðir, f. pl. *a local name in Norway, the seat of a noble family*. Hláð-jarl, m. *earl of H.*, surname of earl Hakon, Fms.

hláð-kross, m. *a lace-cross, made of lace*, Pm. 124 (in a church).

hláðala, u, f. *a loading, lading*, of a ship, N. G. L. ii. 275.

hláð-varpi, a, m. *the grass slope nearest to the court-yard, liggið í hláðvarpanum*.

hlakka, að, [qs. hlag-ka from hlaja], *to cry, scream*, of the eagle, Vsp. 50, freq. in mod. usage, cp. Landn. 162, where it is used in verse improperly of a raven, for the eagle *screech* (hlakkar), the raven *croaks* (krunkar):—metaph., the phrase, h. yfir e-u, *to exult over a thing*, as an eagle over its prey, Th. 5; ok hlökkudu nú mjök yfir þessu, Grett. 128; h. yfir sigri, Mar., Al. 178; þú mátt ekki hrina upp yfir þig, það er synd at hlakka yfir vegnum mönnum, Od. xx. 412; hlakka til e-u, *one screams with joy at or in prospect of a thing* (of children, young people); eg hlakka til að sjá hana, eg hlakka til að fara; cp. börnin hlakka þá ok huggask, Bs. ii. 135; því hjartað mitt er helmingað, | hlakka eg til að finna það, Bb. 3. 17.

hlakkan, f. *a screaming with joy*; til-hlakkan, *joyous expectation*.

hlam, n. *a dull, heavy sound*, Mork. 81, 100, Lex. Poët.: see hlóm.

HLAMMA, að, *to give a dull, heavy sound*; áttu hafnarir at renna í greipr bonum, ok hlammaði mjök við á hellis-gólfinu, Fas. iii. 386; this giant's tale is a pendant to that in Od. ix. 440-460.

hlamman and hlómmun, f. *a crash, din*, Hornklofi.

hlammandi, a, m. *a clasp, a nickname*, Landn. 60.

HLAND, n. [A. S. *blond*; Old Engl. *land or land*], *urine*, Nj. 199, Fs. 147, N. G. L. i. 29, Grág. ii. 132, Skm. 35. COMPS: hlánd-ausa, u, f. *a urine trough*, Edda ii. 430. hlánd-blaðr, u, f. *the bladder*.

hlánd-for and hlánd-gróf, f. *a sewer*, Dropl. 20, Bs. i. 369. hlánd-skjóla, u, f. = hlándausa, Edda ii. 634. hlánd-trog, n. = hlándausa, Lk. 34.

hlánna, að, [hlenni], *to pilfer*; h. e-n e-u, Fms. vii. 114 (in a verse).

[lost?] HLAÐR, n. [hláða; Dan. *læs*], *a cart-load*, Ísl. ii. 182, Grág. ii. 337, Dropl. 10, Karl. 106, Fb. i. 532 (hey-h., vidar-h.): the saying, opt veltir lítill þáfa þungu hlási, *a little mound often overturns a cart-load*, Sturl. ii. 100 C.

hláse-hvalr, m. *a cart-load of blubber*, Grág. ii. 362, Vm. 130, 143, Pm. 69.

hlaunn, f. [Lat. *clunus*], *a buttock, daunched*, Edda 238.

hlaup, n. *a leap*; hann komisk með hlaupi undan, Eg. 12, Fms. xi. 247; hann tók hlaup heim til herbergis, i. 80; hark ok hlaup, Anal. 81: *a leap, jump*, Egill hljóp yfir díkit, en þat var ekki annarra manna hlaup, Eg. 531; mældu þeir Kári lengd hlaupsins með spjótskeptum sínum ok var tólf álnar, Nj. 145, v. l.; hljóp hann þá út af múrinum, þat var furðu-hátt hlaup, Fms. i. 104; h. kattarins, *the bound of a cat*, Edda 19; in local names, *a leap*, Flóa-hlaup, in the chasm in Alþingi, Völks. i. 220; Hæringi-hlaup, Grett. 149:—höfrunga-hlaup, *playing like a dolphin*; handa-hlaup, *hand-leaping*, using the hands and feet like a wheel (a boy's game), Ísl. þjóða. ii. 243, 246.

II. special usages, *a sudden rise or flood*, of rivers flowing from glaciers, see Eggert ltn.; af Höfðar-hlaupi, því at hón hafði tekit marga bæi, Bs. i. 283; hlaup kom á ána, 469; jökul-hlaup, *an ice stream or avalanche*. 3. *coagulation, curds*; mjólkir-hlaup, *curdled milk*; blóð-hlaup, *curdled blood*. 4. *procession* in brúlaup or brúðlaup, *a bride's leap, bridal procession*, see brúðlaup.

5. *a law phrase, an attack*, Grág. ii. 7; frum-hlaup, q. v.; áhlaup, *an outbreak*; áhlaups-veðr, *a sudden gale*; áhlaups-verk, q. v.: hlaupa-far, n. = frumhlaup, Bs. i. 658; hlaupa-för, f. *an uproar*, Sturl. ii. 104, 117; hlaupa-piltir, m. *an errand boy*, Bs. ii. 108. III. in mod. usage freq. = *running*, but seldom so, or not at all, in old writers.

HLAUPA, pres. hleyp, pl. hlaupum; pret. hljóp, hljópt, hljóp, pl. hljópum, mod. hlupum; pret. subj. hlypi, hlepi, Fms. x. 364, hljópisk, Ó. H. 246; part. pass. hlaupinn; [Ulf. *hlaupan* = *ἀναρῶν*, Mark x. 50; A. S. *blōpan*, pret. *blōp*; Scot. *loup*, part. *loppen*; Engl. *leap*; Hel. *blōpan*; O. H. G. *hlaufan*; Germ. *laufen*; Swed. *löpa*; Dan. *løbe*]:—to leap, jump, which, as in Engl., is the proper meaning of the word, and hence of any sudden motion, to leap or start up; hann hljóp meir en hæð sína ok eigi skemra aprt en fram fyrir sik, Nj. 29; hann hleypir ór loppinu ofan ok á strætið ok kemr standandi niðr, Fms. xi. 117; hljóp hann þá út af múrinum, i. 104; hlaupa yfir háfar stengr, viii. 207; hljópu þeir þá á hesta sína, they leaped on their horses, Nj. 263; Atli hleypir upp á skip at Rúti, 9; ef fé hleypir löggarð, if cattle leap over a fence, Grág. ii. 362; Kári hljóp upp við lagit ok brá í sundr við fótunum, Nj. 253; h. fyrir borð úthýðis, to leap overboard, Eg. 124, Fms. x. 363,

364; Egill hljóp yfir díkit, Eg. 530; þat segja menn at á sitt borð hleupi hvár þeirra Ólafs konunga, Fms. x. 364; Hrungrir varð reiðr ok hleypir upp á hest sinn, Edda 57; hljópu þeir til vápnanna sína, Eg. 121; Kjartan hljóp á sund (*leaped into the water*) ok lagðisk at manningum, Bs. i. 18; Kári hljóp á spjótskeptið ok braut í sundr, Nj. 253; en þriði hljóp (*leaped*) á skipit út, Eg. 220; var þat at hlaupa (*to climb*) upp á bakka nokkurn, id.; hann hljóp at baki Kára, Nj. 253; hann kastar verkferunum ok hleypir á skeið, and took to his heels, Njarð. 370; hana hljóp báðum fótum í gögnum skipit, Edda 36: of a weapon, bryntrollit hljóp út um bringuna, Ld. 150; hljóp þá sverðit (*it bounded*) Kára á síðuna Móðólfs, Nj. 262. 6. with prepp.; h. upp, to spring to one's feet, start up; þá hlaupu varðmenn upp, Eg. 121; þá hljóp Kjartan upp ok afklæddisk, Bs. i. 18; ok eptir úrvar-bóði hljópu upp múgr manna, Fms. i. 210; h. yfir, to jump over, metaph. to skip, Alg. 262; hlaupa yfir eða gleyma, H. E. i. 486; h. frá e-m, to run away from, desert one, Grág. i. 297; h. af, to be left, remain, Rb. 234, 494 (afhlaup).

2. special usages; a law term, to assault; hlaupa til manns lögmætu frumhlaupi, Grág. ii. 7; of fury, sickness, pain, to burst out, í hvert sinn er æði eðr reiði hljóp á hann, Fms. i. 15; en er hann var búinn hljóp sæli-sótt at honum, iv. 284; of pain, hljóp blástr í búkin, Grett. 137 new Ed.: of fire, sagði at jarðeldir var upp kominn, ok mundi hann h. á bæ þóroðs gods, Bs. i. 22; of a river, to flood, áðr Almanna-þjót leypir (i. e. hleypir, hlypi) var þat kallat Rapta-lækr, Landn. 266; þessa sömu nótt kom þeyr mikill ok hlupu vötn fram ok leysti árnar, the waters rose in flood and the ice was broken, Sturl. iii. 45; of ice, mikitt svell var hlaupit upp öðru megin fjótsins ok hált sem gler, a great hummock of ice rose up, Nj. 144; hljóp upp kúla, a wheel sprung up from a blow, ll. ii. 267; h. saman, sundr, of a wound; var skeinas saman hlaupin svá nálaga þótti gróin, Grett. 152; sárið var hlaupit í sundr, the wound had broken out again, id.: of a gale, þá hljóp á útsynningr steinóði, Eg. 600:—of milk, blood, to curdle, coagulate, (cp. North. L. *loppet* = coagulated; 10, leper-blode = clotted blood in the Old Engl. poem *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 459.)

II. to run, but rarely in old writers, [Dan. *løbe*; Germ. *laufen*]; eigi hljóp hann at seinni, Ásbjörn hljóp heim, id. (but from a paper MS.); þeir hlaupa eptir en hann kemsk á skóg undan, Nj. 130; jarl eggjar menn at h. eptir honum, 131; freq. in mod. usage.

III. reflex. to take oneself off, to run away; ef þræll leypsk, N. G. L. i. 34; þá vildi Uni hlaupask á braut með sína menn, Landn. 246; við þann mann er hleypsk frá ómaga, Grág. i. 297; ef maðr hleypsk á brott af landi er sekr er orðinn, 96; þat var á einhverri nátt at Steinn hljópsk á braut ór bænum, Fms. iv. 317; þat er menn hlaupask til (*came to blows*) eða verða veginr, Grág. ii. 83; nú er þat várt ráð at vér hlaupimk með yðr ok sömnum líði, Fms. ix. 248; var hann í fjótri, at hann hljópsk (lypist, Hom. 158, l. c.) eigi frá honum, Ó. H. 246; hlaupask braut, id.: part., hlaupandi menn, h. sveinar, landloups, Finnþ. 344, Mag. 6; cp. hlaupingi.

hlaupari, a, m. = hlaupingi, Fas. i. 149; a charger (horse), Gullþ. 13.

hlaup-ár, n. [from A. S. *blōp-gear*], leap-year, Grág. i. 122, Rb. 8, 108, K. p. K. 104, lb. 7, 8, Sks. 56, Bs. i. 85. COMPS: hlaupa-

árs-dagr, m. leap-year day, the 29th of February, Rb. 90. hlaupára-

mensa, u, f. leap-year mass (= Feb. 24), Rb. hlaupára-nótt, f. an

intercalary night, Rb. 88. hlaupára-stafr, m. an intercalary letter,

Rb. 518. hlaupára-tungl, n. an intercalary moon, Rb. 522. hlaupa-

árs-vika, u, f. feria bissextilis, Rb. 564.

hlaup-framr, adj. precipitate, Sks. 32, v. l.

hlaupingi, a, m. a landlouper, Barl. 114; cp. the Anglo-American loafer.

hlaup-móðr, adj. exhausted from leaping.

hlaup-óðr, adj. in a great flurry, Fms. iii. 146.

hlaup-rífr, adj. = hlaupframr, Sks. 32.

hlaup-stigr, m. 'leap-path,' 'land-louping,' vagrancy; taka e-n af laupstigi, á þeim hlaupstigi, Hkr. iii. 290; cp. hlaupingi.

hlaup-strygr, adj. 'leap-sky,' wild, of a horse.

HLAUT, f. (not n.); the gender is borne out by the genitive tein hlautar, Vellekla; as also by the dat. hlautinni, Landn. (App.) 336, in an old transcript of the lost vellum Vatnsdýma (see Kjaln. S. l. ii. 403, where hlautinn):—the blood of sacrifice, used for soothsaying; this word is prob. to be derived from hlutr (hlautr), as an abbreviated form, for hlaut-blóð = sanguis sortidicus, and refers to the rite, practised in the heathen age, of enquiring into the future by dipping bunches of chips or twigs into the blood, and shaking them; those twigs were called teinar, hlaut-teinar, hlaut-viðr, blót-spánn, q. v.; the act of shaking was called hrista teina, to shake twigs, Hým. i; kjósa hlautvið, to choose lot chips, Vsp. In Vellekla the true reading is prob. hann (earl Hakon) valdi (from velja, MS. vildi) tein hlautar, meaning the same as kjósa hlautvið in Vsp., an emendation borne out by the words 'felldi blótspán' (Fagrsk. l. c.) in the prose text, which is a paraphrase of the verse; the explanation of the passage in Lex. Poët. is no doubt erroneous. It was also called fella blótspán, see that word, p. 71. The walls of the temple inside and out, the altars, and the worshippers were sprinkled with the blood, the flesh of the slain cattle was to be eaten (whereas the blood was a sacrifice, as well as the means of augury, and was not to be eaten);

this rite is described in Hkr. Hák. S. Góða ch. 16: en blóð þat allt er þar kom af (i. e. from the slain cattle) þá var þat kallat hlaut ok hlaut-bollar þat er blóð þat stóð í, ok hlaut-teinar, þat var svá gort sem stóklar (*bunches*); með því skyldi fjóða stallana öllu saman, ok svá veggi hofins útan ok innan, ok svá stökkva á mennina; en slátr (*the meat*) skyldi hafa til mann-fagnaðar: the passages in Eb. ch. 4. p. 6 new Ed., in Kjaln. S. ch. 2, and in Landn. (App.), are derived from the same source as the passage in Hkr., but present a less correct and somewhat impaired text; even the text in Hkr. is not quite clear, esp. the phrase, þat var gort sem stökkull, which prob. means that the hlaut-teinar were bound up in a bunch and used for the sprinkling. The blood-sprinkling mentioned in Exod. xii. 22 illustrates the passage above cited; cp. hleyti, hljóta, and hlutr.

hlaut-bolli, a, m. *the bowl* in which the hlaut was kept, Eb. 10, Hkr. l. c., Landn. l. c.

hlaut-teinn, m., see above, Hkr. l. c., Eb. l. c.; cp. tein-hlaut.

hlaut-viðr, m. '*low-twigs*,' *'rami sortidici'* (= hlaut-teinn), Vsp. 62, cp. also Eb. 132, note 3, new Ed.

HLÁKA, u, f. a *shawl*, Grett. 140.

hlána, að, to *throw*, Fbr. 59, Bs. i. 186.

HLÁTR, m., gen. hlátrar, Dropl. 31; mod. hlátr: [A. S. *blætr*; Engl. *laughter*; O. H. G. *blabtar*; Germ. *lächter*; Dan. *latter*; Swed. *löje*]; —*laughter*, Nj. 16, Fbr. 137, Dropl. 31, Fms. iii. 182, passim; hafa (*vera*) at hlátri, to be a *laughing-stock* (at-hlátri), 623. 35, Hm. 41; sayings, opt kemr grátr eptir skelli-hlátri; skelli-h., *roaring laughter*; kalda-hlátr, *sardonic laughter*: for characteristic traits from the Sagas see esp. Glúm. ch. 7 (end), 18, Nj. ch. 12, 117, Dropl. 31, Hálfs S. ch. 7, etc.

hlátr-míldr, adj. *prone to laughing, merry*, 686 B. 2.

HLÉ, n. [Ulf. *blia* = *σῆμα*, Mark ix. 5; A. S. *blēð*; Hel. *blea*; Engl. *lee*; Dan. *læ*]; —*lee*, used (as in Engl.) only by seamen; sigla á hlé, to stand to leeward, Jb. 400; *shelter*, standa í hlé, fara í hlé, to seek shelter; mod. a *pause*, það varð hlé á því. hlé-borð, n. *the lee side*, freq., Lex. Poët.

hlé-barðr, m. a *leopard* (Old Engl. *libbard*), from the Greek, but used indiscriminately of a bear, wolf, etc., Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. (Skjöld. S.) 367; the word occurs as early as Hbl., of a giant.

hleði, a, m. a *shutter*, Isl. ii. 113; see hleri.

Hleifr, f. [Ulf. *bleifra* or *blefra* = *σῆμα*], prop. a *tent*; it exists only as the local name of the old Danish capital, Fas., Fms., and in Hleifðrargarðr, m., Landn.

HLEIFR, m. [Ulf. *blaifs*; A. S. *bláf*; Engl. *loaf*; O. H. G. *blaib*; Germ. *laib*; Ivar Aasen *leuse*]; —a *loaf*, Hm. 51, 140; af önnu hleifum brauds ok tveim fiskum, Mirm.; hleifar af Völsku braudi, Bev.; hleifa þunna, ökrvinn hleif, Rm. 4, 28, N. G. L. i. 349, Fb. ii. 190, 334 (in a verse), D. I. i. 496; braud-h., a *loaf of bread*; rúg-h., a *rye loaf*: of cheese, Nj. 76, ost-h.: *the disk* of the sun is called hleifr himins, *the loaf of heaven*, Bragi.

HLEIN, f., pl. ar, [Goth. *blains* = *βωμός*, Luke iii. 5; akin to Engl. *lean*, Gr. *κλίω*]; —a *rock projecting like a pier* into the sea (= *hláðberg*), freq. in western Icel.; lenda við hleinina, festa skipið við hleinarnar, hleina-kræða, u, f. a *crust of moss on sea rocks*, Bb. 2, 13.

II. [Engl. *loom*, q. *loom*? the A. S. form would be *blān*, which however is not recorded]; —*the loom* in the old perpendicular weaving, Björn.

hleina, d, to *save, protect* (?), an *År. Ley.*, [A. S. *blænan*; Engl. *lean*; O. H. G. *bleinjan*; mid. H. G. *leinen*; Germ. *leinen*; Gr. *κλίω*]; þaðan af er þat orðtak at sá er forðask (forðar ?) hleinir, Edda 21.

hlekkjaak, t, in the phrase, e-m hlekkisk á, *one gets impeded, suffers miscarriage*, Grág. i. 281; ef allt fer vel og mér ekki hlekkist á.

HLEKKR, m., gen. hlekks and hlekkjar, pl. hlekkir; [A. S. *blenica* (thrice in Grein); Swed. *länk*; Dan. *lænke*; Engl. *link*]; —a *link, a chain of links*, Bs. i. 341; handar-hlekkir, a '*band-link*,' i. e. a *bracelet*, Edda (Ht.); freq. in mod. usage, járn-h., *iron chains, fetters*.

hlommi-gata, u, f. a *broad road*.

HLEMMR, m. a *lid, cover*, as of a pan, cauldron, as an opening in a floor, a *trap-door*, Eb. 96, 136, Rd. 315, Eg. 236, Sturl. ii. 124, Fas. iii. 415, Grett. 199 new Ed.

HLENNI, a, m. [cp. Ulf. *blifan* = *κλέπτειν*, *blifus* = *κλέψτης*; perh. also Scot. *to lift*, = *to steal cattle*, belongs to this root, and is not the same as *lift* = *tollare*]; —a *thief*; hlennar ok hvinnar, *thieves and pilferers*, Sighvat; a king is in poetry called the foe and destroyer of hlennar, hlenna dólgir, etc., see Lex. Poët.

II. a *pr. name*, Landn.

hlenni-maðr, m. a '*lifter*,' hlennimenn ok hrossa-þjófar, Hbl. 8.

Hlér, m., gen. Hléa, [hlé; cp. Welsh *Llyr* = *sea*], a mythol. name of a giant of the sea, *'Ascáreð'*, Fb. i. 21. Hléa-dóttir, f. pl. *the daughters of H.*, the *Nereids*, Edda.

hler, see hleri below.

hlern and hlórna, að, prop. *to stand eaves-dropping*, (putting one's ear close to the hleri), Bjarn. 24; *to listen*, hón lagði eyra sitt við andlit honum ok hlórði hvárt lífs-andi væri í nösum hans, Greg. 74; hann hlórar við hliðskjálinn er á var stofuani, Bs. i. 628; at hlýða eðr hlera til þess máls sem hann er eigi til kallaðr, N. G. L. i. 438.

HLEBRI, a, m. or hlóri, but hleði in Korm. 10, Isl. ii. 113; that hleri or hlóri is the better form is borne out by the mod. usage as well as by the derived hler and hlera: —a *shutter or door* for bedrooms and closets in old dwellings, which moved up and down in a groove or rabbet, like windows in Engl. dwellings, and locked into the threshold: the passage in Korm. S. is esp. decisive, where Kormak sees Steingerda's feet outside between the half-shut door (hleri) and the threshold, —hann rak keði fyrir hleðann svá at eigi gækk apr, viz. *between the threshold and the shutter*, Isl. ii. 113; hence comes the law phrase, standa á hleri (hlera ?), *to stand at the shutter*, i. e. *to stand listening, eaves-dropping*, Bjarn. 43; freq. in mod. usage, as also standa of hleðum, id., Hdm. 23; in mod. usage a *shutter for a window* is called hleri.

hler-tjöld, n. pl. '*ear-lids*,' poet. *the ears*, Ad. 9.

hlessa, adj. indecl. [hlass], prop. '*loaded*,' i. e. *amazed, wondering*.

hlessa, t, to *load, weigh*; h. sér niðr, to sit down heavily.

hloesing, f. a *freight, loading*, N. G. L. i. 410.

HLEYPJA, t, [causal of hlaupa], to *make one leap, make one rush or burst forth, to start or put into motion*, Fms. vi. 145; þeir skáru bindin ok hleypu á braut sólkvi því öllu, Ó. H. 168; Öndur hleypu njósnar-mönnum á land upp, to put them ashore, Fb. ii. 280; hleypu (*pulled, made sink*) hann annarr brúnni ofan á kinnina, Eg. 305; h. brúnum, to knit the brows; h. hurð í lús, to shut a door, Fms. ix. 364; var hleypu fyrir hliðit stórum járnhurðum, i. 104.

2. to *make to escape, emit*, of anything confined or compressed, e. g. hleypa vindi ór belg, to force air out of a bellows; h. vindi ór segli, to shake the wind out of the sail; h. fú, saubum, kúm ór kvium, to turn out sheep, cows; h. til ánnu, to put the rams to the ewes; medic., hleypa vatni, vág, hleði, to emit matter out of a sore, etc.; hann hleypir út vatni miklu ór sullinum, Vápn. 17; h. ór e-m auganu, to poke the eye out, Fb. 98; to lead a stream of water or the like, þeir hleypu saman fleirum vötnum, Fms. iv. 359; h. ánni í farveg, Fb. ii. 280; landsfólkic var á fjöllum uppi ok hleypu ofan (*rolled*) stóru grjóti, Al. 92; h. skriðu á e-m, an *avalanche*, Fs. 194.

3. special phrases; h. upp dómum, a law phrase, to break up a court by violence, Landn. 89, Hrafn. 18, Fb. 61, Eb. 48, 58, Lv. 31; h. berki af trjáum, to cut the bark off the trees, Hkr. ii. 220; h. heimdragnum, to throw off sloth, take heart, Fms. vii. 121; naut. to run before a gale, þeir hleypu upp á Mýrar, Barðastund; h. akkerum, to cast anchor, Fms. xi. 439; h. stjóra, id.; h. hesti, or absol., to gallop, ride swiftly; hesti hleypu ok hjorvi brá, Rm. 34; Hrungrir varð reidr ok hleypir eptir honum, Óðinn hleypu svá miklit, at ..., Edda 57, Nj. 59, 82, 107, Fms. ix. 364.

4. hleypa mjólk, to curdle milk; hann hleypu heimling innar hvítr mjólk, Od. ix. 246.

hleypti-, in COMPS: hleypti-dómr, m. *prejudice, hasty judgment*, (mod.) hleypti-fis, a *beadling fool*, Nj. 124. hleypti-flokk, m. a *band of rovers*, Sturl. iii. 171, 269. hleypti-för, f. a *ramble, roving*, Sturl. i. 80.

hleypti-hvel, n. a '*roll-wheel*,' war engine, Sks. 420. hleypti-kjöll, m. = hleypskúta. hleypti-klumbr, m. a *ram on wheels* (war engine), Sks. 419.

hleypti-maðr, m. a *rover, landlouser*, Lv. 75. hleypti-piltur, m. a *landlouser boy*, Finn. 322.

hleypti-skip, n. (Hkr. iii. 388) and hleypti-skúta, u, f. a *swift boat*, Fms. i. 167, vi. 177.

hloeying, f. a *galloping*, Fms. ix. 357, Gullþ. 31; um-h., a *sudden turn of wind*.

hloeying, a, m. a *landlouser*, Grett. 106; cp. hlaupingi.

hloeyt-bolli, hloeyt-teinn, m. = hlaut-bolli, hlaut-teinn, see hlaut.

HLEYTI, n., hleti, or hloeti, in Norse MSS. spelt leyti, whence in mod. Icel. usage leiti: I. plur. [for the root see hlaut, hlæti], kin, consanguinity; jófra hleyti, royal blood, Fms. xi. (in a verse); görva hleyti við e-m, to marry into another's family, Skv. I. 34; hvárgi þeirra Snorra né Arnkels þótti bera mega kvíðinn fyrir hleyta sakir við sækjanda ok varnar-áðilja, Eb. 50, viz. Snorri being the brother-in-law to the plaintiff, Arnkell to the defendant; ef hann fengi hennar, heldr en þeim manni er ekki var við þá hleytum bundinn, Sks. 760; nauð-hleytamaðr (q. v.), a near kinsman; eiga hleyti við konu sína (= eiga hjúskap við), 689.

2. a *tribe, family*; hann var af því kennimaðr at sínu hleyti, 625, 88, 'in ordine vicis suae ante Deum' of the Vulgate, Luke i. 8; þá kom at hleyti Zacharias at fremja biskups embætti, Hom. (St.); vil ek at þú gangir í mitt hleyti þú at ek sé nánari, Stj. 425, rendering of 'tu meo utere privilegio' of the Vulgate, Ruth iv. 6.

II. sing. [hlutr], a *share*, usually spelt leiti; in the phrase, at nokkru, engu, öllu leiti, for some, none, every part; að mínu, þínu ... leiti, for my, thy part, freq. in mod. usage, dropping the aspirate; at sumu leiti, Fas. iii. 159; at mínu leiti, Fb. ii. 204; at nokkru leiti, iii. 875.

2. of time, a *season* of the year, mod. leiti; um vetrátta-leytið, D. N. i. 609; um Hallvarðs-vöku-leytið, 392, iii. 206; um Jólá-leiti um Páska-leiti, um Jóns-messu-leiti; annat leiti, another time; sögðu at honum þótti annat leiti (sometimes) ekki úfært, en stundum (sometimes) var hann svá hræddr, at ... Orkn. 418; um sama leiti, about the same time; um hvert leiti, at wbat time? when?

COMPS: hleyta-menn, m. pl. *hinnmenn*; mágar, tífundar, hleytamenn, Edda (Gl.) hleytis-maðr, m. a *disciple, apprentice*, opp. to meistari, analogous to Goth. *siponeis*, from *sifjar*, Skálda 180.

hlosla or hloðsla, u, f. a *freight*, Jb. 379; a *building* (of a wall).

HLÍÐ, f., pl. hlíðar (hlíðu dat. obsolete, Gm. 35):—a *side*, Lat. *latus*; standa á hlíð e-m, to stand beside one, Stor.; komask á hlíð e-m, Nj. 262; á hlíð hvára, on each side, Rm. 5; á aðra hlíð, at one's other side, Ísl. ii. 363, Ad. 10; á báðar hlíðar, á tvær hlíðar, on both sides, Fb. ii. 351; á vinstri hlíð, on the left hand, Eg. 213, Fms. i. 16; á hægri hlíð, on the right hand; snúask á hlíð, to turn oneself (in sleep), Ff. 6; skjöldur, sverð á hlíð, Gullp. 64; á allar hlíðar, on all sides; veitask á ymsar hlíðar, to toss to and fro, Bs. ii. 171, Od. xx. 22; leggja e-t fyrir hlíð, to lay beside, Al. 151.

HLÍÐ, n. [A. S. *hlif*; O. H. G. *hlit*; Dan. *led*; root no doubt akin to Gr. *hlaís*, etc.]:—a *gate, gateway*; hlíð á garði ok hjarra-grind fyrir, Grág. ii. 264, Fms. 10, 44, Rb. 380, Edda 110, Eg. 244, Fms. i. 104, v. 331, passim. 2. a *wide gap*, Stor. 6, Fms. i. 105, Gpl. 391, N. G. L. i. 344, Orkn. 350, Sks. 398; in law a gap in a fence not above sixty feet long was hlíð, if more it was a *breach* (bálka-brot), Gpl. 391.

II. metaph. a *space, interval* (= *hlit*); hann hafði fyrr við brugðit svá at hlíð var í milli þeirra, Fms. vii. 171; þeir gördu hlíð í millum skipanna, Nj. 43; ok var hvergi hlíð í milli, Ld. 96; hann ríðir fyrst þeirra ok nokkuru hardara svá at hlíð var á millum þeirra, Ísl. ii. 360; hús ok hlíð í milli ok heima-dyranna, Ff. 42; horfði hann á hlíðit (the empty space) þar sem skjöldrinn hafði hangit, Fas. iii. 42; ok nú varð enn á hlíð mjök langt, Fms. ii. 302, x. 346; temp., síðan varð á hlíð (a halt) nokkrot, 345; eptir þat varð hlíð (a stop, halt) á orrostunni, vii. 289; hvíldar hlíð, Fb. iii. 567 (in a verse).

hlíða, að, to give way, go aside, recede, Fas. i. 106, 338, Bs. ii. 132, Karl. 233. **II.** reflex. to become open, Sks. 384.

hlíð-lauss, adj. 'gateless,' without a gate, Bret. 34.

hlíð-mæltir, part. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 186.

hlíðr, m., poet. as ox, Edda (Gl.)

hlíð-rúm, n. open space, free passage, Fms. 43.

hlíð-sjón, f. a side glance; hafa h. af e-u, to take a look at.

HLÍÐ-SKJÁLFI, f., old dat. hlíðskjálfu, Gm. (prose): [prob. rather to be derived from *hlíð, gate*, than *hlíð, side*; the initial *h* is borne out by alliteration, Sagði bitt er bugði | Hlíðskjálfar gramr . . . Edda (in a verse); in Akv. 14 the sense and alliteration alike require höll, ball, instead of 'land']—a *shelf, bench*, a name for the seat of Odin, whence he looked out over all the worlds, Edda 6, 12, 22, 30, Gm. l. c.; Óðinn ok Frigg sátu í Hlíðskjálfu ok sá um heima alla, Gm. l. c. The heathen Hlíð-skjálf brings to mind the legend in Grimm's *Marchen of the Tailor in Heaven*.

hlíð-skjár, m. a side window, originally a window or opening from which to keep a look out, Sturl. ii. 85, Bs. i. 628.

hlíð-veggr, m. a side wall, Nj. 202, Orkn. 244, Fb. i. 413.

hlíð-vörðr, m. a porter, Stj. 622, Okv. 2, 35.

-hlíða

HLÍÐ, f., in mod. usage pl. hlíðar, but hlíðir in old writers, e. g. Landn. 224, Fms. vi. 197 (in a verse), Hkv. i. 43, Sighvat: [A. S. *hlif*; Norse *li*; lost in Dan.; cp. Lat. *clivus*; akin to Gr. and Lat. *alvus, elino*]:—a *slope, mountain side*, Edda 110; svá at sér var í miðjum hlíðum eða stundum vatnaði land, Ó. H. 149, Landn. 15, v. 1; út með hlíðum, Gullp. 68; fjall-hlíð, a *fell-side*, q. v.; fagar hlíðir grasi vaxnar, Grett. 137; ek mun ríða inn með hlíðinni, Glum. 361, 362; út með hlíðinni, upp í miðjar hlíðar, etc., passim; hlíðar-brún, f. the edge of a h.; hlíðar-fótr, m. the foot of a h.; hlíðar-garðr, m. a fence on a *fell-side* dividing the pastures of two farms, Dipl. v. 25.

II. local names; Fljóts-hlíð and HLÍÐ, Landn. passim; Norse *Lier, Lie*, Landn., Nj.; HLÍÐAR-ÉÐI, f. *sun of the Hlíð*, nickname of a fair lady, Landn.; HLÍÐAR-MENN or HLÍÐ-MENN, m. pl. the men from Hlíð, Landn.

III. freq. in poet. circumlocutions of a woman; hringa-hlíð, falda-h., bauga-h., and then in dat. and acc. hlíði, e. g. falda hlíði, vella hlíði (feminae), Skáld H. 5. 24, and in a mod. ditty: heðan ekki fer eg fet | frá þér silki-hlíði.

hlíð-þang, n., poet. 'fell-tang,' seaweed of the hills, Alm., where the inmates of Hel are made to call the trees by this name.

hlíf, f., pl. hlífur, a cover, shelter, protection (esp. of a shield, armour), Ld. 244, Eg. 507, Barð. 165, Hm. 81, passim; esp. in pl. hlífur, Nj. 262, Fms. ii. 319, Eb. 230, Rm. 39. **hlífur-lauss** (hlífa-lauss), adj. 'coverless,' uncovered, Fms. ii. 205, vi. 70, vii. 192, Ísl. ii. 216.

HLÍFA, ð, [Ulf. *bleifa*, Luke i. 54; O. H. G. *bliban*]:—to give cover or shelter to one, with dat.; sem ræfrit hlífir kirkjunni við regni, Hom. 95; (hann) hlífði sér ekki, gave himself (bad) no shield or armour, Fms. i. 40; því at bæði hlífir (shelters) innan ok utan, x. 319, Ff. 66; h. e-m við e-a, to give one shelter against a thing, Gullp. 48; ok hljópu í skóginn, ok létu hann hlífa sér, Fb. ii. 88; hlífa sér með skildi, en vega með sverði, 92. 2. to spare one, Grág. i. 163; síðan hlífði hann messu-degi hins heilaga Ólafs konunga, Fms. v. 217; þorgils hlífir sér ekki, Ísl. ii. 368; mun ek ekki hlífa þér í gördinni, Nj. 21, Finnab. 262.

II. reflex. to cover oneself, Eg. 581, Sks. 430. 2. to refrain, hold back, Fms. ii. 135; hann hlífðisk þá við engan mann, Nj. 26; þjórandi bæð menn sína hlífask við föstra sinn, Njard. 370; þorgils hlífask ekki við, Ísl. ii. 368.

hlífðr, f. protection, defence, Fms. ii. 331; hlífðar vápn, a weapon of defence, Ó. H. 79, Fms. x. 407, K. Á. 40, Al. 46, Sks. 329. **hlífðar-lauss**, adj. = hlífariuss, Fagrsk. 144.

hlíf-skjöldr, m. (hlíf-skjöldr, Nj. 262, Sks. 472), a shield of defence; esp. metaph., vera h. fyrir e-m, 655 A. ii. 5, Fms. viii. 63, 239, Bret. 104; halda h. fyrir e-m, Hom. 42.

Hlín, f. the goddess of that name (the wife of Odin), the *that defends*, [for the etym. see hlein], Edda, Vsp., Lex. Poët.: freq. in poet. phrases, hringa-hlín, bauga-h., a lady.

hlít, f. (hlíta, Fms. viii. 91, v. L., Hkr. i. 199), [Dan. *lid*], sufficiency, full warranty, security; nú skal ek sjálfir halda vörð, hefði þat fyrr þótt nokkur hlít, Fms. viii. 91; ek mun hafa landráð meðan, ok vættir mik þat sé nokkur hlít slíka stand, xi. 22; þar hann sik at nokkurri hlít (tolerably well) meðan vör ruddum skipit, iv. 261, Hkr. i. 199; þann er biskupi þykki full hlít, K. þ. K. 18 (1853); hlít var at því lítill, of small matter, Dropl. (in a verse). 2. adverb. phrases; til hlítar, tolerably, pretty well; áferð var þá til nokkurrar hlítar, Fms. i. 86, vii. 237, Fær. 257, Ó. H. 116; til góðrar hlítar, pretty good, 110, Eg. 590; at góðri hlít, very well indeed, Fms. iv. 350; hlítar vel, well enough, Fas. ii. 268; hlítar fagr, passably fair, Mism.; skip ákipat til hlítar, a ship well manned, Fms. i. 196; in mod. usage, til hlítar, adv. sufficiently, thoroughly, freq.

HLÍTA, tt, [Dan. *lide*], to rely on, trust, abide by, with dat.; gakk með mér jafnan, ok hlít (imperat.) mínum ráðum, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 116, Ff. 84; ef hann vill eigi þeim vátum hlíta (abide by) er hinir hafa, Grág. i. 114; þá skal hinn hlíta því at lögum, N. G. L. i. 346; þetta þá Guðrún ok kvæðak hans forsjá hlíta mundu, Ld. 144, Ff. 80, Fas. iii. 70; ek mun hlíta búum mínum ok fara eigi til Hofs, Vápn. 29; hann var kvæntr, ok hlitti þó ekki þeirri einni saman, i. e. be bad paramours besides, Dropl. 15; ok hlítir Ástríðr eigi öðrum konum í því at þjóna honum í laugi, A. trusted not to other women, i. e. would let no one do it but herself, Fms. xi. 157; ok skal ekki öðrum mönnum nú at h. at reka naustin, i. e. I will do it myself, Eg. 720, Valla L. 224; þeir hlittu mér (used me) til bréfa-görða, Fms. ix. 262; ef þú mátt eigi öðrum þar til hlíta, if thou hast no one else to do it, Grett. 107; so in the saying, eigi má því einu h. er bært þykkir, one must put up with something short of the best, Grett. 2. with prep.; en þó sýnisk mér, sem eigi muni minna við hlíta, less than that will not do, Ísl. ii. 358, Ff. 13; vör höfum skip svá mikít ok líð-skyft, at þar má ekki litlu líði við hlíta, so large a ship that it requires no small crew, Fms. iv. 297; eigi muntu því einu fyrir hlíta, that is not a sufficient answer, thou shalt not get off with that, Hkr. iii. 256; cp. einhlítir, adj.

hlít-etyggr, adj. trusting to no one but oneself, daring, Lex. Poët.

HLJÓÐ, n. [Ulf. *hliup* = *ἡλύα*, i Tim. ii. 11, in Upplström's edition; cp. A. S. *hleofor* = sound; mid. H. G. *lud*; cp. O. H. G. *hliodar*; Germ. *hliod*; Dan. *lyd*; Swed. *ljud*; akin to it are several Gr. and Lat. words with an initial *h*, *el*; the original meaning is bearing or the thing heard, like Gr. *hōō*, and hljóð, hljómr, hlust (q. v.) are kindred words; hence comes the double sense of this word in Icel., sound and silence. A. Hearing, a bearing, listening, silence; biðja (kveðja) hljóði, to beg a bearing, chiefly as a parliamentary term, of one about to speak, to recite a poem before a prince or the like; Njáll kvæddi sér hljóði, Nj. 105; kvæði hefi ek ort um yðr, ok vilda ek hljóð fá, I wished to get a bearing, Ísl. ii. 229; Egill hóf upp kvæðit ok kvæð hátt ok fékk þegar hljóð, Eg. 417, cp. Vsp. 1, Höfuðl. 2; vilja ek hljóð at Hárs líði, I ask a bearing for my song, Ht. 1; ek hefi ort kvæði um yðr ok vilda ek fá hljóð at flytja, Fms. ii. 15; gefa h., to give a bearing, Leidarv. 5; hafit hljóð, be quiet! 625, 72; þá er bæði gott hljóð ok góðir síðir í konungs hési, Sks. 367;—the ancient meetings were in the open air, amid the hum of voices, loud cries, and the clash of arms, þá var fyrst gnýr mikill af fjölmenni ok vápnum, en er hljóð fékkak, mælti þorgnýr, Ó. H. 68; en er hljóð fékkak, þá stóð jarl upp ok mælti, 67, cp. Ib. ch. 4; varð at þessu mikít háreysti, en er hljóð fékkak, mælti Sigurðr jarl, Fms. i. 34. 2. adverb. phrases; í heyraða hljóði, see heyra, Nj. 230, Grág. i. 19, passim; af hljóði and í hljóði, in all stillness, silently, Nj. 5, 103, Eg. 723, Ld. 163, Fms. iv. 79, Stj. 355; bera harm sinn í hljóði, to bear one's grief in silence, a saying; ein kvinna leri í hljóði með allri undirgefni, i Tim. ii. 11, where the Gothic text has in *hliupa*; þegja þunnu hljóði, to listen in breathless stillness, Hm. 7; í einu hljóði, unanimously, a parliamentary term.

B. The thing heard, sound; allt er hljóð þat er kvikindis eyra má skilja, Skálda 173, 174; greina hljóð, id., 169, 170; í hljóði sins gráts, Mar. 28; þorfinnr kom öngu hljóði í lúðrinn ok komsk eigi upp blástrinn, Fms. ix. 30; ganga á hljóðið, to walk (in the dark) after a distant sound; klukkuk-hljóð, the sound of a bell, v. 133; þrumu-h., a clap of thunder; brim-h., the roaring of surf. **II.** special usages: 1. gramm. a sound, tone; með löngu hljóði eða skömmu, hörðu eða línu, Skálda 159, 160; a musical sound, tune, söng fagra, hljóð mikít ok dýrt, Bs. i. 454; slá hljóð á hörpu, 155. 2. phrases, koma á hljóð um e-t, to catch the sound of, become aware of, Bs. i. 165; vera í hinar hljóði, to be within a bird's bearing, i. e. to be whispered about; vera úr hinar hljóði, to be out of a bird's sound; drepr hljóð ór e-m, to become dumb, lose the wind, Fms. xi. 115; það er komit annað hljóð í strokkinn (metaphor from churning), there is another sound in the churn, of a sudden turn, e. g. from high to low spirits; the ancients also seem to have said, 'there is another

sound in the fells, of one who is crest-fallen; see verses in Nj. 249. Háv. 34 new Ed., Dropl. 31, nú kná þjóta annan veg í fjöllum, *now the fells resound with another tale*; nú þykir henni eigi batna hljóðið í sögunni, *the tale began to sound dismal*, Clar.: so in the phrase, það er gott (slæmt, dauft) hljóð í e-m, *to be in a good (or moody) state of mind*. III. plur. esp. in mod. usage: a. *crying aloud*, a cry, of a child or one in paroxysms of pain; Heyr mín hljóð, *bear my cry!* Hólabók 276; hljóðin heyrdusk út fyrir dyrt (of a sick person); það linnir ekki af hljóðum (of a baby). B. *howling, screaming*; og þeirra hljóð (pl.) og höfund-prestanna tóku yfir, Luke xxiii. 23; ó-hljóð, *dissonance*, i. e. *screaming, howling*. Y. *music, voice*; hafa fígr hljóð, a *sweet voice*; há, mikil, veyk, dimm, hvell hljóð, a *big, strong, weak, deep, pealing voice*; Syng þú ungr mest sem mátt | meðan hljóð þín fagrt gjalla, . . . eintóm hljóð úr forðdranna grófum, Bjarni 142: the same distinction is sometimes observed in old writers, syngja með fögrum hljóðum, Stj. 606, Ba. i. 155; þar gengr hæst í hljóðunum, *there the tune reached the highest pitch*, Mar.

Hljóða, að, [Germ. *lauten*; Dan. *lyde*], *to sound*; hverju hvern stafr hljóðar, Skálda 159, Mar., Ba. ii. passim; rödd hljóðar í hans eyra, Mar.: *to run*, of speech and writing, eptir því sem letið hljóðar, Stj. 29; réttar-bót er svá hljóðar, a *writ which runs thus*, Ba. i.; whence the phrase, svo hljóðandi, *to this effect*, as follows. 2. *to scream with pain*, of horror; þeir hljóðudu og fórnudu til mín höndunum, Od. x. 255; þeir hljóðudu afskapliga, xxii. 308: also of a child, see hljóð above; fardu að hugga barnið, það er að hljóða.

Hljóðadr, part. *sounding*, Stj. 90. Hljóðan, f. a *sound*, Stj. 4, 45, 80, 334; a *tune*, með fagrlegri h., Ba. i. 155; sam-h., *harmony*, Stj.: *wording, utterance*, freq. in mod. usage; eptir orðanna h., *according to the exact words, the sound (run) of the words*. Hljóð-bjalla, u. f. a *tinkling bell*, Karl. 157. Hljóð-bærr, adj. *rumoured abroad*. Hljóð-fall, n. *consonancy* (metric), Edda 121. Hljóð-fogrð, f. *euphony*, Skálda 178. Hljóð-fylling, f., hljóð-fyllandi, a. m., better ljóð-fylling, q. v. Hljóð-færi, n. a *musical instrument*, Fms. iii. 184, Fas. iii. 220, 221, Vigl. 16.

Hljóð-góðr, adj. *well-tuned*, Bs. ii. 39. Hljóð-greipr, f. pl., poet. 'sounding-tongs,' i. e. *the mouth*, Lex. Poët. Hljóð-kyrr, adj. *still, quiet*, Fms. ix. 23, v. l. Hljóð-lauss, adj. *soundless*, Pm. 106 (of bells). Hljóð-látr, adj. *still, taciturn*, Sturl. ii. 185, Dropl. 7. Hljóð-leikr, a. m. *silence, sadness*, Fbr. 142. Hljóð-líga, adv. *silently, in all stillness*, Eg. 261, Nj. 33, Fms. i. 204, vi. 179, Fas. ii. 517. Hljóð-lígr, adj. *silent*; þung ok h. sótt, a *heavy and creeping sickness*, Sturl. ii. 186.

Hljóð-litill, adj. *faintly sounding*, Pm. 61 (of bells). Hljóð-lyndr, adj. *taciturn*, Eb. 42, Nj. 91, Fms. vi. 189, Bs. ii. 155. Hljóð-læti, n. *stillness, silence*. Hljóð-mikill, adj. *thrill-sounding*, Grett. 111. Hljóð-mæll, n. *whispering, secrecy*; færa í h., *to hush up*, Ld. 206, Nj. 51. Hljóðna, að, *to become silent, dumb, from surprise*, Sturl. ii. 151 (v. l.), Fas. iii. 311: *impers.*, þá hljóðnar um hann, *he became silent*, ii. 433; þar til hljóðnar um mál þessi, *till the noise about it subsides*, Grett. 125 A. Hljóð-ólfr, m. name of a dwarf, Lex. Poët. Hljóð-pípa, u. f. a *flute*, (mod.)

HLJÓÐR, adj. [cp. A. S. *blode*, Engl. *aloud*, mid. H. G. *lute*, Germ. *laut*, but all in the opp. sense of *aloud*; cp. hljóð]:—*silent, taciturn*, 677, 12, Skes. 367, 370, Hom. 129; menn prúða ok hljóða, Fb. ii. 288. B. *melancholy, sad*; var hann h. ok mælti ekki við aðra menn, biskup spurði hvat hann hugsaði er hann var svá hljóðr, Fb. ii. 329, Eg. 95, Fms. i. 208, Nj. 9, passim. 2. *neut. hljótt, stillness, silence*; er hann settisk niðr þá var hljótt, Ó. H. 68; er hljótt var orðit, Fms. xi. 85; gúra h. um sik, *to keep quiet*, Grett. 198 new Ed.; tala hljótt, *to speak in a low voice or secretly*, Nj. 118.

Hljóð-samlíga, adv. (-lígr, adj.) = hljóðlíga, Hkr. ii. 220. Hljóð-samr, adj. = hljóðr, Fms. viii. 81, Hkr. ii. 252. Hljóðs-grein, hljóðs-grein, f. *distinction of sound or a kind of sound*, Edda 120, Skálda 160, 170, 175, 179, Stj. 45. Hljóð-akraf, n. *whispering*. Hljóð-stafr, m. a *vowel, litera vocalis*, Edda 121, Skálda 161. Hljóma, að, *to sound, of a musical voice*, Pass. passim. Hljóman, f. *sound, tune*, Skálda 179. Hljóm-fagr, adj. *sweet sounding*; h. harpa, Ba. i. HLJÓMR, m. [Ulf. *bluma* = *áson*; cp. A. S. *blumman* = *sonare*; Lat. *clāmor*], a *sound, tune, voice*, Gs. 2, Hkr. ii. 393; h. engla Guðs, Post. 645, 73; h. ok rödd, Isl. ii. 170, Rb. 380: chiefly of *tunes* in music, as in the ditty, Held eg sem helgan dóm | hörpunnar sætan róm | þann til að heyra hljóð | hlýpi eg súðr í Róm.

HLJÓTA, pres. hlýti, pl. hljótum; pret. hlaut, hlautu, hlaut, pl. hlutum; subj. hlýti; part. hlötinn, neut. hlötið: [A. S. *bleotan*; O. H. G. *blinzen*; mid. H. G. *linza*; Ivar Aasen *liota*]:—*to get by lot, have allotted* to oneself; þeir tóku at herfangi Álföf konu hans ok Armeiði dóttur hans, ok hlaut Hólmfastr hana, Landn. 314; hón hlaut at sitja hjá Björgvök, Eg. 23; þeir lögðu hluti á ok hlaut Þrándr, Fær. 3; var svá til syst at Sigghvatr skáld hlaut at segja konungi, Fms. vi. 38; (Loki) hlaut blása at helgum skutli, Haukst. 4; skal sá reifa mál hans er hlýtr, *who gets the lot, whom the lot falls on*, Grág. i. 63. 2. *to get*; vér munum hljóta þunnar fylkingar, Fms. v. 53; menn vegin eða sárir þeir eða fleiri ok sé hlötir í hváru-veggja flokk, Grág. ii. 114. 3. *to undergo, suffer, bide*; hljóta högg, Fms. xi. 151; úfór, 113; harm, i. 21; vel er, at þú hlautst slíkt af konungi, Hkr. ii. 319. II. metaph., absol. *must needs be*, with infin.; svá mun nú hljóta at vera at sinni sem þú vill, Fms. i. 159; hefir margr hlötið um sárt at binda fyrir mér, Nj. 54; hér muntu vera hljóta, 129; þú munt ríða h., Fær. 48; en fara hlýtr þú með mér til Jómaborgar, Fms. i. 159; yðart atkvæði mun standa h., Fas. i. 211, passim; þar hlaut at nötra um, Sd. 169. III. reflex. *to be allotted, fall by lot*; var síðan reynt lið þeirra ok hljótask af því liði átta tigur manna, Fms. xi. 89; at þess þeirra, er ómaginn hlautsk til handa, Grág. i. 266; Kaleb fór til þeirrar borgar er honum hafði hlötisk, Stj. 361; hann hlutaði með lyðnum um stuldinn, ok hlautsk í kyn Jüda, 356. 2. metaph. *to proceed or result from*, esp. in a bad sense; en þó mun hér hljótask af margs manns bani, Mun nokkut hér minn bani af hljótask? Nj. 90; kann vera at af hljótisk þessu tali, sem þá verst hefir af hlötisk, Sd. 172.

hlötnask, að, dep. *to fall to one's lot*, with dat.; en ef honum hlötnusk herteknir menn, Fms. i. 258; freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 36. 10; ok þá honum hlötnaðist að hann skyldi veifa reykelinu, Luke i. 9; hlötnask til, *to turn out*; hlötnaðisk svá til, Vigl. 57 new Ed. hlötr, see hlutr, Fms. xi. 128.

HLÓA, 8, [A. S. *blowas*; Engl. *low*], *to bellow, roar*, of streams or cascades, Grm. 29, an ðr. *ley*, but no doubt to be thus explained, and not as in Lex. Poët.

HLÓÐ, n. pl. [hláða], a *hearth, chimney-place*, freq. in mod. usage (it can only be by chance that no old reference is on record); setja pott á hlóðir, *to set the pot on the fire*. hlóða-karl, m. = hadda, q. v.

Hlóðyn, f., gen. hlóðynjar, the mythical name of the Earth, prop. *beareth* (?), *homestead* (?), and akin to hlóð, Edda, Lex. Poët.

Hlóra, u. f. the mythical name of the foster mother or nurse of Thor, Edda.

Hlórtíði, a. m. [hlóa and reið = *thunder*], one of the names of Thor, the *Bellowing Thunderer*, Edda, Hým., þkv., L., Vellekla.

HLUMR, m., pl. ir, proncd. hlummr, the *handle of an oar*, Fas. i. 215 (hlumir), ii. 35; (where hlummar pl.), Edda (Ht., where hlumr and sumir are rhymed), Sturl. iii. 68, Glúm. 395.

HLUNKA, að, [hlumr], *to give a dull, hollow sound*, Fms. xi. 280, Skáld H. R. 4, 19.

hlunkr, m. a *dull sound, a thump*.

hlunnindi, n. pl. [hlunnr], prop. 'launching,' but only used metaph., *emoluments*, esp. attached to an estate or possession, Gpl. 68, 293, Vm. 65, Eb. 40, Fms. ix. 95.

HLUNNR, m. [Shetl. *linn*; cp. Engl. *to launch*, which is derived from the Scandina. word]:—a *roller for launching ships*, Edda 38, Fms. vii. 19, viii. 45; also of the *pieces of wood put under the keel of ships* when ashore (during the winter ships used to be dragged ashore, called ráða skipi til hlunn), Grág. i. 99, 209, N. G. L. i. 26, Eg. 515, Nj. 10, Lex. Poët. passim: in poetry a ship is called hlunn-dýr, -fákr, -goti, -jór, -vigg, -vitnir, -visundr, = the deer, steed, bison of h., Lex. Poët. hlunn-roð, n. *reddening the h.*, so called when a person was killed in launching a ship (in the spring), Fas. i. 264, N. G. L. i. 65; this was taken to be a bad augury, see Ragn. S. ch. 9 (Fas. i. 259, 260).

HLUST, f. [A. S. *blust*; Hel. *blust* = *bearing*; cp. Gr. *αἰώω*], the ear, prop. the *inner part of the ear, cochlea auris*, Ad. 6, 9, Nj. 210 (v. l.), Fms. ii. 100, Edda 109, Baud. 36 new Ed., Sturl. ii. 85, Eg. 758 (in a verse), passim: the ears of beasts, e. g. seals, bears, birds, or the like are usually called hlust, not eyra, Merl. i. 38, Fb. i. 133, Eb. 99 new Ed. (v. l.), Fas. ii. 237, Fs. 149, 179. hlustar-verkr, m. ear-ache, otalgia, Fél. hlusta, að, [A. S. *hlystan*; Engl. *listen*; cp. hlust], *to listen*; h. til e-s, 613, 24: in mod. usage, h. á e-ð, freq.

HLUTA, að, [A. S. *blutan*; Engl. *lot*; Germ. *loosen*], *to draw lots for a thing, obtain by lot*, the thing in acc. or infin.; þar var hlutaðr tvismenn-ingr, Eg. 23; þar skyldi sæti (acc. pl.) hluta, *the seats were allotted*, 247; þeir eigu at h. með sér hverr reifa skal mál hans, Grág. i. 63; þær sakir skal eigi hluta er um vefing er sótt, 74; þá eigu þeir at h. með sér, hvárr þeirra annask skal (the ómagi), 266; svá list mér at annarr hvárr okkarr sæki málit, ok munu vit þá verða at hluta með okkr, Nj. 86; þá vóru hlutaðar framsögur, ok hlaut hann fyrst fram at segja sína sök, 232; vóru menn hlutaðr til skip-stjórnar, Fb. ii. 317; urðu þeir á þat sættir um síðir, at hlutað var hverr þetta eyrindi skyldi fram segja, Fms. vi. 38; skyldi . . . hluta með Grikkjum ok Væringjum, hvárr fyrri skyldi ríða eðr róa, etc., 136; þat mál samdisk á þá leid, at konungar skyldi hluta um, hvárr ráða skyldi þaðan í frá, vii. 170; mæltu þá konungar sín í milli, at þeir skyldi hluta um eign þá ok kasta teningum, Ó. H. 90;

alutim vér eigi þenna kyrtill heldr hlutum vér hann, Greg. 1. reflex. : 1. *to be allotted, to fall out, turn out*; ok hlutadisk svá til, *it so turned out*, Hs. i. 433. 2. *with prep.*; hlutask til e-s, *to meddle with a thing*; eigi hlutumk ek til málsverða, Eb. 36; en þú veizt, frændi, at ek hefi til fás hlutask síðan ek kom til Íslands, Hrafn. 17; en þat varð fram at koma er þorgerðir vildi til hvers er hón hlutadisk, Ld. 94; ekki hefi ek hlutask til málaferla yðvarra, en nú vil ek vita ... Nj. 101, þóðr. 67; þat er bæði, at ek hefi lít til ráða hlutask, ok vill þú at ek ráða hlutu, Glúm. 324; hlutask til með e-m, *to assist one in a case*, Lv. 40; at eigi haldi þér samdum nema til hlutisk yðr tignari menn, 76, Fas. iii. 46.

3. skoptum vér eigi þenna kyrtill, hlutumst heldr um hvers hann skal verða, John xix. 24. hlutan, f. *a drawing or casting of lots*, Grág. i. 38, 493, N. G. L. i. 145. hlut-burðr, m. *a chance, lot*, D. N. hlut-deila, d. *to meddle*, Sturl. i. 196, ii. 42. hlut-deilinn, adj. *meddlesome*, Fs. 123; ó-hlutdeilinn, *passive*. hlut-deilni, f. *meddlesomeness*, Rd. 255, Karl. 123. hlut-drjúgr, adj. *lucky, getting the better share*, Lv. 24. hlut-fall, n., chiefly in pl., *a casting of lots*; leggja til hlutfalla, Fs. 67, Fms. v. 147; fara at hlutföllum, *to go by lots*, Ver. 4; bjóða til hlutfalla, *a law term, to bid one proceed to cast lots*, Grág. i. 37, Nj. 232; skipta til hlutfalla, *to divide into lots*, Gpl. 341. 2. *mod. proportion* (sing.), Rb. 460.

hlut-felling, f. *proportion*, Alg. 372. hlut-gengr, adj. *capable, up to the mark*, Fb. ii. 329. hlut-girn, f. *meddlesomeness*, Glúm. 353. hlut-gjarn, adj. *meddlesome*, Ld. 248. hlut-henda and hlut-hending, f. *a kind of metre or rhyme*, see hending and henda, Edda 121, 123, 136. hlutl, a, m. *a part*; í þeim hluta veraldar, Edda (pref.); mikinn hluta af Englandi, Eg. 270; mikinn hluta Skotlands, Ó. H. 131; mikill (mestr, litill) h. liðs, Fms. i. 110, Eg. 269, Edda 82, Fb. ii. 283; bleikt silfr ok skal vera meiri hluti silfrs, Grág. i. 500; adverb. phrases, at öllum hluta, *for the whole lot or share*, 245; að mestum hluta, *for the most part*; að nokkrum hluta, *for some part*; at minnum (sinum) hluta, *for my (her) part*, Nj. 250, Fs. 62. II. *a share*, but the weak form is seldom used in this sense, as in the phrase, göra á hluta e-s, *to encroach upon one's share, wrong one*, Fms. vii. 219, Vigl. 25; eptir er enn yðarr hluti, *your part, portion of the work*, Nj. 144; ok undi hann þó verr sinum hluta, Fms. vii. 176 (v. l. hlut better).

hlut-kæsti, n. *a casting of lots*, N. T.; but does not occur in old writers. hlut-lauss, adj. *'lot-less,' not partaking in*, Lat. *expers*; at yður bók skyldi þeirra umbóta eigi h. vera, Gpl. iv; *having taken no part in*, h. eðr sýkn af manndrápi, Fms. ii. 225; h. ok afskiptir e-u (*void of*). Stj. 155; h. allrar undirhyggju, Bs. i. 723; neut., veida hlutlaust, *to fish without getting a share*, D. I. i. 497; riða hlutlaust, *to pass free, unmolested*, Sturl. i. 39. In mod. usage, hlutlaust means *passive, neutral, of a person*; and láta e-b hlutlaust, *to leave a thing alone, not meddle with it*.

HLUTR, m., the original form was diphthongal, hlautr, like the Gothic, as is borne out by the kindred and derivative words hlaut, hlyti, q. v.; the acc. was weakened into o, hlotr, Fms. xi. 128; and lastly into u, hlutr; old nom. pl. hlotar, Jónsv. S. l. c., but commonly hlutir; gen. sing. hlutar; [Goth. hlauts = κληρος, Mark xv. 24, Col. i. 12, Ephes. i. 11, Luke i. 9; A. S. and Hel. blot; Engl. lot; Germ. loos; Dan. lod; Swed. lost; the Goth., Germ.; and earliest Scand. have a long vowel, and prob. also A. S. and O. H. G. (blōt, not blot); the Ormul. spells lott with a short vowel, as is the case also in Icel., Dan., Swed., and Engl.]

A. *A lot*; the ceremony of drawing lots was like that described in Homer; each party marked his lot (skera or marka hluti), which was then thrown into a sheet (lap of a garment, bera or leggja hluti í skaut), and a third person came and drew a lot out; (it was not thrown out by shaking.) This drawing of lots was originally a sacred ceremony; it was used in sacrifices (by way of augury, see below), in sharing booty or an inheritance; in law the order in which suits came on was decided by lot, in banquets the seats of honour were so assigned (e. g. who was to sit next to the daughter of the house), etc. Many words in the language refer to this old rite, and the ceremony is thus described: en hluti skyldi skera ok í skaut bera, Fms. vii. 140; kom þat á samt með þeim at hluti skyldi bera í skaut, ... skyldi því hvárir-veggju una sem hlutr segði, vóru þá hlutir markaðir; þá mælti Norðbríkt til Gyrgis: 'lát mik sjá hversu þú markar þinn hlut at vit markim eigi báðir einn veg'; hann gerði svá; síðan markaði Norðbríkt sinn hlut, ok kastaði í skaut ok svá báðir þeir; síðan gekk sá maðr at er til (upp, v. l.) skyldi taka, ok tók upp annan hlutinn milli fingra sér ...; síðan var at hugat þeim hlutinum ok kenndu þar allir mark Gyrgis, vii. 136, 137; hvern maðr er sök hefir með at fara í dóm, þá skal hlut bera í skaut, einn, þótt hann hafi fleiri sakar í dóm þann, hvern maðr skal merkja hlut sinn ok bera alla saman í skaut, ok skal maðr taka fjóra hluti sinn upp, Grág. i. 37; bjóða til hlutfalla ok bera þar hluti í skaut, 74; menn báru þá hluti sína í skaut ok tók jarlinn upp; ... svá sagði hlutr til, at Egill skyldi sitja hjá jarls-dóttur um kveldit, Eg. 247; en

þá er tólfmenningr var skipaðr til at sitja ok settir hlutir til hvers næst skyldi sitja Ástríði, dóttur Vigfúss bersis, ok hlaut Eyjólfur ávalt at sitja hjá henni, Glúm. 331; nú ræða þeir um goðorðit ok verða eigi ástáttir, vildi hver sinn hlut (case) fram draga; þá leggja þeir hluti í skaut, ok kom jafnan upp hlutr Silfra, Fs. 68; þeir lögðu hluti á, ok hlaut þróendr, Farr.

2. of sacrifice; vóru þá görvir hlutir af vísinda-mönnum (soothsayers), ok feldr blótspánn til, en svá gekk fróttin, at ... Fas. i. 453; cp. hristu teina ok á hlaut sá, Hým. 1; and, þá kná Hæmir hlautvið kjósa (= taka upp hluti), Vsp. l. c.; see also hlaut, hlauttein, p. 270.

II. the hlutir were talismans or little images, which people used to wear on their persons; síðan tekr jarl skálar (scales) góðar ... ok fylgðu tvaum met (weights), annat af gulli en annat af silfri; þar var á líkon-skja manns, ok hétu þat hlutar (hlotar sem forn-mönnum var títt at hafa, add. in v. l.), ok fylgði sú náttúra, at þá er jarl lagði þá í skálar, ok kvað á hyat hvárt skyldi merkja, ok ef sá kom upp (turned up) er hann vildi, þá breytti sá í skálinni svá at varð glámm af. Jarl gaf Einari skálar, ok varð hann gláðr við ok síðan kalladr Einarr Skálarglam, Jónsv. S. (1824) 37, 38; hlutr er hörfinn ór þúsi þinum sá er Haraldr konungr gaf þér í Hafnarði, ok er hann nú kominn í holt þat er þú munt byggja, ok er á hlutum markaðr Freyr af silfri, Fs. 19; ok vill Freyr þar láta sinn hlut niðr koma er hann vill sitt sæmdar-sæti setja, 22; cp. Landn., hann sendi Finna tvá í hamföllum til Íslands eptir hlut sinn, 174; hann hefir líkneski þórs í þungi sínum af tönn göt ...; nú fannsk engi sá 'hlutr' í hans valdi, Fs. 97: the 'gumpa heillir' or talismans, mentioned in Sömp., were prob. hlutir.

B. Metaph., without the actual drawing of lots: I. *a share, allotment, portion*; skal þat þeirra er biskup lofar skilnað, hafa slíkan hlut fjár (portion) við annat, Grág. i. 329; of booty, hann færði Ólvi skip sín ok kallar þat vera hlut hans, Nj. 46; of a finder's share, heimtir hlut af sauðunum, Háv. 40; halda til hlutar, id. 2. esp. of a fisherman's share of the catch, Band. 4, cp. Höfuðl. 1; a fishing boat has one or two hundred ... í hlut, each of the crew (hásetar) taking his 'hlutr,' and besides this there was a færir-hlutr (line share) or netja-hlutr (net share), skips-hlutr (ship's share), and lastly for-mann-hlutr (foreman's share, he getting double); see the remarks on aflausn. 3. *a share, lot, portion, of inheritance*, often in early Dan. law, where the daughter received a half, the brother a whole portion, sun til ful lot, oc dóter til half lot, Wald. Sjæll. Lov., p. 1;—whence in Dan. broder-lod, søster-lod, = a brother's, sister's portion; en komi jafmikit fé á hlut hvers þeirra, Grág. (Kb.) i. 220; of duty, kom þat á hlut Andreas postula, 625. 64.

2. metaph. phrases; láta hlut sinn, *to let go one's share, be worsted*, Fms. i. 74, Fb. ii. 62; þeirra h. brann við, got singed; Hkr. ii. 178; þinn hlutr má ekki verða betri en góðr, thy case cannot be better than good, is as good as it can be, Nj. 356; ella muntu finna á þínum hlut, thou shalt find it to thy cost, Ld. 98; þeirra h. varð æ minni ok minni, their lot grew ever worse and worse, Fms. x. 250; eigi skyldi hennar h. batna við þat, her case should not mend with that, Nj. 52; sitja yfir hlut e-s, *to oppress, weigh a person down*, Eg. 512, Nj. 89, Fb. iii. 450; mioka sinn hlut, *to yield one's lot (right)*, 451; láta sinn (hlut) undir liggja, *to let one's lot be the nettermost*, Bárð.; leggja hlut sinn við e-t, *to throw in one's lot with a thing, to espouse a cause, run a risk*, Lv. 48 (twice), Fb. iii. 166, Sturl. i. 162 C; eigi mundi svá Sverrir gera, ef hann setti vörn hlut, S. would not do so if he bad our lot, our cards in his hand, Fms. viii. 392; eigi mundir þú svá renna frá þínum manni, ef þú settir minn hlut, xi. 72; hafa (lá) hzrra (meira, lægra) hlut, *to get the better (less) share, to get the best (worst) of it, to win or lose*, Eb. 194, Fs. 32, 113, Nj. 90, 224, Fas. i. 252, Fms. vi. 412, viii. 284, Hkr. 2. 19; hafa allan hlut mála, Bs. i. 82; eiga hlut at e-u, *to own a share in, take part (interest) in, interfere (meddle) in a thing, be concerned about*, Eb. 124, Nj. 27, 101, 119, Fms. xi. 83; þar er þú settir hlut at, *wherein thou wast concerned*, Nj. 54; ná mun eigi mega sitjanda hlut í eiga, *to take a sinner's part in it, i. e. not stir in the matter*, 110; hér munu eigi gefu-menn í hlut eiga, 179; hafa inn vesta hlut af, *to behave meanly*, Eg. 271.

II. *a part, Lat. pars*; enn efra hlut Hrunamanna-hrepps, Landn. 312; mestr h. liðs, *the most part of the body*, Eg. 275; meiti hlutr, búá, dómdánda ..., *the majority of the neighbours, judges* ... Nj. 237, Grág. i. 79; tíundi h. eyrir, *a tenth part of an ounce*, 357; byggja jörð til hlutar, *to lease an estate in shares*, N. G. L. i. 137; sjau hlutum ljusari, *seven times brighter*, Eluc. 44; tveim hlutum dýra, *twice as dear*, Landn. 343; eins hlutar (on the one hand) ... annars hlutar (on the other hand), 625, 172.

III. *a case, thing, Lat. res*; hvern hlut, *everything*, Nj. 53; á engum hlut, *in nothing*, Fms. ii. 27; í öllum hlutum, *in everything*, *passim*; allir hlutir, *all things*, Edda 147 (pref.); aðra hluti, *other things*, Fms. i. 213; alla hluti þá er ..., *all things whatever*, Ld. 18; allir þeirra hlutir, *all their things*, Fms. x. 250; fjórir eru þeir hlutir (cases) er menn ber í átt, Grág. i. 361; hvernigi hlutr (reason) er maðr vill til þess ferra, 179; fyrir tengda sakir ok annarra stórra hluta er hér hvarfla í milli, Nj. 147; undarlegtr, kynlegtr þ., *a strange thing*, Ld. 200, Fms. x. 169; iðna slíka hluti, Grág. i. 149; eru þó stórir hlutir á bindum, Fms. vii. 30; *a deed, fact, ordian h., a bygone thing*, Fr. fait accompli, Nj. 20; einn lítill h., *a little thing, small matter*, Fms. ix. 448. 4. *with neg. adv.* = Engl. *naught*; gördit

hlut þiggja, Am. 94; ekki lyt (lyf MS.), Skv. 1. 9; engi hluta(r), *noways*, 656 C. 25.

hlut-ræningi, a, m. *one robbed of his share*; verða h. e-s, or fyrir e-m, *to be unfairly dealt with*, Eg. 525 (v. l.), Fb. ii. 379, Gullþ. 12; gora e-n h., Orkn. 306, 318.

hlut-samr, adj. *meddlesome*, Fms. ii. 68, Lv. 37, Karl. 386.

hlut-seigr, adj. *holding fast one's share, tenacious*, Bs. i. 716.

hlut-semi, f. *meddling*.

hlut-skarpr, adj. = hlutdrjúgr.

hlut-akipta, t, *to share by lots*, Stj. 375.

hlut-akipti, n. a *sharing*, Eg. 280, Fms. i. 183; a *share, lot, of inheritance*, Fs. 18, Ld. 222; of *booty*, Eg. 4, 57, Fms. vi. 86, vii. 278, Bs. i. 37, Barl. 188.

hlut-sæll, adj. *getting the best share, lucky*, Fs. 143.

hlut-takandi, part. *partaking, a partaker*, 623, 28, 45, Greg. 12.

hlut-takari, a, m. a *partaker*, 655 xiv. A. 2, Magn. 432, Greg. 23, Bs. i. 744, Stj.

hlut-tekning, f. a *partaking: proportion*, Alg. 372; gramm. the *participle*, Skálda 180.

hlut-vandr, adj. *fair about one's share, upright, honest*, Band. 35 new Ed., Lv. 48, Thom. 396, Rétt. 5. 5; 6-hlutvandr, *disonest*.

hlut-verk, n. *work allotted*, Fbr. 130, Háv. 56, Grett. 125.

HLÚKI, a, m. a term of *abuse*; hrinnugr hlúki, Korm. in a verse. (Is the Scot. *luchie*, used of an old woman, akin to this word?)

hlykkjóttr, adj. *crooked*, Stj. 78, freq. in mod. usage.

hlykk-lauss, adj. 'bend-less,' *unbent, straight*, Al. 173.

HLÝKKR, m., pl. ir, better lykkr (see p. 227), a *bend, curve*, Sturl. iii. 37, Hom. 115, Fms. i. 145.

HLÝMJA, pret. hlumdi, pres. hlymr, *to dash*, Hým. 24; sár hlymr, *the sea dashes against the boards*, Edda 100 (in a verse).

hlymr, m. [hljómr], a *clash*, as of hoofs, Skálda 169, Skm. 14, Og. 28.

HLÝNNA, t. [hlunnr], prop. 'to launch,' but only used metaph. to *help a person on*; h. fyrir e-m, Fms. viii. 239, v. l.; very freq. in mod. usage, h. að e-u, *to cherish, foster, and of persons to nourish*.

hlynninn, f. a *fostering*; að-hlynninn, *id.*

hlynninn, adj. *fostering*; h. á sigr, *victorious*, Lex. Poët.

HLÝNR, m., pl. ir, [Ivar Aasen lön; Swed. lönn], a *maple tree*, Lat. acer, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. passim.

HLÝ, n. [Dan. ly = shelter], *warmth*, as of a bed; þvát konungur þóttisk þá þurfa hlýs, Fms. vi. 251, Fagrsk. 49 (in a verse).

HLÝÐA, dd. [hljóð A]: I. prop. *to hearken, listen*; eyrum hlýðir en augum skoðar, Hm. 7; with dat. *to listen to one*, 623, 27, Fms. vii. 245, Eg. 694; var hann ekki svá mikillátr at eigi hlýddi (*to give ear to*) hann mönnum er skylt áttu við hann at ræða, O. H. 68; h. messu, tíðum, lestri, *to bear mass, attend service, go to church*, 671 B, 655 xi. 4, Bs. i. 131 passim.

2. with prep.; hlýða á e-t, *to listen to a thing*, Fms. ix. 473; h. til e-s, a law term, *to listen to a pleading*, Nj. 36, Grág. i. 76; h. til tals e-s, Fas. ii. 517; sitja menn þar umhverfis ok hlýða til sugunnar, Fbr. 87 new Ed.; h. e-m yrir, *to bear a pupil's lessons*, of a teacher holding the book while the pupil recites the lesson; hlýða yrir Fræðin, Faðir Vor, Kverfð, Lektuuna, etc.

3. *to yield to*; glöddusk allir er þeir höfðu hlýtt því ráði, Fb. i. 439; þeim er eigi vildu h. hans orðum, ii. 64; *to obey*, as children their parents, h. föður, móður sinni, h. Guði, freq. in mod. usage, but it seems not to be used in old writers exactly in this sense.

II. metaph. *to be due, to do, be proper*; hlýðir þat hvergi (*it will not do*), at hafa eigi lög í landi, Nj. 149; má eigi víta hvat heit hlýðir, Fms. vii. 105; *to do, suffice*, eigi man h. svá búið, *this will not do, something must be done* (in an extreme case), Eg. 507, Fms. i. 104; hlýðir þó þeir sé þrír, *three will do*, Grág. ii. 139; nú hlýðir þat eigi, *but if that will not do*, K. þ. K. 88; en með því at þeir höfðu liðs-kost góðan, þá hlýddi, *it went off well*, Fms. i. 66; e-m hlýðir e-t, *it does, is possible for a person*, Sinsjöla hlýddi þat, Fas. i. 130.

β. *to be allowed to a person*; engum öðrum skyldi þat h., *nobody else should dare to do so*, Hkr. i. 209; Einarir lét ángum h. móti at mæla, E. *would not bear of any one's gainsaying, let nobody contradict*, Orkn. 40; er þat undir er þér látið honum hvatvætna h., Eg. 71; ella eru mjök aldaða várir foreldrar er eigi létu konungum h. slík úlög, Fms. vi. 37.

III. reflex. *to listen*; hann hlýðisk um hvárt nokkurir vektu, Glal. 29; þá héldu þeir upp árum ok hlýddusk um, Fas. ii. 517; nema þeir staðar undir biðar-veggjum ok hlýðask þaðan um, Fbr. 87 new Ed.; Sturla bað menn hlýðask um, Sturl. i. 82; *to be allowed, dare to do a thing with impunity*, margir munu hér eptir taka ef þessum hlýðsk, 36; konungur sagði þeim skyldi þat ekki hlýðask, Fas. i. 45.

hlýða, v. f. [A. S. *bleod*; provine. Dan. *lude* = a *bed*], a *bed*; a *part of a ship, a cabin* (?); hlýðan skalf, Knyttl. S. (in a verse).

hlýðinn, adj. *giving ear to one*; hann var h. vinnu sínum um öll góð ráð, Fms. vi. 30; *meek, obedient*, hlýðnum syni ok litilátum, Sks. 11; and so in mod. usage of children, pupils, þjónum þeim ok hlýðnum sénum, elskum þau og virðing veitum, Luther's Catech. on the 5th Comm.; var þeim og hlýðinn, Luke ii. 51; 6-hlýðinn, *disobedient, naughty*. β.

yielding *bomage to one*; h. konungi sínum, Sks. 269; áðr en landsfólk hafði honum hlýðit orðit, Hkr. ii. 212.

hlýði-samt, n. adj. *proper for one to do* (see hlýða II. β); vera h., *to do for one*, Isl. ii. 198, Ld. 154, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

hlýðnaak, að, dep. *to obey one, with dat.*, Fms. i. 281, Fbr. 132, Str. 20.

hlýðni, f. *obedience, bomage*, Sks. 269, Fms. iii. 12, vi. 29, Bs. i. 742, Orkn. 394, Stj. 117; 6-hlýðni, *disobedience*.

hlýðugr, adj. = hlýðinn, N. T.

hlýðindi, n. pl. *warmth, snugness*, Snót (1866): of *weather, mild*.

HLÝJA (mod. hlúa), pres. hlýr, pret. hlödi (mod. hlúdi), cp. toði from týja; part. hlúð:—prop. *to cover, shelter*, with dat.; hlýrat henni borkr né barr, Hm. 49; *to this belongs the poet*, pret., serkir hlöðut þeim = Homer's of ἡρώδης θύρη, Il. xv. 529 (cp. öd' ἡ. θ., xiii. 371, gave them no shelter against the blow), Edda i. 418; in mod. usage, hlúa að e-m, *to cover with clothes* (Lat. *fovere*), *to make one warm and snug*; hér er sjór kallaðe hlér, þvát hann hlýr allra minzt, Skálda 198; hlúðu að þér betr, þú hefr ekki hlúð vel að þér, *thou art too thinly clad*.

hlýna, að, *to become warm*.

HLÝR, adj. *warm, mild*; hlýtt veðr, *mild weather*; hlý húsa-kygni, *warm, snug rooms*; metaph. e-m er hlýtt til e-s, *to have a warm heart, affection for a person*; see hlær below.

HLÝR, n. pl. [A. S. *bleor*; Hel. *blear*; Engl. *leer*], a *cheek*, Edda 73; hlýra skúrir, *tears*, Isl. ii. 352 (in a verse); metaph. of things, of a vessel, the *bows* (cp. Gr. *καρπία*, and kinnungur from kinn, a *cheek*), Edda (Gl.), Fms. iv. 377, Lex. Poët. compds: hlýr-birtir, adj. *stained on the bows*, Orkn. 332. hlýr-roðinn, part. = μολτοράρος, Od. ix. 125, = hlýrbirtir: the shield is called hlýr-garðr, hlýr-sól, hlýr-tungl, hlýr-vangr, from the gunwale being fenced with a wall of shields, Lex. Poët.: the cheeks of an axe, Nj. 28, Grett. (in a verse), Edda i. 393 (in a verse); in mod. usage the sides of a knife are called hlýrar, as also the two sides of a bodice.

hlýri, a, m., poet. a *brother, frater germanus*, only in poets, Lex. Poët. passim; perhaps orig. a 'twin-brother.'

hlýrn, n. (?), poet. a certain time of day, dægr, hlýrn, rückr, Edda ii. 569; the exact meaning is not known, cp. Bjarn. 59 (in a verse).

hlýrnir, m., poet. the sky, heaven, Alm. 13, Lex. Poët. passim.

hlöða, i. e. hlöða, d. [hlada, hlöð]; h. skip, *to load a ship*; h. hest, *to load, saddle a horse*, Fb. i. 193, Skv. 1. 13, Hdl. 5; hlöðendr, part. pl. Orkn. (in a verse).

hlöðir, m. a *loader*, Sighvat.

hlögi, n. *ridicule*, Hm. 19, Fms. vi. 151, Clem. 36, 43. compds:

hlögi-orðr, hlögi-máll, and hlögi-málligr, adj. *humorous*, Fms. ix. 241, 249. hlögi-skip, n. an *odd, curious ship*, Sighvat.

hlægja, d. properly *hleggia*, [causal of hlæja], *to make one laugh*; at hundi elskar Andaðr... ok jöfur hlægir, Fagrsk. 6 (in a verse); at engi maðr mundi sá vera at hann mundi eigi hlægja með sínum gamansamlegum orðum, Sks. 118 B; at Ægir skyldi þat gera, er hón hugði at þeir skyldi eigi mega, at hlægja hana, *to make her laugh*, Edda 46; metaph. *to gladden one, make one's heart leap for joy, cheer one*; þat hlægir mik, segir Skarphéðinn, áttú munt hefna mín, Nj. 302; þat hlægir mik nú, at ek sé þat, nafni, at þinn sigir mun eigi langi vera, Fms. xi. 23; oss hlægir þat eigi, Korm.; drottins-svikar er Djöful hlægðu, Fms. v. 126 (in a verse).

hlæg-liga, mod. hlæg-liga, adv. *ridiculously*, Fms. vi. 141.

hlæg-ligr, mod. hlæg-ligr, adj. *ridiculous, laughable*, Am. 53, Hkr. Hjörv. 30, Glúm. 351 (hlæg-ligr), Band. 38 new Ed. (see note).

HLÆJA, pres. hlær, pl. hlægjum; pret. hló (qs. hlög), 2nd pers. hlótt, mod. hlóst; pl. hlógu, mod. hlóu; pret. subj. hlægi; imperat. hlæ, hlæðu; part. hleginn; [Ulf. *blabjan*; A. S. *bliban*; Engl. *laugh*; Hel. *blaban*; O. H. G. *blabban*; old Frank. *blaka*; Germ. *lachen*; Dan. *le*]:—*to laugh*, Hdm. 20, Skv. 3. 30, Am. 61, Akv. 24; h. hátt, *to laugh loud*, Skv. 2. 15; Grímur var ekki kátr, ok aldri hló hann síðan Helgi var fallinn, Dropl. 27; Grímur skellði upp ok hló, 31; hvi hlóttu nú? Fms. vi. 390; hló Vigfúss at? Halli mælti, þat er vani þeirra fæga at hlæja, þá er víga-hugr er á þeim, Glúm. 367; hón hlær við hvert orð, Nj. 18; h. dátt, *to laugh heartily*; skelli-hlægja, *to roar with laughter*; h. hlátr, Hildigunnr hló kalda-hlátr, Nj.: phrases, þá hló marmennill, *then the merman laughed*, of a sudden, unreasonable burst of laughter, Fr. Hálfs. S. ch. 7, Isl. þjóðs. i. 133; as also Merlin (1869), ch. 23; hugr hlær, *one's heart laughs*; at minn hugr hlægja við honum, Fas. i. 195; hlær mér þess hugr, Fms. xi. 96; þau tðendi er þeim hló hugr við, ix. 494, v. l.; löngum hlær litit vit, *long laugh, little wit*; hleginn, *laughed at*, Niðrst. 6. 2. with prep.; hlæja at e-u, *to laugh at a thing*; Hrútr hló at ok gökk í braut, Nj. 10; allt fólk hló at þeim, Fms. ix. 494, Glúm. 366, passim (at-hlegir).

II. metaph. of a country, the hills are said to *laugh* in welcoming a guest and to droop at his going away; Drúpir Höfði, dauðr er þengill, hlægja hlóðir við Hallsteini, Landn. (in a verse); Há þóttu mér hlægja... of Noreg allan | klíf meðan Ólafr lifði, Sighvat: the blunt edge is said to laugh in one's face, síðan tók ek hein ör þúss minum ok reið ek í eggina, svá at exin var svá slæ, at hón hló móti mér áðr en við skildum, Sturl. ii. 62.

hlekkinn, adj. [akin to hlúki], *mean, filthy*, Fms. ix. 32: as also **hlekkendr**, part. pl. *id.*, see Eb. 132, note 4 new Ed.

hlær, adj. (hlætt, n.), [akin to hlé, hláka, q. v., cp. hlýr], *warm, mild*; hlær vindr, Fms. ii. 228; blíðari ok hlærri en aðrir vindar, Sks. 219; veðr var þykkt ok hlætt, Fbr. 13; en Ginnunga-gap var svá hlætt sem lopt vindlaust, Edda 4.

hlæ-veðr, n. *mild weather, a thaw*; heiði ok í hlæveðri, Hom. 127.

hlöðr, m. [hláða], *a destroyer, vanquisher*, Lex. Poët.: a pr. name, Fas.

Hlökk, f., gen. **hlakkar**, [perh. akin to A. S. *hlanc*, Engl. *lank* = *thin, slender*]:—one of the heathen Valkyriur, Edda, Gm. passim; and in compds, **hlakkar**-, Lex. Poët. passim.

hlóm, f. [hlam], *a thump*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), Höfuðl.

hlómmuðr, m. 'thumper,' poet. the wind, Edda (Gl.)

hlómmuðr, f. *a thumping*, —hlamman.

hnakk-band, n. (see hnakkr), *an anchor cable*; heimtu þeir upp akkeri sín, ok brast (sic) hnakkbúndin, Lv. 99.

HNAKKI, a, m. [Dan. *nakke*; Swed. *nacke*; cp. A. S. *dnacca*; Engl. *neck*, although in a different sense]:—*the nape of the neck, back of the head, occiput*, N. G. L. i. 339, Fms. ii. 272 (v. l.), vii. 192, viii. 77, Nj. 96; setja (snúa) hnákka við e-m, *to turn the back on one*, Sighvat, Hom. 68; settu hnakkann á bak sér apr, áðr þeir fengu að upp yfir, Edda 30; hnákka dyttir, Orkn. (in a verse). compds: **hnákka-bein**, n. *the occipital bone*, Orkn. 50. **hnákka-dramb**, see dramb. **hnákka-filla**, u, f. *the flesh on the nape*, Gullp. 27. **hnákka-gróf**, f. *the 'nape-pit', hollow in the nape of the neck*. **hnákka-kúla**, u, f. *the flesh on the head of a fish*.

hnakk-marr, m. *a saddle-horse*, Yt. 10.

hnakk-mið, m. *a buoy fastened to an anchor* (7); ef menn draga upp akkeri með sínu akkeri, ok fylgir hvártki strengr né hnakkmiði, Jb. 403; hnykkja hnakkmiða, *to move the anchor, change a ship's berth*, Fs. 92 (in a verse of A. D. 996).

hnakkr, m. *an anchor-stone*, similar to the mod. dreki and stjóri (*eival* in Homer), whence hnakk-band, hnakk-mið.

II. *a man's saddle*, freq. in mod. usage, which distinguishes between a söðull (*a side saddle*) and hnakkr, but it seems not to be found in old writers, except in hnakkmar above.

III. = knakkr, q. v.; stólar fjórir, knakkr, lectari, Pm. 17 (in a church's inventory).

HNALLR, m. *a club or cudgel* used by fishermen in killing sharks.

hnappa, að, *to buddle together* (e. g. of sheep).

HNAPPR, m. [cp. Engl. *nape*; A. S. *cnæp*; Germ. *knopf*], *a button*; the older form is knappr, q. v. compds: **hnappa-gat**, n. *a button-hole*. **hnapp-ræsa**, m. *a nickname*.

II. *a bevy, cluster*, esp. of birds, sheep, as fjár-hnappr. compds: **hnapp-sitja**, sat, *to keep the sheep buddled together* instead of being spread over the pasture, of a bad shepherd; þú skalt ekki h. það, því þá dettr úr því nytin, Piltir og Stúlka 9: a local name, **HNappa-fell**, n., Landn.: **HNappfellingar**, m. *men from H.*, id.

hnarr-reistr, part. *rising high*, as the stem of a ship (knörr, q. v.)

hnaekr, adj. [cp. A. S. *hnæc*], *brisk, alert*; hann er hnaekr (convers.)

hnauk, n. *turmoil*; bú-hnauk, *household bustle*, Bb. 2. 5.

hnauka, að, *to bustle*, (slang.)

HNAUSS, m. *a sod, a flag of turf*, Lat. *cespes*; torf-hnauss, klumbu-h., sníð-h.

hnefa, að, *to clasp with the fist*, Eb. 90 new Ed., Karl. 356.

HNEFI, a, m., nefi, N. G. L. ii. 223; [Scot. *neif* or *nieve*; Dan. *navé*; Swed. *näffe*; but the word is not found in A. S. or Germ.]:—*the fist*, Grág. ii. 14, 133, Stj. 597; reida hnefann, *to clench the fist*, Edda 36; láta hnefa skjalla e-m, 54 (in a verse); þá setti Ófeigr hnefann á borðit ok mælti, hveru mikill þykki þér hnefi sjá, Guðmundr? Lv. 67; geta til launa í hnefa e-m, Sturl. iii. 151.—*a nieveful*. compds: **hnefa-högg**, n. *a blow with the fist*, Fms. iii. 78, Fas. i. 446, N. G. L. ii. 223. **hnefa-spjald**, n. *a writing-tablet, oracle-bow*, Luke i. 63.

hnefi, a, m. *the king in a kind of chess* played by the ancients, Fas. ii. 68: the game was called hnefa-tafl, n., which is variously spelt—**neitafl**, Gullp. 20, and **hneitafl**, Grett. 144 A (which are contracted or assimilated forms); **hnestafl**, Mork. 186, Fms. vi. 29, Fas. i. 284; **hnottafl** (a bad form), Fas. i. 476 in a spurious verse, and in Krók. ch. 10; **hnefa-tafl** (the true form), Fas. i. 67. The game is best described in Friðp. S. ch. 3, and in one of the riddles in Hervar. S. (where however the rhymed replies are not genuine): 'Who are the maids that fight about their unarmed lord, the dark all day defending, but the fair slaying?' The players were two, as in chess; there was only one king (hnefi), here called the 'unarmed lord'; the pieces (töflur) were white and red, the white attacking, the red defending the hnefi; þat er hnestafl, enar dókkri verja hnefann, en hinar hvítari sækja, Fas. i. 474; þat er húninn í hnestafl, 476: pieces made of silver are recorded in Gullp. S., of walrus-bone in Krók. l. c. For the general use of this game, cp. the dialogue between the two brother kings, Mork. l. c.—teflig hnestafl betr, era þat minna vert en að þitt; Sigurðr Ormr í auga ok Hvítserkr hvati sitja at hnestafl, Fas. i. 284; whenever tafl is mentioned, this particular game seems to be understood, e. g. the gullnar töflur and tefidu í túni of the Vsp.; cp. earl Rógnvald's verse in Orkn. ch. 61; and the fatal game of chess

between king Canute and earl Ulf in Roeskilde A. D. 1027 was probably a hnestafl. We see from Mork. l. c. that it was still played at the beginning of the 12th century, but in after times it was superseded by the true chess (skák); both games were probably of the same origin. compds: **hnefa-tafl**, u, f. or **hnef-töfl**, f. or **hnettöfl**, f., Fas. i. 463, v. l., or **hnettöfla**, u, f. *the piece of the hnefi*. See the remarks s. v. halatafl, p. 234, and húnna, p. 293, but the whole passage in Grett. is obscure.

hneggja, að, *to neigh*; see gneggja.

hneiging, f. *a bowing, bending*, Rb. 474: gramm. inflection.

HNEIGJA, ð, [Goth. *hnaiujan*; A. S. *hnagan*; Germ. *neigen*; Dan. *neje*]:—causal from hniga, *to bow, bow down, bend, incline*; h. höfuð, Ísl. ii. 274; h. sik, *to make a bow*; h. sik fyrir e-m, *to bow oneself before a person* (in greeting), 635, 86, Stj. 183; h. eyru sín, *to incline one's ear*, Sks. 275, Ps. xl. 1; h. sik til við e-n, *to bow down, pay homage to one*, Fms. vii. 17; h. sik ok sveigja, *to bow oneself and sway*, Stj. 61; h. hugi sínum, *to incline one's mind*, Hom. 53; víkja eðr h. hendi né fæti, Stj. 204; h. e-m (sik understood), *to bow down to one*, Fms. ii. 133, Sks. 292; with prepp., h. af, *to decline from, swerve from*, Stj. 332; h. eptir e-m, *to be biased towards*, Orkn. 134.

II. reflex. *to lean*; komungir hneigðisk at hásetinu, Fms. ii. 139; h. frá e-m, *to go away from*, Stj. 497; h. undan, *to escape*, 625, 68; h. til e-s, *to lean towards a person, side with him*, Fms. vii. 18; h. frá réttum dómi, *to deviate from*, Hom. 135; h. af villu, *to forsake versey*, Fms. x. 301; h. fyrir fortölur e-s, *to be swayed by another's persuasions*, Sturl. iii. 136. **2.** pass., gramm. *to be declined, inflected*; grammatica kennir hve öll orð hneigjask, Clem. 33. **3.** part. hneigðr, as adj. *inclined to*, hneigðr fyrir bækr.

hneigjanlegt, adj. *declinable*.

hneisa, u, f., but better **neisa** (q. v.), see Hm. [Swed. *neisa*]:—*shame, disgrace*, Fms. viii. 20, x. 223, 346, 394, xi. 86, Ó. H. 107. compds: **hneisu-liga** (neisuliga), adv. *disgracefully*, Ísl. ii. 367, Fms. vii. 20, x. 222.

hneisu-lígr, adj. *disgraceful*, Ísl. ii. 384.

hneisa, t, *to disgrace one*; niðra ok neisa e-n, Stj. 67, 248, 512, Fms. x. 256, B. i. 392; but hneist, 106.

hneisl, n. = hneisa, Mork. 58.

HNEITA, t, causal from hnita, q. v., *to cut or wound* (7); síðan kallaði Ólafur sverðit Hneiti, þviat honum þótti þat hneita önnur sverð fyrir hvasuleika sakir, i. e. *it was keener than other swords*, Fms. iv. 58: the same word is prob. the true reading in Fas. ii. 131 (viz. hneittir for kvettir).

hneita, u, f. *the white saline dust* covering a kind of seaweed (söl) when dried.

Hneittr, m. [hneita, the verb], *Cutter*, name of the sword of St. Olave, Lex. Poët. passim, but only after St. Olave's time; neither can the verse in Gisl. 65 have been composed before that time: a *vanquisher*, þd.

hnekking, f. *a check, rebuff*, Am. 56, Glúm. 337, Greg. 19, Bret. 62, Sturl. i. 217.

hnekkr, m. *one who checks another*, Lex. Poët.

hnekki-atikill, m. *a bump on the head*, in a pun, Glúm. 383, Fas. ii. 407.

HNEKKJA, t or ð, [hnakki], *to throw back, check*; síðan lét Egill hnekjja nautunum út á myrar, *he had the neat-cattle driven back*, Eg. 711, 712, Grág. i. 293, Landn. 281, Sturl. ii. 176, Gpl. 460, N. G. L. i. 59; h. för sinni, *to halt and go back again*, Sturl. i. 167; hnekðumk heiðnir rekkar, *the heathen rogues turned me out*, Sighvat. **2.** *to thwart, prevent*; Andreas bað lyðinn at þeir hnekki eigi písl hans, 656 B. 1; h. vanda ráði, *to prevent an evil deed*, Fms. v. 198, viii. 60 (*thwarted it*); mun þat eigi hér h., lv. 194; ok hnekði þat, 15. **3.** with prep.; h. e-m frá, *to repel a person*, Fms. x. 100, Ld. 186 (of a wooer).

II. *to fall back, bobble back*; hann féll eigi við höggit ok hnekkti þá í móti þeim, Gullp. 29, Landn. 153 (of one maimed in battle); hnekjja Írat nú frá, Ld. 78, Sturl. iii. 205; part. **hnektr**, *abashed, checked*; h. ok lútr, 656 B. 1.

hnellinn, adj. [hnallr], *bravony*.

HNEPPA, t, [Engl. *to nip, knap*], *to cut short, curtail*; vilja heldr hneppa við sik þann eina búninginn, *to curtail oneself in dress*, Hom. (St.). also, hneppa e-n undir sik, *to keep one under, a wrestler's term*, Fas. iii. 353; h. í þrældóm, *to keep bound in thralldom*, Sks. 465.—*stíðu* upp og hnepptu hann út af borginni, *thrust him head-foremost out*, Luke iv. 29; metric. *a monosyllabic end syllable* is called hneppt, Edda (Ht.): part. **hnepptr**, *crippled*.

HNEPPA, t, different from the last word, *to button*; see kneppa.

hneppa, u, f. *a being bent or bowed down*. **hneppu-aótt**, f. *a kind of disease*, Fél. xiv. 100.

hneppilga, adv. *too sparingly*, Stj. 25, Ld. 106.

hneppr, adj. [Dan. *knap*], *scant*, Hkr. i. 154, Grett. 169; with hneppt til Jólaanna, *to make scant provisions for Yule*, Fb. li. 185, Fms. iv. 235.

hnepta, t, = hnippa; h. höfðum, and stinga saman nefjum, Sighvat.

hnerra, að, *to sneeze*.

HNERRI, a, m. (older form **hnðri** or **hnøri**, with a single r, Edda ii. 430; **hneyri**, Thom. 308), *a sneeze*, Orkn. 448. A plague is said to have set in once upon a time with sneezing, therefore when a person sneezes an Icel. says, Guð hjálpi þér! cp. Germ. *helf Gott!* Engl. *Bless you!* see Ísl. þjóðs. i.

hneyki-lígr, adj. (-líga, adv.), *shameful*, Mar.

hneyking, *f. shame, rebuff, disgrace*; *h. eðr svívirðing*, Stj. 67, 68 (v. l.); hneyking ok niðran, 25; gora e-m h., Fms. iv. 243; hneykingar staðr, as a rendering of the word *Babylon*, Mar. 10.

HNEYKJA, *ð* or *t*, to put to shame, defeat, confound, with acc.; at berjask við þá er yðr hafa hneykt, Fms. x. 231; þá er hann hafði herjað ok hneykt grimmileik heiðinna þjóða, iv. 66; andskotinn hneykðir þú, 623, 35; eigi munu vér þá hneykðir, *we shall not then be confounded*, 34; hneykiask ok svívirðask, to be confounded, Stj. 241; hverr vætti um aldri í þinni miskun ok hneykiðsk síðan, Th. 25.

hneykja at e-u, to scoff at a thing; sá er hneykir at því er allir leyfa mun gora sik at fífla (=lastar það sem allir lofa), *he who scoffs at what all folk praise is a fool*, a saying, Sighvat.

hneykja, *u, f. shame*. **hneykju-för**, *f. a journey of disgrace, defeat*, Hrafn.

hneyxla, often spelt **hneixla**, *ad, to offend*, eccl., the rendering of Gr. *σκαδολίζω* in the N. T.; en ef þitt hægra auga hneyxlar þig, Matth. v. 29, 30, xviii. 6, 8; h. sik, xi. 6, Luke xvii. 2; pass. to be offended, xiii. 21, xv. 12, xiv. 10, John vi. 61, xvi. 1; hneyxlast á e-m, Matth. xiii. 57, xvi. 31, 33. **hneyxla** The spirited etymology given by Vidálin in his Michaelmas Sermon, comparing the metaphors of the Greek and Icel. words, is true in sense but not to the letter: þetta á vel saman á vora tungu, því 'hneixli' drógum vér af því orði að 'hniga' eðr 'hneigia', því þá sem hneixli af sér gefir, hann kemur öðrum til að hniga eðr rasa, og hneigir hann til vandra verka, Vidálin. ii. 153, 154.

hneyxlan, *f. an offence*, = Gr. *σκαδολογία*, Matth. viii. 7, xvii. 27, Luke xvii. 1, Rom. ix. 33, i Cor. i. 23, Gal. v. 11.

hneyxlan-ligr, *adj. (-ligr, adv.), offensive*, Matth. xvi. 23.

hneyxliari, *a, m. an offender*, Matth. xiii. 41.

hneyxli or **hneixli** (*qs. hneyksli*), *n. disgrace, dishonour*; metnaðr þýsk i hneyxl, 677, 7; af sekðinni getask hneyxlin, 656 B. 7; mál hvert er maðr mællr við annan mann svá at honum hvarfir til hneyksla, *defamation*, Gpl. 197 (Jb. 108 A.); h. (hneyxl) ok niðran, Barl. 20;—in mod. usage = Gr. *σκαδολογία*, Rom. xi. 9.

hneyxli-yrði, *n. pl. calumny, foul language*; glótt ok h., Ó. H. 151.

hnosla, better **nosla**, *u, f. a button-loop*.

hníðra, *ad, = niðra (q. v.), to disparage, pull down*.

Hniflungar, *m. pl. a mythical pr. name*, = Niflungar, Germ. *Nibelungen*, with an aspirate in alliteration, Hkv. i. 47, Stör. Gh. 11, Am. 45, 86.

hnigna, *ad, [hniga], to begin to sink, decline*; imperat. e-m hnignar, or e-m fer hnignandi, to be in a decline, Grett. 151; þóat honum væri nokkurt hnignandi, though he was somewhat stricken in years, Ísl. ii. 29.

hnignan, *f. a declining, decline*.

Hnikarr and **Hnikaðr**, *m. a name of Odin*, Edda 38, Gm.

hnipin, *n. a kind of barley*, Edda (Gl.)

hnipinn, *adj. drooping, desponding*; see hnípa.

hniplingr, *m. a kind of bird, a pelican*, Björn.

HNIPNA, *ad, [Ulf. ga-nipnan, Mark x. 22; A.S. bnipian], to droop, despond*, Gkv. 2, 5, 7, Skv. 3, 13; in Shetl. *neebin* is nodding drowsily.

hnippa, *t, to poke one in the side*; in the phrase, *hnippa kolli hver at öðrum*, to nod with the head one to another, nod significantly, Grett. 147; *hnippa í e-n*, to poke a person in the side, so as to wake him from a doze, *hnippask*, to elbow one another, Gullp. 61, Fa. 152, 153; h. við e-n, *id.*, Fms. vii. 243; lengi hafa vórir frændr við hnippak, Valla L. 210.

hnipping, *f. puny quarrels*, Fas. i. 92; orða-h., a bandying of words.

hnípr, *u, a crouching position*; í hnípri.

hnípra, *ad, h. sig, to crouch*.

hníssa, *u, f. [cp. Gr. νίση], steam or smell from cooking, esp. an ill flavour*. **hníssu-bragð**, *n. disflavour*.

hnit, *n. forging*; poet. the clasp of battle, Höfuðl.

hníta, *ad, [cp. Dan. nitte sammen; akin to hníta], to clasp or weld together with a hammer*, Glsl. 14, Fas. i. 316.

hnítan, *f. the act of welding*.

Hnit-björg, *n. pl. the 'climbed crags'*, the mythol. name of the crags where the poetical mead was kept, Edda.

hnit-bróðir, *m. a 'clasp-brother'*, an adversary, Hym. 23, (poët.)

hnitlast, *ad, dep. to quarrel, kick one another*, Rb. 360.

hnit-miða, *ad, to take near aim at*.

hnittinn, *adj. biting, facetious*; **hnittni**, *f. a bit, piece of wit*, (mod.)

HNÍGA, *pres. hnig*; pret. hné, hnét, hné, pl. hnigu; sing. hnég is very rare in old vellum, e. g. Skv. 112, Fms. vi. 280, viii. 21, Mork. 60, Fb. i. 106, Ó. H. 89, else always hné, as also in mod. poets.—Jesú blóð hér til jarðar bnd | jörðin aptur svo blessuð sé, Pass. 3, 10; part. hniginn: with neg. suff., pret. hnég-at, Og. 11; pres. hnigt-a, Hm. 159, Eg. (in a verse); [Ulf. *hneigan* = κλινει, Luke ix. 12; A.S. *bnigan*, pret. *bnab*; O.H.G. *bnigan*; cp. *hneig-ja*]:—to bow down, sink, fall gently; of a stream, the sun, a felled tree, a dying man, etc., heitög vörn hnigu af fjöllum, Hkv. i. 1; fóru þar til es vörn hnigu til vestr-ætta af fjöllum, Orkn. 4; tró telr at hniga ef huggir tág undan, Am. 56; to sink, fall dead, h. at velli, Hkv. 2, 8; Baldr er hnú við bana-þúfu, Hdl.; Hamðir hné at húsbaki, Hfm. 32; hnigra sá halr fyrir hjörum, Hm. 159, Skm. 25, Hkm., Nj. 191; hniginn fyrir oddum, Darr.; hniginn í hadd jarðar, Bm.; hné hans um dólgir til

hluta tveggja, hendir ok höfuð hné á annan veg, Skv. 3, 23; ok kváð annan-hvám verða at h. fyrir öðrum, Ísl. ii. 263; sinn veg hné hvár þeirra af húsmæninum, 195; síðan hné hann aptur ok var þá dauðr, Ó. H. 223; þá hné (hneig Ed.) hann á bak aptur ok var þá andaðr, Lv. 70; Hjalmarr hnigr at (þúfunni) upp, Fas. ii. 216; þá hné hann aptur ok sprakk af harmi, i. 357 (Fb. i. 106); hné margr maðr fyrir honum ok lét sitt líf, Fb. i. 193; the phrase, hniga at velli, h. í gras, h. at grasi, *to sink to the ground, bite the grass*, Hkv. 2, 8; áðr en ek hniga í gras, Ísl. ii. 366; mann mun ek hafa fyrir mik áðr ek hnig at grasi, Njarð. 378; maunfólkitt greipak í bráða-ótt, svá at innan fárra náttu hnigu (*died*) sjau menn, Bs. ii. 35; Einarr sat svá at hann hneig upp at dýnunum, ok var þá sofnadr, Fms. vi. 280, (hneig, Mork. 60, l. c.); hann hné niðr höfði sínu, *he drooped with his head*, Karl. 489; þá hné Guðrún höll við bóstri, *G. sank back in the bed*, Gkv. i. 15.

2. poet. *u, of ships, to rise and fall, toss on the waves*; skip hnigu um lög, Lex. Poët., Fms. vi. (in a verse).

3. hniga at rúnum, Gkv. 3, 4; h. at armi e-m, to sink into his arms, Hkv. 2, 23. **3. with prepp.**; h. til e-s, to swerve towards; þeim er hniga vilja til hans vináttu, Fms. viii. 239; sá er yðr þjónosta hneig til, *whom you served*, 21; var jafnan þeirra hlutr betri er til hans hnigu, 47, vi. 414; ok því á hann heldr til vár at hniga en yðar, Stj. 540; allir konungar þeirra landa hnigu undir hans vald, 560; to bow down, *pay homage to another*, allir menn er þar voru hnigu þeim manni, Eb. 330; Emundr gekk fyrir hann ok hneig honum ok kvaddi hann, Ó. H. 85; hinir hæsto turnar hafa nú numit honum at hniga, Al. 90; hann hnigr (*yields*) eigi fyrir blíðu né stríðu, 625, 95.

II. metaph. h. til líðs, hjálpar við e-n, to side with one; þessir hnigu allir til líðs við Karl inn Rauða, Lv. 137; hnékat ek af því til hjálpar þar, Og. 11; hneig mikill fjöldi engla til hans, Skv. 112; new Ed.: to incline, turn, of a scale in the balance, þá hnigr maunfallit í þeirra líð, of a battle, Al. 134; ok var þat lengi at eigi mátti sjá hvemig hniga myndi, *which way the scale would turn* (in a battle), Orkn. 70, 148; hnigr nú synt á Frankismenn, the day turns visibly against the F., Karl. 193.

III. part. act. at hniganda degi, at the fall of day, Skv. 40; vera hnigandi, to be failing, on the decline, Karl. 162; með hniganda yfirbragði, with a falling, drooping face, 542.

2. pass. hniginn, *stricken in years*; þorsteinn var þá hniginn, Ld. 24; mjök h., well stricken in years, Fms. ix. 501; hann góðisk þá heldr hniginn at aldri, Eg. 187; hniginn á aldri, *id.*, Orkn. 216, 346; h. í efra aldri, Fb. i. 346.

β. of a door, shut; the word hniginn shows that in olden times the door was shut up and down, as windows at the present time, and not moved on hinges; var hurð hnigin, Rm. 23; hnigim á gátt, *sunk in the groove*, Glsl. 16; h. á hálfu gátt, *half shut, half down the groove*; hurð h. á miðjan klofa, *id.*, Fms. iii. 74; h. eigi allt í klofa, 125; hnigin er helgrind, Fas. i. (in a verse).

HNIPA, *t, [in Ulf. ganipnan = στυννάειν, Mark x. 22; A.S. bnipian = to bow]:—to be downcast, droop*; hnipði drótt ok drúpi, people were downcast and drooping, Ód. 25; haukar þínir hnípa, Fas. i. 175; hann (the horse) hnípti í jörðina, 205; hnípaði, pret., 197, (better hnípaði or hnípaandi, part.) **II. the part. hnippinn** (sitja or vera hnippinn, to sit drooping and downcast; dópt ok h., Ísl. ii. 195, Edda 22, Fms. vi. 236 in a verse, Sól. 43) refers to a lost strong inflexion (hnípa, hneip, hnípu).

HNÍSA, *u, f., gen. pl. hnísa, Fm. 69:—a dolphin, delphinus phocaeng*, Grág. ii. 337, 358, Gpl. 456, Skv. 121, Hkr. iii. 279, Fms. vii. 161. **II.** a kind of weathercock on a ship; en þat hefir at gengit um daginn á skipi Odds at hnísa hefir gengit af (v. l. to húsa-notra), Fas. ii. 210.

HNÍTA, *pres. hnit, pret. hneit, pl. hnitau, a defect. verb*: [akin to hnita; A.S. *bnitan* = *tundere*; Dan. *nitte*]:—to strike, wound to the death; léx (*the scythe*) hneit við Hrongnis fótá-stalli (*his shield*), Kormak; but chiefly used in emphatic phrases, of a heart-wound, hneit þar! við hneit þarna! Glsl. 22, 106; en er hón þreifði um síðuna þá mælti hón, þar hneit viðna! Fms. iii. 73; hón kváð hvergi stórum við hnita, Korm. 6; hvergi þykki mér við hnita, Ísl. ii. 343; the last three passages refer to a superstition that the touch of a wise woman made one's body 'wound-proof'; in Rd. ch. 5 (at end) the words 'ok þótti henni þar við hnita', or the like, have been dropped by the transcriber: in poetry the ill. phrase, hjört hneit við hjarta, the steel touched the heart, Korm. ch. 17 (in a verse); or, egg hneit við fjör seggia, Fms. vii. 71; hneit mér við hjarta hjört Ágánts, Fas. i. 427; hvast hneit (bet MS.) hjarta ið næsta hættigt járn, Fbr. (fine); þar hneit við, sem ..., it cut him to the quick, that ..., Thom. 397; hnitau reyr saman, the weapons clasped together, Ísl. ii. 353 (in a verse), Fms. ii. 318 (in a verse).

HNJÓÐA, *pres. hnyð, pret. hnauð, pl. hnuðu, part. hnuðinn*; [cp. Ulf. *hnufo* = σκλόφ, 2 Cor. xii. 7]:—to rivet, clinch; Helgi hnauð hjalt á sverð, Nj. 66; hann þríf upp nefstedja einn mikinn, þar hafði Vigfús áðr hnuðit við sverð-hjölt sín, Fms. xi. 133; hnjóða rauða, to forge iron, F. 177 (in a verse), cp. Fms. i. 177; spjót ok tveir geirnaglar í, eða sá einn er í gegnum stendr, ok hnuðit (nuðinn, v. l.) at báða vega, N. G. L. ii. 42; ási hnauð hjarta (acc.) við síðu, the yard has clinched ribs and heart together, Fs. 113 (in a verse); marr hnauð mínum (munar?) kneri, *id.* **hnjóð-hamarr** (mod. hnuð-h.), *m. a rivetting hammer*, Fb. iii. 446.

hnjóðr, m., prop. *rivalling*; metaph. *blame, censure*.

HNJÓSA, hny, hnaus; the noun hnöri or hneri (q. v.) refers to a lost pret. hnöri, analogous to fröri from frjósa, köri from kjósa; [Germ. *niesen*; Dan. *nyse*; Swed. *nyssa*]:—to sneeze, Orkn. 448, Hbl. 26: now obsolete in Icel., see hnera.

hnjósa, a different word, to *stumble*, of a horse against a 'hnauss' (q. v.); hann hnyr um hverja þúfu, Snót 157; perh. akin to A. S. *hnoasian* = *tumder*.

hnjóskr, m. [akin to A. S. *hnysc* or *hnesc*, Old and North. E. *neab*, = *soft, tender*; whence prob. Engl. *nice*]:—*touchwood*, = fnjóskr (q. v.), Fms. vii. 225, v. l.; hnjósk-purr = fnjósk-purr; in local names, Hnjóskadalr, m., Landn.; Hnjósk-dalir, m. pl. *the men from H.*; Hnjósk-dælakr, adj., Rd. 259.

hnjósku-lindi, a, m., dub. *a belt* worn by a wise woman, Þorf. Karl. 374. hnjótr, m. *a knob* in turf or a field, það sér ekki á hæstu hnjóta, when the ground is covered all over with snow.

hnjúkr and hnúkr, m. *a knoll, peak*.

HNÓÐA, n. [hnjóða], *a clew*, Ó. H. 152, Pr. 422.

hnóðri, a, m. *a fleece or flock of wool*; ullar-h., freq.; metaph., ský-h., *a fleecy cloud*, boding a rising gale; botan., hellu-h., see hella.

hnóð-sumur, m. *a clinching nail, rivet*, Sks. 30.

hnokki, a, m. *the small metal books* holding the thread in a distaff; metaph., strák-hnokki, *an urebin*.

hnokkinn, part. [hnúka], *bowed, curved*.

HNÖSS, f. [prob. from A. S. *hnoasian* = to hammer, as smíð from smíða], *a costly thing*, esp. in plur. of a lady's ornaments, Hkr. i. 16, Edda 21, Fms. xi. 428 (hnoasa-smíði), Am. 53, Gh. 6, 18, Gkv. 2. 20, Harms. 40, Likhær. 13, Orkn. 154 (in a verse); mythol. the goddess Hnoas, a daughter of Freyja and sister to Gersemi, Edda 21.

HNÖTT, n. [hnjóta], *a clew*, Ó. H. 152, Pr. 422. II. freq. in mod. usage, but usually neuter, and used in sing. as well as in plur.; himneskt miskunar hnoas, Pass. 36. 3; = N. T. *βραβεῖον*, einn er sá sem hnoasíð meðtekr, 1 Cor. ix. 24; eg skunda . . . eptir því hnoasi, Phil. iii. 14; dýrðar-h., *the prize of glory*. COMPS: hnoas-fjöld, f. *a number of costly things*, Sighvat. hnoas-gæti, n. *a dainty*. hnoas-gætr, adj. *dainty*.

HNÖT, f., pl. hnoetr, or better hnötr, mod. hnotir; [A. S. *hnyt*; Engl. *nut*; O. H. G. *hnuz*; Germ. *nuss*; Dan. *nød*; Swed. *nöt*; Lat. *nux*]:—*a nut*, Str. 20, Fms. v. 175, Edda 46. hnotar-skurn, f. *a nut-shell*, 625. 1.

hnot-skógr, m. *a 'nut-shaw,' nut-wood*; in the phrase, á hnotskóg, to go a-nutting, Nj. 129, Fas. ii. 59, Sams. 8.

hnot-tafl, n. *a corrupt form* for hneftafl, p. 275.

hnúðla, að, to *squeeze*, (slang.)

hnugg-hent, n. adj. *a kind of apocopate metre*, Edda (Ht.) v. 75.

hnugginn, part., see hnuggva.

hnúpla, að, to *puller*; hnupl, n. *pulling*. hnupl-saxr, adj.

HNÚÐR, m. [akin to hnyðja; Ulf. *hnuþa* = *σάλοψ*], *a knob, ball*; borgarmenn veltu á þá steinum ok hnúðum, Róm. 277; 'saxa et sudes' of Sallust, B. J. ch. 57; staf-hnúðr, *a knob* at the end of a stick, *a bump*, whence hnúðr-bakaðr, adj. *bump-backed*. hnuðr.

HNÚFA, a defect. strong verb, to *chop off*; áðr ek hnauf (MS. wrongly hnoaf) höfuð af Hniflungum, Gh. 12; a *δω. λεγ.* In old writers and in mod. usage this verb is obsolete, but it still survives in provincial Norse, where it belongs to the 3rd class of strong verbs, *auva, mauv*, see Ivar Aasen's Grammar (1864), p. 203, l. 2; cp. also the following word.

[. and:] hnúfa, u, f. *a law term*, used of a female slave who, having committed theft thrice, was to have both ears and nose cut off, and was henceforth called stúfa or hnúfa (spelt nufa), N. G. L. i. 85,—en ef hón stelf hit þriðja sinn þá skal skera af heumi nef, þá heitir hón stufa ok nuva ok steli æ sem hón vill. II. a nickname, Ólver h., one of the poets of king Harold Fairhair; cp. Lat. *Naso, Silus, Silius*, Eg., Landn.

hnúka, ð, to *sit covering*, Ls.

hnúkr, m. = hnjúkr: *a local name*.

hnúka, að, = knúka, q. v.

hnúakr, m. *a knob*, e. g. in a bed.

hnúta, u, f. = knúta.

hnútr, m. *a knob*, = knútr, Bs. i. 829.

hnybbastr, að, dep. to *elbow one another*; see hnyppast.

HNÝÐJA, u, f. [hnjóða], *a club, rammer* used for beating and smoothing turf or stones in building.

HNÝKILL, m., dat. hnykli, [Dan. *nügls*; Swed. *nyckel*; prob. a dimin. derived from hnoða]:—*a clew of yarn*; metaph. *a clew-like thing*; þoku-hnyklar, ský-h., *wreaths of fog and clouds*; of a tumor, Fas. ii. 453.

hnykka-stafr, m. *a kind of peg*, = hnakkir, Ld. 116.

hnykking, f. *pulling*, Fas. iii. 502.

hnykkja, t, to *pull violently* by the hair or the like, with dat., Eg. 560; h. e-m til sín, Grág. i. 132; h. e-m af e-m, to *snatch at a thing*, Nj. 32, Orkn. 182; h. e-u upp, to *pull up a thing*, Glúm. 338. 2. absol. to *pull or tug*; sveinninn tók upp í kaup konunginum ok hnykði, Ó. H. 63; en heitr Lögmans hnykði svá fast at hælunn gekk upp, Hkr. iii. 139; 9

þykkisk sveinninn vel hafa hnykt, *he thought he had made a good pull*, Ísl. ii. 348; reflex. to box, Grett. 107 A. II. metaph. in mod. usage;

e-m hnykkir við, *one is amazed*.

hnykkir, m. *a wrestler's term*, a certain bragð in the Icel. glíma; hence metaph. *device*.

hnyksing, f. = hnykking, Háv. 9 new Ed.

hnyðingr, m. *a kind of dolphin, delphinus minimus*; Edda (Gl.), Sks. 120.

hnyfl-drykkja, u, f. *a carouse, drinking bout* (?); vóru fyrst druknat sveitar-drykkjur, síðan slóguak i hnyfldrykkjur, Sturl. iii. 226.

hnyfl, m. (see knýfill), *a short born*, Fb. i. 563; Hnyfl and Hnyfla, *lambs with short horns*. 2. *the peak at the bow of a boat*; stakat á hnyfl feigðar-far, Stef. Ol., freq.

hnyflótt, adj. *short-borned*; see knýflótt; metaph. *pointed, sharp*, in reply.

hnyssa, t, to *scrutinise*; see nýsa.

hnoðfligr, adj. *taunting*; h. orð = hnoðflýði, Hbl.

hnoðfl-yrði, n. pl., so spelt in Ölk. 36 C, Fms. iv. 334; but hnyfl-yrði in Sturl. i. 20:—*sarcasms, taunts, gibes*.

hnögg, adj., acc. hnöggvan, [A. S. *hneaw*, Engl. *niggard*], *niggardly, stingy*. Hnöggvan-baugi, a, m. *niggard of rings*, i. e. of money, a nickname, Fb. iii.

hnögg and hnegg, m. *a flail, cudgel* (= hnallr); illa munu þeir kenna hnögginn (hnegginn, v. l.), er heiman hafa hlaupit frá kirnu-askinum, Fms. viii. 350; en Birkibeinar hljópu at þeim ok gáfu þeim hnegginn (v. l.) sem þeir vóru vanir, and gave them a sound thrashing, 405.

HNÖGGVA or hnyggja, a defect. strong verb; pres. hnygg; pret. hnögg (hnaugg), Thom. 503; part. hnögginn; [akin to hniga]:—to *bumble, bring down*, with dat.; hnygg þú andskotum, Fms. vi. 175 (in a verse); með hnöggvanda fæti, with *staggering feet*, Thom. 337; skip nýghðo (i. e. hnauggu, 3rd pers. pl. pret.), the ship lay adrift (?), Fagrsk. 44 (in a verse):—part. hnögginn, berft; miklu h., berft of much, Gm. 51; sigri h., Fms. vii. 58 (in a verse); h. hverjum leik, Lex. Poët.: *sad, dismal, downcast*, svip-h., *a sad countenance*, freq. in mod. usage.

hnöggvi, f. *niggardliness, stinginess*, Lex. Poët.

hnökkótt, adj. *piebald* (?); hesta tvá hnökkóta, Landn. 154.

hnökra, að, to *touch or graze the bottom*, in the phrase, það hnókrar, of a boat in shallow water, or of a horse crossing a stream.

hnóllótt, adj. *knobly, pebbly*, of stones.

hnóllungr, m. [hnallr], *a large round stone, a large pebble, boulder*.

hnóllunga-grjót, n. pl. *round pebbles*.

hnöri, see hneri.

hnöttir, m., hnöttótt, adj., see knöttir.

HODD, n. pl.—the m. pl. hoddar, which occurs twice in verses of the 13th century (Sturl.), is a false and late form; [Ulf. *huzd* = *θησαυρός*; A. S. *bord*; Engl. *board*; O. H. G. *bort*]:—*a board, tread-sure*, only in poetry; hodd blóðrekin, Hkr. i. 9; hodd Hniflunga, Germ. *Nibelungen bort*, Akv. 26; hodd (acc. pl.) ok rekna brodda, Fagrsk. (in a verse); góðum hoddum, Fas. ii. 312 (in a verse); granda hoddum, mæra e-n hoddum, Lex. Poët.; kveðja hodd (gen.), Eb. (in a verse); oddar roðnir hoddum, Arnór; halda hoddum fyrir e-m, Ísl. ii. 224 (in a verse). 2. poet. phrases, as hoddum hætr, hodd (gen.) brjót, njót, stökkvir, stríðr, þverr, the breaker; . . . of gold, a princely man; as also poet. comps. hodd-brjót, -beiðandi, -finnandi, -goymir, -glótuðr, -lestir, -lógandi, -mildingr, -sendir, -skati, -spennir, -stiklandi, -stríðandi, -sveigir, -sviptir, -veitir, -vönuðr, all epithets of a lordly, princely man; so of women, hodd-gefn, -grund; the nouns, hodd-mildr, -örtr, = liberal; hodd-döfi, a m. *stinginess*; and the mythical pr. names Hodd-múmr, Hodd-droprir, 'gold-dripping,' Sdm.

II. *a holy place, temple, sanctuary*, where the holy things are boarded; of this sense, which occurs in Heliand (Schmeller), the Gm. 27 is the single instance left on record, see Bugge's note to l. c. in his Edda, p. 81.

HOF, n. [in A. S., Hel., and O. H. G. *hof* means a ball, Lat. *audes*, (whence mod. Germ. *hof* = a farm, answering to Icel. *bar* or Norse *ból*), and spec. the court or king's household, (in the old Scandinavian languages this sense is unknown); Ulf renders *hofs* and *hofs* by *albs*; in Danish local names *-hof* prevails, but in Norse and Icel. Hof still survives in many local names, Hof, Hof-garðr, Hof-staðir, Hof-fell, Hof-teigr, Hof-vágr, Landn., Munch's Norg. Beskriv.; and as the temple formed the nucleus of the old political life (see goði and goðorð), all these names throw light on the old political geography; cp. Hofland near Appleby in Engl.):—*a temple*; distinction is made between *hof*, a temple (a sanctuary with a roof), and *högr*, an altar, holy circle, or any roofless place of worship; passages referring to hof and worship are very numerous, e. g. for Norway, Hkr. Yngl. S. ch. 12, Hák. S. Adalst. ch. 16, Ó. T. ch. 76 (by Odd Munk ch. 41), Ó. H. (1853) ch. 113–115, O. H. L. ch. 36, Fær. ch. 23, Nj. ch. 88, 89, Fas. i. 474 (Hervar. S.); for Iceland, Landn. i. ch. 11, 21, 2. ch. 12, 3. ch. 16 (twice), 4. ch. 2, 6 (interesting), 7, 5. ch. 3 (p. 284), 8 (interesting), 12, Eb. ch. 3, 4, 10, Glúm. ch. 25, Harð. ch. 19, 37, Vd. ch. 15, 17, Hrafn. ch. 2, Eg. ch. 87,

Gullp. ch. 7, Vápn. pp. 10, 11, Dropl. pp. 10, 11, Kristni S. ch. 2, etc.; cp. also Vsp. 7, Vpm. 38, Hkv. Hjörv. 4: poet., ord-hof, *the word's sanctuary = the mouth*, Stor. 2. a *ball* (as in Germ. and Saxon), Hým. 33 (áw. ley.) COMPOS: I. with gen., hofs-dyrr, n. pl. *temple-doors*, Fms. i. 97. hofs-eldr, m. a *temple-oath*, Glúm. 383. hofs-godi, a. m. = hof-godi, Eg. 754. hofs-holgi, f. = hofhelgi. hofs-hurð, f. a *temple-door* (Janua), Fms. i. 302. hofs-höfðingi, a. m. a *temple-lord*, Post. 645. 90. hofs-mold, f. *temple-earth*, *boly mould*, see Landn. 254. hofs-teigr, m. a *strip of temple-land*, globe, Landn. 241. II. hof-garðr, m. a *temple-yard*, a local name, Landn. hof-godi, a. m. a *temple-priest* (see godi), Landn. 254, Hkr. i. 6, Eb. 12, 14, 16 new Ed. hof-gríð, n. pl. *asylum in a sanctuary*, Landn. 80, v. l. hof-gyðja, u. f. a *priestess*, Vápn. 10, Landn. 265, v. l. hof-holgi, f. a *temple-holiday, feast*; halda h., Ísl. ii. 15: *the sanctity of a hof*, Bret. 38, Eg. 251. hof-prestr, m. a *temple-priest*, Stj. hof-staðr, m. a *'temple-stead,' sanctuary*, Eb. 26, Fms. ii. 73. hof-tollr, m. a *temple-toll, rate*, Vápn. 10, Eb. 6, 12 new Ed., Bs. i. 6, Gullp. 11, answering to the modern church-rate.

B. A *court*, almost solely in compds, and not earlier than the 14th century, from Romanes: hof-ferð, f. *pride, pomp*, Bs. ii. 122. hof-ferðugr, adj. *proud*. hof-fólk, n. pl. *couriers*, Thom. 322, 479, Grett. 161, Karl. 51, Pass. 21. 8. hof-frakt, n. *pomp*, Fas. i. 46, Snót 86. hof-garðr, m. a *lordly mansion*, Thom., Bév., Rétt. hof-list, f. *pomp*, Thom. 479. hof-lyðr, m. = hof-fólk, Clar. hof-maðr, m. a *courtier*; in pl. hofmenn, *lords*; bertogi greifi ok aðrir hofmenn, Ann. 1303; *gentry*, chiefly in the ballads of the Middle Ages, Ungan leit eg hofmann, Fkv. In the old dancing parties the leader of the gentlemen was styled hofmann (cp. Germ. *Hoffmann*). Before dancing began, men and maids having been drawn up in two rows, he went up to the ladies, and the following dialogue ensued: Hér er Hofmann, hér eru allir Hofmanns sveinar.—Hvað vill Hofmann, hvað vilja allir Hofmanns sveinar?—Mey vill Hofmann, mey vilja allir Hofmanns sveinar. Then each dancer engaged his lady for the dance; það var hlaup, og það var hofmanns hlaup, Safn i. 689. A plain in the neighbourhood of the alþingi, where the people met, is still called Hofmanna-flöt, f. *'Gentry's Lea.'* hof-móðugr, adj. *haughty*, Pass. 18. 5. hof-tyft, f. *urbanity*, Clar. hof-vörk, n. a *great feat*, Safn i. 71. hof-pénari, a. m. a *court servant*, Fas. iii. 408.

hofers, ad. for. word, [Germ. *bofren*], to be proud, haughty. hofseran, f. *haughtiness*. hofgr, m. = hugr (q. v.), *mind*, occurs in some compds, as hog-værð and hog-væri, f., hogværligr, hogværligr; see hóg. hoka, ad. = hvika (q. v.), to waver; við hokit þér enn, Glúm. 380. hokinn, part. (of a lost strong verb), bowed, bent, Fas. iii. 501. HOKRA, ad. [North. E. to *hocker*], to go bent, crouch; h. eða skríða, to crouch or creep, Mírm. hægt hokrar þú nú, Hornskeggi, sagði jötunn, Fas. iii. 386; h. at honum, Fbr. 12; þat verðr at hann hokrar undir klæðin hjá henni, Háv. 54; h. undan, to sink away, Fms. xi. 61; eigi stóðar at h. undan í hyrningar, Fbr. 168; h. at e-u, Ísl. ii. 405:—in mod. usage hokra also means to live as a small farmer; whence hokr, n., in bú-hokr, *small farming*.

HOL, n. [A. S. *hol*; Engl. *bole*, *bollow*; Dan. *hule*; Swed. *båla*; Germ. *böhle*, etc.]:—a *bollow, cavity*; lýstr vindinum ofan í holt verplanna, Fms. xi. 34. Boll. 340 (of a shield), but esp. a *cavity of the body*, Bs. i. 385; á hol, (*piercing*) to the inwards, Nj. 60, Fb. i. 146; ef blóð má falla á hol ór sári, if it bleeds inwardly, Grág. ii. 11, Gullp. 66, Band. 42 new Ed.; í hol, id. 91; inn í holt, of the chest, Edda 76, Fas. 65; hit efra, neðra hol, the upper and nether bollow (i. e. the chest and stomach), N. G. L. i. 172, Sturl. iii. 54; a *bole*, = hola, stór hol, Bs. i. 321, Rb. 440; grafinn með hol, Thom. 468.

hola, u. f. a *bole*, Fms. viii. 39, Gullp. 22, Bs. i. 329, Sks. 148; botu-hola, q. v.; jarð-hola, an *earth-bole*; moldar-hola, *músar-hola*.

hola, ad. to make bollow, Al. 168, Mar. freq. hol-barki, a. m. a *bollow throat* (= holgoma), a nickname, Landn. hol-blóð, n. *blood from the inwards*, Eb. 242.

HOLD, n. [A. S. *hold*; Dan. *huld*; Swed. *bull*], *flesh*; Ýmis hold, Vpm. 21; svörð ok hold, *skin and flesh*, Eg. 770; þá var allt hold hans fútt ok öll klæði, Fms. iv. 110; þrútnar hörund eðr stekkr undan hold, Grág. ii. 15; hold né bein, Ephes. v. 30, Luke xxiv. 39; hold ok bein, *flesh and bone*; hold af minni holdi, Gen. ii. 23; phrases, hold ok hjarta, *flesh and heart*, Hm. 95; hold ok hams, q. v. 2. *edible flesh, meat* = kjöt; beru hold, bear's flesh, Vkv. 9; bjarnar hold, Sks. 191; lamb's hold, *lamb's flesh*, Hom. 82; hnisu hold, Fms. vii. 161. 3. plur. *flesbiness, stoutness, fatness*, esp. of cattle, Fbr. 17 new Ed.; ala fé svá at úhætt sé fyrir holda sakir, Grág. i. 431; at þat standi eigi fyrir holdum, 140; vera í góðum holdum, to be in good condition, freq.; góðu holdi (sing.), Bs. i. 350; hann er mesta holda hnyðja, of a fat person. II. eccl. *the flesh*, rendering of Gr. *sáras* (whereas *κρέας* is rendered by kjöt); og þau munu eitt hold vera, Matth. xix. 5, 6; holda breiskleiki, Rom. vi. 19; vera í holdinu, to be in the flesh, vii. 5, 18, 25, viii. 1, 3, 9, 12, 13; opp. to andi, John iii. 6, vi. 63, 1 Cor. i. 26, 29; andinn er fúss en holdið er breiskt, Matth. xxvii. 41; eptir holdinu, after the flesh, John viii. 15, Acts ii. 30, Rom. i. 3, iv. 1,

ix. 3, 8, 1 Cor. x. 18, 2 Cor. v. 16, Gal. vi. 12, Ephes. ii. 11; allt hold, all flesh, Luke iii. 6, John xvii. 2; hold og blóð, Matth. xvi. 17; *lesh, kin*, mitt hold, Rom. xi. 14, Fms. x. 110:—in mod. usage also distinction is usually made between hold, *flesh*, and kjöt, *meat*. COMPOS: holds-veiki, f. *leprosy*. holds-veikr, adj. *leprosy*.

hold-bori, a. m., poet. a *raven*, Edda (Gl.) hold-borinn, part.; h. bróðir, a *natural brother*, Flöv. 52. hold-fú, a. m., medic. *mortification*, Bs. i. 190.

holdgan, f., eccl. *incarnation*, Fms. i. 107, Rb. 84, N. T., Pass., Vidal. holdgask, ad. dep., eccl. to take flesh, be incarnate, Rb. 80, Mar., Stj., N. T., Vidal., Pass. passim; in a profane sense, ok holdgudumk ek svá með þessum hetti, Fms. x. 307.

hold-grannr, adj. *lean*. hold-gróinn, part. *grown to the flesh*, Hdm. 15, Edda 70, Fms. v. 344. Fas. i. 165; metaph. *incarnate, inborn*, Stj. 87.

holdigr, adj. *fleshy, stout*, Eb. 258. hold-ligr, adj. (-lign, adv.), *carual*, 677. 6, Barl. 142, 185, Bs. i. 850; in N. T. = Gr. *σαρκικός*.

hold-litill, adj. = holdgrannr, Bs. i. 312.

hold-mikill, adj. *fat, stout*.

hold-mimir, m. a *'flesh-cutter,' chopper*, poet. a *sword*, Edda (Gl.) holdr, adj. *fleshy*; vel holdr, *well-fleshed, fat*, Grett. 125, Vm. 28.

hold-rosa, u. f. (hold-rosi, a. m.), *the flesh side of a hide*, Fas. i. 289.

hold-tekja, u. f., eccl. *incarnation*, Hom. 137, 141, Stj. 149.

hol-fenni, n. [fönn], *bollow snow*, such as has melted from beneath, Sturl. i. 85.

hol-goyfa, u. f. a *bollow wave, breaker*, Hom. II. xiii. 798.

hol-gómr, mod. holgoma, adj. *with bollow gums, mumbling*, Skálda 170.

hol-grafa, gróf, to *suffocate*, of a boil.

hol-höggva, hjó, to *smite to the inwards*, Fas. i. 506.

holla, d. with dat., to *help*, Lat. *favere*, Eg. 480 (in a verse); a *dw. ley.*, whence the participle pl. hollendr, *helpers, followers*, Grág. ii. 20, 21.

holl-liga, adv. *faithfully*, Sks. 371, Hom. 63.

holl-ligr, adj. *sincere*.

HOLLR, adj. (hollari, hollastr; Ulf. *hulps*, Luke xviii. 13; A. S. *bold*; O. H. G. and Germ. *bold*; Dan.-Swed. *buld*):—of kings and chiefs, *gracious*; holl regin, Ls. 4; hollar vettir, Og. 10, Lex. Poët. passim; holl frændemi, Eb. 116; vingadr ok hollr e-m, Fas. 123; of subjects and followers, *faithful, loyal*; þú ert hollari Agli en Eireki konungi, Eb. 424; e-m hollast, Al. 71; sé Guð hollr þeim er heldr gríðum, Grág. ii. 166, in the oath formula, where opp. to gramr; vera e-m h. ok trúr, Bs. i. 817, Lex. Poët. passim; vin-h., vil-h., *favouring one*.

II. of things, *wholesome*; heil ok holl ráð, 4. 11; hafa skal holl ráð hvaðan sem þau koma, a saying, = *fas est et ab hoste doceri*; holl forsjá, Fms. vi. 343; holl hirting, Al. 129; sjálfs hönd er hollast, a saying, Hkr. ii. 359. *hola* 2. is in medic. sense, þat er ekki hollt; ó-hollr, *unwholesome*.

holl-ráðr, adj. *giving wholesome counsel*, Fms. ix. 462.

holl-ræði, n. *wholesome counsel*, Sks. 329 B.

hollusta (hollosta), u. f. *faith, loyalty*; vil ek hafa þar til hollustu þína í mót, Fms.: esp. *loyalty to a liege lord*, h. við konung, Fb. ii. 265, passim. 2. *wholesomeness, a wholesome thing*; vil ek at þú þiggir at mér litla gjöf, en h. fylgir, Korm. 68. COMPOS: hollustu-eldr, m. *an oath of fealty*. hollustu-maðr, m. a *friend, partisan*, Gpl. 61.

hol-muðr, adj. *'hole-mouth,'* = holgoma, a nickname, Nj.

HOLB, adj. [A. S. *bol*; O. H. G. *boli*; Engl. *bollow*; Dan. *bul*; Swed. *bol*; Gr. *καλός*]:—*bollow*; var leikit undan bökkunum svá at holt var með landinu, Grett. 131 A; holt steinn, Str. 32; holt innan, *bollow within*, Ó. H. 108, Njard. 378; klappa eigi holan baug um e-t, *not to hammer a bollow ring, i. e. to be quite in earnest*, Fb. iii. 404; cp. hulda.

hol-sár, n. a *wound in a vital part*, Fbr. 211, N. G. L. i. 67.

HOLT, n. [A. S. *holt* = *sylvia*; Germ. *holz* = *lignum*; in E. Engl. and North. Engl. *holt* means *copsewood*, and the word often occurs in local names]:—prop. *wood, copsewood, a coppice*; but this sense is almost obsolete, though it remains in the saying, opt er í holti heyraði nart, in a *holt* a *bearer is nigh*, answering to the Engl. *leaves have ears*, in Germ. *die blätter haben ohren*, Grett. 133; as also in old poems, holt ok hrár víðr, Skm. 22; ösp í holti, Hdm. 4; Hoddmímis holt, Vpm.; fara ór holti, to go from the woods, Vkv. 15; whence holt-skriði, a. m. *'bolt-creeper,'* poet. for a *snake*, Edda; holta-þór, m. *reynard the fox*: in laws, yrkja holt né haga, Gpl. 315; h. eða haga eða veidi-staði, 361; but otherwise rare in common prose, holt eðr skógar, Eg.; smákjört ok holt, Fms. vi. 334; in local names, Holtsetar (Holtsetar), m. pl. *'bolt-sitters,'* the men of Holsten; Holtsota-land, n. the land of the Holtsetar (Holtsotaland), whence the mod. Germ. *Holstein*. In barren Icel. Holt, HOLTAR are freq. local names, as also in compds, e. g. Langholt, Skalaholt, Geldingaholt, Villingaholt, Reykjaholt, Holta-vað, see Landn.; in olden times all these places were no doubt covered with copse (of dwarf birch).

2. in common Icel. usage holt means *any rough wavy hill or ridge*, opp. to a marsh or lea, Fms. v. 70, 97, Ld. 96, Eg. 713, Fs. 19, 21, 67, passim, as also in mod. usage. COMPOS: holta-rót, f., botan.

moor campion, *silene acaulis*, Hjalt. **holta-sóley**, f., botan. mountain anemone, dryas. **holt-barð**, n. the rim of a holt (hill). **holta-gata**, u. f. a path through a holt, Fms. iii. 22. **holte-hnjúkr**, m., **holte-múli**, a, m. a crag, Sturl. ii. 210.

holtí, a, m. a nickname, Bs. **holt-rið**, n. a 'holt-ridge', Hým. 27. **hol-und**, f. [cp. Ulf. *bulundi* = σφύλαιον], a wound reaching to the hollow of the body, a mortal wound, = **holsár**, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 217. **holundar-sár**, n. = **holsár**, Nj. 110.

hol-undi (hol-unda), adj. wounded to the hollow of the body, Grág. ii. 91, N. G. L. i. 172.

HOPA, að, spelt **opa**, Korm. 60, Ísl. ii. 153 (see v. l.), Bs. i. 551, Gullp. 19:—to bound backwards, to draw back, recoil; þá hopuðu þeir, Fms. vii. 254; sumir hopuðu sumir stóðu, 324; with prepp., hopaði konungr þá upp á borgar-vegginn, i. 104; hopa apr, to draw back, vi. 419, Eg. 296; hopa á hæl, id., Al. 5, Nj. 170, Fms. viii. 134; hopa til, to take a leap, = skopa skeið, ix. 56; hopa undan, Ísl. ii. 253, Fbr. 66 new Ed., Bs. i. 551; þeir stóðu upp en hann hopaði út undan, Nj. 130; hopar hann þá hestinum undan, he backed the horse, 205. 2. to bound, of a horse; hestur opaði undir Narfa, Korm. 60; konungr hopaði þá hestinum ok forðaði fótum sínum, Fb. ii. 27.

II. metaph. phrase, hopar mér til vánar, it bounds for me to a hope, i. e. I hope or believe, Fms. i. 140; whence prob. Engl. *hope*, Germ. *hoffen*, which word is otherwise strange to the old Scand. tongue.

III. reflex. **hopask**, to hope, Swed. *hoppas*, D. N. iv. 493 (Norw.); unknown in the Icel.

hopp, n. a *hopping*, *shipping*, Mar. **hopp-dans**, m. 'shipping-dance', Bláus S.

HOPPA, að, [Engl. *hop*], to hop, skip, bound, Stj. 249, Þiðr. 151 (of a dance), passim in mod. usage; h. yfir, to skip over, Alg. 368.

hopp-fögr, adj. fair-skipping, springy, epithet of a girl, Eb. (in a verse).

hóraðr, part. pinched, starved; grind-h., skin-h., skin and bone.

hóraðr, að, dep. to become lean and pinched.

hor-blaka, u. f., botan. *menyanthes*, buck-bean, Hjalt.

hor-dingull, m., see **digull**, Fas. ii. 149.

horf, n. a naut. term, *direction*, *course*; halda í horfinu, to keep the ship's head to the wind, etc., opp. to letting her drive.

HOEFA, ð, subj. hyrði, Rb. 470, Skáld. H. 4. 21, Fms. xi. 76, [akin to *hverfa*, q. v.]:—to turn in a certain direction, Lat. *vergere*; horfði upp eggin, kjötrinn, the edge, keel, turned uppermost, Nj. 136, Ld. 142; h. frá landi, the ship turns towards the sea, Fms. xi. 101; er eigi veit hvárt söðull skal fram h. á hrossi eðr apr, eða hvárt hann skal h., Grág. ii. 175; horfa böllum við e-m, to stand back to back, Hkr. iii. 384; horfa höfði til jarðar en fótum til himins, Post. 656 C. 37; hann hljóp æ sem horfði, he ran over headlong on, Bret. 90; súðr horfðu dyrt, the doors looked south, Vsp., Fb. ii. 138; horfði botninn inn at höfðanum, Landn. 34; þótti honum illa af sér h. fóttrinn, i. e. the leg was awry, Sturl. ii. 63; hann horfði í lopt upp, Fs. 7. II. to turn so as to look on, behold; hann horfði út ór hringinum, Ld. 276; with prepp. to look on, hón horfði þar á löngum, Ísl. ii. 274, passim; h. við e-m, to face one, Eg. 293; þeir bleysðask skjótt ef vel er við horft, Fms. vi. 312; h. öndurðr við, O. H. 183; metaph. to set oneself against a person, þeir er heldr höfðu við honum horft í sínum huga, Bs. i. 81; vóru þeir hinir mestu örskipta-menn er þeim tók við at horfa, i. e. they (the berserkers) were great ruffians if any one opposed them, Eb. 38 new Ed.; horfa ekki í e-t, not to turn away from, not to shrink, eg horfi ekki í að gora það. 2. metaph. matters take a turn, look so and so; þetta horfir til úfná, Ísl. ii. 239; at þar horfi til gamans mikils, that things look towards great joy, Fas. i. 317; horfði til laudaðnar, 526; h. fast-liga, to look bad, difficult, Lv. 94, Ld. 92; h. þungliga, Ísl. ii. 19; h. erndliga, Nj. 139; h. úvænt, to look unpromising, Eg. 340, Fms. xi. 76; hvárum horfir vænna, who is more likely to get the better, Nj. 45; e-m horfir betr, Lv. 54; ok horfir mjök í móti oss, 10; h. til handa e-m, to devote upon one, Grág. i. 269.

III. reflex., with prepp.; horfask á, matters look so and so; betri sætt en nú þykir á horfask, Eg. 113; hér horfisk eigi skörluga á, Fms. vii. 33; Hjalta þótti þá úvænt áhorfask, iv. 141, x. 214; horfask vel á, to look well, promise well; horfisk á með þeim heldr en eigi, i. e. it looked rather good than not, Bjarn. 56; h. til e-s, to look as if...; eðr til hvers váða horfisk, Fms. vii. 125; með fífsku líkri sem hér horfisk til, Eg. 729, Lv. 10. 2. recipr., horfask á, to face one another, Sturl. i. 176; horfisk þeir Gizurr at höfðunum, turned the heads together, iii. 189.

horfin-heilla, u. f. loss of luck; h. er mér, luck has left me, Fs. 98; kvæðsk þeim h. at þykkja, Fms. vii. 272. **horfna**, að, to disappear, O. H. L. 11, (spelt *hornna*.) **hor-lopi**, a, m. dropsy caused by scanty food.

HORN, n. [A. S. *horn*, Engl., O. H. G., Germ., Dan., and Swed. *horn*; Lat. *cornu*; Gr. *κέρας*]:—a horn (of cattle), antler (of deer), Gm. 26, Hkv. 2. 36, Söl. 55, Barl. 135, Ld. 120, Fas. ii. 506, Grág. ii. 122, N. G. L. i. 41, passim; metaph. phrases, vera harðr í horn at taka, to be hard to take by the horns, barð to deal with, Far. 159, Fms. viii. 435, xi. 221, Hkr. ii. 91, Fb. i. 411; hlaupa um horn e-m, to leap round or by one's horns, i. e.

to evade, metaph. from a bull-fight, Sturl. iii. 256, Boll. 346; setja (hafa) horn í síðu e-m, to put one's horn into a person's side, i. e. to treat him spitefully, Gd. 49, passim; the phrase, gefa þrali frelsi frá horni ok knappi, to release a thrall from horn and clasp, i. e. to set him free, N. G. L. i. 228, prob. from the thrall's neck-collar being of horn: **horna-brækla**, u. f. = brák, q. v., Finnab. ch. 29; **horna-flátr**, m. slaying a hide with the horns, Fb. iii. 400; **horna-tog**, n. tow round the horns, Fb. i. 320. II. the back-fin of a whale, Sks. 128; skera hval frá horni ok aprt í síðu, N. G. L. i. 252, Gpl. 463.

III. a drinking horn, Fs. 152, Eg. 206, Edda 32; drekka horn, Hkr. i. 35; horna skval, a bout, Eb. 28, and passim in the Sagas, see Worsaae, Nos. 319, 320. IV. a horn, trumpet; horna blástr, horna þytr, the blowing, sound of a horn, Stj. 621.

B. A corner, nook, angle; lands-horn, the outskirts of a county, Grág. ii. 223; fara lands-horna á milli, to run from one corner of the land to the other:—a nook in a house or building, Lv. 61, Fms. vii. 230, Anal. 186; mathem. an angle, 415, 18, Rb. 470; rétt horn, a right angle.

2. phrases, skjóta í tvau horn, 'to shoot between two horns,' of a wide difference; skauzk mjök í tvau horn um búnað þeirra, Eb. 32, Band. 11 new Ed., Fms. vi. 202, Mag. 39; eiga í mörg horn að lita, to have many nooks to look at, have many things to heed. 3. when parents get old and infirm, and yield up their fortune and estate to one of their children, they are in popular Icel. phrase said 'to go into the corner,' to take their seat in the chimney-corner, fara upp í hornið hjá syni sínum, (dóttur sinni); many sayings refer to this, eigi munu vér eiga úvænna en horn-ván, if the worst happens, we shall have a 'corner-chance,' Sturl. iii. 279, cp. Eg. ch. 83 (begin.), and the Sagas passim; Grimm R. A. 489 mentions the same in the Germ. law, and it is touchingly introduced in the Märchen, No. 78; horna-kerling (q. v.) refers prob. to the same. II. freq. in local names, Horn, Cape Horn; Horn-strandir, Horna-fjörðr (whence Hornföðingar), see Landn.

horna, u. f. a female hornungr (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 206.

hornauga, n. a wry look; lita h. til e-s.

horna-blástr, m. a sound of trumpets, Fms. vii. 202, Rb. 376, 380.

horn-bogi, a, m. a horn bow, Sks. 408, Karl. 352, Þiðr. 283, Fas. i. 502.

horn-flakr, m. [Dan. *hornfisk*], a garfish or green-bone: a nickname, Sturl.

horn-glófi, a, m., poet. a ram, Edda (Gl.)

horn-gæla, u. f. a kind of fish, esox belone, Dan. *horngeale*, Edda (Gl.)

horn-göfgr, adj. proud of his horns, epithet of a he-goat, Hým. 7.

horn-hagdir, f. pl. horn buckles.

horn-istóð, n. pl. horn stirrups.

horn-ker, n. a horn cap, Dipl. iii. 4.

horn-kerling (horn-kona, horn-oka, horn-reka, u. f. all various readings), f. an old woman in the corner, a term of contempt, Nj. 52; mod. **horna-skella**, u. f. a term of contempt, one who is pushed about from one corner to another.

horn-klofi, a, m., poet. a raven, Edda (Gl.): as the name of a poet, Hkr.

hornóttir, adj. horned, Stj. 132, passim; hornótt tungl (moon), id.

horn-sil, n. a kind of fish, the stickle-back, Ld. 76.

horn-skafa, u. f. a scraper made of horn, used in the game called sköfulleikr (q. v.), Ísl. ii. 71.

horn-spenal, n. a horn buckle, Gpl. 359.

horn-spónn, m. a horn spoon, Fms. vi. 364 (in a verse), Hungrv. (pref.); mod. Icel., like the ancients, use horn spoons, and the handle is often ornamented with carved work.

horn-stafr, m. a corner pillar in a building, Sturl. iii. 279, Landn. 41, Ld. 326, Hom. 95.

horn-steinn, m. a corner stone, Post. 645, 69, N. G. L. i. 345.

hornum-skali, a, m., poet. a ram, Edda (Gl.)

hornungr, m. [A. S. *bornung* = bastard; Lex Romana *arnungo*; cp. Germ. *winkel-kind* and *winkel-ebe* = concubinitas; cp. bæsingr and Engl. *bastard*:—all of them with the notion of a corner for the illegitimate and outcast son, see Grimm R. A. 476]:—an old law term, a bastard son; in the Norse law the son of a freeborn wife, whose munnr has not been paid, and who is therefore illegitimate, N. G. L. i. 48, 228, cp. Hóm. 12; h. ok þýjar-barn, Fas. i. 495. 2. metaph. a scamp, outcast; vera hornungr e-s, Fms. xi. 7; munu margir verða þess hornungar er eigi, hann var görr h. bróður síns, i. 255; nú emk h. hylli hennar, I am her outcast, Kormak (in a verse).

horn-ván, f., Sturl. iii. 279; see horn above.

HORR, m., I. starvation; detta niðr í hor, to starve to death, Bs. i. 875; deyja úr hor, id. **hor-dauðr**, adj. starved to death. **hor-kef**, n. meat of a starved beast. II. [A. S. *horn* = sordes], mucus from the nose, N. G. L. i. 351, Fas. iii. 653; in the saying, aprt sækir horr í nef.

hors, see hross.

hornak-leikr, m. an accomplishment, Hom. 144, Fms. xi. 439.

horsk-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), brave, wise, noble; h. orð, Hom. 143.

HORSKR, adj. [A. S. *borc*], wise; thus in the old Hm., horskr and

heimskir, *wise and foolish, good and wicked*, are opposed, 19, 93, 93; horskr is opp. to óviðr, Fm. 35, 36, cp. 37; h. ok þögull, *the wise and silent*, Hm. 6 (cp. σοφὸς καὶ σιωπῶν of Pythagoras); sá er vill heitinn h., Hm. 61; horskir hugir, *wise minds*, 90; en horska mætt, *the wise maiden*, 95; it horska man, *id.*, 101; horskar konur, Hbl. 17; h. halr, Skv. 3; heill ok h., Akv. 12, see Lex. Poët.; hvít ok horsk, of a maid, Rm. 36. This word is almost obsolete in prose, Sks. 207, Str. 31.

horti, a, m. a *ruffian*, a nickname, Fms. xii.

hor-tittr, m. a *stop-gap*, Germ. *lücken büsser*, Dan. *fyldekalk*, Fél. x. 186.

hortugr, adj. *impertinent, saucy*, Fas. ii. 333; esp. used of boys who give rude replies, þú ert hortugr, strákr!

HOSA, u, f. [A.S. *bosa*; Engl. *bosc*; Germ. *bosen*; Dan. *bosc*]:—prop. *the bosc or stocking* covering the leg between the knee and ankle, serving as a kind of *legging or gaiter*; the hose were often of fine stuff. *hosna-reim*, f. and *hosna-starta*, u, f. a *garter*, Örett. 101, Nj. 214, Orkn. 404, Al. 44, O. H. L. 45, Eg. 602, Sks. 286, 405, Fms. vi. 381, viii. 265, þiðr. 358, Fb. ii. 34; compels, *skinn-hosa*, *dramb-hosa*, *leðr-hosa*.

hosar, part. *wearing hose*, Sks. 286.

hosaa, að, to *lass in one's arms or on one's knees*, e.g. a child, with dat.; *hosaa barni*, freq.

hott, an interj. used in driving horses. *hotta*, að, to say 'bott.'

HÓ, interj. *ho!* Fms. x. 338, Stj.; also a shepherd's call.

hóa, að, to *about 'bo' or 'boy'* of a shepherd, Grett. 111, Glúm. 311, Snót 221 (1866): also with dat. to *call to the sheep, to gather them*, þegar forslan er konin ofan í slakkað þarna, þá er tími til fyrir þig að fara að húa því (fénu) saman, Þiðr. og Stúlka 10.

HÓP, n. [from a lost strong verb, *hafa*, *hóf*], *moderation, measure*; hóf ok stilling, Fms. ii. 38; kunnna hóf, to *show moderation*; allt kann sá er hóft kann, a saying, Gisl. 27; görir þeim þá ina fyrstu hríð, at þeir kunni hóf sín, i.e. *give them a good lesson!* Fms. xi. 94; Klaufi, kunn þú hóf þitt, K., *be not so mad!* Sd. 147; ætla hóf fyrir sér, Eg. 21; þeir eru ofsamenn svá at þeir hafa ekki hóf við, 175:—*proportion*, at því hófi, in the same proportion, equal degree, Grág. ii. 177, Al. 131, Fms. vi. 225; slíkt víti... á slítt hóf, in his turn, Ld. 136; vel er þessu í hóf stillt, *is fairly done, fair and just*, Nj. 54; e-t gegnir hófi, it is fair, Fms. vii. 132; þá er hóf at, *then it is all right*, Fs. 25; nú er nær hófi, 15; at hófi, *tolerably*, Fms. vi. 102; vel at hófi, *pretty well*, xi. 11, 48; við hóf, *reasonable*, Edda 48:—a *rule, standard*, at þú hafir þar einskis manns hóf við nema þitt, Eg. 714; ó-hóf, *excess, intemperance*. *hófa-maðr*, m. a *temperate, just man*, Hkr. i. 309, Eg. 50, Ísl. ii. 190. II. a *feast, banquet*; hóf eðr hátíð, Stj. 186; halda mikít hóf, 188, Fas. i. 420, 462; drekka hóf, Fms. xi. 436; in mod. usage esp. of a wedding.

hóf-hvarf, n. *the fellot or pasture of a bosc*.

hóf-klæði, n. a *festive dress*, Stj.

hóf-langr, adj. *pretty long*, Stj. iii. 44.

hóf-lauss, adj. *immoderate, boundless*, Sks. 467, 733, Al. 156.

hóf-látr, adj. *moderate*, Edda i. 116, v. l.

hóf-loysa, u, f. *excess, intemperance, licence*, Stj. 626, Bs. ii. 98, 115.

hóf-liga, adv. *with moderation, fairly, justly*, Fms. viii. 373; *fairly, tolerably*, Nj. 105, Stj. iii. 169, Róm. 353 (*cautiously*).

hóf-ligr, adj. *moderate*, Fms. x. 295, Barl. 9, Róm. 302.

HÓFR, m. [A.S. *bōf*; Engl. *boof*; O. H. G. *buof*; Germ. *buf*; Swed. *bof*; Dan. *bov*]:—a *boof*, of a horse, opp. to *klaufir* = *cloven hoof*, Fms. xi. 280, Grett. 91, N. G. L. L. 41; hófs gangr, a *clash of boofs*, 341.

hófr, m. = *húfr* (q. v.), a *trunk*; whence *hóf-rögninn*, Haustl.

hóf-samliga, adv. = *hófliga*, Orkn. 274 (*cautiously*), Gpl. ix.

hóf-samligr, adj. = *hófsamr*, Mar. passim, Barl. 161.

hóf-samr, adj. *moderate, temperate*, Sks. 355, 454, Stj. i. 107 (v. l.), Orkn. 252, Barl. 142; *thrifty* (mod.); *ó-hófsamr*, *intemperate*.

hóf-sæmd, f. *moderation, temperance*, Hkr. iii. 179, Th. 77, Grág. lxxvii, Barl. 85.

hóf-sæmi, f. *temperance*, Fms. ii. 238, Hom. 27; *ó-hófsæmi*, *intemperance*.

hóf-akogg, n. 'boof-tuft,' the tuft on a horse's pastern, Karl. 426, Landn. 94.

hóf-stilling, f. *moderation*, Fms. iii. 45.

hóf-tunga, u, f. 'boof-tongue,' the frog of a horse's hoof.

hóf-tólt, n. 'boof-alt,' a slow trot.

HÓF-varpnir, m. name of a mythical horse, Edda.

HÓG-, [akin to *hagr* and *hægr*, *easy*; from a lost strong verb, *haga*, *hóg*], only found in COMPOUNDS, denoting *easy, gentle, soft*: *hóg-bærr*, adj. *easy to bear*, Bs. i. 94. *hóg-drægr*, adj. *easy to carry*, Stj. i.

hóg-dýr, n. *gentle deer*, poet. name of a ship, Lex. Poët. *hóg-látr*, adj. *of easy temper*, Sks. 355. *hóg-leiki*, m. *meekness*, Stj. 71.

hóg-liga, adv. *calmly, meekly, gently*; taka h. á, to *touch gently*, Fb. i. 467, Hkr. ii. 63, Fms. vii. 158, Nj. 219; *hóg-ligar*, *more gently*, Fms. vii. 258; *ríða h., to ride gently*, Korm. 60; fara h. með, Fms. vi. 353. *hóg-ligr*, adj. *easy*, Gisl. 143; *gentle*, Fs. 32, Fms. vi. 274; meet, *hóglig bið*, 623, 60.

hóg-lífi, n. an *easy, quiet life*, Ó. H. 214, Fb. i. 37. *hóg-lyndi*, n. an *easy temper, gentleness*, Mar. *hóg-lyndr*, adj. *easy-tempered, peaceable*, Eb. 258, 656 B. 6, Fms. iv. 214.

hóg-luði, n. *gentleness*, Hkr. iii. 169. *hóg-reið*, f. *the easy wain*,

the wain of Thor, Haustl. *hóg-samliga*, adv. *calmly*, 656 A. ii. 11.

hóg-samr, adj. *gentle*, Fms. x. 415. *hóg-seta*, u, f. = *hóglifi*, Fs. 183.

hóg-sættir, adj. *modest*, Lex. Poët. *hóg-stýrt*, part. *easily steered*, Eg. 762. *hóg-sætr*, adj. *living at ease*, Greg. 49.

B. In a few words *hóg-* is no doubt of a different origin, from *hog* = *hogr* or *hugr*, *mind*: these words are, *hóg-væra*, 8, to *ease the mind*, Sks. 40, 591, Mág. 7. *hóg-væð* and *hóg-væri*, f. *calmness of mind, equanimity*, Bs. i. 45, Fms. x. 408, Hom. 43, Mar. passim, Pass. 6. 5, 34. 4. *hógvær-leikr*, m. *modesty*, Stj. *hóg-værliga*, adv. *meekly*. *hóg-værligr*, adj. *meek, gentle*, Mar. passim. *hóg-værr*, adj. *gentle, pious, meek of mind*, Nj. 2, Eg. 702, Stj. i. 139, Anecd. 11, Ó. H. 92, Hom. 8, 119, Fms. x. 419, Pass. 13, 2, passim: of beasts, *gentle*, 673, 56, Stj. 83, Karl. 277. In all these words the notion of 'quietness' is contained in the latter part of the compd.

HÓL, n. [A.S. *hōl*], *praise, flattery*, Hkr. ii. 88, Edda ii. 544, Pr. 110; *boasting, vaunting*, Nj. 237. *hól-beri*, a, m. a *flatterer*, Greg. 23, Fms. v. 194, v. l.

hólf, n. = *hválfi* (q. v.), a *vault*, Thom. 473: a *compartment in a drawer*.

hólfa, 8, = *hválfa*, q. v.

hólfinn, adj. [*hválf*], *hollow*, Stj.

HOLKR, m. [prop. *holkr*, cp. Engl. *bull*], a *ring or tube of metal*, Dipl. iii. 4, Fas. ii. 259; *kníf-h., the ring on a knife's handle*; *skúf-h., járn-h., an iron tube*.

HÓLL, a bill, contracted for *hváll* (q. v.), and the usual form in old MSS.:—a *bill, billock*, Eg. 744, Fms. ii. 197, vii. 71, Orkn. 300, Nj. 67, Ld. 154 (see *dalr*), Gullþ. 28, Al. 28, Karl. 211, Fb. i. 421, Róm. 315, Fs. 27: the phrases, *dal og hól, dale and bill*; *hólar og hæðir*; *álf-hóll*, an *elf-bill, fairy mount*; *orrötu-hóll, víg-hóll, a battle-bill*; *sjávar-hólar, sand-bills* (dunes or dunes) on the shore; *grjót-hóll, a stone heap*, passim: freq. in local names, *Hóll* and *Hólar*; *Hóla-biskup, Hóla-staðr*, etc., the *bishop, see of Holar*, Stj. i. 139, Reykja-hólar, Staðar-hóll, Landn. passim. The older form remains in a few instances, see that word.

hólm-ganga, u, f. 'holm-gang, holm-going,' a *duel or wager of battle* fought on an islet or 'holm,' which with the ancients was a kind of last appeal or ordeal; and wherever a Thing (parliament) was held, a place was appointed for the wager of battle, as the holm in the Axe River in the alþingi. The *hólm-ganga* differed from the plain *einvigi* or *duel*, as being accompanied by rites and governed by rules, whilst the latter was not,—þvíat á *hólm-göngu* er vandhæfi en alls eigi á *einvigi*, Korm. 84. The ancient Icel. Sagas abound in wagers of battle, chiefly the Korm. S. ch. 10 and passim: some champions were nicknamed from the custom, e.g. *Hólm-göngu-Bersi* (Korm. S.), *Hólm-göngu-Starr*, *Hólm-göngu-Máni*, *Hólm-göngu-Hrafn*, Landn. About A.D. 1006 (see *Timatal*), the *hólm-ganga* was abolished by law in the parliament, on account of the unhappy feud between Gunnlaug Snake-tongue and Skald-Hrafn, Gunnl. S. ch. 11, cp. Valla L. ch. 5 (þá vóru af tekin *hólm-göngu-lög* öll ok *hólm-göngur*), referring to about A.D. 1010; a single instance however of a challenge in the north of Icel. is recorded after this date (about the year 1030–1040), but it was not accepted (Lv. S. ch. 30); the wager in Lv. ch. 17 was previous (though only by a few years) to the fight between Gunnlaug and Ragn. It is curious that Jón Egilsson, in his *Lives of Bishops* (written about A.D. 1600, Bisk. Ann. ch. 36, Safn i. 64), mentions a *wager of battle* between the parties of the two bishops, Jón Arason and Ögmund, on the old holm in the Axe River A.D. 1529; but the whole is evidently a mere reproduction of the tale of the Horatii in Livy. Maurer thinks that the two important acts of legislation, the institution of the Fifth Court in 1004 and the abolition of the ordeal of *hólm-ganga* a few years later, are closely connected, as the institution of the new court of appeal made the decision by battle superfluous. In Norway, if we are to believe Grett. S. ch. 21 (þá tók Eirekr af allar *hólm-göngur* í Noregi), the *hólm-göngur* were abolished about the year 1012. It is very likely that the tournaments of the Norman age, fought in lists between two sets of champions, sprang from the heathen *hólm-ganga*, though this was always a single combat. For separate cases see the Sagas, Korm. S. l. c., Gunnl. S. l. c., Eg. ch. 57, 67, Nj. ch. 24, 60, Landn. 2. ch. 13, 3. ch. 7, Rd. ch. 1, 19, Gisl. init., Glúm. ch. 4, Valla L. l. c., Halfr. S. ch. 10. A curious kind of duel in a tub is recorded in Flóam. S. ch. 17, called *kerganga*, perhaps akin to the mod. Swed. fight in a belt. For England see Sir Edmund Head's interesting notes to Glúm. COMPS: *hólm-göngu-boð*, n. *challenging to h.*, Valla L. 214, Fas. ii. 475. *hólm-göngu-lög*, n. pl. the law, rules of h., Korm. 86, Valla L. 213. *hólm-göngu-maðr*, m. a *champion of h.*, Korm. 54, Fms. i. 149. *hólm-göngu-staðr*, m. a *place where h. is fought*, Fms. i. 150. *hólm-göngu-sverð*, n. a *sword used in h.*, Fas. i. 515.

HÓLMR, prop. *holmr*, also *hólmi*, a, m. [A.S. *holm*; North. E. *holm* and *bowm*]:—a *holm, islet*, esp. in a bay, creek, lake, or river; even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them are in Icel. called *holms*, Haustl. 18, Hkv. Hjörv. 8, Vkv. 38, Fms. vi. 217, Hkr. i. 254, Sd. 181; í vatnum er einn *hólmi* reyri vaxinn, Fms. i. 71; undir einn *hólma*, Fas. ii. 535; uppi á *hólmanum*, Orkn. 402. β. referring to the *hólm-ganga* (q. v.), Dropl. 36; falla á *hólmi*, to *fall in a duel*,

Landn. 80; skora e-m á hólmi, to challenge one, Nj. 15, passim; ganga á hólmi, to fight a wager of battle; skulu vit berjask í hólma þeim er hér er í Oxará, Nj. 36; leysa sik af hólmi, to release oneself off the bolms, viz. the vanquished party had to pay the ransom stipulated in the hólmgöngu-lög, Glúm. passim.

II. freq. in local names, Borgundar-hólmi, Hólmi, Hólmar, Landn.; Hólmar-garðr, the county of Russia bordering on the lakes Ladoga, etc.; Hólmar-rygir, m. pl. a people in western Norway; pr. names of men, Hólmar-kell, Hólmar-fastr, Hólmar-steinn; of women, Hólmar-fríðr, etc.; Landn. compounds: Hólmar-búar, m. pl. the men from Bornholm. Hólmar-dællir, m. pl. the men from Holm, Sturl. hólmar-færr, adj. able to fight in a duel, Gpl. 369, v. l. APPELL. COMPS: hólmar-ganga, q. v. hólmar-bringer, m. the circle marked for a duel, Eg. 492. hólmar-laum, f. releasing oneself by paying the ransom after a duel, Dropl. 36, Korm. 88. hólmar-staðr, m. = hólmgöngustaðr, Eg. 486. hólmar-stefna, u, f. a meeting (duel) on a holm, Eg. 485, 490, Fas. i. 419. hólmar-sverð, n. = hólmgöngusverð, Fas. i. 416. hólmar-sök, f. = hólmgöngusök, Bjarn. 66. In poetry the sea is called hólmar-fjöturr, m. 'holm-fetter,' and the rocks hólmar-löggr, m. the leg of the holm, i. e. rocks, Lex. Poët.; the sea is hólmar-negldr, part. studded with holms, id.

HÓP, n. [A. S. *hop*; Scot. *hope* = *bay*; perhaps connected with A. S. *bop*, Engl. *boop*, with reference to a curved or circular form]:—a small landlocked bay or inlet, connected with the sea so as to be salt at flood tide and fresh at ebb, Þorl. Karl. 430, freq. in mod. usage.

II. a local name, Hóp, Hópa-ós, Vestri-hóp, Landn., Ísl. ii. 387; in Engl. local names as *Stanhope*, *Easthope*, Kemble's Dipl.; *Ellesboop* in Holstein (Grein); *Kirkhope*, St. Margaret's *hope*, etc., in Orkney.

HÓPR, m. [Dan. *bob*; Swed. *bop*; the Engl. *beap*, Germ. *baufen*, would answer to Icel. *haupr*, which does not exist]:—a troop, flock, bevy; mann-hópr, a host of men, Bjarn. 52, Skáld H. 6. 47, Pass. 21. 10; freq. in mod. usage, e. g. í sinn hóp, among one's own equals; fjár-hópr, a flock of sheep; fugla-hópr, a bevy of birds. hópa-kaup, n. a purchasing in lots.

HÓR, m., acc. hó, gen. hós, [the same word as Goth. *boba* = a plough-share; Engl. *boe*, though different in sense]:—a pot-book (= *hadda*, q. v.), in a nursery rhyme bidding one who has sore lips go into the kitchen, kiss the pot-hook thrice (kyssa hólmi þrýsvar), and say these words: Heill og sæll hór minn, | eg skal kyssa snúis þína, ef þú græðir vör mína, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 553, which throw a light on the passage in Hbl. 48 (Sif á hó heima), insinuating that Thor busied himself with cooking and dairy-work. The hós in Ls. 33 seems to be a gen. = *hvers*, *cujus*, answering to the dat. *hveim*, abl. *hvi*. COMPS: hó-band, n. a pot-book string, Björn. hó-nef, n. the 'nose' or loop into which the hó is hooked, Björn.

HÓR, n. [Goth. *horinassus* = *μοιχεία*; Engl. *woredom*], adultery, Jb. 448, N. G. L. i. 70, Sks. 693, v. l.

hóra, að, to commit adultery, Stj. 197, Gpl. 136; hóra undir bónda sinn, Jb. 448 B, D. l. i. 261; with acc., K. Á. 122, Sks. 455, 575; reflex., Stj. 358, Jb. 124, Grett. 104 new Ed.

hóra, u, f. [Germ. *hure*; Engl. *wore*, *barlot*], Fas. i. 99, N. G. L. i. 70. hórán, f. adultery, K. Á. 28, Stj. 517, Sks. 702.

hór-barn, n. a child begotten in adultery, Gpl. 171, Al. 1, Grág. ch. xviii. hór-dómr, m. [woredom], adultery, Stj. 301, K. Á. 132, 218, Barl. 134.

Jb. 131, Hom. 86, 154. hór-dóms-maðr, m. an adulterer, 625. 15. hór-götinn, part. begotten in adultery.

hór-karl, m. an adulterer, H. E. i. 54.

hór-kerling, f. a strumpet, Stj. 405, Barl. 137.

hór-kona, u, f. an adulteress, Jb. 161, Bs. i. 283.

HÓRR, m., gen. hós, [Ulf. *hōrs* = *μοιχεία*; A. S. *horing*; Engl. *wore-monger*, etc.], an adulterer, Ls. 30.

hór-vetna, adv. = *hvarvetna*, everywhere.

hósta, að, [Germ. *husten*; Dan. *hoste*; North. E. and Scot. *hoast*], to cough, Bs. i. 347, 382.

hósti, a, m. a cough, Eluc. 19, Nj. 201, Fms. i. 283, x. 279, Þr. 474, Thom. 308.

HÓSTR, m., usually spelt óstr, without aspiration, Fms. vi. 419, viii. 433, ix. 311, Sturl. iii. 251; in mod. usage óst, f.; but the aspirated initial is borne out by the kindred words hósta, hósti:—the throat, the upper part of the chest and the lower part of the throat, Bs. i. 382, Fms. ix. 311, v. l.; var Haraldr konungr lostinn öru í óstinn svá at þegar stóð blóðbogi út um munninn, vi. 419; í hálsstemit frammi fyrir hóstinn, Finn. 214; hafðu ekki þera óstina! (sem.)

HÓT, n., contr. from hvat (q. v.), a *whit*, *bit*; hótí heldr, a *bit more*, i. e. a good deal more, Fms. vii. 141; hótí ráðhollari, a good deal better, Ísl. ii. 347; hótí neðar, Hrafn. 18; hótí mun, a *whit*, a grain, a *hair's breadth*; hótí mun skjótara, a *bit swifter*, Rb. 106, Fms. vii. 170, cp. Rb. 1812. 66; with superl., hótí helst, a *whit better*, Ísl. ii. 134; hótí líkast, most likely, Fms. vi. 351; þat er hótí úmaklegast, i. e. *that is least undeserved*! iii. 25; endisk þvi þetta hótí helst, þótt ekki væri með fallu, Gisl. 136, denoting a slight difference; gen. plur., er nú litilla bóta ávant, Karl. 96; dat. plur., hótum frammar, Clar.; gen., hótis annan veg, quite the other way, Nj. (in a verse). 2. the phrase, ekki hót, not a *whit*.

hót, n. pl. [Ulf. *hwota*], threats, Fms. ii. 32, Sks. 525, Fas. 31, Bs. i. 100, Fb. i. 297.

II. in the compounds, ósku-hót, wickedness; ástar-hót, marks, expressions of love; vinar-hót, marks of friendship.

HÓTA, að, older form hœta (q. v.), to boot, threaten, with dat., Hkr. ii. 260, Fms. viii. 359, passim.

II. hóta e-u fram, to bold forth (a weapon or the like) with threatening gestures, Rét. 71; cp. *ota* and *hvata*.

hótan, f. a threatening, Fas. iii. 445, Stj. 150.

hót-findinn, adj. 'whit-finding,' i. e. hair-splitting, captious: hót-findni, f.

hót-samr, adj. menacing, Karl. 490.

hót-vitna, gen. pl. = *hvatvetna*, every *whit*; see *hverr*, *hvát*.

hraða, að, to hasten, speed, with dat., Þórð. 77, Fms. xi. 438.

hrað-berg, n. [hroði], medic. tartar on the teeth, Fél.

hrað-byri, n. a fresh fair wind, Fms. i. 19, iv. 14, vii. 94, viii. 253.

hrað-byrja, adj. sailing with a strong wind, Eg. 94, Bs. i. 131.

hrað-fara, adj. hurrying, Sturl. i. 84.

hrað-feygr, adj. doomed to instant death, Nj. 60.

hrað-fleygr, adj. swift-flying.

hrað-færr, adj. 'quick-faring,' fleet, Gh. 18.

hrað-góði, n. a hasty temper, Edda (Gl.)

hraði, a, m. fleetness, swiftness, freq. in mod. usage.

hrað-kvæðr, adj. swift-singing, Ad. 1.

hrað-liga, adv. swiftly, Sks. 619.

hrað-mæltr, adj. quick of speech, Hm. 28, Fms. iv. 91, 374, v. l.

HRAÐR, adj. [A. S. *brad*, *brad*; Engl. *rather*, *ready*]:—swift, fleet; h. byrr, Symb. 15, Bs. ii. 82, Fms. vii. 340; hjálpar hraðr, swift to help, Pass. 15. 17. 2. neut. hratt, as adv. swiftly, Fas. ii. 87; sem hraðast, quickly, Háv. 48, El. Pass. 23. 3; fara hratt, Lv. 63; lífið manns hratt fram hleypir, Hálgr.; hratt illikligt, quite unlikely, Band. 25 new Ed.

hraða, að, to scrape together, (slang.)

HRAFN, often spelt hramn, m. [A. S. *bræfn*; Engl. *raven*; Germ. *rabe*; Dan. *ravn*, etc.; cp. Lat. *corvus*, Gr. *κόραξ*]:—a raven, Nj. 119, Grág. ii. 346, Fms. i. 131, Hkr. iii. 11, Stj. 59, Orkn. 28, 38; allit., bíða hunds ok hrafn, Fms. viii. 210; in the sayings, sjaldsénir hvítir hrafnar, white ravens are not seen every day, of a strange appearance; þá er hart þegar einn hrafninn krappar augun úr öðrum, it is too bad when one raven picks another's eyes out; Guð borgar fyrir hrafninn, God pays for the raven, perhaps referring to 1 Kings xvii. and Job xxxviii. 41. The raven was a favourite with the Scandinavians, as a bird of augury and of sagacity, víða flýgr hrafn yfir grund, the raven is a far traveller; cp. the wise ravens Huginn and Muninn, the messengers of Odin, Gm., Edda; whence Odin is called hrafn-blástr, m. raven worshipper (Hallfred), and hrafn-áss, m. (Haustl.); hrafn-dróttinn or hrafn-góð, hrafn-atfrandi, a, m. lord or god of ravens; hrafn-freistaðr, m. raven friend, Húsd., Edda 126; cp. also the interesting story of the ravens of Flóki, Landn. 28 (v. l.),—hann fékk at blóti miklu ok blótaði hrafn þrá, þá er honum skyldu leið vísa. A raven was the traditional war standard of the Danish and Norse vikings and chiefs, see Orkn. ch. 11, Nj. ch. 158, Þorst. Síðu H. ch. 2, as also the A. S. Chroniclers, e. g. the Saxon Chronicle, Asser, A. D. 878, etc. The croaking of ravens was an omen, Fagrsk. ch. 48, Sturl. 9. ch. 19, cp. Háv. 47; when heard in front of a house it betokened death, Landn. 2. ch. 33, Maurer Volksagen 170, 171; the ravens are said to hold a parliament, hrafn-þing; and metaph. a disorderly assembly was called by that name, see Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 616–621. A black horse is called Hrafn, Edda. In popular lore the raven is called krummi, q. v. Botan., hrafn-blaka and hrafn-klukka, u, f. *cardamine pratensis*, the ladies' smock or cuckoo-flower, Hjaltr. Pr. names of men, Hrafn, Hrafn-kell; of women, Hrefna, Hrafn-hildr; local names, Hrafn-björg, Hrafn-gjá, Hrafn-gil (whence Hrafn-gillingr, a man from H.), Hrafn-hólar, Hrafn-ista (whence Hrafn-istumenn, an old family), etc., Landn.; in poetry a warrior is styled hrafn-sæðir, -gæðir, -gællir, -gredðir, -þarfr, = feeder of ravens, etc.: the blood is hrafn-vín, Lex. Poët.: a coward is hrafn-sveltir, m. raven-starver, Bs. i.

hrafn-blár, adj. raven-black, Bragi.

hrafn-haus, m. raven-skull, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 176.

hrafn-hvalr, m. [A. S. *bran* or *bren* = a whale], a kind of whale, Sks. 123, Edda (Gl.), N. G. L. i. 330.

hrafn-ligr, adj. raven-like, Hom. 13.

hrafn-reyðr, f. a kind of whale; also called hreina, *balaena* (medic) ventre plicato, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 542.

hrafn-svartr, adj. raven-black.

hrafn-tinna, u, f. 'raven-flint,' a kind of obsidian or agate, Fas. i. 470; called *gugates Islandicus*, Eggert Itin.

hrafn-önd, f. a kind of duck.

hragla, að, of the weather; það hraglar úr honum, it sleets; whence hraglandi, a, m. sleet, a drizzling shower.

HRAK-, in COMPS, denoting *wretched*, *wicked*, [for the etymology see *hrekja*]: hrak-auga, n. evil eye, a nickname, Sturl. hrak-bú, n. a wretched household, Band. 37 new Ed. hrak-dýri, n. a poor,

bunted deer, Korm. 60. **hrak-fall**, *n. a wreck, disaster*. **hrak-för**, **hrak-förð**, *f. a journey ending in disgrace and disaster*, Fær. 166, Grett. 153, Mag. **hrak-liga**, *adv. wretchedly, disgracefully*, Fs. 35. **hrak-ligr**, *adj. wretched, disgraceful*, Korm. 61, Sturl. i. 24, iii. 273, Glím. 387. **hrak-magr**, *adj. wretchedly thin*, Bt. i. 389. **hrak-mann-ligr**, *adj. wretched, mean*. **hrak-menni**, *n. a wretched man, wretch*. **hrak-ólar**, *f. pl.*, in the phrase, vera á hrakólum, *to be as on the rack*. **hrak-spá**, *f. evil prophecy, croaking*. **hrak-viðri**, *n. wretched weather*. **hrak-yrði**, *n. foul language*, Glisl. 86. **hrak-æfi**, *f. a wretched life*, cp. Glisl. 63.

hrakning, *f. wretched treatment, insult, injury*, Korm. 158, Nj. 136, Sturl. ii. 38, Sd. 167, Fms. viii. 78, 136, Grett. 203 new Ed., Hrafn. 20; in mod. usage, **hrakningr**, *m. a being tossed or wrecked at sea*; also sjó-brakningr.

HRAMMR, *m.* [cp. Goth. *bramjan* = *to nail to the cross*], *that with which one clutches, a bear's paw*, Finnþ. 248, Grett. 101, Ld. 52, Am. 17, Ver. 80, Fb. ii. 289; *the palm of the hand*, Edda (Gl.); whence **hramm-pviti**, *a m.*, poet. for gold, Höfuðl. 17.

hrandlan, *f. tossing about*, N. G. L. i. 157.

HRANG, *n. a noise, din, tumult*, as of a crowd, Grág. l. 5; spelt **hrong**, Mork. 110 (in a verse).

hraní, *a m. a blusterer*; hann er mesti hrani. **hrana-lögr**, *adj. rude*. **hrana-skapr**, *m. uncivil behaviour*. II. a pr. name, Sturl.

hrap, *n. ruin, falling down*, freq.; stjörnu-hrap, *a shooting star*.

HRAPA, *ad. to fall, tumble down*, Fs. 70, Ann. 1339, Th. 76, Al. 76; *to fall into an abyss, down a precipice*, hrupuðu þeir af hæðinni, Landn. 147; h. til helvítis, Hom. 87; eg sá Satan svo sem eldingu h. af himni, Luke x. 18; hann hrapar í pyttinn, Fs. 158; h. ofan, Al. 146; hrapaði hann niðr í fjöruna, Fms. viii. 75; hann er að h. klett af klett, a ditty: of a shooting star, stjörnur munu af himnum h., Matth. xxiv. 29, (stjörnu-hrap.) **β. to fall in ruin**; hvort hús mun yfir annat h., Luke xi. 17, xiii. 4; but not usual, 'hrynja' being used of a house, wall, tower, rock which falls; hrapa of a man who falls from them.

II. *to rush headlong, hurry*; hrapa á fund e-s, Fms. i. 303; er þú hrapar svá til bauaus, vi. 115; h. í e-t, *to rush into*, H. E. i. 469; h. at e-u, *to hurry on a thing*, Fs. 41; ef maðr hrapar svá at grepti at kvíð berr at önd sé í brjósti, K. þ. K. 26; with dat., eigi skulu þér h. því svá, Ölk. 36; hitt mundi mitt ráð at h. eigi ferðinni, Eg. 577, Fms. v. 43; ok hrapaðir þeim svá til helvítis, vii. 123.

hrapaðr, *m. hurry*; at hrapaði, *hurriedly*, Fms. ix. 377, Sturl. i. 83, Ann. 1417.

hrapa-ligr, *adj. (-liga, adv.)*, mod. **hrapar-ligr**, *hurried, disastrous*; mæla h., *to bluster*, Ísl. ii. 350, Sturl. i. 166 C; fara hrappalliga, *to rush headlong like a fool*, Hrafn. 15.

hrapan, *f. downfall*, Fms. ii. 276, Al. 40.

hrap-örðr, *adj. using blustering language*, Sturl. iii. 113, v. l.

Hrappr, *a pr. name*; see hreppr.

HRASA, but better **rasa** (q. v.), where the references will be given in full, see introduction to letter H:—*to stumble*; the aspirated form is only used in a few cases, og hrasaði bland ræningja, Gr. ἀρσάειν περὶ πειρασέων, Luke x. 30; hrasaðr, 36; eccl. *to stumble in sin*, Pass., Vidal. passim.

hrasan, **hrösun**, *f. stumbling, sinning*, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

hrat, *n.* [Ivar Aasen *rac*], *refuse*: esp. the skins, stones, etc. of berries (berja-hrat) which one spits out: the droppings of birds, það er eins rat ur hrafsi.

HRATA, *ad.* better and older **rata** (q. v.), *vrata*: [in mod. usage the aspirated form is used in the sense to stagger, stumble, but rata in the sense to find one's way; but that in both senses rata is the true form is shewn by alliteration, as in Skv. i. 36, cp. also Vsp. 51; also by the form rati, a headlong fool]:—*to stagger, fall, tumble*; ok hrataði hann ofan af þekjuinni, Nj. 114; þau hrata í gil nokkut ofan, Bs. i. 442, Sturl. ii. 137; hann hrataði af ok kom niðr standandi, 138; þá reið at honum brúnássinn ok hrataði hann inn apr, Nj. 202; nema menn rati (hrati?) á eðr hrindisk á, Grág. ii. 96; *to stagger*, Önuendr rataði (hrataði, v. l.) við lagit, Eg. 379; hann hrataði við en féll eigi, Fms. vi. 66; hann var hrúmr ok hrataði áfram, vii. 22, Fs. 38, 52.

hrati, *a m. rubbish, trash*, Bs. i. 601.

HRAUKR, *m.* [A. S. *breac*; Engl. *rick*], *a small stack, turf-h.*; cp. hroki.

hrauk-tjald, *n. a rick-formed tent*, Fas. ii. 273, Bárð. 178.

hraumi, *a m.* [A. S. *bræm*], *a noisy fellow*, Edda (Gl.).

HRAUN, *n.* [akin to hrúni, hrjóna, and hrynja (q. v.)], and thus from a lost strong verb jó, au, u; hrjúfr, hrúðr, hreysi, hrjóstr (q. v.) seem all to be akin]:—*prop. a rough place, a wilderness*, and is used so esp. by Norse writers and in the oldest poems: in Norse local names, Raunen, bare rocks in the sea, as opp. to hölmr, a grassy islet, Fritzner s. v.; a giant is in poetry called hraun-búi, -drengr, -hvalr, -akjöldungr, = the dweller, hero, wale, king of the wilderness, Hým., Hkv. Hjörv., Haustl., Fas. ii. 306.

B. In volcanic Iceland the word came to mean a lava field when

cold, a burnt place (not the fresh glowing lava), freq. in the Sagas as well as in mod. usage, Bjarn. 36, 52, Nj. 248, Grág. ii. 282, Landn. 280, Hrafn. 26, Eb. 132–138, Bs. i. 540; um hvat reiddusk goðin, er hét braun hraunir er nú stöndum vér á (Bs. i. 22), the famous words of Snorri in the parliament of A. D. 1000: the place of the alþingi being a burnt out lava field.

II. in Icel. local names freq., Hraun, Hraun-dalr, -fjörðr, -gerði, -holt, -höfn, etc., Landn.: esp. in relation to fields of lava, Borgar-hraun, id.; Berserkja-hraun, Eb.; Beruvíkr-hraun, Bjarn.; Staðar-hraun in Mýra-sýsla; Garða-hraun near Reykjavík, etc.: Óðáða-hraun, the wilderness in the inner part of Icel. (see Ísl. þjóðs.), which was supposed to be peopled by miscreants and outlaws.

COMPS: **Hraun-dællir**, *m. pl. the men from Hraundalr*. **Hraun-fróðingr**, *m. a man from Hraunfjörðr*, Landn. **Hraun-gerðingr**, *m. a man from Hraungerði*, id.

Hraun-gerðingr, *m. pl. the men from Hraun*, Bs. i. 643. 2. as appell., **hraun-gata**, *u, f. a path through a hraun*, Bjarn. 36, Pr. 41. **hraun-gjóta**, *u, f. a lava pit or hole*. **hraun-grýti**, *n. lava rocks*. **hraun-klettur**, *m. a lava crag*, Skv. 137. **hraun-akoggi**, *a m. a hraun dweller*, Fs. 155; cp. eyjarskeggi.

6. The whole of Icel. may be said to be a burnt out lava field, from eruptions previous to the peopling of the country. The following eruptions which have happened since the settlement, beside those of Hekla (q. v.), are mentioned in writers previous to A. D. 1430:—an eruption in Borgar-hraun in Mýra-sýsla about the beginning of the 10th century, Landn. 2. ch. 5; in Ölfus A. D. 1000, Kristni S. ch. 11; in the sea about Reykjanes A. D. 1211, 1226, 1238, 1240, 1422, Ann. s. a.; but esp. in the southern glaciers in Trölladungur A. D. 1151, 1188; in Sólheima-jökull A. D. 1245, 1262; in Síða A. D. 1332; in Hnappafells-jökull A. D. 1332, 1350; in Herðubreið etc. A. D. 1340; in three places in Skaptafells-sýsla A. D. 1362,—the great eruption which destroyed the church in Raudilækur; in Höfðar-jökull A. D. 1416, see Ísl. Ann. In later centuries the greatest eruptions are those of the Kötlugjá in 1755, and esp. the terrible eruption of Skaptár-jökull on the 20th of June, 1783. In this century that of Eyjafjalla-jökull, 1821.

hraung, *f. = hrang*, q. v.

hraunóttir, *adj. rugged*, Orkn. 208 (in a Norse landscape).

hraust-leikr, *m.* and **hraust-loiki**, *a m. prowess, gallantry*, Bær. 20, Fms. iii. 3, xl. 375; frægða, frama-verka ok hraustleika (gen.), Fb. ii. 136, passim.

hraust-liga, *adv. valiantly, doughtily*, Fms. i. 88, v. 318, Post. 645, 87.

hraust-ligr, *adj. bold, valiant, manly*, 655 ii. 1, Nj. 204; medic. strong-looking.

hraust-mannligr, *adj. = hraustligr*, Hkr. iii. 427, v. l.

hraust-menni, *n. a stout, strong man*, Fs. 128, Finnþ. 326.

HRAUSTR, *adj.* [Germ. *rüstig*], *strong, valiant, doughty*, of a warrior, Ísl. ii. 264, 366, Fms. i. 52, iv. 122, vi. 3, vii. 4, Ld. 46, Ö. H. 218, Anal. 169, Eb. 148, and passim. 2. *strong, hearty*; hann var þá huginn nokkut ok þó hinn hraustasti ok vel hress, Ld. 56; gamall ok þó h., Fs. 156; heill ok h., *bale and beauty*, Grág. i. 163, Fb. ii. 383; var hœn þá enn hraust kona, Ísl. ii. 453; mun þá eigi hraust kona illum manni gefin, Sd. 150; ú-hraustr, *weak, invalid*.

hrá-blautr, *adj. raw*, of hides or the like, Fms. iii. 18, Stj. 416.

hrá-flakr, *m. a raw fish*, Rb. 348.

hrái, *a m. crudeness*.

HRÁKI, *a m.* [cp. A. S. *braca* = *throat*; Germ. *racben*; also A. S. *bræcan*, Engl. *to retch* in vomiting, *bawle* in spitting]:—*spittle*, Edda 19, 47 (mythical), Skv. 540, N. G. L. i. 339, K. Á. 6, Stj. 37, Mar. passim. **hráka-skirn**, *f. baptism with spittle in lieu of water*, 671. 16.

hrá-leikr, *m. rawness*, 677. 15.

HRAU, **hrátt**, *adj.* [A. S. *breow* = *crudus*, whence Engl. *rough* and *raw*; Germ. *rauh*; Dan. *rac*]:—*raw*, only of meat or food; eta hrátt, Hkv. 2. 6, Hom. 84, Fbr. 97, Karl. 426; hrán fisk, Al. 171. 2. *raw, fresh, sappy*; góð jörð ok hrá, Edda 150 (pref.); hrár viðr, *a sapling, young plant*, Grág. ii. 298, Fb. i. 342, Skm. 32.

hrá-akinn, *n. 'raw-skin'*:—but used (it is hard to say why) in the sense of a shelter, refuge; höfðu þeir hráskinn hjá fedrum sínum (v. l. hald ok traust), Fbr. 8; Guð, drottinn er minn styrkr ok stuðning, ok mitt ráskinn ok frjálsari, Stj. 51. **hráskinn-leikr**, *m. a kind of game, 'hide and seek' (?)*, Bárð. 174.

hrá-slagi, *a m. dampness in houses*.

hrá-víði, *n. saplings, young plants*; huggva sem h., Fas. i. 451, Þorfr. Karl. (A. A.) 199; allt eins og kvistir af hreivíðri hristir, á hráviðar-lauki, Hallgr.

hrá-þoftr, *m. the smell of a carcase*, Barl. 151.

hrá-æti, *n. raw food*, Fbr. 72.

HREÐA, *v. f.*, mod. form **hræða**, *a bugbear, bogle*; at jafnan myndi vera nokkurar hræður í Miðfirði... hefir þar jafnan verið deilu-gjarnara en í öðrum héraðum, Þórð. 59 new Ed.; svá segir mér hugr um, at sjaldan muni hræðu-laust í þessu héraði, 22.

2. in mod. usage in western Icel. hræða or hreða means a scarecrow, whence metaph. **hræða**, *a poor, harmless creature*; as also, það sást engin hræða, *not a soul was to be seen*.

II. a nickname, þórð.

hroði, a, m., mod. **hroði**, *offal, rubbish, refuse*, Eluc. 41 (spelt *hroði*).
II. [A. S. *bryðer* = a *bafter*], poet. a *bull*, Edda (Gl.): in local names, **Hroða-vatn**, Landn.

HREDJAR and **hredr**, f. pl. [A. S. *broder* = *viscera*], the *scrotum*, N. G. L. i. 81, Edda 46, Grett. (in a verse); *hrest-redr*, Fms. vi. 194 (in a verse).

hrefna, u, f. [hrafu], prop. a *she-raven*.
q. v. II. a *pr. name*, Landn.

hrefni and **hremni**, n. a *plank in a ship*, viz. the fifth from the keel, Edda (Gl.); cf. (skip) *brotnar fyrir ofan hreftis-skor* (spelt *refnis skor* and v. l. *ræfning, renni skor*), N. G. L. i. 283: in poetry a *ship* is *hrefnis* goti, *hrefnis stöð*, the *stead of the h.* The *h* is warranted by alliteration.

HREGG, n. *storm and rain*, Edda 99, Am. 18, Fs. 129; var bæði hregg ok regn, Eb. 266, Fms. vii. 195; h. ok sjádrif, ii. 177; kastaði þá enn hreggi á móti þeim, Fas. ii. 80; h. eða rota, Bs. i. 339, N. G. L. i. 388; hnd með hreggi, Eb. 206, Lex. Poët.; kulda-h., a *chilly, rainy wind*; kafalds-h., *snow and wind*: in poetry the *battle* is the *hregg* of weapons, Valkyriur, Odin, etc., see the compds in Lex. Poët. COMPS: **hregg-blásinn**, part. *blown by the gale*, Hallfred. **hregg-mímir**, m., mythol. name of one of the *beavens*, Edda (Gl.) **hregg-nasi**, a, m. a *nickname*, Eb. **hregg-rann**, u., **hregg-salr**, m., poet. 'gale-bow', i. e. the *sky*, Leidarv. 17, 25, Geisli 61. **hregg-akúr**, adj. *stormy*, Merl. i. 65. **hregg-akúr**, f. a *tempestuous shower*, Sks. 127. **hregg-tjald**, n. 'gale-tent', i. e. the *beavens*, Lex. Poët. **Hregg-víðr**, m. a *pr. name*, Fas. **hregg-víðr**, n. a *tempest*, Fms. ii. 177. **hregg-vindr**, m. a *tempestuous gale*, Grett. (in a verse). **hregg-þjálmir**, a, m. 'wind-trap', i. e. the *beavens*, poet., Leidarv. 4.

HREIDR, n. [Dan. *rede*, prob. akin to Ulf. *vrijus* = *δύλαγ*; A. S. *vrad*; Engl. *vreat*; Swed. *vrad*; Dan. *vraad*;—all meaning a *vreat*, from *vriða*, to *wreat*];—a *bird's nest*, Grág. ii. 346, Gpl. 542, Greg. 55. Fms. vi. 153, Merl. i. 26, Stj. passim; ara h., an *eagle's nest*, Fagrsk. 146: the saying, *sá er fuglinn vestr er í sitt h.* dritr: **hreiðr-bólir**, m. a 'nest-ball', an *egg*, Krók. 64 (in a pun), and **hreiðr-balla**, að, = *eggja* = to *egg on*, id. (a pun).

hreiðrask, að, dep. to *nestle*, Stj. 81, Fms. vi. 153: mod. **hreiðra sig**.
HREIFI, a, m. the *wrist*, Edda 110, Fms. i. 167, Sturl. ii. 104, Bs. i. 658:—self-hreif, a *sea's fin*, Eb. 272; and so in mod. usage.

hreifingr, m. *good cheer, high spirits*; better *reifingr*.
HREIFR, adj., old form *reifr* (q. v.), *merry, gladsome*.

HREIMR, m. [cp. A. S. *bréam* = *noise*, *brémig* = *noisy*, *bréman* = to *cry*; Hel. *bróm*, to *cry out*; *ream* or *reem* is still used in Lancashire; cp. Engl. *se-ream*];—a *scram, cry*; úp né (h)reimr, Hom. 29; illr h. arma sálma, 31; illr h., Fms. vii. 84 (in a verse); orða h., Lil. 72: a *nickname*, Sturl. **hreim-samr**, adj. *noisy, peevish*, Fas. iii. 156.

hreina, d, causal from *hrína*: to *make to squeal*, of swine, Al. 171; ef svín eru hreind, *made to squeal*, Konr.

hreinaak, að, to *be cleaned*.

hreini-bjálbi, a, m. a *reindeer's skin*, Fær. 42, Ó. H. 198, 218.

hreini-braut, f. the *reindeer's track*, Egil; see *hreinn*, m., sub init.

hreini-drif, n. a *snow-drift*, Sks. 230, v. l.

hreini-dýrl, n. a *reindeer*, Fær. 42, Sks. 62 new Ed.

hreini-forðugr, adj. *pure and chaste*, Bs. i. 241, ii. 43, Karl. 553, Lil. 33, 68.

hreini-gálkn, n. a *Æ. Aey*, Hým. 24; no doubt falsely for *hraun-gálkn* = a *monster of the wilderness*: *hraun* and *hölkn* are twin words used alliteratively.

hreini-getning, f. the *immaculate conception*, Magn. 468.

hreini-górr, part. *made bright*, of a shield, Bragi.

hreini-hjartaðr, adj. *pure of heart*, Sks. 90, Bs. ii. 61, Matth. v. 8.

hreini-látr, adj. *cleanly, clean*: metaph. *pure*, Sks. 435, Barl. 18.

hreini-leikr (-leiki), m. *cleanliness*: metaph. *piety*; h. hjartans, Hom.

11, Mar. i. *chastity*, Al. 58, K. Á. 74.

hreini-liga, adv. *cleanly*, Bs. i. 711, Sks. 134, 436: metaph. *with purity, sincerity*, Fms. v. 341, Hom. 86, Best. 48: *with chastity*, 671. 6.

hreini-ligr, adj. *cleanly, clean*, Bárð. 171, Dipl. v. 10, passim: metaph. *pure, chaste*, Mar.

hreini-líf, n. a *clean, pure life, chastity*, Hom. 67, Lil. 27, N. T., Vidal, Pass. passim.

II. in Roman Catholic times esp. of *monastic life*, Hom. 93, Bs. i. 269, passim. COMPS: **hreini-lífa-kona**, u, f. a *nun*, Mar.

hreini-lífa-maðr, m. a *friar*, Sks. 96, Fms. x. 408, Hom. 93.

hreini-lífr, adj. *clean-living, pure of life*, Bs. i. 275, Hom. (St.) 3, Nikd. 34, passim; opp. to *saurlið* and *saurlifr*.

hreini-lyndr, adj. (*hreini-lyndi*, n.), *upright*, Leidarv. 4.

hreini-læti, n. *cleanliness*, Edda ii. 246, freq.

hreini-mannligr, adj. *clean and manly, of noble bearing, stout-looking*;

h. & hestí, Karl. 324:—mod. **hreifmannligr**, adj., in the same sense.

HREINN, adj. [Ulf. *brains* = *καθαρός*; A. S. *brán*; lost in Engl., except in the verb to *rinse*; O. H. G. *breini*; Germ. *rein*; Dan.-Swed. *ren*];—*clean*; h. lindúkr, Hom. 138, Fs. i.; hrein klæði, Fms. vi. 207;

gott korn ok hreint, Sks. 326; hreint vatn, Od. 22; h. lögr, Alm. 35;

hreina mannlaug, H. E. i. 489; h. mjöll, *fresh snow*, Rm. 26. β. *brígt*;

hreini kyndlar, *bright candles*, Sól. 69; hreint bál, a *bright flame*, Lex. Poët.; h. sól, the *bright sun*, id.; h. ok gagussar, Hom. (St.) 15, 13; hreint sverð, hrein vápn, Fms. x. 360, Rétt. 120; h. rúnd, a *bright shield*, Lex. Poët.

γ. eccl., hrein kvikepdi, *clean beasts*, Hom. 29. II. metaph. *clean, pure, sincere*; hreint hjarta, h. hugr, hrein iðran, hreint líf, Bs. i. 270, Sól. 7, Barl. 93, N. T., Vidal, Pass. passim. β. = Gr. *καθαρός* in the N. T. of the *cleansed leper*; ú-hreinn, *unclean*; 14-hreinn, *quite clean*.

HREINN, m. [the word is prob. of Finnish origin. From the words of king Alfred, (þa deor he hātað hrānas, Orosius i. 1, § 15, Bosworth's Ed.), it seems that the king knew the name only from Othhere's tale; and when Egil in his poem on king Athelstān (if the verse be genuine) calls Northern England hreinbraut, the *reindeers' track*, the phrase is prob. merely poet. for a *wilderness*. There is however a curious passage in Orkn. (448) where the hunting of reindeer in Caithness is recorded; the Icel. text is here only preserved in a single MS.; but though the Danish translation in Stockholm (of the year 1615) has the same reading, it is probably only a mistake of the Saga; for it is not likely that the Norsemen carried reindeer across the sea; the present breed was introduced into Icel. by the government only a century ago]:—a *reindeer*, Hm. 89, K. þ. K. 132, Fas. iii. 359; hreins fit, Hkr. ii. 250; hreins horn, Ann. Nord. Öld. 1844, 1845, p. 170; hreina hold, Sks. 191. The finest deer were called *stálhreinir* (the *stál-brānas* of king Alfred), cp. *tálhrein*, Haustl. In northern poetry, *ships* are freq. called *hreinn*, see Lex. Poët., byr-hreinn, haf-h., hún-h., unnar-h., hlýrvangs-h., Gylfa-h., all of them meaning *ships*, Lex. Poët.: a *giant* is called *gnipu-h.* = 'crag-rein,' pd.: the *wilderness* is *myrk-rein* hreins = the *mirk-field of the reindeer*, Haustl. **Hreinn** is an old *pr. name*, Landn. COMPS: **hreini-braut**, f., **hreini-vastir**, f. pl., **hreini-ver**, n. a *wilderness*, Edda (in a verse).

hreinas, að, [Ulf. *brainsjan*; Engl. *rinse*; Dan. *rense*], to *make clean, cleanse*, Sks. 583, 605, Fms. ii. 261, Nj. 270, passim: to *purge, clear*, h. land af víkingum, Fms. i. 93, vii. 18, Anal. 249; h. líkþrá, to *cleanse (beal) leprosy*, Post., N. T.; líkþráir hreinasat, Matth. xi. 5, Johann. 95, Fms. xi. 309; metaph. to *purify*, Post. 645, 77, 94, Hom. 97, N. T., Vidal, Pass.

hreinsan, f. *cleansing, purification*, K. Á. 20, Hom. 64, 68, passim. **hreinsunar-eldr**, m. the *cleansing fire, purgatory*, Fms. vii. 38; land-h., *clearing the land of miscreants*.

hreini-akillinn, adj. *sincere*: **hreini-akillni**, f. *sincerity, uprightness*.

hreini-staka, u, f. a *reindeer cloak*, Hkr. ii. 250.

hreini-víðr, n. *bright, clear weather*.

HREISTR, n. *scales*, of fish, 656 C. 13, Sks. 168, Anecd. 6, passim.

hreiðr-kambur, m. a *scaly comb*, Stj. 98.

hreiðra, að, to *cover with scales*: **hreiðraðr**, part. *scaly*.

HREKJA, pret. *hrakti*; part. *hraktið*, Orkn. 424, mod. *hrakinn*, neut. *hrakt*, Sturl. ii. 169; [akin to Goth. *vrikan*, A. S. *wreccan*, Engl. *wreck*, *wreck*, see introduction to letter H]:—to *worry, vex*; h. e-n í orðum, to *scold and abuse one*, Fms. vii. 319, Fs. 173; þau bityrði er Skarphéðinn hrakti yðr Ljósveitinga, Nj. 223; ámeila þær bonum í hverju orði ok hrekja, Finnþ. 228: to *confound*, mér þætti best við þann at eiga, er allir hrekjask fyrir áðr, by whom all people are confounded, Hrafn. 16; Sigmundur sagði sk heldr vilja h. þá sem mest, Fær. 165, Fs. 33, 129, Sturl. ii. 169, Bs. ii. 143; hann eyðir mált fyrir Erni ok hrekr hann sem mest af málinu, Fs. 125; víghestinn hafði hrakti hrossin, Eb. 36 new Ed.

β. a *naut. term*, of ships driven out of their course, freq. in mod. usage; either impers., e-n hrekr, *one is driven and wrecked*; or reflex., þeir hröktuast fimm vikur sjávar, they were driven for five miles on the sea: also of a ship, skipið (acc.) hrekr, the ship has drifted, cp. Bs. i. 817; of sheep in a snow storm.

hrekja, t, to *tease or play tricks on one*.

hrekjóttr, adj. *tricky, mischievous*, e. g. of a bad boy; hann er h. bæði við menn og skepuur.

HREKKR, m., pl. *ir*, gen. pl. *ja*, [Dan. *rænke*], a *trick, piece of mischief*, Mag. 9, Fas. ii. 372, Nikd. 40; hrekki ok slægðir, Stat. 273.

hrekki-vísi, f. *trickiness, mischievousness*, Róm. 254, 347.

hrekki-vís-ligr, adj. = *hrekki-viss*.

hrekki-vís, adj. *tricky, mischievous*, Eluc. 28, Fs. 46, Róm. 293, 299 (= *factiosus* of Sallust).

HRELLA, d, [cp. slang Engl. to *reel*], to *distress*, with acc., Bs. i. 438, Stj. 364: pass. to *be distressed, grieved*, 625, 75, Stj. 325.

hrelli, u, f. a *nickname*, Rd.

hrelling, f. *anguish, affliction*, Hrafn. 17, Bs. i. 184, Isl. ii. 427, Rom. ii. 9, N. T., Vidal.

HREMMMA, d, [hramm; Ulf. *bramjan* = *σραυποιν*, i. e. to *naul to the cross*; cp. O. H. G. *ramen*; Dan. *ramme* = to *bit*];—to *clutch*, Bjarn. 13, Sturl. ii. 203, Fas. ii. 231, Or. 35: part. *hremmdr*, Sturl. iii. 90, 103.

hremsa, að, = *hremma*, Fs. 45.

hremsa, u, f. a *clutch*, Konr. 25: poet. a *shaft*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

hreppla, t, [A. S. *breppan* = *tangere*], to *catch, obtain*; nú fæ ek eigi þat af þér tekist er þú hefir hreppt, Grett. 114 A; þá hét hann á hina sála þorlák biskup at hann skyldi skipt hreppla, that he might catch up the lost boat, Bs. i. 338; en er hann hreppti áverkaun, when he

caught the blow, was hit, Gullþ. 51; *margr velt hverju hann sleppir en ekki hvað hann hreppir*, a saying.

HREPPR, m.:—this word remains in *'the Rape of Bramber'* in Sussex, and is undoubtedly Scandinavian, being probably derived, as Pal Vidalin suggested, from *hreppa*, and thus originally meaning *a share, allotment*; it may be that the proper name *Hrappur* (Landn.) is akin (= *a yeoman, master of a Rape?*); for the bad sense of that name (= *a traitor*) is a metonymy, borrowed from the person of that name in the Njála. After the introduction of Christianity, all Icel. was, for the maintenance of the poor, divided into *poor-law districts* called *hreppar*, which still exist, being in most cases, though not always, identical with the *sókn* or *parish*; and it is remarkable that the district round the Bishop's seat at Skálholt bears the local name *Hreppar*, indicating that this division had the Bishop's house as its nucleus. The occurrence therefore of this name in the Landn. is an anachronism; as probably are also the few instances in which *hreppr* is used as an appellative in records of the heathen age, e.g. *Lv. i. c.* It is not known when the division into *Rapes* took place; perhaps it took place gradually during the 11th century; vera á hrepp, *koma á hreppinn*, to be or become a pauper. In the Grágás a special section (and as it seems one of the oldest) is called 'um Hreppa-skil,' Kb. ii. 171–180; 'um Hreppa-lög,' Sb. i. 443–458. Twenty franklins at least constituted a lawful Rape, Kb. ii. 171. (These remarks are partly due to Konrad Maurer.) **compos:** *hreppa-dómur*, m. a Rape court, Grág. i. 245, 448. *hreppa-lög*, n. pl. the laws and rules of a Rape, Grág. i. 443. *hreppa-maðr*, m. a man from the district Hreppar, Sturl. ii. 248. *hreppa-mál*, n. Rape affairs, Grág. ii. 178 new Ed. *hreppa-mót*, n. pl. the march or border of two Rapes, Grág. i. 444. *hreppa-skil*, n. pl. Rape business, *Lv. 17*; in mod. usage, the autumn meeting held in every Rape. *hreppa-tal*, n. the census of a Rape, Grág. i. 443. *hreppa-fundur*, m. a Rape meeting, Grág. i. 296, 446, 448. *hreppa-maðr*, m. a franklin of a certain Rape, Grág. i. 248, 256, 262, 295, 445. *hreppa-sókn*, f. the management of a Rape, the office of the Rape councils, = mod. *hreppstjórn*, Grág. i. 445. *hreppsóknar-menn*, m. pl. the members of the five Rape councils, Grág. i. 295, 455, passim. *hrepps-stjóri*, a, m. = *hreppstjóri*, Grág. i. 263. *hrepps-úmagi*, a, m. a pauper.

hrepp-stofna, u, f. = *hreppsfundur*, Sturl. i. 185. *hrepp-stjóri*, a, m. a 'Rape-steerer,' overseer, Jb. 186, Vm. 116: in each Rape in Icel. the best yeoman is chosen as *hreppstjóri* by the sheriff (*amtmaðr*) or, as in former days, by the parishioners, but he is not paid; he has, jointly with the parish priest, to manage the business of the Rape, esp. to see to the maintenance of the poor, fix the poor-rate of each franklin, and, as there are no poor-houses, to arrange the distribution of the poor (úmagar) among the parishioners. In the days of the Commonwealth there was a committee of five members, called *hreppstjórnarmenn* (q. v.), which discharged the duties of the present *hreppstjóri*; með ráði heima-prents ok *hreppstjóra*, Vm. 116. This word does not occur in the Grágás, but only after A. D. 1281; for the reading *hreppstjóri* in the D. I. i. 199 (in a deed supposed to be of A. D. 1150) is only found in a mod. transcript, and the original prob. had *hreppstjórnarmenn* (pl.)

hrepp-stjórn, f. the office of a *hreppstjóri*, Jb. 184: the management of a Rape, K. Á. 96, Jb. 178. *hreppstjórnar-þing*, a, m. = *hreppa-skil* or *hreppsfundur*, Jb. 182.

HRESS, adj. [cp. A. S. and Hel. *brðr*, and prob. akin to *hraustr*, qs. 'hress'; cp. Germ. *rührig, rüstig*]:—*bale, hearty, in good spirits*; hann var af æsku-aldri ok þó maðr inn hressasti, Eg. 202; en þó var Kveldúlfir hress maðr ok vel fær, 84; *hraustr* ok vel hress, Ld. 56; en er allr herrinn hafði drukkit, þá vórum vér hressir, Al. 167; hann var hinn hressasti, *be was quite well* (after a sickness), Sturl. ii. 182; ú-hress, *low, sickly*, Stj. 374.

hressa, t, to refresh, cheer; hressa kararmenn, 655 xiii. B. 3; h. halia, Mar.; hón lét gera honum laugar ok h. hann, Bret. 164; tökum nú til fæðu ok hressum oss, 656 C. 22; hann bað hann hressa sik, *be bade him be of good cheer, bade him cheer up*, Eg. 102; with prepp., h. upp, to restore a building, 623. 14; at hann skyldi ráðask norðr til Múnka-þverár ok h. staðinn, Sturl. i. 223.

II. reflex. to recover one's strength or spirits, *be refreshed*, Fms. ii. 59, 270, vi. 303, Finnb. 234, Bs. i. 319, Fas. ii. 356, Eg. 645.

hressing, f. recovery of strength, refreshment.

hress-leiki, a, m. good bedlib, heartiness, Fms. iv. 13.

HRET, n. a tempest, storm, Edda 99, Hkr. i. 282: freq. in mod. usage, esp. of a lasting storm and tempest, viku-hret, hálfis-mánaðar-hret, a tempest lasting a week or fortnight; þorra-hret, jómsmessu-hret, a tempest in the month of Thorri, on St. John Baptist's day; kafalds-hret, a snow storm.

hret-víðri, n. a tempest, þd., Sturl. (in a verse).

HREYFA, ð, [Ivar Aasen *royva*], to stir, with acc., (but in mod. usage, with acc. of a person, and dat. of a thing); nú vörðar eigi þótt sá seyðr rjúki er þeir hafa hreyft, Fms. vi. 105; engi knút fékk hann leyst ok engi álar-endann hreyft, Edda 28.

II. reflex. to put oneself into motion, stir, Mag. 93: of a bird (= beina fugl). *royfðisk* inn höfjadrí, Fagrsk. (Hornklofi), of the raven, to shake his feathers, cp. Fms. x. 130 (in a verse); hann hreyfðisk at stjuga, Konr.; feldr nokkurr liggir þar—

mér þykkir sem hrafsk (i. e. hraeyfisk) stundum er ek lít til, Fas. ii. 167.

III. this word, which in old writers is of rare occurrence and limited in sense, has in mod. usage become one of the general terms for to move, stir, and is usually, though erroneously, spelt with *ei*, hreifa; hreifa við e-u, to touch on a thing; hreifa sig, to stir the limbs; hann hreiftr sig ekki, *be does not stir*;—also with dat., h. e-u máli, to move, bring forward a case; hann hreifði því ekki, *be did not even mention it*; hvar sem úfridr hreiftr sér, Pass. 21. 13.

hreyfing, f. motion, movement, (mod. and spelt *hreifing*.)

hreyrar, see *heyrar*.

HREYSI, n. and **hreyssar**, f. pl., Fms. v. 70, Jb. 211, N. G. L. i. 14, 431; [Ivar Aasen *rös*; cp. *Dunmail Raise* (i. e. *Dunmail's Cairn*) in Westmoreland]:—*a heap of stones* (= Icel. *urð*), where wild beasts abide, Hým. 35; holt ok hreyssar, Fms. v. 70; hölkn eða hreyssar, Jb. 211; haugar eðr hreyssar, N. G. L. i. 14, 431; þeir drógu í burt líkama hans ok reyðu í hreyssar nokkuru, Fms. vii. 227; skriða í hreyssar, to sink into a den, Hkv. i. 33, Lv. 61; í hreyssum eðr holum, Bård. 168; liggja í hreyssum, Fms. vi. 425; þú liggir þá í hreyssum eðr fylgnum, viii. 157, Konr. 22.

II. in mod. usage = a poor wretched cottage, a bowl. **compos:** *hreyss-köttur*, m. a wild cat, Stj. 93. *hreyss-vísla*, u, f. a weasel, Rb. 356.

hreyðingr, m. in ill-hreysingr, a savage ruffian.

hreysta, t, to make valiant, Finnb. 332; h. sik, to comfort oneself, cheer oneself up, Grett. 138.

HREYSTI, f. [hraustr], valour, prowess, Eg. 16, Nj. 266, Fas. 55, Gullþ. 65, Fms. i. 34, vi. 58, vii. 326, Eb. 116, Fas. iii. 144, passim.

compos: *hreysti-bragð*, n. a feat of prowess, Karl. 417, 451. *hreysti-maðr*, m. a valiant man, Eg. 73, Edda 16, Fb. ii. 72.

hreysti-mannliga, adv. gallantly, Fms. vii. 289. *hreysti-mannligt*, adj. gallant, bold, Fms. ii. 120.

hreysti-orð, n. a word of prowess, Fms. i. 180.

hreysti-raun, f. a trial of valour, Fms. vi. 260.

hreysti-verk, n. a deed of prowess, a deed of derring-do, Fms. ii. 105, Finnb. 330.

hreysti-liga, adv. stoutly, boldly, Fms. i. 42, Ísl. ii. 369.

hreysti-ligr, adj. stout, bold, Nj. 200.

HREYTA, t; [hrjóta], to spread, scatter, throw about, with dat., Rm. 35, Am. 43, Sks. 226, 229, Eb. 200 new Ed.

hreyting, f. a spreading, Lv. 75.

hreytir, m. a sprinkler, Lat. *sparser*, Lex. Poët.

hreytti-speldi, n. a top, as a child's toy, Fms. iii. 227.

hreifingr, m. a kind of aboes or stockings (?), Parc. (thrice), a part of Percival's dress when he left his mother.

hreifinga-björg, f. a band to mouth life, Fas. iii. 538.

hrifa, n. robbery; rífs ok rán, Stj. 236, Fms. xi. 252, Fb. i. 363.

hrifsa, að, or older *rifsa*, [cp. A. S. *reafian*; Engl. to rob, rifle; Scot. *reif, reff* = plunder, reiver = robber; Germ. *rauben*, etc.]:—to rob, pillage; rísa ok grápa, Stj. 78, 154; rænt ok rífast, 236; hrípa ok ræna, Thom. 534.

hrífsan, f. a robbing, pillaging, Fb. ii. 412.

hrifsing, f. = *hrífsan*, Fas. i. 91.

HRÍKI, a, m. a huge fellow, Fas. ii. 378, freq. in mod. usage: a giant, Edda (Gl.) **compos:** *hríka-logr*, adj. (-loga, adv.), huge. *hríka-leikr*, m. a game of giants, Bjarni 34.

hríkta, t, to creak, Am. 36 (of door hinges), where spelt *hríçpo*, as if from *hríka*; which seems the true old form; but the mod. form is *hríkta*.

hrinna, see *hrinnur*.

HRINDA, pres. *hrind*; pret. *hratt*, 2nd pers. *hratt*, mod. *hrast*, *hrasztu*, Ó. H. (in a verse); pl. *hrundu*; subj. *hryndi*; imperat. *hrind*, *hritt*, and *hrittu*, Fsm. 43; part. *hrundinn*; in mod. usage pres. weak *hrindi*, and even a pret. *hrinti* is in use: [A. S. *brindan*]:—to push, kick, throw, with dat.; ef hann hrindr manni í eld, Grág. ii. 129; þorkell hratt Knúti af baki, Fb. ii. 73; hann hratt hestinum í vök eina, Fms. i. 211, Nj. 91; skaut hann við honum heðri ok hratt honum, Fms. vi. 6; þá höfðu þeir út hrundit skipanum, Hkr. i. 153; h. skipi fram ok í vatn, to launch a ship, Eg. 141, Nj. 18, Fms. i. 58, Ó. H. 109, Fas. iii. 40; var þá hrundit bátum, the ship's boat was put out or off, Grett. 95; h. e-m í eld, to kick him into the fire, Akv. 20; h. hurð, to push the door open, Eg. 560; h. á hurð, Fsm. 43; h. í myrkva-stofu, to cast into prison, Post. 656 C. 33; h. á braut, to drive away, Fms. ix. 380; brot hrundinn ok sæti, Sks. 623; hratt (threw) á völlu brynju, Hkm. 4; að þeir hryndi honum þar af fram, Luke iv. 29.

II. metaph., er hann fékk öndinni frá sér hrundit, when he could draw his breath, Eg. 553; þeir hrundu frá honum (threw away from him) því fólki flestu er þá var með honum, Bs. i. 554; þat hrindr eitri ór, 655 xxx. 12—phrases, h. harmi, to cast off one's grief, Fms. vii. 153; h. ugg ok ótta, vi. 63; hrindum þessu af oss ok verum kátir, let us throw this off and be glad! 127; h. illu ráði, Merl. i. 64; h. e-u af e-m, to defend one from one, Fms. v. 113; hann hratt þeim úfríði af sér, Ó. H. 34; til þess at h. þessu ríki af landsmönnum, 232; h. máli, to throw a case back, make it void, Landn. 89; hefir þú dregiliga hrundit þessu máli, i. e. thou hast cleared thyself of it, Fb. ii. 195; at ek gæta þessu ill-máli sem skjótast rutt ok hrundit, Fms. iv. 310; eins þeirra vitni skyldi

h. tíu Norðmanna, x. 398; villa aptr hrundin, Anecd. 104: absol. or imper., bratt stundum fyrir en stundum frá, the clouds were drifting off and on, so that the moon was hidden one moment and seen the next, Grett. 114. III. reflex. and recipr. hrindask, to push, kick one another, Grág. ii. 96: part., grund grapi hrundin, the storm-beaten earth, Haustl. hrindlan, f. a pushing, kicking, N. G. L. i. 157.
hringa, að, to furnish with a ring, to book, Stj. 644 (2 Kings xix. 28, of Sennacherib): to coil into rings, h. sik, of a serpent.
hring-dans, m. = hringleikr.
hring-eygr, adj. wall-eyed, of a horse.
Hring-horni, a, m. a mythol. ship, Edda.
hring-iða, u, f. a whirling eddy.
hringing, f. a bell-ringing, Fms. iii. 60, Hkr. ii. 111, N. G. L. i. 381, Eluc. 147.
HBINGJA, d. [A. S. *bringan*: Engl. *ring*; Dan. *ringe*]:—to ring bells, Nj. 189, Grág. i. 27, Fms. iii. 60: act. with dat., K. p. K. 48: reflex., hringdask klukka sjálf, Bs. i. 443.
hringja, u, f. a buckle, Fas. i. 319, 331, Landn. 87, Fb. i. 354.
hringja, d. [hringr], to encircle, surround; also kringja (q. v.), Fms. v. 53; hrinctu mik, imperat. surround me! a dub. reading, Gkv. 3. 5.
hringla, að, to clatter, rattle.
hring-leikr, m. a game in which the players stood in a ring, a ring-dance; um kveldit eptir náttverð mælti Sturla við Guðnýju húsfreyju, at slá skyldi hringleik, ok fara til alþýða heimamanna ok gestir, Sturl. i. 82; slá hringleik, Stj. 400, 466; gera h., id., Karl. 470.
hring-lönginn, adj. coiled up, of a serpent, Hm. 85.
hring-ofinn, part. woven with rings, of a coat of mail, Lex. Poët.: woven with rings, of a stuff, Vm. 22, Am. 33.
HBINGR, m., pl. hringar, in mod. usage sometimes hringir: [A. S., Hel., and O. H. G. *bring*: Engl., Germ., Dan., and Swed. *ring*, *ringlet*]:
I. a ring, circle; tungl hvert gengr sinn hring, Rb. 53 (1812); h. jarðar, the earth's circumference, Hom. 20; slá hring um e-n, to make a ring around one, Stj. 312, Fms. viii. 67; hanna hefir lykku af á en hringinn af ói, of the circle or bight of the letter o, Skálda 161; hann þóttisk sjá pangat hring ok elds-lit á, Nj. 194. 2. i hring, adv. in a ring or circle; þeir lögðu þann sjá i hring utan um hana, Edda; sól gengr umhverfis i hring, Rb. 66 (1812); standa umhverfis i hring, to stand round in a ring, Fms. iv. 160, (mann-hringr, a ring of men); hann sveifði sverðinu i hring um sik, he swept with his sword all round him, Sturl. iii. 220; hann fór i hring um (swam in a circle around) skipit, Ld. 56; lagðir steinar i hring utan um, Eg. 486; nú snúask þessi merki i hring um heiminn á hverjum tveim dögum, Rb. 104; hann gekk þá i hring hjá konungi, Fms. vi. 206. 3. as an adverb. phrase, með (at) hringum, all around, altogether, taka allt með hringum, Arnór; hann lét leggja eld i kirkju ok bæinn ok brendu upp með hringum, Fms. vii. 212; breuna bæinn upp at hringum, x. 389 (Ágrip). II. a ring, Lat. *annulus*:
1. a ring at the end of a chest, Fms. i. 178, kistu-h.; in a door, Rm. 23; hurðar-h., Ísl. Þjóðs. ii: the ring at the end of the hilt to which the friðbönd (q. v.) were fastened, Hkv. Hjörv. 9: the chain or links in a kettle cbain (hadda), Hým. 33: an anchor ring (akkeris-h.) 2. the rings in a coat of mail, the Sagas and Lex. Poët. passim, whence hringa-brynja, u, f. a coat of ring-mail, see brynja, Fms. i. 43, vi. 416-421, ix. 27, Karl. 542, the Sagas passim, see Worsaae, No. 474: hring-kost, m., hring-akryta, u, f., hring-sörkr, m. a shirt of rings, coat of ring-mail, Lex. Poët.: a coat of mail is called hring-ofinn, adj. woven with rings. 2. but esp. a ring on the arm, finger (gull-h., silfr-h., járn-h.), passim; rauðir hringar, the red rings, þkv. 29, 31; men ok hringar, Vsp. 23, passim; and hence gener. = money, see baugr. A lordly man is in poetry called hring-berandi, -bjóðr, -brjótr, -broti, -drifr, -hreytandi, -lestir, -míldr, -miðlandi, -rífr, -skati, -skemmír, -snyrtir, -stríðandi, -stýrir, -tællir, -varpaðr, -viðr, -þverrir, the bearer, breaker ... or spender of rings, Lex. Poët.: a woman from wearing rings, hring-eir, -akögul, -þóll, -varið; and a man, hring-póllr, etc. III. a ship is called Hringr (also in present use), Eg. (in a verse); hringr Ullar, the ship of Ull, i. e. his shield, Akv. 30; cp. Hring-horni, the mythol. ship of the Edda: Hringr is the pr. name of a man, Fb. iii, Landn.
hring-snúa, mcri, to twirl or turn round.
hrinur, f. pl. [hrina], a bowling, Sturl. iii. 176, Fas. iii. 149, Konr. 29.
HRIP, n. a box of latbs or a basket to carry peat and the like on horse-back, with a drop at the bottom, Lv. 65, (mó-hrip, torf-hrip.) hrípa-grind, f. the frame of a h., id. Hence the phrase, það er eins og að ausa vatni i hrip, 'it is like pouring water into a sieve,' (cp. Lat. 'Danaidum dolia implere'), of useless efforts: hurried work, e. g. hurried writing, as if dropped out of the quill.
HRIPA, að, to leak much; þá hripar allt, or það hrip-lekr, it leaks fast: metaph. to write hurriedly, h. bréf; það er hripað i mesta fytri.
hrípa, n. and hrípsa, að, see hrísa.
hrípuðr, m., poet. a fire, Edda (Gl.), Gm. I. *hrípuðr = 7000*
HRISTA, t. [Ulf. *brisan* = to shake; A. S. *breosan*; Hel. *brisjan*; Dan. *ryse*]:—to shake, Ld. 148, Hým. 1; h. höfuðit, to shake one's head,

Fms. iii. 193; h. skegg, to shake the beard, þkv. 1; h. e-t af sér, to shake it off, Sd. 158, Fms. vii. 186; hann hristi at honum stuðinn, v. 184; hann hristi bótann af fæti sér, vii. 186; h. vönd yfir e-m, Ska. 700; h. teninga i hendi sér, Fb. ii. 174; hrista sik, to shake himself, of a dog, lion; þeim hristusk tenur i höfði, the teeth chattered in their mouth, Fas. i. 78; marir hristusk, the horses shook their manes, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; darraðr hristisk, the shafts shook, Hkm. 2; bjúg hristusk, of an earthquake, Haustl.: also freq. in mod. usage, hið græna tréð var hrakið ok hrist, Pass. 32. 13.
hristir, m. a shaker; h. hjálms, helm-shaker, κορυβαλος, Lex. Poët.
hristi-sif, f., poet.; h. háls-hringa, the shaker of the necklace, epithet of a lady, Bragi.
HRÍÐ, f. [A. S. *bríð* a *ἄν. λει* in the poem Widsith; Scot. and North. E. *snow-wreath*]:—a tempest, storm, in old writers only of a snow storm, as also in present use, except in western Icel., where rain and sleet are also called hríð; hríðir ok illviðri, Rb. 102; hríð mikla górdi at þeim, Nj. 263; hríð veðrs, 282; önnur hríð kom þá menn ridu til alþingis (A. D. 1118) ok drap fé manna fyrir norðan land, Bs. i. 74; i ógurligum hríðum, 656 B. 12; þá górdi á harða veðráttu ok hríðir á sjallinu, ok hinn sjötta dag jóla höfðu þeir hríð, Sturl. iii. 215; þá gerði at þeim hríð svá mikla, at hríðin drap til dauðs son hans frumvaxta, Fms. vi. 31; þá létta hríðinni, a violent snow storm, Bjarn. 55; síðan létta upp hríðinni, Fb. ii. 194; laust á fyrir þeim hríð mikilli, Dropl. 10; en hríðin hélzt hálfan mánuð ok þótti mönnum þat langt mjök, 11; þá kom hríð sú á Dymbildögum at menn máttu eigi veita tíðir i kirkjum, Bs. i. 30; hríð með frosti, Fas. iii. 318. 2. metaph. a shock, attack, in a battle; hörd, snörp, hríð, Fms. ii. 323, viii. 139, Hkr. iii. 158; Nj. 115, Eg. 492, passim; þá lét jarlinn binda postulann ok berjja svipum, en er gengnar voru sjau hríðir (rounds) bardagans, 656 B. 4; Dags-hríð, Orra-hríð, Ó. H. ch. 237, Fms. vi. 421. 3. medic., in plur. *paroxysms* of pain, of fever; hafa harðar hríðir, sóttar-hríðir, *paroxysms of fever*; but esp. *pangs of childbirth* (fæðingar-hríðir); Fordum lögðust fjöll á gólf | fengu strangar hríðir, rendering of 'parturiunt montes' of Horace, Grönd. II. the nick of time: 1. a while; nokkura hríð, for a while, Nj. 1; langa hríð, a long while, Ó. H. 31; litla hríð, a little while, Fas. iii. 48; langar hríðir, for long spells of time, Fms. vii. 199; þessar hríðir allar, all this while, Hkr. i. 211; á litilli hríð, in a short while, Sks. 232 B; um hríð, or (rarely) um hríðir, for a while, Ó. H. 32, Fs. 8, Eg. 59, 91, 95; enn of hríð, Ísl. ii. 360; um hríðar sakir, id., Fs. 134; orrinn er um hríð (a while ago) var nefndr, Stj. 77; sem um hríð (for a while) var frá sagt, 104; in plur., þau vandæði er á þetta land hafa lagzt um hríðir, N. G. L. i. 445; höfu vér nú um hríðir iðuliga skoðat hana, Gpl. v. 2. adverb. phrases, a. hríðum, frequently; at þeir væri hríðum at Staðarhóli, Sturl. i. 62; stundum i Hvammi en hríðum at Stað, 193; hann mælti allt til andláts síns ok söng hríðum ór psaltera, Fms. vii. 227, cp. Hdl. 38. b. i hríðinni, immediately, at once; hann fór i hríðinni upp til Hofs, Fms. ix. 520; báru þeir hann þá i hríðinni ofan i Naustanes, Eg. 398; þegar i hríðinni (= Lat. *jam jam*), Stj. 7; þásk hans bæn þegar i hríðinni, 272, 274; þá bað Sveinn at þeir færi til Sandeyjar, ok fyndisk þar, þvíat hann lék þangat fara mundu i hríðinni, Orkn. 388; létusk þá enn sex menn i hríðinni, Eb. 278; þrem snum i hríðinni, thrice in succession, D. N. ii. 225; so also, i einni hríð, all at once, Tristr. 6. III. local (rare), space, distance; Erlingr ríðr mest, þar næst Ubbi, ok var þó hríð löng á millum, Mag. 9; stundar-hríð, Hkr. i. 150.
hríða, d, to excite, Th. 3.
hríð-bláinn, part. storm-blown, Hallfr. (epithet of the waves).
hríð-dropra, adj. killed by a snow storm, 656 B. 12.
hríð-fastr, adj. bold fast by a storm, Sturl. ii. 235, Fms. ii. 239.
hríð-feldr, adj. stormy, epithet of the clouds, Gm. 40, v. l. (Edda).
hríðir, m., poet. a sword, Edda (Gl.)
hríð-lyndr, adj. distressed, agitated, Vigl. (in a verse).
hríð-mál, n. the nick of time, Edda i. 332 (Ob.), where Kb. hrímdal (wrongly); cp. the words, en jöfnuðr var milli prestanna samt annarra góðra bænda þar i Fljótum, sem gáfu ánum hey allan vetrinn, ok min á Okrum i miðsvéitinni, sem ekki gaf hey nema at taka úr hríðmál, Fél. iv. 198, where hrídmál and allan vetrinn are opposed to each other.
hríð-tjald, n., poet. the heaven, Harms. 28.
hríð-viðri, n. a tempest, Eb. 204, Sturl. iii. 215.
hrísa, u, f. a rake, Eb. 258, Fms. iii. 207, Háv. 47. COMPS: hrífu-tindr, m. the teeth of a rake; hrífu-akapt, -höfuð, n. a rake-handle, head of a rake, freq. in mod. usage.
HRÍFA, hreif, hrífu, hrifinn, [prob. from the same root as hrísa, cp. Engl. to rive]:—to catch, grapple; kasta skkerum, ok hrísa þau við um síðir, Bs. i. 423; en nokkuð dægði allstaðar svá at hvergi hreif við, Gisl. 125; þá hét hann á heilagan Jón biskup ... ok hreif þegar við, Bs. i. 197; hann reist þeim seivdýllur með þeim atkvæðum, at þeim hrífi sjálfum seivd-mönnum, Fas. iii. 319; hann hrífr þá til hlustanna, Fs. 146: rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. usage; also in a metaph. sense, to affect, to move, touch, stir into a passion, hrifinn, part. moved, enthusiastic, etc.
HRÍM, n. [A. S. *brim*; Engl. *rim*; Dan. *rim-frost*; cp. Germ. *reif*]:—*gime, bear frost*, Edda 4, Vpm. 31, Korm. (in a verse), Fms. vi. 23 (in

a verse), Merl. i. 51, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: *hrím-dríf*, n. a drift of rime, *Sks.* 230. *Hrím-faxi*, a. m. *Rime-mane*, a mythol. horse, *Edda* 56, *Vpm.* 14. *Hrím-fœtr*, part. *rime-maned*, of the waves, *Fas.* ii. (in a verse). *hrím-frosin*, part. *rimy*, *Sks.* 230. *hrím-stelinar*, m. pl. *rime stones*, *Edda* 38, 48. *Hrím-pursar*, m. pl. 'Rime-giants'; the Titans of the Scand. mythology were so called, as opposed to and older than the common *Jötnar* (*Giants*), *Vpm.* 33, *Hm.* 109, *Gm.* 31, *Skm.* 34; *hrím-pursar* ok *bergrisar*, *Edda* 10, 15, 25, 38.

II. *the black soot on a kettle, ketil-hrím*. COMPS: *Hrím-görðr*, f. name of a giantess, *Hkv. Hjörv.* *hrím-kaldr*, adj. *rime cold*, *Vpm.* 21, *Is.* 49, *Fm.* 38. *hrím-kalkr*, m. a *rimy cup*, from the froth on the mead, *Is.* 53, *Skm.* 37.

hrím-aldr, a. m. a *lazy lout*, who lies on the hearth black with soot, cp. *kolbitr*, *Fas.* iii. 18.

hrímandi, see *hrynjandi*.

hrími, a. m. = *hrím*, *Lex. Poët.*

Hrímnir, m. the name of a giant, *Edda*.

hrímugr, adj. *sooty, black*, *Korm.* (in a verse).

HRÍNA, pres. *hrín*; pret. *hrein*, pl. *hrinu*; part. *hrinið* :—

A. *To equal like swine*; stundum *jarmaði* hann sem geit eðr *hrein* sem *svín*, *Greg.* 50, *Fas.* iii. 148; hani, krummi, hundr, svín... | galar, krunkar, geltir, hrin, a ditty, *passim*. B. of an animal in heat; þá hljóð merr at hestinum ok *hrein* við, *Edda* 26; *hrein* hnanan við hananum, *Fs.* 156.

B. [A. S. *hrinan* = *tangere*], to cleave to, *stíck*; þá *hrín* ekki á, it will not *stíck*, e. g. of throwing water on a duck's back; þá *hrín* ekki á svörtu, i. e. *black (spots) on black will not be seen*. 2. metaph. to take effect, *burt*, esp. of curses or imprecations; mjök þykkir þetta atkvæði á hafa hrínit, *Ld.* 154; ella mun ek mæla þat orð et alla æfi mun uppi vera í knérinni yðrum, ok mun á *hrína*, *Anal.* 186; ellegar *hríni* þat allt á þér sem ek hef þér verst beðit, *Fs.* iii. 206, 390; þóttu þat mjök hafa hrínit á er Ösvírf hafði spíð, *Ld.* 230; cp. áhrins-ord, *curse* that take effect.

HRÍS, n. [A. S. *hris*; Old Engl. *ris* or *rys* (Chaucer); Dan. *ris*; Swed. *ris*; Germ. *reis*]:—a collective noun, *shrubs, brushwood*; *hris* ok hátt gras, *Hm.* 120; smá *hris* ok þá enn holt, *Fms.* vi. 334 (v. l.), vii. 31, *Eg.* 220; hann fannsk í *hrisum* nokkurum, *Fms.* vii. 31, 68, *Fs.* 155; hörfuðu þeir þannig um *hrisin*, *Sturl.* i. 150; *fagots*, *Ld.* 214, 216, *Rm.* 9; til *hrisa* ok haga, *Jm.* 7; brjóta *hris*, to break *fagots*, D. N. i. 215; so in the phrase, brjóta *hris* í hala e-m, to break *fagots* on another's heels, give him a thrashing, *Fms.* vi. 339 (in a verse); rífa *hris*, to make *fagots*: the saying, þjökkva skal *hræsin* við (nið?) með *hrisi*, *Sighvat*, is dubious, *perh.* við = nið, i. e. a proud son wants the rod, cp. *Prov.* xiii. 24.

II. local names, *Hrísar*, *Hrís-hóll*, etc., *Landn.* COMPS: *hris-bitr*, m. twig-biter, a nickname, *Fms.* ix. *hris-brot*, n. *breaking wood for fagots*, D. N. *hris-byrdr*, f. a load of *fagots*, *Fbr.* 47, *Pm.* 423. *hris-fleki*, a. m. a *burdle of brush-wood*, *Rd.* 240. *hris-högg*, n. = *hrisbrot*, *Vm.* 96. *hris-kjör*, n. pl. *brushwood*, *Ld.* 204, *Landn.* 68, *Fms.* vii. 31, 123, *Þidr.* 67. *hris-magi*, a. m. a nickname, *Ld.* 216. *hris-rif*, n. = *hrisbrot*, *Grág.* i. 163, 264, *Dipl.* v. 10. *hris-runnr*, m. a *brush*, *Eb.* 200, *Rd.* 250, *Fms.* vii. 250, *Thom.* 473.

hrisa, u. f. a female *hrisingr* (q. v.), *N. G. L.* i. 206.

hrísi, a. m. = *hrisingr* (?), a nickname, *Landn.*

hrísla, u. f. a dimin. a twig or sprig of a branch, *Isl.* ii. 356, *Rd.* 240, *Ld.* 52, *N. G. L.* i. 270, *Fb.* iii. 453, *Barl.* 56.

hris-ótttr, adj. *grown with shrubs*, *Eg.* 219, *Fb.* iii. 453.

hrisingr, m. a law term, a kind of bastard, one begotten in the woods, but of a free mother, *N. G. L.* i. 48, 228; in the *Grágás*, a son born of a free woman, but begotten whilst she was a bondswoman; he could not inherit, and, though called free born, had to be declared free personally (*pro formá*), *Grág.* i. 178; cp. *risbjófe* in the old Swed. law. The hept *hrisinga* = *stones*, *Yt.* 19, refers to the tale of the Sons of Jormunrek, of which one (*Erp*) is in *Höm.* called *hrisingr*.

hrjáf, f. a rout, (cp. slang Engl. *row*), *struggle*, *Fms.* vi. 212, *Fas.* ii. 505.

HRJÁ, ð, to vex, distress, harass a person, *Fms.* vi. 204 (v. l.), viii. 78, *Th.* 77; neut. to struggle, wrestle, hann *kváðsk* af hafa lagt at *rjá* (sic), *Grett.* 146 A: freq. in mod. usage and with the *b*, *Pass.* 9, 9; *hrjád* er holdið líka, *Stef.* Ól.

HRJÓÐA, pret. *hrauð*, pl. *hrúðu*, part. *hroðinn*:—to strip, disable, esp. a ship in a sea-fight; hann *hrauð* öll víkinga-skipin, *Fms.* i. 27; var þá *hroðit* þat skip stefna á meðal, 178; þau skip er þeir sjálfir ynni ok *hryði* af Ólafr konungi, ii. 303; *hrúðu* þeir öll Dana skip þau er þeir fengu haldit, 314; *hrauð* Magnús konungr þat skip ok síðan hvárt at öðru, vii. 78, 84; þeir *hrúðu* sum skipin Birkibeina, viii. 290; létu þeir fedgar eigi fyrr en *hroðit* var skipit, *Eg.* 122.

2. of ships, to unload; þeir *hrjóða* skip sín ok setja landfestar, *Al.* 13; ok er rétt at h. skip ok bera farm af þótt *Drottins-dagr* sé, af... K. þ. K. 82; skip skal eigi h. um helgi nema skipi-háski sé, *N. G. L.* i. 142.

3. to be cleared; var þá enn *hroðinn* valrinn, the battle-field was cleared of the slain, *Fms.* v. 97; mun *hroðit* myrkvanum (the fog has cleared away) þar sem þeir eru, *Hkr.* iii. 94.

II. *impers.* to belch or vomit forth, of steam, fire, expectoration, or the like; kongrinn *hjó* með *hneiti* þá svo *hrauð* af eggjum báðum, so that both edges struck fire, *Ör.* 48; eldi *hrauð* ör hlunni,

Lex. Poët.; *kváð* hann þat vera sveig ok *hrauð* stundum svá hátt upp ör sem fjall væri, *Bret.* 49 (1845); *hrauð* upp ör honum miklu vatni (be brought up much water) er hann hafði drukkit, *Mag.* 76; *hrauð* í himin upp glóðum, *Edda* (in a verse); *hrjór* um krapit, *Finnb.* 310. III. reflex. *hrjóðask*, to be cleared, stripped, *Jd.*, *Hkm.*, *Lex. Poët.*

hrjóðr, m. [A. S. *broðr*], poet. one of the heavens, *Edda* (Gl.); whence *hrjóðr-leika*, u. f. the sun, *id.*

hrjóðr, m. a destroyer, *Lex. Poët.*

hrjóða, u. f. [Old Engl. *royne* = a scab; *roynous*, *royneish* = scabby (Chaucer and Shaks.); cp. also *ronyon*]:—roughness, *Edda* (Lauf.), and *hrjóðungr*, m. *id.*, esp. from flaws in ice. The word, which is old, although not recorded in ancient writers, is interesting on account of its being akin to *hraun*, q. v.

hrjóðinn, adj. *rough*; h. *ishrúfa*, *Edda*.

HRJÓSA, *hraus*, *hrusu*, subj. *hrysi*, a defect. strong verb: [A. S. *broesom* = to shake; *Ivar Aasen rysja*; Swed. *rysa*; akin to *hrista*, q. v.]:—to abutter; ok *hraus* þeim mjök *hugr* við hánum, *Grett.* 78 new Ed.; ávallt *hrysi* mér *hugr* við er ek sé þik, *Krök.* 7 new Ed. (1866).

hrjóstr, m. a rough place, barren rocky place, *Grág.* ii. 282, *Jb.* 242.

hrjóstrugr, adj., mod. *hrjóstrugr*, *rough, barren*, *Bs.* i. 674.

HRJÓTA, pres. *hryt*, pl. *hrjóta*; pret. *hraut*, 2d pers. *hraust*, pl. *hruutu*; subj. *hryti*; part. *hrotinn*:—to rebound, fall, fly, be flung, with the notion of shaking or violence; öxin *hraut* ör hendi honum, *Nj.* 28, *Fs.* 101; björg *hruutu* ör stað, *Rb.* 318; *hruutu* fyrir borð höfuð ok limir, *Fms.* i. 171; *hraut* upp *hurðin*, vi. 121; annarr *hraut* í sundr, *rust* asunder, *Hkr.* ii. 143; barrarnar *hruutu* í sundr, *were crushed*, *Sturl.* ii. 49; hamar sprungu en *hruutu* steinar, *Krosskv.* 13; vápnin *hruutu* af upp af skallanum, the swords rebounded from his skull, without hurting him, *Fms.* xi. 132; förunautar hans *hruutu* frá, they started back, *Fbr.* 40; hann blæss í nafars-raufina ok *hrjóta* spennimur upp móti honum, *Edda* 49; en þó *hraut* þat upp fyrir þotgrimi, at... that (word) broke forth from th, be was heard to say, that... *Grett.* 120 A.

2. metaph. eldr *hraut* ör töggunni, fire started from the target, *Korm.* 88; eldr *hraut* ör hlunnunum ok lönd öll skulfu, *Edda* 38, *Gullþ.* 9; hryti háir logi hús mín í gegnum, *Am.* 15; svá sýndist sem dust hryti ör hreinbjálfanum, the dust flew out of the cloak, *Fb.* ii. 356; hrytir (sparkled) ör skallanum við högginn, *Fms.* xi. 132; *hraut* ör af vætu, it drizzled into a shower, *Sturl.* iii. 112; hrytr blóð ör munni eða nósum, *Grág.* i. 149 new Ed.

B. To snore, a different word, of which the older and better form was *rjóta*, as shewn by alliteration in old poems, see p. 227: [A. S. *brutan*; Old Engl. *roust* or *roust*; Swed. *ryta*]:—þá *raut* við enn reginkunni Baldr í brynju sem björn rýti, *Höm.* 26; hann svaf ok *hraut* sterkliga, *Edda* 29; sofnar *Skrym*ir ok *hraut* fast, *id.*, *Grett.* 154; konungr *hraut* mjök, *Fms.* ii. 139; flögðit *hraut* ógurliga hátt, *Fb.* i. 258; sofnar hann þegar fast, ok *hraut* mikinn, *Finnb.* 336; hann *hraut* mjök, *Fas.* ii. 133, *Sturl.* ii. 50.

HRJÓFR, adj. [A. S. *broof* = scabby; Engl. *rough*], *rough, rugged to the touch*; *hrjúfr* háls, *Fas.* iii. 37 (in a verse).

2. *scabby, scurvy*; líkþráir ok *hrjúfr*, 655 xi; þeir eru sem *hrjúfr* 66, er orðmargir eru, *id.*; hendr hans höfðu *hryfar* (i. e. *hrjúfar*) verit ok fætr ok valli hvárt-veggja vági, *Greg.* 75, *Ld.* 232, v. l.

hroða, að, to bundle up; h. e-u af.

hroði, a. m. [hrjóða II], *refuse, offal*, *Fær.* 186; dún-h., *refuse of eider-down*; *medic. excretion*. 2. = *hrjá*, a rout, riot, *Fbr.* 8; cp. also *hryðja*.

hroða-vænligr, adj. *likely to cause a row*, *Njard.* 366.

II. metaph. a rough, brutal man. COMPS: *hroða-lega*, adv. *coarsely, badly (done)*. *hroða-legr*, adj. *coarse, bad (workmanship)*: *brutal*. *hroða-menni*, n. a brutal person. *hroða-skapr*, m. *brutality*.

hroðinn, *hroðit*, part. of a lost verb [—A. S. *broðan*, to pain], *painted, stained*, only found once, *hroðit* sigli, *Skv.* 3, 47; and in the compd gull-roðinn, q. v.

hroð-virktr, adj. *doing hurried and bungling work*, (*hroðvirkni*, f.)

HROGN, n. pl. [Engl. *roe*; Dan. *rogn*; Swed. *rom*], *roe, spawn*, *Sks.* 48, *Landn.* 117 (as a nickname), freq.

hroga-kelsi, n., proned. *hrokkelsi*, the cyclopterus, lump-sucker, collectively; but the male fish is called *raudmagi*, the female *grámagi* or *grásleppa*, *Bjarn.* (in a verse), freq. *hrokkelsa-fjara*, u. f. *catching lump-suckers on the beach*.

HROKA, að, (see *hraukr*), to fill a vessel above the brim; cistern *hrokað* af gulli, *Hkr.* iii. 245; *hrokaðr* (*brimful*) af úlfýsjan, *Th.* 19; metaph. h. sig upp, to puff oneself up with pride; also *hroka-fylla*, t. to fill over the brim.

hroki, a. m. the heap above the brim of a full vessel; með *hroka* færdæmingar, covered with disgrace, *H. E.* i. 514.

II. metaph. insolence, overbearing manners, freq. COMPS: *hroka-fullr*, adj. full of insolence.

hroka-legr, adj. (*-lega*, adv.), overbearing.

hroka-yrði, n. swelling words, *Jude* 16.

hrokk-áll, m. a kind of eel, old form *hrokkvi-áll*, *Bragi*.

hrokkinn, part. (see *hrokkva*), *curled* = *hrokkinn-hárr*, -hárr, adj. curly-haired, *Fms.* vii. 101, *Fbr.* 5, 176, *Bs.* i. 127, *Þidr.* 176: *hrokkinn-akinn*, u. f. 'wrinkle-skin,' term of abuse for an old woman, *Fms.* ii.

130: name of a MS. given to it by Torfeus, cp. *Fagr-skinna*, *Grá-skinna*, *Gullin-skinna*, *Morkin-skinna*, = *Fair-skin*, *Gray-skin*, *Golden-skin*, *Rotten-skin*, all names of Icel. vellum MSS.

hrolla, *d.*, to shiver, and metaph. to shudder; *hrollir hugr minn*, Fb. i. (in a verse); *hroldi hotvetna*, Am. 95; *hrolla á hristu*, Fas. i. (in a verse), cp. Söl. 38.

HROLLR, *m.*, a shivering, from cold; hann hafði hroll mikinn í búknunum, Fas. ii. 394; h. kom í höfund honum, Orkn. 184; h. og kuldi, Dropl. (Major); kulda-h., a shivering from cold: metaph. horror, Fas. i. 194.

hropti, *a. m.*, a word of uncertain sense; Ögmundur sagðisk eigi þá mundu sigla lengra en um þveran hroptann, Sd. 151.

HROPTR, *m.*, a mythical name of Odin, perh. the crier, prophet (from *hrópa*), Gm. 8, Kormak. Vsp. 61, Ls. 45, Eb. 78 (in a verse), Hd. (Edda); prop. an appellative, as seen from the compds *Riigna-hroptr*, *m.*, the crier of the gods, the prophet = Odin, Hm. 143; *Hropta-týr*, *m.*, the crying god = Odin, Hm. 161, Gm. 54.

HROSS, *m.*, spelt *hors*, Stj. 178: [A. S. *hors*; Engl. *horse*; O. H. G. *brōs*; Germ. *ross*] = a horse, Hm. 70, Grág. i. 194, 432, 433, 599, Nj. 69, Sturl. iii. 227, Gpl. 190, Eb. 106, Fb. ii. 184, 313; stóð-h., a stud-horse, steed; mer-h., a mare; áburðar-h., a backney. 2. spec. a mare, opp. to hestr, a stallion; lítufótrr hestr með ljósum hrossum, Gulþ. 14, Hrafn. 6; hestr eða h., N. G. L. ii. 68; ef maðr á hest (a stallion), þá skal hann snathvart kaupa hross (a mare) til, eða fá at láni, 125. compds: I. *hrossa-bein*, *n.*, horse bone, horse flesh, Sturl. i. 184. *hrossa-beit*, *f.*, bite or grazing for horses, Jm. 20, Pm. 38.

hrossa-brestr, *m.*, a rattle. *hrossa-fellir*, *m.*, loss of horses, from hunger or disease, Ann. 1313. *hrossa-fúla*, *u.*, f. fodder or pay given to keep a horse, Grág. i. 432. *hrossa-fætr*, *m.*, pl. horses' boots, Rb. 348; troðin undir hrossa fótum, Fas. i. 127. *hrossa-gaukr*, see *gaukr*.

hrossa-geymsla, *u.*, f. horse keeping, Grett. 91. *hrossa-hús*, *n.*, a stable, Fms. i. 108, xi. 407, Grett. 91, Orkn. 218, Bs. i. 285. *hrossa-höfn*, *f.*, horse-keep, horse pasture, lb. 6. *hrossa-kjöt*, *n.*, horse flesh, horse meat, Fms. i. 36. *hrossa-kyn*, *n.*, horse flesh, Fas. iii. 132. *hrossa-letr*, *n.*, 'horse-letters,' a large coarse hand-writing. *hrossa-maðr*, *m.*, a groom, post. Stang. 48; Kjartan kvæðsk engi vera h. ok vildi eigi þiggja, Ld. 194. *hrossa-móða*, *u.*, f. the dirt and loose hairs which come off the coat of an ungroomed horse. *hrossa-móðugr*, *adj.*, covered with h. *hrossa-reið*, *f.*, a horse-race, horse-riding, Grág. i. 432, 438. *hrossa-skella*, *u.*, f. = *hrossabestr*. *hrossa-slátr*, *n.*, horse meat, Nj. 164, Hkr. i. 143, Fms. x. 300. *hrossa-sótt*, *f.*, horse fever, a kind of horse's disease. *hrossa-stuldr*, *m.*, horse stealing, Fms. iii. 147.

hrossa-taka, *u.*, f. id., Eb. 56. *hrossa-vöndr*, *m.*, a horse-whip, Art. *hrossa-þjófr*, *m.*, a horse-stealer, Hbl. 8. *hrossa-þöngull*, *m.*, a kind of seaweed, *fucus digitatus*. *hross-bak*, *n.*, horse-back, Sturl. i. 146, ii. 219, Jb. 162. *hross-bein*, *n.*, a horse's bone, Sturl. i. 184.

hross-eigandi, *a. m.*, part. a horse owner, Grág. i. 437. *hross-fellir*, *n.*, = *hrossafellir*. *hross-fjöldi*, *a. m.*, a drove of horses, Glúm. 316. *hross-fóðr*, *m.*, horse-fodder, N. G. L. i. 240. *hross-gjöf*, *f.*, the gift of a horse, Sturl. i. 155. *hross-göræmi*, *f.*, a 'treasure of a horse,' a valuable horse, Bs. i. 633. *hross-hall*, *a. m.*, a horse's tail, Fms. ix. 18. *hross-haus*, *m.*, a horse's head, Fas. ii. 300: as a term of abuse, afgamall h., *hross-hár*, *n.*, horse-hair. *Hrosshára-grani*, *a. m.*, one of the names of Odin, prob. from wearing a frock or hekla of horse-hair. *hross-hófr*, *m.*, a horse's hoof, Al. 156. *hross-hvalr*, *m.*, [A. S. *borðwal* = horse-whale; the Germ. form being *wal-russ*; Engl. *wal-rus*], a walrus, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 30 new Ed., Korm. 164, K. þ. K. 138: ropes of walrus skin (sviðr) were used of old for rigging ships, see king Alfred's Orosius. *hross-höfuð*, *n.*, = *hrosshaus*, Eg. 389.

hross-iss, *m.* (= *hrossheldr iss*), horse-ice, i. e. ice safe to ride on, Sturl. iii. 21. *hross-klyf*, *f.*, a horse pack, Karl. 382. *hross-lifr*, *f.*, a horse's liver, Hkr. i. 144. *hross-nautn*, *f.*, using a horse, Grág. i. 432, 441. *hross-reið*, *f.*, horse-riding, a horse-race, Grág. i. 432, 433, 442.

hross-rófa, *u.*, f. a horse's tail, Fas. iii. 473. *hross-síða*, *u.*, f. a horse's side, Orkn. 12. *hross-spell*, *n.*, the damaging a horse, N. G. L. i. 176. *hross-tagl*, *n.*, a horse's tail, Art. *hross-tönn*, *f.*, a horse's tooth.

hross-vörð, *n.*, the watch of a horse, Grág. i. 434, Jb. 273. *hross-þjófr*, *m.*, a horse-stealer: name of a giant, Hd. *hross-æta*, *u.*, f. an eater of horse flesh, which by the old eccl. law might not be eaten. II. in pr. names, *Hross-kell*, *Hross-björn*, Landn.: local name, *Hross-ey*, in the Orkneys.

HROSTI, *a. m.*, [Dan. *roste*; perh. the Engl. *roast* is akin; in Ivar Aasen *roste* = the mash] = the mash in a brewer's boiler, also the boiler and mash together; fánn h., the shining frothy mash, Stor. 18; whence *hrosta-fen*, *hrosta-brim*, *n.*, the hot boiling fluid, Kormak. Arnór; *hrosta-búð*, *f.*, a beer-shop, D. N. v. 763; *hrosta-lúðr*, *m.*, a 'mash-box,' the boiler; the word only occurs in poetry.

hrota, *u.*, f. the barnacle-goose, = *hrotgás*: as a term of abuse, *karl-hrota*, an old man.

hrot-gás, *f.*, [Dan. *rodgaas*; Norse *rotgaas*; Orkn. *rood-goose*] = a barnacle-goose, Edda (Gl.)

hrotti, *a. m.*, poet. a sword, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.: metaph. a coarse, rude fellow; á inn heimski h., Fms. ii. 161; hinn gamli hrottinn, Grett. 118 A, Karl. 534. compds: *hrotta-logr*, *adj.*, coarse, crude. *hrotta-skapr*, *m.*, coarseness.

hrotur, *f.*, pl. snoring.

hró, see *hræ*.

hróð-mögr, *m.*, the great, famous son, Hkr. i. 114 (in a verse).

HRÓÐR, *m.*, gen. *hróðrar* and *hróðrs*: [A. S. *bræð*, *bróðr*; O. H. G. *bruedi*; Goth. *brōp* is assumed as the subst. of *brōþeigs*, 2 Cor. ii. 14] =

praise, prop. fame, reputation; heyra hróðr sinn, to bear one's own praise, Fms. v. 174; bera hróðr e-n, 623, 36; hróðrs örverðr, unworthy of praise, Ad. 14, 15; njóta hróðrar, to enjoy one's praise, Edda (in a verse); mun þinn hróðr (thy honour) ekki at meiri þó at ek mæla berara, Gisl. 16; hróðr varlega góðr, Fas. i. 267 (in a verse); ó-hróðr, disgrace. 2.

esp. an encomium; göra hróðr of e-n, to compose a poem in one's praise, Kormak; nemi hann háttu hróðrs míns, Edda (in a verse); hlýða hróðri sínum, to give ear to a song of praise, Sighvat. compds (all from poems):

hróðrar-adj., *adj.*, willing to praise, of a poet, Rekst. 34. *hróðr-audigr*, *adj.*, rich in honour, famous, Sighvat. *hróðr-barmr*, *m.*, the famous, fatal spray (the mistletoe), Vkv. 9. *hróðr-barn*, *n.*, the glorious child, Lex. Poët. *hróðr-deilir*, *m.*, a 'praise-dealer,' an encomiast, Gisl. 42 (in a verse).

hróðr-fúsa, *adj.*, = *hróðargjarn*, Skv. 2. 21. *hróðr-görð*, *f.*, 'praise-making,' an encomium, Lex. Poët. *hróðr-kvæði*, *a. m.*, a 'praise-singer,' a poet, Fas. iii. 36. *hróðr-mál*, *n.*, pl. a song of praise, Hd. *hróðr-smíð*, *f.*, = *hróðrgörð*, Lex. Poët. *hróðr-sonr*, *m.*, = *hróðsmógr*, Fms. vi. 348. *hróðr-tala*, *u.*, f. praise, Lex. Poët. II.

in a few instances the sense is ambiguous, and probably to be derived from *hrjóða*, to destroy, e. g. in *hróðvitnir*, *m.*, the fatal, murderous wolf, Edda 58, Gm. 39, Ls. 39: perh. also in *hróðbarmr* (above).

III. in pr. names as prefix (cp. O. H. G. *Hrōd-land* = *Roland*), *hróð-marr*, *hróð-geirr*; assimil. in *Hról-leifr*, *Hról-laugr*: absorbed in *hró-arr* (qs. *hróðarr* = *hrōd-here*). *hró-aldr*, *hró-mundr*: as also in *hrō-rekr* (A. S. *hrēðric* = Engl. *Roderick*), *hró-bjart* (= Engl. *Robert*), *hrólf* (qs. *hróð-ulfr* = Germ. *Rudolph*, Engl. *Ralph*); also, *hróð-ný*, a woman's name, Landn.: the obsolete pr. names *hróð-arr* and *hróð-marr* may also belong to the same root; as also *hróð-Gotar* or *Reið-Gotar* (A. S. *hrēðgotan*), a division of the Goths, Hervar. S., Skjöld.

hróðugr, *adj.*, [Ulf. *brōþeigs*; A. S. *brōðig*], triumphant, Vkv. 18, Ls. 45; glorious, Gm. 19, Ad. 9, Lex. Poët.: as also in poet. compds, *vin-h.*, *al-h.*: freq. in mod. usage in the sense of boasting, triumphant.

HRÓF, *n.*, [A. S. *brōf*; Engl. *roof*; Dutch *roof*], a shed under which ships are built or kept, Ld. 34, 112, Grág. ii. 400, Landn. 30, Krók. 10 new Ed.; þangbrands-hróf, Bs. i. 14; Stiganda-hróf, Fs. 28: in local names, *Hróf-á*, *Hróf-berg* (proncd. *hrō-berg*), Landn.

hrófi, *n.*, scrapings; það er ekki nema hrófi, hann hefir hrófið því saman, of loose uncritical compilation.

hrófa, *ad.*, to scrape together. 2. dep. to get out of order, Sks. 385.

hrófna, *ad.*, to be dilapidated.

HRÓKR, *m.*, [Ulf. *bruk* = crowing; A. S. *brōc*; Engl. *rook*; O. H. G. *bruoc*] = a rook, Edda (Gl.), Ht., Lex. Poët. passim. *hróka-ræða*, *u.*, f. long-winded foolish talk, crowing; in the popular Icel. phrase, setja upp hrókaræðu, to set up long-winded talk, begin a 'long yarn,' which reminds one of the Goth. sense; um hann mælti Sæmundr bróðir Páls, at hann væri hrókr alls fagnaðar hvargi er hann væri staddr, referring to his conversation and cheerfulness in company, Bs. (Páls S.) i. 137. β. a term of abuse, a croaker, *scurra garrulus*, Kormak, Orkn. (in a verse); heimskr hrókr, Fbr. (in a verse). 2. a pr. name, Fas. II.

[from the Indian *roch* = elephant's castle, through the Engl.], the rook or castle in chess; skáka í hróks-valdi, to check in the guard of the rook; eiga sér hrók í horni. *hróks-mát*, *n.*, checkmate with the rook, Mag.

hróp, *n.*, [Ulf. *brōps* = *apavryh*; North. E. and Scot. *roup*, a public auction, from the calling out of the articles] = cavilling, scurrility, Korm. 162, Fms. iii. 154; hróp ok háðung, Band. 32 new Ed.; hróp ok róg, Ls. 4; þú ert allra manna hróp (a laughing-stock) ok reiklingr, MS. 4. 26. 2. [Germ. *ruf*], crying, screaming, mod. compds: *hróp-laust*, *n.*, *adj.*, without launt, Str. 69. *hróps-tunga*, *u.*, f. a 'slander-tongue,' foul mouth, Anal. 175. *hróp-yrði*, *n.*, pl. scurrility, Fms. iii. 154, Gisl. 53.

HRÓPA, *ad.*, [Ulf. *brōþjan* = *upáþew*; A. S. *brōþan*; Hel. *brōþan*; Scot. *roup* or *rope*; O. H. G. *bruofan*; Germ. *rufen*; Dutch *roepen*; Dan. *raabe*] = to slander, defame a person, Nj. 68, Eg. 62, Landn. 238, Stj. 192, Str. 15, Orkn. 120, Anal. 175, Ísl. ii. 238. II. [Germ. *rufen*], to cry, call aloud, freq. in mod. usage.

hrós, *n.*, [Swed., Dan., and Ormul. *ros*], praise, freq. in mod. usage.

HRÓSA, *ad.*, [Old Engl. and Scot. *rouse*; Dan. *ros*; Swed. *rosa*; Ormul. *rosen*] = to praise, often with the notion to vaunt, boast, with dat., Vkv. 24, Hbl. 4, Nj. 147, Fms. vi. 239, Hkr. ii. 299, Skj. 229, 743; h. sér, to boast, Karl. 291, Gisl. 37; h. sigri, to triumph, Ann. 1340; með hrósanda sigri, triumphant, Sks. 631; því herfangi er þeir áttu opt at h., to boast of, Fms. x. 253; Saul hrósadi (boasted), at hann hefði vel gert, Sks. 702.

hrósan, *f.* *praise, boasting*, Str. 74. N. T.
hrósari, *a. m.* *a boaster*, Karl. 165, 283.
hrós-verðr, *adj.* *praiseworthy*.
HRÓT, *n.* [Ulf. *hrót* = *στέγη*, Matth. viii. 8, etc. = *δῶμα*, ib. x. 27, Luke v. 19, xvii. 31] :—*a roof*, only in poetry; hjarta hrót, poet. *the 'heart's-roof,' the breast*, Landn. (in a verse); hreggs hrót, *the 'gale's-roof,' the sky*; leiptra hrót, *the 'lightning-roof,' the sky*; heims hrót, *the 'world's-roof,' the heaven*, Lex. Poet. **hrót-gandr**, *m.* *'roof-wolf,' fire*; or **hrót-garmr**, *m. id.*, Lex. Poet. **2.** *the roof near the outer door is in mod. usage called rôt, f.*
hrúðning, *f.* *a challenging of neighbours, judges*, Grág. i. 39, 127, 178, ii. 85 (Kb.).
hrúfa, *u. f.* [hrjúfr], *a crust, the rough surface of a stone*. **β.** *the crust or scab of a boil or the like*; h. á sári, N. G. L. i. 162, 305, Stj. 345, Bs. ii. 23.
hrúfa, *ad.* *to scratch*, Karl. 302, Mar.: reflex. *to be scratched*, of the skin, þar hefði hann hrúfast og beinbrotnað, ... eins hrúðust hans árdænu hendr á klettunum, Od. v. 426, 435.
hrúfóttir, *adj.* *rough, rugged to the touch*, e. g. of a stone.
HRUKKA, *u. f.* [Engl. *ruck, wrinkle*; Dan. *rynke*; Swed. *rynka*; Lat. *ruga*] :—*a wrinkle on the skin*, but also of cloth, Barl. i. 174, Bs. i. 377, Thom. 518, Mar.: freq. in mod. usage, euga flekkan né hrukku, Ephes. v. 27.
hrukkast, *ad.* *dep. to be wrinkled*.
hrukkóttir, *adj.* *rugged, wrinkled*, Lat. *rugosus*.
hruma, *ð.* *to enfeeble, make infirm*; þorvarði hrumði sárit, Lv. 86.
II. reflex. *to become old and infirm*, Fas. iii. 204 (in a verse).
hrumaðr, *adj.* *infirm, worn by age*, Sturl. i. 57, Al. 55, Fms. vii. 12 (v. l.)
hrum-ligr, *adj.* (-ligr, adv.), *infirm*, Mork. 92, Fb. iii. 376.
HRUMB, *adj.* *infirm, staggering*, esp. from age, Thom. 464; hrumr í göngu, Band. 28 new Ed.; stíðr ok h., Bs. i. 344; h. af vási, Fms. ii. 59; haltr ok h., Stj. 301; h. at fótum, Fms. vii. 12; h. af elli, Eg. 393, Pr. 194.
hrun, *n.* [hrynja], *ruin, collapse*. **2.** = *hraun*, Skáld H. 2. 32.
hrund, *f.* *name of a Norse island*; freq. used in poetry of women, bauga h., hringa h., Lex. Poet.
hrundning, *f.* [hrinda], *kicking, pushing*, Eg. 765, Vigl. 19.
hrungnir, *m.* *the name of a famous giant*, Edda; prob. akin to A. S. *þrung*, Germ. *runge*, = *pertica*: *a shield is called the pedestal of the giant H.*, from the tale told in Edda 56–59. **hrungnis-hjarta**, *n.*, see hjarta.
hrun-henda, *u. f.* = *hryn-henda*.
hrunki, *a. m.* [akin to Hrungrnir?], *a clown, brute*; skal sjá við mik berjask hrunkinu, Glúm. 332.
hrun-sær, *m.* *a breaker*, Haustl. 11.
hrunull, *adj.* (?) ; h. þess, *a bad smell*, Sturl. i. 27 (in a verse).
HRÚÐR, *m.* gen. *hrúðrs*, *a crust, scab on a sore*, Bs. i. 182, freq.: *crusty*, of moss on rocks. **compos:** **hrúðr-karl**, *m.* *crusted moss on rocks*, Bb. 2. 13. **hrúðr-urt**, *f.* *botan. scabiosa, the scabious*, Hjalt.
hrúðra, *ad.* *to become crusted, of sores*.
HRÚGA, *u. f.* [Shetl. *rudge*], *a heap*, Fs. 42, Stj. 628, Nj. 190, Glúm. 327, Fms. viii. 206, Fb. ii. 8; beina-h., Fas. i. 66; peninga-h., Mar.; fata-h., Grett. 151. **II.** *a nickname*, Glúm., Orkn.
hrúga, *ad.* *to heap, pile up*, with dat.
hrúgald, *n.* *a heap, mass*, Fas. ii. 134.
hrúkr, *m.* *a nickname*, Landn.
HRÚTH, *m.* *a ram*, Grág. i. 427, 502, 503, Grett. 148, Rd. 260, Fs. 25, Stj. 580, Pr. 478, Fms. xi. 149; the zodiacal sign, Rb. 1812. 17; spec. phrases, svá sam börn gora hrúta með fingrum sér, *as children make rams with their fingers*, i. e. by twisting their fingers into the shape of rams' horns, Fms. v. 348, a child's game still well known in Icel.; skera hrúta, *to snore aloud* (cp. hrjúta B), Stef. Ól.: so, ic hrúti = *sterto* in king Alfred's Gr. **II.** as a pr. name **hrútr**; in local names, **hrúta-staðir**, **hrúta-fjörðr**, **hrúta-ey**, Landn. **compos:** **hrúta-ber**, *n.* *botan. rubus saxatilis, the stone-ramble*. **hrútaborja-lyng**, *n.* *the rubus ling.* **hrúta-árðingr**, *m.* *a man from hrútafjörðr*. **hrút-lamb**, *n.* *a ram lamb*, Jb. 294. **hrút-mál**, *n.* and **hrút-mánuðr**, *m.* *'ram months,' the winter months, when sheep are at heat; frá vetrnótum til hrútmáls*, Vm. 7; in Edda 103 the ram month is the 3rd month of winter. **hrúta-fall**, *n.* *a ram's carcass*, Stj. 483. **hrúta-gæra**, *u. f.* *the skin and fleece of a ram*, Stj. 306. **hrúta-horn**, *n.* *a ram's horn*. **hrúta-höfn**, *f.* *pasture for rams*, Vm. 7. **hrúta-höfuð**, *n.* *a ram's head*, Rd. 260, 281. **hrúta-mark** (-merki, -líki), *n.* *the sign Aries*, Rb. **hrúta-royfi**, *n.* *a ram's fleece*, MS. 732. **hrúta-svið**, *n. pl.* *a roasted ram's head*, the Scot. 'singid bead'.
hrúsl, *a. m.*, dimin. from hrútr, *a ramkin*; hvað kemr til, hrússi minn, (καὶ νέρον), *ad þú fer síðastr af fénu út úr hellinum*, Od. ix. 447.
hryða, *u. f.* [hroði], *excretion*, Edda ii. 430.
HRÝÐJA, *hruddi*, = *ryðja*, [cp. hrjóða], *to clear*; hryðja dóm, h. kvið, *a law phrase, to challenge*, Grág. ii. 85, 237 new Ed.
hryðja, *u. f.* [hroði and hrjóða II], *rough weather, sleet, tempest*; mörg er hryðja mótletis um aldr, Stef. Ól.: medic. *sits of coughing with*

excretion, of a sick person: metaph. *an outrage, foul deed*. **hryðju-vork**, *n.* *a foul, brutal deed*, Fas. iii. 445.
hryfi, *n.* [hrufa], *a scab*, Bs. i. 181, ii. 23.
hrygg-að, *n.* *strength of the back*, Fas. ii. 345, Greg. 22, MS. 655 xi. 2.
hrygg-boginn, *part.* *bowed, bent*, Thom. 356.
hrygg-brjóta, *braut*, *to break the back*.
hrygg-brotinn, *part.* *broken-backed*, Fms. x. 240, Greg. 48: metaph. an unhappy wooer is said to be hryggbrotinn.
hrygg-brotna, *ad.* *to break one's back*, Bård. 177.
HRÝGGÐ or **hryggð**, *f.* *affliction, grief, sorrow*, Fms. i. 135, vi. 61, 237, ix. 494 (v. l.), Johann. 97, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim. **compos:** **hryggðar-búnaðr** and **hryggðar-búningr**, *m.* *a mourning dress*, Stj. 500, 642. **hryggðar-dagr**, *m.* *a day of mourning and sorrow*, Fms. vii. 157. **hryggðar-efni**, *n.* *matter, cause of sorrow*, Bs. i. 301. **hryggðar-fullr**, *adj.* *sorrowful, rueful*, Fms. ii. 162. **hryggðar-grátr**, *m.* *wailing, lamentation*, Mar. **hryggðar-klæðnaðr**, *m.* *a mourning dress*, Stj. 173, 207. **hryggðar-lindi**, *a. m.* *a mourning belt*, Stj. 208. **hryggðar-mark**, *n.* *a token of sorrow*, Bs. i. 144. **hryggðar-mál**, *n.* *a sad case*, Thom. 452. **hryggðar-raust**, *f.* *a cry of sorrow*, Pass. 41.9. **hryggðar-samligr**, *adj.* *mournful*, Mar. **hryggðar-svipr**, *m.* *a mournful look*, 625. 96. **hryggðar-söngr**, *m.* *a dirge*, 625. 195.
hrygg-dreginn, *part.* *bowed, bent*, Thom. 478.
hrygg-ligr, *adj.* (-ligr, adv.), *mournful, sad*, Fms. vi. 329, Sks. 227, Stj. 573, Róm. 239.
HRÝGGJA, *ð.* older form **hryggva**, **hryggvir**, Harms. 60; **hryggv-ask**, Pd. 36; **hryggvisk**, Fms. ii. 42; [A. S. *breowian*; Engl. *row*] :—*to distress, grieve*, with acc., Post. 645. 82, Karl. 481, Fas. i. 178, Isl. ii. 238: impers., Fms. iii. 164, Band. 12 new Ed., Thom. 456, passim. **II.** reflex. *to become grieved*, Pd. 36, Fms. ii. 42, Sks. 225, N. T., Vidal., Pass., and in hymns; Mitt hjarta hvað svo hryggist þú? (= Warum betrübst du dich, mein herz?), Hólabók 208.
hrygg-knyttir, *part.* *bumpbacked*, Karl. 547.
hrygg-leikr, *m.* (-leiki), *affliction, grief, sorrow*, 623. 57, Fms. x. 357, 368, Sks. 228, Bs. i. 78.
hrygg-langja, *u. f.* *the back of a hide*.
hrygg-ligr, *adj.* = **hryggiligr**, Al. 59, 60.
hrygg-lundir, *f. pl.* *the loins*, Fms. ii. 82, Eb. 109 new Ed.: in the Sdm. i. 1, 'hærlundir' is no doubt a false reading for **hryggilundir**, *the loins*.
HRÝGGR, *m.* gen. **hryggjar**, pl. **hryggir**, [A. S. *brycg*; Engl. *rigg*, *ridge* (but only in the metaph. sense); O. H. G. *brucki*; Germ. *rücken*; Dan. *ryg*; Swed. *rygg*] :—*the back, spine, vertebrae dorsii*, in men and beasts, the spine of a fish being called *dálkr*, q. v.; and even used of serpents, orma-h., Vsp. 44, Fms. v. 157, vii. 208, Nj. 129, 155, Gpl. 459, Karl. 426, Bs. i. 354, ii. 167, Grett. 90, 112. **II.** metaph. *a ridge*, Glsl. 34, Landn. 115; fjall-h., *a mountain ridge*; in local names, as **Öldu-hryggir**: *the middle of a piece of stuff or cloth*, opp. to **jaðar** (*the edge*); **mela** (klæði) at hrygg eða jaðri, Grág. i. 498; **hryggir bréfsins**, *the back of a letter*, D. N. i. 593, v. 839; of an edge of a stud, þiðr. 73. **compos:** **hryggjar-liðr**, *m.* *a vertebra*. **hryggjar-strykki**, *n.* *a kind of duck* (from a spot on the back), *the ibeldrake* (?), Edda (Gl.): metaph. the name of an old Icel. historical work, Fms. vii. (Mork.)
HRÝGGV, *adj.*, old acc. **hryggvan**, with a characteristic *v*; compar. **hryggvi**, Fimb. 224, and **hryggvari**; superl. **hryggvastr**: [A. S. *breowig*; Engl. *rueful*] :—*afflicted, grieved, distressed*, Ls. 31, Gkv. 3. 1, Fms. ii. 290, v. 210, 239, ix. 500, Al. 56, Stj. 520, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.
hrygg-spenna, *u. f.* *a wrestling term, 'back-spanning,' clasping the arms round one another's back*, Fas. iii. 414.
hryggving, *f.* = **hryggð**, Mar.
hrygla, *u. f.* [Dan. *rallen*], medic. *a rattling in the throat or bronchial tubes*; hósti og h., *a cough and h.*; dauða-h., *the death-rattle*.
hrygna, *u. f.* [hrogn], *a fish which has roe*, Fas. ii. 112, Edda (Gl.)
HRÝLLA, *t.* [hrollr], *to shudder*; mig hryllir við þvi, *I shudder at it*.
hryll-lögr, *adj.* (-lega, adv.), *ghastly, horrible*.
hrylling, *f.* *horror*.
HRÝMASK, *ð.* [hrumr] = **hrumast**, Pr. 409, Bs. ii. 155, Rb. 344. 346; **hrymðr**, *part.* *infirm from age*, Dropl. 15, Hrafn. 15.
hrymja, *ð.* = **hruma**, Hb. 28.
Hrymr, *m.* *name of an old giant*, Vsp., *the old, infirm* (?).
hryn-henda, *u. f.* *a kind of metre, the dróttkvæði* (q. v.), containing eight syllables in each line instead of the usual six, Edda (Ht.) 62–64: name of poems composed in this metre, Fms. vi. 26.
hryn-hendr, *adj.* *composed in the metre hryn-henda*, Edda (Ht.)
HRYNJA, pres. **hryn**, pret. **hrundi**, part. **hrunin**:—*to fall to ruin, tumble down*; björgin hrynja, Edda 41; vegginn var hrunninn (*disappointed*), Fær. 111; vegginn hrundi fyrir eldnum, Orkn. 350; hverur múnar hafa niðr hrunit, Karl. 130; grjótr eða björg eða jörð hrynir, Skálda 169; þá mæðu þeir taka at segja fjöllumum, hrynir yfir oss, Luke xxiii. 30; og stjörnur himins hrundu á jörðina (better hröpuðu), Rev. vi. 13, cp. Matth. vii. 25, 27, where hrundi would be the right word, although féll is here used in the Icel. version. **II.** metaph. *to stream, float*; of garments, jafnskjótt sem klæðit hrundi ofan um ham, Orkn. 182;

látum und hánum hrynja lukla, Vkv. 16, 19: of fluids, to stream, pour down, ok er þeir vóru í brjósti hennar (of a wave), þá hrundi hón öll, Bs. i. 484; hrynja hafbátur, Fas. ii. 75 (in a verse): of blood, tears, water, hryn blóðit ofan á kápu-skautið, Háv. 45; hvat berr nú þat við, fadri minni, at þér hrynja tár? Ld. 132, cp. the verse in Gisl. 2: sem regn það hraðast hrundi, hiruins í dimmu skúr (of rain), Pass. 23. 3: of floating hair, Edda ii. 500 (in a verse): of a song, hrynjandi háttr, a streaming, flowing metre, = hrynghenda, Edda (Ht.) 136. 2. of doors; hrynja á hæla e-m, to be shut on one's heels, of one who is turned out of doors, Skv. 3. 66, (in prose, skella á hæla e-m.)

hrynjandi, a. m. (or f.?), a streamer fastened to a staff, Gisl. 103, 104, whereas the other Recension (20, 21) has hrímandi, which appears to be an error; see Mr. Dasent's Gisl the Outlaw, p. 39.

hryssa, u. f. [hross], a mare; and hryssi, n., in compds, mer-hryssi, ung-hryssi.

hryssingr, m. coarseness, brutality; see hreysingr.

hrytja, m. a 'rowing,' mowing, Fas. i. 332, Bs. ii. 330.

hrýgja, ð. [hrúga], to heap together, Lat. cumulare, Karl. 259.

hrýtingar, m. pl. descendants of Hrútr (II), Landn.

HRÆ, n., old dat. hrævi or hræfi, (spelt hræfi, Hkv. 2. 23), gen. pl. hræva (hræfa), Lex. Poët. passim: [Ulfr. hræiv in hræiva-dubo = τρύων, Luke ii. 24; A. S. hræow; O. H. G. hræf]—a dead body, carrion, Grág. ii. 88, Nj. 27, Bret. 68, Stj. 201, Sturl. i. 28, Fms. iv. 244: carrion, of a beast, x. 308, passim.

II. the wreck, fragments of a thing; Austmenn brutu þar skip sitt, ok gördu ór hrænum (the wreck) skip þat er þeir kölluðu Trékylfi, Landn. 157: scraps or chips of trees or timber, þá á hann at höggva til þess er hann þarf at bæta þat, ok láta eptir hræ, Grág. ii. 295; þá eigu þeir at taka við af fjöru manns, ok bæta farkost sinn, ok láta liggja eptir hræ, 356; en ef hann vill bæta búsbúhluti sína, þá á hann at hafa við til þess, hvárt sem hann vill ór skógi eðr ór fjöru, ok láta eptir liggja hræ, 339; cp. hráviði and hrár víðr. This sense still remains in the mod. hræði! hræði mitt, hræ-tettrið, poor wreck! poor fellow! as also in hró, n. a mere wreck, ruin, an old dilapidated thing; skips-hró, kistu-hró, etc.; and metaph. hrúðið, poor thing! hón hefur aldrei verið heima, hrúði! það getur aldrei orðið maðr úr henni, hróinu, Pilt og Stúlka 26.

compds: hræ-barinn, part. [hræ II], crushed; hræbarnar hlímar, felled saplings, Stor. 2. hræ-dreyrugr, adj. bloody, Akv. 36. hræ-dýri, n. a carrion beast, N. G. L. i. 80. hræ-fasti, a. m. = hrælog, Mork. 142 (in a verse). hræ-fugl, m. a carrion bird, fowl, bird of prey, Stj. 464, Bret. 68, (raven, vulture, etc.). hræ-gífr, n. = hrædyri, Lex. Poët. hræ-kló, f. the claw of a hræfugl, K. þ. K. 132. hræ-kvikindi, n. (hræ-kind, f.), a carrion beast, K. þ. K. 132, Fas. iii. 265, Stj. 582. hræ-köstr, m. a pile of slain, Fms. vi. (in a verse). hræ-ljómi, a. m. = hrælog, Bs. ii. 109. hræ-ljósa, n. = hrælog, Sturl. iii. 215. hræ-log, n. a 'carrion-love,' the light which gleams round decomposing matter, hrælog brunnu af spjótum þeirra, svá at af lýsti, Sturl. ii. 50: mod. hrævar-eldr. Hræ-sveigr, m. carrion swallower, name of a giant, Edda, Vpm. hræva-daunn, -þofr, m. a small as of carrion, Fms. viii. 230, x. 213. hræva-gautr, m., poet. a sword, Edda (Gl.) hræva-kuldi, a. m. deadly cold, Gg. 12. hrævar-eldr, m. = hrælog. hrævar-lykt, f. a smell as of carrion. In poetry blood is called hræ-dogg, -lækr, -lög, -pollr, -vín: weapons, hræ-frakki (see frakka, p. 169), -gagarr, -klungr, -leiptr, -linnr, -ljómi, -máni, -naðr, -seiðr, -sfr, -sildr, -skóð, -teinn: a shield, hræ-borð, -net: carrion crotes, hræ-gammr, -geitungr, -skúfr, -akerr, Lex. Poët.

HRÆDA, d. [Engl. dread], to frighten, with acc., Fms. iii. 48, vi. 147, O. H. 119, passim. II. reflex, hræðask, to be afraid of, to dread, fear, with acc.; h. e-n, to fear one, Nj. 57, Fms. ix. 242; h. Guð, to fear God, Post. 656 C. 4; hræðumk ekki hót þín, Skv. 2. 9: with prep., h. við e-t, Fms. x. 358, Sam. 131 (prose); hræðumk ek við reiði Óðins, Sighvat; h. fyrir e-m, Bar. 2: with infin. not to dare, hræðask at ljúga, 656 A. ii. 16; h. at gjalda, Fms. viii. 252.

hræddr, adj. (prop. a participle, like Old Engl. adred), afraid, frightened, timid, Nj. 105, Sd. 144, Fms. vi. 118; manna hræddast, i. 216; h. við e-t, frightened at a thing, Nj. 205; vera h. um e-t, to fear, be alarmed about a thing, Fms. vii. 156, x. 18: it seems to be used as a subst. in Al. 32, Fas. ii. 531: ú-hræddr, fearless.

hræði-liga, adv. dreadfully, fearfully, Fms. i. 202, Fb. i. 417.

hræði-ligr, adj. dreadful, fearful, terrible, Fms. i. 138, ix. 489, Isl. ii. 418, Stj. 22, 477, Al. 37.

hræðinn, adj. timid, Fms. vi. 155.

hræðsla, u. f. dread, fear, Nj. 143, Eg. 41, Sturl. ii. 5, passim. compds: hræðslu-fullr, adj. in great fear, Söl. hræðslu-lauss, adj. fearless.

hræfa, ð. (hreifa, Fas. i. 220, Fms. xi. 90), to tolerate, bear with; in the phrase, h. um e-t, meon þóttusk trautt mega um h. hans skaplyði ok ofa, Fms. xi. 90; ok mátti um h. meðan Hügni lifði, Fas. i. 220, Am. 67; ok má ekki um þat hræfa lengr, it is no longer tolerable, Fs. 31.

hræigr, adj. cadaverous, Yt. 15.

hræking, f. spitting, Hom.

HRÆKJA, t. [hráki], to hawk, spit, Bs. i. 347, Fb. i. 330, Stj. 325, Róm. 240, Landn. 247; h. út, to spit out, N. G. L. i. 11, Mark vii. 33; h. á e-n, to spit on one, Matth. xxvii. 30.

hræla, ð. older ræla, to beat a loom with a weaver's rod; hún hrælaði veftinu með gullhræl, Od. v. 62, hrælaðr örum, Dart. i. h. dún, to shake eider-down on a frame to cleanse it.

HRÆLL, m., but ræll seems the true form, the ð being spurious, [cp. A. S. reol; Engl. reel, = Gr. κρηλί, Od. v. 62]—a weaver's rod or sley, Nj. 175; dún-hræll, a stick to clean eider-down.

hræmug-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), hideous, disgraceful.

hræpa, t. [hróp], to libel, defame, with acc., Nidst. 6; h. Guð, to blaspheme, Mar. (655 xi. B. 1); hræpir hann Heimdal, Frump. (pref.)

HRÆRA, ð. i. e. hræra: [A. S. hræran; Engl. rear; O. H. G. bruo-rian; Germ. rühren; Dan. røre; Swed. röra]—to move: I. with acc., Hym. 33; h. herbúðir sínar, Stj.; þeir fluttu burt þá er hrærandi vóru, Fms. v. 97; þær gátu öngan múga hrært, Fb. i. 522; ef vér hrærum hann, ii. 129; h. tungu, to move the tongue, Stor. 1; Guð hrærir alla stjörn hugar þeirra, Sks. 479.

II. to stir, so as to mix; hræruð allt saman mold ok silfr, Fms. iv. 298 (Hkr. ii. 230): to stir with a ladle in cooking, hræra í kálinum, Eb. 70 new Ed.; h. í pottinum, h. í graut, súpu, to stir in the kettle, to stir the porridge, broth, etc.; vindr hrærir stór höf, Edda: metaph. to stir in a matter, Bs. ii. 115, Róm. 257; also, h. um e-t, porst. Síðu H. 6; h. e-t, id., Karl. 187, Bs. ii. 35; h. við e-u, to touch a thing, Þiðr. 165.

III. reflex. to stir, move oneself; þá hrærisk heinin í höfði þó, Edda; því at ek ætla hédan hvergi at hrærisk hvárt sem mér angrar reykr eðr bruni, Nj. 201; þau sjálf megu hvergi hrærisk ór stað nema þau sé af öðrum borin eðr dregin, Fms. i. 139, x. 373; allt þat er kvíkt hrærisk, Sks. 715; hlímar hrærdusk, Eg. 377; hvat liggir þar, mér þykkir sem þat hrærisk stundum? Fas. ii. 507; mátti hann þaðan hvergi hrærisk, Nj. 203. 2. metaph., af þessum hlutum hrærisk (arises) heipt ok hatr, Al. 6; tunga hrærisk til únytra orða, Greg. 25.

HRÆRAR, m. pl. [Ivar Aasen røyr; cp. Lat. crus], the groin, reins; hræra (acc.), Edda (Lauf.); hann hafði steinsótt, ok lá steinninn í hrærunum, sá er stemdi þurftina, Bs. i. 310; kom spjótið upp í hrærana, ok renndi ofan í lærit, Sturl. iii. 14.

hræri-grautr, m. a mess of porridge, the Scot. 'stirabout.'

hræri-ligr, mod. hræran-ligr, adj. movable; ú-hræriligr, immovable, Skálda 173, 204, Stj. 18.

hræring, f. motion, stir, Edda 52, Bs. ii. 159; h. líkamans, Greg. 72; h. hafsin, Kb. 438; sjóvar h., Sks. 51; h. tungla, 438; bíðandi eptir vatnsins hræringu, John v. 3 (= Gr. αἰθέρα). II. metaph. emotion; gíndir ok hræringar, Stj. 35; úleysfar hræringar, Magn. 468; af sjálfra sinna hræringum, of their own impulse, H. E. ii. 75; geðs hræringar, emotions.

hræringr, m. 'stirabout,' cp. hrærigrautr.

hræsi-brekkja, u. f., in the phrase, færa e-t á hræsi-brekkku, to expose to scorn and ridicule; see rækibrekka.

hræsin, adj. boasting, vaunting, Sighvat, Hm. 6.

hræsa, að, to feign; h. fyrir e-m, to act hypocritically before one.

hræsnari, a. m. a hypocrite, Matth. vi. 2. 5. 16, vii. 5, etc., Pass., Vidal.

HRÆSNI, f. [hrós], vanity, self-esteem, self-glorification, Stj. 644; sjálfrhól ok h., Fms. ii. 267, Bs. ii. 16, Barl. 51, Róm. 267; gúra e-t til hræsnis, Fs. 88; fyrir tíma h., 'pro vanā humane laudis iactantiā,' Hom. 22; always so in old writers, but at the time of the Reformation it assumed the sense of II. hypocrisy (ὕποκρισις of the N. T.), and is constantly with its compds used so in the N. T., Vidal., Pass., etc.

HRÖKKVA (also spelt hreyqua), pret. hrökk, pl. hrökku; pres. hrekk or hrökk, pl. hrökkva; subj. hreyki or hreykki; part. hrokkinn; with neg. suff. hrökkvat, Km. 23:—to fall back, recoil, be repelled, with the notion of a shrinking or reeling motion; Jarl hrökk ofan á Barðann, Fms. ii. 324; Hallvarðr hafði hrokkit fram ór lyptingunni ok á mitt skipit, viii. 388; with prep., þá gerðu þeir hrið ena þeiðu ok vóru við lengi, eptir þat hrökku þeir frá, Nj. 115; kappa tvá þá er flestir urðu frá at hrökkva, Fms. v. 162; h. fyrir, to give way to a shock; gekk konungr svá hart fram, at allt hrökk fyrir honum, i. 45; ok sýndisk þegar sú fylking h. fyrir, viii. 14; ok svá ryðjask þeir nú um at allt hrökk hrið fyrir, xi. 132; h. til, to suffice, cp. Dan. slaa til, of means, money; h. undan (to draw back) hrökku Baglar þá undan, ix. 30; h. við, to give way; ok verðr Sigvaldi nú við at h., xi. 95; ok muntrú ekki annat mega en h. við, Nj. 90: to start up, from fear; h. upp, to be thrown open, of a door; to start up from sleep, h. upp með andfaslum. 2. metaph., at nær þótti skipit h. fyrir ok braka þótti í hverju tré, 115; til þess er hrökk undir miðdegi, till it drew nigh midday, Fas. i. 506 (where better rökk, from rökva); hrökk hræfrakki, Gisl. (in a verse).

II. to curl, of hair; hár hans ok skegg er gult sem silki ok hrökk sem lokar-spánn, Þiðr. 20; hann hafði gult hár ok hrökk mjök, Fms. vii. 239; dókk-jarpr á hár ok hrökk mjök, Ld. 274; part. hrokkinn, curled; hrokkit hár, Sturl. iii. 122; hrokkinn-hárr and hrokk-hárr, q. v.; með hrokknum (wrinkled) kinnum, Sks. 170.

hrökkva, *ð* and *t*, causal of the last verb, *to drive back, beat, whip*; ok beit eigi heldr á enn tálknskiði væri hrökt um, *than if it had been beaten with a reed*, Fas. ii. 534, 556: *to spur or whip* a horse, eptir þat hrökti hann hestinn, Sturl. iii. 50; þá hrökði þóðr hestinn undir sér ok kvad þetta við raust, 317; Elðgrímur vill nú skilja ok hrökk hestinn, Ld. 150; þeir hrökkva hann síðan brott, *they whipped him off*, Mar. II. reflex. *to fall back*; hann skyldi geyma at engir hreykðisk aptir, *that none should lag behind*, Sturl. ii. 211; þeir hröktusk (*staggered to and fro*) þar í lengi dags, Grett. 147 new Ed.

2. esp. *to coil, wriggle*, of the movement of a snake; ormr hrökkisk (hröque) ok es háll, Eluc. 28, Stj. 96; undan honum hrökðisk ein naðra at Oddi, Fas. ii. 300; ormrinn vildi eigi inn í munninn ok hrökðisk frá í brott, Fms. ii. 179; gengu menn eptir orrmium þar til er hann hrökðisk í jörð niðr, vi. 297; þá skreid hann í munn honum ok hrökðiz þegar niðr í kviðinn, x. 325; hrökkisk hann um hans fótleggi, Stj. 96, cp. hrökkvi-áll.

hrökkvi-áll, *m.* a *wriggling eel*, poet. for a snake, Bragi: **hrökkvi-skafi**, *m.*, poet. = brák (q.v.), a tanner's tool, Fms. vi. (in a verse): **hrökkvi-vöndr**, *m.* a *whip*, Lex. Poët.

hrökkvir, *m.* a *giant*, Edda (Gl.)

hröklast, *ad.* to *reel*, Mag. 158, freq.: used also of a snake.

HRÖNN, *f.*, gen. hrannar, pl. hrannir, a *wave*, esp. used in poetry, Stor. 6, Hkv. i. 26, passim: a *ship* is called hrann-blakkr, -valr, *the steed, hawk of the wave*, (also hranna elgr, hranna hrafn, *the elk, raven of the wave*); gold is called hrann-blik, -eldr, *wave-fire*, Lex. Poët.: **hrann-garðr**, *m.* a *wall of waves*, id.

II. in prose, old and esp. mod., **hrannir**, *f.* pl. the *beaps or swales* of seaweed and shells along the beach; hræs hrannir, *beaps of slain*, Edda (Ht.) 2. dat. pl. hrönnunum, *adverb.* in *beaps*, Lat. *catervatim*, = unnvörpum, *decrep* hann hirmennu konungs hrönnun niðr, Fas. i. 105.

III. one of the northern Nereids was called Hrönn, Edda.

HRÖB, spelt hreyr and reyr, *n.* [A.S. *hryre* = *ruina*], a *corpse*, Lat. *cadaver*, Glv. i. 5, 11; kúglar frænda hrörs, Stor. 4; sækja um hrör, Grág. ii. 141; ekki skulu þér taka á hrörum þeirra, því at þau kvikendi eru úhræin, Levit. xi. 8; alla fugla þá er fjóra fætr hafa, skal ekki eta, ok hvegi maðr er tektr á hrörum (not hræjum) þeirra, þá særgask hann, Stj. 316, Levit. xi. 20.

II. metaph. an *old decayed thing*, a *ruin, wreck, a fallen tomb*, akin to hreysi (q.v.), the *b* being borne out by alliteration in Yt. 19; Yngva hrör, 6; Dyggva hrör, 7; fylkis hrör, Ht. (Yngl. S. ch. 26); as also Yt. 19, where the sense is that the king was buried in the avalanche of stones,—horfinn foldar beinum Högna hrörs: in local names, Tryggva-hreyr, Hkr. i. 178.

hrörask, *ð*, = hrörna (?); fár er hvatr er hrörask tektr, ef í barnasku er bláðr, Fm. 6, a *saying*.

hrör-ligr, *adj.* 'corpse-like', *ruinous, dilapidated*, Fms. iv. 93 (of houses): of men, *infirm, worn by age*.

hrörna, *ad.* to *fall into decay*, of buildings or the like, K. þ. K. 54, Fms. iii. 147, xi. 311, Eb. 6 new Ed.; heimr hrörnar, Hom.: þótt landit hrömi, Landn. 168, v. l.: *to wither*, tré hrörnar, Sks. 144, 665 6 A. ii. 11; hrömar blóm, Eluc.; hrömar þöll, Hm. 49; eigi losnuðu hans tennt né hrömuðu, Stj. 348.

2. to *become infirm, worn out by age*; ónd vár hrömrar, Stj. 332; mér gömlum karli, hrömranda á hverjum degi, Sks. 730; munnaldrar vöru þá meiri en nú, ok hrömuðu menn seinna, Mag. 89.

hrörnann, *f.* decay, dilapidation, Fm. 33.

hu or **há**, *interj.* ho! Sks. 304, 365.

HUGA, *ad.* or better hugði, (as from hyggja, q.v.), to *mind*, Lat. *excogitare*, to *make out, think out*; ráðit er nú hugat, Fms. xi. 21; hugat hefi ek mér ráð, Gisl. 15; Fótt er of vandlega hugat, a *saying*.

2. **huga** *e-m* *e-t*, to *keep in store for one*; verk hefi ek hugat þér, Nj. 53, Róm. 211; hverjar fúðurbætr hann hefir hugat Hákonu konungi, Fms. vii. 261.

3. with prepp.; *e-m* er umhugat um *e-t*, one is *concerned about*; mér mun mest um hugat, Isl. ii. 150; allt skulda-lið hans þat er honum var mest um hugat, Al. 21; svá at eigi þurfi um at huga frálat, Vápn. 30; huga at *e-u* (see athuga, athugi), to *attend to, look after*; þá var at hugat sárum Kormak, Korm. 244, Fms. vi. 137; ef rétt er at hugt, if it is rightly considered, Al. 86; huga fyrir *e-u*, to *provide for*, Fms. vi. 127; i-huga, at-huga, to *consider*.

hugaðlát-liga, *adv.* amiably, lovingly, Bs. ii. 49.

hugað-látr, *adj.* engaging, amiable; h. ok veglátr, O. H. L. 22, Fms. vii. 321, x. 152, v. l.; h. ok þokkasæll, ix. 246, v. l.

hugað-liga, *adv.* attentively; heyra h., Hom. 86; boldly, Fms. vi. 141.

hugaðr, *adj.* minded, disposed, Stor. 14; vera *e-m* vel h., Fms. x. 267; góðisk þá fólkitt honum lít hugat, 264. Þiðr. 311. 2. bold, stout-bearded, Nj. 264; h. vel, Bs. i. 36, Lv. 38, freq.

hugað-samliga, *adv.* kindly, Stj. 6; carefully, Fas. i. 363.

hugað-samligr, *adj.* devout; h. þen, devout prayer, Greg. 49.

hugað-samr, *adj.* gentle, engaging, Fms. viii. 447.

hugall, *adj.* mindful, attentive, Hm. 14; kind, charitable, Skálda 163; and so in mod. usage, **hugull** = *attentive to the wants and wishes of another*; gör-h., Band. 4; neut. hugalt, carefully, Fas. i. 8.

COMPS: **hugul-samr**, *adj.* charitable in small things. **hugul-sæmi**, *f.* charitableness.

hugan, *f.* a *mind*; hafa h. fyrir *e-u*, Fms. xi. 238; attention, Rd. 280.

hugð, *f.* and **hugða**, *u. f.* [A.S. *lyð* and *bygd*; Engl. *beed*]:—love, interest, affection; leggja hugðu til *e-s*, to *take interest in, feel love for one*, Fms. vi. 280; at konungr leggtr engu hugðu til hests síns, beeded it not, Bs. i. 633; mæla, ræða at hugðu, to *speak from one's heart*, Bjarn. 40, 58.

COMPS: **hugðar-erendi**, *n.* = hugðarmál, Skálda 173. **hugðar-mál**, *n.* matters which one has at heart, Isl. ii. 98. **hugðu-maðr**, *m.* (hugðar-maðr), an intimate friend, Bs. i. 175; frændr ok hugðar-menn, Fms. viii. 103, 231, ix. 525, Bs. ii. 156.

hugga, *ad.* to *comfort*, with acc., Bs. i. 238, 318, ii. 149, Fms. v. 239, vi. 234, x. 367, Greg. 22; to *soothe one crying or weeping*, esp. hugga barnið; óhuggandi, crying bitterly: reflex. to be comforted, Fs. 38, Ld. 286, Fas. i. 205, Hom. 49, Hkv. 2, 27, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

huggan, *f.* comfort, consolation, 623, 13, 52, Eb. 44 new Ed., Fms. iii. 173, v. 241, vi. 234, 371, Sks. 106, freq. COMPS: **huggunar-lauss**, *adj.* 'comfort-less', 623, 56. **huggunar-ord**, *n.* a word of comfort, Stj. 195, Greg. 39.

huggunar-sýn, *f.* a comforting sight, Post. **huggunar-ván**, *f.* hope of comfort, Fms. vi. 234.

huggandi, *a. m.* a comforter, Stj. 511.

huggari, *a. m.* a comforter, 656 C. 42, Barl. 181, Th. 77, Stj. 30; eccel. = Παράκλητος, the Holy Ghost, Sks. 132, N. T., Pass., Holabok, Vidal.

hugi, *a. m.* = hugr, Hbl. 21, Edda 24, Glúm. 323, Hkr. ii. 243, Stj. 5, and passim, the weak and strong forms being used almost indiscriminately both in old and mod. usage, as also in the comps, huga-góðr, huga-fullr, = hug-góðr, hug-fullr, q.v.; á-hugi, zeal; var-hugi, caution; at-hugi, attention.

II. a *pr. name*, Fms.; cp. mod. Lat. *Hugo*, Engl. *Hugh*.

Huginn, *m.* the wise raven of Odin, Gm., Edda.

hugna, *ad.* to *please*; *e-m* hugnar *e-t*, something pleases one, one likes it, is pleased, satisfied with it; h. vel, illa, Eg. 395, Lv. 34, Fs. 27, 138, 152, Fas. i. 220, Glúm. 355, 365, Orkn. 14, Korm. 154, Ld. 328, Band. 7 new Ed.; reflex., *e-m* hugnask *e-t*, id., Ld. 50, Ó. H. 43, Eg. 96 (v. l.). Sturl. i. 24, Str. 19.

hugnan, *f.* a pleasing, comforting, Háv. 57.

HUGR, *m.*, gen. hugar, dat. hugi and hug, pl. hugir; an older form **hogr** occurs in very old MSS., e.g. hog-góði, 655 xxv. 2, and still remains in the comps hog-vætr etc., see p. 280: [Ulf. bugs = *vöus*, but only once, in Ephes. iv. 17, whereas he usually renders *vöus* etc. by other words, as *fráfi*, *aba*, *muns*; A.S. *hyge*; Hel. hugi; O. H. G. *hugu*; Dan. *bu*; Swed. *båg*; hyggja, hugga, hyggð, -ið (q.v.) are all kindred words and point to a double final]:—mind, with the notion of thought, answering to Germ. *gedanke*; hugr er býr hjarta nær, Hm. 94; engi hugr má hyggja, Fms. v. 241; eim er eptir efi í hug minum, 623, 26; i hug eða verki, in mind or act, Fms. vi. 9; koma *e-m* í hug, to come into one's mind, to betink one, iv. 117, Fb. ii. 120, 325; vera í hug *e-m*, to be in one's mind; þat mun þér ekki í hug, thou art not in earnest, Nj. 46, Fms. iv. 143; hafa *e-t* í hug, to have a thing in mind, intend; renna hug sínum, to run in one's mind, consider, vii. 19; renna hug or hugum til *e-s*, Hom. 114; koma hug á *e-t*, to call to mind, remember, 623, 16; leida *e-t* hugum, to consider, Sks. 623; leida at huga, Skv. 1; ganga, liða, hverfa *e-m* or hug, to forget, Ó. H. 157, Fms. vi. 272; snúa hug sínum eptir (at, frá) *e-u*, to turn one's mind after (to, from) a thing, iv. 87, Eb. 204; mæla um hug sér, to feign, dissimulate, Fax. 33 new Ed., Hkv. 2, 15, Am. 70; orka tveggja huga um *e-t*, to be of two minds about a thing, Þjal. 31; orkask hugar á *e-t*, to resolve, Grett. 207 new Ed.; ef þér lær nokkut tveggja huga um þetta mál, if thou be of two minds about the matter, Odd. 112 new Ed.; ok ljæt mér þess hugar (thus emend.) at né einn fái fang af honum, I wren that none will be a match for him, Fms. xi. 96.

II. denoting mood, heart, temper, feeling, affection; góðr h., a good, kind heart, Hm. 118; illr h., ill temper, spite, id.; heill h., sincerity, Sól. 4; horskr h., Hm. 90; í góðum hug, in a good mood, Fms. vi. 110, ix. 500 (v. l.), Stj. 453; in plur., vera í hugum góðum, Fas. i. 441 (in a verse); or simply, í hugum, 'in one's mind', cheerful, Hkm. 9, Hým. 11; bæði reiðr ok í hugum, both when angry and when glad, Post. 168; í reiðum hug, in angry mood, Fms. vi. 4; í hörðum hug, in hard (sad) mood, distressed, 655 xii. 3; í illum hug, in evil mood; af öllum hug, from all one's heart, 686 B. 2 (Matth. xxii. 37), cp. Hm. 125; and adverb., alls hugar, from all one's heart, Hom. 68; all hugar seginn, Hom. (St.); reynask hugi við, to try one another's mind, make close acquaintance, Fb. iii. 446; því at hón vildi reynask hugum við hann (examine him), Fs. 128; hugir þeirra fóru saman, their minds went together, they loved one another, 138.

III. denoting desire, wish; leggja hug á *e-t*, to lay to heart, take interest in, Nj. 46; leggja mikinn hug á *e-t*, Eg. 42; leggja allan hug á *e-t*, Ó. H. 44, 55; leggja lítinn hug á *e-t*, to mind little, Fms. x. 61; to neglect, 96; leggja hug á konu, to love a woman, Fs. 137, Fb. i. 303; leika hug á *e-u*, to long, wish for a thing, hón er svá af konum at mér leikr heittr hugr á, Fms. vii. 103, Rd. 254; hugir þínir standa til þess mjök, Hom. 53; *e-m* rennr hugr til *e-s*, to have affection for one, Fb. i. 279; *e-m* er hugr á *e-u*, to have a mind for a thing, be eager for, have at heart; mér er engi hugr á at selja hann, I have no mind to sell him, Fms. i. 80, iv. 30, vii. 276; er þér nú jammikill hugr á at heyra draum minn sem í nótt? Dropl. 22, Nj. 11.

2. in plur., personified, almost like fylgja or hamingja, q. v.

a person's ill-will or good-will being fancied as wandering abroad and pursuing their object; for this belief see the Sagas passim, esp. in dreams: þá vakti Torfi mik, ok veit ek vist, at þetta eru manna hugir, Háv. 55; þetta eru illra manna hugir til þín, Þórð. 65; hvárt sýfjat þik, járn-skjöldur sáðir? Eigi er, járnðis dóttir, liggja á mér hugir stórra manna, *art thou sleepy, father? Not so, daughter, but the minds of mighty men weigh upon me*, Fb. i. 258; popular sayings referring to the travelling of the mind, e. g. fljótr sem hugr manns, *swift as thought* (Germ. *gedanken-schnell*), cp. the tale of the race of Hugi and Thjalfi, Edda, and of Odin's ravens Hugin and Munin.

IV. with the notion of foreboding; *svá segir mér hugr um*, 'so says my mind to me,' I forebode, Fb. 127; *kveðsk svá hugr um segja*, sem konungr myndi úmjúklega taka því, Ó. H. 51; *kvað sér illa hugr sagt hafa um hennar gjaförð*, *ber wedlock bad boded him evil*, Isl. ii. 19; *en kvaðsk þú úvist hugr um segja*, hver ..., i. e. *be had little hope, how ...*, Fb. i. 360; *e-m býðr e-t í hug, it bodes one*, Isl. ii. 32; *baud konungi þat helst í hug*, at ..., Ó. H. 195, Eg. 21 (see bjóða IV); *göra sér í hug, to imagine*, Fms. viii. 338; *telja sér í hug, id.*, Fb. ii. 322, Eb. 204.

V. denoting courage; *hugr ræðr hálfum sigri*, *a stout heart is half the battle*, a saying, Fms. vi. 429 (in a verse); *hugr ok áræði*, Stj. 71; með hálfum hug, *half-heartedly*, faintly; með öruggum hug, *fearlessly*; *heirða huginn*, Eg. 407, Ó. H. 241; *engi er hugr í Donum*, Hkr. i. 338; *treysta hug sinum*, Odd. 112 new Ed.; *hugar eigandi*, bold, Fas. i. 522 (in a verse), Korm. 200; *breððask at hug*, Þórð. 48; *þat segi þér*, at mér fylgi engi hugr, Fms. vii. 297; *engi hugr mun í vera*, Glúm. 356, passim.

VI. composites: *hugar-angr*, n. *heart's grief*, þjal. 11. *hugar-boiskleikr*, m. *bitterness of mind*, Stj. 390. *hugar-bót*, f. *comfort*, Dropl. 11. *hugar-burðr*, m. *fancy*. *hugar-ekki*, a, m. *distress of mind*, Fas. i. 171, iii. 81. *hugar-far*, n. *state of mind*, esp. in a moral sense, Bs. i. 317, 716, ii. 33, Thom. 40, N. T., Vidal. *hugar-fýst*, f. *desire*, Magn. 468. *hugar-glöggv*, adj. *mean, narrow-minded*, Fbr. (in a verse). *hugar-góðr*, adj. *good of heart, kind*, Sks. 437. *hugar-hræringr*, f. *emotions*, Bs. i. 793. *hugar-hvarf*, n. *forwardness of mind*, Barl. 4. *hugar-krept*, m. *strength of mind*, Stj. 173. *hugar-látliga*, adv. = *hugaðlátliga*. *hugar-lund*, f. *fancy, disposition of mind*; *eptir sinni h.*, after one's own fancy, Sks. 339, Stj. 451, Barl. 25, Fms. vi. 109; *göra sér e-t í hugarlund*, to fancy, *imagine*, freq. *hugar-ótti*, a, m. *fright, terror*, Fms. vi. 353. *hugar-reikan*, -*ruglan*, -*ruplan*, f. *wandering of mind, insanity*, Al. 55, Pr. 467, Stj. 121, 156. *hugar-speki*, f. *wisdom*, Hm. 33, 3. *hugar-styrkr*, m., *hugar-styrkt*, f. *strength of mind*, Stj. 132. *hugar-váðr*, m. *hypochondria, despair*, Bs. i. 366, 368, 644. *hugar-vil*, n. = *hugar-váðr*. *hugar-æði*, n. *fury*, Stj. 344.

B. COMPOS. *hug-ást*, f. in the phrase, *unna hugástum*, to love with all one's heart, Hkr. iii. 104, passim. *hug-blaudr*, adj. *timid*, Hbl. 49, Km. *hug-bleyðl*, f. *conardice*, Hbl. 26. *hug-bliðr*, adj. *merciful*, Bs. i. (in a verse). *hug-bod*, n. *foreboding, fancy*, Fs. 18, 64, Eg. 82, Nj. 212, Fær. 202, Fms. viii. 118, Fb. ii. 38, passim. *hug-bodis*, n. part. *what bodes one*, Rd. 308. *hug-borð*, n. *courage, metaph.* from a ship, Fms. vii. 143, Lex. Poët. *hug-borg*, f. *poët. the breast*, Lex. Poët. *hug-bót*, f. *comfort, mind's release*, Hom. 104, Stj. 466. *hug-brigðr*, adj. *fickle*, Hm. 101. *hug-dírfð*, f. *courage*, Karl. 161. *hug-dírf*, f. *id.*, Karl. 346. *hug-djarfr*, adj. *stout-hearted*, Bs. i. 38, Karl. 312. *hug-dyggr*, adj. *steadfast*, Mar. *hug-fallast*, féllsk, dep., láta h., to lose heart, despair. *hug-fast*, f. *id.*, Karl. 312. *hug-fast*, adj. *steadfast*, El. 24. *hug-fár*, adj. *gloomy*, Fms. v. 169. *hug-feldr*, adj. *agreeable*, Barl. 49, 95. *hug-festa*, t. to fix in one's mind, Ld. 88, Sks. 237, Orkn. 54, Fms. i. 133; reflex., Fb. ii. 88. *hug-fróun*, f., *hug-fró*, *hug-fróil*, a, m. *the mind's ease, relief*. *hug-fullr*, adj. *full of courage*, Hym. 8, Fms. xi. 270, Mar. 107. *hug-góðr*, adj. *kind-hearted*, merciful, O. H. L. 30, Fms. ii. 94, Bs. i. 166; *cheerful*, Sks. 446. *hug-gæði*, n. *goodness of heart, mercy*, 655 xxv. 2, Bs. i. 174, ii. 149, Stj. 155, Fms. v. 326, Þórð. 28 new Ed., Fagrsk. 29. *hug-hraustr*, adj. *strong of mind, of good cheer*, N. T. freq. *hug-hroyta*, t. to comfort one, cheer one's heart. *hug-hreytli*, f. *a being of good comfort*, Pr. 454, El. 5, Fas. i. 159. *hug-hryggr*, adj. *sorrowful*, Str. 42. *hug-hvarf*, n. *change of mind*; *telja e-m hughvörf*, to persuade a person to change his conviction, Fas. i. 530, Ld. 306. *hug-hægr*, adj., e-m er hughægr, *easing one's mind*, Glúm. 348, Bs. i. 358, Fas. ii. 91. *hug-kvæmi*, f. *a 'coming to one's mind,' ingenuity*, Hom. (St.) *hug-kvæmiller*, adj. *ingenious*, Fms. vii. 225; -*liga*, adv. *ingeniously*, 351. *hug-kvæmr* (-*kæmr*), adj. *ingenious*; h. ok margbreyttinn, Vápn. 3. Þorst. 8, St. 46, Fms. vi. 217; of things, *recurring to the mind*, *kvað þá hugkvæmt Vatnsdals-meyjum* of hann væri svá nær götu, i. e. *they would sooner recollect him*, Fs. 67; *helsti hugkvæmt er um þau tíðendi*, Fms. vi. 36, Valla L. 218, Bjarn. 7 (dear); *hversu h. hann var eptir at leita við vini sína hvat þeim væri at harmi*, Fms. vii. 103. *hug-lauss*, adj. *heartless, faint-hearted*, Ld. 232, Fbr. 35, Nj. 217, Fas. i. 192, iii. 616. *hug-leggja*, lagði, to lay to mind, consider, Fas. iii. 527. *hug-leiða*, d, to consider, reflect, 655 xi. 3, Ld. 204, Eg. 70, Fs. 69, Fms. i. 3, vi. 280, vii. 30, Stj. 25, Barl. 115, 122, Sks. 3, Grett. 161,

passim. *hug-loiðing*, f. *reflection*, Gisl. 16, Barl. 113, freq. *hug-létt*, n. adj. *light-hearted*; e-m er huglétt, Stj. 290, 428, Edda 218. *hug-léttir*, m. *mind's ease, comfort*, Bs. ii. 225. *hug-loiðit*, n. part., e-m er e-t h., *with heart bent upon a thing*, Fas. iii. 268. *hug-leysa*, u, f. *timidity*, Karl. 339. *hug-leysi*, n. *id.*, Nj. 264, Fms. ii. 68, Karl. 318, passim. *hug-litill*, adj. *little-minded, timid*, Rb. 348, Isl. ii. 102. *hug-ljúfi*, a, m. *a darling*; vera h. hvers manns. *hug-ljúfr*, adj. *engaging, kind*. *hug-maðr*, m. *a bold man*, Þjóð. 174. *hug-mannliga*, adv. *boldly*, Fms. vii. 164. *hug-móðr*, m. *moodiness*, Safn i. 33, 116. *hug-mynd*, f. *'mind's-shaping,' a mod. rendering of idea*, *hug-prúðr*, adj. *stout-hearted*, Fbr. 5. *hug-prýði*, f. *courage*, Fms. ii. 69, vi. 418, passim. *hug-rakkr*, adj. *stout-hearted*, Sks. 437, Al. 33. *hug-raun*, f. *'mind's-trial,' a trial*, Sturl. iii. 145; *trial of courage*, Fms. v. 165. *hug-reifr*, adj. *cheerful*, Lex. Poët. *hug-rekki*, f. *courage*, Fms. ii. 322. *hug-renning*, f. *'mind's-wandering,' thought, meditation*, Sks. 559, Hom. 47, 54, Greg. 13, Post. 656 C. 28, Barl. 32, 86, 180, N. T., Vidal. passim. *hug-reynandi*, part. *a trusted, tried friend*, Haustl. *hug-ró*, f. *peace of mind*, Str. 88; the name of a ship, Fms. viii. 385. *hug-rúnar*, f. pl. *'mind's-runes,' magical runes with a power of wisdom*, Sdm. *hug-áð*, f., Thom. 3, and *hug-sjón*, f. *vision*. *hug-sjúkr*, adj. *'mind-sick,' distressed, anxious*, Nj. 9, Fms. i. 205, vi. 69, vii. 104, viii. 8, Hkr. ii. 11, Al. 73. *hug-akot*, q. v. *hug-anjalr*, adj. *doubtful*, Lex. Poët. *hug-ótti*, f. *sickness of mind, care, anxiety, concern*, Bret. 24, Str. 4, Róm. 297, Mar. *hug-spak-ligr*, adj. *sagacious*, Sks. 627. *hug-spakr*, adj. *wise*. *hug-speki*, f. *sagacity, foresight*, Sturl. i. 206, Orkn. 166. *hug-spæi*, f. *'mind-spacing,' prophecy*, Sturl. i. 206 C. *hug-steinr*, m., poët. *the heart*, Lex. Poët. *hug-sterkr*, adj. *strong-minded*, Al. 8, MS. 4. 28. *hug-stiginn*, part. *in high spirits*, Grett. 177 new Ed., Mart. 100. *hug-stoltr*, adj. *haughty*, Pass. 21, 7. *hug-stórr*, adj. *high-minded*, Fs. 129. *hug-styrkr*, adj. = *hugsterkr*, Karl. 345. *hug-stöðr*, adj. *steadfast*; e-m er e-t hugstætt, *fixed in one's mind*, Fs. 180, Grett. 151 A; *vera hugstætt til e-s*, to busy one's mind with a thing, Isl. ii. 19, where used of antipathy. *hug-svals*, að, to refresh the soul, comfort, Vidal., Pass. *hug-svalan*, f. *consolation*. *hug-sviunnr*, adj. *wise*, Sighvat. *Hug-svinnu-mál*, n. the name of a didactic poem. *hug-sýki*, f. *anxiety*, Luke xii. 25, Pass. 36, 6. *hug-sýkja*, t. to dishearten, Al. 6. *hug-tregi*, a, m. *bereavement, grief, affliction*, Bs. i. 645, Fms. v. 208. *hug-trúfr*, adj. *true, faithful*, Nj. 258. *hug-veikr*, adj. *weak-minded*, Fas. i. 418. *hug-vekja*, u, f. *'soul's-waking,' the title of a religious tract*. *hug-vit*, n. *understanding, sagacity*, Fms. ii. 286; *hugvit til bóknæmis*, Bs. i. 793; *hvass í hugviti*, Mar.; *skilning ok h.*, Stj. 12; *djúpsæi ok h.*, 560; *skúla af sínu hugviti*, Hom. 84; *í hugviti smíðis*, Eluc. 7; *mod. genius*. *hug-vitr*, adj. *clever*, Mar. *Hugvita-maðr*, m. *a man of genius*, esp. of an artist, mechanic, or the like. *hug-værr*, adj., see högværr, Hom. 8, 129. *hug-þekkliga*, adv. *engagingly*; h. ok litillátliga, MS. 15. 1. *hug-þokkr*, adj. *endeared to one, after one's heart*; h. hverjum góðum manni, Bs. i. 72, Fms. i. 140; h. allri alþýðu, vii. 102; *öllum var hann h.*, x. 151. *hug-þokkaðr*, part. *well disposed*; var hvárt þeirra Hallfredar öðru vel hugþokkat, Fms. ii. 88; *vel er mér hugþokkat til Magnús hins Góða*, iii. 58. *hug-þokkan*, f. = *hugþokki*, Eg. 47, v. l. *hug-þokki*, a, m. *mind, disposition, judgment*; eptir hugþokka sinum, Eg. 47, Sks. 197; *hefir þetta farit eptir hugþokka mínum*, Fms. xi. 288; = *hugskot, rannsaka vandliga í hugþokka þínum*, Sks. 444 B; *Saul mælti í hugþokka sinum*, 706; meðalorpnung (*interjection*) sýnir hugþokka manns, Skalda 180. *hug-þótti*, a, m. *disposition*, with the notion of self-will, opinionativeness; eptir h. sinum, following one's own opinion, (mod.) *hug-þungt*, n. adj., e-m er h., to be depressed, Ld. 160. II. in pl. in a few words, mostly poetical: *hugum-prúðr*, adj. = *hugprúðr*; *Hjálmarr inn h.*, a nickname, Fas. *hugum-sterkr*, -*stórr*, -*strangr*, adj. = *hugstórr*, etc., Hkr. i. 1, Korm., Jd. 38, Fas. i. 418. *hug-ró*, f. = *höggro*, Fms. i. 177, Hkr. i. 238, Þórð. 44 new Ed.

HUGSA, adv. [early Dan. *bugse*, mod. *buske* = to remember; for the mod. Dan. *tænke* and also *leel*, *penkja* were borrowed from the German, and do not occur until the time of the Reformation]: — to think.

I. absol. to think; þvi hefir oss þat gætt verit at hugsa, Dipl. ii. 14; þó at eigi megí auga sjá eðr eyra heyra né engi manns hugr hugsa, hversu ..., Fms. i. 229; h. til Guðs, Stj. 138; þeir hugsaðu því þat mundi gegna, Edda (pref.); *ek vissá hvat Simón hugsaði*, Post. 656 C. 28.

II. with acc. to think out, Lat. *excogitare*; ek mun hugsa yðr konung, Stj. 441; hugsaðu vandliga hvar hann liggir, 424; hugsat hefi ek kostinn, Nj. 3; to intend, þér hugsaðut mér illt, Stj. 239; sagði at hann haf þat helzt hugsat, Fms. i. 83; h. sik, to think oneself, ii. 133, Karl. 15, Bs. ii. 121.

2. with prepp.; h. sik um e-t, to take counsel with oneself (um-hugsan); h. sik fyrir, to have forethought, ponder over, Fms. xi. 442; h. fyrir sér, to ponder over, vii. 88, 289; h. um e-t, to think about a thing, Stj. 423, passim; h. eptir um e-t, Fms. x. 6.

III. reflex., hugsaðisk honum svá til, at ..., Fms. vii. 88; e-m hugvast e-t, a thing occurs to one's mind.

hugsan, f. *thought, thinking*, Sturl. iii. 243 (opinion), Fms. i. 185, Al. 163; bera h. fyrir e-u, Sturl. i. 206; h. ok ætun, 656 A. i. 31, N. T.,

Pass., Vidal., very freq. compds: **hugsunar-auðu**, n. 'eyes of thinking,' intellect, Skálda 160; umhugsau, meditation. **hugsunar-lauss**, adj. thoughtless. **hugsunar-leysi**, u. thoughtlessness.

hugsandi, part. gerund. conceivable, possible; ù-hugsandi, impossible.

hugsanlogr, adj. attentive, Sks. 6: conceivable, Lat. *cogitabilis*, (mod.)

hugsi, adj. ind. thoughtful, meditative; sem hann væri hugsi, Bjarn. 40; Gestr sitr nú hugsi um sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 294; fámálugt ok nokkut hugsi, 256; um slíkt liggir hann hugsi, Al. 15, 70; hann fór jafnan sem hugsi væri, as vacant, wandering, Bs. i. 170.

hug-akot, n. [properly either *mind's-recess*, from skot, a recess, or rather 'mind's-shooting,' analogous to hugrenning] :—mind, soul; hryggst h., a bereaved mind, Sks. 24, Fms. x. 151; með réttu hugskoti, Blas. 41; hugskots-eyru, Hom. 53; hugskots hendr, 54; hugskots augu, the mind's eye, 47, Stj. 20, 132, Rb. 380; mitt h., my mind, Fms. i. 140; fjarlægtr mönnum i hugskotinu, 272; vitnisburðr hugskotsins, K. A. 50; bliðr á hugskotinu, viii. 294; at fadri hann skyldi við hans h. sem síðast verða varr, Barl. 16; hreinsa h. sitt með íðran, Hom. (St.), Thom. 9, 13; freq. in the N. T. as to render *voûs* or *νόημα*, e. g. elska skaltú Drottinn Guð þinn af öllu hjarta, af allri síðu, ok af öllu hugskoti, Matth. xxii. 37. Luke i. 35. Rom. xiii. 2, 1 Cor. ii. 16, 2 Cor. iii. 14, iv. 4, xi. 5, 2 Tim. iii. 8, Tit. i. 15, Vidal. passim.

HULD, f. the name of a giantess, cp. Gr. *Kαλυψώ*. **Huldar-Baga**, n. f. the story of the giantess Huld, Sturl. iii. 304.

HULDA, u, f. biding, secrecy; drepa huldu á e-t, Fms. xi. 106; með huldu, in secret, i. 295; cover, nokkur hulda lá ávalt yfir, Fs. 22; mikil h. ok þoka liggir yfir eyju þeirri, Fas. i. 5; þeir vóru komnir á einn líttinn skóg ok var þat lítil h., Fms. x. 239; a cover, hafa huldu fyrir andliti eðr augum, 635, 23.

II. hollowess; in the phrase, á huldu, illa brotna bein á huldu, Ísl. þjóðs.; brast sundr hulda í hrauninu, Pr. 411. compds: **huldu-fólk**, n. pl. the bidden people, fairies, in the mod. Icel. lore; for the origin of this name see Ísl. þjóðs. (begin.) i. 1, 2. **huldu-maðr**, m. a fairy, Fms. iii. 177 (in a tale of the 15th century).

huldar-hötttr, m. a hood of disguise, Fbr. (in a verse).

hulfr, m. dogwood, = beinvíði (q. v.), Sks. 90 B.

hulðs-hjálmr, m., and **hulins-hjálmr**, less correct, Fms. iii. 184, Fas. iii. 219;—a bidden helm (see s. v. hjálmr), Fms. ii. 141, Gulþ. 27, Fbr. 34 new Ed.

hulning, f. concealing, Stj. 12, 127, 315, Mar.

hulstr, m. [Goth. *bulster*; A. S. *beolster*; Engl. *bolster*; Dan. *bylster*, from *hylja*; cp. Germ. *bülse*]:—a case, sheath.

huma, ad, prop. to hum: in the phrase, huma e-ð fram af sér, to put a thing by.

HUMALL, m. [Germ. *hummel*; Dan. *humle*; Fr. *bouillon*; Engl. *bop*]:—the *humulus*, bop-plant, Nj. 2 (v. l.), N. G. L. i. 244, Bs. i. 441, Boldt., D. N. passim; **humla**, u, f. a nickname, Sturl. i. 18; valli-humall, the wild bop. compds: **humla-garðr**, m. a bop garden, Boldt. 41. **humla-keittill**, m. a bop boiler, D. N. **humla-mungát**, n. bop beer, D. N. **humla-stæði**, n. a place grown with bops, D. N. **humla-stöng**, f. a bop pole, Boldt. **humla-tekja**, u, f. bop-picking, Boldt. 53.

HUMARR, m. [Dan. and Germ. *hummer*; Fr. *bomart*; a lobster, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. **humarr-klóf**, f. a lobster claw, Mag.

humótt, see *húm*.

HUNANG, n. [A. S. *hunig*; Engl. *boney*; Germ. *bonig*; Dan. *boning*; Ulf. renders *μῆλις* by *milþi*]:—boney, Gpl. 491, Bs. i. 103, 433, Eg. 69, 79, 469, Fms. vii. 173, viii. 258, Stj. 309, 411. compds: **hunang-bakaðr**, part. baked boney, Stj. 193. **hunanga-dögg**, f. boney dew, Pr. 401. **hunanga-fall**, n. boney dew, Edda 12. **hunanga-fljótaðill**, part. flowing with boney, Stj. 642, Eluc. **hunanga-ilmr**, m. a smell of boney, Landn. 140. **hunanga-lækr**, m. a stream of boney, Fas. iii. 669. **hunanga-seimr**, m. [Germ. *bonig-seim* = virgin boney], a boneycomb, Stj. 210, N. T. **hunang-sætr**, adj. sweet as boney. In olden times and throughout the Middle Ages, honey was one of the chief exports from England to Scandinavia (Norway and Iceland), see the passages above; as sugar was then unknown, the export of honey far exceeded that of the present day.

hunang-ligr, adj. boneyed, Sks. 630, Bs. i. passim, ii. 131, Mar.

HUND, [Goth. *bund* only found in pl. *bunda*], a form of hundrad, only used in poet. compds, many, very, like Lat. *multi*, Germ. *tausend*; **hund-foru**, adj. very old, Þd. 14; in mod. conversation **hund-gamall** and **hund-margr**, adj. hundred-fold, innumerable, Hkv. i. 21; h. vikingr, Sighvat (Ó. H. 190); h. herr, Hallfred, Fms. xi. 208 (in a verse), Sighvat (Hkr. iii. 3), Hm. 17; h. herra, Hof, Vpm. 38. **hund-villr**, adj. utterly lost, quite astray, Eb. (in a verse): esp. of sailors, fóru þeir þá hundvillr, Nj. 267. **hund-vísa**, adj. very wise, esp. used of giants and partly as a term of abuse; hundviss jötunn, Hým. 5, Hkv. Hjörv. 25, Fas. iii. 15; hann var jötunn h. ok illr viðreignar, Edda; at jötnar hundvísir skulu þar drekka, 57. The similarity of hundr, a dog, seems here to have given a bad sense to the word (= dog-wise, cunning), which etymologically it did not deserve.

hund-flakr, m. a dog-fish.

hund-gá, f. barking, Lv. 60, 655 xxxii. 9.

hund-ligr, adj. dog-like, Clem. 55, 656 C. 29.

HUNDR, m. [Ulf. *bundi*; A. S. O. H. G., Germ., Dan., and Swed. *bund*; Engl. *bound*; Lat. *canis*; Gr. *κύων*]:—a dog, Hm. 22, Gm. 44, Orkn. 150, Grág. ii. 119, Fms. ii. 224, iv. 314, Nj. 74, Stj. 464, passim; the shepherd's dog, watch dog, and deer hound were best known;—smá-h., and fjár-h., a shepherd's dog; dýr-h., a fox bound; búr-h., varð-h., a watch dog; geyr-h., a greyhound; spor-h., a slot bound, Orkn. 150, Ó. H.; mjó-h., Dan. *mynde*, a spaniel; [skikkju-rakki, a lap dog, Orkn. 114;] dverg-h., q. v.; hunda-gá, gnaud, gelt, gnüll, barking, bowling, 656 A. ii. 12, Fas. i. 213; vera ör hunda hljóði, to be out of the dog's bark, have made one's escape, Orkn. 212, Gisl. 7, cp. hljóð B. 2; hunds hauss, höfuð, a dog's head (also as an epithet of abuse), Stj. 68, 498, Rb. 346; hunds eyru, dog's ears, in a book; hunds kjaþtr, trýni, löpp, rófa, háð, a dog's mouth, snout, foot, tail, hair; hunda sveinu, a dog-sweeper, Lv. 100; phrases and sayings, það er lítið sem hunds tungan finnr ekki; opt hefir ólmr hundr rífið skinn; as also hlaupa á hunda-vaði yfir e-t, to slur a thing over, scamp work; festa ráð sitt við hunds hala, Mag. 65;—a dog's age is, partly in fun, partly in contempt, counted by half years; átta vetra á hunda tölu = four years; whence, ek em maðr gamall, ok værlegt at ek eiga hunds aldr einn ólifat, Fb. ii. 285;—allan sinn hunds aldr, throughout all his wicked, reprobate life.

II. metaph. 1. as abuse; hundrinn þinn, kýow! Ísl. ii. 176; eigi af hundinum þínum, Fms. vi. 323; drepum þenna hund sem skjótast, xi. 146; mann-hundr, a wicked man; hunds-verk, a dog's work, Sighvat: **hund-eygr**, adj. *κύωνος όμματα* *έχων*, Grett. (in a verse): **hund-gedjadr**, adj. *curritish*, Hallfred.

2. an ogre, destroyer, = vargr, Gr. *κύων*; hundr segls, víða, elris, herklæða, Lex. Poët., Edda ii. 512. 3. a nickname, þórir Hundr, Ó. H.: **Hunda-fótr**, m. a nickname, Fas.; cp. also the pr. names **Hundi**, **Hundingi**, Landn., Sem.: **Hunda-dagar**, m. the dog-days; **Hunda-stjarna**, u, f. the dog-star, *Sirius*.

4. botan. = *vulgaris*; hunda-hvingras, hunda-sólei, etc., Hjaltr.: **hund-bitr**, m. a biter, Bjarn. (in a verse): **hund-heiðinn**, adj. 'dog-beaten,' *beatheubid*, Fms. ii. 130, Fas. ii. 186, Karl. 138, Flóv. 23. Favourite dogs recorded in the Sagas, king Olave's dog Vígi, the Argus of the northern Sagas, Fms. Ó. T. ch. 82, 208, 259; Gunnar's dog Sam, Nj. ch. 71, 77, 78; the dog Flóki, Rd. ch. 24; also Hálf's S. ch. 7, 8,—þá ina sömu nótt gó hundr hans Flóki er aldrí gó nema hann vissi konungi ótta vánir: mythol. the dog Garm, Vsp., Gm.: the dog Saurr, who was made king over the Thronads, (þeir létu síða í hundinu þrjú manns-vit, ok gó hann til tveggja orða, en mælti it þrjúðja,) for this curious tale see Hkr. Hák. S. Góða ch. 13: pet names, seppi, rakki, grey; and pr. names, Vígi, Snati, Loddi, Lubbi (a rough dog), Stripill (smooth), etc.

HUNDRAD, n. pl. hundruð; the form **hund-** (q. v.) only occurs in a few old compd words: [Goth. *bunda*, pl.; A. S. *bund*; O. H. G. *bunt*; the extended form in Hel. and old Frank. *bundered*; Germ. *bunderi*; Dan. *bundrede*; Swed. *bundra*; the inflexive syllable is prob. akin to -ræðr in átt-ræðr]:—a hundred; the Scandinavians of the heathen time (and perhaps also all Teutonic people) seem to have known only a duodecimal hundred (= 12 x 10 or 120); at that time 100 was expressed by tíu-tíu, cp. Ulf. *taibun-taibund = ten-ten*; Pal Vidalin says,—hundrad tólftrætt er samnlega frá heiðni til vor komið, en hið tíræða er líkast að Norðrönd hafi ekki vitað af fyrr en Kristni kom hér og með henni lær-dómr þeirrar aldar, Skýr. s. v. Hundrad (fine): but with the introduction of Christianity came in the decimal hundred, the two being distinguished by adjectives,—tólftrætt hundrad = 120, and tírætt hundrad = 100. But still the old popular duodecimal system continued in almost all matters concerned with economical or civil life, in all law phrases, in trade, exchange, property, value, or the like, and the decimal only in ecclesiastical or scholastic matters (chronology, e. g. lb. ch. 2, 10). At the same time the word in speech and writing was commonly used without any specification of tírætt or tólftrætt, for, as Pal Vidalin remarks, every one acquainted with the language knew which was meant in each case; even at the present time an Icel. farmer counts his flocks and a fisherman his share (hlötr) by the duodecimal system; and everybody knows that a herd or share of one hundred and a half means 120 + 60 = 180. In old writers the popular way of counting is now and then used even in chronology and in computation, e. g. when Ari Frode (lb. ch. 4) states that the year consists of three hundred and four days (meaning 364); the census of franklins given by the same writer (where the phrase is hundruð heil = whole or full bundreds) is doubtless reckoned by duodecimal, not decimal hundreds. lb. ch. 10; and in the census of priests and churches taken by bishop Paul (about A. D. 1200) 'tíráð' is expressively added, lest duodecimal hundreds should be understood, Bs. i. 136. The Landn. (at end) contains a statement (from Ari?) that Iceland continued pagan for about a hundred years, i. e. from about 874–997 A. D. In the preface to Ólafis S., Snorri states that two duodecimal hundreds (tvau hundruð tólftræð) elapsed from the first colonisation of Iceland before historical writing began (i. e. from about A. D. 874–1115): levies of ships and troops are in the laws and Sagas counted by duodecimal hundreds, e. g. the body-guard of king Olave consisted of a hundred hús-men, sixty house-carles and sixty guests, in all 'two hundred' men, i. e. 240, Mork. 126; the sons of earl Sigrúð-Harald

had a hundred men, of whom eighty were billeted out and forty returned, Fms. xi. 88, 89; *hálf hundrad, a half hundred = sixty*, Mork. i. c. 2. a division of troops = 120; *hundrad-slokkir*, Fms. vi. (in a verse). II. in indef. sense, *hundreds, a host, countless number*, see *hund-*, as also in the adverb. phrase, *hundroðum, by hundreds* (indefinitely), Fms. vi. 407. Þidr. 275, 524: in mod. usage as adjective and indecl., except the pl. in -*oð*, thus *hundroð ásaðum*, Dipl. iv. 10.

B. As value, a *hundred*, i. e. a hundred and twenty ells of the stuff wadmal, and then simply value to that amount (as a pound sterling in English). All property, real as well as personal, is even at present in Iceland taxed by hundreds; thus an estate is a 'twenty, sixty, hundred' estate; a franklin gives his tithable property as amounting to so and so many hundreds. As for the absolute value of a hundred, a few statements are sufficient, thus e. g. a milk cow, or six ewes with lambs, counts for a hundred, and a hundred and a kúgildi (cow's value) are equal: the charge for the alimentation of a pauper for twelve months was in the law (Jb. 165) fixed to four hundred and a half for a male person, but three hundred and a half for a female; cp. also the phrase, *það er ekki hundrad í hætunni, there is no hundred at stake, no great risk!* In olden times a double standard was used,—the wool or wadmal standard, called *hundrad talið = a hundred by tale*, i. e. a hundred and twenty ells as stated above, and a silver standard, called *hundrad vegit, a hundred by weight*, or *hundrad silfrs, a hundred in silver*, amounting to two marks and a half = twenty ounces = sixty örtugar; but how the name hundred came to be applied to it is not certain, unless half an örtug was taken as the unit. It is probable that originally both standards were identical, which is denoted by the phrase, *sex álfa eyrir, six ells to an ounce*, or a hundred and twenty ells equal to twenty ounces (i. e. wadmal and silver at par); but according as the silver coinage was debased, the phrases varied between nine, ten, eleven, twelve ells to an ounce (N. G. L. i. 80, 81, 387, 390, passim), which denote bad silver; whereas the phrase 'three ells to an ounce' (þriggja álfa eyrir, Sturl. i. 163, passim, or a hundred in wadmal equal to half a hundred in silver) must refer either to a double ell or to silver twice as pure: the passage in Grág. i. 500 is somewhat obscure, as also Rd. 233: the words *vegin, silfrs, or talin* are often added, but in most cases no specification is given, and the context must shew which of the two standards is there meant; the wool standard is the usual one, but in cases of wergild the silver standard seems always to be understood; thus a single wergild (the fine for a man's life) was one hundred, Njála passim. 2. the phrases, *hundrad fritt, a hundred paid in cattle*, Finnb. 226; *tólf hundrad mörund, twelve hundred in dark striped wadmal*, Nj. 225; *hundrad í búsgögnum ok í húsbáningi*, Vm. 65; *hundrad-grípr, hestr, hross, kapall, hvila, sæng, rekkja, psaltari, etc., a beast, a horse, a bed, etc., of a hundred's value*, Am. 2, 10, Vm. 25, 39, 60, 153, Jm. 3, 30; *hundrad-úmagi, a person whose maintenance costs a hundred*, Vm. 156; *hundrad virði, a hundred's value*, 68. For references see the Sagas and laws passim, and for more information see Mr. Dasent's Essay in Burnt Njal.

C. A *hundred*, a political division which in olden times was common to all Teut. nations, but is most freq. in old Swedish laws, where several hundreds made a *hérað* or shire; cp. the A. S. and Engl. *hundred*, Du Cange *hundredum*; old Germ. *bundert*, see Grimm's Rechts Alterthümer; the *centum pagi* of Caesar, Bell. Gall. iv. ch. 1, is probably the Roman writer's misconception of the Teut. division of land into *hundreds*; this is also the case with Tacit. Germ. ch. 12: cp. the Swed. local names *Fjadrunda-land, Áttundaland, and Tiunda-land*, qs. *Fjadr-hunda land, Átt-hunda land, Tiunda land*, i. e. a combination of four, eight, ten hundreds. The original meaning was probably a community of a hundred and twenty franklins or captains. This division is not found in Iceland.

hundradasti, adj. an ordinal number, *the hundredth*.
hundrad-falda, ad. to 'hundredfold', Stj. 545.
hundrad-faldliga, adv. *hundredfold*, Barl. 200: -*ligr*, adj., 19.
hundrad-faldr, adj. *hundredfold*, Stj. 94, Bs. ii. 157, Matth. xiii. 8.
hundrad-höfðingi, a. m. a *centurion*, Stj. 630, N. T., Fms. i. 142, Post. 656 B. 2, Kóm. 260. *hundrad-blót*, n. a *beccatomb*, (mod.)
hund-ligr, adj. *curious*, Barl. 160.
hundtór, m. a *hunter*, (Engl. word,) Thom. 16.
hund-tík, f. a 'side-tyke', *bitch*, Fs. 71, Fas. iii. 231.
HUNGR, m., but in mod. usage neut., as in Bs. ii. 135; [Ulf. *hunger* = *ἀμύς*; A. S., Engl., Dan., Swed., and Germ. *hunger*; O. H. G. *hungar*]:—*hunger*; *hungur várn*, Greg. 58; *mikinn hunger*, Söl. 50; *fyrir hungur sakir*, Gpl. 531; *sedja fenginn hunger*, Al. 83; *svelta hungeri heill, to starve*, Ls. 63; *þungan hunger*, Gd. 49; *sinn sára hunger*, Fas. ii. 222; *svelta hungeri heill, to starve*, Ls. 62.

hungra, ad. [Ulf. *buggrjan*], to be a-hungred, to *bunger*, impers., þá *hungraði hann* (acc.), Stj. 144, Greg. 30; *oss hungarar*, 28; *hungrandi = hungarar*, Sks. 632.

hungraðr, adj. *hungry*, Stj. 145, 152, Sks. 632, Hom. 18, Bs. i. 46, Str. 45.

hungran, f. = *hunger*, Bs. ii. 135.

hungur-morð, adj., *verða h., to die of hunger*.

hungur-vaka, v. f. *the hunger-waker*: the name of an old historical work, from its exciting hunger (thirst) for more knowledge, Bs. i. 59.

HUPPR, m. [Ulf. *hups = rib*; A. S. *hype*; O. H. G. *buf*; Engl. *bif*; Germ. *büffe*]:—a *bip*, Vigl. 21, passim: *the loins of a carcase*, as in the ditty, *þegar eg ris aprt upp ei mun kjöt að fá, láid þér mér heitan hupp*, *hólpinn verð eg þá*, Jón Þorl.

HURÐ, f. [Goth. *haurds = θύρα*; A. S. *byrdel*; Engl. *burdle*; O. H. G. *bur*]:—a *door*, = Lat. *janna*; *drepa, berja á hurð*, Th. 3, Isl. ii. 31, Hom. 96, Vin. 34, Jm. 8, Stj. 402; *reka aprt hurð*, Isl. ii. 158, Korm. 10, Eg. 749; *úti-hurð, stofu-hurð, búr-hurð, eldhús-hurð*, N. G. L. i. 38; *hurð er aprt, shut*, Isl. ii. 31, passim: a *burdle*, Grág. ii. 328; a *lid*, Eg. 234.

II. metaph. phrases, eigi *fellu honum þá hurð á hæl* ef ek fylgi honum, *the door shuts not on his heels if I follow him*, i. e. *I go in with him, he is not alone*, Fas. i. 204; ef *hér hafa hurðir verið loknar* eptir þessum manni, *if he has been taken in-door*, Ld. 42; *hurð hagin, a shut door*, for this phrase see *huga*; at *seilask um hurð til lokunnar*, to stretch oneself across the door to the latch, to try to reach farther than one can, Grett. 67 new Ed. compts: *hurða-naust*, n. a *bed of burdles*, Háv. 26 new Ed. *hurðar-áss*, m. a 'door-beam'; *hurðas* or *hurðasir* were the roof-rafters nearest the door, where things (weapons, fish, meat) were hung up, almost answering to the *rót* or *dyra-loft* in mod. Iceland dwellings, cp. Eg. 182, 183, Bs. i. 209, N. G. L. i. 349, 397: the phrase, *reisa sér hurðarás um öxl*, to carry the door-beam on one's shoulder, to undertake a thing one is not equal to. *hurðar-bak*, n. the back of a door; *ab hurðar-baki, behind the door*, Stj. 118, Fms. vi. 188, Isl. ii. 45, Fas. ii. 115, Barl. 70. *hurðar-bora*, v. f. a *key-hole*, Grett. 137 A. *hurðar-flaki*, a. m. a *burdle*, Grett. 114 A. *hurðar-hringr*, m. a *door-ring*, Isl. ii. 158, Pm. 113, El. 26. *hurðar-hell*, m. = *hurðas*, N. G. L. i. 349, v. l. *hurðar-járn*, n. a *door-binge*, Am. 16, Þidr. 364, Rétt. 2, 10, Fms. ii. 163. *hurðar-klofi*, a. m. a *door-groove*, = *gátt*, q. v., Eb. 226. *hurðar-lausa*, adj. 'doorless,' without a door, Pm. 14, 66. *hurðar-loka*, v. f. a *door-bolt*, MS. 4, 29. *hurðar-oki*, a. m. a *cross-plank joining the boards of the door*, Eb. 182.

hurð-áss, m. = *hurðar-áss*.
hurr, m. [cp. Engl. *burry*], a *burley-burley, noise*, Thom. (Ed.) 96, 97, 103. *hussun* or *hossun*, interj. of dislike, cp. Engl. *biss*! Dan. *byse*! o *hossun* yðr er líkæð! þviat er monað syta ok gráta, Hom. (St.); *hussun þér gömlum!* Karl. 532.
hutututu, interj., to express shivering from cold, Orkn. 326.

HÚÐ, f. (*húðna*, acc. with the article, Edda i. 370); [A. S. *hūð*; Engl. *bide*; O. H. G. *būt*; Germ. *baut*; Dan.-Swed. *bud*; Lat. *cutis*]:—a *bide*, of cattle; *húð af nauti* (neat), en skinn at saudi (sheep), N. G. L. i. 420; *nauts-húð*, but *sauð-skinn*; *höfund*, of a man; *há* (q. v.), of a horse; *skrápr*, of a shark; *roð*, of a fish; *hvelja*, of a whale, cyclopterus, etc., Eg. 69, Nj. 201, K. þ. K. 38, Grág. ii. 403, Sturl. ii. 50, Dipl. v. 18; of a seal's skin, Sks. 168, 179; *húða-vara*, Eg. 69; *húða-fang*, a supply of bides, N. G. L. i. 101. II. metaph. as a law term, of flogging or 'biding' (as the phrase still is in vulgar Engl.): *fyrirgöra húð sinni, to forfeit one's bide*; *leysa húð sína, to redeem one's skin from flogging*, N. G. L. ii. 133, 168; *berja húð af e-m, to flog*, i. 10, 85. compts: *húðar-lausan*, f. *loving one's bide*, N. G. L. i. 349. *húð-fat*, n. *naut*, a 'bide-val', i. e. a *bammock*, Sturl. ii. 50, Fms. vi. 168, 244, vii. 166, viii. 316, Fb. i. 539, Boll. 344, Fs. 64, Finnb. 232, Gpl. 94, Orkn. 274: the *hammocks* were leather bags, and sailors used to bring them ashore and keep them in the harbour-booths (see *húð*). *húðfata-bedr*, m. a *bammock bed*, D. N. iv. 475. *húðfata-fólga*, a. m. a *bammock mate*, Fms. ix. 321. *húð-keipr*, m. a *canoe of skin*, such as is used by the Esquimaux and savages of Vinland (America), Þorl. Karl. passim, Fs. 145, Fb. i. 541. *húð-lát*, n. *loss of one's bide*, i. e. a *flogging*, Grett. 161, Bs. i. 792. *húð-sökkur*, n. a *bide-bag*, Jb. *húð-skór*, m. a *shoe of a raw bide*, Hbl. 35. *húð-stroka*, v. f. a 'biding,' *flogging*, Grett. 135, Thom. 331, Mar. *húð-strokinn*, part. *flogged*. *húð-strýking*, f. *flogging*, Pass. *húð-strýkja*, t. to *flog*, *flagellate*, Clar., Bær. 20, N. T.

HÚFA, u. f., pronounced *húá*, [Scot. *bow*; O. H. G. *hūba*; Germ. *haube*; Dan. *bu*]:—a *hood*, *cap*, *bonnet*; *húfa blaðhúin*, Fms. vii. 225; *hottir né húfa*, Sks. 290; *bar kona vatn í húfu sinni*, Bs. i. 461, Gisl. 241, Bs. ii. 21, Dipl. v. 18 (belonging to a priest's dress), passim; *stál-húfa, a steel hood*; *skott-húfa, a tasseled cap*; *koll-húfa, a cowl or skull-cap*; *nátt-húfa, a night cap*. 2. the name of a cow with a white head; *heimsk er hún Húfa*, Stef. Ól., Kveld. ii. 197; *Skinn-húfa, a nickname*. *húfu-lausa*, adj. *hoodless, bare-headed*. II. (= *húfr*), part of a church, in the old timber churches, Isl. ii. 402 (of a temple); *hann lét færa innar háltarit í húfuna*, Bs. i. 830, 890, D. N. v. 586. *húfu-víðr*, m. *timber for the húfa*, Bs. i. 144.

HÚFR, m., an older form *höfr*, Fms. i. 176 (in a verse), as also in *höfregin* (q. v.), and in the phrase, *eiga mikid í hófi* (below):—*the bulk or bull of a ship*; *hann þrífur upp fork ok rekr út í húfinn á skipi* þeirra, *hann færði forkinn í þann húf skipisins er seglit hafði ofan farit ok seglit hallaðisk áðr*, Fær. 165; *upp í naustid ok settu undir húfinn á skipi Orms*, Isl. ii. 81; *kjót eða stafna, húf eða hálsa*, N. G. L. i. 100, freq. in Lex. Poet.; *skeidar-húfr, a ship's bull*, Arnór; *stiga fyrir húf*,

to go overboard, Jd.; hafskips húfar, Fms. vi. (in a verse); heldir húfar, the frosted ships, Jd.; skórum hvelðir húfr, Arnór; svelldir húfr; breið-húfaðr, broad-bulled. COMPOS: húf-langr, adj. long-bulled, of a ship, Lex. Poët. hóf-regin, i. e. húf-regin, m. and húf-atjóri, a, m. the guider or steerer of the bull = Thor the Thunderer driving through the air, Haustl., Jd. II. metaph. phrases, vera heilla á hófi, to be 'bale in bull,' i. e. to be safe and sound; eiga mikitt í hófi (húfi), to own much in a ship, to have much at stake, metaph. of a merchant.

húka, t, to sit on one's ham, Sturl. ii. 220, Mag. 64, Art.; see hokra. húkr, m. a nickname, Fb. iii.

HÚM, n., poet. the sea, from its dusky colour; salt húm, the salt sea, Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.), also in poet. compds. II. in prose, twilight, dusk; um kveldit í húmi, Fb. iii. 333; en húm var á mikitt, Fas. ii. 284, Gret. (in a verse); í húminu, in the dusk of evening, Gisl. 138, Thom. 308: of the grey dusk in the morning, Fms. vi. 284; hence comes prob. the mod. phrase, að koma, fara í humótt (hámóti) á eptir, to lag behind, sneak behind another. humóttu-logr, adj. sneaking and ashamed.

húma, að, to grow dusk; var nú mjök húmat, Fas. iii. 223, 545; meðan lífs ei húmar húm, a ditty; see hýma.

Húmar, m. pl. (but also Hýnir), the Huns, and Húna-land, Hún-mörk, f. the land of the Huns; Húnlenakr and Húnakr, adj. Hunnish: the words occur in several of the old poems, esp. Kormak, Akv., Hdm., Og., Gkv. 1, Hornklofi, but only in mythical songs or tales, Fas. passim; the word is derived from the Tartar Huns. COMPOS: Húna-herr, m. a host of Huns, Hervar. 8. Húna-kappi, a, m. the champion of the Huns, the nickname of the mythical hero Hildebrand, Fas. ii.

hún-bogi, a, m. a kind of bow, Skv. 408: a pr. name, Landn.

HÚNN, m. [Gr. *núvos*], a knob: naut. the knob at the top of the mast-head; draga segl við hún, or í hún upp, or vinda upp segl við huna, to hoist a sail to the top, Ó. H. 17, Trist. 8, Fas. iii. 410. COMPOS: hún-bora, u, f. the bore in the mast-head through which the balyard went; vinda segl við húnboru, to hoist the sail, Fx. 203. hún-dreginn, part. hoisted to the top, Skv. 394. hún-kastali, a, m. the crow's nest or 'castle' at the mast-head, Skv. 393, Fms. vii. 256, 262. hún-spennir, m. pl. ornaments at the mast-head, Edda (Gl.) 2. the knob at a staff's end; staf-húnn, the knob on a door handle etc.: a slice, skera svá breiðan hún til beins er bast er langt, of a whale's blubber, N. G. L. i. 59. 3. a piece in a game, prob. from its cone-like shape: from the phrase, verpa húnun, to cast (throw) the piece 'hún,' it seems to follow that this game was either similar to the Gr. *δωρον* or rather to the mod. *nine pins*; þeir í Haralds túni húnun verpa, Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 5 (in a verse); in Rm. 32 the 'hundur verpa' is no doubt a false reading for 'húnun verpa'; the riddle in Hervar. S., (where the answer is, þat er húninn í hneftaflí), is obscure and corrupt in the text, for the hneftaflí or hneftaflí (q. v.) was quite a different game.

HÚNN, m. a young bear, Kormak, Fas. i. 367, Fb. i. 253, Nj. 35, Landn. 176, Fs. 26, Stj. 530, passim; bjarnar-húnn, a bear's young: in local names, Húna-flói, Húna-vatn, Húnavatna-þing, -sýsla, Landn.; Húnavatna-loið, Fms. iii. 21. II. metaph. an urchin, boy, Vkv. 22, 30, 32, Gh. 12.

HÚS, n. [Ulf. renders *okúia* by *gards* and *razn*, and *ðūpa* by *brát*, whereas *hús* only occurs once in the compd *gudhus* = *teþór*, John xviii. 20; in all other Teut. languages, old and new, *hús* is the general word; A. S., O. H. G., Dan., and Swed. *bús*; Engl. *bouse*; Germ. *baus*; Dutch *buis*]; —a bouse: hús eru þrjú í hvers manns hýbýlum, . . . eitt er stofa, annat eldhús, þriðja búr, Grág. i. 459; leita nú um hvert hús á þeim bæ, 215, x. 270; þeir fara til bæjarins ok hlaupa þar inn í hús, Eg. 385; í næsta húsi, Ld. 318; af hverju húsi, from every bouse, Fms. x. 226; eitthvert mikitt hús, Skv. 62; eitt fagrt hús, Fb. i. 467; at húsinu, nær dyrrum hússins, id.; bæn-hús, a prayer-bouse, chapel; sng-hús, a choir; eld-hús, fjós (fé-hús), heit-hús (qq. v.) 2. a bouse, family, rare in old writers; sonr húss, the son of the bouse, Rm. 11: freq. in eccl. writers, í húsi Heber, 625, 11; af annars-háttar ættum ok húsi, Stj. 246: freq. in the N. T., af húsi Davíðs, Luke ii. 4: a religious bouse, monastic order; af Prédikara húsi, from the bouse of the Preaching Friars, the Dominican order, Bs. passim. 3. a case = húsi (q. v.), corporale með hús, B. K. 84, Vm. 83, 189, Pm. 73, Rb. 358. II. in pl. = bætr, the group of buildings of which a bouse consists, built in a row, the front (hús-bust) facing the sea, or a river if in a dale, or looking south; the back (húsa-bak) turned to the mountain; the pavement along the front is in Icel. called stétt, the open place in front hláð, q. v.; the buildings are parted by a lane (sund, bæjar-sund); the whole surrounded by a wall, called húsa-garðr; a lane, called geilur or tröð, leads up to the houses and house-yard, see Eggert Itin. 22; distinction is made between bæjar-hús or heima-hús, the 'home-bouses,' homesteads, or úti-hús, the out-bouses, and fjár-hús, sheep-bouses, which are at a distance from the homesteads; geymslu-hús, store-bouses. That this was the same in olden times is borne out by the freq. use of the plur., even when referring to a single house (cp. Lat. *aedes*, *tectum*); konur skulu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175, 220; þeir sóttu at húsunum, 115; þeir hlaupa upp á húsin, Eb. 214; biðjast húsa, skipta húsum, ráða sinum húsum,

N. G. L. i. 109; hér milli húsa, Ld. 204; taka hús (pl.) á e-m, to take a person by surprise in his bouses, Fms. viii. 172; inni í húsum, Sturl. i. 181; þeir stigu af baki fyrir sunnan húsin . . . ok gengu þá í einum dóm heldr hljóðliga heim at húsum, iii. 185; varð þá brátt reykr mikill í húsunum, 189; tóku þá húsin mjök at loga, 186; nú tóku at loga öll húsin, nema elda-hús brann eigi ok litla-stofa ok skyrbúr, 191; þar vóru öll hús mjök vönduð at smíð, 193; hann hljóp upp á húsin ok rifu þakit, 218; rofin húsin yfir þeim, 220. Passages in the Sagas referring to buildings are very numerous: for Iceland, esp. in Sturl. i. ch. 33, 50, 5. ch. 3-8, 6. ch. 31, 32, 35, 9. ch. 1-5, 8, 20, 52, Nj. ch. 34, 48, 78, 80, 117, 128-133, 137, Gisl. 28 sqq., Dropl. 28 sqq., etc.; for the Orkneys, Orkn. ch. 18, 33, 34, 70 (interesting), 105, 113, 115; for Norway, Eg., Hkr., Ó. H. passim. COMPOS: I. in plur., húsa-bak, n. the back of the bouses; at húsa baki. húsa-búnaðr, m. = búsbúnaðr, Ó. H. 175. húsa-bær, m. buildings, farms, Rm. (prose), Nj. 130; mikill húsa-bær, Orku. 244; góðr h., Fms. xi. 192, Fas. iii. 20: litill h., Ó. H. 152. húsa-garðr, m. = húsbær, the yard-wall, Nj. 120, v. l. húsa-gras, n. herbs growing on a bouse roof, such as bouse-leek, Stj. 644. húsa-hagi, a, m. bome pasture, Gpl. 404. húsa-kostur, m. lodgings, a means of dwelling, Isl. ii. 139. húsa-kot, n. a cottage, Sturl. ii. 50, Ó. H. 152. húsa-kynni, n. a dwelling; mikill, góð húsakynni, Bs. i. 700, Fms. ii. 84; h. ok borðbúnaðr, Ó. H. 175. húsa-leiga, u, f. bouse rent, Barl. 194. húsa-mót, n. pl. the joining of buildings, Sturl. ii. 59, Fms. ix. 24. húsa-skildagi, a, m. a contract for the tenure of a bouse, Gpl. 330. húsa-skipan, f. the order, arrangement of buildings, Gisl. 28, Eg. 235, Post. 656 B. 8. húsa-akipti, n. a sharing of bouses, Gpl. 341. húsa-skjól, n. bouse shelter. húsa-skygni, n. a 'bouse-ied,' shelter, Stj. 121. húsa-smíðr, m. a bouse-wright, Post. 153. húsa-smíð, f. bouse-building, Post. húsa-snotra, u, f. a 'bouse-neat,' bouse-cleaner; the exact meaning of this word is dubious; Finn Magnusson suggested a broom: the word only occurs in Fas. ii. (see húsia) and in Fb. i. 548 (Symb. 14, Ant. Amer. 291); the latter instance is esp. interesting, as the 'house-neat' which is there mentioned (about A. D. 1002) was made from an American tree. húsa-staðr, m. a bousestead, the site of a building, Post. húsa-timbr, n. bouse timber. húsa-torf, n. bouse turf for walls and roof, Dipl. v. 5. húsa-tópt, f. bouse walls, without the roof, Lat. *rudera*, Fs. 158 (a local name). húsa-umbót, f. bouse repairs, Jb. 215. húsa-víðr, m. bouse timber, Grág. i. 300, Nj. 82 (v. l.), Ld. 32, Bs. i. 144. húsa-vist, f. abiding, an abode, Fb. ii. 456. II. in local names, Húsa-fell, Húsa-garðr, Húsa-vaðill, Húsa-vík, Landn., Dipl. i. 7: Húsa-víkingr, Húsa-fellingr, m. a man from H.

húsa, að, to bouse, build bouses; húsa konungs garð, Ó. H. 43; húsa land, Grág. ii. 211; þann hluta landsins er ekki var húsaðr, Glúm. 335; Uni húsaði þar, Landn. 246; húsa ok gíra kirkju, Fms. vii. 110; húsa upp, to repair, Fas. ii. 342. 2. to shelter (= hýsa), N. G. L. i. 322. 3. [húsi], to case, B. K. 34, of laths. húsan, f. bouse-building, Sd. 180: a casing, B. K. 17 (twice). húsa-bak, n. = húsbak, Hdm. 32, Nj. 28, Sturl. i. 63. húsbándi, a, m., pl. húsbændr; in mod. usage the *a* is kept throughout the plural, but not so in old writers; húsbóndi is prop. a participle contracted from húsbóandi or húsbúandi; [see bóndi, p. 74, and búia, of which the older form is bóa, Dan. *boe*, p. 86; Engl. *husband*; Swed. *husbonde*]; —prop. a bouse-master, master, the Scot. *good man* (= Swed. *husbonde*); sínum húsbóanda, Hom. 121; þann kleðnaðr er húsbóndi átti, Grág. i. 460; ek hefi áðr verið missáttir við húsbónda minn, Ld. 278, Fb. ii. 385, Nj. 97; hann var með þeim húsbónda lengi, he served that master long, Fms. i. 78: a household word in Icel., where the plural húsbændr is used collect. even of master and mistress = Germ. *herrschafft*, and is opp. to hjú, servants; biddu húsbændrna; húsbóndi góðr! is an address of servants to the house-master. In Norway the húsbóndi as the landlord was opp. to the húmaðr or garðmaðr or cottager, N. G. L. ii. 207, D. N. v. 54: a host, Fms. vii. 30. II. a husband, answering to húsfreyja II; ef húsbóndi hennar er í brottu, Jd. 372; minn húsbóndi, Stj. 119; see bóndi I. 2; but not freq. in mod. usage in that sense: the household phrase being, maðrinn, or maðrinn minn! COMPOS: húsbónda-hollr, adj. faithful to one's master. húsbónda-lausa, adj. without a master. húsa-bót, f. bouse repairs, Ám. 110. húsa-brenna, u, f. bouse-burning, arson, Gret. 103 new Ed. húsa-brot, n. a law term, bouse-breaking, burglary, N. G. L. i. 38, Gpl. 345, H. E. i. 496: in pl. ruins, Ann. 1390. húsa-bruni, a, m. bouse-burning, Bs. i. 78, Rb. 572. húsa-bust, f. a bouse front. húsbúnaðr and húsbúningr, m. bouse furniture, esp. hangings, tapestry, Js. 78, Fms. vii. 148, Ó. H. 175, Eg. 94, Sturl. ii. 35, Fb. 138, Vm. 65. Hús-drápa, u, f. name of an old poem describing the mythical representation on the wall of an old hall, Ld. 114, Edda. húsa-dróttinn, m. the master of a bouse, 656 C. 16. húsa-dyrr, n. pl. bouse doors, Sturl. ii. 222. húsa-endi, a, m. a bouse end, gable, Orkn. 450.

hús-faðir, m. *the house father, matter*, Matth. xiii. 27. 52. xxi. 33.
hús-fastr, adj. 'house-fast,' domiciled, Grág. i. 207. ii. 409. N. G. L. ii. 258. Fms. vi. 13.

hús-freyja, u, f., and by way of popular pronunciation **husfreyja**, Bs. i. 535. Glúm. 349. N. G. L. ii. 6; or **hústrú** (Swed. *husfru*), indecl. in sing., freq. in Stj. 123. Orkn. 326. Fms. vi. 166. xi. 437; whence by corrupt pronunciation **hústrú** (Dan. *husfru*), which form is freq. in late MS. deeds, Dipl. iv. 1. 3. v. 15. Vm. 31. 52. Bs. i. 117. 119:—*a housewife, lady, mistress*; búið ok húsfreyja, Bs. i. 535. Grág. i. 157; Unnr húsfreyja, Orkn. 210; Gyða h., Eg. 478; ein rík hústrú, *a great lady*, Fms. vi. 166; hústrú Geirdis, h. Salgerðr, Dipl. iv. 3. Vm. 52; see frú, p. 175, and the references there given.

II. a wife, answering to húsbóndi II; sör ok húsfreyju sinni (*his wife*), Isl. ii. 201. Stj. 123. Dipl. iv. 1; Sölmundr ok hústrú hans, Vm. 31. Dipl. v. 15; leitandi hvar hústrú muni sofa, *where his wife would be sleeping*, Fms. xi. 437.

hús-fyllir, m. *a houseful*, of guests at an inn.

hús-gafi, m. *a house gable*, Isl. ii. 20. Þórt. Síðu H. 15.

hús-ganga, u, f. *house-walking, visits*, Fs. 33. Glúm. 372. Bjarn. 61.

hús-gangr, m. *a begging from house to house*, Grág. i. 301; fara á hús-gang, Háv. 54. passim; *a beggar*—**hús-ganga-maðr**, m., Grág. i. 163.

hús-gisting, f. *a lodging*, Greg. 50.

hús-grind, f. *a house frame*.

hús-gumí, a, m. *the master of a house, the good man*, Rm. 25. Gkv. 1. 10.

hús-göngull, adj. *making many visits*, Grett. 96.

hús-görð, f. *house-making*, Js. 92. Fms. ii. 230. Jb. 211. Odd. 18. Stj. 123.

hús-herra, m. *lord of the house*, Mar. Art., Pr. 416. Mag. 150.

húsi, a, m. *a case*, Gullþ. 22; skærir-húsi, *a scissors-case*, id.

hús-karl, m. *a house-carle, man-servant*, opp. to húsbóndi, *a master*; Halli var húskarl undir Felli, Sturl. i. 55; hann kvaddi húskarla sína með sér, Nj. 18; var skipat verum með húskörum, Ld. 58. Grág. i. 435.

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pious custom is entirely spontaneous, and not ordered by any church authority.

hús-loyri, n. *being homeless*.

hús-móðir, f. a 'house-mother,' housewife, mistress; servants address their mistress as 'h. góð.'

hús-ménir, m. *a house ridge*, Isl. ii. 196.

hús-næði, n. *a lodging, shelter*.

hús-prúðr, adj. = hilyla-prúðr (q. v.), Fms. v. 191.

hús-rúm, n. *house-room, lodging, shelter*, Grág. ii. 333.

hús-veggr, m. *a house wall*, Eg. 187. Fms. viii. 347.

hús-verð, n. *the price of a house*, Js. 92.

hús-vitja, að, *to go on a húsvitjan*.

hús-vitjan, f. a 'house-visitation,' a circuit which the parish priest has to make every winter from farm to farm in his parish, to enquire into the religious state of his people, the education of children, and so on.

Hús-víkingr, m. **Hús-víkkr**, adj. *a man from Húsavík*, Landn.

hús-vörðr, m. *a house-ward, house-keeper* of Shaks., Gr. οἰκουρῶς, i. e. *the house dog*, N. G. L. i. 235.

hús-pokja, u, f. *house-batch*, Hkr. iii. 61. Fbr. 24. Stj. 402.

hús-þing, n. [cp. Engl. *hustings*], *a council or meeting*, to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen; skaut konungr á húsþingi ok segir fyrirætlan sína, Eg. 357; Ásbjörn jarl skaut þá á húsþingi, Fms. xi. 267; þá lætr Pálmátóki kveðja húsþingi, 67; Sigurðr konungr... ok áttu þar húsþing; talaði Sigurðr konungr, víi. 151. Ó. H. 45. 155; þá átti Ólafir konungr h. í gæðinum ok stóð upp á stein þann inn mikla er þar stóð, Hkr. i. 252; Eysteinn konungr hafði þá h. Fms. vii. 249; keisarin hafði h. við ráðgjafa sína ok aðra höfðingja, hann sagði svá, i. 126; þá átti Arinbjörn húsþing við lið sitt, ok sagði mönnum fyrirætlan sína, Eg. 533; hann kvaddi þá húsþingi (rendering of Saliust's 'concione populi advocavit'), Róm. 146.

hús-þjófr, m. *a house-breaker*, Yt. 20.

hús-þröng, f. *house-throng, a house-full*, Jb. 264.

hvaða, pron., indecl. throughout all cases and genders [see hverr], *what, which*, but only as an adjective, never as a subst. pronoun, e. g. hvaða menn, hvaða konur, hvaða skip? whereas hverr (q. v.) is used as a substantive; hvaða is a mod. form from the old hvat or hvatta (q. v.), and is hardly found in old vellums, except with a dat.; hvaða snúð (dat.), Sks. 266; hvaða burði, Fms. viii. 8; whereas in mod. speech hvaða as an adj. pron. has almost displaced the old hverr, which is at present only used in the substantive sense.

hvaðan, adv. interrog. [Ulf. *waþro* = *wóðev*; A. S. *hwænan*; Engl. *whence*; Germ. *woher*]:—*whence*, Nj. 2. 125. Fms. ix. 55: absol. of the wind, hvaðan er hann? *whence (from what quarter) is the wind?* the answer, sunnan, norðan; þóttisk engi vita, hvaðan veðr var á, *whence the wind blew*, Fms. viii. 55; h. af löndum? Isl. ii. 222. Vfm. 22. 24. 36. Pr. 416. passim.

β. spec. usage; meðan ek veit eigi víst hvaðan Guðmundr hinn ríki stendr at, mágt minn (*as long as I know not what side G. takes*), því at ek ætla honum at veita, hvaðan sem hann stendr at, Nj. 214.

II. indef.—*undecunque*, koma þeir heilir hvaðan, Hm. 157; hvaðan sem, *whencesoever*; hann siglir hvaðan sem á er, *he sails whencesoever the wind may blow*, whatever wind may blow, Fms. x. 304; blóðrús hvaðan sem renn, Pr. 473; hvaðan af sem hann hafði þann spádóm, Hkr. i. 224.

III. as relative, Stj. 1.

hvaðan-eva, adv. [æva answers to Engl. *ever* in *whenever, whenever*, but in Icel. only remains in the adverb denoting the place from which]:—*from whencesoever*, Fms. vii. 75 (in a verse); drífa h. to *throng together from every side*, Hkr. i. 54; þustu þá borgarmenn h. at þeim, Fms. i. 104; þar drósk saman mikil lið ok kom h. til, viii. 411; þá gaf þeim glámskygni, sýndisk þeim sem menn færi h. at þeim, Sturl. i. 179; ávina er h. herja á oss, Stj. 398. 444:—phrases, þótti konungi sem h. væri augu á honum, of a wild, fugitive look, Fms. ii. 180; ok hvaðan-æfa augun á sem á hrakdyfi, *with a look as wild as a hunted deer (as if he had eyes all over him)*, Korm. 60; hann vann svá at h. vora á honum hendmar, *be worked as if he had bad hands all over him*, Grett. 101 new Ed.

HVALR, m., pl. hvalar, Sks. 180 B; hvala, acc. pl., K. p. K. 138; hvalana, Grág. ii. 387; hvala alla, 359; mod. hvalir: [A. S. *hwæl*; Germ. *wall-fisch*; Dan. *hval*]:—*a whale*, Hym. 21. Rb. 1812. 17. Grág. i. 159. ii. 337; as to the right to claim whales as jetsun, see the law in Grág. and Jb., the Rekja-bálkr and the Sagas passim, e. g. Grett. ch. 14. Eb. ch. 57. Háv. ch. 3. Fbr. ch. 9:—there was always a great stir when a whale was driven ashore, flýgr fiskisaga ferr hvalsaga; í hvals líki, Fms. xi. 182. Fas. ii. 131; hvals aukir, *amber*, old Dan. *hvals-öy*, Sks.; hvals hausa, *a whale's head*; hvals ván, *expectation of a whale being drifted ashore*, Vm. 174; hvals verð, *a whale's value*, Grág. ii. 373; hvala blástir, *the blowing of a whale*; hvala-kvæma, *arrival of shoals of whales*, Eg. 135; hvala-kyn, *a species of whale*, Sks. 121; in Edda (Gl.) and in Sks. l. c. no less than twenty-five kinds of whales are enumerated and described; hvala-skúfr, *whale guts*, a nickname, Landn.; hvala-vetr, *a winter when many whales were caught*, Ann. 1375; in local names, Hvals-á, Hvals-nos, Hval-fjörðr, Hvals-eyrr, Landn. etc. composes: hval-ambr, m. *whale amber*. hval-fiskr, m. *a whale*.

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HVALR, m., pl. hvalar, Sks. 180 B; hvala, acc. pl., K. p. K. 138; hvalana, Grág. ii. 387; hvala alla, 359; mod. hvalir: [A. S. *hwæl*; Germ. *wall-fisch*; Dan. *hval*]:—*a whale*, Hym. 2

hval-fjara, u, f. a *whale beach*, on which a whale has drifted and is cut up. **hval-fjósa**, f. *whale blubber*, Ám. 83, Rd. 251. **hval-flutningur**, m. *carrying blubber*, Ám. 78. **hval-flystri**, n. = *hvalfjós*, Rétt. 10, 11. **hval-fundur**, m. *the finding of a dead whale*, N.G.L. **hval-föng**, n. pl. *stores of whale (blubber)*, Bs. i. 549, Fbr. 41. **hval-grafir**, f. pl. *whale pits where blubber was kept*, Sturl. i. 136: a local name in western Iceland. **hval-göðl**, n. pl. = *hvalgögn*, H.E. ii. 130. **hval-gögn**, n. pl. *gain derived from whales*, Ám. 111. **hval-járn**, n. a *whale-iron, barpoon*, Sturl. iii. 68. **hval-kaup**, n. *purchase of whale-blubber*, Lv. 59. **hval-kálfr**, n. a *whale-calf, young whale*, Fas. ii. 546. **hval-klippa**, u, f. = *hvalfjós*, Grett. (in a verse). **hval-kvama**, u, f. a *drifting of whales ashore*, Sturl. i. 190, Bs. i. 665. **hval-látr**, m. 'whale-litter,' a place where whales cast their young: a local name in Iceland. **hval-magi**, a, m. *whale-maw*, a nickname, Landn. **hval-mál**, n. 'whale-case,' i. e. a claim to whales as jetsum, Bs. i. 666. **hval-reið**, f. = *hval-reki*, Lv. 58. **hval-reki**, a, m. a *drift of whales*, Grág. ii. 210, 366, Ld. 4. **hval-rekstr**, m. *whale hunting* (as described by Sir Walter Scott in the *Pirate*), Gld. 458, Ann. 1296, Bs. i. 801, Boldt. 143. **hval-rétti**, n. 'whale-right,' as to jetsum, N.G.L. i. 59. **hval-réttr**, m. *whale hunting*, Ann. 1296. **hval-rif**, n. a *whale's rib*, Háv. 48, Grett. 89. **hval-róf**, f. a nickname, Landn. **hval-saga**, u, f. *whale news*, Bs. i. 463. **hval-skipti**, n. *whale sharing*, Grág. ii. 381, H.E. ii. 126. **hval-skid**, n. *whale gills*. **hval-skurður**, m. *whale carving, cutting up whales*, Fbr. 41, Bs. i. 666, Ám. 36. **hval-skyti**, a, m. a *whale barpooner*, Grág. ii. 377, Jb. 326. **hval-taka**, u, f. *taking, stealing blubber*, Sturl. ii. 29, Rd. 251. **hval-tíund**, f. a *tithe paid from whales*, Vm. 76, B.K. 53. **hval-vágr**, m. a *whale creek*, where whales are caught, Gld. 464. **hval-ván**, f. a *whale expected to be driven ashore*, Vm. 174. In poetry the sea is called **hval-frón**, -jörð, -mænis, -tún, = *the abode . . . town of whales*, Lex. Poët.

HVAMMR, m. [*hvar aasen hvam*]:—a grassy slope or vale: þar var byggilegr hvammr, Fs. 23; kaus hann sér bústað í hvammi einum mjök fogrum, 26; sá var einn h. í landi Geirmundar, at hann kvæðsk vilja kjósa í brott ór landinu,—várð búfi hans státt í hvamminum,—hann eltir fœð ór hvamminum, Sturl. i. 5; með þeim víði er í þeim hvammi er vaxinn, 6; þeir kómu at því síki er leið liggir til Kirkjubæjar ok skamt var frá þeim hvammi er þeir Ögmundur sátu í, Sturl. iii. 112: very freq. as an appellative in every local form or as a local name, **Hvammr**, Landn.: the best known is the seat of the Sturlungar in Broadfirth, **Hvammadalr**, **Hvamma-fjörðr**, Landn.; **Hvamma-land**, **Hvamma-verjar**, or **Hvamma-menn**, m. pl. *the men from Hvam*, Sturl.; **Hvamma-Sturla**, m. *Sturla from H.*, the father of Snorri.

hvann-garðr, m. [*hvönn*], an *angelica garden*, N.G.L. i. 38, 241, 253, Gld. 347, Js. 134.

hvann-jóll, a, m. (see jóll), a *stalk of angelica*, Fms. ii. 179, x. 336, 337.

hvann-kálfr, m. a *young angelica*, Hervar. (Hb.).

hvann-atóð, n. a *bed of angelica*, Vm. 143: as a local name.

hvap, n. [cp. Goth. *hwapan* = to suffocate, extinguish], *dropsical fleish*, holda-hvap. **hvap-ligr**, adj. *dropsy-like, dropsical*.

HVAR, adv. interrog. and indef., [*Ulf. hvar = wō; A.S. hwar; Old Scot. gubar; Engl. where; Germ. wo; Dan. hvor*]: I. interrog. *where?* direct and indirect; in endless instances indirect after the verbs *vita*, *sjá*, *heyr* *spyrja* . . . *hvar*, to know, see, hear, ask . . . Vsp. 5, 22, Hm. 1, Yt., Höfuðl. 3; kveða á, *hvar koma ská*, Grág. i. 46; *hvar við skyldi auka*, Ib. 5; þeir fundu *hvar* upp var rekin kista Kveldúlfis, Eg. 129 and prose passim.

β. followed by a subj., *hvar viti? hvar hafi? hvar muni?* Lex. Poët.

γ. with a prep.; *hvar skulum vit á leita, where shall we go and seek?* Nj. 3; greina *hvar* þetta heyrir til, *wherefore*, Fms. ii. 260.

2. with the notion of *whichever*: *eigi vitum vér hvar hann fór*, N.G.L. i. 218; *hvar hann skyldi stefna*, Fas. iii. 543; sá ek nú *hvar* sök horfir, Hrafn. 11.

3. with particles; *hvar fyrir? wherefore? why?* Fms. iv. 47; þeir spyrja, *hvar* til þessi svör skulu koma, i. 3, passim; *hvar kvómu feðr okkrir þess* (staðar understood) at . . . *hvar nema alls hvergi*, Isl. ii. 236; *hvar landa ertu þess fæddr, where in the world art thou born?* Lat. *ubi terrarum?* Fas. ii. 534.

II. indef. *anywhere*; *allir hlutir verða bjartari á gleiniu í sólskinu en hvar annarstaðar*, Hom. 128; *hér eru vötn verri en hvar annarstaðar*, Stj. 609; *hér frammar enn hvar annarstaðar*, Fb. i. 236.

3. in each place; *urðu þrjú þing í hverjum fjórðungi ok skyldu þingu-nautar eiga hvar* (in each) *saksóknir saman*, Ib. 9; *Duná* (*Danube*) kemr í sjau stöðum mikil *hvar* (in seven arms, each of which is great) *saman í sjó*, Rb.; *turturur eru* (áir *hvar* saman), Hom. 65.

3. *hvar sem*, *hvar es*, and in old MSS. and poems contracted *hvars, wheresoever*; *hvar sem hann fór, hvar sem þeir kvámu*, Fms. i. 62, vii. 21: with a local genitive, *hvar lands er kom, whereever he came*, Od. 8; *hvar þess er (wheresoever that) maðr hefir þann eið unninn*, Grág. i. 56; *hvar landa sem þú ert*, Fs. 23; *hvar þess er aðrir taka fyrst af*, 191; *hvar heit*, id., Hom. 155.

4. *hér ok hvar, here and there, now here now there*, Nj. 142, Fms. i. 136, vii. 394, 301, 324, viii. 61, ix. 362, Sks. 566; *viða hvar, far and wide, in many places*; *viðast hvar, in most places, in most instances*, Skáld. H. 3, 42, freq. in mod. usage.

5. *ever so, very*; *hvar fjarri, ever so far, very far off*;

en þegar er Arnjótr laust við geislinum þá var hann hvarr fjarri þeim, O. H. 153; honum kastaði mjök upp ór húsum svá hátt at hvar fjarri kom niðr, Sturl. i. 161 C, Orkn. 114; hann laust hann svá mikil bögg at hann kom hvar fjarri niðr, El. 100; hugr þinn er mér h. fjarri, Stj. 417, Hom. (St.) 43: with a compar., um allt Hálogaland ok þó víðara hvar, in all H. and ever so much farther, Fas. ii. 504; hvar meiri, evermore; ek skal þó hvar meiri stund (with ever more zeal) á leggja hennar mál en ek ætlaða, Fms. x. 106.

III. relat. only in later writers, Dipl. v. 3, Mar. passim; *hvar til (whereunto, to whither)* Bjarni bauð ekki fremr en áðr, Dipl. iii. 11.

B. In compounds, intens. = *ever*, mostly in poetry: **hvar-brígðr**, adj. *ever shifty, fickle*, Fms. x. (in a verse).

hvar-dyggr, adj. *ever true, faithful*, Lex. Poët.

hvar-gegn, adj. 'ever-again,' straightforward, upbrigt, Fms. xi. 314 (in a verse).

hvar-góðr, adj. *ever good*, Lb. 13.

hvar-grimmr, adj. *savage*, Lex. Poët.

hvar-kunnr, adj. 'ever-known,' famous, Hallfred.

hvar-kvæmr, part. *polygamous, having a wife in every part*: a rendering of 'gentem procacissimam,' of the Vulgate, Deut. xxviii. 50, Stj. 345.

hvar-leiðr, adj. 'ever-loathed,' detested, Hkv. 1.

hvar-lofaðr, adj. *ever praised*, Geisl. 16.

hvar-mikill, adj. *ever great*, Clem. 47.

HVARF, n. [*hverfa*], prop. a 'turning away,' disappearance: of a thing being stolen, hvörf ok stuldir, Fbr.; hvörf lóunnar, Edda 46, Ld. 206, Band. 12 new Ed.: cp. sól-hvörf, sun-turn, i. e. the solstice.

β. *ramm* hann þeim þar hvörf (mod. á hvörf), be ran out of their sight, Sturl. ii. 145; *hlaupit í burt með ok runnit þeim skjótt hvörf*, Bs. i. 704: in mod. usage a bill on the horizon is called hvörf; á hvörf, to go to the other side of a hill so as to be out of sight: vera á hvörfum, to water, Skv. 3, 38.

2. *shelter*; því ek hefi nú leitast áðr allra hvarfa, Barl. 59; ef björn er horfinn í hiði, lýsi því í fjölda manna at þat er hans hvörf (lair), N.G.L. i. 46; at-hvörf, *shelter*; göra sér e-n at hvörfi, to call on a friend, Fms. iv. 292.

II. a local name for Cape Wrath in Scotland, Bs. i. 483; **Hvarfa-gnipa**, u, f. *Cape Farewell* in Greenland, A.A.

hvarfa, að, [*Ulf. hvarbon = wēpawarōn, wēpawarōn*], prop. to turn round; lét hann sér í hendi h. hér gullit, Hdm. 21, obsolete.

2. to wander, stroll about, Fms. x. 412, Eg. (in a verse), Pr. 136.

β. metaph., h. í millum, *what is between*, as a matter of dispute or dissent, Gld. 364; sakir stórra hluta er hér h. milli, Nj. 177, v. l.; ok h. þar í millum, *run on these numbers*, i. e. between the length of ten and twenty ells, Sks. 120, Anecd. 16; e-m hvarfar hugr, one's mind wavers, Fms. x. 270.

hvarfan, f. *strolling*, Skv. 3, 38.

hvarf-fúsa, adj. *shifty*, Hel. 2.

hvarfa, að, = *hvarfa*, Eg. 766, Lv. 54, Sks. 141, Bs. ii. 62, Fa. 151: to waver, Aroni hvarfði hugrinn, Sturl. ii. 84.

hvarf-lausa, adj. 'swerveless,' unwavering, Barl. 146.

hvarf-semi, f. *shelter, refuge*, Clem. 44.

hvargi, adv. indef. (for the particle -gi see p. 199); a clear distinction is made in the MSS. between *hvargi, everywhere*, and *hvergi* (q. v.), *nowhere*, (Hkr. i. 269, 278, ii. 208 in the folio Ed. are misprints):—*wheresoever*, with the particle *er* (es) or *sem*; *hvargi sem menn verða staddir*, 655 iii. 4; *hvargi er hann kvángask*, Grág. i. 181; *hvargi er maðr drepr mann ok varðar þat skóggang*, ii. 14; *hvargi er menn eru staddir*, 20; h. er hann tók, i. 210; h. er þú tekr land, Landn. 43, v. l.; h. sem þeir herja, N.G.L. i. 103; h. er hann fór, Fms. xi. 40, Hkr. i. 100, 269; h. sem vér komum, Post. 645, 71; h. er þjóð heyrir, Ám. 103.

2. in each, every place, without the particle; *sýna mér, af hverju gefit er hvargi, what is given in each place*, Nj. 76; en þá hit næsta sumar gat nár *hvargi* (almost everywhere) *þer á Íslandi*, Bs. i. 135, (the MS. has *hvergi* erroneously, cp. the *Annals* of the year 1203.)

HVARMR, m. *the eyelid*; brá eða brúna, *hvarma ok ennis*, Edda ii. 499, Róm. 326; hann þenr upp *hvarmana*, Stj. 475, 1 Sam. xxi. 13; hann lét leggja lit í augu sér ok sneri um á sér hvörmumum, Fs. 98; þá skaut hælinn af auga-steininum ok sleit af honum *hvarmina*, síðan tók Einar *hvarminn* með hendi sinni, ok sá at auga-steininn var þar, Hkr. iii. 365; gleri ör hvítt á *hvarmi* hvörm-tveggja, 367; utan á *hvarmana*, 655 xxx. 4: in the poets the eye is called *stjörnur*, tungl, geili *hvarma*, the stars, moon, beam of the h.: *tears* are *hrynregu hvarma*: *eyelashes*, *skágr* *hvarma* etc., Lex. Poët.

compds: **hvarm-rauðr**, adj. *with red eyelids*, Korm.

hvarm-skógr, m. 'eyelid-shaw,' *eyelashes*, Lex. Poët.

hvarm-tengr, f. pl. 'eyelid-tongues,' *drooping eyelids*, Egil.

hvarm-þeyr, m., poet. 'eyelid-thaw,' *tears*, Edda (in a verse).

hvars, adv. = *hvar es, wheresoever*, freq. in old poetry and MSS.; see *er*, p. 131, and Lex. Poët.

hvar-vetna, adv., *hórvetna*, Grág. ii. 282, Post. 686 B. 2, Fms. ii. 269; but usually, as also in mod. usage, though less correctly, **hvervetna**, Nj. 32, Fms. vi. 16, 296, Karl. 534, and passim; [from *hvar* and *vetna*, a gen. pl. from an obsolete *vetta* = *wigbi*]:—*everywhere*; tók herr hans *hvervetna* at láta undan síga, Fms. i. 174; *hvervetna* milli steinanna, 230.

2. with a local gen., h. þess er, *wheresoever that*, Grág. i. 36, ii. 292, 342, N.G.L. i. 42, cp. 74, where the gen. is dropped; *munu þér hljóta at ráða okkar í millum h. er, in every case where*, Fms. ii. 269, (thus Fb. l. c., cp. Cd.)

HVASS, adj., hvöss, hvassr, gen. pl. hvassa, Sdm. 20; [the Goth. form is supposed to be *hwass*, cp. *hwassaba*, Tit. i. 13, and *hwassei* = *dworopia*, Rom. xi. 23; cp. *hwassa*, *hwetja*, *hwatr*, as well as O. H. G. *hwassi*, which seem to be kindred words]:—*pointed, tapering*: *hwassi hjálmur* eða *kumi*, Sks. 167; *hwassr niðr sem hnell*, id.; með *hvössu* enni, 170; *hvöss vör*, Sturl. ii. (in a verse); *hwass hrings*, Fms. v. 343; *hwass þyrnir*, *þarp þornur*.

2. *sharp, keen, whetted*, of edged tools: *öngull sá enn hvassi*, Niðrst. 3; *hwassr vápn*, Grett. 137; *hwassan knif*, 91; *hwassr sverð*, Barl. 155; h. hjör, Fm. 6; odd-*hwass*, *pointed*; egg-*hwass*, q. v.

II. metaph. of intellect, *keen*; *hwassr nemi*, Bs. i. 235; *hwass* í skilningi, 681; *hwass* í hugskoti, Hom.; *hygginn ok hvass*, id.

2. of the eyes or sight; *hvöss augu*, Sks. 170, Skálda 160, Ó. H. 109, Hkv. 2. 2; *hvöss sjón*, a *keen sight*; *hwassar sjónir*, *piercing eyes*, *Sighvat*; *hwassir geislar*, *sharp beams of light*, MS. 732. 17.

3. *sharp, acute*; *hvöss hljóðs grein*, a *sharp sound*, Skálda 175. 179; *hwassr hljóð*, 160, 169; *hvöss samstafa*, 175.

4. of wind, *sharp, fresh*; *hwassr veðr*, Eg. 99; *veðr var miklu hvassara*, 196; *hvöss sunnan veðr*, Fms. vii. 310; *hwassr andviðri*, Eg. 87; *hwass byrr*, Fms. i. 165; h. útnyrðingr, hann er *hwass* á sunnan, það er *hwassr*, hann (the wind) er *hwass*, etc., *passim*; *hwassir straumar*, Sks. 14 new Ed.: *neut. hwassr, blowing hard*; þeir höfðu *hwassr mjök* á firðinum, Háv. 26. 42 new Ed.: *freq. in mod. usage, æði-hwass, blowing very hard*; *bál-hwass, blowing a gale* (so as to lash the sea into tongues like flame).

5. *sharp fighting*, Korm., Hkv. 2. 10, Lex. Poët.; *hwassir menn*, Fms. v. 137; *kvæðsk mundu fá honum annan hest*, ef nokkurir væri *hwassari* en sjá, Rd. 298, of a horse.

6. *neut. precisely*; ekki *hwassr umhyggju-laust*, Fms. vi. 204; þat verðr *hwassr* (precisely) tveir hlutir átjándu álnar, N. G. L. i. 78; þá taka hvárir eigi *hwassr* (not quite) sjau penninga, 107; in poets, *riða, ganga, sigla, líða, skjóta* *hwassr*, to *ride, walk, sail, shoot fast*, Lex. Poët.; *bita* *hwassara*, to *eat heartily*, þkv. 25. 7. *coarse*; *hwassar hosur*, Karl. 363, (rare.)

COMPS: *hwass-eygr*, adj. *keen-eyed*, Stj. 270. *hwass-floygr*, adj. *swift-winged*, Lex. Poët. *hwass-kömbóttir*, adj. *with a sharp comb or crest*, Stj. 77. *hwass-leikr*, m. *sharpness*; h. klunga, Barl. 18, 732. 18; h. veðrsins, Fms. viii. 55, Sks. 212; of intellect, Hom.

hwass-leitr, adj. *sharp-looking*, Fas. i. 179 (in a verse). *hwass-liga*, adv. *sharply*, Stj. 181, Sks. 228.

hwass-ligr, adj. *sharp*, Edda (in a verse). *hwass-nefjaðr*, adj. *sharp-nosed*, Sks. 418. *hwass-oddaðr*, adj. *sharp-pointed*, Ht. R. *hwass-orðr*, adj. *sharp-voiced*, Hsm. *hwass-tenntr*, adj. *sharp-toothed*, Sks. 418. *hwass-víðr*, n. a *sharp gale*, Ld. 58, Sturl. iii. 56, Fms. iv. 57, *passim*. *hwass-ögnóttir*, adj. *sharp-pointed*, Sks.

HVAT, neut. pron. of an obsolete *hvar*; for the other kindred forms see *hverr*, *hvi*, and *hót*.

A. Interrog. direct and indirect, *what*; eiga at biða *hvat* ek skal á kvæða, Nj. 3; *vita*, *hvat* hann skal við kvæða, Hm. 28, Vpm. 55; *veit* ek eigi *hvat* til annars kemr, Band. 36 new Ed., *passim*.

β. = Germ. *was für ein* ...? North. E. *what for* a ...? expressing wonder or the like; *hvat Ögmundur ertú, what sort of an O. art thou?* Fas. ii. 534; *hvat fé er þat?* Nj. 55; indirectly, þeir vissu eigi *hvat* lið þat var, Hkr. i. 268.

2. with gen., *hvat* er manna þat mér ókunna? Vtkv. 5; *hvat* er þat fira, flögða, drauma, fiska, *what sort of men, witches, dreams, fishes?* Alm. 2, 5, Skv. 2. 1, Fm. 2, Em. 1; *hvat* mun enn verða æð minna? Skv. 1. 12, 14, 18; *hvat* manna ertú, *what sort of a man art thou?* Fms. ix. 55; *hvat* kvenna ertú? Dropl. 4; *hvat* karla er þat? Fms. vii. 152; *hvat* þrúta er þat? Edda 31; *hvat* undra varð þess? 623. 35; indirect, hann spurði *hvat* manna Hallfredr var, Fms. ii. 54, vii. 166; *hvat* sveina þat myndi vera, x. 219; hann spurði *hvat* væri ráðs hennar, *be asked what she intended to do*, i. 186; *hvat* hann vildi ráða sinna, vii. 154; spurði *hvat* veðrs væri, Bjarn. 54.

β. with dat., *hvat* líði er þetta? Fms. ix. 50; *hvat* ráni var þat? Ísl. ii. 142; *hvat* húsi stendr þar? Hkr. iii. 187, Stj. 626, 650; indirect, spurði *hvat* mönnum þeir væri, Eg. 162; hann spyrr *hvat* mönnum þeir sé, Fær. 64; *vita* *hvat* mönnum þeir væri, Hkr. i. 268; *hvat* erendum, Fs. 11; er hestinn kenndi *hvat* hrossi þetta var, Edda 26; þá þóttisk þórr skilja *hvat* látum verit hafði um nóttina, 29; *hvat* matvístum, Str. 81.

3. *what, why, how?* in asking, denoting surprise, indignation, or expecting an answer in the negative, Lat. *numquid?* *hvat* skal rögmum manni langt vápn, to *what use?* *hvat* skaltú sveininn í sess minn? Eg. (in a verse); *hvat* hæfir ykkir með mér at vera? Stj. 420; *hvat* þarftú at spyrra at nafni mínu? 399, 410, 476; *hvat* ek veit, segir Gunnarr, hvárt ...? Nj. 85; *hvat* mun ek þat *vita*, *how should I know that?* Bs. ii. 104.

4. *how* = *hve*; fréttir hann nú *hvat* líði bónoðs-málum, Ld. 92; *hvat* hlýðnir landsmenn vóro, Íb. 16; *hvat* grimmu, *how cruel!* Mar.

5. causal, *why?* *hvat* spyrr þú mik? Hom.; *hvat* lýstr þú mik? id., *freq.*

B. Indef. pron. *each, every*, with the particle *er* (es) or *sem*, *whatsoever*; *hvat* sem, or *hvat* es, *whatsoever*; *hvat* dýr sem er, Gbl. 457, Fms. vii. 29; *hvat* sem hann kostaði til, Edda 29; *hvat* sjarlæggr sem ... *howsoever remote* ... Stj. 93; with suffixed *es*, *hvat* er *hvats*, id., see *er*, p. 131.

2. with the possess. pron. *sinn*; *hvat* biðr sinnar stundar, Lat. *boram quodque suam expectat*, *there is a time for everything*, Nj. 79; *flyt sér hvat*, *they run each his own way*,

i. e. *were scattered in all directions*, Fms. x. 268.

3. *hvat* af öðru, *from one to another*, in succession, Fms. i. 128; *hvat* af hverju, *what from which?* i. e. *soon*; hann er von *hvat* af hverju, *he is expected every moment*, (mod.)

4. with compar. *ever so much*; hann var til hans *hvat* betr enn til sinna barna, *he was ever so much kinder to him than to his own children*, Ld. 304.

II. as interj., hú, há, eðr *hvat!* Sks. 365 B; *vaknaði hann alltrautt ok mælti nær í úvitinu, hvat! hvat!* Fms. ix. 24.

HVATA, ad, to *make speed, hasten* with a thing, with dat.; *hvata* för sinni, h. ferðinni, to *hasten one's journey*, 655 iii. 3, Fms. iv. 144; *hvata göngunni*, to *quicken one's pace*, Edda 7; h. þessu, Lv. 20; h. báli, *make speed with the bale-fire*, Fms. x. 379; absol. to *hasten, speed*, hann eggjar at menn skulu *hvata*, Fær. 262; *hvata* til skipa, Eg. 357; *hvata* heim, Ísl. ii. 387; h. í brott, Rd. 16; with prep., *hvata* at e-u, to *make haste with a thing*, Hkr. i. 103.

II. also spelt *hvota*, Band. and Thom. l. c., cp. *hóta* (II) to *stretch forth with*, with dat.; *hvata* hnefa at e-m, to *threaten a person with the fist*, but without striking, Grág. ii. 14; *hvota* skálm at e-m, Band. (in a verse); *hvatandi sverðinu ofan í tóman hausinn*, Thom. 442; in mod. usage *ota*.

hvata-buss (-bussal), m. a *busybody*, Fbr. 191, v. 1; gattú hans þá þórattinn, at hann komisk eigi í brott, ok ertú jafnan *hvatabuss* mikill, Fms. iv. 266.

hvatan, f. an *urging on, pushing on*, Skv. i. 50.

hvat-smurr, adj. *quick*, Eg. 73.

hvati, a, m. *burry*, Mork. 110.

2. an *inciter*, Lex. Poët.

hvatki, pron. indef. [see -gi, p. 199]; 1. *each thing, every thing for itself*; munu þér þá *vita* til hvers *hvatki* kemr, Fms. xi. 103; því at h. var þar, gnógar vistir, etc., Karl. 203; hversu hann vill h. göra, Eluc. 56; at skynja hverja jartein *hvatki* hefir, Hom. 139.

2. with er; *hvatki* er, *whatsoever*, *Sighvat*, Lex. Poët.; *hvatki* er yfir fjóra fætr gengr, þat skulu þér eta, Stj. 416; *hvatki* es missagt es í fræðum þessum, Íb. (pref.); h. es honum var í hug, Hkr. ii. 156; *hvatki* er líf hans hefir lukt, Fms. x. 395; *hvatki* málum er lýzk hafa, N. G. L. i. 250; h. mönnum sem inni eru, 61; *hvatki* er þess þrytr, er honum er á hendi, Grág. i. 94; *hvatki* er maðr görir, id., Am. 20.

II. *hveskis*, gen. of or for *whatsoever*, *cujusvis*; *hveskis* er vér biðjum, Hom. (St.)

III. *hvígi*, dat. to *whatsoever*, *cujusvis*; skynja *hvaðan* af *hvígi* er nafn gefit, Hom. 139.

2. = *hvegi*, q. v.

hvat-látr, adj. *quick*, Fms. ix. 489, v. 1.

hvat-leikr (-leiki), m. *boldness, energy, alacrity, presence of mind*, Sturl. iii. 42, Fms. vi. 166, Sks. 59 new Ed.; h. ok áráði, Nj. 271; *vitumunir* ok h., 262.

hvat-liga, adv. *quickly*; *riða* h., Nj. 192, Sd. 156; *búask* h., Ísl. ii. 338; fara h., Rd. 277, Th. 77.

hvat-ligr, adj. *quick, brisk*; *hvatlegt lið*, *active troops*, Fms. xi. 33; *verjask* et *hvatligsta*, 142; *hvatligt verk*, a *manly feat*, x. 391.

HVATR, adj., fem. *hvöt*, neut. *hvatt*, *bold, active, vigorous*; in the saying, engi er einna *hvatastr*, Hm. 63; h. maðr, Fms. vii. 160, Fm. 6. 24, 30, 31; ef engi hefði verit *hvatar* höfðingi í her þessum en þú, Fms. vi. 160; *hvatr* hugr, Fm. 26; acc. as adv., *riða* *hvatan*, to *ride at a quick pace*, Ld. 260; neut. *hvatt*, id.; *riða* *hvatt*, Fb. ii. 125, *Sighvat*; hann bað menn sína fara sem *hvatastr*, Eg. 217.

II. *male*, opp. to *blauðr*, *female*, of beasts; h. köttur, *freq. in mod. usage*.

hvat-ráðr, adj. *beadlong*, Lex. Poët.

hvat-ræði, n. *quick action*, Glúm. 377.

hvat-akeyti, f. *precipitancy*, Karl. 393.

hvat-akeytliga, adv. *precipitately*, Stj. 4, K. Á. 202, Fms. ii. 33.

hvat-akeytligr, adj. *hurried, beadlong*, K. Á. 202.

hvatt, n. [hvetja], a cut or mark on a sheep's ear, a slice cut off one side of the ear; *hvatt* framan, aptan hægra, vinstra; whence *hvat-rifað*, n. adj. a *hvat* with a *rift*; when the slice is cut on both sides of the ear so as to make it like a spear's point, it is called *fjóður*, a *feather*.

hvattdá, adv. or interj. = *hvatþá*, *what! what then!* Fms. xi. 118; *hvattdá!* láttu góðra gjalda vert ef þú kúmsk með fjörvi á braut, Mork. 139.

hvat-vetna, *hvat-vitna*, pron. used as subst. (hvetvetna is a false form), in old MSS. often spelt *hótvetna*, Hm. 47, Am. 67, 95, Skm. 28, Niðrst. 6, Fms. xi. 36, 68, 78, 122; [from *hvat* and *vetna*, q. v.]:—*anything whatever*; vex þér *hvatvetna* í augu, Nj. 53; h. ílt, Fms. vi. 283; þér látið honum h. hlyða, Eg. 71; hann kvaðsk h. mundi til vinna, Fs. 59; eigi eru búar skyldir at bera um *hvatvetna*, Grág. i. 167; h. var upp brotið, Fms. vi. 381; *hvatvetna* þar nokkrat es, Greg. 12; Guð leysir *hótvetna*, Niðrst. 6; fyr *hótvetna* fram, above all, Fms. xi. 68.

II. dat. *hvi-vetna*, to *anything whatever*, *cujusvis*; rémtu þar *hvi-vetna*, Orkn. 294; var Hrafn fyrir þeim í *hvi-vetna*, Ísl. ii. 208; *hvi-vetna* (hvi-vitni MS.) er ílt er, Hom. 35; miklu er sjá framarr at *hvi-vetna*, Fms. vii. 148; görir í hvi-vitna hornungr bróður síns, i. 255; fyrir h. fram, above all, xi. 28.

III. gen. *hvers-vetna*, of *anything whatever*, *cujusvis*; hann kann til *hversvetna* ráð, Nj. 67; ok sýnir sík svá vera *hversvetna* Dróttinn, Greg. 4; fyrir *hversvetna* sakir, Fas. i. 188, Fms. xi. 104.

hvat-vísi, f. *temerity*, Fms. vi. 8, vii. 124, xi. 98.

hvat-vísliga, adv. *recklessly, rashly*, Fms. ii. 33, v. 1.

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hvat-viss, adj. *beadlong, reckless, foolhardy*, Hkr. iii. 225, Fms. ii. 211, xi. 12, 75, Bjarn. 14.

hvas, pron. = *hvat es, whatsover*; see *hvat* (II), and *er*, p. 131.

hvá, *ð*, to say *what!* (*há*, q. v., *eb*), of one not hearing; *eins og ganti roðið hvert við hváði*, Snót 214.

HVÁÐA, u, f., not *kváða*, [Ulf. *hwafu* = *áppós*, Luke ix. 39, and *hwafjan* = *to froth*]; — *glue, lime, resin*, esp. from trees, freq.

HVÁLFI, n., mod. form *hólfir*, [A. S. *hwælf*], a vault, Bs. i. 177, Sks. 633, Al. 89; *gufu-hvolf*, or *dampa-h.*, 'steam-vault', the atmosphere, (mod.); of the concavity of a shield, Boll. 340; *vera á hválfi*, *keel uppermost*, of a boat or vessel; see *hólf*.

hválfa, d, in old writers spelt *hólfa* or *hólfa*; but *hvólfa* is the mod. form: — *to turn upside down*, *keel uppermost*; *sjá at þar hólfi skip á sjónum*, Fb. ii. 223, as also Hb. l. c., Fbr. 103 new Ed.; *þar hvólfi skip*, Njard. 376 (paper MS.); *hóf upp knörr ok snéri á lopti ok kom hölfandi niðr*, Bs. i. 30; *ok hugðu nú mundu fullkomlega yfir hólfa*, *it would be overwhelmed*, 769.

HVÁLL, m., mod. *hvoll*, [akin to Gr. *κύλλος*; also akin to *hvel*, *hvalf*, prop. denoting what is *convex*, cp. Germ. *bügel*]; — *a bill*; not much used, *hóll* (q. v.) being the common word; but it is still used of a 'dome-shaped' hill; and in local names of farms lying under such hills, as *Hváll* in Saurber in the west, *Berg-Þórs-hváll* and *Stórolfs-hváll* in the south, *Beigðar-hváll* in the north, *Landn.*; *Kálfs-hváll* in the east, *Dropl.*; *Orrosta-hváll*, Eg.: *Hvalla-maðr*, m. a man from H., *Sturl.*; *þeir stefna upp á hvállinn*, Nj. 69; *dalr var í hvállinum ok riðu þeir þangat*, 197; *vér vildum á hvállinn ok kómumk ekki*, *Dropl.* 22; *hvalla eðr hálfa*, *Róm.* 315.

hváma (hvoma), *að*, to swallow, devour.

hvámr (hvomr), m. a glutton.

HVÁPTR, m., mod. *hvopttr*, the cheek, Lat. *bucca*; *kemr á kinnina ok í hváptinn*, Isl. ii. 399; *mér renna hródmál um hvápta*, *Húsd.*; *úrakaða hváptana*, *Orkn.* 288, Fb. i. 395; *the mouth, gape*, Lat. *rietus*, of a beast, 416, 417, 530, Sks. 52, 53 new Ed.; the phrase, *gott er at hafa tvá hváptana ok sitt með hverjum mæla*, *Fas.* ii. 429, *Þorst.* S. St. 51; cp. *kjaptir* or *kiptir*.

hvárgin-ligr, adj. *neuter*, *Skálda* 185.

hvárigr, m., mod. *hvorugr*, *either*, *each*; see *hvárrgi*.

hvárki, see *hvárrgi*.

HVÁRR, pron. interrog. and indef., contr. from *hvaðarr*, which is obsolete, but occurs thrice in poets of the 10th century, *Kormak*, *Fas.* i. 297 (in a verse), *Hkr.* i. 205 (in a verse); mod. form *hvorr*, still so pronounced in the south of Icel.: [Goth. *hwapar*; A. S. *hwæfar*, cp. Engl. *whether*; Hel. *hwæðar*, cp. Germ. *werder*];

I. interrog. direct and indirect, *whether*, *which of two*, Lat. *uter*, in a dual sense, distinguished from *hvert* in plur.: in plur., like Lat. *utri*, of two parties, *hvárir sigrask*, *either*, *which of both (boats) will gain the day*, Nj. 198, *Fms.* x. 199; *hvárir ná máli annarra*, Nj. 8; in sing., *hvárr þeirra*, *each of them, both*, Grág. i. 120; with a possess. pron., *hvárr okkar*, Nj. 202; *hvárr—annarr*, *one—another*, *either... the other*; *hvárr sem (eíðr)* annars frændkonu á, Grág. i. 29; *hvárr við annan*, *Fms.* ii. 366; *hvárr okkarr við annan*, *one to another*, *Fær.* 174; *annarr hvárr* (q. v.), *either*.

II. indef., *each of two*; *hvárir við aðra*, *Fms.* x. 299, Grág. i. 70; *hvárir til annarra*, Eg. 126; *selja gríð hvárir öðrum*, Grág. ii. 20; *tveggja* (gen.) *hvárr*, *either of the twain*, 623, 24, *Blas.* 40, *Fms.* vii. 157; *hvárr... eða*, *either... or*; *hvárr er þú vill láta okkr lifa eðr deyja*, *Fms.* i. 205; á *hvára hlíð*, *Rm.*; sextigu barna, jafnumart hvárr, syni ok dætr, Stj. 408; *hætt er þeirra hvárr*, *Hm.* 87; *sinn dag hvárr*, *Fbr.*; *sinn veg hvárr*, *Róm.* 347; á *sínum stól hvárr þeirra*, Stj. 602; *mánaðar mat hvárr*, *N. G. L.* i. 67, 98, 99; *hann kastaði á öxl sér hvárum tveimr, two on each shoulder*, *Grett.* 134 A.

III. adverbial, at *hváru*, *yet, nevertheless*, *however*, often spelt *at-vóru*, *Hom.* 116, 119, cp. *Hkr.* iii. 288; *att varu*, *Al.* 30, 137, *Hom.* 158; *sár mun grámr at hváru*, *but however that may be...*, *Hallfred*; *þó at hváru*, *yet*, *N. G. L.* i. 48; *þá á hinn þó at hváru* at skuldfesta hann, Grág. i. 233; *en hinn selr þó at hváru*, *yet nevertheless*, ii. 253; *þót hváru* (= *þó at h.*), 313; *þá freistum attvóru*, *Al.* 137, this phrase is now obsolete, and is rare even in old writers.

B. Neut. *hvárr*, interrog. adverb, *whether*, direct and indirect; commonly in the first of two correlative clauses, *hvárr... eða* or *eðr... whether... or...*, Lat. *utrum... an...*, Nj. 205, etc., *passim*; *hvárr?*... *hvárrt mægd eðr frændsemi*, *what?*... *whether is it affinity or kin?* Fb. i. 318; *hvárr (better hvat) segi þér til?* *hvárrt skal ek fara eðr eigi*, *whether shall I go or not?* Stj. 602; *sæ ek nú varliga séð*, *hvárrt Hrærekr mun fá nauðgat mik til eða eigi at ek láta drepa hann?* Ó. H. 74; —but the latter of the two clauses is often dropped; *hvárrt grætr þú*, *whether dost thou weep (or not)? what! art thou weeping?* Nj. 202; *hvárrt er rétt*, *bóndi*, *whether is it true (or not)?* 79; *eld kveyki þér nú sveinar*, *eða hvárrt skal nú búa til seyðis?* 199; *hvárrt er Flósi svá nær*, at hann megi heyrta mál mitt? 200; *hvárrt er nú engi kona sú er þér er eigandi?* Stj. 411, 602; *hvátt sagðir þú?* *hvárrt eigi þetta?* 59; *hann vildi víta hvárrt hann var í brynju*, Ó. H. 74.

2. with adv. *er* (es, sem), *either... or*; *hvárrt sem* (sic) *maðr verðr sekr at sátt eða á várfingi*,

Grág. i. 121; *hvárrt er Hákon Gamli vill eðr eigi*, *Fms.* i. 74; *hvárrt sem þat er at lögbergi eða í lögrétu*, *whether it be at the bill of laws or in the legislative chamber?* Grág. i. 11; *hvárrt sem þat var í löndum eða í lausa-árum?* Íb. 16; *hvárrt er friðr er betri eða verri?* Ó. H. 208, *Fms.* iv. 79; *hvárrt sem þat er heldr í þessari eðr annarri bók*, Stj. 3.

HVÁRRGI or **hvárgi**, pron. indef.

A. Forms: —the older form was *nom.* *hvárrgi*, Grág. i. 114, ii. 307, Eg. 286, Isl. ii. 354; *neut. nom.* and *acc.* *hvártki*, or with elided *t*, *hvárki*, *mod. hvorki*, *Fms.* i. 68, *passim*; *gen.* *hvárkis*, Grág. i. 494, N. G. L. i. 350, *Fms.* viii. 163, *Rd.* 291; *hvárkis*, *Sks.* 558; *dat. m.* *hvárungi*, Grág. i. 10, ii. 266; *neut. hvárungi*, i. 11, 131; *acc. m.* *hvárungi*, Grág. (Kb.), see -gi, signif. B, p. 199.

II. afterwards it changed into a regular adjective, *hvárigr*, *mod. hvorugr*, pl. *hvárgir*, Gpl. 114; but usually uncontracted, and so in mod. usage, *hvárigur*, Grág. ii. 51, Isl. ii. 267, *Fms.* i. 36, viii. 193, *Hkr.* iii. 243, *Sks.* 650, *passim*; *dat. sing.* *hvárungi*, *Fms.* iii. 214, *passim*; *acc. m. pl.* *hvárunga*, *passim*; *irreg.* and intermediate forms are, *acc. masc. sing.* *hvárunge*, *Egill tekr því mjök hvárunge veg*, *Sturl.* iii. 99 C, *Fms.* viii. 88, *Thom.* 111.

B. Usage: I. *neither*, of two, Lat. *neuter*. The old form *hvárgi* is usually substantive; with *gen.*, *hvárgir* or *hvártki* *þeirra*, *neither of them*, Eg. 286, Grág. i. 237; *miklu meiri sök en hvárgi hinna var*, *Sks.* 655, *passim*; with a possess. pron., *hvártki okkar*, *neither of us*, Nj. 10; rarely adjectival, *hvártki sverðit*, *Korm.* 112; on the other hand, the form *hvárigr* is used indiscriminately as substantive or adjective; for references see the *Sagas* *passim*.

II. special usages; with *annarr*, *neither... other*, *hvárigr at öðrum*, *Landn.* 57; *hvárigir kunnu öðrum þar tíðendi at segja*, Isl. ii. 349; *réd hvárrgi á annan*, *Lv.* 3; *svá hvárigr réð at öðrum*, *Fas.* i. 506; *sem hvárrgi tryði öðrum*, *Fms.* i. 217; *hvárigir skildu annars mál*, Fb. i. 545; *ok heri hvárigir á aðra*, Eg. 282; *því at hvárigir vildu öðrum samneita*, *Kristnir eða heidnir*, *Fms.* i. 265.

III. *neut.* as adv. *hvárki*, *mod. hvorki*; *hvárki... né*, *neither... nor*; *hvárki til laga né til úlaga*, Grág. i. 75; *hefir h. heyrtil hans styn né hosta*, Nj. 201; *ok var málit hvárki sótt né varit þaðan af*, 37, *Fms.* i. 27, N. G. L. i. 61, *Hkr.* i. 196, *Sturl.* iii. 99, 236, *Grett.* 94 B, *Sks.* 356, *passim*; *hvárki... né... né*, *Sks.* 157 new Ed.; *hvárki... né... eða*, *Sks.* 365 B, H. E. i. 419; *hvárki... eða* (less correct), *Sks.* 719.

hvárr-tveggi or **hvárr-tveggja**; an older form, *hvaðar-tveggi*, occurs in Hkr. i. 205 (in a verse), and *acc. m.* *hvaðran-tveggja*, *Korm.* 224 (middle of the 10th century).

A. Forms: —the older declension is *hvárr-tveggja*, originally in two words, of which the latter is a gen. of *tveir*, literally = *uter duorum*, *whether of twain*; this form freq. occurs in old writers, the latter part being indecl., thus, *neut. hvárr-tveggja*, *utrum duorum*, Grág. i. 113, *Hom.* 156, Eg. 61, v. l.; *gen. hvárr-tveggja*, *Fms.* i. 19, Grág. ii. 144; *dat. hvárr-tveggja*, *hváru-tveggja*, *Fms.* ii. 310, vii. 251, x. 304, *Hkr.* iii. 8, Grág. i. 113, Nj. 64, Eg. 181, Isl. ii. 332; *dat. fem. hvárr-tveggja*, *Sks.* 215 B; *acc. hvárr-tveggja*, Nj. 145, *Fms.* i. 12, 13, K. þ. K. 158; *nom. pl. hvárr-tveggja*, *Sks.* 272; *gen. pl. hvárra-tveggja*, *Fms.* x. 176.

II. *tveggja* afterwards took a kind of weak inflexion, viz. *tveggi* in *nom. sing.*, *tveggju* in the oblique cases and in plur., in *dat. tveggjum*, but these forms are often applied with great irregularity; *nom. sing. hvárr-tveggi*, Grág. i. 61, *Fms.* i. 17, 265, x. 249, Nj. 39, 55, 59, *Ld.* 290, *Landn.* 47, Isl. ii. 360, 366, 369, Eg. 765, *Js.* 8, *Hkr.* iii. 8, *passim*; *gen. fem. hvárra-tveggju*, *Boll.* 326 C; *dat. fem. sing. hvárra-tveggju*, Grág. ii. 228, Nj. 210, v. l.; *acc. fem. hvárra-tveggju*, *Fms.* i. 62; *pl. hvárra-tveggju*, 655 xvii. 1, Grág. i. 69, 107, *Fms.* i. 38, Eg. 267, Fb. ii. 103, 211, *Fbr.* 98, *passim*; *acc. pl. hvárra-tveggju*, Grág. i. 78, *Ld.* 210; *gen. pl. hvárra-tveggju*, Eg. 31, *Fms.* ii. 14; *dat. pl. hvárrum-tveggjum*, Grág. i. 30, ii. 44, *Fms.* i. 114, *Landn.* 160, *passim*.

2. mixed irreg. forms, *nom. pl. hvárrir-tveggi*, Grág. i. 69; *hváru-tveggju* (as *nom. pl.*), Isl. ii. 254, scarcely occurs in good old MSS., but is freq. in mod. usage even as an indecl. form.

B. Usage: I. *either*, *each of two*, *both*, Lat. *utrumque*, Gr. *ἐκαστος*, used both as adjective and substantive: 1. as adjective; or *hvárritveggju* *hlustinni*, Nj. 210; or *hvárritveggju* *liðinu*, *Hkr.* iii. 8; *hvárruntveggjum* *leysingjunum*, *Fms.* i. 114; or *hvárrutveggja* *því vatni*, vii. 251; *hvárritveggi* *herrinn*, *Hkr.* iii. 8; *um Mæri hvárrutveggju*, *Fms.* i. 62; at *hvárritveggju* *títtelku þessi*, Grág. ii. 228; á *Bálkastöðum* *hvárruntveggjum*, *Landn.* 160.

2. as substantive, with *gen.*; *hvárritveggi* *þeirra*, Grág. i. 61; *hvárruntveggja* *þeirra*, Nj. 64; *hugi hvárrstveggja* *þeirra*, *Fms.* i. 19; with a possess. pron., *hvárritveggi* *okkar*, Nj. 55.

β. absol., til *hvárrstveggja*, *göðu ok illi*, Grág. ii. 144; *hvárrstveggja*, *fuglar ok aðrar skepnur*, *Sks.* 103 B; við *skaplyndi hvárrstveggju*, *Fms.* ii. 14; *hvárrstveggja*, *ok þó...*, *Sks.* 351 B; at *hvárritveggi* *nemi orð annarra*, Grág. i. 69.

II. the neut. *hvárrtveggja*, used as adverb, *both*; þá *hefir þat h. týnt göðum síðum ok dugandi mönnum*, *Sks.* 348; very freq. in mod. usage with the particle *enda* ironically expressing dislike, *það er hvortveggja hann kann mikit, enda veit hann af því*, 'tis true he knows much, but he lets it be seen.

hvárrs = *hvárts*, = *hvárrt es*, = *hvárrt er*, *pron. neut.* from *hvárr*, q. v., *either*, used adverbially; *hvárrs... eðr*, *either... or*; *hvárrts* *hann hefir farit til þessa eðr eigi*, Grág. i. 48; *h. er til sóknar eða varnar*, 56; *hvárrs þeir eru*

bændr eðr gríðmenn, 57; hvárz hverfa til lofs eðr löstunarf, Greg. 10; hvárz verit hafa góð eðr ill; hvárz hann er lærd eðr úlærd, h. hann svímr á sjó eðr vatni, Hom. (St.) passim: adding a superfluous sem, hvártz sem maðr verðr sekr at sátt eðr á várpingi, Grág. i. 121.

HVE, adv., *hvel*, Gpl. 495 A; the vowel was prob., as in all similar monosyllables, sounded long, q. *hvé*; prop. an old instrumental case from *hvat*: [Ulf. *hwaiva*; A. S. *hwu*; Engl. *bow*; Germ. *wie*; Swed. *burn*; Dan. *hvor-ledes*]:—*bow*, interrog.; ok freista hve þá hlýddi, Íb. 7; bera vatti, hve fyrir sekd hans var mælt, Grág. i. 83; hve fór með þeim, Isl. ii. 341; kveða á, hve þing heitir, Grág. i. 100 (see *heita* A. II); hve þú heitir, *bow art thou named*? hve margir, *bow many*? Ld. 74; hve mjök, *bow much*? Nj. 24; hve mikill? Fms. vi. 286, þidr. 273, Hom. 35; þeir vissu eigi, hve fram var (mod. hvað framorðid var), *they knew not the time*, of the day, K. þ. K. 90; spurði, hve gamall maðr hann væri, Ld. 74; þat var með miklum úllikindum hve (*bow violent*) stormr var eðr snæfall, Finnb. 312; hve nær, *when*? Stj. 339, Fb. ii. 394, Nj. 142, Hom. 9, passim; but see *hvenar* below.

hveðnir, m. a kind of *fib*, Edda (Gl.)

hvegi, adv., q. *hve-gi*; *hvegi*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144, 147, N. G. L. i. 71; **hveregi** = *hvegi*, Skálda 169 (Thorodd), see p. 199:—*bowsover*, always with a following particle *er* (es) or *sem*; *hvegi* er mál fara með þeim, Grág. i. 330; *hvegi* er um hlaup bersk, Kb. i. 147; h. vandr sem væri, Hom. (St.) 53, Am. 33; *hvegi* mikinn rétt sem erfingi hennar á á henni, N. G. L. i. 71; *hvegi* er margir viðtakendr eru, Grág. (Kb.) i. 195; *hvegi* margir sem eru, N. G. L. i. 79; *hvegi* er síðan görisk, 19; h. skyllig er hón væri, *bowsover important it may be*, Post. 686 C. 1; *hvegi* er fundr ferr, Fms. viii. 118 (in a verse); h. úvænt sem þeim hysfði, xl. 76; *hvegi* lengi sem, h. víða sem, x. 392, 395; h. litla hrið sem, H. E. i. 243; h. núin at frændsemi er, Grág. i. 247; a kind of *gen.*, *hvegis* litt sem eptir var af öskunni, þá stóð ljós af mikit, Blas. 37.

hveim, dat. *to whom*, = Lat. *cui*: I. interrog.; direct, *hveim* eru þekkir baugum sánir? Vtkv. 6; indirect, *æsir* vitu *hveim* . . ., Ls. 8; *hveim* ofreiðr, Skm. i. 2; hann skal segja *hveim* á hendr var, Grág. i. 65; *hveim* ek hef þá jöðr selda, N. G. L. i. 88. II. indef. *to any*, with *gen.*; *hveim* hólða, *to any, every man*, Skv. 3. 12; *manni* *hveim*, Skm. 7; þat manna *hveim*, 27; *hveim* snotum manni, Hm. 94; hón hratt *hveim* af háls, Skv. 3. 42. 2. with *er*; *hveim* er, *to whomsoever*, Lat. *cuiusque*; nefni ek þetta vatti *hveim* er njóta þarf, Grág. i. 7; *hveim* er sér góðan getr, Hm. 75; *hveim* er þar kná hafa, Sdm. 19; *hveim* er líðinn er, 34; *hveim* er sína mælgí né manað, Ls. 47; *hveim* er sér góðan getr, Hm. 75; *hveim* er við kaldrifjadan kemr, Vpm. 10. This form remains in the mod. *hveim-leiðr* or *hvum-leiðr*, q. *hveim-leiðr*, adj. *loathsome to everybody, detested, hateful*.

HVEITI, n. [Ulf. *hwaiteis* = *σῖτος*, John xii. 24; A. S. *hwæte*; Engl. *wheat*; Hel. *hwæti*; O. H. G. *hwaizi*; Germ. *waizen*; Swed. *hvete*; Dan. *hvete*]:—*wheat*, Eg. 69, 79, 460, Stj. 255, 413. COMPS: **hveiti-akr**, m. a *wheat field*, Stj. 413, Fas. iii. 373, Fb. i. 540. **hveiti-ax**, n. an ear of *wheat*, þorf. Karl. 412. **hveiti-brauð**, n. *wheat bread*, Stj. 221. **hveiti-hleifr**, m. a *wheat loaf*, Bev. **hveiti-korn**, n. a grain of *wheat*, Stj. 99, Hom. 37, Pms. xvii. 27. **hveiti-mjöl**, n. *wheat meal, flour*, K. þ. K. 74, Fms. xi. 157. **hveiti-sall**, a, m. the finest flour, Stj. 294, 309, 318. **hveiti-sökk**, m. a *wheat sack*, Stj. 217.

hvekkja, t. to *tease, vex*.

hvekkir, m. a *bad trick*, of an urchin.

HVEL, n., later form *hjól*, q. v.; the vowel was prob. long, q. *hvé*, as in the Engl.; for in þd. 6 *hvé* and *hálf* form a half rhyme; a weak neut. *hvela* occurs, Rb. 1812. 92, MS. 415. 8; [A. S. *hweol*; Engl. *wheel*; cp. Gr. *κύκλος*]:—a *wheel*; á hverfanda *hveli*, on a *turning wheel*, Hm. 83, Grett. 119 A, Fms. i. 104, Sks. 338; of the moon, Alm. 15; á því *hveli* er snýk and reid Rögnis, Sdm. 15; mjög *hvel* ok stór, Bret. 90; hálfu *hvela* sólarinnar, Rb. 112; með fjórum *hvelum*, Sks. 421; hann hjó *hvel* undan skipi sínu, Krók. 59; þar sem hón velti *hveli* sínu, Al. 23; brjóta í *hveli*, to *break on the wheel*, Hom. 147; an orb, geislanda *hvel*, a *beaming orb*, the sun, Sks. 94; sagra-*hvel*, fair *wheel*, poet. the sun, Alm.; himins *hvel*, *heaven's orb*, the sun, Bragi; *hvela* sólarinnar, the sun's disk, MS. 415. 8; *hvel* á tungli, Rb. 452; a circle, vofit (*woven*) með *hvelum* ok hringum, Str. 17. COMPS: **hvel-gör**, part. circular, Str. 80. **hvel-vagn**, m. a *wheel wain*, Akv. 38. **hvel-vala**, u, f., poet. a *pebble*, þd. 6.

HVELFA, ð, causal from *hválfa*: to *arch, vault*, with *acc.*; allt húsit *hvelfði* hann innan, Stj. 563; var þar upp af *hvelft* ræfir, Fms. v. 339; *hvelfðr*, vaulted, Stj. 12.

II. *proned. hvólfa*, to *turn* (a ship or vessel) *upside down*, with *dat.*; ef maðr *hvelfir* skipi undir manni, Grág. ii. 130; hann kastaði árunum ok *hvelfði* nökkvanum undir sér, Fms. ii. 182; hann *hvelfir* skipinu undir þeim, Fb. ii. 220. 2. *impers. to capsize*; *hvelfði* þar skipinu undir þeim, Fms. i. 293; hallaði því næst skipinu svá at inn féll sjóinn ok því næst *hvelfði*, ix. 320, v. l.; réru dvergarnir á boða ok *hvelfði* skipinu, Edda 47; þá laust hvið í seglit ok *hvelfði* skipinu, Ld. 326; þá rekr á hvasviðri mikit ok *hvelfir* skipinu, 58, Fs. 150. 3. to *pour out of a vessel*; h. vatni úr fútu, to *pour water out of a bucket*; tveir vóru at *hvólfa* elfum ölva í íðra sk, Stef. Ól.; cp. Engl. *to ubelm, overubelm*, which may be a kindred word.

hvelsing, f. a *vault*.

HVELJA, u, f. [hvalr, cp. Engl. *whale*], the skin of a *cyclopterus* or *whale*, etc.; in pl. the metaph. *supa hveljur*, to *sup on hveljur*, i. e. to *lose the breath*, to *gasp* as when about half drowned; ekki þurfti hann Oddr staup, hann ymist sökk eða *hveljur* saup, Stef. Ól.

hveitr, m. a *shrill sound*.

HVELLR, adj. [cp. Germ. *bell, ballen*], *shrilling, thrilling*, of sound as from an explosion; *hveitr* hamarr, Thom. 325; *hveitr* lúðr, Karl. 359; *hvellast* óp ok skjál, Bær. 18; *hvell* rödd, Fas. i. 272; *hveitr* hurðir, Al. 70; *hveitr* hneri, Orkn. 448; tala *hveit*, Fms. i. 215; hátt ok *hveit*, Thom. 451, 478.

HVELPR, m., not *hválpr*, but *proned. hvólpr*; [A. S. *hwelpr*; Engl. *whelp*; Dan. *hvælpr*]:—a *whelp*, Fms. xi. 10, 12, Gkv. 2. 41, passim; metaph. an *urebin*, cp. *hunn*, Fms. vi. 323, Nj. 142; of a lion's, *tiger's whelp*, Stj. 71, 80, 572, Al. 3, Fas. ii. 165; a *wolf's*, Al. 31; a nickname, the phrase, bera *hvelpa* undir höfundum, to *pull with the elbows stuck out*, of awkward rowing.

hvenar or **hvenær**, spelt *hvenar* in Dropl. 20, 21, and *proned. so* at the present day; [hvenar seems to be the true form, as the word is prob. derived not from *hve* and *nær*, but is like Engl. *when-er*, from Goth. *hwan* = *word*; A. S. *hwænne*; Engl. *when*; Hel. *hwan*; Germ. *wann*]:—*when*, Nj. 142, Ld. 204, Grág. i. 103, 350, passim.

hvöpsa, að, [hváptr], to *snap, snap at, bite*.

hvöpsinn, adj. *snappish*, of a dog: **hvöpsni**, f.

hveregi, see *hvegi*.

hver-einn, pron. *every one*; see *hverr*.

hverf, n. a *scoop* or *basket* for herring-fishing; með *hverfum* ok roð-háfum, Gpl. 427; en *hverr* er síld fiskir . . . greiði hann *hverf* af lest *hverri*, N. G. L. i. 140.

HVERFA, pret. *hvarf*, pl. *hurfu*; subj. *hyrf*; part. *horfinn*; in mod. pronunciation inserting the *v* throughout, *hverfu*, *hyrfu*, *horfinn*; akin to *horfa*, q. v.: [Ulf. *hwaifan* = *ωπεραιεύ*; A. S. *hwaorfan*; O. H. G. *hwaerban*; Germ. *werben*]:—to *turn round*; *hverfanda* *hvel*, Hm. 73 (see *hvel*); nú mátt þú engi veg þess *hverfa* (*thou canst turn to no side*) at Guðs miskunn sé ekki fyrr þér, Hom. 156; h. í móðursátt, föðursátt, to *devolve upon*, of right or duty, Grág. i. 177, 237; hafa horfít í Guðdóm, 625. 59; *hverfa* af lífi, to *depart from life, die*, Stor. 10; with *acc.* of place, himin *hverfa* þau skulu hverjan dag, *they shall pass round the heaven every day*, of the sun and moon, Vpm. 23. 2. with prep.; h. aprt, to *turn back, return*, Fms. vii. 298, x. 231, Stj. 606, Hom. 98; to *recoil*, aprt *hverfr* lygi þá er sönnu mættir, a *lie recoils before the truth*, Bs. i. 639; h. aprt til sín, to *recover one's senses*, Mar. i. hvarf at því ráði allir þrændir, all the *Th. turned that way, took that part*, Fms. i. 18, vii. 206; þá hurfu menn þegar at honum, *thronged around him*, xi. 193; h. af, to *leave off*; þá hvarf af Pálnatoka þyngd öll, i. e. *P. recovered*, Fms. xi. 69; þegar er þú vilt af h. at unna Ólafi, Hkr. ii. 322; h. frá e-u, to *turn from, cut short, leave off*; þar var fyrr frá horfít Konunga-tali, Fms. i. 139; nú verðr þess at geta er vér hurfum frá, Rd. 171 (of episodes in a story); taka þar til er hinn hvarf frá, Grág. i. 139; áðr frá hyrfi, áðr sundr hyrfi, *before they parted*, Am. 34, 35; h. eptir, to *follow*; frændr hans ok vinir þeir er eptir honum hurfu, Fms. iv. 287; eptir honum hurfu margir menn, Ver. 47; h. með e-m, to *turn with one, follow*, Grág. i. 8, 9; þá hurfu saman fjórir tigr, *gathered together*, 655 xvi. B. 4; h. til e-s, to *turn towards a place*, Hym. 17, Gh. 7; to *turn to one and take leave*, Fms. vii. 224, Am. 44; h. undan, to *be withdrawn, lost*; hvarf ríkti í Noregi undan Dana-konungum, Fms. xi. 183; þat ríkti er undan var horfít, 42; h. um, to *encircle, surround*, (um-*hverfis* = *all around*); innan garðs þess er *hverfr* um akr eða eng, Gpl. 136; þar *hverfa* um hodd goða, Gm. 27.

II. metaph. to *turn out of sight, disappear, be lost, stolen*, or the like; maðrinn hvarf þar, *there the man was lost from sight*, Nj. 95, 275; stjómur *hverfa* af himni, Vsp. 57; to *disappear*, skip hvarf, Landn. 305; ef skip *hverfr*, Grág. i. 215; *hverfi* féit ór hirzu hans, 401; motrinn var horfinn (*stolen*), Ld. 206; Steinólfr hurfu (*St. lost*) svin þrjú, Landn. 126; Ingimundi hurfu svin tíu, 177; see *hvarf*.

III. part. *horfinn*: 1. *surrounded*; björn horfinn í hildi, much the same as *híðbjörn* (see *híð*), Gpl. 444; horfinn foldar beinum, Yt. 19; bærin var h. mönnum, *surrounded by men*, Sturl. ii. 144, Orkn. 112. 2. *vera vel vinum horfinn*, to *be well backed by friends*, Nj. 268; vel um horfít (*in good condition*), þar stóð naust ok var vel um horfít, Háv. 48; whence the mod. phrase, vel um-horfs, in a good state. 3. *abandoned, forsaken*; heillum horfinn, *forsaken by luck* (*horfin-heilla*), Fs. 48; héraði horfinn, *bereft of a dwelling in the district*, Sturl. iii. 255; sök horfinn, *having lost the suit*, Nj. 234; mon hann eigi horfinn heimsoöknum við mik, *he has not left off attacking me*, Sturl. iii. 228; eigi ertú enn horfinn í fyrirsátunum við mik, þord. 41 new Ed.; þögn horfinn, *bereft of silence*, i. e. *noisy*, Gr. 3.

hverfa, ð, causal of the last verb: I. to *make to turn, turn*, with *acc.*; h. e-m hugi (*acc. pl.*), to *turn a person's mind*, Hm. 162; sneru þeir krossinum, ok *hverfðu* (*turned*) hendr hans niðr, ok hófuð til jarðar, 656 C. 37; hann sneri sverðinu í hendi sér ok *hverfði* fram eggina, Fas. ii. 139; hann ofrar vápni sínu at nianni, ok *hverfir* hann fram hamar, N. G. L. i. 67; h. at sér hinn mjóvara hlut, Yt. 13; vér *hverfum* oss í

austri (we turn our faces towards the east) þá er vér biðjum fyrir oss, Hom. 156, 158.

II. to enclose; h. garði um e-t, to enclose with a fence, Gpl. 407 (garð-hverfi); himinn þann er hverfið er utan um lopt öll, Fms. v. 340; hverfið við e-t, stirred so as to be blended with, Sdm. 18.

hverfi, n. a cluster of farms, such as almost to form a village, freq. in Icel. local names, Fiskilækjar-hverfi, Skóga-h., Rangár-h., Ingólfsheiða-h., Fljóta-h., Landn.: metaph., vizku-h., the abode of wisdom = the breast, Fbr. (in a verse); tanna-h., the 'tooth-abode,' i. e. the mouth, Kristni S. (in a verse); a shelter, verða e-m at hverfi, Sturl. i. (in a verse).

hverfi-legr, adj. ugly, Nj. 147, v. l.; whence mod. herfilegr (-liga), q. v., wretched, miserable.

hverfing, f. turning, in sjón-h., eye-deceit, glamour.

hverfingi, a. m. a froward person, Post. 101.

hverfi-steininn, m. a grindstone, Vm. 177.

hverfi-lyndi, n. 'turn-mind,' fickleness, Str. 61, Róm. 305.

hverfi-lyndr, adj. shifty, fickle-minded, Rd. 295, Str. 36.

hverfr, adj. shifty; hverf haustgrima, Hm. 73; hverfr hugr, a shifty mind, Sól. 31; crank, of a ship, freq. in mod. usage; also in the phrase, styra hverfr, to steer wrong, Fas. ii. 178.

2. metaph., ráða hverfr, to give false counsel, Karl. 111; fara hverfr, to start, stagger, as if frightened, Nj. 197, Sd. 154; whence the mod. verða hverfr, to be startled, be frightened; of clothes, rétt-hverfr, turning right; út-hverfr, turning outside; as also út-hverfa, rétt-hverfa, u. f.

hverf-ráðr, adj. fickle, wavering, Fms. viii. 447, v. l.

hverfull, adj. shifty, changeable, of things, Barl. 32, 97; ú-hverfull, not shifty, abiding firm. hverfull-leiki, a. m. shiftness, freq.

hvergi, pron., see hvergi.

hvergi, adv. [see -gi, p. 199], nowhere; hann undi h., Landn. 174, Vsp. 3; áðr var h., before there was none anywhere, Íb. 16; sá þeir h. konung, Fms. ii. 333; hvergi á bæjum, Sturl. iii. 55; h. annarsstaðar, nowhere else, passim; with gen., hvergi lands, Heir. 9; hvergi jarðar né upphimins, þkv. 3; moldar h., Fas. i. 521 (in a verse), Merl. i. 59.

II. metaph. in no manner, by no means, not at all; uggum hvergi, be not afraid! Kormak; varðar honum slíkt sem hvergi sé léd, Grág. i. 438; ef þú bregðr h. af, Nj. 31; at þeir skyldu h. at göra, 189; hvergi á fé at taka frá kirkju, K. þ. K. 20 new Ed.; fara hvergi, to 'fare nowhere,' to stay at home, q. new Ed., Fms. i. 10; ek vil hvergi fara, I shall not go at all, Ísl. ii. 32; vil ek at hvergi sé eptir ríðit, no pursuit, 358; vera hvergi færr, to be quite unable to go, Eg. 107, Hkr. i. 269, Ó. H. 128. 2. with compar.; þat þykki mér hvergi úvænna, Fms. xi. 94; h. úframar, nowadays inferior, 48; h. betr, no better, Bs. i. 633; hvergi nær (mod. hvergi nærri), nowhere near, far from it, Eg. 111. 3. alls hvergi, not at all, Grág. i. 141; hvar nema alls hvergi, where but nowhere, Ísl. ii. 236.

hverigr, adj., see hvergi.

HVERN or HVORN, f. [pronced. kvörn or kvörn, but distinction is to be made between kvörn, mola, and hvörn, carebrum; for in the latter word b is the true initial, as is shewn by comparison with Ulf. hvairnei = spavler, Mark xv. 22; Scot. barns; Germ. born; Swed. bjerna; Dan. bjerne, which stand in the same relation to hvörn as hjól to hvel]—the two boat-shaped scapula bones embedded in a fish's brains. These bones, as well as shells, are in Icel. collected and used by children in the game of guessing, as nuts etc. are in England; hann lauk þá upp höfuðskeljum mannanna, og tók hnefa-fylli úr hverju höfði og hugði vandliga að; eintómar hvarnir, og ekki nema tvær í þorik-kindinni, Fjölhrir (1845) 52. hvarnar-skoljar, f. pl. = hvarnir.

hvorna, u. f. [hverr, m.], a pan, basin, Nikd. 18.

hvernig, qs. hvernveg, [see hverr], interrog. direct and indirect; the forms vary, hvernog or hvernig, Eg. 19 A, 106, 123, 292, 394, Hkr. i. 170, 287, Korm. 130, 148, Glúm. 327, Band. 18 new Ed., passim; hvernog or hvernig, Orkn. 83 (v. l.), Hkr. i. 120, 347, Al. 63, 65, and passim in old MSS.; the mod. form is hvernin, pronced. hvurninn or kvurninn, qs. hvernveginn, from vegr with the article, which form is also now and then found in old MSS., Fs. 105 (MS. Arna-Magn. 132), Bs. Hungrv. passim, as also later MSS.:—how? in what way? the references passim.

HVERR, m., pl. hverar: I. a cauldron, boiler; hver kringlóttaf eiri, Stj. 564; heyrði til höfðu er þórr bar hverinn, Skálda 168, Hym. 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 27, 33, 34, 36, 39 (of a boiler); hefia af hvera, Gm. 42,—mod. taka ofan pottinn; in Gkv. 3, 6, 9, 10, ketill and hver are synonymous: hver-gætir, m. a cauldron-keeper, cook, Am. 58; hvera-lundr, m. a cauldron groove, Vsp. 39; Hver-gelmir, m. local name of the northern Tartarus, the abyss, Edda. II. metaph. in volcanic Icel. this word was taken to express the hot springs, and it is so used to the present day (in pl. often hverir), Sd. 191, Grett. 141 (hverar), Bs. i. 322, Ann. 1294, and freq. in local names. In the west the largest hverar are those in Reykjahólar, Eggert Ítin. 381; in the north the Reykja-hver; Hvera-vellir in the wilderness Kjöl. 637; Reykjadal-hverar, among which the largest is the Uxa-hver, and Baðstofu-hver, 640, 641. In the east there are only a few, see Ítin. 798; whereas the south is very rich in such springs, especially the neighbour-

hood of Haukadal (Geysir, Strokkr), see Ann. 1294; Grafar-hver, 890; Reykjanes-hverar, 895, (whence Hver-hólmur, the name of a holm); the springs in Krisuvík, 897; the hverar in Reykja-holt and Reykja-dal; they are found even in glaciers, as in Torfa-jökull, 766.

hverar-fuglar, m. pl. fabulous birds, Eggert Ítin. 890. hvera-bolla, u. f. = hverahrúðr, Ítin. 142. hvera-brúðr, m. the topbus or tuf-stone deposited by hot springs, Ítin. 145.

hverar-leir, m. a kind of lime, Ítin. 127. hvera-slý, n. the soft pulp deposited by hot springs, Ítin. 109.

hverar-steinar, m. pl. a kind of tuf-stone, Ítin. 660. hvera-vain, n. water from a hver. For old dried up hverar see Ítin. 295; cp. also the remarks s. v. Geysir and Ann. 1294. From hvera-lundr in Vsp. an Icel. origin of this poem is suggested by Prof. Bergmann in his Poèmes Islandaises, Paris 1838, p. 183, as the verse seems to refer to volcanic agencies.

HVERR, pron. interrog. and indef.; at the present day pronced. hvur, with a throughout, and in mod. printed books usually spelt hvör, a form no doubt derived from the dual hvárr (hvorr), used in a plur. sense: for its declension, see Gramm. p. xxi; an acc. hverjan, Hym. 39; hverjan morgin, Vsp. 22, Fb. ii. 71 (in a verse); hverjan dag, Vpm. 11, 18, 23, 41, Gm. 8, 14, 20, 39; hverjan veg, Vpm. 18; whence the contracted form hvörn. [The Gothic has a threefold interrog. pron., a sing. *hwaz*, *hwa*, *hwa*; a dual, *hwajar*; and a plur. *hwarjis*, *hwarja*, *hwarjata*. To the first of these pronouns answers the old Icel. form *hvar*, A. S. *hwa*, Scot. *wha*; Engl. *who*, Swed. *ho*, Dan. *hvo*, cp. Lat. *quis*; but this pronoun is defective, and remains only in the neut. *hvæt*, q. v., Ulf. *hwa*, A. S. *hwæt*, Engl. *what*, Germ. *was*, Dan.-Swed. *hvad*, Lat. *quid*: the dat. masc. *hveim* is obsolete, Goth. *hwamme*, Engl. *whom*, Dan. *hvem*: the dat. *hvi* (see *hvat* II, III); a nom. masc. *hvar* (*hva-r*) seems to be used a few times in old MSS. (e. g. Kb. of the Grágas), but it is uncertain, as the word is usually abbreviated *hír* or *hí*: a gen. sing. *hves* (Goth. *hwes*, North. E. *whese*) occurs, *hves lengra*, how much farther? Hom. (St.) 50; til *hves*, to what? 65; possibly the *hw. Aey. hós*, Ls. 33, is a remnant of the old gen. To the Goth. dual answers the Icel. *hvárr* (*hvaðarr*), q. v. To the Goth. plur. answers the Icel. *hverr*, with characteristic *j*, which is used in sing. and plur. alike. In the neut. sing. the two forms, *hvat* and *hvert*, are distinguished thus, that *hvat* (*hvað*) is interrog., *hvert* indef., e. g. *hvað barn*, what bairn? but *hvert barn*, every bairn.]

A. Interrogative, = Lat. *quis*, *quae*, *quid*? *hvo*, *what*, *whic*? as substantive and adjective, direct and indirect; hverir fregnir mik? Vsp. 22; hverjar tó þær meyar? Vpm. 48; hverir ásir? 30, Fms. 8, 34; hverr er sá enn eini? Fas. ii. 529; hverir hafa tekið ofan skjöldu vára? Nj. 68; hverju skal launa kvæðit? Ísl. ii. 230; hverr er sá naðr? Fms. ii. 269; telja til hvers hann hafði neytt eðr hvers úneytt, Grág. i. 155; spyrja hverja þeir vilja kveðja, ii. 24; kveða á þingmörk hver eru, i. 100; (segja) hverjar guðsifjar með þeim eru, 30; hugsa til hvers þú munt færr verða, Fms. i. 83; vita hverr þú ert, ii. 269; vita hvert biðja skal, Edda; þeir þóttuak sjá til hvers atlað var, Fms. ix. 461; eigi veit ek til hvers ek má ætla, Bs. i. 541; hón segir honum hvers efni í eru, *how matters stood*, 539; þeir vissu hverju hann atlaði fram at fara, Fms. i. 291; hann segir hverrar ættar Ólafir var, 81; sögðu með hverju (erendi) þeir höfðu farið, Eg. 281. 2. with the notion of Lat. *qualis*; en hvat kemr þér í hug, hverr (*qualis*) ek muna vera þeim frum, ef?... Fas. ii. 529; þeim þótti úsýnt hverr friðr gefinn væri, Fms. v. 24; sá einn veit, hverju geði stýrir gumna hverr, Hm. 17.

B. Indefinite pronoun, = Lat. *quisque*, *every one*, *each*, used both as substantive and as adjective: 1. as subst.; with gen., þat satti atlaði sér hverr sona hans, Fms. i. 7; manna, seggja, lýða, gumna hverr, *every one of the men*, *every man*, Hm. 14, 17, 53, 55, Sól. 49; fróðra hverr, *every wise man*, Hm. 7; ráðsnotra hverr, 63; absol., as in the sayings, hverr er sjálfum sér næstr; þærr er hverr at ráða sinu; djarfr er hverr um deildan verð; fróðr er hverr fregniss; hverr er sinnar hamingju smíðr; dauðr verðr hverr, Hallfred; hálfr er heima hverr, Hm.; kveðr hverr sinnar þurfar; lét hann þar tala um hvörn þat er vildi, Eb. and passim; with a possess. pron., ef sér ferr hverr várr, *each of us*, Glúm. 329. 2. as adj., á hverju þingi, Hkr. ii. 300; hverjan dag, *every day*, Vsp., Vpm., Gm.; í hverri tíð, *at any time*, Hom. 112; hver undr, Fs. 115; hverjum manni, Nj. 6; meiri ok sterkari hverjum manni, Hkr. i. 148; hver spurning lítr til svara, Sks. 307; hverr gumi, Hm. 13, passim. 3. as adv., í hverju, *everywhere*; vedrit óx í hverju, Fms. vi. 379; þykir harðna sambúðin í hverju, *great every worse and worse*, xi. 441; vedrit óx í hverri, Skáld. H. 4, 14.

II. any; fyrir utan hverja hjálp, Hom. 159; esp. if following after a compar., es meiri fögnuðr bóðinn á þessi tíð en á hverri annarri, Hom. (St.); hefir þetta með meirum fádæmum gengit heldr en hvert annarra, Band. 33 new Ed. III. adding the relat. particle *er* or *sem*, *whosoever*, *whichever*, *whosoever*, *whosoever*; hvers sem við þarf, Fms. i. 306; þá á þá sök hverr er vill, Grág. i. 10; hverr er svá er spakr, Hom. 2; hverju sinni er, *whosoever*, Str. 27 and passim.

IV. with another pron. or adj.; hverr at öðrum, *one after another*, Eg. 91, Fs. 158; hvert at öðru, Fas. ii. 556; hvert sumar frá öðru, Grág. i. 92; hverja nótt eptir aðra, Þiðr. 53, 150; at öðru hverju, *now and then*, adverbially; hverir treit, *every two and two*, by twos, Fms. iv. 299; þriðja hvert ár, *every three years*,

Fas. ii. 64; á hverjum þremur árum, *id.*, Stj. 573; dag inn sjaunda hvern, K. þ. K.; þriðja hvert sumar, Landn. 299; annan hvern dag, niundu hverja nótt, Skm. 31, Nj. 190. 2. hvert... sinn, *every... his*; hvert maðr í sinu rúmi, Nj. 51; hvert sér, *each separately*; sér hvert, *each in particular, every one*; at sérhverju hofi, *at every single temple*, Landn. 336 (App.); þú at ek greina eigi sér hvað, *though I do not tell each thing in detail*, Bs. i. 64; sérhverja atburði, 134; sérhverjum hlut, Fms. v. 333; sérhverjum þeirra, Nj. 256, Landn. 35, Sturl. ii. 175; sérhvern fingr, Fas. iii. 345; sérhvern mann, Fms. i. 149; allir ok sérhverir, *all and several, i. e. every one*, Grág. ii. 36, 140, Eluc. 43, H. E. i. 468; ein ok sérhvert, *one and all, every one*, Skálda 161; hvert sem einn, *each as one, all like one man*, 165, Al. 91, 93, Barl. 40, Stj. 4; hveteinn, *every one*.

C. Relative, = Lat. *qui, quae, quod*, Engl. *who, which*, only in later writers of the end of the 13th and the 14th centuries, and since freq. in N. T., Vídal., Hymns; at first it was seldom used but with the particles *er, at, as* in Engl. *who that... which that...*; þat herbergi, í hverju er..., *in which that...*, Stj.; takandi vátta, hverir at söru fullan bóka-reið, Dipl. ii. 2; með fullkomnum ávexti, hvert at þekkr mun verða, Fms. v. 159 and passim; singly, tvær jarðir, hverjar svá heita, Dipl. v. 27; Guðs orð, hver frjófgask munu, Fms. v. 159; Gerhardus, hvert með fögrum píslar-sigri fór brott, Mar.; með hverjum hann þugar-prýði vann, Fb. iii. 567.

HVERGI or hvorgi, indef. pron. *each, every*, Lat. *unusquisque*.

A. Forms: I. declined like hvárrgi, viz. notp. hvergi, passim; gen. hverkis, N. G. L. i. 126; dat. masc. hverjungi, Grág. (Kb.) 14; fem. hvertigi, 655 iii. 4; acc. masc. hverngi, Grág. passim; neut. hvertki or hverki, passim; see more references s. v. -gi, p. 199 A. II. declined as an adjective, *hvergi*; acc. sing. fem. hverega, Thorodd; dat. sing. fem. hveregri, N. G. L. i. nom. plur. hverigir, Grág. i. 392; hverigar, 94; hveriga (gen. pl.), ii. 20; hveriga (acc. pl.), Nj. 101; hverigar (acc. fem. pl.), 623, 48, Ó. H. 74. 2. mixed forms, acc. hverngan, Grág. ii. 13; hvernegan, Hkr. ii. 79; hvergi handsöl (acc. pl.), Grág. i. 140.

B. Usage: I. *alone*, mostly as subst.; hvat hvergum hentiir, Fms. iv. 147; hvat hvergi hefir, Skálda 160; hvert hvergi er, Fms. viii. 314; hvert hvergi sé, xi. 152; hvat sem h. segði, ix. 256; hvat hvergi talaði, ii. 67; hverju heilli hvergi kemr, Fas. iii. 41; Njáll vissi þá görla hvert hvergi hafði verið, Nj. 104; hann sagði fyrir heima-mönnum sínum hvat hvergi skyldi starfa meðan hann væri í brottu, 106; hvat hvergi þeirra hefir af sér tekit, Skálda 159; vant er þat at sjá hvar hvergi berr hjarta sitt, Orkn. 474; skipar jarl til hvar hvergir skyldu at leggja, 360; af hverjungi bæ til hverrar kirkju, K. þ. K. l. c.; hvar hvergi þeirra munda jarðaðr verða, Al. 14, Fms. x. 323; ok eigi vitu hvar hverkis skulu leita, N. G. L. i. 126. 2. as adj., hverngi dag, *every day*, Rb. 1812, 57; hvar hvergi hús höfðu staðit, Fas. ii. 558.

II. adding *er, wboover*, Lat. *quicunque*, subst. and adj.; hvergi er þá beidir, Greg. 53; hvertki þess er þrytr, Grág. i. 48, 277; hverngi veg (*bowsover*, Lat. *quocunque modo*) er þeir hafu áðr setið, 69, 174, ii. 13; hvergi er fyrr lét göra, Kb. 14; hvernegan veg sem hann vill svara, Hkr. ii. 79; hvergi (staf) er ek rít, Skálda (Thorodd) 165; nú hvernegan veg sem aðrir vilja, Hkr. iii. 370; hverega tungu er maðr skal rita annarrar tungu stöfum, þá verðr sumra stafa vant, Skálda (Thorodd) 160; á hverega lund er, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 23; hverega helgi sem hann vill á leggja þingit, Eb. 24; þá skalt þú aldri vera í móti mér, við hverega sem ek á um, Nj. 101; hvergir aurar, sem..., Grág. i. 392; hverngi annarra sem hana berr, Rb. 46; hverngir úðfær sem hann tekr til, Fms. iv. 259; með hvergi skepnu sem er, N. G. L. i.

hveru-dagliga, adv. *every day*, Fms. ix. 267, 384, Skálda 199, Eb. 32, 258, Gullþ. 20, Jb. 33, Eg. 598, Ld. 22, of week days.

hveru-dagligi, adj. *daily, every day*, Gpl. 42, Greg. 42, 625, 178; h. hettir, Bs. i. 164; h. búningr, *a dress to be used on week days*, K. þ. K. 82, Vm. 46; h. maðr, Nj. 258.

hveru-daga-, mod. pronunciation *hvundaga, every day*: in compds, *hverudaga-búningr*, m. (-föt, n. pl.), *one's every-day dress, work-a-day clothes*, K. þ. K. 140; *hverudaga-hökull*, m., -klæði, n., Vm. 52, Grág. i. 323; -leika, n., Sturl. iii. 137; -maðr, m., Nj.: in mod. usage, *hvundaga, -búningr, -föt*, etc., Vm. 38; opp. to *spari-föt*.

hveru-konar, adv. *of every kind*, Hom. 87, 91, passim.

hveru-kyndis = *hverskyns*, Thom. 113.

hveru-kyns = *hverkonar*, Fms. x. 379, passim.

hveru, adv. proncd. *hversu*, (*hversug*, N. G. L. i. 27, 91, q. *hvers-veg*, *what way*, = *hve*) = *how*, Nj. 2, 68, Al. 10, Fms. x. 404, Ísl. ii. 364, N. G. L. i. 91, Hom. 103, passim; for *hversu* is the common word, whereas *hve* is obsolete.

hveru-gi, adv. *bowsover*, = *hvegi*, q. v.; with the particle *sem* or *er*, Fms. viii. 59; h. mikít fé er þeir gefa með sér, Grág. i. 223; h. margar sem figúrur eru, Alg. 360.

hvert, proncd. *hvurt*, neut. sing. of *hverr*, used as adv. *whither*, Germ. *wobin*, interrog.; Gunnarr sagði þeim hvert hann ætlaði, Nj. 76; jarl spurði hvert hann færi þaðan, 132; gera ráð hvert hann mæri þaðan, Fms. v. 24.

II. *hvert* er, *whithersoever*; hvert er hann ferr, Nj. 129; hann lét reka skipit hvert er vildi, Fms. i. 293; hvert er hann ferr fullum

dagleiðum, þá er..., Grág. i. 93; gefi gaum at, hvert er hann er (*in what direction*) frá merki því er hann skal fylgja, Ó. H. 204.

hvertki, adv. *whithersoever*; h. sem hann fór, Greg. 53, þjal. 351.

hver-votna, see *hvarvetna, wotrywbere*, passim.

HVESSA, t. [hvas], *to sharpen*; hvesa ok hvetja, Fms. vii. 37; hvesa syn, Fr. 474; h. augu, *to look with a piercing glance*, Hkv. i. 6, Edda 36, Eg. 44, 457, Fms. ii. 174, vii. 172; *to make keen for a thing, encourage*, Al. 33, Fms. vii. 37, Bs. i. 750; of weather, *to blow keenly, blow up a gale*, impers., veðr (acc.) tók at hvesa mjök, Ld. 326; hvesti veðrit, Fms. ix. 21; þá hvesti svá, at..., 387, freq.; það er farit að hvesa, það fer að hvesa, *it fares to blow sharp*.

hvesair, m. a *wobetter, sharpen*, Lex. Poët.

HVETJA, hvatti, hvatt, pres. *hvet*, part. *hvattr*, Gh. 6; a middle form *hvöttome*, Hdm. 29; [A. S. *hwettgan*; Engl. *wbet*; Germ. *wetzen*; cp. *hvas*]:—*to wbet, sharpen* a cutting instrument; h. sverð, Kormak; h. spjót, Fb. i. 189; Skarphéðinn hvatti öxi, Nj. 66, Fs. 72, Landn. 293; h. gadd, Stj. 77.

II. metaph. *to make one keen, encourage*; þats mik hvatti hugr, Ls. 64; síðan hvatti hann líð sitt, Fms. ix. 509, Hdm. 2; hvat hvatti þik hingat, *what urged thee to come here?* Nj. 6; h. ok hvesa, Fms. vii. 37; hugr mik hvatti, Fm. 6; heilög ritning hvetr oss opt at fara, Hom. 9, Fs. 6, passim; part. *hvetjandi, an inciter, instigator*, Mar. 656 A. i. 12; pass. *hvatinn, cut*; hvatinn spjóti, *pierced with a spear*, Fas. ii. (in a verse), a *ðr. lery*; cp. *hvatt* (q. v.), of the sheep mark, which seems to point to an affinity between Engl. *to cut* and Icel. *hvetja*.

hvet-vetna, adv. = *hvatvetna*, q. v.

HVIÐA, u, f. [A. S. *hwíða*], a *squall* of wind, Ld. 326, freq.; medic. a *fit*; hósta-h., a *fit of coughing*.

Hviðuðr, m. the *'squaller'*, poet. the wind, Alm. 21.

hvik, n., mod. *hik*, a *quaking, wavering*. compds: hvik-eygr, adj. *with wandering eyes*, Bs. i. 671 (in a verse, v. l.) hvik-lyndi, n. *fickleness*. hvik-lyndr, adj. *fickle*. hvik-mál, n. pl. *slander*, Bjarn. 57 (in a verse), emend. MS. hvitmál, qs. hvicmál. hvik-saga, u, f. *an idle tale, nonsense*, Al. 4, Sturl. iii. 125. hvik-tunga, u, f. a *slander-tongue, tale-bearer*, N. G. L. ii. 437.

HVIKA, að, mod. *hika* (a strong pret. *hvak* occurs in Fms. x. (Ágrip) 383):—*to quail, shrink, waver*; ok hvikaði (Ed. *hinkaði* wrongly) heitrinn undir honum, Fs. 159; of ranks in battle, Karl. 364; hvika undan, *to quail*; konunginn hvak undan lítt þat, *shrank from the blow*, Fms. x. 383; hefir þú jafnan undan hvikat, Korm. 202; þat er nú ráð at h. eigi undan, Vígl. 72 new Ed.; hvikit er allir, Nj. 78, Bs. ii. 229; Sigmundur kvad nú ekki göra at h. um þetta, Fb. i. 148; impers., hví hvikar þér svá, *why quakesst thou thus?* Nj. 143.

hvikan, f. a *quaking*, Lv. 54; wavering, Bs. i. 654 (in a verse).

hvikari, a, m. a *coward*, Karl. 363.

hvikr, adj. *quaking*, epithet of a stag; hviks í hjartar líki, Pd. 7.

hvikull, adj. *shifty, changeable*; ú-hvikull, firm.

HVILEFT, f. [Ulf. *hwilferi* = *oapós*, a *coffin*, Luke vii. 14]:—a *grassy hollow, a combe or corrie*, Edda ii. 482; 566, l. c., spells *hvilmt*; freq. in mod. usage.

II. a local name in western Icel.

HVIMA, að, [cp. Engl. *wbim*], *to wander with the eyes, of a fugitive look, as of one frightened or silly*; hvima og skima í allar áttir.

hvima-leiðr, adj. *loathed, detested*, Bjarn. 71 (in a verse); see hví.

hvimplinn, adj. *shaking the head from fright, of a horse*.

hvimsa, adj. [cp. *hvima*], *blank, discomfited*, Grág. ii. 55, Fas. iii. 290; freq. in mod. usage, and proncd. *hvuimsa*.

hvinand-orði, a, m. *'wining-speaker'*, a nickname, Fms. vii.

hvininnr, m., poet. a *stealer*, i. e. the wolf, Edda (Gl.)

HVINNR or hvinr, m. a *pillferer*, Fbr. (in a verse); distinguished from a *thief*; ef maðr steli örtug eða örtug meira, þá er sá þjófr; ... enn ef maðr steli minna en örtug, þá er sá torfi-maðr ok tjóru; ... en ef minnr steli en þveiti, þá skal sá heita hvinr um allan aldr síðan ok eigi engan rétt á sér, N. G. L. i. 253, Edda ii. 495; ef maðr stel einhverju þessu (viz. a plough, harrow, etc.), þá heiti æ hvinr at úsekju, Gpl. 359; ef maðr stel hundi manns, eða ketti, knífi eða belti ok öllu því er minna er vert en eyris, þá er hvinnska, N. G. L. ii. 172; hvinna-mtt, *Sighvat*. Hvinngestr, m. a pr. name, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

hvinnska, u, f. *petty theft, larceny*, Gpl. 197, cp. Jb. l. c., N. G. L.

HVINR, m. (*hvimr* in Eb. 182, but wrongly, as *hvina* is the root word), a *cracking, whizzing, whistling*, as of a whip or missile; hann heyrir hvininn af högginu, Fms. vii. 230; hvin örvarinnar, ii. 272; Arnkell heyrði hvininn (of a stroke), Eb. 182; hann heyrir hvininn af för þorgeirs, Fbr. 40.

Hvin-verakr, adj. *from the county Hvin in Norway*, Fms.

Hvin-verjar, m. pl. the men from Hvin: Hvinverja-dalr, a local name, Landn.

hvirfil-byrl, m. a *squall of whirlwind*.

HVIRFILL, m., dat. *hvirfli*; [Engl. *whirl, whorl*; Germ. *wirbel*; Dan. *hwirvel*]:—prop. a *circle, ring*, = *hvirfingr*; þeir ráku saman í einn hvirfil heiðinga, Karl. 360; but esp.,

II. the crown of the head, where the hair turns all ways from a centre, Lat. *vertex*, Germ. *wirbel*, (cp. Icel. *sveipr*); frá iljum til hvirfils, Sks. 159; milli hals ok hvirfils,

Stj. 617; frá hvirfil til ilja, Job ii. 7; lýstr ofan í miðjan hvirfil, Edda 30; dreyrði ór hvirfinum, Fms. ii. 272, Fb. iii. 406, Isl. ii. 343, Bs. i. 190; fyll skóinn af blóði ok set í hvirfil mér, 29. 2. a top, summit, Skv. 728; hvirflar heimsins, the poles, Pr. 476; h. fjallsins, Stj. 306, Mar.

hvirfl-vindr, m. a whirlwind, Fms. x. 201, Ld. 136, Bs. i. 724, ii. 5, Stj. 114, Barl. 162.

hvirfling, f. or **hvirflingr**, m. a circle of men; setjask í hvirfling, to sit in a circle, Fms. vi. 279; þeir sömnuðu þeim saman í eina hvirfling, Karl. 249; Helgi spurði hvárt þeir sæti í hvirflingi eðr hvert út frá öðrum, Ld. 272; þeir setjask niðr í einn stað í hvirfling, Band. 33 new Ed.; síðan vóru goð hennar sett í hvirfling úti, Fms. v. 319. II. a drinking match, at which the cup was passed round, cp. the Engl. *loving cup*; it is opp. to *tvímenningr*, when two persons pledged one another in the same cup; drekka hvirfling, Ó. H. 61. **comps**: **hvirflings-bróðir**, m. a club-mate, club-brother, Fms. vi. 440. **hvirflings-drykkja**, u. f. a drinking bout, a kind of club in Norway in olden times as opposed to the later *gildi*, q. v.; hann kvað þá engar veizlur hafa haft þat haust nema *gildi* sín ok *hvirflings-drykkjur*, Hkr. ii. 165; Ólafur konungr (who died A. D. 1193) lét setja Mikla-gildi í Niðarósi, en áðr vóru þar *hvirflings-drykkjur*, Fms. vi. 440. **hvirflings-klukka**, u. f. a bell in such a club, Fms. vi. 440.

hvirfla, að, to whirl; h. heyrir, Fb. ii. 522, in mod. usage with dat. **hvirsa**, interj. *whew!* to imitate the sound of whistling, Bs. i. 420.

hvirssa, að, [Engl. *biss*], to run with a hissing sound, e. g. of a stream; þáð hvirssar í honum. **HVÍ**, prop. a dat. of an old and partly obsolete pron. *hvát*, [see *hvát* and *hvert*]:—Lat. *cui*, for *what*: I. interrog., þá var sáð yfir hví stafrinn hafði búið, 655 iii. 2; kvíðr þerr hví hann orkar, of *what* it is capable, Grág. i. 252; at hví neyt sé, *what* it is good for, ii. 260; þá spurði Halldur hví þat sætti, H. asked *what* was the matter, Fms. ii. 193; hví sætir þu þetta ok hlauþ? Ó. H. 109; fyrir hví, *wherefore?* (in vulgar Engl. still, for *why?*), fyrir hví biðr þú eigi lækningar? 222; spurði hann fyrir hví þeir væri þar? Eg. 375, Eluc. 4; with compar., hví verri, *how much* the worse, *quanto* *pejor*; skulu þúar telja hví hann var þá verri at hafa er hann var sjúkr en þá er hann tók vinstina, Grág. i. 155, 475. II. indef. *any*; Guð mun við hví (= *hverju*) fæðerni ganga, er hann jatar oss í skirninni, 655 i. 2.

B. Adverb interrog., prop. ellipt. [cp. Goth. *du hwe* = *hvarí*; A. S. *hwi*; Engl. *why*; Germ. *wie*]:—*why?* (see *fyrir* hví above); hví freistið mín? Vsp. 22; hví þú einn sitr? Skm. 3; hví sitir? Gk. 2; hví þá, *why then?* Vpm. 9, Ls. 47 is dubious; hví þykkir dóttur minni svá illt vestr þar? Nj. 11; hví skal eigi þegar drepa hann? Eg. 414; eigi veit ek hví þú gengr með slíku máli, 523; mun ek ákveðit gera hví þannig er til skipti, Isl. ii. 346; **hví-ligr**, adj. (q. v.), Fms. x. 107; **hví-líkr**, adj. = Lat. *qualis*, (q. v.) 2. with subj.; hví um tegjask þér? Skm. 4; hví þú vitir? Vpm. 42; hví sé drengi at feigri? Km. 22. 3. = *hve*, instrumental, Skm. 17, (q. v.)

hví, interj. imitating a gull's cry, Bb. **hvía**, að, to squeal, of a vicious horse when fighting.

HVÍLA, d. to rest, esp. to rest, sleep in a bed; í hvílu þar er hón hvíldi, Eg. 567; h. í rekkju sinni, Fb. ii. 195, Sturl. iii. 282, Fms. vii. 222; h. tveim megin brikar, Korn.; the old beds stood with the side to the wall, hence the phrase, *hvíla við stokk*, or *pil*, cp. Sturl. i. 207, 208; see also *brik*; h. í sama sæng konu, Grág. i. 329; h. hjá e-m, Hbl. 17. 2. metaph. of the dead, to rest, sleep, Fms. vii. 240, N. G. L. i. 348, Sighvat, but only in a Christian sense, so that 'hér hvílir' (= Dan. *her hviler*) on Runic stones is a sure test of a Christian age. 3. *hvíla sik*, to take rest, pause, Eg. 492, 586; h. líð sitt, to let one's troops rest, Karl. 370. II. reflex., *hvílast*, to take rest, pause, 623. 11, Vkv. 28, Nj. 132, Lv. 59, Fms. v. 64, vii. 193, Skv. 550; to pause, vil ek nú láta þá ræðu hvílast, Skv. 240; nú verðr þar at hvílast, Gisl. 18.

HVÍLA, u. f. [Ulf. *hwila* = *hpa*, *hpa*; A. S. *hwil*; Engl. *while*; O. H. G. *hwila*; Germ. *weile*; Hel. *hwila*]; all of them in a temp. sense, = a while, an hour; whereas the Scand. word has the notion of *rest*, making a distinction between *hvíla* in a general, and *hvíla* in a special sense; Dan. *hvile*; Swed. *hvila*]:—a bed, Sturl. i. 207, 208, iii. 282, Nj. 14, Eg. 567, Fms. xi. 290, Gisl. 16, Am. 9, Sól. 72; vers-hvíla, Grág. ii. 183, passim. **comps**: **hvílu-ábroða**, u. f. a bed-blanket. **hvílu-bróðr**, n. pl. *cohabitation*, Fas. iii. 305, 470. **hvílu-félagi**, a. m. a bed fellow, Fms. ix. 321. **hvílu-gólf**, n. a bed closet, Fms. ii. 85, 197, Eg. 603, Dropl. 29, Háv. 31 new Ed., Gisl. 30, Ld. 138; also called *lok-hvíla*, cp. Gisl. 29, Eb.; *thalamus* is rendered by *hvílu-gólf* in Hom. (St.) 101. **hvílu-hóll**, f. = *hvílu-gólf*, Karl. 20. **hvílu-klæði**, n. pl. *bedclothes*, Vm. 109, Finnb. 216, N. G. L. i. 358. **hvílu-neyti**, n. the sleeping in one bed, Stj. 197. **hvílu-stofa**, u. f. = *hvílu-gólf*, D. N. **hvílu-stokkr**, m. the outside edge of a bed, 623. 52, Pr. 439. **hvílu-tollr**, m. *hire* of a bed, Fas. iii. 372. **hvílu-váðir**, f. pl. *bed sheets*, (mod. *rekkváðir* or *rekkjódur*), Vm. 177. **hvílu-pröng**, f. the taking up one's bed, Gisl. 16; *lok-hvíla*, q. v. **hvílu-boðr**, m. a bed of rest, Akv. 31.

hvíld, f. rest, repose, Nj. 43, Eg. 492, Fms. v. 307, vi. 420, vii. 193,

Sks. 235, Stj. 613, passim: pause, Nj. 248; í hvíld, in bailing, in rest, Hbl. 2. **comps**: **hvíldar-dagr**, m. a day of rest, Magn. 502; esp. eccl. the Sabbath, haldra skaltu helgan hvíldar-daginn Drottins Guðs þíns, the Fourth Commandment, Stj., Vidal. passim. **hvíldar-hesti**, m. a relay horse, Sturl. iii. 23. **hvíldar-lauss**, adj. *restless*, *without rest*, Sks. 235. **hvíldar-staðr**, m. a place of rest, Stj. 155, Pass. 10. 3.

hvíld-dagr, m. = *hvíldardagr*, Rb. 1812. 48. **hvíld-leikr**, m. = Lat. *qualitas*, Alg. 372, Edda ii. 90.

hví-ligr, adj. = Lat. *qualis*, Fms. x. 107.

hví-líkr, adj. interrog. [Ulf. *hwileiks*; A. S. *hwile*; Engl. *whether*; Early Engl. and Scot. *while*, *whilk*]:—*what like?* (as still used in North. E. for *of what kind?*), Lat. *qualis*, Fms. ii. 220, v. 302, Nj. 269, passim in old and mod. usage. II. relative, Stj. 85.

HVÍNA, pret. *hvein*, *hvinu*, *hvinit*, [A. S. *hwīnan*; Engl. *whine*; Dan. *bvine*; Swed. *bvina*]:—to give a whizzing sound, as the pinions of a bird, an arrow, shaft, gust of wind, or the like; hein *hvein* í hjarna máni, the bone whizzed into his skull, Haustl. 5; örvarnar flugu *hvinandi* yfir höfuð þeim, Fms. viii. 39; örvar *hvinu* hjá þeim ölu megin, 179; sær féll at landi *hvinanda*, Clem. 48; láta hein-pynntan *hryneld* h., Edda 88 (in a verse).

hviakra, að, [Dan. *hvíske*; Swed. *hvíska*], to whisper, Karl. 211.

hviskran, f. (*hviskr*, n.), a whistling, Karl. 236.

hvisla, n. (and *hvisla*, u. f., Thom. 535), a whistling, Thom. 447.

HVÍSLA, að, [A. S. *hwīslan*; Engl. *whistle*]: to whisper; h. við e-n, Fms. v. 201; h. með e-n, Karl. 53; h. sín í millum, Karl. 356; mod., *hvisla* at e-m: recipr. *hvislask*, to whisper to one another, Fms. xi. 425.

hvíta, u. f. the white in an egg.

hvítli, f. *whiteness*, fair hue, Isl. ii. 211.

hvítill, m. (Ivar Aasen *kvitel*, the Engl. *quilt*), a white bed-cover, Str., N. D.

hvíttingr, m. a kind of *whale*, Sks. 123, Gkv. 2. 42; mod. *mjaldr*: name of horses, Bjarn. 20; of drinking horns, Fms. iii. 189.

hvít-leikr, a. m. *whiteness*, Stj. 92, Mar.

hvít-mata, að; þáð hvítmatar í augun á honum, of milky white eyes.

hvítma, að, to become white, Edda 28, Str. 64.

HVÍTR, adj. [Ulf. *hwēits* = *hwēts*; A. S. *hwit*; Engl. *white*; Hel. *hwit*; O. H. G. *hwiz*; Germ. *weiss*; Swed. *hvít*; Dan. *hvít*]:—*white*; hvít skinn, *white fur*, 4. 24; h. motr, a *white cap*, Ld. 188; h. skjöldr, a *white shield*, Fms. x. 347; hit hvíta feldarinn, Fbr. 148; hvítt blóm, *white blossom*, 4. 24; hvítt hold, *white flesh* (skin), id.; hvít hönd, a *white hand*, Hallfred; h. háls, a *white neck*, of a lady, Rm.; h. hest, a *white horse*, Fms. ix. 527; hvít á hári, *white-haired*, vi. 130; h. maðr (fair of hue) ok vænn í andliti, x. 420; hvítan maðr ok huglausan, Ld. 232; hvít mörk, *white money*, of pure silver, opp. to grátt (grey) silver, B. K. 95; hvít matr, *white meat*, i. e. milk, curds, and the like, opp. to flesh, in the eccl. law, K. þ. K. 126; hvít dögurðr, a *white day meal*, Sighvat; hvíta-matr, id., K. þ. K. 102; mjall-hvitr, fann-h., injó-h., driðt-h., *white as driven snow*; al-h., *white all over*.

B. Eccl. use of the word *white*: I. at the introduction of Christianity, neophytes in the week after their baptism used to wear white garments, called *hvíta-váðir*, f. pl. *white weeds*, as a symbol of baptism cleansing from sin and being a new birth; a neophyte was called *hvít-váðungr*, m. a 'white-weedling', one dressed in white weeds, Niðst. 111; the Sagas contain many touching episodes of neophytes, esp. such as were baptized in old age, and died whilst in the white weeds; þat er sögn flestra manna at Kjartan hafi þann dag görzt handgenginn Ólafi konungi er hann var færdr ór hvíta-váðum ok þeir Bolli báðir, Ld. ch. 40; síðan hafði konungr þá í bóði sínu ok veitti þeim eina virðuligustu veizla meðan þeir vóru í hvítaváðum, ok lét kenna þeim heilög fræði, Fms. i. 230; Glúmr (Viga-Glúmr) var biskupaðr í banasótt af Kol biskupi ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Glúmr. 397; Bárðr tók sótt litlu síðar enn hann var skírðr ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fms. ii. 153; Ólafur á Haukagili var skírðr ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fas. (Vd.) 77; var Tóki síðan skírðr af hirðbiskupi Ólafs konungs, ok andaðisk í hvítaváðum, Fb. ii. 138; síðan andaðisk Gestr í hvítaváðum, Bárð. (sub fin.) Sweden, but above all Gothland, remained in great part heathen throughout the whole of the 11th century, after the neighbouring countries Denmark and Norway had become Christian, and so we find in Sweden Runic stones referring to Swedes who had died in the white weeds, some abroad and some at home; sem varð dauðr í hvítaváðum í Danmörku, Baut. 435; hann varð dauðr í Danmörku í hvítaváðum, 610; þeir dó í hvítaváðum, 68; sem dó í hvítaváðum, 271; hann varð dauðr í hvítaváðum, 223, 497. Churches when consecrated used to be dressed out with white; var Kjartan at Borg grafinn, þá var kirkja nývirgð ok í hvítaváðum, Ld. 230.

II. the white garments gave rise to new words and phrases amongst the first generation of northern Christians: 1. *Hvíta-Kristr*, m. 'White-Crist', was the favourite name of Christ; hafa láti mik heitan Hvíta-Krist at viti eld, ef..., Sighvat; another poet (Edda 91) uses the word; and in prose, dugi þú mér. *Hvíta-Kristr*, *help thou me, White-Crist!* Fas. 101; ok þeir er þann síð hafa taka nafn af þeim Guði er þeir trúu á, ok kalliðr er Hvíta-Kristr ok því heita þeir Kristnir, mér er ok sagt at H.

só svá miskunnað, at . . . , Fms. i. 295; en ef ek skal á guð nacquat trúa, hvat er mér þá verra at ek trúa á Hvíta-Krist en á annat guð? O. H? 204; Arnjotr svarar, heyrð hefi ek getið Hvíta-Krists, en þkkr er mér kunnigt um aðhöfn hans eða hvar hann ræðr fyrir, 211; en þó trúi ek á Hvíta-Krist, Fb. ii. 137. 2. the great festivals, Yule (see Ld. ch. 40), Easter and Pentecost, but especially the two latter, were the great seasons for

Kr. Krist, Fb. ii. 1. 37. 2. the great festivals, Yule (see Ld. ch. 40). Easter and Pentecost, but especially the two latter, were the great seasons for christening; in the Roman Catholic church especially Easter, whence in Roman usage the first Sunday after Easter was called *Dominica in Albis*; but in the northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter time, Pentecost, as the birthday of the church, seems to have been specially appointed for christening and for ordination, see Hungrv. ch. 2, Thom. 318; hence the following week was termed the Holy Week (*Helga Vika*). Hence, Pentecost derived its name from the white garments, and was called *Hvíta-dagar*, the *White days*, i. e. *Whitsun-week*; frá Páskadegi innum fyrsta skulu vera vikur sjáu til Drottins-dags í Hvítadögum; Drottinsdag í Hvítadögum skulu vér halda seð hinn fyrsta Páskadag, K. þ. K. 102; þváttdag fyrir Hvítadaga = *Saturday next before Whitsunday*, 126, 138; Páskadag innum fyrsta ok Uppstigningar-dag ok Drottinsdag í Hvítadögum, 112; þá Imbrudaga er um Hvítadaga verða, 126; vóru aftelnir tveir dagar í Hvítadögum, Bs. i. 420; um vátit á Hvítadögum, Orkn. 438: *Hvítadaga-vika*, u. f. *White-day week* = *Whitsun-week*, K. þ. K. 126; in sing., þeir kómu at Hvítadegi (= *Whitsunday*) til Björgynjar, Fms. x. 63, v. l.: *Hvítadaga-helgi*, f. the *White-day feast*, *Whitsuntide*, Fms. viii. 373, xi. 339, Sturl. iii. 206: *Hvítadaga-herið*, a snow storm during the *White days*, Ann. 1330: *Hvít-Drottins-dagr*, u. f. the *White Lord's day*, i. e. *Whitsunday*, the northern *Dominica in Albis*, Rb. 484, Fms. vii. 156, Bs. i. 62, where it refers to the 26th of May, 1056, on which day Ísleif the first bishop of Iceland was consecrated. The name that at last prevailed was *Hvíta-sunna*, u. f. *Whitsun*, i. e. *White-sun*, D. N. ii. 263, 403: *Hvítasunna-dagr*, m. *Whitsunday*, Fb. ii. 546, Fms. viii. 63, v. l.: *Hvítasunnudags-vika*, u. f. *Whitsun-week*, Fb. ii. 546; Páskaviku, ok Hvítasunnudags-viku, ok þrjár vikur fyrir Júnsvöku, ok svá fyrir Michiáls-messu, N. G. L. i. 150: *hvitassunnudagshátið*, Thom. 318. As the English was the mother-church of that of Norway and Iceland, the Icelandic eccl. phrases are derived from the English language. See Bingham's *Orig. s. vv.* *White Garments*, and *Dominica in Albis*, where however no reference is given to Icel. writers. In modern Denmark and Norway the old name has been displaced by *Pindse*, i. e. *Pfingsten*, derived from the Greek word, whereas in Icel., as in Engl., only the name *Hvítasunna* is known. In Denmark the people make a practice of thronging to the woods on Whitsun morning to see the rising of the sun, and returning with green branches in their hands, the trees being just in bud at that season.

C. COMPOUNDS: *hvíta-björn*, m. *the white bear*, K. þ. K. 110, Sks. 191, Landn. 174; see *björn*. *hvíta-dagar*, see B. II. 2. *hvíta-gnipa*, u, f. *white peaks*, the foaming waves, Lex. Poët. *hvíta-logn*, n. *a white calm*, of the sea. *hvíta-matr* = *hvít matr*, K. þ. K. *Hvíta-sunna*, see B. II; *hvíta-váðir*, see B. I. *hvíta-valr*, m. *a white falcon*, Sks. 180. *hvít-armr*, adj. *white-armed*, Hm. 162 (epithet of a lady). *hvít-brúnn*, adj. *white-browed*, Fas. iii. (in a verse). *hvít-brúnn*, adj. *white-browed*, Fms. x. 321. *hvít-dreki*, a, m. *a white dragon*, Merl. 2. 41. *Hvít-drottins-dagr*, see B. II. 2. *hvít-faldaðr*, part. *white-bowed*, of the waves, Fas. i. (in a verse). *hvít-fjæðaðr*, part. *white-feathered*, of a swan, Fas. i. (in a verse). *hvít-flekkóttir*, adj. *white-flecked*, *white-spotted*, Stj. 93, 250. *hvít-fyras*, t, to be *white with foam*, of a current, Fas. ii. 252. *hvít-fyssil*, n. *a white foaming stream*, Thom. 303. *hvít-haddaðr*, part. *white-haired*, Lex. Poët. *hvít-hárr* and *hvít-hærðr*, adj. *white-haired*, 4. 25, Sks. 92. *hvít-járpr*, adj. *white-brown*, *blond*, of a woman, Fms. (in a verse). *hvít-klæddr*, part. *clad in white*. *hvít-melíngar*, f. pl., poet. *arrows*, Edda (Gl.) *hvít-röndóttir*, adj. *white-striped*, Stj. 93. *hvít-skeggjaðr*, part. *white-bearded*, Flóv. 41. *hvít-skin*, n. *white fur*, D. N. *hvít-váðung*, m., see B. II. as pr. names, *Hvítar*, Engl. *White*, Dan. *Hvid*, Landn.; esp. as a surname, *Hvítí*, the *White*, Ólafur Hvítí, Þorsteinn Hvítí, Landn.: *Hvít-beinn*, m. *White-bone*, a nickname, Landn.; as also *Hvíta-skáld*, *Hvíta-akr*, *Hvíta-leðr*, *Hvíta-kollr*, Landn.: in local names, *Hvíta-býr*, *Whitby*; *Hvíta-nes*, *Hvíta-dalr*, Landn.; *Hvít-á*, the *White-water*, a name of several Iceland rivers flowing from glaciers, *Hvítar-vellir*, *Hvítar-síða*, Landn.; *Hvítarmanna-land*, *White-men's-land*, old name of the southern part of the present United States, Landn.

HVASSA, *v.* [Engl. *biss*; Dan. *hvase*; akin to *hvísla*]:—*to* *biss*; *h.* sem höggormr, *to* *biss* like a serpent, Greg. 50, Róm. 238; þá nam jötunn *h. hátt*. *Ulf.*

hvening, f. bising, Al. 168.

HVÖNN, f., gen. hvannar, pl. hvannir, [Norse *hvanne*], *angelica*, *archangelica* L., Grág. ii. 348, Fms. ii. 244, Fbr. 87. 88: wild angelica being common in Iceland, the word is freq. in local names, **Hvann-á**, **Hvann-sýrt**, **Hvann-dalur**, Landn. In olden times the angelica seems to have been much used to give flavour to ale: see jöll.

HVÓT, f., gen. hvatar, pl. hvatir, *instigation, impulse*, Al. 119, passim.

as also in mod. usage, fram-hvöt, q. v.: *alacrity*, Lex. Poët.: names of poems, Guðrunar-hvöt, Szén.; Húskaða-hvöt, Ó. II. COMPS: hvata-buss, m., q. v. hvata-maðr, m. *an instigator*, Ld. 240, Fms. xi. 263. hvötuðr, m. *an instigator, author*, Lex. Poët. chiefly in poet. comps.

337. Karl. 442.

hyggiligr, adj. *wise, circumspect*, Bs. i. 294, Nidst. 3.
hyggindi, in mod. usage a n. pl., but in old writers often a f. sing. and spelt **hyggiandi**, Edda (Gl.), Hm. 6, Skv. 3. 49, Fms. i. 132, Hdm. 28, Hom., Grág. i. 176:—*circumspection, wisdom*, svo eru hyggindi sem f hag koma, a saying; at viti ok hyggindi, Fms. v. 342; at hyggindum, Landn. 259; at hyggindi ok réttileti, Fms. iii. 106; vill hyggiandi (gen. sing.), out of one's senses, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse); hyggindis-munr, Grett. 147 A.

hygginn, adj. *clever, intelligent, discreet*, Isl. ii. 341, Fms. v. 221, xi. 17, 33, Sd. 178, Grág. i. 175, N. G. L. i. 231; hyggur menn, Post. 33. Karl. 352, 359.

HYGGJA, pres. hygg, pl. hyggjum; pret. hugði; part. hugt or hugat; pres. reflex. hyggjumk, Stor. 13; pret. hugðumk, Em. 1; pres. 1st pers. hykk = hygg ek, Lex. Poët. passim; and with neg. hykk-at, id.; [*Goth bugjan*]; — *to think, mean, believe*; hugðu þú mjök út hvarir-treggju, *words of different opinions*, Fms. vii. 176; ek hygg at & ekki kaupskip hafi komit jafumikit fé, Eg. 72; ferr þetta mjök annan veg en ek hugða, 127; minni þúdr en hann kvaðsk hugat hafa, Bs. i. 778; hugði (*suspected*) þri hestvordrinn úfríd, Fms. ix. 351: *to guess*, þar hygger þegjanda þorfi, a saying, *none can make out the wants of the silent*, Söl. 28; þær of hugði, *made out*, Sdm. 13: *to observe, muse*, sat ek ok hugðak, Hm. 111. **2.** *to intend, purpose*; sóknar-gagna þeirra sem hann hugði fram at færa, Nj. 110; at hann hafi fram færða sókn sem hann hygger, Grág. i. 60; mæla fagrt en h. flátt, Fms. ii. 91, Hm. 44, 90. **3.** *to imagine, apprehend*; hugði þú þessu, *didst thou imagine that*, Hm. 111. **4.** *to be in doubt*, þú hugðir þessu, *thou art in doubt about that*, Hm. 111. **5.** *to be in doubt*, þú hugðir þessu, *thou art in doubt about that*, Hm. 111.

bend; fleiri en þat of hyggi hvern óvindra apa, Gm. 34; er eigi má eyra heyrna né hjarta manns hyggja, Blas. 44; máka ek hyggja hvé ..., Korm. Am. 12; þat hugðum vér, at vér hefðim þá höndum himin tekit, Fms. i. 33; hyggja e-m vel, *to be well-disposed towards a person*, Sturl. iii. 150; h. e-m gott, Am. 33; h. vel ráði e-s, *to be pleased with*, Eb. 206 (in a verse); h. vel, *to be of good comfort*, Gisl. 71 (in a verse); ok munu þau vel hyggja (*they will be glad*) er þau hafa akrinn, Glúm. 343; h. e-u illa, *to be ill-disposed, dislike*, Fas. ii. 486, Skv. i. 24, 40; with infn., er þann hyggi úhætt fjörvi sínu vera munu, Grág. ii. 32. II. with prepp.; hyggja af e-u

to 'think off' a thing, i. e. leave off thinking of it, drop or forget it; h. af heimsku, Hkr. i. 103; h. af harmi, Fms. vi. 389; hann hugði samt af andlátí hans, vii. 17; af hyggja um e-t, to give up, vi. 381; hyggja at, to 'think to', attend to, mind, bevoid, Rm. 25, Am. 3, Hým. 3, Hm. 23, Stor. 13, Hlofudl. 3; hugði hann at vandliga hvat þar var á markat, Fms. i. 134; konungur hugði vandlega at manninum, Nj. 6; var þá vandliga at hugt síðum allra þeirra, Sks. 245 B, 278 B; Flooi gekk í loftréttu at hyggja at fénu, Nj. 190; hón hugði at spámanna bókum, Mar.; hón hugði at sér vel um messuna sem hón var vön, Bs. i. 435; h. at eigi spiltisk, Fms. ix. 308; hugðu þeir at eldinum, Bt. i. 669;—hyggja & e-t, to 'think on' (as in North. E.), attend to a thing; hyggja & flotta, to think of flight, Fms. ii. 306, Am. 101, Ed. 88 (in a verse);—hyggja fyrir e-u, to take thought for; eiga þú ok börn fyrir at h., Fms. v. 24; h. fyrir orði ok eibi = Lat. *mentis compos*, Grág. i. 461;—hyggja um e-t, to think about a thing; h. um með e-m, to deliberate with one about a thing, Fms. vii. 139; h. um tik, to think about oneself, Fm. 35; e-m er um hugat um e-t, to have a thing at heart, be concerned about it, Glüm. 332.

III. reflex., hyggjask.

to beirbink oneself, suppose, deem; egi hugdumk eisa, metibugbt i rose, Em. 1; einn rammari hugdumk öllum vera, Fm. 16, 1sl. ii. 249 (in a verse); hann hugdusk við Esau mála, 655 vii. 2; ef maðr er kravdr þess vættis er hann hyggsk eigi í vera, Grág. i. 44; hann hygdisk eiga, 415; hyggstu þetr gúra wunu, *dost thou think that thou canst do it better?* Nj. 19; hugdumk menn þaðan mundu fíng la, Fms. i. 86; *to intend*, þu hugdusk ræna mundu þorstein landeign sinni, Eg. 737; hann hugdusk til áreiðar, Fms. x. 413; hyggjask fyrir, *to think on before, premeditate*, La. 15:—impers., hugdusk honum svá, *it appeared to him so*, Landn. 57.

IV. part. hugðr, as adj.; naudleytar-manna, eðr annarra

hugðra manna, or other beloved person, 625. 192; af hugðu, intimately. Bjarn. 58; hann ræddi ekki af hugðu, 40; ræða hugat mál, to speak what one has at heart, Korm. (in a verse); mæla hugat, to speak sincerely, Skv. I. 10. Höfuðl. 13; hugdan hröðr, a song of praise, encomium, Id. I.

hyggja, u. f. *thought, mind, opinion*; h. ok hugleiðing, MS. 4. 7; at sinni hyggju, N. G. L. ii. 173; Guðleg h., Róm. 308; *undersanding, manneg h.*, Stj.; fyrr fullkominu at hyggju en vetrar-tölu, Ld. 18; á-hyggja, *care, anxiety*; fyrir-h., *forethought*; van-h., *want of forethought*; um-

hyggja, concern. COMPS: hyggju-lauss, adj. thoughtless. hyggju-
leysi, n. thoughtlessness, Ld. 60.

hyggjaðr, part. *minded, intending*, Gh. 16.
hyggjandi, f., see hyggiandi.

hyggnaak, *ad.* to give an insight, þjal. 10.
hygli, *f.* consideration, K. A. 104.

hyl-bauti, a. m. 'depth-beater,' poet. a *ship*, Edda (Gl.)

HYLDA, d. [hold], to *slab*, N. G. L. i. 381, Am. 55; h. hval, Fms. v. 178 (in a verse). II. reflex. to *grow fat*, get *flesh*, K. p. K. 130:

hyldr, part. *flesby*, Grett. 91.

hyldga, ad. to *get flesh*.

hyldgan, f. *getting flesh*; of-hyldgan, medic.

HYLJA, pres. hyl (hylk = hyl ek, Hbl. 11), pl. hyljum; pret. hulði (huldi); part. hulðir, huldr, and hulinn; [Ulf. *buljan* = *καλύπτειν*; A. S. *belan*; Old Engl. to *bele*, *bull*; O. H. G. *buljan*; Germ. *bulen*; Swed. *bulja*; Dan. *bylle* and *bæle*]:—to *bide*, *cover*: hylja hann allan, Edda 72; hann hulði hufuð sitt, Fms. x. 255; hulði andlit sitt, 361; hón hulði dúk, bjóð, Rm.; hann hulði hræ hans, Nj. 27, Grág. ii. 88; ok svá mikitt hárit at hón mátti h. sik með, Nj. 16: to *bury*, jörðu hulinn, *buried in the earth*, Magn. 506; hylja auri, Korm. (in a verse); hulðir sandi, Geisli 25: to *conceal*, limi okkra hyl ekki, Sks. 504: part. huldr or hulðir, id.; fara huldu höfði, to *go with the head covered*, i. e. in *disguise* or by *stealth*, Eg. 406, Fms. i. 222; cp. hulðshjálmr.

hyljan, f. a *covering*, *biding*, Sturl. iii. 234.

hylki, n. a *bulk*, of an old tub or vessel.

HYLLA, t. *hylda* in N. G. L. ii. l. c.; [cp. holtr; Germ. *buldigen*; Dan. *bylde*]:—to *court a person's friendship*; h. sik fjándmönnum e-s, Fms. vi. 174; h. sik svá við menn, Gbl. 25; h. fyrir e-m, to *recommend one*, L. v. 6; h. ok samþykkja, N. G. L. ii. 65, 220; h. hug með e-m, to *consent*, 183. II. reflex., *hyllask* e-n at (athyllask, q. v.), to *cultivate*, *pay homage to*, Fs. 130, Fms. iv. 448; eccl. to *worship*, *hyllask* at Guð, *hyllisk* nú at Thomas biskup, *pray to bishop Thomas*; Sturl. iii. 234.

hylli, f. *favour*, *grace*, þkv. 29, Fas. ii. 69; Guðs h., Grág. ii. 167, 1st. ii. 382, *passim*.

hylling, f. *homage*.

HYLMA, d. [akin to hylja], to *bide*, *conceal*; used only as a law phrase, and with the prep. yfir; yfir h. verk sitt, Stj. 42; nú mundi elligar yfir hylmask mál Odds, Fms. vi. 384; þarf ekki lengr yfir þessu at hylma, vii. 30, Fas. i. 195.

hylming, f. a *concealing*, of a sin, Pass. 5. 3.

HYLÞ, m., gen. hyljar, pl. ír, [akin to holt], a *hole* or *deep place* in a river, e. g. places where trout and salmon lie hidden, Bs. i. 46, Hrafn. 23, Fs. 48; freq. in local names, Skip-hylr (a dock in a river), þúfu-h., Hörgs-h., D. I.

hyltíng, m. [from holt; cp. *buliggir* in the Golden horn], the 'bolt-dwellers,' in compds, Hjarð-hyltingar, etc.

hymni or *ymni*, proncd. himni, a. m. [a for. word], a *hymn*, Ám. 54, Bs. hymna-bók, -akrá, f. a *hymn book*, B. K. 83, Pm. 24, 29; but out of use except in the word *hymna-lag*, n. a *hymn*, *melody*; með hymnalag, Pass. (begin.)

hynda, d. [hund = hundred], to *be multiplied*, a. *α. α. α. α.*; unz fé hynda, *the money increases*, N. G. L. i. 23.

hyndla, u. f. [hundr], a *little dog*, *doggie*, Mar. 494, v. l.: name of a *giantess*, whence *Hyndlu-ljóð*, n. pl. the name of an old *song*.

hypja, ad. [hjúpr], to *buddle the clothes on*; h. sig í fötin, to *dress oneself in a hurry*.

hypja, adj. in tötrug-hypja (q. v.), Rm.

HYRJA, pres. hyrr, [hurr], to *knock at*; hann hyrr hurðir = *impingebat in ostia portae* of the Vulgate, Stj. 475 (v. l.), 1 Sam. xxi. 13.

hyrja, u. f. name of a *giantess*, Edda.

hyrna, u. f. [horn], one of the *horns* or *points* of an axe-head, Óxar-h., Bjarn. 36, Fms. vii. 191, Nj. 198; of a mountain, a *peak*, freq.; of a house, Hornklofi; a *horned ewe* is called *hyrna*; Mó-hyrna, Grá-h. II. a *nickname*, Landn.: in compds, Vatna-h., the *book from Vatnsdorm*, etc.

hyrdr, adj. *borned*, Rb. 356, Grág. i. 501, Fms. xi. 6, Stj. 314; *angular*, mathem., þri-h., fer-h., átt-h., Alg. 195.

hyrning, f. a *corner*, *nook* of a house, Skálda 162, Stj. 152, Eg. 91, Fbr. 168, Grett. 57 new Ed., Fas. ii. 427, Thom. 80.

hyrningr, m. a *borned man*, used mockingly of a bishop with his crosier; margt mælir h. hjá, Ó. H.; karp þess hyrnings er ér kallit biskup, id. 2. a *pr. name*, Fb. iii. II. *an angle*, mathem.; þri-hyrningr, a *triangle*; fer-h., a *square*; átt-h., an *octagon*.

HYRR, m., gen. hyrrar, [cp. Ulf. *auri* = *embers*, John xviii. 18, Rom. xii. 20]:—*embers of fire*, but only in poetry, Vpm. 31, Hdl. 45, Yt. 30, Hausti. 14, Vellekla, *passim*, as also in a great many compds denoting weapons (= *the fire of the battle* or of *Odin*), or gold (= *the fire of the sea*), see Lex. Poët. pp. 431–433. Hyrr-okin, the name of a *giantess*, from hyrr, and rokinn from rjúka, Edda.

HYSKI, n. [better hýski, from hús], a *household*, *family*, cp. hjú, Edda 5, Hkr. 197, Fms. vi. 368, Al. 21, N. G. L. ii. 473, Hom. 152, Stj. 57; but, in mod. usage at least, used almost exclusively in a low sense, of beggars and low people.

hyskinn, adj. *loathful*.

HÝ, n. the *down* of plants, hair, feathers, Lat. *lanugo*; skalf á hnækka hý, Sturl. i. 22 (in a verse); hý eðr fífa, Stj. 40. hý-nefr, m. *downy nose*, a *nickname* of one with a tuft of hair on his nose, Landn.

hýaðr, part. *fledged*, Bb. 2. 26.

hý-býli, n. pl. *bome*; see hýbýli.

hýða, d. [húð], to *flog*, Fms. vi. 187, ix. 349, N. G. L. i. 13, 85.

hýði, n. a *bush*, *shell*, *pod*, Lat. *legumen*.

hýðing, f. a 'biding' (slang Engl.), *flogging*; á skal hýðing valda er heimskastr er á þingi, a *saying*, N. G. L. i. 349, Grág. i. 456, Stj. 396.

hýi, a. m. [hjú], a *domestic*, *servant*, Grág. ii. 40, a. *α. α. α. α.*

hý-jafn, adj. *quite even*, Lex. Poët.

hýma, f. [húm], to *sneak in the dark*, Fas. ii. 284; but see hima.

Hýmir, m. [húm], name of a *giant*, Edda; *Hymis-kviða*, u. f. the name of a poem.

hý-nótt, f. [hjú], the 'wedding-nights,' i. e. the three nights either just before or rather just after the wedding (Skm. 42); that they were three is stated in Fas. i. 250 (in a verse), where hýjar-nætr = hýnætr seems to be the true reading; the same number is hinted at in the Skm. l. c.—hve um þreyjak 'þrjár.' May not the Engl. *honeymoon* be derived from this old word, qs. hýnóttar mánuðr = the wedding-night month?

Hýnækr, adj. [Húnar], *Hunnish*, Fas. i. 307.

hýra, u. f. a *mild expression*, *sweetness*; hýran af henni skein, Stef. Ól.; má ek vel lofa mína hýru (my love), Bb. 3. 27; from the saying, hvert lofar sína hýru, *every one praises his love*.

hýrask, d. dep. to *be gladdened*, *brighten up*; hýrdisk hann skjótt í viðbragði, Fs. 184, freq. in mod. usage.

hýring, f. a *kindling*, Mar. 23.

hýrlaga, adv. *sweetly*, with a *smiling face*, Fas. i. 57, iii. 209, Bs. ii. 55.

hýrligr, adj. *smiling*, *sweet*, of the eyes, face, Bs. i. 217, freq. in mod. usage.

hýrna, ad. to *brighten up*.

hý-rógi, n., qs. hýrugi, [hý-], *bearded eye* (?), Hm. 138; see haull.

HYRR, adj. [O. H. G. *ga-biuri*; Germ. *ge-beuer*], *sweet*, *smiling*, *mild*; Vkv. 15; hægt ok hýrr, Bs. i. 345; þessi dýr vóru hýrr, Fas. iii. 78; hýrr ok hug-þekkr, Stj. 588, Bs. ii. 13; hægt og hýrr, Pass. 12. 16; huga-h., 23; bæn af iðrandi hjarta hýrr, 40. 6; the saying, vera aldrei með hýrrí há, to *be never in good cheer*, always *melancholy*: in mod. usage *bright*, *sweet*, of the face.

hýsa, t. [hús], to *house*, *barbour*, Stj. 152, Gbl. 144.

hýung, m. [hý, n.], *downy hair* on the chin.

hý-víg, n. [hjú], a law term, *homicide*, where the person slain is another person's bondsman, Grág. ii. 152.

hæ, an interj. of shouting from exultation.

HÆÐ, f. [Ulf. *hauþa* = *εἶδος* and *τὸ εὐχλόα*; A. S. *beaðo*; Engl. *beight*; Dan. *bøjde*; Germ. *böde*; Swed. *böjd*]:—*beight*; hlaupa hæð sína, Nj. 29; hæð trjána, Stj. 74; breidd, lengd, þykkt, hæð, Alg. 372, *passim*; manns-hæð, a *man's beight*; fjalls-hæð: of *hair* = *lengd*, Fms. x. 177, etc. 2. a *beight*, *bill*; hæðir þær er nú heita Hallbjarnar-vörður, Landn. 152; þeir fóru á hæðina, í ena syðri hæðina, þri eru þrjár vörður á þeirri hæðinni, 153; sat Ljótr á hæð einni, 147; geugu þeir upp á hæð nokkura, Nj. 267; dalc ok hæð, Fms. ix. 490; hæðir eða haugar, Ó. H. 67; er þeir ganga ofan ór hæð, Stj. 444; skaltú ganga upp á hæð með mér, 443; hólar, hæðir, Núm. 2. 100; leiti ró hæðir, Grág. i. 433. 3. a *top*, *summit*, Stj. 66; í hæð borgarinnar: of the heaven, Hom. 90; hæðir himna, Hólabók; Faðir á himna hæð, id.; niu eru himnar á hæð taldir, Edda (Gl.); hæða blót, förnfering, göfgan, hóf, *sacrifice*, *worship*, a *temple on the high places*, Stj. 635, 640, 641. II. metaph. *bigbness*, *brill tone*, of the voice, Skálda 175; tala í hæð eða í leynd, to *speak aloud or secretly*, Sks. 365. 2. *amount*, of price; kaupna með sama hæð, Dipl. v. 21; upp-hæð, *amount*: *bigbness*, *exaltation*, Hom., Mar.

HÆÐA, d. [húð], to *scoff at*, *mock*, with acc., Al. 170, Fms. ii. 46, Stj. 411, 583; also, h. at e-m, Eg. 755; hæðit þit nú at mér, Fms. ii. 101, Flóv. 34, Karl. 477.

hæði-liga, adv. *mockingly*, *scornfully*, Fms. vi. 110, 152, viii. 171, Stj. 395, 418.

hæði-ligr, adj. *ludicrous*, Fms. i. 14, vii. 210, Sturl. ii. 90, Fs. 159, Orkn. 240, Stj. 396, 431.

hæðing, f. a *scoffing*, Bret. 36, Barl. 125.

hæðinn, adj. *scoffing*, Hm. 30.

hæði-yrði, n. pl. *taunts*, Nj. 27, Korm. 34.

hæðni, f. *mockery*, *scurrility*, Fms. iii. 21, Hom. (St.), Pass. 14. 14.

hæðnis-gjarn, adj. *scoffing*, Pass. 27. 3.

HÆFA (hæfa), d. [hóf and hafa], to *bit*, with acc.; hann hæfði allt þat er hann skaut til, Nj. 29, Fms. i. 9, viii. 140; þeir hæfa aldri dýr, Fas. ii. 543, Fms. viii. 385, Grág. ii. 7, *passim*; hæfa á e-t, hæfði hann eigi á spjótið, Fms. ii. 250; á sama hæfi ek um draumana, l. d.; hæfa skoti sínu, to *take an aim*, Þidr. 94; hæfa til, to *aim at*, *aim*; svá hæfði smíðrinn til hæfi, so well had he aimed, Fms. x. 321; svá hæfði hann gioggliga til hæft um gróftinn, vi. 149. II. with dat., mostly metaph. to *moderate*, *met out justly*; hæfa refsingum, Stj.; hæfa bófi e-s hlutar, to *bit the right mane*, Grág. xvii, cxv; ek skal þat (því?) hæfa, I will put that right, Lv. 8. III. to *fit*; hæfa e-m, hæfðu Kjartani þau, tbyr (the clothes) fitted K., Fms. ii. 79. 2. to *behave*, *be meet*; hæfir oss þá eða vel at halda, Fb. ii. 119; segir varla h. minni fávíska, Fms. i.

140; svá vitr sem spúkum konungi hæfði at vera, 259; hvat yðr hæfir at göra, 281; eigi hæfir at drepa svá fríðan svein, 80; svá hæfir eigi, *it will not do*, xi. 123; skyldir þú kunna þér hóf, hvat þér hæfir, iii. 330; þat hæfir honum (*it is meet for him*), at ærverð er fast í umgördinni, Fas. i. 70; þess hlutar sem þeim hæfir til, *which is due to them*, K. Á. 54.

IV. reflex. to correspond; spjótið mun hæfask ok sár þat, *the shaft and the wound will correspond*, Hkr. ii. 203; vilda ek at þat hæðisk mjök á, at lið þat kæmi, ok vér slitim talinu, Ld. 320; ef mjök hæfisk á með mönnum um búu-kvöð, Grág. ii. 52.

hæfa, u. f. a foundation; þad er engin hæfa fyrir því, *there is no foundation for it*; ú-hæfa, *what is shocking*; til-hæfa, a foundation.

hæfi, n. fitness; vera við e-a hæfi, *to fit one, be convenient, what one can wield*, Eg. 109, Fas. ii. 521; ú-hæfi, *what is unfit, monstrous*. hæfa-liga, adv. fitly, Flóv. 22.

hæfi-látr, adj. meet, moderate, Sks. 435, Sturl. iii. 169, Þiðr. 131. hæfi-liga, adv. fitly, Grág. i. 441; ú-hæfiliga, unfitly.

hæfi-ligr, adj. fit, due, Anecc. 58, 66, Fa. 46, Ísl. ii. 369, Fms. ii. 86, vi. 69, Sks. 13; ú-hæfiligr, unfit.

hæfindi, n. pl. *what fits, bedoues*, Fms. vi. 121, Sturl. i. 60 C. hæfing, f. aiming at; göra h., *to aim at*, Fas. ii. 344.

hæfina, adj. aiming well, making a good bit, Sturl. ii. 135. hæfnir, f. being hæfina, Fb. i. 463.

hæfr, adj. fit, proper, Fms. xi. 94, Stj. 92; fit for use, Germ. brauchbar, bækr hæfar, opp. to fánytar, Am. 73; vadmál hæft til klæða, Grág. ii. 341 B; engu hæfr, useless, worthless, Fms. i. 123; ú-hæfr, unfit, useless, Karl.

hægð, f. [hög-], ease, facility; með hægð, *with ease, easily*; in pl. hægðir, medic. stools. hægðar-leikr, m. an easy game; þad er enginn hægðarleikr, 'is no easy game.

hægindi, n. pl. relief (e. g. for the sick and poor); vitja sjúkra ok leita þeim hæginda, 686 B. 2; þá var hæginda leitad jarli, 623. 31; ú-hægindi, pains, Bs. i. 69, 70; e-m til hæginda, 655 xi. 4; göra e-t til hæginda, *to do a thing so as to make matters easier*.

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hæki-liga, adv. [hákr], voraciously, savagely, Róm. 35.1. HÆKILL, m. [bygjel, Ivar Aasen], a 'bough' or 'bind-leg' of a hide; flá af hennig fyrir ofan hækiliinn, N. G. L. i. 309; freq. in mod. usage, but only of a skin: a nickname, Fms. ix.

hækja, u. f. a crutch, Grett. 161, Mag. 66, Fb. i. 210, Fas. iii. 154; ganga á hækjum, *to go on crutches*.

hækka, að, [hákr], to become bigger, to rise, of a hill; sjallid hækkar, opp. to lækka, *to become lower, to drop*. 2. causal, to beighten.

hæla, d. to kick with the heel, N. G. L. i. 164. 2. to secure by a peg.

HÆLA (hœla), d. [hól], to praise, flatter, with dat., Eb. 164; hrósa ok hæla e-u, Karl. 438; to glory, boast, hann hældi, at Haraldr hefði hefst Gamla, Fms. i. 48; eigi má ek af því hafa, Lv. 10, passim.

II. reflex. to boast, vaunt; hælumk minnst í máli, Fms. viii. (in a verse): hælask e-u, to glory in a thing, 85, Karl. 412, Fagrsk. 93, Nj. 204, 237; hælask um e-t, to brag about, 54, Grág. ii. 145, Karl. 372, Valla L. 212; hælask af e-u, to boast of, 655 xx. 8; absol., Grág. ii. 145, Thom. 84; hælask við e-n, to boast over one, Grett. 128, Fms. vi. 399.

hæll, n. a shelter, refuge; leita sér hælir, eiga hæl, Fms. i. 210, vi. 74, xi. 367, Eg. 139, Barl. 118, Rd. 258. hælir-lauss, adj. homeless, helpless.

hællinn, adj. boasting, Sks. 383, Þórð. 39 new Ed.; sjálf-h., id.

HÆLL, m. [Engl. heel; cp. Lat. calx: this is a Scand. word, for the A. S. term is bōd, the Goth. fairna, the Germ. fersen]:—the heel, Bs. i. 423, Hym. 34, N. G. L. i. 339, Stj. 37, passim. 2. in phrases, hlaupta á hæla e-m, to follow at one's heels, Nj. 202; falla á hæla e-m, to shut upon one's heels, of a door; fara, ganga á hæla e-m, Edda 2, Fms. v. 316, viii. 36; fara aptur á hæli, to return immediately, like the Gr. ἀπὸ πρὸς, Gisl. 272; mod. um hæl, adverb., in return, e. g. skrifu um hæl aptur, to write by return of post; hoga, fara (undan) á hæli, or á hæl, to recede, draw back, Eg. 29h, 506, Fms. vii. 70, 208, viii. 134, x. 139, xi. 95, Bret. 46, Nj. 258, Karl. 375; milli hæls ok hnakka, between heel and neck: brjótask um á hæl ok hnakka, to struggle heel and neck, of one restless in sleep;—proverb. phrases, hann stigr aldrei þangat tánum sem hinn hafði hælana, he will never reach with his toes where the other bad his heels, i. e. he is far inferior to his predecessor; þad er undir hælun lagd, it is laid under one's heel, i. e. 'tis very uncertain.

II. metaph., kjalar-hæll, 'heel's heel,' the hindmost part of the keel; stýris-hæll, 'rudder's heel,' the hindmost point of the rudder.

compus: hæl-boin, n. the heel bone, Fms. vi. 15, Fas. ii. 354, Þiðr. 86.

hæl-bittr, m. a heel biter, Hbl. hæl-drepa, u. f. a kicking with the heel, Mag. 63. hæl-drepa, drap, to kick with the heel, Stj. 431.

hæl-krókr, m. 'heel-crook,' back-heel, a trick in wrestling, Fas. iii. 392, 547.

hæl-síðr, adj. 'heel-long,' of a garment, 625, 183, Stj. 194.

hæl-staðr, m. the place of the heel, N. G. L. i. 339.

B. A peg fastened in the earth, either for mooring a vessel (festar-h.) or by which a tent-rope is fastened (tjald-h.); jarðfastr hæl, Stj. 417, Korm. 86, Fms. vi. 334, Hkr. iii. 365, Blas. 48; the handle in a scythe shaft (orf-hæl), Fb. i. 522; hurðar-hælar, door pegs, N. G. L. i. 397, v. l.: belonging to a ship, Edda (Gl.)

C. Prob. a different word, a widow whose husband has been slain in battle, Edda 108, cp. the pun in Eg. 763 (in a verse).

hælni, f. vain-glory, boasting, Sks. 703, Str. 74, Karl. 367, Hom. 24, 86; sjálf-hælni, self-praise.

HÆNA (hœna), u. f. [hani, formed on the same analogy as dal and dæl, hag and hóg]:—a hen, Al. 160, Fms. vii. 116, Fa. 156, Stj. 3, passim: in pr. names, Lopt-hæna, Skálp-h., Landn.

hæna, d. to allure, attract; hæna e-n að sér: reflex, hænast að e-m, to take a liking for one; a mod. word.

hængi-vakr, m. a bird, the kittywake (?), Edda (Gl.)

HÆNGR, m., older and better hængir, m. a male salmon, called bungell in Shetl., Edda (Gl.), Fb. ii. 520 (in a verse) spelt hængi, Fas. ii. 112, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Landn.

Hæmr, m. the name of the mythol. god Hæmr, Vsp., Edda, Clem. 44.

hæns (hœns), n. pl., mod. hænur or hænur, also spelt hæn, K. þ. K. 34 new Ed., Hkr. iii. 62; [Dan.-Swed. böns]:—hens, fowls, poultry, Bret. 32, K. Á. 196, Ísl. ii. 124, Karl. 472, Rétt. 70, passim; Hænsa-Þórir, Þórir the poultryer, a nickname, Ísl. ii. whence the name of the Saga.

hænsa-flóri, n. feathers of poultry, Þorl. Karl. 374.

hæpið, n. adj. doubtful: in the phrase, þad er hæpið, 'tis very uncertain: prop. scanty, a corrupt form for hneppt, qs. hept, as the word is indeed spelt in Grett. 169 new Ed., whence hæpið.

HÆRA, u. f. grey hair, boariness; ok hæra nekver í hári hans, Post. 645, 66; skegg hvitt af hær, Ísl. ii. 438; fá elli ok hæra, to live to a boary old age, Hkr. i. 123; in plur., hafa hærur í höfði, Grett. 16, 20 new Ed.; hvitar hærur, Barl. 119; esp. in pl., in phrases as, grár, hvít, snjóhvít fyrir hærnum, Fas. ii. 557, Fms. viii. 25, Eb. 330, Stj. 447; hár hvitt af hærnum, Karl. 280; hvitr af hærnum, Fms. vii. 321 (v. l.), Barl. 15; the phrase, kemma ekki hærur, to comb no grey hairs, of one who dies in the prime of life; hann kemdbi ekki hærur í húsi sínu, Od. viii. 216.

compus: hærur-karl, m. a boary carle, Grett. 143, Barl. 94. hærur-kollr, m. boary head, a nickname, Grett.

hæru-langr, adj. 'long-

boary, a nickname, Grett. **hæru-akeggi**, a. m. a boary beard, Clem. 32.

II. = **hár**, hair, esp. the long hair of wool, whence **hæru-poki**, a. m. a hair-poke, bag made of hair.

hærd, part. baird, bairy; **hærd kvenna best**, Korm. 24, Landn. 151; vel h., Fms. vii. 199, Nj. 39.

hæringr, m. a boary man; svá öttum vér hæringinum nú at hann lá eptir, referring to the death of earl Erling, Fms. viii. 104, v. l.:—a pr. name, Landn.

hæsl, f. [hásl], boarseness, Mar.

HÆTA (hœta), t. [hót; Ulf. *hwōtjan* = *ἐπιτιμᾶν*; early Dan. *bøde*]:—to threaten, with dat. of the person and thing; h. e-m e-u, Ls. 62, Fms. vii. 220, ix. 18, x. 316, Fs. 35, 165, Karl. 397, 437, þiðr. 225, Al. 47, Ölk. 35; see **hóta**.

hæting, f. a threat, Stj. 35; taunts, Hbl. 53, where misc.

hættinn, adj. threatening, Karl. 491.

hætta, v. f. danger, peril, Fms. iv. 122, 132; leggja á hætta, to run a risk, Eg. 86, 719; leggja sik, líf sitt í hætta, Fs. 4, 21, 41, Fms. iv. 86; eiga mikit í hætta, to run a great risk, Nj. 16, Fms. x. 232.

COMPS: **hættu-efni**, n. a dangerous matter, Fs. 57.

hættu-ferð, -förr, f. a dangerous exploit, Fs. 50, Fms. iv. 135, viii. 431, Nj. 261.

hættu-lauss, adj. free from danger, without danger, Fms. iii. 155, Bs. i. 286.

hættu-ligr, adj. (hættu-liga, adv.), dangerous.

hættu-litill, adj. with little danger, Sturl. iii. 68, 71.

hættu-mikill, adj. very dangerous, Nj. 149.

hættu-ráð, n. a dangerous plan, Lv. 22.

HÆTTA, t. to risk, stake, with dat., Hm. 106; hætta út mönnum sínum, Sd. 153; hætta til þess virðing þinni, to stake thy honour on it, Eg. 719; hættdi þit ok mestu til hversu ferr, Nj. 49; litlu hættr nú til, there is but small risk, Fms. vi. 243; absol., hefir sá er hættr, he wins who risks, 'nothing venture nothing have,' Bjarn. 7, Hrafn. 16.

2. with prepp.; hætta á e-t, to venture on a thing (áhætta, q. v.), Nj. 48; hætta á vald e-s, Fms. xi. 285; h. til e-s, id., Eg. 57, Nj. 73; eigi veit til hvers happe hættr, Sturl. iii. 228; kvæð þar hóflangt til hætta, 44.

HÆTTA, t. to leave off, with dat.; hætta seid, to leave off witchcraft, Fms. i. 10; hann bad bændr h. storminum, 36; h. heyrverjum, Nj. 103; h. máli, 10; absol. to leave off, deist, Hákon bad hann h., Fms. vii. 154; heldr vildu vér h., N. G. L. i. 348; with infin., h. at tala, Fb. ii. 83;—impers., hætti þysum, the tumult ceased, Fms. vi. 16.

hætting, f. danger, risk, Fms. viii. 431, Hkr. ii. 79, Lex. Poët.;

hættingar-forð, f. = hættaferð, Fms. viii. 431.

hættinn, adj. [hætt], behaving so and so; illa h., Sks. 239.

hætt-leggja, lagði, to risk, Bs. ii. 66.

hætt-loikr, m. danger, Grág. i. 383.

hætt-liga, adv. dangerously, Fms. viii. 144, Stj. 189.

hætt-ligr, adj. dangerous, serious, Fær. 263, Fms. viii. 98, ix. 291, xi. 367, Bs. i. 536, 766, Edda 36, Stj. 604; þá er ok hættilgr, tis to be feared, 686 B. 5; í hættilgra lagi, in a dangerous case, Lv. 86;—medic. = hættr, kölluðu hættiligan mátt hana, they said that he was sinking fast, Fms. ix. 390.

hættr, adj. dangerous; slíkt maðr er hættastr, ef hann vill sik til þess hafa at göra þér mein, Fms. i. 199; grýttu þeir þaðan á þá, var þat miklu hættrara, Eg. 581.

2. exposed to danger; heit þarf svá at búa, at ekki sé hann hættr fyrir vápunum, Sks. 403.

3. medic., hættr við dauða, dangerously ill, Jb. 406; þá er herra Ráfn var mjök hættr, when R. was sinking fast, Bs. i. 784; hón lá hættr, Korm. 164, (ein-hættr, q. v.): in mod. times hættr is used indecl., hann, hón, ligr hættr; þeir, þær liggja hættr, be, she, they lie dangerously ill.

4. neut., e-m er hættr við e-u, to be in danger of; var þurfið við engu meini hættr, Tb. was out of danger, Isl. ii. 340; mun þorkatli bróður þínum við engu hættr? Gisl. 28; nú hyggj maðr sér hættr við bana, Grág. i. 497; öðrum ætlaða ek þat mundi hættrara en mér, metbought that would be more dangerous to others than to me, Nj. 85, 260.

hættr, part. of hætta, having left off, having done; eg er hættr að lesa, I have left off reading.

hættur, f. pl. [hætta], the time of leaving off work and going to bed, used chiefly of dairy and household work (cp. the Homeric *Βουβυρία*); hafa góðar hættur, to go early to bed; seinar hættur, being late at work.

høveaka, u. f., **höveaki**, Sks. 273, 274, 276 B; also spelt **høveaka**; [a for. word from mid. H. G. *hovesch*; Germ. *höflich*, etc.]:—courtesy, good manners, esp. in regard to behaviour at table and the like;

lífróttir ok h., Fms. i. 78; síðir ok h., vi. 71; þat er h. at hann kunni hversu hann skal haga klæðum sínum, Sks. 433; þat er h. at vera blíðr ok léttilátr, 264, 432; h. eða góðir síðir, 266; in mod. usage, of priggish ceremonies; **høttur**, höttur uppá høveaku Fransaia, Karl. 178.

høv-øraku-lauss, adj. rude, Sks. 246.

høveak-liga, adv. courteously, politely, Fas. i. 460, Odd. 30; **høveak-ligr**, adj. well-mannered, polite, Fms. vi. 131; h. síðr, Al. 4.

høveakr, adj., also spelt **høveakr**, Str. 75, or **høvekr**, Art.:—well-mannered, polite, Fms. ii. 133, vi. 1, Sks. 246, 276, 277; h. síðir, polite manners, Sks. 8.

HÖÐ, f. [A. S. *beadu* in several poet. compds; cp. Sansk. *patru* and

çátayāmi; Lat. *caedo*; Gr. *κόβω*]:—war, slaughter, but only in compd pr. names, **Höð-broddr**, Fb.; **Höð**, f. the name of a Valkyria (also Geira-höð), Gm.: as also of a woman, but mythical, Fas.; the name of an island in Norway: **Höðr**, m., gen. **Haðar**, dat. **Hæði**, the name of the blind brother and 'slayer' of Baldr, the 'fratricide' or 'Cain' of the Edda, Vsp. 37, Vtkv. 9, Edda 17, 56; also the name of a myth. king, whence **Höðir**, pl. a Norse people; and **Haða-land**, the county, Fb. iii. **Haðar-lag**, n. the metre of Höð, a kind of metre, Edda.

höfða, að, [höfuð], to 'bead', but esp. used as a law term, to sue, prosecute; h. mál, sök á hönd e-m, to bring an action against, Grág. i. 19, 81, 142, Nj. 234, Fms. vii. 133, passim.

II. to behead (= af-höfða); h. fisk, Fas. i. 489; to execute, Karl. 371.

höfðadr, part. beaded so and so; h. sem hundr, 310, 99.

höfði, a. m. a headland, Landn. 54, Fb. i. 541, 542, Eb. 62, Rd. 267, Krók. 46, 52.

II. local name of a farm, whence **Höfða-menn**, m. pl. the men from Höfði, Landn.

III. a carved head, ship's beak; amb-höfði, hjart-h., arm-h., heit-h., karl-h., orkn-h., svin-h.; whence **höfða-skip**, n. a ship with beaks.

HÖFÐINGI, a. m. a head, chief; þjóðr Gellir varð h. at sökkinni, Ib. 8; formáðr eða h., 671, 5; sá er h. görisk í (ringleader), N. G. L. i. 313, Gpl. 387; h. ráða-görðar, Eg. 48; h. fyrir útferð Gerhardsi ábóta, Mar.

2. a captain, commander; setti konungr þar yfir höfðingja þjórfól ok Egil, Eg. 272; víkinga-höfðingi, Fms. vi. 389; at allir höfðingjarnir fari frá höðinu, xi. 134; ok kvæð Ketil Flatnef skyldu höfðingja vera yfir þeim her, Eb. 2; hera-h., hundrad-h., sveitar-h., q. v.

3. a ruler, used of all governors from a king downwards; esp. in pl., the gentry, opp. to almúgi, the common people; höfðingjar ok göðir menn, Ib. 14; höfðingjar ok ríkis-menn, 13; Ísleifr átti þrjá sonu, þeir urðu allir höfðingjar nýfir, 14, 17; hann lagði undir sik Sudreyjar ok görðisk h. yfir, settisk hann þá við hina stærstu höfðingja fyrir vestan háit... at Ketill var h. í Sudreyjum, Eb. 4; Hrólfr var h. mikill, 6; þá er Gizurr biskup andaðisk vóru þessir mestir höfðingjar á Íslandi, Bs. i. 31; þessir vóru þá stærstir höfðingjar á landinu, 4; hann var ríkr h., Nj. 1; biðja alla höfðingja líðsinis, 213; auðigr at fé ok h. mikill, Isl. ii. 290; Bárðr görðisk brátt h. mikill, Eg. 31; einn hverr konunganna, eða einhverr höfðingja annarra, Sks. 278; Erklíkubiskup þeirra hafi ek séð ok þykki mér hann líkleggr til göðs höfðingja, Fms. x. 9; Þorsteinn görðisk h. yfir Vatnsdalum, Fs. 42; Snorri görðisk þá h. mikill, en ríki hans var mjök ofundsamt, Eb. 44; Brúsi var h. yfir dalnum, Hkr. ii. 310; þá vóru höfðingjar í Noregi, Tryggvi konungr... Fms. i. 47; er þetta ákasi höfðingja, ok þar með alls fólks, 35; urðu þeir höfðingjar heims, Augustus ok Antonius, Rb. 412; h. lífsins, lord of life, Sks. 160; h. dauðans, prince of death, id.; heims h. = Satan, Níðst. 1; myrkra h., prince of darkness, 623, 28, Greg. 42; with the article, the great, hvað höfðingjarnir hafast at hinir ætla sér leyfist það, Pass. 22, 10; í yztu myrkrum enginn sér, aðgreining höfðingjanna, 8, 20.

COMPS: **höfðingja-ást**, f. love for one's chief, Fb. i. 499.

höfðingja-bragð, n., -bragr, m. the manners of a h., Isl. ii. 204; a noble feat, Orkn. 144.

höfðingja-djarfr, adj. frank and bold in one's intercourse with the great, Fms. ii. 15, vi. 205, vii. 161.

höfðingja-dómr, m., -dæmi, n. dominion, power, Stj. 85, 226, Barl. 169, Hom. 2.

höfðingja-efni, n.; gott h., Nj. 174.

höfðingja-fundur, m. a meeting of chiefs, Fms. ix. 324.

höfðingja-hlutr, adj. **höfðingja-kyn**, n. noble kin.

höfðingja-kærr, adj. in favour with the great, Ö. H. 59.

höfðingja-lauss, adj. chiefless, Fms. i. 220, vii. 182.

höfðingja-merki, n. a chief's standard, Fms. viii. 356.

höfðingja-nafn, n. a chief's title, Hkr. iii. 195, Fms. xi. 62.

höfðingja-skapr, m. = höfðingskapr, Sks. 479.

höfðingja-skipti, n. change of chief or king, Germ. *Thronwechsel*, Nj. 41, 156.

höfðingja-son, m. the son of a h., Hrafn. 14.

höfðingja-stefna, n. f. = höfðingjafundur, Hkr. iii. 146.

höfðingja-styrkr, m. the support of great folk, Fms. i. 221.

höfðingja-val, n. chosen people, Stj. 628.

höfðingja-veldi, n. power, empire, rule, Rb. 374, 655 xiv. 3.

höfðingja-vett, f. noble extraction, high birth, Magn. 466, Sks. 616.

II. with gen. sing. = höfðingsmaðr, -kona, -fólk, etc., a man, woman, people of noble extraction, as also generous, magnificent people.

höfðings-gjöf, f. a princely gift, and many similar compds.

höfðing-liga, adv. in princely wise, nobly, generously, Eg. 410, Nj. 228, 254, Orkn. 144.

höfðing-ligr, adj. princely, noble, magnificent, Fms. vi. 206, vii. 63, ix. 277, Stj. 207, passim.

höfðing-akapr, m. power, dominion, Sturl. i. 213, Sks. 610, Fms. xi. 205; authority, prestige, Nj. 33, 266; liberality, magnificence, Fms. vii. 65.

höfða, að, to make heavy, weight, Grág. 80; þeir höfðadu hirðir þeirra með grjóti, 656 B. 1.

II. impers., e-m höfgar, to become heavy, sleepy, Fas. iii. 526, Bs. i. 354; with acc., 369.

III. reflex. to grow heavy, increase, 655 vii. 4.

höfgi, a. m. heaviness, weight; h. jarðar, Sks. 627; h. krossins, Hom. 103; gefa e-m höfga, to weigh upon one, Anecd. 20.

II. metaph. a sleep, nap, Fb. i. 542; léttr h., Th. 77; rann h. á Svein, Fms. xi. 288; svefn-h., ómegins-h.

höfga-vara, u. f. heavy wares, Grág. ii. 403.

höfig-bærr, adj. *heavy to bear*, Greg. 43.

höfig-leikr, m. *beaviness*, Edda 4.

HÖFIGR or **höfugr**, adj., acc. contr. **höfgan**, **höfgir**, **höfgum**. [A. S. *beafig*]:—*heavy*, Hkr. iii. 199; h. steinn, Bs. i. 640; höfug byrðr, Grág. ii. 166, Fms. x. 203, Hkr. iii. 184; neut. hann kvæð svá höfugt á sér, at hann mátti hvergi hræskast, Sturl. i. 119 C. 2. *heavy with sleep, sleepy*: e-m er höfugt, Fms. viii. 89, 655 iii. 2; svefn-höfugt. II. metaph.

bard, rude; höfugt orð, Bs. i. 341: *heavy, difficult*, 169: *irksome*, 155.

HÖFN, f., also spelt **hömn**, gen. **hafnar**; [hafa]: I. a *balding*,

possession, esp. *tenure of land*; þá skal þeim dæma eingis-höfnina er heimild kemr til, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 86; jarðar h., *tenure of land*; at jarðar-höfn ok at fjár-megni, N. G. L. ii. 38; nú skal gördum skipa eptir jarðar-höfn ok öllum áverka, 122; hafnar-vitni, *testimony as to tenure of land*, opp. to óðals-vitni, N. G. L. i. 246, 247; the allit. phrase, hönd ok höfn, *hand and having, absolute power*; nema þeim sem hann leggir hendr ok höfn sem hann vill, cp. Dan. 'skalte og valte med,' Bs. i. 706, v. l.,—no emend. seems necessary. 2. a *foetus*; lýstr maðr kvíðuga konu, svá at höfn sú deyr, er hón ferr með ok skilsk hón við höfnina, Stj. 302; taka við höfn, Lat. *concupere*, Flöv., Bs. ii. 173, Hom. (St.): *the time of pregnancy*, á enum niðna mánaði hafnarinnar, 686 B. 14.

3. *pasture*; sauda-höfn í Múla-fjall, Vm. 64; nauta tröð ok hömn, N. G. L. i. 379, D. N. ii. 146, iii. 120. 4. a *coat*, cp. Lat. *habitus*, esp. — a *cloak*; hann tók af sér höfnina ok sveipði um konunginn, Fms. ix. 25; yfir-h., a *cloak*, cp. Isl. ii. 245 (in a verse): a *kind of stuff*, Grág. i. 504, Nj. 7, D. N. i. 134, ii. 6, iii. 8, 451, Vm. 103, 117, Fm. 57. Hence **hafnar-feldr**, m., **hafnar-vaðmál**, n., **hafnar-váð**, f. denoting a *plain stuff*, as it was sold in trade. 5. *skip's-höfn*, a *ship's crew*; muuns-höfn, 'mouth-babli,' language.

B. [Engl. and Dutch *baven*; Germ. *bafen*; Dan. *bavn*; Swed. *bamu*]: — a *haven, barbour*, Fms. xi. 74, Eg. 79, Hkr. iii. 248, Grág., etc.: eccl., *sæla-höfn*, *life-h.*, *passim*: sometimes spelt **hafn**, Isl. ii. 398; as also in local names, **Höfn**, Landn.: **Hafnar-menn**, m. pl., Sturl. ii. 91; **Kaup-manna-höfn**, *Copenhagen*; **Hraun-höfn**, Eb., etc. COMPS: **hafnar-aust**, m. *pumping in barbour*, Jb. 407. **hafnar-búli**, a. m. a *law term*, a *barbour-neighbour*, i. e. the member of a kind of naval court composed of persons summoned from a harbour, Grág. ii. 401. **hafnar-dyrr**, n. pl. *doors, entrance of a haven*, Fms. xi. 88. **hafnar-kross**, m. a *cross-shaped hafnarmark*, q. v. **hafnar-lykill**, m. 'baven-key,' a *nickname*, Landn. **hafnar-mark** (and -merki, Fas. ii. 336). n. a *barbour mark*, a *kind of beacon*, being a pyramid of stone or timber, or often a carved figure in the shape of a man, Bjarn. 33, Hkr. Hjörv., Bs. i. 563, Rb. 468; or in the shape of a cross, Bs. i. 607, ii. 80. **hafnar-rán**, n. a *law term*, *thronging or annoying one in barbour*, defined in Jb. 396. **hafnar-tollr**, m. a *barbour toll*, Grág. ii. 401, Fs. (Flöam. S.) 157. **hafnar-vágr**, m. a *creek*, Str. 4.

höfnun, f. — *hafnan*, q. v.

höfrungr, m. a *dolphin*, prop. a 'be-goat' from haftr, because of the dolphin's tumbling; the word is not found in old writers. **höfrunga-hlaup**, n. a *kind of athletic sport*, 'dolphin-leap,' a *kind of leap-frog*.

HÖFUÐ, n., dat. **höfði**; gen. pl. **höfða**, dat. **höfðum**; in Norse MSS. often spelt **hafuð**, Anecd. 4 (without umlaut); the root-vowel seems in very early times (8th century) to have been a diphthong; thus Bragi uses the rhymes, *laufi—hafuði*, and *rauf—hafuð*, Edda; the old ditty with a half rhyme, *höfðu vér í hafuði*, Hkr. i. 104, would be faulty unless we accept a diphthong in the latter word: in good old MSS. (e. g. Sam. Cod. Reg.) the word is always spelt with *u* or *au*, never *o*, and probably never had a diphthongal sound; the Norse spelling *hafuð* however points to a short vowel; and later Icel. MSS. spell *o* or *au*, e. g. Hb. in Vsp. i. c. It is probable that the short vowel originated in the contracted form, as *hafuði* sounds hard; [cp. Goth. *bauþip*; A. S. *beafod*; Engl. *bead*; Hel. *bóbid*; O. H. G. *boupit*; mid. H. G. *boubet*; mod. G. *baupt*; Dan. *boued*; Swed. *buvud*; Osmul. *bafedd* (the single *f* marks a preceding long vowel)]; thus all old Teut. languages except the Icel. agree in the length of the vowel, whereas Lat. *caput*, Gr. *κεφαλή* have a short root vowel.]

A. *a bead*, Vsp. 38, Sdm. 14, Vfm. 19, þkv. 16, 19, Skm. 23, Nj. 19, 275, Grág. ii. 11, Fms. x. 381, Eg. 181, Edda 59, *passim*; mátti svá at kveða, at nálaga væri tvau höfud á hverju kvikendi, Hrafn. 22 (of a great increase in stock); Grims rakaði bratt fé saman, vóru tvau höfud á hvívetna því er hann átti, Isl. ii. 14.

II. *phrases and sayings*, látta höfud strjúka, *to make one a bead shorter, behead*, Hým. 15, Fm. 34; strjúka aldrei frjálst höfud, *to stroke never a free bead, be never free, never at ease*; (sagði) at þeir mundi aldrei um frjálst höfud strjúka, *er vinir hans væri*, meðan þúðr væri höfðingi í Ísafirði, Sturl. ii. 124; eg má aldrei um frjálst höfud strjúka, *I never have any time to spare*; sitja aldrei á súrs höfði, *to be always quarrelling*; skera e-m höfud, *to make a wry face at one*, Grett. 17; heita í höfðit e-m, *to be called after a person*; hón jóð sveininn vatni ok kvæð hann skyldu heita í höfud föðus sínum, ok var hann kallaðr Gestr, Bárð. 24 new Ed.: the mod. usage distinguishes between heita í höfud á e-m, when a person is alive when the child was born, and heita eptir e-m, when that person is dead; halda höfði, *to hold one's head up*, Flöv. 43, Og.; bera hátt höfud, *to bear one's head high*, Sturl. iii. 147,

Sighvat; hefja höfud, *to lift one's head*, Thom. 535; drepa niðr höfði, *to droop one's head*, Bs. i. 625; þoku hóf af höfði, *the fog lifted*, Ld. 74; búa hvárt í annars höfði, *to be at loggerheads*, Sks. 346; fara huldur höfði, *to go with a bidden bead, in disguise, to hide oneself*, Fms. vi. 12; svara e-m höfud sitt, *to surrender oneself to an enemy*, Eg. ch. 62, 63, Fms. x. 261; stiga yfir höfud e-m, *to pass over one's head, overcome one*, 304; er á engri stundu örvænt nær elli stigr yfir h. mér, Eb. 332; hlaða hellum at höfði e-m, *to leave one dead on the spot*, Dropl. 18; ganga milli bols ok höfuds, *to gang between bole and bead*, i. e. *to kill outright*, Eb. 240; hætta höfði, *to risk one's head*, Hm. 106; leggjask e-t undir höfud, *to lay under one's pillow, to put aside*; leggjask ferð undir höfud, Fær. 132, Orkn. 46; þú munt verða fátt undir höfud at leggjask ef ek skal við þér taka, Sturl. i. 27; vera höfði hærri, *to be a bead taller*, Fms. x. 381; setja höfud á höfud ofan, *to set bead upon bead*, Bs. i. 73, (viz. to consecrate a second bishop to a see, which was against the eccl. law); cp. kjósa annan konung í höfud Davíð, Sks. 801.

III. in a personal sense, in poets, a *person*, = Lat. *caput*, Gr. *κέφαλή*; fargjarn höfud, *thou fearful woman!* Fas. ii. 556; hraustara höfud, a *bolder man*, 315; berjask við eitt höfud, 49; heiptrekt höfud, Yt. 25; andprútt höfud, *big-minded man*! Sighvat; tirar h., *glorious man*; leyðar h., *id.*, Geisl. 56; vina höfud — *cara capita*, Bm. 2; frænða höfud, *kinsmen*, Skáld H. 3. 40; hvarfust h., *thou fickle woman!* Hel. 2. 2. a *number, tale, bead*, of animals; fadygt höfud, of a fox, Merl. 1. 39; *bead*, of cattle, þeir eiga at gjalda þingfara-kaup, er skulda-hjóna hvert hefir höfud, kú skulda-lausa eða kúgildi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 159, referring to the old way of taxation, which is still the law in Icel., that a freeholder has to pay tax (skatt) only if he has more head of cattle (kúgildi, q. v.), than persons to support.

IV. a *bead, chief*; höfud lendra manna, Fms. vii. 273; h. ok höfðingi, Stj. 457; þrándheimr er h. Noregs, Fms. vi. 38; höfud allra höfud-tíða (gen.), Leidarvis. 23.

V. of *bead-shaped things*. 1. a *beak*, of a ship; með gyltum höfðum, Fms. viii. 385, x. 10, 417, *passim*; dreka-höfud, q. v.: the beak was usually a dragon's head, sometimes a bison's, Ó. H.; a *steer's*, Landn. 5, ch. 8; or it was the image of a god, e. g. of Thor, Fms. ii. 325, (Ó. T. ch. 253); or of a man, Karl-höfði, Ó. H., the ship of St. Olave; cp. the interesting passage, þat var upphaf enna heidnu laga, at menn skyldu eigi hafa höfudskip í haf, en ef þeir hefði, þá skyldi þeir af taka höfud áor þeir kæmi í lands-syn, ok sigla eigi at landi með gapandum höfðum eðr ginandi trjónum, svá at landvættir fældisk við, Landn. (Hb.) 258, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse), vii. 81 (in a verse). 2. *the capital of a pillar*, Al. 116, Fb. i. 359 (of tent poles); of carved heads in a hall, sér þú augun útar hjá Hagbarðs-höfðinu? Korm. ch. 3; heads of idols carved on chairs, Fbr. ch. 38; carved heads on high-seats, Eb. ch. 4; that these figures sometimes represented fairies or goddesses is shown by the word brúða (q. v.) and stúlbrúða; heads of bedsteads seem to have been carved in a similar way; cp. also Korm. 86, see tjasma.

3. *the bead-piece of a bridle*; týndi maðr höfði á beili því er görnema-vel var gort, Bs. i. 314, v. l.; *the bead of a rake*, hrifu-h., etc. COMPS: **höfða-búta**, u. f. name of a ship, Fms. viii. **höfða-flöi**, f. *the bead-board of a bedstead*, Sturl. ii. 50, Fas. i. 489, Fb. ii. 297; opp. to *sóta-flöi*, q. v. **höfða-lag**, n. *the bead of a bedstead*, Fas. iii. 543; brast upp þjóf at höfðum þorsteins, Fms. iii. 196. **höfða-nkip**, n. a *ship with a beak*, Fms. ii. 302, Fb. iii. 448. **höfða-tal**, n. a 'tale of beads,' Gpl. 396, Al. 75, Sks. 340. **höfða-tala**, u. f. = *höfðatal*. **höfða-band**, n. a *bead-band, snood*, Edda 71. **höfðu-bani**, a. m. (and *höfðu-bani*), 'bead's-bane,' *death, destruction*; tunga er h., a *saying*, Hm. 71, Landn. 307, Edda 73, Nj. 68, 71, Ld. 132, 246. **höfðu-bein**, n. *bead-bones*, Fms. vi. 30, Bs. i. 178, Grett. **höfðu-burðr**, m. *the bearing of the bead*; metaph. *help, backing, support*, líat mér sem lítill h. muni mér at því, it will be of little avail for me, Isl. ii. 125, Bs. i. 464, ii. 156, Sturl. i. 209, Fms. x. 170, Fs. 123, Mar. **höfðu-búnaðr**, **höfðu-búningr**, m. *bead-gear*, Stj. 627, Sks. 225. **Höfðu-dagr**, m. 'Head-day,' i. e. Aug. 29, *the Beheading of St. John Baptist*. **höfðu-dúkr**, m. a *bead-kerchief*, bood, Nj. 200, Stj. 208, Gisl. 21, Þiðr. 226, D. N. iii. 196, iv. 217. **höfðu-faldr**, m. = *höfðu-dúkr*, Str. 82. **höfðu-fatnaðr**, m. *bead-gear*, D. N. v. 263. **höfðu-fellar**, m. pl. *the bead-piece of a bridle*, Yt. 10. **höfðu-gerð**, f. (Dan. *bøved-gjerde*), *the bead of a bedstead*, Mar. **höfðu-gjarnr**, n. adj. *fatal, dangerous to one's life*; at honum mundi h. verða, Fb. iii. 550; segir mér svá hugr um, at h. (höfðugrant, Ed.) verði nokkurum vina Fáls, ef . . . Sturl. i. 104. **höfðu-gull**, n. 'bead-jewels,' Stj. 396, Bs. ii. 142, Atl., Mar. **höfðu-hlutr**, m. 'the bead-part,' upper part of the body, opp. to *fótahlutr*, Eg. 398, Fms. v. 352, xi. 277. **höfðu-högg**, n. a *blow on the bead*, Grett. 119. **höfðu-laun**, f. *bead's lease*, is the name of three old poems, Atl. 8, where this is the true reading, see Eg. ch. 62, 63, Fb. iii. 241–243, Knytl. 8, ch. 19. **höfðu-lauss**, adj. *beadless, without a bead*, Nj. 203, Fær. 185, Stj. 93, Rb. 344; *without a leader*, Fær. 169, Fms. viii. 264; h. herr, ix. 253; dauðr er höfðlaus herr, a *saying*: **höfðu-leðr**, n. *the bead-piece of a bridle*, Bs. i. 314. **höfðu-lín**, n. a *linen bowd*, belonging to a priest's dress, Vm. 26, 29, 70, 73, Dipl. v. 18. **höfðu-mein**, n. a *boil or sore on the bead*, Bs. i. 196. **höfðu-mikill**, adj. *big-*

beaded, Bárð. 165. **höfuð-mundr**, *m. head-money, blood-money*, for the slaying of an outlaw, Sturl. ii. 2. **höfuð-örar**, *f. pl., medic. delirium*, Sks. 703, Post. 656 C. 11, Mirm. ch. 20. **höfuð-rót**, *f.*, botan. *rose-root*, a kind of *sedum*. **höfuð-sár**, *n.* a *head-sore*, wound in the head, Gpl. 180. Isl. ii. 269, Fbr. 211. **höfuð-akél**, *f.* the 'bead-shell', skull. **höfuð-akip**, *n.* = *höfaskip*, Landn. 258. **höfuð-akjálfti**, *a. m.*, medic. *a trembling of the head, palsy*, Stj. 43. **höfuð-smátt** (*smótt* from *smjúga*), *f.* [*bead-smotta*, Ivar Aasen], an opening for the bead, in a coat, Ld. 134, 136, Fas. i. 165, Sæm. 139. **höfuð-snaudr**, *adj.* *beardless*, Bjarn. **höfuð-sótt**, *f.* the *turning disease, falling sickness*, of sheep. **höfuð-steypa**, *u. f.*, fara *höfuðsteypu*, to be overtaken, Fas. i. 272. **höfuð-sundl**, *n.*, **höfuð-svimi**, *a. m.* *dizziness in the head*. **höfuð-svorðr**, *m.* the *head skin, scalp*; in the phrase, standa yfir *e-s höfuðsvörðum*, to have an enemy's head at one's feet, slay one, Fms. iii. 104, Ld. 132, 172, Al. 106, 116. **höfuð-tiund**, *f.* a *tiibe from stock or investment*, opp. to *ávaxtar-t.*, that on *interest*, K. A. 58, N. G. L. i. 346. **höfuð-verkr**, *m.* *bead-ache*, Bs. i. 179, 183, 253, Lækn. 471. **höfuð-viti**, *n.* *capital punishment*, Sturl. (in a verse). **höfuð-vörðr**, *m.* a *body-guard*, Stj. 488, Al. 103, Sks. 258, Fms. vii. 203, x. 150, Hkr. i. 241. **höfuð-prátt**, *m.* *bead-washing*, Lv. 84, Vigl. 30. **höfuð-pyngal**, *n. pl.* *beaviness in the head*. **höfuð-orr**, *adj.* *insane*, Mar., Art. **höfuð-oral**, *n. pl.* = *höfuðórar*, Sks. 703.

B. Chief, capital, found like the Gr. ἀρχι- in countless compounds: **höfuð-arríði**, *n.* a *chief point*. **höfuð-á**, *f.* a *chief river*, Stj. 68. **höfuð-árr**, *m.* an *archangel*, Greg. 35, Hom. 145. **höfuð-átt**, *f.* one of the *cardinal points*, Rb. 440, Hkr. i. 49. **höfuð-barmr**, older **höfuð-baðmr** (Ad. 19, Eg. 316 (in a verse), Edda Ht.), *m.* the *bead stem*, a Norse law term of an *agnate lineage*, opp. to *kvennætt* (q. v.). N. G. L. i. 49, 52, Edda. **höfuðbarms-maðr**, *m.* an *agnate*, N. G. L. i. 28, Ja. 61. **höfuð-baugr**, *m.* the *bead-ring*, in *weregild*, see *baugr*, a law term in Grág. ii. 171. **höfuð-benda**, *u. f.* 'bead-rope', naut. the *stays*, Bær. 5, Fær. 164, Fas. iii. 118, N. G. L. i. 199, ii. 283, Krók. 59; metaph. a *stay, help*, Fms. vii. 362, Finnb. 298; fá sér nokkura höfuðbendu, Fms. iv. 79. **höfuð-bíti**, *a. m.* the *chief cross-beam in a ship*. **höfuðbíta-rúm**, *n.* the *place of the h.*, N. G. L. i. 335. **höfuð-blót**, *n.* the *chief sacrifice*, Hkr. ii. 97, Rb. 412. **höfuð-borg**, *f.* a 'bead-burg', *metropolis*, Fms. i. 101, Rb. 398. **höfuð-ból**, *n.* a *manor, domain*, Gpl. 233, N. G. L. i. 43, Fms. x. 393. **höfuð-bœli**, *n.* = *höfuðból*, Gpl. 347, Fagnr. 57. **höfuð-bær**, *m.* = *höfuðból*, Fms. x. 265, xi. 422. **höfuð-drottning**, *f.* a *sovereign queen*, Sks. 759. **höfuð-efnl**, *n.* = *höfuðskepna*, Hb. **höfuð-engill**, *m.* an *archangel*, Nj. 157, Hom. 133. **höfuð-faðir**, *m.* a *patriarch*; a *father of the church*, Stj. 87, 132, Al. 64, Niðr. 10, Fb. i. 264. **höfuð-förn**, *f.* a *great scandal*, Fb. iii. 327. **höfuð-fól**, *m.* a *great fool*, a. 20. **höfuð-geseml**, *f.* a *great jewel*, Hkr. i. 264. **höfuð-glöf**, *f.* a *capital gift*, Sks. 609, 738. **höfuð-glæpr**, *m.* a *capital sin*, Sks. 332, Mar. **höfuð-god**, *n.* a *principal god*, Fms. xi. 386. **höfuð-groin**, *f.* a *chief article*, Barl. 167 (of faith). **höfuð-gesfa**, *u. f.* *capital luck*, Fms. vii. 88, x. 185. **höfuð-háttíð**, *f.* a *principal feast*, Fms. ii. 38, Mar. **höfuð-hetja**, *u. f.* a *great champion, chief*, Fas. ii. 342. **höfuð-hof**, *n.* a *chief temple*, Eg. 256. **höfuð-innihald**, *n.* *chief contents*. **höfuð-ísar**, *m. pl.* *great masses or clumps of ice* (a river), when a channel is open in the middle, Fs. 52, Ld. 46, Nj. 142, 144, Sturl. i. 14. **höfuð-íprótt**, *f.* a *principal art*, Mar. **höfuð-kempa**, *u. f.* a *great champion*, Sturl. iii. 65. **höfuð-kennimaðr**, *m.* a *great clerk or scholar, ecclesiastic*, Bs. i. 153. **höfuð-kirkja**, *u. f.* a *big-church, cathedral*, 623, 15, Fms. viii. 126, ix. 369, Bs. i. 48, Karl. 545, N. G. L. i. 7, D. N. ii. 4, Al. 10. **höfuð-klerkr**, *m.* a *great clerk or scholar*, Sturl. i. 95. **höfuð-konungr**, *m.* a *sovereign king*, Fas. ii. 11, Edda (pref.), Karl. 410. **höfuð-kostur**, *m.* a *cardinal virtue*, Hom. 134. **höfuð-kvöl**, *f.* a *great torment*, Mar. **höfuð-list**, *f.* = *höfuðprótt*, Sks. 613. **höfuð-lýti**, *n.* a *capital fault*, N. G. L. ii. 417. **höfuð-læknir**, *m.* a *chief physician*, Hkr. iii. 35. **höfuð-lærdómur**, *m.* a *chief doctrine*. **höfuð-löstr**, *m.* a *cardinal sin, deadly sin*, Sks. 609. **höfuðs-maðr**, *m.* a *bead-man, chief, leader*, Fms. x. 40, xi. 243, Hkr. i. 139; in Iceland in the 16th and 17th centuries this was the title of the governor, see *hirdstjóri*. **höfuð-meistari**, *a. m.* a *bead-master*, Sks. 634, Stj. 564, Bs. ii. 223. **höfuð-merki**, *n.* the *chief mark, characteristic*, Rb. 80; the *chief standard*, Karl. 158. **höfuð-musteri**, *n.* = *höfuðkirkja*, Lex. Poet. **höfuð-nafn**, *n.* the *principal name*, Rb. 112. **höfuð-naðsýn**, *f.* *big need*, Ld. 296, Fms. ix. 509, Karl. 140. **höfuð-niðjar**, *m. pl.* the *bead-kinsmen, agnates*, = *höfuðbarmmenn*, Bragi. Glv. 3. **höfuð-prestr**, *m.* a 'chief priest,' the *priest of a höfuðkirkja*, H. E. i. 474, 655 ii. 1, D. N. passim, N. G. L. i. 378, 390; a *chief priest, big priest*, N. T. **höfuð-ráð**, *n.* a *bead-council, chief council*, Gpl. 61, Fms. viii. 438, ix. 240. **höfuð-ráðgjafi**, *a. m.* a *chief adviser*, Barl. 109, Fms. ix. 293. **höfuð-skáld**, *n.* a 'bead-scald,' *great poet*, Fms. vi. 386, Fbr. 116, Edda 49, 154, O. H. L. 57, Geisl. 12. **höfuð-skepna**, *u. f.* a 'bead-creation,' *prime element*, Bs. i. 145, Skálda 174, 175, Barl. 131, Eluc. 8; hinnarmir munu forgaunga með stórum brestum, en höfuðskepnur var bráða, 2 Pet. iii. 10. **höfuð-skutillsvein**, *n.* a *bead cup-bearer*, Karl. 84. **höfuð-skómm**,

f. a *chief shame, scandal*, Fms. vi. 262, Al. 147. **höfuð-skörungur**, *m.* a *great and noble person*, of a woman, Sturl. iii. 6. **höfuð-smíðr**, *m.* a *chief workman, architect*, 656 B. 8, Stj. 23, Bs. i. 81, Fms. x. 320, Fbr. 12. **höfuð-spekingr**, *m.* a *great, wise man*, Sks. 14. **höfuð-staðr**, *m.* a 'bead-stand,' *capital, chief place*, Fms. iv. 236, vii. 159, xi. 202, 299, Eg. 267, Sks. 647, Edda 10, Bs. i. 90. **höfuð-stafn**, *m.* a 'bead-stem,' *raven's beak*, Höfuðl. **höfuð-stafr**, *m.*, gramm. a 'bead-stave,' *bead letter, capital, initial*, used freq. in this sense by Thorodd: but grammarians use it specially of the letters *b, g, v, þ*, which can stand only at the beginnings of syllables, (see Gramm. p. xv. col. 1 at the bottom; Skálda 165-171):—in prosody, the third of the alliterative letters (*ljóðstafir*) standing 'abead' of the second verse line, the preceding two being called *studlar*; thus in 'þá var grund gróin | grænum lauki,' the *g* in 'grænum' is a *höfuðstafr*, but in 'grund' and 'gróin' a *studl*, Edda 120; in mod. usage *höfuðstafr* in pl. is used of all the alliterative letters, skáldskapr pinn er skothent klúðr | skalkk-settum höfuðstöfum með, Jón Þorl. **höfuð-stjarna**, *u. f.* a *chief star*, Rb. 440. **höfuð-stóll**, *n.* a *chief seat*: a trade term, *capital*, opp. to *interest*. **höfuð-stópli**, *a. m.* a *chief girder*, Sks. 633. **höfuð-styrkr**, *m.* *principal strength*, N. G. L. ii. 416. **höfuð-synd**, *f.* a *deadly sin*, Hom. 33, 74, 671, 17. **höfuð-sæti**, *n.* a *chief seat*, Sks. 108, 460. **höfuð-tunga**, *u. f.* a *chief language*, Edda (pref.). **höfuð-vápn**, *n.* a *principal weapon*, Sks. 430. **höfuð-veisla**, *u. f.* a *chief banquet*, Fms. xi. 412. **höfuð-vél**, *f.* a *chief device*, Sks. 528, 633. **höfuð-vindr**, *m.* a *wind from one of the cardinal points*, Rb. 438. **höfuð-vinr**, *m.* a *bosom friend*, Fms. ix. 308, 451. **höfuð-þing**, *n.* a *great jewel: a chief meeting*. **höfuð-ótt**, *f.* a *chief family*.

HÖFUND, *m.*, gen. ar; the masc. inflex. -undr reminds one of the Gothic (Gramm. p. xxxii. B. V); in old writers the word is found only four times, always in the sense of a *judge*, and referring chiefly to Gothland in Sweden; Höfunder (a mythol. pr. name) var manna vitasir, ok svá réttðæmr, at hann hallaði aldri réttum dómi, ... ok af hans nafni skyldi sá höfundr heita í hverju ríki er mál manna dæmði, Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 523, cp. 513; as also in Hrólf S. Kraka (referring to Gothland), höfundr einn var þar til settr at skora þetta mál með sannindum, settusk margir í þetta sæti, ok kalladi höfundr öngum sæma, þóir gengr seinast ok sezk hann þegar í stóllinn; höfundr mælti, þér er sætið hæfligast, ok muntu dæmtr til þessarar stjórna, Fas. i. 58; sigr-höfundr, the *judge of victory, the Lord of battle*, a name given to Odin by Egil, Stor. 21; lastly in Thorodd, skáld eru höfundar allrar rýnni eða málágreina, sem smíðir málmgripa (?), eðr lögmenn laga, the *poets are judges in all matters of grammar and syntax, as smiths in workmanship, and lawyers in law*, Skálda (Thorodd) 164; this passage as well as the preceding is erroneously rendered in the earlier translations, as also in Lex. Poet.

II. an *author, originator*; the revival of this ancient word, in quite a different sense, is curious; it does not occur in any of the earliest glossaries of the 17th century nor in the Bible nor in Vidalin, but, as it seems for the first time, in the Lexicon Islandico-Latinum, published at Copenhagen A. D. 1734, as a rendering of the Latin *auctor*, and was probably inserted by some learned philologist (Jón Ólafsson?) from the passage in Skálda, by a mistake. 2. by the end of the century it came to be used = a *writer*, and is now freq. in that sense, either rit-höfundr or singly; but still in 1781, in the preface to Fél. of that year, rituðr (*writ-smith*) and höfundr are both used, shewing that the latter was not yet settled, though at present the use of this word is quite fixed.

HÖGG, *n.*, old dat. höggvi, Ó. H. 184, Fms. vii. 230, Nj. passim; gen. pl. höggva; [Shetl. *buggie*; Scot. *bag*; Dan. *bug*; Swed. *bugg*; (L) cp. the verb höggva] = a *stroke, blow*, esp. a *stroke with an edged weapon*, but also with a blunt one, Fms. vii. 191, 230, 297; laust hann selinn í svírta et fyrsta högg, Bs. i. 342; ljóta högg á dyr, to *knock*, Fs. 131, Nj. 28; í einu höggvi, of *throwing a stone*, Edda 72; högg loptins, Skálda 174; sayings, skamma stund verðr hönd höggvi fegin, Nj. 64, 155, 213; eigi fellr tré við it fyrsta högg, Nj. 163, 224; eiga i höggvi við e-n, to *have a quarrel, come to blows with a person*; það sér ekki högg á vatni, a *stroke in water is not seen, leaves no mark*, of efforts without effect. 2. *slaughter, a beheading*; leiddr til höggs, Gret. 85, Karl. 518, Clem. 58; dæma e-n til höggs, Blas. 49; *slaughter of cattle*, yxn er hann ætlaði til höggs, Eg. 181; strand-högg, q. v. 3. *a bowing down of trees*, Dan. *bugst*, Grág. ii. 297; skógar-högg, 292; högg ok höfn, D. N.: a *gap*, kom þá skjótt högg í liðið, Fms. ix. 305. 4. of an *instrument*; þela-högg, q. v.; saum-högg, q. v.; fjál-högg, a *chopping-block*. 5. a *ravine or a cut-like gap in a mountain*. **höggva-skipti**, -viðskipti, *n.* *exchange of blows*, Fms. i. 38, v. 165, Eg. 581, Korm. 212, Fs. 48. **högg-eyx**, *f.* a *beaving axe, batebet*, Fbr. **högg-smírl**, *n.* the *being within words' reach*, so as to have a chance of striking, Nj. 97, Gullþ. 30, Al. 33, passim. **högg-járn**, *n.* a 'beaving iron,' *chopper*, Ld. 38, K. þ. K. 112; a *chisel*. **högg-ormr**, *m.* [North. E. *bagworm*; Swed. *buggorn*], a *viper*, 623.

36, Skálda 176, Edda 37, Stj. 28, passim. COMPS: höggormabít, n. a viper's bite. höggormatönn, f. a viper's tooth.

högg-orroeta, u, f. a close fight, Eg. 231, Fms. vi. 78, passim.

högg-ró, usually spelt hugró, f. a clinch on a sword's hilt, Edda (Gl.), Fms. i. 177, Hkr. i. 238, Þórð. 75: name of a ship, Fms. viii: in Hkv. Hjorv. the true reading is prob., hugró í hjalti, ... önn er í oddi, for the MS. reading 'hugr er í hjalti' yields no meaning: hugró and önn (q. v.) were parts of the sword.

högg-rúm, n. room to draw a sword, Þórð. 47, Eg. 492. *Lat. rumen*

högg-sax, n. a kind of battle-axe, Fbr. 58. *Lat. sax*

högg-akógr, m. [Dan. skovbuger], felled trees; þat er h. er menn höggva upp, Grág. ii. 264.

högg-aledda, u, f. = högg-sax, Safn i. 689.

högg-spjót, n. a kind of balder, Fms. iv. 338, vi. 113, vii. 143, Fær. 207, Eg. 374, 378, = kesja. *Lat. spica*

högg-staðr, m. a place for a blow, Eg. 507, Fms. vi. 99, vii. 290, viii. 404, Hkr. iii. 165.

högg-stokkr, m. a chopping-block, Ó. H. 117: a block for execution.

HÖGGVA, also spelt heyggva, Sæm. (Kb.): pres. höggv, mod. also heggv; pl. hoggum, mod. höggvum; pret. hjó, hjótt, hjó, mod. hjó, hjótt, hjó; pl. hoggum and hjuggum, mod. only the latter form; a Norse pret. hjoggi = hjó, D. N. ii. 331; pret. subj. hjoggi and heggi, mod. hjyggi; part. hogginn, mod. but less correct, höggvinn, which also is freq. in the Editions; but in the MSS. usually abbreviated, hogg, högg, = högginn, höggit: [not recorded in Ulf.; A. S. *bemoan*; Engl. *bew, back*; Hel. *bauwan*; O. H. G. *bemoan*; Germ. *bauen*; Dan. *bugge*; Swed. *bugga*]:—höggva denotes to strike with an edged tool, slá and drepa with a blunt one: 1. to strike, smite with a sharp weapon; höggv sá er hífia skyldi, he strikes who ought to shield, a saying: to deal blows with a weapon, hann górdi ymist hjó eða lagði, Nj. 8: hann hjó titt ok hart, passim; höggva báðum höndum, 29; h. sverði, öxi, strike with, i. e. to brandish, a sword, axe, Fms. v. 168, Gs. 6; h. til e-s, to deal a blow to one, smite, Grág. ii. 7. Al. 78; h. e-n bana-högg, to smite with a deathblow, Eg. 220: to cut down, destroy, þeir hjuggu drekann mjök, Fms. vii. 249: to maim, ef maðr höggv hund eða björn til háðungar manni, Grág. ii. 121; h. rauf á hjálmi, Al. 78: the phrases, h. sik í lends manns rétt, Fms. ix. 399: spec. phrases, höggdu allra manna armastr, nú hjóttu Noreg ór hendi mér! Ek þóttumk nú Noreg í hönd þér höggva, Ó. H. 184. 2. to put to death, behead, Fms. vii. 250, 251, xi. 148–153: to kill, högg þú hestinn, Nj. 92: to kill cattle, slaughter, h. bú, búfé, kýr, geitur, naut, Landn. 293, Eg. 532, Fms. vi. 95, xi. 123, Fb. i. 186: höggva strandhögg, Eg. 81. 3. to fell trees; höggva skóg, Grág. ii. 294; h. keyrívönd, id.: absol., hann hefir höggit í skógi minum, Nj. 98, passim: to cut grass (rarely), ef maðr höggv hey á blut annars manns, N. G. L. ii. 112; upp höggvit gras, cut grass, Dipl. iv. 9, Jm. 7, (else always slá of mowing.) 4. to bite, of snakes (högg-ormr); Miðgarðsormr hjó hann til bana, Edda 155; naðran hjó fyrir flagbrjóskat, 76: of a wound from a boar's tusk, ef svín höggv manni, Gpl. 190: the phrase, h. hest sporu, to prick a horse with the spur, Mag. 9.

II. with prep.: höggva af, to bew or cut off; h. af kampa ok skegg, to cut off the beard, K. þ. K.; h. af lim, Sks. 555: to kill, slaughter, h. af fé, Ld. 64; höggva af sér, to parry off, Fms. v. 13;—h. niðr, to cut down, i. 38: to kill, butcher, vii. 261, Orkn. 120; hjuggu þeir niðr rungat sitt (by cutting cakes to pieces), Fms. vii. 249;—h. upp, to cut down a tree, Greg. 48, Matth. iii. 10; h. upp skip, to break a ship up, Fms. iii. 228, ix. 381; h. upp hús, to break a house up, vii. 166;—h. ór, to cut out, metaphorically, to make even; vóru margar greinir þær er ór þurfti at h. milli biskups ok leikmanna, Bs. i. 751; láta konung ok erkbiskup ór h. (smooth) sagðar greinir, 773. III. reflex. to be cut, backed; hjósk skjoldr Helga, Dropl. 24. 2. recipr. to exchange blows, fight; þeir hjuggusk nokkura stund, Háv. 56; þeir h. til í ákafa, Bret. 74. 3. metaph., höggvask í mitt mál, to begin abruptly, in the middle of a sentence; taka heldr at upphafi til, en höggvask í mitt mál, Landn. 275, v. l.; ef enn höggusk nokkurr í ok mælir svá, cuts in, objects, Skálda 168: þótti honum nú taka mjök um at höggvask, things looked bad, Grett. 142; þótti honum hart um höggvask, Bs. i. 423.

höggvandi, a, m., part. a brewer, as a nickname, Fms. xi. 115: a headman, Post. 645, 65. högg-vápn, n. a cutlass, Eg. 580, Fms. vi. 158. höggvin-kinni, a, m. cut cheek, a nickname, Landn.

HÖGLD, f., pl. hagldir, a kind of buckle (shaped like ∞), commonly made of horn, used to run the rope through with which hay is trusted; hann tekr reip á tíu hesta ok leysir af hagldir, Fb. i. 523: in metaph. phrases, hann þóttisk nú hafa hagldir fengit á stnum máhú, Bs. i. 730; and the mod. phrase, hafa bæði töglin ok hagldirnar, to have it all one's own way. haglda-brauð, n. buckle-gingerbread.

höglungr, m. = högl. höglunga-reip, n. a rope with buckles; kirkja á tíu höglungsreip, Vm. 177.

högni, a, m. a tom cat, freq. in mod. usage.

mid. H. G. Hagene, Landn.

hökta, t, to limp, Bárð. 167; h. kyrr, Fas. ii. 369. *Lat. hock*

höku-, see haka.

II. a pr. name,

mid. H. G. Hagene, Landn.

hökta, t, to limp, Bárð. 167; h. kyrr, Fas. ii. 369. *Lat. hock*

höku-, see haka.

hökul-brækr, f. pl., also by dropping the aspirate, ökul-brækr, Fas. iii. 41:—'cloak-breaks,' a kind of dress, perhaps like a Highlander's kilt, prob. derived from hökull, hekla, and not from ökla, an anklet; it is used of beggarly attire, Isl. (Kjaln. S.) ii. 417, Fas. iii. 41.

HÖKULL, m., dat. hökuli, [Ulf. renders by *bakul* the Gr. *φελόνη*, i. e. *φαιρόλη*, Lat. *paenula*, a mantle, 2 Tim. iv. 13; A. S. *bacela*; O. H. G. *bacul*; old Fr. *bekil*; Dan. *messe-bagel*; akin to hekla, q. v.]:—a priest's cope; purpura-h., Bs. i. 67: hann hafði ok út þell þat er h. sá er úr görr er Skarðbendingr heitir, 77, Vm. 13, 92, Fms. iii. 168, viii. 197, D. l. passim.

hökul-lauss, adj. 'cope-less,' without a cope, Vm. 22.

hökul-akúadr, part., prob. wearing a kilt and brogues like a Highlander, Fms. ix. 512; this word is also, in the various MSS. to l. c., spelt with or without the ð, see Fb. iii. 151 (ökulskóðr).

höku-nótt, f. mid-winter night, about the time of Epiphany, when the heathen Yule began; a ðv. Aey.: hann setti þat í lögum at hefja jólahald sem Kristnir menn ..., en ádr var jólahald hafti Hökunótt, þat var miðsvetrar-nótt (thus in Fms. i. 32, l. c.), ok haðin þriggja (þrettán?) náttu jól, Hkr. i. 138 (Hák. S. Áðalst. ch. 15). The Scot. *bogmaney*, = the last day of the year or a feast given on that day, is a remnant of this ancient word. The heathen Yule seems among the Scandinavians to have been celebrated about three weeks later than Christmas; but the Norse king Hakon, who had been brought up in Christian England, altered the time of the festival, so as to make it correspond with the English Yule or Christmas; and so the heathen hökunótt came to represent our Christmas Eve. The etymology is not known.

höld-borinn, part. born of a höld (see höldr), enjoying a höld's right, Hdl. 11, 16, N. G. L. i. 346.

höld-madr, m. = höldr, N. G. L. i. 44, 55, 71, 175.

HÖLDR, m., in old MSS. spelt *hældr* or *hælr*, denoting that the *d* is inflexive, not radical; [the word therefore is not to be derived from *halda*, but is identical with A. S. *hæleð*, Germ. *held*, whence mod. Swed. and Dan. *hjalte* and *belt*, see *halr*]:—a Norse law term, a kind of *bigber yeoman*, like the *statesman* of Westmoreland, i. e. the owner of allodial land, mod. Norse *odelsbonde*; the höld is to be distinguished from a *herir* (q. v.) or a *lendr* maðr, who held land in fee from the king, see the interesting story in Har. S. Harðr. ch. 62 (Fms. vi. 278); the höld is thus defined, sá er hældr er hann hefir óðol at erðum tekit bæði eptir föður ok móður, þau er hans forellrar (*forefathers*) hafa átt ádr fyrir þeim, N. G. L. ii. 146; hölda tvá eða þendr ina beztu, i. 251. In old Norway the churchyards were divided into four parts; in the first were buried the *lendir* menn, next them the hölds and their children (*hölds-lega*), then the freed men (*leysingjar*), and lastly the thralls (*man*, q. v.) nearest to the wall; the höld had right to twice as much as the simple franklin, and half as much as the *lendr* maðr, e. g. bóandi hálfan annan eyri, höldr þrjá aura, *lendr* maðr sex aura, jarl þrjár aura, konungr þrjár merkr, N. G. L. i. 45, cp. 55, 71, 81; þegnar ok hældar, svá eru búendr kallaðr, Edda 107; hældar, þat er búendr þeir, er gildir eru af ættum eða réttum fulum, 94; Björn hlaut annan bústað góðan ok virðilegan, görðisk hann ekki handgenginn konungi, því var hann kallaðr Björn höldr, Eg. 198; leuðs manna son skal taka hölds rétt ef hann fær eigi lönd, N. G. L. i. 71; hann veltisk ör jarldóminum ok tók hölds rétt, Orkn. 12: for the were-gild to be paid for a höld (*hölds-gjöld*) see N. G. L. i. 81: a law of king St. Olave ordered that Icelanders whilst in Norway should enjoy the right of a höld: Íslendingar eigu at hafa hölds-rétt í Noregi, D. l. i. 65. 2. in poetry, a man, Hm. 41; hölda synir, the sons of men, 93, Fm. 19, Hkr. i. 101, where the mother of Ganger-Rolf calls him 'the kinsman of the hölds,' cp. also Rm. 21, Gs. 17; h. inn hvíti, Isl. ii. 251 (in a verse): in mod. Icel. usage it remains in bú-höldr, q. v.

hölf, ad, see hválfa.

Hölgi, a, m. a pr. name, in the Hb. spelt *Hœlgi*; this is the old Norse form, whereas the old and mod. Icel. form is *Hölgi*, and of a woman, *Helga*, v. f., Landn.; prob. contracted from *Hálogi*, cp. the Dan. *Holger* and Russian *Olga*; Hölgi was the name of a mythol. king, Edda 83, whence *Hölga-brúðr*, f. the bride of Hölgi, or *Hölga-tröll*, n. (Skálda 168, Fms. xi. 134), the giantess of H.: *hölða-brúðr* and *hörgu-brúðr* are less correct forms, Nj. 131 (v. l.), Fb. i. 213; for the various readings in different MSS. see Jóns S. ch. 44, Nj. ch. 89: this is the name of two *unird* sisters worshipped by the earls of Hlaðir; the passage in Skálda i. e. refers to some lost myth concerning these sisters.

HÖLKN, n. a rough stony field, almost = hraun, q. v.; á hölkn einu, Fas. iii. 625; hann setsk niðr á hölkn fyrir ofan búðirnar, Ld. 290 (v. l. *hraunitt*); þá er undir svá hart sem hölkn, Hrafn. 26; hölkn eða hreyrar, N. G. L. i. 38; í fjöru eða á hölkn, ii. 111, 146, Hým. 24; um hölkn ok skóga, Karl. 243; in local names, *Hölkna-höldr*, see the map of Icel.

hölkvir, m., poet. a horse, Edda (Gl.); h. hvílbeðjar, poet. a clothes' horse, cp. Dan. *sænge-bæst* (?), Akv. 31; gólf-h., a 'cloist-horse,' poet. a house, Bragi; bórð-h., a 'board-bobby,' a ship, Lex. Poët. II. the name of a mythol. steed, Edda.

HÖLL, f., gen. hallar, often spelt hall without umlaut, Fb. i. 212,

I. 26, Fas. iii. 42, 87, Fms. viii. 191, v. l.; as also rhymed so in poets, e. g. Geisli 11; [A. S. *beal*, gen. *bealle*; Engl. *ball*; Hel. *balla*; but not found in old and mid. H. G., the mod. Germ. *balle* being a borrowed word, Grimm's Gr. iii. 427]:—a *ball*, but in the Norse only of a king's or earl's hall, whereas a private dwelling is called *skáli*, *eldhús*, q. v.; and thus 'hall' never could be used of an Icel. dwelling. In earlier times it seems to have had a more general sense, which remains in a verse of Kormak, Korm. 42:—in the mythology and old poems 'hall' is also used of the hall of gods, giants, Vpm., Hým., Lv.; Val-höll, *Valballa*, the ball of the slain, of Odin, Gm., Edda: as also Guds höll, *God's ball*—the heaven, Geisli; dags höll, *days' ball*, the sky; höll fjalla, *mountain ball*, the sky; lífs höll, *life's ball*, the breast, Lex. Poët.:—in prose constantly, *konungs-höll*, a *king's ball*, or hall simply, passim. For the building, structure, seats of a hall, see the Sagas passim, Fagrsk. ch. 219, 230, Hrólf's S. Kr. ch. 34, 40, Jómsv. S. ch. 5, 22, Völs. S. ch. 3, Háls's S. ch. 12, Eg. S. ch. 8, Edda 2, 30–33, 82. As all heathen Scandinavian buildings were of timber, the hall of stone of Nj. ch. 6 is no doubt an anachronism. **compounds:** *hallar-búnadr*, -búníngir, *m. the bangings of a ball*, Fms. x. 235, xi. 16. *hallar-dyrir*, *n. pl. ball-doors*, Edda 2, Fas. i. 15, Al. 70. *hallar-gólf*, *n. a ball-floor*, Edda 31, Fms. iii. 188, vii. 157, Fas. i. 284. *hallar-veggr*, *m. the wall of a ball*, Fms. iv. 189, Sks. 709: *HÖLL*, name of an Icel. farm, Skáld H., whence *Hallar-Steinn*, a pr. name.

hólsti, see heldr B. III.

HÖM, *f.*, gen. *hamar*, [A. S. and Engl. *ham*], the ham or haunch of a horse; Grettir hlýp undir hömina á hesti sínum, Grett. 108; kom á hömina hestinum, Kmr. 124; skjóta þeir upp höminni allir í senn, Od. xiii. 83; standa í höm=hama, q. v., of horses in a tempest.

hömul-grýtt, *n.* [provinc. Norse *bumul*, Shetl. *bannumers*], *heaps of earib-fast stones*; í klungri eða humulgrýtti, Barl. 19.

hömungr, *m.* = *hemingr* (q. v.), N. G. L. ii. 511.

HÖND, *f.*, gen. *handar*, dat. *hendi*, acc. *hönd*, pl. *hendr*, mod. *proncd.* *höndur*, gen. *handa*; [Goth. *bandus*; A. S. and Engl. *band*; O. H. G. *bant*; Germ. *band*; Dan. *baand*; Swed. *band*]:—a *band*; beit höndina þar er nú heitir ulflíðr, Edda 17; armleggir, *handleggir* ok hendr, Anecd. 6; kné eðr hendi, Grág. ii. 8; ganga á höndum, Fms. vi. 5; með hendi sinni, K. p. K. 5 new Ed.; taka hendi á e-u, to touch with the band, Fms. x. 110; taka höndum um háls e-m, Nj. 10; hvitri hendi, Hallfred; hafa e-t í hendi, to hold in band, wield, Eg. 297, Nj. 84, 97, 255; hrjóta ór hendi e-m, Fms. xi. 141; hafa fingrull á hendi, Nj. 146; handar-högg, Fms. xi. 126, Fas. ii. 459; sjá ekki handa sinna skil (deili), not to be able to see one's hands, of a dense fog.

2. the arm and hand, the arm, like Gr. *χείρ*, Nj. 160, 253; á hendi heitir alnbogi, Edda 110; hendr til axla, Fas. i. 160; leggir handa ok fóta, Magn. 532; hönd fyrir ofan úlnlið, Nj. 84; hafa hring á hendi, of an arm-ring, Nj. 131; bring á hægri hendi fyrir ofan úlnboga, Fms. iv. 383:—the arm and arm-pit, ná, taka undir hönd (arm-pit) e-m, Gpl. 380; var eigi djúpara en þeim tók undir hendr, the water reached to their arm-pits, Ld. 78; taka undir hönd sér, to take hold under one's arms, Eg. 237, Nj. 200; sjá undir hönd e-m, Fas. ii. 548; renna undir hendr e-m, to backspan one, Háv. 40, 41; þykkir undir hönd, stout, Ld. 272.

3. metaph. bandwriting, band; rita góða hönd, to write a good band; snarhönd, *running band, italics*. **II. the band, side**; hægri hönd, the right band; vinstri hönd, the left band; á hvára hönd, on either band, each side, Landn. 215; á vinstri hönd, Nj. 196; á hægri hönd; á tvær hendr, on both bands or sides, Isl. ii. 368, Fas. i. 384; á báðar hendr, Grág.; hvat sem á aðra hönd ber, *whatsoever may happen*; á aðra hönd... en á aðra, Ld. 46; til hvárigrar handara, Fms. x. 313; til annarrar handar, Nj. 50, 97; til sinnar handar hvárr, 140; til beggja handa, Eg. 65; til ýmsa handa, Bs. i. 750; þver-hönd, a band's breadth; úrv-hönd.

III. sayings and phrases referring to the hand: **1. sayings**; sjálfs hönd er höllust, one's own hand is best, i. e. if you want to have a thing well done, do it yourself, Glúm. 332, O. H. 157; blíð er bætandi hönd, blessed is the mending band; gjörn er hönd á venju, Grett. 150, Nj. (in a verse), and Edda (Ht. 26); margar hendr vinna létt verk; flýlar hönd á feigu taffi; betri ein kráka í hendi en tvær á skógi, Ld. 96; skamma stund verðr hönd höggvi fegin, see hugg. **2. phrases**; drepa hendi við, to refuse, Nj. 71; halda hendi yfir e-m, to hold one's band over, protect, 266, Fbr. 22, Anecd. 14; taka e-n höndum, to take hold with the bands, seize, capture, Fms. x. 314, Nj. 265, passim; eiga hendr sínar at verja, to act in self-defence, 84, 224; hefja handa, to lift the bands, stir for action, 65, Ld. 263; bera hönd fyrir höfuð sér, to put one's hand before one's head, stand on one's guard, defend oneself; vera í hers höndum, óvina höndum, to be in a state of war, exposed to rapine; vera í góðum höndum, vina höndum, góðra manna höndum, to be in good bands, among friends. **β.** læknis-hendr, 'leech bands,' healing bands; pains and sickness were believed to give way to the magical touch of a person gifted with such hands, Sdm. 4, Magn. S. Góða ch. 36 (Fms. vi. 73), cp. Rafns S. ch. 2; hönd full, a bandful, Fms. ii. 302, vi. 38, viii. 306; fullar hendr sjár, bands full of gold:—kasta hendinni til e-s, to buddle a thing up; með harðri hendi, with hard band, barably, rudely; með hangandi

hendi, with drooping band, slothfully; segins hendi, with glad band, joyfully; sitja áudum höndum, to sit with empty bands, sit idle; but með tóunar hendr, empty-handed, portionless, Thom.:—láta hendr standa fram úr etnum, to work briskly; víkja hendi til e-s (handar-vík), to move the hand to do a thing; það er ekki í tveim höndum að hafa við e-n, of double handed (i. e. faltering) half measures, when the one hand undoes what the other has done; kann ek þat sjá at ekki má í tveim höndum hafa við slíka menn, Band. 3; láta hönd selja hendi, of a ready bargain; láta e-t ganga hendi firt, to let go out of one's bands, lose, Ld. 202; ok lét sér eigi hendi firt ganga, and never lost sight of him, 656 ii. 4; e-m fallask hendr, to be discomfited, lose one's head (see falla); leggja görva hönd á allt, to be a ready band, adept in everything, Thom. 300 (see göra F. 2); taka í hönd e-m, to join bands, Nj. 3; takask í hendr, to join, shake hands, Grág. ii. 80; leggja hendr saman, id., Gpl. 18,—of shaking hands as symbolical of a bargain, see the compounds hand-lag, hand-festi, handa-band; eiga, taka, jöfnum höndum, to own, take with even bands, i. e. in equal shares, Grág. i. 171, ii. 66, Hkr. i. 318; vinna jöfnum höndum, to work even-banded, to help one another; e-m eru mislagðar hendr, one's bands are amiss, when bad work is done by one from whom better was expected; honum hafa verið mislagðar hendr, etc.

B. Metaph. usages: **I. dat., sverja sér af hendi, to forswear**, Fms. vii. 176; fara af höndum sér, to dismiss, Grág. i. 248; hefjask af höndum e-m, Fms. xi. 59:—af hendi e-s, on one's behalf, part, Landn. 154; af hendi Hákonar, Fms. i. 20, iv. 118; af hendi landsmanna, ix. 359; af sinni hendi, of one's own band, for one's own part, Grág. i. 392; reida, greiða, gjalda, inna af hendi or höndum, to discharge, pay off, Fms. vii. 230, Nj. 146, 190, 232, 239, 257, 281, Grág. i. 82, ii. 374; selja, láta af hendi (höndum), to part with, dismiss, Nj. 186, 231, Fms. vii. 173, Rb. 12; líða af hendi, to pass, of time, Isl. ii. 144, Fms. iv. 83; koma, bera at hendi, to happen, Nj. 71, 177; at hendi, as adv. in turn; hvern at hendi, each in turn, Fms. i. 150; þar næst Gunnarr, þá Loðinn, þá hverr at hendi, Nj. 140; hverr segir at hendi þat er frá honum hefir stólt verit, Mar.: felask á hendi e-m, to be under one's charge, protection, Nj. 201, Bs. i. 167, 173; vera e-m á hendi, id., Fms. vii. 243; vera bundinn á hendi e-m, Sturl. i. 57; hafa e-t á höndum (hendi), to have a thing in band, of duty, business to be done, Grág. i. 38; eiga ferð á höndum, Ld. 73; hvat er þér á höndum, what hast thou in band? for what art thou concerned, distressed? Nj. 133, Ld. 270; ella eru þér stórir hlutir á höndum, Fms. vii. 30; ef honum varzi ekki á höndum, if he had nothing in band, if his bands were free, Ld. 42; eiga e-t fyrir hendi (höndum), to have in band (duty, business, engagement), Fas. ii. 557; farvegr langr fyrir hendi, Fms. xi. 316; tveir kostir fyrir höndum, Nj. 264, Grág. i. 279; hafa ýslyr fyrir höndum, Isl. ii. 344; eiga vandræði fyrir höndum, Ld. 4; eiga gott fyrir höndum, Hkr. iii. 254; vera í hendi, to be at band, within reach, at one's disposal, in one's power; hann er eigi í hendi, Fms. vi. 113; þat er eigi í hendi, 'tis no easy matter, v. l.; hafa raun (evidence) í hendi, Bs. i. 708; hafa ráð e-s í hendi sér, Ld. 174, Fas. i. 260; hafa vel, illa í höndum, to behave well, badly, Isl. ii. 387, Eg. 158; varð honum þat vel í höndum, so: hafa e-t með höndum (fé, auðsk, embætti, etc.), to have in band, manage, discharge, Grág. ii. 389, Greg. 25, Stj. 248, Hkr. iii. 131; to design, hafa ráð, stórráð með höndum, 623, 51; hljóta undan hendi e-s, from one, at one's hands, Fas. i. 365; undir höndum, eigi litill undir höndum, not a small man to handle, Fms. vii. 17; vera undir höndum e-m, to be under or in one's hands, under one's protection, in one's power, Sks. 337, Fms. i. 7, 13; sitja undir hendi e-m, Hkr. i. 166,—um hendr, Fms. iv. 71, is prob. an error—undir hendi. **2. absol.** annarrí hendi, on the other band, Fms. vii. 158; en annarrí hendi vildu þeir gjarna veita konungi hlýðni, ix. 258.

II. acc., with prepp.; á hönd, á hendr, against; höfða sök, lýsa vígi (etc.) á hönd e-m, to make a suit... against, Grág. i. 19, Nj. 86, 87, 98, 99, 101, 110, 120, 230; hyggja e-t á hendr e-m, to lay a thing to a person's charge, Hom. 115; reynask á hendr e-m, to have a charge brought home to one, Fms. xi. 76; snúa vanda á hendr e-m, to throw the responsibility upon... Nj. 215; fara, segja stríð á hendr e-m, to wage, declare war against one; fara geysti á hendr e-m, to rage against, Fms. vii. 230; fætask e-t á hendr, to undertake, Nj. 126; ganga á hönd e-m, to vex one, 625, 33; sótt elnar á hendr e-m, Eg. 126; leggja e-t á hendr e-m, to lay (a burden) on one's hands, Fms. xi. 98; in a good sense, ganga á hönd, to pay damage to, submit, O. H. 184; dreif allt fólk á hönd honum, submitted to him, filled his ranks, Fms. i. 21; bjargask á sínar hendr, by one's own bandwork, Vápn. 28; (for at hönd, Grág. i. 135, read á hönd); selja, fá, gefa e-t í hönd, hendr e-m, to give into one's hands, band over; selja sök í hönd e-m (handsöl), Grág. ii. 80, Nj. 4, 98, 112, 186; so, halda e-u í hönd e-m, Isl. ii. 232, Fms. vii. 274; búa í hendr e-m, to make it ready for one, Ld. 130; veiði þerr í hendr e-m, Nj. 252; kalla til e-s í hendr e-m, to lay claim to a thing at the hands of another, Ld. 300, Eg. 350, Fms. iv. 223, ix. 424; þegar í hönd, offband, immediately, Bs. i; þá sömu nótt er fór í hönd, the following night, Fms. viii. 397, Glúm. 341; gjalda í hönd, to pay in cash, Vm. 16; veðr óx í hönd, the wind rose higher and bigger, Fb. i. 432; undir jafna hönd, equally, Sturl. iii. 243; standa óbrigðiliga undir jafna hönd, Dipl. v. 26; vera hagr

any hand make light
with.
Githis is a bird in hand
than two in bush.
Had a short while in
was plain of the

um hönd, to be easy in hand, Nj. 25; þegar eg vil er hægt um hönd, heima á Fróni að vera, Núm. 1. 10; but mér er e-t um hönd, it is awkward, costs trouble: hafa við hönd sér, to keep at hand, Fms. x. 264; tóku konur manna ok dætr ok höfðu við hönd sér viku, Grett. 97; hafa e-t við höndina, to have it at hand.

III. gen., with prepp.; til handa e-m, into one's hands; fara Guði til handa, to go into God's hands, Blas. 51; ganga til handa e-m, to put oneself in another's hands, submit to him, Rb. 404, Eg. 12, Fms. vii. 234; Fas. ii. 522; ef þat berr þér til handa, if it befalls thee, i. 135; þá skimm kys ek mér eigi til handa, I will not have that shame at my door, Nj. 191; for one, on one's behalf, biðja konu til handa e-m, 120, 180, Grág. i. 353; í þeirri bæn er hann orti oss til handa, for us, for our use, our sake, 655 i. 2; hann hélt fénu til handa þrándi, Landn. 214, Nj. 151; sáfuar konungur liði (til) handa Oddi, Fas. ii. 553; til handa þorkæti, Fs. 1. dropping the prep. til; mikit fé handa honum, Rd. 195 (late MSS.); whence handa has become an adverb with dat., handa e-m, for one, Lat. *alicui*, which is freq. in mod. usage.

2. adverbial; allra handa, Dan. *allebaanda*, of every kind; allra handa árgæzka, Edda (pref.); allra handa ganganda só, þóðr. 51 new Ed.; fjögurra handa, of a fourfold kind, H. E. i. 525. 3. absol., minnar bandar, for my part, Ísl. ii. 356; yðvattar bandar, for your part, Fms. ix. 498; hvárrar-tveggju bandar, on either band, Skálda 164; innan bandar, within one's bands, easy, Ld. 112; þótti þeim innan bandar falla at taka land þetta hjá sér sjálfum, 210.

C. Compds: I. plur., handa-afl, n., Edda, = handafl, p. 237. **handa-band**, n. a joining or shaking of hands, as a law term = handlag, Dipl. i. 11, iv. 2, Vigl. 23; in plur., Bs. (Laur. S.); heilsa, kveðja með handa-band. **handa-festi**, f. a bold for the bands, Fms. ii. 276. **handa-gangr**, m. grasping after a thing with all hands, Fas. iii. 345. **handa-görvi**, f. 'band-gear', gloves, Sd. 143, Fbr. 139. **handa-hóf**, n., in the phrase, af handahófi, at random. **handa-kenning**, f. band touching, Eluc. 20. **handa-klapp**, n. a clapping of hands, Skálda 174. **handa-læti**, n. pl. gestures with the arms, Ska. 116. **handar-mál**, n., in the phrase, at handarmáli, in beaps; var þá drept lið hans at handarmáli, Fas. i. 41. **handa-saumr**, m. tight gloves, Bs. ii. 10. **handa-síðr**, adj. = handsíðr. **handa-skil**, n. pl., in the phrase, sjá ekki h., not to see one's own bands, as in the dark, in a dense fog. **handa-skol**, n. pl. *maladroitness*; það er allt í handaskolum. **handa-skómm**, f. *shameful work*, a scandal; það er mesta h. l. **handa-staðr**, m. the print of the bands, Fas. i. 285. **handa-tak**, n., -tekt, f., -tekja, u, f. a taking of bands, as a bargain, Háv. 42, H. E. ii. 194, D. N. i. 398. **handa-teki**, n. pl. a laying bold, a fight, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); a pledging of hands, Dipl. ii. 6, D. N. passim. **handa-upphald**, n. a lifting the arms, Stj. 296. **handa-verk**, n. pl. one's bandiwork, doing, N. G. L. i. 76, Fms. vii. 295, Stj. 198; í handaverkum eða bókræði, 46; handaverk manna, men's bandiwork, Blas. 47; Guðs h.; ek em þín h., Sks. 610; hans h., Fms. viii. 406.

II. sing., **handar-bak**, n. the back of the band, Sdm. 7. **handar-gagn**, n. a being ready to the band; leggja e-t til handargagns, to lay it so as to be ready at hand, Hkr. ii. 158, 249. **handar-grip**, n. a measure, spönn, Karl. 481. **handar-hald**, pronounced **handarald**, n. a bandle, Fas. ii. 355. **handar-jadarr**, m. the band's edge; in the phrase, vera undir handar-jadri e-t, to be in one's hands, in one's power, Fmr. 201. **handar-kriki**, a, m. 'band's-creek', the arm-pit, Eg. 396, Fms. vi. 348, Sturl. ii. 37. **handar-mein**, n. a sore in the band, Bs. i. 115, 187, Sturl. ii. 177. **handar-stúfr**, m. a 'band-stump', stump of the arm, the hand being hacked off, Fms. x. 258, xi. 119. **handar-vani**, a, m. maimed in band, Hm. 70, Matth. xviii. 8. **handar-veif**, n. l. handarveif, in a 'wave of the band', in a moment. **handar-vik**, n. the bands' reach, movement, work; lítið handarvik, a small work. **handar-væni**, a, m. want of bands (?), Hm. 72.

For the compds in hand- see pp. 237, 238.

HÖNDLA, að, (handla, Stj. 22, 47), to bandle; h. heiðarliga, Karl. 81; b. úvarliga, Stj. 22; to manage, Gkv. i. 8; h. e-n lilla, to treat one ill, Stj. 47; h. om e-t, Mar.; h. kaup, to strike a bargain, to bandel (North. E.). Gpl. 493. II. as a law term, to seize, catch, Hrafn. 7, Ld. 148; to arrest, 623, 62, Nj. 267, Symb. 59, Pass. 8. 1; h. glæpamann, Fms. ii. 85.

höndulega, adv. *adroitly*; honum fórst það höndulega.

HÖNKE, f., gen. hankar, pl. henkr, hankar, Fas. 132, l. 12, mod. hankir; [Engl. *bank*, cp. Germ. *benker*]:—a bank, coil, skein; toga hönk, Fms. vi. 312, Fas. 146; þar var hönk í meðalkastanum, ok dró hann hans á hönd sér, Eg. 378, Grett. 101; henkr tvær af viðjum, Gpl. 413; festa með hönkum, 381; sterkar henkr (*clasp*), Fs. 132.

HÖRDAR, m. pl. the Hords, a people of Norway; whence **Hörða-land**, n. the land of the Hords; **Hörða-konungur**, -kappi, m. the king, champion of the Hords, Fms. passim; **Hörðu-ból**, n., **Hörðu-dalr**, m., a local name in Iceland; **Hörð-dælir**, m. pl. the men from H., Sturl.

Hörðr, m., Herði, Hörð, a pr. name, Landn. **Harðar-saga**, u, f. the story of Hörð.

HÖRFA, að, [akin to hvarfa, q. v.], to retire, Fas. iii. 34; h. frá í brott, Nj. 216; hvárt sem þeir h. með ánni norðr eða suðr, 228; h.

fyrir, to give way, Grett. 114; h. undan, Sd. 175, Fbr. 41 new Ed., Fs. 45; nú h. þeir innar eptir höllinni, Fas. ii. 261; hann hörfaði at bordinu út, Fms. vii. 264; þá skal ganga á feld þó áðr hafi af hörfat, Korm. 86; to pass round, hefir þat (viz. the moon) hörfat þring sinn, Rd. 116; reflex., láta hörtask undan, Ísl. ii. 447.

hörfan, f. *retrogression*; h. heimins, Mag. 69.

hörgr-brjótr, m. a breaker of bords, of a missionary king, Hallfred.

HÖRG, m., never f., for the form hörgr (Landn. 111) is merely an error; [A. S. *bearg*; O. H. G. *baruc*]:—a beaten place of worship. Distinction is to be made between hof (temple) and horg; the hof was a house of timber, whereas the horg was an altar of stone (the hátimbraðr in Vpm. is not literally erected on high places, or a sacrificial cairn (like haugr), built in open air, and without images, for the horg itself was to be stained with the blood of the sacrifice; hence such phrases as, to 'break' the horgs, but 'burn' the temples. The horg worship reminds one of the worship in high places of the Bible. The notion of a 'high place' still remains in the popular Icelandic phrase, það eru ekki uppi nema hæstu hörgar, only the highest bords jut out, when all lies under a deep snow. In provincial Norse a dome-shaped mountain is called *borg* (Ivar Aasen). The worship on horgs seems to be older than that in temples, but was in after times retained along with temple worship, and then, it seems, specially reserved for the worship of the goddesses or female guardians (disir), Hervar. S. ch. 1, Hdl. l. c., Edda l. c., cp. also **Hörga-brúdr**, f. the bride of the bords, see Högl. Many of the old cairns and hows are no doubt horgs or high places of worship of the heathen age. A third way of worshipping is recorded, viz. a portable booth or tabernacle in which the god was carried through the land, mentioned in Tacit. Germ. ch. 40; traces of this ancient worship were still found in Sweden at the close of heathendom, see the interesting tale of Gunnar Helming in Fms. ii. 73-78.

II. references; hörgr hann mér gördi hláðinn steinum, nú er grjótr þat at gleri orðit, etc., Hdl. 10; hofum ok hörgum, Vpm. 38; þeir er hörg ok hof hátimbruðr, Vsp. 7; hof mun ek kjósa, hörga margu, Hkv. Hjörv. 4; hátimbraðr h., Gm. 16; hamra ok horga, skóga, vötn ok tré, Fms. v. 239; brjóta ok brenna hof ok hörga, Fms. i. 284, ii. 41; Oddr brenndi hof ok hörga braut, Fas. ii. 288 (in a verse); hauga né hörga, en ef maðr verðr at því kunnr eða sannr, at hann hleðr hauga, eðr gerir húa, ok kallar hörg, eða reisir stöng, N. G. L. i. 430, cp. ii. 496; höfðu frændr hennar síðan mikinn átrúnað á hólanu, var þar gört horgir er blót tóku til, trúðu þeir at þeir dái í hólanu, Landn. 111; þar voru áðr blót ok horgar, Kristni S. ch. 11; eitt haust var gört disablót mikit hjá Álfu konungi, gekk Álfhildr at blótinu, en um nóttina er hón rauð hörginn ... Fas. (Hervar. S.) i. 413; þat var hörgir er gyðjurnar áttu, Edda 9, a paraphrase of the passage in the Vsp. l. c.; blóthús ok hörga, Rekst. 2. poët., brúna-hörgir, the 'ferrethead-borg' or peak = the horns of a steer, Yt.; gunn-hörgir, a 'war-borg' = a helmet (not a shield), Hkr. i. 131 (in a verse); hörga herr, the host of the bords = the beaten host, Knytl. S. (in a verse).

III. in Icelandic local names, but not so freq. as Hof; **Hörg-á** and **Hörgár-dalr**, in the north; **Hörga-eyrr**, in the west; **Hörga-dalr** and **Hörga-land**, in the east; **Hörga-holt** and **Hörga-hlíð**, in the west, Landn., Kristni S., map of Iceland; **Hörga-hylr**, Dipl., Ísl. **Hörg-dælir**, m. the men from Hörgár-dalr, Sturl. In Norway, **Hörg-in**, **Hörga-setr**, Munch's Norg. Beskr.

hör-hnoða, n. a clew of flax, Fms. vi. 296.

hörkla, að, [hark and harki], to bobble, go with difficulty, as if walking on rough ground; hann hörklar af heidinni ofan, Bs. i. 443.

hörkn, n. = hölkn, Bs. i. 452, v. l.

hörkull, m. *roughness*; hann segir svá meðr hördum hörkul, 732. 15; skal ek gora þeim mikinn hörkul, I will work them much annoyance, MS. 4. 16; noise, din, hófik þá bardaginn með miklum hörkul, Karl. 289; mátti þá heyra mikinn gný ok ógortigan hörkul, 307; þeir heyðu hörkul ok stór högg Frankismanna, 354; hence comes prob. the mod. **hörgull**, meaning dearth; það er mesti hörgull á því; as also in the phrase, spyrra e-n út í hörgul, or segja e-t út í hörgul, to ask or tell minutely.

hörmugr, adj. afflicted, Gkv. 3.

hörmuliga, adv. sadly, 4. 15, Gpl. 45, Stj. 51, Hom. 116, passim.

hörmuligr, adj. sad, distressing, Sturl. i. 13, þiðr. 174; h. úðendi, Nj. 170; h. villa, Stj. 250; h. hryð, 494; h. glæpr, Fms. i. 205; neut. a distressing thing, Fms. vii. 160, x. 400; also with the notion of indignation, það er hörmulegt að sjá það!

HÖRMUNG, f. [harm], grief, affliction, Fms. vi. 94, Str. 24, 453; Fas. iii. 303; hörmungar tala, lamentation, Fms. iv. 165; hörmungar orð, H. E. i. 255; hörmungar víg, Fs. 8; freq. in mod. usage, N. T. = *ὀλῖψη*, esp. in plur., Mark xiii. 19, Acts vii. 10; in sing. with the notion of indignation, það er hörmung að vita til þess.

Hörn, f. one of the names of the goddess Freyja, Edda.

hörpu-, see harpa.

HÖRR, m., old dat. hörvi, mod. hör, pl. hörvar, Höfuðl. 12:—flax, but also = linen, Lat. *linum*, Ska. 287, Rm. 28; dúkr hvitr af hörvi, a white linen table cloth, id.; hörfi glást, clad in linen, of a woman, Kormak; from the wearing of linen a lady is in the poets called **hör-bill**, -brekka, -st, -göfn, -gerðr, -nauma, -akorðr, -veig, -þella, Lex. Poët. 3.

a cord of hemp, as a bowstring or the like, Höfuðl. 12; boga fylgði hörr, togin hörr, Edda (in a verse); horfa sleipnir, the hemp horse = the galloway, Yt. 12. **hór-dúkr**, m. a linen cloth, Hallfréd.

hór-akrydd, part. f. clad in linen, Skv. 3. 49.

hörtl, n. [qs. hörk or horkull?], the roughness of frozen ground; það er hörtl í götunum, hörtl að ríða.

hór-týgill, m. a bempen cord, Stj. 416. Judges xv. 14.

HÖRUND, n. the skin, of a person, prop. the cuticle or inner skin, as shewn by the phrase, milli skinnis ok hörunds, between the skin and hörund, Bs. i. 252; verðr hörundit ok skinnit allt blátt sem drep, Mar.; e-m rennr kalt vatn milli skinnis og hörunds, one feels a cold chill between the skin and hörund; allt hans hörund er svá hart sem horn, Þiðr. 183 (of the 'Gehör-nete,' Sigfried); þá koma bláir flekkir í hörundit, Bs. i. 611; þá kom hrollr á hörund honum, Orkn. 182; allir synir hans stóðusk eitr á hörund utan, Sæm. 118; var allr protti ór hans hörundi, Bs. i. 644; sár voru morg fallin á hörund hans, 298; h. ok líkamr, Mar., Karl. 524. v. l.; ef þrútnar hörund, Grág. ii. 129; hence skin, complexion, bert hörund, 129, Fms. vi. 143; svart (hvít) á háir ok hörund, svart (fair) in hair and skin, vii. 157; allra manna fegstr á hörund, viii. 446; the flesh, var sem elds-bitu kærni í h. honum, Hkr. i. 102; nálgðist kuldri hans hörund, Sks. 758; meyjar h., id., 1 Kings i. 1, 2; vatn þat rennr í h. sem mungát, Sks. 164; allar æðar í hans hörundi, Fbr. 149; genitalia, euphemistically, þegar hann kemr við mik þá er hörund hans svá mikið, at hann má ekki eptirlæti hafa við mik, Nj. 13. compds: **hörunda-bjartr**, **hörund-hvít**, **hörund-ljósa**, adj. of bright complexion, Hkr. iii. 179, Landn. 120, Bs. i. 127, Bret. ch. 9. **hörunda-litr**, m. complexion, Bs. ii. 180, Fb. ii. 300.

B. Fem. the flesh; svá sem hörundin dró oss í glæpin, Stj. 149; hörundar hungri, the lusts of the flesh, Sól. 50; fara hungri hörund, 71; kipp svá ór sárinu at eigi slái hörundinni saman, O. H. L. 73; hörundar litr, complexion, Edda 19, Fms. v. 347.

hörund-fall, n. impotentia (?); þat má skilja fæstar-mál, ef h. kemr á annat-tveggja, N. G. L. i. 27, cp. ii. 320, H. E. i. 247, (a lawful cause for divorce.)

hörund-kuldi, a, m. coldness of the skin, chill, Sks. 758.

hörund-mjúkr, adj. soft-skinned, of a woman, Orkn. (in a verse).

Hörskr, adj. from Hordaland, Landn.

hór-práðr, m. a linen thread, Bs. i. 644.

hös-magi, a, m. a sheep with a gray, dusky belly, Grett. 154; the spelling haustmagi is caused by a false pronunciation.

hös-mögóttir, adj. gray on the belly, Grett. 148.

HÖSS, adj., acc. hösvar, with a characteristic v; [A. S. *basu*, gen. *basweg* and *baswig*; Engl. *bazy*; Lat. *carinus*];—gray, of a wolf; úlfir enn hösvi, Em. 6; hösvar serk hrigrisnis, a gray wolf's coat, Hl., Edda 86; hös örn, a gray eagle, Fms. vi. 159 (in a verse); and hös sverð, a dusky sword blade (or = hvörs?), Lex. Poët.: in pr. names, **Hös-kollr**, in common pronunciation **Höskuldr**, the gray Coll; the old form is freq. presented in good MSS., e. g. Arna-Magn. 468, as also in the old ditty, trautt man ek trúna þér | trolld kvæð Höskollr, Sturl. ii. 136; but that even in the 13th century the name was pronounced as at the present day is shewn by the pun in the words **Höskuld** and **baustuld**, Sturl. iii. 216. The word is quite obsolete, and does not occur elsewhere in prose.

höstugr, adj. [hastr, herstr], barely, Pass. 40. 4.

hösvank, ad. dep. to slink (as a wolf?), sneak, Fms. iii. 189.

Hösvir, m. a gray wolf, Edda (Gl.): name of a slave, from his dress, Rm.

höttóttir, adj. booded, of cows or sheep with heads differing in colour from the body.

HÖTTR, m., hattar, hetti, acc. **höttu**, a later form **hatt**, Dropl. 13, Eg. 407, Nj. 33, 46, Gisl. 55, O. H. L. 46, as also in mod. usage; [the A. S. *bōd*, Engl. *bood*, O. H. G. *buot*, Dutch *bood*, Germ. *but* may perhaps be identical; but A. S. *bæt*, Engl., Dan., and Swed. *bæt* certainly answer to the old hötttr, cp. also hetta, q. v.];—a bood, in olden times only a coat fastened to a cloak, as is seen from numerous instances, Fms. i. 149, ii. 72, viii. 368, x. 225, 229, 301, Eg. 375, 407, Grág. ii. 132; a coat of felt, þófa-hötttr, Dropl. 13, Nj. 179.

2. of a gorgeous foreign bood or turban from the east, Fms. xi. 77, 85; called Gerzkr (Russian) in Nj. 46, Gisl. 55, or Giskr (Greek) in O. H. L. 46; Danekr hötttr, a Danish bood, O. H.: a hat in the mod. sense was unknown to the men of old; even the hat-like helmet was called stál-húfa, a steel cap, not stál-hötttr.

III. in poetry the bood is called hattar land, -haudr, -stallr, -fell, -steði, the land, knoll, fell, stibby of the bood; or hatt-staup, n. a hat-knoll, Ad.: Odin is represented wearing a hött, and so the helmet is called the bood of Odin, etc.; as also Ála hötttr: the vaulted sky is foldar hötttr = earth's bood, Lex. Poët.: dular-h., huldar-h., a bidding bood, bood of disguise. hattar-madr, m. a booded man, man in disguise, Rd. 272; Síð-hötttr, 'Deep-bood,' was a favourite name of Odin from his travelling in disguise, cp. Robin Hood.

III. a pr. name, Fas.

hötudr, m. [hata], a biter, Lex. Poët.

I Í J

I is the ninth letter; in the old Runic alphabet it was called *iss* or *ier* (Skálda 176), and represented by **I** (is köllum brú breiða of the Runic poem), a form borrowed from the Greek or Latin: but 'stunginn ís' (♠) was in later Runes used to represent *e*.

A. PRONUNCIATION, SPELLING.—**I** is either a vowel (*i*), or consonant (*j*), called *jod*: these are here treated separately: 1. the vowel *i* is sounded either short (*i*) or long (*ī*), the short (*i*) like Engl. *hill*, prolonged with a breath; but it is almost certain that in olden times it was sounded short, as in Engl. *wit*.

2. the long (*ī*) is sounded as Engl. *e* or *es* in *evil*, *fert*. 3. the *j* is sounded as Engl. *y* before a vowel, *jata*, *jard*, *jól*, as *yata*, *yard*, *yole*. The oldest writers bear witness to the use of *j* as a consonant; thus Thorodd says,—*i* þá er hann verðr fyrir samhljóðanda settr, Skálda 164; and the second grammarian,—en ef hljóðstafr (vowel) er næstr eptir hann, þá skiptisk hann í málstafr (consonant), svo sem *já, jörð* eða *jór*, 170; and Olave Hvítaskáld,—*i* ok a hafa þvi fleiri greinir, at þeir eru stundum samhljóðendr, sem í þessum orðum, *íarl* and *útr*, 176; but in syllables beginning with *j* (*ja*, *jo*, *ju*) in old alliterative poetry it always stands for the vowel, from the earliest poems down to the 15th century, e. g. *jörð* or *ægi*—*íðja-græna*, Vsp. 58; viltu nokkut jötunninn *ríga* | ýtum görir hann kosti seiga, þrymlur 2. 2; Ölmóðr hafði annan dag | jarnið þetta at sýna, Skálda R. 64, which, as now pronounced, would sound harsh, since in modern poetry syllables beginning with *j* cannot be used alliteratively with any other letter, cp. Pass. 37. 1, 10, 40. 8, 46. 3, 11, etc.; only in such words as *eg* (*jeg*), *eta* (*jeta*) can *i* serve both as a vowel and consonant, see Pass. 6. 2; but *jeg* in 5. 5, 10, (the verse 6 of the same hymn is a poetical licence); so also the name *Jesús* is now and then used alliteratively with a vowel, 47. 18, 21; the hymns of the Reformation follow the same usage. The pronunciation of *j* seems therefore to have changed: in early times it was probably similar to Engl. *e* in *ear*, *tear*, *bear*; an additional proof of this is, that the oldest spelling was, as in Anglo-Saxon, *ea*, *eo*...; and Thorodd himself probably wrote *ea*, e. g. *esfu*, *earn*, *earl*, for *jafu*, *járn*, *jarl*, see his words: in old poets *ea* sometimes makes two syllables, e. g. in the verse cited in Skálda 164 (of A. D. 1018); as also in the name *Njáll* (*Niel*), which is dissyllabic in the verses, Nj. ch. 136, 146. At a still earlier time *j* was probably sounded purely as a vowel.

II. in ancient MSS. *i* serves for both *i* and *j*; in MSS., esp. of the 15th century, *j* is used ornamentally for initial *i*, e. g. *jnn* = *inn*, as also in the double *ij* = *i*, e. g. *tíjd* = *tíð*, *míjt* = *mítt*, the *j* was introduced into print only in the last year of the eighteenth century. 2. an *i* is often inserted in MSS., esp. after *g*, *k*, so as to mark the aspirate sound, e. g. *gieta* = *geta*, *gieta* = *geta*, *kier* = *kær*, etc.; in inflexions it is also more correct to write *eyjar*, *bæjar*, than *eyar*, *bæar*:—*ji* is not written, but pronounced, e. g. *vili* (= *vilji*), but *vilar*.

B. CHANGES.—The *i* and *e* are exchanged in many root syllables, but *i* is usually the older, *e* the later if not the modern form, as, if and ef, brinna and brenna, tvinnr and trenur, þinnr and þrennr, miðl and meðal, minnma and mænma, gingu and gengu, fingu and fengu, tigr and tegr: the article varies between *eun* and *inu*:—the inflex. *-endi* and *-indi*:—Norre MSS. spell mek, þek, sek, = mik, þik, sik (e. g. Thom. Cd. Holm.). *-ligr* and *-legr*, *gagligr* and *gagleggr*: for the inflexive *e* and *i* see introduction to letter E (signif. B), p. 114:—*i* for *y* in old MSS., in *firir*, *ifir*, *mindir*, *skildir*, *minni* (*monib*), *minnast* (*to kiss, mouth*):—*i* and *u* are interchanged in inflexion, as, *morginn* and *morgunn*, *vandill* and *vöndull*; but esp. in the adjective inflexions *-igr* and *-ugr*, *blóðigr* and *blóðugr*, *auðigr* and *auðugr*.

II. the *j* in most instances originates from an *e*, either through absorption or contraction, as in *jór* (q. v.), or through the dissolution or breaking of *e*, as in *jörð* (q. v.); again, the *i* as initial is in most instances caused by absorption; as of *n* in *in* (*in*) and compds; of *v* or *b* in *illr* (*evil*) and compds; of *d* in some compds in *f*—from *id*:—in Gothic there is only a single word (*eisarn*, i. e. *isarn* = *iron*) with a long *i* initial.

III. by comparison with other Teutonic languages it is seen that a radical initial *i* or *j* has in the Scandinavian been dropped in a few words, while it has been kept in Gothic, Saxon, and German, thus Icel. *ár*, Goth. *jār*, Engl. *year*, Germ. *jahr*; Icel. ungr, Goth. *juggs*, Engl. *young*; Icel. ok, Goth. *juk*, Engl. *yoke*, Germ. *joch*, Lat. *jugum*; Icel. amí, ömurliqr, and O. H. G. *jamar*, Germ. *jammer*; Icel. upp, Goth. *jup*, Engl. *up*; Icel. *ér* (*ye*), Goth. *jus*; Icel. ostr (*a chess*), cp. Engl. *yeast*: in two words, *jarteign* and *jurt*, both of them probably foreign, the *j* stands for *w*: on the other hand, because of the resolution or breaking of vowels (Gramm. p. xxix, bottom), words which in Engl. and Germ. begin with *e* are in Icel. often to be found under *j*, thus Icel. *jörð* (old Scot. *yerth*) = Engl. *earth*, Germ. *erde*: there are also a few stray words,—*jata* (*a manger*) for *eta*, *jeta* for *eta*, *jeg* for *eg* (*ek*).

IV. the Icel. *i* answers to Ulf. *ei* (*rísa*, Goth. *reisan*), to mod. Germ. *ei* in *zeit*, Engl. *i* as in *time*, Icel. *timi*; in early German the diphthongs *ei* and *i* were, as in Icelandic, distinguished (*zif*, *isarn*, = mod. *zeit*, *eisen*).

V. in

mod. Dan. in a few words the Icel. short *i* is represented by an *e*, thus Icel. við, iðr, viðr, iðr, biðja, limr, vinr, sin, = Dan. *ved*, *led*, *ved*, *sed*, *bede*, *lem*, *ven*, *sene*, probably owing to the fact that the old Danish pronunciation of *i* was not the same as the present Icelandic.

I

ÍÐ, *f.*, the gen. iðjar, Hkr. ii. 227, points to a root *iði*; [this root word with derivatives, which in cognate languages is of rare occurrence, seems prop. to mean a perpetual motion, cp. Swed. and poet. Dan. *id*]:—*a doing*; orð ok iðir, words and deeds, Nj. (in a verse); ymissar iðir, Sighvat; leyfð ið, id.; tregnar iðir, sorrows, tears, Hdm. i; þjóð veit þinar iðir, thy feats, Edda (in a verse); því verðr eigi til iðjar né verðs haldit, it can neither be worked nor sold, Hkr. i. c.

ÍÐ, *a.* a restless motion; vera allr á iði.

ÍÐ (iðja, Vsp. 58), a particle only used in compds, chiefly poetical, answering to Goth. *ip-*, = Lat. *contra*, O. H. G. *id-* and *ida-*, A. S. *ed-*, = Lat. *re-*; but in Icel. esp. in an intensive sense. compds: **ÍÐ-GJÖLD**, *n.* pl. recompense; ill iðgjöld, Hm. 106; sonar iðgjöld, Stör. 16; iðgjöld *e-s*, of one dead, Fs. 13, 61; en þat kom ásamt með mönnum, at hans þóttusk aldrei iðgjöld íð, Bs. i. 70; höfum vér þá nokkut svá iðgjöld föður þíns, Isl. ii. 175. **ÍÐ-GÍF**, *n.* a counterpart, Eb. (in a verse).

ÍÐ-GÍF, *adj.* exactly like, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse). **ÍÐ-GNÓGR**, *adj.* abundant, Hkr. i. 21. **ÍÐ-GNÓTT**, *f.* abundance, Ad. 10. **ÍÐ-LÍKA**, *adj.* = iðglíkr, Mag. 580. 9. **ÍÐ-VANDLIGA**, *adv.* homely, Gl. 10. **ÍÐ-VANDR**, *adj.* guileless, Geisli 4, Rekst. 24.

II, contracted in a few words, even in mod. usage; **Í-LÍKR**, *much like*; **Í-NÓGR**, *e-mough, plentiful*; **Í-LÍTILL**, *very small*.

ÍÐ, pron. dual = it, þit, q. v.

ÍÐA, *ad.* an eddy, whirlpool, Grett. 141 A; ok muntú finna saman rekti í eina iðu, 623. 37, passim; hring-iða, q. v. **ÍÐU-KAST**, *n.* a whirling eddy, Mag.

ÍÐA, *ad.* to move to and fro, be restless, like an eddy or mercury; eg iða ill af kerti, Snót; fram og aftur iðar, út á báðar hlíðar, Sig. Pétir; þetta eru þínir smíðir, því er von þú iðir, úr einum í annan stað, Jón Þorl.; freq. in mod. usage.

ÍÐ-GJARN, *adj.* eager for.

ÍÐI, *a.* m., gen. iðja, name of a giant, Edda.

ÍÐINN, *adj.* [Scot. *itband*, *yiben*], assiduous, steady, diligent, Sks. 437, Bs. i. 166, Fas. i. 85, freq. in mod. usage; iðinn að lesa, læra, vinna.

ÍÐJA, *ad.* [Old Engl. *ithe* = thrive, Chaucer]:—*to do, perform, be active, busy*; þeir skyldu engan hlut eiga at iðja, Lv. 13; veit engi maðr hvat þeir hafa iðjat, Fas. i. 71; víst ávalt þeim vana halt, vinna, lesa og iðja, Hallgr.; segðu þegar þú iðja átt, illt sé þér í hendi, a ditty.

ÍÐJA, *u.* *f.* [Dan. *id* = a pursuit]:—*activity, doing, business, profession*, Eg. 134 C, Hrafn. 5, Fas. i. 244, Bs. i. 83, Fms. ii. 199, Þidr. 25, compds: **ÍÐJU-FULLR**, *adj.* hard-working, Njard. 366. **ÍÐJU-LAUSN**, *adj.* [Dan. *idles*], idle, Grett. 123. **ÍÐJU-LÖYSI**, *n.* idleness, Rb. 196. **ÍÐJU-MAÐR**, *m.* a hard-working man, Eg. 134, Fas. iii. 205. **ÍÐJU-SAMR**, *adj.* (iðju-sami, *f.*), assiduous.

ÍÐJA-GRÖNN, *adj.* [Dan. *idgrün*], ever-green, Vsp. 88.

ÍÐJAN, *f.* = iðn, Skáld H. 7. 53.

ÍÐKA, *ad.* to study, cultivate, Rb. 312, Thom., freq. in mod. usage.

ÍÐKAN, *f.* a studying, performing steadily, cultivating.

ÍÐN, *f.* occupation, business, = iðja, Fs. 35, 72, Bjarn. 12, Fms. x. 233, Landn. 205 (v. l.), 217, Fms. iii. 102, MS. 4. 6: in mod. usage, *bandi-work, profession*. **ÍÐNAR-LAUSS**, *-maðr*, = iðjulauss, Fms. iv. 35.

ÍÐNA, *ad.* = iðja, to work, Grág. i. 147-150, Str. 2; illt iðnandi, Stj. 652; ekki munu vér hér iðna at sinni, Eg. 351.

ÍÐNAÐR, *m.* bandicraft, profession. **ÍÐNAÐAR-MAÐR**, *m.* a workman, Hom. 150.

ÍÐR, *n.* pl.; [this word cannot be derived from inn (*ð* = *nn*), for even the Gothic *idreiga* and *idreigon* have the *d*; O. H. G. *in-adiri*; the word is prob., as suggested by Grimm, akin to Germ. *ader*, Icel. *aðr* (a vein)]:—*the bowels, entrails* (see innýfi), Grág. ii. 371, Bs. i. 346, Orkn. 458, Landn. 217, Ld. 222, Gullþ. 23, Fbr. 208, Fms. iii. 77, viii. 326; iðr ok innýfi, Stj. 280, Post. 238. **II**, metaph., freq. in eccl. usage like *σπλάγχνα*; miskunar-iðr, bowels of mercy, N. T.; skaka ok skelfa iðr ok alvöru síns föðr, Stj. 132. **ÍÐRA-KVOLA**, *u.* *f.*, **ÍÐRA-VERKR**, *m.*, North. E., and Scot. *'belly-work'*, a pain in the bowels, 655 xii. 3, Al. 23, Stj. 436.

ÍÐRA, *ad.* usually dep. **ÍÐRAK**, [Ulf. *idreigon* = *μετανοειν*]:—*to be moved inwardly* (from iðr), but only used metaph. like Gr. *σπλαγχνίζομαι*; *to repent*: **I**, act., impers. with gen. of the thing, *to repent of*; hvers engan iðrar, 2 Cor. vii. 10; with acc. of the person, nom. of the thing, Guðs gjafir og kailan kunna eigi að iðra hann, Rom. xi. 29.

2, pers., það (sic) iðrar mig ekki, 2 Cor. vii. 8; eigi iðra mik minar gördir, Mar.; aðiol, heldr en þik iðri eptir, Sks. 250. **II**, more often in reflex. form, iðrask *e-s*, *to repent of, rue*; opt ætla ek at vér iðrimk þessa, Eg. 732; iðrumk ek þess mjök, Sks. 730, Nj. 78, 79, Eg. 176, Fs. 8, Fms. iv. 369, viii. 54, Barl. 172, 180, N. T., Pass.,

† Vidal. passim.

III, part. iðrandi, repentant, Magu. 430, Mar.: as subst., Greg. 39; iðrandans, Hom. 78.

ÍÐRAN, *f.* [Ulf. *idreiga* = *μετανοειν*], repentance, 623. 23, Greg. 20, 38, 42, Fms. x. 327, K. þ. K. 36, H. E. i. 585; iðranar grátr, iðr, iðranar timi, Stj. 55; iðranar skirn, 656 C. 14; iðranar mark, a mark of repentance, H. E. i. 486, Stj., Greg. 38, Mar., Pass. passim:—in the N. T. = *μετανοειν*, Mark. i. 4, vi. 12, Luke iii. 3, 8, v. 32, x. 13, xv. 7, 2 Cor. vii. 9, 10, Pass., Vidal. passim. compds: **ÍÐRANAR-LAUSS**, *adj.* *repentant*, Sturl. ii. 12, Fms. vii. 118. **ÍÐRANAR-LÖYSI**, *f.* *impenitence*.

ÍÐRAR, *f.* pl. bowels, = iðr, Gkr. 2. 23; metaph. *ruth, repentance*, Am. 65. **ÍÐRI**, see innri.

ÍÐULA, *adv.* = iðurliga, Lex. Poët.

ÍÐULIGA and **ÍÐULIGR**, see iðurliga and iðuligr.

ÍÐUNN, *f.*, pr. name of the goddess, Edda: she was the wife of Bragi (the god of poetry), Edda 17; for tales about her, see Edda 46 and Haustl.; hence in mod. poetry a poet is called the husband of Idun, —Sjálfir Íðunnar annar ver, Snót. **II**, a pr. name.

ÍÐUR, a prefixed particle; [perhaps akin to ið- (above); Goth. *id-*; O. H. G. *it-*, *ita*; A. S. *ed-*, answering to Lat. *re-*; cp. Lat. *iterum*, *iterare*, Grimm's Gramm. ii. 757]:—*frequently*, passim.

ÍÐUR-LIGA, *adv.*, iðrliga, O. H. L. 78; iðuliga, Hom. 113, Sks. 66, 174, 231 B, Barl. 93, Anecd. 24, Fms. x. 392; mod. iðuliga, Bs. i. 849, Sks. 121, 359; iðula or iðola, Hom. 140, Pr. 471:—*frequently*, passim.

ÍÐUR-LIGLEIKR, *m.* repetition, frequency, Barl. 196.

ÍÐUR-LIGR, *adj.* frequent, continuous, Barl. 94, 100; iðuligr, H. E. i. 511, Stj. 71, Barl. 93.

ÍÐUR-MÆLT, *n.* *adj.* a kind of metre, repeating the same syllable, Edda (Ht.) 47, Skálda 210, —e. g. *seim-þvættir gefir seima* | *seim-ört liði beima*.

ÍF, *ifa*, and derivatives, see ef, efa, p. 115.

ÍFILL, *m.*, pl. ifar, a kind of hawk, Edda (Gl.), see Lex. Poët.

ÍFJUNGR, *m.*, poet. a bear, Edda (Gl.)

ÍF-ROÐULL, *m.*, poet. the sun, Edda (Gl.)

ÍGDA, *u.* *f.* a kind of bird, the nuthatch, Norse *egde*, sitta *Europaea* L., Edda 74, Fas. i. 164, 332, Sam. 136.

ÍKT, *f.* the gowt. **ÍKT-SYKI**, *f.* *id.*: mod. *íkt-ajúkr*, *adj.* gowty.

ÍL, *f.*, pl. iljar, the sole of the foot, *plania pedis*, Edda 110, Stj. 160, Hom. 17; hann steypisk fyrir bórð, ok sér í iljar honum, Edda 36, Grett. 141, Fms. iii. 101; millum hvírfis ok ilja, Sks. 159; undir ilinni á hægri fæti, Fms. viii. 265; neðan í ilina, Sturl. iii. 68, passim: in poetry, ilja gaupnir, the 'gowpens,' i. e. soles, of the feet, þd.: the toes were in poetry called *il-kvistir*, *m.* 'sole-twigs,' and *il-þorn*, *m.* 'sole-iborns,' Am., Lex. Poët.

ÍL-BAND, *n.* a strap under the foot. **ÍLBANDA-BRÆKR**, *f.* pl. a kind of breeks, Hkr. iii. 282.

ÍL-BREIÐR, *adj.* having a broad sole, flat-footed, a nickname, Fms.

ÍLKI, *a.* m. = il, Orkn. (in a verse).

ÍLLR, *illa*, and derivatives, see illr.

ÍLMA, *ð.* (irma, Sks. 633 B), to smell sweet; þú ilmir alla, Hom. 153; ilmdi allskonar sætum grösum, Str. 69; to scent, þeir megu eigi ilma af aldininu, Rb. 346; þessa ok ilma, Anecd. 4: part. **ILMANDI**, sweet-smelling, ilma grös, Sks. 48, 633, passim in mod. usage.

ILMAÐR, *adj.* sweet-smelling; þar þótti Grelöðu illa ilmat, Landn. 140; sætt ok ilmat vel, Fb. i. 544.

ILMAN, *f.* smell, scent, (mod.)

ILMING, *f.*, spelt hilmning in Best. 20, smell, scent; ilming ens sætasta grass, Mar.: ilmingar vit, the sense of smell, Hom. 53, Best. 20.

ILMR, *m.*, spelt hilmr in Hom. 28, Fms. x. 241; hilmr in Sks. 632 B: —a sweet smell; ilm af eplum ok grasi, Rb. 346; dýrdligr ilmr, Fb. ii. 375; himneskr ilmr, Orkn. 174; daun en eigi ilm, Anecd. 8.

ILM-ÆSTR, *adj.* sweet-smelling.

IL-SPORNA, *ad.* to tread, Lat. *calcare*, Lex. Poët.

ILSTRI, *n.*, the Swed. *jolster* = *salix pentandra*, a kind of willow, Edda (Gl.)

IM and derivatives, see im.

IMBRU-DAGAR, *m.* pl. = *Ember-days*, corrupted from *tempora* (i. e. *quatuor tempora*), the seasons set apart for Ordination (as is seen more plainly in the Dan. *Tamper-dage*), K. þ. K., K. A., Rb., N. G. L. passim: **IMBRU-DAGR**, *m.* = *imbrudagar*, Fms. viii. 396; **IMBRU-NÁTT**, *f.* *Ember-night*, K. þ. K.: **IMBRU-VIKA**, *u.* *f.* *Ember-week*, D. N. The word was no doubt borrowed from the English along with the eccl. rule; but the etymology was lost, so that the ancients derive it from Lat. *imber*, see Lex. Poët. (pref.), or even trace it to an old woman called Imbra.

in, part., see en, the temp. adv. (2. β), pp. 127, 128.

INDIA-LAND, *n.* India, passim: also in mod. usage **Ind-land** or **Indísn**, *n.* pl.: **INDIA-MAÐR**, *m.* an Indian, 655 xiii. B: **IND-VERAKR**, *adj.* Indian, Al. 147, Stj. 70: **IND-VERAKA**, *u.* *f.* the Hindu tongue, Al. 172.

INGI, *a.* m. a pr. name: freq. also in compds; of women, Inga, Ingi-björg, Ingi-leif, Ing-veldr, Ingi-ríðr, Ingi-gerðr, Ing-unn or Ing-uðr; and of men, in Ingi-marr, Ingi-mundr, Ingi-aldr,

Ing-ölfr, Landn.: many more compds are found in the Swedish-Runic stones, as this name was national among the ancient Swedes; cp. also **Yngvi** and **Ynglingar**.

INN, adv., compar. **innar**, superl. **innst**, [Ulf. *inna*: A. S. *in*; Engl. *in*; Germ. *ein*; Dan. *ind*; Swed. *in*; Lat. *intus*]:—into, in, denoting motion towards the place; *ganga inn í búðina*, Nj. 3; *ganga inn, to go in-doors*, Rm. 2; *í búð inn*, Grág. i. 31; *út ok inn*, Nj. 104; Vkv. 4; *setja inn, to shut in*, Grág. i. 418, 436; *hafa e-n inn, to take a person in, give him lodging*, Grág. i. 229 new Ed.; *kasta inn, to cast into prison*, Fms. x. 155; *leggja inn skipi, to berth a ship*, xi. 333.

II. with preppl. **inn** at, inn á, inn eptir, inn um, etc., denoting direction; *hann nam land, ... alt hit ytra, inn, öðru-megin, at þernunesi*, Fb. i. 250, cp. Landn. 253; *land inn til Leirulekjar*, Eg. 140; *hann sigldi inn á Borgarfjörð, ok inn í Langá, he stood into Borgarfjörð*, id.; *inn á meginland*, Fas. ii. 517; *bergsnos þá er vissi til lands inn, snúa e-u inn á land*, Eg. 389; *miklar bygðir voru inn á landit*, Fms. i. 226; *var þar glaumur mikill inn at heyrta*, i. e. into the house, li. 30; *inn í þrandheimi*, i. 55; *inn í Naumudal*, Eg. 53; *inn við sjá*, Ld. 130; *inn við Vágsbotn*, Fms. x. 30; *riða inn til Borgar*, Eg. 394; *inn til Veradals*, Anal. 91; *inn eptir firði, inwards along*, Eb. 254; *inn um, in through*, Vsp. 44; *inn undir, in and under* (as in North. E.), Njarð. 378; *inn undir virkit*, Fms. xi. 34; *inn yfir, to pass inwards, over, through*; *inn yfir háls, fjörur, heiði*; *út ok inn með (along) hverjum firði*, Eg. 48; *fram ok innar, out and in-doors*, Bs. i. 343;—**innar** [Old Engl. *ynners*], more inward, farther in; *innar af (frá) seti*, Isl. ii. 262, Bs. i. 523; *innar í húsinu*, 342; *innar frá, farther in*, Nj. 50; *innar í bænin*, Fms. ii. 71;—**innst** [Old Engl. *ynnest*], innermost, inmost; *innst sat Audunn*, Eg. 27; *innst í vökinni*, Hkr. iii. 140.

INN, the article, see **hinn**.

INNA, v. to do, perform; *inna íþrótt*, Edda 31; *inna skýrslu*, Ld. 60; freista ef hann meg þessa dagleidd upp inna, Str. 51; er hann útlagr af hann innir eigi máldaga, Grág. ii. 267; hafði hann þá af hendi innt alla sætt sína, Nj. 281; öll lögmælt skil af hendi inna, 232; inna af hendi suðrögöngu, Fms. vi. 36.

2. to pay, discharge; *inna fúlgu*, Grág. i. 154; *inna tífund af hendi*, Grág. i. 154; *inna gjald af hendi*, K. þ. K. 153; *inna kirkjunni fé sitt*, id.; *inna e-m kostnað sinn*, Js. 9; *hvat áttu mér illt at inna, what evil hast thou to repay me? what evil have I done thee?* Fas. ii. 304; hence the mod. phrase, eiga e-m gott (illt) upp að inna, to have an account of good (evil) against one.

II. to relate, tell; *inna sín vandræði*, Fms. viii. 154; *tekr Kolbera at lita á rúnarnar, ok innti stefna, and told, read the Runes*, Fas. i. 211; er hann hafði þetta mælt ok innt allan veg þenna, Hkr. ii. 206; minnið á ok innir vandlega, Bs. i. 198; innti hann ok þat, hveru ... Fms. vii. 101; hann innti svá eistafinn, vi. 53; inna spurning, to answer a question, Sks. 686; eru mörg hans verk góð at inna, Fms. x. 409.

3. with prep. *inna e-t til, to bin at, allude to, mention*; en er þú inntir til þessa, as thou alludest to it, Valla L. 209; þá skatta sem nú mon ek til inna, Fms. xi. 21; konungur innti til (the king replied), hvi kvattu svá at v. 318; to utter, say, þá innti Sigurðr konungi til þess, at hann vildi ekki ... vii. 140; þá innti Antenor til þess fyrst, hverja ... Bret. 80; þú skalt fyrst inna til máldaga við Svein, thou shalt first remind Svein of the agreement, Fb. ii. 8; litlu síðar inntu þeir til við Ketil, Nj. 139; nú innti konungur til um heitastrenging þeirra, Fms. xi. 113; inna upp (to expound, sum up) allan málarétt, Eg. 473; má ek þat eigi nú upp inna í skómmu húli, Fms. xi. 89.

III. reflex., recipr.; inntusk þeir til um kaupka-kosti, they discussed the bargain, Ld. 322; við skulum innask þá til nokkut ádr um þat mál, Fms. vi. 205; mun þá ok samþykki okkat vera mest, at vit inntimst litt til um þann hlut lands, Orkn. 88; við skulum enn innask orð við ádr, exchange words, Fms. xi. 29.

innan, adv. [Ulf. *innana* = *inward*], from within, from an inner part; Ólafur hélt útan í fjörðinn ..., þar rerir innan í móti Erlendr, Hkr. i. 251; reru þeir innan í móti þeim, Fms. vii. 201; adv. from the inside, læsti hón loptinu innan, Nj. 7.

II. [A. S. *innan*; Dan. *inden*], within, chiefly with a prep., *innan um, í, etc.*, with or without motion; láta boð fara hérað innan, N. G. L. i. 352; inwardly, within, inside, Greg. 19; within, sitja í dómrhring innan, Grág. i. 78; um veröld innan, in all the world, 625, 163; senda um heim innan, Hom. 149; örkina reiddi um haf innan, Ver. 8; í valhnatar skurn innan, Fms. vii. 225; ok fannsk þar í innan eirteinu, ii. 129; hön sneri því um gamman bæði útan ok innan, i. 9; rak þau síðan um haf innan, 226;—fyrir innan, see fyrir, p. 182, C. xi; fyrir innan Agðanes, Fms. i. 12; fyrir innan Þórsbjörg, iv. 12; fyrir innan Skarðsheiði, Eg. 754; svá mikitt átti kirkjan fyrir innan sik, Vm. 36; fyrir innan stokk, in-doors, opp. to útan stokks, out-of-doors, Nj. 21, Grág. i. 333, Isl. ii. 401; dropping the prep., kirkja á innan sik (i. e. as in-door's inventory) krossa tvá, Vm. i; þat sem henni (viz. the church) innan sik ok útan til heyrir, Dipl. ii. 13.

B. With gen. within; *innan litils tíma, within a short time, presently*, Fms. iii. 133; *innan mánaðar, within a month*, Ann. 1362; *innan þrjá tigi daga*, Sks. 592; *innan fara ára*, Landn. 271, v. l.

II. but esp. in a great many adverbial compds, followed by a genitive, within, inside of: **innan-borðs**, [Dan. *inden-bord*], on board, Eg. 161, Fms. iii. 181, Gisl. 49.

innan-borgar, within the town, Fms. xi. 74, 76, Stj. 505.

innanborgar-maðr, m. a townsman, 655 iii. 4. **innan-brjóst**, within one's breast, inwardly.

innan-búðar, within the booth, K. þ. K. 26. **innan-bæjar**, **innan-býjar**, [Dan. *ind-byggr*], within town, in-doors, (see bæ), Gpl. 139, Fms. ix. 465. **innan-dura**, in-doors, Gg. 15.

innan-fjarðar, within the firth (district), Gpl. 11. **innan-fjórðunga**, within the quarter, Grág. i. 470. **innan-fjórðungs-maðr**, m. the inhabitant of a fjórðung, Grág. i. 351, ii. 198.

innan-fylkja, within a fylki (q. v.), Gpl. 289. **innan-garða**, [Dan. *inden-gierds*], within the 'yard,' inside the fence, Pm. 102. **innan-garða**, [Dan. *inden-gaard*], within doors.

innan-gátta, within the door-groove, in-doors, Vm. 95. **innan-gengt**, n. adj. having a thoroughfare from within; var innangengt ór stofunni í matbúr; innangengt var í fjósi, Valla L. 218, Gisl. 24.

innan-hallar, within the hall, Fas. i. 60. **innan-handar**, in hand, within reach, Nj. 105, Ld. 112, Fs. 24.

innan-héraðs, within the hérað, Jb. 75, 338, 363, 422. **innanhéraðs-maðr**, m. an inmate of a hérað, Grág. ii. 405. **innan-hirðar**, within the hirð, Sks. 249, Nj. 6, Fms. xi. 71.

innan-hrepps, within a Rápe. **innanhrepps-maðr**, m. the inhabitant of a Rápe, Grág. i. 293.

innan-húsa, within the house, in-doors, Fms. xi. 438, Gpl. 376, K. þ. K. 3. **innan-kirkju**, within church, Fms. xi. 429, Vm. 6.

innan-lands, [Dan. *inden-lands*], within the land, at home, opp. to abroad, Fms. i. 5, Hkr. i. 175.

innanlands-fólk, n. the people of the land, opp. to foreigners, Fms. i. 37. **innanlands-höfðingi**, m. a native chief, Fas. i. 341.

innanlands-menn, m. pl. natives, Fms. xi. 326. **innan-rífa**, within the ribs, inwardly, Bs. i. 305, Th. 15, Fas. i. 286.

innan-skamma, yet a little while. **innan-sóknar**, within a parish.

innansóknar-maðr, m. a parishioner. **innan-stafa**, within a paling, N. G. L. i. 244, Gpl. 437.

innan-stokka, in-doors, Vm. 177 (of movables). **innan-veggja**, within the walls, Am. 45, Sd. 179, Vm. 108, Dipl. v. 12.

innan-þinga, pl. within the parish, Vm. 92. **innan-þinga**, within a þing (jurisdiction). **innanþinga-maðr**, m. the inhabitant of a þing, Grág. i. 101.

innan-meln, n. an internal complaint, 655 xi, Bs. i. 323. **innan-tökur**, f. pl., medic. colic.

innan-vétr, adj. 'in wet'; hafa innanvätt, a naut term, to have the sea washing over, Fær. 256; þeir fengu mjök innanvätt, they had a wet passage, Háv. 48.

innan-verðr, adj. inward, inner, interior; í innanverðri búðinni, Nj. 3; í innanverðum firðinum, Fms. ix. 429; at setum innanverðum, Eg. 397; í innanverðum skála, Eb. 256; í innanverðri hendinni, Fms. vi. 165.

innar-liga, adv. far inward, Isl. ii. 156.

inn-blástr, m. inspiration, Fas. iii. 491, Vidal. passim.

inn-borg, f. the inner castle, keep, Fms. viii. 178.

inn-borinn, part. in-born, Stj. 87, 253; innbornir menn, natives, 238. **inn-búi**, a, m. an inhabitant.

inn-byggjandi, part., and **inn-byggjari**, a, m. = innbúi.

inn-byrðis, adv., naut. on board, Gisl. 46, Eg. 358, Fs. 143; mod. metaph. [Dan. *indbyrdes*], amongst one another; á inbæð vor i., amongst ourselves, N. T., Vidal., Pass. passim.

inn-drótt, f. poet. a king's body-guard, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

inn-dælgirni, f. an easy life, Hom. (St.).

inn-dæli, n.; this and the following word are derived not from inn-, but from ein-, qs. eindæli, eindæll, ease, comfort; skemtan eðr i., Fms. vii. 377; með inndæli (pleasure) líkams-losta, Hom. 159; mod. *delight, charm*, mesta inndæli, delightful. **inndælis-lega**, adv. (-legtr, adj.), delightfully.

inn-dæll, adj., qs. eindæll (q. v.), quite easy; þat mun þér inndælt, því at fáir munu gera móti þér, Fms. iii. 161; nema á vili inndælla göra honum, unless he will make it still easier for him, Js. 9, Gpl. 28, N. G. L. i. 19; eindæll, Fas. ii. 492; mod. *delightful, charming*.

inn-eygr, adj. in-eyed, hollow-eyed, Háv. 53, Barl. 199.

inn-fall, n. [Germ. *einfall*], fancy, (mod.)

inn-firðingr, m. a man from the inner part of a fjord (district), Sturl. i. 176, 178.

inn-fjálgr, adj., see fjálgr, Hkv. 2, 43.

inn-fæddr, part. native, in-born, D. N. ii. 95, freq. in mod. usage.

inn-ganga, u, f. going in, entering, Fms. i. 16, Hom. 51, Nidst. 9; inngöngu-leyfi, leave to enter, Fms. ii. 160; mánaða inngöngur, the entrance, beginning of a month, Rb. 56; kirkju-á, a going into church; kvenna-á, the churching of women; klaustri-á, the entering a cloister, as a monk.

2. an entrance, door-way, Stj. 41.

inn-gangr, m. = innganga, Eg. 519, Bs. i. 783. **2.** = Lat. *introitus*; inngangr messunnar, Hom. (St.); Föstu-inngangr, the beginning of Lent, Bs. i. 744;—introduction, to a book etc. (mod.)

inn-garða, adv. within the pales, D. N.

inn-gipta, u, f. endowment (of a monastery), D. N.

inn-gjald, n. an income; biskupa rentur ok inngjöld, H. E. i. 434; paying in, opp. to útgjald, an outlay, Bs. i. 751; a tax, hann tók af þeim stór inngjöld, Stj.

inn-gróinn, part. in-grown, inveterate, (mod.)

inn-gröptr, m. an engraving, Bs. i. 791 (on a seal).
inn-hallt, n. adj. standing near the shore, Fb. i. 475.
inn-hlaup, n. a refuge; eiga i. hjá e-m.
inn-hýsa, t. to house, barbour, Fms. vi. 14, Sturl. ii. 83; vera inn-hýstr, to be an inmate of a house, Bs. i. 350.
inn-hýsingar, m. pl. a bousehold, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.
inn-hýsa, adv. = innanhúsa, 671. 1.
INNI, adv. in-doors, devoting remaining in a place: bæinn ok lið þat allt er inni var, Fms. i. 12, Fs. 42; úti eðr inni, Grág. ii. 19, Eg. 407; brenna inni, to be burnt to death in a bouse, Nj. 285; in one's bouse, ef göngumadr verðr dauðr inni at manns, Grág. i. 191; hafa brullaup, veizlu inni, to hold a wedding, a feast at one's bome, 333; hafa boð inni, id., Nj. 24, 152.
INNI, n. [Engl. inn], an inn, abode, bome; engin hendi né hitti sitt inni, Eg. 390; gengu síðan aptr í bæinn, ok til sama innis, and to the same bouse, Fms. viii. 108; ná sinu inni, to get bome, Fas. ii. 327; til þess innis er heilagr Blasius var í, Blas. 39; ek hef gort þat, at brenna inniu fyrir þeim, Hkr. ii. 343.
inni-hald, n. contents of a book.
inni-hús, n. a dwelling-bouse, opp. to úti-hús, Grág. ii. 333 (v. l.), D. I. i. 320.
inni-höfn and **inn-höfn**, f. a barbouring, bousing, Grág. i. 73, Nj. 150 (v. l.), þorst. Síðu H. 6.
inni-liga, adv. exactly; muna i., to recollect exactly, Sks. 236; at þetta sé i. skilat, 685; skýra e-t i., 487; segja i. (minutely) frá, Fms. x. 371, Ld. 282; marka örn á baki honum sem innligast, nicely, exactly, Fas. ii. 292. **II.** [cp. Dan. *inderlig*], intimately; taka vel ok i. við e-m, to receive one in a friendly way, Stj. 85; as also in mod. usage.
inni-ligr, adj. [Dan. *inderlig*], kind, hearty.
inni-lykja, d. to encompass, enclose.
inning, f. [inna], a discharge; inning ok efnung máldaga, Grág. i. 316.
innir, m. a performer, Lex. Poët.
inni-vist, f. a dwelling in, abiding, Greg. 50, Grág. ii. 158, 333, þorst. Síðu H. 6.
inn-kaup, n. pl. buying in, Rétt.
inn-kulsa, adj. catching cold, (mod.)
inn-kvama, u. f. a coming in, arrival, Fms. ii. 72 (Fb. i. 337), Fs. 174.
inn-kvæmt, u. adj. passable into, Isl. ii. 414.
inn-land, n. the inland, Fms. viii. 305.
inn-láas, m. a lock on the inside, Vm. 129.
inn-leið, f. a naut. term, a coasting along, course along the shore, opp. to útleið, Fms. iii. 43, passim. **II.** = innýfi, innleið dyfra, a δρ. λεγ., Gkv. 2. 22.
inn-leiða, d. to introduce, lead in.
inn-leiðala, u. f. introduction, Bs. i. 700, Th. 19.
inn-lendr, adj. native, opp. to útlendr, Sks. 375, N. G. L. i. 170: residing in one's country, Bs. i. 76.
inn-lenskr, adj. indigenous, Eg. 264, Hkr. i. 212, Gpl. 490.
inn-líkr, adj. similar, alike, K. A. 316; cp. íðglíkr.
inn-máni, a. m.; i. ennis, 'forehead moon,' poet. the eye, Hd.
inn-planta, að, to plant: mod. esp. in a metaph. sense.
inn-raþtr, m. as inner rafter, Ld. 280.
inn-reið, f. a riding in, Flov. 28: eccl., innreið Krists, on Palm Sunday.
inn-renta, u. f. income, Bs. i. 844, D. N., Thom.
INNRI, a compar., in old MSS. almost always sept *íðri*, and so used in poets; liðhraustr konungr sár in *íðri*, Fms. xi. 314 (in a verse of the beginning of the 12th century); superl. **innstr**:—the inmost, Lat. *interior*; í en *íðri* sundin, Eg. 358; í *Eynni* *íðri*, Hkr. i. 144; at Hólmi enum *íðra*, Landn. 52; hann bjó undir Felli eno *íðra* = the present Staðar-fell, Sturl. i. 9 (MS.); fara hit *íðra*, to go by the inner road, Eg. 13, Rd. 268; it *íðra*, inside the bouse, Kormak; konungs skip lágu innst (*innermost*) í vöðinni, Fms. vi. 337; sitja *íðri*, to sit innermost, Konr.; þeir skulu sitja innstir á hirdpall, N. G. L. ii. 447. **II.** metaph., ens ytra manns ok ens *íðri*, Hom. 53; hin innri augu, H. E. i. 513; ens *íðra* vegi, Greg. 25; ef eigi er kennandi innra, sem læri hjartað, 19; af enum innsta sárleik hjartans, Hom. 11; enu innstu hluti himins, 57.
inn-ræta, t. to root in one's breast: metaph., part. **innrættir**, rooted.
inn-setning, f. putting in, Gpl. 386: instalment. **inn-setningar-örð**, n. pl. the words of consecration in the Holy Communion, see 1 Cor. xi. 22-24.
inn-sigla, að, (for. word, Lat. *insigillare*), to seal, Hkr. ii. 267, Fms. x. 57, Bs. i. 641, N. G. L., passim in mod. usage, Matth. xxvii. 66.
inn-siglan, f. sealing, B. K. 126.
inn-sigli, n. [A. S. *insigel*], a seal, a seal-ring, as also the wax affixed to a deed, Sturl. ii. 222, Mar., Eluc. 18; bréf ok i., Fms. vii. 104, Ó. H. 162; bréf með i., Bs. i. 61; rit ok i., K. p. K. 74, Gpl. 133; inn-siglis grófr, Stj. 158: freq. in mod. usage, undir beggia innigum, Bs. i. 751.
inn-skeifr, adj. 'in-legged,' bandy-legged, Lat. *varus*; opp. to útskeifr.
inn-skrifa, að, to matriculate, put into a book, *inscribe*, (mod.)
inn-stafr, m. an inner pillar, Fms. x. 16, v. l.

inn-steri, n. pl. = innýfi, Hom. 82, 84, Pr. 186.
inn-stofa, u. f. the inner part of a stofa (chamber), Fms. x. 16.
inn-stólp, a. m. = innstafr, a pillar, O. H. L. 9.
inn-strönd, f. the inner strand, Grett. 86.
inn-stæða, u. f. [inn, standa], 'in-standing,' investment, capital, opp. to rent or interest, Grág. i. 188, 195, Vm. 97, Bs. i. 725, N. G. L. ii. 353, 380. COMPS: **innstæðu-eyrir**, m. an investment, Gpl. 258.
innstæðu-kúgildi, see kúgildi.
inn-stæði, a. m. = innstæða, Grág. i. 182, 184, 189, 408, N. G. L. ii. 485.
inn-tak, n. the contents of a book, letter, Bs. i. 729.
inn-tækja, u. f. 'in-taking,' income, revenue, Bs. i. 752, D. N. ii. 63, 93.
inn-tækt, f. = inntekja, Dipl. v. 18, Stj. 157.
inn-víðr, m., usually in pl. the 'in-timber,' timber for the ribs of a ship, Fms. i. 293, vii. 82, ix. 33, 447, Lv. 100, Ld. 326, Greg. 59, 60; inn-víðar tré, id., N. G. L. i. 100; cp. Gr. *ἐντεπόμενα*, Lat. *interamenta*.
inn-virðiliga and **inn-virðuliga**, adv., qs. *in-virðiliga*, closely, minutely, strictly; rannaka i., Gpl. 33; spyja i., Stj. 215; undirstanda i., Mar.; geyma, haldia i., K. A. 202, Mar., Stj. 264; skoða i., Dipl. v. 16; sem hann hefði i. sét ok heyrtr, Stj. 6; hugsa i., H. E. i. 470; telja i., 487; segja i. frá e-m, Bs. i. 9.
inn-virðilligr, adj. seeming, Al. 155.
inn-vortis, adv. [from Germ. *inwärts*], inwardly, internally, opp. to út-vortis, (mod.)
inn-vörðr, m. a keeper, porter, Al. 72, 106.
inn-yfir, prep. 'in-over,' through, = inn yfir.
inn-yfi, n. pl., spelt innýfi, Fms. ix. 467 (Cod. Fris.), El. (twice); [A. S. *inself*; O. H. G. *innuovili* and *innōdi*, *in-adiri*; cp. Germ. *ein-gewide*; Grimm, Gr. iii. 407; originally a distinction seems to have been made between innýfi, the bowels, and *íðr*, the nobler parts, viscera, the seat of feeling and sense, see *íðr*]:—the entrails, bowels, Ld. 216, Stj. 77, MS. 4. 20, 22, Al. 34, Sks. 135, Fms. ix. 467.
inn-prændir, m. pl. (Innprænskr, adj.), the Inner Thronds, people of Norway, Fms., N. G. L., Ann.
innstr, see hindri.
Irpa, u. f. the Broom, from jarpr, a mythical name, Fb. iii.
isja, u. f. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 108.

Í

Í, prep., often used ellipt. or even adverbially, [Goth., Saxon, and Germ. *in*; contracted to *i* in the Scandin., but in earlier times pronounced with a nasal sound, as seen from Thorodd's words, 'í *sá* *isa*,' Skálda 162]:—*in*, denoting the inside of a thing (for the comparison with prep. *d* see p. 36 sqq.), with dat. and acc.; in the first case denoting remaining in a place, in the latter denoting motion towards a place.
WITH DAT.
A. Loc.: **I. in, within**, generally; *sela fé sitt í jörðu*, to bide it in the earth, Fms. i. 50; *fastir í vellum*, fast in the ground, Ld. 58; *í steini*, in the stone; *í hendi*, in the hand; *í skógi*, in the wood, Nj. 98; *í götunni*, in the road, 75; *í mörkinni*, 625, 93. **B. vera í sveit**, to be (live) in a parish or district, Nj. 81, (but vera á sveit, to be a pauper, a 'burden' on the parish); *í héraði*, in a district, Fms. xi. 43; *hér í þingbrekkunni*, Eg. 727; *sær var í miðjum hlíðum*, the mountains were half below the sea, a naut. term denoting distance off land, Hkr. ii. 244; *setja lög í landi*, Eg. 400; *í öðrum löndum*, in foreign lands, Nj. 107; *í várum lögum*, in our law-district, Grág. i. 181; *í þrændalögum*, Fms. i. 13. **II.** with local names, denoting low land, firth or inlet, dale, island, holt, wood, haven; *í Borgarfirði*, Vestfirðum, Laxárdal, Hraппsey, Víðey, Orkneyjum, Sudreyjum, Saud-eyjum, *í Trollaskógi*, Mörk, Skálaholti, Lundi, *í Höfn*, Kaupmanna-höfn, Fms. x. 2, Landn., Nj., Fms. passim; *í Hvammi*, *í Vestr-hvík*, *í Eyrarsundi*, *í Fljótshlíð*, passim; *í Vági*, *Vík*, *Ösi*, *í Elliðar-vík*, *í Rögnvalds-vági*, *í Salteyrar-ösi*, *í Laxár-ösi*, *í Elfinni*, Fms. x. 101, 124, 125, Eb. 54, Ld. 32; *í Lóni*, Landn., Am. 135; *í Körmt*, *í Mýl*, *í Stord* (islands), Fms. passim; *í Víkinni*, i. 28; *í Hólmi*, Bjarn.; of towns, *í Lundunum*, in London; *í Jörvik*, Tunsbergi, *í Björgyn*, passim: circumlocutory, *heitur þar síðan í Geitdal*, Hrafn. 3; *þar er síðan heitur í Hvammi*, Ld. 10; *bær heitur í Vestrhópi*, Isl. ii. 325; *þrír bæir er í Mörk* heita allir, Nj. 257; *kaupstaðr er heitur í Lundi*, Eg. 241; *staðinn í Lybiku*, Fms. x. 48; at staðnum *í Skálaholti*, vil. 198; of countries, *í Noregi*, Svíþjóð, Danmörku, in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, passim; *í Austríki*, in the East, Nidst. 4; *í Englandi*, in England, Fms. i. 26, ix. 373, (but *á Englandi*, i. 15, 20); *í Skotlandi*, Nj. 281, (but *á Skotlandi*, Fms. iv. 229.) **III.** with words denoting a hall, inn, vessel; *í turn einum*, Fms. ix. 3; *í húsi*, Bs. i. 182; *í litlu húsi*, Fms. i. 35; *í loptinu*, Nj. 7; *í eldhúsi*, skála, höll, etc., passim; *í kerum* eða kistum, *í byrdum* eða í örkum, N. G. L. i. 383; *hús í lási*, a locked-up bouse, Mar.; ef fundit er *í lásum*, under lock, N. G. L. i. 158; *í kili* *íðri*, in the keel, Fbr. 131;

hann var í stafúl á skipi hans, *he was an inmate of the stern of the ship*. Eg. 177: as also local names, í þrándheimi, í Bæ, Kirkjubæ, Landn. passim: of a river, sea, lake, í ánni, *in the river*, passim: í læknum, *in the brook*; er mikill fjöldi eyja í þrí vatni, *there are many islets in that water*, Fms. x. 134; fengu þeir í hafi storm mikinn, vii. 31; skiljask í hafi, x. 132; liggja í lagi, *in harbour*, Grág. i. 92: of a place, í einum stað, í þeim, hverjum stað, *in one, that, every place*, Nj. 3; í heimi, *in the world*; liggja í valnum, Vigl. 26; standa í höggfæri, *within sword's reach*, Nj. 97; í miðri fylkingu, 274.

IV. ganga allir í einum flokki, *all in one flock*, Nj. 100; í bókum, *in books*, Fms. xi. 49, (á bókum, Landn. 23); í Aldafars-bók, Landn. 23. 2. *in, among*; í Gyðinga-fólki, *among the Jews*, Ver. 12; var þá illr kurr í Bögium, Fms. ix. 45; engi í kvenmönnum, *not one of the women*, Str. 18.

V. *in, within*; hafa, halda í hendi, *to wield, hold in the hand*; hafa staf, spjót, vápni, sverð, etc., í hendi, Nj. 91; reida í kníjum sér, *to carry on one's knees*, Eg. 396. 2. *of dress, clothes*; vera í ..., *to be in, wear*; hann var í blám stakki, treyju, kyrtli, skarlátu-klæðum, geithéðni, litklæðum, Nj. 48, 83, 91, 143, 175, 211, Fms. xi. 85.

B. TEMP. *in, during*; þenna veir í Jólum, *during Yule*, Fms. x. 159; í Jóna-föstunni, *in Advent*, Dipl. ii. 14; í hinna fyrri æfi, *in olden time*, Ver. 59; í fyrsta heims-aldri, 7; aldrei optar í öldinni, *never more during the period*, Rb. 78; í hverri tíð, *at any time*, Hom. 112; í fornöld, *in days of yore*; í ári, *this year*, Sighvat, Lex. Poët.; í sumri, *this summer*, Bjarn. 7; í hausti, *this autumn*, Fms. vii. 70 (in a verse); í vetri, *this winter*, Eb. (in a verse); í degi, *to-day*, Fas. li. 33 (in a verse); í kveldi, *to-night*, (mod. í kveld), Skíða R. 108, Sturl. iii. 275, see p. 37 (B. IV); í fyrstu, *at first*, Fms. i. 147, x. 4; í upphafi, *in the beginning*; í því bili, *in that moment*, 389; í þessu bili, 103; í því sinni, *at that time*, Sturl. ii. 3; í fyrsta ..., öðru sinni, *the first ... second time*, Isl. ii. 311, v. 1; í því (bili understood), *adverb. in the very moment, then*, Nj. 114; í því er Gunnarr stendr upp, *ride ... 82*; í þessu, *in the same moment*, 125; Drottins-dag hinn fyrri í þingi, *during the 'Thing-time'*, Grág. i. 48; also, fyrsta, síðasta dag í sumri, vetri, viku, mánaði, *the first, last, day of summer, winter, week, month*; í augabragði, *in a moment*, Barl. 124.

C. METAPH. *in various relations*: I. *denoting action, engagement, condition, often in Engl. to be rendered by a participle*; vera í för með e-m, *to be in the suite of another, travelling in his company*; þar var ok brúdr í för, *the bride was also in the party*, Ld. 94; Skammkell var í för með Oddkæli, Nj. 81; ef maðr andask í þingför, *on the way*, Grág. i. 138; hafa kaupskip í siglingu, í förum, *to have a ship in trade, voyage*, Nj. 3; vera í vikingu, *to be engaged in freebooting*, Eg. 178; vera í bardaga, *to be in the battle*, Nj. 97; ef hann hittir hann í verki (working, at his work) út ..., ef hinn er í verki (at work), Grág. i. 244; vera í smíð flutugi vetrar, *to be a hundred years in building, of a house*, Ver. 8; vera í gælu, *to be in custody*, Fms. ix. 3; vera í góðu yfirlæti, *to be in good quarters, live well*, x. 63; vera í bosti e-s, *to be in a person's invitation, bidden by him, his guest*, ix. 497; í trausti, í nafni e-s, *to do a thing in one's confidence, in one's name, passim*; í minni eigu, *in my possession*, Ld. 30; eg á það ekki í eigu minni, *ala barn í ánaud*, Grág. i. 363; vera í skuld, *to be in debt, id.*; sitja í festum, Nj. 4; í trausti e-s, *in his trust, under his protection*, Eg. 465; göra e-t í banni, leyfi, orlofi e-s, *to do a thing with the ban, leave, consent of one, passim*; í nafni Guðs, *in God's name*, Níðst. 8, N. T.; sitr Gunnarr nú heima í sæmd sinni, *in all his glory*, Níðst. 88; eiga mikitt í ábyrgð, *to have much at stake, passim*; í hljóði, *in silence, in bearing*, (see hljóð); hafa e-t í hug sér, *to have in mind*, Ld. 40.

2. *denoting state*; liggja í úviti, *to lie in a swoon*, Nj. 91; í sárum, Eg. 34; í helsótt, Grág. i. 201; menn voru í svefni, *asleep*, Hrafn. 26, Barl. 66; láta illa í svefni, Nj. 94; sofa í ró, *to sleep in peace*, Fms. vii. 317; vera í blíðu, góðu, illu skapi, *to be in a blithe, good, ill humour*, Sks. 285; í reiði, *in anger*, Barl. 86; í hörðum hug, 655 xii. 3; vera í valdi e-s, *in one's power*, Barl. 86; í kafi, *under water*.

III. *denoting capacity, regard to, quality, in*; hinir mestu illvirkjar í ránum, *great evil-doers in robbery*, Fms. ix. 372; roskinn í orðum, *mature in words*, 241; léttu í máli, *cheerful in speech*, Ld. 228; þótti sem engi heitr mundi hafa við þeim í vigr, Nj. 89; hann gafsk bezr í öllum mannraunum, *in all trials*, Ld. 60; ef þér prettið hann í engu, *in naught*, Nj. 90; í öllum hlutum, *in everything*, Barl. 115; í allri atferð sinni, *in all their ways*, Dropl. 7.

2. *by means of, through*; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; hann sveik tvá sveina í fjölkyngi sinni, 623, 49; hvárt sem þeir göra þat í ráðum eðr í öðrum hlutum, Grág. i. 314; sakir þær er þú hefir gjört á hönd þér í björgum við þorólf, Ld. 44; fannsk þat á öllu, at ..., Nj. 90.

III. *denoting substance, matter, value, in*; það er gott efni í e-u, *it has good stuff in it*; gott silfr í hring, *good man's-efni* í e-m, *the stuff of a good man is in one*; varat (var Ed.) silfr þegns efni vaxit í syni mínum, i. e. *my son would have made no badthane*, Stur. 11; hafa góða forystu í e-m, *to have a good leader in a person*, Skálda 200 (in a verse); at eigi hafi komit meiri gersemi í skikkju (never had come such a jewel of a cloak) til Noregs, Fms. x. 200; fé er í því, *there is value in it*, vii. 197; Hallr kvað góðan kost í henni, H. said she was a good match, Nj. 180; í þessu var þeim skómm, *it was*

a disgrace to them, Barl. 139; meiri er veidr í Flosa, en mörgum öðrum, *there is more in F. than in many of the rest*, Nj. 232; hefnd væri í honum, *he would be a fit object for one's revengs*, Hrafn. 26; það er gagn, líð í e-u, *a thing is of use*; ekkert gagn, líð, í e-u, *useless*; spyrt þorólf eptir, hvat veidr hefir í erendum þeirra, Th. asked what their errand had been, Eg. 19; hvat er í því, *how is that? what is the matter?* Nj. 67; þat var mest í því (that was the chief reason) at allir vildu leita þar vegs, 78. 2. mikitt í sér, *much, good in itself*, Fms. ix. 237, Hkr. i. 275; góðr í sér, H. E. i. 517.

3. *denoting payment, in*; var þat sumt í silfri, sumt í grávoru, *some in silver, some in fur*, Eg. 375; í löndum eðr í lausum aurum eðr í kirkju-búnaði, K. þ. K. 40; skal gjalda þat fé í vadmálum ok varar-feldum, í gulli ok í brendu silfri, 44; í jörðum, in land, Bs. i. 853; lausa-fé í gulli ok silfri, Nj. 257; skal logauza við bjóða, en ekki í landi, Grág. ii. 245; í hverjum aurum hann vildi fyrir hafa, Nj. 259; inna alla sekt sína, bæði í utanferðum ok fégjöldum, 281.

IV. *denoting specification*; bjúgr í hrygg, *bowed in the back*, Bárð. 175; söt í ristarlíð, *the joint in the foot*, Nj. 70; hönd í olboga-bót, 97; í miðju, *in the midst*, Eg. 212; spjótið brotnaði í fálum, Nj. 108.

2. *circumlocutory for a gen. or possess. pron. with the parts of the body*, see p. 37. C. IV; augu, tunga, tenur, hjarta, bein, hrygg, iðr, mór í e-m, *one's eyes, tongue, teeth, heart, bones, back, bowels, veins*, cp. the Engl. phrase 'the spirit within me'; hann braut hrygg í heumi, *he broke her back*, Bárð. 170; í sundr gékk í Hrafn handlegginn, Rafn's arm broke, 169; hann knýfir saman alla halana í nautonum, *all the cows' tails*, Gisl. 27.

V. *denoting parts of the whole*, ellipt.; sá maðr er hlut á í umögum, *who has a share in the u.*, Grág. i. 242; eiga fjörðung í viðreka, Am. 135; ellipt., hlutr ok the like being understood, þeir menn er í hvalnum eigu, Grág. ii. 378; svá sem þeir eigu í skipi, i. 186.

VI. *the prep. can also be put after its case, esp. in poetry, old as well as mod.*; Háva höllu í, Hm. 112; svik hann lægi svo hylming í, Pass. 2, 3; vingardi Drottins í, 15, 8; himneski sælu í, Hallgr.

VII. *either the noun or pronoun is dropped, and the sentence becomes elliptical*; hann þóttisk þar sjá helvitis kvatar í níðri, *beneath* (in the river), Nj. 275; hann fann stóran ák ok eld í, *and fire in it*, Isl. ii. 462; engi ván í (viz. því) at, *it was not to be expected that ...*, Fms. ix; ef engi ráða er í leitað, *if no steps are taken*, i. 68; fás þykki mér í leitað, Bs. i. 352; gördusk þá í (there arose) fálkar af þeirra hendi til Hoskuldar, Nj. 169; tegja konungi, hvat er þá hefir í gorki, *they told the king what had happened*, Fms. xi. 26; missa, sakna e-s í, *to miss a thing, where 'i' has almost become an adverb in an intensive sense*.

WITH ACC. *in, into, towards*.

A. LOC.: I. (answering to dat. A. I-V, see above), *in, into*; spjótið sló niðr í völinn, Nj. 84; ganga í spor e-m, *to tread in one's steps*, 108; þeir kómu í túnit, 79; í skögninn, *into the wood*, Eg. 237; ganga upp í þingbrekku, 727; berit söðla yðra í haga, Nj. 33; ríða fram at Rangá, í nesit, 95; fóru þeir norðr í Víkina, Fms. x. 101; norðr í Noreg, 160; koma í England, *to come into E.*, 254; fara allt í Saxland, as far as S., 100; suðr í Mön, 159; settisk konungur í borgina, Eg. 275; koma í þann stað, er ..., Grág. i. 485; koma í skotfæri, Nj. 108; koma í augsyn e-m, *to come before one's eyes*, Eg. 458; in, among, ef fé kómr í fé manns, Grág. ii. 305; nú koma hrútar eða hafnar í saubi manns, 310; þeir festa skjöldu sína í limar, Nj. 104; þeir settusk niðr í buðar-dymar, Isl. ii. 194; hús er þeir kómu í, Eg. 234; ríða heim í bæ, ríða í garð, Fms. iv. 77; færa í naust eðr í sel, N. G. L. i. 38; leggja í kistu, *to put into a coffin (chest)*, Eg. 127; hann verpr sér í söðulinn, *into the saddle*, Nj. 83; hann stakk sverðinu í bug hringnum, Eg. 306; steinninn kom í höfuð bóandanum, *hit him in the head*, Nj. 96; troa féll í höfuð mér, Edda 30;—sigla, láta í haf, *to stand out to sea*, Fms. x. 76, Ld. 72, Eg. 514; halda skipi í höfn, *to stand into harbour*, 515; koma í Hvítá, *to land in Whitewater*, Fms. x. 12; leggja (to land) í Laxavág, 106;—of dress, fór konungur í annan búnað, *he got into another dress*, 16, Barl. 81; fara í brynju, kyrtli, söt, yfirhöfn, *to put on, dress*.

II. *connected with adverbs denoting direction, -wards, (southwards, etc.)*; stefna suðr í land, Eg. 32; ríða sex í suðr (southwards), sex í norðr (northwards), Nj. 279; snúa fram í nesit, 96; féll áin sum í austr, sum í landsuðr, 263; sá dalt gengr vestr í fjöllin, Ld. 138; sá fjörðr skersk í land-norðr, 20; þeir isar liggja meir í landnorðr, Sks. 173; ór útsuðri í norðrætt, ór austri ok í vestr, Fms. x. 272; lýsti í lopt ok á lög, *it beamed into the sky*, Edda 22; at í austr höfn botinn á Hjörungavági, Fms. xi. 125; sex dægra sigling í norðr frá Bretlandi, Landn. 36.

2. *with a fancied or indirect motion*; tekr veðrit at yljask í norðrit, Fms. xi. 136; hín veifði kofra sínum í austrætt, Vigl. 22; ganga e-m í drauma ok svefna, *to appear to in a dream, in one's sleep*, of a vision, Lex. Poët.

III. *even with verbs not denoting motion, e. g. such as signify to be drawn up in ranks, to stand, as also to see, to hear 'towards' a place, and in many of which a modern language would use dat.*; var þat sagt Gunnari inn í báðina, *the news was told G. 'into' the booth, reported into the booth to G.*, Nj. 80; giptask í önnur lönd, *to marry into other countries, marry an alien*, Ld. 264; deyja í þórisbjörg, Múlifell, *to die into, pass into after death*, 78.

192, Fb. 7 (v. l.) new Ed.; deya í helvíti, to die 'into hell,' Níðst. 9; lágu skip í þann arminn, the ships were placed on that flank, Fms. i. 174; Bróðir var í annan fylkingar-arminn en Sigtryggur í annan, Nj. 274; í annan enda hússins var lopt, in (towards) the other end of the house was a closet, Ó. H. 153; í þann hóp, among those, Skáld H. 6. 47: this remains in the mod. phrase, sofa upp í þann arminn, to sleep turning one's head to that end of the bedstead; hann sá eyjar liggja í útsuðr til hafs, Landn. 36; getr Stigandi söt öðru-megin í hlíðina, Ld. 156; þóðr svaf ok horfði í lopt upp, turning the face upwards, 140; heyrðu þeir hark mikil í búrit, Eb. 266; ef lögsögu-maðr kann þar eigi mann fyrir í þá sveit, Grág. i. 10; beiða mann í annat þing ok et þriðja, id.; taka vandræð: amarra í aðra fjórðunga, Nj. 181: the acc. is here caused by the fancied notion of 'seeking.'

B. TIME, in, during: í þat mund, at that hour, Korm. 128, Fms. xi. 136, Lv. 74, Níðst. 3, Ld. 104; í þar mundir, Fms. iii. 223; í þann tíma, Eg. 15; í þenna tíma, Fms. x. 27; í annan tíma, a second time, Pass.; í þann tíð, Blas. 43, Jb., Grág. i. 500; í mál, each meal, i. e. morn and eve; oxa þarf hann í mál, Fas. i. 238; gefa fátækum miðnum mat í þrjú mál (three meals a day), en Kolbeinn lét gefa þeim í eitt mál, Bs. i. 477; þá skal maðr ala (æða) í eitt mál, í tvau mál, Grág. i. 293, 400; í annat mál, Dipl. v. 28; í nefndan dag, the appointed day, Mar.; þá skein sól í miðja nótt, in the middle of the night, Hom. 30; miðvikudag í mitt þing, the Wednesday in the midst of the parliament, Grág. i. 199; í morgin, this morning, Bs. i. 810, Fms. vi. 254 (in a verse); í morgin skulu þeir koma til mín, 655 ix. A. 2; í miðjan morgin, at six o'clock, K. p. K. 40; í kveld, this evening, Nj. 252; í nótt, this night, to-night, Eg. 283, 416; — the last night, 564, Isl. ii. 156, Barl. 66; í dag, to-day, Grág. i. 16, 18, Nj. 36; enn í dag, Barl. 66, passim; í ger-dag, yesterday; í fyrta-dag, the day before yesterday, Háv. 50; í vetr, this winter, Nj. 4; í allan vetr, all this winter, Ld. 42; í allan dag, all the day, to-day, Nj. 252; í alla nótt, all this night, Eg. 418, Nj. 55; í vár, last spring, Eg. 235; í sumar, this summer or the coming summer, Ld. 104, Nj. 113, Eg. 74, Fs. 51; í haust, last autumn, Nj. 168, (but á hausti, v. l.); í ár, this year, Fkv.; í fjórtán vetr, for fourteen winters, Hkr. iii. 169; í nokkurar vikur, for some weeks, Bárð. 173; thus also in mod. usage, í nokkra dag, mánuði, í nokkur ár, for some days, months, years, but also without the prep.

O. MEXARN, and various usages: I. denoting entrance into a state, condition, in, into; kom honum í málit með þér, bring him into the case, Nj. 102; ganga í lið með e-m, to help another; ef sé kemr í för manns, Grág. i. 262; hveru marga menn munu vér þurfa í fyrirsát? Nj. 93; ganga í bönd ok eida, to enter into bonds and oaths, Band. 20 new Ed.; ljósta e-n í öngvit, í rot, to strike a person into sorrow, so that he swoons, Grág. ii. 16; falla í úvit, to fall into a swoon, Nj. 91; berja, drepa í hel, to smite to death, Eb. 98, (see hel); mæla sik í úfæru, to talk oneself into destruction, Boll. 352; þegja sik í fjórbaugs-garð, to fall into outlawry by default of silence, Grág. i. 69; höggva sik í hölds rétt ..., taka e-n í frið, to pardon one, Fms. x. 161; taka í vald konungs, to confiscate, 23.

2. law phrases, bera vætti í dóm, to produce a witness in court, Grág. i. 22; sækja sök í dóm, Nj. 225; skal í þann dóm sækja, sem framsökin er í sátt, in the same court in which the case was first brought, Grág. i. 56; festa mál í konungs dóm, Fms. x. 8; bjóða búum í setu, to call on the neighbours to take their seats, Nj. 87; nefna sér vátta í þat vætti, at ..., to call on witnesses to testify, that ..., Grág. i. 77; nefna Guð í vitni, Fms. x. 246.

III. denoting change, into; skjóðrinn klofnadi í tvá hluti, split in twain, Nj. 108; í tvau, in twain, passim; í þrennt, into three pieces; brotna í spán, to be shivered, Eg. 405, Nj. 267, 282; í mola, id.; rista í sundr klæði sín í streng, to cut one's clothes into strings, Fms. ix. 3; skipta illu í gott, Barl. 119; snúask í sit ok grát, to be turned into weep and wailing, Fms. xi. 225.

IV. denoting investment, payment, discharge, into; mæla mörgum orðum í sinn frama, Hm. 104; verja fé sínu í lausa-cyri, to convert one's money into movables, Eg. 130; þiggja e-t í vingjafir, as a friend's gift, Eb. 116; gefa í mála, í kaup, to give in pay, wages, Fms. i. 1; gjalda í sonar-bætr, paid in the son's werigild, Nj. 102; játuðu upp í jarðir sínar, as payment for their estates, Bs. i. 853; þá skal skeytt þangat Hernes mikla í proventu hans, Fms. vii. 196; taka fé í skuld, Hkr. ii. 136; taka, gjalda í gjöld, í sakfé, í skatt, N. G. L. i. 75, Sk. 104 new Ed.; kaupa e-t í skuld, to buy on credit, Hrafn. 22, Band. 1; skyldi horn drekka í minni hvert, a horn should be emptied to every toast, Eg. 206; hefir oss jafnan dagat í nauðsynjar, Fms. iv. 242; í mun e-m, to one's delight, to please one, Korm.; gora e-t í hag, vil, skada e-m, in one's favour, to one's scathe; í engan mun, not a bit, by no means, Fms. iv. 254; stór-ættaðr í móður-kyn, bigb born on his mother's side, Ld. 102; þrælborin í allar ættir, Ó. H. 112; óðalborin ok lendborin ok tignaborin fram í ættir, Eg. 343.

Used before or after adverbs or prepositions: I. prefixed;

í hjá, besides, aside, Jb. 11, passim, (see hjá); í gegn, against, Bs. i. 22, passim, (see gegn); í braut, i burt, away, passim, (see braut); í frá (cp. Swed. *ifrån*), from, passim, (see frá); í fyrir, in front, Fms. iv. 137; í framan (q. v.), in the face; í framni (q. v.); háfa í frammi, to bold forth; í meðal and í milli (q. v.), among, between; í kring, í kringum (q. v.), all around; í móti (q. v.), í móti, í móts, against, towards, passim; í samt, together, continually, Fms. xi. 4, 72; í sundr (q. v.), in sunder; í senn (q. v.), at once, Gpl. 354, Isl. ii. 378.

2. after local adverbs, towards or into a place; niðr í, aptt í, fram í, upp í, downwards, afterwards, forwards, upwards; or niðri í, aptt í, frammi í, uppi í (proncd. niðr' í, frammi' í, upp' í), framan í, aptan í, all pronounced as one word. II. prefixed to nouns and verbs, i-blastr, see the following list of words.

2. in a few instances this i- conveys a diminutive notion, esp. in mod. usage, e. g. i-beiskr, i-bjúgr, i-boginn, i-litill, pronounced ei-litill; this i- is no doubt etymologically different, perhaps q. v.

β. in other cases intensive or iterative, as in i-grænn, ever-green, contracted from ið-grænn; i-nögr, q. v. ið-gnógr; i-þrótt, q. v.; as also i-treka, q. v., etc.

i-beiskr, adj. a little hot to the taste.

i-bjúgr, adj. a little crooked.

i-blár, adj. a little blue, Bs. ii. 182.

i-blastr, m. 'in-breath,' inspiration, Fas. iii. 237, Hom. 123, Bs. i. 231.

i-boginn, part. = i-bjúgr.

i-brosligr, adj. ludicrous, to be smiled at, Sturl. i. 23.

i-búa, u, f. a female inmate, Lex. Poët.

i-búð, f. in-dwelling; til búðar, Stj. 487, 609.

i-bygginn, adj. brooding over, concealed.

i-byggjari, a, m. an inmate, inhabitant, Mar., Lil. 71.

iðrótt, see íþrótt.

iðus-dagr, m. (Lat.), the Ides of a month, Fms. iii. 11.

i-öndr, adj. [önd], 'in breath,' still breathing, Fms. xi. 141.

i-fang, n. an undertaking, grappling with, Bs. i. 757, Mar.

i-fellt, n. adj. of the wind, filling the sails, Sturl. iii. 59.

i-ferð, f. a 'faring into'; líferð í fjöru, gathering weeds, Vm. 97, Jm. 20, Pm. 38.

i-fjórvan, adj., acc. m. = iendan, 'in-life,' living, Yt. 20.

i-frá, see frá.

i-færa, u, f. a kind of fisherman's book or boat-book, Sks. 30, v. l.

i-ganga, u, f. an entering, undertaking, Sturl. iii. 3, Grág. i. 485; i-troitus, föstu-i = inngangr; ígangs-fasta, id., D. N.

i-gangr, m. a wearing of clothes, a suit; ígangs-klæði, wearing apparel, Eg. 75, Orkn. 462, K. A. 166, Hkr. ii. 280.

i-gegn, prep. through; see gegn.

i-gerð, f. suppuration of a sore.

i-gildi, n. = iðgildi, Sk. 262; hún er karlmanns i., she is a match for a man, as strong as a man.

i-gjarn, adj. = iðgjarn.

i-grár, adj. grayish.

i-gróðra, adj. in blossom; jörð var ekki ígróðra at várþingi, Bs. i. 172.

ÍGULL, m. [Gr. ἔχινος; Lat. echinus; A. S. *ēl*; Germ. *igel*], a sea urchin, echinus esculentus, Eggert Itin. 612; also called ígul-kör, n. from its ball-formed shape. ígul-köttir, m. a badge-bag, Art.; a kind of war engine, Sk. 418.

ígul-tannr, a, m., poet. a bear, = jügganni, q. v.

i-hlutan, f. meddling. íhlutunar-mikill, -samr, adj. meddling, Fms. ii. 69, Eg. 512, Boll. 346.

i-hræddr, adj. a little timid, Nj. 210.

i-huga, að, to consider, Rd. 303, Fms. vi. 191, viii. 101, xi. 20; to muse over, x. 259, Sk. 594; absol. to mind, Ld. 260.

i-hugan, f. a minding, consideration, Fms. viii. 358, Barl. 157.

i-hugi, a, m. a minding, = íhugan, Fas. i. 69, Hom. (St.); sympathy, O. H. L. 35; mjök var Hárekr þó raunar með íhuga sínum með Knúti, 51.

COMPS: íhuga-fullr, adj. full of care, Mar.; hugsjúkr ok i., Fms. x. 25, viii. 25.

íhuga-verðr, adj. worthy of consideration, doubtful, Valla L. 236.

i-hvolfr, adj. a little convex.

i-hygga, u, f. consideration. íhyggju-samr, adj. = íhugasamr, Lv. 91.

i-högg, n. striking in, Sturl. iii. 66.

ÍKORNI, a, m. a squirrel. This word is undoubtedly, as Grimm suggests (s. v. eichhorn), not of Teut. origin, but a popular corruption of the Gr. *skai-oupos* (= shade-tail), from which word all mod. European languages have borrowed the name of this animal; A. S. *æcurn*; early Dutch *encoren*; Dutch *eekboren*, *eikboren*, *inkboren*; O. H. G., mid. H. G., and Germ. *eichborne*, *eichorn*; Dan. *ægern*; Swed. *ickorn*, *ekorre*; in the Romance languages, old Fr. *escuriere*; Fr. *ecureuil*; Ital. *sciriuolo*; whence Engl. *squirrel*. The word *ikorni* occurs in the heathen poem Gm., but the word is outside the metre, spoiling the flow of the verse, and was no doubt added afterwards; therefore, instead of 'Rata-töskr heitir íkorni | er renna skal,' read 'Rata-töskr heitir | er renna skal.' Perhaps the ancient Scand. name of the animal was *töskr*, akin to Engl. *tusk*, A. S. *tux*, from its sharp teeth, and then *Rati* (= the climber?) would in the verse be the pr. name, *töskr* the appellative

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of that animal; and thus Rata-töskr would stand for Ratitöskr = Rati the squirrel; see also Edda, Ó. H. 85, Sks. 115, Gpl. 448.

í-kyndask, d. dep. to be kindled, take fire, Fms. x. 29.

í-lag, n. a mortgage, Bs. i. 876, H. E. i. 195, 220; tíu hundrða ilag, sem staðirinn á Möðruvöllum átti í jörð á Ásláksstöðum, Dipl. v. 9.

í-lát, n. a vessel, cast into which a thing is put, Bs. i. 461, Korm. 154; sekkir er ílát, Skálda 168; mælis eða annat ílát, Mar.

í-leiða, d. to lead into, induce, H. E. i. 490.

í-leiðing, f. introduction, H. E. i. 190, 490.

í-lenda, d. to make lendr, to naturalise, a law term, N. G. L. i. 170; reflex. to settle in a country, Fas. ii. 395, Þorst. Hv. 46.

í-lendr, adj. naturalised, settled in a place, Gpl. 89, Eg. 346, Fms. i. 357, vi. 254.

í-lengiant, d. to make a longer stay, settle in a place.

í-lit, n. the looking to a mark; at hvárki verði at örkuml né lít, Grág. i. 347; ef hundr bítr svá at örkuml verði eptir eðr lít, ii. 120; meta lítit ok lemd alla, N. G. L. i. 67.

í-líkr, adj. = íðglíkr; nokkut ílíc þvi sem Gyðingar gerðu við Dróttinn vóru, O. H. L. 37.

í-litill, adj. very little; pronounced in the south of Iceland, eilítill.

ílla, d. to harm one; íllir engi maðr farar hans, N. G. L. i. 32.

ílla, adv., compar. verr, superl. verst (see verr), badly, ill; líka ílla, to like ill, dislike, Hkr. ii. 138; þeir kváðu sér við Örn verst líka, Landn. 287; kurtta ílla, to grumble sorely, Fms. vii. 151; heyra, sjá ílla, to hear, see badly, Fb. ii. 171; var hann ílla til frænda sinna, he behaved ill to his kinsmen, Nj. 38; ílla Kristinn, an ill Christian, Fms. vii. 151; ílla sirt, a bad year, Nj. 10; það er ílla farið, it is a great pity; ílla heill, in ill health, Hm. 68; ílla ok úmannliga, Fb. i. 280.

íllendi or **íllindi**, n. pl. spite; til áleitni eðr íllenda, Fb. iii. 248; en er Brandr varð varr við flimtan þeirra, það hann þá eigi fara með slík íllendi, Sturl. iii. 80; vera hör við íllindi (Ed. ill-lyudi) sona þinna, Fs. 34; at sjá þik í flindum (in troubles) ok erfðis-munum, Fb. i. 280, 2. medic. gangrene; þat sár grer ílla svá at blástr hljóp ok íllendi í, Þórb. (Ed. 1860) 96.

ílli-liga, adv. bideously; láta i., Fms. vii. 102; grenja i., Grett. 101 A.

ílli-ligr, adj. grim, frowning; íllhleg (bideous) gaulan, Ó. H. 135; mikill vexti ok ekki íllilegr, ill-looking, Fb. i. 254; uxi ógurliga stór ok l., 257, 261; svá íllilegr sem genginn að út ór sjávar-hörmum, Nj. 182; dokkr ok íllilegr í ásjónu, Bs. i. 40; fann hann á fæti hans flekk íllilegan, fullan af eitri, Fms. x. 332.

ílling, f. evil, calamity; nauð ok i., Fms. x. 399, O. H. L. 61.

íllingr, m. a bad man. **íllinga-seta**, u. f. a set of rogues, Bs. i. 142.

ÍLLR, adj., compar. verri (q. v.), superl. verstr; íllr is still often pronounced with a long vowel, esp. in the forms íll, ílls, as also íllir and íllr, although it is usually in mod. books spelt with i; the long vowel is a remains of the contraction which in the Scand. languages has taken place in this word: [Ulf. ubils: A. S. yfel; Engl. ill, evil; Hel. ubil; O. H. G. ubil; Germ. übel; Dan. ild; Swed. ill; in mod. Engl. ill is of Scand., evil of Saxon origin]; — **íll**, evil, bad, in a bodily and moral sense: in sayings, íllt er at eiga þræl at einga-vin, Grett. 154; íllt er at eggja óþilgjarnan, or íllt er at eggja illt skap = *þú þar ulla þu óþilgjarn*; erat maðr svá íllr at einugi dugi, Hm. 134; fætt er svo fyrir öllu íllt, að ekki bði nokkuð gott, = *'tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good*; ílla gefask íll ráð, Nj. 20; opt stendr íllt af kvænna tali, Glsl. 15; opt hlýtr íllt af illum (or íllt má af illum hljóta), Isl. ii. 151; frest eru illis best, Fms. v. 294. 2. **íll**, bad, of quality, capacity; íllr búþegn, a bad farmer, Fms. i. 69; íllr hestr, a bad horse, Þidr. 191; íllt skáld, a poetaster. 3. **íll**, wicked; góða frá illum, Eluc. 37; íllr maðr, Hm. (Íll-menni); íll ráð, evil counsel, 9; til góðs ok ílls, for good or evil, Grág. ii. 144; sjá við illu, beware of evil, Sdm. 39; íllt eitt, all wickedness, as a nickname, Fms. ix. 419 (423 sqq.). 4. **bad**; illum huga, an evil mind, spite, Hbl. 21; ílls hugar, Hym. 9; íllt skap, ill humour; vera í illu skapi, to be in an ill mood; það er íllt í mér, to be angry; mæla íllt, to use foul language, Bjarn. 32; íll orð, evil words, Skm. 2; varð honum íllt til liðs, Fms. i. 22; íll öld, evil times, vi. 96; íllt veðr, ill weather, v. 295; íllar álögur, evil, oppressive burdens, vii. 75, v. l.; íll heilsa, ill health; íllt, unbecomely; er þat íllt manni, Eg. 604; medic. — e-m er íllt (mér er íllt), to be ill; íllt er (tis a pity) at eiga dádlausa sonu, Ld. 236; honum þótti íllt (he was sorry) at heyra læti þeirra, Fms. iv. 368; denoting barm, burt, grunadi at mikít íllt mundi af þér hljótask, Isl. ii. 151; veðr hann þeim stórhöggr, ok fá þeir íllt af honum, Fms. xi. 135. 5. with gen. ill, difficult; íllt viðr-eignar, ill to deal with, Nj. 18, Eg. 147; íllir heimsóknar, Fms. vii. 299; flestir verða íllir aptrhvarfs, 315; with dat. ill to one, íllr e-m, (cp. Scot. 'ill to his friend, waur to his foe'), 655 A. 4.

6. close, stingy, cp. góðr (Íll. þ); íllr af aurum, Jd. 35; íllr af mat, Hkr. i. 140; hinu matar-ílli, a nickname, Hkr. compds: **íll-brigði**, n. pl. a bad trick, Hkr. ii. 287, Grett. 111 A. **íll-byli**, n. a wicked home; góta e-m i., Isl. ii. 141. **íll-deildir**, f. pl. and **íll-deilur**, ill-dealings, hostilities, quarrels, Ld. 158, Fms. vii. 144, Nj. 77, Vigl. 29. **íll-dýri**, n. an ill beast, noxious animal, Isl. ii. 300.

íll-folli, n. misbap, Barl. 115. **íll-fengr**, adj. ill-natured, Fms. iii. 143, Grett. 144. **íll-ferli**, n. pl. ill doings, evil ways, Bs. i. 279. **íll-fúss**, adj. ill-willed, Ld. 258. **íll-fygill**, n. an ill bird, noxious bird, Pr. 186.

íll-fystr, part. bent on evil, Nj. 72. **íll-gengr**, adj. rough, of a horse, opp. to góðgengr. **íll-gota**, u. f. 'ill-guess', imputation.

íll-girnd and **íll-girni**, f. ill-will, ill-nature, wickedness, Fms. vii. 37, Rd. 236, Grág. i. 131, Bs. i. 45. **íll-gjarn**, adj. ill-willed, ill-natured, wicked, Nj. 38, Hom. 19, Bs. i. 40; superl., Fms. ii. 46, x. 327. **íll-gjarnligr**, adj. ill-natured, spiteful, Hom. 19, 53, Sks. 445.

íll-grossi, n. 'evil-grass', taras, Magn. 502, Sks. 549, Barl. 34, N. T., Vidal. passim.

íll-grunaðr, part. suspected of evil, Mar.; vera íllgrunaðr um e-t, Bs. i. 264. **íll-gæfa**, u. f. ill-luck, Barl. 55. **íll-gæti**, n. ill-fare, Barl. 55.

íll-görð, f., esp. in pl. ill doings, Fms. vi. 291, Sks. 583, Stj. **íllgörða-flokkur**, m. a gang of rogues, Fms. viii. 132.

íllgörða-maðr, m. an evil-doer, of thieves, robbers, Eb. 300, Fms. i. 43, N. T., Vidal. **íllgörða-samr**, adj. (-semi, f.), evil-doing, Fms. xi. 90.

íll-hreyksingr, m. (see hreysi), a savage, miscreant, Sturl. i. 14, iii. 26. **íll-hveli**, n. an evil wale, Fas. iii. 507. **íll-kvikendi**, n. **íll-kykvendi**, n. an evil beast, e. g. a snake, toad, etc., 655 xii. 2, A. A. 284.

íll-kvittinn, adj. slanderous. **íll-kvittni**, f. calumny. **íll-kyndugr**, adj. lewd, Bs. i. 256. **íll-kyngi**, f. lewdness, Mag. 139.

íll-leikni, f. ill-treatment, Fms. ii. 185, viii. 41. **íll-lifnaðr**, m. an evil life, lewdness, Stj. 386. **íll-lifnaðar-maðr**, m. a man of an ill life, Fb. i. 233.

íll-lifi, n. a wicked life, Barl. 138, Fms. viii. 54. **íll-liftr**, adj. wicked, Þidr. 69. **íll-lyndi**, n. an ill temper. **íll-lyndr**, adj. ill-tempered.

íll-læti, n. pl. hideous grimaces, Konr. **íll-mannliga**, adv. wickedly, cruelly; ílla ok i., Fms. v. 265; i. ok grimmliga, Ld. 246, Mar. **íll-mannligr**, adj. ill-looking, rogu-like, cruel, wicked, Fas. ii. 84, Fms. iii. 116; neut., Mar.; compar., Fas. ii. 534; superl., Nj. 78. **íll-máligr**, adj. foul-mouthed, slanderous, Finn. 280, Háv. 38, Str. 15.

íll-menni, n. a knave (of thieves and robbers), a wicked, cruel man, Fms. ii. 4, vi. 60, Symb. 59, Nj. 32. **íll-mennaka**, u. f. wickedness, cruelty, Háv. 44.

íll-mæla, t. with acc., in mod. usage with dat., to libel, slander, talk evil of, Str. 15, Hkr. iii. 262; vera íllmælt af e-u, to have evil reputation from, Bs. i. 759. **íll-mælti**, f. slander, calumny, 623, 30.

íll-mæli, n. a libel, Nj. 183, Lv. 53, Boll. 350, Dropl. 11, Krök. 7. **íll-órðr**, adj. 'ill-worded', abusive, Fms. iii. 143, Nj. 66. **íll-ráðigr**, adj. giving wicked counsel, Fms. x. 380.

íll-ráðr, adj. wicked, Sturl. iii. 281; a nickname, Fb. iii. **íll-ræða**, u. f. bad language, Sks. 25. **íll-ræði**, n. evil doings, crime, Fms. x. 390, Róm. 256.

íllræðis-maðr, m. an evil-doer, criminal, Sturl. i. 137, Fms. iii. 155, Fas. 20. **íll-ræmdr**, part. of evil report. **íll-sakar**, f. pl., in the phrase, troða íllsakar við e-n, to have a rough fight with one, Nj. 219.

íll-skáti, a. m. the less of two evils; hvárt þykkir þér betr? ... þat þykkir mér íllskáti at þú hafir, Band. 21 new Ed. **íll-skárri**, compar., **íll-skárst**, superl. the less of two evils; það er íllskárta, íllskást. **íll-skeptr**, part. 'ill-shapen', i. e. ill-natured, Stj. 42; wortb, Th. 76.

íll-skælda, u. f. a postaster, Eg. Hkr.; a nickname given to a poet for having stolen the burden of another poem, see Fms. iii. 65. **íll-spár**, f. pl. evil prophecy, croakings, Glúm. 354, Fas. i. 372, Bret. 38.

íll-svigrigr, adj. ill-looking, Fb. i. 260. **íll-tíðindi**, n. pl. evil tidings, bad news, Sturl. iii. 210. **íll-tyngdir**, f. pl. [tunga], 'evil tongues', slander, Grág. i. 361.

íll-ugi, i. e. illhugi, a pr. name, cp. hugr (II). **íll-úð**, f. ill-nature, Vkv. 19, 22. **íll-úðigr**, adj. evil-boding, Am. 13, Hkr. 15, Fas. i. 192. **íll-úðligr**, adj. ill-looking, grim, Bárð. 167.

íll-verk, n. an evil deed, Háv. 38. **íll-viðri**, n. bad weather, Fms. i. 275, ix. 233, Rb. 102, Str. 88, Sks. 211. **íllviðris-klakkar**, m. foul-weather clouds, Sks. 234.

íllviðris-kráka, u. f. an evil crow. **íll-vili**, a. m. ill-will, Fms. i. 71, vii. 312, xi. 250, Orkn. 264. **íll-vilja**, adj. = íllviljaðr, Fagrsk. ch. 272. **íllvilja-fullr**, adj. ill-willed, Bs. i. 45.

íllvilja-maðr, m. an ill-wisher, Sturl. iii. 227. **íll-viljaðr**, part. ill-willed, Fms. ix. 335, Sks. 160, Barl. 38. **íll-virki**, n. a cruel, evil doing, crime, Háv. 38; as a law term, an outrage, done with an evil intention, defined in Grág. i. 130, 131: robbery, ravage, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 57.

íll-virki, a. m. an ill-doer, criminal (thief, robber), Grág. i. 130, Greg. 40, Fas. i. 56 (Ed. íllvirki), Fms. xi. 445, Al. 108. **íll-víti**, a. m. evil-boder, a nickname, Bjarn.; name of certain crags, among which sounds are heard when a storm is coming.

íll-vært, n. adj. what is not to be stood; þá kom regn svá mikít, at i. var úti, a pelting rain, so that one could hardly stay out-of-doors, Bs. i. 172. **íll-yrði**, t. to abuse, speak evil to, Fas. ii. 229, Finn. 228, Stj. 529.

íll-yrði, n. pl. foul language, libel, Nj. 64, Boll. 360, Karl. 509. **íll-yrmi**, n. [ormr], vermin, Fms. x. 380. **íll-yrmis-lögr**, adj. (-loga, adv.), like vermin. **íll-yðgi**, f. = íllúð, Hom. (St.). **íll-polandi**, part. intolerable. **íll-præli**, n. a wickeded thrall, Am. 59.

íll-pýði, n. [þjóð], a robbery, gang of thieves and robbers, Fms. vii. 8, 16, Bs. i. 142, Hkr. iii. 208, Fb. ii. 349. **íllpýðis-fólk**, n. = íllpýði, Hkr. i. 36, Fms. vi. 162, ix. 384, v. l.

íllpýðis-maðr, m. a thief and robber, Fms. viii. 73, v. l. **íllaka**, u. f. ill will, wickedness, cruelty, Fms. x. 304, xi. 445, Fb. ii. 388, Nj. 82, Js. 27, Hom. 4, 151, Stj. 314, Sks. 606, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

passim: as also *fury, rage*, það er illska í honum: illsku-fullr, full of wickedness, Fms. ii. 137; illsku-limr, a limb of wickedness; illsku-kraptir, illsku-íþétt, 188, 636 B. 1, Hom. 27; illsku-verk, a wicked work, 14; illsku-vættir, an evil wight, Str. 43; illsku-maðr, a wicked, cruel man, Bar. 8; illsku-prá, doggedness, Stj. 268: mischief, evil, Fms. i. 184: as also in mod. usage, illsku-veðr, a fiery gale.

illakaak, ad. dep. to wax wroth and furious, Fas. iii. 657.

í-löngun, f. longing after.

ÍM, n. [no doubt akin to *aim* in *eimyrja*, Engl. *embers*], dust, ashes, embers; hann hreinsar þat skjótt af, þóat nokkut ím haf á oss dregit af samneyti annarlegs síðferdis, Fms. ii. 261; hann breunir af oss synda ím, Greg. 19, 46; nú tók ím af honum, at hann var sannr propheta, Fms. x. 392.

íma, u, f. = ím; elds íma, embers, Harms. 39; poet. a *she-wolf*, from the ember-like colour (?), Edda (Gl.): a *giantess*, id.

ímd, f. name of an ogress, Edda, Hkv. i. 39.

ím-gerðr, f. name of a giantess.

ími, a, m. (ímarr, ímr, m.), a *giant*, Edda (Gl.), Vpm. 5; a *pr. name*, Bs. i.

ími-gustr or ímu-gustr, m. 'giants'-gust? *disgust*, in the metaph. phrase, hafa ímigust á e-u, to feel dislike, abhorrence for a thing.

ím-loitr, adj. dusky, gray-coloured, of a wolf, Lex. Poët.

ímun, f., poet. a *fight, battle*, Lex. Poët., Ól. 33, Hkv. i. 49. compps:

ímun-borð, n. a *shield*, Vellekla. ímun-dís, f. a *war-goddess*, Haustl. ímun-laukr, m. a *sword*, Eyvind.

í-mynd, f. the very image.

í-mynda, ad. to imagine; eg ímynda mér, I fancy.

í-myndan, f. imagination, fancy.

í-neysla, u, f. participation in; ineysla í jörðu, Ghl. 367.

Írar, m. pl. *Iris-men*; Írland, n. *Ireland*; Íra-konungr, m. the king of the Irish; Írakr, adj. Irish; Íraka, u, f. the Irish tongue, Ld. 73, Fs. 78, Bs. i. 227, the Sagas passim. II. Írland it mikla, Great Ireland, was the name of Southern America, just as Eastern Russia was called Great Sweden.

Íraak, ad. dep. to be rumoured abroad; mætti ok þá þat íraak, at (then it may be that people would say, that) þær eignir fylgdi henni þá heiman, er hón átti í Noregi, O. H. L. 30.

Í-rauðr, adj. reddish, a little red, Mar.

ÍRI, a, m. gossip, rumour, tale; höfum vér heyrt nokkurn íra á, hvárt þú sér konungi-son eðr eigi, Fms. ix. 278, v. l., a *dr. Acy.*, hence prob. the mod. íra-fár, burly-burly; í mesta írafári.

Ísa, ad. to 'ice', freeze; þá ísaði þegar sem áðr, Fms. ix. 400; ísaðr, iced, frozen, 386, Rd. 277.

Ísarn, n. iron; see járn.

Ís-brot, n. broken ice, Fas. ii. 501.

Ís-brún, f. the edge of an ice-field, Fms. i. 211, Grág. ii. 386, Jb. 330.

Í-seta, u, f. a sitting in judgment; íseta í dómi, Grág. i. 78; occupation, unlawful, rán ok íseta, Jb. 159, N. G. L. i. 53. ísetu-arfr, m. inheritance by right of occupancy, N. G. L. i. 207.

Ís-heill, adj. dub., Bárð. 34 new Ed.

Ís-héldr, part. [heila], covered with rime, Sks. 229.

Ís-högg, u. ice breaking, Hkr. iii. 140, Vigl. 26.

Ísing, f. sleet, Stj. 14.

Í-sjá, f. attention, Konr.

Í-sjáverðr, adj. worth looking after, Ld. 66, Nj. 155, Karl. 547: mod., það er ísjarvert, 'tis rather dangerous.

Í-sjón, f. a looking into, Fbr. 147.

Ís-kaldr, adj. ice-cold, Al. 51, Sks. 153.

Í-akljá, d. to bargain, stipulate, Dipl. i. 5.

Í-akipan, f. a putting in or upon a place, Vm. 87.

Í-akyggligr, adj. dark-looking, suspicious.

Í-akylid, f. = ítak, q. v.; svá margar ískylidir á kirkjan í Odda, Vm. 27; taka jörð með öllum ískylidum, Dipl. v. 26.

Ís-loggir, m. pl. ice-legs, shin bones of sheep used for skates, Fms. vii. 120.

Ís-lög, n. pl. layers of ice, Fs. 36, Eb. 186, Fms. vii. 246, ix. 369, Ld. 286.

Í-smótt, f. [smjúga], a cloak with a hole for the head to pass through, Sks. 117 new Ed.

Ís-mól, f. ground ice, broken ice; sem á ísmól sæi, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 365; var allt at sjá sem á eina ísmól sæi er vápinn glóðuð, vi. 412.

Í-sópl, a, m. [for. word], hyssop, Bar.

Í-spen, f., pl. íspenjar, a kind of sausage filled with lard and suet.

Ís-reki, a, m., and Ís-rek, n. an ice-drift, ice-floe, Fms. ix. 350.

ÍSS, m. [A. S. *is*; Engl. *ice*; O. H. G. *is*; Germ. *eis*; Swed. and Dan. *is*]; —ice; iss is ice on sea and water, svel on a plain or meadow; klaki = frozen ground, etc.; distinction is made between hafiss, drift ice or Polar ice, and lagnaðar-iss, 'lay-ice', common ice; in plur. ísar, of large sheets of ice; en er ísa lagði á vötn, Fms. vii. 54; ísa leysir, the ice thaws, 55; íss var lagðr á Hofstada-vág, Eb. 236; á ísinum (mod. ísnum), Nj. 143; for sliding, á ísi skriða, Hm. 82; see also ísleggir.

Severe winters are marked in the Annals by the extent of frozen water; A. D. 1047 (a sheet of ice between Norway and Denmark), 1306 (ice from Rostock to the Sound), 1126, 1197; Polar ice in Iceland in 1145, 1233 (hafissar allt sumar), 1261 (hafiss umhverfis Ísland), 1275 (kringdi þá hafiss nær um allt Ísland), 1306 (hafiss fyrir norðan land nær allt sumar), 1319 (ísa-vár, hafissar lágu umhverfis Ísland fram um mitt sumar), 1348 (snjóar svá miklir ok íslög at fraus sjóinn umbergis landit, svá at ríða mátti umbergis landit af hverju annesi um alla fjörðu), 1375 (hafissar framan til Bartholomeus-messu), cp. also Vd. ch. 15, Eb. ch. 57, 61: for later times and for the currents driving the ice around Icel. see Eggert Itin. ch. 645, 853:—the name of the Rune **I**, Skálda 176. compps: ísa-öldi, a, m., ísa-tör, f., ísa-gangr, m. drifts of ice, Sks. 192, Grett. 133, Bs. i. 338 (of a river). ísa-lauss, adj. ice-free, Landn. 26, v. l. ísa-lög, n. pl. layers, strata of ice, Fs. ísa-válik, n. being tossed about in ice, Sks. 174. ísa-vár, n. an icy spring, cold spring, Ann. 1319. ísa-vök, f. an open hole in ice, Sks. 174: in local names, Ís-eyri, in Denmark; Ísa-fjörðr, m. in Denmark and Iceland; Ís-firðingr, m., Ís-firakr, adj. from Icefjord; Ís-land, n. Iceland, for the origin of the name see Landn. 30,—hann sá norðr yfir fjöllin fjörð fullan af hafissum, því kölluðu þeir landit Ísland. Ís-lendingr, m. an Icelandic, Landn. etc. passim. Íslendinga-bók, f. the Icelanders' Book, the historical work of Ari, Ib. (pref.), Ó. T. (1853) 33. Íslendinga-saga, u, f. the old name of the Sturlunga Saga, as opp. to Konunga Sögur or Histories of the Kings, Sturl. i. 107, Bs. i. 589, 591: in mod. usage Íslendinga Sögur means the Lives of Icelanders, recorded in the Index D. ii. Íslendinga-akrá, f. the Icelandic scroll, prob. = the Landnáma, Fb. i. 536. Íslendinga-páttir, m. a section or chapter treating of Iceland, Fms. x. 294. Íslonakr, adj. Icelandic, passim. Íslonaka or Íslonak tunga, u, f. the Icelandic tongue.

Í-stað, n., usually in pl. ístöð, a stirrup, Sks. 372, freq. in mod. usage, but stúgreip (q. v.) is older, being of rope, whereas the ístöð are of metal.

Ístaða, u, f., in ístöðu-lauss, Fas. iii. 548; ístöðu-litill, adj. who stands but little, delicate, sensitive, esp. of children who cry readily at harsh words; hann er svo ístöðulitill.

Í-stangan, f. instigation, pricking, Karl. 197, Mar.

Í-stig, n. = ístað. Flóv. 24, Str. 39, Thom. 208.

Ístr, n. = ístra, þiðr. 341 (v. l.), Hb. (1865) 22.

ÍSTRÁ, u, f. the fat of the paunch, of persons, Stj. 383, þorfr. Karl. 432, þiðr. 341. Ístru-magi, a, m. paunch-belly, a nickname, Fms. ísaung, m. an ice-bear (?), a nickname, Sturl. iii. 270.

Í-tak, n. a law term, a partial right of property in another's estate, esp. of glebes (Kirkju-ítök), Grág. ii. 207, D. I. i. 522, passim. Ítaka-lauss, adj. without ítök, i. e. full possession, Vm. 108, D. I. i. 507.

Í-tala, u, f. a proportionate share in a right or in an estate, Grág. ii. 254; = ítak, Vm. 164, Dipl. ii. 10, Fms. vi. 103, v. l. Ítölu-lauss, adj. = ítakalauss; ítölu-lauss eign, unshared, full possession, Am. 99, Dipl. ii. 3.

Ítalia, u, f. Italy, passim: Ítalia-land, n. id., Ver. 37, Bret. 108; Ítalakr, adj. Italian.

Ítar-logr, adj. fine, glorious; dýrleg ok ítarleg kirkja, Symb. 10; þat hús er bært hefir verit ok ítarlegast, Ver. 27; ítarleg ísðsla, lordly fare, Greg. 22, 97; þessum enim ítarlega Guðs vin, Clem. 48; allt var ítarlegt um órar ferðir, Am. 91; í at áliti, Lex. Poët.; í hilmir, a lordly king, Merl. 2, 34.

Ítar-liga, adv. exquisitely; í búinn, fine dressed, Fms. xi. 85; herbergi í búin, well furnished, iv. 194; klæðask í., to dress fine, Hom. 98; búa í. um e-t. Ver. 56.

ÍTR, adj., the r is radical, [this word is hardly to be found in any other Teut. language]; —glorious, excellent, mostly in poets; ítr aliti, beautiful to behold, Sks. i. 7; ítr konungr, ítr yngvi, a great king, 10, Fms. vi. 87 (in a verse); inn ítri öðlingr, Skv. i. 23; ítrum Ólafi, ítr Haraldr, epithet of king, Lex. Poët.; ítran ættbæti Einar, Arnór; í ítru líði, in the valiant boat, Ó. H. (in a verse); of things, ítr ríndr, a fine shield, Edda (Ht.); ítran sal fjalla, of the sky, Edda (in a verse); til ítrar eili, to a glorious, golden age, Edda (Ht.); ítr lausn, glorious redemption, Lkn. 39. In compps, only in poets, = glorious: ítr-borinn, part. bigb-born, Am., Hkv. ítr-ból, n. the glorious abode, Rekitt. 33. Ítr-geðr, adj. gentle, Geisli. Ítr-hugaðr, adj. bigb-minded, Geisli 10.

Ítr-laukr, m. garlic, Hkv. i. 7 (ímun-laukr?). Ítr-maðr, m., ítr-menni, n. a noble man, Lex. Poët. Ítr-mannligr, adj. of stout, noble bearing, Hkr. iii. 160. Ítr-akapaðr, part. beautifully shaped, Hkv. 2, 36.

Ítr-tunga, u, f. epithet of a sword, Landn. (in a verse). Ítr-vaxinn, part. of beautiful stature, epithet of a lady, Kormak. Ítr-þveginn, part. clean-washed, bright, clean, epithet of a lady's arms, Ls. 17.

Ístroka, ad. (qs. íð-vreka = to wreak again?); this word seems not to occur in old writers, but is freq. in mod. usage:—to iterate, repeat.

Ístrokan, f. repetition.

Ívaldi, a, m. a mythical name of a dwarf, Edda.

Í-vanan, f. bustle, fuss; varaldar í., worldly affairs, H. E. i. 255.

Ívíð-gjarn, adj. [Hel. *invid* = fraud], wicked, evil, a *dr. Acy.*, Vkv. 26.

22
1A

Hm. 82

ÍVÍÐI, n. a dub. word, Vsp. 2, prob. an *ogress* = *íviðja*, which is the reading of the Hb. l. c.; see Sæm. (Möbius), p. 265.

Í-VÍÐJA, u. f. an *ogress*, prob. from *invid*, and not from *i* and *viðr*, Hdl. 44, Edda (Gl.); see the preceding word.

Í-VIST, f. an *abode, in-dwelling*, N. G. L. i. 47.

II. a local name, *Uist*, one of the Hebrides, Fms.

ÍÞRÓTT, f., also spelt *ídrótt*, prob. from *íð*- and *þrótt* or *þróttir*, power, q. s. *íð*-þrótt; the long vowel seems due to absorption, analogous to *Svíþjóð* = *Sviðþjóð*; the rhyme, *íþróttir* . . . *íðu*, Orkn. l. c., shews that the vowel was sounded long: [Dan. *idrat*; Swed. *idrott*; but not in Saxon nor Germ.];—*accomplishment, art, skill*, in olden times esp. of athletic exercises, but also of literary skill; king Harold (in the verse in Mork. 15, *ídróttir kann ek átta*) counts eight *ídróttir*,—poetry, riding, swimming, sliding in snow-shoes, shooting, rowing, playing the harp, and versification; earl Rognvald (in the verse in Orkn. ch. 61) counts nine,—chess playing, Runes, 'book,' *smið*, sliding on 'skið,' shooting, rowing, playing the harp, and versification; cp. also the tale in Edda of Thor and Útgarda-Loki, where running a race, eating fast, drinking, lifting the cat, and wrestling are among *íþróttir*. In mod. usage the word is applied especially to the fine arts (painting, sculpture); kann ek þá *íþrótt*, at engi er hér sá inni er skjótara skal eta mat sinn en ek, Edda 31; vel buinn at *íþróttum*, Nj. 61; vel at sér görur um *íþróttir*, Eg. 111; hann lét Gunnar reyna ymsar *íþróttir* við menn sína, ok vóru þeir engir er né eina *íþrótt* hefði til jafns við hann, Nj. 46, Edda 31; nú sýnir Sigmundur *íþrótt* sína, Fær. 76; inna *íþrótt*, Edda 31; góð *íþrótt*, id.; með ágættri *ídrótt*, of music, Bs. i. 155; *ídrótt* sú er Grammatica heitir, 163; *ídrótt* þá er grammatica heitir, Clem. 33; af *ídrótt* þeirri er dialectica heitir, Al. 3. **COMPS:** *íþróttalauss*, adj. *unskilled*, Sks. 25; útróðir menn ok *íþróttalaussir*, Clem. 33. *Íþróttamaðr*, m. a *man skilled in exercises*, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 199, Finnb. 336; i. ok vittr, Bret. 8; hann góðisk enn mesti *ídróttamaðr* (*master*) í þess-konar námi (viz. in grammar), Bs. i. 163.

Íþrótt-ligr, adj. *skilful*; i. *finleiki*, a *dexterous feat*, Fms. vi. 225; torvelt er at tyna öll ágæti *íþróttligrar* lækningar hans, Bs. i. 646.

J

J is really the tenth letter of the alphabet, but since it is usually regarded as another form of I, K is commonly reckoned as the tenth letter.

JADAR-ÁR, adj. *loose in the edge*, of stuff, Grág. i. 498.

JADARR, m., dat. *jadri*, pl. *jadrar*; a form *jödur* (as *vaðall* and *viðull*) occurs in Vsp. 5: [A. S. and Hel. *edor* = *septem*; provinc. Bavarian *etor*, Schmeller];—*the edge, selvage*, of cloth, Grág. i. 498, Nj. 176, v. l.; of a tent, Stj. 307, Stj. 40; of a sail, Mag.; of the limb of the moon, Rb. 34; *the edge-beam or rail* of a paling, sá garðr er gildir, er önn er á meðal stauru hvers, en hjástaurr enn þriði, ok jadarr er yfir, N. G. L. i. 246; poet., himin-jödur, the 'sky-border,' horizon, Vsp.; sky-jadarr, 'cloud-border,' the heaven, Geisli 2; sólur-jadarr, id.: *the edge of the hand* (handar-jadarr), Edda 110; *the border along the shore*, með Blálands jadri, Lex. Poët.; fróns jadarr, id.; Eylands jadarr = ora maritima, Merl. 2. 5; whence a local name of the Norse district, *Jadarr*, m. *Jaderm*; also *Jadar-byggð*, f., and *Jadar-byggjar*, m. pl. *the men of the county J.*, Fb., Fms. passim.

II. metaph. [A. S. *eador*, Beow.], *the foremost, best*, with gen.; Ása jadarr, *the best of all the Ases*, Ls. 35; fólks jadarr, *the best of men*, Hkv. 2. 40; goðs jadarr, *the biggest god* = Odin, Stör. 22; hers jadarr, Fm. 36, Merl.

JADAR-SKOGG, n. *whiskers*, Sks. 288, (recorded as a German fashion.)

JADRA, að, to brim, border; jadraðr, part. bordered, Gpl. 308.

JADRAKAN, n. a kind of lcel. bird, *numenius*; mod. *Jarðroka*, Edda (Gl.)

JAFN, adj., also spelt *jamn*, f. *jöfn*, neut. *jafnt*, often spelt as well as pronounced *jamt*; compar. *jafnari*, superl. *jafnastr*; [Ulf. *ibm*, Luke vi. 17; A. S. *efen*; Engl. and Dutch *even*; old Fr. *ivin*; O. H. G. *eban*; mod. Germ. *eben*; Dan. *jevn*; Swed. *jämn*; akin to Lat. *aequus* by interchange of palatal and labial, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. *eben*];—*even, equal*, but, like Lat. *aequus*, mostly in a metaph. sense, for sléttir (q. v.) answers to Lat. *planus*; often followed by a dat., *jafn e-u, equal to a thing*, in comparison:

I. *equal, equal to*; *jöfn eyri* (dat.) *gulls*, K. þ. K. 72; *jafn Guði*, *equal to God*; *jafn mér*, passim.

2. *equal, the same*; enda er *jöfn* helgi hans meðan hann færr svá með sér, Grág. i. 93; ella er *jöfn* sök við hann fram á leið, 322; at ek verða *jafn* drengi í hvert sinn, Sd. 188; þínar verða flestar *jafnastar*, *thy acts are mostly the same*, i. e. *all bad*, Fms. viii. 409.

3. *fixed, unchanged*; með *jafni* leigu, *jöfnum kaupum*, *jöfnum skildaga*, Rétt. 2. 7, Stat. 264, Fb. ii. 137; hann var ellefu vetra *cör* tíu, ok sterkr at *jöfnum* aldri, and strong for his age, Eg. 188, 592; eiga þeir *jöfnum* höndum (see *hönd*) allt þat er þeir taka, Grág. ii. 66.

4. *even, even-tempered*; *jafn* ok *umísýndr*, Mar.; of numbers, *jöfn tala*, *even in tale, equal*, opp. to *odda-tala*, Alg. 356.

II. neut. *jafnt* or *jamt*, almost adverbially, *equally, just*;

jafnt utan sem innan, Grág. i. 392; *as, just as*, ok hafa eitt atferði báðar *jamt*, *both together, both alike*, Fms. xi. 137; *jafnt* er sem þér sýnsk ('*as it appears, indeed*'), af er fótrinn, Nj. 97; *jafnt* þrjár sem fjórir menn, Fms. i. 113; *jamt* sem, *just as, equally as*; *jafnt* sem í fjórðungadömi, *jamt* skal eiga féhránsdóm epfir fjórðung-mann sem epfir skógar-mann, Grág. i. 87; skal hann læta virða fé þat *jamt* sem úmaga-eyri, 189; menn skulu svá sakir hiuta, *jamt* sem á alþingi, 122; *jafnt* hefir komit er þú spáðir, *it has happened just as thou didst foretel*, Níðræt. 8; ellipt., ok skal hann þá *jamt* (sem þeir) allri bót upp halda, Grág. ii. 181.

2. temp. *at the same time, just*; ek ákiri þúk, ok nefna barn, í nafni Föður, ok drepa barninu í vatn um sinn *jafnt* fram fyrir úk, and dip the bairn each time into the water, K. þ. K. 10; *just, precisely, in the very moment*, þat var *jamt* jóla-aptan sjálfan er þeir börðusk, Fms. xi. 15; *jafnt* á því hann stakaði, 133.

3. adverb., at *jöfnum, equally, in equal shares*, Fms. xi. 131.

4. til *jafns*, *vóru þeir engir at né eina íþrótt* hefði til *jafns* við hann, Nj. 46; halda til *jafns* við e-n, Ld. 40; komask til *jafns* við e-n, Fb. i. 261.

B. COMPS: **I.** *such a, so . . .*; Karvel *jafn-frægum* dreng, so fine a fellow as K., Karl. 103; er þat skömum *jafn-mörgum* mönnum, *as a shame for so many men*, Glsl. 51; with the particle sem, *jafn-ungur* sem hann var, *young as he was*, i. e. *so young as he was for his age*, Vapn. 5; vel hafi þér minnu máli komit, *jafn-úvænt* sem var, Þiðr. 136; kvæð þat ekki hæfa á *jafn-mikilli* hátíð sem (in such a feast as) í hönd fætt, Fb. i. 376; at eigi skyldi Hugon keisari yfir þá stíga *jafn-reið* sem hann varð þeim, Karl. 478; undrask hön hveru fríðr ok íagr hann var *jafn-gamall* maðr (for his age), Stj. 225; mikill maðr ertú þú þórir, *jafn-gamall*, Ó. H. 176; þórir Oddsson var sterkastr *jafn-gamall*, Gullþ. 4.

II. mod. phrases such as, *það* er *jafngöðr* fyrir því, *it won't hurt him*; or honum er *það jafn-gott*, *it will do him good, serve him right*; vera *jafn-nær*, *to be equally near*, i. e. *none the better*; hann fór *jafn-nær*, *it was all of no use*.

III. in countless comps (esp. adjectives) with almost any participle or adverb, rarely with verbs and nouns, and denoting *equal, as, the same*; as seen from the context often followed by a dat., e. g. *jafn-gamall* e-m, *of the same age as another person*;—of these comps only some can be noticed: *jafn-aldri*, a, m. *one of the same age*, Fms. i. 13, vii. 199, Bs. i. 179, Eg. 25, 84. *jafn-audigr*, adj. *equally wealthy*, Band. 2; *equally bappy*, hann settr hund sinn *jafnaudigan* okkr undir bordi, Bjarn. 27. *jafn-audæmr*, adj. *as perspicuous*, Eluc. 41. *jafn-audvældr*, adj. *as easy*, Ld. 78. *jafn-ágætr*, adj. *as good, as noble*, Nj. 119. *jafn-ákæfr*, adj. *as impetuous*, Fms. xi. 137. *jafn-beinn*, adj. *as straight*, Sturl. i. 196. *jafn-berr*, adj. *equally bare*, Fas. i. 67. *jafn-bitinn*, part. *evenly bitten or grazed*, of a field, Gpl. 407. *jafn-bittr*, *jafn-belltr*, adj. *as sharp, keen*. *jafn-bjarttr*, adj. *as bright*, Nj. 208; neut., Sks. 69. *jafn-bjóða*, baud; j. e-m, *to be a match for one*, Finnb. 260; *to be equal to, contest on equal terms with one*, Fms. ii. 27, vii. 22; gript betri en þeim peningum *jafnbjóði*, 655 xxx. 10. *jafn-blíðr*, adj. *equally mild*, Fær. 154. *jafn-borinn*, part. *of equal birth*, Ld. 332, Fms. x. 79 (v. l.), Gpl. 133; j. til e-s, *having equal birthright to*, Fms. vii. 8, x. 407. *jafn-bratttr*, adj. *as steep*. *jafn-brátt*, n. adj. *as soon, at the same moment*, Hom. 114. *jafn-breidr*, adj. *equally broad*, Edda 28, Gpl. 355. *jafn-búinn*, part. *equally 'boun' or armed*, Fms. ii. 165; *ready, prepared*, Stj. *jafn-deildr*, part. *equally shared*, Hom. 148. *jafn-digr*, adj. *as stout*, Sturl. iii. 63. *jafn-djúpr*, adj. *as deep*. *jafn-djúpvitr*, adj. *as deep-scheming*, Orkn. 214, Hkr. iii. 95. *jafn-dronglög*, of stores, as gallant, Isl. ii. 446. *jafn-drjúgdeildr*, part. *going as far, of stores*, Sturl. i. 166. *jafn-drjúgr*, adj. *keeping as long*, Sturl. i. 216, Rb. 18. *jafn-dýrligr*, adj. *equally splendid*, Bs. i. 454. *jafn-dýrr*, adj. *as costly, glorious, of the same price*, K. þ. K. 28, Nj. 56, Grett. 104 A, N. G. L. i. 150, 348. *jafn-dögri*, n. (mod. *jafndagr*), *the equinox*, both *dagr* (q. v.) being equally long, Edda 103, Rb. 454, 456, 472, and passim; *equal length*, of day and night, Fb. i. 539; see eykt. *jafn-dæmi*, n. *equal judgment, justice*, Fms. vi. 431, Pr. 413. *jafn-dæmr*, adj. *just, giving equal judgment*, Rb. 364. *jafn-einfaldr*, adj. *as simple, guileless*, Hom. 50. *jafn-fagr*, adj. *as fair*, Nj. 112. *jafn-fallgtr*, adj. *as handsome*. *jafn-fastr*, adj. *equally firm*, Grág. i. 7, K. þ. K. 166; *as adv.*, Fms. x. 270, Finnb. 338. *jafn-fáir*, adj. *as few*. *jafn-feigr*, adj. *as fey*. *jafn-foitr*, adj. *as fat*. *jafn-fimlegi*, adv. (*-ligr*, adj.), *as alert*, Fms. ii. 273. *jafn-fimr*, adj. *as alert*, Fær. 272, Hkr. i. 291, v. l. *jafn-fær*, adv. *as far*. *jafn-fjöldmennr*, adj. *with as many men*, Nj. 222. *jafn-flatt*, n. adj. *as swift*. fara j., *to fare so ill*, Fms. vi. 379; see flatr. *jafn-fjóttr*, adj. *as swift*. *jafn-fram*, adv. *equally forward, side by side*; with dat., *jafnfram* skipi Rúts, Nj. 8; locally, of places, *over against*, (= gegnt and gagn-vart, q. v.); with dat., er hann kom *jafnfram* Borgund, Hkr. ii. 309; j. *Eidsvelli*, Vermá. Fms. ix. 408; j. gagntaki konungs sonar, j. *boðanum*, vji. 170, ix. 387 (v. l.); *as adv.*, standa *jafnfram*, *to stand evenly, in a straight line*; standa allir j. fyrir konungs bordinu, i. 16, Eg. 581, Nj. 140, Rb. 466, Sturl. iii. 244; temp. *at the same moment*, of two things *happening together*, Fms. vi. 24; þeir ríðu til þings *jafnfram* Skeggja, þúrd. 18 new Ed.; hann fætt ávalt *jafnfram* í frásögn af Guðs-sonar, *follows parallel in the story*, 625, 83;

in equal share, taka atf j., Gpl. 248: at the same time, also, hugsa þat j., at the same time consider, Stj. 156; jafnframt sem, jafnframt ok, as soon as, Karl. 158, Pr. 413. jafn-framarla, -framar, -liga, adv. as forward, as far, just as well, Ld. 254. Bs. i. 778. jafn-frammi, adv. = jafnframt, Sks. 364, Sturl. i. 32: temp., Fms. iii. 218. jafn-framt, adv. = jafnframt, Háv. 42: temp., Sturl. i. 1: along with, with dat., Pass. viii. 9: equally, in the same degree, Ld. 62. jafn-fróðr, adj. as fair, Fms. i. 8: as valuable, K. þ. K. 172. jafn-frjáls, adj. equally free, Fas. iii. 8. jafn-frjálsliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as freely, as liberally, Hkr. i. 78. jafn-fróðr, adj. as wise, as knowing, Sks. 544. jafn-frógr, adj. as famous, Fas. i. 277. jafn-frókn, adj. equally gallant, Edda. jafn-fullr, adj. as full, Grág. i. 20, 68, Gpl. 477. jafn-fúinn, adj. equally rotten. jafn-fúss, adj. equally willing, Sturl. i. 190. jafn-færr, adj. as able, Nj. 97. jafn-fetia, adv. on equal footing: standa j. em, Sturl. ii. 134, Hkr. ii. 153. jafn-gamall, adj. of the same age, Ld. 108, Fms. i. 60, xi. 96. jafn-góðr, n. evenness of temper, Sks. 435. jafn-gögn, part. equally given to, Fas. i. 168. jafn-gengt, adv. just opposite to, Sks. 63, Fms. ix. 463; see gegut. jafn-girn, f. and jafn-girn, f. fairness, equity, Sks. 273, 639, Hom. 17. jafn-gjarn, adj. as eager, Hom. 19: as equitable, Sks. 355, Hom. 135, Karl. 495. jafn-gjarna (-gjarnliga), adv. as willingly, as readily, Fms. iii. 45 (v. l.), ix. 508, Stj. jafn-glæðr, adj. as glad, as cheerful, Eb. 88: neut., mér er ekki jafnglætt sem áðr, Fas. i. 106. jafn-glöggtr, n. adj. as clearly, Bs. i. 352. jafn-góðr, adj. equally good, as good, Nj. 18, Eg. 54, Gpl. 233, N. G. L. i. 347, Dipl. v. 16: unburt, none the worse, see (II) above. jafn-góðviljaðr, adj. with equally good will, Stj. 619. jafn-grannr, adj. equally thin. jafn-grímliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as fiercely, Th. jafn-grimmr, adj. as fierce, Sks. 79. jafn-grunnr, adj. as shallow. jafn-gæfr, adj. as meek, Rb. 397. jafn-góðgr, adj. as good, as famous, Sturl. iii. 11, Bs. i. 133. jafn-görla, adv. as clearly, Grág. i. 299. Fms. ii. 171, Fas. i. 271. jafn-hafðr, part. equally used, N. G. L. i. 249. jafn-hagliga, adv. as skilfully, Krók. 53. jafn-hagr, adj. as skilful in bandiwork, Nj. 147. jafn-harðr, adj. as hard, as severe, Nj. 79: neut. jafn-hart, as fast, Fas. iii. 488: jafn-harðan, adv. instantly. jafn-harðvinninn, part. as hard-worked, as tight, Nj. 79. jafn-hár, adj. as high, as tall, as loud, Rb. 112, 474, Fas. ii. 79: of metre, see hár (I. 3), Fms. vi. 386, Skálda 182, 190: neut., Stj. 79. jafn-hátta-góðr, adj. as well-mannered, Ld. 174. jafn-heilagr, adj. as holy, as inviolable, Sks. 674, Grág. i. 90. jafn-heill, adj. as hale, as whole, Eg. 425, v. l. jafn-heimoll, adj. equally open to use, Eg. 47, Ld. 70, Gpl. 214, 353: equally bound, 57. jafn-heimskr, adj. equally stupid, Fms. ii. 156, Sd. 178. jafn-heitr, adj. as hot, Sks. 540. jafn-heutr, adj. as well fitted, Sturl. i. 196. jafn-hlær, adj. equally snug, Rb. 440. jafn-hollr, adj. equally sincere, Orkn. 166. jafn-hógr-verliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as meekly, Krók. 36. jafn-hógværr, adj. as gentle. jafn-hraustr, adj. as valiant, Fms. ii. 356, Krók. 51. jafn-hryggtr, adj. as distressed, Hkr. iii. 269. jafn-hugaðr, adj. even-tempered, Sks. 24: of one mind, 300: as daring. jafn-hvassr, adj. as sharp, Ld. 306: blowing as hard. jafn-hvatr, adj. as bold, as quick, Sturl. i. 112, v. l. jafn-hvitr, adj. equally white. jafn-hæðillgr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as ridiculous, Fas. iii. 91. jafn-hægr, adj. equally easy, ready, meek, Fms. ii. 106, Fær. 69, Grág. i. 264, ii. 257. jafn-hætttr, adj. as dangerous, Sks. 540. jafn-höfugr, adj. as heavy, Rb. 102, Edda 38. jafn-illa, adv. as badly, Fms. viii. 140 (v. l.), Isl. ii. 181. jafn-illigr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as ill-looking, Fas. ii. 207. jafn-illr, adj. equally bad, Grág. ii. 145, Fas. ii. 513. jafn-kaldr, adj. as cold, Sks. 215. jafn-keypti, n. an equal bargain, Fas. 26. jafn-kominn, part. on even terms, Sks. 455: neut. an even match, jafnkomit er á með ykktr, ye are well-matched, Nj. 59: hann kvæð jafnkomit með þeim fyrir aldrs sakir, Fms. iii. 76: jafnkominn til efsðar, with equal title to, Grág. i. 304: jafnkominn til fyrir ættar sakir, Fms. i. 220: jafnkominn at frændsemi, Isl. ii. 315. jafn-kosta, adj. well-matched, good enough, of wedlock, Stj. 204. jafn-kostgefninn, adj. equally painstaking, Bs. i. 681. jafn-krapptr, adj. as strait, narrow: jafnkrappan stað, in such a strait, Ld. 168. jafn-kringr, adj. equally dexterous, Sks. 381. jafn-kristinn, adj. a fellow Christian, Jb. 92, Barl. 44. jafn-kunnigr, adj. as well known, Grett. 162 A: knowing as well. jafn-kunnr, adj. as well known, Hom. 90. jafn-kurteis, adj. as courteous, Sturl. i. 165. jafn-kyrr, adj. as quiet. jafn-kyta, t. with dat. = jafnyrða. jafn-könn, adj. as 'cunning,' as well versed, Stj. 561. jafn-kærr, adj. as dear, as beloved, Fms. i. 215, xi. 319. jafn-langr, adj. as long, equally long, Fms. xi. 376, Gpl. 350, 355, Isl. ii. 219, Grág. i. 406, Edda 138 (of the same length): neut., en ef þær segja jafnlangt, if they say both the same, Grág. i. 7. jafn-lægr, adj. equally low. jafn-leiðr, adj. equally loaded, Fms. viii. 240. jafn-leikr, n. = jafnleiktr. jafn-leikr, n. past an equal game, (Fms. xi. 131.) jafn-lendi, n. a level, even piece of ground, Eg. 584. jafn-longd, f. 'even-length,' the return to the same time in the next day, week, month, year, etc.: of a day, til jafnlangdar annars dags, Grág. ii. 16, Stj. 49: þann sama dag tók Gormr konungr sótt, ok andaðisk annan dag at jafnlangdinni, Fms. i. 119, Fas. ii. 30, 37: of a year, anniversary, skal eigi brúllaup vera fyrr en at jafnlangd, Grág. i. 311: til ávarar sé leigðir eyri til jafnlangdar (a year's rent), 390: at jafnlangd til síðasta, 487: eigi síðarr en fyrir jafnlangd, Fms. xi. 397: halda hátíð at jafnlangdum, Greg. 13, Hom. 98: jafnlangdar-dagr, 129, Fms. v. 214, Dipl. v. 8: jafnlangdar hátíð, an anniversary, Greg. 13. jafn-langr, adv. as long, Grág. i. 423, Fms. iii. 9, MS. 732. 7. jafn-léttmælttr, adj. equally easy, just as pleasant in one's speech, Fms. vii. 227. jafn-létttr, adj. as light, as easy, Sturl. iii. 90: neut. (adverb.), Kjartani var ekki annat jafn-léttjálát, K. liked not to speak of anything so much, Ld. 214. jafn-léttvigr, adj. as ready in wielding arms, Sturl. iii. 90. jafn-líða, adj. with an equal number of men, Eb. 144. jafn-líga, adv. equally, fairly: sýnið mér eigi j. á komit, Bs. i. 531, Vm. 169: skipta j., Fb. ii. 300: perpetually, all along, always, usually, Fms. i. 191, x. 88, 89, Dipl. v. 8, Rb. 348, 472, Stj. 77. jafn-lígr, adj. equal, fair, Hkr. ii. 149, Háv. 57, Eg. 488: er þat miklu jafnlígr, a more equal match, Fms. vii. 115. jafn-líkligtr, adj. as likely, Sturl. iii. 7, Lv. 77. jafn-líkr, adj. as like, Lv. 58, Fas. ii. 478: equal, alike, j. sem hornspónar efni, Bs. i. 59. jafn-líttl, adj. as little, Fas. iii. 487. jafn-ljóas, adj. as bright, Bret. 62. jafn-ljóttr, adj. as ugly, Fms. iv. 175. jafn-lýfr, adj. as willing. jafn-lygn, adj. as 'lown,' as calm, of the wind. jafn-lyndr, n. evenness of temper, Stj., Fagrsk. 132, Bs. i. 141, Mar. passim. jafn-lyndr, adj. even-tempered, Fms. vi. 287, viii. 447 (v. l.) jafn-lyðskýldr, adj. equally bound, as liegemen, Sks. 270. jafn-lærd, adj. as learned. jafn-magr, adj. equally meagre. jafn-maki, a, m. an equal, a match, Sks. 22, 255. jafn-mannvænn, adj. equally promising, Þorf. Karl. 382. jafn-margr, adj. as many, Nj. 104, Grág. ii. 210, 403, Fms. i. 153, ii. 34. jafn-máttugr, adj. as mighty, Fms. ii. 157, Eluc. 6. jafn-máttulligr, adj. equally possible, 655 xxii. B. jafn-mennr, n. an equal, a match, Ld. 132, Isl. ii. 358, Fms. vi. 345, vii. 103. jafn-menntr, adj. of equal rank, Hrafn. 10. jafn-merkligtr, adj. equally dignified, Bs. i. 148. jafn-mikill, adj. as great, Grág. ii. 264, 403, Fms. i. 1, Gpl. 363: equally big, tall, Fms. x. 202, Nj. 11: neut. as much, Fms. vii. 240, Skálda 168. jafn-míldr, adj. as mild, as gracious, Rb. 366. jafn-mínnigr, adj. having as good a memory, Bs. i. 681. jafn-mjúkliga, adv. as meekly, as gently, Lv. 50. jafn-mjúkr, adj. equally soft. jafn-mjókr, adv. as much, as strongly, Grág. ii. 140, Skálda 168. jafn-myrkr, adj. equally dark, Skálda 209. jafn-mml, n. fair play, equality, Fb. i. 407, Fms. vi. 206, Grág. i. 88, 200, Ld. 158, H. E. i. 247, Karl. 99. jafn-naumr, adj. as close. jafn-náinn, adj.: j. at frændsemi, equally near akin, Grág. i. 171, ii. 67, Eb. 124, Isl. ii. 315 (jafnan, Ed.) jafn-nær, mod. jafn-nærri, adv. equally near: loc., er Ólafur mark j. báðum, Fms. vii. 64, 268, Sks. 63, 216: as near, at bonum væri úvarligt at láta jafnmarga heiðna menn vera j. sér, Fms. ii. 34: equally near (by birth), i. 133: metaph., eigi hefir honum jafnmærri gengit újafnaðr þeirra sem inér, Sturl. iii. 238: also jafn-nær, adj. equally nigh, not a whit the better, see (II) above. jafn-nætti, n. the equinox, 673, 54, Stj. 15. jafn-okt, a, m. = jafnmaki, an equal, a match for one, Sks. 22: a play-fellow, Stj. 497, Þiðr. 213. jafn-opt, adv. as often, Nj. 211, Rb. 566, Grág. i. 186. jafn-ótt, adj., neut. as adv., at the same time, immediately, Pass. 20. 2: one after another, taka c-ð jafnótt og það kemr. jafn-rakkr, adj. as strong, as straight, Ld. 168. jafn-rannr, adj. as mighty, as great a wizard, Vpm. 2. jafn-rangr, adj. as wrong. jafn-ráðinn, part. equally determined, Grett. 149. jafn-reiðr, adj. equally angry, Háv. 52. jafn-rétti, n. an equal right, jafnréttis-maðr, m. a man with equal right, N. G. L. i. 31. jafn-rétttr, adj. as right, as lawful, Edda 93, Grág. i. 18: of equal authority, Hkr. iii. 79. jafn-réttviss, adj. equally just, Sks. 670. jafn-rifigr, adj. (-liga, adv.), as large, Lv. 75. jafn-ríkr, adj. as rich, equally mighty. jafn-rjóðr, adj. as ruddy, Hkr. i. 102. jafn-rúmr, adj. equally large, Bjarn. jafn-ræði, n. an equal match, Fms. ii. 22, Glúm. 350, Nj. 49, Gpl. 215. jafn-rösktr, adj. as brisk, as quick, Fms. iii. 325, vi. 96. jafn-saman, adv.: fyrir þessa hugsan alla jafnsaman, all at once, all together, Fms. i. 185, Ld. 326, Ó. II. 46, Stj. 86, 121, Barl. 191. jafn-sannr, adj. equally true, 671. 1, Edda 19, Stj. 471. jafn-sárr, adj. as sore, as smarting, Mar. jafn-sæinn, adj. as slow. jafn-sækr, adj. just as guilty, Grág. ii. 64, 89. jafn-síðis, adv. along with. jafn-síðr, adj. as long, of a garment (síðr), Stj. 563. jafn-sjúkr, adj. as sick, Fms. v. 324. jafn-skaummr, adj. as short, Al. 129. jafn-skarpliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as briskly, Nj. 199, v. l. jafn-skarpr, adj. as sharp, as keen. jafn-skipti, n. equal, fair dealing. jafn-skiptiliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally, mutually, Stj. 159. jafn-skiptr, part. equally shared. jafn-skjótr, adj. as swift, Fms. vii. 169, Rb. 454: —jafn-skjótt, neut. as adv. immediately, at once, Eg. 87, 291, 492, Fms. ii. 10: jafn-skjótt sem, as soon as, Nj. 5, Barl. 176, Karl. 409, 441. jafn-skygn, adj. as clear-sighted, 655 xiii. A, Bjarn. 59. jafn-skyldiga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as dutifully, Ver. 3. jafn-skyldr, adj. equally bound or obliged, Grág. ii. 362, 403, Gpl. 70, 477, Fms. vii. 274. jafn-sköruliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally bold, Nj. 199. jafn-slétt, u. f. even, level ground. jafn-slétttr, adj. equally level, Stj. 79: as easily, Fas. ii. 48.

jafn-alegr, adj. as cunning, *Fæst. 99.* **jafn-snarpr**, adj. (-snarp-ligr, adj., -ligr, adv.), as sharp, *Fms. vi. 156.* **jafn-snarrr**, adj. as alert. **jafn-snart**, adj., neut. as adv., as soon, instantly, *Fas. iii. 434.* **jafn-snaudr**, adj. as poor. **jafn-snemma**, adv. at the very same moment, of a coincidence, *Eg. 425, Nj. 253, Fms. vi. 221; allir j., all at once, ix. 506, xi. 368 (both together);* vör þessir atburðir margir jafnsnemma, en sumir litlu fyrr eða síðar, *Hkr. ii. 368.* **jafn-snjallr**, adj. equal, *Glúm., Bjarn. (in a verse).* **jafn-apakr**, adj. equally wise, *Hm. 53.* **jafn-sparr**, adj. as saving, as close, *Grág. i. 197. 222.* **jafn-sterkr**, adj. as strong, *Fms. i. 43.* **jafn-stíðr**, adj. as stiff. **jafn-stórlátr**, adj. as proud, *Ld. 116.* **jafn-stórliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as proudly, *Ölk. 34.* **jafn-stórr**, adj. as big, as great. **jafn-stórrettadr**, adj. of equally high birth, *Fms. iv. 26.* **jafn-atriðr**, adj. as hard, severe, *Sks. 639.* **jafn-stuttur**, adj. equally short, brief. **jafn-syndligr**, adj. as sinful, *Sks. 674.* **jafn-sætr**, adj. as sweet, *Fb. i. 539.* **jafn-sætti**, n. an agreement on equal terms, *Nj. 21, Sturl. ii. 253, Fb. i. 126.* **jafn-tamr**, adj. equally alert. **jafn-teflr**, n. an equal, drawn game, *Vigl. 32.* **jafn-tengdr**, part. in equal degrees of affinity, *Grág. ii. 183.* **jafn-tíðhjalat**, n. part. as much talked about, *Nj. 100.* **jafn-tíðrætt**, n. adj. = jafntíðhjalat, *Nj. 100.* **jafn-tíguliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), equally lordly, *Fms. x. 109.* **jafn-títt**, n. adj. as often, as frequent, *Nidst. 10.* **jafn-torogætr**, adj. as rarely to be got, choice, *Bs. i. 143.* **jafn-torsótligr**, adj. as hard to get at, *Fms. x. 358.* **jafn-traudr**, adj. as unwilling. **jafn-traustr**, adj. as much to be trusted, *Fms. vi. 244.* **jafn-trár**, **jafn-tryggr**, adj. as faithful. **jafn-undarligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), as strange, *Sks. 80.* **jafn-ungtr**, adj. as young, *Fms. iii. 60, iv. 383.* **jafn-úbeint**, n. adj. as far from the mark, of a bad shot, *Fms. viii. 140.* **jafn-úfierr**, adj. as unpassable, *Sturl. iii. 163.* **jafn-úhæfnisamr**, adj. as tame, *Rb. 366.* **jafn-úræðinn**, part. as irrelative, *Grett. 153.* **jafn-úspakr**, adj. as unruly, *Sturl. ii. 63.* **jafn-útlagr**, adj. having to lay out the same fine, *N. G. L. i. 158.* **jafn-vandhæfr**, adj. as dangerous to keep, treat, *Grág. i. 89.* **jafn-vandliga**, adv. as carefully, *Grág. ii. 249.* **jafn-var-lign**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), as warily, *Fms. vii. 127.* **jafn-varmr**, adj. as warm, *Sks. 217.* **jafn-varr**, adj. as well aware, as much on one's guard, *Dropl. 28.* **jafn-vaskliga**, adv. as gallantly, *Fms. vii. 127, Ld. 272.* **jafn-vaskligr**, adj. as gallant. **jafn-vaskr**, adj. as bold, *Str. 3.* **jafn-vátr**, adj. equally wet. **jafn-voginn**, part. of full weight, *Stj. 216.* **jafn-vogit**, n. a law phrase, used when an equal number has been slain on both sides, in which case there were no further proceedings, *Glúm. 383, Fas. ii. 208.* **jafn-völ**, adv. as well, equally well, *Nj. 48, Eg. 111, Gpl. 354; likewise*, hafa fyrirgjört fé ok friði ok jafnvel óðals-jörðum sínum, 142; en þenna tíð skulu jafnvel biskupar ábyrgjask við Guð..., jafnvel sem (as well as) hinir úlarðu, 57; jafnvel af senum sem af landinu, *Al. 2*; ok jafnvel sendir jarl þeim núnum orð, sem..., *Fms. xi. 120: even*, döggefull um nætr jafnvel at heidskirum veðrum, *Stj. 17*; jafnvel eptir þat er þau misgöfðu, 40; jafnvel syniliga, j. one únduðum, *g. Bs. i. 549, Barl. 170, 176, Glú. 83*; this last sense is very freq. in mod. usage. **jafn-völviljaðr**, part. as well wishing, *Sks. 372.* **jafn-vösnall**, adj. as wretched, *Krök. 54.* **jafn-virði**, n. equal worth, *Bs. i. 9, Al. 48.* **jafn-vægi**, n. equal weight, equilibrium, *Hkr. ii. 250, Fas. i. 121*; báandi ok húsfreyja j. sitt, i. e. both of them equally, *N. G. L. i. 6.* **jafn-vægja**, *ð*, to weigh the same as another, *Fms. iii. 120.* **jafn-vægr**, adj. of equal weight, *Sks. 644.* **jafn-vænn**, adj. equally fine, handsome, promising, *Fms. x. 429, Sturl. iii. 67.* **jafn-vætta**, t, to weigh against, counterbalance, *Stj. 13, Þorst. Síðu H. 14.* **jafn-yrða**, *ð*, with dat. to altercation, bandy words, *Sturl. iii. 213.* **jafn-þarfr**, adj. as useful, *Arnor.* **jafn-þétt**, adj. pressed as closely together. **jafn-þjófgefninn**, adj. as thievish. **jafn-þolinmóðr**, adj. as patient, *Rb. 366.* **jafn-þolinn**, adj. as enduring. **jafn-þreytt**, part. as weary. **jafn-þrifinn**, adj. as cleanly. **jafn-þröngtr**, adj. as tight. **jafn-þungr**, adj. as heavy, pressing, *Fms. v. 264, Stj. 278.* **jafn-þurr**, adj. equally dry. **jafn-þykktr**, adj. as thick, *Hkr. iii. 159.* **jafn-þyrstr**, part. as thirsy. **jafn-þvfr**, adj. as impetuous. **jafn-mestr**, part. equally excited, *Band. 34 new Ed.* **jafn-örtr**, adj. as eager, as liberal. **jafn-öruggr**, adj. as firm, steadfast.

JAFNA, að, *jamma*, [Ulf. *ga-ibnan*; cp. *jafi*], to make even, but seldom in its original sense, see *slætta*: to cut even, *Katla lók* at hafri sínum ok jafnaði topp hans ok skegg, *Eb. 94*; mörum sínum mön jafnaði, *þkv. 6.*

II. metaph. to make equal; svá sem skúllir jafna (make to balance) tvær vágr, 732. 18; en í arfinum megi jafna hlut þeirra, *Grág. i. 173*; búa skulu j. hlut manna, ii. 343.

2. with dat. and with a prep.: jafna e-u saman, to compare, to set off one against the other; var þá jafnat saman vígum, *Nj. 250*; búa skulu jafna þar nesjum saman, *Grág. ii. 262*; jafna e-u við e-t, to compare one thing with another; en hvat of jafnai öðrum mönnum við hana, *Mar.*; er hinum fornum lögum jafnat við blót, *Eluc. 39*; jammitt er auðsæfum yðrum við sönnu auðsæfi, *Oreg. 27*; jafna e-u til e-s, to liken one thing to another; því hefi ek jafnat þessu til horn-spónsins, at..., *Bs. i. 59*; Gunnhildi þótti hyggjuleysi til ganga, eða áfund, ef nokkurum mauni var til Hrúts jafnat, *Ld. 60*; svá má ek

heist til jafna þessum konungum, *Fas. iii. 60*; absol., svo til að jafna, sem..., so for example, as if...

III. reflex. to compare oneself, to be equal to, call oneself a match for another; nú veit ek eigi hvárt ek metta þá við þik jafnask, *Glúm. 337*; segir at þeir hafa of dregit fram þræla, er slíkir skulu honum jafnask, *when such fellows presume to be his equals, Fms. x. 421*; jafnask til við e-n um e-t, to compare oneself with another in a thing, *Fb. i. 261*; with dat., hann rak engilinn frá úr w homum vildi jafnask, *Fms. viii. 240*; jafnask i orðum við e-n, to bandy words with one, 308, v. 1.

2. pass. to become equal; kváð þá jafnask með þeim, then would all be made straight among them, *Sturl. i. 77.*

jafna, u, f. [O. H. G. *epani*; Germ. *eben*], level ground, a plain, Lat. *planities*; hann flyði af hálsinum ofan á jöfnu, *Hkr. i. 151*; er þar þriggja mílna fjar af jöfnu til þorsins, *Greg. 80*; koma niðr á jöfnu, *Stj. 380, Róm. 272.*

jafnaðr, m. and **jöfnuðr**, gen. ar, [Ulf. *ibnassus* = *lótrns*], an equal share; en þaðan af höfum vit jafnað af báðir, *Hrafn. 17*; slíkt sem honum sýndisk jöfnuðr milli þeirra, *Fms. xi. 87*; skyldi fimm tigr hundrða i jafnað Sigríðar, *Dipl. v. 3*; i jafnað við þat góz, sem..., id.; at jafnaði, in equal proportion; eiga e-t at jafnaði, *Grág. ii. 72*; skipta e-u at jafnaði, i. 442, *Fms. xi. 401, Fb. ii. 55, 256*; in temp. sense, usually, ekki að jafnaði, *Fas. iii. 226, Mar.*; með jafnaði, id., *Mar. 2* the dat. plur. jafnuðum (in mod. pronunciation jafnuðum) is used in adv. sense; hann mæðir sik i fóstum ok vökum ok á brennum at leggja, ok jafnuðum svá talandi, *Th. 7*; in mod. usage, bit by bit, one by one, each in its turn..., eg vil spyrja þá jafnuðum ok þeir koma, I will ask them one by one as they come in; as also jafnuð, see *jafn B.*

II. metaph. equity, fairness, justice, *Karl. 554*, freq. esp. in mod. usage. COMPS: **jafnaðar-boð**, n. a fair offer, *Fas. ii. 444.* **jafnaðar-dómr**, m. a law term, arbitrium; leggja mál til jafnaðardóms, to put a case for an umpire, *Nj. 101*; tvennir kostir..., bjóða þorgils jafnaðardóm, ok mundi hann svara ségjöldum eptir því sem dómt fælli á, sá annarr at unna þorgils sjálfðæmis, *Sturl. iii. 170* (where jafnaðardómr is opp. to sjálfðæmi), *Sks. 736.* **jafnaðar-eiðr**, m. a law term, *Gpl. 199*; for this word see *eiðr*. **jafnaðar-fundur**, m. a meeting for making an agreement, *Sturl. ii. 134.* **jafnaðar-geð**, n. an even temper, *Sks. 448.* **jafnaðar-gjof**, f. a law term, an equal gift, equal portion; gaf hann henni tuttugu hundrð af sínu gözi, ok reiknaði þat j. við Halldóru dóttur sína, *Dipl. iv. 7.* **jafnaðar-hlut-skipti**, n. an equal share, equal portion, *Dipl. v. 3.* **jafnaðar-hönd**, f.; leggja e-t undir jafnaðarhönd, to share a thing in common, *N. G. L. i. 220.* **jafnaðar-kaup**, n. an equal bargain, *Ld. 96.* **jafnaðar-leiga**, u, f. a fair rent, *Jb. 393.* **jafnaðar-maðr**, m. an equal match; taka sér jafnaðarmenn, *Fms. vii. 119, Band. 37 new Ed.*; as a law term, an umpire, *Fms. ix. 327*; a fair, forbearing man, vízkumaðr mikill ok jafnaðarmaðr, x. 170; ofsa-maðr mikill ok ekki j. (overbearing), *Sturl. ii. 143*; litill j., *Fb. i. 520*; jarl þótti engi j., *Orkn. 44.* **jafnaðar-máli**, a, m. a law term, an agreement, *Dipl. iv. 2.* **jafnaðar-samr**, adj. (-sami, f.), fair, *Sturl. ii. 143.* **jafnaðar-skipti**, n. a fair dealing, *Grett. 105 A.* **jafnaðar-þokkl**, a, m. mutual affection; j. er á með ykkir, ye love one another, *Korm. 26, Grett. 162 A, Fas. i. 176.*

jafnan and **jafnann**, adv. constantly, always, *Fms. ii. 37, Barl. 78*; sem þú sagðir jafnan, as thou didst say always, *Nj. 17*; næsta jafnan, *Sks. 18*; æ jafnan, ever and ever, *Sks. 193 B, passim.*

JAFNI, a, m. an equal, a match for one: of a thing, mæla til jafna (= til jafna) við e-n, *Fb. i. 250*; mathem. an even number, i odda en eigi i jafna, *Hom. (St.)*

JAFNI, a, m., botan. *lycopodium clavatum*, a herb used by dyers. Hjalt, mentioned in *Sd.*; jafna-baggi, jafna-belgr, a bag full of jafni, *Lando. 208.* COMPS: **jafna-bróðir**, m. = jafni, *Hjalt.* **jafna-kollr**, m. a nickname, from hair as dyed (?), *Lando.*

jafnindr (jamyndir menn), prop. a part. pl., a law term, 'day's men'; umpires; in Norse law, these day's men served as a kind of neighbours or jurors in matter of compensation; bæta... sem jamyndir menn (as adj.) meta, *N. G. L. i. 75*; en ef hins verðr löð, er lög festi fyrir, þá skulu jamyndir menn meta, hve mikitt hann neytti til laga stefnu, 248; bæta munda-baggi, sem jafnindr unno, þeir er okkr vilja sætta, *Hbl. 42*, analogous to the Icel. law phrases, sem búa meta, of the *Grágas*.

jafningi, a, m. an equal, a match, *Nj. 29, Fms. vi. 104, xi. 76*; the saying, æ kemr maðr manns i stad, en ei jafningi jafnan, passim; in *Þór.* and *Karl.* the peers of Charlemagne are called jafningjar.

jag, n. a quarrel, squabble, Lat. *rixa*.

JAGA, að, [O. H. G. *jagon*; mid. H. G. *jage*; Germ. *jagen*; whence mod. Dan. *jagen*, pret. *jog* = to drive, whence to hunt, but in Icel. only in a particular sense] = to move to and fro, e.g. as a door on its hinges.

2. metaph. to harp on one string; hvat þarf ek um slíkt at jaga, *Mkv.*; jaga ávallt á enni sömu sök, to be harping all along on the same case, *Mork. 183.*

3. reflex. jagast, to altercation, Lat. *rixari*; cp. *jag*. II. to hunt; jaga dyr, *Fas. iii. 273*; in this sense however the word can hardly be said to be Icelandic.

jagt or **jakt**, n. [jaga], a yacht, (mod.)

JAKI, a. m. [cp. A. S. *gice*], a piece of ice, broken ice, Fas. i. 472, Fb. 236-240, Grett. 140, passim. COMPS: *jaka-för*, f. and *jaka-hlaup*, n. broken ice in a river, Grett. l. c.; see *jökull*: *bel-jaki*, a bulging piece of ice, metaph. a rough strong man; hann er mesti *beljaki*.

Jakob, m. James: **Jakoba-land**, n. St. James' land, *Compostella* in Spain: **Jakoba-messa**, -vaka, St. James' mass, vigil, Fms.: botan., **Jakobs-fífill**, m. *erigeron Alpinus*, Alpine flea-bane, Hjalt.

JALDA, u. f. [provinc. Swed. *jállda*], a mare, only in poetry, *gömul jalda* i stóði, Kormak (twice); i jöldu líki, Fms. xi. 43 (in a verse): *riða jöldu*, Grett. (in a verse). **Jöldu-hlaup**, n. *Mare's-leap*, a local name in the north of Ireland, Landn.

jam- and **jamn-**, see *jafn-*.

jamla, að, to grumble, (slang.)

Jamtr, m. pl. men from *Jamtaland* in Sweden, Fms.

Japla, að, to mumble, as with a toothless mouth.

Jappa, að, to barp on the same thing.

JAPR, m. [Norse *jevar*], poet. a kind of snake, Edda (Gl.)

Japra, u. f. = *japr*, Edda (Gl.)

JARA, u. f., poet. a fight, battle, Edda (Gl.), Ísl. ii. 353 (in a verse); *jöru skript*, a 'war-tablet,' i. e. a shield; *jöru-pollr*, a warrior, Lex. Poët.

JAR, II. in pr. names: of women, **Jar-prúðr** (mod. **Jarð-prúðr**), Fms. vii; of men, **Jör-undr**, Landn.

Jarða, að, [Engl. to earth], to earth, bury, Bjarn. 69, Nj. 99, Eg. 130, Ísl. ii. 19, Mar.: reflex., H. E. i. 510.

Jarðan, f. earthing, H. E. i. 493.

Jarðar-, see *jörð*.

Jarð-bann, n. 'earth-ban,' when, from the earth being frozen or covered with snow, there is no feed for cattle, Fb. 290, Fb. i. 522, Bs. i. 873.

Jarð-borg, f. earth-works, an earth stronghold, Hkr. ii. 69.

Jarð-bugr, m. the earth's convexity, Rb. 474.

Jarð-búi, a. m. an earth-dweller, a dweller in underground caves, Fms. iii. 119.

Jarð-byggjandi, part. a tenant, Gisl. 83.

Jarð-byggvir, m. = *Jarðbyggjandi*, Vellekla.

Jarð-díki, n. an earth-dyke, Stj. 194, v. l.

Jarð-eigandi, part. a landowner, Gpl. 348.

Jarð-eign, f. landed property.

Jarð-elldr, m. 'earth-fire,' volcanic fire, Landn. 78, Symb. 27, Bret. 8, Stj. 89, Grett. 141 new Ed.

Jarð-epli, n. pl. [Germ. *erd-äpfel*, Fr. *pommes de terre*], potatoes, (mod.)

Jarðeskr, adj. = *Jarðnekr*, Barl. 36.

Jarð-fall, n. an earth-slip, Gisl. 33, Glúm. 341, Skv. 50, Pr. 381, Ísl. ii. 10.

Jarð-fastr, adj. earth-fast, fixed in the earth; j. steinn, Fms. xi. 443, Fas. ii. 256, Finnb. 324; j. hæll, Stj. 417, v. l.

Jarð-fé, n. treasure hidden in the earth, Grág. ii. 403, Hkr. i. 12.

Jarð-fjúk, n. a snow-drift, Valla L. 218: mod. skafrenningr.

Jarð-fólgin, part. hidden in the earth, Gpl. 310, Barl. 199.

Jarð-gjá, f. an earth-pit, Stj. 193.

Jarð-gróinn, part. = *Jarðfastr*, Eg. (in a verse).

Jarð-göfugr, adj. 'lord of earth,' epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse).

Jarð-hellir, m. an underground cave, Stj. 89.

Jarð-hita, u. f. = *Jarðhiti*, Stj. 82, Bs. i. 306.

Jarð-hiti, a. m. subterranean, volcanic heat, Bs. i. 118, Grett. 136.

Jarð-hlutr, m. a land-allotter, liege-lord, Kormak.

Jarð-hola, u. f. an earth-hole, Eg. 767, Edda (pref.), Al. 166, Stj. 89.

Jarð-humall, m. wild hops, Hjalt.

Jarð-hús, n. an earth-house, underground home, Landn. 32 (in Ireland), Fms. vi. 149 (in besieging), Eg. 234, Fær. 169; or an underground passage opening into a dwelling house, and used for hiding or as a means of escape, freq. mentioned in the Sagas, Dropl. 28, Gisl. 44, Háv. 49, Fms. i. 15.

Jarðhús-nautr, m. a sword taken from a j., Fs.

Jarð-kerald, n. a large vat fixed in the floor, for keeping butter or the like, Fm. 91: mod. *birða*.

Jarð-kol, n. pl. fossil coal or salt-petre (?), Skv. 392; *Jarðkol ok brennu-steinn* = salt-petre (?), and brimstone.

Jarð-kostr, m. a choice of land, land to be bad, Stj. 190.

Jarð-kross, m. a cross-shaped sod, cut so as to serve for a mark or boundary, K. p. K. 90, Valla L. 208, Dropl. i. 7.

Jarð-kykvendi (-kvikendi), n. a land animal, Ver. 2.

Jarð-laug, f. a bath in a warm spring from the earth, Ísl. ii. 412.

Jarð-laust, n. adj. furnishing no grazing; cp. *Jarðbann*.

Jarð-leiga, u. f. land-rent, Jt. 83.

Jarð-leysi, n. = *Jarðbann*.

Jarð-ligr, adj. earthly, Lat. *terrestris*, Edda (pref.), Fb. iii. 465, Fms. x. 317, Niðst. 6, Greg. 44, Hom. 38, Hem. 33-2.

Jarð-litr, m. earth colour, dark colour, MS. 544. 39.

Jarð-lús, f. an 'earth-house,' *pediculus calcareus* (Mohr), or rather a kind of beetle, cp. A. S. *earðwige*, Engl. *earwig*: used in contempt, *munu Jarðlúsar*, synir Grims, verða mér at bana? Landn. 146.

Jarð-lögr, adj. lying on the ground, of a keel, Fms. x. 319.

Jarð-munr, m. [Dan. *jorde-mon*], a strip of land, portion, D. N.

Jarð-nekr, adj. earthly, esp. in an eccl. sense, Fms. x. 342, Stj. 14, 20, O. H. L. 11, Játv. ch. 3, N. T., Vidal., Pass.

Jarð-næði, n. a home, tenancy. **Jarðnæðis-lauss**, adj. homeless, of a tenant.

Jarð-plógr, m. ploughing, Stj.

Jarð-ríki, n. the earth, the world, Edda (pref.), Skv. 491, Fms. i. 215, Barl. 84, etc.: esp. the kingdom of earth, eccl., opp. to *himinríki*, N. T., Vidal.

Jarð-sotja, t. to bury, Pr. 413.

Jarð-akjálfti, a. m. an earthquake, Skv. 142, Hom. 139, Mar., freq. in mod. usage; cp. *landskjálpti*.

Jarð-stofa, u. f. = *Jarðhús*, Fms. vii. 32: the floor = Germ. *erdgeschoss*, D. N. i. 350, iv. 395. (Fr.)

Jarð-varp, n. the act of throwing to the earth.

Jarð-varpa, að, to throw one to the earth, a law term.

Jarð-vegr, m. the earth, Mag.: in mod. usage a soil, *góðr j., illr j., sendinn j.*, etc., good, bad, sandy soil.

Jarð-yrkja, u. f. agriculture, (mod.)

Jarganlega, adv. querulously, (mod. and slang.)

JARKI, a. m. [akin to *Jarðar*, qv. *Jarðrki*], the outside of the foot, Edda 110, freq. in mod. usage; *hoppa út á jörkum*, to walk on the jarki: in the Færoic dialect *jarki* is used of the hand = *handar-jarðar*.

Jarkna-steinn, m. [prob. a for. word derived from the A. S. *eorcnan-stán*]:—a gem, it occurs only in the following poems, Vkv. 23, 33, Gkv. 1. 18, 3. 9, which may all have been composed by one man, who borrowed the word from the A. S.

JARL, m., older form *earl*, [Hel. *eri*; A. S. *eorl*; Engl. *earl*]: this word had a double sense, one old and common to the Saxons as well as the earliest Scandinavians, one later and specifically Norse, which afterwards became English through the Norse and Danish invasion, and was finally established by the Norman Conquest.

A. A gentle, noble man, a warrior, and collect. *gentlefolk*, as opp. to the *churl folk* or common people (*karlar*, *búendr*); thus the old poem *Rígs-mál* distinguishes three classes, *earls*, *churls*, and *thralls* (*jarla-mett*, *karla-mett*, *þralla-mett*); so also in A. S. *eorl* and *eorl* are almost proverbially opposed; in the old Saxon poem *Heliand*, 'erl' is used about a hundred times = a man. Prof. Munch suggested that the name of the Teutonic people *Eruli* or *Heruli* simply represents an appellative (*warriors*), which the Roman writers took to be a proper name. In the Scand. countries this use of *jarl* is rare and obsolete, but remains in poet. phrases, in old laws, and in law phrases; oddar görva jarli megin, *sprars make the earl's might*, Mkv.; rudda ek sem jarlar forðum mér til landa, *I won me lands like the earls of yore*, Glúm. (in a verse); jarls yndi, *an earl's delight* = a man's delight, Hm. 96; jörllum öllum ódal batni, Gh. 21; hlaðit ér, earlar, eikikostinn, 20; Ítrar jarla-brúðir, 'earl's-brides,' ladies, Gkv. 1. 3; alsnotrir jarlar, the gentle earls, 2; eggja ek yör, jarlar, Am. 54; jarla einbani, 'earl-slayer' = *ἀνδροκτόνος*, Em., Hkm.; karl-fólk ok jarla, *churl folk and earl folk*, Sighvat; eitt mein smik hvern jarl, every earl (man) has his ill luck, Fb. ii. (in a verse): in the law, jarls jörð, an earl's estate, is opp. to *konungs jörð*, a king's estate, in the phrase, *hálfan rann skal hann taka er hann kömr á jarls jörð*, en þá allan ok fullan er hann kömr á konungs jörð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 192, for this is undoubtedly the bearing of this disputed passage; jarlmaðr is opp. to *búkarl*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); so also *karlmaðr* (q. v.) in its oldest sense is opp. to *jarlmaðr*, = *churl-man* and *earl-man*; hirð-jarl = *hirðmaðr*, Fms. xi. 302, v. l.; berg-jarl, poet. a 'crag-earl' = a giant, Edda (in a verse); bak-jarl, a 'back-earl,' an enemy in one's rear; of-jarl (q. v.), an 'over-earl,' an overbearing man.

B. A chief, as a title, specially Norse and Danish. The Landnáma, which is almost our only source for the political and personal history of Norway before king Harald Fairhair and the settlement of Iceland, records several chiefs of the 8th and 9th centuries who bore an earl's name as a family dignity; Ívarr Upplendinga-jarl (Upplönd, a Norse county), Asbjörn jarl Skerja-blesi, Eyvindr jarl, 317; Atli jarl Mjóvi af Gaulum (a Norse county), Þorkell Naumdale-jarl (earl in Naumdale, a Norse county), 281; Grjótgarðr jarl í Sölva (a county), 297; and as a family title, the famous Háleygja-jarlar (the earls of the Norse county Hálögaland, whose pedigree from Odín was drawn out in the old poem Háleygja-tal; Hákon jarl Grjótgarðsson, etc.): so also the Mæra-jarlar, the earls of Mæri (a Norse county), the foremost of whom was Ragnvaldr Mæra-jarl, the forefather of the earls of the Orkneys (Orkneyja-jarlar) and the earls of Rouen (Rúðu-jarlar = the dukes of Normandy).

II. along with the Danish and Norse invasion the name appears in England, Bjartmár jarl in Ireland, Landn.; Hunda-Steinnar, an earl in England, id.; see also the Saxon Chronicle passim, where the very name indicates a Danish or Norse connexion. It is very likely that many of the earls of the Landnáma were sovereign chiefs, differing from kings only in title, for in old poetry a king and an earl were addressed in the same way.

III. about the time of Harald Fairhair all the petty chiefs became liegemen under one king, the earl being in dignity nearest the king, answering to comes

In mid. Lat. and *graf* in Germ. In Scandinavia both name and office became extinct about the 13th century: in Iceland, being a common-wealth, it never took root; see however Gizur jarl (died A.D. 1268) in the Sturlunga.—For references see the Sagas passim, esp. Har. S. Harf. ch. 6.

IV. in eccl. translation the Roman *procurator provinciae* is often rendered by *jarl*, e.g. Pilatus jarl, *earl Pilate*, Ver. 67, Pass. 10. 2. compds: *jarla-kapli*, a. m. *champion of earls* (of Orkney), a nickname, Landn. *jarla-skáld*, n. *poet of earls*, a nickname of the poet Arnor for his poems on the earls of Orkney. *jarla-áögur*, f. pl. *Earls' Sagas* (earls of Orkney), the old name of the present Orkneyinga Saga, Fb. ii. 347, Ó. H. 100. *jarla-efni*, n. *a young earl, earl's heir*, N. G. L. *jarla-maðr*, m. *an earl's man, follower*, Nj. 127. *jarla-híð*, n. *earl's libel*, name of a poem, Fb. i. *jarla-ríki*, n. *an earldom*, Hkr. i. 101, Fms. xi. 179. *jarla-nætti*, n. *an earl's seat*, Hkr. i. 81.

jarl-borinn, part. *earl-born*, Fs. 125.

jarl-dómr or *jarla-dómr*, m. *an earldom*, Landn. 263, Fms. i. 6, vii. 315, Hkr. i. 263.

jarl-dæmi, n. = *jarldómr*, Fms.

jarl-maðr, m. *an earl*. 2. freq. as a pr. name on Swed. Runic stones, Baut. passim. II. *an earl's man*, Lex. Poët.

jarma, ad, *to bleat*, of sheep and goats, Grett. 137 A, Greg. 50 passim.

JAMBR, m. [prob. identical with A. S. *geomor*; Hel. *jamar*; North. E. *yammer*; O. H. G. *jamar*; Germ. *jammer*, which words are else alien to the Scandin.].—*a bleating*, Gullþ. 19; *sauða-jarmr*, *the bleating of sheep*, Hrafn. 7; *fugla-jarmr*, *the bleating of birds*, as the giantess calls the birds' song, poet., Edda (in a verse), passim.

jarpi, a. m. *a kind of bird, tetrao bonasia* (?), Norse *jerpe*, Edda (Gl.).

JARPR, adj., fem. *jörp*, brown, of the hair; *jarpr á hár*, jarpt hár, Fms. vii. 112, 238, x. 397, Nj. 39; *jarpa skör*, Hkr. 21; *skarar jarpar*, Gkv. 2. 19; as epithet of a lady, Fms. vii. 62 (in a verse); *hvít-j.*, id.: of horses, *jarpr hestr*, Flov. 33; in mod. usage, of horses only, *Jarpr* of a stallion, *Jörp* of a mare.

jarp-skamr, Hdm. (doubtful).

jarp-skjótt, adj. *skew-ball*, i.e. *bay piebald*, Sturl. ii. 177.

Jartegn or *jartein*, later form *jarteikn* or even *jarðteikn*, but not so in good MSS.; in Thom. S. even spelt *hjártegn*; *jartegn* (badly), Fms. xi. 38: that the syllable *tein* was sounded guttural is also shown by the rhyme, *sláts eru jarteignir*, Eb. (in a verse); and *stegnar jarteignir*, Leidarv. 6; but also *hrain*... *jarteignir*, 36: in the Rekst. the former syllable *jart* is rhymed on *bjart*: [Hel. *word-tékan*, O. H. G. and mid. H. G. *wort-zeichen* shew the true etymology to be *word-taken*, whence, by a false etymology, arose the mid. H. G. and mod. Germ. *war-zeichen*: in the Scandin. the *w* was changed into *j*, Dan. *jertegn*, Grimm's Gramm. ii. 481, note; the word is however scarcely genuine Scandinavian, although it occurs in poems of the former part of the 11th century, e.g. the Rekst., as also in Eb. in the Hrafnsmál; but it is freq. used in the Sagas]. I. *a token*, a ring, knife, belt, sword, or the like; properly, 'a word's token,' which a messenger had to produce in proof that his word was true; *orð ok jarteignir*, *ordsending ok jarteignir*, Fms. i. 21, Eg. 36. 167. 467. 477; *erendi ok j.*, 472; *bréf ok j.*, Fms. vii. 47, (see *bréf*); *með skilríkum vitnum ok jartegnum*, Gpl. 60; *senda menn með jartegnum*, Eg. 67; *fá e-m jarteignir sínar*, *bera fram jarteignir e-s*, 96; *bera upp örendi sín ok sína jarteignir*, Ó. H. 53; *fingerull þetta fær þú Rögvaldi jarli*, þar jarteignir mun hann kenna, id.; *bar hann fram ordsendingar konungs ok synda þat með jartegnum*, Eg. 38; *þeim er taka vilja við vináttu minni ok jartegnum*, Ó. H. 75; *vera til jartegna*, *to be a token or proof of a thing*, Eg. 49. 768; *hafa e-t til jartegna*, *use as a token, proof*, Sks. 725 B, Fms. viii. 197, Gisl. 97; *nú tak hér gullit ok haf til jartegna*, Fs. 8; *nú er hér gull er þú skalt bera til jartegna*, at ek sendi þik, 7; *fluttu sendimenn hér með konungi berar jarteignir af jarli at þeir fóru með sönum hans eyrendum*, Hkr. i. 327; *sannar jarteignir*, til sannra jartegna at þú segir satt, þá fær þú honum, Fms. iii. 61, Eg. 28. 476; *þat eru miklar jarteignir*, hve hlýðnir..., *it is a great token, how*..., lb. 16; *þat vóru jarteignir*, at hert var í landi, *it served as a token, that*..., Fms. i. 167.

II. in sing. as well as plur. *a miracle*, esp. as *a token or proof of the holiness of a saint*, Nj. 162, Clem. 47. 59, Fms. vii. 251, xi. 38, Rb. 374. 418, Hkr. ii. 393; *þat mun þér þykkja jartein*—*þat kalla ek atburð*, segir hann, en eigi jartein, Sturl. ii. 54; *báru jarteinir vitni heilagleik hans*, Greg. 57; *Guðs jarteinir*, Fms. i. 133. 2. *a mystery*; *vita jarteignir ríkis Guðs*, Hom. 67 (Mark iv. 11): in mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal., *krapta-verk*, and not *jarteikn*.

III. gramm. *token, value*, of a letter; *hafa eitt hljóð ok jartein*, Skálda 166 (Thorodd); *þeirra stafa nú þarnask ef vill í váru máli*, þvíat engi er einka jartein þeirra, 167; *líkneski, nafn ok j.*, id. compds: *jarteina-bók*, f. *a miracle-book*, Bs., Orkn. 174, v. l. *jarteina-görð*, f. *the working of miracles*, Stj., Hkr. ii. 328, Fms. xi. 207, Orkn. 174. *jarteina-kraptr*, m. *the power of working miracles*, Greg. 54. *jarteina-maðr*, m. *a worker of miracles*, Greg. 55. *jarteinar-samliga*, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *wonderfully*, Stj.

Jarteina, d. *earteina*, Skálda 166; *jartegna*, *jartenguna*, Bret. 59, Cod. B. (badly); mod. *jarteikna*:—*to betoken*; *mun sá síðr j.* þau en fögru epli, Fms. xi. 12; *jarteindu þat þau in miklu slátrin*, er Barði lét þingat fara, Ísl. ii. 342; *þat jartegnði blóma ríkis hans*, Hkr. i. 123; *David konungr jartegnir Krist*, Rb. 390; gramm. *to represent*, of a letter, hann (the character) lét ek jarteina jafnat sem hina tvá, Skálda 166; *sá stafr jarteinir tuttugu*, id.; *ok skolu tvá stafi earteina*, id.

JASTR or *fast*, n. [Engl. *yeast*; mid. H. G. *jest* and *gest*; Germ. *gischt*; Ivar Aasen *jest* and *jestr*; akin to ostr (q. v.) = *a cheese*]:—*yeast, leaven*; *jastri*, dat., Nikd.: *fast-ost*, m. *a kind of cheese*, Fms. vi. (in a verse): *fast-rín*, f., poet. *the 'yeasting-stream' = poetry, song*, Kormak; in mod. usage *jastr* means *the skin on curdled milk*, whence *jastr-súr*, adj. *curdled, acid*, of milk, Lex. Poët.; hence the mod. *hjastr*, n. *a frothy, light work*; *það er mesta hjastr*.

Jata, v. f. *a manger* (mod. = eta, q. v.), Gisl. 131, Luke ii. 7, 13, 17, passim in mod. usage. *Jötu-band*, n. *a manger rail*.

JAUR, adv., also spelt *jár*, Skálda 163 (Thorodd), Art. 126: in mod. usage pronounced double, *jur-jór* or *jár-jór* (sounded *yer-yor*), which word was at the end of the last century still used in the north of Iceland (Thingeyjar-sýsla): [it is a compd particle, from *já* = *yes* and *r*, which may be a pers. pron., analogous to the early Germ. *jā ich! jā dū! jā si!* *jā ir!* Grimm's Gramm. iii. 765; other Teutonic languages have preserved this particle, although in a somewhat different sense, mid. H. G. *jāra* or *jār-ia*, *jāra-jā*]:—*yes, yes!* with emphasis, *yes, in sooth, yes indeed, yes certainly*, as a reply to an expression of doubt or denial. Of this interesting particle only six instances are found in old writers:—three in O. H. L., *biskup leit útar í kirkjuna ok sá hvar Ólafir stóð ok mælti*, nú er konungr út kominn, þeir sögu at hann var eigi út kominn.—*Ansver*, *Jaur*, sagði biskup, sá er sannr konungr, er nú er út kominn, 10; *hvat er nú um félag þat er konunginn á með yðr?* þeir drápu niðr höfði ok kváðusk ekki hans félag hafa.—*Jaur*, sagði hann, þér sögðusk víst vera hans félagar, 45; *Maðr svarar*, því mæltir þú þat?—*Jaur*, segir hann, þat var mér þá í hug, etc., 69; one in Thom. (the Norse Recension), ekki var ek þar nærri, ok því sá ek enga þessa hluti, ekki heyrða ek ok þat er þú segir í frá.—*Jaur*, segir hann, Guð þat veit, at ek em uruggr um þat at ek sá þik þar, 246; one in Valde. 126 (spelt *jár*); and lastly, one in Thorodd, austr, eirn, eir, júr, eyrir, vin, Skálda 163. Gudmund Andrae mentions this particle as in use in his time, and as sounded *jör-jur*, e. g. er ekki dagr?—*ansver*, jör-jur! viltu ekki þetta?—*ansver*, jör-jur! but his derivation from Lat. *jure* is erroneous.

JAXL, m. [Shetl. *yacht*], *a jaw-tooth, grinder*, Lat. *dens molaris*, Arn. 79, Eb. 60, Nj. 144. 203, Fas. i. 331, Stj. 414, N. G. L. i. 80; *tennar ok jaxlar*, Edda 5, Háv. 43. 49; *jaxla verkt, tooth-ache*, Bs. i. 195. *Jaxl-bróðir*, m. = *jaxl*, Eg. (in a verse). *Jaxl-garðr*, m. *the jaw-bone*, Fas. i. 331.

JÁ, adv. [Ulf. *jái* and *já*; O. H. G., Germ., Dutch, Swed., and Dan. *jā*; Old Engl. and North. E. *aye*; A. S. *gea*; Old Engl. *yes*: the Saxons and Germans however prefer a compd; thus the A. S. *ge-se*, from *gea* = *yes*, and the sub. *se* (= Lat. *sic*), whence Engl. *yes* (q. v. = *yes be it*); the Germans say *ja wohl! ja freilich!* in preference to *ja* singly; as also Dan. *ja-vist*; analogous is the A. S. *ne-se* = *no* (Grimm's Gramm. iii. 764); as also *jaur* above]:—*yes, yes*; *já*, sagði Kári, Nj. 263, passim; *even*, *höfðingja*, minni menn, *já*, hverja herkerlingu, Sturl. i. 36; as subst., *já* sem *já* er, nei sem nei er, K. A. 200: *fá já e-s*, *to get a person's 'yes'*, *his assent*, N. G. L. i. 33; *með jám* (dat. pl.) *ok handstólm*, D. N. i. 101.

II. as interj., *aye!* *yes!* *já*, segir hann (hón), Ísl. ii. 144. 348. 353, Band. passim, esp. in Cod. Reg.: *doubled, aye, aye!* *yes, yes!* *já, já!* segir Hermundur, Band. 33 new Ed., Trist. 12; *já, já!* vel, vel! Bs. i. 421; *já, já!* sagði hann, kaupmaðr víst, O. H. L. 16.

Já, d. part. *jáð*, *to say yes, assent, consent*, Lat. *nio*, with dat.; eptir sem honum þótti biskup sér jáð hafa, Fms. ix. 378; *frekara en þeir jáðu*, 52; *hann jáði því*, Finnb. 224; *ok hann jáð* (pres.) *honum* at halda, Bs. i. 281; *þann kost er mér var jáð*, Fms. vi. 160; *gengu allir bændur undir þorgils*, ok jáðu honum (*confessed him*) til yfirmanns, Sturl. iii. 270; with prep., *já e-u* *undan sér*, *to yield up*, Bs. i. 281; *já e-u* *upp*, *to yield up*, Fms. vi. 194; *alla þá hluti sem nú eru upp jáðir*, H. E. i. 398.

Já-eiðr, m. = *jáorð*, H. E. i. 465. *Já-kvæða*, d, *to say yes*, with dat., Sks. 772, Fms. vii. 280. *Já-kvæði*, n. *assent, consent*, Orkn. 50, Fms. iv. 87, Anecd. 74. *Já-kvæðr*, adj. *assenting, consenting*, 623. 24.

Jálfaðr, m. *a name of Odin*, from *jálmr*.

JALKR, m. [Norse *jalk*; Dan. *vallak*], *a gelding*; ef gráðr hestr bitr jálk, Gpl. 392; in mod. usage *a hackney*, freq. II. *a pr. name of Odin*, Gm., Lex. Poët.

Jálma, ad, *to clatter*, Lat. *stridere*, Fb. i. 405 (in a verse).

JÁLMB, m. *a noise, bustle*, poet., Landn. 162 (in a verse); *j. málmá*, *a clash of weapons*, Fms. v. (in a verse); *geira j.*, *the clash or ring of spears*, Orkn. 76 (in a verse).

Jánka, ad, *to say yes*; hann *jánkaði* því, (convers.)

JÁ-ÖRD, n. a 'yea-word,' *assent, consent*, Fms. vii. 305, Sturl. i. 141.

JÁRN, n., in older spelling *earn*, Thorodd; *járn* is a contracted form; the older poet. form is *isarn*, which occurs only five times in old poetry. Eb. 26 new Ed. (in a verse of A. D. 981); *isarn* gullu, Hornklofi: *isarn-leikr*, m. *iron play*, Haustl.: *isarn-meidr*, m. a *blacksmith*, Eg. (in a verse); Edda (Gl.) distinguishes between *isarn* and *járn*. The contracted form *jarn* or *earn* however occurs even in the oldest poems, (*járnviðr*, Vsp.), and is dissyllabic in such verses as *gunnings earn-hringar* (a verse of the beginning of the 11th century), Skálda (in a verse); but monosyllabic in *járn*, rhyming with *orna*, Fms. vii. 35 (in a verse); *félsk arnar matr jörnum*, Skálda: [Goth. *isarn*: A. S. *isen*; Engl. *iron*, still often pronounced *iern*: O. H. G. *isen*; Hel. *isarn*; mod. Germ. *eisen*; Dan. *jern*; Swed. *järn*]:—*iron*; þú ritadist earn þar sem ek munda *járn* rita, Skálda 164; *hagr maðr á tré ok járn*, Eg. 4; *ór jární, of iron*, Nj. 272, passim. II. in the phrase, *bera járn* (as an ordeal), *to bear iron*; sitja til járná, etc., Fms. ix. 280; for references see *bera* A. III. 1, p. 58. III. in plur. *irons, fetters*; setja í járn, Fms. ii. 143, xi. 246, 285; sitja í járnnum, 287, passim: *iron spikes*, þar voru járn á trjáum fyrir, vii. 266; *iron chains, irons*, hann hafði járnnum komit fyrir Stokksund, Hkr. ii. 5; *iron hinges, lék* þar grind á járnnum, Fms. v. 331; *horse-shoes*, either *járn* or *hesta-járn*, (mod.): *arms, weapons*, Edda (Gl.) passim: also in sing., Nj. 193. III. in pr. names, *Járn-görðr*, Landn. and Eld-járn, id. *compds*: *Járna-far*, n. an *iron-print*, a mark of weapons, Fas. ii. 400: *iron-plating* on a ship, Orkn. 362. *Járn-gangr*, m. *the clasp of arms*, Fms. xi. 288. *Járna-lausa*, adj. *without hinges* (a chest), Pm. 6: *unbod*, of a horse. *Járna-staðr*, m. a *mark, print of irons*, Hkr. iii. 290. *Járna-litr*, m. *iron colour*, Stj.

B. In endless *compds*: *Járn-auga*, n. 'iron-eye,' a nickname, Sturl. iii. 68. *Járn-band*, n. an *iron borer*, Barl. 179. *Járn-bardí*, a. m. 'Iron-boarder,' name of a battering ram, Ó. T. *Járn-benda*, d. to band, gird, *boop with iron*. *Járn-borg*, f. an 'iron castle,' used of a ring of iron-clad ships, Hkr. Hjörv. *Járn-brandr*, m. an *iron bar*, Nidst. 106. *Járn-bröðr*, m. an *iron prod or spike*. *Járn-bundinn*, part. *iron-bound*, of a shield, Karl. 240, 262, 349. *Járn-burðr*, m. *iron-bearing*, the ordeal of carrying hot iron, mid. Lat. *ferrum candens*, for references see *bera* A. III. 1. *Járn-bútr*, m. an *iron stump*, Þorst. Síðu H. 10: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 217. *Járn-dragi*, a. m. an 'iron-drawer,' *magnet*, Konr. 33. *Járn-drepaleggja*, u. f. an *iron sledge-hammer*, Eb. 272. *Járn-faldinn*, part. *hooded in mail*, Eb. (in a verse). *Járn-festr*, f. an *iron bond*, Vm. 70, 165, Greg. 54, Fas. iii. 213. *Járn-fjöturr*, m. an *iron fetter*, Edda 20. *Járn-fleinn*, m. an *iron bar*, Fas. iii. 125. *Járn-gaddr*, m. an *iron good*, Landn. 212, Fb. iii. 300, Bs. i. 820. *Járn-görð*, f. an *iron girdle*, Fms. v. 345. *Járn-glófi*, a. m. an *iron glove*, Edda 15 (of Thor). *Járn-glumra*, u. f. name of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) *Járn-góðr*, adj. of good iron, Fas. ii. 466. *Járn-grár*, adj. *iron-gray*, Dipl. iii. 14 (of stuff); in Edda (Ht.) of a coat of mail. *Járn-greipr*, f. pl. = *járnglófi*, Edda 60, 61. *Járn-grind*, f. an *iron grate*, Nidst. 106, Symb. 58. *Járn-görð*, f. *iron-forging*. *Járn-görðar-maðr*, m. a *blacksmith*, Grett. 129 A. *Járn-hanki*, a. m. an *iron hoop*, Sd. 191. *Járn-hattr*, m. an *iron hat*, a kind of helmet, Ann. 1394, D. N. i. 321. *Járn-hause*, m. *Iron-skull*, a nickname, Fzr. *Járn-hespa*, u. f. an *iron basp*, Fas. iii. 383. *Járn-hlekk*, m. an *iron link, chain*. *Járn-hlið*, n. an *iron gate*, Lil. 61. *Járn-hosa*, u. f. = *bryn-hosa*, þiðr. 169. *Járn-hólr*, m. an *iron tube*, þjal. 8. *Járn-bringer*, m. an *iron ring*, Hkr. ii. 12 (in a verse), ii. 266, þiðr. 187: spelt *earnhringar*, Skálda 164. *Járn-hrygg*, m. *Iron-back*, a nickname, Fas. *Járn-hurð*, f. an *iron hurdle, door*, Fms. i. 104, xi. 74, þiðr. 169. *Járn-hvalr*, m. a *whale found with a barpoon in it*, Jb. 108, 312, Js. *Járn-kamb*, m. an *iron comb*, Fas. iii. 612, Blas. 46. *Járn-karl*, m. an *iron boe*, Vm. 177, passim in mod. usage. *Járn-kertistika*, u. f. an *iron candlestick*, Vm. 34. *Járn-ketill*, m. an *iron kettle*, Grág. i. 501. *Járn-kló*, f. an *iron claw or fang*, Isl. ii. 195. *Járn-klukka*, u. f. an *iron bell*, Landn. 42. *Járn-klæddr*, part. *iron-clad*, Hkr. iii. 201. *Járn-kola*, u. f. a *small iron lamp*, Jm. 31, Vm. 177. *Járn-krókr*, m. an *iron crook*, Fms. v. 157. *Járn-kylfa*, u. f. an *iron club*, Fas. iii. 324. *Járn-lampr*, m. an *iron lamp*, Pm. 126. *Járn-leikr*, m. an *iron game*, poet. a *battle*, Höfuðl. 8. *Járn-ligr*, adj. of iron, Lat. *ferrus*, Stj. 345. *Járn-litr*, m. *iron colour*. *Járn-loka*, u. f. an *iron lock*, Fas. iii. 380. *Járn-lurkr*, m. an *iron cudgel*, Hbl. *Járn-lykkja*, u. f. an *iron clasp*, Glisl. 88. *Járn-meiss*, m. an *iron basket*: name of a ship, Nj. 163. *Járn-mél*, n. pl. *the iron mouth-piece of a bridle*. *Járn-mikill*, adj. of solid iron, Fb. i. 524. *Járn-milti*, n. an *iron bar*. *Járn-munnr*, m. an *iron mouth*, poet. of a beak, Lex. Poët. *Járn-nagli*, a. m. an *iron nail*, Bs. i. 860, passim. *Járn-nef*, n. an *iron neb or beak*, Fas. iii. 507. *Járn-nökkvi*, a. m. an *iron boat*, used of a giant seen rowing in a boat of iron, Landn. 78. *Járn-ofinn*, part. *iron-torn*, of a coat of mail, Fas. i. (in a verse). *Járn-port*, n. an *iron gate*, Stj. 305. *Járn-rökendr*, part. pl. *iron chains*, barring a strait, Fms. vii. 183, xi. 322: *shackles*, Sks. 416; þá svaf Petrus bundinn

trvennum járnrekendum, Post. 656 C. II. *Járn-rending*, f. [rönd], an *iron brim*, Korm. 120. *Járn-rendr*, part. *bordered with iron*, Korm. 68, Grett. 119 A. *Járn-saurm*, m. *iron nails*, N. G. L. i. 101. *Járn-sax*, n. an *iron cullass*, Lex. Poët. *Járn-saxa*, u. f. *Iron-clopper*, name of an ogress, Edda: a nickname, Nj. *Járn-særkr*, m. an *iron sark*, coat of mail, Lex. Poët. *Járn-sía*, u. f. a *red-hot iron bar*, Edda 61. *Járn-síða*, u. f. *Ironsides*, nickname of a mythical warrior king, Ragn. S.; cp. the A. S. king *Edmund Ironside*: name of an Icel. code of laws (1271-1280), prob. from being cased in iron, Ann. Resen. 1271. *Járn-skip*, n. a *ship's model in iron*, Pm. 51, 79. *Járn-skjöldr*, m. *Iron-shield*, a pr. name, Fb.: as also a nickname, Hbl. *Járn-skótr*, m. an *iron shoe*, Bárð. 179, Edda 56, (of the mythol. shoe of the god Vidar.) *Járn-sléf*, f. an *iron bar*, Fms. i. 129, Glisl. 88, Sks. 631, Fas. i. 415. *Járn-sleggja*, u. f. an *iron sledge-hammer*, Bs. i. 120, Karl. 338. *Járn-sleginn*, part. *mounted with iron*. *Járn-smiðr*, m. a *blacksmith*, Eg. 141, Landn. 118, Fms. vi. 361, Stj. 451: metaph. a *black insect*, so called as opp. to *gullsmiðr*, q. v. *Járn-smið*, f. *the forging of iron*, Fms. xi. 427. *Járn-smiði*, n. *smith's work*, Sturl. i. 47. *Járn-spjót*, n. an *iron spear*, Karl. 365. *Járn-spöng*, f. an *iron clasp*, Gpl. 105: *iron-plating*, Fms. ii. 310. *Járn-stafr*, m. an *iron staff*, Nj. 211, Hkr. i. 229, Landn. (in a verse). *Járn-stíka*, u. f. an *iron candlestick*, Vm. 2, 6, Dipl. iii. 4. *Járn-stóll*, m. an *iron chair*, Dipl. v. 18, D. N. *Járn-stólpi*, a. m. an *iron post*, Sks. 631. *Járn-stúka*, u. f. *the sleeves of a coat of mail*, Sighvat. *Járn-stöng*, f. an *iron bar*, Bárð. 164. *Járn-súla*, u. f. an *iron column*, Edda 61, Fb. i. 527. *Járn-svipa*, u. f. an *iron laub*, Clem. 57, 656 C. 36. *Járn-toinn*, m. an *iron prong*, Eg. 285, Bs. i. 854: *iron wire*, Fms. ii. 129, v. l.: an *iron fork*, Fas. iii. 123. *Járn-tiund*, f. a *tax on iron*, N. G. L. i. 462. *Járn-vafinn*, part. *wound round with iron*, Eg. 285, Sturl. i. 63, Krók. *Járn-varðr*, part. *mounted with iron*, Darr. 2, Stj. 387, Fms. vi. 145. *Járn-vápn*, n. an *iron weapon*, Fas. ii. 178. *Járn-víðjar*, f. pl. *iron withes*, *iron wire*, Fas. iii. 211, Symb. 57, Gullþ. 52. *Járn-viðr*, m. *the Iron Wood*, a mythical wood with iron leaves (Vsp. 32), peopled by *ogresses*, called *Járn-víðjur*, f. pl., Edda, Eyvind (Yngl. S. ch. 9): also the local name of a wood in Holsten,—den stora Holstenska skov *Isarnbosc*, der af de Danske oversattes *Jarnviib*, Nord. Tidskr. for Oldk. i. 272. *Járn-völur*, m. an *iron bar*, Bev. *Járn-vör*, f. *iron vein, ore*, 544. 39. *Járn-ör*, f. an *iron shaft*, N. G. L. i. 102: also = *herör*, q. v. (sub *herr* B, at end).

Járna, að, to mount with iron; *járnadr* vagnar, *wains mounted with iron*, Stj.; *járnud* kerra, 386; *járnadr* skjöldr, Valla L. 213; *járnud* hurð, Bar. 15; *róðrgölt* með *járnudum* mula, Sks. 395; *við binges*, *járnadr* kistill, kista, D. N. iii. 421, Pr. 413; *járna kistu*, Rétt. 2, 10, Pm. 120, Vm. 121.

II. spec. usages, to put in irons, Fms. xi. 445: to be mailed, 365. 2. to shoe a horse; *járna hest*, Boll. 346, Fms. viii. 182; hann léði honum hest *járnaðan* öllum fótum, Sturl. ii. 145; hann lét sér til ferðarinnar *járna* tvan hross, Bs. ii. 184; *al-járnadr*, *shod on all the feet*; illa, vel *járnadr*; *blóð-járna*, to 'blood-shoe', *shoe to the quick*: the ancients usually said *skúa* (to shoe) hest, but *járna* is the mod. term.

JÁTA, að, or *játta*, t: it varies between the 1st and 2nd conjugation, the older forms being, pres. *játi*, *játir*, as still used in the north of Icel., pret. *játti*, part. *játt*; the later, pres. *játa*, *játar*, pret. *játaði*, part. *játað*: [mid. H. G. *jaze*]:—to say yes: I. with dat. or absol. to say yes, *assent*; allir *játtuðu* því, Fms. vii. 281; þessu *játtar* þrándr, vi. 190; þessu *játi* hann, Glúm. 360, 361: to acknowledge, confess; *játta* ek því, at ek hefí ..., Fms. vii. 305; sagði at Erkebiskup hafði því *játtað* (v. l. *jáð*), viii. 258; nú *játar* ek Dróttni, Stj. 174; ef þeir gíra iðran *játandi* þinu nafni, 567; *játa* Guði, Greg. 20; hann *neitaði* Guðs nafni en *játaði* guðum sínum, Fms. x. 324: to consent, þóat *játtat* hafi verit, Sks. 776 B; eptir lögum ok því sem þá var *játtat*, Gpl. 47; *játtuðu* ok samþykktu allir, at ..., id.: ek mun *játa* (*consent*) at görask hans eiginkona, Fms. i. 3; þeir beidda þess at Sturla *játaði* í dóm Jóns Loptssonar en málit, Sturl. i. 105; Dana-konungur *játtaði* gjöfinni, Fms. x. 84; nú *játti* jarlinn hváru-tveggja, Kristinninn ok vingan konungs, 277; *játta* e-u undan sér, to yield up, Orkn. 52; *játaði* biskup upp (*yielded up*) öllum stöðum, Bs. i. 730: to promise, þann Finninn er hann hafði *játt* (*játt*), at ..., Fms. x. 379; mun ek þessu *játa* fyrir mik ok heimamenn mína, Nj. 162; *játtir* þú ferðinni, *didst thou promise to go*? Fms. iii. 72; *játa* skuldar-stöðum, Ld. 212. II. with acc. of the thing, to acknowledge, confess; *játa* syndir, Fb. ii. 434, Sks. 129 new Ed., Th. 23, 625. 92: to grant, *játtuðu* allir þér konungdóm, Fms. vii. 153; Jesús Christr sá er ek trúí á, ok *játi* með munni, Blas. 41: to yield, *give*, *játa* konungi þat alt er hann beiddi, Fms. xi. 224; konungur bað bændr *játa* sér reiðskjóta, 223; *játa* sik, to confess one's sins, Bs. i. 121; þann tíma er herra Gyrdi hafði sik til *játtat* (*promised*), H. E. i. 528; *játta* sik undir e-t, to engage oneself, Dipl. ii. 11, Fms. ii. 238. III. reflex., *játask* undir e-t, to engage oneself to, accept, profess, Nj. 122, Fms. x. 24, xi. 38: to promise, hvárt-tveggja *játask* öðru til hjúskapar, H. E. i. 247. *Játan* and *játtan*, f. *confession*, Edda ii. 192, H. E. i. 484. *Játari*, a. m. a *confessor*, Hom. 147, Bs. i. 48.

játing, f. = játning, Hom. 4.

játning, f. confession, esp. in an eccl. sense; játning heilagrar trúar, Fms. i. 142; Trúar-játning, *the Creed, confession of faith*; Augsborgar-trúarjátning = *the Augsburg Confession, Confessio Augustana*, Vidal. passim: synda-játning, *confession of sins*, H. E. i. 476, Bs. i. 746, 846, passim.

játal, adj. indecl. saying yes, confessing; konungr varð honum þess játsi, Fms. x. 379.

já-yrði, n. = jáorð, Fms. ii. 291, vii. 359, xi. 218, Sturl. iii. 315, K. Á. 112.

JÓÐ, n. [this interesting word is prob. akin to óðal, auðr, eðli, referring to an old lost strong verb. jóða, auð, throwing light upon the sense of these words]:—a baby, Edda 108, Rm. 38; jóð ól Edda, jóu vatni, Rm. 7; ól ek mér jóð, Gh. 14, Skv. 3. 60 (Bugge); eiga jóð, Vkv. 31; fæða jóð, Am. 103; jóðs aðal, a baby's nature, poet. of one sucking like a baby, Yt. 13: poet., arnar-jóð, úlfs, gyldis, órnis jóð, *an eagle's, wolf's, giant's kin*, Lex. Poët.; hauk-jóð, a hawk's offspring, Rekst.; hún (the fox) á sér í holu jóð, hvað eiga þau að eta? Snót.

jóð-dís or jó-dín, f. a sister, poet., Edda 109, Yt. 7: as a pr. name, of women, Jó-dís, Jó-díðr, Jó-reiðr, Jó-runni; of men, Jó-steinn, see the remarks under dís.

jóðla, ad. [jóð], to drowl like a baby.

jóð-ligr, adj. blooming like a baby; hón mun barn fæða ok mun þat sveinn vera bæði mikill ok jóðligr, Fb. ii. 9; hón fæddi meybarn bæði mikill ok jóðligr, Ísl. ii. 19.

jóð-móðir, f. [Dan. corrupt jorde-moder], a midwife.

jóð-sjúk, f. adj. 'baby-sick,' in labour, Am. 1371.

jóð-sótt, f. the pains of childbirth, travail-pains, Fms. iv. 32, Mar. passim.

jóð-ungur, adj. 'baby-young,' infantile, Skv. 3. 37.

jóð-verkr, m. = jóðótt, Mag. 95.

JÓL, n. pl., in rhymes, *gálg*, jóla, Ó. H. (in a verse); [A. S. *geol*, sometimes used of the whole month of December, whereas December is also called *æra geola* = *fore Yule*, and January *æftera geola* = *after Yule*; the plur. in Icel. perhaps refers to this double month. The origin and etymology of the word Yule is much contested, and has been treated at length by Grimm (Gesch. der Deutschen Sprache), who tries to make out a relation between the Lat. *Julus* or *Julius* and the Teut. *Yule*, the one being a midsummer month, the other a midwinter month; like former etymologists, he also derives the word from *hjóla*, a wheel, as referring to the sun's wheeling round at midwinter and midsummer time. The resemblance of the words is striking, as also the old northern celebration of the midsummer feast Jónsvaka (see below), which was in fact a kind of midsummer Yule.]

B. *Yule*, a great feast in the heathen time, afterwards applied to Christmas (as still in North. E.). In Icel. popular usage Yule-eve is a kind of landmark by which the year is reckoned, so that a man is as many years old as he has passed Yule nights, hafa lifað (so and so) margar jóla-nætr; for the year counts from Yule night, whence the phrase, vera illa or vel á ár kominn, to become well or ill in the year; thus a person born shortly before Yule is 'illa á ár kominn,' for at next Yule he will be reckoned one year old, whereas one born just after it is 'vel á ár kominn.' The heathen Yule lasted thirteen days, whence are derived the names þrettándi, the thirteenth = Epiphany, i. e. the 6th of January, as also the Engl. 'Twelfth-night;' it is however probable that the heathen feast was held a little later than the Christian (see höku-nótt). The heathen Yule was a great merry-making, and tales of ghosts, ogres, and satyrs were attached to it, esp. the jóla-sveinar or 'Yule-lads,' a kind of goblins or monster satyrs, thirteen in number, one to each day of the feast, sons of the kidnapping hag Grýla (q. v.), whose names were used to frighten children with, see Ísl. þjóða. i. 219, 220. As the night lengthens and the day shortens, the ghosts gain strength, and reach their highest at Yule time, see Greit. ch. 34-37, 67-70, Eb. ch. 34, Flóam. S. ch. 22. The day next before Yule is called atfangadagr (q. v.) jóla, when stores were provided and fresh ale brewed, jóla-öl. Passages in the Sagas referring to Yule are numerous, e. g. Hervar. S. ch. 4, Hálfð. S. Svarta ch. 8, Har. S. Hárf. ch. 16 (in a verse), Hásk. S. Góða ch. 12, 15, 19, Ó. H. ch. 151, Eb. ch. 31, Landn. 3. ch. 15 (in the Hb.), Bjarn. 51 144, Sturl. iii. 127. As for Yule games play the Norse and Danish *jule-buk*, *jola-gæit* (Ivar Aasen) = a Yule goat, Dan. *jule-læg* = a Yule game.

II. in poetry a feast (generally); hugins jóla, a raven's feast, Fms. vi. 235 (in a verse), cp. Bjarn. 36. COMPS: jóla-aptan, m. Yule-eve, Landn. 215, Fms. vii. 183, ix. 480, xi. 25. jóla-bál, n. a 'Yule-bale,' Yule-fire, a bright blazing fire, Skyr. 265. jóla-boð, n. a Yule banquet, Eg. 516, Fms. ii. 39, Hkr. ii. 70. jóla-bók, f. a Yule book, lessons for Christmas Day, Am. 30, Pm. 14. jóla-dagr, m. a Yule day (first, second, etc.), K. p. K., Nj. 165, 270, Rb. 44, 436. jóla-drykkja, u. f. Yule drinking, Landn. 216, Fbr. 138, Bjarn. 51, Fms. vii. 274. jóla-fasta, u. f. Yule-fast, the preparation for Christmas = Advent, K. p. K., Rb., Eb. 272. jóla-fríðr, m. Yule-peace, sanctity, Sturl. iii. 127. jólaföstu-bók, f. lessons for Advent, Pm. 79. jólaföstu-tíð, f. (-tími, a. m.), Advent time, K. Á. 188. jóla-gjöf, f. a Yule gift, Christmas box, Eg. 516, Hkr. ii.

70: a tax paid to the king, N. G. L. i. 58, Fms. vii. 1, x. 410. jóla-gríð, n. pl. = jólafríðr. jóla-hald, n. a keeping of Yule, Fms. i. 31. jóla-belgi, f. Yule holiday, K. p. K. jóla-bóll, f. a ball where Yule is held, Fms. ix. 372. jóla-kveld, n. Yule-eve, Fms. i. 76, iv. 82, vii. 161. jóla-les, n. a Yule lesson, Pm. 31. jóla-morgin, m. Yule morning, Fs. 143. jóla-mótt, f., see above, Fms. i. 31, x. 296, K. p. K. 126. jóla-skrd, f. a Yule scroll, see Ísl. þjóða. ii. 561, a kind of almanack with weather prophecies. jóla-sveinar, m. pl., see above. jóla-tíð, f. Yule-tide, N. G. L. i. 350: in plur., jóla-tíðir, Christmas services, Fms. ii. 37. jólatíða-bók, f. lessons for Christmas, Am. 72. jóla-tungl, n. the Yule moon. jóla-veisla, u. f. a Yule banquet, Fms. i. 31, x. 178. jóla-víat, f. holding, staying the Yule, Eb. 236, Hkr. i. 72, Fms. ix. 290, x. 410, Sturl. i. 216. jóla-öl, n. Yule ale, Eb. 274.

Jólfuðr, m. a name of Odin, Edda; as also Jólftr, a pr. name, Fas. ii.

JÓLL, m.; the mod. form njóli is no doubt a corruption from hvann-jóli (q. v.), by dropping the former part of the compd, but retaining the final n, which was transferred to the latter part of the compd, just as in Dan. *paa = opp-aa*: [jól = angelica sylvestris, Ivar Aasen]:—wild angelica; the word is recorded in the Edda Lauf., and occurs in Ls. 3.—jól (acc.) ok áfu færi ek Ása sonum ok blend ek þeim svá meini mjöd, denoting that Loki threatened to poison their ale with ill-flavoured herbs (the passage must certainly be so taken, and not as suggested s. v. áfr, p. 40).

Jól-mánuðr, m. the Yule month, Rb. 556, Fms. x. 222.

Jólnir, m. a name of Odin: in plur. jólnar, the gods, Edda (Gl.), Ht.

JÓM, n. a county in Pomerania, where the Danes had an ancient colony and stronghold called Jóns-borg, f. and Jóns-víkingar, m. pl. the Vikings of Jom: Jómvíkinga-bardagi, a. m. the battle of J. (in the year 994), Fms. passim: Jómvíkinga-saga, u. f. the Saga of J.

Jómali, a. m. [a Teudic word], the idol of the Finns at the White Sea, Ó. H. ch. 122.

jóm-frú, f. a maid, miss; see jungfrú.

JÓN, m. (Jónn, Fb.), a pr. name, contraction of the older dissyllabic Jóann, Jónn, Jobannes, see Íb. 17: of the same origin are Jóhanna, Jóhannes, Jens, which have come into use since the Reformation, whereas Jón or Jón appears in Icel. at the middle of the 11th century, and soon afterwards became so popular that in the K. Á. (of 1276) it is made to serve for M. M. (N. or M.) in the baptismal formula, as also in the law formula, yfir húði Jóni, against M. M., see Njála. Jónsbók, f. Jón's book, the code of laws of 1281, named after John the lawyer (legmaðr), who brought the book from Norway to Icel., Ann. 1281, Árna S.

II. St. John Baptist's Day (June 24) is in the northern countries a kind of midsummer Yule, and was in Norway and Sweden celebrated with bonfires, dances, and merriment; and tales of fairies and goblins of every kind are connected with St. John's eve in summer as well as with Yule-eve in winter. The name of the feast varies.—Jóns-dagr, m., Jóns-messa, u. f., Jónsvöku-dagr, m. the day, mass of St. John = the 24th of June; Jóns-nótt, f., Jóns-vaka, u. f., St. John's eve, 'John's-wake,' Rb. 530, Sturl. iii. 59, N. G. L. i. 340, 343, Fms. viii. 357, ix. 7: Jónsvöku-skeið, Fms. x. 49: Jónsvökuleyti, id. In Norway the feast is at present called Jónsoka = Jónsvaka, and the fires Jónsokubrísing (cp. the Brisinga-men of the Edda). The origin of this feast is no doubt heathen, being a worship of light and the sun, which has since been adapted to a Christian name and the Christian calendar. For the fairy tales connected with this feast, see Ísl. þjóða, which takes again call to mind Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream: Jónsmessu-öl, n. ale brewed for St. John's day, N. G. L. i. 137: jó var sumar-tíð ok hátíð mikil Jónsvöku-nótt, Bær. 17.

3. Jóns-dagr, Jóns-messa are also used to signify the day or mass of the Icel. bishop John (died A. D. 1121), April 23 and March 3, see Bs.: Jónshöfuð, Jóns-akrípt, f. the head, tablet of St. John, B. K., Vm., etc.: Jóns-stúka, u. f. chapel of St. John, Sturl. i. 125.

JÓR, m., gen. jós, Ls. 13; dat. jó, Hm. 89; acc. jó, Hkv. 2. 47, Skm. 15, Kormak. plur. jóar, dat. jóm, Gm. 30, Hdm. 3; acc. plur. jóa, Hkv. 2. 38, but jói. plur. gen. jóa, Gm. 43: [O. H. G. and Hel. *ebn*: in Goth. prob. *arbnus*; but as the Acts, Apocalypse, and Epistle of St. James are lost in the version of Ulf., we do not know the exact Goth. word for a horse: the Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) and Lat. *equus* represent the uncontracted, the Teut. *ebu*, *eb* (jó-r) the contracted form]:—a stallion, but only used in poetry; in mod. poets the r is wrongly kept as radical in plur. jóvar, dat. plur. jórum: poet. also, bord-jór, siglu-jór, 'board-steed,' 'sail-steed,' = a ship.

jór-bjúg or rather jór-bjúga, n. [from jófur, a boar, and bjúga, q. v.]:—a kind of sawage (?), a *æn*. *æcy*. Gkv. 2. 24, referring to jór blátar and svíns-lifr sodin in the preceding verse.

jó-reið, f. borsemén (?), Hkv. i. 47.

jó-reykr, m. the cloud of dust seen afar off above a body of horsemen, Fms. vi. 411, vii. 68, Al. 31, Fas. i. 497.

Jór-salir, m. pl. Jerusalem. COMPS: Jór-sala-borg, f. Jerusalem. Jór-sala-fari, a. m. Jerusalem-traveller: as an appellation,

Sigurðr J., Fms. vii; Björn J., Ann. Jórsala-fé, -gjöf, -tíund, f. a Jerusalem fee, penny, *tíbe* (referring to the Crusades), Fms., Ann., Sks., Bs., Rb., Hom. passim. Jórsala-ferð, -fór, f. a journey to J. Jórsala-haf, n. the sea of J. = the Mediterranean. Jórsala-holmr, m., -land, -ríki, n. the land of J. = Palestine. Jórsala-konungur, m. the king of J. Jórsala-menn, -lýðr, m. the people of J.

Jórtr, m. rumination, of animals: jórtr-dýr, -kvikendi, n. ruminating animals.

JÓRTRA, ad, prob. qs. jóttra, from jóttr (q. v.), to ruminate. Stj. 316:—jórtrud háð, a rugged hide, rough as an animal's maw, Fas. iii. (in a verse).

Jór-vík, also in later writers Jórík, contr. from A. S. Eoforwic, York (Lat. Eboracum), Fms.

Jótar, m. pl. the Jutes, a Dan. tribe. Jótland, n. Jutland: Jótlands-haf, n. the Cattegat: Jótlands-síða, u. f. the west coast of Jutland, Fms., Eg.

JÓTR, m., gen. jóttra, þd. 17, a canine tooth, Edda (Gl.): medic., andlits mein (face disease) þat er menn kalla jóttr, similar to gaddr (q. v.) in sheep, Bs. i. 611.

Jótatr, adj. Jutish, from Jutland, Fms.

Juð, n. a mauling.

juða, ad, to mauling; vertu ekki að juða! (slang.)

jukk, n. a mess, medley; allt í jukki, all in a mess.

jula, u. f. a yowl, (mod.)

Jung-frú, f. Junk-frú, Fms. x. 86, v. l.; jung-frúna, Mork. 14; whence the mod. jóm-frú, Dan. jomfru; both words are foreign and derived from Germ. jungfrau, as is shewn by the initial j; the word however appears in the 13th century, mostly in the sense of a princess, esp. those of foreign birth, as in Fms. vi. 59, 132, of a Saxon and Russian princess; but also jungfrú Margrét, of a daughter of Skúli hertogi, ix. 292, 412; jungfrú Kristín, 220, of an earl's daughter; but esp. in the Hák. S. Gamla (Fms. ix, x), passim; of the Virgin Mary, Dipl. ii. 14, B. K. 83. jungfrú-aldur, m. maiden age, time of maidenhood, Stj.

jungfrú-dómr, mod. jómfrú-dómr, m. maidenhood, Clar.

jungfrú-ligr, adj. maiden-like, Mar.

Jung-hera, m., or junkeri, a, m., the Germ. jungheer, junker, prop. a young lord, in old writers esp. used of a prince, Fms. vi. 51, Magn. 462, Ann., Fms. ix. passim, Fas. iii. 358.

Jung-ligr, adj. = ungligr, Fb. ii. 538.

Jung-menni, n. a young man, Barl. 112, 156.

Jungur, adj. young (= ungr); this Germanized form is freq. in some MSS. of the 14th and 15th centuries (see Fb. pref. xxii), as also in ballads (rimur) of that time (Skíða R. 199, þrymlur 7), but was afterwards disused, and never took root in the spoken language.

JURT, f., later urt, which forms also occur in old writers, Al. 85, Hom. 53, no doubt a borrowed word from the Germ. or Saxon; the j being a substitute for the Germ. w, which cannot be sounded in Icel. before the letter u; [A. S. *uyrt*; Engl. *wort*; O. H. G. *wurz*; Germ. *würze*; Dan. *urt*];—aromatic herbs, used to season wine, dishes, ointment; in old writers only in that sense, whereas in mod. usage = a herb; smyrsl ok jurtir, Magn. 430; smyrja með dýrustum jurtum, Al. 30; skaltú laugask ok smyrja þik ágætum jurtum, Stj. 423; dýrligra urta, Eluc. 53; dýrar jurtir, Fas. iii. 359; allar þær urtir er best ilma, Al. 85; ágætast jurtir, Bs. i. 258; krydd ok jurtir, Stj. 194; ilmandi urtir, Hom. 53.

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as helmets, cp. A. S. *eor-cumbol* and Hildigölt; jöfurr in this sense is not used in prose, but is freq. in old poetry, even in poems as old as the Yt., see Lex. Poët. Sense I. is unknown to the Scand., and sense II. to the Teut. languages.

Jöklaðr, part. covered with icicles, Sks. 229, of the beard.

Jökul-barinn, part. storm-beaten, stiffened with ice, Lv. 86.

Jökul-hlaup, n. an 'ice-leap,' ravine.

Jökul-kaldr, adj. ice-cold, Flöv.

JÖKULL, m., dat. jökli, pl. jöklar, prop. a dimin. from jaki, q. v.; [A. S. *gicel*, i. e. *ice-gicel*, whence Engl. *icicle*; Low Germ. *jokel*];—an icicle; gékk inn í sal, glumdu jökla, var karla er kom kinnakógr frönn, Hym. 10, of the icicles in the giant's beard; síðan tóku þeir jökla ok bræddu, Fms. ix. 155: so also in poet. phrases, where *silur* is called jökull handar or mund-jökull, the icicle of the hand, Halldr, Lex. Poët.: as also böðvar-j., the war-icicle = the sword, or sár-j., the wound-icicle, see Lex. Poët. II. a metaphor. sense, *ice*, gener.; vatnið smýsk í jökul, Sks. 196; settu þeir þat upp með öllum sjánum sem í var ok jöklinum, en þat var mjök sýlt, i. e. they launched the ship with all the ice in it, Grett. 125; snjó ok jökull, Sks. Jökla-gangr, m. an ice-drift, Grett. 132 new Ed. 2. in specific icel. sense, a glacier; this sense the Icelanders probably derived from the Norse county Hardanger, which is the only county of Norway in which jökul appears as a local name, see Munch's Norg. Beskr.; in Icel. it is used all over the country both as an appellative and in local names, whereas the primitive sense (*icicle*) is quite lost, Fas., Fb., Eg. 133, Nj. 208, passim. 3. in local names, Ball-jökull, Eyjafjalla-j., Snæfells-j., Vatna-j., Myrdals-j., Öreka-j., Dranga-j., Langi-j., Eireks-j., etc., see the map of Icel.; the glaciers of the Icel. colony in Greenland are also called jökuls: of rivers, Jökula-á, f. Ice-water; Jökula-dalur, m. Ice-water-dale; Jökla-menn, m. pl. the men from the county jökul (i. e. Snæfells-jökull), Sturl. ii. 158; Jökla-manna-búð and goðorð, see búð and goðorð.

Jökul-vatr, n. ice-water from a glacier, Fas. iii. 570, Mar.

Jökul-votr, n. an icy, hard winter, Ann. 1233.

JÖRD, f., gen. jarðar; dat. jörðu, mod. also jörð; pl. jarðir; in old writers dat. and acc. are carefully distinguished; in mod. prose and conversation the apocopated dative is mostly used, whereas the poets use either form, as is most convenient for the flow of the verse and the metre, as in the Passion hymns, a. the full form; og hindra gjörðu, | Guðs dýrðarjós svo lýsi mér á lifandi manna jörðu, 9. 9; merk að úr jörðu mátti ei neinn, 46. 10; hróp og háreysti gjörðu... | kringum krossinn á jörðu, 39. 7; rakinn Jesum á jörðu... | með heiptar sinni hörðu, 33. 4; Lausnarinn niðr á jörðu, 34. 1; blóðsvéitinn þinn eg bið mér sé, | blessan og vernd á jörðunni, 3. 12; eins hér á jörðu upp frá því, 21. 10; þó leggist lík í jörðu... | hún mætti aldrei hörðu, Hallgr. β. the apocopated form; en Jesú hlýðni aprt hér, allri jörð blessan færir, Pass. 24. 6; heidr, lof, dýrð á himni og jörð | hjartanleg ástar þakkar-gjörð, 3. 18; þó heidarleg sé hér á jörð | holdi útvaldra líkför gjörð, 49. 14; ef hér á jörð er hróp og háð, 14. 16; hvað gúra þeir sem hér á jörð | hafa að spotti Drottins orð, 10: [Goth. *airpa*; A. S. *eorde*; Hel. *eriba*; old Scot. *yearthe*; Engl. *earth*; O. H. G. *erde*; Germ. *erde*; Dutch *aarde*; Fris. *irib*; Swed.-Dan. *jord*.]

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gaard; thus, *tílf, tuttugu, sextin, ... hundræða jörð, land of twelve, twenty, sixty, ... hundreds value; byggja jörð, to lease a farm; búa á jörð, to live on a farm; leigja jörð, to hold land as a tenant (leigu-liði); góð bú-jörð, good land for farming; harðbala-jörð, barren, bad land; plögs-jörð, land yielding rare produce, eider-down or the like; land-jörð, an inland estate, opp. to sjóvar-jörð, land by the sea side; Benedikt gaf síra Þórði jarðir út á Skaga hverjar svá heita ...* Dipl. v. 27. COMPS: *Jarðar*, sing. or *jarða*, pl.: *Jarðar-brigð, f. reclamation of land, N.G.L. i. 238, Jb. 190. Jarðar-bygging, f. a leasing of land. Jarðar-eigandi, part. a landowner, Gpl. 337. Jarðar-eign, f. possession of land, Pm. 45: an estate, Dipl. iii. 10, iv. 9. Jarðar-hesð, f. a holding of land, tenure, Jb. 161. Jarðar-helmingr, m. the half of a land or farm, Dipl. iv. 2, v. 24. Jarðar-hundrað, n. a hundred (q. v.) in an estate. Jarðar-höfn, f. = *jarðarhesð*, Gpl. 91. Jarðar-lag, n. mortgaged land, Dipl. v. 9. Jarðar-kaup or *jarða-kaup*, n. the purchase of land, Dipl. iii. 8. Jarðar-leiga, u. f. rent of land, Gpl. 260. Jarðar-lýsing, f. the publication of a conveyance of land, Gpl. 307. Jarðar-mark, n. a landmark, march or boundary of land, Dipl. v. 7. Jarða-mat, n. a survey of land for making a terrier: *Jarðamats-bók, the terrier of an estate*:—so also *Jarða-mál-dagi, a. m. Jarðar-máli, a. m. a lease, MS. 346, 167. Jarðar-mogin, n. a certain portion of land; þá skulu þeir svá halda garði upp sem þeir hafa j. til, N.G.L. i. 40; halda kirkju-góða eptir jarðarmagni, H. E. I. 459; sá leibanger er görisk af jarðarmagni, Gpl. 91. Jarðar-partir, m. a portion of land, Dipl. iv. 13. Jarðar-rán, f. seizure (unlawful) of land, Gpl. 357. Jarðar-roitr, m. a parcel of land, Jm. 8, Pm. 52. Jarða-skeyting, f. escheatage of land, N.G.L. i. 96. Jarðar-skipti, n. a parcelling of land, Gpl. 286, 287; mod. *Jarða-akripti, n. pl. = exchange of lands, Dipl. i. 12. Jarðar-spelli, n. damage of land, Rd. 274, Gpl. 311. Jarða-tal, n. a 'land-tale,' a register of farms. Jarðar-teigr, m. = *Jarðarreitr*, Dipl. iii. 12. Jarðar-uáli, a. m. = *Jarðarspell*. Jarðar-verð, n. the price of land, Dipl. v. 17, 22. Jarðar-vísla, u. f. consecration of land by sprinkling holy water, N.G.L. i. 352. Jarðar-þjófr, m. a 'land-thief,' a law term of a person who removes the mark-stones, N.G.L. i. 44.***

JÖRFI, a. m. *gravel*; hann jóf á þá jörfa ok moldu, Stj. 529, 2 Sam. xvi. 13, 'lapides terramque spargens' of the Vulgate:—*gravel, gravelly soil*; þar var þá víða blásit ok jörvi, er þá voru hlíðir fagar, Fas. ii. 558; þorsteinn gekk frá at jörva nökkurum, Þorst. Síðu H. 183; in local names, *Jörfi* (Eb.) in the west, and in the south *Klifs-jörfi*, also called *Klifs-sandr*, Bjarn. (in a verse). *Jörva-sund, n.*, Hkv. i. 24 (Bugge), Vidal, Skýr. 302.

JÖRMUN-, a prefix in a few old mythical words, implying something huge, vast, superhuman; [cp. the A. S. *eormen* in *eormen-cyn, -grund, -luf, -strind, -þeð*; and Hel. *irmin* in *irmin-got = the great god, irmin-man = the great man, irmin-sul = a sacred column or idol, irmin-ibíod = mankind*, see Schmeller]:—*great*; the comps. of this word, which occur in old Scand. poets only, are, *Jörmun-gandr, m. the Great Monster*, a name of the northern Leviathan, the Midgard Serpent, Vsp. 50, Bragi (Edda i. 254); *Jörmund-grund, f. = A. S. eormen-grund* (Beowulf), = *the earth*, Gm. 20; *Jörmun-rekr, m.* a pr. name, A. S. *Eormenric* (the Goth. form would be *Airmenariks*), Edda, Bragi: *Jörmun-prjótr, m. the Great Evil One*, of a giant, Haustl.

Jörmunr, m. a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.): name of an ox, id. *Jöstr, m.*, gen. *jastar*, [ister, Ivar Aasen], a kind of willow, Bragi (Edda) twice.

Jösurr, m. a pr. name, Hdl.; perhaps derived from Norse *jase = a bare*, Ivar Aasen.

Jötun-bygðr, part. *peopled by giants*, Ýt.

Jötun-helmar, m. pl. *Giants'-land*, Edda, Haustl., Vsp., Stor., Sam. 70.

Jötun-kuml, n. *the giant-badge, the stamp of the giant*, Fas. iii. (in a verse).

Jötun-móðr, m. *giant's mood, giant's fury*, a kind of berserks-gangr, Vsp. 50; *farask i jötunmóð*, Edda 136, Fms. iii. 194; opp. to *Ás-móðr*.

JÖTUNN, m., dat. *jötun*, pl. *jötnar*; [this word, so popular in Icel. and still preserved in the form *jutul* of the Norse legends, hardly occurs in Germ. or Saxon, except that A. S. *eoten, eut*, and *entse* occur perhaps ten or a dozen times, see Grein]:—*a giant*, Vbm. passim, Vsp. 2; *jötuns bróðr, a giant's bride*, Hdl. 4; *jötna synir, the giants' sons*, opp. to 'sons of men', Vbm. 16; *jötna vegir, the giants' ways, the mountains*, Hm. 106; *jötna rúnar, the giants' mysteries, the mysteries of the world*, Vbm. 47, 43; *jötna garðar, the giants' yard or home*, Skm. 30; *jötna mjóðr, the giant's mead, poetry*, see Edda 47, 48; *jötuns hauss, the giant's skull = the heaven* (cp. Vbm. 21), Arnór; *jötuns und, the giants' wound = the sea*, Stor. 2; *gold* is called the *speech of giants* (orð, munntal jötna), Lex. Pöet.; Thor is the *bane of giants*, jötna-bani, -dólg, Lex. Pöet. For the genesis of the *jötnar* see Edda. Famous giants of whom the Edda records tales were, Ymir, Hýmir, Hrungnir, Þjazi, Örvandil, Gýmir, Skrymir, Vafþrúdnir, Dofri, see Edda (Gl.): for appearances of giants in the Sagas see Nj. ch. 134, Hkr. i. 229, Landn. 84, Fb. i. ch. 453-455.

Jötun-uxi, a. m. 'giant-ox,' a kind of beetle, scarabæus.

K

K (ká) is the tenth letter of the alphabet; in the common Runes it was represented by *ᚕ* (kaun); the Anglo-Saxon *k* was called *cæd* or *cæn* = Germ. *kien*, a pine or fir-tree; but as this was not a Norse word, the Scandinavians represented it by the Norse word nearest in sound to it, *kaun* (a *boil* or *scab*), which bears witness of the Anglo-Saxon origin of the old Norse Runic poem.

B. PRONUNCIATION.—The *k* is sounded hard or aspirate, the pronunciation varying as that of *g* does, see p. 186; it is hard in *kaldr, koma, kunna*, aspirate in *kel, kem, kenna, kið, kysa, kæti, keyri, vekja*, etc.; the only difference is that *k* has the same sound, whether initial or medial, *kaka, kikir*, just as in English: in modern Danish the medial *k* has been softened into *g*, e.g. Icel. *sök, vaka, líka*, Engl. *sake, wake, like*, are in Danish sounded *sag, vaage, lige*, whereas Sweden and Norway as well as Iceland have kept the old pronunciation.

2. the letter *k* before *t* and *s* is sounded as *g*, thus *okt* and *ogt, þykkt* and *þygt, slíks* and *slígs* are sounded alike; and so *k* is now and then misplaced in MSS., e.g. *lakt = lagt, heilakt = heilagt*. The spelling and other points referring to *k* have already been treated under C, p. 93; for *ka = kv* see Gramm. p. xxxvi. (H. i. 8).

C. CHANGES.—The change of initial *kn* into *bn* has been mentioned in the introduction to letter H (B. H. 2. 7), where however 'hnefi' ought to be struck out of the list: for the changes of *nk* into *kk* see the introduction to letter N.

II. according to Grimm's law, the Teut. *k* answers to the Gr. and Lat. *g*; thus Lat. *genus, gēna, gentis*, Gr. *gēnos* = Icel. *kyn, knó, kind*, etc.; but in borrowed words no change has taken place, as in *Keisari, kista, kerti, kjallari*, = Lat. *Cæsar, cista, cerra, cella*; the words borrowed in that way are very numerous in this letter, but there are some slang or vulgar words, which seem not borrowed, and yet no change has taken place.

Kaðall, m., dat. *kaðli*, [prob. like Engl. *cable*, borrowed from mid. Lat. *capulum, caplum*; the word perhaps denotes twisted ropes, for in olden times the Scandinavians made their cables of walrus skin, *svíðr*]:—*a cable*, esp. as a naut. term, Fms. ii. 279, vii. 82, 283, Ó. H. 28, Fas. ii. 543, Gullþ. 8, passim.

KAF, n. [akin to *kvef, kúf, kæfa* (q. v.), dropping the *v*]:—*a plunge into water, a dive, diving*; *far hann þá annat kaf at öðru, one dive after another*, Fb. ii. 215; *á kaf and i kaf, into water, under water*; *hlaupa á kaf, to plunge into water, dive*, Fs. 48, Eg. 123, Fms. vi. 318, vii. 224, passim; *sigla skip i kaf, i. 64; fara i kaf, to go under water, duck*, Bs. i. 355; as also of land covered with water or flooded, or even covered with snow, passim; *falla i kaf, farask ymsir i kaf, they ducked one another*, Fb. ii. 215; *á kafi and i kafi, under water, diving, swimming*, Bs. i. 355, Eg. 387, Fms. iii. 4, vii. 232, xi. 383, Grág. ii. 399; of snow, *lágu hestarnir á kafi i snjónum svá at draga varð upp*, Eg. 546; also metaph., *standa á kafi, to sink deep*, so as to be hidden, of a weapon in a wound; *öxin stóð á kafi*, Fms. vi. 424; *kom annat horpit á kvíðinn, svá at þegar stóð á kafi*, Eb. 326; opp. to these phrases *í koma upp úr kafi, to emerge*, Stj. 75; plur. *köf, gasping for breath*, Bjarni 142, (and *köf, choked breath*).

2. *pöit, the deep*; *kafi hestr, the horse of the deep*, a ship, Sighvat; *kaf-sunna, the sun of the deep = gold*, Eb. (in a verse).

COMPS: *kafa-fjúk, n. a thick fall of snow*, Fms. ix. 233, Bs. i. 442, Fs. 54. *kafa-hríð, f. id.*, Sturl. i. 213, Fas. ii. 133.

kafa, að, to dive, swim under water, Jb. 403, Eg. 142, Fs. 92, Fms. iii. 4, Stj. 75, Fbr. 100 new Ed., Grett. 131, 141; *kafa upp, to emerge*, Stj. 249, passim; of a ship, *to be swamped in a heavy sea*, síðan kafaði skipit, Fas. ii. 492; reflex, *to plunge into water*, Ska. 116, N.G.L. ii. 284.

kafald, n. a thick fall of snow, freq. in mod. usage; *mold-k. kaf-alds-fjúk, n. id.*

kaffo, n. coffee; *kaffe-kvern, kaffe-bolli, kaffe-ketill, a coffee-mill, coffee-cup, coffee-pot*; derived from the Fr. *café* through Dan. *kaffé*, and not older than the 18th century, for the satirical poem *Þagnarmál* of 1728 and Eggert Ólafsson (died 1768) mention tea and tobacco, but not coffee, which came into use in Icel. as a popular beverage not earlier than the end of the 18th century.

kaf-særa, ð, to duck another, Mag. 77, *kaf-för, f. a ducking*, Þórd. 11 new Ed.

kaf-hlaðinn, part. *deep-laden*, of a ship, Ó. H. 115, Bs. ii. 81.

kaf-hlaup, n. a deep snow-drift, Eg. 74, Fms. viii. 400, ix. 366, v. l.

kaf-hleypyr, adj. *impassable*, of snow, Fagrsk. 186.

KAFLLI, a. m. [akin to *kefli*, q. v.; Swed. *bud-kaffe*], *a piece cut off*; esp. a *binny* fastened to a cable, net, or the like, Gpl. 427, 428; *medal-kafi, a 'mid-piece,' a sword's hilt*.

2. metaph., *tók at leysa sínn köflum, the ice began to thaw into flocs*, Þórd. 11 new Ed.; in mod. usage, *köflum* and *med köflum* (adverb.), *now and then, 'in bits'*.

II. *mod. a piece, bit, episode*, and the like; *lesa lítinn kaffa, midkaffi, a 'mid-piece'*. *kafna, að*, (older form *kvafta*, Sks. 108), *to be suffocated, choked*, in water, steam, or the like; *kafna af sandföti*, Al. 50; *sögðu at Kvásir hefði kafnat i maunviti*, Edda 47; *k. í stofu-reyk*, Grett. 116; *of light, to be extinguished*, Sks. 208; of a horse, *kafna eðr springa*, Fas. iii. 74.

kafnan, *f. suffocation*, Bs. i. 18.

kaf-rjóðr, *adj. crimson red*, of the cheeks.

kaf-sotja, *f.* = kaffiera.

kaf-steyting, *f. a diving, a plunge*, Gpl. 174, Mar.

kaf-sund, *n. a diw*, Hkr. iii. 323, v. 1.

kaf-syndi, *n. a plunge into deep snow*.

kaf-syndr, *adj. good at diving*, Fms. vii. 120.

kaf-pykkr, *adj. thick foggy*; veðr kaspýkkt ok drifanda, Sturl. iii. 50.

KAGA, *ad. [kaga, Ivar Aasen; cp. Old. Engl. kyke (Chaucer); Scot.*

kack; Germ. kucken; Dan. kige]—*to bend forward and peep, pry, gaze*;

hón kagar hjá gáttinni, Fbr. 18, v. 1.; kom út maðr ok kagadi hjá dyrrum;

Fs. 41; kaga upp í himin, Hom. 89; hjartans augum til hans kaga, 90;

kögudu til hans úframliga, Nidst. 5; see kögla.

kaggl, *a. m. [Engl. cog or keg; Swed. kagge; mid. Lat. caga, whence Engl. cage; the Dutch and Low Germ. kaag and kog = a ship used in rivers and canals]*—*a keg, cask*, Bs. i. 790, freq.: a nickname, Bs.

KAKA, *u. f. [Engl. cake; Dan. kage; Swed. kaka; Germ. kuchen]*—*a cake*, freq. in mod. usage.

kakali, *a. m. a nickname*, Sturl.; [cp. Germ. kackel, O. H. G. chachala]—*an earthen pot*; whence the mod. kakal-ofn, *m.*, Germ. kackel-ofen, *an oven*, prop. of clay.

kakari, *a. m. a potter*, Germ. kachler; kakari minn ertú ok skjól mitt, Guð minn, 613, 30, with reference to Rom. ix. 30, 21 (?).

kakka, *ad. [Germ. kuchen]*, *to heap up in a mess or lump*, e. g. of wet hay; að kakka saman blautu heyi; cp. kökkr, *a lump*.

kakkildi, *n. a lump*.

KALA, *pret. kól, kólu*; *pres. kell, mod. kelr*; *part. kalinn* [cp. Engl. chill, cool; Germ. kühl]—*to freeze*, esp. impers. of limbs to be numb and dead from frost; ok er sveininn (acc.) tók at kala, Landn.

77, v. 1.; ok kól hana í hel, *sbe froze to death*, Sd. 143; svá at þik kali, Fas. i. 30; alla kól þá um móttina, 78; kell mik í höfuð,

Vkr. 29; mik tekr nú at kala, en mér var heitt fyrir stundu, Fb. ii. 112; var bæði at hann kól mjök ok hungraði, en veiddi ekki, Bs. i.

350; hann var kalinn á fótum svá at af leysti sumar tærnar, Orkn. 432,

Sturl. iii. 198; hann kól sem aðra hundtík, Fs. 71; ok mun þik kala ef

ek sit svá lengi ok útarliga sem ek em vandr, Edda 35; dýrit var kalit á

fyrsta fæti, Fs. 179; kalit í hel, *frozen to death*, Fær. 185; sveinar tveir,

veslingar, kalnir ok mættdegnir, 42; á kné kalinn, Hm. 3; kalinn ok

klæðlauss, Fas. iii. 8; klæða kalna, O. H. L. 22—*part. kalinn* [= Germ.

kahl], *of a field barren from cold or frost*. II. *naut.*, of a sail, *to*

lose the wind; seglið (acc.) kelr, whence kalreip, q. v.

kalda, *ad. to become cold*, Bs. ii. 148; *to blow cold*, án dvöl kaldar

af boða-fallinu, *a gust of cold air arose*, Bs. ii. 49; en þar kaldar í mót

af Sighvati, 112.

kaldva, *u. f. a fever with cold fits, an ague*; also köldu-sótt, *f.*, N. T.

kald-brjóstaðr, *part. malignant, cunning*.

kald-hamra, *ad. to hammer (iron) cold*.

kald-liga, *adv. coldly*, Sks. 230.

kald-ligr, *adj. cold*, Sks. 230.

kald-munnr, *m. cold-mouth*, a nickname, Landn.

kald-nefr, *m. 'cold-nob'*, poet. an *anebor fluke*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

KALDR, *adj. köld, kalt*; *compar. kaldari*; *superl. kaldast*; [from

kala, as aldr from ala, galdr from gala, stuldr from stela; Goth. *kalds*;

A. S. *cald*; Engl. *cold*; Dutch *kolt*; Germ. *kalt*; Swed. *kall*; Dan.

kold; common to all Teut. languages; cp. Lat. *gelu, gelidus*]—*cold*;

kalt jaru, *cold iron*, Fb. ii. 197; kalt veðr, Fms. v. 178, viii. 306; kaldr

nér, Pass. 44, 7; ef maðr grefir lík áðr kalt er, K. þ. K. 26; líkin voru

eun eigi köld, Fms. iv. 170; svá sem kalt stóð af Niflheimi, Edda; köld

köl, *cold coals, ashes*, = kalda kol, Fb. i. (in a verse); brenna at köldum

kolum, *to be burnt to cold ashes, utterly destroyed*, Fms. xi. 122,

passim. 2. *impers.*, e-m er kalt, *one is cold*; mér er kalt á hönd-

num, *footum* ..., Orkn. 326 (in a verse); konungi góðri kalt, *the king*

began to get cold, Fms. v. 178. 3. *acc.*, kaldan as *adv.*; bláa

kaldan, *to blow cold*, Sks. 216; ís-kaldr, *ice-cold*; hel-k., *death-cold*;

svið-k., *burning cold*; ú-k., *not cold*; hálf-k., *half cold*; sár-k., *sorely*

cold. II. *metaph. cold, chilling, baneful, fatal*, Lat. *dirus, in-*

ferus; héðan skulu honum koma köld ráð undan hverju rífi, Ó. H. 132,

Ls. 51, Vkr. 30; so in the saying, köld eru opt kvenna-ráð, *women's*

counsels are oft-times fatal, Nj. 177. Gísl. 34; kann vera at nokkurum

verði myrkari eðr kaldari ráð Hara's konungs en mín, Fms. vi. 229;

köld öfund, *envy*, Geisli; köld ríð, *an evil voice*, Akv. 2. 2. *sometimes*

in translations in the metaph. sense of cold; kalt hjarta, Greg. 19;

kaldr ok afskiptr, Stj. 195. *compos. kalda-blátr, m. sardonic*

laughter, Nj. 176; see hlátr. kalda-kol, *n. pl. a law phrase, 'cold-*

ashes'; göra kaldakol á jörðu, *to make the hearth cold, to desert a farm,*

punishable on the part of a tenant, Gpl. 339, Jb. 210, cp. Hæna þ. S.

ch. 9. kalda-ljóð, *n. cold light, ignis fatuus (?)*, a nickname, Sturl.

kald-ráðr, *adj. cunning*, Sturl. i. 104, Hkr. iii. 452.

kald-ríflaðr, *part. 'cold-ribbed', scheming, cunning*, Vpm. 10.

kald-skúfaðr, *part. 'cold-curved', covered with icicles*, Sks. 230.

kald-yrði, *n. 'cold-words', sarcasm*, Fb. i. 214, ii. 78.

kalokr, *m.*, Fms. iii. 28, vii. 198, Dipl. ii. 11, Fs. 115, Bs. i. 76; kalíkr, Hom. 139, B. K. 83; mod. *kaleíkr, the chalice*, Matth. xxvi. 27, Mark xiv. 23, Luke xxii. 20, 1 Cor. xi. 24-27, Vidal. passim; see kalkr below.

kalandis-dagr, *m. [Lat. calendae], the kalends*, Stj. 471.

kali, *a. m. a cold quab*; *metaph. coldness, unkindness*.

kalk, *n. [A. S. ceale; Engl. chalk], chalk (mod.)*.

kalka, *ad. to chalk, lime*; kalkaðr, *limed*, Konr.

KALKR, *m. [borrowed from Lat. calix; A. S. calic and cal; Engl.*

calice; O. H. G. chelib; Germ. kalk; Dan.-Swed. kalk; the word came

in with Christianity from the Engl.; for, though it occurs in ancient

poems, none of these can be older than the Danish settlement in Eng-

land; the form kalkr is used in a heathen sense, whereas the later form

kaleíkr is used in the ecclesiastical sense only]—*a chalice, cup, goblet*,

it occurs in the poems Hym. 28, 30, 32, Akv. 30, Rm. 29, Skv. 3, 29;

hrim-kalkr, Ls. 53; silfr-k., *a silver cup*, Hkr. i. 50; nú er hér kalkr,

er þú skalt drekka af, *epitir þat tók hann kalkinn, þá var enn epitir í*

kalkinum, er hann hafði af drukkit kalkinum, Gullþ. 7; nú tók hann

kalkinn ok hönd hennar með, Hkr. i. 50.

kall, *n. a call, cry, shouting*; óp ok kall, Nj. 236; heyra kall mikit,

Fs. 179; með háttligu kali, Sks. 748; kall ok eggjan, Ó. H. 215;

kall ok lúðra-pytr, Þidr. 324. 2. *a calling on*; Eyyólfur beyrir kallit,

ok lítir við, Fbr. 61 new Ed.; eigi skaltú herastark á annan mann í kali

þínu, Hom. 16. 3. *a call, name*; nefna jarl enn illa ... var þat kall

haft lengi síðan, Hkr. i. 254; þessi eru at kali (*are by name, are called*)

in mestu ref-hvörf, Edda (Ht.) II. *eccl. a call, cure of souls*,

(cp. Scot. 'call' of a minister); kjól ok kall, Dan. *præste-kald*,

mod. 2. a claim; kalle-lausa, adj. free from claim, Fms.

ix. 409.

KALLA, *ad. with neg. suff., pres. kalliga, I call not*, Gkv. 3, 8; kallar-a,

Akv. 37; [an A. S. *ceallian* occurs once in the poem Byrnoth, and *bilde-*

calla in Exodus, but in both instances the word is Danish; the word

however occurs in O. H. G. *challon*, mid. H. G. *kalle*, but only in the

sense *to talk loud*, and it is lost in mod. Germ.]—*to call, cry, shout*;

hver er sá karl karla er kallar um váginn? Hbl. 2; kalladi konungr ok

bað létta af, Eg. 92; þá kölluðu allir ok mæltu, 623, 26; bönda-múgrinn

sepi ok kalladi, Fms. i. 21; kalla hátt, Sturl. ii. 203; ek em rödd

kallanda í eyðimörk, *φωνή βοώντος ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ*, 625, 90; kalla kaldri

röddu, Akv. 2; of the raven's cry, hrafn hátt kallaði, Bkv. 11; hann

kallaði þegar, bað þá eigi flýja, Fms. viii. 142; þeirir kallaði út á skipit,

Ó. H. 136; þá lét hann kalla skip frá skipi, 182; þá kallaði Erlingr ok

hót á líð sitt, id. 2. *to call, send for*; síðan lét konungr kalla bændr,

ok sagði at hann vill eiga tal við þá, Ó. H. 109; gækk hann til húspings

sins ok lét þangat kalla menn Svía-konungs, 45; um kveldit kallaði

konungr Álak, Fms. vii. 161; konungr lét kalla til sín þá bræðr, Eg.

73; *eccl.*, til þess er Guð kallaði hann af heiminum, Fms. ix.

383. II. *to say, call*; þat kalla menn at ..., *people say that* ...,

Fms. x. 277; Svipjóð ena miklu kalla sumir eigi minni en ..., Hkr. 5;

at blótmennt kalla eigi, at ..., Fagrak. 18; en ef lands-dróttinn kallar

svá, at ..., N. G. L. i. 249; þér kallit guð ykkarn margar jarðtegnir göra,

Ó. H. L. 108; kalla ek betra spurt en úvís at vera, Sks.; sumir

kalla at eigi sé sakleysi í, þótt ..., Ld. 64; þótt þér kali fé þetta

með sínum föngum, 76. 2. *at kalla, so to say, nominally, not*

really; sáttir at kalla, *nominally on good terms*, Fms. vii. 246; ok voru

þá sáttir at kalla, Ó. H. 114, Gullþ. 66; létu sér líka þessa tilskipan

at kalla, Ísl. ii. 355; þóat menn væri skírðir ok Kristnir at kalla, Eb. 274;

Helgi var Kristinn at kalla (*Christian by name*) ok þó blandinn mjök í

trúnni, Fms. i. 251; grerir yfir at kalla, Fs. 67; menni héldusk at kalla,

ok gengu á land, Fb. ii. 73; þóat þeir hefði líf at kalla, Stj. 436. 3. *to*

assert; skal þess at biða, ok kalla hann rjúfa sætt á yðr, Nj. 192; eru synir

þínir heima? þat má kalla, segir hón, Fær. 264. III. *with prepp.*

kalla á, *to call on*; hann kallaði á Karla, Ó. H. 136; Húskuldr kallar á

hana, fardu hingat til mín! segir hann, Nj. 2; *to call on, invoke*, þá kallaði

hann á Guð ok hinn helga Ólaf konung, Ó. H. 242; kallaði hann þá til

fulltings sér á Bárð, Bárð. 16, 13 new Ed.; *to lay claim to*, Snæköllr kallaði

á þá nokkur þar í eyjunum, Fms. ix. 423;—*kalla epitir, to protest*; en

Kolbeinn kallar epitir ok vill eigi biskups dóm, Sturl. ii. 4;—*kalla til e-s,*

to lay claim to (til-kall, a claim), to claim, demand; þótti nú sem dælt

mundi til at kalla, Eg. 264, Fms. ix. 327; þessar eignir er hann kallaði

áðr til, x. 414; kallaði hón til alls þess er aðrir áttu í nánd, Nj. 18; hann

kallaði til fjár í hendr þeim, Ld. 300; *to invoke*, Bárð. 173;—*kalla apir,*

to recall, revoke, N. G. L. iii. 150, H. E. i. 477. IV. *to claim for*

oneself; kalla sér e-t; konungr kallaði sér allar Orkneyjar, Fms. i. 201;

ok kallaði sér þá landit allt, vii. 180; at jarl kali sér þat, Fs. 123; ef

menn skil á, ok kallar annarr sér, en annarr almenning ..., hann er jörð

þá kallar sér, Gpl. 451; kallaði Grímr hersir konungi allan arf hans,

Landn. 213. V. *to call, name*; kölluðu Karl, Rm. 18; skal þar

kirkju kalla er hann vill, K. þ. K. 42; köllum karl inn skegglausa, Nj.

67; Möðr hét maðr er kallaðr var gigja, 1; Einarr er þá var kallaðr

Skjaldmeyjar-Einar, Fms. xi. 127; þessir menn voru kallaðir skírðir, *bap-*

tized nominally, called Christians, Ísl. ii. 399; þótt sá er kallaðr er Ása-

kállar, Edda; ok má þat kalla háttu-fall, Skálda 210; þeir taka hann ok kalla njósnar-mann, Sturl. ii. 247; ef maðr kallar annan mann tröllríðu, N. G. L. ii. 346.

VI. reflex. to call, tell, say of oneself; kallask sumir hafa látið fé, Ó. H. 58; hún taldi upp harma sína þá er hún kallask hafa fengið af Ólafi konungi, 191; konungr kallask hann reynt hafa at góðum dreng, Ld. 60, Geisli 2.

2. recipr., kallask á, to shout to one another; er okkr þá alhægt at kallask á fyrir tíðindum, Fas. ii. 65, Skálda 210. **3. pass. (rare), to be called**; speki hans kallask sonr hans, Eluc. 4; er at réttu má kallask postuli Norðmanna, Fms. x. 371; þat er kallat, it is said, 656 C. 1; ok visar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, at þeir kallask jafnir at íþróttum, Grett. 133, cp. Bjarn. 38,—þeir lögðusk ofan eptir ánni, ok vóru 'kalladr' jafnstærkir menn.

kallan or köllun, f. a call, vocation, freq. in mod. and eccl. usage.

kallari, a, m. a crier, herald, Stj. 604; as a law term, a kind of *beadle* or *town clerk*, N. G. L. i. 306, ii. 251.

Kall-bak, n., q. kaldbak, Cold-back, name of a mountain, whence Kall-baklingar, m. pl. the men of C., Landn.

kalldýr, m., mod. kalldór, a kind of iron, Merl. 2. 95.

Kall-grani, a, m. Cold-beard, name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

kall-rani or kald-rani, a, m. a taunt, sarcasm. kaldrana-logr, adj. sarcastic.

kall-sókn, f. a calling to service, H. E. i. 392.

KALLZ, n. [kaldz II], taunting, sarcasm, raillery, Bs. i. 793, ii. 93. Þorst. St. 49. Fms. ii. 268, v. 231, Pass. 30, 7, Stj. 163, 218, Barl. 60; vituperation, Bs. i. 686.

II. [kalla], a claim, Dipl. ii. 13, Karl. 53, Fms. vi. 371. kalla-yrði, n. pl. gibes, Fms. vi. 194.

kallasa, að, to taunt, mock, Barl. 60, Bs. ii. 37, Stj. 16, 216, Fas. ii. 344; to vituperate, Stj. 254; to molest, Dipl. i. 3, Stj. 109.

II. [kalla], to call on; hvi kallar þú eða kallar upp á mik? Stj. 286; to claim, demand, hinn kallsaði þá fæðsluna at fá, 161.

kall-reip, n. [kala II], a rope attached to a sail, so as to prevent it from shaking out the wind.

kamarr, m., dat. kamri, [O. H. G. chamara; Gr. κάμαρα; whence Engl. chamber, etc.]—a privy, Eb. 120, Grág. ii. 119, Sturl. ii. 95, 101, Landn. 147, Fb. iii. 567 (in a verse), Þidr. 77, Mar.

kamban, n. a nickname, prob. Gaelic, Landn. 47.

kambart, a, m. a comb-maker, N. G. L. ii. 204, iii. 2, 10; a nickname, Fb. iii.

kamb-hótt, m. a nickname, Fær. 14.

kamb-pung, m., proncd. kampu, a 'comb-purse' in mod. usage, a letter-bag.

KAMBR, m. [A. S. camb; Engl. comb; O. H. G. chambr; Germ. kamm; Dan. kam]—a comb, Dipl. iii. 4; ladies used to wear costly combs of walrus-tusk or gold, whence the place in Icel. at which Audá lost her comb was called *Kambanes*; þau lendu við nes þat er Auðr tapaði kamb sínum; þat kallaði hún Kambanes, Landn. 111; eigi berr hann kamb í höfuð sér, Þidr. 127; see Worsaae, No. 365.

2. a carding-comb (ullar-kambr), Grett. 91 A, Fb. i. 212.

III. a crest, comb, Al. 171; hreistr-k. (q. v.), hana-k., a cock's crest, cp. Gullin-kambi, Gold crest, Vsp.

3. a crest, ridge of hills; malar-kambr, a ridge on the beach, Háv. 48 (where spelt kamp), Grág. ii. 354; as also bæjar-kambr, the front wall of a house.

III. freq. in local names, Kambr, of crags rising like a crest, Landn., Finn. ch. 37.

kamb-staðr, m. a law term, a tear in the head, such as to cause pain when the hair is combed, N. G. L. i. 68.

kamalat, n. [for. word], camelot or camlet, Karl. 60.

kamoll, m. [for. word], a camel, Karl. 502; usually úlfaldi, q. v.

kampa, að, to devour, used of a whiskered wild beast.

kamp-hundr, m. a dog with whiskers, Sturl. i. 139.

kamp-höfði, a, m. a 'whisker-head', Fagrsk. § 174, v. l. knapp-höfði, q. v.

kampt, a, m. a bearded person, Sturl. ii. 50 (Bs. ii. 109); as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 185, Fs.

KAMPR and kanpr, m. a beard, moustache; stutt skegg ok möggvan kamp, Sks. 288; skegg heitir barð, grön eða kampar, Edda 210; hendi drap á kampa, Hdm. 21; hann hafði bitit á kampinum, Nj. 209; höggva kampa ok skegg, K. þ. K.; hann (the idol) hafði kampa af silfri, Fms. x. 386; af köpunum, langa kampa, hár ok kanpar, Ó. H. 229; efri ok neðri kampar, Fas. ii. 253; því næst hvetr hann that (the spear) svá þat stóð á kanpi, i. e. till it was as keen as a razor, Krók. 49; the whiskers of a seal, cat, and lion, Fb. i. 462 (of a seal). kamp-loðinn, adj. with long whiskers, of a lion. kampa-síðr, adj. long-bearded, Skíða R. 90, þrým. 41.

II. a crest or front wall—kambr; var Aron úti hjá durum, ok stóð við kanpinn er hláðinn var af veggnum, Bs. i. 544 (Sturl. ii. 86); mod. bæjar-kampr, id.; malar-k.

kangin-yrði, n. pl. jeering words, Hbl. 12.

KANK, n. (kank-yrði), gibes, as also kankast, dep. to jeer, gibe (mod. conversational), akin to kanginyrði.

kank-vins, adj. jeering, gibing.

KANNA, u, f., gen. kanna, Snót 172, [A. S. canne; Engl. can; O. H. G. channa; Germ. kanne; Dan. kande; from Lat. cantharus]—a

can, tankard, jug; vín var í kunnu, Rm. 29, Stj. 207, Fms. viii. 413 (v. l.), Dipl. iii. 4; kunnu-brot, Pm. 137, Dipl. iii. 4; kunnu-tóll, a can-utand, Pm. 113; a measure, Rét., D. N.

kanna, u, f. a mark on cattle; oxir er hans k. væri á, Fs. 173; allt þat sem þeirra kanna leikr er á, D. N. i. 80, 91, iii. 144; see einkanna and einkunn.

KANNA, að, [kenna—to know, but kanna—to enquire]—to search; kanna land, of an explorer, to explore a land; þeir kunnuðu landit fyrir austan ána, um vartit kannaði hann austur landit, Eg. 100, Landn. passim; þykkir maðr við þat láviss verða ef hann kannar ekki víðart en hár Ísland, Landn. 310; fara víða um heim at kanna helga staði, Fms. i. 276; kanna heim allan, to travel through all the world, Edda: the phrase, kanna ókunna stígu, to 'try unknown ways,' to travel where one has never been before; kanna ríkra, annata, manna síðu, i. e. to travel abroad, Ld. 164, Fms. i. 276; kanna lið, to review, muster troops, ix. 478, Hkr. i. 23, 30; kanna val, to search the field for slain, Nj. 45, Fms. i. 182.

II. with prep.; kanna e-t af, to find out, make out; konungr spurði Úlf hvat hann kannaði af um síðerði Eindriða, Fms. ii. 193; spurði hvat hann kannaði af um Rögvald, iv. 193; þat kannaði ek af, at sá herra myndi kallaðr vera Jónsvíkingar, xi. 119; ferra Brandr biskup norð á Völlu, ok kannar þat af, at . . . Bs. i. 450.

III. reflex., kannask við e-t, to recognise, know again, recollect; kannask hön við hann ok kynferði hans, Hkr. ii. 129; Sigurðr kannask þá við ætt hans, Fms. i. 79, Þorst. Síðu H. 169; þá kannask hann við ok mælti, nafnfrægir eruð þér fæðgar, Nj. 125; þórlófr hitti þar marga frændr sína þá er hann hafði eigi áðr við kannask, whose acquaintance he had not made before, Eg. 30; kannask þá margir við ef heyrta við-nefni mitt, Finn. 338; sögðu þessir menn öll sönn merki til hvar þeir höfðu barninu komit, svá at hinir þrælarnir kunnusk við er sveininn höfðu fundit, Fms. i. 113; hafi ek hér gull er hann kvad yðr mondu við kannask, Fa. 9; to recognise as one's own, kannask við skot, fé, laubi, Grág. ii. 312, 352, 374; með því at engi kannask við svein þenna, Fms. i. 294; to remember, vóru þar þeir menn er við kunnusk, at Hallfréðr hafði til góða við gort, ii. 55.

2. recipr., kannask við, to recognise one another, make one another's acquaintance; hafi þeir þá við kannask, Grág. i. 224; síðan kunnusk þau við, then they knew one another, Fms. i. 186; kunnusk menn hugi við, Fa. 11; féll mart áðr þeir kannask við, Ó. H. 216; ok eptir þetta þá kannask þeir víðr með öllu, Bs. i. 228.

kannaðr, kunnur, m. an explorer, Lex. Poët.; land-k., q. v.

kann-ske, adv. [Dan. kanske], may be! (mod.)

kanoki and kanuki, a, m. [mid. Lat. canonicus; Dan. kanik; Engl. canon]—a canon of a church, Fms. viii. 376, ix. 532, Bs. i. H. E. D. I. passim; kanoka klaustr, setr, lifnaðr, vígla, búningr, a canon's cloister, seat, order, ordination, dress, Ann. 1295, Bs. passim.

kansellora, að, [for. word], to cancel; k. hendi sínar, Stj. 229.

Kantara-borg, f. (-byrgi), [A. S. Cantuarbyrig], Canterbury, Bs.

kanteri, a, m. in kantara-kápa, u, f. [eccl. Lat. cantare], a bishop's gown, Fms. viii. 197, Hkr. ii. 175; a priest's gown, Am. 95, Bs. i. 324, 847. kantara-alopp, m. id., Bs. i. 324, v. l.

kansellari, kanselleri, a, m., kanseller, m. [mid. Lat. cancellarius], a chancellor, Ann., Bs., Fms. ix, x, Thom.

kapalín, m. (mod. kapellan), [mid. Lat. capellanus], a chaplain, Landn. 172, Fms. vii. 311, Bs. passim.

KAPALL, m., pl. kaplar, [Lat. caballus; whence Fr. cheval]—a nag, back, in mod. usage also a mare; naut ok kapla, Rd. 284, Pd. 49; þrjú hundr á köpnum, Vm. 32; lifði engi kvik kind eptir nema öldub kona ok kapall, D. I. i. 246; lestiferan kapal jafnaðn ok alferan, H. E. ii. 505; kapal-lán, lending a k., id. kapal-höstr, m. and kapal-hross, n.—kapall, Eg. 730, Fms. ii. 231.

II. in mod. usage, a truss of hay; fimtán kaplar heys, five trusses, of a known weight or bulk.

kapella, u, f. [for. word], a chapel, K. Á. 36, Symb. 31, Bs. i. 800, H. E. i. 241, Fms. x. 153, Hkr. ii. 390, iii. 69. kapellu-prostr, m. the priest of a chapel, H. E. i. 477, Stat. 247, 266, 307; a chaplain, Bs. i. 793.

kapituli, a, m. [Lat. capitulum], eccl. a chapter, Mar., Dipl. iii. 5; a chapter of a book, Grág. i. clxviii; freq. in mod. usage, kapitula-sköpti, a new chapter.

KAPP, n. [a word common to all Teut. languages; A. S. camp; O. H. G. chambr; Germ. kampf; Swed. and Dan. kamp; in the Icel. the m is assimilated; and in Danish also kap]—contest, zeal, eagerness, energy, but throughout with the notion of contest, which is the old sense; even in early Germ. kampf is still duellum, whence it came to mean bellum; deila kappi við e-n, to contend, contest with one; megu vér eigi deila kappi við Hrafnkel, Hrafn. 10; þungt get ek at deila kappi við Hrafnkel um mála-ferli, 11; er hann deildi kappi við þorgrím góða á þórness-þingi ok við sonu hans, Ísl. ii. 215; deila kappi við konunga, Fagrsk. 10; mikít er upp tekít, ef þú vill kappi deila við Ólaf Svákunng ok við Knút, Ó. H. 33; ok ætla þér aldrí síðan at deila kappi við oss bræðr, Fs. 57, cp. deila I. 4; brjóta kapp við e-n, to wage war against; hæfir þat ekki konungdómi yðrum at brjóta kapp við kven-

menn, Fagrsk. 10, Fms. vii. 45 (in a verse): at halda til kapps ok jafns við þá höfðingjana, Fb. ii. 46; sögðu honum þat betr sama, at halda eigi til kapps við þá höfðingmenn, Fs. 35; kosta kapps um e-t, to strive.

2. a race; in the phrase, það hann renna í köpp við (run a race with) þjálf, Edda 31; at vit at köppum kenndar vörum, we were noted for our matches, Gs. 14; ekki dýr er þat, at renna mætti í köpp við hann, Karl. 514, cp. Dan. løbe omkaps med en—to run a race.

III. eagerness, vehemence; er konungi mikitt kapp á því, Eg. 16; eigi veit ek hvar kapp þitt er nú komit, Ld. 166; hann lætr engi mann þora at mæla við sik nema þat eitt er hann vill vera láta, ok hefir hann þar við allt kapp, Ó. H. 68; mæltu þá sumir at honum hlypi kapp í kinn, Sturl. iii. 231; at þat væri konungi vegsæmd en eigi fyrir kapps sakir við hann, Eg. 44; honum görðisk svá mikitt kapp á þessu veiði, at hann skreid þar eptir allan dag, Ó. H. 85; kapps lyst, eager, Hornklofi; lögðu þeir á þat it mesta kapp hverr betr reid eðr betri hesta átti, Hkr. i. 27; Ónundur konungr lagði á þat kapp mikitt ok kostnað, at ryðja markir ok byggja eptir ruðin, 44; með kappi ok ágirnd, D. N. i. 3; berjask af miklu kappi, þidr. 326; gangask þær tvennar fylkingar at móti með miklu kappi, 328; verja með kappi, Eg. 720; þessi ætlan er meir af kappi en fotsjá, Ó. H. 31; var sú veizla gör með enu mesta kappi, 31; hón gókk at með öllu kappi at veita Ólafi konungi, 51; meir sækir þú þetta með sjár-ágrind ok kappi (obstinacy) heldr en við göðvild ok drengskap, Nj. 15.

IV. gen. kapps, intens. kapps-vel, mighty well, Bjarn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 45 (in a verse); kapps-audigr, mighty wealthy, Merl. 1.9; kapps-hár, mighty high (cp. Dan. høfde), Lex. Poët.; kona kapps gálg, a very gentle woman, Akv. 6; or even singly. COMPS: kapps-fullr, adj. full of energy, vigorous, impetuous, Lv. 32; harðr ok k., Bjarn. 48, Sks. 649.

kapps-maðr, m. a man of energy, Eg. 9; beadröng, 710.

kapp-alinn, part. well fed, of a horse kept in a stall.

kapp-dregit, n. part. bard to pull, difficult, Nj. 100, v. l.

kapp-drykkja, u. f. a drinking-match, Ó. H. 151.

kapp-drogt, adj. bard to pull; varð þeim k. í leikum, it was a bard contest, Bs. i. 620; kvað þeim þetta mundu k., it would be a bard task, Nj. 100.

kapp-fúss, adj. = kappgjarn, Lex. Poët.

kapp-girni, f. energy; hreysti ok k., Fbr. 116, Fas. i. 119.

kapp-gjarn, adj. full of energy and zeal, Fms. vi. 105.

kapp-góðr, adj. very good, Merl. 2.79.

KAPPI, a, m. [a Teut. word, noticed by Plutarch, Marius ch. 11—*κίμβρος* *ὁνομάζοναι* *Γερμανοὶ* τοῦ ἀγροῦ; see also kapp]:—a hero, champion, man of valour; konungr sá er kappi þykkir, Hkm. 14; ólusk í ætt þar ættir kappar, Hdl. 17; átti áðr kappi, Am. 98; þá bjó Arnór í Reykjahlíð, kappi mikill, ... ok má af því marka hverr k. hann var, Lv. 3; þessa búið á þorkell hákr, kappi mikill (cp. Germ. *baudegen*), Nj. 184; eru í Reykjadal kappar miklir? 32; gislinn var kappi mikill, ok bauð þangbrandi á pátaldr, Bs. i. 9; hverjir berjask skulu móti þessum koppum af þeirra líði, Fms. xi. 126.

2. in a special sense, an elect champion, answering to the knight of the Middle Ages; þessir kappar voru með Harald konungi, Fas. i. 379; því var Björn síðan Kappi kallaðr, Bjarn. 11; Hrólfr Kraka ok Kappa hans, Fb. ii. 136; með honum (the king) ok hans Köppum, Fas. i. 35; Kappar konungs, 69; Hrólfr konungr ok allir hans Kappar ok stórmenni, 76, 79, 91, 95, 101, 102, 105, 108; Hrólfr konungr býsk nú til ferðar með hundrad manna, ok auk Kappar hans tólf ok berserkr tólf, 77; upp upp, allir Kappar! 100, Skjöld. S. ch. 8, 9 (Fas. i. 379-385); kappa-lið, a troop of champions, warriors, Grett. 84; kappa-tala, a tale or roll of champions, Fms. iii. 157; kappa-val, choice of champions, ii. 315.

II. even as a nickname of some choice champions; Björn Breiðvíkinga-kappi, Eb.; Björn Hildæla-kappi, Bjarn.; Vébjörn Sygna-kappi, Landn.; Hildibrandr Húna-kappi; Ásmundr Kappa-bani, a slayer of champions, Fas.

kappi, a, m. the band at the back of a bound book.

kapp-kosta, að, to strive, endeavour, Bárð. 176.

kapp-leikr, m. a fighting-match, Róm. 269—Lat. *certamen*.

kapp-mella, u. f. a loop.

kapp-melli, n. a dispute, Isl. ii. 236, Fms. i. 11. x. 312, Fb. ii. 271.

kapp-nógr, adj. plentiful, Sturl. iii. 88.

kapp-orðr, adj. wrangling, Flóv. 44.

kapp-róðr, m. a rowing-match, Fms. x. 312.

kapp-samliga, adv. impetuously, with energy, Fms. x. 356, Sks. 572; richly, abundantly, gefa k. mat, Isl. ii. 337, Fb. i. 374; gríðungr k. alinn (= kappalinn), Hkr. i. 37.

kapp-samligr, adj. impetuous, vehement; k. reiði, Sks. 227; rich, liberal, veizla fögr ok kappsamlig, Fms. vi. 182.

kapp-samr, adj. pushing, eager, impetuous, Ó. H. 27, Nj. 51; höfðingi mikill, manna kappsamr, 147; k. ok reiðinn, Eg. 187; k. ok úvægin, Ó. H. L. 35.

kapp-semd, f. = kappsemi, Eg. 257.

kapp-semi, f. energy, beadröng character; k. ok frækleikr, Bret. 36, þidr. 207.

kapp-sigling, f. a sailing-match, Fms. x. 278, xi. 360.

kapp-svinnr, adj. very noble, Am. 74.

kapp-svinnr, adj. more than sufficient, abundant; k. lið, Bjarn. 71.

kaprún, n. [for. word], a kind of cow or cap, Jb. 187, Sturl. ii. 145, iii. 366, B. K. 98, Stat. 299, D. N. passim.

kar or karr, n. the mucus or slime on new-born calves and lambs; metaph., kar er kampi vorum, kystu mæf ef þú lystir, a ditty in a ghost story.

KARA, að, to clean off the kar, as ewes and cows do by licking their young.

II. metaph. to finish off; það er allt ókarrað, 'tis all unlicked into shape, in a rough state; or, það er ekki nema hálf-karrað, it is but half finished.

karar-, see kör.

karbunkil, a, m. [for. word], a carbuncle, Flóv.

kardinnall, a, m. [for. word], a cardinal, Ann., Bs., Fms. vii. x.

karfa, u. f., or kórf, f., [Lat. *corbis*], a basket; akiu to kerfi (q. v.), a bunch, a mod. word, the old being vand-laupr.

karfastra, u. f. = karina, Sturl.

KARFI, a, m. [Byzant. Gr. *καράβος*; mid. Lat. *carabus*; Russ. *корабль*]:—a kind of galley, or swift-going ship, with six, twelve, or sixteen rowers on each side, esp. used on lakes or inlets, Grett. 95, 97; k. fimtán-sessa, Ó. H. 43, 62 (to be used on the lake Mjörö); þeir höfðu karfa þann er réru á borð tólf menn eðr sextán, Eg. 171; Rögna-valdr konungs son átti karfa einn, réru sex (sextán?) menn á borð, 371, 386; karfar þeir sem til landvarnar eru skipaðir, Rétt. 42, Fms. ix. 408, Fb. i. 194; síðan tók hann karfa nokkurn ok lét draga út um eyjarnar þverar, Fms. viii. 377, 424; eikju-karfi, q. v.; they were long, narrow, and light so as to be easily carried over land, valtr karfi, a crank, untwisted karfi, Sighvat; whence the phrase, karfa-fótr, of reeling, tottering steps, Ó. H. 72.

karfi, a, m. [Engl. *carp*; O. H. G. *charpfo*; Germ. *karpe*], a kind of fish, a carp, Edda (Gl.): so in the phrase, rauðr sem karfi, red as a k., Flor. 71; karfa-rjóðr, blushing like a goldfish.

karfi, a, m., botan. *cumin*, freq. in Norway, Ivar Aasen, but in Icel. this old word appears to be lost.

kargr, adj. [mid. H. G. *kare*; Germ. *karg*; Dan. *karvig*], lazy, stubborn, as an ass; hann er svo kargr, heilinn mín, hann nennir ekki neitt að gera, látum við strákinn stúðiera, Grönd.

kar-kollr, a, m. a kind of fish, a sole.

KARL, m. [a word common to all Teut. languages, although not recorded in Ulf.; A. S. *carl*, *ceorl*; Engl. *carle*, *churl*; Germ. *kerl*, etc.]:—a man, opp. to a woman; bríðr er karla hugr konum, Hm. 90; kostum drepr kvenna karla ofríki, Am. 69; often in alit. phrases, karla ok konur, konur ok karlar, etc.; bæði karlar ok konur, Fms. i. 14, Eb. 276, 298; kvenna ok karla, Edda 21; drápu þeir menn alla, unga ok gamla, konur sem karla, Fms. ii. 134, viii. 433; er þat ekki karla at annask um matreiðu, Nj. 48; taldi hón afleiðis þoka kurteis karlauna, er þá skyldi heita verða fyrir þeim sem óhraustum konum, Bs. i. 349; karlar tólf vetra gamlir eða eltri eru lög-segendr eða lög-sjáendr, Grág. ii. 31; yngri menn en sextán vetra gamlir karlar, eða konur yngri en tuttugu, K. þ. K.; samborin systir, bæði til karls ok konu, a sister on the father's and mother's side, D. N. ii. 528; spurði hvat konu varðaði ef hón væri í brókum jafnan svá sem karlar, Ld. 136; svá er mælt um karla ef þeir klæðask kvenna klæðnaði, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 304.

karla-fólk, n. male folk; brenndu hann inni ok allt karla-fólk en konur gengu út, Dropl. 4.

karla-föt, n. pl. men's attire, Bs. i. 653, Sturl. i. 65, Ld. 276, v. l.

karla-siðr, m. habits of men, Grág. i. 338.

karla-skáll, a, m. a room for men, Dipl. v. 18.

karla-vegr, m. the male side, side where the men sit, the right hand in a church, etc., i. e. opp. to kvenna vegr, D. N. iv. 283.

karla-efni, n. a nickname, one who promises to be a doughty man, Landn.

karla-ungl, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 258.

B. In a political sense, the common folk, opp. to great folk, see jarl; vér karla börn ok kerlinga, we bairns of carles and carlines, Hkr. i. (in a verse), opp. to hröðmógr Haralds, the king's son; þaðan eru komnar Karla ættir, Rm. 22; era þat karls ætt er at kvemum stendr, Hkr. 2. 2; kölluðu Karl, Rm. 18; ek em konungs dóttir en eigi karls, I am a king's daughter and not a carle's, Fas. i. 225; skyldi hón gæta hjardar ok aldri annat vitask, en hón væri karls dóttir ok kerlingar, 22 (of a king's daughter in disguise); in the alit. phrase, fyrir konung ok karl, for king and churl, D. N. i. 523, ii. 747, Gpl. 137; so in the saying, þat er margt í karls húsi sem eigi er í konungs garði, there are many things in the carle's cottage that are not in the king's palace, Gisl. 79, Fas. iii. 155, Mag. 73; mod., það er mart í koti karls sem kongrs er ekki í ranni; so also in the popular tales, which often begin with the phrase, that there was a Kongr og dróttning í ríki sínu og karl og kerling í Garðs-horni, and have as a standing incident that the churl's son marries the king's daughter, Isl. þjóðs. ii, cp. also Ó. T. (1853) pref.; svo byrjar þessa sögu at karl bjó ok átti sér kerlingu, Parc. (begin.); karl hefir búið ok kona öldruð, Fb. ii. 331 (in a verse); karls son, a churl's son, Fms. ix. 509.

karla-ættir, f. pl. the churls, Rm.

II. a house-carle, servant; hrundu þeir fram skútu, ok hlupu þar á sex karlar, Nj. 18; hón

hafði á skipi með sér tuttugu karla frjálsa, Landn. 109, cp. Fb. i. 265; hús-karl, bú-karl, salt-karl, q. v.; Slóttu-karlar, Fbr.; cp. Swed. *Dale-karlar*. III. in contempt; fret-karl, q. v.; staf-karl (Norse *stakkar*, Dan. *stakkel*), a 'staff-curl', beggar; in the phrase, karl ok kyll, *beggar and dog*, Nj. 274; bragða-karl, a *cunning fellow*; litill karl, *you little wretch!* þú þorðir ekki, litill karl, at segja satt til, Fbr. 39 new Ed.; in mod. usage also in a good sense, goðr karl, a *good fellow*; haðr karl, a *boldy carle*; as also with the article, karlium = Germ. *der kerl*.

C. An old carle, old man, opp. to kerling; svá skal kórlum skipta ok kerlingum, sem öðrum skuldum, N. G. L. i. 51; heyrir þér hvat karliinn mæli, Nj. 143; karl inn skegglaus; þorbjörn karl, the old carle Tð., Eb. 176; Arngeirr karl, Bjarn. 59, 69, 71; einn gamall karl, Barl. 74; karl afgamall, a *decrepit old carle*, Eg. (in a verse); hann glúkir sik gömlum karli, Stj. 475, *passim* in old and mod. usage.

Karla-magnús, m. *Charlemagne*; Karlamagnús Saga, the *History of Charlemagne*, Jm. 32.

Karl-askr, m. a *full measure*, opp. to kvennaskr, a kind of *half measure*, Jb. 375.

Karl-barn, n. a *male child*, Stj. 248.

Karl-dyrr, n. pl. *the men's door*; in ancient dwellings the wings (skot, set) were occupied, the one side by the men, the other by the women; hence the door leading to the men's side was termed karldyrr, as opp. to the entry leading to the females' side, Nj. 14, K. p. K. 9, 14 new Ed., Grág. ii. 228.

Karl-dýr, n. a *male beast*, Stj. 71.

Karl-erfð, f. a *male inheritance*, of agnates, N. G. L. i. 49.

Karl-fátt, n. adj. *wanting in males*; var k. heima, Sturl. i. 142.

Karl-fjöldi, a, m. a *multitude of male persons*, Sturl. ii. 144.

Karl-fólk, n. *common folk*, Sighvat.

Karl-fugl, m. a *male bird*, Stj. 77, Pr. 409.

Karl-föt, n. pl. *male attire*, Ld. 276, Grág. i. 338.

Karl-gildir, adj., a law term, meaning *full, complete*; thus karligildir úmagi means, not a 'male-úmagi,' but a 'complete invalid,' one who can contribute nothing towards his sustenance, e. g. an infant, a sick or aged person, male or female. The word is a standing term in the old church deeds, where the donor charged the gift with the support of a karlgild úmagi for ever, D. I. *passim*. The old Swedish laws present the same use of the word, e. g. karlgild mark = *good money, money of full value*, see Verel. s. v.

Karl-höfði, a, m. a *carved man's head, figure head*; bað hann þorgeir reisa þar upp ás, ok skera á karlhöfða á endanum, an effigy 'in contumeliam,' Rd. 305; cp. Fs. 56.—Jökull skar karlhöfuð á sínu-endanum ok reist á rúnar; as also Landn. 4, ch. 4: name of a ship with a man's head carved on her prow, Ó. H.

Karlínna, v, f. a *woman*; þar fyrir skal hún k. kallask af því hún er af karlmanni tekin, Gen. ii. 23.

Karl-kennendr, part. *masculine*, Edda 68.

Karl-kind, f. *the male sex*, Stj. 74, 115, 283.

Karl-kleði, n. pl. *men's clothing*, Grág. i. 338, N. G. L. i. 75.

Karl-kona, u, f. *false reading for karlmenn*, Ld. 136.

Karl-kostr, m. a (*good*) *match*, of a man, Sturl. i. 207.

Karl-kyn, n. *the male kind*, Stj. 56.

Karl-loggr, m. *the male lineage, the agnates*, Gpl. 244, *passim*; opp. to kvennleggtr.

Karl-ligr, adj. *masculine*, Al. 172.

Karl-maðr, m. (spelt karmadr, N. G. L. i. 50, Eluc. 4), a *man, male*, opp. to kvenn-maðr, a *woman*; karlmadr eða kona, N. G. L. i. 51; sambúð milli karlmanns ok konu, Stj. 21; karlmadr ok kona, Eg. 247, Ó. H. 152; skal karlmann tólf vetra gamlan eða eldra nefna í dóm, Grág. i. 16; karlmadr sextán vetra gamall skal ráða sjálf heimilis-fangi sínu, 147; hann er karlmadr, því at hann hefir sonu átt við konu sinni, 190; er hann lét eigi aka í skegg sér, at hann væri sem adrir karlmenn, ok köllum karl inn skegglaus, 67; slíkt víti á honum at skapa fyrir þat á sitt hóf, sem karlmaum, ef hann hefir höfuð-amátt svá mikla at sjái geirvörtur hans berar, Ld. 136; skatask í setgeira-brækr sem karlmenn, id.; gefa karlmanns-verð, a *meal for a man, a full meal*, D. I. i. 201, Vm. 169. 2. metaph. a *man of valour*; styrkr ok fálátr ok inn hraustasti karlmadr, Nj. 177; svá sé ek fara, at flestum bílar áráðit, þóat goðir karlmenn sé, Fms. ii. 31; ef hann þorir, ok sé hann úrgr karlmadr, xi. 94; vér skyldim hafa karlmanns hjarta en eigi konu, 389; k. at lunderni, Bs. i. 709. II. in a political sense = karl, a 'carlman,' a *curly, commoner*; cp. jarl and jarlmadr; this sense is obsolete, but is represented in the Frank. pr. name *Karloman*, Latinized *Carolus Magnus*, whence *Charlemagne*, Germ. *Karl der Grosse*, without regard to the true etymology.

Karlmann-liga, adv. in a *manly way*, Nj. 144, Fb. ii. 674.

Karlmann-ligr, adj. *masculine*, Th. 23, Skálda 185. 2. *manly, bold*, Fms. vi. 209, Nj. 70, Eg. 322; k. kappi, 623, 33; k. skap, 36, *passim*.

Karl-menni, n. a *stout, valiant man*; hann er mesta k.

Karl-mennska, u, f. *manhood, valour*, Nj. 176, Fs. 4, Fms. vii. 168, xi. 80, 110, *passim*; karlmennsku bragð, *prowess*, iii. 134.

karl-sift, f. 'carle-sibness,' *relationship by the father's side*, Lat. *agnatio*, opp. to kvenn-sift, Grág. ii. 176, Fms. i. 220. karlaistar-maðr, m. an *agnate*, N. G. L. i. 78.

Karl-aköp, n. pl. *genitalia*, Ver. 70, Mar.

Karl-maðr, m. = karmadr, *bedridden*.

Kar-mannliga, adv. *wretchedly*, Nj. 229, v. l. (Johnson.)

KARMR, m. [Dan. *karm* = a *frame*; *vindusk-karm*, *dör-larm* = a *window-frame, door-frame*]; —a *closet*; slæðu-karm = *vestiarium*, Hallfred; ol-karmr, an *ale cask*, Landn. (in a verse); mjöd-k., a *mead cask*, Lex. Poët.; bekk-k., a *bench frame, couch* = Lat. *triclinium*, id.; kastalar ok karmar, Fms. iv. 49. 2. a *carl*, B. K. 20, still used in that sense in Dan. and Norse.

KARN (?), a kind of *bird*, Edda (Gl.)

Karnaðr, m. (kür = a *bed* (?)), *concubinage*; kaupá ambátt til karnaðar, Grág. i. 358.

KARP, n. *bragging*; var minna karp þitt meðan Hákon konungtr, fústri minn, lífið, Mork. 139; sýnisk mér sem minna sé nú karp þitt heidr en inn fyrra daginn, Ó. H. L. 27.

Karpa, að, to *brag, boast*.

Karp-málugr, adj. *bragging*, Karl. 429.

Karp-yrði, n. pl. *braggart words, boasts*, Flöv. 19.

Karra, að, to *card wool*; —karra kalf, see kara.

KARRI, a, m. in rjúp-karri, a *male ptarmigan*.

Karri, a, m. a *card*, for combing.

Karsk-liga, adv. *briskly*, Fas. iii. 625.

Karsk-ligr, adj. *brisk, doubtful*.

KARSKR, adj., fem. korsk, karskt, pruned. kaskr; [from karl or karr, qs. kariskr; Germ. *karsch*, a north Germ. word, Grimm's Dict. by Hildebrand; Dan.-Swed. *karsk*]; —brisk, bold, Nj. 120, v. l.; bale, bearly, era karskr maðr sú er ..., he is not a *bale man*, i. e. he suffers much woe ..., Stor. 4; freq. in mod. usage.

Karta, u, f. a *short horn*; metaph., þín krakka karta, þóu urðin! Grönd.

Kart-nagl, m. a *bananail*, Nj. 52, Snót 209, *passim*.

KARTH, m. a *cart*; karta at görva, Rm. 19; sá er áðr sat í gyltri kerru er nú setti í hervilegan kart, Al. 107; fjögr hundruð vagna ok þúsund karta, 166.

KASA, að, [kös], prop. to *heap earth or stones upon, to earth*, commonly used of witches, miscreants, carcasses of men or beasts, Grág. ii. 156 (of an outlaw); lík þóris var upp rekit ok kasa þeir hann hjá Sigmundi, Fær. 177, Fs. 62; vóru þeir færðir út í hraun ok kasadir í dal þeim er þar var í hrauninu, Eb. 138; þar heitir Knarrarnes er hann var kasadr, Ld. 156; vildu þeir eigi jarða hann at kirkju ok kósudu hann utan-borgar, Mar.; to *bury in snow*, eru þeir kasadir í mjöllinni, Fs. 143. Sturl. iii. 215; báru síðan at stórt grjóti ok kasadu þá, Stj. 370; metaph., þeir kasadu þetta með sér, Fms. iv. 284, v. l.; kváðusk hlada mundu vegg í dalinn ok kasa þar metorð Guðmundar, Sturl. i. 155. II. in mod. usage, to *pile in heaps*, esp. of the blubber of whales or sharks.

KASS, m., mod. kassi, a, m. a *case, large box*, Stj. 253, 357, v. l.; kasta kössunum, to *take to the heels, run*, Fms. viii. 421, v. l.; komi þér eigi þeim kassa á mik, you *shan't lay this box on my back*, Grett. 127; a *fishing case*, ker ok kassa, D. N. ii. 35; kassa-fiski, *fishing with creels*, (mod. silunga-kista, laxa-kista), D. N.

Kassaðr, part. *eased*, Pm. 103.

Kast, n. a *cast, throw of a net*; eignak þeir síld alla er kast áttu, Gpl. 427, Boldt. 53; um kast ef menn hitta í storma, N. G. L. ii. 278; —in the phrase, koma í kast við e-n, to *come in collision with one* (Dan. *komme i kast med en*), Nj. 260; koma í kast saman við e-n, H. E. i. 534. 2. *throw of dice*, Sturl. ii. 159, Ó. H. 90, Sks. 26.

3. *köstum saman, by heaps*, þórd. 62; at seinustum köstum, at the last moment, D. N. ii. 535; metaph., kemr til e-s kasta, one's *turn comes*, mun þá þykkja koma til várra kasta, at veita lið máluum yðrum, Valla L. 221; nú hafa kappar kveðit í hring, kemr til minna kasta, Ísl. þjóða. ii. 7.

II. a kind of *cloak, a dust cloak*; hlögu at honum er hann var í kasti mórendu, Nj. 179; in mod. usage, a *cloak worn by milk-maids whilst milking*.

KASTA, að, [a Scand. word; Dan.-Swed. *kaste*, not found in Saxon and Germ., so that Engl. *cast* must be of Dan. origin]; —to *cast, throw*, with dat. of the thing (to *throw with a thing*), but also absol.; Egill kastaði þegar niðr horninu, E. *flung the horn away*, Eg. 215; smala-maðr kastar höfðinu niðr, Nj. 71; en er skjóðir Atla var únyrttr, þá kastaði hann honum, Eg. 507; hann kastar apr öllu ok vill ekki þiggja, Mar.; kasta brynju, Hkv. 2. 42; kasta akkerum, to *cast anchor*, Eg. 128; k. farni, to *throw the cargo overboard*, 656 C. 21, Sks. 231 B; kasta verplum, to *cast with the dice*, Grág. ii. 198; Sudrmenn tveir köstuðu um sílfr (*gamble*d), Magn. 528; hann kastaði, ok kómu upp tvan sex, Ó. H. 90; to *throw, toss*, ef gríðungr kastar mann, Grág. ii. 122; k. e-m inn, to *cast into prison*, Fms. ix. 245. II. with prepp.; kasta um hesti, to *turn a horse at full gallop*; ven þú hest þinn gíðan um at kasta á hlaupanda skrefi, Sks. 374; Jóns-synir köstuðu um hestum sínum, Sturl. ii. 75; metaph., biskupi þótti hann hafa kastað

sér um til mótsöðu-manna kirkjunnar, *that he had turned round to the enemies of the church*, Bs. i. 722; k. um hug sinum, *to change one's mind*, Stj. 285; k. til e-s, *to cast at one*, *felt one*, Grág. ii. 7; ef hvartgi kastar fyrir annan, *lay snares for another*, Gpl. 426.

III. *to cast off*; kasta trú, *to cast off one's faith*, *be a renegade*, Nj. 166, 272; kasta Kristni, *to apostatize*, Fms. i. 108, vii. 151.

IV. *phrases*, kasta orðum á e-n, *to address one*, Olk. 37; k. kallz-yrdum at e-m, *to throw taunts at one*, Fms. vi. 194, Fb. i. 214 (at-kast); kasta reiði á e-n, Fms. vii. 198; k. á sik sött, *to feign illness*, Nj. 14; k. fram kvíðingi, vísu, stöku, *to extemporise, cast abroad, a ditty*, Fms. ii. 107; kasta sinni eign á e-n, *to seize upon*; k. niðr, *to cast down*, Eg. 730; k. e-u til, *to insinuate*, Fb. ii. 148; k. móti e-m, *to cast in one's teeth*, Stj. 173; kasta upp, *to forward, bring forth*, Nj. 88.

V. *impers.*, of being cast, thrown, flung, esp. by wind, waves, etc.; varð svá mikill eldsgangrinn, at logbrúndum kastaði upp í borgina, Fms. x. 29; er hann frétti at skipinu hafði kastad, *cap-sized*, Bs. i. 389; þær slur ok gneista, er kastad hafði ór Múspells-heimi, Edda 5; köldum draug kastar upp á búnka, Skáld H. 4. 19; kastaði þá fram seglinu á akkeris-fleminum, Fms. ix. 387; menn dasask, skips-farmi kastar, Sks. 331; enda kasti hvöllum eða víði yfir malar-kamb, Grág. ii. 354; þat só er kastar á land, 388; þá kastar þegar vindi á eptir þeim, *it blew up to a breeze*, Bs. i. 461; nú kastar á vindi innan eptir firdinum, Fms. ii. 72; henni var kastad skinni at beini, *the skin was as it were thrown over her bones*, of leanness, Bård. 176.

VI. *reflex. or recipr.*, kastask í móti, *to cast against one another*, Gpl. 426; kastask orðum á, *to exchange words*, Eg. 547, þorst. St. 32. 2. *pass. to be thrown*, Fms. ix. 245, x. 49.

kastali, a. m. [from Lat. *castellum*], a castle, stronghold, Fms. vii. 94, 159, 194, viii. 177, 418, x. 358, Al. 90, Sks. 597, Fas. i. 497, Ver. 10, Sturl. ii. 42, Fs. 70, Orkn. 344-354; kastala hurð, *dyr, vegg, vigskúrd*, a castle door, wall, rampart, Hkr. iii. 312, Orkn. 350, Sks. 416; kastala stafr, a castle pillar, Fms. viii. 429; kastala-kirkja, a castle church, vii. 189; kastala-menn, *defenders of a castle*, Orkn. 350, Fms. vii. 192, Fs. 70. 2. a kind of war engine, Sks. 3. naut., hún-kastali, q. v.

4. a dome-shaped bill is in Icel. called kastali; cp. borg.

kastan-rúsi, a. m. a nickname, Bs.

kast-möl, f. coarse gravel.

kast-vella, u. f. boiling, Bs. ii. 9.

KATI, a. m. a kind of small ship, a 'cat,' Edda (Gl.); þá gaf Hörðr nafn nesinu ok kallaði Katanes, því at honum þótti þær margt kati fyrir fara, Isl. ii. 85;—ketill (*kettle*) seems to be a diminutive from this old word.

II. *local names*; Kata-nes, n. *Caitness* in Scotland; Katnesingar, m. pl. *the men of Caitness*, Orkn.; Katneskr, adj. from Caitness, Grág. i. 299, Orkn.

katlari, a. m. a kettle-maker, Rétt. 59.

Katrín, f. a pr. name, *Catberins*; Katrínar-messa, -saga, *Catherine's mass, saga*, Pm., Vm.

katt-belgr, m. a cat's skin, Grág. i. 501.

katt-skinn, n. a cat's skin, þorf. Karl. 374; kattskinns glófar, *cat-skin gloves*, id.

kauda, u. f. = kaudi, a nickname, Fms. vii. 217.

kaudi, a. m. a rascal, Edda (Gl.) ii. 496, freq. in mod. usage.

KAUN, n. a sore, of wounds and scabs, Bs. ii. 20 (in a verse), Mar.; fullr kauna, Luke xvi. 26; freq. in mod. usage is the phrase, blása í kaunin, *to blow on one's sores*, of fingers burnt, sore, or cold, Grönd. 46, = ó 8' ελγες καί χάρ' ἐφύση of Theoc. 19. 3. 2. the Rune \mathfrak{K} , see introduction to letter K.

KAUP, n. a bargain; illt kaup, a bad bargain, þorst. St. 54; daprt kaup, a sad bargain, Sighvat; krúpp kaup, Grett. (in a verse); gott og góð kaup, a good bargain; af-kaup, q. v.; hún gaf fyrir heklú flekkotta, ok vildi kaup kalla, *she paid a spotted frock for it, thus making it a bargain*, Landn. 319; ull skulu kaup haldask með mönnum vátlaus, nema fjögr, Grág. ii. 456; kona á at ráða fyrir hálfis-eyris kaupi, a woman has a right to make a bargain amounting to half an ounce, i. 333; phrases, slá kaupi við e-n, and slá kaupi saman, *to strike a bargain*, Fms. ii. 80, Fb. ii. 79; slyngja kaupi, *to strike a bargain*, Ld. 96; kaup ok sölu, *buying and selling*; ganga kaupum ok sölum, *to go into trade*; eiga kaup við e-n, Fms. vi. 103; verða at kaupi, *to come to a bargain*, Ld. 96; semja kaup, Fb. i. 124; kaup smám kaupum sem stórum, ii. 75; eiga kaup við e-n, *to exchange, bargain, trade with one*, Nj. 157, þasim.

II. a stipulation, agreement; allan áverka þann er í kaup þeirra kom, Gpl. 329; ek mæli til kaupna við þik, vill Rútr görask mágr þinn ok kaupna dóttur þína (of marriage, see brúð-kaup), Nj. 3; þá tala þeir um kaup, ok verða á allt sáttir, 51; skulu vit koma saman á þessi nótt at því kaupi sem þá vill verða, Fms. vii. 244.

III. *wages*, pay; eigi kann ek kaupna at meta, *to take pay for a thing*, O. H. L. 66; utan kaupna, *without pay, gratuitously*, þíðr. 312; vera af kaupi, *to be off one's bargain, to have forfeited it*, Edda 26; skal hann eigi taka meira kaup en hálfá mörk, Grág. i. 147; at maðr taki tvá aura at kaupi, 466, Rétt. 2. 10; hvat kaup viltú hafa fyrir skentan þína? O. H. L. 66; mæla sér kaup, Bs. i. 171, Stj. 176; konungr gaf honum mikil kaup,

Fms. x. 320; fara með kaup sín, *to let oneself for hire*, Grág. i. 468; prests-kaup, a priest's pay for singing mass, Bs. i. 759; hann galt engum manni kaup, Grett. 109. *compos*: kaup-bálkr, m. a section of the law referring to trade and exchange, Grág., Gpl. Jb. kaup-bréfi, n. a deed of a bargain, D. N. kaup-jörð, f. purchased land, opp. to óðalsjörð, N. G. L. i. 75. kaup-kostir, m. pl. terms of a bargain, Ld. 312, Rd. 260. kaup-land, n. = kaupjörð, Bs. i. 684. kaup-maðr, m. a hired labourer during haymaking in the summer, opp. to vinnu-maðr = a servant hired for the whole year. kaup-mang, n. barter, Sturl. ii. 125. kaup-mark, n. a purchased mark, opp. to one inherited (in cattle), Grág. ii. 307. kaup-váttir, m. (and kaup-váttir, Grág. ii. 304), a witness to a bargain, Dipl. v. 26. kaup-vinna, u. f. working for wages, of mowers. kaup-vætti, n. id., Grág. ii. 272.

KAUPA, kaupir, pret. keypti, part. keypt; [Ulf. *kaupatan* = καλαφι-ζεν and *kaupon* = προματευεσθαι, Luke xix. 13; A. S. *cēapian*; Old Engl. *cōp*; North. E. *cōp*; cp. Engl. *cheaper, chaffer, couper, chop-man*, etc. (see angr); Germ. *kaufen*; Dutch *koopen*; Swed. *köpa*; Dan. *kjøbe*; a word common to all Teut. languages. The derivation from Lat. *caupona* is hardly admissible, whereas Grimm's ingenious suggestion (Dict. iii. 198) connecting it with Goth. *kaupatan*, which Ulf. uses = *to strike in the face*, is strongly borne out by the very form of the Icel. word;—since, first, this word, although having *au* as its root vowel, follows the 2nd and not the 1st weak conjugation; secondly, the vowel changes in preterite and participle, which is characteristic of a verb with an inflexive or characteristic *j*; thirdly, the *t* in the preterite (so far as is known) is never spelt with *d* or *þ*,—keypti, not keyptði or keyptþi (see introduction to letter D, C. III. 2),—which indicates that the *t* is here radical and not inflexive. The Icel. word therefore represents in its tense both the Gothic words,—*kaupan* in the present tense, *kaupatan* in the preterite; the bargain was symbolized by 'striking,' hence the phrase 'to strike' a bargain, Dutch *koopslagen*.]

B. *To buy*; magran mar kaupna, Hm. 83; kaupna fríð, Skm. 19; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; vel-keyptir, 107; allan þann varning er þú kaupir ok selr, Sks. 20; hann keypti skip til ferðar, Mar. þasim; keypti Njáll land í Osabæ, Nj. 151, Grág. ii. 243; Vill Rútr görask mágr þinn ok kaupna dóttur þína, Nj. 3;—the bargain or price in dat., skal önn (dat.) kaupna geymslu á kú, Grág. i. 147, 466; kaupna land verði, ii. 243; k. sex álnum, i. 466; kaupna meyr (konu) mundi, þá er kona mundi keypt, er mörk sex álina aura er goldin at mundi eðr hand-sölud, eðr meira sé ella, 175; gulli keypta léztú Gymis dóttur, Ls. 42. 2. absol. *to make a bargain*; þótt vér kaupim eigi, Nj. 49; kaupna kaupi, *to bargain*; eigi kemr mér þat í hug at Snorri kaupi sínu kaupi betr þótt hann gefi þér mat, Eb. 182; k. dyrt, *to buy dearly*, metaph., Parc., Str. 50.

II. *with prepp.*; kaupna saman, *to bargain*, Hkv. Hjörv. 3; kaupna á brant, *to buy one off*; þess væntir mik, at þú sér vel þessu á brant kaupandi, *well worth being bought off at this price*, Fms. xi. 56;—k. við e-n, *to make a bargain, come to terms with one*, Nj. 40, Fb. ii. 75;—k. um, *to barter, exchange*; keypti hann um lönd við Guðrúnu Ósvífrs-dóttur, Eb. 281; kaupna klæðum (klæði um?) við e-n, *to exchange clothes with one*, Fms. ii. 156; mælt var at þau mundi kaupna um lönd, Snorri ok Guðrún, Ld. 248; drottning keypti um sonu við ambátt, Fas. ii. 59;—k. e-t at e-m, *to buy of one*; hann keypti at þorgeiri, lb. 11 (capti MS.); þat er mitt eyreundi at k. at þér kvikfé, Fms. vi. 103, Ld. 96, Fb. ii. 75.

III. *reflex.*, rétt er at maðr láti kaupask verk at, *hire oneself out*, Grág. i. 468; svá mikít sem mér kaupisk í, *as much as I gain by it*, Band. 31 new Ed.; ef ek víska, at þat keyptisk í, at . . . *that it would be gained by it*, Fms. v. 128; mikít kaupisk nú í, *much is gained*, vii. 116; slíkt sem mér kaupisk í, xi. 285.

2. *recipr.*, þar sem menn kaupask saman at lögum, *to bargain with one another*, Gpl. 477; á þat orðn vit sátir er vit keyptumk við, Fb. ii. 78; þegar er ér kaupisk við, Eb. 112; öðrum-tveggja þeim er við hafa keyptsk, Grág. i. 227; the phrase, komask at keyptu, *to pay dearly for, smart for it*, Eg. 64, Háv. 46, Karl. 401.

3. *pass.*, ekki munu frændr Grettis ausa út sé fyrir verk hans ef honum kaupisk enginn fríðr, Grett. 126 A; sem í þessi ferð munu mér þú engi frami kaupask, St. Odd. 10.

kaup-angr, m. [kaup and vandr, dropping the *v*, rather than angr, q. v.];—a market-place, village, town; ef maðr á hús í kaupangi en bú í héraði, Gpl. 93; í kaupangi sem í héraði, N. G. L. i. 303; allt þat sem í kaupangri er gört, þat skal at kaupangs-rótti skipta, 53; þá skal hann fara til kaupangs með fót sín, 304.

II. it is also freq. in Scand. local names denoting old market-towns, Dan. *Kjøbing, Nykjøbing, Kjøben-bavn*, Swed. *Köpinga Norköping*, Engl. *Cheapside, Chipping-Ongar, Chipping-Norton*, etc.: the Norse town Níðaröus was specially called *Kaupangr*, Fms. ii. 233, iii. 40, iv. 314, 340, v. 204, 117, x. 448, xii. þasim, Isl. ii. 391; also as a local name in northern Iceland, Lv., Rd. 274. *compos*: Kaupangs-fall, n. a local name in Norway, Fms. viii. kaupangs-konur, f. pl. town-women, the women of Níðaröus, Fms. vi. kaupangs-ljóðr, m. town-folk, Fms. x. 411. kaupangs-menn, m. pl. town-men, people, Fms. viii. 35. kaupangs-

mannalög, n. pl. = kaupangrsréttir, Gpl. 263.
m. town-law, Gpl. 264. N. G. L. i. 53.
kaup-bréf, n. a deed of purchase, Dipl. v. 16.
kaup-brigði, n. a breach of contract, þorst. hv. 40.
kaup-bær, m. = kaupangr, Hom. 118, Fms. iv. 93, vii. 112, 151, Ísl. ii. 391.
kaup-drongr, m. = kaupmaðr, Fms. vi. 36, Ísl. ii. 126.
kaup-dýrr, adj. exorbitant, demanding a high price, Ld. 176.
kaup-eyrir, m. articles of trade, wares, cargo; kaupskip ok kaupeyri, skip and cargo, Eg. 157; hann fór með kaupmönnum vestr til Englands ok hafði góðan kaupeyri, Orkn. 204, Fs. 131, Ld. 254 (money); af kaup-eyri ok garðleigum í kaupstað, Gpl. 93; fá e-m kaupeyri, Fs. 84. **kaup-eyris-tíund**, f. a tithe or tax on trade, excise, H. E. ii. 98.
kaup-fang, n. a purchase, Nj. 131, v. 1.
kaup-förð, f. a journey; sigla kaupförð, Eb. 140; stundum í viking stundum í kaupferðum, Eg. 154; optliga í kaupferðum en stundum í hernaði, Fms. i. 185; hitt hafði ek heldr nú setlað at hætta kaupferðum, Nj. 21; hann rak kaupferðir til ymissa landa, Ó. H. 50; Lodinn fór kaupferð í Austrveg, Fb. i. 207; þá settisk friðr ok kaupferðir ór þrándheimi til Jamtaland, Ó. H. 142; metaph. phrases, ok munu þessir hafa þvíska kaupferð sem hinir fyrri (= fara sömu för), Fms. viii. 405; ok enginn sækir sá at honum, at eigi hefir þvíska kaupferð, Þidr. 326.
kaup-för, f. = kaupferð, esp. in pl.; fara kaupförun ok aða sér svá fjár, Sks. 251; er hann rænti mik skipi því er eitt er best haft í kaupförun, Ó. H. 115.
kaup-gagn, adj. good at trading, Fb. ii. 138.
kaup-gjald, n. wages, pay, Stj. 181.
kaup-hlutr, m. a bargain, Mar.
kaup-hús, n. a shop, Symb. 23.
kaup-höndlan, f. [Germ. *handlung*], trade, (mod.)
kaupi, a. m. a buyer, Jb. 56, Pr. 128; báðir, kaupir ok sáli, N. G. L. ii. 100; = kaupnautr, Þidr. 104.
kaup-lag, n. a tax, price, Grett. 95.
kaup-laust, n. adj. without charge, gratuitously, 656 B. 2, Fs. 92, Fb. i. 122, Al. 135, Korm. 68; without bargain, profit, Germ. *unverrichteter sache*, Ld. 332, Konr. 38.
kaup-lendingr, adj. a law term, owner of purchased land (opp. to an allodial owner), N. G. L. i. 247.
kaup-ligr, adj. mercantile, Fms. iii. 159.
kaup-löstr, m. a flaw in a bargain, N. G. L. i. 75.
kaup-maðr, m. [cp. Engl. *chapman*; Germ. *kaufmann*; Dan. *kjøbmand*; Swed. *köpmän*]; — a merchant, traveller; in old times, trade was held in honour, and a kaupmaðr (merchant) and farmaðr (traveller) were almost synonymous; young men of rank and fortune used to set out on their travels which they continued for some years, until at last they settled for life; even the kings engaged in trade (see e.g. the pref. to the Hkr., of king St. Olave and Halli í Haukadale); whence in after-times arose the notion of royal trade monopoly. Numerous passages in the Sagas refer to journeys taken for trade; kaupmaðr ok smidr nikill, Ó. H. 5, 214, Nj. 124, Fms. viii. 234, 303, Ísl. ii. 126, Fs. 24, Eb. 140; kaupmanna gorf, a merchant's attire, Fms. v. 285; kaupmanna-lög, a league of merchants; kallaði hann þeirra manna auðgastan er verit hífðu í kaupmanna-lögum, Ld. 28.
kaup-manga, adj. to bargain, Sturl. i. 171.
kaupmannliga, adv. in a merchant-like manner, Fb. ii. 75.
kaupmannligr, adj. merchant-like, mercantile.
kaup-máli, a. m. a bargain, contract, Grág. i. 225, Nj. 17, Fms. x. 12, 300, Th. passim; kaupmála-bréf, a deed, Dipl. iii. 4.
kaup-rein, f. a market-place, N. G. L. i. 26.
kaup-rof, n. a breach of bargain, N. G. L. i. 237.
kaup-sáttir, adj. agreed to as a bargain, Sturl. iii. 133.
kaup-skapr, m. stores of merchandise, wares, Eg. 41, Fms. i. 185; hafði hann með sér hæn ok seldi þau með öðrum kaupskap, Ísl. ii. 124; — mod. trade, trading.
kaup-skattr, m. = kaup-skapr, H. E. i. 492, ii. 72.
kaup-skil, n. pl. dealings; fara með réttum kaupskilum, bargains; þeirri eign er þá kom í kaupskil þeirra, D. N. i. 83.
kaup-skip, n. a merchant ship, Ó. H. 215, Eg. 81, Nj. 3, Fær. 249, N. G. L. i. 48, Eb. 49 (v. 1.) new Ed., Fs. 70, 85, 92.
kaup-slags, adj. [Dutch *koopslagen*, whence Dan. *kjøbslaas*], to 'strike a bargain', to bargain, Ann. 1414, Fb. i. 209.
kaup-staðr, m. a market town, a town, Ísl. ii. 232, Eg. 119, 241, Fms. ii. 27, vi. 440, vii. 235, Fær. 5.
kaup-stofna, u. f. a fair, a market, Eg. 41, 69, 599, Ó. H. 64, 134, Grág. i. 463, Fms. i. 185, x. 227, Ísl. ii. 126, 192, Fs. 100; a bargain, Ó. H. 114.
kaup-sveinn, m. = kaupdreng, Fms. vi. 238, Fas. iii. 165.
kaup-tíð, f. market time or season (July and August).
kaup-tún, n. a 'cheap or shipping town,' market town, Fb. ii. 122; þorp eðr k., Stj. 183, 570, O. H. L. 13.

kaupu-bréf, n. = kaupbréf, D. N.
kaupu-nautr, m. a customer, Fms. iii. 91, Sd. 186, O. H. 114, Fb. i. 209.
kaupungr, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 226.
kaup-varningr, m. merchant wares, Dropl. 9.
kaup-váttir, m. a witness to a bargain, Dipl. iv. 4, N. G. L. i. 223, B. K. 124.
kaup-verslan, f. trade, (mod.)
kaup-vitni, n. = kaupváttr.
kaup-vörp, n. = kauptún, Fms. x. 67, v. 1.
KAUBI, a. m. [kausa, Ivar Aasen], a cat, = kisa, q. v.; Snorri mælti við son sinn þóðr kausa, sér kóttinn músina, sees the cat the mouse? Ísl. ii. 309; — a nickname, Eb.
KÁ, ð, to harass; enna grimmustu úvina er kalla oss ok ká, Barl. 60; reflex., kásk í e-u, to meddle in a thing, Str. 24.
ká-beinn, m. a nickname, Fb.
káf, n. a stirring about; metaph. pretence of work, no real work, það er ekki nema káf.
káfa, að, to stir; káfa í hey, to stir the hay with a rake.
kák, n. bungling; það er ónýtt kák.
káka, að, [from Engl. *quack*], to bungle, play the quack; káka við e-t.
káklast, að, dep. to pick up quarrels; þér mun kostir at káklast um, komir þú austr þangat, Skíða R. 61.
KÁL, n. [A. S. *cawl*; Engl. *cole*; Scot. *kale*; Germ. *kohl*; Dan. *kaul*]; — a cabbage; mun hann einn ætla at éta allt kál á Englandi? Ó. H. 131; gran kál, Stj. 61; kale broth and bacon, Fas. iii. 381; e-m flekk flekk í kál, Bs. i. 717, Fms. x. 348; see flekk in the saying, ekki er sopit kálit þó i ausuna sé komit, the kale is not supped though it be in the ladle, i. e. there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, Grett. 132 A; er þat vel at vér deilim kálit, 168 new Ed. COMPS: kál-frm, n. kale seed. kál-garðr, m. a kale garden, Bs. i. 765, D. N. kál-meti, m. kale food. kál-súpa, u. f. kale broth.
kálf-bær, f. adj. a cow that will bear calves, Grág. i. 501, N. G. L. i. 75.
kálf-full, adj. with calf, of a cow.
KÁLFI, a. m. the calf of the leg, Orkn. 12, Eb. 60, Nj. 247, Fas. i. 61, ii. 343, 354, N. G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 229. kálfa-bót, f. = the ham = kneebut, Þidr. 86.
KÁLFB, m. [Goth. *kalbo* = *δάμαλις*; A. S. *calf*; Engl. *calf*; O. H. G. *calbā*; Germ. *kalb*; Dan. *kalv*; Swed. *kalf*]; — a calf; kýr ok kálfr, Fms. i. 168, vj. 260, 368, Njarð. 374, Gisl. 80, Eb. 316, 318, Fas. iii. 34, Grág. i. 502, N. G. L. i. 25; the phrase, ala öðrum þræl kálfs-eldi, to feed a thrall for another man as a calf, i. e. to feed a person who does nothing but eat, 31; hindar-k., a fawn, Str. 3; a whale-calf. II. metaph. of a small island near a large one, eyjar-k.; Manar-k., the Calf of Man, at its southern extremity; Rastar-kálfr, the Calf of the island Rost. β. hvann-kálfr, young angelica, Hervar. (Hb.) Gsp., cp. Gr. *μύσχος*; kálfa-kjöt, n. 'calf-flesh', wal, Stj. 91; kálfa-bolgr, m. a calf's skin, Gisl. 118, Fas. iii. 621; kálfa-sotr, m. pl. a calf's legs; flegnar kálfs fætr, fayed calves feet, of the stockings hanging about one's legs. III. metaph. a calf, i. e. a silly person, dunce; þú ert mesti kálfr!
kálf-akinn, n. a calf-skin; kálfskinns skór, Sturl. iii. 199; the phrase, eigi þótti honum meiri himinn en kálfskin, svá þótti honum konungr ógurlig, the heaven seemed to him not bigger than a calf-skin (he was so dazzled), so frowning seemed the king, Hkr. iii.
kálf-suga, u. f. the caul of calves, Björn; tregar kálfsugur, Hallgr., Snót (1866).
KÁM, n. [West Engl. *leem* = scum on cider; Germ. *kahn*, *kahn*, *keim*], grime, film of dirt. kám-leitr, adj. grimy in the face. kámugr, adj. 'kamy', grimed.
KÁPA, u. f. [A. S. *cappa*; Engl. *cape*, *cape*; O. H. G. *chappa*; Germ. *kappe*; Dan. *kaabe*; also the Romance languages, from the mid. Lat. *cappa*]; — a cowled cloak, cloak with a hood, Fms. iv. 166, Nj. 143, Eg. 726, Jb. 187; blá kápa, Gisl. 37; kápu-ermr, -höttir, -skaut, -grima, a cope's sleeve, hood, lap, Eb. 250, Bs. i. 623, Band. 33 new Ed., Fas. i. 143, ii. 133, Gisl. 37, Háv. 45; loð-kápa, a furrowed cloak, Fms. vii. 19; tribytt kápa, Rétt. 2, 10; kantara-kápa, q. v.; the phrase, honum verðr ekki kápan úr því klæðinu, he will never get a cloak of that cloth = he will fail, be disappointed in that. 2. the cover of a book, (mod.)
kár-hofðaðr, part. curled, Þidr. 175, 181.
kár-höfði, a. m. one with curled hair, a nickname, Bs.
kári, a. m., poet. the wind, freq. in mod. usage; a pr. name.
kárina, u. f. [through Fr. *carême*, from Lat. *quadragesima*], a fast of forty days, ordered as a penance in the old eccl. law, H. E. i. 521, ii. 189, 191. kárinu-fasta, u. f. = kárina, Sturl. ii. 231.
kárna, að, [either from the preceding word or rather from Goth. *kauris* = heavy, *kaurains* = heaviness]; — to become distressed; heldr tók að kárna fyrir Árna, Jón Arason.
KÁRR, m. [A. S. *cerre*; Ivar Aasen *kaara*], a curl or curls in the hair; svart á hárlit ok kárr í hári hans mikill, Post. 645, 66; rendering of

‘capillo nigro et crispo:’ a pr. name, **Kárr**, Landn.; and as a nickname in þann-kárr, *ibin-boired*; gull-kárr, *gold curl*; örðlu-kárr, Landn.

kássa, u. f. a *mess*, *muddle*; allt í einni kássa.

kássa, að, dep.; k. upp á e-n, to pick a quarrel with.

kátína, u. f. *merriment*, *merry pranks*.

kátliga, adv. in an odd, funny manner, Barl. 74.

kátligi, adj. *cheerful*; k. ok með gleði-bragði, Nj. 118; *funny, comic*, Grett. 127 A, Bs. ii. 148; all-k., Grett. 112.

KÁTR, adj. [Dan. *kand*], *merry, cheerful, in good spirits, of mood, temper*, Eg. 44, 483, Fms. i. 202, vii. 153, 157, 175, ix. 477, Ó. H. 70; all-kátr, in excellent humour, 57; ú-kátr, downcast.

ká-vísi, f. *arcbness*, Karl. 123.

ká-víslagi, adj. *wily*; k. orð, Pr. 166.

ká-vísa, adj. *arch, wily*, Fms. ix. 304.

keðja, u. f. [Germ. *ketze*; Lat. *catena*; Dan. *hjede*], a *chain*, (mod.)

KEFJA, older form **KEFJA**, Sks. l. c.; pres. *kefr*, pret. *kafði*, part. *kafinn*, [kaf; mid. H. G. *quebe*]:—causal, to dip, put under water;

mantú hversu fór um sundit með okkr, ek máttu kefja þik ef ek vilda, Fms. vii. 119; sem þat kefði (kefði, new Ed.) reykr eða mjörkvi, Sks. 211; þá káfði hón höfuðit svá at þar dó hann, Hkr. Yngl. S.; er ríki þitt klandar ok sjálfan þik vill kefja, MS. 4. 26: the saying, þann mik eigi kefja er Guð vill hefja, Fb. iii. 408.

II. *impers. to be swamped, founder, sink*, of a ship; skipit káfði undir þeim, Eg. 600; þá káfði skipit undir þeim ok lótsuk þar allir, Hkr. i. 115, Mar.; svá er veðr þetta mikitt at við því þótti búit, at kefja mundi skipin undir þeim, Fas. ii. 180.

III. *reflex. to dip oneself, duck, dive*; þat er athæfi þessa skrímsl, at þat hefir opt káfisk, Sks. 170:—to be quenched, ok er þá því líkast at ljósit kefisk þá í þeim reykr, 47 new Ed.; at ljós vili kefjast (old Ed.)

2. part. **kaför**, *drowned*; sumir voru í vatni káfir, Hom. 147: metaph. *overwhelmed, káfir* í áhyggjum, Mar.; önnun káfinn, *overwhelmed with business*.

kefja, ð, to gag a lamb, so as to prevent its sucking; sagði at lömbunum væri tregast um áttit fyrst er þau eru nýkefð, Eb. 244.

II. *to mangle*; kefja þvált, to mangle linen, freq. in mod. usage; ‘þar vartu at er maðr keildi þvált’ is prob. the true reading of the corrupt passage ‘er feaðr kleði þvált’ in Skálda 162 (Thorodd); the MS. prob. had *keipi* = *keildi* (as the word is sounded), and *keipr*, which two words the transcriber mistook for *klepi* and *keipr*.

KEFLI, n. [kafli], a *cylinder, stick, piece of wood*; slnar löng kefli öll ok smæri, Jb. 347; víðar-reaki fylgir allir nema kefla reki, Vm. 130, Grett. 169 new Ed., Fms. vii. 170, xi. 347, Ff. 137; rista rúnar á kefli, to carve Runes (magical characters) on a k., Gisl. 67, Eg. 605, Grett. Sd. 140, 141: a *gag*, Fms. ii. 179.

II. *a mangle*; svá eru Flösa ráð sem fari kefli, P.’s plans are a *rolling cylinder* (= Gr. *ol ðe kulivðpous ðallor* *is’ ðallad pópovras*), the metaphor being probably taken from a mangle:—laga-kefli, see lög.

kefing, f. *gagging*, Bs. i. 538.

kefli-völr, m. a *canoe, stick*, Fms. vii. 193, N. G. L. i. 334.

kefsir, m. = Germ. *kebs-mann*, Edda (Gl.)

kegill, m. a *nickname*, Sturl.

keikan, n. a *nickname*, Fb. iii.

keikja, t. to bend backwards, Eg. 397, v. l. to kneekja; Flösi keiktist mjök, of a wrestler, = *kikna* or *lykna* (q. v.), Fms. iii. 188.

KEIKR, adj. bent backwards, the belly jutting forwards; svá at gerðu eik | gekk heldr keikr, Bjarn. (in a verse); stendur heldr keikari, Band. 11, Fas. iii. 557; k. í hálsi, Mag.

keilla, u. f. a *fish, gadus longus*, Edda (Gl.): ref-keilla, a *female fox*.

keilir, m. a *wedge* (cp. Germ. *keil*); ef maðr brýr há at skipi manns eðr keili, N. G. L. i. 325, Edda (Gl.)

keili-selgr, **keilis-múli**, a. m. a *nickname*, Landn.: a *cone-formed mountain*, a local name in the south of Icel.

keimr, m. *flavour, taste*; bera keim af e-u, to have a taste of; illr keimr, a bad flavour. **keim-líkr**, adj. of like flavour.

keipa, að, to pull an angler’s line up and down, with dat.; forgefins hafði fiskimann, færinu keipat lengi daga, Jón þor.: metaph. *to fret, be cross*.

keipóttir, adj. *fretful, fickle, shifty*.

KEIPR, m. a *rowlock*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vii. 66, freq. II. = *húðkeipr* (q. v.), a *canoe*, Fb. i. 525, Skáld H. 4. 17, 20.

keip-nagill, a. m. and **keip-nef**, n. a *rowlock thrall, a rower*. III. metaph. *fretful fits*, of children; seldu mér hana keipa-stelpu þína, Snót 298.

keipull, m. a *kind of boat, the cobbler of the north-east coast of England and south-eastern of Scotland*, Ib. 9.

KEIS, f. [akin to *keikr*], a *round belly*, freq. in mod. usage: a *nickname*, Sturl. iii. 225.

keisa, t. to jut out; keisti fald, perhaps *keikti fald*, Rm. 26.

keisari, a. m. *Cæsar*, Germ. *Kaiser*, an *emperor*, Ver. 40, Hkr. iii. 343, passim; keisara ríki, an *empire*; keisara garðr, höll, stóll, vígsla, the *imperial residences, hall, choir, consecration*, Ver. 47, Fms. vii. 94, Stj. 1, Ann. 913, Fas. i. 323.

comps: **keisara-dómr**, m., -*dómi*, n.

an *empire*, Fms. xi. 329, 417. **keisara-inna**, u. f. [Germ. *kaiserin*], an *empress*, Ann., Thom. 162.

kekka, u. f. [kökk], a *nickname*, Fas.

kekktunar-maðr, m., Nj. 105; see *kekktun*.

KELDA, u. f. [mid. H. G. *qual* and *quill*; Germ. *quelle*; Dan. *kilde*; Swed. *källa*; cp. Engl. *well*, North. E. *keld* = a *spring*]:—a *well, spring*; krjúpa at keldu (mod. vatna lömbum), þorl. Karl. (in a verse); kelda er ok þar nær hellinum, ok þó konungr sér í, Ó. H. 187; af sannt lífs að sem lífs keldu, Barl. 84; í læk þann eðr keldu er féll ór brunnum, Bs. i. 462; um ker ok keldur, þar skal ker vera í garði sem eigi er kelda til ok vatn í, N. G. L. ii. 248, Sks. 91, Bret. 30; útan garðs ok innan með keldu, D. N. i. 527; at keldunni þeirri er mitt er í garðinum, ii. 498, iii. 98; keldu-lækr, a *stream from a well*, Karl. 266; and so in Dan. and Swed. local name, *Roes-kilde*, as also in mod. Dan. and Swed.

II. specific Icel. a *stagnant pit in a swampy ground*, Eb. 266, Ld. 204, Lv. 5, Jb. 278, Dipl. ii. 1, Fb. i. 231.

comps: **keldu-skítr**, m. = *myri-skítr*, a *snipe*: a *nickname*, Fms. vii. **keldu-sog**, n. the *outlet of a k.*, Dipl. v. 19. **keldu-svin**, n. a *badge-bog*; local names, **Keldur**, f. pl., **Keldu-hverfi**, n., Landn.; whence **Keldu-hverfingar**, m. pl. the *men from K.*, Grett.

keldóttir, adj. *miry, marshy*.

KELF, d. to calve, Gpl. 504, see *Pal Vídal. Skýr. s. v. keift*.

kelfing, f. *calving*, Gpl. 498.

kéli-, [Swed. *kel*; Dan. *helen*, *hjele* = to fondle; cp. also ein-kili]:—it occurs only in comps: **kéli-mjúkr**, adj. *hysterical*; fyrir keliðjúkr konur, Fm. 23. **kéli-sótt** or **kéli-sýki**, f., Swed. *helenbet* = *hysterics*, Féi.

kelkinn, adj., in *prá-kelkinn*, *obstinate*, and *prá-kelkni*, *obstinacy*.

kelli, *kella*, see *kerli*, *kerla*.

kelpa, u. f. a *trap for otters*, Fms. vii. 21; see *kilpr*.

KEMBA, d. [kambr], to comb; skera háir sitt né k., Eg. 6; k. höfuð, Vsp. 38, Vtkv. 11; kembdr ok þveginn, Skv. 2. 25; laug skal gora hveim er liðinn er, hendr þrá ok höfuð, kempa ok þerra áðr í kistu fari, Sdm. 34 (Bugge); k. sík, Stj. 138; usually k. sér, Karl. 409, Sturl. i. 168, Bs. i. 560; megi þér k. þeim eigi haglarg tjaldkúlur, Fas. ii. 448; k. hærur, to comb gray hairs, see *hæra*.

II. to card wool; kempa ull, Bret. 32, Stj. 78.

kemba, u. f. a *skin of carded wool*.

kembir, m. a *comber*, a *nickname*, Fb. iii.

kempa, u. f., spelt *kenpa*: I. [kappi], a *champion*, Dan. *hjempe*, Þidr. 123, Stj. 384, Fms. viii. 158, x. 383, xi. 97, 389, 439.

II. [kampr], plur. *kempur*, the *gunwale of a boat*.

keng-boginn, part. *crooked*.

KENGR, m. [cp. Shetl. *kenag* = a brook; North. E. and Dutch *kink* = a creek, fold; mod. Engl. *kink* or *twist* in a rope]:—a *borne-wool-formed crook of metal*, Safn 67, 84, Munk. 103, hvarðr kengr; Vm. 56 (of a bell): a *bend, bigbt*, en kötrinn beygði kenginn, Edda (Ub.) ii. 285; beygja sík í keng, to crouch; þú var upp ór kryppu kengr, Skíða R. 8: a *nickname*, Landn.

kenjar, f. pl. *freaks, whims*; **kenjóttir**, adj. *whimsical*.

KENNA, d. *kennig*, Hm. 164; part. *kennandisk*, Bs. i. 322, H. E. i. 499, Dipl. iv. 8; [Goth. *kunnan*; A. S. *knāwan*; Old Engl. and Scot. *ken*; Dan. *kende*; Swed. *känna*]:—to *ken, know, recognise*; þú kennir konu þá er heitir Oddný, Fms. vii. 103, Hkr. 2. 12; hann kenndi hann þegar, Nj. 9; Flösi kenndi Kára er hann kom í stofuna, 282; hann kenndi skipt, því at hann hafði þat skip séð fyrr, Eg. 120; þar kenndi Ingimundr lönd þau er honum var til visat, Landn. 175, Sd. 186; þóttisk hann kenna sitt mark á visu þessari, Fms. iii. 20: with infin., þeir kenndu at þat var Eirekr víðsjá, Ísl. ii. 335; er þetta hann Skalla-grimr? Grimr sagði at hann kenndi rétt, Eg. 112; kennir þú nökkut til gripa þessara? Nj. 75.

II. *kenna sér e-t*, to know as one’s own, claim; kenna sér land, Grág. ii. 204; hann á eigi þat er hann kennir sér, 219; Ingimundr kenndi sér fimmt vintunnur... þú mont kenna þér þat er aðrir meun eigu, Bs. i. 433; því kenndi hvárt-veggi sér nautin, Landn. 47; at enginn dír sík at kenna sér þat er hann görir eigi, Al. 88; ek spyrr hvert sér kenni M. M. at þingmanni, Grág. i. 19.

III. to acknowledge as belonging to another, attribute to him; öll vár góð-verk eru honum at kenna ok eigna, Stj. 25; þá var ok ár um öll lönd, kenndu Svíar þat Frey, Hkr. i. 16; hár er tunglinu kennt embætti sólarinnar, Skálda 211; k. e-m barn, to father a child upon one, Bs. i. 807, K. A. 16; var sveinn sá kenndr Jóni er þórarinn hét, Sturl. i. 223; þó at hann sé kenndr nokkurum manni at syni, Grág. ii. 113, (kenningar-son, a natural son): cp. the phrase, þar er enginn kenndr sem hann kemr ekki, no one is known where he comes not, i. e. men had better keep aloof from where they have no business to be.

2. to lay to one’s charge, impute; Ásbjörn kenndi sér völd um þat harðrétti, Rd. 249; Eva kenndi sína synd orminum, Stj. 37; ef þeim eru engir laga-lestir kenndir, Grág. ii. 41; ef meiri eru ráð kennd um konu-nám þeim manni, i. 335; ef hann væri sannr verks þessa er honum var kennt, Fms. ii. 73; Sigurðr taldi þat úsatt sem lugi konungr kenndi þeim, vii. 242; þeir kenndu honum, at hann hefði verit at vígi Benteins, 224; kenndi þat hvárt öðrum, at

ekki hóldi þat er mælt var, 248; það er mér að kenna, *it is brought home to me*; yðr er þat kenna, Am. 51; k. e-m um e-t, *to charge one with a thing*; þorgeirr vildi ekki at bræðrum hans mætti um kenna, hvat sem i gördisk, Nj. 252; kenndu þeir því mest um, at Kjartan hafði þegit skikkjuna, Fms. x. 295.

IV. *to know, perceive, feel, taste, scent*; þegar hirðin hafði kennt (*tasted*) fyrsta rétti, Fas. iii. 302; þeir kenna svá sætan ilm at þeir höfðu aldri fyrr slíkan kenndan, Fms. i. 228; kenna fúlt, *to perceive a foul smell*; Hallfred; kenna daun, Fms. vii. 230; þeir brugðu i munni sér ok þóttusk ekki jafnsett kennt hafa, Fb. i. 539; bundarnir rökku sporin, þvíat þeir kenndu (*got scent of*) af hreinstökunum, O. H. 152; kenndi djákninn ekki (*he felt not*) at þeir lægi á honum, Bs. i. 464; hún kenndi (*she felt pain*) i meira lagi, þá er nálgadisk hátíð þorlaks biskups, 323.

β. kenna niðr (or niðri), *to touch the bottom*; en er skipin kenndu niðr þá gókk jarl á land, Hkr. i. 206; ok er skipit kenndi niðr, hlupu þeir fyrir borið, Grett. 97, Fms. viii. 317, ix. 23; svá var djúpt á bæði borið, at forkarnir kenndu eigi niðr, *it was so deep that the boat-bottoms did not reach the bottom*, Ld. 56; þá er skipit flaut ok eigi kenndi niðr, 78.

γ. absol. þá er þeir kómu upp i heidina, kenndi at brú lit, *the colour was felt to change*, i. e. *it began to darken*, Sturl. iii. 217 C; þá kenndi (*one could scent*) ör laukinum, Fbr. 215; þá er maðr heilundi er kora (acc. or gen. ?) kennir inn til heila-basta, Grág. ii. 91.

2. with prep.; kenna af (á, at), *to perceive, see*; þess kennir nú at (af?) at þér þykkir ek sévni, *it is clear that ... I see that ...*, Eb. 38; kenndi þess mjök á (*it was much to be seen*) um marga Upplendinga, at illa hafði i kat aftaka þóris, O. H. 188; þess kenna margir af, at þú ert frumdróttinn, Fb. ii. 270; deyr allt þat er af keunir (*all die that taste or smell of it*), þeir deyrja þegar er þeir kenna af, Rb. 352;—kenna til, *to smart, feel pain, ache*, freq. in mod. usage.

3. with gen. *to have feeling of, feel*; kenna mæði, *to be exhausted*, Eg. 124; hjarta manns kennir alls, Skálda 169; kenna sóttar, *to feel sickness*; kona kennir sér sóttar, of child-birth, Fs. 26, Fas. ii. 504, Sd. 176; kenna karlmanns, at 'know' a man, cohabit with, Mar.; ek kennda eigi karlmanns, barn at bera, Hom. 30; kenna afsmunar, líðsmunar, ríkismunar, *to feel the odds, be overmatched*, Hkr. i. 286, Fms. iv. 331, Ld. 38; kenna harðinda, Fms. vi. 110; kenna kulda af e-u, *to feel cold from*, Eb. 42; k. hita af e-u, Bs. i. 42; k. odds, benja, *to feel the point, the wound*, Am. 59, 88; virðisk mér ákall þetta meir kenna ranglætis en réttvís, *it is more prompted by overbearing than by justice*, Fb. i. 19; hún kenndi þess at þar stóð ör i, ii. 365; nú má vera at mér kenni heiþar við sama menn, *that I feel hatred against somebody*, Sturl. iii. 233; tók þá at kenna annars litar, *it began to grow dark*, 171; vinviðr var eist þar sem holta kenndi, *the bolts were covered with vines*, þorl. Karl. 420; kenna læðu, *to taste food*, Stj. 490, 492; but also k. á fæðu, 453, 177; kenna grunnis, *to touch the bottom, of a ship or anything afloat*, Grág. ii. 353; k. endi-skeiða, Bragi.

V. *to call, name*; kenna e-t við e-n, *to call after one*; Helgi trúði á Krist, ok kenndi því við hann bústað sinn, i. e. *called it after Christ* (Christness), Landn. 207; i þeim fjórðungi er dómriinn er við kenndr, *in the quarter by which name the court is called*, Grág. i. 65; at helga þór allt landnám sitt ok kenna við hann, Landn. 97; k. mánuðinn við þann mann sem vatnsins gætir, Rb. 104; við þann er kennt Gunnars-holt, Nj. 29; Oddbjörn er Oddbjarnar-leið er við kennd, Eg. 102; Fleiri hlupu þeir fyrir berg, þar sem við þá er kennt síðan, Landn. 36; kenna þá með margfjölda atkvæði, *address them in the plural*, Sks. 312; sá var kenndr (*nicknamed*) Knarrar-umíðr Ör, 43; Nótt en Nörvi kennda, i. e. *Night, the daughter of Norvi*, Alm. 30; hvar eru Hjórvardi haugar kenndir, *where are the buns called Hjórvardi's?* Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); Mæringr mér of kenndr, *my own sword M.*, Bjarn. (in a verse); hlutir er þú skal varask, at þú verðir eigi við kenndr, Sks. 358, 780; kenndr við styr, morð, connected with, Korm.

β. in poetry, *to call by a periphrasis or descriptive name*; rétt er at kenna (*to call*) hana (a woman) svá, at kalla hana selju þess er hún miðlar, Edda; hvernig skal kenna þór?—Svá at kalla hann son Óðins ..., *how is Thor to be called?—Thus, call him the 'son of Odin'*, 53; hvernig skal kenna mann?—Hanna skal k. við verk sín, 67; with prep., kona er kennd við stein, Edda; ok kenna þó hvárm til sinnar iðnar, Fms. vi. 362; konu skal k. til alls kvenn-búnaðar, Edda, etc., see Edda (Skáldskm.) passim; hence kennd heiti (*compound or circumlocutory names*), opp. to ókennd heiti (*plain appellatives*), Edda 49.

B. in a causal sense, [Goth. *kannjan* = *γρᾶν* (εἶν)]:—*to teach, with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person, or with infin. of the thing or absol.*; kenna e-m íþróttir, Fms. v. 334; kenna e-m rétta trú ok góða siðu, i. 17; kenn mér engan sagn, iii. 85; Gunnarr fór með öllu sem honum var ráð til kennt, *as he was taught*, Nj. 100; kenn þú ráðit til, Fms. x. 334; kenna e-m at stjia, Hkr. i. 149; ek hef kennt þér Írsku at mæla, Ld. 72; kenna helgar ritningar, 623, 18; þing-kenna, *to proclaim in public*, N. G. L. i. 7; far sem ek kenni þér, *as I tell thee*, Sd. 182; ek em sunn Áka, svá er mér til kennt, *so I am told*, Fms. xi. 153.

2. *to teach in school*; Andresi syni þeirra lét Herra biskup kenna ok vígði síðan, Bs. i. 716; kenna kenningar, *to preach*, 140; þá heyrði hann til er prestlingum var kennd íþrótt sú er grammatica heitir, 163; k. prestlingum, id.; þat kann ek it stjanda er

ek sva kennig meý né manns konu, Hm. 164; ungr kenndak mér annat, *I was taught otherwise when young*, Fms. vi. 401 (in a verse); slíkt kennir mér at sofa litid, Fas. ii. (in a verse). 3. *to teach, make one to do*; kenna e-m falda raudu, Edda (Ht.); kenna e-m bíta, lúta i gras, Lex. Poët.; kenna e-m at drúpa, Sighvat; k. e-m brautir, *to show one the way*, Hm. 12, Hbl. 56; ek mun þér stjodna kenna, 6. 4. *to tell*; kennit mér nafn konunga, Hkv. Hjörv. 12.

O. *RELEX. to feel, seem to oneself*; þar er hann lætr kennask svá ágætun ilm, Fms. i. 219; Olfr kennisk mér (*appears to one to be*) vitr maðr, v. 334;—with prep., kennask við, *to recognise*; kenndisk hann af því þegar við mennina, Nj. 267, Bret. 48; ef engi kennisk viðr, N. G. L. i. 345; dilkunum þeim er eigi kennask ær við, Grág. ii. 312; *to confess*, kennask við sannan Guð, 625, 66; þeir eigu at kennask við sik, at þeir hafa vald af Guði, Gpl. 42; at þeir mætti við kennask sinn litileik, Edda (pref.); ekki kennumk ek við þetta, segir Hrói, Fb. ii. 76; nefndr Skeggi viðr-kenndisk, at ..., Dipl. ii. 8; nú em ek eigi svá heimisk maðr, at ek kennumk eigi við at ek hef talat illa, Fms. ii. 33; goldit var honum þetta svá, at hann mun lengi kennask, *feel it, remember it*, Edda 30; kenndisk svá Kálfr, at, Vm. 48; ek kennumst með þessu mínu bræði, at ..., Dipl. v. 5. 2. *to feel, taste, touch*; mold sýnisk mér, ok svá kennisk (*tastes*) mér eigi síðr ostrinn er ek et, Isl. ii. 352; hún þreifir um hann,—Barði mælti, hvé kennisk þér til, *how is it to the touch?* 342; slíks ek mest kennumk, Am. 52.

II. *recipr. to know, recognise one another*; svá var myrkt at þeir kenndusk eigi, Fms. ix. 50; ef þeir höfðu hér ádr við kennisk, Grág. ii. 72.

III. *pass.* þá kenndust (*were taught*) margar ástir, Edda pref. (rare).

IV. *part. kenndr*, vinsæll ok vel kenndr af sínum undirmönnum, Mar.; illa kenndr, *having ill report*, Fs. 49. 2. *tipsy*; kenndr af drykk, Stj. 172; hann er dálitid kenndr.

kenndandi, *part. a teacher*, Greg. Post., *passim*; as a law term, a witness for recovering and identifying a lost thing; sá maðr er kenndendr vill fara til fjár síns, hann skal víinna eið at því at hann átti fé þat, Grág. i. 424; þá á sá, er fé átti, allt þat er hann kennir ..., nema kenndendr komi til, N. G. L. ii. 46.

kennanligr, *adj. to be felt, tangible*, Mar.

kennari, a, m. a *teacher, tutor, master*, Bs. i. 733, 625, 79, Greg. 23; barna-k., skóla-k., *passim*.

kenni, n. a *mark*, Germ. *kennzeichen*; þeir mörkuðu kennum Orms þetta fé, Bs. i. 748; ein-kenni, q. v.

kenni-dómr, m. *doctrine*, Stj. 2, 671, 22; mod. a *body of learned men, the clergy*.

kenni-faðir, m. a *teacher*, Stj. 5; esp. *patres ecclesiae*; heilagra manna ok kennifæðra, Mar.; kennifæðr Kristinnarr, 671, 22.

kenni-maðr, m. a *teacher*, but only used of a *cleric or priest*, opp. to leikmenn (*laymen*), Rb. 396; biskup ok aðrir kennimenn, Fms. i. 32; þriðja hlut (of the tithe) skyldu hafa kennimenn, Bs. i. 68; ok sagt upp i lögrétta af kennimönnum sumarit eptir, Ib. 17; ganga til skriptar við kennimann, K. þ. K. 33, Bs. i. (e.g. Arna S.) *passim*; kennimanna-búningr, -k'æði, a *priest's dress*, 655 xiv, Stj. 110; kennimanna fundr, an *ecumenical council*, Ann. 485, Mar.; kennimanna settr, skyld, vist, a *priest's maintenance, residence*, Fms. x. 317, Vm. 5, 108, Stj. *passim*; kennimanna kór, the *choir*, Bs. i. kennimanna-dómr, m. *friendship*, Anecd. 12, Th. 52, Fms. viii. 9.

kennimann-ligr, *adj. (-liga, adv.) clerical*, 625, 85, Sks. 490; *with the air, dignity of a priest*, Bs. i. 183.

kennimann-skapr, m. *priesthood*, 415, 1, Sturl. i. 100, Stj. 241, 251, 301, *passim*.

kenni-mark, n. a *mark* (= kenni), Fas. ii. 300, Sd. 137.

konni-nafn, n. a *surname*, Yt. 27.

kenning, f. *doctrine, teaching, lesson*, esp. of *preaching*, Fms. i. 148; kenna kenningar, *to teach, preach*, 625, 24, K. Á. 22, Bs. i. 140, N. T., Vidal; tíðagörð ok k., *passim*; á-kenning, q. v.; viðr-k., *acknowledgment*. 2. a *mark of recognition*, Grett. 132 A; kenningar-örð, *words of admonition*, Hkr. iii. 23, Fb. iii. 279; kenningar-maðr = kennimaðr, Rb. 366; kenningar-sveinn, an *apprentice*, N. G. L. ii. 204.

II. a *poetical periphrasis or descriptive name* (see kenna A. V. 2), Edda *passim*, opp. to ókennd heiti (*simple appellatives*); a *kenning* is either simple (kennt), double (tví-kennt), or triple (rekitt). The ancient circumlocutions were either drawn from mythology, as to call Thor the son of Earth (Jarðar sunr), and the heaven the skull of Ymir; or from the thing itself (sann-kenning), as to call the breast the mind's abode: similar phraseology is found in all ancient poetry, but in the old northern poets it was carried farther and was more artificial than in other languages. COMPOD: kenningar-faðir, m. a *father by name*, Joseph var k. Jesu, Hom. (St.) kenningar-nafn, n. a *surname*, Ld. 52, Nj. 21, Ó. H. 139, Fms. ii. 21, Fbr. 80, Stj. 139, Bs. i. 589, Eluc. 12. kenningar-son, m. a *natural son* (see kenna A. III. 1); Freysteinn var sústri þorbrands ok k., því at þat var flestra manna sögn at hann væri hans son, en ambátt var móðir hans, Eb. 156, Fms. xi. 162.

kennir, m. a *knower*, Lex. Poët.

kenni-sæmi, f. *sense*, Hom. (St.)

konni-spöki, *f. the faculty of recognition*, Bs. i. 328, Greg. 26, Fas. ii. 446; cp. Scot. *henspeckle* = *easy to be recognised, remarkable*.

kennal, *n. pl.*, in the phrase, *bera kennal á e-t, to recognise, identify*, O. H. 72, Fms. xi. 85, Mag. 97.

kennala, *u. f. teaching* (kenning is properly *preaching*, *kennsla teaching*), Dipl. v. 3, Sturl. i. 126, iii. 242, Bs. i. 431, 846, passim; barna-k., *teaching children*; skóla-k., *school-teaching*. **comps.**: **kennslu-laun**, *n. pl. wages for teaching*. **kennslu-piltir**, *m. a school-boy*, Bs. i. 792. **II.** = *kensl* (II), N. G. L. i. 410.

kenpa, *u. f. a champion*; see *kenpa*. **KEPPA**, *t. [kapp]*, *to contend, strive hard*, Am. 54, 61; *keppa um e-t*, Fms. iii. 214, Grág. i. 410; *ef tveir menn keppa um einn hlut*, Fb. i. 150; *keppa við e-n, to contend with one*, Nj. 29, Hkr. iii. 264.

II. reflex. *to contest*; þá kepptuok þeir svá mjök, at þeir réruok svá nær, at þeir brutusk áramar fyrir, Fms. viii. 216; kepptuok þau mjök um ágæta menn, vildi hvártveggja til sín hafa, i. 100; keppask til e-s, *to strive after a thing*; svá at hann keppisk til smárra hluta ok sér þú eigi, O. H. 87; eigi kepptumk ek til konungdómsins, Fms. viii. 219; k. við e-n, *to contend with or against*; eigi kepptuok hann auð við auða menn, Róm. 347; Knúti konungi þótti hann keppask um skrautgími við sik, Fms. v. 181; varask þú þat at þú keppisk við þér meiri menn, Eg. 21; absol., *keppask við, to strive hard, do one's best*, Al. 154, Mag. 53; *to be busy, work hard*, freq. in mod. usage.

keppi-kefli, *n. a thing worth fighting for*; in the phrase, þad er ekkert k., *it is not worth having*, metaphor prob. from the lagakefli, q. v.

keppilega, adv. *impetuously*, Róm. 314.

kepping, *f. a beating with a keppr*, Mar.

keppinn, adj. *contentious*, Háv. 42, Arnór.

KEPPR, *m.* [Dan. *kjép*], *a cudgel, club*, Skíða R. 136, Fas. iii. 345; a nickname, Sturl.

II. *a savage* (= *ispen, q. v.*), from the shape.

keptr, *m.* = *kjaptr* or *keyptr*, þidr. 122, Edda ii. 291.

KEI, *n.* [Goth. *kar* = *car*; O. H. G. *char*; mid. H. G. *kar*; Dan. *kar*]; — *a tub, vessel*, Grág. ii. 339, Fs. 137, Bs. i. 336, 339, 340, Fms. vii. 150; hvert ker kann verða svá fullt at yfir gangi, Sturl. iii. 282; for fishing, *göra garða eðr ker*, Grág. ii. 350; *valit ker, a chosen vessel*, 656 C. 13, Matth. xxv. 4, Mark xi. 16, Luke viii. 16, Rom. ix. 21, 22, 1 Thess. iv. 4, 2 Tim. ii. 21, Rev. ii. 27; *a goblet*, Fms. x. 236, Ja. 78, Hm. 18, 51; *a chest*, Gh. 7; *aus-ker, a bucket*, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 14; *öl-ker, an ale cask*, Orkn. 246; *vín-ker, a wine cask*; *sýru-ker, Bs. i. 336*; *vád-ker* = *vestiarium*; *skap-ker* = Gr. *σπαρῆ*; *gull-ker, leir-ker, silfr-ker, a gold, earthen, silver vessel*; poet. *vind-ker, the wind basin* = *the sky*, Egil; *ker svefna*, *basins of sleep* or *tear-basins* = *the eyes*, Gisl. (in a verse).

kerald, *n.*, pronounced *kjarald*, *a cask*, Matth. xiii. 43, Blas. 43; þeir kváðusk rakit hafa spor svá stór sem keralds botna, Greit. 111 A, esp. in dairy-work; — *a measure*, K. Á. 306.

ker-bað, *n. a tub-bath*, Fms. x. 147.

kerf and **kerfi**, see *kjari*.

KERFI, *n.* [A. S. *cyrf*; Scot. *carf*; Germ. *kerbe*]; — *a bunch, wreath*; blómstr-k., *floral*; — *nua-k., the nervous system*, etc. (mod.).

ker-ganga, *u. f.* a kind of fight in a tub, Fs. 137.

kergr, *f.* or *kergrja*, *u. f.* [kargr], *doggedness*.

kerla, *u. f.* = *kerling*, *kerla mín*! Fas. iii. 65, Hrólf. S. 336 (Ed. 1664).

ker-laug, *f.* *tub-washing; bathing in a tub*, Lv. 118, Bjarn. 19, Fas. i. 377, cp. Fms. vii. 150.

kerli, pronounced *kelli*, = *kerling*, *kelli mín*! Piltir og Stulka, (converts.)

KERLING, *f.* [answering to *karl, q. v.*], *a woman*; þessi skal kerling heita því at hón er af karlmanninum komin, Stj. 34.

II. used, like Scot. *carline*, almost always of an old woman, and only of a common person, not of a lady, see *karl*; mæir heitir fyrst hver, en kerlingar er gamlar eru, Edda 108; gaman þykkir kerlingunni at móður várri, Nj. 68, Eb. 44; *kerling ein gömul, an old woman*, 318; *kerlingin móðir konungs*, Fms. i. 76; þar sem ek ligg eina í húsi ok kerling mín, *I myself and my old wife*, Greit. 127; *körulm ok kerlingum*, Gpl. 257; *karla dóttir ok kerlingar*, Fas. i. 22; *karla börn ok kerlinga*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); *karl og kerling, karl og kerling í garðs horni*, see *karl*; *kerlingar gamlar, hrúmar ok örvasa*, Fb. i. 423; in the phrase, *þeyta or flytja kerlingar, to float witches, to play at ducks and drakes*; *kerlingar nef*, a nickname, Fb. ii; *kerlinga bani*, a nickname, Fms. xi. **comps.**: **kerlingar-oldr**, *m.* a kind of musbroom. **kerlingar-eyra**, *n.* a kind of *fucus*. **kerlinga-saga**, *u. f.*, **kerlinga-bók**, *f.* *an old woman's story, nonsense*. **kerlingar-tönn**, *f.*, *botan lotus*, Hjalt. **kerlinga-villa**, *u. f.* an

old woman's tale, nonsense, superstition, Sam. 118.

name, Gullp.; cp. *Carolina*.

II. *as a pr. name*, Gullp.; cp. *Carolina*.

III. *naut.*, like Engl. *carling*, *one of the fore and aft timbers supporting the planks of the deck*, Edda (Gl.)

KERRA, *u. f.*, gen. pl. *kertra*, Stj. 288, [for word], *a car, chariot*, Bret. 68, Stj. 204, 288, 387, Al. 42, Fb. i. 320; *kertra sólarannar*, Edda 7; *kertra þórs*, Nj. 131; *eldlig k.*, Niðrst. 9; *kertra gættir*, *a charioteer*, Skálda 194, Pr. 477; the zodiacal sign, Rb. **kertru-sleði**, *a m. a kind of sledge*, D. N.

KERRA, *t.* *to force or throw the neck backwards*; *huakka-kertr* (part.), *throwing the neck backwards*; heldr en ekki huakka-kertr, höndum stingr mjadmir á, Hallgr.

KERSKI, *f.*, often spelt and pronounced *keski*, [karskr], *cheerfulness, mirth, fun*, Fas. i. 525; *mæla sér gaman ok k.*, Karl. 473, O. H. 170 (in a verse), Korm. (in a verse). **comps.**: **keski-ámr**, adj. *witty*, Bs. i. 81.

keraki-látr, adj. *id.*, Skáld H. 2. 27.

keraki-mál, *n.* *a jest*, Fbr. 207.

keraki-máll, adj. *facetious*, Fas. iii. 195.

keraki-orð, *yrði*, *n. pl. jokes*, Orkn. 302, Sturl. i. 21.

keraki-orðr, adj. = *kerskímáll*, Skáld H. 3. 19.

kerskinn, adj. *scurrilous*; **keskni**, *f.* *scurillity*.

kerskr, adj. = *karskr*; *kersk þjóð*, Lex. Poët.; *ókerskr*, enn *ókerskari*, *the weaker (the poorer)*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 172.

kor-stæla, *u. f.* *the placing of a fishing-reel*, Vm. 85.

KERTI, *n.* [from Lat. *cera*, cp. Germ. *Kerze*]; — *prop. a wax candle, taper*, used in church service, as also in attending great men, Dipl. iii. 4; *stöðu kerti-aveinar með kertum*, Fms. x. 149; *brunnu kerti um allan kór*, Bs. i. 311; of votive candles, en *kertið var fimm álra langt*, 347; *héttu þeir at göra kerti þat er tæki um oxann*, id.; með *steyptum kertum*, Stj. 43, Sturl. iii. 266; *kertis gürð, candle making*, Bs. i.

comps.: **kerta-grind**, *f.* *a candle-frame*, Am. 8.

kerta-hjálmr, *m.* *a chandelier*, Vm. 35.

kerta-klofi, *a, m.* *a snuffler*, Stj. 565.

kerta-pípa, *u. f.* *a candlestick*, Pm. 103.

kerta-stíka, *u. f.* *a candlestick*, Fms. iii. 28, Fs. 115, Rb. 384.

kerta-stokkr, *m.* *a candle-box*, Vm. 47.

kertis-ljós and **kerta-ljós**, *n.* *candle-light*, Rb. 358, Fb. ii. 272.

kertis-log, *n. id.*, O. H. 225.

kertis-rak, *n.* *a candle-wick*, Bs. i. 118, 306.

kertis-stafr, *m.* *a 'candle-staff'*, *candlestick*, Bs. i. 316.

kerti-hjálmr, *m.* = *kertahjálmr*, B. K. 83.

kerti-kista, *u. f.* = *kertastokkr*, Pm. 25.

kerti-klofi, *a, m.* = *kertaklofi*, Vm. 25.

kerti-stíka, *u. f.* = *kertastíka*, Stj. 565, Fms. i. 124, v. 339.

kerti-stokkr, *m.* = *kertastokkr*, Am. 8.

kerti-aveinn and **kerta-aveinn**, *m.* *a 'candle-boy,' link-boy*, an attendant on a great man, Hkr. iii. 181, Fms. vi. 422, vii. 159, ix. 421, x. 137, 147, 157.

kor-veidr, *f.* *fishing with creels*, D. I. i. 179.

KEJJA, *u. f.* [prob. a Celtic word from Celtic-Latin *gaesum*, cp. *gaesum* in Polyb.]; — *a kind of balberd*, Eg. 202, 285, 289, 378, 380, 387, Sks. 407, Fms. i. 43, iv. 65, vi. 76, 336, 411, 413, vii. 69, 72, 265, viii. 97, 120, 124, 318, 350, ix. 55, x. 314, Stj. 475, 486, Karl. 123;

kesju fleinn, Fas. ii. 419; *kesju lag, a thrust with a balberd*, Fms. viii. 138;

kesja skammiskept, ii. 330, x. 363; — *kesja, atgeir, and höggspjót* appear to be the same thing.

2. a nickname, Fms. xi.

keski, *f.*, see *kerski*.

ketil-botn, *m.* *the bottom of a kettle*, Bær. 8.

ketil-garðr, *m.* *a kiln (?)*, N. G. L. ii. 246.

ketil-hadda, *u. f.* *a kettle-handle*, Fms. i. 36.

ketil-hrim, *n.* *kettle-grime, soot*, Fas. iii. 621, Barl. 41.

ketil-járn, *n.* *a gridiron*, D. N. iv. 457.

KETILL, *m.*, dat. *katli*, pl. *katlar*, [Goth. *katils* = Mark vii. 4; A. S. *cetyl*; Engl. *kettle*; O. H. G. *kezzil*; Germ. *kessel*; Swed. *ketel*; Dan. *kedel*]; — *a kettle, cauldron*, Eb. 198; i. elda-húsinu var eldr mikill ok katlar yfir, Eg. 238, Bs. i. 342, ii. 135, B. K. 52, Fms. vi. 364, Edda 28;

elda undir katli, kljúfa við undir ketil, Fbr. 72 new Ed., Fas. 150; var honum goldinn k. mikill ok góðr, þorst. Síðu H. 171; *búðar-k.*, Eb. 198;

ei-k., Eg.; *járn-k.*, *stein-k.*, *an iron, an earthen kettle*, O. H. 223; in old usage as a general name for every kettle, boiler, cauldron; in mod. usage, esp. of a kettle of a certain shape or of a small kettle, kaffe-k., *a coffee kettle*;

but *pottir* = *cauldron*; the same distinction is made in Dipl. v. 4; — *sex katlar, tíu pottar*; *katla-máls skjóla, a measure*, Grág. i. 501; in the phrase, *e-m fellr allr ketill í eld, one's kettle falls into the fire, of consternation*;

2. the earliest northern eccl. law prescribed as an ordeal for a woman to take hot stones out of a boiling kettle, whereas a man had to take up hot iron; *ganga til ketils, taka í ketil*, Glv. 3. 7, (the ordeal being called *ketil-tak*, n.); *beri karlaðr járn en kona taki í ketil*, N. G. L. i. 152; *karlaðr skal ganga til arins-járns en kona til ketiltaks*, 389; *eðr berir hón járn eðr tekr hón í ketil*, Grág. i. 381.

II. as a pr. name, of men, *Ketill*, *Ketil-björn*; of women, *Katla*, *Ketil-ríðr*; but chiefly used as the latter part in compd names of men, contr. into 'kel,'

Ás-kell, Arn-kell, Grim-kell, Hall-kell, Stein-kell, Úlf-kell, Þór-kell, Vó-kell; of women, *Hall-katla*, *Þór-katla*.

In poets of the 10th century the old uncontracted form was still used, but the contracted form occurs in verses of the beginning of the 11th century, although the old form still occurs now and then. The freq. use of these names is no doubt derived

from the holy cauldron at sacrifices, as is indicated by such names as *Vé-kell, Holy kettle*; cp. *Ketby* in Yorkshire.

ketla, u. f. a kind of small boat, Edda (Gl.)

ketlingr, m. dimin. a *kitten*, Fms. vii. 219.

ketta, u. f. a *she-cat*: of a *giantess*, Fb. i. 526, Grett. 151 new Ed.:

kettu-bryggj, m. a nickname, Bs. i.

keypilliga, adv. *bargain-like, business-like*, Grett. 120.

KEYRA, ð. Dan. *kjøre*, to *whip, lash, prick on*; hann keyrði þá hest sinn, Nj. 55; villt þú at ek keyra hest þinn? 91; k. hest sporum, Edda 38; k. jóa oddum, Hkv. 2. 38; ok hördum mik höggum keyrði, Gkv. 1; látid þá keyra upp (whip up, raise) föllit, Fms. vii. 182; hann hafði svipu í hendi ok keyrði hana, Sd. 185; hann stigr á stafinn ok keyrir sem börn eru von at göra, Fms. iii. 176.

2. to *drive, ride*; keyrir síðan sem harðast til sinna manna, Karl. 241; keyra plög, to *drive a plough*, Rm. 10.

II. to *drive*; höggit ok leggit til þetta ok keyrit þá í brott höðan, Nj. 247. 2. to *swing*; þá greip bæjar-madrinn Kjartan, ok keyrði í kaf, Fms. ii. 28; bregðr honum á lopt ok keyrir hann út á Rangá, Nj. 108; keyra e-n útbyrðis, to *swing overboard*, Fms. vii. 16; Grimr greip upp þöð ok keyrir niðr svá hart, at hann lamdiðsk allr, Eg. 192.

3. to *drive, thrust*, of a weapon; hann keyrði til sporðu, Ó. H. 95; hann skal taka kníf þann ok keyra í gegnum hönd þess er lagði, Ghl. 165; keyra nagla, to *drive a nail*, Líkn. 16; prestur keyrði f-m. á bjarginu (drive a peg into the rock) ok bar á grjóti, Grett. 141 A; k. sverð í höfuð e-m, Gisl. 51; fundu þeir reyði nýðauða, keyrðu í festar (forced ropes through it) ok sigldu með, Glúm. 391; eða ek keyri óxina í höfuð þér ok klýfi þik í herðar niðr, Nj. 185; Jórnum tók sokkana ok keyrði um höfuð henni, J. struck her about the head, Ld. 36.

III. *impers. it drives one, i. e. one is driven, tossed* by the wind, waves; lýstr vindinum í hölit verplanna, ok keyrir (þá) út at virkinu, Fms. xi. 34; veðr stóð at landi, keyrir þar at skipit (acc.), Finnb. 242; keyrir skipit vestr fyrir Skálmarnes, Ld. 142; fundu þeir eigi fyrr en þá keyrði á land upp, Nj. 267; the phrase, e-ð keyrir úr höf, it exceeds all measure, Fb. i. 417; veðrit keyrði úr höf, it blew a violent gale: part., hreggi keyrðr, storm-beaten, Jd. 32; þjósti keyrðr, driven by anger, Glúm. (in a verse).

keyri, n. a *whip*, Sturl. iii. 105; keyris-högg, 117; keyris-vöndr, a 'whip-wand', Grág. ii. 295.

keyrsla, u. f. *driving*, D. N.

keyta, u. f. *foul water* (=veisa), Konr. 39: mod, stinking urine.

KID, n., gen. *kiðja*, þorf. Karl. l. c.; but better *kiða*, dat. *kiðum*, Grág. i. 503; [Engl. and Swed. *kid*]:—a *kid*, Fms. vi. 265, Barl. 53; Mork. 227; geitr með kiðum, Grág. i. 503; kið eðr kálfr, Fms. i. 53; kiðja-mjólk, *kid's milk*, þorf. Karl. 376; þar légu kóð tvau bundin, Gullþ. 63; in local names, *Kið-ey, Kiðla-fell*, etc., Landn.

kiðlingr, m. a *kidling, young kid*, Mork. 227, Pr. 472, 477, Stj.: a nickname, Sturl. iii. 209. **kiðlinga-munnr**, m. a nickname, Fms.

kið-skinn, n. a *kid-skin*, Stj. 165, Rétt. a. 10.

Kikini, a, m. a *nickname* (cp. Engl. *Kitchin*), in *Kikina-skáld*, the poet of K., Fms. vi.

KIKNA, að. [cp. *keikr*], to *sink at the knees* through a heavy burden; kikna í knésbótum, Fbr. 159, v. l. (but lykna, Fb. l. c.); rekr klárnar framan í fangit svá at Ormr kikna við, Fb. i. 530; ok er hann bar af sér lagit kiknaði hann við, Grett. 3 new Ed.; lá við at hann mundi kikna, Fms. iii. 187.

kikr, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 326.

kili, a, m. [cp. Dan. *kjelen*], only in the compd ein-kili, q. v.

kilja, að, to *fondle* (?); kiljar kván ok elja, Edda ii. 491 (in a verse).

kilpr, m. a *bundle* of a vessel (=hadda); mósurbollir ok yfir gylltr kilpr, Fagrsk. 115; ok yfir kilpr gyldr af silfri, Mork. 19; in mod. usage kilpr is a *loop* of whalebone fastening the handle to the bucket.

KILTING, f. [Scot. *kilt*], a *skirt*; hann hafði Inga konung í kilting sér, Fms. vii. 208 (í kiltingu sér, Mork. 208), xi. 346; Þorólfr bar hann í kiltingu sinni til skógar, vl. 325; steypði hann silfrinu í kilting sína, Ó. H. 135; í kjöltungu sér, Fb. iii. 365; see *kjalta*.

kimbi, a, m. a nickname, Fb.

kimbill, m. [kumbil], a *little trunk, a bundle* (=auka-pinkill); kimbill nafra, N. G. L. i. 101. **kimla-bönd**, n., prop. *trusses*, a metrical term, in which a foot is added (trussed) to the end of each line, Edda 135, 136; brands hnigpili randa stranda, where 'strands' is the additional foot (kimbill).

kimbla, að, to *truss up*; at k. yðrum vandræðum á mfnar áhyggjur, to make your troubles into a truss with my cares, Fms. viii. 20, v. l.

KIND, f., pl. *kindir*, mod. *kindr*; [A. S. *kind, geynd*; Engl. *kind*; cp. Lat. *gent-em (gens)*]:—*kind, kin, kith*, of men and beasts; helgar kindir, 'body-kind'—the gods, Vsp. 1, opp. to mann-kind, *mankind*; ok ólusk þaðan af mannkindir, Edda 6; bæði karl-kindar ok kvenn-kindar, both of male kind and female kind, 79; melli kind, the *giantess kind*, Nj. (in a verse); Hrímnis kind, *giant kind*, Hdl.; Fenris kind, the *kith of F.*—the wolves; Ellu kind, the *kith of Ella*—the English; Gamla kind, Fjólnis kind, the *kindred of G.* (Fjólni); Jamta kindir, the *Jamt people*; Bjarmskar kindir, the *Perms*; Syslu kind, the *Osel people*, Vsp. 32, Ó. H. (in a verse), Fagrsk. (in a verse), Hallfred, Hkr. i. (in a verse),

Yt.; Svía kind, the *Swedish people*, id.; mann-kind, q. v.; frða kind, virða, ljóna, skatna, seggia, gumna, yta kind or kindir, the *kind (sons) of men*—*mankind*, Sól. 1, Rekst. 4, Vsp. 14, Líkn. 35, Lex. Poet. passim; þær kindir, those people, Gkv. 2. 31; hver kind, what kind of people?—*who?* Kormak; því fálki er svá háttáð at þat er miklu stærri ok sterkara, en nokkur kind önnur, than any other creature, Fas. ii. 234; hvernar kindir ætar eru, what kind (of beasts) may be eaten? K. þ. K. 130; lifði engi kvik kind eptir (no 'quick kind', living creatures, lived after), utan ein öldruð kona ok kapall, D. l. i. 246; allar konur sem annars kyns ok kindar eru en hann, Stj. 307; allir ok sérhverir klerkar, hvernar stéttar, vigslu eða tignar sem hvern er, N. G. L. iii. 280; a *child*, Germ. kind, leysa kind frá konum, of a midwife, Sdm. 9.

II. in mod. usage, *sheep*, plur. *kindur*, ellipt. from *sauf-kind*, 'sheep-kind'; sér eignar smalamadr fé, þó enga eigi hann kindina, the *shepherd calls the sheep his own*, though he owns no sheep thereof, a saying; kindnar hlupu allar saman í einn hnapp, ... kindnar lifu hægt og hægt og smábitandi undan piltinum, ... sú verð eg að fara og húa kindunum dálítið lengra fram eptir, Piltur og Stúlka 9-13; þessa kind veit eg ekki hver á, 19; sú hvada smali er það skrattni á arma, að þekjja ekki kindnar hans fúður síns! 20, 21:—hence, *kind-lauss, sheepless*, 15; *kinda-hópr, a flock of sheep*, etc. 2. *porisk-kind, a codfish*; ó-kind, a *nasty thing, monster*; kindin þín, þou *wretch!* þú verður hydd, kindin þín! ef þú kemst of snemma heim í kveld, Piltur og Stúlka 9.

KINGA, u. f., also spelt *kinga*, [kengr; Shetl. *keenga, a pointer brooch*]:—a *brooch* worn on the breast by ladies, so called from the clasp (kengr) by which it was fastened; kinga var á bringu, Rm. 26; kross skal dóttir hafa eða kingu, hvárt sem hún vill, eða brjóst-búnað inn bezt, ef eigi er ór gulli görr, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78); þar fannsk k. ok seids-staðr mikill, Ld. 328. As foreign coins, or copies of them, were used as brooches (Worsaae, Nos. 398-409), *δραχμή* (Luke xv. 8), *drachma* of the Vulgate is rendered in an old version of the 12th century by kinga, ef kona nequer á tío qingor, ... fagnid er með mér, þvíat ek fann kingo mina; leita kingo, ... en líkneski es merkd á kingo, ... kinga fannk es umb var smúit, Greg. Frump. 82, 83.

kingala, u. f. the name of a mare, Grett.

kingli, n., snjó-kingi, a *heavy fall of snow*.

kingja, d, to *swallow*; k. e-u niðr, hann getr ekki kingt: to *fall thick*, of snow; það kingir niðr snjó.

kinga, in the phrase, koma til kinga, to *come to kicks* (?), Skíða R. 155.

kingna, ð, = *kinka*.

kinka, að, to *nod archly with the head*; kinka kollinum: cf. kengr.

KINN, f., gen. *kinnar*; pl. *kinnr*, old *kiðr*, Lb. 18, Isl. ii. 481, 686 C. 2; [Ulf. *kinuss* = *συνών*; A. S. *cin*; Engl. *chin*; O. H. G. *kinni*; Dan. *kinn*, etc.; Gr. *γένυς*; Lat. *gena*]:—the *cheek*; hleypti hann annarri brúnni ofan á kinnina, Eg. 305, 564; kómu rauðir flekkir í kinnr honum, Nj. 68; roði í kinnunum, 39; kenna við höku, kinnr eða kverkr, Edda 109; vatar kiðr af gráti, Lb. l. c.; báðar kiðr, Isl. ii. l. c.; ljós beggia kinnna, poet. the 'cheek-beam'—eyes, Kormak. COMPS: *kinnar-bein*, a. pl. = *kinnbein*, Hkr. iii. 365, Sd. 147, Bjarn. 36, Skíða R. 9. *kinnar-kjálki*, a, m. the *jaw-bone*, 623, 31, Stj. 77, Sturl. ii. 95, iii. 186, Rd. 299. *kinna-sár*, n. a *cheek wound*, Landn. 84.

kinn-bein, n. pl. *cheek-bones*, Bárð. 176, Fms. iii. 186.

kinn-björg, f. the *cheek-piece*, of a helmet, Sturl. ii. 220, Grett. 118, Karl. 286.

kinn-filla, u. f. the 'cheek-flesh', cheeks, Fas. i. 88, Gullþ. 27.

kinn-flekr, m. 'cheek-fib', the *cheek-muscles*. COMPS: *kinnflaska-mikill*, adj. with full cheeks. *kinnflaska-soginn*, part. with swollen, thin, baggy cheeks.

kinn-grár, adj. *gray-cheeked*, Skálda 193 (in a verse).

kinn-hestr, m. a 'cheek-horse', box on the ear, 623, 56, Ld. 134, Nj. 75, 116, Finnb. 322, Fms. vii. 157, Pr. 445.

kinn-höggva, hjó, to *beet or back the cheek*, Landn. 54, v. l.

kinn-kjálki, a, m. the *jaw-bone*, Lex. Poet.

kinn-leðr, n. the *leather cheek-piece* of a bridle, Grett. 129.

kinn-rifa, u. f. 'cheek-crevice', a nickname, Fb. iii.

kinn-roði, a, m. 'cheek-blushing', blush of shame, 655 xx. 3, Hom. 53. Anecd. 6, Stj. 325, Bs. i. 856, Mar., passim; göra e-m kinnroða, to put one to shame, Stj. 423.

kinn-skjóni, a, m. a *horse with a piebald head*, Sturl. i. 40, v. l.

kinn-skjóttir, adj. with *piebald head*, of a horse, Gullþ. 13.

kinn-skot, n. a *licking in the face*, Fas. iii. 502.

kinn-skógr, m. the 'cheek-saw', poet. = the beard, Hym. 10.

kinn-skær, m. = *kinnskjóni*, Gullþ.

kinnungr, m. the *bow of a ship*, Fms. viii. 139, x. 78.

kinn-vangi, a, m. the *cheek*, Eg. 386, Fms. x. 78, v. l.

KIPPA, t and ð. [Scot. to *kip*, see Jamies.]:—with dat. to *pull or snatch*; hann kipði honum upp at pallinum, Ó. H. 95; þá tók konungur í háir sveininum ok kipði, 63; k. bryggjum af landi, to *pull in the gangways* before weighing anchor, Fms. x. 286; kippa af (kippa út) þeirri bryggjunni, er þar var í meðal skipanna, i. 158; kippa ofan seglinu, to *pull the sail down*, Bs. i. 422; k. skóm á fæti sér, to *slip on shoes*, Nj. 28; Egill kipti at sér

svæðinn, *E. drew the sword in*, Eg. 379; hann kippir mönnum at sér, *be gets men together*, Ld. 64; Guð kipti honum frá ríki, . . . Ska. 714; k. apr ordum sinum, *to retract one's words*, 680; þá þvi engu upp kippa, *it cannot be retracted*, 625 xx. 6.

II. *impers.*, in the phrase, *em kippir i kyn um e-t*, 'to turn into one's kin' (= bregða i kyn), *to be 'a chip of the old block', resemble one's kinsman*; er þat eigi örvmæt at honum kippi i kyn, Glúm. 346; at honum mundi i kyn kippa um údælleik, Sturl. i. 15; vera má at oss fslendingum kippi i kyn, þó at vér gangim heldr fyrir blíðu en stríðu, Fms. ii. 34.

III. *reflex.*, kippask, *to pull, tug*; kippask um e-t, *to 'pull caps', struggle with one another about a thing*; kippask þeir um lengi, Sturl. i. 15; þau öll kiptusk þá enn um Noreg, Fms. x. 390; nú er eigi allhöglegt at kippask um við hann, vi. 274; þar til kippask þau um kertið at þat stökk sundr i miðju, Mar.

4. kippask við, *to make a sudden motion, quiver convulsively*; en meðan drypr eitrið i andlit honum, þá kippisk hann svá hart við at jörð öll skelfr, Edda 40; þá at eins sá menn at Gíslu kiptisk við ok þó litt, Fms. vii. 35.

8. *recipr.*, Eindriði segir, at þeir hefði sannlega kippask (*struggled*) nokkut svá, er hann vildi eigi at þeir hefði ferju-skipit, Bs. i. 709.

kippa, u, f. a bundle drawn upon a string; fisk-k., korn-k., Nj.

kippí, n. a sheaf, Barl. 34.

kipping, f. a pulling, snatching, N. G. L. i. 157.

kippir, m. a pull, spasm, spasm; siná-kippir, nervous spasms; verðr nú við kippir mikill, Mar. 1056; metaph. a pull, a distance; góðan kipp, a good bit of the way.

kippa, að, [kippa], to wrinkle, draw tight, of a slight spasmodic contraction.

kippingr, m. a slight spasm, such as to form a fold or wrinkle.

kirð, n. a bunch.

kirja, að, [Kípa], to chant, intone; k. upp söng; hann var að kirja kvæðin sín, Stef. Ol.

Kirjalax, m. a pr. name = Kίριος Άλξιος, Fms.

kirjall, m. = Kίριος Άλξιος in the Litany, Fms. viii. 217, Pm. 29, Jm. 34.

Kirjálir, m. pl. the people on the Finnish Gulf, Careles.

KIRKJA, u, f., gen. pl. kirkna; [Scot. kirk; Dan. kirke; Germ. kirche; but Engl. church]:—a kirk, church; timbr-k., a timber church; stein-k., a stone church; the earliest Scand. churches were all built of timber, the doors and pillars being ornamented with fine carved work, see Worsaae, Nos. 505–508; in the 12th and following centuries the old timber churches were one by one replaced by stone buildings. In Denmark the last timber church was demolished at the beginning of the 17th century, but in Norway some old churches (called stav-kyrkior) have remained up to the present time, see an interesting essay in Nord. Aarb. 1869, p. 185 sqq. Many passages in the Sagas refer to the building of churches, especially in curious of the years following after 1000, see esp. Ld. ch. 74 sqq.; a curious legend, for the purpose of encouraging men to build churches, is told in Eb. ch. 49.—that a man could grant as many souls a seat in heaven as the church which he built held persons; ok þegar er þingi var lokit (the summer of A. D. 1000) lét Snorri goði gora kirkju at Helgafelli, en aðra Styr magr hans undir Hrauni, ok hvatti þat mjök til kirkju-görðar, at þat var fyrirheit kennimanna, at maðr skyldi jafn-mörgum eiga heimolt rúm i himinríki, sem standa mætti i kirkju þeirri er hann lét gora, Eb. l. c. For the removal of a church, when all the graves were to be dug up and the bones 'translated' to the new church, see Eb. (6ue), Bjarn. 19. For references see the Sagas passim; kirkju atgörd, atbót, uppgörd, church reparation, Vm. 12, 118, N. G. L. i. 345; kirkju brjóst, gölf, dyrr, horn, hurð, láss, lykill, ráf, stigi, stöð, stöpull, sylla, vegg, a church front, floor, door-way, corner, door, lock, key, roof, stair, pillar, steeple, sill, wall, K. p. K. 168, 170, 186, Fms. vii. 211, 225, viii. 285, 428, ix. 47, 470, 514, Landn. 50, Pm. 5, Vm. 46, Sturl. i. 169, iii. 221, 228, K. A. 28, N. G. L. i. 312; kirkju sár, a church font, Jm. 2, 35, Ám. 6; kirkju kápa, ketill, kola, kross, mundlaug, Sturl. i. 191, Vm. 1, 6, 34, 99, 149, Dipl. v. 18; kirkju mark (on sheep), H. E. i. 494, Bs. i. 725; áttungs-k., fjórðungs-k., fylkis-k., héraðs-k., höfuð-k., hægindis-k. (q. v.), þriðjungs-k., veizlu-k., heima-k., etc.: in tales even used in a profane sense, trollo-k., álfa-k., a trolls' and elves' church, place where they worship.

2. *eccl. the Church = Ecclesia*, very rarely, for Kristni and síðr are the usual words; kirkjan eðr Kristni, Stj. 44. II. in local names, Kirkju-bær, Kirkju-ból, Kirkju-fjörðr, Kirkju-fell, Landn. and maps of Icel. passim, cp. Kirby or Kirby in the north of England. *compos*: kirkju-bann, n. the ban of the church, Bs. i. 749. kirkju-bók, f. = kirkjumáldagi, H. E. ii. 207; mod. a church book. kirkju-ból, n. a church estate, an estate on which a church is built, K. p. K. 170. kirkju-bólstaðr, m. id., K. p. K. 48, Landn. 50. kirkju-bóndi, a, m. a church-'statesman', church-franklin, Vm. 116. kirkju-búningr or -búnaðr, m. church hangings, Vm. 156, K. p. K. 154, Hom. 97. kirkju-bær, m. = kirkjuból, K. p. K. passim, Fms. ix. 351. kirkju-dagr, m. a church-day, anniversary, Germ. kirchweibe, Sturl. i. 35, 106, K. p. K. 43, Bs. i. 77, Hom. 97, Pm. 10. kirkjudags-hald, n. a keeping church-days, Hom. 93. kirkju-dróttinn, m. a church lord, church patron, Sturl. iii. 197.

oign, f. church property, Bs. i. 689, H. E. i. 458. kirkju-embætti,

n. a church office, K. A. 232. kirkju-fé, n. church property, K. p. K.

48, Sturl. ii. 4, Bs. i. 748. kirkju-fólk, n. church people.

kirkju-frelsi, f. church-freedom, privilege, K. A. 216, H. E. i. 459.

kirkju-fríðr, m. church-peace, sanctuary, K. A. 46, Sturl. i. 30, Fms. ix.

524; kirkju-friðbrot, a breach of church sanctuary, H. E. i. 242. kirkju-

fundur, m. an æumenical council. kirkju-ganga, u, f. church going,

Sturl. i. 168; churching after childbirth, H. E. ii. 86. kirkju-garðr,

m. a church-yard, K. p. K. passim, Eg. 768, Ám. 89, Sks. 95. kirkju-

garðs-hlið, n. a church-yard gate, Fms. ix. 517. kirkju-gongt,

n. part, an eccl. term; eiga k., to be allowed to go to church, not being

under ban, Sturl. ii. 42, K. p. K. 26. kirkju-gjóf, f. a donation to a

church, K. p. K. 166. kirkju-gós, n. church property, glebes, H. E.

i. 529. kirkju-gríð, n. pl. = kirkjufriðr, Sks. 770, Fms. ix. 478,

Sturl. i. 30, iii. 71. kirkju-græfr, adj. who can be buried at a church,

not being under ban, K. A. 6, N. G. L. i. 4. Gpl. 58. kirkju-görð, f.

church-building, Rb. 396, Bs. i. 163, Fms. ix. 236, N. G. L. i. 344.

kirkju-helgi, f. church service, Hom. 93, Sturl. i. 29. kirkju-hluti, a,

m. a church portion, Bs. i. 748, Ám. 222. kirkju-land, n. church-land,

glebe, K. p. K. 170. kirkju-ligr, adj. ecclesiastic, H. E. i. 501. kirkju-

lægr, adj. fit for a church, of timber, Pm. 106; neut., eiga kirkjulægr = to

be kirkjugræfr, Grág. ii. 62, K. p. K. 34. kirkju-lög, n. pl. church-law,

ecclesiastical law, Bs. i. kirkjulög-bók, f. a church-law book, book of

the canons, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) kirkju-mál, n. a church cause, church ques-

tion, K. A. 216. kirkju-máldagi, a, m. a church deed, written, Vm.

7. kirkju-menn, m. pl. churchmen. kirkjumanna-fundur, m.

= kirkjufundur, Mar. kirkju-messa, u, f. = kirkjudagr, Fms. viii. 46.

kirkju-náðir, f. pl. = kirkjugrið, Jb. 93. kirkju-prestr, m. a church

priest, parson, Grág. i. 73, Vm. 166. kirkju-rán, n. sacrilege, Bs. i. 775.

kirkju-reikningr, m. a church account, Vm. 69. kirkju-reki, a, m.

jetsum belonging to a church, Jm. 1. kirkju-réttr, m. a church-right, Sturl.

iii. 267. kirkju-skot, n. the wing of a church, Fms. vi. 302, ix. 492, v. l.

kirkju-akræut, n. a church ornament, Ám. 7. kirkju-akrúð, n.

(-akrúði, a, m.), a church ornament, Vm. 5, 58, 108, Landn. 389 (App.),

B. K. 82. kirkju-akylid, f. (-akylida, u, f.), a church claim or right,

Dipl. v. 5, 28, Vm. 113. kirkju-smíð, f. = kirkjugörð, 656 A. ii. 14, Bs.

i. 81. kirkju-sókn, f. church-worship, attendance at service; at kirkju-

sóknun eða manufundum, Grág. i. 419; þeir höfðu k. til Burakirkju, Fms.

xi. 159; með rettlæti, k. ok bænum, Hom. 31, 65; mod. a parish, freq.,

Sks. 94, Fms. x. 66. kirkjusóknar-maðr, m. a parishioner, K. A. 40,

N. G. L. i. 14. kirkjusóknar-þing, u. a parish meeting, Gpl. 389.

kirkju-stétt, f. a church pavement, Sturl. iii. 221 C. kirkju-stóll, m. a

church pew, Sturl. iii. 182, Vm. 5. kirkju-stuldr, m. sacrilege, Hom.

33. kirkju-söng, m. church music. kirkju-stund, f. a church

time, K. p. K. 152, K. A. 98, Pm. 35, Bs. i. 749. kirkju-tjóld, n. pl.

church hangings, Vm. 11, Grág. i. 460. kirkju-varðveizla, u, f. church

keeping, Bs. i. 129. kirkju-vögr, m. the church path, way to church, D. N.

kirkju-viðr, m. church-timber, Landn. 54, Vm. 53, Ld. kirkju-

vist, f. a being in church, Bs. i. 902. kirkju-vígala, u, f. consecra-

tion of a church, K. A. 28, 102, Sturl. i. 121. kirkju-vörðr, m. a

churchwarden, 655 xiii. B. kirkju-þjófr, m. a church thief. III.

in plur. kirkna-fríðr, -gós, -görð, -mál, -sókn, etc. = kirkju-, Fms.

ix. 236, 478, K. A. 216, Bs. i. 689, Isl. ii. 380.

kirk-messa, u, f. = kirkjumessa, Vm. 35. kirkmessu-dagr, m. =

kirkjudagr, Dipl. i. 5.

KIRNA, u, f. [North. E. and Scot. kirk]:—a churn. kirnu-askr,

m. a churn-pail; þeir er heiman hafa hlaupit frá kirnuaskinum, Fms.

viii. 350, xi. 272, Boldt. 167.

kirningr, m. = kjarnhafr, Grág. ii. 194.

kirn-samr, adj. quibbling, Krók. ch. 6.

kis, kis! interj. puss, puss!

kisa, u, f. puss, the pet name of a cat. kisu-gras, n., botan. *ecbium*

vulgare, viper's bugloss.

kisti, a, m. = kisa; köttur ok kisi, Fas. iii. 556; the name of a giant,

Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Ann. 1362, 1382.

KISTA, u, f., gen. pl. kistna, Nj. 20; [A. S. kist; North. E. and

Scot. kist; Engl. chest; Dan. kiste; from Lat. *cista*]:—a chest, Eg.

310; i kerum eða kistum, N. G. L. i. 383; kómu til kistu kröfðu

lukia, Vkv.; kistur ok hirslur, 656 B. 1, passim; kistu lok, botn, lykill,

the cover, bottom, key of a chest, Nj. 94; kistu-fjöl, a chest board, Hom.

155; kistu-hringr, a ring in a chest, Fms. x. 258; kistu-prum, the old

shell of a chest, Pm. 64, 73; a coffin (usually lík-kista), Eg. 126, 127,

Grág. i. 207, Bs. i. 337, Fs. 132; kempa ok perra áðr i kistu far, Sdm.

34; knött mun ek kaupá ok kistu steinda, Ám. 101, see Worsaae, No.

504; the seat in the poop of a ship (cp. hástetis-k.), Orkn. 400, Fms. vii.

201; the word, although foreign, is old, as it occurs in old poems such

as Vkv., Sdm., Ám. kistna-smíðr, n. a joiner, Rétt. 2, 10, N. G. L.

ii. 246. kistu-leggja, lagði, to lay in a coffin.

kistill, m., dimin., dat. kistli, a little box, Vm. 29, 655 xiii. B. 2, Fms.

iii. 136, Fas. iii. 296.

KITLA, að, [A. S. citalan; Scot. kittle; Germ. kitzeln]:—to tickle,

with acc., Mar. 1057: kitlaðu mig ekki í impers., mig kitlar, *I feel ticklish*; kitlar þig? etc.

kitlur, f. pl. a feeling ticklish.

kíff, n. [O. H. G. *kíp*; Germ. *keib*; Dutch *kijf*; Swed. *kijf*]:—a quarrel, strife, Art.

KIFA, að, [Germ. *keifen* or *keiben*], to strive, quarrel, Stj. 159, 255.

kífan, f. a quarrel, quarrelling, Stj. 163, 295.

kíflinn, adj. quarrelsome, Grett. 116 A, 120, Ísl. ii. 62.

kíkír, m. [Dan. *kikkert*], a telescope.

kíkja, t. [Scot. *keek*; Dan. *kige*], to stare; see kaga.

KILL, m. [kil, Ivar Aasen; mid. H. G. *kil*; cp. the Germ. prop. name *Kiel*]:—an inlet, canal; íða, fors ok kill, Edda (Gl.); þar skarsk inn vik ein eigi mikil, fundu þeir þar andir margar ok kölluðu Anda-kill, Eg. 131; at læk þeim, er ofan fellir í kil þann, er fellir út í ána, Vm. 162.

KÍPR, f., gen. Kíprar, Cyprus, Symb. 27.

kíta, t. to quarrel; see kýta.

kjafall, m. a kind of garment worn by the Indians in America, þorfr. Karl. 412.

kjagg, n. in axar-kjagg, an old, blunt hatchet.

Kjalarr, m. a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.), Gm.

Kjallakr, m. a pr. name, from Gaelic *Ceallac*, Landn.; whence Kjalloklingar or Kjalloklingar, m. pl. the men or family of K., Eb., Landn.

kjallandi, f. the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.)

kjallarl, a, m. [from Lat. *cella*, as are Engl. *cellar*, Germ. *keller*, etc.]:—a cellar, Bs. i. 840, Fms. xi. 425, Grett. 98 A, Sturl. ii. 152, 242, iii. 228, passim.

Kjalnesingr, m. a man from Kjalarnes (see kjölr), Sturl. ii. 192.

kjal-nog, n. the bottom of a boat, in which the bilg-water is; no doubt derived from kjölsýja, q. v.

kjalta, u, f. [from *kíltung*, q. v.], the 'hilt,' lap; hann greip taflit ok steypir í kjöltu sér, Fas. iii. 629, Skáld H. 6. 37: esp. of a woman, hafa barn í kjöltu, kjöltu-barn, a 'lap-bairn,' a baby; kjöltu-rakki, a lap-dog.

kjal-tré, n. a 'keel-tree,' keel-*timber*.

kjal-vegr, m. 'keel-way,' local name of a high ridge of mountains, = kjölr (II), Fas. i. 56.

kjammi, a, m. = kjannr, a cooked sheep's head.

kjamta, að, to mander.

kjannr, m. [kinn], the side of the head, Edda 109.

kjappi, a, m. pet name of a be-goat, from the 'chopping' of his teeth, Edda (Gl.); brakir í klaufum á kjappa mínum, Fas. iii. 305.

kjapta, að, to chatter, gabble, tell tales, use scurrilous language, Fas. iii. 305.

Kjapt-ás, m. a gabbler; hann er mesti kjaptás. *slætt-bor* of

kjapt-forr, adj. scurrilous.

KJAPTR, m., older form kjöptr or keyptr, in gínkeyptr, q. v.; [Germ. *kiefer*; Dutch *kieuw*; Dan. *kjæft*]:—the mouth, jaw, of beasts or in a vulgar sense; Davíð tekr sinni hendi hvern kjöptina, Stj. 459; hann reif í sundr kjapta ins úarga dyrs, Rb. 382; er inn efri kjöptr við himni en inn neðri við jörðu, . . . hann stigr öðrum læti í neðra keypt úlsins, annarri hendi tekr hann í enn efra keypt úlsins ok rifir sundr gin hans, Edda 41, 42; ef maðr bindr tagl í munu á hrossi manns, eða bindr kept við fót, Grág. i. 383; of rífi Áegis kjöpta, Edda (in a verse); skjöldrinn gekk upp í muninn svá at rifnaði kjaptrinn en kjálkarnir hlupu ofan á bringuna, Grett. 95 new Ed.; skeggstáðinn, hökuna, kjaptana báða, Fb. j. 531: in abuse, halda kjapti, as in Engl. slang. *hold your jaw*, Germ. *maul balten*; skrokknun lifar ekkert á | utan tómr kjaptir, a ditty. *compo*: kjapta-skúmr, m. a gabbler. *kjapta-högg*, n. a box on the ear, vulgar.

kjapt-vík, n. pl. the creek or corner of the mouth, of a beast, = munn-vík, of a person.

kjapt-æði, n. loquacity, slander.

kjarf, n. = kerfi, a bundle; spjót bundin í kerfi, tied in a bundle, Sturl. iii. 101 C; kjarf ríklinga, N. G. L. i. 143; kærfr ríklinga, 304.

kjark-lauss, adj. (-loyal, n.), weak, faint.

kjark-loysi, n. lack of vigour, Sturl. i. 162 (in a verse).

kjark-maðr, m. an energetic man.

KJARKR, m. vigour, pitb, energy; úr þér er barðr kjarkr alfr, Fb. ii. 189; gat hann þá talit kjark í Berg rindil, Bs. i. 808; þat segi þér at mér fylgi engi kjarkr, Fagresk. 176; telja knell ok kjark (kirk, MS.) í þá, 655 xxvii. 24, Bs. i. 654 (in a verse).

kjarn-góðr, adj. fat, good, of milk, pasture, or the like; það er kjarn-gott, cp. kjarni and Engl. *churn*.

kjarn-haftr, m. a be-goat, ram, Grág. i. 503.

KJARNI, a, m. [Germ. *kern*; Dan. *kjerne*; cp. also Engl. *kernel*]:—a kernel, nucleus, esp. of berries, Mar.; or metaph., k. landsins, the best of the land, Stj. 221; Látnu-k., nucleus *Latinitatis*; Bibliu-k., etc.

KJARR, n., pl. kjörr; [Dan. *kjær*; Ivar Aasen *kjær* and *kjorr*]:—copsewood, brushwood; kjörr ok skóga, Rm. 43; smáviði ok kjörr, Eg. 580; ok stingr niðr í jörðina undir eitt kjarr, þíðr. 68; hann lét liðið fara í kjörr nokkur, Fms. viii. 79; þá er þeir ríðu um kjörr nokkur,

Orkn. 80; ok reidd ek þér þar knút á kjarrinu, Hkr. iii. 265, Fms. vii. 123; fram um kjörrin, viii. 414; hris-k., q. v.

kjarr-mýrr, f. a marsh grown with brushwood, Hkr. iii. 138.

kjarr-skógr, m. copsewood, Eg. 546, Fms. vii. 68, viii. 172.

kjassa, að, to coax.

kjass-mæll, n. coaxing; kjass-máll, adj. coaxing.

kjá, ð, to grin, make grimaces, look stupid; sér þú at hverr kjár nefnu at öðrum, Grett. 147 A; eins og ganti orðið hvert við hváði í æði-lengi framan í mig kjáði, Snót 215.

KJÁLKI, a, m. [Engl. *cheek*; O. H. G. *chelec*; mid. H. G. *kelch*]:—the jaw-bone; hoku ok kjálka, Fms. ii. 59, vii. 141, passim. II. a kind of sledge; draga kjálka, Gm. 47; gördi Bárðr kjálka hverju kvikendi, ok lét hvert draga sitt fóðr, Landn. 226.

kjánka, að, = kjá, q. v., (slang.)

kjói, a, m. a sea bird of the tern kind, Hill's sterna 3, *coprotherus*;

kjóa-egg, n., -hreiddr, n., -ungi, a, m. the egg, nest, young of the k.

KJÖLL, m., in sense and declension to be distinguished from kjölr, a keel; [A. S. *cöhl*; North. E. *keel* = a flat-bottomed boat for carrying coals; O. H. G. *cheol*, *cheil*]:—a keel, barge, ship; this word is freq. in old poetry, even in such as Vsp., but in prose it only occurs twice, and in both instances of English ships; whereas in A. S. it is freq. even in pr. and local names, as *Ceolmund*, *Chealsea*: it was prob. borrowed from the English: a. in poetry; kjöll ferr austan, Vsp.; snefir kjölar, Hkr. i. 48; kjóla-valdi, a keel-wielder, Hým. 19; ríða kjöl, Rm. 45; kjóla keyrir, a keelman, Landn. 223 (in a verse); hæst hleypji-kjölar, poet. the leaping keels of the boats = the feet, Fms. vi. (in a verse); arin-kjöll, 'bearib-keel' = a bouse, Yt.; Ullar kjöll, the keel of the god Ull = the shield, Rekst. 6; kjól-rennir, m. a keel-runner, sailor, Bs. i. (in a verse). ß. in prose; en hón (the lightning) laust siglu-tré á kjól einum, er flaut fyrir bænum, einn hlutr af trénu varð at skaða manni er kominn var á kjólinn at kaupa glys, en enga sakaði aðra þá er á kjólinum vóru, Fb. ii. 175; sigldu þar at hafi kjölar tveir er komnir vóru af Englandi ok ætluðu til Dyflinnar, . . . þeir Sveinn lögðu at kjólinum, . . . hann hafði tekit af kjólinum vín mikil ok mjöð Enskan, Orkn. 462, 464 (ch. 116).

kjöll, m. [from Dan. *kjole*; contr. from *kyrtill*]:—a frock, coat, (mod.)

KJÓB, f., also kvob, a deep or hollow place = dæl, q. v.; a local name, Kjób, Kjóbar-sýsla, in the south of Iceland, Landn. Kjób-verjar, m. pl. the men of Kjób, Sturl. i. 199.

KJÓSA, pres. kýss; pret. kaus, and pers. kaus þú, Gs. 8: þú kusu; subj. kýsi; part. kosinn; but also as frjósa (q. v.), pret. kjón (köri, keyri), pl. kuru, kjöru, Fms. vi. 420, subj. kyri or keyri, part. kjörinn, keyrinn; with neg. suff. kjós-at-tu, imperat. (*choose not*). Hkr. Hjörv. 3: the forms kaus, kusu, kýsi, kosinn are very rare in old writers, see the following references, whereas in mod. usage the forms in r are all obsolete: [Ulf. *kúsan* = *domuščestv*, 2 Cor. viii. 8, Gal. vi. 4; A. S. *cósan*; Engl. *choose*; O. H. G. *kúsan*; Germ. *kiesen*, cp. *kjör*; Dan. *kaare*; Swed. *kära*]:—to choose, elect, with acc. or absol. a. þeim mönnum er hann kjöri til með sér, Bs. i. 84; þat lif kuru, Vsp. 20; kuru land þadra, Am. 97; segja honum hvat þeir kuru af, Fms. xi. 67; kuru þeir þat af at ganga til handa konungi, Hkr. ii. 41; keyri hann þann af er betr gegndi, Fms. i. 202, Bs. i. 37; Sigurðr konungr kjöri (kaus, Mork.) heldr leikinn, Fms. vii. 96; þeir kjöru at fara heidr í til strandar, Fb. ii. 25; minni slæga en þeir ætluðu er keyru þorvald til eptirmáls, Glúm. 383; skipta í helminga laudi, en Magnús konungr kyri (keyri), Fms. viii. 152; eðr þrú skip önnur þau sem hann keyri or herinn, x. 84; þat kuru allir Birkibeinar, viii. 186; en þeir kjöru fríð við Odd, Fas. ii. 190; hann spyr hvern ek kjóra (subj.) af þeim sem komnir vóru, i. 191; þat kjóra ek (subj., *I would choose*) at verða konungr, ii. 233; ok nú höfu vér kjörir sem Guð ketundi oss, Fms. vii. 89; nu hafi þér þat kjörir (kosit, Fms. viii. l. c.) er mér er skapiðlæra, Fb. ii. 611; at þeir höfðu keyrit í hans stað abóta, Fms. ix. 338; ok var keyrinn (kosinn, v. l.) í hans stað síra þórir, 412, x. 50, 98; þeir hefir þú keyrit mann til, Ld. 258 C; en þeir kuru hundinn, þvati þeir þattusk þá heldr sjálfráði mundu vera, Hkr. i. 136; kuru heldr (*choose rather*) at drepa hina, Rom. 295; kjöri hann heldr at halda görd jarls en þeir væri ústáttir, Fms. ii. 114; hann keyri heldr at leysa lif sitt, Nj. 114; allir keyru honum at fylgja, 280; þá er kjörir er handsalat er, Grág. i. 198; þetta er keyrit hyggiliga, Ld. 178; er hinn skyldr at hafa kjörir sumardag fyrsta, Grág. ii. 244: in the phrase, hafa kjörna kost, to have the choice things; var þá dæmt, at Væringjar skyldu hafa kjörna kosti af öllu því er þeir höfðu þrætt um, Fms. vi. 137. ß. þann man er kosinn er til veganda at lögum, Grág. ii. 41; skalt þú kjósa Kol til veganda at vígi Hjartar, Nj. 100; margir kjósa ekki orð á sik, people cannot help how they are spoken of, 142; kjósa sik í annan hrepp, Grág. i. 444; vildi Hallr bæði kjósa ok deila, Ld. 38, (see deila); þeir er ávíga urðu skyldi kjósa mann til, . . . at hafa annan reg kosit, . . . ok vildi hann þá heldr hafa annan til kosit, Glúm. 383, 384; hálfr val hón kým, Gm. 8, 14; kjósa hlutvið, Vsp.; kjós þú (imperat.). Hm. 138; kjósa meðr frá mögum, Fm. 12; ok kusu (kjöru, v. l.) ina vildustu hesta, Karl. 328; hann kaus heldr brott verpa stundlegum metordum, Mar.; þá

kostgripi þá er hann kaus, (kjör, v. l.). Edda i. 394; hón bað hann kjósa hvárt heita skyldi Glúmr eða Höskuldr, Nj. 91. II. reflex., recipr., skyldi annarr hanga en öðrum steypa í forinn Sarp, ok bað þá kjóask at, *draw lots*, Hkr. iii. 302.

KJÚKA, u. f. a kind of *freeb soft cheese*, ost-kjúka: blautr einsog kjúka, *soft as a k.*, of a horse's hoof; whence hóf-kjúka, *the soft part of the hoof*.

Kjúklíngur, m. [A. S. *cicen*; Engl. *chicken*; Dan. *kylling*; Swed. *kyckling*]:—a chicken, young of birds, Grett. 90, as also the verse.

Kjókr, n. a voice stifled by tears, a choking voice.

Kjókra, að, to wbine, to speak with a broken, faltering voice; kveda kjókrandi, Sturl. ii. 214, freq. in mod. usage.

Kjöl-far, n. the 'heel-print,' ship's wake.

Kjöl-fari, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

KJÓLR, m., kjalar, dat. kilí, mod. kjöl, plur. kilir, acc. kjölu; [Engl. *keel*, which seems to be of Norse origin, as the A. S. uses quite a different word for *carina*; Dan. *kjøl*; Swed. *köl*]:—a keel; klökkur k., Lex. Poët.; langir, svalir kilir, id.; rísta kaldan sjá kili, Edda (Ht. 101); brotnaði kjólrinn undir skipinu, Fs. 152; laust skipit svá at þegar horfði upp kjólrinn, Ld. 142; huggva skip í sundr ok auka at kilí, Fms. viii. 372; koma e-m ok komask á kjöl, to get on the keel when a boat is capsized, Eg. 320; þeir létu fallask í kjólinn niðr, vii. 288; ok er niðr hlaupinn drykkir allr í kjöl á skipinu, xi. 233; land Ránar, kjalar, stála..., Edda 66; þeir segjask eigi fá tré svá stórt né gott at heyrir til kjalarinn, Fb. i. 433; ok hvefir svá skipinu, at hón ríðr um þveran kjólinn, ii. 26; rífnaði skipit uðan, ok var skjótt undan kjólrinn, Bs. i. 843; phrases, sigla lausum kilí, to sail with a loose keel, with an empty ship, Ó. H. 115; in poetry, kjalar-slöð, kjalar stigr, *keel-track, keel-path—the sea*; kjalar-land, id., Lex. Poët.

II. metaph. a keel-shaped range of mountains; há fjöll liggja eptir endilangri mörkinni ok eru þat kallaðir Kilir, Eg. 58: esp. as a local name of the mountain *Kiölen* between Sweden and Norway, Eb. 2, 4, Hkr. i. 137, passim; as also in Iceland, Landn., Sturl. 2. the back of a book; biskup lét búa ok líma öll blöðin í kjólinn, Isl. ii. 460; bók gyllt á kjöl, a gilt book, freq. in mod. usage: as also the inner margin of a book when open, whence the phrase, lesa ofan í kjólinn, to read closely; hann hefir ekki lesit ofan í kjólinn, of superficial, loose reading. compds: kjalar-hæll, m., see hæll, Fas. ii. 589. kjalar-leið, f. = kjálvegur, Sturl. iii. 278. kjalar-tré, n. = kjál-tré, Fb. i. 433.

Kjöl-sýja, u. f. the keel suture, the boards nearest to the keel, Edda (Gl.)

Kjóltr, n. [qs. kjötl, from kitta, q. v.], in bósta-kjóltr, a tickling cough.

Kjöltung, f., see kiltung.

Kjöptugr, adj. loquacious, scurrilous, tale-bearing.

KJÖR, n., also spelt *koyr*, [kjósa; cf. Germ. *kur* in *kur-fürst*, Nj. 192; vér viljum hugsa fyrir oss um kjör, Fms. vii. 88; verðr þat af kjörum (the final choice) at þeir fara allir samt, Fs. 120; þat vóru allra kjör, at menn kjöru til biskups Norðleznkan mann, Bs. i. 80; þá skyldi eigi fyrir þá sök skipta keyrinu, alter the choice, Glüm. 383; enda hafð hann engi þann mann fengit til kers (=kjors) fyrir sik, Grág. ii. 240; þá vandadist kerit (keyrit), Sturl.; ganga at kjörum, and ganga í kjör, to go as one wishes; hann kvæð þat hafa gengit í kjör, Fas. ii. 371; falla í kjör, id., Skíða R. 104; ganga allt við kjör, id., Harms. 37. II. in plur. *cheer*; mikil kjör, muckle cheer, abundance; ó-kjör, a bad lot (to choose from): used in the west of Icel. of bad weather, mestu ó-kjör, a pelting rain; vil-kjör (Dan. *vilkaar*), bliss, wealth.

Kjör-gripur, m. a choice or costly thing; ek vil taka þrjá kjörgripi af úskiptu herfangi, Fms. vi. 148.

Kjör-lígr, adj. fit to be chosen; þótti honum hinn eigi kjörligri, Fms. iv. 226.

Kjör-róttur, adj. overgrown with copewood, Eg. 580.

Kjör-akógr, m. = kjarrakógr.

Kjör-tré, n. a choice piece of timber, in jetsum the best log of wood driven ashore; kirkja á kjörtú af Kirkjuból, Vm. 75.

Kjör-vápn, n. a choice weapon, Fas. iii. 387.

Kjör-viðr, m. = kjörtú, Rd. 251, 252; kjörviða-taka, 254.

Kjör-viltur, part. having chosen amiss; kjörviltvartú, Kristin! Safn 671.

Kjör-vialigr, adj. acceptable; þótti þeim sú þó eigi kjörvialigr, at eiga enga ván sjálfir til ættleifðar sinnar, Orkn. 58, Fb. ii. 180, Karl. 152.

KJÖT, n., also pronounced *ket*, dat. kjötví, mod. kjöti; [a Scand. word; found neither in Saxon nor Germ.; Scot. *ket* = carrion; Dan. *kjød*; Swed. *kött*]:—flesh, meat, Lat. *caro*; heitt kjöt, Fms. vii. 159, 160; ok súðu vér þær með öðru kjöti, Fb. ii. 376; eta kjöt, K. þ. K. 130, 136; þat er kjöt er menn láta af naut, farsauði, geitr ok svín, 130; varna við kjöti, to abstain from meat, 134, passim: in plur. stores of meat, þau kjöt sem til þess eru niðr lögð á vegum, Stj. 71; gengu kjötin því harðara sinn veg, Bs. ii. 144. compds: kjöt-át, n. a meat-eating, 646 A. ii. 16, N. G. L. i. 343. kjöt-áta, u. f. = kjösat, Fms. x. 417. kjöt-lær, n. a joint of meat, Fms. viii. 117. kjöt-matr, m. flesh food, meat, Hom. 93. kjöt-etykki, n. a piece of meat, Grág. ii. 170, Fbr. 38. kjöt-vaxinn, adj. fleshy, Sturl. i. 10. kjöt-metr, adj. eatable; also of

days on which flesh was allowed; fugla þá er kjötættir eru, K. þ. K. 132. Sks. 180; á þeim tíðum er kjötættir er, id.

Kjöt-lígr, adj. carnal, Stj.; kjötlígt barn, K. Á. 146.

Kjötvi, a, m. the fleshy, a nickname, Hkr.

Klafi, a, m. a kind of fork, put on the neck of cattle; þat er klafi kyrkir, N. G. L. i. 19, 341. compds: klafa-kerling, f. a kind of two-pronged stick, Bæd. 17 new Ed. klafa-stafr, m. = klafakerling, Bæd. 19, 29 new Ed.

Klaga, að, [Germ. *klagen*], to complain, accuse, (mod.)

Klagan or klögun, f. a complaint.

Klak, n., see klok.

Klaka, að, [Dan. *klukke*], to twitter, of a swallow; to chatter, of a pie; hann heyrði at igður klökuðu á hrjóinu, Sæm. 136, Eg. 420, Stj. 60, Þidr. 168, Karl. 544: of an eagle, Isl. ii. 195: metaph., of a person, ok kvernum klaka, Ls. 44:—reflex., klakask við, to have a dispute about; við biskup munum klakask við um kirkju-bann, Bs. i. 749.

Klaka, u. f. a pr. name. Klöku-ætt, f. the family of K., Landn.

KLAKI, a, m. hard-frozen ground, Finn. 282, Vigl. 24, passim: the phrase, koma e-m á kaldan klaka, to put one on a cold ice-field, to bring one into distress; þat hefir komið mörgum á kaldan klaka. compds: klaka-hross, n. a jade, a poor horse left to feed on a frozen field, Band. 37 new Ed. klaka-högg, n. a crowbar to break the frozen ground, Vm. 80, (for a grave-digger.) klaka-torf, n. frozen turf, Vigl. 71 new Ed.

KLAKKER, m. a peg, prop. the peg of a pack-saddle on which the packs are hung; setja, lypta á klakk, to lift to the k.; brökkva upp af klökkunum, to be flung down from the k., freq.:—metaph. heavy, peaked clouds (sky-klakkar, klakka-sky), flviðri-k., q. v.: in local names of peaks (two and two), Dimunar-klakkar in Breiðfjörð.

Klakk-ækkur, m., pruned. klassekkur, a heavy trunk: a heavy, unwieldy thing, mesti klassekkur.

Klak-laust or klakk-laust, n. adj. [A. S. *clacless* = free], scatheless, unburt; komask k. af, to come off unburt, Finn. 262; at vit mundum eigi klakklaust skilja, Fb. i. 417; ef ek komumk nú á brott klakklaust at sinni, Fms. iv. 312; ok verð þri seginn at þú komisk klakklaust á brott, Fas. iii. 98; þar sem aðrir komask eigi klakklaust þú naðsyn beri til, Fms. vi. 299, (klaklaust, Mork. 61, l. c.)

Klak-sárr, adj. touchy, feeling sore; e-m verðr heldr klaksárr, to be ruffled, rudely handled, Grett. 110 A.

Klambra, að, to clamp or pinch together.

KLAND, n., mod. klandr, dat. klandri, Fb. ii. 388: [perh., through Lat. *scandalum*, from Gr. *σκανδαλον*]:—calumny, molestation; yðr hefir leyst af öllu illu klandi, Stj. 445; komask ór klandi sinna mótstöðu-nanna, 415; búand-karl varð fyrir klöndum ríkra manna, Hom. 117, (klandum, O. H. L. 80); hann kom þeim ór klandi víkinga, Greg. 52; tóku hann burt ór öllu klandi Odds ok hans manna, Bs. i. 707; bindranca, af klönd koma á mál þeirra fyrir brúlaup, N. G. L. i. 148. klanda-lauss, adj. free from molestation, Str. 74, Fms. ix. 409.

Klanda, að, mod. klandra, to molest, Stj. 216, Greg. 65; meiddir eða drepnir eða klandaðir, Sturl. i. 41.

klandan, f. calumny, Stj. 163, (calumnia of the Vulgate); ver frjáls af allri k. minni, Art.

klapp, n. clapping the hands; handa-klapp, Skálda 174.

KLAPPA, að, [Engl. and Scot. *clap*; Germ. *klappen*; Swed. *klappa*]:—to pat, stroke gently; kysa ok k., to kiss and stroke, 645 xxxi; cp Scot. to clap a cat; þá klappaði hón um granimar, Edda (pref.); jartinn klappaði hendi sinni á bak honum ok bað hann vaka, Fms. viii. 88; maðr hefir staf í hendi ok klappar á lend hestinum, Bs. i. 633; þá kallar konungur til sín hund sinn Víga ok klappaði um hann, Fms. x. 327; bön spyrtr hvárt hann ætlar þá enn í Máfahlíð at k. um kerlingar-nátann, Eb. 44, Grett. 33 new Ed.; þoroddr klappaði um hann (the calf), Eb. 320. 2. to clap the hands; hestir æptu ok klöppuðu, shouted and clapped, D N. i. 168: the phrase, k. lofi í löfa, to clap, exult; klappa á dyrum, to rap at the door, Eg. 409, Fms. xi. 425; klappa á hurð, Fas. iii. 583. II.

a stone-mason's term, to chop stone with a hammer; hann klappaði rauf í hellu, Grett. 137 A; þessi steinn var útan sem klappaðr varri gráðum eðr pöllum, Fms. i. 137; vóru klappaðir á steinveggjum krossar þrír, vii. 64; í þeim steini vóru klappaðir fjórir koppar, Bs. i. 640; rúnar klappaðar á steini, 655 xiv. B. 2; spor vóru klöppuð í bergnu, Fas. iii. 569. 3. to hammer; þarf eigi holan baug um þat at klappa, Fb. iii. 404; ok klappaði um hans hjarta, bis heart clapped, throbbed, Fbr. 37; þeir sögðusk munda k. um (they would clench it, make it right) ef málin kæmi heim í hérað, Sturl. i. 134; mun ek nú k. um aptr, I will make it good, ii. 38.

Klaret, n. claret, Fas. iii. 329, Flóv. 22 (for. word), Karl. passim.

KLASI, a, m. a cluster, bunch, esp. of berries; berja-klasi, vinberja-k., a cluster of grapes: metaph., eyja-klasi, skerja-k., a cluster of islands, skerries.

Klastr, n. (klastra, að), an entanglement, tangle, bunch.

Klatr, n. a clatter; svá málkit k. at varla fékk hljóð, Bær. 12, Al. 32; a toy, trifle.

klatra, *ad.*, to waste on toys and trifles.

KLAFUF, *f.*, pl. **klaufr**, [A.S. *claf*; Engl. *cleft, clove*; Germ. *Klaue*]:—a cleft foot. Stj. 316, 317; göttrinn svannum þar til af gengu klaufrinnar, Landn. 177; þeir rökuðu þangat sem klaufrinnar höfuð vitjað af hreinsfittjunum, O.H. 152: *the cleft between the toes* (=neip between the fingers), sár neðan í líta ok skar út í klaufrina við þumaltana, Sturl. iii. 68.

2. a *beast*, a *beast of cattle*; allar várar hjardir, svá framt at eigi skal nokkur klaufr eptir vera, Stj. 276; hjoggu á skip sín hverja klaufr, Fms. viii. 380.

3. *gramm*, an *asyndeton*, viz. two adjectives attached to one noun without a copula, Skálda 193. **compds**: **klaufr-gangr**, *m.*, the tramp of cattle, Fas. iii. 386. **klaufr-lax**, *m.*, see *lax*. **klaufrak**, *n.*, a driving of cattle, D.N. ii. 146. **klaufr-troð**, *n.*, a track made by the hoofs of cattle, D.N.

klaufr-hamarr, *m.*, a cleft hammer.

klaufr, *a*, *m.*, an awkward, clumsy boor; þú ert mesti klaufr! a nickname, Landn. **compds**: **klaufr-logr**, *adj.* (-liga, *adv.*), clumsy, awkward. **klaufr-skapr**, *m.*, clumsiness, want of skill.

klause, *u*, *f.* (for word), a clause, passage, Skálda 174, 191; k. í bréfi, Bs. i. 706, 707.

KLAUSTR, *n.* [like A.S. *clástor*, Engl. *cloister*, Germ. *Kloster*, from Lat. *claustrum*]:—a cloister, Fms. i. 147, x. 1, xi. 343. *passim*. **compds**: **klaustr-búnaðr**, *m.*, a convent dress, Mar. **klaustr-frú**, *f.*, a convent lady, Mar. **klaustr-ganga**, *u*, *f.*, entering a convent, Mar. **klaustr-haldari**, *a*, *m.*, a convent steward. **klaustr-hlaupari**, *a*, *m.*, one who elopes from a convent, Mar. **klaustr-húsa**, *n.*, a convent house, Bs. i. 293. **klaustr-jörð**, *f.*, a convent glebe.

klaustr, *a*, *m.* = **klaustr**; yfir klaustranum, klaustra sínum, Sks. 694 C, þiðr. 368; helgum klaustra, Bær. 8. **compds**: **klaustra-bróðir**, *m.*, a friar, Fms. i. 148. **klaustra-fólk**, *n.*, convent folk, Fms. x. 10. **klaustra-fórala**, *u*, *f.*, removing a convent, Bs. i. **klaustra-garðr**, *m.*, a cloister yard, 645, 120. **klaustra-inganga**, *u*, *f.*, entering a convent, Mar. **klaustra-lífnaðr**, *m.*, convent life, Mar. **klaustra-menn**, *m.*, pl. *convent people*, K. Á. 43, 58, Sks. 694, Fms. ix. 372. **klaustra-staðr**, *m.*, the glebe-land of a convent, K. Á. 38.

KLÁ, *pres.* klái, *pret.* klö, klött, kló, *pret.* kleginn, [Scot. *claw*]:—to scratch or rub an itching spot; var fengin kona at klá honum fót sinn, Sturl. i. 189; hann kallaði á mik ok bað mik klá fötinu, Fms. ii. 187; síðan gekk konungur til svefnis, ok kló ek fötinu, x. 331; ok vænti ek at nokkurir klái sárt síður, áðr vit Aron látimk báðir, Bs. i. 538; var þar fengin til kona um aptaninn er hann var kominn í rekkju, at klá fót hans, en er honum þótti of kyrt klegit, 462; ok þá er fótr minn hafði kleginn verið, Fb. i. 400,—the ancients seem to have had their feet rubbed in bed in order to bring on sleep.

II. reflex., þar mundi eigi þykkja vjð kollótan at klásk, Sturl. iii. 238, v. l.

kláði, *a*, *m.*, the itch, Fms. ii. 187, x. 331; brá kláða á hvarmana, Fb. ii. 367; augna-k., fóta-k.: a scab, fjár-k., scab on sheep.

kláð-njúkr, *adj.*, scabby, 655 xi. 1.

kláðugr, *adj.*, scabby.

kláfr, *m.*, a kind of rough box carried on horseback, Lv. 59.

KLÁM, *n.* [akin to A.S. *clæmian* = to daub], filthy, obscene language; in mod. usage only in that sense, klám ok nið, Skáld H. 5. 24; visur fullar af fólu klámi, 26. **compds**: **klám-fenginn**, *adj.* (-fengni, *f.*), foul-mouthed. **klám-högg**, *n.*, a 'stroke of shame', a law term, a wound or stroke behind, Bjarn. 66, Grág. ii. 12, Fas. iii. 102. **klám-orð**, *n.*, a libel, Eb. (in a verse). **klám-vísa**, *u*, *f.*, an obscene song. **klám-yrði**, *n.*, foul language, Fb. iii. 415, 417.

kláp-eygr, *adj.*, goggle-eyed, Bær. 10.

klápr, *m.* = **kláfr**, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 212.

klára, *u*, *f.*, or **klárr**, *m.*, a kind of coarse rate used to spread dung.

klár-höstr, *m.*, a back.

KLÁRR, *m.*, a back, cart-horse; þat er újamligt, hestr sá ok klárr þinn, Glúm. 356; klárr úkostuligr, Fs. 128, Nj. 55, Fas. ii. 252; hest-klárr, húðar-k., a back.

klárr, *adj.* [like Germ. *klar*, Engl. *clear*, etc., from Lat. *clarus*], clear, bright; klár kenning, Pass. 10. 12; blóminn fagr kvænna klár, Fkv.; ú-klárr, Sks. 135.

klár-vigr, *adj.*, clumsy, awkward.

KLÉ, *m.*, gen. **kljá** (kléa), pl. **kljár**, *qs.* kljár; [cp. Gr. *κλέα* or *κλέα*, *qs.* *κλέα*?]:—one of the stones to keep the warp straight in the old upright loom; þá er ek sló vefinn, þá féll af einn kléinn af mið um vefnum ok tók ek upp, ok þá sá ek at kljár þeir vóru ekki nema manna-höfuð, Fms. xi. 49; manna-höfuð vóru fyrir kljána, Nj. 275. **kljá-grjóf**, *n.*, a weaver's stones, Nj. 275, v. l.

KLÉFI, *a*, *m.* (klífi, Greg. 49, Mart. 120), [A.S. *cleofa*], a closet; heimulegr k., Stj. 205; hön var lukt í litlum klefa, Clem. 51; hann fór eptir brauðdiski í klefa, 646 B. 4; útar af elda-skálanum vóru klesfar tveir, sinu á hönd hvára, ok hlaðið skreidd í annan en mjölvi í annan, Eb. 268, 272; litla-stofa ok klefi are distinguished, Sturl. iii. 187; var sét opt ljós til klífa þess er inn ungi maðr var í, Mart. 120; þá skalf klífi sá allr, Greg. 49; svefn-k., a sleeping closet, bedroom, Stj. 204.

KLÉGGI, *a*, *m.* [klegg, Ivar Aasen; cp. North. E. and Scot. *cleg* = a

horse-fly]:—a cleg or horse-fly, Stj. 481. 1 Sam. xxiv. 14; my eða kleggja. Eluc. 22; flugur þær er kallask af alþýðu kleggjar, Best. 2.

II. a cock of bay (hey-kleggja), Háv. 53, Fb. i. 523.

KLÉIF, *f.*, plur. **kleifar**, [from *klífa*, to climb], a ridge of cliffs or shelves in a mountain side; hljópu sjau menn ór skóginum ok upp í kleifina, Eg. 581; skógar-kjörtr ok kleifar nokkurar, Fms. vii. 56; þeir kósuðu hann þar við kleifina, Eb. 166 (klíft, v. l.); þar sem heit vóru kleifar ok skógar þröngvastir, Fms. ix. 359; suðr undir kleifarnar, Gisl. 67, 70: poet. the head is called hjarna kleif, 'barn-cliff', Km.: **Kleifar**, *f.*, pl. a local name in western Iceland, Sturl., Landn., Ann. 1238.

kleima, *d.*, [kleima, Ivar Aasen; akin to *klám*], to daub, smear, dabble; þó at ek gæta kleimt einhvem þeirra, Fas. iii. 544. (conversational.)

kleima, *u*, *f.*, a blot, dab; name of an ogres, Fas.

kleisaak, *t.*, to become inarticulate; tunga kleisaak, Anecd. 3.

kleissa, *adj.*, kleiss í máli, inarticulate in one's speech, Fms. x. 39.

KLÉKJA, *pres.* **klek**, *pret.* **klakði**, *part.* **klakinn**, **klaktir**, [Ulf. *min-hlads* = *whist*; Dan. *klæbe*; Swed. *kläcka*]:—to bate; **klekja** út, to bate out; **klekr** þau út, Stj. 78; ungar út klaktir, id.; sem hann liggir á eggjunum ok hann skal út klekja, id.; hænna klakði dreka, Al. 160.

klekking, *f.*, in the compd **klekkingar-maðr**, see **klektan**.

klekkja, *t.*, in Icel. only used in the phrase, **klekkja á e-m**, to make one smart, puni-b; eg skal k. á honum, (conversational.)

klektan, *f.* = **klekking**; [klektan and **klekking** are prob. akin to Goth. *-hlabs* in *niu-hlads*; cp. also **klekkin** = *bristle*, Ivar Aasen]:—chicken-heartedness; so in the phrase, hann er engi klektunar maðr, i. e. he is no chicken, he is a daring, dangerous man, Sturl. iii. 282; ok sé þú svá fyrir at hann er engi klektunar maðr, Eb. 90 new Ed., Nj. 105; for the various readings (klectun, kleckun, klecting, klektun) see Nj. Johnson. 214.

klembra, *adj.*, [Germ. *klemmen*], to jam or pinch in a smith's vice, klömbr, q. v.; klýptir ok klembraðir, Stj. 285.

Klement, *mod.*, pronounced **Klémus**, *m.*, a pr. name, **Clement**; **Klemens** kirkja, messa, dagr, saga, the church, mass, day, Saga of St. Clement, Clem. 49, K. Á. 18, Vm. 6.

klenging, *f.*, the picking up a quarrel; þó hann tæki af munnnum síkkr klengingar, Sturl. i. 76.

klengi-sök, *f.*, a law term, picking up a quarrel; þykkir honum þetta klengisök vera, Ölk. 35; eigi vilju vér at þegar várir sé taksettir eða stefndir fyrir féþretta sakir eðr nokkura klengisaka, for the sake of cheating or chicanes, N. G. L. ii. 482.

KLENGJASK, *dep.* [perh. akin to A.S. *clingan*, Engl. *cling* = to cleave to]:—to pick up a quarrel; ok varð Áskatli illa við, ok þótti hann mjök klengst (MS. *kleins*) hafa til þessa máls, Rd. 272; ok á þat með engu móti í erfi at ganga, þóat sumir hafi ranglega við klengst, N. G. L. ii. 401.

klénn, *adj.* [for word; from A.S. *clæn*; Engl. *clean*; Germ. *klein*]:—snug; klénn koss, Fas. iii. (in a verse of the 15th century); k. sæng, Ulf. 4. 44; *little, puny*, klénn tign, Pass. The word first occurs in the 15th century, but it never took root.

KLÉPPR, *m.* [cp. Dan. *klippa* = a rock; Germ. *Klumpen*; A.S. *clympre*]:—a plummet, lump, Bs. i. 806 (of a comet's tail), Konr. 31; blý-kléppr, q. v.

II. a local name in Icel. **klepra**, *u*, *f.* or **klepr**, *m.*, pl. **kleprar**, a clot, icicle-like, of fat, ice, hair, wool, Jónas.

klepróttir, *adj.*, clotted, of hair, wool, beard.

klepra-dómr, *m.*, learning, Bs. i. 793, Sturl. i. 125, Al. 41, Barl. 12; nema klerkdóm, Fms. vii. 327; the clergy, (mod.)

klerkliga, *adv.*, learnedly; prédika k., Bs. i. 846.

klerkligr, *adj.*, clerically, scholarlike, Th. 79; klerkligr listir, Bs. i. 680; klerkligr bækir, Skálda (pref.)

KLÉRKR, *m.* [from Lat. *clericus*], a cleric, clerk, scholar; góðr klerkr (beau-clerk), Fms. ix. 531, x. 111; Ríkinn var klerkr góðr (a good clerk), bæði diktadi hann vel ok versadi, Bs. i. 239; Aristoteles með klerka-sveit sína, Al. 8; hann skildi görla Völsku þvíat hann var góðr k., El.; Paris klerkr, a Paris clerk, one who has studied in Paris, Fb. ii. 475; vittr ok góð-gjarn ok k. mikill, Fms. i. 229; Einfrkt konungur var vittr maðr ok góðr k. ok kunnir margar tungur, xi. 298; svá gótr ok inn skilningalausi, ef hann kemr frá skóla, þá hyggsk hann þegar vera góðr k., Sks. 247.

2. a *clergyman*, clerk, esp. of the minor orders; klerkr eðr klaustra-manni, K. Á. 40; fjórir tigr presta ok mart klerkar, Sturl. ii. 6.

3. a *parish-clerk* as in Engl.; messu-prestr skal engi leidangr göra, né kona hans né klerkr hans, N. G. L. i. 97, iii. 77, D.N. *passim*; a nickname, Orkn.

compds: **klerka-fólk**, *n.*, the clergy, Fms. i. 147. **klerka-lýðr**, *m.*, id., 613, 15. **klerka-mál**, *n.*, pl. *clerical, ecclesiastical matters*, H. E. i. 389.

klerka-siðir, *m.*, pl. *clerical customs*, Fms. vii. 199. **klerka-sveinn**, *m.*, a clerk. **klerka-sveit**, *f.*, the clerical body, Sturl. i. 122; a body of scholars, Al. 8. **klerka-söngur**, *m.*, church music, Fms. i. 260.

klessa, *t.*, to clot, daub; reflex. **klessast**, to talk thick, Anecd. 10; part. **klestr** = **kleiss** (q. v.), Fms. x. 39, v. l.

klessa, *u*, *f.* [klessa, Ivar Aasen], a clot; blek-k, an ink-clot, etc.

klessa-mmltr, *adj.*, talking thick, Fms. x. 39, v. l.

kletti, *n.*, a lump of fat in the loins of meat.

KLETTUR, *m.* [Dan. *klint*], a rock, cliff, Fær. 29; þar stendr skógar-

klettir við Hafslæk, þorsteinn gákk upp á klettinn, Eg. 717, Bs. ii. 111, Sturl. iii. 104, Gisl. 147; hár k., Grett. 101; þeir sjá hvar klettir tveir koma upp ór hafinu, Fas. ii. 248; in plur. a range of crags: poet., herða k., 'shoulder rock,' i. e. the head, La.; hjarna k., 'horn rock,' i. e. the head; hjálma-k., helmet crag, cp. Helm-crag in Westmoreland, Lex. Poët. compds: kletta-belti, n. a belt of crags. kletta-frú, f., botan. the saxifrage. kletta-skora, u. f. a scour. kletta-smóð, f. a jutting crag, freq. in mod. usage.

kleykilliga, adv.; vera k. kominn, to have got into bad scrapes, Th. 76.

kloykir, m. a nickname, Lando.

klíða, að, to murmur inarticulately.

KLÍÐ, m. a din, the murmur in a great assembly when no articulate sound is to be heard; þýs eða k., Gisl. 56; k. ok háreyti, Fms. vi. 374, Bs. ii. 129; skilur þú hér nokkuð mál manna? eigi heldir en fugla-klíð, Fas. ii. 175; í einum klíð—í einum duni,—allt var senn í einum klíð þú vatt trúss meðal herða, Skíð. R. 28.

KLÍP, n. [A. S. *clif*; Engl. *cliff*], a cliff; klíf and kleif are used indiscriminately in Eb. and Eg. l. e.; þeir fengu tekitt hann út við klíf er upp ríðr ór fjörinni, Eb. 106; ok kósuðu hann þar við klíft, id. v. l.; klíf bratt ok einstigi yfir at fara, Eg. 576; þá var þar undir niðri skógr en skóglaust uppi á klífinu, 580; ok er Egill kom upp ór klífinu, id.; í klífi nokkurn, Bs. i. 200; var í brattasta einstigi upp at ganga ok í harða há klíf (plur.), Stj. 453; 2 Sam. xiv. 4 (*eminences petrae* of the Vulgate); síðan gekk hann til klífs þess er þjóðgata lá yfir, þeir stefndu hit gegnsta til klífsins, Korm. 146; poet., harka klíf, *hawk's cliff*—the band, Hallfred; há klíf, a high cliff. Sighvat: local names, Klífa-jörð, Klífa-sandr, Klífa-dalr, Bjarn.; Klífa-lönd, Cliffland or Cleveland, in England, Fms. vi.

klífa, að, prop. to climb, but only used metaph.:—to repeat, to harp on the same thing; það þá eigi klífa svá ey ok ey, Ísl. ii. 349; klífar þú nakkvatt jafnan, mannfylla þín, Nj. 85; kelling klífaði allt sumarit um arfa-sátuna at inn skyldi bera, 194; vér kumpánar lærðum þik eitt vers, ok er þat nú þegar þér svá kært sem þú kunnir engan hlut annan, klífa-ð þat jafnan æ fram, Mar.; klífar sá margr kvæðin lín, Skáld H. 3, 2.

3. reflex. to urangle; töludu menn at sjá mæðr væri it mesta fið, hveru heimsliga hann klífsk við konung, Fb. iii. 381.

klífað, n. part. a kind of metre, where the same rhyme-syllable is repeated throughout the half of a verse, a specimen of which is Edda (Ht.) 48.

klíf-gata, u. f. a 'cliff-gate,' way along a cliff, Ísl. ii. 176.

klífra, að, to climb, Rb. 102, Fagrsk. 125; usually as dep. klífrakk, id., Fas. iii. 443.

klíng, klíng, klíng, klíng! interj., of bells or a tinkling sound, Jónas.

KLÍNJA, d. [Germ. *klängen*; Dan. *klänge*; cp. Engl. *clink*];—to ring, tinkle; hugar at hér muni k. til upphafs, Fms. xi. 434; hlýr að klíngja dalanna dýngja dökkinn á, Snót 99; klíngir mér fyrir eyrum ómr, Bjarni 136.

KLÍPPA, d. to clip; k. með söxum, Str. 9; klípti negl hans ok hár, Fms. vi. 204; k. hár, to clip, cut the hair, Stj. 202; k. saudi, hjórd, to clip, shear sheep, K. p. K. 104, Stj. 482, 484.

klippa, u. f. a clipping, sample; af-klippa.

klíppari, a. m. a hair-cutter, Stj. 524;—a dealer, monger, Rétt. 2. 10.

klípping, f. a clipping, shearing.

klíppingr, m. a *skorn* sheepskin, Grág. i. 501, Bs. i. 834, H. E. iv. 131.

KLÍFA, pres. klíf, pret. kleif, pl. klífa; [A. S. *clifian*; Engl. *cleave*; to Dutch *kleven*; Germ. *leben*];—to climb; Jónathan klíf ekki síðr með höndum en fótum um einstigit, Stj. 452; konungur klífir upp í einn bakka, Fms. viii. 75; en sumir klífu svá bratta brekku, 401; þá kom jarl at hlaupandi ok klífir upp yfir kóstinum ok þaðan upp yfir húsin, ix. 225; svá at hann mátti klífa upp í virkit at skildinum, Sturl. ii. 33; ok klífir einn í hoku mér, Dropl. 22; því er kænlegra at k. skemra, ok falla lægra, Al. 145; þeim er ádr höfðu klíft, Hkr. i. 290; klífa á kjöl, Sturl. ii. 224 (in a verse).

KLÍGJA, d. mod. klífa, að, [provinc. Norse *klia*, pret. *klidde* and *klísta*, pres. *klir*, see notes to Al. 186];—to feel nausea; hón klígir mjök, Al. 153; þeirra önd klígir í mót inum himneska mat, Mar.;—mod. impers., mig klíar, or mig klíar við þvi.

klíga, u. f., mod. klífa, nausea, Mag. 89.

KLÍNA, d. to smear; klína braud, to butter bread, Fms. ix. 241; klínask leiri, Best. 673, 53; mod. to daub, esp. with ordure.

klínningr, m. [klinging, Ivar Aasen], buttered bread; kasta klínningum ok kónnunni, cp. the Engl. proverb 'to throw the helve after the hatchet,' Fms. viii. 413, v. l.; as a nickname, Orkn.; the word is still used in the old sense in Norway.

II. in Icel. it is only used of cakes of cow-dung.

klístra, að, to glue, paste.

KLÍJA, d. [klíe, pl. kljár], to fix the weights to a loom (see klé); mér þótti kljádr vera vefrinn, Fms. xi. 49; harðkljádr, hard stretched, Darr.; metaph., vera á enda kljádr, to be finished, done; það er ekki á enda kljádr, there is no end of it as yet; vera út kljádr, done; það er út kljádr um þau mál; kljá á enda, to wind up, to have done; er ek á enda kljádr at þola þat lengr Ísl. ii. 420.

KLJÚFA, pres. klýf; pret. klauf, klauft (klaufst), klauf, pl. klufu; subj. klýfi; part. klofinn; [A. S. *cleafan*; Engl. *cleave*; O. H. G. *clio-*

ban; mid. H. G. *klieben*; Dan. *kløve*; Swed. *kljva*];—to cleave, split; hann hjó á skjöld Rúts ok klauf allan niðr, Nj. 95; elda er rétt at göra ok k. torf til, K. p. K. 88; ætluðu at á hann kríkan ok klufu svörð nn í höfðinu, Fms. vii. 227; era sem kolvíð kljúfi, karl sá er vegr at jarli, viii. (in a verse); eða ek klýf þik í herðar niðr, Nj. 185; kom í höfuðit ok klauf ofan í jaxlana, 144; skildir 'ro klofnir, cloven, cleft,' Vsp. 46; metaph. to split, ek klýf ör þessum sex greinir ins fjórða tigar, Skálda 172.

II. reflex., þar at sem björgin kljúfask, *are cleft, branch out*, Finnþ. 242. 2. recip., þó at þeir klýfask í herðar niðr, Fas. i. 404. 3. part. klofinn, as adj. cloven; langt upp klofinn, i. e. long-legged, Bárð. 165.

klof, n. the cleft between the legs, the fork, Fas. ii. 346. compds:

klof-langr, adj. long-forked, long-legged. klof-snjór, m. snow reaching to the klof. klof-stuttur, adj. short-forked.

klofa, að, to stand or stride with the legs apart; klofa snjó.

KLOFI, a. m. a cleft or rift in a hill closed at the upper end; metaph., þeir vóru komnir í svá mikinn klofa, at Ingaldur var á aðra hönd, en Laxá á aðra hönd, i. e. they were 'in a cleft stick';—the enemy on one hand, the river on the other, Ld. 46; so also as a military term; at samnaðr væri á Rangár-völlum ok væri sú ráðagörð, at þeim sé ætlað at verða í klofanum, 'were in a cleft stick,' caught in a trap, Sturl. i. 201; mun ek ok senda lið til fulltings við yðr, ok skal þat koma á bak þeim, svá at þeir verði í klofanum, Fas. i. 33; ok var svá stefnt at hann skyldi þaðan at koma, ok skyldi þorfinnr verða í klofanum, Orkn. 68; fjalla-klofi, a ravine with a bottom, Stj. 87, Al. 26; landa-klofi, a delta at the fork of a river, Sks. 194, 199; lausa-klofi, gramm. a *disjunctive* (au, ei, ey), Skálda 170; medic., gin-klofi, q. v. 2. the groove (hurðar-klofi) in which the door moves up and down instead of moving on hinges (see hniga III); hence the phrases, lúka upp hurðu, or lúka apr hurð á miðjan klofa, to open or shut the door to the middle of the groove, i. e. shut it half way, Bárð. 171, Fb. i. 547; hurð hnigin á miðjan klofa, half shut, Fms. iii. 74, Fas. iii. 526; hann gengr þar til er hann kemr at hurðu, hún var greytt í stokk ok hnigin eigi allt í klofa, Fb. i. 258; hann svarar illa ok rak apr hurðina í klofa, Gullþ. 15; eptir þat opar þorbjörn inn undan, ok lauk hurðinni í klofa, 18.

3. the forks to support tents on board a ship, Edda (Gl.); þá það hann með sína ganga ytra með bordum, ok höggva tjöldin ór klofum, Eg. 122; a place in a ship=klofa-rúm, því skal hláða í klofa inn, N. G. L. ii. 276. 4. a forked mast, used in boats on the west coast of Icel. 5. snuffers; göra skaltú klofa af gulli ljós at slökkva, Stj. 306. Exod. xxv. 38, Vm. 36; kerta-pípa í staf ok klofi, Pm. 103; kerta-klofi, q. v.; horn-klofi, q. v. compds: klofa-kerling, f. and klofa-stafir, m. a cleft stick or staff, Bárð. 170, 171; see kláf. klofa-rúm, n. a ship's cabin near the mast; því skal hláða í klofarúmi við siglu, Jb. 386. klofa-sigling, f. sailing with a forked mast. klofa-stof, n. a metric term, a 'cleft-burden,' a kind of refrain, consisting of several lines inserted separately in different lines of a stanza, Sturl. ii. 59.

klofna, að, to be cloven, Vsp. 52; í þessum gný klofnar himinninn, Edda 41; klofnaði hann í tvá hluti, Nj. 108; skudimur klofnuðu, Eg. 507, v. l.; jörðin skalf og björgin klofnuðu, Matth. xxvii. 51. klofningsr, m. anything cloven, cp. the Engl. *clove* (of garlic); the name of a mountain in western Iceland, Landn.

KLÓ, f., gen. kló, N. G. L. i. 100, mod. klóar, pl. klær, i. e. klær; [A. S. *claws*; Engl. *claw*; O. H. G. *clawes*; mid. H. G. *klā*; Germ. *klaw*; Dan. *klo*, pl. *kløer*];—a claw, talon, of beasts of prey, kattar-klær, ljóns-klær, amarr-klær, krumma-klær, vals-klær, the claws of a cat, lion, eagle, raven, falcon; gambrs-kló, q. v.; brá henni í hnotar líki ok hafði í klóm sér, Edda 46; flugu at þeim hrænar, ok sýndusk þeim ör járn nefn ok klærnar, Nj. 272; hann (the crocodile) hefir stórar tenn ok klær, Stj. 77; með hvössum klóm, 80; metaph. a claw, of the hand, klólar nú á klómum, Grett. 94 B; as also in the ditty, kalt er mér á k. i. 6. kenni eg þess á s. i. 6... (i. e. kalt er mér klómum, kenni eg þess á sjónum...); a nickname, Orkn. klón-gangr, m. a fight with the claws, Fas. iii. 210. II. naut. the clew of a sail, Edda (Gl.); eyri fyrir hanka hvern, eyri fyrir kló hverja, N. G. L. i. 101; en fyrir smáreip hvert er á segli er ertog sífrs ok svá fyrir kló hverja, ii. 283; eyri fyrir krapta hvern, þó eyrir at einnar klóar missi, i. 100, ii. 283; the clew=kolla (q. v.), N. G. L. i. c.

klónsk, dep. to fight with claws: in the saying, öndurðir skolu emir klónsk, O. H. 183, Fas. ii. 495.

kló-bjúgr, adj. an epithet of an eagle.

kló-dýr, n. a beast with claws, K. p. K. 134.

kló-festa, t. to clutch.

kló-fugl, m. a bird with claws or talons, opp. to fitfugl (q. v.), K. p. K. 132.

klókindi, n. pl. cunning, cleverness, Fas. iii. 267.

klók-lóiki, a. m. craft, cunning, Karl. 130, Mar.

klók-líga, adv. cleverly, cunningly, Stj. 167, Pass. 15, 5.

klók-ligr, adj. cunning, crafty, Fms. x. 172.

KLÓKR, adj. [peth. not a genuine Scand. word, but, like Dan. *klog*, Swed. *klok*, borrowed from Germ. *klug*];—arch, clever, Fms. xi. 227, Stj. 160, 223; arch, wily, 34, 70.

klók-skapr, m. *archness*, Stj. 75, 91, 178, Bs. i. 767: *wisiness*, Stj. 37, 416, Fms. xi. 445, Grett. 162 A; **klóskapar list**, -vél, a *device*, Stj. 177, 178, 247.

klór, n. a *scratch*, Fas. iii. 502; kattar-klór, a *cat's scratch*: bad writing, a *scrawl*, þetta er ljóta klórid.

klóra, að, to *scratch* like a cat, Stj. 77, 80, Fas. ii. 370: to *scrawl*, write badly, klóra bréf.

kló-segi, a, m. *claw-like streaks of clouds*, Björn.

klót, n. [Germ. *klotz*; Dan. *klode* = a ball]:—the *knob on a sword's hilt*, Ann. 1405, Fas. iii. 472.

klóungr, m. a kind of *lichen*, Björn.

kló-vara, u, f. *bides with the claws left on*, N. G. L. i. 237.

kló-þang, n. a kind of *seaweed*, *kelp*, *fucus vesiculosus*, Hjalt.

kluft, f. a *cleft*; **kluftir**, f. pl. a local name, Sand-k., Sturl.

KLUKKA, u, f., gen. pl. *klukkna*, older form *klooka*, Fms. vi. 147, Hom. 9, 68, 69, Bs. i. 38; [A. S. *clucge*; Engl. *clock*; Germ. *glocke*; Dan. *klokke*]:—a *bell*, Grág. i. 460, Bs. i. 65, K. þ. K. passim. COMPOUNDS: **klukku-hljóð**, **klukkna-hljóð**, or **klokkna-hljóð**, n. a *peal of bells*, Bs. i. 38, Fb. i. 417, Fms. vi. 63, xi. 341. **klukku-hringr**, m. a *bell-ring*, Pm. 103. **klukkna-hús**, n. a *bell-chamber*, *belfry*, Pm. 60, Sturl. ii. 119, Hom. 68, D. N. **klukku-málmr**, m. [Dan. *klokke-malm*], *bell-metal*, Ám. 29, Pm. 124. **klukku-strengir**, m. a *bell-rope*, Fb. i. 354, Jm. 32.

II. metaph., botan. a bell; a short cloak. **klukkari**, a, m., old form *klokkari*, Str. 18, Fms. iv. 171, [Dan. *klokker*]:—a *bellman*, Fms. xi. 256, Ó. H. 72, D. N. passim; **klukkara-hús**, -stofa, a *bellman's room*, D. N.

KLUMBA, u, f. and **klubba**, Fagrsk. 49, O. H. L. 70, Hkr. ii. 175, Rb. 1812. 18: a *club*, Fms. iv. 246, xi. 129, Sd. 147, Bévi. El. (Fr.); **klumbu-fótr**, a *club foot*; **klumbu-nef**, a *snub nose*.

klumsa, adj. *lock-jaw*, Germ. *maulklamme*, a disease of horses.

KLUNGR, m., the *r* is radical, [klungr, Ivar Aasen]:—a *bramble*; millum klunga ok haggþyrna, Barl. 18, 139; þorn ok klungr, Stj. 38; milli þorna ok klunga, 47; með klungrum ok hvóssum haggþornum, 395, ('spinis tribulique' of the Vulgate); þyrni, klungr, ok allt annat illgresi, Fms. v. 159; rósan vex upp á milli klunga ok þyrna, Hom. (St.); sem rós hjá klungrum, Gd. 6; pótt, hræ-k., *carrión-thorn*, pótt, for a *weapon*, Merl. 1. 36, Lex. Pótt.

II. metaph., in Icel., where there are no thorns, any rough ground is called klungr; hraun ok klungr (klungr ok hörkn, v. l.), Bs. i. 452: allit., klettar ok klungr, crags and rocks.

klungróttir, adj. *grows with bramble*, Stj. 45. Art.:—*stony, rough*.

klunna, t, to *cling to*, in a rude sense; hann sitr ok klunnir á skógar-trjáum, Stj. 80, v. l.; en hin klunna víðr bakit, ofan ape and her young, 95.

klunni, a, m. a *clumsy, boorish fellow*. **klunna-logr**, adj. (-loga, adv.), *clumsy in shape*.

klúka, u, f. a local name in the west of Icel., see Björn.

klúrr, adj. *coarse*, esp. in language and manners; the word is now freq., and although not recorded in old writers, it must be old, as one of the thralls in Rm. is called Klúrr.

klúsa, að, [for word], to *make intricate*: **klúsaðr**, part. *intricate*; ú-klúsaðr, *unbampered*, Fzr. 265.

klúsa-Petrúa, m. *St. Peter with his keys*, 'Key-Peter,' Ó. H. (in a verse).

klútr, m. [for word; A. S. *clut*; Engl. *clout*; Dan. *klud*; it appears in writers of the 14th century]:—a *kerchief*, Bs. i. 791; ok þar um vaft einum hreinum klút, 829, ii. 170; lín-klútr, i. 790; vasa-klútr, a *pocket-handkerchief*, (mod.)

KLÝF, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. *klyfjar*; [Dan. *klüs*]:—a *pack or trunk on a pack-horse*; leggja upp klyf, to *pack a horse*, N. G. L. i. 349; ef maðr ekr eða berr klyfjar, ... þótt eigi sé klyfjar á hrossi manns, Grág. i. 441; taka af klyfjar af hesti, Grett. 119 A; þat var nóg klyf, it was a full weight for a horse, Fas. iii. 401; hrindr ofan reidbinginum með klyfjunum, Sturl. iii. 114; hrossum með klyfjum, Ó. H. 187.

COMPOUNDS: **klyfja-band**, n. the *pack on a horse*, Nj. 56. **klyfja-burðr**, m. *carrying packs on horseback*, Fbr. 65, Nj. 56, v. l. **klyfja-hestur**, m. and **klyfja-hross**, n. a *pack-horse*, K. þ. K. 86, Nj. 264, Landn. 152, Grág. ii. 279, Fbr. 41, 42 new Ed., Eb. 296, þorst. Síðu H. 13.

klyf-beril, a, m., pronounced *klybberil*, and spelt thus, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 109, l. 21:—a *pack-saddle*, K. þ. K. 86, Sturl. iii. 114. **klyfbera-band**, n. and **klyfbera-gjörð**, f. a *pack-saddle girth*, Lv. 91.

klyf-bærr, adj. *fit to carry a burden*, of a pack-horse; sjau kaplar klyfþærrir, Vm. 177; fola klyfþærrar önu, Matth. xxi. 5.

klyfja, að, to *load a pack-horse*, Nj. 74, Eg. 593, Stj. 460, 483, O. H. 170, Ver. 124, Fbr. 17 new Ed., passim.

klyfja, klufði, [kljúfa], to *split, cleave*, Vm. 53; segja Þumir menn at þeir klyfði hann til hjarta, Fbr. 57 new Ed.; part. *klufðr, cleft*; hjör-klufðr, a *cleft with a sword*; Lex. Pótt.

klykkja, t, [klukka], to *ring*; þar er klykt, 671. 16; klykkir til fórnar upphalds, Mar., N. G. L. ii. 242, D. N. ii. 77; but in Icel. *hringja* is the common word.

klymata, t, [A. S. *clumjan*], to *maunder, murmur*; ok vil ek at þú klymtir nú eigi á móti mér, Háv. 17 new Ed.

klyppr, m. a *pr. name*, Fb. iii.

KLÝPA, klýpði, later *klypti*, but pres. *klypr*, mod. *klypir*; in mod. usage this word has (except in pres.) been turned into a strong verb, **klípa**, *kleip*, *klipu*, *klippinn*; [Engl. to *clip* = to *clasp*]:—to *clip, pinch*; þá tók Laurentius í síðu Stephani ok klypti fast, Sks. 652; ef maðr býr mann eða hrifr eða klypr, Grág. ii. 133; síðan klypðo þeir tungu-stúfan með tóng, Ó. H. 250: to *squeeze in*, klyptir ok klembradrir, Stj. 285; hefir eyðimörkin svá klypt þá, id.

klýpa, u, f. a *bit pinched out of another*; smjör-k., a *bit of butter*.

klyping, f. a *clipping, pinching*, Grág. ii. 133, Sks. 652.

klypi-töng, f. a *smith's tongs or clippers, nail pincers*.

klæða, d, to *clothe*; klæða sik, to *dress oneself*, Nj. 171; klæða nokðan, kalna, Hom., O. H. L. 22; afklæddi hann sik (*be put off*) sínum kyrtli, Stj. 466; í öttu fyrir dag stóð hann upp ok klæddi sik, Edda 28.

II. reflex. to dress oneself, to rise in the morning; afklæðask, to *undress*, Fms. x. 16; klæðask þess klæðum, Ó. H. 31; mál mun vera upp at standa ok klæðask, Edda 30; hvern dag er þeir hafu klæðsk, 25; en i dagan stóð Ymir upp ok klæðask, 35; Snorri stóð upp ok bað menn klæðask, ok er þeir vóru klæddir, Eb. 188; en síðan klæðask hann ok húskarlar hans ok fór ofan til vatns, Ó. H. 62; síðan stóðu þeir upp ok klæðusk, Ld. 44.

III. part. klæddr, clad, dressed; á morgun er þú ert klæddr, Fs. 110; svart-klæddr, *clad in black*; hvít-k., *clad in white*; raud-k.; þunn-k., *thinly clad*; al-klæddr, *quite dressed*; spari-k., *in one's 'spared' clothes, i. e. in one's best clothes*.

klæð-fár, adj. *'few-clad, thinly clad'*, Bs. i. 442, Bret. ch. 34.

klæð-hæfir, adj. *fit for clothes, fit for wear*, Grág. ii. 247.

KLÆÐI, n., irreg. gen. pl. *klæða*, Barl. 80, 83, Str. 21; [A. S. *clæð*; Engl. *clot*; O. H. G. *chleit*; Germ. *kleid*; Dutch *kleed*; Swed. and Dan. *klæde*].

I. cloth, stuff; mæla vaðmál ok lérept ok klæði öll, Grág. i. 497; vestr til Englands at kaupna sér klæði ok önnur föng, ... hlada skipit með hveiti ok hunangi, vini ok klæðum, Eg. 69; Ensk klæði með mörgum litum, 517; gaf konungr þorgils laufgrænt klæði fimtán álna langt, Sturl. iii. 131; vel þér þau klæði til hosna er brúnað sé at lit, en ekki önnur klæði nema skarlat sé, Sks. 286; skaltú-taka þér klæði er vér eigum best, Fas. iii. 265; fimtán álnir klæðis brúnat at lit, en klæðið var gersemi, Bs. i. 433; kennir hann klæði þau í kyrtlum hirðmanna, er hann hafði ræntir verit, 434; þrjátígi stikur klæðis, 875; tvíbreitt, þríbreitt klæði, tvíleu klæði, N. G. L. iii. 205, 208; hálfrit klæði, *chequered cloth*, Fms. ii. 70; in mod. usage distinction is made between the foreign machine-made klæði and the home-made vaðmál, q. v.; klæðis-treyja, klæðis-fat, opp. to vaðmáls-treyja, vaðmáls-fat.

II. a garment; Arinbjörn hafði látið göra klæði þat við vöxt Egils, Eg. 516; eitt gullklæði, ok rautt klæði, Nj. 35; maðr í rauðu klæði, Fms. x. 367; ef klæði rifnar af manni, K. þ. K. 88:—fjadr-k., *dún-k., feather or down cloth*; söðul-k., a *saddle cloth*.

2. esp. in plur., clothes, apparel, dress; váskufi yztan klæða, Nj. 32; laza klæði sín, Anal. 292; vönduð öll klæði, Eb. 34; hvar fyrir berr þú rauð klæði, þar sem þau eru klerkum fyrirboðin at bera? Því, sagði hann, at ek hef engi önnur til...

hann kom inn litlu síðar með brún klæði er erkbiskup hafði sjálfr borit,—Ber þessi klæði hátíðis-daga, Bs. i. 800; kasta klæðum, bera klæði á vápn, to *throw clothes over the weapons*, in a brawl, to hinder bloodshed, Vápn. 28; *bedclothes*, hann lét bera í vind klæði þau er hön hafði haft ádr, Eg. 567; und klæðum, lsl. ii. 252 (in a verse); klæða ilát, klæða örk, a *clothes chest*, 655 xxx. 7, Jb. 78; klæða hirðr, *keeper of a wardrobe*, Stj. 649; klæða hláði, a *pile of clothes*, Grett. 160; klæða kaup = klæðaskipti, Fbr. 94 new Ed.; klæða spell, *spoiling, damaging one's dress*, N. G. L. i. 163; klæða verð, the *price of clothes*, Gpl. 259:—*var-klæði, over-clothes*; rekkju-klæði, *bedclothes*; her-klæði, *armour*; lín-klæði, *linen clothes*; lit-klæði, *chequered clothes*, all of them in plur.

COMPOUNDS: **klæða-búnaðr**, **klæða-búningr**, m. *apparel*, Bs. i. 134, Fms. i. 69, Stj. 697; þeir höfðu mjök líkan klæða-búnað ok vápna, Hkr. i. 344.

klæða-feldr, m. the *hem of a garment*, N. T. **klæða-föll**, n. pl. the *folds of a garment*, Mar.: *medic.* = *kvennatíðir*.

klæða-mangarl, a, m. a *clothesmonger*, Rétt. 13. 9. **klæða-skipti**, n. pl. *göra k.*, to *change clothes*, Stj. 518, Fbr. 161, Sturl. iii. 100, Ld. 286.

klæða-skurðr, m. the *cut of clothes*, Rétt. **klæða-snið**, n. the *cut, fashion of clothes*, Hkr. iii. 181, Fas. ii. 344.

klæð-lauss, adj. *'clothes-less, naked'*, Stj., Fms. ii. 174, vi. 302.

klæð-loysi, n. *nakedness*, Barl. 61.

klæð-margr, adj. *having many clothes*, opp. to *klæðfár*, Sturl. iii. 228.

klæðnaðr, m. *clothing, apparel*; húsbúnaðr, *housébúnaðr* ok *klæðnaðr*, Eg. 94; k. þóru ok gripir, 158, Grág. i. 299, 460, Karl. 545.

klæð-sekkir, m. a *clothes-bag, knapsack*, Fms. iii. 178, Grett. 134 A, Stj. 214, v. l.

klæð-ylr, m. *clothes-warmth*, of bedclothes, Sks. 758. 1 Kings i. 1.

klæsingr, m., contr. *klængr*, a name of a raven, poet., Edda (Gl.) **II.** a *pr. name*, *klæsingr*, Landn.

KLÆJA, að, to *itch*; nú klæja oss lófarnir, *our palms itch*, Sturl. i. 42; gnú þú um háls mér þerrunni þvíat mér klæjar mjök, iii. 111; þeim mun i brún bregða ok ofarliga klæja (*it will itch sorely*) þá er ek berr fram vörnina, Nj. 239.

KLÆKI, n. (in mod. usage *klækr*, m.). [perh. akin to *klekja* and Goth. *klabei* = *pusillanimitas*]:—*disgrace, cowardice*; *kvæð* mönnum *klæki* í vera, ef einu Vikverskr maðr skal yfir oss ganga hér í frændhaga várum, Hkr. iii. 395; oss er þat klæki, segir hann, ef . . . Fms. vii. 269; at honum væri hvárki at síðan skömm né klæki, Sturl. iii. 150; allir verðum vér þá at klækjum, Fms. v. 204; haf nú þetta, ok með bæði skömm ok klæki, Gisl. 63; en nú hafit ér ánaud ok þrælkon ok þar með stórkleki ok niðingsskap, Ó. H. 227; bera sínlegt klækisnafi at þora eigi at hefna þín, Fms. ii. 69; klækis högg, a dastardly blow, Bjarn. 66, (a pun.) composit: *klækis-efni*, n. a mean, dastardly proceeding, Þorst. Síðu H. 49. *klækja-fullr*, adj. *disgraceful*, Stj. 406. *klækis-laust*, n. adj. *blameless*, 'sans reproche', Sturl. i. 221. *klækis-maðr*, m. a dastard; *kvæð* þá eigi meðal klækismenn vera er þeir þyrði eigi at hefna sín, Ísl. ii. 71, Fms. xi. 270, Sturl. ii. 170. *klækis-nafi*, n. a name for cowardice; see above. *klækis-orð*, n. in same sense, Hom. 111, Fms. v. 136, Hkr. iii. 114. *klækis-skapr*, m. *baseness, cowardice*, Fms. xi. 270, Lv. 50. *klækis-verk*, n. a base work, Ld. 282.

klæki-liga, adv. in a dastardly way, Fs. 41, Vápn. 27. *klæki-ligr*, adj. *dastardly, cowardly*, Bs. i. 165, Ísl. ii. 451. *klækis-skapr*, n. *baseness, meanness*, Fbr. 74, Nj. 32.

klækja, t, to put to shame; sumá hafi hón látið klækja á nokkurn hátt, Fas. iii. 75; ok telr þat manngi munu gört hafa at klækjask á við hann, Ísl. ii. 319; hence the mod. *klækja* á e-m, to punish one; engi skal drífask at göra henni kinnroða eðr klækja hana um, at hún fari fátækliga, Stj. 423.

klæma, d, [klám], to fall foul of; *klæmdu* mjök í orðum sínum Maumet ok Terrogant, (as Spenser, 'Maumet and Termagant'), Flóv. 42:—mod., reflex. *klæmast*, to use obscene, filthy language.

klæminn, adj. using obscene, filthy language. *klök*, n. pl. [Dan. *klukken*], the chirping of birds, Rm. 41. *klökkna*, 3d, to become klökkur, Karl. 545, freq. in mod. usage.

klökkur, adj., with a characteristic v, acc. *klökkvan*, etc., prop. *bending, gleable*, as of a reed; *klökkur* kjólr, Bs. i. 483 (in a verse); varð Mariusúðin klökk mjök ok skaut lykkjunum, Fms. viii. 199; klökk stál, of a ship, Edda (Ht.); á klökkva saumför, Orkn. 104 (in a verse).

II. metaph. *soft, crying faintly, moved to tears*; hann varð við þetta klökkur mjök . . . ok segir honum til vandræða sinna, Rd. 50; Jón ætlaði en sem fyr biskup með kluggan klökkun at göra, Bs. i. 289; *broken-hearted*, Eb. 78 (in a verse); þá urðu þeir klökkvir (they lost heart) ok flýðu frá þóri, Hkr. Ód. Fr. 264; at hann skyldi gráta sem barn, ok lítil þrótt mundi í honum vera, at hann varð svá klökkur við þetta, Ó. H. 300; konungs-dóttir varð klökk við orð hans ok blíknaði, Karl. 100.

KLÖKKVA, pres. klökkur, pret. klökk, pl. klukku, also spelt with *ey*, kleyqva, Kb. of the Szem.; [A. S. *claccan* and Engl. *cluck*, limited in sense, like Lat. *glocire*; Dan. *klukke*]: I. to soften; klökkvandi kalda jörð, Mar. (rare).

II. metaph. to sob, whine; kostir 'ro betri heldr en at klökkva sé, Skm. 13; klukku þeir karlar er kunnu görst heyra, Am. 62; af sonarlegri ást klökk nú Josaphat mjök, Barl. 187; þá klökk konunginn ok allir þeir er honum fylgðu, 211; þá klökk hann af harmi hugar, Sks. 226; er Davíð heyrði þessi tölundi, þá klökk hann, 716; einn af gestum Magnúss konungs gekk til ok kysti líkit ok klökk við, Fms. viii. 236, v. l.; honum fannsk svá mikit til vigdunnar at hann klökk, x. 109, v. l.; sumir klukku en sumir grétu, Barl. 190; sýta ok klökkva, Hom. (St.): part. klökkvandi, with *failing voice*; síðan minntusk þeir viðr Karl klökkvandi, Karl. 2, 180, 288; þótti honum konan klökkvandi kveða, Sturl. ii. 214 C; biðja, mæla klökkvandi, passim; the word is obsolete except as a participle.

klökkving, f. *emotion*, Mar.

KLÖMBR, f. [akin to a well-known root word common to all Teut. languages, cp. Germ. *klam*, *klammen*]:—a smith's vice, of which a drawing is given in the old edition of Glúm. (1786).

2. metaph. of troops drawn up in a similar shape; í klömbrina miðja millum þessara fylkinga, Stj. 512; skulu vér nú renna at ok hafa spjóttin fyrir oss, ok mun klambrar-veggirn ganga ef fast er fylgt, Glúm. 286; losnaði þá fljótt fylking Skagaförðinga sem klambrar-veggir væri tekinn, Sturl. iii. 84:—a local name in Icel., see the poem in Fjölfnir (1836), p. 31.

KLÖPP, f., pl. klappir, [klappa], a pier-like rock projecting into the sea, and looking as if shaped by art; lenda við klöppina, or klappinnar, freq. in western Icel.; as also of *stepping stones* over a stream, leiðin lá yfir mýrar ok fen, ok vóru þar höggvar yfir klappir, Fms. vii. 68; *klappar-nef*, n. a projecting rock.

klöppur-nos, n. *jutting rocks*, Ó. H. 182 (Fb. ii. 309); lítið klöppurnes gekk fram fyrir utan hjá skipum þeirra, ok sá þeir því nær ekku út á fjörðinn, Fms. viii. 217; gekk klöppurnes fyrir utan þá, Ó. H. 182.

knafa, 3d, *stuprare*, only occurring in the form *knafat*, as a various reading to sordit, Nj. 15.

KNACKER, m., different from *hnakkr* and *hnakki*, q. v., [cp. Engl. *knick-knack* = *trifle*]:—a kind of *little chair, high stool*; skaltú gera kistu at móður þinni ok undir knakka, make a coffin and a bierse, Fs. 132;

hann settisk niðr á einn knakkk, Bs. ii. 186; stólar fjórir, knakkr, lectari, Fm. 17; lang-knakkr, an oblong bench; eldar vóru stórir í elda-skálanum, ok sátu þar nokkurir menn á langknökkum, Finnb. 310; hand-knakkr (q. v.), a kind of *crutches*.

KNAPI, a, m. [A. S. *cnapa*; Engl. *knave*; Germ. *knabe*]:—a servant boy, the valet of a king or great man, Js. 14, N. G. L. ii. 434, O. H. 70, 71, Karl. 331, Þiðr. 141.

knappa, 3d, to furnish with studs; *knappaðr*, studded, of a garment, Rétt. 120; gull-k., Eg. (in a verse).

knapp-höfði, a, m. a knob-head, ball-head, Hkr. iii. 80.

knappi, a, m. a nickname, Landn.; whence *Knappa-dalr*, m. a local name, id.

knapp-járn, n. iron with a knob at one end, Bs. i. 379, used for surgical operations.

knappur, adj. [Dan. *knop*], scanty.

KNAPPR, m., mod. *huappr*, [A. S. *cnap*; Engl. *knop* (Chaucer), later *knob*; Germ. *knopf*; Dutch *knop*]:—a knob; staf í heudi ok knapp á, Þorf. Karl. 374; the knob or head of a pole or the like, Fms. viii. 428; þá skyfðu þegar knappinn or hrips-grindinni, Lv. 65; stöng mikil upp ór ok knappir á ór gulli, Fb. ii. 128; upp af hornstöfunum vóru stórir knappar af eiri görvis, 297; á ofanverðri þeirri stöng er einn mikill gullknapp, Þiðr. 189; stöng gulli búið upp at knúppunum, id.; hringr eða knappr, Grág. ii. 232; the phrase, gefa frelsi frá horni ok knappi, from the clasp and neck-collar bring a badge of servitude, N. G. L. i. 228; ríða knapp á e-t, to furnish a thing with the knob, i. e. finish it, Ísl. ii. 102.

2. a stud, button; kjafal kneppt saman milli fóta með knappi ok nezlu, Þorf. Karl. 412. *knappa-avipa*, u, f. a kind of lash = Russ. *knut*, Bs. ii. 10.

knapp-tjald, n. a tent; see *knappur*, D. N.

knarri, a, m. = *knör* (q. v.), Arnór.

knarr-skip, n. = *knör*, Fms. vi. 305, v. l.

knatta, 3d, to lift to the level of one's head; also *járn-knatta*.

knatt-dropa, u, f. a 'ball-smiter,' a bat, Vigl. 69 new Ed.

knatt-drepill, m. = *knatt-drepa*, Grett. 92.

knatt-gildra, u, f. a trap to catch the ball in the knattleikr, Grett. 92 A.

knatt-högg, n. a blow with a ball, Vigl. 69 new Ed.

knatt-leikr, m. playing at ball, a kind of cricket or trap-ball, a favourite game with the old Scandinavians, Sturl. ii. 190; described in the Sagas, Grett. ch. 17, Gisl. pp. 26, 32, Eg. ch. 40, Vigl. ch. 11 (13 new Ed.), Hallfr. S. ch. 2 (Fs. 86), Þorst. S. Vik. ch. 10, Gullþ. ch. 2, Harð. ch. 22; the ice in winter was a favourite play-ground, see Gullþ. etc. l. c.

knatt-tré, n. a bat-trap, Eg. 188, Fas. ii. 407, Gisl. 32.

knaua, m. a knoll, erag, D. N. v. 620; whence the mod. Dan. *knøs* and *bonds-knøs* = a 'boor knoll,' a boorish youth.

KNÁ, a defect. verb. for the conjugation of which see Gramm. p. xxxiii; the pres. infin. *knegu* nowhere occurs, whereas a pret. infin. *knáttu* occurs in Sigvat (Fms. vi. 40); a subj. pres. *knega*, *knegi*, *knegim*, Hkv. 2. 34, Fm. 22, 25, 41, Stor. 15, N. G. L. i. 89; pret. *knáði* for *knátti*, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse), Rekst.; with a suff. neg. *kná-at*, *non potest*, Gm. 25; *knák-a*, *non possum*, Hým. 32, Am. 52; *knegu-t*, *plus non possum*, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; [A. S. *cnáwan*; Engl. *know*]:—I know how to do a thing, I can, or quite paraphrastically like Engl. *do*; ek kná sjá, I can see, i. e. I do see, freq. in poetry, always followed by an infinitive, but very rare in prose.

I. in poetry; öllu gulli kná hann einu ráða, Fm. 34; hver er þær kná hafa óviltar, Sdm. 19; knáttu sjá mey und hjálmi, Fm. 44; melta knáttu, Akv. 36; er vörðr né verr vinna knátti, Gkv. 33; ef ek sjá knátti, 22; ef hann eiga knátti, Skv. 3. 3; ok knáttu ek þér í fadmi felask, Hkv. 2. 27; knáttim hefna, Gh. 5; kneguð oss fara, ye cannot confound us, Hkv. Hjörv. 13; knega ek grami fagna, Hkv. 2. 34; knegi hniga, Fm. 25; knegi sofa, 41, 42; sá er trúa knegim, Stor. 15; skjöldu knegut þar velja, Akv. 4; knákast ek segja, I can never say, Hým. 32; knáka ek þess njóta, Am. 52; ek hykk þá knáttu (pret. infin.) kjósa, Sigvat; ginnunga-vé knáttu brinna, díð burn, Haustl.; knáttu dripa, they did droop, Eg. (in a verse); knátti svelgja, Yt. 4; unnir knegu glymja, Gm. 7; bjöllur knegu hringjask, Ó. H. (in a verse); hann kná kjósa, he does choose, Vsp. 62; knáttu sporna, they did spur, 28, Og. 9; hann knáði velja, Rekst.; knáði lenda, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse); hann knátti vakna, díð awake, Bragi; er knáttuð skipta, ye did share, Edda (in a verse); ek kná stýra, Landn. (in a verse); kná-at sú veig ranask, Gm. 24; kná snúa, Vsp. (lib.).

II. in prose; þá kná þat grafa í kirkju-garði, íðem it can be buried in a churchyard, N. G. L. i. 12:—I shall, in law phrases, várr kná engi blandask við búfé, N. G. L. i. 18:—I can, I do, þá skulu þingmenn veita honum vápnatak til þess at hann knegi verja jörð sína lögum at dómi, N. G. L. i. 89; hann knátti engu bergja (he did not taste) af himneskum sætleik, Eluc. 59; þeir báðu at þeir knátti sjá líkama Clement páfa, Clem. 47.

kná-leikr, m. *proress, pibiness*, Sd. 138, Bjarn. 48.

knálíga, adv. *deftly, doughtily*; þeir sækja k. ferðina, Ld. 226;

stöndum mótt þeim k., Fms. i. 303; skipaði jarl Ormínn sem knálígst, iii. 12; hann keyrði nautin k., Glúm. 342.

knáligr, adj. *deft, brisk-looking*; þeir vóru knálígrir menn ok vóru mjök grjótpálar fyrir báð Ösvífis, Ld. 122; miðaldra menn ok inir knálígrustu, Sturl. i. 99.

KNÁR, adj. fem. kná (knó, Bs. i. 345), neut. knátt, [cp. Lat. *gnavus*]:—*pitby, vigorous*; hann var mikill maðr vexti ok knár, ok inn vaskasti um alla hluti, Sturl. ii. 38; þorbjörn var knástr maðr, Lv. 27; þá var gott til knárra manna í Miðfirði, þóðr. 15; var Karl knástr, Sd. 138; varð síðan til kóna vel tvítog, en knó, Bs. i. 345; knáir menn ok úlatir, Fbr. 50 new Ed.; ok óæð óknóm mönnum, Bs. i. 349; skal ek fá til kná menn at fylgja þér, þóstr. Síðu H. 181; víta mátti þó þat, segir Grettir, at ek munda eigi slíku til leiðar koma, sem ek hefði unnt, ef ek væra eigi all-knár, Grett. 97 new Ed.; margr er knár þó hann sé smár, a saying; eigi mátti hann styrkvan kalla at afli en þó var hann hinn knásti ok iun fimasti, Sturl. iii. 221; í þessu skríðu týndisk Markús, en sá komsk í brott heill er óknástr var, Bs. i. 640; líkar þeim vel við Brand, þvíat hann var bæði knár ok líðvaskr, Lv. 24; þórarinn var knástr maðr annarr en þorgils, Fs. 143.

KNÉ, n., gen. pl. knjá, dat. knjám, and older kníóm; [Goth. *kniv*; A. S. *cnaw*; O. H. G. *chniu*; Germ. *knie*; Dan. *knæ*; Lat. *genu*; Gr. *γόνυ*]:—*the knee*; hrynja í kné, þkv. 30; á knjámum, Fms. i. 182; á bæði kné, Nj. 70; setja á kné e-m, Fms. i. 16; andaðisk Kjartan í knjám Bolla, ii. 257; á kné kalinn, Hm. 3; þat er fall, ef maðr styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág. 2. phrases, ganga, koma (fara, hvarfa) fyrir kné e-m, to go, come, before another's knees, approach as a suppliant, Nj. 212, 229, Fbr. (in a verse), Fms. viii. 399; leiða e-n fyrir kné e-m, id., Sks. 650; láta kné fylgja kvíði, let the knee follow the belly, plant the knee on the belly, in wrestling, Grett. 28 new Ed.; koma e-m á kné, to bring one to his knees, overcome; öllum kenir hann (the death) á kné, Al. 132; henni (Elli—the Age) hefir engi á kné komit, Edda ii. 286, Karl. 421; tala um þvert kné sér, to 'talk across one's knees', to gossip, chatter, Sturl. iii. 150; rísa á kné, to arise, Hým. 51; sitja fyrir kné, knjóm e-m, to sit at one's knees, feet, Og. 8 (of a midwife); en þjóustu-kona hennar sat fyrir knjóm henni, ok skyldi taka við barninu, Fms. viii. 7; falla á kné, to fall on one's knees, Edda 33; þá steig hann af baki, féll á kné ok bað-k fyrir, 92; leggjask á kné, id., 95.

8. *knee-timber*, in boat-building; engi var saumr í, en víðjar fyrir kné, Fms. vii. 216; ok eigi var meiri sjór á en í mitt knjám, Bs. i. 390; ertog fyrir kné hvert, krapta hvern ok kollu hverja, N. G. L. ii. 283. **compos**: knéa-bót, f., pl. knésbætr, (but knésfötum, Sæm. 91), the boughs, Lat. *poplite*, Fms. iii. 188, Fbr. 159, 179, Al. 43, Fas. ii. 354, Edda 40. **knjá-dúkr**, m. a knee-cloth, cushion, Vm. 52, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. **knjá-líðr**, m. the knee-joint, Fas. iii. 329. **II**. [A. S. *cnaw*; but cp. also Ulf. *knoda*=*γνώσις*, Phil. iii. 5; O. H. G. *knor*; Hel. *cnoues*]:—a degree in relationship or lineage, spec. a degree of cognate relationship, a Norse law term, (höfuðbádm is the agnate); at sjaunda knó ok sjaunda líð, in the seventh cognate and agnate degree, N. G. L. i. 15; at fimta knó ok fimta líð, id.; at fimta knó ok fimta manni, to the fifth degree of relationship by the female and the fifth by the male side, 350; til níunda knés, 49, 50; af kné hverju, at setta kné, 148; nú skal engi maðr fá frændkonu sína skyldri en at fimta kné, ok at fimta manni frændleif, 350; kvenn-kné (q. v.), cognate lineage.

B. Compos: kné-boðr, m. a knee cushion; falla á knéboð, to kneel, Greg. 67, Hom. 75, Ld. 328, Nj. 132, Fms. viii. 95; leggjast á k., Bs. i. 352; knébedja-fall, kneeling, H. E. ii. 188. **kné-beygjask**, ð, to bow the knees, Mar. **kné-björg**, f. a knee-piece, Sks. 405. **kné-fall**, n. kneeling, Th. 16, Barl. 25, Stat. 299. **kné-falla**, féll, to fall on the knees, Stj. 204, Fms. i. 147, Bs. i. 684. **kné-kast**, n. (?), kné-kast, festar-fé ok morgungjöf, D. N. i. 356. **kné-krjúpa**, krapu, to kneel. **kné-líðr**, m. the knee-joint, Sturl. iii. 116. **kné-runnr**, m., see below. **kné-setja**, tt, to set on one's knees, a kind of adoption; hann knésetti þann svein ok fósturaði, Hkr. i. 97; þá tók Haukr sveininn ok setr á kné Adalsteini konungi. . . Haukr mælti, knésett hefir þú hann nú ok máttu myrða hann ef þú vill, 120. **kné-setningr**, m. a 'knee-set', a foster son, Fms. i. 85. **kné-sig**, n. a sinking on one's knees, metaph. fjá knésig, Fas. iii. 430. **kné-skél**, f. the knee-pan, Far. 269, Nj. 205, O. H. L. 73. **kné-skot**, n., see below. **kné-sól**, f. the name of the Rune 4, Skálda 177.

knéfa, að, to determine; er þar nú knéfat um annat ráð, Sturl. ii. 181; er þat nú knéfat at ek vil hafa Skagafjörð, iii. 232.

knéfan, f. determination (?); má eigi þat þá mæla at þér takit knéfanar kost, Sturl. iii. 276.

knéfall, m. a post, pole; búð með fjórum knéfallum, Gpl. 499.

knélf, f. [cp. Engl. *nip*], a kind of nippers or pincers, Björn; hreifa knélf, 'palm-pincers', poet. for the band, grasp, Gisl. (in a verse); a nickname, Landn. 278.

knéiking, f. a grasping, embrace; kossa ok knéikingar, Fb. i. 411.

KNÉIKJA, t. [Dan. *knække*], to bend backwards with force; hann knéikti hann aprí á bak, Eg. 397; tók í axlir honum ok knéikti hann upp at stöfum, 552; síðan þú knéiktir hann Kallrana, Fas. ii. 131.

knell, m. courage; kjark ok knell, 655 xvii. 24.

KNEPPA, t. [knapp], to stud; heitu knepta niðr millum fóta sér, Bárð. 179, þóstr. Karl. 412; kneppa skúa, nailed shoes, Fas. i. 34.

knerra, u, f. = knorr, a nickname, Fms. viii.

kné-runnr, m. [A. S. *cnaw-rim* and *cnawres*, see kné II. above; knérunnr (if referred to runnr=a grove) gives no adequate meaning, whereas the A. S. *rim*=number is just the word we should expect; and as the identity between the A. S. and Norse law terms can scarcely be doubted, it is likely that the Norse or Icel. form is simply a corruption of the A. S. form. Probably, as the A. S. *rim* was unintelligible to the Norsemen, they took the Norse word nearest in sound; the word was probably borrowed from the A. S. through the eccl. law, so that its use in Nj. is an anachronism]:—*lineage*, as also *degree in lineage*; þat er k. at telja frá systkinum, Grág. i. 171; telja knérunnum, 254; veg þú aldrei meir í enn sama knérunn en um sinn, Nj. 85; allt til hinnar sjaunda kynkvíslar eða knérunns, Stj. 54; ella mun ek mæla þat orð, Yngveidr, at uppi mun vera alla æfi í knérunni yðrum, þóstr. Síðu H. 186.

kné-skot, n. a dishonour, humiliation, of a member of a family; nú verðr knéskot í erðum, þú skal sá hafa er nánari er, N. G. L. i. 49; koma knéskoti á e-n, to bring one to his knees, Barl. 53.

knéyfa, ð, a false form; see kveyfa.

knéyttir, m. a ravisber (?), Bjarn. (in a verse).

KNÍÁ or **knjá**, ð: I. to press, urge, debate; eigi kunnu vér at segja hve lengi þeir kníðu þetta, Fms. xi. 48; en er þeir kníðu þetta máli milli sín, O. H. 127, (Hkr. ii. 207, Fms. iv. 284 wrongly knýðu).

II. most freq. in poetry, but only in the pret. kníði, to knock, strike, press; hamri kníði háfjall skarar, Hým. 2. s; kníði grindr, Am. 35; hörpu kníði, Akv. 32; hirið kníði árar, Rekst.; kníðum unnið, we rowed, Akv. 36; hinn er kjölslóðir kníði, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse); þeir kníðu ber báðir, pressed the vine, Skálda (in a verse); þeir kníðu hjálma, Fas. ii. 549 (in a verse); þeir kníðu blá bórð, Sighvat; trúðr mikinn kníðu (guða MS.), Jd. 22. III. reflex. to struggle, fight hard; harðir kníðusk menn at, Fms. xi. 305 (in a verse).

2. part. kníðr, kníðan kjapt, Fms. viii. 208 (in a verse); foldar síðu brimi kníða, a surf-beaten coast, xi. 307.

kníar, m. pl. champions; seggir, kníar ok líðar, Edda (Gl.).

KNÍFR, m., mod. hnifr; [Dan. *kniv*; Swed. *knif*; Engl. *knife*]:—a knife or dirk, such as the ancients wore fastened to their belts; and so a knife with a belt is freq. mentioned as a gift; the handles of these knives or dirks were neatly carved of walrus' tusks; see Landn. l. c., Sks. l. c., Am. 55, 59, Gpl. 164, Eg. 210, N. G. L. i. 39, Bs. i. 385; knif ok belt, Nj. 73, Fs. 98; metaph. in the phrase, kaupum um knifa, to exchange knives, to change one's state, Korm. 238; skar Tjóri þau á knífisþrepi sínu, T. carved their images on his knives' handles, Landn. 248; hafa þeir hvalir teonar ekki starri en gora má mjök stór knifa-hepti af, Sks. 127. **compos**: knífa-dúkr, m. a napkin (?), Vm. 109, D. N. iii. 202, iv. 217. **knífa-bláð**, n. a knife's blade, Reit. 2. 10. **knífa-egg**, f. a knife's edge. **knífa-hepti**, n. a knife's handle, Landn. 248, Sks. 127. **knífa-oddr**, m. a knife's point, Fs. 144. **knífa-skapt** (-skæpti), n. = knífisþrepi, Fms. iii. 358, 391, Landn. 248.

KNÓDA, að, mod. hnóða, [A. S. *cnēdan*], to knead; knóða saman mjöl ok smjör, Landn. 34; þeir höfðu knóðat saman deig við snjó, Ann. 1337; mólu þeir þat í sundr sem smást, knóðuðu síðan saman, Stj. 293; þá bað Sigmundr hann knóða ór mjólvu því . . . í mjólinu, er ek tók at knóða, ok hér hefir ek með knóðat þat er í var, Fas. i. 129.

KNOKA, að, [A. S. *cnucian*], to knock, thump; þeir höfðu áðr bart höfuðit allt á honum ok knokat, Hom. 120; þórváldr knokaði (forced) sína menn til ljúgvitna, Bs. i. 665; ok hygg ek at meim minir hefði hann mest knokat, Karl. 399.

KNOSA, að, [Ulf. *knusian*=to kneel; A. S. *cnysian*; Dan. *knuse*]:—to bruise, beat; þeir höfðu áðr barit höfuð hans ok knosat, Fms. v. 148; senda mun Drottinn yfir þik hungri þar til er hann knosar þik, Stj. 344, 345; skal ek með miklum ok margföldum kvölum knosa yðra líkami, Fb. i. 404; tekr hann at knosa hjarta Theophili, Th. 14; knosud bönd, Líkn. 30; knosaðr, often eccl., in the sense of bruised, contrite; sundr-knosað hjarta, a contrite heart, Vidal. passim.

KNÚI, a, m. a knuckle, Rm. 8; hann herði hendmar at hamarskaptinu svá at hvítuðu knúarnir, Edda 28, Fms. vi. 106; á knjám ok knúum, v. 140. **II**. a kind of ship, Edda (Gl.). **2**. a pr. name, Gs. 13.

knúska, að, to knock, ill-treat, Fms. vii. 269, ix. 468, Fas. iii. 497.

knúskan, f. knocking, Fms. ii. 87, viii. 41.

KNÚTA, u, f., mod. hnúta:—a knuckle-bone, joint-bone, head of a bone (knúta, the hip joint); bláð hjóp milli leggjarinn ok knúttunnar, Bs. i. 179, 253; hann tekr svá við knúttinu, þar fylgir legggrinn með, Fas. 67. **knútu-kast**, n. a throwing with knuckle-bones, a game, Bárð. 176.

knútóttir, adj. knotted, Berl. 147.

KNÚTR, m. [Engl. *knot*; Dan. *knud*; Swed. *knut*], a knot, Stj. 96, Bs. ii. 170; leysa knút, Edda 29, Fms. i. 112; ríða knút, to tie a knot, iii. 97, vii. 123; knýta knút, to knit a knot, Fb. i. 97; ef knútr leuast,

gjaldi á er knútt knýtti, N. G. L. ii. 281: metaph., reid Nicholas knútt á því, at hann mundi aldri lausar láta þær eignir, Sturl. iii. 144; rembi-knútt, a kind of knot; reipa-h.,—some of these references, esp. Fms. vii. l. c., as also several phrases, refer to a tale akin to that told in Arrian Anab. 3. 3.

II. medic. a bump, protuberance, after a bone fracture or the like, 655 xi. 1, Bs. i. 328, Bárð. 174; tóku at losna þeir knútar sem sínarnar höfðu saman dregit, Mar.

III. a pr. name, Knútr, m. *Cnut*, *Cannut*, Fms.: mar-knútr, q. v. knýkr, m. = fnykr (q. v.), Barl.

knýlla, t. [A. S. *cnellan*; Engl. *knell*], to beat with a blunt weapon; þeir knýlltu hann með keyrinu, Sturl. iii. 212.

knýpri, n. a cowering; vefja sík í knýpri, to crouch together, Konr.; see knipr.

knýsaking, f. = knúskan, Háv. 41.

knýta, að, mod. hnyta, [knútt], to knit together, truss; nú knýta þau saman yxnina, Bret. 26; á samri hey hnyta, Hallgr., Snót.

Knýtlingar, m. pl. the descendants of *Cnut*, the old royal family of Denmark. Knýtlinga-Saga, u. f. the Saga of the K.

knýttir, m., see úknýttir.

knýfill, m., mod. hnyfill, a short born, Hkr. i. 72, Fms. x. 170.

knýfóttir, adj. ibori-borned, Fms. viii. 243, Thom. 473.

KNÝJA, pres. knýr, pl. knýjum; pret. knýði and knúði; part. past.

knúinn; [Scot. *know*, *knuse*, = to press down with the fists and knees; Swed. *knoga*; Dan. *knuge*]:—to knock, press; tvær kistur fullar af gulli, svá at eigi máttu tveir menn meita k. (*carry*), Fms. xi. 24; knýði á, ok mun fyrir yðr upp lokið verða, Matth. vii. 7; hann knúði hurðina, he knocked at the door, Fms. vi. 122; knýr hausmagi hurð, bróðir, ok knýr heldr fast, Grett. 154; eptir þat knýja þeir þá á ofan stórt grjótt, Fas. ii. 508:—to press, knýr hann þá þar til er þeir segja, Bs. ii. 227; páfinn knýr hann at eiðstafnum, 52; þeir knúðu fast árar með stórum bakföllum, Fas. i. 214; hann staðfestisk fyrir hellis-dyrum, knýði fast ok kalladi, Barl. 199; knýr hann fast ok mæl þetta, . . . ok í því er Einarr var knúinn, Fms. vi. 280.

2. esp. in poetry, to press on, urge onwards; hann gat varla fylgt henni, svá knúði hún fast reiðina, Ld. 138; knýja merki, *venilla proferre*, Fms. vi. 87 (in a verse); knýja vó, *id.*, Orkn.; skúr knýði sukkju brand frá landi, Fms. vi. 134; sverðsálfir knýði lagar stóð sunnan, Ht.; þeir knýðu blá börð, Sighvat; ormr knýr unnir, Vsp. 50; Ólafir knýr Visund (the ship) norðan, Ó. H. (in a verse); knýja bardaga = *bellum gerere*, Lex. Poët.; kappar knúðu hildi, Fas. ii. 276 (in a verse); knýja flóttu, to press on the flying, Fms. x. 424 (in a verse); haus knýr hjáðar vísi, Eb. (in a verse).

II. reflex. to struggle on, press on; því harðara er þótt knúðisk at fanginu, Edda 33; knýjask þeir at víginu, Bret.; hann laust fjötrinum í jörðina ok knúðisk fast at, spyrnir við, braut fjötrininn, Edda i. 108; knýjask þeir fast, ok verðr brak mikit um þá, Grett. 107; knúðusk Baglar þá á eptir, Fb. ii. 659; ok með þessari ætlan knúðisk fram alþýðan, Fms. xi. 269; lendir menn eggjuðu lið sitt, ok knúðusk til framgöngu, Ó. H. 316.

2. part. knúinn, *bard driven, bard pressed*; til knúinn af þessi nauðsyn, Stj. 450; til knúinn af Guðs hálfu, Bs. ii. 38, freq. in prose.

KNÝTA, t. [knútt; A. S. *cnutan*; Engl. *knit*; Dan. *knytte*]:—to knit, fasten by a knot, bind, tie; ok knýtt silki-dregli um höfud barninu, *id.*, Fms. xi. 2; leggr á ok knýtt við vagn, Bret. 26; knýta saman, to knit together, Skílda 180; hann knýttir saman halana í nautunum, Gisl. 29.

2. of a purse (knýttil-skauti); fingrullit hafði knýtt verit í enni sveininum, Fms. xi. 2; hún hafði knýtt í dúkinn gull mikit, Fs. 59.

II. imper. in a medic. sense; knýtti hrygginn (*acc.*), the back knotted up, became crooked, Fms. vii. 208; þó lá mestr verkr í lendum hennar þar til er þær (*acc.*) knýtti, Bs. i. 328; þá er sínar knýtti, Eb. 344; knýttir, *knotted, cramped*; knýttir var hann á herðum ok bringu, Fms. vii. 239; knýtt ok bómlið, Þryml. 71; var ekki bein brottit ok knýtt, Bs. i. 347; var hryggur ok lendar knýttir en fætnir kreptir, 181.

knýti, n. a bag, purse; hún tekr upp grösín ok leggr knýtið undir höfuð sér, Fas. iii. 580, Bs. ii. 170; see knýti-skauti.

knýttir, m. knitter, a nickname, Landn.

knýttil-skauti, a. m., prop. a knotted sheet or kerchief, a bag, purse; for the ancients used to keep money and precious things in kerchiefs knotted up and used as a purse, Bs. i. 337, 340, Ó. H. 148, Gisl. 19;—so also knýttil-skauti, a. m.; tók einn knýttilskauta ok leysir til, Ölk. 37; leysa til knýttilskauta, Fas. iii. 580; see knýti.

KNÖRR, m., gen. knarrar, dat. knerri, n. pl. knerrir, acc. knörru; [A. S. *cnear*]:—a ship, esp. a kind of merchant-ship, opp. to langskip; hann hafði tvá knörru ok sextigu hermanna á hverjum, Fms. iii. 36; öll stórskip bæði knörru ok önnur, ix. 167; er betra at halda langskipum til hafnar en knörrum, Fas. i. 278; eptir þat kom Hængr með knörru tvá, Eg. 71, 79, 98, Lv. 100.

comps. knarrar-bátr, m. = eptir-bátr, a ship's boat, Bjarn. 16, Ld. 116. knarrar-bringa, u. f. a nickname, Landn.

knarrar-nos, n. a local name in Icel. knarrar-skip, n. = knörr, Dropl. 4.

knarrar-smíðr, m. a shipwright, a nickname, Ó. H.

KNÓTT, m., gen. knattar, dat. knetti, pl. knettir, acc. knöttu:—a ball, Þorf. Karl. 426, Fms. iii. 186; þá var sullrinn sprunginn ok hlaupinn

í þrjá knöttu, Bs. i. 178, v. l.

II. a cricket-ball, Sturl. ii. 190, Grett. 92, Vigl. 24, Gisl. 26, Fs. 60, 86; betra þykkir Hrafini at herða knúa at knetti en hefna föður síns, H. is fonder of playing at ball than of revenging his father, Fms. vi. 106.

kobbl, a. m. popular name for a seal, kópr: a nickname, Fas. ii. 439.

II. a pet name for Jacob.

KODDI, a. m. [Scot. and North. E. *cod*; Swed. *kudd*]:—a pillow, Str. 5, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 109; koddá-ver, a pillow-case, freq. in mod. usage; silki-k., a silk pillow.

koðri, a. m. the scrotum, of animals; cp. A. S. *codd* = a bag.

kofa, u. f. a young puffin; teisti-k., lunda-k.: kofna-far, n., -tekja, u. f. catching young puffins.

kofan or kofarn, n. and kofarn-rakki, a. m. [cp. early Dan. *kofan-rakka*]:—a lap-dog, N. G. L. i. 334 (spelt kofan); metaph. a snappish person, hann var et mesta kofarn í skapi, Finnb. 280.

koftort, n. [for. word], a coffer, (mod.)

KOFI, a. m. [A. S. *cofa*], used of a convent cell, 673, 55, Bs. i. 304, Landn. 50, Stj. 227, 471, D. N. passim, Mar.: a hut, shed, freq. in mod. usage.

kofi, m. a cowl; see kufi.

kofr, n. [for. word], a coffer; skrin ok kofr, Pm. 19.

kofri, a. m. a hood or bonnet of fur, Ölk. 34; svartr lambakinn-kofri, Sturl. ii. 154, Þorf. Karl. 374, N. G. L. i. 211, Vigl. 22.

kofr-málugr, adj. testy, snappish, Fas. ii. 333.

kofr-menni, n. a snappish, testy person; k. í skapi, Finnb. 280.

kogla, að, [kaga], to goggle, Fa. 48.

KOK, n. the gullet, esp. of birds; ok viðka kokin vesallig, viandi láta mata sig, Bb. 2, 25, freq. in mod. usage.

kok-mæltir, adj. speaking in the gullet.

koka, að, to gulp like a gull.

kokkáll, m. = Dan. *bavrej*, from Lat. *cuculus*, a cuckold.

kokkr, m. [for. word], a cook; kokks-hnífa gréður, Hallgr., (rare.)

kokkr, m. a cock, occurs as a ðr. Acc. in Edda (Gl.) ii. 488.

KOL, n. pl. [A. S. *cól*; Engl. *coal*; O. H. G. and Germ. *koblen*; Dan. *kul*]:—coals, *charcoal*; kurla, kvista, sviða kol, brenna kol, Grág. i. 200, ii. 295, Nj. 57, Ölk. 34; gúra kol, Grág. ii. 297; leiri ok kolum, Fms. ii. 59; elda víði ok hafa til kola, Grág. ii. 211; brenna at köldum kolum (see kaldr), Fms. iii. 92, passim; kalda-kol (see kaldr), cold asbes.

II. metaph., in comps. kol-svartr, kol-dimmr, coal-black; in pr. names (of dark skin, hair, beard), of men, Kolr, Kol-beinn, Kol-grimr, Kol-björn, Kol-finnr, Kol-skæggr; of women, Kol-finna, Kol-brún (q. v.), Kol-gríma, Landn.

comps. kola-gróf, f. a charcoal-pit.

kola-karl and kola-maðr, m. a charcoal-mater, Vápn. 16, Rétt. 59, Art.

kola-meiss, m. a box of coals, Art.

kola, u. f. a small flat open lamp, Sturl. ii. 117, Vm. 8, Gisl. 29, D. N. iv. 457; í kolum af steini eðr eiri, N. G. L. ii. 247, (stein-kola, q. v.)

kol-bítr, adj. 'coal-biter,' coal-eater, a popular name of an idle youth sitting always at the fireside, cp. Dan. *askefis*, as also *ascebrúdel* in the German legends; Starkaðr var himaldi ok kolbítr ok lá í fleti við eld, Fas. iii. 18; hann hefir upp vaxit við eld ok verit kolbítr, ii. 114; Beigaldi var kolbítr, Eg. 109.

kol-blár, adj. 'coal-blue,' dark blue, livid, Eb. 172, Bs. i. 354, (from a blow); esp. of the sea, sjór kolblár, Nj. 19, Ld. 118, Fms. iv. 309.

kol-brenna, u. f. hot charcoal, Eb. 120, Ölk. 34.

kol-brún, f. 'Coal-brown,' nickname of a lady, Fbr.; whence Kol-brúnar-skáld, n. nickname of a poet, *id.*

kol-dimmr, adj. dark as coal, of a dark night.

kol-gróf, f. a charcoal pit, Grág. ii. 333, Nj. 58.

kol-görð, f. charcoal-making, Vm. 80.

koli, a. m. a kind of fish, a sole.

kolka, u. f. a nickname, Landn.

kolkrabbi, a. m. the 'coal-crab,' i. e. cuttle-fish.

KOLLA, u. f., prop. a deer without horns, a bumble deer, a hind; féll hann þá á grasvöllinn hjá kollunni, Str. 4, 7; hirtir allir ok kollur, Karl. 476, (hjart-kolla, q. v.)

2. a cow; kollu hali, a cow's tail, Bjarn. (in a verse); þat heita Kollu-visur, er hann kvad um kýr út á Íslandi, Fms. vi. 366, Bjarn. 43, cp. 32.

3. in mod. usage, esp. a bumble bee; æ þarna er hún Kolla mín blessuð komin af fjallinu! Þíttir og Stúlka 20; Mát-kolla, Grett.

4. of a girl; frið-kolla, a 'peace-maid,' Swed. *Dal-kulla* = the maid of the Dales.

III. naut. one of the cleats in a ship (?), N. G. L. ii. 283, v. l. kollu-band, n. the stay fastened to the kolla.

kolla, að, to bit in the beard, metaph. to barm; þykkir nú sem þeim muni ekki kolla, Sturl. iii. 237.

kol-laupr, m. a coal-box, Vápn. 16.

kollektu, u. f. [for. word], a collect, eccl., Am. 45.

koll-gáta, u. f. a right guess; eiga kollgátuna, to guess rightly.

koll-grýta, u. f. a pot without feet, D. N. v. 586.

koll-heið, n. bright sky overhead; kollheið upp í himininn, Bárð. 20 new Ed.

koll-hetta, u. f. a kind of cap, Sturl. ii. 9, Gisl. ii. 417.

koll-hnisa, m. [kollr and hnisa = a dolphin, = Dan. *kølbøtter*], a *somersault*; stingast kollhnis, to make a somersault, a game.

koll-hríð, f. the paroxysm in childbirth when the head appears, of men and beast: metaph. the biggest pitch, meðan kollhríðin stendr á.

koll-húfa, u, f. a skull-cap: the phrase, leggja kollhúfur, to butt with one's head, of a vicious horse.

koll-hóttir, m. = kollhetta, Bs. i. 497.

kollóttir, adj. without horns, bumble, of a cow or sheep, Gpl. 401, Sturl. i. 159; hann tók á kollóttu af hverjum bónda, Landn. 147, 148, Sturl. iii. 238; Auðunn var þá kollóttir (with shaven crown) ok klæðlauss, Fms. vi. 303; hann var þá kominn frá Rúmi ok var stafkarli, k. ok magr ok nær klæðlauss, viii. 206; having the hair cut short, sveina tvá kollóttu, Fær. 34; kollóttar meyjar, of nuns, Orkn. (in a verse).

KOLLR, m. [Scot. coll = a bay-cock], a top, summit; ok mændu upp ór kollarnir, of hayricks, Sturl. i. 179; á kolli fjallsins, Stj. 399; þúfna-kollar.

II. the bead, crown; ungr maðr, varit hár af kolli, Fær. 9; piltar tveir léku á gólfinu, þeim var spröttið hár ór kolli, Fb. i. 958. **2. a shaven crown**; hann rakar af þeim hárit, ok girdi þeim koll, Háv. 56; girdir þú þér þá koll, Nj. 181, Fas. i. 234; honum skal raka koll; bræða skal koll hans, N. G. L. i. 334.

3. phrases, ok lét hans vándskap koma honum í koll, let his wickedness fall on his own pate, Stj. 485; geta í kollinn, to guess true (koll-gáta); koll af kolli, from bead to bead, one after another; það gekk svo koll af kolli; kinka kolli, to nod; hnippa kolli hvár at öðrum, Grett. 166 new Ed.: um koll, Dan. om kuld, bead over beads; þeir rútuðu um koll tafinu, Vígl. 17, (rútuðu fyrir honum tafinu, new Ed. i. c.); hrinda e-m um koll, Fas. iii. 545. **4. a pet name**, a boy, my boy! hvi vildir þú, kollr minn! ljuga at okkr Máriu? cp. kolla, Bs. i. 600; gló-kollr, a fair-haired boy. **5. a ram without horns**; Mú-kollr, Grett., (kolla, a ewe.) **6. a nickname**, hærú-kollr, boary head; æði-k., dotony bead, Landn.: a pr. name, Kollr, id.: in compds, Koll-sveinn, Hus-kollr, q. v.; Snæ-kollr, Landn.

koll-steypa, t. = kollverpa.
koll-sveinn, m. a boy with a flat cap, = kollóttir sveinn, Fms. iii. 178.
koll-verpa or **koll-varpa**, að, to overbrow, (= varpa um koll), Bs. ii. 71.

koll-merktr, part. black as jet; kolmerkt klæði, Sturl. ii. 32, Vm. 126.
koll-múla, u, f. 'coal-mouth', black mouth, poet, a goat, Edda (Gl.).

koll-múlgr, adj. black in the mouth; komi þá engi kollmúlgr úr kað, þá er örðeyða á öllu norðr-hafi, of fishes, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 130 (in a ditty).

Koln, f. Cologne, Fms. passim. **Kolnis-meyjar**, f. pl. the eleven thousand virgins of Cologne.

koll-níða-myrkr, n. pitchy darkness, Dan. bæl-mörke.

kolorr, m. [for. word], colour, Stj. 73.

kolr, m. black tom-cat: a pr. name, Nj.

kol-roeykr, m. coal reek, smoke from burning charcoal, Nj. 58, Bjarn. 43.

kol-akeggr, m. coal-beard, black-beard: a pr. name, Landn.

kol-akógr, m. a wood where charcoal is made, Vm. 168.

kol-akör, f. a poker, see Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 459 (in a verse).

kol-svartr, adj. coal-black, jet-black, Fb. i. 526, Sks. 92, Bs. i. 670, Fas. iii. 12.

kol-trýna, u, f. coal-smut, Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 463.

Kolumba, m. St. Columba. **Kolumba-messa**, -kirkja, u, f. the mass, kirk of St. Columba, Landn., Fms.

koll-víðr, m. 'coal-wood', wood for charcoal, Nj. 58, Grág. ii. 298, Jb. 237; era sem kolvið kljúfi | karl sá er vegr at jarli, Fms. viii. (a ditty).

KOMA, pres. sing. kem, kemr, kemr; an older form komr is used constantly in very old and good vellum MSS., as the Kb. of Sæm.; and even spelt keomr or ceomr (in Eluc., Greg., etc.); reflex. komsk, and pers. komztu (*pervenis*), Sdm. 10: pret. kom, kom-k, I came, Skm. 18; 2nd pers. komt, 17, mod. komst: the pret. plur. varies, kvámu being the oldest form; kvámu, often in the MSS.; kómu, as it is still pronounced in the west of Iceland; the usual and latest form is koma, with a short vowel; the spelling of the MSS. cannot always be ascertained, as the word is usually written kmu or qmu: pret. subj. kvæmi and kœmi (kvæmi): imperat. kom, kom-ðu, pronc. konu, come thou! pret. infin. kómu (*venisse*), Fms. i. 224 (in a verse), Geisli 62:—with suff. neg., pres. komr-at or komr-að, Akv. 11, Grág. ii. 141, Gkv. 3: 8; pret. kom-a, kom-að, came not, Ls. 56, þorl. Karl. (in a verse), þá. 18; 2nd pers. kom-aðu (*non venisti*), Am. 99; subj. komi-a (*non veniret*), Gs. 10: reflex., pres. komsk-at, Grág. ii. 180; pret. komsk-at (*could not come*), Am. 3:—a middle form, pres. 1st pers. komum-k (*komumsk*), Ó. H. 140, 214, Skm. 10, 11; subj. pres. komimk, Ó. H. 85; pret. komœmk, Hbl. 33 (Buggæ); part. pass. kominn, see Gramm. p. xix. The preterite forms kvam and kváminn, used in the Edition of the Sturl. and in a few other mod. Editions without warrant in the MSS., are due to the fact that the Edition of Sturl. was published from a transcript now in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, made by the learned priest Eyjólf á Völlum (died A. D. 1745), who used this spelling: in prehistoric times, before the age of writing, it may be assumed for certain that this verb had a v through-

out, as in Gothic: [Ulf. *qiman*, i. e. *qiman*, = *ἰμῆσαι*; A. S. *coman*; Engl. *come*; O. H. G. *queman*; Germ. *kommen*; Dutch *komen*; Dan. *komme*; Swed. *komma*; Lat. *venio*, qs. *gvenio*; the Ormul. spells *comenn*, indicating a long root vowel; cp. North. E. *coom*.]

A. To come; sá þeirra sem fyrr kæmi, Fms. ix. 373; konungr kom norðr til Tunsbergs, 375; kómu Finnar heim, i. 9; þeir mágar koma úr hjúkúfi, Sturl. ii. 124; kómr hann á konungs fund, Fms. ix. 221; þá vóru þeir norðan komnir, 308; hér er nú kominn ær ein kollótt, Sturl. i. 159, passim. **2. to be come, arrive**; bréf kómu frá Skúla jarli, Fms. ix. 375; ef svá síðarliga kómr skip til hlunnna, Sks. 28; en er vár kom, Eg. 167; koma at máli við e-n, to have an interview, talk with one, 467; konungi kom njósn, Fms. vii. 57; þá kómu honum þau tilðendi, i. 37; þetta kom allt fyrir Ingimar, vii. 114; kom honum þat (*it came to him, be got it*) fyrir útan fú, en engum kom fyrr, x. 394; hvat sem á bak kemr, ubatsover may befall, Nj. 193; koma e-m at haldi, or í haldi, to avail oneself, 192, Fms. x. 413; koma at gagni, to 'come in useful', be of use, Nj. 264; koma at úvörum, to come at unawares, Ld. 132; koma e-m fyrir úvart, id., Fms. xi. 290; koma á úvart, Nj. 266; koma í þörf = koma í gagn, Fms. vii. 14; hvar kom kapp þitt þá? Bs. i. 18; mál koma í dóm, to be brought up for judgment, Fms. vii. 115; líðr vetrinn, kemr þar (*that time comes*) er menn fara til Gulapings, Eg. 340; var þá svá komit, at allir menn vóru sofa farnir, 376; kom svá (*it came to pass*) at Bárði var heitið meyrjunni, 26; svá kemr, kemr þar, at, *it comes to pass*, Fb. i. 174, ii. 48, 68; láta koma, to let come, put; síðan léu þeir koma eld í spánuna, Fms. xi. 34.

3. in greeting; kom heill, welcome! kom heill ok sæll, frændi í Nj. 175; mod. komdu (komdu) sæll í komið þér sælir! **II. with prepp.**; **koma á**, to hit; ef á kómr, Grág. ii. 7;—koma at, to come to, arrive, happen; láttu at því koma, let it be so, Dropl. 24; kom þat mjök optliga at honum, of sickness, Fms. vii. 150; kom at þeim svefnhöfði, sleep came upon them, Nj. 104; koma at hendi, to happen; mikillvandi er kominn at hendi, 177, Hom. 80; koma at e-u, to come at, regain, recover; koma at hamri, þkv. 32;—koma fram, to come forth, appear, stund var í milli er þeir sá framstaðinn ok iun epri kom fram, Fms. ii. 304; engin kom önnur vistin fram, Eg. 549; nú eru öll söknar-gögn fram komin, Nj. 143; to emerge, hann kom fram í Danmörk, Hkr. i. 210, 277, Ísl. ii. 232, Eg. 23, Landn. 134, Orkn. 151; to arrive, sendimenn fóru ok fram kómu, Fms. xi. 27; reifa mál þau fyrst er fyrst eru fram komin, each in its turn, Grág. i. 64; to be fulfilled, happen, því er á þínum dögum mun fram koma, Ld. 132; nú mun þat fram komit sem ek sagða, Eg. 283; kom nú fram spásgagn Gestl, Ld. 286; öll þessi merki kómu fram ok fyldusk, Stj. 444; aldrei skal maðr arf taka eptir þann mann er hann vegr, eðr raðr bana fram kominn, vebom be has slain, or vebom death be has devised with effect, Grág. ii. 113; staðar-prýði flest fram komin, Bs. i. 146; vera langt fram kominn, mod. áfram kominn, to be 'in extremis', at the point of death, 644; er sú frásögn eigi langt fram komin, this story comes from not far off, i. e. it is derived from first, not second hand, Fms. viii. 5;—koma fyrir, to come as payment, tvaug hundrad skyldu koma fyrir víg Snorra (of weigildi), Sturl. ii. 158; heoni kvæðsk aldri hefst þykka Kjartan, nema Bolli kæmi fyrir, Ld. 240; allt mun koma fyrir eitt, it will come to the same, Lv. 11, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 208; koma fyrir ekki, to come to naught, be of no avail, Ísl. ii. 215, Fms. vi. 5;—koma í, to enter, come in, a fisherman's term; koma í drátt, to book a fish; at í komi með ykkur þorbrandsonum, that ye and the Th. come to loggerheads, Eb. 80;—koma með, to come with a thing, to bring; konuð með það, fetch it!—koma til, to come to; vera kann at eigi spillisk þótt ek koma til, Eg. 506; nú er rétt lögdröning til ykkar komin, Nj. 236; koma til ríkis, to come to a kingdom, Eg. 268; þeir létu til hans koma um alla héraðs-stjórn, Fs. 44; to befall, kom svá til efnis, it so happened, Mar.; þeim hlutum sem hafinu kvæmi opt til at koma, Stj. 105, Sks. 223; to mean, signify, en hvar kom þat til er hann sagði, Ó. H. 87; ef þat kom til annars, en þess er hann mælti, id.: to cause, hygg ek at meir komi þar til lítilmeuniska, Eb. 172; konungr spurði hvat til bæri úgleði hans, hann kvæð koma til mislyndi sína, Fms. vi. 355, Fb. ii. 80, Bnd. 29 new Ed.: to concern, þetta mál er eigi kom síðr til yðvar en vár, Fms. vii. 130; þetta mál kemr ekki til þín, Nj. 227; þat er kemr til Knúts, Fms. v. 24; þat er til mín kemr, so far as I am concerned, iv. 194; hann kvæð þetta mál ekki til sín koma, vi. 100; þeir eru orðmargir ok láta hvervetna til sín koma, meddle in all things, 655 xi. 2; to belong to, skulu þeir gjalda hinum slíka jörð sem til þeirra kemr, proportionally, Jb. 195; kemr þat til vár er lögin kunnum, Nj. 149; sú sök er tylptar-kviðr komr til, Grág. i. 20; tylptar-kviðar á jafnan á þingi at kveðja, þar sem hann kómr til saka, ii. 37; þá er komit til þessa gjalds (*it is due*), er menn koma í akkeris-sát, 408; to help, avail, koma til lítils, to come to little, be of small avail, Nj. 149, Fms. vi. 211; at gíra lítila fésékt, veit ek eigi hvat til annars kemr, I am not aware what else will do, I believe that will meet the case best, Bnd. 36 new Ed.; koma til, to 'come to', of a person in a swoon, etc.; veit ek eigi til hvers koma mun sú tiltekja Fb. i. 177, Fms. xi. 103; hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, i. 3; það kemr til, it will all come right; kom þat til með kóngum tveim, two kings came to a quarrel, Skíða K. 48; to be of value, importance, authority, þótti allt meira til hann

Koma, Fas. i. 16; hvárt sem til hans kæmi meira eðr minna, Fms. xi. 76; sverð þat er til kom hálf mörk gulls, Ld. 32; svá fémikill at til kómu tuttugu merkr gulls, Fms. xi. 85; mér þykir litid til hans koma, *I think little of him*;—koma saman, *to come together, live together, marry*, K. A. 134; *to agree*, þat kom saman með þeim, *they agreed on it*, Dropl. 9, Glsl. 41; kom þat ásamt með þeim, *id.*, Fb. i. 168; koma vel ásamt, *to agree well*, Nj. 25;—koma undir e-n, *to come unto one*, ef undir oss bræðr skal koma kjörin, *if we are to choose*, Nj. 192; öll lögmæt skil þau er undir mik koma á þessu þingi, 239; *to depend on*, það er mikitt undir komid, at ..., *be of importance*;—koma upp, *to come up, break out*; kom þá upp grútr fyrir henni, *she burst into tears*, Fms. ix. 477; er lúðrar kvæði við, ok herblástr kæmi upp, v. 74; er seiddætin kómu upp, Ld. 152; eldr kom upp, *fire came up*, Ölk. 35, (hence elds-uppkoma, *an upcome of fire, an eruption*); ef nokkut kemr síðan sannara upp, Fms. vii. 121; þá kom þat upp at hann hafði beðið hennar, Eg. 587; kom þat upp af tali þeirra, at ..., Fms. vii. 282; þat kom upp (*it ended so*) at hvert skyldi vera vin annars, i. 58; *to turn up*, ek ætla mér góðan kost hvám sem upp kemr, Eg. 715; mun nú hamingjan skipta hvert upp kemr, 418; at sakar gördisk eða upp kæmi, Grág. i. 27; skaut til Guðs sínu máli, ok það hann láta þat upp koma er hann sá at þat gegni, Ö. H. 195, Stj. 385;—koma við, *to touch, die*; sé eigi komid við, *if it is not touched*, Grág. ii. 65; komit var við hurðina, Fas. i. 30; at þeir skyldi koma við torfuna, Ld. 60; hefi ek aldrei svá reitt vörn at manni, at eigi hafi við komit, Nj. 185; hann kemr við margar tögur, *he comes up, appears in many Sagas*, Ld. 334; koma þeir allir við þessa sögu síðan, Nj. 30; sem ek kom við (*as I mentioned, touched upon*) i morgin, Fms. ii. 142; er mestr er, ok úskapligast komi við, Ld. 118; *to fit*, þat kemr litt við, 'tis not meet, *it won't do*, Lv. 20; mun ek gefa þér tveggja daga byr þann er þat kemr við, Fas. iii. 619; koma við, *to land, call*; þeir vóru komnir við Ísland, Eg. 128; þeir kómu við Hernar, Nj. 4; þeir kómu suðr við Katanas, 127; þeir kómu við sker (*struck on a skerry*) ok brutu stýri sín, Fms. ix. 164; hann hafði komit við hval, *he had struck against a whale*, Sturl. ii. 164; hence in mod. usage, koma við, *to call, make a short stay, also on land*; *to be added to*, tekr heidr at grána gamanit ok koma kveðlingar við, i. 21; koma þær nætr við inar fyrri, Kb. 58; þá koma enn ellefu nætr við, 22;—koma yfir, *to overcome, pass over*; iss er yfir komr, Hm. 81; hvert kveld er yfir kom, Finnb. 230; hryggileikr kom yfir, 623, 57; at sá dagr myndi ekki yfir koma, Sks. 111.

B. With the dat. of the object, *to make to come, put, bring, carry*; páfa þess, er Kristni (dat.) kom á England, *who Christianised England*, Lb. 14; koma mönnum til réttar trúar, Fms. i. 146; koma orðum við e-n, *to speak to a person*; gördisk hann styggr svá at fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma, i. e. *that no one could come to words with him*, Eg. 3; hann gördi sik svá reidan, at ekki mátti orðum við hann koma, Fms. i. 83, xi. 393; koma vélræðum við e-n, *to plan against one*, Eg. 49; koma flugu i munn e-m, Nj. 64, 68; þú skalt ekki láta i skorta at koma þeim i (máli) með þér, 271; hann skyldi koma þór i Geirróðar-garða, *make Thor come to G.*, Edda 60; hann kom þorhaddi heilum yfir ána, *he brought Th. safe across the river*, Þorst. Síðu H. 181; koma kaupi, *to bring about a bargain*, Glpl. 415; koma e-m i hel, *to put one to death*, Anal. 233; koma e-m til falls, *to make one fall*, Edda 34; koma e-m i sætt, Fs. 9; mun ek koma þér i sætt við konung, Eg. 227; hann kom sér i mikla kærleika við jarlinn, Nj. 268; koma sér i þjónustu, Fs. 84; koma sér vel, *to put oneself in favour, be engaging*; ek hefi komit mér vel hjá meyjum, Kormak; þeir komu sér vel við alla, Fas. iii. 529, Fs. 96, Nj. 66; koma sér illa, *to make oneself hated*; það kemr sér illa, *it is ill seen, unpleasant*; as also, það kemr sér vel, *a thing is agreeable, acceptable*; koma e-n til leidar, *to effect, make*, Nj. 250, Eb. 118; koma e-n til vegar, *id.*, Ld. 320; koma tölu á, *to put, count on, count, number*, Anal. 217; koma friði, *to bring peace, agreement about*; hann kom þeim á flotta, *he put them to flight*, Fms. vii. 235; töku þar allt er þeir kómu höndum á, *all they could catch*, ix. 473; koma e-m ör eldi, Fb. i. 300; tók hann merkit ok komi því (*put it, bid it*) i millum klæða sinna, Nj. 274; Gunnarr kom þangat at þeim örnum, 115; allt þat er bitid var ok blóði kom út á, *where it was bitten so as to make blood flow*, Fms. vii. 187.

II. with prepp.; koma e-u fram, *to effect*; koma fram ferð, máli, Nj. 102; til litils þætti þat koma, en enginn kvæmi sínu máli fram þótt til alþingis væri stefnt, 149, Fb. ii. 90; þat skal aldri verða at hann komi þessu fram, Eg. 765; ef ek kem hefundum fram, Ld. 262; koma fram lögum við e-n, Eg. 721;—koma e-u á, *to bring about, introduce*;—koma e-u af, *to abolish*; þó fékk hann því ekki af komit, Bs. i. 165; koma e-u af sér, *to get rid of*, Fs. 96, Eb. 40, 41;—koma e-u fyrir, *to arrange*; koma e-m fyrir, *to get a place for one*; hann kom honum fyrir i skóla; *to destroy* (fyrir-koma), hann kom hverjum hesti fyrir, Glúm. 356;—koma e-u upp, *to open*; áðr ek kom henni upp, *before I could open it*, Fms. iii. 74; kerling tekr hörpuina ok vildi upp koma (*open*), nú fær hún upp komit hörpuina, Fas. i. 233; hann mátti lengi eigi orði upp koma fyrir harmi, *it was long before he could speak, utter a word*, Fms. vi. 234; sá svarar er mátti máli upp koma, vii. 288;—koma e-m undir, *to over-*

throw one, *get one down*; varð at kenna afis-munar áðr hann kæmi honum undir, Eb. 172;—koma e-m undan, *to make one escape*, Fms. vii. 265, 623, 18;—ek ætla at koma mér utan, *I think to go abroad*, Nj. 261;—koma e-u við, *to bring about, effect, to be able to do*; ek mun veita þér slíkt sem ek má mér við koma, *as I can*, Nj.; þú munt öðru koma við en gabba oss, Anal. 77; hann komi því við (*brought about*) at engi skyldi fara með vápn, Fms. vii. 240; ef váttum kvæmi við, in a case where witnesses were at hand, Lb. 12; lidit flýði allt þat er því kom við, *all that could fled*, Eg. 529; Guðmundr hafði almannu-lof hveru haon kom sér við (*how he behaved*) i þessum málum, Nj. 251; komi þeir til er því koma við, *who can*, Glpl. 371; mennu skyldi tala hjótt ef því kæmi við, Sturl. iii. 147; ef því kemr við, *if it is possible*, Glpl. 429; urðu þeir at flýja sem því kómu við, Fb. ii. 187; ekki mun oss þetta duga, at hann komi boganum við, Nj. 96.

C. Reflex. komask, *to come to the end, get through, reach*, Lat. *pervenire*; the difference between the active and reflex. is seen from such phrases as, hann kemr ef hann kemst, *he will come if he can*; or, eg komst ekki á stað, *I could not get off*; eg komst ekki fyrir illvitr, *I could not come for bad weather*; or, *to come into a certain state*, with the notion of *ebance, hap*, komask i lífi háka, *to come into danger of life*; komask i skipreika, *to be shipwrecked*, and the like; þorfinnr kom öngu hjóði i lúðrinn, ok komsk eigi upp blástrinn, Fms. ix. 30; komask á fætr, *to get on one's legs*, Eg. 748; hann komsk við svá búit i ríki sitt, Hkr. i. 76; meina honum vörn eða veðr svá at hann má ekki komask til þess staðar, Grág. i. 496; hann komsk með sundi til lands, Eg. 261; komusk sauðirnir upp á fjallit fyrir þeim, Nj. 27; ef Gunnarr færi eigi utan ok mætti hann komask, 111; ef maðr byrgir mann inni i húsi, svá at hann má eigi út komask, *so that he cannot get out*, Grág. ii. 110; en allt fólk flýði með allt lausa-fé er með fékk komisk, *with all the property they could carry with them*, Fms. i. 153; ek komumk vel annar-staðar út, þótt hár gangi eigi, Nj. 202; komask á milli manna, *to get oneself among people*, intrude oneself, 168; komsk hann i mestu kærleika við konung, Eg. 12; komask at orði, *to come by a word, to express oneself*; einsog hann að orði komisk, *passim*.

II. with prepp.; komast á, *to get into use*; það komst á;—komask af, *to get off, escape, save one's life*; hann bað menn duga svá at af kæmisk skipit, Fms. x. 98; tveir druknuðu, en hinir komusk af;—komask at e-u, *to get at a thing, procure*; morgum manns-öldrum síðar komsk at bók þeirri Theodosius, Nj. 10; Hraní gat komisk at trúnaði margra ríkra manna, Fms. iv. 62; þú hefir at þessum peningum vel komisk, 'tis money well gotten, i. 256; eigi skaltú illa at komask, *thou shalt not get it unfairly*, vii. 124;—komast eptir, *to enquire into, get information of*;—komask fyrir, *to prevent, come in another's way*;—koma hjá e-u, *to evade, pass by, escape doing*;—komast til e-s, *to come towards, and metaph. to have time for a thing*, ek komst ekki til þess, *I have no time*; eg komst ekki til að fara;—komask undan, *to escape*; allt þat lid er undan komisk, Eg. 261; ekki manns barn komsk undan, Fms. xi. 387; komask undan á flotta, Eg. 11;—komask við, *to be able*; komusk þeir ekki i fyrstu við atloguna, Fms. vii. 264; ef hann vill refta údáða-mönnum, ok má þó við komask, N. G. L. i. 123; brenn allt ok bæi, sem þú mátt við komask, Fær. 64; ef ek viðr of komimk, Hbl. 33; þá er ek komumk við, Eg. 319; komask við veðri, *to get abroad*, Ld. 252; hann lét þat ekki við veðri komask, Fms. vii. 165; *to be touched* (við-kvæmni), hann komisk við mjök ok felldi tár, iii. 57; eða hann komisk við (*repent*) ok hverfi apt af illsku sinni, Greg. 41; þá komsk mjök við inn válaði, svá at hann mátti eigi lengi orði upp koma fyrir harmi, Fms. vi. 234; þá komsk hún við ákaðega mjök, Clem. 31; með við komnu hjarta, *with a touched heart*, Bs. i. 561, Karl. 166;—komask yfir e-t, *to overcome, get bold of*; er hann komsk yfir lét, Bárð. 175.

D. Part. kominn, in special phrases; innu komni maðr, *a new comer, stranger*, Gulpl. 47; at kominn, *arrived*; hinn aðkomni maðr, *a guest*; at kominn, *just come to, on the brink of*; kominn at andáti, at dauða, *to be at the last gasp*; var at komit, at ..., *it was on the point of happening, that* ..., Str. 8; vóru þeir mjök at komnir (*much exhausted*) svá magrir vóru þeir, Fas. iii. 571;—heill kominn, *ball!* Blas. 42; vel kominn, *welcome!* vertu vel kominn! ver með oss vel kominn, þiðr. 319, Fs. 158; hann bað þá vera vel komna, *passim*; so also, það er vel komid, 'it is welcome', i. e. *with great pleasure, granting a favour*;—placed, ertu maðr sannorðr ok kominn nær frétt, Nj. 175; Pétur var svá nær komit, *P. was so closely pursued*, Fms. ix. 48; ok nú eigi allfærri yðr komit, xi. 123; svá vel er sá uppsát kominn, at ..., ix. 368; situated, hann (the hospital) er kominn á fjall upp, *is situated on a fell*, Symb. 18; útskr þat er komit af þjóðleið, Eg. 369; metaph., vel, illa kominn, *well placed, in good, bad estate*; ek þykjumk hér vel kominn; hann var vel til náms kominn, *he was in a good place for learning*, Bs. i. 153; þat fé er illa komit er fölgir er i jörðu, Grett. 39 new Ed.; mér þykkir son minn hvergi betr kominn, *methinks my son is nowhere better off, in better hands*, Fms. vi. 5; litt ertú nú kominn, Nj. 376; þykkjumk ek hér vel kominn með þér, Nj. 258;—kominn af, or frá e-m, *come off, descended from*, Landn., Eb., *passim*;—kominn á sik vel, in a good state, accomplished, Orkn. 202; hverjum manni betr á sik kominn,

Ld. 110; kominn á sik manna best, Ísl. ii. 203; vera á legg kominn, *to be grown up*, Fms. xi. 186; vera svá aldri kominn, *to be of such an age*, Fs. 4, 13, Sturl. iii. 100, Fms. xi. 56; hér er allvel á komit, *it suits well enough*, Bs. i. 531; hann sagði henni hvar þá var komit, *how matters stood*, Nj. 271, Fms. ii. 153; hann undi vel við þar sem komit var, *as it stood, in statu quo*, Nj. 22; Sveinn segir honum sem komit var þessu máli, Fms. ii. 159; at svá komou, *as matters stand*, Bs. i. 317; málum várum er komit í únytt efni, Nj. 164, 190;—vera kominn til e-s, *to be entitled to, have due to one*; ef hann fengi þat er hann var eigi til kominn, Fms. x. 7; þeir er til einskis eru komnir, ix. 248; fá þeir margir af yðr sæmd mikla er til minna eru komnir, en hann, Eg. 111; þeim til sæmdar er til þess er kominn, Sks. 311; rétt komnir til konungdóms, rétt kominn til Noregs, *right heir to the kingdom, to Norway*, Fms. ix. 332; lézk Sigvaldi nú kominn til ráða við Ástriði, xi. 104; *fit for, entitled to*, hann þótti vel til kominn at vera konungr yfir Danmörk, i. 65; *shapen*, þetta mál er svá til komit, vii. 130; sagðsk hann eigi verr til manns kominn en Sturla bróðir hans, Sturl.; eigi þóttusk þeir til minna vera komnir fyrir ættar sakir, *entitled to less*, Eb. 17.

II. part. pres. komandi, *a new comer, stranger*, Fbr. 168, Stj. 525: *one to come, future generations*, verandum ok víðr-komendum, N. G. L. i. 121; allir menn verandi ok eptir-komandi, D. I. i. 3; komendr, pl. *guests, comers*.

koma, u. f. = kváma, *arrival*. komu-maðr, m. a *guest*. kommun, n. [for. word], *a commune, guild*, H. E. i. 504, D. N. passim. kommun-stofa, u. f., kommun-húsa, n. a *guild-house*, D. N. kompa, u. f. *the copy-book in which schoolboys write their Latin compositions*, Piltz ok Stúlka 71. 2. a *small closet*.

kompan, m. [for. word], *a companion, fellow*, Edda ii. 497. kompáa, að, [for. word], *to compass*, Mag. 13, Sks. 16 new Ed. kompáa, m. a *compass, sketch*, Stj. 62, Pr. 436: *mod. a ship glass*. kompflera, að, [for. word], *to compile*, Stj. 131, Skálda 177. kompon, n. a *composition in Latin*, Bs. ii. 77. kompona, að, Lat. *componere, to compose*, in Latin, Fb. i. 516.

KONA, u. f., kuna, Fms. vii. 106; gen. pl. kviuna, 109, 274, Hdl. 15, but usually kvenna, which form is a remains of an older obsolete kvina: [Goth. *qino* = *qinō*; Hel. *quena*; O. H. G. *ebiona*; Swed. *kona*; Dan. *kone*; again, the forms of the Goth. *quens* or *queins*, A. S. *cwen*, Engl. *queen*, Scot. *quean* = Engl. *wench*, Dan. *kvinde* answer to the obsolete kván, q. v.]; —a *woman*; karl ok kona, *man and woman*, passim; brigrðr er karla hugr konum, Hm. 90; kona ok karlmaðr, Grág. i. 171; kona eða karlmaðr, Nj. 190; hón var kviuna fríðust, Fms. vii. 109; henni lézt þykkja agasamt, ok kvæð þar eigi kviuna vist, 274; konor þær er óarfengjar eru, Grág. i. 228; mun þat sannask sem mælt er til vár kvenna, Fms. iv. 132; kveðr hann vera konu níundu nótt hverja ok eiga þá viðskipti við karlmann, N. G. L. i. 57; tayinga, köld er kvenna ráð, Glsl.; meyjar orðum skyli manngi trúu, né því er kveðr kona, Hm. 83; svá er fríðr kvenna, 89; hón var væn kona ok kurteis, Nj. 1; ok var hón kvenna fríðust, *she was the fairest of women*, 50; hón var skörungr mikill ok kvenna fríðust sýnum, hón var svá høg at fár konur vóru jafnhagar henni, hón var allra kvenna grimmust, 147; fundusk mönum orð um at konan var enn virðuleg, Ld. 16; Unor var vegi-kona mikil [a *stately lady*], Landn. 117; konur skulu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175; konuhár, -klæði, -föt, *woman's hair, attire*, Fms. iii. 266, Greg. 53; konu bú, *woman's estate*, Grág. ii. 47; konu-líki (liking), *woman's shape*, Skálda 172, Grett. 141; konu-nám, konu-tak, *eloping, abduction of a woman*, Grág. i. 355, Bjarn. 17; konu-mál, *rape, fornication*, = kvenna-mál, Eb. 182, Fs. 61, Stj. 499; frænd-kona, a *kinswoman*; vin-kona, a *female friend*; mág-kona, a *sister-in-law*; álf-kona, an 'elf-queen'; troll-kona, a *giantess*; heit-kona, a *spouse*; brúð-kona, a *bride-maid*; vinnu-kona, gríð-kona, a *female servant*; ráðs-kona, a *stewardess*; bú-kona, hús-kona, a *house-mistress, house-wife*; spá-kona, a *prophetess*, Scot. 'spaw-wife'; skáld-kona, a *poetess*.

II. a *wife*; ek em kona Njáls, Nj. 54; Evu Adams konu, Hom. 31; við hans konu Sophram, Ver. 52; af konu minni eða sonum, Nj. 65; en ef bú þeirra standa, þá munu þeir vitja þeirra ok kvenna sinna, 207; messu-djálk enginn, né kona hans né klerkr hans, N. G. L. i. 97.—The word is now almost disused in sense I, kvennaðr being the common word, whereas in sense II. it is a household word. konu-efni, n. *one's future wife, bride*; konu-lög, n. a *marriage portion*, Js. 80; konu-lausa, adj. *wifeless, unmarried*, Fs.; konu-loysi, n. *the being konulauss*; konu-ríki, n., see kvánríki.

B. COMPS. with the gen. plur. kvenna-: kvenna-askr, m. a *kind of half measure*, opp. to karlaskr, q. v.; hálf annarr k. í karlaski, Jb. 375. kvenna-ást, f. *amour*, Bs. i. 282, Fms. v. 341. kvenna-búnaðr, m. a *woman's attire*, Skálda 334. kvenna-far, n. *love affairs*, Lat. *amores*, Fms. i. 187. kvenna-ferð, f. a *journey fit for women*, Ld. 140. kvenna-fólk, n. *woman-folk*, Nj. 199. kvenna-fríðr, m. *secretness of women*, N. G. L. ii. kvenna-fylgjur, f. pl. *female attendants*, Grág. i. 342. kvenna-gipting, f. *marriage*, N. G. L. i. 343, Jb. 6. kvenna-giptir, f. pl. a *giving in marriage*, N. G. L. i. 27, 343. kvenna-hagr, m. *woman's condition*, Rb. 414. kvenna-heiti, n. *names of women*, Edda (Gl.) kvenna-hjál, n. *women's gossip*, Glsl. 15. kvenna-hús, n. a *lady's bower*, Fas. ii.

162. kvenna-innganga, u. f. *entrance of women into the church, churching*, B. K. 110. kvenna-klæðnaðr, m. a *female dress*, Grág. i. 338. kvenna-land, n. *the land of the Amazons*, Rb. 348, Fms. xi. 414. kvenna-leiðir, m. 'women-guides,' a law term used of a child as the sole witness to lawsuit for a rape; barn þat er heitir k., N. G. L. i. 357, 367. kvenna-lið, n. *woman-folk*, Nj. 199, Lv. 38. kvenna-maðr, m. a *woman's man, given to women*; mikill k., Hkr. i. 208, Rb. 414; litill k., *ebaste*, Fbr. 12. kvenna-mál, n. *love matters*, Orkn. 334: *rape, fornication*, 444, Lv. 3. kvenna-munnr, m. *distinction of women*, Fms. x. 387. kvenna-nám, n. a *rape*, Grág. i. 353. kvenna-ráð, n. pl. *women's counsel*, Nj. 177. kvenna-síðr, m. *babits of women*, Grág. i. 338. kvenna-skap, n. a *woman's temper*, Nj. 68. kvenna-skáli, a. m. a *woman's apartment*, Sturl. iii. 186. kvenna-skipan, f. *arrangement of the ladies (at a banquet)*, Ld. 202. kvenna-sveit, f. a *body of ladies*, Fms. vi. 1. kvenna-vagn, m. 'woman's wain,' a constellation, opp. to karlsvagn, Rb. 1812, 16. kvenna-vist, f. *women's abode, fit for women*, Hkr. iii. 339.

konfirmara, að, [for. word], *to confirm*, H. E. i. 477. konfirman, f. *confirmation*, eccl., Mar.

kongr, m. a *king*; see konungr.

kongr, m., qs. kúfungr (q. v.), a *conch-shell*, Lat. *concha*, Eggert Itin.

kongur-vofa, see kongurváfa, Eluc. 23.

konr, m. *kind*, an obsolete noun only existing in gen. sing. -konar, as suffixed to adjectives, as Lat. -modi; alls-konar, of *all kinds*; hvers-konar, of *every kind*; ymiss-konar, of *sundry kind*, Mar.; nokkurs-konar, of *some kind*; margs-konar, of *many kinds*; sams-konar, of *the same kind*; þess-konar, of *that kind*; einskis-konar, of *no kind*;—see these words.

KONR, m., pl. konir, acc. pl. koni, the gen. is not recorded; this word is solely poetical, and used by poets of the 10th and 11th centuries, but since disused; it is the masc. answering to kona (q. v.):—a *man of gentle or noble birth*; hve þik kalla konir? *how do men call thee?* Hkr. Hjörv. 14; koni (acc.) óneisa, *the gentle men*, Hkr. i. 23; dulsa konr, Yt. 2; of mætan konr, of *a valiant man*, Edda (in a verse); átt-konr, q. v. 2. a *royal kinsman*; konungmanna konr, *kinsman of kings*, Ísl. ii. 229 (in a verse); hildinga konr, *siklinga konr, kinsman of heroes*, Lex. Poët.; Yngva konr, *kinsman of Yngvi*, Skv. 2. 14; rúgna konr = Gr. *ῥογνη*, Vellekla; bragna konr, O. H. (in a verse); Ellu konr, *kinsman of Ella*, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); haukstalla konr, Edda (in a verse); sælinga konr, *kinsman of the wealthy*, Fms. xi. (in a verse); Heita konr, *kinsman of the sea king H.*, Arnórr, cp. Orko. ch. 3; konr Sigmundar, son of S., Skv. 2. 13.

II. as a pr. name, Rm.

konst, f. [from Germ. *kunst*], *art*, (mod.)

konstafl, m. [for. word], a *constable*, Karl. 10.

konstr, m., Germ. *kunst*, a *device*, Fas. iii. 293, 308.

konunga, að, *to address as a king*, Fms. viii. 75. See under konungr.

konung-borinn, part. *king-born*, Fms. i. 81, vii. 8, Hkr. Hjörv. 32, Hkr. 46, O. H. 16.

konung-borligr, adj. of *royal birth*, Fms. vi. 159.

konung-djarfr, adj. *speaking boldly to kings*, Fms. xi. 203.

konung-dómr, m. a *kingdom*, Skv. 3. 14, Fms. ix. 334, Fb. ii. 278, Sks. 620, Nj. 271, Ld. 84, Eg. 7, 263, Gþl. 60, 157, passim.

konung-lauss, adj. *kingless, without a king*, Hkr. ii. 266.

konung-liga, adv. *kingly, becoming a king*.

konung-ligr, adj. *kingly, royal*, Fm. 40, Fms. i. 4, vii. 70, ix. 277, x. 322, xi. 114, Stj. 208, passim.

konung-maðr, m. a *royal person, a king*, Eg. 415, Hkm. 20, Yt. 7, O. H. 230 (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 229 (in a verse).

konung-menni, n. a *kingly person*, Fms. ix. 235 (in a verse).

KONUNGR, m.; since the 14th century in a contracted form *kóngr*, and so in the poems and ballads of that time, Lil., Ól. R., Skíða R., Völs. R., as also in the best mod. poets, Hallgrím, Eggert, cp. Pass. xxvii. 8, 9, 13, 15, Bb. 2. 15, 3. 96, 100, passim: the old vellums mostly abbreviate thus, kgr, kē, kēs; the contracted form occurs in Mss. of the 14th century or even earlier, e. g. Cod. Fris., and this is also the usual mod. pronunciation: [this word is common to all Teut. languages except Goth., where *þiudans* = Icel. *þjóðan* is used; A. S. *cynig*; Engl. *king*; O. H. G. *chuninc*; Germ. *könig*; Swed. *kung* and *konung*; Dan. *konge*; the word is prop. a patronymic derivative from konr, = Gr. *ἀνὴρ γενναῖος* = a *man of noble extraction*; the etymology Konr ungr (young *Kon*) given in the poem Rm. is a mere poetical fancy];—a *king*; hráki em ek k. né jarl, ok þarf ekki at göra háseti undir mik, Nj. 176; jarl ok konungr, N. G. L. i. 44; Dyggvi var fyrstr k. kallaðr sinna ættmanna, en áðr vóru þeir dróttnar kallaðir, Hkr. i. 34, passim: the saying, til frægðar skal konung hafa, meir en til langlífs, Fms. iv. 83, vii. 73; cp. fylki skal til frægðar hafa, Hkr.; mörg eru konungs eyru, Hkr. i. 287; langr er konungs morgin, Sighvat: þjóð-konungr, a *king of a þóð*, = Gr. *βασιλεὺς μέγας*; sæ-konungr, a *sea king*; her-k., a *king of hosts*, both used of the kings of old, whose sole kingdom was their camp or fleet, and who went out to conquer and pillage,—þat var síðr víkinga, ef konunga synir réðu fyrir herliði, at þeir vóru kallaðir konungar, Fms. i. 98; lá hann þá langum í hernaði ok var kallaðr konungr af liðsmönnum.

sem víkinga síðr var, 257; þá er Ólafr tók við líði ok skipum, þá gáfu líðsmenn honum konungs-nafn, svá sem síðenja var til, at herkonungar þeir er i víking vóru, ef þeir vóru konungboriur, þá báru þeir konungs-nafn, þótt þeir sæti hvergi at löndum, Ó. H. 16; Konungr konunga, *King of kings*, the Lord, 656 C. 32: also of an emperor, Nero k., *king Nero*, 26; Girkja-k., the king of the Greeks = the Emperor of Constantinople, Fms. passim; Karlamagnús k., *king Charlemagne*, etc.

B. Comps: **Konunga-bók**, f. the Book of Kings, the history of the kings of Norway, also called *Konunga-ski*, originally a work of Ari, and since applied to later recensions of the same work; hér hefr upp *Konungabók* eptir sögn Ara prests Fróða, inscription to Hkr., Cod. Fris. p. 3; also, *Æfr Noregs-konunga*, Knytl. S. ch. i, 21, 100; *Bók Noregs-konunga*, Fb. i. 152. **Konunga-fundr**, m. a meeting of kings, Ann. 1273. **Konunga-hella**, u. f. name of a place, Fms. **Konunga-hús**, n. a king's house, palace, 625. 95. **Konunga-hyn**, n. royal kin, royalty, Fms. i. 107. **Konunga-móðir**, f. mother of kings, a nickname, Fms. **Konunga-akipti**, n. change of kings, succession, Germ. *thronwechsel*, Ver. 19. Bret. 70. **Konunga-stefna**, u. f. a congress of kings, Fms. vii. 62, Sturl. i. 1, Edda 89. **Konunga-sætt**, f. peace among kings, Fms. v. 158. **Konunga-tal**, n. a series of kings, Fms. x. 378: the name of a poem, Fb. ii. 520. **Konunga-ski**, f. the Lives of Kings, the name of a historical work, lb. 3. **Konunga-sett**, f. = *konungakyn*, Fms. i. 187, vii. 279. **Konungs-ásteetr**, u. a king's residence, Finb. 270. **Konungs-borg**, f. a king's castle, Stj. 519. **Konungs-bréf**, n. a king's writ, warrant, Fms. ix. 443. **Konungs-bryggja**, u. f. a king's bridge, Fms. vii. 183. **Konungs-bú**, n. a royal estate, Eg. 372, Fms. i. 90, iv. 355. **Konungs-bær**, m. a king's residence, Hkr. i. 40. **Konungs-dómr**, m. = *konungdómr*, Gpl. 185. **Konungs-efni**, n. a future king, Fms. viii. 332, Js. 15. **Konungs-elðr**, m. a king's oath, coronation oath, Jb. 50. **Konungs-eign**, f. a king's property, Gpl. 338. **Konungs-eigur**, f. pl. royal property, Hkr. ii. 20. **Konungs-eyrendi**, n. a royal errand, Fms. vii. 19. **Konungs-fundr**, m. audience given by a king, Sks. 282. **Konungs-garðr**, m. a king's palace, the king's treasury, Eg. 409, Fms. vii. 159, 207, Sks. 669; er *konungsgarðr* rúmr ímgangs en þrúgr brottfarar, Eg. 519. **Konungagata**, u. f. the king's highway, Stj. 333. **Konungs-gipta**, u. f. the king's good luck, cp. Lat. *fortuna Casaris*; k. fylgir þér, Fms. ii. 60, v. 1. **Konungs-gjöf**, f. a king's gift, Eg. 183. **Konungs-göfa**, u. f. = *konungsgipta*, Fms. ii. 60. **Konungs-göðsemi**, f. a king's jewel, see *göðsemi*, Fas. ii. 349. **Konungs-helti**, n. a king's name, Edda. **Konungs-herbergi**, n. a king's cabinet, Fms. vii. 314, Gpl. 139. **Konungs-hirð**, f. a king's hird (q. v.), Fbr. 116. **Konungahúsa**, n. a king's house, Grág. ii. 170. **Konungs-höfn**, f. a king's haven, Fbr. 122, Fms. ix. 447. **Konungs-hóll**, f. a king's hall, palace, Ver. 31. **Konungs-jörð**, f. a king's estate, Gpl. 79. **Konungs-kveðja**, n. f. an address to a king, Bárð. 180. **Konungs-lausa**, adj. kingless, Fms. iv. 355. **Konungs-leyfi**, n. a king's leave, Fms. vi. 98. **Konungs-lid**, n. the king's troops, Fms. viii. 70. **Konungs-láðr**, m. the king's trumpet, Fms. vii. 287, Hkr. iii. 325. **Konungs-lykill**, m. a Norse law term, the king's key = an axe, which opens all doors and chests; munu þeir bera *konunglykil* at húsinu, they will break it by force, Fms. vi. 188; ek hef at varðveita *konunglykil* þann er at öllum kistum gengr ok lásum... Veggjagr sér at hann mun upp höggva kistuna ef hún væri eigi upp lokin, Fbr. 46 new Ed. **Konungs-lægi**, n. the king's berth, Fas. i. 528, Hkr. iii. 79, 83. **Konungs-maðr**, m. a king's man, Eg. 17, Sks. 253, 341, Fms. i. 10, 280, Ó. H. 216, passim. **Konungs-mörk**, f. a royal forest, Grág. ii. 408, Gpl. 79. **Konungs-nafn**, n. a king's title, Eg. 590, Fms. i. 6, vii. 1. **Konungs-nautr**, m. a king's gift, 1st. ii. 226, Ld. 204, Hallfred. **Konungs-níðingr**, m. a traitor to the king, Fms. viii. 387. **Konungs-orð**, n. the king's command, order, Fms. ix. 443. **Konungs-reiði**, f. the king's anger, Fms. ix. 454. **Konungs-réttir**, m. the king's right, Fms. vii. 305. **Konungs-riki**, n., mod. *kónigs-riki*, Germ. *königsreich*, a kingdom, Fms. i. 85, xi. 30, Ant. 289, Sks. 464, passim. **Konungs-setr**, n. a royal residence, Fms. ix. 330. **Konungs-skip**, n. a king's ship, Fms. vii. 260, Sturl. iii. 132. **Konungs-akrúði**, a, m. king's apparel, Stj. 601. **Konungs-smíðr**, m. the king's smith, Fas. i. 15. **Konungs-sómi**, a, m. royal dignity, Hkr. iii. 240. **Konungs-steði**, a, m. the king's stibby, i. e. the mint, Js. 157, Fms. viii. 166. **Konungs-sveit**, f. the king's retinue, Fms. ix. 22. **Konungs-sverð**, n. the king's sword, i. e. the secular power, Js. 19. **Konungs-sýsla**, u. f. a royal office, district, Eg. 27, 36, Hkr. ii. 162. **Konungs-sæti**, n. the king's seat, residence, Fms. iv. 439, Sks. 108, Stj. 76. **Konungs-tekja**, u. f. election of a king, Bret. 70, Fms. ix. 8, Hkr. ii. 20, iii. 146. **Konungs-tign**, f. royal dignity, Fms. iii. 48, vii. 31. **Konungs-umboð**, n. royal commission. **Konungsumboðs-maðr**, m. the king's commissary, Gpl. 20. **Konungs-vald**, n. royal authority, Gpl. 533. **Konungs-vinr**, m. a king's friend, Fms. ix. 368. **Konungs-vígala**, c. f. a coronation, Fms. vii. 306, x. 14, Hkr. iii. 146, Gpl. 63. **Konungs-þing**, n. the king's assembly, = *húþing* (q. v.), Gpl. 438. **Konungs-þrell**, m. the king's thrall, a term of abuse, Ó. H. 120, Bárð. 82, Ld. 4. **Konungs-ski**, f. a king's life or reign, Gpl. 70.

konung-riki, n. a kingdom, Fms. x. 273.

konung-sæll, adj. lucky as to kings, blessed with good kings, Fms. xi. 217.

konvent, n. [for. word], a convent, Sks. 96.

konventa, u. f. a convent, Vm. 109; *konventa-bróðir*, -systir, Dipl. iii. 6, 9; *konventu-hús*, D. N.

kopa, að, in the phrase, e-m *kopar*, or *honum er farið að kopa*, one begins to fall off, from age or the like; perhaps the passage in Hm. 16 belongs to this, but see *kúpa*.

KOPARR, m. [Engl. *copper*; Germ. *kupfer*; Dan. *kobber*]:—*copper*, Stj. 88, Fms. v. 344. Comps: **kopar-bagall**, m. a copper crossier, Dipl. v. 18. **kopar-bóllr**, m. a copper ball, Dipl. iii. 4. **kopar-hringja**, u. f. a copper buckle, Vm. 177. **kopar-kanna**, u. f. a copper can, Boldt. **kopar-ker**, n. a copper vessel, Vm. 15. **kopar-kross**, m. a copper cross, Pm. 120, B. K. 83. **kopar-ligr**, adj. of copper. **kopar-peningr**, m. a copper penny, Stj. **kopar-slagari**, a, m. a copper-smith, D. N. **kopar-spónn**, m. a copper spoon, Pm. 5. **kopar-stika**, u. f. a copper candlestick, Vm. 20.

koppaðr, part. spotted; *handklæði koppat*, B. K. 84.

koppari, a, m. a turner, joiner, N. G. L. ii. 241; *koppara-járn*, a turner's chisel, Fms. v. 339.

KOPPR, m. [Engl. *cup*; Dan. *kop*; cp. also W. Engl. *cop* = a round bill, and Germ. *kopf* = head, which prop. mean a *cup*, analogous to Icel. *kolla* and *kollr*, q. v.]:—a *cup*, small vessel, esp. in dairy-work; *koppar ok keröld*; í *koppum ok keröldum*, Bs. i. 721; *trog, dall, eytil, ask né kopp, Snót*; víðsmjör í *koppi*, Stj. 590; *fræði ok láta fylgja kopp*, N. G. L. i. 121 (418): a *chamber pot*, Bs. ii. 345: a *cup-shaped bole*, í þeim steini vóru klappaðir fjórir *koppar*, síðan er hann haför til þváttssteins, Bs. i. 640; segja menn at enn sjái í berginu svá sem smá-koppa, þar sem *konungs-menn settu úrfalina*, Fms. i. 280: of the eye-socket, Bs. i. 177; *spé-koppar* (Dan. *seilubuller*), a dimple in the cheeks. II. = *knapper*, the bell-shaped crown of a helmet, Fas. iii. 535, Karl. 355. **koppe-tróð**, f. a local name, Sturl. i. 63.

kordúna-hosur, f. pl. hose of cordovan leather, Fms. iv. 77.

korrgr, m. grounds, dregs: *kaffi-k.*, *blóð-k.*

korka, u. f. a pining or wasting away; það er *korka* í honum. **korkulegr**, adj. pining, perhaps a corruption from *kraki*, *kraklegr*, *legr*, q. v.

korki, a, m. [from Gael. *coirce*], oats, a *ær. ley.*, Edda (Gl.)

korkna, að, to dwindle away.

korkr, m. cork, (mod. and for.)

Kormakr, m., **Korm-löð**, f., pr. names of Irish origin, Landn., Nj.

KORN, n. [Goth. *kurn* = *oīros* and *kurnō* = *obavos*; A. S. and Engl. *corn*; O. H. G. *eborn*; Germ. and Dan. *korn*]:—*corn*, grain; ellefu *korn*, ok ellefu *pipar-korn*, 655 xxx. 8; leynisk í litlu *korni* af trémiss, Greg. 14; hleifr er gört af mörgum *kornum*, 625. 90: seed, grain, *korn* eðr malt, Ó. H. 113; hann skal honum greiða kýr ok *korn*, smjör ok vöru, Gpl. 305; sumir skáru *korn*, sumir bundu, sumir óku heim *korninu*, Ó. H. 30; þar var hallari á *korni* (a bad crop) en gott *korn* (a good crop) austr í land, 102; *korn* (crop) var heldr útrvænt, 113; færa menn niðr *korn* sín, Nj. 169; hann sár þar niðr *korninu*, 82; er ok illu *korni* til sæð, enda mun illt af gróa, a saying, 174; sá himnesku *korni* í hjórtu manna, H. E. 500: flour, tak rúgbrauð, eigi blandat við annat *korn*, Lækn.:—in plur. stores of grain, hann flutti með sér mikil *korn*, Fms. vii. 173; þar vóru forn *korn*, Ó. H. 102, 113:—oats, *corn*, (Swed. *besta-korn*, cp. 'a feed of corn'), gefa hestum *korn*, 31; hann var Gauzkr hlaupari ok alinn á *korni* vetr ok sumar, Gullp. 12:—Mikkjals-korn, Ólafs-korn, Micbael's corn, St. Olave's corn, a kind of tithe paid to the church in Norway, Fr.

II. metaph. a bit, grain; ok þar kemr litlið *korn* niðr af þeim bita, of a bit of meat, Fas. i. 54; hákaris-korn, Snót 226; sand-korn, a grain of sand. 2. in mod. usage freq. as a diminutive suffix to a noun; það var máltak hans við hvern mann, bróðir! karl-korn mitt! of bishop Sweyn, who died A. D. 1476, Esp. Árb. 1475; barn-korn, a bit of a bairn = *tearview*; standar-korn, a little while; hús-korn, a scrap of a house; bú-korn, a small household; orð-korn, a little word: this use, however, scarcely occurs before the 15th century (unless it be in the passage Fas. l. c., which, however, is only found in a paper MS.), and it may be a kind of imitation of the Germ. *-eben*. Comps: **korn-amstr**, n. a corn-stack, Orkn. 448. **korn-ár**, n. a 'corn-year', crop, Fas. ii. 126. **korn-bingr**, m. a 'corn-bin', heap of corn. **korn-dóld**, f. a kind of contribution or tithes paid in corn, N. G. L. i. 142. **korn-féitr**, adj. 'corn-fat', of a horse, Fms. xi. 280. **korn-frjó**, n. seed-corn, Pr. 448. **korn-garðr**, m. a corn-bed, Vm. 18. **korn-gildir**, adj. payable in corn, D. N. **korn-gyðja**, u. f. the corn-goddess = *Ceres*, Stj. 83. **korn-görð**, f. corn-produce, Stj. 164. **korn-hlaðr**, m. a corn-stack, Stj. 424, Fb. i. 541. **korn-hlaða**, u. f. a 'corn-lathe', barn, Eg. 43, 49, 235, Ó. H. 30. **korn-húsa**, n. a 'corn-house', barn, 656 C. 31. **korn-jörð**, f. corn-soil, arable land; sá í göða k., Hom. 67. **korn-kaup**, n. purchase of corn, Ó. H. 113, Gpl. 352. **korn-kippa**, u. f. a corn-sieve, Nj. 82, 170. **korn-kýrlag**, n. a cow's value in corn, B. K. 55. **korn-sala**, u. f. sale of corn, Ó. H. 114. **korn-sáð**, n. flour, rendering of *polenta*, Stj. **korn-akreppa**, u. f. a 'corn-scrip', corn-sieve, Nj. 82, v. 1. **korn-skurðr**, m. shearing

(as it is called in North England and Scotland), *reaping*, Stj. 422, 438, Clem. 30, Magn. 502. **kornskurðar-madr**, m. a *shearer, reaper*, Stj. 422, Greg. 69. **kornskurðar-mánuður**, m. the *shearing month*, Edda. **kornskurðar-tími**, a. m. *shearing time*, Stj. 61, 354. **korn-slátta**, u. f. a *reaping*, N. G. L. i. 254. **korn-tíund**, f. a *tithe paid in corn*, B. K. 53. **korn-ungr**, adj. *quite young*. **korn-virki**, n. a *corn shed*, Gpl. 454. **korn-víast**, f. *stores of corn*; bannat at selja k., O. H. L. 35. **korn-vín**, n. a *kind of wine*, B. K. 64. **Korn-bretar**, m. pl. the *Britons of Cornwall* (*Kornbreta-land*), Fms. **körpa**, u. f. *pinning away*, Björn. **körpna**, að, to *fall off*. **körporal**, n. [for. word], a *corporal*, Hom. 138, Pm., Vm., B. K. **körpr**, m. [Scot. *corbie*; Swed. *korp*], a *raven*, Edda (Gl.): a *nick-name*, Fb. iii. **körpu-logr**, adj. *falling off, thin*, Björn. **korra**, að, older form *kvarra*, q. v.; það *korra* í honum. **korri-ró**, interj. (qs. *kúrd'-i-ró*, *sleep in rest*), a *lullaby*, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 209. **kort**, n. a *map*, mod. Dan. *kort*, Germ. *karte*. **kortr**, adj. [Germ. *kurz*], *short*, Úlf. 7. 133, is scarcely an Icel. word. **kos-eyrtir**, m. *choice things*, = *kjörfá*, Sturl. i. 77. **kos-girni**, f. a *caprice, whim*; þat er ekki nema k. ein, N. G. L. i. 384. **kosning**, f. [kjósa], an *election*, Fms. viii. 268, ix. 227, Ska. 748, Bs. passim. **kosningar-bréf**, n. the *writ for an election*, Ann. 1321. **kosningi**, a. m. the *chosen or elect one*; þú ert kosningr ok k. þessa ríkis, El. **kosningr**, m. = *kosning*, Sturl. i. 214, Fms. vi. 93, viii. 259, x. 58; a *franchiser*, 96. **kos-orð**, u. an *election*, Fr. **KOSS**, m. [cp. Ulf. *kukjan*; A. S. *cyss*; Engl. *kiss*; Germ. *kuss*; Dan. *kys*; Swed. *kys*]:—a *kiss*; fylgja skal kveðju kosa, a *saying*, Fms. 48; eptir tárbláðinn koss skilja þau, Fms. xi. 425; eigi tjáðu eidar oss eða margir kossar, Vgl. (in a verse); hann sveigir hana at sér ok verða þá einstaka kossar, F. 88; með ástamlegum kossi, Barl. 186; gefa e-m koss, Greg. 46; friðar-koss, a *kiss of peace*, Nd. 59; Júdas-koss, a *Judas-kiss*; ekki, Lafranx, vill ek kyssa þik, þvíat þat má vera, ef stundir líða, at þat kallir þú Júdas-koss, Bs. i. 842; in Hm. 81 kossar is corrupt for kosta (see *kost* l. 4), for in law, kissing a maiden by stealth was a finable offence,—as in the case of the poet Kormak, Korm. ch. 24,—and if against her will it was liable to fjörbaugs-garðr, Grág. i. 337; cp. teygjattu þér at kossi konur, Sdm. 28; laun-koss, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 47. **kompos**: **koss-flens**, n. *kissing, licking*, in a bad sense, Snót. **koss-gangr**, m. *much kissing*, Art. 100. **koss-mildir**, adj. '*kiss-mild*,' fond of *kissing*, Art. 108, Fas. iii. 483. **KOSTA**, að, [akin to *kjósa*; A. S. *costjan*; Germ. *kosten* = *to taste*; Lat. *gusto*; Gr. *γεύομαι*]:—to *try, tempt, strive*: with gen., kosta áfs, to *try one's strength*, Vsp. 7; k. magns, id., Rm. 9; k. megin, Gs. 22; k. sunds, Fms. vii. 351 (in a verse); k. rásar, þorfr. Karl. (in a verse); (til) rásar kostar þú nú, Fs. 45; k. vigs, to *fight*, Ó. H. (in a verse); kosta mans, to *fall in love*, Hbl. 15; Bárðr þurfti alls at kosta, B. bad to *exert all his strength*, Bárð. 166; kosta kapps, to *strive hard*, Grett. 202 new Ed.; to *risk*, vil ek þar til kosta fjár fíður míns, Fms. ii. 63; hvárt þeir færi til þings, ok kostim at því allra vina verra, Eb. 98; verja fé yðvart ok frelsi, ok kosta þar til allra þeirra manna er yðr er líð at ván, Eg. 8; ætla ek at sækja oddi ok eggju frændleifð mína, ok kosta þar at allra frændi mína ok vina ok allra þeirra er ..., Ó. H. 32. 2. to *tempt*; at vót fyrir-farimk eigi í kosta þeirri er djöfullinn kostar vár, Hom. 158; í því er hann kostar (*tries*) upp at rísa, Al. 144; þeir sögðu hann fullu kostað hafa, þe bad taken *pains enough*, Odd. 18; skal hann kosta at koma, N. G. L. i. 348. 3. as *imperat.* giving emphasis to the verb, like Lat. *age, come!* kostið svá keppa, *fight so hard!* Am. 54; kostum flærð at fordask, Leidarv. 39; kostum (not *köstum*) at æsta, 40; kostaðu at vinna vel margar íþróttir, Hsm. 29; kostaðu hug þinn herða, Sturl. iii. (in a verse); kostaðu hins, at haldir fast hesti ok skjaldi, Korm., Likn. 11; en hinn er fallinn er, kœsti hann ok risi upp sem fjótast, Blanda (MS.); nú kosit, bræðr, ok verit hraustir, *come, brethren, be of good cheer!* 636 C. 22; en þér kostið ok górit svá vel, at þér leggit ráð á með mér, Karl. 484; við þat er kostaða (*exert thyself*), at yfir verðit stigit af þér með andans áfli, MS. 677. 5; því kosti hvert sem æ staðfastlegast at göra gott, Hom. 34. **II. impers.** with acc. it *strains a thing*, i. e. it is *strained, damaged*; þú at kjöl kosti, though the keel is sorely strained, Fms. vii. 59 (in a verse); hvárki var þeim at meini hungri né kuldi, heitt né kalt, hvárki kostaði þau, neither of them was *hurried*, suffered from it, Blanda (MS.); þat fall var svá mikit, at kostaði lærlegg hans, Fms. ix. 219. 2. reflex., kostað, to *suffer a bodily or inward injury*; þat var mál manna, at þorfinn mundi eigi lifað hafa, svá mjök var hann kostaðr af eldinum, Sturl. i. 162; mjök kostaðr af hita, 161; bæði var kostað hold hans ok bein, Greg. 80; kostaðr hestr, a *broken-winded horse*; sakir fyrnsku vóru barnarnar mjök kostaðar, dilapidated, Bs. ii. 146. **III.** [Engl. *cost*; Germ. *kosten*], to *cost*, with acc. of the person and price; mik (acc.) kostaði fimur merkr (acc.) gulls, it cost me five gold marks, El.; þat

kostar líf (acc.) hans, it cost his life, Fas. i. 532; líkneski sem til kostaði tíu aura, Vm. 101; get ek at þér þykki mikit (acc.) k. at kaupa hann, Fms. i. 79; sem býar virða at dómi, at mik hafi kostað fyrir þau, Grág. i. 368; slíkt sem þá (acc.) hefir kostað, K. þ. K. 54; spurði hvat (acc.) kostað hafði þórin (acc.), Fms. v. 315; with acc. of the thing and price, keisarana kostaði eigi minna fé leikinn (acc.), the play cost the emperor not less, vii. 97; þá kerru (acc.) kostaði sex hundruð (acc.) skillinga, the car cost ..., Stj. 573; einn riddar (acc.) kostað áttu merkr, Fms. xi. 331. 2. to *defray the expenses of*, with acc.; þat boð kostaði Unnr, Ld. 10; þau hin sömu klæði sem þeir höfðu kostað (*purchased*) með kirkjunnar gózi, Mar. 2;—to *spend, lay out*, with acc., hvat viltú til kosta; at hann skyldi þessa nafnbót engum peningum kosta, that he should be at no expense for it, Fms. x. 93, v. l.; þat fríða líkneski hafði prestirnir kostað á sína peninga, Mar.; þú hefir kostað oss (*entertained us*), bóndi, F. 150; allt þat er hann leggir til ok kostar, lays out, N. G. L. ii. 354; er svá mikit lét sik kosta oss til lausnar, who let it cost himself so much, Barl. 114; hafði hann setu á Grund ok kostaði einn allt fyrir, and defrayed all the costs, Sturl. i. 155;—in mod. usage with dat., k. miklu til eins, hann hefir engu til þess kostað, he has invested no money in it, done nothing for it; k. miklu upp á e-ð, to *spend much money on a thing*. **kostall**, adj. *costly, expensive*; e-m verðr kostallt, Bs. i. 722. **kostan**, f. *cost, pains*; leggja kostan ok stund á e-ð, Fms. x. 395; temptation, k. fjandans, Hom. 33, 158. **kost-góðr**, adj. of *good quality*, Grág. i. 498; esp. of milk, pasture, jarðir kostgóðar ok grösugar, Stj. 341; of a horse, skjótr hestr ok kostgóðr, Flóv. 28. **kost-grípr**, m. a *costly thing, choice thing* (see *kjörgrípr*), Fs. 40, 43, Fms. x. 215, Bs. i. 37, Edda 15, 82. **kost-gæfa**, þ, to *push on with a thing*; kostgæfa eptisforma, to *pursume hard*, Ísl. ii. 360; k. undanróðrinn, Fb. i. 396; k. e-s naudsýn, ii. 91. 2. to *strive, take pains*, with infin.; k. at fremja, Bs. i. 42, Magn. 468, Fms. i. 184, vii. 31, Eb. 39 new Ed.;—reflex., H. E. i. 249, Barl. 78. **kost-gæðr**, f. *painstaking*, Bs. i. 273, Mar. 1667. **kost-gæfl**, n. and f. *painstaking, care*; a. neut., allt k., Hom. 49; með miklu k., with *mickle pains*, Fms. x. 277; með öllu k., with *all diligence*, 656 A. i. 17, Fms. i. 260, Bs. i. 38, Al. 163, Stj. 595. 2. fem., sakir kostgæfi þeirrar, Bs. i. 166. **kost-gæfligr**, adj. *painstaking, diligent*. **kost-gæflinn**, adj. *painstaking*, (the mod. form.) **kost-gæfliga** and **kost-gæfliga**, adv. with *pains, diligently*, Hom. i, Fms. i. 263. **kost-gæfni**, f. = *kostgæfi*, N. G. L. ii. 481, freq. in mod. usage. **kost-gæfr**, adj. *painstaking, diligent*, Sturl. i. 90, Greg. 27; verum sem kostgæftr, 55; k. athugi, Hom. 52; k. á e-t, Fms. ii. 145. **kost-görð**, f. the *state of affairs*, Finnb. 318. **kost-hald** and **kost-höldi**, n. *entertainment*, D. N. ii. 393, 482. **kostigr**, adj. *costly, choice*; kostig lönd, fine pasture, Ld. 124; ágætir hagar, kostigir ok lödnir, Stj. 258; chosen, of a person, Hd.; ú-kostigr, mean, common, Fs. 128. **kost-íllr**, adj. *bad, common*, Fas. ii. 111. **kost-lauss**, adj. '*cost-less*,' bad, vile, Fms. v. 14. **kost-ligr**, adj. *costly, choice, desirable*, Ó. H. 98. **kost-móðr**, adj. '*neat-weary*,' weary after a hearty meal, Hým. 30. **kostnað**, m. *cost, expence*, Eg. 43, Grág. i. 336, Fms. i. 52; í kostnað þann er þú hefir fyrir mér, Eb. 262; sátu sumir á sínum kostnaði, Orkn. 334, Gpl. 59; lítill k., small cost, Flóv. 34; living, var þá skipt Eyjunum hvar hvárir skyldu kostnað á hafa, Orkn. 272. **compos**: **kostnaðar-laust**, adj. *without expence*. **kostnaðar-litill**, adj. of *little cost*. **kostnaðar-mikill**, adj. *very costly, expensive*, Eg. 38, Fms. vii. 73. **kostnaðar-samr**, adj. *expensive*, Fms. xi. 316, Bs. i. 830, Orkn. 96. **KOSTR**, m., gen. *kostar*, pl. *kostir*, old acc. pl. *kostu*, which is used in old poets as *Sighvat* (Ó. H. 39), *Arnór* (Edda 50); but the usual form in the MSS. as well as in mod. usage is *kosti*; [Ulf. *kustus* = *δοῦναι*, 2 Cor. ii. 9, xlii. 3; Germ. and Dan. *kost* = *fars, food*]:—a *choice*, the fundamental notion being *trial*: **I. condition, chance**, but mostly with the notion of a *hard choice*; eru nú tveir kostir til, sá annarr, at ... him annarr, at ..., Nj. 199; sá er hinn þriði kostur, Grág. ii. 83; munu þér hinn sama kost fyrir höndum eiga sem vær áttum, at verja fé yðvart ok frelsi ... en at öðrum kosti, Eg. 8; hann sá engan sinn kost annan, en hann lét fallask þvers undan laginu, Nj. 246, Eg. 24; sánn vér þann heilt várn kost at firrask fund hans, 70; nú má Flósi sjá sinn kost, hvárt hann vill sættask til þess at sumir sé utan sætta, Nj. 250; það er hverjum manni boðit, at leita sér lífs meðan kost er, 202; einbeygðr kostur, the only choice left, Orkn. 58. 2. *choice, terms*; hvær kost vili þér nú göra Ingjaldr? Nj. 3; ek góri þér skjótan kost, Dropl. 6; göra e-m tvá kosti, Ld. 212, Fs. 57; tók Kali þenna kost, Orkn. 214. 3. a *chance, opportunity, possibility*; göra kost á e-u, Nj. 155, 271; mun ek engan kost á göra, I will give no choice in the matter, i. e. will not do it, 149; kost munu láta at etja, 90;—kostur er á, or gen. kostur e-s, a *thing is possible, there is a chance*, 254, 263; ef þess er k., Grág. ii. 56; Háreks var ekki við k., there was no question as to H., Ísl. ii. 315; þá er min er

eigi við kost, *when I am gone*, Stj. 363:—eiga e-s kosti, *to have a chance of, be able, allowed*, Grág. i. 63, 468, Ld. 84, 160, 184, Nj. 57, 132, Eg. 16, 60, 531, Sks. 20 B. 4. *a mate*, of an unmarried woman; Sigríðr hét dóttir hans ok þótti beztr kostir & Hálsgalandi, Eg. 25; hann átti dóttur eina er Unnr hét, hún var væn kona ok kurtis ok vel at sér, ok þótti sá beztr k. & Rangárvöllum, Nj. (begin); Hallr kvæð góðan kost i henni, H. said she was a good match, 180, Fs. 88, Stj. 187; engi kostir þótti þá þvílík sem Helga hin Fagra i öllum Borgarfirði, Isl. ii. 206: *giving a woman away*, hann spyr hvern ráða eigi fyrir kosti hennar, *who was to give her away*, Band. 9 new Ed.; mey til kosta, *a maid to be married*, Hm. 81, (MS. kossa), cp. liggja heima sem mar til kosta, Fas. iii. 409, (ráða-kostir, *a match*); kvennkostir (q. v.), góðr kvennkostir. 5. *choice, state, condition*; þat mun minna kosti hér fram draga, at þá átt ekki vald á mér, Orkn. 120; kostum drepi kvenna karla ofríki, i. e. *the tyranny of man crushes a woman's right*, Am. 69; drap þá brátt kosti, *then the state grew worse*, id.; sjá fyrir sínum kosti, *to take care of oneself*, Fms. x. 236; eigi mun honum þykkja batnað hafa várr kostir, Eg. 287; eigi treystusk menn at raska kosti þeirra, *people dared not meddle with them, disturb them*, Ld. 146; bændr vildu verja kost sinn, *defend themselves*, Fms. ix. 306; síðan lét Simon varðveita kost hennar, *guard her affairs*, v. 233; þá heldr hann kosti sínum, *then he holds his place, loses not his right*, Grág. ii. 209; ú-kostir, *afar-kostir, a hard, evil choice*; ör-kostir, *lack of choice, poverty*. II. *cost, expense*; allan þann kost er hann hefir fyrir haft, Jb. 321; sá er vitna þarf skal standa þeim kost allan, 358; hver maðr er sik ok sin hjú heldr á sínum kosti, K. A. 78; þat skip höfðu bjar-menn látið góra af sínum kosti, Fms. ix. 270; hann hélt sik ríkmannlega at klæðum ok öllum kosti (fare), ii. 278; hann lét alla sína félaga á sinn kost þann vetr, Guðl. 9; hvi hann var svá djárf at taka slíka menn upp á kost hans, Landn. 149, v. 1.; hann gaf sér mikinn kost til (*he took great pains*), at koma þeim öllum i vinguin við Guð, Hom. 108; þóat hann hefði mörgu sinni mikinn kost (*pains*) til gefit, A. 116; hann lék þar vildu sína kosti til leggja (*do his best*), at þeir Hákon deildi enga úthæfu, Fms. i. 22. III. *means*; er (þeir) synja ölmusu, er kosti höfðu til, Hom. 64; hafa meira kost, *to be the strongest*, Fb. ii. 361; eiga alla kosti við e-n, *to have it all in one's power, i. e. to be the strongest*; Jökull gaf honum líf ok átti áðr alls kosti við hann, Fs. 10; eiga alla kosti, Fms. iv. 296, Stj. 481; Bessur er slíks átti kosti við hann er hann vildi górt hafa, A. 101; eiga nokkurs góðs kosti, 96; hafa lítils kosti, *to have small chance, be little worth*, Mar.; *means, provisions*, meðan mér endask fong til, þótt ek véla um mína kosti, *though I am left to my own supplies*, Eg. 66; bauð hann Oddi alla kosti með sér, Fas. ii. 540; ef vér hittumk síðar svá at þeir hafi meiri kosti (*forces*), Fms. v. 87; bændr efldu þá kost hans um búit, Sturl. iii. 196 C; *stores*, tvau skip hláðin vænum kosti, Fms. xi. 436; hér só ek beggja kosti, *I see here plenty of either*, Sighvat; mungat né aðra kosti (*fare*), setjask i kosti e-s, Fms. viii. 58; bændr uggðu at sezt mundi á kost þeirra, ok kurrðu illa, Bs. i. 549; *viaticals, provisions*, Germ. *kost*, selja sílfir fyrir kost, Fas. i. 450; hveiti ok annarr kostir, Stj. 212; Kirkja á þetta i kosti, tvað vattir skeiðar, vatt smjör, vatt kjótt, Fm. 34; tvau hundruð i haustlagi, tíu ára i kosti, Vm. 42; *board*, bóndi skal halda honum kost, Jb. 374; þá bauð Ketill fé fyrir kost hennar, Dropl. 4; til kostar ok klæða, *fare and clothing*, B. K. 108; at konungs kosti, *at the king's table*, Bs. i. 782; far-k. (q. v.), *a ship, vehicle*; líðs-k., *forces, troops*. IV. *cost, quality*; af löttum kosti, Fms. x. 173; þat sax var afburðar-járn kosti, *of fine steel*, id. 2. *good things*; fríði fylgja allir kostir ok öll fríðindí, Clem. 29; kyn ok kostir (*quality*), MS. 4. 9; fátt fríðra kosta, Hdl. 45; þeir kostir skulu ok fylgja, at þik skal aldri kala i skyrtunni, Fas. ii. 529, 531; þá færr hann ór skyrtu sinni, ok hélt hún öllum kostum sínum, 539; *fame*, Lat. *virtus glorie*, jarðarinnar kost ok feitleik, Stj. 167; þar voru allgóðir lands-kostir, Hkr. i. 55; er mér sagt gott frá landa-kostum, at þar gangi fé sjálfala á vetrum en fiskr i hverju vatni, Fs. 20, 25, Landn. 225, v. 1.; af kostum skal þessu landi nafn gefa ok kalla Markland, Fb. i. 539. 3. *virtue*; þeir nígask yfir af hermönnum Krists fyrir helga kosti, Hom. 27; Kristni þróask at mannþjólda ok kostum, MS. 677. 8; eigi er þat rúnanna kostir, ... heldr er þat þinn kostir, Skálda 162, freq. in mod. usage. 4. *a good quality, virtue*; segja kost ok löst, *to tell fairly the good and bad of a thing*; skalt þú segja kost ok löst á konunni, Nj. 23; hann sagði kost ok löst af landinu, Landn. 30; löstu ok kostu bera ljóða synir blandna brjóstum f, Hm. 134; ú-kostir, *a fault, flaw*; mann-kostir, *virtues*. 5. *spec. of a horse*, plur. *a fine pair*; hestr óð kafs af kostum, Sighvat. V. *spec. of an adverb*, usages; til kostar, *well! all right! well done!* er þat til kostar, ef eigi flyjum vér fyrir mönnum, Fms. xi. 139; þat er til kostar, ef... *well done, if...*, Hým. 33; er þat ok til kostar (*it is a comfort*) at Höskuldi muni þá tveir hlutir illa líka, Ld. 70; *because*, allra mest af þeim kosti, at... Hom. 33; sagði Ósvífr at þeir mundi á kostum (*indeed*) finna, at þau Guðrún voru eigi jafnmenni, Ld. 122; þeim kosti, *in that case*, Grág. i. 40; engum kosti, *by no means*, MS. 4. 21; at þeim kosti, *on that condition*, Grág. ii. 239; at öðrum kosti, *else, otherwise*, Eg. 8, 749; at þriðja kosti, *thirdly*, 14. Grág. i. 395; at síðasta, *elista kosti*, in the last instance, last emergency, Nj. 221; at fæsta kosti, *at least*, N. G. L.

i. 61; at versta kosti, *in the worst case*, 101; at minnsta kosti, *at least*; gen., alls kostar, *quite, in every respect*, Sks. 674 B, passim; eigi eins kostar, *not very, not peculiarly*, Isl. ii. 322; annars kostar, *as for the rest*, 108 B; nokkurs kostar, *in any wise*, Fms. xi. 79, Fb. i. 74; sums kostar, *in some respect*, Fas. ii. 547, v. 69; Hom. 89; þess kostar, *in this case, thus*, Fms. xi. 79, Rb. 36, Hom. (St.); acc., þá kostu, *as adv., in such a manner*, N. G. L. i. 327; fyrir hvern kost, *by every means*. 6. *Kostr*, in sense I, is in old writers often omitted, and left to be supplied by the adjective or pronoun, e. g. þann (viz. kost) munu vér af taka, Ld. 188; at hann mundi verða þann upp at taka, Eg. 157, Nj. 212; er þá ok sá einn (viz. kostir) til, 227, Fms. vii. 265; er oss nú engi annarr til, Nj. 143, Eg. 405; er yðr engi annarr á gort en snúa apr, Nj. 207; Hákon jarl er alltrauðr undir trúna at ganga, ok þykkir vera harðr (viz. kostir) á annat borb, Fms. xi. 39. *compos*: kostar-hald, n. *maintenance*, Stj. 184. kostar-lauss, adj. *without provisions*, Isl. ii. 463. kosta-bod, n. pl. *a very favourable choice*, Eg. 539, Vápn. 30, Sturl. iii. 151. kosta-mikill, adj. *good, fine, valuable*, Sturl. iii. 7. kosta-munnr, m. *difference in quality*, Nj. 52. kosta-vandr, adj. *fastidious*, Vigl. 16. kosta-vanr, adj. *cheerless*, Skm. 20. kost-samr, adj. *fine, excellent*, Hkm. 2. kostuligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *costly*, Fas. i. 76. kost-vandr, adj. *fastidious*, Fas. iii. 115, Vigl. 48 new Ed. KOT, n. [A. S. *cote*; Engl. *cot*], *a cottage, hut, small farm*; fyrir hvi ertu kominn i kot þetta! Clem. 25, Barl. 194, Orkn. 78, Ó. H. 208, Fms. ix. 359; leggjask i kot, Rétt. 10. 7; allit., karl and kot, þat er mart i koti karls sem kóngs er ekki i ranni, or karl ok kerling i koti sinu, see karl; því er betra kál i koti en ketill stór af borgar floti, Eggert. kot, n. [from Engl. *coat*], *a coat, jacket*. kotta or kotra, að; kotra sér niðr, *to seek out a hole*. kot-bóndi, a, m. *a cottier*, Lv. 59, Fas. ii. 46; þá ætla ek mörgum kotbúðendum munu þykkja vera þröngt fyrir dyrum, Ó. H. 127. kot-bær, m. = kot, Barl. 46, Fagrík. ch. 193. kot-karl, m. *a cottier, cottager, a poor*, Sks. 254, Sturl. iii. 122, Fms. iv. 283, vii. 253, Glúm. 391. *compos*: kotkarla-mett, f. *poor folk*, Fas. iii. 289. kotkarla-barn and kotkarla-son, m. *a cottier's bairn, child's son*, Fms. ix. 330, 331, Stj. 206; hinn hefðligasti kotkarla-son ok innar minnstu ættar, Fms. vii. 157, Thom. 401. kot-lífi, n. *bumble life*, Stat. 276. kot-maðr, m. = kotungr, Sturl. (in a verse). kot-mannliga, adv. *meanly, in a beggarly way*, Bjarn. 29. kot-mannligr, adj. *beggarly*. kotra, u, f. *a game, backgammon*, = kvátra, q. v. kotroskinn, adj. *prudish*, Snót (1866), (conversational.) kotung, n. *cotton*, = kotún. kotunga-lauf, n. and kotunga-víðir, m. *a kind of salix*, Hjal. kotungr, m. = kotkarl, Fas. iii. 249, Fbr. 26, Str. 45. kotún, n. *cotton*, (mod.) kóvertúr, n. [for. word], 'coverture,' *a covering*, Sks. 403. KÓÐ, n. *the fry of trout and salmon*; brand-kóð. KÓP, n. [kaf, kefja], *thick vapour, steam, mist*, Sks. 304. *compos*: kóf-sveittr, adj. *steaming hot*. kóf-víðir, n. [Shetl. *havaburð*], *a misty sheet or snow*; k. ok frostvíðir, Fbr. 112. kóklant, að, *to bobble, get on with difficulty*. KÓLF, m. [akin to Engl. *club*, Germ. *kolb*], *the tongue in a bell*, Fms. vi. 147; kólf-klukka, u, f. *a bell with a tongue*, Fm. 129; (kólf-lauss, adj. *without a k.*, Vm. 9): *the bulb of a plant*: endi-k., *a sausage*, Isl. þjóðs. i. 177. II. *a kind of bolt*, Swed. *half*, Km. 43, þ. dr. 371, Karl. 68, 244, N. G. L. i. 69; bakka-kólf, *a bird bolt*; for-kólf, q. v.: the phrase, sem kólf skyti, *swift as a bolt*, as lightning, Fms. ii. 183, vii. 343, Sturl. iii. 220. kólf-skot, n. *a bolt shot, of distance*, Edda 31. kólga, u, f., poet. *a wave*, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. 2. 25, Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse), Bs. i. 16 (in a verse): one of the Northern Nereids (Ránar-dætr), Edda. kólna, að, *to become cold*, Stj. 45, Fas. i. 148; veðr tók at k., Fms. i. 67; kólnaði veðrit ok dref, Eb. 204; lík skal eigi grafa áðr kólnat er, K. p. K. 26; dagr kólnar, Hom. (St.); impers., e-m kólnar, *one gets cold*; oss kólnar á klónum, Grett. 94 B; kulda-veðr var úti, ok tók honum fast at kólna, Fb. i. 276. kólnan, f. *getting cold*, Germ. *abkühlung*, Rb. 102. kómata, u, f. [for. word], *a comet*, Ann. passim; but in mod. usage, hala-stjarna, q. v. kóngr, m. *a king*, = konungr, q. v. kónl, a, m. *a bullock* (?), Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse): as a word of abuse, hann er fallegri kóni! kópa, t. *kopa*, Ivar Aasen], *to stare, gaze*; kópir afglapi, Hm. 81. KÓPR, m. *a young seal*, freq.; prob. from its round-formed head (see koppr, kúpa). *compos*: kóp-holdr, adj. 'seal-tight,' of a net, Vm. 98. kóp-skinn, n. *the skin of a kópr*. kóróna, u, f., contr. króna and krúna, q. v. [Lat. word], *a crown*, Fas. viii. 193, x. 107, Ópl. 60, passim; gull-k., þyrni-k. kóróna, að, *to crown*, Ver. 57, Fms. vii. 306, Ópl. 63, Th. 30.

KÓRR, m., dat. kórum, Symb. 57; kórinum, Fms. vii. 174, 291; [Lat. *chorus*]:—a choir, Vm. 171, Bs. i. 84, passim; a choir, music, Str. 1, Karl. 545. COMPS: **kór-bak**, n. the back of the choir or church. **kór-bjalla**, u. f. a choir-bell, Vm. 17. **kór-bók**, f. a choir-book, bymna book, Vm. 109, Am. 47. **kórs-bróðir**, m., eccl. a 'choir-brother,' a canon, Fms. viii. 269, ix. 461, Bs. (esp. Laur. S.) passim. **kór-dyr**, n. a choir-door, Fms. xi. 273. **kór-kápa**, u. f. a priest's cope, Fms. viii. 557, ix. 341. **kór-kjappi**, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 85. **kór-prestr**, m. a choir-priest, Bs. i. 876, a priest officiating at the altar. **kór-smíð**, f. a choir-building, Bs. i. 706. **kór-pili**, n. a 'choir-deal,' panel of the choir, Hom. (St.) 97. **krabb**, n. a crabbed band.

krabba, að, to scrawl, write a crabbed band.

KRABBI, a, m. a crab; k. gengr öfugr löngum, Rb. 100, Stj. 91, Al. 168, Pr. 477; krabbinn segir son sinn við, sífellt gengr þú út á hlið, a ditty; a nickname, Sturl. iii. 246; of the zodiac, Rb. (1812) 16; as also **krabba-mark** (=merki), n. id., Rb. 100, MS. 732. 4: **krabba-mein**, n., medic. a cancer.

kradað, n. [perh. akin to A. S. *crad*, Engl. *crowd*], a crowd, swarm, (conversational.)

krafa, u. f. craving, demand, Gpl. 475, N. G. L. i. 31, Fms. vi. 193.

krafa, að, to paw or scabble with the hands; ok krafaði fyrir (frá?) núsunum, be (an exposed infant) had pawed (the snow) from his face, Fs. 60; still used, krafa fram úr e-u, to crawl out of a strait.

krafa, u. f. a nickname of an infant, see the preceding word: the name of a volcano in Iceland.

krafasti, a, m. the name of a hot spring in western Iceland.

krafa, að, to paw or scrawl with the feet, as horses or sheep when grazing on a snow field; hann krafaði sem hross, Ld. 120; hundrinn krafsar sundr hrúguna, Fas. iii. 547; ekki þarf at k. af því ofan, er oss er í hug, Nj. 224; hann kvaðsk eigi mundu k. um þat at segja honum sannindi, Sturl. iii. 313.

kragi, a, m. [Swed. *krage*; Dan. *krave*; cp. Scot. *craig* = neck], the collar of a coat: a kind of short rain cloak.

kraka, að, to drag under the water; þá er hann krakaði þat upp, Grág. ii. 276; þeir krökudu upp spýtingana ok þakkana, . . . ok láta upp kraka þat sem fengist af gózi, Bs. i. 842; krökudu þeir hann upp, ok fluttu til lands, 610:—to furnish with pales, allt var krakat it ytra með sjónum, Fms. viii. 177:—to touch the bottom, of an anchor or the like, tóku þá akkerin at kraka, x. 135; kraka niðri, of a horse in a deep stream only just touching the bottom with the feet: kraka hey upp, to cock hay, Grág. ii. 107.

KRAKI, a, m. [Dan. *krage*], a pale, stake; konungr lét setja kraka utan frá Borg at fremra með ænum, Fms. viii. 148: a drag, boat-book, vöru þá görvir til krakar, ok varð dregit í sundr höft, Ísl. ii. 411: prop. a looped and branched stem, used as a staircase, in which sense it is still used in Norway (Ivar Aasen); this also was the old Dan. sense, see Saxo ii. 31; hence metaph. the nickname of the famous mythical Danish king Rolf Kraki, from his being thin and tall; nú sitr hér í háuati kraki einn litill, Edda 81. 2. a kind of anchor, = Gr. *εὐρύ*.

krakka, að, to emit a cracking sound, to simmer.

krakki, a, m. [akin to kraki], a thin youth, urebin; krakkin! krakka-tettrið! þetta er nú barn enn þá, krakkinn, Piltir og Stúlka 9, (conversational, of either sex.)

kraklogr, adj. thin, Lat. *gracilis*; hann var kraklogr (be was thin and weak of frame) ok þótti heldr seinlegr, Glúm. 335.

kram, n. (for word; Engl. *crum*; Dan. *kram*; mid. Germ. *kräme* = a shop), toys, Rétt. 2. 10: **kram-vara**, u. f. id.: **kram-verk**, n., Ósv. S.

kramari, a, m. [Dan. *kræmmer*], a toyman.

kramask, þ, to pine and waste; see kremja.

KRAMB, adj. half thawed; of snow; í kröum smjó, Fms. i. 280; ok þegar dreif í Löginn krömmu, Fb. ii. 327; also of butter, kramt smjör: bruised, of berries when the juice oozes out, and the like.

kramal, a, m., poet. a raven, Edda (Gloss.)

kranga, að, to creep, Skm. 30.

krangi, a, m. [cp. krakki]. **kranga-legr**, adj. [krangled, Ivar Aasen], thin, of a boy; hann er ofboðs kranglegr!

krangr, adj., kröng, krangt, weak, crank, Skv. 3. 44.

krank-dómr, m. ailing, sickness, Mar., Bs. ii. 140, passim.

krank-dæmi, n. = krankdómr, Fas. iii. 642.

krank-leikr, m. (-leiki), = krankdómr, Fms. viii. 443, Jb. 167, Fas. ii. 394, Grett. 152.

KRANKR, m. [Germ. *krank*], ill, sick; krankr mjök, Fms. x. 146, Finnb. 322; k. í líkam, B. K. 97; krönk augu, Stj. 171; sore, distressing, hin krankasta tíð, the sorest time, of a famine, 162; krankir hlutir, 156; krönkustu tilfelli, 218; inar krönkustu fugur, 271.

krams, m. (for word; Germ. *kranz*; Dan. *krans*), a wreath; setjast í krans, to sit in a ring, Mar., Úlf. 6. 19; koma saman í krans, 5. 10.

KRAPI, a, m., and **krap**, n. sleet, thawed snow; vaða opt til kirkju krapa, Skálda (Thorodd) 179; leggsk hann svá at hryðr um krapit, Finnb. 310. COMPS: **krapa-drífa**, u. f. a shower of sleet, Sturl. i. 50, Glsl. 118.

krapa-för, f. a drift of thawed ice, Finnb. 310.

krapa-bríð, f. a sleet tempest.

KRAPPR, adj., kröpp, krappt, [see kreppa]:—strait, narrow, of a road or the like; kröpp leið, Skálda 169; komast í krappan stað, to get into straits, a saying; Fb. i. 311; naut, krappr sjór, a short, choppy sea; metaph., kröpp kaup, a scant bargain, Grett. (in a verse); of a person, sharp, crafty, kröpp var Guðrún, Am. 70. **krappe-rúm**, n. the 'strait-room,' a place in an ancient ship of war, the third from the stern, Fms. ii. 252, Fb. iii. 219.

krapt-audugr, adj. powerful, Gd. 38.

krapti, a, m. [akin to kraptr], a bar, one of a ship's timbers, a rib or knee, Edda (Gl.); eyri skal bæta fyrir krapta hvern, N. G. L. i. 100; krapta-valr, 'timber-bark,' poet. a ship, Ó. H. (in a verse); the bar across the inside of a shield, cp. Gr. *μακρὸν*, krapti geirbrúar, Vellekla; metaph., krapti skóla, the main pillar of a school, epithet of a bishop, Gd. 13.

II. = kraptr; hafa nokkuru krapta (acc.) aldursins, Fms. xi. 14; hafa engu minna krapta, x. 318.

KRAPTB or **krafr**, m., gen. krapts and kraptar, dat. krapti; [Engl. *craft*; Germ., Swed., and Dan. *kraft*; prob. akin to krappr, prop. meaning a crooked bar, such as ribs and knees in a ship, which sense has been kept in the weak form krapti; whence metaph. it came to mean power, strength]:—might, strength, power; með öllum krapti, with might and main, Fms. vii. 305; með miklum krapti, x. 274; engi er aðri kraptr eða styrkri, Sks. 25; undir krapti hlýðinnar, Mar.; algöf í kröptum, 656 A. 2; gördisk svá mikill mátt at krapti hans, 655 iii. 4; með ljósi krapts síns, Niðst. 7; ek sári þik fyrir alla krapta Krists þins, Nj. 176; af Guðs megni ok krapti ins heilaga kross, Fms. x. 417. In the N. T. *δύναμις* is often rendered by kraptr, Guðs kraptr, Matth. xxii. 29; kraptar himnanna, xxiv. 29; til hægri handar Kraftarins, xxvi. 64. **krafta-verk**, n. (Gr. *δύναμις*), 'power-work,' a miracle, N. T. passim; for jartein (q. v.) is not Biblical, Magn. 430:—in plur. powers, supernatural, whence **krapta-skáld**, n. a 'power-scald,' a poet whose song has a magical power, see Ísl. þjóða: **physical**, bodily strength, hafa mikla krafted, to be strong; lítil krafted, to be weak.

COMPS: **krapta-lauss**, adj. weak. **krapta-lán**, n. the gift of strength, Hom. 125.

krapta-loysi, n. weakness, debility. **krapta-litill**, adj. weak, Fas. 185.

krapta-maðr, m. a strong man, 656 C. 12. **krapta-mikill**, adj. strong, Eb. 204. **krapta-skáld** and **krapta-verk**, see above.

krass, n. a scrawl: **krassa**, að, to scrawl.

krattans, gen. with the article, from kratti = skrati or skratti (q. v.), a swearing, Skíða R. 136.

krauma, að, to simmer, of the sound when the water in a kettle begins to boil; það er farið að krauma á katlinum.

KRÁ, f. (Dan. *kro*), a nook, corner; krá eðr hyrning, Stj. 152, Bs. ii. 134. Skáld H. 6. 2, freq. in mod. usage.

KRÁKA, u. f. [Dan. *krage*; cp. Engl. *to creak*], a crow, Lat. *cornix*, Hom. 69, Fms. vi. 446, Karl. 437, Edda (Gl.), Rm. 44; vinna eina kráku, Fms. vii. (in a verse); galandi kráka, Hm. 84; illviðris-kráka, a creaking crow, boding ill weather; sumar-k.: the saying, betri er ein k. í hendi en tveir í skógi, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, Ld. 96: a nickname, Kráka, Fas., whence Kráku-mál, n. pl. name of a poem, id.: kráku-nof, n. crow nose, a nickname; whence Krákneðingar, m. pl., Landn.

COMPS: **kráku-akol**, f. a bell-fish, myllis edlis, Mag. 63. **kráku-stigr**, m. a 'crow-path,' zigzag.

kráku-ungi, a, m. a young crow, Fms. viii. 156, Fas. i. 337.

krákr, m. a kind of crow or raven, Edda (Gl.); ber þú sjálfr krák þinn, carry thou thy crow thyself! Þorst. Síðu H. 2; líka-krákr, a kind of pole for digging graves.

KRÁS, f. [Dan. *krasse*], a dainty, þkv. 24, Stj. 58, Barl. 96, 200, 656 A. 2; dyrdligar krásir, Bs. i. 152; heidarlegar krásir, Fs. 5; margkonar krásir, Fms. iii. 36; krása diskur, Ó. H. 85; sá hefir krás er kreir, a saying, Sól.

kreða, u. f. [perh. akin to A. S. *cradel*; Engl. *cradle*], a fondled person. **kreðu-legr**, adj., Björn.

kredda, u. f. a creed (Lat. *credo*); kvaðsk numit hafa Pater noster ok kredduna, Fær. 257, 258: a belief, fancy, hafa sína kreddu, sitja við sína kreddu (conversational), prob. derived from the story in Fær. S.

kreðo [for. word], indecl. = kredda, Fær. 258.

kreðfu, u. f., medic. *crusta lactea*, an infant's disease, Ann. 1428, Fél. x. S, passim in mod. usage. **kreðfu-sótt**, f. = kreða, Ann. 1389.

KREFJA, pres. kref, krefjum; pret. krefdi, subj. krefði; part. kraðr, kraðinn; [A. S. *cræfan*; Engl. *crave*; Dan. *kræve*]:—to crave, demand, to call on one, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; or also, krefja e-n til e-s, krefja hann til utanferðar, Sturl. i. 214; verða sumir kraðr til at stýra, Sks. 263; ek em kominn at krefja þik at þú látir laust, Eg. 501; ok kraðr síra Bjarna, at lúka sér þau átján hundruð, Dipl. iii. 13; ella krefi Guð hann andar sinnar, Sks. 720; at neita því er ek vil krait hafa, Fms. xi. 225; ok kref ek ok bind ek álögum þriggja marka útlegr, Grág. i. 384; krefja e-n máls, Fms. vii. 162; engi þorði at krefja hann orða, no one durst speak to him, Edda 22; krefja fjár, Sturl. i. 48; krefi hann manna, K. A. 70; konungr kraðr þá leiðangra, Fms. viii. 419; k. búendr liðs, Ó. H. 205; sá þótti mér ungr at krefja eidsins, Edda 37; hann kraði dura, he knocked at the door, Fms. viii. 332, v. l.; krefja lúka,

Vkv. 19, 21: with subj., *kröfðu þeir* at sveinninn færi með þeim, Fms. i. 74.

II. reflex, with gen.; *krafsk Hávarðr torf-öxarinnar*, Háv. 47; þó má konungr *krefjask* af þeim þeirrar þjónustu, sem ..., Sks. 263.

kregð, f. or *kregða*, u. f. a *wasting, pining*, of infants:—a nickname, Hrólf S. Gaut. (Ed. 1664), p. 76.

kreik, n. *walking, bobbling*; vera á *kreiki*.

KREIKA, að, [Engl. *crouch*, cp. *crutch*; Germ. *kriechen*], to walk in a bent posture, *bobble*; *kreikaðu réttir sonr minn*, a ditty; freq. in mod. usage.

kreima, u. f. [kröm], a *weak person*; hann er engin k. ! (conversational.)

KREISTA, t. better *kreysta*, [cp. Ulf. *kristan* = *πρίστω*; Dan. *kryste*; Swed. *krysta*]:—to *squeeze, pinch, press*, Eb. 242, Fas. i. 285, Bær. 10, Bret. 10, Al. 2. 30, Fas. i. (in a verse, Bm.); hann *kreisti* sik undir vegginn, *he pressed himself, crouched under the wall*, Þórd. 75; kyssa ok k., to kiss and bug, Al. 44, Þidr. 30.

kreisting, f. *pinching, squeezing*, Fas. iii. 502.

kreklóttir, adj. *crooked*.

krellr, m. [cp. Germ. *kralle* = a *claw*], *spirit*; k. né dugr, Fas. i. 71; enginn k. er í ydr, *there is no spirit in you*, 96.

KREMJA, pres. kom, pl. *kremjum*; pret. *kramði*; part. *kramið*, *kramdr*, *kraminn*; [mid. H. G. *krimmo*; see *kröm*, *kramr*]:—to *squeeze, bruise*; hann *kramði* hold af beinum, Fas. iii. 348, passim;—esp. of berries, grapes, or juicy things:—reflex, to be *pinched, to pine*, from a wasting sickness, margir *kromdusk* lengi þeir er lifðu, Fms. viii. 443; eitt sinn kom þar sótt mikil á bæ þeirra, ok *kromdusk* margir lengi, Isl. ii. 274.

krenkja, t. [krenkr; Germ. *kranke*], to *make sick, to hurt*, H. E. i. 434, 737; erinda-fjöldinn aldrei dvín | allmarr vill það *krenkja*, Pál Vidal; hjartað vill hræðslan *krenkja*, Pass.

krepja, u. f. *slæt*, = *krap*.

KREPPA, t. [Engl. *cramp, crimp*; mid. H. G. *krimpe*; cf. *krapp*, Germ. *krampf*, etc.], to *clench*; Greittir hafði *kreppit* fingra at saxinu, Greit. 154 A; þá bindr hann ok *kreppir*, Stj. 96; *kreppandi* þá saman með sterkum knútum, id.; í hvers laundi er hann *kreppir* (*cateches*) eða merkir, Jb. 309; k. at e-m, to *pinch, press hard on one*; *krepptu* þeir svá at þorgirni, at ..., Sd. 148.

2. *impers., medic. to become crippled*; lá verkr í lendum heunar þar til er þær knýtti en hana *krefti*, Bs. i. 328; hönd hans var *kreppit* í löfa, 313 (v. l.), 462; *kreppir* vöru fingr í löfann, id.; hann hafði *kreppta* hönd, Magn. 518; hún var *kreppit* öll, svá at báðir fætr lágu bjúgir við knén, Fb. ii. 383; *krepptr* ok knýttir, Sd. 148; saman *krepptr*, Stj. 51; *krepptr* miklum sult, *pinched by hunger*, Róm. 361.

kreppa, u. f. a *strait*; medic. a *being crippled*; a *scrape*, koma í slíkar *kreppar*, Ld. 264. *kreppu-sótt*, f. a kind of *scorbutic disease*, Fél. x. 37.

krepp-hendr, part. *cripple-banded*, a nickname, Fms.

krepping, f. a *scrape*, Fms. iv. 147.

kreppinger, m. a *bandful*, Eg. 10.

kreitta, pret. *kratt*, a def. strong verb, to *maunder, murmur*; engi þorði um at *kreitta*, Greit. 140 A, B; Uxi *kratt* jafnan um, Finnþ. 280 C; þeir þöldu illa, en *kruttu* (kruttu?) um, Fas. i. 129.

kríki, a. m. [Engl. *crack*], a '*crack*,' *nook*, freq. in mod. usage; *haudark.*, the *armpit*.

kríkt, n. adj. = *krükt* (q. v.), *swarming*; mjöl var *kríkt*, the flour was *swarming*, as if with grubs and vermin, Völs. R. 239.

kríkta, t. = *krætta*; hann *krvði* þat skamamlegt at k. um smáhluti, Fs. 31; þeir *kríktu* um, Fas. i. 129.

krímta, t. to *utter a sound*; láta ekki á sér k., *not to stir*, (conversational.)

KRING and *kringum*, adv. [akin or a twin word to *kringr*, with an initial tenuis]:—*round*; ganga í *krók* og í *kring*, *all around, round and round*, Fms. ii. 141; hringinn-í-*kring*, *all around*; skoða e-ð í *krók* og í *kring*:—í *kringum*, *around*, with acc.; hann gengr þrýsvar rangsælis *kringum* valinu, Fas. iii. 337; í *kringum* hann, Búrd. 180; á alla vega í *kringum* sik, Fas. i. 105; þú skalt róa í *kringum* skútuna, Háv. 46; í *kringum* hallina, Fb. ii. 137.

kringar, m. pl. the *pullies* of a drag net; þar til er *kringar* koma á land, Gpl. 427.

kringi, f. *adroitness*, in orð-*kringi*, q. v.

kringi-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *comical, funny*, (conversational.)

kringja, ð, usually with prep. um, *kringja* um e-t, to *encircle, surround*, or, *kringja* umhverfis, id.; but also singly, with acc., þeir höfðu *kringt* svá um konung, Fms. viii. 67; þeir *kringðu* um kirkjuna, ix. 469; at eldr *kringi* umhverfis höfn, Sks. 205; *kringdr* umhverfis, id.; kappar Heinreks höfðu *kringt* um mik, Bær. 16; *kringði* Haraldr konungr með sinni fylking á bak jarli, Fms. vi. 407; Birkibeinar *kringðu* (surrounded) bæinn þegar, ix. 311; milit. to *outflank*, vér skulum bafa fylking langa svá at þeir *kringi* eigi um oss, Hkr. i. 150, Fms. vii. 178. 2. absol. to go round; hann gekk í efra fyrir innan fjall, ok *kringði* svá inn til Alreks-staða, Fms. viii. 354; *kringit* um borgina, go round the town (of Jericho), Stj. 359, Karl. 134, Mar.

kringla, u. f. a *disk, circle, orb*; hjóllanna *kringlur*, Stj. 288; *kringla* heims, *kringla* jarðar, the *disk of the earth*, Sks. 194, 200, 636, Hkr. (init.);

með hvelum ok *kringlum*, Str. 17: the name of a MS., from its initial word, given to it by Torfæus, whence the mod. *Heimskringla, the Globe*, = the Book of the Kings of Norway, commonly ascribed to Snorri; the name first occurs in the Ed. of Peringsköld (A. D. 1697), and was unknown before that time: *skoppara-k.*, a *top*. compps: *kringlu-auga*, n. a nickname, Fms. vii. *kringlu-leitr*, adj. *round-faced*. *kringlu-skurðr*, m. a *shaving the crown*; k. sem *kleikar*, Fb. ii. 196. *kringlu-sótt*, f. (mod. höfuðsótt), the *turning sickness* in sheep, Bs. i. 465.

kringlóttir, adj. *round, circular*; hön (the earth) er *kringlótt*, Edda (pref.); tún *kringlótt*, Fms. vii. 97; hver *kringlóttan*, Stj. 564; k. *gluggr*, Sturl. iii. 186, Vm. 98; *kringlótt háseti*, Bær. 6.

KRINGR, adj. *easy*; svá var honum *kringr* skáldskapr sem öðrum mönnum mál sitt, *verse-making was as easy to him as speaking to other men*, Fb. ii. 135; neut., e-m er e-t *kringt*, a *thing is easy to him, he is adroit in it*; mun þér *kringra* at hafa ljósa-verk at búi þinu, enn ..., Nj. 185; jafn-*kringt*, *equally smooth*, Karl. 108, Sks. 381.

kring-sólast, að, dep. [völ = *sum*], to *walk all round the dial*, as if bewildered.

krisma, að, to *anoint*, Rb. 82, Mar., Bs. i. 575.

krismi, a. m., *krisma*, u. f., H. E. i. 480, 482, ii. 137, [for. word; Gr. *χρίσμα*]:—*chrism*, Fms. viii. 26, x. 372, K. þ. K. 20, 72, Bs. i. 135. compps: *krisma-kor*, n. a *chrism box*, Pm. 11. *krisma-klæði*, u. *chrism*, Dipl. iii. 4. *krisma-staðr*, m. the '*chrism-spot*,' on the breast of infants, N. G. L. i. 339.

krista, adj. a nickname, Fms. viii. 254.

Krist-bú, n. '*Christ-estate*,' i. e. *glebe-land* given for the support of the poor, Vm. 169; some deeds of the 12th century referring to such lands are published in D. I., Nos. 36-34.

Krist-fé, n. '*Christ-fee*,' old Icel. eccl. name of property given for the support of the poor, — '*Christfé* apud nos communiter dicitur quod pauperibus legatum est,' H. E. iii. 98; gaf Sira þórarinn fátækum frændum sínum mikil góð, ok setti mörg *Kristfé* í mörgum jörðum um Svarfadar-dal, ok svá annars-staðar, Bs. i. 790, H. E. i. 430, Vm. 163. compps: *Kristfjár-jörð*, f. *glebe-land for the poor*, Vm. 153. *Kristfjár-úmagi*, a. m. a *pauper maintained on Christfé*, Pm. 21, 121.

Kristiliga, adv. in a *Christian-like way*, Fs. 80, Bs. ii. 81, passim; ó-*kristiliga*, *cruelly, wickedly*.

Kristiligr, adj. *Christian*; *Kristilig trú*, K. Á. 74; *Kristileg fræði*, *Kristilegt lögmál*, Fms. x. 288, passim; *Christian-like*, ó-*kristiligr*, *un-Christian-like, cruel, wicked*.

Kristin-dómur, m. *Christendom, Christianity*, Sturl. i. 127, N. G. L. i. 203, passim; *matters ecclesiastical*, Gpl. 487. In old writers often in two words, see *Kristinn*. *Kristindóma-bálkr*, m. the *section containing the ecclesiastical law*, N. G. L. i. 339, Jb. 5, Bs. i. 697, 698.

Kristinn, adj. *Christian*, K. þ. K. (init.), Nj. 158, Eg. 265, Bs. passim; vel *Kristinn*, a *good Christian*, observing the Christian rites, Eg. 265, Fms. i. 17; illa *Kristinn*, a *bad Christian*, Mork. 227 (in a verse); enn *Kristinn* maðr í Antiochia, the *best Christian in Antioch*, Clem. 38; *Kristið morð*, the *murder of a christened child*, opp. to *heidið morð*, N. G. L. i. 340. compps: *Kristinn-dómur*, m. *Christendom*, Sturl. i. 127 C; Kristins dóms, Hom. 99. *Kristindóma-réttr*, m. the *ecclesiastical law*, Jb. 5 B. *Kristin-lög*, n. pl. the *ecclesiastical law*, H. E. i. 437. *Kristinnalaga-þáttur*, m. the *section containing the* (Icel.) *ecclesiastical law*, Grág. (Kb.) 3; svá settu þeir þorlákur biskup ok Ketill biskup, at ráði Ózvarr Erkiþyskups ok Semundar ok margra kennimanna annarra, *Kristinna laga þátt* sem nú var tínt ok upp sagt, K. þ. K. 140. *Kristinn-réttr*, m. the *ecclesiastical law*, N. G. L. i. 352, H. E. i. 541 (note), passim.

Kristín, f. a pr. name, *Christina*, Fms.

Krist-kirkja, u. f. *Christ Church*, seems to have been a general name for cathedrals; a *Kristkirkja* is mentioned in Bergen, Drontheim, Borgund (Norway), Fb. iii. Boldt.

Krist-maðr, m. a '*Christ-man*,' *champion of Christ*, Ó. H. 204, 216; er nokkurr sá í þínu fötuneyti, *Kristmaðrinn*, er meira haf á degi vaxit, en vit bæðr, 202.

Kristna, að, to *Christianise*, Nj. 156, the Sagas passim; to *christen, baptize*, fæða skal barn hvert er borit verðr í þenna heim, *Kristna* ok til Kirkju bera, N. G. L. i. 339; in mod. usage to *confirm*.

II. reflex, láta *Kristnask*, to be *Christianised*, Fms. i. 33, Nj. 158, Bs.

Kristna, u. f. = *Kristni*, Rafn 38, (Jellinge-Runic stone); this form also occurs in early Swedish.

Kristni, f. *Christianity*, Nj. 157, Fms. i. 31, passim; *Christendom*, Guðs K., 655 xi. 1, Greg. 44, Bs. i. 575, ii. 105; *christening*, Hom. 147. compps: *Kristni-boð*, n. (-boðan, f., Fms. i. 142), *preaching the Gospel*, Fms. i. 32, x. 393, Eb. 254. *Kristni-hald*, n. *keeping Christianity*, Fms. ii. 236, Fb. ii. 49.

Kristni-lög, n. pl. = *kristnölög*, Fb. ii. 54. *Kristni-Saga*, u. f. the name of the *Saga* of the introduction of Christianity into Iceland, Bs. i. 3. *Kristni-spell*, n. *breach, profanation of Christianity*, Valla L. 209, Fms. i. 36.

kristning, f. *christening*, Stat. 292.

Kristr, m. *Christ*, see p. 93; cp. Hvíta-Kristr.

compps: *Krista-*

kirkja, *u. f.* = *Kristkirkja*. **Kriste-minni**, *n.* *Christ's toast*, a toast given in great banquets, probably answering to the grace in mod. times, *Fms.* vii. 148. **Kriste-mustori**, *n.* '*Christ-minster*.' = *Christ Church*, *Rb.* 368. **II.** in *pr.* names, **Krist-róðr**, *Fms.*, **Krist-rún**, etc.

KRÍJA, *u. f.* [this word does not occur in old writers, and may be derived from *Swed.* *kry*, from the brisk and lively temper of this bird]:—*a sea-bird, the tern*, *Lat.* *sterna*; from this restless and noisy bird comes the saying, *vera einsog kria á steini*, or, *einsog kria verpi*, to be restless and unsteady. **Kríu-egg**, *n.* *the egg of a k.* For an account of this bird, which abounds in *Icel.*, see *Eggert Itin.* ch. 675; and for the curious lawsuit called *Kríu-mál*, see *Espol.* *Árb.* 1692, 1693.

kria, *ad.* to cry or beg; *kria sér e-ð út*, (conversational.)

kríkar, *m. pl.* [kríki], *the thighs*, *Fas.* ii. 256.

kríli, *n.* [North. *E. creel*], *a small basket, creel*.

krím, *n.* *sod, grime*; *augna-krím*, *aerophthalmia*, *Fél. ix.*

krímugr and **krímóttir**, *adj.* *grimy*, of sheep with black cheeks.

krista, *t.* to chirp, onomatop.; *það kristir í honum*, of suppressed laughter.

Krit, *f.* [Lat. *creta*; Germ. *kreide*; Dan. *kridt*], *chalk*. **II.** a

local name. **Crete**: **Kritar-byggi**, *Kritar-menn*, *the Cretans*, *Edda* (pref.), *Symb.* **Kritar-Þórr**, *m.* *Thor* (i. e. *Jove*) of *Crete*, *Bret.*, *Edda* (pref.).

KRJÚPA, *pres. krýp*; *pret. krapu*, *pl. krupu*, *subj. krypi*; *part. kropinn*; [*A. S. creopan*; Engl. *creep*; *Swed.* *krypa*; Dan. *krybe*]:—to creep, crouch; *vóru dynnar svá lágar at nær varð at k. inn*, *Hkr.* ii. 379; hann *krapu* til fóta þeim, *Ólk.* 35; þóat ek *krypa* í neðstu smugur helvítis fylgna, *Ska.* 605; gaf *Sveirir* konungur þeim mikil skak fyrir þat, er þeir höfðu *kropit* þar um bris at nokkum silfrpenningum, *Fms.* viii. 143; vér *krjúpum* eigi í bug skjaldi, vi. 416 (in a verse); hann *kvað* konung höltzi lengi hata *kropit* þar um lyug, *Hkr.* iii. 376; fékk hann nauðula *kropit* til at höggva virgullinn í sundr, *Hom.* 117; mátti hún eigi ádr *krjúpa* þangat ádr sem nú *gélkk* hún, 115. **2.** to fall prostrate, kneel,

esp. in an eccl. sense, to humble oneself; þá er vér *krjúpum* til hans með iðran undir hans miskunn, *Skálda* 212; biskup líkuði hvervetna þeim sem til hans miskunnar *krapu*, *Bs.* i. 751; mildr öllum þeim er til hans *krapu*, *Al.* 135; *krýp* ek til *kross*, *Líkn.* 30; játa þær sektina ok *krjúpa* undir skriptina, *Th.* 78; gjarna vil eg að fótum þin, *feginu fram flatr* *krjúpa*, *Pass.* 41. 4.—*eccl.* to kneel in service; as also *krjúpa á kné, id.* **II.** *part. kropinn, crippled*; see *kropinn*.

KROF, *n.* [*cp. kryfja*, and a lost strong verb *krjúfa*, *krauf*, *krofinn*, to embowel]:—the cut-up carcase of a slaughtered animal; *sauts-k.*, *sautar-k.*, *Dipl.* v. 18, *Sturl.* iii. 262, *Fas.* ii. 114.

kropna, *ad.* to be crippled, *Hom.* 114, *O. H. L.* 84; to be clenched, stiffened, var höndin *kropnað* at bréfinu, *Róm.* 248.

kropning, *f.* a kneeling, *Sturl.* ii. 178.

kroppe, *ad.* to crop, pick; þá settisk fluga ein á hönd honum ok *kroppaði*, *Edda* 69; *kroppa* gras, to crop grass, graze.

kroppa, *u. f.* a nickname, *Landn.*

kroppin-bake, *m.* a bump-back, *Fas.*

kroppinn, *adj.* *crippled, crooked*; *kroppnir* fætr, *O. H. L.* 84; *kroppnir* knáur, *Rm.* 8.

kroppin-skaggi, *a. m.* a nickname, *Landn.*

KROPPE, *m.* [*A. S.* and Engl. *crop* (of a bird); Germ. *kropf*; Dan. *krop*; *Swed.* *kropp*]:—a bump or bunch on any part of the body; ok rekr á *kroppinn* erinunum . . . varð föst stöngin við *kropp* armarins, *Edda* 45, *Mag.* 10;—in mod. usage the body, með beran *kroppinn*; þú *kroppinn* verði kaldr nár, *Pass.* 44. 7, *passim*; a nickname, *Landn.*, *Sturl.* **II.** as a local name, *Landn.*

kroppungur, *m.* a kind of fish, *abrimp* (?), *Edda* (Gl.), *D. N.* v. 75.

KROSS, *m.*; the earliest poets use the *Lat.* form, but as *masc.*, *helgum* *cruci*, *Edda* 92 (in a verse); *merki crucis*, *Líkn.* 52, which form remains in the *pr.* name *Krysi-vík*, *Kryci-víka*, *q. v.*; [*like A. S.* and Engl. *cross*, *Hel. cruci*, Germ. *kreuz*, *Swed.* *kors*, from *Lat.* *crux*]:—a cross, *Bs.*, *N. T.*, *Pass.*, *Vidal.* *passim*. **2.** the holy rood, *crucifix*, in the Roman Catholic times; *Valgarðr* braut *krossa* fyrir *Merði* ok öll heilög ták, *Nj.* 167; taka *kross* í hönd sér, of one taking an oath, *Grág.* i. 64; hann lét eino gullkross göra ok síðan vigja, *Fms.* vi. 142; í brikum ok *krossum*, *Bs.* i. 132. These holy roods were erected on high roads, and worshipped,—hón hafði bana-hald sitt á *Krosshólum*, þar lét hún reisa *krossa*, *Landn.* 111; þeir höfðu *krossa* tvá, þá er nú eru í *Skarði* innu *eystra*, *merkir* annarr *hæð* *Ólafs* konungs en annarr *hæð* *Hjalta* *Skeggja*-sonar, *Bs.* i. 21; allit., *kirkja* eðr *kross*, fara til *kirkju* eða *kross*, to go to worship at church or cross, *Hom.* (St.); hann kom hværki til *kross* né *kirkju*, *Art.* 21; hafnar-kross, *Bs.* i. 607, (see *höfn*); hinn þriðja dag í *jólum* at kveldi var hún at *krossi*, she was worshipping at a cross, 370, *cp.* 607; *kross-smíð*, the carving of a cross, *Ann.* 1334. Many local names bear witness to this cross-worship, which answers to the *húgar* of the heathen age, *cp.* the passage in *Landn.* l. c.; *Krossa*, *Kross-á*, *Krossár-dalr*, *Kross-áss*, *Krossa-nes*, *Krossa-vík* (whence *Krossavíkingar*, *Ísl.* ii), *Kross-holt*, *Kross-hólar*, *Kross-sund*, as also *Krysi-vík* (*q. v.*) in southern *Icel.*, prob. from a harbour cross being erected there, *Landn.*, *Sturl.*, the map of *Icel.*, *cp.* Engl. and

Scot. *Holy Rood*:—the name of several ancient poems, **Kross-drápa**, **Kross-vísur**.

3. the sign of the cross (*signa* or *signa sig*); *Skíði* gírdi skyndi-kross skjótt með sinni loppu, *Skálda* R. 125; í *kross*, *adv.* *cross-wise*, in form of a cross; þat kalladi hann svá er í *kross* var sprungit, *Glúm.* 383; ok var hvártveggj brendr í *kross*, *Nj.* 209; þat hafði hann heist til trúar, at hann blés í *kross* yfir drykk sínum, *Fs.* 103.

4. a cross used to summon people to a meeting (the *Scot.* *Fiery cross*), called *skera* *kross*, *Grág.* i. 166, 446, 447, *N. G. L.* i. 11, 348, 378, answering to the heathen *her-ör*.

COMPS: **krossa-lausa**, *adj.* 'cross-less', not making the sign of the cross; hann drakk öll minni *krossalaus*, *Fms.* i. 37. **kross-band**, *n.* a band cross-wise, *Gpl.* 382. **kross-binda**, *batt*, to bind cross-wise.

kross-búsa, *u. f.* name of a ship, *Ann.* **kross-dúkr**, *m.* a cross-kerchief, *Vm.* 95. **kross-fall**, *n.* the dropping a cross (*v. supra* 4), *N. G. L.* i. 378. **kross-fé**, *n.* a payment to keep up a holy rood, *D. N.*

kross-ferill, *m.* and *kross-ganga*, *u. f.* the way of the cross, *Christ's bearing the cross*, *Pass.* 11. 3. **kross-för**, *f.* the forwarding a cross (*v. supra* 4), *Grág.* i. 446. **Kross-gildi**, *n.* *Crossgild*, a *pr.* name, *Fms.* ix. 519. **kross-götur**, *f. pl.* cross-paths;

for popular tales of wizards sitting on cross-roads, where all the fairies pass by, see *Ísl. Þjóds.* i. 436-438. **kross-hús**, *n.* a cross-house, house with a holy rood, *Bs.* i. 379. **kross-maðr**, *m.* a cross-man, warrior of the cross, *O. H.* 216. **kross-maðra**, *u. f.* a kind of madder, bed-straw, *galium*.

kross-mark, *n.* the sign of the cross, *Fms.* i. 35, *Magn.* 512. **kross-merki**, *n.* = *krossmark*, *Gleg.* 51. **Kross-messa**, *u. f.* *Cross-mass*, twice in a year, once in the spring (*Krossmessa á vár*, the 3rd of May (*Inventio Crucis*), and once in autumn, the 14th of September (*Elevatio Crucis*), *K. Á.* 188, *Rb.* 372. *Fms.* ix. 374. **krossmessu-dagr**, *m. id.*, *Jb.* 454, 476. **kross-pial**, *f.* the passion on the cross, *Barl.*

Kross-Saga, *u. f.* the Story of the Cross; þar eru *kross-sögur* báðar, *Vm.* 6. **kross-akjöldir**, *m.* a shield with a cross on it, *Rett.* **kross-skurðr**, *m.* the despatching of a cross (message), *N. G. L.* i. 137, 378. **kross-tákn**, *n.* the token, sign of the cross, *Hom.* 90. **kross-tíðir**, *f. pl.* a cross-service, legend, to be at a cross-worship, *Ann.* 1333. **kross-tré**, *n.* the tree of the cross, 623. 20, *Symb.* 20. **kross-urt**, *f.* = *krossmaðra*. **kross-varðr**, *u. f.* a cross-beacon, wayside cross.

kross-vagr, *m.* = *krossgata*, *D. N.* **kross-víðr**, *m.* = *krossré*, *Bév.* **kross-víti**, *n.* a 'cross-wite', a fine for not forwarding a cross message, *N. G. L.* i. 11.

krossa, *ad.* to sign with a cross, *passim*, as also to erect a cross; *krossa* lóð, to mark a field with the cross, as a sign that it is to be put up for sale, *N. G. L.* i. 37; reflex. to take the cross as a crusader, *Fms.* xi. 351; *krossaðr* til útferðar, *id.*

kross-fersta, *t.* to fasten to the cross, crucify, 625. 76, *Skálda* 209, *Bs.* *passim*, *N. T.*, *Vidal.* *part.* **kross-ferstr**, *crucified*, *H. E.* i. 469, *passim*. **kross-fersting**, *f.* crucifixion, 623. 2, 625. 73, *Fms.* v. 343.

krota, *ad.* (*krot*, *n.*), to engrave, ornament, of metal; *knappar* *krot*-aðir, *D. N.*, and in mod. usage.

KRÓ, *f.* *pl. krær*, [*Dan.* *kro*], a small pen or fence, in *Icel.* the pen in which lambs when weaned are put during the night.

króa, *ad.* to pen in a kró; *króa* lamb, to pen lambs.

krógi, *a. m.* a boy, *verbin*; *krabbinn* talar við *krógann* sinn, *Húst.*

krók-boginn, *part.* bent as a book.

krók-faldr, *m.* a crooked bood, *Ld.* 126; see *faldr*.

krók-Þöðr, *f.* a barbed head of a spear or arrow, *Grett.* 99, see *Worsaae*, *Nos.* 350, 351.

krók-loppinn, *adj.* with bands crooked and numbed from cold.

krók-lykill, *m.* a book-shaped key, *Sd.* 139, see *Worsaae*, *No.* 465.

krók-nefr, *m.* crook-nose, *Bs.* i. 824.

krókötttr, *adj.* crooked, winding; *krókött á*, a winding river, *Pr.* 476; *cunning*, *Fb.* i. 208; neut. *krókött*, *Band.* 32 new Ed.

krók-pallr, *m.* a crooked seat, corner seat (?), *Fms.* vii. 325.

KRÓKR, *m.*, *krákr*, *Am.* 45, *Pm.* 76; [*Engl.* *crook*; *Dan.* *krog*; *Swed.* *krok*]:—a book, anything crooked; *króki* þri-angadr, a three-pronged book, a trident, *Bret.* 6; a barb on a spear or arrow head, *Grett.* 45, 109 new Ed.; of a fishing-book, *Lil.* 60, 78, 82; tveggja *króka* hald í vatnit, *Pm.* 41; nú er úlf-hali einn á *króki*, a saying, *Band.* (in a verse); a peg, þeir töku reip ofan ór *krókum*, *Hrafn.* 20; brjóta spjót ór *krókum*, *Sturl.* iii. 188; a kind of crooked-formed box to carry peat in, *torf-krókar*; the coils like a dragon's tail on a ship's stern, opp. to the 'head' (*höfuð*) on the ship's stern, fram var á dreka-höfuð, en aftir *krókr* ok fram af sem spórðr, *Hkr.* i. 284; þat var dreki, var báðir höfuðin ok *krókar* aftir mjök gullblítt, *Orkn.* 332; höfuðit ok *krókrinn* var allt gullblítt, *Fb.* i. 435; a kind of boat-book, a brand-book, *Ísl.* ii. 411 (v. l.), *N. G. L.* ii. 448; of a wrestling trick, see *hæl-krókr*; the phrase, *líta koma krók á móti bragði*; a game, trying the strength by hooking one another's fingers, fara í *krók*; the phrase, *leggja sig í framkróka*, to exert oneself, plan and devise; stýris-krókar, a rudder's book, *Fas.* iii. 204; hence prob. the phrase, þar reis at undir *króki*, there rose (a wave) under the rudder, *Sturl.* i. 47; an anchor fluke, *Fms.* vi. (in a verse).

2. a winding; *Máriu-súðin* (a ship) reist langan *krók* er þeir skyldu smía henni, *Fms.* viii. 222; svá var skipat mönnum með fé þessu at þar skyldi engan *krók* rista, i. e. to go

straight, Ld. 96; gúra sér krók, to make a circuit, Fas. iii. 197.
 a device; ok hefir hann þat í hug sér at rétta þenna krók, Ld. 40, 260, Stj. 515; Króka-Refr, *Ref the Wily*, Krók.
 II. a nook; í krókinn hjá húsinu, Fs. 42, (krók-pallr); aka e-m í öngan krók, to put one into a corner, to entrap, a saying, Fms. vi. 133 (in a verse).
 III. a nickname, Landn.; whence Króks-fjörðr, a local name, Landn. Króka-spjót, n. a barbed spear, Ld. 78, Eg. 726, Fbr. 11, and see Worsaae, No. 350.
 krók-raptr, n. crook-rafters in a house, Gpl. 331.
 krók-spjót, n. a barbed spear, N. G. L. i. 80.
 krók-stafr, m. a crooked stick, Karl. 278, Fms. iii. 178; a crosier, D. N.
 krók-stíka, u. f. a kind of candlestick, Vm. 34, 69, Jm. 2.
 krók-stjaki, a. m. a boat-hook.
 krók-sviða, u. f. a kind of dacebet with a hook, Gullþ. 14.
 krók-ör, f. a barbed arrow, Al. 149, N. G. L. i. 80, Fas. iii. 331, Róm. 240, O. H. L. 71.
 krubba, u. f. [Engl. *crib*; Dan. *krybbe*], a crib, Skáld H. 6. 19.
 krukka, u. f. [A. S. *crocca*; Hel. *croca*; Engl. *crook*; Germ. *krug*; Dan. *krukke*], a pot, MS. 1812 (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.
 krumma, u. f. (krymma, Hkv. Hjörv. 21), [Germ. *krum*], a crooked, clowish band, pawl, Skíða R. 8, Fms. iii. 189, vi. 206, Grett. 124 new Ed., Isl. ii. 443.
 krummi, a. m. a pet name of a raven, perhaps Crook-beak, Edda (Gl.), Ösv. S. 3, 4, 6; freq. in popular songs.—Krummi krunkar úti, | kallar á nafna sinn; Krumminn á skjá, skjá, | skekri belgi þrjá, þrjá, etc.; betri skrífa krumma klær, Jón. Þorl. Krumma-kvæði, n. Raven song.
 krumr, m. = krummi (?), a nickname, Landn.; whence Krymlingar.
 krumal, a. m. = krummi, Edda (Gl.).
 krungr, m. a bump; krungr upp úr bakinu á honum.
 krutr, m. = krytr, a murmur, Bs. ii. 227.
 krúna, u. f. [Lat. *corona*], a crown, Stj., Fms. passim; the crown of the head, Sturl. iii. 281; the crown, royalty, H. E. i. 528; a shaven crown, K. þ. K. 72, Bs. i. passim; the forehead of oxen, compds: krúnu-breidr, adj., rendering of the Gr. *σφυρινωτός*, krúnu-gull, n. a coronation ring, Játv. 2. krúnu-klæði, n. coronation robes, Játv.
 Krúnu-messa, u. f. 'Crown-mass,' Corona Spinarum, = the 11th of October, Ann. 1300, H. E. i. 444. krúnu-vígala, u. f. a coronation, Bs. i. 414, 640.
 krúna, að, to crown, Fms. vii. 308, N. G. L. i. 451; reflex., Bs. ii. 98.
 krúnk, n. onomatop. the raven's cry; krúnk! krúnk! Snót (1866) 141.
 krúnka, að, to croak, of a raven; hani, krummi, hundr svin, . . . galar, krúnkar gelltir, hrín, a ditty.
 krús, f. a pot, tankard, Lat. *crucula*, Stj. 582; krúsum eða könnum, Rétt. 13. 2.
 Kryci-vika, u. f. [old Sax. *cruci-wica*; Germ. *kreuz-woche*], the second week before Whitsunday.
 krydd, n. [Hel. *krud* = herbs; Germ. *krut*], spice, Stj. 194, 205, Flóv. 80. krydd-jurt, f. spice herbs.
 krydda, að, [Dan. *Hydre*], to spice.
 KRYFJA, pres. kryf, pret. krusði, part. krusðr and krusinn, to split, embowel; þá krusði hann hana sinn, Fms. v. 194, Fas. ii. 376 (of a fish); svá segja menn at þeir kryfði þorgeir til hjarta, Fbr. 108; var kálfr einn skorinn ok krusðr, Fas. iii. 33, Mag. 138.
 krymma, u. f. = krumma, Hkv. Hjörv. 22.
 kryplingr, m. [Engl. *cripple*; Dan. *krøbling*], a cripple, Hkr. iii. 116, Fms. xi. 308, Magn. 528, Bs. passim.
 kryppa, u. f. [kroppr], a bump, bunch, Fas. ii. 390, Skíða R. 8.
 kryppill, m. a cripple, Karl. 469, Mar.
 krypt and krauptr, [a for. word], a crypt in a church, Thom.
 Krysi-vík, f. a local name in Ícel., no doubt qs. Kryci-vík, = Kross-vík, = Holy-road-wick; from the Saxon form *cruci*, as in Hel.
 krysa, pret. krusti, defect. [cp. Dan. *kryster* = a coward], to crouch, linger; þeir er krustu undir gárdinum urðu eigi fyrr varir við, en . . ., Fms. viii. 38.
 krytja, krutti, to murmur, = kretta; þorði nú engi at krytja eðr kveina móti Ísraels-lyð, Stj. 370.
 krytr, m. murmurings, ill will; náðia-krytr, neighbour-quarrels.
 kryna, d. to crown.
 kryning, f. coronation.
 kræða, u. f. a kind of lieben, lieben coralloides, Björn.
 kræfr, adj. daring, (conversational).
 kræki-ber, n. pl. the fruit of the crow-berry, *empetrum nigrum*, Bs. i. 135, freq. in mod. usage. kræki-lyng, n. crow-berry.
 krækill, m. a crooked stick, Finnþ. 216, 222.
 KRÆKJA, ð or t, [krækr], to book with anything crooked, the instrument in dat.; hann krækti handar-stúfinum í kistu-bringana, Fms. x. 258, Eg. 564, Fb. i. 524, Grett. 50 new Ed., Karl.; hann krækir sótunum niðr undir kröðin (of a horse), Sd. 177; hékk akkeri mikit á Drömundinum, ok var krækt áeinu á borbít, en leggrinn vissi ofan, and bad the fluke hooked on the gunwale, but the leg turned down, Orkn. 362; þeir krækði upp öxinni, O. H. 135, Fms. vii. 264, Eb. 310, Fær. 110; krækt er saman beinum í þér, thy bones are hooked together, i. e.

badly knit, Grett.; hann krækkti fætr undan þeim með staf, he hooked their legs with his stick, Fms. vii. 264; hann vildi k. af honum skjöldinn, Gullþ. 15.
 II. metaph. to go in circuits, in windings; þeir koma aptan dags á einn fjörð mikinn, ok krækkti ymsa vega í landit, a fjord which branched, spread widely into the country, Krók. 52.
 III. reflex. to be hooked, Sks. 27 new Ed.; krækjask til, to grapple in close fight, Fær. 18; vera inni kræktr, to be shut in, Fms. viii. 386.
 krækla, u. f. a crooked twig.
 kræklingr, m. a shell, common sea snail, used for fish bait.
 kræla, d. to stir; í fyrsta sinn með fingri mér | faon ek nokkut kræla, Völs. R. 230; mod., láta ekki á sér kræla, not to stir.
 KRÆSA, t, [krás], to make a dainty dish; kræsast, to fare sumptuously, Stj. 514, Karl. 250.
 kræsing, f. sumptuous fare, dainty.
 KRÖF, f., gen. krafar, pl. krafir, [kræfja], a claim, demand, Stj. 225; K. A. 220, Fms. i. 66.
 kröggur, f. pl. (from Engl. *crags*?), straits; vera í kröggum, komast í kröggur, (conversational).
 krókt, n. adj. swarming; krókt af só, freq. in mod. usage; see kriktr.
 KROM, f., gen. kramar, [kremja; Ulf. *krammipa* = *lepa*, Luke viii. 6];—a puning, wasting sickness; hefir hún haft þangan vanmátt, ok var þat króm mikil, Eg. 565; þrándr hafði augnaveik mikinn ok þó aðrar kramar miklar, Fær. 213; líða svá margir dagar at herrans sjúkdómr anýsk í króm, Bs. ii. 227; með leiðri króm, Od. xi. 200 (*ῥησέδωρ στύγης*); kuldi ok króm, króm og vesöld.
 kröpt, m., pl. kreptir, a crypt, Thom. 543.
 kröptugr, adj. [kraptr], strong, Str. 60, Hrafn. 27, H. E. i. 513.
 kröptuliga, adv. with might and main, Hým., freq. in mod. usage.
 kröptulligr, adj. mighty, strong, freq. in mod. usage.
 KUBBA, að, [Engl. *chop*], to chop, cut clean; kubba e-t í sundr.
 kubbótt, adj. = kúfótt (q. v.), Sks. 64 B.
 kubbr, m. a notch; tré-kubbr.
 kuðr, adj., see kunnr.
 kuðungr, m. a kind of shell, see kúfungr; hneppa sig í kuðung, to crouch into one's shell, like a snail, cp. Safn i. 91, 97.
 KUFL, m., older form kofi, [Engl. *cowl*; mid. Lat. *cuculus*], a cowl, Fms. viii. 245, ix. 531; a cowled cloak, Landn. 218, Fas. ii. 541, Fs. 74.
 kufla-hótt, n. (-hatt, Fms. v. 182), a cowl, Fms. iii. 162, Fas. i. 9.
 kufl-maðr, m. a cowl-man, Fms. iii. 37, Fas. ii. 541.
 kufungr, m. a cowl-man, Fms. viii. 245; name of a party in Norway, Fb. iii.
 kuggi, a. m. = kuggr (?), a nickname, Landn.
 KUGGR, m. [Engl. and Dutch *cog*; by Du Cange derived from Lat. *concha*];—a cog, a kind of ship, but originally (as is probable) a foreign ship, Saxon, Hanseatic, or the like, Fb. iii. 175, 224, Orkn. 200, 298, Ld. 314, Fms. i. 122, viii. 249, ix. 44, Ann. 1343, 1349, 1392.
 KUKL, n. [prob. a for. word, which occurs in no very old writers; Germ. *gaukel*; Engl. *juggle*];—juggling, sorcery, Edda ii. 638 (spelt kuckl), Mag. 176; kukl og fjökyngr, Pass. 14. 11.
 kuklari, a. m. a juggler, wizard. kuklara-skapr, m. sorcery, Bs. i. 237, Fas. iii. 237.
 kul, m. a cold breeze; sagrt kul, Fms. xi. 439.
 kula, að, to blow gently.
 kul-borð, n. the windward or weather side, opp. to the leeward.
 KULDI, a. m. cold, opp. to hiti; frost ok kuldar, Fms. ii. 29, 228, viii. 19, Ld. 168, Gg. 12, Fs. 179, Fbr. 28. compds: kulda-bólga, u. f. a chilblain. kulda-samr, adj. cold, chilly, Ld. 286. kulda-sköl, f. a kind of shell, *concha orbiculata levis*. kulda-strá, f. a withered straw; metaph. an outcast. kulda-veðr, n. cold weather, Fms. v. 178, Fas. i. 393. kulda-vogr, m. the cold zone, (mod. kulda-bolti, n.). Sks. 198.
 II. metaph. coldness, malice; kenna kulda af e-m, to feel chilly, sore, Eb. 290, Ld. 106, 158, Sturl. ii. 129.
 kulna, að, to 'cool out,' go out, of fire.
 kul-samr, adj. = kulviss, Grett. 160 new Ed., v. 1.
 kult, n. [prob. a for. word], a quilt; a counterpane, Eb. 264, Sturl. iii. 165, Dipl. v. 18, Str. 5, 51, Fms. x. 16; masc., einum dýrum silki-kult, Art.
 kul-vísi, f. the being kulviss.
 kul-vísa, adj. sensitive to cold, Dan. *kulshjer*, Grett. 144 A.
 kumba, u. f. the name of a bondwoman, Rm.
 kumbaldi, a. m. a small cairn, bowl; þið getið sofið ein í gamla kumbaldanum ykkar, Undina 7, freq. in mod. usage; a nickname, Sturl. ii. 105.
 kumbi, a. m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 69.
 kumbr, m. = kubbr, a chopping, cutting; tré-kumbr, Barl. 165. II. nykr, q. v., or the fabulous sea horse, Maurer's Völs. 33.
 KUMBL, kumbl, kubl, n. This word is chiefly interesting because of its frequent occurrence on the old Dan. and Swed. Runic stones, where it is always used in plur.; the spelling varies, kuml, kubl, or kumbi; in old Ícel. writers it only occurs a few times, and they even use the sing.; it is now quite obsolete.
 I. prop. a sign, badge, mark, [A. S. *cumbol*; Hel. *cumbal* and *cumbi* = *signum*], a war badge, esp. used of any heraldic emblems; yet in the Scand. language this sense is rare,

—kuml konunga ó kerum valdi, Gh. 7; kumbla-smíðr, a 'cumbol' smíðr, Akv. 24; the compd her-kuml, the badge worn on the helmet; jötun-k., the giant's mark, i.e. the badge of being the giant's kinsman, Fas. ii. (in a verse); and lastly in ör-kuml, a lasting scar, maiming for life, cp. kumla below.

II. In Scandinavia, analogous to the Gr. σῆμα, kuml came to mean 'a monument', a cairn, bow; in the phrase, göra kuml (kubl), synonymous to göra mark, merki, which also occurs (e.g. Baut. 138, 214, 461, 722, 1143); kuml is the general term, opp. to stain, rúnar, which are special terms; thus distinction is made between stain and kuml, Baut. 771: 1. on Runic stones, a. on Danish stones, Tuki raípi stain þausi ok gaurpi kubl, Rafn 213; Asfríðr gúrpi kuml þau, Thorsen 43; kubl þusi, 23; þurmundr niout (i.e. njót) kubl, Tb. enjoy thy kuml! rest in peace! 265; Ala sunir garpu kubl þausi aft þapur sinn, Rafn 193; sibi sá mannr es þausi kubl upp briuti, a curse be on the man that breaks this k., 205; Usk garpi kuml þisi, 202; Haraldr kunungr þap gaurva kubl þausi at Gurm þapur sinn, 39, (Jellinge.) β. on Swedish stones, garpi kubl þisi aftir Svin sun sinn, Rafn 35; garpu kuml sniallir sunir Hulmlaugar, Baut. 759; ma igi brautar kubl batra varpa, a better road kuml cannot be, 41, (see the remarks under bautasteinn); Ketill rípi kuml þisi aftir Val, 1027; Finniþr garpi kuml þaisi aftir Gairbiurn þapur sinn, 824; kuml garpi þaisi Ketil slagr, 771; Usk let gaura kuml, líkhus ok bru at sun sínu, 735, 1100; þau rípu (raised) kuml þisi, 886.

2. in Icel. a cairn; en mannföll þessi eru sigð eptir kumlum þeim er fundin eru, þar er bardagarinn hafa verið, Gulþ. 25; þar féll þórarinn krókr, ok þeir fjórir, en sjau menn af Steinólfi, þar eru kuml þeirra, Landn. 128; þar féll Skeggbjörn ok átta menn aðrir, þar er haugr Skeggbjarnar á fitinni, en aðrir vóru jarðaðir í Landraugs-holti þar hjá fitinni, ok sér þar enn görla kumlín, Bs. (Kristni S.) i. 15; ok reimt þykkir þar síðan vera hjá kumlum þeirra, Ísl. ii. 115; in sing., þau liggja bæði í kuml í Laxárdal, Ld. 158; þorkeið vill nú bera aptr sverðið í kumlit, ... saxit var ok upp tekitt ór kumlí Nafars, Rd. ch. 19; þá gekk hann í dalverpi litið ok fann þar kuml manns, þar þreifði hann niðr fyrir fætr sér, ok fann þar manns bein ok sverð eitt, Draum. 129. The worship of haws and cairns was forbidden even in the heathen age as being connected with sorcery, see haugr, hörgr, whence blætr kumbla, a worshipper of cairns, a wizard, warlock, a term of abuse, Eg. (in a verse); kumla brjótr, Korm. S., is also prob. a false reading for bljótr or blætr.

III. in provinc. Icel. a low hayrick is called kuml; cp. also kumbaldi.

kumla, kumbla, að, to bruise, wound; part. kumlaðr, bruised; sárr ok k., Sturl. ii. 71; brynja þín slitin, hjálmr þinn kumlaðr, Þiðr. 110; in mod. usage esp. of scratches and bruises on the hands and face; ör-kumlaðr, maimed.

kuml-búi, a, m. a cairn-dweller, Draum. 130.

kuml-dys, f. a little cairn, Gg. 1.

kuml-mark, n. a monument, Rafn 213.

kumpánn, m. = kompánn, a companion, fellow, mate, Fær. 158, Fms. iii. 157, Vigl. 29, Fs. 14, 72; also of a woman, D. N. i. 389; this word seems in the 14th century to have been used in familiar address = dear friend! dear boy! and occurs freq. in the Laur. S. kompána-skapr, m. companionship, friendship, Laur. S., Stj. 255; in mod. usage Icel. say kompána-legr, adj. companionable, frank, merry, familiar, and kompána-skapr, m. familiarity.

kumpássa, að, Sks. 64; see kompása.

kumpássa, m., Rb. 466, 472, Sturl. iii. 306; see kompáss.

kumra, að, [cp. Dan. kummer = woe, grief], to bleat, of a goat.

Kumrar, m. pl. Cumbrians; Kumra-land, n. Cumberland, Þd.

Kumrskr or Kumbakr, adj. from Cumberland, Hallfred.

-kunda, from kumba, only in compds, sam-k., a congregation.

KUNDR, m., gen. kundar, poet. a son, kinsman, Lex. Poët. passim.

-kunn or -kuðr, f. in compds, ein-kunn, vár-kunn, mis-kunn, q. v.

KUNNA, pres. (in pret. form) kann, kannt (kanntú), kann; pl. kunnum, kunnt, kunnu (mod. kunnum, kunnt, kunna); pret. kunni; subj. kynni; imperat. kann; part. neut. kunnat; the pres. infin. kunnu for kunna is obsolete, whereas a pret. infin. kunnu, þoruisse, occurs, Ísldr. 9; with neg. suff. kann-at, Hm. 147; kann-k-a ek, I know not, Skálda (Thorodd) 167, Hallfred; see Gramm. p. xxi: [Ulf. kunnan = γινώσκων, εἰδέναι; A. S. and Hel. cunnan; O. H. G. kunnan; in these old languages, the two senses of knowing how to do and being able to do are expressed by the same form, and this remains in Dan. kunde, Swed. kunna; in others, a distinction is made: Old Engl. and Scot. ken, know and can; Germ. kennen and können.]

A. To know, understand, of art, skill, knowledge, with acc.; hann þóttisk rísta henni manrúnar, en hann kunni þat eigi, Eg. 587; hann kunni margar tungur, Fms. xi. 326; þú kannt mart þat er eigi kunnu aðrir menn, v. 236; k. seið, Vsp. 25; Hann ræddi, ef hann kynni nafn Guðs it hæsta—Kann ek nókkurt nafn Guðs,—þykkja mér slíkt eigi prestar er eigi kunna it hæsta nafn Guðs—Kanntú nafni?—Ek veit þann mann er kunna mun, ... Nefn þú þá ef þú kannt! ... Guð veit at ek vilda gjarna kunna, Bs. i. 421; engi skal sá vera hær með oss er eigi kunni nókkurs-konar list eðr kunnandi, Edda 31; ekki kann ek í

skáldskap, Fms. vii. 60; kannt þú nákkvat í lögum?—Kunna þóttu ek norðr þar, Nj. 33; at þetta væri at visu lög þótt fáir kynni, 237; ek kann litt til laga, 31; of sports, kunna á skíðum, Fms. i. 9; k. við skíð ok boga, Ó. H. 71; k. við buklara, Sturl. ii. 44; kunna á bók, to know by book, know how to read, Mar.

2. to know by memory; kunna mennu enn kvæði þeirra, Hkr. (pref.); hvi kveðr þú flokka eina, kanntú ok engar drápur?—Eigi kann ek drápurnar færi en flokkana, Fms. vi. 391; lýð ek þau kann, er kannat þjóðans son, Hm. 147 sqq.; þat kann ek it áttjanda, er ek æva kennig, 164; en Konr ungr kunni rúnar, Rm. 40, 42; kunna betr, id., Vkv. 26; kunna utan-bókar, to know without book, know by heart; hón kunni þær allar (Spurningar) vel, nema Sjötta kapitulann, ... Sigríðr kunni allar Úlfars-rímur, Piltir og Stúlka 23.

3. to know a person, a face; synir Heli vóru úsídugir ok kunnu eigi Guð Dróttinn, Stj. 429; ek kann þann mann, 460; ok unni honum hverr maðr er hann (acc.) kunni, every man that knew him loved him, Hkr. i. 121; kann kvaðsk eigi k. þá ok eigi hírða hverir vóru, Barl. 36; þik kann ek fullgerva, I know thee well enough, Ls. 30; góða menn þá er ek górra kunna, Hbl. 7; kunna ek báða Brodd ok Hörvi, Hdl. 24; hverr er kunni (mik), Helr. 7; hvars menn eðli okkarr k., 3; to know, of the character, hann kvað þá k. sík úgörla, er þeir veittu honum ástúlr, því at ek hef dregit yðr undan dauða, segir hann, Ld. 282; ek kann hvárn-tveggja ytkarn konunga, Fms. vi. 100.

4. spec. phrases; kunna góða stíling á e-u, hversu góða stíling hann kunni á herstjórninni, bow skilful be was in military things, Fms. i. 98; k. hóf at um e-t, to know one's measure in respect of a thing, to behave with moderation, Finnþ. 356; þorvaldr kvað hana ekki hóf at kunna, Ld. 134; allt kann sá er hóft kann, Gisl. 27; ef Griss kynni hóf sitt, Sd. 139; Klauði, Klauði, kann þú hóf þitt? id.; kunna sér margt, to be skilled in many things; hón var van kona, ok kunni sér allt vel, Dropl. 7, 35; hann kunni enga leið, he knew no road, Eg. 149; þeir munu eigi k. leiðina, Fs. 105; absol., uxamir kunno þó heim, found their way home, Dropl. 8; k. skyn e-s, to know all about...; hann kunni allra skyn í borginni, Fms. vi. 410; Ása ok Álfa ek kann allra skil, Hm. 160; k. ónga mannafrun, to have no experience of men, Fms. vi. 53; ek kann skap þitt at því, at ... Sturl. i. 30.

II. metaph. usages; kunna e-m þökk, to be thankful, obliged to one, Fms. xi. 29, 32; at hann kynni þess mikla þökk ok auðus, Eg. 521; veizla er yðr búin, kann ek yðr mikla þökk at þér þiggit, Fms. vi. 277; k. e-m úþökk fyrir e-t, v. 14; k. sér þörf til e-s, to feel the want of a thing; ef bóndi kann þess þörf, if he knows the need of it, Grág. i. 152; at hann leggi fram vöruna svá sem þú kannt þér þörf til, Ld. 70. 2. kunna sík, to know oneself; sá er svinnr er sík kann, he is a wise man who knows himself, a saying, Hrafn. 10; to behave, Grims kveðsk munda meíða hann ef hann kynni sík eigi, Eg. 189; ok víta ef þeir kunni sík þá górt meir, Stj. 264; k. sík illa, to be naughty, Bjarn.

3. kunna sér, kunna munda ek mér þat (I should know how to do that) ef ek heíða víg veigít, Gisl. 143; gá þess, ok kann þér (take heed, learn!) at varask annars vígkæni, Sks. 383; er þorólfr svá víti borinn, at hann mundi k. sér (have sense enough) at vera eigi fyrir líði yðru, Eg. 134; kunni hann sér þann hagnað at girnask ekki Svía-konunga veldi, Ó. H. 57; en kunnt yðr eigi forráð eðr fyrirhyggju þegar er er komit í nokkurn vanda, 67.

III. denoting feeling, to feel angry or pleased; kunna e-u e-s, to be angry with a person for a thing; þá bað þórir konung, at hann skyldi eigi fyrirkunna hann þess at hann hafði Egið með sér um vetrinn, Eg. ch. 48; eigi vil ek fyrirkunna þik þessa orða, þvíst þú veist eigi hvat varask íkal, Ó. H. 57; eigi hugða ek at hann mætti mik þessa k., þvíst eigi drap ek son hans, Hrafn. 16; kveðr þeir eigi sík einskis at k., Ísl. ii. 314; kunntit mik eigi þess er ek mun mæla, Fbr. 116; spurði hvers hón kynni arfa-sátuna, Nj. 194, v. 1. 2. with prep.; kunna e-u um e-t, id.; eigi er hann um þat at kunna, Fa. 38; eigi munu þér kunna mik um þetta, Fms. i. 175; ekki áttú hann um þat at kunna, vi. 223; ef bertogi vill þik nokkut um þetta kunna, xi. 323; hón kunni hana mjok um áleitni þá, er ..., Bs. i. 340.

IV. with dat. to know; þeir er mennu kunnu eigi hér máli eða tungu við, Grág. i. 224; ef lögsögu-maðr kann þar eigi mönnum fyrir í þá sveit, i. 10 B; kunni hann náhga manns máli, Fas. ii. 443; hann kann eigi lítilmensku várr, Bjarn. 54; kann þjóð kerski minni, Ó. H. (in a verse); ek kann skapi Gunnhildar, I know Gunnilda's temper, Nj. 5; kann ek glensyrðum yðrum Gautanna, Fas. iii. 80; ek kann ráðum Gunnhildar en kappi Egils, Eg. 257; ek kann skapi Hrafnkels, at hann mun ekki góra oss, ef hann nær þér eigi, Hrafn. 27; eigi kanntú góðgímd (dat.) fúðr várs, ef hann hefir honum eigi undan skotið, Fa. 38.

2. to be pleased with a thing or not; munda ek kunna því, at vér hefðim manna-lát mikit, ef ..., Eg. 585; Eyjúlfr lézk því nafni mundu vel kunna, E. said he should be well pleased with that name, Glúm. 328; verðr hváru-tveggju at kunna, one must take one or other of the two, Ó. H. 53; vit monnum því illa k. ef þú veitir okkr eigi þat er vit beidum, Eb. 114; hann kunni því stórfilla ok bljöp í brott, Hkr. i. 36; munu synir Njáls illa k. viginu, Nj. 64; Njáll kunni illa láti Gunnars, 117; Ingi konungr kunni þessu svá illa at hann grét sem barn, Fms. vii. 273; andaðisk hann, Guðríðr kona hans kunni því litt, Fb. i. 543; til þess at hón kunni því betr andláti mínu, id.; illa munu þeir k. höggum er heiman hafa hláupit frá kirnu-askinum, Fms.

viii. 350. 3. with prep.; kann ek ekki við þvi at yðr þykki sumt ofjarl en sumt ekki at manni, *I do not care for what you call . . .*, Fms. vi. 53; kannka ek mart við veifanar-orði manna, *I take no notice of idle rumours*, Hallfred; hence the mod. phrase, kunnna við e-d, *to be pleased with*; eg kann ekki við það, *I do not like it*; kunnna vel, *illa við sik, to feel happy, unhappy in a place or condition*; eg kann vel við mig þar, *I like the place*.

B. *To be able*, Lat. *posse*, (in Engl., *can*, pret. *could*, has ceased to be used except in the finite moods), with infin.; the senses often run one into the other, but the use of the infinitive shews that the sense *can* is at least partly implied; þá mælti konungur, ertu skáldit?—Hann sagði, kann ek yrkja, *I know I can make verses*, Hkr. i. 288; hann kunni görð veðr at sjá en aðrir menn, Eb. 150; þá hluti er þeir kunnna honum til at segja, 113; freista hvat hann kynni segja honum, Hkr. i. 228; hön sagði hann eigi k. at þiggja sóma sinn, Fs. 131; hugsit um hvar þann mann kann fá, *where that man can be had*, Stj. 460; svá hygginn at hann kunni fyrir sökum ráða, Grág. ii. 75; hvárt kanntú mér höll smíða? 656 B. 8; þeir er midlegra kunnna styra Guðs björð, Hom. 37; kanntú nokkut yrkja? Fms. vi. 361; kunnna eigi at mæla, *he could not speak*, Ld. 30; mikil tíðendi kannþú (= kannt þú) at segja af himnum, Edda 12; þú skalt eigi kunnna frá tíðindum at segja, *thou shalt not be able to tell the tidings, shalt not escape with life*, Nj. 8; um þá hluti er ek kann görð at sjá en þér, Ld. 186; ekki kann biskup görð at sjá mann á velli en ek, Fms. ii. 173.

II. *to chance, happen*; ef Björn fadír þeirra kann fyrri andask, *if B. should happen to die first*, Dipl. v. 3; hvar sem þik kann at bera, *wheresoever thou may happen to arrive*, Fms. iv. 176; ef nokkut kann þat til at bera á þinni æð, Gisl. 25; ef hann kann lengr at dveljask í brottu, D. N. v. 43; ok hön kann af þessum heimi brott at fara, líl. 137.

C. *Recipr. to know one another*: þeir kunnusk, Mork. 106. 2. part. kunnandi, *cunning, knowing, learned*, with gen.; veit ek at þú ert marga kunnandi, 655 xix. 3; hön var marga kunnandi, Fs. 73; Gyða var marga kunnandi á fyrnsku ok fróðleik, 131.

kunnandi, f. *knowledge*, Edda 31, Ber. 19, Hom. (St.) kunnand-leyal, n. *want of knowledge*, N. G. L. i. 346, 361.

kunnasta and kunnusta, u. f. [Germ. *kunst*], *knowledge, knowing*, Jb. 353 B, Fms. vi. 95, Edda (pref.), H. E. ii. 59; with the notion of *whitecraft*, Fms. i. 8, Stj. 101, Landn. 179. compts: kunnustulausa, adj. *ignorant*, kunnustuleysal, n. *ignorance*, N. G. L. i. 346.

kunnátta, u. f. *knowledge*, Edda (pref.), Fms. iii. 184, freq. in mod. usage: as also of knowing by heart, þetta er engin kunnátta!—*magical knowledge*, Eb. 44, Landn. 179. compts: kunnáttaulausa, adj. *ignorant*, kunnáttauleysal, n. *ignorance*, Fms. ix. 331.

kunn-göra, d. *to make known, publish*, Dipl. iii. 5, 9, Fas. i. 28, iii. 189.

kunnig-leikl, a, m. *information, knowledge, of a thing*, Fas. i. 9; *familiarity, acquaintance*.

kunnigr, adj., mod. kunnugr: I. [kunna], 1. of a thing, *known*; göra kunnigr, *to make known*, Eg. 282; vera kunnigr, *to be known*, 36, 38; hinna fyrri biskupa sem lands-háttir var hér kunnigr, H. E. ii. 79; menn svá vitrir, ok kunnigr lögin, *to whom the law is so well known*, Hkr. iii. 258; þér mun hér kunnigr um húsa-áskipan, Eg. 235; var mér kunnigr um Brynjólf, enn kunnara um Bárð, 39; kunnigr er mér um hag ykkar, Nj. 17; þat er yðr kunnigr, *you know well*, Fær. 138. 2. *wise, supernatural*, in which sense it has the contr. forms kunnigir etc.; Ása-fólk var svá kunnigr, at allir hlutir gengu at vilja þeirra, Edda (init.); Haraldr konungur bauð kunnugum manni at fara í hamsförum til Íslands, Hkr. i. 228; Simon Magus lastaði Petrum ok kvæð hann vera kunnigan mjök, Post. 656 C. 26; margar kunnugar úvættir byggja land þat, Fms. xi. 182; fjöl-kunnigr, q. v.

3. in mod. usage, *knowing well, well acquainted, familiar*; vel kunnugr, *gagn-kunnugr*, *hund-kunnugr*, *intimately acquainted*. II. [kyn], *bigb born*; Ás kunnigan, Rm. i; kunnigri kván Niðaðar, Vkv. 23; *kindred*, Ás-kunnigr, God-k., Álf-k., q. v.

kunnigsl, a, m. *a friend, acquaintance*, but less than vinr; vinir ok kunnigjar, Eg. 116, Fms. ii. 5, 308, iv. 379, vi. 329, xi. 262, Fs. 8, Sks. 447; *form-k.*, *an old acquaintance*.

kunn-kona, u. f. *a female acquaintance*, Ó. H. 196, Greg. 33.

kunn-leikl, m. (-leikl, a, m.), *knowledge, intelligence*; göra e-m e-t í kunnleika, *to inform a person of*, Fms. vi. 400, vii. 33, líl. ii. 182, Bs. i. 717, Fs. 21; e-m er k. á e-n, *to know, be informed of*, Grág. ii. 343; var honum allr k. á Brynjólfi, *he knew B. very well*, Eg. 162, Rð. 285; ef þeir eru hér sumir, er eigi er þat í kunnleika, *who does not know*, Fms. viii. 313; ok má þat opt annarr vita er öðrum er eigi í kunnleika, Bret. 99. 2. *intimacy, familiarity*; þar vóru áðr kunnleikar miklir með þeim Sigurði, Eg. 37; nú hafa lengi kunnleikar milli vár verit, Valla L. 202; fékk Steinn þar allgóðar viðtekjur, þviat þar vóru áðr kunnleikar miklir með þeim, Ó. H. 143.

kunn-liga, adv. *intimately, as an old acquaintance*; kveðjask k., Fb. i. 272; þessi maðr kveðdi þorgils kunnliga, Ld. 276; vitja tinn k., Fs. 131; þorgils skyldi k. senda menn til Sigurðar, Fms. vii. 220; vitja þú k. þorkels Geysu, hvenær sem þú þykkisk þess við þurfa, vi. 223; þá leita þú k. á fond þess manns er . . . 224; látask k. við, Fs. 88; kunnliga ríða þeir þó, 105.

kunn-maðr, m. *a friend, acquaintance*, Hkr. ii. 3, Fms. viii. 15, MS. 732, 13.

kunn-mið, n. a word of unknown sense in Orkn. 386; prob. corrupt from some Gaelic local name.

kunnr, adj., older kuðr, which form is freq. in poets, Hm. 56, and in old MSS.; dat. fem. sing. kudri (*notae*) rhymed with Süðvik (*Southwark*), Ó. H. (in a verse), as in the compts ú-kuðr etc.; [Goth. *kunþs*; A. S. *cuth*, whence Engl. *un-couth*, prop. = *strange*; Germ. *kund*];—*known*; vil ek göra þér kunnt, hvat vera skal um þinn hag, 655 ix. A. 2; var mér kunnara um Bárð, Eg. 39; þér munu kunnar leiðir, Fms. i. 71; jókk þvi es mér varð síðan kunnara, lb. (pref.); jafn-kunnr; Björn var frægtr maðr ok mörgum kuðr (kunnr, Ó. H. 53, l. c.) at sýn ok at máli, Hkr. ii. 78; *familiar*, grannar þinir ok kunnir menn, *neighbours and friends*, Hom. 151; vinir hans ok kunnir menn, Sks. 109; þeir vóru mjök kunnir áðr, *intimate friends*, Ld. 166.

2. with prep.; kunnr at e-u, *known, convicted of*; verðr hann at þvi kunnr eða sannr, N. G. L. i. 16, Gpl. 17; in a good sense, en þú, Einarr, ert k. at drengskap, Fms. vi. 21; emk kuðr at slíku, Fms. vi. (in a verse); kuðr at máli = *málkunnugr*, 'speech friend,' on speaking terms, Hm. 56; nafn-kunnr, *famous*; ú-kunnr, *unknown*.

kunnug-lega, adv., mod. for kunnlega, q. v.

kunnug-leikl, a, m., mod. for kunnleikr.

kunta, u. f. *cunus*.

kurfaldi, a, m. *a coal cutter (?)*, a mean charl., cp. Dan. *kulsvier*, Fms. vi. 363 (in a verse).

KURFL, s., pronounced kurl, *cuttings of wood for charcoal*, Fas. iii. 356, freq. in mod. usage: the saying, það koma ekki öll kurl til grafar, *not all the cuttings come into the coal pit, of waste*.

kurfla, ad, mod. kurla, *to chop kurl*; kurflaðr viðr, Jb.

kurfr, m. *a chip, a cut-off piece*; hann hafði í hendi af spjótbroti lítinn kurfr, Karl. 329; flugu kurfarnir yfir höfuð þeim, Art. 82.

KURR, m. (kuðr, Skíða R. 34, for the sake of rhyme):—*a murmur, grumbling, uproar*; staðnadi þá kurr búandanna, Ó. H. 69, Hkr. i. 142; þá varð þegar kurr mikill af böndum, Fms. i. 33; hann lét þá eigi heyra sláð kurr kaupmanna, Nj. 124; kurr nokkurr hafði verit í herinum, Fms. ix. 497, v. l.; engi þorði þenna kurr djarflega upp at kveða, Ó. H. 51; sögðu þeir honum kurr bónda um sjár-drátt, Fms. vi. 191. 2. *rumour*; þá flaug til konungs kurr nokkurr, Stj. 521; spurðisk þessi kurr í Vindland, Fms. x. 341; sá kurr mun lofinn, Ld. 34.

kurra, ad, [Dan. *kurre*, of the whirr of birds of the grouse kind], *to murmur, grumble*; hvat sem ér Danir kurrit, Fms. xi. 246; kurraði þat hver í sinum hlyftum, Sturl. iii. 127; vinnumenn ok þrælar kurruðu um þat, at . . . Fms. i. 33; bændr kurruðu illa, Orkn. 40; kurruðu bændr mjök, Fms. vi. 191; hví sitja bændr eigi niðr ok hlýða eyrendi, en kurra eigi svá, Fb. ii. 393.

kurr-hugr, m. or kúr-hugr, *low spirits*; vera í kúrhuga, *to be concerned, anxious*, Fms. ix. 461; hann bað menn eigi vera í kurrhuga um þetta, 478, Thom. 400.

KURT, f. [for. word], *courtesy, chivalry, good manners*; þá kurt (*chivalrous feat*) nam ek í Húalandi, Þidr. 57, Konr. 9; með kurt ok hævesku, Fas.; freq. in poets of the 15th to the 17th centuries, enga ber kurt, Hallgr.; hjartað mitt er hláðit með kurt, a ditty, Ísl. fjöðs. ii. 303.

kurteisai, f. (korteisai, Fms. x. 381, 393), *courtesy, feat of chivalry, fine manners, grace*; yfirlit ok k., Nj. 17, of a lady; göðra síða ok k., Sks. 242; görum þá k. (*good manners*), segir Hrafn at vit farum þetta eigi í kappmæli, ok látum konung ráða, Ísl. ii. 236; kurteisai-kona, Fms. ii. 21; *chivalry*, hann lét kenna honum alls-konar k., i. 17; riddaraskap ok k., x. 381; manna best at sér görð í allri k., 393; *pomp*, með svá miklu drambi ok k., 232.

kurteisliga, adv. *courteously, gracefully*; heilsa k., Fms. i. 78; *splendidly, stately*, tjalda þeir búað sína vel ok k., Ld. 104; en er svá k. var komit ráða-haga Dagfinna, Odd. 32; *gently, with dignity*, bar hann svá k. sinn harm, Ld. 228.

kurteisligr, adj. *courteous*; væn kona ok k. (*graceful*), Fms. ii. 132.

kurteias, adj. [Fr. *courtois*], *courteous, gentle*; k. maðr, Sturl. ii. 133; kurteisar konur, *gentle ladies*, Fms. vii. 105; væn kona ok k., Nj. 1, Fms. xi. 106; of *chivalrous, stately appearance*, með ágætum riddara-búnaði, var þessi maðr inn kurteisasti, vi. 225; hann var lítill vexti en þó k., *he was small of stature, but yet stately*, vii. 157; riddari k. ok vaskr, Anal. 292; með kurteisri kveðju, 235.

kurtr, m. = kurt, Karl. 168, 465.

kus, kus! *cow, cow!* a milkmaid's call.

kusli, a, m. = kussi; nú er kusli dauðr, dauðr er kusli! Bs. i. 610.

kuslungr, m. = kussi, Fms. ix. 403.

kussa, u. f., mod. kusa, a *cow*, as a colloquial dimin., freq. in mod. usage; and so *cow* is used in the north of England: as a nickname, Fms. viii. 247.

kussari, a, m. [for. word], a *corsair*, Hkr. iii. 56.

kusai, a, m., mod. kusí, a dimin. a *calves, bullock*, Bs. i. (in a verse), freq. in mod. usage.

kuti, a, m. a *little blunt knife*; cp. Engl. *cut*.

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kutisa, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii.

KÚA-, gen. pl. of kytr, q. v.

kúðl, a, m. akin to kóð, q. v.: in local names, Kúða-fljót, Landn.

kú-drekr, m. a cow sucker (pilferer), N. G. L. i. 253.

kúfa, að, to heap, fill over the brim; kúfaðr, overfilled, of a measure.

kúfótt, adj. convex; kúfótt hvel, Sks. 63 B.

KÚFR, m. the heap above the brim of a vessel.

kúfng, m. the shell of the sea snail, Eg. 152: a nickname, Bs.

KÚGA, að, [Engl. cow, which is prob. borrowed from the Norse word]:—to cow, force, tyrannise over, Nj. 185; ek man ekki kúga hann til nokkurra hluta, Fms. ii. 260; at sá manndjofull kúgi oss, Fs. 36: kúga e-t af e-m, to press out of one, Ld. 146, Bs. i. 490, Band. 4; láta kúgask, to let oneself be cowed into submission, Fms. ii. 46, Hkr. i. 279: part. kúgandi, k. högg, feeble blows, Sks. 382.

kúgaðr, m. a nickname, Sturl.

kúgan, f. tyranny, bectoring; hafðu í frammi k. við þá uppi við fjöln, Ísl. ii. 215; þeir buðu mönnum kúgan, Bs. i. 5; með k. eða ránum, Fbr. 13 new Ed.; vil ek heldr dauða þola en nokkurs manns k., Fms. ii. 166; þingtar ok k., Fb. ii. 65; k. lífs ok líma, Karl. 551.

kúgarl, a, m. a tyrant, Jón Þorl.

kúgl, a, m. a nickname, Orken. Kúga-drápa, u, f. a poem, Skálda 198.

kú-gildi, n. a cow's value, Grág. i. 145, 503, Fb. i. 524; kúgildis-hestr, -hross, a horse worth a k., Vm. 136, 149; kúgildis skaði, the loss of a cow's value, Grág. i. 130.

kú-gildir, m. of a cow's value, Vm. 159.

kúka, að, cacare; kúkr, m. morda.

KÚLA, u, f. [Germ. kugel, whence mod. Dan. kugle], a ball, knob; tjald-kúla, blý-kúla: the phrases, göra nú at þeim kúlar á hermanna hátt, Bs. i. 519; marka kúlar í höfði e-m, to make balls in one's head, i. e. to beat soundly, Band. 13 new Ed., prob. from some game; gor-kúla, a kind of fungus: medic. a bump. COMPS: kúlu-bakr, m. a bump-back. kúlu-nefr, m. bump-nose, a nickname, Sturl.

kú-neyti, n. 'cow-neat', coxae, opp. to geldneyti, Ld. 98, Eb. 340.

KÚPA, u, f. a 'cup', bowl, basin; smjör-kúpa, a butter box; haus-kúpa, the skull, cranium.

kúpaðr, adj. bowl-formed, convex.

kúra, að, [akin to kyrr], to sleep, doze; karta barn mitt, korri-ró, kúðu vort og soðu lengi á ditty.

kú-roki, a, m. the primrose, primula, Hjalt.

Kúrur, m. pl. the inhabitants of Kurland (Courland), Fms., Eg.

kúrur, f. pl. complaints; göra kúrur sín á millum, Fms. v. 102; á-kúrur, reprimands.

kú-akel, f. the 'cow bell,' cyprina Islandica, Mag. 63, see Itin. 69.

kút-magi, a, m. a fish's mate.

kútr, m. a cask for liquor, blöndu-kútr; dala-kútr, a cask of money.

kút-velast, t, dep. to roll like a cask (slang), Jónas 196.

kvabb, n. a begging; barna-kvabb, id.

kvabba, að, to beg, (conversational.)

kvæða, u, f. [kveða, kveðja], a request, claim, demand, esp. as a law term, Gpl. 481. COMPS: kvæðu-dóm, m. a court for settling a claim, N. G. L. i. 219. kvæðu-vátt, m. a witness in a case of claim, Grág. i. 124, N. G. L. i. 219. kvæðu-vitni, n. = kvæðuvátt, N. G. L. i. 32: testimony in a case of k., N. G. L. i. 86.

kvæðning, f. a greeting, Fms. iii. 95: order, command, Hkr. ii. 2.

kvæðrantr, m. [for. word], a quadrant, Rb. 446, 464.

kvak, n. a twittering; fugla-kvak, Bb. 2. 10: barna-kvak, praying.

KVAKA, að, [Engl. quack], to twitter, of a swallow, Eg. 420; fuglinn kvakaði, Hkv. Hjörv. 94; orn einn settisk hjá álptinni ok kvakaði við hana blíðliga, Ísl. ii. 195; bí bí og blaka! álptinnar kvaka, a ditty: metaph., Rb. 174.

kvak-samr, adj. wobbling, querulous, Hkr. iii. 454.

kvalari, a, m. [kvelja], a 'killer,' tormenter, 623. 13. 44, Pass. 35. 1.

kvalning, f. torment.

kval-roði, n. torments, Sól. 10, Post. 191, freq. in mod. usage.

kval-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), tormenting, Sks. 524.

kval-samr, adj. painful.

kvanta, að, to molest; ó-kvantaðr, unmolested, Bs. i. 806.

kvant, m. molestation; Súlla spyrir nú kvant (the massacre?) sinna manna, Róm. 158.

kvap, n. jelly or jelly-like things; see hvap.

KVARA, að, kvorra, mod. korra, to emit a rattling sound, as if about to be strangled; hann var svá rámr ok kvarradi svá at ekki nam hvat hann mælti, Fms. x. 279; hann kippir honum niðr undir sik svá at kvorir í honum, Fas. iii. 308.

Kvaran, m. nickname of a Norse king in Dublin, prob. Gaelic, Fb. iii.

kvardi, a, m. [the Dan. Swed. kaarde = a dirk is prob. the same word; Swed. gard = selvage]:—a yard-wand, Grág. i. 497, freq. in mod. usage: the phrase, setr nú at honum kvarda, Skíða R.; mæli-kvardi, a measure, proportion, of a map; cp. also á-kvarda, to measure, fix, determine.

KVARTA, að, to complain; k. um e-t, to complain of, Fas. ii. 370, Hav. 52.

kvartan, f. complaining.

kvartill, m., mod. kvartél, n. [for. word; Germ. Viertel], a quarter: the fourth, of time in music, Rb. 460: a quarter of an ell, Dipl. iii. 4: in mod. usage, of the moon, fyrsta, síðasta kvartil.

kvart-samr, adj. querulous, wobbling, Fms. vii. 322.

kvaterni, n. [Lat. quaternio], a kind of protocol, N. G. L. iii. 67, Boldt, Rétt., Bs. i. (Laur. S.)

kváða, mod. kvöða, u, f. = hváða, resin, N. G. L. iii. 119.

KVAMA, u, f., mod. koma, a coming, arrival; Flósi varð feginn kvámu hans, Nj. 254, Fms. vii. 108, N. G. L. i. 410, Landn. 306, passim; at-kvama, arrival; heim-k., coming home. kvámu-maðr, m. a comer, stranger, Fms. ii. 229, Fbr. 168, passim.

KVÁN, f. (kvæn, La. 26, 56, þkv. 8, Am. 6, Gkv. 3. 7), [see kona; Goth. quēns; A. S. cwēn; Engl. queen; Scot. quean; Hel. quān]:—a wife, but never used in the general sense = a woman; an obsolete and poetical word, a 'queen,' wife, nú færit mér Freyju at kván, þkv. 23; honum var brúðr at kván of kveðin, Fms. 42, 46; svá beid hann smarr kvánar, Vkv. 5; kván frjá sína, Skv. 3. 8; Hédins kván, the queen of Hedin = Hilda, Korm. 4. Ó. H. (in a verse); Óðs kván, the queen of Od, Hkr. i. (in a verse); kván Niðuðar, N.'s queen, Vkv. 28; bróðir hans kvánar = his wife's brother, brother-in-law, Am. 28; ok kyvnið kvánar minnar, Stor. 20: plur. kvánir, Skv. 3. 14; við kván, a beloved wife, Lex. Poët.; ósk-kván, id.; Viðris kván, Odin's wife, La. 26; Byggvis kván, 56; kván konungs, a king's queen, Gkv. 3. 7; nema færi mér Freyju at kván, þkv. 8, but kván, 11, 22; kván var hón Högna, Am. 6. COMPS: kvánar-efni, n. one's future wife, Fas. iii. 61, Mag. 37.

kvánar-mál, n. matrimonial affairs. kvánar-mundur, m. a dowry, Nj. 146, Grág. i. 172, Bs. i. 462.

kván-bœnir, f. pl. wooing, Ísl. ii. 215, 216, 239 (where it is sing.), Fas. iii. 144, 595.

kván-fang, n. 'queen-fetching,' wife-taking, as also a match, wife; leita e-m kvánfanga, Eg. 23; leita á um k., Nj. 66; fá gott k., Fms. i. 11; virðuligt k., vi. 57; Brynjólfr hafði gefit honum þat k. er hann hafði áðr átt, Eg. 36; Æsir tóku sér kvánfong (married) þar innanlands, Edda 152 (pref.); gefa e-m til kvánfanga, D. N. kvánfanga-oiðr, m. a wedding oath, as to the forbidden degrees, Grág. i. 319.

kvánga, að, I. act. to make a man marry; eigi á fadir eða móðir at kvánga son sinn eðr gipta dóttur sína með meira fé heiman en slíkt komi á hlut þeirra er eptir eru, ef þá væri eríðum slept, N. G. L. i. 81; this form however is not usual; but,

II. reflex. kvángask, to marry, take a wife, of a man, (but giptast, to be given away, of a woman), Nj. 39, Ísl. ii. 214; ef karlmaðr kvángask en kona giptisk fyrir útan franda ráð, N. G. L. ii. 77, passim: part. kvángaðr, married, Eg. 83, Nj. 88, passim.

kvángan, f. the taking a wife, Post. 645, 78.

kván-lauss, adj. wifeless, unmarried, Fas. i. 184, Fs. 21: widowed, Korm. 56, Fms. vi. 104.

kván-ríki, n. uxoriousness, Nj. 214, N. G. L. i. 340, Fas. i. 232.

Kvásir, m. a mythol. person, the hostage given by the Vanir to the Ases, whose blood when slain was the poetical mead, see Edda 47; Kvásir dreyri, the blood of Q. = the poetry, 52.

kvátra, u, f., mod. kotra, [Fr. quare], a kind of backgammon, still used in Iceland and recorded in the 13th century as a favourite game, Sturl. i. 173, ii. 184, Bs. i. 596. kvátra-tafl, n. id., Karl. 470, 486.

KVEDA, sing. kveðr, pret. kváð, 2nd pers. kvatt, kvattú, Fms. vi. 386, pl. kváðu, kvóðu, and kóðu, La. 24, Hdm. 12, Ó. H. 48, Fms. viii. 71, xi. 107; pret. subj. kvæði; imperat. kveð, kveðþú, kvettú, vi. 361, mod. kveddu; with neg. suff., pres. kveðk-a-ek, I say not, Yt. 7: [Ulf. gípan = λέγειν, ελεῖν, ἐπιπύ; A. S. cweðan; Engl. quoth; O. H. G. quedan; Swed. quada; Dan. kvæde; cp. Lat. in-quit]:—to say; né því er kveðr kona, nor wbat a woman says, Hm. 83; at þú Frey kveðir úleðastan lífa, Skm. 19; kveda (dicunt) Heimdal valda véum, Gm. 13: in an epic sense, to say, orð kváð þá Vingí, Am. 37, 38; Glaumvör kváð at orði, 30, 32; ok hann þat orða, alls fyrst um kváð = Homer's μάλ' ἢ φωνήσας . . . þkv. 2. 3. 9, 12; or, þá kváð þat Heimdalir; þá kváð þat þórr; þá kváð þat þrymr, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30; Egill fekk úgleði mikla svá at hann kváð eigi orð, Eg. 518; k. gleði-orð, to say a cheerful word, Vigl. 89 new Ed.; þeir kvóðu ekki gott orð at honum, 655 vii. 3; er hann hafði þat mælt, þá kváð hann úti annat orð, Fms. xi. 16; hver þessa stafa, ef hann verðr í nef kveðinn, if he is nasal in sound, Skálda 162; lýsingar-váttar Marðar kváðu svá at orði, Nj. 233; til báls ok til brands kveðr at fornu máli, as it is said in old saws, N. G. L. i. 50; Rannveig kváð vel at hann færi útan, Nj. 111:—with infin., hón kváð þar eigi kvænna-vist, Fms. vii. 274; kveðum þá mæla (let them speak) á várar tungur, 656 C. 6: the pret. kváð (proncd. kvu) as adv. or absol. 'he said, they say, þad kváð (kvu) vera, they say so. 2. with prep.: kveda at, adverb. so to say; svá mátti at kveda, id., Fms. xi. 72; er svá mun mega at k. at líf manna lægi við, Nj. 78; kveðr svá at, it is so said, Ver. 83; þá er svá at kveðit, 3; lögsögumaðr skal ráða ok at kveda (determine) hvar hvergi dómr skal sitja, Grág. i. 27; gramm. to pronounce, sound, Skálda 165; mikill harmr er at oss kveðinn, michle harm

is doomed us, Nj. 201; mikil er at Kjartani kveðit (*there's much said against K.*, i. e. *he is a doomed man*), ok mun úhægt vera at göra við forlögum þeirra, Ld. 190: það kveðr mikid (litid) að e-u, *to be of great (small) influence or importance*:—kveða á, *to fix, determine*, Grág. i. 35, 39, Nj. 90, Ld. 74; var kveðit á brúllaups-stefnu, Nj. 40; var gort um málit ok kveðit á fígjóld, 111, Fs. 68: *to state*, kveðr þar skýrt á þetta, it is expressly stated there, Ld. 334: a law term, *to cancel, object to*, kveða á gögn, *to cancel the evidence*, Grág. i. 67, 106: *to fix, make up one's mind, resolve*, 100, Nj. 3, 252: part. ákveðinn, *fixed, appointed*, 256: *fated*, eigi má saka þik um þetta, segir Njáll, þvíat slíkt er mjök ákveðit, 166: ákveðin orð, *an agreement, stipulation*, Hkr. ii. 372; með ákveðnum orðum, *in express words*, Greit. 89; vant er mér þat at skýra með ákveðnum orðum, Skis. 660; með ákveðnu, id., K. A. 208; mun ek ákveðit göra, hverir þar skulu vera, Ísl. ii. 346: ákveðin orð, *pointed, libellous words*, Bjarn. 57:—kveða við, *to reply*, Hm. 26:—k. upp, *to pronounce, make known*, Glsl. 10, Fms. vii. 88.

II. *to sing*; hón bað Þorstein kveða nokkut, Greit. 159; skemti Stúfr ok kvað flokk einn, ok er lokit var bað konungr hann enn k.—Hversu mörg hefir þú nú kvæðin kveðit?—hví kveðr þú flokka eina? Fms. vi. 391; skyldi ok engi kveða vísurnar, Nj. 71; Egill orti alla drápuina, ok hafði fest svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, Eg. 421; k. kvæði, Ísl. ii. 232; þótt hann kveði út kvæði þetta, Fms. v. 175; konungr mælti, tel þú oss kvæði nokkut.—Þormóðr settisk upp ok kvað hátt mjök, svá at heyrði um allan herinn, hann kvað Bjarka-mál en fornu, Ó. H. 207; hann hóf upp kvæði ok kvað hátt, Eg. 427; slógu þá konur hring umhverfis hjallinn, en Þorbjörg sat uppi á seidhjallinum, kvað Guðröðr þá kvæði svá fagrt ok vel, at engi þóttisk heyrta hafa með segri rödd kvæði kveðit, Þorl. Karl. 378: in mod. usage kveða is used of the rhapsodic delivery of a ballad (rima), half reciting half singing, thus Icel. say, kveða rimur, *to recite a ballad*, as also kveða vel, *to recite, sing well*; hann er góðr kvæða-maðr, *he is a good ballad-singer*, but never of a hymn or full melody; þeir ríðu um bygðina kveðandi um daginn, Fms. xi. 376; þá ferr hann með fjölkyngi, ef hann kveðr þat eða kennir, K. þ. K.; nú eru Háva-mál kveðin, Háva höllu i, Hm. 165; ok Austmarr jöfri Sænskum gýmis ljóð at gamni kveðr, Yt. 18; þar sat kona við kveru ok kvað forkunnar fagrt, Fms. vii. 233.

3. *to make a verse*; kvættu nú, Þjóðólfr, um deild þeirra, . . . Þjóðólfr kvað (and the verse follows), Fms. vi. 361; kveða visu, *to make a ditty*, Fms., Nj. passim; kvæðit var mjök kveðit, Fms. v. 173; þessi vísa var illa ort ok skal ek kveða aðra betri, hann kvað, vi. 416; heyr þjóðskáldit kvættu svá, gróm, skömm? ekki eru þær hendingar jafnhávar, 386:—kveða á e-n, *to challenge one in a song*; kalla þér sé kveðit sik á | af kærleika elsku-fundum, Skíða R. 3.

9. kveða við, *to screeam*; kvað sá við í því er kesjan stóð á honum miðjum, Fms. viii. 354; hundrinn kvað við hátt, Nj. 114: *to sound*, því næst kvað lúðr við, *the trumpet sounded*, Fms. vi. 16, vii. 288; þeir létu kveða við lúðra sína, ix. 527; í því kvað við klokkka, Fb. i. 417, Fms. iii. 60, ix. 510.

III. *reflex*, *to say of oneself*; þeir er biskupar kváðusk vera, *who said they were bishops*, Fb. 13; hann kveðsk eigi ríða mundu, Nj. 12; Njáll kvaðsk með því einu fara myndu, 105; þeir kváðusk eigi víta hverju gegndi, Fms. vii. 272; þeir er sít kveðask hafa seglin, 322; þeir kóðusk koma mundu, xi. 107; hann kvaðsk þess alþúinn, Nj. 100; Óttarr kvaðsk eigi vara, at . . ., Fs. 87.

2. also *impers.*, mér kveðsk = eg kveð mér; er þér kveðsk þá þykkja gott at deyja, Fms. xi. 153; hafði hann fát um í fyrstu, en kveðsk þetta (=kvað sér þetta) þú vel líka, ix. 291; Kára kvaðsk (i. e. Kári kvað sér) önnur ferð betri þykkja, K. said he would like better to take another course, Nj. 139; herfligt kveðsk honum þykkja at hokra þar fyrir stokkum eða steinum, Fas. ii. 505; Glúmi kveðsk því betri þykkja, Rd. 286; kvaðsk þeim horfin-heilla at þykkja, Fms. vii. 172; honum kveðsk vel á litask, vi. 99; þeim kvaðsk þykkja sér vandalaust, 107; Vigdís kvaðsk eigi vera um lygi, Ld. 44; honum kvaðsk meira um at halda fram, Fb. iii. 447; honum kvaðsk svá hugr um segja, Sturl.

3. kveðask at, *recipr. to exchange songs*, a game played at a wake or dance; sá leikr var mönnum tíðr, at kveðask skyldu at, karlmadr at konu, ok kona at karlmanni, Bs. i. 165; in mod. usage, kveðast á, *to cap verses*, each party in turn replying in a verse beginning with the letter with which the preceding one ends; Komdu nú að kveðast á | kvæðin okkar stór og smá, a ditty, cp. kveða á II. 2. above.

kveðandi, f. *the recital of a song, singing*; ok er lokit var kvæðinu, lét Óttarr eigi niðr falla kveðandina, heldr hóf hann upp drápuina, þá es hann hafði ort um konunginn, Fb. iii. 242; fúgr var sú kveðandi at heyra, Greit. 152; þar skyldi vera k. mikil sem hón (the prophetess) var, Fas. ii. 506; því næst heyrðu þeir kveðandi harða ógurliga með mikilli raust, Draum. 124; heyrði hann í hús nokkut kveðandi svá fagra, at . . ., Fms. vii. 233.

2. *metric. rhythm, flow of a verse*; hér er stafa-setning sú (viz. the alliteration) sem hætti ræðr ok k. görir, Edda 120; ok gör svá löng samstafa af skamri, þvíat ella helzt eigi k. rétt í visu-orði, Skálda 182; sú stafsetning er hátt görir ok kveðandi, Edda 121; þessi figura er upphaf til þeirrar kveðandi, er saman-heldr Norrænum kveðskap, Skálda 192; en þó fegra þær mjök í kveðandi, Edda 122.

KVEÐJA, pres. kveð; pret. kvaddi; imperat. kveð, kvæðþú, kveðþu, Hm. 127 (Bugge); part. kvaddr; with neg. suff., pres. indic. kveð-ka, Ls. 10: [see kveða]:—*to call on, address, request, summon*; Þorvaldr kvaddi húskarla sína, Nj. 18, Eb. 314; with gen. of the thing, acc. of the person, k. e-n e-s, ok er þess mest ván at ek kveðja þik þess eigi optar, Fms. iv. 38; k. dura, *to call at the door*, Skálda 163, Fms. ii. 194, vi. 21; k. matar, svefnis, *to call for food, sleep*, Bs. i. 366; k. sér hljóðs, *to call for a bearing*, Nj. 105, Ísl. ii. 255, Rekst. 1; k. e-n at öbi, *to call one to listen to one's song*, Jd. 1, Leidarv. 2.

2. with prepp.; k. e-n at e-u, *to call on a person to do a thing, call his attention to*; þik kveð ek at þessu, Nj. 150; hann vildi, jafnan at Ólafr væri at kvaddr öllum stórmælum, Ld. 94; kvaddi hann at því Gregorium Dagsson, Fms. vii. 256; kvaddi hann þar at Erling Skakka, 257; Björn kveð ek at þessu, Ld. 14:—k. e-n brott af, frá, *to call on one to go*; eigi hefir ek ydr . . . brott kvatt af mínum garði, Fas. i. 71:—k. e-n frá, Nj. 170; ek hef menn optlega kvadda frá erðum, Fms. i. 305:—k. e-n til e-s, *to call on one for a thing*; kveð ek hann til farar með þér, . . . hann skaltú k. til forneytis með þér . . . ekki skaltú hann k. til þessar ferðar, Ísl. ii. 322, 323; þá skaltú k. menn til ferðar með þér, Nj. 14:—k. upp, *to call up*; k. upp alla þá menn er mikils eru virðir, Fms. xi. 120; samnaði liði ok kvaddi upp almenning, Nj. 107, Fms. vi. 179;—hann kvaddi út Hörkuld ok Rút, Nj. 21:—with dat., eigi kann ek þat at mínu ráði sjá, at kveðja í burtu mönnum þorgils, ok forunautum, Sturl. i. 32.

II. in law, a general term, *to request, demand, summon, call on one to perform any legal duty, as also to challenge, appeal to*, and the like, according to the context; svá skal mann kveðja, nema mann þann á nafn, ok kveði hann gripar þess er hann á at honum, ok nemni gripinn, ok kveði hann laga kvöð ok lyrtar, N. G. L. i. 218, 219; kvaddi hann svá at vér heyrðum á, kvaddi hann um handselt mál þorgeirs, Nj. 238; gögn þau öll er ádr var til kvatt, Grág. i. 106; kveð ek ydr lögkvöð, Nj. 218; berum vér svá skapadann kvíð fram, sem Móðr kvaddi oss, 238; þeir kvöddu fjóra búa út kvíðinum, *they challenged four neighbours*, 110; kveð ek ydr svá at þér heyrir á sjálfir, 218; stefna, ok kveðja til tólpstar-kvídar, Grág. i. 213, 214;—kveðja búa heimann, *to summon neighbours (jurors) at their home (heimann-kvöð)*, a law phrase, opp. to kveðja búa á þingi, *to summon them in parliament (þinga-kvöð)*, passim in Grág. and the Sagas, see kvöð; hann kvaddi búa til máls, Nj. 36; þú kvaddir Keisarann til þins máls, *they appealed to Caesar*, Post.; kveð ek ydr um handselt mál N. M., Nj. 318.

2. with gen. of the thing, *to call, summon*; kveðja þinga, *to convocate a meeting*, Fms. i. 149, vi. 12 (acc., Fb. i. 565, wrongly); k. móts, Fms. vii. 60; k. tólpstar-kvídar, Grág. i. 34; k. laga, D. N.; k. séránsdóms, 81; k. sjár, 402, N. G. L. i. 23; k. sér gríða, Bs. i. 544:—k. e-n e-s, *to summon, call on a person to perform a duty*; k. goða tólpstar-kvídar, Grág. i. 105; k. búa bjargkvídar, Nj. 110; kveð ek ydr þeirra orða allra er ydr skylda lög til um at bera, 218, 238; vora vér kvaddir at bera vinni þat, 238.

III. *to welcome, greet*; þeir kvöddu konuug, Am. 6, Eg. 28, Nj. 3; hann var svá kátr at hvert barn kvaddi hann hlæjandi, Fms. vii. 172; kyssa ok kveðja, Hkr. 13: of one departing, hann gengr nú í brott ok kveðr engan mann, Band. 4 new Ed. 2. *recipr. to greet one another*; þeir kvöddusk vel, Ísl. ii. 385, passim, see heilsa and the remarks there made: k. e-n heipta, *to lay imprecations on one*, Hm. 152, cp. 138.

Kveðja, v. f. a *welcome, greeting*; konungr tók kveðju hans, Eg. 63, passim, Matth. i. 29; also of one absent, hann sagði þeim kveðju Gunnhildar, Nj. 5; þar hann konungi kveðju þjórfólks, Eg. 53; þeir skyldu segja konungi kveðju hans, Fms. x. 290; kveðju-sending, *sending one's greeting, compliments*, vi. 92, vii. 103, Sturl. ii. 149; *salutation*, in the formula at the beginning of a letter, Ingi konungr sendir kveðju Sigurði konungi, Fms. vii. 220; N. M. sendir N. M. kveðju Guðs ok sína, D. I. passim:—in mod. usage the address on a letter is called kveðju.

kveð-akapr, m. *poetry, verse-making*, opp. to prose; bæði er at þú yrkir vel, enda er þú allvandiátr um þinn kveðskapr, Fms. vi. 387; góðr k., *good poetry*; illr k., *bad poetry*; song, Sighvatr segir í sínum kveðskap, 40; finnsk þat ok í kveðskap Hallfredar, at . . ., iii. 7; hann kveðsk illa una við kveðskapinn Ingólfs, Fs. 60; sú er ein tala hversu margir hættr hafa funnisk í kveðskap höfuðskálda, Edda 120; má ok eigi undrask þó at kveðskapinn sé stíðr, þvíat í svefni var kveðit, Draum. 123; k. ok söngvar, Skis. 633; fellr mér svá í geð k. á, Sd. 160, Bret. 48; nída e-n í kveðskap, Fms. vii. 60; with the notion of satire or lampoon, stefna e-m um kveðskap, *to summon a person for lampooning*, iii. 21; hann niddi mik í kveðskap, vi. 117.

KVEF, n. [akin to kvefja, kefsa, etc.]; Engl. *cough*; Germ. *keichen*; Swed. *quaf*:—a *catarrh, freq. kvef-sótt, f. epidemic of kvef*.

kvefja, kvaði, *to quench, extinguish*; see kefsa.

kveif, f. (from Fr. *coif*), a *coif, cap*; hött eðr k., Skis. 434; hött nó hufu eða k., 291; esp. a *mitre*, Fms. viii. 378, Bs. ii. 186; in mod. usage, metaph. a *feeble person*, hann er mesta kveif; as also *kveifara-akapr*, m. *feebleness*; kveifar-logr, adj. (-loga, adv.), *weak, faint*.

kveikja, kveikr, see kveykja, kveykr, Fms. v. 25.

kvein, n. *wailing*, Bs. i. 40, ii. 140, Al. 55; andar-kvein, *lamentation*; harma-k., a *dirge*, freq. in an eccl. sense.

KVEINA, ad. [Ulf. *gainon* = *πνεύμα*; A. S. *cwānan*; Engl. *wbine*,

vanion; Germ. *weinen*):—either, *kveina* um e-t (mod. k. yfir e-u), to complain of a thing, or absol. to wail, mourn, lament, but not used transitively as in A.S.; er hér kveinat um eldivíðar-fæð, Fms. i. 291; góðit hón hjufrá né höndum slá, né k. um sem komur aðrar, Gkv. i. 1 (2. 11); taka n. k. um þat, er ..., Al. 52, Fas. iii. 154; hón kveinadi um mjök meðan hón stariði, Hom. 113; absol. munu þér k. ok kalla til Dróttins, Stj. 441; krytja eðr k., 370, Fas. i. 200; en þeir létu sem þeir heyrði eigi hvar er hón kveinadi, Fms. vi. 352.

kveinka, að, to complain; k. um e-t, O. H. L. 78, Rb. 174, Bs. ii. 64; mod., k. sér, to wail, cry, from pain.

kveinkan, f. lamentation, Rb. 174, Bs. ii. 561, Thom. 248, Karl. 191.

kvein-samlegr, adj. lamentable, Al. 149.

kvein-staðr, m. pl. wailings, lamentations, Al. 154.

KVEISA, u, f. a whitlow, boil; hafa kveisu í fæti, Hrafn. 14; kveisa er komin í hönd þér, Pr. 470; kveisu-nagli, the core of a boil, Hrafn. 14, 15, Nj. 244; kveisu-sullr, a boil, Bs. ii. 168; in mod. usage, of shooting pains, íðra-k., colic; as also, flug-k., shooting pains. **kveisu-gras**, n., botan. *entiana*.

kveistinn, adj. touchy, tender; þú ert svo kveistinn!

kveistni, f. touchiness, tenderness.

kveita, u, f. [kveita, Ivar Aasen], a balibut, flounder (heilag-fiski); kalt vatn augum en kveita (kveitt or kveit, MS.) tönnum, lést þu líki, in the Mermaid's song, Fas. ii. 33; this is prob. the meaning of the word in this much-contested passage, and not as suggested in Aarb. (1866) 377.

kvoita, tt, a false form for kneyta, Fas. ii. 131.

KVELD, n., proncd. **kvöld**: [akin to *kvelja*, for evening is the quelling or killing of the daylight; Ivar Aasen *kveld*; Swed. *quälf*]:—evening; in Icelandic as well as in Norway *kveld* is the common popular word, whereas *aptan* (eve) is poetical and solemn; *kveld* is prob. elliptical, from *kveld dags*, quelling of day: sayings, at *kveldi* skal dag leyfa, Hm.; allir dagar eiga *kveld*; at *kveldi*, at eve, in the evening, K. þ. K. 102; at *kveldi* dags, on an evening, Fms. vi. 83, Eg. 106; í *kveldi*, this evening, Skíða R.; í *kveld*, to-night, Stj. 121, Nj. 252; á *kveldit*, in the evening, Ld. 14; um *kveldit*, Nj. 6, 120; ok er mjök leið á *kveldit* ..., þat vilda ek at þú færir eigi heim í *kveld*, ... Gunnlaugr kom eigi heim um *kveldit*, Eb. 46, 48; þat *kveld* er líkenn komu heim, 268; á *kveldum*, Fas. 143; comrus: *kveld-langt*, n. adj. the evening long; drekka k., Fas. i. 13, Barl. 144, Sd. 141. **kveld-lestr**, m. an evening lesson, evensong, Safn i. 85; see *húislestr*. **kveld-ligr**, adj. vesper time, Sks. 41. **kveld-matr**, m. = *kveldverðr*. **kveld-mál**, n. *eventide*, Fr. **kveld-máltíð**, n. a supper, Fas. iii. 282; eccl. the Lord's Supper, Germ. *Abendmahl*, Dan. *Natverd*, Swed. *Natvard*: **Kveldmáltíðar-Sacramenti**, n. the Holy Communion. **kveld-riðu**, u, f. an evening-ride, night-bag, witch, riding on wolves in the twilight, Hkv. Hjörv. 15, Hallfred, Lex. Poët.; þorbjörn stefndi Geirríði um þat at hón væri k., Eb. 46; hón var fjölkunnig, ok hin mesta k., Fas. iii. 650; *kvelðriðu stöð*, the 'ogress-steed' = the wolves, Hallfr. **kveld-roði**, a, m. the evening red of the sky, opp. to *morgun-roði*. **kveld-seta**, u, f. a sitting up late, Fms. vii. 126. **kveld-stjarna**, u, f. the evening star. **kveld-svæfr**, adj. fond of sleep in the evening, opp. to *morgun-svæfr*, Eg. 3, Fms. vii. 126. **kveld-söngur**, m. evensong, vespers, MS. 625, 178, Bs. i. 849. **kveld-tími**, a, m. *eventide*, Fas. ii. 427. **kveld-úlfur**, m. a nickname, Eg. **kveld-vaka**, u, f. *eve-wake*, the time between twilight (*rökkr*) and bed-time, when people sit and work by candle-light, also simply called *vakka*. **kveld-verðr**, m. a supper.

kvelða, að, mod. *kvölða*, to draw towards evening; er *kvelðaði*, Fms. iii. 114, vi. 156, Hkr. i. 24, Fs. 14; nú tekr at k., Al. 81; þá var svá *kvelðat*, at ..., Fms. xi. 63; vert þú hjá oss, þriat *kvelða* tekr og á daginn líðr, Luke xxiv. 29; absol. áðr en þessi dagr *kvelði*, MS. 4. 32.

KVELJA, pres. *kvel*, pret. *kvaldi*, part. *kvaldr*, *kvaliðr*, *kvalinn*; with neg. suff., imperat. *kvelj-at*, Vkv. 31; [A.S. *cwelian*; Engl. *to quell*, *kill*; Hel. *quellian* = *cruciare*; Germ. *quälen*; Dan. *quale*; Swed. *qualja*]:—to torment; mátti enga skemtan af hafa at *kvelja* þá, Eg. 232; at hann mundi svá vilja *kvelja* hana, Fms. vi. 352; ek skal alla vega láta k. Markvarð, Mag. 2; at eigi *kveli* bruna-þeir bókanna þá meðan er ..., 656 B. 1; ekki má verra vera en öfund sú, er *kveir* af annars göðu, Hom. 21; hann barðisk allan dag í gegn mér ok *kvaldi* mik, Fms. viii. 240; *kvelit* mik ekki lengr, Anal. 186; Grimhildr *kveir* bræðr sína, þiðr. II. reflex. to be tormented; *kveljask* í vesöld, Fs. 172; muntu *kveljask* með sjándanum í Helvíti loga, Fms. i. 202; þriat ek *kvelst* þungga í þessum loga, Luke xvi. 24; nú er hann (Lazarus) huggaðr en þú *kvalðr*, Greg. 22; hann varð illa við ok *kveðsk* *kvaldr*, ... er hann skyldi *kveljask* úti í hverju illviðri, Grett. 178 new Ed., Fs. 172; to be quelled, þá *kvelðusk* öll réð fyrir konunginn, Hom. 112.

III. part. as adj.; klárinn sækir þangat mest sem hann er *kvaldastr*, Fas. ii. 252.

kveljari, a, m. a 'killer,' tormenter, 656 B. 5, Al. 78.

kvellir, f. [perhaps akin to *keli*-, q. v., cp. also *kvilli*], ailment, ailing, Post. 210, Grett. (in a verse).

kvellings-samr, adj. ailing, valetudinarian, Eg. 126, Sturl. ii. 53.

kveilli-ájúkr, adj. ailing; ekki hefi ek verit k., Ld. 54, Eg. 126.

kveilli-sótt, f. ailment, Eg. 519.

kvelni, f. quailing, despondency, Hom. 86.

kvendi, n. a woman, womankind, Stj. 71, 257, 289, Grett. 161 A; kvendum ok kórhum, MS. 4. 13; in mod. usage in a low sense.

Kvenir, m. pl. the Tcbudic people of Kvenland in northern Russia, Eg.

KVENNA-, gen. pl., see kona B.

kvønn-borlunn, part. cognate, Fms. iv. 8.

kvønn-búnaðr, m. women's dress, Eb. 256, Edda 68, Stj. 186.

kvønn-dýr, n. a she-beast, Stj. 71, 77.

kvønn-fat, n. woman's attire, Landn. 119, N. G. L. i. 255.

kvønn-fólk, n. woman-folk, women, Fas. iii. 644, freq. in mod. usage.

kvønn-fugl, m. a hen-bird, Pr. 409.

kvønn-gíldr, adj., opp. to *karlgíldr*, q. v.: in the phrase, k. úmagi, a balf pauper, who can do something for himself, Vm. 52, D. I. passim.

kvønn-gjóf, f. a gift to a woman, N. G. L. i. 75.

kvønn-hallr or **kvønn-hollr**, adj. amorous, Fms. v. 341.

kvønn-hempa, u, f. a woman's petticoat.

kvønn-kenna, d, to address as a woman, Fas. iii. 75, Vigl. 24; gramm.

kvønnkendr, feminine, Sks. 103, Clem. 29.

kvønn-kind, f. womankind, Stj. 79.

kvønn-klæði, n. pl. women's dress, Grág. i. 338, Landn. 119, N. G. L. i. 75.

kvønn-knó, n. kin by the woman's side, cognate lineage, Hkr. i. 112; a female degree of kin, Fms. ix. 251, 327.

kvønn-kostur, m. a good match, of a woman, Fb. i. 407; þótti sá k. einhverr bestir í Noregi, Fms. vi. 353; hinn beati k., Grett. 71; um *kveldit* varð þeim tíðrætt um *kvønnkost*, Korn. 56.

kvønn-kvikendi, n. a female creature, Stj. 80, Sks. 103.

kvønn-kyn, n. the female sex, Hom. 31, Stj. 56, Barl. 24.

kvønn-kyrtill, m. a woman's kirtle, Bs. i. 506.

kvønn-leggr, m. kindred by the woman's side, the cognates, Gpl. 244, Fms. i. 6.

kvønn-legr, n. fornication, N. G. L. i. 377.

kvønn-liga, adv. woman-like, lady-like, Vigl. 33.

kvønn-ligr, adj. woman-like, Bs. ii. 152, Fas. iii. 576, Fs. 134.

kvønn-list, f. female skill, Vigl. 48 new Ed.

kvønn-maðr, m. a woman, freq. in mod. usage (see *kona*), Ld. 8, MS.

4. 23; *kvønnmanna* bein, Eb. 338, and in countless compds; *kvønnmanna-búnaðr*, *kvønnmanns-fót*, a woman's dress, Bárð. 173.

kvønn-mannligr, adj. woman-like, Sks. 169, Fas. iii. 528.

kvønn-nýtr, adj. virilis, Stj. 195.

kvønn-samr, adj. given to women, Sturl. ii. 195, Róm. 250.

kvønn-somi, f. the being given to women, Hom. 86, Finn. 300.

kvønn-sift, f. (*kvønn-svift*, N. G. L. i. 78, 79), kin by the woman's side, cognate lineage, opp. to *karlsift* (q. v.), Grág. ii. 176, Hkr. i. 112, Fms. i. 6; *kvønn-siftar-maðr*, a cognate relative, N. G. L. i. 79.

kvønn-silfr, n. the silver or jewels of a woman's dress.

kvønnaka, u, f. womanhood, Stj. 5; *chastity*, Gpl. 140, Barl. 11.

kvønn-skari, a, m. a bevy of ladies, Korn. 42.

kvønn-skikkja, u, f. a woman's cloak, Nj. 200, Fms. ii. 134.

kvønn-skinn, n. womankind, in a low sense, Mar.

kvønn-skrattl, a, m. a bad woman, lowmagnet, Glsl. 52.

kvønn-skrúðl, a, m. woman's attire, Fas. ii. 377.

kvønn-skygn, adj. looking after women, Fas. iii. 527.

kvønn-skrúgnr, m. a stately, great lady, Nj. 30, Dropl. 6, Fs. 102.

kvønns-ligr, adj. = *kvønnligr*, Al. 34, 172.

kvønn-stólar, m. pl. women's seats or pews in church.

kvønn-styrkr (*kvønn-sterkr*), adj. a match (in strength) for a woman; varla ætla ek þik *kvønnustyrkan*, Grett. 119 A, Fas. iii. 572.

kvønn-svift, f. = *kvønnsift*.

kvønn-söðull, m. a woman's saddle, side-saddle, Fms. x. 87.

kvønn-úmagi, a, m. a female pauper, Vm. 117, Bs. i. 285.

kvønn-váðir, f. pl. 'women's weeds,' petticoats, þkv.

kvønn-vælur, f. pl. female plannings, Glsl. 44.

KVER, n. [a for. word; Engl. *quire*], a sheet folded in a book; var stólit ór (the book) einu *kverinu*, Fms. viii. 402; þar er *aspiens* bók í *kverum* (not bound), Vm. 122; bækr tuttugu, ok fimur *kver* at auk, Pm. 5; in mod. usage a small book, volume, Bæna-kver, a Prayer-book; Stafrós-kver, an a b c book; Fréða-kver, Hallgrims-kver, þorlaks-kver, = the poems of Hallgrim, Thorlac; and esp. with the article *Kverid* = the volume containing the Catechism.

KVERK, f., pl. *kverkr*, mod. *kverkar*: I. in sing. the angle below the chin; hann tók undir *kverkina* ok kyssti hana, Nj. 2; ok var allt þrútið undir *kverki*ni, Bs. i. 382; þjóstólfr laust undir *kverki*na, Fms. vii. 211; metaph. the inner light or angle, of an axe, undir *kverk* öxinni, Nj. 84; féll hverr bóðinn í *kverk* öðrum, Fms. xi. 13; bita-k., sperru-k., the angle under a cross-beam.

II. in plur. the throat; konungur fór höndum um *kverkr* sveininum, Ó. H. 106; ör stóð um þrjár *kverknar*, Eb. 244; tekr hann þá um *kverkr* henni, Fms. iii. 224; höku, kinnr eða *kverkr*, Edda 109; þá er hann leggur hana um *kverkr* sér, MS. 625, 183; hann laust fremri hynu undir *kverkr* þeim, Fms. vii. 191; nistir tunguna við *kverknar*, Al. 77, Grett. 101 new Ed.; *kverknar*

finodu, Bs. i. 189; þat er minnr í nef kveðit en meirr í kverkr, Skálda 166; tók verk allan ór kverkunum, Ó. H. 197. COMPS: kverka-bólga, u. f. bronchitis. kverka-mein, u. bronchitis, Bs. i. 116, 189, 347, 445. kverka-sótt, f. a throat disease, Ann. 1310. kverka-sullr, a. a boil in the throat, quinsy, Ó. H. 196.

kverk-ál, f. the cheek-strap of a bridle.
kverk-band, n. a string of a cap or hood, Grág. ii. 132.
kverk-mæltr, adj. speaking in the throat.
kverk-sogi, a. m. a muscle in a fish's head.

KVERN, f., gen. kvernar, but the mod. form kvörn, gen. kvarnar; [Ulf. qairnus, Mark ix. 42; A. S. cweyrn; Old Engl. quern; O. H. G. quirn; Dan. kværn; Swed. quarn]—a handmill; þar sat kona við kvern, Fms. vii. 233; ok und kvernum klaka, Ls. 44; era þat karls-ætt er á kvernum stendr, Hkv. 3. 2; bondwomen used to turn the handmills, and the turning of the quern was, as it still is in Icel., where every farm has its handmill, accompanied by singing a song, see esp. the Millsong in the Edda (Grötta-söng), 78 sqq.

2. metaph. an eddy or whirlpool in a river is called kvern, agreeably to the legend popular among all ancient Teut. people of a wonder mill grinding salt at the bottom of the sea, such as the famous mill Grótti, in the old Danish story of king Frode, which ground gold and peace, and at last the sea salt. COMPS: kvernar-auga, n. a 'mill-eye', mill-hole, Edda, cp. also the prose to Hkv. 2. kvern-á, f. a mill-stream, Bret. 45. kvern-berg, n. a mill-stone quarry, D. N., H. E. i. 396. Kvern-bitr, m. mill-bitter, a name of a sword, Hkr. kvern-foss, m. a mill-force, D. N. kvern-hús, u. a mill-box, = lúðr, Boldt, D. N., B. K. 81. kvern-steinn, m. a mill-stone, Edda 78, Fms. i. 17, Sks. 420. kvern-staði, n. a mill-place, where a mill stands, D. N.

KVEYFA, d, this—not kneypa or qneyfa as in the Editions—is the true form of the word, which has become obsolete in Icel., but remains in Engl.: [Engl. quaff—to drink in large draughts till one loses breath]—to quaff; Egill kveypði af horninu í einum drykk, Eg. 557; Egill drakk um hríð, ok kveypði hvert horn er at honum kom, 559, Trist. 10; kveyfa ker, Mag. 68; hlífðit Kristr þá er kólgu hrafn kveypði með stofnum, Christ helped not when the sea raven (his ship) quaffed water from stem to stern [was swamped] Bs. i. 16 (in a verse).

kveypir, m., poet. a quaffer, Lex. Poët.

kveyking or kveiking, f. kindling, Stj. 6, Mar.

KVEYKJA, t, or kveykva, Grág. (Kb.) i. 16, Hdm. 1; quæqua, Greg. 33, 34, etc.; kvöykja, Sks. 634; but also spelt kveikja, Fb. i. 203, Sks. 53 new Ed., Fms. v. 316, x. 367, Hom. 193; gen. pl. kveykna, Nj. 194; [Ulf. qivian = *quonovian*; A. S. cwicjan; Engl. quicken; Hel. aquicon; Dan. kvæge; Lat. vivere]—to quicken, kindle; kveykja ljós, to kindle a light, Fs. 38; k. log. id., Fb. iii. 408; kveikja eld, to kindle a fire, Isl. ii. 152; þessi arfa-sáta var tekin ok kveykt við eldr, Nj. 194, 199; síðan kveykti þessi maðr eld, Fs. 5; með kveiktum eldi, Eb. 56 new Ed.; kerti fékk konungr honum ok sagði þat sjálf kveykjask mundu ef því væri á lopt brugðit, Bárð. 179; quæqua ljós í ker, Greg. 33, 34; kveykt eðr tendrat, Mar.; k. lostasemi, Rb. 352; k. upp fjandskap, Valla L. 227; henni var mikill harmr kveiktir í hjarta, Fms. x. 367; kveykva sorg, Hdm. 1.

2. metaph. to kindle a report; ein er sú sögn er sá kveikt, Mar.; þeim hélt við váða er þetta höfðu kveikt, Fms. ix. 358, v. 1; þórarinn bað eigi neina kvittu kveikja í hirð konungs, v. 316. 3. pass., engi skyldi kvitr kveikjask, Fb. i. 203; nú kveykir hón galdra, Bret. 26; stormr kveikisk, Sks. 231 B; tungl kveikisk, the moon is lighted, Rb. 122; kveykja upp kyn hins andaða, Stj. 425; þú kveiktir mik svá sem Guð vildi í öndverðu, Hom. 154; heldr en kveiki, MS. 677, 9; hann kveikti orrm einn at mæla við Evu, Ver. 4; kveikjask til ástar, Fms. i. 231.

kveykja or kveikja, u. f. kindling, Stj. 192; öfundar k., Bs. ii. 21; in the west of Icel. a slight swelling of the rivers from rain or a thaw is called kveykja, a freshet,—það er komin k. í árnar, cp. kvikva (II). II. plur. kveykur (and kvikur, Bs. i. 197), yeast, ferment of ale; qeyquor voru lagðar undir mungáts efni, Bs. i. 339; einhverr maðr vildi mungát göra, ok horðisk á úvænliga, kvikurnar (kveikamar, v. 1.) vildu ekki duga, 197.

kveykr, m. [Engl. wick; Swed. vete; Dan. vøge], a wick, of a lamp, Fb. iii. 508, freq.

kviða, u. f. [kveða], an epic poem, a song or ballad composed in such metre as the Völuspá, and thus opp. to mál (a didactic poem, sentences), q. v., drápa (berois), q. v., and ríma (modern ballads), q. v.: the name of several old songs, Hymis-kviða, Sæm. 105 (Bugge); Þryms-k., 124; Völunga-k., 193; Helga-k., 112 (Möbius); í þessi kviðu, 241 (Bugge); Guðrúnar-k. in forna, 241, 242; Sigurðar-k. in Skamma, 246 (Fas. i. 197); kviða Sigurðar, Sæm. 247; k. Guðrúnar, 274; Atla-k. in Græn-lenska, 282; Hákonar-k., Fms. ix; Glælunga-k., v. 100, 108; í kviðunni, Grett. 105 new Ed. kviðu-háttur, m. the metre of a kviða, the epic metre such as that of the Völuspá, Beowulf, and the like, opp. to ljóða-háttur and mál; þriat þá þykkir betr ljóða þessar samstofur í kviðu-hætti, Skálda 182 (Olave Hvíta-skáld); the word also occurs in the Háttatal Rögvalds, verse 3, and is a more correct name than the

usual fornyrdalag, which has no old authority, except in a lemma from a later hand in one of the verses of the Háttatal by Snorri.

kviðaðr, part. = kviðugr, Post.

kvið-áll, m. the flesh of the stomach of animals, Dipl. iii. 4.

kvið-band, n. a kind of belt.

kvið-blástr, m. swelling of the belly, Thom. 461.

kvið-burðr, m. [bera kvið], the verdict or delivery of the verdict of neighbours (búar), Grág. i. 54, 104, 168, Nj. 87, passim; þá bert norðr alla kviðburði—in that spot the verdict belongs to neighbours to be summoned in the north, referring to a battle fought on the northern slope of a wilderness, Isl. ii. 347; metaph., ryðja menn ór kviðburðnum, to challenge men out of the k., i. e. to challenge the neighbours, Nj. 235.

kvið-drag, n., medic. a rupture, of a horse, Gpl. 504.

kvið-dragi, a. m. ruptured, of a horse, Jb. 366.

kvið-dráttir, m. = kviðdrag, Jb. 366 A.

kvið-gjörð, f. a belly girth, of a saddle.

kvið-hlutr, m. a belly piece, of a skin, Karl. 32.

KVIÐJA, að, [alein-to-kveða], prop. a law term, to banish, as in the saw, Urðar orði kviðjar (MS. wrongly kveðr for kviðr?) engi maðr, no weight can resist the word of weird, there is no appeal against the weird of fate, Fms. 47; to forbid, blót eru kviðjuð, Hallfred; blót er oss kviðjat, at vér skulum eigi blóta heiðnar vættir, ok eigi heiðin guð, né hauga né hörða, N. G. L. i. 430; en ef hinn vill kviðja haga sinn, þá seti hann garð milli, 245; þat líkadi illa þorfinni ok nennti þó eigi at kviðja honum mat, Grett. 36 new Ed.; kom þar loks at kvöðd (qs. kviðjuð) var bygd köppum þeim er mistu dygd, i. e. the evil-doers were banished the country, Skáld H. 3. 41; jöfurr lét kviðjat öfríð, the king forbid all strife, Od. 16, Fms. vi. 154 (in a verse); with dat., k. e-m e-t, to forbid; móðir hans vildi þat kviðja honum, Bs. i. 152; sá er fyrri gördi úlofaðan hlut, ok kviðjadi hann sér lofaðan, Greg. 38; þú neyttir kviðjadan ávöxt jarðar, the forbidden fruit, Sks. 548; usamlegt er at þeir göru þat sjálfir, er þeir eiga öðrum at kviðja, H. E. i. 457; with infin., þeim tíðum er biskup heyr kviðjat oss konur at taka, N. G. L. i. 16; þú skaltat of kviðja mér at berjask, Korm. (in a verse).

II. part. kviðjandi, a banisher, forbidding; stríð-kviðjandi, a 'strife-banisher', peace-maker, Lex. Poët.

kviðjan, f. banishment, a ban, K. Á. 202, Bs. ii. 64.

kviðlingr, m., mod. kveðlingr, a ditty, esp. of a satire or lampoon, Íb. 11, Nj. 50, Eg. 124, Sturl. i. 13, Fms. vi. 193, Grett. 32 new Ed.

kvið-maðr, m. a 'verdict-man', juror, Grág. i. 54.

KVIÐR, m., gen. kviðar, pl. kviðir, acc. pl. kviðu, [Ulf. qiss = *φῆμι*, *ἀοιῶ*, as in *ana-qiss* = *βλασφημία*; *þiupi-qiss* and *waita-qiss* = *εὐλογία*; *missa-qiss* = *σχίσμα*, etc.]—prop. a saw, saying, speech, word, and hence in law a verdict given by neighbours; for the Engl. 'verdict' is indeed a kind of rendering of the Norse term; kviðr Norma, the word of the Norms, weird, fate, death, kveld lifir maðr ekki eptir kvið Norma, Hdm. 31; orði-kviðr, a saw, proverb; mis-kviðr, 'saying-amiss', false pleading. The old law makes a distinction between vætti (a witness) and kviðr (a verdict),—þar er bæði fylgir einni sök vætti ok kviðr, þá skal vætti fara fyrr fram en kviðr, Grág. i. 47; before delivering his opinion each neighbour had to take an oath,—þat er mælt, áðr kviðr sé borinn, at þeir skulu eiga vinna allir áðr at dómi, 53. The old records mention various kinds of neighbours and verdicts:

1. in Norse law, a. the heimis-kviðr (heims-kviðr, heimilis-k.) or a 'home-verdict', a verdict of neighbours, bearing some resemblance to the oath of compurgators; ten, or in lesser cases four or six, neighbours were to accompany the accused to the court, two of whom had to swear on the book, and the rest followed,—en þat er heims kviðr er tíu menn fylgja til móts, en sverja tveir menn á bók, en átta sanna þat, N. G. L. i. 311, cp. ii. 505; hafa með sér heimiliskviðar-vátta til þings, K. Á. 214; hann hafir heiman heimiliskviðar-vitni, 152; nema heimiliskviðar-vitni fylgi, Gpl. 193; þá skal með þessu heimiliskviðar-vitni sækja, N. G. L. i. 140 (heims-kviðar-vitni, 337); þá skal með þessu heimiliskviðar-vitni sækja, at einn skal bera en tveir sanna um þriggja ára mál, en um sex ára mál skal einn sanna en fjórir sverja, en þeir skulu vera fylkis-menn, N. G. L. i. 140, 316; en ef eigi kemr saga hins sára fram á fyrsta þingi né heimiliskviðar-vitni, þá . . . 160; similar were the 'sandemænd' (sooth-men) of the early Danish law; to this the old saw refers, hættir er heimis-kviðr, nema sér góðan geti, *perilous is the home-verdict, unless one gets a good one*, Sdm. 25.

β. in Icel., unless the bjargkviðr (q. v.) be identical to heimis-kviðr, this sort of verdict is seldom mentioned; eigi skal heimis-kviðr annan at henda, Grág. i. 361. 2. in Icel. law the tólfstar-kviðr (verdict of twelve), also called goða-kviðr (priest verdict), Grág. i. 168, viz. a body of twelve men, of whom eleven were to be summoned by the goði of the district, and he, being the twelfth of the number, had to deliver the final verdict. The verdict of twelve was only appointed for certain cases defined in the law, K. þ. K. 168, v. 1; nú hefir maðr tólfstar-kviðar kvatt, ok skal goði nefna þriðjunga-menn sína til kviðar þess með sér, ok er honum rótt hvárir þeir eru bændr eða gríð-menn, hann skal ellefu menn nefna aðra en sik, Grág. i. 57, see the whole chapter 17 in þ. þ., as also the Grág. passim; ella kveðja til tylptar-kviðar goða þess (þann?) er sóttir er . . . en ef sjálfir er sóttir goðinn

þeirri sök, þá skal kveðja samþingis-göðann tölptar-kviðar; tölptar-kviðar skal kveðja þann göða er sá er í þingi er sóttir er, Grág. i. 138; er göði er kvæðr tölptar-kviðar um þat er hann á eigi at skilja, þá ..., 168, 207; nú koma menn til þings, ok málit í dóm, ok á Glúmr (in his capacity as göði) at bera tölptar-kvið, ... Glúmr berr af honum kviðinn ok únytti málit, Glúm. ch. 18; tölptar-kviðr átti um at skilja, en hvárrgi þeirra Snorra né Arnkels þótti bera mega kviðinn fyrir hleyta sakir við sakjanda ok varnar-áðilja, var þá Helgi Hólgarða-göði kvæðr tölptar-kviðar, ... eptir þat bar Helgi af kviðinn, Edb. ch. 16, cp. also the passage in Lv. ch. 4, where a verdict of twelve seems to be meant. **β.** but the common popular verdict was the búa-kviðr or neighbour-verdict, given by five, and in some cases by nine, neighbours (see búi), who had to be summoned either at home (kveðja búa heiman) or in certain exceptional instances in the court (á þingi); the instances in the Grág. and the Sagas, esp. the Nj., are almost endless: technical phrase, bera kvið, to give the verdict, Nj. 87, Grág. i. 57, passim; as also, bera af kviðinn, or, bera á kviðinn, to give a verdict for or against, (see bera B. 1); ryðja kviðr ok kviðu, prop. to 'clear the verdict,' i. e. to challenge the neighbours, Grág. i. 29; bjóða til rúðningar um kviðinn, Nj. 87, passim. **γ.** a special kind, egningar-kviðr, a kind of law quirk, Grág. i. 56; ironical, nú er getið um fyrir þorkatli at honum þykkja ríkt bornir kviðinnir, Lv. 27. From the analogy of the Icel. custom, it can be inferred with certainty that along with the invasion of the Danes and Norsemens, the judgment by verdict was also transplanted to English ground, for the settlers of England were kith and kin to those of Iceland, carrying with them the same laws and customs; lastly, after the Conquest it became the law of the land. This old Scandinavian institution gradually died out in the mother countries, and came to an end in Icel. A. D. 1271-1281, with the fall of the Commonwealth, and the introduction of a Norse code of laws, whereas it was naturalised in England, which came to be the classical land of trial by jury.

KVÍÐR, m., gen. kviðar, pl. kviðir, acc. pl. kviðu; [Ulf. *gijfus* = *κοιλία*, *μήτηρ*; A. S. *cwēð*; O. H. G. *quiti*; Swed. *qvad*; Gr. *γοστήρ*; cp. Lat. *venter*]; —the womb; Ulf. reist á honum kviðinn, Nj. 275; minta styrkir kvið, Lækn.; of animals, svall allr kviðinn á hestinum, Bs. i. 345; so water reaches, upp í kvið; éta hálfan kvið, to eat half one's fill; fara siganda kviði, to go with a sinking belly, i. e. to limp, lag behind; get ek at þeim fari hóðan af siganda kviði, Grett. 151 A; hann tók hendi sinni niðr undir miðjan kviðinn, Edda 33, Fms. iv. 385. **2.** esp. the womb, Lat. *uterus*; konu er barn hefir kviknað í kviði, K. p. K. 134, Grág. ii. 69; þat barn er eigi arfgegt, er kvikt er í kviði áðr móðurinni sé frelsi gefit, i. 178; óx brúðir kviðr frá brústi niðr, Bjarn. (in a verse), Fms. vi. 350-352, as also the N. T., —þú munt getnað fá í kviði þínu, Luke i. 31; ok barnið spratt upp í hennar kviði, 41, 44; blessaðr er ávöxtr kviðar þíns, 42; áðr en hann var getinn í móður-kviði, ii. 21; allt karlkyns þat er fyrst opnaði sinnar móður kvið, 23; af móður-kviði fæddir, Matth. xix. 12, Gal. i. 15; sell er sá kviðr er þig bar og þau bróst er þú milktr, Luke xi. 27.

kvið-akogg, n. *bair on the belly*, Fas. iii. 98.
kvið-allt, n., medic. a rupture; **kvið-alltinn**, part. ruptured.
kvið-sullr, m. a boil on the stomach, Bs. i. 353.
kviðugr, adj. pregnant, big with child, Stj. 176, 197; mæz mun kviðug verða ok mun ala son, Post. 645. 62; nú mæz ok móðir varð kviðug af Helgum Anda, Mar.; —with prep., vera kviðug at barni, to be with child; hón var kviðug at barni, Bs. ii. 166; Helga kona hans var kviðug at barni þóðar, þóðr. (1860) 95; kviðug af kviknuðu jóði, Nikuld. 8; varð Loptr kviðugr af (at?) konu illri, Hdl. 40, where the meaning is that Loki gave birth to an ogress (Hel?).

kvið-verkr, m. *colic*, Mar.
kvið-þroti, a, m. a swelling of the stomach, Bs. i. 323.
kvikna, u, f. the quick under the nail or under a horse's hoof, Bs. ii. 184, freq. in mod. usage. **II.** fermentation, swelling, of a fluid; eitr-kvikja, q. v.; ok af þeim kviku dropum kviknaði ok varð manns líkandi, Edda 4; see kvikva.

kvikna, að, to move, stir; hann kvikar ekki; —this verb is freq. in mod. usage, but is not recorded in old writers.

kvikendiligr, adj., mod. kvikindiligr, rendering of Lat. *animalis*, of the animal kind, Eluc., Hom. (St.): mod. *shabby*.

kvik-fé, n., *kyk-fé*, Grág. i. 397; —live stock, cattle, 414, Eg. 132, 133, Eb. 40, Stj. 106, Fms. v. 315, Gullþ. 25, Fs. 128, Bs. i. 738, passim.

kvik-fénaðr, m. = kvikfé, Sks. 323, freq. in mod. usage.

kvikindi, see kvikvendi.

kvik-látr, adj. quick, lively, Al. 38, Fas. iii. 67, N. G. L. ii. 421.

kvik-liga, adv. briskly, Karl. 86.

kvik-ligr, adj. brisk, lively, Bs. i. 80.

kvikna, að, *kykna*, Hom. St.: —to quicken, come to life; dvergur hófðu kviknað í moldunni, svá sem maðkar í holdi, Edda 9; af þeim kviku-dropum kviknaði ok varð manns líkendi, 4; ek em einn andi kviknaðr í manns líkam, Hkr. i. 280; konu er barn hefir kviknað í kviði, Grág. ii. 69; þann tíma sem þeir eru kviknaðir, Stj. 80; of the moon, tungli kviknar, the moon is born, is new, Rb. 130; áðr tunglit kvikni, MS. 415. 10; með kviknuðu tungli, with a new moon: of light, to quicken,

eldr kviknaði seint, Bs. i. 7; ljósi kviknaði aptr, Bárð. 180; kyknar ljós miskunnar, Hom. (St.): metaph. to revive, get spirits, þá kviknaði hestr hans er fyrr var móðr, Bar. 18.

kvikning, f. quickening; dvergarnir höfðu tekit kviknan, Edda 9.

KVIKNA, adj., also *kykr*, with a characteristic v, which is often retained before a vowel, so that we have two forms, kvikvan or kykvan, kvikvir or kykvir; in mod. usage this v has been dropped; [Ulf. *quins* = *quw*; A. S. and Hel. *quie*; Engl. *quick*; provine. Germ. *quack*; Swed. *quick*; cp. Dan. *quæg* = cattle and *quæge*; the Lat. *vivus*, *verve*, as also Gr. *bios*, are, according to comparative philologists, identical with the Teut. word]: —quick, alive, living, chiefly with the notion of feeling, the 'quick,' as opp. to the unfeeling or dead; kyks né dauðs, quick nor dead, Edda 39 (in a verse); dauðan eða kvikvan, Hallfred (kykvan, Hkr. l. c., but wrongly, as the syllable rhymes with blaks); ef allr hlutir í heiminum, kykvir ok dauðir, gráta hann, Edda 38; kvikum né dauðum, Hom. 59; ef hann sýnir eigi at þinglausum brossit kvikt né dautt, Grág. i. 140; ey getr kvikr kú, Hm. 69; kvöl þótti kvikri at koma í hús Atla, Am. 98; yfir þá götu | náði engi kvikr komask (no quick, no living), Sól. 1; sem á kykum manni, Ó. H. 231 (in a verse); skera e-n kvikvan, to dissect alive, Akv. 24, Gh. 17; yrða ek þik kvikvan, Am. 22; ok ertú kvik en konung-borna, Hkv. 2. 46; sem kykvir tivar, like quick men, Sighvat (Ó. H. 230 in a verse); þeir fluttu hann af klæðum ok mæluðu at áð hann kvikvan, Fms. vii. 227; sem hann væti fleginn kvikr, Mork. 221; ef þá verðr nokkut kvikt fyrir sjónum þeim, Fms. i. 9; þá bauð Helena at brenna þá alla kvikva í eldi, Hom. 101; þat baru er eigi arfgegt, er kvikt er í kviði móðurinni, Grág. i. 178; hvat segir þú, kvikr? Fjandi? MS. 4. 15; allit., engi kvik kind, D. L. i. 246; á kykum kvisti, 303.

2. quick, sensitive; kykr vöðvi, the quick muscle, the quick of toes and nails; hann batt hófuð hans við slágilar sér, ok laust kykva-vöðva sínum á tönnuna, er skagði ór höfðinu, Hkr. i. 100, (Orkn. 12, l. c., alters the word into 'kálfanum,' but erroneously: the legend of the death of earl Sigurd bears resemblance to that of Hannibal's death, as told in Pausan. viii. 11, —*τιτρώσκειται τὸν δάκτυλον*.) **3.** lively, glad; svá verðr herrinn kvikr við þenna kvitt, at ..., Al. 117. **4.** in the phrase, skriða kvikr, to be alive, swearing; þótti jörðin öll kvik skriða fyrir mannsjóða, Stj. 598; of vermin, á þessum haug lá hundrinn Argus, og skreid nú kvikr, Ód. xvii. 300 (*ἐνίοτεος κυνοραστίων*).

kvik-sandr, m. quick-sand.

kvik-setja, t. (kyk-setja, Fms. viii. 201), to bury alive, Bárð. 179, Ann. 1357, F. 413; —eccl., kyksettr, enbrined as a saint; man gott orðit til kyksettra í bænum í þessi hríð, Fms. viii. 101.

kvik-silfr, n., mod. kvika-silfr, [Dan. *lvæg-sølv*], quick-silver, mercury. Rétt. 39.

kvik-syndi, n. a swamp, quick-sand.

kvik-tré, n. a kind of bearse carried on horseback; reiða á kviktrjáum.

kvikva, u, f., mod. kvika, [Engl. *quick*; Swed. *quicks*], the quick, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs; á hendi heitir ... kvikva, Edda 110, freq. in mod. usage; skera nogl upp í kviku, to cut the nail to the quick; járna hest upp í kviku, to shoe a horse to the quick. **II.** fermentation, swelling, of a fluid; also yeast, see kveykja and kvika. **kviku-dropi**, a, m. drops of k., Edda 4.

kvikva-sottir, part. enbrined, Ó. H. 230 (in a verse).

kvikvendi, n., spelt and sounded variously, **kvikvendi**, mod. **kvikindi**; —a living creature, of men and beasts; hón (the earth) fæddi öll kykvendi, Edda (pref.); þau bæði (soul and body) eru eitt kvikendi, Hom. (St.); allt er hljóð þat er kvikendis eyru ná heyrta, Skálda 173; þar af sigtar hann öll kvikvendi, Edda (pref.); öll kvikvendi fæddu dauðan frumgetnað, Mar.; hann átti ægishjálum er öll kvikvendi hræddusk við, Samn. 131; —animals, beasts, as opp. to men, mennirnir ek kykvendi, Skálda 180; manna eða kykvenda, 656 C. 26; einhverju kvikendi, Fs. 128; alla tugla ok öll kykvendi, Sks. 499 B; þá er Guð hafði skryddan allan heim með kykvendum eða fuglum, 498 B; þá dó öll Egipzka manna kvikendi, Stj. 272; sem þat kvikvendi var vert, Gpl. 190; hvergum kykvendum er maðr visar eðr fælis at manni, Grág. ii. 119; hverju var líkt? —Sem kykvendi létu, Fms. vi. 202; en ekki var síðan mein at þessu kykvendi, 144. Best. 50 (of a salamander); kvikenda kyn, kind of beasts, Stj. 18; skor-kvikendi, insects; skrið-kvikendi, reptiles.

kvilla, u, f. = kvilli; þurs veldr kveuma kvilla, Rúnakv.

kvilli, a, m. [cp. kvelli-], sickness, ailment, freq. in mod. usage.

kvintill, m. a kind of measure, Rb. 460.

kvírr, adj. calm; see kyrr. **kvir-loikr**, m. = kyrrleikr, Thom. 44.

KVIB, m. [kviðr; cp. Goth. *gis*], a rumour, tale; nú sem konungr heyrði kvib þeirra, Stj. 518, v. l., freq. in mod. usage, as in 2 Cor. xii. 20 = Gr. *ψιθυρισμός*.

kvisa, að, to gossip, whisper; nú sem hann sér sína menu kvisa með sér, Stj. 518; þér hafit kvísat í milli yðvar, at ..., Edda 30.

kvís-ögn, f. and **kvín-ögnur**, f. pl. tale-bearing, Sturl. iii. 125.

kvista, að, [Ulf. *gustjan* = *ἀνολύειν*], to branch out like a tree; sem hátt hrís mæz þat er í skógi kvistað, Fas. iii. 447; k. lim af tré, Stj. 401; þeir kvistuðu þar bál mikit, they cut (wood) for a large fire, Eb. 314; metaph. to cut down, ef hann kvistar af mér slika vinna sem þú ert,

Lv. 49: vera má at ek kvista einhvern yðar úðr en ek em feldr, Njard. 344; kvista menni niðr sem bráviði, Karl. 155.

Kvistlingr, m. a sapling: descendants of Kvist, Landn.

kvistóttir, adj. twisted, gnarled, of wood.

KVISTR, m., pl. kvistir, acc. pl. kvistu, [Dan. *kvist*; Swed. *qvist*; akin to kvist]:—a twig, branch; tökum tvá kvistu ok leggjum á oss i mynd krossins, Fms. i. 136; þeir veltu viðjunum á drekaun, ok fylgir maðr upp hverjum kvisti, Fas. ii. 188; á limar ok kvistu víðarins, Fms. vi. 153; aðrir hjuggu kvistu af trjánum, Matth. xxi. 8; sjaldan verða kvistir betri en aðaltre, O. H. L. 5; i kné gengr hnefi ef kvistir þverra, Am. 69; sem fura at kvisti, Hdm. 5; sem emur á kvisti, 31; á kykum kvisti, in a living twig, i. e. in a fair condition, D. L. i. 303; kvista fjöldi, Sks. 441; metaph., eugi kvistr þorni sá er af mér blómgað, Sks. 616 B; með kvisti es, ok með ósina hring (of the cross stroke in the letter e), Skálda 161; il-kvistir, poet. 'foot-twig' = the toes, Am. 62, cp. *πῆλοσ* in Hes. Op. 740. 2. in mod. usage also a knot; tré fullt af kvistum, a tree full of knots. 3. a pr. name, Landn.

kvist-akæðr, adj. 'twig-seathing,' epithet of the sun (?), Hdm. 5.

kvistungar, m. pl. = kvistlingar, Sturl. iii. 184.

KVITTA, að, [a kind of iter. from *kveða*; Scot. *quitter*]:—to rumour, report, noise abroad; var þá kvittað, at mannsafnaðr væri fyrir norðan land, Sturl. iii. 19; var þat kvittað, at ..., i. 62 C; ef svá er sem sumir kvitta, Al. 134.

kvitta, að, [a for. word; Fr. *quitter*, from late Lat. *quietare*], to acquit, esp. of a debt, due; Gyrðr kvittaði Hall þar um, Vm. 72; hann kvittaði Orm af sögðu jarðar-verði, Dipl. i. 11; hefir þú kvittað fyrir mig, Pass.

KVITTR, m., pl. kvittir, acc. kvittir, [kvíðr]:—a report, loose rumour; sá kvitr kom yfir, at ..., Eg. 164; sá k. kom fyrir þá, at ..., Fms. i. 67; ljósta upp kvitt, to spread reports, Nj. 107; kveykja kvittu, Fms. v. 316; hann kvad þat ekki vera nema kvitt ok pata cinn, Hom. 113; eigi skulu þar kvittir ráða, Grág. i. 347, Glál. 47; gjaltu varhuga við þeim kvitt hölda (murmur), Sighvat; biðr hann ok konung varuð við gjalda þeim kvitt er bændr höfðu, Fms. vi. 42; þing-kvittir, þáðr þóttisk spyrja tíðenda.—Hinn sagði þing-kvitt, he told him news from parliament, Sturl. i. 30; Sveins menn segja apr þeim kvitt, Orkn. 404; hann heyrði þann kvitt at Hornbóði mundi honum eigi trús, 298; þetta bert breytliga til, er þú hefir at ganga eptir kvittum (little-tattle, kvittun MS. falsely) úvisra manna, Lv. 77.

kvittir, adj. quit, acquitted, receipted; er hann skyldr kirkjunni sjötján ára en kvittir um allt annatt, Vm. 4; gora e-n kvittan ok liðugan, Dipl. iii. 1; handleggja kvitt ok liðugt, v. 1; gefa e-t kvitt, Fms. v. 291; the phrase, skilja kvittir við kvittan, to put clear from one another; um allt þri eg kvittir er, Pass., Vidal. passim: whence kvittora, to give a receipt (kvittoring).

kvitt-samr, adj. slanderous, Krók. 46 C.

KVÍ, f., pl. kviar, [quey or quoy, Orkn. and Shetl.], a fold, pen, esp. where sheep are milked; reka fé i kviar, Hrafn. 8; ær i kvium, Dipl. ii. 14; útlagask hann við þann er kvína á, Grág. ii. 329; ór kví þeirri, id.; ef bú-fé gengr ór kvium, Js. 100; kvía gimbill, a young sheep, Sturl. ii. 150; sem saudi i kví, Fms. viii. 219; hugð-sk mundu taka þá i kvium sem saudi til skurðar, 60;—in mod. usage in pl. the pen where sheep are milked, moka kviar, Bjarn. (in a verse), Isl. þjóðs., Pílt og Stúlka, Snót;—metaph. a lane of men branching like a fork = klómbr, O. H. 119, Orkn. 468, Eg. 332, Sturl. i. 29, Fms. vi. 69; in plur., Lv. 95, Glúm. 386. COMPS: kvía-ból, n. a milking-place, Snót. kvía-garðr, mod. kvía-veggr, m. a pen-wall, Hrafn. 8, Sturl. ii. 195. Kviar-mið, n. a local name, Landn.: local names, Kví-á, Kvía-bekkr, Landn.

kvía, að, to pen sheep for milking, freq. in mod. usage: to pen, hem in, Bs. i. 330, Fas. 27; to enclose, at konungr kvíu oss hér i vágs-botninum, Fms. xi. 66, Grett. 83 A; kvía e-n af, to shut one up.

KVÍÐA, pret. kvíddi, but in mod. usage a strong pret. kveid, kvíðu, kvíðit; but in pres. weak kvíði:—to feel apprehension for, with dat.; kvíað e-u, hann kvíddi ok engu vilgi mjök, Bs. i. 393; hann kvíddi dauða, MS. 623. 1; kaupmaðrinn ok búandinn kvíðir sér ok sínu fé, Fms. viii. 234; ekki kvíði ek mér, Bret. 36; menn kvíddu fjár-forráðum mínum, Bs. i. 479; ok kvíða ekki hótum hans, Fær. 21; harms þess er hann kvíddi, Skálda 186;—with prep., kvíða við e-u, id.; kvíddu allir við kvámu hans, Glál. 78; smemmt er þér at k. við hánun, Lv. 26; k. við harmi, Skálda 186; hann kvíddi við frostinu, Stj. 122; hann kvíddi mjök við ánaud, Hom. 118; ok kvíddu menn mjök við þeim, Fas. 76; svo kvíði eg sízt við dauða, Pass. 37. 14;—k. fyrir e-u, id. (mod.)

kvíða, u, f. apprehension, anxiety, Sks. 228 B; kvíðu-staðr, fear, apprehension, Ld. 190.

kvíð-bjóðr, m. a dismal foreboding, Bs. i. 145.

kvíð-bogl, a, m. (qs. kvíðbogi), apprehension; vera kvíðboga fyrir e-u.

kvíði, a, m. apprehension, freq. in mod. usage, = kvíða.

kvíðinn, adj. timid, anxious, Karl. 491; ú-kvíðinn, unconcerned, Eb. 88.

kvíð-væntligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), gloomy-looking.

KVÍGA, u, f., gen. pl. kvigna, Glúm. 340, [Scot. and North. E. *quey* or *weye*]:—a young cow before she has calved, Lat. *juvencula*, Landn. 46, 264, Grág. i. 502, Eb. 318, Sturl. i. 173, Fas. iii. 221, Bret. 10, Edda

(pref.); kvígu-kálfr, Bs. i. 368, Eb. 318, passim: a local name, Kvígu-vágar, Landn.

kvígendi, n. a young cow or bullock, Fas. i. 253 (where = kviga); in local names, Kvígandi-fjörðr, -nes, mod. Kvígandla-fjörðr, Landn.

kvígildi, n. = kúgildi, q. v.

kvígr, m. a young bullock, Lat. *juvencus*, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Fb.

KVÍSL, f. a branch, esp. of a tree, a fork, Fms. i. 75 (a dung fork); hey-k., a bay fork: of a stag's horns, Str. 3; kvísla-tré, a forked tree, a fork, Rd. 296; of the letter y, Skálda 161.

II. metaph. the fork of a river; hann hélt upp eptir inni Eystri kvísl, Fms. vii. 55, 188, Stj. 108, Symb. 12; nú eru kvíslir fleiri, ok skal eigi banna fiski för i einni kvísl, Grág. ii. 351; mið-k., the middle stream, Nj. 336; Elfar-kvíslir, a local name, the mouth of the Gota River, Fms.; Vana-k., Hkr. (begiph.) the stem or pedigree of a family, skal i þá kvísl óðal hverfa, Gpl. 282; milli fjarborinna kvísla, Sks. 330; kyn-kvísl, ætt-kvísl, nið-kvísl, lineage.

kvísla, að, to branch; k. saman, Bs. i. 314; but esp. dep. kvíslanlk, to branch out, of a tree, lineage, stream, etc., Fms. v. 347, Fs. 146, Sks. 441, 609.

kvola or **kvála**, að, to squeeze or crumple between the hands.

kvonstr, n. = kynstr, Ann. 1407.

kvora, að, = korta.

kvos, f. a little hollow place, = kjós, q. v.

kvotla, að, to dabble, (conversational.)

KVÆÐI, n. [kveða], a poem, song; kvæði is the general name, drápa, ljóð, mál, kvíða, ríma, the names of special kinds; but kvæði cannot be applied to a hymn; yrkja kvæði, Fms. i. 12, O. H. 180; svá sem segir i kvæðum hans, Eg. 178; ek vænti lítill kvæðis-mynd mun þér á þykkja, Fms. vi. 366; i fornum kvæðum eða sögu-ljóðum, Hkr. (pref.); tel þú oss k. nökkut, O. H. 207; en þó rita ek best eptir þvi sem finnsk i kvæðum skálda þeirra er voru með Ólafi konungi, ... i kvæðum eða öðrum kveðskap, ... ef eigi væri k. bæði ný ok forn, O. H. (pref.); en kveðin þykkja mér sízt ór stað fæð, ef þau eru rétt kveðin ok skynsamlega upp tekin, Hkr. (pref.); blautlig-k., love songs, Bs. i. 237; forn-k., an old song; erfi-k., q. v.; lof-k., an encomium; manskungs-k., a love song, Bs. i. 165; Grýlu-k., tóu-k., a fox song, etc., passim. COMPS: kvæðis-laun, n. pl. reward for a poem, a prize, Bjarn. 7, Isl. ii. 231, Fms. iii. 93. kvæða-fróðr, adj. knowing many songs (by heart), Fms. vi. 392.

kvæðinn, adj. = kvæðafroðr; ekki var hann skáld né k., Odd. 106 new Ed.

kvæfa, ð, to choke; see kæfa.

kvækla, að, [kvak], to chirp, Fas. iii. 372.

kvælni, f. = kvelni, Hom. 122 new Ed.

kvæmt, n. adj. [koma; Scot. *queen*; Germ. *be-queen*], coming: in the phrase, eiga kvæmt, to have free passage to come; er engum yðrum mönnum kvæmt i Noreg (i. e. being outlawed), Hkr. ii. 87, Isl. ii. 432; aprt-kvæmt, út-kvæmt, as also hald-kvæmr (q. v.), hug-kvæmr (q. v.)

kvæn, f., see kváu.

kvæna, d, mod. t. (kvæntist, Fb. i. 213), to make a man marry, Grett. 87 A. II. reflex. kvænnaak, to take a wife, Glúm. 344, Fb. i. 213; part. kvænðr, mod. kvæntr, married, of a man, Sturl. i. 31, Fær. 3.

kvæning, f. the taking a wife, marriage, Fms. x. 197.

KVÖÐ, f., gen. kváðar, pl. kváðar, mod. kváðir, [kveðja], a claim, demand, esp. as a law term: I. a summoning of neighbours (búa-kvöð), Grág. i. 36, 52, ii. 52, passim; the summons was either to be on a man at home (heiman-kvöð and kveðja heiman búa) or in parliament

in special cases (þinga-kvöð and kveðja búa á þingi); the latter was the case in the tólpár-kvöð (see kvíðr), or in case one or more of the neighbours summoned had died, and it was necessary to make up the roll;—Oddr kveðr heiman búa; ... þat verðr til tíðinda at maðr andask ór kvöðinni, Oddr kveðr annan i stáðinn, fara menn nú til þinga, ... Hefir þú rangt til búit málit, kvatt heiman tíu búa ok er þat lögleysa, áttir þú þat á þingi at gora en eigi i héraði, Band. 5; a body of neighbours, þeir ruddu fjóra búa ór kvöðinni, Nj. 100; vanda skal búa i þinga-kvöð slíkt sem i heiman-kvöð, Grág. i. 142; and réttir eru þeir menn á þingi at kveðja ef þeir eru þar staddir, ef heiman eru réttir i kvöð, id.; sú sok er heiman kvöð fylgir, Grág. i. 130, 142; vera réttir i kvöð, to be duly elected a 'neighbour,' Grág.; gugu-kvöð, a counter summons, ii. 102; tólpár-kvöð, Landn. 89.

II. any demand, duty; þótti bændum hann yfrit frekt mæla i kvöðunum, Fms. xi. 225; nú á ek hróðrs of kvöð, a song is due from me, Höfuðl.

2. in mod. usage esp. liability, burden, service, = Germ. *fröhen-dienst*. COMPS: kváðar-váttir, m. a witness duly summoned, Grág. i. 42, ii. 321. kváðar-vætti, n. evidence of summons, Grág. ii. 321.

kvöðull, m. in frum-kvöðull, q. v.

KVÖL, f., gen. kvalar, pl. kvalir, mod. kvalir, [kvelja; Dan. *qual*]:—[qual, qual] torment, torture, Am. 61, 98, Fms. viii. 53, Stj. 157, Sks. 155; eccl. the Passion, Pass., Vidal. passim: in plur. see the torments of hell, helvitis kvalar, Fb. ii. 391, Nj. 273; i Helviti ok kvölunum, Luke xvi. 23; já, sagði Sturla, svá má vera, þviat allar kvalar munu honum spáðar til annars heims, Sturl. i. 89. COMPS: kvala-staðr, m. a place of torment, Rb. 424, Luke xvi. 28. kvala-stund, f. the hour of the Passion, Pass.

kvöld, n. *evening*; see **kyeld**.
kvöl-holmr, m. *the house of torment, hell*, Söl. 53.
kykr, **kykvendi**, **kykfé**, etc., see **kvíkr**, etc.
kykva-vöðvi, a. m. *the quick*; see **kvíkr**.
kylfa, ð. *to stammer*; k. til orðanna, Fms. vii. 165.
KYLFA, u. f. [Engl. *club*; Germ. *kolbe*; Dan. *kølle*]:—a *club*, Fms. i. 177, xi. passim, Sd. ch. 14: the saying, láta kyflu rúða kasti, *to take a chance*, metaphor from the ball and the bat. **kylfa-högg**, n. *a blow with a club*, Fms. xi. 144, Fas. ii. 367. **II. the club-formed beak on a ship's stem; svartar kyflur, *Sighvat*.
kylla, n. = **kylfa** II; þá færðu konungsmenn stafuleá & skeiðar-kyllinu, ok heidu þeim,—þá mælti jarlinn, at stafnbúar skyldu af höggva kyllinu, Ó. H. 40.
Kylfingar, n. pl. *the inhabitants of a part of the ancient Garðar*, Eg. ch. 10, Rb. 320, Symb. 9.
kylja, u. f. = **kyll**, Úlf. 12. 52.
kylli-flatr, adj. *prostrate*; detta kylliflatr, (slang.)
kyllir, m. *the scrotum*, Dropl. 24, Edda (Lauf.): esp. of beasts, hrúts-k., nauts-k.: a bag, skyrt-k., a bag for curds, Greitt; íóbaks-k., a tobacco-pouch. **kylli-nef**, m. a nickname, Orkn.
kylna, u. f. a *kiln*. **kylnu-eldr**, m. a *kiln fire*, Gpl. 376.
kylr, m. a *gust of cold air*, Sks. 196 B.
kylta, u. f. [perh. akin to kjóltr, q. v.], a *quibble*; var þó samt k. með þeim, Sturl. ii. 165.
kylti, n. a bad reading for kyrtill (q. v.), Nj. 48.
kyml, a. m. a *dark retired nook*; see af-kyml.
KYN, n., gen. pl. **kynja**, dat. **kynjum**; [akin to **kænn**, **kunna**]:—*wonder*; en eptir þetta kyn þyngisk húnd Drottins yfir... Stj. 436; þótti mönnum þetta kyn mikil, Sturl.; þá orðu mörg kyn bæði í draumum ok sýnum, Bs. i. 662; þótti þeim þat kynjum sæta, 655 xxvii. 22; mönnum þótti kynjum við bregða, Fms. vi. 95: in mod. usage, það er ekki kyn, *'tis not to be wondered at*. COMPS: **kyn-burðr**, m. a *strange, monstrous birth*, Stj. 80. **kynja-lausa**, adj.; var eigi k. áðr lauk, *it was not by fair means at last*, Þorl. Karl. 384. **kynja-læti**, n. pl. *strange gestures*, Fms. vi. 218. **kynja-mein**, n. a *strange illness* (not natural), Bs. i. 644. **kynja-menn**, m. pl. *'wonder-people'*, i. e. *fairies, goblins*; álfar ok aðrir kynjamenn, Bs. i. 417: *uncouth people*, Jörunn kvæð sér eigi um kynjamenn alla, Ld. 36; hafa mér allir kynjamenn illa gefisk, Mag. 7. **kynja-sótt**, f. id., Ann. 1389, Hom. (St.) **kynja-veit**, m. a *'wonder-winter'*, Bs. i. 417.
KYN, n., gen. pl. **kynja**, (but **kyna** less correct, Greg. 75, Sks. 450 B); [Úlf. **kuni** = **γένος**, passim; = **φύλη**, Luke ii. 36, Philipp. iii. 5; **ἐθνη**, Luke i. 8; A. S. **cyn**; Engl. **kin**; O. H. G. **kunni**; Dutch **kinne**; lost in mod. Germ.; Swed.-Dan. **kone** Lat. **genus**; Gr. **γένος**]:—*kin, kindred*; þar átti hann kyn hált, Eg. 288; faðir þeirra hafði kyn átt tveim megin Gautlar, 72; Danskr, Sænskr at kyni, *Danish, Swedish by extraction*, Ó. H. passim; e-m kippir í kyn, Fms. ii. 346; telja kyn sitt til e-s, Fms. v. 132; ek á kyn á Jämtlandi, Ó. H. 211:—in names of families = a *house*, Ölvunga-kyn, *the house of the O.*, Landn.; Myramanna-kyn, *the house of the M.*, Eg. 770; Vatnsfirðinga-kyn, *the house of the W.*, Ld. 129; Eireks kyn, *Eirek's kin*, Ó. H. (in a verse); kyn þjóðar, *mankind*, Geisl. 20, Merl. 2. 29; fira kyn, *lofta kyn*, Yt. 21; gumna kyn, id.; kyn þeirra, id.; lýða kyn, id., Edda (in a verse); kyn aldar, id., Harms. 34; gygjar kyn, *giants-kind*, Helr. 13; gylðis kyn, *wolf-kind*, Edda (Ht.); kyn kvenna, *womankind*, Kormak; karl-kyn, *male kind*; kvenn-kyn, *womankind*; jöfra kyn, *the royal kin*, Ó. H. (in a verse); konunga kyn, *royal family*, Fms. xi. 406. **1. a tribe**; í öllum kynjum (tribes) Israel, Stj. 342; allra manuligra kynna, Greg. 75. **II. a kind, sort, species**; allir fénadr meðr jöfnu kyni, Stj. 178; með reykelis ok öllu kyni blóta, 656 A. ii. 14; í skyldasta kyni, *of the most befitting kind*, Landn. 163; hvalr tvítúgr eða lengri eins kyns, Grág. ii. 337; alls kyns, *of every kind*, Fms. v. 345; annars kyns, *of other kinds*, viii. 251; hvers kyns, *of any kind*; engis kyns, *of no kind*, Stj. 27; margs kyns, *of many kinds*, Fb. ii. 297; þess kyns, *of that kind*, Fms. vi. 216. **2. gender**; karl-kyn, *masculine*; kvenn-kyn, *feminine*, Skálda 185; hvárginlgt kyn, *neuter*, 185; föll kyn ok nafn, 180; kynja-skipti, *change of gender*, 185. **kyna-madr**, m. a *kinsman*; frá kynsmönnum Abraham, 656 B. 2; fyrstr sinna kynsmanna, Eg. 263, 536, Fms. ii. 22.
kyn-borinn, part. of *noble kin*, D. I. i. 185.
KYNDA, d. mod. t. *to kindle, light a fire*; k. fona, eld, loga, bál, vita, Hkv. 2. 37, Am. 5. Mar.; ok skyldi þaðan vita fyrst upp k. ef herra væri sénn, Fas. iii. 18; k. ofn, Fb. i. 416: absol., skaltú eigi beiðask at baka heitara en ek mun kynda, Eg. 239: metaph., Heilagr Andi kyndi ástar-eld í brjóstum þeim, Greg. 18. **II. reflex. to be kindled**; log-brúndunum kastadi upp í borgina ok tók at í kyndask, Fms. x. 29; hugrinn kyndisk svá mörgum brúndum sem boðordum, Greg. 19; ok er þat (the bale fire) er mjök í kynt, Fas. i. 202: for Vsp. 47 see **kynna** and **mjötubr**.
kyndarl, a. m. a *kindler*, Fb. i. 416.
kyndi, n. = **kyn**, in the phrase, þess kyndis = þess kyns, Bs. ii. 89, 162.
kyndill, m. [cp. Lat. *candela*], a *candle, torch*, Sturl. iii. 172; hrenir**

kyndlar, Söl. 69; kyndil ok kerti, Edda ii. 429; Ey-kyndill, *Island-taper*, name of an Icel. lady of the beginning of the 11th century from her taper-formed figure, Bjarn. COMPS: **kyndill-ljós**, n. *candle-light*, Hkr. ii. 382. **kyndil-mál**, n. a *candle measure, wick (?)*, Bs. i. 339.
Kyndil-messa, u. f. *Candlemas, the feast of the Purification*, Ó. H. 83, Bs. i. 73, Rb. 532, Dipl., N. G. L. passim.
kyndug-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *guilefully*, Bev.
kyndugr, adj. *guileful*, Sks. 320, Fas. i. 76, Karl. 63, 72, Fb. i. 77.
kyndugsapr, m. *guile, wiliness*, Fb. i. 208, Stj. 198, Mar., Karl. 71.
kyn-ferð, f. *kindred, extraction*, Eg. 22, Fms. xi. 54, Ó. H. 112: in plur., Stj. 191.
kyn-ferðir, n. = **kynferð**, Magn. 434, Ld. 86, Fms. xi. 18, Ó. H. 81.
kyn-ferðugr, adj. of such and such *extraction*, Mar.
kyn-fylgja, u. f. a *family characteristic, peculiarity*, Sturl. iii. 183, Landn. 376, Bs. i. 196, Barl. passim: a *family genius*, Fas. i. 122, (see fylgja); *kindred*, Sks. 48; kynfylgju-spell, a *spell in a family*, H. E. i. 247, 248.
kyngi, f. [kunna], prop. *knowledge*, but only used of *magic*, 656 B. 2, Ó. T. 36, Isl. ii. 89; kyngi kraptr, *magical power*, Fas. iii. 444; kyngi veðr, a *storm raised by magic*, ii. 435; see **sjólkyngi**.
kyn-góðr, adj. of good *family*, Str. 11.
kyn-göfgr, f. *nobility of birth*.
kyn-göfgr, adj. of noble *kindred*, Sks. 274, Mar.
kynja, að, impers. e-n kynjar, *to wonder, think strange*.
kynjaðr, part. descended, native, Fms. i. 241, Landn. 288, Str. 61.
kyn-kvial, f. a *'kin-branch', lineage, pedigree*, Fms. i. 218, Sks. 96, Stj. 48, 54, 112, passim; *kind*, hljóð hefir margar kynkvialir, Skálda 173.
kyn-liga, adv. *strangely*, Hom., Nj. 130.
kynlig-leiðr, m. a *strange thing*, Sturl. i. 132.
kyn-ligr, adj. *strange, extraordinary, wonderful*, Fms. ii. 154, 157, viii. 15, x. 169, xi. 9, Isl. ii. 352; e-m göfisk kynligt, *to feel strange, feel ill*, Finn. 236.
kyn-líkr, adj. *resembling*, Bs. ii. 142.
kyn-lítill, adj. of low *extraction*, Isl. ii. 62, Barl. 169.
kyn-margr, adj. of various *kinds*, Sks. 86.
KYNNA, d. mod. t. [causal from **kunna**], *to make known*; k. sér e-t, *to make known to oneself, study*; k. sér kaupakap, Þjórd. 17 new Ed.; hann kynndi sér svá síðu annarra manna, Fms. iii. 213; k. e-m e-t, *to communicate to one*, 655 xi. 3, MS. 623. 12; hverr mun kynna oss (ræsa us the way) til konunga, Karl. 470; kynna um e-t, *to enquire into*, Sturl. i. 32. **II. reflex. to become known, come abroad; þá þat kyndisk, *then it was seen*, Hkm. 18, Greg. 59; e-m kynniak e-t, *to get acquainted with*, því heldr sem mér kynniak betr, Fms. ii. 37, vi. 392:—with dat., *kynnask e-u, to become acquainted with a thing*, Fs. 31:—with acc., *kynnask e-t (=kynna sér e-ð), to study, teygja til þess unga menn, at kynnask vart mál*, Bs. i. 59:—with prep., *kynnask við e-n, to offend a person*; hann kyndisk við mik, (ok stakk spjóti sínu við sjóð mínun ok reið á brott), Isl. ii. 498; but also, *to make acquaintance with one, in a good sense*, Stj. 422, Konr. 10, passim; perhaps also the debated passage, mjötubr kyndisk, *the ruler enquires (?)*, Vsp. 47, belongs to this word and not to kynda, see **mjötubr**.
KYNNI, n. *acquaintance, intercourse*; á ek þar slíkt k. við þórálf, Eg. 148; þat er vina-kynni, *friendly intercourse*, Hkv. Hjörv. 3; ákka ek þess kynni, i. e. *I have not deserved it*, Am. 13: *habit, nature, kot-manna-k.*, Sturl. ii. 17 (in a verse); þat er mannsins kynni, at... Hom.; ú-kynni, Germ. *unart, bad manners*, Hm. 18. **2. a friendly visit to a friend or kinsman**; þat var engi síðr, at sitja lengr en þjátr nætr at kynni, Eg. 698; Glúmr var þar þjátr nætr at kynni sínu, en þá býak hann heim, Glúm. 344; öðru sinni mun ek hingat kynnis leita, Sturl. i. 93; koma til kynnis, Hm. 16, 29, 32; sækja kynni, *to make a visit*, Ó. H. 115; fara á kynni, id., Fb. i. 532; fara til kynnis, id., Bjarn. 59; sitja at kynni, *to stay on a visit*, Eg. l. c. **3. domestic affairs**; þau ein eru kynni heima at þín, Band. 13; bome, mér þykkir sem þú munir eiga hér kynni, Fb. i. 253; heim-k., *home*; húsa-k., *buildings*; sala-k., id., Vpm. 3. COMPS: **kynnis-ferð**, f. a *journey on a visit*, Orkn. 220. **kynnis-gjöf**, f. a *gift to a visitor*, Fms. vi. 358. **kynnis-leið**, f. a *visit*, Sturl. i. 58, 655 xxvii. 4. **kynnis-leið**, f. (-leitun, Sturl. C. l. c.), a *visit*, Njard. 358, Sturl. ii. 25, Dropl. 9, Stor. 17. **kynnis-sókn**, f. a *visit*, Hkr. i. 114, Sturl. ii. 18 C, Ó. H. 114. **kynnis-vist**, f. *the being on a visit, a visit*, Ld. 192, Fms. iv. 256. **kynning**, f. *acquaintance with, knowledge of*, esp. in an eccl. sense, Hom. 3, Greg. 22, Fms. ii. 46, Fær. 126, Stj. 377.
kyn-rikr, adj. of great *extraction*, Band. 29 new Ed.
kynal, n. pl. *wonders, strange things*; mikil, stór kynal, Fas. i. 194, iii. 7.
kyn-alóð, f. *kindred, progeny, pedigree*, Edda (pref.), Eg. 100, 709, Stj. 314: *kindred, family*, Edda (pref.), Landn. 108, Ó. H. 189.
kyn-smár, adj. of low *extraction*, Sturl. i. 153 C.
kyn-stafr, m. a *scion*, Edda (Gl.)
kyn-stórr, adj. *big-born, noble*, Eg. 127, 137, Fms. i. 63, x. 379, Bret. 53.
kynstr, n. pl. *strange, prodigious things*, esp. of *witchcraft*, Fms.**

iii. 89, Fas. i. 56, 194, iii. 210, 308; kynstra-maðr, ii. 425; fá-kynstr, wonders.

kyn-svell, adj. *blessed with good and great offspring, a man from whom many great and good men are descended*; fjöldi manna er frá Karlsefni kominn, ok er hann k. maðr orðinn, Fb. i. 549; frá Júða er mest höfðingi var ok kynsælastr, Stj.

kyn-vani, adj. *'wanting in kindred'*, Fas. iii. 257.

kyn-viðr, m. = kynstafr, Stj. 20.

kyn-páttir, m. *lineage*, Sturl. i. 8, Landn. 48, Fms. ii. 89, Stj. 443. Korm. 160.

kyrd or **kyrrð**, f. [Ulf. *qairrei* = *σπαρνής*], *rest, quietness*; i kyrdum, in rest, Fms. xi. 90, Korm. 140; með kyrd ok friði, Fms. x. 404.

kyrr-liga, adv. *meanly, humbly*, Úlf. 4. 44.

kyrr-ligr, adj. *humble, mean*; húsbætur litill ok k., Fas. iii. 219.

kyrking, f. *a strangling*, Grág. ii. 9.

kyrkja, t. *kvirkja* in N. G. L. i. 340, 341, [kverk], *to strangle*, Grág. ii. 9; heugdr eða kvirktr, 131; kyrktr eða kaðr, 34; kvirkt eða kvæft, N. G. L. i. 340; kvirkir klaði, 341.

kyrnigr, m. *a suckling* (?), of a calf or sheep; drekka sér kyrnings hjarta, Fb. ii. 676.

kyrn-samr, adj. *slandrous*, Krók. 46.

kyrpingr, m. [korpa], *a weakling* (?), as abuse, Edda ii. 495; aldrei göri ek þik líkan öðrum kyrpingum, Grett. 94 A, B.

KYRR, adj., older form **kvirr**, which is freq., esp. in Norse MSS., N. G. L., Bs. i. 18; in present pronunciation **kyrr** or **kyr**; both the *r*'s belong to the root, and are still pronounced, so; compar. **kyrrari**, superl. **kyrrastr**: [Ulf. *qairrus* = *κῆρος*, 2 Tim. ii. 24; Swed. *quar*; Dan. *qver*; N. H. G. *hurr*]—*still, quiet, at rest*; halda á vápmi kyrru, *to hold a weapon at rest*, Grág. ii. 64; ef þváttr er upp hengdr fyrir helgi, þá skal hanga kvirr, N. G. L. i. 397; sitir kvirr meðan heilagt er, id.; hlýðir þó at þeir sé þeir, er hér á landi veri jafnan kyrrir, Grág. ii. 129; hann bað Bolla vera kvirran, Bs. i. 18; Hákon bað hann hætta ok vera kyrran, Fms. vii. 154; er nú kyrrt þar til er menn ríða til bóðs, Nj. 24; lét konungr þá vera kyrrt, Eg. 18; þat væri næst minni skapiyndi, at kaup þetta væri kyrrt, Ld. 212; setjask um kyrrt, *to take to rest* (in life), Eg. 118, Fas. ii. 530; sitja um kyrrt, *to sit at rest, stir not*, Nj. 102, Ld. 84; halda kyrru fyrir, *not to stir*, 216. II. neut. kyrrt, as adv. *gently*; tak þú kyrrt þar á, *touch it gently*, Ó. H. 176; honum þótti of kyrrt klegit, Bs. i. 462; slá þú nú kyrrara, Fms. v. 152.

kyrra, ð, *to calm*; kyrra elda, Rm. 41; þeir æstu stundum en stundum kyrrðu, Fas. iii. 237; imper. *to become calm*, samdægris rýfr þokuna ok kyrrir sjáinu, ii. 516. II. reflex. *to become calm*; en er kyrrðisk á strætuni, Fms. ix. 24; en er kyrrðisk yfir því, MS. 645. 120; af þess nafni kyrrisk þadda ok stöðvask öll eitrykvendi, 623. 26; with prep., k. um e-t, *tekt* nú þaðan af at kyrrask um málum, Bjarn. 73; nú kyrrðisk þeir Arnór við þetta, Sturl. ii. 16.

kyrring, f. *calming*, Rétt.

kyrr-látr, adj. *calm, peaceful, gentle*, Eg. 598; vitr maðr ok k., 702, Fms. viii. 447, xi. 213.

kyrr-leikr, m. *tranquillity*, MS. 674. 41, Stj. 33, Lil. i.

kyrr-liga, adv. *calmly, quietly*, Fms. ix. 432.

kyrr-ligr, adj. *calm*, Sturl. ii. 131.

kyrr-seta, u. f. *sitting, living at rest*, Grett. 13; setjask í kyrrsetu, *to take rest in life*, Eg. 367, Fs. 21; sitja í kyrrsetu, Orkn. 184; hafa kyrrsetu, *to have rest*, þorst. Síðu H. 170; fáir una nú kyrrsetunni, Fms. viii. 279; in plur., medic. *want of exercise*; kyrrsetu-tak, a law term, bail for a person, N. G. L. i. 48.

kyrr-setja, t. *to sequester*, Ann. 1391, D. N. passim.

kyrr-setti, n. = kyrrseta, Hkr. i. 30, Eg. 367, Fms. vii. 28, viii. 279, Sks. 46, Ld. 82, Orkn. 142.

kyrr-þey, n., in the phrase, í kyrrþey, *silently*.

kyrtat, adv., q. kyrt þat, *gently*, Skálda 188 (in a verse).

KYRTILL, m.; kyrtill, Nj. 48, is a mere misspelling of a single MS.; [A. S. *kyrtel*; Engl. *kirtle*; Germ. *kittel*; Dan. *kjortel*, and contr. *kyole*]; —a *kirtle, tunic, gown*; hvítan kyrtill, Fms. vi. 346; rauðr k., Fb. 216, Nj. 48, 91; sá er tvá kyrtla á, gefi hann annan fátækjum minnum, MS. 625. 91; ætla jafnan góðan mun styttri skykkju þína en kyrtul, Sks. 287; þeir höfðu stutta kyrtla ok svá yfirhafuir, Fms. vii. 63; kyrtla af dauðra kvikenda skinnum, Stj. 39; hálftr k., Bs. i. 434; kyrtill með hettu, 876; hálfmaðr k., Sturl. iii. 306; kyrtill með hlöðum, D. N. iv. 363.

COMPDS: **kyrtla-bláð**, n. *the lap of a kirtle*, Sks. 718, Fms. iii. 160, cp. Eb. 216. **kyrtla-klæði**, n. *cloth for a kirtle*, Bs. i. 434.

kyrtla-lauss, adj. *without a kirtle*, Mart. 122, Sks. 286. **kyrtla-akaut**, n. = kyrtla-bláð, Sks. 718.

KYSSA, t. [koss; Goth. *kujan*; A. S. *cysjan*; Engl. *kiss*; Germ. *küssen*; Dan. *kysse*; Swed. *kyssa*]; —*to kiss*, Hkr. 2. 13, þkv. 27, Hkr. Hjörv. 43, Skv. 3. 4, Grág. i. 337, Landn. 247; kyssi Kormakr Steingerði tvá kossa, Korm. 224; k. á hönd or kné e-m, as a token of homage, Fms. v. 238, vii. 314; whence the phrase, margr kyssir á þá hönd, er hann vildi gjarna af væri, viii. 231. II. reflex. in a recipr. sense, *to kiss one another*, Sd. 142, Sks. 513.

kyssiligr, adj. *fit to be kissed, kissable*, Fas. iii. 341.

kyta or **kytra**, u. f. [kot], *a cottage, bowl*, Eg. (in a verse); húskyta, q. v.

kýfa, ð, [kúfr], *to fill over the brim*.

kýfla, u. f. *a ogress* (?), Fms. viii. 305; perhaps better *gylfra*, q. v.

kýkja, t. = *kingja*.

kýla, ð, *to fill a bag, to fill one's belly with a thing*; kýla vömb sína á miði ok mungúti, Fs. 4, Fms. i. 493; kemba lömb | kýla fulla þeirra vömb, Jón þork.; kýla öl, *to tipple ale, drink hard*, Fms. vii. 190.

KÝLL, n. *a boil, abscess*, freq. in mod. usage; the phrase, gripa á kýlinu, *to touch a sore place*, Fms. vii. 121.

KÝLL, m. [cp. Lat. *culeus*], *a bag*; var þér svá troðit í kýl sem korni í belg, Fms. vii. 21; hann bar kýl þórs, be carried Thor's knapsack, Edda 28; karl ok kýll, *beggar and scip*, Nj. 274, Sturl. ii. 52.

kýma, ð; kýma at e-u, *to make merry over a thing*.

kýmiliga, adv. *in a funny, facetious manner*, Grett. 200 new Ed.

kýmiligr, adj. *amusing, funny*; kýmiligr sögur, *merry tales*, Grett. 98 A, Mag. 15, Art. 77; freq. in mod. usage also of a person, but the etymology is not known.

KÝR, f., gen. *kyr*, dat. and acc. *kú*; n. pl. acc. *kyr*, gen. *kúa*, dat. *kúum*; and with the article, sing. *kyrin*, *kyrinnar*, *kúnni*, *kúna*, plur. *kyrnar*, *kúanna*, *kúnum*; [a word common to all Teut. languages, as also Lat. *bōs*, Gr. *βοῦς*]; —*a cow*, Ld. 156, Bs. i. 335; kýr sú er Aðumbia hét, Edda; kýr þrétur, Grág. i. 501; kálfr-kyr, 501; geld kýr, 502; kýr yxna, 426; snemmbær kýr, *an early-calving cow*, viz. in autumn or in the early winter months; Jólábær kýr, *a cow to calve at Yule time*; as also, síðbær, vörbær, sumarbær, *a late-calving cow*, viz. in the spring or summer; selja kú á leigu, Gpl. 98; leigu-kyr, N. G. L. i. 24; leiga kú, id.; nú skal fé skilja at kýr, 75; eigi eltri kú en átta vetra, id.; veita vörð kú (dat.), Gpl. 500; eitt kveld var vant kýr (gen.) í þykka-skógi, Ld. 156; æluðu at aka heim kúnni, . . . þeir es kúna áttu, Bs. i. 335; kálfa undan kúum (kúum MS.), Grág. i. 305; fimni tigi kúa (gen. pl.), B. K. 28; allit., karl ok kýr, Fms. ii. 138, Sturl. ii. 152, (else karl ok kýll.) COMPDS: *kúa-lubbi*, a, m., botan. *a boletus, mushroom*, Hjalt. *kúna-mjólk*, f. *cow's milk*. *kúa-smjör*, n. *cow's butter*. *kyr-eldi*, n. *cow's fodder*, Dipl. *kyr-fóðr*, n. *a cow's fodder, a measure of hay*, Bs. i. passim, Boldt 89. *kyr-húð*, n. *a cow's hide*, Grág. i. 505. *kyr-hvalr*, m. *a kind of whale*, Edda (Gl.). *kyr-lag*, n. = Icel. *kúgildi*, a *cow's value*, B. K. 8, 53, Gpl. 343. *kyr-land*, n. *land yielding a cow's value in rent*, D. N. *kyr-leiga*, u. f. *a cow's rent*, H. E. i. 519, D. N. passim. *kyr-verð*, n. *a cow's worth*, K. A. 206.

kyta, t. [kyta, Ivar Aasen], *to quarrel, quibble*.

KÆFA (i. e. *koefa*) or **kvæfa**, ð, [kóf, kefja]; —*to quench, choke, drown*; þeir vildu kæfa hann í lauginni, Fas. i. 377; hann kæfr hann ok drepr, Stj. 96; kæfa ljós, *to quench a light*, Gisl. 29; ok marga menn inni kæft í stofu-reyk, Sturl. iii. 261; kyrt eða kvæft, N. G. L. i. 340; reflex. *to be suffocated*, kæfðisk þá hestrinn undir þórði, Sturl. iii. 23; metaph., sýnfin kæfisk, Mar.

KÆFA, u. f. *a kind of seasoned, preserved meat*; in western Icel. called *villi-bráð*.

kæja, ð, *to decoy, allure* (?), a *δρ. ληγ.*; Magnús konungr hafði skómmu áðr komit, ok vildi ekki láta kæja sík samdægris, þóttisk þurfa hvaldar, Mork. 36.

kækin, adj. *ill-mannered*, Fb. i. 77.

kækr, m. *a (strange) babble, mannerism*; það er ekki nema kækr, göra sér upp kæki, *to feign*.

KÆLA (i. e. *koela*), ð, [causal from *kala*, *kól*; Germ. *kühlen*]; —*to cool*, Edda 7, þidr. 95, Barl. 132; lét jarl bera vatn í ok kæla grjótið, Orkn. 352; hann hafði kælt á sér marga hluti, Stj. 156; at hann kæli mína tungu, id.; at hann drepi hinu minnsta síns fingrs í vatn ok kæli tungu mína, Luke xvi. 24; part. *kældr* = *kaldr*, vóru þar þá mjök kæld hilyli, Sturl. ii. 109.

kæ-meistari, a, m. [for. word], *a ruler of a feast*, John ii. 9.

KÆNA, u. f. [Germ. *kahn*], *a kind of boat*, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, Fms., freq. in mod. usage. **Kænu-garðar**, m. pl. *a part of ancient Garðar* (q. v.), Fb. iii.

kæni, f. = *kænleiki*.

kæn-leikr, m. *craft, sagacity*, Hkr. i. 254, Sturl. iii. 315, Fms. viii. 292.

kæn-liga, adv. *cleverly, warily*, Fms. viii. 289, xi. 326; fara k., *to go warily*, Finn. 352.

kæn-ligr, adj. *clever, shifful*, Al. 145.

KÆNN (i. e. *kœnn*), adj., compar. *kœnni*, superl. *kœnstr* (*kœnastr*); [O. H. G. *ebnon*; mid. H. G. *kuene*; Germ. *künn*]; —*wise*; kœnna hvern, *every wise man*, Skv. 2. 25; kœnir menn, Leidarv. 40; an epithet of God, Bs. i. 138 (in a verse); of Christ, Od. 9, Hallfred; but usually,

2. skilful, expert; kœnn við e-t, *skilful in a thing*; kœnn við leika, orrostur, riddarskap, Fs. 14, Fms. vi. 5, vii. 257, x. 231; hinn kœnasti at allri herstjórn, ii. 106; kœnn við alla ríkis-stjórn, *a wise ruler*, i. 218; —*clever*, Hákon var kœnstr ok fremstr ok gæfu-mestr, vi. 328; kœnn ok klókari, Stj. 248; allra kœnna var hún kœnst ok orði farin, Ld. 122, (kœnust, Fms. ii. 21, l. c.); vig-kœnn, her-k., stjóm-k.

kænska, u. f. *shell, craft*, Skálda 164; hann sló hörpuna með svá mikilli kænsku, Bs. i. 155.

kæpa, u. f. [köpr], a female seal with young, freq. in mod. usage: a nickname, Fms.

kæpa, t. to have young, of a seal.

KÆRA, ð, to accuse, complain of, also to plead, with acc.; þorsteinn kvæðsk eigi vilja kæra frændr sína um þetta mál, Rd. 234; hvervetna þar sem ef er á nokkru máli, þá kæri þeir sem um þat mál eigu at dæma, K. Á. 204; hann kærði angr sinn, Str. 4; kæra vandræði sinn, k. mál sín fyrir e-m, Hkr. i. 196, Fms. x. 24; er lands-naðsýnjar verða fyrir honum kærðar, Sks. 496;—to plead, herra Rafn kærði krankleik sinn, Ba. i. 782; kæra mál sín, to plead one's cause, Gpl. 16; öll mál ok sakarferli skyldi fyrir dómanda kærask, Stj. 164; kæra lög eðr lof, to debate laws or licenses, Grág. i. 5; þótt þeir kærði (debated) þetta um hrið milli sín, Hkr. ii. 42.

Kæra, to complain, with prepp.; kæra á e-n, to make a charge or complaint against, acc.; má hón nú ekki á okkr kæra, þviat ek senda kidið sem ek hét, Stj. 197; Svíar kærðu mjök á Hákon konung, at hann hafði brennt Varmaland, Fms. x. 2; to plead against, accense, gældi fram síra Jón holt ok kærði á Ketils-sonu, at þeir hefði úlögliga tekit fyrir honum kvikis mart, Bs. i. 738; ef nokkurr kærir á þá jörð, Jb. 253; engi hafði á kært né at fundit, Dipl. i. 7; við hvern eiga þessir menn at kæra, against whom have these men to complain? Dropl. 16; kæra sik, to complain, murmur; þegar bændr tóku at k. sik, Fms. iv. 271, Stj. 294.

kæra, u. f. a complaint, esp. as a law term, a complaint made before a king or court, Fb. ii. 170, Dipl. ii. 13; a murmur, Stj. 291; a quarrel, dispute, 131.

kæru-efni, n. a matter for quarrel, H. E. i. 386. **kæru-launa**, adj. quit, free; kvitr ok kærulauss, Dipl. iv. 5.

kæri, a, m. dear; heilsa ok kalla kera sinn, Stj. 70.

kærir, m. an accuser, Fms. ix. 454.

kær-kominn, part. wished for, welcome.

kærleikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), love, charity.

Kærleikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), love, charity. 2. often in pl. *intimacy*; hann var í miklum kærleik við konung, Eg. 406; þórir var þá í hinum mestum kærleikum við konung, 171; þá górdisk kærleikr mikill með þeim, Fms. i. 57; var hann þar um vetrinn með konungi í kærleikum miklum, Ó. H. 94; eru með þeim enu mestu kærleikar, Nj. 268; komsk hann í ena mestu kærleika við konung, Eg. 12; nú er þórólf þar í allmiklum kærleikum með konungi, 29. 3. in the N. T., *dyáwy, charitas* in the Vulgate, is usually rendered by kærleikr, and, if with the article, the weak form is used in gen., dat., and acc., but the strong in nom., thus, stundið eptir kærleikanum, 1 Cor. xiv. 1; þóad eg taladi tungum Englanna og mannanna og hefði ekki kærleikann, ... þóad eg fjöllin úr stað hræði, en hefði ekki kærleikann ..., but, kærleikinn er þolinmóðr, kærleikinn vandlætr eigi, ... vonin, trúin, kærleikinn, en kærleikinn er mest af þessum, 1 Cor. xiii. Vidal., Pass. passim; kjöttligr k., carnal love, Stj. 131.

kær-liga, adv. [Dan. *kærlig*], dearly, lovingly; elska k., Mar.; kyssa k., Bárð. 176; heilsa e-m k., Ísl. ii. 465.

kær-ligana, adv. = kærliga.

kær-ligr, adj. dear, beloved, Dipl. ii. 11, v. 20.

KÆRR, adj., compar. kærri, superl. kærstr and kærstr; [Dan. *kær*; Swed. *kär*; this word, which does not occur in old poets of the heathen time, was prob. introduced through the French from the Lat. *cārus*];—dear, beloved, intimate; lengi hófu vit fæðgar ekki kærir verit Noregs-konungum, Nj. 8; hinn kærsti konungi, Fms. i. 15; var með þeim en kærasta vinátta, Eg. 2; gördu þeir með sér ena kærstu vinátta, Nj. 103; verit hefir kærta við þórólf af þinni hendi, Eg. 255; allir gördu sér kærta við Hákon, Fms. i. 22; þinna kærastu vina, Stj. 539; mín kæra, my dear! 388; minn kærri, my dear!

kærsala, u. f. a complaint, Stj. 539; þá hófu aðrir menn sínar kærslur fyrir konungi, Hkr. ii. 136; jarl hafði miklar kærslur á Ívar bódga, Fms. ix. 260. **Kærsala-sunnna**, u. f. the Sunday Judica me, the 5th Sunday in Lent, early Dan. *Kære-Søndag*, D. N. passim.

kæssa, t. to make to ferment; kærstr, fermented, decomposed, esp. of the flesh of skate or sharks, kærst skata, kærst hákarl.

KÆSIB, m. rennet from a calf's maw, used to curdle milk, for making cheese and skyr (q. v.), freq. in mod. usage. **kæsis-gras**, n., botan. butterwort, *pinguicula*, Hjalt.

KÆTA, t. [kát], to gladden, Stj. 418; reflex. to be gladdened, rejoice, Hkr. iii. 278, Barl. 144, 208.

kætti, f. cheer, gladness, Fms. x. 409, Barl. 74, 134.

KÖGGULL, m., pl. köglar, the joints in the fingers and toes; at af skýðum fremstum köglum fóta ok fingra, Stj. 379; skeindisk Kornakr á þumal-fingri ok klofnadi köggullinn, Korm. 88, Sturl. i. 31; ok lóddi köggullinn í sinnum, Lv. 86, Magn. 536; metaph. a small piece, mökögull, 120-k.

kögla, að, [dimin. from kaga], to ogle, þorst. hv. 43, Fs. 48.

kögur-barn, n. [Norse *koggebar*], prop. a 'swaddled-bairn,' a bantling, infant, as a term of abuse, Fms. ii. 232.

KÖGURR, m., dat. kögri, pl. kögrar;—a quilt with fringe, a counterpane; hann lét göra grund um legstæðinn ok breiða yfir kogur, Fms. viii. 237; er leg hans í miðju kirkju-gólfi, ok breiddr yfir kogurr, Hkr. iii.

376, Fms. x. 128, 150; of a church inventory, kögrar þrír, Dipl. ix. 4, Fm. 34; a bed-cover, hann bjó þegar rekkju ok yfir breiddi einn kagur, Str. 45; sonr á setklæði öll, ... bekk-klæði ok kögra, N. G. L. i. 211; kögur ok handklæði, Vm. 92; of dress, vaða ok veta kögur minn, Hbl. 13; in mod. usage of fringe or fringed cloth: a nickname, Landn.; munu jarðlýsnar synir Grims kögurs, verða mér at bana? 146; botan. the thyrus, Hjalt.

kögur-sveinn, m. = kögurbarn; þola þvilikum kögursveini köpuryði, Edda 30, Mar. 1056; skylda ek launa kögursveini þínum kanginyði, Hbl. 13.

KÖKKR, m., dat. kekki, a lump, e. g. in badly-stirred porridge, in the throat, and the like; snæ-k., a snow-ball, Dropl.

Kólaki, a, m. [Kolr], the Black One, the Evil One, in popular tales.

kölsugr, m. [kallz], port, saucy, Grett. 116 A.

kömbóttir, adj. [kambr], erected, Stj. 95.

köngull, m. a stalk; vinberja-k., a vine-stalk, þorst. Karl.

könguló, f. = köngurváfa. **köngulóar-vefr**, m. a spider's web.

köngur-váfa, u. f., which is the truest and oldest spelling; kongorvafa, Eluc. 23, Barl. 195, v. l.; kavngorvafa and kaungorvofva, Mar. 153; whence köngulváfa, Barl. 195; mod. könguló; [the word is derived from an obsolete köngur (a texture), which has been preserved in the Norse-Finnish *kankas, kankuri*; perhaps also kögurr (above) is akin, if not the same word; O. H. G. *kanker*; Norse *knangle*];—a spider, passim.

köppu-steinn, m. [North. E. *cobble*; Dan. *kampesteen*], a boulder, Barl. 165.

köpur-máll (köpurmálugr, Fas. ii. 233, v. l.), adj. bantering, Fas. ii. 128 (in a verse).

köpur-yrði, n. pl. (köpur-orð, Karl. 463), banter, Edda 30, Karl. 463, þjóðr. 186.

KÖR, f., gen. karar, a bed in which one lies bedridden; liggja í kör, to lie bedridden, Ld. 82, Hkr. i. 35, Ba. i. 351, Fms. ii. 200, Gkv. 2. 43; leggjask í kör, to lay oneself down bedridden; sagði at allt var annat athæfiliga en at auvirdask ok leggjask í kör, Eg. 103; mythol. the bed of Hel is called kör, Edda (Gl.)

comps: karar-kerling, f. an old bedridden carline, Sturl. i. 36. **karar-maðr**, m. a bedridden person, Sturl. i. 190, Háv. 50, Clem. 51.

kör, n. choice, election, O. H. 97; see kjör.

kör-beðr, m. = kör, Eg. (in a verse).

KÖRI or **keri**, a, m., medic. a tent, probe; ef kora kennir inn til heila-basta, Grág. ii. 91; poet. a sword is called keri, Hallfr.; as also Val-keri, id.

kör-log, n. the lying in a kör; körlegs-maðr = karamaðr, Stj. 158.

kör-lægr, adj. bedridden, D. N.; see karlægr.

körtr, m. [karta], short-born (?): a nickname, Landn., Sturl.

KÖS, f., gen. kasar, a heap, pile, as of stones, blubber, or the like; hvalr lá í kös, Eb. 292; ok er sú kös (a heap of stones) þar enn allt til þessa dags, Stj. 359, v. l.; þeir þrír fella marga riddara ok alla í eina kös, El. 16; sumir lögðusk í kös, Fms. viii. 306.

KÖSTR, m., gen. kastar, dat. kesti, pl. keistir, acc. köstu; [akin to kös];—a pile; bera saman í köstu, Grág. ii. 297; þar féll hvert um annan þveran, svá at þar var k. mikill, Fms. ix. 225; hjoggu ok báru saman í einn köst, Sturl. i. 69; val-köstr, a pile of slain; hrís-k., a pile of fagots; kastar skurðr, the right of digging peat enough to make a stack, Vm. 64; esp. a pile of fuel, whence poet., lífs köstr, 'life's-pile' = the body, Eb. (in a verse); kastar hel, 'pile's-bane' = fire, Lex. Poët.

kösungr or **kausungr**, m. a kind of jacket, Fms. vi. 422.

KÖTHR, m., kattar, ketti, pl. kettir, acc. köttu, mod. ketti; [A. S. and Engl. *cat*; O. H. G. *chatza*; Germ. *katze*; Dan. *kat*; Swed. *katt*];—a cat, originally the martin cat or weasel; engi dynr verðr af hlaupi kattarins, Edda 19; hross eigu menn eigi at eta ok köttu, K. p. K. 134; mýss svá stórar sem kettir ungir væri, Ó. H.; liggja hjá sem köttir í hreyssi, Orkn. 104; sér kötttrinn músina, Ísl. ii. 309; rifast eins og gráir kettir, to live a cat and dog life, a saying; hvatr, blaúðr, breyma k. (q. v.); a tom-cat is called frest, högni, steggr; a she-cat, bleýða; a black tom-cat, kolr; a white tom-cat, mjakr; the pet name is kisa, kis kis, q. v.; hreyssi-k. (q. v.), the ermine cat. It seems that in the Saga time (10th century) the cat was not yet domesticated, for passages such as Vd. ch. 28, Eg. S. Einh. ch. 10, and the story in Edda (Thor lifting the giant's cat) apply better to the wild cat or the martin cat; and the saying in Ísl. ii. l. c. (see the cat the mouse?) probably refers to the weasel and the field mouse; but that early in the 12th century the cat was domesticated even in Ícel. is shewn by the story of the chess-players and the kittens leaping after a straw on the floor, told in Mork. 204, 205; for a curious legend of the genesis of the cat, see Maurer's Volks. 190; kattar sonr, a cat's son (the ermine cat), a bastard, was a term of abuse, Hkr. i. 18;—a nickname, Landn.; hvers son er tú?—Ek em Kattarson,—Hvert var sá kötttrinn? Fms. vi. 390. **comps: kattar-auga**, n. cat's eye, botan. forget-me-not. **kattar-rófa**, u. f. a cat's tail. **kattar-akinn**, n. a cat's skin, Grág. i. 504. **kattar-tunga**, u. f., botan. cat's tongue, the sea-plaintain, *plantago maritima*, Hjalt.

L

L (ell) is the eleventh letter of the alphabet, and the first of the liquids. In the Runic alphabet on the Golden horn, as well as in the later Runes, it was represented by **ℒ**, called *lög*, q. v. (*lög* er það er fellir ór fjalli, Runic poem; A. S. *lagu*), and was, as the form shews, evidently drawn from the Greek or Latin alphabet. In old MSS. a digraph **ℒ** is often used for *ll*, see *Ba. i. 333* sqq.

B. The *l* is in Icel. sounded as in other Teut. languages; but *ll*, after a vowel and not combined with another consonant, had a peculiar sound, almost *dlb*, thus, gull, fall, hella, kalla, = *gudhl*, *fadh*, *hedlha*, *kadhla*. This pronunciation is still observed in Icel. as well as in some provincial dialects of western Norway, Vorse-vangen, Sogn, Hardanger; in some other parts of Norway it is sounded as *dd*. There are no means of ascertaining with certainty whether the ancients sounded *ll* exactly as the Icel. at present do, or whether it was not more aspirate than dental (as *llb*).

2. The peculiar aspirate sound of *l* before a radical dental is mentioned Gramm. p. xxxvi. (II): thus *holt*, *allt*, *gult*, *illt*, *hallt*, etc. were sounded (and are still sounded) as *holht*, *alht*, *gulht*, *ilht*, *halht*; as also in old writers before *d*, *hold*, *kald*, = *holhd*, *kalhd*, although in mod. pronunciation the aspirate sound is less perceived before a media than before a tenuis.

C. In some Icel. words the *ll* is due to assimilation, and answers to Goth. *lþ*, Saxon and Germ. *ld*, e. g. Icel. gull = Goth. *gulþ*, Engl. and Germ. *gold*; it is however likely that originally these words were distinct in sound from those which had a radical *ll*, and it may be that the present peculiar sound of *ll* was due to this cause—that the sound of the assimilated *ll* prevailed and became universal, whilst the original radical *ll* sound was lost; though even in the earliest rhymes no distinction is to be perceived.

2. In much later times *dl* assimilated into *ll* in a few words, *brálá* = *brádlá*; as also *lr* into *ll* in inflexions, *hóll* = *hólr*, *stell* = *stels*, Gramm. p. xvi. (I. 3. e): in still later times *rl* changed into *ll*, *jarl*, *karl*, *varla*, etc., which in mod. pronunciation is sounded as *jall*, *kall*, *valla*, etc.; but this is not observed in writing, although it is so in early print, as also in MSS. of the 15th century.

Q. All words having a radical initial *b* (*bl*) are to be sought for under *H*; see the introduction to that letter.

labba, *ad*, to *slouch*; *labbaðu* veginn, Blesi, a ditty.

LABA, *ad*, [Ulf. *laban* = *λαβειν*; A. S. *laþian*; Hel. *laþian*; O. H. G. *ladow*; Germ. *laden*]:—to *bid*, *invite* a guest; Geirríður spardı ekki mat við menn, ok lét gora skála sinn um þjóðbraut þvera, hón sat á stóli ok laðaði úti gesti, en bórð stóð inni jafnan, ok matr á, Landn. 100; ok munu menn mæla, at á laði er ráðin á, Bjarn. 53; Broddhelgi bauð þeim þar at vera . . . Þorsteinn spardı því hann laðaði gesti, Þorst. hv. 44; laða hirt í höll, Edda (Ht.); ef hann er kurteisliga laðaðr, Fms. x. 234; metaph., laða menn til sín, to *draw one to oneself*, Skálda (in a verse), Harms. 65, Lín. 28; laða menn til eilíftrar sælu, Fb. i. 517; ok laðar til hugskota verra Drottinn sjálfan ok Engla hans, Hom. 149; reflex., laðask, to *be drawn*; ok laðask allir til Broddhelga, Vápn. 19, but perhaps better *hláðask*, see *hlada* (fine).

laðaðr, *m.* an *invitation*. **laðaðe-maðr**, *m.* = *laðmaðr*; ok beið hann af því sem l. hans jarteina, Bs. i. 303.

laðan or **lōðun**, *f.* an *invitation*.

lað-ord, *n.* an *invitation*, *bidding*; þiggja laðord at e-m, Bjarn. 53, and perhaps in the corrupt passage Bs. i. 142 instead of *leitord* or *letord*.

laðrunn or **laðrún**, *m.* [from Lat. *latro*, -nis], a *robber*, Al. 68, Stj. 91.

lafr, *n.* a *lap*; kjól-lafr, hempu-lafr.

LAFA, *pres. lafi*, *pret. laði*, *pass. pret. neut. lafað*:—to *bang*, *dangle*, as a flap; lóddi koggullinn á sinnum—þá mælti Oddi, lát lafa, muna þeir mein er þiggja, Lv. 86; kom á fótinn við úklat, ok tók af svá at laði við, Sturl. ii. 70; þat it litla ok vesalliga (höfuð) sem lafir á þínum hálsi, Bjarn. 68; metaph., to *dangle*, ok þykkir mér sem ekki torfari sé á leið minni þóttú lafir á stigum, Fs. 32; lengi hefi ek lifat í haugi minum ok lafat á fé, Fas. ii. 271.

laði, *f.* [from Early Engl. *lefdye*; Engl. *lady*; A. S. *blæfdige*; but borrowed at a time when the initial aspirate had already been lost in the Engl.]:—a *lady*, Sks. 455, 457. MS. 4. 7, and now and then in mod. poetry, but the word never took root.

lafr-hrœddr, *adj.* *quivering*, *quaking from fear*, Gisl. 60, Hem.

Lafrans, *m.* a *pr. name* = *Lawrence*, Bs.: **Lafrans-dagr**, *m.*, -*messa*, *v. f.*, -*vaka*, *v. f.* the *day*, *mass*, *vigil* of *St. Lawrence*, Bs., Fms.

lafr-skoggr, *m.* 'wag-beard', a *nickname*, Landn.

laft, *n.*, Ivar Aasen *laft* = the *coin* or *joint* in a wooden building, D. N. passim; cp. lopt. **laft-steinn**, *m.* a *lift stone*, D. N.

LAG, *n.* [leggia], a *stratum*, *layer*; vóru þá Vatnbelgir at taka af þau lög sem eptir veru brúarinnar, Fms. ix. 512; freq. in mod. usage, e. g. lag í vegg, a *layer* or *course* of masonry. II. metaph. *shape*, Lat. *forma*:

1. a *laying in order*, *due place*, *right position*; leggja stýri í lag, to *ship the rudder in its place*, book it on, Fms. vii. 47; leggja stýri ór lagi, to *unship the rudder*, Al. 67; ganga ór lagi, to *be displaced*,

get wrong, Fms. viii. 291; fóru nú bryn hans í lag, his *brows became smooth and straight*, of a man frowning, Eg. 306; koma lagi á e-t, to *make a thing right*, get a thing into order, Fms. xi. 28; hann kvæðsk eigi lagi mundu á koma fyrir næstu vetrnætti, 67; fylkingar hans komask vel í lag, his *ranks fell into good order*, Al. 142; bruggit er nú lagi ór því sem vant er, i. e. *matters go wrong*, not as they were wont to go, Grett. 183 new Ed.; nærri lagi, *pretty well*. 2. *companionship*, *fellowship*, in an enterprise of peace or war; leggja samnan lag sitt, to *enter into fellowship*, Orkn. 88; þeir áttu mikil lag við þverringa, Lv. 73; bundu þeir jarl lag sitt saman, Fms. i. 20; kom til lags við Sigurð jarl á maðr er hét Raudr, 194; þá réðsk til lags með honum Einar þambarskelár, v. 4; taka e-n til lags ok félagskapar, x. 202; hann fór til lags með Sörkvi Karli ok herjaði, Nj. 183; of living together, hann réðsk til lags við Beru, Gullþ. 13; fé-lag, q. v.: *cobabitation*, eiga lag við konu, to *cobabit*, Karl. 47, þidr. 247, Ver. 27, H. E. i. 247, Fms. vi. 122; taka konu til lags, Bs. i. 852; fylgja e-m at lagi (i. e. not in wedlock), Sturl. i. 94, 97; fé lag konu, þidr. 299.

3. *market price*, *tax*, as e. g. in Icel. the god of a district had to 'lay,' i. e. set or regulate the market price, Hænsap. S. ch. 2; gjalda allt at því lagi sem þar gengr, Grág. i. 213; leggja lag á mjöl, ii. 404; leggja lag á varning manna, Ísl. ii. 126; sagði þann vanda at hann legði lag á varning manna, id.; hundradslag, B. K. 53; fjár-lag, tax, Grág. i. 500. 4. a *thrust*, *stab*, Nj. 97, 253, Eg. 231, 379, Orkn. 450, Fms. ii. 94, and passim; see leggja.

5. *regular time*; árar-lag (q. v.), a *boating term*, *time*, *stroke*; hafðu lagið, keep time! hafa seint, fljótt lagið, kunna ekki árar-lagið: so in the saying, allt vill lagið hafa, all things require time and tact, or require to be done in a due manner: 6-lag, *disorder*; það er allt í ólagi, það er ólag á því:—naut., lag is the lull between the breakers, the nick of time for landing; but ólag, the wrong time, when the breakers are dashing against the shore; one of these waves is called *dauda-lag*, see the interesting passage in Ísl. þjóðs. i. 660.

6. [Engl. *lay*], an *air*, *tune*; hétu þeir er bundnir vóru á hinn heilaga Thorlák biskup, at þeir skyldi lausir verða, lögum nokkrum (söngum, v. l.), Sturl. ii. 33; freq. in mod. usage, esp. of hymns, hymna-lag, a *hymn-tune*, of the Ambrosian hymns; sálma-lag, a *psalm-tune*; vísnalag, a *song-tune*; rimma-lag, a *ballad-air*; also used of *metres*, in old metric, Háðar-lag, Edda (Ht.) 140; Togdrápu-lag, 137; tog-lag, 138; Fornyrða-lag, 142; Bálkar-lag, id.; Galdra-lag, 143; Flaga-lag, 245; it is possible that songs composed in these metres were a kind of 'airs' accompanied by singing.

II. *adverb. in layers*; í tvennu lagi, in *two layers*, *double*, Fms. i. 156; í öllu lagi, in *every respect*, in *everything*, quite, Band. 6 new Ed.; í mörgu lagi, in *many respects*, Fms. vi. 133, Fs. 123; í sumu lagi, in *some respects*, Fms. vi. 207.

2. with compar. or superl., denoting *degree*; í meira lagi, considerably, rather, þidr. 80; í fyrra lagi, rather early, among the earlier, Ísl. ii. 126; minnsta lagi, the least share, Sturl. iii. 238; í verra lagi, among the worst, Hrafn. 9; í hljóðara lagi, rather silent, Sks. 370; í fastara lagi, Str. 9; í lengra lagi, þann dag svaf Unnr í lengra lagi, U. slept that day longer than he was wont, Ld. 14; í lægra lagi, Stj. 107; í hærra lagi, í fremra, síðara lagi, passim; í mesta lagi, very greatly; sá er í mesta lagi strauma þeirra er á Breiðafirði eru, Ld. 56, Stj. 156; í heldra lagi, Fms. ii. 72, Al. 92; Helias var í fyrsta lagi spámannna, H. was one of the first of prophets, Ver. 29; í elsta lagi sona hans, among the oldest of his sons, Fagnr. 12; í nærra lagi, rather close, Konr. 3; í flesta lagi, very numerous, Gisl. 26;—sér í lagi, laid by itself, apart, D. N. ii. 93; meðallagi (q. v.), average. *coupons*: laga-kona, *u. f.* a *concubine*, Bs. i. 802. **lags-maðr**, *m.* a *companion*, Grág. ii. 10, Fbr. 195, Karl. 513, Fms. ii. 87, iv. 277, vii. 250, passim.

B. Lög, only in plur., [prop. what is 'laid,' cp. Germ. *gesetz*, Gr. *νόμος*]; the Engl. *law* seems to be a Scandinavian word, for Germ. and Saxon use other words; Dan. *lov*; Swed. *lag*]:—*law*; proverbs, með lögum skal land byggja en með ólögum eyða, Nj. 106; svo eru lög sem hafa tog, Kveldv. 1.45; various law phrases, segja lög, to *say the law*, tell what is law, esp. technically used of the law-speaker who had to read the law in public, and who, in cases of dispute, had to say what was the law; svá er mælt at sá maðr skal vera nokkorr ávallt á landi áru er skyldr sé til þess at segja lög mönnum, ok heitir sá lögsögu-maðr, Grág. i. 1; biskup skal lög segja en eigi leikmeun, Bs. i. 720; hlýðir þat hvergi at hafa eigi lög í landi, Nj. 149; sem ek veit sannast ok réttast ok helst at lögum, in the oath formula, 232; leida á lög, to *introduce a law*; eptir þat leiddi Skapti Þóróddsson í lög fimmtardóm ok allt þat er upp var talit, 151; þú hefir þó mest at gört, segir Gestr, þótt óðrum verði auðit í lög at leida, 163; taka e-t í lög, id., Bs. i. 158; leggja lög á e-t, id.; dæma e-m lög, Eg. ch. 57; mæla lög, Fms. vii. 142; ræna e-n lögum, Ld. 102; bjóða, festa lög fyrir sik, N. G. L. passim; setja lög, Fms. xi. 75, Fb. ii. 48; haldra vel lög sín, 76.

II. *law community*, *communion*, as also a *law-district*; þyki mér sem málum várum sé komit í únytt efni, ef eigi hafa ein lög allir, en ef sundr-skípt er lögunum þá mun sundr-skípt fríðinum, Nj. 164; í hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt lögging ok sin lög, yfir hverjum lögum er lögmadr, Ó. H. 65; þrælir minir eru ekki í lögunum eðr landsrétt við aðra menn, id.; kaupyrir mun ek fá þér svá mikinn at þú megir ganga í hraustra manna lög, Ld. 254; þóat menn vildi þangat

ráðask er eigi vóru í þessum lögum, Fms. xi. 76; sögðusk hvárir ór lögum við aðra, Nj. 164; leidda e-n í lög, to introduce a person as a lawful citizen, naturalise, Grág. i. 357; eru þeir nú leiddir í lög með þeim Jónsvíkingum, Fms. xi. 80; lendum mönnum ok sýslumönnum í hverjum lögum (law community) sem þeir sjá at best ber ok hæfir, Gpl. 56; innan laga várra, N. G. L. i. 7; ef maðr kemr ór lögum várum í fylki annat með bú sitt, 98; en þat gördisk þar, at annarr maðr at öðrum nefndi sér vátta ok sögðusk hvárir ór lögum við aðra enir Kristnu menn ok enir heidnu, Bs. i. 21: in a geographical sense, almost as a local name, Gulapings-lög, Eidsævis-lög, Þrændalög, passim:—in nicknames of great lawyers, Laga-Eiðr, Bárð. new Ed.; Laga-Ulfjótr, Þórð. (1860) 94. compounds: laga-afbrigði, n. breach of law, contempt of law, Grág. ii. 39, 345. laga-beiðala, u, f. a lawful demand, Jb. 250. laga-boð, n. a 'law-bidding,' statute, Grág. (pref.) laga-boðorð, n. law-commandments; Tíu Lagaðorð, the Ten Commandments. laga-bók, n. a law-book, Rb. 420, Fms. viii. 277. laga-brjótr, m. a law-breaker, Clem. 44. laga-brot, n. a breach of law, Eb. 24, Rd. 275, Fms. vii. 172, Al. 63, passim. Laga-bœtir, m. law-amender, nickname of a king. laga-deiður, f. pl. lawsuits. laga-dómr, m. a lawful judgment, Gpl. 179. laga-eiðr, m. a lawful oath, Fms. vii. 307. laga-flækjur, f. pl. law-quirks. laga-frestr, m. a lawful respite, K. Á. 22. laga-frótt, f. a legal enquiry, Fms. iv. 203. laga-gipt, f. a legal donation, N. G. L. i. 346. laga-grein, f. an article of law, Sturl. iii. 13. laga-gæsla, u, f. law-maintenance, Sks. 441, 522. laga-hald, n. law-keeping, Hom. laga-hellur, f. pl. the tables of the law, of the Decalogue, Ver. 21. laga-hlýðni, f. obedience to law, H. E. i. 434. laga-kaup, n. a legal bargain, Grág. ii. 213. laga-kefli, n. a 'law-stick' (a fiery cross), N. G. L. i. 216. laga-kvénfang, n. a lawful marriage, Sturl. i. 94. laga-lausa, adj. lawless, MS. 677. 5. laga-loiga, u, f. lawful rent, N. G. L. i. 236. laga-lyrti, n. a law protest, Nj. 187. laga-löstr, n. an evasion of law, Grág. ii. 24, 37, 41, Nj. 187. laga-maðr, m. a lawyer, a man of law; hann var svá mikill lagamaðr at eugir þóttu löglegir dómar, nema hann væri í, Nj. 1; sagði Njáll mér svá, at hann beiði svá kennt þórhalli lög at hann mundi mestr lagamaðr vera á Íslandi, 237; Eyjólfir var hinn þriði mestr lagamaðr (v. l.) á Íslandi, 222, Ld. 332, passim. laga-mál, n. a legal decision, Gpl. xii. (pref.) laga-orð, n. a law word, of the Commandments, Hom. 72; Tíu lagaorð, Pr. 437. laga-próf, n. a legal proof, Bs. i. 852. laga-rofsing, f. law-punishment, Gpl. (pref.) laga-rétting, f. law-mending, Nj. 238, v. l. laga-réttir, m. a legal personal right, Fms. viii. 272: legal satisfaction, Gpl. 202. laga-ripting, f. a legal voidance; lagaripting á landi, escheatage, Dipl. ii. 6. laga-setning, f. legislation, Jb. (pref.), Fms. i. 33, v. 102, Orkn. 124. laga-skilnaðr, m. a legal divorce, Nj. 14. laga-skilord, n. a legal provision, Gpl. 166. laga-skipan, f. an enactment, Stj. 281: ordering of the law, Sks. 665. laga-skipti, n. a change of law, Fms. ix. 336, Sturl. iii. 307. laga-snápr, m. a pettifogger. laga-sókn, f. a legal prosecution, Gpl. 489. laga-stofna, u, f. a law summons, Gpl. 29, Jb. 302: a fixed law term, N. G. L. i. 340. laga-tak, n. lawful bail, Gpl. 124. Laga-tíð, f. the Law period, of the Jews, Hom. laga-undansferla, u, f. a legal plea, acquittal, N. G. L. i. 145. laga-úrskurðr, m. a legal decision Gpl. 508, Grág. (pref.) laga-vápn, n. a lawful weapon, N. G. L. ii. 246. laga-vegr, m. course of law, fara lagaveg, Mar. ii. 125.

laga, að, [lög; Dan. lave], to mix a beverage, Am. 72, Hm. 65. II. to flow readily, esp. of blood, to bleed freely; það lagar, or það laga-blaðir, qs. lagar og blaðir.

laga, að, [lag], to shape, put right, mend, (mod.): reflex. to set right, það lagast.

lagan or lögum, f. a mending, putting right.

lag-bróðir, m. a fellow, brother, companion, MS. 4. 22.

lagða, að, to 'enwood,' enrich.

LAGÐB, m. a lock of wool (ullar-l.), Szem. 131, Fas. iii. 386, Krók. ch. 13, passim. lagð-lagr, -göðr, -prúðr, adj. with fine fleece, of sheep.

lag-færa, ð, to mend, put right.

lag-færing, f. a mending, putting to rights.

lagga, að, [lög], to put the bottom into a cask.

laggari, a, m. [lög], a cooper, N. G. L. ii. 245.

laginn, part. skilful, expert.

lag-klauf, n. the pasture of sheep, Fas. i. 63.

lag-kvænn, adj. skilful.

lag-liga, adv. neatly, bandsomely; skilja l., Sturl. iii. 17: mod. neatly.

lag-ligr, adv. fit, meet, l. skilnaðr, Sturl. iii. 255, Mar., Ld. 272: mod. neat, bandsome, freq.

lagnaðr, m. a laying; neta-l., a laying net's. compounds: lagnaðar-lsa, m. smooth ice; see lsa. lagnaðar-skúta, u, f. a boat for net-fishing.

lagnar-, see lög.

lag-net, n. a net to be laid, catch-net, opp. to a drag-net.

lagning, f. laying: addition, lagningar vika, extra week, Rb. 576.

lag-vápn, n. a thrashing weapon, Eg. 580.

lak, n. = lakan; lin-lak.

lakan, n. [A. S. lacan; Dan. lagen], a bed-sheet, Boldt.

laki, a, m. the man in ruminating animals, Fbr. 156, freq. in mod. usage.

lakk, n. sealing-wax, [cp. Dutch segel-lak, Germ. siegel-lack.]

lakka, að, to seal, (mod. and for.)

laklega, adv. lacking, badly.

lak-ligr, adj. of lacking, bad quality.

LAKEB, adj., lakari, lakastr, [Engl. lack], lacking, defective, of weight, measure; lakr penningr, Bs. i. 325; þrjá laupa laka, D. N. iii. 116; lak mörk: lacking in quality, þat lið sem lakast var, Fms. ix. 361, v. l.; láta sinn hlut lakara verða, Bárð. 9 new Ed.; hin lakari (opp. to the better of the two) var mikils fjár verð, Str. 5; hón var eigi lakari en hundráð marka silfrs, Karl. 302.

lakra, að, to lag behind.

lalla, að, to toddle, as a child beginning to walk.

lalli, a, m. a toddler, of a child, Snót (1866) 386: of a ghost, Ísl. Þjóða.

lama, að, to bruise, half break, freq. in mod. usage, eg lamadi það; það er lamað, half broken.

lama-barming, f. a beating so as to injure one, a law term, Grág. ii. 144, 145.

lama-ness, n. a broken state; liggja í lamasessi.

LAMB, n. [common to all Teut. languages], a lamb, Fms. viii. 253. Ld. 170, Hom. 82, Grág. i. 415, Stj. 279, Gullp. 26, passim; lambð mitt! lambdið gott! my dear lamb! lambkin! an address. compounds:

lamba-flökkur, m. a flock of lambs, Bret. 215. lamba-húsa, u. pl.

lamb sbds, Fbr. 77, Bs. i. 627. lamba-rekstr, m. the driving lambs

into the mountain pastures, Am. 17. lamba-sótt, f., medic. atrophy;

liggja í lús og lambasótt. lamba-súra, u, f., botan. the dock, rumex.

lamba-eldi, n. lamb-keeping, an eccl. term, referring to the rule that every householder in the parish has to keep a lamb for the priest through the winter, Dipl. v. 5, Vm. 74, 83. lamba-gæra, u, f. a sheep-skin,

Grág. ii. 401, 500, 504, H. E. i. 131, K. þ. K. 150.

lambaðr, part. with lamb, Bs. i. 334.

lamb-burðr, m. the bearing lambs, lambing, Jb. 362.

lamb-eldi, n. = lambeldi, Vm. 75.

lamb-gymbr, f. a gimmer, a ewe that has not lambed, Grág. i. 502,

Jb. 347.

lamb-hagi, a, m. pasture for lambs, Ld. 70.

lamb-hús, n. pl. lamb sbds, Fbr. 78.

lamb-lausa, adj. without a lamb, Grág. i. 419.

lamb-skin, n. a lamb's skin, Sturl. ii. 154.

lamb-skota, u, f. a ewe which has lost her lamb, Jb. 346.

lamb-skr, f. a ewe with lamb, Band. 38 new Ed.

lam-heyrðr, part. 'lame,' i. e. bard, of bearing, Th. 8.

LAMI or lams, adj. [A. S. lam; Engl. lame; O. H. G. lām; Germ. lahm]: a lame person; liggja lami, Hom. 116; lama eðr vanheifr,

Fms. ii. 225; skakkr eða lami, 656 B. 7: maimed, Grág. ii. 286: metaph. paralysed, Hom. 12; fót-lami, foot-lame.

lamning, f. a 'lamming,' thrashing, Mar.

lampi, a, m. and lampr, m. [for. word], a lamp, Stj. 76, Bs., Sturl. iia.

55, and passim.

lampr, m. = lampi, Pm. 6, 73.

lam-víðri, n. a beating storm.

LAND, n. [common to all Teut. languages], land, as opp. to sea; lands eða lagar, on land or sea, Al. 107; taka land, to land, Ísl. ii. 246;

leidda e-t at landi, metaph. to land a thing, i. e. end, finish it, Odd. 6:

phrases, nema land, to take land as a settler, Eb. passim; kanna land, to explore, 8; byggja land, to occupy a land, Landn.; flyja land, to fly the

land: of a kingdom, ráða löndum, to rule; sitja at löndum, to reside,

as a king, Fms. passim; setjask at landi, to take rest, reside at home,

as a king, i. 82. 2. the (opposite) bank of a river, bay, fjord; inn

með öðru landi ok öðru út, to enter by one side and go out by the

other, Fms. i. 167; nær hinu syðra landinu, Ld. 6; á bæði lönd, Gpl.

411; draga vað at hváru landi sem þeir vilja, Grág. ii. 349; sá menn

ferðina af hváruveggja landinu, Ld. 326. 3. a country; verja landit

fyrir Dönum, Fms. i. 23; liðit rann ok þorpnu á landit, Eg. 529; hét í

landi, opp. to abroad, Nj. 6: in plur., út í lönd, into foreign lands, Ld.

314; nokkurir menn höfðu kennt hann út í löndum, Fms. iii. 5, where

it is opp. to Norðrlönd = Scandinavia; but in Icel. all the outer world

is often called útíönd. 4. land, estate; sá er hverjungi megin á land,

Grág. ii. 266; í annars manns land, 349; í landi annars manns, id.; eiga

lönd eðr goðorð, i. 411; dómr skal dæma landit þeim manni er brigið, ii.

210, 338; eyððusk fyrir heinu lausafé svá at hón átti ekki nema land ok

gripi, Nj. 29; um haustið sótti Kolskeggr til lands á Möðisbarhváli, 103;

hálf landit, Eb. 38; Arnkell hafði undir sik bæði löndin Úlfarsfell ok

Örlygs-staði, 186; Helgafella-land, 38; Hjarðarholts-land, Ld. 322;

Þverá-land, Glúm.; sáð-land, a field; beitar-land, pasture.

II. local names; Land, Landn.; esp. in the latter part, Eng-land, Ír-

land, Skot-land, Bret-land, Viind-land, Gaut-land, Sax-land, Frakk-land.

Jót-land, Grík-land, Ís-land: of counties, Haðal-land, Háloga-land,

Hörða-land (in Norway), Hall-land, Verma-land, Sjú-land, Nordymbr-

land, Hjalt-land, etc.

B. Comps: *landa-brigði*, n. = *landsbrigði*, Grág. ii. 202. *landa-brigða-páttir* or *-bálkr*, m. a *section of the law dealing with land*, Grág. ii. 202, 344, 345. *landa-eign*, f. *land-owning*, Hkr. ii. 206: mod. *landar-eign* (sic), *the land, fields, and pasture belonging to an estate*: f. *landareigninni*, *within the borders of an estate and the like*. *landa-fundr*, m. *land-finding, discovery*, Fb. i. *landa-hringr*, m. '*land-ring*,' poet. for *the sea*, Hallgr. *landa-kaup*, n. *land purchase*, Grág. ii. 313: *exchange of land*, Bs. i. 725. *landa-klofi*, a, m., see *klofi*, Sks. 194, 199. *landa-kost*, m. = *landskost*, Eg. 139, 140, Fs. 25, 26, Valla L. 206. *landa-leit*, f. a *journey to discover land, search for land*, Landn. 76. *landa-leitan*, f. = *landaleit*, Landn. 190, Fms. i. 247, Grág. ii. 410. *landa-ljómi*, a, m. *beam of the earib*, of the sun, Runic poem: a nickname, Bjarn. *landa-mark*, n. a *landmark*, Stj. 342: plur., Dipl. v. 23. *landa-merki*, n. pl. a *landmark, boundary*, of an estate, Ld. 100, Eg. 235. *landa-mæri*, n. *border-land*, Eg. 260, Nj. 123, Ó. H. 48, Karl. 382, Stj. 76, 88, 269 (plur.): a *landmark*, Ld. 102. *landa-ripting*, f. = *landsbrigði*, Sturl. ii. 236. *landa-skipan*, f. *geography*, Fms. i. 233, Sks. 194. *landa-skipti*, n. a *division of land*, Ver. 24, Stj. 44: a *boundary*, Fms. vii. 52: a *change of land*, Bs. i. 716. *landa-ekrá*, f. a '*land-ecroll*,' deed, D. N. iii. 929. *landa-auðn*, f. a *laying waste, depopulation of a land*, Fas. i. 526, Hkr. ii. 75. *lands-álfa*, u, f. a *region*, Matth. xv. 21. *lands-bók*, f. the '*land-book*,' code of laws, Jb. 43, 44. *lands-brigð*, f. *substage of land*, Grág. ii. 202, 203, Jb. 188. *lands-bruni*, a, m. *wildfire*, Sæm. 95 (prose). *lands-bú*, n. = *landsbyggð*, Grág. i. 74, Bs. i. 718. *lands-búi*, a, m. a *land dweller, inhabitant*, plur. = *landsmenn*, Sturl. i. 45, Ó. H. 27: a *tenant*, Hkr. i. 90. *lands-bygd*, f. the *peopled land*, Gr. & *olkoupling*, Lv. 16, Fms. x. 376: *peopling, settlement*, Landn. 311, v. l.: *tenantry*, Grág. i. 445. *lands-bygging*, f. *occupation of a land*, Sks. 441. *lands-bætr*, f. pl. *land improvements*, Fms. x. 152. *lands-deild*, f. *partition of land*, Grág. ii. 253. *lands-dómari*, a, m. a *chief justice*, of Pilate, Matth. xxvii. 11, Pass. 25. 1. *lands-dróttinn*, m. a *landlord*, Grág. ii. 334, Gpl. 312. *lands-eign*, f. *land-owning*, Grág. ii. 268. *lands-endi*, a, m. the *land's end, boundary*, N. G. L. i. 102, Fms. i. 6, vii. 210, viii. 244, Hkr. ii. 162. *lands-fjórðungur*, m. the *quarter of a land* (of Iceland), Grág. i. 433, Landn. 251, Bs. ii. 81. *lands-flótti*, adj. *exiled*, Fms. x. 403. *lands-fólk*, n. the *land-folk, people of the land*, Fms. i. 55, vii. 174, Gpl. 44. *lands-fríðr*, m. the *peace of the land, public peace*, Fms. vi. 284. *lands-gæsla*, u, f. the *guarding the land*, Eg. 536, Fms. vii. 69, ix. 398: *landsgæslu-maðr*, þiðr. 162. *lands-háttir*, m. *national custom*, H. E. ii. 79. *lands-heiti*, n. an *index of local names*, Edda 153. *lands-herr*, m. = *landsfólk*, Fms. i. 132, 214, Fb. ii. 109. *lands-horra*, m. = *landsdróttinn*, Stj. 214. *lands-hlutr*, m. a *portion of the land*, Jb. 129. *lands-horn*, n. the *land's end*, Landn. 194. *landshorna-maðr*, m. a *landlowner*, Sturl. ii. 125, cp. *Skiða R.* 25. *lands-höfðingi*, a, m. the '*land-ruler*,' great chief of the land, Hkr. i. 261, Fms. xi. 266, Sks. 603, passim. *lands-kjálki*, a, m. '*land-jaw*,' used = *landshorn*, Sturl. iii. 80. *lands-kost*, m. the *best of the land*, Landn. 276, Edda (pref.): *choice land*, Landn. 312, Eg. 116, 137; see *kost*. *lands-lag*, n. the *nature, 'lie' of a country*, Fms. iii. 207. *lands-log*, n. = *landslag*, Landn. 174, Ld. 156, Fs. 22, 25, Fms. vii. 56, Rd. 376. *lands-leiga*, u, f. *land rent*, Grág. ii. 334, Sturl. iii. 140: *landleigu-bálkr*, the *section of the law about tenancy*, Grág. (pref.) *lands-lyðr*, m. = *landsfólk*, Fms. vi. 400, x. 379, Stj. *lands-lög*, n. pl. the *law of the land, public law*, Nj. 191, Grág. i. 181, Sks. 668. *lands-máli*, a, m. a *right of redemption*, Grág. ii. 240. *lands-megin*, n. the '*main*' of the land, *main power*, regarding strength or area, Fms. iv. 119, vii. 183, Eg. 50: *landsmegin hans* (his kingdom) er oss fjarrí, Ó. H. 85. *lands-menn*, m. pl. the *men of the land, the people*, Grág. i. 454, 463, Eg. 78, Nj. 137, Fms. i. 27, v. 67, Orkn. 136, passim. *lands-merki*, n. the '*land's mark*,' border, boundary, Grág. ii. 109. *lands-múgr*, m. the *people*, esp. the *common people*, Ó. H. 34. *lands-naðsýnjar*, f. pl. *public affairs, wants*, Sks. 496. *lands-nyttar*, f. pl. the *produce of the land*, Isl. ii. 118, Grág. ii. 210, D. I. i. 470. *lands-ofringi*, a, m. a *landlowner*, Grág. i. 192. *lands-réttr*, m. the *law of the land, public law*, Eg. 476, Fms. vii. 295; *lög ok landsréttr*, Fs. 27, passim. *lands-siðr*, m. the *custom of the land*; forn *landsiðr*, the *old law of the land*, Nj. 6, Bs. i. 284, 682; *lyftir er sá er ekki fylgir landsiðnum*, a saying. *lands-aknaði*, a, m. *damage on the land*, Hkr. i. 96. *lands-ekapr*, m. a '*landscape*,' region, Bs. i. 877, Stj. 73, v. l.: = *landsiðr*, 172; *sakir landskapar ok fornarr venju*, Bs. i. 281, Str. 30. *lands-akattir*, m. a *land tax*, Fms. x. 410. *lands-skipan*, f. = *landsiðr*, Grett. 97 A, Stj. 73. *lands-skipti*, n. a *division of land*, Grág. ii. 255, 261. *lands-skyld*, mod. *lands-skuld*, f. *rent of land*, Fms. i. 18, 90, Ó. H. 27, Orkn. passim. *lands-staða*, u, f. '*site of a country*,' *lands-stjórn*, f. *government*, Fms. i. 1, Sks. 329, Fb. ii. 172, passim; *lands-stjórnar-maðr*, a *public authority, officer*, Fms. vi. 392, xi. 218, Jb. 51. *lands-suðr*, m. = *landsuðr*, Grett. 136. *lands-sýn*, f. = *landsýn*, Landn. 158. *lands-tunga*, u, f. a *tongue of land*, Hom. 92. *lands-vani*, a, m. and *lands-venja*, u, f. = *landsiðr*. *lands-ván*, f. a *look-out for land*, a naut. term, being near land, Fms. ii. 216. *lands-*

verð, n. the *price for land*, Dipl. iii. 10. *lands-virðing*, f. the *taxation of land*, Grág. i. 83. *lands-vist*, f. an *abode, residence in a land*, also opp. to the being exiled, Fms. ii. 112. *land-auðn*, f. *laying a land (country) waste*, Ib. 4, þiðr. 162: a *desert*, Sks. 323. *land-aurar*, m. pl. [eyrir], '*land-dues*,' a tax which esp. foreign ships or travellers had to pay to the king as the lord of the land, O. H. ch. 54, 239, Hkr. ii. 46; thus an Icelandic ship sailing between Norway and Iceland had to pay this tax to the king; the amount was fixed by a law of king St. Olave, Ib. ch. 1, cp. also the deed in D. I. i. 65, § 3, 8, 11, 12; *gjalda landaura af knerri*, O. H. 36 (Sighvat, in a verse); for Icel. this was abolished in the deed of the union with Norway, D. I. i. 620, § 5; this tax was probably the beginning of the custom dues of after times: a land tax had also to be paid to the king for license of travelling or trading abroad, *landaura skal engi maðr gjalda þeirra sem í útgerðum eru*, N. G. L. i. 59; *reykmæla ok afráð ok landaura alla*, 257; *maðr hvær er til Íslands færi skyldi gjalda landaura*, Ó. H. 227. *landaura-gjald*, n. the *tax of landaura*, Fms. vii. 1, x. 410, H. E. i. 391. *land-álfr*, m. *elf of the land*, epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse). *land-ásm*, m. the *guardian god of the land*, Eg. (in a verse). *land-beiðaðr*, m. epithet of a king, Eg. (in a verse). *land-borðl*, a, m. the '*landward*' side, Fms. viii. 417, Bs. i. 423. *land-bóli*, a, m. (land-bólari, D. N. i. 544), a *tenant*, D. N. *land-brigð*, n. = *landsbrigð*, Js. 84. *land-brot*, n. *land slips*, caused by the sea, rivers, or the like. *land-burðr*, m. = *landgangr*, of shoals of fish, Isl. þjóðs. passim. *land-búi*, a, m. = *landsbúi*, Grág. ii. 209, Fms. i. 24, iv. 8, Fer. 218. *land-búskapr*, land-búnaðr, m. *busbandry*. *land-eiga*, u, f. = *landeign*, Hom. *land-eigandi*, a, m. a *landowner*, Grág. i. 181, 279, Glúm. 393. *land-eign*, f., mod. pronounced. *landar-eign*, an *estate*, esp. the *grounds, fields, and pastures*, Krók. 39, Fs. 20; í *örskots-heigi við landeign sína*, Landn. 287; hann tók sér bústað á Borg, ok ætlaði þar landeign til, Eg. 735; þá er stefnu-staðr á þeim bæ sem i landeign er ómaga niðr skotið, Grág. i. 297; þar at eins var þá reyniviðr vaxinn i hans landeign, Sturl. i. 6; fara ór landeign konungs várs, N. G. L. i. 82. *land-ekla*, u, f. *lack of land*, Ld. 122. *land-erfð*, f. a law term, if a stranger died in a place, and no lawful heir appeared for three years, the king of the land in which he died took the inheritance, N. G. L. i. 50. *land-eyða*, u, f. *land-waster*, the name of a standard, Fms. vi, viii. = *landauðn*, iv. 126: mod. a *cramp, scout*. *land-fall*, n. a *land slip*, Pm. 88. *land-farsótt*, f. an *epidemic*, (mod.) *land-fastr*, adj. '*land-fast*,' of a ship ashore, Nj. 10, Sturl. i. 224, Ver. 9, Bs. i. 526, Fb. ii. 386. *land-festar*, f. pl. *moorings*, Grág. i. 216, Fms. ii. 126, viii. 288, N. G. L. i. 50, 437, Fb. i. 281, passim. *land-fólkskyld*, f. *public business, troubles*, Bs. i. 84. *land-flótti*, -flóttar, adj. *exiled*, Lat. *profugus*, Grág. ii. 99, Fms. i. 151, x. 36, Orkn. 96, Fs. 202, Ver. 27, Stj. 488. *land-flæmndr*, part. *driven off the land, exiled*, Bret. 28, Flúv. 24. *land-fólk*, n. = *landsfólk*, Sighvat, Edda (pref.), Hom. 113. *land-fúsa*, adj. *eager to make the land*, of sailors, Krók. 45. *land-ganga*, u, f. a *landing, disembarking*, Hkr. ii. 7, Fms. vi. 334. *land-gangr*, m. a *running ashore*, of shoals of fish; '*landgangr af fiski*' is used when there is a large catch of fish, K. þ. K. 113. *land-garðr*, m. '*land-fence*,' poet. the *sea*, Fms. vii. (in a verse). *land-gægninn*, part. *pasture-banishing*, of cattle, Jb. 346. *land-gæðl*, n. pl. the *good of the land*. *land-gæsla*, u, f. *defense of the land*, Hkr. i. 93. *land-gögn*, n. pl. *products, emolument of the land*, Am. 2, Dipl. iii. 10. *land-hallt*, v. adj. *standing along the shore*, Fms. x. 347, Fas. i. 324: compar. *landhallara*, Fb. i. 351. *land-horr*, m. '*land-boss*,' *people of the land*, Yt. 5, Hkr. i. 144, Fs. 16, Fms. iv. 180, Nj. 127; allir borgar-lyðr ok landhorr, Jóhann. 24, Sighvat. *land-hluti*, a, m. (hlutr), a *share of land*, Jm. 25, Sd. 138. *land-hreinsun*, f. '*land-cleansing*,' *clearing the land of miscreants*, Gpl. 135, 136, Fms. ix. 302; það var landhreinsun að honum, a saying when a bad man is dead and gone. *landi*, a, m. a '*landsmán*,' *countryman*; ossa landa þá er vóru austr, Ib. 10; erlendis sem fyrir örum löndum, Grág. i. 99; vára landa fim, 183; várr landi skal hvert fríðheilagr, N. G. L. i. 158; = *morlandi*, þeir sögðu at landi hefði eigi fast haldit feldinum, Isl. ii. 39: a nickname, Bs. i. *land-jörð*, f. an *inland estate*. *land-kannaðr*, m. a '*land-prober*,' the name belongs to an old ceremony of taking land in possession as a settler, thus described, setti hann niðr staf nýbirtan er þeir kölluðu landkönnuð, Landn. 190. *land-karl*, m. the *land carles, common folk*, Sighvat. *land-kaup*, n. the *purchase of land*, Grág. ii. 213, Sturl. ii. 12, Ld.

210. 2. in Norse, *a fine to be paid to the king*, by one exiled or banished, N. G. L. i. 154, 156.

land-konungr, m. *king of the land*, Fas. i. 501.

land-kostir, m. pl. *the qualities, good things of the land*, Eg. 99, 116, Fs.

land-kvæmt, n. adj.; eiga landkvæmt, *to have free admission into a country*, N. G. L. i. 171.

land-lega, u, f. *lying on land*, not putting to sea, of fishermen.

land-leigandi, part. a *tenant*, Dipl. iii. 10.

land-lyritr, m. *full possession, title of land*, see lyritr, Grág. ii. 225.

land-menn, m. pl. = landsmenn, Fms. v. 27: the name of the people of a district in Icel. called Land, D. I. i. 580.

land-munr, m., esp. in pl. *longing for land, home-sickness, nostalgia*: in the phrase, *c-m leika landmunir, to feel homesick*; féll hönum þat vel í skap, lék landmunr mikill á at fara í Noreg ok taka þar við ríki sem frændr hans höfðu fyrr haft, Ó. H. 200; Auðunn kvaðsk vilja fylgja honum, ok léku honum landmunir, Bjarn. 16, (Ed. létu heim at landinu erroneously, see Ný Fél. xviii. 160); þá léku honum landmunir at sækja vestr til Eyja, Orkn. 136; þeir er þar höfðu átt eigur ok frændr ok vini, ok léku þeim landmunir til heimferðar, Ó. H. 194.

land-mæling, f. *geometry*, (mod.)

land-nám, n. *the taking land, a law term*: I. in Norse law, an *unlawful holding of another man's land*, and hence *a fine for trespassing on another man's land*; nú ef hann selr, þá er honum jörð úheimil, gjaldi landnámi hváttveggja, N. G. L. i. 37; nú ef hann tekr einahverja þá hurð ok færir á brott, þá skal hann aprt fara ok leggja á landnám, ef hann hefir leyst frá, 38; en ef hann grefr upp, þá skal hann bæta landnámi, id.; engi skal annars hauka taka, nema landnámi villi fyrir bæta, ok fara hauka aprt, 39; ok leggi á landnám ok jarðar-spell, þeim er jörð á, Gpl. 311; ok leggi umboðsmaðr landnám ofan á, 313; um landnám ok áverka á jörðu, Jb. 232; um landnám ok skógar-högg, 234: distinction is made between the fine and the compensation, fulla skaða-bót skal greiða fyrir beit ok töðu akra ok engja landnáms-laust; en ella fullt landnám, 258, 259.

II. in Icel. *the taking possession of land as a settler, occupation, particularly used of the settlement of Iceland*: in Landn. and the Sagas passim it is used in sing. of the land allotted to each settler, í landnámi sínu, 4 hans landnámi, etc., almost like *landesign*, see Landn. passim; but often in plur. of the *settlement itself*, nú er yfir farit um landnám þau er vér höfum heyrt at verit hafi á Íslandi, Landn. 320; nú eru rituð landnám í Vestfirðinga- (Nordlendinga-, Austfirðinga-) fjórðungi, 167, 236, 274. *compos*: Landnáma-bók, f. (commonly called Landnáma, u, f.), *the Book of Settlement*, the famous historical work begun by Ari the historian, Landn. 24, Fs. 121. Landnáma-saga, u, f. *the History of the Settlement*, Landn. 275. Landnáma-tíð (-tími, Vigl. 19), f. *the time of the settlement* (about A. D. 875-935), Landn. 133, Fb. i. 268. Landnáma-kona, u, f. *a female settler*, Jb. 19; hence landnáma-maðr and landnáma-maðr, m. a *settler*, and in plur. *the settlers*, of the first generation of settlers in Iceland, Ingólfr var frægastir allra landnámsmanna, Landn. 38, 236, 320, 321, passim, Jb. ch. i. 11.

land-norðan, adv. *from the north-east*.

land-norðr, m. *'land-north'*, north-east, opp. to út-norðr = the north-west, a phrase borrowed from the Scandim. continent (see landsuðr), Fs. 22, K. þ. K. 138, Grág. ii. 283, Sks. 173, Bs. ii. 48, Bjarn. (in a verse).

land-nyrðingr, m. a *north-east wind*, Eg. 87, Fms. viii. 254, Eb. 252, 328, Bs. ii. 48, Sks. 41, Fb. i. 539, Merl. 2. 44, 84.

land-ráð, n. pl. *the 'land-rule,' government of the land*; hann var fyrir öllum landráðum, Fms. i. 2; hann var forstjóri fyrir landráðum, vii. 238; en Eysteinn konungr skyldi hafa landráð af hendi beggja þeirra, 75; ek mun hafa landráð meðan, xi. 22; unna honum háls ríkis ok landráða við sjálfan sik, Odd. 115 new Ed.; ráða landráðum, Fms. vi. 431, Ó. H. 51.

2. *'land-treason,' big treason*, (from ráða, to betray), N. G. L. i. 103, Fms. i. 58, viii. 106, Gpl. 57, 133. *compos*: landráða-maðr, m. a *governor*, Fms. vii. 280; a *traitor*, viii. 296, Gpl. 57. land-ráða-sök, f. *a case of big treason*, Gpl. 121, 535.

land-ráðandi, part. a *ruler of the land*, Lex. Poët.

land-rán, n. *the barrying a land*, Fms. vi. 27.

land-reki, a, m. a *'land-wrecker,' protector of the land*, poet. a *king*, Hkv. i. 32, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

land-rekstr, m. *baniishment*, Eg. (in a verse).

land-réttr, m. = landsréttr.

land-rögnir, m. = landáss, of a *king*, Akv. 12.

land-sala, u, f. *sale of land*, Landn. 317, Grág. ii. 214.

land-selr, m. a *'land-seal,' the common seal*.

land-sæti, a, m. a *'land-sitter,' tenant*, Grág. i. 296, Eb. 314, Sturl. ii. 103, Orkn. 334, Gisl. 50, freq. in mod. usage.

land-seyra, u, f. *public famine* (seyra = starvation); var en mesta landöra (sic) er eigi skyldi vera kaupfríðr í milli, Ó. H. 51; ok ætla héðan at flytja smjör ok skreid, er mikil landseyra er at þeirri brottstutningu, Fms. viii. 251, v. l.

land-siðr, m. = landssiðr, Vm. 71.

land-skaði, a, m. = landskaði, Fms. i. 193.

land-skapr, m. = landskapr, Stj.

land-skekkill, m. a *strip, outskirts of land*, Bs. i. 739.

land-skipan, f. = landskipan, Fms. x. 148, xi. 409.

land-skipti, n. = landskipti, Grág. ii. 255, Fms. ix. 243, xi. 362.

land-skjálfti, a, m. an *earthquake*, Edda 40 (the mythical origin of the earthquake), Sks. 142, Greg. 49, MS. 655 xxvii. 22 spelt land-skyli.

land-skyld, f. = landskyld, B. K. 40, Fb. ii. 247; landskyldar burðr, Fms. iv. 258; landskyldar skrá, a *rent roll*, Rétt. 56.

land-stjórn, f. = landsstjórn, Fms. vii. 326, Eb. 194.

land-suðr, m. *'land-south,' south-east*, opp. to út-suðr = south-west (see landnorðr), Nj. 263, Fms. ix. 502, Rb. 90, Stj. 83, 88, Fs. 186, Gullþ. 11, freq. in mod. usage.

land-sunnan, adv. *blowing from the south-east*.

land-synningr, m. a *south-east wind*, Fms. ix. 387, Sks. 39.

land-sýn, f., naut. *the sight of land*; í landsýn, *within sight of land*, Karl. 554; ór landsýn, *out of sight of land*; sigla í haf ok ór landsýn, Fb. i. 542; vera ór landsýn, N. G. L. i. 103.

land-taka, u, f. *the taking land, landing*, Korm. 228, Eb. 332, Nj. 267, Eg. 159, Fas. ii. 231: mod. also a *landing-place*, þar er góð, ill land-taka, etc.

land-tjald, n. a *land tent*, originally a naut. term, a tent pitched ashore when in harbour, opp. to the tents on board, often in plur., Nj. 157, Hkr. i. 26, Stj. 45; landtjald Drottins, *the Lord's Tabernacle*, Sks. 146, 780.

land-tog, n. a *towing from shore*, Snót 306.

land-vanr, adj. *acquainted with the country*, Fas. iii. 87.

land-varða, u, f. a *tax to be paid by fishermen to the landlord or the king as liegelord*; hvert maðr er á haf réri, skyldi gjalda konungi land-vörðu, hvaðan sem færi, en þat eru minni fiskar, Ó. H. 227 (Fms. x. 399); at svá greiði skiparar allir svá at hvárki skaði tíundina, konungs-skreid né landvörður né leidangr-gerðir né nokkurar aðrar skyldir, N. G. L. ii. 475, Boldt 89, 143, cp. N. G. L. i. 257, § 2.

land-ván, f. = landsván, Landn. 43 (v. l.), N. G. L. i. 346; ok er hann kom í landván við Noreg, Hkr. i. 292.

land-veðr, n. a *land wind*, Landn. 225.

land-vegla, adv. *by land*, Fr.

land-veggr, m. a *way by land*, opp. to sjúveggr; fara landveg, Eg. 94, K. þ. K. 24.

Land-verskr, adj. *from the country Land*, Fs.

land-viðri, n. = landveðr, Fms. ix. 49, Landn. 125, Bs. i. 483.

land-vært, n. adj.; eiga landvart, *to have residence in the country open to one*, opp. to the being outlawed or under ban, Bs. i. 675, Grág. i. 209, Glúm. 352, Fms. v. 265.

land-væstr, f. *the guardian spirits of a country*, abiding in mountains, rivers, etc., in the shape of giants, fairies, animals, see the interesting story in Hkr. Ó. T. ch. 37, as also Landn. 258, (for the references see höfuð A. V.); sýr ek þessu niði á landvættir þær er land þetta byggja, Eg. 389; þat sá úfreskir menn, at landvættir allar fylgðu Hafrbirni til þings en þeim þorsteini til veiða ok fiskjar, Landn. 271.

land-vörðr, m. a *land-warder*, poet. a *king*, Lex. Poët.

land-vörn, f. *the defence of the land*, N. G. L. ii. 199 199; Guthorm son sinn setti hann til landvarnar austr við landenda, Fms. i. 6; skyldi Einarr jarl hafa forráð fyrir þeim ok landvörn, Orkn. 44, 160. *compos*:

landvarnar-bálkr, m. *the section of Norse law treating of defence*, N. G. L. ii. 199 199.

landvarnar-maðr, m. a *man charged with the defence of the country against freebooters and foreign invasion*, Eg. 265, 401, Fms. v. 89, vi. 295.

landvarnar-sögl and landvarnar-skip, n. a *ship of war for the defence of the country*, H. E. i. 419, N. G. L. iii. 83, Gpl. 79.

land-þing, n. a *kind of parliament*.

langa, u, f. [Scot. laing], *ling*, a fish, Fas. ii. 111, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.

löngr-bak, n. a *nickname*, Landn.

LANGA, að, *to long for*: 1. *impers. 'it longs me, I long for'*; mik langar ekki til þess, *I long not for it*, Fms. i. 284; er þá (acc.) langaði ekki til fundar hans, viii. 431; þess er ván at þik munni þangat langa, Fs. 104; þótti þeim nú Kolbeinn aprt kominn ok endrborinn er þá langaði æ eptir, Sturl. iii. 269; at Orkneyinga (but Orkneyingar, Fms. vii. 28, Orkn. 142, l. c.) mundi litt langa til, at hann kæmi vestr þangat, Magn. 446; as also freq. in mod. usage, mig langar í e-ð, *I long for a thing*, of food; but langar til þess, of other things; mig langar til að fara.

2. *personal*; ok langaði til heznar burðar allir réttlætir, Hom. 130; altir hinir vitrustu menn lönguðu til hans fundar, Bs. i. 450, Orkn. 142; nú er sá dagr kominn er vér höfum allir (oss hefir alla, v. l.) langat til, Fms. viii. 220; sem þeir höfðu til langat, 655 xx. A. 1.

langi, a, m. *one of the stomachs in sheep or cattle*.

LANGB, löng, langt, adj., compar. lengri, superl. lengstr, (common to all Teut. languages): *long*, of space and time; löng sverð, Fas. i. 379; af löngu skeggi, Skálda 181; lengri hina eptri fætr, Stj.; þóat sú ó lengri, N. G. L. i. 44; þeir lifa opt langan aldr er með orðum er vegnir, a saying = Engl. words break no bones, Nj. 252; hann fékk eigi mælt tveim orðum lengra samfast, Hkr. ii. 138; Föstudagr inn langi, Long

Friday, Good Friday, passim; langt líf, Hom. 12; mjök langa hrið, Nj. 94; þá er dagr er sem lengstr, þá er nótt er sem lengst, Landn. (pref.); vili þér þiggja lengra líf, Fms. vi. 166; sigr þinn mun eigi langr vera, xi. 23; höfum vér eigi heyrð þessa sögu lengri, *we have not heard this story any farther, i. e. here ends the tale*, Njard. (fine); þat er löng saga at segja, *'tis a long story to tell*, Fms. xi. 99; scint er um langan veg at spyrja tíðenda, a saying, Edda 31; endi-langr, liggja endi-langr, *to lie at full length*; hón lagðisk sem hón var löng hjá honum, Karl. 47; *long* in prosody, Skálda 175, 179.

II. neut. *long, far, distant*; langt á milli fjalls ok fjöru, Landn. 57; ok áttu eigi langt til eyjarinnar, Fms. i. 41; langt í brott, *a long way off, far away*, Stj. 195; langt mun yðr flestum til at ér veidit svá, Ó. H. 78; fljótið var svá mikitt, at langt var um úreitt, *that it was impassable far beyond that*, Nj. 63; hann seiddisk upp svá hátt sem hann mátti lengst, Edda 33; svá langt vestr, at engi hefir síðan lengra eigið, Landn. 41; líð kom vel til hans ór herðum, en fátt kom um lengra, Fms. iv. 385; þeir ætluðu ekki lengra í kveld en til Höfðabrekku, Nj. 252; ok þurfti þar eigi lengra at grafa til vatns en í djúpum dolum, Edda (pref.); langt mun í núlli vera lítimennsku minnar ok þess hins mikla áhuga er þér býr í brjósti, Fms. iv. 80; in the saying, leita þeir um skammt, cp. Lat. *quod petis hic est*, Nj. 207.

III. adverbial phrases; of langt, *far off*, þá sá hann of langt krossinn, 656 B. 5; langt frá, *far from it*; langt-um, *by far*; langtumi þetta, *better by far*.

2. löngu or laungu, *long since*; sú ek þetta löngu á hans yfirbragði, Fms. i. 141; svá sem ek sagða yðr löngu, 139; sem mér sagði löngu hugr um, Nj. 191; mjök löngu, *very long ago*, Skv. 117; seg oss ný tíðendi, löngu fundumsk vit næst, *we have not seen one another for an age*, Bjarn. 15; fyrir löngu, *long ago*; þat vissu ek fyrir löngu at ek var vel kvænt, Gisl. 69; hann hafði tekinn verit ór jörðu fyrir löngu áðr, Fms. i. 51; löngum, *long, mostly, continuously*; Eirekr var löngum með föður sínum, 6; hón var löngum um nær á kirkju at bænum sínum, Ld. 328; en þó löngum (*mostly*) vel stílt, Nj. 38; þeir vóru samflota, svá at hváris vissu löngum til annarra, Eg. 126; compar. lengrum, *longer*; lengrum en lög stóðu til, Fms. xi. 99; þeir skulu skipta vikum eða smárum, ok eigu þeir at ráða er lengrum vilja skipta, Grág. ii. 350; superl. lengstum, *mostly, most of the time*; höfuðborg sú er Geira sat í lengstum, Fms. i. 101; hann var þó lengstum at Grjóta, Nj. 135; gamanmál er þit munut lengstum um tala, Ld. 306.

IV. metaph. *longing, taking interest in*; hvat er yðr langt at þessum mönnum, hvárt nægð eðr frændsemi, *what interest take you in these men?* Fms. ii. 211; hann lét eigi ráða, hvárt menn vóru tignir eða útignir, eðr honum mikitt at langt eða lítið, Rb. 364. 2. neut. *long, weary*; langt þykki mér, ligg ek einn saman, Eg. (in a verse); þat vil ek, at þú komir til heimkynna minna, þviat þér mun langt þykkja hér á heidinni, Grett. 130 new Ed. V. in many local names, *Lang-ey, Lang-a-nes, Lang-a-hlið, Langaland* (the Danish island), etc., Landn.; see below.

B. COMPOUNDS: *langa-bein*, n. *long-bone*, a nickname, Sturl. *langa-búr*, n. a *'long-bower'*, a store-room, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. *langi-djárn*, m. *long-deacon*, a nickname, Sturl. *langa-fasti*, u. f. *the long fast*, *Lenten fast*, Grág. i. 245, 246, 291, K. þ. K. 122, 124, Rb. 82, Stj.; *langaföstu-igangr*, the beginning of Lent, Grág. i. 122. *Langi-frjádagr*, m. *Good Friday*, K. þ. K., N. G. L. passim. *Langaspjót*, n. *'Long-espée'*, *Long-pear*, a nickname, Fms. *langa-töng*, f. *'long-prong'*, the middle finger.

II. *lang-afi*, a, m. a *great grandfather*. *lang-amma*, u. f. a *great grandmother*; *langömmu-bróðir*, -systir, a *great granduncle, aunt*. *lang-áes*, m. a *purlin*, opp. to þvertré, Fms. ix. 512. *lang-bakki*, a, m. (see bakki 2); in the phrase, skjóta í langbakka, *to stave off for a long time*, Fms. x. 132. *lang-band*, n. *the purlin along the roof in a house*. *lang-barðr*, m. a *balberd*, Hkm. 7; Edda (Gl.) reckons it amongst swords: name of a *serpent*, Edda (Gl.). *Lang-barðar*, m. pl. *the Lombards*, either from their beard (barð) or battle axe (barða), Skv. 3, Greg. 63. *Langbarða-land*, n. *Lombardy*, Mart. *lang-boin*, n. = *langabein*, a nickname, Ann. *lang-bekkr*, m. a *long bench*, bench *lengthways*, opp. to þverbekkr, Fms. vi. 193, Sturl. i. 142, iii. 182. *Lang-brók*, f. *'Long-break'*, nickname of a lady on account of her tall stature, Nj. *lang-eldar*, m. pl. *long fires* (see eldr II), Eb. 276, Nj. 15, Korm. 144. *lang-ormar*, f. pl. *long sleeves*, Fms. vii. 321. *lang-fœðgar*, m. pl. *agnate-forefathers, ancestors by the father's side*, counted upwards, Hkr. i. 7, Eg. 2, Nj. 158. *langfœðga-kyn*, n. *the lineage of langfœðgar*, Hkr. i. 14. *langfœðga-nöfn*, n. pl. *the name of one's langfœðgar*, Edda 153 (pref.). *langfœðga-tal*, n. a *tale or roll of langfœðgar, agnate pedigree*, Eg. 536; the name of an old historical work containing ancient pedigrees of kings, Hkr. i. (pref.). *langfœðga-tala*, u. f. = *langfœðgatal*, Nj. 25. *langfœðga-mtt*, f. = *langfœðgakyn*, Fms. x. 158. *lang-fœðgin*, n. pl. *ancestors, agnate and cognate*. *lang-fœðr*, m. pl. = *langfœðgar*, and *langfœðra-tal*, n. = *langfœðgatal*, Gpl. 284, Stj. 331, Fagrsk. 151, Hom. 46. *lang-fœðri*, n. = *langfœðgar*, Landn. 167. *lang-fœrð*, f. a *long journey*, Sturl. ii. 185, Fs. 51, Bs. ii. 162. *langfœrð-maðr*, m. *one who 'fares' far, a far traveller*, Fs. *lang-frami*, a, m. *lasting fame*, Orkn. 466, Fb. ii. 513, Mar.; á lang-framann, mod. til langframa, adverb. for good, Rétt. 4. 25. *lang-*

fœtrr, adj. *long-legged*, Stj. 276. *lang-för*, f. = *langferð*, Eb. 298. *lang-gæði*, n. *long-lasting*, corrupt from *langæð*. *lang-gæðr* and *langgæðligr*, adj. a *later and inferior form* for *langar, langeligr*, Bs. i. 62, Fas. iii. 57. *lang-háls*, m. *long-neck*, a nickname, Landn. *lang-hálsaðr*, adj. *long-necked*, Njard. 364. *lang-hendr*, adj. *with long hands*, Ld. 298. *Lang-hliðingar*, m. pl. *the men from Langahlið*, Sturl. *lang-húfr*, m. *long-bulk*, name of a ship, Bs. *lang-húsa*, að, to run, in a pun (*langhús = rann*), Krök. 63, 64. *lang-hygga*, u. f. *long-suffering*, Barl. 42. *lang-höfðaðr*, adj. *long-headed*, of a ship, Hkv. i. 24. *lang-höfði*, a, m. a nickname, Sturl. *lang-knakkur*, m. a kind of *bench*, Finn. 310. *lang-legu*, u. f. a *long stay*, of a weather-bound ship, Fms. ix. 296; as also of long sickness in bed. *lang-leggr*, m. *the long leg, bone of a leg of mutton*, Bárð. 176, Háv. 40. *langleggjar-stykki*, n. a *leg of mutton*, Háv. 40. *lang-leiði*, n. *lengthwise*; *langleiði sín á milli*, at a *long distance*, Stj. 73, Eg. 579. *lang-leikr*, m. *length*, Stj. 346. *lang-loitr*, adj. *long-faced*, Fms. i. 155, ii. 20, vii. 175, 321, þidr. 174, Bs. i. 72. *lang-líðit*, n. part. after a *long time*, Bs. ii. 133. *lang-liga*, adv. for a *long time past*, = mod. *langalengi*, Js. 24, Sturl. iii. 297, Fas. ii. 268. *lang-lífi*, n. *long life*, Fms. vii. 73, K. þ. K. 60. *lang-lífr*, adj. *long-lived*, Fs., Fms. iii. 173. *lang-loka*, u. f. *'long-lock'*, a kind of *eight-lined verse* in which the first and the last line make a sentence, whilst the six between them are intercalary, of which Edda (Ht.) 14 furnishes a specimen; in mod. usage *langloka* is a poem not divided into strophes, for specimens of which see Snút 72, 215. *lang-lund*, f. *long-suffering*. *langlundar-gæð*, n. id. *lang-minni*, n. a *long memory*. *lang-minnigr*, adj. *having a long memory*, Nj. 30, v. l.: *long to be remembered*, Pr. 158. *lang-mœlgi*, f. *long-winded talk*, Fms. v. 225. *lang-mæli*, n. *long talk*, Hom. 125, Bs. ii. 117. *lang-mæltir*, part. *long-spoken, long-winded*, Skv. 316, Hom. (St.). *lang-nefjaðr*, adj. *long-nosed*, Sturl. ii. 133, iii. 105. *lang-nefjur*, f. pl. *rowlocks*, Edda (Gl.). *lang-nefr*, m. *long-nose*, a nickname, Sturl. *lang-niðjar*, m. pl. a *descending lineage by the father's side, pedigree of agnates*, counted downwards, Vap. 16; opp. to *landfæðgar*, when counted upwards in time. *lang-nötti*, n. *the long night*, Fr. *lang-orf*, n. a *long bundle of a scythe*, Korm. 38, Sturl. i. 180, Skv. 358. *lang-pallr*, m. a *dois along (not across) the ball*, Fms. vi. 439. *lang-reið*, f. a *long ride*, Vigl. 61. *lang-ræða*, u. f. a *long talk*, Fms. ix. 252. *lang-ræðr*, part. *long-spoken, long-winded*, Skv. 316. *lang-ræki*, n. *rancour, an unforgiving temper*, N. G. L. ii. 417, Hom. 33, 143. *lang-rækr*, adj. *having a long memory, brooding long over past wrongs*, Anal. 171, Eb. 42, Bret. 92, þidr. 181, Fas. iii. 520. *lang-samlega*, adv. *incessantly*. *lang-seta*, u. f. a *long stay*, Vm. 113. *lang-setla*, adv. *lengthways*. *lang-skepta*, u. f. a *long-shafted spear*, Karl. 405. *lang-skeptr*, part. *long-shafted*, Skv. 388, Fs. 64. *lang-akip*, n. a *long ship*, a kind of large ancient ship of war, distinguished from the lesser skeið, both being distinguished from the merchant's knörr (cp. Gr. *vaús μακρὰ*, Lat. *longo navis*), Hkv. 2. 11, Ó. H., Fms. passim, Eg. 37, 42; *langskips mastir*, rá, segl, a *mast, yard, sail of a long ship*, Sturl. i. 194, Eg. 198, 515, Fms. vii. 30, passim. *langakipa-görð*, f. *building of a langskip*, Gpl. 121. *langakips-búsa*, u. f. = *langskip*, Hkr. ii. 143. *langakips-menn*, m. pl. *the crew of a long ship*, Fms. ii. 16, Fs. 92. *lang-skör*, f. *the lower beam of a tent*, Fas. i. 372. *lang-staðinn*, part. of old date, *long-standing*, Lv. 77. *lang-stóll*, m. a *long seat*, Vm. 7, Fas. i. 84. *lang-streiti*, n. a *long street*, Fms. viii. 319. *lang-sýn*, adj. *far-sighted*, Fas. i. 157. *lang-söl*, f. a *far sight*, Edda i. 544. *lang-saur*, adj. *long-sighted, prophetic*, Lv. 81. *lang-talaðr*, part. *long-spoken*, Fms. i. 288. *lang-úðigr*, adj. = *langrækin*, Hkr. iii. 252. *lang-varl*, a, m.; til langvara, *to last long*, Njard. 376. *lang-vaxinn*, part. *longish*, Fms. ii. 59. *lang-vé*, mod. *lang-vía*, u. f. a *bird, columbus troile*, Edda (Gl.). *lang-viðir*, m. pl. *the long timbers in a house or ship*, N. G. L. i. 65, 100, Hom. 95. *lang-viðri*, u. pl. *long-continued weather, heat, cold, or the like*. *lang-vinnr*, adj. *long-lasting*, of sickness, bad weather, or the like. *lang-vínur*, m. a *friend of long standing*, Hm. 157, Fas. ii. 64, Bárð. 173; *langvinnir rjúfask sízt*, a saying, Grett. 184 new Ed. *lang-vist*, f. a *long abode*, Hom. 9, Fr.: adv. *langvistum, staying long*, Fbr. 33, Fms. vii. 112, Eg. 227, Fs. 149. *lang-vængr*, m. *long wing (?)*, Vm. 27. *lang-pili*, n. *the wainscot lengthwise*, opp. to þverpili, Gpl. 346. *lang-æð*, f. *long-lasting*; til langæðar eða fullnæðar, Bs. i. 740, Ant. 112. *lang-meliga*, adv. for a *long time*, Sturl. ii. 186, MS. 625, 77. *lang-meligr*, adj. *long-lasting*, Stj. 47, Fas. i. 171, Bs. i. 311. *lang-mær*, adj. [*langr* and *æ = ever*, or akin to Germ. *ew, ewig*], *long-lasting*; *langætt musteri*, MS. 677, 6; *vegrama föður þinn ok möður, svá at þú sért langar yfir jörðinni*, Stj. 301 (Fifth Commandment); *hverr eldrinn mun vera heitari ok langarri*, Fms. vii. 37; *má vera at sigriinn verði ekki langar*, ii. 10; at *langar friðr standi í þessu landi*, Bs. i. 572. *laraðr*, adj. *worn, weary*, (conversational). *larðr*, m. (from Fr. and Engl. *lard*), *lard, fat*; in the phrase, e-m sigr larðr (cp. e-m sigr kvíðr), *one's stomach sinks, one is worn out*, (vulgar.) In Hrafnagald 23 the sun is poet. called *Fentis föðr-larðr = the 'wolf's lard'*, the bait, the prey of the wolf, according to the tale in Edda of the wolf

(Fenrir) running after the sun (Edda 7) and trying to swallow him. This poem however cannot be ancient, for this French word prob. came to Iceland through the English trade of the 15th century. The explanation given in Föl. x. 10 is erroneous.

larfr, m., esp. in pl. larfar, rags, talters.

las-burða, adj. feeble, ailing.

lastinn, adj. dilapidated, half broken, Orkn. 528: medic. ailing; eg er lastinn, hálf lasinn, I am not quite well.

laska, að, to break asunder: reflex. to be half broken: part. laakaðr, bruised, and of wood with flaws.

laski, a, m. a flaw, fissure in wood.

II. the wrist-piece of a gauntlet beneath the thumb, (opp. to ló or lóð = the finger part); the phrase, á ló og laski! The foreman of a fishing-boat divides the catch of fish into two heaps, then throws a glove between these heaps, and turning his face away shouts, á ló og laski! whereupon each man of the crew has, in his turn, to choose either the ló or the laski, and take his share according to the side to which the laski or the ló points.

las-logr, adj. = lasinn.

las-loeki, a, m. ailment.

las-meyri, f. decrepitude, Mar.

las-meyrr, adj. mellow, decrepit, Band. 28 new Ed., Stj. 98.

lasna, að, to decay, become dilapidated.

last, n. vituperation, Sighvat, freq. in mod. usage.

LASTA, að, [Germ. *lastern*], to blame, vituperate, speak ill of: löstuðu þat flestir, Eg. 196; mun sjálfst lofa sik ef vel er, enda mun sjálfst lasta sik ef illa er, Nj. 176; þorfinnr jarl kom þá at ok lastaði ekki verkit, Orkn. 114; lýta ok lasta, Stj. 135, Greg. 49; lasta Guð, to blaspheme, Fb. i. 287.

lasta- in compds, see löstr.

lastan or löstun, f. slander, reproach, blame; lof ed löstun, MS. 677. 10, Isl. ii. 450. lastanar-orð, n. pl. words of blamish, Fms. vi. 33.

lastan-ligr, adj. (-lign, adv.), reprehensible, Mar.

last-audigr, adj. vicious, evil, 655 xi. 2, Hom.

last-fullr, adj. full of evil, Hom. 24.

last-ligr, adj. slanderous, Germ. *lastertlich*, Rétt. 61.

last-mæli, n. slander, Grág. ii. 148, Fms. viii. 252, Pass. II. 15.

last-orð, n. = lastmæli, Fas. i. 107.

last-samligr, adj. (-lign, adv.), reprehensible, Stj. 156.

last-samr, adj. slanderous, Stj. 8.

last-varliga, adv. without guile or sin, Bs. i. 300.

last-varr, adj. guileless, virtuous, Sks. 24, 687.

lata, að, to be slow, slacken, abate: impers., Helgi sækir at fast er hann finnr at þorgirni latar, Fs. 138; þá er hann finnr at elínu latar, abates, (latrar Ed.), Fms. xi. 137.

latan, f. slackening:—metaph. dissuasion, Sturl. ii. 106.

lat-hendr, adj. slow of hand, Sturl. iii. 200.

lati, a, m. the late or lazy one, Edda (Gl.)

lat-lign, adv. slowly, Fms. vi. 207, Krók. 42, MS. 686 B. 1.

LAUFR, adj., fem. löt, neut. latt, compar. latari, superl. latastr; [Ulf. *lats* = *ἀσπρός*, *ἀργός*; A. S. *læt*; Engl. *late*, *lazy*; O. H. G. *laz*; Germ. *lass*; Swed. *lat*; Dan. *læd*]:—slow, lazy, Sturl. ii. 155, Fms. xi. 256; latr ok ó-hlýðinn, 686 B. 2; so in the saying, latr sækir latan heim: with gen., latr e-s, Fms. xi. 256; ó-latr, diligent: passim and freq. in mod. usage, eg er latr, latr að læra, latr að vinna, etc.

LAUÐR, n., mod. löðr, but the diphthong is borne out by old rhymes as, laudri, rauða, Fms. vi. 47 (in a verse); nauð, vii. 66; as also by the derivative leyðra, f. v. [A. S. *leaðor* = a kind of nitre, used for soap; Engl. *latber*]:—the froth or foam of the sea water; laudr var lagt í bedi, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse); ljótn laudri dreif á lypting, id.; alda laudri faldin, Orkn. (in a verse); viðr þólr nauð í laudri, Fms. vii. (in a verse); laudr Óðins elda, poet. = the blood, Gisl. (in a verse); haf-laudr, sea-scum, Lex. Poët.; vápn-laudr = blood.

II. in prose esp. of a kind of nitre or soap used in cleaning, e. g. the head; cp. Swed. *ladder* = a kind of soap, Engl. *latber*; ok þó hún höfud hans, . . . ok hafði hún eigi þvegit laudr ór höfði honum, Isl. ii. 333 (Heiðarv. S.); lineik (the maid) strauk laudri um skórn mína, Vigl. 82 new Ed. (in a verse).

lauðra, að, mod. löðra, to foam, to be dripping wet with salt water: and esp. of blood, löðrandi af blóði, dripping with blood.

lauðrungr or löðrungr, m. a box on the ear, prob. metaph. from washing and lathering the head; [cp. vulgar Engl. to *latber* = to beat.]

LAUFR, n. [Ulf. *laufr* = *φύλλον*; A. S. and Engl. *leaf*; Germ. *laub*; Dan. *løv*; Swed. *löv*]:—a leaf, foliage, Hdm. 5, Fs. 135; aldin eða lauf, Gret. 14, Sks. 105; rjúpa-laufr:—metaph., lauf á hjálm, El. 17, Sturl. iii. 140: in local names, Lauf-ása, whence Laufæsingar, the men from L. compds: laufa-dalr, m. leaf-formed embroidery, Art.

laufa-fettir, m. a name of a fox, Edda (Gl.) lauf-blað, n. a leaf-blade, single leaf, Edda 39.

lauf-góðr, adj. leafy, abundant in leaves, Barl. 149. lauf-grænn, adj. leaf-green, Rkv.; laufgrænn kyrtill, Hrafn. 13, El. 12.

lauf-gyltr, part. gilt-wreathed, MS. 4. 16. lauf-hús, n. a leaf-house, Hkr. iii. 180.

lauf-segl, n. a leaf-shaped sail: in the phrase, sigla með laufsegli at e-m, to deal leniently

with a person, Eb. 96, Fas. i. 7. lauf-sottir, part. ornamented with leaves, El. lauf-akáli, a, m. a leaf-house, summer-house, Konr., Fas. iii. 303, Karl. 78. laufakála-hátíð, f. the Jewish feast of Tabernacles, O. T. lauf-steindr, part. leaf-dyed, = laufgrænn, Karl. 341. lauf-víðr, n. leaf-wood (ash, elm, etc.), opp. to needle-wood (fir, pine), B. K. 55.

laufgaak, að, dep. to be leafy, Skálda 200: part. laufgaðr, leaved, Bar. 15, Barl. 149, Pass.: metaph., laufgaðr hjálmr, El.

Laufi, a, m. the name of the sword of the hero Bóðvar Bjarki, Landn. lauf-léttr, adj. light as a leaf. (leafy)

lauf-ligr, adj. leafy, Sks. 627.

lauf-ugr, adj. leafy, Konr.

lauf-víðr, m. leaf-wood, = laufvíðr, Merl.

LAUG, f., old dat. laugu; with the article laugunni, Rd. 276, Thom. 484, but lauginni, Sturl. ii. 98, Fms. vii. 150; pl. laugar: [cp. Swed. *lör*; Dan. *löver* in *lor-dag*, *löver-dag*, = Icel. laugar-dagr, q. v.]:—a bath; hón varðveitti barn drottningar óborit meðan hón var í laugu, Landn. 110; taka laugar, Fs. 72; þar vóru laugar gírvar, en er konungr var í lauginni var tjaldat yfir kerit, Fms. vii. 150; prestr er skyldr at vígja þrjár laugar um dag (of baptismal water), N. G. L. i. 347; laug skal góra hveim er liðinn er hendr þvá ok höfud (of washing the dead), Sdm. 34 (Bugge); síðan vóru borð tekin, en Flósi tók laugar ok lið hans, Nj. 176, (hand-laug, mund-laug, q. v.): the bath in which a new-born infant is washed is called laug.

II. in Icel. a hot spring, which was used for bathing; en Föstudags-aptn fóru biskupar báðir til laugar í Laugar-ás eptir náttverð, Bs. i. 78; eitt hvert kveld er þeir fóru til laugar, . . . en laugin (the spring) var ekki á almanna-veg, 621; þat var eitt kveld er Snorri sat í laugu, at talat var um höfðingja, . . . Sturla Bárðarson hafði haldit vörð yfir lauginni ok leiddi hann Snorra heim, Sturl. ii. 98; fyrir sunnan ána eru laugar (hot springs) ok þar hjá jarðhólar stórar, Eg. 747; Kjartan fór opt til Sælingsdals-laugar (the well in S.), jafnan bar svá til at Guðrún var at laugu, Ld. 160; Gestr kemr til Sælingsdals-laugar, ok dvelsk þar um hríð, Guðrún kom til laugar ok sagnar vel Gestu frænda sínum, 124.

III. in Icel. the hot springs were public bathing-places, and the word is freq. in local names, Laugar, f. pl., Laugar-á, Laugar-ása, Lauga-ból, Laugar-brekkja, Laugar-dalr, Laugar-dælur, Laugar-nes, Lauga-land, Lauga-vatn, Lauga-fell, Laugar-vellir, Lauga-aker, Laugar-hús, Landn.; see the Sagas, the map of Icel., Eggert Itin.; and as the latter part of a compd, Valla-laug, Sælingsdals-laug, Reykja-laug, etc., all indicating places with hot springs used for baths in olden times.

IV. Saturday was the day appointed for cleansing and bathing, and hence the day took its name, laugar-aptan, m. 'bath-even', Saturday evening, Isl. ii. 274: laugar-dagr, m. 'bath-day', Saturday, Grág., K. p. K., N. G. L., the Sagas passim: laugardags-morginn, m., -kveld, n. Saturday morning, evening, passim: laugar-kveld, n. = laugaraptan, Isl. ii. 247; laugar-morginn, m., 'bath-morning', Saturday morning, Isl. ii. 232; laugar-nátt, f. 'bath-night', Saturday night, (the night between Saturday and Sunday, as shewn by Sturl. ii. 170); ok er lofat at eta hvítan mat miðviku-nátt ok laugarnátt í Hvíta-dögum, K. Á. 188, K. p. K. This washing and fasting had a religious character, as is shewn by laugavatn, Sól. 50; as also by the verse in Skíða R.,—aldrei frá ek at aumum þrjótt | mun illra meina batna | fyrr en lofar at leggja af blót | ok laugarnat at vatna, 303; and that it came from the remote heathen age, when the year was still counted by pentads and not by heptads, we may infer from the freq. use of laug as the latter part of the compd in proper names, esp. of women, Ás-laug, Guð-laug, þólr-laug, Odd-laug, Sigr-laug, Snæ-laug, Vé-laug (= the Holy well, the Holy bath); and of men, Her-laugr, Guð-laugr, see Landn. and the Sagas.

V. compds: laugar-hús, n. a bath-house, Bs. ii. 22. laugar-ker, n. a bathing-tub, MS. 451. laugar-píngr, f. 'passion' in a bath, of a bishop who died when in a bath, Bs. i. 78, (see the context of the passage.) lauga-vatn, n. bathing-water, Sól. 50.

lauga, að, [Swed. *laga*; cp. Lat. *lavare*], to bathe; þeir tóku kyrtill Joseph, lauguðu hann ok lituðu í kiðja-blóði, Stj. 194; hann laugadi úxina í blóðinu, Eb. 200; þvá hann ok lauga, Greg. 61; fór hann þá út til Jórdanar ok laugadi sik þar sem síðr er til pálmara, Hkr. iii. 67; a nurse's term, to bathe a new-born infant, performed in olden times, and perhaps still, with some ceremony.

II. reflex. to bathe; laugadisk konungr í ánni Jórdan, Fms. vii. 87, 92; allr líkami Lausnarans laugadist þá í blóði hans, Pass. 3. 9; metaph., laugadr í leiri ok moldu, Karl. 409; sílfri laugat, Fas. iii. 627; laugadr í rauðu gulli, i. 172.

laug-móðr, adj. 'bath-weary', weary after having bathed, Thom. 484.

lauk-jafn, adj. 'leek-even', straight, just, metaph. from the plant, Sighvat.

LAUKR, m. [A. S. *lede*; Engl. *leek*; O. H. G. *laub*; Germ. *lauch*; Swed. *lok*; Dan. *løg*]:—a leek; hón hafði þar gort í steinkatli stappa-lauk (onion) ok önnur grös, ok gaf at éta enum sárum mönnum, þvát kenndi af laukinum út ór sári þri er á hol var, Ó. H. 223. 2. in old writers and in poetry esp. garlic (geir-laukr, q. v.), Fas. 176, 205, 246; þá var grund gróin grænum lauki, Vsp. 4; lítið kveða lauki gæft til auka, a saying, Sighvat, Lex. Poët., passim. 3. metaph. of sleek, taper-

formed things; réttir sem laukr, *straight as a leek*, Játv. 4. Pr. 406 (lauk-jafn); blóð-laukr, *a sword*; itti-laukr, q. v.; *a mast is called the leek of a ship*, Edda 91, Lex. Poët.; ættar-laukr, *the 'leek of a family,' the best man of a family*. 4. *the oily skin of sea birds is called laukr*, e. g. kofna-laukr, *the skin of a young puffin*. COMPS: lauka-garðr, *n. a leek-garden*, Ld. 260, N. G. L. i. 253, Mag. 171. lauka-höfuð, *n. a leek-head, clove of garlic*, Clar.

laum, *n. secret money*: in the phrase, í laumi, *by stealth*. LAUMA, *ad*, with dat. *to put by stealth*; eg laumaði því að honum: *reflex. to sneak, go stealthily*, eg laumadisk að honum.

LAUN, *f.* [from ljuga, *contr. from laugn*; cp. Ulf. *ga-laugs* = *apvtrás*, and *laugni*, *f.* = *apvtrir*; Dan.-Swed. *lön*, cp. Engl. *lane, lonely*; the word is therefore quite different from *laun* = *reward*]:—*secrecy, concealment, biding*: söguð at þeir höfðu tekið fé til launar ok lygi, *that they had taken money to conceal and forswear it*, 656 C. 57; þá er morð... eða ef maðr hylr hræ til launar, Grág. i. 87; dul eða laun, Edda (Ht.) 137; nú heumtir annarr þeirra betr eða fleira fé en ván eigi, ok leggir laun á, Grág. i. 424.

2. *esp. in the adverb. phrase, á laun, 'alone,' bidden*: hann fór upp þangat ok var á laun, Nj. 57; þar var Kári nökkura stund á laun, 258; menn skyldi blóta á laun ef vildi, Bs. i. 25; mæla á laun, *to speak secretly*, Am. 3; hann sendi mann á laun, Al. 91; Geismundr skipar jarðir sínar á laun... (leynt hefir hann þessu alla menn), Ld. 112; með laun, *id.*; hann fór með laun, ok brá á sik gamals manns líki, Edda 1. COMPS: laun-barn, *n. a secret bairn, natural child*, Grág. i. 237, 252.

laun-blót, *n. secret (beaten) worship*, Fms. ii. 162. laun-dóttir, *f. a natural daughter*. laun-dyrr, *n. pl. a secret doorway*, Gullp. 15, Fs. 84, Nj. 193, Orkn. 430, Fms. ii. 2. laun-festar, *f. pl. a secret betrothal*, H. E. i. 475. laun-fostring, *f.* = *launfestar*, H. E. ii. 139.

laun-fundr, *n. a secret meeting*, Bret. 80. laun-getinn, *part. secretly begotten, illegitimate, natural*, Nj. 30, Eg. 708, Grág. i. 170, Bs. i. 285. laun-heitr, *adj. treacherously bet*. laun-kárr, *adj. dealing in secrets, mysterious*; vera úlaunkár at tíðendum, Bs. i. 621; in Bjarn. 24 (in the verse) read launkárr for launkrat, as is shewn by the sense as well as the rhyme. laun-koss, *m. a secret kiss*, Grág. i. 337.

laun-maðr, *m. a bidden (sbam) person, a dummy*, Boll. 338. laun-mæll, *n. secret talk*, Bs. ii. 229. laun-ráð, *n. a secret device*, Edda 21. laun-sát (mod. laun-sátr, *n.*), *f. a 'bidden seat,' an ambush*, Stj. 364, 365, 402, 619. laun-sátt or laun-sætt, *f. a secret agreement*, Bs. i. 871, H. E. i. 561. laun-sigr, *n. a victory won by fraud*, Yt.

laun-sömr, *m. a secret son, natural son*. laun-stafir, *m. bidden Runes*, Eg. (in a verse). laun-stofna, *u. f. a secret meeting*, Fms. ix. 34. laun-stigr, *m. a secret path*, Hkr. iii. 133.

laun-stuldr, *m. pilfering, theft*, Fms. ix. 272. laun-tal, *n. secret speaking, whispering*, Fms. vii. 128, Gisl. 54. laun-vágr, *m. a bidden creek*, Bjarn. 14. = *leynivágr*, q. v. laun-vig, *n. a secret manslaughter, a law term, ranging between full murder and manslaughter, defined in Gisl. 22.*

launviga-mál, *n. a case of launvig*, Lv. 109. laun-þing, *n. a secret meeting*, Fms. viii. 327, Orkn. 268.

LAUN, *n. pl.* [Ulf. *laun* = *μίσθος, χάρις*; A. S. *leán*; Engl. *loan*; O. H. G. *lōn*; Germ. *lohn*; Dan.-Swed. *lön*]:—*rewards*: minni munu verða launin en vert væri, Nj. 10; at leið sé laun ef þegi, Hm. 38; góðs laun, 124; þiggja nökkur laun, Fms. v. 193; vil ek heldr eiga undir þér launin, xi. 192; þeir höfðu búið honum laun, en hann neitti, i. 12; laun munu fylgja mér, ek skal gjalda hverjum eptir sínum verkmum, Hom. 144, and passim, but never in sing.; kvæðis-laun, bragar-laun, etc.; Guðs laun! hafid þér Guðs laun, Óðinn! (cp. Guð B. II), Skíða R. 109. launa-verðr, *adj. worthy of reward*.

launa, *ad*, *to reward*, with dat. of the person, acc. of the thing for which the reward is given, but dat. of the gift itself: þeir hafa yðr (dat.) þat (acc.) engu launat nema illu, Fms. i. 84; illum huga launadri þú þá góðar gjafir, Hbl. 11; hvi mundi hann oss (dat.) þat eigi góðu launa, Fb. ii. 38; illu mun þér launat verða, Nj. 38; ok skal ek þat vel launa þér, Edda 23; þat þarf eigi at launa sem eigi er górt, a saying, Grett.; ú-launadr, *unrewarded*; var-launadr, *scantly rewarded*; eiga e-m var-launat, *to be indebted, be under an obligation to one*, Karl. 198; *to pay*, fyrir penning hvem er smíðar skolu launa, N. G. L. i. 101; launa e-t af sér, *to work out, pay in work done*, Fr.

launung, *f. concealment, secrecy*; *esp. in adverb. phrases, af (á, með) launungu, secretly*, Nj. 103, v. l.; mjök á launungu, Fms. i. 66, viii. 368; með launungu, Bs. i. 622; in mod. usage singly, mér er eugin launung á því, *'tis no matter of secrecy for me*.

LAUPE, *m.* [A. S. and Old Engl. *leap*; still used in Lancashire for a *weel or fishing-basket*]:—*a box or basket*, in Icel. of lattice-work, to carry on the back, also called meiss, q. v.; lauprinn er hann bar sveininn, Fms. x. 217, Vápn. 16, Vm. 98; selja salt í laupum, N. G. L. ii. 254; in Norway esp. of a *measure of butter*, Gpl. 491, 492, 524 (smjör-laupr), D. N. passim; kol-laupr, q. v.; ef munda þik hafa upfætt í ull-laupi mínum (my wool basket) ef ek víska at þú mundir einart lífa, Orkn. 28.

2. *metaph. the timber frame or scaffold of a building*; þá er þeir höfðu reistat laup kirkjunnar, Fms. ii. 234; á öðru árinu var lauprinn reistr, sem vöru allir innstóplar ok syllurnar tvær, Safn i. 66.

lausa-brúllaup, *n. an improvised wedding*, Eg. 24.

lausa-búð, *f. a shed, extemporised booth*, Bs. ii. 107.

lausa-eyrir, *m.* [Dan. *lösöre*], = *lausafé*, Ib. 16, Eg. 131.

lausa-fé, *n.*, gen. *fjár*, *movable property*, as opp. to lands or even to land and cattle, Nj. 29, Eg. 13, 67, 395, Fms. i. 25.

lausa-fjöl, *f. a loose board*, þjal.

lausa-gós, *n.* = *lausafé*, Vm. 79, Pm. 4, Fms. xi. 441.

lausa-hross, *n. a led horse*, Jb. 278.

lausa-kjör, *n. pl. loose conditions, a void bargain*; undir mál nó lausakjör, *no false or feigned bargain*, Grág. i. 225; enda skolu engi lausakjör á vera, 268.

lausa-klofi, *a, m.*, gramm. *a dipthong*, Skálda 170.

lausa-klæði, *n. pl. the loose (upper) garments*, Eg. 579.

lausa-leikr, *m. boredom*; eiga barn í lausaleik: lausaleika-barn, *n. a child begotten out of wedlock*.

lausa-maðr, *m. a law term, a 'loose-man,' able-bodied labourer who has no fixed home*, Jb. 350, (thus opp. to gríðmaðr or maðr í víst); hann var lausamaðr, ok var vístum (*had his temporary abode*) á Stokkahlöðum, Sturl. ii. 67; bændr ok lausir menn, Fs. 23; hence *a tramp, vagabond*, strákar ok lausa-menn, Bs. i. 807.

lausa-matr, *m. meat of various kinds*; krof sum ok enn lausamatr nökkurr, Dipl. v. 18.

lausa-mennska, *u. f. the state or life of a lausamaðr*.

lausa-mjóðm, *f. a trick with the hip in wrestling*, Bárð. 183.

lausa-penningr, *m. loose money, cash*, Dipl. i. 2.

lausa-snjór, *m. loose snow*, Eb. 236, Sturl. iii. 26.

lausa-tæg, *f. a loose strap to carry about one*, Eg. 279.

lausa-tök, *n. pl. a wrestler's term, a loose grasp*, opp. to close 'back-spining'.

lausa-viðr, *m. loose logs, planks*, Bs. i. 392, Dipl. v. 18.

lausa-visa, *u. f. a ditty*, Edda (Ht.), freq. in mod. usage.

lausa-píll, *n. a movable panelling*, Gpl. 346.

laus-boislaðr, *adj. unbridled, unbampered, let loose*.

laus-eygr, *adj. with unsteady eyes*, Fb. i. 540.

laus-geðjaðr, *adj.* = *lausgeðr*, Isl. ii. 418.

laus-geðr, *adj. fickle-minded*, Róm. 266.

laus-grýttir, *adj. with loose pebbles*, Glúm. 394.

laus-gyrðr, *adj. loose-girthed*, of a horse, belt, Gpl. 540: *without a belt, without money*, Isl. ii. 52.

laus-hárr, *adj. with loose hairs*, Edda 21.

laus-höfðaðr, *adj. loose-headed, false*, Róm. 161.

lausingi, *a, m.* = *leysingi*, q. v.

laus-leiki, *a, m. looseness, a loose life*, Mar.

laus-liga, *adv. loosely*, Orkn. 430.

laus-ligr, *adj. loose, unsteady*, Sturl. iii. 200, 215.

laus-lyndi, *n. looseness of mind, fickleness*, Fs. ii. 134, Sks. 776.

laus-löti, *n.* = *lauslyndi*, Vigl. 26: *mod. looseness, uncassity*.

laus-máll, *adj. loose of speech*, Glúm. 372, Fms. vi. 108.

laus-mælti, *f. loose speech*, Glúm. 372.

laus-mæll, *n. pl. breach of word*, Fms. x. 50, Hkr. ii. 122.

lausn, *f. release, liberation*: hann lagði á hvem þeirra verk ok lausn, *he put a work and ransom on each of his bondsmen*, i. e. he gave them a chance of emancipating themselves by paying a fixed sum of money, Ó. H. 28: *eccl. redemption*, til hjálpar ok lausnar öllu mannkyni, Mar.; þat man okkr vera til engra lausna, Hom. 155; fyrir vára lausn þoldi hann písl, *id.*; áðr stí lausn komi er heitin var Abraham, 51, Stj., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim; endr-lausn, q. v.:—*right of redemption*, B. K. 40:—*absolution from sin or ban*, Bs. i. 287, Fms. ix. 524; hann tók lausn af sjálfum pávanum, Nj. 281, K. Á. 38, 76, Bs. i. 710, passim; af-lausn, q. v.: *release from a duty*, Fms. x. 21.

II. *decision, judgment*; en er konungs son var búinn at segja fram lausnir mála, Sks. 643; þar var lausn ok band allra vanda-mála, Fb. ii. 71; eiga lausn á máli, *to decide in a case*, Bs. i. 708:—*plur. lausnir*, in þing-lausnir, q. v. COMPS:

lausnar-gjald, *n. a ransom*. lausnar-mark, *n. a badge of redemption*, Hom. 104. lausnar-steinn, *m. a stone with bidden power to loose the pains of labour*, Maurer's Volkssagen. lausnar-tíðindi, *n. loose news*, Sturl. ii. 96, iii. 256.

lausnari, *a, m. a releaser*, 656 B: *eccl. the Redeemer*, Stj. 27, Hom. 36, Barl. 30, Pass., Vidal. passim.

lausn-orðr, *adj.* = *lausyrðr*, Sks. 773, Karl. 439.

LAUSS, *adj.*, compar. *lausari*, superl. *lausastri*; [Ulf. *laus* = *μείω*; A. S. *leis*; Engl. *loose, release*; Germ. *los*; Dan. *løs*]:—*loose*, opp. to fast; fast ok laust; steinn, annarr fastr enn annarr lauss, Pm. 106; (fór) utan-bórðs seglit ok allt þat er laust var á búlkunum nema menn, Bs. i. 422; verða lauss, *to get loose*; eldr varð lauss, *fire broke loose* (cp. Dan. *ildlös*), Fms. x. 29; láta laust, *to let loose, let slip, yield up*, vi. 203, Nj. 58, Stj. 184; liggja laust fyrir, *to sit loose, be easy to seize upon*; þótti eigi svá laust fyrir liggja sem þeir ætludau, Fms. viii. 357.

II. *metaph. free, unimpeded*, Germ. *ledig*; þar var engi maðr lauss at söðla hest konungs, Ó. H. 15; bændr ok lausir menn, Fs. 23; þessa megin skaltú láta hest þinn, ok gakk þú lauss yfir brúna, *leave thy horse behind, and walk loose*

(i. e. *unencumbered*) across the bridge, Konr.; skal þat lið á móti því er laust er ok eigi er í fylkingu, Eg. 293; tíða laust, to ride (travel) unencumbered, without luggage, Hrafn. 27; lauss hestr, a led horse, Fms. v. 285.

2. *disengaged*, with gen.; en ek skal lausa allra mála ef hann kemr eigi svá út, Isl. ii. 217; vit erum lausir allra sverdaga, Fb. i. 232; lauss einka-mála, Ó. H. 194.

3. *void, not binding*; nú er laus veðjan okkar, Fms. vi. 370; laus eru öll nýmæli ef eigi verða upp sögd et þriðja hvert sumar, Grág. (Kb.) i. 37; en ef Sigvaldi kemr eigi þessu fram, sem nú var skilt með þeim, þá skulu mál þeirra öll vera laus, Fms. xi. 100; kugginn stár á kjölnum fast en kaup er laust, Stef. Ól.

4. *vacant*; viljum vér gefa yðr Ólafs kirkju, þvíat hón er nú laus, Bs. i. 800; lauss biskupsdómur, a vacant bishopric, Mar.; laust braud, a vacant living for a priest.

5. with the notion of *empty*; sigla lausum kili, to sail 'with a loose keel,' i. e. without a cargo, Ó. H. 115; sigla lausu skipi, id., Bs. i. 518.

6. *light, of sleep*; hann var kominn í hvílu sína ok sofaðr laust, Mar.; þá seig á hann svefn, ok þó svá lausa, at hann þöttisk vaka, Ó. H. 195, Vkv. 29.

7. *dissolved*, of a meeting (þing-lausrir); þing skal laust segja á miðjum degi, Grág. i. 216; dag þann er sóknar-þing er laust, 117.

8. *loose, i. e. personal, property*; lönd ok lausa aura (see lausafé, lauseyrir), Eg. 34, Js. 62; lausir penningar, loose money, cash, D. N. v. 488.

9. *not lined*, of a garment; þeir dýkar með rautt skinn ok enn fjórði lausa, Vm. 47; hökull lauss, stola laus, 15.

10. *absolved from ban*; hann sýng yfir þeim miserere, ok segir þeim þó, at þá voru þeir eigi lausari en áðr, Sturl. ii. 11.

11. *loose, dissolute*; lauss í sinum framferðum, Mar.; *heedless*, lauss ok með litlum athuga, id.

III. as the last part in compds mostly suffixed to a root word, often in gen., in a negative sense, in Icel almost in endless instances, of which many remain in English, *saklauss*, *sackless*; *aðnu-lauss*, *luckless*; *athuga-lauss*, *thoughtless*; *mei-lauss*, *guileless*; *vit-lauss*, *witless*, *insane*, etc., from which is formed the neut. subst. termination -leysi.

laus-tækr, adj. *easily taken*, Band. 28 new Ed.

lausung, f. [A. S. *leasing*; Old Engl. *leasing*; North. E. *leesum*] = *lying, falsehood*; gjalda lausung við lygi, Hm.; lausung fyrir staðfesti, Al. 23, Fbr. 74; með lausung, at large; á þeirra degi sem þú gengr út ... með lausung, Stj. 557. I Kings ii. 42; þeir stela nauti, en gefa lausungina Guða nafni, they steal the ox, but give the offer to the name of God, Prov. xx. 25 in a note to the Bible of 1644; cp. 'to steal a pound and give a penny.'

II. *loose living, life of a libertine*, Mar., Hom., Fms. xi. 423, passim in old and mod. usage.

compds: lausungar-kona, u. f. a loose woman, barlot, Mar.; lausungar-maðr, m. a loose, libertine, Mar.; lausungar-orð, n. *deceit*, Jb. 385.

laus-yrði, n. *breach of one's word*, Fms. vii. 151, Sks. 776, Fbr. 64.

laus-yrðir, adj. *unreal in one's words*, Sks. 773.

LAUT, f. [láta; early Swed. *löt* = *pasture*, Schlyter], a hollow place, Grett. (in a verse), Lex. Poët.; the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to be recorded in old prose.

LAX, m. [Scot. *lax*; O. H. G. *lachs*; Germ. *lachs*; Dan. *laks*; Swed. *lax*] = a salmon, Edda 40, 72, Nj. 69, Fs. 35, 164, Fb. i. 539, passim: the male lax is called hængir (contr. hængr), cp. god-lax, q. v. In Lent it was forbidden even to mention meat by name, and hence at that season people called it jestingly klauf-lax, 'cloven-boofed salmon,' see the story told in Maurer's Volks. 207, 208.

II. freq. in Icel. local names, Lax-á, f. = *Laxwater*, Salmon water, a name of many rivers; whence Laxár-dalr, m. *Laxwater dale*, and Lax-dölfr, m. pl. *the men from L.*; Laxdöla-Saga, u. f. *the Saga of L.*, Eb. 334, Grett. 15 new Ed., Fms. ii. 257.

compds: laxa-flaki, n. *salmon-fishing*, Boldt. lax-kaast, laxa-verpl, n. *a salmon casting-net*, Boldt.

lax-á, f. a salmon river, Gpl. 419; see lax.

lax-bróðir, m. a kind of salmon.

lax-ganga, u. f. *islands of salmon entering rivers*, Bs. i. 595.

lax-varpa, u. f. a salmon cast, Boldt.

lax-veiðr, f. *salmon-fishing*, Eg. 136, Ld. 14, Bs. ii. 140, 141.

lax-vepp, n. a salmon-cast, B. K. 29.

LÁZ and láts, n. [for word, from Fr. *lace*, Germ. *latz*, Lat. *laqueus*] = a lace; kyrtla ok latz at síðu, *kirtles laced on the sides*, Eg. 602; drag-kyrtla latz, Fms. vi. 440.

laza, að, to lace; laza klæði sín, Str. 81.

lazan, f. *lacing*; lazan klæða sinna, Str. 82.

LÁ, f. pl. lár, the line of shoal water along the shore, edged by the surf; þekti hann at tré flaut í lánni, Mar.; hann hleypr út í lárnar ok bregðr í fiskinn öðrum enda á snærinu, Finn. 220; líki Pompeius köstuðu þeir á sjá út, ok reiddi þat í lánni, Róm. 232; still in mod. usage:—poët. the sea generally, Lex. Poët.; odd-lá = blood, Höfuðl.; járn-lá.

II. = *law, craft*, a law, key, in Vsp.

III. *bair*, Lát, laungo, cp. lóð; hár heitir lá, Edda 109.

LÁ, pres. lá, pret. láði, part. láð; [Ulf. *laian* = *laiopeiv*, John ix. 28, and used strong; A. S. *lean*; Hel. and O. H. G. *laban*] = to blame; lá e-m e-t, eg láir þér það ekki, I do not blame thee for it; or, þáð er ekki láandi (gerund.), it is excusable. It is curious that no instance is on record from old writers, although the word must be old.

LÁÐ, n. [prob. akin to lán, Germ. *lehn* (ð = n), prop. denoting a fief] = land, but mostly only in poetry: in the allit. phrase, land ok láð, land and lea, Hkm. 21; fyringra landi ok láði, Fms. xi. 363; láð og lög, land and sea; láðs og lagar dýr, an amphibious animal; hann kom fram á eitt fagrt láð, Karl. 71; freq. in poetry, see Lex. Poët.; as also in poet. compds, esp. as láð-gofandi, part. fief-giving; láð-gofaðr, part. gifted with lands; láð-valdr, m. a fief-wielder = a king; láð-varðaðr and láð-vörðr, m. a land-warder, all epithets of a king, Lex. Poët.

lá-doyða, u. f. a smooth, dead sea.

láð-maðr, m. [an A. S. word, as the root vowel d = ei shows] = a loadsmen, pilot, guide; Keisarinn sendi konungi herlið mikil ok láðmenn af sínu ríki, Fms. xi. 313, v. l. (cp. the verse), Fas. ii. 304 (in a verse).

láfi, a, m. a thrashing floor, barn floor, Stj. 397, 620, Gpl. 346; láfa sili, a barn floor, N. G. L. i. 38; láfa garðr, a barn, Stj. 392, 397.

LÁFI, a, m. a pet name = Óláfr, Gramm. p. xxv.

LÁG, f., lóg in Edda 68, 85; [Swed. *laga*; Ivar Aasen *lag*; Engl. *log*] = a felled tree, log; lóg heitir ok tré þat er fellr í skógi, Edda 85; lóg, þat er tré, 68; voru þar fen stór ok buggnar á lágir, Eg. 577; sátu þeir allir samt á einni lág, Fms. i. 179, xi. 64, 332; þá spurði Hávarðr, hvert féll af láginni? Hkr. i. 241; ok því næst koma þeir at lág nokkurri er liggir um þvera götuna, Fb. iii. 376; the word is now obsolete in Icel. or is only used in the sense of

II. pl. lágur, a deep, hollow place; lág and laut are synonymous: the phrase, láta e-ð liggja í láginni, to let a thing lie in the hole, i. e. hide, conceal it.

lá-garðr, m. a 'fence of lá,' the surf; þá sá þau at sylgja lá á steini í lágörðunum, Bs. i. 317; kom þar um síðir at hann þreyttisk á mudi, var hann þá kominn í lágarda, dró hann þá niðr, í því sá hann hvar kerling ein stór óð út at honum, Fas. ii. 435.

lága-söngur, m. the 'low-chant' in the Roman Catholic mass when the host was elevated, Bs., Hom., H. E. passim; lágasöngva bók, kver, skrá, the book (scroll) containing the low-chants, Vm., Am., Pm.

lág-leikr, m. lowliness, humility, Mar.

lág-lendi, n. low land, flat land, Stj. 591.

lág-lendr, adj. low-lying, flat, of a county.

lág-liga, adv. lowly, Stj. 601; secretly, Fms. x. 425, 437.

lág-ligr, adj. low, Fas. i. 43.

lág-mælt, part. low spoken, with a low voice, Fms. i. 159, Ver. 30.

lágna, að, to become big, of meat; part. lágnaðr, of meat, fish.

lág-nötti, n. 'low-night,' the depth of night, midnight, opp. to high day (hádeggi).

LÁGB, adj., compar. lægri, superl. lægstr; [Dan. *lav*; Swed. *låg*; not found in A. S., so that probably the Engl. *low* is borrowed from the Scand. word] = low; lát hæl þinn síga nokkurt svá lægra en tær, Sks. 372; at nú sá lægra í horninu en áðr, Edda 32; en lægstr Magnúss kross, Hkr. iii. 221; þá er sólin er lág um kveldit, when the sun is low on the horizon, Þiðr. 338; short, þat er mitt ráð, at þú trúir aldri lágum manni ok raðskeggjuðum, Fms. xi. 428; öxi mikla ok lágt skaptið, Sturl. i. 64; þórðr enn lági, Ó. H. 139; — low, low-lying, of land, þegar regna koma þá er úvært at búa þar sem lágt liggir, Fms. vi. 136; — low, of the voice; hann svarar ok heldr lágt, i. 159; konungur tók kvæðja hans lágt, Sturl. iii. 305; biðja fyrir sér lágt, Hom. (St.)

II. phrases, bera lágt höfuð, to carry one's head low, bang the head, be discomfited, Nj. 94; stefna þá at Birkibeitum ok standa nú engum mun lægra en þeir, or no worse off than they, Fms. ix. 44; en hina lægri daga (the lower boly days) þrim árum, K. Á. 170; munda ek þat vilja áðr þessu þingi er lokit, at er færir lægra, I would like to see ye lowered, humbled, Nj. 220; bera lægra hlut, to get the worst of it, Fms. v. 59, vi. 412.

lág-raddaðr, part. = lágustaðr.

lág-raustaðr, part. low-voiced, Bárð. 176.

lág-skeptr, adj. with a short bundle, of an axe, Fms. ii. 71, 100.

lág-talaðr, adj. speaking in a low voice, Fb. i. 336.

lág-vaxinn, part. low-grown, short of stature, Fas. iii. 307.

Láki, a, m., contr. for þorlák, Gramm. p. xxxv.

Lá-land, n. Laaland, a Danish island, Fms. xi.

lámr, m. [Gael. *lamb*], a paw, of the hand, Edda 110.

LÁN, n., but an older feminine is indicated by the compd lánar dróttinn; [A. S. *læn*; Engl. *loan*; Dan. *laan*] = a loan; in the saying, ekki er lán lengr en léd er; þiggja lán, to receive as a loan, Grág. i. 437; at láni, as a loan, Fms. ix. 404; hafa at láni, to get on credit, Nj. 259; selja at láni, to lend, Grág. i. 400.

2. with the notion of land, a fief; en ef þú vilt þrálaga halda á ríkinu, þá mun þér hinn til at fara á fund hans ok gúðask hans maðr, munu vér þá biðja með þér, at hann fái þér at láni þetta ríki, Ó. H. 45; á því láni, Sighvatr, cp. láð; Guða lán, a loan from God, Hom. 149.

3. metaph. luck, good luck; ó-lán, ill-luck, freq. in mod. usage.

compds: láns-lök, n. lent money, Fms. iv. 328, Ó. H. 149, N. G. L. i. 22.

láns-hestr, m., láns-hross, n. a borrowed horse, Grág. i. 433.

láns-klæði, n. pl. borrowed clothes, Al. 85.

láns-maðr, m. a lucky man; ó-láns-maðr, an ill-fated man.

lána, að, to lend; þetta er lánsfé er ymsir nienn hafa lánat mér, Fms. iv. 328; en þeim lánadi hón klæði er eigi áttu sjálfir, Hkr. ii. 31; ok

vildir þú fast í því sem þér er ekki lánað, at yrkja lof um mik, Fb. i. 245.

LÁNAR-dróttinn, m., prop. a *liege-lord*, whence generally a *lord, master*, esp. of the king or lord of a district; heitir er lánardrottinn ást, a saying, Fs. 111; þó ræð ek þér annat heilríði, at þú svík aldri lánardrottinn þinn, Nj. 129; hefir þú skammliga svíkit þinn lánardrottinn, þóat hann væri eigi góðr, Grett. 184 new Ed.; hann beið svá ens æðsta meistara ok lánardrottins, MS. 625. 63; hann þótti vel hafa fylgt sínum lánardrottinni, Fms. vii. 223; a *master*, betra þykki mér at látask í þínu húsi en skipta um lánardrottina, Nj. 57.

LÁN-fé, n. = lánfé, N. G. L. i. 22.

LÁRR, m. a *box to keep wood in*, freq. in mod. usage.

LÁR-viðr, m. [for. word], a *laurel*.

LÁR-bogi, a, m. a '*latch-bow*', *cross-bow*, Fms. viii. 285, Skv. 390, Karl. 349, Art. 63.

LÁR-lauss, adj. *unlocked, latchless*, Fms. xi. 226.

LÁSS, m. [Dan.-Swed. *lås*; Engl. *latch*, borrowed from the Scand. (?)], a *latch, lock*; lukka at lúka lásum upp, Grág. ii. 195; sýngir í lási, ... var þá skemman í lási (*locked*), Fms. iii. 67; vera láss ok lykill fyrir e-u, viii. 335; í lásum eða lokum, N. G. L. i. 84; hann flúkti þá um alla lása, Fb. i. 276; borg var hefir langan tíma verit svá sem láss fyrir yðru ríki, Fms. i. 156; þar vóru á úti-dýrr, ok sterkr láss fyrir, Grett. 44 new Ed.; seka lás fyrir kistu, 198 new Ed.; stökk þá láss af limum, Og. 10; hve hón er í lás um lokin, Gm. 22.

LÁR-ör, f. a *cross-bow shaft*, Sturl. i. 180.

LÁT, n., like the Engl. subst. *let*, scarcely used except in compds; út-lát, an outlet; í-lát, an inlet, a bag; blóð-lát, blood-letting.

LÁT, m. a *loss*; þeir sögðu konungi lát sitt, ok kolluðusk eltir hafa verit, Fms. xi. 370; —death, decrease, ek segi þér lát Einvindar bróður þíns, Nj. 4; lát hins helga Knúts konungs, Bs. i. 71; litlu síðar var mér sögð brenna hans ok lát, Fms. ii. 18; hann frá lát sonar síns, Gullþ., passim; manna-lát, loss of life; and-lát, lif-lát, q. v.; af-lát, killing.

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LÁTA, pres. let, let's, Edda (in a verse), pl. látum; pret. lét, 2nd pers. lét (rhyming with *hristir* in Edda in a verse); subj. léti; imperat. lát, láttu; part. látinn: middle forms, pres. látumk, Am. 89; pret. létumk, Hm. 106, Eb. (in a verse), Eg. 103 (in a verse); with neg. suff., pres. leikk-að ek, I let not, Ó. H. 171 (in a verse); pret. lét-a, Skv. 3. 43; imperat. lát-attu or lát-ðu, Sdm. 28, Lín. 6; [Ulf. *létan* = *deprive*; A. S. *lætan*; Old Engl. *laten*; Engl. *let*; O. H. G. *lazan*; Germ. *lassen*; Swed. *lata*; Dan. *lade*.]

A. To let, put, place; bað hann at láta þá í myrkva-stofu, MS. 623. 30; var Haraldr þar inn látinn (*shut in*), Hkr. iii. 69; láta naut inn, to let 'neat' in a stall, let them in, Gisl. 20; láta út, to let out, Fms. vi. 215.

II. To let, suffer, grant; vil ek þess biðja yðr, herra, at þér létid oss mörk yðra, Ld. 112; konungr lét margar tóptir til garða þar á árbakkanum, Fms. ii. 27; láta laust, to let go, let loose, Nj. 70, Fms. i. 168; hann vildi eigi láta þenna hest, viii. 123; láta hlut sinn, to let go one's share, be worsted, i. 74.

2. To leave, forsake; biðr hann at þér láti blótinn, Fms. x. 274; láta fyrir róða, to throw to the winds, see róði, and láta fur lið; hann lét ok fur lið allan farangr sínum, Ld. ii. 362; láta einan, to forsake a person; láttu mig, Drottinn, einan ekki, Pass.; hann ætlaði at láta eina (to divorce) drottningina, Fms. vii. 171.

3. To lose; ok létir þú hrossin eigi at síðr, Ld. 146; en ef þeir verða ferlið, þá munu þeir láta lið sitt, Eg. 284; fénu því sem hann hafði látið, Magn. 528; láta skal hann ok féit allt, Fms. vii. 24; at ek hafa fyrir því látið manndóm eða sannindi, ix. 333; láta leikinn, to lose the game, Edda 31; láta lífið, to lose one's life, Eg. 14, Nj. 15, Fms. xi. 3.

4. With dat. to suffer loss in or of a thing; léttr Álfir þar lífinu, suffered loss of his life, perished, Finnb. 256; hét ek því at láta heldr lífi mínu (líf mitt, v. l.), en ganga á þenna eiðstaf, Fms. viii. 155; gengu á jókla upp ok létu lífi er dagleidd var til bygða, Bs. i. 408; fyrr skal ek mínu fjörvi láta, Skv. 3. 15; þú skalt láta mínu landi, 10; and in mod. usage, láta kálfi, to drop the calf; and láta föstri, to miscarry.

5. To let do or let be done; hann lét sveininum ekki í mein, be let nothing be done to the boy, indulged him in everything, Nj. 147; Dofri umni honum svá mikil at hann mátti ekki í móti honum láta, Fb. i. 566, cp. láta eptir, undan e-m, etc.

6. Vóru þá látnir fjóttar af Hallfréði, Fms. ii. 12; þá láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin, Eg. 261; vil ek at þú látr lokur frá hordum, Gisl. 28; láta barn af brjósti, to wean a child, N. G. L. i. 340; láta hest á stall, Karl. 5; láta í ljós, to make known, Skv. 195; láta blóð, to let blood (blóð-lát).

III. With prepp.; láta af e-u, to leave off, desist from; sumir létu af blótum, Fms. i. 32; þú vill seint láta af mann-drápm, 274; þorgeir mun eigi fyrr af láta enn hann ræð þér bana, Nj. 109; á enum næstum hálfum

mánaði er fallsótt lætr af (ceases), Grág. i. 458; láta af hendi, to let out of one's hands, deliver up, Eg. 66, Nj. 186, Fms. vii. 173; láta fé af, to kill, slaughter (cattle), Grág. i. 429, K. þ. K. 80, 92, Rb. 344; —láta aptr, to shut; kómu Austmenn í virkit, því at Austmenn höfðu eigi aptr látið, Landn. 162; láttu aptr dýrnar, about the door; —láta at, to yield, comply; mun ek láta at yðr, I will comply with you, MS. 623. 24; alla þá er at mínum orðum láta, Eg. 18; hann (the ship) fór jafnan hallr ok lét eigi at stjórni, she heeled over and obeyed not the helm, Fms. iii. 13; —láta eptir e-m, to indulge; þóðr lét þat eptir honum, Eg. 188; þær (the scales) sýnduak honum svá vægar, at ef eitt lítið hár væri lagt í, at þó mundu þær eptir láta, Skv. 643; absol., láta eptir, with acc. to leave behind, MS. 623. 36, Eg. 87, 220; —láta fram, láti mik fram at Kolskeggi, Nj. 97; —láta fyrir, to let go, give way, yield; ok sagt, at fyrir lét annarr fylkingar-arminn, Fms. vi. 317; þeir munu verða fyrir at láta ef vér leggjum skörluga at, vii. 257; hann léttr ekki fyrir járn né eldi, Kb. 544. 39, Gpl. 285; —láta í, to let go into; láta í ker, to pour into a vessel, fill it (i-lát), Konr.; —láta til, to yield; Einnar vildi með engu móti láta til við Harald konung, Fms. iii. 62; þar kemr enn þófinu at konungr lætr til, ok mælti svá, xi. 429; var þá Gunnarr við hana lengi fár, þar til er hón lét til við hann, Nj. 59; —láta undan, to yield to, give way; ek skal hvergi undan þér láta, 27; —láta upp, to open (opp. to láta aptr), Eg. 409, 602, Fms. ix. 26, 476; lætr Kjartan þenna upp, K. let him get up, Ld. 168; láta uppi, to lay out; ok lætr hann rétt skirn uppi, at hann láti at lögheimili sínu, K. þ. K. 6; ok ertú saklaus, ef þú lætr uppi (grants) vistinna, Glúm. 327; ef léttr er eigi uppi látið, Grág. i. 384; en ef hinn lætr honum eigi uppi mat þann, 47; látum nú þat uppi (let us make a clean breast) er vér höfum jafnan mælt, Fms. ix. 333; —láta út, to let out, of a thing shut in; at hann mundi brjóta upp hurbina, ef hann væri eigi út látinn, vi. 215; naut, to let go, put to sea, síðan létu þeir út ok sigldu til Noregs, Nj. 128.

IV. With infin. to let, cause, make; látið mik vita, let me know, Nj. 231; er ek lét drepa þótri, Fms. v. 191; fæðir Bjarnar, er Snorri Goði lét drepa, Landn. 93; Gunnarr mun af því láta vaxa úþokka við þik, Nj. 107; lét hón þar fjándskap í móti koma, Ld. 50; hann sá engan annan kost, en láta allt svá vera sem Björgólfr vildi, Eg. 24; ef bóndinn lætr hann á brott fara, Grág. i. 157; þá létu þeir stefna þing fjölmennt, Fms. i. 20; konungr lét græða menn sína, ... en veita umbúð, Eg. 34; ok lét leiða hann á land upp ok festa þar upp, Nj. 9; þá ská hann stefna honum, ok láta honum verða útleigð, Grág. i. 47, 385; þá lét þorþjörn vera kyrt ok fór leið sína, Háv. 46; láttu búnar þessar þegar er ek lætr eptir koma, let them be ready when I call for them, id.; lát þér þat í hug koma! ... láttu þér því þykkja minstan skada um fjártjón, ok þú skalt láta þér í hug koma, at ... Skv. 446, and in numberless instances.

2. With a reflex. infin. to let a thing be done or become, or referring to a person himself, to let oneself do, etc.; láttu nemask þat, learn that! mark that! Skv. i. 23; er hón lét sveltask, Og. 17, Skv. 3. 27; akulu þér þá ekki eptir ganga, ok láta þá sjálfa á sják, Nj. 147; Egill mun ekki letjask láta nema þú sér eptir, Eg. 257; at frændr yðrir ok vinir láti mjök hallask eptir þínum fortölum, Fms. ii. 32; ef sú maðr lætr í dóm nefnask er nú var frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16; ok hað hion fellda hana, ok látið á fallask, and let himself fall upon her, ii. 60; ok láti kaupask verk at, if be let work be bought of him, i. e. works for wages, i. 468; hann lét fallask þvers undan laginu, Nj. 246; ef hón vill vígjask láta til nunnu, Grág. i. 307; láta sér fátt um e-t finnast, to disapprove, Fas. i. 51; áðr hann láti af berask, Fms. ii. 12.

3. With part. pass., in circumlocutory phrases; hann lét verða farit, be went, Fagnsk. 120; létu þeir víða verða farit, they rowed much about, 185; líðit skal láta verða leitað þezarins, Fms. viii. 374; lét konungr þá verða sagt, v. 201; hann lét hana verða tekna, be seized her, 'let her be taken', Fms. ii. 153; omitting the infin., láta um mælt, to let be said, to declare, Vigl. 76 new Ed.; rare in prose, but freq. in old poetry, ek lét hardan Hundung veginn, I sent H. to death, Hkr. i. 10; láta soðinn, Gm. 18; gulli keypta láttu Gýmis dóttur, Ls. 42; láta trú boðna, Ód. 9; lét of sóttan, Haustl.

V. naut. to stand; láta út, láta í haf, to let go, put out to sea, Eg. 370; síðan létu þeir út ok sigldu til Noregs, Nj. 128; var honum sagt at þeir höfðu út látið, 134; hann bar á skip ok lét í haf, 282, Ld. 50; láta til lands, to stand towards land, to put in, Fms. i. 294; láta at landi, id., 228; vil ek ráða yðr, at þér látið í brott heðan, Eb. 330.

B. Metaph. usages: **1.** to behave, comport oneself, by gestures, manners, or by the voice, answering to lát (III); forvitni er mér á hversu þeir láta, Glúm. 327; láta sem vistoli, Stj. 475; hann bað menn eigi syrgja né láta öðrum herhligum látum, Nj. 197; hann sofnaði fast, ok lét illa í svefni, to be unruly in sleep, 94, 211; fámik vér eigi við skrafkarl þenna er svá lætr leiddinliga, Háv. 52; björn ferr at henni, ok lætr allblitt við hana, fondles her, Fas. i. 51; bæði er, at þú ert gönnligr maðr, enda lætr þú allstóruga, makest thyself big, Ld. 168; jarl lét sér fátt til hans, the earl treated him coldly, Fms. i. 58; lét hann sér fátt um finnask, vii. 29; láta hljótt yfir e-u, to keep silence about a thing, Nj. 232, Al. 15; láta kyrt um e-t, id.; láta mikit um sik, to pride oneself, puff oneself up, Grett. 108; Björgólfr kallaði annat sinn ok þriðja—þá svarar maðr, lát eigi svá! lát eigi svá, maðr! segir hann, Fms. ix.

50. 2. láta vel, illa yfir e-u, to express approval, disapproval of a thing; mun ek segja þeim tíðendin ok láta illa yfir verkinn, Nj. 170; Brynjólfur lét illa yfir þessi ráða-görð, Eg. 24; Kveidulfr lét vel yfir því, 115, Nj. 46; hann lét vel yfir því, be expressed himself favourably about it, Ld. 50; ok létu menn hans vel yfir þessu, 168; lét hann vel yfir þeirra eyrendi, Fms. i. 16. 3. to make as if; hann gengr leið sína, ok léttr sem hann sjái ekki sveinana, Háv. 52; mun ek nú taka í hönd þér ok láta sem ek festa mér Helgu dóttur þína, Isl. ii. 206; Þjóðólfr gekk með öxi reidda ok lét þat engi sem vissi, Nj. 25; láttu sem hinn átti dagr Jóna 16 á Drottins-degi, Rb. 128; ok mun ek láta sem ek taka af þeim, Nj. 170; en fólk þetta lét sem ekki væri jafnskýlt sem Jóna-drykkjan þessi, Fms. vii. 274; the phrase, honum er ekki svo leitt sem hann léttr.

4. to estimate, value; manngjöld skyldi jöfn látin ok spora-höggit, Nj. 88; hann vildi eigi heyrta at nokkurr konungr væri honum jafn látinn á Norðrlöndum, Fms. v. 191; því at þeir þöldu þat eigi, at Finnþogi var franiar látinn, Finnþ. 290; fátt er betr látid en efni eru til, a saying, Band. 6 new Ed.; er nú er heilagr látinn, Clem. 49. 5. to express, say; í fylki þat eða hérað, er þá lét sik ór vera, Gpl. 155; léttr þat (be intimates) at sú gjöf var gör með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; þorfinnr bóndi lét heimilt skyldu þat, 564; létu þeir (they declared) nú sem fyrr, at hún festi sik sjálf, Nj. 49; to run to and so, of writs, books, skrár er svá lét, Dipl. ii. 19; mældaga svá látanda, Vm. 47.

6. to emit a sound, scream, howl; hátt kveði þér, en þó lét herra atgeirinn er Gunnarr gekk út, Nj. 83; sem kykvendi létu, Fms. vi. 302; óttask ekki hversu sem sjór lét, vii. 67; at vedráttu létu illa um haustið, Ld. 50; hann heyrir ok þat er gras vex á jörðu ok allt þat er herra léttr, Edda 17; ok einn tíma er prestir lýr at honum, þá léttr í vörðum—tvö hundruð í gili, tvau hundruð í gili, Band. 14; ok lét hátt í hölsárum, sem náttúra er til sáranna, Fbr. 111 new Ed.

C. Reflex. 1. to be lost, to die, perish; betra þykki mér at létask í þínu húsi, en skipa um lánar-drottina, Nj. 57; létusk (self) fjórtán menn, 98; kómusk himn á skóginn en þrír létusk, Eg. 585; ok létuk hún þeirra síðast, Ld. 58; hversu mart hefir hór fyrir-manna látisk—Hér hefir látisk Njáll ok Bergþóra ok synir þeirra allir, Nj. 303.

2. to declare of oneself, feign, etc.; lézk þar vilja sína kosti til leggja, Fms. i. 22; en allir létusk honum fylgja vilja, ix. 316; ek býð þangat þeim mönnum, er fé létask at honum hafa átt, Grág. i. 409.

II. part. látinn, dead, deceased, Eg. 300, Nj. 112, Ld. 8, Fms. vii. 274. 2. vel látinn, highly esteemed, in good repute, Isl. ii. 122, Sks. 441; við látinn, on the alert, ready, Fms. viii. 371, ix. 459; það er svá við látid, it so happens, Fb. i. 204; vel fyrir látinn, well prepared, Grett. 110 A.

Látadr, part. mannered; vel látadr, Stj. 588, Fms. viii. 447, Karl. 446. lát-bragð, n. bearing, manners, deportment, Ld. 272, Bs. ii. 78.

Lát-góðr, adj. courteous, well-mannered, Fms. x. 152.

Lát-gæði, n. manners, Sks. 282 B, Bs. i. 76.

Látinn, part. deceased; see láta C. II. 1.

Látina, u. f. Latin, K. p. K. 74, Sks. 23; Látinu-bók, -bréf, -skrá, -söngur, a Latin book, deed, scroll, canticle, Fms. x. 147, Bs. i. 869, Pm. 86, Am. 73; Látinu dikt, Latin composition, Fms. iii. 163; Látinu stafr, stafrof, Latin letters, alphabet, Skálda 170, 177; Látinu-list, Bs. i. 235; Látinu lætr, a Latin scholar, Grág. (Kb.) i. 22; Látinu-mál, -tungu, the Latin tongue, Skálda 181, Ver. 37, Hom. 139, K. p. K. 74, 76; Látinu klerkr, a Latin clerk, scholar, Skálda 179; Látinu maðr, a Latin, Roman; Látinu skáldskapr, Latin poetry, 178; Látinu snillingr, a master in Latin, 181.

Lát-práðr, adj. of gentle bearing, Edda 21.

LÁTR, m., in old poetry and better láttr, [from lag, as slátt from slag, Engl. litter]—the place where animals, esp. seals, whales, lay their young, Gpl. 465; in poetry, Fáfnis láttr, the serpent's litter = gold; freq. in mod. usage, as also in local names, Látr (pl. Hval-látr), Látra-bjarg, -heidr, see the map of Iceland.

-látr, adj. mannered; a suffix in compds denoting manners or qualities, see Gramm. p. xxxiv.

Látrask, sb, dep. to litter, of seals, beasts, Fas. ii. 284, where used metaph.

Látun, m., Karl. 267; [Fr. latoun; Engl. latoun or latten]—brass; af enum benta látuni, Vm. 41, 177, Am. 18; but neut. in mod. usage.

Lát-móðr, n. bearing, deportment, manners, Sks. 282, 370.

Lávarðr, m. [like láði, borrowed from the Early Eng. láwerd, as it was spelt and sounded in Engl. of the 12th century; A. S. bláford]—a lord, master, Fms. vii. 250, x. 226, Hom. 89, Mar. passim; the word is used in the N. T. along with drottinn and herra.

Læ, m., with the article léinn, Fms. vii. 264; acc. sing. lia, Korm. 38; ljáinn, Fb. i. 522; plur. leannir, Edda 48; dat. lianum (ljánum), id.; acc. pl. lia (= ljá), id.; the mod. form is nom. ljár, gen. ljás, dat. and acc. ljá; the nom. ljár occurs in Fb. i. 522; [North. E. ley, lea; Dan. lee; Swed. lia]—a scythe; hinn deigi lé, Mk. v. 15; Flöv. 25; stælttr lé, Grág. i. 501; dengja ljá, ii. 211; orð ok nýjan ljá, Fb. i. 522; ljá i langorfi, Korm. 38; stafn-ljá (dat.), an entering book, Fms. vii. 264. compds: lé-dengd, f. (or lé-denging, f., Jb. 218), the hammering,

sharpening a scythe, Grág. ii. 338; see dengja. 16-garðr, m. a manie, Finnþ. 340.

16-barn, n. an infant, Hkr. i. 35, Fas. ii. 115.

LEÐR, u. f. mud, ooze, slab.

LEÐR, n. [A. S. leðer; Engl. leather; North. E. ledder; Germ. leder; Dan. læder]—leather, freq. in mod. usage, but no instance in old written is recorded. compds: leðr-blaka, u. f. [Swed. läder-lapp], a leather flap, a bat, Al. 168, Edda (Gl.) leðr-flaska, u. f. a leather bottle, Grett. 88. leðr-háls, m. a nickname, Landn. leðr-hosa, u. f. leather hose, gaiters, Fms. vi. leðr-hús, n. a leather box, D. N. leðr-pansari, a, m. a leather jack, Karl.

leðra, sb, to lime with leather, N. G. L. iii. Nos. 2, 10. leg, n. [liggja], a burial-place, K. p. K. 28, Nj. 281, Fms. vii. 251;—the 'lie', position of a county, lands-leg: of grass, ligga i leg, to be laid. of overgrown grass: ligga i leg, to lie waste, of land, Grág. ii. 279; legga i leg, to desert a farm, 278.

legga, u. f. a lying in bed, Al. 73; of sickness, the lying bedridden: the being so ill as to keep one's bed, ligga langa legu. compds: legu-nautr, n. a bed-mate, mess-mate, Sturl. iii. 145, Hkr. iii. 394. legu-neyti, n. companionship, Sks. 293 B.

legáti, a, m. [Lat. word], a legate, Fms. viii-x.

legenda, u. f. [Lat. word], a legend.

LEGGJA, a causal of ligga, q. v.; pres. legg, pl. leggjum; pret. lagði; subj. legði; imperat. legg or leggðu; part. lagiðr, lagið, lagt; contr. lagðr, lagð, lagt; part. laginn, Fb. ii. 386, which form is in mod. feel. used as an adjective only; a part. pass. lagtr, lögtr, lagt, lagtr, Fas. ii. 345, and in mod. usage: [Ulf. lagjan = viðvau; A. S. leggan; Engl. lay; O. H. G. leggan; Germ. legen; Swed. lägga; Dan. lægge]—to lay.

A. Prop. to lay, place; ok lagði hann á altara, Ver. 14; er hann var lagiðr á báli, Hkr. i. 32; á lúðr lagiðr, Vpm.; vóru steinar lagiðr i hring utan um, Eg. 486; Már lá útar á bekk, ok hafði lagt höfuð sitt i kné Rannveigar, Sturl. i. 13; leggja net, to lay a net, K. p. K. 88;—to lay down, leggja sinn aldr, Ht.

2. to put; leggja band um, umhverfis, to fasten a string round the body, Eg. 340; leggja saman augun, to put the eyes together, sbut them, id.; leggja eidd i, to put fire to, Nj. 74, 131; leggja hendr at slóðum mér, Fms. x. 331; leggja styri i lag, to put it right, Hkr. i. 32; leggja ofan segl ok víðu, to haul down, take in the sails, Fms. iv. 372, ix. 23; l. lénu, súðul, á hest, to put a saddle on a horse, Nj. 74, Landn. 151; l. á hest, or leggja á (simply), to saddle; leggja hapt á hest, Grág. i. 436; l. mark á, of sheep, 426; l. hús ofan, to pull it down, Bs. i. 163; l. klyfjar ofan, to unload a horse, K. p. K. 94; l. klyfjar upp, to pack a horse, N. G. L. i. 349; l. árar upp, to lay up the oars, give up pulling, Edda 36; the mod. phrase, leggja árar i bát, to give a thing up, lose heart; l. fyrir lið, to give up, see lið; fyrir lagiðr, outworn, exhausted, Mar. 1060, Fas. ii. 278.

3. leggja at jörðu, at velli (or við jörðu, við velli), to overbrow, make bite the dust, Nj. 117, Eg. 426, Fms. vii. 296, viii. 43, x. 257, Njarð. 378; leggja fyrir bórð, to put overboard, metaph. to forsake, Clem. 47; leggja i leg, to lay waste, Grág. ii. 278; leggja hlut sinn, to lay down or lose one's lot, be worsted, Sturl. iii. 103; leggja mál i görd, to put into court, Nj. 88, 101; l. mál i umræðu, to put it to discussion, Orkn. 426; l. mál til setta, Nj. 111.

4. to lay, drop, of a beast; hvelparnir er eigi vóru lagiðr, Fb. i. 104.

II. metaph. in a mental sense; leggja stund, starf, hug, kapp . . . á e-t, to study a thing, take pains about, interest in it; as also, leggja ást, elsku, mætti á e-t, to feel love, affection, interest for, to love, cherish a thing or person; and again, leggja sæð, ófund, hatr . . . á, to take dislike, envy to, Al. 95, Isl. ii. 197, Nj. 31, 46, Eg. 42, 418, Ld. 60, Fb. ii. 229, Fms. i. 31; freq. in old and mod. usage, thus, Sturla lagði mikinn hug á, at láta rita sögu-bæktr eptir bókum þeim er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123; leggja e-t e-m til orða, ámælis, to put a thing to a person's blame, blame him for it, Nj. 61, 85, 138, 246, Ld. 250; l. e-t til lofs e-m, to laud one, put a thing to a person's credit, Fms. x. 98.

2. with prepp.; leggja á, to impose, put upon; leggja skyldir, skatt . . . á, Fms. x. 51, 93, Rb. 394;—leggja af, to leave off, cease doing; legg af hédan af versu-görð, sagði erkebiskup, ok stúdera heldr i kirkjuunnar lögum, xi. 799;—leggja e-t fyrir sik, to set a task before one, Fms. ii. 103, xi. 157;—leggja til, to add to, xi. 51, Hom. 138;—leggja undir ok undir sik, to lay under oneself, conquer, vanquish, Fms. i. 3, x. 35, Eg. 12, Stj. 46, 146; leggja e-t undir þegnaskap sinn, to assert on one's honour, Grág. i. 29, Nj. 150; leggja e-t undir e-n, to submit it to a person, refer to, 105; l. e-t undir trunad e-s, to trust, Fms. ix. 397; ok er þat mjök undir hann lagt, if depends much on him, Bjarn. 52;—leggja út, mod. to translate (ut-legging);—leggja við, to add to, Grág. i. 22, Hom. 138, 155, Rb. 88, Al. 358.

III. to lay, place, found, build; leggja álla, Vsp. 7; leggja garða, to make fences, Rm. 12; leggja götur, to make roads, Dipl. iv. 12; leggja hundra, to place right, adjust the bin, Gs. 3; leggja leið, to take a direction, Fas. i. 57; hann lagði mjök krámur sínar i Ögr, he was in the habit of coming to Ö., Fbr. 30; leggja e-t i vana sinn, to make a habit of.

2. metaph. to lay, settle; leggja sakar, to settle strife, Vsp. 64; leggja landrétt, to settle the public rights, make laws.

Sighvat; leggja lög, *to lay down laws*, of the three weird sisters ordering the fate of men, Vsp.:—*to lay down, ordain*, lagt er allt fyrir, *all is predestined*, Skv. i, Skm. 13, Ls. 48; era með löstum lögd æfi þér, Skv. i, 23; hvat mun til líkna lagt Sigurði, 30; leggja á, *to ordain*, en þú hugfest þá hluti er ek segi þér, ok legg á þik, Bs. i, 199; ef þeir eru á lagðir (*ordered*) fyrir vátum, Gpl. 439; þá hluti er ek hefi á lagt við þik, Eg. 738; leggja lög á, *to make, lay down a law*, Bs. i. 28; leggja ríkt á, *to order peremptorily*: of a spell, leggja á, *to enchant*; 'mæli eg um og legg eg á!' is in the tales the formula with which witches say the spell.

3. *to appoint, fix*, a meeting or the like; eru þá leikar lagðir í Ásbjarnar-nesi, Ld. 196; leikur var lagðr á Hvítár-völlum, Eg. 188; þeir lögðu við landsmenn hálf-mánaðar frið, 228; leggja stefnu með sér, Fms. i. 46; var lögd konunga-stefna í Elfi, vii. 62; leggja bardaga við e-n, xi. 418; l. með sér vináttu, Eg. 278; Augustus keisari lagði frið (*established peace*) um allan heim, Edda.

IV. *to tax, value* (fiar-lag); hross eru ok lögd, hestr fjögurra vetra gamall við kú, Grág. i. 503; leggja lag á mjöl, ii. 404; ef fyrr er keypt en lag er á lagt, id. 455; leggja lag á varning manna, Ísl. ii. 126; þat þykkir mér jafnlígt at þú leggir land svá dyrt, en ek kjósa hvárt okkarr leysa skal, . . . hann lagði hálf til lagðir fyrir sex tigi silfrs, . . . er þú leggur svá údyrt Helgafells-land, Eb. 38; vil ek þat vinna til sætta at leggja son minn úgildan, Nj. 250; at Hallr af Síðu hafði lagit úgildan son sinn, ok vann þat til sætta, 251; leggja at léttu, *to lay a tax on light*, Fas. iii. 553.

V. *to lay out, pay, discharge*; leggja at veði, *to give as bail*, Edda 17; buðu at leggja sik í veð fyrir þessa menn, Nj. 163; leggja á hattu, *to risk*, Eg. 86; leggja á mikinn kostnað, *to run into great expenses*, Eg. 43; leggja veð eðr fé vörzlu, Gpl. 389; leggja í kostnað, *to expend*, Fms. xi. 232; leggja sik í háuka, veð, *to put oneself in danger, to stake one's life*, vii. 263, Nj. 163;—leggja aðr, *to pay back*, Grett. 174 new Ed.; leggja líf á, *to stake one's life on a thing*, Nj. 106, 178;—l. fram, *to lay forth, lay out, exhibit* (fram-lag); allan þann sóma er hann hefir fram lagit, Ld. 32; mikitt muntú þurfa fram at leggja með honum, þvíat hón á allan arf eptir mik, Nj. 3; l. fram líf sitt, Eg. 426;—leggja til, *to pay to, furnish, contribute*, as one's share; hvern styrk hefir móðir min til lagit með þér, Nj. 7; hvat viltú þá til leggja? langskip tvau, 42; skortir mik eigi fé til at leggja fyrir farit, 128; kunni hann til alls góð ráð at leggja, Eg. 2; hefi ek þar til (lagit) mörg orð, 728; lét ek þar sælu-hús gora ok lagða fé til, Fms. vii. 122, Js. 4; þau ráð er Gregorius lagði til, Fms. vii. 258; l. fé til höfuðs e-m, *to set a price on one's head*, Nj. 112, Grett. passim;—metaph., leggja fátt til, *to say little, be reserved*, Nj. 88, 112; Gunnarr lagði ekki til, G. remained silent, 52; leggja lof til, *to give praise to*, Eg. 33; leggja orð í (til), *to lay a word to, say a word in a matter, remonstrate*, Grág. i. 290; leggja gott, illt til e-s, *to lay a good (or ill) word to, to interfere in a friendly (or unfriendly) manner*, Sturl. iii. 151 (til-lögur);—leggja hlut sinn, líf sitt, við, *to risk one's lot, stake one's life*, i. 162, Nj. 113, 218; l. sik allan við, *to do one's best*, Eg. 738; l. sekt við, l. lögbrot við, of a penalty, Nj. 113, Eg. 352, H. E. i. 505;—leggja út, *to lay out, pay*, Vm. 33; of betting, Orkn. 300;—leggja fé upp, *to lay up, invest*; l. fé upp í jörð, Dipl. v. 21; lagða ek upp við minn kerra Orm biskup hálfan víðreka, I made it over to O., ii. 4; l. upp fé, *to lay up, board*.

VI. of direction, esp. as a naut. term, *to stand off or on, lay a ship's course*, esp. from or towards a port, to or from an attack, *to sail, proceed to sea*, absol., or the ship in dat. or acc., leggja skip or skipi; þú skalt leggja fram sem þér líkar (*place the ship to attack*), Nj. 8; ok leggur fram skeiðina jafnsfram skipi Rúts, id.; þeir leggja út undir eina ey ok bíða þar byrjar, 133; hann lagði skip sín inn á sundit, 271; þeir bjuggusk um sem skjótast ok lögðu út skipunum, Eg. 358; en er skipit var lagit út undir Fehring, Fms. x. 64; Sigvaldi leggur skip sitt í miðja fylking (*lays his ship alongside of*), xi. 126; þeir hittu dromund einn í hafn ok lögðu til nlu skipum ok börðusk, . . . at lýktum lögðu þeir snekkjunum undir dromundinn, Hkr. iii. 353; leggja undir land, *to stand in towards land*, Eb. 126, where in a metaph. sense = *to give in*; lögðu þeir eigi inn í ósinn, en lögðu útartaða á höfnina, Ísl. ii. 126; baund hann út leiðangri at líði ok skipum ok lagði (stood) út til Staðs fyrir innan Þórsbjörg, Fms. i. 12; síðan leggja þeir í Löginn upp, Hkr. i. 32; Knútr konungur lagði þegar upp í ána ok at kastalanum, Fms. ix. 23, xi. 196; réru þeir langskipinu upp í ána ok lögðu til þæjar þess, Eg. 80; lögðu víkingar við þat frá, Landn. 223; þá lögðu þeir at nesi einu, Eg. 161; ok lögðu þar at landi, 203; lagði hann at (landed) við Sundólfs-staði, Fms. ix. 483; en er þeir koma norðr at Hákonar-hellu þá lögðu þeir þar at, Hkr. i. 160; leggja at, *to attack, in a naval battle* (atlag); lögðu þeir þá at þeim, Nj. 25, Eg. 81; munu vér leggja til orrostu við þá, Fms. vii. 247; létusk allir búmr at leggja at þeim Hákon, id.; ef þeir leggja at, Jónsvíkingar, xi. 134;—leggja í rétt, *to drift or run before the wind*, skipvetjar, þeir er sigla víðu, eðr þeir er í rétt víldu leggja skipit, Fbr. 59; mæltu þeir er leið sögðu at varligrá væri at lægja seglit ok leggja skipit í rétt um nóttina, en sigla til lands at ljósum degi, Fms. ii. 64; þá kom andvirdi ok leggja þeir í rétt, Bs. i. 420; þá lögðu þeir í rétt harðan, kom á stormr svá at eigi fengu þeir lengi í rétti legit, ok sigldu þeir þá við eitt rif, Bær. 5; þá kemr enn landvirdi ok leggja enn í rétt ok rekr vestir í haf, Bs. i.

483; þá lögðu þeir í rétt harðan, 484; féll veðrit ok görði lögn, lögðu þeir þá í rétt, ok létu seida fyrir nokkurar nætr, Eg. 372. 2. without the notion of sea, *to start*; leggja á flotta, *to turn to flight, fly*, Fms. x. 241, xi. 341, 391, Orkn. 4, Hkr. i. 319, passim; leggja á fund þeirra, Fms. vii. 258; leggja eptir, *to pursue*, x. 215; leggja upp, *to start on a journey*; metaph., leggja e-t ekki langt upp, Grett. 51 new Ed. 3. *to stab, thrust* with a weapon, the weapon in dat. or absol. (lag = a thrust), Nj. 8, 64, Njarð. 378, Eg. 216, 258, 298, Nj. 43, 56, Grág. ii. 7, Gpl. 165, passim; opp. to höggva, höggva ok leggja, hann hjó ok lagði, and the like.

VII. *impers. it turns, is driven in a direction*, of smoke, smell, fire, or the like; hingat leggur allan reykinn, *all the smoke blows thitherward*, Nj. 202; en eldinn lagði at þeim, Fms. i. 266; fyrir údaun er ór hauginum mun út leggja, iv. 28; varaskust þann ok údaun er út lagði ór hauginum, . . . af fylfu þeirri sem út lagði, Ísl. ii. 45; ok er eldinn var görr, lagði reykinn upp í skarðit, Eb. 220; ef hval leggur út, if a (dead) whale is driven off land, Gpl. 462;—of ice, snow, *to freeze, be covered with snow, ice*, þá leggur snjó nokkurn fyrir þá, 655 xv. 12; er is leggur á vatnit, Grág. ii. 287; þá er isa lagði á vötn, Fms. ii. 103; the place frozen in acc., vóru íslög mikil ok hafði langt lagt út Breiðafjörð, Ld. 286; lagði ok Ógrsvatn, Fbr. 30 new Ed.; lagði fjörðinn út langt, 60 new Ed.; part., *is var lagðr á Hofstaða-vág*, Eb. 236;—of winter, cold, þegar er gott er ok vetr (acc.) leggur á, Grett. 24 new Ed.; lagði þegar á frer ok snjófa, Bs. i. 872; but pers., leggur á hríðir ok snjóvar (better snjóva), Bs. i. 198. 2. the phrase, leggja nær, *to lie near, be on the brink of*; nær lagði þat úferu eitt sinn, it bad well nigh come to a disaster, Edda 17; lagði þá svá nær at allr þingheimr mundi berjask, it was on the brink of . . . Nj. 163; lagði nær at hann mundi reka í sveiginn, Fms. x. 145.

B. Reflex. *to lay oneself, lie*; leggjask niðr í runna nokkura, Nj. 132; er Skálm merr yður leggisk undir klyfjum, Landn. 77; þá leggjask í akrinn flugur þær, er . . . 673 A. 3;—of going to bed, þeir höfðu lagizk til svefnis, *were gone to sleep*, Nj. 155; Skarphéðinn lagðisk ekki niðr um kveldit, 170;—leggjask með konu, *to cohabit* (illicitly), Fms. i. 57, K. Á. 118, Fas. iii. 390, Grág. i. 351;—of illness, *to fall sick, take to bed*, tók hón sótt ok lagðisk í rekkju, Nj. 14; þá lét hann búa hvílu sína ok lagðisk í sótt, Fms. xi. 214; the phrase, leggjask e-t ekki undir höfuð, *not lay it under one's pillow, do it promptly, be mindful of a thing*, ii. 120, v. 264;—leggjask á e-t, *to fall upon, of robbers, beasts of prey, etc.*; at spillvirkjar mundi l. á fé þeirra, i. 226, Grett. 125 new Ed.; Vindr lögdusk á valinn ok rauðfðu, xi. 380; úrn lagðisk (prayed) í eyna, Bs. i. 350;—leggjask fyrir, *to take rest, lie down, from exhaustion, sickness, or the like*, 387; lögdusk þá fyrir bæði menn ok hestar af úvirdi, Sturl. iii. 292; þá lögdusk leiðsagnar-menn fyrir, þvíat þeir vissu eigi hvar þeir vóru komnir, Fms. viii. 52; fyrir leggjask um e-t mál, *to give it up*, Bs. i. 194; leggjask niðr, *to pass out of use, cease*, Fms. x. 179, xi. 12; leggjask á, *to arise, mun sá orðrómr á leggjask, at . . .* Nj. 32, Fms. i. 291; upökki lagðisk á milli þeirra bræðra, xi. 14. 2. *to cease*; at sá úvandi leggisk sem áðr hefir verit, Fms. i. 280.

II. *to swim* (partly answering to A. VI); leggjask til sunds, *to go into the water and swim*, Ld. 46; þeir leggjask um hríð . . . Sigmundur leggsk þá um hríð . . . hann lagðisk síðar (swam behind), Fær. 173; hann lagðisk eptir gælding gömlum út í Hvalsey, Landn. 107; Grettir lagðisk nú inn á fjörðinn, Grett. 148; hann lagðisk yfir þvert sundit ok gekk þar á land, 116, Hkr. i. 287, Finn. 266; þeir koma upp ok leggjask til lands, Ld. 168; for legðir read legðiz, Njarð. 378. 2. *to set out*; leggjask í hernað, viking, *to set out on a freebooting expedition*, Fms. x. 414, passim; leggjask út, *to set out into the wilderness, as a highwayman*, Odd. 8, Fas. i. 154, passim (útleigu-maðr = a bigwayman); ek lögdunuk út á merki, Fms. ii. 103; leggjask á flotta = leggja á flotta, *to take to flight*, xi. 305; leggjask djúpt, *to dive deep* (metaph.), Nj. 102; leggjask til e-s, *to seek, try eagerly for*, Stj. 90, Bs. i. 198; leggjask í e-t, *to occupy oneself with*, Rb. 312. 3. á lögdusk lofn mikil, þokur ok sælægjur, Orkn. 358; vindar lögdusk (the wind wafted) af hrauninu um kveldum, Eb. 218, (see A. VII); the phrase, ekki lagðisk mjök á með þeim frændum, they were not on good terms, Ld. 68; ok lagðisk lítt á með þeim Snorra, Sturl. i. 124; þeir töluðu lengi ok lagðisk vel á með þeim, things went well with them, Orkn. 408; þungt hefir á lagizk með okkr Strút-Haraldi jarli um hríð, Fms. xi. 84; Steinólfi þótti þat líkt ok ekki, ok lagðisk lítt á með þeim, Gullþ. 11;—lítid leggsk fyrir e-n, *to come to a shameful end*; lítid lagðisk nú fyrir kappann, þvíat hann kafnaði í stofu-reyk sem hundr, Grett. 115; svá lítid sem fyrir hann lagðisk, who had been so easily slain, bad made so poor a defence, Ld. 150; lítid lagðisk hér fyrir góðan dreng, er þrælur skyldu at bana verða, Landn. 36; kann vera, at nú leggisk lítid fyrir hann, ek skal ráðin til setja, Fms. iv. 166.

III. recipr., leggjask at, *to attack one another*, Fms. xi. 130; leggjask hendr á, *to lay hands on one another*, Ld. 154; leggjask hugi á, *to take a liking for each other*, Bárð.; leggjask nær, *to run close up to one another*, of two boats, Gisl. 51. IV. part. lagðr, as adj., *fit, destined to a thing, or fitted, of natural gifts*; at hann mundi bæði spá-maðr vesa ok lagðr til mikils þrífnaðar ok gæfu Gýðinga-lýð, 625, 87; vera kann at þér sé meirr lagðr (that thou art more

fitted for) lésnúðir ok ferðir en tilstílli um mála-ferli, i. e. *that thou art more fitted to be a traveller than a lawyer*, Band. 5; öllu því illu sem honum var lagit, Fb. i. 215; hön var þeim til lyta lagin, *she was doomed to be their destruction*, Söl. 11; sem mælt er um þá menn sem mjök er sú þrótt lagin, Fms. v. 40; þvíat þér mun lagit verða at vera (*'tis weirded for thee, thou art doomed to be*) einvalds konungr yfir öllum Noregi, Fb. i. 564; þér var lengra líf lagit, *a longer life was doomed to thee*, Fas. iii. 344; allar spár sögðu, at hann mundi verða lagðr til skaða þeim, Edda 19; laginn, *expert, skilled, disposed*, freq. in mod. usage, hann er laginn fyrir að læra, hann er ekki lund-laginn á það, *he has no inclination for it*, whence *laginn = skill*; thus also, *lagadr* from laga (q. v.), vera lagadr fyrir e-t, lagadr fyrir lærdóm, *given to learn*, of natural gifts. V. part. pass. *lagstr*; er hann var lagstr niðr, *when he had laid himself down*, Fas. ii. 345; freq. in mod. usage, hann er lagstr fyrir, lagstr niðr, and so on.

leggjaldi, a. m. a nickname, Landn., Rm.

LEGGJ, m. [Engl. *leg*], gen. *leggjar*, pl. *leggir*, gen. *leggja*; — a *leg*, *hollow-bone*, of arms and feet, Edda 110, Magn. 532, Stj. 458, Fms. iv. 110, vii. 162; lær-leggr, fót-leggr, of the legs; hand-leggr, arm-leggr (q. v.), of the arms; hann tekr svá við knútnum, þar fylgdi legginn með, Fas. i. 67; allit., leggr ok liðr, *leg and joint*; lið kalla menn þat er leggr matask, Edda 110; phrases, komask á legg, or rísa á legg, *to get on one's legs, grow up from infancy, grow strong*, Eg. 171, Fms. xi. 186, Glúm. 344, Bjarn. 4, Grett. 32 new Ed., Hkr. i. 106.

II. metaph. the stem, trunk of a tree, Fas. i. 119, Hkr. i. 71; *the stock of an anchor*, Orkn. 362; *the shaft of a spear*, Sturl. i. 63; of a column, Al. 116; of lineage, ætt-leggr, frænd-leggr, *lineage*.

III. a pr. name, Sturl. compts: *leggja-band*, n. a *garter*, Karl. 173. *leggja-brot*, n. *broken legs*, Sturl. i. 121. *leggja-knúta*, u. f. *the condyle of a leg*, MS. 4. 27.

legill, m. [Germ. *lägel*; Scot. *leglin*; prob. not from lögr, but through Germ. or Scot. from Lat. *lagena*]; — a *caulk*, Stj. 128, 367, 388, Mar. 195, Sams. 28, freq. in mod. usage.

leg-kaup, n. a *burial-fee*, payable to a church, Grág. ii. 388, N. G. L. i. 346, Bs. i. 812.

leg-orð, n. *fornication, seduction*, Anecd. 3, Grág. i. 338, passim. **leg-orða-æðk** (-ækt), f. a *case (fine) of seduction*, Nj. 98, Grág. i. 104, N. G. L. i. 49.

leggr, n. *seduction*, N. G. L. i. 350.

leg-ró, f. *the rest in bed*, Bs. i. 344, Mar. 112.

leg-staðr, m. a *burial-place*, Eb. 176, K. Á. 70, Fms. iv. 3, Bs. i. 813.

leg-steinn, m. a *tombstone*, Al. 14, Hkr. i. 122, Fms. viii. 237, Fagrak. 3.

leg-steðfi, n. = *legstaðr*, D. N.

leg-söngur, m. *the burial service*; *legsöngs kaup*, a *burial fee*, Vm. 47.

leg-titull, m. an *epitaph*, Al. 14.

LEIÐ, f. [A. S. *lād*; Engl. *lade* or *load* (in *lodestar, loadstone*)]; — *that which leads, a lode, way*; ríða, fara, leið sína, Fms. vi. 176, Nj. 260, Eg. 359; or gen. *leiðar sinnar*, Fms. i. 10; ríða leiðar sinnar, Ísl. ii. 342; inn á leið, *inwards*, Eg. 81; alla leið, *all along*, Fb. i. 442; norðan á leið, Eg. 51. 2. a *way, road*; var honum þar allt kunnigt fyrir, bæði um leiðir ok manna-deili, Eg. 539; á skóginnu vóru tvennar leiðir... var sú leiðin skemri, 576; alþýðu-leið, *the big road*, 579; þar er leiðir skildir, *where the roads parted*, id.; þeir fara sem leiðir leggja, Fb. i. 253.

3. esp. a *naut. term, the course on the sea*; þjóð-leið, *the bigway*; inn-leið, *the course along the shore*; út-leið, djúp-leið, *the outer course*; segja leið, *to pilot*, Bs. i. 484; whence the Old Engl. *lodesman = pilot*.

II. metaph. and adverb. phrases; koma e-u til leiðar, *to bring about*, Nj. 119, 240, Fms. vi. 300; koma e-u á leið, *id.*, i. 51; snúa til leiðar, *id.*, vi. 122, vii. 136; skipask á betri leið, *to change to a better way*, Eg. 416; á þá leið, *thus*, Fms. iv. 252; hverja leið sem, *whosoever*, Stj. 595; fram á leið, or á leið fram, *further, all along*; barnit æði sem ádr á leið fram, Bs. i. 342. Orkn. 316, Sks. 301; *afterwards, for the time to come* (fram-leiðis), Grág. i. 322, Sks. 480; um leið, *by the way*; um leið og eg kom, *mod.*; þegar leið sem, *adverb. as soon as*, Stj. 94; þegar leið sem hann var fæddr, 101, 267; þegar um leið, *at once*, Barl. 157; þá leið, *thus*, Hom. 120; *in the same manner*, sömu leið, *likewise*, Grág. ii. 134, Stj. 123; aðra leið, *otherwise*.

III. a levy = leidangr; biðja leiðar, Hkv. 1. 21; róa leiðina enda gjalda þó leiðvitið, Hom. St. compts: *leiðar-lengd*, f. a *fixed length, distance*, Grág. i. 50, Gpl. 476. *leiðar-lýsing*, f. *guidance*, Stj. 83. *leiðar-nesti*, n. *viands*, Fas. iii. 673, Fms. iii. 98. *leiðar-steinn*, n. a *loadstone*; þá leiðu hafsiglingar-menn engir leiðarstein á Norðrlöndum, Landn. (Hb.) 28, Konr. 29; eptir himin-tungla gang ok eptir leiðarsteini, id. *leiðar-stjarna*, u. f. *the lodestar*, Symb. 31, Rb. 464, Fms. x. 112, Mar. *leiðar-sund*, n. a *street, passage*, Fas. ii. 249, Fms. viii. 131. *leiðar-vísan*, f. *guidance*; the name of an old poem. *leiðar-vísir*, m. a *guide*, Ver. 21, Stj. 83, 285, Rom. 236; the name of an old *itinerary*, Symb. 32. *leiðar-viti*, n. (leið III), a *fine for default in respect to levy*, Fms. i. 87.

LEIÐ, f. [different from the preceding, and akin to if not derived

from the A. S. *Liða*, the name of a double month, June and July, (æra and æftera Liða); it remains in the Engl. *Leet* = the law court of the hundred]; — *the Leet*, a meeting which in the Icel. Commonwealth was held shortly after midsummer, fourteen nights after the dissolution of the Althing; the Leet was the third and last public meeting (Vár-þing, Alþingi, Leið); at the Leet the new laws and licences of the past Althing were published, as also the calendar of the current year, etc. At the time of the Grágás, 12th and 13th centuries, the Leet was held where the vár-þing or fjórðungs-þing used to be held, and lasted a day or two (tveggja nátt Leið, Nj. 168, Fs. 75), and was held in common by all the three goðar of the quarter (sam-leið). But in the Saga time (10th century) the Leets appear to have been a kind of county assemblies; this may be inferred from the records of the Sagas, as also from local names indicating small county 'Leets,' different from the sam-leið of the Grágás. For the Grágás, see esp. þingsk. þ. Kb. ch. 61 (p. 111 Ed. 1853). For the Sagas, Glúm. ch. 25, Lv. ch. 2; liðr nú á samarit, ríðr hann til Leiðar ok helgar hana, Band. 9, 10, þorst. Síðu H. ch. 3, Ld. ch. 61, Sturl. iii. 169; the manna-mót, Heidarv. S. ch. 17, also refers to a Leet; á leiðum ok lögmótum, Fs. 43; tveggja nátt leið, 75; leið-mót, Nj. 168, Fs. 75, Lv. 8. Special Leets named, Vöðla-leið, Hegrænes-leið, Rd. 292; Ljósvetninga-leið, Nj. 184, Lv. 7, Rd. 292; Eyfjörðinga-leið, Reykdæla-leið, Lv. 7 (þverár-leið, v. l.); þverár-leið in south-western Icel., Sturl. iii. 169.

II. local names, Leið-völlr, *Leet-field*, Harð. S. ch. 31; Leið-hólmr, Korm. ch. 9, where also holmganga was held. After the union with Norway the Icel. Leet remained (see the Jb.), and was held at intervals down to the 17th century, see Pál Vídal. Skýv. s. v. leið, pp. 326, 327.

compts: *Leiðar-dagur*, m. *the day on which the Leet was held*, Ld. *Leiðar-mál*, n. *the section of law referring to the Leet*, Grág. i. c. *Leiðar-morgunn*, m. *the Leet morning*, Band. 10. *Leiðar-áskild*, n. *the season of the Leet, the Leet month*, Landn. (Hb.) 291; cp. Nj. ch. 87, 'um haustið... lúka heyverkum.' *Leiðar-völlr*, m. *the Leet field*, where the Leet is held, K. þ. K. 29.

LEIDA, d. [A. S. *līdjan*; Engl. *to lead*; Germ. *leiten*; Dan. *lede*]; — *to lead, conduct, lead by the hand*; hann tók í hönd henni ok leiddi hana eina saman, Nj. 129; of guests, hvergi mun ek leiða þik, segir hön, ok far nú vel ok heill! Ld. 188; Ólafur konungr leiddi Kjartan til skips, 190; allir leiddu hann ofan til sjófar, 655 xvi. B. 2; leiddu Hildirðar-synir hann virðuliga brott með gjöfum, Eg. 52; ef hön fær svá út leitt son sinn, at þat er með því líkri stórmensku sem nú leiðir hön hann inn, Ó. H. 31; þann skal út leida, er maðr vill at aprt komi, a saying, Far. 101; þá leiddi hann Eirík son sinn í háseti sitt, Fms. i. 18; leida fram, Nj. 91; metaph., leida upp, *to drag ashore*; ætla þeir at leida upp skipit undir honum, *to draw it ashore*, Ld. 78; ær þar er þeir telja at leitt hafi dalkana, Grág. i. 417; leida konu í kirku, *to church a woman*, N. G. L. i. 384, Vm. 76.

II. metaph. phrases, leida augum (sjónum), *to behold*, Hým. 13, Sks. 434, Fms. ii. 6, Stj. 119; leida hugum, *to consider, meditate*, Sks. 334, 368 (hug-leiðing); leida huga at, *to mark, note*, 301, Fms. iv. 33 (at-hugi); leida spurningum at um e-t, *to enquire*, 230; leida getum um e-t, *to guess at a thing*, Nj. 14, 205; leida atkvæðum, *to declare*, Niðrst. 2, Bs. i. 295; leida ástum, *to love*, Hkv. Hjörtv. 41, Eb. 206 (in a verse); leida af e-u, *to result from*, Nj. 38, 109, 169, 171, Fms. iii. 210, H. E. i. 497 (af-leiðing = result).

2. gramm. *to pronounce*; þvíat hann leiddi eigi svá sem tildast er, Glúm. 389; opt skipta orða-leiðingar öllu máli, hvárt inn samu hljóðstafir er leiddr skjótt eða seint, Skálda 171; hann kvaðsk Hoskuldur heita, ... Hvárt þótti þér hann seint leida nafn sitt eðr skjótt? — Víst heldr seint, segir Rafn, þá kalla ek hann Haustskuld, Sturl. iii. 216.

III. to bury, lead to the grave; Steinnar leiddi hann uppi í höltunum, Eg. 713, Karl. 128; hann sá þar haug mikinn, hann spurði hverir þar væri leiddir, Landn. (App.) 254, 326, Bret. 166, v. l.

LEIDA, d. [different from the preceding word, see leiðr below; A. S. *læddan* = *to bate*; Engl. *loathe*]; — *to make a person loathe a thing*, with dat. of the person and acc. of the thing; hafði hann þat í hug sér, at leida smá-mönnum at sækja mál á hendr honum, Hrafn. 18; en svá skal leida dróttins-svikum, Fms. x. 271; ok leida svá öðrum at brjóta lögin, vi. 98; ok leidum svá öðrum frúm at svikja sína herra, Karl. 59; ok l. honum svá landráð ok dróttins-svik, Fb. ii. 330.

II. reflex., with acc. leidask e-t, *to loathe, get tired of*; ungr leiddisk eldvelli, Hornkvið; leiddisk manngi gott ef getr, Hm. 13; krása, þá seðsk hann ok leiddisk þær, Greg. 28; leiddisk andligar krásir, 3; bóndi leiddisk konu sína, Post. 656 A. ii. 15; þá leiddisk þér þá (*abbor yðum*) sem villu-menn eðr heidunga, Bs. i. 105; nú vill sveinn eigi nema ok leiddisk bók, K. þ. K. 56.

2. impers., e-m leiddisk e-d, *to become tired of*; mér leiddisk at eiga fyrir höndum sílikan úfríðar-ágang, Fms. i. 188; ok leiddisk honum bók, Grág. (Kb.) i. 18; nú leiddisk mönnum hér at sitja, Fb. ii. 56; freq. in mod. usage, mér leiddist, 'it irks me,' I find the time long.

leiða, u. f. *irksomeness*, Sks. 325.

leidangr, m., the *r* is radical, [akin to leið; early Swed. *leibunger*; Dan. *leding*], an old Scand. law term, a *levy*, esp. by sea, including men, ship, and money; bjóða út leidangri, *to levy men and ships for war*, Eg. 31; bjóða út leidangri at mönnum ok vistum, Fms. ix. 33; bjóða út leið

angri ok skipum, i. 12; hafa leiðangr úti, to make a sea expedition, Ó. H. 51; Ólafr konungr fór með liði sínu ok hafði leiðangr úti fyrir landi, 134; samna leiðangr (sea forces), opp. to landherr (land forces), Ó. H. L. 1: allit. phrases, lið ok leiðangr, Fms. viii. 334. O. H. L. 12, Fb. ii. 303: the proverb, róa leiðangrim, ok gjalda leiðvitið, to pay the tax first, and the fine to boot (i. e. to pay twice over), Hkr. i. 200; rjúfa leiðangrim, to break up, of the levies or crews breaking up and returning home, Fms. viii. 307, passim.

2. war contributions, a fixed perpetual duty or tax payable to the king; this sense of the word is esp. freq. in the Norse as also Dan. and Swed. law of the 12th and 13th centuries; þeir tóku leiðangra ok allar konungs-skyldir, Fms. ix. 8, 247; þar tóku þeir Baglar leiðangr mikinn er Einarr hafði saman dregit um Rogalaund, 12, 368; biskupar báðu at kardinallinn skyldi biðja konung, at hann gefi nokkut af leiðangrum til heilagrar kirkju, x. 121; hann hafði sent austr í Vík eftir landskyldum sínum ok leiðangri til mála-gjafar, 481.

COMPS: leiðangra-fall, n. a fine for default as to the levy or tax, Gpl. 91, 92, D. N. passim. leiðangra-far, n. a levy ship, Fms. iv. 326. leiðangra-ferð, f. a war expedition, Hkr. i. 391. leiðangra-fólk, n. levied folk, Fms. x. 122, xi. 245. leiðangra-görð, f. the raising a levy, Fms. vii. 19, Gpl. 75. leiðangra-lið, n. a levied army, Fms. i. 62, Ó. H. 154. Far. 79, Orkn. 68. leiðangra-maðr, m. a levied man, Fms. viii. 312. leiðangra-skip, n. a levied ship, N. G. L. i. 198. leiðangra-vist, f. the fixed time of service for a levy, N. G. L. i. 200. leiðangra-víti, n. the fine for default in the duty of levy, (lethangr withe, Thorkel. Dipl. i. 3), N. G. L. i. 202.

leið-beina, d, to guide. leið-beining, f. guidance. leiði, n. a leading wind, fair wind; sem leiði gaf, Fms. i. 203, Orkn. 410; gott leiði, 332, Fb. ii. 338, passim; byr-leiði, q. v. II. [O. H. G. leita], a tomb (leiða III), Ver. 47, Bs. i. 340; mér mislíkar er grðkona þín þeirri fatr sína á leiði mínu jafnan, er hún gengr frá stöðli, Fms. i. 254; stendr þar nú kirkjan sem leiði hans er, Landn. 52; Svíar brenndu hann ok grétu allmjuok yfir leiði hans, Hkr. i. 15; var hann grafinn hjá leiði Kols biskups, Bs. i. 64, Fms. vii. 251, Stj. 101, 250, passim; vólva-leiði, Vtkv.

leiði, a, m. irksomeness, Háv. 40: a feeling uneasy, mod. leiði-sið, n. a fool to be led about, Eb. 250. leiði-glarn, adj. warisome, Stj. 152, 246. leiði-liga, adv. bideously, Háv. 52. leiði-ligr, adj. (mod. leiðin-ligr, Bs. i. 802, Bárð. 178), loathsome, loathly: ljót ok l., Fms. ii. 137, Stj. 417, 436; fúl ok l., 265, Hom. 143, Bs. i. 452: mod. tiresome, irksome, passim. leiðindi, n. pl. loathing, Stj. 49, Hom. 9: an unpleasant thing, en biðja ekki gríða sér, svá at þórdi væri leiðindi í því, Sturl. iii. 39: an uneasy feeling, líkamás krásir gora seði ok leiðindi, Greg. 28; leggja leiðindi á við e-n, to take a dislike to a person, Korm. 132, Pr. 225: in mod. usage, irksomeness, tiresomeness.

leiðindr, adj. loathsome, tiresome, Stj. 152. leiðing, f. leading, persuasion, Stat. 260. COMPS: leiðinga-maðr, m. an easily-led person, Fms. iv. 117, Sturl. ii. 1. leiðinga-samr, adj. = leiðitamr, Sturl.

leiði-ord, n. 'leading-word,' walking and talking with a person, Ld. 246.

leiðtr, m. a leader, N. G. L. i. 357. leiðis-lauss, adj. without a leader, alone, id.

leiði-tamr, adj. easy to be led, Fms. ii. 112, Hrafn. 20. leið-mót, n. a Leet meeting, Lv. 8, Nj. 168, Fs. 75.

LEIÐR, adj., leiðt, leitt, [A. S. læð], loathed, disliked; at öllum sér þú at leiðari, Fas. i. 333; at leið sé laun ef lægi, Hm. 37; leið erumk fjölli, Edda (in a verse); andstyggir ok leiðr, Hom. 102; mér eru allir stafkarlar leiðir, Fms. i. 70; e-m er e-t leitt, to dislike, Ld. 44; mér er leitt at segja þik afhendan, Fs. 34; allit., ljúfr ok leiðr, beloved and loathed, Hm. 38; hann segir Sveini þá ljúft ok leitt sem farit hafði, Orkn. 284, Fms. viii. 48, N. G. L. i. 50, 51, Js. 76; see ljúfr. 2. medic., mér er leitt, to feel unwell.

leið-rétta, f. to put right, mend, correct, redress, Glúm. 341, Fas. i. 512, Bs. i. 142, K. Á. 66; reflex. to mend oneself, be mended, Stj. 117, Sks. 608, Rb. 3, Greg. 47; passim in mod. usage.

leið-rétta, u, f. an amending, putting right, K. Á. 226; redress, Sturl. i. 73.

leið-rétting, f. (leið-réttan less correct, Bs. i. 166, cp. Gramm. p. xxxi), a setting right, correction, Hom. 12, 104, Post. 656 A. ii. 7; passim in mod. usage.

leið-saga, u, f. 'lode-saying,' guidance, Ld. 74, Fms. viii. 52, Bs. ii. 96, Stj. 286: esp. piloting. leiðsögu-maðr, m. a 'lode-sayer,' guide, Fs. 105, Gullþ. 5, Fms. vii. 52: esp. a lodusan, pilot, Gpl. 96, Jb. 386, Nj. 122, Rétt. 6, 3.

leið-sagari and leið-sagnari, a, m. = leiðsagi, Karl. 544, Sturl. iii. 6. leið-sagi, a, m. a guide, Stj. 284.

leiðala, u, f. guidance, leading, Hom. 61, Anal. 292; hand-l., passim in mod. usage: metaph. a vision, being 'led' in a vision through heaven

and hell, as in Dante's Commedia, the Sólarijóð, and other works of the Middle Ages; leiðsla Rannveigar, Bs. i. 451; Duggals-leiðsla, the Vision of Duggal, an old legend; hence the mod. phrase, ganga í leiðslu, to walk as in absence of mind or distraction. II. burial, interment, Fas. i. 204, Bret.; út-leiðsla. leiðslu-drykkja, u, f. a parting bout, Hkr. iii. 181.

leið-stafir, m. pl. loathsome Runes, charms, Ls. 29.

leið-sögn, f. = leiðsaga, Fms. ix. 233, 376, Sturl. iii. 289, Bs. i. 484.

leiðsagnar-maðr, m. = leiðsögumaðr, Fms. viii. 52.

leið-togi, a, m. a guide, Fms. i. 69, Stj. 347, Ld. ii. 232, 265.

leið-vagis, adv. upon the road, N. G. L. i. 421.

leið-vísan, f. = leiðarvísan, 655 xxvii. 18.

leið-vísi, n. knowing the course on the sea, Sks. 53.

leið-víti, n. = leiðarvíti, Hkr. i. 250, Hom. (St.); see leiðangr.

Leið-völfr, m. the 'thing-wall' or place of a Leet, K. Þ. K. 29, Ld. ii. 92.

LEIÐ, f., pl. leifar, [Ulf. laiba, Mark viii. 6]: I. sing. a 'leaving,' patrimony, inheritance, of an estate: freq. in Norse and Dan. local names, Haders-lev, Snolde-löv, = Höðrs-leif, Snjalls-leif, but obsolete and not used in Icel.; cp. leifð. II. pl. leifar, leavings, remnants, esp. of food; hann blótði forsiinn, skyldi bera leifar allar í forsiinn, Landn. 291; varga leifar, Gkv.; sjö karfir með afgangs-leifar, Mark viii. 8; en er þeir vóru mettir, þá hirði Arnjótr leifar þeirra, Ó. H. 153, passim. 2. metaph. effects; illa gefa illi ráðs leifar, Nj. 20.

Leif, f. and Leifr, m., pr. names, Landn.; and in compds, of women, Ingil-leif, Ás-leif, etc.; of men, Þor-leifr, Hjör-leifr, etc., id.

LEIFA, ð, [Ulf. bi-laiban = περιλειπών; A. S. lyfan; Engl. leave; O. H. G. liban; Germ. b-leiben; cp. Dan. leave, Swed. lämna, Lat. lin-quere, Gr. λείπειν];—to leave a heritage; hann leifði honum lönd ok lausa-fé, Rb. 318. 2. to relinquish; vér höfum leift fyrir þínar sakir allt þat er vér áttum, Flöv. 28; ek mun þann kost taka, at leifa konungs-nafni heldr en berjask, Fms. xi. 222; þeir leifðu skipin í Raumsdal, vii. 291; eða synisk yðr at leifa skipin ok ganga á land, viii. 214. 3. to leave out; ef menn leifa nokkut orð í kvíðum eða vættum, Grág. i. 138; ok hafa þat allt er hizug leifr (thus the vellum, not leyfir) eðr glöggra er, and adopt whatever has been left out in the other book or what is clearer, 7. 4. to leave, of food; fjórir hleifar ok þar með slátr, ok leifr hann þess ekki, Fms. iv. 246;—reflex., eigi skal nokkurr hlutr af lambinu leifask, ef nokkut vætta leifisk svá at ekki verðr etið, þá skulu þér þat í eldi brenna, Stj. 280.

leifð, f. = leif (I), only in compds, föður-leifð, att-l., patrimony.

LEIGA, u, f. hire, rent, Grág. i. 340, 502, B. K. 9, 41: opp. to innsteða (capital), byggja fé á leigu, to let money out on interest, Bs. i. 684; selja kú á leigu, N. G. L. i. 24; reida leigu af, to pay the rent of, 25; hvert á jörð þá er þú býr á? þér eigist, herra, ok taktit leigur af, Fms. viii. 446, Grág. i. 188; leggja leigu eptir höfn, to pay a harbour duty, Fms. xi. 321; of passage money, spurði hvar þat fé væri er hann bauð í leigu undir sik, Nj. 128. 2. wages; kallask hann engar leigu maktigr, Fms. xi. 428, Gpl. 81; of a soldier's pay, Flöv. 30; lét biskup reida honum fyrir smiðina mikla leigu, Bs. i. 872, Stj. 561. 3. in mod. usage, leigur, pl. = a kind of land-rent paid in butter, as the rent of a certain number of kúgildi which belong to each farm. COMPS: leigu-ból, n. a rented farm, Grág. ii. 207, 208, Gpl. 344. leigu-burðr, m. rent of land, Gpl. 255, Jb. 377, Dipl. iii. 9. leigu-fall, n. default in paying rent, Gpl. 332; deduction from wages, 514. leigu-fé, n. cattle (cattel) hired, Grág. passim, Landn. 239. leigu-ferrr, adj. rentable, Fr. leigu-genta, u, f. a servant girl, D. N. leigu-jörð, f. a rented farm, N. G. L. ii. 107. leigu-kona, u, f. a female servant, Fr. leigu-kýr, f. a hired cow, N. G. L. i. 24, Grág. ii. 430, H. E. i. 394. leigu-land, n. rented land, Grág. ii. 249, 337, Nj. 118. leigu-lauss, adj. rent free, without interest, Grág. i. 191, 336, 398; gratuitous, Vm. 29. leigu-liði, a, m. a tenant, Gpl. 354, 355, N. G. L. i. 37. leigu-maðr, m. a tenant, Grág. ii. 210, 430, Ld. 2, Fms. i. 5; a hireling, Gpl. 107, 512, Mar., Flöv. 32. leigu-mál, n. an agreement (as to rent), Grág. ii. 333. leigu-máli, a, m. an agreement (as to rent), N. G. L. i. 24, Grág. i. 427, Gpl. 336; of rented land, N. G. L. i. 242. leigu-prestr, m. a hired priest, a curate, Fms. ix. 272, D. N. passim. leigu-staðr, m. a place where money is invested, investment, Nj. 31, Sturl. i. 97, B. K. 41.

leiga, ð, mod. leigja, [Dan. leje], to hire; leiga e-t at e-m, to hire from a person, Grág. i. 427; útleigð varðar þeim er þiggr lán eða leigr, ef hann veit at fleiri eigu, 437; hinn er landit leigr, who holds the land, Nj. 236; hann leigði land tíu hundruðum, Bs. i. 418; leiga jörð, N. G. L. ii. 105; ok leiga (leigja, v. l.) sér til liðs þarlenskan her, Stj. 512; hann leigði þorlaugu garð, Fms. v. 322; leiga kú, N. G. L. i. 24; leigja verk-mann, 219; leiga þræl, 35.

leiga, n. rent; only in the phrase, selja at leiga, to lend on interest, Grág. i. 398, 427; þann er leði eðr leiga seldi, 434.

leigja, ð, = leiga, N. G. L. i. 219, Stj. 512 (v. l.), and in mod. usage.

leig-lendingr, m. a tenant, Grág. i. 297, N. G. L. ii. 105. leig-

lendinga-þáttir, m. a section about tenancy, Grág. ii. 232.

LEIKA, pres. leik; pret. lék, léku; part. leikinn; [Ulf. *laikan* = *scipræn*; A. S. *lācan*; mid. H. G. *leiche*; Dan. *lege*; Swed. *leka*; North. E. *to lake*]; —to play, sport, Vsp. 42, Am. 76; hann leikr nú eptir magni, Lv. 28; leika leik, 68; hann lék fyrir honum marga fimleika, Fær. 66; leika at skáktafli, to play at chess, Fms. iv. 366; en er þeir léku at tafinu, þá lék konungr fingurbjót mikinn, ok sagði hann skyldi annat leika, id.; leika hörpu, to play the harp, Stj. 458; leika söngfæri, 631; —leika sér, to play, esp. of children, passim; as also, leika sér at e-u, to play at a thing, passim.

2. to delude, play a trick on; Djöfullinn leikr þá alla, Andr. 66; esp. with prepp., leika á e-n, to play a trick on a person, Nj. 155; mjök hefir þú á oss leikit, nær sem vér skúm þess hefnt, Grett. 149; ef aðrir leita á oss, þá má vera at vér leikim þá enn nokkut í mót, to make a counter move, Boll. 346; lék hón feðr sinn af sér, she played him off, Stj. 181; svá at eins leikr þú við flesta vini þína, Fms. ii. 181.

3. ef svá illa er, at um þat sé at leika, if that is on the cards, Fms. viii. 102, Al. 132. 134; hón segir föður sínum um hvat at leika er, she told her father how things stood, Ld. 206, Fms. viii. 93.

4. to perform, of a feat or act of prowess, of a play; þú félt eigi leikit þat er mjúkleikr var í, Fms. vii. 119; þeir kváðu hann verðan vera at hafa, ef hann léki þat, Finnb. 220; en ek hygg at engi annarr fái þat leikit, Fms. i. 152; hann lék þat optlaga, er hann barðisk, er fáir gátu við séð, ii. 106; þat má leikask, Fas. i. 88; þessa þrjá hluti lék hann senn, Eb. 240.

5. the phrases, leika lauss við, to be free, at large, disengaged (cp. 'to play fast and lose with'); láti þér hann nú eigi lausan við leika lengi, Fms. xi. 124; en Hákon sjálfir skal leika lauss við svá, H. shall not be engaged in the battle, i. e. be in reserve, 127; leika lausum hala (see hali); leika tveim skjöldum, to play a double game, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

II. to move, swing, wave to and fro, bang loosely; leika á lopti, Hm. 156; leika á mars baki, Hdm. 12; lék þar grind á járnnum, Fms. v. 331; landið skalf sem á þræði léki, Fas. i. 422; skjálfa þótti húsit sem á als oddi léki, 87; lét hann leika laust knéit í brókinni, Fms. vii. 170; átar léku lausar í höndum honum, vi. 446; þeir steypðu golli nýteknu ór afli leikanda (melted gold) í munn honum, Hom. (St.) 69.

2. to lick, of flame, to catch, of fire = Lat. *lambere*; þeir vöknudu eigi fyrr en logi lék um þá, Fms. i. 292; hitti leikr við himin, Vsp. 57; varð eldr lauss í miðjum bænum, eldrinn lék skjótt, ætluðu þeir at verja eldinum, en þá var þar svá mjök leikit (so much burnt) at þeir máttu ekki við festask, Fb. iii. 175; eldr tók at leika húsin, Gullp. 28; eldrinn tók at leika vatns-keröldin ok viðinn, Fms. xi. 35; heldr en þar léki eldr yfir, viii. 341; lék eldrinn skjótt tjörgaða spónu í keröldunum, i. 128.

3. of water, waves, stream, to play, wash; unnir léku, Hkr. 2. 11, Lex. Poët.; þótti honum þat helst fró at hafa höndina niðri í læknum, ok léta strauminn leika um sárít, Fas. iii. 388; vatnit var djúpt at landinu, ok hafði leikit undan bakkanum, svá at holt var með, the water had washed the earth away, and made the bank hollow, Grett. 131 A; —of wind, veðr var kalt ok lék á norðan, 113 new Ed.; allir ketill lék utan ok innan sem ein slá, Bs. ii. 9.

4. metaph., lék þat orð á, it was rumoured, Fms. i. 288, Fs. 75; var þá vinátta þeirra kerr, þótt þar léki nökkut á ýmsu, though there were ups and downs in their friendship, Fms. vi. 369; leika á tvennu, id., Mag. 33; lék á hinu sama, it went all one way, Fms. v. 252; leika á tveim tungum, 'to swing on two tongues,' of various reports of the same thing, ix. 255; leikr þat slzt á tvinæli, hverr fæðir-maðr sem frá þeim hefir sagt, Edda (pref.) 147; ef tortrygð leikr á, if there is any suspicion, Js. 26; þar leikr þú minn hugr á, have a mind for a thing, Eg. 220; þat leikr mér í skapi (I have a mind) at kaupa Íslands-far, Fms. ii. 4; ok ef þér leikr aptr munr at, Ld. 318, v. l.; leika í mun, id., Skv. 3. 39; leika landmunir, to feel homesick, Bjarn.; e-m leikr öfund á e-u, to envy, Fms. vi. 342; leika hugr á, to have a mind to, love; hón er svá af konum, at mér leikr helst hugr á, vii. 103.

III. esp. in the part. bag-ridden, bewitched, as madmen or people bed-ridden or taken by a strange illness were thought to be 'ridden' by trolls; syndisk mönnum þann veg helst sem hann mundi leikinn, þvíat hann fór hjá sér ok talaði við sjálfan sik, Eb. 270; maðr sá er Snorri hét var leikinn af flögdi einu, Bs. i. 464.

2. metaph. to ill-treat, vex; hvi erstu svá illa leikin? Nj. 18, Sd. 169; sátt erstu leikinn, Sámr föstri, Nj. 114; sagði þeim engan frama at drepa fá menn ok þó áðr illa leikna, Fms. ix. 47; borðu þeir mik ok léku súrtiga, Fb. i. 547; þeir tóku hann ok léku hart ok börðu, Andr. 64; Loka nær hefir leikinn allvald, Loka's maid (Death) has laid hands on the king, Yt.; —to vex, annoy, cp. at þjófar né leiki, that the thieves shall not take it, Hm.; þau á vági viadr of lék, the wind swamped them, Gkv. 1; meinit hafði lengi við leikit, the illness had vexed him a long time, Bs. i. 190.

IV. reflex. to be performed, done; ef þat má leikask, if this can be done, Fas. i. 88; sögðu at þat mætti þá vel leikask, at vinda segl á Orminum ok sigla á haf út, Fms. ii. 326; —leikask á e-n, to get the worst of it; mjök hefir á leikisk minn hluta, I have been utterly worsted, Isl. ii. 269; ok lékisk mjök á mönnum Agða jarls, Fms. iii. 187; ok þótti nú opt á leikask í viðskiptum þeirra Grettis, Grett. 151.

2. recipr., leikask við, to play a match, to play one against another; ok er þat bezt at vit sjálfir leikimk við, Grett. 99 new Ed., Sturl. i. 23, Fms. ii. 269, Þórd. 15 new Ed.; ok höfðu þeir leikisk við

barnleikum allir þeir meðan þeir voru ungir, they had been playmates, Fms. vi. 343; ef þeir skyldi tveir við leikask, Glúm. 370; —at þér komist undan með lausafé yðrat, en þá leikisk um lönd sem aðrit er, escape with the movable property and leave the land to its fate, and let them quarrel about the land as best they can, Eb. 98.

leika, n., pl. leiku, a plaything, doll, puppet; þú ert leikum hjómri, MS. 4. 9; ek skal fara þik Hildigunni dóttur minni, ok skal hón hafa þik fyrir leika (leiku Ed.), Fas. ii. 233; þótt hann þykki trautt hvers barns leika vera, Fms. xi. 95; léku þeir sér um dag, ok bað Steinólfr Arngrím ljá sér messingar hest—Arngrímr svarar, ek mun gefa þér, þvíat þat er nú heldr þitt leika en mitt fyrir aldrs sökum, Glúm. 353; kurradi þat hvern í sinum hilylum, at vetrgeistr Brynjólfs mundi eigi vera hvers-dags leika, Sturl. iii. 127; þlor, sögr leiku eru þetta, O. H. L. 50; þeir tveir trómenn er Frey höfðu fengnir verit til leikna, Fb. i. 493.

leika, u, f. = leika, n. but a later form, mín leika, Grett. 107 new Ed., cp. Fas. ii. 233. 2. a play-sister = leiksysir; vit vetr nú vorum leikur, Gt. 11; Dvalins-leika, Lex. Poët. 3. cunnus.

leikandi, f. a sport, jest, Isl. ii. 451.

leikari, a, m. [North. E. *laker*], a player, esp. a fiddler, jester, MS. 623. 18, Fms. viii. 207, Fagrsk. (in a verse), Hkr. i. 30, Al. 41, Th. 77. compts: leikara-skapr, m. scurrility, bistrionic manners, H. E. ii. 113. 138. leikara-söngur, m. a lay, Mar.

leik-blað, n. 'sway-blade,' poet. a pinion, Haustl.

leik-blandinn, part. sportive, MS. 4. 6.

leik-borð, n. a play-board; skjóta (ljóta) leikborði fyrir e-n, to turn the tables upon a person, Gt. 1, Grett. (in a verse).

leik-bróðir, m. a play-fellow, Fær. 58.

II. [Lat. *laicus*], a lay-brother received into a convent, D. N. iv. 89.

leik-dómr, m. the laity, Bs. i. 750, Sturl. iii. 63.

leik-fang, n. wrestling, Jb. 83; mod. a plaything.

leik-félagi, a, m. a play-fellow, Karl. 176.

leik-ferð, f. sport, Bs. ii. 28.

leik-fólk, n. lay-folk, laity, Bs. ii. 138, K. p. K. 240.

leik-goði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

leikinn, adj. playful, gay, Fms. ii. 169, vii. 175, Mar. 280.

leik-knöttur, m. a 'play-ball,' top, Jón Þorl.

leik-ligr, adj. [Lat. *laicus*], lay, Bs. ii. 45.

leik-maðr, m. a layman, Sturl. iii. 60, Bs. K. Á., H. E. passim. II.

[leikr], a player, Gisl. 32, Sturl. i. 23.

leik-mannliga, adv. jester-like, Mar.

leik-mikill, adj. playful, merry, Isl. ii. 439. Bárð. 8 new Ed.

leik-mót, n. a 'play-meeting,' public athletic sports, Eg. 188, Fs. 43.

Leikn, f. the name of an ogress, perhaps with reference to the ancient belief that sicknesses arise from the being 'ridden' by witches, Edda 54 (in a verse), cp. Edda (Gl.); leiknar hestr, the 'ogress steed,' poet. the wolf, Hallfred; the Leikinn, Vsp. 25, is prob. identical, seið hón leikna, she (the prophetess) worshipped witches (trulls) = she was a sorceress.

LEIKR, m., dat. leiki is freq. in poetry and old prose, but mod. leik; plur. in old usage always leikar, even in late MSS. such as Fb. iii. 405; but in mod. usage leikir, acc. leiki: the phrase 'á nýja leika' seems to point to a lost feminine leik: [Ulf. *laiks* = *χορὰς*, Luke xv. 25; A. S. *lāc*; North. E. *laik*; O. H. G. *leth*; Dan. *leg*; Swed. *lek*]; —a game, play, sport, including athletics, Eg. 147, Edda 31–33, Fas. 60; ok eigi var sá leikr er nokkurr þyrfti við hann at keppa, Nj. 29; sjá skulum vér leika þína (not leiki), Fb. iii. 405; leika ok gleði, Fagrsk. ch. 26; slá leik, to set up a game (cp. slá dans), Sturl. ii. 190 (of a game of ball); of a dance, Bret. 42; hann hendi gaman at afraunum ok leikum, ... knattleikar voru þá tíðir, Eg. 187; leikr var lagiðr á Hvítár-völlum allfjöldmenn, 188; sveininn var á leiki með öðrum ungmennum, Fms. i. 78; fara at (með) leik slóum, to roam about, Boll. 336, Fms. x. 159; hverir eiga hér leik svá újafnan? Nj. 125; of a ceremony, Fbr. 7; of capping verses, Bs. i. 237; cp. streng-leikr, a 'string-play,' lay. 2. metaph. a game, sport, Grett. 50 new Ed.; hann segir þeim um hvat leika (gen. pl.) var, he told them what the game was, Fb. i. 325, Fms. ii. 49; sagði hvat í leikum var, Sd. 152; tók leikrinn ekki at batna af þeirra hendl, Fms. vi. 212; the phrase, á nýja leik, anew, Ib. 20, N. G. L. i. 334, Skv. 234, Fms. ix. 274, 284, 370, 401, 409, 511, xi. 62; nýjan leik is a modernized form not found in good old vellums; eptir e-s leik, after one's good pleasure, Stj. 148; the phrase, leikr er gjörð til e-s, a person is aimed at, is the mark of an attack; þvíat til hans var leikr gjörð, Ld. 152; göra sér leik til e-s, to act wantonly; —poet. phrase, Hildar leikr, Odins leikr, sverða, járna leikr, etc., the play of Hilda, of Odin, of swords, of iron = battle, Lex. Poët.; the Freys leikr, the play of Frey, by Hornklofi, Fagrsk. 4 (in a verse), is by the older Grundtvig ingeniously identified with our Yule play, see the connection in which the word stands in the verse. The ancients used to assemble for athletic sports (leik-mót), and during that time they lived in booths or sheds (leik-skáli), even women used to be present as spectators, Eb. ch. 43, Lv. ch. 9, Gisl. Sturl. i. 23. An interesting description and account of modern games is given by Jón Ólafsson in his Collectanea towards an Icel. Dictionary, s. v. leikr (in the Additum, to the Arna-Magn.

Collection in Copenhagen); thus, brúar-leiðr, skolla-l., rísa-l., hófu-l., felinga-l., and many others. **leika-lok**, n. pl.: at leikslökum, *finally*.

-leikr, m. an inflexion or termination, see Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. 1.
leik-skáli, a, m. a *play-bed*, Eb. 216. **Leik-skálar**, m. pl. local name, Landn.; see leikr above. *Hæfir 4.*

leik-stofna, u, f. = leikmót, Clem. 31.

leik-sveinn, m. a *playmate*, Stj. 578, Fs. 130, Vigl.

leik-vald, n. the *lay-power*, laity, Bs. ii. 21.

leik-völur, m. a *play-ground*, Fas. ii. 407, Skálda 170, Bær. 7, Tistr. 3.

LEIPTR, f., pl. leiptrir, Hkv. i. 15; gen. sing. leiptrar, a. 29; but in mod. usage neut.:—*lightning*, Sks. 203, passim in mod. usage. 2.

In poetry: hræ-l., 'carrion-lightning' = a sword; or vig-l., 'war-lightning', id.; alnar-l., 'arm-lightning' = gold; enni-leiptr, the 'brow-lightning' = the eye, see Lex. Poët.; leiptra hrót, the 'lightning-roof' = the sky, Harms.: leiptr is the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.).

II. the name of a myth. river, cp. the Gr. Περσέλειος, Grm.: an oath sworn by this river, Hkv. 2. 29.

leiptr, m., gen. leiptra, a kind of *seal* or *dolphin*, Dan. lyft, Edda (Gl.); hnisa... eða leiptr er eigi verðr lengi en sjau álna, Sks. 203, Lex. Poët.

leiptra, að, to *flash*, of lightning, but also of the twinkling of stars, the eyes, and the like, Fas. ii. 368, Hkv. 542.

LEIR, n., as in leirinu, Stj. 72, 414; með góðu leiri ok seigu, Sks. 417; leirit, Fms. ix. 511, v. l. In mod. usage leirr, m., which also occurs in Fms. ix. 511 (leirinn); grár leirr, Orkn. 374 (in a verse); leirinum, Fb. i. 354, Orkn. 336, but leirinu öllu two lines below; leirnum, Fas. iii. 583; leirinn, Orkn. 374 (Fb.); thus the older vellums prefer the neut., the later the masc.; [Dan. leir; Swed. ler; Scot. lair]:—*clay*,

earth, *loam*, but also *mud*, esp. on the beach, passim, see the references above: in plur. leirar = leira (q. v.)

III. metaph. and poet.: amarr leir, 'eagle's mud' = *bad poetry*, referring to the legend told in the Edda 49, alluded to in Gld. 2, Sturl. ii. 56 (in a verse); as also in mod. usage, whence leir-skáld, n. a *poetaster*: local names, Leir-á, Leir-vík, etc.

comps.: leir-bakki, a, m. a *clayey bank*, Fms. v. 252. leir-blót, n. a *clay idol*, N. G. L. i. 383. leir-bolli, a, m. an *earthen bowl*. leir-brúsi, a, m. an *earthen pot*. leir-burðr, m. *bad poetry*. leir-búð, f. a *clay booth*, Bs. i. 249, ii. 157. leir-depill, m. a *loamy spot*, O. H. L.

leir-gata, u, f. a *loamy path*, Nj. 84. leir-gróf, f. a *loam-pit*, Nj. 84, v. l.

leir-jötunn, m. the *clay giant*, Edda 58. leir-kelda, u, f. a *loam-pit*, Bs. i. 577. leir-kor, m. an *earthen pot*. leir-kera-smíðr, m. a *potter*, N. T.

leir-krukka, u, f. an *earthen 'crock'*, Ver. 25. leir-ljóð, adj. *grayish*, of a horse.

leir-maðr, m. a *clay-man*, Edda ii. 298. leir-pottir, m. an *earthen pot*, Sks. 543.

leir-skáld, n. a *poetaster*. leir-aletta, u, f. a *blot of mud*, Róm. 259. leir-smíðr, m. a *potter*, Matth. xxvii. 7.

leir-stokkinn, part. *mud-splashed*, Hrafn. 7. leir-tjörn, f. a *loam-pit*, El.

leir-váðill, m. a *shallow mud bank*, Stj. 135. leir-vík, f. a *muddy creek*, Hkr. ii. 196: a local name = Lerwick in Shetland. Leir-vör, f. the name of an *oress*, Edda.

leira, u, f. a 'loam field', the *muddy shore at low water mark*, Fms. viii. 315, ix. 44, 405, x. 138, O. H. L. 14, 15, Orkn. 336, Eb. 84 (v. l.)

new Ed.: a nickname, Fb. iii: local names, Leiru-lekr, Leiru-vágr, Landn., Fs.

comps.: leiru-bekkr, m. a *muddy brook*, Fms. viii. 421. leiru-vík, f. = leirvík, Fms. iv. 153.

Leira, u, f. the river *Loire* in France, Ó. H.

leirigr, adj. *loamy*, *muddy*, Fms. v. 230, Stj. 291.

leir-ligr, adj. of *clay*, Bs. ii. 157.

LEISTR, m. [Ulf. laists = λειστής; A. S. last; Engl. cobbler's last; Dan. last; cp. Germ. leisten, prop. = to follow in the footsteps]:—the foot below the ankle, Edda 110.

2. a *short sock*; hefir flagnað framan af fætinum öðrum skinnit með nógnum á þann hátt sem leistr, Bs. i. 618; ok brann í gegnum skóinn ok leistinn (v. l. hosuna), ok fótrinn brann, þíðr. 358, v. l.: mod., há-leistr, a 'bough-last', a sock reaching to the ankle: poet., hryjar-leistr, Yt. 30; leista tré, the leg, Edda 100.

comps.: leista-brækr, f. pl. *brakes with stockings fastened to them*, long bore, Eb. 242, Nj. 212, Isl. ii. 218. leista-lauss, adj. *without a foot-piece*, Fms. vi. 205.

LEIT, f. a *search*, *exploration*, as also an *exploring party*, *expedition*: jarl var sjúlftr í leitinni, Nj. 131; fóru þeir í hverja leit, Eg. 220;

konungi mun seint af hyggja um leitina, Fms. vi. 381; skipta þeir liði sínu í helminga til leitar í skóginum, x. 218; þeir spurðu at hestum þeim, er þeir vóru á leit komnir, the horses which they were 'lailing', come in search? Isl. ii. 349: plur., hvers þú á leitunum ert, what art thou seeking? Fms.: in a local sense, skulu vér fara dreift, þviat leitun er við, Fms. i. 70: in plur. leitrir, 'sheep-laiting', the search for sheep in the mountain pastures in autumn.

LEITA, að, prop. a causal from lita, [Ulf. ulaiton = περιβλέπειν; North. E. to lair; Dan. lede]:—to seek, search, with gen. leita e-s, or with prep. leita at e-u, or absol., héraðsmenn leituðu hennar ok fundu hana eigi, Nj. 14; leita lands, Fms. ii. 214; Hængr sigldi í haf ok leitaði Íslands, Eg. 99, Landn. 27, 32, Fms. i. 27, 71; leita e-m kvánangs, Eg. 22, passim: metaph., ef yðar er illa leitað, if you are challenged, rudely

treated, Nj. 139; þótt hans væri eigi vel leitað, Fb. ii. 73:—hón leitaði í eina hirtu, Fms. iv. 37; leituðu þeir um skóginum alnan, i. 72; Njáll leitaði Höskuldi um manna-forráð, Nj. 149; leita at e-m, to seek for, Fms. ix. 218; ok leiti þér at honum Höskuldi, Nj. 171, passim in mod. usage: leita eptir e-m, id., Fms. i. 69: the phrase, leita sér staðar, to go on one's business, eacarr, Hm. 113, Fær. 197.

II. metaph. to seek for help; vil ek at þú leitrir aldri annarra en min ef þú þarft nokkurs við, Nj. 74; leita sér heilla, Landn. 33; leita þekkinga, to seek for healing, to call in a physician, Johan. 26; leita ráða, to seek for advice, Nj. 75.

2. to enquire, examine, Sks. 638, Hom. 65.

3. with prepp.: leita á e-n, to offend in word or deed, be aggressive, Nj. 16, Ó. H. 222, (á-leitinn); leita á við e-n, to contest, call in question, Grág. i. 36; leita á um e-t, to try, attempt; hvar skulu vér á leita? Nj. 3; en þat ræð ek, at þú leitrir eigi optarr á hreysti mína, that thou dost not again question my valour, Orkn. 402; leita eptir e-u, to 'laist after', seek for, passim; leita eptir máli, to follow a case, take it up, Nj. 75; leita eptir við e-n, to entreat a person, Fbr. 117; leita eptir um e-t, to enquire into, Eg. 536; leita upp, to seek out, Germ. aufsuchen, Fms. x. 71:—leita við, to try, endeavour, Nj. 21, Sturl. i. 17, Rb. 382, Eg. 606, Jb. 382; leita við för, to try to get away, Grág. i. 91; leita til e-s, to try for, Fb. ii. 309.

III. in a local sense, to try to go, make ready to go, proceed on a journey; ef Eirekr konungr leitaði vestan um haf með her sinn, Fms. i. 26; hann kvaðsk aptir mundu leita til vana sinna, ii. 214; ef hann leitaði aptir í land, v. 31; leita braut ór landi, to go abroad, Ó. H. 130; leita á fund e-s, to visit a person, Eg.; haltu vörð á, ef hann leitar (tries to escape) út um munninn, Fms. vi. 351; leita undan, to go back, fly, Stj. 479.

IV. reflex. to seek: leitask um, to explore; þá leituðusk þeir um hvar hliast var út at komask, Eg. 233; leituðusk þeir þá um ok fundu hliðir í gólfinu, 234, Stj. 479; leitask fyrir, id., H. E. i. 245, Sks. 706; leitast við, to attempt, mod. = leita við. The reflexive is more freq. in mod. than in old usage.

leiti, n. [from lita], a *hill* or *elevation on the horizon biding the view*, Eg. 220, Grág. i. 433, Fms. viii. 147, Orkn., Stj. 401; leiti berr á milli, Nj. 263, Fbr. 55 new Ed.; fara svá at á sínu leiti er jafnan hvern, Mar.; ef hann sá nokkurn mann ríða um leitið fram, Glúm. 363, Bjarn. 25 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.); Óðinn hleypti svá mikit, at hann var á öðru leiti fyrir, Edda 57; þeir ríðu undir leiti nokkut, en þeir sásk aldri síðan, Nj. 279; varð fyrir þeim leiti nokkut mjök hátt, Fms. vii. 68: freq. in mod. usage, esp. in local names.

leiti, n. [hlutr], a *share*, *part*; see hleyti.

-leitr, adj. [lita], *looking so and so*, in compds, see Gramm. p. xxxiv, col. 1. (IX.)

leizla, u, f. = leizla, q. v.

LEKA, pres. lek; pret. lak, láku; part. lekit; a weak part. lekat occurs, Fms. ix. 345; [A. S. lecan; Engl. leak; Dan. lække]:—prop. to drip, dribble; af þeim legi er lekit hafði ór hausi Heiðraupnis, Sdm. 13:—to leak, of a ship or vessel, en hón lak eigi heldr enn it þéttasta kerald, Bs. i. 596; var mjök lekat skipit, Fms. ix. 345; leka eins og hrip, freq. in mod. usage: of milk kine, en á öðru kvikfé ef þat lekr, Jb. 366.

leki, a, m. a *leakage*, leak; kómu þá lekit at skipinu, Grett. 96: the phrase, sjá við þeim leka, to see to a future leak (emergency).

lekr, adj. (compar. lekrari, N. G. L. i. 199), leaky, Grett. 94, Jb. 378, Fms. ix. 381, Stj. 367, N. G. L. i. 304.

lek-stólpur, m. pl. 'leak-beams', prob. a kind of pump, Edda (Gl.).

lektari, a, m. [eccl. Lat. lectorium], a *lectern*, *reading desk*, Vm. 10, 52, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 797.

lektia, u, f. [Lat. word], a *lesson*, 625, 169, Vm. 38.

lektor, m. [Lat. word], a *reader*, Ver. 49.

lé-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), vile, of little worth; this word does not occur in old writers; the etym. is dubious, cp. lé magna, lébarn, etc.

lomba, d. [lamb], to lamb; lembd ær, a ewe with lamb, Stj. 185, Grág. i. 502.

lemd, f. lameness, from a blow, N. G. L. i. 30, 67.

lé-meginn, adj., mod. lé-magna, indecl. faint, exhausted; lémegit ljós, a faint light, Stj. 16.

lem-heyrðr, part. deaf, Anecd. 2 new Ed.

LEMJA, pres. lem; pret. lamði; part. lamdið, Glúm. 342; imperat. lem, lemdu, Skíða R. 131; lamdr, and mod. also laminn, Mar. 637; [A. S. lamen; provinc. Engl. lam = to thrash; Germ. lädmen]:—to thrash, flóg, beat, so as to lame or disable; urðu þar áttján menn sárir en margir lamdið, Fms. ix. 355; lemja mun ek bogann fyrir honum ef ek má, x. 362; þorbjörn bað hann starfa betr, ella kvaðsk hann mundu lemja hann, Grett. 120; þeir lömdu hann nálaga til bótleysis, 154; lamdan til heljar, Am. 41; ok lemda (subj.) alla í liðu, Ls. 43; ok ætt jötuns alla lamdið, þkv. 31; munu eigi öll úlamid (neut. pl.), Glúm. 340; lemja í smátt, to smash, Mar.; lamda (lame), halta ok blinda, Greg. 28; fugli með lamdum vængjum, Hom. 143; lemja á e-m, to 'lam into one', give one a thrashing, Skíða R. 135.

II. metaph. to suppress; skulu bændr taka frá segl ok lemja (to upset) svá för þeirra, N. G. L. i. 103; hann mældi svá at lemja fyrir þeim smíðina, Stj. 312; viðvörðun hræðslu lemr holdið, Hom. 14; lemja niðr, to beat down, suppress, Fms. ii.

199. **III. reflex.**, Gunnarr hjó á hönd Hallgrími, ok lamðisk handlegggrinn, en sverðit beit ekki, Nj. 45; sverðit brotnaði en haussinn lamðisk, *but the skull was fractured*, Glsl. 4; svá mikitt högg at haussinn lamðisk mjök, Fb. i. 400. **2. recipr.**, onnur efni eru nú í váru máli, en at þér lemiðsk róðrinn fyrir, *to break one another's oars*, Fms. viii. 216.

8. to be ruined; allr friðr lemsk, *all happiness is destroyed*, Hallfrs; landvörn lamðisk, *the defence was paralysed*, Sighvat.

lempa, að, [a mod. for. word borrowed from the Dan. *læmpe*; cp. A. S. *limpan*]:—*to temper, accommodate*; lempa sig eptir e-u.

lempinn or **lempilligr**, adj. *pliable, gentle*.

lemstr, m., gen. *lemstrar*, a *severe contusion*; lemstr málhelti minnar, Hom. 143. **compds**: **lemstr-högg**, n. a *blow causing contusion*, D. N. iv. 84. **lemstrar-sár**, n. a *disabling wound*, Gpl. 180, Ann. 1398.

lemstra, að, *to contuse*.

LÉN, n., mod. also **lóni**, [Dan. *len*; Germ. *leben*], a *fief, fee*; taka land í lén, Fms. i. 22, iv. 212; halda lönd ok lén af konungi, 232; hann hafði í lén hálfar Færeyjar af Haraldi Gráfeld, ii. 91; þat lén sem hann veitir mér, Gpl. 63 (in an oath of homage); Herra Knútr hafði þá hálft Rygja-fylki ok Sogn hálfan, ok þótti honum þat lén minna en hann vildi, Fms. ix. 428, x. 116; beiðask léns yfir fylki, Fagrk. 7; þar sem lendr maðr hefir lén, N. G. L. ii. 407:—*a royal grant or emolument*, bæði um skyldir ok útgæðir ok mörg önnur lén, Fms. vi. 339; hann hefir yðr í mót miklu léni ok trausti, viii. 204; hann gaf honum mikitt lén ok land í sinu ríki, O. H. L. 18; hann hafði veitt honum mikitt lén, ok gefit honum dýrligar gjafir, 68; skyldu ok þeir sem lénin höfðu missa þeirra, ef þeir flytti eigi þessi bréf, Bs. i. 764:—*royal revenue*, þitt ríkt liggir undir úfriði, ok tekr þú eigi af því líkt lén sem þú ættir at hafa, O. H. L. 30:—*an office, umboðs-lén*, D. N. v. 417; sá konungs umboðs-maðr sem þar hefir lén, N. G. L. ii. 280. **II. metaph.** *the good things of this life*; sumir hafa lítit lén eðr lof, Edda 11. **lóna-maðr**, m. a *'fief-holder, fiefholder'*; in the Middle Ages the king's governor was so called:—in Norway a kind of *officer, bailiff*, D. N., Fr. passim.

lóna, u, f. *to grant*, Vigl. 31.

lóna, u, f. [cp. Germ. *leben*; Engl. *to lean*]:—*the pad or cushion laid under the pack-saddle*; hann tók tvá hesta ok lagði á lénur (mod. reið-ing), Nj. 74; kómu þeir til hesta sinna, ok er þeir vildu lénur á þá leggja, Bs. i. 389; vóru lagðir út vóru-sekkar nokkurir á hláðit, ok þar lénur með, Isl. ii. 204.

lóna, að, *to saddle*; Bileam lónaði ösnu sína, Stj. 334.

LÉND, f., pl. *lendir*, mod. also *lendar*; [A. S. *lenden*; Old Engl. *lendes*; Scot. *lendis*; Engl. *loins*; O. H. G. *lenti*; Germ. *lende*]:—*the loin*; the mod. usage distinguishes between the sing., *the loin or croup of a horse* and pl. *lendar of the human loins*; lendir yðrar skulu þér gyrða, Hom. 84 (Luke xii. 35); munu konungar út af þínum lendum fæðask, Stj. 404; undir herðum, lendum, knés-bótum, Edda 40; lenda-kláði, Fas. iii. 102:—*of a horse*, hann flær af henni alla baklengjuna apr á lend, Grett. 91; á lend hestinum, Nj. 91; hann klappar á lend hestinum, Bs. i. 633; um höfud, lend, brjóst ok kvíð ok allan hest, Sks. 404. **londa-verkr**, m. *'loin-work'*, *lumbago*, Pr. 471, Ld. 32.

LÉND, d, mod. t, [land], *to land*, Fms. vii. 31, viii. 33, ix. 23, Eb. 234, Ld. 32, passim; lenda skipi, Fbr. 163. **II. metaph. impera.** e-m lendir saman, *to come into collision with, close with one another*; oss (dat.) mun nú saman lenda ef þér látið eigi lausan manninn, Fms. vii. 117; mun ek ekki letja at oss lendi saman, Ld. 324; munuð þér (=mun yðr) saman lenda, nema miðlat sé málum, Bjarn. 55. **2. e-u** lendir, *to be landed, to come to an end*; þar lendir þessi víðræðu ok hjali, Fms. xi. 53; hér lendir með þeim, at ..., Bs. ii. 72; eigi vitu vér hvar þessu máli lendir, Mar.: absol., lenda í vanda, *to be landed in difficulties, get into scrapes*, Karl. 308; svá mikitt ofressi at eigi mátti lenda, Þidr. 272. **III. to give land to a person, with acc.**; en hvert sem lendir hann við minna, tekr eyri, N. G. L. iii. 37.

londa, u, f. *land, fields*; hann átti hundruð kúgilda á leigu-stöðum ok tíu lendur, Sturl. i. 97; víðar lendur ok fagrar, Ld. 96; lendur ok lausa-fé, Fms. i. 289.

lend-borinn, part. *'land-born'*, of the landed gentry, Eg. 342, Fms. viii. 155.

lending, f. a *landing, landing-place*, Lv. 93, Fms. ii. 93.

londi-stöð, f. a *landing-place*, N. G. L. i. 243, 380, v. 1.

londr, adj. *landed*, esp. as a law term; lendr maðr, lendir menn, = *'landed-men'* or the barons of ancient Scandinavia, *bidding land or emoluments* (veizlur) from the king, and answering to hersir (q. v.) of a still earlier time; heita þeir hersar eða lendir menn í Danskrí tungu, Edda 93; gjörði konungr þá þórólf lendan mann, ok veitir honum þá allar veizlur þær er áðr hafði báðr haft, Eg. 35, Sks. 5, Fms. i. 60, ix. 496, Gpl. 12, and passim in the Laws and Sagas, but never referring to the Icel. Commonwealt.

II. in compds, við-lendr, í-lendr, sam-lendr (q. v.), út-lendr, outlandish.

lend-ván, f. *expectance of a fief*, N. G. L. i. 360.

lengd, f. [langr], *length of space and time*, Bret. 32, Stj. 74, Fms. viii. 89, Eg. 318, Alg. 372, Barl. 165:—*gramm.*, Skálda 175; *lengthening*,

Sks. 119. **2. adverb. phrases**, til lengdar, *long, for a long time*; alls til lengdar, *too long*, Karl. 227; í bráð ok lengdar (mod. í bráð og lengd), *for now and hereafter*, Fms. vii. 88; þegar til lengdar léttr, *in the long run*; á-lengdar, *as far off*.

LENGI, adv., the compar. **lengr** is used in a temp. sense, **lengra** in a local sense, see langr; [Dan. *længe*]:—*long, for a long time*; lengi hefir mér þat í hug verið, Nj. 2; hveru lengi? 141; eigi lengi, Ld. 168; of lengi, *too long*; svá lengi sem, *as long as*, Kb. 64; ok eru þeir þá miklu lengst niðri, *by far the longest time*, id.; ok þóir eigi inni lengr, *could no longer 'bore' or endure it*, Fær. 269, passim; lengr en skemr, *rather long than short, for a good while*, Bs. i. 155; til þess at lengr en skemr frestaðisk þat niðingsverk, Al. 105; á-lengr (q. v.), *hereafter*: lengr er, *until*; lengr er lyriti er varit at logbergi, K. þ. K. (Kb.) i. 18; lengr er þeir hafa sýnt biskupi, 22; with gen., lengi vetrar, *for a long part of the winter*, Fbr. i. 334; lengi æfi, *during a long part of one's life*, 224; lengi dags, lengi natr, and so on.

lenging, f. *lengthening*, Fms. iii. 12; mála-lenging, *prolongation*.

lengja, d, [langr], *to lengthen*; var lengt nafn hans, *there was added to his name*, Fms. vi. 16; lengja líf sitt, i. 126; þarf eigi at lengja sögu um þat mál, *it boots not to tell a long tale*, xi. 9; lengja leið sína, Eg. 742; orð-lengja, *to lengthen out words*; hvat þarf þat lengja, *what need to make a long story?* Karl. 374, 427.

II. impera. *to lengthen*, esp. of days and seasons; um vetrinn er daga lengdi, Hrafn. 30; nótt (acc.) lengir. **III. reflex.**, e-m lengisk, *to long after*; sem þessir tveir vetr vóru liðnir þá þótti Júsaphat lengjask mjök, Barl. 198.

lengja, u, f. *an oblong piece*, Skíða R. 27; bak-lengja, q. v.

longrum, see langr III. 2.

longtum, adv., see langr III. 2.

lóni, n, [lé], a *scythe, steel and iron welded together in a forge*; gæta þarf líka að því, meðan verið er að slá lónið, að ..., Árm. 6 Alp. iv. 119.

Lent, f. *Lent*, in the words of John the Fleming, Nú er kominn Lentinn.... Ekki skítr fólkitt hvat Lentin er, Bs. i. 801.

lons, f. [for. word; Lat. *lancea*], a *lance*, Edda (Gl.)

leó, m. [for. word; Lat. *leo*], a *lion*, Fms. vii. 69, Fbr. 34, Nj. 143, Þidr. 190, Stj. 71, 411, Plac.; this Lat. form is freq. in old writers; the prop. Icel. form is ljón, q. v.

lónn, n. a *lion*, Fb. i. 165, Fms. vii. 69, Stj. 71, 331, 459; ljóns i hvasar sjónir, Sighvat; yet the vellums hardly ever use the mod. spelling ljón, but león:—the word is masc., Þidr. 190, Pr. 402, 434. **leóna-hveipr**, m. a *lion's weelp*, Stj. 231.

leóna, u, f. a *lioness*, Stj. 80.

leopar or **leopardr**, m. [for. word], a *leopard*, Al. 167, Art.; the Icel. form is hlébardr, q. v.

LEPJA, pres. *lep, lapti*; part. *lapti*; [A. S. *lapien*; Engl. *lap*]:—*to lap like a dog*; this word seems not to occur in old writers, but is freq. in mod. usage and undoubtedly old.

LEPPR, m. [cp. Engl. *lump*], a *lock of hair*; fá mér leppa tvá út hári þínu, Nj. 116; hann skar ór lepp (r hári þess manns, Fas. i. 528; hann hafði ljósan lepp í hári sínu hinum vinstri megin, Hrafn. 13; ok tók ek einn lepp ór tagli hans, Fb. i. 354; miðla mér í mót lepp ór maga-skeggi þínu, Fms. vi. 141; the word is obsolete in this sense. **2. a rag, tatter**, cp. Germ. *lump*; sem leppr rotinn, Bs. ii. 56; þá ma vanda leppa sem hann hafði, Fms. ii. 161; hvert leppr er upp brotinn í váru skipi, vi. 382; freq. in mod. usage, leppr or í-leppr, *socks to wear in shoes*; bak-leppr, *the pad under a saddle*. **compds**: **leppa-klæði**, m. *slashed clothes*, Rétt. 40, 48. **Leppa-lúði**, a, m. a *monster*, the husband of the ogress Gríla (q. v.), Maurer's Volks.

lepra, u, f. [a Lat. word], *leprosy*, Fas. ii. 390; in mod. vulg. usage *diarrhæa*.

leppa, u, f. a *rag, piece of cloth*.

-lora, [cp. *lara*], in compds, sótt-lera, ætt-leri, q. v.

LÉREPT, n. [Dan. *lærred*]: prob. a compd, qs. *lér-ript* = *soft raiment*:—*linen, a linen cloth*, K. þ. K. 20, Grág. i. 213, Sks. 267, Fms. vi. 348, Fs. 147; also in plur., vera at léreptum, *to be at one's linen*, of a lady, 161; lérept is opp. to vaðmál, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 8. **lérepta-dúkr**, -hókkull, m. a *linen cloth or cope*, Vm. 53, 114.

LERKA, að, [Scot. *lerk*], *to lace tight*; var höttinn lerkadr um hálsinn, Landn. 147; lerka ermar at öxl... drambhosur lerkadar at beini, Fms. vi. 440; metaph. *to chastise* [cp. North. E. *to lace*], lerkandi sína sál, Mar.; haum lerkaði sinn líkam með fóstum, Thom.:—part. *lerkaðr*, *bruised, contused*; blár ok lerkadr af stórum höggum, Fas. iii. 357; in mod. usage *feeling as if sore all over the body*.

les, n. a *lesson*, in divine service; Þorláks söng ok les með, Vm. 35; at söng ok lesi, 52; með lesi ok söng, Am. 43, 74; messu-söng ok les, Bs. i. 811. **compds**: **les-bók**, f. a *lesson-book*, Vm. 53, 55, Dipl. v. 18. **les-djárn**, m. a *reading clerk*, Bs. ii. 11, Th. 76. **les-kór**, m. a *reading gallery or choir*, Mar. **les-akrá**, f. = *lesbók*, Jm. 11. **II. knitted wares**, such as knitted gloves, drawers, socks, and the like, freq. in mod. usage; að endingu eg óska þér | að þú fái les og smér | í skattum, Snót (1865) 330; þrjón-les, *knitted wares, socks, shirts*, etc.

LESA, pres. les; pret. las, last, las, pl. lásu; subj. lesi; imperat. les, lestu; part. lesinn: [Ulf. *lesan* = *συνάγειν, συναγειν*; A. S. *lesan*; provincial Engl. *to lease*; O. H. G. *lesan*; Germ. *lesen*; cp. Gr. *λεγειν*, Lat. *legere*]: — prop. *to glean, gather, pick*, Stj. 615; lesa hneit, aldin, Gisl. (in a verse), Dropl. 5; lesa ber, *to gather berries*, K. þ. K. 82; hafði hón lesit sér mikil ber til læðslu, Bs. i. 204; lesa blóm, Art. 66: — lesa saman; verða nokkut vinber saman lesin af þynnum? Matth. vii. 16; þriat eigi lesa menn saman sikkur af þynnum ok eigi heldr vinber af þistlum, Luke vi. 44; lesit fyrst illgresit saman, Matth. xiii. 30; þeir lásu saman manna um morguninn . . . þá hafði á eigi meira er mikil hafði saman lesit, Stj. 292; þessir smáir articuli sem hér eru saman lesnir, Fb. iii. 237; saman lesa lif e-s, *to compile*, H. E. i. 584; þeir lásu upp (*picked up*) hálm þann allan, Mart. 123; tóku þeir silfrðit ok lásu upp, Fms. viii. 143. 2. *to grasp, catch*; eldrinn las skjótt tróð-viðinn, Eg. 238; of a ship, þat má rétt heita Stigandi er svá less hafit, Fs. 28; bróðirinn less um herðar sér þann kaðals-hlutinn sem þeir höfðu haldit, *grasped it, wound it round his shoulders*, Mar.; hann greip sviðuna, ok las af höndum honum, *he gripped the weapon and snatched it out of his hands*, Sturl. i. 64; lesa sik upp, *to haul oneself up*; þá las hann sik skjótt upp eptir óxar-skaptinu, Fær. 111; þórir gekk at skidgárdinum, ok krækði upp á öxinni, las sik uppeptir, Ó. H. 135. 3. *to knit, embroider*; hún sat við einn gull-ligan bórða ok las (*embroidered*) þar á min liðin ok framkomin verk, Fas. i. 176; typt klæði ok veigði ok lesin (better lesni, q. v.), Js. 78.

II. metaph. *to gather words and syllables, to read*, [cp. Lat. *legere*]; sem lesit er, Stj. 40; hann lét lesa upp (*to read aloud*) hverir skrúðir vöru á konungs-skipit, Fms. vii. 287; statuta skulu . . . geymask ok lesask, H. E. i. 509; sat konungur ok hirtið úti fyrir kirkju ok lásu aptan-sönginn, Fms. vii. 152, Bs. i. 155; meðan biskup las ötu-söng, Fms. xi. 390; in endless instances, mod., lesa or lesa húslestr, q. v. This sense of course never occurs in poems of the heathen age, but the following references seem to form a starting-point, in which lesa means 2. *to talk, gossip*; lesa um e-n, *to talk, speak of*; hittiki hann fíðr þótt þeir um hann fars lesi, ef hann með snortum sitr, Hm. 23; kann enn vera at maðr vensk á at lesa of aðra, ok hafa uppi löstu manna, Hom. (St.); part. *lesandi*, *able to read*; vel lesandi: *lesinn*, *well read*; við-lesinn, *who has read many things*.

lesandi, a, m. a reader, one able to read; see above.

lesari, a, m. a reader.

læ-akrápr, m. a tanned shark-skin, Isl. ii. 113.

lesni, n. [prob. from lesa 1. 3], a kind of bead-gear for women; typt klæðar, værgin ok lesni (lesin) þat á dóttir, N. G. L. i. 211, cp. Js. 78; poet., *lesnis stofn*, the 'stem' of the lesni = the braid, Landn. 153 (in a verse); *lesnis land* (lesni lands MS.), id., Leidarv. 24.

lesnig, n. = lesni, D. N. iv. 328.

lesning, f. reading, H. E. i. 475, Hom. 4.

lest, f. [cp. Engl. *last*, as in Orkneys and East Angl. 'a last of herrings,' and Old Engl. *lastage* = freight; Germ. *last*; Dan. *last*], a last, burden, a measure of ship's burden, reckoned at twelve 'skipund,' D. N. iv. 651, Bs. i. 545, Gpl. 371, B. K. 20, 89, MS. 732. 16 (where wrongly ten for twelve); lest gulls, Fms. xi. 351, where = *talentum* (?); lest járn, hardsteins, D. N.; lest slidar, N. G. L. passim; a cargo, Jb. 386. In mod. usage the tonnage of Dan. and Norse ships is counted by *læster*. II. in feel. sense, a caravan of loaded pack-horses, Grett. 119; plur. *lestir*, the market season in June and July. COMPS: *lesta-maðr*, m. a driver of a lest.

lesta-tal, n. 'the tale of læster,' tonnage, Jb. 390.

lest, f. reading, a lesson; meðan lestin verðr lesin, Stat. 299, N. G. L. i. 390.

LESTA, 1. [Lat. *laedere*, by Grimm's law, *l* for *d*], *to break up, injure, wreck*; lesta skip, *to wreck one's ship*, Eg. 159; lesta hús at lásum eða víði, Grág. ii. 110; impers. *to be wrecked*, ok lesti þar skipit, Fms. x. 158; þá er læst (*both ships*) lesti Hjálpr ok Fífu, Orkn. (in a verse). 2. metaph. *to break, violate*; lesta lög, Skálða (in a verse).

II. reflex. *to be damaged*; ef kirkja brennur upp ok lestisk, K. þ. K. 42; bogi þeirra lestisk, 623. 31; þá lestisk ráin, Grett. 86; féll hann af baki ok lestisk sótr hans, Fb. i. 538; skip lestisk, Grág. ii. 268; part., ok lest (*broken*) svá skip hans at eigi væri fært, Fær. 116; hestr er lestr, haurk er dauðr, Maurer's Volks. 321.

LESTI, adv., only in the phrase, *a lesti, at last*; [cp. A. S. *on laste*; Germ. *am letzten*]; it occurs in old poetry, but rarely in prose, and is now obsolete; the explanation in Lex. Poët. deriving it from *lostr* (a crime) is erroneous: 1. in poetry; Jórdan er á lesti, Edda (Gl.), Hallfred (Fs. 206. 5); hann gekk fyrst í hildi en ör á lesti, *he went first into battle and last out of it*, Sighvat, Korm. 128 (in a verse); sýstisk sunnan | Sigurðr á lesti, Mork. 217; — at lesti = á lesti, Lil. 20, Grett. (in a verse); the Am. 63 is corrupt, perhaps = litu er lýsti. 2. in prose; en fyrir þat munu vér láta fé várt ok frændr ok sjálfa oss á lesti, 625. 189; fyrst at upphafi í kenningu sinni, síðan í jartegna-görð, ok í lúðati á lesti, 655 xiii A. 27; hon var nunna á Íslandi ok einsetu-kona á lesti, Ld. 338, (vellum Arna-Magn. 309), Hom. (St.) 55; ef þú vill eigi þenna kost, þá muntu mæta kvölum á (ok MS.) lesti,

625. 74; ok gaf hann henni á lesti son sinn nju vetra gamlan, Ó. T. 15; ok á lesti hellti hann út sinu bana-blóði, 40.

lestir, m. a breaker, wrecker, Lex. Poët.

lestr, f. a lesson, portion for reading; Krístr mælti sjálfir enn í þeirri helgu lestr, Hom. 63; svá sem heilagtr páfi Leó segir í lestinni, 671 B. 3. II.

in mod. usage, *lestr*, m., gen. *lestrar* and *lestri*, reading; gekk lestrinn seint ok tregliga, Bs. i. 155; gekk fram lestrinn djúkna, 871, freq. in mod. usage: — *home-service* = húslestr, q. v.; vera við lestr, heyra lestr, *to attend to a lestr*; fyrir lestr, *in the forenoon*; eptir lestr, *in the afternoon on Sundays*, see húslestr. COMPS: *lestrar-kvor*, n., -bók, f. a reading-book. *lestr-bók*, f. = lesbók, Am. 5. *lestrar-kór*, m. = leskór, Bs. i. 823 (885).

lestr-reaki, a, m. a 'caravan-driver,' a *uward*, Sturl. i. 74; sendimaðr eða lestreki, iii. 128, Bs. i. 848, 872.

leti, f. [latr], laziness, sloth, Hom. 26, Sks. 2; leti at rita, Bs. i. 137, passim. COMPS: *leti-fullr*, adj. slovenly, Mar. *leti-svefn*, m. a sleep of sloth, Bs. ii. 91.

lettingi, a, m. a lazy person.

LETJA, pres. let; pret. latti; subj. letti; part. lattr; with neg. soff. pres. reflex. leti-a, Skv. 3. 44; letsk-a-ðu, La. 47 (Bugge, see the foot-note): [A. S. *lajan*; Old Engl. *let* (*to hinder*)]; — *to bold back, dissuade*, with acc. of the person, gen. of the thing; hvetið mik eða letið mik, Bkv. 14, Vþm. 2, Am. 29. 46, Skv. 3. 41; fýstu sumir, en sumir létu, Eg. 242; fleiri létu, ok kölluðu þat ráð at . . . Ó. H. 145, Fs. 108, Gkv. i. 2; sumir aflottu fyrir konungi, Fms. ix. 370; sumir létu fyrir-sátinnar, Sturl. i. 36; aðrir góðir menn létu fyrir-sátar, 38; Björn latti ferðar, Ó. H. 174; heldr létu þeir þess, ok kváðu slíkt ekki kvenna ferð, Ld. 240; um várit vill Leifr í herað en Ingólfr latti þess, Fs. 121; hann latti þá (*dissuaded them*) at vera með konungi, Guðlf. 5; mun ek þá eigi göra, af ek sé ek fæ eigi latt, Ld. 238. II. reflex. *to be let or hindered, slacken, desist*; hvi né letskaðu, Loki, Ls.; eigi mun ek letjask láta nema þú sér eptir, Eg. 257, Boll. 346; en þá æla ek, at þá letisk meirr fyrir sakir hræðslu en hollostu við konung, Ó. H. 145; þrællinn tók at letjask mjök á starfanum, Grett. 148; herra lattið at ganga, they did not go, could not do it, Glúm. 396 (in a verse); letjask Guði at þjóna, Stj. 388. 3. part., lífs of lattr, poet. rest of life, Yt. 12.

let-orð, n. *dissuasion*, Bs. i. 142.

16-torf, n. turf cut with a scythe; kirkja á þrjá tigu létorfs á Vestur-holtum, Vm. 29.

16-torfa, u, f. a turf or sod cut with a scythe, for roofing or the like; létorfa-skurðr, Vm. 140; varrar hans vöru sem létorfur, Fas. ii. 518.

LETR, n. [from Lat. *litera*], letters; i framfötning máls ok lettri, Skálða 181; til letts ok bóka-gerðar, Bs. i. 790; type, letters, characters, Latinu-lettr, Latin letters; sett-lettr, minika-lettr, 'monks'-letters = black-letter; höfða-lettr = the angular letters found in inscriptions on old tombstones; Rúna-lettr, Runic letters; galdra-lettr, magical characters: — a letter, writ, Jm. 19. *letra-háttir*, m. a mode of writing, alphabet, Skálða 160.

letra, að, *to put into letters*.

letr-görð, f. writing, Stj. 379.

letr-list, f. the art of writing, Skálða 160.

LETTA, 1. I. with acc. *to lighten*; hann bað létta skipin, Sturl. iii. 62; þeir köstuðu farminum ok létu skipin, 656 C. 52. II.

with dat. 1. *to lift*; þá létu köttirinn einum fæti, Edda 33. 2. *to alight from*; létta ferð sinni, þeir létu eigi fyrr ferð sinni en þeir kómu norðr til Þórólfs, Eg. 76. 106; létu eigi ferð sinni fyrr, en . . . Nj. 61, Fms. i. 72; and absolutely, *to stop, halt*; þeir létu eigi (*stopped not, halted not*) fyrr en þeir kómu í Skaptár-tungur, Nj. 261; er nú mál at létta þessum leik, Fms. xi. 96; I. hernaði, Fær. 99; — létta af e-u, or létta af at göra e-t, *to leave off doing, cease doing; give up*; hann léttr aldregi af slíkt at vinna, Fb. ii. 391; létta af áleinni við e-n, Fms. vi. 209; létta af at drekka vin, Stj. 428; ef hann léttr af at leita okkar, Bs. i. 228; at afletta tanglætum, Mar.; létta af hernaði, *to leave off freebooting*, Fms. i. 30; létta af kvámum, ii. 13; bað þá létta af at drepa menn, Eg. 92; absol., sem þeir létu at berjja hann, D. N. iv. 90; with prepp., létta á e-t, *to check, stop, make alight*; verðr nú at létta á ofan-forna hennar, Isl. (Heidarv. S.) ii. 339; var þat auðsýnt á léttr hváttveggja, both were clearly stopped, held in check, Bs. i. 142 (a dubious passage); létta undan, *to draw back*, Fms. vii. 192; Sigvaldi léttr undan ok flýr, xi. 95.

III. *to relieve, ease*; hann léttr hans meini með mikilli íþrótt, Bs. i. 644; létta sér (mod. létta sér upp), *to take recreation* (holidays), Mar.

IV. impers. *to clear up*, esp. of weather; léttr upp mjökvanum, Al. 140; síðan léttr upp hrið-inni, Fb. ii. 194; þá léttr hriðinni, Bjarn. 55; vedrit hleik þrjár nætr, ok er upp léttr, Finnþ. 312, Eb. 210; eptir þat léttr upp storminum, 50; — of illness, eptir þat léttr af sóttinni, Fs. 175; sagði at sótt (dat.) hans mundi þá létta, Sks. 25 new Ed.; with the person in dat., the sickness in gen., honum léttr brátt sóttarinnar, Isl. ii. 175; ef þér léttr þá ekki, Háv. 44; hann spyrr hvárt honum léttr nokkut, Gisl. 48.

V. reflex. *to be lightened, cleared, eased*; hinn syðri hlutr léttrisk, of the sky, Edda 4; léttrisk honum heldr, ok var á fótum þrjá daga, Fms.

x. 147; nú léttisk honum við þetta mikil, xi. 48; biskupi léttisk mikil um hjarta-rættar, *he was much eased*, Bs. i. 769; pass. *to become light*.

létta-sótt, létta-kona, see **léttr B**.

léttri, a, m. *alleviation, relief, easing*; e-m til létta, Karl. 207, Mag. 160; Bósi kveðsk vænta mikils létta af konungi, Fas. iii. 200, Bs. ii. 81; engir þeir sem upp höfðu gefit sinn part vildu nokkurn létta undir leggja, *they would lend no help*, Grett. 153.

léttri, 2. *the pulley above the bed of a sick person is called léttri*. 3. in the advrb. phrase, af létta, *outright, plainly*, Germ. *frischweg*; Grettir spurði at tíðendum, en Bardi segir af létta slík sem vóru, Grett. 73 new Ed.; spyrir hún hann af stórvirkjum sínum, en hann sagði allt af létta, Fb. i. 278; sætt vara gör með létta, *not straight*, Eb. (in a verse).

léttri, compds: **léttri-byrdingr**, n. a *light boat*, Fms. xi. 430. **létta-drengr**, m. an *errand-boy*. **léttri-móttull**, m. a *light mantle*, Fagrsk. 182. **léttri-akip**, n. and **léttri-akúta**, u. f. a *light fleet ship*, Eg. 261, Fms. vii. 259, viii. 137, ix. 285, Hkr. i. 279. **léttri-vínátta**, u. f. a *slight superficial friendship*, Sturl. iii. 291.

léttrir, m. *alleviation, relief*.

LÉTTIR, adj. léttri, léttrast, [cp. Ulf. *leibts* = *ἐλαππία*, 2 Cor. i. 17; A. S. *leobt*; Engl. *light*; O. H. G. *līht*; Germ. *leicht*; Dan. *let*; Swed. *lätt*; cp. Lat. *levis*; Gr. *ἐλαφρὸς*]; —*light*, of weight; björtunnu eða annað eigi léttrara, Bs. i. 389.

2. of the body; manna finastr ok léttrast á sér, Fms. x. 73; vera á léttastra skeiði (aldri), *to be at one's most active age*; þá er Haraldur var á léttastra skeiði aldri, Eg. 536, O. H. 68; ek em nú á léttastra skeiði, ok ekki til slíks færr, *I have passed my best years*, Háv. 40; —the phrase, verða léttrari, *to give birth*, 'to be lightened of the womb', Spenser, (ú-létt = *heavy with child*); ok nú lifa stundir fram til þess er hún verðir léttrari, ok fæðir hún sveinbarn, Fms. xi. 53; Nj. 91, Ísl. ii. 19, O. H. 144, Fs. 143, 199; verða léttrari barns (= at barni), N. G. L. i. 131.

II. metaph. *light, easy*; mæddiast hann fyrir þeim ok gekk þeim léttrara, Eg. 192; þviat þat kann henda at mönnum verðir harms síns léttrara ef um er talat, Fms. vii. 105; —*light*, of wind, var veðr léttr ok seglækt, 286; hann siglir út léttran landnyrðing, Ld. 116.

2. *light, mild, gladsome*, of manners or countenance; var konungur þá léttri í öllum ráðum, Eg. 55; léttri í málum, Ls.; léttr ok listir í máli, *gracious*, Germ. *buldvoll*, Bs. i. 154; hann var við alla menu léttr ok kátr, Nj. 48; hverjum manni kátrari ok léttrari ok vakrari, Fms. x. 152; e-m segir eigi léttr hugr um e-t, *to have apprehensions*, Fs. 38, Fms. vi. 211.

3. of value, *light, vile*; glitadan dúk samiligan ok annan léttrari, Vm. 32; betri, opp. to léttrari, Dipl. iii. 4; hinar betri, hinar léttrari, Vm. 58; léttr fæða, *light fare*, Mar.; léttr forbeini, Bs. ii. 80; leggja e-t í léttran stað, *to think lightly of*, Grett. 175 new Ed.

B. Compds: **létta-bragð**, n. *cheerfulness*, Sturl. iii. 196. **létta-kona**, u. f. a *midwife*, Thom. 482. **létta-sótt**, f. *child-labour*, Mar. 976.

léttr-brúnn, adj. 'light-browed', *fair-complexioned*, Gullp. 9, Ld. 48, 94; spelt léttr-brýnn, Grett. 160 new Ed. **léttr-búinn**, part. *lightly-clad*, Stj. 240, Gullp. 8.

léttr-bærr, adj. *easy to bear*, 625, 72, Bs. i. 105, 236. **Léttr-feti**, a, m. 'light-pacer', name of a horse, Edda, Gm.

léttr-floygr, adj. *fleet-winged*, Sks. **léttr-færi**, f. *alertness*, Mar. **léttr-færr**, adj. *nimble, fleet*, Rb. 334, Þiðr. 343, Korm. (in a verse).

léttr-fottr, adj. *light-footed, fleet*. **léttr-hendr**, adj. *lightly-banded*. **léttr-hjald**, n. part.; e-m verðir í, *to chatter*, Fms. xi. 234.

léttr-hladdinn, part. *lightly-laden*, Fms. ii. 188. **léttr-hugaðr**, adj. *lightly-minded*, Sks. 24.

léttr-klæddr, part. *lightly-clad*, Hkr. iii. 281. **léttr-látr**, adj. *lightly-bearded, cheerful*, Sks. 24, Fms. vii. 175, viii. 447, ix. 4.

léttr-leikr, m. (-leikr, a, m.), *lightness, agility, alertness*, Sks. 620, Fas. iii. 237, Lil. 17. **léttr-liga**, adv. *lightly, easily*, Fms. i. 83, viii. 78, Stj. 17; civilly, Stj. 209, Barl. 119; *lightly*, of dress, Ld. 46; *readily*, Eg. 200; *may be, perhaps*, Stj.; léttliga hvergi, 16, 24, 35, 112; léttliga at, *may be that*, 47, 59, 106, 122, 126, 159, 400, Fb. i. 376.

léttr-ligr, adj. *lightly, light*, Bs. ii. 160. **léttr-lífr**, adj. 'light-lived', *living an easy life*, N. G. L. ii. 444, Mag. 90.

léttr-lyndi, n. an *easy temper*. **léttr-lyndr**, adj. *easy-tempered*. **léttr-læti**, n. a *light life*; léttrætis-kona, a *barlot*, Stj. 350, Fms. vii. 241, Stj. 9.

léttr-moti, n. a *poor diet*. **léttr-mæltr**, part. *lightly-spoken, light-tongued*, Fms. vii. 227.

léttr-úð, f. *light-beardedness*, Fms. vi. 287; mod. *levity, frivolity*. **léttr-úðigr**, adj. *lightly-minded*, Fms. ii. 20, xi. 5; *light, thoughtless*.

léttr-vaxinn, part. *slight of figure, slender*, Hem. **léttr-vigr**, adj. *prone to fight*, Eb. 43 new Ed. **léttr-vísi**, f. *levity*, Barl. 148.

léttr-vægr, adj. *lightly-weighted, of little value*.

LEYÐRA, ad (?) [laudr or lödr], *to wash*; leyðra borðker or björker, *to wash the dishes*, Em. 1.

LEYFA, ð, [lof; Germ. *er-lauben*]; I. *to permit, allow*; leyfa e-m e-t, leyfi þér honum at fara sem honum gegnis best, Nj. 10; var leyft at gefa upp gamal-mennni, Fms. ii. 225; villtu leyfa nokkurn monnum útgöngu, Nj. 200, passim in old and mod. usage.

II. *to praise*, with acc.; leyfa is the older, lofa (q. v.) the later form; leyfa freq. occurs in old poets, Hm. 81, 91, Gh. 4 (Hm. 5), Fms. i. 182 (in a verse), xi. 215 (in a verse), O. H. 173, Edda 65 (in a verse); in prose—þá er ek leyfi

Olaf konung ok svá hattu hans, Fms. v. 327; litt er þessi maðr leyfið fyrir oss, vi. 108; þó er hann mjök leyfið af mörgum mönnum, Bs. i. 480; the phrase, eiga fötum fjör at leyfa (mod. fjör at launa), O. H. L. 6; but esp. freq. in poetry is the part. leyfið = *famed, glorious*, passim, see Lex. Poët.

leyfið, f. *praise*, O. H. 24 (in a verse).

leyfi, n. [Engl. *leave*], *leave, permission*, Fms. ii. 79, viii. 271, K. Å. 176, Sks. 59, Bs. i. 509; lof eða leyfi, Fb. ii. 266; taka leyfi af e-m, *to take leave*, Flóv. 32, Str. 64; of poetical licence, Edda 120, 124.

leyfi-dagr, m. a 'leave-day', *holiday*, K. þ. K. 120. **leyfis-laust**, a. adj. *without leave*, Jb. 398.

leyfi-liga, adv. *by leave, with permission*, Mar., H. E. i. 470.

leyfi-ligr, adj. *permitted, allowed*, Fs. 23.

LEYGR, m., gen. leygiar and leygs, [akin to logi], a *lowe, fire, flame*, freq. in old poetry, singly as well as in compds, but never used in prose, esp. freq. in poet. circumlocutions of *gold and weapons*; báru-leygr, *the waves' beam = gold*; arm-leygr, *the flash of the arm = a bracelet*; und-leygr, *the flash of a wound, of blood, of Odin, etc. = a weapon*, see Lex. Poët. **leyg-för**, f. a *fire* (Lat. *incendium*), Fms. ix. 533 (in a verse).

LEYNA, d, [laun; Scot. *layne*], *to bide, conceal, abscond*, or with dat. of the thing; var leynt nafni hans, Ld. 296, Grág. i. 125, Ísl. ii. 251, Ld. 296.

2. with dat. of the thing, acc. of the person; leyna e-n e-t, *to bide a thing from one*, Og. 27, Nj. 23, Grág. i. 370, Fms. viii. 12; við leyni þvi aldri, Sighvat, O. H. 119; with acc. of the thing, less correct, Str. 31, 50, D. N. iv. 546.

II. reflex. *to bide oneself*; leynisk hann nú Norðmanna-konung, Fms. i. 44, Sks. 605; —*leynask* í brott, *to steal away*, Eg. 572, Fb. ii. 367; or absol., i þvi áttal bændi at leynask út í myrkrit, Eg. 240; —*leynask* at e-m, *to steal upon a person, attack by stealth*, Grett. 149 A.

2. part. **leynandi** = *leynendr*, in the phrase, með leynanda löstum, *with hidden flaws*, N. G. L. i. 25, 29.

leynendr, part. pass. *secret, hidden*; e-t færr leynt, *goes by stealth, is secrecy*, Eg. 28; leynd mál, *secrets*, Grág. i. 362; fór þat eigi leynt, *it was not hidden*, Fb. ii. 271.

leynð, f. *secrecy, biding*; til leynðr, Fms. x. 383, Sks. 365; með leynð, *secretly*, Stj. 200, Rd. 235, Ísl. ii. 199, Fms. x. 380, passim;

leynðar-bréf, -erendi, a *secret letter, secret errand*, viii. 128, ix. 341, Stj. 383.

compds: **leynðar-dómr**, m. a *mystery*, N. T., Vidul. Past. **leynðar-kofi**, a, m. a *closet*, Bs. i. 253. **leynðar-limr**, m. the *hidden limb, genitalia*, Stj. 21.

leynðar-mál, n. a *secret affair*, Fms. i. 54, viii. 342, Sks. 341. **leynðar-nof**, n. a *hidden person*, N. G. L. i. 200.

leynðar-ataðr, m. a *hidden place*, Sturl. iii. 151. **leynðar-tal**, n. *secret talk*, Fms. x. 262, 320.

leyni, n. a *biding-place*, esp. in pl., 623, 3; sing., leita sér leynis, Nj. 267; i leyni e-u, Korm. 144; i leyni = i leynð. compds: **leyni-bragð**, n. a *secret plot*, Fms. v. 257.

leyni-dyrr, n. pl. *secret doors*, Nj. 198 (v. l.), Anal. 186. **leyni-fjörðr**, m. a *hidden fjord*, Fas. **leyni-gata**, u. f. a *secret path*, Söl. 23.

leyni-gröf, f. a *hidden pit*, Ísl. ii. 74. **leyni-hérað**, n. a *secluded county*, Róm. 260.

leyni-kofi, a, m. a *secret closet*, Mar. **leyni-stigr**, m. a *hidden path*, Ísl. ii. 44, Al. 89.

leyni-vágr, m. a *hidden creek*, Nj. 280, Fa. 112, Eg. 374, O. H. L. 2, 36. **leyni-vogr**, m. a *secret way*, Rd. 222.

leyni-liga, adv. *secretly*, Nj. 5, Gpl. 63, 65.

leyni-ligr, adj. *hidden, secret*, 625, 190, Fms. x. 269, N. G. L. iii. 5.

leyningr, m. a *hollow way*; skal ráða lækr fyrir ofan hól er feilr er leyningum, upp á fjall ok fram í ð, Dipl. iv. 1; a local name, Rd. 276.

leyninn, adj. *biding*; i af kröptum sinum, 625, 83.

leyra, u. f. (spelt löra, Edda u. 464, 547), [cp. Dan. *lukke-lure* and Scot. *lowry* = a fox]; —a *sneaking, worthless person, man-lara*; leðst kisu-lóra (the naughty puss sneaks) latir í endann klóra, Hallgr.

LEYSA, t, [laus; Ulf. *lausjan* = *laus*; A. S. *loosan*; Engl. *loosen*; Germ. *lösen*]; —*to loosen, untie*, Edda 29, Eg. 223, Fms. vii. 123; leysa skúa, 656, 2; the phrase, þó mun einn endi leystur vera um þetta mál, *it will all be untied, end in one way*, Gisl. 82, cp. Korm. (in a verse); leysa til sekkja, *to untie, open the sacks*, Stj. 216; leysa til sars, *to untie a wound*, Bs. ii. 180; leysa sundr, *to tear asunder*, Grett. 115.

2. impers. *it is dissolved, breaks up*; þat veðr gerði mánaðaginn, at skipit (acc.) leysti (was dissolved) undir þeim, hljópu menn þá í bát, Sturl. iii. 106; sum (skip, acc.) leysti í haf undir mönnum, *were wrecked, broken up*, Bs. i. 30; þein (acc.) leysti ór hárði henni, 196; leysti fót undan Jóni, Sturl. iii. 116; —of ice, snow, *to thaw*, þá er var kom ok snæ leysti ok ísa, Eg. 77; kom þeyr mikill, hlupu vötn fram, ok leysti árnar, *the ice broke up on the rivers*, Sturl. iii. 45; þegar ísa leysti af vötnum, Fms. iv. 142; áin var leyst (thawed, open) með löndum, en íss flaut á henni miðri, Boll. 358; vötn (acc.) mun ok skjótt leysa, Fb. 12 new Ed.

II. metaph. *to free, redeem*; leysa líf sitt, Nj. 114; leysa sik af hólmi, passim, see hólmr; —*leysa sik*, *to release oneself by performing one's duty*, see aflausn, Fb. 154; þó mun Gunnarr leysa þik af þessu máli, Nj. 64; ek mun leysa þorstein undan ferð þessi, Eg. 542; *to redeem a vow*, leysa kross sinn, Fms. x. 92; leysa heit, Stj. 520; i súðgöngu, Nj.

2. *to redeem, purchase*, as a law term; þau se

from it up

hundrað, er hón hafði til sín leyst, Dipl. v. 7. 3. to discharge, pay. at leysa þat gjald sem á var kveðit, Fms. x. 112; hann leysti þá eitt (hundrað) í kosti, finnm í slátrum, Dipl. v. 7; leysa or leysa af bendi, to perform, Band. 3; leysa e-n undan e-u, to release, Grág. i. 362.

4. to solve; hann leysti hvers manns vandræði, be loosed, cleared up all men's distresses, be helped every man in distress, viz. with his good counsel, Nj. 30; Sturla skyldi fara fyrir þá báða fæga ok leysa mál þeirra, Bs. i. 554; leysa þættu, to settle a strife, Róm. 295; leysa gátu, to read a riddle, Stj. 411; margra hluti spyr konungur Gest, en hann leysir flest vel ok vitruga, Fb. i. 346; leysa or e-u (spurningu), to solve a difficulty, answer a question, Fms. vi. 367; nú mun ek leysa or þinni spurningu, Bs. i. 797; karl leysti or því öllu fróðliga sem hann spurði, Fb. i. 330, Ld. 80, Hkr. iii. 186; to absolve, in an eccl. sense, Hom. 56, K. A. 64, Bs. passim.

5. leysa út, to redeem (cp. 'to bail out'); má vera at þú nair at leysa hann út hédan, Fms. i. 79, vii. 195; leysa út, to pay out; leysir Höskuldr út fé hans, Ld. 68; Höskuldr leysti út fé Hallgerðar með hinum bezta greiðskap, Nj. 18, Fas. i. 455; to dismiss guests with gifts (see the remarks to gjof), leysti konungur þá út með samlitugum gjöfum, Fms. x. 47.

III. reflex. to be dissolved; tók hold þeirra at þrútna ok leysask af kulda, 623, 33. 2. to absent oneself; leystisk þú svá hédan næstum, at þér var eugi ván lifs af mér, Eg. 411; í þann tíma er leystisk Eyrrar-floti, 78; svá hefi ek leyst or garði láðvarðaðar, Eg. (in a verse); Máriu-messudag leysti(ak) konungur or Græningja-sundi, Bs. i. 781. 3. metaph. to redeem, relieve oneself; en hann leystisk því undan við þá, Jb. 11; en hann leystisk því af, at hann keypti at þorgeiri lögsögu-manni hálfri mörk silfrs, Fms. x. 299; þat land er erfingjar ens dauða leysask af, Grág. ii. 238; megu vér ekki annat ætla, en leysask af nokkuru eptir slík atdvirki, Ld. 166.

leysing, f. loosening, Skálda 103: a thawing, melting of ice and snow, Fas. ii. 407.

leysingi, a. m., also lausingi, leysingr, m., esp. in gen. leysings, N. G. L. i. 29, 33, 36, 49, 238, 345, Grág. i. 185, Jb. 6:—a freedman, Lat. *libertus*; þræls mörð eða leysingi, Jb. l. c., Grág. i. 184, 185, 265, 266, Eb. 166, Eg. 740, Ld. 12, 100, Landn. 111, 112, Nj. 59, Fb. i. 538, Fms. i. 114. leysinga-eyrir, m. a freedman's fee, to be paid to his master to the amount of six ounces, N. G. L. i. 36, 39.

II. a landlowner; hann var nálaga lausingi einn félauss, Ld. 38; —lausamaðr.

leysingja, u, f. a freed-woman, Grág. i. 184, 185, N. G. L. i. 33.

leyti, n. part., see hleyti.

LID, n. [cp. líða], a host, folk, people; lid heitir mannfólk, Edda 110; fyrsta lid, the people, Hm. 160; sjaldan hittir leidr í lid, 65; Dvalins lid, the dwarf people, Vsp. 14; þrír or því líði, 17; Ásgrímur bauð því öllu líði til sín, Nj. 209; tyndisk mestri hluti líðs þess er þar var inni, Eg. 240; þeir brenndu bæinn ok líð þat allt er inni var, Fms. i. 12; gæsk líðit sveitum mjök, the people were much divided, Clem. 43; líðit rann or þorpinu á landit þegar er þat varð var við herinn, Eg. 528; ef þeir hafa eigi líð (crew) til brott at hald, Grág. i. 92; allt líð vart trúir, all our people trow, 656 C. 20; yfir öllu Kristnu líði, 623, 58:—a family, household, héltk vinátta með þeim Gunnari ok Njáli, þótt fátt væri meðal annars líðsins, Nj. 66; hafði hann þá ekki færa líð með sér enn ena fyrri vetr, Eg. 77; konunginn bað mart líð þangat koma, ok svá lúgenlu með líð sitt, 656 A. ii. 15; þeir véru allir eins líðir, all of one party, Eg. 341; samir oss betr at vera eins líðs en þerjask, Fs. 15:—a troop, herd, Freyfaxi gengr í dalnum fram með líði sínu, Hrafn. 6; hann (the wild boar) hafði mart líð með sér, Fms. iv. 87; þá tennr þar galti með líð sitt, Fb. ii. 27.

II. esp. a milit. troop, troops, a host, by land or sea, originally the king's household troops, as opposed to the levy or leidang; this word and líði (q.v.) remind one of the *comitatus* in Tacit. Germ.; hence the allit. phrase, líð ok leidang, hann samnaði bæði líði miklu ok leidangri, O. H. L. 12; Baglar tóku nú bæði leidangr ok líð, Fms. viii. 334, Eg. 11, 41; með herskip ok líð mikit, Fms. i. 11; vera í líði með e-m, 12, Nj. 7; skip ok líð, Orkn. 108; sjöldi líðs, Fms. vii. 320; göra líð at e-m, to march against, id.; samna líði, to gather troops, xi. 27, 121.

2. help, assistance; veita e-m líð, to aid, Fms. xi. 27, 121, Orkn. 224; gefa fé til líðs (sér), Grág. i. 144; með manna líði, with the help of men, Gpl. 411; sýsla um líð, to treat for help, 285. compts: líða-asli, a. m. forces, troops, Fms. iii. 203, vii. 207. líða-beini, a. m. the giving help, Lv. 105. líða-bón, f. a prayer for help, Lv. 105. líða-dráttir, m. an assembling troops, Isl. ii. 171, Sturl. i. 87; open hostility, þá var mikill líðsdráttir með sonum Ófeigs at eptirmáli, Grett. 87.

líða-sjóldi, a. m. a great host, Fms. vii. 326, Orkn. 108, Bs. i. 763, Hkr. ii. 376, passim. líða-hofðingi, a. m. a captain of hosts, Fms. vii. 37. líða-kostr, m. a military force, Fms. vii. 319, Hkr. i. 291; means, forces, Grág. i. 287, Eg. 79. líða-laun, n. pl. reward for help rendered, Fms. vii. 146. líða-maðr, m. a follower, warrior, in pl. líðsmenn, the men of one's army, Eg. 57, Fms. ix. 36, 47, 509; a sailor, in the pr. name Líðsmanna-konungur (cp. A. S. *líðman* = a sailor), the surname of a mythical king, Sturl. i. 23, Fas. ii. 154.

líða-munnr, m. odds, Eg. 289, Nj. 86, Fms. i. 49, Hkr. i. 115, Fs. 14.

líða-safnaðr, m. a gathering of troops, Fms. vii. 177. líða-yrði, n.; leggja e-m l., to speak a good word for one. líða-purfi, adj. in need

of help, Fms. vii. 265, xi. 24. líða-purfi, f. need of help, Fms. viii. 199. líða-pörfr, f. = líðspurfi, Fms. viii. 140, Hkr. iii. 340.

B. [A. S. *líð* = a fleet; prob. from the same root as the preceding, cp. líði]—a ship; líð heitir skip, Edda 110; líð flýtr, 132 (in a verse); mörg líð, O. H. 180 (in a verse), cp. 160 (in a verse), in prose only in the phrase, leggja fyr líð, to throw overboard, to forsake, Kormak; láta fur líð, to abandon, Isl. ii. 362; cp. also Líðsmanna-konungur, m. a sailor-king; see A. II.

líða, ad, [líðr], to arrange; þá skal biskup með þeim hætti líða lausnina, H. E. i. 243; to dismember, líða sundr or sundr-líða, and metaph. to expound [cp. 'to divide,' *ὑπονομεῖν*, N. T.]; ó-líðadr, unexplained, Hom. (St.) 87.

II. reflex. líðask, to fall in curls, of hair; hárit ljósjarpt ok líðaðisk vel, Fb. iii. 246; gult hár ok líðaðisk allt á herðar niðr, Ld. 272, þidr. 174.

líðan, f. exposition, Hom. (St.) 51.

líð-bót, f. addition of help, Thom. 36.

líð-drjúgr, adj. strong, powerful, Fms. viii. 345.

líð-fár, adj. short of men, Fms. vii. 289, Isl. ii. 408.

líð-fæð, f. a scarcity of men, þidr. 64.

líð-færtr, adj. able-bodied, Eg. 117, 146, Fms. x. 399, xi. 146, Hkr. ii. 384.

líð-góðr, adj. good at doing, bandy; kappsfullr ok l. at öllu ... líð-betri, Bs. i. 655, Fms. vi. 337.

líð-henda, u, f. a kind of metre, Edda 134 (Ht. 53).

líð-hendingr, f. = líðhenda, Edda 134.

líð-hendr, adj. in the metre líðhenda, Edda 131.

líði, a. m. [líð], a follower; líðar þat eru fylgðar-menn, Edda 107; Eysteins, þorkels, Háreks, Valþjófs líðar, the men of Eystein ..., Walthof, Fas. ii. 50 (in a verse), Fms. v. 222 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.; Búa-líðar, the men of Bui, Fms. xi. 140; Langbards líðar, the Lombard people, Gkv. 2, 19; Ás-líðar, the Ases, Skm. 34; hans líðar, his men, Fas. ii. 315 (in a verse); sjáðinn ok hans líðar, Hom. (St.) 77; ek ok minir líðar, O. H. 243.

II. a traveller, esp. a sailor, [cp. A. S. *líða*; and líð = a ship, líðsmenn = sailors]; in vetr-líði, a winter-sailor; sumar-líði, a summer-sailor.

III. in a local sense, a district, in regard to the levy; hann lagði á bændr leidangr, at or hverjum líða skyldi gera mann ok um fram pund ok naut, Fms. viii. 395, D. N. ii. 614, 614. líða-gjald, n. the levied tax (from líði = a sailor), Fms. viii. 327, 419.

líðka, ad, [líðgr], to make smooth and easy.

líð-langr, adj.; líðlangan dag, the live-long day.

líð-lauss, adj. helpless, N. G. L. i. 211.

líð-loekja, u, f. [löekr], a bad band, laggard.

líð-létt, adj. of slight help, feeble.

líð-loysl, n. lack of forces, Fms. x. 403, Jb. 392.

líð-líga, adv. bandily, adroitly, finely, Sturl. ii. 52.

líð-lígr, adj. alert, adroit, Skm. 289, Bs. i. 651, Fb. i. 167, Sturl. ii. 52.

líð-litill, adj. having few men, Fms. vii. 207; nauðgý, 59.

líð-mannliga, adv. adroitly, Band. 5 new Ed., Fms. vi. 326.

líð-mannligtr, adj. adroit, handy, Fms. iii. 83, vii. 112.

líð-margr, adj. having many men, Njarð. 370, Gullþ. 11; líðfleiri, compar., Bs. ii. 150, Stj. 588.

líð-mikill, adj. = líðmargr, Hkr. ii. 193.

líð-mjúkr, adj. [líðr], lithe, slender, of the fingers, Karl. 301.

LÍÐR, m., gen. líðar and líðs, pl. líðir, acc. líðu, [Ulf. *liprus* = μέλος; A. S. *líð*; Scot. *líth*; Old Engl. (Chaucer) *líth*; O. H. G. *lir*; Germ. *glied*; Dan. *led*]:—a joint, of the body; líð kalla menn þat á milli er leggir mætask, Edda 110; á líðu, Hm. 137; ok of líðu spennna, Sdm. 9; ok lemda alla í líðu, Ls. 43; lykja e-n líðum, to make one's joints stiff, Hm. 114; the allit. phrase, leggtr og líðr, skalf á honum leggtr ok líðr, he shivered all over the body, Fbr. 89 new Ed.; fótrinn stókk or líði, the foot went out of joint, Isl. ii. 246; færa í líð, to put into joint, Gullþ. okkrir limir ok líðir, Isl. ii. 201; þat er líðum loðir saman, N. G. L. i. 345;—poët., líðar eðr, hyrr; 'líð-flame,' poët. gold, Lex. Poët.; líðar-hangi, a 'líð-loop,' bracelet, Eb. (in a verse); líðs snær, svell, 'joint-snow,' 'joint-ice,' = gold, silver, Lex. Poët.

2. metaph. a degree in a lineage; at fimmta kné ok fimta líð, N. G. L. i. 15; ætt-líðr, freq. in mod. usage. 3. of the nose; líðr á nefi, Ld. 272, Nj. 39, þidr. 178; ull-líðr, the wrist; háls-líðr, hryggjar-líðr, öklalíðr, fót-líðr.

II. a limb, 656 B. 7. III. metaph. a member; líðu Guða, Hom. 125, Greg. 42; líðir Krists, 58; líðr Djöfúls, 623, 31; þá er hón grætr dauða líða sinna, Hm. 41;—mathem. the tens, Alg. 356, 358.

compts: líða-lauss, adj. without joints. líða-mót, n. pl. the joints. líð-rækr, adj. rejected as not able-bodied, Eb. 224, O. H. 202.

líð-safnaðr, -samnaðr, m. a gathering of troops, Eg. 98, 271, Fms. i. 117, vii. 286, Fær. 105, Nj. 105, Hkr. ii. 239.

líð-samr, adj. ready to help, Fms. viii. 81.

líð-somd, f. assistance, Fs. 18, Eg. 265, 722, 731, Fms. i. 126, Edda 35.

líð-semi, f. = líðsemd, Grett. 83.

líð-sinna, ad, mod. t. with dat., to assist, further, Fms. vi. 269; with acc., to further, 395; líðsinnaðr, part. helping, Fms. iv. 308, vi. 62.

lið-sinni, n. *belp, assistance*, Fms. iv. 159, Stj. 139, Fs. 33. liðsinnis-maðr, m. a *belper*, Lv. 79, Ó. H. 34.

lið-skipan, f. an *array of troops*, Hkr. ii. 363.

lið-skortr, m. *lack of men*, Al. 41.

lið-skýlft, n. adj. *requiring many people; vár höfum skip mikit ok liðskýlft, requiring a numerous crew*, Ó. H. 134; cp. fé-skýlft.

liðugliga, adv. *willingly, readily*, Fms. iii. 119.

liðugr, adj. [Germ. *ledig*], *ready, willing*, 655 xxxii. 2: *free, unbind-dered*, lauss ok liðugr, Stj. 59; skal Grettir fara liðugr þangat sem hann vill, Grett. 147; lofið mér liðugan gang! Safn i. 69: *unoccupied, disengaged*, Fs. ii. 80, Sturl. iii. 244, H. E. i. 423: *free of payment*, B. K. 119, Jb. 256; kvittir ok liðugr, Dipl. iii. 1, v. 21: *easy, flowing* (of language), með liðugri Norrænu, Bs. ii. 121: *yielding*, Fms. v. 299: *agile, alert*, in mod. usage.

Liðungar, m. pl. *the men from Lið* in Norway, in the county Vík, near to Oslo (Christiania), Ann. 1308; cp. Lið-vingas in the old Anglo-Saxon poem Widsith.

lið-vani, adj. *lacking means (men)*, Landn. 84.

lið-vaær, adj. *doughty, valiant*, Lv. 24.

lið-veisla, u, f. *the granting help, support*, Fms. i. 129, iv. 216, passim.

lið-veislu-maðr, m. a *supporter*, Nj. 178, Fms. x. 258.

lið-proti, a, m. = liðvani, K. A., Sighvat.

lið-purfi, adj. = liðþurfi, Grett. 102 A.

lið, f., see lyf.

LIFA, pres. lifi; pret. lifði; imperat. lif, lifðu, an older form lifi, 655 iv. 1, Stj. 445; neut. part. lifat, masc. liför, Hm. 69: there was a strong verb lifa, leif, lifu, lifinn, of which leifa is the causal, but of this word nothing now remains except the part. acc. lifna (*vivos*), Hkr. 2: 27, and dat. lifnum (*vivo*), 45; [Ulf. lifan = *živ*; A. S. lifan; Engl. live; O. H. G. leben; Germ. leben; Swed. leva; Dan. leve; a word common to all Teut. languages, the original sense of which was *to be left*, and so akin to leifa, = Lat. *superstes esse*, which sense still remains in some Icel. phrases; cp. also lifna.]

A. *To be left*; þóat einn hleifr lifi eptir, *although one loaf 'lives' behind*, i. e. *is left*, N. G. L. i. 349; skal þat atkvæði þeirra vera í hverju máli sem þá lifir nafnsins eptir, er ór er tekinn raddar-stafr ór nafninu, Skálda (Thorodd); þá er þat atkvæði hans í hverju máli sem eptir lifir nafnsins, er ór er tekinn raddar-stafr ór nafni hans, id. 2. of the day, night, or season; þá er þriðjungr lifir dags, *when a third of the day is left*, N. G. L. i. 9; þá er ellefu nætr lifðu eptir Apríls mánaðar, 655 iii. 3; laugar-daginn áðr lifa átta vikur sumars, Grág. i. 122, K. þ. K. 70; er mánuðr lifir vetrar, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 186; fóru þeir brott er mikil lifði nætr, Fms. i. 99; en er þriðjungr lifir nætr, mun hringt at Bura-kirkju, Fb. i. 204; en er þriðjungr lifði nætr, vakti þorsteinn upp gesti sína, Fms. i. 70. 3. in old sayings this sense is still perceptible, *to remain, endure*; atkvæði lifa lengst, Isl. ii. (in a verse); lifa orð lengst eptir hvern, Fms. vii. 16; as also in old poems, *hvat lifir manna (what of men will be left?)*, er hinn mæra fimbul-vefr lifr? Vpm. 44; meðan öld lifir, *while the world stands*, Vsp. 16; lifit einir ér, *ye alone are left to me*, Hóm. 4; otherwise this sense has become obsolete.

B. *To live*; this sense has almost entirely superseded the old. The primitive word denoting *life* or *to live* in the Teut. languages was from the root of kvikr (q. v.), of which the verbal form has been replaced by lifa; meðan lifir, *while he lives*, Hm. 9, 53; meðan hann lifði, *while he lived*, Nj. 45; hann hélt vel trú meðan hann lifði, Fms. xi. 418; meðan þeir lifði (subj.) báðir, vi. 27; ek hafi lifat ok verit kallaðr bóundi nokkurra konunga æði, 192; at sér lifanda, Lat. *se vivo*, Ib. 18, Grág. i. 202; lifa langan aldr, Nj. 62; the saying, þeir lifa langan aldr (mod. lengst) sem með orðum eru vegnir, = Engl. *words break no bones*, 252; lifi konungr, *long live the king!* (cp. Lat. *vivat rex*), Stj. 445; lifi þeill þú, konungr! 655 iv. 1. 2. lifa við, *to live on, feed on*; lifa við vín, Gm. 19; þat eina er vér megim lifa við, Al. 133; ok lifðu nú viðr reka, smádyri ok íkorna, Fs. 177: mod., lifa á e-u, *to feed on, live on*.

3. in a moral sense, *to live, conduct one's life*; hafði hann ok lifat svá hreinliga sem þeir Kristnir menn er best eru síðaðir, Landn. 38; lifa dýrliga lifi, Hóm. 147; lifa vel, illa, *to live a good, bad life*, passim; lifa eptir e-m, *to indulge a person*, 656 C. 37, 42. 4. also used of fire, *to live, be quick*; svá at þar mátti lifa eldr, Fas. ii. 517, freq. in mod. usage, the Icel. say, eldrinn lifir, ljósið lifir; (cp. also, drepa ljósið, *to kill, quench a fire, a light*; eldrinn er dauðr, ljósið er dauðt, *the fire, the light is dead*; eldrinn lifnar, *is kindled*;) for this interesting usage cp. also kvikr and kveykja, denoting *life and fire*.

II. part. lifandi and lifandi, indecl. *living*; lifandis maðr, Mar.; lifandis sálar, Stj. 31; lifandis manna, 39; lifandis skepnu, 57; lifandis hlut, 75; but better, lifandi, pl. *living, alive*, as also *the living*; í lifanda lifi, *in one's living life*, opp. to á deyðanda degi (*on one's dying day*) at vér sém dauðir heimi en lifendr Guði, Hóm. 79; lifendra (mod. gen. pl.) og dauðra, *the living and the dead*; dæma lifendr og dauða (*'the quick and the dead'* in the Creed). 2. part. lifðr; betra er lifðum en sá illifðum, *better to be living than lifeless*, i. e. *while there is life there is hope*, Hm. 69; tilifðan, *deceased*, Hkr. 2.

lifna, að, [Ulf. *af-lifnan* = *περιλειπεσθαι*; Swed. *lämna*; Dan. *leave*];

—*to be left*; en þeir er lifnuðu (*those who were left alive*) iðrudusk lig-brota, Sks. 675 B; engir afkvistir munu þar af lifna (*to be left*) í þessu landi, Fb. ii. 299; en þóat einn leifr lifni eptir, N. G. L. i. 371. II.

to come to life, revive, K. þ. K. 14, Hkr. i. 102, MS. 623, 26: *to remain*, Alg. 358.

lifnaðr, m. *life, conduct of life*, Stj. 55, 223, freq. in mod. usage: ó-lifnaðr, a *wicked life*. 2. *convent life, a convent*, Ann. 1231, Fms. xi. 444, Bs. i. 857, ii. 151.

LIFR, f., gen. sing. and nom. pl. lifrar; [A. S. *lifer*; Engl. *liver*; Germ. *leber*]; —*the liver*, Fbr. 137, Edda 76, Stj. 309, Grett. 137, passim: blóð-lifr, *coagulated blood*.

lifra, u, f., poet. a *sister*, Bragi.

lifraðr, part. *stewed with liver*, Snót.

lifri, a, m., poet. a *brother*, Edda (Gl.)

lifr-rauðr, adj. *liver coloured, dark red*.

lif-steinn, m., see lyfstein.

LIGGJA, pres. ligg, pl. liggja; pret. lá, 2nd pers. látt, mod. lást; subj. lægi; imperat. ligg and liggðu; part. leginn; [Ulf. *ligan* = *αἰεῖσθαι*; A. S. *liggan*; Chauc. *to ligge*; North. E. and Scot. *to lig*; Engl. *to lie*; Germ. *liegen*; Dan. *ligge*]; —*to lie*; ör liggir þar úti á veggnum, Nj. 115, Fas. i. 284; þeir vógu at honum liggjanda ok úvörum, 332; hann liggir á hauginum, Fb. i. 215; lá hann umi meðan þeir börðusk, Nj. 85; legsk hann niðr í runna nokkura ok liggir þar um stund, 132; Rafn lá í bekk, Sturl. i. 140; sveimar tveir er lengi höfðu úti legit á fjöllum, *to lie out in the cold*, Fms. ii. 98; sumir lágu úti á fjöllum með þú sín, *lay out on the fells with their cattle*, Sturl. iii. 75; of robbers, cp. úti-legu-maðr, an *'outlying-man,' outlaw*; l. úti á fjöllum, Ld. 250; of freebooters, víkingar tveir, ok lágu úti bæði vetr ok sumar, Grett. 83; l. í hernaði, víkingu, *to be out on a raid*, Fs. 120, Eg. i. Fms. xi. 44: —*to lie, rest*, þú skalt liggja í lopti hjá mér í nótt, Nj. 6; lágu þau þar trau ein í loptinu, 7; þú skalt ríða um nætr en liggja (*but lie abed*) um daga, 34; Gunnarr lá mjök langa hríð, 94; þeir lágu úti um nóttina, *lay out by night*, Fms. ix. 364; the phrase, liggja á gólfi, *to lie on the floor, to lie in labour*, Fb. ii. 263; of carnal intercourse, *to lie with*, hefir Guðrún dóttir mín legit hjá þér, Nj. 94; lá ek hjá dóttur þinni, 130; liggja með e-m, *id.*, Grág. i. 128; hún hefir legit sekt í garð konungs, N. G. L. i. 358; with acc., liggja konu, *supprare*, Gpl. 203, N. G. L. i. 20; at þú hafir legit dóttur Ísólfu, Lv. 78; of animals (rare), en veðarnir ok bukkarnir lágu þær, Stj. 178: —*to lie sick*, hann liggir sjúkr heima at búi . . . lá hann sjúkr um allt þingi, Nj. 80; þórolf ok Bárðr lágu í sárum, *lay sick of their wounds*, Eg. 34; Helga tók þá ok þyngd ok lá þó eigi, *H. lay sick, but not bedridden*, Isl. ii. 274; ef gríðmaðr liggir af verkum sínum, *lies sick from his work*, Grág. i. 154; ef hann liggir í helsótt, 201: —*to lie, be buried*, Björn liggir í Farmanns-hægi, Fms. i. 12; hér liggir skáld, Fb. i. 215 (in a verse): —*to lie at anchor*, Bs. i. 713; þar lagði hann til hafnar ok lá þar um hríð, Fms. i. 145; lágu langskip konunga með endilongum bryggjum, ix. 478; þeir lágu þar nokkura hríð undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; hann lá í Gautelvi austr, 121; þar lá fyrir í höfninni knörr einn mikill, Eg. 79; en er hann kom fyrir Elfnu þá lágu þeir þar ok biðu nætr, 80; Haraldr konungr lá liði sínu út fyrir Hreinsléttu, Fms. i. 12; liggja til byrjar, *to lie by for a fair wind*, 135; liggja til hafs, *id.*, Bs. i. 66, Bjarn. 4, Gisl. 7, Landn. 223: l. veðr-fastr, *to lie weather-bound*: —*lágu hvelpar í hundunum, they were big with whelps*, Fms. xi. 10; l. í kað, *to sink deep*; þá liggir í hestri um þeim, *sank in a quagmire*, Fs. 65; Gregorius lá í sínunum, Fms. vii. 273; also, lágu hestarnir á (i) kaði, Eg. 546.

II. *to be covered with ice, ice-bound* (cp. *leggia*); votnin lágu öll, Fbr. 13; til Vigra-fjarðar, ok lá hann allr, Eb. 84 new Ed.; lágu allir firðir, 306.

III. *to lie idle, of capital*; enda er heimting til fjárus, hversu lengi sem liggir, Grág. i. 209; enda liggir féit hér alldregi, 220; erfðir liggja sem áðr er skilt um, Gpl. 254; liggja úslegit, *to lie unmown*, Grág. ii. 284; láta sum orð liggja (*to let them lie, leave out*) þau er máli eigu at skipta, þat er ljúgvitni, i. 43; l. niðri, *to lie down, lie dormant, lie untold, or the like*, Fagrak. 126, Nj. 88, Ó. H. 233, Grett. 193 new Ed.; opt má satt kyrt liggja, *truth may often be left alone*, a saying; liggja eptir, *to be left behind, untold*, Fms. viii. 4; spec. usages, liggja lauss fyrir, *to lie loose, lie at one's hand*; fylg þú mí virding þinni er þér liggir laus fyrir, Boll. 360; þótti eigi svá laust fyrir liggja sem þeir hugsuðu, Fms. viii. 357; liggja undir e-m (or e-a), of power, lands, *to belong to*; jörðu þeirri er legit hefir undir oss langfedrum, Gpl. 296; þat er mikil ríki, ok liggir undir biskup í Skáni, Fms. xi. 231.

IV. *to take, hold, of a measure*; vatns-ker þau er í lágu matskjólur tvennar, Hóm. (St.): the phrase, liggja í miklu, litlu rúmi, *to take a great, a little space, metaph. to think much, little of a thing*, Ld. 210, Al. 132; liggja í létta rúmi, *to care little for*; e-m liggja vel (illa) orð til e-a, *to speak well (ill) of a thing or person*, Konr.; honum lágu vel orð til hans, *he spoke favourably of him*.

V. *to lie, be situated*; of a place, road, of direction; slá er lá um þvert skipit, Nj. 125; liggja saman garðar, Gisl. 10; liggja sá steinn þar enn, Eg. 142, Gm. 4, 12; þær (the Scilly Islands) liggja vetr í hafit frá Englandi, Fms. i. 145; at garði þeim sem liggir ofan eptir myrinni, Dipl. v. 25; er sagt er at liggja sex dagra sigling í norðr frá Bretlandi, Landn. (begin.); en Finnmark

ligger fyrir ofan öll þessi lönd, Eg. 58; Ey ligger í Hítará, Bjarn. 32; eyin ligger við þjóðleik fyrir útan, O. H. 116; veidi-stöð sú ligger á Breiða-firði er Bjarneyjar heita, Ld. 38; þar ligger til hafs útver, *lies on the sea-side*, O. H. 149; veginn þann er skögninn lá, Eg. 578; sem leik ligger, Eb. 306; ligger gata til bæjarins, Gist. 28; en til góðs vinar liggja gagavegir, Hm. 33; leidinn ligger fram með hálsinum, Eg. 582; tjaldstadi þá er þeim þóttu beztir, ok læst lágu, Fms. vi. 135; þangat sem leidinn ligger lægra, Sturl. ii. 247; of the body, lá hátt tanngarðinn, *be had prominent teeth*, Nj. 39; of the eyes, raudlituð augu ok lágu fagrt ok fast, Fms. viii. 447; augu þau er liggja í hósu líki, Kormak: ofarlíga mun liggja ú-jafnaðr í þér, Grett. 135 new Ed.

B. Metaph. usages, esp. with prepp.; liggja á, *to lie heavy on, to weigh upon*, and metaph. *to oppress*; liggja á mér hugir stórra manna, Fb. i. 258, Sks. 276; l. á halsi e-m, *to bang on one's neck, blame*, Fms. xi. 336; of a fine, þar ligger ekki fégjald á, *'tis not finable*, K. þ. K. 164; *to be bewitched, lie under a spell*, þat lá á konungi, at hann skyldi eigi lifa um tíu vetr, Fms. x. 220 (cp. leggja á e-n and á-lög); *to pursue*, liggja á úknýttum, *to pursue wicked things*, 172; liggja á úráði, Karl. 121; *to be urgent, of importance, pressing*, kvæð honum eigi á liggja þat á vita, Grett. 37 new Ed.; eigi þykki mér á því liggja, segir Jarn-skjöldr, Fb. i. 259; mun þar stórt á liggja, *'tis a grave matter*, Nj. 62; nú ligger honum ekki á (*it does not matter for him*), þótt hann komi aldri til lands, Band. 10; mod., það ligger ekki á, *it does not press, is not urgent*; mér ligger á, *it lies on me, is pressing for me*; impers. *to feel, be in spirits* so and so, ligger vel á e-m, *to be in good spirits*; ligger illa á e-m, *to be in low spirits*, the metaphor being taken from the pressure on the mind; leaving out the prep., lá honum þat illa, *it weighed heavily on him*, Bs. i. 775;—liggja að, in the phrase, það lá að, *that was just what was to be expected*; an expression of dislike:—liggja fyrir e-m, *to lie before one*, of things to be done or to happen, of what is fated, doomed (see for-lög); þátti mér þat ráð fyrir liggja, fadír, at þú sendir menn, the best thing to be done would be to send men, Eg. 167; at þat mundi fyrir liggja at búask til orrostu, 283; en Bera kvæð Egil vera víkings-efni, kvæð þat mundu fyrir liggja, þegar hann hefði aldri til, 190; liggja fyrir e-m, *to lie in one's way, in ambush* (cp. fyrirát), Edda 148 (pref.), Eg. 240;—liggja um e-t, *to lie in wait for*, Fms. x. 287; l. um líf e-s, *to seek one's life*, Stj. 550, Sks. 722;—liggja til, *to be due to, deserved*; þótti þat til liggja at taka af honum tíguina, Eg. 271; *to belong to*, naut ok saudir, lá þat til Atleyjar, 219; *to fit to* til sumra meina ligger bruni (as a remedy), 655 xi. 28; þætr liggja til alls, *there is atonement for every case*, Fas. iii. 522; e-m ligger vel (illa) orð til e-s, *to speak well (or evil) of a person*, Sturl. iii. 143;—liggja undir, *to lie underneath, be worsted*, of wrestling, Bárð. 166; fyrir hverjum ligger hlutr þinn undir, Eb. 156;—liggja við, *to lie at stake*; deildi... ok hafði einn þat er við lá, Isl. ii. 215; en þeir kóru at hætta til, er sófang lá við svá miklit, Eg. 57; skal þar liggja við mundrinn allr, Nj. 15; ligger þér nokkut við?—Líf mitt ligger við, segir hann, 116; þá muntu best gefask, er mest ligger við, *when the need is greatest*, 179; svá er ok at mikit ligger yðr þá við, 227; en mér ligger hér nú allt við, *it is all important to me*, 265; þótt ek vita at líf mitt liggir við, 215; lá við sjálf, at..., *it was on the point of...*, Al. 79; mod., það lá við, að...

C. Reflex. *to lay oneself down, lie down*; þá er þat étr ok er fullt liggsk þat ok sófr (of cattle), Best. 58, cp. Gm. 2. e-m liggsk e-t, *to leave bebind, forget*; svinid lask mér eptir, Skíða R. 185; legisk hefir mér nokkut í minni venju, ek gúða eigi at taka blæsun af biskupi, Bs. i. 781; hence the mod. phrase, mér láðist (*I forgot*) and mér hefir láðst, which is a corruption from mér lask eptir; for lá mér eptir, read lask mér eptir, *I forgot, neglected (?)*, Skv. 1. 20; láskat þat dægr húski, *it did not miss, did not fail*, Atmór; láskat, *be failed not*, Bjarn. (in a verse).

LILJA, u. f. [Lat. *lilium*], a lily, Stj. 562, Barl. 44, Trist. 7, Mag. 9; name of a poem, whence the saying, öll skáld vildu Lilju kveðit hafa, H. E. ii. 308;—metaph. of a lady, mín liljan fríð! Fkv. ii. 52; cp. *den lillie-vand* (qs. *lily-band*), epithet of a lady in the Danish Ballads. COMPOS: lilju-grös, n. pl. *lily flowers*, Matth. vi. 28. Lilju-lag, n. the metre of the Lilja, the mod. name for the ancient hrynghenda (q. v.), in which metre the Lilja was composed, whence the name.

LIM, n., this word is heterogeneous, neut. in sing., fem. in plur.:—the foliage, limbs, crown of a tree, opp. to the stem; hann lætr snúa liminu hvers trés út af borginni, Fb. ii. 124; neðarlaga af furunni stóð einn kvistr mjór, ok tók í limit upp, Fas. iii. 33;—fagots, festi brátt í liminu er þeir höfðu borit undir virkit, Fms. i. 128; eldr kveyktir í þurru limi, vii. 37; ef maðr vill sér nýta lim þat, Grág. ii. 297.

II. plur. limar; limbs, branches, á badmi víðar þeim er lúta austr limar, Sdm. 11, Fsm. 19; með greinum ok limum, Sks. 555; með limum ok kvistum, 444; blitr af Léradas limum, Gm. 35; þeir lágu svá nær berginu, at lauf ok limar tóku út yfir skipit, O. H. 36; tré mikit, óðu limarnar uppi, en rætnar í sjónum, Fms. vii. 163; þá sá þeir at limarnar hræddusk, Eg. 377; festu skíöldu sína í limar, Nj. 104; þeir köstuðu lykkju snarins upp í limar tréna, drógu síðan, svá at konungur hékk uppi við limar, Hkr. i. 26.

2. metaph. *ramifications, consequences*; grimmar limar ganga at trygd-rofi | armir er vára vargr, Sdm. 23; orða þeirra, er á annan lygr |

þofengi leiða limar, Skv. 2. 4; af þeim úvönnum ok sidleystum leiddi svá margar limar, Thom. 4. COMPOS: lim-dólg, lim-garmr, lim-sorg, f. *rod-fend*, poet. fire, Lex. Poët. lim-margr, adj. *having large branches*, Isl. ii. 18. lim-rúnar, f. pl. *bough-runes*, a kind of magical Runes, Sdm. 11.

lima, að, limdir, poet., Edda (in a verse), [limr], *to dismember*, El. 1, Sturl. ii. 11, Fas. iii. 126; af-lima (q. v.), Bs. ii. 75; lima upp, *to rip up*, N. G. L. i. 381.

limaðr, part. [limr], *limbed*, esp. of the feet, hands; vel, illa limaðr, Bs. i. 127, Ld. 20, Fms. v. 238, O. H. 74; limaðr mjök, *with long limbs*, Fms. vi. 206. II. [lim], *branching*, Fb. iii. 298.

lim-byrd, f. a burden of fagots, Fms. i. 127.

lim-heill, adj. *sound-limbed*, N. G. L. i. 85.

lim-hlaupa, adj., prop. of a horse = bögsiga, *wrung in the withers*; metaph. *cowed, prostrate*, þér látið mikilliga, en þegar ríkra manna orð koma til yðar, þá eru þér þegar limhlaupa, Sturl. i. 14; þeir Hörgdalar voru orðnir svá limhlaupa fyrir Guðmundi, at..., 163.

limi, a. m., pronc. lími, [lim], a broom or rod of twigs, rod; barðr ok með lima húðstrokin, Bær. 20; hann lætr ganga limann um bak honum ok báðar síður, Grett. 135; lét taka þá Svein alla, ok leggja fast lima á bak þeim, and lay the rod stoutly on their backs, Fms. vi. 189; limi söng harðan prima, the rod sang a harsh tune (on his back), Mork. 227, cp. Orkn. 188, (in the verse in the note) = *'the waves did beat the ship'*; the mod. phrase, leggja sig í lima, prop. *to lay oneself under the rod, to take great pains in a thing, work hard*; sóp-limi, a sweeping besom. lima-högg, n. a flogging, Hkr. iii. 216.

lim-lesta, t. to maim, Geisti.

lim-lesting, f. mutilation.

LIMR, m., gen. limar, pl. limir, acc. limu, limi, Sks. 107 new Ed., as also mod.; [A. S. *lim*; Engl. *limb*; Swed.-Dan. *lem*]:—a limb; á sinum limum, Hom. 126; um nasar eða aðra limu, Bs. i. 522; manna-höfuð ok af höggum limir, Fms. i. 171; limuna, Bs. ii. 158, 168; leysa limu sína, Sturl. ii. 90; allit., líf ok limu, *life and limb*, Eg. 89; er víðr ligger líf eða limir, Gpl. 550; lífs gríð ok lima, Eb. 310. 2. metaph., limu

Gúðs, Mar.; limu Fjándans, Devil's limb, Fms. viii. 221. II. a joint of meat; var á brautu einn limr oxans, Isl. ii. 331; þrjá limu kjöts, Vm. 119; nauta-limr, hálfir fjórði tigr, Dipl. v. 18; limr slátr, N. G. L. ii. 176.

III. —lim, n.; hveru lim eða kvist þeirra ræðu, Sks. 568.

COMPOS: lima-burðr, m. gait, bearing. lima-fall, n., limafalla-afkili, f., medic. *paralysis*, Fél. lima-gríð, n. pl. *safety of limbs* (lífs gríð ok lima), K. Á. 36. lima-lát, n. *mutilation*, Fms. iii. 158.

lima-ljótr, adj. *ugly limbed*, Bárð. 165. lima-vöxt, m. the frame of the body, Fms. x. 151.

LINA, að, [Dan. *lindre*; see linr], *to soften, mitigate*; þat linar saur, Fr. 473. 2. metaph. *to alleviate*; Guð linadi þeirra eyndir, Stj. —with dat., lina þvilikum þunga, Dipl. ii. 14; lina atsókninni, Stj. 604; linit harmi mínum, Karl. 215; lina til, *to give way*, Fms. vi. 28; —to abate, Bs. ii. 49 (of the wind). II. impers. *it abates*; þá er líttat linadi élinu, Fms. xi. 136; við átak hans linar þegar sóttinni, Fb. ii. 145; at nokkut skyldi lina augna-verkinum, Bs. i. 317.

III. reflex. *to be softened, give way*; þá linuðusk hugir þeirra, Fms. ii. 36, Fr. 471, Rb. 440, Sturl. iii. 19.

lin-aðadr and lin-elsdr, part. of feeble strength, Fms. iii. 206.

linan, f. mitigation, H. E. i. 259, ii. 72, 98, Grett. 117 A.

LIND, f., dat. lindr, Eg. 567 (in a verse), [A. S. *lind*; Engl. *linden, lime*; O. H. G. *linta*; Germ. *linde*; Dan. *lind*]:—a lime-tree, Edda (Gl.), Merl. 2, 88, Pr. 406, passim, see Lex. Poët. II. metaph. a shield

(of lime-wood), Rm. 32, Vsp. 50; steind lind, a stained shield, Lex. Poët.; as also a spear, Fas. ii. 320 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.; bauga lind, Völ. 5, is dubious, perhaps = lime-bast, on which the rings were strung.

Lind, f. a well, spring, brook, freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to occur in old writers unless it be in Skv. 2. 1, (lindar-logi, 'well-towe' = gold): compds, vatns-lind, uppspretta-lind.

lind-hvitr, adj. *white as bast*, Lex. Poët.

Lindi, a. m. [prop., as it seems, from lind = a string of lime-bast], a belt, girdle, Vkv. 17, Hkr. i. 82, Fms. i. 217, vi. 61, Bjarn. 19, 62, Rb. 438, 470, Magn. 468; eigi lagði verri maðr lina at sér, no worse man ever belted himself, Finnb. 260; lindi af lárepti, Bs. i. 317; a belt belonging to a priest's dress, Vm. 115; = mesufata-lindi, Fms. iv. 111. In mod. usage lindi is any twist of wool or hair wound round the waist, hárlindi, band-lindi, silki-lindi, hnjúsku-lindi, q. v.; poet. the sea is called Siggyar-lindi, Raðar-lindi, = the belt of the islands, Lex. Poët. COMPOS:

linda-bindr, a. m. a girdle, sash, B. K. 105. linda-lag, n. *laying the lindi*, a law term; sækja e-n til lindalags, to ask one to lay down his belt, symbolical of insolvency, this done the creditor might recover his goods wherever he finds them, N. G. L. i. 214.

linda-staðr, m. the waist, Bær. 9, Sks. 169.

lindi, n. a lime-tree, = lind, Lex. Poët.

lindi-áas, a. m. a nickname, Sturl.

lindi-skjöldr, m. a shield of lime-wood, Fas. viii. 413.

lindi-tré, n. a lime-tree, Þidr. 116.

lin-geðja, adj. faint, weak-minded.

lin-hjartaðr, part. soft-hearted, Lil. 59.

linja and linka, n. f. faintness, the feeling faint and weak; þáð er linja í mér.

lin-kind, f. (proncd. linkind, linkinni, Barl. 51), mercy, Bs. i. 765, ii. 132.

lin-kinnr, adj. gentle, Barl. 51.

lin-leikr, m. (-leiki, a, m.), lenity, Fms. i. 296, ii. 33, xi. 223.

lin-liga, adv. leniently, gently, Fms. ii. 36, v. 240, vii. 157, Sturl. i. 13, Stj. 578: slovenly, mod.

lin-ligr, adj. lenient, Stj. 495, Sks. 629.

lin-mæðinn, part. patient, meek, Bs. i. 579.

lin-mæltr, part. drawing, Róm. 312.

LINNA, t. [Ulf. af-linnan = ἀνοχπεῖν, Luke ix. 39; cp. A. S. b-linnan; Shetl. and Scot. linn; Old Engl. b-lin]:—to cease, leave off, with dat. to stop; hann linnir eigi fyrr, en . . . Fb. i. 210; linna þau eigi fyrr en heima, Vigl. 81 new Ed.: absol., þá linnir þessa líkams vist, a hymn. II. impers., with dat., it ceases, abates; en er því linnit, but when it ceased, Landn. 218, v. 1.; en er því linnit, þá greiða þeir atróðr, Fb. ii. 43; ekki linnir umferðunum um Fljótsdalinn enn, Snót.

linni, a, m. = linar, Korm. (in a verse), Reks., see Lex. Poët.

linn-ormr, m. a 'snake-worm,' serpent, the 'lind-worm' of the German legends, Þodr. 167.

LINNR, m. [cp. Germ. lind-wurm], a serpent, only in poetry, see Lex. Poët. passim; as also in circumlocutions, the serpent of the shield = a sword; the serpent of the arm = a bracelet. COMPS: linn-ból, -sotr, -vegr, -vengi, a serpent's lair, seat, way, field, = gold, Lex. Poët.

LINR, adj., linari, linast, [Lat. lenis], soft to the touch; linr ok slótt, Stj. 165; hér er mjúkt ok lint, Fb. ii. 359; linar hosur, Sks. 87 new Ed. II. metaph. gentle; með linum vindi, Bs. ii. 167; var veðrit miklu linara, i. 629; of a person, gentle, opp. to hard, exacting, mjúkr ok linr, Fms. iv. 210; linr ok lóttir í máli, Bs. i. 154; svá linr ok hægr, 294; linr ok lítilátr, 72, Sks. 514; ætlið er hann nú munu yðr linan? Ó. H. 213;—weak, lenient, linr ok eigr stjórnsamer, Stj. 419; linr í lyndi, Fms. ii. 159; linr drykkir, 655 xi. 2; weak, eigi afmikiill ok linr, Sturl. i. 23; gramm. soft, weak, Skúlda 159, 179.

LIPR, adj., the r is radical, compar. liprari, superl. liprastr; [cp. Lat. lepidus]:—bandy, skilled, adroit; the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to occur in writers before the 15th century, and may be borrowed; ertu at nokkuru íþróttu-maðr? þat ferr fjarri, sagði hann, þvíat ek em uliprari (more awkward) en aðrir menn, Fas. ii. 262 (MS. of the 15th century); also used of speech. lipr-leiki, a, m. adroitness.

LIRLA, ad, [lirla or lilla, Ivar Aasen; Engl. lull]:—to sing a lullaby, trill, whistle; Ivar Aasen says that in Norway it is used of the shepherds; meðan lirlar | líneik veri sínum, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

LIST, f. [prob. derived from lara, q. v., Goth. laisjan, before the s was changed into r]:—art, craft; þá list sem astrologia heitir, Stj. 66; kvenniglar listir, Fas. 134; klerklig list, Bs. i. 680; hann hafði þeirrar listar eigi fengit, Fb. i. 215; gör með list ok kunnáttu, Edda 8; hann fann ok margar listir, 148 (pref.) II. [Germ. and Dan. list; Old Engl. liste], craft, artifice, Sks. 689; refinement, með allri list ok kurteisí, Fas. i. 29; Ólafir fagnar honum vel ok með mikilli list, Fms. x. 226.

COMPS: lista-maðr, m. a skilled workman, craftsman, artist, Fas. ii. 412, Fms. iii. 193. lista-skúld, n. a skilful poet.

LISTA, u, f., mod. listi, a, m. [A. S. and Engl. list], a list, a carpenter's term, as also the list, salvage, border of cloth; spengr ok listur, Stj. 563; ok gyldar listur á, Eb. 226, Al. 35 (of a shield).

LISTI, a, m. a list, = lista. 2. a catalogue, list of books, (mod.) II. a local name in Norway, Listeren, Ó. H. (in a verse).

listugr, adj. skilled, Edda (pref.) 149; polite, Fms. xi. 97, Sturl. ii. 230 C.

listu-liga, adv. elegantly, Fas. i. 68, 184, iii. 426; cunningly, Str. 55.

listu-ligr, adj. magnificent, Fms. (Ágrip.) x. 377, 381, 397, 415.

list-vanr, adj. skilful, Fms. xi. 426.

LIT, n. [A. S. and Hel. litte, Ulf. writis, = ὡπώσωρον], a glance; a āw. Aey, augu heita lit, Edda 109; but found in compds, aug-lit, and-lit.

LITA, ad, [Shetl. to litt = to dye blue; Scot. lit], to dye, Stj. 72, Karl. 505; þú litadír á mér skallanna, Lv. 109; hafa litt litadík í bláði, Fas. ii. 471; litadír í bláði, Mar.

litán, f. dying. litunar-gras, n. a dyeing herb, Stj. 81.

litask, dep. to look about; in the phrase, litask um, never used absol.; þá mælti Utgarða-Loki, ok listask um á þekkina, Edda 33, Eg. 111, Band. 3, Fer. 71, Ld. 92; fagrt um at litask, Fas. 26, passim.

lit-bjatr, adj. bright of complexion, Bs. i. 127.

lit-brigði, n. pl. a change of colour or light, in morning and evening, Gretl. 179 new Ed.

lit-förótt, adj. strawberry-coloured, Gullþ. 14.

lit-góðr, adj. of fine complexion, Fms. x. 151.

lit-grös, n. pl. a dyer's herbs, Stj. 157.

litka, ad, to dye: litkaðr, coloured, Karl. 241; vel litkaðr, of a fine hue, Fbr. 36 new Ed.

lit-klæði, n. pl. coloured, chequered clothes, as opp. to the plain black dress, which was the genuine costume of the old Norsemen, Ld. 194, 294, Nj. 70, Isl. ii. 335, Gretl. 134, Eb. 200, Fs. 51.

lit-lauss, adj. colourless, pale, Flóv. 32, Fbr. 114, Str. 13.

lit-mosi, a, m. a dyer's herbs, N. G. L. iii. 119.

LITR, m., gen. litar, pl. litir, acc. litu, [Old Engl. and Scot. lit = a stain; Dan. lød; see lit above, and lita; the original form would be littr]:—colour, hue, also countenance, complexion; litu góða, Vsp. 18; lostfagrir litir, Hm. 92; breiða lit, to change colour, Fms. vi. 178; skipta litum, to exchange colour, see the remarks s. v. hamr, Fas. i. 128; málit skiptir svá litum, such is the case, its colour is thus, Fms. vii. 136; eigi deilir litr kosti, a saying, Nj. 78 (see deila); sá hann þat at þér var litr einn gefinn, show art nothing but the hue (outside), Sturl. iii. 180; blár, grár, hvítir, rauðir . . . at lit, of blue . . . colour, Isl. ii. 213, Anal. 215, passim; í regnboga eru þeir litir, Rb. 336; allir litir eru bjartari á glerinu en hvar annar-staðar, MS. 15. 3.

2. special usage, of day-break, the first dawn when the light changes; en er þeir kómu upp á heiðina kenndu þeir at lit brá, they saw the day-break, Sturl. iii. 217; vísaði hann þeim leið, tók þá at kenna annars litar (viz. in the morning), 171; ok í annan lit (the second colour, viz. the changing from dark to light in the early morning, the 'blush of morn') fór hann at sjá veiðiskap þeirra, Þorl. Karl. 396; en at öðrum lit dags, Orkn. 196; litu er lýsti (when the light brightened, impers.) létusk þeir fúsir allir upp rísa, Am. 28; cp. 63, where the true reading may be,—dó þá dýrir, dags var heldr sennma | 'litu er lýsti' . . . (MS. letu þeir alesti).

3. dye; hann lét leggja lit í augu sér, Fms. ii. 59; sækja grös til litar, Finnþ. 214, v. 1. COMPS: litar-apt, n. complexion, Ld. 134, Al. 3; spelt litar-átta, u, f., Clar. (Fr.) litar-háttir, m. = litarapt, Fas. iii. 426, as also in mod. usage. litu-skipti, n. pl. change of colour, Sks. 526.

litr, adj. bued, coloured, Eg. 133, Nj. 30, Fms. ii. 71, Fas. 147, Art. 66; mis-litr, chequered.

lit-rekt, adj., Fas. i. 212; false for lit rekt = litt rekt, see Bugge (Edda) 294, note 16.

lituðr, m. a dyer, colourer, Lex. Poët.

lit-verpaak, t, to change colour, grow pale, Barl. 12, Fms. i. 216.

lit-verpr, adj. pale, from fear, Edda 36, Sd. 173, Orkn. 366.

LÍÐ, n., not líð, see the cognate words: [Ulf. leipus = αἰσκα, Luke i. 15; A. S. and Hel. líð; O. H. G. liden; mid. H. G. lit; it remains in many province. Germ. words,—leit-baus = an ale-house, a tavern; leit-geber = an ale-house keeper; leit-geben = to keep an ale-house; leit-kauf = earnest money, see Schmeller's Bayrisches Wörterbuch s. v. lit];—eider, Germ. obstwein; líð heitir öl, Edda 110; drekka líð, Fms. vi. 439 (in a verse); Hárr líð, the ale of Odin = poetry, Ht.; Yggs líð, id., Kormak.

The word hardly occurs in prose, and is obsolete.

LÍÐA, pres. líð (líð'k, Edda); pret. leið; and pers. leitt, mod. leiðt; pl. líðu; subj. líði; imperat. líð, líðu; part. líðinn; a weak pret. líðdi occurs, Am. 50, Pr. 438, Ó. H. 167, Mirm. 167; [Ulf. ga-leipau = ἔρχεσθαι; A. S. líðan; O. H. G. liden; Engl. lithe; Germ. and Engl. glide.]

A. Loc. to go, pass, move, with the notion to glide, slip, of ships, passage through the air, riding, sliding on ice, and the like; ok er skipit leið fram hjá flotanum, Hkr. ii. 54; er lauss Loki líðr öf böndum, Vtek. 15; baðtu heilan líða, thou badest him pass (speed) well, Ó. H. (in a verse); áðr heðan líðir, ere thou passest from here, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); líða yfir úrig fjölli, Hdm. 11; líða lönd yfir, Gsp.; hvað þar ferr, eða at lopti líðr?—Né ek ferr, þó ek flýg, ok at lopti líð'k, Edda (in a verse); líðandi (sliding) um langan veg, Vkv. 8; hverjar þu þær meyrar er líða mar yfir, Vpm. 48, (mar-líðendr, q. v. = sea gliders); nú viltusk hundarnir farinn þegar þeir líðu at honum, Hom. 120; ok er skipit leið fram hjá flotanum, Hkr. ii. 57; líða hægt og hægt, of a vapour, of a ghost in tales, and the like.

II. even used as transitive, to pass, pass by, esp. as a naut. term; hann um leið (passed by) Ísraels sona hús, Stj. 281; ok er þeir líðu nesit, when they slipped by the ness, Fms. ix. 503, v. 1.; ok er þeir líðu (passed through) Frekeyjar-sund, Fb. iii. 85.

III. impers., en er líðr Euphrates-á (acc.), when one passes the Euphrates, Hb. (1865) 8; meðan at leið boðanum, þá rak skipið ákaflega, ok svá síðan boðana leið, when the breakers were passed by, Fb. iii. 85;—metaph., hann var einhverri mestu maðr ok ríkastr í Danmörku, þegar er konunginn líðr sjálfan, i. e. the greatest man in Denmark next to the king, Fms. xi. 51; Úlfir var maðr ríkastr í Danmörku þegar er konungur líddi, Ó. H. 167; hann var einna mestur höfðingi er konunga líddi, Pr. 438.

IV. in prose the word is esp. freq. in a metaph. sense; líðr at e-m faintness comes over one; nú tók at líða at Ólvi, O. began to get drunk, Eg. 213; but esp. of one in his last gasp, to be slipping away; Guthormr tók sót, en er at honum leið, sendi hann menn á fund Haralds konungs, 118; Örygr tók sót, ok er at honum tók at líða, Eb. 160; leið þá bæði at kuldí ok mæði, he fainted away from cold and exhaustion, Fms. ix. 24; nú líðr opt at barni (the infant may suddenly faint away) á vegum úti, svá at hætt er við dauða, N. G. L. i. 339; líðr at mætti e-s, one grows faint, Fms. viii. 258, Sturl. iii. 77, Bs. i. 819;—líða af, to pass; en er ljósit leið af, sá þeir hvergi Ólaf konung, Fms. ii.

332:—þá er hugr líðr ór brjósti manns, Mar.; líða ór huga e-m, to slip out of one's mind, Fms. ii. 266, vi. 272; líða ór minni, to forget:—líða undan, to slip off, pass by, K. A. 222, Fms. xi. 108:—líða um, to pass by, leave; margir eru þeir helgir menn, ok líðu vér um þá, and yet we pass them by, 655 xv. B. 2; eigi hæfir þá hluti um at líða, er . . . Fms. x. 314: ellipt., því látu vér þat líða, at eigi verðr allt ritað, viii. 406, v. l.:—þú lætr konungri þetta hjá sér líða, be lets it pass by unheeded, xi. 60:—líða undir lok, to pass away, die, perib, Nj. 156, Sturl. ii. 113:—líða yfir, to pass over, happen, come to pass; hann er vinsæll ok ungr at aldri, mun fátt yfir líðit, Hkr. iii. 254; Ólafur sagði honum allt um ferðir sínar, þat er yfir hann hafði líðit, O. told him all that had come to pass, Fms. i. 79; eitt skal yfir oss líða alla, one fate shall befall us all, Nj. 191: of sleep, líðr yfir hann léttr höfgr, Th. 77: hann spurði hvat líði um kvæðit, be asked how it went on with the poem, Eg. 420; also, hvad líðr kvæðinu? fréttir hann nú hvat líði búnorðs-málum, Ld. 92; hvat mun nú líða, ef þú tekr kerti þitt? Fb. i. 358; hvat líðr um mál Odds sonar míns? Band. 5; síðan hún leið ór mestri barnasku, passed out of her early youth, Hom. 122; svefnhöfgr leið á hann, Fms. vi. 229: to swoon, metaphor prob. from the belief that some evil spirit passed over one's head, það leið yfir hana, she swooned; also, líða í ómegni, to fall into a swoon, to faint, Fas. iii. 441.

B. Temp. to pass; líðr nú vart, Nj. 74; líðu svá þau misseri, 94; líðr af vetrinn, Eg. 340; ok er vartit leið fram, 467; lengra skaltú renna áðr vika sé höin, 745; þaðan líða ellifu vetr, ár, Rb. 70; líðr nú sjá stund er þeir höfdu á kvæðit, Ld. 266; líðr fram vetrinn, 298; Egill tók at hressask svá sem fram leið at yrkja kvæðit, 644; leið svá fram aðra þrjá vetr, Fms. i. 57; líðu nú svá fram stundir, xi. 84. 2. with prep.; þegar frá líðr, in the course of time, after a while; hön nærðisk svá sem frá leið, Fms. vi. 353; þvíat at því verðr spurt, hvers kvæð, þegar frá líðr (when time passes on), en eigi hversu lengi var at verit, Skulda 160; en er at leið Jólunum, when it drew nigh Yule, Fms. i. 36; ok er leið at þeirri stund, Ld. 308; eigi líðr langt heðan, áðr, Fms. xi. 84; nú líðr í mót Jólum, iv. 82.

II. imper., líða á e-t, the time draws to a close, is far spent; ok er á leið daginn, Eg. 93; unz miðjan dag liddi, Am. 50; nú liddi fram nökkurar stundir, Mirm. 167; ok er á leið um kveldit, Eg. 206; er leið á vartit (acc.), Nj. 12; nú líðr á sumarit til átta vikna, 93; þeir sváfu til þess er á leið nóttina, Ld. 44; en er á líðr daginn, 76; ok er á leið dag, úmætti konung, Fms. i. 46; en nú er á stundina líðr, x. 404; þá er á leið upp, towards the close of his life, 418; til þess er líðr fimmta dag viku, Grág. i. 142; þá er upp leið á æð konunga, Rb. 388.

2. with dat.; nú líðr svá dögum, at . . . the days draw on, Fms. xi. 422; hans lífdögum leið mjök fram, Stj. 134; sögðu at þá var líðit degi, the day was far spent, Fms. ix. 299; ok er fram leið nóttinni, x. 271; hann segir at timanum líði, Bs. i. 910; of other things, er fram tók at líða smiðinni, Fb. ii. 463; freq. in mod. usage, hvad líðr þér? hvad líðr þessu? i. e. how goes it with it? how far have you got on? as also, hvernig líðr þér, how goes it with you? how do you do? answer, mér líðr, vel, þærliga, illa, and the like.

III. part., at álíðnu, in the latter part of a time; at álíðnum vetri, degi, towards the end of the winter, Ld. 234; um haustið at álíðnu, Fms. iv. 286; ok er svá var líðit (the time was so far gone) bjósk Egill til ferðar, Eg. 394.

IV. part. líðandi, passing, fleeting:—pass. líðinn, past, dead, deceased; at líðinn fylki, Hkv. Hjórv. 42; hjá oss líðnum, Hkv. 2. 44; in mod. usage, of one who has just ceased to breathe, hann er líðinn, líðinn líkamí, Pass. 17. 26; in allit., lífs og líðinn, living and lifeless, i. e. in life and in death; dead, dæmi líðinna fætra, Hom. 85; sælli væri líðinn en lífendr, the dead is more blessed than the living, Bs. i. 724; allit., hann er líðinn sem ljós, be is gone out like a light, i. e. quite gone.

Líða, leið, líðu, líðit, [Germ. leiden; Dan. lide], to suffer, endure, tolerate,—this sense is very rare in old writers, as, útlendur konunga-synir skyldu þar ekki líðask eðr vald hafa, Fms. vi. 134; but it appears after the Reformation, in the N. T. and in hymns, Pass., Vidal. passim. 2. to suffer; at svo byrjandi Kristi at líða, ok upp at rísa á þriðja degi af dauða, Luke xiv. 46.

LÍF, n. [see lífa; A. S. lif; Engl. life; O. H. G. lip; Germ. leben; Dan. liv]:—life; í lífi ælifa, Hom. 160; endalaust líf, 107; ríða af lífi, taka af lífi, to take away one's life, Ó. H.; þér skulst öngu fyrir tyna nema lífinu, Nj. 7; líf er í hjarta, Fbr. 137, Hrafn. 28, and passim. 2. gen. lífs, alive; þá reis hann upp lífs ok heill, 656 A. ii. 14; meðan hann er lífs, Fms. xi. 111, Hkr. i. 141, þiðr. 21; allit., lífs eða líðinn, lífs eða látinn, Fb. iii. 402; at þú látir okkr hvárki skiljask lífs né dauða, Ó. H. 208; lífs gjarna, with all my heart, Mar.; unna e-m sem lífi sínu, Skáld H. 7. 38; á lífi, alive; vera lífi minnr, to be 'minus life', dead, Isl. ii. 315.

3. life, conduct of life; hreint líf, gott líf, passim in eccl. writers. II. [Germ. leib], the body; bæði til lífs ok sálu, Barl. 19. 44; líf ok sálar, body and soul, Mar.; esp. the waist, middle, hafði hann vaðit klæðum um líft, Fas. i. 508; a person, at svá fagrt líf skyldi svá kveljask, so fine a man, Barl. 149; annað er þat ágætt líf (a dear body) æt' eg hann heiti Sturl. Skíða R. 99; sött ok skjálfti hristir þat auma líf, allt líf sýktisk af upp ok

níðr (lif-sýki = diarrhoea), Thom.; ávöxtr lífs, the fruit of the womb, Lex. Poët., still used by eccl. writers. compounds: lífs-andi, a, m. the breath of life, Stj. 18. lífs-björg, f. food to sustain life, Fms. vi. 235, Stj. 420, Þorst. Síðu H. 180. lífs-blóð, n. life's blood, Stj. 61. lífs-bók, f. the book of life, Greg. 75; a biography, Bs. ii. 163. lífs-brauð, n. the bread of life, Stj. 210. lífs-dagar, m. pl. = lifsdagar. lífs-dyr, n. pl. the doors of life, Mar. lífs-dægr, n. pl. = lifsdagar, Bs. i. 101.

lífs-endi, a, m. a life's end, 656 B. 3. lífs-gjarna, adv. very fain, Mar. lífs-gríð, n. pl. truce, safety of life, K. A. 36, Fms. vii. 294. lífs-grös, n. pl. healing herbs, Fas. iii. 396. lífs-háski, a, m. life's danger, Eg. 46, Edda 40, Bær. 16. lífs-hérað, n. 'life's county,' Paradise, Post. lífs-hjálpr, f. 'life's-belp,' deliverance, Edda 154 (pref.), Fms. viii. 441. lífs-hræring, f. vital motion, Stj. lífs-hvatr, adj. bounding with life, Gkr. 2. 31. lífs-kenning, f. 'life's-doctrine,' the gospel, Clem. 49.

lífs-leiðindir, n. pl. weariness of life, Fms. ii. 201. lífs-mark, n. signs of life, in one apparently dead, Nj. 154. lífs-máli, a, m. a life contract, Boldt 103. lífs-næring, f. = lifsbjörg, food, Finnþ. 234, Fms. ii. 227, iii. 12. lífs-saga, v. f. a biography, 635. 82, Fb. iii. 237. lífs-stundir, f. pl. 'life-days,' Fms. i. 216, ii. 2, viii. 93, Stj. 223. lífs-tími, a, m. a life-time, Fms. iii. 89. lífs-tré, n. the tree of life, Stj., Sks. 548 (of the cross). lífs-vanr, adj. bereft of life, Yt. lífs-ván, f. hope of life, hope of saving one's life, Fms. viii. 441. lífs-veg, m. the way of life, Bs. ii. 50.

lífs-vegr, f. an artery, Pass. 24. 12, 48. 10. lífsaðr, adj. full of life, Hkr. i. 32. lífs-dagar, m. pl. life-days, life, Fms. i. 53, x. 270, Rb. 400, Al. 131, Karl. 101, N. G. L. iii. 99, Þorst. Síðu H. 180, Barl. 62, 91, 146, Stj. 139, Bs. ii. 148.

lífsforni, n. life, conduct, freq. in mod. usage. lífga, að, to call to life, revive, Barl. 84. 99, Fms. ii. 142, Stj. 78, Bs. i. 859. 2. to resuscitate, of one frozen, drowned, or apparently dead. lífgan, f. a calling to life, Stj. 142, Stat. 300; resuscitation, of one apparently dead. lífganar-tilraun, f. an endeavour to recover one's life. líf-gjafari, a, m. = lífgjafi, Þórd. 20 new Ed. líf-gjafi, a, m. one who saves a person's life, Lv. 101, Fas. iii. 308, Gisl. 51.

líf-gjöf, f. the granting the life or pardon to one, Fas. 7, Anal. 201, Fms. iii. 161, vi. 224. líf-göfugr, adj. leading a noble life, Greg. 54. líf-hinna, mod. líf-himna, u, f. the 'life-membrane,' the peritoneum, Fas. iii. 138.

líf-hræðr, adj. fearing for one's life, cowardly. lífi, n. = lif, conduct, Barl. 43, 69, 89, 104, 185; in compds, hrein-lífi, saur-lífi, etc. líf-lauss, adj. lifeless, inanimate, Skálda 173, 174, Stj. 88. líf-lát, n. loss of life, death; andlát (q. v.) is a natural, líflát a violent death, a being put to death, or death from wounds, Ó. H. 74, 219, Fms. i. 46, ii. 30, Isl. ii. 370, Ld. 8, Bs. i. 78, Fs. 61, Barl. 129. compounds: lífláts-dagr, m. the anniversary of any one's death, 'passio,' Fms. xi. 309, Edda ii. 287. lífláts-dómr, m. a sentence of death, 655 xiii. A. 2. lífláts-verðr, adj. deserving death, Fms. ix. 498.

líf-láta, lét, to put to death, Fas. i. 294, Fms. xi. 3, Hrafn. 28, Barl. 205, passim. líf-ligr, adj. 'vital,' Hom. 59, Skálda 173, Fms. ii. 226, Barl. 112; alive, living, Skálda 173, opp. to líflaus: lively, full of life, mod.: as also líf-liga, adv. vigorously.

líf-mikill, adj. 'strong-lived,' dying hard, Stj. 98: full of life. líf-oddi, a, m. the 'life-gore,' gullet in fish. líf-veigr, adj. 'strong-lived,' tenacious of life. lífakr, adj. native of Liffand, Fas. i. 379. lífa-pund, n. [a 'lis-pound,' Orkney and Shetl. líspund, 18 lbs. Scots, q. v. Lífskt pund from Liffand], a kind of weight, Gpl. 523; fjórar eru merkr ok sjautigir í lífspundi, MS. 732.

líf-steinr, m. a life stone, healing stone; see lífsteinr. líft, n. adj. fit to live; ekki líft, not fit to live; er-at vinum líft íngimundar, Fas. 39; of a person, worthy of life, er allir rægja, ok kveða honum eigi líft vera, 656 C. 20, Post. 645. 98.

líf-tjón, n. loss of life, Stj. 329, Fms. viii. 147 (v. l.), Bs. ii. 117. líf-vönn, adj. with hope of life, hope of recovery, Fms. xi. 142, Glúm. 381, Alg. 149.

líf-vör, f. a 'life-vein,' artery, Bs. i. 368, Mar. LÍK, n. [Ulf. leik; A. S. lic; Old Engl. lich, in lyke-wake, lich-gate; O. H. G. lib; Germ. leiche; Dan. lig; Swed. lik]:—prop. the body, as in Ulf., who renders σώμα by leik, but venþio by nabs: I. the body, the living body, in old poems; en þat it ljósa lík, Sól. 12; nema við þat lík at lífa, Hm. 96; líki leyfa ens ljósa mans, 91; auga þat er liggir í ljósu líki, Kormak; láss heit líki drósar, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fölgð í móður líki Jóna dóls, bid in the body of the mother of Thor, i. e. in the earth, Eyvind; cp. also the compds, lík-amr, lík-bjart, lík-prár (q. v.), etc.: it also remains in the prose phrase, í heilu líki, 'in a whole

body, whole, intact, Ó. H. (in a verse): in mod. poetry, dýrðiliga smurðu Drottins lík, where = líkamr, Pass. 49. 6. II. a corpse; þá var þregit líkinu ok jarðat um morguninn, Bs. i. 550; líkit var sveipat lindukum en saumat eigi um, Eb. 264; þar sökk ok niðr lík Þorvalds, Nj. 19; búa um lík, to shroud a corpse, Grág. ii. 388; búa um lík gúfugra manna, Eg. 94; fara með lík til graftar, Fs. 153; þeir söktu líkinu í ten mikit, 132; lík hans þeir drógu á leyni-götu ok brýttuðu í brunn niðr, Sól.; fluttu þeir nú líkin til kirkju, Nj. 209; jarða lík, Fms. x. 408. COMPS: líka-ábreal, n. a pall, Vm. 54. líka-böng, f. 'lyke-mell,' mortuus plango; the name of a famous bell, Bjarn. 136. líka-ferð, f. = líkferð, 'lyke-fare,' burial, B. K. 110. líka-færala, u. f. 'lyke-carrying,' a funeral, Vm. 71. K. þ. K. 18. líka-gröf, f. a grave, Stj. líka-gröptr, m. grave-digging, Fbr. líka-hlið, n. the 'lyke-gate,' in a churchyard, Sturl. ii. 248. líka-krákr, m. a box for grave-digging, Vm. 29, H. E. ii. 96, cp. Föl. viii. 71 sqq. líka-kross, n. a 'lyke-cross,' Am. 90. líka-kult, n. a pall, Vm. 139. líka-salón, n. = líkakult, Pm. 34. líka-páttir, m. the section of law on burials, K. þ. K. 18.

lík, n. [Swed. *lik*; Engl. *leeches*; Dan. *lig*]:—a naut. term, the leeches, leech-line, the borders of a sail, Edda (Gl.); skautin ok líkin, Hem. (Gr. H. M. ii. 662).

LÍKA, að, [Ulfr. *leikan* = *ἀποικναι*; A. S. *lician*; Engl. *like*; O. H. G. *liban*; Swed. *lika*]:—to like; impers., cp. Old Engl. *it liket me*, e-m líkar e-t, líkaði yðr vel Finnskattrinn, Eg. 61; at ek göra slíkt er mér líkar af því er ek varðveitti, 395; þetta líkaði Eiríki stórníla, Fms. i. 18; en með því at þeim líkaði (they wished) svá at hafa eðr þar við at auka, Íb. (begin.); hvárt er honum líkar vel eðr illa, iobether he likes it well or not, Ó. H. 54. 2. e-m líkar vel, illa til e-s, to like one well or not; honum líkaði til Sigvárs vel, Fms. iv. 89; Svía konungi líkaði stór-illa til Ólafs digra, 107; líka vel við e-n, id.; líkar þeim vel við Braud, Lv. 24; líkaði hverjum manni vel við hann, Fms. vi. 112; en konungi líkaði eigi betr við þenna biskup, vii. 173; Hallgerðr sat mjök á sér um vetrinn, ok líkaði (mönnum) ekki við hana illa, Nj. 25.

líka, adv., *cp. glíka, also, Stj. þa*, freq. in mod. usage.

líkaðr, part. painted with images; ker ok horn vóru öll líkað, ok skygd sem gler, Hkr. i. 90.

líkami, a, m. = líkamr, Stj. 148.

líkam-líga, adv. bodily, in the flesh, 761 B. 4; carnally, K. Á. 148, Sks. 785.

líkam-lígr, adj. bodily, in the body, Skálda 173, Bs. i. 550, Stj. passim.

LÍKAMR, m., gen. líkams, pl. líkami, dat. líkaminum, Stj. 55; a weak form líkami, a, m., is also freq.; [A. S. *licboma*; Old Engl. *licbame*; Scot. *licama*; O. H. G. *libbama*; Germ. *leibnam*; Dan. *legeme*]:—the body, prop. q's. 'flesh-cover' or 'flesh-frame' (lík-hamr), denoting the body, its hue and frame, but used esp. of the living body; es þræls líkam tók á sik, Greg. 49; manns líkami, Gpl. 41; sálur ok líkamir, Hom. 160, passim; when used of the lifeless body líkamr is a gentler term than lík; síðan gengu til allir menn at sjá líkami þeirra, . . . hversu lítask yðr líkamir þessir? . . . ek hef engis dauðs manns líkama sét jafnbjartan, Nj. 208; þeir fundu líkama Skarphéðins þar, 109; þá er líkamr þessa manns var útborinn, Fms. v. 218; slóri fnyk af líkamanum, x. 379; líkama föður síns, 408; thus in the N. T. *σῶμα* is rendered by líkami, not lík, Matth. xvii. 58, 59, Mark xv. 43, 45, Luke xliii. 52, 55, xxiv. 3, John xix. 38, 40 (of Christ in the grave);—metaph., *slárimar líkamr*, Stj. 16; af hrærlig nokkura líkama, Skálda 173; saman lesa ór líkama heilagra Guðspjalla, H. E. i. 584.

II. in a metaph. or eccl. sense = *sauf, the flesh*, in many compds, carnal: líkams aldr, a natural age, Hom. 55; líkams af, bodily strength, 146; líkams dauði, a natural death, Stj., Greg. 42, 54; líkams freistni, carnal temptation, 51, 59; líkams fýst, carnal lust, Stj. 159; líkams höf, a limb of the body, Greg. 25; líkams losti, carnal lust, K. Á. 28, 124, N. G. L. i. 20, Hom. 159; líkams mátt, bodily strength, 157; líkams meinlæti, chastisement of the body, 48; líkams fjötrar, the fathers of the body; líkams munuð, carnal lust, 70; líkams synd, a carnal sin, Stj. 146; líkams vit, bodily sense, 625, 177; líkama líf, bodily life, 677, 4.

líkandi, f. form, shape, Edda 4.

lík-band, n. a 'lyke-band,' winding-sheet, 623, 14.

lík-barar, f. pl. a bier, 623, 57, passim.

lík-blaudr, adj. afraid of a corpse, Gisl. 23.

lík-blæja, u. f. a winding-sheet, Bs. i. 529.

lík-ferð, f. a funeral, funeral journey, Eb. 264, Fms. ix. 534, x. 151.

lík-fylgja, u. f., mod. lík-fylgð, a funeral procession, Mar., Fms. xi. 214, Mork. 10.

lík-færing, f. = líkfæsla, K. þ. K. 18.

lík-færala, u. f. the carrying a body to a church, N. G. L. i. 135; the law ordered that a body should be brought to the church within five nights after death.

lík-hringing, f. the tolling for a funeral, death knell, Fb. iii. 452.

lík-hræddr, adj. = líkblaudr.

LÍKI, n., dat. líkium, 656 C. 26, Hom. 46, Hom. (St.), Hkr. i. 10, [from lík, not from glíkr]:—a body; líki leyfa ins ljósa mans, Hm. 91; vexa vel blæju at verja þitt líki, Am. 101; þar eptir máttu merkja hans

feigrð, bæði hár ok líki, Edda 15; líki fúgr, beautiful, Bjarn. (in a verse).

2. með heilu líki, whole, Lat. *integer*, Fms. xi. 308, Al. 12; see lík.

II. form, shape; bera Valkera líki, Hallfred; þusa líki, Alm. 2; lægjarm líki, Vsp. 39; í steins líki, Hkr. Hjörv. 30; í dufu líki, Greg. 19; Þjófar kómu í ymsum líkum ok allra optast í líki þórs, Mar. 125; þá tóku hann at skipta líkjum á sér ok ásjónum, 656 C. 26; hvi þeir eru í þessum líkjum sýndir, Hom. 46; hón brá sér í nauts-belgs líki vatns-fulls, Landn. 212; hann brá á sik líki graðungs eins, Edda (pref.) 148; hafa manns líki, Edda 9; hann brá á sik ymissa dýra líki, 149; fyrir hvi eru þeir í þessum líkjum sýndir, Hom. (St.); hann kummi þar íþróttir at hann skipti lítum ok líkjum, Hkr. i. 10; þá er sólin gengr í hrúts líki (Aries), Rb. 478.

líki, a, m., qs. glíki, an equal, a match, Stj. 289, Fs. 56.

líking, líkja, líkindi, líkleikr, líkligr, see glíking, glíkja, glíkindi, glíkleikr, glíkligr.

lík-kista, u. f. a coffin, Hkr. iii. 14, Fms. xi. 309.

lík-maðr, m. a 'lyke-man,' grave-digger, or one who carries a body to the grave, Eb. 268.

LÍKN, f. [líkna is the healing of the body, líkn the soothing of the mind or heart; the words seem to be identical; in very early usage líkn seems to denote bodily healing also, and particularly of relief in labour, hence the words líknar-galdr, -spor, -löf in the old poems Sdm. and Hm., as also the líknar-belgr, although now only used of the caul of animals]: 1. healing, remedy; hvat er til líkna lagt Sigurði? Skv. 1. 30; leitaða ek í líkna, at letja ykkir heiman, I sought for means to let you from coming, Am. 46. 2. relief, mercy, comfort; sú erumk líkn, íbat is my comfort, Ls. 35; til leiðrétu ok líknar, Stj. 149; veita líkn, to relieve, soothe; hann lét þá nara með allri líkn (mercy, tenderness), Fms. ii. 236; biðja e-m líknar eðr lífs gríða, vi. 113. 3. mercy, eccl.; biðja líknar sinni misgering, Mar.; synda líkn, forgiveness of sin, id.; hann bað Guð líkna þegar hann féll í nokkura sök, Sks. 734; Drottinn minn gefi dauðum ró í hinum líkn er lífa, O my Lord, grant rest to the dead, relief to the living, Sól. 82. COMPS: líkna-belgr, m. the caul, esp. of calves, lambs, used instead of glass in the windows of ancient houses, see gluggtr. líknar-braut, f. the path of mercy, Bs. i. 94; name of an old poem. líknar-fullr, adj. merciful, Sks. 732. líknar-fúss, adj. merciful, Geisl.

líknar-galdr, m. healing spells, charms, Hm. 121. líknar-gata, u. f. the way of grace, 625, 19. líknar-lausa, adj. merciless, Sks. 511, 550. líknar-leysi, n. a hard heart, Sks. 513. líknar-apor, n. 'healing-step,' a kind of charm; á lausnar löfa ok á líknar-spöri.

líknar-mör, f. a vein of mercy, Lil. líkna, að, to shew mercy to, with dat.; sá er öðrum vill líkna, Hom. 5; hann líknar hvers manns máli, Fms. xi. 260; ek hef þedit fyrir þér til Guðs at hann líkni þér, Orkn. 172, Rb. 310. II. reflex. líkna-sk, sue for mercy; ef ek skal til blóta hverfa ok líkna sk við guðin, Fms. ii. 41.

líknar-lígr, adj. = líknasmr, Mar. líkneski, n. and líkneskja, u. f., see the references below; [prob. from lík, not from glíkr, for glíknesci never occurs]:—shape; sem Oríkkir rita í öðru líkneski langan staf en í öðru skamman, the Greeks write in one form a long vowel and in another a short one, Skálda (Thorodd) 163; gjörum vér manninn eptir vörri líking ok líkneskju, skipaði Guð manninn eptir sjálfs síns mynd ok líkneskju, . . . meðr heilagrar þrenningar líkneskju, Stj. 19, 20. II. a graven image; á hváru-tveggja metinu var gört sem væri líkneskja manns, Fms. xi. 128 (Jónsv. s. 27); finni líkneski af gulli, Stj. 437; Pétrr líkneski, Vm. 19; Guðmundar líkneski, Pm. 64; lét hann göra eptir hánum eina líkneskju, Stj. 101; líkneskja várrar Frú, Mar.; þjóna dumbum líkneskjum dauðum ok dauðum, Barl. 114; líkneski þat er Astarot heitir, Rb. 342; hann þóttisk standa fyrir líkneski því er Krístr var pindr, 370; þess sama líkneski, Stj. 102; in the mod. phrase, vera eins og líkneskja í framan, to look as pale as a statue. 2. gramm. a metaphor; ok er þar svá skipt líkneskjum á enum sama hlut, Skálda 187.

líkneskja, u. f., see líkneski above.

líkn-fastr, adj. fast in goodwill, beloved, Hm. 124.

líkn-lígr, adj. helping, comforting, Sks. 518, 728.

líkn-samligr, adj. merciful, Sks. 519, Stj. 121, 156.

líkn-samr, adj. gracious, merciful, Stj. 547, Edda 15.

líkn-semi, f. mercy.

LÍKR, adj. alike; see glíkr.

lík-síma, n., pl. líksímu, [lík = leeches], the leech line, N. G. L. i. 101.

lík-strá, n. pl. [Ivar Aasen *líkatraa*], 'lyke-straw,' N. G. L. ii. 247; dead bodies before being put into the coffin were put on straw, hence the phrase, illum lengri var sú eina nótt, er ek lá stíðr á strám, Sól. 47; cp. also the leel. nástrá, q. v.

lík-sveipa, u. f. = líkblæja, a winding-sheet, Mar. 1010.

lík-söngur, m. a funeral dirge, funeral service, Grág. i. 204. lík-söngs-kaup, n., mod. lík-söngs-eyrir, m. a funeral fee, K. þ. K. 18, Grág. ii. 388.

lík-þorn, m. [Dan. *ligtorn*], a corn on the foot.

LÍK-ÞRÁ, *f. leprosy*, Mirm., Magn. 517, Stj. 324, 616, Fas. iii. 642, N. T. **compos**: **LÍKÞRÁ-FULLR**, adj. *leprous*, Stj. 260. **LÍKÞRÁ-MAÐR**, *m. a leper*, N. G. L. i. 97. **LÍKÞRÁ-NÓTT**, *f. leprosy*, Stj. 324. **LÍK-ÞRÁR**, adj. [cp. Ulf. *þrutills*], 'body-rotten', *leprous*, 625, 46, Hom. 43, Bs. i. 849, Barl. 35, Fms. xi. 309, Magn. 516, Stj. 616.

LÍM, *n.* [A. S. *lim*; Engl. *lime*; Germ. *leim*]:—*lime, chalk*; Hannibal konungur lét sér leir hleyta með blóði Rómverja ok göra þar af borgarlim, Bret. (1849); af ugli ok lími, Stj. 67; var þat mikitt musteri ok gört sterkliga at lími, Fms. vi. 267 (of the cathedral of Drontheim); Illugi var son þeirra, hann druknaði þá er hann flutti lim til steinkirkju þeirrar er hann mætladi at göra á Breidabólstað í Vestri-hópi, Bs. (Krs.) i. 32, referring to about 1130 A. D.; lim ok tjara, Mag. 9, Fms. x. 186, Al. 29.

II. glue, paste, passim in mod. usage. **LÍMA**, *ad*, *to lime with mortar*; til steinsmiðar, at smíða, líma, ok niðr setja, Fms. xi. 428. **2. to glue**; líma skegg við höku sér, Fb. i. 130; hann lét líma ok búa öll blóðin niðr í kjólinn, Ísl. ii. 460, Flöv. 33 (of a shield): gramm., Skálda 170 (of two letters joined together, such as æ). **II. reflex. to cleave to**, Stj. 292.

LÍM-FARMR, *m. a cargo of lime*, D. N. **LÍMING**, *f. liming*; saman-líming, *conglutination*, Skálda 170, 177. **LÍMINGAR-STAFR**, *m. id.*, Skálda 177. **LÍMINGR**, *m.*, gramm., 'clusters', see Gramm. p. xv, col. 1 bottom. **LÍM-SETJA**, *t.*, *to lime*, Hkr. iii. 62, Orkn. 352 (in a verse). **LÍM-VATR**, *n. lime-water*, Mag. 9.

LÍN, *n.* [Ulf. *lein* = *ovdáv*; Germ. *lein*; Engl. *linen*; Lat. *linum*; Gr. *λίον*]:—*flax*; spinna lín, Fas. iii. 594; drósið suðrænar dyrt lín spunnu, Vkv. i. 1; lín ok bygg, Stj.; smjör ok lín, eir, gull eða silfr, K. A. 204; af sáði öllu, rug ok hveiti, hampi ok lín, N. G. L. ii. 355; lín órengrt (of a tax in Norway payable in that kind), O. H. L. 60; dóttir á lín allt ok garm, ok reifi ullar, N. G. L. i. 211. **II.** [Lat. *linteum*], *linen, linen gear*, esp. *the head-gear worn by ladies on the bridal day*, höfuð-lín (q. v.); brúðar-lín, þkv. 12, 15, 17, 19; hence, ganga und lín, *to wed, be wedded*, Rm. 37, where the earl's bride wore a lín, the earl's bride a rípti (of less costly stuff), whereas the thrall's bride was not wedded at all; Guðrún (the bride) sat innar á þverpalli, ok þar konur hjá henni (the bride-maids) ok höfðu lín á höfði, Ld. 296; ok léttilga líni verit, *to cohabit*, Gkv. 3. 3.

B. Compos: **LÍN-ÁKR**, *m. a flax field*, **LÍNÁKRA-DALR**, *m. a local name in Iceland from the growth of flax*, Landn. 169, Baud. (Cod. Reg.) fine. **LÍN-BEÐR**, *m. a linen bed*, Korm. (in a verse). **LÍN-BRÆKR**, *f. pl. linen breaks*, Ísl. ii. 83, Dropl. 29, Fms. ix. 24. **LÍN-BUNDIN**, *f. part. 'linen-bound', swathed in linen, of a lady*, Eb. (in a verse). **LÍN-DROGILL**, *m. a linen tape*, Fms. viii. 288. **LÍN-DÚKR**, *m. a linen kerchief*, Eb. 264, Bs. i. 874, Fb. ii. 16; *a linen cloth*, Fms. i. 36, 113. **LÍN-EIK**, *f.* and **LÍN-GEFNI**, *poët. of a lady*, Lex. Poët. **LÍN-ERLA**, *a. f. the bird motacilla, a wagtail*. **LÍN-FÉ**, *m. 'linen-fee', a bridal gift, given on the wedding day*; hann (the bridegroom) skal ganga yfir gölf þvert ok gefa henni línfé, N. G. L. ii. 305, Ld. 200, Edda 75, Fms. x. 312. **LÍN-FRÖ**, *n. flax-seed*, Pr. 474. **LÍN-GARN**, *n. linen-yarn*, Edda 39. **LÍN-HÚFA**, *n. f. a linen cap*, Nj. 193, Bs. ii. 79. **LÍN-HVÍTR**, adj. *white as linen, of a lady (from wearing linen)*, Hbl. 30. **LÍN-KLÁTR**, *m. a linen 'cloth' or kerchief*, Bs. i. 790. **LÍN-KLÉÐI**, *n. pl. linen raiment, of a lady's dress*, Am. 12, Ld. 260; of men's under-clothes made of linen, Orkn. 76, Fms. iii. 67, Dropl. 30, Fas. iii. 4, Sks. 287. **LÍNKLÉÐA-LÉREPT**, *n. stuff of linen*, Ann. 1332. **LÍN-KYRTILL**, *m. a linen kirtle*, Sturl. i. 96, Stj. 308. **LÍN-LAK**, *n. a linen bed-sheet*; plur. lín-lök, D. v. 8, Fms. v. 159. **LÍN-LIGR**, adj. *linen*, Stj. 318. **LÍN-LINDI**, *a. m. a linen girdle*, Stj. 318. **LÍN-REKILL**, *m. a linen tapestry*, Vm. 82. **LÍN-SÖKKR**, *m. a linen sock*, Fms. i. 9. **LÍN-SOYMA**, *u. f. a nickname*, Fms. x. 97. **LÍN-SKAUTI**, *a. m. a linen sheet, kerchief*, Bs. ii. 229. **LÍN-SLOPPR**, *m. a linen surplice*, Vm. 65. **LÍN-SÖKKR**, *m. a linen sock*, Hom. 138. **LÍN-TJALD**, *n. a linen tent*, Fa. 180. **LÍN-VEFR**, *m. linen tissue, linen*, Fms. x.

LÍN, *f.*, in poët. circumlocutions, *bauga-lín*, *andar-lín*, *arm-lín* (see Lex. Poët.), = *hlín*, q. v.

LÍNA, *u. f. a line*, and as a naut. term, *the bowline*, Edda (Gl.), cp. *bóglína*: *a rope*, hann tók glófana, beltið ok knífina ok línu mjófa, ... eptir þat fór hann í festina ok lét línuna draga sik af berginu undir fossinn, Guðlf. 8. Norsemen mostly used ropes of walrus skin (svörð), but ropes of flax are also mentioned; meðan strengir ok lína brestir eigi, Orkn. (in a verse).

2. mathem. a line, Rb. 472, 474; Miðjardar-lína and Lína = *the Line, Equator*, mod.: *a line in a book or writing (mod.)*, skrifu línu-skakkt, *to write the lines unevenly*. **II. lin, a bead-dress**; Hlín línu, poët. *a lady*, Kormak; línu jörð, *the earth of the lin = the bead*, Fms. v. 200 (in a verse); laut und línu, lysti at kyssa, þkv. 27. **compos**: **LÍNU-ÁKKER**, *n. an anchor with a line*, Sturl. i. 119. **LÍNU-STRENGR**, *m. a rope, cord*, 623, 46.

LÍRI, *a. m.* [Dan. and Norse *lire*], *a kind of tern, sterna nigra*, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Sturl. i. 176.

LÍTA, pres. lit; pret. leit, and pers. leitz, pl. litu; part. litinn; imperat. lit and litu; [a Goth. *wleitan* may be assumed, cp. *litir*, *lit*, *leita*, A. S.

wleitan; Lat. *videtur*; cp. Germ. *ant-litz*]:—*to look, behold, see*; ek lit, *I see, behold*, Haustl.; hinnig værir þú undir brún at líta, Nj. 55; Solvi gat at líta hvar þeir flyðu, 247; ok i augu leit, *and looked him in the eyes*, Vsp. 21; hón leit báða uxana váta, Ísl. ii. 89; hón leit frú sína gráta, Str. 17; freq. in old and mod. usage, þá hóf hann upp sín augu ok leit Abraham langt burt, og Lazarum í hans skauti, Luke xvi. 23;—the phrases, líta ástar, *vinar, öfundar, miskunnar augum til e-s*, *to cast a glance of love, friendship, envy, mercy*, Fb. i. 421, passim; hann mátti eigi réttum augum til hans líta, *he could not bear to look straight at him*, Fms. iv. 48.

II. with prepp.; líta á e-t, *to look at or on*; hann stóð nokkura stund á hinn fótinn ok leit á stúfinn ... eigi þatfrú at líta á, jafnt er sem þér sýnisk, af er fótrinn, Nj. 97; til á at líta ok eptir at skoða um landa-merki, Dipl. ii. 19; þórr lítr á hornit ok sýnist ekki mikitt, Edda 32; lítú á ljúfan, leggðu munn við grön ... á leit Guðrún, Gkv. 1; metaph. *to consider*, er þat ekki jafnræði ... mun því ekki verða á lítú, Ísl. ii. 214; eigi er á at líta, drepum þenna hund sem skjótast, Fms. xi. 146; en hvert mál er skal dæma, þá verðr at líta á tilgörd með efnum, Eg. 417, (a saying); ek mun hafa skjótt á lítú, ok vartú fjarri at kenna mér ráðin, Orkn. 214; líta á með e-m, *to keep an eye on, take care of*, Fb. iii. 305, Fs. 172;—líta aptr, *to look back after one*, Karl. 404;—líta til e-s, *to look towards one*; hann leit seint til þeirra ok glotti um tonn, Edda 30; þeir litu til ok kváðusk sjá hann, Nj. 70; metaph., hver spurning lítr jafnan til svara, *a question looks for an answer*, a saying, Sks. 307;—líta yfir, *to look over, look about, view*; en er þorsteinur hafði lítú yfir verk húskarla sinna, Eg. 741; kemr heim á Mel ok lítr yfir eignir sínar, Band. 3; hafa drótt yfir lítú, Fb. iii. 386;—líta við e-m, *to look to one*; keisari leit við honum, ok spurði hverr hann væri, Fms. i. 125; konungur leit við þeim ok svarar heldr stutt, Eg. 95;—líta upp, *to lift the eyes*, Hm. 130; en hann leit upp ok sá þá hina ríku, Luke xxi. 1;—líta niðr fyrir sig, *to look down*.

III. reflex. se seems, it appears to one that, e-t lízk e-t; leizk honum mærin fögr, Eg. 23; hann sér hvar leiz drykkir inum, ok lízk honum svá sem allitill munr mun vera, Edda 32; svá lízk mér (*metbinks*) ... sem þessi mun mestr ætlaðr, id.; svá lízk mér, frændi, sem nú munim vit hafa gört ráð okkat, Nj. 5; lízk mér svá sem engum várum bræðrum muní trúligt, Fms. i. 53; ok lítisk þeim svá at hann vill vinna hans glejja í því, Grág. i. 60. **2. with prepp.**; e-m lítzk á e-t, *it seems, pleases me so and so*; hversu lítzk þér á mey þessa, þykki þér eigi fögr vera? Nj. 2; teksk umræða mikil hversu þeim hafði á lítisk konunginn ... svá leizk mér vel á konunginn it fyrsta sinn er ek sá hann, Ld. 174; hefir mér opt vel lítisk á konunginn, en aldri betr en nú, Fms. x. 296 (ii. 37); ok það móður sína göra sér góð klæði, at Steingerði mætti sem bezt á sik lítask, Korm. 32; spyrr Karli hversu Leifi lítisk á fé þetta, Fms. iv. 346. **3. one likes to have it, ellipt. for lítask ráð**; honum leizt at fara, passim in mod. usage;—*to like*, lízk þér eigi silfrit, *does not the silver like thee?* Fms. iv. 346; see lítask á. **2. recipr. to look to one another**; fellzk hvárt öðru vel í geð, ok lítusk þau vel til ok blíðliga, Band. 3.

LÍTILL, see lítill B.

LÍTILL, lítill, lítúð, adj., and lítit adverb.; gen. lítils, lítillar, lítils; dat. lítillum, lítilli, lítlu; acc. lítinn, lítla, lítúð; plur. lítir, lítlar, lítil; gen. lítilla; dat. lítillum; acc. lítla, lítlar, lítil; compar. minni; superl. minnestr (q. v.); [Ulf. *leitils* = *μικρός*, *δλίπος*; A. S. *lytel*; Engl. *little*; O. H. G. *luzil*; Swed. *liten*; Dan. *liten* and *lille*; in Germ. the word was replaced by *klein*, prop. = *bright* = Engl. *clean*, but *luzil* remains in local names such as *Lützel-stein* = *La Petite Pierre* in Alsace]:—*little, of stature*; lítill meon ok sméir, Landn. 145; lítúð barn, *a little bairn*, Ísl. ii. 326; ok sér hvar lá maðr ... ok var sá eigi lítill, Edda 29; ekki lítill maðr vexti, 30; þórr er lágr ok lítill, 33; svá lítinn sem þér kallit mik, þá ... id.; hvat er þat it litla (*the little puny thing*) er ek þat löggja sék, Ls. 44; inn lítli, a freq. nickname, Landn.;—*small, of things*, lítla breiðvíxi, Hkr. iii. 16; sjórar lítlar munnlaugar, Dipl. iii. 47; opt veltir lítli þúfa miklu hlasi, a saying, *a little mound may often upset a big wagon load*, Al. 32; lítilla (gen. pl.) sanda, lítilla sæva, Hm. 52; opt kaupir sér í lítlu lof, 51; Eiríkr konungur hafði lönd lítli, Fms. i. 23; en þótt einn hverr bæri lítla byrði, þá varð þat skjótt mikill eldr, vi. 153.

II. metaph. usages; sumar þetta var lítill grasvöxtur, ok varð allitill heybjörg manna, *a small, bad crop*, Ísl. ii. 130; handit er skarpt ok lítúð matland, *bad for foraging*, Fms. vii. 78; ef atfærsla þeirra væri svá lítill, at ..., K. þ. K. 94;—*small in degree*, lítill var gleði manna at boðinu, *small cheer*, Ísl. ii. 251; hann er lítill blótmaðr, *no great worshipper*, 398; þat er lítúð mál, *that is a small matter*, 206; lítill tíðindi, Fms. xi. 118;—*small, of value*, ok verðit þér lítir drengir af, ef þér launitt engu, Nj. 68; töldu fyrir honum hversu jarl hafði haum lengi gört lítinn mann (*treated him shabbily*), Fms. i. 54; nú munt þú, segir hón, lengi lítill konungur, ef þú villt ekki atfærask, vii. 243; ok vara (*was not*) sá af lítlu skapi, Al. 2; meta lítils, *to value lightly*, Ld. 174; lítill karl, *mean churl*! Fbr. 39 new Ed.; var hans móðerni lítúð, *of low rank*, Fms. vii. 63; þér munnt kalla mik lítinn mann (*a puny man*) fyrir mér ok uni ek því líla, Edda 33; hann var skáld ok eigi lítill fyrir sér, Ísl. ii. 323.

2. neut. as subst.; hafa lítúð af ríki, *a small portion*, Fms. i. 52; svá at lítlu lóddi við, Nj. 28, Fms. xi. 102, Fs. 87. **3. temp.**

small, brief; á litilli stundu, Al. 32; litlu síðarr, a little while after, Nj. 4. Fms. vi. 60; biða um litla stund, vii. 141. COMPS: litla-stofa, u. f. a little parlour in ancient dwellings, Sturl. iii. 191. litla-háttar, adv. of little consideration, lowly, Fms. i. 293, vii. 160. litla-verðr, adj. little worth, Fms. vi. 105, Isl. ii. 327. litla-vægi, n. = litilvægi, Odd. 24.

B. COMPS: litil-flórligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), prop. of 'little life,' small, low, of small amount, Háv. 42 new Ed., Fas. i. 96. litil-gæst, adj.; vera litilgæst um e-t, to be not much pleased with, Fb. iii. 242. litil-hugaðr, part. little-minded, Mar. litil-hæfr, adj. humble, moderate, Vápn. 7. litil-látask, lét, to condescend, Str. 23. litil-látliga, adv. humbly, Stj. 229, Fms. i. 136, x. 261, Rb. 382. litil-látligr, adj. condescending, humble, Fms. i. 31, vii. 291, Orkn. 302 (v. l.), Band. 28 new Ed., Hom. 49, 148; af litilláttu hljóði, low voiced, Skálda 175. litil-leikr, m. lowness, smallness, 623, 12, Barl. 100, Edda 146. litil-leitr, adj. small-faced, (mod. smá-leitr), Fms. viii. 321. litil-liga, adv. little, in a small degree, Gisl. 44, Fms. ii. 65. litil-ligr, adj. small. litil-lækka, ad. to humble; l. sjálfan sig, to humble oneself. litil-læta, t; l. sik, to humble one-self, condescend, Fms. x. 232, Fs. 52; reflex., Stj. 33. litil-læti, n. humility, condescension, Germ. demuth, Sks. 708, Orkn. 138, Fms. i. 147, Hom. 134, Greg. 29, Grett. 161 A, Fs. 53, Lil. 25, Mar. passim. litil-magni, a, m. a poor weak person, opp. to one strong and mighty, Stj. 652, Fms. ii. 182, Thom., Barl. 55. litil-mannliga, adv. in an unmanly, paltry manner, Fs. 111, Nj. 210, 229, Eb. 160. litil-mannligr, adj. 'mannikin-like,' unmanly, low, mean, Eb. 12, Nj. 229, Ld. 170, Eg. 407. litil-menni, n. a mannikin, small, mean person, Ld. 10, Nj. 248, Fs. 56, Band. 24 new Ed.; one of low condition, Fms. vii. 183. litil-mennaka, u. f. paltriness, meanness, Eb. 170, Hkr. ii. 35. litil-móttiga, adv. in an unmanly manner, Nj. 229, v. l. litil-móttigr, adj. small, insignificant, vife, Fs. 63, þjal. 23. litil-ræði, n. smallness of estate, opp. to greatness; nú munu vér ætla oss hóf eptir váru litilræði, Fagrsk. 134; degradation, en henni þótti sér l. í því at smá-konungar báðu hennar, Fms. vi. 30, x. 283, Al. 133, Karl. 76; a trifle, Al. 153, Fimb. 330. litil-sigldr, part., metaph. from sails, carrying little sail, feeble, timid. litil-skeyta, u. f. a nickname, Sturl. litil-trúnaðr, part. of little faith, N. T. litil-vægligr, adj. = litilvægr, Hkr. ii. 234. litil-vægr, adj. of little weight, moment. litil-vægr, adj. 'little-working,' clumsy, Nj. 19. litil-vægr, adj. content with little, Lv. 76, þorst. hv. 41; easily offended (þægja = to offend), Fb. iii. 422.

Litt, as adv. little; ok lærðr heldr litt, a little scholar, Ó. H. 144; ek kann litt til laga, I know but little of the law, Nj. 31; hann nam litt stað (made a little stand) ok hvarf þegar, Fms. vi. 60. 2. wretchedly, poorly; litt erú staddir, eða viltu þiggja lif at mér, Fb. i. 565; ok kveðr þá litt vera komna, Fær. 235; sé þat er litt var komit á skulda-stöðum, money badly invested, 241; em ek litt leikinn, Am. 88; Ragnhildr lá á gólfu ok skyldi verða lítari ok var all-litt haldin, Fb. ii. 263.

Litt-at, litt-þat, adv. a little, a bit, a little way or while; hann hræði höfuðit littpat, Bs. i; nú verðr at víkja littpat til þess, 197; sþ þá eptir Starkaði litat, Fb. i. 417; hann lýkr upp hurðinni litat, Fbr. 11 new Ed.; ok skeindisk hann þó litat, Bjarn. 49; litu nú at mér litat, Fms. xi. 102; tekr hann fingr hennar ok kreistir litat, Þiðr. 134; at blóð-refillinn hans Vagns kæmi við mik í ger litat, Fms. xi. 144; mælti Gísl, at þeir skyldi biða litat, Gisl. 157; en konunginn hvak undan littpat, the king drew back a little, Fms. x. 383; þér skulut nú biða litat, Mork. 183; þá er litat linadi elinu, Fms. xi. 136; ýtti hann frá landi litat, 656 C. 2. II. lítinn þann = litat; ok brosti at lítinn þann, and smiled a little, Fb. ii. 78.

LJA, pres. lé, kkr. mod. læ, lær, pl. ljám; pret. léði; pres. subj. lé (Blanda MS.), ljái, Nj. 77, Gg. 11, and mod.; the part. léni (pl.), Fms. viii. (pref. xxv), is a relic of a lost strong inflexion; in mod. usage léðr; imperat. lé, 656 C. 35; mod. ljá or ljáðu; [Ulf. leian, a redupl. strong verb = δαρείσθαι, Matth. v. 42, Luke vi. 34; A. S. and O. H. G. liban; Germ. leiben; cp. Icel. lán, lána, lón] = to lend, with gen. of the thing, dat. of the person, but later with acc. of the thing; muntu mér, Freyja, fjáðrhams ljá? þkv. 3; Óðinn léði Dag (dat.) geirs síns, Sæm. 114; ok ljái (subj.), better léþ, þér æ fríðrjúgrar farar, Gg. 11; nú ljái oss Guð, ok lá oss tóms at þæta syndir várar, Blanda (MS.); hón léði honum megin-gjarða ok járugreipa, Edda 60 (Cod. Worm.); þá léði hann þórgeisti seistokka (gen. pl.), Landn. 104; ef menn ljá göngu-mönnum sjár síns, Grág. i. 262; ljá öðrum marks, ii. 304; ljá ambáttar, id.; ef maðr lær manni skips, 394; þeir léðu honum hesta (gen. pl.), Ld. 136; sá er skyldr at ljá skips er beðinn er, K. þ. K. 8; lé þú mér höfuðdúks þíns, Post. 656, i. e.; at þú ljáir mér tómsundar, Nj. 77; Ingimundr lær þeim Stiganda (gen.?). Fs. 30. 2. metaph. to grant, allow; þeir ljá honum lífs, en engrar annarrar miskunnar, Hom. 119; er nú lær hann vándum mönnum at ganga yfir oss, Fms. vii. 262; þeim var grunr á, at þó mundi hafðir, þótt eigi væri léni, viii. (pref. xxv); en annarr hafðir, Grág. i. 437; þeir báðu sér skips, þeim var léð þegar, Nj. 20; hann kvaðsk hafa léð honum en eigi gefit, Eb. 168. 3. later, wish acc. of the thing, and so in mod. usage; ef hann vill sik til þess ljá, Hkr. i. 212;

hann lær sitt góða á frest, H. E. i. 519; sem Guð læir (i. e. lær) honum framast vit til, Js. 5, Fms. vi. 144, viii. 71, Karl. 247, Gisl. 19; hann lær þeim hestana, id. II. impers., þat má vera þér ljái þess hugar at hverfa aþtr, may be thou art minded to return, þorst. Síðu H. 176; ef þér lær tveggja huga um þetta mál, if you are of two minds in this matter, Odd. 112 new Ed.; ok lær mér þess hugar, I ween, Fms. xi. 96 (emend, for hlær mér hugr). III. reflex. ljásk, to lend oneself to a thing, Gpl. 216.

LJA, f. [lé; East Engl. lay], the mown grass in a field; kona hans rakabi ljá eptir honum, ok bar reifa-barn á baki sér, Bs. i. 666; Stórolfr sendi gríðkonur sínar at raka ljána eptir Ormi, Fb. i. 522, freq. in mod. usage. II. Ljá, the name of a river in western Iceland, whence Ljár-akógar, m. pl., Landn., but this local name is prob. of Gaelic origin, cp. Engl. Lea, Lee.

Ljær, m., gen. ljás, a scythe; see lé. COMPS: ljá-dengala, u. f. the whetting of scythes. Ljá-sar, n. the single sweep of a scythe. Ljámús, f. a 'scythe-mouse,' a slice of sod cut with the scythe in mowing. Ljá-orf, n. a scythe-bundle, Isl. ii. 329.

LJÓÐ, n., esp. in pl.; the spelling with b in Hyndlu-hliod, Fb. i. 21, and hljóðum, Fs. 94, note 4, is wrong and due to some transcriber who confounded it with hljóð (q. v.), which is a different root word, cp. the alliteration on l in Hm. 163, 164; [Ulf. liup in awi-liup and liupon; A. S. leod; Old Engl. lud; O. H. G. liod; Germ. lied] = a lay, song; I. sing. a ditty; eigi lengr en gaukrinn þagði, eðr ljóð mátti kveða, Edda 79, cp. Ed. Ama-Magn. i. 376, note 14; eða lengr en svá ljóð eitt kveðak, Gs. 7; þá kvað þurinn af bjargi annat ljóð, Fas. ii. 29; ok þá varð henni ljóð á munni, 507; varð henni þá ljóð á munni, Fb. i. 525.

II. plur. songs, lays; in Hm. it is used of charms or spells, as also in Yngl. S. ch. 7—hann kunni þau ljóð, at upp lauksk fyrir honum jörðin ok björg ok steinar; allar þessar íþróttir kenndi hann með runum ok ljóðum, id.; hann ok hófgoðar hans heita ljóða-smiðir ('lay-smith') þvát sú íþrótt (i. e. poetry) hófsk með þeim á Norðrlöndum, Yngl. S. ch. 6; so also, fullr er hann ljóða ok líkn-stafa, full of charms and healing staves, Sdm. 5; ljóð ek þau kann, Hm. 147, 163, 164; the saying, fram koma ljóð þau löngu voru sungin, Bs. i. 766; in names of poems, Hyndlu-ljóð, Harbarðs-ljóð, Sæm. 97 (Bugga note); Sólar-ljóð; used of the lays in the Strengeiskar, called Ljóða-bók, f. a book of lays, Str. 1; Ljóða-háttar, m. a kind of meter, such as the Hávamál; the inscription to Edda (Ht.) 100 is by Rask; but Ljóða-háttar occurs at the beginning of the Háttatal of earl Rögnvald; Ljóða-töl, n. pl. instruments, Str. 37.

Ljóða, ad. [Ulf. liupon = ψάλλειν, Rom. xv. 9, and liuparris = ó þæw]; —to make verses, sing; þessi maðr ljóðar á oss (addressed us in verse), ok kvað, Fb. i. 351; þat væri vel þóttu zttir annat at vinna en ljóða um þær Baldrrhaga-meyjar, Fas. ii. 73; ok ljóðabi svá nökr sín spádóms-fræði allan þann dag, Stj. 471, 1 Sam. xix. 24; —recipr., Fas. i. 333.

Ljóðan, f. singing, verse-making; vaknat hefi ek við l. þessa, Hm. (Hb.) Ljóð-biakup (and Ljóð-biakup, Symb. 22), m. [from A. S. leod-bysscop; a word adopted from England through Christianity, and derived from A. S. leod = people and byscop] = a suffragan bishop, originally used of missionary bishops who preached the gospel among the 'gentiles' (gentes = leod; Old Engl. leud people), Bs. i. 690, Fms. ix. 278, Gpl. 364, Sks. 368, Hkr. iii. 362, Fms. vii. 240, H. E. i. 420, passim.

Ljóð-framaðr, m. a princely person, Ad. 4.

Ljóð-ryllandi, f. the alliterative sub-letters (elte stuðlar); tveir ljóð-ryllendr við höfuðstaf, Edda 138; höfuðstafur ok fylgir þeim einu ljóð-ryllandi, 141.

Ljóð-rylling, f. (spelt hljóðrylling, but erroneously), the alliteration of the sub-letters, Edda (Ht.) 131; þar er ok skothending ok ein ljóðrylling við höfuðstafinn, Edda.

Ljóð-heimar, m. pl. the people's abode, the world, Gg. 2.

Ljóð-horn, n. a trumpet (?), a nickname, Fb. iii.

Ljóði, a, m. [ljóðr]; álfa ljóði, the elf-man, of Völund, Vkv. 10.

Ljóð-megir, m. pl. men, people, Hkm.

Ljóð-mæli, n. pl. poems, a collection of poems.

Ljóð-pundari, a, m. the 'song-pounder,' poet, the tongue, Stot. 1; the metaphor taken from the tongue of a balance.

Ljóðr, m. = ljóðr, Edda (Gl.), Hm. 134; see ljóðr.

Ljóðr, m., = ljóðr, Ld. 30, a corruption for ljóðr, q. v.

Ljóð-stafir, m. pl. the 'lay-staves,' alliterative letters, freq. in mod. usage, although the word is not found in old writers; ljóðstafir is to be distinguished from hljóðstafir = a vowel.

Ljóð-söngur, m. a song, Str. 2.

Ljóð-saka, n. f. = lyðaka, peculiarity, habit, Edda 110; gramm. idiom, Íslensk ljóðeiska, Rb. 4, Fas. iii. 58.

Ljóma, ad. [A. S. leoman; Engl. loom], to gleam, shine, used impers. in old writers; víða ljómadi af, er morgun-sólin skein á þau hin ágætta klæð, Fms. i. 147; ok hversu ljómar af þeim dýrum klæðum, Al. 75; ok ljómadi víða af á sjáinn er sólin skein á, Fms. ii. 303; af hennar geislum ljómar innan alla myrkvastofuna, Mar.

3. personal, in mod. usage, e. g. sólin ljómar, dagr ljómar, the day breaks; Ljómar ljós dags, a hymn; part. ljómandi, shining, beaming; ljómandi fagr, beautiful.

LJÓMI, a. m. [A. S. *leoma*; Old Engl. *leome*; Scot. and North. E. *g-loam-ing*; Hel. *liomo*; the Dan. *lyn* = *lightning* is a kindred word contracted from the Goth. *lauboma*; cp. Scot. *to leam*]:—a beam, ray, radiance, Hkr. i. 15, 21; skinn sól á alla glerglugga, ok berr nú ljómann um alla höllina, Þiðr. 15, Mirm. 35; freq. in mod. usage, dags-ljómi, day-beam, fyrst þá dags-ljóminn lýsir, Pass. 15, 8; dyrdar-ljómi, 41, 6.

II. a nickname, Fb. iii.

LJÓN, n. a lion; see león. **LJÓNS-fótr**, **LJÓNS-kló**, **LJÓNS-lappi**, all botan. names for *Lady's mantle* = *alchemilla*.

LJÓNAR, m. pl. an obsolete law term, *daysmen* or *umpires*; ljónar heita þeir menn er ganga um sættir manna, Edda 107, Vsp. 14, Yt. 3; it remains in Swed. local names, as *Lin-köping* = *Ljóna-kaupangr*, and *Jönköping*, dropping the initial l according to the Swedish pronunciation.

LJÓRI, a. m. [from ljós; Swed. *ljurs*; Norse *ljors*]:—a *louvre* or *opening in the roof* of ancient halls for the smoke to escape by, and also for admitting light, as the walls of such dwellings had no windows; falla eitrdropar inn um ljóra, Vsp. 44; hann komak út um ljórann ok svá í brott, Hkr. i. 267; ef hús verðr felda í kaupangi, ok verðr eigi logi ljórum hær, N. G. L. ii. 248; einn morgin kom hrafn á ljóra ok gall hátt, Landn. 161; hann lét snúa fjöl fyrir ljórann svá at lítid op var á, Fms. vi. 281. The men who kept watch used to sit by the *louvre*; sá er við ljórann sat ok vörð hélt, ix. 364; þat var síðr hans, þá hann drakk, at maðr skyldi sitja við ljóra ok horfa í gegn veðri á drykkju-skála hans ok halda vörð, Fas. ii. 81.

LJÓB, n. [Dan. *lys*; Swed. *ljus*; cp. Goth. *liubt*; A. S. *leobt*; Engl. *light*; Germ. *liebt*; Lat. *lux*]:—*light*; í ljósi, in *light*, opp. to í myrkri, Grág. i. 433; ok hefir þat ljós af sólu, Rb. 108, passim; sólar-ljós, *sun-light*; dags-ljós, *day-light*; stjörnu-ljós, *star-light*, Líl. 40; kerta-ljós, *candle-light*; and metaph., hreinfelis ljós, spektar ljós, Greg. 30, Post.; ljós heimsins, *the light of the world*, N. T., Pass. Vidal. passim. 2. of lamp or torch-light (Dan. *lys*), often in plur.; með brennandom ljósom, Hm. 99; þrjú voru log í skálanum... manns-hönd kemr á hit þriðja ljósi, ok kemr ljósi, Gisl. 29; þar brann ljós, Ó. H. 72; þar brann ljós á kerti-stiku, Fb. i. 258; þeir þóttusk sjá fjögur ljós í hauginum brenna, Nj. 118; kom þá konungr til ok lét bera til ljús, Eg. 216; hvert þat ker eða kerti sem ljósi fylgir, Stj. 76; kveykja, tendra ljós, to *make a light*, Fa. 38, Sturl. iii. 182; slökkva ljós, to *blow it out*; but also, drepa ljósið, to *kill* a light, i. e. to *extinguish it*; skrið-ljós, a *lantern*; gangi brúðgumi í ljósi í sama sæng konu, Grág. i. 175, N. G. L. i. 48, referring to the custom of escorting the bridegroom with lights (torches) to the bridal bed; if this was not done the marriage was unlawful.

II. metaph., hafa í ljósi, to *bring to light*, Gpl. 546; láta í ljós (ljósi), to *bring to light*, reveal, manifest, Sks. 195, Fms. ii. 275, viii. 16; koma í ljós, to *come to light*, appear, Grág. i. 177. 2. metaph. *the light of life*; ferr hann einn af þvísra ljósi til helvitis, Hom. 159; í þvísra ljósi ok öðru, in *this life and the next*, part of the ancient oath formula in the Fifth Court, Grág. i. 74, Nj. 241. As this court was founded in 1004, only three or four years after the introduction of Christianity, the phrase may be of Christian origin; the passage in Am. 85 (fara í ljós annat, to *depart to the other light* = to *die*) was prob. derived from the oath formula floating before the mind of the poet; poet. the eyes are called ljós kinna, 'cheek-light', Kormak; brúna ljós, hvarma ljós, Lex. Poët. comens: *Ljósa-akipti*, n. pl. the 'light-birth', twilight; í ljósa-akiptunum. *Ljósa-stjaki*, a. m. [Dan. *lyse-stage*], a *candlestick*, *chandelier*. *Ljósa-sok*, n. pl. *snuffers*. *Ljósa-verk*, see below s. v. ljóss.

Ljósa, u. f. [Lat. *lucina*], a *nurse* or *foster-mother*, who was usually a midwife also, freq. in mod. usage, also called ljós-móðir, 'light-mother'; hún ljósa mín! hún ljósmóðir mín!

Ljósa-álfr, m. the *Light Elves*, opp. to the *Dökk-álfr*, the *Dark Elves*, Edda 12.

Ljósa-blár, adj. *light blue*, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

Ljósa-bleiðkr, adj. *pale, fawn-coloured*, of a horse, Grett. 75, 157 new Ed.

Ljósa-bruni, a. m. the *burning of a light*, 623, 51.

Ljósa-engill, m. *angel of light*, Pd.

Ljósa-eygðr, adj. *light-eyed*.

Ljósa-fari, a. m., poet. the *ether, sky*, Edda (Gl.)

Ljósa-hamr, adj. *light-bued*, Yt.

Ljósa-hærðr, part. *light-haired*, Stj. 81, Sturl. iii. 112 C.

Ljósa-jarpr, adj. *light chestnut*, Fms. v. 238, ix. 535, Hkr. i. 320.

Ljósa, u. f. a *chestnut mare*.

Ljósa-ker, n. a *lantern*, Stj. 394, 544, 565, Rb. 378, 380, Vm. 7, Pr. 79, Fb. ii. 375, Bret. 118, Mar.

Ljósa-leiðkr, a. m. *brighdness*, Fms. x. 169, Hkr. i. 72.

Ljósa-liga, adv. *clearly, plainly*, Skálda 168, Odd. 107 new Ed.

Ljósa-ligr, adj. *clear, plain*.

Ljósa-litaðr, part. *light-bued*, Nj. 29, Eb. 42, Fms. ii. 20, vii. 321.

Ljósa-móðir, f. a 'light-mother', = *ljósa*, q. v.

LJÓSS, adj., compar. *ljóssari*, superl. *ljóssatr*; gen. fem. *ljóssar*, Vkv. 5, mod. *ljóssar*; dat. fem. sing. *ljóssi*, Korm. (in a verse), mod. *ljóssi*; gen. pl. *ljóssa*, mod. *ljóssa*:—*light, bright, shining*; ljóss ok fagr, Edda 7; ljóss dagr, a *bright day*, Sól. 12; ganga ljóssum logum (allit.),

with 'light lower', *bright light*; um morguninn eptir er ljóst var, Hkr. i. 61; gera ljóst, to *dawn*, Anal. 228; verða ljóst, to *grow light, dawn*, Fms. ix. 21, Eg. 219; of metals, ljósa exi, a *bright shining axe*, Ld. 276; ljósan ló, a *bright scythe*, Fm.; ljósi aurar, the *bright gold*, Sól. 34; of a light-coloured horse, ljóss hestr and Lýsingr, but the ancients said hvítr hestr; of hue, ljóss í andlit, Fms. ix. 535; líki ens ljósa mans, Hm. 91; þat ljósa lík, Sól. 12; löttu ávalt ljósar, the 'bright, fair ones, i. e. the ladies', Am. 29; sinnar ljóssar kvámar, Vkv. 5; ljós vara, *light 'ware', 'ermine*, Eg. 69; also of food, milk, and the like, whence *Ljósa-verk*, n. *dairy work*, Nj. 185; cp. hvítr matr.

II. metaph. *clear, evident, plain*; ljóst er boðorð Drottins, Hom. 96; en hitt er ljóst, at..., Eg. 64; Egill segir í fám orðum it ljósta um ferð sína, 409; hann kvaðsk hafa spurt af et ljósta um hans erendi, Ld. 176; mæli ek því þetta svá ljóst, at ek veit..., Nj. 102; kallaði hann þá ljóst um málefni, Fms. vii. 141; ljóss em ek í því, ek vil at..., I am clear in that matter..., Ísl. ii. 406; því vil ek ljósan gera mik, make a *clean breast*, Bs. i. 720; *clear, easy to see, understand*, and the like. *Ljósa-vatn*, n. *Light-water*, *Bright-water*, a local name, whence *Ljós-vetningar*, m. pl. the men from L., Nj., Landn.

LJÓSTA, pres. lýstr, pl. ljóstum; pret. laust, 2nd pers. laust, pl. lustu; subj. lýsti; imperat. ljóst (Þiðr. 323), ljóstú (Kormak); part. lostinn:—a weak pres. lýstrir, Grág. ii. 15, Rb. 356; a weak pret. lýsti, þd. 13 (listi Ed.), Lv. 24, Post., see Lex. Poët.:—to *strike, smite*, hann hóf upp knatt-tréit ok laust Grím, Eg. 189; ok laust hann sveininn með sprota, Nj. 16; þá reiddisk þorvaldr ok laust hana í andlitir svá at blæddi, 18; illa er þá ef ek em ljósa-nautr, ok lýstr hana kinnhest, 75; þá skal ek nú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn þann er þú laust mik, 116, Fms. vii. 157; hann laust við eyra Sömi, Sturl. iii. 123; hann laust milli herðanna Bergi með hjöltunum, Fs. 53; mun þess góldit vera, at þú lýstir mik saklausan, Post.; en þat er Jökull bróðir minn laust þik högg, þat skaltu hafa bóta-laust, Fa. 57, Sturl. iii. 26; heldr en þeir lýsti á stokk eða stein, Fms. vii. 227; ljósta á dyrr, Finnb.; or ljósta högg á dyrr, Fa. 131; ok laust í höfuð mér svá mikit högg, at haussinn lamdisk, Fms. ii. 188, Bs. i. 335; laust hann selinn í svima, 342; segja menn at hann lýsti (subj.) af honum höfuðit, Edda 36; lýstr ofan á miðjan hvirfil... reidir þá hamarinn af öllu afi ok lýstr á þunn-vangann, 30; lýstr í höfuð honum, 29; ef maðr lýstir mann svá at blátt eðr rautt verðr eptir, Grág. ii. 15; slíkt er þótt knífi 16 lostið eða spyrrt, 16; hann lýsti horninu í höfuð honum, Lv. 24; Rótr laust vinstri hendi utan á hlýr öxinni, Nj. 28; Egill laust skildinum við kesjunni, Eg. 378; ok lýstr við atgeirinum, Nj.: of a gale, en er þeir kómu í Veggjadar-sund, lustu þá veðr, Fms. ix. 21.

II. to *hit, strike*, with a spear or the like; hann var lostinn manns-höfði í gögnum, Edda 55; þá var Knútr lostinn öru til bana, Fms. i. 118; þjóstoðlr skaut broddi, ok laust (and hit him) undir kverkina, svá at yddi út um hnakkann, vii. 211; maðr skaut ör ör flekki Hákonar ok laust undir kverkina, 273; hann lýstir dyr með hornum sér til matar, Rb. 356; lostinn (struck) af fjánda, 623, 22: [hence the mod. Norse *ljoste* = to *spear* or *strike salmon* with a fish-spear; cp. *ljóstr*.]

III. the phrases, ljósta árum í sjó, ok réa sem ákafast, to *dash the oars into the sea*, of the first stroke of the oars, Gisl. 61, Fms. viii. 144; og lustu árum hian gráa sön, Od. (in Dr. Egilsson's version): ljósta eldi í, to *put fire to*; báru á við ok næfrar ok hálm ok lustu þar í eldi, Fms. ix. 44; ljósta upp herði, to *raise the war cry*, vii. 260, 264, Eg. 88; metaph., ljósta e-u upp, to *spread a rumour*, Fms. x. 120; ljósta upp kvitt, Nj. 107; ljósta e-u við, to *put forth, bring up* as a pretext, Nj. 99; to *pick*, hann skal hann eigi ljósta til sölu, N. G. L. i. 39 (ii. 138).

IV. impers., of a sudden gust of wind, tempest, fire, it *blows up* of a sudden; þá laust á móti þeim úmyrðingi steinóðum, 656 C. 21; ok láta opna, til þess at þar lýsti í vindi, Fms. xi. 34; ok síðan lýstr á silviðri fyrir þeim, 51; er elinu laust á, ok meðan þat hélzk, 136; laust í móti þeim svá miklu farviðri, ... laust vindi í móti þeim, Gullp. 6, 8; þvíst myrkri laust yfir allt, þorst. Síðu H. 10; þá laust eldinum af fuglunum í þekjuna, the *batch caught fire*, Fms. vi. 153; þá laust í verkjum, he was taken with sudden pains, viii. 339; þá laust hræðslu í hug þeim, they were panic-stricken, 43; of a battle, fight, e-m lýstr saman, to *come to blows, pitched fight*; laust saman með þeim snarpi sókn, Odd. 117 new Ed.; ok lýstr þegar í bardaga með þeim bræðrum, Fms. xi. 15; ok laust í bardaga með þeim, Nj. 127; ok er saman laust liðinu, when they came to close fighting, Korm. 170, Fms. viii. 38, Stj. 604; nú lýstr þeim saman, Ísl. ii. 364.

V. recipr., ljóstask, to *come to blows*; ef þrælir manna ljóstask, Grág. ii. 155.

Ljósa-tollr, m. a *lighting tax*, a fee to a church for lighting, H. E. ii. 223. *Ljóstr*, m., the r is radical, [Scot. *leister*; Ivar Aasen *ljoster*; Swed. *ljustra*; Scot. *leister*; cp. the description in Scott's *Guy Mannering*]:—a *salmon-spear*, Pr. 454; metaph. in upp-ljóstr.

Ljót-leiðkr, m. (-leiðkr, a. m.), *ugliness*, Stj. 201, 309, 319.

Ljót-liga, adv. in an *ugly manner*, K. Á. 28, H. E. i. 467.

Ljót-ligr, adj. *ugly, hideous*, Sks. 528, Al. 87, Fb. i. 497.

Ljót-limaðr, part. with misshapen limbs, *ugly*, Fb. iii. 416.

LJÓTR, adj., ljótari, ljótastr, [cp. Dan. *ljøde*], *ugly, hideous, misshapen*, of the body; þórarinn var allra manna ljótastr, hann hafði hendr miklar

ok ljótar... þat er manns fötr, sá er ek hygg, at engi skal hér í kaupstaðnum ljótari vera... at eigi muni fást jafnljótr fötr... ok er þessi þvi ljótari, at hér er ef en mesta táin, Ó. H. 74, 75; Grímur var svartr maðr ok ljótr, Eg. 3; en fleiri vóru Myramenn manna ljótastir, 771; at hann mundi verða ljótr ok líkr föðr sínum, svartr á hárslið, 147, 459 (the verse); mikill vexti ok ljótr, Fms. vi. 200; þat ætla ek at eigi sæðisk upp ljótari maðr en þú ert, 207; ljótari ok leiðiligr, ii. 137; þenna kys ek, fátt mun ljóti á Baldri, Edda 46; hann var mikill maðr ok sterkr, ljótr ok ljóðlyndr, Eb. 42.

II. metaph. bad, sore, bideous; et ljóta líf, Ls. 4; sá þar ljótan harm, faðir, *what a shame!* Edda 58; ljótast syndir, Bs. i. 319; ljótr í síðierði, Mar.; ljótastar sakir, rán ok stuldr, Sks. 664.

III. in pr. names, *Ljótr, Ljót-ólfr*; of women, *Ljót, Ljótunn*, Landn.; and as the latter part, *Arn-ljótr, Þór-ljótr*, id., Fb. iii.

Ljót-vaxinn, part. *missbopen*, Hallfred.

Ljóf-fongr, adj. *sweet, agreeable*, of a dish.

Ljóf-lega, adv. *graciously*.

Ljúflingr, m. (Germ. *lieblich*), a 'loveling,' an elf, fairy, freq. in mod. usage, Maurer's Volks. compo: *Ljúflings-lag*, n. *the fairy metre*, the mod. name of a metre like the old kvíðu-háttir. *Ljúflings-mál*, n. pl. a fairy song, Maurer's Volks.

Ljúf-lyndi, n. *loveliness of mind*, Pass.

Ljúf-menni, n. a meek, lovable person.

LJÚFR, adj. *ljúfari, ljúfastr*, [Ulf. *liubs* = ἀγαπῶν; A. S. *leof*; Old Engl. *lef*; provinc. Engl. *lie*; O. H. G. *liub*; Germ. *lieb*];—*dear, beloved*; Guði ljúfr, *acceptable to God*, Hom. 159; allir vildu svá sitja ok standa sem honum var ljúfast, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); litlu á ljúfan, Gkv. i. 13; hinn ljúfi lávarðr, Fms. v. 148, Fm. 50; sinn ljúfa brúnda, Þidr. 308, 318; ljúfa lávarðr, Fb. ii. 385; in addressing one, heyr minn ljúfi frungr! 329; sæl ok ljúfr, Sigurðr minn, Skíða R. 185; in mod. usage as subst., ljúfi, *my love!* or *ljúfrinn minn!* 2. *mild, gentle, kind*; hann var ljúfr ok lítillátr við alla, Bs. i. 76; and so in mod. usage, cp. *ljúfmenni*. 3. *allit.*, ljúfr ok leidr, opt sparir leidum þats hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm. 39; ljúfr verðr leidr, ef lengi sitir annars fletjum á, 34; ljúfr ok leitt (mid. H. G. *liep unde leit*), *nice and nasty, weal and woe*, Fms. viii. 48, Orkn. 284; at ljúfu ok at leidu, N. G. L. i. 50; gegna jafnt ljúfu sem leidu, 51; ljúfr sem leitt, *weal and woe*, Js. 76. II. as a pr. name, *Ljúfa*, whence *Ljúfu-staðir* in western Iceland.

Ljúf-samligr, adj. *lovely, sweet*, Stj. 289.

Ljúf-svolgr, m. a *sweetheart*, Isl. ii. 256 (in a verse).

LJÚGA, pres. lyg, pl. ljúga; pret. laug, 2nd pers. laugt, mod. laugst, pl. lugu; subj. lygi; part. loginn; a pret. ló (qs. lóg) also occurs, Ver. 16, Nj. 270, Lex. Poët.; [Ulf. *liugan* = ψεύδεσθαι; A. S. *leogan*; Engl. *lie*; O. H. G. *liugan*; Germ. *lügen*; Swed. *ljuga*; Dan. *lyve*];—*to lie, tell a lie*, þetta hefir hann logit, Nj. 80; fyrir logna sök, Al. 26; þóat hann lygi, Finnb. 346; þú gerðir at ek laug, Hom. 154; drjúgr var Loptr at ljúga, Þd. 1; lygr þú nú, Am. 100. 2. with prep.; ljúga at e-m, *to tell lies to one*; þá máttu nú finna skjótt hér sönn dæmi, at eigi er logit at þér, Edda 19, Karl. 180, 399; hví viltú svikja mik, at þú lygr = at mér, Stj. 416, Fms. vi. 257 (in a verse); ljúga á e-n, *to lie about a person, slander*; ok er hún fékk þat ekki þá ló hún á hann, Ver. 16; ljúga frá, *to tell lies*; en um allir sagnir hallaði hann mjök til, en ló víða frá, Nj. 270; ok sátt sé logit frá honum, and that what is told of him is true enough, 32.

II. *to break an engagement, belie one's word, fail, absol.*; svá segir mér hugr um sem Brandr mun eigi ljúga stefnuina, R. will not fail to come, Finnb. 348; þess er mér ván at þeir ljúgi hölmstefnu, Fas. ii. 477; sá er vetki laug, who never failed, proved faithful, Ad. 11; mundu vist vita at vetki lygr, it will not fail, Skv. i. 25; sjaldan lygr en langa kór, Skáld II. 7. 35; lygr skjóldrinn nú, now the shield proves false, Fms. vii. 323, v. l.; þá var friðr loginn, then was peace broken, Höfuðl.; lugu þá lindiskildirnir at þeim ok dögðu eigi fyrir kesjum Birki-bema, Fms. viii. 413, v. l.; ljúgandi högg, sham blows, taking no effect, Sks. 382; telja á sik ljúganda lof, to give lying praise to oneself, false boasting, Art.; ljúga högginn þín, langi Loptr! thy blows are a make-believe, Safu i. 55.

2. with acc. *to belie, break, fail in*; hel ló sumum frelsi (acc.), death cheated (bereft) some of their freedom, Fagrsk. (in a verse); Sigurðr hefir logna (bas broken) alla eida, Bkv. 2.

III. reflex. *to fail, miss*; þviat eigi mun yðr eptirfötin ljúgask, Isl. ii. 347; eigi mun við ljúgask at hann Barði er kominn, 356; hefir yðr þat sjaldan logizt (it has seldom proved false) er ek sagði þá er vátr fundir hafa at borit, Fms. viii. 134; en ef þú leitar eptir vexti sólar, þá ert þat varla svá glöggst sagt, at þat ljúgisk hvergi, Sks. 57;—with prepp., eigi má ek þat vita, at nó eitt siun hafr jafnmjök logizk í um fylgdina mína, I know not that my help has ever before proved such a failure, Fms. vi. 248.

2. part. loginn; at ver félagar sem þessu máli lognir, that we are falsely charged with this case, Fms. iv. 310.

3. recipr., ljúgask á, *to belie oneself*; en ef maðr lýgsk sári á, if a man pretends falsely to be wounded; fyrir því at hann lósk (loose MS.) öllum goðdóms krapti á, Hom. (St.)

Ljúgari, a, m. a liar, Art.

Ljúg-eidr, m. a false oath, perjury, Post. 645, 77, 656 A. 16.

Ljúg-fongr, m. some part of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

Ljúg-fróðr, adj. *untruthful, inaccurate*, Al. 25, (ú-ljúgfróðr.)

Ljúg-gögn, n. pl. *false evidences*, Grág. i. 117.

Ljúg-heitr, adj. *false to one's word*, Bs. i. 515, (ú-ljúgheitr.)

Ljúg-kviðr, m. a false verdict, kviðr (q. v.), Grág. i. 53, 130, Nj. 150.

Ljúg-orð, n. *lying, mendacity*, Lex. Poët.

Ljúgr, m. a liar, in compds; vá-ljúgr, q. v.

Ljúg-spár, adj. *false-speaking, prophesying falsely*, Fms. x. 468.

Ljúg-váttir, m. a false witness, perjurer, Hom.

Ljúg-vitni, n. *false witness, perjury*, Fms. vi. 195, Nj. 150, Bs. i. 665, Th. 10.

Ljúg-vætti, n. = *ljúgvitni*, Grág. i. 44.

Ljúg-yrði, n. a *falsehood, lie*, Sks. 339.

Ljúka, see *lúka*.

LODA, pres. loði; pret. lodd; part. lodat; but the part. adj. lodinn points to a lost strong verb:—*to cleave to, cling fast, stick*, the original notion being of a *sbaggy, hairy thing*; þat er liðum lodir saman, N. G. L. i. 345; en þegar er nokkurt maðr átti samlag við konu innan borgar, þú loddur þau saman sem hundar, Fms. xi. 385; lát hella silfr í hornuð þér ok haf slíkt sem í bárinu lodir, vi. 375; hön loddur ok límdisk við hendrnar, Stj. 292; hold lodir yðr í klóm, Hornklofi; loddur rá við raman reimuð fötum-heima, Haustl.; en svá loddur honum þat vel í eyrum, at..., Bs. i. 163; Rútr hjó með hægri hendi á fót þjóðólfi fyrir ofan knéit svá at litlu loddur við, i. e. cut the leg nearly off, so that it hung by a shred, Nj. 28; í því hjó Eyjólfur á þumal-fingrinn á honum, ok loddur köggullinn á sinnum, Lv. 86; þau drógusk um einn gullhring... hön loddur á hringinum eptir magni, they pulled by a ring, and she clung to the ring, i. e. did her best to hold it fast, Fas. iii. 387; líft lodir varla í e-m, Str. 56;—with the notion of *sbagginess*, þá fundu þeir at hann loddur líft einni, they found that he was all *sbaggy (clotbed)* with falsebood, Clem. 24.

lod-brók, f. *sbaggy breech*, the nickname of a mythical Danish king, Landn., Fas. i, Ragn. S. ch. 1, 2.

loddur, u, f. a *barlot (?)*, a word of abuse, Edda ii. 489.

loddari, a, m. [Engl. *loiterer*; O. H. G. *lötter*; mid. H. G. *loter*];—a *juggler, jester, tramp*, a word of abuse, Kour. 42, Þidr. 140, Pr. 403.

loddara-skapr, m. the *behaviour of a loddari*.

loddur, a, m. a *sbaggy dog*.

lod-dúkr, m. a *rough, hairy kerchief*, Edda ii. 494.

loði, a, m. [A. S. *loða*], a *fur cloak*, Gm. i, Hdm. 17; loda rauða, Gkv. 2. 19.

lodinn, part. *sbaggy, thick*, of a fleece, as also of a field, crop of grass; lodin sem dyr, Al. 171; lodin sem selt, Fb. ii. 26; Loppa með lodna skó, Isl. Þjóðs.; at lodnar ok lembdar, ewes in fleece and with lamb, Grág. i. 502, Bs. i. 334, passim; of grass, túnit var úslegt ok gélk hestma þangat sem lodnast var, Grett. 107; var taðan svá lodin, at..., Finnb. 340, Stj. 258, Fb. i. 522; á grasi þótt lodit væri, Fms. ii. 278; kaf lodinn, very *sbaggy or thick*, of grass. compo: *lodin-fingra*, u, f. *bairy fingered*, the nickname of an ogress, Edda (Gl.) *lodin-hófi*, a, m. *sbaggy beard*, a nickname, Vápn. *lodin-kinni*, a, m. *sbaggy chin*, a nickname, Fas.

II. in pr. names, *Lodinn*, Fms.; *Lod-hóttir, Lod-mundr*, Landn.

lod-kápa, u, f. = *loði*, Grett. 101, Eg. 574, Orkn. 400, Fms. i. 149.

lod-mæltir, adj. *talking thick*.

lodna, u, f. a *sbaggy spot, thick crop*. 2. a kind of *herring, clupea villosa*.

lod-ölpa, u, f. a *large fur doublet*, Eg. 574, Mag. 63.

LOF, n. [A. S. and Old Engl. *lof*; Germ. *lob*];—*praise, good report*; opt kaupir sér í litlu lof, Hm. 51; lof ok líkustaf, 8; lof ok vit, 9; líkustafan at lofi, 124; ok lagði þar mest lof til er honum þótti mælligr, Eg. 33; hön leit á um hrif, ok ræddi hvarki um löst né lof, Ld. 202; in plur., vár lof, Mar. (655 xxxii. 3); opt þyrjuð lof, Sighvat (Hkr. iii. 13, in a verse). 2. a *laudatory poem, encomium*; hies er ok lof kallat skáldskapr, Edda 96; lof Sindra, Fms. iv. 13 (in a verse); vildur þú fask í því sem þér er ekki lánat, at yrkja lof um mik, Fb. i. 215.

II. *license, allowance, permission*; ef konungr við þeim lof til gefa, Eg. 86; en er þeir fengu lof til at mæla við hann, Ó. H. 131; konungr segir at hann mundi hvarki þar til leggja lof né bann, Eg. 349; biðja löfs til e-s, *to ask for leave*, Grág. i. 38;—allit., lof ok leyfi, nema mitt lof ok leyfi sé til, Ó. H. 99. 2. in plur. a law term, *license*, in the allit. phrase, logum ok lofam; þeir (the legislative) skulu ráða logum ok lofam, they have to rule laws and licenses, i. e. the legislature rests with them, Grág. i. 4, passim; at þeir skulu réttir at ráða fyrir lögum ok lofum er sitja á miðjum þollum, Nj. 150, v. l. compo: *lofa-orð*, n. *praise, laud*, Fms. x. 179, Bret. 16. *lofa-tírr*, m. *fame, glory*.

LOFA, ad, imperat. *lofaðu*, in popular pronunciation *lof'mér* or *lom'mér!* *lommér* að fara; [cp. *leyfa*; both forms refer to a lost strong verb, *ljúfa*, lauf, lufu; A. S. *lofan*; North. E. *leave*; Germ. *loben*; Scot. *love* or *loaf*]; I. *to praise*; lofa konungr þenna sem þér hatar en lasta eigi aðra konunga, Fms. vi. 196; with gen. of the thing, sé Guð þess lofaðr, be God praised that..., viii. 219, Nj. 58, 109, MS. 623, 19. II. *to allow, permit*; lofa e-m et, Eg. 35, K. A. 176.

230. Stj. 225, H. E. i. 491; lofa is in mod. usage the common word, leyfa is obsolete.

lofan, f. leave, permission, Hom. 144.

lofanligr, adj. laudable, Fms. x. 87, MS. 732. 13.

Lofarr, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.

Lofði, a, m. the name of a mythical king, Edda:—lofðar, m. pl. men, þarnes, Edda (Gl.). Yt., Lex. Poët.

lof-drápa, u, f. an encomium, Landn. 283.

lofðungur, m., poet. a king, prince, Hkv., Sighvat, passim:—in plur. the kinsmen of king Lofði, Edda.

lof-gjarn, adj. praise-worthy, Yt.

lof-gjarnligr, adj. laudatory, Fb. ii. 300.

lof-görð, f. praise, Fbr. (in a verse), freq. in mod. eccl. usage, Vidal.: worship, praise, Bs. ii. 157.

lof-hnugginn, part. 'praise-bereft', wicked, Hallfred.

lof-kenndr, part. glorious, Lex. Poët.

lof-kvæði, n. an encomium, Eg. 418, Fb. i. 214, ii. 306.

lof-köstr, m. a 'pile of praise', a pyramid of praise, poet. a poem, Ad.

lofliga, adv. gloriously.

lofligr, adj. praising; loflig stæða, a panegyric, Skálda 197; loflig orð, laudation, Hkr. iii. 244: glorious, praiseworthy, Stj. 288, Blas. 47; í haus lofligu lífi, Orkn. 160.

Lofn, f. [akin to Engl. love], the name of the goddess of Love, Edda 21.

lof-orð, n. leave, permission; at engu lofórði biskups-efnis, Bs. i. 475; leggja lofórð til e-s, Fas. ii. 328.

II. in mod. usage, a promise; hálta, efna lofórð sitt.

lof-samlign, adv. gloriously, Fms. vi. 206.

lof-samligr, adj. glorious, Fms. i. 259, Stj. 32, 170, Bs. i. 38, ii. 3.

lof-smíð, f. an encomium, Gd. 40.

lof-spá, f. a glorious 'spae' or prophecy, 656 A. 19 (of the song of Simeon).

lof-títt, m. honour, glory; see lof.

lof-sæla, u, f. esteem, fame, Str. 16.

lof-sæll, adj. glorious, famous, Yt. 14, Hom. 107, Str. 19.

lof-söngur, n. [Germ. lobesang], a song of praise, hymn, Hom. 142, Magn. 450, Fms. xi. 308, Rb. 396, freq. in mod. eccl. usage.

lof-tunga, u, f. a 'praise tongue', soubriquet of a poet, Fms.

lof-verðr, adj. praiseworthy, Fms. v. 100.

LOG, n. [Old Engl. to love], burn with a flame; þeir gáfu honum kerti mjök mikit ok log á, Ó. H. 152; ef kerti er látit í vatnið, þá er log er á því, Rb. 353; hræ-log (q. v.), ignis fatuus. 2. esp. in plur. ligtr (candlestick); vóru log upp dregin í stofunni, Sturl. iii. 182; þrjú vóru log í skálanum, Gisl. 29; þá vóru log kveikt í tjöldunum, Fb. ii. 128; með sverð ok stangir ok log, Hom. St. (John xviii. 3).

LOGA, ad. [Old Engl. to love], burn with a flame; þeim endanum er log-adi, Eg. 238; loganda eldi-brand, Nj. 194; hyrt sé ek brenna en hauðr loga, burn in a bright love, Hdl. 48; ef ek sé hávan sal loga, Hm. 153; loga illa skíðin, Finnb. 254; runnar, sá er Moyses sá loga ok cigi brenna, 655 viii. 2; þar til er borgin öll logaði, Fms. vi. 154; ljósið logar, the light loves; það logar á skíðum ok það skíða-logar, the fire loves brightly.

loga-blæða, dd. [laga], to flow profusely, of blood; það loga-blæðir.

log-brandr, n. a firebrand, Fms. i. 29, 290, Gullþ. 15, Bret. 18.

logi, a, m. [Germ. lobe; Dan. lue], a love, flame; brenna loga (dat.), to stand in a bright love, Gm. 29; brennandi logi, hár logi, Hm. 84, Am. 15, Ls. 65; Surt-logi, the flame of Surt, Vpm. 50; fundu eigi fyrr en loginn stóð inn um næfrit, Eg. 239; svá var at sjá í fjallit upp sem í loga sæl, er roðaði af skjöldunum, Fms. viii. 210; reykt ok loga, Ó. H. 121; þá var enn logi á eldinum, there was still a love in the fire, 153.

II. a pr. name; of a mythical king, Logi, Yt.; cp. Hla-logi; Loga-dis, Logi's sister, id.

LOGN, n. [Scot. and North. E. loun = calm; Swed. lugn; Ivar Aasen lagna]:—calm, tranquil, of weather, Alm. 23; logn veðrs, Ó. H. 36; í logni, Fms. viii. 178; ok er þeir réru í logni ok sækyrtu, ... er bði féll í logni, Orkn. 164; datt veðrit í logna, Bs. i. 834; hann hastaði á vindinn ok sjóinn, þá varð logn mikit, Matth. xiii. 26: plur., logn mikil, Orkn. 358.

compos: logn-drífa, u, f. a drift of snow in a calm, Gisl. 28, Njard. 374. logn-rétt, f., in the naut. phrase, liggja í lognrétt, to be becalmed on the sea, Fas. ii. 30. logn-anjór, m. snow fallen in a calm.

LOK, n. [luka], a cover, lid of a chest, vessel; hann stakk endanum í lokit þar sem lykillinn gekk at, Mag. 1; ok lok yfir kerinu, Eb. 196; hálfrymis-kistur þeirra stöðu á skipum, en lyklar vóru settir í lokin, Fms. viii. 85, Mag. 24, 78; kistu-lok, pott-lok: of a ship, a locker or bench in the stern of a boat, mod. stafn-lok, gekk biskup fram í lokit, Bs. ii. 129.

2. in plur. lockers; þeir brutu upp hurðir ok hirzlur, lok ok lása, Sturl. ii. 11; gullhringr hvarf frá húsfreyju ör lokum (vest of the lockers) er vandlega vóru læst, Bs. i. 329; í lásum eða í lokum, N. G. L. i. 84; þá eru lok þeirra óheillög við brott, Jb. 424.

II. metaph. plur. an end, conclusion, cp. Germ. schluss; þat fylgir ljóða lokum, Hm. 164; lok raun ek þess segja, Am. 35; fella lok á e-t, to bring to an end, Grág. i. 67; fara til loka, id., Bs. i. 132; líða undir lok, to end, die, perish, Nj.

156, Thom.; leidar lok, journey's end, conclusion, Stj. 442; nest-lok, æli-lok, mála-lok, leiks-lok, q. v.

III. adverb. loka, at last, finally, Fms. xi. 45, 86, Fbr. 23; and til loka, id., Eluc. 73, Rb. 76, 366, Stj. 417, Þorst. Síðu H. 9; loksins, adv. at last, finally, Bs. i. 443, Fbr. 23.

lok, n. [Ivar Aasen lok; Dan. laag], a kind of fern or weed; in the phrase, ganga sem lok yfir akr, to spread like weeds over a field; menn hans gengu sem lok yfir akra, Orkn. 4; gengu þeir einir yfir allt sem lok yfir akra, Fbr. 24 new Ed.; the mod. sem logi yfir akra is a corruption of the old phrase.

loka, u, f. a lock (latch); hann rekr aptr hurð ok lætr fyrir loku, Isl. ii. 135, Fms. vi. 189; lokur ok slagbrauda, iv. 299; loka var engi fyrir hurðum, láta lokur frá hurðum, ... Auðr lætr loku (lok MS., but loku 114, l. c.) frá hurðu, Gisl. 28-30, Fms. vi. 189, viii. 332, Eg. 601, Lv. 60.

2. the phrase, matgr selisk um hurð til lokunnar, many a man reaches far to catch what is near at hand, (almost answering to the Lat. quod petit hic est). Grett. 107: prop. a peg, Jabel tók búðat-nagla sinn eða loku, ok hamar, Stj. 388, (Judges ii. 21, a nail of the tent.)

II. a kind of song, verses running on without division of strophes, lang-loka; urðar-lokur, a warlock song, a charm; for a specimen of a langloka see Snót 72 (Ed. 1850).

compos: loku-gat, n. a bole for a latch, Fas. iii. 536. loku-lindí, a, m. a belt with a lock, Bs. i. 337. loku-rán, n. a law term, a 'lock-robbery,' burglary, Gpl. 387. loku-veinn, m. a 'lock-boy,' porter, Bs. i. 849, Thom. 239. loku-póllr, m. a beam in a weaver's loom, Björn.

LOKA, ad. [Engl. to lock], to lock, shut; hann gekk inn í húsit ok lokaði innan hurðina, Fms. ii. 281; loka hús, þjal. 10:—in mod. usage with dat., loka hurðu, dýrum.

lokarr, m., dat. lokri, [A. S. locer], a plane, a joiner's term; lokrar tveir, Pm. 124; kirkjan á þrjá lokra ok feli-stokk, 13: metaph., frekr get ek at þeim þykki lokarr minn til léggjalda, I woe they will think my plane cuts no thin shavings in the matter of fees, Fms. ii. 65: poet., óðar-lokarr, ómun-lokarr, the 'voice-plane' = the tongue, Ad. 16, Edda 85 (in a verse).

lokar-spánn, m. plane shavings, Fms. vi. 156, xi. 34, Edda 46, Þiðr. 20.

lok-hvlla, u, f. a 'lock-bed,' a locked bed-closet, in ancient dwellings, as a defence against night attacks, Sturl. ii. 217, Nj. 183, Eg. 603, Fms. ii. 64, Fb. 71, 102; lokhvillu-þil, the wainscot of a bed-closet, Sturl. ii. 228.

Loki, a, m. [perh. akin to lokka], the evil giant-god of the Northern mythol., see Edda passim, Vsp. 39. Loka-senna, u, f. the banner of Loki, the name of an old poem: as a nickname, Landn. The name of Loki is preserved in a few words, Loka-ajóðr, m., botan. rhinanthus crista galli, Loki's purse, the name for cockscomb or yellow rattle; and Loka-ajóða-bróðir, m. bartisia alpina, Maurer's Volks. 1: Loka-brenna, u, f. fire, the 'blazing' of Loki = Sirius, according to a statement of Finn Magnússon: Loka-ráð and Loka-heilmæði, n. pl. Loki's advice, i. e. ironical, misanthropic advice, see Snót 192; cp. the Dittmarscher-lugen in Grimm's Märchen: Loka-lykt, f. a close smell, as from an evil spirit haunting the room, Isl. Þjóðs. ii. 556.

II. as an appellative, a loop on a thread, Dan. 'hurte paa traaden'; opt er loki á nálþræði, Hallgr.

LOKKA, ad. [Shetl. luck; Germ. locken], to allure, entice, Am. 73, Fms. viii. 23, Barl. 108, Edda 16, Hom. 108; lokka með blidum orðum, 623. 12; lokka e-t af e-m, Fms. vi. 201: to pull softly and by stealth, hann lokkar þá af heoni menit, Fb. i. 276.

II. [lokkr], reflex. lokkast, to fall in locks, of hair, Karl. 226.

lokkaðr, part. with locks, Rb. 478.

lokkan, f. an allurement, Stj. 38, H. E. i. 490, Barl. 129.

lokharl, a, m. an allurer, MS. 4. 30.

LOKKR, m. [A. S., Engl., Germ., and Dan. lock], a lock of hair, Stj. 417, Fb. ii. 563, Fs. 5, Bret. 103, the word is not freq. with the ancients, who used leppr (q. v.), which is now vulgar. lokka-maðr, m. a man with thick locks of hair, Sturl. i. 21.

lok-lausa, adj. coverless, uncovered, Vm. 167, Dipl. v. 18.

lok-leya or lok-lausa, u, f. 'without end,' nonsense, absurdity, Nj. 214, Sko. 60, Blas. 45, Orkn. 346 (of a promise not fulfilled), Fms. viii. 102, Karl. 50, passim; cp. endi-leyra.

lokna, ad. to drop; láta lokna niðr mál, Band. (MS.) 13.

lokr, m. [cp. loki II, and lykka], a kind of texture; kyrtill hans var lokr ófinn, en eigi saumaðr, Hom. St. (John xix. 23).

lok-rekkja, u, f. = lokhvila, Isl. ii. 261, Ld. 140, Nj. 35, Eg. 603, Eb. 118, Gisl. 115. lokrekkju-gólf, u. a locked bed-closet, Vapn. 4, Gisl. 115.

Lokrur, f. pl. ballads on Loki (in vellum).

loks and loksins, adv. at last, finally; see lok.

lok-veinn, m. = lokusveinn, Th. 8.

lon, in the phrase, lon og don, adv. incessantly, Snót.

lopi, a, m. carded wool drawn into a bank before being spun; cp. lyppa: medic. dropsical flesh, hor-lopi, q. v.

loppa, u, f. [cp. löpp], a paw, band, (vulg.), Skíða R. 125; því ein loppan fraus, Snót (of the ogreas Grýla): numbness of the bands from cold, (mod.)

loppinn, adj. with bands benumbed with cold.

they cannot come to the end of it, Fms. viii. 117, v. l.; baka til lóga, to bake up all one's stores, N. G. L. i. 304.

LÓGA, *ad*, to part with, but with the notion of waste, with *dat*.; lógaðu eigi landinu, Glúm. 335; meðan þú átt gripina, ... en þá em ek hræddur um ef þú lógar þeim, 339; Glúm hefir nú lógað þeim hlutum, feldi ok spjóti, er Vigliss móður-bróðir hans gaf honum, 389; er þeir höfðu baugnum lógað, Korn. 218; lóga löndum, Landn. 261; þessum hring skaltú eigi lóga, Fær. 104; at lógað varri goðordunum, Sturl. iii. 104; þar skal maðr engu lóga af því fé áðr virt sé, Grág. i. 194; lóga viti né afli, O. H. L. 19; dæma gripinn aprt til kirkju ef lógað er, K. p. K. 48, Jb. 218, 222; lóga fyrir, to pay for, Grág. 2. to destroy; lóga af, to kill, slaughter, Grág. i. 426; lóga fé sinu af, id., ii. 339, Jb. 148.

LÓKÁTR, *m*, the name of the sub-teacher at the school of Hólar.

LÓKR, *m*, a tramp, a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.), Bjarn. (in a verse), Lex. Poët. 2. penis.

LÓMR, *m*, [Shetl. loom], the loon, ember-goose, *columbus arcticus*, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin.; metaph. from the cry of these birds, a cry, lamentation; cp. bar-lómr: in local names, Lóna-gnúp, Nj. II. meanness; lómi beittir, Yt.; ala lóm, Hallfred. COMPS: lóm-bragð, n. a trick, Konr. 21. lóm-godr, adj. cunning, mean, Yt. lóm-hugaðr, adj. vile, Haustl.

LÓMUNDR, *m*, pl. ir, [Ivar Aasen *lemunde* and *lombund*; Swed. *lem-mel*]; —the mus lemmus, lemmur; kvikendi þau er locustae heita ok sumir kalla lómundi, Fr. 436, (the leel. writer has here confounded the lemmur with the locust.)

LÓN, *n*, [Ivar Aasen *lon*], an inlet, sea-loch, Bárð. 166, Grág. ii. 354, Jb. 314; cp. the 'lón' in Dögurðarnes in western Iceland: freq. in local names, Lón, Lóna-höfðr, Landn. lóna-sólei, f. a kind of buttercup.

LUBBI, *a*, *m*, a baggy long-haired dog; botan., kúla-lubbi, q. v.

LUKKA, *u*, f. [a for. word, from Germ. *gluck*, but occurs in writers of the 14th century, e. g. Bárð. 8, or even earlier], luck; þótti þóðr mikla lukku á hafa haft, Bárð. 36; eigi mun þér silfr-fátt verða til lukkunnar, Finn. 254 (from Anna-Magn. 132 fol.), Skíða R. 50, 53, 57; freq. in mod. usage, ó-lukka, ill luck, Fms. v. 255. COMPS: lukku-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), lucky, happy, Fas. iii. 457 (paper MS.) lukku-maðr, *m*, a lucky man, Fas. i. 447.

LUKT, *f*, (Dan. *lugt*), a smell, D. N.; see lykt.

LUKTA, *ad*, to smell; luktandi, Sks. 201, (but not in Cod. B.)

LUKTA, *ad*, to shut, with *dat*, Skíða 202 (in a verse).

LULLA, *ad*, to loll: lullari, *a*, *m*, a lubber, (slang, from the Engl. *lollard*.)

LUMA, *pres*, lumi; *pret*, lumdi (q.); *part*, lumad; *imperat*, lumi: —to keep closely, hold tight: luma af e-u, to yield up, lumi (*imperat*.) af skutlinum, maðr, lend me the barpoon! Fbr. 86 new Ed., cp. Fb. ii. 209; in old writers only recorded in this instance: in mod. usage, leel. say, luma á e-u, to keep or board, of money, with a notion of stealth or closeness, hann lumir á penningum (of small savings), or hann lumadi (for lumdi?) á því; perh. Dan. *lomme* = pocket is a kindred word.

LUND, *f*, (Orm. *lund*), the mind, temper, Edda (Gl.); var nú skipan á komin um lund hans, Hrafn. 24; vera mikillir lundar, to be of a proud mind, Isl. ii. 3; ef hann fann þat í lund sinni, Fb. iii. 247; etju-lund, a quarrelsome mind, Vellekla; gildir lundar, proud, B. ii. 11; leika e-m í lund, to have a mind for, Al. 137; hugar-lund, fancy, mind. II. manner; *adverb*. phrases, nökkura lund (*acc.*), in some manner, Hom. 55; sömu lund, in the same way, Sks. 448; á allar lundir, in every way, Niðrst. 1; á þá lund, thus, Edda 47; á ymsar lundir, in many ways, variously; á marga lund, Edda 87; á þessa lund, thus, Grág. ii. 32; hverja lund, in what way? þow? þiðr. 337. COMPS: lundar-far, *n*, temper, disposition, Rd. 255. lundar-lag, *n*, = lund-arfar.

LUNDAÐR, *part*, disposed, minded, Hom. 151.

LUNDERNI, *n*, temper, Sks. 686, Magn. 434, Karl. 339, Stj. 548.

LUND-FERLI, *n*, = lunderni, Grett. 95.

LUND-GÓÐR, *adj*, good-tempered, Lex. Poët.

LUND-HÆGR, *adj*, gentle-minded, Fms. vi. 104.

LUNDI, *a*, *m*, the puffin, *alea arctica*, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage; lunda bein, Sturl. ii. 62 (in a verse): a nickname, Bs. i.

LUNDIR, *f*, pl. the flesh along the back; hrygg-lundir, q. v.: in animals the meat inside the back; whence lunda-baggi, *a*, *m*, a sausage made of the lundir and some fat.

LUND-ILTR, *adj*, ill-tempered, Nj. 16, v. l.

LUNDR, *m*, gen. lundar, dat. lundr, lund, Fagrsk. 11; [Dan. and Swed. *lund*]; —a grove, Skm. 39, 41; hvera-lundr, Vsp.; ok í lundí óxum, Am. 68; allr lundrinn umhverfis, Stj. 391; þórir bjó at Lundr, hann blótadi lundinn, Landn. 224; reyni-lundr, Sturl. i. 5; einn fagr lundr, Vigl. 17; ráða einum steini ok hlutum lund, Fagrsk. 11; of a badge (?), taka vígþeka ok bera hann at lundr þeim er stóð sunnan á gárdinum, Sturl. ii. 54. II. very freq. in Dan. and Swed. local names, Lundr, the archbishop's seat in Denmark (Sweden): in Iceland, Lundr, Lundar, Lunda-reykir, Lundaroykja-dalir, whence Lundar-menn, Lundar-manna-goðorð, Landn., Sturl.: these places were connected with the worship of groves, cp. Landn. l. c.: Lund also

occurs in local names in Northern England (the ancient Denelagu), as Gildand, and is a mark of Norse or Danish colonisation.

LUNDÚNIR, *f*, pl. London; í Lundúnun, in London; also Lundúna-borg, passim: Lundúna-bryggja, London-bridge, Ó. H.

LUND-YGR, *adj*, savage-tempered, Nj. (in a verse).

LUNG, *u*, [perh. from Welsh *llong*], poet. a ship, Lex. Poët. passim.

LUNGA, *n*, pl. lungu, gen. lungna; it occurs only in plur., the sing. may now be used of one lung; [common to all Teut. languages]; —the lungs, Orkn. 18, Stj. 612, Fbr. 137, Fms. iii. 285, Sturl. ii. 150; lungun féllu út í særit, Glúm. 381, Skíða K. 144. COMPS: lungna-blaðkr, *a*, a lobe of the lungs. lungna-bólga, *u*, f. pleuritis. lungna-sótt, f. lung-disease, Gpl. 498.

LURKA, *ad*, to cudgel, thrash, Stj. 464, 624.

LURKR, *m*, a cudgel, Nj. 194, Sd. 136, Gpl. 177, Vd. 77; tré-lurkr, Glúm. 342, Fms. viii. 96; járn-lurkr, Hbl.; vera allr lurkum laminn, to feel as if thrashed with cudgels: metaph. of the winter 1601 A.D., var sá vetr aftaka-harðr frá Jólum um allt Ísland, ok kallaðr Lurkr, Espol. Arb. 2.2. COMPS: lurks-högg, *n*, a blow with a cudgel, Gpl. 177.

LURKS-LEGR, *adj*, clumsy, clownish.

LUSTR, *m*, [Scot. *leister*], a cudgel, prop. a salmon-spear = ljóstr, q. v.; hann hafði tré-lurk mikinn um öxl ok ekki vápn annat — þá mælti Ózurr, hvar eru vápn þín? annan veg er at berjask við Erling jarl en at þreskja korn, þar má vel hafa lust til, Fms. viii. 96.

LÚ-BERJA, *barði*, to beat till it becomes tender, beat thoroughly.

LÚÐA, *u*, f. a small flounder. lúðu-laki, *a*, *m*, a drone (abuse).

LÚÐR, *m*, the r radical, [cp. Dan. *lur*, Shetl. *loader-born*], a trumpet, Edda 17; þeir höfðu lúðr ok blása, Orkn. 300; lát taka lúðra ok lát blása um alla borgina, Sks. 748; blása í lúðr, Fms. iv. 300; þeyta lúðr, Al. 35, Stj. 392; kvóðu við lúðrar, Fms. vi. 16; við hinn síðasta lúðr-þyt, því lúðrinn mun gella, 1 Cor. xv. 52, passim. COMPS: lúðr-blástr, *m*, a blast of a trumpet, Fms. iv. 300. lúðra-gangr, *m*, the sound of trumpets, Hkr. ii. 221, Fms. vii. 289. lúðra-hljóð, *n*, = lúðrþyt, Fms. vii. 289. lúðr-maðr, *m*, = lúðrveinn, Fms. viii. 96. lúðr-veinn, *m*, a trumpeter, Fas. i. 497, Fms. viii. 96, 213, ix. 449, 513. lúðra-þytr and lúðr-þytr, *m*, id., Fms. viii. 226, 1 Cor. xv. 52. lúðr-þeytari, *a*, *m*, a trumpeter, Karl. 220, 515, v. l.

B. A flour-bin; þær at lúðri leiddar vörn, Gs. 2; leggjum lúðra, 3; steinar rifna, stökkur lúðr fyrir, þótt lúðr þrumi, Hkv. 2. 2, 3; þat ek fyrst of man er sá inn fróði jötunn | á var lúðr of lagir, Vfm. 35 (referring to some ancient lost myth). The word is still preserved in the south-east of Iceland, —hleypir mjólit um kring kvernina út á lúðrinn, Fél. ii. 155 (of the year 1782): poet. the sea is called ey-lúðr, island-flour-bin, Edda (in a verse); see the remarks to amlóði: —the phrase, ganga e-m í lúðr, to fall into one's bin, metaph. phrase, to fall to one's lot, Gs. 11.

LÚÐRA, *ad*, to stoop, cringe, perhaps a metaphor taken from the stooping over a bin; lúðrandi lágt, Stj. 398; fara lúðrandi fyrir knó ábóta, Mar.; lúðra lágt, Thom. 535.

LÚFA, *u*, f. [Ivar Aasen *luva*; cp. lubbi], rough, matted hair, as a nickname; Haralds hár var sitt ok flókit, fyrir þá sök var hann Lúfa kallaðr, Fagrsk. 9; cp. the vow of king Harold with that of Civilis, Tac. Hist. iv. 61.

LÚI, *a*, *m*, weariness, esp. of the body from age and overwork. lúalegr, *adj*, mean, (conversational.)

LÚINN, *part*, worn; see lýja.

LÚKA, *pres*, lýk; *pret*, lauk, laukt (mod. laukst), lauk; pl. luku; subj. lýki; *part*, lokinn; mod. lúka, which form is not found in old writers; [Scot. *lowk*; Shetl. *lock*; Dan. *lukke*]; I. to shut; lúka korn-hliðum, Stj. 113; but mostly with prep., lúka upp, to open; lúka aprt, to shut, both with acc. and dat., in mod. usage with dat. solely; lúka upp minna kistu, Fbr. 46 new Ed.; but, lýkr þá upp kistunni, dat. (in the same page): ok hjarra-grind, svá at menn lúki upp af hrossi ok aprt ef vill, Grág. ii. 264; eru menn skyldir at lúka löghlið aprt á löggardi, ef sá maðr lýkr eigi aprt hliðit, 265; hann lýkr aprt fjósinu ok býr svá um at ekki má upp lúka, Gisl. 29; hann lýkr aprt eptir sér ramliga, 30; lúka upp hurðum, Vall. 218; lúka upp augum, to open the eyes, Bs. i. 318; but, lúka aprt augum, to shut the eyes: tak þú nú við kistu-lyklum mínum, þvíat ek mun þeim eigi lúka optar, Nj. 94; síðan lauk hann uppskemmunna, Fms. vi. 189; lúka upp dymar, viii. 332; tóku þá frá slagbranda ok luku upp hurðina, Ó. H. 135; nokkurn síðar var lokit (upp) úti-hurðin, Bs. i. 627; so also, lúka sundr munni, to open the mouth, Háv. 25 new Ed.

II. metaph., lúka upp, to open one's mind, declare, speak out; en er jarl hafði því upp lokið (when he had made known) at hann mundi fylgja þeim, Ó. H. 54; nú skal þat upp lúka fyrir yðr er mér hefir lengi í skapi búið, 32; Guð heyrði þæn hans ok lauk upp fyrir honum öllum þessum hlutum, revealed to him all these things, Stj. 5. 2. as a law term, lúka upp górd, to deliver a judgment, of an umpire, F. 49, Nj. 77; málin kómu í dóm Vermundar, en hann lauk górdum upp á þórs-neis-pingi, Eb. 246; vil ek nú lúka upp settar-górd inni þeirra Steinars ok Þorsteins, Eg. 735, passim; see górd. 3. lúka við, to end; vera má at svá lúki við, áðr vit skiljum, at þér þykki alkeypt, Eb. 266. 4. lúka yfir, to come to a bitter end; eigi vil ek við sonu þína settum taka,

ok skal nú yfir lúka með oss, Nj. 200; þar á máti freistar hinn frækni hversvetna, ádr yfir lúki, *the bold will not give up as long as any chance is left*, Al. 100; ok hugði, at þá mundi brúðast yfir lúka hans ætt ok þeirra franda ef hann hætti til þeirra afar-kosta, *it would then come to a final issue*, Fms. viii. 24.

III. *to end, bring to an end, finish*: nú lúku vér hér Hölmverja-sögu, Ísl. ii. 118; ok lúku vér hér þessum þætti, Njard. 384; lúku vér svá Vápnfirðinga-sögu, Vápn. (fine); líð allt mundi vera niðri í Eyjum at lúka heyverkum, Nj. 113; þá er menn höfðu lokið lögskilum at mála, *when men had done, finished their pleading*, Lv. 52.

2. *as a law term, to bring a case to a conclusion, discharge*: vilju vér nú lúka málinu þótt þú ráðir einn skildaganum, Nj. 81; at vit Guðmundr görim um ok lúkum málinu, Ölk. 35; er hann hafði lokit erendum sínum, Sturl. iii. 280; vil ek nú svá at einu lúka málum mínum at þér líki vel ok Einari, Eg. 731.

3. *the phrase, lúka vel, illa við e-n* (elipt. q. lúka málum), *to behave well (ill), deal fairly (unfairly), with a person, with the notion of a final dealing*: at þeim mundi fjáðskaþr í þykkja ef hann lýkr illa við þá, Eb. 114; at hann mundi enn illa við þá lúka, Lv. 23; Bolli fékk Sigfríði gjaford göfugt, ok lauk vel við hana, Boll. 362.

4. *lúka e-u af, to finish*: lúka við e-t, *id.* 5. *in mod. usage, ljúka and ljúka e-u, to have done eating*: ljúka úr arkium, *to eat up one's platefull, leave nothing*; eg get ekki lokið því, *I cannot eat it all*.

IV. *to pay, discharge, with acc. of the amount*: lúka e-m e-t, svá mikitt fé sem vér eigum konunginum at lúka, Fms. vi. 148; ok lúka í gulli eðr brendu silfri, Bs. i. 31; nú bera þeir vitni er hann lauk skuld þeirri allri sér af hendi, N.G.L. i. 32; lúku þeir jarli fé svá at honum gæzt at, Grett. 59 new Ed.; hann skal lúka Hallvarði fjóra mánaðar mati, Anal. 295; acc., hina fyrstu skuld lýk ek með þessu Grímhildi systur, Þiðr. 324; *to discharge, of duties, Snorri kvaðsk mondu lúka erendum þeirra*, Eb. 212.

V. *impers. it opens*: er í sundr lauk firðinum, *when the fjord (the entrance) opened*, Krók. 59; ok er þeir kómu fyrir Reykjanes, ok þeir sá firðinum upp lúka, Eg. 128.

2. *it is at an end*; followed by dat., lokit skal nú okkarri vináttu, Ísl. ii. 238; ádr en lúki þessi stefnu, Fms. x. 358; var þess ván, at illa mundi illum lúka, *that it would end badly with a bad man*, Fas. iii. 314; ok er lokit var drápunni, Ísl. ii. 237; ok lýkr þar nú sögunni, *here the Saga ends*, 186, 276; ok lýkr þar þessi sögu, Eb. (fine) and passim; ok lýkr hér nú Laxdæla-sögu, Ld. 334; þá var lokit öllum vistum nema hval, *all stories at an end, all eaten up*, Bs. i. 208; honum lék allekit allri ván, *all hope gone*, 198; lauk svá þessum málum, Eg. 733; ádr þeim fundi lúki, Lv. 52.

VI. *absol., svá lauk at lýktum, it ended so that...*, Ísl. ii. 269; lýkr svá, at þeir kaupá þessu, *it ended so that they struck the bargain*, Valla L. 216; lýkr þar frá honum at segja, *there it ends to tell of him*, passim; nær munu vit gangask ádr en lýkr, Nj. 176; þú munt ætíð njósk elska féit, ádr lýkr, Gullp. 7.

VII. *reflex. to be opened, open*: fjallit lauksk upp norðan (*opened*), Eb. 28, Krók. 52; ok þegar lauksk hurðin á hæla honum, Edda 2: *to come to an end*, ok er um þetta allfjórætt á þingi hversu þessi mál mundu lúkask, Nj. 109; hér lýksk (*here ends*) sjá bók, Íb. (fine): *—gélk Haldóra með barni, ok lauksk seint um hennar hag, H. was heavy with child, and it went slowly on with her*, Sturl. i. 199; at þessarar konu eymd yfir lúkisk á einhværri hátt, *can come to some end*, Bs. ii. 173: *—to be discharged, skal þetta fé upp lúkask (be paid out) af lögmanni*, N.G.L. ii. 12.

Lúka, u, f. *the hollow hand held like a cup, and in plur. of both hands held together*. II. *the lid in the opening of a loft*. lúku-gat, n. *an opening in a loft*.

Lúkning, f. *a discharge, payment*; skulda-lúkning, *discharge*. lúnótt, adj. [Germ. *laune*], *knarvisk*, Snót 210.

Lúpu-legr, adj. *crest-fallen*, (conversational).

Lúra, ð. pres. lúri, *to doze, nap*; and lúr, m. *a nap*.

Lús, f., pl. lýss, [A.S. and O.H.G. *lūs*; Engl. *louse*, pl. *lice*; Germ. *laus*]: *—a louse*; lýss ok kleggiar, Eluc. 23; leita sér lúsa = Dan. *lyske sig*: *sayings, læðast eins og lús með saum*; sárt bitr soltin lús; munu jarð-lýsnar synir Grims kögis verða mér at bana? sárt bitr soltin lús, kvað Gestr, Landn. 146; hann er mesta fiski-lús, of a good angler, Hrólfr 6 (name of a play); sari-lús, *a sheep louse*; jarð-lús, *vermin*; ná-lús.

comps: lúsa-blesi, a, m. *a niggard*. lúsa-lyng, f. *the common ling*, Hjalt.

Lúsa-oddí, a, m. *a nickname of a beggar*, Fbr. Lúsa-skogg, n. *lousy-beard*, a nickname, Fb. iii. lúsa-sótt, f. *psittiriasis*.

Lúsa-ölunn, adj. *sedulous* (slang), cp. Engl. *bookworm*.

Lúsugr, adj. *lousy*, Fbr. 92 new Ed.

LÚTA, pres. lýt, pl. lítum; pret. laut, laut (Nj. 70), laut, pl. lotu; subj. lyti; part. lotit: *a weak pres. lýti, lýti ek helgum dómi, the Runic poem*; pret. lútti, Barl. 199, Stj. 229; [A.S. *lutan*: Old and North. E. *lout*; Dan. *lude*]: *—to lout, bow down*; konungr laut þá allt niðr at jörðu, Fms. i. 159; hann hélt höndunum yfir höfuð sér ok laut til altaris, ok bar yfirhöfnina aprt af herðum honum er hann hafði lotið undan, iv. 172, 173; stendr hann á knjúnum ok ónbogunum, lýtr hann niðr mjókk við, xi. 64; at eigi skal þurfa at lúta optar um sinn í hornit, en er hann þraut erendit ok hann laut ór horninu, Edda 32; Grettir sá er hann laut ok spyrr hvat hann tók upp, Grett. 93;

hann lýtr fram yfir bordit, Þiðr. 323; þá féll niðr spónn fyrir henni, búi laut niðr eptir, Eb. 36.

2. *of worship*: þat er upphaf laga vára, at austr skolum lúta ok gefask Kristi, *it is the beginning of our law, that we shall all lout towards the east, and give ourselves to Christ*, N.G.L. i. 339; Barlaam lútti í austríð ok bað til Guða, Barl. 199; henni ek laut hinnsta sinni, ægis-heimi í, *I louted to her (viz. the sun) the last time in this world, i.e. it was the last day of my life*, Sól. 41, (cp. á baðmi víðar þeim er lúta austr limar, Sdm. 11), referring to a heathen rite of bowing towards the east (the rising sun) during prayer, cp. Landn. i. ch. 9.

3. *of doing homage, with dat. of the person*: Erlingr laut konungi ok heilsaði honum, Ó.H. 119; hljópu þeir upp allir ok lutu því skrimslu, 109; lauttu mér nú, segir Skarphédinn, en þó skaltú í móður-ætt falla ádr vit skiljum, Nj. 70; þórarinn svarði ok laut konunginum, Ó.H. 118; þessi maðr kvaddi konung ok laut honum, Orkn. 116, and passim, cp. also Sól. 41; lútti Joseph þá lítil-látliga allt niðr til jarðar, Stj. 229; hann kvað fyrr myndi hann troð taka en hann lyti honum, Fb. 53; lúta undir e-n, *to be subject to*, Bs. ii. 5, Barl. 25; *to belong to, bear upon a subject*, þetta efni lýtr til lofa þerra Guðmundar, Bs. ii. 146; hvar hann vildi at þetta ráð lyti, O.H.L. 5; hann var þar með mestri virðingu ok lutu allir til hans, *paid him homage*, Fb. i. 431; lúta til útlanda konunga, Ó.H. 45; þangat lýtr allt ríkið, þar eru Uppsalar, 65; en hitt mun mér öðrgæra þykkja at lúta til Selpens er þrælborinn er í allar ættir, 112.

4. *to give way, yield*: þá lét ek til ok laut ek, Mar.; er hann hafði látið lúta undan Vagni, Fms. i. 174; hinir lægri verða at lúta, *the weaker has to lout, a saying*, Grett. 162; þá á þar dómmum at vægja um þess manns mál er svá er at lotum, *who is thus brought to his knees*, Skv. 663; ádr Niflungar lúti, Þiðr. 328; lúta í gras, *to bite the dust*, Fbr. 90 new Ed.; lúta at litlu, *to be thankful for little*, Grett. 134.

II. part. lotinn, 'louting', bowed, bent down, used as adj.

Lútning, f. = lotning, Barl. 25.

Lútr, adj. *louting, bowed, bent down, stooping*, Stj. 20, Bjarn. 33; með lútu höfði, 601, Mar.; fara lútari, Fa. 55; niðr-lútr, *shameful*.

Lydda, u, f. [loddari], *a naughty person*, Fas. iii. 434, Krók. lydda-akapr, m., *—ligr*, etc.

LYF, f., pl. lyfjar, also spelt lif, see the references below; the word is used as neut. in Bs. ii. 87, and then chiefly in pl. in Bs. i. 179, Fas. iii. 11, Fms. ix. 282; [Ulf. *lubja-leisi* = *opportunity*, Gal. v. 20; A.S. *līb*; O.H.G. *lupi*; Swed. *lyf*; early Dan. *lov*]: *—a herb, simple, esp. with the notion of healing, witchcraft or supernatural power*, = Gr. *φάρμακον*; trúa á lyf kvenna eða gorningar, Hom. 33; lækning, lyf eðr galldrá, 121; góð smyrzl ok lækning-lif, Fas. iii. 174; með heilsamligum smyrslum ok lækningar-lyfum, Stj. 273; lif (not lif) með lækning, Skv. i. 17; varisk menn lif, rúnir ok galdrá, N.G.L. iii. 300; tófr ok lif, rúnir ok galdrá, 286; lækningar lyf, 245; kona hver er ferr með lif ok leak kunná betu minnum, ef hún er sönn at því, þá er hún sek þrem mörkum, i. 390; hann tekr þá nokkur lyf af helgum dómi Jóns biskups, Bs. i. 170; ek hef þat eitt gras, er... Daginn svarar, engi (= enga?) lyf eðr lækning skulu vér til þessa hafa, nema þær einar (sic), er..., Fms. ix. 282; einfult lyf, Bs. ii. 87; litil lyf kveða höfð til lyða sona, *the sons of men are made of small matter (seed, cause?)*, Fas. iii. 11 (in a verse); adverb, ekki lyf, *not a wisp*, Skv. i. 9, (not as explained at p. 274, col. 1, line 1): *ú-lyfjan, poison*.

lyfð, f. = lyf; oleum eðr aðrar lyfðir, Stj. 522.

lyfja, að, to heal; in the phrase, lyfja e-m elli, *to cure one of old age* — to kill him downright, Am. 74, Fas. iii. 155, 156; lyfja þeim ætt ofbeldi, *to cure them of their overbearance*, Al. 10; skal ek lyfja þér þína illsku, Flóv. 43.

lyf-steininn, m., also spelt lif-steininn, Korm. 80, 116, Fas. iii. 244, 307; *—a healing stone, stone of virtue* (cp. mod. Icel. *náttúru-steinur*); such stones are recorded as attached to the hilts of ancient swords to rub and heal the wounds with, e.g. the sword Skofnung; wounds made by this sword could only be healed by the stone grooved in its hilt, Ld. 250, 251, Korm. 80, cp. Þórð. (1860) 102; í eptira hjalti sverðsins vóru lestar lif-steinar, þeir er eitr ok svida drögu ór sárum ef í vóru skafnir, Fas. iii. 244, 307; Bersi hafði lifstein á hálsi, Korm. 116, where the stone was to save one from being drowned.

lygð, f. = lygi, Fms. ix. 401, x. 342, Bs. i. 766, Pass. 50, 9.

LYGI, f., indecl. in sing., but in pl. lygar; [huga]: *—a lie, falsehood*: fyrir lygi Ls. 14; slík lygi, Eg. 59; en mesta lygi, Nj. 79, Fms. vi. 241; ok gafisk ván at lygi (laygi), x. 389; plur., lygar ok drabl, Fas. iii. 423; aprt hverfr lygi þegar sonnu nætur, a saying, Bs. i. 639.

2. *a fable*: en vitrum monnum þykkir hver saga heimsliða únytt, ef hann kallar þat lygi er sagt er, en hann má engar sönnur á finna, Ó.T. 2.

lygi-andi, a, m. *the spirit of a lie*, Stj. 603.

lygi-fortala, u, f. *false advice*, Stj. 264.

lygi-grunnr, m. *false suspicion*, Mar.

lygi-konungur, m. *a false king, pretender*, Fb. i. 28.

lygi-kvitt, u, f. *false news*, Nj. 150, Fms. ix. 350.

lygi-lauss, adj. *truthful*, Sturl. 261.

lygi-liga, adv. *lyingly*, Stj.: *incredibly*, Al. 21.

lygi-ligr, adj. *incredible, absurd*, Anecd.

lygi-löstr, m. *untruthfulness*, Stj. 197.

lygi-maðr, m. *a liar, impostor*, Skv. 75, Fms. ix. 55.

lygi-orð, a.

lying words, Stj. 603. **lygi-saga**, *u. f.*, mod. **lyga-saga**, *a lying story, false report*, Fms. xi. 118: *a fable as opp. to sánn saga*, Hrólfr sagði sögu af Hröngviði berserk ok frá Ólafi Líðsmanna-konungi ok haugbróti þrúins, ok Hrómundi Greipssyni, ok margar vísur með. En þessi saga var skemt Sverri konungi, ok kvæð hann slíkar lygisögur skemtligar, Sturl. i. 23; this is also the mod. common use, see List of Authors (G. III). **lygi-vitni**, *n. a false witness*, Hom. 18, Sks. 358.

lyginn, adj. *lying, untruthful*, Nj. 73, 78, Post. 645, 65, Anecd.; *úlyginn sagði mér!* Píltur og Stúlka 34.

LYGN, adj. [*loyn*; Scot. *loyn*; Swed. *luga*; Dan. *luun*]:—*calm, of wind and waves*, Ld. 286, Eg. 482.

lygna, *d. to calm, become calm*: *impers.*, *lygnði veðrit* (acc.), Sturl. iii. 56; *lygudi eptir storminn*, Art. 85.

lygra, *u. f.*, *a nickname*, Fb. iii.

lyg-vitni, *n.* = *ljúgvitni*, Anecd.

LYKILL, *m.*, pl. *lyklar*, mod. *lyklar*, dat. sing. *lykli*; [*from loka*; Dan. *nøgle*; Swed. *nyckel*, changing *l* into *n*]:—*a key*, Grág. ii. 193, Gpl. 532, Odd. 16, Skálda 172, Fbr. 46 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 131, 383; *kistu-lykill*, Nj. 94; *konungs-lykill*, see *konung*, Fbr. l. c., Fms. vi. 188; the lady of a house used to wear a bundle of keys at her girdle, hence the phrase in þkv. 16, 19:—*as a musical term*, *lyklar* i symphono, Skálda. **lykla-vald**, *n.* the keeping of the keys.

LYKJA, pres. *lyk*; pret. *lukti* or *lukði*; subj. *lykði*; part. *luktr*; [*cp. lúka*]:—*to lock, shut in, enclose*; til þess lyktr hann stundum kvíð kvenna, Mar.; *síðan lukti hann stokkinn sem best*, id.; at luktum oxanum, id.:—*to join, konungur sá þar garða háva ok vel lukta, well wainscotted*, Fms. v. 331; also, *lukti hann alla lind bauga vel, he welded it well with the hammer*, Vkv. 5; *lykja apttr, to shut*, Róm. 233; *lykja e-m, himnaríki*, Hom. (St.); *lykja e-n úti, to shut a person out*, N. G. L. iii. 230; þá bauð jarl at lykja hann í myrkva-stofu, *to shut him up in*, 623, 11; *lykðir ok innibýrgðir*, Fms. viii. 219; hann lukti hann í þeim stað er Florens heitir, Bær. 20; höfðu þeir lukt um (*fenced*) akra sína ok eng, Eg. 529.

II. with dat. *to put an end to*; *hvatki er lífi hans hefir lukt*, Fms. x. 395; *fyrr en þat er lukt* (*finished*), xi. 429; ok skal þeim lukt vera hit síðasta fyrir Jól, K. A. 80; hér er lykt þeim hlut bókar, er . . . Edda 217. **3.** *lúka, to discharge, pay*; ok lykja út á tveim árum, Dipl. iv. 1; portio sú sem eigi er út lukt, Vm. 17.

III. reflex., *en hvatki málum er lykzk hafa*, N. G. L. i. 250. **LYKKJA**, *n. f.* [*Dan. løkke*; Ivar Aasen *lykke*; derived from *lykja*, *lúka*, but not from *hlekk*]:—*a lock, loop, coil*; hann hafði lykkju ok dregtr á hönd sér, Isl. ii. 226; *lykkjur* i hornum, Korm. 86; þar til er lykkja varð á, *a bend in a fence*, Eg. 231, Fas. ii. 111 (of a flying dragon), Bær. 19; *the loop or ring on which a bell hangs*, Vm. 76; metaph., *gera lykkju á leiðinni, to make a loop in one's voyage, stop*, Fms. v. 197; in knitting, *taka upp lykkju, to pick up a loop*; *fella niðr lykkju, to drop a loop*; whence *lykkju-fall*, *n.* the dropping a loop so as to leave a hole: **lykkju-spor**, *n. pl.* footprints in zig-zag, Jb. 424. **II.** *an enclosed field* (mod. Norse *lykke* or *lökke*), *a villa*, e.g. the Norse villas about Christiania,—*eptr öystra stræti ok austur á lykkjur*, N. G. L. ii. 241 (v. l.), D. N. passim.

lykkjótttr, adj., mod. **hlykkjótttr**, *looped, crooked, curved*, Stj. 78.

lykk-lauss, adj., mod. **hlykklaus**, *without loop or bend*, Al. 173.

lykkr, *m.*, pl. *ir*, mod. **hlykkr**, for this false aspiration see introduction to letter H:—*a loop, bend, crook, curvature*.

lykna, *ad.* *to let down the knees*, Fb. ii. 214; metaph., at hann muni niðr lykna undir reglunni, Mar.

lykt, *f.* [*lúka*], chiefly used in plur. *the end, conclusion*, Fms. vii. 187, x. 253, xi. 82, 217, 326, Eg. 733; *adverb.*, at lyktum, and til lykta, *at last, finally*, Nj. 99, Eg. 196, Fms. vii. 232, 278, x. 409. **lykta-lauss**, adj. *endless*, Barl. 142.

lykt, *f.* [*Dan. lugt*], *a smell*, Gd. 73; *ólykt*, *a bad smell*. **lyktar-lauss**, adj. *without smell*.

lykta, *ad.* *to finish, end*, Fms. i. 128, 141, iii. 35, viii. 153 (v. l.), Nj. 150, Fær. 191, Bs. i. 771, Finnb. 342, Rb. 26, 28, 210, Skálda 198.

lykting, *f.* [*lúka*], *payment*, Gpl. 348, Dipl. l. 4.

lymska, *u. f.* *wiliness, cunning*, Stj. 200, 471, Al. 153; með leynd ok lymsku, Mar. **lymsku-ligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *wily*.

lymskaak, *ad.* *dep. to act cunningly, sneak*, Pr. 415.

lymskliga, adv. *cunningly*, Mar.

LYMSKB, adj. [*Dan. lumsk*; perh. derived from *lómur* II], *wily, cunning*, Sturl. ii. 117, Fas. iii. 616, Bs. i. 549.

lynda, *t. impers.* *to agree*; mér lyndir vel (ílla) við hann.

LYNDI, *n.* [*cp. lund*; Swed. *lynne*], *temper, disposition*, Fms. i. 288, vi. 45, vii. 16, 221, Stj. 554, passim; *skap-lyndi, temper*; *þurr-lyndi, sulkeness*; *gláð-lyndi, cheerfulness*; *þung-lyndi, melancholy*; *góð-lyndi, good-temper*; *ill-lyndi, ill-temper*. **comps.**: **lyndis-bragð**, *n.* *temper*, Grett. 115 A. **lyndis-góðr**, adj. *good-tempered*, Fs. 70. **lyndis-lag**, *n.* *temper*, Grett. 115. **lyndis-líkr**, adj. *of like temper*, Fb. i. 529, Fas. ii. 225.

lyndr, adj. *tempered*, Korm. 75, Fms. iii. 153; in compds, *góð-lyndr, gláð-lyndr, bráð-lyndr, fjót-lyndr, mis-lyndr, þung-lyndr, þurr-lyndr*.

LYNG, *n.*, dat. *lyngvi*, Fm. 21, 28, 29, mod. *lyngi*; gen. pl. *lyngva*, Fms. v. 234 (in a verse), Eg. (in a verse); [*A. S. and Engl. ling*; Dan. *lyng*]:—*ling, beather*, not only in the English sense, but also of whortle on which berries grow; *lyng is smaller than hris, q. v.*; *skríða um lyng*, Fms. vii. 251; *lyng mikit var þar ok ber á, there was much bush with berries on*, O. H. L. 67, and so in mod. usage; whence *brútaberja-lyng, brútaberja-lyng*. **comps.**: **lyng-áll**, *m.* *a 'ling-eel'*, poet. for *a snake*, Korm.

lyng-bakr, *m.* *ling-back*, a fabulous sea monster whose back was grown with ling, Fas. ii. 249; as in the tale of Sindbad the Sailor. **lyng-fiskr**, *m.* *aling-fish*, poet. for *a snake*, Gkv. 2, 22.

lyng-hnappa, *ad.* and **lyng-hnapp**, *m.* *a bundle of ling*, in a pun, Krók. 63, 64. **lyng-höns**, *n. pl.* *beast fowl*, Orkn. 416 (in a verse).

lyng-ormr, *m.* *a 'ling-worm'*, snake, Fms. ii. 179, vi. 296, Bs. ii. 94. **lyng-rif**, *n.* *the pulling ling*, for fuel, Vm. 158.

lyng-runnr, *m.* *a bush*, Fas. i. 163. **lyng-yrmlingr**, *m.* *a little snake*, Fas. iii. 233.

Lyngvi, *a. m.* *a pr. name*, Sam.

lyppa, *u. f.* [*lopi*], *wood drawn into a long bank before being spun*. **lyppu-lár**, *m.* *the chest in which the lyppa is kept*.

LYPTA, *t. [cp. lopt]*, *to lift, raise*, with acc.; *lyptandi sínar hendr*, Mar.; with dat., *síðau lypti hón kápu-hetti hans*, Fms. i. 149; *gækk konungur þar til ok lypti upp tjaldinu*, 158; *hann lypti upp kettinum*, Edda; *lypta brúnum, to lift the eyebrows, show gladness*:—*metaph.*, *lypta ferð, to start on a journey*, Fms. x. 6; *lyptir nú Jörum sínum her*, Stj. 610; *má ek engum her hédan lypta*, Fms. viii. 22. **II.** *impers. it is lifted up, raised*; mér var þat enn mesti harmr, er þessum stormi var lypt, þiðr. 326; *lyptir þá mjök brúnum manna, the men's eyebrows were lifted up, their faces brightened*, Fs. 26.

III. reflex. *to move, stir*; þá tók hann til hennar, ok lyptisk hún ekki, Landn. 151; *lók hann ekki mundu þaðan lyptask fyrr en á bak Jólum*, Fms. viii. 168; *lyptisk þeim þá lít reidi, their anger was raised a little*, Fbr. 137.

lypting, *f.* *a raised place (castle) on the poop of old ships of war*, Eg. 122, 361, Fms. i. 158, ii. 305, 308, 322, iii. 1, 2, vii. 165, x. 350, Orkn. 116, passim; *lyptingar tjald, a tent in the lypting*, Hkr. iii. 77.

lyrfa, *u. f.* [*Swed. larf*], *a caterpillar*, metaph. *a naughty person*.

lyrgja, *u. f.* = *lyrg*, *a nickname*, Fb. iii.

lyrg, *m.*, mod. **lyrgtr**, *a forelock (?)*; only in the phrase, *taka e-m lyrg* (mod. *taka í lurgina* á e-m), *to take one by the forelock, by the ears* (vulg.), Fas. ii. 341; cp. the Engl. *loggerheads*.

lyrit-næmr, adj. *a case liable to lyrit*; *lyritnæmar sakar*, Grág. i. 31 (bottom); *vígðakur lyritnæmar*, 158; en þær eru allar lyritnæmar sakar, er eyris-bót komr til eða meiri, ii. 173.

LYRITR, *m.*, or better **lyritr** or **lyrittr**, gen. *lyritar* (but *lyrits*, Grág. ii. 233), dat. *lyritar*, plur. *lyritar*, N. G. L. ii. 94, Jb. 193; the quantity cannot be ascertained because the vellums do not distinguish between long and short vowels; it is spelt with one *t* throughout the Grág. (Kb.); the alliterative phrase *lagalyritr*, as also the invariable spelling in the Grágás, shew that the word had no initial *b*. Former attempts at an etymology, from *læ* and *rífta* (Björn & Skarðráð), *hlýr* and *réttr* (Pál Vidal.), *lygi* and *ríft* (Fritzner), must be dismissed; the spelling *lyritr*, which once or twice occurs in Norse MSS. of the 14th century (N. G. L. i. 394, ii. 94, v. l. 19), is probably a mere corruption. **LYRITR** is a compd word from *lög, law*, and *rör* or *reyr*, *a landmark*, which word in the old Swed. law exactly answers to *lyrit* in the Norse law; *lyrit* is thus *qs. lýr-ryr-ti*, by assimilation and by weakening the *y* into *i*, *lyritti*; the *t* being inflexive: its literal sense, therefore, is *a lawful rör or landmark*. In Sweden there were often five mark-stones, but it is added (Schlyter iii. s. v. rör)—*fjuri steinar oc þri steinar mæghu rör heta*—*four stones and even three stones may be called rör, i. e. make a 'law-rör', a lawful landmark*, a *lyrit*; this, we believe, is the etymology of this much-contested word. About the gender (masc., not fem.) there can be no doubt, from the numerous instances in the Grágás; but in the 13th century the word began to become neuter, thus we have *lyritit*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 103, lines 14 and 21, but *lyritinn* several times in the same page: *nom. lyriti* in Grág. (Sb.) ii. 226; and *efalaus lyriti*, Nj. passim.

B. SENSE: **I.** prop. when the boundary of a field or estate was to be drawn, the law prescribed that a mark-stone (*mark-steinn*) should be raised on the spot, and three other stones laid beside it; these three stones were called *landmark-stones* (*lyrit-steinar* or *lyritar*); by their number and position they were distinguished from all other stones in the field, see N. G. L. ii. 94, cp. note 19 (Jb. 193).

II. metaph. in the Icel. law, *a full title of possession, lawful claim to right or property*; thus defined by Konrad Maurer—'*Lyrit* bedeutet in der Grágás und in den ältern Sagas das volle Eigentums-recht, oder auch den Bann, der dem Grundeigentümer zum Schutze seines Eigentums, dem Goden aber Kraft seiner Amtsgewalt zusteht.' **1.** the earliest kind was probably the *land-lynt* or '*land-ban*;' this law term was originally borrowed from the mark-stones themselves, and then came to mean *a full title to land, field, pasture, or estate*, Grág. ii. 224, 225:—*eignar-lyritr, full lawful possession, a legal title of ownership*; *hafa eignar-lyrit fyrir landi*, 204, 222. **2.** *a*

veit; Goði-lyritr, *the veto of a Goði (Priest)*, forbidding the court or neighbours to deliver a sentence or verdict in a case, and thus quashing the suit. A Goði alone, by virtue of his office, was entitled to stop a court in this way, whether personally or by one of his liegemen, so that if any one else wished thus to stop a suit, he had first to go to his lieglord (Goði) and be authorised by him to do so; cp. the phrases, taka lyrit af Goða, selja lyrit, ef Goði færir lyrit sinn sjálf fram, and similar law phrases, Grág. i. 109–111, cp. esp. þ. þ. ch. 38; neglect of this was contempt of court, punishable by the lesser outlawry. The word lyritr occurs at every step in the Grágás, esp. in the phrase, verja lyriti, or verja e-t lyriti, *to defend through a lyrit*, i. e. *to put under veto, to vindicate one's right, forbid, or the like*; eigi varðar hagabæit, nema lyriti sé varið, Grág. ii. 224; verja lyriti haga, 225; þótt maðr veri fleirum lyriti (dat.), 226, Nj.; láta lyrit koma fyrir sök, *to stop on a case*, Grág. i. 109; kaupa land laga kaupir ok lyritar, *to buy land by a lawful bargain and with full title of possession*, ii. 213; eptir þat nefndi þorkell sér vátta, ok setti (varði?) þeim lyriti, ok fyrirbaud þeim at dæma, Lv. 31; ok er únytt stefna hans eðr lyriti (lyritr?), Grág. ii. 236; hann (the Goði) skal nefna sér vátta, áðr hann færi lyrit fram, i þat vætti, at ek ver lyriti, goða-lyriti, löglyriti fullum dómdendum at dæma um sök þá... enda skal hann svá verja kvíðmönnum lyriti, at bera kvíðu um hann, i. 111; ek ver lyrit minum, löglyriti dómdendum at dæma, id.; fara lyrit sinn fram, *to utter one's veto*, id.; fara með land-lyriti, ii. 225. **compos:** lyritar-eiðr, m. a 'lyrit-oath,' a kind of oath of compurgation in the Norse, but not in the old Icelandic law; it was an oath of three, viz. of the person who took the oath, with two compurgators, in remembrance of the three lyrit stones, which gave the name to this oath of compurgation; nú skal lyritar-eið svá vinna, sjálfir skal hann vinna, ok annarr jafnréttismaðr... sá skal enn þríðr, er..., N. G. L. i. 56, cp. Js. 30, Jb.; stendur lyritar-eiðr fyrir hvárt þriggja marka mál ok þau er minni eru, N. G. L. ii. 306; hún skal þess synja með lyritar-eiði með fjálsnum konum tveimr, i. 376 (394), of a compurgatory oath in the case of a still-born child. **lyritar-varsla**, u, f. a ban by lyrit, Grág. i. 263, 353. **lyritar-vörn**, f. = lyritarvarsla, Grág. ii. 219.

lyrta, u, f. [lurtr], a nickname, Fms. viii. **lyskra**, u, f. a *wisp of damp hay spread for drying in a mown field*; það eru lysskrur í heynu, *there are wet wisps in it, 'tis not quite dry*; or lysskróttir, *adj. full of wet wisps of hay*.

LYST, f. [losti], *lust, desire*, but in a good sense; þat er hvers lyst sem hann leikr, a saying: *appetite, of food*, hafa góða lyst; matar-lyst, id.; ólyst, *lack of appetite*. **compos:** lystar-góðr, adj. *having a good appetite*. **lystar-lauss**, adj. *having no appetite*. **lystar-loysi**, n. *lack of appetite*.

LYSTA, t, [losti], *to list, desire*: **impers.**, e-n lystir, 'me lists,' *one wishes*; sem augun (acc.) lystir at sjá, Str. 45; lifði hverr sem lysti, Bs. i. 501; drekka sem lysti, Fms. ii. 135; hann (acc.) lysti at sjá Ísland, Fs. 104; laut und línu, lysti at kyssa, þkv. 27; e-n lystir til e-s, Barl. 23, Stj. 59; lysta í e-t, id., Fb. ii. 171. **II. reflex. to be filled with delight**, Barl. 29.

lysti-liga, adv. *delightfully, gracefully*, Stj. 31. **lysti-ligr**, adj. *delightful*, Stj. 45, Sks. 535, Hkr. iii. 264, Barl. 148. **lysting**, f. *pleasure, delight*, Stj. 45; *desire*, 148, passim. **lysti-samligr**, adj. *delightful*, Stj. **lysti-semi** and **lysti-semd**, f. = lysting, Fbr. 137. **lyst-knappr**, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 55. **lystug-leiki**, a, m. = lysting, Stj. 47; *lust*, 146. **lystugr**, adj. [Germ. *lustig*; Old Engl. *lusty*], *eager, willing*, Stj. 8, 178; *charming*, lystugt er úti at vera á vori, Bb. 3. 55. **2. mod. hearty, of appetite for food**; ólystugr, *of bad appetite*, also of food. **lystuligr**, adj. = lystiligr. **lýð-biskup**, m. = lýðbiskup, q. v. **lýð-maðr**, m. a *commoner, layman*, Stj. 582, Róm. 228. **lýð-mannligr**, adj. *like a common man*, Al. 86. **lýð-mennl**, n. collect. = lýðmaðr; svá tignir menn sem lýðmenn, Róm. 158.

LYÐR, m., gen. lýðs, pl. lýðir; but lýðar, Akv. 13, Sighvat (Fms. vi. 40); [from Goth. *liudan* = *to grow*; cp. Ulf. *jugga-liups* = *vaivianos*; A. S. *leod*; Engl. *lewd people*; O. H. G. *liut*; Germ. *leute*; Swed. *ung-lyda* = *youth*; cp. Gr. *λαός, λαῖά*] = *people*, esp. *the common people*; lýðr heitir landfólk, Edda 108; vera allir samt sem einn lýðr, Stj. 187; þegar lýðrinn var sjálftráða, Ó. H. 46; allit., stjórnlýðs ok lands, Orkn. 124; lands-lyðr, *the people of the land*; allr lýðr, *all people*, Fs. 178; öllum lýðr, Magn. 438; allir lýðir, 656 A. li. 18; af lýðum sínum, *by his people*, Stj. 347; Múspells-lyðir, Vsp. 51; en er konungur heyrði ákafa lýðsins, Ó. H. 205; tók þar lýðr við trú... í vilð við lýðinn, Fms. x. 393; ok margr lýðr annarr, Karl. 425; *the housebold folk*, gakk þú út ok allr lýðr með þér, Nj. 200.

lýðaka, u, f. *custom, manner*; sið ok lýðsku, 656 B. 8; ein var hún sér í lýðsku, Fs. 30; öngum manni var hann líkari í sinni lýðsku en Áka móður-bróður sínum, Fms. xi. 50; í allri lýðsku ok í öllu sínu

athæð, 78; hann hefir sömu lýðsku sína ok áðr, O. H. L. 5; see *lýðsaka*. **2. dialect**, Symb. 10, Hom. (St.) 61, (mál-lyðska.)

lýðsakaðr, part. *mannered*, Fms. i. 134. **lýð-skylda**, n, f. *homage, the duty of a liegeman towards his lord*; eptir þat veitti jarl honum önga lýðskyldu, Fms. iv. 24, Ó. H. 91; sem góðr þegn skal góðum konungi veita, skal ek honum alla þá lögliga lýðskyldu... (in the oath of homage), Gpl. 68.

lýð-skyldi, n. = lýðskylda, Fms. x. 398, 399. **lýð-skyldr**, adj. *subject, yielding lýðskylda to one*, Eg. 14; vóru þá jarlar honum lýðskyldir, Ó. H. 91, Fms. i. 24.

lýð-skyldr, adj. = lýðskyldr, Fas. ii. 488.

lýð-skærr, adj. [skera], *of blubber, of which all have a right to carve*, N. G. L. i. 252.

LÝJA, pres. lý, lýr; pret. lýði; part. lýinn (lýðir?) = *to beat off, thrash*; hann lýr ok lemr, Stj. 95; hann lagði steininn niðr fyrir smíðadýrum, ok lýði þar við járn síðan, *to forge iron with a sledges-hammer*, Eg. 142; lýja líkam sinn, *to chastise one's body*, Stj. 395; hún lýstir hann með trénu, svá at hún lýr (Ed. wrongly glyr) alla höndina, *strikes him (on the wrist) with a cudgel and disables his hand*, Gisl. 156; metaph., lýr hann (acc.) sóttin, ok deyr hann, Fs. 195.

II. reflex. to become benumbed by a blow, of a limb; ok varð mikit högg svá at hún undir, ok brotnuðu rifin, Korm. 212. **2. to be worn, exhausted**; tóku menn at lýjask mjök á erfiði, Grett. 95; þá tók Haraldr konungr at eldask mjök ok lýjask, Eg. 171.

III. part. lýinn, worn, bruised; vóru ok árar mjök lúnar, *the oars were much worn by pulling*, Bárð. 169; hann brýtr upp göllit er áðr var laust ok látt, Bs. i. 198 = *weary, exhausted*, var lýinn hestr hans mjök, Bárð. 171; hann verðr ok léinn, *seer* undir eina eik ok hvíllisk þar, Fas. i. 131.

LYR, m., gen. lýs, a kind of fish, *gadus pollachius*, Edda (Gl.), = Norse *lyr*; whence *lyr-gata*, *ly-braut*, *ly-alóð*, *ly-toigr*, *the track of the lyr*, poet. = *the sea*, Lex. Poet.

LYSA, t, [ljós]; Dan. *lyse*; Swed. *linsa*], *to lighten, illumine*; hún (the sun) skal lýsa allan heim ok verma, Sks. 38; sól lýsir tungl, Rb. 448, passim, Hom. 128, MS. 656 C. 2; æ lýsir mön af mari, *to shed light*, Vpm.; lýsa blinda, *to give light to the blind*, 677. 5, 656 B. 12; — *to light up*, lýsa lampu, Str. 18, Sks. ii. 177; lýsa kirkju, *to light up a church*, D. I. passim, Vm. passim; *to illuminate* a book, en Magnús prestir hefir skrifat upp þaðan, ok lýst alla, Fb. (inscription): — *of the daylight, to dawn*, lítt var lýst af degi, Ld. 46; um morguninn er lýsa tólk, Fms. i. 111; þegar er lítt var lýst, Ó. H. 115.

2. impers. it shines, beams; lýsti ok mjök af hjálmi hans er sólin skein á, Fms. i. 44; fyrir þínar sakar lýsir allan heim, *by thee light shines on all the world*, Hom. 31.

II. metaph. to explain, Sks. 193, 587. **2. to manifest, show, exhibit**; lýsa ótrúleik, Eg. 64; lýsa hug sinn, *to declare one's mind*, Grág. i. 8; Heinir lýstu mikinn drengskap, Fms. ix. 344; pass., sem lýsisk í sögunni, xi. 440; hann lýsti meir í því ríki sitt ok þrályndi en réttketi, Bs. i. 17; ok sagði hvern fjandskap menn höfðu þar við hann lýst, 19; segir at þau lýsti mikla þverlyndi ok ákaflyndi í þessu, Ó. H. 144.

3. to proclaim, publish, give notice of, as a law term: with acc., menn skulu í dag ok á morgun lýsa sakar þar allar, er til fjórðungs-dóms skulu..., ef maðr vill lýsa sök á hönd manni, Grág. i. 18; lýsa frumhlaup, sér, eðr víg á hendr manni, *to charge a person, make an indictment against*, ii. 34; víg lýsir þú, Hkr. 2. 8. **β. with dat.**, lýsa vígi á hendr sör, *to declare oneself to be the cause of a death*; immediately after the deed the slayer had to declare himself, otherwise the deed was counted for murder, see the remarks s. v. mord, and the Laws and Sagas passim. **γ. to publish, proclaim, with dat.**; hún lýsti því, at hún myndi til alþingis ríða, Nj. 12; Halldórr lýsir þingreið sína, Ld. 236; lýsa dómum sínum, Sks. 641; — lýsa e-u yfir, *to make known*, Fms. viii. 93, xi. 6; **impers.**, nú lýsir hér yfir því, er margir mæltu, at hún þótti nokkut vergjörn, xi. 25; absol., ef maðr lýsir til fimmtardóms um bjargir manna, Grág. i. 73; hann skal lýsa et næsta sumar til framfærslu þess ómaga, 129.

8. to publish the bans of marriage. **lýsa**, u, f. a *gleam, shimmering light*; brú yfir blám loga, þá spurði hvat lýsu þar væri, Gullþ. 5; ek sé lýsu (lýsa Ed.) langt norðr í haf, Fas. ii. 30 (in a verse); ek sé lýsu nokkura til hafins, Finab. 230; Sturlu syndisk sem lýsu nokkurri drygð fyrir hamarinn, Sturl. ii. 86. **lýsu-knappr**, m. a nickname, Stj. iii.

II. a fish, gadus merluccius, Norse *lysing*, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse). **lýsari**, a, m. an *illuminator*, Fms. x. 244, MS. 655 xiii. B. 3. **lýsi**, n. a *lighting, brightness*, Hom. 128. **II. oil, train-oil**, from its bright colour, Stj. 154, K. A. 206, Gpl. 524, K. þ. K. 162, freq. in mod. usage; þorsk-lysi, *cod-oil*; hákarli-lysi, *shark-oil*; sel-lysi, *seal-oil*; brætt lýsi, *sjálfrunnið lýsi*. **compos:** lýsa-fat, n. an *oil-cask*, Bs. i. 842. **lýsi-mællir**, m. an *oil-dealer*, N. G. L. iii.

lýsi-gull, n. *bright gold*, opp. to rauba gull, Edda 68, Fas. iii. 627.

lýsi-ker, n. a *lantern*, Vm. 6.

lýsi-kista, u, f. a *candle-box*, Am. 6.

lýsi-kola, u, f. a kind of *lamp*, Vm. 9, D. I. i. 270.

lýsing, f. *light, illumination*, K. A. 100. **2. the daybreak, dawn**:

í lýsing þessa dags, Hom. 80; hann andaðisk þann sama morgun í lýsing

Fms. ii. 195; bida lýsingar, iv. 151, ix. 46. II. metaph. declaration, publication, Grág. i. 18, Nj. 110, Gpl. 307. 2. the bans of marriage, K. Á. 110, Bs. i. 742. compounds: lýsingar-skeið, n. the time of daybreak, Fms. viii. 337. lýsingar-váttir, m. a witness to a declaration, a law term, Nj. 233. lýsingar-vætti, n. an attestation to a lýsing, Nj. 87.

lýsingr, m. a light-coloured horse; but a light-coloured mare is called ljóska, q. v.

lýsi-staki, a. m. a candlestick, D. N.

lýsi-stöinn, m. colour for illuminating books, D. I. i. 266.

lýsi-tollr, m. = ljóstollr, K. Á. 78, 102, 162.

lýsti, f. [lús], the 'lousy disease', psittiriasis, Stj. 272.

LÝTTA, i. [ljótr], to deform, Skálda 170, Stj. 142. II. metaph. to blemish; láta ok lýta, Barl. 184, Stj. 134, Fas. i. 330, ii. 207: to disgrace, violate, Stj. 376, 502, 536.

lýti, n. a fault, flaw, deformity, Korm. 18, Grett. 158, Hkr. iii. 64: metaph. disgrace, Grág. ii. 129. compounds: lýta-fullr, adj. full of faults, Stj. 473. lýta-lauss, adj. faultless, Str. 2.

lýti-ligr, adj. ugly, Sks. 302.

lýska, u. f. = lýðska.

LÝSI, n., dat. levi, [Ulf. law = áþopph and lewian = wapaððóva; cp. A. S. lawa = a traitor]:—fraud, craft; ljóða læ, the treason of the people, Hkr. i. 255 (in a verse).

2. craft, art, skill, Vsp. 18, where it is spelt lá; önd, ödr, and læ were the three mental gifts of the three gods who made man.

3. bane; sviga læ, 'switch-bane,' poet. the fire, Vsp. 52; frið-læ, a breach of peace, Edda (Ht.); klungus læ, a fire, Fms. vii. 66 (in a verse): a plague, evil, bidaja e-m læs, to wish one evil, Hm. 137; læs lausan, a release from evil, O. H. (in a verse); löng eru lýða læ (pl.), long are the people's woes, Sdm. 2; blanda lopt levi, to poison the air, Vsp. 29.

II. — lá, the sea, a different word, [Scot. le or lee], water, liquor; gríðar læ, the ogress sea = the blood, Höfuðl. (but a doubtful passage): læ-baugr, m. the sea circle = the horizon, sky = veðr metonymically, O. H. 171 (in a verse).

compounds: læ-blandinn, part. baleful, venomous, Gkv. 2. 39. læ-gjarn, adj. guileful, Vsp. 39. læ-
nkjarr, adj. guileless, Fms. vii. (in a verse). læ-spyðill, n. pl. baleful tidings, poet., Darr. (Nj.). læ-sýggr, adj. = lækjarr, Hallfred. læ-
trauðr, adj. guileless, Sighvat. læ-vísi, f. craft, Edda 69: skill, craft, lævisi allra hnota nemak með venju, MS. 4. 7. lævis-liga, adv. artfully, MS. 4. 6. læ-viss, adj. crafty, as an epithet of Loki, Hým., L., Edda; hin læviss kona, Gg. 2: artful, skilful, læviss maðr, MS. 4. 5.

læða, u. f. a sneaker; fjalla-læða, of fog creeping about the sides of mountains but leaving the summits clear.

LÆÐASK, d. (q. læðask ?), to sneak, steal, slink, creep; læðisk kistu lóra, of a cat, Hallgrim: freq. in mod. usage:—also, but less correct, used as act. with dat., læða e-u, to put stealthily.

læðingr, m. (spelt levdinger in Cod. Reg.), [from læðask ?], the name of the charmed fetter with which the wolf Fenrir was bound in the mythical tale, Edda 19.

læð, f. [lófa], a band's breadth; læðar breitt, Flóv. 31.

lægð, f. [lágr], a hollow, low place, Nj. 61, Sks. 605, þorf. Karl. 420, Stj. 611, Mag. 146: lowness, Hom. 8, Stj. 173, Bs. ii. 42, Barl. 169.

lægð, n. [from leggja or perh. better from logn (læg) = loun, calm water, cp. Alm. 23]:—a berth, anchorage, Alm. 23, Fs. 92, 148, 151, Fms. i. 157, vi. 17, 120, x. 233, passim: opportunity, ok gaf þeim eigi lægi út ór firðinum, Fbr. 13 new Ed.; hence the mod. sæta lægi, to watch an opportunity.

2. = leg, situation, Sks. 294.

lægging, f. a lowering, degradation, Glúm. 337, Fs. 13, Hom. 46, 97.

lægir (q. lægir P), m., poet. the sea, Edda (Gl.), prop. the calm sea; cp. sílegja and logn.

LÆGJA, d. [lágr], to lower, let down; lægja segl, Fms. ii. 305; höfn lægja storma sína, Sks. 221. II. metaph. to bumble, bring down; at lægja þessa villu, Hkr. i. 102; en drap þá er móti honum vóru, eða lægði (bumbled) þá annan veg, Fms. x. 192; lægja sik, to lower, bumble oneself, Hom. 40, 50.

III. impers. it is lowered, sinks; nu lægir segl (acc.) þeirra, O. H. 182; þeir sigldu svá at lönd (acc.) lægði, they sailed so far that the land sank out of sight, Ant. Am. 271; þegar er sólin lægði, when the sun sank, Eb. 172.

2. of a storm, it abates; þá tók at lægja veðrit (acc.), Nj. 124; en er veðrit tók at minka ok lægja brim, Eg. 99; til þess er veðr lægði, 129; en þegar um várit er sjó tók at lægja, 160.

IV. reflex. to get lower; lönd lægjask, to sink under the horizon, Orkn. (in a verse):—to sink, fall, abate, þá lægdusk þeir ok fóllu niðr, Fms. x. 324, Sks. 204; af hans tilkvámu lægdisk harkit, Fms. ix. 414.

lægð, adj., only in compounds, gras-lægð (q. v.), or in neut. in the phrase, eiga lægt (at kirkju), to have a right to be buried, K. þ. K. 18, 34: in the phrase, var þá lægt viðr, at..., it was on the point of... (cp. lá við), Stj. 479.

læk-dómr, m. [Dan. lægedom], = læknis-dómr, Bs. ii. 180, Mar.

lækni, f. a cure, = lækning; koma til læknar, Hkr. i. 102, Post. 248; þeir er vilja læknar lífa (lýfa?), Hm. 148.

LÆKNA, að, but older lækndi, Fms. x. 370; spelt lecuði, whence

lækning, but mod. læknadi:—to cure, heal, Barl. 9; en Ástríð leknði hann, Fms. x. 370; lækna sár, Al. 99, Bs., passim in mod. usage.

lækni, a. m. a leech, = læknir, þóðr. 70, Bs. i. 294.

lækning, f. a cure, as also the art of healing, Nj. 154, Sks. 117, Stj. 625, Hom. 133, Bs. i. 639-643:—medicine, góð lækning, Pr. 473; lækningar kaup, a fee for a cure, N. G. L. i. 67; lækningar lyf, a medicine, Stj. 272, see lyf; lækningar bragð, a cure, Fms. viii. 442.

lækninga-maðr, m. a leech, = læknir.

lækni, m. a leech, physician, Sdm. 11, Nj. 89, MS. 613, 40, Fas. iii. 644, Hkr. ii. 376, Mar., Stj., Bs. i. 640 sqq., passim. compounds: læknis-dómr, m. medicine, Stj. 126, Barl. 17. læknis-fé, n. a leech's fee, Gpl. 149. læknis-fingr, m. the leech-finger, digitus medicalis, Stj. 191.

lækni-gras, n. a healing herb, Pr. 470. læknis-hendr, f. pl. 'leech-bands,' healing bands, Sdm. 4, Fms. v. 40. læknis-lyf, f. a medicine, 656 B. 11, see lyf.

LÆKR, m. [i. e. lækr; Ivar Aasen læk], the umbilical cord, navel string, a midwife's term, Stj. 198.

LÆKR, m. (i. e. lækr, — lækr, ægr, því segja þykkir hljóða en lækr, ægr, Skálda 178), gen. lækjar, dat. with the article læknum, Isl. ii. 339, 340, Fms. vi. 351; pl. lækir, gen. lækja, dat. lækjum:—a brook, rivulet, Edda (Gl.), Nj. 69, 155, 244, Isl. ii. 339, 340, Bs. i. 196, Dropl. 34, Lv. 85, Fms. i. 252, 253, vi. 351, Fb. i. 414, passim, esp. in mod. lecl., in which lækr is always used instead of the Dan. bækr; bæjar-lækr, and in many local names, Brjáns-lækr, Lækjar-bugr, Bs.; Lækjar-skógr, etc. compounds: lækjar-duðra, u. f. a bird; see dódka.

lækjar-fell, n. a running brook, Lv. 85. lækjar-far, n. or -far-vogr, m. the bed of a brook, Korm. 182. lækjar-gil, n. a ghyll with a brook, Dipl. v. 19. lækjar-óss, m. the mouth of a brook, Ld. 250, Eg. 185. lækjar-rás, f. a running brook, Stj. 163. lækjar-spræna, u. f. a little brook.

læ-megin, see lémeigin, Stj. 16.

læmingr, m., pl. læmingjar:—a loom (bird) = lúmr, Gísl. 67, cp. 155: metaph., the phrase, i læmingi, by usualty, Gísl. 155; in Vigl. 22 the new Ed. reads i fleymingi.

læna, u. f. [lón], a borrow place, vale.

LÆR, n., mod. læri, [A. S. lere; Scot. lere = the fleshy parts of the body; Old Engl. lere = skin; Dan. laar]:—the thigh, the leg above the knee; hjó á lærit ok undan fóttum, Nj. 97, Glúm. 380; taka i mitt lær, Fbr. 53; leysti holdit allt af læritu, Korm. 239; blís upp allan fóttum, lærit tók þá at grafa, Grett. 153; lærit upp at smá-þörmum, 154:—of a beast, á lær galtanum, Gullþ. 15. II. a ham, of meat; eða tvau lær hengi, þars ek hafða eitt etið, Hm. 66; þó at eitt lær hengi upp, N. G. L. i. 349; lær oxans tvau ok báða bógana, Edda 45; lær af þrævetrum oxu, O. H. L. 60; sjaldan liggjandi úfir lær um getr, né sofandi maðr sigr, Hm. 57.

LÆRA, d. [Ulf. laisan = didáskouv; A. S. lernan; Old Engl. lere; Engl. learn = to teach formerly, and sometimes so used still; Scot. lair or lear; O. H. G. lernan; Germ. lehren; Swed. lära; Dan. lære; in all changing the s into r; the word may be a derivative from lesa (l), to gather; cp. Lat. legere, to gather and to read]. I. to teach, with acc. or absol.; þeirra kenningar lærdou oss, Hom. (St.): the disciple in acc., læra annan i stað sinn, K. þ. K. 60; hann lærdi Ara prest, Hkr. (pref.); hverr sá maðr er lærir aðra, Gd. 35; hann lét læra hann á vígími ok riddara-skap ok allsháttar íþróttir, Fms. i. 97; lærdi á Látinu-tungu, K. þ. K. 74; vel lærdir til vápna ok riddara-skaps, Sks. 381; nema hjarta heyrðans lærisk af helgum Anda, Greg. 19; lærisk at e-m, to get information from a person, Karl. 444; cp. lærd below. II. to learn, in mod. usage in this sense only, but seems not to occur in old writers, for Fas. ii. 67 is a paper MS., but cp. læra bók, Nd. 18 (a poem of the beginning of the 15th century).

lærandi, part. a teacher, Stj.

lær-djúpr, adj. deep in lore, a nickname, Bs.

lær-dómr, m. learning, scholarship, Bs. i. 8; hann hafði höfðingskap mikinn ok lærdóm góðan, 90, passim: of the clergy, as opp. to the laity, leikdómr, Bs., H. E. passim. compounds: lærdóms-bók, f. a book of learning. lærdóms-grein, f. science. lærdóms-maðr, m. a scholar, Bs. i. 98.

lærðr, part., [cp. Old Engl. lered], prop. 'taught,' and then learned, a scholar; næmr ok vel lærðr, Bs. i. 127, K. þ. K. 154; lærðir menn, opp. to leikir menn (laymen); lærðr eða leikr, Dipl. ii. 13; in mod. usage = a scholar; há-lærðr, bigly learned; ó-lærðr, unlearned; litt-lærðr, vel-lærðr, freq.; see læra (l).

læri-dómr, m. learning, = lærdómr, Stj. 14, 64.

læri-dóttir, f. a 'lore-daughter,' female disciple, Stj. 157.

læri-faðir, m. a 'lore-father,' teacher, master, Sks. 307, 803, Post.: of the Fathers, eccl.

læri-móðir, f. a 'lore-mother,' female teacher, Greg. 27.

læri-mær, f. a female disciple, Stj. 158, Greg. 27.

læring, f. teaching, learning, in olden times esp. for holy orders; þá selðu honum margir sonu sína til læringar, ok létu vigja til presta, Fb. 14, Bs. i. 63; til fósturs eða læringar (education) eða farar, Grág. i. 172;

hann var settir til hringar, 623. 54:—*teaching, precept*, Hom. 108, 157; læringar = kenningar, Skálda 205 (in a verse).

læri-atóll, m. a *pulpit, chair*, Mart. 113.

læri-aunn, m. a '*lore-son*,' *disciple*, Bs. i. 907.

læri-ævelinn, m. a '*lore-swain*,' *disciple*, Fms. i. 134. Gpl. 40; Eyjólfir virði þorlák mest allra sinna lærisveina, Bs. i. 91, and passim in the N. T. (*the disciples of Christ*), Vídal., Pass.: freq. in mod. usage = *schoolboy*.

lær-knúta, u, f. a *joint bone*.

lær-loggr, m. *the thigh bone*, Fms. ix. 219, Edda 28, Sks. 372, Gullþ. 15.

LÆSA, t, [láss; Dan. *laase*], to *lock, shut*, with dat., læsti hón þegar loptinu innan, Nj. 7; var þeirri hurð læst, Fms. iii. 67; þau voru öll læst innan borgar, xi. 74; hurðin var bæði læst innan ok útan, Hom. 120; læsti síðan skrininu, Fms. vi. 402; kirkjur voru allar læstar, viii. 229:—to *shut one in*, hón fylgdi þeim í úti-búr ok læsti þau þar, Ísl. ii. 108; var hestr Grettis læstr í húsi sterkliga, Grett. 113; læsa bréti, to *seal*, Róm. 247, Bs. ii. 122:—to *groove*, í hjalti sverðsins voru læstir lyfsteinar, Fas. iii. 244. 2. of a *beast of prey*; læsa klóm, hrammi, to *pierce or clasp with the claws*; hón læsti klónum inn að beini: reflex., læsast or læsa sig, to *pierce, penetrate*; klæmar læstust inn að beini (of claws), mjúksár um limu logi mér læsir sig fast, Snót 128.

læsing, f. a *lock*.

læstr, part. *locked, having a lock*, Dipl. iii. 4.

LÆTI, n. pl., in dat. látum, [Dan. *lader*, cp. lát], *manner*, also including *sound*; læti er tvennt, læti heitir rödd, læti heitir æði, Edda 110, Vsp. 18; engi þau læti, hljóð eða raddir, Skálda 172; hón kveðr við svá hátt ok óskur-liga at slík læti þóttisk konungriun eigi heyrta hafa, Fb. ii. 26; við askranleg læti, Al. 142; honum þótti illt at heyra læti þeirra, *their wailings*, Fms. iv. 369; bæði hauda læti ok fóta, Sks. 116; lit ok læti, Skv. i. 39.

læ-virkli, a, m. [A.S. *lawere*; Old and North. E. *lawrock*], a *lark*, Edda (Gl.)

læ-víss, adj., and læ-víst, f., see læ.

Læskr, adj. of *Lóm*, from the county Lóm in Norway, D. N.

LÖÐ, f., gen. laðar, [laða], *bidding, invitation*; laðar þurfi, Vpm. 8; budumk hilmir löð, Hóuðl.; bjóða liðendum löð, Fms. 3; þjóð-löð, *hospitable reception*, Hm. 4; in pr. names, Sigr-löð, *who invites victory*; Gunn-löð, Hm.

LÖÐ, f., gen. löðar, [Engl. *lathe*], a *smith's lathe*; kenna gull til sjóðs eða díguls eða löðar, Edda 84, freq. in mod. usage. löð-hyrr, m. *the fire of the lathe*, poet. for *gold*, Ísl. ii. 372 (in a verse).

löðr, n. *fraud*, (and löðra, að), see laudr and laudra.

löðr-mannligr, adj. (-lign, adv.), *cowardly*, Grett. 90 A.

löðr-menni, n. a *coward, feeble person*, Fas. iii. 437.

löðrungr, see laudrungr.

löðurr, m. a *bidder, inviter*, Yt. 23.

Löðurr or Lödur, m. [cp. Germ. *lodern*], one of the names of *Loki*. —Lödur is the *Prometheus* of the Northern mythology, see læ and ödr. Odin, Hænir, and Lödur were the three gods who created *Ask* and *Embla*, Vsp.: vinir Löðurs, *the friend of Lödur*, = *Odin*, Hkr. i. 88).

LÖG, n. pl. *laws*, see lag B. 2. in compds as a prefix = *lawful, legal*, as defined, ordered, prescribed in law, general, or the like.

lög-arrfi, a, m. a *lawful heir*, Fms. ix. 333, Js. 28.

lög-ávöxt, m. *legal interest*; tíunda fé sitt ok allan lögávöxt fjár síns, Bs. i. 68.

lög-baugr, m. a '*law-ring*,' cp. baugr (II), *the payment of wergild*, Grág. ii. 171.

lög-beiðing, f. a *legal demand, legal call*, in pleading, Nj., Grág.

Lög-bergi or Lög-berg, n. *the Law-bill, rock of law*, where the Icel. legislature was held, see Grág., Nj. passim, and Mr. Dasent's Introduction to *Burnt Njál*, which contains a description and drawing of the place. Lögbergis-ganga, u, f. *the procession* (of the goðar) to the *Law-rock*, Grág. i. 26, Eg. 703, Fms. ii. 172.

lög-binda, batt, to *bind, stipulate by law*, Fagnik. 57.

lög-bjóða, bauð, to *order, prescribe by law*, Jb. 170: lög-boðit, *law-bidden, ordered*.

lög-boð, n. a *legal bid*, at a sale, Grág. i. 198: a *lawful call* = lög-beiðing, Nj. 238:—a *law, ordinance*, mod. = laga-boð.

lög-bóka, f. a '*law-book, code of laws*, Fms. vii. 305, viii. 277, K. þ. K. 24, N. G. L. i. 378, Ísl. Ann. 1271, 1272, 1280, D. N. passim: but as the Icel. Commonwealth has no fixed code, so the word never applies to Icel. previous to the union with Norway.

lög-bót, f. an *amendment of law*, K. þ. K. 24.

lög-brigðir, m. a *law breaker*, Eg. (in a verse).

lög-brot, n. a *breach of law*, Eg. 352. lögbrots-maðr, m. a *law breaker*, Mar.

lög-bú, n. a *lawful household*, Grág. ii. 39.

lög-deila, u, f. a *law quarrel, a cause before a court*, Bs. i. 75.

lögðir, m. [leggja], poet. a '*stabber, word*, only in poetry, Lex. Poët.

lög-dómr, m. a *lawful court*, Grág. i. 17:—a *legal sentence*, Bs. i. 141.

lög-dýr, n. [lög], a '*sea-deer*,' poet. a *ship*, Lex. Poët.

lög-dæma, ð, to *adjudge by law*, D. N.

lög-dæmi, n. a '*law-doom*,' *jurisdiction*.

lög-eggjan, f. *full provocation*, as defined by law, Nj. 154.

lög-eiðr, m. a *lawful oath*, an oath as ordered by law, Grág., Nj. passim:—a *nickname*, Lög-Eiðr, Bárð.

lög-eindagi, a, m. a *legal term*, Grág. i. 132, 399, K. þ. K. 174.

lög-eyrir, m., pl. lögaurar, *legal money, lawful tender, legal payment*, Grág. i. 88, 193, 391, 392, 466, ii. 245, K. þ. K. 172.

lög-faðmr, m. a *legal father, one prescribed by law*, Grág. ii. 91.

lög-fardagr, m. a *legal time for moving one's household*, Grág. ii. 42.

lög-festa, u, f. *the law-fast, ordered by law*, Grág. i. 293, K. þ. K. 102; lögföstu tíð, Post. 645, 77.

lög-fastr, adj. '*law-fast*,' *domiciled*, Grág. i. 243, 245, 381, ii. 39.

lög-fá, fékk, to *take, receive, legally*, Fms. viii. 295.

lög-fákr, m. [lög], the '*sea-used, sea-borne*, Hým.

lög-fé, n. a '*law-fee*,' of a fine, N. G. L. ii. 306.

lög-félag, n. a *lawful partnership, of marriage*, N. G. L. ii. 305.

lög-festa, t, = festa lög fyrir e-t, see festa (II. 2), N. G. L. i. 244, Gpl. 334, Jb. 250, 331.

lög-festa, u, f. a *lawful title, right in matters of possession*, a Norse law term answering to *lyritr* (II) in the Icel. law, N. G. L. i. 244, Gpl. 362, 451.

lög-festing, f. = lögfesta, Dipl. i. 7.

lög-festr, f. a *lawful mooring*, of a whale, Sturl. ii. 28:—*plur. a lawful betrothal*.

lög-föstr, n. a *fostering*, as defined in law, the fostering a child from its 8th to its 16th year, Grág. ii. 45; see föstr.

lög-fóstri, a, m. one who has given lögföstr to another, Grág. ii. 45.

lög-frétt, f. a *lawful query*, in pleading, Grág. i. 36.

lög-fróðr, adj. *learned in law*, Bs. i. 733.

lög-fræði, f. *law, jurisprudence*, Bárð. 173.

lög-fræðingr, m. a *lawyer, a man skilled in law*.

lög-fullr, adj. *lawful, legal*, Ld. 210, Ísl. ii. 379, Fs. 159, N. G. L. ii. 306, passim.

lög-fundur, m. a *lawful meeting, public meeting*, Ld. 61, Fs. 60.

lög-föstrun, f. *legal espousals*, Grág. i. 316.

LÖGG, f., gen. löggvar, Edda ii. 100 (in a verse); in mod. usage laggar; [Scot. *leggin*; Engl. *ledge*]:—*the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask*, Grág. i. 501, freq. in mod. usage: also of the inside of a cask, það er dælitíð eptir í lögginni. 2. a *mark on sheep*, a small square piece cut out of the side of the ear. compds: lögg-brotinn, part. with the ledge broken off. lögg-stokkinn, part. = löggbrotinn, Stj. 367.

lög-garðr, m. a *lawful fence*, as prescribed in law as to height and thickness, Grág. ii. 262, 266, 267.

lög-gilda, t, to *give lawful currency to*.

lög-gildi, n. *validity*.

lög-gildir, adj. of *full value, current*.

lög-gipt, part. *lawfully given away*, of a lady, D. N.

lög-gjafi and lög-gjafari, a, m. a *lawgiver*.

lög-gjof, f. a *legal gift*, Gpl. 271; *lawgiving, legislation*, (mod.)

löggra, að, [prob. from lögg; Dan. *logre* = to wag the tail, of a dog]:—to *crouch abjectly*, like a dog; hvat er þat it litla er ek löggtra sék, ok snaprist snapir, Ls. 44, a ðr. 127.

lög-gríð, n. a *lawful domicile*, Grág. i. 19, 149.

lög-heilag, adj. *holy, sacred*, of days according to the canonical law, Grág., K. þ. K. passim (alla lögheila daga).

lög-heimill, n. = löggrið, Grág. i. 150, Nj. 33.

lög-hlið, n. a *gate as prescribed by law*, Grág. ii. 164.

lög-hreppr, m. a *Rape* (hreppt) as defined by law, Grág. i. 443, Jb. 175.

lög-hverfr, f., or lög-hverfa, u, f. a *lawful fence*, D. N. v. 186.

lög-kaup, n. a *lawful bargain*, Grág. i. 148, K. þ. K. 70.

lög-kennandi, part. a '*law-surveyor*' to declare if a thing belongs to a person or not, Grág. i. 424.

lög-kominn, part. *lawfully entitled to*, Jb. 244.

lög-krókar, m. pl. *law quibbles*, Fms. vii. 142, Sks. 439.

lög-kvöð, f. a *legal summons*, Grág. i. 35, Nj. 218.

lög-kæni, f. *skill in the law*, Nj. 236.

lög-kænn, adj. *versed, skilled in the law*, Nj. 222, Fms. vii. 133.

lög-kænaka, u, f. = lögkæni, Fms. vii. 142.

lög-langr, adj. of *lawful length*, Jb. 407.

lög-lauss, adj. *lawless*, Sks. 77 new Ed.

lög-leið, f. a *lawful Leet* (meeting), K. þ. K. 68.

lög-leiða, d, = leiða í lög, to *bring* (a freedman) to the privilege of law, (cp. to naturalise), Grág. i. 290.

II. to introduce as law.

(leiða e-t í lög), Bs. i. 720, freq. in mod. usage.

lög-leiga, u, f. *lawful rent*, Grág. i. 196, 217.

lög-loysa, u, f. *lawlessness, a lawless state*, Gpl. 361, Bs. i. 71, Hkr. ii. 134, Magn. 472, Fms. xi. 294, Sks. 339.

lög-liga, adv. *lawfully*, Nj. 188, K. A. 54, Bs. ii. 96.

lög-ligr, adj. *lawful, legal*, Nj. 1, Eg. 725, Fms. vii. 142, x. 307, K. A. 58, passim; u-lögleg, *unlawful*.

lög-lyritr, m. a *lawful lyrit* (q. v.), Grág. i. 109.

lög-lysing, f. a *legal declaration*, in pleading, Grág. i. 18, Nj. 15.

lög-madr, m. [old Swed. *lagman*; the president of the supreme court formerly held in Orkney was called the *lagman*]:—*law-man*. In the ancient Scandinavian kingdoms each legal community or state (*lög*) had its own laws, its own parliament (*lögþing*), and its own 'law-man' (*lagmann*, *lögmaðr*); the *lagman* was the first commoner and the spokesman of the people against the king and court at public assemblies or elsewhere; he was also the guardian of the law, and the president of the legislative body and of the law courts. As in the heathen time laws were not written, the *lagman* had to say what was the law of the land in any case of doubt; in the general assemblies, at least in Iceland, he had to 'say' the law (from memory) to the assembled people from the Law-hill (*Lögbergi*); hence in the Icelandic Commonwealth he was called *lög-sögu-madr* (q.v.), the 'law-speaker,' 'law-sayer,' 'speaker of the law,' and his office *lög-saga* or *lög-sögn* = 'law-speaking.' 1. Sweden and Gothland in olden times were the classical lands of *lagmen*, for the whole kingdom was a confederation of commonwealths, each with its parliament, law-speaker, and laws, who were all of them united under one king; see the various records in the old Swedish laws, *Sveriges Gamla Lagar*, as edited by Schlyter, as also the classical account given of *lagman* Thorgny in Ó. H. ch. 60 sqq.—Í hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt lögþing, ok sín lög, yfir hverjum lögum er lögmaðr, ... þat skulu lög vera sem hana réð upp at kveða; en ef konungr, eða jarl, eða byskupar fara yfir land ok eigu þing við búendr, þá svarar lögmaðr af hendi búenda. ... aðrir lögmenn allir skulu vera undir-menn þess lögmans er á Tiunda-landi er, Ó. H. 65.

2. in Norway the political institutions of the old patriarchal ages were greatly disturbed through the wars and conquest of Harald Fairhair; the ancient laws of Norway too have been preserved in a much more fragmentary state than those of Sweden; of some of the most interesting laws only the eccl. section has been preserved, often in Icelandic transcripts or abridged. The most interesting records of the *lagmen* are therefore not to be found in the Norse laws, but in the Sagas, e.g. the debates in the Hásk. S. Gamla, ch. 71–80, 85–97 (in the Flaty book), as also in the *Þinga-páttir* in Fms. vii. 123–150, and in stray passages in the Icelandic Sagas, in such phrases as *lögmenn ok konungr*, *lögmenn ok dómenðr*, *lenda menn ok lögmenn ok alla alþýðu*, Eg. 352.

3. in the later Middle Age in Norway, and in Icel. after 1280, the *lagman* was a *justice*, who presided in the court *lögretta*, at the *lögþing* (II), cp. Jb. *passim*.

4. in the Icelandic Commonwealth, the officer whose duties have been described above was specially called *lög-sögu-madr*, and *lögmaðr* is only used = *lagmaðr* = a *lawyer*.—þat er ok, at lög-sögu-madr skal svá görla þáttu alla upp segja, at engi viti einna miclogi gör, en ef honum vinsk eigi fróðleikr til þess, þá skal hann eiga stefnu við fimm lögmenn (*lawyers, men skilled in law*), en næstu dægr áðr, eðr fleiri, Grág. i. 2, 3; þat skal allt hafa er finnsk á skrá þeirri er Háfiði lét göra ... en þat eitt af annarra lögmanna fyrirsögn (*of other lawyers*) er eigi mæli því í gegn, 7; Njáll var lögmaðr svá mikill (so great a lawyer), at engi fannsk hans jafnfríngi, Nj. 30. At the union with Norway (A. D. 1272) the *lög-sögu-madr* of the Commonwealth was replaced by two *lagmen* of the Norse kind, so that in the Sagas composed after that date (e.g. the *Grettla*) or in Sagas preserved in later transcripts, the terms were now and then confounded, and 'lögmaðr' was, by way of anachronism, used of the *lög-sögu-madr* of the old Commonwealth, cp. *Grett.* 64, 115, 173, 191 new Ed., Nj. 24, 164, 237 (v. l.), Eg. 597, Ísl. (Gunn. S.) ii. 208, 238, 256, Bs. i. (Hugrtv.) 63, Fms. iv. 115, 176, where the Ó. H. edition has the true reading, being made from a verbum of the Commonwealth time.

β. two instances are recorded referring to the 10th century in Iceland, where a *lögmaðr* occurs as a kind of county *sheriff* or *officer*, viz. in the Háv. S. (begin.) and the *Svarfdzla* S. ch. 10; but both records seem to be spurious and adapted to the state of things in Norway, for neither Saga is preserved in its pure original state, but remoulded after the union; see Maurer's *Entstehung des Isl. Staates*, Beiträge, 136 sqq. In Scandinavia during the Middle Ages, as the power of the king increased, so that of the old *lagman* sank, and at last died away. In England it is preserved in the Speaker of the House of Commons, whose very name recalls to mind the law-speaker of the old Scandinavian communities.

II. a pr. name, **Lög-madr**, Orkn. comms: *lögmanns-dæmi*, n. the jurisdiction of a *lagman*, Fms. v. 266. *lögmanns-eiðr*, m. an oath of homage to the king, Gpl. 66. *lögmanns-lauss*, adj. without a *lagman*, Ann. 1390. *lögmanns-úrskurðr*, m. a *lagman's* decree, Jb. 170.

lög-mark, n. a lawful mark on sheep, Grág. i. 416, ii. 308, 309. **lög-mál**, n. prescription, rule of the law; skulum vér þat lög-mál hafa um útgurðir várar er fyrr hefir verit, N. G. L. i. 104; með þessu lögmáli skulu börn hans til arfs koma, 152; greiða lögmál, to solve a law point, Grág. i. 7; hafði þat lögmál á verit, at ... it was the old law, that ... 309; = *lögskil*, mæla lögmálum sínum, Eg. 734.

2. ordinance, statute, Th. 82, esp. in an eccl. sense; hlýðinn Guði ok hans lögmáli, Bs. i. 263; Guð hafði þat birt í innu forna lögmáli, Stj. 43, Skálda 209, 210 (of the old and new covenant), Barl. *passim*; in mod. usage esp. of the Mosaic law, *Lögmálið*, N. T., Vidal., Pass. comms: *lögmála-bók*, f. the book of the law, Stj. *lögmála-spjöld*, n. pl. the

tables of the law, Th. 10. **lögmála-staðr**, m. a law point, Germ. *rechts-punkt*, Grág. i. 402; hvat viltu þá göra fyrir lögmála-staðinn? Ísl. ii. 149. **lögmála-örk**, f. the ark of the covenant, Rb. 374, Pr. 77.

lög-máli, a, m. a law stipulation, Grág. ii. 234, 246, Jb. 201.

lög-mot, n. legal taxation, N. G. L. i. 90.

lög-motandi, a, m. a legal taxer, surveyor, Grág. i. 88, 397.

lög-mót, n. a 'law-meeting,' public meeting, Fs. 43.

lög-mælttr, part. defined in the law, prescribed in the law; in the old oath, öll lögmælt skil, all pleadings or proceedings as prescribed in the law, Nj. 232; see *lögmaðr* below, which seems to be the older form.

lög-mætr, adj. legitimate, as prescribed in the law; öll lögmæt skil af hendi leysa, Grág. (Kb.) i. 46; ok veita honum í því lögmæta björg, 78; lögmæt sök, a lawful case, Fms. iii. 144. 2. in mod. usage = *lawful*; ó-lögmætr, unlawful, not valid.

LÖGN, f., pl. *lagnir*, [leggja], a net laid in the sea, opp. to a drag-net, Gpl. 421; lagnar skip, a boat used in laying down nets, Eg. 4, Ó. H., D. N. ii. 89; in plur., *lagnir*, the place where the nets are laid; sela-lagnir, nets for catching seals. II. a neut. pl., hans menn róá á sjó at fá græna fiska með lögn, ok nú urðu lögnin svá þung, at ... Þ. Dr. 71.

lög-prottr, m. a quibble in law, Fms. vii. 120.

lög-pundari, a, m. a legal steel-yard, Grág. i. 499.

LÖGR, m., gen. *lagar*; dat. legi, pl. legir, Líl. 31; acc. lögu, Fb. i. 525 (in a verse); [A. S. *lagu*; cp. Engl. *late*; Ó. H. G. *lagu*; Lat. *latus*]:—the sea; koma um lög, to come by sea, Vsp. 51; in the allit. phrase, lopt ok lög, air and sea, Sks. 47. Skm. 6; lands eða lagar, on land or sea; or á landi eða legi, Grág. ii. 171, Al. 107; hvergi kom ek þar lands né lagar, at ... Bs. i. 721, ii. 5, 122; lagar hjarta, 'sea-beast,' poet. for a stone, Yt.; lagar stóð, the sea steeds = ships, Lex. Poët.; stiga land af legi, Hkv. Hjörv. 26.

2. a local name of large lakes, e.g. Lögr = the Melar in Sweden, Ó. H.; or of a great estuary, við á þá er Tanais heitir ok þann lög er þar fellr ór, Stj.

II. water, any liquid; tak lög af grasi, Pr. 471; síðan tók hann sér lög nökkum, kastaði þar í öskunni, ok górfi af graut, Fms. ii. 163; lýsi, hunang ok allskyns lögr annarr, K. Á. 206; í vatni vörmu eða köldu, en öngum legi öðrum eða vökva, H. E. i. 480; af þeim legi er lekit hafði ór hausi, Sdm. 13; verpa lauki í lög, 8; spræna rauðum legi, Ó. H. (in a verse); sár-lögr, benja-lögr = blood; hrað-lögr, hjör-lögr, id., Lex. Poët.; lögr Sónar, Bodnar = the poetical mead, Edda; hver-lögr Öðins, id., Ht.

III. the Rune *ᚠ*, (A. S. *lagu*.) **lög-ráðandi**, part. a legal guardian, warden, Grág. i. 163 [cp. Germ. *vormund*, at also *vollmündig*], K. p. K. 158; at hann mundi réttir lögráðandi fyrir dóttur sinni, Lv. 32; hann lét móður sína lögráðandi, Ld. 61.

lög-rán, n. loss of right, injustice, lawless dealing, N. G. L. i. 88, Eb. 26 new Ed. (in a verse).

lög-rengd, f. a legal challenge, Grág. i. 17, 31.

lög-rengja, d, to quash a suit; l. mál, Þ. Dr. 74. (lögrinn, q. lögrengt.)

lög-rétt, f. a public fold for gathering and dividing sheep when driven in from the pastures, Grág. i. 417, Jb. 292.

lög-rétta, a, f.

I. 'law-mending,' an ordinance; þat væri góð lögrétta er konungrinn gaf um konunglega refsing, Sks. 670. II. as a law term, the name of the legislature of the Icel. Commonwealth, either from rétta lög, to make the law right, or perh. better from réit, a fence, q. a law-fence, law-yard, law-court, from being held within the sacred circle, called vé-bönd; for the word is used of the place as well as of the body sitting there, e.g. ganga til lögrétta, to proceed to the l., Nj. 150. 2. in the Norse law, as also in Iceland after the union with Norway, lögrétta was the public court of law held during the general assembly (*þing*), and presided over by the *lagman*; the members (*lög-rétta menn*) were delegated from all the counties represented in the assembly, see N. G. L. ii. 10 sqq., as also Jb. *Þingfara-balk*, ch. 2.

3. in the Icel. Commonwealth the lögrétta was the legislative held during the althing on the löbergi (q.v.), and consisted of the forty-eight *Goðar* (see *goði*); it was presided over by the lögsögu-madr (see lögmadr), and controlled all laws and licences (*ráða lögum ok lofum*), and was the supreme power in the land; for its power, composition, and duties, see esp. Íb. ch. 5, Grág. *passim*, esp. the Lögrétta-páttir or section of the lögrétta, the Þingskapa-páttir, the Njála, and the Sagas *passim*; of mod. writers, Maurer's Beiträge, Dasent's Introduction to Burnt Njála.

comms: lögrétta-fé, n. the treasury of the l., from which the lögsögu-madr was paid, Grág. i. 3. lögrétta-madr, n. [lagrætman, Jamieson], a member of the lögrétta, in Icel. sense, Grág. i. 8; in Norse sense, Jb. 1.

lögrétta-seta, u, f. a seat in the l., Grág. i. 4. lögrétta-skipan, f. the order, constitution of the l., as to the number of its members, Jb. 9, Nj. 150. lögrétta-páttir, m. the section of law of the l., Grág. i. 4.

lögréttr, m. a 'law-right,' lawful due; biskup býðr at gjalda fyrir málit sex hundruð, ok kallar biskup meir en tvá lögrétta, Bs. i. 492.

lög-ripting, f. = *lagaripting*, Dipl. ii. 12.

lög-rjúfa, rauf, to dissolve by law, Jb. 122 A.

lög-rúðning, f. a legal challenge, of neighbour or judges, Nj. 235.

lög-ræna, t, to deprive of law, to treat unfairly and in a lawless manner, Gpl. 542, Bs. i. 737.

lög-ræningr, m. a person who has been wronged or cheated of his lawful right, Eg. 326, Fms. vii. 65.

lög-saga, v. f. 'law-saying,' 'law-speaking,' pronouncing the law, Fms. ix. 332; þá bað hann þóri lögmann birta sína lögsögu, 335.

lög-sögu-maðr, m. the office of the lög-sögu-maðr in Icel., and lögmadr (lagman) in Sweden and Norway (from segja lög, to speak the law): the phrases, taka lögsögu, hafa lögsögu, þar næst tók Hramn lögsögu næstr Hængi, ok hafði tuttugu sumur, Jb. 6, passim; for Norway, see Fms. ix. 330, 332; for Icel., see Jb., Kristni S., Grág., Nj. passim; as for the public reading of the law from the Law-hill (upp-saga) see Grág. i. 2, 3; (cp. the legal usage of the Isle of Man.) **compos:** lögsögu-maðr, m. the 'law-speaking man,' the lagman or law-speaker of the Icel. Commonwealth, see the remarks s. v. lögmadr; for the office, duties, etc. see Grág., esp. the Lögsögumann-páttur or section of the l., the Jb., Kristni S. ch. 11, Nj., etc.; for a list of the Icel. lögsögumenn from 930-1280 A.D. and logmenn from 1280-1800, when the office and name were abolished, see Sain ii. 1 sqq. The lögsögumadr was during the first hundred years (930-1030) elected for life, afterwards for a shorter time (three years); his tenure of office formed the groundwork for the chronology of Ari the historian in his work the Icelander Book. **lögsögumanns-rúm**, n. the seat of the law-speaker in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 37. (the opening of the courts fixed at the hour when the sun shone on the seat of the l.) **lögsögumanns-páttur**, m. the section of law about the lagman (see lögmadr), Grág. i. 1-4.

lög-sagðr, part. pronounced, declared as law, Gpl. 27.

lög-sagnari, a. m. = lögréttumadr.

lög-samðr, part.; lögsamðr dómr, a sentence lawfully pronounced, lawful sentence, N. G. L. i. 19, Gpl. 37.

lög-samkváma, v. f. a lawful meeting, Grág. i. 296.

lög-samligr, adj. = lögligr, H. E. i. 456, Eg. 725, Hom. 33.

lög-samr, adj. lawful, Stj. 311.

lög-segjandi, part. 'law-sayer,' a person who lawfully pleads or takes part in public affairs, any free citizen of full age, Grág. ii. 31.

lög-sekr, adj. convicted, declared guilty, Grág. ii. 63, Sturl. i. 101.

lög-sekt or **lög-sekð**, f. 'law-guilt,' penalty, one of the three degrees of outlawry, Grág. i. 119.

lög-silfr, n. standard silver, Grág. i. 392, cp. 500.

lög-sjándi, part. a 'law-seer,' surveyor; hafit ér núkkut lögsjándr til kvadda! Eb. 56, Grág. i. 392, 393, 504, ii. 31.

lög-skil, n. pl. 'law-business,' such as pleading, or any public duties in the courts or in the lögrétta; Mördur gigja mælti lögskil at vanda sínum, Nj. 3; hvert sá maðr er þar þurfti lögskil af hendi at leysa at dómi, skyldi dóri eð vinnu ..., Landn. 258; allir þeir menn er lögskil nokkur skulu mæla at dómum á alþingi, hvárt er þeir skulu sakir sækja eðr verja, eðr bera vætti eðr kvíðu, ok skulu þeir vinna eða, áðr þeir mæli þeim málum, svá at dómendr heyri, Grág. i. 56.

II. a lawful procedure; ef maðr skytr niðr úmaga með engi lögskil (unlawfully), Grág. i. 297.

lög-skilnadr, m. a legal divorce, Grág. i. 367.

lög-skipan, f. an ordinance, Grett. 97.

lög-skipti, n. a lawful sharing, Grág. i. 425.

lög-skrá, f. a law scroll, Sks. 22.

lög-skuld, f. a legal debt. **lögskuldar-maðr**, m., and -kona, v. f. a male (female) legal debtor, Grág. i. 221, 233, 339, ii. 69, 70.

lög-skylda, v. f. a legal obligation, Grág. i. 73; = lögskuldr, Vápn. 10.

lög-skyldr, adj. legally obliged, bound by law, Grág. i. 280;—prescribed by law, K. þ. K. 102, 124.

lög-skyldugr, adj. 'law-bound,' ordered by the law, K. Á. 9.

lög-sókn, f. an action at law, Gpl. 217.

lög-spakr, adj. law-wise, learned in law, Bs. i. 640.

lög-speki, f. 'law-wisdom,' jurisprudence, Isl. ii. 205.

lög-spekingr, m. a 'law-sage,' a great lawyer, 655 iv. 2.

lög-spurning, f. a lawful question, in pleading, Grág. i. 19.

lög-stakkgarðr, m. a stack-yard as prescribed by law, Grág. ii. 286.

lög-stefna, v. f. a lawful summons, Grág. i. 39, 374, Nj. 340.

lög-sögn, f. the jurisdiction of a lagman (see lögmadr); þessi friðr skal standa um alla þessa lögsögn, Gpl. 450.

II. the office = lögsögu-saga; hafa lögsögn, Fms. ix. 332, Landn. 321. **II. a declaration of a lagman;** þér hafit optarr eggjat Skúla at kalla til Noregs en lögsögu Ámunda, 333, K. Á. 216.

lögsögu-maðr, see lögmadr and lögsaga.

lög-taka, tók, to receive by law; messu-daga lögtekna, K. þ. K. 124; alla lögtekna daga, Vm. 132; þú ert miklu ærri maðr at aldri en svá, at vér hafim hér lögtekna í Jónsborg, at vera í sveit með oss, Fms. xi. 93.

II. to accept as law; þá er Kristni var lögtekin, Fs. 77; lögtekin Jónsbók á Íslandi, á alþingi, Isl. Ann. 1281, Bs. i. 720, passim.

lög-tala, v. f. a recital of the law (by the bishop); koma til þings ok telja þar lögtalu fyrir mönnum, N. G. L. i. 378, v. 1.

lög-tekning, f. the introduction of a law, Magn. 512.

lög-tíðir, f. pl. = the eccl. *bonae canonicae*, Grág. i. 142.

lög-tíund, f. a lawful tide, Grág. i. 379, K. þ. K. 140.

lög-nautr, m., prop. a messmate, Orkn. 442, Fms. vi. 6, Skl. 370, Stj. 436;—a mate, colleague, companion, Fms. vii. 168, Gpl. 20, 518.

lög-noyti, n. messmateship, Sks. 293.

lög-væð, n. a lawful bail, Grág. ii. 234, 235.

lög-vellir, m. [lög], a boiler, Hym. 6.

lög-verja, varði, to protect by law, D. N.

lög-vörnð, f. protection by law, D. N.

lög-villa, v. f. a fraudulent procedure, Grág. i. 21, Nj. 235, 237.

lög-villr, adj. mistaken in point of law, Grág. i. 316.

lög-vitr, adj. = lögsakr, Nj. 222, Bárð. 171.

lög-vitringer, m. = lögspekingr.

lög-víska, v. f. = lögspeki, Skálda 207 (in a verse).

lög-vörn, f. a lawful point of defence, in pleading; ok finna þeir eigi lögvörnir í málinu, ok horfði til þess at þorkell mundi verða sekr, Glám. 347, Nj. 111, Grág. i. 41, 425.

lög-vöxtr, m. legal interest, = lögavöxtr, Grág. i. 198.

lög-páttur, m. a section of the law, Grág. i. 2, Bs. i. 707.

lög-þing and **lög-þingi**, a. m., also spelt lögðing, Ó. H. 64; [Swed. lagthing; Orkneys lawthing, Jamieson]:—a Norse, Swed., and Dan. law term, a general assembly or parliament, a general assembly of the community 'lög,' thus answering to alþingi, which word is peculiar to Icel., whereas lögþing is not used in the Grágas or the Sagas of the Icel. Commonwealth, except in a derived sense; en er Kristni var í Sviþjóð, þá hétu þar þó lögðing ok markaðr, Ó. H. 64; i hverri þessi deild landsins er sitt lögþing, ok sín lög, 65; á hana at sækja á lögþingi því er hér er í þessu fylki, en þat er þráðarness-þing, Fms. vii. 133; þviat ek hygg þat lög vera, ... at mál yrði eytt á þessu lögþingi, at þaðan af skyldi aldrei verða uppreist þess máls, 142; þat skal til vegar ganga á lögþingi einhverju, Frosto-þingi, Gula-þingi, eðr Heiðsævis-þingi, 136, (opp. to the lesser fylkis-þing); var hann þá til konungs tekinn á hverju lögþingi, Fb. ii. 369; vér skolum lögþingi vart eiga á tólf mánaðum hverjum, Bótólfs messu aptan, í Gulöy á þingstað réttum, Gpl. 5.

II. in Norway and Sweden, in the later Middle Age, it came to mean a law court of a district, a kind of county assizes, presided over by the lagman, see D. N. passim, and Schlyter s. v. lagthing.

2. in Iceland at the union with Norway, the old althing was remodelled in Norse style, and even the old name althing was in law abolished and replaced by the Norse lagthing; thus in the Jb., en vér skulum lögþingi vart eiga at Öxará á þingstað réttum; whence lögþingis-bækur, f. pl. the records of the lagthing. **lögþingis-maðr**, m. a member of the lagthing, Gpl. 21. **lögþingis-skrifari**, a. m. the secretary of the lagthing, Esp. passim.

III. in Iceland in the Saga time, a public meeting; Gunnarr reið til allra mannfunda ok lögþinga, Nj. 113; þann dag skyldi hvert goði hafa á hendi sér til lögþinga allra, þeirra er hann skyldi sjálfr heyja, Landn. 258, Fsyg.

LÖM, f., pl. lamar, mod. lamir, [lama], the binges, esp. of a chest, but hjarir (q. v.) of a door; lamar á bak en hespur fyrir, of a shrine, Fms. v. 120, freq. in mod. usage.

lömbungr, m. [lamb], a nickname, Sturl. iii. 187.

LÖN, f., pl. lanar, mod. lanir, a small oblong bayrick, freq. in mod. usage; poet., hræs lanar, heaps of corpses, Höfuðl. 3. [cp. Engl. lane], a row of houses, D. N. ii. 498, iii. 863.

löngu and **löngum**, adv., see langr.

löngum-örðinn, long-talker, long-winded talker, used as a vocative, in king Harald's parting words to the poet Arnór—kom sjá til nakkvans, löngumörðinn, he came for something, that long-talker! Mock. 32; in Fms. vii. 198 the passage is corrupted into kom svá næst til Noregs, by the transcriber who did not understand the king's banter.

LÖPP, f., gen. lappar, pl. lappar and lappir, a paw, of dogs and cats.

LÖSKR, adj., acc. löskvan, [cp. Engl. lazy; in early Swed. loskamadr = a bachelor, loska-kona = a spinster, loska-lagbo = stuprum; cp. Swed. losk, Dan. luske, and Icel. lið-leskja]:—weak, idle; löskvan lið-mann, Fas. ii. (in a verse); löskr mun hann æ heitinn, Am. 57; löskvan þátt, the weak side (in a moral sense), Harms. 13.

LÖSTR, m., gen. lastar, Ó. H. 176, line 3; mod. lösts; dat. lesti, pl. lestir; acc. löstu:—a fault, flaw; en ef lestir eru á, Gpl. 499; sá löstr er vér köllum nykrat eðr fínngálknat, Skálda 187; brag-löstr, a metrical fault, Sigvatr; allit., kost ok löst, Nj. 23, see kost; löstu ok kostu, Hm. 134; skap-löstr, fault of temper, Ó. H. 176;—a blunder, af lesti pentarans, Mar.








II. metaph. in a moral sense, misbehaviour; hann skal bæta kirkjunni löstinn (bis misdeemeanour) tólf aurum, K. þ. K. 26; ekki nema lestir þeir sá at þau verði at verri, Grág. i. 275.


3. a vice; löstr ofdrýkkjunnar, Fms. viii. 251; ek skal finna löstinn, Ó. H. 175, freq. in mod. usage, N. T., Vídal., Pass. **compos:** lasta-fullr, adj. full of flaws, Skálda 188. **lasta-lauss**, adj. faultless, guileless, in a physical and moral sense, Stor. 3, Grág. i. 501; lastalauss hestr, Vm. 65.

LÖT, f., pl. latar, [latr], dissuasion; telja latar á e-u, to tell the drawbacks, dissuade, Sturl. ii. 55; konungur fór mjök undan ok taldi allar latar á um ferð þessa, Fas. iii. 143.

lötra, að, = latra, [Engl. loiter]:—to loiter, lag behind carelessly.

M

M (emmu), the twelfth letter of the alphabet, was in the oldest Runic inscriptions (the Golden horn, the stone in Tune) figured , and in the later common Runes  and , whence later, the top being left open,  and ; all these forms being clearly derived from the old . Its ancient name was *maðr* (a man)—*maðr er moldar-auki*, in the Runic poem; but the likeness of  to a man with uplifted hands is merely accidental.

B. SPELLING, CHANGES.—The *m* is sounded as in English and other Teutonic languages: it is usually single in the words *fim* = five, *um* = umm, *fram* = framm, but erroneously, for it is sounded double, agreeably with the etymology. Changes: 1. peculiar to the Northern languages is the interchange of *mn* and *fn* when both letters are radical; thus, *namn*, *nemna*, = *nafn*, *nefna*; *samn*, *samna*, = *safn*, *safna*; *jamn* = *jafn*; *sonna*, *sönn*, = *sofna*, *svefna*; *hemna* = *hefna*; *stamn* = *stafn*; *stomn* = *stofn*; *hramn* = *hrafn*: the oldest Icelandic vellums frequently use the *mn*, in *namn*, *samna*, *hramn*, *jamn*, but more rarely in other instances, as *omn*, *Blas* 46; *emni*, *Arna-Magn.* 302. 3; *somna*, *MS.* 623. 34; *sömnunum*, O. H. L. 82, 83; *sjömn*, *Pd.* 14; it is still sounded instead of *fn* before *d*, as in *hefnd*, pronounced *hemd*, *Hom.* 7, 18; *stemdi* = *stefndi*: the *fn* has prevailed in the Icel., and is used in the Editions, as also in modern usage: on the other hand, the Swedish has throughout adopted the *mn*; thus, *Swed. bamn* = Icel. höfn, Engl. *baven*; *Swed. lämma* = Icel. lifna, *Dan. levne*; *Swed. ämne* = Icel. efni; each language has taken its course without regard to etymology, for in some of the words *f* is radical, in others *m*. 2. otherwise *m* and *f* seldom interchange, as in the threefold form of the particle of, *um*, *umb*; *himinn*, *himneskr*, and *hifinn*, *hifneskr*; *nema* (*niss*), cp. Goth. *niba*; *hvilmt* and *hvilft*, q. v.; as also *Mal-kólfur* = *Mal-kolmr*; *þjálf* and *þjálm*, *skelmir* and *skelfir*. **II.** in vellums *m* is dropped in the 1st pers. plur. of verbs before the pron. *vér*, *vit*, thus *höfu vér*, *eigu vit*, but in mod. usage *eigum vit*; hence comes the Norse form *mér* (plur.), *mit* (dual), by anastrophe of the *v* and substitution of the final *m* from the preceding verb: in öllu-megin, báðu-megin, etc., see *megin*. In old vellums the A. S. *W* is used to mark a double *m*, thus *frammi* = *frammi*; in most cases a medial or final *m* is marked by a stroke above the line. The Rune  is often used for the word *maðr*.

maðka, *ad*, to become maggoty, *Stj.* 91: *maðkaðr*, part. maggoty. **MADKA**, *m*, [Ulf. *mada* = *madgaf*; A. S. *madu*; O. H. G. *mado*; Germ. *made*; an augmented form, Engl. *maggot*, qs. *madog*; *Dan. madike*; Norse *makk*, Ivar Aasen; Scot. *mauch*]:—a maggot, grub, worm; dvergarnir höfðu kviknat sem maðkar í holdi Ýmis . . . ok voru þá maðkar, *Edda* 9; *vall* hann allr möðkum í hel, *Rb.* 414; *mölu* ok maðka, *Fb.* ii. 78; *síðan* hitti þorþjórn í maðka-sjó sem ligger nær Vinlandi, . . . ok maðkr sá smó neðan skipit til úsferu, A. A. 198, 199; þar drógu vér maðka digrari manns læri, *Al.* 174, *Stj.* 91, *Sks.* 50 (improp. of an insect); ámu-maðkr, a rain worm; sjú-maðkr, sea worms, *Þorf.* Karl. 438; skel-maðkr, worms with shells, id. *maðka-veita*, u. f. a brood of maggots.

maðk-ajör, *m*, a sea full of worms, *Þorf.* Karl. 438. *maðk-smoginn*, part. worm-eaten, of drift timber, ships. **MADB**, *m*, qs. *mann-r*, which form also occurs in old poets, engi *manar* und *rauni*, *Vellekla*, (for the change of *nn* before *r* into *d* see the introduction to letter N); gen. *manns*, dat. *manni*, acc. *mann*, plur. *menn*, qs. *menn-r*; with the article, *mennirnir*, so always in old writers, but in mod. *mennirnir* erroneously, as if from *mennir*: the plur. *meðr*, answering to the sing. *maðr*, occurs in old poets—*meðr* vituð öðling æðra, *Fms.* vii. 87 (in a verse); *Nord-meðr* róa naðri, vi. 309 (in a verse); *meðr* fengu mikit vörð, *Edda* 102; *hírd-meðr*, *veðja*, *Rekst.*, all verses of the 11th and 12th centuries; *er meðr* Myrkvið kalla, *Akv.* 5; *meðr* hlutu sár, *Fbr.* 75 new Ed. (in a verse); gen. pl. *mannna*, dat. *mönnum*, acc. *menn*. In Ballads and Rímur after the 15th century, and hence in eec. writers of later times, a nom. *mann* is now and then used, esp. in compds influenced by Germ. and Engl., e. g. *hreytti-mann*, *Skpa* R. 58; or for the sake of rhyme, *ætla þú ekki*, *aumur mann* | af komast muni strafflaust hann, *Pass.* 14. 17: [Ulf. *mannna* = *ánþarwos*; in other Teut. languages spelt *man*, or better *mann*.]

B. *A man* = Lat. *homo*, Gr. *ánþarwos*, also *people*; *eigi* vil ek segja frá manninum þvitat mér er maðrinn skyldr, þat er frá manni at segja, at maðr er vel auðigr at sé, *Nj.* 51; *mennskir* maðr, a manlike man, a human being, opp. to giants or beings of superhuman strength, *Gm.* 31; *menn* eru hér komnir ef menn skal kalla, en líkari eru þeir þursum at vexti ok sýn en menniskum mönnum, *Eg.* 110; *slýjum* nú í ekki er við menn um at eiga, *Nj.* 97; þat hafa gamlir menn mælt, at þess manns mundi hefist verða ef hann félli á grífu, *Eg.* 107; þeir ungu menn (the young people) elskask sín í millum, *Mar.*; þótt nökkur væri þústr á með enum yngnum mönnum, *Ld.* 200; fjöldi manns, múgr manns, *Fms.* ii. 45, 234. xi. 245; þykkir mönnum nökkur várkunn til þess, 192; var

þat margra manna máli, at . . . *Eg.* 537, *Fms.* i. 45; er þat illt manni? *Eg.* 604; sá maðr, that person, K. þ. K. 4; manna bestir, fríðastir . . . the best, fairest . . . of men, *passim*; allra manna best, beyond all men, best of all men, *Bs.* i. 67; kona var enn fríði maðr, *Hkr.* iii. 184; hvárr þeirra manna, each of the wedded pair, *Grág.* i. 476; góðir mönnum, good men! in addressing, *passim*; allit., Guði ok góðum mönnum, to God and all good men, *Bs.* i. 68; sayings, maðr skal eptir mann lifa, man shall live after man (as a consolation), *Eg.* 322; maðr er manns gaman, man is man's comfort, *Hm.* 46; whence huggun er manni mönnum at, *Pass.* 2. 10; maðr eptir mann, man after man, in succession; or, maðr af manni, man after man, in turn; sýndi maðr manni, man showed it to man, it went round from hand to hand, *Fms.* vi. 216; nú segir maðr manni þessi fagnaðar-tíðendi, *Bs.* i. 181, *Þiðr.* 142; kunni þat maðr manni at segja at Bróðir feldi Brján, *Nj.* 275. 2. phrases, þat veit menn (the verb in sing., the noun in plur.), every one knows that! to be sure! *Art.* 31, 62, *Karl.* 48; meðr of veit, *Sighvat*: mod. *viti menn*! with a notion of irony; thus also menn segja, men say, (in old poet. usage elliptically, *kveða* = Lat. *dicunt*, *Vpm.* 24, 26, 28, 30, *Gm.* 13, *Hdl.* 42, *Hm.* 11; kváðu, people said, *Vm.* 33); the sing. maðr = Fr. *om*, mod. *Dan. man* (in *Dan. man siger*), is not vernacular. 3. in compds, *kvenn-maðr*, a woman; *karl-maðr*, a man; of families, *Mýra-menn*, *Síðu-menn*, *Landn.*: inhabitants, people, *Nord-menn*, *Norðmenn*; *Noregs-menn*, the men of Norway; *Athenu-menn*, *Athenians*; *Korintu-menn*, *Corinthians*; of condition of life, *leik-menn*, *lay-men*; *kenni-menn*, *clergymen*; *búand-menn*, *peasants*; *valds-menn*, *rulers*; *kaup-menn*, *merchants*; *sjó-menn*, *seamen*; *vinnu-menn*, *labourers*. 4. degree in a lineage; at þriðja, fjórða, fimta . . . manni, in the third, fourth, fifth . . . degree, *Grág.* i. 321; manni sínni en systrungr . . . one degree remoter than . . . used of odd degrees (e. g. four on one side and three on the other), ii. 173; hann var manni sínni en systrungr Bárðar, he was an odd second cousin of B., *Bárð.* 165; hence *tvi-mennningar*, *þri-mennningar*, *sjóð-mennningar* . . . a second, third, fourth . . . cousin, *passim*. **II.** a man, Lat. *vir*; vér höfum þrjú skip ok hundruð manna á hverju, *Fas.* ii. 521; síðan fór hann til manna sinna, *Fms.* v. 514; greiða eyri gulls hverjum manni, 278; hann fór með of manns yfir landit, iv. 146; and so in countless instances: *Sigurðar-menn*, the followers of S.; *Tuma-menn*, *kouungs-menn*, *Krist-menn*, *kross-menn*, vii. 293, 299. Ó. H. 216. 2. a husband; Guð er Kristinnar andar maðr er honum giptisk í trú, *Greg.* 31; freq. in mod. usage, *maðrinn minn*, my husband! *dóttur-maðr*, a son-in-law. 3. metaph., vera maðr fyrir e-u, to be man enough for it, able to do it; eg er ekki maðr fyrir því, maðr til þess, id.; hann sýndisk eigi maðr til at setjask í svá háleitt sæti, *Bs.* i. 743; mikill, lítill, maðr fyrir sér, to be a great, strong, weak man, and the like. **III.** the Rune  see introduction.

C. Compds, *manns-* and *manna-*: *manns-aldur*, *m.* a man's life, generation, 623. 10, *Fms.* viii. 240, *Fas.* i. 406. *manns-bani*, *a. m.* 'man's bane,' a man-slayer, *Js.* 49, *Nj.* 119. *manns-barn*, *n.* a 'man's bairn'; in the phrase, hvert m., every child of man, *Sturl.* i. 47. *manns-bein*, *n. pl.* human bones, *Fms.* i. 230. *manns-blóð*, *n.* human blood, *Nj.* 59, *Fms.* iii. 125. *manns-búkar*, *m. pl.* corpses of slain, *Fms.* iii. 7, xi. 355. *manns-bygd*, *f.* human abodes, opp. to the wilderness, *Fms.* i. 215. *manns-bær*, *m.* dwelling-houses, *Ann.* 1390. *manns-bætr*, *f. pl.* weregild, *Eg.* 259. *manns-efni*, *n.* a man to be; gott-m. (see *efni*), *Eg.* 368, *Fms.* i. 174, *Fær.* 231. *manns-farveggr*, *m.* a foot-path, *Ghl.* 539. *manns-finger*, *m.* a human finger. *manns-forráð*, *n.* 'man-sway,' rule, dominion; the godord or priesthood is often in the Laws and Sagas so called, *Hrafn.* 21, *Nj.* 149, *Grág.*, *Isl.* ii. 402, *Fms.* x. 45. *manns-forráði*, *n.* = *mannsforráð*, *Nj.* 231, *Ld.* 310. *manns-fótr*, *m.* a human foot, *Hkr.* ii. 114. *manns-fundur*, *m.* a meeting of men, *Grág.* i. 420. *manns-fylgja*, *u. f.*, or *manns-fylgjur*, *f. pl.* fetches of men, *Lv.* 69, *Fs.* 68; see *fylgja*. *manns-för*, *n. pl.* men's footprints, *Eg.* 578. *manns-grein*, *f.* distinction of men, *Fms.* viii. 21. *manns-haust*, *m.* a human skull, *Þorf.* Karl. 242. *manns-hár*, *n.* human hair, *Edda* 4, *Fas.* iii. 266. *manns-hold*, *n.* human flesh, *Fms.* xi. 235. *manns-hugir*, *m. pl.*, see *hug* III. 2, *Háv.* 55. *þórd.* 17 new Ed. *manns-hús*, *n. pl.* men's houses, *Fbr.* 77; human abodes. *manns-höfuð*, *manns-höfuð*, *m.* the human head, K. A. 1, *Fms.* x. 280, *Nj.* 275. *manns-hönd*, *f.* a human hand, *Fas.* i. 66. *manns-kona*, *u. f.* a man's wife, married woman, *Grág.* i. 335, 337, 341, 344, 380, *Bs.* i. 777, *Sks.* 340. *manns-lát*, *n.* the loss of men, loss of life, death, *Nj.* 248, *Eg.* 585, *Orkn.* 296. *manns-lát*, *n.* a person's death, decease; heyrta mannslát, to hear of a person's death. *manns-líf*, *n.* man's life, *Hom.* 6. *manns-líki*, *n.* human shape, *Edda* 9. *manns-lof*, *n.* praise of men, *Hom.* 83. *manns-mál*, *n.* human voices, human speech, *Nj.* 154; or *manns-mál*, id., in the phrase, það heyrst ekki mannsmál, no man's voice can be heard, of a great noise. *manns-missir*, *m.* the loss of men, *Sturl.* iii. 7, *Fas.* ii. 552. *manns-móðr*, *n.* murder, *N. G. L.* i. 256. *manns-mót*, *n.* = *mannfundr*, *Grág.* i. 343. *manns-mót*, *n.* manly mien, 'manfulness,' *Fms.* i. 149, xi. 86; þat er manns-mót að honum, he looks like a true man. *manns-munr*, *m.* distinction, difference of men, *Bs.* i. 855. *manns-múgr*, *m.* a crowd of people,

Fæt. 12. **manns-mynd**, *f. the human shape*, Stj. 147. **manns-reið**, *f. (a body of) borsemen*, Nj. 206. **manns-safnaðr**, *m. = mannsafnaðr*, Isl. ii. 83. **manns-söta**, *u. f. men staying in a place*, Ld. 43. **manns-skipan**, *f. the placing of people, as at a banquet, in battle*, Korm. 62, Sturl. i. 20, ii. 237. **manns-skipti**, *n. pl. exchange of men*, Germ. *auswechslung*, Hkr. i. 8. **manns-slóð**, *f. 'man's sleuth', a track of men*, Sturl. i. 83. **manns-spor**, *n. pl. men's footprints*, Sturl. ii. 90, Eg. 578, Landn. 191. **manns-styrkr**, *m. help*, þind. 74. **manns-sættir**, *m. a daysman, peacemaker*, Fms. x. 51, Eb. **manns-taka**, *u. f. a reception of men, strangers*, Fb. ii. 194. **manns-tal**, *n. = manntal*, Hkr. ii. 340. **manns-váði**, *a. m. danger of life*, Fms. viii. 224. **manns-vegr**, *m. a road where men pass*, opp. to a wilderness, Grett. 115 A, Ld. 328. **manns-verk**, *n. pl. = mannvirki, man's work, work by human hands*, Fb. i. 541. **manns-verk**, *n. work to be done by a person*, N. G. L. i. 38, Gpl. 114. **manns-vist**, *f. a human abode*, Fms. i. 226, Jb. 9, Orkn. 434. **manns-vit**, *n. 'man's wit', human understanding, reason*, Nj. 106. **manns-völd**, *n. pl.*; in the phrase, *e-t er af manna-völdum, it is due to human causes, not by natural causes, e. g. of a fire, the disappearance of a thing, or the like*, Nj. 76, Fms. ii. 146, iii. 98. **manns-vöxt**, *m. a man's stature*, Fas. ii. 508, Hom. 112. **manns-þengill**, *m. king of men*, the name of Njörð, Gm. 16, Edda 104. **manns-æði**, *n. human bearing, behaviour*. **manns-æfi**, *f. man's lifetime*; *mart kann skipask á mannsæfinni*, a saying, Fms. vii. 156; *mart verðr á mannsæfinni*, útitt var þat þá er vér vorum ungir, Fær. 195. **MAÐRA**, *u. f. [A. S. madder]*, *madder, rubia*, a plant, Hjalt.: freq. in local names, **Moðru-dalr**, **Moðru-fell**, **Moðru-vellir**, Landn.; **Moðru-vellingar**, *the men from M.* **mag-áll**, *m. tripe of sheep, the fleb of the belly*, esp. of sheep, Fas. iii. 392, freq. in mod. usage, Norse *hvidual*. **mag-fyllr**, *f. = maga-fyllr*, Barl. 39, Hom. (St.) 11. **MAGI**, *a. m. [A. S. maga; Engl. maw; O. H. G. mabo; Germ. magen; Dan. mave]*:—*the maw, stomach*, Nj. 27; þeir báru sinn varning brott í mögum sínum, Þorst. Karl. i. 242, Fbr. 56 new Ed., Fas. iii. 223, v. l.; opt fær hlægis manni heimskum magi... kunna mál síns maga, Hm. 19, 10; grá-magi, rauð-magi. **compds**: **maga-bragð**, *n. a wounding trick*, Fas. iii. 302. **maga-fyllr**, *f. a belly-full*, Fas. iii. 102, K. Á. 78. **maga-skegg**, *n. shaggy hair on the belly*, Fms. vi. 141. **MAGN**, *n. [cp. megin and mega]*, *main (as in 'might and main')*, *strength*; hver Guð hafa þér magn gefit? Bær. 9; trúa magni, Fas. i. 438 (in a verse); þótt magnit væri lituð, Bs. i; sína-magn, *the strength of the boughs*, Vkv. 16; fyrir sakir magns munar, *by main force*, Bs. i. 679; vinds magn, Barl. 63; mátt ok magn, Fb. i. 259; meira magn, Bs. ii. 18; vera e-t um magn, *to be beyond one's power, too strong for one*, Stj. 395; bera e-n magni, *to overpower by main force*, 512; hún segir at máttir skal at magni um liðveislu við hann, *she says that might shall go with main in helping him*, Ó. H. 144; af magni, *with might and main*, Lex. Poët.; eptir öllu magni, *id.*, Fms. viii. 104; er þat við meira magni, at þú gengr við slíkar meidningar, *it is a sorer thing that...*, Bs. i. 531; magn flóttant=megin, Fb. ii. 615; magn ríkis síns, Al. 53; plur. god-mögn (q. v.), see megin. **MAGNA**, *adj. to empower, strengthen*; Guð magnar jófur, Fms. vi. (in a verse); oss magni goð gagna, *may the gods grant us victory!* Eb. (in a verse); tögn magna ríki Hákonar, Vellekla; magna þrif o-s, *to give health and wealth to a person*, Bs. i. 138 (in a verse); drengir magnar lof þengils, *the poet magnifies the king's praise*, Sighvat. II. in prose, *to charm, make strong by spell*; Óðinn tók höfudit, ok kvæð þar yfir galdra ok magnaði svá at þat mælti við hann, Hkr. i. 8; hann magnaði með miklum blótskap líkneski þórs, Fms. i. 295; menn skulu eigi fara með steina eðr magna þá til þess at binda á menn eðr fénad, K. þ. K. 78; þeir kölluðu hann þorgarð ok mögnuðu hann með svá myklum sjandans krapti, at hann gekk ok mælti við menn, Fb. i. 213; ok svá njök var magnat líkneski Freys, at..., Fms. ii. 73; hefi ek þá svá signaða ok magnaða, at engan þeirra mun jörn bíta, Fb. iii. 245; annan dag eptir en kerling hafði tréit magnat, Grett. 151; þeir tóku þá at magna fjökyngi sína, Fms. ii. 141; fremja galdra eðr þá hluti nokkra er magnaðir sð, D. l. i. 243; hann var svá magnaðr af yfirsöngum Grímu, at hann bitu ekki jörn, Fbr. 32 new Ed.; síðan er kerling hafði magnat rötina, Grett. 153; magnaði hann þá köttu njök, Fs. 44; thus in mod. usage, *magna draug*, *to raise a ghost*. III. reflex. *to increase in power, grow strong*; at vita hvernig hér hefir magnask Kristnið, Bs. i. 59; er Jóhannes sá magnask alþjóðu-róm, 623, 26; sá er í ofmetnaði vill magnask gegn Guði, *to puff himself up against God*, Hom. 133; en svá kom at eldrinn magnadisk, Fms. ix. 533; hann sigraði margar þjóðir svá at aldri mögnuðusk þær síðan, Ver. 98.—of a ghost, en Glámr tók at magnask af nýju, Grett. 112. 2. part. magnaðr, see above (II). **magnadr** or **mögnuðr**, *m. a strengibener*; in poet. compds, *hjaldr-m., a war-maker, warrior*; *sigr-m., a victor*, Lex. Poët. **Magni**, *a. m. a son of Thor*, Edda, Ls.: a pr. name, Fms. xii. **magn-lauss** and **magn-litill**, *adj. 'main-less', weak, feeble*. **magn-loysi**, *n., medic. weakness, palsy*.

Magnúss, *m. a pr. name*; for the origin of this Norse name from Charlemagne see Ó. H. ch. 111,—hví létuð sveininn Magnús heita, ekki er þat várt ætt nafn? Sighvatr svarar, ek hét hann eptir Karla-magnús konungi (king Charlemagne), þann vísu ek mann beztan í heimi. From this Magnús (king Magnús the Good, born 1024) the name afterwards spread to all countries in which Norsemen settled.

MAGR, *adj.*, fem. mögr, neut. magr, compar. megr, megrstr or magrari, -astr; [A. S. *mæger*; Engl. *meagre*; Dan.-Swed. *mager*; Lat. *maior*]:—*meagre, lean*; magran mar, Hm.; mögr kyr, Eb. 316; magr ok máttreginn, Fms. vi. 302; hún var mögr, Róm. 216:—*lean*, þvilik slátr er svá eru mögr, Fms. x. 303; trá hesta aðra feita en aðra maga, Nj. 32; verði þau mögr, Rb. 344:—as a nickname, þá var hann sveit svá at þau kenndu hann eigi, þau höfðu hann brottu með sér ok kölluðu Helga enn Magra, Landn. 205.

magrligr, *adj. lean-looking, pinched*, Fas. iii. 178.

mak, *n.* [Dan. *mag*], *irksomeness*; ó-mak, *troubles*, (rare.) II. in plur. mök, q. v. [Germ. *machon*; Engl. *make*], *intercourse*. **mak-akipti**, *n. pl.* [Dau. *mage-skifte*], *exchange of estates*.

MAKA, *adj.* [Engl. *make*; Germ. *machen*]; a root word quite alien from the Northern languages, for of the three references below, two seem to be put into the mouth of foreigners trying to speak Norse:—*to make*; in the phrase, ek skal maka honum háðung, *I will 'make shame' to him*, Ó. H. L. 45 (the persons in the story were prob. foreigners); mátti enginn sukk, *let none 'make' a disturbance*, the words of John the Fleming in Bs. i. 801; byrjar oss at maka þessar þjóðir í varri dról með nokkurri venju, *we ought to put them to some shame*, Al. 119. 2. *to smear, grease*, freq. in mod. usage, perh. derived from maka háðung above, or it may be quite a different word.

make, *u. f. a female mate*, Art.

MAKI, *a. m.* [Dan. *maga*, *agte-mage* = husband; Old Engl. *make*]:—*a mate* (prob. originally a customer, partner, cp. mak II), Nj. 35, Ld. 64, Eb. 86, Ó. H. 112, Bs. i. 765, Karl. 396; maki bólistra, *the 'bolismate', poet. the bead*, Ad. 6; tveggja, fjögurra manna maki, *a match (in strength) for two, four*:—*a mate*, esp. of animals, birds, Bb. 2. 21, 29, 31.

makindi, *n. pl. friendly intercourse*; í makindum ok vinskap, Eg. 41; fór þat allt í makindi ok vinskap, Ld. 192. 2. *rest, ease*; í makindum, *at one's ease*, cp. Dan. *i ro og mag*.

makka, *adj.* (**mak**, *n.*), *to job, make and meddle*, akin to maka, q. v. (conversational).

MAKKI, *a. m., qs. manki*, (*mön = mane*; Dan.-Swed. *manki*):—*the upper part of a horse's neck*, freq.

makliga, *adv. fitly, properly*, Þorst. Síðu H. 173; *deservedly*, Ld. 148, Fms. v. 70, vi. 100, x. 325.

maklig-leikr, *m. (-leiki, a. m.)*, mostly in pl. *what serves one right*, Sks. 474, Fms. vii. 312, Fs. 165; at makligleik, *deservedly*, Þorst. Stang. 55, Fms. iii. 156, vi. 342.

makligr, *adj.* [Scot. *makly*], *prop. well 'matched', meet, proper, becoming*. Fms. i. 3, vi. 227, vii. 285, Þorst. Síðu H. 173, Rb. 80; compar. *more fitting*:—*deserved*, Eg. 561; væri hitt makligr, at..., Fs. 57; *deserving*, of a person, with gen., makligr er þóratinn þess frá oss, Nj. 25, Fs. 7; mikils göðs m., 35; öllum þóttu bændr makligr til skada, Ó. H. 205; þykki mér Njáll makligr vera at ek unna honum þess, Nj. 188.

MAKR, *adj.*, only in compar. *more suitable, easier, snugger*; en þess berjask er þat er makara, *but they fight to whom that fitted better*, Fms. xi. 277; hann kvæð honum makara at sitja við elda, Fas. ii. 112; hann kann vel kyssa, makara væri (*more becoming*) at hann kynni jafnvel ríða með riddara ráðum, Str. 59. 2. = Lat. *utinam*; makara, at ek þín ambátt mætti finna miskunn í þínu augli, *would that I could!* Stj. 302, 400, 428; makara, at minn herra Naaman væri nær spámanni Guðs, 616.

II. *easy to deal with*; þaðan frá var Eindriði hins makasti, Bs. i. 709.

mak-ráðr, *adj. leisurely*, Fas. i. 325.

makr, *f.* [a for. word, for the genuine form is mátt, q. v.]:—*might, power*, Bs. i. 773, Clar., and in romances of a later date, freq. in mod. usage, Pass., Vidal, passim. **compds**: **maktar-leiki**, *a. m. might*, H. E. i. 246. **maktar-maðr**, *m. a mighty man*.

MALA, *pret. mól, mólu*; subj. pret. mæli, Gs. 10; part. malinn; reflex. pret. mólsk, Edda 78; a defect. strong verb supplied by weak forms, thus the strong prep. indic. sing. mel scarcely occurs; in mod. usage it is weak throughout, mala, maladi, malat, although the strong pret. may still be used in writing: [Ulf. *malan* = *ἀλφειν*, Luke xvii. 33, and so through other Teut. languages; cp. Lat. *mola, molere*; Gr. *μύλη*; derived are Icel. *mylja* and *mæla*, q. v.]:—*to grind*; en sú náttúra fylgdi kvernunum, at þat mólak á kverninni er sá mæli fyrir er mól, ... Fróði konungr bað þær mala gull ok fríð ok sælu Fróða... þær mólu líta bríð ádr niðr sukku skipin, Edda 78, 79 (the tale of Fróði and the power-mill, cp. 221); að móluum Fróða (dat.) móluum alselan, Gs. 5; né mæli svá mæz bergrisa... malit hefi ek fyrir mik, ... mól mólus föður mæz rammliga, ... móluum enn frammar, ... mólu meyar megins kostuðu, ... malit höfum, Fróði, sem munum heita, 10 sqq.; frá ek

at Fróða meyjar fullgólga mólu, Edda 81 (in a verse); hann tók klæði ambáttar ok gekk at mala, Sæm. 110; mala valbygg, Hkv. 2. 2; konungr heyrði i hús nokkut kvæðandi svá fagra, at honum fannsk mikít um, hann reid til húsins ok só inn at þar sat kona við kvern, ok kvæð for-kunnar fagrt við er hón mól, Fms. vii. 233; á þeim kvæðum mólu tólf konur byggkorn ok hveiti-korn til mannfæða, húðu hinar konurnar þá malat sitt hveiti, Od. xx. 106; at mala þeim korn eðr baka þeim braud, H.E. i. 503; þær er mólu ból Amlóða (q.v.), Edda 67 (in a verse); metaph., stýri mól, of a rudder in the sea, Rekst.

II. metaph. to *purrr*, of a cat, Germ. *spinnen*, freq. in mod. usage. III. part. malit gull (cp. malmr), ground gold, pure gold; roðinn gulli móluu, Sighvat.

malar-, in compds, see mól.
malari, a. m. a miller.
malattu-ótt, f. [from Fr. *maladie*], leprosy, B. K. 107.
malda, að, to moulder, grumble.

MALIR, f. pl. the crop of a cow or ox (=lend, of a horse); risti hann ofan af móltum mitt, mikla lengju ok síða, Skíða R. 27.

malla, u. f. [Dan. *malle* = a loop], a loop, noose; þat var lāsúr ok malla (thus Cod. C.) i. Sturl. i. 180 (Ed. mella). mólú-ör, f. a kind of shaft; Hemingr skýtr þá at konungi með mólú-ör, Hem. (MS.)

MALR, m., dat. mal, Fb. iii. 446, [Fr. *malle*, Engl. *mail*], a knap-sack, Grett. 93 A, þjal. Jóns. 7; hann tók hnjóðhamar ór mal einum, Fb. iii. 446, freq. in mod. usage.

MALT, n., pl. mól, Orkn. 112; maltanna, Glúm. 351; [A.S. and Engl. *malz*; Germ. *malz*]; —malt for brewing, Glúm. 351, Eg. 77, Orkn. 112, Fms. vi. 263, vii. 173, viii. 89, Gpl. 491, N. G. L. i. 5. compds: malt-hlaða, u. f. a malt barn, þjal. 9. malt-klýfjar, f. pl. malt loads, Fms. viii. 89, Glúm. 353.

maltr, adj. sharp, bitter, of taste.
mal-urt, f. wormwood, Fr. 472.

MAN, n., does not occur in plur. unless it be in gen. pl. mana, Stor. 13 (in MS.); [man is an ancient word only used in old laws and poetry, it remains in the compd man-sal, and in the Icel. local name Man-heimar; 'man' (*ἀνδρῶν*), being neuter and having but one n, is prob. of different origin from mann (*ἀνδρῶν*, *ἀνὴρ*), which is masc. and has a double final n. The etymology of this word is lost in the remotest antiquity; it appears in the O. H. G. *mana-boubis* = a bondman's bead, a 'serf's bead'; (Grimm in R. A. expresses a doubt as to the current etymology of Lat. *man-cipium* from *manu-capere*; perh. *man* and *caput*?). In early Swed. law the word occurs twice or thrice, næmpnæ man, næmpnæ quicæ, Schlyter i. 134; in Gutalagen—kauper tu mans man i garth thin (i. e. mans-mann = a bondman, cp. maus-manna and mans-madr, see Schlyter's Glossary).]

B. A bondman, prob. originally of prisoners of war who were sold as slaves (Irish in the west, Finns and Slaves in the east), see Ld. ch. 12, Ó. T. (Fms. i. ch. 92); svá ok ef hann vill í mani gjalda, tvá ára fyrir einn, ok á hann laun á maninu en næstu misseri ef hann hefir upp allt, Grág. i. 396; kaupna man ok gefa frelsi, N. G. L. i. 5, 6; ok þat fé skal hálftr vera í gulli ok í sífri en hálftr í mani hórænu (*native bondmen*) eigi eilra en fertogu, né yngra en fimmtán verra, 88; mans leiga, 224; ok heimta hann sem annan mans-mann, K. þ. K. 58; mani austrænu, eastern slaves, Hornklofi; máttkar meyjar at mani haðar, Gs. 1, 15; er þu man keyptir, 8; hálfá ádr alin fyrir frjáls-gjafa, penning veginn fyrir mann-manna, N. G. L. i. 347; næst kirkju-garði skal grafa mann-manna, 345; madr manna, no doubt false for man-manna, 388; er hann réttlauss við hann ok hans konu ok man hans allt, 36, Am. 66; þar kom mart man falt, þar sá Lóðinn konu nokkura er seld haðri verit mansli, Fms. i. 185; allt, mold ok man, N. G. L. iii. 92, v. l.

II. a girl, maid, as also in a worse sense, a mistress, for bondwomen often became their master's mistresses (see Ld. ch. 12), so that this sense grew out of the preceding one; líki leyfa ens ljósa mans, Hm. 91; í myrkzi skal við man spjalla, 81; et horska man, 101; et manunga man, 163; þat et unga man, þat et mjallhvíta man, Alm. 6, 7; bjartthaddad man, Skv. 1. 33; harðúðigt man, 27; sóstr-man, a bondwoman nurse, 3. 67; mans at kosta, Hbl. 16; hvé ek at andspilli komumk ens unga mans, Skm. 11; hve ek fyrir-banna manna glaum mani, manna nyt mani, þow I ban her from all concourse with men, 34; Yltinga man, Hkv. 2. 3; Yggjar man, the beloved of Ygg (Odin) = the Earth, Lex. Poët.; Hédins man = Hilda, the beloved of Hedin, Fms. ix. (in a verse); bjarnar man, a giantess, Stor. 13. It is probable that in some law phrases the obsolete 'man' has been replaced by the common 'mann', e. g. in gefa manni frelsi (mani? cp. manfrelsi), N. G. L. i. 5; as also in mana-kaup in the Swed. law, see Schlyter's introd. to the 10th vol. of Sver. Gamla Lagar. compds: man-frelsi, n. a granting of freedom to a bondman, manu-mission (as a vow), Orkn. 198, 200, Grág. i. 357, where it is wrongly spelt mannfrelsi. Man-heimar, m. pl. (thus pronounced on the spot, not Mann-heimar, as it is often spelt), the name of a farm in western Icel.; the local legend attributes the name to English captives kept there by lady Olóf, for having slain her husband, during the English trade (1467). But at that time the word man had become quite obsolete, and so the name must be older, prob. dating from the time

of the first settler Geirmund, who had been a freebooter in the British waters before he came to Icel.; he may have had his household of bondmen at this farm, see Salm i. 353 (foot-note). man-kynni, n. pl.; góð m., luck in love affairs, Hbl. 31. man-manna, n. (?) = mansmadr, N. G. L. i. 345, 347; see the references above. man-rúnar, f. pl. 'love-runes,' love-spells, Eg. 587. man-sal, n. a 'man-sale,' slave trade; selja e-n mansli, Fær. 117, Fms. i. 185, Fb. ii. 79. mansals-madr, m. a bondman, Fms. i. 78, 322. mans-madr, m. [early Swed. *mans-man*], a bondman, Grág. i. 271, Eg. 89, K. þ. K. 58.

man-söngur, m. a love song, Eg. 325, Bs. i. 165, Edda 16; esp. in the old law a kind of love libel, liable to outlawry, Grág. ii. 150, Fb. iii. 242; in mod. usage the lyrical introduction to the epic rhapsodies or ballads (rimur) is called mansöngur, for originally they were addressed to the poet's lady-love, Skáld H. 6. 1, Skíða R. 1, and in countless instances, e. g. Úlf. 1. 8, 2. 8, 3. 8, 4. 8, 5. 7, 9. 11, cp. 11. 10. mansöngs-drápa, u. f., -kvæði, n., -vísu, u. f. a love encomium, love song, love ditty, Eg. 5, Bs. i. 165, Fb. iii. 241, 242, Ölk. 36, Fs. 60, 87.

MANA, að, [Dan. *mana* = to raise a ghost], to provoke, challenge, D. N.: to challenge to fight or to a quarrel, Mittum-stangi manaði Hrólfr, Skíða R. 149; freq. in mod. usage, eg mana þig að koma! manaðu mig ekki.

manér, n. [for. word], manners, Stj. 121, 159, Clar., El.
man-frelsi, n. manumission; see man.

MANG, n. [cp. mid. Lat. *mangonus*; A.S. *mangian*, to traffic; *mangere*, a trader, which survives in Engl. *iron-monger*, scandalous *monger*; derived from *manig*, from traffic in mingled, miscellaneous things; as *manga* is used in Kormak, and even in a derived sense, it need not be borrowed from the A.S., but may be a genuine Norse word formed from *margr* at a time when the *a* had not as yet changed into *r*]; —manging, 'mongery,' barter; allir þeir menn, bæði konur ok karlar, er með mangi fara, hvárt sem þeir hafa mang sitt í búðum eðr stræti, N. G. L. ii. 204; laxa nýja ok svá aðra nýja fiska ok ostrur þat skal kaupna á bátum eðr á bryggjum en vill, en eigi flytja í búðir til mangs, 263; prestar skulu eigi fara með mangi né okri, H. E. ii. 53. mangs-madr, m. a monger, Ld. 146.

manga, að, to trade as a 'monger,' to barter, chaffer, Str. 26, Karl. 323; þeir munguðu (*bartered*) um hross við Skíða, Sturl. ii. 170; kaup-manga, i. 171; metaph. to biggle, beg, manga til við e-n, hings við hörm at manga, Kormak.

Manga, u. f. [cp. Scot. *Maggie*], a contr. form from Margrét, as also Mangi from Magnús. 2. a mangonel, a war machine, Fms. ix. 10. mangari, a. m. a monger; mangari vert fé sitt í marga vanda vöru, Str. 26; in a vile sense, mangarar eða falsarar, Skv. 17; mangarar, myllnarar, sútarar, skinnarar, slátr-mangarar, N. G. L. ii. 104; kjöt-m., a butcher, 1 Cor. x. 25; cp. *Kjød-mangergade* (the present *Kjød-magergade*) in Copenhagen. mangara-skapr, m. mongery, N. G. L. ii. 417.

mangi = manngi (q.v.), see -gi; —Mangi, contr. of Magnús.
man-manna, see man.

manna, að, prop. to make a 'man.' 2. mod. to man a boat, manna skip. II. reflex. to become a man, to be brought up to manhood; þórir var madr ætt-smár ok hafði mannask vel, Fms. iv. 255; ætt-smár ok mannadr vel, well bred, Ó. H. 113; var móðir mín vel mönnuð, of good family, Brandkr. 62; ef mér reynisk þórlófr jamvel mannadr (if I find Tb. as accomplished a man) sem hann er sýnum full-dregiligr, Eg. 29; vil ek biðja dóttur þinnar til handa Glúmi bróður minum, skaltu þat vita, at hann er vel mannadr, Nj. 23; synir þeirra vöru kálfr ok Grímr, mannadrir at hón, K. and G. were rather fine well-bred men, Fms. vi. 107; son þinn svá vel mannadr, ii. 193; engar eru þat yfirbær at hann nái at eiga dóttur þína, þvát ekki er hann verr mannadr en hón, Fb. i. 196; hann á sjau sonu ok alla vel mannaða, Ísl. ii. 215; madr af góðri ætt er lítt er mannadr, Skálda 176.

2. manned, of a ship; vel (illa) mannað, well (badly) manned, of the crew; var þar vel mannað, there was a good gathering of people, Grett. 78.

mann-afl, a. m. strength in men (troops), Lv. 47.

mannan, f. the breeding, accomplishment of a man, Js. 24, Barl. 6; fullkominn til mannannar allrar, þeirrar er kurteisum konungi byrjar at hafa, Fagrík. 3.

mann-auðn, f. depopulation, Fms. vi. 14.
mann-átt, f. clarity, love to men.

mann-baldr, m. a great, good man, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

mann-björg, f. the saving of men, saving of life; brutu þeir skipit, þar varð m., Nj. 282, Ann. 1413. mannbjargar-madr, m. a rescuer.

mann-blöndinn, adj. sociable.

mann-blót, n. human sacrifice, Bs. i. 23, Fms. viii. 293, xi. 135.

mann-boð, n. a banquet, Fms. i. 161, vi. 119, Róm. 303; a message, 329.

mann-borligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), of manly bearing.

mann-broddr, m. iron spikes to walk on ice with, Vápn. 1.

mann-bætr, f. pl. weregild for one slain, Eg. 259. 2. sing., manubót, a feat, prowess, Gisl. (in a verse).

mann-dauði, a. m. = manndauf; in compds, manndaufa-sumar, -ár, -vetr, Ann. 1402, 1404, 1405 (of the great plague), Bs. i. 822.

mann-dauðr, m., later mann-dauði, a. m., dat. manndaufnum, Fms.

x. 212:—*loss of life, mortality*, Eg. 98 new Ed., Fms. x. 211, Bs. i. 31, Ann. passim.

mann-dæð, f. a *manful deed, act of prowess*, in plur. *virtues*, Hom. (St.) 59, MS. 686 B. 8, 625. 184.

mann-dællid, f. a *discussion, division*, Fms. x. 97.

mann-djöfull, m. a *demon in human shape, fiend of a man*, cp. Germ. *Manisuffel*, Fs. 36.

mann-dómligr, adj. *human*, Mar., Edda 147 (pref.), Barl. 110.

mann-dómr, m. *manhood, humanity, human nature*, Edda 149 (pref.), Pr. 465, Gpl. 40, Sks. 688; taka á sik manndóm, of the Incarnation, Barl. 27, 108.

II. *manliness, prowess*, Nj. 176, Al. 83, Fms. ix. 333. 2. *humanity, goodness, generosity*, Fms. i. 222; engan manndóm né hjálp vildu bygðar menn sýna þeim, 197; sýna e-m manndóm, to show kindness towards, Bs. i. 35. comps: manndóms-átt, f. = manndát, Al. 45.

manndóms-leysi, n. *unmanliness, meanness*, Fb. iii. 448. manndóms-maðr, m. a *brave man*, Eg. 39, Fms. iv. 86.

mann-dráp, n. *murder, slaughter*, Hom. 86; esp. in plur. *slaughter* in a fight, Fs. 9, 135, Edda 40, Fms. iii. 11, vi. 421, Hkr. i. 290, Stj. 621. comps: manndrápa-laust, n. adj. *without slaughter, loss of life*, Sturl. ii. 63.

manndráps-maðr, manndrápa-maðr, m. a *man-slayer, murderer*, Fms. xi. 226, Stj. 517, Hkr. i. 155. manndráps-sök, f. a *case of murder*, Sks. 692, 786, Stj. 467.

manndráps-veðr, n. a *violent gale*, in which many lives are lost. manndráps-þing, n. *an assembly held on account of a murder*, Gpl. 438.

mann-drápari, a, m. a *man-slayer, murderer*, Gpl. 22, Stj. 13.

mann-dygd, f. *virtue*, Bs. i. 46, Fas. iii. 395.

mann-dýrðir, f. pl. *manly qualities*, 625. 26, Rb. 378, Róm. 302, MS. 655. vii. 2, Al. 87, Geisli 18, Edda (Ht.) 13.

mann-eign, f. *the having a husband*, Greg. 74.

mann-eldi, n. *the maintenance of a person*, Grág. i. 296, 444; *human food*, Am. 66; gott til manneidis.

mann-elska, u, f. = manndát.

mann-erja, u, f. = mannlara, Glúm. 341, but a doubtful passage.

mann-eskja, u, f. [Germ. *mensch*, m.; cp. Ulf. *mannisks* = ἀνθρωπος; Dan. *meneske*; Swed. *meneska*; Scot. *mensk*]:—a *man* (Lat. *homo*); from the time of the Reformation this word is freq., but it is rare in old writers; indeed, hann tók menneskju hold, Hom. 160, is the only instance on record, for A. A. 196 is a compilation from a paper MS.; the word is, however, a good one, and is freq. in N. T., Vidal. passim; in mod. usage it often, in both speech and writing, takes the place of mann (maðr).

mann-eygr, adj. = mannýgr, Bs. i. 368.

mann-fagnaðr (-fögnuðr), m. a *grand entertainment, the fare at a banquet*, Eg. 482, Hkr. i. 139, Isl. ii. 403, Fas. ii. 118.

mann-fall, n. *slaughter* in battle, Eg. 32, 59, 298, Nj. 44, Gullþ. 24, 25, Fms. i. 24, vi. 406, vii. 57, Ó. H. 40, passim; of sickness, Sturl. iii. 279, Ann. 1349 (of a plague or sudden death).

mann-fang, n. = mannkaup; þykist þú m. eiga í sonum, Fas. ii. 521. mann-farar, m. a *ship-load of men*, Fms. viii. 33, 382.

mann-fál, a, m. [fá = to draw], a '*man-image, human figure*'; rauban skjöld ok dreginn á mannfái, Fb. ii. 250; cp. þar var kveiktur fái á, Konr. 17 (vellum); var kvíkr fái (a '*life-image, figure drawn from life*') á þeim grafinn, id.

mann-fár, adj. *having few men*; hón er mannfá, *bas but few inhabitants*, Stj.: neut., mannfátt, *few people*, Fms. vi. 207, vii. 312.

mann-fellir, m. *great mortality*, from plague, hunger, or the like. mann-ferð, f. = mannaferð, Sturl. iii. 132, Isl. ii. 148.

mann-fjándi, a, m. a *human fiend*, Fs. 36, 44, Fms. ii. 83.

mann-fjöld, f. *people*, Ad.

mann-fjöldi, a, m. a *multitude, crowd of men*, Fms. vi. 203, vii. 161, xi. 108, Ann. 1403, passim.

mann-fleiri, see mannmargr.

mann-fóll, a, m. a *fool, idiot*, Boll. 352, Fs. 40.

mann-fólk, n. '*man-folk, mankind*', Hkr. i. 5, 9, Fas. i. 391, Edda 43, Fms. i. 24, Eg. 47, Edda 147 (pref.), Hkr. ii. 267, (but land-fólk, Ó. H. 162, l. c.)

mann-frelsi, n. *manumission*; better *man-frelsi*; see man.

freedom, rights of man, mod.

mann-fróðr, adj. *skilled in mannfæði*, Hkr. iii. 250.

mann-fróði, f. '*man-science, history*', esp. *genealogies*; at öllu fróðr, lögum, ok dæmum, mannfæði ok ættvísí, Fms. vii. 102; lög eðr sögur eðr mannfæði (*genealogies*), Bs. i. 59; en nam, þá er eigi dvaldi annat, þat er móðir hans kunni kenna honum, ættvísí ok mannfæði, 91; Bárðr kenndi Eðl lögspeki ok m., Bárðr. 24 new Ed.

mann-fundur, m. a *meeting*, Nj. 113, Fs. 39, Fms. i. 35, Grett. 106 A. mann-fúlgja, u, f. *money (fúlgja) for a person's maintenance* (mod. meðgjöf), Grág. ii. 343.

mann-fýla, u, f. a '*fool person, rascal*', a term of abuse, Nj. 56, Fs. 39, 46, 51, 99, Rd. 262.

mann-fæð, f. *smallness of population, lack of people*, N. G. L. i. 376, Róm. 346.

mann-fæða, u, f. *human food*, Fms. i. 126, ii. 242.

mann-fæði, n. = mannfæða, Stj., Fb. i. 111.

mann-færð, f. *the condition of a road*, Eg. 546.

mann-för, f. *travelling*, Eg. 114, Hkr. ii. 188.

mann-gangr, m. a *muster of troops*, Orkn. 112 old Ed.

mann-garðr, m. a *ring of men*, Eg. 80, Al. 169, Fas. ii. 33.

mann-görseml, f. a '*jewel of a man*', Bs. i. 81, þjóðr. 153.

mann-gi, often spelt mangi, gen. mannskia, Hm. 115, 147; acc. mangi, 623. 31, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse), Isl. ii. 483; dat. manni-gi, Greg. 65; [mann-gi, sec -gi]:—no man, nobody: 1. in poetry; svá er maðr sá er mangi ann, Hm. 49; nýtr mangi nás, 70; leiddik m. gott ef gettr, 131; er m. veit, 139; svá at mér m. mat né bað, Gm. 2; m. er þér í orði vinr, Ls. 2, 35; síðan þik m. sér, 59; mun mín fjár m. njóta, Skv. 2, 5, Sdm. 12; sköpum viðr mangi, Am. 46; banar þat m., 75; mat þú villat né mannskia gaman; Hm. 115; mannskia mögr, no man's son, 147; at mannskia munum, Skm. 20, 24; acc., mangi annan, no other man, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse); used as adjective, m. annar mildingr, 26 (in a verse), Landn. 197 (in a verse).

2. in prose; svá er sagt at m. veit hvat Guð er, Eluc. 3; ok mælti því m. í gegn, lb. 17; mangi (acc.) hyggjum vér göfgara né tignara en Krist, 623. 31; regn gördi svá mikít at mannigi vas ór húsi út gengt, Greg. 65; mælti þá mangi í mót honum, Fms. viii. 244, v. l.; mangi skal kenni-munum eigna þat, at . . . Greg. 19; hann tær þat mangi (acc.) munu gort hafa, Isl. ii. 483 (Heiðarv. S. excerpts).

mann-girnd (-girn), f. a *longing for a husband*, Isl. ii. 162.

mann-gjarn, adj. *eager to marry*, (Dan. *giftsyg*), Fms. vi. 104.

mann-gjarnliga, adv. *eagerly*, Fb. i. 555.

mann-gjöld, n. pl. *weregild*, Eg. 575, Nj. 22, 189, Lv. 55, passim.

mann-geska, u, f. *goodness, kindness*, Nj. 282, v. l.

mann-görð, f. *the contribution of a man to the levy*, as also the district which had to contribute one man, N. G. L. i. 15, 100. mann-görðar-maðr, m. a *member, inmate of a m.*, N. G. L. i. 12.

mann-hatr, n. '*man-hate, misanthropy*'.

mann-hár, adj. *of a man's height*, Bs. i. 422, Ann. 1414, Fas. iii. 366.

mann-háski, a, m. *danger of life*, Fms. xi. 23, Hkr. ii. 78, Bs. i. 321.

mann-hefnd, f. *blood revenge*, Fs. 73, Nj. 57; fébætr eða mann-hefadir, 165, Lv. 68; mannhéfda laust.

mann-heill, f. *bliss, favour, good report*; var sá kynspáttir kallaðr Skíðungar, ok hafði litla mannheill, Korm. 160; hann átti litlð fé ok m., Sturl. i. 74; vitr ok vinsæll, ríkr ok göðgjarn, hann hafði m. mikla, iii. 96; svá virðisk mér, at minni m. hafn þú á Íslandi en hér með oss, Fbr. 91; hann var vinsæll ok mannhella-maðr mikill, and a very popular man, Fs. 86.

mann-heill, adj. *safe and sound*; to the question, hvað er í fróttum? the answer is, mannheillt og ó-sjúkt; meðan mannheillt var, D. N. ii. 358.

mann-heilsa, f. *good health of men*, D. N. ii. 845.

mann-heimar, m. pl. '*Man's-home, the abode of men, a company*', opp. to Guð-heimar, Hkr. i. 14 (Yngl. S.)

mann-helgr, f., mod. mann-helgi, f. indecl.:—*personal rights, inviolability of person*, N. G. L. i. 8; the section of the law treating of personal rights, also called mannhelgar-bálkr, ii. 45; hér hefr upp mannhelgi vára, þat er fyrst í mannhelgi várrí, at . . . id.:—a *sanctuary*, þar var mannhelgr mikil, ok miklar viðlögur við manni aftak, Fms. x. 391.

mann-hringr, m. a *circle, ring of men*, Orkn. 112, Eg. 88, Fms. ii. 174, x. 229, Ó. H. 177, Stj. 415, Bs. i. 629, 633.

mann-hundr, m. a '*man-dog, scoundrel*', Fb. i. 354, Gisl. 50, Fs. 38, Stj. 624, Karl. 502.

mann-hús, n. pl. '*man-bouses, dwelling houses*', Gisl. 29.

mann-hæð, f. a *man's height*, as a measure, Sturl. i. 118, Bs. i. 347.

mann-hægr, adj. *gentle*, of animals, opp. to mannýgr, Stj. 57.

mann-hætta, u, f. = mannháski, Lv. 53, Korm. 80, Hkr. ii. 26, Bs. i. 621; mannhættu-laust, without danger of life, Eb. 118.

mann-hættliga, adv. *dangerously*, Fms. viii. 350, v. l.

mann-hættir, adj. *dangerous to life*, Ó. H. 26, Fms. ix. 516, vi. 394.

mann-höfn, f. *the maintenance of a person*; í viðar-föngum, smíðar-kaupum ok mannhöfnum, Bs. i. 81. mannhafnar-maðr, m. a *good husband*, Bs. i. 26.

manni, a, m. = maðr, answering to the Goth. *manns*; samt ekki at manna (dat. ?), Fms. vi. 53; as a nickname, Maurer's Volkssagen.

mann-llaka, u, f. *wickedness*, Fms. iii. 89.

mann-jafnaðr or mann-jöfnuðr, m. a *comparison of men*, i. e. a dispute in which each contends that his hero is the greatest; þar var ólíteiti mörg, þar var talat um mannjöfnuð, ok hverr þar væri göfgastr maðr í sveit eðr meistr höfðingi ok urðu menn þar eigi á eitt áttir, sem optast verðir ef um mannjöfnuð er talat, i. e. a *comparison of persons is odious, creates strife*, Eb. 184; þorsteinn svarar, ekki ferr ek í mannjöfnuð, segir hann, Isl. ii. 214; þar var margt talat er menn vóru drukkneir mjök, ok kom þar at rætt var um mannjöfnuð, Orkn. 210; þeir fóru í mannjöfnuð ok töldu um þorgils ok Eirek, Fs. 149; var mart talat við drykkinn, ok þar kom at farit var í mannjafnað, ok því næst var rætt um kóngsöngs sjálfa, Fms. i. 58; for a classical instance see the dialogue between the

two brother kings, Mork. 186 (mannafnaðr konunga, cp. Fms. vii. 118 sqq.) 2. a *matching or pairing of persons* as to the weregilds to be paid for wounds and slaughter on both sides after a battle, Isl. ii. 384, Fb. iii. 453.

mann-kaup, n. 'man-bargain,' in the phrase, þat er gott m. í e-m, a person is a good bargain, an acquisition, Fms. vi. 99, Fb. ii. 289; gott er m. í Vagni, fadír, Fms. xi. 154.

mann-kind, f. mankind; ok óluk þaðan af mannkindir, Edda 6; miklu fríðari en önnur mannkind á Norðrlöndum, Fas. i. 387; þessi m., these people, Róm. 176.

mann-kostir, m. pl. human virtues, good qualities; dýrligir mann-kostir, Orkn. 160; hann taldi upp fyrir henni mannkosti Ólafs konungs, Hkr. ii. 86, Al. 87, Mar. passim.

mann-kvæmd, f. a visit of guests, Landn. 81.

mann-kvæmt, n. adj., in the phrase, þar er m. (or ekki m.), many people come there, it is frequented by guests; þar var ekki m., few people came there, it is a lonely place, Grett. 137.

mann-kvöld, f. a summons or levying of men, Sturl. iii. 40.

mann-kyn, n. mankind, N. G. L. iii. 299, Stj. 41, 371, Pass., Vidal. passim; a race, offspring, allt þat m. er frá honum kom, Ver. 6; frá þeim kom mart m., 19: kind of people, H. E. i. 526.

mann-last, n. slander of people, defamation.

mann-lauss, adj. without men:—without a husband, Ld. 184, Fas. iii. 390.

mann-lát, n. pl. loss of life, Sturl. iii. 93, Ó. H. 213.

mann-loysi, n. the being mannlauð:—a good-for-nothing person (mod. mann-loysa, u. f.), Fms. ii. 62, v. l.

mann-liga, adv. manfully, Fms. i. 263, vii. 261, ix. 471.

mann-ligr, adj. human, Greg. 54, Hom. 23, 83, Bs. i. 181; mannligt eðli, human nature, Barl. 27, Eb. 120, MS. 623, 19; mannligir veykleikr, Magn. 504, passim.

2. manly, becoming a man; ok er þat mann-ligra at fara at duga honum, Ó. H. 117; mannlig er orðin ferð þín, Lv. 24; sonr einkar vænn ok m. = mannvænn, Barl. 152: compds, mikil-m., stór-m., magnificent; lítill-m., small.

mann-líkan, n. a human image, idol, Ó. H. 109, Stj. 470: beings in human shape, Vsp. 10.

mann-lydda, u. f. mannlæra, El.

mann-lyti, n. a blemish, Grett. 161, Róm. 188.

mann-læra, u. f. a bad person, Fms. ii. 62, Valla L. 218, (Ed. mannlæda.)

mann-löstr, m. a blemish, Gísl. 15.

mann-margr, adj. having many men; esp. in neut., hafa mannmargin, to have many people, forces, Nj. 254, 259, Fms. i. 290, Fs. 183: compar., hafa mannfleira, to have more men, followers, Gísl. 345, Fms. vi. 106, xi. 237; hann var miklu mannfleiri þar á þetinu, Orkn. 307.

mann-mengi, n. a host of men, N. G. L. i. 58.

mann-mergð, f. a host of people, crowd, Fas. ii. 483.

mann-metnaðr, m. ambition, Edda 145 (pref.), Hom. (St.) 50.

mann-múgr, m. (mann-múgl, a m., Pr. 425), a crowd of people, Ó. H. 213.

mann-níðingr, m. a 'níðingr,' miscreant, Lv. 44, Ó. H. 157.

mann-órð, n. fame, repute, Fas. iii. 533, freq. in mod. usage.

mann-raun, f. a trial; í hverri m. ok praut, Clem. 45; Dróttinn tók á sik allar manna-raunir, all human trials, 623, 19:—trial, danger, jafn hinum fremstu í öllum manna-raunum, perils, dangerous tasks, Eg. 21, Bs. i. 638; koma í manna-raunir, perils, Al. 61; þú þorir lítt í nánd at koma þegar er nokkur er m. í, Eg. 30; röskr í öllum manna-raunum, Fs. 3, 120:—experimenter, lítillir skynsemdar ætli þér mik ok enga manna-raun kunnna, Fms. vi. 53:—trial, adversity, þá er hann misti Ljóts sonar síns, var þat þú manna-raun en þetta engi, Þorst. Síðu H. 174.

mann-ráð, n. pl. plots against a man's life; þú hafa húsfreyjur verit góðar, at eigi hafi staðit í manna-ráðum, Nj. 53; cp. fjör-ráð.

mann-samnaðr, m. a gathering of men, Fms. iv. 119, Ld. 76:—people assembled, Fms. viii. 64, Isl. ii. 83, Grág. ii. 165.

mann-sekt, f., esp. in pl. a penalty paid in one's person, opp. to fésekt: in the old law it signified outlawry, banishment of any of the three degrees, Bs. i. 675; hvárki fé né mannssektir, Isl. ii. 385, cp. Nj. 189.

mann-semi, f. valour, a dr. ley., Hdl. 3; or perh. = man-semi, love-making, or the being agreeable to women (?), see man.

mann-akaði, a m. 'man-scarer,' loss of life, Eg. 90: a great loss in a person's death, þeir sögðu honum vigit, Gunnarr sagði, at þat var lítill m., Nj. 61; ok er þat con mesti m. at taka þá af lífi, 136: *bavoc in men*, þeim manni er þér hafði górt enn mesta mannakada, Ó. H. 47; hann var þeirra meir lagðr til mannakada, Tb. was the more murderous fighter of the two, Fbr. 23 new Ed. **mannakada-veðr**, n. a destructive gale.

mannskapr, m. manfulness, manhood, valour, Fas. iii. 308; hvárki spara penninga né mannskap, spare neither money nor men, Þórd. 100 new Ed.:—human nature, 677, 12. **mannskapar-lauss**, adj. pitiless, lacking strength and manhood, Fas. ii. 386.

mann-akolmir, m. a rascal, Fas. i. 330.

mann-sképna, u. f. a 'man-creature,' poor creature, Rb. 360, Fas. iii. 644.

mann-akratti, a m. a wicked man.

mann-akræfa, u. f. a miserable coward, Fms. ii. 61, 93; nú muntu verða at draga af þér slenit, mannskræfan, Grett. 91, Fb. i. 523, Mag. 56.

mann-akræf, adj. 'scatiful,' savage to man; stór dýr ok mann-skæð, Hkr. i. 69, Rb. 344: of a battle, bloody, Fms. i. 44, ii. 316, 323, passim.

mann-sómi, a m. honour, reputation, Eg. 106.

mann-spell, n. destruction of life, Eg. 278, Orkn. 108, Fms. viii. 351.

mann-spilla, t; mannsþilla sér, to degrade oneself; eg vil ekki m. mér á því.

mann-spjall, n. = mannsþell, Fagrsk. 64.

mann-stormr, m. a rush of people, Bs. ii. 66.

mann-tak, n. manhood, piñ; það er manntak í e-m, there is piñ in him, Grett. 136 A. **manntaks-semi**, f. energy.

mann-tal, n. a muster, 'tale of men,' Grág. i. 66, N. G. L. i. 97; skora m., to muster troops, Ó. H. 203, Stj. 456: a census, at manntali, by tale, Bar. 6; Grág. ii. 381. **compds**: **manntals-eldr**, m. an oath taken in a census, N. G. L. i. 200. **manntals-þing**, n. a county meeting in the spring, Gpl. 438, Jb.

mann-tapi, a m. loss of life, Grág. ii. 130, MS. 625, 14, Bs. ii. 111, Fb. i. 70, Ver. 73; **manntapa-vetr**, a winter of great mortality, Ann. 1196.

mann-telja, taldi, to tell the people, Stj. 546.

mann-tetr, n. a 'tetter of a man,' a poor wretch.

mann-tjón, n. = manntapi, Fms. vii. 263, x. 418, Sks. 79 new Ed., Bs. i. 327.

mann-úð, f. humanity, goodness.

mann-úðigr, adj. gentle, Lat. humanus, Fas. iii. 219.

mann-úðligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), gentle, affable.

mann-val, n. choice people, a select body of men; þat mesta m. á landinu, the best men of the county, Nj. 33, 173, Eg. 38, 43, Fms. vi. 46, x. 25: mod. also of one person, a goodly man, hann er mesta mannvall.

mann-vandr, adj. difficult, requiring a man, Fms. xi. 137. 3. particular as to choice of a husband, of a lady, Nj. 48, Band. 29 new Ed.

mann-veidr, f. the seizing, catching of a man, Sturl. i. 166.

mann-villa, u. f. personation, Grág. i. 353.

mann-virðing, f. rank, renown, honour; var Leifi gott til fjár ok mannvirðingar, Fb. i. 541, Þorst. Síðu H. 177, Eg. 4, Nj. 111, Lv. 89, Magn. 466.

mann-virkir, n. man's work, work of human hands, Symb. 26:—labour, með miklu m. ok kostnaði, Stj. 646:—a great work, monument, síðan tóku þeir at ryðja götuna, ok er þat et mesta m., sem enn sér merki, Eb. 132; ok nu létu þeir gíra þat m. er víðfrægt er ok kallat er Dana-virkir, Fms. xi. 28; þeir górdu m. (of the tower of Babel), Ver. 10; sú en ágæta borg Tírus verðr at ösku ór slíku mannvirkir, Al. 48.

mann-vit, n. [Dan. mande-vid], 'man-wit,' understanding, with the notion of 'mother's-wit,' good sense, as opp. to bók-vit ('book-wit'); úbrigðra vin fíer maðr alldregi, en m. mikir, Hm. 6, 10, Hbl. 3; mál ok m., Sdm. 4; minni ok m., Fms. xi. 298 (in a verse); und skynsamleg ok m., Ver. 2; ok urðu þeir (the dwarfs) vitandi mannvits ok höfðu manns líki, Edda 9; því at hann (the dog) hefir manns mannvit, Fms. x. 254; síðgæði þat má engi eignask nema hann hafi m. með, ok eiga þessir hlutir mannviti at fylgja, Sks. 437; mannvits ok góðrar náttúru, 475; hljóta sumir spádóms anda, sumir mannvits anda ok spektar, 561; m. ok skilning, 49; at mannviti, réttlæti eða sannsýni, 474: *learning*, þér hafið minna m. numit en ek, Mag. 3; lærðr til alls mannvits, Sks. 474. **compds**: **mannvits-brekka**, u. f. a nickname of a lady, Landn.

mannvits-lauss, -lífill, adj. artless, with little wit, Sks. 45, Krók. 43. **mannvits-maðr**, m. a wise man, Sturl. i. 9.

mannvit-samligr, adj. ingenious, Sks. 620.

mann-vitull, m. [Engl. witoll], a 'witoll' of a man, a witoll, as a term of abuse, a dr. ley., Isl. ii. 340 (Heidarv. S., but undoubtedly bearing this meaning).

mann-vænligr, adj. = mannvænn, Sturl. i. 3, Fms. iv. 179, vi. 107, Eg. 187, Gullþ. 4, passim. **Tas 1768**

mann-vænn, adj. hopeful, promising, of a young person, Eg. 514, Fms. i. 20, vi. 443.

mann-værr, adj. (qs. eiga værr hjá mönnum), beiddu þeir lausnar (absolution) af honum, svá at þeir skyldi vera mannværrir, Fms. ix. 534, v. l.

mann-yðgi, f. = mannúð.

mann-ygr, mod. mann-eygðr, adj. vicious, of animals, bulls, Hkr. i. 37, Bs. i. 319, Lv. 91.

mann-proti, adj. lacking men, K. A. 70.

mann-pröng, f. a throng of men, Fms. ii. 172.

mann-prufi, adj. in need of men, Mar.

mann-seli (qs. -selli), n. (a dr. ley., prob. identical with Ulf. man-auli = σχημα, Phil. ii. 8), a 'man-shape,' hence a mannikin, as a term of

contempt, cp. Germ. *scribs-bild*; hann var m. mikit ok veslingr, Finnb. 214.

mann-eta, u. f. s. 'man-eater,' cannibal; tröll ok m., Bret. 12, Fb. i.

526, N. G. L. i. 434, ii. 495; blóðdrekkur eða m., Fas. iii. 573.

man-sal, n. *slave-selling*, see man, as also for the other compds.

man-skora, skar, [mön = a mane], to cut a horse's mane.

man-skæri, n. pl. *mane-scissors*, Bjarn. 62.

man-stœði, n. *the place of the mane*, Sks. 100.

man-söngur, m. *a love song*; see man.

manungr, adj. *youthful*, epithet of a girl, Hm. 163.

Man-verjar, m. pl. [Mön = Isle of Man], *the Manxmen*, Fms.

MARA, pres. mari; pret. marði; part. marat; only the pret. is found in old writers, but the word is still in full use except in pret. subj.: —to be water-logged, float just under the surface of the water; en fullt var skipit ok marði uppi um stundar sakar... en meðan skipit marði uppi, Bs. i. 355; marði þá undir þeim skipit (*the ship was water-logged*) svá at þeir fengu eigi upp ausit, 386; þá tók at kyrra veðrit en skipit marði, Fas. ii. 80; síðan kom Áki upp ok marði þar á vatni at kalla, iii. 581.

mara, u. f. [Engl. *night-mare*; akin to merja = to crush]: —*the night-mare*, an ogress; en er hann hafði lítt sofnað, kallaði hann ok sagði at mara trað hann, menn hans fóru til, ok vildu hjálpa honum, en er þeir tóku uppi til höfuðsins þá trað hún fótleggina svá at nær brotnuðu, þá tóku þeir til sótanna, þá kaffði hún höfuðit, svá at þar dó hann, Hkr. i. 20; the word also occurs in one of Kormak's verses; it is freq. in mod. usage.

mar-álmr, m., qs. *marhálmr*, 'sea-straw,' *sea-grass*, Bs. i. 594; cp. Hjalt.

mar-bakki, a, m. *the 'sea-bank'*, the border between shoal and deep water along the coast, see Ivar Aasen; síðan málvinir minir fyrir mar-bakkann sukku, Vigl. (in a verse), N. G. L. ii. 149, v. l.

mar-bedr, m. *the sea-bed, shore*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

Mar-bœll, n. the local name of a farm near the sea, D. L. **Mar-bœlingar**, m. pl. *the men from M.*, Ld.

mar-dráp, n. a nickname, Bs.

marð-skinn, n. [mörðr], *a marten's fur*, B. K. 98, Dipl. iii. 4.

Mar-dóll or **Mar-þóll**, f., gen. *Mardallar*, one of the names of Freyja, Edda 21: prop. *a mermaid*, Jónas 151; *Mardallar-grátr*, *the tears of M.* = gold, Lex. Poët.; cp. the *Mardallar-Saga* in Maurer's *Volkssagen*.

mar-flatr, adj. *horizontal*, on the sea.

mar-fló, f., pl. *flær*, an insect, 'sea-flea,' *cancer pulex*.

mar-flótr, m. *the sea-level*, (mod.)

mar-glitta, u. f. 'sea-glitter,' a kind of jelly fish, Eggert Itin.

MARGR, adj., fem. mörg, neut. margt, usually spelt and pronounced mart; compar. fleiri, q. v.; superl. flestr; [Ulf. *manags* = *molú*; A. S. *manig*; Engl. *many*; Ó. H. G. *manag*; Dutch *menig*; Germ. *manche*; the *m* is found in all South-Teutonic languages, and the word is explained by Grimm as a compd from *mann* (*homo*) and the suffix *-gi* (*-cunne*); the Norse *margr* is the same word, having only changed the *m* into *r*, for the *m* remains in a few derivatives, as *mengi* (*a crowd*), *menga* (*to blend*), *manga*, q. v.; in mod. Swed. and Dan. the *m* has been resumed from intercourse with the Germ.; Dan. *mange*; early Swed. *marger*, but mod. Swed. *många*]: —*many*; munu margir þess gjalda, Nj. 2; meiri er veidr í Flösa en mörgum öðrum, 232; margi þína muni, Ld. 102; særðr mörgum sárum... mörgum mönnum, ... margir menn, Fms. x. 370; margir slíkir, *many such*, Nj. 6; margi penninga, Dipl. ii. 10.

2. sing. in a collect. sense, both as subst. and adj.; mart man, Fms. i. 185; margi maðr, Fb. i. 341; margi sá fróðr þykisk, Hm. 39; þviat margi man þik ofunda, þviat margi mun þar at þér víkja, Nj. 47; skipask margi vel við góðan búning, Fms. vi. 208; hefir þó margi hlótið um sárt at binda, Nj. 54; hann hafði látið slá skipa-saum margan, *a great quantity of*, Fms. ix. 377; margi er knár þó hann sé smár; ber mér jafnan mart á góma, vi. 208; margi vitandi, Vsp. 20; mart er mér vel hent at göra, Nj. 54; tala mart, 194; heyrta mart en tala fátt, Hallgr.; spyrja mjök marga, Ld. 88; fyrir marga sakir, for many reasons, Fms. vi. 215; ok þykkir lítt fyrir (i) mörgu þat at tala, xi. 108; mart manna, *many people*, Eg. 134, Nj. 194; í mörgu, *in many respects*, in many things, 625, 82, Fb. iii. 246; fróðr at mörgu, Nj. 194; margi alls, *quite great*, adverb., Am. 8, 92.

III. metaph. *friendly, communicative* (cp. *sár*); höfum vit nú hvártveggja reynt, at mart hefir verið um með okkr ok fátt, Gisl. 17; ekki var mart með þeim, Fms. x. 78; svá er, frændi, at með okkr hefir verið ekki mart, Ld. 106; þó var hann margi við Árna biskup ok fróttinn af Íslandi, Bs. i. 776.

III. *margr* is used as a subst., in the saying, eigi má við margnum, *no one can stand against many, against odds*; en þó mátti hann eigi við margnum um síðir, *at last he was overthrown*, Bær. 14; kom at því sem mælt er, at ekki má við margnum, Ft. 89, Fms. xi. 278. **margs-konar** and **marge-kyns**, adv. *of many kinds, various*, Fs. 63, Edda 38, Hkr. i. 5, Fms. i. 185, Eg. 517, passim.

B. Compds: **marg-breyttinn**, adj. *variable, whimsical*, Fs. 86, Vápn. 1, Fas. ii. 7. **marg-breytni**, f. *variety*. **marg-brotinn**,

part. *intricate*.

marg-brugðinn, part. *dy*, Lil. 16.

dýrr, adj. *very dear*, Hallfred. **marg-falda**, ad, *so multiply*, Fms. i. 137, Sks. 628, Rb. 462, Stj. 428 (repeated), Alg. 358: *to address*, in plur. by 'þér,' Sks. 303.

marg-faldan, f. *multiplication*, Alg. 356.

margfald-leikr, m. *manifoldness*, Str. 21.

marg-fald-lige, adv. *manifoldly*, Stj. 51, Fms. i. 76, v. 346; *margfaldligs* (compar.), i. 184.

marg-faldligr, adj. *manifold*, Stj. 55, Bar. 27: gramm., *margfaldligr lúta* = plural, Skálda 186; *margfaldligr hlutur*, nouns in plural, Edda 85, 86.

marg-faldr, adj. *manifold*, Fms. v. 265, Sks. 312.

marg-fróðgjarn, adj. *eager for learning*, Sks. 493.

marg-fróðr, adj. *learned in many things, much knowing*, Hm. 102; vitr maðr ok m., Bs. i. 410, Fms. iv. 135, x. 392, Sks. 493: of a wizard, Hkr. i. 73.

marg-frœði, f. *varied learning*, Str. 1, Clar.

marg-frómuðr, m. *the great furtherer*, Ad.

marg-fætla, u. f. *the insect cancer brachyurus*, Eggert Itin. 609.

marg-háttadr, part. *of many kinds*, Fms. i. 272, vi. 48, 145.

marg-hoyrd, part. *of many beard*, Fms. ii. 137.

marg-hrossa, ad, in a pun (= stóð), Krók. 63, 64.

marg-kunnandi, part. *knowing many things*, Lando. 110, Fms. 131, Fms. iii. 90.

marg-kunnigr, adj. = *margfróðr*, Rb. 308: = *fróðkunnigr*, forspá ok *margkunnigr*, Fs. 33, 54, 67, Grett. 150.

marg-kunnindi, f. *witchcraft*, Ísl. ii. 422.

marg-kvísladr, adj. *man-brained*, Fas. iii. 60, Sks. 441.

marg-kvialótt, adj. *id.*, Bárð. 164, Stj. 534, Sks. 565.

marg-kvæmt, n. adj. *where many people come*; þar var ekki m., Grett. 157 A.

marg-kyndugr, adj. = *margkunnigr*, Fs. 68.

marg-látr, adj. *loose, fickle, variable*; marglat kona, Bær. 11, Skálda 194; aldri skal ek verit hafa marglatari (*more excessive*) söllum hlutum en nú, Fms. x. 290: as a nickname, Teitr inn marglati (= *superbus* ?), Bs. i. 27.

marg-leiki, a, m. *intimacy*, Sturl. iii. 198.

marg-liga, adv. *intimately, friendly*, Sturl. iii. 286.

marg-litr, adj. *variegated*.

marg-lyndr, adj. *changeable of mood, fickle*, Hkr. i. 16, Fms. iii. 83.

marg-löti, n. *wantonness*; leitar hann ekki á þik, þá er þér m. at bregða vist þinni, Lv. 26, Bs. i. 530 (*wanton cruelty*); var þat mælt at Eyjólfur slagi á m. við hana, *that E. made love to her*, Sturl. ii. 39.

marg-málugr, adj. *talkative*, Ó. H. 202, Fagrsk. 14.

marg-menni, n. *many men, a multitude*, Th. 94, Fb. i. 241, Bs. ii. 37: *the majority*, i. 720 (margmengit MS.).

marg-mennr, adj. *with many men*, Sturl. ii. 249, Fms. ii. 561.

marg-mœlgi, f. *loquacity*, Th. 76.

marg-mœli, n. = *margmælg*, Fms. vi. 209.

marg-mæltr, part. *many-spoken*, Ed. 258: *talkative, slanderous*, Nj. 22.

marg-opt, adv. *very often*, Rb. 240.

marg-orðr, adj. *long-winded, using many words*, Fær. 14, Hkr. iii. 263.

marg-prettótt, adj. *cunning*, Barl. 27.

marg-ræða, u. f. *much talk*, Fms. ix. 252, v. l.

marg-ræddr, part. *much talked of*, Fms. vii. 169, Al. 169, Glám. 330.

marg-ræðinn, part. *talkative*, Fagrsk. 14.

marg-sinnis, adj. *many a time*.

marg-sleggr, adj. *very sly*, Barl. 56.

marg-smugall, adj. *penetrating, subtle*, Sks. 565, 637.

marg-spakr, adj. *very wise*, Haustl. lb. 4.

marg-staðr, adv. *in many places*, Nj. 185, Stj. 135, Bs. i. 208 (var *margstaðr* holdit á beinumum, thus to be emended).

marg-talaðr, part. *using many words*, Fms. vi. 304; göra margtalat við e-n, Finnb. 328, Band. 8 new Ed., Stj. 581; var lengi margtalat um vigit, Nj. 22.

marg-teitr, adj. *very cheerful*, Orkn. (in a verse).

marg-títt, n. adj. *frequent, usual, happening often*; margtítt er þat at menn deyli, Fms. vi. 105, Hom. 114; sem margtítt er, as is usual, Stj. 411; sögðu þat sem margtítt er, Fms. vi. 309.

marg-vitr, adj. *of many-sided learning*, Al. 6, Sks. 317 B.

marg-vísiliga, adv. *in many ways*.

marg-vísiligr, adj. *various, of many kinds*, Sks. 441.

marg-viss, adj. = *margfróðr*, Barl. 27, Fms. ii. 183, Bárð. 2 new Ed., Stj. 436, Háv. 55.

marg-yrðr, adj. = *margorðr*, Sks. 92 new Ed.

mar-greifi, a, m. [Germ. *mark-graf*], *a margrave, marquis*, [mid. Lat. *marcbio*.] count, þjóðr., Ann. 1264.

Margrét, f. a pr. name, *Margaretta*.

mar-gullinn, f. adj. [cp. *marigold* ?], epithet of a lady, Hkv. Hjörv. 2 dv. 4ry. and poet.

mar-gýgr, f. *a mermaid, sea-ogress* (see *gýgr*), Fms. iv. 56, Ann. 1339, Sks. 169, Grett. 93 new Ed.

mar-hrísla, u. f. [province. Norse *mare-ris*], (?), Edda (Gl.) ii. 483.

mari, a, m, *the post of a bedstead* = *upp-standari*.

MARK, n., pl. *mörk*, [a word common to all Teut. languages; Ulf. *marka* = *δριον*; A. S. *meare*; Engl. *marcb*; Germ., Swed., and Dan. *mark*; Lat. *margo*; the original sense is an outline, border, whence are derived *mörk, border-land*; also merki, merkja, q. v.]: — *a landmark*; mark milli Grafar ok Bakka, Dipl. ii. 2 (*lands-merki*); ganga yfir þat mark er náttúran hefir sett, Mar.: a mark for shooting, skjóta til marks, Sks. 379 (*mark-bakki*).

II. *a mark* as a sign of property; kenna sitt mark á e-u, *to recognise as one's own mark*, Bs. i. 720.

2. *a mark* on sheep's ears; bregða af marki á saudum, Grág. i. 397; nú bregðr maðr búi sínu er mark á, ok er honum rétt at ljá öðrum marks, 425; ef maðr leggir alstyfinga-mark á fé sitt, ok varðar fjörbaugs-garð nema honum sé lofat á lögréttu, 426; ef menn taka mark at erfið þá skulu þeir skipta því sem öðrum at.

422; þat fé gekk með mörkum þóris, Gullþ. 26: phrases, eríða-mark, a 'hereditary mark'; eiga mark saman, Grág. i. 423; náuta-mark, 397. **comps:** marka-tafla, u. f. an entry of all the 'marks' in a district using the same mountain pastures, see also the description in Piltir og Stúla, as an illustration of Icelandic life; even the church had a mark, kirkja á mark, Vm. 29.

III. metaph. a mark, sign; ek vil segja þér eitt til marks um, at . . . Nj. 56; ok til marks, at sýna várn góðvilja, Fms. i. 104; ok er þat eigi mark (that is of no mark) þvíat mér eru hér allar leiðir kunnar, ii. 80; þetta er eigi meira mark, is of no more mark, Mism.; ok at lítið mark sé at, hverju þú heitr, Fms. vii. 120; ekki er mark at draumum, Sturl. ii. 217; ekki er enn mark at, nær munu vit gangask enn áðr lýkr, i. e. this is nothing, only the beginning, Nj. 176; þat göra hér ungir sveinar er lítið mark mun at þykkja, Edda 32; lítið mark var þá at, er þeir Beli hittusk . . . 23; enn er meira mark at of hjörtinn Eikþyrni, 24; þat er eitt mark um lítilletti hans, 81; ok til marks, at þú hefir verið, Fs. 18; sem i þessu marki sýndisk þeir hlutir, at . . . Bs. i. 750; dauða-mörk, lífs-mark, q. v.: at marki, adverb. greatly, signally, Karl. 171, 181, 196, Bs. ii. 65.

IV. spec. usage, of embroidery, woven marks, figures; hón hafði knytt um sik bláu ok vöru í mörk blá, Ld. 244. **comps:** marka-deili, n. landmark, D.N. ii. 496. marka-mót, n. pl. boundaries, N.G.L. i. 87. marka-akrá, -tafla, u. f. a scroll on which the sheep marks are entered. marka-maðr, m. a man of mark, Eg. 15, v. l.

MARKA, að, prop. to draw outline of, sketch, cp. mark above, [Engl. to mark; cp. also Lat. *margo*, a kindred word]:—to mark, draw the outline of; marka grundvöll, to mark out, draw the ground-plan of a building; lagði hinn helgi Jón biskup af sér skikkju sína ok markaði sjálf grundvöll undir kirkjuna, Bs. i. 171, MS. 656 B. 8; síðan markaði konungr grundvöll til kirkju í þeim stað, Fms. i. 203; var þar markaðr hölmstaðr, Eg. 486; hann markaði tóptir til garða, Ó. H. 42; marka sér völl, Fs. 128; oss var aldr of markaðr, Landn. (in a verse); er i þeim fræðum mörkuð öll skepna, Ver. 1; markat (drawn) hefir ek fyrir þér með nokkurum orðum birtinglepts, Sks. 236. **2. to fix;** marka verð hve vera skal, to fix the price, Grág. ii. 234. **3. impers.,** ok markaði svá til, at . . . it appeared as if, of the outlines, Fms. v. 314.

II. to sign, mark as one's property; þau naut vöru öll einn veg mörkuð, Fms. i. 152; nú markar maðr annars fé sínu marki, Grág. i. 416; metaph., hann markaði sik sjálfan því hreinlís marki, Ver. 14 (of the circumcision); kotkarl einn markaði þrettán kúlur í höfði þér, Band. 13; lét Óðinn marka sik geirs-oddi, . . . lét hann marka sik Óðni, Yngl. S. ch. 11. **2. to mark by an emblem;** vér skulum marka (merkja, Ó. H. l. c.) lið várt ok göra herkuml á hjálum várum ok skjöldum, Fb. ii. 338; er þat mitt ráð, at menn marki stál-húfur sínar, Sturl. iii. 240. **3. to draw;** hann hafði rauðan skjöld ok markaðr á hjört, Nj. 143; þar með vöru mörkuð himin-túgl, en á neðra ræfðu vöru markaðar forneskju-sögur, Fms. v. 340; hann var markaðr (merkdr, Ó. H. l. c.) eptir þór, Fb. ii. 190; er á hlutum markaðr Freyr af silfri, Fs. 19; gef ek þér skjöld, ok er á markaðr kross með líkneski Drottins várs, Bs. i. 8.

III. metaph. to mark, observe, infer; þar eptir mátt þú marka hans fegð, Edda 15; má af því m. hvert maðr hann var, Bs. i. 72; má af slíku m. hversu þungan matar-afla þeir höfðu, Fs. 146; ok má af því m. landskosti, 26; nú skal á slíku m. at Guð . . . Sk. 468; nú skaltú ok þat marka, at . . . 491. **IV. to signify, matter;** þat er ekki at marka, that is nothing to signify; markaðu þat ekki, heed it not, take no notice of it; marka drauma, to mind dreams, Sturl. ii. 131. **2. to betoken;** en þær marka villumenn, 673. 2; markar þat úeinardan mann, id.:—to show, þeir hafa markat at þug hafa, Hkr. i. 142.

marka- or markar-, see mörk.

markaðr, m., gen. markaðar, Fb. i. 304. l. 12; spelt marknaðr, Fms. viii. 304 (v. l.). D.N. iii. 229; [not from marka, but like Engl. market, Germ. markt, borrowed from the Lat. *mercus*, *mercatus*; the genuine Norse word for market is *torg*, q. v.]:—a market; meðan markadrinn stóð, Fms. i. 185; var þar m. ok kaupstaðr, viii. 304, ix. 219, Fb. i. 204 (of an Engl. market):—metaph., var þeim settir inn sami m., they got the same treatment, Fms. viii. 41; ferr hann til annarrar borgar ok settisk þar um, ok setti þeim þvílíkan markað sem inum fyrrum, x. 237.

mark-bygd, f. [mörk], a 'forest-country,' opp. to open country made into fields, Hkr. i. 88, Magn. 442, Ó. H. 201, Fms. vii. 25.

mark-deili, n. a march-boundary, D.N. i. 81.

mark-garðr, m. a march-fence, boundary fence, Dipl. ii. 1.

mark-húnn, n. the blubber with the barpoon's print in it, Gpl. 462.

mark-land, n. forest-land, with the notion of march-land, border-land, Hkr. i. 45, Eg. 58. **II.** a local name = Labrador (?), Fb.

mark-lauss, adj. without a mark: metaph. meaningless.

mark-leið, f. a track through forests, Hkr. i. 76.

mark-leiði, n. = markleið, Hkr. i. 55.

mark-loysa, u. f. nonsense.

mark-knútr, m. [marr = sea], a kind of fish, *cottus scorpius*, Norse *marul*, Edda (Gl.), Eggert Itin. 359.

mark-plógr, m. a kind of plough used in a woody county, Sks. 425.

mark-rá, f. = markreina, N.G.L. i. 245.

mark-rein, f. = markreina, D.N. i. 81.

mark-reina, u. f. a boundary line, N.G.L. i. 42, Gpl. 460.

mark-skil, n. pl. borders, marches, Gpl. 452.

mark-steinn, m. a mark-stone, landmark, Gpl. 286, 543, Eg. 492 (of a battle field): stones laid to mark a spot, Bs. i. 346.

mark-stika, u. f. a boundary stake, Bs. i. 329.

mark-teigr, m. a border field, N.G.L. i. 42.

mar-liðendr, part. pl. 'sea-sliders,' sea-farers; margir eru marliðendr, many there are who slide over the sea, of witches, spirits, Eb. 44, a saying.

marmari, a, m. [Lat. word], marble, Stj. 46, Róm. 342, Sks. 188, Bs. ii. 103; marmara-grjótt, -steinar, slabs of marble, Symb. 57, Str. 5, Karl. 14.

mar-mennill, m., thus Landn. 76, 77; mar-mendill, Fas. ii. 31

(thrice); in popular mod. usage in Icel., mar-bendill; the Hauksbók (Landn. l. c.) spells it margmelli; whence the mod. Norse *marmale*,

Ivar Aasen:—prop. a 'sea-mannikin,' a kind of sea goblin or sea dwarf,

in the Norse fairy tales. The marmennill is now and then hooked by

fishermen; being a soothsayer, he tells them what is to happen. The

classical passages in old Icel. writers are the Hálfis S. ch. 7 and the Landn. 2,

ch. 5; for mod. times see Maurer's Volks. 31, 32, as also Isl. þjóðs. i.

131–134. Inseparable from these tales is the merman's 'laugblær'; he

generally laughs thrice, e.g. the king kisses the queen, beats his dog, and

stumbles over and curses the mound, at each of which the merman laughs;

and being asked why, he says that he laughs at the king's foolishness,

for the queen is false, but the dog is true and will save his life, and in

the mound there is a hidden treasure; hence, þá hló marbendill, then the

merman laughed, has in Icel. become proverbial of a sudden, unreason-

able, and spiteful fit of laughter. The coincidence with the English

legend of Merlin the 'wild man' in the romance of *Merlin*, (edited by the

Early Engl. Text Soc. 1869, p. 434.) is very striking; and one is tempted

to suggest that the name Merlin may have been borrowed from the

Norse sea goblin (who in Norwegian tales is said to be the bastard of

the sea monster háfstramb and a mermaid), and tacked on to the Welsh

legend: even the word has a Norse or Teutonic sound: Merlin may

well be shortened from the dimin. *mer-mann-lin*, *mer-m'lin*, *merlin*:

according to the Pref. to this Engl. romance the name is not found attached

to the Welsh legend till the 12th century. **comps:** marmendilla-

smíði, n. the mermannikin's work = millepora polymorpha. marmen-

dilla-þari, a, m. the merman's weed = corallina officinalis, Maurer's

Volks.

mar-nagli, a, m. in a pun, Skálda 237 (in a verse).

marníngi, m. [merja], a confusion.

MARR, m., gen. marar; [Ulf. *marai* = *θάλασσα*; A.S. *mere*; Hel.

meri; O.H.G. *meri*; Germ. *meer*; Lat. *mare*]:—the sea; sigt sold i

mar, the earth sinks into the sea, Vsp. 57; mik hefir marr miklu rautan,

Stor; vátr marr, Skálda (in a verse); kaldr marr, Edda 101 (in a verse);

líða yfir marr, Vpm. 48; metaph., mun-strandar marr, the sea of the

breast, the song, Höfuðl.; mistar marr, the sea of mist, the air, Hkv.

1. 96; in prose this old word remains in the marar-bötn, m. the bottom

of the sea; Páll lifði tvau dægr á marabotnum, 655 xxvii. 6, and so in

mod. usage; it also remains in various comps, mar-álmr, mar-bakki,

mar-ástr, mar-mennill, mar-gýgr, mar-hríala, mar-knútr,

mar-svín, mar-vaði, mar-rein, etc., q. v. **II.** in local names,

Aust-marr (q. v.), A.S. *Eastmere*; Mar-beli, q. v.

MARR, m., gen. mars, dat. mari, Vpm. 12; pl. marar, Hkr. i. 237 (in

a verse), Skv. 2. 16; pl. marir, Fin. 15, Hkv. Hjörv. 28; but acc. pl. mara,

Akv. 37, Rm. 35; marina = mara ina, Akv. 13; [A.S. *meor* or *meor*;

O.H.G. *marab*]:—a steed, only in poetry, whereas the answering fem.

merr, a *mare*, has become a common word in prose as well as poetry;

magran mar, Hm. 82, Og. 3, Skm. 8, 9; maðr stígninn af mars baki, 15;

mar bægi, Vkv. 31; mari vel tömdum, Fas. i. 491 (in a verse); mara

svang-rífa, Rm. 35; marina meigræpyu, Akv. 13; er hér sitjum feigir á

mörum, Höm. 10; mörum Hünlenzskum, 11; hleða mar, to saddle, Hdl.

5; minn veit ek mar beztan, Akv. 7; hann kvad hest mar heita, en mar

(mara ? q. v.) er manns fylgja, Fs. 68; hnakk-marr = a saddle-horse, back,

Yt.; poet. vág-marrar wave steeds, sbips, Skv. 2. 16; Róða ríð-marrar,

the beaving sea steed, Hkr. i. 237 (in a verse); ægis-marr, súð-marr, vers-

marr, bórð-marr, segl-marr, stjór-marr (Hkr. i. 29), gjálfr-marr, þóptu-

marr, all names of sbips, Lex. Poët.

mar-rein, f. the sea line, in marreins-bakki, a, m. = marbakki, the

bank where the deep and shallow water meet; nú hittir maðr sel fyrir

ofan marreinsbakka, N.G.L. ii. 149 (v. l. marbakka); hann skal biðja

hann heima vera meðan hann rær fyrir útan marreinsbakka eða geugr

fyrir ofan garð, i. 89; þá skal hann ganga útan garðs eða fara út um

marreinsbakka, ok fara aprt til húss síðan, 23.

mar-sleggja, u. f. [merja], a 'crush-sledge,' Art. 78, a ðv. Acy. render-

ing of *mace* = *mace*, of the French original.

mar-svín, n. 'sea-swine,' sea-bog, a kind of whale, Eggert Itin.; mar-

svína-rekstr, Fél. vii. 28, the driving whales ashore.

mar-tröð, *f.* being 'trodden' by a mare, *nighmare*, Fél. x. 15.
mar-vaði, *a. m.* [Swed. *marvatten* = eddy], *sea water, shoal water* (?); only in the phrase, *tröða marvaða*, to tread the water, of a swimmer in an upright position; the word also occurs in Fas. ii. 83 (foot-note, in a verse)—er marvaða meðdu Ránar jóð, but its use there is dubious.
mar-pak, *n.* 'sea-bateb,' poet. *ice*, Grett. (in a verse).
mar-præðr, *m.* 'sea-bread,' a kind of sea-weed.
mar-præra, *u. f.* a kind of crab, Eggert Itin. 997, Edda (Gl.)
mae, *n.* little-tattle, *cbat*, Bb.
MASA, *ad.* to chatter, prattle.
masa, *ad.* [prob. an iterat. from meita], to ubittle, carve a piece of wood idly with a knife; *masa niðr spýtu*, hvað ertu að massa?
mastr, *m.*, gen. *mastrs*, [a for. word introduced from Engl. and Germ. *mastr*], a mast; the word which is now freq. is not found in old writers, who call the mast *síglutröð*.
MAT, *n.* [meta], an estimate, taxing, Jb. 195; eptir mati sex skynsamra manna, Dipl. v. 3; jarda-mat, see Jörd.
mat, *u. f.* [matr], provender, a mess; of a crew, Kolbeinn lét Hrapp þá fara í mötu til sín, Nj. 128, v. l.; the food of fishermen: a fee to the priest (paid in butter), called *prests-mata*. *compos*: *mötu-nautr*, *m.* a messmate, N. G. L. i. 186, Eb. 194, Orkn. 118, Grág. i. 186, ii. 73, passim. *mötu-neyti*, *n.* messmateship, Nj. 128, Edda 29, Grág. i. 186, ii. 73.
mat, *ad.* [matr], to feed another, as the nurse does the sick and children; hann getr ekki matað sig, það verðr að mata hann, of a person who cannot even eat without assistance. *II. reflex. mataak*, to eat, take food, take a meal, Nj. 175, Fms. i. 35, Fb. ii. 273, Eg. 232, K. þ. K. 136; spurði hvi hann mataðisk svá seint, why he went on eating so slowly, Eb. 244.
mat-annungr, *m.* a 'meat-earner,' a person who earns his food, but gets no wages, Jb. 469; mod. *matvinnungr*.
mat-björg, *f.* provision from hand to mouth, O. H. 153.
mat-blót, *n.* a 'meat-idol,' an idol of dough, N. G. L. i. 383.
mat-borð, *n.* a dressed table, a table at meal-time, Eg. 63, Bs. i. 669, O. H. 237, Fms. vi. 195, viii. 51.
mat-bráðr, *adj.* eager, gluttonous.
mat-bræði, *f.* gluttony, Hom. 24.
mat-búa, *bjó*, to dress, meat, cook, Fms. i. 9, vii. 288, Jb. 398, Bs. i. 593, Eb. 198, 266, Bret. 102, Stj. 165.
mat-búð, *f.* the dressing of food. *matbúðar-maðr*, *m.* a cook, Stj. 443, Fms. ii. 139.
mat-búnaðr, *m.* = *matbúð*, Stj. 166, 280.
mat-búr, *n.* a 'meat-bower,' pantry, Bs. ii. 134.
mat-eyrir, *m.* victuals, Rétt. 47.
mat-fátt, *n.* adj. short of provisions, Sturl. ii. 43, Fs. 142.
mat-fríðr, *m.* time to eat in peace; eg hef ekki matfríð.
mat-föng, *n. pl.* stores of food, Fms. ii. 99, O. H. 127, Sks. 141, Bs. ii. 179.
mat-gerð, *f.* cooking. *matgerðar-maðr*, *m.* a cook, Gpl. 99.
mat-gjafi, *a. m.* a meat-giver, bread-giver, Fms. viii. 307.
mat-gjald, *n.* a fine paid in food, Grág. i. 451.
mat-gjöf, *f.* a gift in food (to the poor), Grág. i. 296, 443.
mat-goggr, *m.* a 'meat-beat,' nickname of a beggar.
mat-góðr, *adj.* liberal as to food, Sæm. 38.
mat-hákr, *m.* a glutton.
mat-heill, *adj.* [North. E. *meat-bale*], sound so as to be able to eat, Sturl. i. 20.
mat-kassi, *a. m.* a meat-safe, Stj. 154.
mat-kaup, *n.* purchase of victuals, Orkn. 344, Fms. vii. 78, viii. 367.
mat-keill, *m.* a meat-kettle, Fms. ix. 422.
mat-krákr, *m.* a meat-crow, glutton, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 51.
mat-land, *n.*; gott, illt m., a productive or unproductive district, Fms. vii. 78.
mat-langr, *adj.*; *matlanga stund*, such a time as it takes to eat one's meal, Ann. 1194; cp. *drykklangr*.
mat-laun, *n. pl.* a fee for board, Grág. i. 147. *matlauna-maðr*, *m.* = *matannungr*, Gpl. 260.
mat-launi, *a. m.* = *matlaunamaðr*, Grág. ii. 43.
mat-launa, *adj.* without food, Eb. 266, Ld. 200, Gisl. 57, Fms. ii. 97.
mat-leiði, *a. m.* a loathing of food, 677. 3.
mat-leysa, *n.* lack of food, Fms. vi. 325, xi. 288, K. þ. K. 130.
mat-lífi, *n.* board, fare, Fms. viii. 435.
mat-maðr, *m.* a great eater.
mat-mangari, *a. m.* a 'meat-monger,' provision-dealer, N. G. L. ii. 246.
mat-mál, *n.* a meal-time, Grág. i. 261, Nj. 197, Sd. 144; milli matmála, between two meals, Bs. i. 108; lítil er líðandi stund, löng matmál stund, Hkr. i. 154 (a saying)—a meal, Fms. vii. 160.
mat-móðir, *f.* 'meat-mother,' used of a mistress with respect to her servants and household, cp. Engl. *bread-giver*.
mat-niðingr, *m.* a 'meat-nibbing,' one who starves his people, Sæm. 38, Fas. ii. 133.

MATR, *m.*, gen. *matar*, dat. *mat*; with article *matinum*, Grág. i. 47 (mod. *matnum*); plur. *matir*; it is twice or thrice in Fb. spelt mat with a long vowel, with which cp. the rhyme *máta uppátr*, Hallfred.—*máta* (gen. pl.) *viggjar uppátr* = a pantry (the explanation given in Lex. Poët., and hence in Fa. 214, seems erroneous); for the long vowel cp. also Ormmal. *mete* (not *mette*), Engl. *meat*: [Ulf. *maits* = *βρωσις*; A. S. *mete*; Engl. *meat*; O. H. G. *maz*; Swed. *mat*; Dan. *mad*]:—*meat, food*; *matar ok ráða* er manni þörf, Hm. 3; *matar góðr*, 'good of meat,' hospitable, 38; *bjóða e-m mat*, Gm. 2; *morgin-duggvar þau sér at mat hafa*, Vfm. 45, Skm. 27; *þá var mat fram settir*, Fbr. 21 new Ed.; *bera mat á borð*, to put meat on the board, Nj. 50; *þú skalt stela þaðan mat á tvá hesta*, 74; *bera mat í stofu*, eptir þat setti hón borð ok bar þar á mat, ... viljum vér vist gefa yðr mat ... síðan gengu þeir undir borð ok signdu mat sinn, ... átu gestir mat sinn, Eb. 266, 268; Gunnarr vissi slíks matar þar ekki ván, Nj. 79; *penna aptan enn sama mælti Bergþóra til hjóna sinna*, nú skulu þér kjósa yðr mat í kveld, þviat penna aptan mun ek bera síðast mat fyrri hjón min ..., þykki mér blóð eitt allt borðit ok matrinn, 197; *hann var kall- aðr hinn mildi ok inn matar-llí*, ... hann svelti menn at mat, Fms. i. 1; *sitja at mat*, to sit at meat, x. 378; *beida matar*, Grág. i. 47; þóat him haldi *matinum*, id.; *þá stóð Glámr upp snemma ok kallaði til matar síns*, ... vil ek hafa mat minn en engar refjar, Grett. 111; *þar hefi ek minum mat orðit fegnastr þá er ek náða honum*, 126; et mat þinn, tröll, Fas. iii. 178, 179; allit, *matr ok mungat, meat and drink*, Fb. iii. 578, Fb. i. 563; *hann átti fjölda barna*, hafði hann varla mat í munni sér, *he had hardly any meat in his mouth, he was well-nigh starved*, Bs. i. 193; *meinn sé ek þá er móður höfðu látið mat í munni*, Söl.: eiga málungi mat; mod. eiga ekki málungi matar, to have no food for one's next meal, *be very poor*, Hm. 66; the saying, *matr er mannsins megin*, 'meat is man's main'; *biðja sér matar hvert mál*, 36; þurr matr, *dry meat*; þurr matr, þat er gras ok aldin, K. þ. K. 78; hvítr matr, *white meat* = milk, cheese from the dairy, passim; elds matr, *food for fire, fuel*; spóna-matr, *spoon-meat*, opp. to *át-matr* = *dry meat*. *II. in plur. stores of food, provisions*; tveggja mánaða mati, Gpl. 99; tveggja mánaða matir mjóla, N. G. L. i. 172; tólf mánaðar mati, 340, B. K. passim. *compos*: *matar-afgangr*, *m.* *leavings from the table or of food*, K. þ. K. 47. *matar-áfi*, *a. m.* *fare, provisions*, Fs. 146. *matar-ást*, *f.* 'meat-love,' cupboard love; hafa m. á e-m, to have 'meat-love' for a person, to love him for his table's sake. *matar-ból*, *n.* a Norse law phrase, referring to the taxation of an estate, thus, *hundrað, sextigi ... mánaða matarból*, an estate of a hundred, sixty ... months' food, Fms. i. 153, N. G. L., D. N., B. K. passim. *matar-búr*, *n.* a 'meat-bower,' pantry, whence abbreviated *búr* (q. v.), Sturl. i. 155. *matar-ffat*, *f.* *appetite*, 4. 21. *matar-föng*, *n. pl.* = *matföng*, l. ii. 465. *matar-görð*, *f.* *dairy work, cooking*, etc., Glúm. 367, Gpl. 102. *matar-illr*, *adj.* *meat-slingy*, of a bad master who starves his household, Fms. i. 1. *matar-kaup*, *n.* = *matkaup*, Fms. viii. 353, v. l. *matar-launa*, *adj.* *mealless, without food*, Fb. i. 131. *matar-lyst*, *f.* *appetite*. *matar-neysla*, *u. f.* the taking food, Sks. 434. *matar-skamtr*, *m.* a portion. *matar-verð*, *n.* board wages, Gpl. 513. *matar-verðr*, *m.* a meal, Bs. i. 132. *matar-vætt*, *f.* a weight (measure) of victuals, Sturl. ii. 60. *matar-væði*, *n.* diet. *mat-ráð*, *n. pl.* 'meat-rules,' the husbandry of food, dispensing food to the household, the duty of the mistress in olden times, Bs. i. 139, see Nj. ch. 128. *mat-reiða*, *u. f.* the making food 'ready,' dressing food, doing dairy and pantry work and the like; þat er ekki karla at annask um matreiðu, Nj. 75, Fa. 72, Grág. i. 459, Fas. ii. 76. *mat-reiða*, *d.* = *matbúa*. *mat-reki*, *a. m.* a jetum of victuals (fishes, whales), Vm. 141. *mat-seið*, *f.* = *matreiða*, Eb. 266. *mat-selja*, *u. f.* a laundress, Lv. 36, Nj. 59, Eg. 759, Eb. 93. *mat-sinkr*, *adj.* *slingy of food*, Band. 38 new Ed. *mat-ajóði*, *a. m.* a cook, Nj. (in a verse). *mat-akapr*, *m.* victuals, food, Vm. 164. *mat-akál*, *f.* a meat bowl, Bs. i. 703. *mat-akápr*, *m.* a meat drawer, pantry. *mat-akortr*, *m.* lack of food, Krók. 66. *mat-akreld*, *f.* dried fish for food, H. E. ii. 98. *mat-aparr*, *adj.* = *matinkr*, Sd. 152, Fs. 146. *mat-sveinn*, *m.* a meat-boy, cook, esp. on board a ship, Fs. 150, Eb. 192, Þidr. 127, Fms. x. 129. *mat-avín*, *n.* 'meat-bog,' the beggar's scrip, Skíða R. 20. *mat-sæll*, *adj.* *meat-lucky*, Band. 38 new Ed. *mat-vandr*, *adj.* *fastidious, difficult to please as to one's food*. *mat-vendni*, *f.* *fastidiousness as to food*. *mat-vinnungr*, *m.* = *matannungr*; hann er ekki m. *mat-vist*, *f.* food, fare, Sks. 189. *mat-vísi*, *f.* gluttony, Hom. 24. *mat-vísar*, *adj.* 'meat-scenting,' greedy, term of abuse, Hallfred. *mat-vælar*, *f. pl.* petty larceny of food, Parc. 44 (Ed., rendering of Fr.-*larcen*, see foot-note); hinu þykki mér líkara at þat sé matvælar þeim

er þar þokra at þjóna því, Mírm. 70.

2. mat-væli, n. pl., metaph. means of subsistence, stores of food, Fas. iii. 412, and so in mod. usage; matvæli þegar þverta fara, þau kenna Guði sultar stúr, Bb. i. 7.

mat-vænn, adj. good for food, Bt. ii. 134.

mat-þroti, a, m. a lack of food, Gpl. 110.

mauk, n. a jelly, meat or the like cooked into a thick gruel-like mass.

MAULA, að, to munch food, mumble; roðgúl harðan maula, Snót.

maull, m. a muncher (?), a nickname, Fms. x. 34.

maur-ildi, n. [Dan. morild; a light from insects, decomposed matter, esp. in the sea; old form mauru-eld, q. v.]

MAURR, m. [Dan. myre; Swed. myra; Gr. μύρη; Serb. mura] — as ant; mý ok maura, Eluc. 62; einn litill maðr er maurr heitir, Sks. 50; in plur., metaph. money-bags, in a contemptuous sense. COMPS: **maura-haugr**, m. an ant-mound; sem þér í maura mornit haugi, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse). **maura-púki**, a, m. a money-poke, of a person. **maura-eldr**, m., q. s. maura-eldr = maurildi; hér er líking milli mauru-elds ok náttúrulegs loga, Skálda 197.

maxi, a, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 28.

MÁ, pres. mái; pret. máði; part. máðr; [the word seems to be identical with A. S. *maean*, Engl. *mao*, Scot. *mao*, O. H. G. *maban*, Germ. *māben*; but if so, that sense has been lost] — to blot out, wear out, by rubbing or the like; másk þeir af lífs-bók ok ritask eigi með réttlátum, Hom. 36; at hans nafn másk af sínu húsi, Stj. 426; nú er nafn þitt á lífandi manna bók skráð ok mun þú aldregi af máaz (sic), 208; brauð myglið ok máð í gögnum, 367; eigi vítu vér nær hann vill þenna flekk má af virðingum sinni, Þorst. Stang. 51; af má lýti, H. E. i. 514; þá má þú mik af þeirri bók er þú skrifaðir, Stj. 313; and so freq. in mod. usage, það er máð, blotted out, faint (cp. Germ. *maß*), of writings. **2. to wear, make blunt** from use, of tools; var ljár hans máðr upp í smíðreim, Fb. i. 512; klokka másk af optilgum hringingum, Eluc. 147 (Ed.); máðar af fyrnsku, Lil. 94; meids kvistu má, to fear, Gm. 34.

II. metaph. to blot out, destroy; má af or af-má, at hann drepi þá ok má þá af jörðunni, Stj. 312; Dróttinn hefir eytt ok af máð jörðunni alla þína ávini, 472; at hann hefir látið drepa ok má af jörðunni, 492; reidín af már réttisni manna, Bs. i. 103; hann már svá af ok minnkar þeirra styrk á marga vega, Stj. 436; eyddr ok af máðr, Fms. ii. 238.

má, n. a bud (?); pálm-kvistir með fagri næfr ok nýju mái, Bs. ii. 16.

MÁFA-hlíð, MÁF-hlíðingar, see már.

mág-kona, u, f. a sister-, mother-, daughter-in-law, Fms. x. 94. Stj. 197; of a mother-in-law, Grág. i. 305.

MÁGR, m. [Ulf. *māgs* = γαυρός; Scot. *mae*; O. H. G. *mae*; Dan. *maag*] — a brother-, father-, son-in-law, etc.; hón bauð til sín frændum sínum ok mágum, the bade her kinsmen and mágar (brothers- and sons-in-law), Landn. 117; vill Rútr görask mágr þinn (son-in-law) ok kaupna dóttur þína, Nj. 3; as also Ísl. ii. 250. Eg. 37; cp. the saying, eigi má göra tvá mága at einni dóttur, Fas. iii. 59; ironically, Nj. 94. N. G. L. i. 358; of a father-in-law, Laban mág sinn, Stj. 172; David tók konung-dóm eptir Sól mág sinn, Rb. 382; in plur., skilmáli þeirra mága (father-in-law and son-in-law), Stj. 172, Fms. ix. 496; of brothers-in-law, en er þeir mágar ánnask, O. H. 90; Ólafr mágr, 166. COMPS: **mága-efni**, n. a future son-in-law, Stj. 122, Ann. 1309. **mága-stoð**, u. strength, help derived from one's mágar, Glúm. 334.

mág-semd, f. affinity, Grág. i. 33, Nj. 130, Fms. iii. 45, vi. 173, vii. 133.

MÁL, n., old pl. máli, 673, 47, Greg.; [Ulf. *māli* = δῆλον; Hel. *mabal* = speech, meeting; Dan. *maal*; from the old Teut. *māli* or *mabal* was formed the mid. Lat. *mallum* = parliament, public meeting (Du Cange), and *mallum* again was in Norman-French rendered by parliament.] **A. Speech, faculty of speech**; mál heitir orð... Edda 110; þau hafa ekki mál, they are dumb, Fms. i. 97, Fs. i. 250; þröngdi svá sóttar-fari konungs at hann misti málsins, x. 148; þeir hafa eigi manns röð né mál, Rb. 348; þeir hafa gaud fyrir mál, 346; mál, heyrn, sjón, Edda 6. **II. speech as spoken, language, tongue**; Norrænt mál, the Norse tongue, Fms. vii. 165; Gísrækt mál, Greg. 75; í máli þeirra, til vǫrs máls, in our tongue; í hverju máli, Skálda 161, 168; í vǫru máli, 163, 166, 167, 169; í málinu, 165; kynnask vǫrt mál at ráða þat er á Norrænu er ritað, Bs. i. 59; nema mál á Danzka tungu, Grág.; rita at Norrænu máli, Hkr. (pref.); þeir skildu eigi hans mál, þá mælti kvinnan á Norrænu, Fs. 136. **2. speech, speaking**; hvárt er Flósi svá nær at hann megi heyra mál mitt, Nj. 36, 200; ver eigi nær honum en mál nemi, Fms. iv. 28; en skáldskapr var honum svá tiltekr, at hann mælti af tungu fram sem annat mál, 374; engi var svá vitr at snjallara mál mundi fram bera, vii. 158; snjallr í máli ok talaðr vel, ix. 535; skílr þú nokkut hér-manna mál, Fas. ii. 512; en er hann lauk sínu máli, Ld. 106, 130, Íb. 12; ok fara svá öllu máli um sem hann hafi aðr ekki um mælt, Grág. i. 40; ef hann kveðr svá at ok hafði í máli sínu, 'heilt ráð ok heimolt,' en eigi eða, 317; kveðr jarl þings ok mælti þeim málum á þingi nu at Hákon jarl skyldi heita vargr í réum, Fms. xi. 40; tína fyrir mér öll þau mál ok athæfi er hafa þarf fyrir konungi, Sks. 301. **3. speak-**

ang one to another, colloquy; vera á máli, to deliberate, converse, Vitk.

1; hann kom opt á mál við konung, Eg. 106; engi þorði at krefja hann máls, 601; þórdís gekk til máls við Egil frænda sinn, 765; þegar er þeir fundu menn at máli, Fms. i. 204; ef þeir vildu hafa hans mál, 241; síðan hættu þau málinu, Nj. 10; hann leitaði þá máls um við Ásgerði hverju þat gegndi, Eg. 703; ok spyrja hana máls hvar til þessi svör skulu koma, Hkr. i. 77; þat var karl ok kerling, mælti hann mál af þeim ok spurði, Fas. iii. 525; höfðu menn at máli (people noticed, of something extraordinary), at..., Fms. vii. 301; allir megn höfðu á máli, er Ólaf sá, hversu fríðr maðr hann var, Ld. 88; bera mikit mál á, Fms. x. 93; þat var mál manna, people said that; or, þat er mál manna, people say, Nj. 168, Eg. 29, Fms. vii. 150. **4. a tale, narrative**; nú er þat til máls at taka (of resuming the narrative after an episode), to take up the story again, Ld. 314, Nj. 16, 29, 135, 148, 196; ef fyrr var getið í þessu máli, Fms. xi. 41; þar hef ek upp þat mál, Eg. 735. **5. a saw**; þat er fornt mál (this an old saw), at bísna skal at betr verði, Fms. x. 261, Glúm. 344; á litu þeir mál in fornu, look to the old wise sayings, Sighvat (form-mæli, q. v.). **6. gramm. diction, construction of sentences**; mál ok hættir, Edda 49; ef þat mál (figure of speech) er upp er tekit haldi of alla visu-lengd, 123; breyta háttum með máli einu, to vary the verses with the sentences, Edda 124 (for specimens see Ht. 9-23); tvau mál, two sentences; fullt mál, a full period; hér lýkr máli, lúka heilu máli, a sentence closes; annat ok þriðja visu-ord er sér um mál, ok er þat stál kallat, of the intercalary sentences in poetry, Edda 125; þeir kölluðu at hann hafði eigi rétt ort at máli, Fms. v. 209; samhljóðendr megu ekki mál eðr atkvæði göra einir við sik, Skálda; hér er mál fullt í hverju visu-ordi, Edda; Skáldskapar-mál, poetical diction, id.; bragar-mál, id., 124. **7. mál** is the name of old songs containing old staves or sentences, such as the Háva-mál; as also of poems in a dialogue (mál); all such poems were in a peculiar metre called mála-háttir, which is opposed to the epic kviðu-háttir, thus, Grimnis-mál, Vafþrúðnis-mál, Alvis-mál, Hamðis-mál, Hákonar-mál, Eiríks-mál; in some instances the name has been applied erroneously, e. g. Atla-mál; the Rígs-mál is a name given in modern times, the old name was Rígs-pula.

B. As a law phrase, with the notion of public speaking, action, or the like: **1. a suit, action, cause**; hefja mál á hendr e-m, Fms. vii. 130; hafa mál á höndum, Grág. i. 38; sókn skal fyrr fara fram hvers máls en vörn, nema þat sé allt eitt, ok sé þat annars máls sókn er annars er vörn, 59; Njáll nefndi vátta ok sagði únytt málit, Nj. 36; ekki á Bjarkeyjar-réttir á því máli at standa, Fms. vii. 130; þeir veittu Gizuri hvíta at hverju máli, Nj. 86; báru þeir kvið um mál Otkels, 87; færa mál fram at dómi, Grág. i. 135; sækja mál, to prosecute, Nj. 86, 99; sækja mál lögliga ok réttlaga, Fms. vii. 133; Gunnarr sótti málit þar til er hann bauð til varna, Nj. 36; en um tólf mánuðr stendur þeirra mál, the case stands over for twelve months, Grág. i. 143; sækja mál á þingi, Nj. 36; færa vörn fyrir mál, 87; mál kemr í dóm, Glúm. 365; höfðu mál, to institute a suit, Grág. i. 142; búa mál, to prepare a suit, of the preliminaries, Glúm. 365, passim; leggja mál undir e-m (as umpire), Nj. 105; hafa sitt mál, to get one's verdict, win the suit, passim; vera borinn máli, to be cast, convicted, N. G. L. i. 122; to be beaten, get the worst, passim; vigs-mál, legórðs-mál, fé-mál, etc. **2. an indictment, charge**; þá eru þeir varðir máli ef þeir fá þann bjargkvið, Grág. i. 54; ok versk hann þá málinu, 317; at upp skyldi vera rannsókn en þau ór málinu ef hann hittisk eigi þar, Ld. 44; ek vil svara því máli, I will answer that charge, Nj. 99; ok bað Sigurð Hranason svara þar málum fyrir sik, Fms. vii. 130; á hann kost at láta varða skóggang eða görtæki, ef hann vill til hús meira máls færa ok skal hann stefna ok láta varða skóggang, Grág. i. 430; hann spurði alla ena beztu menn, hvert mál þeim þætti Gunnarr eiga á þeim nöfnum fyrir fjörráðin, Nj. 105; leynd mál, bidden charges, Grág. i. 362. **3. procedure, order**; at alþingis-máli réttu ok allsherjar-lögum, Nj. 87; pleading, enda er svá sem þeir mæli eigi þeim málum nema þeir vinni eða at, Grág. ii. 342. **4. stipulation, agreement**; mál meginlig, Vsp.; bregða máli, Grág. i. 148; ok skilja þeir eigi þat mál görr, en svá, 136; nema þau vili annat mál á göra, 336; en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi svá út, Ísl. ii. 217; skulu þeirra manna mál standask, Grág. i. 296; engagement, ok vitja málanna fyrir hönd okkra beggja, Fms. xi. 104. **5. transactions**; en hvert sem at þessum málum var settið lengr eða skemr, Ld. 22. **6. a case**; lá ek þá í vöggu er þær skyldu tala um mitt mál, Fas. i. 340; mál hans stendr í miklum háska, Mar.; en þó skaltu svá um þitt mál hugsa, ... at þá munt þú skamt eiga úlifast, Nj. 85; at hvárir-tveggju hafi nákkvat síns máls, Jb. 11; þat er mál Sigurðar konungs at mæla til Inga konungs, Fms. vii. 221; festi járnburð, at svá skyldi sanna mál hans, 230; honum einir illa ef hann hefir eigi sitt mál, Ísl. ii. 237; þá skal sá þeirra hafa sitt mál er eið vill at vinna, Grág. i. 393; þórólfur bað Ólvi byrja mál sitt við konung, Eg. 62; at vit fáim rétt at þessu máli, 40; flytja mál sitt, Ld. 180; muntú mér verða at trúa til málanna þinna allra, Fms. xi. 104; allir er eiðvarar erut við þetta mál, Nj. 192; eiga síðan allt mitt mál undir yðr fóstbræðrum, Fas. ii. 532; þetta mál var við Jórinni rétt, Ld. 22; þykki mér nú vandast málit, Nj. 4; svá er mál með vexti, the case is this, Lv. 43, Fas. iii. 59;

var þat annat m., *another affair*, Nj. 256; ekki eru þau efni í um vart mál, Ld. 76; konungur átti dóm á þeirra máli, id.; þer hann upp fyrir bróður sinn málit, hann ber upp málit ok bidd Unnar, ok undra ek er þú ferr með því máli, Fas. i. 364; Austmaðrinn heldr nú á málinu við bónda, Nj. 259; ef þér vilt göra málit at álítum, 3; svara þessu máli, Fms. vii. 124; málá máli, *to mediate*, Ib. 12; inna stærri mála, *in important cases*, Nj. 2.

7. special phrases, e-t skiptir miklu, litlu... máli, *to bear much or little upon a case, to be of great (small...) importance*, Eg. 742, Ó. H. 31, passim; skiptir þá eigi máli, Grág. i. 43; varða máli, id.; ef honum þætti máli varða at hann næði því, Rd. 260; þú kvaddir þess kvídar er eigi átti máli at skipta um víg Audúlfs, *who had no concern with the slaying of A.*, Nj. 87.

O. COMPS, *mála- og mála-: mála-afglöpun*, f. a false or collusive action, whereby the suit is lost, Grág. i. 494. *mála-bót*, f. an excuse, exculpation, Fms. vii. 107; esp. in plur., hafa sér e-d til málbóta, *to use as an excuse*.

mála-efni, n. pl. a cause, its circumstances and nature, Nj. 47, Háv. 51; ill málafeni, a bad case, Fas. 41, 138, Ó. H. 150, Band. 12. *mála-endi*, a. m., see *málsend*. *mála-eyrendi*, n. a discourse, Sturl. i. 140. *mála-forli*, n. pl. lawsuits, litigation, Fs. 47, Eg. 644, Nj. 78, Sturl. i. 105, Fær. 109. *mála-flutningr*, m. the conduct of a suit, Hrafn. 17. *mála-fylgismaðr* (*mála-fylgismaðr*), m. a lawyer; mikill m., a great taker up of suits, Nj. 1, Bs. i. 82. *mála-fylling*, f. the conclusion of a case, Fb. iii. 451.

mála-grein, f. a sentence, Skálda 174, 181, Bs. i. 753 (a passage in a letter); a phrase, Stj. 79, Edda 49; þatir málsgreinar—*pars orationis*, Skálda 180: *diction, style*, Edda 120. *mála-háttir*, m. [mál, háttir], a kind of metre, Edda 142, where a specimen is given.

mála-háttir, m. a phrase, Stj. 67, 126; = málsgrein, Skálda 170: a proverb, saying, Fms. ii. 33, Fas. iii. 194, Stj. 133, passim. *málshátta-safn*, n. a collection of proverbs.

mála-blutr or *mála-blutr* or *hluti*, a. m. one side of a case or suit; eiga enn þyngra málahlut, Ísl. ii. 172; þá ferr illa m. várr (*our case*), Lv. 95; a share, mun sá verða m. várr bezir, Nj. 88; nú kann vera, at ek kunna ekki at sjá málahlut til handa mér, en vilja munda ek balda sámd minni, Sturl. i. 105.

mála-kosta, u. f. a complaint, pleading in a case, Sturl. i. 613, H. E. i. 457. *mála-leitan*, f. a negotiation, the mooting a question, Eg. 521, Eb. 130, Fms. vii. 299, Orkn. 56. *mála-lenging*, f. useless prolongation. *mála-lok*, n. pl. the end of a case, conclusion, Eb. 106, Nj. 102, Bs. i. 68. *mála-lyktir*, f. pl. = málalok, Eb. 24, 36, Nj. 88, Fms. vii. 14. *mála-löstr*, m. bad grammar, Skálda 181.

mála-maðr, m. = málafylgismaðr, Dropl. 6, Ld. 298, Boll. 354. *mála-mannligt*, n. adj. like, worthy of a málamaðr, Bs. i. 751. *mála-metandi*, part., m. mabr, a person of mark.

mála-mynd, f.; til málamyndar, only for appearance, not seriously. *mála-ord*, n. a word in a sentence, Edda 124, 126, 128. *mála-partr*, m. a part of speech, Skálda 185: a part in a suit, mod. *mála-ródd*, f. = málrómr, Stj. 81.

mála-skil, n. pl. knowledge of proceeding, Sturl. iii. 10. *mála-skot*, n. an appeal in a case, K. Á. 218. *mála-sókn*, f. a lawsuit, prosecution, Nj. 248. *mála-spell*, n. a flaw in a suit, Nj. 170, Fms. x. 12. *mála-sönnun*, f. evidence, Mar.

mála-tilbúningr or *mála-tilbúnaðr*, m. the preparation of a suit, Grág. i. 490, Eb. 282, Nj. 36, 100. *mála-tilleitan*, f. = málaleitan, þærd. 67. *mála-vöxtir*, m. the state of a case, Fms. vi. 11, Al. 113, Bs. i. 67, Nj. 79. *mála-þörf*, f. a wish to speak, Fms. vi. 374.

MÁL, n. [Ulf. *mél* = *μῆλον*, *καυρός*; A. S. *māl*; Engl. *meal*; Germ. *mahl*; Dan. and Swed. *meal*, *mål* = a mark]:—a measure; hann mælti grundvöll undir hús, þat var þeirra átrúnaðr ef málit gengi saman, þá er optær væri reynt, at þess manns ráð mundi saman ganga, ef mál-vöndrinn þyrri, en þróask ef hann vissi til mikilleika, gekk nú málit saman ok var þrem sinnum reynt, Korm. 8; finnm álina er hátt mál hans, Fms. vi. 929; ganga undir mál, *to undergo a mál* (for measuring one's height); þat sögðu menn at þeir hefði jafnmiklir menn verit, þá er þeir gengu undir mál, Ld. 178; leggja, bera mál við, *to measure*; hann lagði mál við öll in starstu tré, 216; með því sama máli sem þér mælit út mun yð verða aprt mælt, Mar.; bar hón mál á, ok þurfti þá þjáfr álur ok þver hönd, Bs. ii. 168; kunna maga mál, *to know the measure of one's stomach*, Hm. 20.

2. a length of sixteen fatboms, D. N. (Fr.)

B. Temp. [Ulf. *mél* = *μῆλον*, *καυρός*], a 'meal' of time, i. e. a certain portion of time: I. time, big time; skipverjum þótti mál ór hafi, Landn. 206; with infin., Vsp. 14, Hm. 111, Skm. 10, Bm. 1; mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum, Nj. 149; at mál væri at ganga at sofa, Fms. ii. 138; mælti biskup at mál væri at sofa, 139; sagði mál at riða, Orkn. 48; adding a dat., mál er mér at riða, Hkv. 2. 47; ok er mál at vit farim, Fær. 255; mál er at leita at hestum várum, Korm. 182; ok er allt mál at ættvíg þessi takisk af, Ld. 258; ok er nú mál at hætta, Fms. vi. 212; e-m er mál (of stools):—

i mál, *in due time*; þóat i mál yðri borinn kvídrinn, Grág. i. 54. 2. the moment, nick of time (mál, q. v.); at hann var þar þá nátt, ok á því máli..., of an alibi, N. G. L. i. 309.

II. the meal-time, morning and evening, Edda 103; hence of cattle, missa

máls, *to miss the time*, sheep lost or astray for a day so that they cannot be milked, Grág. ii. 230, 231; kvikfénaðr missir máls, Snót; hence málmyta, q. v.; deila mat at málum, *to deal out meat at each meal*, Grág. i. 149; i hvert mál, Hm. 36; i sitt mál, *for one single meal*, Karl. 347, Grág. i. 293; fæða þá i tvaum mál, ii. 400; i bæði mál (see i B. p. 317); at því máli = Germ. *diesmahl*, Korm. (in a verse); þat er ok mitt ráð þó þat sé at fyrra máli at menn snæði nokkut, Fb. ii. 676; þat vilda ek at þær æti at einu máli kýr Hálfðanar bróður míns, Ó. H. 64; ef áttak at málungi mat, *if I had meat from meal to meal*, Hm.

2. of the day marks; dag-mál = *day-meal* = 9 o'clock A. M.; and nátt-mál, *night-time* = 9 o'clock P. M.; i fyrra málið, *to-morrow morning*; eg skal koma i fyrra málið.

III. of the seasons of the year; i misseri eru mál tva, i máli eru mánuðr þrir, Rb. 6; mál ok misseri, Hm.; sumar-mál, *the time when summer sets in* (middle of April), opp. to vetr-nætr, *when winter sets in*; hrið-mál, q. v. COMPS: *mála-mat*, m. food every meal, N. G. L. i. 8. *mála-mjólk*, f. milk every meal, morning and evening, Vm. 73, H. E. ii. 107. *mála-verðr*, m. a 'meal's food', a meal, K. Á. 78, Eb. 36, Bs. i. 382.

MÁL, n. [Ulf. *mél* = *μαρφή* and *μαρμα*; Hel. *mál* = *imago*, *effigies*; cp. also Goth. *maljan* = *μαρμα*, whence mod. Germ. *mahlerei*, *mahlen*, = *pingere*]:—prop. 'a drawing', but it is used in old writers only of inlaid ornaments on spear's heads or on the hilts and guards of swords; görir þongrimr þar af spjót, mál vóru i, Gisl. 18; hann hafði króká-spjót i hendi haugtekið ok allgóð mál i, Ld. 78; spjót, þá fann hann blóð i málunum, Gílm. 344; stál bjarta mála, Korm. 1; gull-mál (q. v.), Þjóð. 110; stála-mál, *inlaid work of steel*, Ht. R. 33. For specimens of 'mál' see Worsaae, Nos. 325, 331; a plate with inlaid work on the outside and a Runic inscription on the inside was found in Oct. 1870 in the cairn Greenmount in Ireland, and is described by Major-General Lefroy.

COMPS: *mála-járn*, n. an iron (weapon) inlaid with mál, Fms. iii. 223, Fas. i. 414. *mála-sax*, n. an inlaid sax (sword), Fas. i. 514. *mála-spjót*, n. an inlaid spear, Gisl. 11. *mála-steininn*, m. = lyfstein (q. v.), Mag. 16 (vellum 580 B).

mála, u. f. [mál = *stærch*], a female acquaintance, female friend; kona heitir mála biðanda síns, Edda (Ht.)

mála, að, [from Germ. *mahlen*, Dan. *male*], *to draw, paint*, (mod.) *málan*, f. a depicting, (mod.)

málari, a. m. a painter, (mod.); as also *mál-verk*, n. a picture. *mál-bein*, n. the 'talk-bone', one of the bones in the head, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 547; láta málbeinið ganga, *to chatter glibly*.

mál-bók, f. = leibók (q. v.), or a book with drawings (?), D. I. i. 236. *mál-bót*, f. an excuse; göra e-d út til málbótar.

mál-dagi, a. m. a covenant, agreement; at því skal virða sem mál-dagar vóru með þeim, Grág. i. 155; sá slíkan stað ok mál-daga þeim gíðmönnum, er áðr vóru tekur, sem þeir áttu sér mæltan, 154; inna mál-daga, *to fulfil the agreements*, ii. 267, 366; ek vil setja hér til mál-daga með okkr, Fms. i. 261, Orkn. 52; eptir réttum síðum ok fornum mál-dögum, Fms. i. 257, v. l.; göra mál-daga við e-n, K. þ. K. 56; sá mál-dagi á at haldask, id.; hann gæði þann mál-daga of fé sitt, of a bequest, Mar.

2. a written deed, *charter*, esp. of the rights, property, and inventories of churches, kirkju-mál-dagi; the old ecc. law made it incumbent on the church-lord or churchwarden to put on parchment any gift or emolument made to the church by private donors; this deed (mál-dagi) might then for authorisation and publication be brought into parliament to be read in the Logrétta or from the Law-hill. It had also to be read at home once a twelvemonth at church when there were many worshippers present. see K. þ. K. 46 (ch. 10), K. Á. 190, Bs. i. 778. A specimen of such an original scroll with successive entries in different hands is the Reykjaholts-mál-dagi (the deed of Reykholt, dating from the time of Snorri the historian). An interesting collection of the earliest mál-dagar, all in the vernacular tongue, and very illustrative of the state of the infant church of Iceland, has been published by Jón Sigurðsson in D. I. i, as also in H. E. passim. At a later date (13th and 14th centuries) the bishops used to make collections for their diocese of all the special mál-dagar, entering them into one book, which was to be kept at the cathedral; for several such collections, bearing the names of the respective bishops who collected them, see List of Authors (J. I).

mál-daga-bók, -skrá, f. a book, entry, of mál-dagar; jarða-mál-dagi, a deed telling the landmarks etc. of a farm or estate.

mál-deili, n., in the phrase, e-m er mál-deili á e-u, *to be of importance*, Fms. vi. 379.

mál-djarfr, adj. free-spoken, out-spoken, Ó. H. 55, 59. *mál-drykkja*, u. f. 'meal-drink', a measure of drink served for each meal; með æmiligum kosti ok mál-drykkju annat-hvært mjöd eðr mungát, Bs. i. 848; var þat bæði vetr ok sumar, at þar var m. at dög-urðar-borði, en at náttverði var úmælt drukkitt, Ó. H. 29; mál-drykkju-skálar, *first-cups*, to measure out drink, Fms. iii. 193.

mál-efni, n. the circumstance of a case; gott m., a just case, Rétt. 52, freq. in mod. usage.

mál-eldr, m. a 'meal-fire', Nj. 15, Eb. 120, 276; see eldr II. *málendr*, part. pl. parties to a suit or match; ok væri jafnir málendr,

mundi þess eigi úthefnt, if we were equally matched, if the parts were equal, Njard. 378.

mál-fár, adj. ornamented with mál (q. v.), of a sword, Skm. 23, Skv. 3. 4. mál-foti, a, m. [mál = measure], a pacer, of a horse, Fms. ii. 205 (in a verse), Edda (Gl.).

mál-fimmi, f. ease in speech, Bret. 148.

mál-fimliga, adj. speaking with ease, Hom.

mál-fimr, adj. light-spoken, Fms. iii. 8, v. l.

mál-finni, f. = málfinni, Leidarv. 34.

mál-framr, adj. out-spoken: superl. fem. málfrömust, Fas. iii. 8.

mál-fríðr, m. an outward, nominal (not real) peace; þá var m. með þeim, Grett. 114, Bs. ii. 147.

mál-fræði, f. the science of language, grammar, (mod.)

mál-fræðingr, m. a philologist.

mál-fundur, m. an interview, Nj. 121, v. l.

mál-fylling, f. sentence-filling, gramm. name for a particle or enclitic, Edda 121, (see Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1868, p. 353 sqq.)

mál-færi, n. speech, voice, as also style of a written speech.

mál-færr, adj. able to speak, O. H. L. 71.

málga, að, to claim, Sks.; þér hafði málgað þá eign með rangyndum, D. N. i. 3; á-málga, q. v.

mál-gögn, n. pl. the speech organs, Bs. i. 372, Leidarv. 3.

mál-haltr, adj. speech-bald, tongue-tied, Fbr. 90 new Ed.

mál-helti, f. the being málhaltr, Hom. 14.

mál-breifr, better málreifr, q. v.

mál-bross, adj. speech-bale, well enough to speak, Eb. 240, Fms. x. 148 (of a sick person).

mál-bætt, n. adj. dangerous; e-m er m., one's affairs are in danger, H. E. i. 249.

MÁLI, a, m. a contract, terms, agreement (= máldagi); fá þeim (i. e. the servants) slíkan stað ok mála sem þar var er bóndi andaðisk, Grág. i. 473; máli konu, a woman's share, dowry, Gpl. 256; handsala mála, ef bóndi vill eigi halda mála við leigumann sinn ..., en ef leigu-maðr vill eigi halda mála bónda, 512, 513.

II. a claim or title to an estate or property; hann átti mála á Mýralandi, Bs. i. 658; ef hann á mála á jörðu, en ef eigi er máli tekinn, ... ef maðr deyr ok hefir eigi innt mála sinn, N. G. L. i. 241: a title, claim, Grág. ii. 234; lög-máli, leigu-máli (q. v.), lands-máli, skil-máli, a stipulation.

III. a soldier's pay, service for hire; ganga á mála, to take service as a soldier with a foreign prince, Nj. 121; gjalda mála, MS. 4. 32; Adalsteinn konungr gaf mála þeim mönnum öllum er þat vildu hafa til séfangs sér, Eg. 264; þeir (the Norsemen) höfðu þar þrjú hundruð sinna manna, þeirra er mála tóku af konungi, 266; gekk hann þar á mála með sína sveit, Fms. vi. 134; til hvers skal ek honum lengr þjóna er ek fær eigi mála minn falslausan, ... átti Halldóri mála sinn skiran, 245; hann (the king) var kallaðr hian mildi ok hinn matar-ill, þvíat hann gaf í mála mönnum sínum jafnmikla gull-penninga sem aðrir konungar sífr-penninga, en hann sveltí menn at mat, i. 1; Erlingr gaf þar mála með Magnúsi konungi, vii. 309; en er kom átti dagr jóla, þá var mönnum gefinn máli, þat sífr var kallað Haralds-slátta, þat var meiri hluti koparr, en er Halldórr tók mála ..., vi. 243.

COMPS: MÁLA-GJÖF and MÁLA-GIPT, f. pay for military service, Fms. v. 278, vi. 242, viii. 154, ix. 482, Orkn. 376. MÁLA-GJÖLD, n. pl. payment of wages; ek á at greiða m. í dag griðkonum vörum, Valla L. 203; in the phrase, fá makleg mála-gjöld, to get the wages due, to be paid in full (in a bad sense): also in sing. of military pay, fyrir fórusk málagjöldin af konungi ..., ok er eindagi kom mála gjaldsins, Fb. ii. 123. MÁLA-GULL, n. gold in payment of máli, Fms. vi. 160. MÁLA-JÖRD, f. = málaland, Gpl. 309, Js. 97. MÁLA-KONA, u, f. a woman who has a title or property of her own, D. N. ii. 232.

MÁLA-LAND, n. an estate burdened with a right of pre-emption, Grág. ii. 239. MÁLA-LAUSA, adj. free from right of iögmáli, of an estate, Grág. ii. 240. MÁLA-MAÐR, m. a man who receives pay, a soldier, Sks. 249, 257, Fms. xi. 185. MÁLA-MUNDI, a, m. stipulation, Grág. i. 150. MÁLA-SÍFR, m., cp. málagull, Fms. vi. 243.

MÁLI, a, m. a friend, acquaintance, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. MÁLIGR, adj., in old writers contr. before a vowel, málgr, málgan, but mod. málugan, etc.:—talkative, communicative, ok sem hann var áðr m. varð hann þögull, Karl. 338; minnigr ok m., Hm. 102; hann (the boy) var brátt m. ok orðviss, Eg. 147; verit eigi málgr í kirkju, be not talkative in church, Hom. (St.); en vér munum nú þess iðrask er vér vörum of málgr, too rash in speaking, Hrafn. 9; þat er rótt at kennimenn görisk málgr (that they speak out) um þörf þeirra manna er þeir skulu varðveita, Hom. 35.

2. loquacious, chattering, in a bad sense, and so in mod. usage; konungr svarar heldr styggt, verþu svá m. sem þú vill en lát mik ná at þegja fyrir þér, Fms. vii. 119; þeir vóru málgr mjök því at þeir vóru úvittrir, Nj. 15; þeir görask dauða-droknir ... málgr mjök ok kátir, Fms. xi. 109; druknir af miði, þeir vóru málgr, viii. 81:—as a nickname, þórhalla in málga, Tb. the chatterbox, Ld. MÁL-KERALD, n. a liquid measure; tvau málkeröld lýsis, Vm. 172.

MÁL-KRÓKAR, m. pl. pettyfoggery, sophistry, Barl. 143, Clem. 59, Mar. 2028, Clar.

mál-kunnigr, adj. knowing one another to speak to, acquainted, Fms. ii. 72, O. H. 55, Fms. iv. 174.

mál-kunnr, adj. = málkunnigr, Ó. H. 74, Ld. 90, Fms. vi. 378.

-máll, adj. -spoken; in compds, giap-máll, hjá-máll, ein-máll.

mál-laki, a, m. a defect, of the speech organs; var mikill m. á ráði hennar, hón hafði ekki mál, ok var með því alin, Fb. i. 250.

mál-latr, adj. slovenly in speaking; hón var ekki til mállöt (she was a gossip) ok sagði þeim til matri, Bjarn. 60, Mork. 38.

mál-lausa, adj. speechless, of a sick person; dumb, daufr ok m., Ld. 34, Stj. 261, Fb. i. 251, ii. 382, MS. 625, 85.

mál-loysa, u, f. a sentence which has no meaning; það er m., 'tis no sense, of bad grammar or the like: of bad rhyme, gröm skömm ... hrömm skömm, þat væri jafnhátt, en hitt er m., Fms. vi. 386.

mál-loysi, n., medic. dumbness, Fél.

mál-loysingi, a, m. a dumb, speechless person: as also in the allit. phrase, menn ok málleysingar, both men and dumb creatures.

mál-lýska, u, f. idiom, language; nemdu allar mállyskur, en þó enn allra helst Láttinu ok Völku, Sks. 23 B; kalla þeir þann mál málma rauða eptir mállysku sinni, 162.

MÁLARI, a, m. marble, = marmari (q. v.), Stj. 5, 75.

MÁLME, m. (prop. málmr); [Ulf. malma = άμμος; A. S. meal, mealstán = sandstone; Hel. melm = pulvis; from mala = to grind; cp. Germ. zer-malmen]:—originally sand, as in the Goth. and A. S., but only remaining in local names, as Málma-haugar = Malmö in Sweden.

II. metal, Sks. 14, 162, Fms. v. 343, 344, x. 284, Rb. 318, Stj. 45, 508, Bs. i. 134, passim in old and mod. usage; in the earliest poets chiefly of gold, höfgan málme, the heavy metal, gold, Sighvat; skirr málme, the bright metal, Akv.; málma fergir, a gold giver, a prince, Lex. Poët.; Gnita heidar-m., gold, Edda; Rínar rauð-m., the red metal of the Rhine, gold, Bm.; of iron, weapons (?), þar er málmar brustu, Hallfred; Gota-m., the ore of the Goths, armour, Fas. i. 439 (in a verse); Hünlenzkr m., armour, weapons (?), Hornklofi; Vala-m., Welsh or foreign ore, treasures, Fas. iii. (in a verse): the battle is málma-skúr, -gald, -hjald; as also málma-saug, -dynr, -hríð, -regn, -róg, -þing, -þrima, = a clash of weapons; málma-gautr, -Öðinn, -rjóðr, -runnr, = a warrior, see Lex. Poët. COMPS: málma-hlið, n. a brazen gate, Sks. 631. málma-logi, a, m. a magical flame over hidden treasures, Maurer's Volks., cp. vafur-logi. málma-pott, m. a brazen cauldron, Bs. i. 804. málma-rör, f. a vein of ore, Stj. 45.

mál-nyta, u, f. [mál = time], milch kine; ef hann er-at landeigandi ok hefir-at málnytu, Grág. i. 158; ef maðr lætr mólka málnytu annars manns visvitandi, ii. 309; at málnytu verði hafgátt, Fms. vi. 103; reka málnytu sína, K. þ. K. 82. málnytu-kúgildi, -kfr, -kfrlag, n. milch cattle, Jb. 360, H. E. i. 395, 494.

mál-nytr, adj. yielding milk; málnytr smali, Grág. i. 158, 476.

mál-öðl, adj. jabbering in bad or violent language, Ó. H. 115, Eg. 338, Ölk. 34, Boll. 336, Grett. 91.

mál-reið, f. a rumour come abroad; var þat á m. komit, Hom. 115.

mál-roifr, adj. talkative, cheerful, Ld. 320.

mál-reitinn and mál-rættinn, adj. talkative, open; Egill var við hann m., Eg. 573; kátr ok málrættinn, Ó. H. 70; var konungr við hann málrættinn ok spurði tíðenda af Íslandi, 55; málrættinn í kyrrð, ok blíðmælt, Hkr. iii. 179; málrættinn, Fms. iv. 165, vi. 438.

mál-róf, n. big talk, Skálda 164; þit erut menn grunnsvær, ok meir gefit málróf (málröf Ed.) en vitumunir, Bjarn. 39. málrófs-maðr, m. a glib talker, Skálda 164.

mál-róm, m. the ring of the voice; eg þekki hann á málrómmum.

mál-rúm, n. room for speaking, time for speaking, Skv. 3, 68.

mál-rúnir, f. pl. 'speech-runes,' as opp. to spell-runes, the alphabet; þessi er upphaf allra hatta sem málrúnar eru fyrir öðrum rúnum, Edda 121:—a spell enabling one to speak, Gkv. 1, 23, Sdm. 12.

mál-ræða, u, f. conversation, Fb. ii. 386.

mál-ræðinn, adj. = málrættinn, Fb. ii. 85.

mál-rættinn, adj. = málrættinn (q. v.), Ó. H. 55, 70, þiðr. 174.

mál-somd, f. language; þórði líkaði illa hennar málsemdir, Bjarn. 68; finnask mönnum orð um líð þeirra ok um málsemd (speech, eloquence) þorgirsk ok um skörungskap hans, Gísl. 93, (málsemda, q. v., 11, l. c.)

mál-sendi, a, m. = málsemd, Gísl. 11, Grág. ii. 147, Stj. 241; allir Guðs málsemdar, id.

málsemdir, f. pl. = málsemd, Bs. i. 721; conversation, hann leitaði þeirra málsemda er hann vætti at konungi mundi best þykkja, Ó. H. 167; hón leitar marga vega málsemda við hana, Fas. i. 192.

mál-skálp, n. loquacity, Grett. (in a verse).

mál-skipti, n. pl. business, transactions, Fms. ii. 37, xi. 282, Stj. 579; importance (= máldeili), Magn. 444, Band. 35 new Ed.

mál-skjóla, u, f. a bucket holding a certain measure, Hom. (St.)

mál-sníld, f. eloquence, oratory, Clem. 33, MS. 623, 30, Edda 17, Skálda 199, Fms. ii. 242. málsmíldar-list, f. rhetoric, Skálda 192.

mál-sníll, f. = málsemd, Sturl. iii. 197, Sks. 92, Bs. i. 82.

mál-senjallr, adj. *eloquent*, Nj. 229, Fms. i. 31, vü. 233, Róm. 324.
mál-spakr, adj. *wise-spoken*, Fms. i. 190: a nickname, Fb. iii.
mál-spæki, f. = *málspekt*, Sks. 308.
mál-spækt, f. *wisdom in speech*, 625, 176.
mál-staðr, m. a case, point of a question; mikill m. er þetta (it is a grave case) sem þú veir upp, Fas. i. 77; hann setr þvert nei fyrir mál-staðinn, segja hana ljuga . . . Karl. 551; þóat er finnt á því sanna málstaði, Hom. (St.): in mod. usage, eiga góðan, illan málstað, to have a good, bad cause.
mál-stafr, m. a letter of the alphabet; rúnar heita málstafr, *Runes that are letters*, Skálda 163 (Thorodd): a consonant, opp. to hljóðstafr, a vowel, Skálda 170, 171 (the second grammarian).
mál-stofna, u, f. a *parley, council, conference*, Orkn. 52, Ó. H. 43, Sks. 274; vera á tali ok málstefnu, Fms. i. 52; á málstefnu ok ráðagjörðum, vü. 282.
mál-stofa, u, f. a 'speech-ball,' *meeting ball, public ball*, esp. in houses of men of rank, of a king's hall, Fms. vi. 280, 281, ix. 476, Eg. 95; cp. þar var mikil stofa er konungr átti í hirdstefnu, málstefnu, ok sættar-stefnu, Ó. H. 43: of lagman Thorgny, 66: of a bishop, Bs. i. 869, Munk. 40, D. N. iv. 54, 117: of a convent, Dipl. iii. 10. In mod. usage the Engl. *House of Parliament* is often rendered by málstofa.
mál-svofn, m. 'meal-sleep,' *due sleep*, Sturl. iii. 197.
mál-sönnun, f. *evidence, argument, reason*, Greg. 43.
mál-tak, n. *dictation*; hvert m. er haft til skáldskapar? Edda 49: a phrase, hér eru ok önnur máltök þau er til máls skal taka, 127; leidir í því orði m. af fyrta visu-helmingi, the last word from the preceding verse, 131: a phrase, saying, Pass. 8, 12.
mál-timbr, n. *boarding of timber*, N. G. L. iii. 219.
mál-tíð, f. [Germ. *mahlzeit*; Dan. *maaltid*], 'meal-tide,' a meal, Fms. ix. 520, xi. 444, Bs. i. 848, 867, 909. **mál-tíðar-stund**, f. *meal-time*, Bs. i. 884.
mál-töl, n. pl. *the organs of speech*, Geisli 19.
mál-trogi, a, m. *grief, sorrow*, Fas. i. 197.
mál-trygga, ð, to *make sure*, N. G. L. i. 211.
mál-tæki, n. a phrase, = máltak.
málugliga, adv. in a *chattering manner*, Stj. 16.
málugr, see *máligr*.
málu-nautr, m. a 'speech-mate,' friend, Haustl.
málungi, (from mál = a meal, and the suffixed gi, see -gi C, p. 199, col. 2): in the phrase, eiga m. mat, to live from hand to mouth, Hm.; cp. mod. eiga ekki m. matar, to starve.
mál-vina, u, f. a *female friend*, Skálda (in a verse).
mál-vinr, m. a friend, acquaintance, MS. 4. 6, Vigl. (in a verse), Gs. 8, Gkv. i. 20, Km. 20.
mál-vitrir, m. a sword, Edda (Gl.).
mál-vöndr, m. a measuring wand, yard measure, Korm. 8.
mál-þing, n. an interview, Fas. ii. (in a verse).
mál-þjónn, m. the servant of speech = the tongue, Ad. 24.
mál-þurfi, adj. *wanting to speak*, Sturl. i. 154.
mál-þýðr, adj. *affable*, 655 xx. B. 3.
mál-þörf, f. = *málþörf*, Fms. vi. 374.
mál-æði, n. *much talking*.
MÁNI, a, m. [Ulf. *māna*; A. S. *māna*; Engl. *moon*; O. H. G. *māno*; Dan. *maane*; Swed. *måne*; in Germ. the primitive word has been replaced by the derivative 'monat,' which properly means a moon-period, month]: the moon; the word, however, is scarcely used in prose, old or mod., but is poetical or can only be used in certain phrases, for tungl is the common word, Vsp. 5, Alm. 14, 15, Hm. 138, Vpm. 22, Anal. 177; skarðr máni, the crescent moon, Vkv. 6: mythol. the Moon (Máni) was brother to the Sun (Sól), and both were the children of the giant Mundilfóri (a name evidently referring to the rotation of the heavens), Edda 7, Vpm. 23. For the legend of the two men in the moon with a bucket and pole on their shoulders see Edda 7, 220 (in a verse): urðar-máni, a weird moon, an apparition, Eb. 270: poet. phrases, mána rann, the moon's dwelling = the sky, Skálda (in a verse); mána-vegr, the moon's way = the sky, Haustl.; mána-fold, id.; mána-salr, Hkv. 1: brá-máni, enni-máni, the brow moon = the eye, Ad.; a nickname, as also a pr. name, Landn. II. in local names, Mán-á, Mána-berg, Mána-fell, Mána-þúfa, Landn. compds: Mána-dagr, m. Monday (now pronounced Mánu-dagr), Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 68, ix. 29, passim. Mána-nótt, f. Monday night. mána-ákin, n. moonshine, Al. 174.
MÁNUÐR and **mánaðr**, m., *mónaðr* with umlaut, lb. 376; gen. *mánaðar*, nom. acc. pl. *mánuðr* (like vetr); mod. *mánuðir*, acc. *mánuði*, which form occurs in vellums of the 15th century; thus, *mánaði* (acc. pl.), Bs. i. 825, 896; even *mánuðu* (acc. pl.), 837, Fb. i. 205; [from máni: cp. Ulf. *mānops*; A. S. *mōnað*; Old Engl. *moneth*; Engl. *month*; O. H. G. *mānod*; Germ. *monat*; Dan. *maaned*; Swed. *månad*; Lat. *mensis*; Gr. *μήν*]: a month; á mánaði, for a month, Hm. 73; mánuðr níu, Rm. 6, 18, 30, Hom. 127; mónaðr tólf þriðing-náttar, Jb. 376; þrjá mánaðr þrjátíuga náttu, K. þ. K. 164, Fms. ix. 239; aðra tvá mánaðr, Grág. ii. 261; tveir mánaðr, i. 420; sjau mánaðr,

fimm mánaðr, ii. 393; tólf mánaðr, a *twelvemonth, year*; á hverjum tólf mánuðum, every twelvemonth, Hom. 149; ok hann hefir tólf mánuðr at gjöldum eðr handsölum, Grág. i. 196; hálða þær tólf mánaðr þaðan frá er kona var föstnuð, 378; hvárt þat var af hinum tuttugustum tólf mánuðum, the *twentieth year*, Grett. 173 new Ed.; kaupá þeir má en saman um tólf mánuðr, Fb. ii. 124. The old heathen year consisted of twelve months, each of thirty days, so that a pentad (fimmt) added to that number made the year complete. For the names of the economical months see Edda 103 (gor-m., frer-m., hrút-m., ein-m., sól-m., and sei-m., kornskurðar-m.); tvi-mánaðr (q. v.), the 'double month'; út-mánaðr, the last months of the winter (þorri, Gófi, Ein-mánaðr), það er komið fram á út-mánaði; see also the leel. Almanack, where the old months are still marked. Of the Julian Calendar we have Martius mánaðr, 623, 37, Rb. passim; but that computation never came into household use in Iceland, where the old calendar (of þorri, Gófi, Ein-m., etc.) still prevails for all domestic affairs: astron., tungl-m., a *lunar month*; sól-m., a *solar month*. In popular usage, as elsewhere, a month often means four weeks, and hálfir mánuðr, half a month = a fortnight; hálfum mánaði eptir mitt sumar, Nj. 4; á hálfis mánaðar fresti, within half a month, a fortnight, Fms. x. 411; á hálfum mánaði, Grág. i. 152. compds: mánaðar-bæit, f. a month's 'bait' or pasture, Dipl. v. 15. mánaðar-dagr, m. the day of the (Julian) month, Ann. 1393. mánaðar-frost, n. a month's frost, Fas. iii. 649. mánaðar-mata, u, f., or -matr, m. a month's rate, a Norse law term referring to the value of estates, an estate being valued at so and so many months' mata, see mata, N. G. L., B. K., D. N. passim. mánaða-mót, n. pl. the time when one month ends and another begins; um mánaðar-mótið, Fb. iii. 454, where sing. mánaðar-rekstr, m. for a month's pasture, Dipl. v. 28. mánaðar-ró, f. a month's rest, þorst. St. 55. mánaðar-stefna, u, f. a summons with a month's notice, Jb. 26 A. mánaðar-tal, n. a 'month's tale,' computation of a month, Rb. 488. mánaðar-tími, a, m. the space of a month.
MÁR, m., gen. *más*, dat. *mávi* or *máfi*, pl. *mávar*; in mod. usage sounded in nom. erroneously *máfr*, gen. *máfs*; [A. S. *maew*; Engl. *mew*; Germ. *möwe*; Dan. *maage*]: a sea-mew, gull (*Larus*), Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage; see also Lex. Poët., where the word freq. occurs; hvít-máfr, the common gull; grá-máfr, the grey gull, *Larus glaucus*; in poetry the sea is *máva-róst*; *má-grund*, *má-forill*, *má-skeið*, the land, road of the sea-mews, Lex. Poët.: crows are ben-már, blóð-már; the raven is Yggjarmár, Odin's mew, and so on. II. as a pr. name, Landn.: in local names, Máu-hlið, whence Máf-hliðingar, the men of M.; Máf-hlið-inga-vísur, the verses of the men of M., Edda (Ht.): máu-ungi (pronced *máfs-ungi*); also *má-skari* (q. v.)
-már, m., in the latter part of pr. names, Bjart-már, Hreið-már, Grán-már; it is derived from *mærr*, famous, O. H. G. *māri*, and formed at a time when the umlaut had not as yet taken place.
MÁRIA (mod. *Maria*), u, f. *Mary*, in old writers sounded with an *á*, see old rhymes, e. g. Lilja, passim; and is still sounded so in *Mári-atla* (= *Máriu-erla*), the wagtail, *motacilla alba*. Several flowers bear the Virgin Mary's name, *Máriu-stakkr*, m. the common lady's mantle, *alchemilla vulgaris*; *Máriu-grón*, n. pl. *licium nivalis*; *Máriu-vöndr*, m. 'Mary's-wand,' the field gentian, *gentiana campestris*; *Máriu-kjarni*, a, m. *laver*, *fucus esculentus*, see Maurer's Volks. 194, 195. Other compds: *Máriu-kirkja*, n. *Mary-church*, Fms. *Máriu-messa*, see *messu*. *Máriu-minni*, n. a hymn to the Virgin Mary; til þess er borið vóru upptekin ok *Máriuminni* var sungit, Fms. x. 19. *Máriu-Saga*, u, f. the Virgin Mary's Saga, Vm. 6. *Máriu-skript*, f. a tablet of the Virgin Mary, Dipl. i. 10, Vm. 6, 22, 37, 69, Pm. 14. *Máriu-súð*, f. the name of a ship, Fms. viii. 199. *Máriu-vers*, n. 'Mary's-verse' = the Ave Maria, Bs. i. 500.
MÁSA, að, to *beave* or *pant*, Lat. *ambulare* of a horse; nær vissuð þér svá heimskan hest | hann mundi fyrir sverja | nær hann fram knúinn mäsar mest | menn séu til sem berja, Jón Þorl.
mási, a, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 239, see preceding word.
má-skari, a, m. a young sea-mew; sköllóttan maun ok hvítan sem máskara, Fms. xi. 155.
mát, n. [meta], *moderation*, Pass. 30, 13.
mát, n. *check-mate*, Vigl. 31, Fas. i. 443, Mag.: various kinds of mate are *peð-mát*, *gleiðar-mát*, *fretsterts-mát*, *hróks-mát*, *heima-mát*.
máta, að, to *check-mate*, in chess.
mátér, n. [for. word], a measure, Stj., H. E. i. 476.
MÁTTI, a, m. [Dan. *maade*; early Dan. *māte*; from meta]:—*manner, way*: í engan máta, in no way, Vigl. 21; í þann máta, thus, Bret. 108; í allan máta, in every way, Fas. 15. *máta-logr*, adj. (-lega, adv.), see *mátulegr*.
máttigr, adj., in old poets contr. before a vowel, and changing the *g* into *k*, *máttkar*, *máttkan*, *máttkir*; compar. *máttkari*, *máttkastur*, mod. *máttugri*, *máttugastr*; [Ulf. *mabetteigs* = *ðuvareis*; Engl. *migby*; Germ. *mächig*]:—*mighty*; máttkar meyrar, Gs. I; sá inn máttki manr, Hm. 93; máttkan moldþinur, Vsp. 59; með máttkom Kristi, Lex. Poët.; fjögur konunga-riki hafa máttkust verit, Ver. 35;—*able*, máttugr áf-spring at geta, Stj. 26; al-máttugr, *almighty*; ú-máttugr, *weak*; á-mátt-

igr. q. v. (p. 43, col. 2), perhaps, however, these words are rather akin to Ulf. *anamabjan* = *βιάζω*, and thus to mean *overbearing*, and then = *bideous*, *horrible*, as an epithet of trolls and giants.

MÁTT, m., máttar, dat. mætti, pl. mættir; [Ulf. *mahts* = *δύναμις*; A. S. *meaht*; Engl. *might*; O. H. G. *maht*; Germ. *macht*; Dan. *magt*]; —*might*, *strength*: allit., trúða á mátt sinn ok megin, Fms. i. 35; er at þessu orðinu svá mikill m. (*it has come to such a pitch*) at hér eru við vaðfir margir ríkis-menn, Fms. xi. 264; ok allir mættir hræðask, 623, 26; *value*, Skálda 175, 176; var mér alls máttar (*I had to use might and main*) ádr ek kom henni upp, Fms. iii. 74.

II. strength, health: illa erú leikinn, sá ek at eigi er máttinn mikill, Fb. ii. 388; jarl hafði fengit harða sótt ok kölluðu hættligan mátt hans, Fms. ix. 300; hann hefir mál sitt, en þó mátt sem minnst, xi. 102; hón spurði hverju þá skyldi mætti manns komit vera er heita skal fyrir manni, Bs. i. 69; en þóat máttinn þyrri mjök, 175; ek lá fyrr í sótt með litlum mætti oleadr, 110; síðan fór hann heim með litlum mætti, 144; er at leid mátti hans, *when he began to sink*, Fms. viii. 258; hón svaraði reiduliga ef nokkur spurði at mætti hennar, Ld. 14; hón leiddi mjök at fréttir um mátt Halldóru, Sturl. i. 200; cp. *van-mátt*, *weakness*. **COMPS.** mátt-dreginn, part. *weak, exhausted*, Fær. 42, Fms. ii. 98. mátt-farinn, adj. *faint, weak*, Fms. ii. 270. mátt-lauss, adj. *without strength, exhausted*, Fbr. 160. mátt-loyal, n. *weakness, lack of strength, debility*, Fms. vii. 150. mátt-litill, adj. *of little strength, feeble*, and of a sick person, *exhausted, faint*, Fms. i. 159, xi. 288, Eg. 567.

máttu-liga, adv. *mightily, immensely*, Stj. 383, v. l. máttu-ligr, adj. *mighty*, Th. 26: *within one's power*, honum er allt þat máttulegt er menninir megu eigi, N. G. L. iii. 242.

mátu-ligr, adj. [*máti*], *meet, fitting*, Stj. 55, 97; meir en þér þykkir máttulegt, Fb. ii. 196; sveigja slíkt sem honum þótti máttulegt vera, Bs. i. 737; máttulegan (*moderate*) skatt, Fms. x. 113, v. l.; sá er þetta rúm var máttulegt, Fs. 5; ú-máttuliga, *immensely*, 383: *fitting, of a suit*, hann fór í serkinu ok var hann honum m., Fms. iii. 180; máttulegt beil, Gd. 34: *meet, due*, það er honum máttulegt, *it serves him right*.

MED, prep., also meðr, a form common in Stj. and in legendary writers, but not in the classical writers or in mod. speech or writing; [Ulf. *med* = *σύν* and *μετά*; A. S. and Chaucer, *mid*; it remains in Engl. only in '*mid-wife*', qs. '*with-wife*', cp. Icel. náveru-kona, nær-kona, yfirsetu-kona; Germ. *mit*; Dan. *med*; Gr. *μετά*]; —*with, along with*, a prep. with dat. and acc.; with dat. it has the notion of *coming or going in company*, with acc. of *bringing or fetching*; thus, hann kom með honum, *he came along with, in company with him*; but hann kom með hann, *he brought him with him*.

WITH DAT.

With, along with, together with: Þórólfur var með konungi, Eg. 29; hann var þar með Otkatli, Nj. 73; hann kvaddi hann til ferðar með sér, id.; hann stóð upp ok Kolskeggr með honum, 58; með honum var sá maðr Íslenskr er..., 157; hann fór utan með honum, Eg. 196; Unnr dóttir hans fór með honum, Ld. 4; fara á fjall með húskörum, Korn. 10; vera með góða, i. e. *to be in his jurisdiction*, Grág. i. 108; hón hafði á skipi með sér sextigi karla, i. e. *with her, under her command*, Landn. 109; brott með sér, Nj. 114, and in endless instances.

II. denoting assistance, help, *with*; til umráða með sér, Grág. i. 5; leggja til með e-m, *to help one by word or deed*, Nj. 7: *to give one advice*, Fms. xi. 81; sjá á með e-m, *to look after, help*, Nj. 113; vita e-t með e-m, *to be privy to, an accomplice in a thing*, 136; bætti hann þat með mér, *he mended it for me*, Fms. vii. 158; fá menn með sér, i. e. *to get followers*, opp. to mót, Nj. 180.

III. denoting instrumentality, *by, with*; með öxi, Fms. vi. 6; verja sik með sverðum, með skjöldum, Nj. 272; með atgeirinum, 120; skip skarar með skjöldum, Ld. 78; falda sér með motri, 202, and passim; or ellipti., the prep. being understood, an instrumental dative, höggva sverði, leggja spjóti, taka höndum, stiga fótum, and in endless similar instances.

IV. *by, through*, partly denoting means, partly accompaniment, *by, through, with, using*; með harðfengi ok kappi, Nj. 98; með mikilli smild, með fögnum orðum, Ld. 84; með hans ráði, 58; með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; með lögum, með ulögum, Nj. 106, 234; með ráni, *by violence*, 5; með vegvæmd, blífu, Fms. x. 235; með llyrðum, Nj. 128; með vitunum mínum, 262; með hlaupi, *by running*, Eg. 12; með (*through*) atgöngu Gunnlaugs, Ísl. ii. 210; með vátum, Nj. 101; með einum hug, *with one mind*, Edda 37; með gráti, Fms. x. 261; með gleði, 220; með reidi, Nj. 108; með hattu, Ld. 46; með sannyndum, *forsooth, truly*, O. H. 175; með sönnu, *forsooth*, Fms. vii. 158, Ld. 76; með sama hatti, *in the same way*, Nj. 272; með þessum hatti, Fms. x. 220; með nokkuru móti, Ld. 164; also freq. ellipti., mæla fögnum orðum, þega þunnu hljóði, Hm., passim.

V. *including, inclusively*; hundrad manna með nábum Njála, Nj. 208; ok eru þá tólf menn, ór fjórðungi hverjum með þeim, *including themselves*, Grág. i. 72; sjau vetr ok tuttugu með þeim enum fyrsta, *including the first*, Fms. x. 410; fimmtán menn með þeim fim, er..., Nj. 266; þar var vinátta mikil með frændsemi, *friendship as well as kin*, Ísl. ii. 209; nótt með degi, *both night and day*, N. G. L. i, passim;—ok þat með (*therewith*), at..., Nj. 5; þá veit ek mesta orrostu-menn, ok þat með, at þeir hafa vápn svá góð, at..., 44; þann

dag, ok nóttina með, *and the night too*, Barl. 207; sagði hann þetta meðr, *he said this too, added this*, Stj. 130.

VI. *with, among, between, amidst*; með þeim bræðrum, Fms. vii. 240; sambisk með þeim fedgum, Ísl. ii. 210; dró seint saman með þeim, Fb. ii. 259; þar varð illa með þeim, Nj. 39; var látt um með þeim bræðrum nokkura hrið, 2; þar skilr með þeim, *there they parted*, Grett. 75 new Ed.; þat var síðr með kaupmönnum, Eg. 265; með mönnum, *among men*, Ls. 46; eigi er þó kosta-munnr með ykkir Njála, Nj. 52; með þeim Ingjalði, Ld. 44; skipta, deila með e-m, *to share among*, Eg. 311; deila víg með verum, Ls. 22, Hbl. 25; þeir skiptu ríki með sér, Fms. i. 108; þreyta e-t með sér, *to fight it out among themselves*, Nj. 31; ef engi væri túlkir með kaupmönnum, Ld. 76; var deila mikil með sonum hans, Eg. 367; var með þeim en kærsta vinátta, 2:—fara (*to travel*) með úkunnum þjóðum, Edda 21; síst ek með fólki fór, Gm. 48; koma með e-m, *to come among*, Vpm. 30, 39; er með horskum kemr, Hm. 19, 63; maðr er með mörgum kemr, 62; er með snotrnum sitr, 5, 23; þótt hann með grönum glami, 30.

VII. denoting inward quality, *with, in*; svá hefir hann nátturu mikla með sér, Nj. 44; öllum sem lífs-andi er meðr, Stj.; flesta hluti hefir hann þá með sér, er þrýða máttu góðan höfðingja, Fms. x. 535; hann hafði alla þá hluti með sér er konung þrýðir, xi. 217; svá er mál með vexti, sá íbapen, Lv. 43; limaðr vel með höndum ok fótum, Ld. 20. 2. skip með gyltum höfðum, Fms. x. 2; dreginn á leo með gulli, Ld. 78; hross með síðlum, *a horse with the saddle on*, Nj. 253; skip með reida, Eg. 35; klæði með mörgum litum, 517; með sinum lit hverr, Fas. i. 316; vera úti með sólsetrum, i. e. *to be out (of a shepherd) with sunset*, Lv. 43.

VIII. *along, following*, of direction, with an adverb, denoting the direction; upp með, ofan með, fram með, norðr með, út með, inn með; ofan með á, Lv. 43; upp með ánni, Nj. 253; upp með Rangá, 74; suðr með landi, Fms. i. 38, ii. 3; með endilöngu landi, ix. 33; hann gengr með reykinum, Nj. 58; með sjónum, Bs. ii. 5; með hafinu, *along the sea, on the horizon*, Fms. xi. 136; áin var leyst með löndum, Boll. 358; með eggju, Hkv. Hjörv. 9. 2. með stöfum, *from stem to stern, all along the ship*, Bs. i. 16 (see *kvefja*); var þá hrodit með stöfum skipit, Grett. 81; með endum, *from one end to another*, Fagrsk. (in a verse): fara með húsum, *to go from house to house, begging*, Grág. i. 192; biðja matar með bæjum, Fas. ii. 271.

IX. adverbial usages; með öllu, *altogether, quite*, Ld. 4; með öllu skjótt, *all of a sudden*, Fms. x. 136; með því at, *in case that*, Ld. 44; með því at ek falla, *in case I fall*, Fms. vii. 274; en með því at yðr líki þetta, x. 261: *as, because, in consequence of*, en með því at menn vóru hraustir, þá komask þeir yfir ána, Ld. 46, passim: hér-með, *herewith, farther*; þar-með, *therewith*, id., Skíða R. 11.

X. *with verbs*; ganga með barni, *to go with child*; ganga með e-u, *to confess*; taka með, *to accept*; mæla með, *to speak for, recommend*; fara með, *to treat, go with*; gefa með, *to give a fee of alimentation*; leggjask með, *to lie with*; eiga barn með konu, *to have a child in wedlock*, and so on; see the verbs.

WITH ACC.

With, with the notion of bearing, bringing, carrying, treating, conducting; fara með vápn, *to fare, go, carrying a weapon*, Fms. vii. 240; hann fór suðr aptr með miklir vingjafir, id.; þeir fóru aptr með skip þat, er, Eg. 29; með líð sitt, 11; kom með hornu fullt, 213; gókk at borbina með handlaugar, Nj. 52; ganga út með dómenðr sína, Grág. i. 37; fara brott með fót sín, 300; með þessa menn, Fas. i. 333; þeir hljópu á brott með konur þeirra, lausafé ok báttum, Landn. 35; hann fór til Íslands með konu sína ok börn, 205; ef hann leitadi vestan um haf með her sinn, Fms. i. 26; fara með her á hendr e-m, 120; mjúðdrekkur er hann fór með, Eg. 240; at þeir skyldu fara með sveit sína, 74; skip þat er hann fór með, id.; ef ek mætta með þik komask, Sturl. ii. 108; farinn með erðina, Nj. 7. 2. metaph., fara með sök, mál, etc., *to conduct, manage a case*, Nj. 86; fara af hljóði með þessa ráða-gjörð, 103; þeir fóru með þann hug, *to carry that mind, intention*, 99; með vátta, *with witnesses*; með eib, *on oath*, Grág. i. 20, 243 (but með vátum, Nj. 101); með hver skil, *by what way of proceeding, id.*; með engi lögskil, *in no lawful manner*, 206; þat varð með atburð, *by accident*, Fms. ii. 172: *in regard to, ú-áskiptinn með mála-ferli*, Lv. 73. (rare.)

II. *with, among*; kom með fróð regin, Vpm. 26; ú-snotr maðr er með aldir kömr, Hm. 21; síst Hákon fór með heiðin god, *went among, took up his abode amongst the heathen gods*, Hkm. 26.

III. with an ordinal number; með tólfta manni, *with twelve men, including oneself*, Eg. 180; með tiunda manni, Ld. 140; með fimmta manni, Ísl. ii. 266.

IV. with verbs; tala með e-n, *to speak with*, Stj. 151, (Dan. *tale med en*); göra með e-n, *to do*, 143; lifa meðr braud, *to live on bread*, 146; fæðask meðr mold, *to live on earth*, 37; eiga með e-t, *to possess*.

V. denoting materials, *of*; altaris-klæði með pell, Vm. 153; Máriu-skript með tönn, 22; kross með silfr, D. N.; kadall görr með háir, kirkja með stein, *of stone*, id.; píllarr meðr kopar, Stj. 101. 2. til alls hagleiks með málum, Fms. xi. 427; hón samdi sik með úrvir ok boga, Fas. i. 531; þeir grófu hana með fagran slúr, Skíða R. 200.

MEDAL, adv. with gen., and á meðal, i. medial:—*among, between*; á

meðal vár, or vár á meðal, among us; á meðal okkar (dual), Bkv. 19; hann settisk niðr á meðal þeirra, Nj. 48; sat þá þorgerðr meðal brúða, 51; meðal þín ok annarra, 85; meðal Hafrafells ok Króksfjarðar-múla, Gullþ. 3; sumir verða sendir landa meðal, from one land to another, Sks. 54; á meðal anna, Grág. ii. 261; á meðal enna tveggja sömu samhljóða, á meðal enna líkustu greina, Skálda 162: ellipt., mál öll er meðal fóru, Vsp. 30; fannsk þat ekki í tali at þar hefði missætti verit í meðal, Nj. 48; þá gekk Njáll í meðal, N. interceded as peacemaker, 105.

II. metaph., at haun vill nema litla skynsemd heldr enn önga þá er á meðal verðr ennarr meiri (= meðal anna?), i. e. when there is a little leisure from graver matters, Skálda 169 (Thorodd); þat er áðr stendr á meðal ykkar máls, whatsover is unsettled between you, Fms. xi. 21.

B. In a great many compounds, denoting what is intermediate, between, in the middle, the average; or ironically, not over-much, middling; or, lastly, with a negative in the reverse sense, see the following: I. meðal-

auki, a. m. (mod. milligjöf), what is given in the bargain, Ld. 145, Lv. 43.

meðal-dagr, m. a day between, Stj. 280: a holy day of second degree, Hom. 142; thus the sixth, the seventh, and from the ninth to the twelfth day of Yule were the middle days, in Easter the second and third day, N. G. L. ii. 358, K. p. K. 98: the days between the two spring tides at the first and the last quarter of the moon are called meðaldagar, Rb. 444.

Meðal-fell, n. Middle-fell, a local name. Meðal-fells-strönd, f., a local name. Meðal-fells-strendingar, m. pl. the men of M., Landn., Sturl.

meðal-ferð, f. intercession, Orkn. 270.

meðalferðar-maðr, m. an intercessor, Stj. 243.

meðal-för, f. = meðalferð, Sturl. ii. 141.

meðal-ganga, u. f. intercession, Lv. 71, Sturl. iii. 136: coming between, in a bad sense, Fms. ix. 428, v. l.: intervention between parties fighting, Glúm. 382.

meðal-gangi, a. m. an intercessor, Mar. 196, Vidal.

meðalgöngu-maðr, m. an intercessor, Th. 24, Finnþ. 312.

meðal-heimr, m. the middle world, the air, between the sky and the earth, poet., Edda (Gl.)

meðal-höf, n. the right meed and measure; in the saying, vandratæð er meðalhöfð.

meðal-kafi, a. m. the 'middle-piece,' the hilt of a sword between the two hilt (q. v.), Eg. 378, 379, Fms. i. 15, iv. 38, Sturl. iii. 283.

Meðal-land, n. a land lying between two other lands: a local name, Landn. 267, Nj., in the south-east of Icel.

meðal-örpning, f., gramm. an interjection, Skálda 180.

meðal-pallr, m. the middle benches in the lögrétta, Nj. 190.

II. average, of extent, quality, in a great many compounds: meðal-höstr, -hross, -kýr, -naut, -sauðr, -ör, etc., an average horse, cow, sheep, etc., Grág. i. 504, Jb. 346.

meðal-ár, -sumar, -vets, an average year, summer, winter, B. K. 20, Grág. ii. 346.

meðal-lagi, adv., see below.

meðal-maðr, m. an average man, in height, strength, or the like, Fms. vii. 101, 239.

meðal-spakr, adj. middling-wise, of average intelligence, Hm.

meðal-tal, n. an average number; in the phrase, at meðaltali, in the average.

III. with a preceding negation, emphasising a word of abuse, as no common scoundrel, i. e. a great scoundrel or the like; ekki meðal-atferðarleysi, no common slovenness, Fs. 32: eigi meðal-farbausti, no middling destroyer, Fms. xi. 146: eigi meðal-fjandi, no middling fiend, ii. 74: ekki meðal-fól, i. e. no slight fool, Gisl. 139: þat ætla ek at þú sér eigi meðal-karl vándr, Band. 26 new Ed.: eigi meðal-klækismenn, Isl. ii. 71: eigi meðal-mann-niðingr, a great nitthing, Fær. 216: eigi meðal-niðingr, id., Eb. 230: eigi meðal-orðaskrak, Fær. 219: eigi meðal-skæfa, a great coward, Fms. vi. 34: eigi meðal-skömm, a great disgrace, Fs. 37: eigi meðal-snápi, Eb. 242: eigi meðal-úspæktarmadr, Rb. 259: eigi meðal-úvinr, Finnþ. 242: eigi meðal-vesalingr, Þórd. 52: eigi meðal-þrell, Eg. 714:—rarely in a good sense, þat er ekki meðal-sæmd, 'tis no common honour, it is a great honour, Fb. ii. 196.

meðal, n., pl. meðöl, [Germ. mittel; Dan. middel], means, medicine.

meðal-lag, n. an equal share; at meðallagi, in equal shares, Grág. ii. 261; mitt skap er ekki betra en til meðallags, my temper is not better than the average, Þidr. 319; þat var með enu betra meðallagi, a good average, Fs. 3; ekki stærri en í góðu meðallagi, fully average height, Bård. 175.

II. middling, i. e. not very, not over well; meðallagi er þér þat ráðligt, 'tis not very advisable for thee, Fms. ii. 14; vitr kona ok meðallagi vinsæl, Fb. i. 250; segir mér þó í meðallagi hugr um, Fs. 47; í meðallagi er ous fallit, 34, 87; var hún ódmáli ok m. vitr, Isl. ii. 318; skipti vár hafa verit sum góð en sum til meðallags, our dealings have been some good, some only middling, Fms. ix. 508, v. l.; þorvarðr var vitr maðr ok þá gamall, meðallagi góðgjarn, not too benevolent, Glúm. 376.

MEÐAN, adv., and á-méðan, whilst; meðan missætti var þeirra í milli, Fms. vi. 27; meðan um sök þá er dæmt, Grág. i. 78; meðan Högni lifði, Am. 67; meðan okkat fjör lifr, Skm. 20; meðan öld lifr, Vsp. 16; er sér á lof ok vit m. lifr, Hm. 9; meðan þú lifr, 121; meðan hann varí útan, Nj. 4; meðan ek em í brautu, 40; meðan í önd hixti, Am. 39; hólast hann í vináttu við konung meðan hann lifði, Ó. H. 12; ok hélzk þeirra vingan meðan þeir lifðu báðir, Bs. i. 24; enda er rétt at beidda dóms út meðan eigi er upp sagt misseris-tal, Grág. ii. 93:—with subj., meðan þeir lifði báðir, Fms. vi. 27; fríðr skyldi haldask meðan nokkurr þeirra varí á lífi, 28.

2. as long as (all along), whilst, in this case a relative pronoun (er, es, at) is understood—meðan er or

meðan's, whence the mod. Dan. *medens*, in mod. usage *meðan* ad; this particle is, however, left out, and the sentence is elliptical; but in mod. usage Icel. say, meðan ad eg er í burtu, whilst I am away, Dan. *medens jeg er borte*.

II. in the meantime; ok verðr sé dröl at hann myndi fara meðan örðrag eða lengra, Grág. ii. 110; þegi herr meðan! Eb. (in a verse); hlýði mér meðan, listen to me the while, i. e. whilst I say my song, Leidarv. 5; jarl hafði alla skatta þá, er Danakonungur átti, meðan til kostnaðar, Ó. H. 12.

með-aumkan, f. compassion, Vidal. passim. með-aumkunar-samr, adj. compassionate, Fas. iii. 644.

með-ferð, f. management; vandhæfi mun þér þykkja á meðferðinni, Korm. 82; góðr meðferðar, easy to manage, Landn. 94, v. l.; til meðferðar, to manage, Fms. i. 256; veita e-m e-t til meðferðar, to give it into one's keeping, Dipl. v. 24; þau kúgildi sem hann reiknaði í sinni meðferð, which he had in his keeping, iii. 13; hafa sök at meðferð, to have a case to manage, Grág. ii. 41; var konungi þá konnigt hverja m. ek hafða, how I did behave, Eg. 65, Barl. 90, 105; hafa meðferðar, to have about oneself, in one's keeping, Mar., Bs. i. 715, 866.

með-ferði, n. = meðferð, Th. 77, Karl. 216; hafa meðferðis = hafa meðferðar.

með-færi, n. in phrases such as, kylfona þó hún sé ekki fimligt m., the club, though it be not handy to carry, Fas. iii. 449; það er ekki mitt m., 'tis beyond my strength.

með-för, f. = meðferð, Landn. 94, Hom. 108, Grág. i. 165, 166, 443, Nj. 87.

2. in the phrase 'skógar-gang varðar meðförin sem verkina' meðför means the spreading, carrying abroad of a libellous song; cp. fara (A. III. 4. 8).

með-ganga, gekk, to confess, (mod.)

með-ganga, u. f., in meðgöngu-tími, a. m. the time of 'going with child.'

með-gangr, m. siding with, helping, Fms. ii. 210:—prosperity.

með-gjöf, f. a fee paid for alimentation, = fúlgja, q. v.

með-hald, n. favour, partiality.

með-hjálp, f. a helpmate.

með-hjálpari, a. m. the helping clerk in church.

meðja, u. f. a kind of bead-gear, Edda (Gl.) ii. 494.

með-kenna, d. to confess, Sks. 615: með-kennning, f. confession.

með-læti, n. prosperity, good luck, Fas. iii. 594, passim in mod. usage; opp. to mótlæti.

með-máli, n. the speaking a good word for one.

með-reið, f. a riding with another person. meðreiðar-maðr, m. an attendant on a traveller on horseback.

með-taka, tók, to receive, accept.

með-taka, u. f. reception. meðtöku-maðr, m. a receiver, Bs. i. 582.

með-tækt, f. = meðtaka, Bs. ii. 119.

með-tækiligr, adj. acceptable, Mar.

með-vitund, f. sense, consciousness.

meðingr, i. e. með-finger, adj. slim-fingered, Hdm.; see mjör.

MEGA, pres. in a pret. form má, mátt, má; plur. megum, megut.

megu, later and mod. megit, mega; pret. mátti; subj. prei. megir, pret. mátti; part. mátt; with suff. mák = má ek, Og. 33; máttak = máttu ek, þkv. 3; máttú = máttu þú, passim; with neg. suff. prei. 1st pers. mák-a, I cannot, Stör. 18; mák-at ek, Am. 12; mák-a'k, 52; mák-at-ek, Hallfréð (Fs. 107): pret. mátti'g-a'k, I could not, Og. 32: [Ulf. magan = δύνασθαι; A. S. magan; Engl. may, might; Germ. mögen; Dan. maae.]

B. To have strength to do, avail; svá at vér mættim ekki, so that we availed not, Am. 17; mega bettr, to be the stronger, Karl. 423; allt má þó nauðigr skyldi, a saying, i. e. necessity is a great schoolmaster, Sturl. iii. 255; eigi megu þær minna, they are not less powerful, Edda 13; hverr er sé Guð, eða hvat má hann? 2: with dat., mega við e-m, to be able to withstand one; hann mun ekki mega einn við mörgum, Art. 22; ekki má við marginum, none can withstand the many, Fms. xi. 278; mega sér, var honum haldit til vinnu þegar er hann mátti sér nokkut, as soon as he grew strong, had any strength, Bs. i. 35; skulu mikitt þín orð mega við mik, thy words shall go for much, Nj. 175; jafumikitt mega við momentur ok tölf, Rb. 458.

2. of health, like Lat. *valere*; mega vel, to be well; mega illa, litt, to be poorly, and so on; Komtu í Hitand! segir Sturla—Já, sagði ferðamaðr—Hversu mátti þorleifr?—Vel mátti hann, ok því var bettr, at hann mátti vel, Sturl. i. 89; Hallr spurði hversu þær mátti,—Hardla vel megum vit, Fms. ii. 201; hann var spurðr hversu hann mátti,—Má ek harða illa, vi. 237; hann spyrr at Sigvalda, honum er sagt, at hann mátti litit, xi. 102; hann spurði hversu hann mátti,—Eigi má ek nú vel, sagði hann, Bs. i. 182:—to do for one, má yðr þat er yfir margan gengr, it will do for one, what all others must bear, Eb. 168.

II. followed by an infinitive, to be able; mátt þú sjá hana ef þú vill, how canst see her if thou wilt, Nj. 3; þóttusk menn eigi mega leita hana, Eg. 230; at hann mátti fá sæmd sína, Fms. vi. 398; allt þat hann má mæla, Grág. i. 250; sé máttu þeir ekki bjarga, Nj. 267; hann mátti ekki mæla, Band. 14; sé einn hlutr var svá, at Njáli féll svá nær, at hann mátti aldri úklökkrandi um tala, Nj. 171; þaðan sem þú mátt vel eta,

75; litlar sögur mega ganga frá hesti mínum, 90; fá mættim vér betri landtöku, id.; í öllu er þrýðá má góðan höfðingja, Fms. x. 230; dyrr þær er ganga mátti upp í húsið, Eg. 421; svá at hann mátti kveða um morguninn, id.; má vera, *it may be*, Nj. 75; hvat megil á adverb, hvat megil til vita! nema þér vilit biða vár hér, *may be ye will wait here for us*, Band. 40 new Ed.; hvat megil vinna okkurm ástum? Kormak; and so in countless instances.

2. *to be permitted, allowed*; hann mátti aldri tala til Kjartans svá at þorkell væri hjá, Ld. 232; halda máttu þessu sæti þótt hón komi sjálf til, Nj. 6; graut má góra hvárt er sygn er eða heilagt, N. G. L. i. 349; kynfylgju spell, svá at hann má eigi (*cannot*) lag eiga við konu sína, þá megu þau (*then they may*) skiljast, H. E. i. 248; nú man eigi mega sitjanda hlut í eiga, *in that case one must not remain sitting, be inactive, a looker on*, Nj. 110; hann kvað þat eigi mega (*that would not do, not be lawful*) er maðr var tekr ordinn, 117.

3. ellipt., the verb góra or vera being understood; lemja man ek bogann, ef ek má (*viz. góra þat*), Fms. x. 362; þat má vel, sagði Ózurr, *I may as well do so, I will*, Nj. 6, Barl. 2, 4, 25; ef svá má (*viz. vera*), *if so be*, Grág. i. 411; the saying, ungr má en gamall skal, *the young may, the old must* (die); nálgastú mik ef þú megir, *if thou canst*, Gm.; þeir spurðu, hversu þat mátti, Fms. ix. 239; ok má (*it may be, perhaps*), at hans menn fari á land, Fbr. 74 new Ed.; en þá verðr eptir þat sem má, *leave the rest to luck*, Gullp. 7; ferr þat sem má, *fare that as it may, go that as it may*, Nj. 38; en þat mátti (*viz. vera*) at vér vikim þá skammt inn at leginu, Fms. vii. 361; má ok, at sumir sé vin-hollir nokkut, ix. 331; má, at hana hendi eigi slík úgipta í annat sinn, Nj. 23; má, at ek leiti þagat vináttu, Fms. vi. 399; the ellipt. máttim (hafa), ix. 239 (lines 17, 18), is a mere slip.

III. part. megandi, *availing, mighty, strong*; athafnariuss ok ekki megandi, *listless and of no avail*, Fms. iii. 154; fyldi hann þat heit, er hann var megandi maðr, *as soon as he grew to be a man of might*, Bs. i. 791; litt megandi, *of little main, feeble, helpless*, Vsp. 17; ú-megandi, *poor, destitute*; cp. ú-magi.

megán, f. a doing; vel-megán, *well-doing, wealth*.

megð, f. = megán; see ú-megð.

MEGIN, n., gen. megins, Gs. 22; but else contr. in gen. and dat. megus, megni, see megn; [from mega; Engl. *main*]:—*migbt, main, strengib*; kosta megins, Gs. 22; þátt varð nú meira megin, Fm. 22; omis megin, 28; hjórs megin, 30; svá at þitt minnisk megin, Hsm. 21.1; oddar görva jarli megin, Mk. 1; trúa á mátt sinn ok megin, Fms. i. 35; þegar er hann vitkaðisk ok fékk megin sitt, Fb. ii. 389; ok svá sem á leid sóttina minnkaði stórum megin (*acc.*) hans, Fms. ix. 250; Medi funnu megin hans, MS. 544. 39; ú-megin, a swoon; van-megin, *weakness*. II. [cp. Engl. *mainland*], the main, chief part of a thing; allt megin landsins, the main of the land, Fms. x. 184; Jótland er megin Dana-veidis, vi. 53; megin árinna, the main-stream, Þórð. 11 new Ed.; in a more local sense, máni þat né vissi hvat hann megins átti, the moon knew not his main, his place in heaven, bad not his fixed course, Vsp. 5; jarðar-megin, the earth's main, the wide earth, Hm.; vetrar-megin, the main part of winter, Sks. 59; veðr-megin, 'weather-main,' the power, but also the 'airt,' direction of the weather; hafs-megin, the main, open sea; lands-megin, the mainland, Eg. 50.

B. COMPOUNDS: megin-af, m. main strengib, Sks. 199. megin-á, f. a main river, Fas. i. 388.

megin-ás, m. the main or chief Ás, i. e. Odin, Lex. Poët.

megin-borg, f. the main town, Fms. ix. 41.

megin-bygd, f. the main district, Fms. viii. 59.

megin-dómar, m. pl. the main events, world-famed events, Vsp. 59.

megin-dráttir, m. the great draught, of fish, Bragi.

megin-dróttning, f. the great queen = the Virgin Mary, Geisli 3, Lil. 86.

megin-dýrr, adj. 'main dear,' dearly beloved, Lex. Poët.

megin-ekkjá, u. f. the great widow, a nickname, Fær.

megin-fell, n. the main fell, Hkv. Hjörv. 5 (= reginfall).

megin-fjarri, adv. 'main far off,' very far, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

megin-fjöldi, a. m. a vast multitude, Geisli 4.

megin-flokkir, m. the main body, Fms. viii. 322, v. l.

megin-flótti, a. m. the main body of a boat put to flight or flying, Sturl. ii. 223, Hkr. ii. 371, passim.

megin-gjörð, f. the main girdle, girdle of power, Fms. v. 345; plur. megingjardar, of the girdle of Thor, Edda 15, 29, 60.

megin-góðr, adj. 'main good,' mighty good, Fms. vi. 364.

megin-góðvætliga, adv. very kindly, Clem. 26.

megin-grimmr, adj. 'main grim,' very fierce, Orkn. (in a verse).

megin-haf, n. the main, ocean, Rb. 438, 464, Mar. 1031.

megin-herr, m. the main army, Fms. i. 121, Orkn. 106.

megin-hérað, n. the main district, Hkr. ii. 89.

megin-húfr, m. the main bull of a ship, opp. to róðrar-húfr, N. G. L. ii. 283.

megin-hygja, u. f. 'main-sense,' wisdom, Skv. i. 39.

megin-höfn, f. the main barbour, Grett. 107 A.

megin-kátr, adj. (-liga, adv.), 'main glad,' mighty glad, Grett. (in a verse), Orkn. (in a verse).

megin-land, m. a mainland, continent, K. p. K. 8, Fms. x. 412, Sks. 155, Ld. 40, Orkn. 6, Fb. ii. 394.

megin-lauss, adj. without strengib, Barl. 162, Bs. ii. 172, Karl. 358.

megin-leikr, m. the main of a thing, Sks. 185, v. l.

megin-loysi, n. weakness, Barl. 147, Bs. ii. 168.

megin-lið, n. the main body of an army, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 315, Sturl. i. 38 (Ed. megit liðit).

megin-ligr, adj. [cp. Engl. *mainly*]; mál meginlig, mighty strong words, i. e. bold oaths, Vsp. 30.

megin-litill, adj. of little

might, weak, Sól. 2, Fms. xi. 103.

meigin-meingjarn, adj. very mischievous, Fas. i. 435 (in a verse).

meigin-merki, n. the chief standard, Róm. 353.

meigin-míldr, adj. very mild, Lex. Poët.

meigin-mörk, f. the main forest, Eg. 378.

meigin-njóðr, m. the mighty god, Dropl. (in a verse).

meigin-rámr, adj. very strong, Sighvat.

meigin-rás, f. the main course, Sks. 196.

meigin-rúnar, f. pl. mighty, powerful Runes (charms), Sdm. 19.

meigin-rjóðr, n. the main, ocean, Mar.

meigin-skjótr, adj. very fleet, Harms.

meigin-skjóldungur, m. the mighty king, of Christ, Skálda (in a verse).

meigin-stjarna, u. f. a main star, a star of first order, Rb. 110.

meigin-stormr, m. a mighty gale, Sks. 44, Barl. 124.

meigin-stráumr, m. a mighty stream, current, Mar.

meigin-tíðendi, n. pl. mighty tidings, Pd. 42.

meigin-títr, m. 'main-fame,' glory, Sdm. 5.

meigin-trygðr, f. a firm truce, Isl. ii. 381.

meigin-veðr, n. = meginstormr, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

meigin-vegr, m. the main way, geogr. the zones, Sks. 195 (meiginvegr sem úbyggvanda er undir).

meigin-vel, adv. mighty well, Fb. iii. 315.

meigin-verk, n. pl. mighty works, labour, Gs. 11, Ad. (fine), Lex. Poët.

meigin-þing, n. a great meeting, Fms. vi. 50 (in a verse).

meigin-þung, adj. very heavy, Sturl. (in a verse).

meigin-þörf, f. great need; fá þú meyn mann í meginþörf, (into wedlock), Skv. 2. 11.

meigin or megum, adv., which may be derived, not from megin, but from vegr, veginn, with the m from the dat. of the preceding word; hjá alhara kvenna megin, on the women's side (in a church), Bs. i. 438; karla megin, on the men's side, Fm. 108; Hjarðarhóts megin, on the H. side (of the river), Nj. 35; þeir sátu í öndvegi enum úðra megin, i. e. on the left side of the hall, Fs. 72, Fms. xi. 71; hinum vinstra m., Hrafn. 13; hægra m., on the right side; enum syðra m., on the southern side, Stj. 564. Fms. viii. 236; hit nýðra megin, x. 16, v. l.; öðru megin, on the other side, Nj. 43, 68, 144. Eg. 531; einu megin (einum-megin), from one side only, Nj. 246, Fms. ii. 281, Isl. ii. 362; þeim megin, on that side, Grág. ii. 137; sínu megin hvárt, Fms. i. 305; báðu megin, on both sides, Ld. 46; öllum megin, all around, from all sides, Fms. i. 149, 191, Isl. ii. 343; hvárungi megin, on neither side, Grág. ii. 266, 267; tveim megin bríkar, Kormak.

II. megum, hann bjó á Bálkastöðum hvárum megum, Grett.; sínum megum hvárr, Fms. viii. 51; báðum megum, Grág. ii. 266; öllum megum, Eg. 288, Gg. 7; öðrum megum sundsins, Hbl. (prose); tveim megum, Blanda (MS.).

meginn, adj. [Engl. *main*], strong; megin ok máttugr, Stj. 26.

megn, n. = megin, a contr. form, strengib; líkams megn, Bs. i. 317; megn ok frækileik, Fms. x. 256; hann hafði fjögurra manna megn, Háv. 54; af Guðs megni ok af krapti ens helga kross, Fms. x. 417; treysta á mátt ok megn = mátt ok megin, Or. 24; deila megn við e-n, to contend with, Lil. 8; var í því mest megn, it went to the highest pitch at Yule time, Bs. ii. 21; the phrase, um megn, beyond one's strengib, power; kasta steini um megn sér, Eg. 473; þetta mál er nokkut þér um megn með at fara, Fms. vi. 18; þat ráð mun þér verða um megn, 151; Guði er ekki um megn at reisa hann upp at dauða, Stj. 132; yfir megn, id., Bs. ii. 162, 175.

COMPOUNDS: megn-lauss, adj. feeble, weak, Bs. i. 321, Mar.

megn-litill, adj. faint, exhausted, Fær. 183, Fas. i. 556.

megn, adj. main, strong, mighty; var þá megn mannfali, Sturl. iii. 63; svá var megn þessi rögburðr, at ..., Fas. ii. 372; með megnu hugskoti, with a strong mind, forti animo, Bs. i. 11.

2. freq. in mod. usage in the sense bitter, fierce; and of taste, strong, bitter: of a quarrel, megn deila, megn hatr: of illness, megn sótt, a strong fever; megn kvöl, the bitter pang, Pass. 41.9; of a gale, megn stormr, megn bríð, megn kafald: of taste, það er megn, has a hot taste, of acid or the like: of smell, megn lykt: of hay, megn hey: of food, megn matr, strong meat for the sick.

meгна, ad. [megn], to be able, have strengib to do a thing; þó ek megni minna en einhver yðar, Grett. 98; munu vér ekki megn at berjask við þá tólf, Fas. i. 422; mod. with dat., eg megn því ekki.

II. reflex. to get strengib; at hans ríki mætti megnask, to wax strong, Fms. viii. 204; hversu mjök megnask ok aukask Guðs rétt, x. 301; en er synir þeirra tóku at megnask, when their sons grew up to be men, Orkn. 132; eptir þetta megnask sóttin, Eb. 264.

meгна, u. f. a bitter, strong taste.

meugnagr, adj. able to do.

MEGRA, d. to make meagre, emaciate, Stj. 147; megrir öndina, Hom. 14.

2. reflex. to wax meagre, Stj. 519.

megrð, f. [magr], meagreness, leanness, Stj. 201, passim.

megri, f. = megrð, Eb. 150, Grág. ii. 341.

-megum, see megin.

MEIDA, d. to hurt, of bodily injury; hann lék hann líla ok kvaðisk mundu meida hann, Eg. 189; munda ek þat ok vilja, at hann meiddi ykkir eigi opt, Fms. ii. 101; munda þig ekki, take heed not to hurt thee! hefirðu meitt þig?—esp. to maim, injure seriously, or if of things, to damage, sverðum þeir meiddu þann er saklauss var, Sól. 22, Sturl. ii. 181; en hina rak hann öf landi, meiddi eðr drap, Fs. 18, 99, Ó. H. 63; ok ætlaði at láta meida eðr drepa ossa landa fyrir, Ib. 10; meiddit hvert skip svá at ekki sé sjófært, Fær. 260; finna þeir nú, at skipit var meitt neðan, Sturl. iii. 68;

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—to *spoil, destroy*, eptir þat kom hagl stórt ok meiddi allan ávöxt jarðar, Pr. 436; nú hefir yður vangeymsla mjök meiddan várn sigr, Fms. vi. 326; ef menn skeðja jörðu eðr meida lands-nyttjar, Grág. ii. 216; þá tók hann at meida hof ok hörða, Bs. i. 10:—of a horse, to make it sore on the back, and part. meiddir, sore in the back. II. reflex. to take hurt, be hurt, maimed, Grág. ii. 16, Fms. i. 273; meiddusk skipin þar fyrir, Ó. H. 164; ok hafði meizk (=meiðsk) þjólegggrinn, Bs. i. 344.

meiðing, f. *bodily hurt, maiming, damaging*, esp. in pl. of serious bodily hurts, dangerous wounds, Bs. i. 531, Nj. 21, Fs. 34; í manndrápum ok meiðingum, Fb. ii. 64, MS. 625.64; at hann hélt lífi meiðinga-laust, unmaimed, unburt, Sturl. iii. 132; þeim hélt við meiðingar, Nj. 21; meiðing fjár, K. þ. K. 176.

meiðir, m. an injurer, Lex. Poët.

MEIÐMAR, f. pl. [Ulf. *maipms* = δῆπον, Mark vii. 11; A. S. *māðm*]:—gifts, presents, only in poetry; þiggja meiðmar, Skv. 3. 39; meiðmar (acc.) ok múma, Km. 35; stórar meiðmar, Akv. 5; meiðma fjöld, Am. 93, Skv. 2. 2; fjöld á ek meiðma, þkv. 23; en þeirrar meyrar meiðmum tyna, referring to the mundr (q. v.), for if a man forsook his wife without due cause he had to pay her mundr, Skv. 3. 15.

MEIÐR, m., gen. meiðar, Gm. 34 (Bugge), but else meiðs, dat. meiði; [meið or mei, Ivar Aasen; Swed. *mede*; perh. derived from meiða, of a lopped and barked tree]:—a pole or longitudinal beam, esp. the two long beams in a sledge, also called sled-meidr; þá reif hann meiðinn undan sledanum, ... en Arnkell laust af sér með meiðnum, ... hann laust sled-meidnum í mót honum, ... en meiðrinn kom á garðinn, ... en sled-meidrinn brotnaði í fjótrar-raufinn, Eb. 190: the phrases, standa á önd-verðan með meið e-m, to stand foremost on the meið, to stand at the upcurving of the sledge-bearers, i. e. to stand in the forefront as a champion, Bs. i. 141; cp. 'staa paa meiom,' and 'meia-bals' = the rising of the meið, Ivar Aasen; mjök þótti mönnum á einn meið hallask með þeim, it went all on one side (metaphor from a sledge cap-sizing), Bjarn. 59; váð-meidr, a pole to hang clothes on for drying; nú skulu þér hér reisa við ána váðmeið, ok er konum hægt til þvátar at hreinsa stórfót, ... þat hygg ek at við þann meið festi hann ykkir upp, Glúm. 390, 391, Rd. 296; cp. váð-áss, Hrafn. 20. 2. poet. a pole; telgja meið til risjar, to shape a pole for a loom, to make a weaver's loom, Rm. 15; of the mistletoe, af þeim meiði er mer (i. e. mer = mjör) syndisk, Vsp.; of the gallows' tree, Hdm. 18, Ht. (Yngl. S. ch. 26); and of the tree Yggdrasil, Gm. 34, Hm. 139, prob. from the notion of its being the gallows of Odin; so also the raven 'á meiði' in Bkv. 11 seems to mean the gallows, cp. Germ. *galgen-vogel*; in Hkv. 1. 5, it is perh. = váð-meidr. The word can never be used of a living tree. In poetical circumlocutions of a man, vápna meiðr, passim, see Lex. Poët.

meiðal or meial, mod. meiðali, n., mostly in pl. *bodily hurts, injuries, mutilation*, Sturl. ii. 181, Meir. 216, Fms. vii. 185 (v. l.), Bs. i. 530; meizla-högg, -sár, Fas. i. 331, iii. 33; meizla-laust, Fms. ii. 276.

meiðstaur, f. pl. = meizl, Edda 127, Ó. H. 70, Fms. vii. 185, x. 420.

MEIN, n. [A. S. *mān*; cp. Old Engl. (Chaucer) *meyned* = maimed; Dan. *meim*], a hurt, harm; muna þeir mein er þiggja, a saying, Lv. 86; at engum verði mein at, that it may do nobody harm, Fs. 94, Al. 98; engum manni at meini verða, Fs. 131, Fms. vi. 350; e-m verðr mein at e-u, Grág. ii. 266; göra e-m mein, Fms. i. 99, Fs. 11; hón kvað þat mein (a pity) at hón hafði eigi þá meim augum leitt, Fs. 85; mein ok úhapp, Edda 18; geysi mikít mein var honum þat, 23; láta sér í mein, to deny to oneself, Hom.; hann lét sveininum ekki í mein, ok unni mikít, i. e. be let the boy want nothing, and loved him much, Nj. 147; taka sér e-t í mein, to part with a thing one cannot well do without. 2.

medic. a disease, sore, &c.; ein kona varð fyrir meini miklu, Bs. i. 309; til bótar hans meim, id., 377; þá er meinit hvarf frá honum (of epileptic fits), 380; also used of an internal organic disease, thus, innan-mein, internal disease, 323 (of *bydatides*); fingr-mein, a sore finger; handar-mein, a sore hand; fótar-mein, 321, 328; brjóst-mein, a bad chest, but brjósta-mein, abscess or cancer in the breast, of women; áta-mein, an 'eating sore,' a cancer; tungl-mein, a kind of 'ánea' or woodworm.

II. plur. a drawback; þótti þat með stórum meinum um slíkan mann, Fs. 50; honum syndisk mein auðsyn á því, Ó. H. 195; ef maðr tekr sök af manni, ok verða þau mein á, at sök verðr eigi sótt, Grág. ii. 81. 2. of marriage in the eccl. law, *hindrances*, such as relationship or the like, that make a wedding unlawful; hann gipti Snælaugu dóttur sína þórði Bóðvarssyni með traufoðum meinum, Bs. i. 427; sagði laungetin börn þeirra sem getin vóru upp frá því sem mein vóru vituð, 285 (see *meinbugir*); ef hin meiri mein eru, Grág. i. 365; ok varðar fjórþaugs-garð um in minni meim, 366.

COMMON: meina-lauss, adj. *barrenless*, Fms. vi. 109; *unbindered*, *meinbuga-lauss*, Grág. i. 307; ef þeim er meinalaust, if they are *unforbidden*, 26; prestir skal syngja allar heimilis-tíðir at meinalausu, if he is *unbindered*, Am. 37; oss dugir fagna Ólafis-messu meinalaust, id., Sighvat. meina-vaur, adj. *guileless*, Gm. 16.

meina, 2d, to harm, Barl. 173; sólar hiti meinar þar um sumar, Stj. 69; þau meina þér ekki vætta, 24. 2. to hinder; meina e-m e-t, verðr hann sjúkr eða sárr, eða meina honum vötn eða veðr eða menn,

Grág. i. 496; enda bæri eigi leitir fyrir né hæðir svá at þat meinaði, 433; hvárt sem meinar frændsemi eðr sífskapr, H. E. i. 513:—to prohibit, *ekla* mun ek meina öðrum mönnum at halda þá trú sem sýnisk, Fms. i. 305; faðir hennar ok móðir meinaðu þeim þat ekki, ii. 99; ok er henni var þat meinat, þá hljóp hón út á skóga, Fas. i. 517, Stj. 520, Barl. 65.

MEINA, irreg., pret. meinti, but pres. meina, meinar; part. meint; [a for. word from the Engl. or Germ.; it first occurs about or a little before the time of the Reformation; Germ. *meinen*; Engl. *mean*]:—to mean; the passage, Landn. 333, is in the words of Björn á Skarðvá; ek meinti, Bárð. 6 new Ed., is from a paper MS., as are also Fas. i. 499 and iii. 488; the word, however, occurs in the Öv. S. (a vellum of the 15th century), and is naturalised in mod. usage, Vídal., Pass., N. T. passim.

mein-akr, m. a nickname, Eb.

mein-blandinn, part. *poisonous*, Fas. i. 181.

mein-bugir, m. pl. *impediments* which make it sinful or wicked to do a thing; á þessum ráðum liggja stórir meinbugir, þvíat þat er it mesta Kristni-æll skírðum mönnum at eta hross, Fms. i. 126; mun hann eða alla meinbugi þá sem á eru þessu máli, at berjask við bróður sinn, ii. 221. 2. esp. of marriage, the forbidding the bans; finask nokkurir þeir menn er þat vita meinbugi á, þá skulu þeir segja til fyrir brúðlaup, segja þeir eigi fyrr til meinbuga en brúðlaup er gört, þá skal engi maðr þeim þar um trúa, nema þeir hafi svá í fjariska verit, at þau tíðendi hafi eigi til þeirra komit, N. G. L. i. 333; hvernig þeirra hjúskapr var bundinn ... ef þau bætti sína meinbugi, Grett. 162; en hverr sá sér vill kvansfangs leita, þá skal hann biðja þeirrar konu eðr meyrar, at eigi sé meinbugi á svá at hann viti, K. Á. 104; þeir sem meinbugi vissu ok lýsing heyru, ... ef meinbugir finask engir á, 110, 114, 116; meinbuga-laust, id.; thus, in reading the bans, the phrase, ef nokkur veit þar meinbugi á, skal hann segja til þeirra í tíma eða þegja síðan, Icelandic Prayer Book.

mein-bægin, adj. (-bægni, f.), *vexatious*.

mein-eiða, d, to make a false oath, Hom. (St.)

mein-eiðr, m. [Dan. *meened*; Germ. *meineid*], *perjury*, K. Á. 218, Hom. 86, H. E. i. 522, Barl. 142.

mein-fang, n. *trouble*; leita e-m meinfanga, Ld. 28.

mein-fretr, m. a nickname, Landn.

mein-fullr, adj. *noxious*, Hb. 16.

mein-smrt, n. adj. *dangerous to pass*, Ó. H. 57.

mein-geft, n. part.; e-m er e-t m., *fatally inclined to*; eigi myndi sé svá meingefit at ríða hestinum, at ..., Hrafn. 6.

mein-göra, d, to offend, harm, Bs. ii. 64, 132.

mein-görð, f. 'harm-doing,' *offence*, Nj. 163, Fms. v. 14, Stj. 131, passim; *bodily pains*, Orkn. 140.

mein-hægr, adj. *harmless, inoffensive*.

meining, f. *harm, injury*, Bs. i. 379.

meining, f. [meina], *meaning, opinion*, (mod.)

meinka, 2d, to harm; lasta né meinka, Bs. i. 911.

mein-kona, u, f. a concubine; hafa at meinkonu við sína konu, N. G. L. i. 16.

mein-kráka, u, f. *evil crow*, a term of abuse, La. 43.

mein-kveisl, n. a bitter pain, El. (?) 98.

mein-kvikendi, n. a *harmful animal* (reptile), Stj. 436, Eluc. 22.

mein-lauss, adj. *harmless, inoffensive*, Fms. x. 281, Stj. 41, Hom. 49, Bs. i. 184, passim; ætla ek mér þat meinalaust, it will do me no harm, Fms. ix. 159; at meinalausu, without hindrance, K. þ. K. 58. 2.

ainless; höndin var honum aldrei meinalaus, Ld. 224; sjaldan meinalaust (ainless) með öllu, Bs. i. 347.

meiðlát-samr, adj. *chastising the body*; m. í vökum, föstum ok kleðabúnaði, hann gekk opt berfættur um nætr í snjóum ok frostum, Bs. i. 83.

meiðlát-semi, f. *chastisement of the body*, 625. 83.

mein-leiki, a, m. a *hindrance*, Ld. 184, Sturl. i. 127; = *meinbugi*, Gpl. 230.

mein-loysi, n. *harmlessness, innocence*, 625. 194, Al. 106, Stj. 20, 49.

mein-liga, adv. *painfully*, Hom. 120, Bs. ii. 36, Karl. 376.

mein-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *painful, troublesome; inconvenient*.

mein-læta, t, to chastise, Fb. ii. 24, Hom. 73.

mein-læti, n. *pains, trouble*, Mar., Hom. 73, Bs. i. 194; eccl. *self-chastisement*, Sks. 486, Greg. 39, 70, 96. 2. *illness*, Fb. i. 213; liggir jarl í þessum meinalætu allan þenna vetr, 212; in mod. usage esp. of internal illness, *bydatides*, or the like: *meiðlæta-fullr*, etc.

mein-læta-samr, adj. = *meiðlætsamr*, Magn. 466, Bs. i. 134.

mein-mæla, t, to abuse, Mar. 207.

mein-mæli, n. *contumely*, Hom. 8, 76, Bs. i. 94, Str. 91.

meinn, adj., meinni, meinstr, [Engl. *mean*], *mean, base*; hann er einkar m., be is 'unco mean,' Isl. ii. (in a verse); þat var hverju dñri meinna ok verra, Fas. iii. 637. 2. in neut. meint, *causing pain*;

honum var meint niðr at sveiga ok svá at drekka, en meinst (superl.) at hústa, Bs. i. 347; fær hann svá skjóta bót, at hann kenndi sér hvernig meint, that he felt no pain, 179; var honum knéit harla meint ok úmjúkt, O. H. L. 89;—e-m verðr meint við e-t, or af e-u, to take hurt by it; 66 hestirinn undir honum, ok varð honum af því nökkut meint, Sturl. i. 83.

mein-samliga, adv. *perniciously*, Fms. x. 223.
mein-samligr, adj. *barful, causing pain*, Bs. i. 42, Fas. i. 206.
mein-samr, adj. *evil, noxious*, of things and persons, Stj. 483, Landn. 212 (of a witch): *venaticus*.
mein-semd, f. *pain, hurt*, Barl. 201, Greg. 10, Stj. 97: *illness, disease*, Magn. 516.
mein-semi, f. = *meinsemd, disease*, Eg. 587, Bs. i. 351, 352: *ill-will, chicanery*, (mod.)
mein-stæddr, part. *placed in distress*, Bs. i. 37.
mein-staðr, m. pl. *barful staves, charms*, Ls. 28.
mein-svari, a, m. a *perjurer*, Vsp. 45, N. G. L. ii. 426.
mein-særl, n. [Scot. *man-sweir*], *perjury*, K. A. 18, Gpl. 547, Fms. xl. 436, Rétt. 85. **meinsæris-madr** (*meinsæra-madr*), m. a *perjurer*, Jb. 339, Karl. 552, N. G. L. ii. 426 (v. l.). Bs. i. 718.
mein-tregi, a, m. *affliction, poet.*, Skv. i. 34.
mein-úðigr, adj. *malignant*, Fas. i. (in a verse).
mein-vargr, m. a *noxious beast*.
mein-vættir, f. a *noxious wight, an ogre*, = Germ. *unbold*, of giants, ghosts, monsters, or the like, Fb. i. 526: trölla ok meinvætta, ii. 314; þar muu liggja meinvættir nokkur, Grett. 110: fyrir þeim meinvættum (of highwaymen) er menn hugðu úti liggja, Fs. 4; Steinraudr enn ramni er mörgum manni vann bót þeim er aðrar meinvættir gördum mein, Landn. 212; má þar eigi madr vera um nær fyrir trölla gangi ok meinvætta, O. H. L. 57: metaph. a *noxious creature*, tak meinvætti þessa, Flöv. 34; var hvern-vetna í leit að at eyða þeim meinvættum, ok hafði ekki at sök (of mice), Bs. i. 194; hvat sem meinvætta mæltu þóptar, Bb.
mein-yrða, t, to *abuse in words*, Bs. i. 855.
mein-yrði, n. pl. *abuse*, Bs. (Laur).
mein-þjófr, m. a *mean thief*; m. markar, *thief of woods*, i. e. *fire*, Yt.
MEIRI, neut. *meira*, compar. and superl. *mostr*, answering to *mikill*, q. v.; [Ulf. *maiza* = *μαῖζα*, *maisti* = *μαῖστος*; A. S. *māra*, etc., see *meirr*; Lat. *major*] = *more* and superl. *most, greater, greatest*, and the like: of stature, *taller, tallest*, meiri en önnur naut, Ld. 120; meiri en aðrir menn, Fms. i. 44; mesta fingri ok lengsta, x. 398; væn kona ok kvenna mest, Eg. 598; hann var allra manna mestr, Fms. i. 2; kvenna vænst ok mest, 14; hverjum manni meiri ok styrkari, 17. 2. *greater, larger*, of quantity or quality; meira fé ok betra, Nj. 45; þeir er mest gæði flytja landi þessu, Fms. vii. 122; meiri hluti, *the greater part*, Grág. ii. 60. 3. *more, most*, of degree or amount; et mesta gófu-kvendi, Ld. 334; þeirra mestr madr, 330; et mesta nytmenni, id.; hverr vildi vera öðrum meiri, Fms. i. 17; inn mesti íþróta-madr, id.; meiri ráð, Grág. i. 355; mesta sæmd, Fms. vi. 102; enn mesta kærleik, ii. 295; meiri þökk, 296; mesti félagskapr, Eg. 29; frændsems spell en meiri, Grág. i. 358, 365; þær konur er enn eru í meirum (*nearer*) þyrmslum, N. G. L. i. 75. II. as subst., *the more, the most*; ek vil hér mestu ráða, Ld. 212; ef þeir fengi meira, Fms. vi. 248; ef hún kaupir meira en svá, Grág. i. 334; bygðan bólstað eðr meira, id.; hann var mest halle at vináttu til Inga konungs, Fms. vii. 233. compounds: *meira-háttar*, adv. *of greater importance, more remarkably*, Fms. v. 176 (v. l.), vii. 219. *most-háttar*, adv. *most remarkably*, Bs. i. 805, 828, Fms. iii. 45.
meirr, compar., answering to *mjök* (q. v.), superl. *most*; [Ulf. *mais* = *μαῖς*, *maist* = *μαῖστος*; A. S. *mār*; Engl. *more, most*; Scot. *mair, maist*; Germ. *meir, mais*] = *more*, and superl. *most*; meirr ok meirr, *more and more*, Stj. 468; meirr eptir annarra manna skaplyndi en Laugamanna, Ld. 212; jafnumargir eða meirr, Grág. i. 336; en þó meirr at mildi, Fms. ii. 296; meirr en *more than*; eigi m. en eitt fylki, Fb. i. 40, passim; elska meirr enn nokkurn mann, Fms. i. 17. 2. with another comparative; útar meir, sunnar meir, Fms. vii. 260, viii. 353; sirr meirr, *'furthermore, still further off*, vii. 294; ok því þá fjarr-meir, at engi saurr stökkvi á konunginn, Skv. 365; nær-meir (cp. Dan. *nær-mere*), *more near*, Stj. 218; nær meir landi, *more near land*, Skv. 46; nær meir, *'nether-more, more below*, 167; ofar meir, *bigger up*, Fms. ix. 406; fyrr meir (Engl. *for-mer-ly*), *'further back in time, formerly*, Skv. 193; *in former times*, síðar meir, *later*, D. N. i. 122; meir verr, *worse, worse*, Sturl. i. 12; *further*, enda vill hann eigi meirr færa til staðar, Grág. i. 257; gekk hann meirr at þat, líðu m. at þat, Rm. 2, 4, 5, etc. II. the superl. *most*; þeim var ek verst er ek unni mest, Ld. 334, and in countless instances.
meisingr, m. [A. S. *māss*; Engl. *tit-mouse* (a different word from *mouse*, Icel. *mús*); O. H. G. *meisa*; Germ. *meise*; Ivar Aasen *meis*] = *a titmouse*, Lat. *parus*, Edda (Gl.).
MEISS, m. [O. H. G. *meisa*], a *wooden box, a basket* (in Norway of any basket of wicker-work); meis hefi ek á baki, verðrat matrinu betri, Hbl. 3; hann hafði mikinn meis á baki... róta ofan í meision öllum fiskunum, þá er fullr meission, Grett. 137; selja mjöl í meisum, Gpl. 491; hann hafði borit í meis á baki sér Örvandil... ein tá hafði staðit öf meisionum, Edda 59; meis sild, *barrel-berrings*, N. G. L. ii. 250; kola-meiss, Art., freq. in mod. usage; hey-meiss, a *hay-box* in which the hay is given to the cows, one meis to each head of cattle.

meistari, a, m. [Lat. *magister*], a *master, lord*; þjófa sínum meistara, Ld. 26, Stj. 70, Rb. 412: a *master, teacher, scholar*, Skv. 244, Bs. i. 228, 229; klerkar ok meistara, Ann. 1218; m. Ovidius, Bs. i. 238; m. Gislir, 236; mikils háttar m. er Áki hét, 805; sumir meistara, Skálda 177; m. Priscianus, 160; þóroddr Rúna-meistari, Tborodd 'Rune-master', the *Grammarians*, id.: *Master, of the Lord*, N. T., as a rendering of Rabbi, passim: as a *degree*, meistari Jón, the popular name of bishop Jón Vídalín. compounds: *meistara-dómr*, m. *mastership, great skill*, Mar., Fms. xi. 431, Fas. iii. 426. *meistara-ligr*, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *masterly*. *meistara-samligr*, adj. *masterly*, Mar.
MEITA, t, [Ulf. *mailan* = *μαῖλαιν*; Germ. *meizeln*; cp. Germ. *messer* = *knife*] = *to cut*; meita knífi, Fb. ii. 522 (in a verse); manar meita, *to cut the mane*, Akv. 37; ekki hafði hann látið meita skegg sítt né skera hár fyrir hrygðar sakir, Stj. 538.
meitill, m., dat. *meitli*, [Germ. *meissel*], a *chisel*, Eg. (in a verse), freq. in mod. usage; whence *meitil-berg*, n., Grett. 141; or also *meitil-stapi*, a, m. a *steep precipice as if cut with a chisel*.
meitla, að, *to chisel, cut*, Mar., freq. in mod. usage.
meisl and **meislur**, see *meisli*.
mekktr, part. [makki], *necked*, of a horse.
mekt, f. [a for. word, from Germ. *macht*], *might*, Stj. 143; ef ek skal dæmðr af Danskri slekt, ok deyja svo fyrir kongsins mekt, Jón Arason: *pomp*, Fms. xi. 424.
mekta, að, *to make mighty*, Stj. 140: reflex., 154, 174.
mektugr, adj. *mighty*, Fms. v. 345, Stj. 205, Skáld H. 2. 31; the passage Ad. 15 is doubtful or illegible, for such a word could not occur in so old a poem.
MEL or **mél**, also **mæl**, n. [another form of *mál* (q. v.), but only used in a temporal sense; Ulf. *mél* = *μαῖος* and *μαῖος*] = *time, a while*; hann skal leggja á eigi skemra mel (*not shorter notice than*) en viku stefnu, Grág. ii. 349; in the phrase, eða meira meli, or a *longer time*; þrem nóttum fyrr eða meira meli..., fjórtán nóttum fyrr, eðr meira meli, a *fortnight or more*, Kb. i. 85; þá skulu þeir kveðja nótt fyrr en dómur fara út, eða meira meli, Sb. ii. 105; sjáu nóttum fyrr, eða meira meli, Kb. 13. 2. *the nick of time*, the phrase, á því meli, at *that time, moment*, Grág. i. 392; á því meli er hann spurði sökina, 473; á því meli dreif til hans líð, Fms. viii. 27; en á þessu meli réð Knútr fyrir Englandi, x. 397; ok á því meli (mæli Ed.) er Björn var ór landi varð höfðingja skipti í Noregi, Bjarn. 13; ok vildi hann eigi útan fara á því meli (i. e. during the three years of outlawry), Glúm. 371; á várfingi eða á því meli... á várfingi eða á því meli sem nú var tínt, Grág. ii. 248; á skömme mæli, *within a short time*, 655 xvii. 6; ok á þessu mæli, er Hákon svarfæðisk þar um á Gautlandi, Fms. xi. 40; þá er enn madr leystur ór strenginum á því mælinu, 152; á því meli er var í milli andláts hans ok upp-tekningar hans, *in the meantime between...*, Bs. i. 194.
MÉL, n. pl., in mod. usage *míl* and *míl*, *járn-míl*, [it remains in Scot.: *míl-drop*, and perh. Engl. *mildew*] = *the mouth-piece, bit*, only in pl.; for the *mél* were composed of two iron pieces linked together, see Wotanae, Nos. 487, 489 (like the Engl. *snaffle-bit*), and are used to still in Icel.; gnöguðu beislin svá at niðr féllu á jörð mælin, Karl. 376, freq. in mod. usage. compounds: *mél-dropi*, a, m. *the drop or foam*, from a horse's mouth, Vpm. 14, Edda 7. *mél-gröypr*, adj. *chafing at the mel, champing the bit*, epithet of a steed, Akv. 3, 4, 13. The poet. compds *mél-rogn*, *mél-skúr*, *iron rain, iron shower*, Vellekla, are prob. from the same word.
meldr, m., gen. *meldrs* and *meldrar*; [mala; Swed. *mäld*; Ivar Aasen *mælder*; Scot. *melder*; *Mælder-skin*, the name of a mountain glacier in Norway, from its likeness to a *flour-bag*] = *flour or corn in the mill*; koma til melds, *to go to the mill*, Gs. 4; standa at meldri, 23; Fenju meldr, *the flour of Fenja* = *gold*, Lex. Poët.; græðis meldr, *sea-flour* = *sand* (?), Edda (in a verse); the word is obsolete and poet., but remains in Sweden and Norway.
meldun, m. a *nickname*, Landn., a Gael. word.
MELJA, pres. *mel*, pret. *maldi*, part. *malidr*, *to pound, bray into dust*; *mel* þat allt í dust, Pr. 475, freq. in mod. usage.
molla, u, f. a *noose*, in kapp-mella: a *trigger* (?) in a cross-bow, þat var lásör ok mella í, Sturl. i. 180 (but malla the vellum C). II. a *giantess*, Edda (Gl.); melli-dólgr, *'giantess-foe'* = *Tbor*. 2. in mod. usage the mother, of dogs, cats, or the like.
mollingr, m. a kind of *trigger* (?), Edda ii. 494.
melnir, m. [mél], the name of a *horse* (= Lat. *lupatus*), Hkr. i. 47.
MELR, m., pl. *melar*, a kind of *wild oats*, esp. *bent-grass, arundo arenaria*, growing in sandy soil; it is esp. found in Skaptafells-sýsla and in Myra-sýsla (near to Hitarnes and Akkrar), cp. Bjarn. 22, which probably refers to cutting this grass, cp. Eggert Itin. §§ 490, 813; þeir leiddu hesta sína undir melbakka ok skáru fyrir þá melum at þeir dæi eigi af sulti, Nj. 265; átta tigr meli í Hátuninga mel, D. I. i. 199. II. a *sand-bill grown with bent-grass* (such hills are called *dunes* or *denes* in E. Anglia, *links* on the N. E. coast); then, generally, a *sand-bank*, whether overgrown or bare; ríða eptir melunum, fram melana; á melunum með ánni; þar eru melar brattir ok lausgrýttir... ok hrundu þeim af melunum,

Glúm. 394, 395; ok er hann kom á mela þá... þá settisk hann á melinn... þá bratt Lambi honum fyrir melinn ofan á sandinn, Eg. 746, 748; ganga fram á mel nokkurn, Ld. 63; þá ríðr hann undir melinn, Gisl. 19; á sandmel þeim er þar verðr, Ó. H. 236; þar sem sandmelar tveir rauðir stóðu, ... undir enum syðra melnum, Landn. 77, Gisl. 23.

III. freq. in Icel. local names, **Melr**, **Melar**, **Mela-hverfi**, **Mela-aveit**, whence **Mela-menn** or **Mel-menn** (Nj. 151), **Rauði-melr**; **Rauðmelingar**, the men from Mel and R., Landn. **comps**: **mela-sól**, f., botan. *papaver*, Hjalt. **mel-bakki**, a, m. a 'mel-bank', bank on which bent-grass grows, also a sand-bank, Nj. 155, 165. **mel-dýna**, u, f. a pad or cushion filled with melr. **mel-gras**, n., botan. *elymus arenarius*, a kind of oats, Hjalt.; whence the local name **Melgras-eyri**, in western Icel. **mel-karl**, m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 128. **mel-rakki**, a, m. the 'mel-dog', the white or polar fox, from its burrowing in these sand-banks, Nj. 198, Bs. i. 581, Grág. ii. 347, Sturl. i. 88. **melrakka-belgr**, m., -skinn, n. the skin of a m., Grág. i. 392, 500, Fms. v. 251. **melrakka-velðr**, f. fox hunting, Jb. 23. In local names, **Melrakka-dalr**, -nos, -slétta, Landn., Fbr. **mel-teigr**, m. a field of mel (oats), D. l. i. 199. **mel-torfa**, u, f. turf grown with oats (melr), Hrafn. 27.

MELTA, t. [malt; Goth. *maljan* is a conjectural verb from *gamalsteins* = *drólfsteins*]; —to malt for brewing; engir menn skulu kaupna korn til meltingar, en ef meltir, gjaldi mörk silfrs konungi, N. G. L. ii. 249; melta korn til sölu, Gpl. 351. II. metaph. to digest, of food, Fms. vi. 351; þat smjör er renar af þeim hvölum megu menn eigi m. með sér, Sks. 123; melta valbráðir, Akv. 36; metaph., þer meltið slíkt ok sjóðit fyrir yðr svá at ekki verðr af, Nj. 154; eigi mun ek melta reiði mína hverju lengi sem ek þarf at bera hana, Fb. ii. 295.

melta, u, f. a maling, **meltu-hús**, n. a malt-house, Rétt. 94. **melting**, f. a maling, N. G. L. ii. 249. II. digestion, freq. in mod. usage.

MEN, n., gen. pl. menja, dat. menjum; [A. S. *mene*; Hel. *meni*; cp. O. H. G. *mani-bald* = necklace-gold, as also the name of a plant, hence perhaps Engl. *marigold*; Lat. *monile*]; —a necklace, þkv. 13; hringa ok men, Vsp. 23; móður menjum göfuga, Hdl. 13; hláðin háls-menjum, Am. 44, Yngl. S. ch. 17, 22; —they were also too worn by men, hann lésk vilja fara þeim men er Björn hafði haft á sér, Bjarn. 67, Vápn. 26, 28; metaph. in plur. *treasures, jewels*, þkv. 23, Fm. 16, Akv. 26; —poët. phrases, men jarðar, earth's necklace = the sea, Orkn. (in a verse); men karntar, island necklace = the sea; lyngva men, necklace of the bush = a serpent; men stordar, the earth's men = the world serpent, the Midgardsorm, Lex. Poët.; as necklaces were chiefly worn by ladies, a woman is called mens Syn, the fairy of the necklace, Edda (in a verse); **Menglóð**, the 'necklace-glad', is the name of a fairy woman; Fb. i. 529, Fms.: as also **men-brokka**, -brók, -dóll, -gefn, -grund, -gunnr, -hlín, -reið, -akögul, -akorð, —a lady; on the other hand, a man is called **men-broti**, -brjótr, -fegrir, -myrðir, -ryfir, -stríðir, -vörðr, -þverrir, —the giver, breaker etc. of treasures, Lex. Poët.

MENGA, að, [mangr, q. margr; cp. Engl. *mingle*, Old Engl. *meng*]; —to mingle, mix, blend, freq. in mod. usage; in part. **mengjaðr**, mixed, variegated; blá-mengjaðr, rauð-mengjaðr, mingled with blue, red, D. N.; með mengdu klæði, variegated clothes, v. 102.

mengi, n. [Germ. *menge*], a multitude, Hkv. i. 26, 49, Merl. i. 49, Fas. i. 496 (in a verse), Akv. 4. **mengr**, part. mixed, blended, Söl. 10.

Menja, u, f. the giant maid who grinds gold in the charmed mill, Edda, Gs.; hence gold is called the flour of Menja, Lex. Poët.

MENNA, t. [maðr or mannr], to make a man of, rear, breed; mun ek fylgja sonum mínum, menna þá ok hreysta eptir megni, Fimb. 332. II. reflex. to become a man, of breeding and the like; ef þeir vilja mennask, Fb. i. 509. 2. part. **mennt**, bred, accomplished as a man, esp. in a moral sense; hann átti marga sonu ok vel mennta, Eb. 10 new Ed.; vel menntu um marga hluti, Fms. xi. 322; Valþjófr var manna bæt mennt, Orkn. 242; vel menntu í alla stadi, Bær. 18; ok var þjóðr eigi at verr m. þótt hann leitaði sér ráðs, Ld. 52; hann var vel m., klerkr góðr ok trúmaðr, Fms. ix. 531; gildir menn ok allvel menntir, Hrafn. 26; hinn ákurligasti maðr ok vel mennt, Bjarn. 4.

mennt, n. a nickname, Glúm. 392; but esp. in compds, góð-mennti, ill-m., rik-m., a bad, good, mighty man; and in a collect. sense, fjöl-mennti, marg-m.

menntilliga, adv. manfully, Fms. iv. 269, Stj. 87. **menntiligr**, adj. manly, manlike, well bred, Sturl. ii. 78. **menning**, f. breeding; sett hans, auðr sjár ok m. góð, Ísl. ii. 239; ef hann hefir eigi kunnáttu til eða m., Gpl. 487; með litlu menningar móti, Krók. 35; koma e-m til menningar, to educate, rear into a man.

mennaka, u, f. humanity; veita e-in ást ok mennsku, Hom. 47; miskun ok m., 48, Barl. 42; eptir almennilegri mennsku, in a human manner, Fms. v. 347; freq. in compds, karl-m., góð-m., ill-m.

mennskr, adj. human, belonging to man; at mennskum aldri, Hom. 62; mennskr maðr, a man of a man, as opp. to giants, ogres, or super-human beings, Eg. 110; þótti hann varla m. maðr at áfti, Fms. vi. 212,

Ísl. ii. 360; ok er miklu betra at fask við mennska menn en við úvættir slíkar, Grett. 113; sumar með Ásum, Álfum, Vönum, sumar hafa mennskir menn, Sdm. 18.

mennt, f. art, skill, accomplishment; hefir þú til Ílls þína mennt, Nj. 66; ok er henni flest til mennta gefit, Fas. ii. 148; hún vildi eigi kenna dóttur sinni neitt til mennta, Vigl. 19; allan sóma, fyrst menntina, de instruction, Fms. xi. 430; þú hefir marga hluti til menntar umfram os bróðr, Hrafn. 17; syn mennt þína, of swimming, Þórð. 11 new Ed.; mennt í sandföllum, Fms. ii. 29. 2. in plur. menntir; miklag hafði menntir þær er mestar vóru í heimi, Ór. 3; learning, doctrine, arts. **mennta-maðr**, m. a man of high learning; lærðoms-mennt, learning.

mennta, að, to civilise; part. **menntaðr**, learned, high bred; menntaðar þjóðir, civilised nations, (mod.)

menntan, f. culture, breeding; vel virðr sakir menntanar sinnar, of a poet, Bjarn. 3; mér fór sem mörgum börnum, at ek lagða á ekki hug þat sem mér var menntan í at nema, Fms. ii. 267; nema menntan lík, ok íþrótt, Stj. 151; opt er sá í orðum nýtr sem iðkar menntan kára, Hallgr.:—culture, civilisation are in mod. usage rendered by menntan. **mér** = *vér* (q. v.), we.

MERGÐ, f. [margr], multitude, plenty; mergð sjár, plenty of wealth, Eg. 47; magn ok mergð ávaxtar, Bs. ii. 165, passim in mod. usage; the old writers prefer fjöldi, q. v.

mergjaðr, part. 'marrowed', strong.

MERGJ, m., gen. mergjar, dat. merg, but mergi, Ls. 43; pl. mergir; [A. S. *mearg*; Scot. *merg*; Engl. *marrow*; Germ. *mark*; Dan. *mere*]; —marrow, Edda 28, Grág. ii. 91; frost og sjúk er fast á bók | frónin mergir úr beinum, a ditty, passim. 2. metaph. **pitb**; mergir ritninganna, Mar.; af mergjum hjartans, id.; þat er m. málsins, þat er enginn m. í því, and the like. **comps**: **merg-lauss**, adj. marrowless, pitiless. **merg-laysi**, n. pitilessness. **merg-runni**, a, m. 'lues medullar', a wasting sickness, pining away, caeliaca, Fél. x.

merg-und, f. a 'marrow-wound', a wound cutting through to the marrow, Grág. ii. 11, Nj. 217.

merg-undir, adj., and **merg-undaðr**, part. wounded to the marrow, N. G. L. i. 68, 172.

mer-hross and **mer-hryssi**, n. a mare, Eb. 34, Grág. i. 504, Ísl. ii. 62, Grett. 122, Nj. 167, Rd. 284, Ám. 98.

MERJA, pres. mer; pret. merði; subj. merði; part. meriðr, mod. marinn; —to bruise, crush; svá var meriðr hans líkami, Róm. 329; the word is freq. in mod. usage, marinn reytr mun hann eigi sundr mylja, Matth. xii. 20.

MERKI, n., gen. pl. merkja, dat. merkjum, [mark]; —a landmark, boundary, esp. in pl., Grág. ii. 213, 216, 223, 279, 285, N. G. L. i. 41, 307, passim; also landa-merkja, q. v.; sing. a mark, fara mark til ums merkis, Grág. i. 416. 2. a milit. term, a banner, standard, Nj. 127, Eg. 88, 268, Fms. vi. 334-336, 406, 407, 412, 413, 419, ix. 25; mætt hann til Halldórs Snorrasonar, at hann skyldi djárlíga bera fram merkit, Halldórr svarar heldr styggliga, beri héri merki fyrir þér rögum! vi. 159; for a classical passage as to a charmed standard (a raven), see Orkn. ch. 11, cp. þorst. Síðu H. ch. 2, Nj. 158 (in the battle of Clontarf), as also Ó. H. (1853) ch. 201, 219, 221, 225, 227; a standard for procession in churches, Vm. 22, 52, Pm. 66.

II. a mark, token, sign; ok mun þat til merkja, at þeir Grímur munu heim koma, Nj. 197; ok hefir þat orðit til merkja, at, Eg. 766; þessir menn er nálíga vóru með öngum merkjum, of no mark, distinction, Fms. xi. 261; merki munu þat at þykkja ef ek segi þér frá honum, Edda 47. 2. signification, importance; mikil merki í þessi tölu, Hom. 72; þau hafa mörg merki í sér, 51; þeirra mauna er nokkut merki (distinction) var at, Sturl. i. 186. 3. remains, traces; hennar merki má hvergi sjá, Al. 93; þeir lögðu ok gærðinn sem enn sér merki, Eb. 132; vil ek sjá þau merki er þar hafa orðit, Ó. H. 238. **comps**: **merkis-burðr**, m. the carrying of the standard, Karl. 19. **merkis-maðr**, m. the standard-bearer, þorst. Síðu H. 170, Eg. 52, Nj. 136; in later times it was a post of high rank at the king's court, stallari eða m., Gpl. 365, Bs. i. 712; whence it came to mean a man of mark, a distinguished person, Ld. 10, Eg. 36, Fs. 20, 161; hverir merkis-menn biskuparir hafa verit, Bs. i. 59.

merki-á, f. a boundary river, Grág. ii. 349.

merki-björk, f. a landmark-birch, Grág. ii. 297, Jb. 236, 240.

merki-dagr, m. a mark-day, of days by which the calendar is arranged, Rb. 38, 40.

merki-garðr, m. a landmark fence, Grág. ii. 265, Gpl. 381.

merki-liga, adv. remarkably, Ísl. ii. 333, Stj. 293; svá merkiliga, með so much distinction, Bs. i. 797; perceptibly, Fms. xi. 441; þóskell segir frá öllu vel ok m., Ld. 292.

merki-ligr, adj. perceptible; m. hljóðagrein, Skálda 179; articulation, of sound, 174; remarkable, noteworthy, distinguished, of men and things, ok þykkir oss hans sögn öll merkiligust, Ó. H. (pref.); at ek hafa mart merkiligt látið eptir leggja í frásögu hans æfi, Bs. i. 137; vítr maðr ok m., Fs. 11; uppruni hans var m., þorst. Síðu H. 171, Fms. x. 161, vii. 150, Boll. 314, Sturl. i. 95, Dipl. ii. 11, H. E. i. 523, Ld. 100.

merki-máll, adj. *speaking things worthy of note*, Ld. 216.
merking, f. *marking*, the act, Grág. ii. 311. 2. a *mark, sign*, Skálda 179, Rb. 4; þér berit m. þess dómánda er koma mun at efsta dómi, *you bear the mark, i. e. you represent on earth the judge in the day of judgment*, Fms. vii. 37; merkingar af, *signification*, Skálda 187; merkingar skilning. Stj. 29; með merkingum eða skyringum, id. 3. *sense, signification*, passim in mod. usage.

merki-óss, m. a *landmark, outlet*, Grág. ii. 353.
merki-þjót, n. a *staff*, Þidr. 289.
merki-staðr, m. a *mark, print*, Karl. 543.
merki-stjarna, u. f. a '*mark-star*,' planet; sól ok tungl ok fimm merkistjörnur, Skálda 174. Lil. 10.
merki-stóng, f. *the standard-staff*, Eg. 289, Ó. H. 217, Fms. vi. 336, N. G. L. ii.

merki-tungl, n. = merkistjarna, Rb. 520.
merki-vatn, n. '*mark-water*,' a lake used as a boundary, Grág. ii. 290, 348.
MERKJA, ð. [mark], to mark, as a landmark, boundary; merkja um, to mark round, enclose, Stj. 409.

II. to draw, of an image; hann var merkrðr eftir þór ok hefir hann hamar í hendi, Ó. H. 108: of letters, ok merkja á nagli Naud, and mark (the character) Naud on one's nail, Sdm. 7; blóðgar rúnir merkrðar á brjósti, Sól. 61; ok merkja ena löngu með stryk frá enum skömmu, Skálda 163.

3. to mark, sign, note; hverr maðr skal m. hlut sinn, Grág. i. 37; vér skulum m. lið vart allt, gera þerkuml á hjálmum várum ok skjöldum, Ó. H. 204: of sheep, merkja lamb (of the ears), Grág. i. 415; nú merkir hann þat annars manns marki, id.; þat er lögmærk er eyru eru merkt á öllu fé, nautum, sauðum svínunum, ok geitunum, nema á fuglum, þar skal sitjar merkja, 416; dílkr ómerkðr, 417. 8. to mark, note, observe; síðan merkði (marked) hann þúfu þá er gríðkonan þerði fætr sína á, Fms. i. 254; þá merkðu þeir at sólar-gangi (observed) at sumarit manaði aptr til vársins, Íb. 7; ok hér er þó maðr, ok merki ek at því (I infer it from the fact that) er hann kvíddi dauða, Níðst. 1; þat er merkjanda, Hom. 65, H. E. i. 513.

III. metaph. to mark; sumir eru tunglausir ok merkja (beckon) allt af bend-ingu, Rb. 398; nú skal í þessu m. at hverr maðr er skyldr at sæma ok tigna konungligt nafn, Sks. 488; má þat af því merkja nökkut, Bs. i. 61:—to brew, merkði Sunnifa þat í þessu at hún treysti meirr almætti Guðs en veraldigum farar-beina, Fms. i. 226; þeir merkt hafa... at hug hafa, Hkv. 2. 22. 3. to mark, denote, signify; þat merkir lærdóm þinn, Bs. i. 8, Anal. 177; maðr merkir kvikendi skynsamlegt ok dauð-ligt, Skálda 174.

merk-orðr, adj. *sensible in one's words*, Bs. ii. 65.
merkr, adj. of mark, noteworthy, truthful; merkr maðr ok sannorðr, Fms. ii. 282; er bæði var merkr ok réttorðr, Bs. i. 138; sem dyggvæstr ok merkastr, Th. 18; eigi merkr ok miðlungi réttorðr, Sturl. ii. 188; ú-merkr, inaccurate, untrustworthy, Ld. 232, Fms. ii. 268.

merla, adj. to gleam; fjöll geisla merluð, the fell gleaming with beams of light, Edda (in a verse); hvít-merluð, white-gleaming, of the morning dew, Grönd. 66.

MERL, f., mod. merl, gen. merar, acc. and dat. merl, pl. merar; [from marr, q. v.; A. S. mere; Engl. mare; Germ. mähre]—a mare, Grág. i. 503, 504. Nj. 185, Edda 26, 57, Fs. 56, N. G. L. i. 75, Glúm. 355, Fbr. 104, 107 new Ed., Vigl. 37; eigi var þá undarligt at þú bitisk vel er merrin fylgði þér, Fms. vi. 323; as a term of abuse, ef þú hefir heldr manns hug en merar, Fs. 54. compts: merar-loggr, m. a nick-name, Sturl. merar-son, m. son of a mare, a term of abuse, Fas. i. 74; fast gyrðr merarson, for the pun see Safn i. 33.

merning or **messing**, f. brass, Þorf. Karl. 374; enda lögnilfr þat er meiri hluti só silfrs en messingar, ok þoli skor, Grág. i. 392; mersingar-spónn, a brassen spoon, Þorf. Karl. 376, Pm. 6; mersingar-hestr, a brassen horse, Glúm. 353; mersingar-ker, -stika, -ketill, -kola, -kross, -lampr, a brassen vessel... lamp, Vm. 2, 8, 35, 102, 129.

mersing-ligr, adj. brassen, MS. 732. 11.

mesinn, adj. [mesken = merry, Ivar Aasen], sporting, see ú-mesinn, Ld. 148.

MESSA, u. f. [eccl. Lat. missa], a mass, from the Roman Catholic times; syngja messu, to chant the mass, Bs. i. 21, K. p. K. 56, Hom. 137, passim, Nj. 157; messu bólk, a mass book, Vm. 17, 68, Pm. 104; messu brefer, a breviary, Dipl. v. 18; messu söngr, chanting the mass, Bs. i. 823, Stj. 238, K. A. 116, Vm. 108; messu embætti, mass service, divine service, Fms. xi. 429, Bs. i. 823; messu-föt, messu-fata-lindi, see hndi, Fms. iv. 111; messu klæði, messu skrudr or skrudbi, the vestments, K. p. K. 56, 57, 73, 74, Fms. ii. 177, viii. 197, Bs. i. 63, 429; messu hökull, a cope, Nj. 279, B. K. 52; messu serkr or messu sloppr or stakkr, a surplice, Fms. iii. 163, B. K. 83, Vm. 29, 52; messu stóll, the mass desk, Mar. messu djákn, a deacon, clerk, Nj. 272, Vm. 5, Bs. i. 412, 871:—poët., odda messu, vápná messu, the weapon mass, = battle, Lex. Poët. compts: messu-fall, n. a failure of service, when there is no service from some accident. messu-fært, n. adj. when service can be held; þuð er ekki messuvert, when so few worshippers are present that no mass can be said. messu-hald, n. the holding mass, D. N. messu-mál, n. mass time, Fms. viii. 291, xi. 269. messu-prostr,

m. a mass-priest, N. G. L. i. 97. messu-söngs-maðr, m. a reading clerk to chant the mass, D. i. i. 282, 489. messu-vín, n. communion-wine. 6. The word messa has in Icel. remained since the Reformation = divine service; fyrir messu, eftir messu, vera við messu.

B. A mass-day, holiday, also messu-dagr, K. p. K. 44, 104, Bs. passim; messu-nátt, a holiday night, N. G. L. i. 343. The chief mass-days, commonly used as dates or epochs in the Sturlunga S., the Biskupa Sögur, and in similar old writers, are 1. of Norse and Icel. saints, Ólaf-messa, St. Olave's day = the 29th of July and 3rd of August; Magnús-m., St. Magnus' day of the Orkneys = the 16th of April and 13th of December; Hallvarðs-m., St. Halvard's day = the 15th of May; Þorláks-m., St. Thorlac's day of Skalholt = the 20th of July and 23rd of December; Jóns-m. (the bishop of Hólar) = the 3rd of March and 23rd of April; Eldbjargar-m. = the 7th of January. 2. other saints' days of the Roman Catholic church, Máriu-messa = the 25th of March; Þing-Máriu-m. = the 2nd of July, i. e. 'Thing Mary's mass' for the alping was to meet about that time; Máriu-m. (Sídari) = the 8th of September; Kross-m. = the 3rd of May and 14th of September; Lafranz-m. = the 11th of August; Bræðra-m. = the 20th of January; Pétrs-m. = the 22nd of February; Páls-m. = the 25th of January; Pétrs messa ok Páls = the 29th of June; Jakobs-m. = the 25th of July; Kyndil-m. = Candlemas; Allra-Heilagra-m. = All Souls' day; Mikkjals-m. = Michaelmas day; Tveggja Postula-m. = the 1st of May; Seljumanna-m., the Saints'-day of Selja = the 8th of July (for the interesting record see Fms. i. headed Þáttir Albani ok Sunnifu); Kolumba-m., St. Columba's day = the 9th of June; Sviftúns-m. = the 3rd of July; Blasius-m. = the 3rd of February; Kolnismeyja-m. = the 21st of October; Thomas-m. = the 21st of December; Egidius-m. = the 1st of September; Tiburtius-m. = the 14th of April; Bótólfs-m. = the 17th of June, etc.

3. Hlaupárs-messa, Leap-year mass = the 24th of February. These and some others are frequent in the Bs. and writers of that kind. The time about the end of June and beginning of July is in Icel. called messur (f. pl.), var' íg.; fram undir messur, til messna, and the like.

messu, ad, to say the mass, bold divine service, Sturl. ii. 13, Ám. 14, Vm. 99: still in use, það verðr ekki messað í dag.

meistr, adj., mest, adv. most; see meiri and meirr.

met, n. pl. the weights of scales; einir pundarar, ein met ok mæli-kerúð, Gpl. 522; vega í skálum með metum, 523; vóru teknar skálir ok met, Fms. vi. 183; skálir góðar, þar fylgðu tvau met, annat af gulli en annat af silfri, xi. 128; meta-skálir góðar með metum, Ám. 55: the phrase, koma sinum metum við, to use one's own weights, one's own wages; Ribbungen kómu þar aldri sinum metum við, could never have their own way there, Fms. ix. 367, v. l. (Fb. i. c. mætti, but wrongly); þar hefir hamhleypan Dis komið við metum sínum, Fas. ii. 395.

2. metaph. esteem; vera í miklum metum, in high esteem; í litlum metum, in low esteem. meta-skálir, f. pl. scales, Ám. 55.

META, mat, mátu, metinn; imperat. met (mettu); pret. subj. mæti seems not to occur, but a weak metti (from metja) is used, Fas. ii. 464: with neg. suff., pret. matkat ek, Fbr. (in a verse): in mod. usage a weak pret. matti, mattist is often used, eg mattist um við hann, ef eg metti það nokkurs, and the like; þeir möttust um hin efstu sæti, N. T., and the like: [Ulf. mētan = metþeir; A. S. metan; Engl. mete; O. H. G. mezan; Germ. messen; Swed. mēta.]

B. To tax, value, absol. or with acc.; ef þeir kynni meta sik, if they would value themselves rightly, not puff themselves up, Fms. viii. 40; hón mat sik eigi minna heldr en hón mat konunginn, Sks. 461; metaph., þá á eigi at meta kvæður þeirra, their verdict is void, Grág. i. 54.

2. with gen. of the price; meta mikils, litils, to value at much, little; mátu menn þat mikils, er Rútr hafði sett leysingjann niðr á úleyfðri jörðu Höskuldar, Ld. 102; konungr mat þá mikils, valued them much, Eg. 73; munu þín orð hér um einskis metin, thy words will be counted for naught, Sturl. iii. 139.

3. to value money, charge for, the price in gen.; synjat er þá fars ef leigu er metið, Grág. ii. 268; engi skal meta kaupis leg at kirkju eða líksöng, K. A. 72; mörgum veitti Rafn smiðir sínar ok alldri mat hann þær fjár, Bs. i. 645; aldrei mat hann fjár lækning sína, 643; meta eigi leigu, D. i. i. 320.

4. meta e-t við e-n, to charge one; met þú við mik rekkju-búnaðinn, Eb. 256; þeir spurðu hversu dýrt vera skyldi, hann kvæðsk ekki meta mundu við konung en það þá hafa ef þeir vildi, Fb. i. 333; hafði Björn falat þessa skikkju ok var af metinn, out-bidden, 577: to meta a thing out to one, to leave a thing to another to do; atla ek at vér skyllim ekki við aðra meta (= metask á við aðra) at skipta höggum við Ólaf ef vér komumk í færi um þat, i. e. we will do it ourselves, Ó. H. 214; allir mátu við Erling atkvæði um skirluna, they all put to E. to decide about the ordeal, Fb. ii. 195; flestir munu hér meta svör við þorleif, Sturl. iii. 139; en við þorkel met ek, at fá þá hluti til er hafa þarf, but I will leave it to Th. to provide the necessary things, Þorf. Karl. 378; þetta höfuð mundi eigi við aðra meta at mæla eftir hann, ef þess þyrfti við, Eb. 126; en allir mátu við Fjölni þvitat hann var þeirra vitrast ok mest virðr, Fms. xi. 64.

II. reflex., þá á lands-drottinn í lóð-inni svá mikil sem húsit metak, Gpl. 330; sem hús metak, 333; þá

smíð er til afbragðs mettask, Fas. ii. 464; sakir er til brantganga matti metask, Ld. 52. 2. recipr., metask við, to contend; ef þeir metask eða við þá skulu þeir hluta með sér, if there be a contest about taking the oaths they shall draw lots, Grág. i. 9; en ef goðarnir metask þat við, hvárr þeirra skal fá honum ok skal . . . 33;—metask um e-t, to contend who is to be the first; síðan gengu þeir at dyrrunum ok möttusk þeir um hver fyrst skyldi inn ganga, Þorst. hv. 43 (Ed. möttust from a paper MS.). 3. part., hann var vel metinn (esteemed) hvar sem hann kom, Ld. 100, Nj. 7.

metandi, a, m. an appraiser, Grág. ii. 169. met-*fé*, n. a 'prize-thing,' a thing of singular value, cattle or dead things, Grág. i. 398; of living stock, arðr-óxi gamall á vár, þat er m., 502; hrútr þrætur ok eltri ok forystu-geldingr (a bull-wether), þat er m., 503; þad er metfés-skepnal.

METJA, met, matti, [Ulf. *matjan* = *μαγεῖν*; from *matr*], prop. to 'take food,' but it remains only in the special sense to lap with the tongue like a dog; þeir er sötra vatn ór lófum allt eitt ok rakkar metja með tungu, Stj. 392; in mod. usage esp. used of fishes mumbbling with the mouth in water when feeding, þeir voru at metja stökkva ok steðja, Bb. 2. 29; metja strauminn, to gulp the stream, id. II. metaph., meta árum í sjó, to dip the oars into the water, to dabble with the oars; þá meta þau í árum ok róa burt slíkt er þau mega, Háv. 46; kindred is the passage Fsp. 19, Sköguð at skutlum skaptker Hnikars mat af miði minnis-hornum, S. laddled the meat with the horns, filling them out of the skapker, see Dr. Schewing's note to the passage in his edition of the poem. The form *mat* for *matti* is due to a confusion with *meta* mat.

metnaðr or metnuðr, m., gen. ar, 'metness, honour, fame; sjár ok metnaðr, wealth and honour, Eg. 17; konungar gördu svá mikinn metnað hans (paid him that honour) at af hans þæn metusk þeir, Fms. i. 13; var hann þar í miklum metnaði einn vetr, x. 220; Davíð fékk tíðleik ok metnuð af verku snum, Ver. 6; metnaðr virðing, respect of persons, Hom. 19; metnaðr kona, a lady of rank, Str. 53; með ríkdóm ok metnaði, Fs. 21; esteem, valuing, þann metnuð hefi ek á ráða-görðum mínum, at ek vil at þat sé haft er ek legg til, Fms. x. 249.

II. *pride, ambition*, Fbr. 137, Edda 144 (pref.), MS. 656 C. 12; virði hann sem þorgilsi gengi til starð ok m., Sturl. iii. 130; metnaðr honum þrúask en mannvit aldregi, Hm. 78, passim, and so in mod. usage, where it is never used in a good sense: as also of jealousy, þad er m. á milli þeirra, of-metnaðr, baugbtiness. COMPS: metnaðar-fullr, -gjarn, adj. proud, ambitious, Hkr. ii. 234, Eg. 20, Fms. v. 71. metnaðar-leysi, n. modesty, Sturl. i. 125, v. l. metnaðar-maðr, m. an ambitious, proud man, Nj. 61. metnaðar-samr, -samligr, adj. proud, baugbry, Finn. 354. Sks. 509, Stj. 204.

metnaak, að, dep. to puff oneself up, Str. 51. met-orð, n. an estimate, valuation; hann skal eíð vinna ok meta, ok skal hans m. þá standa, Grág. i. 393, Gpl. 296, Fb. i. 563, where = taxation. 2. esteem, consideration; var svá mikil Danskra manna m. at eins þeirra vitni skyldi hríða tíu Norðmanna, Fms. x. 398 (Ágrip.); þeir gördu svá mikil metorð hans, at . . . paid him so much regard that . . ., Grett. 125; þykkir mönnum mjök hallask hafa metorð Vestan-manna, Isl. ii. 170; Guðmundr sat mjök yfir metorðum manna norðr þar, G. bore down all men there, Lv. 36. 3. rank, dignity, only in plur.; forráð bæði sjár ok metorða, Sturl. i. 4, and so in mod. usage. COMPS: metorða-girnd, f. ambition. metorða-gjarn, adj. ambitious. metorða-maðr, m. a man of distinction; hann var lögmadr ok m. mestr, O. H. 151.

metr, n. [for. word], a metre, Stj. 288. **METTA**, að, [matr], to fill with food; Jesus mettar sjórar þúsundir manna, Icel. Almanack for the 7th Sunday after Trinity, and passim in mod. usage: reflex. mettask, to eat one's fill. II. in old writers chiefly in the part. mettr, having eaten one's fill, having done; þvegin ok m., Hm. 60; ok er Egill var m., Eg. 566; þá var Flósi m., ok af borit af bordinu, Nj. 176; gördu þeir þá eld ok matþjuggu, en er þeir voru mettr, Fms. i. 9, 209, ix. 353, Glám. 357, Fs. 105, Eb. 20; en þeir neyttu ok urðu mettr, Mark viii. 8.

mettan, f. filling. mey-barn, n. a female bairn, a girl, Fa. 26, Nj. 25, Isl. ii. 198, Ó. H. 144, Grág. i. 281, Barl. 160. mey-dómr, m. maidenhood, virginity, Fms. i. 2, Stj. 41, 116; mey-dóms-spell, 520.

meýja, u, f. a maid, Bs. ii. 27; see met. meýjar-, see met. meý-kerling, f. [møy-kerling Ivar Aasen], a maid, (rare.) meý-kongr, m. a 'maid-king,' reigning queen. meýla, u, f. a dim. [Goth. *mawilo*], a little maid, a nickname, Fb. iii. meýligr, adj. maiden, Sks. 529, Gisl. 86. meý-lífi, n. girlhood, maiden life, 625. 176. meýra, u, f. = meýrleikr. meýr-leikr, m. tenderness, rottenness, Stj. 345. meýrna, ð, to become meýrr. MEYRR, adj. [O. H. G. *meurrai*; mid. H. G. *meur* and *meurwe*; Germ.

murbe; Dan. *mør*]:—tender, of flesh, meat, or the like, or rotten of other things, Stj. 77; sem meýrr bökr, Bar. 19.

meý-staulpa, u, f. a girl, Sturl. i. 152, ii. 101.

meý-stúlka, n, f. = meýstaulpa, Fb. i. 262.

MIÐ, n., dat. pl. miðjum, 645. 100 (the older form), but commonly miða, miðum (= miðr, q. v.), the middle; í mið, or í miðið, in the middle; úr í miðið reið, Vápn. 25, Fms. iii. 182; gengr steikari fyrst fyrir konung, þá riddari í mið en konungs-son síðast, Pr. 429; Snorri var í mið, Bs. ii. 72; the phrase, spakir menn henda á mörgu mið, the wise men bite the middle of many things, i. e. makes many good bits, Fa. 140, Sturl. iii. 217 (a saying):—a mark, bit, sem ek munda hafa mið á mér ef hans lífili hefði fengit framkvæmd, Fms. i. 223. 2. metaph., kváðu þeir lítill mið at Páli ok kenningum hans, they said that Paul and his teaching were little to be relied on, Post. 656 C. 24.

II. as a naut. or fishing term, a fishing bank, Scot. *meib*; banks out at sea marked by prominences or landmarks on shore, described in Bs. ii. 179 (þess háttar sjóreita kalla þeir mið); bregða til miða, to seek for a fishing bank, Gisl. 49; ek mun vísa þér á mið þat at aldri mun fiskr bresta ef til er sótt . . . en er hann kom á miðit var undir fiskr nógr, Bárð. 15 new Ed.; ef menn hafa hér glögg mið á, Fas. i. 27; geisa þeir nú róðrinn af miðunum, Valla L. 126; en þá er þeir fundu brátt at miðjum skipti, ok þeir nálgðusk land, þá köstudu þeir akkerum sínum, Post. 645. 100; hón setti ok Kviar-mið á Ísafjarðar-djúpi, Landn. 147; hann réri út á mið ok sat til fiski, Fas. ii. 110; mun þik kala ef ek út lengi ok útarla á miðum sem ek em vær, Edda ii. 286; djúpið-mið, grunn-mið, deep or shallow banks.

miða, að, to show, mark a place; miða til, en er lækinnirna miðaði til hvar hann skyldi af skera, when the leech showed where to make the cut, Fms. iii. 31;—miða á e-t, Eymundr hafði glögg miðat á um kvæðit hvar konungr hvíldi í tjaldinu, Fb. ii. 129; miðaði hann svá glögg á, at þar sem hann sagði fannsk kista, Bs. i. 829; hann miðar glögg, hvern . . . be marks closely, bow . . ., Hom. (Str.):—miða við e-t, to mark a distance or place by another object; hláð hér vörðu, ok miða svá við þar sem eldrinn brennr, Gisl. 147; metaph., hvað er að miða við þad, as no proper thing to compare with, it cannot be compared:—impers., e-a miðar, a thing moves, advances; honum miðar ekki.

mið-garðr, m. [in Cumberland three farms, High-garth, Middle-garð, Low-garð], the 'mid-yard,' 'middle-town,' i. e. the earth, a mythol. word common to all ancient Teut. languages; thus Ulf. renders the Gr. *akropolis* by *midjungarðs*; Hel. calls the earth *middil-garð*; the A. S. homilies instead of earth say *middan-garð* (*meddler*, Jamieson), and use the word as an appellative; but the Icel. Edda alone has preserved the true mythical bearing of this old Teut. word.—The earth (Miðgarð), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (úthaf); on the other side of this sea is the Út-garð (out-yard), the abode of giants; the Miðgarð is defended by the 'yard' or 'burgh' Ás-garð (the burgh of the gods), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within; see Vsp. 4, Gm. 41, Edda 6, 25, 26, 35; mankind is said to abide 'undir Miðgarði,' under the Midgard, Hbl. 23; mest manna-val undir Miðgarði, Hbl. 11, 16, Fms. vi. 423 (in a verse); um allan Miðgarð, Blanda. Miðgarðs-ormr, m. the Serpent of Midgard, the world serpent of the ancient mythology hidden in the ocean, whose coils gird round the whole Midgard, Edda 18, 34–36, 41, 42; dólgir Miðgarðs-orms, the antagonist of the M. = Thor, Edda 53; muntú vera ormt úr er verstr er til er menn kalla Miðgarðsorm, Fas. i. 373. In old Icel. translations of legends Leviathan is rendered by Miðgarðsormr, Niðr. 3, Post. 686 C. 2. The god Thor is called Miðgarðs-veórr, m. = the boly one of M., Vsp.; miðgarðs verjandi, the defender of Midgard, Edda 53; cp. þótt hefir varðan Miðgarð af þrek Edda (in a verse).

II. Miðgarðr, as a local name, Icel. map. mið-hæfi, n. a Gr. word [prob. = imperat. *μεταβήθαι*, = go away]; the Orkn. S., in a report of Earl Rögnvald's journey to Palestine in 1157, says that in Imbólar (= *ἐμβολαί*; which the travellers took to be the name of a place) in Asia Minor when two persons met in a narrow lane the one used to shout, miðhæfi! miðhæfi! (answering to the Dan. *varska!*), Orkn. 374.

miði, a, m. a mark in a book, a slip of paper, and the like. miðil, adv. amidst; see meðal and milli. miðja, u, f. the middle; í miðu, in the midst, Nj. 97. miðla, að, [Engl. *middle*, cp. *miðr*], to share; miðla e-m e-t or miðla við e-n, to share with another person, use in common; hann miðlaði land við Örn franda sinn, Landn. 209; þeir munu hafa miðlat ykkir þat af arfi Björgólfs, Eg. 39, Fms. vi. 141; Gunnarr miðlaði mörgum mönnum hey ok mat, Nj. 73; skal ek eigi m. ríkit, I shall not share the realm, Fms. i. 84; tældu várkonu at hann vildi eigi m. ríkit, Orkn. 98; alt þat er hann má m. umfram klæðnað sinn, Grág. i. 250; eigi skulu menn tíund m. við hans lið né matgjafir, 458; árar at miðla ok austkots, ii. 171; m. e-t við e-n, to share with one, Fms. viii. 153. 2. metaph. to mediate, with dat.; miðla dómi, to give judgment as a mediator, Sks. 657; nema miðlat sé málum, Bjarn. 55; at dómi væri svá miðlat, at

Stephano væri lofat at bæta sem brotið var, Sks. 144 new Ed.:—with acc., m. mál, to make a compromise; ok miðlum svá mál millum þeirra, Bs. i. 24; m. spor, to move, make a movement; stöndum fast ok miðlum ekki spor vár (but fótsporum, dat., Fb. iii. l. c.), Mork. 116. II. recipr., miðlask e-t við, to share with one another, Grág. ii. 333; miðlask mál við, to make a compromise, Fms. x. 300.

miðlan, f. a partaking, sharing with another, Fms. viii. 153; baud ek fátækum m. mins auðar, Sks. 632: a compromise, göra m. á um e-t, Grett. 104 A. miðlunar-mál, n. pl. a compromise; göra m., Grett. 175 new Ed.; urðu engin m. með þeim, they came to no compromise, Sturl. i. 133.

miðlung, f. or miðlungur, m. the middle, only in adverb. phrases: miðlungar, f. gen. middling, i. e. not over-much, ironically; miðlungar snotr með úsnjallri tungu, i. e. middling-wise, foolish, Hom. 142; as also miðlungi, adv., miðlungi góðgjarn=wisely, Rd. 254, 275; miðlungi réttorðr, Sturl. ii. 185; miðlungi vinsæll, Fbr. 13 new Ed.; miðlung, acc., þykkið hann þá vera miðlung staddr (in a hard flight) slyppe maðr ok sátr mjök, 93 new Ed.; dugur miðlung þat, 'tis not worth much, it won't do much, Fms. xi. 353 (in a verse).

mið-mundi, a, m. the middle, the metaphor being taken from scales: loc. midway, þá er Sköðuborgará (in Jutland) á miðmunda, the river S. is midway (between Hedeby and Wiborg), Symb. 32:—with gen., þá er sól miðmunda norðs ok landnorðs, when the sun is midway between north and north-east, Grág. ii. 283; þá er miðmunda sólharfanna, the mid-time between the two solstices, Rb. 94; lét hann sól þann dag upp koma í miðmunda-stað austro ok landsuðrs, en setjask í miðmunda-stað útsuðrs ok vestrs, id.; í miðmunda-stað vestrs ok útnorðrs, id. 2. moment, weight, importance; guldur þeir allir nokkurt er þar vóru ok nokkur miðmundi var at, all who were of any moment, Sturl. i. 181; þú skalt bera fé undir lenda menn í Noregi ok alla þá menn er nokkurr miðmundi er at, Mork. 4. II. in a temp. sense, as a mark of time, when the sun is midway between midday (twelve o'clock) and nónn (three o'clock), half-past one, see Sturl. l. c.: this measure of time is still used in Icel., þat var nær miðjum degi (i. e. about twelve o'clock) er þeir fundusk, en fyrir miðmunda hófisk orrostan, en konungur féll fyrir nónn, en myrkrir hlésk frá miðmunda til nóns, Ó. H. 223; þórsdaginn um miðmunda-skeið, Fms. viii. 210; um miðmunda-skeið miðs dags ok nóns, in the middle between midday and the 'nones,' i. e. half-past one P. M., Sturl. ii. 153.

MÍÐB, mið, mitt, adj. with a suppressed radical *j*, which appears before a vowel, miðjan, miðja, miðjar, miðjum; [Ulf. *midjis*=*μέσος*; A. S. *medel*; cp. Engl. *mid*, *midst*, *middle*; Hel. *middi*; O. H. G. *mitti*; etc.; Lat. *medius*; Gr. *μέσος*]:—the middle; á miðjum þöllum, Nj. 150; nær miðri inni vestri bygd, Landn. 105; kom á hann miðjan, *bit him in the middle* (in the pit of the stomach), Nj. 96; í mitt lær, Fa. 53; áin var opin um mitt, in the middle, 52; þeir stefnuðu mitt leidar-sundit, Fms. viii. 131. 2. in a temp. sense; mið nótt, *midnight*; þá var mið nótt, Edda 30; at miðri nótt, . . . of miðja nótt, 29; þá er dró at miðri nótt, Grett. 140; miðjan dag, *midday*, Vsp.; nær miðjum degi, *about midday*, Ó. H. 223; allt til dögurdagr máls eða miðs dags, Sks. 20; miðr aptan, 'mid-*eve*,' six o'clock P. M., Fb. ii. 128, Hrafn. 9; miðs aptans tíð, 625, 177; miðr morgun, 'mid-morning,' six o'clock A. M.; milli miðs morguns og dagnála; sofa fram yfir miðjan morgun; mitt sumar, *midsummer*, Nj. 4; at miðju sumri; miðr vetr, *midwinter*, miðs vetrar nótt, a *midwinter night*, Fms. i. 33; miðs vetrar blót, Fb. ii; um miðjan vetr, at *midwinter*; at miðjum vetri, Ó. H. 104. 3. a kind of local gen.; miðrar brautar, 'midways,' in the middle of the road, Km.; miðra fletja, miðra skutta, miðrar rekkju, in the middle of the bed, table, benches, id. II. in local names, Mið-á, Mið-berg, Mið-dalir, Mið-engi, Mið-fell, Mið-garðr, Mið-Gjörðr (whence Mið-firðingar, m. pl.), Mið-höf, Mið-hús, Mið-jökull, Mið-akáli, etc., Landn.; Mið-bæli, D. I.

B. COMPS: mið-aptann, m. *mid-*eve**, see miðr (2), Fms. viii. 89. mið-bik, n. the middle, centre; see dik. mið-breytia, adv. in the middle of the road, Fas. ii. 181. mið-byrdi, n. 'mid-board,' balk-bead (?) skipit var litit til skutanna en breitt um miðbyrdit, Grett. 88 A. mið-bær, m. a farm lying in the midst (of three), Nj. 257. mið-dagr, m., Fms. xi. 425; see miðrdagr. mið-degi, n. *midday* (=hádeggi = miðr dagr = *twelve o'clock*), so always in mod. writers, and distinguished from miðmundi, q. v.; at morgunmáli milli miðdegis ok dagnála, Isl. ii. 335; miðdegis skeið, Fms. vii. 69, viii. 374 (v. l.), Stj. 216, Hkr. ii. 175, Fms. xi. 425, Gpl. 87, Jb. 200 (but better miðr dagr in two words); but in mod. usage miðdegis is used in the same sense as miðmundi, q. v. mið-digr, adj. *went in the waist*, Grett. 135, Fms. iii. 96. mið-dægri, n. = miðdeggi, Rb. 1812. 39. mið-flæta, u. f. *mid-Lent*, Ann. 1273, Gpl. 409. mið-firðis, adv. in the middle of the ford, Fms. xi. 13. mið-fylking, f. the middle of the line in battle, Fms. x. 403. mið-garðr, m., q. v. mið-heimr, m. the centre of the world, Symb. 30. mið-herðar, f. pl. the mid-shoulders, Bs. i. 453. mið-hjalli, a, m. the middle itself on a hill-side, Finnþ. 348. mið-hliðin, adv. along the middle of the mountain side, Ann. mið-hlutr, m. the middle, *midst*, 625, 189, Stj. 76. Mið-jarðar-haf, n. the 'Midland,' Mediterranean Sea, Sym. 11, 4.

A. A. 288, Al. 117, Edda 147 (pref.) mið-jarðar-mjór, m. *id.*, A. A. 286. mið-kafi, a, m. the middle piece, Gisl. 88. mið-kvial, f. the middle branch of a stream, Nj. 161. mið-langr, adj. a nickname, Fb. iii. mið-leiðis, adv. half the way, Eb. 94; in the middle, Isl. ii. 347, Stj. 289. mið-loktia, u. f. the middle lesson, 625, 169. mið-messa, u. f. the 'middle mass,' *matins*, Hom. 41. mið-mjór, adj. slender in the waist, Fms. x. 151. miðr-morgun, m., see miðr (2). mið-mundi, q. v. mið-nætti, n. *midnight*, Hkr. i. 68, Orkn. 244, Eg. 397; miðnættis skeið, Fms. viii. 229. mið-pallr, m. the middle bench in the lögrétta, Grág. i. 4, Nj. 150, 190, v. l. mið-akammr, adj. short-waisted, Eg. 710. mið-akeið, n. the middle course, Alg. mið-akip, n. the midship, waist of a ship, Fms. i. 158, xi. 102; miðskipi ár, N. G. L. i. 59; cp. Engl. *midshipman*. mið-skipa, adv. *amidships*, Fms. ix. 287 (v. l.), Bær. 19. mið-sumar, n. *midsummer*, Grett. 104 new Ed., Rb. 42, 568, Grág. i. 147; miðsumars helgi, a *midsummer Sunday*, Sturl. iii. 223, Rb. 566; a feast day, miðsumars skeið, *midsummer time*, Fms. vii. 99. miðsumars-vaka, u. f. *midsummer night*, the 24th of June, D. N. mið-syndis, adv. in 'mid-sound,' in the middle of the sound, Fas. ii. 355. mið-uppnám, n. a Norse law term, a second instalment, N. G. L. i. 76. mið-voröld, f. = miðheimr, Edda 147 (pref.) miðr-vetr, m. *midwinter*, in miðs-vestrar-blót, the *beaten blót at midwinter*, Fb. ii. 185. mið-vika, u. f. the *mid-week*, in miðviku-dagr (proncd. miðku-dagr), *mid-week-day*, i. e. *Wednesday*; cp. Germ. *mittwoche*, (for this use see the remarks s. v. dagr), Rb. 102, Orkn. 323, K. Á. 188, Ó. H. 223, Sturl. ii. 153, D. N. v. 505; miðviku-aptan, -morgin, -nótt, f. *Wednesday eve*, *morning*, *night*, K. þ. K. 124, K. Á. 22, Isl. ii. 346, Sturl. iii. 83. mið-þriðjungr, m. the middle division of a thing in three parts, D. N. mið-þröngr, adj. *tight in the waist*, Fas. ii. 343.

miðr, adv. = minnr, less; see minni, minnr.

mik, pers. pron. acc. me; see ek (B).

MIKILL or MYKILL, adj., mikill, mikil; gen. mikils, mikillar, mikils; dat. miklum, mikilli, miklu; acc. mikinn, mikla, mikit; plur. miklir, miklar, mikil; gen. mikilla; dat. miklum; acc. mikla, miklar, mikil; with a suff. neg. miklo-gi, Grág. i. 209, Isl. ii. 360 (Heiðarv. S.), see -gi (C). The spelling also varies between *i* and *y*; the latter form is represented by the Swed. *mycka* and *mycket*; Ivar Aasen *mykjen* and *mykje*; A. S. *mycel*; Old Engl., Scot., and North. E. have both *muckle* and *mickle*; Engl. *much*; early Dan. *mügel*. Some Icel. MSS., e. g. the Flatey-book (first hand), make a difference by spelling *i* in the uncontracted forms, but *y* in the contracted, e. g. mikill, but myklir, myklar, myklum; this however was prob. a Norwegianism, for the poets in their rhymes use *i* throughout, *sik miklu, sisking miklum*, Hallfred, agreeably with the mod. pronunciation: compar. meirri, superl. mestr, see meiri; [Ulf. *mikile*; A. S. *mycel*; Hel. *mikil*; O. H. G. *mibil*; Scot. *mickle*; Dan. *megen*; Lat. *magis*; Gr. *μέγας*.]

B. Great, tall, of stature; maðr m. ok sterkr, Nj. 2, Eg. 1; sveinn m. ok friðr, Fms. i. 14; m. vexti, vi. 102. 2. great, large, in bulk or size; mikil ey ok góð, Eg. 25; m. nauts-húð, Fms. vi. 183; miklar hendr ok fætr, 429; jammukit, Grág. ii. 264; vatn vel mikit at vexti, Sks. 90; áin var mikil, *swollen*, Nj. 253; mikit hár, 2; höllina miklu, Fms. vii. 122; mikit ríki, vi. 148; mikil borg, id. 3. of quantity, great, much; mikil drykkjuföng, Sturl. iii. 289; mikill víðr, Nj. 45; mikit fé annat, Ld. 84; harði mikit á græðsk, Nj. 10; mikit hunang, Rb. 572. II. metaph.

great; skörungur mikill, Ld. 120; málafylgju-maðr mikill, Nj. 1; svá m. atgövi-maðr ok skörungur, Ld. 84; m. drykkju-maðr, Fms. vii. 175; eigi mikill þegn, Isl. ii. 344; miklir eptirmáls-menn, Ld. 64; miklir atgövi-menn, Fms. i. 17; göra e-n mikinn mann, Eg. 28; þá gürði el mikit ok illviðri, Fms. i. 175; vinds gnýr mikill, Ld. 326; vetr mikill, a *bard winter*, Rb. 572, Ld. 120; mikit ár, a *good season*, Hom. 68; mikla raum, Sturl. iii. 289; um Dofra-fjall var mikil for ör þránd-heimi, Fms. vii. 122; svá mikit metorð, x. 398; frost eru þá mikil, Edda 40; mikit úgagn, mikit mein, 41; með mikilli mál, Ld. 84; með mikilli vinnu, id.; mikla virðing, id.; mikla tíðindi, 326; mikinn trúnað, 104; mikit tilkall, Eg. 260; mikit vald, Nj. 10; mikill fagna-fundur, Ld. 330; mikit (*imposing*) er þitt yfirbragð, Fms. ii. 161; mikit mannfall, Rb. 572. 2. acc. mikinn used as adv.; hann riðr mikinn, Nj. 55, 125, Gullþ. 64. Grett. 29 new Ed.; þeir fóru mikinn, Fms. ix. 511; mikinn tekr þú nú af, vi. 206; hann tók mikinn af því at þat væri eigi, x. 148. III. neut. as subst., much; skipta mikla, to be of great importance, Ld. 308; hveru mikit, *how much*, id.; vera til mikils færr, 655 xi. 3; mikils verðr, Isl. ii. 327, Njarð. 372; e-m er mikit í skapi, of emotion, anger, Nj. 38; þykkja e-t mikit, to think much of it, be sorry, angry for, or the like, Eg. 539. 2. dat. miklu with a compar. much, by far, cp. Lat. *multo*; muni vera mikla fleiri ván skipa, Ld. 78; miklu betr, 84; miklu hærra, Sks. 653; miklu meiri maðr en áðr, Fms. vii. 233; miklu meira háttar, i. 295. 3. with superl., in poets; miklu mest, much the greatest; þá er unni mér miklu mest manna, Kormak, Hkv. 1. 49; miklu beztan, Ó. H. (in a verse); miklu maklegast, Nj. (in a verse); miklu daprastr, Fas. ii. 56 (in a verse); miklu lengst, Ó. H. (in a verse); miklu segrst, Fm. 40. 4. in

prose; miklu hollastir, Glúm. 340; miklu mest allra þeirra, Fms. ix. 54; miklu mest hyrdir, xi. 6; sú borg var miklu mest, vi. 154; jarl var miklu blíðast þann dag til konungs, ix. 282; miklu beztr, þiðr. 183; miklu harðast ok hættuligast, 200.

IV. neut. as adv., mikit = much, greatly; hón unni honum mikit, Nj. 27; sá maðr eykr mikit (greatly) efni til skipsins Naglfars, Edda 41; honum fannsk mikit um, Fms. vii. 232; ennusk þeir mikit, Nj. 149; gekk þá skipit mikit (= mikinn), Eg. 390; en þeir sigldu mikit, Fms. vii. 214; samðisk þá mikit með þeim fæðgum, Ísl. ii. 210; þessi rembisk mikit, 219.

V. pr. names; Mikla Gildi, the Great Guild, Fms. vi. 440; Mikla-Stofa, etc.; as a nickname, inn Mikli en Mikla, the big; Hrolleifr enn Mikli, Fs.; in old writers always of the body, in mod. usage = great as Alexander Mikli, (where formerly Ríki was used).

2. in local names, (cp. Dan. mögel-, magle-); Mikli-garðr, m. 'Mickle-garðr' = Constantinople, Fms. passim; Mikla-garðs-konung, -keisari, the king of M., passim.

O. COMPS: mikil-brjóstadr, adj. 'muckle-breasted,' stout-bearded, O. H. L. 33. mikil-fongliga, adv. immensely, 655 v. 2. mikil-fongligr, adj. big, Nj. 182, Fs. 23. mikil-gjarn, adj. aspiring to a great thing, Karl. 400. mikil-gæfr, adj. considerable, Karl. 381. mikil-hugaðr, adj. bigb-spirited, Bs. i. 742. mikil-hæfr, adj. stately, considerable, Ld. 332, Rd. 282, Fs. 12, 63. mikil-látr, adj. proud, grand (Lat. superbus), Edda 108, Fms. i. 4, Hom. 34; as a nickname, Guðröðr inn Mikilláti, Hkr. i. 60; Danr inn Mikilláti, Hkr. (pref.); Tarquinius inn Mikilláti, Blas. 37. mikil-leikr (-leiki), m. greatness, largeness, Rb. 470, Fms. ii. 231, Stj. 70, 87, Sks. 98, Greg. 17. mikil-loitr, adj. having great (i. e. prominent, marked) features, Eg. 304, Fms. ii. 20, x. 15, þiðr. 176. mikil-liga, adv. greatly, Stj. 114, Th. 78; proudly, Valla L. 217. mikil-ligr, adj. grand, Th. 22, Stj. 38. mikil-lotaak, i. dep. to pride oneself, MS. 4. 9. mikil-lætti, n. pride, pomp, Söl. 66, Edda 22, Str. 82, Karl. 297, Hom. 63, 86. mikil-magnaðr, part. (-magni, adj.), powerful, strong, Hb. 544, 39. mikil-mannliga, adv. magnificently, Ld. 178, Ísl. ii. 326, Fms. iv. 278, xi. 110. mikil-mannligr, adj. grand, magnificent, great, generous, Háv. 51, Fs. 183. mikil-menni, n. a great, powerful man, Landn. 150, Nj. 51, Grett. 111 A, Fms. i. 294, vi. 7, vii. 118. mikil-mennska, u. f. greatness, magnificence, Fms. vi. 234, Fb. ii. 137. mikil-mæli, n. big words, Hkr. i. 191. mikil-ræðr, adj. imperious, Grett. 103. mikil-ræði, n. a great feat, Ísl. ii. 215. mikil-úðligr, adj. imposing, Sturl. iii. 252, Fz. 45, Fms. xi. 78, 87. mikil-vogligr, adj. magnificent, Róm. 276. mikil-virkir (-yrkir), adj. mightily-working, doing mighty works, Stj. 289, Fb. i. 521, Finnb. 234. mikil-vænligr, adj. important, Sturl. i. 138. mikil-þægr, adj. exacting, Lv. 77, Fms. iii. 117, Fas. iii. 52. mikils-háttar, adv. distinguished, Nj. 178, Fms. v. 176. mikiláti, adv. too much, Hkm. 66; cp. hölzi.

mikla, að, [Ulf. mikiljan = μεγαλύνω], to make great, magnify, Stj. 64, Fagnik. 15; ok við fortölur Guðrúnar miklaði Bolli fyrir sér sjánd-skap allan á hendr Kjartani ok sakir, Ld. 218; hón sagði til þess fé nýtt vera, at menn miklaði sik af, 318; min önd miklar Dróttinu, Luke i. 46 (Vidal.)

2. impers., konungtr lætr sér mikla, the king wondered, Fms. xi. 428; konungi miklar þat með sjálfum sér, at hinn útendi skal yfir bera þann er Ensikir kalla meistara, 431.

II. reflex. to wax; miklask i göðum verkum, Mar.; to wax famous, ef konungtr vill miklask af þessu, þá..., Eg. 425; at hann væri miklaðr af þessu verki, Ld. 150; þá miklomk vér allir af, Fms. xi. 21; miklaðr ok tignaðr, Sks. 485.

2. to pride oneself; en engi maðr miklisk eða stærisk af sinni ætt, Landn. 357 (App.)

miklan, f. waxing, growth, greatness, Hom. (St.), Stj. 242. mild-gæðr, adj. mild, gentle, Ad. mild-hugaðr, adj. mild, kind, Fms. x. 266. mildi, f. [Ulf. mildipa = σιλάγχα, Phil. ii. 1], 'mildness,' mercy, grace; andi visku ok mildi, 686 B. 13; með móðurligri mildi, Sks. 549, Fms. ii. 296; biðja at Guð gefi mér slíkt sem hans er m. til, ix. 249; en þó hann gefi mönnum heimleyfi af m. sinni, x. 343; örleika hans ok m., Fb. ii. 136; m. ok miskunn, Ó. H. 109; það var mesta Guðs mildi, it was God's mercy; gjaf-m., liberality; hlátr-m., tár-m., being given to tears.

COMPS: mikil-fullr, adj. merciful, Th. 24. mildi-verk, n. a work of charity or mercy, 671. 5, Fms. v. 212. mildingr, m., poet. a liberal man, a prince, Edda, Lex. Poët. passim; in prose, Guðs mildingr, a man of God, Hom. 124. mild-leikr (-leiki), m. mildness, mercy, Stj. 125, 157, Sks. 716, K. Á. 52.

mild-liga, adv. mildly, gently, Hom. 37, Greg. 7, Bs. i. 279. mild-ligr, adj. mild, gentle, Sks. 229 B, H. E. i. 457.

MILDR, mild, milt, adj. [Goth. milds, in un-milds = δεισφορος; A. S. Engl., etc. mild]—mild, gentle, graceful; mildastir ok ágæstir, lb. 14; glæðr ok kátr, m. ok lítillátr, Fms. x. 88; gentle, m. ok meinlaus, 281, Stj. 241, Bret. 102 (= Lat. pius, of Aeneas); ú-mildr, komast i ó-mildar hendr, to come into bad hands;—of weather, mild.

II. metaph. munificent, Hm. 38; mildir, frækir menn bazi lifa, 47; mildr af fé, Fms. vii. 197; úlr af mat en mildr af gulli, Hkr. i. 140;—hinn

mildi, as a nickname, 60; gjaf-mildr, open-handed; hlátr-mildr, laugh-ing.

milkkingr, m. a suckling, in brjóst-milkkingr. milkja, t. to suck; sæll er sá kvíðr sem þig bar og þau brjóst er þú milktr, Luke xi. 27. 2. to milk, milkja fé.

milktr, adj. [mjólk], giving milk; milk er, a milch ewe, opp. to gæðr (dry), q. v.; mikli þinn! an abuse, milk-sop or the like, Nj. 182.

MILLI, prep. with gen., also millum or millum, by assimilation from miðli, which was prob. its early form (10th and 11th century), as is shown by rhymes, e.g. liða á miðli, Sighvat (thrice); fríðila miðli, Fms. vi. 185 (in a verse); [Dan. mellem; Swed. mellan]—between;

milli skógarins ok árinna, Eg. 276; m. frosts ok furu, Söl.; heima á milli, Bs. i. (in a verse); sin á milli, milli sín, among themselves, N. G. L. i. 95, Ó. H. 48; binda þeir þá svarðögum sín i milli, 35; manna á milli, Fms. xi. 19; milli Noregs konungs ok Svía konungs ok Dana konungs, Ó. H. 47; millum konunga ok landanna i millum, Fms. iii. 70; en áðan síðan varð vel i millum þessa konunga, 82; Einarr komak niðr i millum þeirra konungs, vi. 42; sigla millum landa, from one land to another, Ld. 84; millum manna, 78; þeirra á millum, N. G. L. i. 87; hann hafði i tveimr stoðum herinn ok lét skamt milli, at a short distance from one another, Róm. 276.

II. spec. usages; var enn meir vondað veizla en þess i milli, more than otherwise, Fms. xi. 19; margir verða vaskir i einangrinum, þó litt sé vaskir þess á milli, Eb. 60; um aðra hluti var skamt milli máls konunga, in other things there was no great difference between them, Fms. x. 132; þar væri langt i milli, hvárt þú hefðir þá með öllu eðr hefðir þú þá aldri, there is much between your having it altogether or not at all, Gísl. 27; búnaðr hans var þat á milli, his dress was midway, plain, Eb. 34; standa i milli, to stand between, binder, Eg.; mátti þar ekki i millum sjá hvárt of öðrum myndi bera, it could not be seen which of the two would get the better, so equal was the match, Fms. iii. 77, Fb. i. 138, Fas. i. 399, iii. 377, Fs. 39; alla þá stund varð honum ekki i milli aga ok úfríðar, all that time there was war and fighting, i. e. all his reign was for him nothing but continuous war and tumult, Fms. vi. 430; mér lætr þú ok sjálfum millum ills lítið, Am. 82; leggja i millum, to pay into the bargain; skal ek i millum leggja vingarar þinnar, ... kalla ek minn kaupir vel keypt ok allgöð er meðal-aukinn, Lv. 43; vili þér fenna milli secla, into the bargain, Fms. vi. 359, mod. gefa milli, to give into the bargain (milli-gjóf, q. v.).

III. milli ok, ellipt., in order to avoid repeating an immediately preceding noun, e.g. upp með áoni, milli ok skógarins, along the river, between (the river) and the forest, Eg.; hann nam land út frá Staða milli ok Hárausfjarðar, Eb. 14; út frá Stiku, á milli ok Guðlaugs-höfða, 29; út frá Sveigs-á, milli ok Hóla, 180; þar i millum ok gaslaðsins, Nj. 203.

milli-bill, n. an interval, (mod.) milli-gjóf, f. (= meðal-auki), an amount paid into the bargain. millum and millum, see milli above. millum-forð, f. intervention as of a daysman, Fms. ix. 322.

milaka, að, to mix, a beverage; því var drykktr þeirra súrliga milakaðr i Jólaboðinu, Thom. 433.

milaka, u. f. [A. S. milisc = boneyed; Ulf. milip = boney; cp. Lat. mil-litus]—mead, a kind of boneyed beverage, Ht. R. 26; milsku drykktr, Gd. 71, Clar. 134 (Fr.)

milta, n. a bar of unwrought iron; járn-milta. MILTI, n. [A. S. milt; Engl. milt; O. H. G. milza]—the milt, spleen, Fbr. 137, passim. miltis-bólga, u. f. inflammation of the spleen, Fél. x.

minungr, m. the name of a sword, þiðr.; see Múmir. MINJAR or better minnjar, f. pl., mod. menjar, which occurs in MSS. of the 14th century, thus, menjar, Fb. i. 531, ii. 24, Grett. 96 A, Fas. ii. 326 (15th century); gen. sing. menjar, Grett. 151 A (176 new Ed.), is no doubt false for menja; [akin to minni]—memorials; hón tók hringinn Draupni ok sendi Óðni til minja, Edda 39; daprar minjar, Skv. 3. 52; þessa gripi skaltú eiga at minjum, Fms. ii. 246; litid fingurgull ... gott sagði mér hugr um ef ek næða nokkurum minjum Magnúss konungs, vi. 235; ok hafa menn þær minjar hans á Íslandi at hann hefir kristnað landit, x. 300; minjar varða viðskipta, Fs. 58; eilífur menjar ok minningar, Fb. ii. 24; hann spurði hvárt þeir hefði þess óngar minjar suðr i landit, Orkn. 218; þat sverð er þeir frændr höfðu langan tíma átt ok miklar menjar af haldit, i. e. a family heir-loom, Fas. ii. 326. minja-gripir, m. an heir-loom, an object kept in memory of a person, Nj. 203; saxit var menjagript þeirra, ok hafði aldri er ætt gengit, Grett. 96 A; hann hafði einn tygil-knif á hálsti sér er móðir hans hafði gefit honum, hón kvað þat minjagrip, ok það hann svá til geyma sem hamingja muni fylgja, Finnb. 266, Fs. 133.

minka, að, see minnka.

MINN, f., min, n., mitt, poss. pron.:—in the possessive pronouns minn, þinn, sinn (meus, tuus, suus), mod. usage pronounces i long (i) before one consonant, but short (i) before a double consonant, and accordingly all modern editions of old writers make a distinction in the root vowel, thus, minn, minnar, minni, minna, but mín, mínir, mínar, minum; whereas the ancients pronounced i throughout, as is seen from Thorod,

who distinguishes between the short *i* in *minna* (*memorare*) and the long *i* in *minna* (*meorare*), Skálda 163; and still more clearly from rhymes, *mitt* and *hútti*, Bjarn. 63; *minna* (*memum*) and *sína*, Arnór (Orkn. 104); *mitt*, *frítt*, and *mitt*, *sítt*, Völs. R. 136, 137. As late as the 14th century, in the corrections by the second hand of the Flatey-book, *mijtt*=*mitt*; the older vellums do not distinguish between *i* and *í*; cp. also the cognate languages: [Goth. *meins*; A.S. and O.H.G. *meu*; Engl. *mine*; Germ. *mein*; Dan. *mín*.]

B. *Mine* and *my*=Lat. *meus*, in countless instances: the possessive pronoun is usually put after the noun, *bróðir minn*, *faðir minn*; for the sake of emphasis only can it stand before, *minn hamar*, þkv. 3; *minn dróttinn*, Skm. 3; *minn Sigurðr*, Gkv. 1. 18; *minn málvinnar*, 20; *minu bóli*, id.; *minir bræðr*, 2. 3; *minn herri*, Fms. vii. 197; *minar eru sorgirnar þungar sem blý*, Sturl. (in a verse): in eccl. writers, perhaps influenced by Luther's Bible, this use has increased, and is freq. in the N.T., Pass., Vidal.; in popular speech, however, the old usage still holds good, (cp. Engl. *mother mine*, etc.). 2. in addressing, *my dear*! *Jón minn*! *Sigríðr mín*! *móðir mín*! *barnið mitt*! etc. II. as neut. subst. *mitt*; [Gr. *τὸ μόνον*; Lat. *meum*]:—*mine*, *my part*; *skal ek ekki mitt til spara*, *mine*, all I have, Nj. 3; *malit hefi ek mitt*, I have done my share, Gs. 16.

III. ellipt. usage; *eru slíkar mínar*, such are mine (viz. affairs), Isl. ii. 245.

MINNA, *n.*, [A.S. *mindjan*; Engl. *mind*; Dan. *minde*; Germ. *meinen*; Engl. *mean* is prob. of the same root]:—to remind, with gen. of the thing and dat. of the person; *minna e-n e-s*, to remind one of, Skálda 163; *hón hefir minnt mik þeirra hluta er ek hefir eigi fyrr hugleitt*, Fms. i. 3; *minna e-t*, Hallgröðr minnti opt á, Nj. 71; þar er þú minntist mik at ek væra þinn maðr, Hkr. i. 91.

II. impers. 'it minds me', = I remember; ávallt er ek sék fagar konur, þá minnir mik þessarar konu, ok er minn harmr æ því meiri, Fms. vii. 105. 2. to recollect; *hvers minnir þik um hversu mælt var með okkr?* þá er vel ef okkr (acc.) minnir eins um þetta mál, does it not occur to you what we agreed on? ... 'tis well if both of us recollect the same, Ld. 284; *mik minnir þeirra Jóanna er vóru í fyrtra vetr*, Fms. vi. 232; freq. in mod. usage, *mig minnir, it is in my mind*, = I think, with the notion of not being quite sure, but eg man, I remember.

III. reflex., *minnask e-s*, to remember oneself, 'mind', call to mind [cp. common Engl. 'I mind well this or that', = I remember], Fær. 79, Fms. i. 4; *herra minnstu mín*, 623. 9; ef þér vilt eigi slíks (slíkt) Ed., minnask, Fms. xi. 268; sú hin illa atkváma minntisk hennar, visited her, Hom. 121; *hefi ek nokkut minnsk þin?*—Ekki, herra, segir sveinninn, have I remembered thee, i.e. given thee anything? Fms. vi. 230; *eigi væri allfarri at minnask þin í nokkurum, to remember thee with some small pittance*, i.e. give thee some trifle, Fb. ii. 96; er þat ok stafkarla háttir ok er einsett at minnask hans þó litid sé, Háv. 5, 15 new Ed.; *hann minntisk gamalla manna með spakligum ráðum*, Fagrsk. 15; —minnask e-t, to remember, recollect; minnask á föman fjáðskap, Nj. 66; —to mention, talk of, *hann minntisk þá er fyrr höfðu verið*, Ó. H. 70.

minnask, *t*, dep., [minnask rhyming with *finna*, Hallfred; from *munnr*=*a mouth*, and different from the preceding]:—to 'mouthe', i.e. kiss, at meeting or parting: only with prepp., *m. við e-n*, or *m. til e-s* haðfi konan gengit inn at minnask við heima-menn, Orkn. 220; *hann spratt upp í móti honum ok minntisk til hans, he rose and kissed him*, bade him welcome, Nj. 282; *Bolli gekk at Kjartani ok minntisk til hans*, Ld. 194; gekk konungur út um bæinn ok minntisk til allra höfuð-kirkna, Fms. viii. 126; einn af gestum Magnúss konungs minntisk við líkit ok seldi tár, Fb. ii. 619 (kysti líkit, Fms. viii. 232, l. c.); ok áðr hann væri smurðr minntusk menn til hans, Fms. x. 148; viltu minnask til mín at skilnaði?—Ekki, Lafranz, vil ek kyssa þik, Bs. i. 842; gekk í móti honum ok tók hann af baki, ok minntusk þeir Kári báðir við hann, ok leiddu hann á milli sín í stofu inn ok settu hann í háseti, Nj. 255; *hann minntisk við son sinn með ástsamligum kossi*, Barl. 186, Háv. 24. 38 new Ed.: with a play on the words, *munar þinn at ek meina, minnist við Jesúm bert*, Pass. 6. 9.

MINNI, compar. and superl. *minnstr*, answering to *litill*, q. v.; [Ulf. *miniza* and *minista*; O. H. G. *miniro*; Germ. *minder*, *minderst*; Dan.-Swed. *mindre*, *mindst*; Lat. *minor*, *minimus*]:—lesser, smaller, and superl. *least*, smallest, of stature, quantity, following the same rule as *litill* (q. v.), and opp. to *meiri*; *minna lið*, Grág. l. 44; *minni laun*, Nj. 20; máttir sem minnstr, Fms. xi. 102; minnstr ok vœlligstr, Háv. 53; var minna karp þitt, er ... Fms. vii. 21; þeir áttu minna í at hefna, Eg. 86; leggja í minna rúmi, Mork. 183; svá sem bann má minnstu við koma, Grág. i. 140.

II. metaph., *minnstir* fyrir sér, Eg. 123; þú ert minni fyrir þér en ek hugða, Edda 33; þat lið er honum þótti minni fylgd í, Fms. iv. 350; sá er kalladr minni maðr (lower in rank) er öðrum fóstur barn, Ld. 108; hence vera minni maðr, of a person who has done a dishonourable deed, dishonoured [cp. Lat. *capitis minor*]: eigi at minna, nevertheless, 216. minni-háttar and minnst-háttar, adv. of lesser, least degree, the least, Fs. 59.

minni, *n.*, but also *myani*, [munnr; Dan. *minde*, in *Kjerte-minde* and other local names; —mouth in Engl. local names; Germ. *-munde* as in *Trave-munde*, *-gemünd* as in *Necker-gemünd*]:—the mouth, Lat. *ostium*;

Móðu-minni, Fms. vi. (in a verse); Dínu-m., Km. 3; anstr horfir botinn á Hjörungar-vági en minnit í vestr, Fb. i. 187; fyrir minni Eireks-fjarðar, 430 (mynde Ed.), Fms. xi. 125 (mynnet Ed.); fyrir utan minnit, Fs. 180; fjarðar mynni, Hkv. Hjörv. 18; dals-mynni, Fms. viii. 57; but dal-minni, Fb. ii. 554, l. c.; also an Icel. name, Ós-minni, 29.

MINNI, *n.* [Ulf. *ga-minpi*=*metla*; A.S. *mynd*; Engl. *mind*]:—memory; minni, vit ok skilning, minni at muna ..., Skálda 169, Fbr. 137; *hann misti minnis ok þótti nær sem vitatolium*, Fms. vi. 198; *sumir hafa eigi m. þá er frá liðr hvernig þeim var sagt, ok gengusk þeim mjök í minni optliga*, Ó. H. (pref.); leggja í minni, to keep in memory, Fb. ii. 353; því er ek má minu minni á koma, Str. 2; reka minni til, Fms. vi. 256, Fb. i. 262; festask e-m í minni, Ó. H. 46; reka minni til e-s. 2. memorials, esp. in pl.; þvílík minni hafa menn þar Haralds konungs, Fagrsk. 127; ok settir eptir bautasteinar til minnis, Ó. H. (pref.); hann bjó þat högg er menn hafa síðan at minnum haft, Fb. ii. 23, Fms. xi. 209; old saws or the like, hölztu eru þau minnin forn, Mk. v.; ok skal orðtak vera forn minni, Edda (Ht.) 125.

3. memory, of past time; þeirra eru vóru fyrir vart minni, who lived before our memory, Fb. 16; þat er ór manna m., beyond the memory of man, D. N. iii. 34; ór erfðud hann, þat er í mínu m., Skálda 171; ú-minni, *letbargy*. 4. mind, consent (Dan. *minde*, 'give sit minde til noget'; Engl. 'give one's mind to it'); með sjálfs síns minni, K. Á. 70; utan biskup minni, D. N. i. 382.

II. a memorial cup or toast, at old sacrifices and banquets: these memorial toasts were in the heathen age consecrated (signuð) to the gods Thor, Odin, Bragi, Frey, Njord, who, on the introduction of Christianity, were replaced by Christ, the Saints, the Archangel Michael, the Virgin Mary, and St. Olaf; the toasts to the Queen, Army, etc. in English banquets are probably a relic of this ancient Teutonic ceremony; Kristi-minni, Fms. vii. 148; Máriu-m., x. 19; Ólafs-minni, N. G. L. ii. 445, cp. in the heathen age Braga-full; þar vóru öl minni signuð Ásum at fornum síð, Ó. H. 102; bera minni um eld, Ó. H. L. 18; bera öl um eld ok drekka m. á þann er gegnt var, Fms. vi. 442; fóru minni mörg ok skyldi horn drekka í minni hvert, Eg. 206; drakk hann þá öl minni krossalaus þau er bændr skenktu honum, Hkr. i. 144; mæla fyrir minnum, to speak to a toast, propose, give a toast, Orkn. 246, Fs. 147; skyldi þar um gólf ganga at minnum öllum, Eg. 253; þorgils skyldi mæla fyrir minnum, en hann veik til þórðar ok bað hann ráða hver minni fyrst væri drukinn, i.e. that Tb. should be the toast-master, Sturl. i. 20 (the banquet in Reykhólar, A. D. 1119). At a funeral banquet the minni of the deceased was proposed by the heir, who at the same time made a vow (strengja heit); this rite performed, he took his father's seat in the hall, and was henceforth the lawful heir, Fms. i. 161; a minni to a living person is nowhere mentioned. For the classical passages see Hák. S. Göða ch. 16, 17, Fms. i. 280; and for funeral banquets, Fagrsk. ch. 55.

COMPS: minnis-drykkja, u. f. a banquet where there are minni, Bs. i. 728. minnis-góðr, adj. having a good memory. minnis-horn, n. a memorial horn, cup, Fsl. 19. minnis-lauss, adj. having a bad memory. minnis-loyal, n. loss of memory. minnis-stóðr, adj. memorable, þóðr. 74. minnis-veig, n. a 'toast-cup' of a charmed cup, Sdm. (prose), Fas. iii. 309. minnis-verðr, adj. memorable. minnis-öl, n. = minnisveig, Hdl. 45, where it has some notion of a charmed drink.

minnigr, adj., mingastir, a ðw. ley., Fms. vi. 199 (Hulda), but elsewhere uncontracted:—mindful, having a good memory, Hm. 102, Fagrsk. 14; m. ok ólyginn, Fb. 15; stórvitr ok minnigr, m. ok námgjarn, Ó. H. (pref.); verþu sem mingastir (contr.), Fms. vi. 199; remembering, ek em m. hversu ..., I remember how ..., i. 35; —with gen., vera m. e-s, Fs. 18, Fms. iii. 63, xi. 261, Ó. H. 215; —also minnigr at e-u, Nj. (in a verse).

minni-liga, adv. in memory, Karl. 126. minni-ligr, adj. memorable, Stj. 67, 127, 280, Barl. 171, Bs. i. 347, Sturl. ii. 187, v. l.

minning, f. memory, recollection, remembrance; en nú ritu vér þau tíðendi með nokkurri minningu, er gördusk ..., Ó. H. (pref.); í minning e-s, in memory of, remembrance of, Rb. 336, MS. 623. 96, Nj. 157, Sks. 112; göra minning e-s, Fms. i. 31, Blas. 43, Greit. 137; góðrar, ágættrar minningar, of good, blessed memory, H. E. i. 529, Dipl. i. 3; —with a notion of vengeance, ok þótti sjá minning betri en engi, Ld. 234, Fms. xi. 443; with a notion of gratitude, a gift, present, Eg. 63; þenna varning vil ek at þér þiggist at mér, herra, þótt smærri minningar sé gúrrar en vera ætti, Fms. xi. 328. 2. admonition, forbidding; þessi minning varð náliga hverja nótt, Fms. vii. 187.

COMPS: minningar-mark, n. a monument, Stj. 190. minningar-tíð, f. a memorial feast, Mar. minningar-verðr, adj. memorable, Fms. x. 313.

minni-samligr, adj. memorable, Edda 160 (pref.), Stj. 6. minni-samr, adj. with gen. recollecting, mindful, and of things 'never to be forgotten', Nj. 152, Ld. 242, Fms. vi. 261, vii. 295, Ölk. 37, Háv. 44.

minnka, pronced, minnkr, 2d, [minni, minnr], to lessen, diminish, 732. 1, Skálda 167, Rb. 334; m. sik, virðing sína, to lower oneself, Nj. 222, Sd. 154. 2. impers. to abate, decrease; veðrit (acc.) minnkar, Eg. 99; skóginn minnkar, Str. 4; ísa minnkar, Fms. ix. 350.

II. reflex. to grow less, decrease; hitti minnkask, 732. 1, Barl. 70, 180, Rb. 474.

Stj. 59: *to be lowered, disgraced*, ef Sturla er at nokkru minnkaðr, Sturl. i. 104; minnkaðsk ekki, Hrafn. 16; minnkaðisk vár sæmd í því, Fms. x. 7.
minnkan, f. *a decrease, minishing*, Fas. iii. 266, Bs. ii. 164; gramm., Skálda 167, 188. **2.** metaph. *shame, discredit*, freq. in mod. usage; þér er minnkan að því, *'tis discredit to thee*. **minnkunar-laust**, n. adj. *without disgrace*.

MINNR, adv., compar. also spelt and pronounced **miðr**, and so always in mod. usage; superl. **minnst**; answering to litt (see lítill); [Ulf. *mins* or *minz*; cp. Lat. *minus*]:—less, with dat.; hálfum vegnum penningi miðr en hálfan sjötta eyri, Grág. ii. 175; vetri miðr en hálf-sextugt, i. e. *fifty-five years old save one* [cp. 'forty stripes save one'], Ib. 18; manni minnr en hálfir séttir tigr, Sturl. iii. 37; vera lífi minnr, *to be minus one's life, lifeless, dead*, Ísl. ii. 315 (Heiðarr. S.); engu miðr Skallagrími, *no less than S.*, Eg. 334; engu minnr, *no less*, 'nihil minus', Edda 36; sá er miðr neytir, *he who makes less use of it*, Grág. ii. 293; minnr á viðborða, Fms. vii. 292; ef maðr steh minnr en þveiti, N. G. L. i. 253; miðr vel, *less well, not very well*, Ísl. ii. 330; þeir sem vitari vóru ok minnr druknir, Fms. i. 59; þat skipit er minnr var brotið, ii. 128; minnr mundi þjóstólf í augu vaxa, Nj. 58; þat er minnr er fjarat, Ld. 76; ok er þat eigi minnr mitt hugboð, Fær. 202; mundi hann þá minnr saka sóttin, Sks. 704; sem minnr er at sköpuðu, Sturl. iii. 7; minnr frá líkendum, Fms. v. 86; in mod. usage, því er miðr, *alack!* því er verr og miðr = *alack!* *I am sorry*.

II. superl. **minnst**, *least*; þá er hann varði minnst, *when he least expected*, Eg. 296; minnst mánuð, *at least a month*, Vigl. 33; minnst staddr, i. e. *in a bad plight*, Pr. 410.

minnstr, superl. *least*; see minni.

minnpak, n. [from a Gaelic word *min* = *flour*], *dough made of butter and flour kneaded by the Irish slaves to slake their thirst at sea when short of water*, Landn. 34; whence **Minnpaka-eyrr**, f. a local name in Icel., see Landn. l. c. and Fs.

mintu, u, f. the herb *mint*, Pr. 272, N. T.

mirra, u, f. *myrrh*, Stj., Hom., N. T.

MIS, adv., also **á mis**, the older form of which was **miss**, which remains in *missa*, *missir*, *miss-eri*, and was in the earliest times sounded so, as may be seen from such rhymes as *miss-löng, vissa*, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse of the beginning of the 11th century); [Ulf. *misso* = *ἀλλήλων*, prop. a subst. = Lat. *vices*]:—*amiss*, denoting *to miss one another, pass one another without meeting*; þá riðr hann undir melinn hjá Mosvöllum er þeir bræðr riða hit elra ok farask þeir hjá á mis, Gisl. 19; as also simply *farast á mis*, *to pass by one another so as to miss*; sverð Saul hjó aldri mis, Stj. 495. 2 Sam. ii. 22; hann ætlaði at drepa keisarann... en gripi á mis Karlamagnús, *he intended to slay the emperor Charlemagne, but missed him*, Karl. 151; gripu þeir á miss hins beztu ráðs, *they missed their opportunity*, Róm. 278; göra á miss, *to do amiss*, Hom. 14; leggja á mis, *to lay about or across*.

B. In a great number of compounds, denoting, **α.** *alternately*, Germ. *wechsel*, as in *mis-vefni*, *mis-vitr*, *miss-eri*, *missöng*; **β.** *amiss*, in a *wrong way*; and lastly, **γ.** *wrong, evil*, see the following compounds.

mis-hjóða, baud, *to proclaim amiss*, N. G. L. i. 9, 348: *to ill-use, offend*, with dat., Mar., Hom.; esp. in part. n., e-m þykir sér misbóðið i e-u, *to feel offended at, take ill*, Ld. 136, Orkn. 212.

mis-brigði, n. pl. *deviation*, Sks. 527.

mis-bundinn, part. *mis-bound, unlawfully bound*, N. G. L. i. 83.

mis-dauði, a, m. *death at different times*: in the phrase, ef m. þeirra verðr, *if one of them should die before the other*, N. G. L. i. 48, Grág. i. 219, Fb. i. 560, Fs. 124.

mis-deila, d, to 'mis-deal,' *quarrel*, N. G. L. i. 68.

mis-deild, f. a 'mis-deal,' *quarrel*, Fms. x. 406, N. G. L. i. 68.

mis-deilli, u, 'mis-dealing,' *showing undue preference*, Fms. i. 17.

mis-dýpi, n, 'mis-depths,' *now shallow, now deep*, Ísl. þjóði. ii. 77.

mis-dæma, ð, *to misjudge*, Bær. 12.

mis-dæmi, n, *misjudgment*, N. G. L. i. 88.

mis-dæming, f. *misjudgment*, Sks. 344.

mis-eldr, n, 'mis-oath,' *perjury*, Eluc.
mis-eldri, n, 'mis-age,' *disparity in age*, of brothers, wedded persons, or the like, Fb. i. 123, 250, Fms. v. 318 (spelt wrongly *mis-eldi*), x. 402 (spelt *mis-heldi*).

mis-eta, at, to 'eat amiss,' i. e. *at a wrong time*, N. G. L. i. 378.

mis-fall, n, a *misbap, mischance*, Art.

mis-falla, féll, *to bappen amiss*, Str. 9, Karl. 302, Art. 52.

mis-fangi, a, m. a *mistake, taking one thing for another*, Grág. i. 415, Greg. 70.

mis-fangi, adj. *guilty of a mistake*, Grág.

mis-fara, fór, [Scot. *misfarer*], *to go amiss, be lost*, Gpl. 508: *to do amiss, transgress*, Bs. i. 773; misfara með e-u, *to treat amiss, outrage*, N. G. L. i. 152, Ó. H. 224, Gpl. 102, 312: *to misconduct*, Fms. vii. 142; reflex. *to go amiss*, Bret. 98; e-m misfersk, *it goes amiss with one*, Bs. ii. 18.

mis-fari, a, m. 'mis-travelling,' of two travelling at a different speed, so that one is left much behind; mun þá svá mikill verða yðvart m.,

Fbr. 205; ok varð m. þeirra eigi alltilill, Fær. 268; at sem minnstr skyldi verða m. þeirra Brísa, Ó. H. 97.

mis-föngr, adj. *missing one's aim*, Gisl. 71.

mis-förð, f. *misconduct*, H. E. i. 249: a *misbap*, Art. 39.

mis-förill, n, a *misbap, mischance*, = *slyskeril*, Gpl. 482, Sturl. ii. 51: *misconduct*, Bs. ii. 70.

mis-förðr, adj. *mis-informed*, of persons hearing different accounts of the same thing, Fas. iii. 237, v. l.

mis-fylgi, n, *partiality*, N. G. L. iii. 77.

mis-för, f., esp. in pl. *misbaps, a miscarriage, accident*, Bs. i. 200, Barl. 52, Fær. 194: in Grág. i. 224 *misfarar* is used of a crew perishing one after another, a case analogous to that told in Ld. ch. 18, and bearing on the old law of inheritance, by which all persons aboard a ship were one another's heirs; so that it was important to know in what order they died, and who had been the last survivor, cp. *hjolvarf* in the early Swed. law: the phrase, *fara misförum*, *to have miscarried*.

mis-ganga, u, f. a *going amiss, straying*, of cattle, Grág. i. 435, Krók. 37: *misconduct*, N. G. L. i. 63, Fb. ii. 300: *dissent*, H. E. i. 528: of the tide, see *misgöng*.

mis-gleyma, d, *to forget*, Art. 52.

mis-góðr, adj. 'mis-good,' *partly good, partly bad*, Fb. ii. 240.

mis-grafa, gróf, *to 'mis-bury,' i. e. against law*, N. G. L. i. 392.

mis-granda, að, *to misuse, hurt*, H. E. i. 242, Hom. 155.

mis-gruna, að, *to suspect*, Fms. iii. 122, Fas. iii. 278, Bs. i. 810.

mis-göng, n. pl. *mis-ganga*, u, f., Orkn. 266: in the Rb. spelt **missöng**, even in the very old vellums 1812 and 625; which may be the true, and *misgöng* a later etymologising form, from *miss* and an inflexive -ang, cp. *húnaug*, analogous to *misseri*, q. v.

B. 'Mis-tide,' *'tide-change,' i. e. the spring tides at new moon and at full moon*; the spring at full moon was called *missöng* in *meiri*, *high spring tide*, opp. to *missöng* in *minni*, *the low springs* at new moon; as to the seasons, the midsummer springs (the sun in Cancer) were called high, as opp. to the low spring tides at midwinter time (the sun in Capricorn), see the Rb.; *geisar þá flóðit miklu meirr en áðr ok köllu vér þat in meiri misgöng*, *verða þá misgöng at nýi meiri en áðr*, 732. 1, 4; en ek veit at þér flytisk eigi ór höfnum fyrir misgöngin, *not before the next spring tide*, Ísl. ii. 127 (where *misgöngin* is = *misgöng* in *meiri*); þau flóð köllu vér missöng at nýi hverju, ... köllu vér þat en meiri missöng, ... tungl er fullt eðr ekki at sýn þá er missöng eru ok fjara verðr nær miðdegi eðr miðnætti, ... verða þá missöng at nýi meirr en áðr, Rb. 443, 444, 448, 478: the vellum 732 uses mostly *misgöng* or *misgavng*; thus, en þá er tunglit stendr gegnt sól eru misgöng af velli sólar-hita ... sól í Krabba-merki ok misgöng, ... sól í Steingeitar-merki ok misgöng minni ...; again, ok þau köllu vér flóð missöng at nýi hverju, see Ísl. ii. 512 (the foot-note); þeir mundi þess biða, þá er á staðisk misganga straumanna (= *the spring tide*), ok austan-veðr, þvitat þá er varla fært milli Vestreyjar ok Hrosseyjar, Orkn. 266. The word is now obsolete, and instead of it Icel. say *stór-straumur*, *stór-streynt*, = *spring tide*, opp. to *smá-straumur*, *smá-streynt*, = *neap tide*, which words, on the other hand, do not occur in old writers: *miðs göng*, = *waning moon*, is still said to be in use in eastern Iceland.

mis-göra, ð, *to misdo, transgress*, Nj. 176, Hom. 19, Gpl. 183, Fms. i. 47, N. G. L. i. 351, Sturl. iii. 233.

mis-görð, f. *transgression*, passion in mod. usage.

mis-görning, f. (-görningr, m., Sks. 676, Fms. x. 371), a *misdeed, transgression*, Hom. 152, 158.

mis-haldinn, part. *wronged, not getting fair treatment*, Fms. vii. 2, x. 410, Gpl. 185, Bær. 18.

mis-heldi, n, *ill usage, unfair treatment*, Fms. x. 402.

mis-hljóðan, f. *discordance*, Stj. 45.

mis-huga, að, *to think amiss, think evil*, Hom. (St.)

mis-hugi, adj.; vera m. við e-u, *to be at variance with*, Fas. i. 171: as subst. *suspicion*, Bær. 16.

mis-hugna, að, *to displease*, Art.

mis-högg, u, a 'mis-blow,' *miss, striking at one thing and hitting another*, Bs. i. 428.

mis-höggva, hjó, *to strike amiss*, N. G. L. i. 166.

misindli, n., in the gen. of *mixed, bad quality*, e. g. **misindis-maðr**, m. a *person of bad reputation*.

mis-inna, adj.; e-m verðr misinnt = *mismæla* (q. v.), Dropl. 18.

mis-jafn, adj. 'mis-even,' *uneven, unequal, of various sizes or qualities, now this, now that*, Fb. i. 559, Nj. 122; í misjöfn efni, Skálda 175; misjöfna skotvápn, i. e. *both heavy and light, long and short*, Sks. 386; misjafnir eru blinda manns bitar, a *blind man's mouthfuls are uneven*, either too small or too large: metaph. *not good, satisfactory* þeirra vóru misjafnir, Sturl. i. 115; þessi ætlan þótti mönnum misjöfn, Fms. ix. 17; sá verðr at mæta misjöfnu (*bardships*) er víða ferr, Fas. ii. 74; á misjöfnu þrásk börnu bezt, a saying; misjafnt hægr, *not very easy*, Band. 13.

mis-jafna, að, *to make unequal*; m. fráugvun um menn, *to give a different account, speak well of one and ill of another*, Orkn. 46; ef

nökkurr hlutr væri misjafnaðr (*abated unequally*) með þeim bræðrum, Fms. x. 62; hefir þú, faðir, lengi mjök misjafnað með oss bræðrum, Ld. 102; ef hann eigi misjafnaði með þeim, Sturl. ii. 159.

mis-jafnaðr, m. *an unequal sharing*, Grág. i. 174; odds, Fms. i. 42.

mis-jafnan, f. = misjafnaðr, Bs. ii. 40, Mar.

mis-kaat, n. a 'mis-cast'; farask at miskæstum, *to be worsted*, Stj. 211.

mis-kaup, n. a *bad bargain*, Sturl. iii. 212, v. l.

mis-kenna, d, *to mis-ken, mistake one for another*, Str. 82, Sturl. i. 160, Flóv. 20.

miski, a, m. [mis], a *misdeed, offence*; in the phrase, göra e-m til miska, *to offend, wrong a person*, Finnb. 258, Ld. 76, Hrafn. 27.

miska-ráð, n. pl. *misdeeds*, Harms. 14.

mis-kunn, f., mod. *miskunn* with a single n, [from mis- and kunna; Scot. *mis-ken*; analogous to Lat. *ignoscere* = *not to know, to overlook, pardon faults*, as is duly remarked in Syntagma Baptismi by Jón Ólafsson]:—*forgiveness, pardon, mercy, grace*; vill þúrálfir gefask upp í mitt vald til miskunnar, Eg. 89; gefask upp á yðvart vald ok miskunn, Fms. i. 104, Greg. 48, Nidrst. 1; ok eru þeir þá í m. konunga, *at the king's mercy*, Gpl. 84; göra miskunn á e-m, *to show mercy to*, Stj. 200; miskunnar andi, hugr, heit, auga, brunnr, faðmr, *the spirit, mind, promise, eyes, spring, bosom of grace*, 242, Greg. 25, 45, 47, Fms. ii. 196, Th. 25; miskunnar dómr, *merciful judgment*, Sks. 615; m. móðir, *mother of mercy*, Hom. 121; miskunnar gjöf, *gift of grace*, Fær. 136, Bs. i. 699; esp. freq. in eccl. usage, N. T., Pass., Vídal. COMPDS: **miskunnarfullr**, adj. *merciful*, Dipl. ii. 14. **miskunnarlausr**, adj. *merciless, unforgiving, cruel*, Sks. 735, Stj. 230. **miskunnarleysi**, n. *hardness of heart, cruelty*, Bs. i. 288, Stj. 481. **miskunnar-maðr**, m. *an object of charity, a pauper*, Ld. 310. **miskunnar-verk**, n. *a work of mercy or charity*, Hom. 67, K. Á. 76, Fms. x. 244.

mis-kunna, mod. **mis-kuna**, að, *to show mercy, pardon*, with dat.; m. máli e-s, *to pardon, deal mercifully with one*, Sks. 652, Fms. ii. 119, viii. 24, Greg. 24; miskunnaðu mér Guð = *misere mei Deus*, Fms. viii. 239; passim in eccl. usage, Guð miskuni nú öllum oss, a hymn. II. with acc., miskunna e-n, O. H. L. 40, Str. 74, Sks. 255, (rare).

mis-kunnari, a, m. *one who shows mercy, a pardoner*, Str. 81.

miskunn-launa, adj. *finding no mercy*, Gs., Grett. 15 new Ed.

miskunn-sæmliða, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *mercifully*, Fms. ix. 517, Stj. 40, Sks. 453.

miskunn-samr, adj. *merciful*, Blas. 42, Magn. 464, Nj. 157, Hom. 109, Fms. ix. 524, Barl. 82.

miskunn-sæmd, -sæmi, f. *compassion, mercy*, Magn. 514, Sks. 733, Fms. iv. 247.

mis-kvíðr, m. [Ulf. *missa-giss* = *σκληρα*], a *slip in the pleading* before a court; ek tek miskvíðu alla or málinu hvárt sem mér verðr mismælt eðr ofmælt, Nj. 232; hann sótti málit miskvíða-laust, Hrafn. 18.

mis-langr, adj. *of different length*, Fms. xi. 196 (in a verse).

mis-leggja, lagði, *to lay amiss*; e-m eru mislagðar hendr, *one bad 'mislead bands'*, i.e. *did the wrong thing and left the right undone*, Fms. vii. 118, Þorst. Stang. 52, Finnb. 262; also of slovenly or bad work.

mis-leika, lék, *to ill-treat*, N. G. L. i. 169.

mislingar, m. pl., or **mislinga-sótt**, f. [Germ. *masern*; Engl. *measles*], the 'spotted sickness,' measles.

mis-litr, adj. *variegated, of colour*, Stj. 73, Barl. 169; mislit ull.

mis-lika, að, *to dislike, be displeased*, Nj. 65, Ld. 164, Fms. i. 96, x. 12, xi. 45, Hrafn. 17.

mis-likan, f. *misliking, dislike*, Str. 42.

mis-lítaak, leit, *to look amiss on a thing, misjudge*; e-m mislitzak e-t, *to be mistaken about it*, Glúm. 350.

mis-lyndi, n. *an uncertain temper*, Fms. vi. 355, Korm. 168, Sks. 137.

mis-lyndr, adj. *variable in temper*, Fms. viii. 447, Al. 54, Sks. 24, 271, Róm. 254.

mis-lyfti, n. pl. *faults, flaws*, Rótt. 6, 8.

mis-lögur, f. pl.; leggja mislögum, *to lay the feet across*, Fb. ii. 300.

mis-marka, að, *to 'mis-mark,' mark another man's lamb*, Grág. ii. 304.

mis-minna, t, *to remember wrong*; impers., mig misminnir e-t.

mis-minni, n. *recollecting wrong*, N. G. L. i. 378.

mis-munr, a, m. = mismunur, Grág. i. 173 (the odd amount), 174 B, ii. 158; verðr þar ein nótt at mismuna, *one odd night*, Rb. (1812) 52.

mis-munr, m. *difference, disproportion*, Fms. vii. 142, Barl. 67, 93, Karl. 373, Rb. 14.

mis-mæla, t, *to make a slip of the tongue*, Al. 102, Nj. 232; *to disparage*, with dat., Str. 70.

mis-mæli, n. 'mis-speaking,' a *slip of the tongue*; hann mun eitt m. tala á allri æfi sinni ok láta á sama degi sitt líf, Fms. iv. 46, Orkn. 112, Fb. ii. 417, Karl. 437; e-m verðr m., *to make a slip of the tongue*, O. H. L. 14; mér varð m. — *dissent*, Rótt. 73.

misnesi, n. (qs. *mið-snesi*?), [from *miðr* and *snös* = *nös* (?), q. v.]:—*the partition between the nostrils*.

mis-ráðit, n. part.; e-u er misráðit, *ill-advised*, Fms. x. 420, Ff. 141, 141. ii. 379.

mis-ræði, n. *an ill-advised, ill-fated deed*, Fms. vi. 19, x. 416, Bs. i. 722, Karl. 81; *transgression*, Barl. 73.

mis-ræða, u, f. [mis and ræða = Lat. *ne-fandum*], *fornication*, Grág. i. 338, ii. 61.

MISSA, t, infin. pret. *misstu*, Fms. i. 178 (in a verse); [A. S. *missian*; Engl. *miss*; O. H. G. *missan*; Dan. *miss*]:—*to miss, lose*. I. with gen. *to miss, not hit, lack*, and the like; Kolr sveiflaði til hans öxi ok missti hans, Nj. 56; svá missta ek alldrj manns fyrr, Fms. ii. 331; hann lagði til hans með saxinu ok missti, O. H. 73; Philistei missa nú Samsons, *found him not*, Stj. 415; m. heimkvámu, Fas. i. 385, Sighvat; allt fyrir ofan þar sem missti húsanna, *where the houses ended, where there were no longer any houses* (for shelter), Fms. ix. 30; þau skulu eigi missa (*not escape*) hefndar Heilagrar kirkju, K. Á. 116; hann missti þá fótum, *he slipped with the feet, missed his footing* (better m. fótá), Hkr. i. 17; m. fótanna, id., Bs. i. 369; í engum mánaði missti hennar sá útími, O. H. L. 84; m. tíða, Fms. v. 182; missa'tk Ástu burs, er ..., *I missed the son of Ásta, when ...*, Sighvat; hann vill þrifa sverðit, ok missir, *he thinks to grasp the sword and misses it, 'tis gone*, Ld. 118; ef maðr missir kvæðar-váttar, *has none, lacks*, Grág. i. 42; sagði hann misst hafa (*he had omitted*) þeirra þriggja vátt-órða er í dóminn áttu at koma, Nj. 36; missti hann nú hers sins sem vita má, Fms. ii. 306; missum vér nú Hákonar Ívarssonar frænda míns, vi. 282; Dagur var þá enu eigi kominn með sitt lið ok missti þess fylkingar armsins, O. H. 209; þviat þeir höfðu lengi matar misst, *been long without food*, Gisl. 57.

2. *to miss, lose, suffer loss of*; ek hef mikils misst, Nj. 28, 117; þá á hann at m. þeirrar gíttar, N. G. L. i. 345; missa höfðingja sinna, Þórd. 6 new Ed.; missa sinna aura (Ed. *sina for sinna*), Grág. i. 412; missa fúður, Skv. 2, 10; maða hefir þú þinna misst, Am. 79.

3. *impers. there is a lack*; þar missir engra góðra grasa, *there is no lack of any good herbs*, Post.; kveðja búa, í stad þeirra er it síðara sumar missir, í kvið, Grág. i. 491; Gunnarr hljóp í lopt upp, ok missir hans, *and so the thrust missed him*, Nj. 84; ef Gunnarr missi, *if G. should die*, Akv. 11; — m. e-s við, þá var við misst Atla hins svarta, Fms. xi. 45; ef mín missir við, *if I should die*, v. 325, vi. 224; ef þín missir við, 227.

II. with acc. *to lose, esp. in later writers and MSS.*; missa sigr, *to miss victory, lose a battle*, Fas. i. 96; m. vára vináttu, Bs. i. 869; vér höfum misst frændr vára, Fb. ii. 119, Fas. ii. 149, 246; hann hafði misst konu sína, Fms. v. 122 (but konu sinnar, O. H. 236, l. c.), cp. Eg. 76, Jb. 264, Ld. 291, Grág. i. 434, and so in mod. usage.

missa, u, f. a *loss*, Al. 56, Eg. 40, Mar.; betra er oss skard ok missa í flota Ólafs konungs, Hkr. i. 334; aftaka ok m., Edda 37; sorg ok m., Merl. 1, 39.

mis-aðlitr, adj. *disagreeing, at enmity*, Fms. i. 177, iv. 216, v. 224, vii. 64.

mis-sæga, sagði, *to 'mis-say,' relate wrongly*, Jb. 3.

mis-sæmja, samði, *to disagree*; e-m missemur um e-t, D. N.

MISSERI, also spelt *missari*, n., usually in pl.; [from a compd word, the former part of which is *miss*, denoting the alternation, change of the seasons, for *misseri* is for the year what *mál* is for the day; the inflexive syllable -eri is uncertain, but not from ár, see Grimm's Gramma. ii. 471 (note): to derive this old true Teut. word from Lat. *semester* is inadmissible, for the sense of a period of six months is not the original one; A. S. *missare*.]

B. A *season*, or in plur. *the seasons, of the year* (Germ. *Jahres-zeit*); mál ok misseri, Hm. 57; sams misseris, *at the same season*, Gkv. 1, 8; skulu bændr timbr í tupt færa á misseri, en göa á tólf mánuðum, N. G. L. i. 387.

II. in plur. esp. with a distributive or numeral pronoun, *the 'seasons,' a circuit of seasons = a twelvemonth, a year*; ein misseri, Gkv. 1, 9; þetta varð á einum misserum, Bs. i. 466; ein misseri stendr þeirra mál, Grág. i. 377; ok er þau höfðu ásamt verit ein misseri áttu þau son, Finnb. 294; önnur misseri, *the next twelvemonth*, Fms. v. 193; hver missari, vii. 129; á hverjum misserum, *every season*, Grág. i. 284; hann hafði þrennar veizlur á hverjum misserum, Fms. iv. 254 (vetri, O. H. 113, l. c.); tvau (or tvönn) missari, *two years*, Grág. i. 287; á tveim innum fyrrum misserum, Fms. viii. 173; nokkur misseri, *some seasons, some time*, Glúm. 372; þat (viz. thirty-six days) er inn tíundi hlutr allra missara, *the tenth part of a whole year*, Hom. 73; Færeyingar hafa nýtt kjöt öllum misserum, *all the year round*, Fær. 248; fiska-stöð öllum misserum, *at all seasons*, Ld. 4; en þó muntú þessi missari (*the current year*) verða at búa í Tungu, 246; þá búa er þau misseri hafa þar búit, Grág. ii. 124; fyrir fardaga eða á miðjum misserum, 216; hann skyldi vera þar öll þau misseri, Nj. 209, Fms. vii. 137; þeir bjuggu þar fjóra vetr ..., á inum fyrstum misserum, i. 265; en er á leidi misserin, *when the seasons drew to a close*, Fas. ii. 523; þá var svá komit misserum at nótt var fastjófa, Fbr. 97 new Ed.; liðu nú af misserin, ok um vart eptir fór ..., Sturl. i. 35.

2. *of a period of six months, half-year*; menn höfðu talið í tveim misserum fjóra daga ens fjórða hundrads, lb. 6; ár heitir tvau misseri, Rb. 6; the following instances may be doubtful, taka tveggja missara vist, Grág. i. 152; sex missari = *three years* (or = *six years*?), 264; þrjú missari, *three half-years* (or = *three twelvemonths*?), Fms. vi. 341 (cp. in the verse þrjú missarin þessi, as also the context of the

passage, friðr namsk ár it þriðja, short above); fjögurra missera björg, Grág. i. 264. **comps:** missera-mót, n. the meeting, juncture of seasons, where one begins, another ends, N. G. L. i. 35. missera-skipti, n. pl. change of seasons, from one season to another. missera-tal, n. computation of the seasons, a calendar, Grág. i. 2, K. þ. K. 164. Blas. 39. missoris-viat, f. a year's service, Lv. 57. missi-fengr, adj. missing one's aim, Gisl. 71, Fms. x. 356. missir, m. = missa, a loss, Fms. vii. 124, Fær. 136, Am. 98, Grett. 98, freq. in mod. usage. mis-síðr, adj. of unequal length, of a garment, Fms. x. mis-sjá, s6, to see amiss, Bs. i. 95. mis-skakki, a, m. odds, difference; gefa ofan á í misskakka jarðanna, to pay into the bargain, Dipl. ii. 4. mis-skera, skar, to 'mis-cut,' cut wrong, N. G. L. i. 137. mis-skilja, 8, to misunderstand. mis-skilningr, m. misunderstanding, misapprehension. mis-skipta, t, to 'mis-share,' share unequally, Gpl. 267, Jb. 160, Fms. iii. 172. mis-skipti, n. an unequal sharing, Hom. (St.) mis-smíði, n. pl. mistakes in a work; in the phrase, sjá or finna m. á e-u, to find or see faults in a thing, see that things are not all right, Bs. i. 142, Isl. ii. 351, Eb. 168, Fa. 142. mis-snúa, sneri, to misturn, turn wrong, Hom. 19, Greg. 40. mis-stórt, adj. of different size, Fms. vii. 163. mis-svefni, n. 'mis-sleeping,' sleeping and waking alternately, Fsm. mis-sverja, sör, to mis-swear, perjure oneself, N. G. L. i. 30. mis-sýnað, d, dep. to 'mis-see,' see wrong, of deception of sight: impers., e-m mis-sýnisk, Fms. vii. 160: to be mistaken, Lv. 8; undarligt verðr um vitra menn er svá mis-sýnisk, Glúm. 389:—act., e-m mis-sýnir, Mag. 124, (rare.) mis-sýni, n. deception of sight, Fær. 166, Fbr. 32, Ölk. 36. mis-sýning, f. deception of sight. mis-söll, adj. 'mis-bappy,' i. e. of unequal happiness, one having too much and another too little, Grett. 161. mis-sött, f. = mis-sætti, Hkr. iii. 101. mis-söttli, n. discord, Nj. 48, Fms. v. 224, ix. 2, Rb. 410. mis-söng, see misgöng. **MIST**, f. one of the weird sisters or Valkyriur of the heathen age, Gm., Edda (Gl.); prob. akin to the neut. mistr (q. v.), as is to be inferred from mistar-marr, the mist-sea = the clouds, the airy region, Hkv. i. 46. mis-taka, tók, to take by mistake, Grág. ii. 196; e-m verðr mistekit til e-s, to make a slip, take the wrong thing, i. 168:—reflex. mistakask, to miscarry, Grett. 148. mis-tala, að, to make a slip with the tongue, Flóv. mis-tokja, v, f. a mistake, N. G. L. i. 20. **Mistil-teinn**, m. [O. H. G. *misil*; Germ. *mistel*; A. S. *mistel* or *mistel-vá*; Engl. *mistletoe*]:—the mistletoe or mistle-twig, the fatal twig by which Balder, the white sun-god, was slain, see Vsp. 36 sqq., and the legend in Edda 36, 37. After the death of Balder the Ragnarök (the last day of the heathen mythology) set in. Balder's death was also symbolical of the victory of darkness over light, which comes every year at midwinter. The mistletoe in English households at Christmas time is no doubt a relic of a rite lost in the remotest heathenism, for the fight of light and darkness at midwinter was a foreshadowing of the final overthrow in Ragnarök. The legend and the word are common to all Teutonic people of all ages. **MISTR**, n. [A. S. and Engl. *mistr*], a mist, a freq. word in Icel. although not recorded in old writers; þoka (fog) and mistr are distinguished. mis-trúa, 8, to mistrust, disbelieve, with dat., Fms. ix. 260, Gpl. 84, 330: with acc. a Latinism, 656 B. 11, 625, 85, Art. 67. mis-trúnaðr, m. mistrust, Stj. 111, Fms. ix. 281, 284. mis-tryggja, 8, = mistrúa, D. N. v. 182. mis-verja, varði, to 'mis-defend,' as a law term, N. G. L. i. 89. mis-verk, n. a misdeed, Sks. 734, Stj., Mar. passim. mis-verki, a, m. mis-doing, a slip, fault in law, Grág. i. 335, Gpl. 228: a misdeed, Fms. xi. 235, Str. 18, Sks. 734. mis-vinna, vann, to work at a wrong time, N. G. L. i. 378. mis-vitr, adj. 'mis-wise,' silly and wise together; misvitr er Njáll, segir Hallgerðr, Nj. 67. mis-vigt, n. a law term for a kind of indirect or intended slaughter, defined in N. G. L. i. 80 (ch. 238). mis-pokka, að, to disparage, Fms. iv. 267, 320. mis-pökki, a, m. mislike, Ó. H. 119, 145. mis-pökknað, að, dep. to be misliked, Fms. i. 261, Sturl. iii. 279, Fas. i. 29. mis-pykki, n. 'mis-thought,' discord, Fas. ii. 422, Bs. i. 661, ii. 149. mis-pykkja, v, f. = mispykki, Nj. 48 (v. l.), Bs. i. 724. mis-pykt, f. = mispykkja, Sturl. iii. 229, Bs. i. 701, Mar. mis-pyrma, 8, to spare not, violate, damage, with dat., K. Á. 40, Gpl. 187, K. þ. K. 168, Greg. 77. mis-pyrming, f. mis-treating, Bs. ii. 149.

mis-pyrma, u, f. damage, violation, K. Á. 216. mis-moti, n. 'mis-eating,' eating things forbidden by ecclesiastical law, N. G. L. i. 384. mitti, n., q. midli, the middle waist, Fas. iii. 481. mittis-grannr, -digr, slender, stout in the waist. mittum-stangi, a corruption from the Germ. 'mit dem stange' = 'be with the pole,' a nickname, which the Norse interpreter did not understand, and took to be a name, Þiðr. **MÍGA**, part. meig, meigt, mod. még, mégst, még; pl. migo; part. migit; [A. S. *migan*; Lat. *mingere*], Edda 58, Grág. ii. 133, Fas. iii. 99, Ls. 34, Ff. 147, Bs. i. 457. **MÍLA**, u, f. [from Lat. *mille*], a mile, Rb. passim, Al. 109, but seldom used in good old writers or in poets, for the verse Fb. i. 214 is not genuine, and the only passage from a classical Saga is Lv. 106—ok segja menn at fáar mílur gékk hann þaðan frá (paper MS., of a journey through Germany from Rome). **MÍMIR**, m. name of the wise giant of Norse mythology, the keeper of the holy well Mímis-brunnr, m. = the burn of Mimir, the well of wisdom, in which Odin pawned his eye for wisdom, a myth which is explained as symbolical of the heavenly vault with its single eye, the sun, setting in the sea, Vsp. 22. Mímir also occurs in the following compds, hregg-mimir = the 'tempest-sky,' and vett-mimir = the top sky = the uppermost heaven, Edda (Gl.), which are among the nine heavens, such as the ancients fancied it, which shews a connection of this name with the sky; Sökk-mimir, sk M. of the depth, is the name of a giant (representing the sky of the inferno?), Gm. Again, another myth says that Odin carried with him the cut off head of the giant Mimir (Míma-höfuð), which told him all hidden things, Vsp. 47, Yngl. 8. ch. 7, Edda: Odin is called Míma-vitr, m. = the friend of Mimir, Stór. Míma-synir, m. pl. the sons of Mimir = the winds (?), Vsp. **II.** hold-mimir, fleib-maimir (?), is the poet. name of a sword, Edda (Gl.); cp. also Ulf. *mimz* = *μπίας*, 1 Cor. viii. 13, (= a chop, butcher's meat?). **MI** Is the word to be derived from maiming, cutting, and is the likeness to Lat. *memor* only accidental? cp. also the following word. **mímungr**, m. the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.), prop. the sword of Widga in Þiðr. 8. **mín-ligr**, adj. like mine, like me; erat mínlígt flugu at gina, it is not like me to swallow that fly (like a fish), Bs. i. (in a verse). mínúta, u, f. a minute in time or degree, Rb. **mítr**, n. [from the Gr.], a metre, Fms. i. 266, viii. 308, Bs. **mitra**, u, f. = mitr, Bs. i. 417, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Fms. iii. 167. **mjað-urt**, f., botan. meadow-sweet, *spiraea*, Hjalt. **mjaka**, að, to lift or move heavily, with dat.; eg get varla mjakað þri. I cannot move it a bit. **mjaldr**, m. a kind of whale, from its whiteness. **2.** a sebite tom-cat. **mjall-hvitr**, adj. white as driven snow, Alm. 7, freq. in mod. usage. **mjall-roka**, u, f. loose snow whirled by the wind, Fas. ii. 118. **mjalta**, að, [mjólk], to milk sheep or cows. **mjaltrir**, f. pl. the milking; vóru konur at mjóltum, Eb. 316, freq. in mod. usage; mjólt, sing., is used of the grime on the hands from milking, þvo af sér mjóltina. **comps:** **mjalta-kona**, u, f. a milk-maid. **mjalta-tími**, a, m. milking time. **mjaltr**, adj. giving milk, milch; tvær kýr mjaltr, tíu kýrlög mjólt, ten milch kine, B. K. 20. **mjatla**, að, to cut, slice, a dimin.; see meita. **mjá**, onomatopoeitic, mewing, of a cat. **mjáma**, að, to mew, of a cat. **mjorkvi**, see myrkvi. **mjódd**, f. narrowness. **mjófnsk**, að, dep. to become thin, narrow, Thom. 500. **mjófka**, að, = mjófask; tók þá á mjófka sundit, Sturl. iii. 33:—to make narrow, thin. **MJÓLK**, f., gen. mjólkr, prop. mjolk with a short vowel; [Ulf. *miluks* = *γάλα*, 1 Cor. ix. 7; A. S. *meole*; Engl. *milk*; O. H. G. *miluh*; Germ. *milch*; Dan. *melk*; Swed. *mjölk*]:—milk, Fms. iv. 81, Sks. 90, Al. 31, Lv. 62; mjólk var heit ok vóru á steinar, 70; mjólkr-graur, -hlaup, milk porridge; mjólkr-fata, -skjóla, -flát, -trog, -ketill, etc., a milk-pail, milk trough, milk kettle, Lv. 61, Korm. 156, Fbr. 213; nýmjólk, new milk; spenvolg nýmjólk, milk warm from the cow; flóud m., cooled milk; kúa-m., cow's milk; sauða-m., sheep's milk; brjósta-m., breast-milk for suckling. **comps:** **mjólk-á**, f. a river of milk, Edda 4. **mjólk-barn**, n. an infant fed on milk. **mjólk-hringr**, m. the milky way, rendering of Lat. *via lactea*, for the genuine name is vetrarbraut, Rb. (1812) 19. **mjólk-kýr**, f. a milch cow, Jb. 224. **II.** the white juice, milk, of plants or trees; mjólk ór selju börk, Pr. 473. **mjólk**, að, spelt molka, Grág. ii. 309, Gpl. 400, Hkv. i. 43, Ls. 23:—to milk, Grág. i. 430, Dropl. 14, Isl. ii. 181, passim. **II.** to give milk, of cows, Bs. i. 194; mjólka betr, Isl. ii. 180, Fas. iii. 373; kýrin mjólkar átta . . . merkr í mál, and the like. **mjólk**, adj. milch, giving milk, opp. to geldr, Grág. i. 501. **mjóni**, a, m. a thin, slim person, Björn.

MJÖR, adj., fem. mjó, neut. mjótt, with a characteristic *v*, which reappears before a vowel, thus mjóvan, mjóvar, mjóvir, mjóvum; often spelt with *f*, mjófan, etc.; in mod. usage by elision, mjóan, etc. The forms vary in three ways, **mjór**, **mjár**, **mær**, analogous to sjór, sjár, sær, **a. mjár**, **mjá**, **mjárt**; **mjá** (acc. n. pl.), Stj. 201, and foot-note 21; **mjár** farvegr, Fms. ix. 366, v. l.; **mjátt**, Js. 55, Thom. 153; **miaua** (= **mjáva**) vatni, D. N. i. 81. **β. mæ**; **mævar** skeiðir, *the slim, narrow ships*, Fms. i. 170 (in a verse),—certainly thus, not as explained in Lex. Poët. p. 567, col. 1; as also **mævar** hlaupsíldr, *the slim berrings*, in Eyvind's verse (Hkr. i. 185); in **me-fingr** = **mæ-fingr** = **mjó-fingr**, *taper-fingered*, epithet of a lady, Hðm.: af þeim meidi er mæ (i. e. mæ) syndisk, *of the twig which was slim to behold*, Vsp.; in the spelling of Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda e, g, or æ are freq. all written with the letter e, so that **mér** (**mibe**) and **mæ** (**tenuis**) would all be spelt alike; this reading was suggested as early as by Rask in the edition of 1818, see Bugge's remarks in Philol. Tidsskr. 6th vol.: in **Mæv-eið** (= *the narrow isthmus*) in Shetland, Mk. 98, called **Mauvid** in a Videse of 1516 A. D.; at present **Mauvie** or **Mavis-grind**, as opp. to another isthmus called **Bræ**, i. e. **Breid-eið** = *the Broad isthmus*; cp. also **Moorness** = *the little new*, in Shetl. II. compar., an older form **mjóvari**, **mjávari**, Yt.; superl. **mjóvastr**, but obsolete, and replaced by a contracted **mjóri**, **mjóstr**, in mod. usage **mjóri**, **mjóstr**.

B. Tbin, slim, taper; **svá mjó**, *so slim in the waist*, Bs. ii. 168; **mjórar** konu, Bjarn. (in a verse); **mjóva** mey, Korn.; **mjótt** band, Edda 20; **mjó** kvistr, Fas. iii. 33; **með mjófu** járn, Fær. 238; **mjó** Mistilteinn, Vsp.; **mjófum** knífsoði, F. 144; **mjófum** stéttingum, Karl. 335; **yxn mjá** ok **mjó** visin, Stj. 201; **þar sem hann** var **mjóstr**, Fms. vii. 264;—of cloth, **stúku breið** en eigi **mjóri**, Grág. i. 498; **jaðar-flá** vara **eiðr mjó**, 499; **sitja mjótt**, Band. 38 new Ed.; sayings, **mjó** er mikils visir, Fms. v. 176 (in a verse); **mjótt** er mundangs-hóf, Bs. i. (in a verse), Js. 55 (mjátt). **2. narrow**; **stigrinn** var **mjó** ok þröngur, Fær. 48; **skipit** var heldr **mjótt**, Fms. ii. 50; **mjótt** sund, Grett. 83; **mjó** farvegr, Fms. ix. 366; **gráfr** djúpari ok **mjóri**, Sks. 426; a nickname, **Mjóvi**, *the Slim*, or en **Mjóva**. II. in local names, **Mjóvi-dalr**, **Mjóvi-fjörðr**, **Mjóva-nes**, **Mjó-sund** or **Mý-syndi**, Dan. **Mysunde** in Slesvig; **Mæv-eið**, Munch's Norg. Beskr.

C. COMPS: **mjó-beina** or **mjó-beinn**, adj. *slim leg*, a nickname, Landn., Korn. **mjó-eygr**, adj. *narrow-eyed*, of one whose eyes are set close together, Eb. 258, see the remarks s. v. auga. **mjóf-dœlingr**, m. *a man from Mjóvaldr*, Landn. **mjó-fingraðr**, adj. *taper-fingered*, Rm. (Bugge), of a lady. **mjó-hljóðaðr**, adj. *thin-voiced*. **mjó-bryggj**, m. *the small of the back*. **mjó-hundr**, m. [Dan. *mynde*], *a greyhound*, Sks. 81. **mjó-leitr**, adj. *narrow-faced*, referring to the distance between the eyes, Bergb.-p. 124, Fas. ii. 118. **mjó-nefr**, adj. *thin nose*, a nickname for a close man, Ó. H. 31. **mjó-akíð**, n. *the slim wand*, for this must be the true reading in the verse in Bjarn., the mid-skipa of the MSS. = *mid-skipa*; and **mjóskíð** rúkra = *the slim twilight wand*, = *a taper*, is a poet. circumlocution of a lady's name, Ey-kyndill (= *Island-taper*). **mjó-slegin**, part. *beaten thin*, Fas. ii. 581. **mjó-syndi**, n. *a narrow sound, straight lane*, see above.

MJÓKR, adj., compar. **mjúkari**, superl. **mjúkastr**, in mod. usage also **mykri**, **mykstr**; [Goth. *muka* in *muka-modei* = *mpgóns*; Engl. *meek*; Dan. *myg*; Swed. *mjuk*]:—*soft* to the touch; **mjúkt** skinn, Bær. 19; **mjúka** rekkju, **mjúkt** bað, Eg. 239; **höfund-mjúkr**, *soft-skinned*, Orkn. (in a verse); m. ok **hægr**, Fms. ii. 201; **mjúkt** hár, **mjúk** ull, and the like; **mjúkr** í máli, *eloquent*, Bs. i. **2. agile, nimble**; **mjúkr** ok vel glímu-færr, Sturl. iii. 123; as also **mjúkr** á fótum, or fótá-mjúkr, of a wrestler; **líða-mjúkr**; **mjúkari** í orrostum, *more agile*, Fms. vii. 254. **3. par** bygðisk Noregr fyrst er hann er **mjúkastr**, of the soil, *softest, most fertile*, Landn. 276, v. l.; **þótti mér svá** at eins **mjúkt** at fara með ykkir enn fyrra dag, Fms. iv. 317. II. metaph. *meek*; **mjúkr** ok lítillátr, Fms. iii. 168; **ek hef verið yðr m. í öllum hlutum**, x. 108; **hlýðin** ok **mjúk**, Al. 119; **svá mjúk** sem eitt lamb, Clar.:—*mild, gracious*, **mjúkasta** mildi, Dipl. ii. 14; hann talaði allt **mjúkara** enn fyrra dag, Fms. vi. 45; **mjúk** miskunn, Bs. i. 638; m. diktr, **mjúk** orð, **mjúkt** lof, *flowing*, of words, speech, Lil. 4.

B. COMPS: **mjúk-dómr**, m. *meekness*, Bs. ii. 24. **mjúk-fingr**, þiðr. 6, and **mjúk-fingraðr**, adj. *soft-fingered*, Fas. ii. 151. **mjúk-hendr**, adj. *soft-banded*, Fms. vi. 73. **mjúk-hjartaðr**, adj. *soft-hearted*, Fb. ii. 392. **mjúk-látr**, adj. *meek, gentle*, Mar., Bs. i. 278; sly, Sks. 501. **mjúk-loikr**, m. *nimbleness, agility*, Fms. vii. 119. **mjúk-líga**, adv. *softly, tenderly*, Eg. 175, Orkn. 174, Fms. vii. 18, 306; *nimbly*, ii. 272. **mjúk-lígr**, adj. *meek, soft*, Hom. 22. **mjúk-lyndi**, f. *meekness*. **mjúk-lyndr**, adj. *meek-tempered, gentle*, Stj., Barl., Fms. v. 240, x. 108, v. l. **mjúk-læta**, t; m. sik, *to humble oneself*, Eg. 525. **mjúk-læti**, n. *meekness*, Mar. **mjúk-orðr**, adj. *smooth-spoken*, Fms. vi. 117. **mjúk-ræsa**, adj. *running smoothly*, Fms. vii. 384. **mjúk-tæktr**, adj. *touching gently*, Fas. ii. 644.

MJÖDM, f., gen. **mjaðmar**, [Ulf. *miduma* = *μέσω*]:—*the bip* (prop. *the middle of the body*); & klæði hans yfir **mjódminni**, Niðrst. 3; fyrir ofan **mjaðmir**, Eb. 240; **hjó** á **mjódmina**, Nj. 253; **mjódm** ok herðar-

blað, Fb. ii. 24; rist, kné, **mjódm**, N. G. L. i. 312:—in wrestling, **leiða e-n á mjódm**, Bárð. 35 new Ed.; or **bregða e-n á mjódm**, Fas. iii. 573, of a wrestling trick of throwing one's antagonist by a movement of the **mjódm**, called **mjaðmar-bragð**, *the bip-trick, cross-buttock*, Fas. ii. 148. **mjaðmar-bein** and **mjaðmar-höfuð**, n. *the bip-bone*, þiðr. 89, Finnb. 334; & náran fyrir ofan **mjaðmarhöfuð**, Sturl. ii. 41. No other word in the language rhymes with **mjódm**; see the curious ditty in which a man and a ghost cap verses, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 464.

MJÖÐR, m., gen. **mjaðar**, dat. **mjóð**; in mod. usage **mjóð**, f.; [A. S. *medo*; Engl. *mead*; O. H. G. *metu*; Germ. *metb*; Swed.-Dan. *mjød*]:—*mead*, Sturl. ii. 245, Hkr. i. 102, Fms. viii. 18, 166, Nj. 43, Edda 24, 49, Bs. i. 77: in phrases, **blanda**, **brugga mjóð**, *to blend mead*; and **grasadr mjóðr**, *spiced or drugged mead*, for the ancients used to spice or drug the mead with narcotic herbs, see the remarks s. v. jóll; **mead** was the favourite drink in the Valhalla, Ls. 3, Vtkv. 7, Vsp. 23, Gm. 25; **mjaðar-bytta**, -ker, *a mead-cask*, Fms. iv. 168, ix. 329; **mjaðar ístra**, *mead-paunch*, viii. 117; **mjaðar lögr**, *mead-liquor*, ix. 329; **mjaðar drykkja**, *mead-drinking*, 462; **mjaðar bland**, *mead-mixing*, Rétt. 2. 4. **comps**: **mjóð-drekka**, u. f. *a mead-cask*, Eg. 237, 240, Ld. 188, þiðr. 164. **mjóð-drukkinn**, part. *mead-drunk*, Fms. viii. 94. **mjóð-drykkja**, u. f. *mead-drinking*, Fms. viii. 17, Sturl. i. 161, Greg. 51. **mjóð-kona**, u. f. *a mead-girl*, N. G. L. ii. 304. **mjóð-rann**, n. & *mead-ball, drinking-ball*, Akv. 9.

MJÖK, adv., mod. **mjög**, compar. **meirr** (q. v.), superl. **mest**; [Engl. *much*, see *mikill* or *mykill*]:—*much*; **svá mjök**, at ..., *so much, that* ..., Fms. i. 45; **Væringjar** alþýddusk **mjök** til hans, vi. 135; sem **Érlingi** gengi þat **mjök** til, at ..., vii. 258; **hafða** ek **mjög** sjár-varðveizlur búanda, Eg. 235; hann skaut **mjök** til ráða dóttur sinnar, Bjarn. 5;—*svá mjök, rather much*; hann var **svá mjök** hendisamr í afreittum, Glúm. 364; **alls mjök**, *over-much*, Stj. **2. very**; **hyrdir mjök**, Fms. xi. 6; **steint mjök** fyrir ofan sjó, Eg. 68; **ekki mjök, not very**, Sturl. iii. 234.

3. much, almost, very nearly but not quite; þeir voru **mjök** komnir at hinu meiri eyjunni, þá sá þeir ..., Fms. ii. 93; hann var dauðr **mjök** af kulda, ix. 467; þat legg ek til ráða, at vér hafim **mjök** allir eina frásögn um þenna atburð, xi. 65; **mjök** örend, Mar.; eitt mannhár **svá langt**, at þat var **mjök** manushátt, Fas. iii. 266; ok eru þeir **mjök** komnir at Austrey, Fær. 105; voru þá komnir **mjök svá** (*almost quite*) þar gegnt, Nj. 247, Fms. vi. 164; **svá voru** konungar, **mjök svá** allir, þeir er hans ríki höfðu hvár eptir annan, Kb. 386.

mjök-aiglandi, part. *the 'much-sailor'*, a nickname, see Landn. 471.

MJÖL, n., dat. **mjölvi** (mod. **mjöli**), gen. pl. **mjölva**; in mod. usage also sounded **mél** (as *kjöt* and *ket*); [Engl. *meal*; Germ. *mehl*]:—*meal*, flour; fullr af **mjölvi**, Mar.; skip hlaðit af malti ok **mjölvi**, Eg. 81; var hlaðit skreið í annann en **mjölvi** í annan, Eb. 268; **mjöl** ok við, Nj. 4, Fs. 143; **mjöl** ok smjor, 197; poet., Fróða **mjöl**, *Fróði's meal* = gold, Edda (in a verse). **comps**: **mjöl-belgr**, -sekkur, -poki, m. *a meal-bag, -sack, -poke*, Fas. i. 127, Bárð. 170, Nj. 181. **mjöl-kaup**, n. pl. *purchase of meal*, Fbr. 10, Gpl. 352. **mjöl-kyll**, n. = **mjölbelgr**, Nj. 217. **mjöl-leyfi**, n. *a meal-licence, viz. licence to export meal*, Hkr. iii. 96. **mjöl-sáld**, n. *a meal-riddle*, Sturl. i. 73. **mjöl-akuldr**, f. *rent to be paid in meal*, Sturl. ii. 64. **mjöl-vægr**, adj. *estimated by its value in meal*, Grág. i. 505. **mjöl-vætt**, f. *a weight* (40 lbs.) of meal, Bs. i. 137.

MJÖLL, f., gen. **mjallar**, dat. **mjöll**, Rm. 26, Völa. R. i. 3; [perh. akin to **mjöl**, although with a double *l*]:—*fresh powdery snow*; sá snjót er hvítast er, ok í logni fellr, ok **mjöll** er kalladr, Bárð. 2 new Ed.; gördisk ill færðin ok var **mjöllin** djúp, Fms. v. 179; **vaða mjöll**, *Sighvat* (Fb. iii. 240); **mjöllin** var laus, ok rauk hón, Fb. i. 579; **sjórin** rauk sem **mjöll**, *the sea 'reeked,' or broke in spray, like mjöll*, Vigl. 22; eru þeir kasaðir í **mjöllinni**, Fs. 143; poet., haus-mjöll, *floating hair*, Skálda (in a verse); **sjóð-m.**, *the snow of the crucible* = silver; **svan-m.**, *the 'swan-drift' = the waves*, Lex. Poët. II. a pr. name of a lady, Landn. **mjalla-hvítr**, adj. = **mjallhvitr**, *white as drifted snow*.

Mjölur, m., in the vellums spelt **mjolinir**, with o and *ll* (see Bugge in the foot-note to Vpm. 51); the *ll* seems to indicate that the *n* is radical, for if it were inflexive, it would be **mjolinir** (with one *l*); [therefore the derivation from *mala* or *mola* (*to crush*), though probable, is not certain; the word may be akin to Goth. *milbma* = *cloud*, Swed. *moln*, Dan. *møl*; cp. provinc. Norse *molnas* (Ivar Aasen) = *to grow dark from bands of cloud arising*]:—the name of *Thor's hammer*, Edda passim, Ls.

MJÖT, f., [Ulf. *mitaps* = *μέτρον*; O. H. G. *mez*; Germ. *mass*]:—*a measurer*; **áum** ek mála **mjöt**, *I know the measure of words, how to make a speech*, Höfuðl. 20; þess kann maðr **mjöt**, *a man knows the measure of that*, Bugge's Hm. 60 (see foot-note as to the reading in Cod. Reg.); **mjotudr**, from Vsp. the preceding poem, seems to have been in the transcriber's mind, and so he first wrote **mjotvpc** and then dotted the *v*, denoting that the last three letters were to be struck out. A fem. **mjotud** would, it is true, agree with the Goth. *mitaps*, but it does not suit the rhythm, in which a monosyllable is required.

mjotudr, m., spelt **mjotviðr**, Vsp. 2, which form can only be an error of the transcriber, for both passages, verses 2 and 47, represent the same

word; [A. S. *metoð*; Hel. *metod*; by which word the A. S. homilies, as well as the Heliand, denote God, prop. the 'Meter,' Dispenser]; the word itself is of heathen origin: in the Ícel. it only occurs in old poets, and there in but a few passages, all of which agree, if rightly interpreted, with the A. S. use of the word. It occurs twice in the Vsp.; in verse 47.—Leika Mims synir, en mjötuðr kyndisk, but the meotud is kindled, lighted, where it seems to be applied to the god Heimdal, (the dawn in the Eastern sky, the morning star? see Prof. Bergmann in his Ed. of Gm. 1871, p. 169); in verse 2.—niú man ek heima, niú iðiðjur, mjötuð mæran fyrir mold neðan, I mind the nine abodes, the nine giantesses (the nine mothers of Heimdal?), the worthy Dispenser beneath earth; this 'meotud beneath earth' seems here to represent the god of the nether world, the Pluto of the Northern mythology, with whom all things above originated (Heimdal?); somewhat similar views are expressed in the Platonic Dialogue Axiochus, ch. 12 and 13.

2. *sá er hann með mönnum mjötuðr, such a guardian (beler) is he among men*, Fm. II. metaph. and in an evil sense, weird, bane; mjötuðr is glossed by bani (a bane), Edda (Gl.) ii. 494; mjötuðr Heimdals, the bane of Heimdal—the bead; Heimdalar höfuð heitir sverð... sverð heitir manns-mjötuðr, a sword is the bane of men, Edda 55, from a myth that Heimdal was pierced by a head (used as a bolt); nema mjötuðr spilti, unless death spoiled her, unless she died, Og. 14; ef mér meitr m. málrum gæfi, if death would give me more time for speech (says the dying Brynhild), Skv. 3. 71; sá manns mjötuðr, this bane of men, of a charmed, poisoned sword, Fas. i. (in a verse). The word is found only in the above passages; the explanation given in Lex. Poët. can hardly be the true one. For Hm. 60 see mjöt above.

MOD, n. [Engl. *mud* is the same word], the refuse of bay, Háv. 44, freq. in mod. usage. **compos**: **mod-báns**, m. the bass into which the bad bay is thrown. **mod-hár**, n. = **mod**. **mod-skogg**, n. a nickname, Ld.

moda, að, to munch the mod, of cattle: metaph., *moda úr e-u*, to pick out a single green blade out of a heap of refuse.

modugr, adj. dusty, filled with mod, N. G. L. ii. 419.

MOKA, að, [Scot. *muck*], to shovel, with dat.; moka ösku, Nj. 208; moka snjó, Grág. ii. 284; moka moldu á, Skv. i. 177; síðan mokaði hann at blautri myki, Sd. 168; þeir hǫfðu mokat yfir snjó, Fms. vii. 172: esp. to clear away dung from a stable, the place in acc., moka fjós, kvíar, flúr, Bjarn. 22; moka myki undan kúum, K. þ. K. 98; moka, reida á völl, 100.

mokstr, m. (the r radical), a shovelling, Bs. i. 315.

mola, að, to crush into dust: reflex, to be crushed, hauss hans molaðisk, Fas. ii. 374.

MOLD, f., dat. moldu; [Ulf. *mulda* = *χούς* and *κοινοπράς*, Mark vi. 11, Luke ix. 5; A. S. *molde*; Engl. *mould*; O. H. G. *molta*; Dutch *mul*; Dan. *muld*; Swed. *mul*]; —mould, earth (from mala and mylja); jösu at moldu, Eg. 300; hafa legit í moldu, Fms. v. 106; saugir mold, Stj. 115. Earth was symbolical of a purchase of land (cp. Lat. *mancipium*): the rite is thus described, nú kaupir maðr jörð... hann á mold at taka sem í lögum er mælt, taka at arins-hornum fjórum, ok í öndugis-sæti, ok þar sem akr ok eng mættisk, ok þar sem holt ok hagi mættisk, ok njóta þeirra vátta á þingi at hann hefir mold rétt tekna, etc., N. G. L. i. 96; penningr gengr fyrir mold ok man, iii. 92, v. l.: as also in moldrofs-maðr (q. v.), D. N. i. 7.—vera fyrir ofan mold, above earth, alive, Fms. vi. 182: fyrir mold neðan, beneath earth, Vsp. 2; á moldu, on earth; meðan mold er ok menn lifa, Grág. ii. 169:—of burials, syngja e-n til moldar, to chant one into the mould, to bury, of a priest, Dipl. iv. 8, H. E. ii. 131; hníga til moldar, to die, Hdm. 16; fella til moldar, to fell to earth, slay, Fbr. (in a verse); maðr er moldu samr, man is dust, Sól. 47; úvígðri moldu, Landn. 117; in plur. funerals, standa yfir moldum e-u, to attend one's funeral: the phrase, rigna í moldirnar, of rain into an open, fresh dug grave, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 55; moldar genginn, buried, Sól. 60; maðr er moldar aukí, 'a man is but mould eke,' is but dust, a saying, Rkv.; verða at moldar auka, to be turned into dust, Fas. i. (in a verse), Ver. 5. **compos**: **moldar-fullr**, adj. full of earth, Stj. **moldar-hola**, u. f. an earth-hole, Nj. 83. **mold-auki**, a, m. = moldarauki, Gsp., Hom. 100. **mold-bakki**, a, m. an earth-bank, Fas. 177. **mold-búi**, a, m. a mould-dweller, a ghost in a bow, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).

moldi, a, m. a mould-coloured horse: a nickname, Landn. 2.

the name of a ring which had lain in a cairn, Hkr. i.

mold-kafald, n. a thick fall of snow.

moldóttir, adj. mould-coloured, of a horse.

mold-rof, n. the breaking a bargain, in moldrofs-maðr, m. a mould breaker, a man who breaks a bargain for the sale of *lög*; D. N. i. 7.

mold-ryk, n. 'mould-rek,' dust, Al. 109.

mold-skeyta, t, to 'mould-skeat,' take possession of land, referring to the rite described in N. G. L. i. 96, cp. Grimm's Rechts-alterth. 116; lét hann moldskeyta miklar jarðir til þess staðar, Karl. 530.

moldugr, adj. covered with mould, like a gravedigger, Eb. 276, Stj. 538. **mold-uxi**, a, m. a beetle, 'mould-grub,' *scarabæus*:—as a nickname, Dropl.

mold-varpa, u. f. [Germ. *maul-wurf*, corrupted from *molt-wurfe*; North. E. *mouldswarp*];—a mole.

mold-vegr, m. the earthy path, Og.

mold-viðri, n. = moldkafald.

mold-pinurr, m. the earth-bone, the serpent Midgardsormr, Vsp. **moli**, a, m. [Scot. *mule*; North. E. *mul*], a crumb, a small particle, Stj. 154, Greg. 22; engu niðr kasta af matnum hvárki beinum né mola, Ó. H. 153; hann girnist at sedja sik af þeim molum sem fellu af bordum hins ríka, Luke xvii. 21; brotna í smán mola, to break into shivers, he shivered, Edda 27; brauð-moli, sykr-moli.

molla, u. f. [prop. akin to Ulf. *milbma*, Swed. *moln*];—a lull, with close air; byrinn misstu höldar holla hitu gördist logn og molla, Ulf.

molna, að, to crumble into dust, Stj. 76 (of the apples of Sodom).

moltinn, adj. [melta], tender, = meyrir, q. v.

moltna, að, to become moltinn.

Mont, n. the Mount, the Alps, *kur' íg.*, Sighvat.

mont, n. [from the Fr.], vaunting, boastfulness: **montinn**, adj. 'mounting,' vaunting: **monta**, að, to vaunt, freq. in mod. usage.

MOR, n., spelt morð; hafa morð fjár, Al. 123, Hom. (St.), MS. 623. 21, where it is spelt morg—morþ:—a swarm, prop. a swarm of ants (akin to maurr); mor af myi, fiski, sild, a swarm of flies, shoal of herrings:—an atom, svo litit mor.

mora, að, to swarm; það morar af e-u.

MORÐ, n. [Ulf. *maurþr* = *φίμος*; A. S. *morð* and *morðer*; Engl. *murder*, *murder*; Germ. and Dan. *mord*; cp. Lat. *mort-is*];—a murder. Fær. 187; in ancient times murder (*morð*) and manslaughter (*víg*) are distinguished; if the killer, after the deed, had immediately, at the next or at least at the third house, confessed what he had done (*lýsa víg*, *víg-lýsing*, N. G. L. i. 61), the deed was manslaughter (*víg*), and the doer was liable to indictment according to the law, but the deed might, with the consent of the prosecutors and relations of the slain, be atoned by weregild. On the other hand, if the *víg-lýsing* either did not take place or was stealthily performed (*Glúm*, ch. 27), the deed was murder; and the killer was called *morð-vargr*, and was out of the pale of the law; en þat er morð ef maðr leynir eða hylr hræ ok gengr eigi í gegu, Grág. (Kb.) i. 154; drepa mann á morð, N. G. L. i. 158; hence the phrase to kill a man and then murder him, i. e. conceal the deed. In one instance the distinction is made threefold, viz. *víg*, *laun-víg*, and *morð*, i. e. *laun-víg* or secret manslaughter, if no *víg-lýsing* took place, but the perpetrator left the weapon in the wound or some other evidence that he was the culprit, en þat vóru kölluð *launvíg* en ekki morð, er menn létu vápn eptir í beninni standa, Gisl. 22. To slay a man asleep or feloniously was also called *morð*; so also to put a man to death during the night, nátt-víg eru morð-víg, Eg. 417; kallit er þat eigi morð-veik at drepa menn um nætr? Ó. H. 117; heiti þat niðings verk eða morð ef menn drepsk um nætr, Fms. vii. 296; burying alive also was *morð*, K. þ. K. 16, passim. For the formula of the *víg-lýsing* see Grág. Vsl. ch. 20. In poets *morð* is used = *slaughter*, thus, *morð-álfr*, -bráðr, -hegg, etc. = warriors; *morð-bál*, -linnr, -róðull, -akr, etc. = weapons, Lex. Poët. **compos**: *morðs-álf*, m. an oath of compurgation in a case of murder, N. G. L. i. 62. *morð-sör*, f. death by murder, Lex. Poët. *morð-gjarn*, adj. murderous, Hým. *morð-gyðja*, u. f. a murderess, Grett. 117. *morð-járn*, n. a murderous weapon, Mar. *morð-ráð*, n. pl. schemes of murders, N. G. L. i. 254. *morð-vargr*, m. a murderer, Vsp. 45, Edda 43, N. G. L. i. 13, Grág. ii. 86; cp. *breim-vargr*. *morð-verk*, n. a murder, Ó. H. 117. *morð-víg*, a. a 'murder-manslaughter,' Eg. 416, Fms. xi. 199, Hkr. iii. 425.

morðingi, a, m. a murderer, Gpl. 154, Nj. 74, N. G. L. i. 340.

MORGINN and **morgunn**, m., also in old writers spelt with y, *myrginn*, in mod. usage *morgun*; in the contracted cases the g is in old MSS. left out, thus, dat. *morni*, pl. *mornar*, *mornia*, *mornium*, see the rhyme in the verse Landn. 87, v. l.: [Ulf. *maurgins* = *μαρ*; A. S. and Germ. *morgen*; Engl. *morn*, *morning*, *morrow*];—morning, Vsp. 6. 22, Am. 50; er at morni kómr, when morning came, next morning, Hm. 22; at morni, Fms. i. 10: so in the saying, langr er komugr-morgun, long is the king's morning, Mkr. 13, Sighvat (Fms. v. 211), passim; miðr morgin, mid-morning, about six o'clock, K. þ. K. 40, see miðr; á morgun, to-morrow, Grág. i. 18, 26, Fms. vii. 72, Ísl. ii. 330, Nj. 7. 32; á myrgin, Fms. ix. 21; í nótt eða snemma á myrgin, viii. 397, v. l.; but í morgin, last morning, iv. 248, Nj. 203, Bs. i. 810; ár morgin, in the early morning, Am. 85; um myrginninn eptir, Fms. vi. 45; snemma morguns, early in the morning; Árla morguns, id. **compos**: *morguna-ár*, n. early morning: in the phrase, at morginsári, Stj. 122: mod., með morguns-árinu, at the first gleam of daylight; síðan kómu þeir með morgunsárinu, Od. ix. 53 (= *ἠλθον ἡλίου*). *morgin-drykkja*, u. f. the morning-drink, N. G. L. ii. 417. *morgin-dögg*, f. morning dew, Edda 44. *morgun-gjöf*, f. [Dan. *morgen-gave*, Germ. *morgen-gabe*], a bridal gift, made by the bridegroom to his bride on the morning after the wedding, Fas. i. 345; cp. *bekkjargjöf*. *morgun-matr*, m. breakfast, D. N. *morgun-mál*, n. the morning meal (bour), Ísl. ii. 334, Bs. i. 137, Vm. 169. *morgun-roði*, a, m. morning-red, [Germ. *morgen-roth*]. *morgun-skin*, n. the morning light, Stj. 611. *morgun-sól*, f. the rising sun, Fms. i.

147, Stj. 611, v. l. **morgun-stjarna**, u. f. *the morning star*, Rb.
110. **morgun-stund**, f. *the morning hour*; **morgunstund** hefir gull
í mund, a saying. **morgun-sveftr**, adj. *given to sleep in the morn-
ing*. **morgun-tíðir**, f. pl. *morning-tide, matins*, Sturl. ii. 246, Fms.
v. 341. **morgun-tími**, a, m. *morning-time*, Stj. 184. **morgun-
vakr**, adj. *early awake, early rising*; var hann kveldsvæfr ok myrgin-
vakr, Eg. 3 (Cod. Wolph.); inn morginvakri, a nickname, Edda 98 (in
a verse). **morgun-veidr**, f. *a catch (of game) in the early morn*,
O. H. 78. **morgin-verk**, n. *morning work*, Ad. 22, Fms. xi. 435.

morgun-ligr, adj. = *matutinus*, Hom. 12.
morkinn, part. [akin to *meyrr*, q. v.; from a lost verb; cp. Lat.
marcere], *rotten, decayed, of meat, fish*. **Morkin-skinna**, u. f. *Rotten-
skin*, the name of a vellum.

morkna, ad, *to become rotten*, of flesh, Stj. 185, Fas. iii. 345, Róm. 214,
Ber. 19.

morna, f. a *murrain*; þik morn morni, Sks. 31.
morna, i. e. *morgna*, ad, *to become morning, dawn*, Landn. 161 (in a
verse), Nj. 69, 203, Eg. 240, Fms. vi. 188, xi. 35.

MORNA, ad, [Ulf. *maurnan* = *μῆρναν*; A. S. *murnan*; Engl. *mourn*;
O. H. G. *mornen*]:—*to mourn*; in prose only used in the phrase, *morna ok
þorna, to mourn and wither away*; nú vil ek heldr bera harm ok
úhyggju ok morna hér ok þorna, þann veg sem auðnar, heldr eu þú sért
eigi í þeim stöðum sem þér þykir gott, Fas. ii. 235; hún mornaði öll ok
þornaði, ok lifði þó mjök lengi við þessi úhægindi, Barn. 69;—in poets,
móðir Atla, hún skyli morna, a curse, *may she mourn*! Og. 30; at ér í
maura mornit haugi, *that ye may mourn in mounds of ants*, a curse,
i. e. *may be tormented*, Fas. i. 436 (in a verse); þik morn morni, a curse,
Sks. 31.

Morna-land, n. a local name, perh. = *Moravia*, Og. 1.
mornan, f. *morn, dawn*, Bs. i. 539.

morsel, n. [a Lat. word], a *bit*, Játv. 27.
mortil, n. a *mortar*, Dipl. v. 18.

MOSI, a, m. [mid. H. G. *mies*; Germ. *moos*; Dan. *mos*; Lat. *mus-
cus*]:—*moss*, botan. *lieben*, Korm. 234 (in a verse); hrifa mosa, *to pick
moss*, Bs. i. 329; reyta mosa, Nj. 267; mosa-hrúga, a *heap of moss*,
Fms. iii. 527. II. a *moorland, moss*, [= Dan. *mose*; North. E. and
Scot. *moss*]; þeir fóru stundum mosa, *myrur ok merke eðr brota stóra*,
Fms. viii. 31. **mosa-vaxinn**, part. *moss-grown*, Bs. i. 329, Fas. i. 298;
in local names, **Mos-fell**, whence **Mosfellingar**, m. pl. *the men from
Moss-fell*. **mos-háls**, m. a nickname, Landn.

mosk, n. *scraps of moss* in hay, fjalla-grös, or the like; tina moskið
úr, *to pick the moss out*; það er fullt af moski, *'tis full of moss*.
mosótttr, adj. *mossy, swampy*, Orkn. 172.
mos-rauðr, adj. *moss-red*, Korm. (in a verse).

Mostr, f., gen. **Mostrar**, an island in Norway on which the first Norse
church was built, Fms.: in a nickname, **Mostrar-skegg**, n. *Moster-
beard*, i. e. the man of M., esp. Eyjarskeggi, Landn. (Eb.) **Mostrar-
stóng**, f. a nickname, Fms. **Mostrar-þing**, n. a *parliament in the isle
of M.*, N. G. L. i. 147.

motr, m., gen. **motrs**, [a for. word, akin to Germ. *mütze*], a kind of
lady's *head-gear*, cap, Ld. 188 sqq.

motra, u. f. a *woman wearing a motr*, Edda 236.

MOTTI, a, m. [Ivar Aasen *mott*; Swed. *mött*; Engl. *mott*]:—*a moth*;
sem mölr eða motti etr ok eyðir, Barl. 44; metaph. a *sluggish person*,
[as in province, Engl. a *moth, drone*], Edda (Gl.), Fms. vi. 170 (in a verse).
mott-étinn, part. *moth-eaten*, D. N.

mónak, ad, dep. [early Germ. *mewen*; Ivar Aasen *tygge mo* = *rumi-
nate*]:—*to be digested*, of food in the stomach of ruminating animals;
sem vánlígt var at grast móadisk með honum eptir náttúru, Bs. ii. 87.

mó-álótttr, adj. a *horse with a dark streak along the back*.
mó-berg, n. [mór], a kind of *tufa*.
mó-brúnn, adj. *dark brown*, Eb. 56.

MÓÐA, u. f. a *large river*, it may prop. have meant *loamy, muddy
water*, see móðr below; svímma í móðu marir, Fm. 15, Fms. xi. 96 (of
the Thames), vi. 408 in a verse (of the Ouse), vii. 266 in a verse (of the
Gotha River); eina nótt er veðr var kyrt lögðu þeir upp í móðu eina,
Eg. 528 (in Frisland); þeir kómu at einni móðu ok steypu sér ofan í
hana ok var þvilíkast sem þeir væði reykt, Fms. iii. 176; einni móðu er
féll í nánd, Karl. 548; konungr lét leidda skip sín upp í móðu nokkura,
Fms. vi. 334; móða mikil féll í straumum með miklum hávaða, Fas. ii.
230; var þar skógr mikill við móðu eina, Fb. ii. 122. II. [cp. Scot.
mooth = *misty*], *the condensed vapour on glass and the like, caused by
breathing on it*; það er móða á glerinu, af leiri ok af móðu, *of earib
and mud*, O. H. 80, cp. Hkr. Ed. 1868, p. 315. 2. [cp. mo Ivar Aasen
and Dan. *korn-moe* = *the radiation or glimmer of heat in the summer*]:—
mist, bazziness; það er móða í lopti, and similar popular phrases.

móðerni, n. *the mother's side*, of lineage, Fms. i. 4, vi. 223, Eg. 267,
338;—*a mother, parent*, Edda 18, Fms. xi. 56; opp. to *faderni*, q. v.

móðga, ad, [móðgr], *to offend, raise a person's anger or displeasure*,
Post. passim.

móðgan, f. *offending*.

móðgan, f. *offending*.

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MÓÐIR, f., gen. dat. acc. móður; plur. in nom. and acc. mæðr (mæðr),
gen. mæðra, dat. mæðrum. There is also a monosyll. form mæðr, in-
decl. throughout in the sing., and answering to fæðr, fæðr or bræðr (= fadir,
bróðir); but these forms are unknown in mod. Icel., and are seldom
used in the genuine old writers, being mostly found in legendary writers,
who probably followed some provincial Norwegianism; thus passim
in Stjóm, af mæðr konungsins, Stj. 82; mæðrinnar kvíð, 80; [this word
is common to all Teut. languages except Goth., which used *aipai* = Icel.
eida (q. v.) instead]:—*a mother*; sonr á at taka ari eptir föður sinn ok
móður, Grág. i. 171; föður-móðir, a *father's mother*, 172; fadir ok
móðir, id., in countless instances: as a nickname, konunga-móðir, Jarla-
m., Fb. iii; in popular tales, *the mother of a whole brood (animals)*,
skótu-m., sela-m., laxa-m., represented as an ogre, Maurer's Volks. 34.

COMPS: móður-afl, a, m. a *mother's grandfather*, and móður-amma,
u. f. *mother's grandmother*. móður-arfr, m. *maternal inheritance*,
Isl. ii. 29, Landn. 114, Dipl. v. 3. móður-brjóst, f. pl. a *mother's
breasts*, N. G. L. i. 340. móður-bróðir, m. a *mother's brother, uncle*,
passim: in the saying, móðurbróðrum verða menn líkastir, Isl. ii. 29, Bs. i.
134. móður-faðir, m. a *mother's father, grandfather*, Grág. i. 177,
Fms. i. 223. móður-frændr, m. pl. *kinsmen on the mother's side*,
Grág. ii. 113, Fms. i. 4. móður-hús, n. a *mother's house, home*, Stj.
420. móður-kviðr, m. a *mother's womb*, Hom. 51, Fms. i. 221, x.
275. móður-kyn, n. a *mother's kin*, Eg. 267, Fms. vii. 224, Finn.
236. móður-lauss, adj. *motherless*, Fas. ii. 412. móður-loggr,
m. *the mother-lineage*, Jb. 446. móður-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.),
motherly, Sks. 549. móður-mjólk, f. *mother's milk*, Stj. 127.

móður-móðir, f. a *mother's mother*, Grág. i. 171, Fms. v. 267.
móður-sonr, m. a *mother's son*: in the phrase, engi m., *not a mother's
son, not a soul*, Karl. 199. móður-systir, f. a *mother's sister* (Dan.
moster), Grág. i. 171. móður-tunga, u. f. *one's mother-tongue*, Bs. i.
906. móður-ótt, f. *kin-folk on the father's side*, Grág. i. 171, 177, Eg.
72, Fms. i. 196; falla í m., *to fall to mother-earb, to die*, Nj. 70.

móð-ligr, adj. *excited, uroib*, Sks. 235.

MÓÐR, m. [Ulf. *móðs* = *μῆρς*, θυμός, Luke iv. 28; A. S. *moð*; Engl.
mood; Germ. *mut*]:—*wrath*; móðr svað Meila bróður, Haustl.; þorr
þrunginn móði, Vsp. 30; af móði, 56; en er hann (Thor) sá hræðslu
þeirra, þá gekk af honum móðrinn, ok sefðisk hann, Edda 28; þó
þrúnaði honum mjök móðr til Bolla, Ld. 236; þorsteini óx móðr (Tb.'s
mood waxed fierce) við átekjur hans, Bjarn. 54; nú svað Sturlungum
mjök móðr, Bs. i. 521; óx þeim mjök móðr ok kapp, Fas. i. 37; nú verðr
þiðrekr konungr sva reiðr ok sva fær hann mikinn móð, at..., þiðr.
332; í móð sinum ok tröldómi, Fa. 43; Ásmóðr (q. v.), *the godly wrath
of Thor*; Jötun-móðr, *giant-mood, giant-fury*.

II. *moodiness, bear's grief*; var móðr mikill í hug hennar, Bs. i. 199; mælti hún þetta
af hinum mesta móð, Fms. ix. 221, Fas. i. 262 (in a verse); harðr móðr,
Skáld H. 7; lífa við langan móð, 2. 22; móð létti sva þjóðar, Bs. ii.
(in a verse); hug-móðr (q. v.), *moodiness*. Poët. comps: móð-akarn,
n. a *mood-acorn*, i. e. *the bear*, Hkv. 1. 52. móð-barr, -fíkin,
-gjarn, -öflugr, -rakkr, -þrútninn, adj. *wrath, fierce*, Lex. Poët.
móð-sefi, a, m. [A. S. *moðsefa*], *mood*, Edda (Ht.) móð-tregi, a,
m. *moodiness, bear's grief*, Skm. 4, Sdm. 30, Skv. 3. 44. III.

in pr. names, Móð-álfr, whence Móðýlfingar, Landn.; and as the
latter part, Ásmóðr, Her-m., Ól-m., þór-m.

móðr, m. (= móða), in western Icel. *muddy snow-banks, leaps of snow
and ice projecting into the sea*.

móðr, adj. [Scot. *mutb*], *moody*; þá er móðr er at morni kömr, Hm.
22; sorg-móðr, Og. 13; sjá móðr konungr, 16; heipt-móðr, *wrath*, Lex.
Poët.; this sense is poet. and obsolete, but freq. in II. *weary*,
exhausted, losing one's breath; hann var móðr mjök af göngu, Fms. vi.
325, Fas. 27; móðr ok sátr, þiðr. 332; móðir af erði, O. H. 187; móðr
ok megin-íttill, Söl. 2; Kjartan var lítt sátr en ákafliða vigmóðr, Ld.
222; hestrinn var mjök móðr, Gullþ. 64.

móðugr, adj., contr. móðgir, móðgan, [Ulf. *móðags* = *μῆρς*];
Engl. *moody*]:—*moody*, as an epithet of a giant, *fierce*, Hým. 5. 21;
móðugr ok mjök þungyrkr, Fas. 185;—*moody, gloomy*, Akv. 36; móðgir,
Gh. 7; móðug spjóll, 9, Gkv. 1. 2, 5, 11; harð-m., þrúð-m., of a *bard*,
fierce mood: móðug á munad, bent on lust, Söl.

mó-hella, u. f. a *slab or ledge of tufa*, used of a slippery place in a
river where the gravel has been washed away and the tufa underneath
laid bare, Nj. 83.

MÓK, n. *dozing as half asleep*; svefn-mók.

móka, ad, *to doze*: used of fishes at rest in water, þeir vóru at metja
stökkva og steðja stundum móka því loðnið var, Rb.

mó-kolla, u. f. a *ewe*, and mó-kollr, m. a *wetber of a dusky colour*,
Greit. 137; mó-kollótttr, adj. *of dusky colour*, of sheep, id.

mómenta, u. f. [a Lat. word], a *moment*, Rb., Stj.

móna, u. f. [the word is still said to be used in province, Icel., and
also remains in province. Swed. *lusu-muna* = *ljós-móðir*, q. v. (lhre); Scot.
minnie]:—*mammy*, of a baby; mona mín móna, kveðr barnið, við muk
göra verst hjóna, Skálda (Thorodd) 163.

MÖR, m., gen. mós, dat. mó, pl. múar, [akin to Engl. *moor*; Norse

Moe]:—a moor, beach, mostly used of a barren moorland, grown only with ling; en biskup dragnadi um grjót ok móa, Sturl. ii. 50; tekr Skeggi á rás upp eptir mounum ok gripr þar upp malinn, Grett. 93; freq. in local names, *Mór*, *Móar* (*Moe* in Norway), Landn.; *Mó-berg*: in pr. names, referring to the bue, *Mó-gila*, *Mó-eiðr*, id.

peat, for fuel; skera mó, brenna mó, freq. in mod. usage; *mó-tak*, n. a *peat-field*: *mó-skurðr*, m. *cutting peat*: *mó-gröf*, f. a *peat-pit*: *mó-försla*, u, f. *carrying peat*, Vm. 136; in old writers *torf*, q. v.

III. in compds, as *mó-hella*, *mó-berg* (q. v.), *tufa*: and hence of colour, *mó-kollr*, *mó-brúnn*, *mó-rauðr*, q. v.

mó-rauðr, adj. *yellow brown*, of sheep and wool; *mórauð hetta*, Fas. iii. 252; *mórauð augu* (as in cats), Mag. 7.

mó-rendr, adj. *russel, sad-coloured*, of wadmal, Finn. 318, Fs. 141, Rd. 251; *söluvæðar-kyrtill mórendan*, Nj. 32; *mórend varð*, Bs. i. 286.

mór-ylla, u, f. a *dusky sheep*, Björn.

mó-skjótt, adj. *piebald*, of a horse, Ísl. ii. 62.

MÓT, n. [A. S. *gemot*; Old Engl. *mote* or *moor*, in *ward-mote*, the *Moot-ball* at Newcastle; Dan. *møde*; Swed. *mot* and *möte*]:—a *meeting*; mæla mót með sér, to *fix a meeting* Eg. 564; þeir mæltu mót með sér ok hittusk í Elfinni, 444; manna-mót, a *meeting*; vina-mót, a *meeting of friends*. 2. as a Norse law term; in Norway a *mót* was a *town meeting*, and is opp. to þingi, a *county meeting*; á þingi en eigi á móti, þviat sokinn veit til lauds-laga en eigi til Bjarkeyjar-réttar, Hkr. iii. 257, N. G. L. ii. 190; *móta-minni*, a *toast or grace*, when a meeting was opened, Fms. vi. 52; á þingum ok á móti, Fagrak. 145; var bláit til móts í bænum, Fms. vi. 202, 238, 270; á móti í kaupangi, vii. 130; móts-fjarir, a *meeting-sbed*, N. G. L. i. 224.

II. a *joint, juncture*; mót á hring, cp. *mólaus*; ár-mót, a *meeting of waters*, also a local name, cp. Lat. *Confluentia*, *Coblentz*; líða-mót, q. v.; of time, in pl., *alda-mót*, the *end and beginning of two centuries*; *mánaða-mót*, *missera-mót*, *eykta-mót*, and so on.

B. As adverb, both in *dat. móti*, *against*, on the opposite side, with *dat.* as also with a prep., á móti, í móti; or in gen. móts or móts við, *against*, with acc. used as prep. and ellipt. or even as adverb. I. gen. móts; til móts við e-n, *towards, against*; fara til móts við e-n, *to go to meet one, encounter, visit*, Eg. 9; fara á móts við, Fas. i. 450; halda til móts við, *to march against*, Fms. ii. 217; snúa til móts við, Nj. 125; ganga til móts við e-n (= ganga til fundar við e-n), *to go to meet a person*, 100; koma til móts við, Eg. 63; eiga e-t til móts við e-n, *to own in common with another*, 101, Gbl. 506, Fms. ii. 91; vera til móts, *to be on the opposite side, opposed*, Nj. 274; miklir kappar eru til móts, *there are mighty men to meet or contend with*, 228; en þar allt er lögin skilr á, þá skulu öll hallask til móts við Uppsala-lög, *they shall all lean towards the law of Upsala, i. e. in a controverted case the law of U. is to rule*, Ó. H. 65.

II. *dat. móti*, á móti, í móti, and more rarely at móti e-m [all these forms are used indiscriminately], as also an apocopated *mót*, qs. *móti* (á móti, í móti):—*against*, on the opposite side, *towards*, and the like; fara móti e-m, Fms. vi. 29; móti sólu, 439; snúa í móti e-m, Nj. 3, 43, 74, 118, 127, 177, Fms. i. 169, iii. 139, v. 281, vi. 3, ix. 348, 511, xi. 121, 126, Eg. 283, 284, 572, Landn. 317, Ld. 214; hann sagði at í móti vóru þeir Grjótgarðr, Nj. 125; rísa í móti, *to rise against, withstand*, Lv. 79, and so in countless instances:—denoting reception, gúra veizlu móti e-m, Eg. 43, Nj. 162, *passim*:—*towards*, konungur leit móti honum, *looked towards him*, Fms. i. 41.

III. *metaph. in return, in exchange for*; fór með honum sonr Guðbrands í gísling en konungur fékk þeim annan mann í móti, Ó. H. 108; Gunnarr bauð þá at móti Geiri goða at hlýða til eiðspjalls síns, in his turn, Nj. 87; ok mæla jafmilt at móti at ósekju, Grág. ii. 145; skulu trygðir koma hvervetna móti sakbótum, 187; þá kvað hann aðra visu í móti, Fms. i. 48; hann hló mjúkl mót atfangi manna, vi. 203; hann gaf drottningu sæmiligar gjafir ok svá drottningin honum á móti, x. 95; sendi hann konungi vingjafir ok góð orð mót vináttu hans, i. 53; miklit er þat mót (against, as compared with) erfdinni minni, Nj. 4; sagði at hann mundi eigi þiggja nema annat fó kámi í mót, 133; hvat hefir þú í móti því er hann deildi kappi við þorgrim goða, *what hast thou to set against that as an equivalent?* Ísl. ii. 215; engar skulu gagnsakir metask á mót þeim málum, Grág. i. 294.

2. *against, contrary to*; móti Guðs lögum, Fms. x. 21:—with verbs, gúra e-t móti e-m, *to act against*, Ld. 18; mæla móti, *to contradict*; standa mót, *to withstand*; ganga mót, *to go against*, as also *to confess* and the like.

3. *bera at móti*, *to happen*, Fms. ii. 59 (see *bera* C. II. 2); whence 4. *temp. towards a time*; mót Jólum, *Paskum*, *passim*; í mót vetri, *towards the setting in of winter*, Hkr. i. 13; móti sumri, *towards the coming in of summer*; móti degi, *towards day*, Fms. i. 71; hana sofnadi móti deginum, vi. 62; móti þingi, *towards the opening of parliament*, Rb. 530.

MÓT, n. [cp. Ulf. *mōta* = *τελευτών*; O. H. G. *mūta*]:—a *stamp, mark*; spurði hann hvers mót eðr mark var á þeim penningi, Th. 50; mót á silfri, 623, 61; skaltú smíða hús eptir því móti sem nú mun ek sýna þér, Fb. i. 439.

II. *metaph. a mark*; máttu sjá mót á er hún hlær við hvert orð, Nj. 18; æsku-mót, Fms. xi. 422; ættar-mót, a *family likeness*; manna-mót, the *stamp, mark of a true man*, Fb. i. 150; alla þá

menn er nokkut manns mót var at, Hkr. i. 13; það er ekkert manns mót að honum, *he is a small man, a mannikin*; er eigi ambóttar mót á henni, *she does not look like a bondswoman*, Fas. i. 147.

III. *manner, way*, which may, with Dan. *maade*, Swed. *måte*, be borrowed from Lat. *modus*; með kynligu móti, in a *strange manner*, Fms. ix. 9; með undarligu móti, Nj. 62; mikill fjöldi dyra með öllu móti, of every shape and manner, þorl. Karl. 420; með því móti, in that way, Fms. i. 48, Fær. 2; með litlu móti, in a *small degree*, Finn. 318; með minna móti, in a *less degree*, Sturl. i. 214; með því móti at (in such a way that) þeir sóru eða, cp. Lat. *hoc modo*, Fms. vi. 27; með öngu móti, by no means, Lat. *nullo modo*, i. 9; frá móti, *abnormally*, Grett. 92 A.

móta, að, to *stamp, coin*; móta penning, *passim* in mod. usage; mótaðr (stamped) pundari, mótaðr penningi, Rétt., Flóv. 2. *metaph. to mark*; skyldim vér þannig móta oss mest sem Guð kenndi postulum sínum, ok kvað þá eigi ella mega komask í himinríki nema þeir væri þannig mótaðir, Hom. (St.), Fr.

mót-bára, u, f. a 'counter-wave'; metaph. an *objection*, Thom. 42, Bs. ii. 42, Karl. 543.

mót-bárligr, adj. *adverse*, Stj. 326, 331.

mót-blástr, m. a *counter-blast, opposition*, H. E. i. 516.

mót-burðr, m. a *coincidence*, Bs. i. 743 (v. l.), ii. 39, 113.

mót-drátt, m. a *pulling against, hostility*, Bs. i. 722.

mót-drægi, n. = *mótdrátt*, Bs. i. 819.

mót-drægr, adj. *adverse, opposed*, Bs. i. 727, 816.

mót-fallinn, part.; mótfallinn e-u, *adverse to a thing*.

mót-ferðir, f. pl.; vera í mótfærdum við e-n, *to go against*, Sturl. iii. 19, Ó. H. 327.

mót-ferill, n. *adversity*, Bs. i. 700.

mót-fjallir, f. pl. [early Swed. *ibingfjalar*]:—the *bustings or sbed* where meetings were held, O. H. L. 46, Fms. vii. 39, MS. 655 xvii. 2.

mót-ganga, u, f. *resistance*, Fms. v. 37, vi. 30; mótgöngu-madr, an *antagonist*, Sturl. i. 75, Hkr. iii. 104.

II. a *going to a meeting*, N. G. L. ii. 244, D. N.

mót-gangr, m. a *going against*, Fms. v. 189, vii. 280, Sturl. iii. 3; mótgangs madr, an *opponent*, ii. 185, Fb. i. 512:—*adversity*, mod.

mót-görðir, f. pl. *offence*, Fms. iv. 218, vii. 157, Stj. 143, Magn. 520.

mótgörða-samr, adj. *offending*, Ld. 300.

mót-horn, n. a 'meeting-born', *trumpet*, 645, 66.

mót-hverfr, adj. = *mótsuðinn*.

mót-högg, n. a *blow in front*, opp. to *bakslag*, Fms. viii. 399.

mót-kast, n. *opposition*, Fms. iii. 165, Thom. 44, 50.

mót-lauss, adj. *without joints*, of a ring; hringr m., Eb. 10.

mót-líkr, adj. *similar*, Fs. 174.

mót-læti, n. *adversity*.

mót-madr, m. a *man at a meeting, parliament-man*, N. G. L. i. 314.

mót-mark, n. a *stamp*, Rétt. 39.

mót-markaðr, adj. *stamped*, Jb. 376.

mót-mæla, t, to *contradict*, Vigl. 19.

mót-mæli, n. a *contradiction*, Fms. i. 299, vii. 132, Korm. 160.

mót-móglan, f. a *murmurings against*, Bs. i. 764.

mót-reið, f. an *encounter on horseback*, Sturl. i. 38.

mót-reian, f. a *rising against, resistance*, Bs. i. 811.

mót-ris, n. = *mótreisn*, Fms. viii. 246 (v. l.), Thom. 87.

mót-settr, part. *opposed, adverse*, Karl. 410.

mót-suðinn, part. *adverse*, Bs. ii. 185, Lv. 109, Fs. 18, Gial. 139.

mót-staða, u, f. *resistance*, Fms. i. 65. compds: *mótsöðu-flokk*, m. an *opposition party*, Hkr. ii. 271. *mótsöðu-madr*, m. an *antagonist*, Nj. 101, Bs. i. 722.

mót-staðligr, adj. *withstanding, opposing*, Fms. ii. 199, Stj. 23, Bs. *mót-standa*, stöð, *to withstand, resist*.

mót-stefna, u, f. a *meeting duly summoned*, Ísl. ii. 375.

mót-stöðligr, adj. = *mótsaðligr*, Bs.

mót-svar, n. an *answer, reply*, Sturl. iii. 138.

mót-tak, n. *resistance*, Karl. 160.

2. the *strap of a horse's girth* which passes through the buckle (högl).

mót-taka, u, f. *resistance*, Fms. ix. 374, Orkn. 364.

mót-viðri, n. a *contrary wind*, Fms. ii. 127, Fbr. 22.

mót-vindr, m. = *mótvindri*.

mót-völlr, m. a *place of meeting*, Fas. i. 503.

mót-próli, a, m. a *rebellious spirit*, Fas. iii. 151.

mót-þykki, n. *dislike*, Fas. ii. 355.

MÓVOSKR, adj. *Moabitish*, Stj.

muðla, að, [muðr = *manur*], to *maunder*, Karl. 197; m. fyrir mumi sér, Fms. vi. 372, Thom. 74:—to *munch* as cattle do.

muðlung, f. *munching with the teeth*, Al. 168.

muðlungar, m. *arbutus-berries*, also of *uneatable berries*.

MUGGA, u, f. *mugginess, soft drizzling mist*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 486; þoku-mugga, Snót 20. compds: *muggu-kafald*, n. *fog and moon*.

muggu-veðr, n. *muggy, misty weather*, Ísl. ii. 87.

MUNA, að, [the root word of *mund*, n., *mundi*, *mundanga*, *munr*; the primitive notion is from scales, balance, weight, disparity, or the

like]:—to move, remove, with dat.; þess er ok kostur, at muna út garði, to 'take out' a fence, remove it farther off, *vidan ú*, Grág. ii. 257; ef menn vilja muna vörþingi, if men will alter the time of the parliament, i. 116; prob. also, mér er ór minni munad, it is removed out of my memory, I have quite forgotten it, Bs. i. 421; þat merkið þeir at sólar-gangi, at sumarit munadi apríl til vörðins, lb. 7; miðlum elcki sporum nema vér munim fram, unless we move forwards, 116; slikt munar ok sýkna skógar-manns (amounts to the same thing, is equally valid) þótt hann vegi sjálf, Grág. ii. 159; with dat. impers., e-u munar, a thing changes its place; því munar áfram, it moves forward.

II. metaph. to make a difference, with dat. of the amount of disparity; þá skulu þeir ráða hvi (dat.) muna skal kaup við hverja skipkvámu, Grág. ii. 405; ef maðr mælir rangar álnar, svá at munar alm eða meira (dat.) i tuttugu álnum ..., ef von er at muna mundi öln i tuttugu ölnum, i. 462, 499; at muni hálfri stiku i tíu stikum, ... svá at meira muni en öln, 498; munar stórum þat, it makes a great difference, Lex. Poët.: muna um e-t, id.; þar eptir munadi ok um digrið, Mag. 90; munar um ætt á fimmm nóttum, Rb. 96, mod. það munar ekki um það, it is of no effect, esp. of weight or measure; as also, þig munar ekki um það, it makes no difference, is no matter, to thee; þig munar ekki um svo litit, hvað munar þig um það! and the like.

B. [mune], it lists, one likes, i. e. one longs or wishes, impers.; ef meirr tyggja (acc.) munar at sækja hringa rauða en heind fúður, if the king longs more for, is more eager to ..., Skv. 2. 15; it remains in the phrase, mig munar i það, to long for, cast longing eyes after a thing.

MUNA, with present in preterite form, man, mant, mod. manst, man, pl. munum; pret. mundi and mundi; subj. myndi; part. munandi, munat; see Gramm. p. xxiii: [Ulf. ga-munan = *μνησθαι* and *μνημονεύειν*, as also *mnān* = *δοῦναι*, *νομίζειν*; a word common to all old Teut. languages; it remains in Engl. *mind*]:—to mind, call to mind, remember; forr spjóll þau er ek fremst um man ... ek man jötva ... nú man ek heima, Vsp. 1. 2; þat man hón fölkvíg fyrst i heimi, 26; hann mundi sjálf þat er hann var skirðr, at þangbrandr skirði hann þrævetran, lb. 15; þorkell es langt mundi fram, 4; es mundi þórarinn lögsögu-mann ok sex aðra síðan, 16; hón mundi Snorra föður sinn, Ó. H. (pref.); ek má muna Eirek konung enn sigrsæla, 68; þorgnýr föðurfadir minn mundi Eirek Upsala-konung, id.; en ef festar-váttar lifa eigi þeir er þau muni, Grág. i. 335; muna orð sín, Ísl. ii. 265; engi maðr mundi fyrr herjat hafa verit milli Kaup-anga, Fms. vii. 255; mantú nokkut hver orð ek hafða þar um? þat man ek góla, ii. 110; vist þætti mér fróðleikr i, ef ek mætti alla þá hluti muna, Sks. 220; veit Guð at ek ætla mik nú eigi muna, ... ok man þjóðr kráka muna, Bs. i. 421.

2. with the additional notion of gratitude, revenge, or the like; þótt nú muni þat skír, Nj. 227; launa ok lengi muna með góðu, Ó. H. 34; grátum eigi, frændi, en munum lengr, Fær. 119; nú skal ek þat muna, hversu Gunnari fór, Nj. 119; also, muna e-m e-t, to remember a person's doings, with the notion of revenge; þá skal ek nú, segir hón, muna þér kinnhestinn, 117; meiri ván at hann muni muna oss (dat.) þat er hann stókk ór höllinni, Fas. i. 87; eg skal muna þér þat, I shall mind, remember it!

3. part., var Notegr svá góðr, at hann var eigi munadr betri, Fms. x. 381; for Bs. i. 421 see muna (movere).

munadr, m., gen. munadar: I. difference, Fms. ix. 241, (rare.)

II. *deligbi*, a prolonged form for *munn* (q. v.), not to be confounded with *mun-ud* (from *mun-hygd*); esp. freq. in the compds, *munadar-lauss*, adj. orphaned; *munadar-leysi*, n. the state of orphanhood; *munadar-leysingl*, a, m. an orphan.

III. in local names, *Munadar-nos*, -tunga, Landn., Icel. map. MUND, heterogeneous, in sing. n., in plur. f. *mundir*; [muna]:—a moment, the nick of time; en er þú hefir górt þetta, þá mun þér mund (*bigb time*) ör hauginum á braut, Ó. H. L. 2; followed by a gen., i þat mund dags er út tók eyktina, Fms. xi. 136; þat var mjök i þat mund dægna, er, Nidrst. 3; þat var miðviku-dagr ok þat mund árs, er ..., Hom. 110; i þat mund missara, Bs. i. 185;—single, þat mund, er Bersi var til búðar borinn, at the moment when, Koem. 128; skip kom út i þetta mund norðr, Lv. 74; i þat mund kemr Haukr með skikkju-verðit, Fb. i. 177; þat mund er sú andáðisk, N. G. L. i. 250; var hann áætlastr víkinga i þat mund, Fms. xi. 74; þat var skírsla i þat mund, in those days, Ld. 58; þat var þá tíðska i þat (þann Ed.) mund, 104; i þat mund mun orðit síð-skipti, 128; i sama mund, at the same time next day, month, year, passim.

II. plur. *mundir*; bíða til annars dags i þær mundir, at the same hour next day, Fb. i. 530; þat var þá tíðska i þær mundir, 524; um þær mundir, Sks. 78 new Ed., v. l.

MUND, f., dat. *mundu*, [cp. Lat. *manus*], the band, mostly in poetry. Edda (Gl.) 110; heit hann mundum (not mund um?) standa hjör til hjarta, Vsp. 55; at mundum, to band, Orkn. 328; frá mundum, off band, 356 (in a verse); poet., mundar fúrr, 'band-fire,' i. e. gold, Lex. Poët.; mundar vöndr, 'band-tearid,' i. e. a sword, spear, Kormak; mund-jökull, icicle of the band, i. e. gold, Hallfred. The word remains in the compds, *mund-ríði*, *mund-laug*, q. v.

II. a measure, MS. 732. 5; mæla mundum ok spönnum, Fas. lii. 19 (in a verse).

munða, að, [prob. from mund, n.], to aim, point with a weapon; hann mundar til höfuðs á Gestu, Ísl. ii. 305; mun hann ekki lengi m. atgeir-

inum ef hann er reidr, Nj. 78; mundum æ fram, keep the spears in rest, Fagtsk. 138 (munim, Mork. l. c.); ef maðr mundar til mæns ok stöðvar sjálfir ok varðar fjörbaugsgarð, Grág. ii. 131.

II. recip. to point at one another with a weapon; ek veit beggia ykkar skaplyndi, þitt ok jarls, at þit monut skamma stund mundask til, Ó. H. 94; ok mundubusk þeir at um stund, Fms. viii. 388, v. l.

mundan, f. a pointing at; mál ok m., Mag.

mundang, n. the balance or the tongue of the balance; it is only used in compds: *mundanga-hóf*, n. the making a true balance, moderation; með *mundangshófi*, *utib* just balance, moderately, Stj. 517, 552, Sks. 691; sjá vel með *mundangshófi* (minutely) hvat maðr á hverjum at gjalda, Sks. 444; eptir *mundangshófi*, Stj. 283; esp. in the phrase, mjótt er *mundangshófi*, the just balance, the true middle, is hard to hit, Gpl. 173, Js. 55, Thom. 153, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse).

mundanga-maðr, m. a just, moderate man, Sks. 495. *mundanga-mikill*, adj. balanced, just, moderate, Bs. i. 133, Edda 165.

mundanga, adv. justly, in due measure; *mundanga* heitr, Sks. 69; eigi var möttullinn *mundanga*, Art. 151; m. mjök, Barl. 178; jafnhávan við þær er *mundanga* eru, N. G. L. ii. 243; skip *mundanga* hláðit, 274.

mundang-leikr, m. moderation, Karl. 517.

mundang-liga, adv. justly, duly, Flóv. 30.

mundang-ligr, adj. just; m. hóf, Bs. i. 280, Barl. 148, Pr. 406.

mundar-mál, n. pl. = *mundmál*, see *mund* below, Grág. i. 370.

Mundi, a, m. an abbreviation from the pr. names ending in -mundr, see Gramm. p. xxxiv.

Mundia, u, f., and *Mundia-fjöl*, n. pl. the Mounts = the Alps, Symb.

Mundil-fóri, a, m. the name of a giant, the father of the Sun and the Moon; akin to *möndull*, referring to the veering round or revolution of the heavens, Vpm., Edda 7.

mund-laug, f., usually spelt and sounded *mun-laug*, Edda 40 (ii. 185, note), Fs. 5, Fms. ii. 167, Gisl. 21, N. G. L. i. 211 (Js. 78), Str. 40, Vm. 96; but *mündlaugu* (dat.), Edda i. 184; even spelt *mullaugu* (dat.), N. G. L. ii. 443; [from *mund* = *band*; early Swed. *mullog*]:—a basin for washing the hands, esp. before and after a meal, see the remarks s. v. *handlaugar* and *dúkr*; hann setti *munlaug* fyrir sik ok þó sik ok þerði á hvítum dúk, Fs. 5; stóð hjá honum *mundlaug* full af blóði, Band. 42 new Ed.; *munlaugar* þrjár fíðar með gulli, Gisl. 21; *munlaug* eina skal dóttir hafa, nema rekendi só fast á meðal þá skal hón hafa báðar, N. G. L. i. 211, cp. Art. 80;—poët., *munlaug* vinda, the basin of the wind, i. e. the vaulted sky, Edda (in a verse).

mund-mál, n. an agreement about *mundr*, Grág. i. 370, Ísl. ii. 318.

MUNDR, m., gen. *mundar*, dat. *mundi*; [cp. O. H. G. *munt*, whence low Lat. *mundium* = *tutelage* in the old Teut. laws; women are said to live 'sub *mundio*' of their parents and husbands, Du Cange, s. v.; cp. also Germ. *vor-mund* = a guardian, and *mündling* = a minor or a person living under tutelage; perh. akin to *mund* (*band*), as hand and authority are kindred notions. So in Lat. phrases, in *manu parentis*, *manumissio*, etc., used of minors, slaves. In Norse the word is used in a special sense.]

B. In the ancient laws and customs matrimony was a bargain (*brúð-kaup*), hence the phrase to buy a wife, *kaupa konu*; the wooing was often performed by a deputy, and at the espousals (*festar*) a sum was agreed on, which the bridegroom was to pay for his bride. This sum was called *mundr*; and this transaction between the damsel's father or guardian and the other party was called *mundar-mál* or *mund-mál*, e. g. Nj. ch. 2, Mördur (the father) svarar, hugsað hefi ek kostinn, hón (i. e. my daughter, the damsel) skal hafa sextigi hundraða, ok skal aukask þrjújungu i þínum garði; hence the phrases, *kaupa mey mundi*, to buy a maid by *mund*; *mey mundi keypt*; gjalda *mund*, Skv. 1. 30, Fm. 41, N. G. L. i. 27, 48, Am. 93, and passim. No marriage was lawful without the payment of *mund*, for even if the wedding had been lawfully performed, without such previous payment of *mund* the sons of such a wedlock were illegitimate, and were called *hornung* (q. v.),—hann kallaði ykkur fríllu-sonu,—Hárekr sagði at þeir mundi vími til fú at móðir þeirra var *mundi* keypt, Eg. 40; the least amount of *mund* in Norway was twelve ounces, called the poor man's *mund* (*öréiga mundr*), N. G. L. i. 27, 54; in Iceland it was a mark, sá maðr er eigi arfgengr er móðir hans er eigi *mundi* keypt, mörk eða meira fé, Grág. (Kb.) i. 222. On the wedding night the stipulated *mund* became the wife's personal property, and thus bears some resemblance to the 'morning-gift' (*morgun-gjöf*) of the later legislation; þá er hjú koma i eina sæng, at þá er konu heimill *mundr* sinn ok svá vextir af fé því öllu er henni er mælt i *mundar-málum*, Grág. i. 370. The wife herself or her parents might, in case of divorce after misconduct, call on the husband to pay up the *mund* and the *heiman-fylgja* (q. v.) of which he had the charge, Grág. Festap. ch. 51; ella mun ek láta nefna mér vátta nú þegar, ok segja skilti við þik, ok mun ek láta föður minn heimta *mund* minn ok *heiman-fylgiu*, Gisl. 16 (p. 32 in Mr. Dasent's Gisl the Outlaw), cp. also Yngl. S. ch. 17; nefndi Mördur (the father) sér vátta, ok lýsti féskik á hendr Kúti (the husband) um fénað dóttur sinnar ok taldi níutigi hundraða fjár, lýsti hann til gjalda ok útgreiðslu, Nj. 15 and Dasent's Burnt Njal (l. c.), the Sagas passim, as also Grág., esp. the section Festap. ch. vii. sqq. The *mundr*

therefore was different to the dowry (heiman-fylgja), and has nothing answering to it in the modern law, nor perhaps in the old Greek or Roman customs; hence Tacitus speaks of it as something strange, *dotem non uxor marito, sed maritus uxori affert*, Germ. ch. 18. On the other hand, the Teutonic rites of marriage call to mind the ancient patriarchal times as described in Gen. xxiv and xxix. The etymological connection between *mundium* = *tutelage* and the Norse word is not altogether clear. In modern Icelandic usage *heiman-mundur* is erroneously used instead of *heiman-fylgja*, q. v.

-mundr, m. the latter part of several pr. names, *Ás-mundr*, *Ey-m.*, *Guð-m.*, *Geir-m.*, *Há-m.*, *Hall-m.*, *Her-m.*, *Lob-m.*, *Sig-m.*, *Söl-m.*, *Þór-m.*, *Ver-m.*, *Vé-m.*, *Vil-m.*, *Ög-m.*; contr. *Mundi*, whence *Mundagrás*, n. pl. a kind of *licben*, Hjalt.

mund-ríði, a. m. *the bundle of a shield*, Gr. *ὄρυον* (Herod. i. 171), Nj. 66, Ld. 220, Bjarn. 68, Finnb. 286, Karl. 440, Gpl. 105, Skv. 373; þáfr mundrídur, N. G. L. ii. 42.

mun-gát, n., thus spelt (and not *mun-gát*) in the best MSS., Bs. i. 340, etc.; [*prop.* = a *drinky*; from *munr* and *gát* (q. v.) from *geta*; Dan. *mundgød*]:—a kind of *ale*, *small beer*, Ölk. 34, Fms. vii. 240, viii. 87, Eg. 24, 247, Skv. 163; matr ok m., Gpl. 15, Hom. 87; mjöd ok m., Fs. 4, Fms. vii. 12; Sigurðr konungr veitti annan hvern dag fiska ok mjösk en annan-hvern slátr ok mungát, Ö. H. 33; gestum líkadi illa er hirmennu drukku mjöd en þeir mungát, Fms. viii. 166; gúra m., *to brew* m., Bs. i. 197; heita m., 340; var mjöd blandinn ok m. heitt, Sturl. ii. 245; sturt mungát, Bs. i. 819; mjöd eðr m., Fb. ii. 340; *ale* (ðil) and *mungát* are synonymous, whereas *beer* and *mungát* are distinguished, R. K. 88, D. N. (see Fr.); *mungát* bytta, Fms. ii. 165; *mungát* efni, Bs. i. 340; *mungát* görd, *brewing* of m., Fas. ii. 25.

muni, a. m. *the mind*; see *munr*.

Muninn, m. the name of one of Odin's two ravens, Gm., Edda.

munligr, adj. *pleasant*, Barl. 71, Þidr. 96.

munni, a. m. a *mouth*, *opening*, Landn. 119 (of a cave = *hellis-munni*, q. v.), Fms. vi. 189, 344; ofns m., Al. 55; grafar m., Mark xvi. 3.

munna-laug, f., see *mundlaug*.

MUNNR, m., old nom. *muðr*, in poems, but gen. *munns*, dat. *munni*; [Ulf. *munþs* = *σρόμα*; A. S. *mūð*; Engl. *mouth*; Germ. and Dan. *mund*; Swed. *mun*]:—*the mouth*, Edda 71, 109; hafa slíkar ræður í munni, Fms. ii. 292; leggja e-m orð í mun, Fær. 254; segja, mæla fyrir munni sér, *to say* in a low voice, Al. 2, Vigl. 31; má eigi einum munni allt senn segja, Fms. xi. 43, v. l.; also, einum munni, *with one mouth*, *unanimously*; mæla feigum munni, Nj. 9; e-m verðr orð (vísa) á munni, *to utter*, Sd. 139, Fb. i. 525; ferr orð er um mun lldr, a saying, Vápn. 15; lúk heill munni sunder, *well said*! Band. 37 new Ed.; mæla af munni fram, Fms. vi. 375; mælandi muðr, a *speaking mouth*, *able to speak*, N. G. L. i. 61; halda munni, *to hold one's tongue*; það er mikil í munni, *big in the mouth* (in talk), but really small; vera mestr í munnum, of a braggart:—of beasts, með gapanda munni, Edda 41; þá mun hann alla yðr í munni hafa, Fagrsk.; ulfs-munnr, Fms. vi. (in a verse); frá leons munni, Stj. 463, Grág. i. 383 (of a horse); of a bird, 623, 9; but commonly kjöptr, nef, goggr, q. v.

II. metaph. *the steel mount of an axe or hammer*, (öxar-muðr, hamars-muðr); öxin hljóp niðr í steininn svá at muðrinn brast ór allr ok rifnaði upp í gögnum herðuna, Eg. 181; öx nær álnar fyrir munni, 715, Ld. 276, Gulþ. 20; hann kastar frá sér öxinni, ok kom í stein ok brotnaði öf allr muðrinn, Sd. 177; hamars-muðrinn sökkur djúpt í höfuðið, Edda 30; nema Einarr kyssi öxar munni enn þunna, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

3. an *opening*; sekkjar munnum, Stj. 214; but usually *munni* (the weak form). III. a *nickname*, Fb. iii, Landn.; gullmuðr = *chrysostomus*. combs: *munna-magi*, a. m. the *jaw* of a cod-fish. *munna-bítl*, a. m. a *bit*, *little mouthful*. *munna-eldr*, m. *swearing*, Skv. 25. *munna-fagr*, *munna-fríðr*, adj. *with a fine-shaped mouth*, Fms. viii. (in a verse). *munna-fyllr*, f. a *mouthful*, Edda 47. *munna-harpa* or *munna-herpa*, u. f. 'mouth-harp,' *cramp in the mouth from cold*; the name of an ogress, Edda (Gl.)

munna-ligr, adj. *oral*, and *munna-liga*, adv. *orally*. *munna-líftil*, adj. *with a small mouth*, Stj. 79. *munna-ljótr*, adj. *with an ugly-shaped mouth*, Nj. 39, Fms. ii. 20. *munna-mæli*, n. pl. *sayings, laws*. *munna-nám*, n. = *munnshöfn*, Bs. i. 241. *munna-rugi*, n. *tumult*, Stj. 401. *munna-setja*, setti, *to set the edge, sharpen*, N. G. L. iii. 198. *munna-sopl*, a. m. a 'mouth-sip,' *draught*. *munna-stórr*, adj. *large-mouthed*. *munna-staði*, n. *the part of the face about the mouth*, Eg. 304. *munna-aviði*, a. m. a *soresness of the mouth*. *munna-tal*, n. *chatter*; *munntal jöfna*, poet. = *gold*, see the legend in Edda 47. *munna-varp*, n. a kind of *metre*, Edda 137; an *extemporised ditty*. *munna-vatn*, n. 'mouth-water,' *saliva*. *munna-vik*, n. pl. *the corners of the mouth*. *munna-víðr*, adj. *wide-mouthed*, Bárð. 165.

munna-höfn, f. (655 xii. 3). mod. *munnsöfnuðr*, m. *language*; *illr m.*, *bad language*, *swearing* and the like.

MUNR, m., older form *monr*, Hom. (St.) 21, gen. *munar*, dat. *mun*, pl. *munir*; [Dan. *mon*]:—*prop.* *the moment or turn of the balance*; this sense, however, only occurs in phrases more or less derived or metaphorical, as in the phrase, *vera mikilla* (litilla) *muna* (gen. pl.)

vant, to be in want of much (little); *man yðr eigi svá mikilla muna ávant*, at þér munid eigi vilja upp hefjask ok rekask af þess frænda-skömm þessa, *ye are not in want of so much, that...*, *þou are not so deficient, that...*, the metaphor from under-weight, Ö. H. 32, cp. Fms. iv. 79; hann spurði eptir vendiliga hvernig Kristinn dömr væri haldinn á Íslandi, ok þótti honum mikilla muna ávant at vel væn. 44; lítilla muna vant, *lacking but little*; hygg ek at mér verði meiri muna vant en þúrolfi, Eg. 113; ok er mér mikilla muna vant at ek halda rétta máli, ef ek skal heldr láta lausar eignir mínar afnaga fyrir þér en berjask við þik, 504; en ef við annan þeirra verðr muna vant, Grág. i. 120:—*ja fyrir mun* (munum) *um e-t, to foresee how a thing will turn, what turn it will take*; eigi þykkjumk ek þar sjá fyrir munum, hvárt... Fb. i. 529; Erlingr fékk sér eigi skaplyndi til at bjóða hér neinnna muna um, 2. *was too proud to beg anything in this case*, Ö. H. 47.

2. *temp. the nick of time*; hann bað Halverð ganga út til sín um litla muni, *for a little while*, Fms. ii. 71.

II. *the difference*; hví görir þú svá mikinn mun barnanna? Sd. 141; er þess mikill munr, hvárt... *it makes a great difference, whether...*, Fms. vii. 132; ef fó er verri, ok skulu þeir virða þann mun, ok skal hann gjalda honum þann, *make good the balance*, Grág. i. 428; ok vænta þess at mála-efna munr munni skipta, Sturl. iii. 241, Fb. i. 20, *passim* in old and mod. usage.

2. *moment, importance*; vil ek bjóða honum mitt lið, því at eigi er þat við hvariga muni, *for it will tell something in the balance*, Fb. 16; at hann skyldi segja honum þá bluti er honum væri munr undir at vita, Sturl. ii. 151; mun hverjum vitrum manni þykkja mikill munr undir því vera, at... *every wise man will think it of great moment, that...*, Skv. 269; e-m er munr at e-u, *it is of some moment*; ok mætti þér konungr verða munr at, at þeir væri þér heldr sinnadr en í mót, Fms. i. 297; munr er at manns liði, a *man's help is always something*, Bs. i; Grímur gördi ok þann mun allan er hann mátti, *G. strained every nerve*, Eg. 188.

III. *the dat. muni* or *mun* before a comparative, *by a little*, as also *considerably*, a *good deal*; ljóstu mun kyrrara, *strike somewhat more gently*, Hkr. iii. 365; ef þú vilt lögum at fylgja, þá er þat mun réttligast at Sigurðr njóti vína sinna, 257; með muni minna liði, *with considerably less forces*, Fagrsk. 172; muni síðar, a *little later*, Geisli 23; hön sagði mun fleira, a *good deal more*, Am. 45; stundum með mjúklýndi, en stundum munni harðari, Barl. 176; muni hægri, a *good deal easier*, Orkn. (in a verse); gen. *munns*, með munns minni ráð, *munns tómlegari* ok *seinna...* *munns mjúkari*, Barl. 72.

2. adding a pronoun; þeim mun skirlegri, Fs. 121; ek sá at þeim mun er betri, *it fares so much the better*, Fms. xi. 228; þeim mun fleiri gildir, *all the more traps*, Barl. 24; þeim mun lengr, 101; en svá miklum mun sem sól er ljósari en náttmyrkir, *svá myklu er ok meiri...* *by so much as the sun is brighter than night-mirk*, *so much greater...*, 116; engum mun verr en áðr, *nothing less than before*, Ö. H. 69; engum mun betri, *not a bit better*, 222; öngum mun betri, 113; ok var sá öngum mun fegri, 75.

IV. the adverb. phrase, fyrir alla muni, *by all means*; fyrir hvern mun, *id.*, Gulþ. 7, Grett. 193 new Ed., Fms. i. 157; fyrir öngan mun, *by no means*, Edda 57, Nj. 200, 201, Fms. i. 9, Gpl. 531.

V. plur. *means, things, objects, property*; en hann á þat er et fyrta várít var í þeim munum, Grág. ii. 338; at eigi munid er alla yðra muni til leggja, *to contribute all one's means, strain every nerve*, Ö. H. 32; hefir þú, fadir, þar marga þína muni til gefna, Ld. 102; ok vildi, at allir landsmenn legði sína muni til at biskups-stóll væri eldr, Fb. iii. 446.

2. biskup talaði hér um mjúklýga, *las fyrst samán ok smám munina fyrir þeim, expounded all the details for them*, Fms. ix. 52; slíkt sem hann fékk munum á komit, *such that he could manage all that he could get* (metaphor from counting or balancing), Játv. 40; sé-munr, *means*; vís-munir, 'wit-means,' *reason*; geðs-munir, *scaps-munir*, *treper*; gagns-munir, *useful things*.

MUNR, m., gen. *munar* and *munns*, pl. *munir*, [Ulf. *munns* = *μύνος*, A. S. *myn* = *love, mind*; Engl. *mind*; mod. H. G. *munni*; Germ. *munnsang*]:—*the mind*, Edda (Gl.); af munar grunni, Hofuðl. 19; ór munar öngum, *the mind's straits*, Kormak; munar myrkr, Líkn. 4; munar stríð, *the mind's distress*, Skv. 3. 38; missa munar ok landa, *to lose life and land*, Hkr. 2. 44.

II. *a mind, longing, delight*; at mínum, þínum munum, *to my, thy mind*, i. e. *as I like, as thou likest*, Skm. 35; þvíst álfirðull lýsir af alla daga ok þeygi at mínum munum, *for the sun shines all day long, and yet not to my mind*, lb. 5, in the words of the love-sick god Frey, which call to mind Hamlet's words (this most excellent copy, the air, etc.); at mannskis munum, *to please anybody*, Skm. 20, 24; þína eða míns munar, 43; leita e-m munar, *to comfort one*, Glv. 1. 8; at mun banda, *according to the will of the gods*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); at mun stömu, *to one's heart's content*, Fms. i. 27 (in a verse); hverr lifði at sínum mun, Bjarn. (in a verse), Og. 34; í mun e-m, *to one's mind or liking*, Korm. (in a verse); at þú görir eptir mínum mun, Fb. i. 21; in the phrase, e-m leiks munr á e-u, *to have a mind for*; tak sjálf við þeim ef þú þykkisk of geit hafa eðr þér leiks munr at, Ld. 318, v. l.; lék mér meirr í mun, *I longed more for*, Skv. 3. 39; as also, leika at muni, Gsp.; gráta at muni, *to weep heartily*, Vtkv. (in a verse); land-munir, q. v.; and in mod. usage, *mútr* er það í mun, *I have a mind for that*.

2. *love*; sá inn mættir munr, 11m. 93; vættak míns munar, *I waited for my heart's delight*, 95; the

phrase, komask á muni við e-n, to *insinuate oneself*, vita ef ek get komisk á muni við (ölöfu konu hans, Vigl. 58 new Ed. compds: **muna-fullr**, adj. *delightful*, Sól. 35. **munar-heimr**, m. *delight's abode*, the world of pleasure, Hkv. Hjörv. 42. **munar-lausa**, adj. (mod. **munaðar-lausa**), joyless, orphaned, Gkv. 1. 4. (cp. **munaðar-leysi**, n. *orphanhood*, and **munaðar-leysingir**, a, m. *an orphan*, which forms are freq. in mod. usage.) **mun-ligr**, adj. *delightful*, Lex. Poët. **mun-ráð**, n. a *match on which one has set his heart*, Hkv. 2. 14. **mun-strönd**, f. the 'mind's-strand,' poet. for the breast, Höfuðl. 1. **mun-störandi**, part. *love-awakening*, epithet of a girl, Haustl. **mun-tún**, n. 'mind's-town,' poet. for the breast, Fas. i. 437 (in a verse). **mun-vegar**, m. pl. the ways of joy, the heavens, Stor. 16.

MUNU, a verb whose present is in preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. man, mant (mantú, muntú), man, pl. munum, munut, munu; pret. mundi; subj. pres. muni; pret. myndi; imper. mun, muntu; pres. infin. munu; pret. infin. mundu. In the oldest vellums an *o* is used throughout for *u*, thus infin. **monu**, pret. **mon**, **monu**, and so on, whence subj. **möndi**; thus Thorodd, **mon-a** (will not) mín möna; and leka möndi húsit (the house would leak) ef eigi möndi (it would) smidrinn, Skálda; **mun'k** = **mun** ek, Ad. 14, Skv. 1. 40; **mun'k** = **munn** ek, Fms. vii. 337 (Mork.); **mona'k** = **muna** ek (subj.): with neg. suff. pres. **mon-a**, *he will not*, Thorodd, Höfuðl. 17; **monka** ek, I shall not, Hkv. Hjörv. 23, Fms. x. 342 (in a verse); **mon-at**, **mun-at** (3rd pers.), *shall not*; **monattu** or **munattu** (2nd pers.), Gs. 19, La. 49; **munum-a**, *we shall not*, Hallfred; see -at, p. 2:—a pret. pl. **manu** without unilaut, or even with a through-out sing. and plur., is also freq. In mod. usage and MSS., as also in less correct paper transcripts of vellums, and in Editions, the pret. infin. **mundu** is freq. turned into a subj. from **mundi**, and ought to be restored; thus in Eg.—sögðu þat vera mundu (Ed. **mundi**) rög illra manna, . . . konungur kveðsk því mundu (Ed. **mundi**) heldr af trúa, cp. Eb. (pref. p. xxviii new Ed.).

B. Will, shall, as an auxiliary verb simply denoting futurity, followed by an infinitive; **munu** margir þess galda, Nj. 2; þú mant vera feigt maðr, 63; sem nú man ek telja, Grág. ii. 211; aldri hafði ond mín tvá líkamir ok eigi mun hón hafa, heldr mun hón einn líkama hafa nú, ok þann mun hón hafa á döms-degi, Fms. iv. 122; hón kveðsk hans forsjá hlíta mundu, . . . ok kveðsk ganga mundu, Ld. 14; svá man möðir þin til ætla, Nj. 58; muntú ekki min at slíku þurfa, 55; mon ek þá görask þinn maðr, Ó. H. 47; en ek mon þik láta vera gófgastan lendan mann, id.; þá man yðr eigi svá . . . at eigi moned ér (subj.), 32; segir at nú man til verða sá maðr, 33; hér mantú konung upp fæða, möðir, 64; nú man ek koma til Uppsalaþinga, 67; þá mono vér veita þér atgöngu, 69; vel man þér fara, Nj. 55; þú mant segja dauða minn, 58 (but þú munt, next line); úparir munu þér verða frændr Hallgerðar, id.; þó man ek ekki göra hann at þræli, id.; hvat ek veit, segir Gunnarr, hvírt ek man því úraskari maðr en aðrir menn, sem . . ., *whether I am, whether I should be*, id.; hann lét þó svá búið þá mundu verða at vera (a threefold infin.), Isl. ii. 357.

II. with a suggestive sense of *may be, probably, about*, often answering to *may be, perhaps* in mod. writers; þá mundi lífa þriðjungr nætr, *perhaps the third, about the third part*, Fms. ix. 475; þeir myndi hafa nær sjau tigi manna, Sturl. iii. 239; hvert mundi þá segja? Edda 144; ok mundi hann vita þat fyrir ér hann vissi dauða sinn, Nj. 98; ok myndi þat Njáll ætla, at . . . 93; þeir sögðu þat vera mundu rög illra manna, *it was nothing but*, . . . Eg. 55; sögðu at þórlófr mundi vera hollr konungi, *that Th. was no doubt faithful*, id., *passim*.

III. in asking and answering, corresponding to Engl. *wouldst thou? I will*; Muntú veita mér þat ér ek bið þik? Hvát ér þat, segir konungur, Fms. vi. 392; muntú mór, Freyja, sjaðrhamr, líta?—þó munda ek gefa þér þótt ór gulli væri, þkv. 3. 4; mundu fleira mæla? answer, mun ek, Hkv. Hjörv. 2; muntú stefna vilja Hallvarði? Glúm. 365; mun hann dauðr, *is he dead?* Nj. 153.

IV. denoting injunction; hann mælti til Einars, at hann mundu (*told him to*) leita sér vistar, Hrafn. 5; svá hefi ek helzt ætlað at boð þitt muni vera at áliðnu sumri, Ld. 14 (but rarely). **V.** ellipt., the infin. vera being left out and understood; ærit bragð mun at því (viz. vera), Nj. 58; lítit bragð mun þá at, Ld. 136; Háfr mundi mikill afreksmaðr, Mag. 4; torsótt mun (viz. vera) at sækja, Glím. 365.

Hardly any verb is more freq., e. g. þú munt hafa meira hlut sagði Njáll, en þó man hér hljótask af marga manns bani.—Man nokkut hér minn bani af hljótask?—Ekki man þat af þessu, en þó munu þeir minnask á fornan fjandskap ok muntú ekki annat mega en brökkva við, Nj. 90; hversu mun nú ganga síðan? þú mant ríða til þinga. þá man þú skamt eiga ólífad, ella mant þú verða gamall maðr, . . . Veiztú hvat þér man verða at bana . . . þat sem allir munu sátt ætla, segir Njáll, 85. In mod. usage the word **munu** is far less frequent, and futurity is in speech mostly expressed, as in Gothic, by the pres. indic., as, eg fer á morgun, where an ancient would have said, ek mun fara á morgun; but in solemn style **munu** is retained, thus, sjá, þú munt barn geta í kviði þínum, ok munt son fæða ok hans nafn skaltú (not muntú) kalla Jesús; hann mun miskill verða, ok kallast sonur hinn Hæsta, og Guð Drottinn mun gefa honum væti síns föður Davíð, og hann mun ríkja yfir húsi Jakobs að

eilífu, hans ríkis mun og enginn endir verða . . . Heilagr Andi mun koma yfir þig, og kraptr ins Hæsta mun yfirskyggja þig, af því at það hið helga sem af þér mun fæðast skal nefnast . . . Luke i. 31 sqq. in the Icel. N. T. (Vidal.)

munuð or **munúð**, f., contr. from **mun-hugð** (Barl. 86), **mun-ugð**, [munr and hugr]:—*pleasure, lust*; líkama or líkamlig **munuð**, *carual lust*, Hom. 85, 128; bindask munuða sinna, . . . lífa at munuðum, Hom. (St.); draga ást þeirra saman til munygdar við sik, Bær. 14; munugðar lífi, a *life of lust*, 655 ix. C. 2; til munugðar sinnar, Str. 33; móti munugð sinni ok veraldar girnd, Ó. H. L. 86; deila munuð, Og. 24; drýga munuð, Sól. 18; fjóðs munuð, a *woman's love*, Hm. 78; mun-aðar ríki, *sensuality*, Sól. 10. compds: **munhugð-ligr**, adj. *sensual*, Barl. 86. **munuð-lífi**, n. a *life of pleasure*, Al. 87, Stj. 84, 119, 144. Eluc. 27, Ver. 41, Mar. **munuð-lifr**, adj. *sensual*, Róm. 312. **munuð-samligr**, adj. *voluptuous, sensual*, Hom. (St.)

MURA, u, f. *goose-grass, silver-weed, potentilla anserina*, Fms. xi. 289, Hjal.; áttu börn ok buru grófu rætr ok mura, Maurer's Volks.

murka, að, dimin. from **mörð**, to mangle; in the phrase, murka lífið úr e-m, to rack the life out of one.

murnigr, m. a *slow racking pain*, Fél. x. 19.

murra, að, to murmur, Stj. 238, 291.

murtan, f. *murmuring*, Stj. 291.

murta, u, f. [Swed. *mört* = *cyprinus rutilus*, see Ivar Aasen], a kind of small trout, as also of any small fish; steldu ekki murtu mús, Snót 268; silungi-m., fisk-m.; the word seems to occur in Eyvind's verse Hkr. i. 185, vita ef murtur (not murur or mútur) verði faltar vinum mínum, for the poet was going to purchase a herring; hence **murtr**, m. and **murti**, a, m. a nickname = a *little fellow*, Sturl. Orkn.

muskra, að, to murmur, *maunder*.

músla, að, [múðr = *munnr*], to *munch*.

mussa or **múza**, u, f. [cp. *muzza*, Du Cange], a kind of loose jacket; eigi hafði hann plátu muzu né brynju, Bév., freq. in mod. usage.

mustarðr, m. [from mid. Lat. *mustarda*; Fr. *moustarde*, *mountarde*], *mustard*, N. T.

musteri and **mustari**, n., *mysteri* in Hom. 46, 97. [eccl. Lat. *monasterium*; A. S. *myrster*; Engl. *minster*; Germ. *münster*]:—a temple, freq. in old and mod. eccl. writers, as the translation of 'templum' in a Jewish and Christian sense, while *hof* is used in the heathen sense, Bs., Stj., Hom., N. T., Pass., Vidal. *passim*.

MÚGR, m. [akin to Engl. *mow*], a *swathe*, but only in the weak form **múgi**; hann hafði slegit þúfur allar ok fært þær saman í múga, . . . ok er kallaðr ákveðis-teigr milli hverra múga, Fb. i. 522, freq. in mod. usage. **múga-aláttir**, m. *mowing into swathes*, Fb. i. 522.

II. múgr or **múgi**, a, m., metaph. *the crowd, common people, populace, mob*; með vingan alls stórmennis, ok at samþykktum múginum, Al. 9; heimskr múgr, the foolish mob, Sks. 340; líta á múg sinn ok höfða-tal, 341; allr múgr Svía, Hkr. i. 55; múgr ok margmenni, Ó. H. 34. Bjarn. 9, Grett. 82; þar sem múgr(r)inn stóð, Eg. 532; með múga hers, Fms. vii. 183; múga manns, Or. 29; múgr manns, Fms. xi. 245; var þar enn mesti múgr manns, Ó. H. 211; lands-múgr, the people of the land; al-múgi (Dan. *almue*), the common people. compds: **múga-menn**, m. pl. the common people, Bs. i. 732, 735, Stj. 426, 642. **múga-votr**, n. 'mob-winter,' the name of a wild winter, Fms. vii. 183.

múl-asni, a, m. a *mule*.

múl-binda, batt, to muzzle, Grág. i. 383, Fas. ii. 231.

MÚLI, a, m. [mid. H. G. *múl*; Germ. *maul*], prop. a *muzzle*, *snout* (= trjóna), whence *the mouth* of beasts; gyltr með járnuðum múla, of a war-engine, Sks. 395; búinn múllinn með járn, Róm. 292; hard-múla, *hard-mouthed*, Germ. *hart-mülig*; kol-múlgur, *black-mouthed*; **múlaðr**, adj. = Lat. *rostratus*; **múla-stykki**, n. a *smith's vice*, Vm.; korna-múli, a nickname, Landn.

II. [Scot. *mull*; Shetl. and Orkn. *mule*], a *jutting crag*, between two dales, fjords, or the like; hann snýr þegar af leiddinni ok upp á múlann ok svá eptir hálinum milli Hrafskeldals ok Jökuldals, Hrafn. 20, very freq. in Icel.; fjalls-múli, a *mountain peak*; Digri-múli, Seljalands-múli, Landn.: as also in numberless local names, **Múli**, **Múla-fjall**, **Múla-eyjar**, **Múla-voit**, Landn., map of Icel.; so the *Mull* of Cantire = *Satirius-múli*, *Mull* of Galloway, the *Mull-bead* in the Orkneys, and the like, local names given by the Norsemen; perh. also the island of *Mull*, whence **Mylakr**, adj. = a *man of Mull*, Fms. vii. 42 (in a verse).

múll, m. a *muzzle*.

múll, m. [Lat. *mulus*], a *mule*, Flóv. 31, Stj., Sks., Karl.

múnk-lífi, n. a *monastery*, Hom., Greg., Stj., Str., Bs.

MÚNKR, m., mod. also contr. **múkr**, m. [eccl. Lat. *monachus*]:—a monk, friar, Bs., Sks., Greg., etc. *passim*; múnka-búnaðr, -kápa, -kleði, Fms. vi. 188, viii. 357; múnka regla, a *monastery*, Ann. 1344; Múnka bryggja, *Monk's-bridge*, Fms. vii. 183; múnka klaustr, a *monastery, cloister*, xi. 392; Grá-múnkar, *Gray-friars*; Svart-múnkar, *Black-friars*; **munki**, a, m. a nickname, viii.; in local names. **Múnka-þvera**, mod.; **Múka-þverá**, Bs.:—of a game of cards, grékk þeim Indríða betr, hver stókan og múkrinn eptir annan, Piltir og Stúla 23.

múra, að, to wall, provide with a wall, Fms. vi. 153, Stj. 44, 347.

MÚRR, m. [from Lat. *murus*], a wall of brick or stone, Fms. i. 104, Stj. 70, 205; staðar-múrr, borgar-múrr, a castle-wall:—a prison, tower, Bs. i. 833. **múr-grjót** and **múr-steinn, m.** bricks, þjal. 49.

MÚS, f., pl. mýss, acc. mýs, mod. mýs; [A. S. *mūs*, pl. *mýs*; Engl. *mouse*, pl. *mice*; O. H. G. *mūs*; Germ. *maus*, pl. *mäuse*; Dan. *mus*; Lat. *mus*; Gr. *mūs*];—a mouse, H. E. i. 482, Al. 169, Stj. 23; spilltu mýss kornu ok ökrum, var þar víða jörð hol ok full af mýsum, Bs. i. 293; mýs hljóp áðan á kinn mér, Fs. 140; sér köttinn mýsina? Ísl. ii. 309; svá hræddir sem mýs í skreppu, Fms. vii. 21; hlaupa hingat ok þangat sem mýss í holur, viii. 39; veida mýs, to catch mice; mýss svá stórar sem kettir, Ó. H. 109 (*rats*); þá sá hann mýs tvær aðra hvíta en aðra svarta, Barl. 56; mýss Valkar, *Welsb mice, strange mice = rats*, Fms. xi. 279; whence mod. Icel. *valska, q. v.*; flæðar-mús, skógar-mús, a wood-mouse, *mus sylvaticus*, Eggert Itin.: allit., maðr og mýs, thus in Danish if a ship is lost, 'med niand og muus,' i. e. *with all hands*. In tales mice are said to pass over rivers on cakes of cow-dung (skán), steering with their tails, see Eggert Itin. ch. 329, and Ísl. þjóðs., which reminds one of the witch who sails 'like a rat without a tail' in Shakespeare's Macbeth. For the fabulous tales of wizards keeping a flæðar-mús that it may always provide them with money see Maurer's Volks.; when the wizard dies, the mouse breaks loose into the sea and a tempest arises, called **Músar-byllr, mouse-tempest**; that a similar superstition existed in olden times may be inferred from the name **Músa-Bölverkr**, Landn. 2.

the name of a mouse-gray young cow, Ísl. ii. 401. **comps:** **músar-bragð, n.** a trick in wrestling, treading on the adversary's toes, Fas. ii. 346. **músar-bróðir, m.** a 'mouse-brother,' the wren; also called **músar-rindill, m.**, Eggert Itin. ch. 678. **músar-oyra, m.** 'mouse-ear,' forget-me-not, a plant, Germ. *maus-öhrlein, myosotis*. **músa-gangr, m.** a gang of mice, Bs. i. 194. **músa-gilðra, u, f.** a mouse-trap.

B. Metaph. the biceps muscles in the arm; þá flaug ör ein ok kom í hönd Hákonu konungi upp í mýsina fyrir neðan öxl, Hkr. i. 159; kom ein ör í handlegginn í mýsina, Bs. i. 781; mýs in A. S. and O. H. G. is used in a similar sense; cp. also Lat. *musculus* = a little mouse, whence *muscle*: the chief muscles of the body were named from lively animals, thus fiskr of the cheek (kinn-fiskr), mús of the arm, kálfi (calf) of the leg.

mús-grár, adj. mouse-gray, cp. Ísl. ii. 401 (for myrkrar read mýskrar?).

Múska, u, f. a mouse-gray mare.

Múspelli, n. the name of an abode of fire; in the old mythology peopled by **Múspells lýðir, the men of Muspell, a host of fiends**, who are to appear at Ragnarok and destroy the world by fire; the prose in Edda 3 may have been derived from some lost verses of the **Völuspá**, for the name appears at the end of that poem (Vsp. 51) as if it were already known; it occurs nowhere else in the Norse mythical songs, except in Ls. 42 (**múspells-megir**). **Múspells-heimr, the abode of Muspell**, Edda 4. This interesting word was not confined to the Norse mythology, but appears twice in the old Saxon poem *Heliand*—**mutspelli cumit** on thiustra naht, also thiof ferit, *comes in dusky night, as a thief fares*, i. e. *but the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night*, 2 Pet. iii. 10; and, **mutspellis megin** oþar man ferit, *the main of m. fares over men*, see Schmeller's Edition; a third instance is in an Old High German poem on the Last Day—**dār ni mac denne mac andremo helfan vora demo muspille**—*there no man can help another against the muspell-doom*. In these instances muspell therefore stands for *the day of judgment, the last day*, and answers to Ragnarok of the Northern mythology. The etymology is doubtful, for spell may be = *the weird, doom*, = Lat. *Fatum*; or it may be = *spoil, destruction*: the former part *mut* or *muod* is more difficult to explain. The Icel. *mús* is an assimilated form.

MÚTA, u, f. [Ulf. *mōta* = *μετάωμι*; O. H. G. *mūta*; Germ. *maut* (Schmeller); cp. Ulf. *mōtareis* = *μετάωμι*];—a law term, a fee, gratuity, for transacting business, as also a *pittance*, whence afterwards it came to mean *dishonest gain, a bribe, a fee given in stealth or under false pretences*; gull er grams mūta, *gold is the king's grant*, Lex. Run.; rétt er at þeir gefi mūtur af fénu, Grág. i. 207; ef maðr tekr dānar-fé austr, þá á hann at gefa mūtu til sjár-tökunnar ef hann nār eigi ella, ok gefa sem hann má minnsta, 221; en þú munt eigi vilja selja mik fyrir mūtur, Flöv. 37; sníkja til mūtu, to go begging for a fee, Grág. (pref. clxviii); Austmaðrinn kvaðsk mundu hafa selt honum, ef hann hefði fyrri komit, með þvílíku verði sem Steingrím, en segisk nú ekki mundu taka litla mūtu (a *pittance*) til at bregða þessu kaupi sínu, Rd. 251; hvat hefi ek slikt heyr, at taka á sér mūtu sem pátur (to take fees like *barlots*), þar sem þú sazt til jáms ok tókt fé-mūtu í bótina, Fb. ii. 197; þeir hafa tekit mūtur af búðum at taka fals slikt er eigi þykkir gjaldgengt, Ó. H. 157; em ek eigi vanr at taka mūtur á afi mínu, to exhibit my strength for money, Fms. iii. 279; the phrase, *mæla á mūtur, to be silent*, as if every word had to be extorted by a fee; eigi þarf þetta á mūtur at mæla, *let us make a clean breast, speak out at once*, Nj. 180, 228; cp. also the old Swed. law phrase, *jörp ma eighi á muto taka, land must not be given into mūta*, Schlyter. 2. a bribe; en selt réttlætíð í sínum dómum fyrir mūtur ok manna mun, Al. 105; eigi reði mūtan

þá svá miklu með ranglátum dómara, 115; elska sannindi en fyrir-ma mūtur, Stj. 299; at þeir hafi tekit fé á gifting systur hans, . . . en ef einhver verðr sannr at því, at hann hafi til þess mūtu tekit, reði slikt upp sveininum sem hann tók mūtuna ok heiti drengir at verri, N. G. L. i. 231 (Js. 63), freq. in mod. usage. **comps:** **mútu-fé, n.** a bribe, Hom. 33, 86. **mútu-gjarn, f.** corruption by bribery, Sks. 358. **mútu-gjarn (mútu-gjarnligr, Sks. 451), adj.** open to bribes, corrupt, Al. 4. **mútu-gjöf, f.** bribe-giving, Fms. ix. 329;—*bartering*, muntú þau hráski plokka af mér með mútugjöfum ná heitan, Ld. 150.

múta, að, to bribe, with dat. of the person and thing; múta e-m e-u.

mútaðr, part. [from Old Fr. *muter*; Engl. *to mute, moul*; the Lat. *mutatus* is a hawk that has been in the *muta* (Fr. *mue*, Engl. *meow*), and has done moulting];—of a hawk that has moulted; einn hinn frídasti gashaukr með sögrum sótum, svá sem hann væri fimm sinnum eða sex mútaðr, Str. 75, where the French original has *mues*; þúsund gashauka mútaða, Karl. 485.

mútari, a, m. a hawk, Edda (Gl.), occurs in *Sighvat*, but is nevertheless a French word; see **mútaðr**.

mútera, að, [Lat. mutare], to change, Rb. 232.

mygla, að, [mugga], to grow muggy or musty; en er minnþakit tók at mygla, Landn. 34; myglat brauð, Stj. 367; myglaðr ostr, myglað hey, and the like.

mygla, u, f. [Swed. *mögel*], *mustiness*, Stj. 567 (of blight in a crop), freq. in mod. usage.

mygligr, adj. musty, Stj. 357.

MYKI, f. indecl., but an older form *mykr* (*mykrin*) occurs as a *ðr. ley.*, Hkr. i. 73, in the transcript of the vellum *Kringla*; but the Cod. Fris. (l. c.) has *mykin*, 37; a gen. *mykjar* is nowhere recorded; mod.

mykja, u, f. [Dan. *mög*; cp. Engl. *midden* = Dan. *mødding* = *qs. mykdyngja*; cp. also Ulf. *maibatus* = *coropia*; A. S. *meow*; Scot. and North. E. *muck*; Germ. *mist*; akin to *moka, q. v.*];—*dung*; en er mykin (*mykrin* v. l.) hafði fallit á físn, Hkr. (Cod. Fris.) 37; brecca skinn, bein, slátr ok myki (acc.), Stj. 319; ok sópaði yfir moldu ok myki, Hkr. i. 251; draga myki út, K. þ. K. 100; reida myki, Gþl. 354; hann drap at þeim myki (*mykju* Ed. from a paper MS.), Sd. 168. **comps:** **myki-kvial, f.** a dung-fork, Fms. i. 75 (x. 222). **myki-reka, u, f.** a 'muck-rake,' *dung-shovel*, Finnb. 306. **myki-skán, f.** a cake of cow-dung, Þorf. Karl. 430.

myk-alödi, a, m. (as if formed from *mykr*), *Kormak*.

mykja, að, to 'muck,' dung, manure, Gþl. 342.

mykla and mykill, see mikla, mikill.

mylda, d, [mold], to cover with mould; ó-myldr, *unburied*, Hom. (St.): mod. to beat (earth or dung) into powder before spreading it as manure over a field.

mylin or mulin, m. a luminary, the moon, Am. 15, Edda i. 472; the sun, id.: prop. a mock sun (?), cp. Swed. *moln*.

MYLJA, pres. myl, pret. mülði, subj. mylði or mülði, Ls. 43; part. muldr, and mod. mullinn; [akin to *mala, melja, etc.*];—to *shiver, crush*; myl hann með sínum tönnum, Fas. i. 103; nú eru þeir allir mülðir i sundr, Karl. 352; mergi smæra mülða ek þá meinkraku, Ls. 43; mülð sundr fótlegginn annan, Bs. ii. 11; skeljarnar er muldar vöru í smátt, 180.

mylkja, t, [mjólk], to give suck; þú mylktir hann af þínum brjóstum. Mar.: see *milkja, milkr*.

myln, m. (?) fire, Edda (Gl.) ii. 486; akin to *Mjöltnir* (?), q. v.

mylna, u, f. [from Lat. *mola*], a mill, Þidr. 131, Karl. 281, 472, D. N.: the genuine Teut. word is *kvern*, q. v. **mylnu-maðr, m.** a 'mill-man,' miller, Fms. ix. 19.

mylnari, a, m. a miller, N. G. L. iii. 204.

mylna, u, f. the dust, grounds of a thing, as opp. to large pieces; þáð er ekki eptir nema mylna.

Myt-vorjar, n. pl. the men from the island of Mull, Fms. x.

MYND, f. [prob. derived from *mund*], *shape, form*; hverja mynd sem hann hefir tekit á sik, Fms. xi. 433; myndir eða ásjónur, Stj. 91; orðanna myndir, 67; nokkur elds mynd, a kind of fire, 41; i mynd krossis, Fms. i. 136; i boga mynd, Fas. i. 271; fjarrir alþr maunligrir mynd, the human shape, Grett. 113; engu sjánu vér hafa þína mynd, Fas. i. 244; þá gördi hann alla mynd (all the frame) þess altaris, Stj. 638; á þá mynd, er . . . in the same manner, as . . . Fms. ii. 122; at nokkum mynd, in some manner, Bjarn. 55; mjök á mynd ok með þeim Sigurði, much in the same way, Fxt. 241. 2. a figure, image; i hús þat er i myndum var gört, Clem. 50; a metaphor, með mörgum öðrum myndum ok merkingum, Stj. 420; mynd ok dæmi trúar, Fb. ii. 701; freq. in mod. usage, of pictures, ljós-mynd, a photograph, and the like; ó-mynd, a shapeless thing; fyrir-mynd, a prototype; i-mynd, the very image. **comps:** **mynda-smíðr, m.** a sculptor. **mynda-smíði, n.** sculpture.

myndar-ligr, adj. well-shapen.
mynda, d, [mundr; Germ. münden = discharge], to weigh, measure, of the *mundr*, q. v.; gripir metnir ok myndir i hendr þeim er kom fer, N. G. L. i. 230; mynda skal meyar-fé allt, ok koma eyrir eyri i gegn, 29; for in the *mundmál* (q. v.) the *mundr* was to be set off or balanced against the damsel's dowry.

mynda, *ad*, to shape, form, Hom. 130; *mynda* *e-t* *eptir* *e-u*, to shape after, imitate, Hom. (St.): to shape, form, vér höfum mælt ok myndat vegginn, Fms. xi. 432, freq. in mod. usage. II. = munda: ekki þarf hér at mynda til þess sem oss er í hug, 'tis no use to hint at it, i. e. let us speak it out at once, Nj. 224.

myndan, *f*, shaping: *i-myndan*, imagination; *synir-m.* = Germ. *vor-bild*. **mynding**, *f*, [mundr], balancing the mundr and the heimanfylgia, N. G. L. i. 29.

myndugr, *adj*, [from Germ. *mündig*], of age, (mod.)

mynni, *n*, [munnr], a mouth, opening; see minni.

mynnr, *part*, mouthed so and so, Sks. 170.

mynt, *f*, [a for. word], a mint, Rétt. 30.

myntarl, *a*, *m*, a minter, mint-master, N. G. L. i. 446: a nickname, Fms. viii. 161.

MYRÐA, *ð*, later *t*, [mord], to murder. II. to conceal, murder,

see the remarks on mord; skal ek eigi myrða (to suppress) þetta konungsbréf, þótt þú hafir myrt þau konungsbréf er til þín hafa send verit, Sturl. iii. 139; hann drap hann sofanda í sang sinni ok myrði hann síðan, Fas. ii. 342; list mér þat ráð at vér drepim hann ok myrðim hann síðan, mun þetta aldri víst verða, Fær. 177; hann drap sveininn ok vildi myrða en menn urðu þó varir við, Fb. ii. 79; síðan stefndi Helgi Asbjarnarson Helga Droplaugarsyni um þat, at hann hefði myrðan dauðan mann ok sókt í sjó ok hult ekki moldu, *that he had 'murdered' a dead man, and put the corpse into the sea and not covered it with earth*, Dropl. 16; þat vissu allir at vér vildum bana Sigmundar, en hvar fyrir mundu vér vilja myrða þá, *murder them*, i. e. *conceal them*, Fær. 182; ok muni hann þá hafa verið drepinn eðr myrðr, *slain or murdered*, 183; hann myrði Sigurð til heringsins Hakonar-nauts, 155; drepinn ok myrðr, *slain and murdered*, Fb. i. 554; myrðir til hnossa, Am. 53; sofanda myrði, Sól. 5; um mord þau ok illvirki er sendimenn minir hafa þar myrðir verið, Fær. 199; knésett hefir þú hann nú ok máttu ná myrða hann ef þú vilt, of infanticide, Fms. i. 16; fannsk þar barns lík er myrt haðri verið ok fölgit þar, Hkr. iii. 184.

myrðir, *n*, a murderer, destroyer, Lex. Poët.

myrginn, *m*, morning; see morginn.

myrk-blár, *adj*, dark blue, 544. 39, Fas. ii. 93.

myrk-fara, *u*, *f*, poet. the 'mirk-farer,' i. e. the night, Edda (Gl.)

myrk-felinn, *adj*, afraid in the dark, Grett. 126, Glsl. 181.

myrk-felni, *f*, the being afraid in the dark, Grett. 130, Stj. 111.

myrk-heimr, *m*, the world of darkness, Akv. 42: in plur., í myrk-heimum, Edda 70.

myrk-hræddr, *adj*, afraid in the dark, Fbr. 89, Glsl. 65.

myrk-hræðinn, *adj*, = myrkfelinn, Sturl. ii. 139.

myrk-leikr, *m*, darkness, Edda 209.

myrkna, *ad*, to grow murky or dusk; ef þér myrknit ok blindisk, Stj. 241; (tunglit) vex ok þvert, myrknar optlaga, Karl. 134.

myrk-nætti, *n*, [Old Engl. *mirk nio*, Story of Havelok the Dane, l. 66], *mirk-night*, the dead of night, Sturl. iii. 227, Stj. 559, Mar. 1108.

MYRKUR, *adj*, myrk, myrkt, or myrt, Ó. H. 216; with a characteristic *o* before a vowel, myrkvan, myrkva, myrkvir; compar. myrkvari; superl. myrkvastr; later, as also in mod. usage, the *o* was dropped, which form occurs in later vellums of the 14th century, thus myrkar, Stj. 30; myrkari, Fms. vi. 229 (Hulda); *j* for *o*, myrkjar, Róm. 373; [A. S. *myre*; Hel. *mirk*; Old Engl. and Scot. *mirk*; Engl. *murky*; Dan.-Swed. *mörk*]: —*mirk*, *murky*, *dark*; myrkvar grímr, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse); myrkvan veg, Rm. 34; um myrkvan víð, through the *mirk-wood*, Og. 25; myrkvan vafurloga, Skm. 8, 9; myrkt er úti, 'tis dark outside, Skm. 10; um kveldit er myrkt var orðit, Bs. i. 544; þeir biðu nætr, en er myrkt var, Eg. 80; myrkt var í stofunni, 215; gördi myrt, Ó. H. 216; myrkt, 218; um kveldit er myrkt var, Hkr. i. 61; aldri varð svá myrkt af nótt, at eigi væri ætíð ljóst þar er hann fór, Edda 70, þidr. 326; þá var sem myrkvast nætr, Fb. iii. 410, Fms. ix. 484; gördi stundum daginn svá myrkjan sem nótt væri, Róm. 373; of aptan er myrkt var, Ó. H. 139; í myrkri stofu, Bs. i. 508; myrk augo, *dim eyes*, Pr. 473; neut., gengu þeir þann dag allan til myrks, Edda 28: of colour, var vant kvígu þrævetrar myrkar, hón hét Mús (but perh. read *myrkar* or the like), Ísl. ii. 401. II.

metaph. dark, obscure, hard to read; myrkvar kenningar, Gd. 78; myrk orð, *dark sayings, riddles*; myrkt stafr, þat verðr mörgum manni at um myrkvan staf villisk, of spell Runes with hidden powers, Eg. (in a verse); þá mætti Egir, myrkt þykki mér þat mælt, at kalla skáldskap þessum heitum, Edda 48; hér hefr upp ok segir frá því er flestum er myrkt, N. G. L. i. 184; bækr myrkvar ok óskiljanligar, Stj. 30; þat mun ek sýna jafnan at ek em eigi myrkt í skapi, Nj. 179; myrkari ok kaldari ráð, Fms. vi. 129. III. local names, Myrk-á, Landn.; Myrk-víðr, Fms. xii. Gl.

myrkr, *n*, [Dan. *mørke*; Scot. *mirk*], darkness; leynask át í myrkr, Eg. 240: of the evening, allan dag til myrks, fram í myrkr, and the like: of fog, rak yfir myrkr svá mikit at þeir vissu eigi hvar þeir fóru, Nj. 124; í slíku myrkri, Glúm. 368; sjó-mykr, Fms. ix. 506; —*an eclipse*, Ann. 1184; myrknit mikla, on the 22nd of April, Ann. 1193, cp. 1312, 1330, Fms. vii. 152; —darkness from volcanic eruptions, Ann. 1158,

1226, 1262, 1300, 1341, 1350, see also Hekla and hraun.

2. often in plur. in an intensive sense, like Lat. *tenebrae*; þessi gubín munu eiga myrkrunum at styra, Fms. i. 97; frá cilflu ljósi til úendanligrar myrkra, 262; helvitis myrkra, Anal. 291; myrkra fullr, full of darkness, Mar.; myrkra höfðingi, the prince of darkness, Al. 154; myrkra hérað, myrkra staðr, the place of darkness, i. e. hell, 153, 154, cp. Pass. 8. 4, 19, 20, and N. T. passim; this use of the plur. may have been influenced by the Latin.

myrk-ríða, *u*, *f*, the 'mirk-rider,' an ogress, witch, for witches were supposed to ride on wolves by night, Hb. 20, Edda (Gl.)

myrkva, *ð*, to grow mirk, darken: imper., aptan dags er myrkva tók, Eg. 405; en er myrkva tók, Fms. ix. 273, 506; þá tók at myrkva (myrkja Eð.) af nótt, Eg. 230; en er nótt (acc.) myrkti, when night grew mirk, late in the summer, Fms. i. 67; um haustið er nátt (acc.) tók at myrkva, Sturl. iii. 253, Grett. 115; pers., hann myrkti sólina, Barl. 168, (rare): reflex., nótt (nom.) myrkvisk, darkens, Sks. 231 (but less good).

myrkva-stofa, *u*, *f*, a 'mirk-closet,' *dungeon*, Nj. 163, Fb. ii. 384, Bs. i. 221, Grett. 195 new Ed., Fms. x. 307, Skálda 208, N. G. L. ii. 430, Stj. 200.

myrkvi, *a*, *m*, older form *mjorkvi* or *mjörkvi*: —*mirk*, darkness, a *dens*, thick fog; myrkva ok regn, Sks. 135, Hkr. i. 268; í slíkum myrkva, Glúm. 368; legger á svá mikinn mjorkva, at ..., Al. 139; reykr eða mjorkvi, Sks. 48 new Ed.; þá var á mjorkvi mikill, Fms. ix. 39; þá gördi myrkva mikinn sælgjan, vi. 261, viii. 178 (Fb. myrkvi l. c.); var veðr vátt ok mjorkva flaug nokkur, wet and bazy weather, Ó. H. 182; mærkva-poka, a 'mirk-fog,' bazy weather, Barl. 123, 172; þoku-myrvki, id., Fms. ii. 141.

myrk-víðr, *m*, *Mirk-wood*, as a mythical local name of a forest, Ls. 42, Hkr. i. 50, Akv. 13, and in prose, Fms. i. 111, 113 (in Holstein), Fb. ii. 72 (in Sweden), Hvarf. S. (Fas. i. 493 in a verse); cp. the Schwarzwald in Germany.

myrk-víðri, *n*, a dense fog, = myrkvi.

MYSA, *u*, *f*, [Dan. *myse*], whey, milk when the cheese has been taken from it, Krók., passim in mod. usage. **mysu-ostr**, *m*, cheese made of whey or goat's milk.

MÝ, *n*, [O. H. G. *mucca*; Germ. *mücke*; Dan. *myg*; Engl. *midge*], a *midge*, *gnat*, esp. in a collect. sense, Stj. 567; svá margir sem mý, swarming like midges, Sól. 53; mý ok maura, mý ok kleggja, Eluc. 22; einn dag svaf hann úti í sólskini ok settisk mý mart á skalla honum, ... en mýit hófak upp, Lv. 50; sem hit þykkvasta mý, Art. 63 new Ed.; þó vér sveigjum tungu og tenn | trauit vér mýit fáum, | en það er ei gott fyrir Grafings-menn | að gapa yfir mörgum áum, a ditty: a local name, **Mývatn**, *n*, Landn., map of Iceland, whence **Mývatningar**, *m*, pl. the men from M., K. þ. K. 88. compounds: **mý-bit**, *n*, a midge-bite, Rd. 295. **mý-fluga**, *u*, *f*, a 'midge-fly,' *gnat*, N. T. **mý-margr**, *adj*, swarming like midges. **mý-vargr**, *m*, a plague of midges, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 2.

mýgr, *m*, prop. a 'mower,' destroyer, Lex. Poët.

MÝGJA, *ð*, [migr], to destroy, defeat, put down, prop. to mow down (?), with dat., með því at þinum guði verðr mýgt, 656 B. 10; því meirr óx kyn þess lýfs er meirr var við leitad at mýgja, Ver. 20; er mörgum mýgr með sinu ríki, Al. 70; þeirra afkvæmi mun síðan hvárr öðrum m. ok vilja til jarðar koma, Fms. v. 348; m. lögm, to break the law; m. uppgang *e-s*, to overbrow, put down, Karl. 402, 548.

mýking, *f*, softening.

MÝKJA, *ð*, older form **mýkva**, Fms. x. 331, MS. 623. 32, Ó. H. 242; [mjukt]: —to smooth, soften, Stj. 124, Fms. x. 288 (mýkpi); m. sik, to soften oneself, i. 97; m. hug *e-s*, Mar., Al. 5.

II. reflex. to be softened; mýkjask í orðum, Fms. ix. 446, Bs. ii. 185; mýkjask til *e-s*, Mork. 25; jarl tók henni heldr seint í fyrstu en mýktisk ræðan svá sem á leið, Orkn. 304; heldr þótti mér mýkjask skaplyndi hans áðr létti, Eg. 418: —*recipr.*, mýkjumk vér til um rámin, Eg. 759.

mýkt, *f*, softness, kindness, Bs. ii. 155, 228, Gd. 1.

mýla, *d*, to muzzle.

MÝLL, *a*, a ball; kalla stein eðr epli, hnot eðr mýl eðr líkt, Edda 109; hón selt Hauki mýla tvá ... mýlarnir kerlingar, Fb. i. 581; herði-mýll, a 'hard ball' = a stone, Bragi: poet., mýll eðvangs, the ball of the breast = the heart, Ht. (R.): a ball in the stomach of animals, mýll er vér svá köllum, Fél. viii. 64.

mýri-snipa, *u*, *f*, a moor-snipe, Edda (Gl.): also mýri-skítr.

mýr-lendi, *n*, a moorland, Eg. 130.

mýr-lendr, *adj*, moorland, Landn. 126, Fms. xi. 354.

mýröttur, *adj*, swampy, boggy, Eg. 130, Fas. ii. 553.

MÝRR, *f*, mod. mýri, gen. mýrar, dat. and acc. mýri, pl. mýrar; [Engl. moor and mire]: —a moor, bog, swamp, Hkr. i. 55, Hrafn. 27, Eg. 409, 710, Nj. 263, Fs. 50, 65, Gullp. 14, Fms. vi. 334, xi. 26, Sks. 85, Sturl. i. 179; for the old custom of putting criminals to death in fens see Gkr. 3. 11, Jónsv. S. ch. 7, Kjalm. S. ch. 2, Tacit. Germ. ch. 12: —freq. in local names, **Mýri**, **Mýrar**, whence **Mýra-menn**, **Mýramanna-kyn**, *m*, pl. the men from the county M., name of a family; **Alþra-mýrr**, **Rauda-mýrr**, Landn., map of Iceland.

Mýsingr, m. the name of the owner of the mill Grotti, Edda.

mýskr, adj. mouse-gray, a conjectural reading in Ísl. ii. 401.

mýsla, u. f. [mús; Germ. *mäuselein*], a little mouse, Fas. i. 55.

mýselingr, m. = mýsla, Fas. i. 107.

MÆÐA, d. [móðr], to weary, plague:—to exhaust, Stj. 417, passim:—to chastise, 147. II. reflex. to weary oneself, be exhausted, troubled; mæddusk þeir af kolda ok hungri, 656 C. 21: hann var mæddr síðan við eld, Fms. x. 407:—to lose breath, Grett. (in a verse), and passim in mod. usage:—to trouble oneself, með því at vér mæðumk í athuga-samligum ræðum, Sks. 72; Martha, þú mædist í mörgu, Luke x. 41.

mæða, u. f. a trouble, trial, Fms. v. 309, x. 147, Fas. iii. 99: distress, compds: **mæðu-lauss**, adj. without trouble, Fr. **mæðu-ligr**, adj. sad, troubled. **mæðu-maðr**, m. an afflicted man. **mæðu-samligr**, adj. troublesome, Bs. ii. 142.

mæddr, part. exhausted, Fms. x. 357, Fs. 49.

MÆÐGIN, n. pl. [móðir], a mother and son (or sons) collectively, Fs. 37, Sturl. iii. 5, Ld. 234, 260, Fms. vi. 107, ix. 233, Bær. 4.

mæðgur, f. pl., gen. pl. mæðgna, Bs. i. 133, 355:—mother and daughter collectively, Gisl. 88, Ld. 116, Nj. 51, Fms. i. 207, Bs. i. 62, 218, passim, freq. in mod. usage.

mæði, f. [móðr], weariness, exhaustion, as also shortness of breath, Eg. 125, Nj. 116, Fms. vii. 288, Fs. 146, 180. compds: **mæði-liga**, adv. sadly; svára m., Fms. i. 302: drawing a deep breath, verpa m. öndinni, Nj. 272.

mæði-ligr, adj. troublesome, Mar., Fms. xi. 444. **mæði-samr**, adj. afflicting, Hom. 125.

mæðing, f. trouble, Sks. 569, Th. 78, Stj. 112.

mæðr or **mæðdr**, in compds, sam-mæðr, from one mother; sundr-mæðr, not having the same mother.

mæðr or **meyðr**, f. = mey, a maid, a foreign form, which occurs in Gd. 3.

MÆGD, f., often used in pl. [mágr], affinity by marriage; at frændsemi ok at mægdum, Grág. (Kb.) i. 159, Am. 52, Skv. i. 44, Ö. H. 57, Fs. 10, 116, Eg. 37, Korm. 140, Nj. 213, Gpl. 145.

mægl, n. = mægd, Band. 3, O. H. L. 32, Fas. i. 125, Sturl. ii. 98.

mægjausk, ð, dep. to marry into a family, Landn. 300, Fs. 119: part. mægr, Sturl. iii. 9, Finnþ. 252, Grett. 190 new Ed.

MÆKI, m. [Ulf. *meki* = μάχαρα; A. S. *meca*; Hel. *maki*]:—a kind of sword; mækis eggjar, Hdm. 16; hvasian mæki, of the sword Týrþing, Fas. i. 521 (in a verse); mæki mjófan málfrán, Skm. 25; mæki til höggja, Hm. 81, Gm. 52, Ls. 12; hann hefir mæki stóran í hendi, en þorsteinn sverð sitt, Fas. ii. 426; með tveggjuðum mæki, Ísl. ii. 54; saxinu eða mækinum, Stj. 383; hafði Yngvi um kné sér mæki... hann brá mækinum ok hjó... Hkr. i. 29; saxit Tuma-paut... hér máttu sjá mækinu Tuma bróður þins, Br. i. 517.

mæl, see mel.

MÆLA, t. [Ulf. *mælian* = λαλεῖν; A. S. *mælian*, *mælian*; Germ. *mælden* by way of metathesis; Old Engl. *mæle*; the Dan. *mæle* as well as the Icel. are contracted forms, cp. nál from *nadal*]:—to speak, with acc. and absol.; mæli þarft eðr þegi, Hm. 18; mæla staðlausa stafr, id.; því þegið er, svá at mæla né meguð, Ls.; margir menn mæltu illa við Skamkel, Nj. 80; eigi munt þú þat vilja mæla, 85; Gizurr hvíti (Njáll)... mælti, 90, 91, 220, 228; stafrubúar mæltu, at hann skyldi mæla allra höfðingja heilast, Fms. vii. 290; mæl þú allra dregja heilast, viii. 97; þat þætti mér mælanda (gerund), that is a remarkable speech, Fb. ii. 196; mæla mörgum orðum, to use many words, Hm. 104; mæla þessum orðum, to use these words, Hkr. ii. 78; mæla e-n orðum, to address, Vpm. 4; mæla í hug sér, to speak to oneself, 623, 54; mæla máli, to speak a language; hann mælti all-staðar þeirra máli sem hann væri allstaðar þar barnfæddr sem þá kom hann, Bs. i. 80.

2. special usages; mæla áljót, to speak a libel, Grág. ii. 146; mæla æðru, to express fear, despondency, despair, Nj. 199; mæla tál, hégóma, to tell tales, falsehoods, 258; mæla lög, to speak law, to have the law on one's side in pleading, Fms. vii. 142; mæla ljóst, to speak out, Nj. 102; mæla í mútur, to speak with reserve (see mütta); hafa réttara at mæla, to speak true, have right on one's side, Fms. iii. 22; mæla lögskil or lögskiðum, to speak or perform public duties in court or in the assembly, Nj. 3, Ísl. ii. 255; mæla helgi e-s, to pronounce the inviolability of, Grág. i. 92; mæla málum, to plead a cause, 2; en er höfðingar höfðu þar mælt þeim málum sem þar stöðu lög til, Ld. 32; mæla e-s máli, Grág. i. 198; mæla mælt mál, to say what all the world says, Gisl. 11, Stj. 463; mod. to say a plain word, speak plainly; bréf harðlega mælt, worded, Bs. i. 554, Fms. ix. 389.

II. to stipulate; mæla e-t með sér, to fix, stipulate, appoint; fundusk þeir, sem mælt hafði verit með þeim, Nj. 256; mæla mót með sér, to fix an interview, Eg. 564; mæla sér man, to fix an interview with her, Hm. 97:—mæla sér e-t, to stipulate, bargain for; vér höfum fund várn mæltan ár hvert hér í Gula, N. G. L. i. 4; ek hefka fé mælt mér í dóm þenna ok monka ek mæla, Grág. i. 79; slíkan stað ok mældaga sem þeir áttu sér mæltan, 154; þeir mæltu til fé mikitt at lýktum, Nj. 99; mælti hann þat til at eiga dóttur hans, 271; en hún mælti þat til við konung, at hann skyldi vinna allan Noreg, Fms. x. 181; hvat er til mælt, Fs. 92; ek mælti til kaupja við þik, Nj. 3; þeir mæltu til vinnattu með sér at

skilnaði, Eg. 691; þeir mæla til bardaga með sér um morguninn, Fb. i. 142; hygg þú at því vandiiga at þú mælt til hvers-vetna illa þess er þú beidir hann, Fms. xi. 58; hús þau er til skada-bóta eru mælt, for which compensation has been stipulated, Grág. i. 459; mæla til friðar, to sue for peace, Fas. ii. 121 (frið-mælask).

III. with prepp.; mæla á máli, to speak in a language; mæla á lrsku, Ld. 76:—mæla áptir, to retract, Sturl. i. 46:—mæla eptir e-m, to take one's part, excuse him, Nj. 26, 53, Fms. vii. 120; to request, demand, ix. 52; but mæla eptir e-n, with acc., to lead the prosecution (eptir-mál) in the case of a slain man, Grág., Nj., Sagas passim:—mæla fyrir, to order, prescribe; sem biskup mælti fyrir, Grág. i. 377; sem þóðr mælti fyrir, Ld. 44; allt þat silfr er hann mælti fyrir, veðr þó bad bargained, Fær. 6; þat bréf er konungr mælti svá fyrir, at... Fms. ix. 447: to declare, Nj. 15; to cite a formulary, preamble, or the like, mæla fyrir skipi, to say the prayer when a ship first puts to sea; gekk þorvaldr til siglu ok mælti fyrir skipi eptir sið, Bs. i. 774; thus, mæla fyrir gríðum, to declare a truce, by using the proper formulary, Fms. ix. 53, Nj. 106; mæla fyrir minni, to propose a toast, Fms. i. 35:—mæla móti, to gainsay, speak against, Eg. 72, Nj. 129, 158, Fms. vii. 290:—mæla til e-s, see above:—mæla um e-t, to speak about a thing, Hom. 157; konungr varð styggur ok mælti um nokkurum orðum, Eg. 16: to use an expression, utter (in an emphatic sense), of spells or the like, mikitt hefir Jökull um mælt, svá at mér er þat eigi þolanda, Fs. 54; læt ek þat um mælt, at þú munt... Ísl. ii. 197, v. l.; þar mynda ek hafa grétt þat upp eina sök, ef ek hefða eigi svá mikitt um mælt, Hrafn. 8; svá for sem vér gátum at mikil-mannliga mundi verða um mælt at þinni hendi, Fms. xi. 111; læt ek þat verða um mælt (of a spell) at þú verðir at enu ljótustu trollikonu, Fas. ii. 152; cp. mæli eg um ok legg eg á! in mod. tales of witches saying their spell:—mæla við e-n, to speak to a person, address, Nj. 3, Eg. 92, passim; mæla við e-u, to gainsay, Edda 39, Fms. vii. 123, Þiðr. 253, Hkr. ii. 198:—compds, á-mæla, to blame; for-mæla, to accuse; hall-mæla, to blame:—impers., mæltir svá, it is said, Hom. 155.

IV. reflex. to speak, express oneself, esp. with prepp.; mælask fyrir, to ejaculate, say one's say; finnrinn mæltisk innan fyrr, og sagði svá, he spoke from the inner part of the house, Fms. x. 262; hvi þú, Gangráðr, mæltisk af gölfu fyrir? Vpm. 9; hann biðsk fyrir ok mæltisk nú fyrir sem honum þótti vænligast, Fms. xi. 134; Finnr andaðisk óe sotti þeirri ok mæltisk áðr vel fyrir, ii. 164; mælask vel, illa fyrir, to be well (ill) spoken of, to make a good (bad) impression; göturm vit góða hans ferð, hann hefir mikils mist, þat mun vel fyrir mælask, Nj. 29; vig Gunnars spurðisk, ok mæltisk illa fyrir um allar sveitir, 117; mæltisk kvæðit vel fyrir, Fms. vii. 113; illa mun þat fyrir mælask, at ganga á sættir við frændr sína, Ld. 238:—mælask undan, to excuse oneself, decline, Fms. ix. 227, Fb. i. 100:—mælask um, to utter, express; eiga vér því at vera úkvíðnir ok mælask eigi illa um, Fms. xi. 389.

2. recipr., mælask við, to speak to one another, converse; ekki mæltusk þeir fleira þann dag við, Fms. vii. 127; mun hvat við höfum vel við mælt, Nj. 111; ok munu vit þess þurfa at muna þat, at vit höfum vel við mælt, 54; mælask illa við, to bandy words, N. G. L. i. 333; mælask við einn saman, to talk to oneself (soliloquize), Stj. 617; þorvaldr mæltisk mjök einn við á þinginu, því at engir gengu í berhögg við hann, i. e. Th. bad alone the word, for none in the parliament opposed him, Sturl. ii. 61. 3. impers., e-m mæltisk vel, to speak well; skal eigi marka reðs manns mál, kann vera at okkr mæltisk betr annat sinn, Sturl. ii. 178: to make a good speech, sögðu menn at honum mæltisk vel, Nj. 87; at lögbergi var gört mikill rómr, at Merði mæltisk vel ok skörculiga, 230. 4. part. mæltir (q. v.), spoken.

MÆLA, d. [mál], to measure, Clem. 33, Sks. 629, Grág. i. 462, Fms. ii. 230, K. A. 206, N. G. L. i. 323, passim.

mælandi, part. a pleader, Grág. ii. 112, Sturl. ii. 237.

mælgri, f. [málgri], prattle, much talking, Fms. iii. 148, Orkn. 464, Greg. 25.

mæli, n. the pronunciation, voice, intonation; eg þekki hann á mælinu, I know him by the voice:—a saw, það er í mæli, it is rumoured; mæli-mæli, oral relations; bögu-mæli, bad grammar; um-mæli, utterances; við-mæli, friendly words, and in several other compds.

mæli, in compds, **mæli-askr**, m. -ker, -kerald, n. a measuring vessel, N. T., Matth. v. 12, Stj. 293, Gpl. 524; **mæli-hlaas**, n. a measured carload, Rd. 232, Am. 60.

mæling, f. a measuring, Edda 47, Stj. 211, Fms. xi. 441:—a measure, dimension, Skálda 175, Alg. 373, Stj. 292. **mælingar-fræði**, f. geometry.

mællir, m. a measure, esp. of a certain measure, a sixth of a sild (q. v.), Gpl. 524, Fms. x. 398, xi. 441, Stj. 611. 2 Kings vii. 17, B. K. 13, 16; kornid fyllir mællirinn, the grain fills the measure, a saying; of fluids, N. G. L. i. 29; tveggja mæla öl, 137; of land, a field sown with a mælir of grain, 240; nfu mæla land, Vm. 48; whence **mællis-land**, n. a land of one mællir, 49; it remains in the phrase, hann er okki lengi á mællislandi, of a swift runner. **mællis-öl**, n. a measure of ale, about six gallons and a half, Fms. i. 31, N. G. L. i. 6; skyldi þá hvert maðr eiga mællisöl en gjalda fé elligar, Fms. i. 31.

mællaska, u. f. eloquence, Hld. 3, Post. 645, 90, Fr. 439, passim: adiom.

nema mælsku allra þjóða, Konr.: *pronunciation*, mod. mæli, hön kvæðsk kenna mælsku hans at hann var Galverskr, 656 C. 4. **mælsku-andi**, a. m. *the spirit of eloquence*, Sks. 560. **mælsku-maðr**, m. *an orator*, Sks. 315. MS. 656 C. 14.

mæltr, part. *spoken so and so*, Grett. 146: esp. in compds, fá-mæltr, harð-mæltr, lín-mæltr, loð-mæltr, sein-mæltr, stjót-mæltr, hyr-mæltr, gláð-mæltr, and so on.

MÆNA, i. e. *mœna*, d. *to provide with a manir, to roof*; leka möndi hús ef ekki mœndi smíðrinn, Skálda (Thorodd) 163, D. N. v. 637. 2. *to reach or jut out, project*, Lat. *eminare*: þeir sáu hrauka... ok mœndu upp & kollarnir (viz. *out of the fog*), Sturl. i. 179; mœndu þeir aprt (*they turned back*, prob. erroneous = *vendu*) en Hákon bar í haf, Fms. vi. 249.

II. *to gaze, look* (stretching out the neck), esp. with the notion of supplication; mæna á e-n, mæna vonar-augum, freq. in mod. usage, where the ancients said *kaga*, q. v.

mœna, u. f. *the spinal marrow*, Sturl. ii. 95, freq. in mod. usage. **mœnu-sótt**, f. *disease of the spine*.

mœnir, m., i. e. *moonir*, [Dan. *mønning*], *the ridge of a house*, Fs. 42, Ísl. ii. 194, Sks. 146, Skíða R. 179; hús-mœnir, q. v. **mœnir-áss**, m. *the ridge-rafter*.

MÆR, f., gen. *meyjar*, dat. *meyju*, acc. *mey*; pl. *meyjar*, dat. *meyjum*; *meyja*, u. f. *a later form in MSS. of the 14th century*, sú *meyja*, *meyjan*, Stj. 136, Bs. ii. 27; þú *meyja* (voc.), Fb. ii. 194. Skáld H. 1. 9: as also nom. *mey*, Fas. iii. 177; [Ulf. *maui* = *maid*, *maui*; A. S. *maewile* = *meyla*, q. v.; Swed. and Dan. *mö*; the Engl. *maid* and Germ. *magd* are derivatives]; — *a maid, girl, virgin*; þaðan koma *meyjar*, Vsp. 20; *mey*, Hm. 81, 96; *meyjar* orð. 83; mörg göð *mær*, 101; en horska *mær*, 95. Vpm. 47; *meyja*, 49; *meyjar* ástr, Alm. 8; *mér tíða mey*, Skm. 7; *mær* (voc.), 23, 25, 26; *mær er mér tíðari*, 7; *mær heitir fyrst hver*, en kerlingar er gamlar eru, Edda 108; leizt honum *mærin* fögr, Eg. 23; Egill sá þar *mey* fagra, ... *mærin* var úkát ok grét... Egill mælti við *meyna*, 481, 483; *mær* tvítug eða ellri, Grág. i. 307, 465; *ekkjur ok meyrjar* tvítuga ok ellri, ii. 108; *eigi nær heldr göfuglig ekkja*, Fms. x. 294: *a girl*, hön lék sér á gölfu við *adras meyrjar*, hversu lizt þér á *mey* þessa, þykkir þér eigi fögr! *erit fögr er mær sjá*, Nj. 2; þóra ól barn um sumarit, ok var þat *mær*, Eg. 166; litlu síðarr fæddi hön barn, þat var *mær*, Steinn hólt *meyrjunni* undir skirn, hét sú *mær* þóra, Steinn gaf *meyrjunni* fingurgull, Ó. H. 144; hvárt sem er sveinn eða *mær*, N. G. L. i. — *a virgin*, Gefjon, hön er *mær* ok heimi þjóna þar er *meyjar* andask, Edda 21; hön var *mær* alla æfi, 655 ix. C. 1: *allit.*, brúðir Guðs, *mær* ok móðir, Mar., esp. of the Virgin Mary, Lil.; *mær meyrja*, *the maid of maids*, Hdl. (begin.) — of the zodiac, Kb. (1812) 16. 2. *freq. in poetry = a daughter*, thus answering to mögr: Gymsis *meyjar*, *the daughter of G.*, Skm. 12; *mey* Átti hann, Rm. 36 (Bugge); hefir minn faðir heitið *meyrju* sinni, Hkv. 1. 18; Hýmis *meyjar*, Ls. 34; *meyjar* Mögþrasis, Vpm. 48; Billings *mey*, Hm. 96; Högna *mær*, Hkv.; fögr *mær* fira, Vkv. 2: *allit.*, Loka *mær*, *the daughter of L.* = Hel. Yt.; *mær* ok mögr, *daughter and son*, Og. 9. **compos.** *meyjar-mál*, m. *pl. courtship*, Fas. iii. 84, 94. **meyjar-mundr**, m. *a maid's mundr* (q. v.), Fas. iii. 170.

MÆRA, d. [Ulf. *merjan* = *ἀμύρα*], *to praise, laud*, Ad. t. Hofudl. 2. Geisli 30: — *mæra* e-n e-u, *to bless one with a gift*, Fms. vii. 152 (in a verse).

mærd, f. [Ulf. *meriþa* = *φῆμη*], *praise, laud*, Stor. 5, Lex. Poët. passim: *an encomium*.

2. *mod. cant, flattery, hypocrisy*, freq. **mæringr**, m. [mærr], *a noble, illustrious man*, Edda passim, also in mod. usage: the name of a sword, Björn.

mærna, að, *to become cheesy*, of milk, Björn.

MÆRR, f. (i. e. *mærr*), gen. *mærar*, dat. and acc. *mæri*: — *a land*, prop. *border-land*, only in poetry; mærar, Skálda 236 (in a verse); and in compds, blá-mærr (q. v.), *the blue land = the sea*; bórð-mærr, máfa m., id.; dag-mærr, *the day-land*, i. e. *the heaven*; hauk-mærr, *the 'hawk-land' = the band*; Móins mærr, *serpent-land*, i. e. *gold*, Lex. Poët.: the word remains in *landa-mæri*, *border-land*, and II. in the local name **Mæri**, f. a county in Norway; Sunn-mæri, Norð-mæri, Fms. passim; whence **Mærir**, m. pl. *the men of M.*: Mæra-jarl, *the earl of M.*, a name of earl Rögnvald, the ancestor of the dukes of Normandy and the earls of Orkney; Mærakr, adj. *from Mæri*, Fms. **Mæri** or **Mærlin**, a famed temple in Drontheim in Norway: hann lagði Mærina-heigi á allan fjörðinn ok lét engu tortýna þar nema kvikfé heimilu, i. e. *he made the whole fjord a sanctuary, extended the sanctuary to the length of the whole fjord*, Landn. l. c.

MÆRR, adj., compar. *mærr*, *mæstr*; [Ulf. *mers* in *væila-mers* = *εὐφρόνης*; O. H. G. *māri*]: — *famous, glorious, great*, Germ. *berlich*, of persons; mjötud mæran, Vsp. 2; mæri tivar, Hým. 4; mæran kon; inn mæri mögr Sigdróar, Kormak; ins mæra burar, Gm. 50; mæri jofurr, Lex. Poët.: absol., báru mjöd mætar, Am. 8, 93; ena mæru lögunn, Fms. viii. (in a verse); deyrat mildingr mæri (compar.), vi. 427: of things, í enum mæra Mímis-brunni, Vsp. 22; inn mæra simbul-vetr, Vpm. 44; inn mæra mjöd, Skm. 16; mæran drykk mjadar, Ls. 6; hris þat et mæra, Akv. 5; inn mæri vöndr, Korm. 98 (in a verse); þjóð-mær, *glorious*.

MÆTA (*mœta*), t. [mót; Ulf. *mótjan*; A. S. *mētan*; Engl. *meet*; Hel. *mótjan*; Dan. *møde*; Swed. *möta*]: — *to meet, with dat.* *to meet a person*; mætti hann þór miðra garða, þkv. 9; mæta e-m á brautu, Hm. 88; mættu þeir Ögmundi, Nj. 5; eigi veit hvar manni mætti, a saying (= *mod.* *eigi veit hvar manni kann at mæta*), Fa. 106; ok mætti austmanninum Émi, Ísl. ii. 149; þat mætti haon Grim inum rauða, Nj. 245; þá mætti þorgeirr þorvaldi, id., passim: — *lata ráð ráði mæta*, *to pay like for like*, Fms. i. 15; þá skal mæta horn horni, hófr hófi, N. G. L. i. 41; lata dal mæta hóli, Fms. vii. 2. *metaph. to meet with, suffer, undergo*; mæta skáða, Bs. ii. 137; mæta kvölum, 623, 64; mæta gorn-ingum, passim. II. *recipr. to meet one another*; þeir mættusk á fornum vegi, Nj. 60. 2. *to join*; þar er mættisk Sogn ok Hordaland, where the two counties S. and H. meet, Fms. i. 95; í flæðar-máli þar sem sær mættisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13; ok skal þat grafa út við kirkju-garð, þar sem mættisk vígð mold ok úvígð, K. þ. K. 16; menn eigu at æja brossum sínum í annarra manna landi of sumar þar er mættisk sláttu ok sína, Grág. ii. 291.

mætast, t. dep. [meta], *to make oneself costly*; lata biðjask lengi ok m. ok myklask, Str. 9: act. part. in *aud-mætandi*, *a valuer, taxer of wealth*, Kormak.

MÆTI, n. [meta], *good things, wealth*; mörg mæti, *many good things*, Hým. 32; man ek at vér meiri mæti áttum, Vkv. 13; mætum ágætum, Am. 66; nökkur mæta (gen. pl.), Fsm. 29; veglig mæti, Lex. Poët.; veraldar mæti, Nikuld., Skáld H. 2. 38; hans mæti kná ek hljóta, Edda (in a verse).

2. *in prose*; the phrase, hafa mæti á e-u (mod. mætur), *to have a fancy for, to value highly*; ok hefir Úlfr enn meiri mæti á Sig-mundni þaðan frá en áðr, Fær. 52; brandkrossarnir, þeir sem hann hafði mest mæti á, Vigl. 61 new Ed.; Gunnhildr lagði mikil mæti á Ólaf, Ld. 72. **compos.** **mæta-grípr**, m. *a costly thing*, Fas. i. 61. **mætia-maðr** or **mæta-maðr**, m. *a worthy man*, Sturl. i. 9, Fas. i. 28.

mæti-ligr, adj. *valuable*, Al. 93.

mættir, m. *one who meets*, Lex. Poët.

mætr, adj. *valuable, excellent*, of persons *meet, worthy*; mætr ok ágætr, El. Stj.; mæran mætr, Hdl. 5; Guði ok hans mætu móður, D. N. i. 51; mættu móður, Th. 78; mætr mætr und sílu, Gkv. 1. 7: — *lawful, valid*, dæma sök mæta eðr úmæta, Grág. i. 67; lög-mætr, *lawful*; ú-mætr, *invalid*.

mætur, f. pl.; in the phrase, hafa (vera) mætur á e-u, = *mæti*, Ld. 60, Fb. i. 262, Grett. 68 new Ed., Fas. i. 247 (in a verse), and in mod. usage; see *mæti* above.

mögðir, m. *a peg*, Edda (Gl.) 494.

mögl, n. *murmuring*, Stj. 324, Mar. passim.

MÖGLA, að, *to murmur*, Stj. 291, 322, 324. Bs. ii. 115, Fb. i. 440, Mar., N. T., Vidal. passim.

möglan, f. *a murmuring*, Hom. 26; möglunar orð, Grett. 153. **mög-lunar-samr**, adj. *grumbling*, 686 B. 2, Grett. 148.

MÖGR, m., gen. *magar*, dat. *megi*, pl. *megir*, acc. *mögu*; [Ulf. *magus* = *ma*, Luke ii. 43, ix. 42, xv. 26; = *μαγος*, ii. 28; A. S. *magu*; Hel. *magu*; Gael. *mas*; mögr is masc. answering to fem. A. S. *magð*, Engl. *maid*, Germ. *magd*]; — *prop.* *a boy, youth*, and so, like *ma*, *a son*; mannskis mögr, *no man's son*, Hm. 147; *allit.*, *mey* ok mög, *daughter and son*, Vpm. 33; mæla við mög, Hm. 23, Skm. 2; okkarn mög, 1; geta mög, Ls. 35, 36; megir Heimdalar, *sons of H.*, Vsp. 1; maga þinna, Am. 79; mögr Sigdróar, Vsp. 55; mögr Hlodynjar, 56; megi hveðrunge, 55; minn magar, Gm. 24; magar þóris, Ad. 16; magar Hallgarðs, Ht.: *allit.*, mögr móður kallar, Grág. ii. 170; mögr fann ömmu, Hým. 2; ósk-mög, *a son by adoption*, also *a beloved son*. II. *a mate, a man*, Fm. 33; síð-megir, Vsp. 51; vil-megir, *sons of misery, slaves*, Bm. 1; heipt-megir, *enemies*, Hm. 149; Muspells megir, *the men of Muspell = demons*, Ls.; her-megir, *war-men, warriors*, Hkv. 2. 4; Hropts-megir, *the men of H. = the gods*, Ls. 45; ljóð-megir, *the people*, Hkm.; sess-megir, *bench-mates*, Hm. 153; dag-megir, *daysmen* (?), Am. 61; Ás-megir, *the Áss, gods*, Fsm.; drótt-megir, *the sons of men*, Vpm. 11, 12. III. *in prose* obsolete except in **Mögr**, a pr. name, dat. Mög, Bs. i. **magar-arfi**, a. m. *a son's heir*, N. G. L. i. 206.

mögu-liga, adv. *possibly*.

mögu-ligr, adj. [from Germ. *möglich*: the word appears in the 14th century]: — *possible*, Fms. xi. 431, Fas. i. 45, freq. in mod. usage.

Mög-prasir, m. *the giant father of the weird sisters* (hanungjur), Vpm. **mök**, n. pl. *intercourse*; in the phrase, eiga mök við e-n, ef þeir eiga við hann kaup eðr önnur mök nökkur, Grág. ii. 164; see *mak*. **MÖKKR**, m., dat. mekk, [akin to makki?], *a dense cloud*; upp setr mökk inn mykla, Skálda (in a verse), Fb. i. 212 (the verse), freq. in mod. usage; og hrynja lætr hvarmakúrar haglið úr mekki blám, of a cloud on a mountain top, Bjarni 58; þoku-m., sky-m., gufu-m., *a cloud of fog, vapour*.

Mökkur-kálfi, a. m. *the name of the clay giant*, Edda 57.

mökkvi, a. m. *a cloud, mist*, Sks. 203; ok um miðnætti máni í mökka sig hylr, Bjarni 145.

MÖL, f., gen. *malar* [inla], *pebbles, worn stones*, i. e. *the bed of*

pebbles on the beach or in a river; annat liðit stóð niðri á mölinni, Fms. x. 138; Flösi var uppi á mölinni, er hann sá þetta, Grett. 89; eru þeir nú kasabir þar í mölinni, Fs. 175; glymja við mól, Þd.; þar var brúk ok mól fyrir ofan, Sturl. ii. 69, passim in mod. usage; poet., haukstrandar mól = gems, Höfuðl. compts: malar-grjót, n. beach-pebbles, Eg. 141. — *malar-kamb*, m. a pebble-ridge along the beach, Háv. 48, Finnb. 254, Grág. ii. 354.

möl-brotinn, part. *shivered into pieces*.

MÖLR, m., acc. pl. mölu, Fb. ii. 78; pl. melir or gen. sing. malar hardly occurs; [Ulf. *malo* = *ojs*, Matth. vi. 19, 20; O. H. G. *miliwa*; Germ. *milbe*]: — a *molt*; þá mun mölr eigi spilla, Pr. 474; eigi einn mól, 655 xiii. A. 3; mölu ok madka, Fb. ii. 78; er eigi grandar ryð né mölr, Hom. 15; mölr né ryð, Matth. vi. 19, 20; sem mölr eða motti etr ok eyðir, Barl. 44. *möl-étin*, part. *molt-eaten*.

mölva, ad. [Ulf. *malujan*, Luke iv. 18], to *shiver*, break into fragments, freq. in mod. usage.

mölvir, m. a *shiverer, cracker*, Lex. Poët.

MÖN, f., gen. manar, pl. manar, Akv. 37; [Engl. *mane*]: — the *mane of a horse*; = lýsir mön af mætti, Vpm. 12; mörum sínum mön jafnaði, Þkv. 6; manar meita = to cut the manes, Akv. 37; hann vildi taka hesta sína ok skera mön á, Rd. 168; hann sagði at hann mundi fara á Hvíttings-hjalla ok skera mön á hestum Þorsteins, Bjarn. 62; hann sker mön á hestinum, Finnb. 282; þórir fór at skera mön á hrossum sínum ok Guðmundr son hans með honum, Gullþ. 22. The cutting of horse's manes was a favourite amusement in olden times, cp. man-skæri, *mane-scissors*. *mön-skurðr*, m. a *mane-cutting*, Gullþ. 22.

Mön, f., gen. Manar, the *Isle of Man*. compts: *Manar-bygd*, f. (Eb.); *Manar-menn*, m. pl. *Manxmen*. *Manar-konungur*, m. the *king of Man*, Fms. passim.

mönd-laug, f. = *mundlaug*, q. v.

mönduðr, m. a *sword*, from being grasped with the band, Edda (Gl.).

MÖNDUL, m., dat. möndli, [qs. *mundull*, from *mund*; cp. Engl. *mangle*, qs. *mangle*; Germ. *mangeln*]: — a *bandle*, esp. of a *handmill*; tökum skarpara á möndli, Gs. 19; hræra möndul, Hkv. 2, 3, freq. in mod. usage. II. a pr. name, Fas. iii; as also a nickname, Fms. viii.

möndul-tré, n. the *tree of the m.*, Hkv. 2, 3.

möndurr, m. [for *word*], a *maple-tree*, Edda (Gl.).

MÖRÐR, m., gen. mardar, dat. merði, [Engl. *marten*; Germ. *marder*; Dan. *maard*]: — a *marten*; in Edda (Gl.) mörðr is wrongly put among the names of rams, for the marten is not known in Icel. II. a pr. name, Landn., Nj.; from that Saga originated in popular usage, by way of metonymy, mörðr = a *bachslider* (as a 'Judas'). *mardar-skin*, n. a *marten's skin*; see mardarskin.

MÖRK, f., gen. sing. merkr, pl. merkr, [a word common to all Teut. languages]: — a *mark*, in weight equal to eight ounces or half a pound; twenty merkr make a fjörðung, q. v.; eighty merkr = a vatt; þat er lögpundari at átta fjörðungar eru í vatti, en tuttugu merkr skolu í fjörðungi vera, Grág. i. 499. 2. a *mark*, by weight or value, of gold and silver, eight ounces (átta aurar) go to a mark, 733. 16; mörk silfrs, mörk gulls, þrim mörkum gulls, Fms. vii. 233, Grág., Sagas passim; mörk vegins silfrs, O. H. L. 23; gullhringa ok stóð mörk hvár, Eg. 464; often used absol. so that the standard can only be seen from the context, verðr hann útlagr þeim mörkum, Grág. i. 16, 132; varðar honum þat sex merkr, tólf merkr, 319; varðar þat þriggja marka sekð, 499; hverju mikil fé er þetta? hann sagði hundráð marka, Nj. 4; Adalsteinn vill gefa skilling manni hverjum frjálðsbornum, en mörk sveitar-höfðingja hverjum, Eg. 280; hann skal gjalda hálfa mörk fyrir eyri, Grág. i. 208; þrjú hundráð hundráða eptir fongildu marka-tali, Dipl. v. 20; svá mikil ofa-fé at trautt kom marka-tali á, Fær. 11; hann var svá auðgr af gulli at engi vissi marka-tal, Fms. vi. 176; merkr-kaup, a *purchase to the amount of a mörk*, Gbl. 497; merkr-þjófr, a *thief to the value of a mark*, N. G. L. i. 326; merkr stykki, a *piece amounting to a mark*, H. E. ii. 188. As to the standard, the value of a mörk varied at different times and in different countries, see esp. Mr. Dasent's Essay in Burnt Njal. In Icel. the confusion was made still greater, by the fact that (as remarked s. v. *eyrir*) the word mörk was also used of the wadmal standard (the ell of wadmal), and so the law speaks of a mörk vadmála, Grág. i. 500; mörk sex... álma aura, etc., K. þ. K. 70, 172, but this is a contradiction in terms, for mörk is a weight, not a measure: the real meaning is often only to be made out by the context, e. g. in questions of wergild the weighed mark is no doubt meant.

II. of fluid, a *pint*, viz. half a pottir; in mod. usage all fluids and vessels holding fluids are thus measured, tveggja, þriggja... marka askr.

MÖRK, f., gen. markar, þat merkr, Fas. ii. 513; dat. mörk: pl. markir, Fs. 100, Ó. H. 80, 142, Hkr. i. 55; later merkr, Fb. i. 134, Fms. viii. 31; [akin to mark, q. v.]: — a *forest*; (prop. a *marsh-land*, *border-land*, see mark, marka; in olden times vast and dense forests often formed the border-land between two countries; cp. for Scandinavia, Svær. S. ch. 12, 13; fóru þeir nú austr á markirnar, Fs. 100; austr um markir ok svá til Gautlands, Ó. H. 80; hann ruddi markir ok

bygði þar sem nú heitir Jämtaland, 142); eyða annars manns mörk, Gbl. 79; þeir er mörk eigu saman, 445; markar spell or spjoll, *damage done to a forest*, 368, Jb. 235; gengu þeir til merkrinnar, Fas. ii. 512; varð fyrir þeim mörk stór, Edda 28; á mörkinni, Fb. iii. 493; er þér ok heimil vár mörk sem þú villt höggva láta, Ff. 27; ryða markir, ryða mörkina ok brenna, to *clear forests*, Hkr. i. 55; funduak þá víða í mörkunum skóglaus lönd... brjóta vega um markir, mýrar ok fjallvegum, id.; þá lagðisk hann út á merkr ok veiddi dýr, Fb. i. 134; stórar mýrar ok þröngar merkr, Fms. viii. 31; Sverrir konungur skyldi fara yfir mikil vatn í einni mörk... á inni mestu mörkinni, 32; eyðimörk, a *wilderness*.

II. the word is freq. in Northern names of places; **Mörk** is used of Finnmarken, Finn-mörk, Eg. ch. 14; þórláfr fór víða um Mörkina, Eg. 41; þórláfr fór þenna vetr enn um Mörkina ok átti kaupstefnu við Finna, 56; eru víða fjallbygðir upp á Mörkina, 58; **Markir**, f. pl. the *Markland* between Sweden and southern Norway, Fb. iii; whence *Marka-menn*, *Marchmen*, Fms. passim; cp. the *Marsomanni* of Tacitus, *Die Mark* in Germany. When the woodlands were cleared and turned into fields the name remained, thus in Danish *mark* means a *field, open space*: — in local names, Dan-mörk, Þörs-mörk, a woodland in southern Icel. sacred to Thor; a few farms in southern Icel. are called Mörk, Nj., Landn., different from Holt; in Norse counties, Heið-mörk, Þela-mörk, Vingul-mörk, Finn-mörk. *marka-menn*, m. pl. *robbers, outlaws* (cp. Icel. skógarmadr), Grett. 118 A.

Mörn, f. an ogress or giantess, Edda (Gl.); the *ship* is called *mörnar vaks*, heitr, the *steed of m.*, Hallfred; the *sea*, *mörnar mör*, Lex. Poët. II. the river *Marne*, Edda (Gl.).

Mörnir, m., as also **Mörnir**, a, m. the name of an idol, þiggi M. þetta blæti, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse), Lex. Poët.

MÖRR, m., dat. mörvi, mod. mör, gen. pl. mörva, Bjarn. (in a verse): — the *suet* of an animal, Stj. 430, Bs. i. 568; soðinn mörr, Kormak; sem mörr, Bjarn. (in a verse); hálfr vatt mörs var í dikkunum, Grett. 141 new Ed.; skera mör, to *chop suet*, K. þ. K. 92, Vm. 119, Dipl. iii. 4, Bs. i. 611; netja ok mör, Sks. 129; garm-mör, nýrna-mör, the *kidney-fat*; mörva migir, a term of abuse, Bjarn. (in a verse); blóð-mör, a kind of *black pudding*. compts: *mör-bjúga*, n. a *sausage of lard and meat*, Korm. 34, Fbr. 193, 194, Sturl. ii. 132, Bs. i. 357 (810).

mörlandi, a, m. (*mör-lendingr*, m., Bs. i. 222, v. l.; *mör-landi*, m. = *suet-fiend*, Fms. vii. 35), a *suet-man*, a nickname which the Norsemen used to give to the Icelanders in consequence of their supporting themselves chiefly by their flocks and herds, viltu, mörlandi, þú ert mörbiskup, Bs. i. 357, 811, see also Fms. iii. 154, vii. 114, 118, 121, 39 (read mörlandi). *mör-nefr*, n. *suet-nose*, a nickname, Fms. vii. 138.

mör-strútr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. *Mör-sugr*, m. *marrow-sucker*, the name of the midwinter month, Rb. *mör-vömb*, f. *suet-paunch*. [i. e. *marrow* = *marrow*]

möru-eldr, m., see *maurueldr*, Edda ii. 174.

mörvaðr, part. *fat*, of a beast.

MÖSKVI, a, m. [A. S. *mascre*; Engl. *masb*; O. H. G. *masca*; Germ. *masche*; Dan. *maske*]: — a *mask*; ríða möskva, hann tók net ok gam ok reid á möskva svá sem net er síðan, Edda 39 (i. 182, v. l.); seinet tuttugu möskva djúpt, Grág. ii. 358, freq. in mod. usage. The word seems to be used as neut. (with the art. *maskon*) in O. H. L. 74.—þá mun (= munu?) eigi gott þola maskon þín (= maskvinn þinn?).

mösmar, m. pl. *treasures*, Rm. 35.

MÖSUR, m. [O. H. G. *masar*; mid. H. G. *maser*; Early Engl. *macer*]: — a *maple-tree*, *spot-wood*, Fb. i. 548. compts: *mösar-bolli*, a, m., *-akál*, f., *-ker*, [Old Engl. *macer-bowl*], n. a *bowl or vessel of maple*, Fms. vi. 184, Karl. 53, Vm. 58, Dipl. iii. 4; such bowls are freq. mentioned in inventories of churches, Vm. 58; cp. mid. H. G., where *macer* is even used of a *chalice*, a *maple-wood cup*. *mösar-tré*, n. a *maple-tree*, Fms. iii. 135.

möttul-band, n. a *mantle-tie*, fastening it round the neck, Fb. i. 131, Fms. vii. 201, Flöv. 31.

MÖTTUL, m., dat. mötli; [no doubt from Lat. *mantile*, = a *band-towel* or *napkin*; whence the word came into the Romance languages, Ital. *mantello*; Span. *mantilla*; Fr. *manteau*; Engl. *mantle*; thence into the Teutonic, O. H. G. *mantaf*]: — a *mantle*; occurring as early as in Kormak, but not used elsewhere by old poets, although freq. in the Sagas, Fms. i. 211, ii. 280, xi. 275, Fs. 60, Nj. 28, Fb. i. 20, ii. 131, Fær. 264, 266; the möttul was worn by both men and women; skikkja, which is the genuine Norse word, seems to be synonymous with möttul; thus skikkja, Fagrsk. 115 (line 25), is called möttul, 117 (line 24); the möttul was prob. a short light mantle, fastened by strings (tuglar) round the neck, whence it was called tugla-möttul, Fb. ii. 130, Fær. 263, or möttul á tuglum, and it seems usually to have been of foreign cut and of costly foreign stuff (a purple mantle is mentioned in Fagrsk. l. c.) II. as a pr. name of a Finnish king, Fb. iii.

möttul-akaut, n. a *mantle-skirt*, Korm. 214 (as also the verse), Fms. vi. 243.

mötu, see *mata*.

N

N (enn), the thirteenth letter, is in the old Runes represented on the Golden horn by the character 𐌺 , on the stone in Tune by 𐌺 , and in the later Runes by 𐌺 or 𐌺 , all derived from the Lat.-Gr. N ; it was called *naud* (need, A. S. *nead*), *naud* görir neppa kosti, Runic poem. In ancient MSS. the capital N or the A. S. H is used to mark a double n, thus, *may, kenja, =mann, kenna*.

PRONUNCIATION.—The *n* is sounded as in other Teut. languages; but *nn* after a diphthong has a peculiar sound like *dab*, thus *steinn hreinn* = *steindh hreindh*; whereas, after a single short vowel the sound is as usual, *hann, mann*; this *nab* sound does not seem to be ancient, as may be seen from rhymes such as, *seinn þykki mér sunnan*, *Sighvat*: a confusion between *nn* and *nn* first appears in MSS. of the 15th century; e. g. *eirn hreim*, = *einn hreinn*, and so in early print: before *t* the *n* is aspirate, *vint* = *vinht*, cp. introduction to letter L.

CHANGES.—The *nn* before *r* in olden times was often changed to and sounded as *ð*, not only in *maðr, suðr* (= *manner, sunnr*), *öðrum, aðrir, aðrar* (from *annarr*), *miðr* (= *minnr*), in which cases it is still sounded so; but also in *saðr, muðr, brúðr, fiðr, meðr, uðr, guðr, kuðr, = sannr... kunnr; tveðr* = *tvennr*, *gryðri* = *grynri*, Bs. i. 342, 349; *saðr* = *sannr*, Greg. 23, Liðn. 3: it is so used in rhymes by the poets; in all these latter instances the *nn* has reappeared in mod. usage; cp. Engl. *month* = *munnr*, but *sunna* (the sun). May not the change of the participles in *-ðr* into *-inn* (Gramm. p. xxiv, col. 2) be due to the same phonetic principle, but in inverted order? The *n* is elided in *jamn-mikit*, sounded and spelt *jam-mikit*; *jam-góðr* = *jamn-góðr*: — *nn* or *n* for *nd*, in *sunz* = *sund*, *lanz* = *lands*, *munlaug* = *mundlaug*; *bundnir*, sounded *bunnir* and spelt so, Edda i. 240. In some words the *nn* is due to assimilation, as that of *zn* in *rann*, Goth. *razna*; but often of *np* or *nd* in the cognate Teut. languages, thus Icel. *nenna*, Goth. *nanþjan*; *finna*, Engl. *find*. For the absorption of final and medial *n* see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1.

For words with a radical b (bn) see under H.

-NA, a suff. demonstr. particle, see Gramm. p. xxxviii, col. 2 (III); esp. freq. in mod. usage in the words *hér-na, þar-na, ha-na, nú-na, svá-na* (proncd. *svo-na* or *so-na*), q. v., Band. 18; as also *þér-na*, Fms. vi. 422; *þat-na*, MS. 623, 19; *þess-na*, Fas. ii. 147; *við-na*, Fms. iii. 73; *gær-na*, vi. 254; with verbs rarely, *var-na*, Fas. ii. 174; part. *spurt-na*, Fb. i. 433; and lastly in the pers. pron. *ha-on, hó-n*.

NABBI, a, m. [Engl. *knob*; North. E. and Scot. *nab*], a small protuberance on the skin or on greensward; *nabba-þýfi*, fjalls-n., D. N. iii. 861, freq. in mod. usage: the name of a dwarf, Hdl. 7.

nadda, að, to provide with studs; *naddaðr, studdr*.

NADDR, m. a stud, nail; *knébjargir með stálhóðum nöddum*, Sks. 405; *nadda á umgjörðinni*, Fms. vi. 212; *hann hnitir saman penninginn, ok eru tuttugu naddar á*, Gisl. 14; *nadda bórð*, a 'stud-board', poet. for a shield from its being ornamented with metal studs, see Fms. vii. 323; in poetry, *nadda* éi, róg, as also *nadd-éi, -fár, -akúr, -regn, -hríð, -vöðr*, = a battle, Lex. Poët. *nadd-göfugr*, adj. 'stud-glorious' an epithet of Heimdal, Hdl. 34, with reference to the beams of dawn (studs of light?); as an epithet of a giant, the father of Men-glöð, Gg. 14.

NADR, m., and **NAÐRA**, u, f.; the *r* is radical, *naðr, nadri*, an irreg. dat. nöðri, Edda 97 (in a verse); [Ulf. *naðrs* = *ἐχιδνα*, Luke iii. 7; A. S. *naðre*; O. H. G. *naðra*, f.; Germ. *natter*]: — a viper, adder, snake, Edda 99, Hkv. Hjörv. 9, Vsp. 56; fránn naðr, 65, Edda 54 (in a verse); *eiðrvalr naðr*, 97 (in a verse); *naðrs-tunga, snake-tongue*, Isl. ii. (in a verse); the fem. *naðra*, in Edda 99, Stj. 97, 417, Fas. i. 220; nema sú naðra er reundi at honum, 76; *nöðnr ok ormar*, Fms. iv. 248: — in poetical expressions, *naðra-deyðir*, 'snake-bane', i. e. the winter, Mork. 214; *naðrs-bingr, serpent-lair*, i. e. gold; *unda naðr, wound-snake*, i. e. the sword; *rausnar-naðr* = a ship (see *raum*); *sjávar-naðr, a sea-serpent*, i. e. a ship of war; *val-naðr, hræ-naðr, carrion-serpent*, i. e. a sword, see Lex. Poët.: the word is never used in prose.

2. freq. also of a war ship = Ormr, Halfred (Fs. 208, 209). 3. the name of a sword, Eg. COMPS: *nöðru-kyn*, n. a generation of vipers, N. T. *nöðru-vett*, f. = *nöðrukyn*, 625, 90.

NAÐERSKR, adj. Nazarene, Mar., N. T., Vidal., Pass.

NAF, a = nöf (q. v.), the bark of a tree, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

NAFARR, m., dat. nafri, [from nöf, q. v.], prop. a 'navar-borer,' an awger, whence a gimlet, Sks. 31, Fs. 176, Ld. 116, Edda 48, 49, Vm. 165. COMPS: *nafar-gat* and *nafar-rauf*, n. a gimlet bole, Edda 49. *nafra-skjóða*, u, f. a gimlet case, Fb. i. 301.

NAFAR-SKEPTR, adj. a ðw. ley.; línbækr nafarskeptar, Fms. vii. 170 (of cloth of a peculiar texture); cp. *einskepta, ferskepta*.

NAFLI, a, m. [A. S. *navela*; Engl. *navel*; O. H. G. *navulo*; Germ. *nabel*; Dan. *navle*; Gr. *ὀμφαλός*; Lat. *umbilicus*]: — the navel, Fms. v. 346, Hb. 415, 15. COMPS: *nafla-gras*, n., botan. *koenigia Islandica*, Hjalt. *nafla-strengur*, m. the umbilical cord.

NAFN, often spelt *namn*, n.; [Ulf. *namo*; common to all Teut. languages without the *n*, which has been preserved in the Norse; Dan. *navn*; Swed. *namn*; Lat. *nomen*; Gr. *ὄνομα*]: — a name; af hans nafni

tók nafn Britannia, Fms. xi. 416; spyrja e-u at nafni, Nj. 6; gefa nafn, Grág. i. 101; at nafni, by name, passim; kalla á nafn e-u, 623, 24; 'í nafni e-u, in one's name, id., passim; skirnar-nafn, a baptismal name; auk-nafn, a nickname. For the ancient ceremony, even of the heathen age, of sprinkling infants with water and giving them a name see the remarks and references given s. v. *auva*, (to which add Dropl. 25, ok mun ek elcki við þér sjá, þvát þú jóst mik vatni.) Proper names were either single as *Steinn* or compound as *Hall-steinn*, *Þor-steinn*, *Vé-steinn*, *Há-steinn*, *Her-steinn*, *Gunn-steinn*, see Þorst. hv. 46, Eb. 126 new Ed. (Append.); for giving names to infants see Vd. ch. 13, Nj. ch. 14, 59, Ld. ch. 13, Eb. ch. 7, 11, 12, and the Sagas passim. The ancient Teutons and Scandinavians used but one name, for nicknames are rare or of later date, and perh. came into use through contact with foreigners, as with the Gaelic tribes in the west, for in the Landn. such names abound in Icel., though they were afterwards disused; the law makes it a case of outlawry to 'give names,' ef maðr gefr manni nafn annat en hann eigi áðr ok varðar fjörbaugs garð, ef hann reiðisk við, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 182, see however *nafn-festr* below. For illustration see lists of names subjoined to the Editions of the Sagas, Landn., Bs., Fms., Fb. iii, Espól. Annals; a list of nicknames, Fb. iii. 657-663. Worthy of note is the desire of the men of old to live again in a new name, cp. Vd. ch. 3, Fb. ii. 7-9, and many other instances; one who falls short of the man he is named after is said to *kafna* undir nafni.

2. gramm. a noun, Skálda 180. II. a name, title; at gipta hana tignara manni fyrir nafns sakir, Fms. i. 157; hersir at nafni, Ld. 8, O. H. 106; nafn ok veldi, Eg. 268; keisara-nafn, konungs-n., jarls-n., passim; at nafni, nominally, not really, not well; fontir með búnaði at nafni, Pm. 68, 78. COMPS: *nafla-gipt*, f. a giving of names, Stj. 130; in a bad sense, a calling names, mod. *nafla-skipti*, n. a change of names, Hom. 57. *nafla-akrá*, f. a roll of names.

NAFNA, u, f. a female namesake, Fas. iii. 554, Hom. 80.

NAFN-BÓT, f. a title, rank, Nj. 6, Fms. iii. 185, ix. 257, Fb. ii. 288; *reðrus*, Isl. ii. 386.

NAFN-FOSTR, f. 'name-fastening,' a gift which it was usual to give when a new name was given to any one; þú, sveinn, hefir gefit mér nafn, at ek skal heita Hrólfr kraki, en þat er titl, at gjöf skal fylgia nafnsfesti, Edda 81; konungr mælti, þú ert vandráða-skáld—Hallfredr svarar, hvat gefr þú, konungr, mér at nafnsfesti ef ek skal vandráða-skáld heita, Fs. 116; þetta fingr-gull vil ek gefa þér, Þormóðr, at kvæðis-launum ok at n., þvát ek gef þér þat nafn at þú skalt heita Þormóðr Kolbrúnar-skáld, Fbr. 37 new Ed., Fb. i. 213, 262, 418, Fms. iii. 182.

NAFN-FROGR, adj. famous, Ld. 20, Nj. 125, Stj. 73.

NAFN-GIPT, f. the bestowing a title, Eg. 66; a giving of names.

NAFN-GIPTA, t, to name, Fms. vii. 125, Stj. 82.

NAFNI, a, m. a namesake, Nj. 103, Fb. i. 76, Fs. 77.

NAFN-KENNA, d, to name, Stj. 140; *nafn-kendr*, part. famous.

NAFN-KUNNIGR, adj. renowned, Grett. 87 A, Mar.

NAFN-LIGA, adv. by name, H. E. i. 484.

NAFN-LIGR, adj. fit as a name, Fms. vi. 390.

NAFN-TÖGA, að, to name, mention, Fms. vi. 104; to extol, laud, *nafn-togaðr*, part. famous, freq. in mod. usage.

naga, að, = gnaga (q. v.), to gnaw.

NAĞGA, að, [akin to gnúa], to rub: — to moulder, Grett. 98 A.

NAĞGR, m. a peg; metaph. an urchin.

NAGL, m., pl. negl, in mod. usage nögl, f., gen. naglar, pl. neglr, Fas. ii. 370 (paper MS.); [A. S. *nagel*; Engl. *nail*; O. H. G. *nahal*; Germ. *nagel*; Dan. *negl*; Lat. *unguis*; Gr. *ὄνυξ*]: — the nail, Edda 110; negl ok hár, Fms. vi. 402, Fb. ii. 375; *nagl sinn*, Art. 70; á nomar nagli, Sdm.; hans negl vóru svá sterkir, Bev. 20; blóð stökk undan hverjum nagli, ... hann skóf nagl sinn, Fas. i. 285; þat skip er gört af nöglum dauðra manna, ef maðr deyr með úskornum nöglum, Edda 41; hár eða negl eða frauðafetr, used for witchery, N. G. L. i. 362; kart-nagl, Nj. 52.

COMPS: *nagla-röstr*, f. pl. the root of the nail, Grág. i. 501. *nagl-mota*, u, f. disease of the nail, Fél.

NAĞLA, að, to nail, Gpl. 346.

NAGL-FAR, n. the mythical ship made of nail-parings, Vsp. 50; for the tale see Edda 41.

NAGL-FARI, a, m. a giant, the husband of Night, Edda 7.

NAGL-FASTR, adj. = naglafastr, Jb. 220.

NAGLI, a, m. [A. S. *nagel*; Engl. *nail*; Dan. *nagle*]: — a nail, spike; naglar í skipi, Skálda 192; eyri fyrir nagla hvern ok ró á, N. G. L. i. 100; hurðin brotnaði at nöglum, Ö. H. 117, passim; tré-n., járn-n., hestakó-n. (a horse-shoe-nail), Bs. i. 382; metaph., var-n., slá varnagla fyrir e-u, to take precaution: — a peg, þar vóru í naglar, þeir hétu regin-naglar, Eb. 10; — medic. the core of a boil, kveisu-n. COMPS: *nagla-far*, n. a nail-print, John xx. 25. *nagla-fastr*, adj. fastened with nails, Gpl. 346.

NAGR, m., wrongly spelt naðr, Fms. i. 178 (in a verse), a kind of bird, a magpie (?), Edda (Gl.); sveita nagr, blóðs-nagr, the blood-bawk, raven, poet., Haustl., Isl. ii. 349 (in a verse).

NAKINN and **NAKTR**, adj. naked; see *núkvíðr*.

NAKKVAT, see *nekkverr*.

NANNA, u, f. [nenna], the name of a goddess, the wife of Balder, Edda,

Is.:—freq. in poet. circumlocutions of a woman, *ól-manna, beðjar n.,* *bauga n.,* Lex. Poët.

NAPR, adj., *nópr, naprt, cold, chilly*, of a piercing cold wind, whence *neþja*, q. v.; this word is not found in old writers; see *apn*.

NABA, pres. nari, def. *to linger, lounge*; með þursi þríhöfðum þú skalt æ nara, Skm. 31; enum nennu-lausa þeim er nari í heiminum, Al. 100.

NARF, a, m. a pr. name, Landn., Korm.; whence *Narfa-eyrr*, f. a local name in western Iceland.

NARI, a, m. the name of a giant, a son of Loki, Edda.

NARTA, ad, [akin to *gnaga*], *to pinch slightly*, as a mouse does.

NASA, see *nös*, the nostril.

NAS-BJÖRG, f. = *nefþjörg*, Flöv., Karl. 357.

NAS-BRÁÐR, adj. *swirling, bot-headed*, Fbr. 19, 41 new Ed.

NAS-HYRNINGR, m. a *rhinoceros*.

NAS-RAUFAR, f. pl. the nostrils, Pt. 450, 472, 474, Karl. 298.

NAS-VITR, adj. [cp. Germ. *nase-weis*], *'nose-wise,' superficial and conceited*.

NATINN, adj. *assiduous, painstaking*; vera natinn við e-ð.

NAUÐ, f. [Ulf. *naups* = *ἀνάγκη*; A. S. *neod*; Engl. *need*; Hel. *nöd*; O. H. G. *nōt*; Germ. *noth*; Dan. *nød*]:—*need, difficulty, distress*; í hverri nauð, Hom. 34; nauð ok erðið, Fms. vii. 208; þola nauð, *to suffer need*, Lex. Poët.; vetrilig nauð, Sks. 49; með nauðum, *with great difficulty*, Fms. ix. 387; hann var borinn með nauðum, þryml. 8:—*bondage*, hann var hertekinn ok síðan seldr í nauð, Fms. x. 391 (á-nauð, q. v.); hufgar nauðir, *'heavy needs,'* of fetters, Vkv. 11:—*labour*, of women, in nauð-göngull, q. v.; of spells, hverr feldi af mér folvar nauðir, Sdm. 1; nema e-n ór nauðum, *to deliver*, Fm. 40; vera í nauðum, *to be charmed, spell-bound*, Lex. Poët.;—the Rune *þ*, Sdm. 7, Rkv., see introduction:—poët., bog-nauð, dal-nauð, *'bow-need,'* i. e. *the band*, Edda ii. 429; kykva nauð, id., þd. COMPS: nauðar-maðr, m. a *bondsman*, Fs. 87.

NAUÐA-HANDAAL, n. an *enforced banal*, not valid in law, Grág. i. 493.

NAUÐA-KOSTR, m. a *dire choice*, Stj. 368. nauða-laust, n. adj., or at nauðalausu, *without necessity*, N. G. L. i. 349.

NAUÐA-MIKILL, adj. *very severe*, Ísl. ii. 132. nauða-sátt or -sött, f. a *forced agreement*, Sturl. iii. 150, Fms. vii. 248, viii. 154, O. H. L. 90.

NAUÐA, ad, *to rustle*, Sd. 160; = *gnauda*, q. v.

NAUÐ-BEITA, t, *to stand close to the wind*.

NAUÐ-BEITA, u, f. a *standing close to the wind*; leggja í nauðbeitu, Grett. 13 new Ed.

NAUÐ-BEYÐR, part. *forced, compelled*, Sturl. ii. 50, Bs. ii. 46; þat undirbrot, er Svlar hafa þá nauðbeygt, *subdued them*, Fb. ii. 37.

NAUÐ-BEYÐJA, u, f. *constraint, halgr*.

NAUÐ-FÖLR, adj. *very pale*, Akv. 16.

NAUÐGA, ad, [nauðgr], *to compel, force*, 625. 71: with dat., n. e-m til e-a, nauðga monnum til blóta, 65, Fms. i. 129, xi. 181, Nj. 134; n. e-m til sagna, Fb. 46 new Ed.:—*to ravish*, Lat. *violare*, K. Á. 214.

II. reflex. *to be compelled*, Fms. xi. 432; fyrir því nauðgumk ek til, *I am compelled*, 580 A. 2.

NAUÐGAN, f. *compulsion*:—*ravishing*.

NAUÐ-GJALD, n. *forced payment*, Edda 73.

NAUÐ-GÖNGULL, adj. *'need-going,' helping in need*, of a midwife; hverjar 'to þat norrir er nauðgönglar eru, ok kjósa mæðr frá mögum, *who are the weird sisters, who assist and deliver mothers in child-bearing?* Fm.

NAUÐ-HEIT, n. a *vow made in need*; nauðheita maðr, *a suppliant*, 625. 192.

NAUÐ-HLEYTI or **NAUÐ-LEYTI**, n. *close affinity, relationship*; vera í nauðhleytum við e-n, Glúm. 386; sakir mægða ok nauðhleyta, Fms. x. 309. nauðhleyta-maðr, m. a *near kinsman*, Germ. *blutverwandt*, Ísl. ii. 324. Dropl. 30, Stj. 427; frændr ok nauðhleytamenn, frændr eðr aðra n., Ld. 330, Eg. 139, Gisl. 61; see *hleyti*.

NAUÐIGR, adj., in old writers often contr. nauðgan, nauðgir, nauðgum, *forced, unwilling*, N. G. L. i. 12, Ld. 172; þyri fór mjök nauðig, Fms. ii. 132, Landn. 247; láta hann fara nauðgan, Nj. 114; ef maðr lætur manni nauðgan orðrag eða lengra... varðar þat, Grág. ii. 131; af nauðgum minkum, Fms. vii. 207; með nauðgum kosti, Barl. 70; þó honum væri þetta nauðigt, Flöv.; taka konu nauðga, *to ravish*, Fms. ix. 451, D. I. i. 243, N. G. L. ii. 52.

NAUÐ-KVÁN, f. an *unwilling wife, wedded to one she hates*, Fas. iii. 68.

NAUÐ-LIGA, adv. = *nauðuliga*:—*closely, negligently*, Söl. 65.

NAUÐ-LJÓTR, adj. *very hideous*, Fas. ii. 295.

NAUÐ-MAÐR, m. a *near kinsman*, Am. 23.

NAUÐ-MÁGR, m. an *enforced mágr*, Fms. ii. 391.

NAUÐ-OKA, ad, *to enforce, compel*, Fas. iii. 214.

NAUÐ-PÍNA, d, *to torment*, Fas. i. 96.

NAUÐR, f.; this is perh. the only fem. of the 1st decl. which has retained the inflexive *r* as in Goth.; for the feminines with *i* in acc. and dat., see Gramm. p. xvii, col. 2 (III. at the bottom), are of a different declension; [Scot. *neide*, see *nauð*]:—*necessity*, only used in nom.; ef mik nauðr um steindr, Hm. 155; nauðr um skildi, *need made them part*, Vkv. 3; nauðr er at nýta eða, *'tis needful to keep one's oath*, Orkn. (in a verse);

þak hann þó engi n. til þess, *there was no necessity for him*, Skálda 164; mun þik þú n. til reka, Nj. 61, Fs. 127; n. er á e-u, eigi drap ek Gauk fyrr en mér væri nauðr á, Nj. 227; enda sé þú n. at skilja (*one must needs know*) hvat þeir stóða í málinu, Skálda 165; mun eigi n. at minnask Jökuls frændi vdrs, Fs. 23; þótt þeim n. til bera, Fms. vi. 38.

NAUÐ-RAKA, ad, *to shave close*.

NAUÐ-ROKI, adj. *tossed or drifted by a storm*, Fas. ii. 455.

NAUÐ-SKILJA, adj. *doomed to part, verða n.*, Bs. i. 79.

NAUÐ-SKILNAÐR, m. a *forced parting, forced divorce*, Sturl. i. 96.

NAUÐ-SKÖLLÓTTUR, adj. *quite bald*.

NAUÐ-STADDUR, part. *needy, distressed*, Fms. x. 397, K. þ. K. 82, K. Á. 168, þidr. 124, passim.

NAUÐ-SYN, f., pl. *nauðsynjar, need, necessity*; er nauðsyn að drepa niðr illu orði, Nj. 21; kveðr hann vel hafa vikisk við sína nauðsyn, Fms. xi. 29; at koma þér at liði ef þú þyrftir í nokkura nauðsyn, Ísl. ii. 327; nauðsyn er logum rikri, *necessity breaks the law*, a saying, Mar.; nauðsynja hjálp, *help in need*, H. E. i. 489; as a law term, *lawful impediment*, þessar eru nauðsynjar, Gpl. 290; nauðsynjar-vitni or -váttr, *a witness produced to prove impediment*, N. G. L. i. 32, 217, Gpl. 539; sitja heima at nauðsynjum sínum, *by necessity*, Grág. i. 48; ganga nauðsynja sinna = ganga eyrna (*eyrinda sinna*), Sks. 718, Eb. 270, Fms. vi. 375; nauðsynja-eytendi, -for, -sýsla, -mál, -verk, *a pressing journey, business, affair, case, work*, Fms. x. 335, xi. 29, 268, Nj. 145, Eg. 198, Grág. i. 78, Hkr. i. 293, Bs. i. 170, Sks. 286, 711, Js. 6. nauðsynja-laust, n. adj. *unbindered*; syngja hvern dag löghelgan nauðsynjalaust, K. þ. K. 50; or, at nauðsynjalausu, *without necessity*; *without impediment, unbindered*, lögsögumaðr er útlagr þrim mörkum ef hann kemr eigi til alþingis at nauðsynjalausu, Grág. i. 4, 12.

NAUÐ-SYNJA, u, f. = *nauðsynjaváttr*, N. G. L. i. 218.

NAUÐ-SYNJA, ad, *impers. to stand in need of*; þann kost sem oss nauðsynjar, Stj. 212; kaupja þá hluti sem oss nauðsynjar, 215, Mar.; nauðsynjaðr, *obliged*; vera nauðsynjaðr, *to be obliged, bound to*, Bs. ii. 45.

NAUÐ-SYNLIGA, adv. *necessarily*, Fms. xi. 68, Band. 4 new Ed.

NAUÐ-SYNLIGR, adj. *necessary*, Eg. 182, Ísl. ii. 151, Fms. i. 262, vi. 8, passim:—*compulsory*, K. Á. 74:—*hard, severe*, Sks. 710.

NAUÐU-LIGA, mod. *nauðugliga*, adv. *in need*; n. kominn, *staddr, in straits*, Fms. i. 186, Sturl. i. 79, Karl. 456; kom hún n. frá, Eb. 318:—*directly, closely*, at rétta þann krök er honum var svá n. beygðr, Ld. 40:—*with difficulty*, Nj. 245; komask n. undan, á brott, *to have a narrow escape*, 155, Fms. i. 75; hann fékk n. forðat sér, ix. 408; hann dró undan sem nauðuglast, 393; komusk hún n. frá, Eb. 318, = Dan. *med nød og neppe*; er þeir megu lifa við sem nauðuglast, Hom. 87; ganga n. fram, *to proceed slowly*, Bs. ii. 157.

NAUÐUNG, f. *compulsion*, Fms. i. 297, H. E. i. 503, Ó. H. 243, Fs. 76; gíta e-m nauðung, Bs. i. 288:—*unwillingness*, Sturl. iii. 95. COMPS:

NAUÐUNGAR-EIÐR, m. an *oath taken under compulsion*, Fms. vii. 176.

NAUÐUNGAR-KOSTR, m. a *dire choice*, Eg. 89. nauðungar-laust, n. adj. *without compulsion*, Fms. vi. 215; *unarmed*, 265.

NAUÐUNGAR-MAÐR, m.; in the phrase, vera e-s u., *to be under another person's thumb, yield him forced obedience*, Ld. 170, Fms. i. 75. nauðungar-sött, f. = *nauðasött*, Hkr. iii. 373.

NAUÐ-VIRKTAR-MAÐR, m. = *nauðleytamaðr*.

NAUMA, u, f., poët. *a woman, from her tight dress (?)*; nála n., *a needle-woman*, Grett. (in a verse); hrið-n., húr-n., poët. = *a woman, linen-keeper*, Lex. Poët.

NAUM-DÖLL, adj. *one from Naum-dalr*, a county in Norway, so called from the river *Nauma*, Fms., Landn., Munch's Norg. Beskr.

NAUM-DÖLSKR, adj. *id.*, Fms. vi. 112.

NAUMINDI, n. pl. *difficulty*; með naumindum, *with difficulty*.

NAUM-LÁTR, adj. *close, stingy*, Fas. iii. 425.

NAUM-LIGA, adv. *scarcely, hardly*.

NAUMR, adj. [akin to *nema*?], *narrow, close*; í holdsins hreysi naumu, Pass. 17. 10: *close, scant, stingy*, verða naumt fyrir, *to run short as to time*; hafa nauman tíma, *to have a short time*; superl. *naumast*, as adv. *scarcely or narrowly*, eg get naumast lesið það, *I can hardly read it*.

NAUST, n. [Dan. *nøst*; Orkn. *noust*; from an obsolete *nó-r* = *a ship*, with which cp. Lat. *navis*, Gr. *ναῦς*]:—*a ship-shed, boat-house*, often used in pl., like Lat. *navalia* or Engl. *docks*; konungur hafði látið góra húis mikil, þat er hann ætlaði til nausts, þat var nízætt at lengd en sextígi álna breitt, Fms. vii. 247, x. 13, Ó. H. 62, 115, Fbr. 93 new Ed.; skip í nausti, Korm. 68; hann gengr út ór naustinu, id.; hann leyndisk í naustinu, ofan frá naustinu, Grett. 88, 97, 99, Fs. 147, Háv. 27 new Ed., Eb. 236, passim; hurða-naust, *a shed of hurdles*, Háv. 20 new Ed.; poët., nausta blakkr, *'naust-steed,'* i. e. *a ship*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); boðvar-naust, *war-shed*, i. e. *a shield*, Nj. (in a verse); hriðar-naust, *tempest-shed*, i. e. *the sky*, Harms. 23: local name, *Nausta-lökr*, Ísl. ii. COMPS: *naust-dyrr*, n. pl. *'naust-doors,'* Stor. 3, Rd. 268. *naust-görð*, f. *'naust-making,'* N. G. L. i. 101, Pm. 7, Vm. 14. *naust-voggr*, m. *'naust-wall,'* Fær. 268.

NAUT, n. [from *njóta*; A. S. *neat*; Engl. *neat*; Scot. *nowt*; O. H. G. *nōz*; Dan. *nød*]:—*cattle, oxen*; plur., *uaut ok sauði*, Fms. ii. 92, vi. 69,

Ld. 160, Fs. 26, 128; ef hann hefir oxa í nautum sínum, N. G. L. i. 25; láta inn naut, Gisl. 20; hann knýfir saman halana á nautunum, 29; gæta nauta, Bjarn. 32; hann kom til nautanna, ok stangaði hvert annat, Grett. 112; þessi vetr var kallaðr sandvetr, þá dó hundrad nauta fyrir Snorra Sturlusyni á Svignaskarði, Sturl. ii. 93 (of herds of cattle grazing in the mountain pastures during winter); kunna ek á ísleggjum, en þú kunnið þat eigi heldr en naut, Fms. vii. 120; nauta fjöldi, þokkr, a drove of cattle, Glúm. 342, Stj.; naut mörg, Eg. 743; nauts belgr, skinn, hüd, a neat's hide, skin, Landn. 212, Hkr. iii. 80, Eb. 136, Sks. 184; nauts höfuð, rófa, síða, Grett. 116, Eb. 276, Fms. ii. 139; nauts fall, a neat's carcass, Fms. v. 21; nauts búkr, id., Eb. 220, Fms. ix. 309; nauts blóð or nauta blóð, Landn. 258, Hdl. 10; nauts bein, Fms. ii. 142; nauts virði, a neat's worth, prices of a head of cattle, D. N.; nauts föðr, 'a neat's fodder,' a measure of hay enough to keep one cow through winter, Eb. 260; metaph. a naut, blockhead, hann er naut, cp. nautheimskr: local names, Naut-eyri, Nauta-bú, Dan. Nøddo, Landn. compds: nauta-afretr, m. a mountain pasture for cattle; kirkja á n. á Flötr, Vm. 115. nauta-beit, f. grazing cattle, Vm. 18. nauta-brunnr, m. a well for watering cattle, Fms. x. 377, Fagnk. 4. nauta-dauði, m. a cattle-plague, Ann. 1187. nauta-ferill, m. a cattle-track, Njard. 378. nauta-fjós, n. a cow-stall, D. N. nauta-flokkr, m. a herd, Lv. 91. nauta-gæsla, u, f. the keeping cattle, Eg. 715. nauta-hellir, m. a cave used as a stall, Bs. i. 320. nauta-hlaða, u, f. a cattle-barn, Sturl. ii. 232. nauta-hundr, m. a neat-herd's dog, N. G. L. i. 234. nauta-höfn, f. pasture for cattle, D. N. nauta-maðr, m. a neat-herd, herdsman, Eb. 316, Grett. 112, Glúm. 306. nauta-mark, n. a cattle-mark, Grág. i. 397. nauta-matr, m. the meat of cattle, Sks. 191. nauta-sveinn, m. = nautamaðr, Mar. nauta-tfk, f. = nautahundr, Bs. i. 284; as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 35. nauta-tún, n. [Engl. Naughton], 'neat-town,' a fenced cattle pasture, Gpl. 433, v. l. nauta-vara, u, f. 'neat's-ware,' i. e. bides and the like, Sks. 184. nauta-verk, n. a tending cattle, Eg. 714.

naut-beit, f. = nautabeit, Vm. 88.
naut-dauði, m. a cattle-plague, Ann. 1187.
naut-fall, n. = nauts fall, Hkr. ii. 311.
naut-fé, n. cattle, Grág. i. 458.
naut-fellir, m. loss of cattle, Ann. 1187; nautfellis vár, vetr, Sturl. i. 227, Bs. i. 488.

naut-heimskr, adj. stupid as a naut.
naut-hveli, n. a 'sea-neat,' sea-cow.
naut-högg, n. 'neat-blow,' the blow which falls an ox; nú vil ek eigi biða nauthöggsins, I will not wait for the 'neat-blow,' Fms. vii. 244; cp. biða einsog boli höggs, to wait for the blow like a bull, of a person undecided and as if in a kind of stupor.

nautn, f. [njóta], the use of a thing; ok á sá at sækja um nautnina er hross á, Grág. i. 432; nautn á skögu, ii. 293; ef maðr neytir hross enni meiri nautn, en þat er meiri nautn... i. 441. 2. metaph. enjoyment; hafð er jafðlaga hluti í nautn, Greg. 32; andleg nautn, líkamleg nautn, and the like, passim in mod. usage.

naut-peningr, m. cattle.
NAUTE, m. [Germ. ge-nosse; from njóta], a mate, fellow; bera kvíð í dóm fram með nauta sína, Grág. i. 369; bera kvíð á dómi með nauta þína ásta en þú sér sjálf inn niundi, ii. 39; þjófs-nautr, a receiver of stolen goods: — in compds = Germ. genosse, a mate; motu-nautr, a mess-mate; legu-nautr, rekkju-n., a bed-fellow; sessu-n., bekkju-n., a bench-mate; kaup-u-n., a customer; fóru-n., a fellow-traveller; söku-n., a transgressor; ráðu-n., a councillor.

II. a person from whom a gift is received, a donor, gívr; góðr þótti mér þá nautrinn er Hákon jarl var, Fms. ii. 171; góðr er nautrinn, Ólafir konungr gaf mér hring þenna í morgin, v. 93.

2. an object is called the nautr of the person from whom it comes, whether it be as a gift, or even as booty; sverðit konungs-nautr, the sword the king's gift, Ld. 204; Hallfreðr var lagðr í kistu ok gripir hans með honum konungs-nautar, skikkja, hringr ok hjálmr, Fms. iii. 28; bringinn Sigvalda naut, 24; the charmed ring Andvara-nautr, Edda 75; skikkjuna Flösa-naut, Nj. 176; skikkjuna Gunnlaugs naut, Isl. ii. 274; bauginn Brou-naut, Gullþ. 23; glófana Agnars-nauta, id.; saxit Tuma-naut, Bs. i. 527; Gamla-n., þóðr.; torgunni Þorveigar-naut, Korm. 88; öxinni Steins-naut, Sturl. i. 63; treir Árna-nautar, Sölmundar-n., Pétru-nautr, D. I. i. 472; brynjuna Sigfús-naut, Sturl. iii. 234; sverðit Adal-ráðu-naut, Isl. ii. 268; Jarðhúsi-n., a sword taken out of a cairn, Fs.; bringiss Hákonar-nauts, Fms. ii. 171; drekin Randvers-n. and Vandils-n., Fær. 89; blájan Svasa-nautr, Fms. x. 207; knörrinn Sveins-naut, xi. 437; Esju-n. (a sword and kirtle), Isl. ii. 419, 449; Hafíða-nautr, Atla-nautr; sverðit Jökuls-naut, Grett. 101.

naut-roki, a, m. a herdsman, drover, Bs. i. 244, Al. 52.
naut-skinn, n. a neat's skin, Rótt.
naut-tarfr, m. a bull.
naut-tava, prob. a false reading for naut trau, Fas. i. 253.

NÁ, pres. ná, náir, ná, (mod. næ, nær, nær); pl. nám; reflex. náisk, mod. næst; pret. náði; subj. næði; part. náð, better náit; pret. infin.

náðu, Fms. vi. 409 (in a verse): with neg. suff. náði-t, could not, Geisti 19, Sighvat (O. H. 218): [Dan. naa, akin to ná-, = to come near.]

B. To reach, catch, overtake, and the like, with dat.; þá mun Sveinn eptir leggja ok hans menn ok vilja ná þér, to overtake thee, Fb. ii. 8; þjandyrir er ek náða á Íslandi, Fs. 27; þegar at ek náí honum, Fær. 94; náit þér honum eigi, Nj. 63; Sigurðr var manna fótþvatastr, fengu þeir honum ekki náit at sinni, Fagrsk. 167; allir hans menn þeir sem náit var, who were caught, O. H. L. 17; þótti þá ván at braut mundi ná heiminni, to get it out, Edda 59; Helgi býr ferð sína at ná í braut Yrsu, Fas. i. 32; en er þeir náðu stokkunum, Eg. 90; ná til, to reach; ef hófudit næði til bolsins, 625, 97; ná til eins með sverði, Dropl. 25.

II. metaph. to get, obtain; hann vill biðja sér konu ok náir hann eigi náðinu, Nj. 259; at hann náir eigi vingardinum af honum, Stj. 600; menn þá er eigi máttu þjónustu ná, Söl. 60; ok þó eigi ráðit hvárt vér næðim þeirri er oss er meiri hugr á, Fms. iv. 196; skal Steinþórr ná lögum, Edd. 226; vér höfum eigi náð lögum, we have not had a lawful trial, Eg. 353; láti hann eigi þessu ná, Gisl. 63; the saying, gott meðan góðu náir, 'tis good as long as it lasts; ok er hann náði konungs fundi, Isl. ii. 234; ná máli e-a, Nj. 8.

3. hann skal allt féit láta virða, þat er hann náir, so much of it as he can, Grág. i. 208; ef hann náir, if he can, Eg. 114; miklu meiri en aðrir menn, er þeir náðu framast, much beyond those who succeeded best, Hom. 127.

III. followed by an infin., to be able, be allowed; svá at þeir náit at flytja eyrendi sín, O. H. 54; heilindi sitt ef maðr hafa náir, Hm. 67; ok náí hann þurfjallr þrúma, 29; ef þú segja né náir einum allan hug, 122; enginn þeirra náði at koma inn um þrándheims-minni, Fms. i. 55; náði engi maðr at þra konungs nafn nema hann einn, 1; lát mik ná at þegja fyrir þér, vii. 119; ef sá randviðr rökaskvask næði, Stor. 11; ná komask, Söl. 1; svá at eigi náí nökkurr undan at flytja, Stj. 594; er oss orðinn mikill tíma-dagr er vér náðum þik at finna, Fb. i. 237; hón bað grátandi at hón næði son sinn til kirkju at færa, Orkn. 174.

2. periphrast., hann náði leggja, cyða, skína, líta, be did lay, did waste, shine, behold, see Lex. Poet.

IV. impers., ef þvi um náir, if it is possible, if that can be done, Grág. i. 2; Ísleifr var miklu nýtri en aðrir keimni-menn þeir er á þvísu landi næði, Ísleifr was much before all other clergymen who were then to be got in the county, lb. 14.

V. reflex. to be caught; fútt náðisk af kirkju-viðinum, Ld. 328; ef þat náisk eigi, if that cannot be attained, Fms. xi. 59; Glúmr gekk þá at ok náisk jafnaðr, Glúm. 356.

2. recipr. to reach one another; þar var mýrlent ok máttu þeir eigi násk til, they could not come to close quarters, Fms. xi. 354.

ná, f. = gná (q. v.), Skáld H. passim, and in mod. poetry.

NÁ-, adv. [Ulf. nawa = *γγύς*; A. S. *neab*; Engl. *nigh*; Germ. *nabe*]: — only used in compds, denoting *nigh, near*: ná-borinn, part. near akin, born, Sks. 274, Hdm. 10, Skv. 3, 11.

ná-búð, f. dwelling near to, þóðr. 69, Sturl. i. 88. ná-búi, a, m. a neighbour, Grág. ii. 343, Eg. 60, 108, Ld. 26, Nj. 11, Eb. 24.

ná-býli, n. a neighbouring farm. ná-frændi, a, m. a near kinsman, Eg. 252, Ld. 258, Fms. vii. 268, Fb. i. 437, Bs. i. 133, 620.

ná-frændkona, u, f. a near female relative, Bs. i. 288, 620. ná-granna, u, f. a female neighbour, Stj. 260.

ná-granni, a, m. a neighbour, Fms. i. 294, Gpl. 107, Barl. 104, MS. 625, 86.

ná-grennd, f., and ná-grenni, n. a neighbourhood, Stj. 189, Bárð. 165, Gisl. 92.

ná-hendr, adj. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 75. ná-kominn, part. coming near one, touching one nearly; þetta mál er mér nákomit, Sturl. i. 36.

ná-kveðinn, part. = náhendr, Edda v. l. ná-kvæma, d, to come near to, Bs. ii. 78.

ná-kvæmd, f. a 'near-coming,' coming near to, proximity, Bs. i. 88; í n. við e-n, Mar. ná-kvæmi, f. (mod. ná-kvæmni), exactness, Sks. 443.

ná-kvæmliga, adv. minutely, exactly. ná-kvæmligr, adj. exact, minute. ná-kvæmr, adj. 'nigh-coming,' near about one's person, near to one; þeir vóru svá nákvæmir konungi, Stj. 540; svá var Guðs miskunn honum nákvæm, Bs. i. 48; var Ólafir konungr honum svá nákvæmr, at... Fms. vi. 74; metaph. attentive, hón er nákvæmst mönnum til á heita, Edda 16; minute, close, n. í skriptum, Bs. i. 871; accurate, exact, nákvæmt svar, Sks. 94 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage.

ná-lögð, f. a lying near, nearness, proximity, Bs. ii. 57, Rb. 478, freq. in mod. usage: presence, H. E. i. 246, 247.

ná-lægjastr, d, dep. to approach, Mar. ná-lægr, adj. superl. nálægstr, Fs. 26, Fms. xi. 33; þar nálægtr, Fs. 29; 'nigh-lying,' close by, near at hand, Ld. 184; nálægjar, close to one another, Hom. 55; nálæg heruð, þóðr. 3; metaph., Fms. i. 76, 208, v. 290.

ná-mágr, m. a near relative by marriage; námágar þrir, ef maðr á dóttur manns, systur eða móður, Grág. i. 29, Sks. 713, N. G. L. i. 80.

ná-munda, adj., see mund and miðmundi; vera í námunda, to be close by, Hkr. i. 266, Stj. 189, 255; þat land sem lá í námunda við Jórdan, 107; þeirra verka er hann hafði í n. sér, which he was about doing, Barl. 149; at þat só allt í n. þér (at hand) er þú megir gleði af taka, 14; ganga, koma í n. e-u, so come near to, Stj. 15, 40; þat er vissi n. Múspelli, Edda 4.

ná-mæli, n. burly language, Stor. ná-sessi, a, m. a bench-mate, N. G. L. i. 68.

ná-nota, u, f. a sitting near, proximity, Dropl. 32. ná-nottr, part. seated near, Sks. 226.

ná-skyldr, adj. nearly related, Boll. 336. ná-stöðr, adj. = náskyldr, Thom. ná-stöti, n. = náseta, Grág. i. 51. ná-venalaðr, part. = náskyldr, Stj. 226.

ná-vera, u, f. presence, Stj.

10, 258. **návera-kona**, u. f. a *midwife*, Stj. 248. **ná-verandi**, part. *present*, Bs. ii. 142, MS. 625, 191. **ná-vist**, f. *presence*, Ld. 34, Fms. ii. 229, v. 218, Hom. 124, Sks. 361. **ná-vista**, u. f. = **návist**, Al. 59, 119, Hom. 127, Gpl. 139. **návistar-kona**, u. f. a *female neighbour*, MS. 4. 5. **návistar-maðr**, m. a *person present*, Gpl. 150: a *neighbour*, 540. **návistar-vitni**, n. an *eye-witness*, Gpl. 155. **návistur-maðr**, m. = **návistarmaðr**, Fms. ix. 262.

ná-bjargir, f. pl. 'lyke-belp,' see **nár**; in the phrase, *veita e-m ná-bjargir*, to *lend one 'lyke-belp'*, i. e. to *close the eyes, mouth, and nostrils of a person immediately after death*; því hefir þú eigi veitt honum nábjargir er opnar eru nasimar, *why hast thou not lent him the 'lyke-belp,' for the nostrils are open?* Nj. 154; hann bað hvern varask at ganga framan at honum meðan honum vóru eigi nábjargir veittar, Eb. 70; hann lagði hann niðr í setið ok veitti honum þá nábjargir, Eg. 398, Bret. 32; cp. the Gr. ἰδὼν δὲ τὸ Κρίτων ἐνέλαβε τὸ στόμα τε καὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς (but not the nostrils as in the Northern rite), Plato's Phaedo (sub fine); whereas with the Norsemen the closing the nostrils was indispensable, whence the phrase, lúka nösun, to *have the nostrils shut* — to *die*, see **nös** (nasar).

NÁÐ, f. [early Swed. *nad* = *rest*; cp. Germ. *gnade*; Dan. *naade*]: — *rest, peace, quietness*; this is the primitive sense of the word, and is still used, but only

I. in the plur.; frelsi ok góðar náðir, Fms. ii. 4; í náðum, in *peace, quietness*; vera þar um nóttina í náðum, Eb. 306; sofa í náðum, 152; njótast í náðum, Vigl. 23; tala í náðum, *leisurely*; eta í náðum; drekka saman í náðum, *snugly*; *protection*, tókt þú hann útlendan á þinar náðir, Fms. i. 140; nálgast hef ek á náðir þín, Skíða R. 94; taka á sik náðir, to *take to rest*, Fms. ii. 83; kómu vér hér með náðum sem fríðmenn, Stj. 213; sing., ganga á þeirra náð (=náðir?), Fs. 11. **náða-hús**, n. a *house of rest, cloist*, Stj. 1: a *privy*, Fs. 149, Ann. 1343.

II. sing. *grace* in an eccl. sense, and no doubt influenced by foreign writers, for it occurs first in poets of the 14th century, Líkn., Lil., Gd. (Bs. ii.), and is not used in old classical prose writers. The kings of Norway in writs subsequent to 1360 A.D. are styled as Guðs 'náð' instead of the older Guðs miskunn, D.N. i. pref. xvii, note 16; Guðs náðar, Hkr. iii. 366; N. M. biskup af Guðs náð, *bishop by the grace of God*, in greeting, Vm. 131, Dipl. ii. 4, v. 4; með Guðs náð ábóti, 5: — χάρις in the apostolic blessing is in the Icel. N. T. rendered by náð, náð og friðr af Guði vorum föður, 1 Cor. i. 3; náð Drottins vors Jesu Christi só með yðr, xv. 23, 2 Cor. i. 2, xiii. 13, Gal. i. 3, vi. 19, Ephes. i. 2, vi. 24, Phil. i. 2, etc., and hence Pass., Vidal., Hymns, *passim*.

náða, að, to *give peace and rest*; friða ok náða, Magn. 464: — to *pardon*; reflex. to *get rest*, Fms. iii. 167.

náð-hús, n. = **náðahús**, Bs. ii. 136, Fb. ii. 87.

náðugr, adj. *merciful*, Hkr. iii. 202, Gd. 32.

náðu-liga, adv. *quietly*, Gpl. 16; þartil at skip kæmi at n., Rd. 245.

náðu-ligr, adj. *mild*, Stj. 192: *merciful*, 289.

ná-hvalr, m. a *narwhale*, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 130, K. þ. K. 138. **ná-hvals-tönn**, f. a *narwhale's tusk*, Bs. i. 767.

náinn, adj., pl. *nánir*, compar. *nánari*: — *near to*; náit er nef augum, Nj. 21: metaph., *náinn e-m*, *closely related, a near kinsman of*, Grág. i. 293; næsta bræðra eðr nánari konu, 345; systrungum eðr nánarum mönnum, 228; þótt mér sé nánastr maðrinn, Hrafn. 10; af svá nánum frænda, Gullþ. 7, Fms. vi. 172; inn nánasti niðr, Grág. i. 171, N. G. L. i. 17; inn nánastu frændr, Bs. i. 90; nánir at frændsemi, Fms. xi. 7, Grág. (Kb.) i. 29; byggja svá náit at frændsemi, to *marry one so nearly related*, Hkr. i. 8.

NÁL, f., pl. *nálar*; [Goth. *nepla*; A. S. *neadl*; Old Engl. *needl*; Engl. *needle*; O. H. G. *naðal*; Germ. *nadel*; in the Scand. contr. Dan.-Swed. *nål* or *naal*]: — a *needle*, Fas. i. 393, iii. 139; nál ok skreppa, Fms. vi. 374: a kind of *needle* used by sailors, Edda (Gl.): *nálar margar* (for repairing the sails), Sks. 30; bíta úr nálinni, to *bite off the thread*; þú ert ekki búinn að bíta úr nálinni enn, a saying, cp. the ghost story in Maurer's Volks. 60; skó-nál, a *cobbler's needle*, Skíða R.; hey-nál, q. v.; saum-nál, a *sewing needle*; nálar auga, a *needle's eye*; nálar oddr, a *needle's point*; þræða nál, to *thread a needle*; Pétr-nál, the name of an obelisk, Symb. 24, Róm. 248 (= *Aculea Sti. Petri*). 2. metaph. *the first sprouts of grass in the spring*; það er komin upp svo litil nál.

II. the name of a giantess, Loki's mother, Edda. COMPS: **nál-boin**, n. the *needle-like bones in fishes' gills*. **nál-bugr**, m. a *needle's bend*; stokkr er n., Hallgr. **nál-dofi**, a, m. 'pins and needles,' *numbness*. **nál-práðr**, m. *needle-thread*: a woman is called **nála-nauma**, Grett. (in a verse); **nál-grund**, Eb. (in a verse).

nálgaak, að, dep. [náligr], to *approach, come near to*; nálgaak e-n, Gm. 53, Bs. i. 47, Fms. i. 76, vi. 390, *passim*; var fór í sortanum ok nálgaðisk higat, vii. 163; n. til e-n, 623, 61, Sks. 614: to *come by*, n. sitt góðs, Bs. i. 329; to *touch*, þar er hann n. ok hann man, *where he touches the fact and recollects*, Grág. i. 45.

nálgr, m. an *urchin, bedgehog*, Lat. *echinus*, Björn. II. medic. *verminatio*, a *greedy false appetite, caused by worms*.

nálliga, adv. *nigh, near to, near at hand*, with dat., Sks. 782; þar var n.

til görs at ganga, Ld. 96; um vátit n. kyndil-messu, Fms. x. 411: as adv. *almost, nearly, well-nigh*, Eg. 58, Nj. 219, Fms. i. 222, ii. 50, Ld. 38, Sks. 62, Bs. i. 394, *passim*.

náligr, adj. *near, close at hand*, Barl. 206, Sks. 42, v. 1.

ná-lögr, adj., **ná-mundi**, etc., see **ná**, *nigh*.

NÁM, n. [nema], *seizure, occupation*, see **landnám**, obsolete in this sense; cp. also the various comps, **við-nám**, etc.

II. metaph. *mental acquisition, learning, study, science*; vera til náms, Mar.; at minnask á nám þitt, Sks. 22; ok er hann var at námi, Fms. ix. 241; gírnilligr til náms, 8; til þess náms sem hann vildi þar nema, þaðan fór hann til Englands ok var í Lincoln, ok nam þar ein mikitt nám, Bs. i. 92; hann góðisk enn mesti íþróttar-maðr í þess-konar námi, *he became the greatest master in that science*, viz. grammar, 163; síðan fór hann suðr til Englands ok var þar í skóla, ok nam þar svá mikitt nám, at trautt vóru dæmi til at nokkurr maðr hefði jafnmikitt nám numit ná þvilíkt á jafnlangri stundu, 127; þótt hann hefði eigi mikitt nám á barns-aldrí, 90; nám þetta gengr fram svá greitt, Fms. xi. 427. COMPS:

náms-aldr, m. the *time of learning, boyhood*, 623, 52. **náms-maðr**, m. a *scholar*. **nám-fúss**, adj. = **námgiarn**. **nám-fýsi**, f. = **námgiðni**.

nám, n. a kind of *cloth or texture* (?); in comps, **nám-dúkr**, m. a *kerchief*, Orkn. (in a verse); **nám-kyrtill**, m. a *kirtle of nám*, Ld. 244, Fb. i. 545; in poetry a lady is called **nám-elk**, **nám-akorð**, from wearing this raiment.

nám-girni, f. *eagerness to learn*, Hom. (St.)

nám-giarn, adj. *eager to learn*, Bs. i. 90, Eb. 44, Eg. 685, Ó. H. (pref.)

námi, a, m., or **náma**, u. f. a *mine*; gull-námi, silfr-námi, a *gold mine, silver mine*; also kola-námi, a *coal-pit*.

námu-liga, adv. *peremptorily*, N. G. L. i. 459.

nánd, f. (nánd, N. G. L. i. 418, Ver. 9), *neighbourhood, nearness, proximity*; ok er ekki annarra manna í nánd, *present*, N. G. L. i. c.; koma í nánd e-m, to *come near one*, Fms. i. 9, Fs. 35; alla þá menn er honum vóru í nánd, Eg. 42; betr þetta mér at ek kæma hvergi í nánd, to *have nothing to do with it*: the phrase, hvergi nándar-nætti, *far from it*!

nángi, a, m. = **náungi**, Barl. 44, 52, 142, Hom. 61, N. G. L. i. 87.

nánigr, adj. = **náinn**; með þeim konum svá nángum, N. G. L. ii. 322.

nánn, adj. = **náinn**; nán frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 91.

NÁR, m., gen. *nás*, dat. *ná* and *nái*; pl. *náir*, acc. *nái*, dat. *nám*; [Ulf. *navas* = νεκρός and νεκρῶνας, Luke vii. 12, and *navis* = νεκρός, Rom. vii. 8]: — a *corpse*, as also a *deceased person*; nýtr manngi nás, a *dead man is good for nothing*, a saying, Hm. 71; slítr nái nefsiðr, Vsp. 50; nái fram-gengna, 45; nái stírða, Fms. i. 179 (in a verse); nár varð þá Atli, Am. 102; því ertú fölr um nasar, vartú í nótt með ná? Alm. 2; bjarga nám (ná-bjargir), to *lend the last service to the dead*, Sdm. 33; verða at nám, to *be a corpse, die*, Hkv. 2, 26; hve ýta synir verða nauðgrir at nám, Sól. 33; ok sat nár á nái, Gsp. (in a riddle); góra at nái, to *make one a dead man*, Fms. x. 425 (in a verse); nái nauðfólva, Akv. 16; beidda gríða nás nið eðr nefa, the *kinsman of the slain*, Grág. ii. 20; ef menn setja mann í útsker sá maðr heitir sœ-nár, ef maðr er settur í gróf ok heitir sá graf-nár, ef maðr er færðr í fjall eðr á hella sá heitir fjall-nár, ef maðr er hengdr ok heitir sá gál-gnár, Grág. ii. 131; þeir menn eru fjórir er kallaðir eru nár þótt lifi... heitir gál-gnár ok graf-nár ok sker-nár ok fjall-nár, 185; cp. *virgil-nár* (= *gálguár*), Hm. 158; fölr sem nár, Nj. 177 (v. l.), Fas. i. 426; þá bliknaði hann ok varð fölr sem nár, Ó. H. 70, Fb. ii. 136; nás litr, a *cadaverous bus*, Greg. 74; nás orð, *macromancy*, Vikv. 4.

B. COMPS: **ná-bitr**, m. the *heart-burn*, Fél.

pl., see above. **ná-bleikr**, adj. *pale as death*. **ná-fölr**, adj. = **ná-bleikr**.

ná-gagl, n. a *carion-crow*, Eb. (in a verse). **ná-gráðigr**, adj. *corpse-greedy*, of a witch, Hkv. Hjörv.

ná-grindr, f. pl. the *gates of the dead*, mythol.; fyrir nágrindr meðan, Ls. 63, Skm. 35, Fem. 27.

ná-gríma, u. f. a *scalp*, Fas. iii. 321. **ná-göll**, f. a *death-cry*, a *piercing, piteous sound*, believed to come from departed spirits, exposed infants, Bærd. 3 new Ed.: in mod. usage called **ná-hljóð**, n. pl. Bjarni 143, see Maurer's Volks. 59.

ná-hvítr, adj. = **nábleikr**. **ná-kaldr**, adj. *cold as death*.

ná-lús, f. a kind of *vermin*. **ná-lykt**, f. the *smell of a corpse*.

ná-reið, f. a *bearse*, Fms. x. (in a verse). **ná-reiðr**, adj. 'corpse-loaded,' epithet of a gallows, Yt.

ná-skári, a, m. a *carion-crow*, Lex. Poet.

ná-strá, n. pl., and **ná-strönd**, f., see below.

ná-valdr, m. the *ruler of the dead*, Sturl. (in a verse).

NÁRI, a, m. the *groin*, Nj. 114, Gullþ. 21, Sturl. ii. 41, Skíða R. 144, Eb. 44, Fas. iii. 231, 391, *passim*.

nári, a, m. a *feeder, nourisher*, poet., in aldr-nári.

nárungr, m. [for word; Germ. *nährer*], a *nourisher* (?), Edda ii. 497; in folk-nárungr, answering to Hom. τροφὴν λαόν, as also in other poet. comps, Lex. Poet.

ná-strá, n. pl., in the phrase, *liggja á nástrám*, to *lay a corpse on straw*, Greg. 56, 57, Hom. 153; hence the phrase, er ek lá stírd á strám, Sól. and strá-dauba, 'straw-dead' (= *dead in his bed*), as opp. to vápn-daubr.

Ná-strönd, f. the *strand of the dead*, whither the 'straw-dead' came

after death, as opp. to Val-höll, *the hall of the slain*, Vsp. 44; Nástrandir, Edda.

NATT, *f. the night*, and **NATTAR**-, see **NÓTT**.

nátta, *ad. to pass the night*: subj. **nætti**, þat er mitt ráð að vér nættim þar, Fms. iii. 74. **II.** *to become night, grow dark*; tók þá at náttu, Hkr. ii. 373; ok er náttadi, Ó. H. 224; til þess er náttar, Isl. ii. 157; tekr at rúkkva ok náttu, Sks. 219. **III.** *impers. one is benighted*; þótt þik nátti, Fas. i. 171, Mar.; hann var þar náttadr, Str. 45.

nátt-björg, *f. a night's lodging*, Grág. i. 299.
nátt-blindr, *adj. blind in the dark*.
nátt-ból, *n. night-quarters*, Edda 29, Fms. i. 11, vi. 135, Eg. 719.

náttból-staðr, *m. id.*, Fb. ii. 380.

nátt-drykkja, *u. f. a night-bout*, Hom. 144, Barl. 137.

nátt-dögg, *f. night-dew*, Gisp.

nátt-fall, *n. 'night-fall,' dew*.

nátt-farar, *f. pl. night-wanderings*, Sturl. i. 147, Fms. vii. 126.

nátt-fari, *a. m. a night-traveller*; fara dagfari ok náttfari, *to travel day and night*, Fms. i. 203, ix. 513, v. l.

nátt-fasta, *u. f. a night-fast*, K. þ. K. 108, 122, Hom. 73.

nátt-fugl, *m. a night-bird*, Lat. *noctua*, Stj. 16.

nátt-förull, *adj. strolling in the night (all-n.)*

nátt-geta, *u. f. = náttgisting*, D. N.

nátt-gisting, *f. = nættrgisting, night-quarters*, Bs. ii. 32, Þiðr. 230.

nátt-hrafn, *m. a night-raven, night-jar*, Stj. 86.

nátt-langt, *n. adj. for a night*, Eg. 417, Edda 33, Ld. 196, Fms. viii. 91.

nátt-laukr, *m. a kind of leek*, Fr. 471.

nátt-leikr, *m. night-games (attracting evil spirits)*, Fs. 143 (174).

nátt-löngis, *adv. = náttlangi*, Grág. ii. 137.

nátt-lígr, *adj. nightly, nocturnal*, Sks. 42.

nátt-mál, *n. 'night-meal,' taken as a point of time, about nine o'clock p.m.*, answering to dagnál (q. v.) in the morning; ok er komit var at náttmáli, Fms. viii. 89; nónhelgan dag til náttmáls, Grág. i. 143; þeir koma þar fyrir náttmál, Nj. 197, v. l. (matmál Ed. less good); kom þar eldr í bæinn um náttmál, Bs. i. 78; in mod. usage only in plur., líðandi náttmál, jöfnu-báðu midaptans og náttmála (= half-past seven o'clock p.m.) **comps.** náttmála-akeið, *n. the hour of night-meal*, Sturl. iii. 71.

náttmála-varða, *u. f. a pyramid or column on the horizon, intended to shew the hour of n. by the sun's position relatively to it*, Þórð. 58.

nátt-messa, *u. f. a night-service*, K. þ. K. 70, Hom. 41.

nátt-myrrkr, *n. the darkness of night*, Orkn. 110, Hkr. i. 299, Sturl. ii. 231, Fms. ii. 185.

nátt-særkr, *m. a night-sire*, Fms. vii. 271, Sturl. iii. 189.

nátt-seta, *u. f. 'night-sitting,' late hours*, Fms. vii. 126, xi. 425.

nátt-sætja, *t. to keep lyke-wake, watch a corpse by night (referring to the old lyke-wake)*, Fms. vii. 251, ix. 480, Fær. 198, Hkr. ii. 328.

nátt-setr, *n. the keeping a lyke-wake, of a priest*; sitja þar at náttsetri, *syngja yr líki ok fylgja því til grafar um morguninn*, N. G. L. i. 390.

nátt-sól, *f. the midnight sun*, MS. 732, 5, 6, Rb. 454, 472, Róm. 206; as a nickname, Nj. 89.

nátt-staðr, *m. night-quarters*, Edda 28, 48, 72, Eg. 299, Grág. i. 153.

náttstaðar-vitni, *n. a witness about n.*, Js. 41.

nátt-stofna, *u. f. a night-meeting*, Fms. ix. 254.

nátt-söta, *t. = náttsetja; náttseta lík*, Dropl. 26, Ó. H. 139.

nátt-söti, *f. = náttsetr*, N. G. L. i. 347; **nátt-söti**, *id.*, v. l.

nátt-söngur, *m. a night-service in church*, Bs. i. 172, Fms. vi. 303, Sturl. i. 25, MS. 655 xi. 4.

nátt-ugla, *u. f. a night-owl*.

nátt-urðr and **nátt-verðr**, *m.*, **nótturðr**, Greg. 28, 74; [Swed. *nattvård*; Dan. *nadver*]:—a 'night-meal,' supper; fara til náttverðar, Fms. i. 209 (as also Hkr. and Fb. l. c.); fyrir náttverð ok eptir, Fms. x. 331; gefa náttverð, K. þ. K. 108; ala prest at dagverði ok náttverði, 50; búa til nátturðar, Edda 29; settisk þórr til náttverðar ok þeir lagsmenn, 28; af því er samkunda Guða kollut nátturðr heidr en dögurðr, Greg. 28; er eigi sá beini beztir, at yðr sé bórð sett ok gefinn náttverðr, ok síðan fara þeir at sofa, Eg. 548; suppers are also meant by the meals in the poem Rm.; náttverðar dvol, *stopping for supper*, Hkr. ii. 373. **comps.** náttverðar-eldi, *n.*; ala e-n náttverðar-eldi, *to give supper to a stranger*, Grág. i. 454.

nátturðar-mál, Greg. 74.) **nótturðar-tíð**, *f. supper-time*, Greg. 28.

For the Holy Communion the Swed. use *nattvård*, Dan. *nadver* (cp. Germ. *abendmahl*), but Icel. call it *kveldmáltíð* (q. v.), not *náttverðr*.

náttúra, *u. f.* [from Lat. *natura*], *nature*; eptir bóði náttúrunnar, Fms. i. 104; sjálf náttúran, Stj. 177; náttúran sjálf en fyrsta móðir vár, Mar.

II. (*supernatural*) *virtue, power*, 544, 39; svá hefir hann mikla náttúru með sér, Nj. 44; fylgði þessu n. mikil, Fms. xi. 128; ef þú lætr þessar náttúrir fylgja, Fas. ii. 529.

III. *natural quality*; náttúra jarðar, Edda (pref.); er kunni náttúru allra

strengleikja, Str. 67:—*nature, disposition*, bera náttúru á e-t, Bárð. 167; hafa náttúru til e-s, *to have inclination towards*, passim:—*potency, náttúru-laus, impotent*.

IV. in plur. *spirits, powers*; margar þær náttúrir hafa nú til sótt er ádr vildu við oss skiljask, ok enga þiðni oss veita, Þorl. Kálf. 378. **comps.** náttúru-bragð, *n.*, Lat. *indoles, natural character*, Mag.

náttúru-gjöf, *f. a natural gift*, Stj. 70, 254, Edda (pref.)

náttúru-grípr, *m. an object possessed of virtue*, Bs. ii. 139.

náttúru-grös, *n. pl. herbs possessing virtue*.

náttúru-lauss, *adj. without virtue*, Konr. 20: *impotent*.

náttúru-lög, *n. pl. the law of nature*, Mar.

náttúru-stein, *m. a stone possessing virtue*, Fr. 423, Karl. 119, 178.

náttúru-vani, *a. m. habits*, Stj.

náttúraðr, *part. having such and such virtue*, Stj. 84, Bs. ii. 55: *given, inclined to*, n. fyrir e-d, *mod.*

náttúrliga, *adv. according to nature, properly*, Bs. i. 221, Fms. i. 102, Mirm. ch. 14, Skálda 176:—*of course*, (mod.): (? from Germ. *natürlich*).

náttúrligr, *adj. proper, natural*; n. dagr, *the natural day*, Stj., Rb. 476: *natural, carnal*, H. E. i. 523.

nátt-vaka, *u. f. a night-wake, night-watch, sitting up at night*, Hom. 36:—*of a lyke-wake*, alla þjónustu skal hann veita mót tíund nema náttvöku, N. G. L. i. 347.

nátt-veizla, *u. f. a night-banquet*, Thom.

nátt-víg, *n. a putting one to death during the night, which was regarded as murder*, see the remarks s. v. *mord*, Eg. 416, Fas. ii. 400.

nátt-þing, *n. a night-meeting*, 625, 165, Orkn. (in a verse); opp. to dagþing, q. v.: meetings during night were not thought proper.

náungi, *a. m. a neighbour*; ef maðr kennir náunga sinn þann er upp er grafinn, N. G. L. i. 345.

2. in an eccl. sense as rendering of the Gr. ὁ πλησίον, elska skalt þú náunga þinn svo sem sjálfan þig, Matth. xix. 19, Luke x. 27; hver er þá minni náungi? 29, 36, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.

II. *ironic*, as a fisherman's term, the *darrel* containing their drink is called náungi; í þrautunum það er plagsiðr náungann að nú á í krit, Snót.

náungr, *m.*, older form = náungi, also contr. and with umlaut caused by the following *u*, **nóngur**, acc. *naung*, Greg. 21; náungr annarr, Akv. 9; þá talaði hverr við sinn náung, Stj. 66; Guðs ást ok náungs, 677: 3; skunda at hjálpa náungi þínum í hans þurft, Stj.

NE or **nó**, a negative conjunction. The Goth. makes a distinction between *ni* = A. S. *ne*, O. H. G. *ni*; and the compound particle *neib*, from *ni* + the suffix *ub*, O. H. G. *neob*, Germ. *noch*, Lat. *neq.*, of which Icel. *nó* is a contr. form; etymologically, therefore, the single particle ought to be written *ne* and the compound *né*; but this distinction is not made. The particle *ne* is not found out of composition except in ancient poetry; it is found as a prefix in the compounds *neinn*, *nekkvert*, *nema* (q. v.), *qs. ne-einn*, *ne-hverr*, *ne-sífa*.

A. The single particle, *not*:

1. with a verb, *sól þat nó vissi*, máni þat né vissi, stjörnur þat né vissu, Vsp. 5; óð þau né höfðu, 18; löst né vissi, Skv. 3. 5; né fá, Hm. 92; finna né máttu, 46; ek né kunna, 11; né þat máttu, Hým. 4; né sváfu, Þd. 6:—with subj., út þú né komir, Vþm. 7:—*ef nó, if not, unless, were it not that...*; ef þú geldir né værir, Hkv. Hjörv. 20; ef þú sverðis né nytir, Fm. 29:—with a double negation, *svá at mér mann-gi mat né bauð*, Gm. 2; *aptr nó komið*, 20; *ef föður nó áttað*, Fm. 3; *hvi nó lezkaðu*, Ls. 47; *nó máttuð*, Kormak; *nó hlöðut*, Vellekla; þar er hrafn né svalta, Ó. H. (in a verse); *sofa þeir né máttuð*, Gkv. 2. 3:—the negation is understood, *níðjar hvöttu Gunnar né náungr annarr, rýnendr né ráðendr, né (nor) þeir er ríkir vóru*, Akv. 9.

2. used to begin a verse or sentence in a running narrative, answering to *ok* (which see A. III); *nó hamfagrt höldum þótti skáldfé mitt*, Ad. 7; *nó þat máttu*, Hým. 2; *nó hann komu kynsa gördi nó (nor)...*, Skv. 3. 4; *nó ek þat vilda at mik ver setti*, 35; *nó djúpakorn drápu*, Þd. 10.

II. with an adverb or noun; *nó sjaldan, not seldom*, Fms. xi. 198 (in a verse); *nó allvel, not over-well*, Skv. 1. 49; *gamnum hollr nó gulli, fond af men not of gold*, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

2. but esp. in *nó einn, not one, none* (cp. Early Lat. *noenus = ne unus*, also *not any*; lífa þeir né einir, Gkv. 3. 5; *nó einu sinni, not once*, Fms. xi. 13; *kvæðsk eigi muna at hann hefði heit strengt né eins*, 112; *hann lét þá af at eggja konung á né eina herferð*, vii. 28; *vörum vér ekki mjök við bámr við né einum úfiði*, iv. 73; *nó eina sekð*, Grág. i. 136; *nó eitt úhreint*, Stj. 409; *allir duldu at nó eitt vissi til Hrapps*, Nj. 133; *eigi finnsk sá nó einn*, Fas. i. 243; *eigi né eins staðar, not anywhere*, Stj. 618; *eigi vill hann at né einn tor-tryggi*, Hom. (St.); *eigi... at ek hafa né eina manns kovu tekit*, Þorst. Síðu H. 5; *hann fyrir-bauð né einum leikmönnum*, at..., Bs. i. 702.

3. in composition in *ne-kekkert* and *n-ema*, q. v.

B. The compound particle *nó* preceded by a negation, *neither... nor, nor... nor*, as a disjunctive copula between two nouns or sentences; at þú gair eigi þings né þjóðans mála, Hm. 115; *skósmið þá verit né skeptismiðr*, 127; *óð þau né (not) áttu, lá né (neither) læti né (nor) litu góða*, Vsp. 18; *svéfn þú né (not) sefr né (nor) um sakar dæmir*, Skv. i. 29; *varat hann yðr um líkr, nó...*, 36; *vilkat ek mann traðan né tor-bænan*, 49.

2. in prose; *þú skalt þá eigi með örum rauða né sverði slá*, Stj. 620; *höggormr hefir þar eigi vist né fruskur, né ekki (nor any)*

eitr-kykvendi, 655 xij. 2; má af öngum fremjask né fullkomask, nema biskupi, K. A. 22; eigi meira né skemra, Fms. xi. 304:—irregular usage, því at eins (*only in that case*) ferjanda né (*nor*) festum helganda, nema (*if, unless*), i. e. *neither... nor... unless*, Nj. 240. 3. the negation may also be indirect or understood; né sé þess örvænt at hér verði grátr né stýrn, Niðrit. 7; fen né forað (= fen eðr forað), Gísl. 382 A; línar lítið dag né nótt, Bs. ii. 49; fár treystisk eðr at ríða né yfir stiga, Fas. i. (in a verse); síð muntú hringum ráða né Róðuls-völlum, Hkv. Hjörv. 6, where the negation lies in örvænt, lítið, fár, síð: as also in ironical questions, hvat megi fótr fæti veita, né holdgróin hünd annarri, i. e. *sober?* to which a negative answer is expected. II. in hvárgi... né, *neither... nor*; hvárrgi þeirra, Erlingr né féhirdinn, *neither of them*, E. *nor the shepherd*, Fr.; hvárrgan ykkarn, Hákon né pik, Fb. i. 182:—hvárgi... né, *neither... nor*, hvárgi fyrir forboðan né taksetningar, H. E. i. 419; hvárgi af dæmum né ástar hringum, 677. 6; hvárgi gull né jarðir, Skv. 3. 37; hvárgi stýn né hósta, Nj.; hvárgi gott né illt, and so in countless instances. III. if the sentence has three or more limbs; hvárgi... né... né, *neither... nor... nor*; or also hvárgi... né... eðr, *neither... nor... or*; thus, lá né læti, né litu góða, Vsp.; fals né færð eða rangindi, Fms. ix. 330; the former is more emphatic, see hvárrgi B. III.

neðan, adv. [Engl. *below*], from beneath, from below, Vsp. 65, Gm. 35, Vkv. 35, Nj. 247, Edda 58, Fms. vi. 149, passim: denoting motion, neðan öf eyrum, Nj. 107; neðan um sáðlandið, 82; neðan frá sjó, neðan úr dal, neðan af eyrum, neðan eptir ánni, Ó. H. 20: without motion, vökna neðan, Fms. ii. 278; skiptit var meitt neðan, Sturl. iii. 68:—fyrir neðan, *below*, with acc., Vsp. 2, 35, Skm. 35, Alm. 3, Fms. i. 10, Ld. 148, Eg. 596, Nj. 84, 145, 214, Gísl. 23: neðan undir, *underneath*, Fb. ii. 357:—with gen., neðan jarðar, *beneath the earth*; neðan sjóar, *beneath the sea*.

neðan-verðr, adj. *the 'neitherward,' neither, lower, undermost*, opp. to ofanverðr, Stj. 98, 517; rífnadi tjaldit ór ofanverðu í neðanvert, from top to bottom, Hom. (St.); í neðanverðum dal, Þórd. 58; bjúgr at neðanverðu, Konr. passim.

neðarla, adv. = neðarlaga, Nj. 82, Greg. 23, Þíðr. 114.

neðar-liga, adv. '*neitherly*,' low down, far below, Th. 25, Stj. 11.

neðarr, compar. *lower, farther down*, superl. neðast and neðst, *nearest, lowest down* (and so in mod. usage), adv. answering to niðr, q. v.:—nökkura neðarr, Fms. i. 215; neðarr en hón hafði mælað, Gísl. 72; svá sem þeir máttu neðast, Fms. iv. 50; neðst ský ok vindar... neðast jörð, v. 340, passim.

NEÐRI, adj., compar. neðarri, Stj. 76, *neither, lower*, Lat. *inferior*; superl. neðstr or neðtr, *nearest, lowest, undermost*; á neðra stræti, Fms. ix. 24; í Tungu ínni neðri, Fa.; inn neðra hlut, Eg. 101; Galilea in efri ok in neðarri (neðri, v. l.), Stj. 76; in neðri leid, *in the neither world*, O. T. 45; neðri byggðir, *the neither world*, i. e. *hell*: the neut. it neðra, adv. *underneath*; var ljóst it efra en dimmt it neðra, Vígl. 40: *the neither part*, fagratuðr it neðra, Fas. i. 172; sumir brjóta borgar-vegginn it neðra, Al. 11; þótt ferr it neðra, Edda; hann samnadi mönnum hit neðra um Mýrar, Ísl. ii. 168; hinn neati hlutr tréðsins, Hkr. i. 71; í enu neðta helviti, Fms. ii. 137; neztu smugur helvitis, Skálda 605.

NEF, n., gen. pl. nefja, dat. nefjum; [A. S. *nebbe*; Engl. *neb*]:—*the nose*, prop. *the back, bone of the nose*, opp. to nasar (nös, q. v.), Grág. ii. 11; líðr á nefi, Ld. 273; þeir hafa hvárki nef né nasar, '*neither lower part nor cartilage*', Stj. 79; hann rak hnefann á nasir mér ok braut í mér nefit, Fas. iii. 392; kom á nasir þeim ok brotnaði í honum nefit, Fms. iii. 186; gnúna nefit, Orkn. 394, passim: also in the phrases, stinga nefi í feld, *to bite the nose (face) in one's cloak*, from dismay, Fms. x. 401; cp. stinga nösúm í felda, Sighvat; stinga saman nefjum, *to put noses together*—*lay heads together*, i. e. *discuss closely*, ironic., Grett. (in a verse); kveða, tala í nef, *to talk through the nose*, Skálda 162; taka í nefið, *to snuff up*; sjúga upp í nefit, *to suck up through the nose*; of nær nefi kvað karl..., *too near the nose, quoth the carle*, when he was hit in the eye, Fms. vii. 288; náit er nef augum, *the neb is near akin to the eye*, Nj., cp. Fms. iii. 188; draga bust ór nef einum, see burst.

2. as a law term in regard to tax, dues, poll (cp. the English phrase '*to count noses*'), um alla Sviþjóð guldu menn Óðni skatt, penning fyrir nef hvert, Yngl. S. ch. 8; hefir þú nú górt fyrir þitt nef þangat út, i. e. *thou hast done thy share*, Fbr. 33; gjalda eyri fyrir nef hvert, *to pay a 'nose-tax' of an ounce, poll-tax*, Lv. 89; penning fyrir nef hvert, Hkr. ii. 231; skal góra mann út at sjáunda nefi, N. G. L. i. 97; ertug fyrir sex tigu nefja innan laga várra, 7; skutilsveinar til þriggja nefja ok hvert húskarl til tveggja nefja, H. E. i. 420; yrkja niðvísu fyrir nef hvert er á var landinu, Hkr. i. 227; skal búandi hverr augljós nef hafa af byggjugsþorði á skoru-kefli fyrir ármann, i. e. *every franklin has to show up the poll on a score-roll before the king's officer*, N. G. L. i. 200. 3. *the neb, beak, bill*, of birds, Fms. viii. 10; nefin ok klærnar, Nj. 272, Stj. 90; fugls-nef, uglu-nef, arnar-nef, hrafn-nef, Sdm. passim; also hriits-nef, *a ram's nose*, 1812. 66: the saying, lítið er nef várt en breiðar fjáðrir, Bs. i. 676, of high aspirations and weak efforts, see fjóðr: of things, klappar-nef, *a jutting rock*; skógar-nef, q. v.; steðja nef, *the nose (small end) of a stibby*;

keips-nef, *a thole, a rowlock pin*: cp. the riddle or pun, liggir á gráfu eg horfir upp nef—á ausi! of the book on a ladle's handle. II. as a

nickname, Gísl. = *Nosey*, cp. Lat. *Naso*. COMPS: nef-björg, f. *a nose-shield, part of a visor*, Fms. i. 178, Orkn. 148. nef-dreyri, a. m. *a bleeding at the nose*, Sturl. ii. 66, Fr. 474. nef-fólr, adj. *pale-nosed*, Vsp., Akv. nef-gildi, n., see below. nef-glita, u. f. *a nickname, glitter-nose*, Sd. 145. nef-langr, adj. *long-nosed*, Sturl. ii. 133 C. nef-lauss, adj. *noseless, without a nose*, Rb. 348. nef-litill, adj. *small-nosed*, Sd. 147. nef-ljótr, adj. *with an ugly nose*, Fms. ii. 7, xi. 78. nef-mikill, adj. *big-nosed*, Eb. 30, Orkn. 66. nef-mæltr, adj. *speaking through the nose*.

nef-gildi, n. [nef], a '*nose-tax*,' poll-tax, payable to the king; en sú var orðsending konungs, at hann beiddi þess íslendinga, at þeir skyldi við þeim lögum taka sem hann hafði sett í Noregi, en veita honum af landinu þegngildi ok nefgildi, penning fyrir hvert nef, þann er tíu væri fyrir alin vadmáls, Ó. H. 141; nefgildis-skatta þá er Harald fadótr hans hafði lagt á allt landit lét hann taka hit ytra með sjó ok um þrænda-lög, ok leggja til skipa-görðar, Fagrsk. 20. This ancient '*nose-tax*' was also imposed by the Norsemen on conquered countries, and the name gave rise to strange legends; thus, king Thorgisl, the Norse conqueror of Ireland (A. D. 830–845), is, by an Irish chronicler, said to have levied a tax of an ounce on each hearth, the penalty for defaulters being the loss of their nose. Prof. Munch, Norg. Hist. i. 440, has traced the origin of this legend to the simple fact that the king imposed a '*nose-tax*' or poll-tax on the conquered Irish, just as Harold Fairhair afterwards did in Norway.

B. [nefi], a *werregild* payable to the cognates of a person, opp. to bauggildi = *the agnate werregild*; þat heitir nefgildi er þeir menn taka er kvenansit eru komnir, Grág. ii. 237, N. G. L. i. 185. COMPS: nef-gildia-frændbót, f. *compensation of nefgildi*, N. G. L. i. 187. nef-gildia-maðr, m. *a cognate relative, recipient of n.*, opp. to bauggildia-maðr, Grág. ii. 181, N. G. L. i. 22.

nef-gildingr, m. = nefgildismaðr, Grág. ii. 178.

nef-gjöld, n. = nefgildi (II), Hkv. i. 12.

NEFI, a, m. [A. S. *nefa*; O. H. G. *nefo*; Germ. *neffe*; cp. Lat. *nepos*; Fr. *neveu*; Engl. *nephew*]:—a law term, *a cognate kinsman*; nefi jarla, *an earl's nephew*, Sighvat, Edda (Gl.); nið eðr nefa, Grág. i. 137; nef Knúts, *Cnut's sister's son*, Fms. vi. (in a verse). II. the name of a dwarf, Edda (Gl.): the name of a sword, id.

nefja, u, f. a nickname, Fb. iii.

nefjadr, adj. *beaked, beaked*: in compts, bjúg-n., of an eagle.

NEFNA and nefma, d. [nafn; Goth. *namjan*; Germ. *nennen*], *to name*; kona Manue fæðirson ok nefnir Samson, Stj. 410; nefndú þinn föður! Hkv. Hjörv. 16; veit ek þann mann er þora man, ... nefndú hann! Nj. 89; á brófi þessu vóru nefndir (*especially named*) hinir stærstu höfðingjar, Fagrsk. 91; maðr er nefndr Múdr, Nj. 2; nefna sik, *to name one's name*, 6; Hallfreðr nefndi sik, Fms. ii. 86; n. e-n á nafn, *to name by name*; hann kalladi á menn mína ok nefndi á nafn, Nj. 211; nefna barn á nafn (in christening), N. G. L. i. 339; in a narrative, maðr er nefndr Múdr, *a man was named M.*, i. e. *there was a man named Mord*, Nj. 1; '*maðr er nefndr N.*' is a standing phrase in the Sagas; Oddr er maðr nefndr, ok var Örylgsson, Gísl. 12; tveir menn eru nefndir, þorkatlar tveir, 8; Bræðr þeir eru nefndir til sögunnar, hét einn... Nj. 22; sá maðr er nefndr til sögunnar er Geirr goði hét, *now the story names a man who bight G.*, Nj. passim, cp. N. M. hét maðr. 2. *to mention by name, to name, point out*; vóru þessir staðir á nefndir, Bs. i. 731; hann nefndi til þess skipstjórnarmenn, Eg. 33; nefni ek til þess Björn ok Helga, Ld. 14; hann eggjadi mága sína ok nefndi til Hjarranda, Dropl. 24; instances influenced by the Latin, nefndr Eiríkr, *the said E.*, Fms. xi. 412; opt nefndir menn, Dipl. v. 26; fyrr-nefndr, *above-named*.

II. *to name, order, appoint*; nemdi konungr nökkura menn at ganga upp á eyna, Fms. ii. 285; n. mann til skipstjórnar, Fb. i. 186; as a law term, *to call, nefna vátta*, n. mann í dóm, Nj. 14, Dropl. 13, Grág. i. 15, 72, passim; n. fé-ránsdóm, Grág. i. 80; n. dóm á máli, Nj. passim: *to summon, cite*, allir aðrir þeir sem þannig vóru nefndir, Fms. ix. 279; *to levy*, n. lið ór héraðum, vii. 299; cp. nefnd, dómnefna.

III. reflex. *to name oneself, give up one's name*; hann nefndisk Hrappr, Nj. 130; hann spyrt hvat kvenna hón væri, hón nefndisk Hallgerðr, id.; hón nefndisk fyrir þeim Gunnhildr, Fms. i. 8; ok nefndisk þýr, Rm. 10. 2. *to be summoned, cited*; ef sá maðr lætr í dóm nefnask, Grág. i. 16.

nefna, u, f. nomination, Sturl. ii. 27; dóm-n., vát-n., alþingi-n.

nefnd, f. [early Swed. *nämnd*], *denomination*, Stj. 11. II. as a law term in the Norse (not Icel.) law, *nomination, delegation*: 1. a fixed amount of levy or contribution in men and ships; hann gördi ok nefnd í hverju fylki, hversu mörg skip... skyldi vera ok hverju fylki at mönnum ok vápnum ok vistum fyrir útlenskum her, Fagrsk. 20; konungr stefndi þing í þennum, hann gördi þá bert fyrir allri alþýðu at hann mun leidd-anger hafa úti um sumarit fyrir landi, ok hann vill nefnd hafa ór hverju fylki bæði at liði ok skipum, Fms. ii. 245; stefndi hann til lendum mönnum sínum ok hafði nefndir ór landi, x. 94; almenniligar nefndir, N. G. L. i. 446. 2. a body of daymen or arbitrators to give judg-

ment in a case; in the old Swed. law the *nämd* was composed of twelve members (see Schlyter), cp. early Dan. *nævning*; in this strictly legal sense the word hardly occurs in ancient Icel. law, but it bears a close resemblance to old Icel. *görd* and *gördar-menn*, esp. as described in Nj. ch. 75, 123, 124, see *görd* II: in the Sagas the word occurs in one or two instances, *kvad þat mundi mál manna*, at þeir hefði göða nefnd um sættir, Bjarn. 56: in the old laws of Norway it is rare, except in the sense of a levy, see above; at þingit sé skipat, ok nefndir skoðaðar, lögrétu-menn kosnir, Gþl. (pref. vii). 3. mod. a committee.

COMPDS: *nefndar-dagr*, m. a fixed day, N. G. L. i. 142, Orkn. 10. *nefndar-lið*, n. levied forces, Fms. viii. 285.

nefndar-maðr, m. a man nominated as a member of the lögþing (in the Norse sense), a certain fixed number being sent from each county, Gþl. 8-18, Jb. 11 sqq.: a man named for the levy, 98.

nefndar-stofna, u. f. a fixed meeting of delegates; á móti eða nefndarstofnu, N. G. L. i. 308. *nefndar-sæti*, n. an oath taken by a body of delegates, N. G. L. i. 430.

nefndar-vitni, n. the witness given by a body of named men; skulu tólf frjálsir ok fulltíða menn af honum bera ok eigi nefndar vitni, Gþl. 156 (Js. 34); er hann þjófr nema hann sýni með sáttar-eiði ok nefndar vitnum, at eigi stal hann, Gþl. 538. *nefndar-vætti*, n. testimony given by a body of named men, Js. 34.

nefni-liga, adv. by name, expressly, Bs. i. 763; namely, mod. *nefni-ligr*, adj.; *nefnelegt* fall, nominative, Skálda.

nefning, f. a naming, nomination, N. G. L. i. 199: a law term, *levying*, (nefnd) frjálsir af leiðangrs-görðum ok nefningum, H. E. i. 420; í engum nefningum ok leiðangrs-ferðum skulu þeir vera, D. N. i. 80; vóru minnstar nefningar um Hálögaland, Fms. x. 74, v. l.; almennligar nefningar, N. G. L. i. 446, v. l.

nefr, adj. nosed; in the nicknames *Há-nefr*, *mjó-nefr*, etc. *nef-reiða*, u. f. a kind of personal fee, D. N. v. 660.

nefsa, t. to chastise, punish, (obsolete.)

nef-smeiðingr, m. zig-zag; fara nefneíðing.

NEFST, f. (nepst). [Swed. *näfst*, a penalty, chastisement; undir Heilagrar kirkju nefst ok refsing, Munk. 72, D. N. v. 785; en er verri, þat er vita þykkjunnk, niðja stríð um nept, my mind bodes me still worse things, a sore retribution to thy sons (a bitter fratricidal strife), Skv. 2. 8, for this must be the true sense of this contested passage; nept for nepst may be right by analogy of heipt and heipt; the word is altogether obsolete in Iceland, but is still in use in Sweden.

nef-steði, a, m. a nebbed stithy, Fb. i. 190.

nef-steinn, m. a jutting rock, D. N. i. 81.

negg, u. [it is prop. identical with Dan. *neg* = a sheaf of corn, which word is not otherwise found in the Norse or Icel.]; —poët. the heart, Edda (Gl.); also written *hnegg*, in *hnegg-veröld*, the heart's abode, breast, Lex. Poët.

NEGLA, d. [nagli, to nail, N. G. L. i. 111, Fbr. 133, Hom. 103, Fms. v. 224, Skv. 707, Eb. 182, Söl. 65, Fb. i. 515, passim: to stud, neglar brynjur, Vkv. 6; ey-negld, hölm-negld, island-studded, bolm-studded, an epithet of the sea, Eg. (in a verse), Edda (in a verse).

negla, u. f. the bung to close a hole in the bottom of a boat which lets out the bilge-water.

neglingr, f. a nailing, Str. 4.

neglingr, m. a kind of itching, as if pricked with nails, Fél. x.

negull, m., and *negul-nagill*, a, m. [from Germ. *nägelin*, from the likeness to small nails]; —a clove, spice.

NEI, adv. [Ulf. *nē*; A. S. *nā*; Engl. *no*; Germ. *nein*; Dan.-Swed. *nei*]; —no; nei sem nei er, K. Á. 200; nei, kvad Ólfhéðinn, Fa. 78; kveda nei við, to say no, N. G. L. i. 345; þeir kveda þar nei við, Hkr. i. 277; setja nei fyrir, to set a no against it, refuse, Fms. ix. 242; setja þvert nei fyrir, to refuse flatly, ii. 131, Ld. 196; segja nei móti e-u, to gainsay, D. N. ii. 357.

nei-kvæða, d, to disown, with dat., Str. 16; see *nékvæða*.

NEINN, adj. pron., prop. a compd contr. from *né einn* = not one, none, but afterwards contr.; it is, however, never used as a pure negative, but only after a negative, as indef. pron.; for the older uncontr. usage see *né* A. II: [cp. A. S. *nān*; Engl. *none*]; —any, Lat. *ullus*, following after a negation, aldri svá at honum væri nein raun í, never... any danger, Nj. 262; varð eigi af neinni eptir-för, Valla L. 196; ekki er þetta furða nein, it is no apparition, Íl. ii. 337; þess mundi eigi leita þurfa, at konungr mundi neina sætt göra, 84; Erlingr hafði eigi skaplyndi til at biðja konung hér neinna muna um, Ó. H. 47; aldri svá... at neitt vápn, Fas. i. 281; kom mér aldregi í hug, at sá mundi neinn vera, Art.; ekki neinu sinni, not once, Fb. i. 104; ekki neins staðar, nowhere: —where the negation is indirect or understood, lét hann af at eggja konung á neinar ferðir, Fb. ii. 427. (né eimar, Fms. vii. 29, l. c.); skal ek miklu heldr þola dauða en veita þeim neitt mein, Nj. 168; at hann mundi taka umjúkliga á því, at vægjask í neinum hlut til, Ó. H. 51: fyrr skal hún fúna en neinn taki hana, Lv. 50: —en neinn = en nokkur, than any; fleira illt gekk yfir Gyðinga-lyð en yfir neina þjóð aðra, Ver. 42. 3. as subst. anybody; hann tekr enga þá úsæmd til at neinn þori at..., Ld. 214; ekki neitt, nothing, Fas. i. 17;

hvárki var neitt til, there was not ought of either, Gisl. 37; það er ekki til neins, 'tis of no use. *neins-staðar*, adv.; ekki n., not anywhere, nowhere.

neip, f., pl. *neipar*, the 'nip,' the interstices between the fingers; í neipinni; perh. better *gneip*.

NEISA, u. f., mod. *hneisa*, which form also occurs in old vellums, [Swed. *nesa*]: —shame, disgrace; this is the true form, as is shown by the allit. in Hm. 48 and Fm. 11; and also in phrases like, niðra ok neisa; for references see *hneisa*. *neisu-ligr*, adj. shameful, degrading.

neisa, t, to put to shame; herfiliga neist ok rangliga raskat, Bs. i. 392; for more references see *hneisa*.

neisi, n. = *neisa*.

neisinn, adj. = *neiss*; in *ú-neisinn*.

neiss, adj. [Swed. *nes*], inglorious, ashamed; neiss er nökkviðr halr, a saying, a naked man is ashamed, Hm. 48, cp. Gen. iii. 10; Norna dóm þú munt fyrr neisum hafa, thou wilt scorn the doom of the Norns, Fm. 11; þeir sendu hann til sömu eyjar nöktan ok neisan, Barl. 62.

neisti, a, m. a spark; see *gneisti*.

NEIT, n. pl. *flour*, efflorescence, a *flour*. *ney*; neit Menju góð, the costly flour of Menja, i. e. gold, Skv. 3. 50; the word remains, though with a false aspirate, in common Icel. *hneita* (q. v.), the white efflorescence on seaweed (söl); akin is the Icel. naut. phrase, það hnitir í þæru (in a ditty of Pal Vidal.), the waves are white-tipped (as if sprinkled with flour); the explanation given in Lex. Poët., s. v. *neit*, is prob. erroneous.

NEITA, 2d, and also *neitta*, *neitti*, [Scot. *nyte*; Dan. *negte*], to deny, refuse, absol. or with dat.; konungr neitaði þverliga, Fms. vi. 214; þeir höfðu boðið honum laun, en hann neitti, i. 12; hann neitaði með mikilli þrályndi, x. 306; hinn sem neitar, K. Á. 204; hefi ek þar góðum grip neitt, Fms. vi. 359; er nú vel þú veizt hverju þú neitaðir, 360; neita penningum, xi. 428: —with a double dat., neita e-m e-u, vii. 90: with acc. of the thing, ef nokkurr neitar kirkju-garð, K. Á. 68; hverr sá er neitar mitt nafn, þeim (sic) skal ek neita, Barl. 122. 3. to deny, forsake; hann neitaði Guðs nafni, Fms. x. 324; Petrus hafði þrýstvar Kristi neitt, Hom. 81; þeir er neittu Kristi, Gd. 49; neitaði þessum nýja konungi, Al. 9; neita villu, Nikuld. 71; þeir neittuðu (v. l. neittu) þessu, Fms. vii. 54.

II. reflex., þeim mönnum skal heilagtr kirkju-garðr neittask, K. Á., H. E. i. 491; þú snerisk til Guðs ok neittaðisk Djöðinum, Hom. 151.

neitan, f. denying; af-neitan, K. Á. 204, Th. 25.

neitari, a, m. a denier, Gd. 50.

neiting, f. a denial, Hom. 11, Th. 8; gramm. the negative, Skálda 200.

NEKKVERR, indef. pron.; this word is a compound of the negative particle *né* (q. v.) and the pronoun *hverr*, qs. *nih-hverr*, *ne-hverr*, *nekkverr*; the double *k* (in the oldest MSS. often represented by *cy*) may be due to the final *b* of the particle, as the compd was formed at a time when the final *b* had not been absorbed into *né*: [Dan. *nogen*; Swed. *adgon*.]

A. THE FORMS: this pronoun has undergone great changes. The earliest declension is the same as that of *hverr*, see Gramm. p. xxi; *nekkverr*, *nekkver*, Bs. i. 353, Greg. 13, 26, 33, Grág. ii. 205, 206, 304, Fms. x. 389, 393; gen. *nekkvers*, *nekkverrar*, passim; dat. *nekkverjum*, *nekkverju*, *nekkverri*, Greg. 16, 79, Eluc. 27, Bs. i. 352; acc. *nekkvern*, *nekkverja*, Grág. i. 41, ii. 251, 270, 313, Fms. x. 381, 390, 391, Greg. 15, Bs. i. 337, 344 (line 14), 352; nom. pl. masc. and fem. *nekkverir*, *nekkverjar*, Grág. ii. 205, Bs. i. 355; gen. *nekkverra*, Greg. 23, 28, and so on. The word then underwent further changes, a. by dropping the *j*; *nekkveru*, Grág. ii. 281; *nekkverar*, Fms. x. 381; *nekkverum*, 382; *nekkvera*, 393, 415. β. by change of the vowels; *nakkvorr* or *nekkvorr*, or even *nakkvorr*, *nakkvat*, see below; *nakkvert*, Bs. i. 342 (line 12); *nakkvara*, Ó. H. 62, 116; *nakkvars*, Fms. vii. 388, xi. 29, Edda 48; *nakkvarir*, Fms. vii. 337, Mork. 169; *nakkvarar*, Fms. vii. 328, Greg. 9; *nakkvarra* (gen. pl.), D. l. i. 185; *nakkvarrar*, Ó. H. 116; *nakkverrar* (gen. fem. sing.), Bs. i. 393. γ. the *a* of *nakk* through the influence of the *v* was changed into *ö* (*nökk*), and then into *o*, and the final *u* into *o*, and in this way the word became a regular adjective, *nökkvorr* or *nökkvorr*, *nökkvor*, Mork. 57, Fms. x. 261; *nökkvot*, Bs. i. 393; *nökkvöð*, Mork. 62, Fms. x. 383, 391; *nökkvors*, passim; *nökkvoru*, Nj. 34, Fms. x. 393, 394; *nökkvorum*, 395; *nökkvorrar*, Edda i. 214; *nökkvoru*, 210; *nökkvorir*, Fms. vi. 5, x. 294. δ. the *v* dropped out; *nökkorr*, *nökkurr*, *nökkorr*, *nökkorr*, Vsp. 33 (Bugge), Greg. 9, Grág. (Kb.) i. 66, 75, 208, ii. 3, Mork. 168, Ó. H. 224, Grág. i. 1, ii. 366, Nj. 267, Fms. ix. 276, x. 135; *nökköð*, Hkv. 2. 5; *nökkorr*, Grág. i. 460; *nökkorum*, Skv. 3. 58 (Bugge), Grág. i. 45, 361, Fms. ix. 370, Nj. 7; *nökkoru*, Fms. i. 1, x. 420, Grág. ii. 129, Nj. 41, Eg. 394, Hkr. iii. 160; *nökkorn*, Fms. x. 409; *nökkorn*, xi. 6, Nj. 6, Mork. 205, Ld. 30; *nökkorir*, Mork. 205; *nökkorir*, Nj. 252, Fms. x. 388; see Gramm. p. xxi. ε. finally in mod. usage we have contracted forms before a vowel, thus *nökkir*, *nökkurm*, *nökkur*, except that the gen. pl. and gen. fem. sing. are still pronounced as trisyllables, *nökkurrar*, *nökkurra*; these contracted forms have erroneously crept into Editions from paper MSS. (as Vd. in the Fs.), where *nökkir* etc. should be restored to *nökkurir*

etc. All the above forms occur confusedly even in very old MSS., and even the latest form nokkurr occurs in vellums as old as Cod. Reg. of the elder Edda, in the Mork., Greg., Grág. (Kb.) In addition to the above, there are mixed forms, nekkurr, 623. 41; nekkonar, Fms. x. 388; nekkers, Grág. (Kb.) 22; nokkurja, 623. 50; nakkor, B. K. 124; nokkverja, Fms. xi. 6; naucverjar, naucveriom, Mork. 62, 64, 65.

II. **nakkvat**, n. subst., answering to *hvat* (q.v.), Ó. H. 72, B. i. 344, 348, 350, 353. Am. 32. Bugge.

2. **nökkvi** (Lat. *aliquanto*), an obsolete dat. (subst.) answering to *hvi*; *svá nokkvi*, Hallfred (Fs. 89); *í nokkvi*, in *augb.*, Hom. 43; *af nokkvi*, for *augb.*, Fs. 94 (v. l.), Fms. iii. 27; *noqvi*, Hkv. 2. 26 (Bugge); *nökkvi ofarr*, Fms. vii. 304 (in a verse); *nökkvi síðarr*, ix. 533 (in a verse); in prose, *nökkvi yngri*, xi. 96; *neykvi nær sannri*, Hkr. iii. 360; *nekkvi réttligar*, 677. 11; *nökkvi helst*, Fms. xi. 78, MS. 677. 6; *véla e-n í nokkvi*, Grág. ii. 22, 367; *því nokkvi*, 129; *nær sannri nokkvi*, Fms. x. 420; *neykvi*, Am. 26 (Bugge); *framast nekkvi*.

III. the neut. sing. is thus distinguished; *nakkvat*, *nökkvud*, *nökkvud* (answering to *hvat*), are often used as a substantive, but *nekkvert*, *nökkvort*, *nökkurt* (answering to *hvert*), as an adjective.

The primitive *hvert* has partly undergone the same metamorphosis as the compd *nehvert*, and in western Icel. is sounded *kvur*, and in mod. Norse dialect *kar*, shewing the complete change.

B. THE SENSE: the negative particle, the first part of the compound, has quite lost its force, as is the case with *neinn*, q.v.; but the word is used in negative sentences—*any*; & öngum bæ fannsk nokkurr maðr, Fms. ix. 355, and so freq. in mod. usage.

2. single and without a preceding negative; *ef nokkurr maðr veit eigi*, if anybody know not, Grág. ii. 209; *er nokkverr Guð sem varr Guð*, 623. 35; *ef hann vissi nokkum hest jafnskjótan*, Fms. vii. 169.

3. as subst., *nokkurt*=*anything*, *nokkur*=*anybody*; *ef þér segir nokkurnum*, if you tell it to anybody, Nj. 7; *ef nokkur hefir*, Grág. ii. 366; *eldi eða því nokkuru*, fire or any such thing, 129; *styrkja e-n at nokkuru*, Nj. 41; *ef hann meidir í nokkuru lönd manna*, Grág. ii. 281; *kanntú nokkurt í lögum*, Nj. 33; with gen., *nekkverr yðar*, any of you, 677. 13; *nokkorr þessarra húsa*, Grág. i. 460; *nakkverr þeirra manna*, 232; with prep., *nokkura af þessum konum*, any of these women, Ld. 30; *nökkut manna*, Fms. vi. 121.

II. **some**, a certain ..., Lat. *quidam*; *maðr nokkurr*, kona nokkur, konar nokkurr, Nj. 252, passim; *nokkora hríð*, for some time, 2, Fms. xi. 6; *nekkverja lund*, Grág. ii. 251; *nakkvorir stórir höfðingjar*, Fms. vii. 338; *nakkvorir Íslenzkir menn*, x. 294; *nokkor góð verk*, *nekkver ill verk*, 677. 9, 25, 26; *um dag nekkvern*, a certain day, Fms. x. 391; *þann bjargvið nekkvern* (some such), Grág. i. 41; *at þeim hlut nokkorum*, 361; *nökkvot þorp*, Fms. x. 294; *ráð nakkvað*, xi. 16; *fé nökkvart*, Grág. ii. 262; as subst., *nokkuru fyrir vetr*, a while before winter, Eg. 394; *nokkuru meir*, somewhat more, Fms. i. 1;—*of some importance*, þeim er nokkorir eru í skapi, iv. 80; *þeir einir menn ef nokkut var til*, of any weight, Eg. 267, and so in countless instances.

III. spec. usages, added to a numeral, *about*; *þjú nokkur*, Nj. 267; *nokkur sex skip eða sjau*, Fms. ix. 276; *braut nokkur tíu skip*, x. 135; *með nokkur fimmi hundráð manna*, ix. 276; *til nokkurra fjórtán hundráða*, H. E. i. 418; *nokkurum tveim sinnum eða þrim*, Fms. ix. 370.

2. *svá nokkurt*, *thereabouts*; *líð svá nokkuru mart*, Fms. xi. 48; *svá nokkuru mikít*, x. 4; *svá nokkuru mjök*, Nj. 228; *svá nokkvoru mun yðar leita farit*, 34; *svá nakkvarn*, Fms. v. 319; *nokkurs til þungt*, Ld. 128; *nokkurs til seinir*, Fms. xi. 29; *slikt nokkurt*, iv. 283; *svá nokkuru*, í *nökkvi öðru*, Hom. 25; *svá nökkli*, about so, Hallfred; *stórt nokkud*, somewhat great, Ld. 104;—*about*, var kveðit & viku stef nokkut, a notice of about a week was given, Eg. 394.

IV. adverbial usages, the neuter being used as adverb; *something*, a deal, marka nakkvat skapiyndi hans, Fms. xi. 78; *breytask nokkvat*, 99; *henni var skapþungt nokkut*, Nj. 11; *in some way*, *somehow*, at hann skyldi nokkot benda hvat sveinninn skyldi heita, 625. 86; *nökkut svá*, a bit, *somewhat*; hann gekk um teiginn nokkut svá, Ísl. ii. 354; *stóð höfuð gneipt af bolnum nakkvat svá*, Eb. 244; *sefask konungr n. svá*, Fms. xi. 12, 129;—*neykvi nær sannri*, *somewhat nearer the truth*, Hkr. iii. 360; *var þat nær sannri nökkvi*, Fms. x. 420, see the references above (A).

2. *þerþaps*, *may be*; *vilt þú nokkut taka við fjárfari mínu*? Nj. 40; *viltú n. sonu þína við láta vera*, 65; *ef hann hefði nokkut sigt til annarra landa*, 41; *ef Gunnarr hefði n. þess leitað*, 47.

3. *nokkor*, used as neut. adv.; *svá nokkor mikít* (about so much) fólk er í eyinni, Sks. 95 B. 261;—with the notion of *somewhat*, *may be*, *þerþaps*, *probably*, or the like, at þeir mundu nokkor vera í nánd löndum, Nj. 267, Fms. i. 40; *nokkur annars staðar*, Fms. viii. 360; *nokkur nedan & líkamanum*, Stj. 98; *nokkur námunða þessari byggð*, 122; *nokkur til heidinna landa*, Fms. ii. 16; *ef vér heyrum nokkvor barns grát*, x. 218; *ef nokkor þess er ván*, Grág. ii. 129; *þú vart nokkor at vera*, Al. 154; *vera má at Guð yðvarr sé farinn nokkvor*, Stj. 593. 1 Kings xviii. 27.

O. **Compds**: **nokkurnig**, adv. in some way, Fms. xi. 110; *mun hann mér n. vel taka*, Nj. 255; *þér mun nokkurninn vel fara til mín*, Ísl. ii. 441. **nokkurs-konar**, adv. of some kind, Edda i. 218,

Dipl. i. 7. Stj. 177.

nokkurs-staðar, adv. somewhere, Grág. i. 481.

nokt, f. [nökkviðr], nakedness.

NEMA, conj. [compounded of the negative particle *ne*, and the adverb *if* or *ef* (q.v.) in an older dissyllabic form *ifa*; for the change of *f* into *m* see the introduction; cp. Ulf. *nibai*; A. S. *nema*, *niman*; O. H. G. *nibu*, *nibi*, *nubi*; Hel. *nebu*; early Swed. *num*; cp. Lat. *ni-si*, see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 724.]

B. **Except**, *save*, *but*; *manngi, nema einn Agnarr*, Gm. 2; *nema þér einum*, Vkv. 24; *allra nema einna*, 26, Ls. 11; *nema við þat lík at hafa*, Hm. 96; *nema sá einn Áss*, Ls. 11; *hvar kómu seðr várir þess...* *hvar nema alls hvergi?* Ísl. ii. 236; *öngu nema lífinu*, Nj. 7; *öllu gözi nema búinu*, Fms. ix. 470; *engi nema þú einn*, Barl. 207; *engi nema Betgþórr*, Fms. vii. 141; *kom víðrinn á kirkju-sand, nema tvau tré kómu á Kaufarnes*, *save that two trees came to R.*, Landn. 51, v. l.; *Ólafir hafði murg sár ok flest smá, nema tvau vóru vóru nokkri mest*, Fb. i. 501; *nema ek hét*, Óg. 23; *þeir blandask eyvitar við ára ísa nema sér einum heldr hann*, Sks. 176 B; *vætki of syti'k nema hræðumk helviti*, Hallfred; *let Koðran skira sik ok hjú hans öll, nema Ormr vildi eigi við tré taka*, Bs. i. 5.

II. with subj. *unless*; *aldrei, nema okkr væri báðum bont*, Ls. 9; *nema þú hánun visir... eða meir nemir*, Hkv. r. 19; *nema ek dauðr sjá'k*, 20; *nema geðs viti*, Hm. 19; *nema hann mæli til mart*, 26; *nema haldendr eigi*, 28; *nema til kynnis komi*, 32; *nema reisi niðr at mð*, 71; *nema einir viti*, 97; *nema ek þik hafa*, Hkv. Hjörv. 7; *nema sjálfr ali*, Stor. 16; *nema þeir felldi hann*, Edda 36; *öngir þóttu lögligr dómar nema hann væri i*, Nj. 1; *nema maðr verði sjúkr eða sár*, Grág. i. 141; *nema lands-fólkitt kristnadiak*, Hkr. i. 248; *nema mér banni hel*, Fb. ii. 59; *hann heyrdi eigi nema apt væri at bonum*, Fms. iv. 204, and in countless instances in old and mod. usage.

2. in phrases such as *'veit ek eigi nema...'* like Lat. *nescio an*, implying an affirmation; *þú veit eigi nema sá verði fégjarn*, Sks. 28; *nú veit ek eigi nema nokkurr verði víðing af at hafa þessu máli*, Band. 34 new Ed.; *hvert veit nema ek verða víða frægr um stóir*, *who can tell but that I shall be a widely known man some day?* Fms. vi. (in a verse); *nú veit ek eigi nema yðr þykki minna vega mín reidi en Sigurðar konungs*, *now know I not if*, vii. 141; *eigi veit ek nema þetta væri ráðligt*, en eigi má ek þat vita..., viii. 95;—with indic., *kveðat ek dul nema hún hefir*, *there is no doubt but that she has*, Yt. 7; *hver sé if nema rögn stýra*, *who can doubt that?* Vellekla.

III. irreg. usages; *ef nokkurr maðr ferr á jörðu*, *nema* (in the case that, supposing that) *sá vili á búa*, *sem sé á i jörðu*, *þá rænir sa hann*, Gpl. 357; *því at eins, nema*, *only in that case, if (but not else)*; *ráðu þér því at eius á þá nema þér sét allir sem oruggastir*, *only in the case if*, i. e. *do not attack them unless*, Nj. 228; *því at eins mun hann settask vilja*, *nema hann gjaldi ekki*, 254; *skal hann því at eins i braut hafa þann hval*, *nema hann láti bera vitni*, Jb. 326; *þat man því at eins, nema ek náí ráða-hag við Melkorku*, Ld. 70; *því at eins ferjanda*, *nema fjörbaugr komi fram*, Nj. 240; *oss þykkir þú því at eins veita skylda þjónustu konungi*, *nema þú leggir af tignar-klæðin*, Fms. ix. 432.

2. *nema heldr*, *but rather*; *eigi má þat menn kalla, nema heldr hunda*, *not men, but rather dogs*, Bær. 9; *sver ek eigi at eins fyrir mik*, *nema heldr fyrir allra þeirra sálir*, Gpl. 69; *þón hafði eigi hreinlífi at eins, nema heldr ok alla gæzku*, Hom. 128; *nema enn*, *but on the contrary*; at glæpsk eigi lengr í félags-skap við Philistim, *nema enn skulu þér...*, Stj. 412, 428, 442; *eigi at eins óttadisk hann um sjálfs síns líf*, *nema jamvel um alla aðra sína frændr*, *but also*, Barl. 73; *fyrir nema*=*fyrir enn*, *fyrir skal dögla dynr*, *nema ek dauðr sják* (=fyrir en ek sé dauðr), Hkv. i. 20;—*hefi ek vist sét þat gull*, at öngum mun er verra, *nema betra sé*, *which is not worse, if it is not even better*, Fb. i. 348.

NEMA, pres. nem; pret. nam, namt, nam, pl. náma; subj. nemi; part. numinn, older nominn, N. G. L. i. 200, Hom. 100; with neg. suff. nam-a, Hkv. 2. 15; [Ulf. *niman*=*laupðáveir*; A. S. *neman*; Germ. *nedmen*; freq. in Early Engl.; in mod. Engl., where it is superseded by the Scand. *taka*, it survives in *nimble* and *numb*=A. S. *be-numen*=Icel. *numinn*.]

A. **To take**; the use of the word in this, its proper sense, is limited, for *taka* (q.v.) is the general word, whereas *nema* remains in special usages; *nema upp*, to pick up, Hm. 140; *nema e-n ór naudum*, Fms.; *þar er gull numit upp i söndum*, Rb. 350; at hann nemr hann ór kviðnum, ok kveða á hvert hann nemr hann ór sínu órnámi, eða annars manns, Grág. i. 51; *reifa mál þeirra er ór dóminum eru numnir*, 79; *hann á kost at nema þá upp alla senn*, 51;—*nema af*, to abolish; *þessi heiðni var af numin á fára vatra fresti*, Nj. 165, lb. 4;—*nema frá*, to except; *nema konur eða þeir menn er hann nemi frá*, 5; *á þeim tíðum er mi eru frá numnar*, Grág. i. 325;—*upp numinn*, *taken up into heaven*; *Enoch var upp numinn*, Stj. 41.

2. **To take by force**, *seize upon*; *þá menn er konu hafa numit (carried off)*, Grág. i. 354; *hann nam sér konu af Grikklandi*, Rb. 404; *Jupiter þá er hann nam Europam*, 732. 17; *Þjórn nam þóru á brott*, Eg. 155; *ek nam konu þessa er hét er hjá mér*, Nj. 131; *hann segir hann hafa numit sik i burt af Grænlandi undan Sólar-fjöllum*, Bærd. 32 new Ed.; *nema nes-nám*, *Danir ok Svíar herjuðu mjök i Vestr-víking ok kómu þá opt i Eyjarnar er þeir fóru vestr eða vestan*, ok námu þar

nesnám, Fms. iv. 229, (see nesnám, landnám):—in a lawful sense, nema land, to take possession of a land, as a settler (landnám II); hann nam Eyjafjörð allan.

B. nema e-n e-u, to deprive one of a thing; nema e-n höfði, aldrí, fjörvi, Gkv. 2. 31, 42; verða ek á stjóm þeim er mik Niðaðar námu sekkar, Vkv.; hví namtu hann sigri þá? Em. 6; sigri numnir, Fms. xi. 306 (in a verse); numinn máli, bereft of speech, Geisli 34; fjörvi numna, life-bereft, Eb. (in a verse); hann lá þar lami ok öllu megni numinn, Hom. 116; þar til er lands-menn námu þá ráðum, used force, coerced them, Bs. i. 24; ríkir menn verða þá ráðum numnir, Hom. 100; ef hann vill eigi nema trúa því, if he will not believe it, N. G. L. i. 88.

A. to reach, touch, hit; í hvítu pilzi, þat var svá stítt at þat nam hæl, Fas. ii. 343; nema hjóltin við neðra gömi, Edda 20; allir þeir sem oddrinn nam, Skíða R. 183; hvárt nam þik eðr eigi! Nj. 97; ok nema hann þar naðsynjar, at hann má eigi lík fara, and if he is held back by necessity, N. G. L. i. 24, K. Á. 70; þótt þik nótt um nemi, if the night overtake thee, Sdm. 26; hence the saying, láta þar nótt sem nemr, to leave it to the night as it takes one—to take no care of the morrow:—nema stað, to take up one's position, balt, Nj. 133, 197, Fms. i. 167, vii. 68, Eg. 237.

B. spec. phrases; Kolskegg nam þar eigi yndi, Nj. 121; ef hann vildi þar staðfestast ok nema yndi, Fms. i. 103; —nema staðar = nema stað, Nj. 54, 205, 265, Ld. 104, Stj. 486, Fms. i. 206; of a weapon, hafi ek þat sverð er hvergi nemr í höggi stað, I have so keen a sword that it never stops in its stroke, i. e. it cuts clean through anything, Fas. ii. 535; oddrinn nam í brynjunni staðar, Al. 76; svá at staðar nam (naf Cod. Reg.) höndin við sporðinn, Edda 40; nema hvíld, to take rest, Alm. 1; nema veidar, to take the prey, to hunt, Hým. 1.

B. to amount to, be equivalent to; ef eigi nemr kúgildi, Grág. ii. 233; honum þótti landaðn nema, Ib. 4; það nemr öngu, litlu, miklu, it is of no, of small, of great importance; bríkr þær er greyping hefir numit, Gpl. 345.

7. nema við, to strike against so as to stop, come no further; nam þar við ok gekk eigi lengra, Fms. xi. 278; en gadd-hjaltid nam við bordinu, Eb. 36.

8. metaph. to stop, halt; hér munu vér við nema, Finnb. 236; þar námu þeir Hrafn við í nesinu, Isl. ii. 266; hann býsk við, ok vill enn við nema, þótt liðs-munr væri mikill, Bjarn. 54; konungr verðr glaðr við er hann skal fyrir hafa funnit þá menn er eigi spara viðr at nema, Al. 46; en ef þat nemr við förunni, at þú þykisk hafa fé öflitid, þá... Ld. 70; er þat úvíska at bera eigi slíkt, ok mun þat eigi við nema, Glúm. 327; at konungr mundi fátt láta við nema, at settir tækisk, i. e. that he would do anything for the sake of peace, Eg. 210.

II. as an auxiliary verb, emphatic, like Engl. do, did, with infin.; Hödr nam skjóta (H. did shoot)... sá nam einnættir vega, Vsp. 37; þá nam at vaxa, Hkv. i. 9; hann nam at vaxa (be 'took to growing') ok vel dafna, Rm. 19; inn nam at ganga, 2; lind nam at skelfa, 9, 35; nam hún sér Högna heita at rúnum, Skv. 3, 14; róa námu ríki, they did row mightily, Am. 35; nam hann vittugri valgaðr kveða, Vrkv. 4; nama Högna mæð er hug mæla, Hkv. 2, 15; þat nam at mæla, Og. 9; seldom in prose, ek nam eigi trúa á þat er hann sagði, Post.; Falke hestr þíðreks nemr þetta at sjá, Þíðr. 117.

B. Metaph. to take in a mental sense or by the senses, to perceive, like Lat. apprehendere, comprehendere, freq. in old and mod. usage:

I. to perceive, catch, hear, of sound; en svá mikill ákafi var at hvasleik veðrins þá er konungr tók at mæla, at varla námu þeir er næstir vóru, Fms. viii. 55; sem þeir vóru langt brotta komnir, svá at þú mátti nema kall milli þeirra ok manna Saul, Stj. 486; þeir skulu svá nær sitjask, at hvárirtveggju nemi orð annarra, Grág. i. 69; engi nam mál annars, Nj. 164; mál nam í milli þeirra, Fms. v. 31; eigi skulu vér þat mál svá nema, we shall not understand it so, Hom. 156.

II. to learn; klök nam fugla, Rm.; hann hafði numit svá lög, at hann var enn þíðr mestr laga-maðr á Íslandi, Nj. 164; inir hástu turnar hafa numit honum at hniga, Al. 90; nú var þórir þar ok nam þar fjölkyngi, Fb. iii. 245; Óðinn var göfgast, ok at honum námu þeir allir íþróttirnar, Hkr. i; nema nám, to take in, acquire learning, Bs. i. 92, 127; see nám:—to 'catch,' learn by heart, þær kváðu visur þessar en hann nam, Nj. 275; visur þessar námu menn þegar, Ó. H. 207; en hinn nemi, er heyrir á, Darl.; þórdís nam þegar vísuna, Gisl. 33;—to learn from, þvar namtu þessi hnefalegu orð? nam ek at mönnum... Hbl.; nema ráð, Hm.; menn nemi mál mín! Ó. H. (in a verse):—nema e-t at e-m, to learn something, derive information from one, ek hafi hér verit at nema kunnustu at Finnum, Fms. i. 8; hann nam lögspeki at Þorsteini, Isl. ii. 205; hann nam kunnáttu at Geirríði, Eb. 44; Glúmr hafði numit þenna atburð at þeim manni er hét Arnór, Fms. i. 266; en Oddr nam at þorgeiri afráðs-koll... Ari nam ok marga fræði at þurði Snorra dóttur Goða... hann hafði numit af gömlum mönnum ok vitrum... eptir því sem vér höfum numit af fróðum mönnum, ...þótt hverr maðr hafi síðan numit at öðrum... ok hafa menn síðan at þeim numit, Ó. H. (pref.); nemi þér af mér, Fms. viii. 55.

C. Reflex., prop. to take, seize for oneself: 1. to take by force; ef maðr nemisk konu, ok samþykkjask þau síðan, þá... H. E. i. 247.

β. to stop; ok hafða ek þat sverð, sem aldri hefir í höggi stað numisk (= numit), Fas. ii. 208; friðr namsk, ceased.

γ. to refuse, withhold from doing; hann bað hann eigi nemask með öllu at göra

sem bæðr vildu, Hkr. i. 142; hveðr bóndi er þat nemsk (who makes default), gjaldi... K. Á. 40; þar var kominn fjóði liðs ór Austrlönðum til móts við hann, ok námuusk föriða (refused to go) ef hann kæmi eigi, Fb. ii. 71; en ef maðr nemsk leidangr-görð, eðr leidangr-serð, þá hafi ármaðr sótt þat fyrr en skip komi á hlunn... at hann hafi leidangr görvað ok eigi fyrir nomisk, N. G. L. i. 200; en þó vill ek eigi fyrir minn dauða at nemask (disregard) hans orðsendingar, O. H. L. 29.

2. to learn; láttu nemask þat, learn, take heed thar, Skv. i, passim; eptir þetta nemask af aþregðingur hans, Ld. 54.

II. part. numinn, as adj. numb, seized, palsied; hann var allr numinn öðrum megin, ok mátti eigi mæla hálfum munni, Ann.; þá varð ek sem ek væra numinn, Mar.; vera frá sér numinn, to be beside oneself, from joy, astonishment, or the like, cp. the references above (A. 3).

NENNA, t, [Ulf. nanþjan = τολμᾶν; A. S. nēþan; O. H. G. nendian, whence the Germ. pr. name Ferdi-nand = the doughty, striving]:—to strive, with dat. or infin., but only used in peculiar phrases; nenna e-u or n. at göra e-t, to have a heart, mind for a thing; hann nemnti eigi starfi því ok áhyggju, Bs. i. 450; sem synir mínir nenni eigi (cannot bear) þessari kyrtetu lengr, Ld. 262; mun ek eigi n. öðru (I cannot longer forbear so) en fara í móti þeim, Fb. ii. 41; hann kváðisk eigi lengr nenna at þola háð ok spott, Isl. ii. 269; ek nemnta at visu at neyta vápna, 366; þeir nemntu eigi at verja sik, Orkn. 78; ólíkr er Gislí at þolnæði, þvíat þessu mundu engir nenna at ljá nú gripina, þannig sem hann er áðr heiddr, Gisl. 112; eigi nenni ek (I have no mind) at hafa þat saman at veita Högna enda drepa bróður hans, Nj. 145; slíkar eptir-görðir sem hver nemnti (was minded) framast at göra eptir sinn vin eða náung, Fms. viii. 103; ef nokkorir eru þeir er nenna (who wish) at hverfa aþr til þearjans, 320; nú nenni ek eigi at vér farim svá hallóki, Fær. 228; eigi nenni ek því (I cannot forbear) at marka hann eigi, Fms. ii. 61; Gyrgir nemnti eigi (could not bear) brott at fara við lífið fé eðr ekki, 152; Hrafn nemnti eigi at starfa, H. would not work, was lazy, vi. 102; whence the mod. eg nenni því ekki, I will not, I am too lazy to do it; þú nennir öngu, thou art good for nothing! hann er svo latr... hann nennir ekki neitt að gera, Grönd.

II. spec. usage, to travel, only in poets; nenna víða, to travel wide, Halfréd; nenna e-m á þingi, to go to meet one, join one, Skm.; glaðir nennum vér sunnan, glad we journey from the south, Edda (in a verse); nenna norðr, to journey northwards; nenna þinnig, to fare thither, Lex. Poët.

nenna, u, f. energy. nennu-lauss, adj. listless, idle, Al. 100.

nénning, f. activity, energy, Edda 109, Fms. v. 177 (in a verse), Hom. (St.). COMPS: nenningar-lauss, adj. slothful, Fms. iii. 158, Fbr. 92 new Ed. nenningar-leysi, n. irksomeness, Grág. i. 301, Róm. 344.

nenninn, adj. active, striving, Sighvat, Lex. Poët., and in poet. compds; fjöl-n., marg-n., doing much good work; þrek-n., doughty.

nennir, m. [prob. an assimilated form, qs. nekni, see the remarks s. v. nykr]:—the popular name of the nykr (q. v.), Maurer's Volks.

neppa, u, f. [napr], ebilliness, bitter cold; en undir birtinguna andar köld neppa frá fjötum, Od. v. 469.

neppi-liga, adv. [Swed. näppeligen], hardly; n. eðr ekki, Stj. 25; þeim vannsk n., the ends did hardly meet, 195.

NEPPR, adj. scant; ganga neppr níu fet, to walk with pain nine paces, Vsp.; fjör-neppr, scant of life, Fbr. (in a verse); nauð görir neppa kosti, Rkv.

NES, n., gen. pl. nesja, dat. nesjum, [A. S. næs; Engl. ness; Germ. nase; Lat. nasus = nose; as also nös nasar, = the nostrils, are kindred words]:—a ness projecting into the sea or a lake; undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; nes mikit gekk í sæ út, Eg. 129; nesit þat er fram gekk í sjóinn, Fbr. 89 new Ed.; vatn þat er nes liggir í, Isl. ii. 345; even of a river (= oddi), Nj. 95, 96; ann-nes or and-nes, q. v.: of a slip of land, búar skulu rétta merki, ok jamna þar nesjum saman, Grág. ii. 262, 263.

II. freq. in local names, Nes, in plur. and sing. Nesjum, and in compds, Álpta-nes, Laugar-nes, Langa-nes, Mjóva-nes, Suðr-nes, Norð-nes, Landn., Fms., and map of Iceland; in Norway, Nesjar, f. pl. (see Gramm. p. xxvii, col. 2), whence Nesja-bardagi, -orusta, the battle of N., fought on Palm Sunday, A. D. 1014; Nesja-visur, a song on the battle of N., Ó. H.; in Scotland, Kata-nes, and Nesja, = Caithness, Orkn. passim; austr á Nesjum, Fms. ix. 421, of the coast of Scotland as seen from the Isle of Man; as also in many Engl. and Scot. local names. COMPS: Nes-hraun, n. Ness lava, Landn. Nes-menn, m. pl. the men from Nes, Landn. Nes-þjóðir, f. pl. the people of Caithness, Fms. x.

nes-höfði, a, m. a headland, Fms. iii. 44.

nes-konungr, m. a 'ness-king,' a nickname of the old sea kings, who had no lands, but their ships, for a kingdom, Fms. ix. 255; skjótt man eigi vanta annan tíma neskonunga í Noregi ef því skal fram baldask, N. G. L. iii. 33; þá munu margir verða neskonungar brátt, Fms. ix. 255.

nes-nám, n.; nema nesnám, to make a 'ness-raid,' a term used by the old vikings when they landed on narrow headlands and took cattle and provisions by force; nema nesnám ok höggva strandhögg, Eg. 81, Orkn. 64, Fms. i. 195.

nes-oddi or nes-tangi, a, m. a point of a ness, Nj. 125, Fms. vii. 361, Fs. 51.

NEST, n., mod. nesti, n. [A. S. nest; Dan. niste]:—viands, provisions, Lat. *viaticum*; hann batt nest þeirra allt í einn bagga ok lagði á bak sér, Edda 29; ok vóru á öðrum vistir þeirra bræðra ok ætlaðar þeim til nests, Ísl. ii. 342; skal hann bera, ef hann vill, nest sitt til skips, N. G. L. i. 143; veg-nest, *viaticum*, Hm. 11; far-nest, q. v.: allit., með nesti og nýja skó, furnished with 'nest' and new shoes. nestis-lauss, adj. without nest.

nosta, t; nesta sik, to provide oneself with food.

nista; ok næsti (sic) hann út við borðit, O. H. L. 10.

nest-baggi, a, m. a 'nest' bag, wallet, Edda 29.

nest-lok, n. pl. the 'bottom of the bag'; in the adverb. phrase, at nest-lokum, at last, finally, Bs. i. 417 (at nóst lokum Ed.); en at nestlokum sverði höggvinn, Blas. 51; mon ok Goð láta eldinn ganga yfir heiminn at nestlokonom, Hom. (St.); at nestlokum krossfesti, 656 B. 4; at n. vinur Már á Þórði, Sturl. i. 10; with gen., at nestlokum málsins, 23, v. l.; at nestlokum æðunar, Hom. (St.).

NET, n., gen. pl. netja, dat. netjum, [Ulf. *neti* = *diervu*; A. S. and Engl. *net*; Hel. *neti*; Germ. *netz*; Swed. *nät*]:—a net; tók hann lin ok gam ok reid á möskva svá sem net er síðan, Edda 39 (in the mythical story of the origin of the net as an invention of Loki); ef maðr hittir net í látrum sínum ok sel i, þá á hann net ok svá sel, til hinn leysir landnámi net út, N. G. L. i. 45; nú tekr maðr síld ór netjum manna, ii. 136; leggja net í á, Grág. ii. 350; hvárki net né öngla, K. þ. K.; netja spell, damage of nets, N. G. L. ii. 136, 137; netja stæði = netlög, Boldt 134; netja veiðr, a net-bowl, id.; ríða net, to make a net; drag-net, a drag-net, draw-net; lag-net, a lag-net; a casting-net, for catching birds:—metaph., net lifrar = *reticulum jecoris*, Stj. 310. Exod. xxix. 13, 22.

net-flár, f. pl., and net-kubbar, m. pl. the quills of a net.

net-háls, n. the neck or throat of a net, Post. 656 C. 5.

netja, að, to net, catch: metaph. netjaðr, netted, entangled, Fms. x. 404; allri skurðgoða villu er hann hefir yðr í netjað, i. 282; er hann nú svá í netjaðr ást þennar, Str. 24:—reflex., netjask í bandi, H. E. i. 238, Str. 9.

netja, u, f. the net-like caul of fat enclosing the stomach of animals, Lat. *omentum*, Stj. 250, Sks. 129, and in mod. usage.

net-lagnir, f. pl. places where nets are spread.

net-lög, n. pl. 'net-layings,' i. e. the right of laying nets in certain waters; hann skyldi rýma netlög fyrir þeim, Fs. 35; kirkja á selveidi við Eiðsker ok trau netlög, Vm. 57; menn eigu at veiða fyrir útan netlög at úsekju, Grág. ii. 358.

net-næmr, adj. that may be caught in a net; netnæmir fiskar, Grág. i. 149.

net-röet, f. = netlagnir, on the sea, D. N. ii. 4.

nettr, adj. neat, handsome, (mod. and for.)

net-þinull, m. the upper net-line, bordering the net, Edda 39.

NEYÐ, f. need, distress, Hkr. iii. 288, Stj. 182, 213; this form is very freq. in mod. usage, esp. in hymns, Vidal., the Bible, instead of the older nauð (q. v.), e. g. Pass. 41. 1. compus: neyðar-kost, m. a dire choice. neyðar-úræði, n. pl. dire expedients.

neyða, d, [nauð], to force, compel; neyða e-n til e-s, Grág. i. 306, O. H. L. 41; ek þykkjumk þó mjök neyddr til hafa verit, Nj. 88; þeir neyddu hann ok sögðu, Luke xxiv. 29, passim in mod. usage: to subdue, hann neyddi útrú Gyðinga, Hom. 42.

NEYTA, t, [nautr, njóta; Germ. *nützen*; A. S. *notian*; Old Engl. and Scot. *noie*], to use, enjoy, with gen. or absol.; neyta fjár-nyttjar þeirrar, to use the milk, Grág. i. 428; koma mun þar at vör munum þess n., Nj. 232; þeim er neytti eðr njóta þyrfti þessa vættis, 238; ok svá allra gagna til at neyta, Grág. ii. 81; þar er menn selja hross sín til geymslu á alþingi at lögmáli, skal sá, er við hefir tekitt, at engu neyta, 140; nefnir hann sér vætti þat at lögum, at njóta ok neyta, ii. 79.

2. to consume; neyta matar, to eat, Gisl. 16; at neyta þeirra kykvenda allra er nú eru st kölluð, Ver. 9; hvers hann hafði neytt ok hvers úneytt, Grág. i. 155.

3. with acc., (less correct and prob. a Norwegianism); vápn, má þau vel neyta á skipi, they may well be used in ships, Sks. 388 B; er alla penninga sína neyta upp (consume, waste) í öfati ok ofdrykkju, Skálða 208: to eat, skulst þit alla hluti neyta, Sks. 500 B; fyrir því at þú neyttir kvíðaðan ávöxt jarðar, 548 B:—with dat., in translations influenced by the Lat. *uti* with abl., neytti hann illa frjálsu sjálfæði, Mar.; valdsmenn þeir er illa neyta sínu valdi, Stat. 272.

4. with prep.; neyta af e-u, to eat of it; neyt af því opt, Pr. 473; af því bauð hann okkr kvíði neyta, Sks. 504.

II. reflex. to be consumed; eyðask ok upp neytask, Stj. 154.

neyti, n. [nautr], fellowship, mateship, a company; neyti eru nitján menn, nineteen make a company, Edda 208; bera vætti með neyti þat (with other fellow-witnesses) er ek fæ þér til, Grág. ii. 54; leysa þann kvíð af hendi þegar er þeir hafa neyti at, i. 54: esp. in compds, mótu-neyti, fóru-n., ráðu-n., lögu-n. (q. v.), etc.

2. use; hafa jarðkost

sjallanna ok þú neyti (= not, q. v.) af sjónum, Fs. 20.

cattle, in compds, kú-neyti, blót-n., eng-n., q. v.

neyting, f. the using a thing, tasting. neytingar-vatn, n. water for domestic use, Gisl. 28, (mod. esp. of drinking water, opp. to water for washing.)

neytr, adj. good, fit for use; vápn þat er neytt sé, Gret. 99 A; besta alla þá er neyttir eru, Sturl. iii. 237:—neytr at e-u, good for something, at því neytt sé, for what they are useful, Grág. ii. 266; n. til e-s, andvana lík til einskis neytt, Pass. 4. 23; of persons, good, useful, Kolbeinn féll ok margir aðrir neyttir menn, Bs. i. 141.

neyala, u, f. a using, consuming, Barl. 14, 23. compds: neysla-grannr, adj. one who requires little nourishment; hann er n., opp. to neyslu-frekr. neyslu-salt, n. common salt, Gpl. 430. neyslu-vatn, n. = neytingarvatn.

nesla or nestla, u, f. [nisti], a loop to fasten a cloak or the Eke, þorf. Karl. ch. 7: mod. hnesla or hnesla, passim.

nestr = nestr, see neðri, Barl. 155, passim.

NIÐ, f., pl. niðar, N. G. L. i. 29; dat. pl. niðjum, Vsp. 6 (later niðam); the gender is seen from the pl. niðar (l. c.) from the compd niðar-below, as also from the province. Norse and Swed. near; [Swed. *nedar*; Dan. *næ*; Ivar Aasen *near*]:—the wane of the moon, when there is 'no moon,' it is in use in Sweden and Denmark, but now obsolete in Iceland, except in the compd niða-mykr, qs. niðar-mykr; in old writers esp. in the allit. phrases, ný ok nið, full moon and no moon, Vpm. 25; Máni stýrir göngu tungls ok ræðr nýjum ok niðum, Edda 7; um úy hit næsta ok niðar (acc. pl.), N. G. L. i. 29; nótt með niðum, Vpm. 24; nótt ok niðjum (i. e. niðum) öfn um gáfu, Vsp. 6; máni, ný, nið, Edda 76: poet., niða borg = the heaven, Skálða (in a verse). compds: Niða-fjöll, n. pl. a mythical local name, Vsp. niða-mykr, n. 'nið-mirk,' pitch darkness and no moon; þeir höfðu skriðljós með sér, en niðamykr var úti, O. H. 71, Fms. ii. 5; n. var á, Eg. 216, 235, Fms. viii. 429: the word is now used without thinking of the moon, simply = pitch darkness; also kol-niðamykr, coal-pitch-dark.

niða, að, = gniða (q. v.), to rub, Gret. 151 A: to murmur, of water. nið-gjöld, n. pl. weregild after the slaughter of a relative or the weregild payable to the more distant relatives of the slain, opp. to the höfuðbaug; or even simply = weregild, gjalda hinn vegna niðgjöldum, Grág. ii. 63, 79; skal þessa menn alla gjalda niðgjöldum, 131; þá menn alla skal jamt apr gjalda niðgjöldum, sem þeir sé vegnir, þótt þeir lifi, svá er maðr, at þat sonar skal niðgjalda heimting upp hefja, er..., Grág. ii. 185; gjaldi sendimenn konungs niðgjöldum, Eg. 575, v. l.

Niði, a, m. the name of a dwarf, from nið (no moon), Vsp., Edda (Gl.).

niðjungur, m. = niðr, a son, relative, Rm. 38, Lex. Poët.:—the name of a dwarf, from nið, f. (q. v.)

nið-kvial, f. the lineage of agnates, Yt.

nið-mykr, n. = niða mykr, Gkv. 2. 12, Fær. 171, Sks. 202, Orkn. 110 (v. l.), 432, Gisl. 60.

niðr, m., better gnidr, [from gniða], the murmur of running water, of a brook, stream, ár-niðr, lækjar-niðr, prop. the wearing of the water against the pebbles at the bottom; the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

NIÐR, m. some of the cases of which are taken from niðr (gen. niðr), some from a supposed niði (gen. niða); from the former are nom. niðr, acc. nið, gen. niðs; from the latter, the plur. niðjar, niðja, niðjum; an acc. sing. niðja also occurs, O. H. (in a verse), as also gen. sing. niðja. Bragi; cp. also langniðjar: [Ulf. *niþja* = *συγγενής*]:—a son, and hence of any kinsman, a descendant; nema reisi niðr at nið, man after man, Hm. 71; Börs niðr, the son of B. = Odin, Eg. (in a verse); Fjölvis niðr, Yggis niðr, the son of F., of Ygg, Yt. 6, Fagrak. (in a verse); Ása niðr, the scion of the A., Ht.; sjávar niðr, the sea's kinsman = fire, Yt. 4.

II. in the law it seems to mean distant relatives (cp. Grág. i. 171 and 237), which is confirmed by the use of the word in the early Swed. *niþ*, and in *nipararf*, which, according to Schlyter, means devolution to distant relatives; niðr would therefore answer to mod. Icel. *útarfar*, as opp. to *fræðr*: it occurs chiefly in the allit. phrase, inn nánasti niðr, the nearest nið, Grág. i. 171, 175; til ens nánasta niðs, 237; nú lifir ekki þeirra manna, þá skal taka inn nánasti niðr frjáls-borinna manna ok arfengr, 171; þá eigu þau í föðr-ætt at hverfa þar til þau eru sextán vetra, en síðan til ens nánasta niðs, 237; tvá nánustu niði, N. G. L. i. 56; cp. næsti na-niði in early Dan. law; biðja gríða nús niðr eða nefa, Grág. ii. 20.

NIÐR, adv. [A. S. *nider*; Scot. *netb*; Germ. *nieder*; Dan. *neder*; but not in Goth., for Ulf. renders *náru* by *dalap*]:—down; láta niðr, to 'low low,' bow down, Fms. i. 159; falla niðr, to fall down, Nj. 9; falla dauðr niðr, Fms. xi. 145; setjask niðr, to sit down, Nj. 3; fara korn niðr, to sow corn, 169; setja niðr lík, to bury, H. E. i. 491, Fms. iv. 110, x. 406; leggja niðr, to lay down; drepa niðr, to cut down, slaughter, vii. 243; fara niðr, to put down, Ld. 168; svelgja niðr, to swallow down, Pr. 475; remna niðr, id. 2. of direction without motion; hamrar eru upp ok niðr frá hellinum, niðr frá Mælifelli, Landn. 71, Fbr. 91 new Ed.; hann hefir upp líking manna, en niðr dýr, Best. 47:—with motion, niðr á jörð, Stj. 218; fara niðr á Egyptaland, down to Egypt (from Palestine), Stj. 162, 215.

II. metaph.

koma niðr boði, to celebrate a wedding, Sturl. iii. 277: to sit, lóga eigi beltinu nema þú komir vel niðr, Fms. xi. 272; koma niðr í góðan stað, to fall into good bands; koma hart niðr, to smart, be hardly treated, metaphor from a severe fall, Nj. 165; drepa niðr, to put down, quash, 21, 33, Boll. 346, N. G. L. i. 73; slá niðr, to fling down, Fms. xi. 72.

B. niðri, denoting in a place, vera niðri, liggja niðri, etc., passim, see the remarks to frammi (p. 169, col. 2), to which the use of niðri is perfectly analogous:—down; uppi ok niðri ok þar í miðju, Lil. i; skoðuðu hann uppi ok niðri, all over, big and low, Skíða R. 196; niðri við sjó, Gisl. 72; vera niðri í kili, Fbr. 81 new Ed. 2. metaph. underneath, Stj. 393; beneath, underneath, secretly, styrktu hann undir niðri til slíkra ódæða, Mar.; hann elskaði aðra konu undir niðri, id., passim.

niðra, að, mod. hniðra, [Scot. niddler], to put down, lower, with dat.; niðra e-m or e-u; n. blótum, Fb. i. 63; n. drambi e-s, Al. 10; þeir er mér vildu n., Fms. ix. 278; hafa hans frændr niðrat mínum settmönnum, 306; hver sem mér n. vildi, Pass. 24. 11; ok Guðs andskotum at n., Bær. 18; neist ok niðrat, Bs., with acc. Stj. 67: mod. to pull down, revile, passim in mod. usage.

niðran, f., mod. hniðran, degradation, shame, Fms. i. 208, viii. 448 (v. l.), x. 305, Sks. 775 B, Bs. i. 738.

niðr-bjúgr, adj. crooked; n. nef, Rm. 10, Ó. T. (in a verse).

niðr-brot, n. a 'down-break,' destruction, Rb. 332, Mar., Fms. v. 163.

niðrbroti-maðr, m. a destroyer, Bs. i. 724.

niðr-brotari, a, m. a destroyer, Bs. i. 733.

niðr-dráttir, m. a dragging down, Fb. i. 307.

niðr-drop, n. a pulling down, H. E. i. 497.

niðr-fall, n. a downfall, Stj. 9, Sks. 146, Barl. 89:—destruction, dilapidation, N. G. L. i. 343:—metaph. decay, ruin, Stj. 65, Sks. 450: downfall, loss, Fms. x. 31 (v. l.), Bs. i. 92, 132: as a law term, the dropping of a case, handsala n. at sökum, Nj. 21, passim:—a plague, Mar. niðr-falla-ótt, f. epilepsy, Mar.

niðr-ferð, f. descent, Bev.

niðr-ganga, u, f. descent, Bret. 32: setting of the sun, Rb. 472, 476.

niðr-gangr, m. = niðrganga:—medic. diarrhoea.

niðri, adv., see niðr B. niðri-vist, f. a remaining below, Fms. vii. 166.

niðr-kvæma, u, f. a coming down, Mar.

niðr-lag, n. an end, conclusion; at niðrslagi mánadarsins, Rb. 28: a saying, lítið upphaf görir stundum ágætt n., MS. 4. 9:—of a verse, book, or the like, upphaf ok n. visu, Vigl. 30; ok er eitt n. (one burden) á öllum, Hkr. iii. 71: lýkr hér sögunni með svá föllu niðrslagi ok enda, Fas. iii. 452.

II. the storing up meat for household use; var þar betri einn sauðr til niðrslags en tveir annars-staðar, Grett. 137 A; lét hann þat standa á niðrslögum sínum, Fas. iii. 383.

niðr-leitr, adj. down-looking, Stj. 20, 71, Karl. 553.

niðr-lútr, adj. 'down-looking,' downcast, Sighvat, Pass. 16.

niðr-níða, d, to dilapidate, esp. of a farm; jörðin er niðrníð, the estate is let down, is in a bad condition.

niðr-raða, að, to arrange; niðr-raðan, f. order, arrangement.

niðr-seta, u, f. = niðrsetning.

niðr-setning, f. a setting down, burying, Bs. i. 132.

niðr-setningar, m. a pauper, from being distributed (set down) in Icel. among the different households in a parish, (setja e-n niðr á hreppinn.)

niðr-staða, u, f. the final end, conclusion of a thing; það var niðr-staðan á því.

niðr-stiga, u, f. a descent, Sks. 56.

niðr-stigning, f. a descent, Stj. 376, Niðrst. 8, Sks. 55, passim. niðr-stigningar-Saga, u, f. the History of the Descent into Hell (see List of Authors F. III), Am. 3.

niðr-stiga, steig, to descend: part. niðrstiginn, descended, Bs. i. 823.

niðr-taka, u, f. a pulling down, Fms. xi. 431.

niðr-varp, n. an overhanging, Sks. 526.

niðr-víðr, adj. wide or large beneath, Fas. ii. 343.

nið-örkliga, adv. hideously; geispa n., Fb. i. 259.

NÍÐL, n. [O. H. G. nibul; Germ. nebel; Lat. nebula; Gr. νεφέλη]:—a mist, fog: this ancient word is obsolete in the Northern languages, and solely remains in compounds, chiefly mythol.: nifl-farinn, part. gone towards the dark, i. e. the dead, a Ær. ley., Akv. 33. nifl-góðr, adj. a Ær. ley. in a doubtful passage, Stor. 15. Nifl-hel, f. the Tartarus of the heathen mythology, deeper down than Hel (Hades); wicked men are said to die a second death and pass from Hel into Niflhel; fyrir Niflhel neðan, hinnig deyja or Helju halir, Vpm. 43; riða norðr til Niflheljar, Vtkv. 2; vándir menn fara til Heljar ok þaðan í Niflhel, Edda; ok sendi hann (the giant) niðr undir Niflhel, 27.

Nifl-heimr, m. Hades, Edda 18.—Hel kastaði hann í Niflheim ok gaf henni vald yfir niu heimum, Edda 4; fyrr var þat mörgum öldum en fjörð var sköpuð, er Niflheimr var görr, 3. nifl-vögr, m. pl. the foggy way, Gg. 13.

Niflungar, n. pl. the Nibelungen, of the Germ. tales; the older form

hniflungar (q. v.) shews that the word cannot be derived from nifl; the derivation in Edda 104, 105 (from king Nefir) is fanciful, and a later invention; hodd Niflunga (hniflunga?) = Nibelungen bori, Akv.; Niflunga skattr, id.; Niflunga arfr, id., Bm.

Nikuðr, Nikuða, Nikarr, m. one of the names of Óðin, Gm., Edda (Gl.); but, as suggested by Finn Magnusson in Lex. Mythol. s. v., it no doubt was originally the name of Neptune or a water-goblin, cp. Nykr.

NIPT, f., acc. nipti, as if from niptir, Hkv. 2. 28, [nefi]:—a female relative, Edda (Gl.): a sister, ek hef nauðigr nipti grætta, Hkv. 2. 28; nipt ok diti nú mun ek telja, Edda (Gl.); nipt Nara = Hel, Höfuðl. 9, cp. Edda 18; Njörfa nipt, id., Stor. 24; nipt Nera, of a weird sister, Hkv. 1. 4; nipt Tveggja bága (=the sister of Fenrir = Hela), Stor. 24: a daughter, heil Nött ok nipt, bail Night and daughter = the Earib, Sdm. 3, see Edda 7: a niece, Freys nipt, the niece of Frey, i. e. Hnoss, the daughter of Frey's sister Freyja, Edda (in a verse):—of a nun, as it seems, Sighvat (in a verse):—hlad-nipt, see hlád.

NIST and nísti, n. a brooch or pin, as also a locket; that it was shaped like a pin is seen from the verb nista, see Wormae, Nos. 371–373, 384 sqq., 425 sqq.; Halldórr hafði yfir sér skikkju ok á nist löng sem þá var titt, ... sprettr Halldórr upp svá hart at nistin rifnaði (sic) af skikkjunni, Ld. 322; dóttir skal hafa kross ok kingu ok nisti öll, ef veigr eyri eðr minna, af silfri gör, N. G. L. i. 211 (Ja. 78); hön fór ór fótum ok spretti frá sér fötlitu nisti, Bs. i. 337; bleikir Ásýndar sem nista gull, Fms. v. 345; fimur sylgiur ok þrjú nisti, Bs. i. 874; hön hefir menit á hálsi sér ok nistin horfðu niðr, Fb. i. 276.

nist, n. = nest, q. v.

nista, i, erroneously pronounced nista:—to pin, nail fast, esp. to pin with a weapon; sú (the arrow) nisti klæði hans við gölfitt, Fms. i. 269; spjótið hafði nist allt saman fötinn ok brókina, Eb. 242; ok nisti hann svá dauðan út við bordinu, Sturl. iii. 66; ok nistir hann niðr við klakana, Finn. 286; ok nisti hann við rist honum skjöldinn, Rd. 267; ok ætlaði at n. hann í gegnum við hallar-vegginn, Stj. 466; var hann skotian gastaði í óstinn ok nistr svo niðr við gardinn, Sturl. i. 112; ok nisti svá tunguna niðr við kverkrnar, Al. 77; ok nisti hann svá at öll námu staðar í hjartanu, Stj. 534; nist sverði, pierced with a sword, Lil. 56, cp. Ltkn. 16. 32: the phrase, nistandi kuldi, piercing cold, not from gnista, q. v.

nista, i, (from nesti, as gista from gestr), to provide with viands; ok nisti alla, N. G. L. i. 136; skal hann ok alla nista þá ef þess þarf viðr, il. 352, v. l.; sá er úlfgi nistir, who never feeds (the wolf) never fights, Km. 22, see Lex. Poët. s. v.

nistill, m. a little pin; n. silki-treyju, silk-jacket-pin, an ironical circumlocution for a man, Skíða R. 186.

nisting, f. = nist; dálkrinn er úr feldi mínum ok vil ek at þú saumir á nisting, Glúm. 343; ný nisting, Edda (in a verse).

nít, f. = gnít, q. v.

NÍÐ, n. [Ulf. neip = φθίω; A. S. nīð; O. H. G. nīd; Germ. neid; Dan.-Swed. nīd]:—contumely, Vsp. 56; segja e-m nið, Akv. 35. 2. particularly as a law term, a libel, liable to outlawry:—of a libel in verse, yrkja, kveða nið um e-n, Nj. 70; ef maðr kveðr nið um mann at lögbergi ok varðar skóggang, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 184: the classical passages in the Sagas are Hkr. Ó. T. ch. 36, cp. Jónsv. S. ch. 13 (Fms. xi. 42, 43), Kristni S. ch. 4, Nj. ch. 45, Bjarn. 33 (the verse). Another and even graver kind of nið was the carving a person's likeness (tré-nið) in an obscene position on an upraised post or pole (nið-stöng), for an instance of which see Bjarn. 33; ef maðr görir nið um annan ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, en þat er nið ef maðr skerr trénið manni eðr riðr eða reisir manni niðstöng, Grág. i. 147; when the post was set up, a horse's head was also put up, and a man's head was carved on the pole's end, with dire Runes and imprecations; all this is described in a lively manner in Eg. ch. 60 and Vd. ch. 34, Landn. 4. ch. 4, Rd. ch. 25. The beina-kerlinga-vísur of mod. times are no doubt a remnant of the old niðstöng;—certain stone pyramids (varða) along mountain-roads are furnished with sheeps' legs or horses' heads, and are called beina-kerling (bone carline); one of the most noted is on the Kaldadal, as one passes from the north to the south of Iceland, it is even marked in the map; a passing traveller alights and scratches a ditty called beina-kerlinga-vísa (often of a scurrilous or even loose kind) on one of the bones, addressing it to the person who may next pass by; for a specimen see Bjarni 193, as also in poems of Jón Þorláksson, for there hardly was a poet who did not indulge in these poetical licences. In popular legends the devil always scratches his writing on a blighted horse's bone.

NÍÐ, f., thus (not Nið) in Ann. Reg., a river in Norway, whence Níðar-óas, m. the famous old town in Drontheim in Norway.

níða, d, [nið, n.], to lampoon, libel, Nj. 66, Fms. i. 153, vii. 60, Eg. 415: to revile. II. reflex., níðask á e-m, to behave shamefully to a person, thus to lay a defenceless man in his sleep or the like; á engum manni níðumk ek, Fms. vii. 314; Noregs-menn höfðu níðsk á Ólafi konungi, vi. 7; eigi vil ek níðask á þér, Nj. 60: of a thing, níðask á e-u, to break one's faith; hvárki skal ek á þessu níðask né á öngu öðru því er

mér er trúat til, Nj. 112; er þú niðisk á drykkju við gamalmenni, Fms. vi. 241; niðask á trú sinni, to apostatise, i. 126.

NÍÐ-HÖGGR, m. the name of a mythical serpent, Vsp. **niðing-ligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), villainous, Sks. 456, Or. 29, Karl. 27. **niðingr**, m. [A. S. or Early E. *nidering* = slander], a *niðing*, villain, legally the strongest term of abuse (like Germ. *ebloser*), for a traitor, a truce-breaker, one who commits a deed of wanton cruelty, a coward, and the like; sækisk sér um líkir, saman niðingar skrída, a saying, Fms. ix. 389; minnsk þess at sé er einu sinni deyr niðingr verðr aldri öðru sinni deugr, N. G. L. ii. 420; þú ert miklu meiri n. en dugandi manni sámi at eiga þik at mági, Isl. ii. 377; heit hvers manns niðingr ella, Nj. 176; en þú ver hvers manns n. ef þú þorir eigi, Eg. 351; þeir báðu niðinginn þegja, sögðu hann nú sem fyrr útryggjan, Fms. ix. 52; an apostate (trú-n., Guð-n.), Julianus niðingr = Julian the Apostate, Ver. 48; grid-n. (q. v.), a truce-breaker: — a niggard, miser, mann-n., mat-n., q. v.

niðing, m. a band of traitors, N. G. L. i. 56. **niðing-nafn**, n. the name (title) of a *niðing*, Fms. viii. 66, v. l.; bera n., Eg. 492. **niðing-ord**, n. the name of being a *niðing*, Fms. viii. 65. **niðing-ráð**, n. a villainous plot, Sks. 763. **niðing-skapp**, m. villainy, Grett. 157, Fms. vii. 18, xi. 264. **niðing-sunr**, m. *niðing's son*, a term of abuse, Bar. 13. **niðing-sök**, f. a charge of villainy, Stj. 555, Sks. 764. **niðing-verk**, n. a dastard's work, villainy, Fms. vii. 296, Eg. 415, Gpl. 133 (of high treason): of the three 'nothing's works' to which the mythical hero Starkad was doomed, see Gautr. S. ch. 7. **niðing-víg**, n. a 'foul murder,' Fas. i. 331, Fms. xi. 339, Hkr. iii. 425, Eg. 415, Gpl. 133; defined as a law term in N. G. L. i. 66.

nið-liga, adv.; tala n., to use foul language, Grett. 116. **nið-reisning**, f. the raising a pole of nið, Bjarn. 33. **nið-samligr**, adj. mean, villainous, Sks. 456. **nið-skár**, adj. libellous, of a poet, Isl. ii. 203, Sturl. ii. 39, F. 86. **nið-sköldr**, adj. (**nið-sköldinn**, Grett. 92 A), Isl. ii. 203, v. l. **nið-stöng**, f. a 'nið-pole,' see nið, Eg. 389, Grág. ii. 147. **nið-virki**, n. villainy, Sks. 571 B. **nið-vísa**, u. f. a lampoon, Hkr. i. 227. **ni-kvæða**, d. = neikvæða, to deny, Sks. 576, 586, 654 B, Anecd. 44, Mar. passim.

ni-kvæðr, adj., eiga níkvætt, to have the 'jus negandi,' N. G. L. i. 84. **nípa**, u. f. and nípr, m. a peak; see gnipa and gnípr. **ní-ræðr**, adj. measuring ninety (fathoms, ell. . .); or of age *good ninety years*, Fms. x. 13, see Gramm. p. xxi.

nísta, t. to gnash, = gnista, q. v. **II. to pin**, see nísta. **NÍTA**, it, (**nítta**, ad, Hom. 114), to deny = neita (q. v.), Stj. 44, 119, 143, Nj. 80, Hom. 78, Grág. i. 347; níttaði, Hom. 124. **nítillgr**, adj., to be said nay to, ekki n. kosti, a choice not to be refused, Bjarn. 47.

níttján, a cardinal number, nineteen, 415. 9, passim. **ní-tjándi**, the nineteenth. **ní-tugtí**, the ninetieth.

NÍU, a cardinal number, [Ulf. *nium*, and so in all South-Teut. languages with a final *n*, which has been suppressed in the Norse and Icel.; Swed. *nio*; Dan. *ni*]: — nine, passim; níu vikna fasta, beginning on Septuagesima Sunday, Rb. 504.

nífund, f. a noun, a body of nine; þrennar nífundir meyja, three bodies of maids, nine each, Hkv. Hjörv. 28 (not mundis, see Bugge l. c. in the foot-note).

nífund, the ninth, passim. **níu-tigir**, m. pl. (mod. níu-tíu, indecl.), ninety, passim. **níska**, u. f. [nið], niggardness. **nískr**, adj. [cp. Dan. *gnier*], niggardly. **Njardar-**, see Njörðr.

njard-gjörð, f. the close girdle, epithet of the girdle of Thor, þd. **njard-láss**, m. a kind of charmed luteb, Söl. **Njard-vík**, f. a local name in Icel., Landn.; whence **Njard-víkingar**, m. pl. the men from N. **Njardvíkinga-Saga**, u. f. the Saga of the N., l. d., see List of Authors.

Njáll, m. a pr. name [from the Gaelic], Landn.; whence **Njáls-brenna**, u. f. the burning of Njal, An. 1010, Nj. ch. 130, inscr.: **Njáls-Saga** (commonly called **Njála**), named in Þorst. Síðu H. Anal. 170, see List of Authors: in the sayings, vera vittr sem Njáll, to be as wise as Njal; or, Njáls blta ráðin, a saying quoted as early as by Arngrim in 1593.

njó, f., and **njóla**, u. f. a poet. appellation of the night; nótt heitir með mönnum en njóla (njóla, Edda 103, l. c.) með goðum, Alm. 31, Edda (Gl.)

njóli, a, m. wild angelica; for the form of this word and the spurious *n* see jóli.

NJÓBN, f. [Ulf. *niubins* = ἐπισκοπή], a spying, scouting, looking out; á njón, Hm. 113, Fms. ix. 32; halda til njónu um e-t, Eg. 72, Eb. 188; hafa njón af, Nj. 5, Eg. 13; senda mann á njón, Gisl. 60; göra njón fyrir sér, Fms. vii. 256; halda njónum, Eb. 186; plur. scouts, spies, njónir höfðu verit allt suðr í Naumadal, Eg. 93: — news, engi njón fór fyrir þeim,

they came unawares, Fms. i. 19; njón hafði farit efra um land, Eg. 93; hvatigir höfðu njón af öðrum, Fms. ix. 365; göra e-t njón, to send one intelligence, of an impending danger or the like, þá kom til komunn njón hans, ok höfðu þeir menn sít her Vinda, Ó. H. 240, Eg. 582; ek vil göra þér n. at þeir hafa margar fyrirsátir, Nj. 160; bera njón, Fb. n. 52; hann beið þar njónarinnar, Fms. vii. 256. **compos**: **njósnar-berg**, n. a look-out bill, Sturl. iii. 264. **njósnar-för**, f. a spying journey, Stj. 360, v. l. **Njósnar-helgi**, a, m. a nickname, Gull. **njósnar-maðr**, m. a spy, Eg. 94, Fms. i. 68, Bs. i. 627, Ó. H. 61, passim. **njósnar-skip**, n., or -skúta, u. f. a spy boat, Nj. 44, Fms. ix. 475.

njósnar, ad, [Ulf. *bi-niubian* = κατασκοπεῖν, Gal. ii. 4; A. S. *neahian*; O. H. G. and Hel. *ninsian*]: — to spy; vil ek n. hvers ek verða viss, Eg. 374; n. hvat um hag Ástríðar mundi vera, Fms. i. 68; n. um e-t, Eg. 141; n. um hvers hann yrði viss, Fms. i. 68; n. um ferðir e-s, vni. 183, passim.

NJÓTA, pres. nýt; pret. naut, nauzt, naut, pl. nutu; subi. nýt; imperat. njót: [Ulf. *niutan* and *ga-niutan* = ἀρπάζειν, συλλαμβάνειν, but also = ἐλίσσασθαι, Philom. 20; as also *nuta* = ἀλείπειν, ὁ ἰσχυρῶν; it may be that net, nótt (= a net) are derived from the same root, and that the primitive sense of this word was to catch, hunt, whence metaph. to use, enjoy; A. S. *niotan*; O. H. G. *niozan*; Germ. *nutzen*, *geniessen*; Dan. *nyde*.]

B. To use, enjoy, with gen.; neyta eðr njóta vættis, Nj. 238, Grág. ii. 79; njóta yndis, Vsp. 63; ættir jóku, aldris nutu, Rm. 37, F. 39; við keypts lítar hefi ek vel notið, Hm. 107; nýtir manngi nás, 70; kaka ek þess njóta, Am. 52; njóta Guðs miskunnar, Hom. 43, Ó. H. L. 88; skal hann n. draums síns, be shall enjoy his dream undisturbed, Nj. 94; ef hann hefði eigi notið hans ráða ok vízku, Fb. ii. 80; njóti sá er nam, Hm. 165; njóttu ef þú namt, Sdm.; niout kubls! see kuml; njóttu heill handa, blessed be thy hands! an exclamation, Nj. 60, Gisl. 87; svá njóta ek trú minnar, at . . . upon my faith! upon my word! Edda i. 130.

II. To derive benefit from or through the virtue of another person; Sigfríðr, kosa þín, er þess ván at þit njótið hennar bæði nú ok síðar, Fms. ii. 18; naut hann drottningar at því, v. 348; Egils nauztu at því föður þíns, Isl. 215; at hann mundi njóta föður síns en gjalda, Gisl. 73; heldr geiðr Leifr þrándar en nýtir frá mér, Fms. ii. 116 (see gjalda II. 2); — to get advantage from, nauztu nú þess (it saved thee, helped thee) at ek var egi við búinn, Nj. 58; vér skulum þess n. at vér erum fleiri, 64; n. liðsmann, to avail oneself of one's greater strength: — n. e-s við, to receive help at one's hands; fyrir löngu vætir þú af lífi tekinn ef eigi nýtir þú vár við, Fb. n. 130; því at þér nutuð mín við, Ó. H. 136; mun ek yðar þurfa við at e. ef ek fæ rétt af, Nj. 6; — n. af e-u, to consume; naut vöru ærin nutum u stórum, Am. 92.

2. impers. þess naut mjök við í þrándheimi (it availed much) at menn áttu þar mikil forn korn, Ó. H. 102; naut at því mest forellris, Fms. viii. 11; in the phrase, það nýtir sólar, the sun is seen; ekki nýtir þar sólar, there is little sun, Edda 40.

III. recipr. to enjoy one another; þorveig seiddi til þess at þau skyldi egi njótast mega, Korm. 54; þó höfum vit bæði breytni til þess at ver matum njótast, Nj. 13; ok þótti fýsiligt at þau nýtisk, that they should marry, O. T. 32.

njótr, m. an enjoyer, user; hafra njótr = Thor; geisla n. = the fire; and in many poet. compds. hirði-n., etc., all appellations of men, Lex. Poet. in pr. names, Sig-njótr, a victor; þór-njótr, Baut.: — a mate = naut, drekka njóts minni, Fms. vi. 52, v. l.

Njörðr, m., gen. Njardar, dat. Njörð, [cp. *Nerthus*, the goddess in Tacit. Germ. ch. 40; a similar worship is in the Northern account, Fms. ix. 73-78, attributed to Njörð's son Frey]: — Njörð, one of the old Northern gods, father of Frey and Freyja; about whom see Vpm. 38, 39, Gm. 16, Ls. 33, 34, Edda passim; Njörð was the god of riches and traffic, hence the phrase, auðigr sem Njörðr, wealthy as Njörð, a Crossus, Fs. 80. The name remains in Njardar-vötr, m. Njörð's glove, i. e. a sponge, Matth. xxvii. 48, freq. in mod. usage, and that it was in olden times is seen from the words, þessa figúru kolum vér Njardar-vött í skáldskap, this figure (a kind of antonomasia) we call Njörð's glove. Skálda 196; in local names, Njard-vík, in eastern Icel., q. v.; Njardar-lög and Njard-ey, in Norway; cp. also njard-láss, njard-gjörð. In old Icel. translations of classical legends Njörð is taken to represent Saturn.

Bret., Clem. S. passim.

Njörðungr, m. = Njörðr, in poet. appellations of a man, Lex. Poet. **Njörvi**, a mythical pr. name, Fas. iii. 706. **Njörva-sund**, n. the narrow strait (?), was the name given by the old Norsemen to the Straits of Gibraltar, Orkn. passim, which were for the first time passed by a Norse ship in 1099 A. D., see Fms. vii. 66—þat er sögu manna at Skopti hafi fyrstr Norðmanna siglt Njörvasund. The ancient route of the Scandinavians to the East in former ages was by Russia, along the rivers down to the Black Sea, cp. the remarks s. v. fots.

nordan, adv. from the north; á leið nordan, Eg. 51; koma, fara, ríða, sigla . . . nordan, Fms. iv. 233, passim; n. ór landi, n. ór Skjórdum, Bandi. n. af Hálagalandi, Fagrsk. 14; búaða-herinn nordan ór Landi, Fms. vi. 258; kaupmenn þar um Víkina ok n. ór landi, i. 11:—of the wind

or weather, var allhvasst á norðan, Fms. ix. 20, v. l. 2. of direction; Gumarr stóð n. at Rangzinga-dómi, Nj. 110; Gizurr ok Njáll stóðu n. at dóminum, 87;—fyrir norðan, with acc. *norð of*, fyrir n. Jökul, 192, 261; fyrir n. Vall-land, Grág. ii. 141; fyrir n. heidina, Eg. 275; fyrir n. land (in the north of Icel.), Nj. 251. COMPS: *norðan-fjalls*, adv. north of the fell. *norðan-fjarðar*, adv. north of the firth, Gpl. 9. *norðan-gola*, u. f. a breeze from the north. *norðan-hret*, n. a gale from the north. *norðan-lands*, adv. in the north, H. E. i. 435, Dipl. iv. 8. *norðan-maðr*, m. a man from the north, Isl. ii. 363, Sturl. iii. 84 C. *norðan-afjór*, m. a sea, current from the north. *norðan-stormr*, m. a storm from the north, Bs. i. 533. *norðan-strykr*, m. a gale from the north, Isl. ii. 135. *norðan-veðr*, n. = northerly winds, Nj. 124, Fs. 153, Rb. 440. *norðan-verðr*, adj. 'northwards,' northern, Stj. 75, Fms. xi. 411, Edda 13. *norðan-vindr*, m. a north wind, Rb. 440, Sks. 40, Fms. ii. 228. *norðari*, compar. = *nyrðri* (q. v.), Stj. 94, A. A. 276; *norðastr*, superl. = *nyrðstr* or *nörðstr*, Gpl. 88, Eg. 267. *norðarla*, adv. = *norðarliga*, Ld. 166, N. G. L. i. 257. *norðar-liga*, adv. northerly, Fms. i. 93, iii. 120, ix. 55, Sks. 72. *norðarr*, compar. more northerly, Hkr. ii. 164, Band. 2: superl. *norðast*, northernmost, 732. 4. passim; see *nyrðst*. *norð-hvalr*, m. a kind of whale, Sks. 134. *Norð-lendingar*, m. pl. the Norðmen, esp. of Icel., passim; *Norð-lendinga-biskup*, -búð, -dómr, -fjórðungur, Bs. i. 68, 159, Nj. 228, 231, Lv. 30, Ld. 196, Landn. 236; see *biskup*, *búð*, *dómr*, *fjórðungur*. *Norð-lenkskr*, adj. from Norðland, Nj. 32, Sturl. i. 58, Bs. ii. 40. *Norð-maðr*, m., pl. *Norðmenn*, a Norðman, Norwegian, Grág. ii. 149, the Sagas passim; in Symb. 18 used as 'pars pro toto' of all Scandinavians; *Norðmanna-herr*, -konungur, -ríki, -ætt, Fms. x. 371, xi. 211, Hkr. i. 158, Ó. H. 142. *Norð-mannli*, n. = *Normandy* (= *Norðmannia*), Fms. xii. Ó. H. 23, 25; *Norð-mannðingr*, m. a man from Normandy, Norman, Str. 30. **NORÐR**, n., gen. *norðrs*, [A. S. *norð*; Engl. *norð*; Germ. *nord*]:—the north; i. *norðr*, northwards; þeir er bygðu norðrit, Fms. xi. 412, Landn. 23; til norðrs, Sks. 173, Grág. ii. 283; ór norðri, Eg. 133. II. as adverb; *norðr* eptir hafinu, to stand northwards, Orkn. 376; *norðr* til Bjarnar-fjarðar, Nj. 20; n. til Holtavörðu-heiðar, 36; vera n. i landi, Eg. 170; n. í Þrándheimi, Fms. i. 26; *norðr* á Hólum, Skíða R. 200; kunna þóttu ek n. þar, Nj. 33; görask konungur yfir n. þar, Eg. 71. *Norðr-á*, f. 'North-water,' the name of a river, Landn.; whence *Norðr-á-dalr*, m. *Norðr-átt* or -ætt, f. the Northern region, K. þ. K. 138. *norðr-dyrr*, n. pl. the northern doors, Fs. 72, Fms. vii. 64. *Norðr-dalir*, m. pl. the men from Norðrárdalr, Isl. ii. 168. *norðr-ferð* or -förr, f. a northern journey, Fms. ix. 350, Fas. iii. 673. *norðfara-maðr*, m. a northfaring man, Ann. 1393. *Norðr-haf*, n. the Northern Ocean, Bs. ii. 5. *Norðr-hallt*, n. adj. in a northerly direction, Bs. ii. 48. *Norðr-hálfa* (proncd. -álfa), u. f. the Northern region, Rb. 468:—esp. Europe, Fms. i. 77, Orkn. 142, Ó. H. 193; Saxland ok þaðan um Norðrhálfur, Edda (pref.), MS. 625. 10, and so in mod. usage. *Norðri*, a, m. the Northern, one of the dwarfs who support the heaven, Vsp. (Austri, Vestri, Norðri, Sudri, Edda 5). *Norðr-land*, n. North-land, Fms. viii. 425, ix. 468 (a county in Norway):—the North quarter of Icel., passim. II. plur. *Norðrlönd*, the Northern countries, Northern region, sometimes used of Europe, but chiefly of lands peopled by Norðmen or Scandinavians, Nj. 46, Fær. 151, Ó. H. 2 (pref.), 24, 57, 130, 131, 241. *norðr-ljós*, n. [Dan. *nordlys*], the northern lights, polar light, aurora borealis, in mod. usage only in plur.; an ancient description of the northern lights is given in the Sks, ch. 19 (by a Norwegian writer). From the words—eða þat er Grænlandingar kalla norðrljós, Sks. 74—it appears that the Icel. settlers of Greenland were the first who gave a name to this phenomenon; the author of the Sks. also describes the northern lights as they appeared in Greenland. *norðr-lopt*, n. the 'north-lift,' north, polar heavens. *Norðr-sæta*, u. f., or *Norðr-sætr*, n. the Northern Seat, name of a fishing-place in the north of Greenland, A. A. 273, 278, Fms. x. 112; hence *Norðsetu-drápa*, u. f. the name of a poem, fragments of which are collected in A. A.; and *Norðsetu-maðr*, m. a man from N., A. A. 275. *Norðr-afjór*, m. the Northern arm of the sea, Fms. viii. 426, v. l. 2. the North Sea; Dan. *Nordsøen*. *norðr-skagi*, a, m. the north headland, A. A. 275. *norðr-stúka*, u. f. the north transept in a church, Bs. i. 751. *norðr-sveitir*, f. pl. the northern counties, Fms. ii. 202. *norðr-vegar*, m. pl. the northern ways, Hkr. i. 4. *norðr-ætt*, f. = *nörðrætt*, Edda 22, Fms. x. 272, Fs. 147. *Norð-ymbrar*, m. pl. *Norðumbrians*, Hallfred. *Norðymbra-land*, n. *Norðumberland*, Fms. xii.

Noregr, m., gen. *Noregrs*; a later *Noregr* also occurs in Laur. S.; [mod. Norse *Norge*, sounded *Norre*]:—*Norway*, passim; that the word was sounded *Noregr* with a long vowel is seen from rhymes in Vellekla (10th century), *Noregr*, fóru; as also *Noregrs*, stórum, Sighvat (in a poem of 1038 A. D.); the full form *Norð-vegr* (with *ð* and *u*) never occurs in vernacular writers, but only in the Latinised form, *Norðvegja*, which was used by foreign writers (North Germans and Saxons); even the *v* (*Nor-vegr*) is hardly found in good vellums, and is never sounded. The etymology of the latter part = *vegr* is subject to no doubt, and the former part *nór* is prob. from *norðr*, qs. the north way; yet another derivation, from *nór* = a sea-loch, is possible, and is supported by the pronunciation and by the shape of the country, a strip of land between sea and mountains, with many winding fjords. The popular but false etymology of the ancients is from a king *Nár* (Orkn. ch. 12), as Rome from *Romulus*:—*Noregrs-húfðingi*, -konungur, -menn, -ríki, -veldi, the ruler, king, men, kingdom of Norway, Grág. ii. 401, Fms. vii. 293, Bs. i. 720, Sturl. ii. 55, Nj. 8, Isl. ii. 234, passim.

NORN, f., pl. *Nornir*:—the weird sisters of the old mythology; *nornir* heita þær er nauð skapa, Edda 113; þessar meyrjar skapa monnum aldr, þær köllu vér nornir, 11, Sdm. 17: *sundr-bomar mjök hygg ek at nornir sé, eigut þær ætt saman*, Fm. The three heavenly *Nornir*, *Urðr*, *Verðandi*, *Skuld*, dwelt at the well *Urðar-brunn*, ruled the fate of the world, but three *Nornir* were also present at the birth of every man and cast the weird of his life; nótt var í þm, *nornir kómu*, þær er úðlingi aldr um sköpu, Hkr. i. 2; cp. the *Norna Gest þ.*, Fb. i. 358; *göðar nornir skapa göðan aldr*, en þeir menn er fyrir úsköpum verða, þá valda því illar nornir, Edda 11; rétt skiptu því nornir, the *Norns* ruled it righteously, Orkn. 18; *norna dómr*, the doom of the *Norns*, the weird, Fm. 11; illr er dómr norna, Fas. i. 508 (in a verse); *njóta norna dóms*, to fill one's days, die, Ýt.; *norn crumk grimm*, the weird is cruel to me, Eg. (in a verse); *Yta sköp* = *norna dómr*, fár geugt of sköp norna, a saying, Km. 24: in popular superstition severe hereditary illnesses are called *norna sköp*, Fél. x. s. v.: *norna grey*, the *Norns*' bounds = *wolves*, Hm. 30; *norna-stóll*, a *Norn's* chair, Sól. 51 (a dubious passage): in Akv. 16—*láta nornir gráta nái*, to let the *Norns* bewail the dead—*norn* seems to be = *fylgju-kona*, q. v., as also perh. in Gh. 13: in mod. usage in a bad sense, a *bag*, *witch*, álfar ok nornir, ok annat illþýði, Fas. i. 37; hún er mesta norn, she is a great *Norn*, of an angry, bad woman; *arkaðu á fætr*, öldruð norn, Úlf. i. 73; *galdra-norn*, a *witch*: *poët.*, *nistis-norn*, *auð-norn*, *hláð-norn*, = the *Norn* of these jewels = a woman, Lex. Poët.

norpa, að, to lounge, tarry in the cold, (conversational.)

norpr, m. a tarrier, Bárð. 15 new Ed. (in a verse), of a patient fisherman.

NORRÆNA (i. e. *NORRÆNA*), u. f. the Norse (i. e. Norwegian) tongue, see the remarks s. v. *dansk*, Ó. H. (pref. begin.), Fms. xi. 412, Stj. 71, Bs. i. 59, 801, 861, Al. 136; á Látinu ok *Norrænu*, ... saga á *Norrænu*, Vm. and the Deeds, see Lex. Poët. (pref. xxix, foot-note 3); *Norrænu* bækur, books written in Norse, Vm. 56, Fms. x. 147, Karl. 535, v. l.; *Norrænu skáldskapr*, Norse poetry, Skálda. In the title-page of the earliest Icelandic printed books it is usually said that they have been rendered into the 'Norse,' thus, nú hér útlögð á *Norrænu*, the N. T. of 1540; á *Norrænu* útlagðar, (Corvin's Postill) of 1546; á *Norrænu* útlögð, in a book of 1545; útsett á *Norrænu*, 1558; Salomonis orðskviðir á *Norrænu*, 1580; Biblia, það er, öll Heilög Ritning, útlögð á *Norrænu*, the Bible of 1584 (Guðbrands Biblia), as also the Bible of 1644; again, Sálmar útsettir á Íslenzku, 1558; útlögð á Íslenzku, 1575; útsett á Íslenzku, 1576, and so on. II. a breeze from the north; lagði á *norrænur* ok þokur, A. A. 21.

Norræna, að, to render into Norse, Stj. 2, Str. 1, H. E. i. 460, Mar.; þar fyrir hefi ek þessa bók norrænát, an Icelandic book of 1558; but again, Ein Kristillig Handbók íslenzkuð af herra Marteini Einarssyni, Sálma-kver út dregið og íslenzkað af ..., 1555.

NORRÆNN (*norrænn*), adj. Norse, Norwegian, Grág. i. 299; *Danskir Sænskir* eða *Norrænir*, ii. 72; *maðr norrænn*, Eg. 705, Isl. ii. 232 (v. l.), Landn. passim; n. víkingr, Hkr. i. 198; n. berserkr, Bs. i. 16, cp. 953; *norræn lög*, Eg. 259; *norræna skjöldu*, 286; *norrænan eið*, Sturl. ii. 201; *norræn tunga*, the Norse tongue, Fms. i. 23, Sturl. ii. 3 (opp. to Latin); í *norrænu* náli, Skálda 189, Hkr. i. (pref.); *norrænn skáldskapr*, Skálda 190. II. of the wind, northern; *gürði á norrænn*, Sturl. iii. 263; þá var á norrænn, Fms. ix. 42.

Norskr, adj. Norse, appears in the 14th century instead of the older *Norrænn*, Fms. xi. 439.

nosi, a, m. [Dan. *nosse*], a phallus, membrum genitale, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse), of the phallic idol *Volsi*.

nostr, n. a dallying, trifling about a thing, and *nostra*, að, to dally, trifle.

NOT, n. pl. use, utility; vera e-m at notum, Sks. 481: freq. in mod. usage, koma til góðra nota; ó-not, taunts. COMPS: *nota-drjúgr*, adj. useful. *nota-logr*, adj. snug, comfortable.

nota, að, to make use of, with acc.

notin-virkir, adj. doing a nice work.

notka, að, to bring into use.

NÓGR, adj., *nógligr*, see *gnógr*, *gnógligr*.

nói, a, m. a *small vessel*, see *nór*: hence **Nóa-tún**, *ship town* (?), a mythical local name for the place where Njörd, the god of the sea, dwelt, Gm.

NÓN, n. [from Lat. *nona*], *nones*, about three o'clock, received as a mark of time from the eccl. law; nær nóni dags, Ld. 224; fyrr en nóni kæmi þess dags, Fms. vii. 286; öndvert nóni, 32; fyrir miðmunda (1.30 P.M.) hófsk örrostan, en konungr féll fyrir nóni, en myrkrit hóf frá miðmunda til nóns, Ó. H. 223; feras-dómur skal sitja til nóns, Grág. i. 141; enda fái hann eigi lokit fyrir nóni, 143; eptir nóni, N. G. L. i. 10; at nóni, Eluc. 44, Skálda (in a verse). In the old eccl. law, according to the Hebrew reckoning, the Sabbaths, or at least the greater feasts, were reckoned from the nones (evening) of the preceding day; hence the phrase, *nón-heilagr*, adj. a *nones-boly-day*, and *nón-heilgi*, f. *nones-boliness*, of the vigil of the day preceding a feast or the Sabbath; köllum vér þann dag sunnu-dag, en þváttdagr fyrir skal heilagr at nóni, N. G. L. i. 9; nú eru þeir dagar er Ólafr enn Heilgi ok . . . buðu föstu fyrir ok nónehelgi, . . . nú eru þeir dagar taldir er fasta skal fyrir ok nónehelagt, nú eru þeir dagar aðrir er eigi er nónehelagt fyrir ok fasta, 10, 139, 303, Grág. i. 143, Fms. ii. 108; vér skulum halda at nóni enn sjáunda hvern þváttdag, en þat er í þann tíma er útsúðs átt er deild í þridjunga, ok sól hefir gengit tvá hluti, en einn úgenginn, K. þ. K. 92, v. l. **comps:** *nón-bringing*, f. a *peal of bells at nones*, Fms. vii. 38 (on Saturday?). *nón-klokka*, u, f. a *nones-bell*, for the service at nones, Fms. vii. 32. *nón-skeið*, n. the *hour of nones*, Nj. 106, Eg. 602, Fms. ix. 354, v. l. *nón-tíðir*, f. pl. the *service at nones*, Fms. vi. 302, Sturl. i. 138.

nóna, u, f. *nones*, = *nón*, 625. 177: the *service at nones*, ganga til nónu, Fms. iv. 266; allir menn fóru til nónu farnir, Bs. i. 179.

NÓB, n. an *inter. sea-lob*; this word is still used in Dan., and freq. in Dan. local names, e. g. Mön's nor, Falster nor, Noret near to Danavirkir in Sleswig; but it is obsolete in Icel., and not recorded in old writers.

NÓR, m., gen. *nós*, dat. *nói*, [an antiquated word, perh. akin to Lat. *navis*, Gr. *πῆνη*, *vañr*], a kind of *ship*, Edda (Gl.): a *smith's trough*, Björn; brand-nór (1 brand-nói), a 'heart-ship', i. e. a *house*, poet., Yt.

nóra, u, f. [Dan. *nør* = a *baby*], a *small, wee thing*, or of a person, a *Lilliputian* or the like; silungs-nóra, a *small trout*.

nó-sæl, m. a kind of *small seal*, opp. to *erksæl* or *örksæl*, Sks. 41 new Ed.

NÓT, f., pl. *nætr* (*nætr*); *net* and *nót* are kindred words, derived from a lost strong verb (a, o), cp. the remarks to *njóta*:—a *net*, esp. a large net for catching seals; sel, ef í nótt liggir, K. þ. K. 88; nætr tvítugar kóp-heldar, Vm. 98, D. I. i. 576 (not = *nætr* Ed.); hér eru þrjár nætr, Háv. 46, N. G. L. i. 379; sela-nætr, and so in mod. usage: of a *drag-net*, Gpl. 418. *nóta-verpi*, n. a *right of casting nets*, D. N.

nóta, u, f., esp. in pl. *nótur*, [from the Lat.], *notes in music*; *nótna-bók*, -grallari, -kver, etc.

nóta, að, [for. word], *to note*; with musical notes, brefer trau nótuð, Dipl. v. 18.

nótera, að, *to note, mark*, Skálda: *to denote*, Stj. 231, 278:—of music = *nóta*, sýngja slóttan söng sem nóterað var, Bs. i. 903.

nóti, a, m. a *note*; merking eðr nóti, Skálda: *notes in music*, með inum segrstum nótum, Str. 14, 61.

II. a match, equal; séð hefi ek marga Íslenska menn en úngan hans nóta, Nj. 121; vót fám eigi hans nóta í fræðum ok ípróttum, Fms. v. 335; engi riddari er hans nóti í turniment, Karl. 36, freq. in mod. usage.

NÓTT, f., gen. *nætr*, pl. *nætr*; the old writers mostly spell this word thus (not nátt), agreeably with its mod. sound and form; this, however, is not a real ó, but a remains of the old umlaut ó (nótt); nom. nótt, Sdm. 26, Hkv. i. 2, Vpm. 24, 25, Gkv. 2. 12, Skm. 42, Alm. 39, 30, Sks. 50 new Ed.: acc. nótt, Hm. 112; miðja nótt, Grág. (Kb.) i. 36 (four times), 32, 37; þváttd-nótt, id.; dat. nótt, Ó. H. 187, Vsp. 6; nóttina, Ó. H. 62, 72, 115, 118 (twice), 187, Íb. 12, Edda 28, 29, 89, Fb. ii. 381; dat. pl. nóttum, Vkv. 6, Hkv. 2. 51; so also in old rhymes, nótt, óttu, Fms. vi. (in a verse): the spelling with a chiefly occurs in Norse MSS. or in writers influenced by the Norwegians, dag ok nátt, Stj. 15, and so rhymed in Skíða R. 194; náttinni, Stj. 15, 16; gen. *nætr*, passim; náttar only in a few compds: pl. *nætr*, but *nætrnar* (irreg.), Kb. i. 33, 36. In most kindred Teut. languages with a, not ó: [Goth. *nabts*; A. S. and Engl. *night*; O. H. G. *nacht*; Germ. *nacht*; Swed. *natt*; Lat. *noct-is*; Gr. *νύξ*, *νύξ-ία*.] **comps:** A dat. sing. nóttu is used in mod. poets, e. g. Bs. ii. 479 (in a poem of 1548); eg var að ráða árið um kring þad Egill kvad á nóttu, in a ditty of Björn & Skarðsá; and even in acc., þessa nóttu þegar í óttu, þad til bar, Hallgr. Pétir; but in old vellums this form is not attested; for the Jd. 39, line 8 (áttir & einni nóttu), is a mod. conjectural addition, as the vellum (Cd. Reg.) ceases at line 7 of that verse.

B. The night; en at miðri nótt, Ó. H. 187, Edda 29; of miðja nótt, id.; nótt ok degi, Sks. 54; nótt með degi, *day and night*, Gpl. 14; í alla nótt, *all night long*, Eg. 418; um nóttina, *through the night*, Fms. vi. 16; þá nótt, *that night*, Grág. ii. 322; nótt ok dag, *night and day*; í nótt,

to-night, Eg. 283, 416: *the last night*, 564, Ísl. ii. 156; í alla nótt, Skíða R.; um nætr sakir, *for one night*, Björn. 53: in some phrases the plur. only is used, bæði um nætr ok um daga, *both by day and by night*, Sks. 63 new Ed.: so also, bjóða góðar nætr! *to bid good night*,—Gð gen þér góðar nætr! Jóna-nótt, *Yule night*, Grág. (Kb.) passim; bætr-nótt, *an autumn night*; hý-nótt, *the bridal night*; nótt ina heilga, *the holy night* = Germ. *weib-nachten* = *Christmas night*, Gpl. 295, 297. The years of one's age were counted by the Yule nights, N. G. L. i. 31, 32, see the remarks to Jól:—sayings, nótt skal nema nýræða til = *it were counsel best*, Spenser's 'night, they say, gives counsel best,' Hrafnag. 22; þad er tjaldad til einnar nætr, *a tent raised for one night*, i. e. *brief and shifty*; láta þar nótt sem nemi, see nema; þad er ekki öll nótt út en. Time was (and still is) counted, not by days, but by nights (as years are by winters); eigi síðar en nótt sé af þingi, Grág. i. 101; enda skal eigi Leid vera fyrr en fjórtán nætr eru frá alþingi, 122; tveggja náttu Leid, id.; sjau nóttum fyrir sumar, ii. 244; þá er sextán nætr eru liðnar frá þingi, 80; nefna ferasdóm fjórtán nóttum eptir vápna-tak, 81; tann nóttum síðar, Bs. i. 321; hann var eigi lengr á Leid en þrjár nætr, Fms. ix. 267; níu nóttum síðar, Edda 23; þrjátugi nóttum síðar, Bs.: hence, mánuðr þritog-náttar, *a calendar month*, Íb. 7, K. þ. K., cp. ein-nætr, etc.; an infant is in Iceland said to be so many 'nights' old, tíu náttu gamalt, einnar nætr. So Tacitus tells us that the Germans of his day, see diemur numerum et nos sed noctium computant, Germ. ch. 11; it still survives in Engl. 'fort-night'—in poetry the winter is called *bear's night* (bjarnar-nótt, húns-nótt), Edda, Fas. i. (in a verse), Rekst. II. mythical, Nótt, the goddess *Night*, daughter of Nóri and the mother of Earth and Day, Edda, Sdm., Vpm.

C. Comps: I. *náttar*:- *náttar-lega*, u, f. *night-quarters*, Boldt 169. *náttar-tal*, n. a *tale or number of nights*, Mar. *náttar-tími*, a, m. = *nætrtími*, Stj. 16, 71, Fas. ii. 371. *náttar-þel*, n., in the phrase, á náttarþeli, *at dead of the night*, Fms. vii. 57, x. 413, Rd. 284, Orkn. 74, Bs. i. 139, N. G. L. i. 62.

II. *nætr*:- *nætr-björg*, f. *help through the night*, Björn. 43. *nætr-elding*, f. the 'old of night', i. e. *the end of night* (see *elding*), Fms. iv. 263, xi. 241, Hrafn. 20, Stj. 287. *nætr-ferðir*, f. pl. *night wanderings*, Fas. iii. 478. *nætr-friðr*, m. *peace, truce during the night*, Fbr. 98, v. l. *nætr-frost*, a. *a night frost*. *nætr-fyllr*, f. *one night's fill*, N. G. L. i. 144. *nætr-gagn*, n. a *chamber-pot*. *nætr-gali*, a, m. [from the Dan. *nattergal*, Germ. *nachigall*], the *nightingale*, (mod.) *nætr-gamall*, adj. *one night old*, Rb. 522. *nætr-gestr*, m. a *night guest, one who stays the night*, Gullþ. 30. *nætr-gisting*, f. the *staying a night*. *nætr-greiði*, a, m. a *night's entertainment*, Fas. i. 94. *nætr-greiðing*, f. a *night-greid*, Fas. iii. 209, 219. *nætr-kuldi*, a, m. *night-cold*, Stj. 97. *nætr-langt*, m. adj. *night-long*, Fas. i. 77. *nætr-ligr*, adj. *nocturnal*, Sks. 627. *nætr-skemtan*, f. *night-enjoyment* (euphem. = *cobabitation*), Fas. iii. 210. *nætr-staðr*, m. = *náttstaðr*; in the saying, einginn ræðr sínum nætrstað. *nætr-tími*, a, m. *night-time*. *nætr-vist*, f. *night-quarters*, Fms. i. 69.

nudda, að, qs. *gnudda to rub*, (conversational): *to macerate*, hrad ertu að n., (slang.)

nugga, að, [from *gnúa*], *to rub*.

nunna, u, f. [Lat. *novena*], a *num*, Ld. 332, Grág. i. 307, Bs. passim.

comps: *nunnu-klaustur*, -ætr, n. a *nunnery*, Symb. 59, Fms. vi. 354, vii. 273, viii. 123. *nunnu-vígala*, u, f. a *taking the veil*, Greg. 74, H. E. i. 329.

NUNNA, að (?), [akin to *nenna* (q. v.), referring to a lost strong verb, *ninna*, *nann*, *nunninn*]:—*to do, pursue*; oss nunnask skil (thus, not numnast), our subject is pursued, i. e. *our song proceeds*, Fms. ii. 289 (in a verse, Hkr., O. T. ch. 97); freq. in later poets, at læra þetta ok konna, ok ekki annað nunna, *to learn this and know, and study nothing but that*, Vísna-bók, Ed. 1612, Hugvekju Salm. 15. 4. 42. 3, see Nj. the Lat. Ed. p. 247, in the foot-note a.

nunnr, m. [nunna], *one who strives, a worker, pursuer*, &c. ley. in the poet. compd *hlið-nunnr* = *armourer* = a *warrior*, Nj. (in a verse).

nurrl or *nurrla*, að, [nyrfáll; cp. Scot. *nirl* = a *crumb*]:—*to make money like a miser*.

NÚ, adv. [Ulf. *nu*; A. S., O. H. G., Germ., and Dan. *nú*; Engl. *now*; Germ. *nun*; Lat. *nunc*; Gr. *νῦν*]:—*now*; meðan enn er nú, Hom. (St.); eggmóðan val nú mun Yggir bafa . . . nú knáttu Óðin sjá, Gm. 53; nú nó i ger, Hdm. 2; heill þú nú, Vpm. 6; rístu nú! Skm. 1, passim: in a narrative, *now, went*, nú vikr sögunni, nú er þar til máls at taka, passim; nú er þat er, *now it is to be told that, now it comes to pass*, Orkn. (in a verse).

II. as interj. nú nú, *now now!* nú fyrir þri.

at . . . Mar.; nú þá, *now then!* Stj. 457, 486.

núá, neri, *to rub*, Fb. ii. 367; see *gnúa*.

núfa, u, f., see *hniufa*.

núligr, adj. *now being, present*, of time, Eluc. 6.

Núm-verskr, adj. *from Numidia*, Róm. 148.

núna, adv. *now, just now*, Valla L. 223, Fb. ii. 238; þar er þat núna, *soñir minn*, Mar.: freq. in mod. speech, see -na.

núningr, m. *rubbing*, = *gnúningr*.

núpr, m. = gnúpr, q. v.

nú-verandi, part. *now being, now living*, Skálda 179.

nybba, u, f. a *knob, peak*; fjalls-nybba.

nyðungur, m. [Dan. *gnier*], a *niggard, miser*, Ld. 38 C.

NYKR, m., gen. *nykra*, [a word common to all Teut. languages; A. S. *nicor*; Engl. *nick*; Germ. *nix*; Dan. *nøt* and *nisse*; mod. Norse *nyk*; Swed. *näcken* = a sea goblin; one is tempted to suggest that the Lat. *Neptunus* ($p = g$) may be related to this Teutonic word; cp. also Germ. *neckisch*, *neckerei* = *ubisms*, Dan. *nykker*]:—the '*nick*,' a *fabulous water-goblin*, mostly appearing in the shape of a *gray water-horse*, emerging from lakes, to be recognised by its inverted hoofs, cp. the tale told in Landn. 2. ch. 10, as also Maurer's *Volksagen*: poet., *nykra borg* = '*nick-burrow*,' a lake, Lex. Poët. The *nykr* is the Proteus of the Northern tales, and takes many shapes, whence the gramm. term *nykrat*, part. a kind of *kukempbaton*, a *change in a figure of speech*, e. g. to call a sword first a '*serpent*' and then a '*wand*,' or to choose a verb which does not suit the trope in the noun; *sá löstr er vér köllum nykrat eðr finnagálnat* . . . ok er þar svá skipt líkneskjum á hinum sama hlut, sem nykrinn skiptisk á margar leiðir, Skálda 187; en ef sverð er ormr kallaðr en síðan fiskr eða vöndr eðr annan veg breytt, þat kalla menn nykrat ok þykir þat spilla, Edda 123. In mod. Norse tales a water-goblin is called *nykk* or *nök* (*nökken*), see Ivar Aasen and Mr. Dasent's *Transl. of Ashbjörn's and Moe's Norse Tales*. The legend exists also in the Highlands of Scotland. In mod. Icel. tales the *nykr* is also called *nennir* or *kumbr*, q. v.; *nykr-hestur*, *vatna-hestur*. II. the *hippopotamus*; *nykrar svá stórir sem filar*, Al. 167, 171.

nykrat, n. part., see *nykr*.

NYRÐRI, compar., the older form is *nörðri* or *neyrðri* ($ey = ø$), or even *nerðri*, also *nörðari* and *nörðastr*, q. v.; [*nörðr*]:—*more northerly*, and superl. *nyrðstr* (*nörðstr*, *nerðstr*), *most northerly*; *nær nyrðra hluta*, þóðr. 7, Landn. 252; *hin nyrðra arminn*, Fms. xi. 131; í ena nyrðru þinghá, Hkr. i. 147; *nerðr*, Fms. viii. 183, *passim*; of places, í Reykjadal inum nyrðra, Landn.; til ins neyrðra vígis, Isl. ii. 347; á Vildivöllum inum neyrðrum, Hrafn. 7; at enni nerðri Glérá, Landn.; at ennum nerðra kastala, Fms. viii. 427.

nyrfill, m., dat. *nyrfli*, a *miser*. *nyrfill-skaps*, m. *niggardness*.

NYT, f., gen. *nyttjar*, [not; Scot. *note*], *use, enjoyment, produce*: I. in sing. specially of the *profit or produce of kine, milk*; *veitir vörðr kú, ok þiggi af nyt ok hafi þat fyrir gras ok garðu*, N. G. L. i. 24; *gefa máls-verð jóladag ok nyt fjár þess*, Vm. 169; *nyta sér nyt fjár*, Grág. i. 428; *bregða nyt, to cease to give milk or give less milk*, ii. 331, *passim*; *ær-nyt*, bú-nyt, *milk, dairy produce*; *mál-nyt*, *id.*, or *múlb-kine*: 'fella saman nytina' is said of a cow that is in profit or gives milk all the year round till she calves again. 2. plur. *nyttjar*, *use*; víkingar tóku fó allt er þeir máttu nytjum á koma, Fms. ii. 2; *hún leyfði Vala bróður sínum nyttjar í Brekku-landi, use of the land or pasture*, Vm. 152 (lands-nyttjar).

II. *use, enjoyment*, esp. in plur.; Guð vildi eigi unna honum nytja af því barni, Sks. 692; hann kvæðisk engar nytjar hafa Helgu, Isl. ii. 263; hann á fé allt hálf við mik en hefir engar nytjar (*interest*) af, Fms. vi. 204; Íslendingar munu hennar hafa miklar nytjar ok langar (*they will derive lasting blessing from her*) ok hennar afkvæmis, v. 322; lítillar nytjar munu menn hafa Háfiða . . . mun hann verða skammlift, Bs. i. 651; koma nytjum á e-t, *to bring to use, make profitable*, Fb. i. 300, Al. 112, 132. 2. seldom in sing.; þá á þess nyt þat at vera er ómaginn var deilðr, Grág. i. 243; *lítra sér e-t í nyt, to bring into use*, Fb. i. 118, and in mod. usage. *nyttja-maðr*, m. a *useful worthy man*, Isl. ii. 13, Sturl. i. 203.

nyt-fall, n. *damage to a thing's usefulness*, Gpl. 398.

nyt-gæfr, adj. *yielding milk*, Jm. 5.

nyttja, að, *to milk*; *nyttja ærnar*, Dropl. 14; var þat fó sumt etið, sumt nytjað, Sturl. iii. 208: reflex. *to yield milk*, fé nytjaðisk illa, Ld. 154.

nyt-lauss, adj. *unproductive*, H. E. i. 489:—*barren, dry*.

nyt-léttur, adj. *giving little milk*, Isl. ii. 180.

nyt-samliga, adv. *usefully*, Mar. *passim*.

nyt-samligr, adj. *useful*, Hm. 154, Ld. 174, Fms. vii. 120, K. Á. 220.

nyt-samr, adj. *useful, advantageous*.

nyt-semd, f. = *nytssemi*, Fms. i. 261, Ld. 318, Stj. 565, Sks. 72. *nyt-semda-maðr*, m. a *useful man*, Fms. iii. 74.

nyt-semi, f. *use, profit, usefulness, advantage*, Fms. v. 26, Eth. 2.

NY, n. [Dan. *ny*], the '*new*' of the moon, whereby the ancients seem to have meant the *waxing* or even the *full moon*, for the new moon was called *níð*, q. v.; and *ny* and *níð* (q. v.) are used alliteratively as terms opp. to one another; in the Rb., however, the translator of the Latin originals seems in a few instances to have rendered the Latin *novilunium* by *ny*: allit., *ny ok níð*, Vpm. 25, Edda 7, 96; um *ny* hit næsta ok níðr, N. G. L. i. 29, see *nyfysi* below; með *ny* hverju, 732. 1; verða þá misgöng at *ny* meiri en áðr, ok þá gengr *ny* sem hæst, Rb. 478.

nyf-breittinn, adj. *variable*, Str. 26.

nyf-breytni, f. *novelty, innovation*, Fms. i. 71, vii. 94, 171, Ld. 176.

nyf-bæli (mod. *ny-býll*), n. a *new farm* built in a wilderness where there was formerly none, Gpl. 432.

nyf-bæringr, m. [beta], a *cow that has just calved*, Björn.

nyf-fenni, n. *fresh fallen snow*, Sturl. i. 82.

nyf-græðingr, m. *the first crop of grass in the spring*.

nyf-görðing, f. a *novelty, innovation*, Ann. 1347, Fs. 76.

2. a gramm. term, a *new trope or figure of speech*, esp. of poet. circumlocutions not founded on ancient usage or old mythol. tales, but drawn from the imagination of the poet; thus, calling the tears the '*rain, shower, pearls of the eyes*' would be '*nyfgröving*,' as also calling the sword a '*snake*,' the sheath its '*slough*,' Edda (Ht.) 123; skjöldr er land vápnanna, en vápn er hagi eða regn þess lands ef *nyfgrövingum* er ort, Edda 90.

II. mod. in a bad sense, whence *nyf-görðingr*, m. of a person, an *innovator*, Pál Vidal. Sskr. *passim*; of a thing, *new-fangledness, novelty*. *nyfgröfings-ligr*, adj. *new-fangled*.

Nýf, a, m. [*ny* = moon], the name of a dwarf, Vsp.

Nýf-ár, n. *New Year*. Nýfjára-dagr, m. *New Year's Day*.

nyfjung, f. *novelty, news, innovation*, mostly in a bad sense; fals ok n., Fms. xi. 308; lands-fólkkit var gjarnt á alla nyfjung (= *novarum rerum cupidi*), i. 203; ganga undir sektir eða aðrar nyfjungar; þeir vildu undir engar nyfjungar ganga af Auðunni biskupi, Bs. i. 835; þá kom út til Íslands Álfir or Króki, hann hafði mörg konungs-bréf ok margar nyfjungar, 807:—*news*, hann segir nú allt þat er verðr í nyfjungi, Mag. 1. combs: *nyfjunga-girni*, f. *love of novelty*. *nyfjunga-gjarn*, adj. *fond of novelty*.

nýla, adv. = *nyfliga*, Lex. Poët.

nyf-lenda, u, f. = *nyfbæli*, Gpl. 437: a *colony*, mod.

nyfliga, adv. *newly, recently*, Sks. 58, Ld. 256, Hom. 57, Fms. vi. 144; compar., Isl. ii. 160.

nyfligr, adj. *new, recent*, Skv. 3. 26: *present*, Hom. 25, 26.

nyf-lunda, u, f. a *novelty, a new, strange thing*; þótt þeir sæi nyflundur nokkurar, Fms. vii. 87; sáttu nokkura nyflundu í húsinu? Fs. 42; segja kunnu vér nyflundu nokkura, Nj. 196; Guðmundr kvæð þat enga nyflundu þar í Eyjafirði þótt mennu ríði þar um hérað, Lv. 19; nú berr þat til nyflundu á Hóli at Gíslí letr illa í svefni tvær natr í samt, Gísl. 22; þat sá borgar-menn at nokkur n. var með her Grikkja, Fms. vi. 157.

nyf-lýsi, n. '*new light*,' *light of the new moon* (*ny*); *nyflýsi* var mikitt ok sá þeir at jarlar lögðu frá, Orkn. 420; um vetrinn var þat síðr Arnkels at flytja heit af Örylgs-stöðum um nætr er *nyflýsi* vóru, Eb. 66 new Ed.; fóru þeir tíu saman frá Hváli öndverða nótt, því *nyflýsi* var á, Sturl. i. 61; sigla um nóttina við *nyflýsi*, O. H. L. 51.

nyf-mjólk, f. *new milk*.

nyf-móll, n. *news, a novelty*; ef þeir yrdi við nokkura n. varir, Fms. ix. 465, v. 1; þótti þetta n., Fms. v. 66. *nyf-mæla-laust*, n. adj. *no news*.

II. a law term, Lat. *novella*, a *new law*; rétta lög sín ok gúra n., Grág. i. 6; þar skal n. öll upp segja á Leið, 122; þat var n. gört þá er Magnús Gizorarson var biskup orðinn, at . . . þat var annat n., at . . . Grág. (Kb.) i. 36, 37. *nyf-mæla-bréf*, n. a *new ordinance, letter*, Ann. 1314.

nyf-næmi, n. [nema], a *novelty*; þat varð til *nyf-næmis*, at . . . Isl. ii. 337; tíðindi þykkja n. öll, O. H. 150; öll n. stór ok smá, Lv. 43; af þeim *nyf-næmum* fýstusk fjöldi manna í Noregi til þeirrar ferðar, Fms. vii. 74, Róm. 285, 293 (rendering of the Lat. *res novae*):—a *new dish*, not hitherto seen on the table, þat er *nyf-næmi*, (mod.)

nyf-næmligr, adj. *new, startling*, Hom. (St.)

NYR, adj., *ny*, *nytt*; gen. *nyr*, *nyrar*, *nyr*; dat. *nyjum*, *nyri*, *nyju*; acc. *nyjan*, *nyja*, *nytt*; pl. *nyr*, *nyjar*, *ny*; gen. *nyra*, mod. *nyfra*; dat. *nyjum*; acc. *nyja*, *nyjar*, *ny*, see Gramm. p. xix: compar. *nyri*, mod. *nyfri*; superl. *nystr*, mod. *nyjast*; [Ulf. *niuvis* = *navis* and *vīs*; A. S. *niūs*; Engl. *new*; O. H. G. *niunsi*; Germ. *neu*; Dan.-Swed. *ny*]:—*new*; *vaðmál* *nytt* ok *únotið*, Grág. i. 500; *skrúðklæði* *ny*, 504; *nytt tungl*, a *new moon*, but in old usage, as it seems, *the waxing*, or even *the full moon*; cp. however, *þvít* *nytt* var at ok níða-myrrkr, Grett. 111 A, where Ed. 1853 has *hríð* var á.

2. *fresh*; *nytt kjöt*, þat er síðr Færeyinga at hafa *nytt kjöt* öllum missarum, Fær. 298; *nyja* *fiska* ok ostrur, N. G. L. ii. 263; í *nyju* nauta blóði, Hdl. 10.

II. temp. *new, fresh, recent*; *ny* *tíðindi*, *fresh news*, Fas. iii. 597; *nyra* *spjalla*, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; of *ny* *samkvámu-mál*, Grág. i. 458; inn *ny* *hátr*, *the new metre*, Edda (Ht.); þetta *görðu* menn at *nyjum* *tíðendum*, Nj. 14; *ny* *bóla*, a *new blotch*, in the phrase, þat er engin *ny* *bóla*, '*tis no new thing*,' *fix an old sore*.

III. as subst., *hón sagði at þat væri nú nyfjast*, Fas. iii.

219; *spyrja* *eptr* *hvat* til *nyf* (*quid novi*) *hefir* *borit*, Mar.

2. adverb. phrases; *næst* *nyja*, *nearest new, just recently*, Hkv. 2. 7; af *nyju*, *anew, again*, Hkr. ii. 38, Stj. 504; mod., *ad* *nyju*, Bs. i. 768; at fornu ok *nyju*, of *old and of late*, *passim*; á *nyja-leik*, *anew, again*, Fms. ix. 274, see *leikr*.

IV. in local names, as, *Nýja-land*, *Newland* (in America), Ann. 1290. combs: *nyja-brum*, n. *new-fangledness*. *nyja-leik*, see above.

B. *ny-*, denoting *newly, recently*, may be prefixed to almost every part. pass. as also to adjectives with a part. pass. sense; thus, *ny-alinn*, *ny-fæddr*, *ny-borinn*, *new-born*, Rb. 346, Fms. iii. 111; *ny-gottinn*, *newly dropped*; *ny-gipt*, *ny-kvángaðr*, *newly married*, Sks. 47, Fms. xi. 88; *ny-skíðr*, *newly christened*, ii. 43; *ny-grafinn*, *jarðaðr*, *newly buried*; *ny-*

vígðr, newly ordained or consecrated, Bs. i. 131, Ld. 230, Fms. ix. 413; *ný-andaðr, ný-dáinn, ný-látinn, ný-dauðr, -fallinn, -drepinn, newly dead*, Fms. xi. 308, Fas. i. 57, Glúm. 392, Fbr. 115, Mar.; *ný-kominn, just come*, Orkn. 450, Fms. i. 27, x. 118, Eg. 14; *ný-farinn, ný-genginn, ný-sigldr, ný-riðinn, ný-hlaupinn, having newly gone, parted, sailed, ridden away*, Landn. 84, Fms. ii. 278, viii. 350; *ný-háttadr, ný-sofnadr, ný-vaknaðr, newly gone to bed, to sleep, just awake*, v. 105, Orkn. 212, Fas. ii. 411; *ný-staðinn upp, having just risen; ný-seztr, having just sat down; ný-klæddr, just dressed*, Hkr. iii. 128; *ný-görr, newly made*, Sturl. i. 121, Bærd. 168; *ný-fenginn, just recovered*, Fms. x. 387; *ný-brotinn, just found, discovered*, Stj. 650; *ný-tekið, just received*, Eg. 478, Fms. vii. 60; *ný-misst, ný-tapaðr, newly lost; ný-liðinn, just past*, Greg. 82; *ný-byrtjadr, just begun; ný-lokinn, ný-endaðr, just finished, just done*, Rb. 56; *ný-lagðr, new-laid*, Bs. i. 346; *ný-búinn, just done; ný-mælt, newly spoken*, Fas. iii. 75; *ný-tekið, fresh taken*, Eg. 478, Fms. vii. 60; *ný-dubbaðr, new-dubbed*, Al. 7; *ný-nefndr, newly named*, Bs. i. 699; *ný-spurt, newly beard*, Fms. i. 213; *ný-örðinn (ný-skeð), having just bap-pened*, Bs. i. 469, Fms. viii. 5; *ný-ortr, ný-ritadr, ný-skrifaðr, newly composed, written*, Glúm. 384; *ný-sagðr, ný-talaðr, newly said, reported*, Bs. i. 768; *ný-greindr, id.*, 700; *ný-vaxinn*, Landn. 190; *ný-runinn, ný-sprotinn, newly grown*, Str. 49, Stj. 290; *ný-bræddr, fresh tarred*, Fms. viii. 383, xi. 437; *ný-biekt, new-barked, of trees; ný-blæddr, new-bled*, Orkn. 460, Symb. 29; *ný-klippir, new-born*, Mart. 123; *ný-markaðr, of sheep*, Lv. 48; *ný-saumaðr, fresh sewn*, Orkn. 182; *ný-topit, having just sipped*, Fbr. 214; *ný-keiðr, newly gagged, of lambs*, Eb. 244; *ný-skorinn, new-cut*, Eg. 516, Fms. iii. 114; *ný-sleginn, new-mown*, Str. 45; *ný-sodinn, fresh cooked*, Fas. ii. 232; *ný-bakaðr, new-baked*, Stj. 121; *ný-þveginn, newly washed; ný-litaðr, fresh dyed*, Blas. 45, Bs. i. 446; *ný-þaktr, new-dutched*, Fms. v. 331; *ný-hvatt, new-ubetted*, Bjarn. 65; *ný-karinn, new-polished*, Fas. iii. 635; *ný-bygðr, new-built; ný-þelaðr, refill nýþelaðr, a carpet with the nap on, i.e. not worn, not threadbare*, Dipl. v. 18; *ný-leitaðr*, Grett. 111 A; *ný-legit*, Bs. i. 189; *ný-rekit*, Hrafn. 8; *ný-skilzt, hafði hann nýskilzt við Tunsbergs menn, he had newly parted with them*, Fms. viii. 408, v. 1.

NÝRA, n., pl. *nýru*, gen. *nýrna*; [Scot. *neirs*; Geem. *nieren*; Dan. *nyre*; Gr. *νεφρος*]; —the kidneys, Stj. 310, passim; poet., haf-nýra, a pearl, Lex. Poët. compds: **nýrna-mör**, m. kidney fat, in beasts. **nýrna-verkr**, m., medic. 'kidney-work'; pain in the kidneys, Ann. 1426.

ný-ráðliga, adv. oddly, queerly, Gisl. 143.

ný-ræði, n. pl. new counsel, Hrafnag. 22.

NÝSA, t. mod. form *húsa*, see introduction to letter H (B. II. 2. 7); [akin to *nýsna*] —to pry, enquire; nýsta ek niðr, Hm. 140; svá nýsisk fróðra hvers fyrr, 7; nýsumk hins, ok hygg at því, Stor. 13; mod. húsa, forvitinn holdsins hýsisk þrátt í Hettans leyndar-döma, Pass. 21. 2.

II. reflex., *húsað* i e-ð, to pry into; *húsað* í bréfið, to pry into a letter; hence *húsninn*, adj. curious, in a bad sense; *húsní*, curiosity.

ný-smíðl, n. 'new smith's work', the work of a beginner.

ný-smúv, n. fresh snow, Eg. 544, Háv. 47.

ný-stárligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), new, unusual.

NÝTA, t. [nýta], to make use of; ek ætla at þú nýtir eigi boga minn, thou canst not wield my bow, Fms. vii. 120; absol., ok frétti þorstein, hvárt þá mætti svá nýta, be asked Tb. if that would do, Isl. ii. 207; skulu vér bræðr búa ok búa til slíks sem þér vilist okkr til nýta, Eg. 50; ekki nýtir þú hér af, Edda 32; eigi munu þit lengi nýta hvárt af öðru, enjoy one another, Sturl. i. 90; þau Sigfríðr nýttu eigi af sanföllum, lived unhappily together, 116; vóru þau í Reykjavolti lengstum, þviat ekki nýtti af henni um samvistir ef þau vóru eigi þar, ii. 48. 2. to eat, consume; þat er rétt at nýta svín, K. þ. K.; nú nýtir hann sér nyt fjár þess, Grág. i. 428; ef hann nýtir sér fuglinn, ii. 346; nýta fæzlu, Anecd., N. G. L. i. 342.

II. metaph. to use, bear, endure; ádaun svá mikill at menn þóttusk varla mega nýta at sitja yfir henni, Bs. i. 178; þóttusk menninir eigi nýta at vera hjá honum, Hom. (St.), of Job; jaxlinn varð svá sárr, at hann þóttisk eigi nýta mega at láta tunguna við koma, Bs. i. 195; ú-nýta, to destroy, N. G. L. i. 342. **III.** reflex. to avail; þetta má eigi nýtast, Sturl. i. 148; en þetta eitt mál nýttisk (succeeded) þat er í dóm var lagt, 31. **β.** = nýtjask, to yield milk; ok er konur hafa mjólk, segja þær aldrei jafuilla nýzk (nytjask?) hafa, Isl. ii. 181.

2. part. nýtandi, fit to be used, Fms. vi. 422, Fb. i. 168; *worthy, nýtandi menn* = nýtir menn, xi. 80; *eatable*, N. G. L. i. 341; —part. pass., hafði þér enn framár nýttar en gefnar vóru, Fms. x. 7. **nýti-ligr**, adj. useful, fit to use.

nýt-menni, n. a worthy, good man, Ld. 334.

nýttr, adj. fit, usable; nýttr dúkr, Fm. 107; sagði fé til þess nýttr, at ..., Ld. 318; *able*, Str. 68; *hefir eigi nýtra dreng fundit*, Fms. ii. 23; *hinn nýttr maðr*, Eg. 141, Ld. 162; *enn nýtast fardrengir*, Fms. ii. 23; *vafid, þá er hvárkis góð nýt*, Grág. i. 494; *láttu niðr detta, engu er nýttr, 'tis all good for nothing*, Fs. 129; neut. at öngu nýttr, to no use, H. E. i. 243; þær konur er með nýtu hafa verið, who have been good for something, id.

ný-tungl, n. the new moon, Lat. *novilunium* (?), Rb. 18, 20.

ný-vork, n. = nýmæli, K. Á. 182.

ný-virkil, n. marks of new work, of human bands; svá hvergi n. á göllinu, Grett. 160 A; *tráðu niðr taðit, svá at ekki n. sá á*, Fms. i. 213.

NÆÐI, n. [næð], rest, the being left undisturbed; vera í göðu næði. **NÆFR** (i. e. *nœfr*), adj., næfr, næfrt, clever, skilled; hygginn ok næfr um alla hluti, Fms. v. 221; *hón var næfr kona ok kunná vel fyrir sér*, Bs. i. 339; all-næfrir jófar, Sigvat; *ord-næfr, wordy*.

NÆFR, f., dat. næfri (Stj. 330), pl. næfrar; [Swed. *näver*; Dan. *næver*]; —the bark of the birch, used for roofing; þutta skíða ok þakinn næfra, Hm. 59; við ok næfrar ok hálm, Fms. ix. 44; berki ok næfri, Stj. 330; but, berki næfr ok aldini, id.: næfr ok bórkr, 77; næfrar skal eigi ljósta til sölu, Gpl. 430; næfrum var þaki um næfrir, Eg. 90; eldrinn logaði upp í upsina ok svá í næfrina, 138; gengu þá klæði af þeim svá at þeir spennu næfrum at fótleggum sér, kölluðu menn þá Birkibeina, Fms. vii. 320. compds: **næfra-baggi**, a, m. a bag with u., Fms. ii. 59. **næfra-kimbull**, m. (see kimbull), N. G. L. i. 101. **næfra-kolla**, u. f. dried bark. **næfra-maðr**, m. the 'birch-bark man', a nickname of an outlaw clad in u., Fas. ii. 258. **næfra-stúka**, u. f. a sleeve of u., Fms. ii. 284. **II.** poet., hildar næfr, 'war-bark', i. e. armour, Km.; nýkra borgar næfr or hringar hallar næfr = the 'bark of the nick-town' or the salmon ball, i. e. the ice, Lex. Poët.; Sváfnis-sal-næfrar, the roof of the hall of Odin = the shields, Edda (in a verse).

næfr-liga, adv. shiffully.

nægð, f. plenty, abundance, Stj. 235, freq. in mod. usage.

NÆGJA, ð. qs. *gnægja* (q. v.), [guögr]; —to be enough, suffice; sem nægir, Dipl. iv. 2; nægir at þeir trúir því sem trúir Heilög kirkja, H. E. i. 519; with dat., svá hefir mög sér nægja lætr, a saying; hefir hann alla út lukt svá at mér vel nægir, so that I am quite contented, Dipl. iv. 5; lét Brandr sér vel n. fyrir sik ok sína arfa þeir penningar sem, 12. **II.** reflex. to suffice; sem nægisk með mjólk ok hunangi, Stj. 259; þóat skinn nægisk, K. Á. 20; þótti þeim sér ekki nægjask heimrinn, Edda (pref.) **nægtr**, adj. = *gnægtr*, q. v.

NÆLA, d. [nál], to stitch.

næli, n. [nål], a needle without an eye.

næma, d. [nema, námu], to bereave, deprive; næma e-n e-u, fámán menn fjórvi næmda'k, to bereave of life, Fas. ii. 272 (in a verse); næma aldri, id.; fjórvi næmdu, they took his life, Hlt. (Hkr. i. 173); in the phrase, þat var næmt, it is beard, reported, Fms. vii. 232 (in a verse). **næmi**, n. docility, quickness to learn, esp. to learn by heart, of youths.

næm-loikr, m. = *næmi*, Sks. 165.

NÆMR, adj. [nema], bunted, outcast; næmr hvervetna, Söl. 9; —*sharp*, of a pointed instrument (a needle); *contagious*, of sickness; *touching*, hjart-næmr, touching the heart; *fast-næmr*, firm. **2.** quick at learning, esp. of learning by heart, Bs. i. 127; hann er vel næmr, flug-næmr, or treg-næmr, 6-næmr; næmr á kver, nú er eg kominn hér, Stef. Ól.

NÆPA, u. f. [A. S. *nape*; Engl. *nip* in turnip; Lat. *napus*], a *næmp*; næpum ok etrum, H. E. i. 395; næpna-reitr, a turnip-bed, Gpl. 544.

NÆR, adv. used both as positive and comparative of *ná*, q. v.: superl. *næst*; mod. usage makes *nær* the comparative, *nærri* the positive, cp. *fjar*, *fjarr*, *firr*, which are analogous; [A. S. and Engl. *near*; Scot. *nar*; Dan. *nær*]; —*near*:

I. as positive, with dat., *brastu nær, near the road*, Hm. 71; *hjartr nær, 94*; *borgum nær*, Sigvat; *nær Heiðabý*, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); *vera nær e-u, to be present at*; *hvergi nær, nowhere near*; *vóru þá búendr hvergi nær komnir*, Ó. H. 210, Eg. 111, Grág. i. 69; *nær eða fjarr, nigh or far*, Fms. viii. 346; —*nær aptni, near night, towards night*, Hm. 97; *nær morni, 100*; —*nær, according to*, *nær ætla ek þat lögum Íra*, Ld. 76; *er þat nær þinu skapi*, Nj. 24. **2.** metaph. *near, close, sharp*; *sem þú mátt rána nær (probably) vita*, Sks. 183 B; *geta þess sumir til, at þú munir þér þetta eigi nær ætla, folks say that it comes not from thy heart*, Fms. xi. 280; *Sigurðr þótti nær sér taka þetta bragð, it was cleverly done*, vii. 219; cp. *taka e-ð nærri sér, to overstrain one's powers*; hann hefir tekið nærri sér, ... ok var nær hverjum vænna hofði, it was a drawn game, Nj. 45; *e-m verðr nær stýtt, to have a narrow escape*, Fms. v. 266; *nær meir, more near to*, Hom. 159; *engi skal nær meir göra en*, Gpl. 456.

3. adv. *nearly, almost*; *nær þrjátígi manna*, Grett. 95 B; *nær tuttugu*, Eg. 37; *niú hundruð eðr nær því*, Fms. i. 109, Rb. 466; *nær hundræði vetra*, Landn. 322; *nær tveggja manns-vaxta*, Fas. ii. 508; *síðaðr nær bettr en, almost better than*, Fms. i. 242; *nær af öllum löndum*, Ld. 28. **II.** compar. *nearer*; *nær kirkju eða firr*, K. þ. K.; *nær vetfangi*, Grág. ii. 43; *ver eigi nær honum en mál nemi*, Fms. iv. 28; *temp.*, eigi nær vörþingi en ..., Grág. i. 100; *eigi nær páskum en ..., 324*; metaph. *nearer to*, þess firr er þeir gengu nær, Ld. 322. **2.** *fitter*; *vari nær miklu, at ...*, Valla L. 218; *miklu er þetta nær, en ...*, Þórd. 49. Nj. 37; *nær er nú aptir at hverfa en fyrr*, Fms. vi. 155; in mod. usage, *fróðr er nær at þegja, it will be better for thee to bolder thy tongue*; *þá var nær að vera kyrr*!

B. Adv. and conj. [Dan. *naar*], when; hafðu njósn af nær þeir koma. Nj. 5; *halda vörð á nær tími mundi vera at hitta konung*, Eg. 420;

göra ord nær líkast væri at veita atfyr jarli, Fms. i. 54; kveða á nær hún varð létari, Grág. i. 349; nær þeir (*supposed that*) auka jömnu, ii. 257.

NÆRA, *δ*, [akin to Ulf. *nisan* and *nasjan* = *σώζωμαι*, *σώζεις*; A. S. *genesan*; Germ. *genesen*; as also Germ. *nabren*, changing *s* into *r*]: —to *nourish*, *nurse*; ok næra svá sína unga, Sks. 48; næra sín húbýli, 326 B; engi gæsti lífsins má næra mik eðr lífga, Fms. x. 363; synir né nætendur, *nourishers*, H. E. i. 505: —to *nurse*, *refresh*, þeir þógu ok nærðu líkamina, Stj. 237; svá nærir önd mína hunang-fjötandi mál úr munni þinum, Eluc. 55; heldr at næra en slökkva, Sturl. ii. 15. II. reflex. *to take slight food*, so as just to keep body and soul together: —to *be refreshed*, of a sick or faint person, nærdisk hún svá sem frá leið, Fms. vi. 353; hún dreyfir víni á varrir þeim ok nærdisk þeir skjótt, Fas. iii. 571.

nær-föt, n. pl. *under-clothing*.

nær-gi, adv. [-gi], *whereover*; nærgi er, Korm. (in a verse), Grág. i. 154, ii. 124; nærgi sem launat verðr, Nj. 77.

nær-götinn, adj. = nærgætr.

nær-götul, f. '*guessing true*,' *guessing what a person can bear and perform*, with the notion of kindness, opp. to exaction.

nær-gætr, adj. '*guessing true*,' Eb. 262, Fs. 45, 54, Nj. 254.

nær-göngull, adj.; vera n. e-m, *to be near about one's person*, Sks. 279; in a less good sense, to *mob*, *throng* one, 361 B.

nær-hæfla, adv. *nearly*, *almost*.

næring, f. *nourishment*, *food*, Germ. *nabrung*, Sks. 48 B, 51, Anecd. 4.

næringar-lauss, adj. (*loysi*, n.), *taking no food*, of one sick.

nær-kominn, part. '*near come to*,' *entitled to*, Fms. ix. 250, 345.

nær-kona, u, f. *a midwife*, Stj. 247, 248.

nær-kvama, u, f. *a coming near*, Sks. 38.

nær-kvæmi or **-kvæmi**, f. *a coming near to*, *accuracy*, Sks. 443, 482 B.

nær-kvæmr or **nær-kæmr**, adj. *close*, Stj. 270: —*accurate*, með nærkæmri vísu, Sks. 572 B.

nærri, adv. = nær, *near*, *nigh*; sitja nærri, Grág. i. 50; ganga nærri, Fms. vi. 112; vera hvergi nærri, vii. 283, Sks. 363 (compar.); nærri túni, Lv. 44; nærri sér, Sks. 363 B.

B. Adj. compar. answering to *nán*, *nearer*, and superl. *næstr*, *nearest*; hinn nærri ok hinn norðari partir, Stj. 94; þeir er nærri vöru, Nj. 237; *nearly entitled to*, þótt þær 16 nærri arfi, Grág. i. 204; the compar. is rarely used. II. superl., 1. gener. *next*, *next after*; þá er næstir búa, Grág. i. 82 B, 115; of time, næstir eptir e-n, Fms. i. 108; þar næst, Eg. 512; enn næsta vetr, *the next winter*, Ld. 180; inn næsta dag eptir, Grág. i. 57; næstu nótt eptir, Fms. vi. 166; hinn næsta vetr er ek kem til Íslands, ii. 34. 2. also *next preceding*; hann hafði sekr orðit it næsta sumar (= næsta sumar áðr), Íb. 10; hefir svá fram farit inn næsta mánuð, Fms. iii. 117; á hinum næsta sunnudegi, N. G. L. i. 348; á hinum næsta fundi, Sks. 237; áðr hann fór hit næsta sinn af Noregi, Fms. i. 204; hvar skildisk þú við þetta skeyti næsta sinni (*the last time*), xi. 71.

III. metaph. *nearest in point of right or title*; sá er bódi er næstr, Gpl. 294; vér erum næstir sigrinum, Fms. i. 168; —neut., it *næsta*, hann sat it næsta honum, Nj. 2, 50, Ld. 26.

nær-spár, adj. '*near-speaking*,' *propheying true*, Bárð. 164.

nær-sýnn, adj. *short-sighted*, Sturl. i. 70.

nær-vera, u, f. *presence*, Hkr. iii. 276.

nær-verandi (-*verandi*), part. *being present*, Th. 77, Fms. v. 200.

næst, superl.; næst þar Arinbjarnar, Eg. 515; næst Skotlandi, 267; næst skapi, *nearest to one's mind*; þar næst Gunnarr, Nj. 240, and temp., Grág. i. 242: —temp. *next*, *last*, næst er ek beidda, Sd. 187; næst nýs, *next before*, *just before*, Hkr. 2. 7; er næst ræddum vit um, Sks. 239; því næst, *hessu næst*, *next in turn*, Fms. i. 118, vi. 144, Ísl. ii. 209; vil ek at þit reynit hverir munu næst séð hafa, *who have seen closest*, i. e. *truest*, Fms. xi. 284.

næst, adv. *next*; í næst, Edda 103.

næsta, u, f. *the last time*; næstunni, Fms. iii. 140.

næsta, adv. *the next time*, *last*; kom svá næsta, at Ljótr lét þau orð um munn fara, Háv. 51; *very*, næsta gamall, *very old*, Þórd. 68; næsta glaðr, Vigl. 16; þungt ok mæðisamt næsta, Hm. 125; þeir taka n. at amask við mik, Fs. 32.

næsta-bræðra, u, f. *a female second cousin*; ef maðr liggir með næsta-bræðru sinni, Grág. i. 345, Bjarn. 50; þórdís næsta-bræðru mína, 52.

næsta-bræðra, -bræðri, m., either indecl., the bræðra being a gen. pl., or decl. as a weak noun, *second cousins*; næstubræðra eigu upp at risa, Grág. i. 69; þeim mönnum er honum eru firmari en næsta-bræðri, 285; næsta-bræðrar, 229; næsta-bræðrum, ii. 172.

næstr, see nærri B.

næstum, adv. *next before*, *the last time*; hvi heldr nú en næstum? Sks. 541; svá skildum vér næstum, Nj. 49; svá reidr sem jarl var næstum, 134; næstum er vér komum á yðvarn fund, Fas. iii. 98, Fms. vi. 245, 370, Nj. 226, Eg. 411.

nætingr, m. *a bird*, *the nightingale* (?), a *δρ. λεγ.*, Edda (Gl.)

nætr, gen., see nótt C.

-nættir, adj. [nott]; in compds, ein-nættir, *one, three nights old*.

NÖF, f., pl. *nafar*, later *nafir*, [A. S. *nafu*], *the clasps*, *naves*, *rings* by

which the projecting ends of beams at the corners of walls were welded together, and when they were torn or broken the wall gave way; þeir skutu öðrum endanum út í hrynninguna svá hart, at nafarnar (nafarnir Ed.) hrutu af fyrir utan, ok hlupu í sundr veggirnir, Eg. 91; þeir hlupu þá á veggina svá at af gengu nafarnar af timbr-stökkunum, Fas. ii. 43 (Hálfr S. in Bugge's Ed., Cod. nafarnir); hann átti lokrekkju görva af timbr-stökkum ok brutu berserkirnir þegar upp svá at af gengu nafarnir fyrir utan, Eb. 41 new Ed.

2. *a wheel-nave*; hann kallar bauginn nöf hjólsins, Edda. 3. metaph. *the pole of the world*; tveir eru hvíflar heimisins er fornir spekingar kölluðu nöfina nöðri ok ena syðri, Pr. 476.

4. hjól-nöf, *a wheel-nave*; baug-nöf, *the 'circle-nave' of a shield*, Bragi: the phrase, vera kominn á fremstu nöf, *on the uttermost verge, brink (in extremis), at the end of one's resources*.

nögl, f. *a nail*; see nagl.

NÖKKURR, **nökkvarr**, **nökkvat**, see nekkverr.

nökkverr, m. a *δρ. λεγ.* in a dub. passage, *a nick* (= nykr?), —nökkvers nökkvi, *the nick's coble = the stone, the rock* (?), lasta lauss er lífnadi á nökkvers nökkva Bragi, *when the guileless Bragi was left on the rock*, Stor. 3; cp. hann tók dvergana, ok flytr þá á sæ út, 'ok sett þá í fíðar-skert', Edda 48.

NÖKKVI, a, m. [A. S. *naca*; O. H. G. *nakko*; Germ. *nachen* = *biremis*]: —*a small boat rowed with a pair of sculls, a cock-boat*, Edda 35 (the fishing-boat of Hymir the giant), 38 (of Balder's ship); þeir sá mann einn rófa frá hafn útan á einum nökkva, ... hann kastaði árunum ok hvefði nökkvanum undir sér, Fms. i. 180, 182 (cp. the verse 181), Fas. ii. 232, 233, 236 (of the giant's boat); stein-nökkvi, *a stained, painted boat* (?), (not *a stone boat*), 231, Bárð. 3 new Ed.; hann sá at maðr veri útan ór Kaldar-ösi á járn-nökkva, Landn. 78 (of an apparition); nökkva-maðr, m. *a man who rows a nökkvi, a sculler*, Fms. ii. 180.

nökkeitr (-leiki), m. *nakedness*, Stj. 34, 35.

nökviðr, adj., thus in old vellums, or also contr. *nökðan*; spelt with ey, neyðpan, Am. (Bugge); the true form is a single k, cp. mod. *nakinn*, not *nakinn*, yet neyquir in Hm. 49, and neyquir in Skv. l. c. (Bugge): contr. *furnus*, *nekðir* (n., pl. m.), Eluc. 26, MS. 625, 66; *nökðir*, Eluc. 46; neyðra, Sks. l. c.; mod. *nakinn*, *nakin*, *nakið*, gen. *nakins*, but pl. *naktir*: [Ulf. *naqaps* = *γυμνός*; A. S. *nacod*; Engl. *naked*; O. H. G. *nacbat*; Germ. *nacht*; Dan. *nøgen*; Lat. *nudus*, qs. *nugdus*]: —*naked*; lik skal eigi nökkvið niðr grafa, K. þ. K. 24; vit nökkvið hjún, Sks. 504 B; vera nökkvið, Stj. 36; at þau sá sik nekvið, Eluc. 27, Mariu S. Egypt. passim; nökkðra lima, Sks. 536 B; þegja (thus, as required both by sense and alliteration, not segja) skal þurs ef hann sitr nökkvið við eld, a saying, cp. 'not to speak of a rope in a hanged man's house', Ísl. ii. 317; neis er nökkvið hals (a saying, see neis), Hm.; hön var nökkvið, Eb. 97, v. l. 2 new Ed., but nokt in the text; þeir létu þá síga nökkða í vök, 623, 33; klæddir eða nökkðir, Eluc. 46: —metaph. of a sword, nökkvið sverð, *naked swords*, Skv. 3. 4; nökðan mæki, Am. 47; nökkð sverð, Fms. v. 233.

nöldr, u, a *murmuring*; nöldra, að, *to murmur, grumble*.

nöllra, að, = gnöllra, þiðr. 245.

nólta, t, *to shiver from cold*, Lex. Poët.

NÖP, f. [napr, nepja], *chilliness*; e-m er í nüppinni við e-n, *to bear malice against one, feel hurt and offended*.

nöðri, **nöðratr**, see nyðri, nyðstr.

NÖRRI, a, m. the giant of that name, the son of Loki, Stor.; see Narfi;

Nörva-sund = Njörvasund, q. v.

nörtr, m. a *nickname*, Bs. i. 499; cp. *narra*.

NÖS, f., pl. *nasar*, mod. *nasir*; an *s* has been dropped, as may be seen from *snös*, *berg-snös* (q. v.), as also from Dan. *snuse* = *to smell*; [cp. Engl. *nose*; Germ. *nase*; Lat. *nasus* and *nares*]: —*the nostrils*, *the nose* as the organ of smelling, also of *the front of the nose*; nasar þessa líkams skyldu vera erchidjárnar, þeir skyldu þessa ok ilma allan sætleik, Anecd.; opnar eru nasarnar, Nj. 154; eldar breuna ór augum hans ok nösúm, Edda 41; svá at blöð hrjóti ór munni eðr nösúm, Grág. ii. 11; bregða e-u fyrir nasar e-m, *to put it before one's nose*, Korm. 34; setja hnefa á nasar e-m, Ld. 36; höggit kom á nasir honum ok brotnaði nefit, Fms. iii. 186; fölr um nasar, *pale-nibbed*, Alm. 2; taka fyrir nasar e-m, Fs. 141; draga nasir at e-u, *to snuffle, smell at a thing*, Ísl. ii. 136; stinga nösúm í feld, *to cover the face in one's cloak*, Sighvat; stinga nösúm niðr, *to bite the dust*, Fms. iii. 189; ef herra þinn lýkr nösúm, *has his nostrils shut, ceases to breathe*, dies, Str. 27; áðr en ek lýkr nösúm, Þórd. 31 new Ed.; þér mun verða annat eins áðr en lýkr nösúm, *thy nostrils will be closed before that*, a ditty, see the remarks to nábjargir; blöð-nasar, *bleeding at the nose*; ríða kross í nasar ok eyru ok í hjarta, N. G. L. i. 339: —in sing. only of one of the nostrils, upp í aðra nösina; það er ekki upp í hálfa nos á ketti, *it will not fill the half of the nostril of a cat = it is nothing*.




II. metaph. of the beak of a ship; stögin festi á höfði skipsins ok tók af nasarnar, Fms. x. 135, v. l.

comps: **nasa-læti**, n. pl. *snuffling*, Fas. iii. 499. **nasa-vit**, n. *the sense of scent*, Mar.; metaph. of *superficial knowledge*.

nös-gás, f. a kind of *goose*, Gsp.; mod. *bles-önd* = *anas*.

nötra, að, = gnötra (q. v.), Sd. 169.

O—O

O, the fourteenth letter, is in the oldest Runes, on the stone in Tune, and on the Golden horn figured by , which was evidently taken from the Greek Ω; the later common Runic alphabet in earlier monuments has no *o*, but uses *u* or *au* instead, e.g. on the Jellinge stone in Denmark. Afterwards the Rune , or , appears under the name of *oss* in the Runic poems—*oss er flestra ferða* (= *fjarða*) = *all firðs have an oss* (month). The form was evidently taken from the A. S. Runic *þ*, which stands for *α*, and in A. S. is called *ð*, which answers, not to Norse *oss* (*osium*), but to *áss* (= *ans*, i.e. the heathen gods); but the Norsemen or Danes in borrowing the Rune seem to have misinterpreted its name or mistranslated it from ignorance of the phonetic laws existing between the A. S. and the Norse. The *þ* in Scandinavian Runic inscriptions is therefore a mark of later date (11th or 12th century).

B. PRONUNCIATION.—The *o* is either short (*o*) or long (*ō*); the former (*o*) is sounded like Engl. *o* in *cod*, the latter (*ō*) as in Engl. *no*, *note*; but the rules given at the beginning of the introduction to letter A (p. 1) apply equally to this letter, *bōð* being sounded *bawth*, but *krōss* in North. E. *cross*.

C. CHANGES.—In most of the oldest vellums *o* instead of *u* is used throughout in inflexions, *-o, -or, -om, -on, -od, -of, -osk, -oll, -onn*, instead of *-u, -ur, -um, -un, -unn* (Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 1, A); afterwards both forms are used indiscriminately, till in the 15th century the *u* prevailed, and has kept its place ever since; whether there was a difference in sound, and what, we are unable to state.

2. so also in a few root words, *gōð, goll, fogl, oxi, skolu, monu, hogr, togr, monr* (Dan. *mon*), *smogoll*, = *guð, gull, fugl, uxi, skulu, munu, hugr, tigr, munr, smugull*; on the other hand, is *sour* (a *son*), but *sunr* the older form.

3. *a* and *o* or *u* interchange in the inflexions, *fagnaðr, fognaðr, fögnuðr*; *kallan, kollon, köllun*.

4. *u* has changed into *ö* in the prefixed negative, *ö-vitr* for *ú-vitr* (*unwise*).

5. *jú* into *jó*, *njóta*, originally *njóta*; *ljós*, Swed. *ljús*: forms like *mjúkr* for *mjukr*, *dókr* for *dukr* may also be found in vellums, but are very rare.

II. *ä*, the vowel-change of *á* (see p. 1), is frequently spelt *o* (*tor, nott, = tär, nött*), but was in sound different from *ö* proper, and has since disappeared from the language, although remains of this 'umlaut' still exist in *nött, öl, spönn* (= *nött, öl, spönn*), but this *o* is sounded exactly like common *o*. So also *o* and *ö* are confounded in MSS., *bornom* = *börnom* = *börnum*. For the absorption of consonants see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1, and the words themselves.

OF. Owing to the inability of the Scandinavian languages to sound *v* (w) before a vowel of the *u* class, several root words, which in dictionaries of the cognate languages (Germ., Engl.) begin with *v*, are in the Icelandic to be found under *o*, as *okr, ord, orka, ormr, Öðinn, óðr, ósk, ómr*; as also *j*, in *ok* (*jugum*), *ostr*, and *ok* the conjunction.

O

obláta or **oblát**, *f.* [Lat. word], a sacramental wafer, *oblát*, acc., 625. 192; *oblátu* buðkr, Vm. 6.

odd-hagr, adj. *skilled in wood-carving*, Bs. i. 143. Fas. i. 292.

odd-hending, *f.* a metrical term, when the first rhyming syllable stands at the head of a verse; thus in *haf-löður stefir* the syllable 'haf' is an oddhending, Edda (Ht.) 121: in mod. usage, in Ballads (Rímur), it means two rhyming syllables in the first, and one in the second line, three being an *odd* number of rhyme syllables—thus, *sveipadr mund | á silki hrund | sat eg undir kvendi* is an oddhending.

odd-hendr, adj. *written in the metre oddhending*, Edda 139.

odd-hvass, adj. *sharp-pointed*, Bs. ii. 172.

oddi, *a, m.* a triangle, a point or tongue of land, Landn. 294. v. l.; *vaxinn* með þremr oddum, Fms. x. 272.

II. metaph. from the triangle, an *odd number*, opp. to even; ein er barn, eða þrjár, fim, eða sjau, því er þarna tal í odda, en eigi í jafna tölu, at sú tala er í odda er, merkir eining, ok má eigi deila í tvá hluti jafna, 625. 187: hence the metaph. phrase, *standask í odda*, to be at odds (Shakesp.), *quarrelling*; *stóðsk allt í odda* með þeim þormóði ok Gestu, Fb. ii. 204 (skarsk í odda, Fbr. 81 new Ed. less correct); *hefir nú ok í odda staðizk* með oss um hrið, Ísl. ii. 180.

III. freq. in local names, of a tongue of land; **Oddi**, **Odda-staðr**, whence **Odda-verjar**, *m. pl.* the men from Oddi:—as a pr. name, **Oddi**, **Stjörnu-Oddi** = *Star-Oddi*, **Oddi** the astronomer, an Icelander of the 12th century skilled in astronomy, from whom proceeded the computation called **Odda-tal**, *n. the calculus of Oddi*, Rb. 6.

comps: **odda-maðr**, *m.* [Dan. *op-mand*, *q.* 'odd-mand'] :—the third man, who gives the casting vote, the odd man (third, fifth...); as in the saying, *oddamaðr er opt inn þriði*, | jafntrár skal sá beggia líði, Mkv.; hvárt sem tveir megu eða fleiri gora sátt, enda verða þeir eigi ásáttir, þá er rétt at þeir taki sér oddamaun, Grág. i. 485; þeir

skyldi sjálfir semja sættir sínar, en Ráfn vera oddamaðr, ef þá skila á Sturl. iii. 179. **odda-tala**, *u, f.* an odd number.

ODDR, *m.* [A. S. *ord*; Germ. *ort* = 'point' of land, spot, place, but in early Germ. = Lat. *cuspis*; Dan.-Swed. *od, odd*] :—a point of a weapon, Am. 59, Karl. 506, K. þ. K. 96, and in countless instances, *knúðs-oddr*, *nálar-o*, *als-o*, *spjóts-o*. (but *blóðrefill* of a sword): the allit. phrase, *oddr ok egg*, Hom. 33; með oddi ok eggju, *with point and edge*, at þi sword's point, by force, Nj. 149. Grág. ii. 13; *ætla ek at sækja oddi ok eggju frændleifð mína*, Ó. H. 32; *brjóta odd af ofsetti sínu, to break the point of one's pride, to humble oneself*, Nj. 94: poet. a point, spear, *félvar oddar*, Hkv. i. 52; *seðja ara oddum*, 2. 7; *oddar gorrta jafn megin*, see jarl.

2. a spur, which in olden times had a single point, see Worsaae, No. 356. **II.** metaph. the front; *hann hafði yzsum skipat í odd á líði sínu*, Fms. x. 404. **2.** a leader; *hann var oddi ok xat fyrir þessum úfriði*, Fms. viii. 57. v. l.

III. a pr. name. **Oddr** as well as **Oddi**: in comps, of men, **Odd-björn**, **Odd-gmr**, **Odd-leifr**, **Odd-marr**; of women, **Odd-björg**, **Odd-fríðr**, **Odd-katla**, **Odd-laug**, **Odd-leif**, **Odd-ný**, and in the latter part *þór-oddr*, *Arn-oddr*, *Landn.*

odd-viti, *a, m.* a leader, chief, who marches ahead, Hkv. Hjörv. 12, Hkv. 2. 10, Ó. H. 61, 214, Nidist. 108.

OF, prep. with dat. and acc., the form varies; *umb* is an obsolete and rare form, hence *um*, sounded *umm*, which is far the most common form in old writers, and has altogether superseded both *umb* and *of*. (the 'of' answers nearest to Ulf. *uf*; O. H. G. *oba*; Germ. *ob*; Gr. *ὀ*; Lat. *sub*; Sansk. *upa*.) Most of the oldest vellums, as also the poets, prefer to use 'of', yet not all, for the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda in nine cases out of ten writes *um*, so also did the Cod. Acad. primus (the Kringla) of the Hkr.; and this is important, for these two vellums are our chief sources for old poetry; on the other hand, the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda prefers 'of'. Among other vellums the old fragment of the Orkn. S. (Arna-Magna. No. 325) mostly uses 'of', as of *nóttina*, Orkn. 110; of *hans daga*, 178; of *jól*, 180; of *daga þeirra bræðra*, 182; but also 'um', e.g. *ofan um sik*, *ofan um hann*, id. The word will be given in full under letter U, so that a few references may suffice here:

1. in the sense *over*, Lat. *super*, with dat. and acc., *a, jörð græf of ágætum barma*, Eg. (in a verse); *brann of fylki*, Yt., of *svirum*, Hornkláf. *dik flæði of líkum*, Fms. xi. 191; *sjár þýtr of árum*, vi. (in a verse). of *þý breidum*, Lex. Poët. **β.** with acc., of *nýt regin*, Vpm. 13; of *dróttmugu*, 11; of *líðu*, Sdm. 9; of *sumar*, Vsp. 40; of *gærd rísa*, Gs.; of *lopt ok lög*, Hkv.; *úlfir gengr of ynglings börn*, Eg. (in a verse); *vestr fór ek of ver*, Höfuðl. 1; *liggja of ungan Mörukara*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

II. in a causal sense = Lat. *ob*; of *sanna sök*, for a just sake, *justly*, Fms. ii. 322 (in a verse); of *minna*, for a less cause, Glum. (in a verse); of *litta sök*, Lex. Poët.; of *tannar deildir*, id.; of *minni sorgi*, Korm. (in a verse).

OF and **um**, an enclitic particle, chiefly placed before verbs or participles, seldom before nouns; it is obsolete, and occurs only in old poetry and now and then in the oldest prose; the spelling varies, for here too the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda, as also the Kringla, mostly prefer *um*, so as to take examples from the poem Hm., *um skodask*, *um skygnask*, 1; *um getr*, 8; *um á (ours)*, 9; *þýsk hann um*, *um getr*, 17; *um farit*, 18; *sins um máls*, 21; *um gelr*, 29; *um þörf*, 35; *um getr*, 58, 65; *um dvelr*, 59; *um víðr*, 74; *um lagit*, 84; *um vakin*, 100; *um komin*, *um sofin*, 101; *um kominn*, 104; *um gaf*, 105; *um geta*, 123; *um heilli*, 129; *um reist*, 145; *um stendr*, 154; *um koma*, 163; of *gat*, 140; of *alinn*, 72; of *kom*, 145; of *vitaðr*, 100; of *blíðr*, 145; *vf*, *vf boðit*, 67; *vf heimtir*, 14: thus in this single poem 'um' occurs about twenty-four times, 'of' fifteen times, and 'vf' twice: for the other poems see Bugge's Edition: on the other hand, of *traddi*, Gh. 2; of *þrumir*, Gm. 8; of *hyggi*, 34; at *ek öllum öl yðr of heita*, Hým. 3; of *geta*, 4; of *teknir*, 14; of *heitt*, 32:—in prose, of *maðr má egi* of *koma*, Grág. ii. 209; of *fórlar*, Kb. 14; of *telrat*, 178; er *hédan ok sér*, Ísl. (Heidarr. S.) ii. 387; en *ér of söt eigi ljós*, but you see not the light, 645. 81; at *eigi of sá á miðli*, Íb. 11; *má of rannsaka*, 677. 6; þó at *báðum of göri*, 2; ok *af því of eykr eigi atkvæði*, Skálda (Thurrodd) 165; *sem menn of bera megu*, Hom. (St.); at *hann megi jafnast of vera*, id., and passim in that old vellum, see Fritzner's Dict. s. v.; ef *þri um náir*, Grág. (Kb.) 209; ef *þeir um sitja*, 74; *um ves*, 76; *um tala*, 89; *um gora* (twice), 109; *um telrat*, 194; *um býðr*, 230; *um komi*, 234; ef *sól um szi*, if the sun was to be seen, ch. 29.

II. seldom before nouns; *sins um máls*, Hm. (see above); *um þörf*, 38; at *hann of dólg*, Skv.; *Baldur of barni*, Haustl.; *öll of rök*, Alm. 9; of *skópt, kinsamen*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; of *tregi*, Gkv. 1. 3 (thus Bugge in two words); *þórs of rúni*, Haustl.; of *kögi*, an oppressor, Fms. vii. (in a verse); with adjectives, of *reidr*, Skm.: it remains in some old sayings or phrases, *án er illt um gengi*; *um seinan*, Rj. 91.

OF, adv. [this particle is closely akin to the prep. of; the extended form *ofr*-(q. v.) is mostly used in comps, not singly, and answers to Gr. *ὀ*, Lat. *super*, Engl. *above*]:

1. as subst. *excess, pride, conceit*; *því at hón verðr eigi svá mikil*, at þar muni of þitt allt í liggja

Ld. 318; við of, to excess, Ísl. ii. 154; þótti hirmönnum hans við of, hversu mikit, they thought it was beyond measure, Vigl. 17; um of, to excess: the phrase, of sem van, too much or too little; það er of sem van. 2. with gen., of fjár, immensity of wealth, Nj. 9, 27, Eg. 68, Ó. H. 198; of liða, a vast host of men, Hkr. ii. 265; of manna, Fms. vi. 146.

B. Adv. too, Lat. nimis, and may be used with any adjective; when with adjectives it is better written separately, of gamall, too old; of ungr, too young, Ld. 262; of langr, of stuttur, Art. 96; of storr, of litill, Eg. 50; of harðr, of linn, of góðr, of vándr, of kaldr, of heitr, of magr, of feitr, of digr, of breiðr, of mjór, of hár, of lágr, of víðr, of þrúgr, of margr, of fát, of smart, Njard. 372; of þögull, of heimskr, of máligr, Art. 30, 82. 2. with adverbs; of mjök, too much, Eg. 236, Ísl. ii. 391; of fjarri, Fms. ii. 181; of lengi, too long, x. 379; of seint, too late, Art. 96; of snemma, of árla, too early; cp. um of víða, of sjaldan, of opt, etc.

II. with the neut. of a past part., overmuch, too much, with the notion of having overdone or sometimes wishing not to have done it; hafa of drukkitt, to have drunk too much, Gm. 51; hafa of aukit, Eg. 202, Hkr. ii. 209; hafa of gefit, to have given more than one likes, Ld. 318; hafa of górt, to have transgressed, Nj. 221, Fms. xi. 333; eigi of hefnit, Grett. 124; hafa of keypt, bought too dear, Jb. 372; hafa of mælt, Fms. i. 163; þykjast hafa of talað, wish one had not said it; sé mér þetta of mælt, Mar.; hafa of tekið við e-n, to have gone too far, Fms. viii. 258; hafa of seinat, too late, Ld. 144, Fas. i. 196; um seinat, Fms. viii. 162;—'of' is opp. to 'van-', too much, too little, hafa van-dæmt, of-dæmt, of-mælt, Gpl. 378; van-reist of-reist, 272; of-talt van-talt, 477; of-alnir, van-alnir, Grág. i. 455.

III. rarely with verbs; of-tala, to talk too much. ofa, u, f. overbearing (= of 1); frétt hefir öld ofu þá (pride, pomp?), Am. 1; létt sésk Atli ofu þina, A. little beeds thy overbearing, Skv. 3. 31.

ofa-, in compds., = of, vastness: ofa-sé, mikit ofasé, a vast amount of money, Fær. 11; ofasé mikit, Fms. vii. 232; ofa-mikill, adj.; ofa-mikit fé, Hkr. i. 182, 284; ofamikit herfang, Orkn. 378.

of-allt or of-vallt, adv. always, Orkn. 90, etc.; see ávalt or ávallt.

ofan, adv., in þíðr. 8. often spelt oman, [Goth. obana; A. S. ofan; Germ. oben]—from above, down, downwards; falla ofan, to fall down, 623. 24, Eg. 240; taka ofan hús, to pull down, 100; fóru ofan þangat, Nj. 68; hann klauf ofan allan skjöldinn... reist ofan allan fóttum, from top to bottom, 246; hann hjó frá ofan höndina, separated, cut off the hand, 160; metaph., telja e-t ofan, to 'talk down,' dissuade, Fms. xi. 11; taka ofan, to uncover the head.

II. with prepp. denoting motion from above; ofan af landi, Eg. 32; ofan af himnum, down from heaven; ofan til skipa, 244; ofan eftir dal, ofan eftir eyrum; hann féll ofan fyrir klettinn, he fell down over the rock, Fær. 31; ofan fyrir bjargið, ganga ofan í fen, to sink, plunge into the fen, Nj. 21; veit þá heldr fyrir ofan, it sloped downwards, Fær. 40; detta ofan í, to sink down into the mire, of cattle; þeir ríðu ofan í Skaptártungu, Nj. 261; ofan í fjöru, ofan í dalinn, ofan í gröfina, etc.; ofan á herðar, mitt læri, ofan á belti, 2; ór himni ofan, down from heaven, Clem. 21; ofan frá Merkjá, Eg. 100; hann lét (the garment) falla ofan um sik... sem klæðit hrundi ofan um hann, Orkn. 182; ofan um ís, down through the ice.

2. without motion; ofan á, upon, Lat. super; stendr hann þar á ofan, Ó. H. 108; leggja ofan á, leggja ofan á, setja, láta ofan á e-t, etc.; ríða ofan á milli, to sit between the packs of a pack-horse; leggja ofan yfir, to cover over, Fas. i. 377.

III. the uppermost part; víðr ofan, large at the top, Fær. 29.

IV. adverbial, á ofan, over and above, to boot, into the bargain, Grett. 94, Fms. ii. 42; á þat ofan, Bs. i. 71; fyrir þat ofan, besides, Grág. i. 428; fyrir ofan, with acc.; fyrir ofan hús, Nj. 199; fyrir ofan knei, 26; fyrir ofan sjú, Fms. iv. 354; steinvegg var fyrir ofan, above, higher up, Orkn. 310; fyrir ofan ok neðan.

V. with gen. above the surface of; ofan jarðar, above earth, alive; ofan sjóvar, afloat.

ofan-fall, n. a downfall, Fms. ii. 276, Fær. 88; a down-pour, of rain, Sturl. i. 163, Ann. 1391, Fas. i. 64, Karl. 527.

ofan-för, f. a descending, Ísl. ii. 339.

ofan-ganga, u, f. a descent, Sturl. i. 180, Eb. 218, Eg. 229, Stj. 365.

ofan-högg, u. a cutting down, Pr. 414.

ofan-i-gjöf, f. payment into the bargain;—rebuke.

ofan-reið, f. a riding downwards, Sturl. iii. 245.

ofan-verðr, adj., opp. to neðanverðr (q. v.), the upper, uppermost; í ofanvert bjargit, Hkr. i. 290; komnir í ofanvert ríðit, Fms. ii. 5; skegg á ofanverðu bardinu, 310; breiðr at ofanverðu, Ísl. ii. 345; á ofanverðu fjalli, Str. 54; á ofanverðri Heiðmörk, Fb. ii. 291; frá öndverðu til ofanverðs, from top to bottom, Hom. 118; frá ofanverðu allr þjónaðr, John xix. 23.

2. temp. in the later part of a period, opp. to öndverðr; ofanverða nótt, towards the end of the night, late in the night, Fms. iv. 54, Gulþ. 27; öndverða... ofanverða æfi sína, Ver. 25, Kb. 410; á ofanverðum dögum Haralds, Fb. ii. 182, Gisl. 3.

ofarla, adv. = ofarliga, in a temp. sense, towards the end of a certain length of time; á hans dögum ofarla, 623. 11, Fms. iv. 24, xi. 201; o. á Langa-föstu, v. 168;—metaph., the phrase, bita e-m ofarla, to bite sharply, Hm. 119.

ofar-liga, adv. big up, in the upper part, opp. to neðarliga, q. v.; o. í dalnum, o. í skálanum, o. á fjöllum, Grett. 111, Fms. v. 197, K. Á. 70,

N. G. L. i. 14.

2. metaph., þeim mun í brún bregða ok ofarliga klæja, their upper part will itch, i. e. in the vital parts of their body, = sorely, Nj. 239, cp. Hm. 119; at faðir þinn tæki o. til launanna, thy father was made to smart for it, Ólk. 37; o. mun liggja újafnaðr í þér, of bare-faced impudence, Grett. 134. 3. temp., ofarliga á jólum, Fms. vii. 272; ofarliga á hans dögum, Orkn. 136; o. á æfi Sigurðar konungs, Fms. vii. 162.

ofarr, adv., compar. answering to of, upp, yfir, opp. to neðarr, q. v.; superl. ofarast, but better eist, q. v. = above, bigger up; sumir ofarr sumir neðarr, Hkr. i. 71; annat augat mun ofarr en annat, Fms. vi. 206; ofarr á legsteininum, Al. 65; ofarr í ánni, Edda 75; o. en nú gangi flóð, Grág. ii. 354; draga segl ofarr, Hkv. i. 29.

2. temp. later, more advanced in time; því meirr er ofarr var, Bs. i. 137.

3. metaph., hættu, hættu! ok lát eigi ofarr koma þessa fólksu, stop, stop! and let not this nonsense go farther, Bs. i. 810.

4. with a compar., ofar meirr, 'upper-more,' bigger up, Fms. ix. 406; temp. later, 499; sem ofar meirr (below, in a book) mun heyrask mega, Stj. 13; sem ofar meirr mun sagt vera, 44.

II. superl. ofarast, uppermost, = eist (q. v.), Edda 2, Fms. vii. 64, N. G. L. i. 59, Hkr. i. 146, Grág. ii. 402.

of-át, n. (afát, Hom. 31, 53, 71). over-eating, gluttony, Skálda 208, Greg. 25, Barl. 42.

of-beldi, proncd. obbeldi, n. [qs. ofveldi], violence, overbearing, Fms. i. 221, vii. 20, Al. 10, N. G. L. i. 458, H. E. i. 470.

COMPS: of-beldis-fullr, adj. overbearing, Stj. 8. of-beldis-maðr, m. an overbearing man, Stj. 85.

of-bjóða, baud, only impers. mér ofbjóðr, it amazes, shocks, me.

of-bleyði, f. cowardice, Sks. 75.

of-boð, n. a shock, terror; í ofboði, in amazement:—ofboðs, adv. shockingly, very. ofboðs-legr, adj. shocking.

of-breði, f. passion, impatience, Hom. 85.

of-dan, n. too much honour; það er o. fyrir mig, (conversational.)

of-dolldir, f. pl. quarrelsomeness, Hom. 85.

of-dirfd, f. foolhardiness, K. Á. 232, Fms. iii. 68, vii. 18, 161, H. E. i. 504, Str. 50.

of-dirfdar-fullr, adj. foolhardy, H. E. i. 473.

of-dirfaka, u, f. = ofdirfd, passim in mod. usage.

of-dræmb, n. arrogance, conceit, Edda 7, Ó. H. 88, Sks. 462.

of-dræmba-fullr, adj. conceited, Fms. v. 217, Hom. 123.

of-drykkja, u, f. (af-drykkja, Hom. 31, 53), indulgence in drink, Fms. viii. 251, ix. 424, Barl. 42, Gpl. 276, Skálda 208.

of-drykkju-maðr, m. a drunkard, 623. 15, Fms. viii. 252, Barl. 137.

of-dul, f. great conceit, Finnb. 300.

of-dyri, n. (umdyri, Hom. 82 thrice), the 'over-door,' the lintel, Ver. 21, Stj. 279, Gpl. 345.

of-dmlaka, u, f. pertness, Sks. 519, v. 1.

of-fari, adj. having gone too far, doing wrong; verða offari, Fms. iii. 21, viii. 237, xi. 436, Bs. i. 296, 837.

of-fita, u, f. too much stoutness.

of-fors, n. insolence, Grett. 110 A, Fms. v. 181.

offora-fullr, adj. insolent, Grett. 70 new Ed.

OFFER, n., also spelt ofr, [Lat. offertum; Germ. offer; an offering, Fms. ix. 277, Sks. 699, 781, Hkr. iii. 66, Bs. i. 820, Anecd. 8; fómrir ok heilög oftr, id.; einiskis þeirra oftr skal taka til heilags altaris, K. Á. 208; til prests oftrs, 102; prestinum til oftrs, Vm. 118; at hann hefði sukkat gözi ok oftri hins heilaga Ólafs konungs, þá hann hafði með at taka oftrinu, Bs. i. 820.

offra, að, [Germ. offeren; Engl. offer], to make an offering, sacrifice; offra e-m e-t, Mar.; o. sík Guði, K. Á. 58.

2. to make a gift, to present in an eccl. sense, Al. 17; with dat. of the thing, hann offraði miklu fé til grafar Dróttins, Fms. vii. 92; offraði frú Kristín bórðkeri miklu, x. 87; hann lét göva kirkju ok offraði þar til gullhring, 153; þeir vóru leiddir til altaris at offra, ix. 277; reflex., H. E. i. 405.

of-framsækni, f. intruding oneself, Sks. 295.

offran, f. an offering, Stj. 109.

of-freistni, f. over-temptation, Barl. 158.

offrend, f. an offering, Hom. 113, Str. 80.

of-fylli, f. surfeit, Al. 153, Hom. 31; medic. dropsy.

of-gangr, m. 'over-going,' excess, Fms. iii. 39; ganga ofgöngum, Gisl. 79, N. G. L. i. 169; ganga ofgangi, Fms. vii. 269; o. sjóvar, Barl. 19; elds o., D. N. ii. 95; o. frosts ok jókla, Sks. 12 new Ed.

of-gangsi, adj. over-prevailing, Sks. 339.

of-geigr, m. a great shock, Hom. (St.)

of-geytlan, f. bragging, Hom. 85.

of-gjafir, f. pl. paying into the bargain, Nj. 18, v. 1.

of-gmði, n. pl. great advantages, Hkr. iii. 285.

of-göngli, f. prevalence, Sks. 339, v. 1.

of-harmr, m. affliction, Fms. iii. 166.

of-hoyrn, f., medic. a tingling in the head, Fél. x.

of-hiti, a, m. excessive heat, Hom. 87.

of-hlaða, hlöð, to overload; of-hleðala, u, f. overloading.

of-hlátr, m. immoderate laughter, Hom. 85.

of-hlýr, m. a calm, poet., Alm. 23.

of-hyldgan, f. 'over-flesh,' proud flesh, of a wound, Fél. x.
 of-inndæli, f. over-comfort, easy life, Hom. 86.
 of-jarl, m. an 'over-earl,' an over-mate; verða mér sumir ofjarlar hér í héraðinu, Valla L. 206; Jóab, er mér verðr ofjarl fyrir stórléika sakir, Stj. 537: in a play of words, Einnar þambar-skelir sá þetta ok mælti, ofjarl, ofjarl, fústr!—Kann ek ekki við því, at yðr þykki sumt ofjarl en sumt ekki at manna, Fms. vi. 53.
 of-kapp, n. stubbornness, Gpl. 199, Bret. 38, Sturl. ii. 15, Finnþ. 332.
 of-kátr, adj. exulting, Fms. vi. 110, vii. 23, Fagrsk. 128.
 of-keraski, f. petulance, Nj. 129, Fms. ix. 404, v. l.
 of-kvæni, n. uxoriousness, Fms. iv. 21.
 of-kæti, f. wantonness, Fms. ix. 352, 404, 445, Hom. 86.
 oflát, f. = oblata, q. v.
 of-láti, a, m. a gaudy person, Landn. 273, Ld. 20, Nj. 142, Sturl. i. 19, Fms. ii. 6, Gisl. 14.
 of-látinn, part. much lamented, Sighvat.
 of-látlig, adj. showy, Sturl. iii. 156, Fbr. 56.
 of-látungr, m. = ofláti.
 of-loysingr, m. a person made too much of, Grett. 121 A.
 of-löttleikr, m. alertness, Sks. 19.
 of-löttliga, adv. willingly, promptly, Ld. 182, Fms. iii. 91.
 of-lötttr, adj. prompt, easy, ready, Fms. ii. 99; o. til góðra verka, Hom. (St.); skulu vér nú vera þér auðveldir ok oflötttr til allra hluta er þú vilt at vér görim, Stj., Fms. iv. 134 (spelt oflötttr).
 of-lið, n. an overubelming force; vera ofliði borinn, Nj. 180; ef menn bera þá ofliði, ok láta þá eigi ganga til dóms, Grág. i. 111. 2. overzeal; því þér hafist méi velt fult lið, ef eigi oflið, Fms. vii. 143.
 of-ljóst, n. adj. a metrical term, a pun, equivocation in poetry; þessi orðtök hafa menn til at yrkja fólgt, ok er þat kallat ofljóst, Edda 110, Skálda 183, 189.
 of-ljótr, adj. very hideous, Hym. 23.
 of-lægja, d. to bumble, Post. 209.
 of-læti, n. self-assumption, Hom. 152.
 of-lóakr, adj. very slovenly, Lex. Poët.
 of-maðr, m. = ofjarl; vera e-m o., Orka. 426.
 of-magn, n. = oflið; in bera e-n ofmagni, to overpower, Fas. iii. 175.
 of-megri, f. starvation, N. G. L. i. 25, Gpl. 502.
 of-metnaðr, m. over-ride, over-assumption, Nj. 17, Ó. H. 69, Sks. 461, Stj. 8, 144, 145, Hom. 86, 107, Ver. 10, Greg., Mar., Bs., passim in old and mod. usage. COMPS: ofmetnaðar-fullr, adj. full of pride, 625, 90. ofmetnaðar-maðr, m. an over-proud man, Vigl. 17, MS. 677, 11, Stj. 36. ofmetnaðar-samr, adj. arrogant, Bs. i. 854.
 of-metnask, ad. to pride oneself, Karl. 197.
 of-mikill, adj. 'over-much,' excessive, Gm. 21.
 of-munuð, f. sensuality, Hom. (St.).
 of-mægi, f. loquacity, Stj. 125.
 OFN, m., spelt omm, Blas. 46; an older form ogn, Boldt 48, answering to Goth. and Swed.: [Ulf. aubns = αλβανος; Engl. oven; Swed. ugn; Dan. ovn, kakkel-ovn; Germ. ofen; cp. Gr. ὄψω = an oven, furnace, esp. in Norway, where there are no hot springs for bathing, Rb. 386, Ver. 29, Stj. 273, Fms. vii. 245, Bs. i. 223, Eb. 47 new Ed.; stein-ofn, a furnace of bricks (?), referring to the year 1316, Bs. i. 830, where the passage may refer to warming the apartments. 2. an oven for baking; gekk hón til naúðig ok bakaði í ofninum, Hom. 113; in olden times, as at the present day, baking and dairy work were in the women's charge. COMPS: ofns-eldr, m. an oven-fire, Stj. 112. ofn-grjótt, n. pl. oven-stones, bricks (?), Fms. vii. 323, viii. 166 (referring to the latter part of the 12th century). ofn-reykr, m. smoke from an oven, Stj. 124.
 ofn-stofa, u, f. an 'oven-closet,' close stove, bath-room, Fms. vi. 440, where it is stated that king Olave the Quiet (1066–1093) was the first who introduced ovens or stoves (ofn-stofa) into the hall instead of the old open fires, see eldr (II); these stoves served for bathing and for heating the rooms; hann lét ok fyrst-gúra ofnstofur ok steingólf vetr sem sumar. The account of the death of the Berserkers in Eb. ch. 28, referring to the 10th century, may therefore be an anachronism and not an historical fact, for it is reported as extraordinary for Iceland that a bishop of Hólar (a Norseman) in the year 1316 built a 'stone-oven' (brick-oven) in his house, Laur. S. l. c.
 of-noyala, u, f. intemperance, Stj. 143, H. E. i. 519, Jb. 404.
 ofnir, m. the name of a serpent, Gm., Edda (Gl.).
 of-prúðleikr, m. great pomp, Str. 81.
 of-prúðliga, adv. with great pomp, Str. 81.
 of-prýði, f. pomp, show, Hom. 85.
 OFR, adv. [cp. Goth. ufar; Engl. over; O. H. G. upar; Germ. über; Lat. super; Gr. υπέρ] :—over-greatly, exceedingly: with gen. but rarely, ofr fjár is perh. only a misprint for of fjár, Lv. 103 (paper MS.); otherwise as a prefix chiefly to substantives and adjectives. COMPS: ofr-afl, n. = ofrefli, Grág. ii. 192. ofr-ást, f. passionate love, Fms. vii. 357.
 ofr-borð, n. overboard; in the metaph. phrase, detta fyrir ofrborð, to fall overboard, lose heart and courage. ofr-dýrr, adj. over-dear, þórd. 65. ofr-ofli, n. overubelming force, odds, Eg. 351, Fms. i. 199,

viii. 90, Isl. ii. 363: beyond one's strength, Oddr kvað sér þat ekki ofrefli, Korm. 38, Eb. 112, Fms. i. 203; með ofrefli, Al. 134: excess, immeasurably, o. frosts, Sks. 36 new Ed.; mikil o. gulla, Mar.: gen., ofreflis fjöðr, immensity, Stj. 95. ofreflis-menn, m. pl. powerful men, bearing all down, Nj. 75, Eg. 425, 520. ofr-fjöldi, a, m. an immense host, Karl. 506.
 ofr-gangr, m. = ofgangr, Sks. 18, 33 new Ed. ofr-garpr, m. an overdaring man, Grett. 156 new Ed. ofr-gjöld, n. pl. fearful, dire retribution, Skv. 2. 4. ofr-harmr, m. an overubelming sorrow, Fb. i. 512, Fas. i. 181. ofr-hetud, f. a fearful vengeance, Am. 72.
 ofr-hiti, a, m. an overubelming heat, Hrafn. 15, Mar. ofr-hugi, a, m. a fearless, daring man, Nj. 220, Fms. i. 155, ii. 66, vi. 324, Fs. 54, Korm. 90: = ofrhuðr, ákæfð ok o., Fms. ii. 319. ofr-huðr, m. dauntless courage, Edda (pref.) ofr-kapp, n. fierceness, stubbornness, Ld. 178, Sturl. i. 45, Fms. vi. 146, 417, Eb. 98, Fb. ii. 51. ofr-kappa-maðr, m. a fierce, stubborn man, Fs. 52, Glúm. 373, Isl. ii. 369, Fas. i. 119. ofr-kuldi, a, m. excessive cold, Sks. 87. ofr-longi, adv. very long, Hkr. i. 102. ofr-lið, n. overubelming force; bera e-n ofliði, to overpower, Fms. i. 154, Hkr. ii. 371, Barl. 190. ofr-ligr, adj. excessive; ofrligt er um örleik þinn, Skíða R. 26. ofr-máta, adv. beyond measure, Fas. iii. 424. ofr-menni, n. a mighty champion, Eb. 248.
 ofr-mikill, adj. very great, Sks. 141, Hkr. iii. 65. ofr-mælt, f. big words, vaunting, Vpm. 10. ofr-mæll, n. big talk, Edda 57.
 ofr-akjóttr, n. adj. very soon, Hkr. ii. 190. ofr-vald, n. = ofrefli.
 ofr-verkr, m. a violent ache or pain, Bs. ii. 29. ofr-yrða, u, f. address in big words, þórd. 256. ofr-yrði, n. pl. big words, Edda 57, Karl. 509. ofr-praut, f. a great trial, Konr. ofr-pungi, a, m. a crushing weight, Bs. ii. 81. ofr-ólvi, adj. the worse for drink, Hm. 13.
 ofra, ad, to brandish, wave in the air, with dat. of the thing brandished. þegar er Birkibeinar ofruðu vápnunum sínum, Fms. viii. 43, Eb. 60; ofra vrongum ægi, to pull the oar backwards, Bragi. 2. to raise; ofra lofi e-s, to put forth one's praise, Edda (in a verse); þegar er sól var ofrat, when the sun had risen, Ld. 216; ofra sér, to raise the head, appear, Bs. ii. 80, 132; bið ek at eigi ofrir þú reiði þinni, Stj. 392: acc., ofra sinn hug, Bs. ii. 112. II. reflex., Guðmundr vildi þat eigi þetta né ofrask láta, G. would not let it be known, Sturl. i. 141; þat ráð sem nú var ofrat (put forth, proposed), Sturl. iv. 104, (Bs. i. 770 cnat); m. pride oneself, Hom. 49, Bs. ii. 24.
 ofra, ad, see ofra and oftr.
 ofraðr, m. [Ulf. ufarassus = abundance]: in the phrase, bera e-t a ofrað, to show up, divulge, Stj. 619. II. gen. ofraðar, adv. exceedingly; ofraðar lengi, for a long time to come, Korm. (in a verse); ofraðar þrekmaðr er sjá, an exceeding strong man is he, Nidst. 6; ofraðar maðr er sjá, a mighty hero is he, 645, 107; ofraðar rangt, exceeding wrong, 677, 5; ofraðar vel, exceedingly well, Fms. xi. 47; ofraðar synd, pride, presumption, = ofmetnaðr, Mar.
 ofran, f. pride, insolence, Bs. ii. 44: savageness, N. G. L. i. 80.
 of-raun, f. too great a trial, too strong a test, Nj. 220, Fas. ii. 465.
 of-rausan, f. 'over-boldness,' presumption, Fms. vii. 290; er öllum þat o. at halda því fyrir mér er konungr vill at ek hafa, ix. 445, v. l.; þann dæm lét hann hvorn hafa, sem honum þótti þeir sakir til hafa, hvárt sem hann var ríkr eða fátækr, en þat þótti þeim o., xi. 250; hann lét jafna refsing hafa ríkan ok úríkan, en þat þótti landsmönnum o., Ó. H. 190.
 ofrá, adv. = ofrá, from, off, Vpm. 7; whence the contr. form ofrá. Fms. x. 395, 404.
 of-ráð, n. too great a task, Fms. iv. 29; oss mundi þat illa sækjask ok o. vera við þá Eyfirdinga, Valla L. 224; Sturla frændi hans segir honum slíkt ofráð, Sturl. ii. 91: too big an aspiration, ekki var þetta vel þokkat af sveitar-mönnum fyrir þóri, ok þótti honum þetta o. ráð vera, iii. 144: too big a match, Þorsteinn kvað sér þat o., er hón stóð ein til alls árís eptir Kraka, Þorst. hv. 38.
 of-refsan, f. too great severity in punishing, Fb. ii. 316.
 of-rembingr, m. arrogance, Bs. i. 634.
 of-reyna, d, to put too strong a test, Mar.: ofreyna sik, to overstrain one's strength.
 of-reynsla, u, f. an overstraining.
 ofringi, a, m. a rambler, Grág. i. 192; see lands-ofringi.
 of-ríki, n. overbearing, sheer force, tyranny; at þeir þerði eigi heim at ganga fyrir o. búandans, K. þ. K.; ofvald eðr o., Stj. 154, Boll. 336; afli ok o., Fms. i. 34; o. ok újamaðr, viii. 84; bera e-n ofríki, N. G. L. ii. 150. ofríkis-maðr, m. an overbearing man, Gpl. 488.
 ofsa, ad, to overdo, do to excess; hinum bótum er þeir ofsa eðr rassa er í dómum sitja, N. G. L. i. 184; opt eru ill vitni ofsuð fyrir skaps sakir, 247:—ofsa sik, to puff oneself up, be daubed, arrogant; ef þú ofsar þú eigi þér til vansa, Hrafn. 29. II. reflex. to grow unruly; þetta þótti fólkit ofask, Bret. 6; opt verðr ofsat til vansa, a saying = pride goes before a fall, Al. 138. 2. hence mod. ofsa, dep. to rave, rage.
 of-saka, ad, = á-saka, to accuse, Hom. 155.
 of-senna, u, f. a quarrel, row, Hom. 85.
 ofsi, a, m. overbearing, tyranny; fyrir o. Haralds konungs, Fs. 123; biskup kvaðsk vænta at menn munu þessum ofsa af sér hriða, Fb. iii. 450; ofsi ok löglauða, Ó. H. 238, Eb. 116; ofsa ok ynggang.

Fms. vi. 26; ofsi ok újafnaðr, Eg. 8; ofsa ok údádír, Fms. i. 208; at eigi mætti ofsi steypa lögnum, Hkr. i. 72; at sjatna mundi þeirra o., Ísl. ii. 386; *extravagance*, meir með ofsa en fyrirhyggju, Ld. 186; þarsteini þótti nokkut svá vita ofsa þarvist þeirra ok eigi með fullri forsjá, Fs. 13; til ofsa ok frásagnar, Gpl. 275. II. gen. prefixed, *excessively*; ofsa hörd veðr, *vehement gales*, Bs. i. 893; ofsa kláði, a *sore itch*, Fél. x; ofsa þrúteligr, Hkr. 642 new Ed. COMPS: ofsalegr, adj. *excessive*, ofsa-maðr, m. an *overbearing, violent man*, Eg. 174, Nj. 89, Fms. vi. 155, vii. 113. ofsa-veðr, n. a *violent gale*.

of-sinka, v. f. *over-singiness*, Hom. 85. of-sjónir, f. pl.; in the phrase, sjá ofsjónum yfir e-u, to *look down upon, despise*; brott ættir hann ok görir hann þat illa... þurfti hann ekki ofsjónum yfir þessu landi at sjá, Sturl. i. 225; ef hann hefði eigi séð ofsjónum yfir mannlegu eðli, Al. 160—in mod. usage, to *grudge one a thing*. 2. mod. the seeing of phantoms.

ofskapa-maðr, read ofskapsmaðr, Bjarn. 34. of-skemtan, f. *over-pleasure*, Fms. ii. 271. of-ekvaldr, n. *over-swaggering, great noise*, Fms. vi. 287. of-akynja, adj. *overlooking, looking down upon*; þeir þykkjask sér ærnir, en mér nokkut o., Fms. v. 326; sýnisk mér sem flestir menn só honum o. vestr þar, Sturl. iii. 168.

of-eköpun, f., medic. *monstrosity*, Fél. x. of-anjár, m. *vast masses of snow*, N. G. L. i. 392. of-aónn, f. *persecution*, Fex. 134, Fms. i. 224, Stj. 497, Ver. 29, Th. 79, Bs. ii. 142, passim.

of-stark, n. *'over-strength,' showiness, pride*, Str. 82 (twice). of-stopir, a. m. *overbearing, arrogance, insolence*; fara með ofstopa, Nj. 222; vildi Guð nú eunda láta á verða þeirra ofstopa, Fms. vii. 18, Hom. 76; ofmetnaðr ok o., Rb. 394. ofstopa-maðr, m. an *overbearing man*, Eb. 14, Fms. i. 6, vii. 238, Nj. 215, Orkn. 8; illt er at eggia ofstopa-mennina, Fb. i. 522.

of-atriðleikr, m. *over-strength, violence*, Sks. 156. of-styrmi, n. = ofvirdi, Fr. of-stýrti, n. an *'over-steering,' unmanageable thing*; ætla ek at þú verðir oss skjótt ofstýrti, Fas. i. 365 (Skjöld. S.); yðr mun o. verða at leggja mik við velli, Boll. 344; hence the mod. ó-stýrilátr, *unruly*, qv. ofstýrilátr.

of-stækli, n. *ferocity*, Ld. 252; grunar mik at ei komir þú því við fyrir þeirra o., Ísl. ii. 347, Mag. 164; ofstækis-maðr, a *fierce man*, Mag. of-stærkr, adj. *hot, fierce, vehement*.

of-stærri, n. [stórr], *pride, haughtiness*, Thom. 182. of-stöður, f. pl. *priapismus*, Fél. x. of-svefni, n. *over-sleep, lechary*, N. G. L. ii. 418 (v. l.), Bb. 3. 81. of-sveali, n. *temerity*, H. E. i. 261, N. G. L. i. 458.

of-sveinninn, adj. *in over-high spirits*. of-sækja, sötti, to *persecute*, Magn. 482, Stj. 402, 448, 478, passim. of-sækjandi, part. a *persecutor*, Stj. 376.

of-sögn, f. *'over-saying,' exaggeration*, Fas. i. 25. of-sögur, f. pl. *exaggeration*; ekki hefir hann ofsögur frá þér sagt, Fms. vi. 206; hafa eigi o. verit frá sagðar þeirra garskap ok herði, xi. 151; eigi má ofsögum segja frá vísunum þínum, it cannot be too highly praised, Ld. 132, Fas. i. 84, Ísl. ii. 36, Mag. 99, 113.

ofsi, see opt. of-tala, u. f. an *'over-number,' surplus*, N. G. L. i. 182. of-tækja, u. f. a *taking too much, wronging*, Bs. i. 115.

of-tign, f. a *too great honour*, Fas. ii. 489. of-traust, n. *'over-trust,' a too great confidence*.

of-treyata, t. to *trust too much*, Hsm. of-tækli, n. = ofstækli (?), Njard. 368, v. l. of-vald, n. = ofrvald, H. E. ii. 83, Stj. 121, 154, Art. 64.

of-vallt, see ofallt. of-veðri, n. = ofvirdi, Hom. 97, Fas. ii. 78. of-verkr, m. a *violent pain*, Bs. i. 343, 456, Stj. 435.

of-virdi, n. a *violent gale*, Fms. viii. 156, K. þ. K. 78, Fas. ii. 37. of-vilnan, f. *conceit, presumption*, Stj. 144, Hom. (St.). of-virðing, f. *over great an honour*, Fms. vi. 17.

of-vitti, a. m. an *over-wise person* = Germ. *sonderling*, one who behaves in a strange manner; hann er o., a popular phrase.

of-vælgilegr, adj. *'over-weighting,' overubelming, immense*, Bs. ii. 5. of-vægr, adj. *overubelming*; o. herr, Ó. H. 242. of-væni, f. *'over-weening' spirits*, Vikv. 7.

of-prá, f. *immoderate lust*, Hom. 85. of-pröngva, ð, to *force, ravish*, Stj. 384. of-pögli, f. *stubborn silence*, Art. 30.

of-pögull, adj. *over-silent*, Art. 30. of-metan, f. an *'over-task,' too great a task*.

of-öltilla, adv. = ofelmtilla (?), Sturl. iii. 185 C. OK, copulative conj.; the mod. form is og, which appears in the 15th century MSS., but the word is usually in the MSS. written thus 7.

The Runic inscriptions mostly have auk, which diphthongal form has in the conj. been changed into ok, but is retained in the adverbial auk = *tham*. As neither the stone in Tune nor the Golden horn happens to

have the word, we are in the dark as to its earliest Scandinavian form. The particle ok is characteristic of the Scandinavian languages, as distinguished from the Germ. *und*, Engl. *and*; although this is more apparent than real, for the identity of ok with the Goth. copulative particle *jaþ* and *ab*, Hel. *jaþ*, has been conclusively demonstrated by Grimm, who also makes out an identity between Goth. *ab*, standing for *bu*, and Gr. *καί*, Lat. *-que*; the metathesis of *ab* for *bu* is analogous to Lat. *ac* = Gr. *καί*. Grimm farther supports this etymology by comparing the Teutonic compounds *ne-hu*, Icel. *contr. né*, with Lat. *ne-e* = *ne-que*, which proves the identity of both the suffixed particles, the Lat. *e* or *que* and the Teut. *ab*. The Goth. *jaþ* is a compound = *ja-ab* = *'inmo-que'*; the Norse *ok*, too, is prob. a compound particle, the *j* being dropped, and then *ja-ab* contracted into *aub* = *auþ*; the final guttural *b* (sounded as *x*), instead of being absorbed by the preceding vowel, was hardened into the tenuis *k*. The negative verbal suffix *-a* and *-að*, the nominal suffix *-gi*, and the copula *ok* will thus all be derived from one root,—one of the many instances of the Protean transformations of particles, even the negative and positive being interwoven into the same word.

A. And, a copula between two or more nouns; í upphafi skapaði Guð himin ok jörð, Edda (pref., Gen. i. 1); ríki ok konungdóm, Fms. i. 23; mikill ok sterkr, Nj. 2; væn kona ok kurteis ok vel at sér, 1; dætr þrjár ok sonu þrjár, 30. If the nouns are many the usage may vary:—the nouns may be paired off, eldr ok vatn, járn ok málmr, Edda 36; or the copula is only put to the last, eldr, vatn, járn ok málmr; or, if emphatic, it may be reiterated, eldr ok vatn ok járn ok málmr; or ok may be left out altogether, málmr, steinar, jörðin, víðirnir, sóttirnir, dýrin, fuglarnir, eitrosmar, Edda l. c.

2. bæði ok, bæði er hann vitr ok framgjarn, Nj. 6. 3. in comparison, *as, and*, = Lat. *ac, atque*; með jöfnum skildaga ok Hrólfir Kraki góðr, Fb. ii. 137; samr maðr ok áðr, the same man as before, i. 364; hafa með sér sín epli, ok bera saman ok hin, and compare them and the others, Edda 46; hön var þá úll ok fyrr, Fms. i. 185; þat er mjök sundrleitt ok Kristúir menn gæra, it differs much from what Christians do, x. 271; á sömu leið ok fyrr, i. 253; samsumars ok Steingerðr gekk frá Bersa, Korm. 160; jamvandhæfr ok fjörbaugsmáðr, Grág. i. 89.

4. of an adverbial character, and yet, but; mörgum sárum ok engum stórum, Fms. x. 370; þetta eru áheyrilg boð, ok újafullg, Nj. 77; úsællig kona erú, ok (but yet) ekki svá at eigi megi sama við líkt, Fms. vii. 167.

5. the particle ok connects together the parts of the sentence; þá mælti Frigg, ok spurði, then spoke Frigg, and asked, Edda 37; at þú þættir ráð þitt, ok bæðir þér konu, thou shouldst mend thy condition, and take thee a wife, Nj. 2:—it is used to mark the progress of a speech or sentence, féllusk Ásum orðtök ok svá hendr, ok á hvert til annars, ok vóru allir með einum hug til þess er unnit hafði verkit; Loki tók Mistiltein, ok sleit upp, ok gekk til þings...; Höðr tók Mistiltein, ok skaut at Baldri; Æsir tóku lík Baldri, ok flutta til sjávar, Edda 37; sendu þeir Ívar til hans, ok skyldi hann vita, Fms. x. 17.

II. in the old law (the Grág.) the apodosis or conclusion is headed by ok, then, as in the standing phrase, ok verðr hann útlagr, ok varðar þat... marka útlegr, and he shall pay, i. e. then he shall...; þeir menn er sakir eigu, ok skulu þeir ganga til dóms... and so in every page of the Grágás.

III. in some ancient epic poems the ok is as an historical particle put at the head of sentences or verses in a manner which closely resembles the use of the Hebrew *v*; the old *Yt* is in this respect remarkable,—ok sikling, 1; ok salbjarr, 2; ok á brann, 3; ok Visburn, ok allvald, 4; ok landherr, 5; ok ek þess opt fregit hafðak, 6; ok allvald, 7; ok þat orð, 8; ok hnakkmar, 10; ok varð hinn, 11; ok Hagbarðs, 12; ok þrálfir... ok sveiðus, 13; ok lofsall, 14; ok Austmarr, ok við aur, ok dæðgjarn, 16; ok ljúshómum, 18; ok ofveg, ok á frömuðr, 19; ok Ingjald, ok sjá urðr, 20; ok Skæreid, 22; ok nú liggir, 23; ok launsigr, ok buðlung, 24; ok um ráð, ok launsigr, 25; ok niðkrvisl, 26;—so used about thirty times in this single poem; in other poems less freq., but yet it occurs, e. g. in the fragments of Vellekla, see also the references given s. v. auk (III).

IV. the placing the copula before both the parts to be joined is curious; this only occurs in a few instances in old poetry; ok einnar átta, 'and' one eight, i. e. one plus eight = nine, Hd. (composed about 986 A.D.); ok hávar ham-ljót, 'and hoary scraggy' = hoary and scraggy, Haustl.; ok Sörli þeir Hamðir, 'and Sörli Hamðir' = S. and H., Bragi; ok átta enni-tungl fjögur höfuð, 'and eight eyes four heads,' i. e. four heads and eight eyes, id.; ok hörga blóthús, Rekst.; ok svá jarlar Óláfar, = jarlar ok svá Óláfar, Sighvat; ok hringa hlínar óþurft mína, the woe of her and myself, Kormak; ok há grasi víði = há grasi ok víði, Gm. 17; ok Elfar Gandvíkr miðli, Edda (Ht.) 1.

V. used as an interjection; þú skalt fara í Kirkjubæ—Ok, hvat skal ek þangat? Nj. 74; ok skaltú enn þora at mæla jöfnum orðum við mik, 656 B. 10: akin to this is the mod. usage in exclamations, wrath, wonder, indignation, og, hvað er nú að tarna! og, hvernig ætli þú látir! og, ekki nema það!

VI. the following are prob. ellipt.; segðu mér þat..., ok ek vilja vita, tell thou me that, and I wish to know = that which I want to know, Skm. 3; ættlar jarl at höggva þessa menn alla, ok þeir höfðu nú höndum á komit, all those, and (whom) they had got bold of, Fms. xi. 14.

B. Adverb; older form auk, q. v., [Germ. *auch*; Old Engl. *eke*]:—also; þat er ok, at, Grág. i. 36; hér eru ok tignar-klæði, Nj. 6; hann vaknar ok sem aðrir, Fms. xi. 117; svá mun ok, Hom. 142, and in countless instances old and mod., see auk; eigi ok, *neither*, Fms. x. 324; þad er ok, so so!

OK, n. [Goth. *juk*; A.S. *geoc*; Engl. *yoke*; O.H.G. *job*; Germ. *joeb*; cp. Lat. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*; in the Northern languages the *j* is dropped, ok, Dan. *aag*]:—a *yoke*, Fb. ii. 72, Rb. 398, Al. 6, 19, Sks. 136 new Ed.; metaph., ok vóru svá Norðmenn undir því oki, Ó. T. 15; ok-björn, ok-hreinn, poet. = a 'yoke-bear,' an ox, Yt., Lex. Poët.

OKA, að, to 'yoke,' subjugate; margar þjóðir okaði hann undir ríki Vald-amars konungs, Fms. x. 231; at ek geta þik undir okat hans þjónustu, ii. 122; Guð okaði undir hann alla hans undirmenn, Bs. i. 167; hann mun oka yðr undir þrúgvang þrældóm, Stj. 441, Karl. 134. 2. *to join by a cross-piece;* ker mikitt ok okat með stórum timbr-stökkum, Hkr. i. 17; undir-oka, *to 'under-yoke,' subjugate*.

OKI, a, m. a cross-piece fastening boards or deals together; þar skulu vera fjórar rimar í ok okar á endum, Gpl. 381; hann hljóp upp á okann ok stóð þar, *the cross-piece on the inside of a door*, Háv. 39 (= hurðar-oki, Eb. 183); jafn-oki, *an equal mate*.

OKKAR, adj. pron., f. okkur, n. okkar and okkort, gen. pl. okkarra; contr. forms okkrir, okkrar, okkrum: [a Goth. *uggvār* is supposed, answering to *iggvīs*; A.S. *uncer* = Gr. *υδρεπος*]:—our, in dual; okkarr meistr vinr, Fms. ii. 221; tal okkat, Sks. 12 B; okkat viðtal, Fs. 8; vætti okkat, Nj. 233; okkart félag, Fms. v. 254; vápn okkur, Al. 138; okkarrí sameign, Fs. 7; fedra, hesta, búa okkarra, Ld. 40, Fms. ii. 8, 105, Eg. 95; vættis-burð okkrum, Nj. 233; okkru liði, Eg. 283; skyldleika okkra, Ld. 40; fund okkarr, Nj. 8; okkarn glæp, Fms. x. 261; dauða okkars, l. 216, and passim:—adding a genitive; skip okkat Ózutar, *the ship of O. and myself*, Nj. 8; frændsemi okkra Magnúss, Fms. vi. 178:—used as a subst., hvára-veggja okkar, *both of us*, Nj. 55; hvárrgi okkarr, Eg. 195; sér hvárt okkart, *each of us separately*, Fms. vi. 104; hvártki okkat, *neither of us*, Nj. 10; hvárs tveggja okkars, Fms. i. 216, x. 270; hvárrgi okkarr Geirs, *neither of us*, G. nar I, Nj. 80. ~~OK~~ In mod. usage the possessive okkarr is superseded by an indeclinable okkar (gen.)

OKKR, dat. and acc. dual, [Ulf. *ugk*, *ughis* = *hūas*, *hūar*]:—us, of two, in countless instances; the old writers make a strict distinction between dual and plur. (okkr oss, ykkir yðr, vit vér), whereas mod. Icelanders in the spoken language have exclusively adopted the dual; thus Icelanders say, hann sagði okkr, *he said to us*; this use of the dual for the plur. is prop. a familiar way of speaking, regarding the speaker himself as the one, and 'the rest' as the other person; in writing the old distinction is still often observed.

OKR, n. [Ulf. *wocrs* = *ωκρος*, Luke xix. 23; A.S. *wocor*; O.H.G. *wocbar*; Germ. *wucher*; Dan. *aager*; Swed. *ocker*]:—usury, K. A. 204, 218, Bs. i. 684; the word occurs in old writers only in eccl. writers.

OKRA, að, to practise usury; okra e-u or okra með e-t.

OKR-KARL, m. a usurer, K. A. 206, = Dan. *aager karl*.

OKTAVA or oktava-dagr, m. [Lat. word], *the octave after a feast day*, Bs. i. 144, H. E. i. 310.

OL-BOGI, a, m. the elbow; see ölbogi.

OLEA and olia, u, f. [Lat. *oleum*], *oil*, Pr. 470, 471.

OLEN, að, to anoint, of extreme unction, N. G. L. i. 14, 347, Fms. viii. 445, x. 148, Bs. i. 144.

OLEAN, f. extreme unction, Fms. viii. 445, Bs. i. 469, N. G. L. i. 14, 347, H. E. i. 224, 473.

OLIFANT, m. [for. word; Gr. *ἐλέφας*; Old Engl. *olifaunt*], *the unicorn*, Karl. 386—the name of a trumpet, Karl., l. c.; skaptið var af olifant-horni, *ivory* Karl. 369.

OLIVA, u, f., olivu-tré, n., -viðr, m. [for. word], *the olive-tree*, Stj. 256, 403, 413, 441, Karl. 199, þidr. 116. **OLIFA-KVIATR, m., Karl. 226, 334.**

OLLA, olli, ollat, to cause; see valda.

OL-UGI, ol-hugast, ol-hugliga, oluð, = ölhugi, etc., q. v.; see alhugi.

OMAN, n. the boss on a sword, þidr. 104, N. G. L. ii. 439.

OMAN, adv. = ofan, þidr. passim.

OP, n. an opening, mouth, of a bag or the like; binda fyrir opið (poka-op), freq. in mod. usage, but does not occur in old writers.

OPA, að, to retreat, go back, akin to opinn; this is the older form, whence comes *hopa* the common form, under which see the references.

OPIN-BERA, að, [Germ. *offenbaren*], to manifest, reveal, Bs. i. 275, 869, passim, H. E. i. 526.

OPIN-BERAN, f. revelation. Opinberunar-bók, f. the Book of Revelation.

OPIN-BERLIGA, adv. openly, in public, Nj. 165, Fms. i. 142, ii. 184, ix. 452, K. A. 108, Dipl. i. 7, Sks. 577.

OPIN-BERLIGR, adj. manifest, Stj. 250; public, o. skript, Fas. ii. 174.

OPIN-BERR, adj. [Germ. *offenbar*], manifest, Sks. 714; göra opinbert, Fms. ii. 104; open, o. viðátta, Sks. 504; notorious, o. mál, K. A. 152; o. ránsmaðr, 62; o. okkrarl, 62, 208.

OPIN-EYGR, adj. open-eyed, Bs. i. 66, Fms. ii. 20, v. 238, vii. 101, Grett. 76 (new Ed.)

opin-mynntr, adj. open-mouthed, Sd. 147.

OPINN, opin, opit, adj., [A. S. and Engl. *open*; O. H. G. *ofen*; Germ. *offen*; Dan. *aaben*]:—open, prop. = *resupinus, on the back, face uppermost*; opp. to á grúfu (*groveling*) opnu-selar eru fyrir því kallabr, at þeir svimma eigi á grúfu heldr opnir, Sks. 177; hann lét binda hann opinn á slá eina, Fms. ii. 179; féll sá opinn á bak sptr, vii. 191; ef maðr liggir opinn á slöttum velli, Symb. 31; opit ok öndvert, Bs. i. 746; the phrase, koma í opna skjöldu, *to take one in the back* (i. e. the hollow) of the shield, to take one in the rear, Eg. 295, Stj. 365.

II. opin; loptið var opit, Eg. 236; opnar búðir, Grág. i. 261; haugrinn opinn, Nj. 118; hann lét múa fjöl fyrir ljóran svá at lítið var opit á, *so that little was left open*, Fms. vii. 191; var hurðin opin, Edda 30, Fms. vii. 314; opð bréf, *an open deed, letters patent*, Dipl. ii. 1; opin jörð, *open, bound*, N. G. L. i. 43; opin á, *an open river, not icebound*, Vm., Fs. 53; at máli stæði opin, *open, undecided*, Sturl. iii. 136; sjá banann opinn fyrir sér, Fb. i. 197; kominn í opinn dauða.

opin-ajóðr, m. open-purse, a nickname, Sturl.

opin-akár, adj. lying open, manifest, as also metaph. out-spoken, frank.

opin-öppjallr, adj. out-spoken, Ad. 1, Fb. ii. 701.

OPNA, að, [A. S. *openjan*, Germ. *öffnen*, etc.], to open; hann lét opna hauginn, Eg. 601; opna jörð til þess at grafa niðr lík, K. þ. K.; þeir opnuðu merina, *cut it up*, Fs. 56; impers., sýndisk himinn opna, Hom. 57; reflex, *to open, be opened*, Grág. ii. 262; opnask haugrinn, Fb. i. 215; sárit opnaðisk, Fms. ix. 276; fjallit opnaðisk, Nj. 211; himinn opnaðisk. Niðrst. 3; jörð opnaðisk, 645, 64.

OPNA, u, f. an opening; hvíta-salt svá mikitt umhverfis opnna (*the crater*), at klyfja mátti hesta af, Ann. 1341:—*the two pages of an open book*, erki-biskup leit skjótt á þá opnu sem upp flettið, Sain. i. 677; það stendi á þessari opnu. **OPNU-SALR, m.** a kind of seal, the mod. *vöðu-salr*, so called because it swims on its back (see opinn), Sks. 177.

OPPRUÐAR, gen. = ofraðar; pryðiliga til oppruðar, exceedingly grand, Fms. x. 387.

OPT, adv., better oft, compar. optarr, superl. optast, [Ulf. *oft* = *πολλός*, and common to all Teut. languages]:—oft, often; þá varð þat sem opt kann henda, Fms. i. 99, and in countless instances, old and mod.; e. g. opt is freq. the first word in a host of proverbs, opt þars leidum þat hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm.; opt kemr aði-regn ór dái, *oft comes a shower after a lull*, Eb. (in a verse); opt er flagd í fögru skinni, etc. 2. with part. pass., opt-reyndr, *oft-tried*, Fms. vi. 104; opt-nemndr, *oft-greindr, oft-named, etc.*

III. compar. optarr, often; eigi optarr en of sinn, *not more than once*, Js. 2; þá mundi hann optarr sigr fú, Fms. vi. 225; en ef hann stelli optarr, Js. 129; eigi optarr, *no more, id.*; æ því sterkari sem hann féll optarr, Al. 52; því meira æn þat var optarr hvatt, Korm. 94, passim.

III. superl. optast, oftenest, usually, moudy; hann var optast um mitt landit, Fms. i. 6; hann sat optast í Tünsbergi, 11; hann átti þar margar orrostur ok bæði optast sigr, 193, passim.

optarr, compar. adj. more frequent, þidr. 161.

opt-leiki, a, m. frequency, Fms. v. 241.

opt-liga, adv. often, frequently, Eg. 60, Fms. i. 13, 23, 52, Nj. 32, Hkr. i. 199; mjök optliga, *very often*, Fms. vii. 150, passim.

opt-ligr, adj. frequent, Stj., Mar., Skálda, Fms. x. 315.

opt-samliga, adv. = optliga, Barl. 137.

opt-samligr, adj. frequent, Barl. 94, Str. 8, 36.

opt-semi, f. frequency, MS. 4. 8.

opt-sinnis, adv. many times, Fms. iv. 176, Art.

opt-sinnum, adv. = optsinns, Sks. 255, Al. 86, Barl. 63, 70.

ORÐ, n. [Ulf. *waurd* = *λόγος*, *ῥήμα*; a word common to all Teut. languages, old and mod.; cp. also Lat. *verbum*]:—a word. In the earliest usage, as in Old Engl., every sentence, clause, or saw is called a word, cp. Germ. *sprach-wort*; an address or a reply is 'a word,' cp. Germ. *ant-wort*; the grammatical notion (Lat. *vox, verbum*) is later and derived; hann skyldi hafa þau þrjú orð í framburði sínum, þat er fyrsta orð, 'at allir menn skyldu Kristinn vera'; þat annat 'at áhæðig skyldi vera hof öll ok skurðgöð'; þat var it þriðja orð, 'at fjörbaugsgarð skyldi varða blót öll, ef váttnæm yðri', Fms. ii. 237; þau eru orð þrjú er skúggang varða öll, ef maðr kallar mann ragan eðr stöðinn eðr sordinn, enda á maðr vigi í gegn þeim orðum þremr, Grág. ii. 147; orð mér af orði orða leitadi verk mér af verki verks leitadi, Hm. 142; the saw, ferr orð ef um munu liðr, Þorst. Síðu H., Vápn. 15; ef maðr mæli nokkuru orði í mót, *if he says a word against it*, Nj. 216; trúia öngu orði því er ek segi, 265; vil eg eiga leiðrétting orða minna, 132; cp. the saying, allit eiga leiðrétting orða sinna: satt orð, Fms. vi. (in a verse); sinna þrim orðum við e-n, *to exchange three words with a person*, Hm. 126; mæla mörgum orðum, 104; skilin orð, 135; spyrja einu orði, Fms. vi. (in a verse); fá orð, *a few words*; gíð orð, *good words*; ill orð, *bad language*; hálf orð, in the phrase, eg vildi tala hálf orð við þig! (*half a word*, i. e. a few words), lofa e-n í hverju orði; lasta hann í hverju orði; í einu orði, *in one word*; segja í sinu orði hvárt, *to say one thing in one breath and another in the next*, Nj. 261; auka tekið orð; orð eptir orð, *word for word*, Dipl. iii. 21; taka til

orda orðs, to begin to speak, Nj. 122, 230; kveða at orði, to say, utter, 233, 238; hafa við orð, to hint at, 160; hafa þat orð á, to give out, Fms. vii. 285; gora orð á e-u, to notice, Nj. 197; vel orði farinn, well spoken, eloquent, Fms. xi. 193, Ld. 122; varð þeim mjök at orðum, they came to big words, Nj. 27 (sundur-órða, and-órða):—allit., orð ok verk (orig. vord ok verk), words and work, Grág. i. 162, ii. 336; fullstétis-órð, 147; fornkvæðit orð, an old saw, Eg. 520; Heilög orð, holy words, Grág. i. 76.

2. visu-órð, a verse line, the eighth part of a strophe, Edda (Ht.); átta menn yrki alla visu, ok yrki eitt orð hvert þeirra, if eight persons make a strophe, each of them making a 'word,' of a libel, Grág. ii. 152; ef maðr yrkir tvau orð en annarr önnur tvau ok ráða þeir báðir samt um ok varðar skóggang hvárum-veggja, 148 (of a libel); síðan kváðu þar visu þessa, ok kvæð sitt orð hver, Sturl. ii. 9.

3. gramm. a word, verb; sögn er inn minnsti hluti samansetts máls, sú sögn er af alþýðu kölluð orð, Skálda 180; nafn ok orð, noun and verb, id.; viðr-órð, adverb, id.; þóat þat orð sé í tvau samstöfur deilt, 164.

II. metaph. and special usages:

1. word, fame, report; gott orð, good report, Fs. 17, Nj. 16; þar féll hann fyrir Barða, ok hafði gott orð, Isl. ii. 366; illt orð, evil report, Fms. vii. 59; lék hit sama orð á, Fs. 75; er þat hætt við orði, it will give rise to evil report, Band. 12 new Ed.; fyrir orði sakir, for report's sake, because of what people say, Nj. 6; þótt okkr sé þat til orðs lagt, although we are blamed for it, 246; þat lagði Skamkell mér til orðs, 85; aðrir leggja þeim þetta til orðs, Gisl. 84; en mér er þat litt at skapi at hón hljóti af þér nökkut orð, Fbr. 30 new Ed.

2. a message; senda, gora e-m orð, Eg. 19, 26, 742, Nj. 163; a word, reply, sendimaðr sagði honum orð Ólfs, 160; a request, on-treaty, ef þú vill ekki gora fyrir min orð, 88; hann hefr upp orð sín ok biðr hennar, Eg. 26 (bónorð).

3. as a law phrase, an indictment, summons; enda á hann orði at ráða við hinn er við tekr, the receiver has the right of indictment or summoning, Grág. i. 334; hann á kost at sækja þann er hann vill um ok ráða sjálf orði, 401; ok á sá orði um at ráða er eggver á, ii. 307; ok á þá hinn orði at ráða um við hann er sá þat átti, 309; orð ok særi, words and oaths, Vsp. 30;—a word, verdict, vote, or the like, kveðja búa allra þeirra orða, er hann skylda lög til um at skilja, Grág. i. 369, Nj. 238; sækja orða (vote) lögrétumanns til búðar, Grág. i. 9; þá skal sækjandi bera fram vætti þat er nefnt var at orðum biskups, þá er hann lofaði fjár-heimting, 377.

III. bön-órð, wooing; heit-órð, love-órð, a promise; dóms-órð, a sentence; vát-órð, testimony; urðar-órð, the 'weird's word,' fate, Fm. May there not be some etymological connection between 'word' and 'weird,' Iccl. orð and urðr, qv. word, wurd? the notion of weird, doom prevails in compds, as han-órð, dauða-órð, = death-weird, fate; other compds denote state, condition, as in leg-órð, vit-órð, = Ulf. vit-eds; god-órð, priesthood; met-órð, rank; gjaf-órð, marriage, being given away.

B. COMPOUNDS: orða-atvik, n. pl. 'word-details,' wording. orða-ákast, n. altercation, Fas. ii. 205. orða-belgr, m. a 'word-bag,' a great talker; cp. tala í belg, and the tale of talking a bag full, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 479. orða-bók, f. a word-book, dictionary, (mod., from the Dan. and Germ.) orða-dráttir, m. drawing, Edda (pref.) orða-far, n. a course of words, language. orða-fjöldi, a. m. a vocabulary, Edda (Ht.) 123. orða-framburðr, m. utterance, Th. 75. orða-framkast, n. the throwing out a word, a chance proposal, Eb. 130, Fas. iii. 66. orða-fullting, n. speaking good for one, Fms. ii. 63, vii. 182. orða-glæsurr, f. pl. showy words, Thom. 68. orða-gnótt, f. = orðgnótt, MS. 15. 1. orða-greinn, f. a phrase, Bs. i. 847, Stj. 3. orða-hagr, adj. skilled, expert in words, wordy, Fbr. 133. orða-hald, n. the keeping one's word, Fms. viii. 413. orða-hendingar, f. pl. a bandying words, Sturl. ii. 58. orða-hjald, m. sounding verbiage, Odd. 30. orða-hnippingar, f. pl. altercations, Eg. 258, Fms. i. 75. orða-kviðr, m. a phrase, Skálda 178, Mar.: fame, Sks. 447 B; but esp. a saw, proverb, Fms. ii. 39, vi. 220, 328, Hrafn. 6, Skálda 196, passim. orðakviða-háttir, m. a verse having old saws for burden, Edda (Ht.) orða-kvöð, f. = orðalag, Sks. 565. orða-lag, n. manner of words, language, Fms. ii. 18, Sks. 8, Gisl. 139. orða-lausa, adj. wordless: neut., láta e-t orðalaust, to leave it, to speak not of it, Sturl. i. 140 C, Valla L. 209. orða-leiðing, f. pronunciation (referring to long and short vowels, see leiða), Skálda 171. orða-longd, f. the length of a verse, Edda (Ht.) 125. orða-maðr, m. a man of words, eloquent man, Bs. i. 273, Greit. 146. orða-rómr, m. = orðrómr, Clem. 50. orða-safn, n. a collection of words. orða-samr, adj. wordy, long-winded, Eb. i. 167. orða-semi, f. verbiage, Ld. 100. orða-akak or orða-akvak, n. a 'word-squeak,' wordling, Ó. H. 157, Eg. 287. orða-ekil, n. pl. distinction of words; ekki mátti heyra o., Stj. 428; en ekki nam orða-ekil, Fms. vi. 372; ok er hann hlýddi ef hann némi nokkur o., Eb. 28; heyrðu þeir manna-mál inn í húsit en námu þeygi orðaskil, Mart. 124. orða-ekipan, f. the position or order of words, wording, Skálda 197. orða-ekipti, n. pl. exchange of words, Edda 45. orða-akortir, m. lack of words. orða-akrap, n. = orðaskrum, Fas. iii. 99. orða-akrum, n. bragging, Fas. iii. 98. orða-staðr, m.; góðu Svíar kurr mikinn ok mælti hvert í orðastad annars, one spoke like the other, they barped on the same word, Fms. iv. 368;—tala í annars

orðastad, to speak as the mouth-piece of another. orða-sveimr, m. a rumour, Sturl. i. 80. orða-tiltækja, u. f. (mod. orða-tiltektir), utterance, language, Sturl. i. 109. orða-tiltækja, n. a phrase, Stj. 3. orða-tírr, m. fame, glory, good report, Hm. 75, Eg. 35, Fms. iv. 61; falla með góðan orðstír, Isl. ii. 394, Fs. 8; við lítinn orðstír, Fms. vii. 217, ix. 274, Fs. 34; fá mikinn orðstír, Ld. 200.

orða, að, to talk, talk of; var þetta brátt orðat, Háv. 39; cp. þau eru orðuð saman, it is talked of that they are to be married; vera orðaðr við e-d, to be talked of in connection with a thing (in a bad sense); sem hann heyrði at menn um orðuðu ok at töldu, as he heard that people talked and gossiped, Str. 54; þá orðaði konungr (the king declared) at hér skyldi laga-skipti á vera, Fms. ix. 336, v. l.; sem þeir ádr hafa orðat nökkut, as they had spoken of, discussed, 472, v. l.

2. to word a letter or the like; orða bréf, það er vel orðað, illa orðað, well, badly worded.

orða, u. f. [Lat. word], ordinance (the book of), Vm. 52, 119, 123, 128; mod. order. orða-bók, f. a book of ordinance, Vm. 90, 91, 139.

orð-bægninn, adj. taunting, Hym.

orð-djarfr, adj. out-spoken, Fms. iv. 174.

orð-fall, n.; e-m verðr o., to be struck dumb (from confusion), Nj. 225, Fas. iii. 451, Bs. ii. 93.

orð-farinn, adj.; vel... orðfarinn, well... spoken, Fms. iv. 180.

orð-fár, adj. using few words, silent, Eg. 107.

orð-förð, f. utterance; hafa o. á e-u, to utter, Fms. ix. 336, v. l.

orð-förli, n. expression, Bs. i. 826, ii. 165.

orð-fimi, f. 'word-skill,' Edda (Ht.) 123.

orð-fimliga, adv. fluently, MS. 15. 1.

orð-fimr, adj. of easy, flowing speech, Ó. H. 140.

orð-fjöldi, a. m. a 'word-store,' vocabulary, Skálda 154.

orð-flaug, n. a floating rumour, Bs. ii. 66.

orð-flægr, adj. rumoured, Stj. 463.

orð-flæyting, f. rumour, Bs. ii. 106.

orð-flæytr, part. rumoured, Ann. 1359, Bs. ii. 153.

orð-fullr, adj. fully worded, Jb. 231.

orð-furðr, f. a flow of words, Clar.

orð-færi, n. style, of a composition; þú skalt vanda bæði hátt ok o., Fb. i. 215; flow of words, eloquence, þeir hófu sitt eyrendi með mikilli mild ok o., Fms. ii. 235; skorti hann hvarki til vit né o., xi. 106; o. hennar ok vitreikr, vi. 57.

orð-færliga, adv. with great elocution, glibly, Fms. i. 148, xi. 37, Orku. 268, Fas. iii. 363.

orð-fimr, adj. well spoken, Eg. 111, Fær. 200.

orð-gífr, f. a 'word-bag,' a sharp-tongued woman, Nj. 49.

orð-gnótt, f. a flow of words, Barl. 157, Hom. 108, Fb. ii. 175.

orð-góðr, adj. speaking well of everybody, Nj. 147, v. l.

orð-gæði, n. good words, Sks. 438, v. l.

orð-gættinn, adj. wary in one's words, reserved, Fms. vi. 304.

orð-hagr, adj. word-skilled, a master in words, Bjarn. 70.

orð-hákr, m. a 'word-abark,' an abusive person, Fms. vi. 372.

orð-hagi, f. skill in words, Stj. 438 B, Fr.

orð-heill, f. a good omen; at hann stæði úti ok sæi för hans ok hefði o. fyrir, Ld. 96; Björn gekk í skálann inn ok leitadi orðheilla við menn, Glúm. 337;—report, eigi hafa þau góða orðheill, they have no good report, Fs. 34.

orð-heldinn, adj. (orð-heldni, f.), true to one's word.

orð-hittinn, adj. facetious, Fms. vi. 193.

orð-hvass, adj. sharp-tongued, Fms. vi. 367, Nj. 185.

orð-hvatr, adj. = orðhvass.

orðigr, adj. wordy, plausible, Ld. 124, Sturl. iii. 123.

orð-illr, adj. speaking evil of others, Nj. 66, Sturl. ii. 39.

orð-kólf, m., gramm. a 'club-word,' an apostrophe, as mey for meyn, Skálda 186.

orð-kringi, f. glibness of tongue, facetiousness, Hbl.

orð-krókr, m. 'crooked words,' sophistry, Fms. ii. 185.

orð-lag, n. a way of speaking, language, Sks. 454, Bs. i. 766, Fms. x. 404; talk, language, góðisk brátt mikitt o. ok stórar frásagnir, vii. 292, Bs. i. 652, 665; frágðar ok góðs orðlags, good report, Fms. x. 392.

orð-lausa, adj. speechless; láta orðlaust, to be silent about, Bs. i. 621.

orð-lengd, f. using many words, Clar.

orð-lof, n. praise; vinsæld ok orðlof, Fms. vii. 175; falla með orðlofi miklu, 245.

orð-lokarr, m. a nickname, Landn.

orð-margr, adj. long-winded, Fms. vi. 32. orð-næirl, compar. Nj. 187.

orð-næfr, adj. witty, Edda 108.

-orðr, adj., in compds, spoken: fá-orðr, marg-o., góð-o., ill-o., harð-o.

orð-rammr, adj. powerful in words, Nidrst. 2.

orð-rómr, m. report, public opinion; sá o. lagðisk á, Bs. i. 133; lagðisk þungt á, Ó. H. 141; mun sá o. á leggjask, at... people will say, that..., Nj. 32; mikill o., Fs. 47; fyrir orð sakir ok orðróms, Lv. 15; góðs orðróms, Fs. 15; ok sneri orðrómf konung, the public opinion of the king changed, Ó. H. 228.

orð-ræða, u. f. discussion; fór öll o. með þeim á sömu leið, Fms. xi.

H u 2

439; var litil o. á fyrst, Nj. 82; var mikil o., Fs. 46; bar saman orðræðu þeirra jarls ok Finnþoga, *the earl and F. had an interview*, Finnþ. 268; það Sighvair konungur eigi reidask þótt hann talaði bert ok segði orðræðu bónda, Fms. vi. 41; at engi o. væri á gör at þit list, 345.

orð-rætt, n. part. reported, rumored, Rd. 286.

orð-sending, f. a message, Eg. 9. 35, 37, 97, Fms. i. 53, ii. 90, 324, Nj. 217, Ld. 64, Ó. H. 141, 228, passim.

orð-sjúkr, adj. 'word-sick,' touchy, Isl. ii. 141, Nj. 83.

orð-skaup, n. scurrilous language, Hkr. iii. 433, v. l.

orð-skrár, adj. saucy, Fas. i. 392.

orð-skrípi, n. scurrility; mælti hann hin mestu o. (foul language) áðr hann væri hengdr, Fms. vii. 303; en hafa eigi hvert o. (every bad phrase) þat sem fornskaldin nýttu, Skálda 160.

orð-skræmi, n. = orðskrípi, Hkr. iii. 130.

orð-skrök, n. = orðskrípi, Mork. 81.

orð-slunginn, part. cunning in word, Þórd. (1860) 99.

orð-slægr, adj. = orðslunginn, Sks. 508.

orð-smíld or orð-smíll, f. eloquence, Fms. iii. 80, Fb. ii. 147, Edda.

orð-smjallr, adj. eloquent, Fms. i. 17, ii. 22, Eg. 107.

orð-spakr, adj. wise-spoken, Fms. ii. 138, vii. 102.

orð-speki, f. wisdom in words, Edda 110, Vpm. 5.

orð-stof, n. notice; hann var hafdr í orðstefi þá er um biskupa skyldu kosningar vera í Vestfirðinga-fjórðungi, i. e. he was one on the list for election, Sturl. i. 63, v. l.

orð-stilltr, adj. moderate in one's words, Nj. 219, Sturl. i. 92.

orð-stórr, adj. using big words, Fms. xi. 256, 267, Flór. 26.

orð-svinnr, adj. = orðspakr, Fms. v. 332.

orð-smill, adj. enjoying a good reputation, Bs. i. 58, 704, Hd.

orð-tak, n. a phrase, expression; þat er o. at sá er tý-braustr, Edda 16; þvíllk orðtök hafa menn mjök til þess at yrkja fölgit, 110; vör skulum hafa allir eitt orðtak (watchword), fram fram Krists-menn! Ó. H. 204, Fms. ix. 510.

2. speech, words, a way of speaking, language; þá féllusk öllum Ásum orðtök, words failed them, they were struck dumb, Edda 37; þat þykkjumk ek skilja á orðtaki þínu, at ..., Fms. xi. 56; at guðlasta með þínu heiðinglu orðtæki, ii. 130; o. vandra mauna, Nj. 83; Gunnarr heyrði öll orðtökin, G. heard all the words they said, 68; um orðtæki manna, Gpl. 192; en þat er yðr er sagt frá orðtökum várum þrænda, Ó. H. 103; þat var eitt orðtak allra, all said the same, Eg. 282; eiga orðtak við e-n, to have a talk with one, Sturl. ii. 163; var skirt orðtækið ok róminn mikill yfir máluu, Fms. viii. 447.

orð-tæki, n. = orðtak, Fb. ii. 130, Gpl. 192.

orð-vandr, adj. sensitive as to others' words; þarftu eigi svá o. at vera, Glúm. 354; careful as to one's words.

orð-varp, n. in orðvarps-maðr, m. a spokesman (in a bad sense), Sks. 436.

orð-varr, adj. 'word-wary,' watchful of one's tongue, Fms. vi. 208.

orð-vásr, adj. 'word-wise,' witty, clever, Eg. 147.

ORF, n., also spelt orb, the stock or pole of a scythe, Fms. iii. 206, Fs. 106 (in a verse); orf-hæll, m. the peg or handle by which the orf is held, Söfn i. 108; see a drawing in Eggert Itin., tab. viii, fig. 1: poet. orfa-stríðr and orf-þægir, m. a mower: freq. in mod. usage, lang-orf, stutt-orf, a long, short stock.

ORG, n. a bowling, screaming; this word, which is very popular in mod. usage, is not found in old writers; It was prob. in the 14th or 15th century derived from the 'organ' used in churches,—a dismal testimony to the character of the instrumental music of Iceland at that time.

orga, ad, to bowl, scream; orga og hljóða, freq. in mod. usage.

organ, n. [Gr.], an organ; allkonar söngferi, organ, symphon., Fms. vii. 97; eða þá er o. geigr upp ok niðr apr ok fram um alla gamma, Skálda 172; strengleikum ok organs-söng, 655 xxiv. 2; organ-söng, id.

2. it even occurs in the old poem,—at leikum ok trúðum hefi ek þik litt fregit, hverr er organ (orgari Cod. A, orgati Cod. B) þeirra Andaðar at húsum Haralds? Fagrisk. 6; and, Bjúgvör ok Listvör sitja í Herðis-dyrum organs stóli á, Söl. 76; for the word in both these references can only be derived from the Greek. COMPS: organs-list, n. organ-playing, Bs. i. 868. organs-moistari, n. an 'organ-master,' organist, Bs. i. 866. organs-smíld, f. the making an organ, Bs. i. 908.

orir, m. an alder, MS. 4. 17.

ORMA, að, [qa. vorka, akin to verk, cp. also yrkja; Ulf. waurhjan = waurh, έργαζομαι; and the pret. worabto on the Runic stone in Tune; A. S. wrorejan; Engl. work] —to work, but only used in a limited sense, for vinna (q. v.) is the general word, to work, perform, be able to do, manage, önnur vann allt þat er hún orkaði, the other worked (vann) all that she could (orkaði), Dropl. 4; ek mun hjálpa þér allt slíkt sem ek orka, Fms. i. 213; ek þarf eigi meira forvirki en þetta lið orkar, Hrafn. 5; móður sína á maðr fyrst fram at fara, en ef hann orkar betr ..., Grág. i. 232; treysta ek á sem ek orkaða, Fms. v. 302; ek orka tólf punda þunga (I can carry twelve pounds weight), en hestr minn betr sjögurra lesta byrði, Bær. 18; svá skal gerða þann garð sem býar sjá at hann má orka á þrem sumrum, Grág. ii. 331. 2. with dat.; þó hyggsk hann eins mucu öllu orka, Fms. xi. 267; þótti öllum undr, hverju hann gat

orkat, Grett. 125 A; allt þat lið er vápnun mátti orka, Fagrisk. 176; líkneskjum þeim, er ek veit eigi hverju orkat hafa, Fms. ii. 265; skal hann á einum degi kveðja alla, ef því má orka (if he can), Grág. (Kb.) i. 162; hann mátti engu á orka, he could do nothing, Fms. vii. 270; sá er ölværki orkar Ásar, Kormak; orka þrek, Orkn. (in a verse); orkaði hún vel þeim langa veg, she proceeded well on her long journey, Mar. 3.

with gen. of the thing; o. e-m e-s, to cause, effect; mér orkar þat margra vandæða, Fs. 21; á skip skal skriðar orka, en skjöld til hlifa, mæki högga, en mey til kosta, a ship shall be worked for sailing ..., a maid for giving away, Hm. 81; orka e-m frægðar, to give glory to one, Edda (in a verse); hvar skal ek þess orka, Fas. iii. 72; orka e-m til þarfa, to work for one's good, Eg. (in a verse); in the saw, jafnan orkar tvímælis þó heft sé, revenge works dissent, Nj. 68; allt orkar tvímælis þá gört er, 139; þetta mun orka tíðinda, this will make a story, Fb. ii. 270; —to summon, call upon, orka orða á e-n, to make one speak, accost; þá er menn orkuðu orða á hann, Fms. iv. 165 (ortu orða á hann, from yrkja, Ó. H. l. c.); ef menn tveir eigu land, ok vill annarr-veggi orka lands-deildar á annan, Grág. ii. 253; en hverr er átt hefir skal orka heimildar á seljanda sinn, shall call on the seller to show his title, 216; hann orkar á Óla til atkvæðis ok órnæða um þetta mál, Fms. xi. 33.

II. with prepp.; orkum ekki á þá fyrri, let us not be the first to use force, attack them, Grett. 119 A; þó hann orkaði á jörðina, though he tilled the earth, Ver. 5; var þat þó lengi at eigi orkaði eldr á þórólf, that the fire could not work, had no effect on Th.'s body, Eb. 316; orka at e-u, to act, proceed with, execute; svá skal þar orka at kaupi ok at sölu sem annars staðar var tint, Grág. ii. 246; þeir ræða nú um með sér, hveru at skal orka, what is to be done? Ld. 242; orkuðum (aukroðum Cod.) at auðna, we tried our fortune, Am. 96; orka til e-s, to prepare, —alla til e-s, orka til veizlu, to give a banquet, Fas. iii. 66; —to stride, walk proudly, þeir á jökla orka austr, they strode eastwards on the ice, Skíða R. 53; from the pret. orkaði (orkaði) was afterwards formed another verb orka, to stride (prop. to strive) on one's journey.

III. reflex., ekki orkaðisk á, no work was done, Fms. iv. 328, v. l.; honum þótti seint á orkask, vi. 77; —at orkask = orka at e-u, hveru hann skyldi at orkask at segja söður sinum þessi tíðendi, xi. 15; —fyrir þá skuld, at þau hefði sjálf orkask hugar á (made up their minds) at bæta meinbugi sína, Grett. 162 A; láttu þeygi orkask at vistarinnar, 677. 12; hann orkaðisk (he strow) at forðask rangar hugrenningar, Hom. (St.) 2. part. as subst.; orkandi, the worker, mighty; Guð er alls orkandi, all-powerful, 645. 50; Satan alls ills orkandi, Niðst. 7.

orka, u, f. work, employment; þá skal hann orku gefa honum sem þrelum sínum, N. G. L. i. 36; ef þræll á orku, 30, Stj. 263; eiga saman verk ok orku, N. G. L. i. 34; móðr af orku, Stj. 160; orka ok erðið, farit apr til orku yðvarrar ok byrða, 263; hús eðr smíðju þar sem hann flytr fram orku sína, 22.

2. strengib, power for work; orkan þvart þvart elli sótti á hendr honum, Ld. 54; fyrir orku sakir, Fas. iii. 223, and so in mod. usage. COMPS: orku-fátt, n. adj. failing in strengib, Fms. iii. 168. orku-lauss, adj. out of work, N. G. L. i. 31; powerless, mod. orku-maðr, m. a working-man, Stj. 232, 273; a strong man. orku-vana, adj. bereft of strengib, Fas. iii. 387.

Orka-dalr, m. Orkdale, a county in Norway, Fms.: Ork-dælir, m. pl. the men of O.

orkn, n., and orkn-selr, m. a kind of seal; see orkn.

Orkneyjar, f. pl. the Orkneys, Lat. Orkades, of Gael. origin, for it occurs in Lat. writers before the Scandinavian occupation, Tacitus (Agric.), Pliny, and Juvenal; hence Orkneyingar, m. pl. the men of the Orkneys: Orkneyakr, adj. passim.

or-lof, n., orð-lof is a false spelling, [Germ. urlaub; Dan. orlov; Engl. furlough] —leave; beida orlofs, Bs. i. 799; hann biðr sér orlofs konung at fara, Eg. 29; ek vil beidask, herra, at þér gefit mér orlof til Íslands, Nj. 10; útan hans orlofs, without his leave, Landn. 149; síðan tekr hann o. af konunginum til brottferðar, Fms. xi. 430, Fas. iii. 586; með orlofi at spyrja, Barl. 14, Sks. 52; hvárt skal ek mæla í orlofi, Eg. 46; með beztu orlofi, Fms. i. 15, passim. 2. in mod. usage, a visit to a friend or relative; thus a person boarded out when visiting his parents is said 'fara í orlof sitt.'

COMPS: orlofs-bréf, n. a writ of permission, authorisation, Bs. i. 799; o. biskups, Dipl. iii. 4. orlofs-laust, adj. without leave, Fms. x. 105, Fas. iii. 579, Bs. i. 631.

orlofa, að, to allow, H. E. ii. 75, Bs. ii. 93, 94.

orm-fránn, adj. flashing like a snake, of the eye, Sighvat, Jd.

orm-garðr, m. a 'snake-pit,' in tales of throwing men into pits full of snakes, Og. 28, Fas. (Ragn. S. ch. 15).

orm-gætir, m. rendering of opheucus, Rb. (1812) 18.

ORMR, m. [Ulf. waurms = 6pm; A. S. wyrm; Engl. worm; O. H. G. and Germ. wurm; Dan.-Swed. orm; Lat. vermis; cp. Orms-head in Wales] —a snake, serpent, also including 'worms' (cp. maðkr), and even dragons, Hm. 85, Vsp. 44. 50, Gm. 34, Skm. 27, Akv. 31, Am. 22, 55, Fms. vi. 143, Hkr. i. 103, and passim; högg-ormr, a viper; eittr-ormr, the bone of snakes, i. e. the winter time. The abode of the wicked after death was a pit full of snakes (Hver-gelmir, Ná-strönd), Edda, Vp. 44, which calls to mind the Gehenna in Mark ix. 43, 44, and one of the

Bolgos in Dante's *Inferno*, Canto 24. Serpents gnawed at the root of the world-tree Yggdrasil, *Gm.* 34. Pits of snakes were a place of punishment, *Ragn. S. l. c., Am., Akv.*; but only in mythological, not in historical records. Serpents brooded over gold and treasures, cp. the serpent Fafnir, *Edda*, *Fm.*, *Gullp.* ch. 4, *Ragn. S.* (begin.); whence in poetry gold is called *orm-bekkir*, -beðr, -ból, -garðr, -land, -látr, -léd, -reittr, -setr, -stallr, -torg, -vangr, -vengr, *the bank, bed, abode, garden, land, litter, earth, etc. of snake*, *Lex. Poët.* For the world-serpent, see *miðgarðr*. *orm-föllir*, *m. the snake-killer = the winter*, *Fms.* vi. (in a verse): *a sword* is called a snake, *blóð-ormr*, *rand-ormr*, see *Lex. Poët.*; *ketil-ormr*, *a sausage*, *Korm.*: of ships of war with dragons' heads, *Ormr inn Langi*, *Ormr inn Skammir*, *Ö. T.*

Ormr and *Ormarr*; and in compds, *Hall-ormr*, *Ráð-ormr*, *Þór-ormr*, *Goð-ormr*, *Veðr-ormr*, = *the holy Serpent*, a name which indicates serpent worship, although no record of such worship is found in the Sagas. compds: *orma-bit*, *n. a snake-bite*, *Pr.* 470. *orma-belli*, *n. a den of snakes*, *Fms.* vi. 143. *orma-tunga*, *u. f. a snake's tongue* cast in silver, *Dipl.* iii. 4, v. 18, *Bs.* i. 690: as a nickname, *Landn.* *ormaturn*, *m. = ormagarðr*, *Þidr.* 334.

orm-snáldr, *n. snakes' noses*, *Konn.*
ORNA, *adj.* [perh. akin to *osn* or from *varmr*?], *to get warm*; þá tók Þéttir at lifna ok ornuðu líðir hans, es hann vas kaldr allr orðinn, *Greg.* 77; svá tekr brunniinn at orna, sem söl gengr til víðar, *Al.* 51; ornaði geislar, *Sks.* 40; orna ok hitna, *Barl.* 93; með ornamundum tárna, 90; *impers.*, *e-m ornar*, *it gets warm for one, one gets warm*; taki menn glimur stórar ok víti ef mönnum ornar, *Sturl.* iii. 20; þegar er honum ornaði, 623. 33; hleypr hann til ára ok vill láta orna sér, *Fms.* xi. 141; veðr var á geysis-kallt, ok höfðusk margir á fótum ok létu orna sér, viii. 306:—*orna sér*, *to warm oneself*; nú lát hann orna sér ok fari síðan til sels várs, *Lv.* 60, and so in mod. usage.

II. reflex. pass., flestir ornuðusk af ásjón hennar, *Str.* 73.

or-óf and *or-mfi*, *n.*, see *órof*, *órmfi*.

orra-beinn, *adj.*, better *orra-beinn*, *q. v.*
ORRI, *a. m.* (wrongly spelt *horri* in *Ö. H.* 78, l. 8), [*Dan. aarfugl*]:—*the tealcock*, *moor-fowl*, *tetrao tetrix*, *Stj.* 77, *Ö. H.* 78; þíðra eðr orra, *Gpl.* 449.

II. a nickname, *Ö. H.*, *Fms.* vi: whence *Orra-hríð*, *f.* the name for the last onslaught in the battle at Stamford-bridge led by Eysteinn Orri, *Fms.* vi; hence, as an appellative, *any fierce onslaught* is in Icel. called *orrahríð*. *orra-skáld*, *n.* a nickname, *Landn.*

orrostu, *u. f.*, mod. *orosta* or *orusta*, with a single *r*; in rhymes *orrostur þorrinn*, *Sighvat*, shewing that the assimilation had even then taken place: [this word is identical with *A. S. earnest = duellum*; *O. H. G. ernus = pugna*; whence *Engl. earnest*, *Germ. ernst*, of which *orosta* is an assimilated form, *qs. ornota*, see *Grimm's Dict.* s. v. *ernst*]:—*a battle*, *Hm.*, *Nj.* 8, *Fms.* v. 71, vi. 69, in countless instances, for *orosta* and *bardagi* (*q. v.*) are used indiscriminately. *II.* in local names:

Orrostu-hólmr, -hváll, -tangi, *Battle-bill*, etc., *Korm.*, *Eg.* compds: *orrostu-laust*, *n. adj. without battle*, *Fms.* ix. 323, *Hkr.* ii. 300. *orrostu-ligr*, *adj. warlike*, *Fms.* x. 230. *orrostu-maðr*, *m. a warrior*, *Nj.* 40, *Fms.* i. 52. *orrostu-slög*, *n. pl. battles*, *Fms.* xi. 200. *orrostu-staðr* and *orrostu-völfr*, *m. a battle-place*, *Korm.* 4, *Fas.* i. 501, *Fms.* i. 95.

orrostligr, *adj. belonging to war*, *Róm.* 309.

or-sök, *f.* [*Germ. ursache*; *Dan. aarsag*], *a cause*, freq. in mod. usage.

osaka-laust, *n. adj. without a cause*.

Os-ló or *Ós-ló*, *f.* the name of a town in Norway, which stood where the mod. Christiania is, *Fms. passim*.

oss, *acc.* and *dat. pl.* from *vér*: see *ek* (*C.* 2. 7).

ossar, *adj. pl. ossr*, = *várir*, *Germ. unser*; ossa véin, *Geisl.* 4; at vilja ossum, *Am.* 30; hendr ossar, 52; ossum rönnum í, *Skm.* 14; ossum niðjum, *Hkv.* 2. 9; líði ossu, *Sighvat*: in prose, ok ætlaði at láta meida eðr drepa ossa landa fyrir, *Íb.* 10.

ostenta, *u. f.* the mid. Lat. *ostentum*, *Rb.*

OSTR, *m.* [prob. identical with *jastr*, the *Engl. yeast*, dropping the initial *j*; *ostr* is a word common to all the Scand. languages (*Dan.-Swed. ost*), instead of the Saxon and *Germ. cheese, esse (käse)*, which were no doubt borrowed from the Lat. *caseus*]:—*cheese*; slátr, skreid ok ostar, *Háv.* 53; smjör ok ost, *Nj.* 74; þeir höfðu skyr ok ost (of a supper)... hann bargsk lítit við ostinn, *he went slowly on with the cheese*, *Eb.* 244; þar voru tveir diskar fram settir, þar var eitt skamrífs-stykkir í diskum hverjum ok forn ostr til gæmga, *Fbr.* 37; Geyru dmr skáru akkeri af osti, ok sögðu at þau mundi fullvel halda herskipum Haralds konungs..., *Fms.* vi. 253; konan hafði einn ostinn í brott, *one cheese*, *Bs.* i. 247; ef þeir selja er til osts, *Grág.* ii. 309. compds: *ost-fjóðungur*, *m. a weight of cheese*, *Vm.* 28. *ost-gjald*, *n. a tax payable in cheese*, *D. I.* i. 248. *ost-hleifr*, *m. a cheese*, *Ísl.* ii. 351, *Fs.* 146, *Vm.* 28. *ost-hlutr*, *m. a slice of cheese*, *Fbr.* 38. *ost-kista*, *u. f. a cheese-press*, *Nj.* 76 (in which cheese was made). *ost-tíund*, *f. a tithes paid in cheese*, *D. N.* iii. 30. *ost-tollr*, *m. = ostgjald*; þangat ligger attolltr millum Botnskr ok Hvítkjeggshvams af skatt-mönnum ok búprestum, *Vm.* 59; for a duty payable in cheese see *Vm.* 28 (each farm having to pay a cheese), *D. I.* i. 248.

ostra, *u. f.* [for word; *Lat. ostrea*], *an oyster*, *Stj.* 88, *N. G. L.* ii. 263.

ost-vægr, *adj. equivalent to cheese*; gjalda fjóðung ostvægs matar, *Vm.* 105.

OTA, *adj.* [see *etja* l. 3, and not akin to *hóta*, as is suggested under that word]:—*to push forth*, with *dat.*; ota sér fram, *to push oneself forward, intrude oneself*; þórir ota sér fram milli manna, *Ísl.* ii. 150: the word is very freq. in mod. usage, ota e-u fram, *to bold forth*; cp. ok e-tr hann fram berum skallanum, *Fb.* i. 190.

OTR, *m.*, gen. *otrs*, pl. *otrar*, [*Engl. and Germ. otter*; *O. H. G. otar*]:—*an otter*; otr einn, otrinum, otrinn, otr ok lax, *Edda* 72; þat lá opt otr í urðinni... veida otr er lá í urðinni, *Orkn.* 274, 276; otrs líkti, *Fas.* i. 151: poet., hafu otr, vánar otr, a 'sea-otter,' i. e. a ship, *Lex. Poët.*: in local names, *Otra-dalr*, in western Iceland, *Landn.*, *Ísl.* compds: *otr-belgr*, *m. an otter-skin*, *Edda* 73, *Fas.* i. 153. *otr-gjöld* and *otra-gjöld*, *n. pl.*, poet. 'otter's-gild,' i. e. gold, *Fas.* i. 154, *Hm.*, see the tale in *Edda* 73, 73. *otr-hundr*, *m. an otter-bound*, *Karl.* 10. *otra-skin*, *n. an otter-skin*, *Rétt.* 47.

oxi, *a. m.* *an ox*; see *uxi*: *Oxi*, a pr. name, *Bs.* i.

Ó

Ó- or *ú-*, the negative prefix before nouns and verbs, [*Goth., Engl., and Germ. un-*; *Dan. and Swed. ú-*, the nasal being absorbed. The Icel. at a very early date changed this *ú* into *ó*, for the very oldest and best vellums use *ó*, not only the *Greg.*, *Eluc.*, *Íb.*, the *Miracle-book* (*Íb.* i. 333 sqq.), but also the *Grág.*, the *Cod. Reg.* of the *Szm.* *Edda*, etc.; in later vellums of the better kind *ú* and *ó* are used promiscuously; till about the union with Norway the *ú* prevailed, and is chiefly used in vellums of the 14th century; but in the 15th the *ó* again took its old place, and has been retained ever since, agreeably with the usual pronunciation. The *ó* is therefore the proper Icel. form, e. g. *ó-vitr* = *Engl. unwise*; that it was sounded thus even in the 13th century is also shewn by the treatise of the second grammarian (*Gramm.* p. i, col. 1).—*ó eðr ú* þat skiptir orðum, svá sem er satt eðr ó-satt (*ú-satt*), *Skálda* 171. This change of spelling in the MSS. about (or a little before) the union with Norway cannot have been owing to any change in pronunciation, but was simply a Norwegianism, as were many other cases, e. g. the dropping the *b* before liquids, contrary to the Icel. pronunciation. On the other hand, as for the rest of Scandinavia, the *ú* has been retained in Denmark and in the east of Norway; but *ó* in the west and north of Norway (see *Ivar Aasen's Dict.*), as also in mod. Swed. (e. g. *o-möjlig* = *Germ. unmöglich*). In early Swed. (in the laws) *u* and *o* are used indifferently. The Orkneys seem to have followed the Icel., to judge from a rhyme in the poem *Jd.* composed by bishop Bjarni (died A. D. 1222), a native of the Orkneys,—*óveitan mik súar*, the metre of which requires a half rhyme, a rule followed strictly throughout that poem.

B. Of the compds with *ú-* or *ó-*, all but a few words are from *un-*; these exceptional words appear to be contractions, either, *a.* from *ör-*, where we have such double forms as *ör-ækr* and *ó-ækr*, *N. G. L.* i. 379; *ör-viti* and *ó-viti*, *ör-verðr* and *ó-verðr*, *ör-vænn* and *ó-vænn*, *ör-hæfi* and *ú-hæfi*, *ör-keypis* and *ó-keypis*, *ú-dæmi* *qs. ör-dæmi* (?), *ó-bóta* *qs. ör-bóta* (?), *ó-birgr* and *ör-birgr*; perh. also *ú-helgi* *qs. ör-helgi*, *ú-heilagr* *qs. ör-heilagr*; cp. also such words as *ú-mægin* and *ör-mæga*, *ú-synja* *qs. ör-synja* (?). *β.* from *of*, esp. before a labial or dental; thus, *of-vægr* and *ó-vægr*, *of-frynn* *qs. of-frynn*, *ó-sköp* = *of-sköp* (?), *ó-freskr* *qs. of-freskr*, *ó-fyrirsynju* *qs. of-fyrirsynju* (?), *ó-hljóð* or *ú-hljóð* *qs. of-hljóð* (?), *ó-drell* and *ó-drell*, *of-ljóss* and *ó-ljóss*. In some of these instances doubt may arise, for a double set of compds might have sprung up. On the other hand, the great number of compds with *un-*, *er-* in German and Saxon, and the scarcity of such words in the Norse tongue, lead to the conclusion that many of these compds in the course of time have been lost or replaced by *ú-*; cp. also *of-allt* and *á-valt*, (*of-saka* and *á-saka*, *of-bryði* and *á-bryði*, *of-munir* and *á-munir*, *af-vöxtr* and *á-vöxtr*, *af-burðr* and *of-burðr*?). Since in most Editions the spelling with *ú-* has been adopted in these classes of words, they must be sought for under that head.

Ó, interj. *ob*, *ob!* *Hom.* 112, 119, *Stj.* 155; *ó hoson*, 623. 16: freq. in mod. eccl. usage, cp. *hó*.

2. as a noun; in the phrase, *e-m er um ó*, *to hesitate, waver*; mér er um óg ó, eg á sex börn í sjón sex börn á landi, a ditty, *Ísl. Þjóðs.*: ó-já, *ob yes!* ó-nei, *ob no!* ó-ekki *id.*

OA, *adj.* [a contr. form from *óg*, *ógur* = *ógn*]:—in act. in the mod. *impers.* phrase, *e-n óar við e-u*, *it shocks one, one feels shocked*; mig óar við því, *it forebodes me evil*; huga þeirra tók at óa fyrir einhverri brellingu, *Od.* xx. 349.

II. reflex. *óskak*, *to dread, fear*; óskak ek of Hugan at hann aptr né komit, *Gm.* 20; óskak ek alldregi, *Am.* 13; ér skolnd óskak dóm Guðlaga veldis, *Greg.* 13; þat er ér ósk at taka Corpus Domini, 686. 5; þá óaðisk biskup mjök, *then the bishop was much afraid*, 655 xxii. B; óaðisk hann í hug sér, 623. 62; ok óaðisk greifinn er hann hafði látið berjja hann, xvi B. 4.

óan or *óun*, *f. fear, distress*; sigmark í óunum (= ógnum), 656 B. 7.

óða-far, *n.*; í óðafari, in a *burry*, *Boll.* 350.

óða-got, n. *berry, flurry*.

óða-kapp, n. = óðaðinn.

ÓÐAL, n., pl. óðul; in Norse MSS. it is usually contracted before a vowel (whence arose the forms óðli, óðli), and owing to a peculiarity in the Norse sound of *ð* an *r* is inserted in contracted forms, *órðla*, *órðlom*, N. G. L. passim: [akin to *adal*, *óðli*, *óðli*, = *nature*; *óðlask* = *adipisci*; *óðlingr*, q. v.; A. S. *éðel* = *patrimony*; it is also the parent word of Germ. *edel*, *adel*, = *noble, nobility*, for the nobility of the earliest Teut. communities consisted of the land-owners. From this word also originated mid. Lat. *allodium*, prob. by inverting the syllables for the sake of euphony (*all-od* = *od-al*); *óðal* or *éðel* is the vernacular Teut. form, *allodium* the Latinised form, which is never found in vernacular writers; it may be that the transposition of syllables was due to the *th* sound in *óðal*; and hence, again, the word *feudal* is a compd word, *fee-odal*, or an *odal* held as a *fee* or *fief* from the king, and answering to *heid-launað* *óðal* of the Norse law (*heid* = *fee* = *king's pay*). N. G. L. i. 91.]

B. Nature, inborn quality, property, = *adal*, *óðli*, *óðli*, q. v.; this seems to be the original sense, *þat er eigi at réttu mannsins óðal*, Sks. 326 B; *þat er helst byrjar til farmanns óðals*, a *seaman's life*, 52; *þat er kaupmanna óðal* (= *mercatorum est*), 28; *jörðum öllum óðal batni*, Gh. 21.

II. a law term, an *allodium, property held in allodial tenure, patrimony*. The condition which in the Norse law constitutes an *óðal* was either an unbroken succession from father to son (*er að hefir áfa leift*) through three or more generations, N. G. L. i. 91, 237, Gpl. 284; or unbroken possession for thirty or more years, N. G. L. i. 249; or sixty years, Gpl. 284; or it might be acquired through *brand-erfð* (q. v.), through *weregild*, *barn-fóstr* (q. v.); and lastly *heid-launað* *óðal*, an *allodial fief*, was granted for services rendered to the king, see N. G. L. i. 91: the *óðal* descended to the son, and was opp. to *útjarðir* (*out-lands*), and *lausafé* (*movables*), which descended to the daughter, Gpl. 233; yet even a woman, e. g. a *baugrygr* (q. v.), could hold an *óðal*, in which case she was called *óðals-kona*, 92, *jörð komin undir snúð ok snældu* = *an estate come under the rule of the spindle*, N. G. L. i. 237; the allit. phrase, *arfr ok óðal*, 31, Gpl. 250; *brígða óðal*, N. G. L. i. 86; *selja óðal*, to *sell one's óðal*, 237. The *óðal* was in a certain sense inalienable within a family, so that even when parted with, the possessor still retained a title (land-bríð, máldagi & landi). In the ancient Scandin. communities the inhabited land was possessed by free *óðalsmen* (allodial holders), and the king was the lord of the people, but not of the soil. At a later time, when the small communities were merged into great kingdoms, through conquest or otherwise, the king laid hold of the land, and all the ancient *óðals* were to be held as a grant from the king; such an attempt of king Harold Fairhair in Norway and the earls of Orkney in those islands is recorded in Hkr. Har. S. Hárf. ch. 6, Eg. ch. 4, cp. Ld. ch. 2, Orkn. ch. 8, 30, 80 (in Mr. Dasent's Ed.); cp. also Hák. S. Goða ch. 1. Those attempts are recorded in the Icel. Sagas as acts of tyranny and confiscation, and as one of the chief causes for the great emigration from the Scandinavian kingdoms during the 9th century (the question of free land here playing the same part as that of free religion in Great Britain in the 17th century). The attempt failed in Norway, where the old *óðal* institution remains in the main to the present day. Even the attempts of king Harold were, according to historians (Konrad Maurer), not quite analogous to what took place in England after the Conquest, but appear to have taken something like the form of a land-tax or rent; but as the Sagas represent it, it was an attempt towards turning the free *óðal* institution into a feudal one, such as had already taken place among the Teutons in Southern Europe.

III. gener. and metaph. usages, *one's native land, homestead, inheritance*; the land is called the '*óðal*' of the reigning king, & *Danr ok Danpr dýrar hallir, ædra óðal*, en *ér hafit*, Rm. 45; *eignask namtti óðal þegna*, allan Noreg, Gauta spjalli, Fms. vi. 26 (in a verse); *banna Sveini sín óðul*, *St. Olave will defend his óðal against Sweyn*, 426 (in a verse); *flýja óðul sín*, to *fly one's óðal*, go into exile, Fms. iv. 217; *flýja óðul eðr eignir*, vii. 25; *koma sptr i Noreg til óðala sinna*, 196; *þeim er þar eru útlendir ok eigi eigu þar óðul*, who are strangers and not natives there, Edda 3; *óðlask Paradísar óðal*, the inheritance of Paradise, 655 viii. 2; *himneskt óðal*, heavenly inheritance, Greg. 68; *njóta þeirra gjafa ok óðala er Adam var útlægr frá rekinn*, Sks. 512; allit. *jarl ok óðal*, earl (or *franklin*) and *adal*, Gh. 21. 2. spec. phrase, at *alda óðali*, for *everlasting inheritance*, i. e. for *ever and ever*, D. N. i. 229; contr., at *alda óðli*, *id.*, Grág. i. 264, D. I. i. 266; *tíð alda óðals*, for *ever*, iii. 88; *mod.*, *frá alda óðli*, from time immemorial.

C. Courts: *óðals-borinn*, part. born possessor of an *óðal*, noble, Gpl. 298. *óðals-bréf*, n. a deed proving one's title to an *óðal*, D. N. *óðals-bríð*, f. redemption of an *óðal*, Gpl. 295. *óðals-jörð*, f. an allodial estate, Gpl. 240, 284, Fms. i. 225 (= *native country*); *éðr Gyðingar næði óðalsjörðum sínum* (i. e. *their Land of Promise*), 655 viii. 2. *óðals-kona*, u. f. a lady possessed of *óðal*, N. G. L. i. 92. *óðals-maðr*, m. [mod. Norse *odals-mann*], an allodial owner, like the '*statesman*' of Westmoreland, Gpl. 289, 296; metaph., *væra ek sannr óðals-maðr til Noregs*, rightful heir of Norway, Fms. ix. 326. *óðals-nautr*,

m. an '*odals-mate*' or co-possessor, Gpl. 293, 296. *óðals-neytti*, n. a body of *óðalsnautar*, Gpl. 294. *óðals-réttir*, m. allodial right, allodial law, D. N. iv. 593. *óðals-skipti*, n. the sharing out *óðal*, N. G. L. i. 43, 91, Gpl. 285. *óðals-túptir*, read *adal-túpt* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 379, v. l. *óðals-vitni*, n. a witness in a case of redemption of an *óðal*, Gpl. 296. *óðal-borinn*, part. = *óðalsborinn*, Eg. 40, Hkr. i. 125; of a king, *óðal-borinn til lands ok þegna*, Js. 15; *native, indigenous*, Al. 152.

óðal-jörð, f. = *óðalsjörð*, Fms. vi. 339.

óðal-nautr, m. = *óðalsnautr*, N. G. L. i. 93.

óðal-torfa, u. f. *patrimonial land*, Skv. 3. 60.

óðal-túptir, f. pl. a *homestead*, Sighvat.

óðal-vellir, m. pl. *patrimony*, Rm. 33.

óðal-vitni, n. = *óðalsvitni*, N. G. L. i. 87.

óða-málugr, adj. = *óðmálugr*, Fas. i. 230.

óðak, að, = *óðak*, to be struck with terror, Bs. i. 335.

óða-stormr, m. = *óðavöðr*, Róm. 384.

óða-straumur, m. a violent current, Bs. i. 386.

óða-vöðr, n. a violent gale, Clem. 27.

óða-vörkr, m. a violent pain, Bs. i. 259, ii. 180.

óða-önn, f.; vera i *óðaðinn*, to be deep in business, very busy.

óð-fluga, adj. with violent speed, as lightning, Fms. viii. 405, Hkr. i. 150, Nj. 144.

óð-fúsa, adj. madly eager, þkv. 26, Band. 8 new Ed.

óð-glarn, adj. = *óðfúsa*, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

ÓÐINN, m., dat. *Óðni*; [A. S. *Wodan*; O. H. G. *Wodan*, in the Old High German song *Phol ende Wodan vuoron si holza*; in the Norse the *w* is dropped, whence *Óðinn*]; = *Odin*, *Wodan*, the name of the founder of the ancient Northern and Teutonic religion, who was afterwards worshipped as the supreme god, the fountain-head of wisdom, the founder of culture, writing, and poetry, the progenitor of kings, the lord of battle and victory; so that his name and that of *Allföðr* (*Allfather*, the father of gods and men) were blended together. For *Odin* as an historical person see esp. *Yngl. S.*, the first chapters of which were originally written by *Ari* the historian, who himself traced his pedigree back to *Odin*. For the various tales of *Odin* as a deity see the *Edda* and the old poems; for the legends explaining how *Odin* came by his wisdom, how he was inspired, how he pawned his eye in the well of *Mimir*, see *Vsp.* 22; how he hung in the world-tree *Yggdrasil*, Hm. 139 sqq.; and the most popular account, how he carried away the poetical mead from the giant *Suttung*, etc., see Hm. 104–110, and *Edda* 47–49; for his travelling in disguise in search of wisdom among giants and Norns, *Vpm.*, *Gm.*, *Vsp.* For *Odin's* many names and attributes see *Edda* (Gl.). The greatest families, the *Ynglings* in Sweden, *Skjöldungs* in Denmark, and the *Háleygir* in Norway, traced their pedigrees back to *Odin*, see the poems *Ytt.*, *Ht.*, *Lange-fögtal*. In translations from the Latin, *Odin* was, strangely enough, taken to represent *Mercury*; thus, *kölludu þeir Pál Óðin*, en *Barnabas þóe*, they called *Paul* *Odin*, but *Barnabas* they called *Thor*, is an ancient rendering of *Acts* xiv. 12, cp. *Clem.*, *Bret.*, and passim. This seems to have originated with the Romans themselves; for *Tacitus* says, '*deorum maxime Mercurium colunt*,' by which he can only mean *Wodan*; the Romans may have heard the German tales of *Wodan's* wonderful travels, his many assumed names and disguises, his changes of shape, his eloquence, his magical power,—tales such as abound in the *Edda*,—and these might make the Romans think of the Greek legends of *Hermes*; accordingly, when the planetary week days were adopted from the Lat., '*dies Mercurii*' was rendered into A. S. by *Wodansdag*, in Engl. *Wednesday*, in Dan. *Onsdag*, in Norse *Óðins-dagr*, Orkn. 386, Fms. ix. 282; *Óðins-nótt*, f. *Wednesday night*, N. G. L. i. 17. *Óðins-hani*, a, m. a bird, *trínga hyperborea*, or the *phalaropus cinereus*, or the red *phalarope*, see *Fjölnir* viii, *Faber*, *Edda* (Gl.).

II. Northern local names, *Óðins-vé*, n. the sanctuary of *Odin* = *Odense* in *Fünen* in Denmark, *Knyt.* S. *Óðins-salr*, m. in Norway, *Munch's Norg. Beskr.* 79; *Óðins-lundr*, m. *Odin's grove*. In a single instance *Athen* is rendered by *Óðins-borg*, and the *Athenians* by *Óðins-borgar-menn*, *Post.* 645, 90; the name can only have been formed from the Greek name pronounced with the *th* sound, perhaps by the Northmen at Constantinople, who may have associated the name, thus sounded, with *Odin's* supposed travels from the east to Sweden, and his halts at various places, which were afterwards called after him, as recorded in *Yngl. S.* As a pr. name, *Othen villicus*, *Dipl. Arna-Magn.* (Thorkelin) i. 23; *Oden Thronsdson*, D. N. iv. 756, 764; *Óðin-dís*, f., *Baut.*, but very rare. It is noteworthy that the name of *Odin* is, in the old poets, hardly ever used as appellative in poet. circumlocutions of a '*man*': *málm-Óðinn* is a *sw. key*, = *warrior*.

óð-inndæla, u. f. a *sw. key*. [qs. of *inndæla* (?) from of and *eindæll* or *inndæll* = *strange, odd*]: a *puzzle* (?); *ek skal kæra um óðindæla mína sjálfis*, I have to complain of my puzzle, an accident that has happened to me, Fms. vi. 374.

óð-inndæll, adj. [see the preceding word], *self-willed, puzzling* (?); *miklu eru menn þeir óðindælli en vér fáum við þeim sód*, they are much too headstrong, more than a match for us, Fms. xi. 151; *er nú einsett at láta sverfa til stöls með oss*, ok eigi víst hvárt færi manna óðindælla

verðr en svá (seems here to stand for ú-öðindella (?) = less embarrassing opportunity), Sturl. i. 157.

öðins-liga, adv., Isl. ii. 198, read ú-binsliga, unlike thee.

öðlaak, ad, to get possessed of; see öðlak.

öð-látr, adj. headstrong, impatient, Korm. 80, Fms. viii. 447.

öð-lign, adv. rashly, impatiently, Eg. 543, Valla L. 218, Fms. ii. 336.

öð-ligr, adj. rash, vehement.

öð-lundaðr, adj. headstrong, Korm. 80.

öð-málugr, adj. speaking violently, excited, Orkn. 430, Isl. ii. 318, Finn. 280.

ÖÐR, adj., öð, ött, [Ulf. wods = δαίμονιζόμενος; A. S. wot; Engl. wood, Chaucer, Spenser; Scot. wud; Germ. wutend] —mad, frantic; nú verðr maðr svá öðr, at hann brýat úr böndum, N. G. L. ii. 54 (band-öðr, mad so as to be kept in bonds); hestrinn var öðr ok kornfeitr, Fms. xi. 280; öðr maðr, a madman, Grág. i. 155; öðs manns vig, öðs manns verk, N. G. L. i. 64; öðr hundr, a mad dog, Pr. 473.

2. frantíc, furious, vehement, eager; ölmr ok öðr, Fms. iv. 111; hann gördisk svá öðr at hann kastaði skildinum, Eg. 289; gördi hann sik öðan um, Fa. 61; gúra sik öðan ok seidan, Fb. i. 559; svá vóru þeir öðir, Fms. vii. 270; hvárt þeir leggja því betr fram en ek, sem þeir eru öðari, 259; vóru þeir öðastir á þetta máli, Ld. 210; hann var öðr at verki sínu, Nj. 58; hann lét sem hann væri öðr ok ær at íshöggi, Fms. vi. 337; of a thing, violent, öðr útsynningr, a violent gale, Bs. ii. 50; orrosta öð ok mannskæð, Fms. i. 44; bardagi sem öðastr, vii. 265, Nj. 247; öðr byrr, Hm. 89; ött veðr, Am. 18.

II. neut., ött e-m er ött um e-t, to be impatient; var þeim þorgils ött til at flytja líkit í brott, Fms. v. 98; hann kalladi sér þó ött um ferðina, vi. 375; Flösi fór at engu öðara en hann væri heima, not more rashly than if, as calmly as if, he were at home, Nj. 220; vér skulum fara at engu ött, not basily, Háv. 48; fékk konungur ött ok fór ekki mjök ött í fyrstu, Fms. ix. 249.

2. adverb. phrase, ött ok tít, vehemently and rapidly; þeir reiddu ött sverðin ok hjuggu tít, Fms. ii. 322; drjúpa mjök ött, vi. 351; acc. öðan, as adv., þera öðan á, to talk fast and vehemently.

ÖÐR, m., gen. öðs and öðar, [totally different from the preceding word, but akin to Ulf. wods in wot- wods = παρτίς, weit-wodan = παρτιπεύ, weit-wodipa, weit-wodei = παρτιπύρις; cp. also Icel. æði = sense, wit, manner, answering to the Goth. weit-wodei] —mind, wit, soul, sense, Lat. mens, Gr. νόος; the old Vsp. distinguishes between three parts of the human soul, —önd, öðr, and læ, spirit, mind, and craft (?); the önd was breathed into man by Odin, the öðr by Hænir, the læ by Lóðurr; the faculty of speech seems also to be included in the öðr. The tale in Plato's Protagoras is an interesting illustration of the Northern legend as briefly told (and only there) in Vsp. 17, 18: tryggva öð, hafa góðan öð, to be of good cheer, Nj. (in a verse).

2. song, poetry; dragr, hröðr, öðr, mæðr, lof, Edda 95: —metre, sá er öðinn skal vandan velja, Lil. 98; öðar-smíðr, a song-smith = poet, Eg. (in a verse); öðar-ár, speech-oar, Geisli 37; and öðar-lokarr, speech-plane, i. e. the tongue, Edda (in a verse); öðar-rann, mind's abode, Lkn. 1. Öð-borg, f. mind's-borough = the breast, Harms. 1. Öð-görð, f. versification, Geisli.

II. Öðr, the husband of Freyja, Vsp. 29; in the tale in Edda of Freyja, she wanders over the earth seeking for her lost husband and weeping for him golden tears, (answering to the Gr. tales of Demeter as told in the Homeric hymn.)

Öð-ræði, n. counsel of wisdom or a council (?); hvert mér hugaði á hlíð standi, annarr þegn við öðræði, what other man shall stand by my side, as a friend, in the council? i. e. where am I now to look for friendly help and comfort? Stor. 14; this we believe is the bearing of the passage, and not as explained in Lex. Poët. (= a row, tumult, fight, from öðr, adj.)

Öð-ræmir, m. a 'rearer' or inspirer of wisdom, one of the holy vessels in which the blood of Kvásir was kept, Edda; in Hm. 107 it is used of the mead itself = the inspiring nectar.

Öðum, adv. rapidly; jafn-öðum.

Öð-verki, adj. taken with violent aches or pains, Geisl. 48.

Öð-viðri, u. a violent gale, Ö. H. 26.

Öfóti, a, m. the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

Öfreskja, u, f. a monster; the word is not recorded in old writers, but is freq. in mod. usage; it originally meant an apparition which can only be seen by people endowed with second sight (see öfreskir); öfreskja and skrímsl are used synonymously; eg heiti ekki náðugr herra, svarði öfreskjan, en eg heiti skrímsl. . . Já, svarði skrímslið, góðgjarn er eg, en eg er öfreskja. . . Til eru margar manneskjur sem eru meiri öfreskjur en þér, Kveldv. ii. 162 sqq. in the tale of the Beauty and the Beast.

Öfreskr, adj., qt. of-freskr (?), a mythol. word, endowed with second sight, able to see ghosts and apparitions which are hidden from the common eye; þat sá öfreskr menn at landvættir allar fylgðu Hafsbirni til þings, en þeim þorsteini ok þórði til veidar ok fiskjar, Landn. 271; Geirhildr hét fjölkunnig kona ok meinsöm, þat sá öfreskr menn, at . . . 213; þat sá ö. maðr um kveld nær dagsetri, at björn mikill gekk . . . 289; ok sá hana þeir einir er öfreskir vóru, Bs. i. 607; ok margir sjá þat öfreskir menn, ok svá þeir er eigi vóru öfreskir, Fms. xi. 136; hann sá öngir menn í bardaga útan þeir er öfreskir vóru, Fb. i. 571 (of seeing

a person invisible in a cap of darkness). The word is now obsolete in Icel., and 'skygn' is used instead; it remains in öfreskja, q. v.

Öfrynliga, adv. frowningly, Fms. i. 70 (spelt úfrynliga).

Öfrynligr, adj. frowning-like, frowning, Fær. 50, Fms. ii. 101, Boll. 358, Orkn. 440.

Öfrynna, adj., qs. of-frynna, see frynn:—frowning, Eg. 765, Ö. H. 144, 167 (spelt ofrynna).

ÖGN, f. dread, terror; ögn stendr af e-u, to inspire terror; svá stóð þeim af honum ögn mikil, Nj. 68; svá stóð mikil ögn af orðum konungs, Fms. xi. 246; þótti honum lítill ögn af þeim standa, i. 26; maðr kom til hans ljós, ok af honum stóð mikil ögn, Ö. H. 107.

2. menace, threat, esp. in plur.; engu ögn býð ek þér at sinni, Isl. ii. 253; hvárki ögnir né blíðmæli, Lv. 69; með blíðmælium ok ögnum, Fms. i. 109; þér hræddust eigi ögnir jarls, Blas. 45; ögnir móttöðu-manna várra, 623, 35; terrors, of the torments of hell, sá þar í ögnir margar, Nj. 279; allar ögnir þær er helgögnir hafa, Söl.; hann varð hræddr mjök við ögn þessa, Ö. H. 107.

II. gen. ögnar-, prefixed as adv. awfully; ögnar-digr, awfully stout, Fb. i. 258; ögnar hárr, awfully big, Fas. iii. 480; ögnar mikill, awfully great, Stj. 372, 434; in mod. usage joined with almost any adjective, ögnar-breidr, -bratt, -djúpr, awfully broad, steep, deep. COMPS: ögnar-andi, a, m. spirit of terror, Stj. 643. ögnar-bod, n. a dreadful message, Fms. x. 54, Stj. 447, 649. ögnar-dómr, m. an awful doom, 677, 13. ögnar-eyrendi, n. = ögnarbod, Stj. 642.

ögnar-golali, a, m. a dreadful ray, Fms. v. 166. ögnar-blutr, m. a dire apparition, Sks. 154. ögnar-laust, n. adj. without horror, Sks. 9.

ögnar-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), awful, Fms. v. 241, Sks. 155. ögnar-mál and ögnar-orð, n. pl. menacing words, Stj. 643, Greg. 74, Fms. i. 216, vii. 104, x. 292, xi. 408. ögnar-raust and ögnar-rödd, f. a dreadful voice, Fb. i. 417, Greg. 39.

ÖGNA, ad, [Ulf. ögan = ποσειδάων; cp. Icel. agi = awe, A. S. öga, which point to an obsolete strong verb, aga, ög] —to threaten, with dat.; þér hafst öðrum ögnat, Fms. ii. 266; hann fékk eigi fyrr en hann ögnaði honum til, Sd. 142; hann ögnaði þeim, Fms. x. 217.

2. with a double dat.; ögna e-m e-u, to threaten one with a thing; ögna e-m dauða, Stj. 35; ögna e-m hegningu, 47; þú ögnar oss Guði þínu, er blint er ok dauft, Ö. H. 109; ögnaði bráðum bruna allri hans eign, Fms. ii. 236.

3. ögna, to be afraid, Al. 34. II. reflex. to be overawed; ögnask ok skelfask, Hom. 143; ögnask e-t, to fear, stand agast at a thing, 144; hann ögnask mjök at höggva til hans, Ö. H. L. 3.

ögnan, f. awe, menace, Fms. x. 274.

ögur-leikr, m. awfulness, Stj. 314.

ögur-liga, adv. awfully, Fas. i. 383, Fb. i. 258, Fms. iii. 111, passim.

ögur-ligr, adj. (not ögligr), awful, Nj. 183, Fms. vi. 376, vii. 172, viii. 8, x. 241, 242, l. ii. 447, Ö. H. 108, Hom. 13, Fbr. 57 new Ed., Sks. 159, 229, 643, Stj. 96, Bret. 96, and passim.

ö-hljóð, n., qs. of-hljóð, a violent singing sound, esp. in the ears, see ö-hljóð; öhljóðs-eyru, the valves of the heart; —but also = ofheymr, q. v., sér er hver öhljóðs eyrun á þér! of a person imagining that he hears things which have never been spoken.

ö-hræsi, n. a loathsome thing, 623, 17 (where spelt öhresi), Isl. ii. 420 (spelt öresi), Fas. ii. 263, freq. in mod. usage; þú ert mesta öhræsi! öhræsið þitt, thou naughty thing!

ö-ja, interj. oh yes, yes yes!

ÖL, f. a strap; var höfuðit komit á ölina, Bs. i. 314; the ö, which is kept throughout all the cases, is a remains of the old umlaut; for the references see ál.

Ólaf, m. Olave, an old and favourite pr. name; the oldest form seems to have been Áleifr, from Anleifr, as seen from rhymes, e. g. Áleifr is made to rhyme with reifum, kleif, or the like, Hallfred passim; and, on the other hand, Álaf with stálfa, haifa, Eg. (in a verse), Fms. vi. (in a verse); then the ei was changed into ó, Álafar fríð gáfu, Sigvat; then the initial á into ó, and Ólaf is made to rhyme with sól in a poem of the end of the 11th century; lastly, the medial á into a, Ólafir. This Norse name is rendered by Anlaf in the Saxon Chron., and by Amalbh in the Irish Chroniclers; thus Rígh Amalbh = king Olave the White in Dublin, see pref. p. iv; in local names, Ólafar-dalir, -fjörðr, -vík, Landn.: Ólafar-dalir, m. pl. the men from Olave-dale, Gullþ. The answering fem. pr. name is Ólöf (the still older Áleif, qs. Anleif, is not recorded), mod. Ólöf, Landn.

2. comps referring to St. Olave; Ólafar-gildi, -kirkja, -messa, -dagr, -vaka, = St. Olave's guild, church, mass, day, vigil, Sturl. i. 23, ii. 99, Vm. 24, Fms. ix. 8, 341, x. 14; Ólafar korn, sól, skot, tollr, a tithe in corn to St. Olave, N. G. L. i. 143, 346, 460; Ólafar minni, see minni, ii. 445; Ólafar Saga, St. Olave's Saga, Vm. 20; Ólafar skript, 21; Ólafar súð, the name of a ship, Ann. 1360. (St. Olave's Church, Bridge, etc., still exist in London, Norfolk, and Suffolk.)

ÓLGA, u, f. (akin to vátr (?), changing vá into ó) —a swell, swelling, esp. of water; sævar ólga, the swell of the sea, Fas. ii. 378, freq. in mod. usage; cp. also ylgja = the rolling, of waves.

ólga, ad, to swell; ólgandi þverá (the swollen Cross-water) veitr yfir sanda, Snót 12, passim in mod. usage.

Ólmast, ad, dep. to rage, rave, act of work furiously.

ólml-liga, adv. *furiously, savagely*, Nj. 104, Karl. 520.

ólml-igr, adj. *furious, savage*, Fas. iii. 411, Ld. 234.

ÓLMR, adj. *savage, furious, worrying*; ólmr hundr, a *savage dog*, Grág. ii. 119; haldá e-m sem ólmur hundi, Grét. 93: the saying, opt heir ólmr hundr riðt skinn, a *savage dog* has often a *torn skin*; óarga dýr, svá at þau væri ólmari en óðr, Ver. 31; ólmr kykvendi, a *savage beast*, Grág. ii. 117; ólmr ok údæll, Fms. v. 240; ólmr ok óðr, iv. 111; hinir verða ólmari æ því meir, Sturl. ii. 8.

ÓLPA, u. f., mod. *úlpa*, a kind of *outer cloak, a fur cloak* as it seems; ólpu eðr kápu, Jb. 187; græn ólpa, Fms. ii. 16, Fs. 92 (in a verse); lóð-ólpa (q. v.), a *fur cloak*; á þá mynd sem ólpa eðr lóðkápa, Mag. 63; ólpu-maðr, a *cloaked man*, Fms. ii. 17.

ÓMA, að, to *resound*: part. ómandi, *sounding, resounding*; ómandi stóla gangr, rendering of Homer's αἰθούσα ἰπιδούρου.

ÓMAN or ÓMUN, f. *sound, voice*; ómon þvert, the *voice fails, falters*, Skv. 3. 68; heitir ok rödd ómun, Edda 110: ómun-lokarr, m. 'sound-plane', i. e. the *tongue*, Ad. 16; see lokarr.

ÓMI, a, m. one of the names of Odin or Allfather, Gm., Edda: a personification of the wind as the voice of God (cp. 1 Kings xix. 12, God speaking to man through the 'still small voice' of the wind).

ÓMR, m. [A. S. *woma* and *wom* and *dæg-woma* = *aurora*], *sound, voice*, esp. of a tinkling sound such as a peal of bells heard afar off; klingir mér fyrir eyrum ómr, a *sound tinkles in my ears*, Bjarni; held eg sem helgan dóm, hörpunnar sætan óm, a ditty: the word is freq. in mod. usage, but is not recorded in old writers, for Edda i. 544, v. l., is from a paper MS.

ÓN, f. = *ván, hope*, Am. 67, Ls. 36, Hom. 60.

ÓN, prep. = *án* (q. v.), *without*, Fms. xi. 111, 153, Eluc. 38, 39, Alm. 7, and passim in the oldest vellums; see *án*.

ÓNÆI, interj. *oh no!*

ÓNN, m. = *ofn* (q. v.) according to pronunciation; óns-hús, n. a *close stove*, Bs. ii. 256.

ÓP, n. [cp. Ulf. *wōþjan* = *warid*, *boār*; A. S. *wōþ*; Engl. *woop, weep*]; — a *shouting, crying*:

1. without the notion of weeping; með ópi ok eggjan, Stj. 365; heyrðu þeir óp mikit, Fs. 143; þá varð óp mikit (a *great shouting*) at Lögbergi, Nj. 15; en er Egill heyrði óp þat, Eg. 296; æpa sigr-óp, *shouting victory*, id., 298, Fms. viii. 141, Karl. 365, 368; her-óp, a *war-woop*, Nj. 245, Eg. 80, Ó. H. 107, Orkn., Stj. passim; hrinda upp ópi, to *raise the war-cry*, Fas. i. 254 (in a verse). 2. a *crying, weeping aloud*; þá setti hann upp mikit óp, ok í þeim angistar ekká, . . . gráta með ópi miklu, Stj. 167; stóð hann þar ok grét aumliga, þessi maðr bað hann ganga inn í búðina ok taka af sér ópit, Ólk. 35; óps ok ylftranar, Matth. ii. 18; óp og tanna grístan, *sweeping and gnashing of teeth*, xiii. 50; setr hon upp stór óp, she *set up a great howling*, Bs. ii. 87; sló síðan ópi á barnit, the *child began to weep*, i. 341; þeir sögðu konu hans þenna atburð, en hón kuaní illa ok grét hátt . . . hann taldi sér leiddask óp hennar, Edda 48.

ÓPI, a, m. a magical Rune character, causing hysterics, Skm.

ÓP-LIGR, adj. *weeping*; með ópligum tárur, with *weeping tears*, Greg. 39.

ÓR or OR, written with o in older vellums, or now and then even with y, yr; in later MSS. with u, ur, which in mod. Icel. is sounded long, úr. In other Teut. languages this prep. has been lost as an independent word; only the Goth. has *us* = *us, dwo*, and the O. H. G. *ar, ir, ur*, which in mid. H. G. was lost and replaced by the adverb *aus*, O. H. G. *az*, answering to Icel. *út*, Engl. *out*, a word altogether different from *ór*, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. *er*; *ur*, however, survived as a prefixed particle in a countless number of compds. in A. S. *ár*, in O. H. G. *ar*, *ir*, in mid. H. G. and Germ. *er*; causal verbs are formed by means of this prefixed particle, e. g. Goth. *u-watjan*, A. S. *u-weccan*, Engl. *to awaken*, O. H. G. *ar-wechan*, Germ. *er-wecken*. In the Scand. languages, on the other hand, the independent prep. has been preserved in its fullest extent, whereas the prefixed particle is rare, mostly with adjectives, and is sounded and spelt *ör*, e. g. *ör-endr* = *exanimis*; seldom *er*, for *erlendr* (q. v.) is different; *ör*- or *úr*- seems to belong only to words of later formation, as *ör-laun*, *ör-skurðr*, *úr-kast*, *úr-þvætti*, *refus*; *úr-hættis*, *out of time* (from *skera ör*, *kasta úr*). These compds. will be given under the head of *ör*- and *úr*-. The quantity of the root-vowel in the particle *ör*, *ur* is an unsettled question; the German and Saxon forms *er*-, *ar*-, as also the Icel. prefixed *ör*-, seem to indicate a short, the present Icel. pronunciation *úr*- a long, vowel. The MSS. in these cases give no help; in this Dictionary it has been assumed as long (*ör*) in deference to the majority of Editions and the present Icel. spelling and pronunciation.

A. *Out of, from*; as remarked in the introduction to the prep. *af*, the prep. *ór* (p. 3, col. 2) denotes *from* the inside of a thing (*out of which*), and in most cases corresponds to *i*, so that the same case which goes with *or* would also go with *i*, (and thus it answers to *i* with *dat.*, see i A. I-III); *tekiun ör jörðu*, *taken out of the earth* (answering to *i jörðu*, of anything *lying in the earth*), Fms. i. 51; *ör skóginn*, vi. 225; *yr afreitt*, Grág. ii. 233; *yr héraði*, Isl. ii. 321, 333; *fara ör landi*, to *leave the country*, Fms. vi. 284; *ör þrándheimi*, Eg. 32 (opp. to *i þrándheimi*); *ör Tungu*, Nj. 95, 192; *Ísland bygðisk ör Noregi*, *from Norway*, Jb. 4; *austan ör Smálandum*, Nj. 192; *ör Breiðafirði*, Isl. ii. 368; *ör*

Eyjum (all names compounded from *Ey*), *Landn. passim*; *ör Mön*, *from the Isle of Man*, Nj. 138; *ör Hrafnistu* (an island), 164; *ör Þjóttu* (a Norse island), Fms. iv. 275; *ör Skögi*, *Skógum*, Nj. 89; *ör Gili*, 113; *ör Mörk*, 192; *ör Þórólfsfelli*, 39; *ör Saurbæ*, 164; *ör Garði*, *Landn.*, Nj. 164; cp. i. p. 315, col. 2 (A. loc. II); *er þá bar ör hafr*, Fms. ii. 64; *ör lopu*, *passim*; *ur eldi*, Nj. 132; *ör vötnum*, Fms. i. 226; *ör höll*, xi. 16; *ör Valhöllu*, Nj. 132; *ör tjaldi*, *Fms. ii. 268*; *ör garði*, Nj. 54; *ör kirkju*, Fms. ix. 471; *ör poka*, Ld. 202; *hús ör húsi*, *from house to house*, Bs. i. 386; *flokk ör flokki*, Karl. 244; *ör gölfinu*, Ld. 53; *ör húsum*, Grág. ii. 336; *ör norðri*, *súðri*, *vestri*, *austri*, Eg. 133; *ör hendi*, *out of one's hand*, Greg. 62, Nj. 84; the phrase, *biða ör stað*, to *bide 'out of' one's place*, i. e. to *bide without moving*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

2. with adverbs; *ofan ör fjalli*, Eg. 766; *níðr ör*, Fms. iii. 94; *fram ör*, *out of*; *út úr*, *out of*, (Goth. *úr-us*, whence arose the mod. Germ. *aus*); *út ör hringinnu*, Ld. 276.

3. *ör ræðr lækr ör henni til sævar*, Dipl. ii. 2; *festina ör var fjötrinum*, Edda 20; *þit skulut spyrja ör kaupstefnu*, to *ask news from the meeting*, Isl. ii. 346; *ráðask ör hernaði*, to *leave off freebooting*, Eg. 2; *komask ör barnasku*, Sturl. i. 226; *vakna ör svefni*, to *wake out of sleep*, 623, 14; *risa upp ör dauða*, 655 ix. C. 1; *segiask ör lögum*, to *secede*, Ib. 11; *vera ör sögunni*, to *be out of the story*, Nj. 22, 120; *falla ör minni*, Bs. i. 39.

B. Metaph., denoting forfeiture; *þá er hann útlagr ok ör goðdóði sínu*, Grág. i. 33; *ok ör öllum skráðunum*, and *stripped off all their ornaments*, Nj. 132.

2. of a part of the whole; *þessir féllu ör liði Haralds*, Eg. 11; *kvæða fimmi búa yr sóknar-kvið*, Grág. ii. 208; *ryðja búa ör kvíði*, kvæð, Nj. 110; *menn sakna Skeggja ör flokkinnu*, Grét. 30 new Ed.; *maðr andask ör kvöðinni*, Band. 14 new Ed.; *Joseph var ör kyni Davíðs*, Post.; *þriðjungur ör feti*, Rb. 482.

3. denoting cause; *andask, deyrja ör sárum*, sótt, to *die of wounds, sickness*, Eg. 36, *Landn.*, 217, Fms. ii. 164, Sks. 594.

4. of the substance of which a thing is made (see af C. III); *ör járn*, of *iron*, Nj. 272; *ör gulli*, *sílfri*, Akv. 7; *þat er ör jörðu*, Eluc. 9; *ör Ymis holdi* var jörð of skúpað, en *ör sveita sjár*, björg er þeimur, *baðmr ör hári*, en *ör hausi himin*, en *ör hans heila*, etc., Vpm.; *úr hári*, *ullu*, etc.; *ör osti*, Fms. vi. 253.

5. of changing from one state to another, *from*; *ek veit ekki hvat ör honum er orðit*, 623, 53; *verða at ösku ör miklu mannavirki*, Al. 48; *görr heimiska ör horskum*, Hm. 93; *auka ör því sem áðr hafði verit*, *beyond what it was*, Al. 145, Nj. 192; *hefr þú nokkut samit þik ör því sem var*, Isl. ii. 211; *þurru mjök vinsældir hans ör því sem vóru*, they *dwindled from what they had been*, Fms. x. 160; *ör hófi* (cp. *örf, örfi*), *exceeding, out of measure*; *allt ör hófi*, Al. 54; *fégaru ör hófi*, Rb. 370; *ganga ör dæmum*, *beyond example, unexampled*, Fms. i. 214, viii. 52.

II. ellipt. and adverb. usages; *annarra þróstum ör*, Hm.; *skar ör spjótið*, to *cut through*, Hkr. i. 37; *ok skar út ör*, Fms. i. 217.

III. with verbs; *fara ör*, to *take off a garment*, Nj. 279; *ganga yr*, to *withdraw*, 86, 113; *lyrr en ör sliti* (ör-sliti), *till it was all over*, 105; *skera ör*, to *decide*; *leysa ör*, to *read a riddle, answer*, Fms. ii. 283; *ráða ör* (ör-ræði), to *solve a difficulty*, Nj. 177, 243; *ok hefr þú illa ör haft við mik*, thou *hast behaved badly towards me*, Fs. 140.

IV. *ör því*, *since*; *nú er at segja hvat gördisk i Noregi ör því hann var i burtu farinn*, Fas. ii. 84; *causal, since, úr því þú vilt það*, *since thou wishest it*, mod.

V. double prepp. as adv. ellipt. and as prep.; *tók ör verk allan yr augum hans*, Bs. i. 336; *at ör sé grátraust ör skapi hans*, Nj. 82.

ÓRA, að, = *vára* (q. v.), to *become spring*, Orkn. (in a verse).

ÓRA, pres. órir, [órar], to *rave, play pranks*; *órir gestr við gest*, Hm. 31: the mod. phrase, *mig órar til þess*, to *recollect dimly*, of a long by-gone time.

ÓRAR, f. pl., in mod. usage masc. pl., [cp. *err* = *insane*], *fits of madness*; *þegar tók af honum órarar* er Davíð lék hörpuna, Stj. 467; *mæla órar*, to *talk wildly*, Mar. 1071; *segi ek yðr satt*, at hón bar eigi óra i augum, Bs. i. 204; *hann varð err ok sagði i órunum* (in *fits of delirium*) *hvat þeir höfðu gört*, Magn. 522; *hann gördi sér órar* (*feigned insanity*) ok lét sem hann félli i brottfall, *Landn.* (Hb.) 215; *af órum ok vitleysi*, Stj. 467; *höfuð-órar* (q. v.), *delirium*.

2. *wild fancies, frolics*; *trúir þú þegar á órar þær*, er sá maðr fætt með, Ó. H. 107; *þessum mun ek víð bregða Áslaugar órunum*, Fas. i. 257; *wild pranks, mad freaks, órar* (*ravings*) eru úræðir órar (our), Skálda 162; *ærslu ok órar*; *þat er ok órunum næst* (*there will be mad doings*) er veslu batnar, Al. 4; *draum-órar*, *wild dream-fancies*.

compos. ÓRA-belgr, m. a *merry-maker*; in mod. usage of youths or children, *þú ert mesti ó.* ÓRA-færð, f. a *mad undertaking*, Grét. 153 A. ÓRA-mál, n. a *mad talk*, Post. 645, 82. ÓRA-vegr, m. a *way of immense length, an immense distance*; *það er mesti óravegr*, mod., perh. corrupt from *afar, ofr*.

ÓRA-veik, n. a *law term, a dead don in a state of insanity*, Grág. ii. 64.

ÓR-DAUÐR, adj. *extinct, quite dead*, Bs. i. 879; cp. *ördsauða*.

ÓR-FÖR, f. *departure*; *krefja arís ok órfarar*, N. G. L. i. 53 (Jb. 158 B).

ÓR-LISTINN, adj., in the phrase, *liggja óristinn*, of one who lies down to rest without taking off his clothes.

ÓR-KOSTA, u. f. = *örkost*; *deyrja frá altri örkostu*, Am. 58.

ÓR-KOSTR, m. *means, resources*; *hafa, eiga, örkost til e-s*, Grág. i. 185.

ii. 155, K. þ. K. 90: in the mod. phrase, eiga einiskis úrkosti, to be desirous of means.

Ór-laun, f., mod. **úr-laun**, [leysa ór], *solution of a difficulty, an expedient, help*: hann segir sik vera í heyrðri, ok krefr órlausna, Ísl. ii. 132; hann skal sjálf þeirra vandæði ábyrgjask en hreppmenn eru til engra órlausna skyldir, Grág. i. 490; vilt þú, búandi, selja oss korn? væri oss þat ó. ef vér þyrftum eigi lengra at fara, hér skalt þú fá þá órlausn, at þurfa eigi at fara lengra, Ó. H. 112: the mod. phrase, göra e-m órlausn, to let one not go empty-handed away. **2.** *an answer, a reply, the reason given to a question*: þér munut einiskis þess spyrja er ek kunna eigi órlausn til, Fms. x. 329; vænti ek góðrar órlausnar ok andvara, Sks. 306; engi spyrir hann þeirra hluta er eigi kann hann órlausn, Edda 47; órlausn til allra spurninga, Hkr. i. 269; a decision, skulu góðarmenn leita órlausna at lögum, Grág. i. 495; enda sé eigi aðrar órlausnir til mæltar, 490; til yðvarrar órlausnar stunda allir er vanda-málum eigu at skipta, Sks. 13.

Ór-launa, adj. *free, disengaged*, Nj. 76, v. 1.

Ór-nám, n. *a picking out, of challenging neighbours*, Grág. i. 31, 51.

Órr, adj. an obsolete form = **várr** (q. v.), *our*; mara óra, Hkr. Hjörv. 5; ór alda-fóðr, Vfm. 4; órum hullum, 7; óru hofi, Hym. 33; óru skipi, Hkr. Hjörv. 33; ór salkynni, Skm. 17; töður órar, Kormak; guð ór, Clem. 44; leið óra, 40; augu ór, Greg. 21; önd óra, Hom.; afriðu óra, Grág. ii. 314 A; krapta óra, Nidst. 2; lögum órum, id.; lög ór, Ib. 17; byskopum órum, 3; órum löndum, Grág.; Drottni órum, 623. 7; úrkæðir órar, Skálda 62 (Thorodd, with a nasal sound).

Ór-ráð, n. = **órráði**; hvert órráð (ýrráð Cð.) skulum vér nú taka, Ó. H. 88; órráð vár kvenna verða jafnan með lítilli forsjá, Ld. 42; munt þú trúða mér bent til órráða um þitt mál, Nj. 12; liggja hér til miklu betri órráð um þetta mál, Fms. xi. 11; til atkvæðis ok órráða, 33.

Ór-ræði, n., mod. **úr-ræði**, [ráða ór e-u], *an expedient*; varð þat hans ó. (ýrræði Cð.) at, ... sagði hann órræði eigi gott, Fb. iii. 448, 449; þat varð ó. Ózurar, at ..., Dropl. 25; þótti honum þurfa nokkurra órræða í at leita, Rd. 238; hér eru skjótt órræði til, Fms. ii. 7; taka gott órræði, v. 272; hvert órræði (*help*) vilt þú veita mér, Nj. 31, Glúm. 352; hann hafði mörg órræði (*many sources*) til penninga, Bárð. 173. **COMPS**: **órræða-launa**, adj. *helpless*. **órræða-leysi**, n. *helplessness*.

Ór-skurð, adj. *to decide, give a legal decision*, Stat. 296, D. N., and in mod. usage.

Ór-skurðr, m., mod. **úr-skurðr**, [skera úr e-u], *a decision*; veita órskurð um e-t, Fms. i. 42, v. 333; vil ek heyrja fleiri manna órskurð (*opinion*) um þetta mál, Hkr. i. 155; en er Norðmönnum þótti seinkask órskurðinn, Fms. vi. 10; fengusk þeir órskurðir, at ..., Hkr. iii. 306; ráðit hefi ek skjótan órskurð um þetta mál okkat, Lv. 53. **2.** *a legal decision, of a debated question*; gefa með fám orðum fullan órskurð, Gpl. (pref. v); tóku hvárir-tveggju Gunnlaug til órskurðar..., hvárir-tveggju undu vel við órskurðinn, Ísl. ii. 233; nú höfu vit skotið þratu okkarri til yðvarrar órskurðar, Fms. vii. 203; koma til biskups órskurðar, K. Á. 118; lögmans órskurðr, D. N. i. 93. **COMPS**: **órskurðar-bréf**, n. *a writ of arbitration*, Pm. 43, Bs. i. (Laur. S.). **órskurðar-maðr**, m. *an umpire*, Ísl. ii. 233.

Ór-slit, n. pl., mod. **úr-slit**, [slita úr], *a final decision*; hann veitti engi órslit, Sturl. i. 149; voru ós engi órslit veitt, Ísl. ii. 315; ek hefi veitt eigi órslit þingat til um þat mál, Ó. H. 141; ok urðu engi ó. gör af þeim, Ó. H. L. 95.

Ór-tölur, f. pl. *dissuasion*; hafa úrtölur um e-t.

Ór-vinda, adj., *proned. úrvinda*, [the word is not recorded in old writers: the etymology may be from úr and vindi, q. v. yndi, Germ. *wonne*, = *out of rest, out of cheer*; if so, it would be an interesting instance of the retention of the *w* before *y*]: *restless, distressed, esp. of a person distressed from want of sleep, e. g. a child crying incessantly is said to be úrvinda*; barnið er úrvinda, það er úrvinda af svefni, *distressed for want of sleep*.

Ór-völ, n. pl. [velja úr], *refuse*; en mér þykki þó lítt at hafa af órvöl ein, Hrafn. 5. **II.** in mod. usage **úrval**, sing. = *the choice of a thing*.

Ó-ræsti [see *ræsta*]; þú ert mesta óræsti, *naughty thing*!

ÓSK, f., dat. ósk, but ósku when it is a pr. name, [A. S. *wiscan*; Engl. *wish*; O. H. G. *wunsc*; Germ. *wunsche*; Dan. *ønske*]: *a wish*; þessi ósk veitisk þér, Fb. i. 31, passim; freq. in plur., ok er gott góðu at una er yðr gengr allt at óskum, Fas. i. 189; þú ert virðinga-maðr mikill ok gengit lengi at óskum líf þitt, Glóm. 337; ok þótti Helga þetta mál hafa at óskum gengit, Dropl. 14:—*óska-vel*, *all as one wishes*, Fb. i. 34. **COMPS**: **óska-barn**, n. *a chosen, adopted child*, 625, 179; óskabarna andi, Rom. viii. 15; eptir óskabarna réttinum, 23; hverjum óskabarna réttir til heyrir, ix. 4. **óska-björn**, n. [Ivar Aasen *fiðka-björn* = *fish-bear*], *a kind of crab*, Lat. *oniscus*: óska-björn is evidently a corruption from the Latin *oniscus*, which then gave rise to the legend that whosoever possessed the 'oniscus' might have a 'wish' (óska) granted. **óska-byrr**, m. *a wind to one's mind, a fair wind to one's heart's content*, Hkr. 2, 30; the word may have a mythical bearing, as in the tale of Odd the Archer, who had but to hoist the sail to have a fair wind whithersoever he wished—a popular legend analogous to Homer's Od. x. **óska-morr**, m. *an adopted son*, Edda 13, Fas. ii. 243. **óska-steinn**, m. *a 'wish-stone'*, is the globe-formed *ona-*

rium of the *oniscus*; for another record see Maurer's Volks. 182; it is also called *Péturs-vadsteinn*, q. v. **óska-stund**, f. *the 'wish-hour'*, for in the popular belief there is a point of time as short as the twinkling of an eye, recurring, some say, every day, others every week, or every year; and whatsoever one wishes at that moment comes to pass: hence the phrase, þú hefir hitt óskastundina, *thou hast hit on the 'wish-hour'*, when a person has a piece of luck. Akin to this is the legend of three wishes granted to one by some good fairy; hence the phrase, eiga sér ósk, to own a wish; eina vildi eg eiga mér óskina svó góða, a ditty, Maurer's Volksagen. **II.** a pr. name of a woman, dat. Ósku, Landn.

Ósk-barn, n. = **óskabarn**, Al. 45, Clem. 24.

Ósk-berni, n. = **óskbarn**, Stj. 103, 252.

Óskl, a, m. *the god Wisb*, one of the names of the highest god, All-father (Odin), Gm., Edda 2; only the name, not the legend, of this god is left. The name reminds one of the god Eros, as described by Socrates in Plato's Symposium.

Ósk-morr, f. *the chosen maid*, the name of the Valkyriur, who were the chosen maids of Odin, Og. 18; = *eskimarr*, Fas. i. 118.

Ósk-mógr, m. = **óskasonr**, Ls. 16, Eluc. 61: *a beloved son*, Fagrak. 123 (in a verse).

Ós-mínni, n. *the mouth of an óss*, Fb. ii. 29.

ÓSS, m. [Lat. *osium*], *the mouth or outlet of a river or lake*; at ósi skal á stemma, a saying, Edda 60; Danubius fellr með sjau ósum til sjófar, Stj. 88; þó at brjóti nýja ósa í gögnum fjöru manns, ok skal inn forni óss ráða merki sem ádr, Grág. ii. 354; hér gekk upp óss (*an inlet, estuary*) við nes þetta, ok féll sjórinu út ór ósinum, Ld. 76; vatn þat er Holtavatn heitir stemmdi upp, ... grafa út ósin, hveru torsótt mundi ósin út at grafa, en er þeir kómu til óssins, var hann út brottinn, Bs. i. 333. **II.** freq. in local names, **Óss**, **Óssar**, **Ós-ló**, in Norway; Holtavatns-óss, Bs. i. 308; Rangár-óss, Nj.; Faxa-óss (Landn. 29), Lækjar-óss, Landn.; Hóps-óss; Vágs-óss; Níðar-óss, the famous town in Norway; Ár-óss = the mod. *Aar-buus*, and Randar-óss = *Randers* in Denmark. **Óss-verkl**, a, m. *a jetum at the farm Óss*, Vm. 140. **III.** the Rune **ƿ**, see introduction.

Óstr, m., see *hóstr*; lostinn öru í óstinn, Fms. vi. 419; kom örin upp í óstinn (hóstin, Fb. i. c.), viii. 433; hann var lostinn öru í óstin (hóstin v. l.) ok fékk þegar bana, ix. 311, Bs. i. 414; var hann lagðr í óstinn, Sturl. iii. 251; spelt with *b*, Bs. i. 382, Finnb. 214.

Ósvift, n. adj., q. v. *of-svift*; e-m verðr ósvift, to be stunted; þeim varð ósvift við þessa sýn, Fbr. 79; honum varð mjök ó. við óp þetta, Fb. i. 417 (vsript); en við þessi tíðendi varð honum svá ó., at hann mátti langa stund ekki mæla, Bs. i. 472; hinum varð svá ó. (dát, Bs. i. l. c.) sem hann væri steini lostinn, Sturl. i. 211.

Ótót or **ót-tæti**, n. *a wretched, bad creature*; ótætið þitt! **Ótót-ligr**, adj. *looking wretched and ragged*, of sheep or beasts.

ÓTTA, u, f. [an old Teut. word; Ulf. *ubtwo* = *εὐρυχωρ*, or *ubtings* = *εὐκαίρος*, *ubteigo* = *εὐκαίρος*, *ubteigs* *weisen* = *σχολεύειν*; A. S. *ubte*; Hel. *ubta*; O. H. G. *wobta*]: *the last part of the night just before day-break*; í nótt fyrir óttu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); en í óttu fyrir dag (*in the ótta before daybreak*) stóð hann upp ok klæddi sik, Edda 28; óttu ok und-verðan dag, Am. 50; í óttu, Fas. i. 148, Hkr. i. 70; þegar í óttu, iii. 417, Fms. xi. 433; hana-óttu, *cock-crow, gallicinium*, N. G. L. i. 9. **COMPS**: **óttu-söngur**, m. *matins* in the Roman Catholic time, 625, 164, 167, K. þ. K. 58, Bs. i. 673, 847; **óttusöngs-bók**, -kver-, -mál-, -tíð-, -sloppr, Pm. 38, 58, 73, 117, Jm. 36, Fms. v. 224, vi. 317, Hom. 123. **Óttu-tíðir**, f. pl. = **óttusöngur** = *eccl. borae matutinar*, Mar.

Ótta-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *awful, terrible*, Stj. 170, freq. in mod. usage.

Óttask, að, dep. *to fear*, 623, 36; with acc., óttask e-n, Gpl. 174; þótti mér nú sem hann mundi heldr ó. yðr, Stj. 260; hann óttadisk at ..., Fms. i. 93; óttudusk þeir þá eigi at sér, Bret. 96, Fms. x. 220; svá heilir! dreppum Ólaf digra, hann óttask nú ekki at sér, Ó. H. 70, Eg. 283; óttask um sik, id., 168.

ÓTTI, a, m. [contr. q. v. *óbt*, cp. *ógu*, *ógna*, *ógur*]: *fear, dread*; var þeim ótti mikill at honum, Nj. 68; gjalda ótta við, Ísl. ii. 363; bjóða ótta, to inspire fear (see bjóða IV. 2); ótta sker á e-n, Ó. H. 224; milli vánar ok ótta, *between hope and fear*, Mar. **2.** *a thing to be feared, danger*; ótti var at sjá í augu honum, ef hann var reiðr, Ó. H. 16; var æ ótti at Sverri konungi, Fms. viii. 339; fear, danger, víta sér enskis ótta vánir, Eg. 74, Fms. ix. 467; vænta sér enskis ótta, Ó. H. 220; vera undir miklum aga ok ótta, Fms. x. 409; at mannsöfnuðr dragisk at Ónundi ok ótti nokkurr, Sturl. i. 158. **COMPS**: **óttu-bod**, n. *a feeling afraid*, Bs. ii. 32, Mag. 46. **óttu-bragð**, n. *a looking afraid*, Fas. ii. 483. **óttu-fenginn**, part. and **óttu-fullr**, adj. *terrified*, Stj. 119, 154, 201, Hkr. iii. 33, Ó. H. 240, Nj. 105, Fms. iii. 216, x. 366, xi. 371.

Ótta-launa, adj. *fearless*, Bret. 24, Fbr. 88, Ó. H. 240; engi hlutr er þá óttalaun á himni eða jörðu, Edda 41: *neut. not to be feared, without danger*, var þá allt óttalaust, Eg. 371. **Ótta-mikill**, adj. *much afraid*; þá görðisk óttamikill með Böglum, the B. were much afraid, Fms. ix. 45, v. l. **Ótta-samligr**, adj. *awful*, Sks. 226 B. **Ótta-aleginn**, adj. *terror-stricken*, Fms. i. 128, ix. 497.

-óttir, adj. an inflexion, cp. Germ. *acbtig*, see Gramm. p. xxxiii, col. ii.

P

P (pá), the fifteenth letter, was not figured in the old Runic alphabet, in which the bjarkan (**B**) was made to serve for both *b* and *p*; it is found only in very late Runes, as e.g. the Runic alphabet of the Danish king Waldemar (died A.D. 1241), where it is figured **K** or as a dotted **B** (**B**). Skálda 177, and the Arna-Magn. Runic MS. II. the *p* is in Icel. sounded as in Engl., *pína* = *pain*, *hlaupa* = *leap*.

B. REMARKS.—As all words with *p* initial have been borrowed at different times from foreign languages, the number of them goes on decreasing the farther we go back into antiquity; this is also the case in other Teutonic languages; the vocabulary in Ulf. presents about seven *p* words,—*paida*, *plapia*, *plata*, *plinsjan*, *punga*, *prangan*, *pund*, *pynd*, *pyr*, *pad*, *peord* (while the oldest and best, Beowulf, has none), see Grein. The ancient Icelandic or Norse poems of the heathen age have still fewer than the A.S.; the first words we meet with are *penningr*, a *penny*, *Bragi*; *pundari*, *Egil* (see *ljód-pundari*);—which, with some other words beginning with *p*, are from the heathen age. Along with the introduction of Christianity many such words came in, chiefly through the English, e.g. *prestr*, *pína*, *pína*, *páskar*, *páfi*, *pistill*, *prédika*: through trade from the Norman-English, *prúðr*, *prýði*, *páll*, *pallr*, *pell*, *poki*, *partr*: and lastly, through the English trade with Iceland in the 15th and 16th centuries, *prenta*, *púðr*, *petti*, *peisa*, etc.; some few words, too, have since been adopted from the mod. Danish. A few words may be traced to Gaelic, and a few have been traced to the Chadic (Finnish); the scantiness of such words, however, shews better than anything else how very small indeed was the influence these languages had on the Norse, all the more so as the Finnish vocabulary abounds with *p* words. The letter *p* in an Icelandic Dictionary stands quite apart from all the other letters, for it is made up of a motley collection of words, incoherent and broken, containing no roots, no great verbs, particles, or such words as make the stock of a genuine vocabulary. The absence of initial *p* in the Teutonic language is not due to any inability to pronounce it, but to causes inherent to the parent language of the Teutonic as well as the classical languages, for in Greek and Latin the letter *b*, which, according to Grimm's law, answers to the Teutonic *p*, stands exactly in the same predicament as *p* in the Teutonic; there is no single instance of 'lautverschiebung' from a Gr.-Lat. *b* to a Teut. *p* (Curtius); no word beginning with *p* is formed by 'ablaut,' and only a few are derived by 'umlaut' (*prýði*, *pyngja*, *pæla*). For other details see the introduction to letters B and F.

PADDA, *u. f.* [A.S. *pada*; Dutch *padde*; Engl. *paddock*]:—a toad; ormar, edlur, frotskr, ok pöddur, snakes, lizards, frogs, and toads. Fms. x. 380; myss ok ormar, edlur ok pöddur, O. H. 109; ekki eitrvikindi, hvárki ormr né padda, Sk. 88, MS. 623. 26; þar eru eigi höggormar, frotskr né padda, there are neither snakes, frogs, nor toads, viz. in Ireland, referring to the tale of St. Patrick,—a legend taken from a popular etymology of the saint's name, q. 'padd-reaker,' toad-driver. 2. in Icel., where no amphibia are found, used of any insects or beetles in pools or foul water.

Þaðreimr, *m.* = the *twóðpous* in Constantinople, Fms. vii. 97, xi. 315. **Þakka**, *ad. to pack, tie up.*

Þakki, *a. m.* [Engl. *pack*], (also **Þakka**, *u. f.*, Grett. 129 A), a *pack*, *bundle*, esp. used of bundles of wadmal exported from Icel. and the Faroes, D. N. ii. 559, iii. 451, N. G. L. iii. 207, 209, Bs. i. 812, 842. **Þakka-lína**, *u. f.* *pack-thread, string*, N. G. L. iii. 209. **Þakka-vaðmál**, *n.* *common wadmal*, H. E. i. 574.

Þaktar, *m. pl.* [Lat. *epactum*], the *epacts*, Rb. passim; **Þakta tal**, *öld*, the *tale, cycle of epacts*, Rb. 4, 6, 70.

Þaktin, *m.* a nickname, Fms. ix. 471.

Þal, *n. (?)*; með illaku þali, Bs. ii. 503 (in a poem).

Þalafrey, *m.* [late Lat. *palafredus*], a *palafrey*, Karl. 495.

Þalans-greifi, *a. m.* a *palgrave*, count *palatine*, Ann. 1223.

Þall-borð, *n.* the *big table*, háborð and þallborð are synonymous, Vm. 84; in the phrase, hann á ekki upp á þallborðið, he is not up at the big table, i. e. is not made much of.

Þall-dómar, *m. pl.* *fire-side gossip*, = *arindómar*, q. v.

Þall-dýna, *u. f.* = *þallkodd*, D. N.

Þall-kleði, *n.* a *carpet* or *covering* for the *pallr*, Vm. 109, B. K. 50, D. N., Boldt.

Þall-kodd, *a. m.* a *cushion*, Vm. 55, 109, D. N.

PALLR, *m.* [the etymology of this word, as also the time when and place whence it was borrowed, is uncertain; the true Norse word is *bekkr* or *fet*; *pallr* may be of Norman origin, although it is frequently used in the Sagas referring to the Saga time (10th century); even the benches in the legislative assembly on the alping were called *pallar*, not *bekkir*; but this cannot have been so originally. The word itself is, like *páll*, probably from Lat. *palus*, *pala* = *stipes*, Du Cange; Engl. *pale*, *palings*; in the Icel. it is used of *big steps* (Lat. *gradus*), esp. of any *big floor* or *dais* in old dwellings, sometimes = *fet* (q. v.) or = *lopt* (q. v.), and

lastly of the *benches* in the hall = *bekkr* (q. v.) The adoption of the word was probably connected with the change in the floor and seats of the halls, as mentioned in Fagrsk. ch. 219, 220, which arrangement of benches was adopted from Norman England, and is in fact still seen in English college-halls, with the raised high floor at the upper end. In Icel. the ladies were then seated on this *dais* (*há-pallr*, *þver-pallr*), instead of being placed, according to the older custom, on the left hand along the side walls, see below, II. 2. As the Sagas were written after this had taken place, so the use of the word, e.g. in the Njála (ch. 34 and often), may be an anachronism.]

B. A step = Lat. *gradus*; þessi steinn var útan sem klappaðr væri gráðum eða þöllum, Fms. i. 137; vindur upp at ganga, niðjan þallar á bergit, Symb. 56; stiga þall af þalli, from *step to step*, Hom. 140. **PALLA-SÖNGR** and **PALLA-SÁLM**, *m.* = the 'graduale,' chant, or *responsorium* 'in gradibus' in the Roman Catholic service, from its being chanted at the steps of the altar; sá söngur heitir þallasöngur þvíat hann er fyrir þöllum sunginn, 625, 188, Hom. (St.), Mar.: metaph. *degrees*, eum tópti þallr ósoma, 677. 1: þrjátígi þalla djúpr, Bév. **PALLA-BÓK**, *f.* 'graduale,' the service-book for the high mass, Jáv. ch. 10.

II. a *dais* with its set of benches; þar skulu þallar þrír vera (three sets of benches) umhverfis lögréttuna, Grág. i. 4; þallinn þann ion úðra, Eg. 303; Flói gekk inn í stofuna ok settisk niðr, ok kastaði í þallinn (he threw on the floor) undan sér há-sétinu, Nj. 175; konungur leit yfir lyðinn umhverfis sik á þallana, Fms. vii. 156; hann lá í þallinum, 325; konungur sat í þallinum hjá honum, xi. 366; gekk þrándr í stofu, en þeir lágu í þallinum, Sigurðr ok Þódr ok Gautr, Fær. 195.

2. the raised floor or *dais* at the upper end of the hall, where the ladies were seated (= *þver-pallr*, *há-p.*), konur skipuðu þall, Nj. 11; konur sátu á þalli, Isl. ii. 250; hljópu þeir inn ok til stofu, ok sat Katla á þalli ok spana, Eb. 94; hón fal sik í þallinum, she hid herself in the *pallr*, Landn. 121; var þar hlemmar undir ok holt innan þallrinnu, . . . þá bað Geiríðr brjóta upp þallinn, var Oddr þar fundinn, Eb. 96:—*mið-pallr*, the middle bench; *krók-pallr*, the corner bench, Skíða R. (where the beggar littered himself). 3. in mod. usage the sitting-room is called *pallr*, from being elevated a yard or two above the level ground; í hlýðind þar hjónin búa á þalli, Snót: hence **þall-skór**, *f.* the ridge of the *pallr*; **þalla-horn**, *n.* the corner of the *pallr*, Nj. 220, Sturl. iii. 141.

þall-sessa, *u. f.* = *þallkodd*, Dipl. iii. 4.

þall-stokkr, *m.* the ridge or edge of the *dais*, Nj. 220, Fms. vii. 325.

þall-strá, *n.* the *dais-straw*; verða ellidaudr inni á þallstrám, Hkr. i. 149.

þanna, *u. f.* [Lat. *panna*; Germ. *pfanne*; Engl. *pan*], a *pan*, Dipl. v. 18.

2. [Swed. *panna*], the skull, head, Skíða R. 168.

þanta, *ad. to bet*, = *veðsetja*, Bs. ii. 176.

þantir, *m.* [Germ. *pfand*], a *pledge*, Stj. 197; also **þanta**, *ad. to pawn*: the true old Icel. word is *veð*, q. v.

þant-sætja, *tt.* = *þanta*, to *pawn*, D. N.

þansari, *a. m.* [mid. Lat. *panzeria*; Germ. *panzier*, from mid. Lat. *panzeria* = *lorica quae ventrem tegit* (Du Cange), from *panza* = *abdomen*; Fr. *pance*; Engl. *paunch* = *stomach*]:—prop. a *leather belt worn round the stomach*, whence gener. a *coat of mail*, a *jack*, Nj. 70, Sk. 375, 400, 405; þansara húfa, Fms. viii. 404; hirt-madr skal eiga vápnreyju ok utan yfir þansara eða brynju, N. G. L. ii. 437: a *þansari* as *armour* is chiefly mentioned in the 12th and 13th centuries, and is probably an anachronism in the Nj. i. c.

Þapir, *a. m.* [Lat. *papa*; Gr. *πάππa*; cp. early Swed. *þaplinger*, whence mod. Swed. *þabling* and *þablings-söe* near Copenhagen; Germ. *pfaffen*]:—a *pope*, *priest*; the Irish anchorites were esp. called *Papar*; traces of such anchorites at the first arrival of the Northmen were found in the east of Icel.; þá voru hér menn Kristnir þeir es Norðmenn kalla Papa, Jb. ch. 1, Landn. (pref.). These 'monks of the west' had sought this remote desert island in order to shun all intercourse with men, and when the heathen Northmen came to Iceland, the *Papas* left it; the statement of Ari Fróði in the Landnám is confirmed by the book of the Irish monk Dicuil (De Mensurâ Orbis), Ed. Paris, 1807. From these *Papas* are derived some local names, **Þap-ey**, **Þapýli**, **Þap-óas**, **Þapa-fjörðr**, map of Icel., Landn. **Þapoyjar-buxur**, *f. pl.* a kind of wizard breeches, money breeches, see Maurer's Volks. 2. the *pope*, Landn. 18.

Þappir, *m.* [Lat. *papyrus*], *paper*; bréf á þappir ok á Látinn skrifað, D. N. iii. (a Norse deed, A.D. 1364); all Icel. MSS. and writs (*máldagar*) of the 14th and 15th centuries were on vellum, and paper came first into general use about or a little before the Reformation; only two leaves on satin paper (a fragment of the Grágás) are preserved in the Arna-Magn. Coll. written in the 12th century or early in the 13th.

Þar, *n.* [Lat. *par*], a *pair*, occurs in the 15th century; hann gaf mér tvenn þör skúða, two pairs of shoes, Skíða R.; þar skó, Bs. i. 876; ganga með þörum, by pairs, Mar.: since freq. tvenn þör vetlinga, sokka, two pairs of gloves, socks.

II. a *paring*, *serap*; hann fleygði til hennar þörum ok beinum, Clar.:—the phrase, ekki þar, ekki þaríð, not a *paring*, not a *web*, Bs. ii. 254, 323, 341 (16th century); opt eru kvæða efum rýr, ekki á stundum þaríð, Tíma R. (begin.): the word may have come into use in the 15th or 16th century.

para, *u. f.* pairs, of fish hung up. **II. parings.**
paradís, *f.* [Gr. *παράδεισος*; Lat. *paradisus*], *paradise* (also *paradisa*, *u. f.*, Sks. 502, 521 B), Stj. 36, Sks. 521, Nidst. 8; *paradisarfagnadr*, *-æla*, *-vist*, *-grænleikr*, Greg. 68, Fms. i. 227, Bs. i. 202, Sks. 580, Pass. 40, 18, Vidal. passim. **II.** in local names, *Paradisarfagnallir*, *m.* the name of a cave in southern Icel., A. A., tab. xii, and Finn Magnússon's work *Rúnamó*. In some Icel. farms a grassy hollow or valley (*hvammr*) close by a dwelling-house is called *Paradís*, as at Skarð in western Icel.; another called *Viti*, Isl. þjóða. ii. 32 sqq.
parak, *n.* a nickname, Landn., prob. Gaelic = Scot. *parrack*: in mod. usage *parreka*, *ad.* [A. S. *parac* = *park*], to keep pent in, under constraint and coercion, (slang.)
parði, *a, m.* a leopard, Al. 85.
pardun, *m.* a pardon, Ann. 1349.
Paris, *Parisborg*, *f.* Paris, Bs. i. 92, 799, Fms.; *Paris-klerkr*, *a* clerk of Paris, Orkn. 330.
parlak, *n.* = *sparlak*; eitt silki p., a silken bed-curtain, D. N. ii. 165.
parliament, *n.* [Fr.], a parley, conference, Ann. 1276.
parta, *ad.* to part, divide, H. E. ii. 167, Pr. 424.
partera, *ad.* = *parta*, Stj. 106, 151, Bs. i. 242.
parteran, *f.* division, Edda (pref.)
partikúla, *u. f.* [a Lat. word], a particle or part of a degree, Rb. 463.
PARTH, *m.* [Lat.], a part, share, the word appears in writers of the 14th and the end of the 13th century, Stj. 50, Grett. 162, Al. 89, Ann. 824, Dipl. v. 3, Bs. i. 848; ok keypti honum þar part í skipi, Fb. ii. 105 (where Fbr. 25 new Ed. omits the word part); nokkurn part (acc.), partly, Fms. viii. 94 (v. l.), passim in mod. usage; but the true old word is *hlutr* — as a measure, *part of a degree*, Rb. 480: of time, 489, MS. 732. 2, 7: a party, máls-partir, q. v. **parta-lauss**, *adj.* unparcelled, Boldt.
pass, *n.* a kind of tree, Edda (Gl.) ii. 566.
passa, *ad.* [Dan. *passer*], to watch; *passa upp á e-ð*.
passel, *a, m.* a pint, measure; *drekka passa og þela*, Hallgr. 2. a passport, (mod.)
passía, *u. f.* passion; hann las passiona, Bs. i. 155: in the name *Passíu-Sálmur*, the *Passion Hymn*, see List of Authors, p. xii.
past, *n.* [Lat. *pastus*; Fr. *pâte* ?], a feast; in the phrase, *liggjá á pasti*, of a wild beast, to be sucking the blood out of the prey; the Landn. 235 has *liggjá á fasti*, see *fastir*; *gledinnar past*, Lil. 90; *hyggju past*, Krosskr.
II. pastr, *n.* animal vigour; það er ekkert pastr í honum, there is no piñ in him. **pastra-lauss**, *adj.* pitiless, feeble, e. g. of children suffering from atrophy.
pasta, *u. f.* a kind of stuff. **pöstu-tjald**, *n.* a tent of p., B. K. 83.
pata, *ad.* to 'patter,' prattle, and **patari**, *a, m.* a 'patterer,' prattler; *ad* *patarinn svo patar einn*, hann *patar sig inn í skáða*, a ditty.
pataldr, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*], a battle, a ár. ley.; bjóða e-m á *pataldr*, to challenge to fight, Bs. i. 9.
pati, *a, m.* [the word is akin to the Engl. *patter*] — a rumour; *kvað þat ekki vera nema kvitt ok pata einn*, Hom. 13; *vér höfum heyrt nokkurn pata af*, Fms. ix. 278; þá kom *pati* nokkurr til Vindlands, at ..., 295; sögðu vinir Erlings honum *pata* þann sem þeir höfðu spurt, vii. 310, viii. 216, 262, 265; sá *pati* kom fyrir þá at hón mundi vera með barni, Hkr. i. 188; Hákon jarl fær nokkurn *pata* af því, at ..., 246; *þáskup* heyrði *pata* á þessu, Bs. i. 293.
patína, *u. f.* a *paten* on which the wafers are laid for mass, Vm. 54, 65, Hom. 138, 141.
Patrekr, *m.* St. Patrick, from whom was named the *Patreks-fjörðr*, *m.* in western Icel., Landn. i. ch. 12, where Ari, the Icelandic historian, by misapprehension, makes St. Patrick the foster-father of Örlög (end of the 9th century) instead of his saint and patron. Ari, in this case, probably merely repeated the current legend.
petriarki, *a, m.* a patriarch, Grág. ii. 165, Fms. vii. 92, Symb. 28.
pettara-legr, *adj.* [cp. Dan. *pette* = to suck; Engl. *pet* may be a kindred word] — blooming, thriving, esp. used of a youth or child; þú ert svo *pettara-legr*, how thriving you look!
paufa, *ad.* to sneak, lurk.
paufi, *a, m.* a lurking fiend; átu-maðkr og einhver *paufinn* ódrygir hvað sem hún ferr með, Bb. 1. 15. **paufa-legr**, *adj.* dark, gloomy, of a road or a landscape.
pauri, *a, m.* a goblin, devil; húfud-paurr, an arch-fiend.
peusa, *ad.* = *púsa*, [Fr.], to espouse, Fms. ix. 293, x. 106, 114, v. l.
pax-blað, *n.* a 'pacificale' *an vellum*, Pm. 68, 112, Vm. 7.
pax-spjald, *n.* a peace tablet, 'pacificale,' a tablet with a crucifix and a 'pax vobiscum' beneath; in the Roman Catholic times it was presented to be kissed by the worshippers (osculum pacis), see Du Cange, as also a description in H. E. i. 173, note a, and iv. 135, note b; the *pacificale* was either a piece of parchment or a slab, *paxspjald steint*, annat með bókfell, Pm. 108; it was different to *altaris steinn*, *altaris steinar þrir*, *paxspjald gullagt*, ok *paxblöð* tva, 112; p. með kopar, 10; p. gyllt, Vm. 83; *paxspjald* ok *paxspjald yfir altari*, Pm. 11, D. l. passim.
PÁ or **pái**, *m.* [A. S. *peá*; Engl. *pea-cock*, *pea-ben*; Lat. *pavo*; Germ. *pfau*] — a peacock; it occurs as the nickname of Olave pá, who was

born in Icel. about 948 A. D., but of an Irish mother, and she prob. gave him the name, Landn. (Ld., Nj.)
páfi, *a, m.* [papa; Dan. *pave*; cp. Germ. *pfaff*] — a pope, Grág. ii. 165, Nj. 281, Landn. (pref.); *páfi boð*, *boðskapr*, a papal message, Ann. 1310, Fms. x. 8, Bs., Ann., passim. **COMPDS:** *páfi-bann*, *n.* a papal ban, K. A. 65. *páfi-dómr*, *m.* the 'popedom,' papacy, 625, 53, Rb. 422. *páfi-dæmi*, *n. id.*, D. N. iii. 11. *páfi-fundr*, *m.* visiting the pope, Fms. x. 60, 99. *páfi-garðr*, *m.* the papal residence (= Rome), Grett. 162 A, Fms. x. 8. *páfi-lauss*, *adj.* without a pope, Bs. *páfi-ligr*, *adj.* *popish*, *papal*, K. A. 228, D. N. *páfi-stóll*, *m.* the papal see, 625, 41. *páfi-tala*, *u. f.* a list of popes, 625, 60. *páfi-tíund*, *f.* a papal tithe, Dipl. ii. 16. *páfi-trú*, *f.* popery. *páfi-veldi*, *n.* papal power, 625, 61. *páfi-villa*, *u. f.* a *popish* error, *papistry*. *pá-fugl*, *m.* a pea-fowl, Karl. 51, 472, Stj. 573, Fas. iii. 359, passim in mod. usage, as the simple *pá* or *pái* is not used.
páll, *m.* [Lat. *pálus*, q. v. *paglus*; Engl. *pole*; Fr. *pelle*; mid. Lat. *pala*, see Du Cange] — a kind of hoe or spade for digging earth or peat, for a drawing of which see Eggert Itin., tab. viii, fig. 4; *pála eðr rekur*, K. p. K. 38; *páll ok reka*, Am. 34; *hafa páll ok reku*, Isl. ii. 193; *gengu í fjós ok tóku þar páll ok reku*, Dropl. 28; *pá tók Clement grafið í hönd sér ok hjó tysvar pálinum niðr*, Clem. 46; *Klausi saxar í sundr baggana með páli*, Sd. 157. 2. a pale, D. N. i. 527. **COMPDS:** *páll-stunga*, *u. f.* a thickness (of peat) which can be cut in one slice with the páll. *páll-torfa*, *u. f.* a slice of turf cut with the páll, Mar. 312.
Páll, *m.* (the older form *Páll*, Bs. i. (the Miracle-book) 333 passim, K. p. K. 112) — Paul, Paulus; the name appears in Icel. about the 12th century, and soon became very popular: *Páll-kirkja*, St. Paul's Church, 625, 47; *Páll-likneski*, Pm. 51; *Páll-messa*, see *messa*.
pálmari, *a, m.* a palmer, pilgrim, Orkn. 176; for the palmers, when they came to the river Jordan, used to carry a palm in the hand and a cross on the breast, *bartu þaðan pálm í hendi en kross á bringu*, Fms. vii. 160; *kross hangir þul þessum fyrir brjósti*, en *pálmr meðal herða*, a cross hangs on this wise man's breast, and a palm between his shoulders, Orkn. (in a verse). **pálmara-vögr**, *m.* the palmer's way, i. e. the road to Palestine, Fms. ix. 417.
pálma-stíka, *u. f.* [Lat. *pálma*], a 'palm-rule,' the striking across the palm of the hand with a ruler.
Pálm-dróttinsdagr, *m.* Palm Sunday, Nj. 273, Fms. iii. 36.
pálmi, *a, m.* = *pálmsunnudagr*.
pálm-kvistr, *m.* a palm branch, Bs. ii. 16.
pálmr, *m.* [Lat.], a palm-tree, Edda (Gl.), Fms. vii. 160; *ságrán pálm*, 656 B. 7; *laufgir pálmur*, Lil.; *pálma-borg*, the palm city = Jericho, Stj. **COMPDS:** *Pálma-dagr*, *m.* Palm Sunday, Rb. 42, Nj. 273, Fbr. 112, Fms. x. 396; *pálmadags dúkr*, an inventory, Dipl. v. 18. *pálm-sunna*, *u. f.* the palm-sun, i. e. Palm Sunday; and *pálmsunnudagr*, *id.*, Nj. 271; but the usual form at present is *pálmasunnudagr*, *id.*, Sturl. ii. 177, Nj. 271.
pálm-tré, *n.* a palm-tree, Stj.
pálm-víðr, *m.* palm-wood, Stj. 386, Barl. 100, Bs. ii. 164.
Pálmir, *m.* a pr. name, and *Pálma-tóki*, *a, m.* = *Toki the Archer* (?), Fms. xi. (Jomsv. S.)
pál-stafr, *m.* [páll; cp. Engl. 'falstaff'], a 'pole-staff,' a pole with an iron spike, a kind of heavy missile, Róm. 164, Fms. viii. 139, 224, 389, Nj. 274, Sks. 386, Karl. 81.
pápi, *a, m.* papa, of children; *hefna pápa*, *hefna pápa*! Maurer's Volks. 289; but in western Icel. *babbi*.
pápiaka, *u. f.* papistry: **pápiakr**, *adj.* *popish*.
pár, *n.* crabbed writing, a scrawl: **pára**, *ad.* to scrawl.
PÁSKAR, *m. pl.*; ancient writers freq. used a fem. pl. *páskir* or *páskar*, thus, fyrir *Páskir*, K. A. 194, Stj. 52; fyrir *Páskar* (acc.), Gpl. 30; hann lét í stað koma Jól ok *Páskar* (acc.), Fms. x. 393 (Ágrip); um vátir eptir *Páskir*, ix. 274; when in gen. and dat. *Páska*, *Páskum*, the gender cannot be distinguished; in mod. usage it is always masc., and, as of old, never used in sing.: [Gr. *πάσχα*; North. E. *Pauch*; Dan. *Paske*; the ancient Teut. *Easter* and Germ. *Oster* are unknown in the Scand. languages] — *Easter*, *Passover-time*; eptir *Páska*, Grág. (Kh.) i. 141; fyrir *Páskana*, Ld. 324; þváttdaginn fyrir *Páska*, 326; hálða *Páska*, 686 C. 1, Rb. 4; *Páskar* eru mér nú (it is an Easter to me, a great feast) er ek náða at sjá þik, Greg. **COMPDS:** *Páska-aptan*, *m.* Easter-eve, N. G. L. i. 10, Fms. ii. 137, ix. 511. *Páska-blað*, *m.* = *Páska-spjald*, Vm. 51. *Páska-bók*, *f.* a Paschal book (?) of lessons, as church furniture, Pm. 74, 96. *Páska-dagr*, *m.* Easter day, K. p. K., Bs., passim; Jól dag ok *Páskadag*, Symb. 22. *Páska-fríðr*, *m.* the Easter-peace, Ó. H.; in the early Swed. law (Schlyter) the 'paska-fríðr' lasted from Wednesday before Easter until the evening of the eighth day after Easter. *Páska-hald*, *n.* the keeping of Easter, Rb. 66, 428. *Páska-hátíð*, *f.* the Paschal-feast. *Páska-helgi*, *f.* the Easter holiday, K. p. K. *Páska-helgi-vika*, *u. f.* Easter week, N. G. L. i. 426. *Páska-korti*, *n.* an Easter-candle, a kind of church furniture; p. af tré, a wooden p., Vm. 6; p. steint, painted, 22; *Páskakertis umbúnaðr*, a case of a p., 51; *Páskakertis stíka*, Pm. 17, 51. *Páska-lamb*, *n.* a Paschal lamb,

Hom. 84. **Páskamessa**, u. f. *Easter service*; svá virði ek eið biskups sem Páskamessu, Sturl. i. 68. **Páskamorgin**, m. *Easter-morning*, Fb. iii. 339. **Páskanótt**, f. *Easter night*, K. p. K. 164, Fms. ii. 140. **Páskapaktar**, m. *the Paschal epact*, Rb. 136. **Páskasaga**, u. f. an 'Easter Saga', perh. = the History of the Passion and Resurrection, Pm. 15. **Páskasnjór**, n. *snow at Easter*, Ann. 1310. **Páskaspjald**, n. *an Easter-tablet as church furniture*, a tablet representing the Resurrection, Vm. 47, Pm. 6, 112; it was different from paxspjald, see Pm. 11. **Páskatími**, a, m. (-tíð, f.), *Easter-time*, Stj. 148, Greg. 59, Fms. x. 371. **Páskatré**, n. *an Easter-tree*, = Páskaspjald (?), Vm. 47. **Páskatungl**, n. *an Easter-moon*, Rb. **Páskavelsa**, u. f. *an Easter banquet*, Fms. ii. 137. **Páskavika**, u. f. *Easter-week*, i. e. the week after Easter Sunday, Stj. 52, Rb. 70, Fms. vii. 187, Sturl. iii. 164, Ld. 216. **Páskavist**, f. *a staying for Easter*, Fms. viii. 30. **Páskald**, f. *the Paschal cycle* (*cyclos Paschalis* = 532 years), MS. 1812. 61, Rb. 64: **Páskaldar-tal**, n. *computation according to the Paschal cycle*, Rb. 368, 418. **peð**, n. [Fr. *péon*], *a pawn in chess*; kóngs-peð, *a king's pawn*; hróks-peð, *riddara-peð*, *dróttningar-peð*, *biskups-peð*. **peð-mát**, n. (Mag. 23, 44), or **peð-rífr**, m. *cheekmate with a pawn*. **peð-maðr**, m. *a footman*, Karl. 31: *a pawn in chess* = **peð**. **peini**, a nickname, Fms. viii. 362; prob. Gael., cp. Engl. *Payne*. **peisa**, u. f. [from Engl. *piece*; Gael. *pios*], *a jerkin, the upper 'piece' of a woman's dress*; in Icel. the word was prob. borrowed in the 15th century from English or Scottish traders, and is now very freq.; band-p., *prjóna-p*. **Peita**, u. f. *Poitiers in France*, Fms.: *a Poictier's shaft or missile*, Lex. Poët.: *Poitnekr*, adj. from P., id. **peksa**, n. (**pekka**, að), [from the Engl.], *picking a quarrel*, (slang). **pelli**, a, m. [Dan. *pægel*], *a quarter of a pint*; yndi er að sitja óls við pel og gamna sér, Hallgr.; drekka þessa og pela, id. — *a little bottle*, with brandy or liquors, brennivín-pelli. **pell**, n. [Lat. *pallium*; A. S. *pelle*; Engl. *pall*; mid. H. G. *pfelle*] — *costly stuff*, *velvet* (?); sæng tjölduð þellum, Hkr. i. 242; skikkja ok pell dregin yfir skinnin, *fur lined with pell*, Lv. 41; pell þat er hókull sá var ór gör, er Skarbendill heitir, Bs. i. 77; messu-hókull af pelli, B. K. 82; altaris-klæði með pell, Vm. 91; altaris-klæði tvau af pelli, 98; hókull ok kantara-kápa af nýju pelli, B. K. 83, Vm. 100; tvau handlin af pelli, B. K. 83; pelli-altaris-klæði, -búnaðr, -hús, -hókull, -kápa, -klæði, *an altar cloth, lining, case, cope of pell*, Vm. 49, 80, 93, 114, B. K. 83, Pm. 123, Am. 15, Dipl. v. 18; pelli-klæði, -kyrill, -skikkja, Ld. 328, O. H. 31, Fms. ii. 246, iv. 27, v. 268. **pennti**, a, m. [Lat.], *a pen*, Th. 76. **penna-knifr**, m. *a pen-knife*. **penningr**, m., mod. **peningr**, with a single n; the double n is borne out by rhymes, *penningi, kenna*, Bragi; a contr. form **pengar** also occurs, Dipl. i. 8, iii. 4, Bs. i. 699, Mar.: [cp. Engl. *penny*; Germ. *pfennig*; Dan. contr. *penge*; from Lat. *pecunia*] — *a penny*, in sing. *a coin, coined piece*; in plur. also gener. = *money*: the word occurs as early as in Bragi, the oldest of Norse poets, who calls the round shield with the painted ring (see baugr) 'the penny of Walhalla,' for the halls of the ancients were hung with shields; it also occurs in the Ls. 40. It is probably one of the earliest borrowed Gr.-Lat. words in the Scand. language; Byzantine and Roman coins up to the end of the 2nd century A. D. have been discovered in Danish cairns and fens (coins of the last decennium of the 2nd century have been discovered in a 'moss fund' in Sleswig); see also the remarks s. v. *kinga*; but money for trade-purposes was little used until after the introduction of Christianity, and the first mint-masters were English; Enskir penningar, *English coins, English money*, Eg. 767; see the curious records in the Saga, ch. 55, 61, but esp. 88; gull-p., *a gold coin*; silfr-p., *a silver coin*: for a coin used as a token see the story in Gisl. 14, 24. II. *a small coin, a penny*, a subdivision of an ounce; but the value varies, thus, thirty pence to an ounce, N. G. L. i. 225; sixty to an ounce, Grág. i. 500; tuttugu penningar vegnir í örtog, MS. 732. 16; ten to an ounce, Grág. i. 357; lögsilfr et forna, þat er tíu penningar göra eyri, ii. 188; penning er tíu væri fyrir alin vaðmáls, Hkr. ii. 231; ef penningi er vert eðr meira, 188; hálfum vegnum penningi miðr en hálfan sjötta eyri, 175; þrjú penninga Enska, Fms. ix. 442, v. l.; hann fann grafsilfr ok tók af tuttugu penninga, Landn. 146; þrjú penninga ok tvær örtogar, N. G. L. i. 76; bæta fjórum penningum ok tveim örtogum, id.; þrem penningum minna en eyri = *an ounce minus three pennies*, 77; þrjú penninga ok fimm örtogar, ... áttján penninga, ... tólf penninga, ... tvá hluti fimta penninga ok eyri; tvá hluti séttu penninga þat er fimtungi minna en full óln, 78, 79; þrír penningar taldir eru við einn veginn, 732. 16; hálf önnur örtug ok tveir þingar, Dipl. iii. 4; hann gördi penning þann er ekki stóð minna en eyri, *he made a coin which weighed not less than an ounce*, Gisl. 14; gjalda Rúma-skatt einn penning taldan (*Peter's penny*), K. A. 194; — in translations, þrjátígi penninga, 655 vii. 3 (*triginti argentei* of the Vulgate, Gen. xxxvii. 28); tveim hundrúðum penninga, 655 xi. 4 (= *diacostus dyraplas*, John vi. 7); en hver sú kona sem hefir tíu peninga ... eg hefi minn pening apr fundið, Luke xv. 8, 9; — phrases, fyrir-gora hverjum penningi fjár sins, *to forfeit every penny*, K. A. 144;

hver penning, *every penny*, Eg. 72; aldrei fór hann af því es ek á einn penning, MS. 4. 11; vert eins penningi, *a penny's worth*, 4. 13; hvárki óln né penning, *neither an ell nor a penny*, i. e. *not a whit*, Ls. 40. III. in plur. *money*; ríkr at penningum, *monied*, Dropl. 35; penninga upptekt, Fms. v. 162; miðr at penningum, i. 257; fá e-m góða penninga, vii. 319; svá marga penninga sem héc verðr brestr í, Dipl. ii. 10, iv. 5; friðra penga, i. 8; frami ok fagrigrir penningar, Fs. 6; til verald-ligra penga, Mar.; góðs ok penninga, Fms. iii. 91; sing. collect., Al. 4. composit: **penninga-lauss**, adj. *penniless*, Th. 4. **penninga-leysi**, u. *lack of money*. **penninga-ríkr**, adj. *rich in coin, monied*, Sturl. iii. 129. **penninga-skortir**, m. *shortness, lack of money*. IV. in mod. Icel. *usage* penningr is used of *cattle, live stock*; sauð-peningr, *sheep*; naut-p., *neat cattle*; mjálta penninginn, *to milk the sheep*. This curious usage is due to an analogy with the old word *fé*, q. v. **penntill**, m. *a pencil*, (mod.) **penta**, að, [Fr. *peindre*], *to paint*; rást (the roof) var allt steint ok pentað, Fms. v. 339; hann lét penta húfuna, *he had the church ceiling painted*, Bs. i. 830; hann lét Atla prest skrifara p. allt ræfr innan, í stöplinum ok svá björinn, 122; herra Ketill lét p. innan kirkjuna, Vm. 117; p. líkneskjú, Mar.; Máris líkneski pentað; fjögur blöð pentað, Pm. 1; pentað lesbók, *a painted, illuminated, book of lessons* (see málbók), Am. 35; metaph., pentaðar málsgreindir, *painted phrases*, Skálda. 2. in mod. *usage* to stain one's clothes with food whilst eating, penta sig; þú hefir pentað þig; pentaðu þig ekki! **penta**, u. f. *a spot of meat on the clothes in eating*. **pent-speldi**, n. *a bib or napkin tied round the neck of children when eating*. **pentan**, f. *painting*, Vm. 44. **pentari**, a, m. *a painter*, Mar.: also **penturr**, N. G. L. ii. 246. **pera**, u. f. [Fr. *poire*; Engl. *pear*], *a pear*; — of a *pear-tree*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 483. **peru-tré**, n. *a pear-tree*, Karl. 14. **perla**, u. f. [Fr. *perle*; Engl. *pearl*], *a pearl*; mitra með perlu, Dipl. iii. 4; kasta perlu fyrir svin, Matth. vii. 6. **perlu-knappur**, m. *a pearl-stud*, Vm. 21. **persóna**, u. f., **persóni**, a, m., H. E. i. 468, [Lat. *persona*], *a person*, of the Divinity, Stj. 19; þessar persónur blessi Guð af hæðum (in reading the banns); manns-p., kvenn-p.: gramm., Skálda 180, 185, 186. 2. *a person*; einnar persónu verð (the wages of one person) ... hann valdi ok hinar vísustu persónur af prestum sínum, at prédika kross, Bs. i. 699; klerka eðr kirkjulegar persónur, H. E. i. 501; prestar ok persónar (sic), *priests and persons*, 468. **persónu-lauss**, adj. *without a person*; kirkja persónulaus eða prestlaus, H. E. i. 258, N. G. L. i. 455. **persóna-logr**, adj. *personal*, Stj.: mod. **persónu-logr**. **pervís-logr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *thin, puny*. **pest**, f. [Lat. *pestis*; Germ. and Engl. *pest*], *a plague*. **Pettarr**, **Pottarr** is the older form, Gd. 19, 34, Bs. i. 616; Pettarr messa, K. p. K. (Kb.) 39; dat. Pettari, Clem. 55; else **Petur** or **Pétr**, Fb. iii. 459; in earlier times (the 12th and 13th century) this name is very rare, see the list of pr. names to Landn., Sturl. and Bs., but became in Icel. more freq. in the 15th and following centuries; **Pettari-m.**, see messa: **Pétr-blað**, *a picture of St. Peter*, Pm. 126; **Pétr-fé**, *Peter's pence*, 45; **Pétr-kirkja**, *St. Peter's church*, Vm. 31; **Pétr-kyr**, *St. Peter's cow*, id.; **Pétr-nautr**, see nautr; **Pétr-nál**, see nál; **Pétr-stóll**, -setr, *St. Peter's chair, cathedra Petri*, Rb. 372, MS. 625. 60, 61; **Pétr-tollr**, *St. Peter's tithes*, 671. 18; **Pétr-vaka**, *St. Peter's eve*, Vm. 21, Fms. viii. 123. II. *plants and birds with names from St. Peter*: **Pétr-budda**, u. f., or **Pétr-skip**, u. a fish, *St. Peter's pike* or *ship* = *galvanus marinus*, Eggert Ilin. ch. 897; **Pétr-kofa**, u. f. a bird, *colymbus grylla*: **Pétr-mold**, f. a kind of earth: **Pétr-sóley**, f. botan. *dryas octopetala*: **Pétr-urt**, f. *apargia autumnalis*: **Pétr-vaðateinn**, m. = *ovarium onisci*; also óska-björn (q. v.), Maurer's Volks-, Björn. For legends referring to St. Peter see Maurer 190. **petti**, n. [Fr. *petit*; Engl. *petty*], *a small piece of a field*; svo lítið petti, freq. in mod. conversation; the word prob. was imported with the English trade (15th or 16th century). **pikka**, að, *to pick, prick*, Bs. i. 319, ii. 163, Stj. 497, v. l. **pikkis-dagar**, m. pl. [Germ. *pfingsten*, from eccl. Lat. *pentecoste*] — *Whitsunday*, Str. 47, 66, Bs. i. 706, Art. 75, but never used in speaking or classical writing, see hvítasunna. **piktur**, m. [Lat. *pictor*], *a painter*, Mar. **pills**, mod. **pills**, n., older form **pillza**, u. f.; [from mid. Lat. *pellicia*, whence Germ. *pelz*, Engl. *pelt*] — *a pelt, fur coat*; Ánn var í hvítu pillzi, þat var svá sitt at þat nam hæl, Fas. ii. 342; skryðask pillzum ok kápum, Ó. T. 12. 2. mod. *a petticoat*; vera í pillzi, *to wear a petticoat*, freq. **pillsungr**, m. *a short pelt*, Fas. ii. 343. **piltur**, m. a boy, prop. a boy clad in a pelt or petticoat; hann bar piltinn á handlegg sér, Fb. i. 565, Grett. 117; hann sá hvar piltinn stóð á baki honum, 124; piltur þessi, *this youth*, Fs. 69; biðr þorkell Kol tapa piltinum, 145, Gd. 55; — in mod. usage also a *man*, thus the labourers on a farm (vinnumenn, hús-karlar) are called piltar. **pilt-skapr**, m. *ribaldry*; and **piltu-yrði**, n. pl. *coarse language*, Bs. ii. 261. **pinni**, a, m. [Engl.], *a pin*; pinnar af stáli, Bév.

piparr, m. [Lat. *piper*], *pepper*, Pr. 470, 475, MS. 4. 21, Str. 45, Rétt. 78, 114. **pipar-korn**, n. a *pepper-corn*, Pr. 474.

pipra, að, to *pepper*, Fas. iii. 359, Fms. v. 193. II. perh. a different word, [Lat. *vibrare*]:—to *quiver*, *shake*; hann (the horse) skalf ok pipraði, Bs. i. 318; jörðin skalf ok pipraði af ötta, 145; allar æðar pipruðu fyrir hræðslu sakir, Fb. 149:—*reflex.*, Krosskv. 5.

píssa, að, (*píssa*, n.), to *piss*, Lat. *mingere*.

pístill, m., dat. *pístill*, *pístull*, a, m., 656 C. 24, Bs. i. 104, 393, Hom. 137, 140; [eccl. Lat.]:—an *epistle*, Bs. i. 100, 271, 278, Magn. 538; *pístill* ok Guðspjöll, Vm. i. 55, N. T., Vidal. *passim*. **pístla-bók**, f. a *book with the epistles*, Pm. 24.

pítlor, m. a *nickname*, N. G. L. i. 446.

pík, m. a *nickname*, Orkn., Sturl. ii. 168; cp. Engl. *peck*.

píka, u, f. [Dan. *pige*; Swed. *piga*], a *girl*, *lass*, *virgin*; a *for.* word, of which the origin is uncertain, for it occurs for the first time in Norway about the end of the 14th century, and in Icel. in the 15th; *píkan* Margreta, the *spinster* M., D. N. iii. 420 (in a deed of 1378); unga píku, Skáld H. 5. 31; sveinninn nefndist Herraður, en píkan Herraður, Fas. ii. 447 (a romance and ballad of the 15th century); píku-brot, Stef. Ól. (Snót 184); píku-skærkr, Snót 136. In Icel. the word is rare and rather low; it can hardly be used of a gentlewoman.

píla, u, f. [Germ. *pfel*; Dan. *pil*], an *arrow*; it appears in romances of the 15th century, Fas. iii. 329, 337, Skáld H. i. 17; and since that time in the Bible and hymns, as also Safn i. 89; the vernacular word is *ör*, q. v.

píla-grímr, m. [Lat. *peregrinus*, whence Fr. *pélerin*; Engl. *pilgrim*]:—a *pilgrim*, Fms. iii. 33, v. 222, vi. 302, Karl. 71, *passim* in old and mod. usage.

pílar, m. [Engl.], a *pillar*, Stj. 46, 101, 210, 284, Bs. i. 830.

píll, m. a *kind of tree*, Edda (Gl.), Sks. 106.

pímment, n. a *kind of wine*, *piment*, Fas. iii. 359.

pína, f. = *pína*, Skíða R.

pína, u, f. [Lat. *poena*], a *fine*; undir pínu tólf ára gjalds, Bs. i. 733; hverjar pínur skyldask á þá menn, K. Á. 224; bannus-pína. 2. in mod. usage, *pine*, *torture*, *torment*, Vidal., *Pass.*

pína, d. [A. S. *pinan*], to *violate*, *disturb*, Fms. i. 4, Mork. 221, Grág. ii. 139; pína e-n til sagna, i. 347; þar skulu djöflar pína yðr, Hom. 158, *passim*. 2. to *punish*; verk pint ok lofat, *punished* or *allowed*, Mar.; píndr er stuldr, Skálda 204 (in a verse); til þess er hafit yðrar syndir píndr, Hom. 158.

pínaðr, m. *torture*, Stj. 56.

pínari, a, m. a *torturer*, Fms. ii. 32, v. l.

pínilligr, adj. *passive*, Stj. 21; *subject to pains*, Eluc. 35, Hom. 86.

pínung, f. *torture*, Fms. i. 4, vii. 227, Mork. 210, Karl. 279; *pain*, Str. 25; *gramm. passive*, Skálda 180. 2. eccl. *Passion*, Stj. 76, Rb. 82; *pass.*, *pínungar-dagur*, -tími, a *day*, *time of passion*, Stj. 117, 147, 195. *compos*: *Pínungar-Saga*, u, f. the *History of the Passion*. *pínungar-váttir*, m. a *martyr*, 623, 51, Fms. xi. 308. *pínungar-vætti*, n. *martyrdom*, 656 B. 8.

pínkill, m. a *small trunk or luggage*.

pínal, f. thus in Hkr. iii. 349, Sks. 676 B, Fms. vii. 91, Hom. 85, MS. 677. 6: *contr.* *píal*, and so in mod. usage since the Reformation, and so also in old vellums; *píslr*, 623, 32; *písla*, Fms. x. 389; *píslar*, Symb. 29, Fms. vii. 195, Al. 130; *píal*, Rb. 86, Magn. 506:—*torture*, *passion*, *passim*; cp. *pínung* above. *compos*: *píslar-dagur*, m. '*passion-day*', *Good Friday*, Bs. i. 733. *píslar-förir*, n. pl. *instruments of torture*, *racks*, Al. 130. *píslar-mark*, n. the *mark of the passion*, i. e. the *cross*, Fms. vii. 195, Hom. 96, 103. *Píslar-Saga*, u, f. = *Pínungar-Saga*. *píslar-aigr*, m. '*passion-victory*', *martyrdom*, Mar. *píslar-staðr*, m. a *place of torment*, Sks. 143, Greg. 22. *píslar-tíð*, f. *passion time*, 623, 63. *píslar-tré*, n. the '*passion-tree*', the *cross*, Hom. 102, MS. 625, 70. *píslar-váttir*, m. a *martyr*, Stj. 54, Magn. 486, and so in mod. usage, Vidal. *píslar-vætti*, n. *martyrdom*, Hom. 82, Magn. 430, Vidal., *passim* in mod. usage, for the word '*martyr*' is never used in Icel. *písla-njón*, f. a *vision of the torments of hell*, Mar.

pípa, u, f. [Fr. *pipe*], a *pipe*; deekka af pípu, to *drink through a quill*, Rb. 348; mjóvar pípur, Stj. 95; járnstika með pípu, Pm. 90. 2. a *pipe* (as a musical instrument); blása pípur, Fas. iii. 359; syngja í pípur, Stj. 466; fíðlur ok pípur, Fms. xi. 353 (in a verse); strengjum, pípum, söngfærum, Skálda 179 (hljóð-pípa). *pípna-hljómr*, m. a *sound from pipes*, Karl. 203.

pípari, a, m. a *piper*, Boldt 16.

pírum-pár, m. a *scrawl*; see *pár*.

pískra, að, to *whisper*, (slang.)

písl, see *písl*.

pítal, n. [Lat.], a *petal*. *compos*: *pítal-settr*, part. *petal-worked*, Vm. 47. *pítala-upjald*, n. = *pítal*, Vm. 74.

þjækka, að, to *pick*, *prick*; ef þú þjækkar broddinum á hallinn, Fms. iii. 180; stanga ok þjækka með knífum, to *stab and prick with knives*, Mar.; hann þjækkar sem hann getr fastast vegginn, Karl. 69, freq. in mod. usage.

þjakkur, m. a *stumbling back*; hann er mesti þjakkur.

þjátr, n. *penster*, Bs. ii. 322.

þjónkur, f. pl. *luggage*, esp. of a *beggar's bundle*, *pack*, *truss*.

plag, n. [Engl. *play*], *manner*; upp á þeirra plag, Skáld H. 3. 32; með æru plag, Bs. ii. 306; sóma plag, 308; með hefndar plag, Halldgr.

PLAGA, að; this word, although found in old writers, is now almost out of use; it was no doubt borrowed from the German or English, perhaps through the Hanseatic trade, for it appears about the end of the 13th century; in Stj., Laur. S. (14th century);—the Flóam. S. l. c. is the sole instance of its occurrence in the classical *Islandinga Sögur* (see List of Authors D. I. II), but that Saga is not preserved quite in its original form: [A. S. *plagan*; Engl. *play*; Germ. *pflegen*; Dan. *pleje*]:—to *cultivate*; prisa ok plaga sannleik, Stj. 298; plagar hann ok elskar náttina, 86; hann plagaði í honum allskonar ávöxt, Barl. 23 (v. l. to *plantaði*); allar þær listir er þá plöguðu dýrar konur, Fas. iii. 238. 2. to *travail*, *entertain*; presta sína lét hann sitja yfir sitt bord, ok plagaði þá alla vel með góðan kost ok öl, Bs. i. 903; sátu þeir sunnu-daginn vel plagaðir í mat ok drykk, 860, Fas. iii. 373; plagar sik nú alla vega við skraut ok skart, Stj. 417. 3. to *be used*, *went*; eigi hafa menn þat plagat mjök hér til at gabba mik, Fs. (Flóam. S.) 159; þeir verða með Guðligum boðordum þar til samdir ok plagaðir, Stj. 255. 4. *reflex.*, *kenndubnað* sem þar plagaðisk, *which was there fashionable*, Stj. 186.

plaga, u, f. [Lat. *plaga*], a *region*, Rb. 488.

plagg, n. *luggage*; hann bar vápn þeirra ok önnur plögg, Róm. 148; hvert þat plagg sem hann hefði með farit skyldi heilög Níðarós-kirkja eiga, Bs. i. 820; var eigi traust at hann tæki af mönnum plögg sín, Grett. 129 A; at þá legðir af við mik eitthvert plagg af þeim sem þú ferr með, id. **plagga-margr**, m. *having much luggage*, Fms. iii. 117.

plag-aðr, m. *custom*, *habit*, Snót 164.

planka, u, f. = *planki*, Rétt. 61.

planki, a, m., in western Icel. sounded *blanki*, [*planca*, Du Cange]:—a *plank*, *thick board*.

planta, að, [Lat.], to *plant*, with acc. of the place, Stj. 14, 506, Edda (pref.); with acc. of the plant, Barl. 23, 100, Str. 17.

planta, u, f. a *plant*.

plantan, f. a *planting*, Stj. 14, 222.

plata, u, f. [Lat. *plata*], an *open road*; á þessari hinna miklu platu (v. l. to *sléttu*), Barl. 209. 2. a *plate*, *mounted metal*, esp. of *plate armour* in the later Middle Ages, the 13th and following centuries; eigi hafði hann platu, muzu né brynju, Bév.: *plata* is a part of the armour of a king's man in N. G. L. ii. 427 (Hirðskrá, latter part of the 13th century), D. N. *passim*, Trist. 12 (see Fr.). *compos*: *plötu-búnaðr*, m. '*plate-apparel*', of *lace*, Rétt. 40. *plötu-meistari*, a, m. a *plate-master* who makes *sheet-iron*, N. G. L. ii. 246 (Dan. *plattenslager*).

platar, a, m. = *platumestari*, N. G. L. ii. 246, v. l.

plaza, u, f. = *pláss*, a *plain*, *open place*, Al. 155.

plága, u, f. the *plague*, *torture*, Bs. ii. 118, 160.

plága, u, f. [Gr.-Lat.], a '*plague*', *chastisement*, of *flogging*, Bs. i. 912. 2. a *plague* = *drepsótt*; plágan mikla.

plána, að, [Lat. *planus*], to *efface*, *blot out*; sem rit er plánað af vaxspjaldi, Stj. 647; af-plána, to '*plane off*', *efface*.

pláneta, u, f. [Lat.], a *planet*, Rb.

pláss-bora, bar, to *bring abroad*, *slander*, Snót 211.

plástr, m. [Germ. *pfaster*], a *plaster*, Fr. 473, 474, Barl. 136.

plás, proncd. *pláas*, n.; the word never occurs in good old writers, and hardly before the end of the 13th century; [Engl. *place*; Germ. *platz*; Dan. *plads*; Ital. *piazza*; all from Lat. *platus*, see Du Cange; cp. *plata* above]:—a *place*, *spot*; þat plás eðr eng ..., þat plás sem þessi fæsti hellir var í ..., kaupandi þetta sama plás, Stj. 133; hann sá þar einn brunu í plázi nökkuru eðr eng, 171; á einn vænasta völl ... á miðju plázinu (sic), Bs. ii. 10; sú höll stendr á eitt fagrt plás, 122, Karl. 545, Fms. v. 339, v. l.: freq. in mod. usage, although mostly in a limited sense, viz. of a *field*, *ground*, *spot*, but seldom in the general sense '*place*', as in Engl. or Germ.

plokka, að, *plukka*, Art. 4. [Engl. *pluck*; Dan. *plukke*; Germ. *pfücken*; *for.* and borrowed, for *reyta* (q. v.) is the genuine Icel. word]:—to *pluck* the feathers of a bird; tók Randvér hauk sinn ok plökkaði af fjáðrarnar, Edda 77; ok plökkuðu hann, svá at af honum eru allar fjáðrar, Fms. i. 118; p. skegg sitt, Karl. 322:—*plokka* e-t af e-m, to *pluck it out of one*, to *pluck*; muntu þau hvárki p. af mér með múta-gjöfum né heitan, Ld. 150; víða plökkaði hann menn með ráni, Ver. 54; tak ekki meir af henni nauðugri en einn koss, en ef þú plukkar nokkura konu, þá heit ömbun ok halt vel, Art. 4.

plökk-flákr, m. a *kind of stewed fish* (a dish).

plógari, a, m. a *plougher*, *ploughman*, Stj. 395.

plóg-gangr, m. a *plough-furrow*; spanns p., D. N. iii. 976.

plóg-járn, n. a *plough-iron*, *ploughshare*, Fms. vii. 164, Sks. 425.

plóg-karl, m. a *ploughman*, Sks. 632, 768, Stj. 556.

PLÖGR, m. [Engl. *plough*; O. H. G. *pfloeg*; Germ. *pflog*; Dan. *plov*; Swed. *plog*; a borrowed word, for *arðr* (q. v.) is the genuine old Norse word; the word was also unknown to the Goth., as well as to the A. S., for Ulf. calls the plough *boba*, and *sub* is the A. S. term; the Engl. *plough* was borrowed later, see s. v. *arðr*, and Grimm's Gramm. iii. 414]:—a *plough*; plógr first occurs in the poem Rm.—

karta at göeva, keyra plóg, 19; skilling silfrs af plógi hverjum, Eg. 278; bera þeir þá út plóga sína, Sks. 336; ef maðr hoggr eyk fyrir plógi eðr arðri, N. G. L. ii. 115; hón setti þá fyrir plóg en plógrinn gekk svá hart ok djúpt, Edda (begin.); rekm eigi plóg af akri, Orkn. (in a verse); eiga auðan plóg, to have an idle plough, Fms. vi. (in a verse); sjáðans plógr, Gd. 33.

2. metaph. gain, produce, especial emoluments of an estate, either in down, jetsum, fowl, or the like; það er mesta plóga-jörð; virð lítla veraldar plóg, this world's gain, Pass. 16. 10.

II. a Dan. pr. name, Plógr, Fms. xi. (Knytl. S.), whence mod. Dan. Ploug. plóga-land, n. an acre of land; gjalda mörk af hverju plóglandi, Orkn. 286; hann gaf henni eitt plógland, Edda (begin.), (Yngl. S. ch. 5.)

plóma, u, f. [Engl. plum; Germ. pflume], a plum, Edda (Gl.) ii. 482, (or a plum-tree.)

plytr, m. a nickname, Fb. iii; cp. Gael. pluit = a club-foot.

plægja, ð, to plough, Stj. 76, Edda 149 (pref.) 2. metaph. to gain; hvat mun ek mér í plægja? Bret. 91; ræðr hann þat fyrir þeim hveru mikitt í plægðisk, Bs. i.

poki, a, m. [Gael. poca; Du Cange poucha; Fr. poche; North. E. poke; as also pung = pungt, pús; Byzantine Gr. πογγή, πογγύον] :—a poke, pouch, bag, Fas. iii. 338; guðvesjar poki, Ld. 188, 202; in old writers of a small bag, in mod. of a big one; ullar-poki, a bag of wool. poka-prestr, m. a bag-priest, a poor illiterate priest, a popular Icel. phrase, no doubt originating from the tale of the Master Thief and the Priest in the Poke, as told in the Norse Tales.

pollr, m. [Gael. poll; Welsh pul; Germ. pfuhl; Engl. pool] :—a pool, pond; pollrinn var svá djúpr þar er skipit flaut, Ld. 78; þeir lenda skipi sínu í poli þann, er þar gengr norðan at túni, Sturl. i. 167 C; in local names, Gislur-pollar, in Bretagne; Snóksdals-pollr, Brákar-pollr, in western Icel.; cp. Liver-pool, Havile-pool, the Pool on the Thames.

polotur, f. pl., or palata, u, f. [through Byzantine Gr., from Lat. palatium] :—the king's palace in Constantinople; þeir ganga til konungs palatu þar er hann svaf iani, Fagrsk. 111, Fms. vi. 172. polota-svarf, n. 'palace-scouring,' a right belonging to the Warengs, when the Greek emperor died, of roaming through the king's treasury for money, see Fms. vi. 171—ganga þeir um allar polotur konungs, . . . ok skal hverr hafa at frjálsu þat sem höndum kemr á (in fact a kind of pillage).

ponta, að, = punkta, Skálda 176.

ponta, u, f. a mull, snuff-box with a 'pointed' end, shaped like a horn, freq. in mod. usage; for a sketch of one see Paikull's Travels in Icel. pontu-stútr, m. the pointed end of a ponta.

porri, a, m. a one-eyed person.

pors, m. [Lat. porrus], a kind of onion, Pr. 472, N. G. L. iii. 208. pors-mungát, n. a beverage spiced with pors, Rétt. 59.

port, n. [Lat. porta], a gate, Al. 49, Stj. 120, Fms. x. 15, Th. 21. compds: port-greifi, a, m. = A. S. port-gerefa, a port-reeve, Sighvat. port-hús, n. a brothel, Fms. viii. 360. port-kona, u, f. a 'gate-woman,' barlet, Sks. 26, 436, Stj. 338, 405, Karl. 320, Róm. 382, N. G. L. ii. 417. port-lifi, n. prostitution, Mar.

portari, a, m. a porter, D. N. iv. 18.

posi, a, m. [Fr. course], a little bag, Háv. 46, Fb. i. 453.

postilla, v, f. [Lat. post illa], a postil.

postulera, að, [Lat.], to postulate, Bs. ii. 186.

postuli, a, m. [Gr.], an apostle, Nj. 375, Sks. 489, Bs., N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim; postula-dómr, apostleship, Post.; Postula-görmingar, the Acts of the Apostles; postula-kirkja, an apostle's church, Sturl. iii. 58; postula-klokka, the name of a bell, Bs. i. 858; postula-messa, a mass of an apostle, Fms. x. 13, Bs. i. 830; Postula-úð, the name of a ship, Ann. 1343; Postula-Sögur, the Lives of the Apostles, Vm. 60, Dipl. v. 18.

postulín, n. [corrupted from Lat. procellanea?], porcelain.

postulligr, adj. apostolic, Fb. i. 234, Stj., Bs. passim.

pota, að, [from the Engl. in the 15th century (?)], to put: with dat., pota e-u, with the notion of stealth.

pott-lok, n. a pot-lid; hence a small, wretched cap; hvað þú hugsar, að setja íkrattans pottlokið að tarna á höfudið á barninu! Piltrogr Stúlka 57.

pottr, m. [potas, Du Cange, from Lat. potas; Fr. pot], a pot, Bs. i. 804; diskar í borðhúsi, fjórir tigr diska, sex katlar, níu pottar, Dipl. iii. 4; mikinn pott fullan af bjórblönduðu víni, MS. 4. 21; pottr, munnaug, Dipl. v. 18; fjórir pottar, einn keitill, ein panna, D. N. iv. 328; pottr með höddu, 457; leir-pottr, an earthen pot: freq. in mod. usage = a cauldron or hver, q. v. 2. a measure = two merkr, see mörk, (mod.)

pott-steik, f. a potage, Stj. 165 (of Esau).

póstr, m. a postman, (mod.) póst-ganga, u, f. journey of the post.

prakkari, a, m. a beggar, Run. Gramm.; whence a rogue.

prakt, n. [Germ. prack], pomp, show: praktugr, adj. showy, (mod., but occurs in the 17th century.)

prang, n. traffic: pranga, að, to traffic: prangari, a, m. a trafficker, in a contemptible sense.

prata, að, [from the Engl.], to prate. pratara-legr, adj. prating: also used of a shy pony, hann er pratara-legr.

prámr, m. [Engl. frame; Swed. präm], a flat-bottomed boat, Edda (Gl.), Gpl. 411, Skáld H. 5. 26. prám-tog, n. the towing of a frame, Gpl. 427.

prebenda and prevenda, u, f. [Lat.], a prebend, H. E. i. 507, K. Á. 230. prédika, að, [Lat.], to preach, Fms. viii. 269, ix. 500, Bs. i. 699, 766, 846, H. E. i. 463.

prédikan, f. the preaching a sermon, Magn. 502, Stj. 27, Vidal. passim. prédikari, a, m. a preacher. 2. a preaching friar, i. e. a Dominican, Bs. ii. 223, Fms. ix. 500, 530, x. 76. compds: Prédikara-bróðir, m. a Dominican friar, Bs. i. 809. Prédikara-garðr, -hús, -klausur, -lif, -lifnaðr, -regla, u, f. a Dominican convent, order, Bs. i. 700, 809, Fms. ix. 520, x. 76. Prédikara-kirkja, u, f., Fms. ix. 530.

prefatía, u, f. [Lat.], a preface, Hom. 142.

prenta, að, [this word was borrowed prob. from the English during the English trade early in the 16th century; the Germ. say drucken, whence Dan. and Swed. trycke] :—to print: in Icel. prenta with compds is the popular word, Biblia . . . prentað á Hólum, the Bible of 1584; Heilög Biblia prentuð að nýju að Hólum, the Edition of 1644; Almúga-fólki til gagns og góða prentuð, the Book of Lays of 1612. On the other hand, the Germ.-Dan. þrykja is often used on title-pages—þrykkt í konungligum stað Roscýld, the N. T. of 1540; þrykt á Hólum, 1594 (the graduate); þrykt í Kaupinhafn, the Hymn-book of 1555: yet the Germ. and Dan. word was not able to displace the old word, which never ceased to be used in speech. compds: prent-amiðja, u, f. a printing-house.

prent-verk, n. a printing-office. prent-villa, u, f. a misprint, and so on.

prentan, f. printing: prentari, a, m. a printer.

presenta or presentera, að, [Lat.], to present, N. G. L. ii. 471, Pr. 405, Stj. 40, 216.

presenta, u, f. a present, Fms. ix. 450, Bs. i. 707, Stj. 503.

presentan or presenteran, f. a presentation, N. G. L. ii. 471, Stj. 109, H. E. i. 390.

pressa, að, [from Lat.], to press, Lil. 10, and in mod. usage.

pressa, u, f. a press, (mod.)

prest-borð, n. a 'priest's board,' maintenance; leggja þjár kýr til prestborðs, B. K. 10.

prest-gift, f. a 'priest-gift,' donation to the priest, N. G. L. i. 360.

prest-jörð, f. a priest's land, D. N.

prest-kona, u, f. a priest's wife, Fms. vii. 391, Bs. i. 348.

prest-lausa, adj. priestless, N. G. L. i. 455: a person who has forfeited his priestly orders.

prestliga, adv. in a priestly manner.

prestligr, adj. priestly, H. E. i. 474, passim; ú-prestligr, unpriestly.

prestlingr, m. a 'priestling,' theological student preparing for orders under the care of the bishop or a clergyman; þat er manni rétt at láta læra prestling til kirkju sinnar, K. þ. K.; keona prestlingum, Bs. i. 83; Klængr, er þá var p. ok ungr at aldri, 165; heyrði hana til er prestlingum var kennd íþrótt sú er grammatica heitir, 163; þá hófða prestlingar hans farit til fjörm at leika sér, 446, (for records of such schools see Jóns S. ch. 11, Bs. i. 162 sqq., Laur. S. ch. 44.)

prest-maðr, m. a clergyman, Sturl. iii. 225.

prest-mata, u, f. a tithe payable to the priest; see mata.

prest-mágr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. 385.

prest-orð, n. = prest-dómr, D. N. i. 276.

PRESTR, m., prestrs, prestr, [the word was borrowed through the English missions from the A. S. preost, Engl. priest, as is seen from the dropping of the inflexive r or er, whereas the Germ. has priester, O. H. G. priester, agreeably with the eccl. Lat. presbyter] :—a priest, Fms. ix. 8, Sturl. ii. 31, Grág. i. 152, K. þ. K., Bs., H. E., in countless instances, as also in mod. usage. compds: prestra-borð, n. = prestborð, H. E. i. 494. prestra-bók, f. a ministerial book, N. G. L. ii. 341. prestra-búr, n. a 'priest's closet,' Dipl. v. 18. prestra-dómr, m. a priest's court, an ecclesiastical court, K. þ. K. prestra-dómr, m. priesthood, Bs. i. 795. prestra-fátt, adj. scarcity of priests, Bs. i. 136. prestra-fundr, m. the visit of a priest; biðja prestrfundar, of one dying, Sturl. iii. 206. prestra-fæði, n. = prestborð, Vm. 149. prestra-garðr or prestra-garðr, m., prestra-hús, n. a priest's residence, Sturl. ii. 124, Fms. ix. 379. prestra-hatari, a, m. 'priest-bater,' a nickname of the Norse king Eric (1281-1299). prestra-helmsill, n. a priest's domicile, Grág. i. 471. prestra-kaup, n. a priest's wage, K. Á. 102. prestra-mót, u, and prestra-stofna, u, f. a conference of priests, a synod, N. G. L. i. 347, Bs. i. 77, 853, K. Á. 80, Dipl. ii. 14. prestra-reiða, u, f. = prestreiða, D. I. i. 161. prestra-silfr, n. the priest's fee, the contribution which a priest, when at a conference, had to pay, N. G. L. iii. 309. prestra-spítal, n. (-spítali, a, m.), a hospital, infirmary for priests, Bs. i. 853.

prestr-reiða, u, f. the rent payable to a priest, N. G. L. i. 15.

prestr-renta, u, f. a priest's rent, B. K. 106.

prestr-sestr, n. a priest's residence, Bs. ii. 47, 116.

prestr-akapr, m. priesthood, Bs. i. 157.

prestr-akyld, f. = prestrenta, Fm. 21.

prestr-stótt, f. the priestly order, priesthood, Bs. i. 590.

prestr-stóll, m. a 'priest's stool,' a pulpit, Vm. 23.

prestr-tokja, u, f. (prestr-taka, H. E. i. 494), a priest's income, B. K. 8.

prestr-tiund, f. a priest's tithe, K. Á. 98, Vm. 140.

prest-vist, *f.* the maintenance of a priest, Fms. vii. 121, Ám. 38.
prest-vígala, *u. f.* the ordination of a priest, Bs. ii. 158.
pretta, *ad.* to cheat, deceive; ekki skal ek pretta yðr í þessu kaupi, Fms. vi. 110; ef þér prettið hann í öngu, Nj. 90; fær prettað mik Grettir, Grett. (in a verse, but spurious): pass. to be deceived, Gpl. 523.
prettdóttir, *adj.* deceitful, tricky, Nj. 128, Stj. 78, Fb. i. 361.
prettr, *m.*, pl. prettar, Barl. 197, but mod. prettir; acc. pl. prettu; [A.S. Dictionaries give a word *prat*, pl. *prattas*; but the age and the etymology of this word are uncertain]—a trick; var þetta ekki nema prettr þeirra, Fms. i. 59, Fa. 73; konungr mælti, þetta er p. yðvarr, Fms. vii. 32; hafa þeir synt eigi góðan prett, Ld. 204; sviksamliga prettu, Stj. 144, Al. 68, Barl. 24; þórir svarir að hann hirði ekki um prettu þeirra Erlings, Ó. H. 115; þetta vóru þínir prettar, Barl. 197; etja e-n við prettu, Ísl. ii. 334 (in a verse of the beginning of the 10th century, if the verse be genuine). **comps.** **pretta-fullr**, *adj.* tricky, Stj. 77. **pretta-lause**, *adj.* guileless, Fas. i. 32, Fms. viii. 44.
prettugr, *adj.* = prettdóttir, Gpl. (pref. xv).
prett-vísi, *f.* craftiness, Th. 2, Háv. 57, Barl. 152.
prett-vísar, *adj.* tricky, wily, Fas. i. 77, Bar. 16, Barl. 24, 150.
prik, *n.* [Engl.], a prick or dot in writing, Dan. prik, Rb. 530. **2.** a little staff, stick (staf-prik); hafa prik í hendinni, freq. in mod. usage. **comps.** **prika-rím**, *n.* a computistic table with dots, called Talbyrðing, published in the Rb. 1780. **prika-ötning**, *f.* punctuation, Rb. 530.
prika-stafr, *m.* a calendar with points, Rb. 512, 530.
prika, *ad.* to prick, stab slightly, Ann. 1394.
prim-signa, *d* and *ad.* [Lat., an eccl. word], to give the 'prima signatio' or 'signaculum crucis', a religious act, preliminary to christening; persons thus signed with the cross were catechumens, and if adults they could join in the social life among Christians; they were also admitted to a special part of the mass (primsignndra messa = the mass for the 'prime-signed'), whereas all intercourse with heathens was forbidden. An infant who died, having received the *prima signatio*, but not baptism, was to be buried in the outskirts of the churchyard, where the consecrated and unconsecrated earth meet, and without burial service,—ef barn andask primsignat, ok hefir eigi verit skírt (primsignat ok hefir eigi meiri skírn, Sb. l. c.) ok skal þat grafa við kirkju-garð út, þar er mættisk vígð mold ok úvígð, ok syngva eigi leigsöng yfir, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 7. A monster-shapen infant was to receive the *prima signatio*, but not baptism, and then to be left to die (exposed) at the church door—þat barn (a monster-child) skal ok til kirkju bera, láta primsigna, leggja fyrir kirkju-dyr, geti inn nánasti niðr til þess er önd er ór, N. G. L. i. 339; í þessi efan primsigni prestr ok skírl, íll. 351; hann primsignaði hann fyrst ok skírdi hann síðan eptir síðvenju, Barl. 147. The words in the English Prayer Book—'and do sign him (her) with the sign of the cross'—are remains of the 'signaculum crucis' of the ancient church. During the heathen age the Scandinavian merchants and warriors who served among Christians abroad in England or Germany used to take the *prima signatio*, for it enabled them to live both among Christians and heathens without receiving baptism and forsaking their old faith; ek em primsignuðr at eins en eigi skírdur, I am 'prime-signed,' but not baptized, Fms. ii. 240, Valla L. 205, Kristni S. ch. 1, 2, Fb. i. 346, 357, ii. 137, 243; England var Kristið ok hafði lengi verit þá er þetta var tilðenda, Aðalsteinn konungr var vel Kristinn... hann bað þórolf ok þá bræðr at þeir skyldi láta primsignask, þrját þat var þá mikill siðr, bæði með kaupmönnum ok þeim er á málá gengu með Kristnum mönnum, þrját þeir menn, er primsignuðir vóru, höfðu allt samneyti við Kristna menn ok svá heidna, en höfðu þat at átrúnaði er þeim var skipfeldast, Eg. 265, Gisl. 96; see also Vita Anscarii, ch. 24. These 'prime-signed' men, returning to their native land, brought with them the first notions of Christianity into the heathen Northern countries, having lived among Christians, and seen their daily life and worship, and they undoubtedly paved the way for the final acceptance of the Christian faith among their countrymen. It may even be that some strange heathen rites of the last days of paganism, such as the bjannak (q. v.), the sprinkling of infants with water, were due to this cause.
prim-signan, *f.* the 'prima signatio', Grág. i. 29, 310.
prim-signing, *f.* = primsignan, Nj. 158.
prins, *m.* [Lat. *princeps*, (?) through the Germ.], a prince, Ann. 1254, 1266, and in mod. usage.
prim, *n.* [Lat.], the prime moon, i. e. the new moon, Rb. 506, 518, Stj. 16. **2.** a part of the mass; ötu-söngtr, prim, nón, tertía, aptan-söngtr... prim, þat sem sungit var fyrir prédikan, Bs. ii. 247, 249.
prími, *a. m.*, or **prima**, *u. f.* the 'prima hora' = 6 o'clock A.M., MS. 625, 175, 177, Fms. ix. 283;—the service at *prima*, H. E. i. 487. **comps.** **prima-mál**, *n.* the prime hour, Fms. ix. 283, v. l. **prima-stafr**, *m.* a prime letter, Rb. 8. **prima-tíð**, *f.* = primamál, 655 xi. 4.
prior, *m.* [Lat.], a prior, in a convent, Sks., Bs., Ann. passim.
prísa, *ad.* [príss], to praise, Stj. 298, Mar., Fb. i. 408, Vidal. passim.
prísaðr, *part.* [prisund], pressed, tortured; lítt er hann enn prísaðr, Bs. i. 820; píndr ok prísaðr, Barl. 54, v. l.
prísa, *m.* [Lat. *pretium* ?], pomp, state; ríkuliga ok með prís miklum, Fms. xi. 315; fara með inum mesta prís, x. 36; reið konungr með því-

líkan prís í Miklagarð, vii. 95; sátu þar um vetrinn með mikinn prís, Fas. ii. 523; og sigldu þá með prís miklum, Orkn. 376; með prís miklum ok farar-blóma, 370; prís ok prýði, Stj. 142. **2.** mod. *praise, honour, glory*, passim. **II.** *price*, freq. in mod. usage; háir prísar, góðir prísar.
prísu-liga, *adv.* magnificently, Stj. 15, v. l.
prisund, *f.* [Fr.], a prison, Fms. vi. 167, xi. 284, Hkr. iii. 69, Bs. i. 822, Al. 18; metaph., Stj. 157.
prjála, *n.* [Germ. *prahl*], a *geugaw*, show in dress or manners, Pass. 49.
16. **prjála**, *ad.*, occurs in the 17th century, then freq.
prjóna, *ad.* to knit, passim in mod. usage; metaph. to rear up, of a horse; see *ausa*.
prjónn, *m.* [Gael. *prine*; Scot. *prin*], a *prin* or *pin*, esp. of knitting pins; whence prjón-les, *n.* knitted wares, Snót 161; prjóna-pólisa, *n.* a knitted jerkin; prjóna-stokkr, *n.* a *prin-case*; týtu-prjónn, a needle-pin—prjónn as a nickname occurs in Sturl. iii. 209, so the word must then have been known.
proccasala, *u. f.* [Lat.], a procession, Fms. viii. 41, ix. 277, 498.
proccessionall, *m.* 'processionale', Ám. 48.
próf, *n.* a proof, evidence; til prófs ok jarategna, Stj. 199; með prófi ok skírriki, H. E. i. 436; an ordeal, þá geng ek til þessa prófs með því skírriki, at... Fms. i. 305; an inquest, examination, Öll þau landamerki skyldi undir því prófi standa sem herra biskup tæki Rafus vegna, Dipl. i. 6; þar til er próf kemr til, Gpl. 493. **comps.** **prófa-bréf**, *n.* a writ of evidence, D. N. i. 192. **prófa-fullr**, *adj.* evidential, H. E. i. 436.
prófa and **próva**, *ad.* [Engl. *prove*; Germ. *prüfen*; Lat. *probare*]:—to try, put on trial, Al. 88, Stj. 145; þá skulum vit til prófa, Grett. 158 A; þeir vildu prófa hvárt... Fms. vi. 156; prófa má ek þetta, Ísl. ii. 12; to *show, give evidence*, ok prófa sliki af sjálfum sér at lítil mildi mundi búa í annars brjósti, Al. 96. **2.** to *examine*; prófa mál, Al. 7; p. ok dæma, Bs. i. 720; en ef þetta er prófat á þingi, Nj. 99; to *enquire*, Fms. x. 131; þá skal próva ef nokkurinn vissu, K. Á. 18; ef ek p. þetta allt sannindi, if I find it all to be true, Fms. i. 295; p. með líkindum, Stj. 105. **II.** reflex., **prófaðisk** svá til, it proved so, Stj. 160; sem síðan prófaðisk, Fms. i. 59. **2.** part., **prófaðr**, *proved, convicted of*; sem at öðru verða prófaðir, Gpl. (pref. ix); nú höfva vér prófat, we have found that... Mar.; ok er svá próvað fyrir biskupi, K. Á. 64, Bs. i. 755; nema þeir fengi af sér prófat, unless they can clear themselves of it; sökum prófaðrar harðfengi, Eb. 42.
prófan, *f.* a trial, enquiry, K. Á. 31, 134, 216.
prófan-ligr, *adj.* provable, H. E. ii. 74.
prófast-dómur, *m.* the office of a prófastr (q. v.), Jb. 458, N. G. L.
prófast-dæmi, *n.* the district of a provost, provostship, Ann. 1327, 1394, K. Á. 230, Bs. i. 747, 753; the revenue of the p., allt p., þat sem féll í sakeyri eðr öðrum sektum, gaf hann fátækum... skipaði hann presta at láta reka prófastdæmi, Bs. (Laur. S.) i. 849.
prófastr, *m.* [Engl. *provost*; Germ. *probst*],—all from the eccl. Lat. *praepositus*]:—a provost; in the later Roman Catholic times the provost was a kind of church-steward, a 'biskups ámaðr,' and the diocese was divided into provostships, answering to the secular sýsla and sýslumaðr; the provost might therefore be a layman; eptir ráði biskups eðr prófasts, Vm. 117, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. ix. 452, Bs. i. 841; this division of the provostship appears in Ícel. at the beginning of the 14th century, cp. esp. Laur. S. and the Annals. **2.** in Norway the provost or dean of a collegiate church; prófastr í Tunsbergi, Fms. ix. 284; Ketill p. er varðveitti Máriu-kirkju, Hkr. iii. 349. **II.** after the Reformation the office underwent some change, and the prófastdæmi (Germ. *probstei*) became the eccl. division throughout the whole of the land; each provostship consists of several parishes, and one of the parish priests is called prófastr, answering closely to the Engl. archdeacon; he is nominated by the bishop, and is the head and overseer of his fellow-priests in the district, has to visit the churches, look after the instruction of the young, etc., and is a kind of bishop's vicar, is unpaid, and holds his office for life.
prókurera, *ad.* [Lat.], to procure, Stj. 157.
prólaga, *ad.*; p. sér e-t, to bargain for oneself, Stat. 280.
própheti, *a. m.* [Lat.-Gr.], a prophet, Hom., Sks., Bs.; but spámaðr is the genuine word.
prósa, *u. f.* [Lat.], prose, Nikdr. 76.
próvenda or **prófenda**, *u. f.* [eccl. Lat. *praebenda*; Germ. *pfriunde*]:—a *prebend*, for the maintenance of the church or charitable institutions; beneficia kirkjunnar er sumir kalla próvendur, K. Á. 228; hann lét gúra kirkju norðr í Vágum ok lagði próvendo til, Hkr. iii. 248, Fms. vii. 100, x. 159; en síðan er Erkbiskups-stóll var skipaðr í Noregi, þá vóru próv-entur skipaðar at biskups-stólum, Anecd. 76;—a *prebend*, af próventum þeirra klerka, sem í brott eru at studium, H. E. i. 507; dýrar prófentur (*presentia*), Odd. 18. **2.** spec.; in the Roman Catholic times laymen (often men of wealth and rank) in the decline of life retired and entered into a convent; at the same time they bequeathed to the church or convent a portion in money or estates for their maintenance; this portion was called prófenta,—Magnús konungr gaf sik í klaustr í Hólmi, ok tók við múnka-kleðum, þá var skeytt þangat Hernes mikla á Frostu í próventu hans, Fms. vii. 196; þann hlut jarðar sem Gróa gaf með sér

í próventu til þverár-klausturs, Dipl. iii. 5. B.K. 124; mátu vér ok dæmdum ádr-neftin próventu-kaup ekki arfsvik við erfingja, Dipl. iii. 14. **próventu-maðr**, m. (-kona, u. f.), a person who has given his *proventus*, Dipl. iii. 6; ptestar, klerkar, próventumenn, Bs. i. 848. II. in mod. usage, gefa prófentu sína, and **prófentu-karl**, m.; **prófentukerling**, f., is used of old people in the same sense as arfsal and arfsals-maðr (q. v.) in the ancient law.

prúð-leikr, m. *show, ornament*, Str. 81.

prúð-liga, adv. *stately, magnificently*, Str. 81: *manfully, courageously*, Bs. i. 128, Hkr. ii. 304.

prúð-ligr, adj. *magnificent*; p. *vezla*, Eg. 30, 44.

prúðr, adj. [from the A.S. *prúð*; old French *prudhomme*], *fine, magnificent, stately*. The word is used in Sighvat, and appears at the beginning of the 11th century (in the reign of king Canute); it is very freq. in the poets of the following century, but less freq. in prose; it is also freq. in mod. usage, although not in the mod. Engl. sense of 'proud,' which is a derived one; drekans prúða, *the proud ship*; af þramval prúðum, *id.*; prúðar ekkjur, *the proud ladies*; várum þá prúðir, *then were we grand*, Fms. vi. (in a verse), and so passim in Lex. Poët.; er ér lituð þá svá prúða, *stirdu ér veslugir upp á þeirra fegðr*, Mar.; riðr nu sá prúðr, *er vanr var at ganga fátækliga*, MS. 4. 6; prúðr hilyll, Isl. ii. 415; konu dýrliga ok prúða, *a stately lady*, Str.; hár-prúðr, *having splendid hair*;—of manners, *fine*: hann var hverjum manni kurteisari, því var hann kallaðr Ásbjörn prúði, Fb. i. 524; hátt-p., síð-p., hilyla-p. (q. v.); ged-p., *gentle*: a nickname, Hugi inn Prúði, Orkn. II. *gallant, brave*; hug-p., hjarta-p., q. v.

prúttá, ad. onomatopoeitic, *to shout in driving a horse*.

prúttá, Dan. *prutte*.

prýða, d, to adorn, ornament, Fms. i. 141, Magn. 304, Hkr. iii. 110.

prýði, f. an ornament, Stj. 396; þá er þú sigldir með fegðr ok prýði (*with pride and pomp*) af Noregi, Fms. vii. 157. 2. *gallantry, bravery*; verja með p., Fms. xi. 274; falla með p. ok orðstír, vi. 421; p. ok karlmennska, Fs. 17, passim. **prýði-maðr**, m. a brave man, Fb. ii. 199.

prýði-liga, adv. *finely, bravely*, Fms. iii. 44. v. 324, vii. 223; nobly, hefir honum allt p. farit, Vígl. 33; beautifully, passim in mod. usage.

prýði-ligr, adj. *fine, ornamental, noble*, Bs. i. 74, Al. 98; *magnificent*, p. *vezla*, Hkr. ii. 163.

prýðing, f. *decoration*, Mar.

prýðir, m. an adorer, Lex. Poët.

psalmr, psaltari, a, m. [eccl. Lat.], a *psalm, psalter*.

pukr, n. *stealth, secret dealing, concealment*; í pukri, in *stealth*.

pukra, ad, to do stealthily, to do a thing 'i pukri.'

pula, u, f. = *lota*, q. v.; but in a lower sense, í einni pulu.

pulkru-kirkja, u, f. [Lat.], the church of the sepulchre, Symb. 29.

pund, n. [Engl. pound; Germ. pfund; Lat. pondus]:—a pound, of a pound = 24 marks or 12 lbs.; þriggja punda smjör, þeirra at fjórar merkr ok tuttugu göri hvert pund, Gpl. 524; þeir laupar þriggja punda smjör, 100; engi maðr kunni marka tal ok varla punda tal, Fms. xi. 202; pund matar eðr eyrir vadmáls, Vm. 147; ek orka tólf punda þunga, Bar. 18. 2. skip-pund, Dan. skippund; pund ok naut, Fms. viii. 395; leiga tveggja punda far, Jb. 393. 3. as a rendering of the Gr.-Lat. *talentum*, Stj. 151, 570, N. T.; pund þat er Guð seldi mér, Eluc. 1, Stj. 151; at þessi falli ekki fyrir sína pund-tekju, Stj. 151. 4. in mod. usage pund is = two merkr = a lib.

pundari, a, m. a steel-yard, Grág. i. 499, ii. 369, Gpl. 522 (Jb. 375).

pung-elta, u, f. a nickname, Fms. vii. 215.

pungtr, m. [Ulf. puggs], a small bag, purse, hanging on the belt (= púss); silki-pungtr, Dipl. v. 18; buðkr ok pungtr, *id.*; vefja saman ok hafa í pung sér, Edda 70, Grett. 161, Fs. 97; hefi ek einorð allra leudra manna Magnúss konungs í pung mér, Fms. viii. 128, Sks. 27; tóbaks-pungtr, a snuff-bag, tobacco-pouch;—serotum. **pung-arfi**, a, m., botan. *bursa pastoris*, Hjalt.

punkta, punktera, **ponta**, ad. [Lat.], to point, dot, Skálda (Edda ii. 401); ráfnit var allt steint ok punkterað, Fms. v. 339; to point with a full stop, Skálda (Edda ii. 104); metaph. to point out, Dipl. ii. 5.

punktr, m. [Lat.], a point, Rb. 470; a degree or part of the circumference of a circle, Rb. 2. a full stop in writing. II. the point or nick of time; í þann punkt, sama punkt, í sagðan punkt, Stj., Mar., and passim in writers of the 14th century, e.g. Bs. ii. 2. a point, case, Bs. i. 730.

puntr or **pundr**, m. [pundari, from its steel-yard-like shape], a windle-straw; beint þegar börðust punti, Gd. = *phleum Alpinum*, Hjalt. COMPS: **punt-hali**, a, m., botan. *aëra caespitosa*, Hjalt. **punt-atrá**, n. = *puntr*.

purka, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *purka*; Lat. *porcus*], a sow; in svefn-purka, a sleepy sow, a term of abuse; a local name, **Purk-ey**, in western Icel., but called Svíney in the Eb.; as also a deed of 1533 A.D. (bænhús í Svíney, í Hrafsý, og Langey, etc.)

purkunar-samr, adj. (-œmi, f.), *parsimonious*, perh. from the Engl.

purpuri, a, m. [Lat.], purple, but also of costly stuff; thus, purpura hókul hvítan, a 'white' cope of p., Bs. i. 67; hvít sem p., 'white' as purple, Fb. i. 33, Stj., Bs., Al. passim; purpura-hökull, -klæði, -möttull, -skikkja, Vm. 123, MS. 645. 69, Stj.; purpura-litr, purple colour, Stj.; purpura gull, purple gold, red gold, Fms. vii. 96.

purpur-ligr, adj. purple, Magn. 514.

pussa, u, f. *cannus*, of a beast, a mare, cow.

putlingar, m. pl., Stj. 344, = *inadventiones* (Deut. xxviii. 20).

putra, ad. [Fr.], to portray, paint, Stj. 97, 192, v. 1.

putt, interj. [Dan. *pyt*], *push! push!* putt, putt! Fms. vii. 21.

pú, interj. *pooh!* púa, ad, to say pooh, cp. Dan. *puste*.

púðr, n. [Engl. powder; Lat. *pulvis*], gunpowder; the word was borrowed from the English during the English trade, for the Danes say *brædi*.

púki, a, m. [akin to Engl. *Puck*; cp. also Dan. *polker*]:—a devil, but with the notion of a *were devil, an imp*, see the tale in Fb. i. 416-418, and freq. in mod. tales:—the evil one, móti púkanum, against the devil, Stj. 8, 55; allir menn heita í skírn at hafna púkanum, to forsake the devil, N. G. L. ii. 366; hann jétar öllum púkans vilja, Th. 4; maura-púki, 'treasure-puck' = a miser, Maurer's Volka. **púka-bít**, n., botan. *ambrosia*, Germ. *teufels abbiß*, Hjalt.

púl, n. [Dan. *pule*], *slaving, grinding*. COMPS: **púla-band**, a kind of coarse thread, Snót 163. **púls-hestr**, -klár, m. a cart horse, opp. to *reid-hestr*.

púls-mennaka, u, f. a slavish work.

púliza, ad. [Lat.], to polish, Stj. 56.

Púll, m. = *Apulia*; in the phrase, á Púli, Symb. 25, Fms. xii.

pússa, ad. [Lat. and Fr.], to espouse, Str. 20, 21, 31, 65; láta pússa sik, K. Á. 120; pússa saman, H. E. i. 523, Fms. ix. 292; pússa konu manni, 293, 2 106; reflex., Str. 48. The word is now only used in the phrase, láta pússa sig, pússa saman; but it is slang, and cannot be said of gentlefolk.

pússa, u, f. [through French, from Lat. *sponsa*], a spouse, Fms. ix. 293, x. 106, Str. 3, 15, 16.

púsan, f. marriage, H. E. i. 493; **púsaðr**, m. = *púsan*, *id.*

púsi, a, m. a spouse, husband, Str.

púss, m. [Bohem. *púss* = a girdle], = *pungtr*, q. v.; hann tók línúðu af pússi sínum, Nj. 193; tók hann þá jaxl af pússi sínum, 203, Fms. vi. 236; þorst. Síðu H. 177; þá mundi horfinn hlutr af pússi hans, Landn. 174.

pústr, m., the r is radical, [early Swed. *puster*], a box on the ear, a blow with the fist in the face, Fas. iii. 479, Gpl. 177, Karl. 65; konung eló hana pústr, Fms. vi. 4; ætla ek at þar muni þá vera hrundningar ok pústrar, Eg. 765; svivíðr með pústrum, Mar.

púta, u, f. [early Fr. *pute*], a barlot, Nj. 140, Fms. vii. 162, xi. 54, N. G. L. i. 327, Rétt. 36, Stj. 188, 558, Fb. i. 158, Karl. 100. COMPS:

pútu-barn, **pútu-sonr**, m. a whore-son, a term of abuse, Flór. 26, Fb. i. 256, Jb. 102. **pútna-hús**, n. a brothel, Sks. 358. **pútna-maðr**, m. a whoremonger, MS. 4. 31.

pýssa, u, f. [Dan. *pölse*], a sausage; lifrar-p., a liver sausage.

pynda or **pynta**, t. [from A.S. *pund* = a fold, Engl. *pond, pound*, and not from Lat. *poena*; A.S. *pyndan*; cp. province. Engl. *pynder* or *pynder*]:—to extort, compel by brute force; akal eigi pynda yðr til Kristni, Ld. 172; at pynda hann til blóta, Fms. i. 38; konungur víðir eigi at bændr væri pyndir til svá mikilla fjögalda, x. 113; sögðu at bændr víldi eigi hafa frekari álög af konungi, en forn lög stæði til, . . . sögðusk í engu vilja láta pynda sik, xi. 224; en móti flutningi þeirra, at biskupar pyndi um rétt fram, Bs. i. 702; to torment, pyndir þú ok pinir, drept ok deyðir, Barl. 106; at þú vilt þína mik eðr pynda, 116.

pynding, f. *extortion, tyranny*; álögur ok pyndingar Haralds konungs, Fms. vi. 192; hafa slíkar pyndingar (*extortions*) af honum, xi. 253; ok höfðu engar pyndingar á mönnum, iv. 84; láta engra pyndinga við þurfa, vii. 304; pyndingar ok kúgan, Ó. H. 61; konungur sánn þat, at þóttum var miklu skapstærri ok kunni verr pynding þessi, 98; krafr ok pyndingar, K. Á. 220, Bs. i. 702. 2. mod. *torment, torment*.

pyngja, u, f. [pungtr], a purse; peninga-p.

pynja, u, f. the young of a puffin, called so in the south of Icel.

pytla, u, f. [cp. Fr. *bouteille*; Engl. *bottle*], a little bottle.

pytta, t, to dam, D. N.

pyttir, m., pl. pyttar, Fs. 157, but mod. pyttir; [Engl. *pit*; mid. H. G. *pute*; Lat. *puteus*]:—a 'pit', pool, cesspool; í Helvíti pytt, Mar.; þ djúpr ok víðr, Bs. i. 452; í einn fúlan pytt, Fas. iii. 295; í enn særgasta pytt, Karl. 320; saur-p., Isl. ii. 367; flæðar-p., Fs. 158; hann hrapar í pyttinn, *id.*; djúpasta pytta, Stj.; a pit without water, Stj. 194.

pytta, t. [púta], *stuprate*, Al. 87; reflex., El. 104.

pækill, m. [from the Engl.], *pickle*, but only used of salt, saltpetre (salt-pækill), or the like.

pæla, d, [páll], to dig, dig up.

pæla, u, f. a rugged, dug up place.

pör, n. pl. pairs; see par. 2. stráka-pör, bad tricks; heimsku-pör, foolish tricks.

pörótttr, adj. *trickish*.

Q

Q (kú), the sixteenth letter, was in old vellums chiefly or only used in the digraph *qu*, perhaps under the influence of the Latin; it was afterwards disused in MSS. of the 15th century, but was reintroduced in printing (even Björn Halldórsson's Dict. has a special *Qu*), until of late it has been discarded, and *k* is used throughout. All words beginning with *Q* are therefore to be sought for under *k*.

R

R (err), the seventeenth letter, had in the old Runes two forms: one as initial and medial (radical), **R**; the other as final (inflexive), **Y** or **h**. Of the last two, **Y** is used in the old Runes (stone in Tune, the Golden horn) in the words *gastir*, *holingar*, *wiwar*, as these inscriptions have now finally been read and settled by Prof. Bugge of Christiania; **h** is used in the common Runes; and its name was *reð*,—*reid kveða* *rossum versta*, in the Runic poem.

B. PRONUNCIATION, SPELLING.—The pronunciation is as in Italian or in mod. Gr. (*rb*), and this still survives in Norway and Sweden, whereas the Danes have adopted a guttural *r*, which an Icelandic throat is unable to produce. In ancient times radical and inflexive *r* were perhaps different in sound, as may be inferred from the spelling on the old Runic monumen *s*, as well as from comparison; for the inflexive *r* was in the Gothic a sibilant (*s*), so that the Runic **Y** and **h** may well have represented a sound intermediate between *r* and *s*.

II. the inflexive *r* is assimilated in words such as *heill*; *steinn*, *lauss*; dropped in *nagl*, *fors*, *son*, *vin*, see the Gramm.:—the ancient writers have a double *r* in nouns and adverbs, such as *starr*, *stórr*, *ferr*, *sidarr*, *optarr*, *meirr*; even against etymology, as in *hárr* (*bigb*), *márr* (*a mew*). In mod. usage a final *rr* is never sounded. Again, in gen. and dat. fem. and gen. plur. and in compar., in words such as *þeirri*, *þeirrar*, *þeirra*, *færr*, *fárra*, the mod. sound and spelling is *rr*, where the ancients seem to have sounded one *r* only, *þeiri*, *þeirar*, *þeira*, *færi*, *færa*, which pronunciation is said to be retained in eastern Icel.; the Editions, however, have mostly adopted *rr*. The spelling of the vellums is often dubious, as in them a double *r* is written either dotted (*ṛ*) or with a small capital *r*, but mostly without a fixed rule:—Norse vellums often give *rs* for *ss* (*mersa* = *messi*, *þessi* = *þessi*, e. g. in the *Hauksbók*).

C. CHANGES.—As the Icel. cannot sound *w* before *r*, a set of words which in Engl. and even mod. Dan. and Swed. begin with *w*, in Icel. belong to *r*; thus, *rangr*, *röng*, *rata*, *reini*, *reitr*, *reista*, *reka*, *ríða*, *rita*, *reidr*, *rindill*, *risi*, *rist*, *súskr*, *rög*, *rugl*, *rólta*, *qs*, *wrangr*, ... *wrólta*. In a few words the *r* has been dropped after a labial, thus Icel. *víxl* = A. S. *wíxl*, Icel. *beisl* = A. S. *bridels*, Lat. *frenum*, Icel. *bauta-steinn* *qs*, *brautar-steinn*; Icel. *vá* *qs*, *vrá*, *Hm* 25, *Skv.* 3, 29; or a false *r* is inserted, as in the Icel. *ábristir* = Engl. *beesings*, Goth. *beist*, Germ. *beist-milch*; *bræla* and *bæla*, *bál*; analogous are Engl. *pin* and *prin*, *spænk* and A. S. *spræcan*, Germ. *sprechen*, Icel. *freta*, Lat. *pedo*:—in a few Norse vellums *ðr* for *ð* is used before *s*, *l*, *n*, *öðrla* = *öðla* = *öðala*, *öðrask* = *öðlask*, *Guðrs* = *Guðs*, *heiðrnir* = *heiðnir*, *liðrsemd* = *liðsemd*, *söðrla* = *söðla*, *ráðrleitni* = *ráðleitni*, e. g. the O. H. L. (see the pref. to Prof. Unger's Ed. p. ix), owing to an inability of sounding *ðl*, *ðs*. Again, metathesis has taken place in *ragr*, *ras*, = *argr*, *ars*.

66 All words having a radical initial *b* (*br*) are to be sought for under *b*; see the introduction to that letter.

rabba (*rabb*, *n*), *ad*, to babble, talk nonsense, Karl. 231.

RADA, *ad*, [*röð*], to place in order, with dat.; *raða* *e-u* *niðr*, whence *niðr-raðan*, order.

raddaðr, part. having a voice of such and such tone, Bs. i. 154.

raddar-, from *rödd* (q. v.), the voice.

radd-lið, *n*, a band of singers, musical band, Fas. ii. 506.

radd-maðr, *m*, a man with a fine voice, Sturl. ii. 230, Bs. i. 127.

radd-sveif, *f*, the 'voice-tiller' = the tongue, Haustl.

raf-band, *n*, a rosary or necklace of amber beads, D. N. i. 743, iii. 417.

RAFB, *m*, pl. *rafr* and *rafar*, amber; in *raf-kastandi*, *rastar raf*, sea amber, of which necklaces were made, Lex. Poët., cp. Tacit. Germ. ch. 45.

II. metaph. the amber-like fat and fins of a flounder hung up to dry and eaten as a dainty; *rikling* ok *rafi*, Sturl. i. 164, v. l.; *einn gildir rafr*, D. N. v. 616; *sex rafi*, i. 183; *rafa*, *riklinga*, N. G. L. iii. 119; in mod. usage it is called *rafa-belti*, *n*, the belt or round of the fins, Dipl. iii. 4. **rafa-kollr**, *m*, a nickname, Sturl.

rag, *n*, a roving about.

raga, *ad*, [*Dan. rave*], to stagger about.

raggaðr, part. provided with röggar, q. v. **raggaðar-klæði**, *n*, = *röggar-klæði*, Fas. i. 346.

Ragi, *a*, *m*, a pr. name, Landn. **Raga-bróðir**, *m*, a nickname, id.

ragl, *n*, a reeling; *ókýrrt hjól*, *ragl*, *ról*, Hallgr.

ragla, *ad*, to stagger about, Run. Gramm.; *dýr ragla*, Hallgr.

rag-menni, *n*, a craven person, Fas. ii. 49 (in a verse).

rag-monnska, *u*, *f*, craven fear, cowardliness, Karl.

rag-mali, *n*, an ignominious calumny, the accusing one of being 'ragr'; ok *bera þar upp ragmáli* (*rögnmáli* Ed. erroneously) um *þorstein*, með *þvi móti* at *þorsteinn* *væri kona* *niundu hverja nótt*, ok *ætti þá vð-skipti við karmenna*, *þorst*, S. ðu H. 175, Sd. 142, Eb. 60.

ragn, *n*, a cursing, swearing.

ragna, *ad*, [*regin*], to imprecate, use exorcism; *hygg ek at þú hafir ragnat at mér svá rammar vættir* at *ek varð at falla fyrir*, Fms. ii. 150; *nema þeim ragni illska eðr úvíska*, unless they be cursed (afflicted?) with

illness or insanity, N. G. L. i. 3.

og *ragna*, to curse and swear.

ragna-rök, see *regin* and *rök*.

RAGR, adj. [*rög*, *ragt* (q. v.), by way of metathesis from *argr*]:—*craven*, *cowardly*; *bið þú ef þú ert eigi ragr*, Nj. 205; *hinning værir þú undir brún at líta sem þú mundir eigi ragr*, 55; *en ek vissi þá eigi at ek munda eiga stafnbúinn bæði raðan ok ragan*, Fms. ii. 308; *vesöl eru vér konungs er bæði er haltr ok ragr*, vi. 322; *ragr sem geit*, Karl. 398; *rennt þú nú, Úlfr enn ragi*, ... *Kallaðir þú þá eigi Úlf enn raga*, er *ek lagða til at hjálpa þér*, er *Sviar börðu yðr áðr sem hunda*, O. H. 167; *ragr riddari*, Str. 59; *Hagbarðr inn ragi*, Hbl. 27.

2. = *argr*, q. v.; e. g. to say that a man is a woman (*blauðr*) is the gravest abuse in the language; *þorvaldr svarar*, *ek þolða eigi er þeir kölluðu okkr raga*, *Biskup mælti*, *þat var litil þolraun*, *þóat þeir lygi þat at þú ættir börm*, *þú hefir fært orð þeirra á verra veg*, *þviat vel mætti ek bera börm þin ef þú ættir nokkur*, Bs. i. 44; *þegi þú, rög vættir*, La. 63 (of Loki, of whom it is also said, *áttu nætr varðú fyrir jörð neðan*, *kýr mókandi ok kona*, *ok hefir þú þar börm borit*, *ok hugða ek þat args aðal*, 23); *verða ek kona hin ragasta*, ef ..., Karl. 405; *ras-ragr*: any one who used this word to a person might be killed on the spot with impunity, otherwise the penalty for it was full outlawry; *þau eru orð þrjú er skóggang varða öll*, ef *maðr kallar mann ragan eðr stroðinn eðr sordinn*, ... *enda á maðr vigt í gegn þeim orðum þeimr*, Grág. ii. 147.

rag-skapr, *m*, *dastardliness*, MS. 4. 16, Karl. 80, 318; *illsku ok ergi*, *hórdóm ok ragskap*, Barl. 138.

rag-spokl, *f*, *cowardice*, Mag. 65.

rak, *n*, the rakings of hay in a field; *en kona tók rökin*, Grett. 109 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage, but only in plur.

II. the wick in a lamp.

RAKA, *ad*, [*Engl. to rake*], to rake or sweep away; *hann rakaði á burt með hendi síni*, Lv. 50.

2. to rake hay; *hann sló, en kona hans rakadi ljá eptir honum*, ok *bar reifa-barn á baki*, Bs. i. 666; *raka upp hey*, Eb. 260; *tók hún eigi at raka upp*, *þótt þat væri mælt*, id.; *þeir rökðu upp töðuna*, Háv. 47; *raka ljá*, Fb. i. 522; *raka saman fé*, to rake money together, Isl. ii. 14, Glúm. 364.

II. [*Swed. raka*], to shave; *lét hann göra sér kerbað ok fór í*, ok *lét raka sik*, Fms. x. 147; *hón rakar af Samson sjau hans lokka*, Stj. 418; *raka skegg*, Karl. 95; *rakat jadar-skegg*, Sks. 66 new Ed.; ok *rakadi um höfuðit á Hálf-danl*, Fas. iii. 535.

rak-hlaup, *n*, a running straight; með *rakhlaupinu*, Fms. viii. 410.

raki, *a*, *m*, dampness, wet; *rakinn á trénu*, Best. 60; *passim* in mod. usage, *raki í húsi*, damp in a house; *raki í jörðu*.

RAKKI, *a*, *m*, a dog, Sturl. iii. 116; *rakki*, *skikkj-r*, a lap-dog, Orkn. 114; *lá rakinn á húsum uppi*, Nj. 114; *rakkar þar geyja*, verðr *glaurm hunda*, ... *Am.* 24; *hér eru rakkar tveir*, er *ek vil g-fa þér*, *þeir vóru harðla litlir ok fagrir*, *viðjar vóru á þeim af gulli*, ok *spennt gull-bring um háls hvárum þeirra*, Fas. iii. 45, Stj. 71; *sumir menn segja at hann sendi rakkann til Finns þess*, er *heitið hafði at lækna hann*, Fb. i. 394; *konungur tók þá sér rakkans ok lagði at styrinu*, 405. **rakka-víg**, *n*, a dog fight, Bs. ii. 148; *smá-r*, Stj. 99.

II. [*Shetl. rakie*], naut. the ring by which the sail-yard moves round the mast, Edda (Gl.), *passim* in mod. usage; *þóet a ship is called rakka hjótr*, the ring-bart, Hkv.

rakk-látr, adj. bold, upright, Am. 61.

rakk-liga, adv. boldly, valiantly, Hallfred.

rakk-læti, *n*, boldness, Hom. (St.)

RAKKR, adj. [*Dan. rank = slender*, of stature], prop. straight, slender; *ék at þú heldr nokkut rakkara halanum en fyrir stundu*, Ölk. 36; *rökk brúðr*, slender, Orkn. (in a verse); *rökk drós*, Bs. ii. (in a verse).

2. metaph. upright, courageous, bold; but hardly used except in poetry, *vera rakkir at húsum* (better *rakinn*, v. l.), Sks. 92 new Ed.; *rakkr þengill*, *Sighvat*: freq. in poet. compds, *fólk-r*, *dáð-r*, Lex. Poët.; and used in prose in *hug-rakkr*, bold, hence is derived *rekkr*, q. v.

rak-leið, *f*, (but used adverb.), straightaway; *r. norðr til Björgynjar*, Fms. viii. 331.

rak-leiðis, adv. straight.

rak-leitt, *n*, adj. straight, Fms. ix. 285, 473, 484.

rak-lendi, *n*, damp land.

rak-lendr, adj. damp, wet, of land.

RAKNA, *ad*, to be unwound, unwind itself; *en þráðrinn raknaði af húrhnöð*, Fms. vi. 296; *rakna upp*, to get loose, of a seam or the like; *þá lætr Lóðian rakna hendr af Sigríði*, L. loosened the grasp, let S slip through his bands, Fbr. 138; *láta hendr rakna niðr fyrir sik*, to let the bands sink, bold them still, Sks. 92 new Ed.

2. to be paid back, restored; *láta tánit r.*, to slip it, yield it up, Bs. i. 15, Sturl. ii. 210 C; *enda verða at r.* (must be discharged) *leigurnar allar fyrst*, Grág. i. 188, 189; *þá skal allt r. féit þat er með var fundit*, 276; ok *raknar þá munnrinn*, in that case the 'mund' is to be paid, 318; *þá raknar undan þeim er áðr höfðu*, 190; at *gripir jarls raknaði*, that they should be restored to him, Fms. xi. 87.

3. láta trú eðr vinfengi r. eðr réna, to slacken or lessen, Hom. (St.); *láta eigi sannindi rakna*, H. E. i. 245; *seint tók gleðin at rakna*, Skíða R.

come to oneself, of one in a swoon and the like; þorsteinn raknaði skjótt við, Fb. i. 417; jarl féll þá í drit... jarl raknaði við, 212; en aðrir menn fluttu Jón til lands kominn at bana, sátu þeir yfir honum þar til er hann raknaði við, Fms. vii. 166, Orkn. 238, Fas. ii. 87; rakna úr rotti, to recover from a stunning blow: of grief, Fs. 153; of a person astray, þar til er Guðmundr raknar við, at þeir mundu eigi fara rétt, Bs. i. 472; hence the mod. corruption, ranka við sér, of a person who has lost his way and comes to himself again.

raknan, *f. discharge, outlay*, N. G. L. ii. 429, v. l.

Rakni, *a. m. the name of a sea-king, his way, path, poet. = the sea*, Edda; Rakna stóð, the steed of R., a ship, Ad. 13.

RAKR, *adj. rök, rakt, damp, wet, freq. in mod. usage, vera rakt í fætmar; of the earth, það er rakt; raktar engjar, with regard to mowing, see rekja.* II. *straight; fasta sjau daga í röku, seven days continuously*, 613, 27.

rak-akorinn, *part. clean-shaven*, Gisl. (in a verse).

rak-spólr, *m. pronounced rok-spólr, the straight way; fara réttan rakspól, to go straight on.*

rakstr, *m. a raking; rakstrar-kona, v. f., freq.* 2. *shaving;*

rakstr-maðr, *m. a barber*, Stj. 418. II. [reka, a different word], *driving*, N. G. L. i. 410; better rekstr, q. v.

ram-aukinn, *part. powerful, with the notion of charmed power, of a great wizard; r. ok fjölkunngr, Landn. 249; hann var mjök r., 107, Hdl. 34.*

ramba, *ad, to rock, sway to and fro; ramba stóli (dat.), to rock a chair: of the body, to strut, hvað dugir þó ríkr rambi, reigi sig og standi á þambi, Hallgr.*

rambaldi, *a. m. the axis on which a bell moves*, Run. Gramm., Bjarni 77.

ram-bygðr, *part. strong-built*, Krók. 53, Post. 35.

ram-byggiliga, *adv. strongly, of building*, Fas. i. 88.

ram-byggilgr, *adj. = rambygðr = reimt, bunted*, Bs. i. 467.

ram-efidr, *part. powerfully strong.*

ram-görgr, *adj. strong-built*, Fas. ii. 250, Fms. iii. 124, 310, Mart. 127.

ram-hugaðr, *adj. strong of mind*, Bkv. 2, 25.

ram-leikr, *m. strength; in the phrase, gora e-ð af eigin ramleik.*

ram-liga, *adv. strongly; gora r. samband vart, Ó. H. 61; binda r., Nj. 136, Hkr. i. 26, Fms. i. 10; stað r., locked strongly, 104; ganga at r., in wrestling, Fas. iii. 253; óxar r. skeptar, Gpl. 104; hestr vel skúaðr ok r., Sk. 402; dysjuðu þeir þóruð þar r., Eb. 172; setja r. skorður við, Fms. vii. 270; munu vér þurfa at gora r. samband vart, Ó. H. 61.*

ram-ligr, *adj. strong: hús ramlig, Nj. 196; í ramligri lokrekku, Ld. 268; r. skidgærðr, Fb. i. 545; ramligt samband, Fms. iv. 148.*

RAMB, *adj. röm, ramt; rammr is a less correct form, as shewn by the passage, ramt er sterkr en räm enn hási, Skálda (Thorodd) 163; and by the rhymes, gamr, rami, Hallfred; somum, römum, Ht. 38; but we also have gamma, ramma, Vellekla; römum, skömmu, Cod. Fris. 255: mod. usage distinguishes between ramr, strong, and rammr, bitter, whence remma, bitterness: [North. E. ram] = strong, stark, mighty, of bodily strength, ramr at afi, Nj. 219, Eb. 182, Ld. 26, Eg. 52, 596, Fb. 3, 54; kvæðat manni raman, Hym. 28: the phrase, setja ramar skorður við e-u, af nokkurum römum ríbbalda, Stj. 65, and passim: the allit. phrase, við raman er reip at draga, to pull a rope with the strong, to struggle against what is fated, Nj. 10, Fs. 75, Fms. ii. 107; = strong, mighty, with the notion of fatal or charmed power; ramt tré, Hm. 137; þau blót verða romust er lifandi menn eru blátadri, Fms. ii. 77; atkvæði ramra hluta, Fs. 23; römum ummæli, Grett. 177 new Ed.; röm ragna rök, Vsp. 40; röm rög, Sdm. 37; ramt mein, Edda (in a verse); sá er goðin ætti ramari, Fms. v. 319; ramar fylgjur, Fs. 50; rammar vættir, Fms. ii. 150; raman ok rökvan Ríg, Rm. 1; svá ríkt eðr rami, Edda 27; gála ramt (adverb.), Óg. 6; sátt er ramara en fornaskjani, a saying, Grett. 144; = vehement, röm ást, strong love, Korm.; ramr harmr, Fms. iv. (in a verse); röm vig, fiery slaughter, vi. (in a verse); = as a nickname, hann var mikill maðr ok sterkr ok kalladr þórarinn rammi, Korm. 140; Finnbogi rammi, Landn. II. bitter, biting, opp. to sweet; ramt reykr, Merl. i. 12; vatn þat er þrysvar ramt, ... en gott ávalt þess á milli, Rb. 354; römum reyksvæla, Hkr. Cod. Fris. 255 (in a verse); ramt gras, Eluc. 141; rammar síður, Hom. 119; ramr drykkur, Hom. (St.)*

III. in poet. compds, ram-dýr, of ships; -blik, the strong beam = gold; -glygg, a strong gale; -þing, a meeting = battle, Lex. Poët.

ram-ríðinn, *part. bard-ridden, an epithet of the sea crossed by the sea-steeds*, Ad. 13.

ram-skakkr, *adj. quite wrong, absurd.*

ram-aleginn, *part. bard-beaten, mounted, of swords*, Lex. Poët.

ram-staðr, *adj. stubborn as if rooted to the spot, of a horse*, Bs. ii. 335, v. l.

ram-syndr, *adj. a strong swimmer*, Lex. Poët.

ram-viltr, *part. quite bewildered.*

randar-, see rind; from rind, a shield, whence also are formed the poet. compds, rand-álfr, -berendr, -ullr, -viðr, = a warrior; rand-él, -fár, -öpp, = battle; rand-áll, -gálkn, -hængr, -laukr, -línur, -ormr, = a sword; rand-gærðr, -hvel, -læð, -völlr, = a shield. 2.

pr. names of men, Rand-verr; of women, Rand-eiðr, Fms.; Rand-gríð, one of the Valkyriur, Gm.

rand-verk, *n.*; in Darf. for randverks blá read Randver-bana, = Odin (?), see the tale in Edda 76, 77; the poet seems to take Bikki to have been Odin in disguise.

ranga-, see rög, a ship's rib.

rangali, *a. m. a passage, a narrow crooked lane, alley.*

rang-barmr, *m. = rangbyrði, Edda (Ht.)*

rang-beinn, *n. wry-legged, the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)*

rang-byrði, *n. [rög], the gunwale (?)*; Án skaut einum fork undir rangbyrði á skútunni, Fas. ii. 355.

rang-dæma, *d. to judge unjustly*, Anecd. 108, Bs. ii. 60, Barl. 44.

rang-dæmi, *n. a wrong doom, unjust sentence*, Al. 4, Anecd. 118, Sk. 110.

rang-eygr, *adj. squint-eyed*, Fms. ii. 154; ert þú þar fyrir rangeygðr þátt ek sé gúðgjarn, Matth. xx. 15.

rang-fenginn, *part. wrongly got, got by iniquity*, Fms. xi. 446, Gpl. 121.

rang-flytja, *flutti, to state wrongly, misstate*, Anecd. 106. **rang-fluttur**, *part. carried wrongly*, Grág. ii. 382.

rang-færa, *d. = rangflytja, Jb. 171: to misconstrue.*

rang-hverfa, *u. f. the wrong side of a cloth, opp. to réthverfa, Dan. vrangen, vrang-siden.*

rang-hverfr, *adj. turning inside out.*

rang-hvolsa, *d.*; in the phrase, r. augum, to roll the eyes wildly.

rangindi, also spelt rangyndi, *n. pl. unrighteousness*, Nj. 142, Eg. 350, Fms. vi. 27, ix. 330, x. 402, N. G. L. i. 125, Al. 34, Barl. 16, Fb. 36, passim.

rang-kveðja, *kvæddi, to summon wrongly*, Grág. i. 51, Nj. 237.

rangla, *ad. (rangl, n.) = ragla (q. v.), to stroll idly about.*

ranglát-ligr, *adj. unjust*, Sk. 15.

rang-látr, *adj. unrighteous, unjust*, Nj. 223, Eg. 336, Fms. x. 420, Hom. 5, N. T., Pass., Vidal.: = as a nickname, Landn. 198.

rang-leikr, *m. injustice*, Hom. 33.

rang-liga, *adv. wrongly*, Fms. ix. 509, Band. 9, Bs. i. 392, ii. 71, N. G. L. ii. 150.

rang-ligr, *adj. wrong, unjust*, Anecd. 12, Fms. i. 22, Stj. 406.

rang-lýsa, *t. to announce wrongly*, Grág. ii. 25.

rang-löti, *n. unrighteousness*, Anecd. 16, Band. 12, Bs. i. 135, Fb. 35, Eb. 56 new Ed., Th. 27, Bs. ii. 60, S. 546; ranglæus dómr, flekkur, an unrighteous doom, a sentence, a blot, work of iniquity, Anecd. 22, Stj. 142.

Compds: **ranglætis-maðr**, *m. an unrighteous man*, Fs. 8. **ranglætis-verk**, *n. a work of unrighteousness*, Stj. 239, Mat., Vidal., passim.

rang-muðr, *m. wrong-mouth, a nickname*, Orkn.

rang-mæli, *n. a false expression.*

rang-nefndr, *part. wrongly nominated*, Jb. 51.

RANGR, rög, rangt, *adj.*, compar. rangari, superl. rangastr; older form vrangr, which remains in Bragi: [mod. Swed. vring; Dan. vrang; and in southern Norway also sounded vrang, Ivar Aasen; as also Goth. wraigs; Engl. wrong. The Engl. wrong seems to be a Dan. word, as it does not appear in the A. S., although it has the parent word wringan, Engl. wring] = awry, not straight, opp. to réttur; skór er skapadr illa eðr skapt er rangi, Hm. 127; ofra vröngum ægi, he would not paddle in the wrong water, i. e. pull backwards, Bragi; er hann föttreðr flein sína rangan, Fas. ii. 122 (in a verse); sútr var rangr, the foot was wrung, sprained, D. N. iv. 90; as also in the compds rang-eygr, rang-hverfa (q. v.), and rang-hvolsa: — this sense, however, although common in mod. Dan. and Swed., was never used in Icel., even by the oldest writers, and the word is only used II. metaph. wrong, unjust, unrighteous; telja þat rangt er rétt er, en þat rétt er rangt er, Anal.; rangr dómr, Barl. 44, N. G. L. ii. 63; rangr eiðr, 174; rög lýst, Fb. ii. 391; ef menn hafa stíkur rangar eðr kvarða ranga, Grág. i. 498; alnar rangar, id., rangar vættir, 499; rög kaup, Hom. 21; búar rangir í kvöð, Grág. ii. 40; — neut., með röngu, wrongly, Eg. 282; aðrir rétt en aðrir rangt, Grág. i. 80; stefna rangt, Nj. 35; hafa rangara mæla, Grág. i. 393.

rang-sáttir, *adj. disagreeing*, Fms. viii. 30, Orkn. 40, Fas. i. 443.

rang-settr, *part. misplaced*, Anecd. 20.

rang-sleitni (rang-sleitinn, *adj.*), *f. injustice.*

rang-enara, *ad. to turn wrong*, Stj. 244.

rang-snúa, *sneri, = rangsara, Stj. 343: to misstate*, Bs. ii. 64.

rang-sýni, *n. a wrong view*, Al. 101.

rang-sælia, *adv. [sól], witherside, against the sun*, Grett. 167, Fm. 169, Fb. i. 553, Fas. iii. 337 (see andsælis).

rang-særi, *n. perjury*, Hom. (St.)

rang-turna, *ad. to turn the wrong way, upset*, Bs. ii. 71, Mar.

rang-virða, *d. to reckon wrongly*, Grág. ii. 200.

rang-virðing, *f. wrong reckoning*, Fbr. 142.

Rang-værkr, *adj. and Rangvæingar, m. pl. the men from the county Rangárvellir in Icel.: Rang-á, f. the Rang-water, i. e. the 'wrong, crooked water' (?), prob. thus called from the angle or bend near Oddi, for in old times the Thverá was but a small tributary river until the Markarfljótt broke into its bed; cp. Dan. Wrange-bek, Dipl. Arnsm. i. 22.*

RANI, a, m. a *bog's snout*, Fb. ii. 27; brendan rana af svini, Fms. vi. 365 (in a verse); tūn-svin þat er hringir eða knappr eða við sé í rana, Grág. ii. 231; of a snake, ein náðra grófr inn sínum rana, Fas. i. 220. 2. of the snout-shaped battle-order, (cp. svínfylking, hamalt); Enir konungur fylkti svá höi sínu, at rani var á framan á fylkingunni, ok lukt alle útan með skaldborg, Fms. xi. 304; þú at raninn verði harðsöttir á fylking hans, Fb. ii. 43; Hringir hafði svínfylkt höi sínu . . . rani var í brjósti, Fas. i. 380, cp. 'acies per cuneos componitur', Tacit. Germ. ch. 6, and 'Germani ex consuetudine sua phalange facta', Cæsar B. G. i. ch. 52. 3. a *bog-shaped bill or elevation*.

ranka, að, see rakna; ranka við e-u, to remember dimly.

Ranka, u, f., contr. for Ragneidr, see Gramm. p. xxxiv.

RANN, n., pl. rön, O. H. 23 (in a verse), Hkr. iii. 43, 74 (in a verse); gen. pl. ranna, Gm. 24; [Ulf. *razna* = *oleia*; A. S. *ræn*; this ancient word is obsolete in prose, but remains in the Engl. law term *ran-ack*, prop. 'house-search'] :—a *house*; ossum rönnum í, Skm. 14; at háfu Heljar ranni, Vikv. 3; rymr varð í ranni, Fas. i. 493 (in a verse); styrr varð í ranni, Hóm. 24; sköptum er rann rept, Gm. 9; í væru ranni, 13; ranna þeirra er ek rept vita, 24; í ranni Randvæs, Bragi: in prose, in the saying, opt er þat í karls húsi, er ekki er í konungs ranni, Fas. iii. 155;—poët., sólar rann, éla rann, the sun-ball, tempest-ball = the sky; aldar rann, man's abode = the earib; óðar rann, the mind's house = the breast; Sörla rann, Reifnis rann = a shield, Lex. Poët.; and in compds, ský-rann, glygg-rann, há-rann, hregg-rann, þey-rann, the sky-ball = heavenly vault; hval-rann, a whale's house = the sea; sjór-rann, life's house = the breast; dverg-rann, a dwarf's house = the rocks; leg-rann, the bed's room = the house; mjöd-rann, mead's ball = a drinking-ball; auð-rann, a treasury; bál-rann, bale's abode = *de-a*, etc., Lex. Poët. The word is still used by Icel. poets, but is masc. rannr, though it is still neut. in poems of the 16th century, heilagt rann, . . . rannið fríða, Bs. ii. 309 (a poem of 1540); it is freq. even in mod. hymns, í heimsins rann, Halgr.; sælu-ranni, Pass. 15. 10. II. in a pr. name, Rann-veig, Landn., and peth. Rann-verr, also spelt Rand-verr.

rann-sak, n. a *ransacking*, N. G. L. i. 83, 255; slikt ransak sem þeim hæfir framast at prófa, Gþl. 33; sem hefir bréf konungs várs fyrir sér til lands vistar eða rannsaks, 139.

rann-saka, að, [Swed. *ransaka*; Dan. *ransage*; Engl. *ransack*; a word which must be of Dan. orig n, for it does not occur in A. S.; moreover, the A. S. form of the first part of the compd is *ræsn*, and the assimilation of *ra* or *sa* into *nn* is peculiar to the Scand. language]:—to *ransack*, prop. to 'search a house'; ef hann vill fleiri bólstadi r. en einn, þeir lagmenn skulu ganga at garði þar er þeir vilja r., Grág. ii. 193; ef þeir bera síla inn á hendr mönnum er r. skulu, 195, Stj. 181, Rd. 285; Birkibeinar höfðu eigi rannsakat bæinn, Fms. viii. 191; en þá er allar vánir vöru rannsakadar fannsk sveinninn eigi, v. 216; hann rannsakadi með sundi djúpit, x. 370; ok var rannsakat liðit (*mustered*) ok hafði hann eigi meirr en tvau hundruð, ix. 367; síðan rannsakadi hann rúmit er hún hafði hvílt í, Eg. 566; skulu vér rannsaka alla eyra, Eg. 218; r. Guðs boðorð, 677. 6; r. ritningar, Al. 6. II. reflex., menn skulu láta rannsakask áðr gangi inn, at eigi beri þeir fóla á hendr mönnum, enda svá þeir er út ganga, Grág. ii. 195.

rann-sakan, f. *ransacking*, Stj. 181, Ld. 44.—a *searching, enquiry*.

rann-sökun, f., as a law term, *ransacking a house for stolen things* or the like, for a description of which see N. G. L. i. 83, 84, 255, in Grág. ii. 188–193 called *rannaökna-þátr*, as also Rd. ch. 2, 18, Njard. 376; metaph. a *search, enquiry*, passim in mod. usage.

RAPTR, m. [Engl. *rafter*], a *rafter*, Eb. 224, Gullþ. 17; þeir víggýrðu kirkju-garðinn með röpum, Sturl. i. 185; krók-r., birkir. 2. *rafters, the roof, ceiling*; hann stakke Gríðar-veli upp í raptana, Edda 61, Am. 62, Hom. 95; hann lá úti á henskípum, svá at hann kom eigi undir sótikan, Orkn. 478, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 34; inn-raptar, q. v. —a local name, Rapta-húð, Sturl. compds: *rapta-bulungr*, m. a *pile of rafters*, Sturl. ii. 47, þórd. 19. *rapt-akógr*, m. *wood for rafters*, Vm. 108. *rapt-viðr*, m. *wood for rafters*, Am. 30; *raptviðar-högg*, D. I. i. 532.

ras, n. [Scot. *rasb*], a *rusb*: allit., fylgir sjaldan ráð rasi, a saying, Fms. xi. 377; ras ok ráðleysi, Thom. 249; rasi þínu ok ákafa, Fas. iii. 91; ok er ofmikit ras á fyrir þér, Band. 10.

RASA, að, to *rub* *beadlong*; sliks er mér ván, sagði Höskuldr, þú fœt rasandi mjök, Nj. 155; en rasa eigi eptir reiði sinni, Fb. ii. 303; hefir þetta fóla farit mest ok rasanda, Fms. xi. 275; the saying, rasa fyrir ráð fram, Ld. 242; hætt er rasanda ráði, a saw, Pass. 48. 14; rasandi reiði, Mar.; rasa fram, to *rub forwards*, Al. 23. II. to *stumble*;

hestr rasadi undir honum, Landn. 146; hestr Guðmundar rasadi Fms. iii. 184; ef blinde leðir blindan þá rasa þeir báðir, 655 xx. 3; þá rasar Sturla ok fellr, Bs. i. 537; þorbjörn karl gekk fyrir ok fór mjök rasandi (*staggering*, Ed. hrasandi), Hrafn. 15.

rasan, f. a *rubbing*, Al. 146; see hrasan.

ras-gjöf, f., in the saying, ragr maðr tekr aptr rasgjöf sína, a *misery fellow takes back his rasb gift*.

rask, n. *fish-offal*.

RASKA, að, to *rock, displace, dislodge*, with dat.; ok raskadi honum eigi, 655 viii. 2; verði engi svá djarfr at raski því leiði sem hann liggir, Stj. 650; lét hann mikla refsing eiga fyrir at koma er konunga-eign var raskat, Fms. viii. 129; ef Guðs rétti var raskat, iv. 111; eigi treustusk menn at raska kosti þeirra, *people dared not disturb them*, Ld. 146; eigi raskar þat kirkju-vígsluuni, K. Á. 28; raski engi föstu-tíð dróttins-dags haldi, Hom. (St.); meðan steinum er úrskat í altarinu, N. G. L. i. 133; ranghaga raskat, Bs. i. 392.

rasa, m. = *ars* (q. v.) by metathesis, Lat. *anus*; örín sýgr beint í rassinn á konunginum, Fms. xi. 64, Lv. 61; höggut ór rófurar við rass upp, Fas. i. 80. compds: *rass-gat*, n. *fissura ani*. *rass-görn*, f. *the great gut*, Nj. 185. *rass-hverfingr*, m. of a horse of which the *anus protrudes*, N. G. L. i. 75. *rassa-klof*, n. = *fissura ani*, N. G. L. i. 81.

rass-ragr, adj. *Sodomitic*, a word of infamy, Sturl. ii. 59. *rass-særi*, n. *soreness from riding*.

rastar-, see röst.

RATA, að, originally *vrata*, [Ulf. *uratan* = *ωπεύεσθαι*], to *travel, fare, journey*: in the old allit. phrase, *rata víða* (prop. *allit. vrata víða*), to *fare widely*; sá einn veit, er víða ratar | ok hefir sjöld um farit, Hm. 17; vits er þótt þeim er víða ratar, 5; Vingþórr ek heiti, ek hefi víða ratað, Am. 6; with acc. to *find the way*, ok ratar hann harða stóra sjallvegu, Fas. ii. 258; to *bit, find*, þat varð stundum, at menn viltusk á mörkum, at menn rötudu þi til þeirra heimkynna, iii. 4; allvel hefir þetta til borit, þorgils, er ek hefi þik hér ratað, Ld. 176; þat skip hafði ratað í hafinu várkunda ok aðrar raunir, Bs. ii. 439. 2. in mod. usage absol. to *find the way*; eg rata ekki, I do not know the way. 3. metaph. to *fall into*, of misfortune; ek hefi ratað í vandræði mikit, Nj. 98; er þú skalt ratað hafa í svá mikla úhamingju, Ó. H. 115; rata í mikla lémsku, Andr. 71; rata í ólukku, Fb. ii. 74; rata í stór úfélli Al. 83; þessir stórhilutir, er vér höfum í ratað (*hratað* Ed.), Fms. i. 295;—reflex. in the phrase, opt ratak kjöptugum satt á munn, *even a gabbler may by chance speak a true word*.

II. to *reel, collapse*: glifr rata, Vsp. 52; ratar götuga (*collapses*) ráð Sigurðar, Skv. I. 36. (rare.) *ratan*, f. a *falling into*, K. Á. 104.

rati, a, m., q. *vrati*, but the *v* is dropped even in old Runic inscriptions:—prop. *the traveller*; it remains in the name of the squirrel, *Rata-töskr* = *Tusk the traveller, the climber Tusk*, see the tale in Edda; as also in the name of the gimlet by which Odin 'made his way' into the mountain where the mead of wisdom was hidden, Edda, Hm. 106. II. a *demoniac, raver, madman*, who wanders about as if hunted: in the Runic phrase, varpi at rata haugs upp briotr, *may the breaker of his cairn become a rati*, Rasm. 181; at rita (=rata) sá varpi es stain þ nnsi elti eða ept annan dragi, 188; sa varpi at rita es ailti stein þannsi eða hepan dragi, 194, cp. the Engl. 'blest be the man that spares these stones, and curs'd be he that moves these bones,' on Shakespeare's tombstone; rati remains in the popular Icel. = a *beardless, forgetful, senseless fellow*, þú ert mesti rati! and *ratalogr*, adj. *clownish, silly*; *rata-akapr*, m. *ra-bness, beardlessness*.

rat-ljósa, adj. so *bright that one can find one's way*. **rauda**, u, f. the *red part or yolk of an egg*. **rauda-galina**, part. 'red-mad,' quite mad, Clar. **rauda-haf**, n. the 'red sea,' of the ocean surrounding the earth, Grág. ii. 166; hafit rauða er liggur um lönd til: stórskíp rauða hafs, Grett. (in a verse): the *Red Sea*, mod. **rauda-rán**, n. a 'red robbery,' a law term, a kind of aggravated robbery liable to sk-ggang, defined in Grág. ii. 191; graves adhuc immanesque rapinas *ra-boran cognominare solemus*, Saxo Grammat. i. 353. **rauda-sótt**, f., medic. *flux of blood*, Gþl. 498. **rauda-víkingr**, m. a 'red viking,' great pirate, þorst. Stang. (begin.), Fms. xi. 121.

rauð-álfr, m. a 'red elf,' a person dressed in gaudy colours; sjáid it raudálfrinn, sveinar, Nj. 70.

rauð-bekri, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

rauð-brestringr, m., botan. *carex saxatilis*, Hjalt.

rauð-brýstingr, m. the *redbreast*, a bird.

rauð-dýri, n. the *red deer*, K. þ. K. 130, Orkn. 448, Karl. 390, Art. 18, Barl. 11, 137.

rauð-feldr, m. *red cloak*, a nickname, Landn.

RAUÐI, a, m. *red iron-ore, haematite*, from which the Norse settlers wrought iron (whence *rauða-blástr*, m. = the *forging of haematite*); hann bjó í Dalsminni (in western Icel.), hann blés fyrstr manna rauða á Íslandi, ok var hann af því kallaðr Rauða-Björn, Landn. (Melab.) 71; Skaliagrinn var járnaniðr mikill ok hafði rauða-blástr mikinn á verrinn, Eg. 141, cp. the description in Sks. 162, 163; for remains of furnaces found in Icel. see Eggert Itin ch. 575, 719, 730; for the phrase *rauða undr*, the *red wonder*, see Sks. l. c.:—ore, hann (Saturnus) fann ok rauða þanu í jörðu er hann blés gull af, Edda (pref.) 148.

rauð-kápa, u, f. a *red cape or cope*. **rauðkápu-maðr**, m. the man in the red cape, Fms. vi. 131.

rauð-kemblingr, m. a *fabulous whale or sea monster*, K. þ. K. 138, Sks. 129, Eggert Itin. 545, Ísl. þjóða. i. 631.

rauð-kinni, -kinnr, m. 'red cheek,' a kind of savage bear, Fas. ii. 413, iii. 77.

rauð-magi, a, m. the red maw, the lump-fish.

rauð-málmr, m. the red ore = gold, Bm.

RAUÐR, adj. rauð, rautt, compar. raudari, raudastr, [common to all T. w. languages, although it appears not in Ulf. himself, but in the Skeirings] :—red; rautt klæði, Nj. 35; raudr hestur, Fs. 67; rautt skegg, Fb. iii. 246; blátt eða rautt, Grág. ii. 13; raudr sem blóð, Isl. ii. 220; rautt gull, Þiðr. 187; rautt berg, a red quarry, Bs. i. 830;—phrases, rautt brennr fyrir, 'red burns afar,' i. e. there is some hope yet; taldi enn nokkut rautt mundu fyrir brenna, Fms. viii. 34, Fs. 68; snyta rauðu, to spout blood, Fb. i. 412, Karl. 149; falda rauðu, to wear a red hood, to die a bloody death, Landn. (in a verse):—neut., et rauða, the yolk of an egg, Pr. 472;—metaph. bloody, fierce, arch, rauðr víkingr = rauða-víkingr, Fms. xi. 121; see rauðahaf, rauðarín, rauðkinni:—various shades of red, fagr-r., fair-red, Vsp.; dreyt-r., crimson; dumb-r., chestnut-red; dökk-r., dark-red; mör-r., coffee-coloured. 2. in local names, Rauða-mýrr, Rauð-á, Rauði-gnúpr, Rauða-fell, Rauði-moír, Rauði-lækur, Rauði-sandur, Rauða-skriða, Rauða-vatn, Landn., from the reddish colour of bogs and moorlands, which was supposed to be a sign that there was iron in the soil; whence Rauðm-ingar, Rauð-melningar, Rauð-lækningar, Rauð-sendir, the men from R., Landn., Sturl.: in pr. names, Rauðr, Rauð-úlfr, Landn.

B. COMPS: rauð-bloikir, adj. reddish, of hair, beard, Stj. 460, Eb. 30. rauð-brúnaðr, part. red-brown, dark-red, reddish, Fms. vii. 207, Sturl. i. 128. rauð-brúnn, adj. red-brown, Ld. 284, Sturl. i. 128. rauð-búinn, part. dressed in red, Lex. Poët. rauð-dropóttur, adj. red-spotted, Konr. rauð-eygðr, adj. red-eyed, Fas. iii. 204, Mag. 63. rauð-flekkóttur, adj. flecked with red, Vápn. 21. rauð-freknóttur, adj. red-freckled, Þiðr. 181. rauð-gulr, adj. yellow-red, orange, Sturl. ii. 114. rauð-hárr, rauð-hörðr, adj. red-haired, Sturl. ii. 111, Vigl. 23, Grett. 22 new Ed. rauð-klæddr, part. red-clad, Fb. i. 254. rauð-leitr, adj. ruddy, of the face, Ld. 276, Sturl. ii. 212. rauð-líta, ad. to dye red, Karl. 505. rauð-litaðr, part. red-coloured, dyed red, Fms. viii. 447, Stj. 161, Ó. T. 44. rauð-litr, adj. reddish, Fms. v. 342. rauð-mengjaðr, part. mingled with red, D. N. rauð-síðóttur, adj. with red sides, of a cow, D. N. rauð-skeggjaðr, adj. red-bearded, Fzr. 12; þat er mitt ráð at þú tróir aldri lágum manni ok rauðskeggjuðum, Fms. xi. 418, Fs. 142. rauð-skjöldóttur, adj. red-bequeered, of cattle. rauðum-skjöldi, a, m. red-bield, a nickname, Thorsen.

Rauð-skegg, m. Red-beard, Barbarossa, a nickname, Sturl., Landn.

rauð-skegla, u, f. a kind of sea-gull.

Rauð-súð, f. the name of a vessel, Fms. viii.

RAUF, f., pl. raufar, [raufa l. rjúfa], a rift, bole; þat er heilund, er rauf er á hansi til heðja, Grág. ii. 11; rauf var á belgunum, Ld. 156; þeir lustu á rauf á hellunni, Edda 40; Flosi hugði at handklæðinu ok var þat raufar einar, Nj. 176; rauf á setgeiranum, Fms. vii. 202; þeir brutu þar á raufar, Eg. 125; bora sex raufar á, N. G. L. i. 172, Ó. H. 108; raufar himins, the sluices of heaven, 655 ix. B. (himin-raufar, Gen. vii. 11); bak-rauf, got-rauf, q. v. COMPS: raufar-steininn, m. a stone with a bole drilled through it, Gisl. 46. raufar-trefjur, f. pl. cloth riddled with boles, Sturl. ii. 191.

rauf, f. [A. S. *raef*; O. H. G. *rauf*], spoils; see valrauf.

raufa, ad. to break up, open, rip up; raufa til bagga, Fms. vi. 379; raufa alla vagna þá er Serkir hafa átt, Al. 112; þorgeirr hleypr upp á húsit ok ryfir, ok þar sem húsit raufask, Fzr.: the phrase, raufa seyð, to break up the fire; raufa þeir seyðinn ok var ekki sóðit, Edda 45; þann seyði raufar þú þar, at betri væri at eigi ryki, Ld. 208. 2. to pierce; raufa brjóst e-m, to cut the breast open, Hkv. i. 40; skjöldur hans var raufaðr víða, his shield was riddled, Al. 147; grjóti barðr eða skeytum raufaðr, Stj. 300; þú skalt þá eigi með örum raufa né sverði slá, 660.

raufa, ad. [A. S. *roefian*; Engl. *be-reave*; Germ. *rauben*], to rob, spoil, different from the preceding; Vindr lögðusk á valinn ok raufuðu, ok flettu menn bæði vápnum ok klæðum, Fms. xi. 380.

raufari, a, m. a robber, Fms. vi. 162, vii. 27, viii. 216, Al. 62, reyfari.

rauf-lauss, adj. without boles; rauflaust gler, Mar.

raufóttur, adj. riddled with boles, Nj. 193, Fms. xi. 157.

raula, ad. to bum a song in a low doleful voice; raula bögu, raula fyrir munni sér; gríðkur róa og raula, Hallgr. Snót 310 (1865).

Raumar, m. pl. the name of a people in Norway: Rauma-ríki, n. a county in Norway: Rauma-dalr, m. the present Romsdalen: Rauma-dællr, m. pl. the men from R.: Raum-olfr, f. the river R. in Norway, Fms.: Raumskr, adj. from Romsdalen, Fms. ii. 152.

raumr, m. a giant, Titan, Edda (Gl.) 2. a big, huge, clownish person, Fas. ii. 384, 546, Skíða R. 41.

raumskna, ad. mod. *rumskna*, to say hem! in awakening, Fas. iii. 11.

RAUN, f. [akin to *rún*, q. v.], a trial, experiment, experience; sem opt höfðu raunir á orðit, Bjarn. 66; sem nú verða margar raunir á, Ó. H. 30; sem raunir bar á, skipti hefi ek nú skaplyndi til þín, ok mun ek göra á því nokkura raun, Fms. vii. 113; var þá sem opt eru raunir, Ó. H. 184; prófuðum vér fyrir sjálfra vár raun, ok margra dugandis manna

framsögn, Dipl. i. 3; biskup svarar því, at önnur raun mundi á veru, en at ..., Orkn. 280; sem opt bar raun á, Bs. i. 129; raunin er elýgust, a saying, 656 A. i. 25; látum þá hafa ena sömu raun sem fyrir (erum raunir, v. l.), Fms. viii. 134; raun bar vitni, Isl. ii. 335; þú munt at raun um komask, 197, Bs. i. 83;—trial, danger, vóru þeir jafnan þar sem mest var raun, Nj. 136; röskr maðr í öllum raunum, Fms. vi. 119; því traustari sem raunin er meiri ok lengri, viii. 134; koma í nokkura raun, Fs. 120; þegar í raunirnar tekr, when it presses hard:—trial, grief, mundir þú mik þessa eigi biðja, ef þú vissir hve mikla raun ek hef á þessu, if thou knewest how much pain it gives me, Ld. 232; erin er þó raun konunnar, Fs. 76; en nú hafi þér af ena mestu raun, Nj. 139; mér er mesta raun að því, it pains me much; skap-raun, an affliction; góð-raun, the mind's trial; hug-raun, id. —in plur., raunir, trials, woes, misfortunes; mann-raunir:—a trial, ordeal, þá gengr hann til þessarar raunar, Fms. xi. 38;—investigation, konungtr sagði, at hann vildi at visu, at málið færi til raunar, vii. 136; þá skal hann stefna honum til skila ok raunar, Grág. i. 179, 216; raunar-stefna, a summons, citation, inquest, ii. 226; hann stefndi honum raunar stefnu um þat hvárt hann hefði réttar heimildir á Staðarhóls-landi ok Hvítadal, Sturl. ii. 235.

II. gen. RAUNAR, as adverb, really, indeed; raunar mjök, much indeed, Ld. 66; ok vora þó margir raunar mjök þrekaðir, Fms. xi. 143; hafði hann vitad raunar at þar var tó undir, Rd. 310; ek heiti raunar Viglondur, my real name is V., Vigl. 29; en þat var raunar, at þeir höldrinn höfðu sætt á lam, i. e. that was at the bottom of it, Orkn. 298; hön skildi þó raunar, Fa. 76. COMPS: raunar-laust, n. adj. without proof or trial; þeir kölluðusk eigi mundu trúnað á leggja raunarlaust, Germ. *ohne weiter*, Ld. 58; at raunalausur, unprovoked. raunar-maðr, m. a nickname, Sturl. ii. 153. rauna-maðr, m. a much-tried, afflicted person. rauna-atfar, m. *re-dence*, proof; prófa e-t skýrum raunastöfum, Mar., Magn. 482. rauna-stefna, u, f. a citation; see above. raun-digr, adj. thick indeed, Fms. v. 238. raun-drjúgr, adj. solid, O. H. L. 21. raun-góðr, adj. good wiðal, trusty, Bs. i. 121. raun-illr, adj. bad wiðal, Bjarn. 62. raun-lítt, n. adj. very little indeed, poorly indeed, Eb. 130, Fms. x. 172, Gisl. 65. raun-mjök, adv. much indeed. raun-tregr, adj. very unwilling, Al. 17. raun-vel, adv. well indeed, Fms. iii. 114. raun-æfr, adj., q. s. raunhæfr (?), quite able, Fms. xi. 78. raun-örugg, adj. quite firm, Fms. i. 305.

raunaligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), sad, distressing.

raund, f. = raun, raundum, or at raundum, adv. really, Barl. 23, 113; raundar, mod. reyndar, really, 62.

raun-dagi, a, m. an experiment, N. G. L. i. 210.

RAUP, n. boasting, Grett. 131; karla raup, an old man's boasting ('when I was young'); whence the phrase, vera kominn á raups-aldinn, to have reached the boasting time of old age.

raupa, ad. to vaunt, boast, Bs. ii. 502.

raupari, a, m. a braggadocio, Hallgr., freq. in mod. usage.

raup-samr, adj. given to boasting.

raun, n. big, loud talk, Karl. 439, v. l.

RAUSA, ad. [Shetl. *ruz*, to boast], to talk loud and fast; þviat jafnan rausum vér þat, er vér erum einar, er litill sannleikr fylgir, Gisl. 99; ná munda ek eigi jafnart hafa rausat, ef ek hefða vitad, Fb. i. 472, Karl. 397, Stj. 620.

rausan, f. glib talk, boasting, Harms. 10.

RAUSN, f. magnificence, liberality, big life; hafði Þorólfr þar eigi minna fjölmenni ok eigi minni rausn, Eg. 67; konungtr hafði mikla rausn um Jólín, Fms. ix. 347; Höskuldi þótti þat ávant um rausn sína, at honum þótti bær sinn húsadr verr en hann vildi, Ld. 26; þat er sagt at hann væri svá á þingi eitt sumar, at fjórðan synir hans væri með honum, því er þessa geit, at þat þótti vera rausn mikil ok aði, 68; hvergi þykkir nú minni rausn né risna í búinu en áðr, Band. 3; raun Klængs biskups, Bs. i. 86; of-rausn, q. v.; rausn ok ríki, Jd. COMPS: rausnar-bó, n. a great estate, Landn. 95, Eg. 478, Eb. 41. rausnar-kona, u, f. (-ligr, adj.), magnificently, Fas. i. 446. rausnar-maðr, m. a magnificent man, Gullp. 4, 13, Eb. 12, Fms. i. 247, Ó. H. 112. rausnar-ráð, n. a great living; hann var góðr bóndi ok hafði rausnarráð, Þorl. Karl. 364. rausnar-samliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), grandly, magnificently, Eg. 471, 645, Fms. ii. 300. rausnar-samr, adj. id., Hkr. i. 83 (in a verse).

rausen and **raust**, f., prob. a different word, [cp. A. S. *raes*, to which a Norse form *raisen* would answer better]:—the fore-castle in a ship; aprt frá stafinum ok til austr-rúms var kallat á rausn, þat var skipat berkerjum, Hkr. i. 82; til rausnar, 83 (the verse); þessir vóru á rausn í sörum, Fas. ii. 252, where distinction is made between stafi, rausn, fyrir-rúm, krapparúm.

2. of a house, the 'raising,' roof, ceiling (?); í stofunni, þeim er mest stendr steinhúsinu, víðr raustið, D. N. i. 235; else obsolete.

RAUST, f. [Dan. *røst*], the voice; með fagrilegum raustum, Stj. 466; hvárt sem fyrri fylgir raustinni, Mar.; til skirrar raustar, Pr. 475; hanc kvad visu þessa með mikilli raust, Nj. 195; ok heinir svá raustina, Fb. ii. 26; kveða víð raust, to 'sing with the voice,' i. e. loudly, Eg. 554; hann kvad dans þenna víð raust, Sturl. iii. 317; sögr raust með song-

hljóðum, Fb. ii. 26; sagnar raustir syngjandi manna, Fms. ii. 200; sýng-raust, id.; grát-r., q. v. 2. a voice, vote, N. G. L. ii. 468.

rausta, ad. to raise the roof of a house; rausta, sperra, trœða, þekja, D. N. i. 477.

raustaðr, part. voiced so and so, in lág-raustaðr.

RAUTA, ad. to roar, Barl. 53, Karl. 140 (of a lion), Swed. *ryta*.

rautan, f. roaring, Stj. 71, Barl. 56, 151, 197.

RÁ, f., gen. rá, with the article ráinnar, Fbr. 133; dat. and acc. rá, with the article rána, ránni, N. G. L. ii. 281; pl. rá, rá, rá; [Dan. *raa*; Swed. *rå*; Shetl. *rae*]:—a sail-yard, Skálda 162, N. G. L. i. 100; en ef rá brestr í aktaumum eða fyrir útan eða innan, ii. 283; rá langar, Hkv. 1. 48; við miðja rá, Orkn. 356 (in a verse); drekar báru blá segl við rá, Ó. H. 161 (in a verse); brotnaði ráin, Korm. 178; gengr í sundr segl-rá, Fbr. 132; siglu-tréist ok rána, Fms. xi. 143; látið nú koma féit í seglit ok hefla upp um rána, vii. 381; seglit var hefið upp við rána, Nj. 135; festa seglit við rána, Fbr. 133; allt., skip með rá ok reiða, Finn. 278; meðr rá ok öllu reiði, D. N. iii. 160; rá-endi, rá-hlutr, id.

2. metaph. a pole on which fish are hung for drying: poet., rá-rákr, m. a 'sail-yard nag', i. e. a ship, Lex. Poet.

RÁ, f. (nom. rá, Skálda Thorodd), originally vrá, [Dan. *vraa*; Swed. *våd*]:—a corner, nook; rá (rá) er hyrning húss, Skálda 162; leyniligar róar (rá, v. l.) helvitis fylsna, Sks. 536; verja forskálann ok húsin, stöð þar fremstr við rána Jón toddi, Sturl. ii. 249; kleif í rá hverja, Am. 58.

2. a cabin on board ship, Edda (Gl.); as also in the saying, skammar eru skips rá, short, small are the ship's cabins, giving small accommodation, Hm. 73, (skipsins eru skammar rá, Mk.); cp. rá-skinn, a 'cabin-skin,' hammock.

RÁ, f. a rose; veiða raudýri ok rá, Barl. 137, Bév. 11.

RÁ, n. [Swed. *rå*], a landmark; hence perh. the poet., rá seil, rá sagnli, the ibing of the mark, i. e. a snake, Merl. 2. 1, 12; rá víðr, perh. landmark palings (?), Hm. 152; see also rámerki; the word is obsolete in Icel., but is freq. in early Swed. in the allit. phrase *rå och rör*.

RÁ-BONDA, d. to 'bend a sail,' make it fast to the yard, cp. Eg. 579. RÁ-BUNDINN, part. 'yard-bound,' an epithet of a ship, Korm. (in a verse).

RÁBITAR, m. pl. the Arabs, Symb. 31, Fms. xi. 415.

RÁBÍTR, m. [mid. H. a rabbin]:—a race-horse, racer; hest einn mikinn rábít, Karl. 19; or is it—*an Arabian steed*?—a nickname, Sturl. iii. 58.

RÁ-BUKKR, m. a roebuck, Barl. 81.

RÁÐ, n. [Dan. *raad*; Old Engl. *reod*; Germ. *ratb*], 'rede,' counsel, advice; leggja ráð á e-t, Nj. 4; hvat leggri Njáll til ráðs? 72; hvat þykki þér ráð? 23, Fas. ii. 510; stundum var hann á tali við þá menn er ráða hans þurftu, konni hann til alla góð ráð at leggja, þvíat hann var forvitni, Eg. 4; gora ráð sitt, to form a plan, Nj. 5, 21; Njáll gekk í brott einn saman ok hugaði ráðit, 98; ek skal leggja ráðin til, segir Valgarðr, 166; ekki er þat mitt ráð, Nj. 23; var þetta at ráði gort, resolved, Ld. 70; þar til er biskup görir annat ráð fyrir, Vm. 113; gora ráð fyrir e-u, to expect, Nj. 261; eiga ráð við e-n, to take counsel with one, 127; leita ráða, Edda 26.

2. plur. a settled plan, foresight; með ráðum ok kappi, Nj. 79, Eg. 257; köld ráð, Ld. 284; nú skulu vér fara at ráðum við þá, Eg. 582; annat hvárt með styk eða ráðum, Ld. 178; vörn mun verða engi, ef vér fúrum ráðum at, Fms. ii. 21; ef þeir hefði meitum ráðum fram farit, vii. 318;—a planning, bana-ráð, fjór-ráð, land-ráð, áljóts-ráð, q. v.; þat eru ráð, ef ..., Grág. ii. 127; frændr Öttars kenndu ráð n. Sigurði konungi, Fms. vii. 230.

3. wise, true counsel, what is advisable; varð allt at ráði (turned to good ends) þat er hann réð mönnum, Nj. 30; lízt mér nú hitt ráð at ..., 82; ok er eigi ráð at hafa færi, 94; oss mun ekki haustlangt ráð at fara til Noregs, Eg. 263; mun eigi þat nú ráð at þér hvefist aftir, Boll. 348; ekki er ráð nema í tíma sé tekit, a saying; Illugi kvað þat ekki ráð, Ísl. ii. 247; ok er nú ráð at gjalda féit (bigb time), Fms. vi. 248; þat er nú ráð, at leggja at landi ok ganga upp, 260; andi ráðs (wisdom) ok styrktar, 686 B. 13.

4. consent, will, agreement, wish; sú gjöf var gör með ráði konungs, Eg. 35; með mínu ráði, 737; án ráði e-s, Nj. 38, Fms. xi. 111, Grág. i. 334; at ráði frænda hennar, 164; hún sk-ut til ráða föður síns, 331; sfarir mun þat þínu ráði, Nj. 80; með ráði hinna vitrustu manna, 88, Ld. 232; hann nam land at ráði Skalla-gríms, Landn. 59, Grág. i. 232; við ráð frænda síns nokkres, 307; ef maðr kysir konu á laun ok at ráði hennar, 337; eigi á at ljá ..., nema allra ráð fylgi, 437; fyrir ráð skaparfa síns, 202; at sínu ráði, willingly, of one's own accord, ii. 91.

II. denoting action: 1. household affairs, management, business, usually in plur.; hann hafði seilt í hendr öll ráð syni sínum, Eg. 22; er þórólfur var eigi heima, hafði þorgils þá þar ráð, 53; hún var at ráðum með syni sínum, höfðu þau rausnar-bú mikitt, 478; Rútr fékk henni öll ráð í hendr fyrir innan stökk, Nj. 11; þeirrar einnar konu ætla ek at fé at sú ræni þik hvarki fé né ráðum, Ld. 14; engi ráð skalt þú taka af mér, ok fara hvergi fyrr en ek vil, Ísl. ii. 205, Bs. i. 819; telja hann at ráðunum sjáris ella, Grág. i. 202; en ef hún veit at bóndi hennar mundi eigi ljá vilja, þá á hún eigi ráð, then she has no right to do it, 382; bera e-n ráðum, (cp. taka ráðin af e-m, to overrule), Nj. 198; hún tók við fé ok ráðum eftir föður sína, Fs. 126.

2. a state of life, condition; vilda ek brúðir, at þú bættir ráð þitt ok bæðir þér konu, Nj. 2; rausnar ráð, Þorf. Karl. 364; breyttu þau fadur hans

ok móðir ráði sínu (they broke up the household) ok fóru útan, Bs. i. 152; ráða-breytni (q. v.), change, Þorf. Karl. 370; er þér rá til at staðfesta ráð þitt ok kvángask, Greit. 5 new Ed.; heim skaltu fara, ok una vel við ráð þitt, Nj. 11; ok fór yðvart ráð þá betur fram, 198; áljótr mikill er um ráð konunnar, Ld. 30; þar sem þér hafit allt ráð vart í hendi, 174; kippa undan þeirri stöð er áðr hélt mest upp ráði hennar, Glúm. 341; somasamligt ráð, Fs. 21; segja at þar liggi honum við ráðin allt ráð ok líf, Fms. xi. 101; nema vér kynnim þeim allt vart ráð, 655 xi. 3; at þú þegir skjótt ok fleppir ekki um mitt ráð, Fas. ii. 507; Vali sagði gott frá hans ráði, Band. 4; þú hefir mikitt at ráði, 12; hann sagði þá henni hvat titt var um ráð Elisabeth, 625, 85; Jóseph varðveitti ráð Máriu festar-konu sinnar hreinliga, Post.; kona hét þórdís, et léttari skyldi verða, ok horði ráð hennar heldr seinliga, ok til mikils háská, Bs. i. 195; gör svá vel ok unn frænda þínum góðs ráðs, a good match, Ld. 198.

3. marriage; láta þat standa fyrir ráðum, Nj. 23; lýkr svá með þeim at ráðin skyldi takask, ok skyldi boð vera at hálf-mánaðar fresti at Mosfelli, 99; þau ráð tókusk ok fékk þóðr Ísriðar, Fb. ii. 251; en ef þá takask ráðin eigi, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 32; engi latti ok tókusk ráðin, Fas. ii. 347; hún er kvænna fríðust ok með miklu fé, því ráði mun ek þér í hendr koma, Fs. 21; ráð hefi ek hugat fyrir þér, þú skalt biðja Kolfinnu, 88; ráð þau skyldu takask at öðru sumri, Eg. 26; þar er Ásgerðe frændkona þín, þar vilda ek hafa fullting þitt at ek næða því ráði, 331; hann á dóttur er Ólöf heitir, þar þætti mér vaxa þinn heidr ef þú fengir þat ráð, Fas. ii. 433; þá fóru skil-d ráð þeirra Sigríðar Stórúðu, Fms. x. 219; þá reiddisk drottning mjök ... engi ráð vil ek við hann eiga, 285; þat it göfugliga ráð, 224; lést Sigvaldi nú kominn til ráða við Ásriði, xi. 304; eigi skal fadur neyða dóttur sína til ráða, Grág. i. 307; gipta honum dóttur þína er hann þess ráðs maklegr, Glúm. 360; biskup rauf þau ráð öll sem hann vissi at ulögum ráðin vera, Bs. i. 107.

4. in a pers. sense, a counsellor, a council, Stj. 510; annat vart hit æðsta ráð, Fms. vi. 59; er konungr var á tali við ráð sitt, ix. 279; a senate, þar köllu vér ráð, er lögmadr ok ráðsmenn sitja á málum manna ok skipa, N. G. L. ii. 244; konungrinn ok hans ráð, Bs. i. 719; konunga ráð, the king's council, 758; Dæin ok öll hennar ráð, D. and all the queen's councils, Fb. i. 92.

B. COMPOUND: ráða-andi, a, m. the spirit of wisdom, Rb. 80. ráða-bið, n., in the phrase, göra e-t á ráðabið, provisionally, Germ. *vorläufig*, Fms. vii. 112.

ráða-breytni, n. a change in one's life or condition, Fms. ii. 25, Ld. 164, Fs. 21, 23, 171, Þorf. Karl. 370. ráða-brot, n. pl. plans, a brooding over a thing, Sturl. i. 225. ráða-far, n. marriage, N. G. L. i. 340. ráða-fátt, n. adj. lacking counsel, at one's self's end.

ráða-görð, n. a taking counsel, plan, design; Brynjólfur lét illa yfir þessi ráðagörð, Eg. 24, 765, Fms. vii. 258, Fs. 39, 55; þeir ræddu opt um ráðagörð sína, Eg. 115; töluðu þau leyniliga r. sína, Nj. 5; hafa áhyggjur ok ráðagörðir, planning, Fms. i. 84; hann hafði r. fyrir liðinu, Fb. i. 351.

ráðagerðar-madr, m. a man of many devices, a man of good counsel, Fms. i. 127, vii. 326, Orkn. 346. ráða-görstr, adj. superl. the broadest of men, Fms. ix. 282, v. l. ráða-hagr, m. a state of life, condition, Ld. 158, Valla L. 206, Grág. i. 332, 379, Fms. v. 321, x. 282, Glúm. 335, Vm. 108; a marriage, wedded life, Fs. 87, Eb. 132, Ld. 18, Fms. ii. 9, Fas. i. 18, passim.

ráða-kenal, n. an imputation, charge, as a law term, N. G. L. i. 178. ráða-kona, u. f. a stewardess, Nj. 138. ráða-kona, u. f. a stewardess, bousekeeper, Bs. i. 247, 839, 848, passim. ráða-kostir, m. a state, condition, Ld. 6, Eg. 597, Glúm. 349; marriage, Fs. 21.

ráða-lauss, adj. 'redeless,' shiftless, helpless, having no resource, Nj. 346, Hom. 153. ráða-leitan, f. 'rede-seeking,' contrivance. ráða-madr, m. = ráða-madr.

ráða-madr, m. a manager, counsellor, Fms. vii. 139, 194, 259, ix. 239, x. 27, xi. 252, Eg. 118, 202, 271, Orkn. 230, Hkr. i. 19, N. G. L. ii. 244, Stj. 496; a steward, Nj. 138, Sturl. ii. 145, Vm. 55, Dipl. i. 8; a town-counsellor, [cp. Dan. *raadmand*, Orkn. *radman*], D. N. ráða-manna-dæmi, n. a stewardship, H. E. i. 561. ráða-mennaka, u. f. a stewardship, N. T. ráða-nautr, m. = ráðunautr, Eg. 98. ráða-noytti, n. = ráðuneyti, Hkr. ii. 171, Fas. iii. 596. ráða-rúm, n. = ráðrúm, Hom. 85.

ráða-skortir, m. lack of shifts or expedients, Fas. ii. 446. ráða-skot, n. resources; lítið r. er til e-s, Fms. iv. 140, xi. 263. ráða-stofnan, f. plans, Ó. H. 31, Ld. 186, Fas. ii. 124. ráða-ættlan, f. a project, design, Hkr. i. 252, Fms. iii. 48.

RÁÐA, pres. ráð, ræðr, ræð; pl. ráðum, ráðit, ráða; pret. réð, and pers. rétt, réttu, rhymed with hættu, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mod. réðst, pl. réðu; subj. réði; imper. ráð, ráddú; part. ráðinn; a middle form ráðumk, Hom. 113; a weak pret. indic. réði occurs in the poem Jd. 35 (ótráður á haf réði), and in prose, Fms. i. 223, and is freq. in mod. usage (eg réði honum að biða ... hann réði því ekki); [a word common to all Teut. languages; A. S. *ræðan*; Old Engl. *rede* and *read*; Germ. *rathen*; Dan. *raade*; the Goth. has *radan*, but it is rarely used in Ulf.]

A. To advise, counsel, with dat. of the thing and acc. of the person; ráða e-m e-t, réðu vinir hans honum þat, at hann berðisk eigi við þik, Nj. 33; réðu honum þat allir at samna liði, Eg. 9; ráða e-n ráð, to give one counsel, Vfm. 1; ráðumk þér, Hm. 113 sqq.; þat ræð ek þér, Sdm. 22 sqq., Nj. 61; makligr ertú þeirra, segir

Njáll, ok ræð honum ráðin, 71; ræð er þér ráðit, Fm. 21; ráða e-m heilræði, Nj. 85.

3. *to consult*; ráða ráðum sínum, *to hold a conference*, Edda 26, Fms. vii. 259; vóru opt á tali ok ráða-stefnu ok ráðu landráðum, i. 52.

3. *to devise*; þá menn er konu hafu numit eða þat hafa ráðit, Grág. i. 354, Gullp. 14.

4. *to fix, decide, determine, resolve*, with acc.; ek hefi áðr ráðit brúðlaup mitt, Nj. 4; ráða samband, Gullp. 14; ráða atfyrir við Gunnar, Nj. 107; réðu þeir þat þá með sér, 93; hefi ek ráðit honum kvánfang, 151; síðan réð Gunnarr utanferð sína með honum, 41, cp Sturl. ii. 168; ráða e-m rá, Ls. 55;—ráða e-t af, *to form a decision*, Eg. 337; en af verðr at ráða nokkut ór hverju vandræði, Lv. 39;—ráða e-t við sik, *to make up one's mind*; hvárt hann vildi þar vera eða fara til Íslands, hann kvæðsk eigi þat hafa ráðit við sik, Nj. 123;—ráða um e-t, *to deliberate*; hann gaf jarli orlof at ráða um þetta kjör við menn sína, Ó. H. 97;—ráða e-t (or e-u) til staðar, *to settle fix definitely*, Fms. ii. 78, Ld. 178;—ráða ór, ráða ór e-u, *to find an expedient, solve a difficulty*, Nj. 177, Ld. 54, 180.

5. *to hire, take into service*; ráða skipverja, Fms. vi. 238; réð Hallgerðr sér hjón, Nj. 25; ek em kona Njáls, segir hún, ok réð ek eigi síðr hjón en hann, 54; Njáll réð honum hjón öll, 151; bóndi sagði húsfreyju sinni at hann hafði Hrapp ráðit með sér, 131; hún hafði ráðit mann til at svíka konung í drykk, Fms. ix. 5; vilda ek at vit ferim í hernað ok réðum menn til með okkr, Nj. 41; ráða land undan e-m, Fb. ii. 171.

6. *to plan, plot, contrive, or cause one's death, put to death, betray*, Germ. *verrahen*; Regin þik réð, hann þik ráða mun, Fm. 22; þú rétt hann, Fas. i. 202; þær ætluðu at konungur mundi hafa ráðit hann, Fms. iv. 312; hann réð Plög svartu fúður-bana sinn, xi. 353; ef kona drepr bónda sinn eða réðr hann fyrir illsku sakir, Js. 27; ráða e-m bana, bana-ráð, Nj. 21, 52, Fb. i. 410, Skv. i. 51;—ráða e-n af, *to put out of the way, put to death*, Gullp. 14, Fms. i. 304, Al. 128; sá ötti er nú af ráðinn ok endadr, Fs. 9; ek hygg at þóroddr ætli nú af at ráða hingat-kvámur þínar, Eb. 144; ráða e-n frá, *to despair*, Ld. 194; ráða e-n af dögum, *to put to death*; ráða e-n frá ríki, Fms. iii. 18; ráða e-n ofan, *to overbrow*, Bárð. 164.

II. *to rule, govern*, with dat.; ráða þrænda-lögum, Fms. i. 52; ráða landi, ráða ríki, 22, Nj. 41; Einarr jarl réð Orkneyjum, Fms. i. 197; Hákon konungur réð Noregi, x. 4; er réð fyrir Holtseta-landi, xi. 3; þann konung er réðr Jónsala-landi... þann er Englandi réðr, Edda 92; ráða landráðum, *to have the government, govern*, Fms. i. 52.

2. *to rule, prevail, have one's own will*, as also *to manage, lead, have authority, management*, and similar usages; skal ráða af með þeim, Nj. 150; sá réð er ríkr var, Sól.; hann réð sér ekki fyrir kerti, *he was beside himself for joy*; skal hún sjálf ráða hvárt hún vill hann eða eigi, Nj. 24; ek skal hér ráða, 52; Ólafur bað móður sína eina ráða, Ld. 70; sögðu þá ráða eiga er fleiri vóru, 74; ætlar þú at þú munir ráða, Fms. vii. 13; konungur svarar ok biðr hann ráða, xi. 29; Lögmaðr skal ráða, *he shall have the casting vote*, Gpl. 18; the phrase, ef ek má ráða, *if I can have it as I like*; þú réðr því, *as you like*! þvíat þar réðr eigi frændsemi, Grág. i. 172; *to rule*, sál skal ráða um sumar en dagr um vetr, Gpl.; landfall réðr (rules, makes the boundary) fyrir sunnan, Pm. 88; ór ánni réðr keldan... ok lækr út úr heoni til sjáfar, Dipl. ii. 1; ráða landa-merkjum, Eg. 711; ráða bœði ok banni, Gpl. 76; ráða búi ok kaupum, 269; ráða giptingum, 211; ráða sessa kostum, Gm. 14; ráða kaupum, fé, skipit, Gpl.; ráða fé til þarfa, *to dispose of money to advantage, put it out at interest*, Gpl.; sigri vér ráðumk, Orkn. (in a verse); hugr réðr hálfum sigri, a saying; ráða sínum ferðum, Fms. i. 75; réð Örn leidsögu, Ld. 74; hvárt ek má nokkurum um þat ráða, Fms. vii. 13; mörgum réðr litlu hve, 'tis of small interest, Am. 33; ráða engu, Hdl. 49; ráða veðri, Rb. 388; veðr réðr akri en vit syni, Hm.; hvar skal ek sitja—Móðir mín skal því ráða, Nj. 7; ek réð ráði hennar fyrr, i.e. gave her away, 23; hvárt hann kunni ráða fé sínu, Grág. i. 176; ráða orði, ii. 309; hvárt réðr þú því er Steinnarr son þinn sækir sökum Þorstein son minn, *hast thou caused it, is it thy making?* Eg. 717; þú því rétt er ek ráða skyldar, Fm. 26; ek því réð, er þú ráða sér-at, Ls. 28; en réðu því Nornir, Orkn. (in a verse); illa réð ek því, *that was foolishly done*, Fbr. (in a verse); ek hefi því ráðit, at..., Isl. ii. 322; því þykki mér ráðit, *well done*, Skv. 100;—various phrases, ráða e-u bót (bætr) or ráða bót (bætr) á e-u, *to mend, better*, Hom. 159, Ld. 206, Fms. vii. 162, Landn. 8, Eb. 114;—with prep., ráða fyrir e-u (for-ráð), *to rule, manage, govern*, Fms. i. 288, Hkr. i. 40; ráða fyrir lögum, Nj. 5, 150, Eg. 34, 239, 754, Ld. 76, 132, Fms. i. 11, Grág. i. 333;—ráða um e-t, *to dispose of*, (um-ráð); nú megu vit ekki ráða um hennar gjafard, Fms. iv. 194;—ráða við e-d, *to be able to do, manage*, Bárð. 163; eg réð ekki við hann (þat), *I cannot manage him*; við-ráðanlegr, *manageable*;—ráða yfir e-u (yfir-ráð), *to rule, govern*, Fms. iv. 83.

3. *to have, possess, enjoy*; hvítum réðr þú enn hjóltunum, ... ráða deigum brandinum, Eb. 238; ráða fé ok fjörvi, *to enjoy wealth and life*, Fm. 26; ráða arfi, gulli, hringum, Skv. 2, 9, Hkr. Hjörv. 6, 11; ráða nafni, aldri, hjarta, lofi, dýrd, *to enjoy a name, life*, ... Lex. Poët.; ráða eign ok auðsolum, Fm. 8, 9; ráða raðum manni, *to be red*, Fbr. (in a verse);—part. ráðandi, with gen., eru nokkurs ráðandi hér, *hast thou any authority here?* Nj. 54; þess verða ek ráðandi við mína menn, *I will manage that*, Fms. xi. 30; vera mikils ráðandi, *of great*

influence, Fas. ii. 504; ráðandi postula, *the ruler of the apostles*, Edda 92, Lex. Poët.

III. *to explain, read*; ráða gátu, *to read a riddle*, Fas. i. 464; varð engi sú gáta upp borin er hann réði (subj.) eigi, 532; ráða e-t, Am. 22; ráða draum, *to read a dream*, Nj. 121, Ld. 126, Isl. ii. 194, 197, x. 270, xi. 3, Kb. 394; Pharaó dreymdi drauma ok urðu eigi ráðendr til, Ver. 17; veiztu hve rísta skal, veiztu hve ráða skal, of magical characters, Hm. 145;—ráða í e-t, *to guess at, find out*, Fms. xi. 16; ok væntir mik at eigi mundi í þat ráðit, Isl. ii. 333; munu þeir ekki í ráða er myrkt er, 378, Fær. 255.

2. *to read, prop. to explain, interpret*; skal hann láta ráða skrá heima at kirkju, K. þ. K. 46; ráða rúnar, Am. 12, Hom. (St.); þegar Domitianus hafði rit ráðit, 623, 12, Karl. 16; ráða upp, *to read up*; þessi sömu bréf lét erkebiskup upp ráða í Danmörku, Fms. viii. 293; á alþingi lét Páll biskup ráða upp jarteinir ens sála Þórláka, Bs. i. 352; tók ok lét þar upp ráða, 623, 10; ráða skrá, K. þ. K.

IV. *to punish, chastise*, with dat.; Guð réðr oss til batnaðar sem sonum, Greg. 73; fóstri hans var harðr við hann ok réð honum mjök, Bs. i. 416; nú ef sveinn vill eigi nema ok leiddisk bók, þá skal hand fara til annarra verka, ok ráða honum til, svá at hvárki verði af örkuml né illt, K. þ. K. 46; bonum var ráðit fyrir flestum höfuð-kirkjum, Sturl. ii. 147;—with acc., konu sína skal engi maðr með höggum ráða at öldri né at áti, N. G. L. i. 29; nú ef maðr réðr konu sína eigna lýklum eða lásum (*beats her with keys or bars*), þá er hann sekr, 356 (ráðning).

V. *with the notion of action, to undertake*; ráða stórt, *to aim high, aspire*, Lex. Poët.; kann vera at ek finna þann höfðingja at minur vaxi fyrir augum at ráða stórt (*to undertake great things*), en þér konungur, Fms. vi. 399 (nór-ræði); ráða gott, *to manage well*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

2. *with prep., ráða á e-t, to take to a thing*; þeir réðu á íshöggit, Fms. vi. 336; ráða á e-n, *to attack one*; mun eigi þá á þik ráðit, Nj. 93, 253 (á-ræði);—ráða at e-m, *to attack, invade, passim*;—ráða af, *to get off, clear*; hann bað þá taka forka ok ráða af skipinu, *and get the ship off, set her afloat*, Ld. 56; aðlinn réðr sik af baugbrotnum, ef..., Grág. ii. 173; á hefir þú mik ráðit brekvisi, *thou hast cured me of complaining*, Ld. 134;—þá réðu þeir goðorð sitt undir Ráfn fyrir sakir vinsældra hans, *they put their 'godord' in the charge of R.*, Bs. i. 642;—ráða móti e-m, *to go against in a fight, withstand*; í móti Ráða réð Möðr Sigfússon, Nj. 253;—ráða til e-s, *to rush in upon*; hann kerra réðr upp öxina ok réð til þorvarðar, Sturl. ii. 37. (til-ræði, an assault): *to take to a thing, try*, í vér réðu vér til ok hljópum í brott, Eg. 225; ok er þeim þótti sér fari til at ráða leyndusk þeir á brott, *when they saw an opportunity they stole away*, 572; ok er nú til at ráða ef þér villt, *now is the time for action*, Nj. 154; Skarphéðinn kom fótum undir sik, ok réð þegar til í anast sinn, 202;—*to start, make for, attempt*, ráða til orrostu, *to go to battle*, Eg. 530; ráða til uppöngu, 219; en þó ekki svá at til hans væri ráðanda (gerund.), Fms. vi. 352; réð hann þá til ok hjó sunder orminn, id.; þat var ekki annarra manna hlaup, enda réð ok engi til, Eg.; þeir ráða til ok hlaupa í munni drekanum, Fb. ii. 317; skal ráða til árinnaðr eðr eigi, *shall we try to pass the river or not?* Ld. 46; hann bað út miklum her ok réð til skipa, Fms. i. 22; ráða til ferðar, *to start on a journey*, Landn.;—ráða skipi til hlunnar, *to put the ship in a shed*, Eg. 315, Nj. 10; ráða sik frá e-u, *to disengage oneself from*, Hom. 147, MS. 655 xxvi. 1; ráða um, hann tók um strengjum, ok réð um at fara upp í skipit, *and was just about to go up into the ship*, Fms. ix. 24.

3. *periphrastically, with an infin. mostly without the particle 'at'*; ráðumk ganga, *we do go*, Am. 77; ráðum yppa, spyrja segja, leyna, Lex. Poët.; hverr er segja réðr, *does tell*, Hm. 125; hún réð vakna, *she awoke*, Am. 10; annan réð hún höggva, 48; ekki réttu leifa, 80; allt þat réð heita, 102; réð ek at ganga, Fas. ii. (in a verse); ef ek réð á vág at vaða, Hbl. 47; with the particle 'at', réð at stökka, Eb. (in a verse); also reflex., réðsk at sofa, Rm. 5; but réð at sofa, *went to sleep*, 17; in prose, þau lög sem hann réði upp at segja, Íb. 12; ráðask geyja, Am. 24.

B. Reflex. ráðask, referring to the person himself; ráðask um við e-n, *to consult*; Gunnarr gördi gördina ok réðsk við öngan mann um, Nj. 80; hvárígun þótti ráð ráðit nema við aðra réðsk um, 167; ef hann hefði nokkut við mik um ráðsk, Ld. 306; þá réðsk hann um við vini sína, Eg. 9.

2. *to be resolved, fixed, settled*; þá er kaupit réðsk, Nj. 17; eigi mun þat svá skjótt ráðask, Isl. ii. 213; þetta máli er miklu meira en þat megi skjótt ráðask, Fms. vi. 18; af þeim endum ráðsk þat, at..., ix. 433; eigi mun þetta ráðask þessu sinni, xi. 4; þá var ráðin settin, Ld. 308; en ráðit kalla ek kaupit, Sd. 179; réðsk hann þá þat at hjóni, *he hired himself out, entered service*, Nj. 57.

3. (answering to and identical with A. V above), ráðask frá, *to leave*; þóat ek ráðumk frá, Fms. i. 225; ráðask í e-t, *to undertake*; ráðask í hernað, passim; hann réðsk í flokk með þeim, Nj. 94, Fb. ii. 172;—ráðask til e-s, *to venture on a thing*; þá ráðsk (imper.) þá til ok far í hauginn, Fms. iv. 28;—*to move one's abode*, Hákon spurði Gunnar ef hann vildi ráðask til Hákonar jarls, Nj. 41; bið Una selja jörð sína ok ráðask hingat til mín, Orkn.; hann réðsk þangat byggð, þorl. Karl. 364; ráðask til ferðar (=Germ. *sich begeben*), Eg. 4; víkingar ok herkonungar er réðusk til liðs með Eiríki, Fms. i. 24; réðsk hann þá þangat

um varit at fardögum ok móðir hans, Bs. i. 455: ráðask ór hernaði, to give up, leave off freebooting, Eg. 2:—at þeim hafði óheppilega um ráðisk, they had formed an unhappy plan, Knytl. S. ch. 69 (Lex. Poët.); cp. mið-ráðit.

4. to turn out; ok ráðsk til allgíptusamliga, Fms. x. 53; and in the mod. phrase, það ráðsk vel, ended well; sjá hvernig það ráðsk, see how it will turn out: of a dream, to prove true (see A. III), ok vilda ek at hvergi ráðisk, Gisl. 24 (hvárngi réði, impers., 108, l. c.):—ráðsk mikitt mannfall, there came to be a great slaughter, Odd. 28.

II. recipr., ráðask á, to attack one another; þeir spruttu upp með illyrðum, ok svá kom at þeir ráðask á, Nj. 128.

III. part. ráðinn, resolved, determined, Ölk. 36, Bárð. 173; hann mælti fátt eðr ekki við frá, . . . ef hann var ráðinn til at drepa þá, Fms. vii. 319:—líkely, eigi er ráðit at oss fari svá, Nj. 89; þat er þú eigi ráðit hvárt svá berit til, Ld. 24; eigi er þat ráðit, at honum þætti allt sem hann talaði, Band. 12: compar., er engi ráðnari blutr, more certain, Hom. (St.); at ráðnu, for certain, id.: valid, nymáli ekki skal vera lengr ráðit en þrjú sumur, K. þ. K. 26.

2. clever; ríkr ok ráðinn, Grett. 90; vitr maðr ok ráðinn, Fb. ii. 357; roskinn ok ráðinn.

3. betrayed, Germ. verrathen, Akv. 15, Fm. 37.

RÁÐ-BANI, a, m. a contriver of a person's death, Grág. ii. 169, Fms. vi. 295.

RÁÐBANA-MAÐR, m. = ráðbani, Orkn. 454.

RÁÐ-BÓT, f. compensation, N. G. L. i. 66.

RÁÐ-DOILD, f. foresight, busbandry. RÁÐDOILDAR-MAÐR, m. a provident, good busbandman.

RÁÐ-DRJÚGR, adj. a shifty man, Fas. i. 325.

RÁÐ-FÁR, adj. shifless, Fms. vi. 155, viii. 286, Grett. 127.

RÁÐ-FESTA, t, to determine.

RÁÐ-FESTA, u, f. determination, Bær. 4.

RÁÐ-FRÉTTASK, tt, dep. to consult, Stj. 159, 294.

RÁÐ-FÝSI, f. instigation, exhortation, Þidr. 41.

RÁÐ-FÖRA, d; r. sig við e-n, to consult.

RÁÐGASK, ad, dep.; r. við e-n, to consult, Bs. i. 815, Stj. 476.

RÁÐ-GÁTA, u, f. a riddle, 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

RÁÐ-GIRNI, f. ambition, Fms. iv. 103, Sks. 357.

RÁÐ-GJAFI, a, m. a counsellor, esp. one of the council of a king or princely person, cp. king's counsel, Sighvat, Fms. vi. 27, 439, vii. 106, ix. 459, O. H. 43, Eg. 646, Orkn. 442, Landn. 148.

RÁÐ-GJARN, adj. ambitious, lordly, Fms. iv. 111, x. 220, Sturl. ii. 2.

RÁÐ-HAGR, m. = ráðahagr, Fb. i. 176.

RÁÐ-HERRA, m. a counsellor, minister of state.

RÁÐ-HOLLR, adj. giving faithful, good advice, Isl. ii. 341: óráðhollr, not open to advice, Nj. 68.

RÁÐ-HÚS, n. [Germ. ratb-haus] a town-hall, D. N.

RÁÐI, a, m. a boar, Edda (Gl.), Skálda 205 (in a verse).

RÁÐINN, part. resolved; see ráða B. III.

RÁÐ-KRÓKR, m. a shift, contrivance, Fms. vi. 374, Sd. 155.

RÁÐ-KÖNN, adj. brewed, shifty, Valla L. 223.

RÁÐ-LAG, n. providence.

RÁÐ-LAGNING, f. a giving advice, Valla L. 211.

RÁÐ-LAUNLIGA, adv. foolishly, Nj. 104, Fb. i. 305.

RÁÐ-LAUSS, adj. shifless, having lost one's head, Lv. 105, Fms. xi. 267, 273, Al. 101, Stj. 531.

RÁÐ-LEGGING, f. = ráðlagning, (mod.)

RÁÐ-LEGGJA, lagði; r. e-m e-t, to advise, Rd. 273, Gisl. 49, Bs. i. 815.

RÁÐ-LEITINN, adj. shifty, brewed, Fms. vi. 374, Sturl. i. 136.

RÁÐ-LEITNI, f. sagacity, Fms. v. 226.

RÁÐ-LEYSI, n. shiflessness, confusion, foolishness, Sturl. iii. 315, Stj. 78, Al. 101.

RÁÐ-LIGA, adv. cleverly, Fms. x. 29.

RÁÐ-LIGR, adj. advisable, Nj. 40, Ld. 66, 172, Bjarn. 15, Fms. iii. 69, xi. 61, 92 (spelt rálligt).

RÁÐ-LÖGUR, f. pl. advice, counsels, Grett. 71.

RÁÐ-MAÐR, m. = ráðamaðr, B. K. 125; hirmenn dæmdu en tólf ráð-menn samþykktu, Ann. 1368.

RÁÐNING, f. interpretation, Fas. ii. 172: rebuke, chastisement, Sturl. iii. 73, 206, Al. 7, 18, Stj. 126, 506, 583, Bs. i. 700, 761: shrift, Stj. 9, 12.

RÁÐ-RÍKR, adj. imperious: RÁÐ-RÍKI, n. imperiousness.

RÁÐ-RÚM, n. respite for taking counsel, Lv. 61, Grág. ii. 84, K. þ. K. 12, Grett. 136 new Ed.

RÁÐ-SAMR, adj. = ráðríkr, O. H. L.

RÁÐ-SOMD, f. counsel, consent, H. E. i. 456.

RÁÐ-SÖTTIR, part. settled, considerate.

RÁÐ-SLAGA, ad, (ráð-slag, n., Pass. 15. 1), to confer, bold counsel.

RÁÐ-SMELD (-anilli), f. sagacity, Fms. vi. 429.

RÁÐ-SNJALLR, adj. sagacious, wise in counsel, Fms. vi. 265, vii. 102.

RÁÐ-SNOTR, adj. = ráðsnjallr, Hm., Sks. 328.

RÁÐ-SPAKR, adj. = ráðsnjallr, Fms. i. 192, Stj. 360, v. l.

RÁÐ-SPEKI, f. wisdom, Fms. vi. 151, xi. 98, Mar.

RÁÐ-SPILL, n. dishonour, of a married woman, Gpl. 203, 229.

RÁÐ-SPILLA, t, to violate, Bs. ii. 65.

RÁÐ-STAFI, ad, with dat., to arrange, dispose of.

RÁÐ-STAFAN (RÁÐ-STÖFUN), f. arrangement.

RÁÐ-STAFI, a, m. arrangement, provision, esp. a home, shelter; þau fóru norðr um sveitir ok fengu hvergi ráðstafa, Landn. 178; hann kvaðsk séð hafa ráðstafa fyrir honum, be had provided for him, Lv. 98; þaðan fór hann inn á Nes, ok fékk þar engan ráðstafa, Eg. 592; vilda ek at þú tækir við honum ok móður hans ok fái þeim þar ráðstafa hjá þér, Fs. 36, Fbr. 12 new Ed. RÁÐSTAFI-LAUSS, adj. homeless, unprovided for, Þorl. Karl. 392.

RÁÐ-STEFNA, u, f. a consultation, Matth. xxviii. 12.

RÁÐ-STOFI, u, f. = ráðhús, D. N., (mod. Dan. raadstue.)

RÁÐ-SVINNR, adj. = ráðspakr, Orkn. 158: as a nickname, 8.

RÁÐUGR, adj. sagacious, brewed; ráðigr til allra véla, Fær. 13; ríkr ok ráðugr, Stj. 616: plur. ráðugir, Fms. vi. 155, Fs. 41: compar., miklu er hann ráðgari ok þarri, Fms. vi. 382; eltri ok ráðgari, xi. 12.

RÁÐU-LIGR, adj. = ráðligr, Fms. viii. 186: to be ruled, Sks. 491.

RÁÐU-NAUTR, m. a 'counsel-mate,' counsellor, Sks. 110 new Ed.

RÁÐU-NEYTI, n. a body of councilmen, counsellors, Fms. ii. 183, vi. 394, vii. 40, 185, x. 101, 420.

RÁÐ-VALDR, m. a 'wielder of authority,' ruler, Bs. i. 301:—mod. a tyrant, despot.

RÁÐ-VANDR, adj. 'breeding one's ráð,' honest, upright, Fms. v. 240, viii. 313, xi. 54, Magn. 464, Sks. 67 new Ed., O. H. L. 22.

RÁÐ-VENDI (mod. RÁÐ-VENDNI, Fms. xi. 446), f. probity, honesty, Sks. 2, 80 new Ed., Al. 58, Rb. 368, Clem. 33.

RÁÐ-VISA, adj. one who has one's mind settled.

RÁÐ-VÖGR, adj. open to advice, pliable, Fms. vi. 27, vii. 175, Orkn. 384; úráðvögr, obstinate.

RÁF, n., the forms vary, ráf is the older form, whence are derived ráfr, with an inflexive r. as also ræfr, which is the mod. form; rást kirkjunnar, Bs. i. 804; ráfinu, Nj. 201 (but ræfinu, v. l.); rást, Fms. viii. 428 (rástir, Fb. ii. 693, l. c.); rást, rástir, ræstir, Fms. ix. 399 and v. l.; níst varma, x. 68 (in a verse); ræstir, and v. l. rástir, 30; ráfri and ráfi, Stj. 563; ræfri, Bs. i. 354; í ráfri stofunnar, Dipl. iii. 8; bæði at ráfi ok veggjum, H. E. i. 474; the common as also the sole mod. form is ræfr, Bs. i. 132; ræstir, Nj. 115, Eg. 239: [Engl. roof; cp. Gr. ῥοοφ-ος]; —a roof; vóru þar markaðar ágetar sögur á þilvínium ok svá á ræfrinu, Ld. 114; logninn stóð inn um ræstir, Eg. 239; hann lét penta allt ræfr ok svá bjórinn, Bs. i. 132, passim, see above:—ráf = hróf (q. v.), Fms. viii. 247.

RÁFA (ráf, n.), ad, to rove, stray about, Safn i. 586; villu-ráfandi saður, a sheep astray.

RÁK, f. a streak, stripe, Rb. 524, freq. in mod. usage.

RÁ-MERKI, n. [rá, n.], a landmark, N. G. L. ii. 489, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1845, p. 164, from a boundary-writ between Sweden and Norway.

RÁMR, adj. boarish; ramr er sterkur en rámr enn hási, Skálda 163, Fms. i. 283, x. 279, passim in mod. usage.

RÁN, n. [Dan. raan; Shetl. rōn], as a law term, any unlawful seizure or bolding of property; þú skal hann krefja út festar konu sinnar, ok stemna honum þing fyrir rán, N. G. L. i. 27; stefna honum þing fyrir rán ok í-setu, Jb. 159; stefna honum héraðs-þing fyrir grasrán ok þrasetu, 278; en ef hann heldr á fénu, þá er hinn komr eptir, er á, ok náir hann eigi, þá er þat rán, ok varðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 427; krefja hann fjár síns ok leggja honum rán við, Gpl. 497; mun hón reka okkr á landi, en taka fé okkalt allt með ráni, Nj. 5; þess fjár skal þrýsvar kveðja, en ef hann vill þá eigi reida, þá skal hann stefna honum út þings fyrir rán ok lögleysu, N. G. L. i. 21, Grág. Vigsl. ch. 116, distinguishing between hand-rán and rauda-rán:—lífs-rán, and-rán, fjör-rán, = loss of life, poet., Lex. Poët.; lög-rán, loss of right, Eb. (in a verse):—seized property, láta ránið rakna, Bs. ii. 15.

2. plur. robbery, plunder; reising rans, Sighvat; rán ok stuld, O. R. 5; rán ok hernað, Jb. 66; hernað ok rán, Fms. i. 118; rísi ok ránum, 119; rán (pl.) ok manndráp, O. H. 78; verða fyrir ránum, Fms. i. 258; hann tók af rán öll þar í landi, O. H. 190.

COMPS: RÁNS-FÉ, n. unlawful property, booty, Fms. iii. 343, Stj. 490. RÁNS-FONGR, m. = ránsfengr, Eg. 593. RÁNS-FLOKKR, m. a band of highwaymen, Hkr. ii. 395, Fms. viii. 265. RÁNS-HÖND, f. a robbing hand, Fms. v. 55. RÁNS-MAÐR, m. a robber, Fms. iii. 143, vii. 16, 253, Barl. 44.

RÁN, f., dat. Ráni, Hkv. 1. 30, Hkv. Hjörv. 18; Ráni, Gg. 6, is a corrupt passage; [this word cannot be related to the preceding]:—the name of the giant-goddess the queen of the sea; she was wife of Egir, mother of the Nereids, called Ránar-dætr; all that perished in the sea came and abode with her; Rán átti nei, þat er hón veiddi í menn alla þá er á sæ komu, Edda 66, 69, Eb. 274, Fas. ii. 77, Eb. ch. 54, Friðþ. S. ch. 6; þat höfðu menn fyrir satt, at þá væri mönnum vel fagnat at Ránar, ef sjáudaurir menn vitjæði erfis síns, Eb. l. c., Stor. 7; sitja at Ránar, Fms. vi. 376 (in a verse); ræsis rekka er þú mundir Rán gefa, Hkv. Hjörv. 18:—the allit. phrase, Rán ok Regin, was a form of oath, Ölk. 36: in poet. circumlocutions, dýnu Rán = a woman, Hallfred; ósk-rán, Hjörv. 18:—the allit. phrase, Rán ok Regin, was a form of oath, Ölk. 36: in poet. circumlocutions, dýnu Rán = a woman, Hallfred; ósk-rán, COMPS: RÁNAR-DÆTR, f. pl. the nine daughters of Rán, the Oceanides of the Northern mythology, also of the waves, Edda 69, 101, Fbr. 23: poet. the sea is called Ránar-land, -sálr, -vögr, Rán-heimr, Lex.

Aranea
Apoxyn
Eg. 592
v. l. c.

Poet. **rán-boðr**, m. *the bed of Rán, the bottom of the sea*, Fas. ii. 77 (in a verse).

rán-baugr, m. a Norse law term, *a fine payable to the king for unlawful seizure or biding of property*; eykisk landnám at hálfu en ránbauð konungi, N. G. L. i. 44; ok konungi hálfu mörk í ránbauð, Jb. 321 (Js. 96).

rán-fé, n. = **ránfé**, Fms. vii. 54.

rán-fengi, n. *booty, plunder*, Fms. ii. 196, Stj. 231, 336, 400.

rán-fengr, m. = **ránfengi**, Edda 63.

rán-sæmi, f. (**rán-sæmr**, adj. *rapacious*), *rapacity*, Merl. 2. 87.

rán-siðr, m. *rapine*, Edda (Ht.).

rán-akapr, m. *rapine*, Söfn i. 688.

rán-taka, tók, *to seize on, rob*, Bar. 3.

ráp, n. a *roving, rambling*.

rápa, að, *to rove, ramble about*.

RÁS, f. [perh. from *renna*; A. S. *ras*; Engl. *race*], *a race, running*; hesta rás, Sighvat (O. H. 56); gullbitluð vart gör til rásar, Hkv. 1. 41; ef hestr bregðr rás, *turns by*, N. G. L. ii. 134; of a man, ok hepta honum svá rás, *and stop him thus*, i. 68; the phrase, taka á rás, *to take to one's heels, run off*, Eg. 216, Nj. 253, Eb. 62; síðan tekr hann á mikilli rás ofan eftir götunum, Hrafn. 7; hefja á rás, *id.*, Eg. 217; —metaph., of water, stóra læki stemmdri upp svá at eigi náðu sínni rás, Fms. vi. 67; tóku vötnin at bagja rás sinni, Landn. 251, v. l.; blóð-rás, vatna-rás, q. v.

2. a *course, channel*; um leyniligar jarðarinnar rásir, Stj. 13; rás heymar, *the channel of bearing, the ears*, Edda i. 534; brúðr lætr eigi fram ér enni sömu rás bæði sætt vada ok beiskt, Hom. (St.). James iii. 11: réttir rás Guðlagra boðborða, Fms. i. 304; lífs rás, *the race of life*, Hom. (St.).

II. plur. a *race, host*; engla rásir, Lil. 45; rásir dægna, *the course of the days*, Lil. 67; rásir heilagra manna, Mar.; rita tvennar rásir stafanna, MS. 544. 2; vitu ok smá-smugull í rásum ritninganna, Mar.; cp. 'race of heaven,' Shakesp. **rásar-akeld**, n. a *race-course*, Skis. 631.

rása, að, *to race, run*, esp. of flocks on mountain pastures running against the wind; þáð rásar gegna vindi, or simply *rása*.

rásari, a, m. a *racer, race-horse*.

rá-sagl, n. a *square sail*.

rás-fimr, adj. *fleet*, of a horse, Str.

rás-hallr, adj. *sloping*, Skis. 440.

rá-skerð, f. (**rá-skerðing**, f., Boldt 129), in Icel. called **rá-akerðingr**, m. *fish hung and dried on poles*, having first been split along the back (opp. to *kvið-flattr*), Boldt 97; tunna ráskerð, 149.

rá-akerðn, t, *to hang split fish up to dry*.

rá-skinn, n.; this dubious, obsolete word occurs in only four passages; in the Fb. (in both the passages), as also in the Fbr. from the vellum *Arna-Magn.* 132, it is spelt *hraskinn*, but no doubt erroneously, unless the *b* be a remains of a former *v*, q. v. **vráskinn**, [for the proper origin of this word can only be from *rá*, f. = *cabin*, though only used metaph.]:—a 'cabin-skin,' *hammock* (= *höfðst*, q. v.), an *abode, refuge*; þeir höfðu ráskinn hjá sedrum sínum, Fb. ii. 93; hann vildi eigi láta vera við bæ sinn ráskinn þeirra þorgils ok þormóðar, 102; Drottinn er minn styrkr, mitt r. ok frjálsari, *the Lord is my strength, my hammock* (i. e. *refuge*), and my deliverer, Stj. 51. Ps. xciv. 22. **ráskinna-leikr**, m. *the game of hide and seek* (?), Bárð. 174.

rás-vakr, adj. = **rásfmr**.

rá-vörðr, m. a *sailor who keeps a look-out at the sail-yard*, Jb. 407.

reðinga-bók, f. [Engl.], a *reading-book*, Am. 56.

reðr, n. pl. [Dan. *ræder*; cp. also *hredjar*], *the genitals*, esp. of a beast, *ballus*; flennit reðr, Fb. ii. 335 (in a verse), iii. 427 (in a verse); heit-reðr, Fms. vi. 194 (in a verse).

reðsi, n. [cp. Gr. *ῥάβδος*], a kind of *rod, staff, cudgel*; þeir sá mann, hann hafði r. í hendi, Fmr. 220, 221; þat var búningr hans hvers-dagliga, at hann hafði kyrtíl svartan ok reðsi í hendi, Boll. 358; hann hafði r. um öxl, Fms. vii. 19; konungr hafði í hendi r. gullbúit, . . . konungr hóf upp reðsit ok sló með þú, svá at hann hraut af stallanu ok brotnaði, i. 44; r. silfrbúit ok gyllt, vii. 194; hann hafði öxi í hendi, ok lýstr til þorsteins, kom öxar-skaptið í herða-toppinn, en reðsi-munnurinn . . . Sturl. i. 152; hann sló með einu r. á brún honum svá at hón sprakk í sandr, Karl. 61; konungr sló hann með gullbúinu reðsi í höfðit, Fms. iii. 196.

ref-garðr, m. a *fox-yard or pit for shooting foxes*, Gpl. 457.

ref-hvörf, n. pl. a kind of *equivocation* which consisted in pairing off words of opposite bearing, as 'hot, cold,' 'water, fire,' Edda (Ht.) 17-23. COMPS: **refhvarfa-bróðir**, m. a kind of *spurious refhvörf*, viz. when the opposed words stand separated in the verse-line, Ht. 23. **refhvarfa-háttir**, m. a *metre or stanza in refhvörf*.

REFILL, m., dat. *refli*, pl. *reflar*, *tapestries*, hangings round the walls of ancient halls; refli sextögán at lengd, Gisl. 21; ok skyldu tjalda húsin . . . vel læmi oss nú refslar þeir hinir góðu, 27; hann fal sík á bak refnum, MS. 4. 41; þyri lét taka ofan alán hallar-búning, en síðan lét hón tjalda í stadinn blám refnum, þar til er altjólduð var höllin, Fms. xi. 17; refna sémiliga, Bs. i. 877. The churches in the Roman Catholic

times were hung with such tapestry; *reflar um kirkju*, *reflar um alla kirkju*, are standing phrases in the *má'dagar*; *kirkja á refil* er *tekr um fram-kirkju* alla, Vm. 46; fornan refil um kór, 21; refill fjórar álnir ok tuttugu ok er á Karlsmagnús Saga (of hangings with embroidery from the *Life of Charlemagne*), Jm. 32; refslar um alla kirkju ok engi tjöldu undir, Pm. 16; fornir refslar vándir, fimm refslar góðir, Dipl. iii. 4; *refli-stubbi*, a *fragment of a refil*, Vm. 157. In poetry a *lady* is called *refla grund*, brú, brik, Lex. Poet.: the *shield* is *refill Óðins*, Edda ii. 428; of *sails*, Fas. iii. 104 (in a verse).

II. [cp. *refr*], a *serpent* (?), whence the name of a sword, Edda 73.

III. the pr. name of a sea-king, Edda.

refil-stigar, m. pl. an obscure word, a *serpent-path* (?), a *hidden, mysterious path*; hann nefndisk Gangleri ok kominn af refistigum, Edda 1; hann hvarf refistiga (acc.), *he disappeared by a mysterious way*, Fb. i. (in a verse), cp. Prov. xxx. 19.

refjöttr, adj. *tricky, knavish*, esp. of a bad payer.

refjur, f. pl. *cheats, tricks*, Grett. 75; munu þeir göra yðr lílar refjur, Fms. viii. 371, v. l. **refju-samr**, adj. = **refjöttr**, Gium. 364.

ref-keila, u, f. a *she-fox, vixen*, Háv. 55, Fas. ii. 413. **REFLA**, að, [the word is obsolete in Icel., and only found here and there in old writers, esp. in the old Norse law; but the Swed. has a word *räfsa* of exactly the same sense, and as *s* and *l* are often hardly distinguishable in vellum, it is not impossible that *refsa*, and not *refla*, is the true form]:—*to make enquiry, scrutinise*; en ér þeir kómu í hús hans, þá var at refslar í hljóði hverr þar myndi vera Guðs vinr, Fr. 443; eða missker hann krossa, eða refslar hann eigi, þá gjaldi . . . N. G. L. i. 137; ef þingboð fæst eða hvaðki boð, þá skal þingmaðr refa á fyrsta þingi ok hafa sótt fyrir þriðja þing, 138; þá só nemdr váttir við, ok þess í millum sé refslar, at engi finnsk meinbugir á, ii. 368.

refsan, f. (**refsan** ?), [Swed. *räfsa*], *an enquiry*; stemna honum þing til refslar, N. G. L. ii. 373, (undan færslu, v. l.).

ref-ormr, m., *medic. the ringworm*, Fms. vi. 438 (Fagrak. 142), Fél. x. 28. **REFORMA-SÖTT**, f. *id.*, Hkr. iii. 178.

REFR, m., pl. *refar*, mod. *refir*, [Dan. *ræv*; the root word may be Lat. *repere*, *serpere*, Gr. *ῥεπειν*]:—a *fox*, þorst. Síðu H. 180, Stj. 412, 413, Grág. ii. 122; mostly in sayings, þar sá refr rakka, en rakki hafði ekki, Sturl. iii. 116, þjal. Jóns. 41; sem kona hræðir barn sitt, þegi þú, barn, segir hón, ek læt refinn at þér ef þú þegir ekki, Hom. 144; slægr sem refr, Bs. i. 750, Fb. ii. 330; þú ert mestr í máli sem refrarnir í hölunum, Háv. 41; þott, þott, skönum hunda, skitu refrar í brunu karla, Fms. vii. 21; hafa skal ráð þó ör refs belg komi, Gullp. 28; metaph. a *tricky person, sly fox*, hann er mesti refr, bragða-refr; þeir skyldi ekki láta þann gamla refinn sleppa, Söfn i. 74.

II. **REFR**, a pr. name, Landn., also as a nickname, Jb. **ref-skoggr**, a nickname, Landn.: **Refs-staðir**, a local name, Landn.: **refa-urð**, f. a *fox's den*, Stj. 413; **ref-skinn**, n. a *fox's skin*, N. G. L. iii. 119.

REFSA, að, pret. *refsti*, Ól. 5; part. *refst*, Karl. 293; but *refsat*, Fms. viii. 240; [Dan. *ræve*], with dat. of the person; *refsa* e-m, vii. 218, viii. 240, Karl. 319; with acc. of the thing, *refsa* nið-ing-verk, Fms. xi. 241, Skis. 83; r. rán ok stuldi, Ól. 5; r. e-m rangiðsi sín, Fb. i. 363. 2. with acc. of the person; *refsa* e-n, Anecd. (but rare.)

II. *to enquire*, see *refla* above, which is, may be, the original sense of the word, from which *to punish* is derived, cp. Lat. *quaestio*.

refsan, f. = **refsing**, Fb. ii. 316, (rare, see *refsing*).

refsing, f. *punishment*, N. G. L. ii. 60, Eg. 89, Nj. 134, Sturl. iii. 267, Stj. 533, Stj. 24, Fms. xi. 242, Ó. H. 60; lét hann líka refsing hafa ríkan ok úríkan, 190. COMPS: **refsingar-dómr**, m. a *sentence of punishment*, Skis. 676.

refsingar-lausa, adj. *unpunished*, Skis. 591, Eg. 423, Ó. H. 53, 60. **refsingar-loysi**, n. *impunity*, Stj. 513.

refsingar-maðr, m. a *punisher*, Anecd. 90, Skis. 666. **refsinga-samr**, m. a *severe punisher*, Fms. vii. 102, viii. 299, Ó. H. 190, Stj. 552.

refsingar-sverð, -vöndr, m. a *sword, wand of punishment*, Skis. 695, 785, Stj. 651.

refsingar-verðr, adj. *deserving punishment*, Gpl. 531.

refsingar-þing, n. = **refsiþing**, Fb. ii. 172.

refsi-þing, n. [early Swed. *räfsinga-thing*, Schlyter]:—a kind of *public meeting or big court* in old Sweden; stefna refsiþing, Ó. H. 88 (in Sweden).

refat, f. = **refsing**, Fr.

rogg, n., poet. a kind of *ship*, Edda (Gl.) **Rogg-búss**, m. a *Wendish pr. name*, Fms. vi.

regi, f. [ragr], *cowardice*, Krók. 48 C. **regi-maðr**, m. a *coward*, Karl. 80, 398, 503.

regi-logr, adj. *obscene*; regilig kvæði, *amorous songs*, Bs. i. 237.

REGIN, n. pl., only in nom. and acc., for *ragna*, *rögnum* are formed from *rögn* (q. v.), analogously to *magn* and *megin*; [Ulf. *ragin* = *γῶμα*, *dóγμα*, and *raginon* = *ἡγεμονεύειν*, *ragineis* = *σύμβουλος*, *βουλευτής*; Hel. *reginu-gescapu* = *mighty weirds*]:—*the gods* as the makers and rulers of the universe, the word being peculiar to the ancient poems; *regin* heita goð heidin, bönd ok rögn, Edda ii. 430; freq. in the Vsp., þá gengu r. öll á rökstóla, ginnheilög goð, 6, 9, 27, 29; nýt regin, Vpm. 25; fróð regin, 26; vis regin, 39; fjöld ek fór fjöld ek reynda regin, 44, 46, 48.

50, 54; blíð regin, Gm. 6, 37, 41, Ls. 32; holl regin, 4; þá er regin deyyja, Vpm. 47; urðu heldr hamhljótr regin, Haustl. 10; ráð öll ok regin, Hkm. 28; Hrimfaxi heitir er hverja dregtr nótt of nýr regin, Vpm. 13, 14;—reg n is a pantheistic word, including *the world*, in such phrases as, unz rjúfask regin, 40; þá er rjúfask regin, 52, Gm. 4, Ls. 41; þá er í ráði at regn (i.e. regin, acc.) um þrjútt, *then is the end of the world nigh*, Hdl. 41; cp. ragna rök, *the world-dooms*, answering to Saxon *mu: pilli*; as also ragna-rökr, for the explanation of which word see rök and rökr; ginn-regin, q. v.; upp-reginn, *the heavenly powers*, Haustl.; þrym-regin, q. v.; ragna sjöt, *the seat of the gods = the heavens*, Vsp. 33; in prose only in the phrase, enda mæli rân ok regin (acc.) við oss á sogurt ofan, *he speaks to us rân and regin*, i. e. *be scolds and curses*, Ölk. 36; hann var Baldr með Ásum, er öll regin grétu, Fas. i. 473; in a paraphrase from a lost poem.

II. in pr. names, **Reginn**, a mythical name, Edda, Völs. S.: esp. in compds, **Regin-loif**, a fem. name, Landn., but mostly contr. **Ragn-** or **Rögn-**: of women, **Ragna**, **Ragn-heiðr**, **Ragn-hildir**; of men, **Ragnarr**, **Rögn-valdr**, Landn.; cp. old Germ. and Saxon names beginning with *Ragin-*, mod. *Rain-*, *Rayn-*, *Ran-*, as *Reginald*, *Reynolds*. In compds, [cp. Hel. *regini-blind*, *regin-scaða*, *regin-biof*], *migbty*, *great*: **regin-djúp**, n. *the deep sea*. **regin-djúp**, adj. *migbty deep*, Visna bók 1612. **regin-dómr**, m. pl. *the migbty doom, the last judgment*, Vsp. 64; *túnar ok regindóma, migbty apells*, Hm. 112 (but not in Cod. Reg.) **regin-fjall**, n. *a wild fell, mountain wilderness*, Gsp., and in mod. usage. **regin-gaddi**, a. m. = *reginnagli*, Edda ii. 494. **regin-grjótr**, n. *the holy stones, altars* (hörgr), Gt. 19. **regin-haf**, n. *the main*, freq. in mod. usage. **regin-hylr**, m. = *regindjúp*, Stef. Ól. **regin-kungr**, adj. = *Gr. & ὁμοῦνός*, epithet of a king, Hdm. 26. **regin-kunnr**, adj. *world-known*, Hm. 112. **regin-nagli**, a. m. *a sacred peg* in the ancient high-seats was called so, Eb. 10 new Ed. **regin-apönn**, f. *a kind of axe*, Edda (Gl.) **regin-þing**, n. *the great council*, Hkv. i. 50.

regla, u. f. [Lat.], *a rule*, Sk. 641, Mar.; Edda *regla*, Lil. 97, Gd. 2, and mod. passim: *a convent, convent life*, Sk. 644, Fms. viii. 245, 276, Ó. H. 195, Bs. passim. 2. *a bolt*, Germ. *riegel*, Stj. 363; *a ruler, rule*, compds: **reglu-bók**, f. *a book of rules*, Vm. 66. **reglu-bróðir**, m., -*aystir*, f. = *frater, soror regularis*, Dipl. i. 11, Bs. i. 84, H. E. i. 508. **reglu-hald**, -liff, -liffnaðr, m. *convent-life, discipline*, Bs. i. 96, K. Å. 10, Fms. v. 37, Laur. S. **reglu-ligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *according to rule*, H. E. i. 492; *belonging to convent life, regularis*, Mar. **reglu-maðr**, m. *an inmate of a convent*, H. E. i. 497; mod. *a person of regular habits*, hann er mesti r. **reglu-ataðr**, m. *a monastery*, Landn. 265. **reglu-stíka**, u. f. *a 'rule-stick', rule, ruler*.

REGN, n. [Ulf. *riġn* = *ῥεῖν*, and all Teut. languages], *rain*, Nj. 15, Eg. 528, Fms. vi. 136, x. 13, Fas. ii. 37, Gullþ. 8, and passim: in poetry, *málm-regn*, *stál-regn*, *rógskjýja-regn*, *the weapon-rain*, i. e. *battle*; *dal-regn*, *the rain of the bow*, i. e. *arrows*; *regn augna*, *the rain of the eyes*, i. e. *tears*, Edda ii. 500; *brá-regn*, id.; *benja regn*, *wound-rain*, i. e. *blood*; **regn-býr**, **regn-höll**, **regn-sálr**, m. *the rain-bell*, i. e. *the sky*, Lex. Poët. compds: **regn-bogi**, a. m. *the rainbow*, Edda 8, Rb. 3, 6, Fms. v. 342, Blas. 49, Stj. 62, Ver. 70. **regn-ól**, n. *a rain-bow*, Sk. 53 new Ed. **regn-glæra**, u. f. *a glittering of rain*, Sk. 227, v. l. **regn-ligr**, adj. *rainy*, Sk. 606; *boding rain*, Fb. i. 331. **regn-samr**, adj. *rainy*, Eb. 150, Rb. 572. **regn-skúr**, f. *a rain-bow*, Sk. 227. **regn-vatn**, n. *rain-water*, Róm. 306.

regna, d. the usual as well as mod. form is *rigna*, Stj.:—*to rain*, MS. 619, 5, Fms. x. 323, Stj. 30.

regna, d. [regin], *to swear*, Kristni S. (in a verse).

regula, u. f. = *regla*.

REIÐ, f. [riða; Scot. *raid*; Engl. *ride*], *the riding a horse*, Grág. i. 382, 432; *þeir vóru bestir hestar at reið*, Nj. 81; *fá þeim hesta til reiðar*, Ld. 82, Fms. vi. 210; *hafa einna tvá . . . hesta til reiðar*, *to have one, two . . . horses for riding*; *tóku þeir nú á reið mikilli*, Sturl. iii. 185;—with the notion of travelling, *hann var einn í reið*, *he was alone*, Fs. 126; *var þá ok senn reið þeirra*, *they were seen*, 26 (epitir-reið, *manna-reið*), and passim. 2. *a body of riders, a host*; *háfar reiðar á eik með himnum fara*, Sól. 74, and Bugge's suggestion on Hkv. i. 15 (*hávar reiðar*?). 3. *a raid*; *Sveinstaða-reið*, *Sauðafells-reið*, *Safna*, Bs. ii.

II. *a vehicle, carriage*, with an old dat. reiðu; *reið þá er hann ekr*, *en hafrarnir draga reiðna*, Edda 14; *en er hón ferr*, *ekr hón köttum tveim ok sitr í reið*, 26; *henni var ekit í reið einni*, Fb. i. 335; *sitr þútr í reiðu*, Kormak. Helr. 5; *poët.*, *rýnis reið*, *the mind's vehicle*, i. e. *the breast*, Stor.; *brim-reið*, *haf-reið*, *lög-reið*, *a sea-vain*, i. e. *a ship*; *nú-reið* = *the gallows*, Lex. Poët.; *lauka-reið*, *hlað-reið*, *men-reið*, *þorn-reið*, *poët.* appellations of *women*, Lex. Poët.; *reiðar stjóri*, *poët.* *a king*, Yt. 27. III. plur. *reiðar*; but *reiðir*, Stj. 449; *a clap of thunder*, metaph. from the notion of Thor driving through the air, cp. Swed. *skaka*, qv. *ás-ekja*; *ef reið lýstr fú*, N. G. L. i. 342, Gpl. 492; *er reiðar ganga með mestri ógn*, Konr. 35; *reiðir ok regn*, Stj. 449; *reiðar stórar ok eldingar*, Mar.; *þar fylgðu reiðar ok eldingar*, Fas. i. 372; *því næst flugu eldingar ok reiðar*, Js. (1824) 41; *ok tók reiði(n) suðr í smár flisur*, Fb. iii. 175.

compds: **reiðar-duna**, u. f. *a clap of thunder*, Fb. iii. 175. **reiðar-**

alag, n. = *reiðarduna*. **reiðar-býr**, m. = *reiðibýr*, Edda 49. **reiðar-pruma**, u. f. id., Fms. i. 10, xi. 136, Rb. 318, Sk. 94, Stj. 274.

reið, n. pl. = *reiði*, *barness*, Fas. i. 186 (in a verse). **REIÐA**, d. a causal to *riða*:—*to make to ride, carry*; *hverr reiðdi yðr yfir Markar-fljót*? Nj. 142; *þóðr reiðdi hann at baki sér*, Eg. 168; *eigi skal þá reiða yfir vörn eða ferja*, K. þ. K. 81; *r. andvirki*, hey, *to carry hay*, 102; *r. heim ok bera inn hey*, K. Å. 176; *reiða á völlu*, *to cart dung on a field*; *reiða e-t um öxl*, *to carry on one's shoulders*, Pr. 414, Finnb. 306.

II. *to make to rock, shake*; *reiðit hana af baki svá at hón falli í lækinn ofan*, Isl. ii. 339; *Þjórn reiðdi sik til falla í strenginum*, Fms. i. 181; *brott reknir ok af reiðdir samkundu*, Stj. 53; *þú mun hans ok af reiða þinum hálsi*, 168; *þeir reiðu (pusbed) hann apr ok fram eptir vellinum*, Lv. 81.

2. *to toss*, of wind and waves; *en skip þat reiðdi vindr til Róma-borgar*, Pr. 442; *bátinn undir honum reiðdi vindr ok straumr norðr með landi*, Fms. i. 294; *flóð reiðdi skipið*, Leidv. 16;—*impers. to ride, be tossed about*; *örkina reiðdi um haf innan*, Ver. 8; *reiðdi þá ymsa vega*, Fas. i. 383; *ok lætr hann reiðask þangat sem flær menn vóru milli*, Sturl. i. 31; *líððu þeir í rótt ok létu reiða fyrir nokkurar nætr*, *they rode before the wind*, Eg. 372; *tók þá at reiða saman skipin*, *the ships began to drift*, Nj. 273; *þeir létu reiða yfir um sumant*, *they roamed about*, Fbr. 21; *sem hann reiðir í bytjum þessarar áhyggju*, Mar.; *í slíkum hvírfi-vindum reiðdi þann blézaband biskup*, Bs. ii. 5, 48, Fb. iii. 409;—the *impers. phrase*, *e-u reiðir vel*, *illa af*, *to end well, ill*; *vóru þá margir bræðdir um hverru af mundi reiða*, Fms. vii. 156; *kann þá enn vera at vel reiði af*, vi. 10.

3. *to carry about*; *kann vera at þeir menn reiði orð mín ávittlig fyrir alþýðu*, Fms. vi. 308; *ef maðr reiðir auknefni til háðungar honum*, Grág. ii. 146; *þeim er reiðir þann veika ok nemr*, 148; *hann kallask lostið hafa Ref tvað högg ok reiðir þetta víða*, Krók. 4. *to brandish*; *hann greip öxina ok reiðdi upp*, Eg. 717, Fms. i. 180; *þjóstólfr gékk með öxi reiða*, Nj. 25, Fms. i. 181; *greip hann til hamarsins ok bregðr á lopt*, *en er hann skal fram reiða*, Edda 34; *ef maðr reiðir fram þann vígvöl*, er . . . Grág. ii. 7, passim.

5. *to weigh in a balance*; *reiða silfr*, Ld. 30; *stóðan vóru teknar skálir ok met*, *var þá reitt í suðr létt*, *ok skipt öllu með vægum*, Fms. vi. 183; *nú reiðir hann rangar vattir eða mæli rangar álvar*, Grág. i. 499.

6. *to pay, discharge*; *reiða kaup*, *to pay wages*, Grág. i. 153; *r. fé af hendi*, 199; *r. verð fyrir e-t*, Fms. x. 227; *skal hann reða sína aura fyrir landit*, Grág. ii. 239; *Ásgímr setti spjótus-odd fyrir brjóst jarli*, *ok bað hann reiða súður-gjöld*, Landn. 216; *ef hann reiðir eigi biskupi reiðu eða prest-reiðu*, N. G. L. i. 13.

reiða, u. f. *implements, an outfit*; *kveðja matar ok allrar reiðu er hann skal hafa á þingi*, Grág. i. 133, ii. 54, 55; *hafi hann þá reiðu með sér*, *er barn megi skíða*, K. þ. K. 6; *Eyarskeggjar fengu skipverjum þá reiðu sem þeir purftu at hafa til brautferðar*, Post. 656 C. 23; *var svá höð reiðan þeirra*, *at ekki var at eta nema bökr af víði ok safi*, Fms. viii. 32; *visin ok reiðan*, 440, v. l.; *skip-r.*, *berserkja-r.*, *Hornklofi*; *allit*, *röð* ok *reiðu*, *rudder and rigging*, of a ship; hence, *rá* ok *reiði*, Fms. ix. 36.

2. *attendance, service*; *vist ok öll reiða*, Edda 69; *vinna e-m reiðu*, *to serve, attend*, Blas. 54; *hón reis upp ór rekkju ok vann at nekkverju til reiðu sér*, Bs. i. 353; *hann lá þrjár nætr í sárum*, *ok fékk alla reiðu* (= *þjónustu*), *ok andaðisk*, Sturl. i. 140.

3. *wages*; *þá hefir prestir fyrir-farit reiðu sinni þá tólf mánaðr*, N. G. L. i. 135; *kreifa reiðu biskups*, 7, 13 (prest-reiða). 4. the phrase, *til reiðu*, *ready on hand*; *konungr lét þat þegar til reiðu*, *the king gave it (paid it, had it ready) at once*, Fms. i. 98, Stj. 131; *þeir sögðu at þat var allt til reiðu með þeim sem hón purfti at hafa*, Fms. x. 103.

5. *affairs*; *sú (kona) er hann hefir engar reiður við áttar*, Grág. i. 332. 6. the phrase, *heirða reiður á e-u*, *to notice, heed*; *jarl spurði hvert hann færi þaðan*, *þeir kváðusk eigi reður hafa á hent*, Nj. 133, Fms. iii. 530; *það er ekki að henda reiður á því*, *'tis untrustworthy, mere gossip*.

compds: **reiðu-búinn**, part. [Dan. *redebon*], *ready, ready-made, prepared*, Karl. 229, Nj. 220, Th. 17, Bs. ii. 15, Mar. **reiðu-gipt**, f. *payment*, D. N.

reiðu-liga, adv. *readily*; *lúka reiðiliga*, *to pay promptly*, Dipl. iii. 11. **reiðu-ligr**, mod. **reiði-ligr**, adj. *bonus, safe*, of a payer.

reiðu-maðr, m. *the steward on board a ship*, N. G. L. i. 335; *the master of a feast*, Hom. (St.) John ii. 5. **reiðu-pennningar**, m. pl. *ready money*, N. G. L. ii. D. N. passim. **reiðu-átóll**, m. = *'ready-chair'*, *easy-chair* (?), Fms. v. 234, 332, Isl. ii. 418, Bs. i. 506.

reiðask, d. qv. **veidask**, [Dan.-Swed. *wredes*], *to be wrath, angry*, absol. or with dat.; *reiðask e-u* or *e-m*, *þá reiðisk Hóskuldur*, *ok var fátt um með þeim bræðrum nökkura hríð*, Nj. 2; *reiðisk Gunnarr þó fyrir yðra hönd*, *ok pykkir hann skapgóðr*, 68, Ó. H. 167; *r. við e-t*, Eg. 51, Grág. ii. 146, 147; *ef maðr er við þat reiðandi*, Sk. 625; *r. e-u*, Fms. i. 59; *konungr reiðisk orðum hennar*, vi. 4; *r. e-m*, fyrir þat reiðusk heiðingar Friðreki biskupi, 268; *at eigi reiðisk þú oss*, 623, 33.

reið-sara, -fari, adj.; in the phrase, *verða vel r.*, *to have a good voyage on the sea*, Bs. i. 160, 411, Ld. 8, 18, 160, Eb. 32, 114, Gullþ. 5, Fms. vi. 201, 298, Fb. i. 526, ii. 142, passim.

reið-gata, u. f. *a riding-way, bridle-path*, Eg. 742, Sturl. i. 66, Vm. 156, Dipl. iii. 10, D. I. i. 577.

Reið-gotar, m. pl., older form *Hreið-gotar*, as seen from the alliterations in *Vpm.* 13; [*A. S. Hreð-gotian*]:—the name of an ancient people. **Reiðgöta-land**, the land of the R., *Fas.* i. 366, *Fms.* i. 116.

reið-góðr, adj. good for riding, *Fbr.* 25 new Ed.

reið-hestr, m. a riding-horse, *Bs.* i. 138, *Nj.* 81; opp. to a pack-horse.

reiði, n., prop. 'implements', the rigging of a ship; nú fyrnisk skip, förlask reiði (*reiðir* Ed.), *Gpl.* 77; knött með rá ok reiði, *Bs.* i. 411; enda skal hann fá húsrúm til reiðis þeirra, *Grág.* (Kb.) ii. 71; gjald fyrir röðr ok reiði ok allar útvinnum, *Fms.* viii. 173; þeir tóku frá reiðin öll frá skipunum, xi. 142. 2. **barrens**; góðir hestar með enu besta reiði, *Fms.* xi. 193; hestr með öllu reiði, *Edda* 38; söðul-reiði, *Ó. H.* 15.

reiði, a, m. tackle, rigging, all that belongs to a ship; hjarga skipi ok reiða, *Gpl.* 371; skip, reiða ok árar, *Ó. H.* 103; langskip með reiða öllum, *Eg.* 35; allr var reiði vandaðr mjök með skipinu, 68; röðrar-skútu ok þar með reiða allan, svá tjöld ok vistir, 76; setja upp skip þeirra eðr búa um reiða þeirra, *Ld.* 82; reiða-fang, -kaup, purchase of rigging, *N. G. L.* i. 197, 199, *Jb.* 387.

2. the harness of a horse, *Fms.* v. 41, *Grág.* ii. 262, *Eg.* 547, 579, *Edda* 38; mod. the crupper of a saddle. **comps:** reiða-laust, adj. without rigging, *Fms.* vii. 180, viii. 146, *Orkn.* 237 C. **reiða-spell**, n. damage to the rigging, *Jb.* 327 C.

REIÐI, f. prop. *vreiði*, which form is preserved in the allit. phrase, *vín, val, (v)reiði, Akv.* 2, and *ruði* in *N. G. L.* i. 352; [*Engl. wrath; Swed. Dan. vrede*]:—*wrath, anger*, *Edda* 110; mark reiði sinnar, *Fms.* vii. 195; biðja af sér reiði, *Ó. H.* 169; reiðin lítr eigi hit sanna, *Fbr.* 85 new Ed.; sði eðr reiði, *Fms.* i. 15; sár honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði, *Nj.* 172; águrlika reiði, *Sks.* 227; reiði-poka, *Hom.* 19; skal sá i brottu verða ok hafa þú reiði mína, my displeasure, *Nj.* 68, and passim **comps:** reiði-hugr, m. *wrath, anger*, *Fms.* ii. 41. **reiði-lauss**, adj. without anger (*sine ira*), *Rb.* **reiði-liga**, adv. *frowningly*, *Barl.* 53, and **reiði-ligr**, adj., *Fms.* iv. 161, *Mar.* **reiði-mál**, n. pl. *angry language, matter of strife*; göra e-t at reiðimálum, *Fs.* 20; Ingimundi þótti þetta reiðimál, *spiteful language*, *Fs.* 189; var þat meirr r. en sannindi, *Hkr.* iii. 64. **reiði-apróti**, a, m. a rod of anger, *Stj.* 382, *Pass.* 48. 16. **reiði-ævipr**, m. an angry, offended look, *Bs.* i. 774, *Fb.* iii. 449. **reiði-verk**, n. a deed done in anger, *Sól.* 16. **reiði-yrði**, n. = *reiði-mál*, *Sks.* 795. **reiði-pökki**, a, m. *displeasure*, *Fb.* iii. 403.

reiði-duna, u, f. *thunder*, *N. G. L.* i. 342.

reiði-gangr, n. = *reiðiskjálf*; allr er reiðigangi, *Skíða R.* 76.

reiði-gögn, n. (= *reiðugögn*), *furniture*, *Edda* ii. 260.

reiði-hestr, m. = *reiðhest*, *MS.* 4. 53.

reiði-leyal, n., q. *reiðu-leysi*; in the phrase, *i reiðileysi, unbedded*.

reiðing, f. a carrying or bringing abroad, *Grág.* ii. 148; uproar, wild confusion, var þá i reiðingu mikilli, *Sturl.* iii. 188, *Mork.* 40.

reiðingr, m. *barren*, in mod. usage only of a pack-horse, *Nj.* 158, *Landn.* 94, *Lv.* 59, *Fms.* vi. 390, *Bs.* i. 138.

reiðinn, adj. *prone to anger, hot-tempered*, *Eg.* 187.

reiðir, m. a discharger, payer, *Lex. Poët.*

reiði-skjálf, n., prop. a 'rocking-sel', rocking-chair (?), (*Dan. gyngel*); only used in the phrase, vera á reiðiskjálf, to be quaking and shaking.

reiði-týr, m. the god of the wain = *Tbor*, *Haustl.*

reiði-pruma, u, f. = *reidarpruma*, *Sks.* 52 new Ed., *Barl.* 172.

reiði-klæði (mod. *reið-föt*), n. pl. *riding-clothes*, *Fb.* i. 359.

reiði-lyndi, n. *anger*, *Art.* 69.

reiði-lyndr, adj. *hot-tempered*, *El.* 23.

reið-maðr, m. a *barren*; góðr r., a good horseman.

REIÐB, reið, reitt, adj., **compar.** *reidari, reiðastr*, originally *vreiðr*, which form remains in the allit. poet. phrase, *vega vreiðr*, *Fms.* 7, 17, 30, *Sdm.* 27, *Ls.* 15, 18, 27; [*A. S. wræð; Engl. wrath; Dan.-Swed. vred*]; derived from *vrida*, prop. meaning a *wry, contorted*, which sense however is lost, and the word is only used in the metaph. sense]:—*wrathful, angry, offended*; þá mælti þórr, gangi nú til einhvert ok fásik við mik, nú em ek reiðr, *Edda* 33, *Ó. H.* 16; reiðr var þá Vingþórr er hann vaknaði, *þkv.* i; Gunnarr var reiðr mjök, *Nj.* 68; i reiðum hug, *Fms.* vi. 4, and passim; fok-r., bá-r., all-r., ú-reiðr: reiðr e-m, *angry with one*; hann var r. Einari, *Eg.* 604; konungur varð þessu mjök reiðr, *Fms.* i. 12; r. við e-t, *id.*; hann varð við þat reiðr mjök, *Lb.* 10.

reiðr, adj. [*riða*], *passable on horseback*, of a ford, river; var þar reitt at fjörum en eigi at flóðum, *Sturl.* iii. 33, v. l.; ó-reiðr, *impassable on horseback*; gúrði ána úreiða, *Bs.* i. 138; hón var óreið, 54, *Nj.* 63; of weather, fit for travelling, það er ekki reitt veðr; óreitt fyrir stormi, etc.

reiðr, adj. *ready, clear*; allr herra gókk reiðr (thus, not = *vreiðr*) at Rögna skíði, all the host went 'ready,' straight towards the sea, *Bragi*; kömr hann eigi til skips áðr en reiðr (sic) sá radd, before the ship is made ready for sea (?), *N. G. L.* i. 335; the word is rare in old writers; mod., hafa e-ð á reiðum höndum, to have ready at hand.

reið-akapr, m. *readiness*, *N. G. L.* ii.

2. mod. *harness*.

reið-akjóti, a, m., **reið-akjótr**, m., *Bs.* i. 743;—prop. a 'vehicle,' but only used of a horse, a riding-horse, *Grág.* i. 328, *Gpl.* 77, 117, *N. G. L.* i. 145, *Eg.* 246, 460, *Fms.* ii. 270, ix. 348, xi. 33, *Ó. H.* 15, 62, 170.

comps: **reiðakjóta-maðr**, m. a groom, *Fms.* ix. 354. **reiðakjóta-skípti**, n. a changing horses, *N. G. L.* i. 145, *Gpl.* 118.

reiðala, u, f. *discharge, payment*; reiðslu hluti, a part of the payment, *Am.* 21;—a balance, steelyard, see *reizla*. **reiðalu-maðr**, m. a steward, *Bs.* i. 472.

reið-sleði, a, m. a carriage-sledge, 655 xxviii. 3, *Stj.* 626.

reið-stóll, m. = *reiðustóll*, *Sturl.* ii. 19.

reið-tygi, n. 'riding-gear,' saddle-barnes.

reiðu-liga, adv. *with wrath, frowningly*, *Fms.* i. 75, ii. 34, *Sks.* 229.

reiðu-ligr, adj. *looking wrathful*, *Nj.* 83, *Fms.* vi. 122, *passim*.

reiðull, adj. *hot-tempered*, 655 xxvii. 11.

reið-ver, n. a saddle-cloth, cloak.

REIFA, ð, prop. to *swaddle*; r. barn, *passim* in mod. usage.

II. to *enrich, present with*; reifa e-n e-u, to bestow upon one; r. e-n raðum hringum, *Akv.* 39; r. e-n gulli, *Am.* 13, *Gkv.* 2. 1; höppum reifðr, enriched with bliss, *Pd.* 15; mjök eru reifðir (not røyfðir?) rógbirtingar, *Fagrsk.* 4 (in a verse); en er þorgerðr fór heim, reifði Egill hana göðum gjöfum, *Eg.* 644; ek skal reifa þik gjöfum, *Fas.* ii. 508, *Al.* 161; konungur var reifðr mörgum gjöfum, *Jónav.* 9. 5.

2. to *gladden, cheer*; örnu reiftr Óláfr, *Edda* (in a verse), *Fms.* xi. 187 (in a verse); hann (Christ) reifði fjölda lýðs af tvennum fiskum, *Leidarv.* 27; reflex. to be gladdened, cheered, *Fagrsk.* 4 (or perh. *hreyfðisk*).

3. the phrase, reifa illu, to come to a bad end, to end ill; sagði þat illu r. mundu, it would end ill, *Valla L.* 214; ok þeim hefði at illu reift, *Fms.* xi. 294; mun þér þetta illu r., *Boll.* 336; þat mun eigi góðu r., *Grett.* 153; ok varir mik at þér reifi illu ef þú ferr, *Krók.* 55.

B. [Prob. a different word], prop. to *rip up, disclose*; hvárt þetta skal fyrst fara i hljóði, ok reifa þetta fyrir nokkurum vitrum mönnum, *Fms.* iv. 79; at r. engan hlut eðr kvittu i konungs-höll, v. 320.

2. as a law term; in the phrase, reifa mál, to sum up a case, similar to the custom of Engl. courts of the present day; þá varð engi til at málit, fyrr en þorþjórn, hann settisk i dóminu ok reifði málit, *Bs.* i. 17; var farit at öllum málum sem á þinga-dómum, voru þar kvæðir bornir, reifð mál ok dæmd, *Eb.* 280; þá stóð sá upp er sókn hafði yfir höfði verit fram sögð ok reifði málit, *Nj.* 243, *Grág.* *passim*. In the old Icel. court each party (plaintiff and defendant) nominated a member of the court to sum up his case, and such delegated persons were called reifingar-menn, *Grág.* þingsk þ. ch. 21; hence reifa mál bæði til sóknar ok til varnar, *Grág.* i. 79; svá skal sá mæla er sókn reifði, ... svá skal sá mæla er vörn reifði, 71; sókn skal fyrr reifa hvers máls en vörn, 65.

REIFAR, f. pl. *swaddling-clothes*; vefja, binda reifum, *Hom.* 36, *Bs.* ii. 170, *Mar.* i. Lil. 35, 42, *passim*. **comps:** **reifa-barn**, n. an infant in swaddling-clothes; kona hans rakaði ljá eptir honum ok bar r. á baki sér, *Bs.* i. 666, *Al.* 14.

reifa-lindi, a, m. a swaddling-string, *Karl.* 547. **reifa-strangi**, a, m. the 'swaddling-roll' of an infant.

reifing, f. a summing-up; sum mál dæmd sum búin til reifingar, *Band.* 6; um reifing, *Grág.* i. 63. **reifingar-maðr**, m. the person who sums up (see *reifa*), *Grág.* i. 63, *Nj.* 243.

reifr, m. a giver, helper, *Lex. Poët.*

Reifrnr, m. the name of a sea-king, *Lex. Poët.*

reifr, adj. *glad, cheerful*; glaðr ok reifr, *Hm.* 14; þeim glaðr ok við gesti reifr, 102; er Guðmundr reifr við þá ok veitir þeim stórmannliga, *Ísl.* ii. 388; reifr gekk herr und hlif, *Edda* (in a verse); bjór-r., cheerful from wine, *Ls.* 18; hug-r., joyful of heart, *Hallfred*; bód-r., gunn-r., her-r., hjald-r., 'war-glad,' *Lex. Poët.*, a standing epithet of a warrior, which reminds of Tacitus' 'Germani, laeta bello gens.'

reifingr, m. *stiffness*. **reifings-ligr**, adj. *stiff, puffed up*.

REIGJASK, ð, the vellums always spell with i, not ey, and *Eb.* 117 new Ed. note 6 is a misprint; [*rigr* and *reigjask* point to a lost strong verb, *riga, reig*]:—to throw the body back, with the notion of stiffness and haughtiness; reigð sk hann við ok lét átrúliga, *Eb.* 320; reigðusk (thus the vellum) næsta brúðr i móti, *þryml.* 50; hón reigðusk við honum ok mælti, *Fas.* ii. 131; ok svá sem á leið þeirra tal, þá reigðusk æ því meir við liðs-menn, *Fms.* viii. 158; þóðis reigðisk (*reiddisk* Ed. wrongly) nokkut svá við honum, ok skaut öxl við þormóði, *Fb.* ii. 153; reygðusk, *Fbr.* 38 new Ed., a paper MS., is an error.

reigsa, ad, an iterat. to walk stiffly and haughtily.

REIK, f. the parting of the hair; hvírl, hnakk, enni, reik, vanga, *Edda* ii. 430; hár hans var öðru-megin reikar bleikt en öðru-megin rautt, *Ó. H. L.* 34. *Fs.* i. 212, *Fas.* iii. 392; hnakka eða reikar, 500; Gyrdre kembir nú gula reik með gyltum kamb, *Safn.* i. 33; poet., reikar eik, the oak of the reik, i. e. the hair, *Edda* 217; and reikar rúfr, the eye of the reik, i. e. the crop of the head, the hair, *Gisl.*; reikar-tún = the broad, *Lex. Poët.*

reik, n. [*Scot. rait*], a strolling, wandering; vera á reiki; wandering, þar var helst reik á ráðinu, hvárt ek munda af ráða, *Fas.* ii. 335; ráð hans er á reiki, is unsettled.

2. the phrase, vera vel, illa til reika, to be in a good, bad condition; hann er illa til reika (reikar?), of a person wet, begrimed with dirt, or the like; þó ek veri vel til reika, *Fas.* ii. 395; ok sem hann hafði drukkitt, var hann miklu betr til reika en áðr, *Bs.* i. 258; fagrlega klæddr ok vel til reika, fine-clad and in good trim, *Karl.* 113.

REIKA, að, to wander, take a walk; þrándr reikadi eptir fjörunni, Fms. ii. 93; Björn reikadi frammi með sjónum, Ld. 6; Gautr reikadi á gólfinu, Fær. 242; konungr reikar ofan til strandar, Fas. iii. 456; eptir máltíðina dagliga reikadi hann fyrst, Bs. i. 848. 2. to swagger; rassa eðr reika, Lil. 92; ok reikadi hans hugr mjök, Fms. viii. 12; to totter on one's legs, þá reikadi þórir á fótunum, vii. 12; meir reikandi en gangandi, Mar.; reikar á fótum, Band. 8, Bs. i. 338, Lv. 81; reikendr, part. pl. the wanderers, i. e. the planets (váldngres), Rb. (1812) 4.

reikall or reikull, adj. wandering, unsettled: a nickname, Gullþ. reikann, f. a strolling, wandering; r. hugrenningar, a wandering of the mind, Greg. 61; sumar fóru úr borginni til reikannar, some went out of the town for a walk, Hom. (St.) compds: reikannar-maðr, m. a land-louper, Rb. 274, Isl. ii. 243, Sturl. ii. 149. reikannar-samr, adj. wandering, Sturl. iii. 199.

reikann-ligr, adj. wandering, Mar. reikna, að; this word occurs in writers of the 13th and 14th centuries, but scarcely earlier, for in Hdl. 44 reikna is an error for tekja, q. v.; [A. S. *reccnan*; Engl. *reckon*; Germ. *rechnen*; Dan. *regne*]:—to count, calculate; hann reiknadi sík hundraðfaldan ávöxt hafa fengit á því sama ári, Stj. 162; 'perfecta fortitudo' hvar er reikna má algörvan styrkleik, Fb. ii. 534; aðrir sex þeir er Styrmir reiknar í sinni bók, 68; item hefir gefisk, síðan biskup Michel reiknadi, eitt hundrað vaðmála, 22; reiknadi hön jörd eiga geldfjár-rekstr, Dipl. v. 7; biskupinn reiknadi Kódrán í banni... var sú sök hans reiknuð, at... reiknadi hann at þat væri mikitt góð at þeir höfðu eytt, Bs. i. 830; þegar tók hann þá eptir at reikna framferði manna, 840; reikna e-t við sík, to make up an account of, 784.

II. reflex., láta reiknask eignir klaustranna, to keep an account of the glebes, H. E. i. 476; reiknuðusk þeir þá við um frændsemi, they reckoned up their relationship, Fms. ii. 19; þeir reiknuðusk viðr um kærilig ok bróðurlig viðskipti biskupanna sína forverara, Dipl. ii. 11, passim; reiknadiðsk portio ecclesiae þrjú hundrað, was reckoned, amounted to three hundred, Vm. 19; reiknadiðsk í fatabúri rósis þrettán ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4; þorlákr reiknask eillflega milli þeirra biskupa, sem..., Bs. i. 280, Ff. 121.

reiknan, f. a reckoning, N. G. L. ii. 429. reikning, f. calculation, Stj. 150, 151. reikningr, m. a reckoning, account, Fms. xi. 441 (v. l.), Dipl. ii. 12, iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 137, 140, Rb. 196, Ann. 1348, Bs. i. 910, Skíða R. 38; reiknings bréf, a bill of account, Dipl. iii. 4; reiknings brestr, a deficit, ii. 3.

2. arithmetic, passim in mod. usage; reiknings-bók, -fíndi, -list. reiknings-akapr, m. a reckoning, account, Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 35. reik-stjórnr, f. pl. the planets, (mod.) reikuð, f. (?); only in the phrase, sára e-n í reikuð, to handle roughly, of a mob or crowd, Fms. vi. 203, Rd. 306, Fa. 150, Bárð. 43 new Ed.

REIM, f., pl. reimar, [Germ. *rieme*], a lash, thong, Bjarn. 19 (of a garter = hosnareim). reima, að, to string, fasten on a thong. II. [a different word, see reimi]. mun af reimask meir en eina nótt, the haunting, the ghost, will leave off for more than one night, Grett. 82 new Ed.

reimir, m. a 'thong', poet. a snake, Edda (Gl.) reim-leikr (-leikr), m. the being haunted by ghosts; eptir þetta gördusk reimeleikar miklir, Eb. 270; reimeleikar ok aprgöngur, 278, 280, Fms. iv. 27, Bs. i. 598, Grett. 113, 140, 142.

REIMT, n. adj. [the root or origin of this word and its derivatives is not known, perh. qv. reims, akin to Dan. *vrimmel* = a swarm]:—haunted; in the phrase, þar er reimt, a place is haunted by ghosts; þar var reimt mjök, Grett. 110; þótti þar reimt jafnan síðan, Fs. 59; reimt þykir þar síðan vera hjá kumlum þeirra, Isl. ii. 115; þar þótti mönnum reimt mjök sakir trola-ganga, Grett. 140, Fas. ii. 115; ok þótti þar reimt fyrir er Sigrífluga var á lopti, Fms. viii. 374, v. l.

reimuðr, m. a dwarf, leý; r. Jötun-heima, the dweller of Giant-land = a giant, Haukt. reimun, f. winding. reimunar-kefli, n. a winding-stick to wind thread on (as a clew), Krók. 41 C.

REIN, f., dat. reinu, e. g. mark-reinu, kaup-reinu, Gld. 460, 485; sef-reinu, Lex. Poët.; pl. reinar; [Scot. *reins*]:—a strip of land, freq. in mod. usage; mark-rein, skógar-rein (q. v.), a strip of woodland; kaup-rein, a market-place; poet., ragna rein, the heavenly strip, i. e. the rainbow, Hd.; ged-rein, the mind's strip, i. e. the breast; svana flug-rein, swan's pinion-strip, i. e. the sky, Harms. 44; in circumlocutions, baug-rein, rein steina, = a woman, Lex. Poët. I

REINI, a, m., qs. vreiini, [A. S. *vræne*; Swed. *vransk-best* = a stallion; cp. Swed. *vranska*, Dan. *vranske* = to neigh]:—a stallion; reini mun ek þér þykkja... þótti þú hafir reina röð, Hkv. Hjörv. 30, 31; vilda ek at Steingerðr væri gömul jalda í stóði, en ek reini, Kormak; the word is else obsolete, see Bugge 407 note.

REIP, n., mod. reipi, [Goth. *raip*; A. S. *rāp*; Engl. *rope*; Scot. *raip*; O. H. G. *reip*; Dan. *røb*; Swed. *rep*]:—a rope, Fms. iv. 335, Grág. ii. 361; hann sleit í sundr reipin, Edda 26; láta reip á háls hverjum þeirra, 623, 33; fyrir því gáfut ér oss eigi eins reips jörð, Stj. 361; þat er gyrdi tóng eða reipi, N. G. L. i. 349; reips hald, a rope's

bold, Sturl. ii. 139; heljar reip, Sól. 27; festa reipin upp á hestana, Eb. 180; göra upp reipi, to tie up a rope; ólar-reip, band-reip, hrosshárs-reip. 2. of a ship's tackle; drífa til reipa, Fms. vii. (in a verse); reipa reidi, rigging, tackling, vi. 308; compds, drag-reip, hjálp-r., kjál-r., skaut-r., þrá-r., q. v.:—the phrase, við raman reip at draga, from the game of two persons pulling a rope, Nj. 10, Fms. ii. 107, Fs. 75. reipa-knútr, m. a kind of cross-knot.

reipa, að, to fasten with a rope; naut., var reipat tróit á skipinu, the mast was rigged, Fms. ix. 480, v. l. 2. reflex., ef þú reipask við at fara, if thou refuse to go, Fms. xi. 113. IX. in Dan. *rebe*, to 'rope' a field, to measure land with a rope.

reipari, a, m. a rope-maker, N. G. L. ii. 304. reip-rennandi, part. 'rope-running;' in the phrase, lesa, kunna e-ð r., to read or know by heart without a knot, i. e. fluently.

REISA, t, a causal to rise; pret. reisti or raispi is freq. in the older Runic stones, see Rafn; [Goth. *raisjan*; Engl. *raise*, etc.]:—to raise; takit nú ok reisit viðuna, Fms. vii. 310; þá lét hann reisa viðuna ok draga seglit, Ó. H. 170; r. niðstung, Fs. 54; r. af dauda, Rb. 82;—reisa e-n upp, to raise up, Fms. i. 10; hann reisti hann upp ok kyasti, 148; r. upp af dauda, to raise up from the dead, 623, 22 (upp-*reisa*, resurrection); to raise up, put up, Fms. x. 411; reisti hann upp (restored) lög í landinu, xl. 296; upp mun Guð r. spámenn mikinn, 655 xlii. B. 4;—r. dýr, to spring a deer, a hunting term, Gld. 447; r. net, to lay a net, of a bird-net, Barl. 55.

2. to raise, erect, build, of ships and houses; Ólafr enn Helgi reisti kaupstaðinn, Ó. H. (pref.); reisa bæ, Ld. 96, Fa. 19; r. kirkju, O. H. L. 23, Bs. i. 20, MS. 63, 14; r. hof, Gullþ. 55; r. stein, to raise a stone, set up a monument, is a standing phrase on the Runic stones,—N. M. raispi, or lét reisa stain þansi, Baut.; er þeir höfðu reistan laup kirkjunnar, Fms. ii. 234; r. skip, lét hann reisa skip inn undir Hlad-hörmum... þorbergr var höfuðsmiðr at reisa, 217, 218; lét Ólafr konungr r. langskip mikitt á Eyranum við ána Nið. 50; um vetrinn reisti þódr serju niðr við Miðfjarðar-ós, Þódr. 10 new Ed.; r. upp hús..., to restore, Ó. H. 37.

3. to raise, start, begin; hvernok r. skal frá upphafi þessa ráða-görð, Ó. H. 32; reisa úfríð, to raise a rebellion, make a rising, Fms. i. 84; r. ferð, to start on a journey, ix. 344; reisa bú or búnað, to set up a household, Sturl. iii. 166, Bb. 2, 19; þau vóru með freku reist, they were roused, startled by violence, Sturl. i. 105; þeim málum, er Haraldr hafði með freku reist, Fms. x. 409.

4. the phrase, reisa rúnd við e-m, to raise the shield against, to withstand, Eg. 587, Al. 7, Fms. xi. 318 (in a verse). II. reflex. to arise, be raised, or raise oneself; hún (the river) reisk á þá leið, Stj. 69; þá reistisk hann upp, Fas. i. 346; þann er upp vildi reisk á móti honum, Sks. 681; r. móti konungi, to rebel, H. E. i. 469 (upp-reist = uprising, rebellion); reistisk hann þá upp or rekkjunni, MS. 4, 12.

reisa, n, f. [from the Germ. *reise*], a journey; this word, which is very rare in mod. usage (ferð and fúr are the vernacular words), appears at the end of the 15th century, Bs. i. 900 (Laur. S. the second recension); var svá hörd reisan þeirra, Fms. viii. 32 (v. l., an error for reidan, in a vellum of the latter part of the 15th century, but shewing that the transcriber knew the German word); in Norway it occurs in a deed of 1344: in mod. usage Icel. say ferða-reisa, vera á ferða-reisu:—í þrjár reisar, thrice, Bs. ii. 474. reisu-móðr, adj. journey-weary, Jón Þorl.

reisa, t, [Germ. *reisen*], to travel, (mod.) reisan, adj. indecl., of cattle so starved or old that they cannot rise, but must be lifted up, reisa af hor.

reisi-fjöl and reisi-súð, f. a wainscotted roof. reist, f. rising; in upp-reist, mótr., við-r. REISTA, t, qs. vreista, [Engl. *wrest*; Dan. *vriste*], to wrest, wring, bend; var skipit svá reist ok hrist, at í sundr brotnuðu brandarnir, Fms. viii. 247; lagðisk litt sverðit, en síðan reisti hann þat í glugg einom, i. e. the sword was so bent it straight in a window, Fas. ii. 465.

reistling, f. a bending, twisting, Fas. ii. 465. reistr, m., gen. reistar, qs. vreistr, [cp. Engl. *wrist*], a twist; jarðar reistr, the 'earth-twist', 'earth's curl', poet. a serpent, Bragi, see Bugge in Philol. Tidsskr.:—a nickname, Landn., whence the local names, Reistar-á, Reistar-gnúpr, Landn., map of Icel.

reisulligr, adj. high, stately; r. bæ, Sturl. iii. 166, Háv. 58, Hrafn. 22. REITA, t, qs. vreita, [akin to rita; Germ. *reissen*, *reizen*; Swed. *reta*]:—to scratch, prop. to irritate, stir up, excite one's anger, Fs. 46; reita forlögín, Al. 55; reita þinn skapara, N. G. L. ii. 416; r. Guðs reiði, Stj. 54, 449; r. hug e-s, Barl. 96, 114; því hefir þú reitta Philisteos í mót oss, Stj. 414; to chafe, sú er mik reitir, Gisl. (in a verse).

II. reflex. reitask or reitask; reitisk á um e-t, to be stirred up; mun á bardaga reitask, will there be a fight? Fms. x. 392; reittisk á um tal ok kossa, iii. 144; reittisk þá á um vist hans, then he was well seen there, vii. 112; þá reittisk ekki af (á) um talit, the conversation dropped, Glúm. 336; mun þá skjótt á reitask um gleði manna, Fms. vii. 119; þat tal þótti Agli gott ok reittisk af vel, Eg. 686; mál-reitinn.

reitning, f. irritation, offence, Pr. 453; anger, Mar. reitinn, adj. irritating, offensive, Lex. Poët. REITR, m., qs. vreitir, acc. pl. reitu, Grág. i. 65, but usually reita:

[from rita or rita; Swed. *urei*]:—a square, a space marked out, a place sketched out, used of a bed in a garden, a square on a chessboard, and the like; gör þú með blóðrefli sverðsins níu reita umhverfis húðina, Mar.; þrír reitar fets breiðir, út frá reitum skulu vera stengir fjórar, Korm. 86; níu reita ristir þrjár alla vega út frá grindunum, Fær. 184; þeir skulu rista reitu tvá, Grág. i. 65; svá hit sama vóru ok reitir níu á taðbordinu, at annarr hverr var gyllr, enn annarr þaktr af hvítu silfri, Karl. 486; vátt er þeim lið allt er í sjóð kemr, en á reitum reitt, Gsp.; heima-menn eigu skála ystir ok reit á mól, of a place for drying fish, Vm 88; þess-háttar sjóreita kalla þeir m.ð, Bs. ii. 145; göra reit, N. G. L. i. 241 (for sowing); næpna-reitr, q. v.; Guðs barna reitr, cp. Germ. *Gottes-acker* = a church-yard.

reitur, f. pl. *scourings, scrapings*; eiga dálitlar reitur, of a poor man's property; sjár-reitur.

reizla, u. f. = *reidsla*, *weighing*; fá þú mann til at sjá reizlur, Ó. H. 154; um reizlur, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 169; reizlu-madr, see *reidsla*. 2. a *steelyard*; lát fram reizluna, Ld. 30, passim in mod. usage.

rek, n., q. v. *vreck*, [Engl. *wreck* and *wretch*; early Dan. *wrac, wrag*; Swed. *wrak*; quae cognominantur lingua Danica *wrec*, Dipl. Arna-Magn. Thork. i. 3]:—*jetsum*, a *thing drifted ashore*; rek þau öll er rekr í almenninga, þá á konung, N. G. L. ii. 165; haf-*rek*, *vág-rek*, q. v. II. metaph. a *prosecution*; mundu m. klír eptirmáls-menn ok mikil rek at gör, Njard. 372.

REKA, pres. rek, rekr; pret. rak, rakt (mod. *rakst*), rak, plur. ráku; subj. rækir; imper. rek, rektú; part. rekin; originally *vreka*; [Ulf. *urikan* = *dráueiv*, *ga-wrikan* = *dráueiv*; A. S. and Hel. *wrekan*; Engl. *wreak*; O. H. G. *racban*; Germ. *rächen*; Dan. *wrage*; Swed. *wäka*; Lat. *urgere*]:—to *drive*; reka hross, fé, svin, naut, to *drive horses, cattle*, Eg. 593, Fbr. 30, Nj. 118, 119, 254, Grág. ii. 327, 332, Gisl. 20, Fms. x. 269, 411, Lv. 47, Glúm. 342; reka burt, to *expel, drive away*, Fms. i. 70, x. 264; reka úr (af) landi, to *drive into exile*, Nj. 5, Eg. 417; reka af höndum, to *drive off one's hands, drive away*, Fms. vii. 27; rekin frá Guði, Grág. ii. 167; reka djöfla frá öðum munnum, Mar.; reka flötta, to *purge a flying boat*, Eg. 299, Hkr. i. 238. 2. to *compel*; at því sem hlutr rak þá til, in *turns, as the lot drove them to do*, 625, 84; segir hver nauðsyn hann rekr til, Fms. x. 245; ér veg' víg þau er yðr rekr litid til, Nj. 154. 3. with prepp.; reka aptr, to *drive back, repel*, Ld. 112; reka aptr kaup sín, to *recall, make void*, Nj. 31; to *refute*, N. G. L. i. 240:—reka fyrir, to *expel*, cp. Germ. *ver-treiben*, hann gurbí frið fyrir norðan fjall, ok rak fyrir v. kinga, Ver. 45; þá vóru villumenn fyrir reknir, 54; fyrir reka argan goðvarg, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse):—reka út, to *expel*.

II. to *perform business or the like*; reka hernað, to *wage war*, Fms. i. 105, xi. 91; reka eyrendi, Ld. 92; þat er litid starf at reka þetta erendi, Eg. 408; reka sýslu, to *transact business*, Grág. ii. 331; reka hjúskap, to *live in wedlock*, H. E. i. 450. III. to *thrust, throw, push violently*; hann rak hann niðr mikil fall, Fms. i. 83; rak hann útbyrðis, Eg. 221; rak hann at höfði í þoddketili, Nj. 248; Flosi kastaði af sér skikkjunnir ok rak í fang henni, 176; of a weapon, to *run*, hann rekr atgeirinn í gegnum hana, he ran it through his body, 115, 119, 264; hann rak á honum tálgu-kníf, *stabbed him*, Band. 14; reka fót undan e-m, to *back the foot clean off*, Sturl. iii. 6. 2. reka aptr hurb, dytt, to *bolt, bar*, Eg. 749, Fms. ix. 518; þeir ráku þegar aptr stöpulinn, viii. 247; hón rak lás fyrir kistuna, Greit. 159; reka hendr e-s á bak aptr, to *tie one's hands to the back, pinion*, Fms. xi. 146. IV. various phrases; reka auga, *skyggnur á e-t*, to *cast one's eyes upon, see by chance, bit with the eye*, Ld. 154; svá langt at hann miáti hvergi auga yfir reka, so *far that he could not reach it with his eyes*, Fms. xi. 6; reka minni til, to *remember*, vi. 256, vii. 35 (of some never-to-be-forgotten thing); reka fréttir um e-t, to *enquire into*, i. 73; reka sparmæli við e-n, Greit. 74; reka ættar-tölur (better rekja), Landn. 168, v. l.; reka upp hljóð, *skreak, to lift up the voice, scream aloud*; these phrases seem to belong to a different root, cp. the remarks s. v. rekja and réttir.

V. to *beat iron, metal*; reka járn, Greit. 129 A (= drepa járn); reka nagla, hxl, saum, to *drive a nail, a peg (rek-saumr)*; selrinn gekk þá niðr við sem hann ræki hæl, Eb. 272. VI. *impers. to be drifted, tossed*; skipit rak inn á sundit, Fms. x. 136; skipit rak í haf út, Sem. 33; rak þangat skipit, Eg. 600; rekr hann (acc.) ofan á vaðit, Nj. 108:—to *be drifted ashore*, víðuna rak víða um Eyjar, hornstafla rak í þá ey er Stafey heitir síðan, Ld. 326; ef þar rekr fiska, fugla eðr sela, ef við rekr á fjöru... nú rekr hval, Grág. ii. 337; borð ný-rekit, Fs. 25; hann blótadi til þess at þar ræki tré sextugt, Gisl. 140; hafði rekit upp reyði mikla, Eb. 292; fundu þeir í vík einni hvar upp var rekin kista Kveldúlf, Eg. 139:—e-n rekr undan, to *escape*, Nj. 155:—of a tempest, þá rak á fyrir þeim hrið (acc.), a *tempest arose*, Fs. 108; rekr á storma, myrkr, hafvillur, þoku, to *be overtaken by a storm, ... fog*. VII. reflex. to *be tossed, wander*; ek hefi rekisk úti á skógum í allan vetr, Fms. ii. 59; görask at kaupmanni ok rekask landa í milli, 79; litid er mér um at rekask milli kaupstada á haustdegi, Ld. 312; ok ef Kjartan skal nú undan rekask (*escape*), 222; at hann rækisk eigi lengr af eignum sínum ok óðulum, Fms. ix. 443; hann bað yðr standa í mót ok rekask af höndum ósálar-flokka síka, Ó. H. 213. VIII. with gen. to *wreak or take vengeance*; þér hafit

rekit marga manna sneypu ok svívirðinga, Fbr. 30; en áttu at reka harma sinna í Noregi, Fb. ii. 120; ok ef þér rekit eigi þessa réttar, þá munu þér engra skánna reka, Nj. 63; þér vilduð eigi eitt orð þola, er mælt var við yðr, svá at þér rækit eigi, Hom. 32; frændr vára, þá er réttar vilja reka, Eg. 458; mjök lögðu menn til orðs, er hann rak eigi þessa réttar, Ld. 250; áttu vér þá Guðs réttar at reka, Ó. H. 205. IX. part., þykki mér ok rekin ván, at..., all *hope past, that...*, Ld. 216.

2. **rekin** = *inlaid, mounded*; öxi rekna, Ld. 288; hand-öxi sinna reknu, Lv. 30; exi forma ok rekna, Sturl. ii. 220, Gullþ. 20. 3. a *triple or complex circumlocution* is called rekit; fyrst heita kenningar (*simple*), annat tvikennt (*double*), þriðja rekit, þat er kenning at kalla 'fein-brag' orrostu, en þat er tvikennt at kalla 'feinbraks-fur' sverðit, en þá er rekit er lengra er, Edda 122; cp. rek-stefja.

reka, u. f., q. v. *vreka*, [Engl. *rake*; Germ. *racbe*], a *shovel, spade*, K. þ. K. 38, Isl. ii. 193, Vm. 34, Dropl. 28; the saying, stikk mér í kvad reka í Fms. vii. 115; myki-reka, fjór-reka.

rekald, n. a *wreck, a thing drifted ashore, jetsum*, Grág. i. 218, Glúm. 393, Fs. 145; þótti Sæmundr hafa sent þeim illt rekald, Fs. 31.

rekendr, f. pl. [A. S. *racenta*; O. H. G. *racinza*], a *eburn*, Fms. vi. 168, vii. 184; rekendum bundinn, 623, 12, 655 xiii. B. 3; þá féllu rekendimar (sic) af Petro, 656 C. 11; járn-r., Fms. vii. 183, xi. 332, Ska. 416; gull-r., El.; munnaug skal dóttir hafa nema rekendr sé gör (sic) á meðal, N. G. L. i. 283, cp. 211.

rek-hvalr, m. a *whale drifted ashore*, Grág. ii. 385, K. þ. K. 112, K. Á. 162, Jb. 335, Ám. 36.

reki, a. m., originally *vreki*, [cp. Goth. *wrahja*; A. S. *wraes*; Engl. *sea-wreck*, etc.]:—*jetsum*, a *thing drifted ashore*, see rek above; hverr madr á reka fyrir landi sínu, víðar ok hvala ok sela, fiska ok fugla ok þara, Grág. ii. 352; kaupa reka af landi annars manns, 358, Fs. 174, 176, passim. In Icel., washed by the Polar stream and the Gulf stream, the right of jetsum in dead whales and drift-timber formed an important part of the public law; numerous passages in the Laws, Sagas, and Deeds bear witness to this, or relate to disputes about whales drifted ashore, c. g. Rd. ch. 8, Eb. ch. 57, Glúm. ch. 37, Greit. ch. 14, Háv. ch. 3. 2. in compds: reka-gögn, 'wreck-gain', returns from jetsum, Dipl. iii. 3; reka-hvalr, Grág. ii. 358, 366, 381; reka-bútt, -drumbr, -tró, -viðr, a *drift-log, tree*, Fb. i. 213, Háv. 40, K. þ. K. 84, Bs. i. 674, Eg. 135, Grág. ii. 211; reka-partir, a *share in a jetsum*, Dipl. ii. 9; reka-mark, a *landmark of a reki*, Grág. ii. 355, Jb. 316, 321, 322; reka-madr, a 'drift-man', lord of the manor, owner of jetsum (as owner or purchaser), Grág. ii. 359, Jb. 317; reka-strönd, a 'wreck-strand', where whales or trees are driven ashore, Ld. 96, K. þ. K. 82, Js. 49; reka-búi, a *neighbour or juror in a case of jetsum*; ok skulu rekabúar virða hval, Grág. ii. 371; reka-fjara = reka-strönd, 357, Jb. 316; reka-bállar and reka-þáttr, the *section in law referring to jetsum*, Grág. ii. 322, Jb. 313, 199. II. *per-ecution*; var eigi svá mikill reki at gör um vigit sem ván mundi þykkja um svá göigan mann, Eb. 194; Eðr var þá mjök gamlaðr, varð af því at þessu gört engi reki, Ld. 250; þeir gördu mikinn reka at þeim verkum er þar vóru gör, Fbr. 59 new Ed.

III. in compds, as eyrend-reki, a *messenger*; land-reki, a *king*:—a *driver, drover*, in saud-reki, hjard-reki, naut-reki, lest-reki, q. v.

rekingr, m. (? Engl. *reckling*), an *outcast, wretch*; r. ok huglaus, heita r., MS. 4. 20, 26.

rekin, **rekit**, part., see reka IX.

REKJA, pres. rek; pret. rakði and rakti; subj. rekði, rekti; part. rakin (older rakidr); imper. rek, rektú; different from reka; [Ulf. *uf-rahjan* = *dráueiv*, *dráueiv*; Engl. *reach*; Dan.-Swed. *række, rücke*; Germ. *reichen*; Gr. *ἀ-πέω*; Lat. *reigo*; cp. also rakna, réttir, q. v.]:—to *spread out, unfold, unwind*, of cloth, a clew, thread, and the like, rekja, rekja sundr; hón rakti motrinn ok leit á um hrið, Ld. 202; hón þrífir upp motrinn ok rekr sundr, 192; sýndi hón þorsteini marga dúka ok röktu í sundr, Greit. 160; þat var helst gaman Helgo, at hón rekði skikkjuna Gunnlaugs-naut, ok horfði þar á longum, Isl. ii. 274, 275; hann leiddi hann um eik ok rakti svá ór honum þarman, Nj. 275; af skolu þau klæði rekja, *unwrap the clothes*, N. G. L. i. 339:—reflex. to *unwind itself*, en þróðrinn rakði af trinna-hnóðanu, Hkr. iii. 117; röktusk svá á enda allir hans þarmar, Fb. i. 527; lát hendr þínar í tómi rekjask niðr fyrir þik, do *stretch thy arms straight down*, Ska. 293; rekjask ór svefni, to *arise from sleep*, Am. 88; rekjask úr, to *unwind itself, get disentangled, be set right*; það rekt úr bágunum hans. 2. to *discharge*; ef þrall manns rekr til lausnar at leysa sik, þá skal eigi gefa honum frelsi fyrr en hann hafi hálf-goldit verð sitt, N. G. L. i. 174.

II. to *trace*; rekja spor, to *track, trace*; þeir rekja spor sem hundar, Fms. i. 8; þeir röktu spor hans norðan, Landn. 179, Fs. 66:—rekja kyn, ættir, to *trace a pedigree*, Ó. H. (pref.), Hdl. 44; þar skal rekja til bauga-tal, Grág. ii. 63; guðin rökdú til spádóma, at..., Edda 18, Stj. 444, Mar.; lítt rekjum vér drauma til flestra hluta, Nj. 178; rekja minni til, to *recollect, remember*, Fms. viii. 278; þeir röktu fram sín vísendi, Stj. 602; bað hann fram r. Guðs lög, to *expose*, Fms. viii. 277; rakti hann fyrir þeim helgar ritningar, Hom. (St.); r. bænir sínar fyrir e-n, to *say one's prayers*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

rekja, u. f. [rakr], *wet, rain, dew*, as good for mowing; það er beztu rekja; slá í rekju.

rekki-látr, adj. *upright, big-minded*, Gisl. (in a verse).

REKKJA, u. f., gen. pl. rekknar, Edda 29, Róm. 195 (spelt rokna); also spelt reykja, Fms. v. 38, 183, 334, 339; or even rjúkja in Art.:—a bed, Nj. 14, Eg. 24, 125, 765, Edda 9, Fær. 197, Fs. 5, 143, Fb. i. 43, Fms. iv. 318, passim. compo: **rekku-búnaðr**, m. *bed-furniture*, Eb. 258. **rekku-félagi**, a. m. a *bed-fellow*, Fms. iii. 199. **rekku-gólf**, n. a *bed-closet*, þorst. Stang. 55. **rekku-illr**, adj. *unruly in bed*, Rd. 241. **rekku-klæði**, n. pl. *bed-clothes*, Eb. 256, Am. 100, Dipl. v. 18. **rekku-kona**, u. f. a *chamber-maid*, Str. 21. **rekku-maðr**, m. a *person in bed*, Lv. 98. **rekku-nautr**, m. = **rekku-félagi**. **rekku-refill**, m. a *bed-curtain*, Eb. 258. **rekku-skraut**, n. *bed-ornaments*, Róm. 303. **rekku-stokkr**, m. the 'bed-edge', Nj. 36, Fms. iii. 125, Fb. iii. 375, Vigl. 33. **rekku-sveinn**, m. a *chamber-boy*, Str. 12, 21, Karl. 295. **rekku-tjald**, n. a 'bed-tent', *bed-curtain*, Eb. 264. **rekku-vaðmál**, n. 'bed-wadmal', a *bed-sheet*, Dropl. 20. **rekku-váð**, f., mod. proned, **rekkuvæð**, a *bed-sheet*, Dipl. iii. 4.

rekja, t. [rakkr], to strain, stretch out; udr rekkr kjöl, Ht.: metaph. to make proud, Lex. Poët. II. [rekka], to make a bed, Fas. i. 249; to sleep in a bed, r. hjá, to sleep with another in the same bed, Fms. vi. 121, vii. 166, xi. 52, Gisl. 99, Ld. 30; sam-r., id.

rekjuvæð, f. (qa. rekjuvæð), a *bed-sheet*.

REKKR, m., dat. rekki, Hdl. 3; pl. rekkr; [akin to rakkr, q. v.]: prop. a straight, upright man, a franklin (?), a freq. word in poetry, see Lex. Poët. (Hkv. Hjörv. 18), but in prose only used in old law phrases: in the allit. law phrase, rekkr ok rýgr, man and wife; þann mann skal leida á rekks skaut ok rýgrar, N. G. L. i. 209; árbornum manni (a noble) fjóra ára, rekks þegni (a freeholder, franklin?) þrjá ára, en leysingja tvá ára; as also, höldr, árborninn maðr, rekks þegni, leysingi, N. G. L. i. 172, 173 (the rekkr stands therefore as the third in rank next to a freed man); rekkr þeir þóttusk er þeir rípt höfðu, they felt themselves proud, Hm. 48; Hálfí-rekkr, the champions of king H., Fas. ii. 25, Edda 107 (the etymology there given is a mere fancy).

reklingr, m. an outcast, Str.: = **riklingr**, q. v.

rekningr, m. an outcast; Cain var r. frá Guði, Ver. 6, Greg. 26, Hom. 38. 2. *vagrancy*; beta meyna á rekning, Ísl. ii. 23; see **brakningr**, q. v. **rekningr**.

rek-saumr, m. 'drive-nails', large nails, such as are used in ships, Sks. 30, Fms. viii. 199, passim.

rek-spólr, m., better rak-spólr, q. v.

Rek-stofja, u. f. the name of a poem with a complex (rekitt) burden (stef), published in Script. Hist. Isl. vol. iii.

rekstr, m. a driving, chasing. Fms. ix. 409, 497, land-r.:—a drove of cattle, fjár-rekstr:—a beaten track, þjóðgata, særgata ok allir rekstar, N. G. L. i. 44. Gpl. 409 (Jb. 280): the right of driving cattle into the commons (almennningar), jörðin á rekstr öllu geldfé ok lömbum í Glerárdal, Dipl. v. 19. **rekstrar-gata**, -vogr, m. a *cattle-track*, N. G. L. ii. 131.

rekvið, see **rökvið** and **rökkr**.

re-ligr, adj. = **rifligr**, ample, large; mun eigi annat réliga en fara menn í slík vandræði, will not some other thing do better than the putting people into such difficulties? i. e. is it not better to take some other course? Lv. 96; ok nú má ok vera at til verði nokkurir at veita þorgils, þóat þín málafni sé rélegri, even though thy case be the better of the two, Sturl. i. 44.

rella, u. f. *grumbling*.

remba, u. f. a nickname, Fb. iii. **rembu-maðr**, m. a *puffed-up fellow*, a concomb, Karl. 292.

rombask, d. dep. to strut, puff oneself up, Ísl. ii. 219, Fas. i. 81, iii. 131, Róm. 126.

rembi-knútr, m. a *knot without a loop*.

rembi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *haughtily, puffingly*, Karl. 227.

rembi-lmti, n., **rembingr**, m. *puffed manners*.

remja, að, to roar, of a lion, Stj. 411, Barl. 53; hinn sjúki maðr remjar hræðilega, Mar. 985.

remma, u. f. [ramr], *bitterness*, Ísl. ii. 412, Fas. 45, Stj. 615.

remma, d. [ramr], to make fast, strengiben, Al. 71, Sks. 400, MS. 673 A. 59, 60.

remmi, in poet. compo = *migbty, strong*; remmi-skíð, -skúð, -laukr, -tungl, -tyr, -þundur, Lex. Poët.

Remmi-gýgr, f. the 'migbty ogre', Skíða R., better rimmu-gýgr.

remmir, m. a *strengthened*, Lex. Poët.

rén, n. = *rénan*; var þá nokkut rén á hans sótt, Bs. i. 145.

réna, að, to dwindle, decrease, Fms. vii. 189, x. 394, Fas. ii. 406; skal sá þat gjalda er réna lét, Grág. ii. 211; þegar heldr rénaði hin hardasta skothríðin, Fms. viii. 289, v. l.: to become dilapidated, ef löggættar rénar (rannar), Grág. ii. 265; ok rénar kirkja svá at eigi má tíðir í veita, K. þ. K. 50, Eb. 6 new Ed., v. l.: litt rénuðu (withered) þar grös, Fb. i. 539.

rénan, f. decreasing, Fms. x. 252, xi. 41, Bjarn. 58.

rendr, adj. [rönd], *striped, edged*; jární rendr, Grett. 96 new Ed.; hjálmr stáli rendr, þíðr. 95; mó-rendr, blá-r.

rengð, f. a *challenge*; lög rengð, Grág. i. 31.

rengi, n. the *layer of blubber between the spik (speck) and the þvesti (flesh)*, regarded as a dainty, Grág. ii. 362; áttu vættir af hval, hálf hvárt, spik ok rengi, Am. 32; eg skal gefa þér súrt smér ok rengi, ef þú verðr hjá mér lengi, í guðu gengi, og kasta eg svo fyrir þig, is the preamble in the play goda-tafi.

RENGJA, d. q. v. *vrengja*, [Dan. vrænge; Swed. vränga; from rangr]: —to 'wrong', put awry, distort; hann rengdi til augun, Fms. iii. 59; rúnar nam at rista rengði þar Vingí, W. falsified them, Am. 4.

II. metaph. as a law term, to dispute, challenge; kvæð Eyjólfir sér nú á óvart koma ef þat mætti rengja, if that could be shaken, Nj. 236; rengja mann ór dómi, to challenge a man of the court (jury), Grág. i. 28; at hann hefir rengðan þriðjunga-mann hans ór dómi, 31; ok láta oss ná sjálfa at koma réttindum fyrir oss, fyrr en þeir felli dóm á at rengja, Bs. i. 201.

rengla, u. f., dimin. [rangr], a *crooked thin twig*; hlykkjótt birki-rengla, a ditty. **renglu-legr**, adj. *thin, pinched*.

RENNA (older form rinna, Hom. 125), pres. renn and rennr; pret. rann, rannt (mod. ranst), rann, pl. runnum; subj. rynni; imper. renn, renndu; part. runninn; with neg. suff. renni-a, Hkv. 2. 30: [Ulf. rinna = *τρέχειν*, Mark ix 25, = *ῥίπν*, John vii. 38; as also *bi-rinna*, and *rinna*; a word common to all Teut. languages; the Engl. *run* is prob. formed from the pret. 3rd pers. plur.]: —to run = Lat. *currere*, of any swift, even, sliding motion (for hlaupa is to leap, bound), used not only of living things, but also of streams, water, wind, light, sun; rakkar þar renna, Am. 24; freki mun renna, Vsp. 47, Gm. 31; vargar runnu á ísi milli Noregs ok Danmerkr, Ann. 1047; renni sá maðr, Hkv. 2. 30; renni und vísa vígbætur hinnig, Gh. 34; renni rökun bitluð, Hkv. 1. 50; Grani rann at þingi, Gkv. 2. 4; hest inn hraðfæra láttu hinnig renna, Gh. 18; þann hest er renn lopt ok lög, Edda 21; renna í köpp við e-n, 31; renna skeið, to run a race, id.; þeir runnu heim, Fas. ii. 101; r. at skeið, to take a run, 111; fór hann til ok rann bergit upp at manninum, 177; hann rennr upp vegginn, Nj. 202; r. e-m hvarf, to run out of one's sight, Sturl. iii. 50; mjúkr ok létt bæði at ríða ok rinna, Hom. 125; renna ok ríða, Gpl. 411; r. eptir e-m, to run after one, Nj. 275; runnit hefir hundr þinn, Þetr postuli, til Róms tysvar ok myndi renni it þriðja sinn ef þú leyfir, id.; þat þólr hvergi, nema renn til trés eðr staurs, 655 xxx. 5; runnu þeir upp til bæjar með alvæpni, Eg. 388; hann rann þá fram í mót Berginundi, 378; r. á hendr e-m, to use force, K. Á. 116, 150; margar stóðir runnu undir (supported him) bæði frændr ok vinir, Ld. 18; renna á skíðum, to run in snow-shoes.

2. to run, fly; þá spurði Kerpjálfaðr hvi hann rynni eigi svá sem aðrir, Nj. 275; hvárt skal nú renna, 96, 247; ef maðr stígr öðrum fæti út um höslur, fætr hann á hæl, en renur ef báðum stígr, Korm. 86; nú hefir þú runnit, ok heðit eigi Skútu, Glúm. 370; renur þú nú Ulfir iun raga... lengra mundir þú r...., Ó. H. 167; r. undan e-m, Nj. 95; reyndusk illa menn þóris ok runnu frá honum, Fms. vii. 111.

II. of things; snara rennr at hálsi e-m, of a loop, Mar.; þat skal maðr eigi ábyrgjask at kyr renni eigi kálfi, ef hann hefir öxu í nautum sínum, N. G. L. i. 25;—of a weapon, hymnar rann (= renndi) í brjóstið ok gekk á hol, Nj. 245;—of the sun, daylight, and the like, to arise, er sól rennr á fjöll páska-dag, K. þ. K. 124; sem leið móti degi ok sólin rann, Bév. 20; rennr dagr, rökkríð þrýtr, Ulf. 9. 83; renna upp, to rise; um morguninn er sól rann upp ok var lítt farin, Fms. viii. 146; þat var allt sennt, at dagrinn rann upp, ok konungur kom til eldanna, ix. 353; þá rann sól upp, ok litu allir bænde til sólarinnar, Ó. H. 109; en er hann vaknaði þá rann dagr upp, 207; dýr og sagr austri í upp er dagr runninn, a ditty; stjörnur renna upp ok setjask, Rd. 466; rennr ljós þat upp, 625. 66: less correctly of the setting sun, at sólin rann, ljós leið, in a mod. hymn, (the Norsemen call the sunset *sól-renning*):—to run up, of plants, var þess ok ván, at lífr ávöxtir mundi upp renna af lífri rót, Fms. ii. 48; þar renna eigi upp þynnar né illgresi, 656 A. ii. 14; eru vér ok svá gamlir ok runnir bitar (?) upp, Fms. viii. 325, v. l.: the phrase, renna upp sem sífil í brekku (see sífil), to originate, æðar renna þar upp ok sætask, ... renn ok rödd upp fyrir hverju orði, Skálda 169, Stj. 198, (upp-runi, origin):—of a stream, river, water, to flow, opin renna hún skal um aldrdaga, Vpm. 16; á hugða ek hér inn renna, Am. 25; rennr þaðan lítil lækr, Fms. i. 232; renna-anna vatn, a running water, Bs. ii. 18; rennandi ár, Hom. 45; blóð rennr ór sári, a running sore, wound; þar rann blóð svá mjúkt at eigi varð stöðvat, Fms. i. 46; vatn, sjór rennr ór klæðum, etc.:—to run, lead, trend, þjóðvegir, er renna eptir endilöngum bygðum, ok þeir er renna frá fjalli ok til fjöru, Gpl. 413;—to run, melt, dissolve, ok hefði runnit málmarinn í eldsganginum, Orkn. 368; málmr rennr saman, Blas. 47; þat renn saman, blends together, 655 xxx. 5;—of wind, to arise, byrr rann á á landi, Eg. 389; þá rann á byrr, Nj. 135; en er Björn var alþinn ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158; hvergi var á runnit á klæði hans, bis clothes were untouched, Fms. xi. 38;—of sleep or mental motion, rann á hann höfði móti deginum, Ó. H. 207; þá rann á hann sveinn, 240; rennr á hann svefnhöfði, ok dreymir hann, Gisl. 67; þá rann á hann þegar reiði ok öfund, Sks. 154 new Ed.; rann þá úmegin á hann, he swooned, Fms. viii. 332; þá rann af Gretti úmegit, he recovered his

sennar, Grett. 114; lét hann r. af sér reiðina, Fms. i. 15, iii. 73; rann nú af konunginum reiði við mág sinn, xi. 13; e-m rennr í skap, to be affected to tears; er eigi trautt at mér hafi í skap runnit sonar-dauðinn, Þorst. Stang. 55 (cp. Gisl. 39, allt í skap 'komit'): to be angry, var nú svá komit at honum rann í skap ok reiddisk hann, Fms. vi. 212, and so in mod. usage.

III. recipr., rennask at (á), to attack one another, run together, fight; síðan rennask at hestarnir, . . . þá er á rynnisk hestarnir, Nj. 91; þeir rennask á allsterklaga, of wrestlers, Ld. 158.

renna, d, a causal to the preceding word, [Ulf. *raunjan*, Matth. v. 25]—to make run, let run; keyrði hann hestinn ok renndi honum at, þu bim into a gallop, Fms. ix. 56; renna hundum at dýrum, to run the bounds after game, let slip, Gpl. 448; konungr renndi eptir honum hestinum, Fms. viii. 353; renna sér, to slide:—to put to flight, þeir renndu þeim tíu er undan kómusk, Nj. 254; hverjum hesti renndi hann sem við hann átti, Vigl. 20:—to prevent, thwart, eigi má sköpunum renna, Isl. ii. 106; þat hygg ek at rennt hafa ek nú þeim sköpunum, at hann verði mér at bana, Fas. ii. 169, 558; r. e-u ráði, to thwart it, Bretl., Grág. i. 307; ok er nú rennt þeim ráða-hag, Valla L. 204; ek skal því renna, Jv. 49:—r. færi, neti, togum, öngli, to let the line, net . . . run out, Gpl. 426; Tjörvi renndi fyrir hann tjörgu, T. flung a target in his way, Nj. 144; impers. of a weapon, atgeirinum renndi gögnum skjöldinn, the balderd was run through the shield, 116:—of the eyes, mind, renna augum, to turn, move the eyes, look, Isl. ii. 251; r. ástar-augum til e-s, 199; r. girndar-augum, 623, 23; renna hug sinum, to wander in mind, consider, O. H. L. 84, Rb. 380, Hom. 39 (hug-renning); renna grunum, to suspect, Gisl. 25, Fms. x. 335:—of a melted substance, to pour, var gulli rennt í skurðina, Vigl. 15, Fb. i. 144, Fas. iii. 273; renndr skjöldr, Nj. 96, v. l.:—renna mjólk, to run milk, by pouring out the thin milk (undan-renning), Fas. iii. 373; renna úr trogunum, renna ór tunnu, Ó. H. 148; renna niðr, to let run down, swallow, Fms. v. 40; renna berjum í lófa, to run the berries out into the hollow band, Fb. ii. 374:—a turner's term, to turn, with acc., flest tró voru þar koppa-járnnum rennd, Fms. v. 339; hann hélt á tannara ok renndi þar af spánu, Ó. H. 197; tréstikur renndar, Vm. 110.

II. absol. (q. renna sér), to slide, glide, of swift movement; flötinn renndi at þeim, Fms. viii. 222, 288; skip Kormaks renndi við, the ship veered round, Korm. 230; síðan renna fram skipin, Nj. 8; skipin renndu fyrir straum, Fms. vii. 260; þá renndi járnit neðan, sem fiskr at öngli, Greg. 62; þá renndi hringirn (slipped) af hendi mér ok á vatnið, Ld. 126; þá renndu sverð ór slíðrum, Nj. 272; hann (the salmon) rennr upp í forsið, Edda 40; þá renndi hann (the hawk) fram ok drap þrjá orra, Ó. H. 78; lagit renndi upp í kviðinn, 219; hann renndi þegar frá öðfluga, Nj. 144; hann rennr af fram fótiskriðu (acc.), id.

III. reflex., recipr., rennask augum, to look to one another, Isl. ii. 251, v. l.; þá renndusk skipin hjá, passed by one another, Eg. 361; skipin renndusk á, Fms. ix. 50, v. l.

renna, u, f. a run, course; ok nú er skirðr allr Dana-herr í þessi rennu, in one run, in one sweep, Fms. xi. 39; í þeirri rennu, O. H. L. 7, 55.

rennari, a, m. a runner, messenger, Stj. 434; kallari, Lat. *præco*, 253, N. G. L. ii. 242, 251 (v. l. 26), Post. 645, 75.

rennd, f. = renna or rennal, Sks. 20 new Ed.

renni-drif, n. snow-drifts, Fms. iii. 74.

renni-kvi, f. a trap, fold, Fms. viii. 60, v. l.

renni-lok, f. a lid sliding in a groove.

renning, f. a spar of timber, a latb; kirkja á reka ok renningar á Sandnesi at þelmingi, Vm. 95; eigi eru síðr renningar til þessa neindar ok með hverju móti er á land kemr, Ám. 108, Jm. 18.

renningr, m. a running cord.

renni-staurr, m. a movable piece of wood in a tether; ef hes er í bandi ok r. fyrir, N. G. L. i. 25, Js. 121.

rennal, n., mod. *rennali*, a run; í einu rennali, in one run, Ó. H. 78; í einni renal (fem.), Sks. 20 new Ed., v. l.: a course of water, vatns-r.

rennala, u, f. a runnel, water-course; ok um síðir féll rennalan aprí vestr, Landn. 251; en þegar hún tekr hinar yztu rennslur til suðrs, Sks. 217.

renta, u, f. [for. word], a rent, Bs. i. 697, Vm. 30, Stj. 157, 171, N. G. L. iii. 74, 79; rentu-meistari, Fas. iii. 423.

reppetara, að, to repeat, Stj. 53.

repta, t, [Dan. *ræbe*; Scot. *rife*], to belch, bring up wind, Sturl. 21, 22 (the verse, thrice):—repta aprtr, cacare, of diarrhoea; sumum repta hann aprtr ok heitir amar-leir, Edda ii. 296.

repta, t, [raptr], to roof, Gm. 9, 24; marg-r., taug-r.

repti, n. spars used for roofing.

resignera, að, to resign, Ann. 1393, Th. 13.

réttr, f. [réttir, m., Bs. i. 415; cp. lögrétta, afrétta, acc. pl.]:—a public fold in Icel. into which the flocks are driven in the autumn from the common mountain pastures and distributed to the owners according to the marks on the ears; the word is no doubt derived from rétta, réttir, to adjust, Germ. *richten*; for the sheep pen is a kind of 'court of adjustment'; and every district has its own 'rétt' at a fixed place near the mountain pastures. This meeting takes place at the middle or end of September all over the country, and this season is called Réttir. For descriptions see the Laws and the Sagas, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 13, 14, Landbr.

p. (Sb.) ch. 36-44, Eb. ch. 25, Sd. ch. 15, 17, Bjarn. 59 sqq., Gullp. ch. 14, 16, Bs. i. 415, cp. Glúm. ch. 17, Fms. vii. 218; and for mod. description see Píllr og Stúlka (1867) 15-22. The assemblage at the rétt is a kind of county fair with athletic and other sports; eigi skolu Réttir fyrr vera en fjórar vikur lífa sumars, Grág. ii. 309; Réttir byrja, Icel. Almanack (Sept. 8, 1871); lög-réttr, Sd. 149; af-réttr or af-réttr, q. v.; réttar-garðr, Gullp. 63, Sd. 149, Eb. 106; rétta-menn, the men assembled at a rétt, Sd. 156, Bjarn. 64 (Ed. fridmenn erroneous); rétta-vig, a fight at a rétt, Ann. 1162; þau misseri börðusk þeir at réttinum (thus masc.) suðr í Flða, Bs. i. 415.

rétta, tt, [Ulf. *ga-raihtjan* = *μαρτυρῶναι*, *δικαζῶν*; Germ. *richten*; cp. Engl. *reach*]:—to make right or straight; dvergarnir rétta skip sitt, of a capsize boat, Edda 47; at rétta þenna krók, Ld. 40. 2. to stretch out, Engl. to reach; hann réttir höndina móti fésjóðum, Ld. 48; r. fram höndina, Eb. 38; rétti Ólafr spjóts-halann at hverjum þeirra, 132; þó-arinn hafði rétt fót sinn annan undan klæðum, Ó. H. 74; það hann eigi r. (vizi, the feet) of nær eldinum, Eg. 762; r. arma sína, Rb. 438; ok rétti frá sér alla fætr, Bs. i. 345; r. e-t at e-m, to reach it, pass it over to one, Fb. i. 149; hann lét r. yrmalng at munni hans, Ó. T. 42; hann rétti ekki ór rekkju, he rose not from his bed, of a bedridden person, Bs. i. 69; metaph., rétta við, to recover, Nj. 195, Fms. vi. 34 (við-rétting); leið-r. 3. to drift (see réttir, m.); hlada seglum ok rétta . . . mátti þá eigi lengr rétta, Fas. iii. 118.

4. to drive into a fold; rétta smala sinn, D. N. iv. 6. II. as a law term (Germ. *richten*), to make right, adjust; rétta lög, to make laws; þar skolu menn r. lög sín ok göra nýmæli, Grág. i. 6; rétta kvið, 58; r. vætti, 45; höfum vér réttan kvæburð várm, ok orðði ástáttir, we have agreed on our verdict, Nj. 238; r. mál, to redress; konungr vildi eigi rétta þetta mál, the king refused justice, Fms. i. 153, Fas. 33; r. rún, Stj. 490; leita fyrst at r. kirkju sína ok staði, Bs. i. 773; r. hluta e-s, Eb. 304. 2. to judge, give sentence; rétta mál, to judge in a case, H. E. i. 475; rétta e-n, to condemn (to death), N. G. L. iii. 78:—to bedad, Bs. ii. in writing of the 16th century.

IV. reflex., réttask, to be put straight, Bjarn. 60; to stretch oneself, réttask gördi raumrinn stíðr, Skíða R. 51; r. upp, þá réttumk ek upp yfir konung, Fms. ii. 188; jarl réttisk upp, arose, vi. 320, Fb. 101, Greg. 48; hann hafði fast kreppt fingr at meðalkaflinum . . . þá réttusk fingirnir, then the fingers were unbended, Grett. 154.

réttari, a, m. [Germ. *richter*], a justiciary, justice, mid. Lat. *justiciarius*, appointed by the king, Edda 93, Gpl. 141, 195, Bs. i. 769, Fms. x. 88, N. G. L. iii. 77, rare and not classical, and appears about the middle of the 13th century; afterwards used of a headman, Bs. ii. (16th century.)

rétta-skíð, n. [Germ. *rechtsheld*], a ruler, Stj. 363.

rétt-borinn, part. *legitimates*, Fms. vii. 8, Fb. ii. 50.

rétt-bundinn, part. *justly bound*, N. G. L. i. 83.

rétt-dæmi, n. *justice in judgment*, Fms. iii. 50, x. 281, Ó. H. 190, Sks. 210, Fb. 123.

rétt-dæming, f. = rétt-dæmi, Sks. 751.

rétt-dæmr, adj. *just in judgment*, Fms. iii. 50, xi. 298, Fb. ii. 123, Rb. 370.

rétt-fenginn, part. *justly gained*, H. E. i. 241.

rétt-færðigr, adj. [Germ. *rechtsfertig*], *rightful*, Dipl. ii. 15; *righteous*, Stat. 299, Bible.

rétt-fluttr, part. *rightly carried*, Jb. 319.

rétt-fundinn, part. *duly found*; r. sök, Ó. H. 190; cp. the Engl. to find a verdict.

rétt-goldinn, part. *justly paid*, Jb. 348.

rétt-görtr, part. *justly done, lawful*, H. E. i. 433.

rétt-hafi, adj. *in lawful possession of*, Grág. ii. 242.

rétt-hárr, adj. *straight-haired*, Bs. i. 312, Glúm. 335, Fms. x. 321.

rétt-hent, u, adj. *in a metre with full rhymes throughout*, Edda (Ht.) 132, for a specimen see Ht. 42.

rétt-hverfa, u, f. *the right side*.

rétt-hverfr, adj. *turning right*; see ranghverfr.

rétt-hærðr, adj. = rétt-hárr, Fms. v. 255, 263.

réttil-beini, a, m. 'straight-leg,' a nickname, Hkr. i.

réttil-liga, adj. = réttliga, K. Á. 114, 304, H. E. i. 471, Bs. i. 739.

réttil-ligr, adj. *just, right*, Band. 6, K. Á. 46.

réttyndi, réttendi, and rétttyndi, n. pl. *right, justice*; sannendi ok r., Band. 6; þá bæti biskupar yfir með sínum rétttyndum, N. G. L. i. 352; unna e-m réttinda, Fms. i. 82; ef maðr fær eigi r. sín, Gpl. 34; heimta sín r., Bs. i. 738; ná eigi réttendum, Fas. 47; láta oss koma réttendum fyrir oss (a fair bearing), Bs. i. 201; sem þeir vissu at r. voru til, Eg. 39; virði litils þat er hann hafði frumburðanna r., Stj. 161; halla dómi meir eptir vilja sínum en eptir réttendum, Sks. 115; lög ok r., Fms. iv. 207; þeir þuðr honum eigi r., Ó. H. 190; móti réttindum, Band. 6, Anecd. 3, Barl. 108; fylgja réttendum, Anal. 237; meir fyrir fégmi en r., Fas. 125; réttinda vald, Gpl. 183, H. E. i. 503, passim; ó-réttindi, *injustice*.

rétting, f. a putting right, correction; vil ek eiga r. allra orða minna, Nj. 232, Grág. i. 43, Skíða 203; redress, varð engi r. af Ónundi, Isl. ii. 273; fá r. síns máls, Rd. 237; leið-r., correction.

rétt-kallaðr, part. *justly called*, 677, 23.

rétt-kominn, part. *legitimate*, Fms. ix. 333, 335, O. H. 45, O. H. L. 58.
rétt-kosinn and **rétt-kjörinn**, part. *duly chosen*, Fms. vii. 24, O. H. L. 95.
rétt-Kristinn, part. *truly Christian, orthodox*, Fb. i. 511.
rétt-lauss, adj. [Germ. *rechlos*], *void of right*, Grág. i. 192, Fms. vii. 168, Anecd. 3.
rétt-látr, adj. *righteous, just*, Eg. 521, 754, Rb. 232, Fms. i. 256, vii. 182, x. 274, Stj. 120, N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim.
rétt-leiðin, adv. *straightway*, Grág. i. 295, Fas. i. 9, Str. 45, Mar. — metaph., snúa sér r., Fms. x. 274, 277.
rétt-leiki, m. *straightness*, Karl. 447.
rétt-leitr, adj. *of regular lineaments*, of the face, Fms. vi. 232, Eb. 42, Hrafn. 13, Bs. i. 312, 641, O. H. L. 22.
rétt-liga, adv. *justly, duly*, Fms. i. 138, vii. 133, K. Á. 222, 228.
rétt-ligr, adj. *just, due, meet*, Stj. 177, Band. 6, Mar.
rétt-læta, t. to justify, N. T.: **rétt-læting**, f. *justification*, Vidal.
rétt-læti, n. [réttlátr], *righteousness, justice*, Landn. (Hb.) 259, Fms. v. 26, Magn. 513, Hom. 97, Anecd. 4, N. T., Pass., Vidal.; réttlætisdóm, -gata, -stígr, -gjöf, -tóksemd, -töl, -vág, -vöndr, Greg. 4. 21, 46, Hom. 18, Stj. 242, Mar. passim.
rétt-mæli, n. *right, justice*, Sks. 260: — *a right expression*, gramm.
rétt-nefjadr, adj. *straight-nosed*, Nj. 29, Fms. ii. 20, þidr. 20.
rétt-næmr, adj. *entitled to take*, of one of age, Gpl. 201, 258, 438.
rétt-orðr, adj. *'right' speaking, truthful*, Nj. 77, Sturl. i. 98.
RÉTTTR, adj., réttari, réttast; [Ulf. *raibts = edbts*, i. e. *straight*, mostly in the proper sense, but *ga-raibts = dianos*; A. S. *riht*; Engl. *right*; O. H. G. *reht*; Germ. *recht*; Dan.-Swed. *ret*, contr.; Lat. *rectus*; Gr. *επίρως*; to the same root belong Icel. *rak*, rakna, rekja, in all of which the fundamental notion is to *stretch, extend*]: — *straight*; skapti réttara, Gsp., Fas. i. 470 (in a verse); rétt ræði, *straight oars*, Fms. vi. 309 (in a verse); réttar brautir, Rm. 14: réttir vindr, Edda (Ht.): *upright, erect*, Ottar stóð réttir ok brá sér ekki víð, Fms. vii. 257; á réttum krossi, 656 C. 37; svá mikil at máðr mátti standa réttir í henni, Fas. iii. 223; réttir sem laukr, Sks. 131; réttir líkams vöxtir, Stj. 20; mannsins líkamr er r. skapadr ok upp-reistr, 23; upp-r. (cp. Engl. *upright*), *standing upright*; upp frá þeim degi mátti hann eigi réttum augum sjá David, Stj. 466; þá öfundaði hann Ólaf, ok mátti eigi réttum augum til hans líta, Fms. iv. 48. 2. neut. rétt, *straight*; þeir stefudu rétt á þá, Fms. ix. 302; fara rétt at e-u, to proceed in due form, Grág. i. 80; telja rétt, Vsp. 12; ok er rétt, rétt er honum at ..., the law is, it is lawful to ..., Grág., passim.
II. metaph. right, just; verðr honum rétt sá kvöð, Grág. i. 36; þann er réttari er at bera kvíð fram, 58; jafnréttir at tengdum, id.; þeir eru réttir at reifa mál manna, 76; réttir í kvíðum, at heyrum, ii. 93, 146 (see heyrum); réttir Noregs konung, Fms. i. 223; betri ok réttari, 129: of a person, vera fríðsámr ok réttir, just, viii. 230. 2. neut., rétt skal at draga við vadmál kvarða, Grág. i. 497; má vera at konungr unni oss hér af rétti, Eg. 520; hafa réttara at mæla, Fb. ii. 345; nast réttu, Sks. 58; sem ek veit réttast ok sannast ok helst at lögum, Grág. i. 76; virða svá sem þeim þótti réttast, 195; mun þat réttara, *more due, meet*, Fms. vi. 299; at réttu, *rightly*, i. 223, x. 371, Hkr. i. 5, Grág. i. 403; með réttu, id., 83. **III. rétt**, adverbially, *just, exactly*; sitja rétt þar undir niðri, Th. 76; rétt undir niðri, Stj. 393, Skíða R. 82; þar rétt í hófinu, Stj.; rétt hjá, 600, Skíða R. 81; rétt við, Stj. 395; þat rétt, *exactly that*, Mar.; nú rétt, *just now*, Lv. 34, Stj. 534; hér rétt, 442; rétt sem, 491, Skíða R. 133, Fms. iv. 211; rétt á þessari nótt, xi. 424; rétt ok slótt, *downright*, Stj. 276.
réttir, m., gen. réttar, [Engl. *right*; Germ. *recht*; Dan. *ret*]: — *right, law*; hann gördi hardan rétt þeirra, *gave them hard measure, gave them small pasture*, Fms. i. 66; hann gördi hardan rétt landsmanna, *tyrannised over them*, x. 385; konungr setti þann rétt allstaðar, at hann eignaðisk öll öðul, 182; hann skipaði svá réttum öllum sem fyrr hafði verit í Tróju, Edda (pref.) 152; at allir jafnbörnir menn hefði jafnan rétt, Fms. vi. 339; þat er form réttir, *old law, time-honoured law*, N. G. L. i. 135; lands réttir (q. v.), *the law of the land*; lög ok lands réttir: Guðs réttir, 'God's right', i. e. *church law*, O. H. L. 30; Kristinn réttir, *the ecclesiastical law*, Fb. iii. 246; Kristins dóms réttir, id., K. Á. 2. 2. *right, due, claim*, referring to atonement for injury or trespasses, hence of the indemnity itself; thus the 'king's right' is the fine due to the king; ef máðr tekr minni sátt um legorás sök en rétt þann er mæltir er í lögum, en þat eru átta aurar, Grág. i. 375; þá skulu þar dæma tólf menn, lögliga til nefndir bæði rétt ok ráðspjóll, Gpl. 203; þá á hann bæði rétt ok ráðspell, of a case of adultery, 229; þá á hann ráðspjóll en giptingarmáðr réttinn, Jb. 126; þat er argafas, engan á konungr rétt á því, 102; þá eykisk at helmingi réttir þeirra, 19; jafnan rétt ok öfundar-bót, 437; ok rétt sinn ofan eptir laga-dómi, 257; rétt skal dæma ór fénu ef réttar-sök er, en sóla-gjöld ef þjófsök er, Grág. i. 84; láta varða fjörbaugs-garð ok telja rétt (*the due portion*) ór fé hans, 315; konungs réttir, *the king's due*; at konungr minnki nokkuð af sínum rétti, ... rétt heilagra kirkna, Fms. x. 21: the phrase, eigi rétt á sér, to enjoy a personal right; nú á engi máðr rétt á sér optar en þrýsvar, hvárki karl né kona ef hann

hemnisk eigi á milli, N. G. L. i. 68; hvígi mikinn rétt sem erfingi hennar á (*owns*) á henni, 71; hvern rétt er faðir á (*owns*) á dóttur, 232. **II. acc. pl. réttu**, a *dish, prop. what is 'reached'*, Germ. *gerichte*; þar sem hann bjó þeim fyrir-sagða sína réttu, Stj. 118; jafngöða réttu af þeim villi-bráðum sem Esau veiddi, 160; en er hirnir hafði kennt fyrsta rétt ok drukkitt fyrsta bikar, Fas. iii. 302; hinn fyrsta rétt báru inn þessir lendir menn, Fms. x. 17, Clar. 131 (MS.) **III. running before the wind**, acc. pl. réttu; þeim byrjaði illa ok höfðu réttu stóra, velkti lengi í hafi, Eg. 158; fékk hann þá réttu stóra ok válk mikit, O. H. 75; þá kemr andviðri ok rekr þá allt vestr fyrir Skaga-fjörð, þá létu þeim rétti, Bs. i. 482; leggja í rétt, Fbr. 59 new Ed., Fms. ii. 64, Eg. 372, Bs. i. 420, 483, 484; liggja í rétti, Bær. 5. **IV. rífa réttir, stretching of the ribs**, Hkv. Hjörv. **COMPDS**: réttar-bót, f. *an amendment of the law*, a 'novel' in law, esp. a Norse law term used in the Icel. law after the introduction of a code of laws, when from time to time new amendments (*novellae*) were issued by the king; these were written as an appendix to the law code (and since then printed), and were, for the sake of distinction, called réttarbót, see Jb. 445 sqq., N. G. L. i. 257, 258; en er þetta spurðisk í annat fylki ok þriðja, hver réttarbót þændum var gefin, Gisl. 84, Bs. ii. 18; hann hét þeim sinni vinátta ok réttarbót, O. H. 35; else the word does not occur in the old Icel. law. **réttar-far**, m. *right*; um r. manna, *of personal right*, N. G. L. i. 69; um r. á festar-konu manns, 71. **réttar-gangr**, m. *public procedure* (mod.), cp. Dan. *rettergang*. **réttar-lauss**, adj. *outlawed, out of the pale of the law*, N. G. L. i. 247. **réttar-maðr**, m. *a righteous man*, Fms. xi. 445. **réttar-ataðr**, m. *a point of law*; ef hann görir þá réttarstadi, er fjörbaugs-garð varða, Grág. ii. 153. **rétt-ræðr**, adj. *'right-read'*; réttiræðr stafr, a regular letter, Skálda (Thorodd) 161. **rétt-skriptadr**, part. *duly scribed*, Ann. 1349. **rétt-snúning**, f. *conversion*, Fb. i. 512. **rétt-streymt**, n. adj. *'right-streamed'*, i. e. *with the stream going the right way*, Gisl. 137. **rétt-sýni**, f. *a straight direction*; sjónhending ok r. í vörðu þá er stendr ..., Am. 107; þaðan r. í fremstu Glišfrá-drög, Fm. 46; ræðr Miðfjarðar-vatn, ok ór því r. upp í Kagaðar-hól, id.; r. upp ór Vátarbergi, Dipl. ii. 2. 2. metaph. *seeing right*, Al. 4; speki ok r., Bs. i. 300; mod. *justice, fairness*. **rétt-sýnla**, adv. *in a straight direction*, Fms. iii. 441, v. 1. **rétt-sýnn**, adj. *seeing right, seeing true, fair, just*; hygginnu manna ok réttssýnnu, Band. 6; at réttssýnnu manna tilliti, Fms. iv. 112, O. H. L. 22; af öllum góðum mönnum ok réttssýnum, Fms. vii. 8. **rétt-tökinn**, part. *duly accepted*, Fms. vii. 24. **rétt-trúndr**, adj. *'right-believing'*, *orthodox*, Fms. i. 229, Edda (pref.) **rétt-trúandi**, part. = rétttrúadr, Fb. i. 244, Stj. 50, Mar. **rétt-vaxinn**, part. *upright of growth*, Fb. iii. 246, Fs. 129. **rétt-vísa**, v. f. = réttvísir, Hom. 32, Sks. 500. **rétt-vísl**, f. *righteousness, justice*, Boll. 350, K. Á. 202, Stj. 177, Sks. 510, N. T., Vidal. passim. **rétt-vísliga**, adv. *justly*, Fms. i. 242. **rétt-vísar**, adj. *righteous, just*, Hom. 34, 64, Karl. 552, Bs., N. T., Vidal. passim. **rétt-vrði**, n. = réttmæli, Lv. 105. **reyði-kúla**, u. f. a kind of fungus, Björn. **REYÐR**, f., dat. and acc. reyði, pl. reyðar, [Ivar Aasen *royr-bval*; Faroic *royr*]: — a kind of *ubale*, from its reddish colour; þat er enn eitt hvala-kyn er reyðr er kallat, Sks. 136; hafði rekit upp reyði mikla, í hval þeim áttu ..., Eb. 292; fundu þeir reyði nýdauda, keyrðu í festar, Glóm. 392; reyðr var þar upp rekin bæði mikil ok góð, fóru til síðan ok skáru hvalinn, Fb. i. 545, Fas. ii. 148, Edda (Gl.): names of various kinds of whales are compds with this word, hrafn-reyðr, steypir-, vagn-r.: **reyðar-hvalr**, m. = reyðr, Sturl. ii. 20; **reyðar-síða**, u. f. a nickname, Landn. **II. a kind of trout, salmo alpinus**, L., Edda (Gl.), Sturl. ii. 202; aurrida-fiski ok ræðra (sic), B. ldt 147; á-reyðr, a female trout: in Icel. local names, **Reyðar-vatn**, n. *Trout-water*; **Reyðar-múli**, a, m. *Trout-mull*, for the origin of the name see Sturl. ii. 202; **Reyðar-fjörðr**, m., in the east of Icel., prob. from the whale. **reyfa**, ð, [for word, from Germ.], to rob; reyfaði eitt af þessum sex nokkurri skreid, Ann. 1415. **reyfari**, a, m. [Scot. *reiver*], a pirate, robber, Fms. vi. 162, Fs. 14. **REYFI**, n. [akin to A. S. *reaf*; Engl. *robe*]: — a fleece, the wool without the skin (but with the skin gæra, q. v.), 655 viii. 1, Stj. 279, Sturl. i. 159, Js. 78, Grág.: ullar-r., K. þ. K. 84, Grág. ii. 401, passim in old and mod. usage: = gæra, Bret. ch. 7. **reyk-berir**, a, m. a chimney, Fs. 6. **reyk-blindr**, adj. *'reek-blind'*, blind from smoke, Fms. iii. 71, O. H. L. 15. **reykelar**, n. [A. S. *reclars*], *incense*; this Icel. word was borrowed from the A. S. (words in *elsi* not being genuine Norse); for incense was first known in the Scand. countries through the Roman Catholic mass, as may be seen from the description of the impression made by peals of bells and incense on the heathen natives, see Kristni S. ch. 11, Bs.

not ball
nor equal

red. sand

passim, Dipl. iii. 4; reykelsis-brenna, -furn, -ilmr, -offran, Stj., Eluc.; reykelsis-buðkr, -ker, -kista, -stokkr, Vm. 110, 152, Stj. 565, Str. 80, MS. 623, 55, Pm. 25, 62, Jm. 35, passim. **reykolsti-ligr**, adj. *belonging to incense*, Stj. 74.

reyk-fastr, adj. *full of smoke*, Fbr. 168.

reyk-háfr, m. *a chimney-pot*, Ísl. ii. 91, passim in mod. usage.

reykja, t. *to smoke* (trans.), Str. 80, N. G. L. i. 11; r. fisk, kjöt, etc.

reyk-lauss, adj. *smokeless*, Fbr. 170.

reyk-mællir, m. *a measure (of malt), a tax to be paid from every 'reek' house, every hearth*, N. G. L. i. 257.

REYKR, m., gen. reykjar, dat. reykli, Sks. 211 B, but usually reyk; with the article reykinn, Eb. 218, Nj. 58, 202, mod. reyknum; pl. reykir, reykja, reykjum: [*rebe*; Engl. *reek*; Scot. *reek* or *raik*; Germ. *rauch*; Dan. *røg*; Swed. *rök*]:—*reek, smoke, steam*; svartr af reyk, Eg. 183; hann gengr með reyknum, Nj. 58: síðan hljóp hann með reyknum, 202: hélt þá reykinn upp í skardit, Eb. 218; hvert hús er reyk (dat.) reykir, N. G. L. i. 11; þeir sásk til víða, ef þeir sá reykli eðr nokkur líkendi til þess at landir væri byggt, ok sá þeir þat ekki, Landn. 26; hverfr því líkt sem reyk legði, Mar.; hingat leggja allan reykinn, Nj. 202; hverfa sem r. fyrir vindi, Mar.; nú leggja sundr reykli vára ef sinn veg fara hvárir, Fms. vi. 244; hvárt sem mér angrar reykir eða bruni, Nj. 201; kómusk þeir með reyk í brott, Fb. 84; var fullt húsið af reyk, 44: metaph. phrase, vaða reyk, *to 'wade in reek,' to be all in the wrong*: hann lagði halann á bak sér ok setti í burtu, svá at hvárki sá af honum veðr né reyk, Fb. i. 565:—*reykjar-daun*, reykjar-þefr, *a smell of smoke*, Fms. ii. 98, Fær. 41, Rb. 240; reykjar-bragð, *a taste of smoke*; reykjar-ævla, *a thick cloud of smoke*; reykjar-gufa, *vaporous smoke*, passim.

II. in Icel. local names, **Reykir**, as well as the compounds with **Reykjar-** and **Reykja-**, are freq., marking places with hot springs, the sing. Reykjar- being used when there is but one spring, and the plur. Reykja- when there are more than one, thus, **Reykja-á**, **Reykja-dalr**, **Reykja-holt** (mod. **Reyk-holt**), **Reykja-laugar**, **Reykja-nes**, **Reykja-hlíð**, **Reykja-hólar** (mod. **Reyk-hólar**), **Reykja-vollir**; but **Reykjar-fjörðr** (twice in western Icel.), **Reykjar-dalr**, **Reykjar-hóll**, **Reykjar-strönd**, Landn.; and lastly, **Reykjar-vík**, thus Landn. 37, Jb. 4 (Rækiarvík), Harð. S. ch. 10, for the spring (in Laugarnes) is but one; mod., but less correct, **Reykja-vík**. Local names beginning with **Reyk-** are peculiar to Icel., and are not met with in any other Scand. country; the pillars of transparent steam, as seen afar off, must have struck the mind of the first settlers, who gave the names to the localities. **Reyk-dælir**, **Reyk-nosingar**, **Reyk-hyltingar**, etc., *men from R*, Landn., Sturl.

reyk-ævla, u. f. *thick smoke*, Hkr., Fb. 255 (in a verse).

reyk-vellir, m., poet. *'reek-pourer' = fire*, Lex. Poët.

reyma, ð, = rýma, D. N. ii. 123.

REYNA, d. [raun; Norse *reyna*; for the etymology see *rún*]:—*to try*; hann lét Gunnar reyna ýmsar íþróttir við sína menn, Nj. 46; segir sik vera búinn at þeir reyni þat, Fms. i. 59; menn eru við heygard þinn, ok reyna desjarnar, Boll. 348; ef þat þarf at reyna um skipti vár sona Eiricks, Eg. 524:—with the notion of 'trial,' danger, spurði hvar hann hefði þess verit at hann hefði mest reynt sik, Eg. 687; ef vit skulum reyna með okkr, 715:—*to experience*, Hm. 95, 101; sannyndum ok einuðr, er hann mun reyna at mér, Eg. 63; þykkir mér undarligt ef konungur ætla mik nú annan mann en þá reyndi hann mik, 65: the saying, sá veit górat er reynir. 2. *to examine*; reynit (reynit) ef ér elskið Guð sannliga, Greg. 18: *to explore*, fjöld ek reynda regin, Vpm.: as a law term, *to challenge*, síðan skulu þeir reyna dóminu, Grág. i. 165; reyna sekið í dómi, 488.

3. *reyna eptir, to search, pry, enquire into*; hann hét þó at fara sjálfir ok reyna eptir honum, Nj. 131, v. l.: esp. of a person endowed with second sight or power of working charms, þorkell spakr bjó í Njarðvík, hann reyndi eptir mörgum hlutum, Dropl. 34; engan biðr minn líka í fræði ok framsýni, at reyna eptir því sem stólit er, Stj. 218:—*reyna til, id.*; Bróðr reyndi til með forneskju hversu ganga mundi orrostan, Nj. 273 (eptir-reyning).

II reflex, *to be proved or shown, turn out by experience*; þat mun síðar reynask, Nj. 18; e-m reynisk e-t, *it proves*; ef mér reynisk þórólfir jammvel mannaðr, Eg. 28; þá skal svá fara um afstekjur sem þat reynisk, according to the evidence, Grág. i. 219; ok er þegar rétt at stefna um, er reynisk för úmaga, 258; hann deildi við Karla um oxa, ok reyndisk svá, at Karli átti, Landn. 165; hann bar só undir höfðingja sem síðan reyndisk, Fms. x. 397:—part. **reyndr**, nú em ek at nokkuru reyndr, *put on my trial*, Nj. 46: *tried, afflicted; experienced*.

reynð, f. *experience*; úllíkr sýnum, en miklu úllískari reynðum, Edda 12; gen. reynðar, *indeed, in fact, really*, mjóðdrekku, en hún var reynðar full af silfri, Eg. 240, Fms. i. 59, ii. 77, vi. 189, Valla L. 207, Hkr. i. 246.

reynir, m. *a trier, examiner*, Edda 68, Lex. Poët.

reynir, m. [Dan. *rønne*], *the rowan-tree* (Lat. *ornus*), Edda passim. In a few Icel. local names, **Reynir**, **Reyni-kelda**, **Reyni-nes**, **Reyni-staðr**, **Reyni-vellir**, Landn., Map of Icel.; these names mark places with small rowan-groves at the time of the Settlement,—the only sort of tree, except the dwarf birch, which was found in Icel. COMPOUNDS:

reyni-lundr, runnr, m. *a rowan-grove*, Edda 60, Sturl. i. 5, 6, Grett. (in a verse).

reyni-víðr, m. *rowan-wood*, Sturl. i. 6. **reyni-vöndr**, m. *a rowan-wand*, Sturl. i. 6. The rowan was a holy tree consecrated to Thor, see the tale in Edda of the rowan as the help of Thor (þórs-björg); for mod. legends of the rowan see Ísl. þjóða. i. 641 sqq.

reynsla, u. f. *experience*, Vidal., freq. in mod. usage; reynslan er ólygmst, *a saying*.

reypta, t. = repta, Sturl. i. 23 (in a verse):—*to belch*, Sks. 229, v. l.

REYRA, ð, [perh. from reyrir, *a reed*], *to wind round*; strengi reyrða með járn, *ropes fayed or bound with iron wire*, Róm. 362; hann lét gora strengi ok reyrði járn, Fb. ii. 23; örin var reyrð gulli, Fms. xi. 65; þær (the arrows) vóru gulli reyrðar, Fas. ii. 511.

II. *to tie, fasten*; hann var reyrðr sterkliga við einn ás, Fas. iii. 270; hafði hann reyrð sik við steinin með kaðli, 486; reipum reyrðr, Pass., and passim in mod. usage.

REYRA, ð, [reyrir = *a cairn*], *to put in a cairn*, hence *to bury* by piling stones over a dead body; þat skal á forve sára ok reyra þar er hvárki gengr yfir menn né fénaðr, N. G. L. i. 339; þeir drögu brott líkama hans ok reyrðu í hreysi nokkuru, Fms. vii. 227; lík þorbjarnar ok ... vóru flutt til kirkju, en öll önnur lík vóru þar reyrð sem þeir félla, ix. 274; þung-röðr, *heavy, weighed down*, Ó. H. 195.

reyra, ð, [Engl. *roar*], *to rattle*; reyrir í barka, Sturl. i. 23 (in a verse).

reyr-bönd, n. pl. *the wire by which the arrow-head was bound to the shaft*, Fms. ii. 320, vi. 323, ix. 528.

reyr-gresi, n. *reed-grass, straw*.

reyr-leggr, m. *a reed-stalk*.

REYRR, m., gen. reyrar, and later reyrir, dat. reyrri, Hm. 95; [Ulf. raus = κάλαμος; O. H. G. *rōr*; Germ. *rōbr*; Swed.-Dan. *rör*]:—*the common reed*, Lat. *arundo*, Edda (Gl.); er ek í reyrri sat, Hm. i. c.; dómi reyrri vaxinn, ... felit ér yðr þar í reyrinum, Fms. i. 71; used for thatching, þakt reyr eðr hálm, vi. 153; en roknu reyr, *the reedy reeds*, Orkn. (in a verse); poet., reyrar-leggr, *a reed-stalk, a cane (?)*, Edda (in a verse); hölm-reyrir, *'holm-reed' = a snake, id.*; ölr-reyrir, *'ale-reed' = a drinkaborn (?)*, Bjarn. 24 (in a verse); dal-reyrir, *the 'dale-reed' = a snake*, Ísl. ii. 353 (in a verse); or better dal-reyðr, *'dale-rout.'*

REYRR, m. [Swed. *rör*; cp. also hreysi and hrörr, for an *b* seems to belong to the word, which has been lost in the Swed.]:—*a heap of stones, a cairn (= dys)*; in the old Swed. law *rör* is a set of mark-stones, þar ær rör sum fæm stenar æru, Schlyier, see the remarks s. v. *lyrr*; and in the allit. phrase, *rð eða rör*, *it remains in the poet. reyr-prægr, rör-þong = a snake*, Edda (in a verse); as also in Swed. and Norse local names, *Yngva-reyr, the cairn of Y.*, Yt. 6; *Tryggva-reyrir, the cairn of Tryggvi*, Fms. i. 60. The comparison with hröðligr, hrör, hreina, hreysi (q. v.) seems conclusive that an initial *b* has been dropped, and that the second *r* stands for *s*.

reyr-skógr, m. *a rush-bed*, Stj. 226.

reyr-sproti, a. m. *a 'reed-staff,' cane*, Fas. ii. 239, Fb. ii. 72, Fms. vi. 181, Stj. 641.

reyr-stafr, m. = reyrvöndr, Pass. 24. 8.

reyr-teinn, m. *a 'reed-twig,' cane*, Fas. i. 209, Hkr. i. 79.

reyr-vaxinn, part. *grown with reeds*, Al. 170.

reyr-vöndr, m. *a 'reed-wand,'* Karl. 224.

reyr-pakinn, part. *thatched with reed*, Fb. iii. 299.

REYSTA, t. [raust], *to lift the voice*, Eluc. 74, MS. 656 A. li. 11, 677. i; þar reystir hljómr Guðs engla, Post. 645. 73; þar eru settir englar at reysta til skemtunar, Pr. 407:—*reflex. reystisk*, MS. 655 xii. 2, l. c.

REYTA, t. [Ulf. *raupjan = τῖλλειν*; cp. Germ. *ruffen*]:—*to pluck, pick*; reyta gras, Nj. 119; þeir reyttu á sik mosa, 267; sumir reyttu ok rifu af honum þá vanda leppa, Fms. ii. 161, Stj. 71; r. ok rupla, 163; þá hnykktu þær af sér faldinum ok reyttu sik, Orkn. 182; þeir hrífa upp í höfuð sér ok reyta sik, Fb. ii. 25; leysir hún hár sitt ok reytr sik sárliga, Mar.

reyti-söl, n. pl. *picked seaweed*; allar fjöru-nyttjar fyrir utan reytisöl, Vm. 87.

ribbaldi, a. m. [through Engl. *ribald*, from Ital. *ribaldo*; Fr. *ribaud*]:—*a 'ribald,' savage*, Fas. i. 3, Þjóð. 273, Stj. 65, Bs. ii. 134, Fb. i. 358: as a nickname, Fms. viii. **ribbaldin-skapr**, -dómr, m. *ribaldry*.

ribbungr, m. = ribbaldi, Fms. viii. 105: the name of a party of rebels in Norway, viii. ix. **Ribbunga-öld**, f. *the age of the Ribbunga*, Fms. ix.

RÍÐ, n., q. vrid (?), [*riða = to writh*], *a winding staircase, steps, a staircase leading to the upper part, esp. outside the walls*; hann lét gora kirkju í stöplinum ok rið upp at ganga, Bs. i. 132; salernit stóð á stöfum, en rið upp at ganga til dyranna, Ó. H. 72, Grett. 98, 99, Stj. 383; Ásbjörn hljóp upp í riðit ok svá í stöplinn, Fms. viii. 247:—*a bridge between two buildings, as it seems, hollina miklu ok Postula-kirkju ok riðit í milli*, viii. 122; þá féldu þeir ofan riðit milli kastala biskups ok kirkjunnar, ix. 523, v. l.; see *loft-rið*.

RÍÐA, [riða = *to swing*], sway, swing; ok verðr svá mikitt rið at, and if it comes to such a pitch, Ísl. ii. 391; Hermundur hafði sama riðið, ok hjó á hálsinn, Sturl. ii. 139.

2. *weight, importance*; munu stærri riði í vera, Grett. 20 new Ed.; cp. at-riði. **riða-mikill**, adj. *heavy, ponderous*.

RÍÐA, *ad.*, to tremble as from age or infirmity; hann ríðaði nokkurt lítið, Sturl. i. 30; hann gekk við tvar hækjur ok ríðar á báðar síður, Grett. 161, freq. in mod. usage: of the eyes of an infant, ríðuðu augu, Rm. 18: ríða skip, Fms. ix. 377, is prob. a mere error = reisa.

ríða, *u. f.*, a shivering fever, *ague*, El. 1, MS. 544-39, Sks. 137: in mod. usage the trembling of the head and hands from age or infirmity. *compos*: ríðu-njúkr, *adj.*, sick of *ague*, 656 C. 21, Karl. 547, Thom. 463. ríðu-sótt, *f.*, fever, *ague*, Str. 23; höfuð-skjálpti svá sem af ríðusótt, Stj. 43, 344 (rendering of *febris* of the Vulgate), Mar. 131, Thom. 463.

ríðdari, *a. m.*, older form ríðari or ríðeri, 645. 110, Fms. x. 88, Geisli (in the burden), where it rhymes to *stríðum*; and so in the oldest vellums, *Eluc.*, Greg., Pd.: [Germ. *ritter* and *reiter*; Dan. *ridder* and *rytter*]; — *a rider, horseman*; but esp. *a knight*: the word, like most of those formed with inflexive *-ari*, is of foreign origin; for the old Northmen or Scandinavians make no reference to horsemen in battle till the 12th or 13th century, Fms. vii. 56, 236, xi. 331, cp. vi. 411 (referring to the English in the battle of Stanford-bridge), Stj. passim; Guðs ríðari, Geisli; ríðdara nafnbót, Ber. 6; ríðdara-búnaðr, -skjóldr, -vápn, -höfðingi, Fms. v. 148, vi. 225, Stj. 163, 204, Ber. 5; ríðdara-meistari, Stj. 513; ríðdara-kappi, Str.: — *a knight in chess*, Ó. H. 167, Sturl. iii. 123. *compos*: ríðdara-dómr, *m.*, *knightbood*, Ber. 4. ríðdara-herr, *m.*, -líð, *n.*, *cavalry*, Hkr. i. 216 (of the German emperor's troops), Fms. i. 258 (referring to Wales), vii. 235, Ld. 78 (referring to Ireland), Stj. 513. ríðdara-sprótt, *f.*, *chivalry*, Fas. i. 463. ríðdara-liga, *adv.* (-ligr, *adj.*), *chivalrously*, Str., Fms. x. 230. ríðdara-saga, *u. f.*, *a knightly tale, romance*, the popular name for these Sagas, see List of Authors (G); ríðdara-gur á tveim bókum, Dipl. v. 18. ríðdara-akapr, *m.*, *knightbood, chivalry*, Fms. i. 97, x. 231, 381, Ber. 5. ríðdara-sveinn, *m.*, *a knight's page*, Fms. vi. 93. ríðdara-tígn, *f.*, *a knight's order*, 623. 30. Ríðdari as a title was first introduced into Norway A. D. 1277, — Magnús konungur gaf skutilsveinum ríðdara-nöfn ok herra, Ann. s. a.

ríð-henda, *u. f.* [ríða], a kind of *metre*, a specimen of which is Ht. 32; in the even lines the rhyming syllables are as far apart as possible, but in the odd lines as close to one another as possible, which gives a 'trembling,' 'rocking' cadence in recitation.

ríð-hendr, *adj.*, in the *metre* ríðhenda, Edda 135, Skálda 192.

Ríðill, *m.*, dat. ríðli, the name of a sword, Sem. 136.

ríðli, *n.* [ríða A. 2]; leika á ríðli, of cows that do not calve.

ríðlask, *ad. dep.* [Engl. *reef*], to rock, waver, reel to and fro, of ranks in battle; ríðlask fylkingin ok losaði öll, Eg. 298, Al. 37; flokkar tóku at ríðlask (began to move), ok upp vóru sett merki fyrir höfðingjum, Fms. ii. 309; ríðlask þá förunautar hans frá honum, his followers dropped away, *stunk away*, Orkn. 457; en þegar er los kom í hönd, ... til þess er allt ríðlask í smá flokka, Ó. H. 122; hann lét ríðlask vínberin ... með ríðludum vínviðum af vínberjum ok allskyns aldini, the vine clustered with grapes and fruit, Ó. T. 39.

ríðr, *m.*, *a sbock, baking*; stökk sú af járnunum við ríðian, Fms. vi. 168.

ríð-skelför, *part. palmed*, Thom. 500.

ríð-tíð, *f.*, the time when sheep are at beat (October).

ríðull, *m.*, dat. ríðli, a milit. term, *a small detachment of men*; kómu þá Birkibeinar neðan ór berum ríðum saman, Fb. ii. 578, Fas. i. 530; rennum at ríðum saman, ok görum dýnam sem mestan, Fms. viii. 403; konungur hafði ríðul einn manna, 355, v. l.; var þetta lítið r. manna hjá þeim úrviga her er hans úvinir höfðu, ii. 306, Bs. i. 622, Stj. 522.

ríð-vaxinn, *part. broad-shouldered and short-necked, square-built*; r. ok ekki hár, herði-mikill, Fb. iii. 246, Fbr. 183 (v. l.), Fms. x. 387; Atli inn skammti var maðr ekki hár, ok ríðvaxinn, ok ramr at afli, Eg. 179; lágr á vöxt ok mjök r., Fas. iii. 298.

ríð-völ, *m.*, *a short round stick*, to carry in the hand; tók hann ríðvöl í hönd sér, Dropl. 29; hann greip upp ríðvöl, ok laust sveininn í höfuðit svá at blóð féll um hann, Hkr. iii. 285.

RÍF, *n.*, gen. pl. rífa, dat. rísfum, [Engl. *rib*, *reef*; Germ. *rippe*]; — *a rib*, Lat. *costa*; á síðuna millum rífanna, Nj. 262, Gullp. 26; rífin öll, Orkn. 18, Fb. i. 531, Skíða R. 176; þá tók Guð brott eitt hans ríf, Stj. 33, Eluc. 24, Ver. 3; at hann syndi þat at mér býr fleira innan rífa en kál eitt, þvát héðan skolu honum koma köld ráð undan hverju rífi, Ó. H. 132; cp. the allit. phrase, hafa ráð undir hverju rífi, to have 'rede' under every rib, i. e. to have all one's wits about one: — *metaph. cause, reason*, við þat vaknar Geirmundr, ... ok þykkisk vita af hverjum rísfum vera mun, Ld. 118; þá skildi hann af hverjum rísfum vera myndi, Ó. H. 67; konur þær er óarfengjar vóru af þeim rísfum at þær höfðu leyst bargetnaði sínum, eða ... Grísg. i. 228; ok skal á kveða af hverjum rísfum hann færir, 245: — of a whale's ribs used as rollers for launching ships, Háv. 48 (hval-ríf): — rífa rétti, Hkr. Hjörv., see réttir.

II. *a reef in the sea*; út í hölmann lá eitt ríf mjótt ok langt, Bárð. 180; ríf nokkurt gekk milli lands ok eyjar, Fms. viii. 306, ix. 303; freq. in mod. usage of reefs connecting two islands, but flooded over at high water, whence the local name Ríf-gerðingar in western Icel.

III. *naut. a reef in a sail*; þá var andviðri, svá at byrðingar sigldu á mót þeim við tvauf ríf, Fms. ix. 20; hvesti veðrit, ok sviptu þá til eins rífs, 21; herti seglét, svá hélt við ríf, Fas. iii. 652;

sigldu þá við eitt ríf, 118, Ber. 5; var veðrit svá hart, at þeir sigldu með eitt ríf í miðju tré, Bs. ii. 50: ríf-hind = *a reef-blind*, i. e. *a ship*, Lex. Poët. ríf, *n.* = rífs, Barl. 134, Bs. ii. 143.

rífa, *u. f.* [Scot. *rive*], *a rift, rent, cleft, fissure*, Sks. 210, freq. in mod. usage; bjarg-rífa, kletta-rífa, also a rift in a wall between two planks.

rífa, *ad.* [Scot. *rive*; Engl. *river*], to tack together, sew loosely together; Styrr var rífaðr í húð, Isl. ii. 296, Glüm. 382 (of a corpse); hann varð djöfulúðr ok var rífaðr í húð innan, Orkn. 202 (of a madman). **2.** rífa saman, to stitch together; hann vill rífa saman muninn, rífaði (Ob., rífaði Kl. wrongly) hann saman varnarar ok reif ór ævunum, Edda i. 346.

ríf-blautr, *adj.*, *lean ribbed*, of a horse, Bs. ii. 389.

ríf-garðr, *m.*, the swathes or rows of hay spread out for drying.

ríf-hris, *n.*, brushwood, *fagots*, Grág. ii. 263, 288.

rífa, *ad.*, to rake hay into rows (ríf-garðar); rífa hey, Eb. 260, and in mod. usage.

II. to repent (akin to reifa); mikil skynsemi er at rífa vandliga þat, Edda 14; in the phrase, rífa e-ð upp, r. upp harm sinn, to rip up one's sorrow, Clem. 45; r. e-ð upp fyrir sér, to go over with oneself, as to what one has learnt, but half forgotten.

rífaðr, *part. ribbed*; kald-r.

rífna, *ad.*, to be rent, riven, cracked; unx himinn rífnar, Arnór; muðrinn brast, ok rífnuðr upp í gegnum herðuna, Eg. 181; höggvinn, rífnuðr (cracked) eða brotinn, Grág. ii. 11; esp. of texture, a membrane, or the like, þótt segja rífnuðr, Fas. i. 156; kyrtillinn rífnuðr, Eg. 602; tjaldað musterisins rífnuðr mitt í tvennt, Luke xxiii. 45; ef klæði rífnar, ok skal sauma, K. þ. K. 88; sárin rífnuðr upp, the wounds were ripped up, Fs. 67, Gullp. 79.

rífr, *m.*, gen. rífsar, [akin to ríf], the beam on which the warp hung in the ancient loom; maðr telgði þar með til rífsar, Rm. 15; reidi-sky rífs = the hanging cloud of the rift, the warp, Poët., Darr.

rífríðli, *n.*, a shred, a thing torn to pieces; bókar-r. **2.** metaph. a brawl, scolding (vulgar).

rífa, *u.* *plunder*; rán ok rífs, Fms. ii. 119, vi. 42, vii. 263.

RÍFSA, *ad.*, an iterative, [akin to rífa], to plunder; ok rífsuðu þú þeirra, Fms. viii. 390; rífaði hverr slíkt sem hann fékk, Al. 93.

ríg, *n.* = ríge, stiffness; en svo í kroppinn komi ei ríge, karlfólkið stundum reyni sig, Bb.

RÍGA, *ad.* [cp. reigja and rígr], to lift heavily or with difficulty, with dat.; fengu þeir hvergi rígað honum, Eb. 115 new Ed. (thus, not rygað); rígaðu þér á fætr, Fas. ii. 369; sagði, at hann lét eigi vinna þat er meira lá við, en at ríga at slíku, þan to do such drudgery, Rd. 263; in mod. usage, eg ríga því ekki, eg get ekki rígað því, I cannot move it.

ríga, *u. f.*, roughness on the surface; svá skírt, at glöggliga sér hverja rígu, Fms. xi. 441, v. l.

RIGNA, *d.*, regna, Hom. 5, Fms. x. 323, [regn; cp. Dan. *regne*; Swed. *regna*]; — to rain, 656 B. 12; followed by a dat., rígnir eldi ok brennu-steini, Ver. 13; rígnir blóði, Darr.; blóði hafði rígt í skúrinni, Eb. 260, passim in old and mod. usage: *part. rígnr, wet from rain*, Bs. i. 322.

II. [regin] = ragna, rigna við rögn, to blaspheme against the gods, Bs. i. 13 (in a verse).

rígning, *f.*, rainy weather; miklar rígningar, much rain; rígninga-sumar, a rainy summer, freq. in mod. usage.

rígsa, *ad.*, to stalk shifty and baughtily, = reigsa.

ríklíngi, *m.*, *a flounder cut into strips and dried* (a dainty), Sturl. i. 164, N. G. L. i. 143, D. N. iii. 914, Rétt. 47, and passim; also spelt rekhlíngi, esp. in Norse writers.

RÍM, *f.*, pl. rímar, [Engl. *rim*], a rail in a paling; en sá er annarr garðr er heitir tíma-garðr (a rail fence), fjórar rímar í ok okar á endum, Gpl. 381; þá tók hann rím af sleðanum ok studdisk við, Bs. i. 614; ok af saumförim með af ríminni, 390 (of a ship); freq. in mod. usage, meis-rím, smíða rím í meis, hurð; skjald-rím, vett-rím.

rími, *a. m.*, *a strip of land*, Edda (Gl.) i. 586; hann ferr til fjalls ok görir þar kenni-mark, ... ok er sá rími kalladr at Kambi, Sd. 137.

rímma, *u. f.*, *a battle, tumult, fray*; í þeirri rímmu ráku þeir Símon á braut, Clem. 37; í þeirri rímmu fékk hann fjögur sár, Stj. iii. 30, Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. usage; ógna-hörð var r., Úlf. 7. 96. **Rímmu-gýgr**, *f.*, 'battle-ogre,' the name of Skarphedinn's battle-axe, Nj.

ríndill, *m.*, dat. ríndli, qs. vríndill, a dimin. [cp. Engl. *wren*; but Dan. *rindel*], a bird, the wren (in Eggert Itin. ch. 678 = *motacilla fusca*, the smallest bird in Icel., also called músar-bróðir or músar-ríndill); as a nickname of a small, puny person, Lv., Bs. (Laur. S.) ríndil-þvari, a. m. = ríndill, Edda (Gl.).

Ríndr, *f.*, dat. and acc. Ríndi, qs. Vríndr, which form remains in the old alliteration (V)ríndr berr í vestr-söhum, Vtkv.; see Bergmann in the Mythol. Glossary to the Message of Skirnir, Strasburg 1871: — the name of a goddess or giantess, the mother of Vali, Vsp., Vtkv., Gg.; seið Yggir til Ríndar, Kormak; the Earth is called Ríndar elja (see elja), Edda (in a verse). The loves of Wodan and Rínd resemble those of Zeus and Europa in the Greek legends. **3.** in poët. circumlocutions of a woman, bands; sórva Ríndr, Kormak.

Ringar, *m. pl.* the men from Ringa-ríki in Norway; Ringakr, *adj.*, Fms. ii. 252.

ringja, *u. f.*, *qs. bringja*, a round pail, cp. *mælke-ring* in Norway = a pail full of coagulated milk, Stj. 204.

ringl, *n.* craziness; *ringlaðr*, crazy.

ringul-reið, *f.*; in the phrase, *vera á r.*, to be in confusion, topsy-turvy; síðan fór á ringuley (sic) rótt á ísa-landi, Bs. ii. 497.

rippa, *að*, [akin to *riþja*], to sum up; þá rippuðu þeir upp öll málalæti þeirra vel ok einarðliga, Vápn. 30.

ript, *f.*, or *riptl*, *n.* a kind of cloth or linen jerkin; rekkar þeir þóttusk er þeir ript höfðu, Hm. 48, Edda ii. 494; Vala-ript, a Welsh, i. e. foreign jerkin, Skv. 3. 63; lé-rept, *q. v.*; kona sveip ripti, Rm. 18, Skv. 3. 8; strjúka ripti, to mangle linen, Rm. 25; Nanna sendi Freyju ripti, Edda 39; and setjask und ripti, of the bridal veil, Rm. 20: 'rhenones sunt velamina humerorum et pectoris usque in umbilicum, intortis villis adeo hispida ut imbres respuant... quos reptos vocant,' Isid. Hisp. xix. 23; this corresponds exactly with the use in Hm. i. c.

ript, *f.* [rjúfa or rífa], a withdrawal or breach of a contract, Grág. ii. 214.

RIPTA, *t.*, to 'rip up,' invalidate a bargain or agreement; with acc., ripta kaup, Grág. i. 333, ii. 213; r. alla landsöluna, 214; engi maðr á at r. gjöf sína, i. 203; r. grip undan manni, Jb. 422; r. görd, id.: to break, fyrir-bjóðum ver þessa vára skipan at r. eðr rjúfa, D. N. i. 60:—to regain, of an estate, Kolskeggt ætla mál frammi at hafa ok ripta fjórðung í Mó-ðar-hváli, Nj. 102; ef undan honum riptisk at lögum þessi helmingar jarðar á Skriðulandi, Dipl. iii. 6; en svá mörg hundruð sem riptask í Torfa-stöðum, eða Skála-nesjum, þá skal Óláfr taka svá mörg hundruð upp í Bessa-stöðum, v. 23. II. in mod. usage, with dat., ripta e-u.

ripting, *f.* a withdrawal (of a bargain); hversugi mikitt fó er þeir gefa... þá skal engi r. til þess vera, þótt eigi komi búar til at vinna eða at, Grág. i. 223; hón gaf fyrir heklum flekkotta ok vildi kaup kalla, henni þótti þat úhættara við riptingum, Landn. 319.

ris, *n.* the rise or top of a building; það er hátt á því risið.

-risa, *adj.*, in blóð-risa (*q. v.*), smeared with blood, prob. *qs. vrida*, from *rida*, to smear.

risa-logr, *adj.* gigantic, Al. 67.

RISI, *a. m.*, thus sounded with a short *i*, but perh. better *risi*; *qs. vrisi*; [cp. *Hel. vrisul*; Germ. *risse*; Ivar Aasen *ryse* and *rysel*; the *v* shows that the word has no connection with the verb *risa*, and the root is unknown; Swed. *vrisig* = burly may be a kindred word];—a giant, Hkr. i. 5, Sks. 601, 705, Fas. iii. 24, Ann. 1338. In popular Icel. usage *risi* denotes size, jotunn strength, þurs lack of intelligence; thus, há sem risi, sterkr sem jotunn, heimurk sem þurs, as tall as a risi, strong as a jotun, stupid as a þurs. The ancient legends describe the risar as handsome, and a long-lived race; bygðu þá risar víða, en sumir voru hálf-risar, þá var mikitt sambland þjóðanna, þviat risar fengu kvenna af Ýmislandi, Fas. i. 513, Herv. S. ch. 1, Orvar Odds S. ch. 18; cp. also the tales of Godmund on Glasisvellir: compds, hálf-risi, berg-risi. The word is very popular (even more so than jotunn) in modern tales, but is only found once (in the compd *berg-risi*) in old poems; risa barn, -dóttir, a giant-bairn, giant-daughter, Fas. ii. 339; but in compds *risa fúlk*, -kyn, -ætt, *giant-folk*, *giant-kind*, 383, 384, Bárð. 163, Landn. 118; risa vöxt, a giant's size, Stj. 326.

risinn, *adj.*, in gest-r., víg-r.

ris-mál, *n.* the hour for rising, about 6 o'clock A.M., Dropl. 20, Grág. ii. 224; milli ris-mála ok dagmála, O. H. L. 24; hirðis-riismál.

RISNA, *u. f.* (spelt *ristna*, Fb. i. 362, ii. 127), hospitality, munificence; r. ok örleði, Fms. ii. 118; hann lofði risnu þórarins, v. 315; hvárki var nú minni raun né risna í búinu en áðr, Band. 3; ek veit risnu þína, at þú munt taka við honum, Lv. 26; vóð þeim mart talat um risnu Sveina, Orkn. 464. **risnu-maðr**, *m.* a hospitable man, Fb. ii. 227.

risni, *f.* = risna, in gest-risni.

rispa, *að*, [Scot. *rasp* or *risp*; Engl. *rasp*], to scratch; klóra ok r., Stj. 77 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

rispa, *u. f.* a slight scratch, Nj. (Lat. Ed.) 163 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

RIST, *f.*, pl. *ristr*, mod. *ristir*, for the *ristir* in Pass. 33. 4 is poet.; older form *vrist*; [Engl. *wrist*, used only of the hand; Dan. *vrist*; the word is derived from (*v*)rida, Engl. *writhe*; Scot. *reist*; cp. also Engl. *wrest*, *wrestle*, which are kindred words];—the instep of the foot, þiðr. 86; gegnum báðar ristnar, Fms. v. 347; þá sté hann fætinum á aðra ristina, vii. 13; horfa fætrir ok ristnar á bak aptr, Stj. 94; il ok rist, 160; suli hafði hann á fæti niðri á ristinni, Isl. ii. 218; troðnið í sundr tvennir skór... upp vóru hinir á ristum, Skíða R. 193. compds: **ristar-bein**, *n.* the instep-bone, Sturl. i. 167. **ristar-liðr**, *m.* the instep-join, Nj. 70, Landn. 153, Isl. ii. 365.

rist, *f.* a gridiron; panna, rist, steiki-teinn, Dipl. v. 18.

rista, *t.*, to slice; see *rista*.

rista, *u. f.* a scratch, slash, Nj. 81. **ristu-bragð**, *n.* a (Runic) character Edda 58.

ristill, *m.*, dat. *ristli*, [rista], a ploughshare, Stj. 386, Magn. 460.

II. *qs. vristill*, [akin to *rist* = *vrist*], poet. a girlwoman, from the slenderness of form; ristill er sú kona er sköruglynd er, Edda, Rm. 22, Völs. R. 205. 2. the 'twisted' big end-gut in

animals. 8. medic. *shingles* (Lat. *cingulum*), ringworm in its most severe form (*zona herpetica*), Fél. x. 29.

risting, *f.* carving, Hm. 113.

ristir, *m.* a carver, slasher, Lex. Poët.

risu-ligr, *adj.* = risuligr.

RIT, *n.* [Engl. *writ*], a writ, writing; ríða rit, 623. 12; hann lét þá göra rit ok sendi jarli, id., Skíða R. 50; rit ok innsigli biskupa, K. þ. K. 74; rit ok innsigli konungs, Ghl. 133. 2. penmanship; hagr at hvívetna, bæði at riti ok at öðru, Bs. i. 127.

3. writing; einn dag er hann sat at riti (when he sat writing) féll hann frá ritinu, Bs. i. 191; at rit verði minna ok skjótara ok búkfell drjúgara, Skíða 168. compds: **rita-háttir**, *m.* a way of writing, Skíða 170, 171, Stj. 48, 164. **rita-görd**, *f.* writing, correspondence, Bs. i. 475.

rita, *að*, to write; see *rita*.

ritan-logr, *adj.* that can be written, Edda 174.

ritari, *a. m.* a writer, transcriber, Bs. i. 175, 191; Hallr hét ok var r. hans, his secretary, 700; a scribe, Al. 66, Greg. 52.

rit-færi, *n.* pl. writing materials, Fas. iii. 407, MS. 625. 87.

rit-görd, *f.* a treatise, (mod.)

rit-höfundr, *m.* a writer, (mod.)

rit-maðr, *m.* = ritari, Hom. (St.)

ritning, *f.* a writing, Anecd. 18, Sks. 4; postulanna ritningar, Stj. 30; Holy Scripture, Anecd. 16, Sks. 459, Rb., and passim in old and mod. usage. **Ritningar-grein**, *f.* a passage of Scripture.

rit-sending, *f.* letter-sending, Hkr. ii. 128.

rit-stofa, *u. f.* a writing-room, Bs. ii. 148.

rit-stokkr, *m.* a writing-desk, Pm. 3.

RÍÐA, *rið*, pret. *reið*, reitt (mod. *reiðst*), *reid*, pl. *riðu*; subj. *riði*; imperat. *rið*, *ritu*, Lv. 39, mod. *riðu*; part. *riðinn*: [A. S. *ridan*; Engl. *ride*; Germ. *reiten*, etc.];—to ride; in Icel., where all land-travelling is on horseback, *riða* has become almost synonymous with *to journey*, travel, adding the road or way in acc. (cp. Old Engl. use of *to ride*): *riða leið sína*, veg sinn, etc.; þeir bræðr riðu til alþingis, Nj. 2; nú skalt þú riða vestr... þá reið í móti þeim þjóntólfr, reið Húsakuldr heim til búss síns, 4; síðan reið hann vestr í Hjarðarholt, Isl. ii. 199; ok þegar reið hann at leita líkanna, Eg. 601; þá lét Ásgerðr skjóta hesti undir mann, reið sá sem ákafastigast vestr í Hjarðarholt... þorgerðr lét þegar söðla sér hest... riðu þau um kveldit ok nóttina til þess er þau komu til Borgar, 602, 603; flestir menn riðu Týrðaginn í brott, Sturl. iii. 183; tóku þeir nú á reið mikilli ok var allgott at riða ofan eptir heraðinu, 185; þeir riðu þriðja-daginn... þeir riðu til Hörgárdals um kveldit, reið Eyjólftr riðu með flokk sinn upp eptir ísinum, 216, 217; géf ek þat ráð at þú riðir í mót honum, en ek mun riða til meðan, Fms. i. 70, xi. 364, Gisl. 19, Nj. 85, 86; metaph., at margir Íslendingar mundi kenna á hlut sínum, nema þeir riðu sjálfir á vit sín, unless they rode towards themselves, i. e. took counsel with themselves, took care, Ld. 180:—absol. to start, part, ok hvergi í kveldi riða, Skíða R. 108; jarl bað hann búask ok sagði mál at riða, Orkn. 48.

2. adding the horse (vehicle) in dat.; riða hesti, riða svörtum, hvítum... skjóttum, göðum, vökrum... hesti, Nj. 54, 81, etc.; riða húsum, to 'ride' the ridge of a house (as a ghost), Grett. 83 new Ed. 3. trans. with acc.; riða hest, to break a colt for riding; and hann er vel riðinn, well broken in; ó-riðinn, unbroken; also to cover, of horses, cattle. 4. reflex., recipr. riðask at, to attack one another, Al.; riðask hjá, to pass by one another, Sturl. ii. 171.

B. To swing, sway, with the notion of a heavy, rotary motion, as of a thing in balance, a weapon brandished, a windlass, or the like; [cp. Engl. sea-phrase *to ride* at anchor]; í því er hann heyrdi sverðit riða, Karl. 161; nú reið sverð at svira, Bs. ii. 74; maðr nokkurr er sá at öxin reið, Fms. vii. 325; er öxin reið at honum, ii. 82; ef konungr léti ofan riða sverðit, vii. 172; en er upp reið gálga-trétt, 13; konungr stóð undir er trétt reið, ix. 386; þá reið at honum brúnaðinn, ok hrataði hann inn aptr, Nj. 202; þá er sól riðr upp ok þar til er hón sezk, N. G. L. i. 218; þat tré er riða skal öllum at upp loki, of a door, Hm. 137:—to balance; önnur galeiðrinn sprakk er hón reið á járninu, Fagrsk.; metaph. the phrase, e-t riðr miklu (or á miklu), to be of great importance, momentous; honum þótti í þér mest vinkaup ok stærsta riða um þína hollustu, Fb. ii. 289; hve mjök þat er kallat at á hirti (sic) riði, hversu til fátækra manna var gort í þessu lífi, Bs. i. 104; á-riðandi, momentous; e-t riðr e-m at fullu, proves fatal to one. 2. to reel, stagger; í því er sílinn tók at riða, Al. 76; tók þá kastalinn at riða mjök, Fms. viii. 429; hann reið á ymsar hlíðar, Konr.; imper., reið bátinum svá at honum hvelfir, the boat rolled so that it capsized, Mar.; in mod. usage better, alda riðr undir skipið, aldan reið að, of the rolling waves, freq. in mod. usage.

RÍÐA, *rið*, *reið*, *riðu*, declined like the preceding word, but altogether different in etymology, being originally *vriða*; [A. S. *wriðan*; Engl. *writhe*; Dan.-Swed. *vrida*, *vrida*; cp. Engl. *wreathe*, *wreathe*; *reið* = *angry*, *distorted*, is derived from this verb];—to writhe, twist, knit, wind; hárr riðir í hring, the hair twisted into a ring, Akv. 8; riða knút, to knit a knot; dúk ok

ríða á þjá knúta, Fb. i. 212; þar var hrískjör nokkur ok ríðu þar á knúta stóra, Orkn. 372; þar á kjörinu reid ek þér knút, ... ekki mun ek leysa þann knút er þú reitt mér þar, en ríða máttu ek þér þann knút, er ..., Fms. vii. 123; með hverri list þeir eru saman ríðnir, Al. 19; ríða knapp á e-t, to finish, wind a thing up, Ísl. ii. 102; ríða net, ríða ræxna, to net a net; tók hann lín ok garn, ok reid á ræxna svá sem net er síðan, Edda i. 182; ekki ríðanda ræxna, Sd. 188. 2. metaph., vera við e-t ríðinn, to be wound up with a thing; ok verð hann lít við söguna ríðinn, Glúm. 334; ef þeir vitu at þú ert nokkuð við hennar mál ríðinn, Fbr. 57; and e-vid-ríðinn, unconnected with.

B. [Prob. the same word], to rub, smear, with dat.; floti var ríðit á öll spjótскеptin, Sd. 163; ríða smyrslum á, Hom. (St.); taka hráka sinn, ríða í kross í krismu stað á brjóst ok millum herða, N. G. L. i. 339; hann ríðr því (the lime) heitu á limar ok kvistu víðarins, Fms. vi. 153; hann reid á blóðinu, Eg. 211; hann ríðr á hann vatni sínu, Bs. i. 460; hann lét ríða leiri ok kolum í andlit sér, Fms. ii. 59; taka súju ok bræða með höndum sér ok ríða á, svá at þat verði alvát, K. þ. K. 12; er dreifð síðan askan ok ríðit sem víðast um þau kjöt, Stj. 71; hón vill jafnan ríða hann blóði ok róðru, Gisl. 45; hann tekr þá Sköfiungs stein, ok ríðr, ok bindr við hönd Grims, Ld. 252; tók ek hein ór þinni minum ok reid ek í eggina, Sturl. ii. 62. II. metaph., with dat.

to thrash, flog; ef maðr bregðr manni at hann væri stafkarl, eða ríðr honum kinn, bæti hálfu mörk, or smears his cheeks, i. e. buffets him, cp. vulgar Dan. smøre een = to give a sound thrashing, and Swed. han vordt hans bak, i. e. flogged him; ef þat er kennt konn at hón ríði (that she beats) manni, eða þjónum hans, ... þá er hón sek þrem mörkum, 390; hann var blóðrís um herðarnar, en hlaupt hold af beinum ... flutti þat Oddr, at Geirríð mun hafa ríðit honum, Eb. 46 (thus, and not from ríða, to ride?). III. to wring, press; mjólk sú er ríðin er ór selju börk, Pr. 473.

ríðari, a. m. = riddari (q. v.), Fms. x. 88, 104, 109, 140.

RÍFA, rif, reif, reist, reif, pl. rifu; subj. rif; part. ríðinn; imperat. rif, ríðu; when in the sense to pick, scratch, it is also spelt and sounded hrífa, q. v.: [Engl. rive; Dan. rive]—to rive, tear; þeir létu dýr ok hrafsa rífa hræin, Hkr. i. 39; vatt klæði mín, ríft ok únytt með öllu, Fms. i. 264; var þar hvert þúkr ok róði ríðinn, Eb. 276; þeir reyttu ok rifu, Fms. ii. 161; rífa hold af beinum, Magn. 531; þeir rifu af ræfrit af selinu, Ld. 280; rífa klæði af sér, Ó. H. 236; rífa ofan, to pull down, Nj. 379; rífa niðr, id., Grett. 50 new Ed.; rífa í sundr, to rive asunder, Boll. 350, Nj. 279; rífa e-n kvikan í sundr, to tear asunder alive, Fms. ix. 261; at sól rífi í sundr (rived) nýja timbr-veggi, i. 291. 2. to rend; klukka ríðin, a cracked bell, Pm. 81;—impera. to be rent, ok reif seglit (acc.), Fms. ix. 387; ok reif ór ærunum, Edda 71;—rífa aprt, to rip up; þóðrífir vildi eigi at aprt væri ríft sérít, Eb. 244.

B. Usually spelt hrífa, to pick; fóru ungmennti tva at hrífa mossa, to pick moss, Bs. i. 319; rífa upp, to pull up (a thing by the roots), pick up; rífa upp hris (also rífa hris), to pull up shrubs for fuel, Grág. ii. 263, 288. 2. to scratch; þeir hrífa upp í höfuð sér ok reyta silk, scratched their heads, Fms. v. 161; bita mann eðr hrífa, Grág. ii. 133; hann lét hrífa sér með kömbum, Fb. i. 212; hann vaknar ok hrífr í augun, rubs his eyes, Fb. ii. 96. 3. to grasp; akkerin hrífa við, Ld. 76; þá hrífu við akkerin, Fms. x. 136, v. l.; ok hrífr þegar við, it took effect, Bs. i. 197; hann brýfr upp gölfst ok hrífr þar ok rannsakar snæ-blandna mola, 198; see the references under hrífa.

rífka, ad, to enlarge, Nj. 21, passim in mod. usage; reflex. to be enlarged.

ríf-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), large, munificent; ríflegt verð, Ld. 212; metaph., ekki r., a poor affair; eigi sýnisk mér ferð þessi rífleg, a poor journey, Fms. ii. 58; þú hvarki varir ríflegt, vi. 13; hvárt sem þat er ríflegt eðr óríflegt, Háv. 53; jafn-r., equally fine, Lv. 75.

RÍFB, adj. [akin to reifa; Engl. rife], munificent, abundant; nú skulu þér bera tír slíkan mat sem fyrr var rífast, Fb. i. 545; boð-r., a fair bidding, fair offer; hlaupt-r., very large.

ríf-kapadr, part. well-manned, Sks. 29.

RÍGB, m. [akin to reigjask and riga], stiffness, medic.; bak-rigr, herða-r., háls-r., stiffness in the back, shoulders, neck, Féi. II. metaph.

rigour, severity; rigr reglunnar, Mar.: stiffness, coldness, það er rigr milli þeirra. COMPS: rig-blinda, batt, to bind fast. rig-gyrða,

t, to girth tightly, of a horse. rig-nögla, d, to nail firmly. Rígr, m. the name of the hero of the poem Ríga-pula, in the Edd. erroneously called Ríga-mál, Edda ii. 496, a poem which traces the origin of royalty to king Rig as the ancestor of all kings. This myth belonged to Heimdal, Vsp. I; it is very likely that the Ríg of the poem is an invented name, a poetical disguise, borrowed from the Gaelic word Rígb, which means a king; Ríga-pula would therefore literally mean Konungs-pula = the King's Lay.

rík-borinn, part. big-born, Fms. i. 6, Mag. 466, Stj. 425.

rík-dómliða, adv. (-ligr, adj.), magnificently, Fms. vii. 24.

rík-dómr, m. power, might, magnificence, Fms. vii. 17, 22, 87, ix. 330, Sks. 467, 698, Stj. 882, 192, 451, F. 23, passim. 2. wealth, riches, Sks. 205.

rík-dómr, n. = ríkdómr, Fms. iii. 45; mod. ríkdæmi, riches.

RÍKI, n. [Ulf. reiki = dpxh; Scot. rye; Engl. ric in bishopric; Germ. reich; Dan. rig]—power, might; má ek ekki heita lendr maðr ef ek skal eigi hafa ríki við einum Íslenskum stafkarli, Fms. vii. 114; veita e-m ríki, to grant one power, Eg. 20; ríkis munr, 40, Ld. 38, Ísl. ii. 139; heita e-m miklu ríki, Fms. i. 113; lagðisk land allt undir ríki (rule) Haralds konungs, vii. 185; gaf Áskell erkebiskup upp sitt ríki, gave up, resigned, xi. 392; mælti engi á móti fyrir ríki konungs, Eg. 67; kom yfir oss illt öld af ríki Alfivu, Fms. vi. 96; mikitt var ríki þinga-manna, xi. 159; ríkis-forráð, -gæsla, -ráð, ruling, governing, i. 51, Anecd. 34, Sks. 461, Grett. 97 A. 2. an empire, kingdom; ríki ok konungdóm, Fms. i. 23; at taka Magnús frá ríki, vii. 185; fór konungr heim í ríki sitt, xi. 392; hann kom heim í Danmörk í ríki sitt, 295; skal ek fá menn til at varðveita ríkit, Eg. 219; Skotland var kallat þriðjung ríkis við England, 266; ríki himna, 623, 54; konungs ríki, a king's rule, kingdom; himin-ríki, the kingdom of heaven; biskups-ríki, a bishopric; Daumerkr-ríki, Noregs-ríki, Austr-ríki: also of counties, ríki þat er heitir Vendil-skagi, Fms. xi. 230; Ringa-ríki, Ne-ríki, in Norway and Sweden. COMPS: ríkis-dalr, m. a rix-dollar, (mod.) ríkis-djarfr, adj. ambitious, Sks. 340. ríkis-dómr, m. a reign, Sks. 324. ríkis-gull,

n. the royal seal, Mag. ríkis-kona, u. f. a noble woman, Edda 16, Fms. v. 340; mod. a rich lady. ríkis-maðr, m. (-menn), a mighty man, ruler, Grág. ii. 99, Fms. i. 32, vii. 288, 290, Eg. 9, 26, 270, Skálda 152, passim; mod. a rich, monied man. ríkja-akípti, n. a change in government, Germ. thron-wchsel, Fms. v. 297, Rb. 478. ríkis-apróti, a. m. a sceptre, Stj. 651. ríkis-stjórn, a. m. a governor, Stj. 25. ríkis-stjórn, f. a government, Fms. i. 103, Sks. 611. ríkis-stóll, m. the throne, Stj. 571. ríkis-sæti, n., -staðr, m. a king's residence, Stj., Sks. 525. ríkis-vöndr, m. a sceptre, Fms. x. 15, Al. 100.

rík-látr, adj. lordly, mighty, Fms. vii. 321, Fas. iii. 455; proud, Ld. 80.

ríkja, t. [Ulf. reikinn = dpxev], to reign, Fms. i. 119, xi. 405, 408, passim in mod. usage. 2. to rule, with dat.; þar sem ofdrýkkja ríkir manni, Hom. 31; hann ríkti jamnan hinum yngra, Stj. 160;—with acc., Skálda 190.

rík-leikr (-leiki), m. power, authority, Sks. 494, H. E. i. 497, Fms. v. 158.

rík-lundaðr, adj. imperious, big-spirited, Ó. H. 77, Fms. vii. 15, Hkr. i. 28, Orkn. 158.

rík-lyndi, n. imperiousness, Stj. 575.

rík-lyndr, adj. = ríklundaðr, Fb. ii. 109, iii. 247.

rík-mannliða, adv. magnificently, Fms. i. 78, vi. 141, vii. 94, x. 222, xi. 91, Fas. i. 80, Ld. 234.

rík-mannligr, adj. grand, stately, magnificent, Al. 85.

rík-menni, n. the mighty, the nobility, Fms. x. 138, Ó. H. 79, Hkr. i. 26.

RÍKR, adj., compar. ríkari and ríkri, superl. ríkastr and ríkrstr, [Ulf. reiks = rrvpue; Germ. reich; Dan. rig, etc.]—mighty, powerful, Rb. 370; ríkr höfðingi, Nj. 1, Fms. xi. 298; ríkr ok auðigr, Eg. 22, 83, Fms. vii. 293 (strong); ríkastr ok göfgastr, i. 61; ekki hefir Hákon látið hlut sinn fyrir enn ríkari mönnum en þú ert, 74; þeir fóru menn ríkastr í þrændal-lögum, vi. 24; in the phrase, sagði þá inn ríkri ráð, the stronger ruled, might ruled over right, viii. 108, v. l.; ríkrí ráð sagði, Am. 61; er þess ván um alla þína daga, at vér frændr sémi ríkri, Eg. 475; ríkastr ok víldendastr konungr, Fms. xi. 201, 203; ríkr ok óríkr, Ó. H. 60; hafði jarl á því ríkra manna hátt, Nj. 278; hann er ríkr konung-manna, Rekst. 2. of things, strong; ok verðr þá þat ríkara sem verr gegnir, Fms. i. 69; var sjón sögu ríkari, Ó. H. 180 (of autopsy); fátt er sköpum ríkara, Fs. 23; naudsýn er lögum ríkri, 656 A. i. 22; ef úgæfa mín gengi ríkra en lukka þín, þorst. St. 54, Al. 56; var þar ríkt varðhald, Fms. xi. 247; leggja ríkt við, to lay a heavy penalty on, iv. 144, x. 173, xi. 262; banna ríkt, to forbid strongly, Sks. 126 new Ed.; eru þeir fjöttraðir ok ríkt bundnir, Fær. 183. 3. magnificent; mærin gyrdi sík einu ríku belti, 580 A. 2; konungr górdi mannboð ríkt, Hkr. i. 231; ok haldar til sem ríkast at öllu, K. þ. K. 56. 4. as a nickname; inn Ríki, the Great, Mighty; Knútr ríki, Hákon jarl inn ríki, Rögnvaldr jarl inn ríki, Fms., Ó. H., Orkn. 8. II. [Germ. reich; Dan. rig; Engl. rich], rich, wealthy; this sense appears about the end of the 13th century, and was no doubt influenced by the foreign use of the word; þeir hafa af hennar gózi orðit fullir ok feitr ok mjök ríkir, H. E. i. 505; ok aldrei urðu þau svá rík, at þau zetti konungi skatt af gjalda, Jb. 167; ríkr at fé, Grett. 153 new Ed.; oss er mikitt sagt af auð þeim ... Eigi mun þat aukit þó hann sé sagðr ríkastr maðr á Íslandi, Band. 24 new Ed. (but only in the later recension of that Saga, for the old recension in Kb. omits the word); svá miklum auð saman koma, ok verða full-ríkir á fám árum, Fms. vi. 273; hann var ríkr at fé, Dropl. 13, where it is no doubt due to the transcriber of the Arna-Magn. 133; passim in mod. usage, whereas the old sense has become obsolete, except in special phrases and comps, e. g. ráð-ríkr.

ríkula, adv. = ríkuliga, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

ríku-liða, adv. magnificently, Hkr. i. 193, Fas. i. 340; at þú megir fara þangat svá r. sem þú vilt, Ld. 74, Magn. 434; strongly, strictly, K x 2

halda e-t r., to observe it strictly, Stj. 453, Fms. xi. 298: mod. *abundantly* (= gnógliga), N. T., Vidal, passim.

RÍKA-LIGR, adj. *magnificent*; r. veizla, Fms. i. 291, vi. 342; r. maðr, a fine man, x. 418; gott líf ok ríkuligt, Edda 11.

RÍL, m. a mob, Björn. rí-óttir, adj. *conqueror*, of colour.

RÍM, n. [A. S. *rim* and *ge-rim*], a computation, esp. a calendar, *almanac*, Rb. passim; ríma bók, an almanac, Am. 19.

RÍM-BÖGLA, u, f. an ancient Icel. work on computation and the calendar, see begla and the pref. to the Rb., List of Authors (H. III). **RÍM-KÖNN**, adj. *skilled in rim*, Odd. 2.

RÍM-SPILLR, m. 'calendar spoiler', 'calendar confounder'; a name given to the winters of those years in which the *Elevatio Crucis* (14th Sept.) falls on Sunday, if in the same summer an intercalary week is added (*sumar-auki*, q. v.), in which case the calendar of the winter becomes irregular, defined in Rb. 44 (ch. 27), see also Rb. (1812) 58. **RÍM-TAL**, n. a computation, calendar, Rb. (pref.), Pr. 384.

R. [Gr.-Lat. *rhythmus*?], a rhyme, rhymed song; this word, which is altogether different from the preceding, occurs first in Barl., *gördur sér heimskir menn mörg rim ok ræður*, 34; *högonlegar sögur, rim eða ræður, ljóð eða kvæði*, 40.

II. an end-rhyme; in Icel. the word appears in the 14th century along with the kind of ballads called *ríma*, with alternate rhymes; for the ancient poets only used rhymes within the same verse line, called *hendring*; see, however, the remarks s. v. *rún-henda*; eitt þýkt rim, D. N. v. 640.

RÍMA, u, f. gen. *rímna*, a rhyme, lay, ballad, and in plur. *rímur*, an epic consisting of many lays; *ríma* is the name for the epical paraphrases, which first appear in Icel. about the middle of the 14th century; the *Ólafs-ríma*, Fb. i. 8 sqq., being the first specimen preserved; then *Völsungs-rímur*, *Skíða-ríma*, *Skáld-Helga-rímur*, and then very many others; for almost every Icel. Saga or Romance has been turned into such lays, even the historical books of the Bible. compds: *rímna-bók*, f. a book (volume) of rhymes or ballads. *rímna-skáld*, n. a ballad-poet.

RÍMARI, a, m. a rhymer, ballad-maker.

RÍN, f. the Rhine, Akv. 27, Bkr. 11, Bm., Gm., Edda, Symb., passim; the fem. gender (masc. in Germ. *der Rhein*, Lat. *Rhenus*) prob. arose from the appellative, (*áin Rín*, the river Rhine); *Rínar-kvísir*, -úsar, Ant. 288: in poetry gold is called *Rínar-málmur*, *Rín-leygr*, = the ore or the fire of the Rhine, referring to the legends of the Niebelungen Hort, Lex. Poët.

RÍPR, m. a crag; *hilmir renndi ríp í bratta guipu*, Rekst. 28, freq. in mod. usage; as also in local names, *Rípr*, map of Icel.; *Rípar*, in Denmark, whence *Rípa-Úlfur*, Fms. xi.

RÍSA, pres. *riss*; pret. *reis*, *reist*, *reis*, pl. *risu*; imperat. *ris*, *ristu*; part. *risinn*; with neg. suff. *ris-at*, *rise not* (imperat.), Hm. 113: [Ulf. *reisan* = *ἀγρίσθαι*, and common to all Teut. languages]:—to arise, rise, stand up; *ristu nú Skirnir*, Skm. 1; *ristu nú Fjornir*, Akv. 10, Ls. 10; upp *ristu þakriðr*, Vkv. 37, Hm. 146; *reis Rígr at þat*, Rm. 30; *reis frá borði réð at sofa*, 17, cp. 5; er hann *kostar upp at rísa*, Al. 144; *elli sótti þá fast at Unni*, svá at hún *reis ekki upp fyrir miðjan dag*, Ld. 14; upp *reis Óðinn*, Vkv. 2: to rise from bed, *ér skal rísa, early shall rise*, Hm. 58, Eg. (in a verse); *ek þóttumk fyr dag rísa*, Em.; *mótt þú rísat, rise not in the night*, Hm. 113; *rísa ór rekkju, to rise from bed*, Nj. 14: of the sun and stars, *í austr, þaðan rísa öll himin-tungl*, Hom. 156; *rísa ór dómi, to rise, leave the court*, Grág. i. 78; ef hann *ryðr at frændsemi* ok skal *næsta-bræðri upp rísa*, 50: ek vil hafa *tvíþýli á Moðru-völlum* ok *rísa eigi upp fyrir þér*, Lv. 71; *rísa upp, to rise from the dead*, passim (upp-rísa, resurrection): *rísa í mót, gegn, to rise against*, Fms. i. 103; *rísa við, to withstand*; *rísa við boði e-s*, Mar., Band. 17 new Ed.: *rísa upp, to arise, begin*; ef dags helge *riss upp á laugar degi*, N. G. L. i. 138; *sundurþykki riss upp*, Mar. **2.** metaph., *ord riss, a word arises*, Bs. i. 182; *bragrinn riss um bátninn einn*, Stef. Ól.; *jól eru risin af burð Dróttins várs*, Fms. x. 377. **II.** recipr., *er vér sáum boðana rísask í móti*, Fms. xi. 13.

RÍSTA, pres. *rist*; pret. *reist*, *reist*, *reist*, pl. *ristu*; part. *ristinn*; in mod. usage weak, pres. *risti*, *Skíða R.* 27; pret. *risti*, *ristir*, *risti*; part. *ristir*, which forms freq. occur on the Swed. Runic stones, e. g. *rúnar þær er Bali risti*, Baut. passim: [Dan. *riste*]:—to cut, dash; *tak ál kvikan ok rist hann*, Pr. 471; *hón reist á mér kvíðinn*, Ld. 214; *ok reist rísin öll ofan allt á lendar*, Hkr. i. 108; þá reist hann frá höfudsmátt brynjuna í gögnum niðr, Sæm. 139, Skv. i. 15; *torfa var ristin ór velli*, Ld. 58; *keisjan reist ór skildinum*, Eg. 378; *þormóðr reist í sundr línbók sína*, Fbr. 60; *Trausti reist af skyrtu sinni*, Vigl. 68 new Ed.; *ristu þeir sundr í strengi feldi sína*, Ó. H. 152; *þeir létu rísta árar á útbörða*, Fms. viii. 417; *þat skyldi engan krók rísta, make no circuit*, Ld. 96; *Mariu-núðin* (the ship) *reist langan krók, cut a great curve*, Fms. viii. 222. **II.** to carve: *Rafn lá í bekk ok reist spán*, þviat hann var hagr (carving spoons), Sturl. i. 140; *ek hef ristíð (I have carved her image) á hepti mínu*, Landn. 248 (in a verse); *ristin ríng, the carved ribs in a ship*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); *ríkula ristin rít, the richly-carved shield*, vii. (in a verse). **2.** to slice; *rísta tvá reita*, Grág. i. 65; hann sett sporann við eyra Gunnari ok rist mikla ristu, Nj. 82; r. sjá kili, Ht. 101; r. báru hlýri, Mork. 228 (in a verse). **B.** to carve, scratch, of characters, Hm. 143, 144, Sdm. 6, 9-11,

15, 18; þurs rist ek þér ok þrjá stafl... *srá ek þat af rist sem ek þat á reist*, Skm. 36; r. rúnar, stafl, ristum rún á horni, Eg. (in a verse); skal-at maðr rúnar rísta... *tíu laustafi rísta*,... Egill reist rúnar ok lagði undir hægindit, Eg. 566; Egill brá þá kníf sinum ok stakk í lófa sér, hann tók við horninu ok reist á rúnar, ok reid á blóðinu, ok kvæð, 211; *rísta tréið*, Grág. i. 551; hann reist með fingri sinum krossmark, 645. 69; at þú mættir yrkja erri-kvæði eptir Bóðvar, en ek man r. á kelli, Eg. 605, Fb. i. 251; Gisti hafði kelli ok reist á rúnar, ok falla niðr spennirnir, Gisl. 67; *tekr Gisti kelli, rist á rúnar ok kastar inn*, 45; mun ek kvæða þar um kvæði, en þú skalt r. eptir á kelli, Grett. 144; eptir þat tekr hann at yrkja kvæðit, en þeir r. eptir á speldi, Fas. ii. 558; *Íslendingr sá rúnar ristnar á kistunni*, Fms. vi. 271; *rúnar er ristíð hafa Njardar-dætr niu*, Sol.; also passim on the Dan. and Swed. Runic stones.

RISU-LIGR, adj. *rising high, lofty*, of a building; r. bær, Ld. 94, 96; r. bú, Sturl. iii. 166; *mikit bú ok risuligt*, Eg. 512; r. vexti, *tall of stature*, of a person, Fms. x. 377.

RÍT, f., pl. *ritr*, qs. *vrít*, (from *ríta*, from the 'written' or carved ring on old shields):—a shield, but obsolete and only used in poetry, Korm., Edda (in a verse), passim; himins rít = *beaver's disk*, i. e. the sun, Lex. Poët.

RITA, pres. *rit*, *ritr*, *ritr*; pret. *reit*, the 2nd pers. does not occur; pl. *ritu*; subj. *riti*; imperat. *rit*; part. *ritinn*; the earliest writers use the strong conjugation; thus in the treatise of Thorodd, *ek rit*, 165, l. 26, 166, ll. 22-24, 168, l. 10; *rit'k = rit ek*, 166, l. 36; *þú ritir*, 161, l. 2 from the bottom, 168, l. 19; *ek reit*, 168, l. 4; part. *ritinn*, *ritin*, *ritnum*, 161, 168-168: in the other instances the weak form seems merely due to the transcriber of the Cod. Worm. of the 14th century, and the old forms ought to be restored; thus, pres. *ritar*, 160, l. 3 from the bottom, 165, l. 1; pret. *ritaða*, *ritaðir*, 164, l. 31; part. *ritað*, ll. 3, 32, etc.; infin. *rita* for *ríta*, l. 3; Ari also uses the strong form, lb. 4, Hkr. i. 48: in the pref. to Landn. for *ritað* read *ritið* (?); *reit*, Hkr. iii. 347. In writers of later times, as also in later transcripts of old writers, the weak form (*ek rita*, *ritar*, *ritar*, *ritaða*, *ritað*) prevails; thus in the pref. to Ó. II., pres. *rita* (once), pret. *ritaða* (five times), *ritaði*, 248; *ritaðar* and *rituðu*, Sturl. i. 107, Fms. x. 371; *ritað*, Knytl. S. ch. i. 21, 95, Hungtv. ch. 1; and so on: the part. *ritinn* remained longest, thus, eptir sögu þjóðólfs var fyrst *ritinn* mál Ynglinga, Hkr. Friðsb. (pref.), Fms. vii. 156, Grág. i. 76, Symb. (fine). The Norse vellums seem to know the weak form only, e. g. *ritaði*, Sks. 563 B. The root to this word is well known in the Scand. languages in derived words, as *reitr*, *reita*, *rít* (q. v.), yet the verb itself, at least in the sense 'to write,' seems to have been adopted from the A. S., as it nowhere occurs on the Runic stones or in old poets, and always means writing on parchment, *ríta* being used of writing on stone; the original form is *vríta*: [A. S. *veritan*; Engl. *to write*; Germ. *reissen*; O. H. G. *rizan* = to scratch; Scot. *rit* or *ret*; cp. also Ulf. *vríta* = *aspala*, Luke xvi. 17.]

B. Prop. to scratch, cut, sketch, draw an outline; *hér eru ritaðir þrír hringar*, Rb. 476. **3.** to write, of penmanship, spelling (thus mostly used in Thorodd), as also composition, for illustrations see the references above (A).

RJÁ, ð, to vex, worry; *brott rjáðr*, Fms. vi. 204; *rekin ok rjáðr*, vii. 78, Mar. 178.

II. to wrestle, Grett. 146 A; see *brjá*.

RJÁ, f. a 'row,' at leikum né at rjá annarri, Fas. ii. 505; *tekr mót at leiðask þessi rjá*, Fms. vi. 212.

RJÁFR, n. a roof (see *ráf*), Grett. 84 new Ed., Fms. v. 180.

RJÁLA, að; r. við e-t, to fidget, (slang).

RJÁTLA, að, (rjátl, n.), to wander astray.

RJÓÐA, pres. *ryð*; pret. *raud*, *rautt*, and *rauttú* (mod. *raudit*), *rautt*, pl. *rudu*; subj. *ryði*; part. *roðinn*: [A. S. *reodan*]:—to redden, become with blood; er þú á fáni *rautt þinn inn frána mæki*, Fm. 1; r. *raudum dreyra*, Vsp. 33; r. egg, *verð, vápn, rínd, to redden the weapon*; as also r. *tönn, kló, fót, nef, to redden the tooth, claw, beak of a beast of prey*, a standing phrase in the old war-songs, Lex. Poët.; *rjóða baug í róðru naufs* er hann blótadi, Landn. (Hb.) 258; *rjóða stalla í blóði*, Ó. H. 101; *skaltu rjóða blóð* (blóði?) *gráðungins á hölinn utan*, Korm. 216; *vér skulum r. oss í goða-blóði at fornum síð*, Ljósv. 4; *þær rudu sik í blóði hans*, Blas. 45; *skal þær fé bæta en eigi flein rjóða*, Grág. ii. 169; af þeir þarfa at r. til sjár þess odd eða eggjar, Gjll. 119; *rjóða kiðr e-s, to redden his cheeks, slay him*, Isl. ii. (in a verse); *hefi ek nú nokkut roðit togn á þeim*, er ek tók höndum Hákon jarl, Ó. H. 32; r. *höud á e-m*, id., Karl. 242.

2. of the sun; *mun morguninn sem sól ryðr fjöll, in the morning when the sun reddened the fells* (sól-roð), Fms. xi. 438; í þann tíma er sólir tekr fyrst at rjóða, Karl. 254; *árla sunnudags morguninn er sól raud*, Bs. ii. 47.

RJÓÐR, adj. *ruddy*, of the face or cheek; *rjóðr í andliti*, Fms. iv. 38, viii. 25, x. 35; *raudan ok rjóðan*, Rm. 18; *andlit með rjóðum líti*, Str. 44; *kæfr-, rjóðr í kinnum*, freq. in mod. usage. **2.** red; *bánuðr rjóðr af gulli*, Karl. 181, (rare.)

RJÓÐR, n. [ryðja; ried, Schmeller], a 'clearing,' open space in a forest, Nj. 130, Ld. 96, Grág. ii. 294, Landn. 43 (v. l.), Ó. H. 135, and passim. **RJÓÐR-HÖGGVINN**, part. *cut, cleared*, Jb. 237.

RJÓMI, a, m. [Germ. *rahm*; Scot. *ream*]; *ream*: passim in mod. usage, *rojma-trog*: a calm sea is said to be einsof rjómi, *like cream*; and *rojma-logn*, '*cream-calm*,' *dead calm*.

RJÓTA, raut, rutu, subj. ryti, [Swed. *ryta*; Scot. *roust*; Old Engl. *route*], *to roar*; þá raut við inn regin-kunungi Baldr í brynju sem björn ryti, Hdm. 26; und raut, *the wound gave a rattling sound* (cp. lét í sárnum), Ht. R. 41; see hrjóta.

RJÚFA, pres. ryf; pret. rauf, raust, rauf, pl. rufu; subj. ryfi; part. rofinu; [A.S. *reofan*]:—*to break, rip up, break a bole in*; r. undir, *to make a wound*, Rm. 45; Baglar rufu stofuna, Fms. ix. 55; vóru þeir sem óðastir at r. húsin, Eb. 214; hlupu þeir upp á skálann ok rufu, Grett. 154; hann lagði í ört á Ólaf, ok rauf á barkannum, Sturl. ii. 95; r. búlka, *to 'break bulk'*, see búlka, Fms. vi. 378; *to break up*, þá rufu þeir samnaðinn, Eg. 98; raufsk þá flokkirallr, Fms. ix. 217; raufsk leidanginn, x. 57, xi. 248; en er raufsk fjölmeuni á þinginu, Orkn. 284; varð þá at rjáfask sú illinga seta, Bs. i. 142.

II. metaph. *to break, violate*: rjúfa sáttmál, Fms. i. 109; rjúfa, gríð, sátt, Nj. 56; Gunnarr kvæðsk ekki ætla at r. sáttir, 111; rjúf aldri sætt þá er góðir menn göra milli þín ok annarra, 85; ef hann ryfi sáttina, Fms. xi. 356; en ef prestur ryfi skript, K. þ. K. 72; r. dóm, Fb. ii. 171; r. heit, Stj. 641; r. sína eíða, Fms. viii. 155; r. trygðir, Grág.; r. lögmans óskurð, id.; eigi rjúfask honum fyrirheit Hugonis ábóta, *they failed him not*, Mar.; þykki mér þat opt rjúfask er skemra er at frétta en slíkt, Nj. 259; hefir yðr þat sjaldan rofisk er ek hefi sagt yðr, Fms. viii. 134, v. l.; part., var þá enn rofinn valinn, Hkr. ii. 381.

III. impers. *it clears*, of weather, as of fog or clouds drifting away in a gale; þá er í rauf veðrit, *when the weather cleared*, Fms. i. 174; ok er fyrst rauf í, sá þeir fyrir sér bratta hamra, viii. 53, v. l.; skúra-veðr var á, ok var hvasst veðrit þá er rauf, en vinditíð þess í milli, Ld. 56; en veðr rauf upp í móti degi, Sturl. iii. 292; ryfir þokuna ok kyrrir sjáinn, Fas. ii. 516.

RJÚKA, pres. ryk; pret. rauk, rautk, rauk, pl. ruku; subj. ryki; part. rokinu; [A.S. *rocean*; Engl. *reek*; Germ. *rieschen*; Dan. *ryge*, etc.]:—*to reek, smoke, emit smoke or steam*, Fms. xi. 36; þann seyði er bettr væri at eigi ryki, Ld. 208, Fms. vi. 105; rjúka mun um hauka vára, Fas. ii. 43; var stofan litt rokin, i. e. *there was steam (smoke) in the room*, Grett. 170 new Ed.; hann varp af sér klæðum mæðiliga, ok rauk af honum, *it reeked off him*, Fms. vi. 236; hús stendr þar ok rykr þar upp af, ok mun þar sé inni, Lv. 47; ambáttinn var alsvett af mæði ok rauk af henni, Gisl. 51; hvat rykr á diskinn fyrir yðr? Fms. vii. 160; rjúk-andi ofns-eldr, Stj. 112; hann laust á ok rauk ór eldr, Korm. 84;—of dust, svá sýndisk sem dust ryki ór bjálbanum, Ó. H. 218, O. H. L. 39; mjöllinn var laus, ok rauk hön, Fb. i. 579;—of the spray of sea-water, þótt stormr þjóti en sjór rjúki, Bs. ii. 116 (cp. rok). þáð rykr: hann tók sinni heudi hvern sveininn, ok slær niðr við steininn, svá at rykr (*was splashed*) heilinn um, Finnb. 292.

II. metaph. *to fly with violence and suddenly*, Dan. *ryge*; sverðit rauk ór hendi honum, *the sword flew out of his hand*, Fms. xi. 153; hann rauk ofan fyrir bjargit, Fb. iii. 410; rauk Áskell ofan af víðunni, Fms. viii. 388, v. l.; hann rauk ofugr út á dýnnar, Grett. 114; ruku þeir ofan fyrir bjargit, 101; r. um koll, *to be overthrown*, etc.

RJÚPA, u, f., gen. pl. rjúpa, [Dan. *rype*; cp. Germ. *reb-baba*], a *ptarmigan*, Grág. ii. 346, Fms. vii. 3, K. þ. K. 132; as a nickname, Landn.; cp. the riddle of the rjúpa, Gsp. (Fas. i.) rjúpa-lauf or rjúpa-lyng, n., botan. *the mountain avens, dryas octopetala*, Hjalt.

rjúp-keri (mod. rjúp-karr), a, m. a *cock-ptarmigan*, Gisl. 67 (155).

ROD, n. a *fish's skin* (from the reddish colour), Eb. 276; roð af fiski, Clem. 25; freq. in mod. usage, þorsk-roð, háls-roð, skótu-roð, stein-bits-roð, etc.

2. *reddening*, in hlunn-roð, sólar-roð. **II.** [a different word], *clearing*; flóttu roð, Fas. iii. 340; flét-roð, q. v.; see roð, rjóðtr, ryðja, rjúða.

roða, að, *to gleam red*; er roðaði af skjöldunum, Fms. viii. 210; sem þá er roðar fyrir upp rennandi sólu, in the early morning, Karl. 111.

roða, að, *to budde together* (i. e. hroða, q. v.); ok roðuðu Eyjar-skeggjar saman stórar eikr, Fas. i. 429.

roð-háfr, m. *shark's skin, sbagreen*, N. G. L. ii. 137.

roði, a, m. *redness*, of the cheek or sky; roði í kinnunum, Nj. 30; var fagr roði andlitinu, Fms. x. 149, Skálda 195; kinn-roði: of the sky, þá laust roði á himin ok svá á sólna, Ó. H. 216; morgun-roði, kveld-roði. **COMPOS**: roða-gras, n., botan. = Lat. *rubea*, Pr. 472.

roða-vefr, m., the winter of 1118 A. D. was thus called, prob. from red lights in the sky, Ann. s. a.

roðmi, a, m. [Dan. *rødme*], *redness*, = roði.

roðna, að, *to reddien, become red*, of the face, *to blurb*, and the like, Landn. 31, Fig. 43, Ld. 146, Ó. H. 59, Fs. 10.

ROF, n. [rjúfa], a *breach, opening*; rof á bundinni skjaldborg, Sks. 385; leynaði fylkingin, ok í rofinu gekk Haraldr konungr fram, Fagrsk. 140; var þar mikit rof í fylkingunni, Flöv. 30; sé ek rof á svörtu skyi ok stjórnu staka standa í rofi, Bjarni. **2.** a law term, a *retraction*, *reversal* of judgment; lýsa dómi til rofs, Grág. i. 71; stefna dómi til rofs, 108; stefna kaupi til rofs, ii. 242; enda á at dæma rof gjafanna, i. 203; læra rof á festarmál, *to repeal*, N. G. L. i. 155. **COMPOS**: rofs-

maðr, m. a *pleader in appeals*, D. N. i. 7, 51, 60. **rofs-mál**, n. a *case for reversal of judgment*, Grág. i. 205.

rofa, að, *to break up*, of the clouds; þáð rofar til í lopti.

rofna, að, (hrofna, Bs. i. 378), *to be broken, ruptured*; þá er r. tók fylkingin, Eg. 298; þakit tók at r., Gisl. 22; svá sem hrofnat væri fyrir nagli, Bs. i. 378;—as a law term, *to be rescinded*, á þeirra dóm at rofna, Grág. i. 80; rofnar sekð fjörbaugs mann, ef..., 93; ok skal kaup upp rofna ef brek bersk, ii. 242.

rof-torf (or róf-torf?), n. a *cut sod*. **roftorfa-veggr**, m. a *wall built of sods*, Sturl. ii. 101.

roga, að, = ríga, q. v.

Roga-land, n. a county in Norway, Fms. passim.

roga-stans, m. a *mighty amazement*; mig rak í r.

Rog-holmr, m. = Rogaland (?), Hkv. Hjörv. (Mr. Jensen).

ROK, n. [rjúka], *the splashing, foaming sea*, Skálda R. 203, passim.

roka, u, f. a *whirlwind*, Björn, Mkv.: *fine snow like spray*, mjall-roka, sw-roka, *spray of sea-water*.

rokin-dusta, adj. *reeking with dust*, Fms. ii. 154.

ROKKR, m. [Germ. *rocken*; Old Engl. *rock*], a *distaff*; sat þar kona sveigði rokk, *there sat a lady twirling a distaff*, Rm. 16 (yet spinning-wheels are said to have been first used in the 17th century); Katla spanu gam af rokki, ... þeir tóku rokkinn ok hjuggu í sundr, Eb. 32, 33 new Ed.; a popular riddle on the distaff by Stefnar Ólafsson, þrífattr piltir, þrífann ok vandstílltr, Snót (1866). **rokk-smelda**, u, f., etc.

rokk, m. [for. word; Germ. *rock*], a *jerkin*, Or. 20; it occurs also in poets of the 16th century, Bs. ii. 488.

rokna-, in compds, as rokna-hljóð, a *stentorian voice*.

rolla, u, f. [for. word; mid. Lat. *rotula*; Fr. *roule*], a *roll, scroll*, Sturl. iii. 91, Bs. i. 799. **2.** an old lean scurvey ewe.

ropa, að, *to beleb*.

2. metaph., of the ptarmigan's voice; rjúp-karrar hóðu í hjali treir hver þeirra gæti ropað meir, Grönd.

ropi, a, m. a *beleb*, Sks. 140, 211, Al. 153.

rosi, a, m. *sleat*. **COMPOS**: rosa-baugr, m. a *balo round the sun*.

rosa-ligr, adj. *sleaty, rough*, of weather; in hold-rosi, q. v.

roskin-leikr (-leiki), m. *ripeness*, Stj. 26.

roskin-mannliga, adv. *like a grown up man*, Hom. (St.)

roskin-mannligr, adj. *looking like a grown up man*; mikill maðr vexti ok r., Ó. H. 199.

ROSKINN, adj., qs. *vroskinn*, prop. a participle, the only remains of a lost strong verb, [answering to Ulf. *urisan* = *τελεσσομαι*, Luke viii. 14; cp. Róskva and róskr]:—*ripe, mature, full-grown, adult*, only of persons, nok of fruit; maðr roskinn, Nj. 131, Eg. 4; verit þér bernskir at illsku en rosknir at viti, Hom. 50 (1 Cor. xiv. 10); sveinn sjau vetra gamall skal skira barn ef eigi er rosknari maðr til, K. þ. K. 12; þegar jarl var r., Orkn. 42; þorgunna var þá roskinn kona (*ripe in years*) er þetta fíntyrj góðisk, Fb. i. 250; allit, roskinn ok ráðinn, *ripe and wise*; sveinninn var sprækr ok roskinn mjök í orðum, Fms. ix. 241; verða e-m roskinn í leik, Bs. ii. 94.

roekna, að, prop. *to 'ripen'*, *to grow up*, only of persons; ok er hann var mjök roeknaðr, *full grown*, Isl. ii. 208; reflex., en er þorfinnr jarl roeknaðisk, Ó. H. 93; ef á randviðr roeknaðisk næði, Stor. (MS. roeknaðisk); ok er hann roeknaðisk (roekvaðisk Ed.) fékk Hrólf konungr honum skip, Fas. iii. 188.

roam, n. *sweepings, offal*, (Oldn. Ordbog.)

rosmall, m. = rosmhvalr, K. þ. K. (Kb.) i. 24.

rosm-hvalr, m. [Ivar Aasen *rosmalv*; Engl. *walrus* and A.S. *borabwal* are prob. corrupt forms of the same word: it is not known how the former part of the compd is to be explained];—a *walrus*, Jb. 310, K. þ. K. 112, Bs. i. 641; and in local names, *Roasmhvala-næs*, in Iceland, whence *Roasm-hvelingar*, m. pl. *the men from Roasmhvala*, Sturl. i. 224; rosmhvalr and rostungr are synonymous, so that in the Jb. some MSS. have the one word, some the other.

rosmu-fjöll, n. pl. a dub. *δρ. λεγ.*; rosmufjöll Rínar, Akv. 17; this word might, if explained, throw light on rosm- in the preceding word.

Ross, n. *Ross-shire* in Scotland, Orkn., Nj., Landn. passim.

rosta, u, f. a *brawl, riot*, Fms. viii. 355, Fb. iii. 452, Mag. 64, 66; the name of a dog, Bs. i. 667. **COMPOS**: rostu-maðr, m. a *rioter*.

rostu-mikill, adj. *riotous, unruly*, þóðr. 23 new Ed., Nj. 86.

rostu-samligr, adj. *unruly*, Sturl. ii. 166.

rostað, að, dep. *to become scanty*; rostaðisk forlag fínadur, Bs. i. 237.

rosti, a, m. = rostungr (?), a nickname, Nj., Orkn. **2.** metaph. a *rough person, a braver*; mod. rusti, a *clown*; mikill rusti ertú, Ranzau, Esp. Arb. ix. 15.

COMPOS: rusta-logr, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *clownish*. **rusta-aneíð**, f. *the crust-slice of a loaf of bread*.

rostungr, m. a *walrus*, Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 359, Sks. 178, Jb., Fbr. 161; costly things were carved on the teeth, Páls S. ch. 16, Rafn S. ch. 4; and the hide was made into ropes for ships' rigging (*svörðr*), cp. Sks., and Oros. in king Alfred's transl. **rostunga-hausa**, m., and -tönn, f. a *walrus-tooth*, Krók. 54.

ROT, n. a *concussion of the brain from a blow*, as also *the stunning or insensibility from such a blow*; falla í rot, Korm. 230; hann réttic

við ór rotinu, 62; spyrndi Grettir svá fast við eyrun á tveimr at þeir lágu í roti, Grett. 127; hann sló sveininn í rot, ... í því raknaði sveininn við, Isl. ii. 421; also *the insensibility* of a drunkard, rakna ór roti, leggja í roti, Snót 100. *rot-högg*, n. a *staggering, stunning blow*.

rota, að, to *tan* by a blow; rota sel, rota naut, to *fell an ox*: part. rotaðr, hálf-rotaðr.

rota, að, to *tan*: rota skinn, to *tan a skin so that the hair falls off*.

ROTINN, adj. [Dan. *raadden*; Engl. *rotten*; akin to *reyta*, q. v.], rotten; var þá líkaminn r. ok illa þefjaðr, Fb. i. 582; rotid vín, Stj. 367; ær úr-rotnar, loðnar ok lembdar, Grág.: also of paper, vellum.

2. esp. of hair falling off from rottenness; rotid (or rotað) skinn, a *hide which has been tanned so that the hair fell off*; opp. to rakad skinn, a *shorn hide*: a nickname, Landn.

rotna, að, to rot, becomes *putrid*; ef hann lætr inni r. mann dauðan, N. G. L. i. 14, K. Á. 70; rotna kvikr, Sks. 457; bér á jörð þó holdid rotni, Pass. 48. 4. 2. of hair, to *fall off*; var af rotnað hár ok skegg, Fb. i. 212.

rotta, u, f. a *rot*; a for. word, which occurs only in the nickname rottu-bryggj, Bs. Arna S.

rotti, a, m. a *band, gang, company*; aldrei muni jafnmikill herr hafa saman dregisk í einn rotta, Róm. 198.

RÓ, f. [A. S. *row*; Germ. *rube*; Dan. *ro*], rest, calm, quietness, Sks. 235; gefa ró reiði, to *give rest to one's wrath*, Karl. 99, Nj. 175; skömum mun ró reiði, Am. 75; at Egill skyldi aldrei ró bída á Íslandi, Eg. 402; í ró, in rest, in peace, Orkn. 418; sofa í ró, Fms. vii. 317; með kyrd ok með ró (ræ Cd.), Fms. x. 405; magna seid, at hann megir sér hvergi ró eiga í landi, *feel restless, feel no rest anywhere*, Gisl. 116;—medic. relief, honum þótti sér þat helzt til róar, of one sick, Fms. vi. 156.

RÓ, f., pl. rær, [Scot. *roove*], the *ribs* or *clinch* of a nail; eyri fyrir nagla hvern ok ró, N. G. L. i. 100; rærnar í saumunum, 673 A. 60; járnun þeim sem rær heita, þorst. Síðu H. 178; hefir bóndi slegit róspöl meitlandi af endanum til snids fyrstu róarinnar, Mar. 2. the *bar* or *loose films of iron* on the edge of a weapon when over-whetted.

ró, f., i. e. rá, a *cabin*; see rá.

RÓA, pres. ræ (i. e. rœ), rær, rær, pl. róm, Orkn. 402; else róum (Bs. i. 497), róit, róa; pret. réti, older and better reyri or róri, which form is still used in eastern Icel.; imperat. ró, ródu; part. róinn, see Gramm. p. xxiii: [A. S. *rowan*; Engl. *row*; Dan. *roe*; Swed. *ro*];—to row; sigla eðr róa, Grág. ii. 130; rúa at, Fms. viii. 315; róa leidangr, vii. 152; þeir réru yfir vatnið, Eg. 109; menn reyru til Sauðeyjar, 219; róa undan, Fms. i. 45; réri fram undan eyjunni allr herr konunganna, ii. 305; róa út ór höfnni, iv. 97; þeir reyru á brott, vii. 202; réru þeir út fyrir Norðnes, viii. 135; hann réri til þeirra, 231; hann rær út í Bjarneyjar, Nj. 19; róm vér í mót þeim sem harðast, Orkn. 402; róa skipi, Eg. 80; þeir réru þveran ástrauðinn, Fms. vii. 264; sá skal fá skip ok mat ok ær róa, er taki skytr, N. G. L. i. 48; róa af fjörðum, Fms. ix. 502; fornt skip er hömlur sé af rónar, rowed off, worn off, N. G. L. i. 75; róa út, to row out to sea, go fishing, K. þ. K. 90 (út-róðr); as also absol., ok er hann kom þar vóru allir menn rónir nema þorvaldr, all the fishing-boats were at sea, Nj. 19; róa á sjá, róa til fiskjar, passim. 2. to sit out a ship with oars; öll vóru þessi skip bórðmikil, at því sem þau vóru rón til, Fms. viii. 372; Sverrir lét taka byrðinga nokkora, höggva í sundr, auka at kili, ok róa (sit them out with oars) at endilöngum bórðum, id.

3. metaph., Flosi kvæðsk skyldu saman róa svá at keypt yrdi, F. told them to pull together, come to an agreement, Nj. 259; róa vík á e-n, to pull one round, in rowing; þess höfðingja er nokkura gæti á Hrafnkel vík róit, Hrafn. 16. II. to rock oneself backwards and forwards, in a sitting posture; hann sá trollkari sitja þar á uppi ok láta róa fætr, Landn. (Hb.) 84; sátu inni konur tvær blóðgar ok reyru áfram, ... róm vit ok róm vit í eignir blóði, Sturl. ii. 9 (Bs. i. 497); gríðkur róa ok raula, Hallgr.; Refr mundi síft, þviat hann lagði ekki annat fyrir sik en áfram róa, Krók. ch. 1; hann lét róa tinglit, Háv. 7 new Ed. 2. of a fat beast; það rær í spiki, retri það stykki í spiki, Od. viii. 476. III. recip., róask at, to pull against one another, of two ships in battle, Fms. viii. 181.

róð, n. = ræði (?), Fms. ix. 36. róða, u, f. (róði, a, m., Vm. 32, and in the name Róðadrápa below). [a word borrowed from the A. S. *ród*; Engl. *rood*, cp. *rod*; Germ. *ruibe*];—the road, bolyrood, crucifix, Fms. v. 136, 344, 345, viii. 247, Symb. 20, Rb. 370, Hom. 97, Pm. 77, and passim, but only in this eccl. sense. COMPS: róðu-kross, m. a *crucifix*, Nj. 158, Bs. i. 173, Fms. ii. 178, 325, Bárð. 179, Vm. 50, 96. róðu-kyrtill, m. a *bolyrood-hirde*, as church furniture, Vm. 129.

róði, a, m. = róða, Vm. 32. Róða-drápa, u, f. the name of a poem, Ó. H.

róði, a, m., poet. the wind, tempest, represented as a giant; Róða vá-bróðir, the *woful brother of R.* = the Sea-giant or Egir, Storr.; in prose this ancient word remains in and-róði, a counter-wind, and in the phrase, leggja (or láta) fyrir róða, to cast to the winds, forsake; þviat ek man eigi, at ek hafa heima-mann minn fyrir róða látið, Lv. 28, Hom. (St.); láta allir ýtar Óðins ætt fyrir róða, Hallfred; at þú látir mik eigi fyr róða, Harms. 53: the mod. láta fyrir óðal ('fyrir-óða') is a corruption of 'fyrir róða.'

RÓÐR, m., gen. róðrar [róá], a *rowing, pulling*, Eg. 358, Fms. ii. 180;

þeir höfðu fagrað róðr, vi. 120; var mjök vandaðr róðr á drekkum, 309, and passim. COMPS: róðrar-ferja, u, f. a *rowing ferry*, Eg. 354, 500, Fms. vii. 320, Hkr. i. 185. róðrar-hanskí, a, m. a *rowing glove*, Fas. ii. 237. róðrar-húfr, m. the *gunwale* on which the rowlocks are fixed, N. G. L. ii. 283. róðrar-leiði, n. a *calm, dull sea*, so that one has to take to the oars, Eg. 203; þeir tóku r., at first they rowed, Orkn. 412, Bs. i. 520, Grett. 150. róðrar-akkip, -akúta, u, f. a *ship with oars*, Eg. 93, 109, Ó. H. 62, K. þ. K. 86, Orkn. 462, N. G. L. i. 304, Fær. 92, Fms. iv. 91.

RÓÐRA, u, f. [Sansk. *rudbira*], blood, esp. as it seems *sacrificial blood*, only used in special phrases; þeir höfðu válkask í róðru ok blóði, Gisl. 67; slátrun systliga sjám þá róðru, Am. 19; sýndisk tungl svá sem róða væri, Bs. i. 145; ok var sjórinn sem á róðru sæi, Fas. i. 156; ok rjóða hann í róðru blóttauts þess er hann blótadi þar sjálf, Fb. i. 249.

róðr-góltr, m. a kind of *war-rum*, Sks. 394.

róðr-háfr, m. a kind of háfr or bag-net, with which herrings are caught, Gpl. 427.

RÓFA, u, f., proned. róa, thus in rhymes, aldrei tryggist tóa, þó tekun sé úr henni tóa, Hallgr.; [akin to Germ. *rumpf*];—a tail, i. e. the vertebral part, opp. to the hair; nú höggv maðr hala af hesti ok höggv nokkurt af rófu, þat er spellvirki, N. G. L. i. 46, Fas. i. 80, Gpl. 399, Eb. 276; in mod. usage esp. of a cat, dog, or the like, kattar-róa, hunds-róa. róftu-bein, n. the *caudal bone*, Jb. 114.

RÓG, n. in mod. usage rógr, m.; thus, með ríkan róginn mest, Bs. ii. 493, in a poem of the 16th century; originally vróg; [Ulf. *words* = *κατ' ὀργή*; A. S. *uróðt*; Germ. *rüge*];—a *slander*, Hom. 85, Eb. 60 new Ed.; hróp ok róg, La. 4; þungligt, geysligt róg, Gd. 29, 33; berask róg milli, Am. 95; róg illra manna, Eg. 55; hvert efni þeir höfðu í um róg, 59; bera róg þetta fyrir konung, 576; svá fremi skaltú rögít í framman hafa, Nj. 166; Haraldr lét drepa þjórf af rógi Hildiríðar-sönu, Landn. 55; engi á sök á sönnu rógi, Gpl. 196. II. in poetry, strífr; skdar róg þat hefir á verit, Hm.; vera e-m at rógi, to be the cause of contention, Hkr. 2. 26, Skv. 2. 5; róg Niflunga, the *strife of the Nibelungs*, i. e. gold, Bm.; fé veldr frændu rógi, Rkv.; háligt róg, warfare, Orkn. (in a verse); leiða nær rógi, to lead into contention, Hóm.; hjör-róg, málm-róg, = war, Lex. Poët.; as also in many compds, róg-álfr, -spaldr, -birtingar, etc. = a warrior; róg-eisa, -göðill, -linnr, -ský, = a weapon; róg-leikr, -stefna, -þing, = a battle; róg-órr, -starkr, mighty in war (in a Runic inscription in Denmark), epithets to a warrior; róg-negi, a 'war-sail', i. e. a shield, Vellekla; róg-þorn, a 'war-dorn', either a warrior or a weapon, Akv.

róg-beri, a, m. a *slanderer, backbiter*, Edda 18. róg-burðr, m. *slander*.

róg-girn, f. a *disposition to slander*, Hom. 86.

róg-mæll, n. a *columny*, þorst. Síðu H. 175.

róg-samr, adj. *backbiting*, Fas. 14.

róga-maðr, m. a *slanderer*, Fms. xi. 330, Gpl. 195.

RÓI, a, m. [ró], a *rest, repose*, Fms. x. 354; ú-rói, tumult.

ról, n. [from Engl. *roll*, Lat. *rotula*], a *walking, rolling to and fro*; ná er eg klæddr ok kominn á ról, Kristr Jesús veri mitt skjól, a ditty; ná eru þau öll (i. e. the bairns) á róli, einu fast varla skóli, Espol. Arb. 5. 2. 1616.

róla, u, f. a *swing*, Dan. *gyngje*; hanga í rólu.

ró-lauss, adj. *restless*, Sks. 235.

ró-liga, adv. *quietly*, 655 xiv. A. 2.

ró-ligr, adj. *calm, quiet*, [Germ. *ruhig*], Sks. 232.

ró-lyndr (ró-lyndi, f.), adj. *calm of mind*, Sturl. i. 8, ii. 185.

Róm, n., Róma, u, f., Róma-borg, f., but also spelt with u, Róm, Róma-borg, etc., Rome; the forms and spelling vary, Róma, indecl. Symb. 24, Fms. vi. 228; or Róm, n., Róms, gen., Sighvat; til Róms, Nj. 275, Bs. i. 900; Pétr ok Páll at Rómi hjálpi mér at dómi, a ditty. COMPS: Róma-borg, f. the city of Rome, Eluc. 50, passim; Rómaborgar keisari, höfðingi, lýðr, the Roman emperor, king, people, Eluc. 50, Fms. vii. 86, 99, 221; Rómaborgar lög, kirkja, the Roman law, church, 645, 98, H. E. i. 464; Rómaborgar ríki, the Roman empire, Bs. i. 71; but also Róma-akattr, m. Peter's pence, K. Á. 78, 94, 194, Vm. 89. Róma-vögr, m. (Róms-vögr, Sighvat), a journey to Rome, pilgrimage, Orkn. Fms. xi. 202.

róma, u, f. a *weapon, clash, battle*, only in poetry, see Lex. Poët.

róma, að; in the phrase, róma vel eðr illa, to utter assent or dissent by shouting, to applaud or the contrary; en er biskup hafði lokit um máli, rómuðu klerkar ok lýðr vel, Bs. i. 740, Fms. i. 208, 288, vii. 8; róma vel at e-u, xi. 270.

Róm-ferð, Róm-ferð, Róm-fór, f. a *pilgrimage to Rome*, Fms. ii. 31, Hkr. ii. 24, Isl. i. 329.

Róm-ferill, n. a *pilgrimage to Rome*, Symb. 15, Fms. vi. 302.

Róm-lendr, adj. Roman (?). Rd. 233, (R. at kyni, but the reading seems to be corrupt.)

RÓMR, m. the voice, the ring of the voice; skírt miðtakit ok rómrinn svá mikill yfir máliu, at þóat hann þætti eigi hátt tala þá skildu allir þótu fjarri væri, Fms. viii. 447. 2. the shouting, cheering, at a

assembly; while murmurs, groans, or silence were the signs of dissent, cp. the remarks of Tacit. Germ. ch. 11, and göra (A. III. 6. fine); in the phrase, göra góðan róm at e-u, at þessu eyrendi varð róm mikill, Fms. i. 21; göra góðan róm at e-u, to assent by acclamation, 34; engi varð róm at máli hans, vii. 249; at Lögbergi var gört mikill róm, at Merði mæltisk vel, Nj. 230.

Róm-verjar and **Róm-verjar**, m. pl. the Romans, Fms. i. 106, Hkr. i. 8, and passim in old and mod. usage; thus, Pistillinn til Rómverja, the Epistle to the Romans, N. T.; Rómverja kirkja, the Roman church, Stj.; Rómverja herr, höfðingi, keisari, konung, land, ríki, veldi, the Roman army, chief, emperor, king, land, empire, kingdom, Symb. 9, Clem. 26, 42, MS. 673, 51, Stj., Ver. 46, Bar. 12, and passim.

Róm-verakr and **Róm-verakr**, adj. Roman, Fms. viii. 277, Sks. 653, Ver. 37, N. T. passim.

RÓR, adj., fem. ró, neut. rótt, [ró]:—calm, composed; Þorbjörn man ekki rór í bygðinni við þik, Krók. 37 C; rór menn, bógsamir ok fríðsamir, Fms. x. 415; Guds boðorð má neykkvi helzt enn rói hugr of rannsaka, 677. 6; miklu eru róari góðir menn en illir, 12: neut., sofa rótt, to sleep sweetly; ú-rór, restless, unruly; e-m er ó-rótt, to feel restless.

RÓS, f. (the old writers use the Lat. form *rósa*, Fms. x. 352; *raudr* sem *rósa*, Stj. 72, Bs. ii.) [Lat. *rosa*]:—a rose; raudar rósir, Bjarni; cyra-rósa, q. v.; frost-rósi, frost-rose. 2. a rosary (?); í fata-búri rósi þrettán ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84. rósa-vatn, n. rose-water, Stj. ró-saur (ró-sæmi, f.), adj. calm.

RÓ-spólr, m. an iron sheet from which a ró (q. v.) is cut, Mar.

RÓsta, u. f., see *rosta*.

RÓT, f., pl. *rátr* (rætr), [a word common to all Teut. languages, cp. also Lat. *radix*]:—a root; hvers hann af rót um renn, Hm. 139; rót af grasi, Pr. 471; illr ávöxtur af illri rót, Fms. ii. 48: metaph., vera rót (cause) undir e-u, Sturl. ii. 72; koma af rótum e-s, id., Fms. ix. 254; rót ok upphaf, Fb. iii. 245; af hverjum rótum þetta heidi risit, 308; af rót vandra manna, Bs. ii. 93. 2. the lower part of a tree; rót kerlingar...

...ham tvihendir óxina til rötárinna, Grett. 151: a root of a tree used in witchcraft, of an enchanted thing, engi maðr skal hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, vit eða blót, eðr rót, eða þat er til heidins síðar veit, N. G. L. i. 383, 389, cp. Grett. l. c. 3. mathem. a root (square, cubic), MS. 544. 154, passim. COMPS: rötur-dráttur, m. root-extraction, 544. 45. rötur-tré, n. a root-tree, a tree with the root, Grett. 151. rötuklumba or rötukylfa, u. f. a club, Al. 77, Fms. i. 177, ii. 163.

RÓT, f. (different from the preceding, perh. akin to hrót, q. v.; Ivar Aasen *rot*):—the inner part of the roof of a house, where meat, fish, and stores are hung up; maðr nökkur átti erendi at fara í rót upp, þá sá hún liggja á hurðasnum sjau fiska skarpa, Bs. i. 209.

RÓT, n. the tossing, pitching, of an unruly sea; kemr ró eptir hvíldarlaust röt, calm after rough weather, Sks. 235; haf-rót, a violent rolling of the sea.

RÓTA, u. f. sleet and storm; var á róta mikil, ok stökk saurr af jörðu, Bs. i. 334; hregg ok róta, 339; hagl eðr drífa eðr róta, Edda 87; róta veðr, Hkr. iii. 315. rótu-sumar, n. a rainy, stormy summer, Ann. 1226. II. Róta, the name of a goddess who sends storm and rain, Edda 22.

RÓTA, adj. [Engl. to rout; Dan. *rode*; Lat. *rodere*, but not borrowed from the Lat. word]:—to rout up, turn up, of swine; er unnsvin róta upp, Eyvind (in a verse); nema túnsvin sé þat er eigi má róta, Grág. ii. 232. 2. to stir, turn upside down, throw into disorder; with dat., róta sundr, ok róti eldinn sundr, hingat ok pangat, Stj. 330; þeir rötudu um koll tafinu, to upset the chess-table, Vigl. 17; þá rötur karl saman fénn, he sweeps it into one heap, Sd. 180; hann steipti silfrinu á skjöld sinn, ok rötur í hendi sinni, Fær. 216.

RÓTOLDI, n. = rötakylfa, a 'root-club,' Fms. xi. 129, v. l. **RÓT-fastr**, adj. 'root-fast,' rooted, fixed, Hkr. i. 71, Js. 17, Stj. 644 (v. l.), Pr. 462, Barl. 86, N. G. L. i. 40, 63.

RÓT-festa, t, to root, and reflex, to take root, Barl. 5, 86, 95, Pr. 462.

RÓT-lauss, adj. root-less, without roots, Hm. 84.

RÓT-mikill, adj. having a large root, Isl. ii. 14.

RÓT-metja, setti, to root, plant, H. E. i. 499, Stj. 644.

rubba, að, [Engl. *rubbish*], to buddle, with dat.; r. e-u saman.

rubbi, a, m. (and *rubbi*, n., *rubbungr*, m.), *rubbish*, refuse.

RÚÐ, n. a clearing in a wood; hann lagði á þat kapp mikil, at ryðja markir ok byggja aptur rúðin, Hkr. i. 45; sá er á rúði býr, skal kalla til bónda, Gpl. 485, D. N. iii. 120: freq. in Norse and Dan. local names, *-rød* and *-rud*, Hille-rød, in Denmark; Villinge-rud, Linde-rud, in Norway; Orme-rud, in North England; these names, however, were in olden times not so frequent as at present, see Munch's Norg. Beskr.

ruða, u. f. *ravage*; Oddr var eigi ruðu-litill, O. made no small havoc, Fas. ii. 255; to this may also belong ruðu-brandar, the ravenous swords, Orkn. 72 (in a verse).

rudda, u. f. a coarse kind of club (of an unbarked tree?); ruddu er menn kalla klubbu, Ó. H. 108, 109, Fas. iii. 229. **ruddu-vefr**, m. the name of a severe winter, A. D. 1022; as lurk of the winter 1601.

ruddi, a, m. a clown, rude person; and of things, coarseness, refuse,

e. g. of bad hay. **rudda-logr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *rudda-skapr*, m. coarseness.

ruðning, f. (*ruðningr*, m., Nj. 235, v. l.), [ryðja], a challenging, of neighbours or judges in the old local court, Grág. i. 29, 33, 52, Nj. 82, 87, passim. **ruðningar-mál**, n. pl. the formula of a challenge, Grág. i. 27, Nj. 237.

ruðr, m. = ruð or rjóðr, Hkr. i. 45.

ruð-staðr, m. a cleared place (= ruð), Gpl. 431, (mod. Norse *Rustad*.)

ruður, f. pl. parings; hákarls-r., fisk-r.

rugga, að, to rock a cradle, with dat., Fms. iii. 178; r. barni.

rugga, u. f. a rocking cradle; barn í ruggu.

ruggi, a, m. a nickname, Landn. 196.

rugl, n. [Dan. *vrøvl*?], a disturbance, H. E. i. 387, Bs. ii. 3: *rwaddle*.

rugla, að, to confound, with dat., Al. 50, Rb. 164, Sks. 234, K. A. 28, Stj. 142; r. e-u saman, to confound.

ruglan, f. confusion, Stj. 13, 122, 142, 173.

ruma, að, to chatter (= rausa); um þat er Ámundi remba rumar, Fms. ix. 332, v. l.

rumba, u. f., *rumbungr*, m. a pouring shower, down-pour.

rumpr, m. the rump, buttocks.

rumska, að, *rumak*, n., = *raumika* (q. v.), of one about to awake.

runa, u. f. a rune, string of words or verses; í einni runu, in one strain.

RUNI, a, m. [hence Dan. *ørne* by metathesis; provinc. Norse *rona*; Shetl. *runnie*]:—a wild boar, Skálda 163, Hdl. 5; runa síða, Fms. vi. 365 (in a verse), Skálda 205 (in a verse).

runi, a, m. [renna], a flux; in *merg-runi* (q. v.), *vegg-runi*, = *eaves-dropping*; hall-runi, 'lava-stream,' the name of a mountain in western Iceland.

RUNNR, m. (older form *ruðr*, n., N. G. L. i. 165), [Scot. *rons* or *ron*]:—a bush, grove, opp. to rjóðr, q. v.; í einum runni, Nj. 129; vóru runnar í sumum stöðum, Eg. 377, Gullþ. 59, Eb. 71 new Ed.; þar sem heilir runnar stöðu, Rd. 240, Magn. 468; runnr sá er Moyses sá loga ok eigi brenna, 655 viii. 2.

runsa, að, to turn inside out, ransack; þeir runsbu bóm þeirra, Fms. viii. 390, v. l.

rupl, n. a plundering, Stj. 647.

rupla, að, to plunder; reyta ok r., Fb. i. 392, Stj. 477; r. e-n e-u, Al. 93; r. drukkinn mann fótum sínum eða fé, N. G. L. ii. 240; rupla lík, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá.)

ruplan, f. a plundering, Anecd. 30: = *ruglan*, Stj. 121.

ruall, m. [cp. Germ. *rüsel* = a snout], *ær. løy.* in *rusil kvæðis*, a doggerel poet, Bjarn. (in a verse).

ruak, n. a shaking; ruaka, að, to shake rudely.

rusl, n. rubbish, sweepings; rusla-kista, -stokkr, a box into which things (broken nails, etc.) are thrown pell-mell: *rualli*, a nickname, Fms. viii.

rusti, see *rosta*.

rusa, u. f. a nickname, Fms. viii.

Rúða, u. f. *Rouen* in Normandy. **Rúðu-jarlar**, m. pl. the earls of R., dukes of Normandy, Fms. passim. [*Rothmagen*]

rúflinn, adj. rough, uncombed, Al. 3.

rúfr, m. = *rúgr*; a provinc. local form, occurs in a verse in Glsl., where *rúfr* rhymes with *búfa*; as also in the local name *Rúf-eyjar* in western Iceland, Sturl. i. 10, 26, Landn. 92 (v. l.), where it is even spelt *Rup-eyjar*.

RÜGR, m., *hý-rógr*, Hm. 138, with o as in the Germ.; [A. S. *rige*; Engl. *rye*; Germ. *rocken*; Dan. *rug*]:—*rye*, H. E. i. 394, Jb. 375, Bjarn. 28 (in a verse), passim; val-rúgr. COMPS: *rúg-akr*, m. a rye-field, Fas. i. 173, Þidr. 180. *rúg-braud*, n. rye-bread, Pr. 470, Stj. 560. *rúg-hloifr*, n. a loaf of rye-bread, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

RÚM, n. [Ulf. *rúms* = *rómos*; common to all Teut. languages]:—room, space; hvergi nær hafði þar rúm lið þeirra, Eg. 276; gafisk honum svá rúm, 532; ok rúm hindrar þik eigi at vera hvar er þú vill, Stj. 136; fá rúms, to get space, Hm. 106: the phrase, e-m liggir e-t í miklu rúmi, it takes up much room, is of great concern, Fms. i. 208, iv. 80, Fas. iii. 522, Ld. 210, Al. 152; í léttu rúmi, of little concern: the saying, ekki fyllir annars rúm, i. e. everything has its own place. 2. a room, seat, place, Am. 58; þeir skulu sitja á miðpalli, þar eigu biskupar varir rúm, Grág. i. 4; gef mér rúm, Fs. 52; ef þeir menn koma til lögróttu er þar eigu setur, en aðrir hafa seak í rúm þeirra, þá skulu þeir beidda sár rúma, 5; búðar rúm, 24; ór lögsögu-manns rúmi at sjá, 26; Egill gekk til rúms þess er dóttir jarlsins hafði setið um daginn, en er menn skipuðusk í sæti sín, þá gekk jarls-dóttir at rúmi sínu, hón kvæð—Hvat skaltú sveinn í sess minn! Eg. 248; hvert í sínu rúmi, Ld. 4; í biskups rúmi sá ek sitja, Bs. i. 155; þokaði hann um manns rúm, Vigl. 25; í dag mun ek búa rúm yðvart á himnum, Post. 656 C. 37; aldrei gekk hann ór rúmi sínu nema jarl gengi, Fs. 69; hann vann sem áðr ok sat í rúmi sínu, Orkn. 200.

3. a place of rest, a bed; hann sá rekkju eina, ... er þetta rúm var máttuligt, Fs. 5, 7; hann gekk til rúms síns ok lagðisk niðr í klæðum sínum, Eg. 326; síðan rannsakaði hann rúmit er hún hafði hvið í, 566; Hallfréðr lá í lokhvílu ... í því lagði Björn í rúmit, Fs. 200; var biskup færðr heim í Skálaholt, ok var gört rúm hans í kirkju, Bs. i. 63, Nj. 202, Fs. 4. naut; the ships of the

ancients were divided into 'rooms,' one for each pair of oars; each room consisted of two 'half-rooms' (hálf-rými), viz. one for each oar, thus a ship of thirty 'rooms' had sixty oars, see Vidal. Skýr. s. v. *seisum* at telja; á Lang-ormi vóru fjögur rúm ok þrjá-tigi, Fms. i. 219 (fjögur rúm ens setta tígar, Hkr. i. 294, v. l.), cp. Fms. viii. 181; hann var sjáur rúm ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 30; var þat skip þrítugt at rúma tali, ok ekki mikít í sér, ... þat skip kallaði hann Tranann, Hkr. i. 275; mikít skip, þar vóru sex rúm ok tuttugu, Fms. viii. 131; var þat þrítugt rúmunum, 372. The interesting passage in Fms. ix. 33 (ch. 14) is an instance of ships with double rows of oars; Knútr inn ríki hafði skip furduliga stór, hann hafði sjálfir dreka þann er svá var mikill, at sextugt var at rúma tali... Hákon hafði annan dreka, var sá fertugt at rúma tali, Ó. H. 161; the Hálfd. Eyst. S. ch. 26 (of a ship, tirrett at rúma tali) is a mere fable: only a few of the oar-rooms are known by special names, e.g. stafur-rúm, the two fyrir-rúm (eþra ok fremra), the two austr-rúm (one fore and one aft, or even four, cp. senn jósu vér í fjórum rúmunum, Fms. vi. in a verse), the klofa-rúm, krappa-rúm, q. v.; betra er autt rúm en illa skipað, better an empty seat than an ill-filled one, cp. Landn. 82 (in a verse). COMPS: rúm-brík, f., see brík. rúm-faetr, adj. bed-ridden. rúm-fjöl, f. the side-board of a bed, see fjöl. rúm-föt, n. pl. bed-clothes. rúm-gylta, f. a sleeping sow (?), a nickname, Landn. rúm-rusk, n.; góta e-m rúmrusk, to shake a lazy fellow out of bed. rúm-stafr, rúm-stokkr, m. a bed-post, Fs. 6, Fms. ix. 293. rúm-stæði, n. a bedstead. rúm-boraðr, part. 'wide-riddled,' coarse, of a sieve, Fms. viii. 243. rúm-fár, adj. narrow, Al. 13. rúm-góðr, adj. large, wide. rúm-heilagr, adj.; in the phrase, x. dagr, a 'week' day, i. e. a common day, week day, Grág. i. 30, 73, 293, 395. Ám. 101. rúm-lendi, m. the wide land, open land, Fms. viii. 14. rúm-lendr, adj. roomy, wide, extensive, Al. 32. rúm-liga, adv. roomily, largely, Grág. i. 4. Fas. i. 58. rúm-ligr, adj. roomy, ample, wide, Sks. 403. rúmr, adj., compar. rýmri, superl. rýmstr, [Ulf. *rums* = *εὐρύχωρος*; Shetl. *room*]:—roomy, ample, spacious; konungs garðr er rúmr innugangr, opp. to þröngr, Eg. 519; gatan var eigi rýmri (broader) en einu maðr mátti ríða senn, Fms. viii. 81; rúmr vegr, Barl. 70, opp. to þröngr vegr; Vandráðr stýrði þar sem þeim þótti rýmst milli skipanna, Fms. vi. 321; ok senn hann er lauss þykkir honum skör rýmra, Fas. ii. 225; til þess ens góða ok rúma lands, Stj.:—roomy, loose, fjöturinn var rúmr, Fms. vi. 15; as also of clothes:—neut., flestum var þar fyrðum rúmt, ample room for all, Vols. R. 13; skipin lágu rúmt í höfuinni, Fas. ii. 522:—adv., rúmt fim-tigi, fifty and upwards, D. N. iv. 141; rúmt hálfan setta tug, i. 168. rúm-anara, u, f. a slip-knot (mod. kappmella), Karl. 161, Fms. v. 288, Sd. 169, Mar. rúm-ami, n. (mod. rúm-aför, m.), the open sea, Grett. 83 A. RÚN, f., pl. rúnar: [rún, raun, meaning to enquire, may be presumed; the original notion is scrutiny, mystery, secret conversation; Goth. *runa*, by which Ulf. several times renders the Gr. *μυστήριον* and *συμβόλιον* (once, Matth. xxvii. 1), *βουλή* (twice, Luke vii. 30, 1 Cor. iv. 5); A. S. *rūn* = a 'roaming' mystery, but also = writing, charter; Hel. *rūna* = colloquium, and *geruni* = loquela (Schmeller); cp. Old Engl. to roven, Germ. *raunen*; Gr. *ῥ-περδω* is also supposed to be a kindred word (Bugge). In Scand. writers and poets *rún* is chiefly used of magical characters, then of writing, whereas the derivative word *raun* means trial, enquiry, and *rúni* and *rúna* = a friend or counsellor.]

B. A secret, hidden lore, mystery; frá jötna rúnum ok alra goda segðu it sannasta, Vpm. 42, 43; kenna rúnar, to teach wisdom, Rm. 33; dæma um rúnar ok regin-dóma, Hm. 112; minnask á fornar rúnar, Vsp. 59; sattu, segja sannar rúnir, to tell true saws, Fas. ii. 302 (in a verse); a 'roaming' speech, vífs rúnir, a woman's whispering, Bm.; heita e-n at rúnum, to consult one, Gh. 12, Skv. 3. 14, 43; hniga at rúnum, Gkv. 3. 4. II. A Rune or written character; the earliest Runes were not writing in proper sense, but fanciful signs possessing a magical power; such Runes have, through vulgar superstition, been handed down even to the present time, for a specimen of them see Ísl. þjóða. i. 435, 436, and Arna-Magn. Nos. 687, 4to, and 434. 12mo (Ísl. þjóða. pref. ix); the classical passages for these spell-Runes are, Hm. 133 sqq., Sdm. 5 sqq., Skm. 29, 36, Eg. ch. 44, 61, 75, Yngl. S. ch. 7, Grett. ch. 85, N. G. L. iii. 286, 300, Vsp. 59; cp. also the phrase, rísta trénið, Grág., Fs. 56. The phrase in the old Danish Ballads, *kaste runer*, to throw Runes, i. e. chips (see hlaut, hlautviðr), may be compared to the Lat. *sortes*, Mommsen's Hist. of Rome, vol. i. p. 187, foot-note (Engl. Ed.), or the Sibylline leaves in the Aeneid. 2. Runes as writing; the word was first applied to the original Northern alphabet, which at an early time was derived from the common Phœnician, probably through Greek or Roman coins in the first centuries of our era. From these Runes were subsequently formed two alphabets, the old Scandinavian (whence again the Anglo-Saxon), as found on the Golden horn and the stone in Tune, and the later Scandinavian, in which the inscriptions in the greater number of the Swedish and Danish stone monuments are

written, most being of the 10th (9th?) and following centuries.—A curious instance of the employment of Runes is their being written on a kefi (a round piece of wood) as messages (cp. the Gr. *σφαιράκιον*), as is freq. recorded in the Sagas, e.g. Gial. 45, 67, Fms. ix. 390, 490, Grett. 154 new Ed., Fb. i. 251 (of the deaf and dumb Oddný). It is doubtful whether poems were ever written in this way, for almost the only authority for such a statement is Eg. 605, where we read that the Sonatorrek was taken down on a Runic stick, the other instances being mostly from romances or fabulous Sagas, Grett. 144. Orvar Oddi S. (Áne). This writing on a kefi is mentioned in the Latin line, Barbara 'fraxineis' sculpatur runa 'tabellis,' Capella (5th century). In later times (from the 13th century) Runic writing was practised as a sort of curiosity; thus calendars used to be written on sticks, of which there is a specimen in the Bodl. Library in Oxford; they were also used for inscriptions on tombstones, spoons, chairs, and the like; there even exists in the Arna-Magn. Library a Runic MS. of an old Danish law, and there is a Runic letter in Sturl. (of the year 1241); Runes carved on an oar occur in Fs. 177: a hidden treasure in a chest is labelled with Runes, Fms. vi. 271, Sd. 146, cp. also the interesting record in Bs. i. 435 (sex manna bein vóru þar hjá honum ok vax ok rúnar þar er sögðu atburð lífiáts þeirra).

3. the word *rún* is also, though rarely, applied to the Latin alphabet; ef hann er á þingi þá skal hann rísta nafn hans ef hann kann rúnar, N. G. L. i. 175; or generally, taki ek eigi hvárt þú ritir þitt eðr o, e eða a, f eða e, y eða u, en ek svara svá, eigi er þat rúnanna kostur þó at þú lesir vel eða ráðir vel at líkindum, þar sem rúnar vísa óskirt, heldr er þat þinn kostur, Thorodd 162; þessi er upphaf allra háttu svá sem málrúnar eru fyrir öðrum rúnum, Edda (Ht.) 121.

III. In pr. names, Rún-ólfr: as the latter part in pr. names of women, Guð-rún, Sig-rún, Öl-rún, Landn., Nj., Bs., Sturl., Sæm. COMPS: rúna-kefi, n., see above, Sd. 142, Fms. ix. 390, 490, Grett. 154 new Ed., Eg. rúna-mál, n. pl. the Runic alphabet, Skálda 176. Rúna-meistari, a, m. a 'Rune-master,' grammarian, the soubriquet of Thorodd, Skálda 160. rúna-stafr, m. a Runic letter, Skálda 177.

rúna, u, f. a friend who knows one's secrets; kona er rúna bónda síns, Edda ii. 602; Kolbeins rúna, K.'s wife, Gd. 18; eyra-rúna, q. v.

rún-henda, u, f., or rún-hending, f., is the name of the metre with end-rhymes, consecutive, not alternate; the word is now obsolete, and in ancient writers it only occurs in two places, the Ht. R. verse 24 and in Edda (Ht.), where the Cod. Reg. gives rún-, Edda i. 606 sqq. (the foot-notes); but one is tempted to suspect that this is corrupt, and that the true form was *rím-*, as *im* and *un* can hardly be distinguished in MSS.; *rím-* would yield good sense, whereas *rún-* is meaningless. The metre itself is evidently of foreign origin, borrowed from the A. S.; the first poem in this metre was the Hofuðl. of Egil, who had lived in England; it was little used throughout the 10th and the following centuries, and the few poems and fragments composed in it can be traced to Egil's poem as their prototype. The single verse in Eg. ch. 27 is prob. a later composition.

rún-hendr, adj. in the metre rúnhenda, Edda (Ht.); see above.

rúni, a, m. a counsellor, friend, Edda (Gl.); Sifjar-rúni, the husband of Sif = Thor, Edda (in a verse); jarlar ok hersar heita... konungs rúnar, eða málalr eða sessar, 94; rekka rúni, the ruler of men, Ó. H. (in a verse); Vagna rúni = Odin, Stor.; þúrs of rúni, Haustl.

rún-ketill, m., Grett. (in a verse), read rím-ketill (?); regns r., the large rain-kettle, i. e. the mountain cave.

rúsiña, u, f. resin, (mod.)

Rússar, m. pl. the Russians, Ann. 1348. Rúsi-land (mod. Rússland), Bar. 16, Flóv. 36.

RÚST, f. [akin to *ruð*, qs. *ruðst*?], a ruin, freq. in mod. usage; er hann hljóp yfir garðs rúst lága, Sturl. ii. 227; miklar rústir, þarjar-rúst, tóptar-rúst.

rútr, m. in drykkju-rútr, a drunkard.

RYÐ, m. (ryðr, m., Sks. 442 (v. l.), Fas. i. 514, Al. 132):—rust, from the red colour, Stj. 344, Ld. 114, Hom. 15, Matth. vi. 19, 30, passim.

COMPS: ryð-frakki, a, m. a rusty old weapon, Háv. 47; see frakka. ryð-genginn, part. rusty, Eg. 183. ryð-skálm, f. = ryðfrakki, Fas. iii. 606. ryð-skóf, f. a rusty old knife used for scraping.

ryðga, að, to become rusty, Fas. iii. 240; ryðgaðr, Pm. 114.

RYÐJA, ryð, ruddi, rutt, [this word has lost the initial *ð* (qs. hryð), being derived from hryða, denoting 'to clear, rid of,' cp. also hryði, hryðja, sweepings, offal; and is altogether different from rjóða = toadden; the *h* remains in hryðning, q. v.; see hryða; Engl. rid; Scot. red or redde; Dan. rydde.]

B. To clear; taka at ryðja mörkina ok brenna, ok byggja úðan... en er spurðisk til Ólafs at hann ryðr markir, kálluðu þeir hann Trételgu, Hkr. i. 55; hann ruddi lönd í Haukadal, Landn. 103; Ósmadr konungr lagði á þat kapp mikít ok kostnað at ryðja markir ok byggja eptir ruðin, Hkr. i. 45; sumir konungar ruddu marklönd stór ok byggðu þar, 48; þeir ruddu markir ok byggðu stór bérud, 137; sá byggð var

mjök sundlaus, bygð við vötn en rudd í skógum, Ó. H. 174; hann lét búsa ok r. Ekreyjar, Fms. x. 154; hér eptir ruddisk landit ok síðadisk, Fb. i. 575; hann lét r. víða í skógum ok byggja, Landn. 68; r. götu gegnum skóg, Fb. i. 72; r. land fyrir sér, to clear it, N. G. L. i. 173; r. götu, to open a road, Eb. 46 new Ed.; r. veg, stig, to clear the way, Fms. x. 15, Eg. 293;—ryðja sér til rúms, to make oneself room, Fms. viii. 93; þar sem ek gæta rutt mér til rúms ok kippit manni ór sæti, Fb. i. 136; r. sér til ríkis, to clear the way to a kingdom, conquer it, Fms. iv. 60; r. sér til landa, Glúm. (in a verse);—r. skip, to clear, unload a ship, Fs. 182, Gullþ. 55, Eg. 100, Nj. 10, Fb. i. 496, ii. 229; ryðja búrít, to empty it, Háv. 41–43 new Ed.;—to strip, disable, in fighting, Eg. 123;—r. höfn, to clear the harbour, leave the haven, Fms. ix. 45; ryðja lögrétu, to clear the court of strangers, Grág. i. 7; munu halir allir heimstod ryðja, to clear, make empty the home-stead, Vsp.; Valhöll ryðja fyrir veggum sölu, to clear Valhalla, make it ready for receiving slain heroes, Em. 1;—with dat., ryðja e-u brott, to drive away, 544. 38, Fms. iv. 231; ryðja herklæðum af sér, to strip off one's armour, El. 102. cp. Hkm. 4;—to heap, pile, þeir ruddu vidinum á hurðina, they blocked up the door, Gullþ. 60;—r. til e-s, to clear the way for a thing; at r. til þeirra atburða er Ólafir konungr verðr við staðr, Fms. ii. 89; ok mundi þat r. til landauðnar, Bs. i. 24; ok ruddu þeir til líka-graptarins við Slóttu-karla, Fbr. 58; þorlákr biskup ruddi til þess á sinum dögum, at þá var settir ok ritadr Krutinna-laga þátrr, Bs. i. 73; ok ryði hvár-tveggja sín vitni til bókar, K. A. 184;—impers., hvernig skjótt ruddi samnaðinn, how the flock dispersed, Ó. H. 220.

II. as a law term; ryðja kvíð, dóm, or also ryðja mann ór kvíð, dómi, to challenge a neighbour, juror, out of the kvíðr or dómr, Grág. i. 7, 17, 34, 49, Nj. 110, 235; ef hann ryðr kvíð at frændsemi, . . . hann skal ryðja við sjálfan sik at frændsemi ok at mæðum, skalat maðr ryðja við sjálfan sik at gud-sifjum, hann skal r. við sóknar aðilja eða varnar, . . . ok er honum rétt at r. þann upp, Grág. i. 50; sá er ór er ruddr, 31; þá er hann ruddi hann ór dómi, 31, and passim.

III. reflex., ryðjask um, to clear one's way, make great havoc; Atli hleypr upp á skip at Rúti ok ryðsk um fast, Nj. 9, Fb. ii. 219; en þeir ruddusk um ágata vel, Fas. ii. 492; andask ómaginn, ok ryðsk svá til (it turns out) at ómaginn átti fé eptir, Grág. i. 224;—to throng, crowd, ryðjask að.

ryðjandi, a, m. a challenger in court, Grág. i. 31.

ryðugr, adj. = ryðgaðr, Fms. ii. 163.

ryf, n. [Scot. reif], a skin-eruption, scurf; sló út um hörund hans ryfi ok úpvera með kláða miklum, Bs. i. 181.

Bygir, m. pl. the inhabitants of Hoga-land in Norway, Fms. passim; Hólm-Rygir, the Island 'Rugians'.

Rygar-16, f., spelt rykkjar-tó, Ó. H. 227, Hkr. ii. 384, and some other vellums, see Fms. v. 101, v. l. 3, cp. also O. H. L. 60;—a 'lady's toe' (see 16), a tax on linen to be paid by every mistress of a house; húsfreyja hver (skyldi fá konungi) r., þat var lin órennt, svá miklit, at fengi spennat um mesta fingri ok lengsta fingri ok þumalfringi, Fms. i. c. better; synjar-spönn, ok rygar-tó, ok reykmei, þat hafa konungar gefit Naumdzlum, at þeir skolu eigi heldr greiða en allir aðrir þrændir, N. G. L. i. 258.

RYGB, f., gen. rygar, dat. and acc. rygi, pl. rygjar, Fas. i. 497;—a lady, housewife, Lat. *matrona*; rygr heitir sú kona er tikust er, Edda 108; þann mann (a person to be adopted) skal leida á reka (rekks?) skaut ok rygia(r), N. G. L. i. 209; rygr kvadsk eiga inni álfa-blót, Sig-hvat; aldin rygr, an old lady, Kristni S. in a verse, (of a priestess); rygjar blöð, Sól. (dubious); baug-rygr (q. v.), a matron who receives of the baugr (*waregild*), enjoying the rights of an agnate.

II. in local names, Rygjar-dalr, Sól.

Rygakr, adj. from Rogaland, Hkr. i. 301.

RYK, n. [rjúka], dust, powder; einsog ryk, Stef. Ól., passim in mod. usage.

ryk-mökkur, m. a dust-cloud.

rykill, m. a nickname, Fms. i. 5.

rykki-lín, n. a priest's surplice, spelt rykkjulin, Bs. ii. 248.

rykking, f. the 'rucking', creasing of a garment.

RYKKJA, t. [Dan. rykke], to pull roughly and hastily, with dat.; hann rykkir til svá fast, at . . . , Fb. i. 530; rykkja á, to pull, Fas. iii. 487; þeir tölf rykktu honum fram á fjöru-grjótið, Grett. 97; r. e-u í sundr, Fas. ii. 264, Fms. xi. 438; rykkja sveiði, to draw a sword, (mod.); to draw into folds [Fr. *rucker*], a dress-maker's term. 2. to run, move, Germ. *rücken*; en er hón sér þat rykkir hón fast undan, Fb. i. 258.

rykkur, m. [Dan. ryk], a basty pull or movement; þorsteinn hefir allan einn rykkinn, Fb. i. 258; við þenna rykk vaknar húsfreyja, Fms. xi. 438; í einum rykk, Thom.: medic. spasms, Fél. x.

RYMJA, pres. rym; pret. rymdi; subj. rymdi; [rómr];—to roar, cry out with a hoarse voice; rymjandi rödd, Bs. ii. 10; á nótt rymr hann, 673. 54; vaknar hann ok rymr, 56; rymdi hann mjök, Fas. ii. 368, iii. 497.

rympill, m. a nickname, Fms. vii. 110.

rymr, m. roaring, of a hoarse voice, Edda 110; rymr oneagri, 673. 54; með rymnum, 56; poet., rymr óxa, randa, rita, the clatter of weapons; the sea is called rymr-flall, -leið, -völlr, = the roaring fall, way, field, Lex. Poët.

rypta, t. [ropi], to belch, Sks. 91 new Ed.

rysking, f. a rough shaking, Grág. ii. 9.

ryski-sótt, f. a kind of sickness, Ann. 1268.

ryskja, t. [Dan. ruske], to shake roughly, handle roughly; hón tók báðum höndum í hár sér ok ryskti sik, Stj. 520; ef maðr ryskir mann ok varðar þat skóggang, Grág. ii. 9; hann hafði slitið af sér klæði sín ok ryskt sik, Al. 57; mjök hefir Rán ryskt um mik, Rán has dealt roughly with me, stripped me, Stor.;—reflex., þar myndi ekki pykkja við kollóttan at ryskjask, Sturl. iii. 238; eðr menn r. eðr berjask með hnefum, Jb. 100.

rytja, u, f. a vile, shabby thing, Grett. 114 A.

rytningr, m. = ryttingr, Js. 31, Fms. iv. 173.

rytr, m., and rytta, u, f. a sea-gull, Edda (Gl.), = the *larus tridactylus*, as Faber; or rather = *larus albus minimus*, mod. rita, as Eggert Itin.

rytta, u, f. a shabby thing, Hóm. 152; gömul ok vesöl rytta, Barl. 88, 154.

ryttu-logr, adj. wretched.

ryggi-ligr, adj. [16g], slanderous; r. orð, abusive words, Bs. i. 653, v. l.

RYJA, ryf, riði or ryði, part. rúinn, [Scot. roo], prop. to pluck the wood off sheep instead of shearing, as is still done in Icel.; ryja gemlinga, Sd. 155; hann gördi Loptr rúinn, L. pulled it off, of a twig, Fms.; the word is freq. in mod. usage, metaph., hnigr þá úr höndum mér, harpan strengja rúinn, the harp stripped of its cords, Núm. (fine); ó-rúinn, unplucked.

ryja, u, f. a rag, esp. of worn linen.

RYMA, d. [rüm; Germ. *räumen*; Dan. *rømme*], to make room for; þá mælti hann at rýma skyldi pallinn, Eg. 303; þviat hann rýmdi fyrir herra Ásgrimi, Bs. i. 716; kallar at þorleifr skyli rýma höfuina fyrir honum ok leggja ór lægi, Hkr. i. 209.

2. to quit, leave; rýma land, to leave the country, go into exile, Fms. iv. 239; Refr man rýma virkit en flýja Grænland, Któk. 56; skoluð er allir eta hér inni en ek mun rýma, leave, Bs. i. 853; þaðan at rýma ok brott at flýja, Stj. 66; ok sjá þá fyrst fyrir hveiju (hvert?) rýmdi, Sturl. iii. 214.

3. to clear away, break up; þá skalt rýma fjalir í gólfinu, to break deals up from the floor, Eb. 118; rýma til e-s, Bs. i. 98; jörðin rýmdi sik ok opnaði, Stj. 41.

4. absol. to make room, clear the way; at rýma fyrir veginn, to clear the way, Fms. x. 15.

5. with dat., rými (imperat.) at honum fjöttrinum, to loosen the fetter, Fms. vi. 35; rýma brott harmi, Karl. 213.

II. reflex., ef rýmdisk í kirkjunni, Sturl. ii. 223; er rýmask tekr dalrinn, when the dale widens, Ld. 218.

rýmka, að, to widen, enlarge; rýmkan, f. an enlargement.

RYNA, d. [rún; Old Engl. *roun*], to enquire; rýna eptir e-u, to pry into (= *reyna*); ok nú lætr hann sækja galdra-menn er eptir öllu geta rýnt, Fas. i. 5; part. rýnendr, friends, counsellors, Akv. 9; ræða ok rýna, to talk and converse, Km. 11.

rýni, f. scrutiny, contemplation; poet., rýnis reid, contemplation's vehicle, i. e. the breast, Stor.; grammar, skáld eru höfundar allrar rýni, the poets are the judges, the authorities in all matters of grammar, Skálda 164.

rýninn, adj. wise, deep in lore, in full-rýninn, Am.

rýnir, m. a kind of shark, *squalus maximus*, Eggert Itin.

rýra, d. [Ulf. *rjuran* = *φθειρεν*], to make small, Merl. i. 35.

part. rýrandi, diminisher, Lex. Poët. II. metaph. to depreciate, disparage, make little of.

ryrd, f. [Ulf. *rjuri* = *φθορά*], a detriment, Sturl. ii. (in a verse), Pass. 50. 7.

ryrir, m. a diminisher, Lex. Poët.

ryr-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), thin, small.

ryrna, að, to dwindle.

RYRRA, adj. [Ulf. *rjurs* = *θρηγός*, *φθαρτός*, *πρώκαρος*, *φθειρόμενος*, and *un-rjurs* = *ἀφθαρτος*];—thin, poor; ryrt man verða fyrir honum smá-mennit, Nj. 94; vænti ek at ryrt verði þræla-ættin fyrir oss, Lv. 4; var ryrt fyrir þeim líð Herþjófs konungs, Fas. iii. 21; en þar sem hann fór varð ryrt fyrir, i. 281, Karl. 185.

rysla, að, to clatter; rysla í penningum.

ryslir, n. [cp. Fr. *ruisselant*], a 'babbling' stream; bekkjar-ryslir, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1846, p. 163.

RYTA, t. [Swed. *ryta* = to roar], to squeal, of a wild boar or swine; rýtanda svini, Hm. 84; rýtandi ok emjandi, Fb. ii. 27; rýta man góltrinn ef grissinn er dreppinn, þiðr. 20 new Ed.; en hón (the sow) rýtti af raun, squealed with pain, Fas. i. 482.

ryting, f. roaring, of a lion, Stj. 71.

rytingr, m. a kind of dirk or dagger, Gþl. 164, Hkr. ii. 112; rýtningr, Fb. i. 1.

RÆÐA (i. e. *ræða*), d. [Ulf. *róðjan* = *λαλεῖν*; A. S. *rædan*; Germ. *reden*; a word different from *ráða*, q. v.];—to speak; Hugi þvi nitti er hinn um ræði, Am. 7; ræðið er um ráð, speak your rede, say what is to be done, Hóm. 20; ræða hugat mál fyrir höldum, Kormak; ræða við reglur Eddu, Gd. 2; kom þar brátt tali at þeir ræddu um skáldskap, Eg. 686; ef þú ræðir þetta mál (*discusses it*) fyrir konungi, Fms. i. 82; þá ræddi Höskuldr við Rút, þá ræddi Höskuldr til Ruts, Nj. 2;—ræða um e-t, to speak about; konungr ræddi fátt um þessi tíðendi fyrir mönnum, Eg. 51, Nj. 270, Orkn. 400; also freq. in mod. usage, Pass. 21. 5, 39. 1.

II. reflex. recipr., ræðask við, to converse; hann sagði henni allt þat er þeir höfðu við ræðsk, Nj. 26; en þeir fæðgar ræddusk þá ekki við hvárki gott né illt, Eg. 194; hann ræddisk við einn

saman, Boll. 338; þeir ræðask við þegar ok takask at orðum föstrarnir, Isl. ii. 341, Hom. (St.); svá sem búendr hafa rætt með sér á þingi, N. G. L. i. 138; þeirra orða er ek vil rætt hafa, Anecd. 2; marg-rætt, much spoken; full-rætt, fully-discussed; tíð-rætt, often discussed; ú-rætt, not discussed.

ræða (i. e. *ræða*), u. f., gen. pl. *ræðna*, Sks. 636, [Germ. *rede*], *speech, talk*; síðan töluðu þeir mart, ok kómu þar niðr ræður Hóskuldar, at ..., Nj. 3; konungur reiddisk mjök við ræður þessar, Eg. 51; en er þeir þórólfir ok Björn kómu á þessar ræður fyrir Eiríki, *touched on this subject*, 174; jarl tók henni heldr seint í fyrstu, en myktisk ræðan svá sem á leið, Orkn. 304; þótti hvarum-tveggjum þær ræður skenitilgar, Eg. 686.

Þ. a speech, sermon; veri þat upphaf ræðu várrar, Anecd. (begin.): *a sermon in the pulpit is called ræða*; orð-ræða, *a report*.

ræða, u. f. [ráði; Ivar Aasen *ræde*], *a sow at beat*, Skálda 205 (in a verse), Grág. i. 427.

ræða (i. e. *ræða*), u. f. [röð], *a rod, pole*; see hjálm-ræða.

ræðari, a. m. [róðr], *an oarsman*.

ræði, n. [rúð], *rule, management*; skipa e-m ræði staðarins, Mar.; skal hann hafa ræði þeirra ok lukla, D. N. iii. 88. **ræðia-maðr**, m. a *steward, manager*, Fms. i. 101, 290, xi. 229, D. N. ii. 235, iii. 149, 506, Bs. i. 716, Sturl. iii. 47, Sks. 58 new Ed.; rendering of Lat. *consul*, Róm. 386: = *imperator* (Sallust Catil. ch. 53), 346.

ræði (i. e. *ræði*), n. [Engl. *rudder*; Germ. *ruder*], *an oar*; veifði hann ræði vðrs annars til, *be pulled backwards*, Hým. 25; slíta ræði ör verri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þeir tóku frá skipunum öll ræðin, Fb. i. 194 (reidinn, Fms. xi. l. c., less good); ræði skjálfa, Edda (Ht.); ræðit eða stýrit, Edda 109.

ræðingr, m. [A. S. *ræding*], *a reading, text*, Bs. ii. 186.

ræðir, m. (mod. *ræðari*), [Germ. *ruderer*], *a rower*, Fbr. 172.

ræðri, n. a *rudder* (?); bera má maðr ok öll þilju-föt, ræðri skips ok ræðri allt at úskju, N. G. L. ii. 17, 363, v. l.

ræðill, m. a *rag, tatter*, passim in mod. usage.

ræðr, n. a *roof*; see ráf. **ræfr-viðr**, m. *batch-faggots*, Hom. 97.

rægi-ligr, adj. *accusative*; r. fall, Skálda 188.

RÆGJA (i. e. *rægja*) or older *vægja*; [rög; Ulf. *wröjan* = *ωρῶν*; Hel. *ωρῶν*; A. S. *wegjan*; O. H. G. *rōgian*; Germ. *rügen*; Swed. *röja*]; —to slander, defame, Grág. ii. 99, 309, Eg. 54, 56, Fms. i. 100, iii. 153, vii. 132, Nj. 166, MS. 655 xvii. 1; rægja menn saman, Jb. 292; part. rægjandi, a *defamer*, Edda 56; rogendr = rægendr, pl., Kormak.

rægula, u. f. *slander, calumny*, Fms. viii. 295.

ræingl, a. m. a *rover*; ræingja sveit, Bs. i. 427.

rækall or **reikall** (?), m. [Dan. *rækell*], *a rover*, used as a kind of oath; hver rækallinn! rækals: —*Reikall*, as pr. name, Gullþ.

ræki-brækka, u. f.; in the phrase, bera e-t á rækibrekku, to put out for show, exhibit; berr hann ok þá fram á rækibrekku (sic) þat glys er hón hefir sýslad, Adv. 301.

ræki-liga, adv. [rækja], *earnestly, carefully, sincerely, devoutly*; elska r., Greg. 46; biðjask fyrir r., to pray fervently, Orkn. 166; geyma r., K. A. 104; lifa r., 134; halda r., to observe strictly, 188; hefja söng r., H. E. L. 487; varðveita r., Barl. 148; idrask r., to repent sincerely; gör r. við dauða menn, Fas. i. 172.

ræki-ligr, adj. [ræka], to be rejected, Fas. iii. 664.

ræki-ligr, adj. [rækja], *true, sincere, painstaking*; rækilig iðran, true repentance, Barl. 42; r. hljóman, Skálda.

rækindi, n. pl. [ræka], *an unclean thing, refuse*; hann kvaðsk aldri etið hafa rækindi, Fms. viii. 107; ef rækindi falla í grýtu þá saugask hón, Str. 317.

rækinn, adj., in trú-r., *pious, devout*, Lex. Poët.; trú-rækni, *piety*.

RÆKJA, ð, qs. *rækja*, [ræka], to reject, refuse; at þér vitid hvat ér skoliuð eta, ok hvat ér skoliuð rækja, *what you shall eat and what reject*, Stj. 317; skal hann kenna honum rétta hluti en r. hann eigi, Greg. 27; r. syndir, forsaking the sins, 23; hann fyrirleit ok rækti fórnir hans, 656 A. i. 4; þann ilm skal hverr Kristinn maðr r. er heidnir menn göra fyrir skurð-godum, Hom. 53.

RÆKJA, t. (i. e. *rækja*), [A. S. *rēcan*, pret. *robt*; Engl. *reck, reckon*; H. l. *rōgian*; Dan. *røgte*; Scot. *raik*]; —to reckon, regard, take care of, breed, cultivate; klæði er ér litt rækitt, Am.; skulu vér r. húðföt vár, *let us keep to our hammocks*, Orkn. 274; ræki ek eigi, hvárt þú ritt ..., *I reckon not, wether*, Skálda 161; mun ek eigi rækja (*beed*) fjár-skáða minn, 655 iii. 2; r. kirkjur, N. G. L. i. 339, Fms. viii. 410; rækja hátíð, Barl. 150; rækja eigi áttmenn sína, Fs. 31; to keep a grateful remembrance of, rækti Árni þetta allt saman þegar er hann var biskup orðinn, Bs. i. 680: but in mod. usage also in a bad sense, rækja e-ð við e-n, to bear malice.

Cor By assimilation of æ and æ two sets of words, diametrically opposed in sense, have become identical in form and sound, viz. those from rækja qs. vreaka, and those from rækja qs. rækja, with their derivatives; in olden times they were sounded differently: but when all distinction between them was lost, one of them had to give way; this was rækja from ræka, which, with its derivatives, except rækr (*rejected*), is now obsolete, whereas rækja, i. e. rækja, with its derivatives, is still in full use.

rækr, adj. [ræka], *rejected, outcast*, Grág. ii. 167; brennu-vargar eru

rækastir görvir bæði í Guðs lögum ok manna, Sturl. iii. 261; varg-rækr ok rekin (i. e. vargr rækr ok rekin), Isl. ii. 381; hversu þetta verk var rækt (*abhorred*) fyrir Guði ok góðum munnnum, Fms. xi. 280 (Guð-rækr, q. v.); at tú fúl synd verði þeim mun rækari, H. E. i. 510; rækt kvikendi, an unclean beast, Stj. 317; ræk eru hræ þeirra, 316.

rækr, adj., i. e. *rœkr* [rækja, rækta], *legitimate*; svá er mælt ef sá er eigi nær er arfi er rækr (*the next of kin*) þá er arfr tæmisk, ok setsk sá í arf er ónástr er at frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 207; hón var in rækasta kona, Fms. iii. 153, v. l.

rækani, a. m., prob. qs. *vækani*, [from ríða = to knit?]; —a mesh; skulu vér leysa rækna (*rexna* Cod.) tortrygðar hans, 623. 26; konu svá naktá at aldrei beið á hana ríðanda rækni (*better rækna*), Sd. 188; hann reið á rækna (acc. pl.) svá sem net eru síðan, Edda i. 182.

metaph. rækani, n. a *rag riddled with holes like a net*, freq. in mod. usage: *the gut of a fish*, from the mesh-like appearance.

rækt or **rœkt**, f. *love, affection*; gördi hann þat til skapraunar við hana en eigi fyrir rækta sakir, Sd. 184; at hrinda ör minnu hjarta þessa rækt, en því heitari brennr ást í mér, Str.; göðin hafa lengi haft rækt mikla á áttmönnum sínum, Ó. H. 87; þá skal hann upp láta göra kirkju ... en ef hann hefir eigi kost eða vill eigi rægt (*sic*) hafa á, N. G. L. i. 387; ok menn vilja enga rækt á leggja, ii. 71.

2. cultivation; jarðar-rækt, *agriculture*, mod.; komu-rækt, etc.: ó-rækt, *neglect*, mod. *bad cultivation*.

comps. rækta-lauss, adj. *reckless, unmindful*.

rækta-leyfi, n. *recklessness, impiety, negligence*, Sks. 2.

rækta-maðr, m. a *watchful man*, N. G. L. i. 455, Barl. 104.

rækta-pokki, a. m. *devotedness*, Hom. (St.)

rækta (i. e. *rækta*), ð, [Dan. *røgte*], to take care of, regard; rækta rétindi, Stj. 162, Karl. 137; at r. sínar kirkjur eða til þeirra ganga, N. G. L. ii. 290; var hans hár klippt ok ræktað, *hair cut and trimmed*, Stj. 202; hversu dyggiliga síra Egill hafði ræktað (*performed*) hans eyrendi, Bs. i. 911.

2. to cultivate; rækta jörð, to grow korn, epli, etc., mod.

rœlni, f. *sport, play*; göra e-t í r., unintentionally, Safn i. 49.

ræma, u. f. a *ribbon*, Bjarn., —reim.

ræma, u. f. [rámr], *boarsness*.

RÆMA, ð, (i. e. *rœma*), [rómr], —róma, Al. 108, Ld. 172, 196; e-t ræmisk á hendr e-m, is rumoured, Sturl. ii. 20.

RÆNA, d. and mod. t. [rán], to rob, plunder, with acc. of the person and dat. of the thing, Eg. 81, 85, Orkn. 94, Fms. i. 18, 151, Nj. 53, Ld. 102, K. A. 50, Fas. ii. 511, and passim.

RÆNA, u. f., qs. *rœna* (?), [prob. akin to rún, a corruption from the old rýni, q. v.]; —consciousness, one's senses, esp. as a medic. term; vera með fullri rænu, hafa ráð og rænu, to have one's full senses; halda rænu fram í andlát. **rœnu-lauss**, adj. *insensible*; mállaus og r., of a sick person. **rœnu-leyfi**, n. a *state of insensibility, torpor*.

Rængjar, m. pl. the inhabitants of the island Rugen (Rö), Knytl. S.

rœningi, a. m. [rán], a *robber*, Eg. 736, Sd. 158, Ölk. 35, Orkn. 92, Fas. iii. 520.

2. in a passive sense; vera ræningi e-s, to be deprived of one's right, Háv. 37 new Ed.; ok ætlaðir at hann mundi vera svá mikill ættleri, at hann mundi vilja vera ræningi þinn, Eg. 736; cp. lög-r., hlutr.

ræpa, t, to suffer from diarrhoea.

ræpa, u. f. *diarrhoea*.

RÆSA, t. [rás], to make flow; ræsa ár, Ht.; sá flytr er ræsir, id.: —metaph., ræsa e-t á e-n, to bring it home to one, trace to one; ek mun þetta ekkri ræsa á hendr yðr, I will not charge it on you, Fms. xi. 54; ér ræsitt (*hræsitt* Cod.) á hendr oss mikla synd, 656 C. 7.

2. imperf. **draum** (acc.) *ræsir*, a *dream proves true, comes to pass*; ek em drauma-maðr mikill, ok eigi úlíktligt at brátt ræsi suma, Þorst. Síðu H. 180; væntir mik at hann mun nú ræsa, Bret. 22: reflex. to come to pass, en þat ræstisk svá, Bs. i. 471 (rættisk, v. l.)

ræsal, n. a *gutter*.

ræsi-brökka, u. f. = rækibrekka; bera e-ð á ræsibrekku, to put out for show, esp. in a bad sense, the faults of others or the like.

ræsir, m. [A. S. *ræstia*], poet. a *chief, captain, king*, Edda (Gl.), Hkr. Hjörv. 18, Skv. 2. 18, Edda 104. **ræsi-maðr**, m. a *worthy man*, Lv. 108.

II. —ræsi, a *gutter*; þat hús er menn kalla náðhúsa ... hann lét ræsinn horfa í kirkju-staðinn, Safn i. 82.

ræskingr, m. a *slight cough*, Fél. x.

ræskja, t. [= runksa], to clear the throat by coughing.

ræsta, t. [rás], to clear, clean out; ræsta styfðan lak, to clear out the brook which had been 'stified' or dammed up, Dropl. 34.

2. to clean, sweep; ræstu þeir síðan ok ruddu borgina, Bret. 100; konur skolu ræsta húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 175; lét konungur ræsta höllina, vóru þá í brott bornir hinir dauðu, Fas. i. 83, Fb. i. 212; hence comes undoubtedly the mod. ó-ræsti, an unclean, dirty person; as also ó-rístinn, of a person who goes to sleep without undressing, leggja ó-rístinn; þyrptusk menn at honum ok þóttusk eigi víta hvat úræst var, Fms. ii. 160.

RÆTASK, t. qs. *rætask*, dep. [rót], to take root, strike root, Hom. 68, Skálda 169, Fms. x. 236.

II. e-t rætisk vel af, to make a good end; for references see reita.

III. to be fulfilled, of a dream, prophecy, Bs. i. 471 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage; see ræsa.

RÖÐ, f., gen. raðar, pl. raðar, Höfuðl.; later raðir; [cp. Ulf. *raþio* = ἀριθμός, *garafjan* = ἀριθμῆν; Dan. *rad*; provinc. Norse *rad*; Lat. *ratio*]: —a row, series; báðar raðir, of numbers, MS. 544. 6; svá var skipat þönnum á þinginu, at raðir vóru settar í kring, Fas. iii. 293; geirvangi raðar, ranks of shields, Höfuðl.; freq. in mod. usage, e. g. the edge of a board or of houses; þæja-röð; ganga á röðina, to go down the row, from one to the next in turn.

II. a bank, ridge, edge; ok orþinn haugr á röðinni út við sjá (cp. á raðar broddi, Yt. 23), on the sea-bank, Hkr. i. 59; ofan at röðinni, D. N. i. 595; and so in mod. usage, e. g. the edge of a board or deal.

RÖDD, f., gen. raddar, dat. röddu and rödd, pl. raddir; [Ulf. *razda* = λαλία and γλωσση; O. H. G. *razza*; A. S. *reord*; the Norse is an assimilated form; rödd and kvöddusk are made to rhyme in Hkr. i. in a verse of the 10th century]: —the voice; raddir ok orð, Stj. 67; hljóð þat er rödd heitir... en annat er eigi er rödd, ... rödd er hljóð, Skálda 174; hveitarr raddar, Sks. 635; þeir mæltu einni röddu, 656 A. ii. 5; mauns rödd, the human voice, 655 xxii. B. 2; með skjálfaðri röddu, Fms. viii. 8; kalla kaldri röddu, Akv. 2; kalla hárri röddu, Matth. xxvii. 46, Luke xxiii. 46; stilla röddu, Vkv. 15; ein rödd úr skyinu sagði, Matth. xvii. 5; rödd hrópanda í eyðimörku, John i. 23; röddin niðr af himni, Matth. iii. 17; engla raddir, angels' voices: —with the notion of music, Skálda; af bar söngur hans ok rödd af öðrum mönnum, Bs. i. 127; fögr rödd, sætlig hljóð raddanna, 240: —reina rödd, Hkv. Hjörv.; dyrs rödd, Barl. 56; fugls rödd, Fms. vi. 445. composites: raddar-grein, f. distinction of sound, articulation, Stj. 80. raddar-stafr, m., gramm. a vowel, Skálda (Thorodd) 161. raddar-töl, n. pl. the organs of speech, Skálda 176, 177. Lil.

-röðr, m. in the latter part of pr. names, [Goth. and old Scand. -*rid*, in *Wodu-rid*]; Guð-röðr, Sig-röðr (whence by metathesis Sigurðr), Hün-röðr.

röðull, m., dat. röðli, poet.: —a halo, glory; verðr hann kórónaðr með gullum röðli, Sks. 39; skinnandi röðull, 41: —the sun, Lex. Poët. passim; as also the compd álf-röðull: —röðlar, pl. —the saints; lesi bjartar þeir bækir ok röðla, Merl.

II. an edge or crest, of a hill, cliff, or the like, freq. in mod. usage; brekku-röðull, fjalls-r., the crest of a bill, fell.

röf, f. amber, Edda i. 408; see raf.

RÖGG, f., gen. röggvar, pl. röggvar; [Engl. *rug*; Swed. *ragg*, *rugg* = coarse hair, goat's hair]: —a tuft, shagginess, of the fur of a cloak; á þá mynd sem lodkapa þá er önnur rögg fellr ofan fyrir aðra, en þessar röggvar vóru af skeljum, Mag. 63; varar-feldr, þrettán röggvar um þvetan feld, thirteen strips across the cloak, Grág. i. 500; sátu eigi at feldar-röggvamar hræðusk er hann hló, Lv. 55; er ýmist kallat á feldinum röggvar eða lagðr, Krók. 64. The great number of strips to a cloak may refer to the ancient Teutonic custom of having their cloaks furred with patches and stripes of various skins; eligunt feras et detracta velamina spargunt maculis pellibusque belluarum, Tacit. röggvar-feldr, m. [provinc. Norse *rugge-feld*], a tufted cloak, Grett. 81.

rögg, f., in the popular phrase, sýna rögg af sér, to exert oneself, work hard; it is a corruption from rök in röksumr, sounded röggsumr.

röggvaðr, part. furred, tufted, of a cloak, Sks. 228, v. l.

RÖGN, n. pl. the gods = regin, q. v.; ramaukin rögn, Vellekla; rögn ok Óðin, Hallfr.; Hrópr rögn, Hm.; rögn kind, Hdl.; and in compds, rögn-kont, the kinsman of the gods, Vellekla; ragna-sjöt, the seat of the gods, i. e. heaven; ragna-rök, the world's doom, spell of the gods, see below.

II. in pr. names, Rögn-valdr, etc.; and of women, Ragn-eiðr, Ragn-hildir; see regin.

Rögnir, m., and **Rögnuðr**, a name of the chief deity = Óðin, Lex. Poët., Edda (Gl.); reið Rögnis, the wain of R., of the constellation *ursa major* (?), also called the wain of Óðin, Sdm. 15; —land-r. = a king, poet.

RÖK, n. pl. [O. H. G. *rabba* = sentence, judgment; the word is prob. akin to rakna, rak-, rekja, rétr]: —a reason, ground, origin; segja nokkur rök frá Dróttins-degi, Leiðarv. 5; nú skal tina nokkut um rök tíðanna, 625. 164; af þessum rökum hófisk sjá hátíð, Hom. 132; enn eru reglur, er upp hefjask af enum sömum rökum, Rb. 124; ek skal viss verða af hverjum rökum úrar-horn er upp runnit, Fas. iii. 633; nú skal segja af hverjum rökum heidnir menn héldu Jól sín, Fb. i. 564. Hom. (St.); nú eru þessi rök til, hvi Guð vildi, Mar.; Dróttinn sýndi þeim flest rök sínar dyrdar á þessum degi, Hom. (St.); fyrra dag sögðum vér nakkvat frá tvennum rökum hátídar þeirrar, id.

2. a wonder, sign, marvel; vér vitum at hann (Christ) var borinn með myklum rökum, en þó var hann með meirum táknum skírd, Hom. 56; önnur rök þau sem Guð-sjöll segja, 686 B. 14; spá-sögur ok þau rök er hann (Christ) sýndi í þeim, 625. 163; forn rök, great things of yore; var haldit fyrir speki ok spáðum flest þat er hóu (the prophetess) sagði af fornum rökum, Fb. i. 77; firisk æ forn rök firar, i. e. let by-gones be by-gones, Ls. 25; stór rök, mighty things; stór verða rök, rignir blóði, Merl. 2. 34; sjá þessi rök þrennar aldir, 2. 77; ræða mörg rök, to foretell many events, I. 2; —alda rök, the beginning, the creation of the world, Edda i. 36; but also of the end of the world, doom's-day, Vpm. 39; þjóða rök, the origin, creation of mankind; svá þundr um reis (not reist?) fyrir þjóða rök, thus Tb. arose ere the memory of man, Hm. 146; tiva rök, the life and doings of the gods, Vpm. 38, 40, 42. **3.** the old phrase, ragna rök, the history of the gods and the world, but esp. with reference to the last

act, the last judgment, doom's-day, weird of gods and the world; seigum munni mæltu ek minna forna stað ok um ragna rök, with 'fey' mouth I spake my old tales of the life and fate of the gods, Vpm. 55; eru þat evik ein er ek sjá þykkjumik eða ragna rök, ríða menn dauðir, is what I behold a delusion or is it the last day, do dead men ride? Hkv. 2. 38, 39; unz ragna rök rjúfendr koma, Vtkv. 14; fram sé ek lengra um ragna rök róm, Vsp. 40; gördisk (= gördusk) rök ragna, it was as if the world's end was at hand, Am. 22; —thus always in old poems, with the sole exception of Ls. 39, see rök.

rökkja, pret. rak, an obsolete strong verb; [Engl. *reach*; Ivar Aasen *rökka*; provinc. Swed. *räkka*; Dan. *række*]: —to suffice, D. N. iv. 457, 564; meðan eigi rak lausa penninga til, i. 723. In mod. usage lecl. say, það brökkur ekki til, confounding this word with hrökkva, which seems to be a different word.

rökn, n. pl. beasts of burden, as also steeds; rökn bituð, Hkr. i. 50; kjaral rökn, rasta rökn, the keel-steeds, sea-steeds, i. e. ships, Edda (Ht.), Fms. i. (in a verse); bord-rökn, haf-r., sund-r., = ships, Lex. Poët.

RÖKR, n., sounded rökr (reykr, Fms. iv. 70) with a double k; rökr, Fb. i. 538; rökr, O. H. 28; in Edda the Ob. gives *k*, the Kb. *k*, which is the better form, see Edda i. 186, foot-note 3; see also rökvit: —the twilight; rökr rökra, Hdl. 1; en við rökr kom þar þorfinnr Ónundarson, Sturl. i. 156; um rökr (rökr Cod.) eða um nætr, O. H. 28; þau töku fiedslu bæði saman við rökr, Greg. 65; seldom of the morning twilight, as renar dagr rökrkríð þrýtr, Úlf. 9. 83; the twilight is in feel, the time set apart for song and story-telling, as in the ditty, Arni Böðvarsson til sanns syngir ljóð í rökum | besta skáld um bygd lands, búandi á Ökrum. **2.** the mythol. phrase, ragna rökr, the twilight of the gods, which occurs in the prose Edda (by Snorri), and has since been received into modern works, is no doubt merely a corruption from rök (q. v.), a word quite different from rökr; the corruption may have originated from Ls. 39—úlfgr hefir ok vel er í böndum skal biða ragna rökr, which resembles, Hjaðningar skolu svá biða ragna rökr, Edda i. 436; ragna-rökr is the form used throughout in the Edda, allt til ragna rökr, 98; þar liggir hann til ragna rökr, 114; hver tíðendi eru at segja frá um ragna rökr, 186; en þat er þeir göra langa frásögn of ragna rökr, þat er Trojumanna-orrosta, Edda (pref.); en við ragna rökr kom Miðgarðsormur, id.; frá fimbul-vetri ok ragna rökrum, Edda (Ub.) ii. 290: the word occurs nowhere else in old writers.

rök-samliga, adv. on good authority, Rb. 84; þessi saga er svá er til komin r., on so good authority, so trustworthy, Fms. viii. 1. **rök-samligr**, adj. reasonable, just, true; röksamlig ritning, Stj. 1; röksamlig bók, a true, learned book, 655 xxii. A. 2; röksamlig skilning, a true understanding, Mar.; röksamlig refsing, a just punishment, Fb. i. 409; r. í stjórni, just in government, Bs. ii. 3; freq. in mod. usage in the sense of conclusive, of an argument, authoritative, of a person. **rök-samr**, adj. energetic, one who makes his authority felt; þegar Jón biskup var sezt at stóli, var hann þegar röksamr ok embeittur í kirkju-stjórninni, Ný Fél. vii. (pref.)

rök-semd, f. reason, authority; hann skynjaði brátt hvíllrar röksemdar Brandr ábóti var, Bs. i. 681; fyrstþjóða af páfalegu valdi ok röksemd, K. A. 228; móti röksemd ritninganna, against the authority of Scripture, 230; meiri er röksemd þessarar ritningar, en allr glöggleikr mannlæga skilnings, Stj. 12; hin fyrsta er drottinnar r., ... annat er upphafins r., 20; bjóðum vér með valdi ok r. þessa þings, H. E. 469; á mannligar bóklitir ok Guðligar röksemdir, ibeological learning, 585. **2.** so also in mod. usage authority, energy in discharging one's duty.

rök-stólar, m. pl. a judgment-seat, Vsp.

rökva and **rökkva**, ad. [Ulf. *rikuizjan* = ακριβεῖν]: —to grow dark, darken; eigi verðr þat allt at regni sem rökrkr í lopti, Isl. ii. 481 (out of a lost verse in Heiðarv. S.); rökr at regni miklu, it darkens for rain, O. H. (in a verse of A. D. 1030); ok nú rökr (rekr Ed.) at elinu annat sinn, Fms. xi. 137. **II.** of the twilight, to grow dark; er tekr at rökkva ok nátt, Sks. 50 new Ed.; er rökrkr ok kveldar, v. l.; þegar er rökkva tök, Grett. 158 new Ed.; jafnan er rökkva tök á vetrum, Bs. i. (Laur. S.).

rökvið, n. [rökr; Ulf. *rikuiz* = ακριβος], twilight, but only used as a participle in the phrase það er rökvið; in other phrases rökrkr is used; the forms also vary, rekvið, rökvið is the oldest, whence rökrkríð and mod. rökkvað; er rekvið var, Hkv. Hjörv. 35 (Cod. requip); þá var hálf-rökrkríð, Grett. 150 new Ed. in Cod. Upsal., but rökvað (l. c.) in the Edit. 1853; þá er hálf-rökkvat var, 79, but rökríð, Cod. Upsal. l. c.; hvert kveld er hálf-rökkvat var, 141; um kveldit er rökkvat var, 183, but rökríð, Cod. Upsal. l. c.; þá var rökvið er þeir gengu ór kirkju, Sturl. ii. 214; föstu-kveldit var rökkvit nokkut, iii. 154; er hálf-rökkvit var, Al. 54.

rölta, ad. (rölt, n.), [Dan. *vralte*], to stray about restlessly.

RÖND, f., dat. röndu, pl. randir and rendr, Rm., Bs. i. 42; [Germ. and Scot. *rand*]: —a rim, border, Skáda R. 103; á fornum skjöldum var titt at skrifa ründ þá er baugr var kallaðr, ok er við þann baug skildir kenndir, Edda 87; skjaldar rönd, Vkv. 31; raubum skildi rönd var ór gulli, Hkv. 1. 33; bita í skjaldar rendr, Bs. i. 42. **2.** hence in poetry a shield;

brast rúnd við rúnd, Hkv. 1. 24; undir randir ek gel, Hm. 157: in prose it remains in the phrase, leggja saman randir, *to lay shield against shield*, of a hard struggle, Fms. xi. 95, Fas. ii. 208, Korm., Lex. Poët.: as also in the phrase, reisa rúnd við e-m, *to raise the shield against one*, to resist, viðstand, Eg. 587, Fas. i. 35, 292, ii. 190, 211.

3. a stripe; rauð rúnd liggir eptir baki honum, Fr. 408; dúkr með gulligum rúndum, Fms. iii. 177.

randa-fluga, u. f. a wild bee.

rúndóttr, adj. striped, 671. 16, Al. 168, N. G. L. iii. 162.

RÖNG, f., gen. rangar, pl. rengir, qs. vröng; [thus called from the curved form; from rangr, q. v.]:—a rib in a ship; nú ef brestir ór byrði eðr bordi eðr brotnar röng, N. G. L. ii. 81 (Jb. 147); ristin röng, Fms. vi. (in a verse); bifask rengir í röstum, vii. 49, freq. in mod. usage: poet. ranga-jör, -hjörtr, *the rib-steed, rib-stag*, i. e. a ship.

rösk-leikr, m. briskness, deftness, Fms. vi. 35, Sturl. ii. 217, Orkn. 344 old Ed.

rösk-llga, adv. deftly, bravely; er svá r. vann at, Nj. 270; r. segir þú, Grett. 155; berjask r., Hkr. i. 342; biskupi fór svá r., Bs. i. 772.

rösk-llgr, adj. deft, brisk.

rösk-mannllga, adv. bravely, Grett. 109.

röskótt, adj. [Ivar Aasen *raaskje* = *sleet, wet*]:—wet, rough; þeir fengu hvasst veðr ok höfðu röskótt (raskótt) fyrir stálinu, Fms. viii. 199.

RÖSKR, adj., with a *v* before a vowel, rökvan, rökvar, rökvir, rökva; compar. rökvari, rökvastr; prop. vraskr, yet in the Am. rhyming with *r*, röskr ræða, 51, 56, 88; [akin to Ulf. *urigan*; Dan. *rask*; Germ. *rasch*; Engl. *rasb* (with change of sense)]:—prop. ripe, mature, but only used metaph. *vigorous, doughty, brave*, Am. 51, 56, 88; röskr maðr, a valiant man, Nj. 106; röskr maðr ok einarðr, 223; hann var rökvastr maðr með Flösa einhverf, 205; mikill skaði er þat um svá rökskvan mann, Grett. 155; hann þótti því rökskvari sem meirr leiddi á æfi hans, Fms. vi. 218; mannvallir því er rökvastr var innan lands, Fas. iii. 292; verða eigi rökskvari menn en þessir at minni raun, Bs. i. 581; byggir ek at fíar konur muni finnask jafn-rökvar, Fms. xi. 229; svá röskr at vili, so ripe in understanding, Grág. ii. 68.

Rökva, u. f., rhymed *Rökva*, þd., the name of the maiden follower of Thor; she is a personification of the ripe fields of harvest.

rökvaask, ad, to grow up, ripen; þar til er sjálf vinberin rökvaðusk, Stj. 200; sjúndisk mér vísirinn vaxa snám þeim ok vinberin rökvaðusk, Stj.; ef sá randviðr rökvaðusk næði, Stor.; see *roskna*.

2. to grow up; ok er hann rökvaðisk fékk konungur honum skip, Fas. iii. 188.

rökvi, f. quickness, Al. 89.

RÖST, f., gen. rastar, pl. rastir, qs. vröst (?); [cp. reistr, rist; Engl. *race*; Norm. Fr. *raz*]:—a current, stream in the sea, such as the Pentland Firth; nú ef maðr hittir hval á röstum út, Gpl. 464; siglðu þeir í röst norðr fyrir Straumneskinum, . . . féll um sjórinu ok því næst vellti . . . hann lagðisk út í röstina, Fms. ix. 320; ok er þeir siglðu yfir Petlands-fjörð, var uppi röst mikil í firðinum, x. 145; vestr í röstum, Orkn. 154 (in a verse); in local names, Látra-röst in western Iceland.

rasta-fullr, adj. full of currents, Skv. 223.

RÖST, f., gen. rastar, pl. rastir, [different from the preceding; Ulf. *rasta* = *mulso*, Matth. v. 41; A. S. and Engl. *rest*; O. H. G. *rasa*; Germ. *rast*]:—prop. rest, but used only in the metaph. sense of a mile, i. e. the distance between two 'resting-places,' or 'baiting' points: distances on land were counted by rasts, on sea by vika, which seem to have been of equal length, thus in the old Swed. law, *rost at landi*, vika at vatni, Schlyter. The ancient Scandinavian *rast* seems to have answered to the modern geographical mile, which agrees with the Latin *mille* only in name, its actual distance being that of the rast, not the Roman *mille passus*. The distances were not measured, but roughly guessed, and varied (like the Swiss *stunde*) according to the nature of the ground traversed, the rasts through mountains or deserts being shorter than those in an inhabited district; hence such phrases as, þat eru langar tvær rastir, *it is two long rasts*, Fms. ix. 393; þeir söttu svá hart þessa eyðimörk, at skammar voru þá þrettán rastir eptir, *thirteen short rasts*, viii. 33: the following instances may serve, in Norway the distance from Oslo (the present Christiania) to Eidsvold was counted at eight 'rasts,' ix. 376; þeir fóruð svá nær at eigi var lengra til en röst, 371; þeir ríða síðan átta rastir . . . þrjár vikur eptir vötnum, 376; ríðu þeir nokkura hálfa röst, 423; þat var eina nótt, at eigi var lengra milli náttstaða þeirra en röst, viii. 63; rastar langr, ix. 394, 402; rastar-djúpr, Hým.: of the old forests, Eidda-skógr er tólli rasta langr, Fms. ix. 354; skógr tólf rasta langr, . . . þann skógr er áttján rasta var yfir, viii. 30, 31; sá skógr er Tvíviðr heitir, hann er tólf rasta breiddr, Rb. 332; fjogurra rasta ok tuttugu, Gullþ. 52:—six 'rasts' done afoot in one night is recorded as something extraordinary, Ólafí komi njósnin um kveldit, en þeir gengu um nóttina sex rastir ok þótti mönnum þat furdumikil farit, þeir komu á Ryðjökul um óttu-söng, Fms. vii. 317; átta röstum, þkv.: an immense distance is given at 'a hundred rasts,' hundrað rasta á hverjan veg, Vpm. (Eidda 41); hundrað rasta heyrði smelli, Skíða R. 150; heim-röst, a homestead; út-röst, the outskirts.

rösuðr, m. one who emits; reysk r., poet. 'reek-vomiter,' i. e. fire, Yt.

rösuill, adj. [rasa], apt to stumble, of a horse.

rötuðr, m. [rata], a bitter, finder, Bragi.

S

S (ess), the eighteenth letter, was, in the old Runes, on the stone in Tune, and the Golden horn, figured Σ ; in the common Runes h ; in the latest Runic inscriptions (12th and following centuries) l or b . Its name was 'Sól' (*Sua*)—Sól er landa ljómi, in the Runic poem; the h was specially, from its form, called the 'kné-sól' (*knee-sun*).

B. PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—Sounded sharper than in English. The *s* is in mod. Icel. pronunciation the only sibilant sound; in olden times *s* and *z* were distinguished in sound as well as in writing, but afterwards the *z* sound was lost or assimilated with *s*.

II. CHANGES: *s* into *r*, as vera, var, er, for vesa, vas, es; as also the particle *es* for *er*; Gothic *s* into Scandinavian *r* in the words, Goth. *bausan*, auso, = Icel. heyra, eyra; the inflex. Goth. *-s* into Scandin. *-r*: an assimilation has taken place in such words as laus-s, is-r, for laus-r, is-r; again, in vellums, as for *s* in such forms as búss (gen.) from bú, nýss = nýs, hirsiss = hirsis (gen.); in mod. usage this inflexive *s* is dropped in sound and spelling, laus, is: the ancients, on the other hand, said vissa, vissi, mod. visra, vissri (*sapientum, sapienti*):—*sn* is sounded *stn*, stndu, stndri, stndggr, stndjör . . . = snúða, snóri, snöggr, snjör . . . and thus spelt in some Norse vellums (e. g. the Barl.): here come in also such forms as laustn, njostn, ristna, = lausn, njösn, risna, reistn and reisin, O. H. L. (pref.) ix; so also the forms *Ást-ríðr*, *Ást-leifr*, *Ást-lákr* (see the remarks s. v. *ást*), = *Ás-ríðr* . . . *Ás-lákr*, *Baut*.

2. skt = sl, thus sklakka = slakka, D. I. i. 180, l. 10, but rare: cp. the Germ. spelling *schl* = Icel. and Engl. *sl* (Germ. *schlagen* = Icel. *slá*); as also the Fr. *esclave* and *slave*.

3. sk corrupted into *skr*, skokkr, skykkjum, and skrokkr, skrykkjótt; analogous are Icel. skjallr, Engl. *skril*:—*sk* for *s*, in sjaldan and skjaldan, Icel. saur-lá, Dan. *skor-leved*.

4. sk answers to Engl. *sk* (skip, fiskr, = Engl. *ship, fish*), except in a few words, as Engl. *skin, score*, which may be borrowed from the Norse. **6.** There are more words beginning with *s* than with any other letter of the alphabet; this is due to the combination of *st*, *sm*, *sp*, and *st*.

SADDE, part., older form *sadr*, Hým. 1, which answers to the Goth. and Lat., [Ulf. *saps*, Luke vi. 25, xv. 16; O. H. G. *sat*; Lat. *satur*; see *sedja*]:—sated, having got one's fill, Hým. 1; vera s. á e-u, Ld. 98; s. e-s, Hbl. 3; s. lifdaga, full of days, Bible; hálf-s., half sated.

sadning, f. satiety, fill, Stj. 157, 164, passim.

sadr, adj. sooth; see *sannr*.

safal, a. m., safal, n., Flor. 5, 7, 10, D. N.; [for word]:—a sable, the animal, and hence the fur, Eg. 57, 64, 71, O. H. 134, Fb. i. 545; safala-skinn, sable-fur, þord. 61.

SAFI, a. m. [Engl. *sap*; Germ. *safft*], the sap of trees (the juice of berries is called *logr*, q. v.); bóktr af viði ok safi, Fms. viii. 32; þeir áttu safu okugu birki-við, 33; ber ok safu, Fas. iii. 208, passim.

safn, n. a collection, Vm. 6, 15, passim in mod. usage.

safna, ad, see *sanna*.

sag, n. sawedust:—sawing, keppa sag, Skíða R.

saga, ad, to saw, cut with a saw, Barl. 166, Fms. vii. 89.

SAGA, u. f., gen. sögu, pl. sögur; gen. pl. *sagna* is rare; and in compds the gen. sing. *sögu* is preferred, thus *sögu-bók*, *sögu-fróðr*, where *sögu* is used in a collective sense; when gen. *sagna* is used it is often to be regarded as borrowed from *sögu*, as in *sagna-fróðr*, *sagna-meistari*; *sagna* from *saga*, however, occurs in *dæmi-sagna*, Stj. 560; Orkneyinga-sagna, O. H. 90, l. 3 from the bottom: [from *segja*; cp. Engl. *saw*; Germ. *sage*.]

B. A story, tale, legend, history. The very word owes its origin to the fact that the first historical writings were founded on tradition only; the written record was a 'saga' or legend committed to writing; the story thus written was not even new, but had already taken shape and had been told to many generations under the same name; hence the written history and the story told were both alike called *Saga*, just as in Gr. both were called *λόγος* (Herod. i. 184, ii. 161, vi. 19). In some instances when history is mentioned by name it is difficult to say whether a *told* or *written* *Saga* be meant; the former seems to be the case, esp. in the Landnámia—þar hefsk *saga* Harðar Grímkels-sonar ok Geirs, Landn. 62; þar góðisk *saga* þeirra Þorbjarnar ok Hávarðar ens halta, 127; Vébjörn var víga-maðr mikill, ok er *saga* mikil frá honum, 150; þar af góðisk *saga* Lsfríðinga ok víg Þorbjarnar, id.; þar af góðisk *saga* Bódmóðs gæpiss ok Grímolfs, 157; þar af góðisk Svarfíðla *saga*, 208; þar af góðisk Þorskríðinga *saga*, 124; ok þar var þóðrðr gellir leiddr í áðr hann tók manuvirðing, sem segir í sögu hans, 111. Some of these *Sagas* were perhaps never committed to writing; others not till a later date, when the tradition had deteriorated; but they were told and known by name at the time when the Landn. was first composed, see *Safn* i. 191. Written *Sagas*, again, are those recorded in later works,—ok geir hans í Laxdæla sögu, Eb. 334; sem segir í sögu Laxdæla, Grett. 13; sem segir í Bandamanna sögu, 22; visar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, 132; sem segir í sögu Njardvika, Ld. 296; sem í sögu Þorgils Hólmu-sonar segir, 290; sem segir í Eyrbýggja sögu, Landn. (Kb.) 90; sem segir í sögu Eiríks, Fms. ii. 214; sem segir í Vápnfirdinga sögu, 239; sem segir í Njáls sögu, þord. Síðu

II. 170; ok nokkurt vísar til í enum efra hlut sögu Hróks ens svarta, Sturl. i. 3 (lost); sem segir í sögu Ragnars konungs, Fas. i. 346, cp. 510; sem segir í Skjöldunga sögu, Yngl. S. ch. 33; sem segir í sögu Sigurðar hrings, Fas. iii. 216; í Ólafs sögu Tryggva sonar, 237; sem segir í Konunga sögum, as is said in the *Lives of the Kings*, 509, Jónsv. (1824) 52; sem segir í Jarla sögum, as is said in the *Lives of the Earls* (of Orkney), Fb. ii. 347; sem ritad er í sögu hans, Landn. 41, Eg. 589; hann kemur ok við Heiðarvíga sögu, Eb. 334.

2. phrases, hér hefur or hér lýkr N. M. Sögu, see *hefja* and *lýka*; hann kemur eigi við þessa sögu, *he touches not the saga, is not connected with it*, Grett. 22; or kemur hann við margar sögur, Eb. 334; hann er ór sögunni, *he is out of the story*, Nj. 23, 29, passim; or N. M. kemur til sögunnar, *comes into the story*; nú vikur sögunni til ..., *now the tale turns to ...*, Nj. 6; þat er löng saga at segja frá, *it is a long tale to tell*, Fms. xi. 89; lesa sögu, *to read a story*, x. 371; er engin saga af honum, *no record of him*, Grett.; skal við sögu söfa en eigi af mikil drekka, Str.; svá sem sögur eru til, *as the story goes*, Fms. i. 7; saga also includes the events which gave rise to the tale, hence the phrase, er saga þessi gördisk, *when this tale came to pass*, Fs. 3, and above. Classical passages referring to the Icel. Saga writings: þat var meirr en trau hundred vetrar tölfræð er Ísland var byggt, áðr menn tæki hér sögur at rita, Ó. H. (pref.); flestar allar sögur, þær er görzt höfuð á Íslandi áðr Brandr biskup Samundarson andaðisk, vöru ritadar, en þær sögur er síðan hafa görzt vöru litt ritadar, áðr Sturla skáld Þórðarson sagði fyrir Íslendinga sögur, Sturl. i. 107 (Arna-Magn. No. 122 B, whence Cod. Brit. Mus.) Story-telling was one of the entertainments at public meetings in Icel., at feasts, weddings, wakes; this was called *sagna-skemtan*, cp. the banquet of Reykhólar, A. D. 1119; hann sagði sögu Orms Barreyjar-skálds ok vísar margar, Sturl. i. 23; dansleikr, glímur sagna-skemtan, id.; honum var kostr á boðinn hvat til gamans skyldi hafa, sögur eða dans, um kveldit, iii. 281; such entertainments are mentioned even at the meetings of the Icel. alþing, as also at Yule time, see the interesting record of the Icel. story-teller in Harald S. harðr. ch. 99 (Fms. vi. 354-356), see also Sturl. iii. 304, 305, Fbr. (Fb. ii. 210); Ínginundr var fræði-maðr mikill, ok fór vel með sögur, Sturl. i. 9; þar vöru mjök töl uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, þorf. Karl. ch. 7.

II. *tales, reports*; eigi veit ek um sögur slíkar hvárt satt er, Nj. 259; jar-teimr hans urðu ágætir ok fór sagan fyrir í hvert þorp. Blas. 41; seg heill sögu! Fms. vi. 207; er yðr þá eigi segiandz-saga til, Ó. H. 206; það veitir að segja svá hverja sögu sem hún gengr, a saying, every saga must be told as it happened:—sönnu saga, a true story; skrok-saga, lygi-saga, a fable; dæmi-saga, a parable; álfa-sögur, trola-sögur, galdra-sögur, vítlegu-manna sögur.

comps: sögu-bók, f. a saga-book, volume of sagas, Vm. 117; sögubók forn, ok á margar sögur, Am. 42; Sturla lagði mikinn huga á at láta rita sögubæk, Sturl. ii. 123; þessar sögubæk, Maríu saga, Ólafanna sögur, Karlamagnús saga, Dipl. v. 18. sögu-brot, n. a fragment.

sögu-efni, n. materials for a saga; ritum vér þar ekki fleita af, eru þar mikil sögu-efni, Sturl. iii. 291.

sögu-ligr, adj. worth telling, important, Ísl. ii. 360. sögu-ljóð, n. pl. *epic lays*, Hkr. (pref.) sögu-maðr, m. a saga-man, Hom. 88; the hero of a tale, Magn. 448; one's authority for a report, tilgreina sinn sögu-mann.

sögu-meistari, a, m. a saga-master, Fær., Bs. sögu-sögn, f. a tradition, Fms. viii. 1. sögu-þáttir, m. an episode, Fas. i. 313.

saganda-örð, n. = sagorð, D. N. ii. 119.

saggi, a, m. moistness, dampness, freq. in mod. usage.

sagla, að, to saw or cut with a blunt instrument; metaph. to baggle.

sagna-maðr, m. an historian, Sturl. i. 9; Josephus s., Stj.

sagna-meistari, a, m. an historian, Stj. 245.

sagna-skemtan, f., see saga, Sturl. i. 25, þorf. Karl. ch. 7.

sag-örð, n. a saw, saying, N. G. L. i. 368.

SAKA, að, [sók; Ulf. *sakan* = *μαχέσθαι*, *μαχάσθαι*, *ga-sakan* = *ἀλέγχεσθαι*; A. S. *sacan*; cp. *söku*, *sækja*, *sékr*]—prop. 'to fight,' which remains in Hdm. 30. 2. to blame, find fault with; saka sik um e-t, to blame oneself for a thing, Nj. 20, Fms. xi. 2; sakask um e-t, to blame one another, Fb. ii. 25, Al. 81; þorvaldr lét ekki tjóa at sakask um verkit, Glúm. 374; cp. the saying, tjáir ekki að sakast um orðinn hlut, *no use to cry over spilt milk*; sakask við e-n, to throw the blame on, to scold, Mart. 121; sakask sáyrðum, to come to words, Ls. 5.

3. part. *sakaðr*, *charged, accused*, Gpl. 548; in the phrase, *sakaðr ok sífadr, foe and friend*, 14, 67, 547; *convicted, guilty*, Fms. ix. 427. II. to hurt, harm, scathe; þér skal ekki saka, Nj. 53; jarl kvað þat ekki saka mundu, Orkn. 408; *impers.*, *sakadi* hann (acc.) ekki, Fms. i. 104; Skúta sakadi ekki, Rd. 295; *sakaðr*, *hurt, wounded*, Sturl. iii. 267; var ekki borð sakt (damaged) í skipi þeirra, Ld. 76; mun ek göra ráð fyrir svá at ekki saki til, Fms. i. 189; Ólafr kvað ekki til mundu saka, Ld. 76.

2. recipr., eigi hygg ek okkr myni úlfa dæmi, at vér skyldim sjálfir um sakask, *that we should destroy one another like wolves*, Hdm. 30. *sakar-* and *saka-*, for these comps see *sök*.

sak-auki, a, m. a relation of a slain person entitled to an additional portion of *weregild*, defined in N. G. L. i. 79, 185, and Grág. ii. 183; a son or brother born of a bondwoman, a brother on the mother's side, a grandfather and grandson are so named, N. G. L. i. c., cp. also Grág.

i. c., where the sakauki is opp. to the receiver of the höfuð-baugr. *sak-auka-bót*, f. compensation due to a s., N. G. L. i. 187.

sak-bitinn, part. guilty, Fms. vii. 135, 294, Ld. 226, Ísl. ii. 385, O. H. 105, passim.

sak-bætr, f. pl. an additional penalty, fine, damages, Grág. ii. 87, 183, N. G. L. i. 21, passim.

sak-eyrir, m. a fine, penalty, Bs. i. 36, Jb. 444; esp. a fine due to the king, the king's *fiscus* or *privy purse*, Fms. iii. 16; konungs s., vii. 300; = *sakgildir* eyrir, en áðr hafði gengit s. sem í konungs múl, viii. 270. By the ancient law all transgressions of law were punishable with a fine to the king.

sak-fé, n. = *sakbætr*, N. G. L. i. 75.

sak-forli, n. a lawsuit, action, Landn. 259, Ölk. 36, Rétt. 5; = *sak-bætr*, D. N. passim.

sak-gildir, adj. current, as legal tender for a *sakeyrir*, Grág. ii. 187, N. G. L. i. 228.

sak-gömr (sák-gæfinn, Orkn. 308), adj. quarrelsome, offensive, Eb. 290.

sak-harðr, adj. severe, exacting, Finnb. 270, v. 1.

sakli, a, m. read sikni (?), Bs. i. 461.

sakka, u, f. [sökkva, cp. Germ. *sink-blei*], a plummet, Skt. 30.

sak-lauss, adj. [Old Engl. *sack-less*; Dan. *sages-løs*; Swed. *sack-lös*]:—*'sackless, innocent, not guilty'*, esp. as a law term, Nj. 175, Eg. 49, Ó. H. 32, Fms. i. 84, Söl. 6, passim in old and mod. usage; vera saklaus af e-u, Mag. 60; neut. *saklaust*, *without cause or reason*, Gpl. 226; mod. það er s., it does no harm.

sak-laysi, n. the being not guilty; in old writers esp. used in phrases, um (fyrir) *sakleysi*, *without due ground, without provocation*, Nj. 270; fadir hans sótti Hjalta um saklöysi, Bs. i. 19; at eigi hafi um s. verið, þar sem Gunnarr rauf sætt við þá nafna, Nj. 126; ekki górdi Kári þetta um s., hann er í öngum sættum við oss, 270; eigi er s. við þá, Fb. ii. 352; fyrir s., Fms. i. 302; Ólafr var eigi í s. við Sýja, O. H. L. 12; sumir kalla at eigi s. s. í þótt ..., Ld. 64. 2. *innocence*, passim.

sak-mál, n. pl. a charge, lawsuit; hefja s. við e-n, 677, 13.

sak-mettinn, part. = *sakgildir*, Fms. vii. 300.

SAKNA, að, [Dan. *savne*; Swed. *sakna*], to miss, feel the loss of, with gen., Korm. (in a verse), þkv. 1, Gkv. I. 9, Yt. 22; sakna vinar í stað, Fas. ii. 179; þá saknar hann hringsins, Nj. 74; þá var hann saknað, Orkn. 150; hann saknaði þeirra um myrgininn, Fms. vi. 325, Ó. H. 152, and passim. 2. to miss, *bevail*, of the mind, passim in mod. usage.

saknaðr and söknuðr, m. sorrow for a lost thing, Skv. 3. 13, passim in mod. usage.

sakni, a, m. a loss, = *söknuðr*, Fms. viii. 155, v. 1., cp. Bs. i. 461.

sak-næmt, n. adj. liable to a charge, blamable, Grág. i. 337, Stj. 498; eigi skal s. þó at menn blóti á laun, Fms. ii. 242; eiga s. við e-n, Ísl. ii. 385.

sakrament, n. [eccl. Lat.], the sacrament, holy communion, H. E. i. 513, Pass., Vidal.

sak-ráð, n. pl. consultation in a lawsuit, Grág. i. 11.

sak-ráðna, ráð, to tender advice in a suit, Grág. i. 11.

sak-rúnar, f. pl. Runes causing strife, Hkv. 2. 32.

sak-sóknir, f. pl. an action, lawsuit, Fær. 257, Sturl. i. 134, Gullþ. 25, Fms. vii. 142.

sak-snell, adj. lucky in lawsuits, Bjarn. 45.

sak-taka, tók, to convict, Lv. 96.

sak-tal (sók-tal, N. G. L. i. 184, Fb. i. 562), n. the law as to the penalties (*sakeyrir*) due to the king; hann setti lög... gördi s. ok skipaði bótum, Hkr. i. 72.

sak-tala, u, f. the tale of fines, = *saktal*, Grág. ii. 173.

sak-varr, adj. inoffensive, *shunning strife*, Bjarn. 51; thus written, and not *sáttvarr* (corrupt reading for *sacvarr*) as in the Edition.

sak-vörn (sók-vörn, Nj. 232), f. a defence; þeim manni er hand-selda s. hefur fyrir hann, Nj. l. c.: an excuse, exculpation, = *afsakan*, 655 xxvii. 2, Al. 75, Skt. 542.

SAL, n. [Dan. *salg*; Swed. *salu*; Engl. *sale*], a sale, bargain; þá skal hann sal taka, *then he shall make the bargain*, N. G. L. i. 75; taka á sal, id., Js. 9; skyldi á þessu vera þriggja ára söl, a sale at three years' notice, Dipl. iii. 11; til fyrsta sal, Gpl. 27; fyrir sal, before the sale, Js. 8; selja e-t sölum, to put up to sale, Grág. ii. 368; fara at sölum, to go on sale, 205; at kaupum ok sölum. salla-stefna, u, f. a 'sale-meeting,' auction, Gpl. 132, 183, Jb. 99.

sala, u, f. a sale; hafa sölur af e-m, Fas. iii. 91; varna e-m sölur, Nj. 73, v. 1.; til sölu, on sale, for sale, N. G. L. i. 39; kaup ok sölur, Sturl. ii. 2.

comps: sölu-maðr, m. a seller, also a purchaser; sölu-mann þann er ek hefi jörd selda, N. G. L. i. 88. sölu-váð, f. a piece of common stuff or cloth, for wadmal was the standard of payment; hann kastadi yfir sik söluváð, Sturl. iii. 112; söluváðar-bræðr, -kuð, -kyrtill, Finnb. 216, Grett. 148, Nj. 32; unless the word in this usage be derived from A. S. *sallow*, Engl. *sallow* (?). sölu-virðr, part. valued, H. E. ii. 195.

saldagi, a, m. the day of payment, D. N.

salerni, n. [akin to *salr*], a *privy*, Ld. 208, Fb. i. 416, ii. 87, Sturl. i. 118, þidr. 77, þjal. Jóns. 51.

sali, a, m. a *seller*, Jb. 56, 191.

sallaðr, m., ? = *salli*; þat hygg ek at hann færi út í Káraðes at búa um sallað sinn, Sturl. iii. 147.

SALLI, a, m. *dust* or *refuse*, e. g. of hay left in the crib by cattle; hveiti-salli, Stj.; drifu-salli, *snow-dust*, Snót 73.

SALR, m., gen. *saldr*, dat. *sal*, plur. *salir*, acc. *sali*, [cp. Ulf. *saljan* = *μῆναι*, and *salþwos* = *μωφ, ἑρῖα*; A. S. *selða*; Germ. *saal*; Swed.-Dan. *sal*]; — a *saloon*, *ball*; ór þeim sal, Vsp. (Hb.) 20; inn í sal, Hým. 10; *salar gafi*, the *bouse-front*, 12, Vkv. 7, Hðm. 32; *salar steinar* (the *pavement*), Vsp. 5; *endlangan sal*, Vkv. 15; *endlanga sali*, Skm. 3; *sali fundu auða*, Vkv. 4; *taog-reptan sal*, Hm. 35; *salr ór gulli*, ... *sal sá hón standa* ... *sá salr*, Vsp. 43, 44; í *sal*, Gkv. 2, 24, Gm. 14; *sali* (acc. pl.), 5, 6, 12, 16; *skjöldum er salr þakðr*, 9; *okkarn sal*, Skm. 16; *tíll sala varra*, Skv. 2, 13; *kom hann at sal*, Rm. 23; *nú skinn sól í sali* (acc. pl.), Alm. 36; *Suptungs salir*, *giant-ball*, Hm. 104; í *Öðins sali*, Em. 2, 3; *Svölnis salr* = *Walballa*, Lex. Poët.; í *lýða söllum*, in *dwellings of men*, Skv. 2, 3; *salr ausinn moldu*, of a *cairn*, Fas. i. (in a verse); at mitt lík ok þitt væri borit í einn sal, Edda (in a verse); *disar-salr* (q. v.), of a temple; poet. compds, *hjárta-salr*, 'heart-ball'; *salr þindar*, = the *breast*; *merjar-s*, 'marrow-ball', i. e. the *bone*; *dóma dæmi-s*, 'speech-ball', i. e. the *mouth*, Eb. (in a verse); *sjalla-s*, *fell-ball*, *beath-ball*, i. e. the *sky*; *grundar-s*, = the *earth*; *mána-s*, 'moon-ball'; *sólar-s*, 'sun-ball'; *röðla-s*, 'star-ball', i. e. the *heavenly vault*, Lex. Poët.; *sanda-s*, the *sea*, id.; as also *berg-s*, *fold-s*, *há-s*, *heims-s*, *hregg-s*, *regn-s*, the *mountain-ball*, *earth-ball*, *bigg-ball*, *world-ball*, *tempest-ball*, etc., i. e. the *sky*, id.; *drjúpan-salr*, 'dripping-ball', i. e. the *clouded sky*, Alm.; *dökk-s*, 'dark-ball', i. e. the *sea*; *auð-s*, 'treasure-ball', Fm.

II. in local names, **Sal-anger**, **Sal-björn** (an island), **Upp-salir**, **Fen-salir**, Fb. iii, Hkr., Edda: in pr. names, of men, **Sal-garðr**; of women, **Sal-björg**, **Sal-dís**, **Sal-gerðr**, Landn., Fb. iii. compds: *sal-bjartir*, m. the *bright-ball*, Yt. *sal-drótt*, f. *household-folks*, inmates, Hm. 100. *sal-garðr*, m. the *wall*, Vkv. 18. *sal-gaukr*, m. the 'ball-gowk', a *cock*, gallus, Gs. 7. *sal-gofnir*, m. = *salgaur*, Hkr. 2, 47, Edda (Gl.) *sal-hús*, n. a *closet*, Akv. 7. *sal-konur*, f. a *housemaid*, Skv. 3, 45, 48. *sal-kynni*, n. pl. a *home*, *homestead*, Skm., Rm., Gm. *sala-kynni*, id., Vpm. 3, (= mod. *húsa-kynni*). *sal-vörðr*, *sal-vörður*, m. a 'house-ward', porter, Yt. *sal-þjóð*, f. *domestics*, Vkv. 20.

¶ This word with its compds is obsolete in old prose writers, and only used in poets, for Edda 12 is a paraphrase from a poem.

salser, n. a *salt-cellar*, Dipl. iii. 4, 13.

SALT, n. [a word common to the Teut. as also the class. languages]: — *salt*, Stj. 609; *salt ok brauð*, Fb. ii. 24, Pr. 470, *passim*; distinction is made between *hvíta-salt*, *white salt*, Edda ii. 431, 515, and *svarða-salt*, *black salt*, from sea-water, N. G. L. i. 39; — of salt used for cattle, *salt skál* hann eigi meira góra en hann þarf at gefa búfé sínu, id.; — the phrase, *leggja sök í salt*, to *believe a case*, Bs. i. 690: the saying, í *salti* liggir sök ef *sækndr* duga; nú *stendr* skuld tuttugu vetr eða tuttugu vetrum lengr, þá *fymisk* sú skuld fyrir vátum, enn hann má koma honum til eids at *hváru*, þviat í *salti* liggir sök ef *sækndr* duga, N. G. L. i. 24 (Gpl. 494, Jb. 351). In Norway and Iceland salt was chiefly procured by burning seaweed, cp. 'brenndum brúk á sandi,' ... hinn þrði var upp á berginu ok brenndi þar, Frissb. 255; also from the sea, cp. þorst. Síðu H. 177, ek þóttumk ganga til sjófar þar sem var saltsviða mikil, ok þóttumk ek eta glóanda salt ok drekka sjáinu við. Such salt works are often mentioned, see the compds below. For salt used in baptism, see *geiða*.

II. in local names, **Salt-eyrr** (**Salt-eyrar-óss**), Eb.; of the sea, **Eystra-salt**, the 'East-sea', i. e. the *Baltic*, Fms. *passim*.

B. Compds: **salt-belgr**, m. a *salt-bag*, Vm. 29. **salt-brenna**, u, f. a *salt-burning*, Fas. ii. 91, 94. **salt-búð**, f. a *salt-booth*, *salt-shed*, Gpl. 378. **salt-eyða**, u, f. a *nickname*, Sturl. **salt-fat**, n. a *salt-vat*, Dipl. v. 18. **salt-fjara**, u, f. a 'salt-beach,' where salt is burned, recorded as belonging to a church; kirkja á saltfjöru í Gautavík, Vm. 155. **salt-görð**, f. *salt-making*, *salt-works*, Landn. 131. **salt-hola**, u, f. a *salt-pit*, Sturl. i. 61. **salt-hólmr**, m. a 'salt-holm,' v. l. **salt-karl**, m. a *salt-carle*, one who burns salt, as the humblest and poorest occupation, Eg. 14, Fms. vi. 9, Fas. ii. 499, D. N. ii. 192, v. 286: a *salt-boiler*, *salt-vat*, Am. 35 (cp. *jarnkarl*, *skeggkarl*). **salt-kotill**, m. a *salt-kettle*, Gpl. 378, D. N.; *saltketils sát* or *setr*, *salt-works*, D. N. *passim*. **salt-korn**, n. a 'salt-corn,' grain of salt, Vigl. 63 new Ed. **salt-krossa**, m. a *cross-shaped salt-cellar*, used in church at baptisms, Pm. 120. **salt-maðr**, m. = *saltkarl*, Fms. vi. 7. **salt-sáð**, n. a *nickname*, Fb. iii. **salt-stein**, m. *salt-stone*, Stj. 123. **salt-sviða**, u, f. = *saltbrenna*, Anal.

salta, u, f. *salt-water*, *pickle*; kirkjan á (ovns) á Steins-mýri tuttugu skjótur söltu, Vm. 172.

salta, að, to *salt*, *pickle*, Lv. 111; *saltaðr hvalr*, Dipl. iii. 4; *saltað fisk*, Art. 24, *passim*.

saltan, f. a *saltling*, *pickling*, D. N. ii. 93.

saltari, *psalteri*, a, m. [eccl. Lat.], a *psalter*, esp. the *Psalms*, Ld.

328, Fms. vii. 227, Am. 39, Dipl. v. 18, Hom. 139, Bs. *passim*; *saltra skrá*, Jm. 25, Pm. 24, Dipl. v. 12; *saltra töturr*, Am. 91.

salterjum, m. [Gr. *ψαλτήριον*], a *psaltery*, Fms. vii. 97, Fas. iii. 359. **saltr**, adj., sölt, salt: — *salt*, Sks. 628, Edda 4, 79 (where see the myth how the sea became salt), *passim*. **brim-saltr**, adj. *salt as brim*; *ú-saltr*.

salún, m. [for. word], a kind of *stuff*, H. E., D. N., Vm., Am.

SAM-, a prefixed particle in compds [cp. *samr*], signifying *combination*, not used singly.

SAMA, pres. *samir*; pret. *samði*; pres. subj. *sami*; pret. *semði*; part. *samat*, Al. 125; with suffixed neg. *samir-a*, it *begins not*, Hkr. i. 154. 1st. ii. 253 (in a verse); other tenses are taken from *sóma* or *sama*, q. v.; [akin to *sam*]: — to *bessem*, *best*, *become*; e-t *samir vel*, illa ..., it *begins well*, ill; or also, e-m *samir e-t vel*, illa ..., it *becomes one well*, all; sem þeim *sami* (subj.) *þat síst*, at ..., Ld. 264; eigi *samir þér þat*, 1st. ii. 242; *samir þér þat illa* at *veita mér útrúðleik*, Fms. i. 50, Ó. H. 216; sem þér *semði* *bezt*, Fms. vi. 150; *samir þat eigi*, xi. 123; *hitt þótt oss illa sama*, vi. 260; *mart ferr nú annan veg en bezt mundi sama*, v. 76; *svört eru augun*, systir, ok *samir þat eigi*, it *does not look well*, Korm. 20; *veittu alla þjónustu þá er samði*, Fms. x. 149, Skv. 3, 17; þann *umbúnað* er *göðum mönnum semði*, Fms. v. 94 (sömdr, Ó. H. 224, l. c.); *svá samði Kristi* at láta *þínask*, Hom. (St.) Luke xxv. 26; láta sér e-t *sama*, to *put up with a thing*, Sks. 476; *sama sér*, to *look well*; mundi *Guðrún* *ekki þurfa* at *falda* *sik til* at *sama* *betr en aðrar konur*, Ld. 210; *Hallgerðr sat á palli ok samði sér vel*, Nj. 25; *vil ek sjá hvernig þér sami skyrtan*, *how it fits thee*, Fas. ii. 201; *veiztu annas konung þann er jafn-vel sami sér í herklæðum sem ek?* Karl. 466.

saman, adv. [*samr*], but with a gen. form in til *samans*: — *together*; *lífa*, *koma*, *vera*, *búa*, *hafa*, *eiga* ... *saman*, to *live*, *come*, *be*, *dwell*, *have*, *own* ... *together*, *passim*; nokkurir s., Eg. 593; *allir s.*, all *together*, 11, Grág. i. 143, Ó. H. 40; *allt s.*, the *whole*; *báðir s.*, both *together*, Hom. 111; *helmingir s.*, half each, Grág. ii. 152; *þeirri s.*, the *majority*, i. 57; *einn s.*, one *alone*, Eg. 755; *honum einum s.*, Nj. 265; *hana em s.*, 129; *þrír, fjórir* ... *saman*, three, four ... *together*, Fms. viii. 34, Vigl. 22 new Ed.; *smá-saman*, by *degrees*, Háv. 45; *köðum s.*, *piecemeal*, Þórð. 62; *mörgum mönnum s.*, in *groups*, Fb. ii. 185; *riðlum s.*, in *small groups*, Fms. viii. 124, v. l.; *fadm s.*, Grág. ii. 336, Jb. 212; til *samans*, *together*, Bs. i. 68, Sks. 367, *passim* in mod. usage. compds: *saman-ballaðr*, part. *balled-together*, Karl. 124.

saman-bláðning, f. a *mixture*, Stj. *saman-burðr*, m. *compilation*, H. E. i. 584; mod. *comparison*, *collation*. *saman-draga*, dróg, to *gather together*, Bs. i. 134. *saman-dráttir*, m. a *contraction*, *gathering*, O. H. L. *saman-elga*, u, f. a *conflict*, Stj. 523, Bs. ii. 139, Grett. 90 A. *saman-hlaðning*, f. *compilation*, Skálda 188, 192. *saman-lea*, las, to *compile*, Fb. iii. 237. *saman-lestr*, m. a *collection*, Skálda 212; *compilation*, H. E. i. 584. *saman-líming*, f. *conglutination*, Skálda 177. *saman-lostning*, f. a *collision*, Skálda 183. *saman-neyta*, t. = *samneyta*, K. Á. 226. *saman-safna*, að, to *gather together*; reflex. to *come together*. *saman-safnanligr*, adj. *collective*, Skálda 191. *saman-samnaðr*, m. a *gathering-together*, Sturl. i. 156 C. *saman-setning*, f. *composition*, Skálda 177. *saman-skrifa*, að, to *compose*, *write*, Landn. (App.)

sam-arfi, a, m. a *co-heir*.

sam-band, n. a *connexion*, Stj. 33, Nj. 49, K. Á. 104, 116, Sks. 611; a *league*, Nj. 86, Ld. 166, Fms. vii. 280, Mar. *passim*. *sambanda-menn*, m. pl. *confederates*, Stj. 261.

sam-belt, f. a *joint-pasture*, Grág. ii. 287, Vm. 18, Dipl. iii. 8.

sam-bjóða, bauð, to *be equal to*, Fb. i. 310; *sambodit* e-m, *worthy of one*.

sam-bland, n. a *mixing together*, *intercourse*, Fas. i. 412, Bárð. 163, Fms. vi. 123, Bs. ii. 46.

sam-blanda, að, to *blend together*, *mingle*, Bs. ii. 81, El. 13.

sam-blandan, f. = *sambland*, Stj. 21.

sam-blandinn, part. *blended*, *mixed*, Stj. 7, 97, Fas. iii. 113, Eluc. 37.

sam-blása, blés, to *conspire*, Bs. ii. 72.

sam-blástr, m. a *conspiracy*, H. E. i. 507, Ann. 1360, Bs. i. 831, ii. 3.

samborgar-maðr, m. a *citizen*, Stj. 9.

sam-borinn, part. *born of the same parents*, Stj. 217, Hkr. iii. 146, Fb. i. 78.

sam-breyskingr, m. [brjósk], 'botch-potch,' e. g. fat and lean together.

sam-bróðir, m. a *confrère*, esp. of *friers*, Fms. vi. 28, D. N.

sam-brýnn, adj. one whose eyebrows meet above the nose; no evil spirit, it was thought, dared face a man 'with meeting eyebrows,' 1st. þjóð.

sam-bundinn, part. *joined*, *strung together*, Stj. 602.

sam-burðr, m. a *collection*, mod. *collation*, *comparison*. *samburð-*

ar-öl, n. a kind of *symposium* or *picnic*, to which guests brought their own provisions, Fms. vii. 190, 303, Ó. H. 151, N. G. L. i. 6.

sam-búð, f. a *dwelling together*, *cohabitation*, N. G. L. i, Bs. i. 632, Stj. 21, 195, 247.

sam-búnaðr, n. = *sambúð*, N. G. L. i. 339.

sam-bygd, f. = *sambúð*, Stj. 367.

sam-býli, n. *having a farm in common*. **sambýli**-maðr, m. **sambæri**-ligr, adj. *comparable*, Barl. 98, 136.
sam-daudi, m. *death at the same time*; at ykkar verði s., Grett. 144.
sam-daunl, adj. *smelling alike*; s. við annarra syndir, Hom. 54: hann er orðinn því samdauna, *he is come to smell like the rest*, only in a bad sense.
sam-dóma, adj. *of one mind*; verða, vera s., to agree, Lv. 46, Grág. i. 107, N. G. L. i. 124.
sam-dráttir, m. *a gathering*, Sturl. ii. 191, Stj. 647, Barl. 120.
sam-dreginn, part. *lined all over*, Fms. ii. 278, vi. 358.
sam-drykkja, u, f. *a symposium*, Fms. i. 280, Grett. 86 A, Stj. 418.
sam-dægris, adv., or **sam-dægrs**, Grág. ii. 32, which also is the mod. form; **sam-dægnia**, O. H. L. 121, N. G. L. i. 159, ii. 501, [dægr. dægn]: *within the same dægr* (q. v.), Gpl. 140, Fb. ii. 28, Stj. 34, Fs. 153, Grág.
sam-eiga, u, f. *joint-possession*; **sameigu**-maðr, *a joint-possessor*, D. N.
sam-eiginlega, adv. *in common*, Stj. Mar.
sam-eiginligr, adj. *common*, Stj. 8, 75, 223, Fms. ii. 226, Skálda 185.
sam-eiginn, adj. *common*, Stj. 403, Al. 154, Bs. ii. 17, Fms. ii. 199.
sam-eign, f. *dealings, conflict, fight*, Odd. 14, Grett. 115, Fbr. 161, Fas. i. 424, Fs. 7, 156: *communion*, Hom. (St.)
sam-ellífr, adj. *co-eternal*, Greg. 19.
sam-eina, ad, to unite: **sam-eining**, f. *unity*.
sam-eldi, n. *a living together*, Hom. 93.
sam-erfð, f. *a joint inheritance*.
sam-erfingi, s, m. *a co-beir*, Fms. i. 281, MS. 623, 28, Eluc.
sam-fagna, ad, to rejoice with another, Stj. 9, 52, 245, 426.
sam-fagnaðr, m. *a rejoicing*, Fms. ii. 135.
sam-fallinn, part. *fitted, meet*, Stj. 8.
sam-fang, n. *marriage*, N. G. L. i. 230.
sam-fara, adj. *travelling together*, Eb. 306.
sam-fastr, adj. *fast together, joined, connected*, Stj. 307, Gpl. 459, Fms. iii. 153: **sam-fast**, adv. *continuously*; þrjú sumur samföst, Grág. i. 2; sjau daga samfast, 623, 18; mæla samfast við e-n, Ó. H. 71: þeir fóru ekki samfast, Fms. vii. 264; hvárt sem hann liggir samfast eðr eigi, Grág. i. 156; þeir fóru mjök samfast, Fms. viii. 218; róu s., Hkr. ii. 49.
sam-feddr, adj. = **samfedra**, N. G. L. i. 186; Ástríð var samfedd við Knút gamla, Fagrsk. 101; frá samfeddum bræðrum, Gpl. 53, 215.
sam-fedri (-fedra), adj. *having the same father*, Fms. iii. 79; bróðir s., systir s., Grág. i. 170; Hkr. iii. 27; af samfedrum systur komnir, Gpl. 242; hún var eigi samfedra við Magnús konung, Fms. vi. 57; hún var samfedra við Flosa, Nj. 147; eru vit samfedri bræðr, Fms. ix. 246; systkin hvert samfedra, N. G. L. i. 48.
sam-félag, u, *fellowship, company*, Fms. i. 221.
sam-félagi, s, m. *a co-partner*, Fms. ii. 122, Mar.
sam-fella, u, f. *a joint, juncture*:—*continuity*, tvá daga í samfelli.
sam-felldr, part. *joined together, composed*, Skálda 161, 168: *continuous*.
sam-felling, f. *a joint*, Str. 4.
sam-fenginn, part. *whole, entire*, Grág. ii. 362, Stj. 438, 456, D. N.
sam-ferða, adj. *travelling together*.
sam-festiliga, adv. *jointly*, Stj. 60, 246.
sam-festing, f. *a fastening together*, Stj. 307, Skálda 203.
sam-fjórðunga, adv. *within the same quarter*, Grág. i. 150.
sam-fleytt, n. adj.; fara s., to travel together, Fms. ix. 382: *uninterrupted, in succession, one after another*, Fas. ii. 445, Gpl. 180, 284.
sam-flot, n. *a fleet sailing together*, Fms. vii. 286, 310. 2. *a sailing together*; hafa, halda s., Fms. i. 153, viii. 213, Eg. 126, Landn. 34.
sam-flotil, s, m. = **samflot**; fram frá samflotanum, Eg. 355; halda, hafa samflota, Dropl. 5, Grett. 86.
sam-fundr, m. *a meeting, interview*, Sks. 277.
sam-fylgd, f. *fellowship, accompaniment*.
sam-fylliligr, adj. *complete*, Skálda 178.
sam-færr, adj. *running along with*; skip samfært í róðri, Fms. viii. 335; agreeing, ii. 263, Rb. 516, Al. 95, Clar. 131.
sam-för, f., esp. in pl. *samfarar*, *a travelling together*, Grág. i. 405: *a marriage*, mæla til samfara við konu, to court, Fs. 128, Ld. 302; þá varðar fjórþaugs-garð samförin, Grág. i. 309; samför þeirra, Bret.: *wedded life*, s. þeirra var góð, Ld. 138; hvárt samfarar þeirra væri lengri eða skemri, 132: *intercourse*, Isl. ii. 382; vinveitar samfarar, Skálda 166; í samforum öllum, Grett. 165 new Ed., Fs. 121.
sam-ganga, u, f. *a 'going together'*, esp. of different flocks grazing together, Grág. i. 423.
sam-gangr, m. *a going together, conflict, fight*, Glúm., Edda 42: *cohabitation, marriage*, 21, Stj. 196; s. hjóna, Grág. i. 277; göra samgang sinn, to marry, Fms. ii. 130, N. G. L. ii. 373, Fas. ii. 400: *intercourse*, Sturl. ii. 117.
sam-gengt, n. adj.; eiga s., to have a common pasture, Grág. i. 423 B.
sam-geta, gat, to beget with, Barl. 183.
sam-gjarna, adv. *equally willingly*, Fms. iii. 45.
sam-gleðjast, dep. = **samfagna**.
sam-greiðala, u, f. *a contribution*, N. G. L.
sam-gróa, gróti, to grow fast to, Mar.

sam-hald, n. *a holding together, unity*, Fms. vi. 286.
sam-haldinn, part. *continuous*, Bs. ii. 66, 156.
sam-harma, ad, to have compassion on, sympathise with, Bs. i. 166, 170.
sam-harman, f. *compassion*, Mar.
sam-heiti, n. *a common name*, Edda.
sam-heldi, n. *a league, alliance*, Fms. v. 104, ix. 344, 395, 401.
sam-honda, u, f., or **sam-honding**, f. *a metre with the same rhymes repeated*, e. g. virðandi gefir virðum, Edda (Ht.) 133. 2. in mod. usage it is a kind of memorial verses strung together, e. g. the samhendur of Hallgr. Petsson in Snót (1866).
sam-hondr, adj. [hending], *composed in the metre samhenda*, Edda 133. II. [hönd], *harmonious*, of two men that work well together.
sam-héraðs, adv. *within the same district*, Grág. i. 239, Ld. 230.
sam-hlaup, n. *a concourse, riot*, Rétt.
sam-hlaupa, adj. *leaping together*, Fb. ii. 235.
sam-hlaupask, dep. to join in a riot, Bs. ii. 67.
sam-hliða, adj. *side by side*.
sam-hljóð, n. *a consonant*, Skálda 162.
sam-hljóða, adj. *concordant*.
sam-hljóðan, f. *consonance, harmony*, Skálda 173, Stj. 45.
sam-hljóðandi, part. *consonant*, Edda 121, Skálda 161.
sam-hljóðr, adj. *concordant*, Mag. 2.
sam-bringing, f. *the pealing with two bells together*, the third and last peal before service.
sam-hringja, d, to peal with two or more bells; var samhringt et þriðja sinn, Hom. 69, Bs. i. 847, Mar.
sam-hringja, u, f. *a kind of bell*, Bs. i. 132.
sam-huga (**sam-hugi**), adj. *of one mind, agreeing*, Fms. ii. 137, vi. 263, Grág. i. 377, Fa. 29, Bs. i. 107, Fs. 29.
sam-hugi, s, m. *concord, agreement*, Fms. iii. 85.
sam-húas, adv. *in the same house*, Hom. 127.
sam-hvíla, u, f. *a common bed*, K. þ. K. 12.
sam-hygga, hugði; s. e-m, to be of one mind with, agree with: **sam-hyggendr**, part. pl. Gh. 5, MS. 677, 11.
sami, s, m. *conciliation*; koma sama á með þeim, to reconcile them, Far. 127. 2. *honour*; tapa sama sinum, Far. 410. 3. *a due*; fá sinn sama, Fms. vi. 20; sem ek hafða fong á ok þinn var sami til, Barl. 66; þat er ekki sami, 'tis not becoming, Fbr. 81 new Ed. **sama-staðr**, m.; það er góðr samastaðr.
sam-jafn, adj. *equal to*, Fms. i. 122, vi. 344; ú-s., *unequal*, Fs. 33.
sam-jafna, ad, to compare: reflex. to emulate, Fms. viii. 240, v. l.
sam-jafnan, f. *comparison*, Hom. (St.), Skálda 185.
sam-jafnanligr, adj. = Lat. *comparandus*, Skálda 185.
samka, ad, [Dan. *sanke*], to gather, collect, of money, with acc., Stj. 99, v. l., Hom. 131; lætr hann s. féit í einn stað, Bs. ii. 35: with dat., s. penningum, i. 710 (Ed. *sumka* wrongly); samka upp, to pick up, Hom. 117: reflex. *samkask*, Barl. 51; see *sanka*.
sam-kaupa, adj. *agreeing in a bargain*, Jb. 377.
sam-kenning, f. *a common epithet*, Skálda 193.
sam-koypt, n. *a bargain*, Grett. 94 A, Fms. ii. 96, Róm. 134.
sam-koma, u, f. = **samkváma**, Sks. 171 new Ed., Barl. 196.
sam-kristinn, adj. *a fellow Christian*, Jb. 361.
sam-krækja, t, to book together, Finnb. 284.
sam-kund, f. [koma] = **samkunda**, Gpl. 431, Str. 21, Barl. 36; **sam-kundar-öl**, N. G. L. i. 409.
sam-kunda, u, f. *a feast, banquet*, Am. 1, Sturl. iii. 183, Fms. vi. 441, xi. 109, Finnb. 276, O. T. 24, Fb. i. 564, Gpl. 200, Sks. 356, Hom. 16, Greg. 28; **samkunda-hús**, *a banquet-hall*, Mar.; **sagnaðr**, -for, Th. 27, Greg. 29; **samkunda vitni**, *a wedding witness*, Js. 62: in old writers always in this sense. 2. mod. *a Synagogue*, N. T., Vidal. *passim*.
sam-kváma, u, f. (mod. **sam-koma**), *a meeting, assembly*, Grág. i. 165, 456, K. þ. K. 142, Fms. ii. 225, x. 393 (of a wedding), Sks. 785: *a collision*, Skálda 173. COMPS: **samkvámu-lag**, n. *an agreement*, Jb. 361. **samkvámu-maðr**, m. *a kind of umpire, a member of a meeting*, Grág. i. 457, K. þ. K. 146. **samkvámu-mál**, n. *a discussion*; hann kom seint ok var lokit öllum samkvámu-málum, *the debate was closed*, Lv. 76: *a stipulation*, afbrigð samkvámu-mála, Grág. i. 457, 458.
sam-kvæði, n. [kveda], *consent*, Grág. i. 2, 39, Nj. 233, Fms. v. 70 þiðr. 183, Isl. ii. 361.
sam-kvæðr, adj. *concordant*, Edda 124 (ii. 602).
sam-kvæmd, f. *a coincidence, congruity*, Edda 325.
sam-kvæmi, n. *a meeting, feast*.
sam-kvæmiligr, adj. *congruous*, Stj. 20: *meet, due*, ú-samkvæmiligr.
sam-kvæmni, f. *congruity, agreement*; ó-samkvæmni, *discordance*.
sam-kvæmr, adj. *congruous, agreeing, coincident*; ó-samkvæmr.
sam-kynja, adj. *of the same kind*, Stj. 254; ó-samkynja.
sam-kynnis, adv. *at the same home*, Valla L. 205.
sam-lag, n. *a lying together, fellowship, partnership*; binda, göra s. sitt, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 214, Stj. 107; s. fjár, Grág. i. 236; taka e-n til samlags,

Fms. vi. 183: *a share, jöfn samlög, an equal share*, Dipl. ii. 1; jörð með öllum gæðum, samlögum ok itölum, id. 2. *cobabitation, matrimony*, Fms. xi. 310, Stj. 36; eiga s. við konu, Fms. xi. 385; sáurulligt s., vi. 123; hún hafuði samlagi bónda síns, 656 B. 8, Fas. iii. 61; nauðga henni til samlags, Fms. i. 225; hjúskapar s., Stj. 426. 3. *communion*; í samlagi Kristinna manna, Fms. x. 242; veitir Guð þeim s. engla sinna ok allra heilagra, 656 C. 34; í samlagi góðra manna, Fs. 54; biðja samlags, 120; eðr hvert s. hefir ljósið við myrkrin, 2 Cor. vi. 14. *sam-laga*, að, to join, unite, Stj. 573, Fms. ii. 241: reflex. to join oneself to, 41: in mod. usage, to assimilate. *sam-laga*, u, f. a laying of ships together for battle; blása skipi til samlögu, Fms. ii. 306, viii. 135. *sam-lagari*, a, m. a companion, Mar. *sam-lagning*, f. [leggja], addition, (mathem.) *sam-landi*, a, m. a fellow-countryman, Fms. i. 275, vii. 33. *sam-laggja*, lagði; s. sér konu, to cobabit, Stj. *sam-leið*, f., in the phrase, eiga s., to travel in the same direction, so as to be able to join, Jb. 13. *sam-löndr*, adj. living in the same country; Gizurr var eigi s. þá er fadir hans andaðisk, Bs. i. 66; ef þeir væri samlendir, if they happened to live in the same country, Fms. v. 314; ef þeir lifa ok eru samlendir, Grág. ii. 126, Bjarn. 5, Ísl. ii. 386, Eg. 65: a fellow-countryman, Germ. *lands-mann*, þú ert þeim s., Fms. i. 284; hinn nánasti niðr s. ok arfengr, Grág. ii. 67, cp. the pun in Ld. ch. 59, 65. *sam-lengd*, f. = jafnlengd, K. þ. K. 42. *sam-litr*, adj. of the same colour, Lv. 29. *sam-liking*, f. comparison. *sam-likja*, t, to compare: reflex. to imitate, emulate, Stj.: pass. to be compared with. *sam-likr*, adj. like, resembling one another, Rd. 355, Karl. 308. *sam-liming*, f. conglutination, Skálda. *sam-lokur*, f. pl. a pair of shells fastened together. *sam-lyndi*, f. concord, oneness of mind. *sam-lyndr*, adj. of one mind, Fms. vii. 140, Blas. 44, Bs. ii. 75. *sam-lögis*, adv. side by side, in the same berth, of ships, D. N. *sam-löti*, n., in the phrase, göra e-m e-ð til samlætis, to make one of a company. *sam-mála*, adj. agreeing: in the allit. phrase, sáttir ok s., Grág. ii. 171, Ísl. ii. 381, Grett. 165 new Ed. *sam-máttugr* (-máttuligr), adj. sharing in power, Barl. 28, 100, 113. *sam-mæðr* (-mæðdr), adj. of the same mother, Nj. 2, Landn. 272, Gpl. 243, Fagrsk. 101, Stj. 188; cp. samfedr. *sam-mæðra* (-mæðri), adj. = samæðr, N. G. L. i. 185, Grág. i. 170, Fms. v. 93, vii. 177, Landn. 88. *sam-mælaak*, t, dep., in the phrase, s. á e-t, to be of one mind in a matter, to agree in a thing, Nj. 86; þeir sögðusk hafa sammælaak á þat, at..., Fs. 128: to fix an interview, í þat sama rjóðr sem þau höfðu sammælaak, Fas. ii. 201. *sam-mæli*, n. an agreement, Bs. i. 773, Finnþ. 230, Rétt. 73, D. N. *samma*, að, also spelt *safna*, and so in mod. usage, [saman; cp. Germ. *sammeln*], to gather, collect, with dat., and so in mod. usage; *samma* Niflungum, Akv. 17; s. liði, Eg. 9; s. herliði, 10; s. her, Fms. i. 12; s. geldfé, Eg. 740, 741; þeir söfnuðu at sér mönnum, Nj. 23; var víðar safnat, Eg. 32: metaph. *samma* skrókvi, to put together slander, Lex. Poët.: with acc., *samma* mikinn her, Fms. x. 337; s. saman mikitt fólk, 289; *sam-ðakkrat*, xi. 27; hann samnar þat ok saman dregr, Stj. 99; saman samnandi týndar þjóðir, 402. II. reflex. to gather together; þeir samnaðusk saman, Fms. i. 136; söfnuðusk þeir saman, Eg. 59; honum samnask útöluligr herr, Al. 17; þá er Páli þótti safnask (increase) fjárhlutr sá, Bs. i. 135. *samnaðr*, safnaðr, söfnuðr, m. a gathering, host; göra samnað, to gather men, Fms. ix. 359, v. l.; rjúfa samnað, Eg. 58; kom þar safnaðr nokkurr móti honum, Fms. vi. 406; var þar fyrir samnaðr ok herhlaup, Ó. H. 88; samnaðar-öl, samburðar-öl, Ó. T. 24; liggja í safnaði, Fms. v. l. 294, x. 344; safnaðr afni, Fas. ii. 430. 2. a congregation; er hann tekinn í bræðra samnað, Mar.; berr svá til at nokkurr af samnaðinum görir confessionem, id.: in mod. usage söfnuðr, but gen. safnaðr, eccl. a congregation, worshippers, N. T., Vidal. passim. *sam-nafni*, a, m. a namesake, Sighvat, Finnþ. 350. *samnan*, f. a gathering, Stj. 52, Hom. 140. *sam-neyta*, t; s. e-m, to sit at table, have intercourse with, Mar., K. A. 222, 224, 228, Fms. i. 272; hvárigr vilde öðrum s. Kristnir menn eða heidnir, Bs. i. 41; s. bannsettum mönnum, 490; s. við e-n, id., 489. *sam-neyti*, n. communion, intercourse, Hom. 141, Bs. i. 490, Eg. 265; kristilegt s., Fms. xi. 442; s. heilagra, the communion of saints, Hom. 100, in the Creed, passim: participation, Grág. i. 70. *sam-neyting*, f. a bolding intercourse with, Bs. i. 490. *sam-neysla*, u, f. = samneyting, Anecd. 26. *samning*, f. [semla], an agreement, treaty, Sturl. ii. 173; samningar-maðr, a trusty man, one true to his word, Ld. 116.

samningr, m. a mediation, Fær. 244: an agreement, Fb. i. 512, H. E. i. 406; of a written deed, Bs. i. 735, and in mod. usage. *samn-róf*, n. a congregation, Edda 108. *sam-ókan*, f. to express the gramm. term conjugation, Skálda 185. *sam-plnask*, d, to have compassion upon, H. E. i. 410, Bs. i. 338. *sam-pining*, f. compassion, Th. 25, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 90. *SAMB.*, adj., sóm, samt. The definite weak form (*sami*, *sama*, *sama*, pl. *sömu*) has so far prevailed that the indefinite form chiefly remains in peculiar phrases, but not throughout the cases, gen. *sams*, *sams-dam*, Am. 21; *sams* misseria, Gkv. i. 9; *sams* konar (but rare); *sams* bérna, Grág. i. 92, 152; dat. sing. fem. *samri* (með *samri* grein), Dipl. v. 21; acc. sing. fem. *sama*, in the phrase, í *sama* sving, see below: plur. *samir*, Bs. ii. 41; söm laun, Clar.: neut. samt, samt lag, Fms. xi. 55; but esp. as adverb, see below: but the acc. sing. masc. *saman*, acc. pl. *sama*, *samar*, gen. *samra* scarcely occur: even at the present day the indef. nom. is used only in peculiar phrases, thus náttúran er sóm að sjá, Eggert; *samr* og *jafn*; so also in the instances where *samr* means *agreeing*, the indef. form only is used: (in Ulf., only the indef. form remains, *sama* = *ó ávörð*; Dan.-Swed. *samma*; Engl. *same*; Old Engl. (and in Spenser) *sam*; but not in A. S.; *sama* in English is therefore a borrowed Norse word, see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 4, 5, and Mr. Earle's Philol. of the Engl. Tongue; akin are Lat. *simul* and *similis*, Gr. *σύν* and *ὁμοίως*.) B. The same; the def. form is used both with and without the preceding article (inn in it); enna sömu, Grág. i. 92; í *sama* húsi, 329; enn *sama* konar, Skálda 165; þat *sama*, Fms. xi. 68; varð honum opt *sama* á munni, Fas. iii. 198; í *sama* stað, Fms. x. 132; *sami* ok í kveld, Grett. 98 A; sá er maðr enn *sami*, Fbr. 28; hafa var *samr* í boðum sínum, the same, unaltered, Sturl. ii. 254; með *samri* grein, likewise, Dipl. v. 21; komask í samt lag, to become as before, Fms. xi. 55; svá fór sem samt sá, it turned out the same way, Fas. i. 128; enn er samt sem fyrra dag, Fms. vii. 146; enn er samt um viðnefni, ii. 51; *samr* hiti er þar jafnan, Al. 50; söm erfiðis-laun, Clar.; *samir* á svörum, Bs. ii. 41; at sömu, likewise, all the same, Hom. 70, Gpl. 405; í *sama*, the same, likewise, Hom. 27, 75, Vfm. 20, Gen. 12; svá it *sama*, Ísl. ii. 341; with dat., kom Guðrún eigi síðan í *samu* rekkju Ólafs, Hkr. i. 275; hvila í *sama* sving konu, to cobabit, Grág. i. 329; kom hón aldri í *sama* sving Angrími, she forsook him, never shared bed with him afterwards, Glüm. 374; í *sama* húsi konu þeim, Grág. i. 314; maðr er moldu *samr*, Söl. 47. II. agreeing, willing, of one mind; sem sex skynsamir menn verða *samir* á, Gpl. 464; áðr hón telisk sóm at ljá vápn, Fm. 31; ek em *samr* at semja svörð leik, Draum.; seggr varð *samr* at þiggja bættr, Sturl. (in a verse); hann var *samr* um yðra ferð, Fb. i. 19; ek hefi verið ávallt úsámr (unwilling) at eiga hlut í stórmálum, Sturl. iii. 7; *samr* á sáttir, to have a need to peace, Jd. 23; worthy, slíkt em ek *samr* at ræða of þik, Líka. 47; úsámr e-s, averse to, Merl. 2, 2; hjálm-s., bebelmed, Lex. Poët. III. samt, adv. continuously, together; viku alla í samt, Clem. 48; áttatíu daga í samt, Bret. 50; fjórum sinnum í samt, Rb. 568; sjau vetr og samt, Sks. 113 B; allir samt, all together, Fms. ii. 261, [Old Engl. *alle samen*]; öll samt, 656 A. i. 2; öllum samt, Fms. i. 15; allt samt fjórtíu ok átta, Dipl. v. 18; báðir samt, bæði samt, Nj. 111, Ísl. ii. 213 (v. l.), Fms. ii. 49; einn samt, alone, ix. 25, (Germ. *einsam*); fyrir sjóminni einni samt, Edda 28; yet, all the same, Fas. i. 443 (paper MS.), freq. in mod. usage = Germ. *zwar*. C. -sámr, -samliqr, as inflex. suffix, like Engl. -some, as in *glad-some*, etc., see Gramm. p. xxxiii. (col. 2. VI.) *sam-ráða*, adj. of one counsel, united, Bragi, Eluc. 39, Fms. iii. 118, Stj. 550. *sam-ráðit*, part.; hafa s. e-t, to take counsel together, Ísl. ii. 344. *sam-reið*, f. a riding together, 655 xxv. 2. *sam-reki*, a, m. a common jethum, Grág. ii. 365, Vm. 156, 159. *sam-rokkja*, t, to share a bed with, Fms. ix. 230, Clar. *sam-ronnandi*, part. *ronning* together, Rb. 232. *sam-rétti*, n. a uing folds, pastures (rétt) together, N. G. L. iii. 35, 36. *sam-riddari*, a, m. a fellow knight, 623, 32, Róm. 116. *sam-riksja*, t, to rule in common with, Fær. 137. *sam-rýndr*, adj. [rún], intimate, friendly. *sam-ræði*, n. confidence, Sks. 358, Str. II. carnal intercourse. Hkr. i. 102, Stj. 318, 540. *sam-ræður*, f. pl. conversation, Barl. 93, freq. in mod. usage. *sam-sáttir*, adj. concordant, Landn. 333, Sks. 300. *sam-setja*, t, to connect, Skálda 167, Bs. ii. 111; samsett tala, a compound figure, Alg. 356; to compose, of writing, Fb. iii. 248, Stj. 59, Vm. 123. *sam-setning*, f. composition, Skálda 174. *sam-siði*, qv. *samsinni*, a, m. a companion, Stj. 51. *sam-sinna*, t, with dat. to consent. *sam-sinni*, n. company, fellowship, Hom. (St.), Stj. 521; ok fjóðri s. þeirra, 655 x. 1: observance, blyðni ok s., 677. 4: consent, (mod.) *sam-siða*, adj. = samhlíða. *sam-skapa*, adj. of one mind, Sturl. i. 94, v. l.

sam-skara, að, [skúr], to join boards; skipit varð mjök samskarar um botninu, Fms. viii. 106; see skara.
sam-skipa, adj. sailing in the same ship, Grág. i. 216, Fbr. 53.
sam-skulda, adj. balancing, of accounts; það er s., making accounts equal, Fms. ii. 246, Fas. iii. 86.
sam-slaga, adv. of the same kind, (mod.)
sams-maðr, m. [samt B. II], a peaceful man, Ó. H. 92.
sam-stafa, u. f. a syllable, Edda (Ht.) 120, Skálda 174, 178.
sam-stafan, sam-stöfun, f. = samstafa, Skálda 167, Edda 120.
sam-stafigr, adj. belonging to a syllable, Skálda 180.
sam-staft, u. adj. all of one burden; mjök mun þér s. þykkja, þvíat ek mun einn veg alla ráða, Ld. 128.
sam-stundis (sam-stundar, D. N.), adv. at the same moment, Fms. v. 168.
sam-suða, u. f. fusion, of metals.
sam-sumars, adv. in the same summer, Nj. 251, Korm. 160, Fs. 75, Eb. 52 new Ed., Grett. 156.
sam-svara, að, to answer, (mod.)
sam-svarning, f. a conspiracy, Róm. 341, 348.
sam-sveit, f. a common country, Mar.
sam-systkin, n. pl. = systkyn, D. N. ii. 807.
sam-særi, m. [sverja], a conspiracy. **samsæris-maðr**, m. a conspirator.
sam-sæti, n. a sitting down together; taka s., to sit down at a feast, Fms. ii. 261, Stj. 460; veita mér s. (to entertain me) at sjálfis síns borði, 539;—an assembly, entertainment, í svá góðu s., in such a good 'set,' in such good company, St. 151; staddir í s., Sks. 370. COMPS: **sam-sætis-drykkja**, u. f. a banquet, Sks. 358. **samsætis-menn**, m. pl. bench-fellows, Sks. 366, 367.
sam-sætt, f. a compromise, convention, H. E. i. 396.
sam-sætta, t. to reconcile, Barl.: reflex., D. N.
sam-tak, n. a united effort, pulling together; hafa s. at e-u, Isl. ii. 106; esp. in plur., samtök, hafa samtök móti e-m, H. E. i. 433.
sam-taka, tók, to do in common, N. G. L. i. 448; s. e-t með sér, Stj. 258, 439.
sam-taka, u. f. the collection of a tax, D. N. ii. 263.
sam-taka, adj. pulling together; verða s.
sam-tal, n. a colloquy, interview, Stj. 129, Fms. vi. 226, Bs. i. 736, Barl. 93; a counting together, 99; gen. sam-tals, adv. altogether, in sum.
sam-telja, talði, to count together, Hom. (St.)
sam-tempra, að, to moderate, Bs., Mar.: sam-tempran, f., Bs. ii. 61.
sam-tenging, f. a connection, Rb. 168, Sks. 51, Skálda 180, 183.
sam-tengja, d. to knit together, join, Fms. iii. 163, Rb. 166, K. Á. 20, 102, 114, Blas. 47; pass., Stj. 34, Hom. 141, Greg. 31.
sam-tíða, adj. contemporary, with dat., 625, 94, Fas. i. 413, Bs. i. 127, 619, ii. 104, Skálda 201; þeir voru allir s., Fs. 124; margar sögur verða hér s., Sturl. i. 106.
sam-tíðis, adv. = samtíða, Fas. ii. 459, Fs. 28.
sam-tíma, að, = samtíða, Bs. ii. 27.
sam-tíningr, m. pickings.
sam-tvinna, að, to twist together.
sam-týni, n. [tún], the line of a common fence, common boundary, Dipl. v. 19.
sam-týnis, adv. abutting on, adjoining, metaphor from fields with a common fence (tún); liggja s., to lie together, of land, Gpl. 356, 357; sitja s. við e-n, cp. Engl. 'to live next door,' Ld. 246, Rd. 285, Eb. 86; fæðask upp s., Eg. 729 (samtýmis in the Ed. is a misprint); þat var s. við bæ Kálfa, Bjarn. 39.
sam-veldi, n. joint authority, rule, Fms. x. 310, 311, xi. 312, Rb. 400, Stj. 314, Fas. i. 190, Sks. 340.
sam-vera, u. f. a living together, community, Stj. 1, K. Á. 132.
sam-verkan, f. co-operation.
sam-verskr, adj. Samaritan, Ant. R. ii. 417, N. T., Vidal.
sam-vidan, f. a foresting together, wood gathering, Vm. 60.
sam-vinna, u. f. a working together.
sam-vinnandi, part. working together, Stj. 198, 467, K. Á. 228, Fms. xi. 310.
sam-vinnari, a, m. = samvinnandi, Skálda 204.
sam-virða, d. to estimate equal in worth, compare, Fms. x. 338, Stj. 25, 83.
sam-virðilligr, adj. of like value, Th. 18.
sam-virðing, f. full value, Stj. 156, Mar.
sam-víat, f. a living together, Fms. xi. 424, Grett. 162, Gpl. 227.
sam-vistn, u. f. = samvist; á málstefnum ok öllum göðum samvistum, meetings, Sks. 274; mun nú skilja várar samvistur (samvistu), Fas. i. 375, Fs. 80, Ld. 286, Fms. vi. 226; ekki bregðr okkarri samvistu, 59; nálægr at líkam samvistu, Fms. iii. 63; samvistur syndugra, Hom. 105; þá varðar honum eigi við lög s. við skógarmann, Grág. i. 73, 138; vera samvistum með e-m, N. G. L. i. 155;—of wedded life, nýttí Hrafn lítið af samvistum við hana, Isl. ii. 250; ok er þeirra s. fáligr, Fas. i.

209; kallaði miklu betri þeirra samvistu en at hón ætti svá gamlan mann, 50; hón hafði fengið barngetnað af þeirra samvistu, Stj. 514.
samvistu-maðr, m. a companion, 677, 11.
sam-vista, adj.; vera s. við e-n, to dwell among, Stj. 318.
sam-vistilligr, adj. attached, Stj. 495.
sam-vit, n. [Swed. sam-veta], the conscience, H. E. i. 561. 2. consciousness; heill at samviti, Munk. 39.
sam-vitandi, part. cognisant of, privy to, Fms. viii. 280, xi. 241, Fbr. 34 new Ed.
sam-víska, u. f. the conscience, Gpl. 7, K. Á. 202, Fms. i. 141, Dipl. ii. 19, Barl. 85, Bs. ii. 118, freq. in mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal. 2. consciousness; heill at samvíska, krankr at líkama, Munk. 49; heill at líkama ok samvíska, Dipl. iv. 8. **samvíska-lauss**, adj. (-loyul, n.), without conscience, cruel.
sam-vægja, d. to yield mutually, Stj. 384; to be of equal weight, match, samvægja e-m, Fb. i. 521.
sam-værr, adj. living in peace together; sáttir ok samværir, Grág. ii. 169.
sam-þinga, adj. = samþingi, Fms. viii. 173.
sam-þingendr, part. pl. members of the same district, N. G. L. i. 21.
sam-þingi (-þinga), adj. from the same jurisdiction (district); þann mann er samþingi er við hann, Grág. i. 102, 114; þess héraðs er samþinga er, 256; ef þeir eru s., 84.
sam-þingi, n. a common jurisdiction. **samþingis-góðar**, m. pl., the three priests (goði) within the same district (þing) were so called, Grág. i. 24, 116, Nj. 214, Glúm. 386; see goði.
sam-þjónn, m. a fellow-servant.
sam-þrell, m. a fellow-thrall, Hom. 38.
sam-þykki, u. consent, oneness, concord; opp. to sundr-þykki, þat er villi várr bónda ok s., Fms. i. 34, 220; með einu s., with one consent, Ó. H. 88; brátt góðusk greinir um s. konunganna, Fms. vi. 185; vant var at gæta til samþykkis þeirra, 220.
sam-þykkiligr, adv. unanimously, H. E. i. 528, Th. 12, 25, Str. 54.
sam-þykkilligr, adj. consenting, Bs. i.
sam-þykkja, t. to consent to; s. e-l, Nj. 150, Gpl. 41, Stj. 254;—also with dat., Fms. xi. 265, MS. 623, 29, K. Á. 134; s. með e-m, to agree with, Fms. vii. 305. 2. reflex. to consent to, Ld. 22, Fms. vi. 177; s. e-m, 623, 29. 3. to reconcile, Barl., Hom. 67, 82, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 1848, p. 372; recipr. to come to terms with one another, H. E. i. 247.
sam-þykkja, u. f. = samþykkt, Fr.
sam-þykkir, adj. agreeing, at peace with one, opp. to sundrþykkir, Fms. vii. 150, Ld. 38; consenting, s. e-u or e-m, or s. við e-n, Str. 77; vertu snarlga s. þinum mótstöðu-manni, Matth. v. 25.
sam-þykkt, f. consent, agreement, K. Á. 112, 200, Dipl. ii. 8, Mar.; samþykktar bréf, a contract, Dipl. iii. 5.
sam-þýðask, d. dep. to associate with; s. við e-n, Pr. 90.
sandi, a, m. a nickname, Fms. x.
SANDR, m. [common to all Teut. languages, except that Ulf. renders *ámuos* by *malma*]:—sand; sandr né sár, Vsp. 3; sandi orpin, Grág. i. 354; sandi ausinn, Orkn. (in a verse); súna í sandi, Ó. H. 229; Auðr var grafin í sand þar sem flæðr gékk yfir, Fms. i. 248; the phrase, kasta sandi í augu e-m, to throw dust in one's eyes, Sand, (in a verse):—the sea-shore, skip koma at sandi, Hkv. i. 48; lítilla sanda, Hm.; á sandinum, fyrir sandi, reka upp í sand, and so on, freq. in old and mod. usage; fjöru-sandr, beach sand; ægi-sandr, q. v.;—also of the sand from volcanoes, eldr kom upp ok Heklu-felli... bar norðr yfir landit sand svá þykkvæn... meðan niðr rigndi sandinum, ... haldi svá alla jörðina af sandinum, annan dag eftir fauk svá sandrinn, at..., Bs. i. 804, passim. 2. in plur. sand-banki, sandy ground; eru þá smár sandar allt með sjó, Eg. 141; sandar, öræfi ok brim, Hkr. i. 229; riðu þeir austr yfir sanda, Nj. 114; um sandana víða, Fs. 157;—poët. the sea is called sand-himinn, sand-men, sand-heimr, Lex. Poët. II. freq. in local names, Sandr and Sandar, Sand-á, Sand-fell, Sand-nes, Sand-brekkja, Sand-dalr, Sand-eyrr, Sand-gil, Sand-hólar, Sand-lækur, Sand-vík; whence Sand-fellingar, -víkingar, m. pl. the men from S.: Sandhóla-ferja, u. f. the ferry of S., Landn. Gen. sands and sanns (Lat. veri) are sounded alike, hence the pun or riddle, Mart er snátt í veltling manns, | gettu sanns (guess sand or guess right), | þó þú verðir í allan dag þá geturð aldrei hans.
B. COMPS: sand-bakki, a, m. a sand-bank, -bill, Bs. i. 287. **sand-bára**, u. f. a sand-wave, Al. 51. **sand-brekkja**, u. f. [Dan. sand-brink], a sand-ridge, sharp-edged sand-bill, Grett. 133 A. **sand-fall**, -fok, n. a fall of sand from a volcano, Ann. 1300, Al. 50. **sand-fönn**, f. a sand-drift, Róm. 236. **sand-haf**, n. [Dan. sandhav], a 'sand-ocean,' desert, Al. 50. **sand-hafri**, a, m. 'sand-oats' = meir, q. v.; as a nickname, Fms. ix. 370. **sand-hóll**, m. a sand-bill, Karl. 241, Pr. 201. **sand-hverfa**, u. f. a sand-flounder, a fish, Edda (Gl.). **sand-klyptir**, f. pl. 'sand-elefs,' a local name, Sturl. i. 41. **sand-korn**, n. a grain of sand, Sturl. (in a verse). **sand-kvama**, u. f. = sandfall, Ann. **Sand-leið**, f. a way through the desert Sand in Icel., the present Sprengi-sandr, Stóri-sandr, Rd. 244. **sand-ló**, L l.

f. a bird, the sanderling (see sandler). Eggert Itin. sand-lægja, u. f. a kind of seabird, Edda (Gl.) sand-melr, m. a sand-billock, Landn. 77. Ó. H. 126. sand-migr, m. a kind of shell, mya truncata, Björn. sand-möl, f. gravel, Fs. 143. sand-sili, n. a kind of berring. sand-stór, f., botan. bent grass, carex arenaria. sand-sumar, -vetr, m. a sand-summer, -winter, so called from volcanic eruptions, Sturl. ii. 93, 129. sand-torfa, u. f. a sandy sod, Landn. 101. sand-víðir, m., botan. 'sand-witby,' salix arenaria. sand-púfa, u. f. a sand-mound, Grett. 156.

sangr, adj. singed, burnt, of porridge, freq. in mod. usage.

sanka, ad. = samka, Barl. 37, 206.

sanna, ad. [Goth. *sunjon*; Dan. *sande*], to prove, make good, affirm; sannadi annarr en annarr synjandi, some affirmed, some said no, Hkr. ii. 216; seg þat satt vera er þú hefir sannað, 645. 61; þann órskurd sem vér höfum siunt ok sannat, Stj. 3; þat finnsk í frásögn Ára ins fróða, ok eru þeir fleiri er þat sanna, at . . . Fms. x. 275; þat skal nú sanna (to show) hversu þeir telja, id. —s. e-u á e-n, to convict one of; aldri varð því enn á mik sannat, at ek væra falsari, ix. 262; sanna e-t á hendr e-m, to prove it against one; þeir sönnuðu þat honum á hendr, 625. 91, Al. 24; þá sannar hann sér skuld á hendr, N. G. L. i. 23; þá sannar hann sér stuld á hendr, 83; sönnuðu þeir þat mörgum orðum, 96; sanna e-t með eðri, Nj. 235, Dipl. ii. 16; s. með jarsteinum, Fms. vi. 64; sanna frændsems-töku, Grág. i. 28; sanna ek þat með þér, Sks. 64; þeir gátu enga sök sannada, 656 C. 19; sanna mál e-s, Fms. vii. 230; þat sanna þær tvær jarsteinir, Blas. 40; láta sanna at dómi dæða þess er erlendir var, Grág. i. 190; sannat hefir Kjartan orðs-kríðinn, at hátíðir eru til heilla beztar, K. has made good the old saying, Ld. 176; —sanna e-n at e-u, to bring guilt home to one; eða sanna þá at því máli, to convict one, Lv. 77.

II. reflex. to prove true, bold good, turn out; nú mun þat sannask es ek sagða þér, Nj. 6; at þat mundi sannask er sáðir hans hafði mælt, Eg. 227; myndi þat sannask ef Arinbjörn væri hér í landi, at vér myndim, 484; —láta á sannask, to let it be proved by oneself, to confess; nú lét hann á sannask fyrir Vermundi, at hann var valdr saða-tökunnar, Rd. 243; hann lét á sannask, at hann myndi eigi sjálfir svá miklu orkat hafa, Fb. i. 523.

sanna, u. f., only used in plur. sönnur, proofs, evidence; hann vann þar at margar sönnur, at . . . Fms. ii. 282; hann bauð til þess sönnur, x. 418; sönnur sönnur á máli sínu (færa sönnur á e-ð), Band. 37 new Ed., Fb. ii. 23.

sannaðr, m., in sannaðar-maðr, m. [cp. Dan. *sande-mænd*, 'veridici']; —a law term, a 'sooth-man,' 'oath-bearer,' in court; e. g. in the Fifth Court, each party had to be backed by two 'sooth-men,' who on oath testified to the truth of the evidence and the pleadings; it is defined in Grág. þingsk. þ. ch. 46, 47 (Kb.); sannaðar-menn skulu eða vinna . . . skal svá sannaðarmann vanda at frændsemi við aðilja at þeir sé firmari en næsta bræðra, Grág. (St.) i. 31; ef hann hefir eigi sannaðarmenn, þá skal hann kveðja heimilis-búa sína fimm, hvárt sá væri þar veginn eðr eigi, Kb. i. 189; hann skal hafa sannaðarmenn tvá, þeir skulu þat leggja undir þegnask sinn, at sú er frændsems tala rétt ok sönn, ii. 11. sannaðar-vitni, n. the witness of a 'sooth-man,' N. G. L. i. 87.

sannan or sönnun, f. a proof, argument, Edda 127, MS. 655 ix. B. 2; til sönnunar síns máls, Fas. ii. 533, freq. in mod. usage: an assertion, confirmation, Stj. 3. composit: sönnunar-dæmi, -mark, n. evidence, Greg. 73, Stj. 203. sönnunar-maðr, m. = sannaðarmaðr, Grág. ii. 409, Nj. 241; hafa sönnunarmann sögu sinnar, Rd. 238. sannanar-ord, adj. an epithet, Edda (Ht.) 122. sönnunar-vitni, n. = sannaðarvitni, Eg. 344, v. l.

sannar-liga, adv. verily.

sannar-ligr, adj. very true, freq. in mod. usage.

sann-frogit, sann-frétt, part.; hafa s., to have true intelligence of, Str. 38, Bar. 15, Hallfred.

sann-fróðr, adj. truly informed, well-informed, Ó. H. (pref.), Fms. ix. 253, 465, xi. 120, 280, Sks. 194; sannfróðar bækur, Stj. 47.

sann-fróðask, d. to be truly informed, Str. 29.

sann-fréði, n. true information, Sks. 149.

sann-færa, d. to convince: sann-færing, f. conviction.

sann-getall, adj. guessing true, Gm. 46.

sann-girni, f. equity, fairness.

sann-gjarn, adj. fair, equitable, Barl. 10, passim in mod. usage. sann-gjarn-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), fair.

sann-göfugr, adj. truly noble, Bs. i. 134.

sann-gótt, adj. true as fact, Yt., Cod. Fris., cp. sjall-gætr.

sann-heilagr, adj. truly saintly, Bs. i. 84, Fms. vii. 40, Ó. H. 227.

sannindi, n. pl. (sing., Sks. 500, 505, 570, Hom. 117, but rare). sannendi, sannyndi, sooth, truth, verity; með sannendum, for sooth, K. Á. 200; með sannindum at segja, Isl. ii. 201; vita með sannindum, to know for sooth, Fms. ii. 260; er þat sagt með miklum sannindum, Isl. ii. 344; ef hann vill heldr trúa lygi en sannindum ok einurð, Eg. 63; manndómur ok s., Fms. ix. 333; unna e-m sanninda um e-t, to give one his due, viii. 149; flytja mál af skynsemi ok sannindum, ix.

451. 2. an evidence, proof; engi ömur sannindi hafa menn til þess, Eb. 332; vér sáum ok vissum fyrir full s., with full certainty, Dipl. ii. 16; en vita hver s. til eru, af þeim er þér kennt málit, Lv. 77; nú er þat meirr til sanninda þessa fundar, as a token of this battle, Fa. 18; en þó þykki mér þat merkiligast til sanninda, er þerum orðum er sagt í kvæðum . . . ef eigi væri kvæði bæði ný ok forn, þau er menn tæki þar af s. frásögnar, proof of, Ó. H. (pref.); með sannindum, Sks. 593; görrt sem yðr finnsk s. til, Eg. 66; sem honum þætti þar engin s. til, 39; ianti hann upp hver s. hann hafði í tilkalli síur þess, 341; þeir gengu þar til er dömrinn sat, at flytja fram s. sín, 340. composit: sanninda-maðr, m. a truthful man, Hkr. i. 72. sanninda-samliga, adv. truthfully, Sks. 495 C. sanninda-sögn, f. true intelligence, Edda (pref.) sannindis-umræða, u. f. a fair discussion, Gpl. 57, Jb. 42.

sann-kallaðr, part. truly called, Fas. iii. 106.

sann-kenna, d. to call a thing by its right name; at styðja, reka, eðr sannkenna, Edda (Ht.): part. convicted of, s. at svikum, Al. 124.

sann-kenning, f. a poet. term, a kind of epithet, Edda 108; þat er a. 'hórd' egg, en 'hvatir' menn, 122, cp. Skálda 194.

sann-leikr, m., or sann-leiki, a, m.; in nom. and gen. the strong form prevails, in dat. and acc. the weak; thus in the Icel. N. T., the received text of 1644: a. weak form, nom. sannleiki, 2 Cor. vii. 14; gen. sannleika, sannleikans, John i. 14, Rom. ii. 20, xv. 8, 1 Cor. v. 8, 2 Cor. iv. 2, 1 Pet. i. 22, 1 John v. 6, 2 John 2; dat. and acc. sannleika, sannleikann, sannleikanum, John v. 33, viii. 31, 40, 44, 45, xvii. 19, xviii. 37, Rom. i. 18, 25, ii. 8, 2 Cor. xiii. 8, Gal. iii. 1, iv. 16, Ephes. iv. 15, 2 Thess. ii. 12, 1 Tim. ii. 7, 2 Tim. ii. 18, 25, James iii. 14, v. 19, 1 John ii. 21, 2 John 1, 3 John 3; i. sannleika, Mark xii. 32, N. T. passim. β. strong decl., nom. sannleikr, sannleikrinn, John i. 17, viii. 32, xiv. 6, Rom. iii. 7, 2 Cor. vii. 14, xi. 10, Gal. ii. 5, Ephes. v. 9, 1 John i. 8, ii. 4; gen. sannleiks, sannleiksins, John xvi. 13, 2 Thess. ii. 10, 13, 1 Tim. ii. 4, iii. 15, Tit. i. 1, Hebr. x. 26, 1 Pet. i. 22, 2 Pet. ii. 2, 1 John iv. 6, 3 John 8; acc. sannleik, sannleikinn, Rom. ix. 1, 1 Tim. ii. 7, John viii. 32, 46, xvi. 7, 2 Cor. xii. 6, Gal. ii. 14, 2 Tim. ii. 25, 1 John i. 6, ii. 21, 2 John 1; dat. sannleik, sannleiknum, 1 Tim. vi. 5, 2 Tim. iii. 8, iv. 4, Tit. i. 14, 1 John iii. 19, 3 John 3.

B. Truth; sannleikrinn, Edda (pref.); Guð er sannleikr, K. Á. 200; taka fyrir sannleik, Fms. ix. 424; i. sannleika, in truth, Rd. 362; the saying, sannleikanum verðr hverj sáreidast; sannleiks-gata, -ást, -elska, -hatr, H. E. i. 510, Al. 106, Stj., Vidal.

sann-lifa, d. to live, Fb. i. 513.

sann-liga, adv. verily, Fas. 93, Fax. 189, Fms. i. 113, vi. 20, ix. 249, xi. 260, Barl. 66, N. T., Pass., Vidal, passim.

sann-ligr, adj. likely to be true, probable, Sks. 555, Fms. vi. 94, ix. 463, Band. 18 new Ed.; þykkir sú saga sannligust, Bret. 88, 98.

2. just, fair, Ó. H. 45, Fax. 125, Eg. 526, Isl. ii. 135, Fms. vi. 151, 353, vii. 115, ix. 249, 391; —fit, meet, proper, x. 379, Sks. 8, 283, Jb. 10.

sann-máligr, adj. true speaking, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá).

sann-melli, n. a true speech, truth, Lv. 52, Ó. H. 232; en þá náðisk s. af mörgum mönnum til Ólafs konungs, 227, Bs. ii. 185; unna e-m sanumelis, to give a fair report, Háv. 38.

sann-meltr, part. true spoken, Sks. 474; þat er sannmælt, 'tis spoken truth, Fs. 54.

sann-nafni, n. an appropriate name, Fms. i. 193, vi. 348, xi. 296, Bs. i. 589.

sann-orðr, adj. truthful, Nj. 91, Fms. vii. 276, xi. 297, 326, Bs. i. 42.

sann-prófa, ad. to prove for certain, Fms. i. 191, Stj. 571, Gpl. 140.

SANNR, adj., fem. sönn, neut. satt for sannr, Dan. *sandt*; an older form sadr, as also sadrar, sadri, see introduction to letter N; cp. sannari, sannast with suffix satt-na, Bs. i. 469, v. l.: [Goth. *sunis* is assumed from Ulf. *sunjeins* = *δληθής*, *sunja* = *δληθία*; A. S. and Hel. *sōð*; Engl. *sooth*; O. H. G. *sunnis*; old Frank. *sone*; cp. Germ. *ver-sönnen*, all with a radical *n* sound, whereas Swed.-Dan. *sann*, *sandt*; —*sooth*, true; allit., vitni satt ok ært, D. N. ii. 140; sönn saga, Ld. 52; sönn sök, Hm. 119; sannar jarsteinir, Eg. 476; segja satt, to say sooth, Vpm. 43, Ld. 194, Eb. 47 new Ed.; hafa e-t fyrir satt, to believe to be true, be convinced of, Nj. 10; eigi er þat satt, Fs. 97; þat er satt, 'tis true, Bs. i. 469; hverir sannara hafa, Fas. i. 317, N. G. L. i. 40; hann kveðsk sagt hafa sem hann vissi sannast, Ld. 194; it sannasta, Vpm. 42; mála sannast, Isl. ii. 125; —at sönnu, forsooth, Sks. 491 B, MS. 655 xiii. A. 2, 623, 31; in mod. used as Germ. *zwar* ('tis true enough . . . but); með sönnu, Ld. 76; til sanns, forsooth, Fms. vi. 41, 128, Gpl. 315, Eg. 458, 568; lyera, verða sannr at e-u, to be convicted of, be guilty of; þeir báru Gunnar sannan at sökinni, Nj. 87, Eb. 22 new Ed.; þeir er sannir urðu at á verkuð við Sigurd konung, Fms. vii. 248; er áðr hefir kede ok sáðr orðum at þjófskap, Grág. ii. 189, Fs. 97, 159; er hann sönnu sagðr, is he justly charged? Bret. 12; þá þykkir þú bleyði borinn eða sönnu sagðr, Sdm. 25. 2. sincere; með sönnu hugskoti, Mar.: due, meet, væri þat sannara at þú værir drepinn, Gisl. 50.

sannr, m. (sadr, Am. 6), justice, equity, as also evidence, proof; kenna mér engan sann, do not teach me any lessons, Fms. iii. 85; færa e-m heim sanninu, to tell one the bitter truth or the real state of things, Lv.

20; e-t er nær sanni, *near the truth, fair, reasonable, moderate*, Fb. iii. 451, Fms. vii. 238 (x. 420); ástir þeirra voru at góðum sanni, *they loved one another fairly*, Bjarn. 12; vil ek bæta þat með sann (estimation) góðra manna, Sturl. iii. 139, Fbr. 43 new Ed.; skulu þeir göra þér samsóttir við várn sann, *as we may deem fair*, Sturl. iii. 151; þorgils skyldi sama Halldor nokkuru eptir því sem sannr hans (i. e. Th.'s) væri til, 168; eigi vitu vér sann á því, *we know not the truth thereof, have no proof of it*, Fms. vii. 275; mjök þykki mér hann bera sinn sann á þetta, Fs. 46; hún kvæðsk hafa sinn sann við (for sitt satt), 170.

sann-reyndr, part. *duly proved*, Fs. 97, Fms. ii. 57, vi. 144, vii. 115; s. at e-u, *convicted of*, Rd. 285.

sann-reynir, m. *a true friend*, Kormak.

sann-saga, u. f. *a true tale*, Barl. 112, Thom.

sann-sagðr, part. *truly said*, Stj. 524.

sann-sakaðr, part. *convicted, guilty*, H. E. i. 467, ii. 71.

sann-sorðinn, part. = sorðinn (serða, q. v.), N. G. L. i. 70.

sann-spár, adj. *'sooth-speaking', prophesying true*, Ld. 230, Krók. 55.

sann-spurt, part. = sannfregit. Eg. 19, Fms. iii. 38, ix. 351, xi. 30.

sann-sýni, f. *equity, fairness*, Sks. 11, 467, 776, Anecd.

sann-sýnn, adj. *just, impartial*, Fs. 29, Hom. 107, Bær. 5, 14.

sann-sæl, f. *a seeing right*, Lv. 105.

sann-sögli, f. *truthfulness, veracity*, Fms. ii. 87.

sann-sögull, adj. *truthful*, Stj. 602, Fms. x. 316, Barl. 13, Karl. 390.

sann-talat, n. part. *truly said*, Fms. ii. 304.

sann-vinnr, m. *a true friend*, Lv. 95, Fms. x. 394.

sann-vitaðr, part. *known for certain*, Ld. 4.

sann-vitr, adj. *truly wise*, H. E. i. 249.

sann-viss, adj. = sannvitr, Lex. Poët.

sann-vönn, adj. *near the truth, fair*, Bs. i. 761.

sann-yrði, n. pl. *true words*, Fms. x. 316, Fas. iii. 653, Fb. iii. 452.

sansar, m. pl. [Lat.], *the senses*; only in certain phrases, taka sönsum, *to be open to reason*; vera veykt á sansana, *to be of unsound mind*, (mod.)

sarga, ad. (sarg, n.). [prob. a corruption from saga, qs. sagra = saga, q. v.]: *to back with a blunt instrument*; sargar, gargar síra Björn, Bjarni: metaph. *to biggle and baggle*, eg sargaði það út úr honum.

sargla, ad, *to clatter*; er grjótið sarglaði, Grettl. 135 new Ed.

SARPR, m. *the croup of a bird*; tina í sarprinn. II. the name of a waterfall in Norway, Fms. vii. Sarps-borg, O. H.

sauð-bani, a, m., botan. *sheep's-bane, monkshood, aconitum caeruleum*.

sauð-bitr, m. *a sheep-warrior, of a dog*, N. G. L. iii. 37.

sauð-fé, n. *a sheep*, Eg. 137, Grettl. 112, 148. sauðfjár-hagl, a, m. *a sheep-walk*.

sauð-fellir, m. *the death of sheep from cold*, Sturl. i. 227.

sauð-fénaðr, m. = sauðfé, Bs. i. 873, N. G. L. iii. 35.

sauð-gróði, a, m. *a crop for sheep*, Ann. 1370.

sauð-grös, n. pl. = sauðgróði; á þeirri sömu viku voru s. nær ærin, Bs. i. 171.

sauð-hús, n. pl. *sheep-pens*, Þorst. hv. 36, Dropl. 6, Landn.

sauð-höfn, f. *sheep-keeping*, Vm. 14, 115.

sauð-kind, f. *a sheep*.

sauð-kvistr, m., botan. *a kind of willow, salix repens*, Björn.

sauð-laukur, m. *'sheep-leek', botan. triglochin maritimum perenne*, Björn.

sauð-lauss, adj. *sheepless*, Grág. ii. 304; a local name, Sauðlauss-dalr, Bs. i. 461, in western Icel. mod. Sauðlauka-dalr (sauðlaukr).

SAUDR, m., gen. saugar, dat. saud, pl. saudir; the gen. sauds, Barl. 47, 101, is unusual; [Ulf. saups or sauds = θυσία or sacrifice, which is thus shewn to be the original sense; sjóða and seyðir are kindred words; Ivar Aasen sau or saud, 'sauden er dauð']:—a sheep; saudi eða búfé, Grág. i. 148, 414, ii. 306, Js. 78, Stj. 171, Grettl. 134, 137, Fs. 25, 71, Nj. 26, Bs. i. 315, 646, 647; henda skjarrar saudi, 330; svin hans gengur á Svinanesi, en saudir á Hjarðarnesi, Landn. 124; sing. collect., reka saudinn í réttir, Stj. 171; þat þótti honum útál hve margr saudr þar var í dalnum, Grettl. 136; hrút eðr hafra . . . þótt sú saudinn verði dauðr, Grág. ii. 310; eccl., Clem. 58, Fms. x. 318, cp. John x. 1-16.

2. in mod. usage, a *weiber*. COMPS: sauða-belt, f. *'sheep-bite, sheep-pasture'*, Vm. 155.

sauða-dunr, m. *a flock of sheep*; in the phrase, sem vargr (úlfr) í sauðadun, Sd. 164, Bret. 62.

sauða-ferð, f. *a searching for sheep*, Korm. 10.

sauða-flokk, m. *a flock of sheep*, Barl. 104.

sauða-gangr, m. *a sheep-walk*, Grág. i. 423.

sauða-goymala, u. f. *sheep-tending*, Stj. 223.

sauðar-gera, u. f. *a sheep's fleece*, sauðar-hirðir, m. *a shepherd*, Stj. 41, 196, 223.

sauða-hús, n. *a sheep-pen*, Fs. 55, Ld. 44, Nj. 153; *a sheep-fold*, Fms. x. 318, John x. 1, 16.

sauðahús-tún, n. = mod. fjárhústún, *the field round a sheep-fold*, Sturl. iii. 239.

sauða-hvarf, -hverfa, u. f. *a going astray, of sheep*, Fs. 46, Dropl. 34, Rd. 240, 241, Band. 12 new Ed.

sauðar-höfuð, n. *a sheep's head*, Landn. 211, Rd. 163.

sauðar-jarmr, m. *a sheep's bleating*, Hrafn. 7.

sauða-kjót, f. *mutton*, sauða-klippari, s, m. *a sheep-shearer*, Stj. 196.

sauða-kví, f. *a sheep-fold*, Greg. 56.

sauða-kvöð, f. *a tax paid in sheep*, Sturl. iii. 258.

sauða-loit, f. *sheep-feeding*, Nj. 143, Dipl. iv. 9.

sauða-maðr, m. *a shepherd*, Nj. 104.

Grett. Bs. i. 45.

sauða-mjólk and sauða-nytt, f. *sheep's milk*, Bs. i. 137.

sauða-rokstr, m. *the driving sheep*, Fm. 92.

sauða-rétt, f. *a sheep-fold* (rétt, q. v.), Landn. 192, Bs. i.

sauðar-reyfi, n. *a sheep's fleece*, sauða-alitr, n. pl. *'slitbers, shreds of a sheep torn by a beast of prey'*, Finn. 246.

sauða-sveinn, m. *a shepherd boy*, Anecd. 28.

sauða-tað, n. *sheep's dung*, sauða-taka, u. f. *sheep-stealing*, Landn. 124, 128, Rd. 236.

sauðar-ull, f. *sheep's wool*, Fms. iii. 180.

sauða-hjófnadr, m. *sheep-stealing*, sauða-hjófr, m. *a sheep-stealer*.

sauð-roki, -rokr, m. *a sheep-driver*, Glúm. 363, Háv. 40, 42.

sauð-svartr, adj. *'sheep-black, i. e. not dyed, of cloth*.

sauð-vant, u. adj. *lost on the mountains, of sheep*, Hrafn. 6.

SAUMA, ad. [Dan. sømme; Swed. sömma; cp. Engl. seam]:—to sew; sauma e-m klæði, Fb. ii. 438; hann tekr sér nál ok þráð, ok saumar, Karl. 149; sátu þar þar ok saumuðu, Gisl. 15; var saumat í horn um hálsinn, Eb. 240; líkist var sveipast en saumat eigi um, 264; s. á nisting, Glúm. 343; kyrtill svá þröngur sem saumaðr væri at honum, Nj. 214; s. at e-u, to stitch, K. p. K. 88; s. at höndum sér, Bs. i. 453; klæði ny-saumat, Orkn. 182; gull-saumaðr, id.; silfr, þat var þar saumat í, Fms. viii. 106; s. fyrir hrút (to prevent the ram from covering the ewes), Grág. ii. 311.

saum-för, f. *a seam in a ship's planking*, Bs. i. 390, Skálda 163.

saum-glæð, n. *damages for breaking the nails in a ship*, N. G. L. i. 198.

saum-kona, u. f. *a sempstress*, D. N. v. 133.

saum-lauss, adj. *seamless; without nails*, Fb. i. 524.

saum-nál, f. *a sewing needle*.

saumr, m. [Engl. seam; Dan.-Swed. søm], *a seam, of cloth, freq. in mod. usage*.

2. plur. saumar, *needle-work, sewing*; sitja at saumum, of a lady, Orkn. 182, Vigl. 28, Dropl. 4; setjask til sauma, Fas. iii. 104.

COMPS: sauma-kona, u. f. = saumkona. sauma-skepr, m. *needle-work*.

sauma-stofa, u. f. *a sewing-room*, Vigl. 20.

II. a *nail, esp. of a ship*, N. G. L. i. 202; saum þarftu ok mikinn á skip at hafa, Sks. 30; var engi saumr í, Fms. vii. 216; slá saum, Fb. i. 433 (of ship-building); ræmar á sauminn, 673, 60; skip-s., hnóð-s., tek-s.

saum-skæri, n. pl. *shears, scissors*, Trist. 11.

saum-stofa, u. f. = saumastofa, Vigl. 20.

SAUP, n. [A. S. sype; O. H. G. stif; Dan. søb in fleske-søb, søbe-kaal; cp. súp, Engl. sup]:—*'spoon-meat'*, Krók. 64; hafra-saup, a sup of porridge, Eggert.

COMPS: saup-gríðr, f. *an epithet of a dirty cook*, Edda (Lauf.) saup-rúðr, m. *a nickname*, Fms. vii.

saup-sátttr, adj. = missátttr; for the pun see Krók. 62.

saur-bláð, n. *a fly-leaf*.

saur-fullr, adj. *filthy*, Sturl. i. 77.

saurga, ad, *to defile, pollute*, Eb. 12, 24, Fms. i. 284, Sks. 796, O. H. L. 71, Hom. 17, Karl. 319.

saurgan, n. *pollution, defilement*, Hom. 145, K. Á. 104, Stj. 520, Sks. 796; saurganar-maðr, a defiler, Bs. i. 765.

saurigr, adj., before a vowel contr. saurgan, etc., but not so in mod. usage:—*filthy, dirty*, Sks. 527, 539, Korm. 118, Fs. 51, Karl. 320; saurga myki-kvísl, Fms. i. 75; myklar ok saurgar hendr, vi. 207.

2. metaph. *filthy, foul*, Fms. ix. 223, passim.

saurindí, n. pl. *dirt, uncleanness*.

saur-kvísl, f. *a dung-fork*, Fb. i. 77.

saur-lifnaðr, m. [Swed. skör-lefnad], *a filthy life, lechery*, Stj. 384.

saur-ligr, adj. *unclean*, Stj. 58.

saur-lifi, n. (opp. to hreinlifi), *an unclean life, fornication*, Gpl. 216, O. H. L. 87, Fms. x. 264.

COMPS: saurlífs-kona, u. f. *a barlot*.

saurlífs-maðr, m. *a fornicator*, Fms. x. 389.

saurlífs-synd, f. *the sin of fornication*, Fms. v. 217, Stj. 338.

saur-lífr, adj. *lewd*, El. 16.

saur-ljótr, adj. *showing dirt, of cloth*.

saur-mælli, n. *filthy, foul language*, Sks. 370.

saur-pytttr, m. *a cesspit, cesspool*, Ísl. ii. 367.

SAURR, m., dat. sauri and saur; [remains with an inserted spurious k in Swed. skör-agtig = lewd, skör-lefnad = lewdness; cp. the derived words seyra and sútt]:—*mud*; var á róta mikil svá at ekki stökk saurr af jörðu, Bs. i. 334; jarda-s., loam, Barl. 112; hlaupa í saur, to dabble in mud, Fs. 68; hann kvæðsk eigi vilja reida eptir sér saur, 51; at engi saurr stökkvi af hestum yðrum ok á konunginn, Sks. 365.

2. *dirt, excrement*; eða hrindr maðr honum í vatni eðr í hlанд eðr í mat, eðr í saur, ok varðar þat allt skóggang, Grág. ii. 132; í sauri, 328; sem hann hefði í saurnum laugask, Fas. ii. 332; ausask sauri á, to throw dirt at one another, Bjarn. 33; fugla s., Stj. 620; saur ok fúlinði, Mar., Stj. 383, 642, Karl. 320; s. í kvíði manns, Hom. (St.):—metaph., synda s., Hom. 45; s. illra verka, Greg. 18:—as a nickname, Landn.

II. in local names, Saurar, Saur-bær, esp. the latter is freq. in Icel. of sour soil, swampy tracts, Landn.; hence prob. also Sorö (mid. Lat. Sora) in Denmark; these local names shew the oldest sense of the word, cp. seyra.

saur-reiðir, m. *a dung-carrier*, Korm.

sauru-liga, adv. *in a foul manner*, H. E. i. 505.

sauru-ligr, adj. *foul*, Stj. 116; unchaste, 548, Fms. vi. 123.

saur-yrði, n. pl. *foul language*, Hom. 53, Sks. 436.

sautján, an ordinal number, *seventeen*; see *sjautján*.
sautra, ad, mod. *sötra*, to such through the teeth; s. vatn ór lufum sér, Stj. 392.

SAX, n. [A.S. *sax*; Dan. *sax*; O.H.G. *sax*], a kind of short, heavy sword or sabre; the sword had two edges or was tongue-formed, whereas the *sax* had only one sharp edge, as is seen from Grett. 124—reiddi hann hátt saxit, laust hann 'bakkanum saxins' í höfuð Arnóri svá hart, at haussinn brotnaði; the 'twieggið' sax, Stj. 541 (v. l.), is therefore incorrect; sax eineggjat, 383 (Judges iii. 16, 22); mikit sax sem stórt sverð, Bs. i. 526; söxum ok sverðum, Vsp. 36 (Bugge); höggva með saxi, Bs. i. 543; hann leggir saxinu Tuma-naut, 526, see Grett. passim; sax eitt lítið, Fs. 101; litlu saxi er hann gyrðr með undir klæðunum, Fms. ii. 83; hann hafði brugðið sax undir yfirhöfni, Ó. H. 70; the saying, verðr sá síðarr at leita er lítið sax hefir, Vápn. 15; hand-sax, hepti-sax, mála-sax, q. v.; in mod. usage a large knife (a carving knife, fisherman's knife, and the like) is called sax, agn-sax, q. v. 2. plur. söx, *sabres*, cp. Dan. *lyse-sax*, Fas. ii. 43; eptir faldi skyrta hans, svá hvarki komi við knifr né söx, Str. 12; hann gripi nú skærin ok ætlar at reka á höfum söxin, Bjarn. 66; síðan tók biskup söx ok skar af hári konungsins, Ó. H. 229. 3. medic, a skin-disease, when the hands are sore and chapped, being scorched and callous from dryness, see Fél. x. 32.

B. A part of a ship, the raised prow; sax eða sax-bönd, hvert tré þeirra er missir, þá skal gjalda þrem aukum, ok fá tré, þó at síðarr sé, N. G. L. i. 100; en ef sax brotnar, bæti tvá örtogar, ii. 283; höfðu þeir lagt nætrnar upp á saxit, ... brynja Arons lá á saxinu skipsins, Bs. i. 388, 624; hann gengr fram á saxit, ii. 48; hleypir hann af saxinu ok apr um stafn, Fms. x. 329; Ólafr konungr lagði hann á saxit á langskipinu, i. 277 (Orkn. 34); hann hleypir þegar á saxit á skip Vandils, Nj. 42; in Róm. 195 the word is misapplied. 3. esp. in plur. (i. e. dual) söx; sár féll inn um söxin, Fagrsk. 73; um stafniinn ok um söxin, Fms. vi. 78; vátt görir nú á þiljunum fram ok drífir um söxin, viii. 209; sá gengr fast fram í söxin, Grett. (begin.); berserkir konungs tölf voru í söxum, Eg. 32; á raun í söxum, Fms. ii. 252; þá mun ávinnt um söxin, 308.

SAXA, ad, to chop, back; saxa í ketil, Stj. 615; saxa ok skera mör, K. þ. K. 92; hann saxar baggana með páli, Sd. 157; þeir bera vápn á hann ok saxa hann þar til er hann hefir bana, Fms. xi. 146; lögðusk þeir á hann ofan ok voru þar saxaðir, 367. Sturl. i. 85, Bret. 114; lætr hann nú saxa á geirvörtuna á sér, Fs. 176. 2. reflex., það saxask á e-t, it is soon chopped up, i. e. the thing is soon finished; saxast nú á limina hans Björna mins, Maurer's Volksagen 234.

SAXA, u, f. the name of an island in Norway, Gisl.: Járn-saxa, the name of a giantess, Edda.

SAXAR, m. pl. [A.S. *Saxan*], the Saxons, i. e. the Germans, Symb. 18, Fms. i. 116, v. 239, passim; and **Sax-land**, n. *Saxon-land*, i. e. Germany, Grág. i. 210, Symb., Fms., Bs., passim: **Sax-elfr**, f. the 'Saxon Elbe' = the Elbe; opp. to Gaut-elfr, Raum-elfr (see elfr), Symb., Bær.

sax-bönd, n. pl. the cross timbers in the prow, N. G. L. i. 100.

sax-knifr, m. a dagger, dirk, Ó. H. 73.

Sax-lenskr and **Sax-nekr**, adj. *Saxon*, i. e. German, Bs. i. 65, Fms. i. 113, 260, x. 297, Ó. H. 49, Karl. 373.

sax-oddr, m. the point of a sax, Fb. i. 425, Fms. ii. 205.

SÁ, fem. s. (neut. pat.), demonstr. pron., see Gramm. p. xxi; an older form *sja* is, esp. in old vellums, often used as common for masc. and fem. (sja maðr, sja kona), see the references below:—*ibat*.

A. As adj.: 1. with a subst. *this, that*; sá hlutinn, Fms. xi. 129; sja maðr, *that man*, Fs. 5, 102, 143, Fms. ii. 28, Grág. i. 74, Nj. 6; sja bók, lb. (fine); sá kostr, Nj. 1; sá salr, Vsp. 44; sá staðr, Fb. i. 31; sá bær, Dropl. 5; sá sveinn, Hom. 50; sja hvert, *that cauldron*, Gkv. 3. 9; sja bragr, Fms. iv. 12 (in a verse); sja fótr, Ó. H. (in a verse); sja kylfa, Fms. xi. (in a verse); sja hyðr, etc.:—placed after the noun, so giving emphasis, konungr sja, Ó. H. 140; mæt sja, *this maid*, Nj. 2; minning sja, Ld. 234; á sú, *that water*, 33:—with the reflex. particle er, sá er (be, sbe, *that=which*), þóll sú er stendr þorpi á, *the pine 'sbe that' stands*, l. e. *which stands*, Hm. 49; öld sú er, Fms. vi. 336 (in a verse); contracted sá's, Hallfred (Fs.); sú's = *sbe that*, Hkr. iii. 139 (in a verse); sá maðr er Söti heitir, *that man who is named Söti*, Nj. 5; er sá engi minn frændi at gangi í þetta mál, *there is none of my kinsmen that* ... 31; sá sem, be, sbe, *that*, Stj. 178, passim:—with the suff. article, sá dómarinn er allt veit, Barl. 32; var sá úkyrr hlutinn er þat merkti, Fms. xi. 129; sú ein er sagan eptir, er ek þori eigi þér at segja, ... sú er ok svá sagan, at sbe er mest forvitni á at heyrta ... *this tale is just that which I should most like to hear*, Fms. vi. 355. 2. *such*; varð sá fundr þeirra, at Egill feldi tvá menn, Eg. 572; vera kann at enn sá sá ríkismunr, Eg.; hann er sá heilhugi, at ... Fb. ii. 318; hann er sá orðhákr, at ... Fms. vi. 372.

II. with an adjective: 1. in the indef. form; sja móðr konungr, Og. 13, stands perh. alone in the whole literature, otherwise always. 2. in the def. form, with the prefixed article inn; sá inn máttli munr, Hm.; sá inn góði maðr, *that good man*, Barl. 74; sá enn sami maðr, Fms. iv. 122; sá inn sæti postuli, Post.; hyrnan sú in fremri, Nj. 198; sá inn þriði, *the third*, Gm. 6:—

leaving out the article, sja óhreini andi, *the unclean spirit*, Fms. v. 172; sá ungi maðr, *the young man*, Hom. 114; sú illa atkváma, 132:—at last 'sá' was simply used as the definite article *the* instead of the ancient *hinn*, sá visasti klerkr, *the wisest clerk*, Bs. ii. 223; sá fegrti viaviðr, *the fairest vine*, Art. 80 (see foot-note 25), this is esp. freq. in mod. usage, e. g. sá bleikhári Meneláa, sá ráða-góði, sá ágæti Odysseifr, sú vitra Penelopa, sú árborna, rósingraða Morgungyðja, etc., in Dr. Egilsson's Translation of the Odyssey, as also in Vidal.

B. As subst. used almost as a pers. pron. *he, she (it)*, [cp. Engl. *she*; Germ. *sie*]; Sliðr heitir sú, *sbe (it) bigbr Slid*, Vsp. 42; en sá Brimur heitir, 43; ör liggir þar, ok er sú (viz. ör) af þeirra örum, Nj. 115; samkunda, sú (viz. samkunda) var knýtt festum, Ans. 1; skal tóptar-eiðr skilja, hvárt sja eigi atf at taka, *whether he is to inherit*, Grág. i. 269; sömdu þeir þessa ráða-gjörð, at sja (viz. ráðagjörð) skyldi fram koma, Nj. 107; esp. 'kostr' understood, er þá sja einn til, 227. Fms. vii. 265; þótti honum sá (viz. maðr) ærit hár er þat rím var ætlað, Fs. 5; sja mun vera sönn saga, Fms. ii. 87; sá (be) kemr í borgina, þiðr. 11; sá er vel skygðr, 81; þar ríðr maðr, sá hefir skyld mikinn, 101; sú er öll gulli búin, 189; alnattigr Guð, sá er einn í guð-dómi, *almighty God, he is one in Godhead*, Fb. i. 30; sá (be) seðr ous með lifligu braudi, Hom. 59; sú var stjúp-dóttir konungsins, *sbe the king's step-daughter*; sá er sáll, er ... *he is lucky, that* ... Hm.; sá er hár kona er þar fór, Nj. 200; sá yðar er sá lagir, *be of you who lovers himself*, Hom. 50; sá er (be *who*) af öllum hug treystir Kristi, *be that* ... Hom.; sá er leyndr syndum sínum, and so in countless instances, old and mod., except that the mod. usage prefers sá 'semi,' sú sem.

C. As adv. = *svá*, q. v.; skrinigr lítill sá, Isl. ii. 46; landnyðingr léttr sá, Fms. viii. 335.

SÁ, pres. sár, Gisl. 147, Edda i. 398 (in a verse of the 11th century), Edda (Ht. 52); but sáir, Gpl. 384; sár, Nj. 82; pret. sári, seri, Akr. 39, Hom. 67, Ó. H. 135, Edda 83, Fms. i. 9; in mod. usage, pres. sá, pret. sáði, part. sáð, of which the pret. sáði already occurs, 656 C. 32, Barl. 18, Fb. ii. 258; [A.S. *sawon*; Engl. *saw*; Germ. *sähen*; cp. Lat. *sero*]:—to sow; ok sár hann niðr korninu, Nj. 82; karlar korni sá, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 170; sá akra, Stj. 225; um vártir haldi hann sá, Landn. 35; bar út korn sitt ok seri, Hom. 67; korn hafði vaxit hvar sem sáð hafði verið, Fms. i. 92; sá sáði sínu, Barl. 18; sá niðr sáði, Fb. ii. 24; sá eilífú sáði, 656 C. 32; þá skal hann sá þá jörð, N. G. L. i. 39; er hann hafði þessu orða-sáði sáit í brjóst þeim, Fms. x. 236:—with acc. sá þar í Guðs orð, Barl. 18, but rare. 2. metaph. to sow, throw broadcast; ætla ek at sá silfrinu, Eg. 765; hón seri því um gamman, Fms. i. 9; ok sóri allt um götuna, Edda 83, Hkr. i. 42; best Havarðr i brott vorðuna, ok ser (i. e. sár) hvern stein, Gisl. 147; hann seri því eptir í slóðna, Ó. H. 135 (sáði, Fb. ii. 258, l. c.)

sáð, n. [A.S. *sæd*; Engl. *seed*; Germ. *samt*; Lat. *satum*; a Goth. *sps* is conjectured]:—seed, corn, crop; Isak hafði þar sáð mikit ok gott, Stj. 162; biluðn mönnum sáð ok sæföng, Bs. i. 137; færa sáð niðr, Fb. ii. 512; ef maðr hellir vatni yfir sáði, Stj. 317; þeir hafa ekki sáð, *they grow no corn*, Sks. 190; seed, sáð ens hvata, 673. 48.

sáð-berandi, part. *seed-bearing*, Stj. 14.

sáð-görð, f. *corn-growing*, Rétt. 10. 2.

sáðir, f. pl. *bran*; hleifr þrungiinn sáðum, a *bran-loaf*, the diet of bondmen, Rm. 4; blanda sáðum við brauð, Stj. 263; verða mönnum jamaðfær sáðar eða ok dýrri en hreint korn, Sks. 323 B; hey ok sáðir, Stj. 136; hann gaf þeim (the camels) hey ok sáðir, id.; sundrlyndis sáðir, 192; the old writers distinguish between the neut. sáð and the fem. sáðir; the neut. sing. sáðin (*bran*), Fél. ii. 145, l. 23 sqq., is therefore wrongly used for sáðir. compounds: sáða-hleifr, m. a *bran loaf*, Karl. 61.

sáð-jörð, f. *sown land*, Vm. 80.

sáð-korn, n. a *seed-corn*, Stj. 215, Barl. 19, Fms. iii. 168.

sáð-land, n. a *sown land*, Nj. 82.

sáð-lát, n. *spermatoboea*, Fél. x. 30, from an Ama-Magn. vellum.

sáð-maðr, m. a *sower*, N. T.

sáð-plógr, m. a *ploughing for seed*, Stj. 164.

sáð-tíð, f. (sáð-tími, a, m., Stj. 61), *the sowing season*, Edda 103.

sáðugr, adj. *full of bran*; brauðit var illa bakat, blautt ok sáðugt, Art. 110.

SÁGA, u, f. [akin to *saga* and *segja*?], one of the goddesses, see Gm. 7; often used in circumlocutions of a woman, silki-sága, öl-sága, etc., Lex. Poët.

sál, f. a *skin bag*, carried behind the saddle; skinn-sál, selskinns-sál.

SÁLA, u, f., also later form **sál**, f., gen. *sálar*, which form prevails in mod. usage, but the old writers prefer the weak form, thus *sála*, Hom. 31, 89; gen. sing. *sálu*, K. Á. 76; dat. *sálu*, passim (e. g. Hallfred, l. c.); acc. *sáluna*, Fms. viii. 252, v. l.; pl. *sálar*, Stj. 243, Hom. 30, MS. 671-5, Sks. 99 C; gen. pl. *sálna*, H. E. i. 499, passim. The word is certainly Teutonic, but hardly Scandinavian, and was probably adopted from the Saxon with the introduction of Christianity; it is therefore only used in a religious and ecclesiastical sense; it first occurs in Hallfred (*of sálu minni vissak borgit*); it never occurs in heathen poems, for the *sálar* in Gisl. 120 (where, however, it is put in the mouth of a 'pious-guard'

man) is, like other verses in that Saga, of later composition (12th century): [Ulf. *saiwala* = ψυχή; A.S. *sawol* and *sawle*; Engl. *soul*; Hel. *seola*; O.H.G. *salā*, etc.]:—the *soul*; sálin, líkamr ok sála, Hom. 89; allra þeirra sálin, Gpl. 69, passim in old and mod. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

B. In compounds, in old writers *sálu-*, not *sálar-*: *sálu-batr*, a. m. = *sálubót*, Bs. ii. 147. *sálu-bót*, f. the *soul's health*, Hkr. ii. 347. Grág. i. 144, 202, Fms. vii. 76. *sálu-búð*, f. a *soul's booth*, *hospitál*, Thom. *sálu-eldar*, n. pl. *funeral fires*, Róm. 211, 234. *sálu-félag*, n. *soul's communion*, Fb. i. 268. *sálu-gipt* and *sálu-gjöf*, f. a *soul's gift*, B. K. 55, 110, Grág. i. 202, K. Á. 72, Vm. 143, Jm. 3. *sálu-háski*, a. m. *soul's danger*, *perdition*, Stj. 21, Dipl. ii. 14. (*sálar-háski*, id., Sturl. i. 122, Sks. 447.) *sálu-hjálp*, f. *soul's help*, *salvation*, Orkn. 492, N. T., Pass., Vidal. *sálu-hlið*, n. a *soul's gate*, a *lich-gate*, Isl. þjóðs. i. 282. *sálu-hús*, n. a *soul's house*, *hospitál*, Stj. 216. *sálu-messa*, u. f. a *soul's mass*, *requiem*, Bs. i. 712, Vm. 30, 144, Dipl. iv. 8, Fm. 97. *sálu-sár*, n. *soul's wound*, Hom. 70. *sálu-skaði*, a. m. *soul's scathe*, *perdition*, Fms. iii. 170. *sálu-stofa*, u. f. = *sáluhús*, Kálfsk., Boldt. *sálu-tíðir*, f. pl. = *sálumessa*, Fms. x. 149, Bs. i. 173, 712, Stat., D. N., Stj. 238; *sáluþiða-kver*, Pm. 14. *sálu-tjón*, n. *soul's-tine*, *perdition*, Sks. 358, Bs. ii. 68. *sálu-þarfligr*, adj. *useful for the soul*, Stat. 291. *sálu-þurft*, f. the *soul's need*, H. E. i. 252, Hom. 92. *sálu-þörf*, f. id., Hom. 158. *sálu-öl*, n. a *funeral feast*, N. G. L. i. 14. *sálu-öldr*, n. = *sáluöl* (see *erfi*, which is the heathen word), N. G. L. i. 15. In mod. compds sometimes *sálar-*, but *sálu-hjálp*, -hlið, -messa, not *sálar-hjálp*, etc.

sálsk, ad. dep. to depart, Stj. 165, Fms. iii. 167; *sálad* hold, Pass. 49, 17: passim in mod. usage, in a religious sense, whereas *deyja* is the common word.

SÁLD, n. [Dan. *sold*], a *sieve*; þrjá hleifa er aldregi höfðu í sáld komit, Flóv. 24; rúmborat sáld, a *coarse sieve*, Fms. viii. 233;—of a measure, Gpl. 524; sáld korns, Vm. 30; sálds sæði, D. I. i. 37; þriggja sálda öl, 31, Fms. ii. 16; sáld malts, N. G. L. i. 5; sex meðm só um sáld, Grág. ii. 402; as a measure of a field, sex sálda sáld, N. G. L. i. 6; naut skal hafa á sálds sáði hverju, 240.

sálda, ad. to sift; s. e-u, to let drop as out of a sieve.

sál-fastr, adj. *soul-fast*, firm of soul, Gísl. (in a verse).

sálga, ad. with dat. to kill, put to death.

sáligr, m. [Germ. *selig*; A.S. *selig* = *blessed*; whence Old Engl. *seely*; mod. Engl. *silly*]:—poor, mostly in a good sense, but also in a bad = *wretched*, but only in a religious or eccl. style, Stj. 152, 428, Bs. ii. 18, Fb. i. 514.

2. in mod. usage [like Germ. *selig*] deceased, the late so and so, very freq., but usually written shortly, *sál*; hún móðir mín sál, systir mín sál, hann Jón sál: the usual ancient word is *heittin*, see *heita*.

sálmr (*psálmr*), [Gr. ψαλμός], a *psalm*, Stj., Bs., passim, not only of the Psalms, but also generally a hymn; Passlu-sálmr, Hugveku-sálmr, Kveld-sálmr, Morgun-sálmr, etc. compds: *sálma-bók*, f. a *psalm-book*, *hymn-book*, Mar. *sálma-lag*, n. a *psalm-tune*. *sálma-skáld*, n. a *psalmist*, *hymn-writer*, Fms. viii. 239, x. 304. *sálma-söngur*, m. *psalm* or *hymn-singing*, *psalmody*, Sks. 600.

Sálpti, m. the name of a firth in Norway, Gret., Munch's Norg. Beskr.; whence *Sálpt-verjar*, m. pl. the men from S., Fms. ix. 471.

Sám-land, n. *Samogitia* or *Semgallen*, in Russia, Fms. xi. 322 (not Smáland), 324, 414.

sám-leitr, adj. *swartby*, *blackish*; þat sortnar ok verðr sámleitt, Barl. 166; svart ok s. af sumari-hita ok bruna, 199.

SÁMR, adj. [the word is prob. from the Finn. *saomi*], *swartby*, *blackish*, from the hue of the Finnish tribes; svartar ok sámar í sólvörð, Gsp.; en sama Srivör, of an ogress, Edda (in a verse);—the name of a dog, Nj.;—the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.), Fas. passim;—a nickname, Fms. ix. 372;—a pt. name, Landn., Hrafn.; and Samingr in Yngl. S. ch. 9: the very name is a sign of intermarriage between the Finns and North-men, see Prof. Munch's Det Norske Folk's Historie.

sápa, u. f. [Lat. *sēbum*], *soap*, (mod.)

SÁB, m., gen. *sás*, acc. *sá*, pl. *sáir*, and so in mod. usage, but *saar* (i. e. *sár*), N. G. L. iii. 15, i. 6; [Swed. *sä*]:—a large cask; þau báru á oxlum sár sá, Edda 7; fjóra sái fulla vatns, Stj. 593; sás-girði, *cask-boop*, Grág. ii. 338; sáir kallask stór kerildi, Krók.; smá-verplar eðr sár, N. G. L. iii. 15; freq. in mod. usage of large vessels in a dairy, skyr-sár.

SÁR, n., old pl. *sár*, Skálda 162, Grág. passim; [Engl. *sore*; Dan. Swed. *saar*]:—a *sore*; féllu maðkar ör sárum hans, 656 A. i. 25; hundar kómu ok sleiktu sár hans, N. T.; this, although rarer, is the original sense, cp. also *sársauki*; hence, II. a *wound*; in the Scand. languages this is the general word, 'und' and 'ben' being special; it is thus defined, þat eru sár, ef þar blæðir sem á kom, Grág. ii. 90; þat er sár er odds farvegr er á eðr eggjar, enda er þó sár, at maðr ljósti til, ef þar blæðir sem við kemr, eðr heit sem hann görir þess er blæðir, 115, 116; and in the Norse law, ef maðr kastar at manni ok lýstr hann, þat heitir sár, ef maðr hefir ekki vápn í hendu, en annars drep, N. G. L. i. 69; sár þau er menn fá í orrostum, Post.; hafði annarr bana en annar sár á sér, Nj. 101; veita e-m sár, N. G. L. i. 67; liggja í sárum, Fbr. 96 new Ed.; deyja óy sárum, Fs. 120; bana-sár, q. v.; holsár, Fbr. 211; vöðva-

sár, a *flesh wound*; síðu-sár, a *side wound*; svöðu-sár, and so passim: poet., *sár-dropi*, -flóð, -gýmir, -lá, -lög, = *wound-drop*, i. e. *blood*; *sár-eld*, -iss, -jökull, -klungr, -laukr, -linnr, -teinn, -viti, -vöndr, -þíal, = *wound-fire*, ... *wound-shaft*, i. e. a *weapon*; *sár-gagl*, -gammr, -geitungr, -lúmr, -mútarí, -orri, = a *carriage-crow*; *sár-likinn*, *wound-greedy*, Lex. Poet. compds: *sára-auki*, a. m. a *burt*, *smart*, *pain*; kenna sársauka, Fms. ii. 174; verða fyrir skemdum eða sársaukum, Gpl. 19. *sára-brún*, f. the *edge of a wound*, Fas. ii. 375. *sára-far*, n. the *state of the wounds*; hann varð heill sárafars þessa, Bs. i. 419; hrakningar ok s., Nj. 137; hvert s. hann veitti honum, Bjarn. 65; þá er hann fékk vansa í sárafari, Sturl. i. 103; ok er leitað var til sárafars þorbjarnar, Orkn. 458. *sára-fullr*, adj. *full of sores*, Greg. 22. *sára-menn* = *sárir-menn*, Sturl. ii. 97; cp. *sár-menn*, m. pl., Bær. 19. *sára-sýki* or *sára-veyki*, f. a kind of *scorbutic disease* (?), Fél. x. 31, H. E. iii. 533; for a description of this illness see Hungv. ch. 7, Bs. i. 375.

sár-auki, a. m. = *sársauki*, Js. 28.

sár-beitr, adj. *sore-biting*, very keen, Hom. 109, Þiðr. 122, Fas. iii. 353, Gret. 116 new Ed.

sár-bætr, f. pl. *compensation for a wound*, Gpl. 149, 190, N. G. L. i. 67, 73.

sár-dropi, a. m. *wound-drop*, poet. *blood*, Hkv.

sár-eggjaðr, adj. = *sárbeitr*, Trist.

sár-fútr, adj. *sore-footed*.

sár-heitr, adj. *sorely-hot*, very hot, Gret. 126 A; [cp. Germ. *sehr*; Dan. *saare*; Engl. *sore*.]

sár-hendr, adj. *with sore hands*.

sárinði, f. pl. *soreness*; hvárki sviði né s., Fas. ii. 151.

sár-kaldr, adj. *sorely-cold*, bitterly cold, Pass.

sár-koypt, part. *sore-bought*, *dear-bought*, Nj. 255.

sár-leikr (-leiki), m. *soreness*, *pain*, Hom. 29, Ver. 73, Stj. 21, 38, 97, 189, Bs. ii. 25; metaph. *pain*, Hom. 11, Bs. i. 142.

sár-liga, adv. *sorely*; kveljask s., Stj. 155; brenna s., id.; leika s., to *handle roughly*, Hkr. i. 323; hefna s., Fb. ii. 381; fyrirfarask s., Fms. xi. 425; minnask s., id.; svikja s., vl. 218; syndga s., K. Á. 104; gráta s., Fms. ix. 425, Stj. 208; s. hrygg, Mar.; s. þyrstr, Karl. 55.

sár-ligr, adj. *sore*, Th. 19, Anecd. 30, Mar.

sárna, ad. to become sore, painful, Fas. ii. 451; impers., e-m sárnar e-t, it is sore to me, pains, grieves me.

sár-orðr, adj. *using sore, cutting words*, Karl. 124.

SÁRR, adj. [A.S. *sár*; Scot. *sair*; Engl. *sore*; Dan. *saare*]: I. *sore, aching*; the phrase, eiga um sárt at binda, to *have sores to bind up*, to *smart sorely*, of a loss, Nj. 54; hann þrýsti knénu ok því er sárat var, Fms. v. 224; sár skeina, Stj. 187; önd hennar varð sáratí við dauða sonar síns, Mar.; með sáru hjarta, 623, 58; með sárum huga, sárr grátr, Fb. ii. 392; sáran sjúknað, Fms. iii. 172; sárar píslir, i. 189; sár kvíð, Sks. 652, hörund-sárr, hárr-sárr, *touchy, sensitive*; neut. sárt, *painful*; opt verðr sárin sárt at lækna, Al. 99; blitr þat sárama, Sks. 804; en menn höfðu þó sárt haldit frændum sínum, i. e. *bad sore losses among their kinsmen*, Isl. ii. 384; cp. hafa illa haldit; vera sárt leikinn, to be *sorely bandled*, Nj. 27, 114; hverjum er líft sárat at láta, Þiðr. 119; sáran, as adverb, gráta sáran, to *'greet sair'*, Fas. ii. 236; the phrase, sitja aldri á sárs-hofði, to be *always quarrelling*;—nú þótt þorkatli væri matinn sárr, þá þóði hann þó eigi at synja þeim gistingar, though it pained him to part with the meat, yet ... Fbr. 36; skaða-sárr. II. *wounded*, Isl. ii. 258; mjök sárr, Eg. 33; sárr til álfa, 190; lítt sárr, Ld. 227; ekki sárr, passim; ú-sárr, not wounded, and so passim.

sár-ráð, n. pl. the *plotting bodily injury to a person*, Grág. ii. 116.

sár-reiðr, adj. *bitterly angry*.

sár-vitr, f. *wound-wise*, skilled in surgery (?), Hkv. i. 53.

sár-yrdi (-yrtr, adj.), n. pl. *sore words*, *banter*, Ls. 19, Hom. 143.

SÁT, f. [sitja], a *sitting in ambush, ambush*, Grág. ii. 127, Sturl. i. 149 (v. l.), Eg. 568, 571, Fms. viii. 379, Orkn. 48; fyrir-sát, um-sát: a *putting, placing, seating*, in compds as upp-sát, saltketil-sát.

sáta, u. f., gen. pl. *sátna*, Isl. ii. 329, [setja], a *truss of hay* carried on horseback, two of which make a klyf; as also a *small bay-rick*, Nj. 194 (arfa-sáta), Am. 37, Isl. ii. 329, Brandkr. 60; cp. sæti, ríkt, Eb. 224.

sátr, n. = *sát*, Sturl. i. 149; better *sátinn*.

SÁTT, f. and sætt; of the sing. in classical Icel. both forms are used indifferently, whereas in plur. sættir is usual; in mod. usage sætt prevails throughout; (comp.)—a *settlement, covenant*, esp. any agreement made by umpires (through görd, q. v.); hence also *peace, concord*; a word much used by old and mod. writers and in conversation; göra sátt, Grág. i. 485; eigi munu þeir rjúfa þá sátt er ek göri, Nj. 65; varð þat at sætt, at Hálfán konungr skyldi halda ríki sínu, Fms. i. 13; verða sekr at sátt, to be *fined in a court of arbitration*, Grág. i. 81; the word is used freq. in the Laws and the Sagas, leita um sættir, Eb. 24, 246; slá málum í sætt, 286; eptir sætt Eyrbyggja ok Álptfirdinga, 252; hlekk sú sætt vel meðan þeir lifðu báðir, ... sumar þetta hit sama eptir sættina, 246; vildi þorgirir þá eigi halda sættina, 50; bjóða sættir, 100; varð þat at sætt, Fms. i. 13; segja upp sætt, to *pronounce judgment as umpire*, Grág. i. 118, and passim;—of the indemnity, skal aðili eignask tvá hluti sáttar, 144; ok

skal þar af sátt til taka, id.; skal af sáttum til taka, 382. II. *concord, consent*; segja sátt sína á e-t, Grág. i. 66.

B. COMPOUNDS: *sáttar-bíkar*, m. a 'peace-beaker,' *loving-cup*, Fas. iii. 299. *sátta-boð*, n. pl. *an offer of arms*, Nj. 105, Eb. 128. *sáttar-bætr*, f. pl. *satisfaction*, Fbr. 72, v. l. *sáttar-dóm*, m. a *court of arbitration*, Grág. i. 359; composed of twelve persons, 487. *sáttar-eldr*, m. *an oath taken at a sátt*, Sturl. ii. 7. *sáttar-fundr*, m. a *peace-meeting*, Nj. 256, Sturl. i. 101, Fms. vi. 209, viii. 44. *sáttar-gríð*, n. pl. a *truce*, Sks. 742. *sáttar-görð*, f. *the making of a treaty, agreement, peace-transactions*, Fb. ii. 234, Grág. i. 136, 485; *sáttargörðar váttir*, 83. *sáttar-hald*, n. *the keeping of an agreement*, Sturl. i. 81, v. l. *sátta-leyfi*, n. a *licence to make an agreement*; þar beida menn sýknu-leyfa allra ok sáttaleyfa, Grág. i. 6. *sátta-lof*, n. = *sáttaleyfi*; stefna manni heiman til sáttalofs, Grág. i. 359. *sáttar-maðr*, m. *an umpire, peace-maker*, Grág. i. 118, 137. *sáttar-mark*, n. a *mark of peace*, 623. 50 (Gen. ix. 17). *sáttar-nefna*, v. f., better *sáttar-stefna*, Sturl. i. 163. *sáttar-stefna*, v. f. = *sáttarfundur*, Grág. ii. 165. *sáttar-umleitan*, f. *mediation*, Fms. iv. 141, (*sátta-umleitan*, Ó. H. 58, l. c.) *sátta-vandr*, adj. = *sáttvandr*, Sturl. iii. 275. *sáttar-vætti*, n. *testimony at a sátt*, Grág. i. 183. II. *sáttar- or sætta-; sáttar-boð*, n. = *sáttarboð*, Hkr. ii. 103, Eb. 246, Eg. 281. *sáttar-bróf*, n. a *charter of agreement*, H. E. i. 459. *sætta-brigði*, n. a *breach of an agreement*, Sturl. ii. 130, Orkn. 424. *sáttar-efni*, n. *the basis of an agreement*, Sturl. iii. 170. *sáttar-eldr*, m. = *sáttareldr*, Fms. iv. 184 (v. l.), Sturl. ii. 7 C. *sáttar-fundr*, m. = *sáttarfundur*, Ld. 228, Fms. iii. 38. *sáttar-görð*, f. = *sáttargörð*, Fms. i. 160, iv. 268, Nj. 187, Grág. i. 488. *sáttar-hald*, n. = *sáttarhald*, Sturl. i. 81 C. *sáttar-handal*, n. *the hawking an agreement*, Grág. i. 361; see *handsal*. *sáttar-kaup*, n. *the price of an agreement*, N. G. L. i. 81. *sætta-laust*, n. adj. *without truce, unable to agree*, Sturl. iii. 257. *sáttar-maðr*, m. = *sáttarmaðr*, Grág. i. 118. *sætta-mál*, n. *the making an agreement*, Grág. ii. 87. *sáttar-ord*, n. a *word of peace, mediation*, Ld. 66. *sáttar-rof*, n. a *breach of an agreement*, Nj. 106, Sturl. ii. 132. *sáttar-samþykki*, n. *an agreement*, Fms. ii. 242. *sáttar-akraf*, f. = *sáttarbréf*, a *charter*, N. G. L. ii. *sáttar-stefna*, v. f. = *sáttarstefna*, Fms. vii. 241, Sd. 172, Sturl. i. 163 C. *sætta-umleitan*, f. = *sáttarumleitan*, Hkr. ii. 86, Fms. ix. 51, Sturl. ii. 172. *sáttan*, f. = *sátt*, Fms. x. 160, xi. 418. *sátt-band*, n. a *treaty, covenant*, Fb. ii. 276. *sátt-fúss*, adj. *peace-loving, willing to come to terms*, Sturl. iii. 275. *sátt-gjarn*, adj. = *sáttfúss*, Nj. 88, Sturl. ii. 179, Fs. 185. *sátt-gjarnliga*, adv. *in a conciliatory way*, Fms. ii. 36, vi. 181, vii. 306.

sátt-gjarnligr, adj. *conciliatory*, Fms. iii. 63, Sturl. iii. 170. *sátt-liga*, adv. *peaceably*, N. G. L. i. 78. *sátt-mál*, n. pl. *words of reconciliation*, Eg. 401, Ld. 228, Fb. i. 560, Fms. i. 37. II. sing. a *covenant*, Skv. 3. 39; esp. eccl., Stj. 56, 62, 115, 129, 305, 651, Fms. vi. 286, Ó. H. 78, Grett. 103 A. COMPOUNDS: *sáttmála-búð*, f. *the covenant-booth, Tabernacle*, Stj. 310. *sáttmála-lög*, n. pl. *the law of the covenant*, Stj. 650. *sáttmála-mark*, n. *the mark of a covenant*, Stj. 62, 115. *sáttmála-örk*, f. *the Tabernacle*, Stj. 427, the Icel. Bible, *passim*. *sátt-máli*, a. m. (old writers prefer the neut. *sáttmál*), a *covenant*, Hkr. ii. 119 (but Ó. H. l. c. *sáttmál*), B. K. 126, Sks. 51; einn sáttmála... þann eilífa sáttmála milli Guðs ok allra lifandi dýra... þetta skal vera teikn á þeim sáttmála, sem ek hef uppi reist Gen. ix. 9-17; Gamli sáttmáli, *the covenant between the Icelanders and the king of Norway*, D. I. i. 602 sqq. *sáttir*, adj. *agreeing, at peace, reconciled*; sáttir ok sammála, Isl. ii. 381; at vér sém sem sáttastir, Fs. 43; s. við e-n, Anal. 282; verða s. á e-t, *to agree on*; verða þeir á þat vel sáttir, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 279; þeir urðu á öngan hlut sáttir, x. 24; urðu allir á þat sáttir, Nj. 101; ef þeir verða eigi á sáttir, *if they cannot come to terms*, Grág. i. 67; s. á fjárfölur, 336; at því líkum kostum sem þú hefir á sáttir orðit, Ld. 212; eg er sáttir með að göra það, *I am quite willing to do that*, (mod.); mis-sáttir, ú-sáttir.

sátt-rof, n. a *breach of a sátt*, Valla L. 227. *sátt-samlign*, adv. *in peace and harmony*, Dipl. v. 16. *sátt-samligr*, adj. *peaceable*, Sks. 520, v. l. *sátt-vandr*, adj. *particular as to terms*, Sturl. ii. 63. *sátt-vænigr*, adj. *bopeful as to an agreement*, Rd. 254. *sæði*, f. [*sadr or saddr*], *satisfy*, Greg. 28. *sæðill*, m. [*Lat. schedula*], a *slip of paper*, (mod.)

SEÐJA, pres. seð, pret. saddy, subj. seddi, part. saddr; [*Goth. saþan, sôþ*, supposed from *ga-sôþjan*; A. S. *sadjan*; O. H. G. *saþjan*; Lat. *satiare*]:—*to satiate, feed*; Gera ok Freka seðr, Gm. 19; s. e-n af e-u, or á e-u, s. hrafn af hræjum, Hkv. I. 43, Fas. i. 140; s. hrafn á holdi, Korm. (in a verse); og hann girnist að s. sik af þeim molum sem féllu af börðum hins ríka, Luke xvi. 21; metaph., Stj. 29; at ek skylda saddy hafa yðra fýst á minni frúsögu, 655 xxx. A. 4; s. fenginn hungri á ný, u ránfengi, Al. 83; s. e-n e-u, s. oss sínum málum helgum, 625. 79; s.

þorsta, *to slake the thirst*, Magn. 486.

II. reflex. *seðjask*, *to be sated, eat one's fill*; vitnir seðsk, *the wolf is sated*, Edda (Ht.) 9; seðjask Sæhrimni, Gm.; vér söddumk af konunglegri sælu, Al. 165; seðjask a e-u, 677. 3; láta verða saddy sína reiði, Al. 106. III. part. *sæðr*, [*Germ. satt*], *sated, having eaten one's fill*, eg er saddr; vera s. á e-u, *to have got enough of*, Ld. 98; full-s.

sæðr, part., from *sjá*, used as adj. *wary, clever*; hann er vel sæðr, hann er sæðari en svo.

sæðu or *sæðu*, pret. pl., remains of a lost verb *sæja*, [*answering to Goth. sijnan*; A. S. *siujan*; Engl. *sew*; Dan. *syge*; Lat. *suere*]:—*to sew*; sæðu (*sew thou*) hve vel þeir sæðu (*sewed*) er fyrir saumfönnu sæðu, Skálda, Thorodd; part. *sæðr* or *sæðr*, *sewn*; jarni sæðr, Hallfred (Fs. 205); skyrtta hamri sæð, *hammer-knit*, epithet of a coat of mail, Fms. xi. 197 (in a verse).

SEÐ, n. [*Engl. sedge*; Dan. *siv*], *sedge*; var stráð gólf á Sæbóli af sefinu af Seftjórn, Gisl. 27; lykklaua sem sef, Al. 173; sem af sefi eðr slýi, Stj. 253; stökk af tágum ok sefi gúrfan, 251; pœtt., svarðr sef = *the hair*, Kormak. COMPOUNDS: *sef-dæla*, v. f. a *sedge hollow*, Björn. *Seft-grisnir*, m. a 'sedge-boar,' pœtt. a *wolf*, Lex. Pœt. *sef-rein*, f. a *sedge-bank*, Lex. Pœt. *sef-tjörn*, f. *sedge-tarn*, a local name, Gisl. 27, 107, 111. *sef-viak*, f. a *sedge-wisp*, Gisl. 29. *sef-þvengr*, m., pœtt. a 'sedge-thong,' *snake*, Lex. Pœt.

SEÐA, ad, older form *svefa*, Fms. ix. 444, [*akin to svefn*], *to soothe, soften*; sefa ok svefa, allit., Rm. 41; the act. is rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. usage.

II. reflex. *to be soothed, appeased, of anger*; kom svá at Grimur sefadiðsk, Eg. 166, Ld. 52, Fbr. 141, Fms. xi. 11; svefadiðsk (*sefadiðsk*, v. l.) þá hugr jarls, ix. 444; þá gekk af honum miðrinn ok sefadiðsk hann, Edda 28, Fms. v. 319; þeir sefduðsk, Finnbr. 354; vinir hennar báðu hana sefask ok snúa hug sínum til konunga, Fms. vi. 4, vii. 128; af þessu nafni sefask höggormur, 623. 26; ef hann fær eigi sefat hana, *appeased, soothed her*, Fms. xi. 135. 2. part. *sefadr*, *propitious*; at Drottinn sé honum jafnan sefadr, Stj. 329; ok vertu s. yfir illskur lýðins, 312.

sefan-ligr, adj. *fit for sacrifice*; s. fórn, Stj. 310.

SEFI or *sevi*, a. m. [*akin to síf, sífar, q. v.*; cp. A. S. *sib* = *peace*]:—*the mind, affection*, pœtt., Edda (Gl.); fróðr sefi, Fm. 4; ok sný ek hennar öllum sefa, Hm. 162; einn er hann sér um sefa, 94; þær deyja sverð ok sefa, Sdm. 27; sorgmóðr sefi, Gkv. 2. 40; hvert er sér getr slíkan sefa, Hkm. 19; tniðsk þeim til satta sefi, Gkv. 9.

II. [*Old Engl. sib*; Engl. *go-sip*] = *sif*, a *kinsman*, Hkv. 3. 8; Surtar sevi, Vsp. (Hb.); Ullar sefi, Vtkv. (in the interpolated part).

SEGG, m., pl. seggir, [A. S. *sæg*; from *segja*?]:—pœtt. a *man*, prop. a *messenger*, which sense can still be seen in Akv. 1, 2, 6, as also in the allit. *segg* and *segja*; at þú mér, seggr, né segir, Skm. 5; seggr segja mér hvártveggja, Hallfred.

2. gener. a *man*, Vkv. 7, 21; nóttum fóru seggir, 6; sémir fóru seggir (*strangers*) and hjálmum, Hdm. 20; seggja dróttinn, Bkv. 5; the word remains in mod. usage in such phrases as, *grimdar-segg*, a *cruel man*; *úróa-segg*, a *rioter*. *segg-fjöld*, f. a *host of men*, Lex. Pœt.

segl or *sigl*, a. m. a *slice, bit, clot*; hjarta mitt var runnit sundr í sigla, *my heart was molten into drops, torn into shreds*, Sól. 43; hann skar af tungu ormsins einn segl, Tristr.; hann skar hann sundr í sigla, Bret. 170; hann (the dog) greip í kálfað ok þar ór sigl, Fas. ii. 426; þórir kvaðsk úviljaðr at skera stærum segjum, *to cut larger slices*, Sturl. i. 61; tungu segi, *the tongue's bit*, pœtt. = *the iron in the forge*, þd. 15; blóð-segi, a *clot of blood*; fjör-segi, *the heart*; tál-segi, a *bait*; kló-segi, *kerk-segi*, q. v.

SEGJA, pres. segi, segir, segji, pl. segjum, segit, segja; pret. sagði, pl. sögðu; pres. subj. segja; pret. segða, segðir, segði; imperat. seg, segðu; part. sagðr; doubtful forms are sagat, sagadr, Meil. 2. 4; a pres. indic. seg, segir, ek seg, Grág. i. 64, 134; segir hann, Fms. x. 421; segsk, Grág. i. 159, ii. 57; with a neg. suff. *segr-at*, Grág. ii. 214; sagðit, Hym. 14; segit-a, *tell ye not!* Vkv. 21; an older form *seggja* with a double *g* is suggested in Lex. Pœt. in two or three passages, cp. A. S. *seggan*, as also *seggir*; but in Haustl. l. c. the *g* in 'sagna' is soft, and not hard (*gg*) as in mod. Icel. pronunciation, and *sagna* would fairly rhyme with *seggjandum*; [a word common to all Teut. languages, except that, strangely enough, no Goth. form is recorded, for Ulf. renders λαλεῖν. λέγειν, *by maphjan, quipjan, roðjan*; so it may be that the earliest sense was not *to say* = Lat. *dicere*, but a limited one, *to tell, proclaim*; A. S. *seggan*; Engl. *say*; Dan. *siqe*; Swed. *segja*.]

A. *To say*, in the oldest poems chiefly.

I. *to tell, report*. Lat. *narrare, dicere*; segðu, imperat. *tell thou me! say!* Vpm. 11, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, Alm. 10, 12, 14, 16, etc., Skm. 3; segðu mér ór helju ek man ór heimi, Vtkv. 6; atgeiniinn sagði (*foretold*) manns bana, eins eðr fleiri, Nj. 119; mér segir svá hugr um, *my mind tells me, I have a foreboding*; cigi segir mér vel hugr um þessa ferð, Ld. 366; sagði honum mjök úvænt hugr um hennar hagn, Fms. x. 215; sagði honum hugr vel þá, Hym. 14; seg oss draum þinn, Nj. 95; hann segir honum greiniliga slíkt er hann spurði, Fms. ii. 99; þessi saga er nú ætlu vér at segja, viii. 1 (see *saga*); hann spurði hvers synir þeir væri,—þeir sögðu, Nj. 125; fór sveininn ok sagði

til Haralds, Fms. vii. 167; hvat hark var þat?—Honum var sagt, 168; svá hafa spakir menn sagt, Ib. 6; svá sagði Þorkell oss, 5; svá sagði Teitr oss, id.; svá sagði oss Úlfhéðinn Gunnarsson, 9; þenna atburð sagði Teitr oss, at því es Kristni kom á Ísland, 13; en Hallr sagði oss svá, 15; svá sagði hann oss, id.; en honum sagði Þórarinn bróðir hans, 16; es sannliga es sagt, at fyrst færi til Íslands, 4; hvatki er missagt es í fræðum þessum (pref.); þar sagði hann eigi koma dag á vetr, Landn. (pref.); svá segja vitirir menn, ... en svá er sagt, 35; svá sagði Sæmndr prestur enn fróði, 27; er svá sagt, at honum hafi flestir hlutir höfðinglast gefnir verit, Nj. 254; of inscriptions, writing, segja þær (the Runes) formála þenna allan, Eg. 390; segja bækr, at ..., 625. 88; skal sú skrá hafa sitt mál, er lengra segir, Grág. i. 7; segja leið, to tell the way, to guide, esp. on the sea, to pilot, Fms. xi. 123, Eg. 359 (leið-sögu, leiðsögu-maðr);—to tell, bid, far þú ok seg Agli, at þeir buisk þaðan fimuntán, Nj. 94; hann sendi húskarl at segja Steinari, at hann færði bústað sinn, to tell S. to change his abode, Eg. 749; segðu honum að koma, tell him to come! 2. with prepp.; segja eptir e-m, to tell tales of one, inform against, Al. 125; hann sagði eptir mér, segðu ekki eptir mér!—s. frá e-u (frá-sögu), to tell, relate, Nj. 96; þar er hón nú, Unnr, er ek sagða þér frá, U., of whom I told thee, 3; eigi má öfögum segja frá vitinu þínum, Ld. 132; s. fyrir, to dictate, Fms. vii. 226, Fb. iii. 533, Nj. 256; to foretel, Rb. 332; s. fyrir úrðna hluti, Fms. i. 76, viii. 5; segja fyrir skipi, to bid Godspeed to a ship (on her first voyage), ix. 480; to prescribe, Ld. 54; þeir sigldu um nóttina, en hann sagði fyrir (piloted) með viti ok gælu, Bs. i. 562; s. manni fyrir jörðu, to give notice as to the redemption of an estate, Gpl. 295-297. 301 sqq.;—segja til, to give up; s. til nafns síns, to give one's name (on being asked), Hbl.; hvat er nafn höfðingja yðvars? Rútr segir til sín, R. told his name (said, my name is R.), Nj. 8; sagði Örnólfur til svá-felldra (taka, Dipl. i. 1; skal ek hér fá þér sæmd ok virðing, þá er þú kannt mér sjálfir til s., Eg. 312. 3. impers. it is told; hér hefur Landnáma-bók, ok segir í hinum fyrsta kapitula, hveru, Landn. 24; hér segir frá Birni bunn, 39; segir nokkut af hans orrostum, Fms. viii. 3; sem segir í sögu hans, i. 4 (see saga); sem ádr sagði, ... sem sagði fyrir, as was told before, x. 382, 410.

II. to say, pronounce, declare; eg seg þat Guði, I declare to God (in an oath, cp. Engl. 'so help me, God'), Grág. i. 64, 134; ok segi ek þat Ási, Glúm. 388. 2. so in the law phrases, segja sik í þing, lög, and the like, to declare oneself in a community, to enter a community under the law; as also, segja sik ór þingi, lögum, to declare oneself out of, to withdraw from, a community, Grág. and the Sagas passim; segja skiltit við konu, to declare oneself separated from, to divorce one's wife, Nj. 50; segja þing laust, to declare a meeting at an end, Grág. i. 116;—segja lög, to say the law, used of the speaker's (lög-sögu-maðr) decisions; syni Erlings segi ek engi lög, i. e. I give no sentence for him, Fms. ix. 331; iron., sögðu sverð þeirra ein lög öllum Svium, ii. 315; s. profan (á) málum, K. Á. 216; s. dóm, to give sentence. 3. with prepp.; s. e-n af e-u, to 'declare a person off a thing,' i. e. take it from him; hann sagði Vastes af drottningar-dómi ok öllu því ríki, Sks. 462; þá er hann þegar sagðr af lærdra manna tign, 694; skipta svá miklum ríkdómi, ok segja hann af einhverjum ok til annars, i. e. to take it from one and give it to another, Fms. ix. 330; þann dag segja lög manni at aptni af gríði, Grág. i. 146; s. e-n afhendan, to declare a person off one's bands, give him up, Fb. 34;—s. e-t á, to announce; þú skalt segja á reiði mína, Nj. 216; s. á úsátt sína, 256; bæta at þeim hluta sem lög segði á hann, as the law declared, imposed, Fms. x. 152;—s. aprt, to break up, dissolve; s. friði aprt, N. G. L. i. 103;—segja sundr =segja aprt, s. sundr gríðum, frændseml, Fms. ix. 276, x. 133, Fas. ii. 136;—s. fram, to say, pronounce, esp. of pleading, to read; s. fram sök and the like, Grág., Nj. passim;—s. fyrir, see I. 2;—s. upp, to pronounce; er hann hafði þenna kost upp sagðan, Fms. xi. 284; segja upp gúrd, dóm, sætt, to pronounce sentence, as a judge or umpire, Grág., Nj., Band. 12, passim; s. upp lög, to proclaim the law from the law-bill (the act was called upp-saga), Ib. 17, Bs. i. 25; at hann segði upp lögin, Nj. 164; s. e-n upp, to give one up, Sturl. iii. 181 C; segja e-u upp, to declare at an end; segja upp friði, gríðum, Fms. x. 133; segja upp þjónustu við e-n, to leave one's service, Hkr. iii. 68.

III. to speak, talk; segja e-m, to speak to one, Fms. i. 215; 'þenna kost viljum vér,' segir Skapti, Nj. 150; 'frauva,' segir hann, 'þat er satt er þú mælist,' Fms. x. 421. 2. in a dialogue; segir hann, segir hón, says he, says she, etc.; 'Kenni ek vist,' segir Otkell,—'Hverr á,' segir Skamkell; 'Melkólfir þráll,' segir Otkell,—'Kenna skulu þá fleiri,' segir Skamkell, 'en vit tveir,' 75; Gunnarr mælti—'Veitstu hvat þér mun verða at bana?'—'Veit ek,' segir Njáll,—'Hvat?' segir Gunnarr;—'þat sem allir munu sízt setla,' segir Njáll, 85; and so in countless instances. IV. to signify, mean; þetta segir svá, Fms. viii. 239; 'fiat voluntas tua,' þat segir svá, 'verði þinn vilji,' Hom. 157.

B. Reflex. to declare of oneself; hann sagðisk þá vaka, he said that he was awake, Nj. 153; sagðisk Haraldr vilja leggja við hann vináttu, Fms. i. 53; þeir sem sögðusk segja fyrir úrðna hluti, 76; at þú sér annarr en þú segisk, Fas. ii. 544, freq. esp. in mod. usage, for the old

writers in this case prefer kveðsk, káðusk (from kveða). II. as a law phrase, þú segsk í þing með Áskatli goða, Nj. 231; maðr skal segjask í þing með goða þeim er hann vill, Grág. i. 159; nefndu hvárir vátta, Kristnir menn ok heidnir, ok sögðusk hvárir ór lögum annarra, Nj. 164 (Id. 11, Bs. i. 22); hón sagðisk í ætt sína, she told her origin, i. e. she was exactly like her parents, Njard. 382; impers. phrase, e-m segisk svá, one's tale runs so; honum sagðisk svá til, his story runs; or, honum segist vel, he speaks well; honum sagðist vel í dag, he preached well to-day! þad segist á e-u, there is a penalty on it, 'tis not allowed; láta sér segjask, to let oneself be spoken to, be reasonable, Am. 29, and in mod. usage.

III. part., sönnu sagðr, convicted of, Sdm. 25; Jupiter vill vita hvárt hann er sönnu sagðr, if the charge is true, Bret. 12; gerund., in the saying, segianda er allt vin sínum, all can be said to a friend, one can open one's heart to him, Eg. 330.

IV. pass. it is said; svá segisk, at ..., Fms. i. 98; þessi kvikendi segjask augnfull umhverfis, Hom. 48; hann segisk (is said to be, Lat. dicitur) skapadr ór jörðu, Eluc. 21; segist í hverri viku sálu-messa, Dipl. i. 8; Zabulon, þat má hér segjast bygging, Stj.; ef nokkut ríptist eðr af segðist, Dipl. iii. 11; segist þetta með öugu móti aprt, cannot be refuted, Fms. ix. 476, Hom. 154; af sögðum bæjum, aforesaid, Vm. 84; fyrr-sagðr, aforesaid; but this passive is unclassical, being taken from the Latin, and rare even in mod. usage.

V. segondr, part. pl. (seg-gondr, with a double g, Haustl.), sayers, reporters; sjáendr eða segendr, Grág. ii. 58. segjands-saga, u, f. a bearsay tale; skulud ér hér vera ok sjá þau tíðendi er hét görask, er yðr þá eigi segjands-saga til, þvíat ér skulud frá segja ok yrkja um síðan, Ó. H. 206; hence the mod. þad er sein saga, a told tale, a thing of course (cp. Fr. ça va sans dire).

SEGL, n. [A. S. segel; Germ. segel; Dan. sejl]—a sail, Nj. 135; vinda, draga segl, to hoist sail, Hkv. i. 29, Ó. H. 136, 137, 170; setja upp segl, Fms. ix. 10; taka til segls, Ó. H. 140; leggja ofan segl, 170; hefla (to reef) segl, 182, Nj. 135, Fms. ix. 185, Fb. ii. 583; hleypa segli ór heflum, Ó. H. 182; hleypa ofan segli, id.; hlaða (to furl) seglum, Fms. viii. 135; nú lægir seglin þeirra, Ó. H. 182, passim. The ancients took pride in costly sails woven or embroidered with stripes and figures in various colours (vöndr, segl stafad vendi), stafat segl, Fms. i. 301; segl blá-stafat, x. 345; stöfuð segl með ymsum litum, xi. 437; seglin vóru stöfuð öll með blá ok rauðu ok grænu, Ó. H. 161; segl stafat vendi blánu ok raudum, Eg. 68, Ó. H. 213, 124; var seglit hvítt sem dríft ok stafat rauðu ok blá með vendi, 170, Orkn. ch. 116, and passim: such sails were a fit gift to a king, see the narrative in Fms. vi, Har. S. harðr. ch. 100; at menn sendi konungi vingjafir, hauks, hesta, tjöld eðr segl, Ó. H. 126; hence the poets call the sail a 'tablet' (skript): poet. a ship is called segl-hundr, -marr, -vigg, sail-bound, sail-steed, Lex. Poet. compts: segl-bót, f. sail-mending, Sks. 30. segl-búinn, part. sail-bound, Eg. 389, Eb. 140, Fms. vii. 68, ix. 439. segl-laun, n. pl. reward for a sail, Fms. vi. 358. segl-rá, f. a sail-yard, Fbr. 132. segl-reiði, a, m. sail-rigging, Sturl. i. 189, Edda i. 330. segl-tækr, adj. fit for sailing; veðr segltækt, Ó. H. 138, Fms. vii. 286. segl-víðr, n. a 'sail-tree' of the yard, Skálda 162.

segull, m. a magnet. compts: segul-borg, n. a magnetic mountain, Snót. segul-steinn, m. a lodestone.

seida, d. [answering to síða, q. v.], to enchant by a spell; seida seid, to work a spell, Gisl. 31; Gunnhildr lét þat seida, at Egill skyldi aldri ró biða, Eg. 403; s. til e-s, seiddi hón til þess í halleri, at hvert sund var fullt af síld, Landn. 147; hann hefir lájið s. til, at honum skal ekki vápn at bana verða nema hann, Nj. 44.

seid-berondr, m. pl. sorcerers, Hkr. 32.

seid-galdr, m. enchantment by spells, Róm. 383.

seid-hjallr, m. the scaffold on which the wizard or witch was seated and where the incantation was performed, Ld. 142, Fas. ii. 84, iii. 319.

seid-kona, u, f. a sorceress, witch, Hkr. i. 19; völva ok s., Fas. ii. 506.

seid-læti, n. pl. the sound beard during the incantation, prob. the screams, songs, and charms by which the seid was accompanied, Ld. 152; see varð-loka.

seid-maðr, m. an enchanter, wizard, Fms. i. 10, ii. 134, Fas. iii. 319, Bárð. 39 new Ed.

seid-magnan, f. the working a spell.

SEIDR, m., gen. seidar, dat. seidi; the fem. seid sína (sinn), Fms. ii. 136, and seidit, Fas. iii. 319, are false forms:—a spell, charm, enchantment, incantation, which in the heathen times was solemnly performed at night; the wizards or witches were seated with certain solemn rites on a scaffold (seidhjalr), from which they chanted their spells and songs; the 'seidr' was performed either to work any kind of good or evil to another person, or to be a kind of oracle or fortune-telling, to foreshow future events, such as the life and fate of those present, the weather, or the like; of the evil kind is the charm in Gisl. l. c., Ld. 152; fá at seid, Hkr. i. 21; Ingjaldr ok völvann ætluðu til seidar mikils um nóttina, Fas. ii. 507; Freyja kenndi fyrst með ásum seid, 8; fremja seid, þörf. Karl. 376; eða seid, Eg. 403, Fas. ii. 72; magna seid, Gisl. 116; konungr bað hann hætta seidi, Fms. i. 10; hón bað fá sér konur er kunnu fræði þat sem til seidsins þarf, þörf. Karl. 378; var þangat at heyrja ill læti er þeir frömdu

seiðinn (seiðit Ed. wrongly), Fas. iii. 319: seiðis-hús, *the house where the spell was worked*, Fas. iii. 166, v. l.; in Yngl. S. ch. 7 the charm of 'seiðr' is attributed to Odin; Óðinn kunnir þá íþrótt, er meistr máttir fylgdi, ok framði sjálfir, er seiðr heitir, en af því mátti hann vita örlög manna ok uordna hluti, svá ok at göra mönnum bana eðr úhamingju eða vanheilindi, svá ok at taka frá mönnum vit eðr að ok gefa öðrum, en þessi fjölkyngi, er framíð er, fylgir svá mikil ergi, at eigi þótti karlmönnum skammlaust við at fara, ok var gyðjunum kennd sú íþrótt, Yngl. S. ch. 7; as to the rites and ceremonies of the 'seiðr' see esp. the interesting account in Þorfr. Karl. S. ch. 3, compared with that in Vd. ch. 10 and Órvar Odds S. ch. 2 and 3; even the old poem Völuspá is framed as a song delivered by a prophetess working a spell. The witch scene in Macbeth is an echo of the ancient 'seiðr' as it survived in tradition in Shakespeare's time, though the devilry and the cauldron are later additions.

seiðr, m. [Norse *sei*], *the gadus virens*, a kind of fish, L., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; hence the mod. seiði, *a fry*; vara-seiði, *the fry or young of fish*.

seið-akratti, a, m. *a wizard*, Gisl. 18.

seiðula, u, f. = seiðr, Fas. iii. 319.

seið-ataðr, m. *the place where a spell is worked*; þar fannsk kinga ok s. mikil, Ld. 328.

seið-atafr, m. *an enchanter's wand*, Ld. 328, v. l.

seið-villa, u, f. *spells to counteract witchcraft*; rista seiðvillur, Fas. iii. 319.

seigildi, n. *a tough substance, a knot*.

seigja, u, f. *toughness*.

seigla, u, f. *toughness, difficulty*.

SEIGR, adj. [Dan. *seig*], *tough*; seigu leiri, Sks. 416; seigr í sinum, Flóv. 27, Karl. 475; seig bönd, Hom. 124. 2. metaph. *tough, stubborn*; seigr á sitt mál, Fms. x. 300; *difficult*, þat mun veita seigt, ii. 118; seigt er svöngum at skruma, Fb. i. 211; þat er seigt at segja, Fms. vi. 376.

SEIL, f. [a Goth. form *sail* is assumed from *sailjan* = *χαλῶν*, Mark ii. 4; A. S. *sæl*; Germ. *seil*]:—*a string, line*, esp. in Icel. used of a line on which fishermen string their catch of fish and trail them behind the boat; the word is rare in old writers, koma á seil c-m, *to be carried along by one*, þd. 9; rás seil, Merl. 2. 12; seil grundar, 'earib-tong,' a snake, Lex. Poët.; seilar sól, a shield; þrym-seil, id.

seila, u, f. *a hollow, Björn*; a local name.

seilaak, d, dep. *to stretch out one's bands as high or as far as one can reach*; þótti mér svá löng höndin á mér, atek þóttumk s. upp á bjargit, Þorst. Síðu H. 178; þótt seildisk svá langt upp sem hann mátti lengst, Edda 33; hann það þorfinn þá s. í móti djáknanum, Orkn. 112; Kormakr seildisk til ok bjó, Korm. 142, Isl. ii. 269; s. til sverðsins, Fms. viii. 332. 2. metaph. *to seek far for a thing*; skal ekki seilaak til nafna, Fs. 23; s. til seimdar í hendr c-m, Boll. 338; s. til e-s, *to covet*, 655 xxix. 6:—s. á e-t, *to encroach on*; s. á Guðs rétt, ok heilagrar kirkju, Bs. i. 747, Fb. ii. 261; hence, á-sælust, id.

seiling, f. *a stretching up the bands*; in Icel. *the height of a person stretching his hand up* is called seiling, það er seiling mín, or það er seilingar-hæð, það er seiling upp undir loftið, and the like. 2. metaph. *a seeking from far*; er þat honum nauðsyn en eigi seiling, *it is a necessity, and not his own seeking*, Hrafn. 16.

SEIMR, m. [stma], *a wire or string*; draga seiminn, *to draw out one's words*, i. e. *talk with a canting voice*. II. *riches*; en hvorki gull né seim, Pass. 36. 5; bjartan seim, Fb. ii. 523 (in a verse); rautt gull er s., þjal.; seims ok hnoða, Edda (Ht.); seima-póllr, seim-skerrðr, seima-slöngvir, seim-brjótr, seim-örr, seim-stafr, seim-týnir, seim-þverrir, etc. are epithets of a lordly man, *lavish of gold*, Lex. Poët.

III. *a boneycomb*, prop. 'boney-texture' (cp. Germ. *wabe* from *weben* = *to weave*); hón rétti fram höndina ok tók upp seiminn, Stj. 210; sætari en huanag eða s., Bs. i. 103; sætligan seim, 240; hunanglegr s., Th. 77; hunangs-s., q. v.

seina, n. *a delay*; nú var eigi sein á (seinat?) konungi til mótsins, *the king did not wait for him*, Fms. vi. 239; the saying, ein stund verðr opt at seinum, *one hour may make it too late*, Harms. 41; aldri læt ek at munni sein, Mk. 24; frið-sein, *lack of peace, disturbance*, þd. 9.

seina, að, [Ulf. *seinjan* = *βαδίστιν*; Germ. *sebnen*, but only in a metaph. sense]:—*to delay, slacken*; skynda skal hvert sem einn at snúask til Guðs meðan hann má, at eigi seini hann, *lest he be too late*, Hom. 13; seina e-u, *to delay*; verðr mein ef því seinum, Leidarv. 39; s. at hróðri, *to lag with his verses*, Orkn. (in a verse). 2. esp. in the part. *seinat, too late*, mun nú eigi um seinat at flyja, Fms. viii. 162; of seinat hefir þú at segja, *thou hast delayed too long*, Fas. i. 196; ok er þó of seinat, Ld. 144, Fms. ii. 195; svá at eigi verði seinat, *lest it be too late*, xi. 114; seinat er nú, systir, at samna Niflungum, Akv. 17.

sein-búinn, part. 'late-boun,' *slow in getting ready*, Fms. ix. 304.

sein-fyrndr, part. *long-lived, lasting*, Edda (in a verse).

sein-förtr, adj. *slow, dull*, Gret. 90 A, Fms. xi. 434; brú var á, ok var seinfært yfir, *it took a long time to pass*, Sturl. iii. 24.

sein-görtr, adj. 'slow-made,' *slow-growing*; hann var s. maðr í upp-vexti, Sturl. iii. 122; opp. to bráðgörr.

sein-heppiligr, adj. *slow, dull-looking*, Fms. vi. 204.

seinka, að, *to delay, slacken*, Isl. ii. 217; with acc., s. gönguna, Rb. 106; s. e-t mál, *to put a case off*, Fms. i. 74; with dat., and so in mod. usage, seinka e-u, Isl. ii. 217, Gisl. 121. II. reflex. *to be delayed*; þótti seinkask um kvámu hans, Fms. ii. 72, xi. 70; mjök þótti seinkask atlagan, vii. 259; þá er seinkaðisk um svörin, MS. 623. 16.

seinkan, f. *a hindrance, delay*, Eg. 546, Bs. i. 482.

sein-látr, adj. *slow, dull of motion*, Bs. i. 795; opp. to bráð-látr.

sein-liga, adv. *slowly*; taka s. undir e-t, or taka e-u s., *indifferently*, Nj. 217, Fms. i. 74.

sein-ligr, adj. *slow, dull*; Oddr var eldsætr ok s., Landn. 235; s. i viðbragði, Gret. 90; Sighvatr þótti heldr s. fyrst í ækunni, Fb. iii. 243; hann beiddi hann liðveizlu, Hálfðán var hinn seinligasti, H. was *slow, unwilling*, Sturl. iii. 16.

sein-læti, n. *slowness, dulness, sluggishness*.

sein-mæltr, adj. *slow-speaking*.

SEINN, adj., compar. seinni, superl. seinst, seinstr, mod. seinastr, and so in Fb. i. 74, Orkn. 403; in mod. usage compar. seinni, but superl. seinastr; [A. S. *sæne*; mid. H. G. *seine*; Swed. *sen*; Dan. *seem*; Lat. *seignis*]:—*slow, slack*, opp. to fljótr; seinn á föti, Fms. vii. 169; hann er seinn, Rb. 358; er tú seinn mjök á slíkum sögum, Fs. 69; granum, sam-stöfur seinar eðr skjotar, Edda 123, passim in old and mod. usage. 2. neut. as adverb; fara seint, *to go at a slow pace*, Nj. 197; maðr riðr, ok eigi seint, Isl. ii. 335; gengr þat seinnu en sól, Rb. 108; kemsk þó seinnu fari = 'festina lente,' Nj. 68; hann söng seint ok skyksamlega, Bs. i. 74.

II. temp. *late, slow*; förum til skipa ok verðum eigi of seinir, Fms. ii. 300; hann varð s. frá heimboðinu, Gullþ. 68; verða seinni, *to be behind*, Nj. 28. 2. neut., honum þótti þeim seint verða, Fms. ii. 82; runnu þeir allir, ok varð þorsteinn seinstr, *the last*, i. 72; þat var seinst skipa Hákonar, *the bindermost*, vii. 289; at seinstum kosti, *at the very last*, D. N. iii. 39; Sveinn varð seinst báuin, Orkn. 403; sóttisk þeim seint, Nj. 8, Fs. 71; Hallfréði þótti þeim seint verða, 100; svá margan mann at seint er at telja, Fas. i. 498; þar varð seinst (last) albygt, Landn. 276; á múnadar fresti er seinstá, *at the last, not later than* íbat, Grág. ii. 205; seint ok seint, *bit by bit*, Stj. 11; komsk þat seint (bindermost) út, Hkr. iii. 144; lauksk seint (slowly) um hag hemmar, Sturl. i. 199; hafa margir með þess seint (i. e. *never*) batr beðit, Fms. ix. 427; seint er um langan veg at spyryja tíðenda, Edda 30; taka e-u seint, *slowly, coolly*, Hkr. i. 191, Fs. 155; hann leit seint til þeirra, Edda 30.

sein-talaðr, part. *slow-spoken*, Stj. 260.

sein-pröytr, part. *long-suffering*, Stj. 90, Fms. vi. 371; s. til reiði.

seisla, q. s. seiðla = seiðr, Fas. iii. 319.

sekd, f., see sekt. sekd-fé, n. = sektarfé, Nj. 110.

sekja, ð or t, also spelt sekkja, *to fine, sentence to a fine*. 2. *to sentence to outlawry*; sá er hann (acc.) sekði, Grág. i. 81; þeir menn er þeir hafa sekta, 94, Fbr. (in a verse). II. reflex. *to be liable to a penalty*; sekisk sex aorum við biskup, K. Á. 22; goðinn sekisk ef hann getr engi til at nefna fétárs-dóm, Grág. i. 95; þá sekkjask þeir þrem aorum við erendreka konungs, N. G. L. i. 7, 20, 101, 251; sekisk hann eigi fyrir þat er hann kvángaðisk, 656 A. ii. 17; þá er sem hann hafir einn sekðan hann, Grág. (Kb.) i. 110; sá maðr er sekðan hefir hann, 111; þat er hann sekði hann breksekð, id.

sekka, t, *to pack up*; sekka vöru, Nj. 259; mod. sekkja, in the phrase, sekkja skapi sínu, *to shut up* (i. e. *suppress*) one's indignation. SEKKR, m., gen. sekkjar, Stj. 214; pl. sekkar; but mod. sekkur, also Stj. 214, Nj. 134. l. 2 from bottom: [a word common to all Indo-Germanic languages]:—*a sack, bag*; s. er látt, Skálda 168; þeir hófðu með sér sekka, Blas. 45; hutt ácu sekkji, Stj. 217; í sekkunum, 215; sekkjar munnr, 214; þeir báru milli sín sekk. Ó. H. 135; sekkir manna heitir byrðr þar er einn fetill er í, N. G. L. i. 349. 2. *a package, trunk*, in a merchant ship; gefa alin af sekk hverjum, Sturl. i. 222; þeir tóku sekka nokkura ór búlkunum... fóru nú aðrir sekkar á hann ofan þeir er létтары vöru... sekkir tveir lágu þar hjá búlkunum, Nj. 134; hence sekkja-gjald, n. a 'trunk-tax,' a tax payable to the king of Norway by Icel. ships; this tax is first mentioned in deeds of the 14th century, N. G. L. iii. 180, 215–218 (deeds of 1360 and 1383), D. N. ii. 514.

SEKR, adj.; in this word in old vellums a j appears after the k and before a vowel, whence also came the old change of the root vowel; thus, sekjan, sekjum, sekjar; in later vellums this j is dropped, sekka, sekum, etc.; [from sök]:—prop. *sentenced, to pay in money or person*; esp. of a fine, *multed*, verðr hann sekr um þat þremr, sex mörkum, Grág. i. 37, 296, 363, 375; þá eru þeir sekr fimtán mörkum, N. G. L. i. 21, 359 (else the Grág. has útlagr, q. v.). II. in Icel. law, *convicted, outlawed, condemned to the lesser or greater outlawry*; nú verðr maðr sekr at sátt, en þá verðr maðr sekr at sátt, er hann handsalar sekr: sína, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 60; sekr skógar-maðr, sekr fjörbaugs-maðr, Grág.; til ek hann eiga at verða um þú sok sekjan skógarmann, prop. = a convicted woodman, Nj. 110; maðr hafði sekr orðit um þrjár mörð eðr leysinga, lb. 6; but also used singly, ins sekja manns, *the outlaw*, Grág. i. 360; Gisl verðr sekr, Gisl. 39; verða sekr um vig, Nj. 88, Gret.

Gisl., Harð. S., and other Sagas passim.

seklum mönnum lílar atferðir, MS. 677. 4; láta þann undan setja er sekt er, Nj. 136; eigi gæra verkin ein saman manninn sekjan, 656 A. ii. 16; þar til er þeir fara af heiminum sektir, 625. 66; sekari né dauðlegri, Sks. 533; samt fyrir Guði sekt er, Pass., N. T., Vidal. passim.

sekt, f.; in the Grág., esp. Kb., the older form **sekd** or **sekp** prevails; in Kb. ch. 60, **sekt** occurs nine times, **sekd** or **sekp** seventeen times:—a *penalty, fine, mulct*; varðar búanda þat þriggja marka sekt, Grág. i. 158; ef maðr handalsar manni ákveðna sekt sína, 119.

II. as an Icel. law term, the condition is one of the three degrees of outlawry or *lög-sekt*,—thus defined, þær eru lögsæðir þrjár á landi vóru, ef maðr er görr skógar-maðr úferjandi, eða fjorbaugs-maðr, en sú en þrjúja at auka svá fjorbaugs-sekd, at hann skyli eigi eiga fætt út hingat, Grág. i. 119; yet, as a rule, only the first two degrees appear in the Sagas; **sekt** is opp. to *sætt*, Fs. 73; lýsa til fullrar sektar, Nj.:—hence the *outlawry* itself, Grág., Nj.; hann (Grettir) var lengst í sekt, Grett. (fine); þótti sumum sem hann hefði úti sekt sína ef hann hafði nokkut af hinu tuttugasta ári, 149. This clause about the twenty years is nowhere mentioned in the Grágas, and seems to be a mere popular fiction in the Grett. S., cp. also Gisl. 126 and Harðar S. ad fin.

2. guilt; játa þær sektina, Th. 78; syndir ok sektir, Stj. 55; sektir eða lögbrot, Sks. 665. **comps:** **sekd-audigr**, adj. 'guilt-rich,' wicked, Landn. (in a verse). **sekdar-dómr**, m. a conviction, sentence of outlawry, opp. to *settardómr*, Grág. i. 487. **sekdar-fé**, n. the property of an outlaw, which was confiscated, one half to the community (fjórðungs-menn), the other half to the prosecutor, Nj. 110, Grág. i. 120, Sturl. i. 34, Njard. 382, Eb. 36, 110 new Ed.; af hans s. urðu almenningar, Landn. 121: a price put on the head of the culprit, Grett. **sekdar-görð**, f. a sentence of sekt, Grág. i. 487.

sekdar-handseal, n. a 'banal' or first trial of sekt, Grág. i. 118, 488. **sekdar-launa**, adj. free, not convicted; eigi ann ek þess þóri at fara sektalausum (unconvicted) af þessum fundi, Lv. 45; sektalaust, with impunity, N. G. L. i. 349, K. Á. 176, Jb. 23 B, Sks. 602 B, Gpl. 23. **sektar-mark**, n. a brand or mark of guilt, Sks. 116; plur. the marks by which to know the person of an outlaw, Band. 19 new Ed. **sektar-mál**, n. pl. cases about penalties, fines, N. G. L. i. 335. **sektar-sakir**, f. pl. a case liable to sekt, Grág. i. 462. **sektar-umagi**, a. m. the destitute child of an outlaw, Grág. i. 237.

sekunda, u. f. [Lat.], a second, Rb. **sekvontia**, u. f. [Lat.], a sequence, part of a chant in the mass, Vm. 47, Jm. 14, Fms. viii. 141; sekvontiu bók, -skrá, B. K. 83, Pm. 28.

SEL, n., gen. pl. selja, dat. seljum, [sel stands for an obsolete 'salí,' and the word is akin to *salr*, q. v.; A. S. *sele*]:—a shed on a mountain pasture, but within the landmarks of each farm (not in the almenningar), where the milch-kine are kept in the summer months (it answers to Germ. *senn-bütte*). An Icel. word; in Norway such huts are called *setr* (or *sætr*), q. v.; sel skal hværr gæra sér í almenningi er vill ok sitja í sumar-setri ef hann vill, N. G. L. i. 251 (in Icel. this was not allowed, eigi skal sel gæra í afreft, Grág. ii. 302); tvá stöðla ok sel (sell), D. N. i. 81; ek á sel skamt héðan, vertu þar í nótt, Fs. 59; þá snéru þeir til selja Grísa, Fms. ii. 247; Viga-kolt fór frá seli áðan, Nj. 55; fara í sel, fara til selja, Grág. ii. 277; fara í sel, to bring the kine to the sel (in June); fara, flytja úr seli, to bring them back, in the autumn; spurði konungr ef nokkur sel væri þar, er þeir mætti í búa, Ó. H. 187; sels-dýrr, -gluggr, -hurð, -veggr, -tópt, Rd. 310, Ld. 244, 278, 280, Þorst. S. hvíta 43, cp. Ld. ch. 55, 62, 63, Vd. ch. 40, 41, Þorst. S. hvíta 42, 43, Vápn. 24, Hallgr. S. ch. 9, Grett. 139.

II. freq. in Icel. local names, **Sel**, **Seljar**, **Selja-land** (whence *Seljalands-múli*), **Sel-tungur**, **Sela-hagi**, **Sel-á**, **Selár-dalr** (whence *Sel-dölur*, the men from S.), **Sel-fors**, **Heiðar-sel**, Landn., Dipl., map of Icel.

B. Comps: **Sel-búar**, m. pl. the inhabitants of S., a Norse county, Fms. viii. 35. **sel-byggr**, m. a nickname, Dipl. ii. 16. **sel-fangi**, a. m. the stores in a dairy (sel), D. N. **sel-flutningr**, m., in the phrase, fara selflutning, e. g. when three or more persons cross a river severally in a small boat which can only carry two persons at a time, one always returning to fetch the next. **sel-för**, f. the keeping cattle in a sel, Grág. ii. 277, Eg. 765, Landn. 95, in both passages used as mod. *sel-staða*: a right to keep a sel in a pasture, kirkja á selför á Flateyjar-heiði fjórðum kúm, á Balafelli, á Neðravöllu, Heydal, Pm. 92, 71, Vm. 18, Dipl. v. 26. **sel-greisl**, n., botan. ribwort, narrow-leaved plantain, *plantago angustifolia*. **sel-görð**, f. erection of a sel, Rd. 263: = þeir höfðu selgörd á sumrum í Selshaga, Dipl. i. 7; at Benedict ætti s. á Breiðstöðum, v. 10. **sel-höstr**, m. a horse used in the sel, Dipl. v. 5. **sel-land**, n. land for sel (pasture), Pm. 49, Dipl. v. 7. **sel-mánuðr**, m. the month in which milch-cattle are removed to the sel (June), Edda 103. **sel-setr**, n. a mountain-shed, = sel; í selsetri einu, Fms. viii. 439; Kristbúi at selseti í Seltingu, Vm. 169. **sel-staða**, u. f. the place where a farm has its sel.

seli, a. m., and **seli**, q. v. [Dan. *selje*], *barreness*; raðull eða seli, N. G. L. i. 363; hvætt hross skal í reiðskjöfa fara, er seli eða raðull hefir á komit, 125: in mod. usage *seli* is a strap in the harness.

sé-ligr, adj. *ugly*, = *sjálgir*.

SELJA, pres. sel, selr (sell, Grág. ii. 80); pret. seldi; part. seldr; [A. S. *seljan*; Engl. *sell*; Dan. *selge*]:—to band over to another; s. e-m e-t, or absol.; Ásta selr honum sverðit, Fms. iv. 37; hann tók sverð búið ok seldi Birni ok fingurgull—Sverð þetta, sagði hann, gef ek þér, Ó. H. 53; hann seldi smala-manni höfuðit, Nj. 70; hann tók menit af hálsi sér ok seldi Finni, Ó. H. 136, 148; selja fram, to deliver up, Hkr. ii. 243; mun hann s. fram Hrápp, Nj. 133, 134; selja af höndum, Fms. iv. 278; s. e-t í hendr e-m, Eg. 180, 715; hann seldi búið í hendr Þorsteini, 704; s. vápn ór hendi sér, Fs. 29; hann seldi þau til föstrs í Sudreyjar, Fms. i. 250; s. e-m sonu sína til föstrs, 5; seldu honum margir sonu sína til læringar, lb. 14; meirr en efni sé til seld, more than is due, Bs. i. 137, Fs. 84. **2.** to yield milk, of a cow; hún (the cow) selr ekki, vill ekki selja, in which case the Scottish milk-maids use a tulleban or stuffed calfskin.

3. a law term, *selja sok*, to make over a suit into the hands of a delegate to plead it in court; svá skal sök selja, at þeir skolu takask í hendr, sá er sök tekr ok hinn er sell (hand-sal), Grág. ii. 80; aðra skógganga sök sel ek þér á hendr Starkaði... mun ek s. þér í hendr legörðs-sökina, Nj. 98, 99; s. víg-sök, Grág. ii. 80; s. mál í hendr e-m, Eg. 732; s. e-m sjálfðæmi (q. v.), Nj. 92; s. e-m gríð, Edda 57; hann kvæðsk hvárki vildu á gríð né taka, neiðer give nor receive pardon, Nj. 92; phrases, s. e-m laun, to give a reward, pay; hefir hann áðr selt mér laun í heilræðum, 179, 214; s. sé at láni, to put out money on credit, lead money, lb. ii. 223; s. á leigu, to put out on interest, Grág. i. 390; ljá eða selja á leigu, 437; selja á frest, to sell on credit, Vápn. 7; selja upp, to throw up, vomit, (upp-sala.)

II. to sell, part with (derived from the preceding sense), Fms. x. 5, 227; hann seldi land sitt, Ld. 134; ef þú selst land þetta þeim Bollá, 212; ek em kominn at fara at þér hey ok mat... Hvárki vil ek þér selja—Viltu gefa mér þá? Nj. 73; ef hún kaupir meira, ok á sá eigi heimting til þess er hann seldi henni, Grág. i. 334; s. við litlu verði, to sell for a small sum, Eg. 100; ekki sel ek hann nema við miklu verði, Fms. x. 227; cp. við hleifi seldu, they sold me for a loaf (?), Hm.: selja malsali, to sell into bondage, Fms. x. 224; s. sik sem dýrast, to sell one's life as dear as possible, xi. 376; þótti þeim konungr út seldr, a done man, Odd. 12; þeir Erlendr vóru fram seldir (lost men), ef... Fms. viii. 318; fram seldir ok til dauða dæmdir, 65.

III. reflex. to give oneself up; seljask arfsali, to give oneself up as arfsals-maðr (q. v.), Grág. i. 204, Vápn. 13; gjarna vilda ek at hann seldisk með minnum vandræðum en á hofðisk, Ld. 254; aldri mun þat vel út seljask, it will never go well, Karl. 152; við marga hafit er heit góð, en misjafnt þykkir út seljask, Nj. 122: to hire oneself out, ef hann seldsk dýrra á leigu, Grág. i. 149. **2.** recipr. to exchange; þeir gærdu fríð ok seldusk gislar, Hkr. i. 7; hafit heilir gríð selzk, ii. 166. **3.** pass. to be sold, Fms. i. 79, 186. **4.** part. seljandi, a seller, vendor; seljandi saka, Grág. i. 370, 480; selendr ok kaupendr, Greg. 39.

selja, u. f. [A. S. *seal*; Engl. *sallow*; Swed. *sälg*; Dan. *salje*; North. E. and Scot. *saugh*]:—a willow, *salix caprea*, Edda (Gl.), Pr. 473, Lex. Poët.; kirkjan á alla smá-reka, tætr allar ok seljur, Pm. 69. **selju-tré**, n. a willow-tree, Am. 111.

II. [selja the verb], a female dealer, whence freq. in poet. circumlocutions of a woman, Edda 68, Lex. Poët. **III.** the name of an island in Norway; whence **Selju-menn**, the saints of Selja; **Seljumanna-messa**, -vaka, see messa, Bs., N. G. L.; for the story see Fms. i.

seljari, a. m. a seller, dealer, Mar., Hom. 23. **selningr**, see sendlingr.

SELR, m., pl. selar, but mod. selir. [O. H. G. *selab*; A. S. *seol*; Engl. *seal*; Dan. *seal-bund*]:—a seal, Lat. *phoca*, Fs. 143; egg ok sela (acc. pl.), Sturl. ii. 77; fiska, fogla eðr sela, Grág. ii. 337; sela ok fiska, 358; sela alla, 359; syndr sem selr, Nj. 39, cp. Engl. 'to swim like a duck'; the phrase, mér er ekki um sel, 'seal likes me not,' i. e. I do not like it. For a description of various kinds of seals see Sks. 40–44 new Ed. (opnu-selr, örkn-selr, látr-selr). **2.** in local names, **Sel-strönd**, **Sel-vágr**, etc.:—as a nickname, **Selr**, Ó. H.; sels-bani and sels-hefnir, id.; **sela-gnúpr**, Gisl. 9.

B. Comps: **sela-bátr**, m. a seal-boat, boat for seal-catching, Gisl. 135, Vm. 98. **sel-belgr**, m. a seal-skin (not cut up), Eb. 96, Landn. 76, Fms. i. 10. **sel-bíti**, a. m. a slip with the finger; gefa e-m sel-bita. **sela-dráp**, n. seal-killing, Vm. 137. **sela-eista**, n. a seal's testicle, a nickname, Fbr. **sel-feitr**, adj. fat as a seal, Fbr. 19, Vigl. 36. **sel-flakr**, m. a small kind of whale, Sks. 179. **sel-fla**, u. f. seal's fat, Ant. 275. **sel-hár**, n. seal's hair, Eb. **sels-hreifi**, a. m. a seal's paw. **sela-húðir**, f. pl. seal-skins, Sks. 184, Bárð. 165. **sela-höfuð**, n. a seal's head, Eb. 276; Dumnial selshöfuð, a nickname, in a Runic inscription in Ireland, see under mál. **sel-kolla**, u. f. the name of an ogre with a seal's head, Bs. i. 604 sqq. **sela-kyn**, n. a kind of seal, Sks. 178. **sela-lagnir**, f. pl. places where nets are laid for catching seals. **sel-látr**, m. pl. places where seals litter. **sel-nasi**, a. m. 'seal-nose,' a nickname, Sturl. iii. 184. **sel-net** (sela-net), n. a seal-net, Grág. ii. 358, Vm. 108, Jb. 317. **sel-nætr**, f. pl. = selnet, Bs. i. 383. **sel-skin**, **sela-skin**, n. a seal's skin, Vm. 60; sel-skinns-brakr, -stakkr, -kuð, Fbr. 139, Sturl. i. 30. **sel-skutill**, m. a

seal-barpoon, Fbr. 144. Sturl. iii. 68.

seif, f. = selshreifi, N. G. L. i. 339, 363.

seif, levied as a tax on seal-catchers, D. N.

seif, þorð. Karl. 438.

seif, u. f. 'seal-war', fur, Rét. 47.

seif, f. seal-catching, Ld. 90. Eg. 135. Am. 12.

seif, n. a place where seals are caught, Bjarn. 22. Eg. 42. Fms. iv. 330.

seif, m. [from Germ. *ge-sellschaft*; Dan. *sel-skab*], company, N. T., Pass., Vidal. (mod.)

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SEM, a conjunction, and a relative particle, probably from the same root as sam, sama-, denoting *as, the same, the like*; if so, the conjunction would be the original, and the relative particle the derived use; in old writers 'sem' is in general use as a conjunction, while the pronominal 'sem' is rare, for 'er' or 'es' is the old relative particle: but in mod. usage the conjunction has been almost displaced by 'eins-og,' whereas 'sem' as a relative particle has got the better of 'er.'

A. As a conj. *as, Lat. ut*; raudr sem bláð, fölr sem grass, blár sem Hel, Nj. 177. Ísl. ii. 230; hvítt sem drif, Ó. H. 170; auðigr sem Njörðr, Fs. 80; syndr sem selr, Nj. 29; ragr sem geit, vitr sem Njáll, hár sem tröll, mjór sem þvengr, etc.

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sel-spík, n. seal-fat.

sel-tíund, f. a *tribe of seals*.

sel-tjara, u. f. *tar from seal-fat*.

sel-vara, u. f. 'seal-war', fur, Rét. 47.

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vel éta, Nj. 75.

2. þú görir þik göðan, þar sem þú hefir verið þóðr ok mörðing, *thou who hast been*, Nj. 74; dropping 'þar'; eru allir þrændr sem hann er, *all the Thronds are where he is, i. e. they all back him*, Fms. i. 53.

semill, m. a composer, peace-maker, poet., Fas. i. (in a verse).

semingr, m. slowness, languor; göra e-t með semingi; cp. also *sema*, n. and *semsa*, ad, to eat slowly.

SEMJA, pres. sem, semr; pret. samði and samdi; subj. semði; part. samðr, samdr, saminn; [from sam-, saman, but chiefly used in a peculiar and derived sense]; —prop. to 'put together,' to shape, compose, arrange, settle, and the like; samblandið ok usamit efni, Stj. 7; ætlar þú hét eptir at semja kirkju-viðinn, *thinkest thou after that fashion to shape it*, Ld. 316; ok semja þar til eitt klæði, *they shaped a cloth for that use*, Mar.; síðan samði (*shaped*) Guð sagra konu ór rífni, Ver. 3; i. hljóðfæri, to tune instruments, Fas. iii. 231; alla hefi ek sam-hljóðenda samða (*arranged*) í þat mark, Skálda 168; samði hann saman (*fused into one*) hin fornu lög ok in nýju, Ver. 52; mod. semja kvæði, vers, bók, to compose a poem, verse, book; semja mæðr, Lex. Poët.; semja heit, to make a vow, Magn. 532; semr hann dóma, ok sakar legg, Vsp.; s. sætt, to make peace; fyrr en sættin væri samdi, Fms. xi. 362; konungar sömdu sætt sína með því móti, at ..., vi. 27; Sveinn konungi hafði samdi sætt við hann, ii. 294; s. ráð sín, vi. 21; engir hlusta skyldi þeir til verða, at eigi semdi (*settled*) þeir sjálfir, Nj. 72; hann kvæð þá mart talat hafa, en þat samit, at ..., *but this they had settled*, *that* ..., Ld. 44; at þeir heidi samdi með hvat ríki Norðmenn skyldu hafa, Fms. x. 5; samdi hann sik litt við kennimannskap, *the priesthood suited him ill*, Fms. viii. 9; hann þóttisk trautt mega s. hann þar hema, sem hann vildi, *he could hardly settle (manage) him as he liked*, Ísl. ii. 204.

2. to restore, reform, mend, put right; hann samdi tægliga þeirra líf, Ba. i. 96; at þeir semdi sína frændsemi eptir því sem vera setti, *that they should restore their relationship to a proper footing*, Ld. 66; konungur bætti trú þeirra ok samdi síðu, *the king mended, reformed their faith and manners*, Fms. ii. 128; samdi hann Kristina, Fb. ii. 250; hefir þú nú heldr samdi þik ór því sem var, *thou hast improved thyself*, 211; s. sik eptir síðvenju útlendra manna, Fb. ii. 36; setja ok semja dramb e-s, compose and put down, Fas. i. 38.

3. semja við e-n, to treat with one; Hrutr kvæðsk at visu vilja s. við Höskuld, Ld. 66; biskuparnir sömdu til (*came to an arrangement*) með öðrum lendum mönnum hver boð þeir skyldi bjóða sínum undir-mönnum, Ba. i. 163; semja um e-t, to make a settlement, as also to enter into negotiation, H. E. i. 396.

4. imperat., e-m semr e-t, *one agrees on*; þeim samdi eigi, *they could not agree*, D. N. ii. 99; hann skyldi fara í gríðum hvert sem þeim semdi eðr eigi, *either they came to terms or not*, Fms. x. 34; samdi eigi með þeim, *they came not to terms*, 96; aðir jättuðusk undir slíkar skattgjafir sem þeim semdi, 24; samdi þeim at þar væri söngur sem at fornu hefir verið, Dipl. i. 5.

II. redex. to be settled, agreed on; þat mál samdisk á þá leið, at ..., Fms. vi. 140; fóru þá menn milli konunganna, ok samdisk þat með einka-málum, at ..., i. 23; samdisk þetta með þeim, 35; tala þeir jarl bér um langa hríð, þar til er þetta semsk með þeim, 85; samdisk þá mikil með þeim feðgum, Ísl. ii. 210.

2. imperat. *it is agreed*; slíkar skattgjafir sem þeim semdisk, Fms. x. 24; selja man ek enn yngra sveininn sem okkr semsk, 227; ef honum semsk um þat ráð við þá sem ráða eigu, K. A. 104; sjá, hversu semsk með oss konungi, Eg. 18; samdisk hón meir skoti skildi ok sverði, enn við sauma ok borða, *she took more to shield and sword than to seam and hem*, Fas. i. 430; part., semjandi ok sækjandi, Sturl. iii. 136.

sema = sem es, Am.

sem-sé, to wit, viz., see sem A. 6.

sem-sveinar, m. pl., of the Finnish messengers, prob. from Finn. *Saomi*, Fs. 22, for this seems to have been the real reading in the lost Cod. Vatnsþyrna; Bartholin De Causis Contemptae Mortis, p. 467, gives the same reading; other copies read *sendiveinn*.

SEN, n. a sentence; hér er seni skipt, Skálda 183; fullkomit sen, 180; makrologia er langt sen, 187, 197; eitt var sen í allra þeirra söng, *the same burden, meaning*, Stj. 466.

SENDA, pret. sendi; imperat. send, sendu, sent þú, Fms. x. 263; sentu, Gkv. 3. 6; [Ulf. *sendjan = πέμπεν*; A. S. *sendan*; Engl. *send*; Germ. *senden*]; —to send, despatch, Akv. 1; ek vil senda þik til Vákninnar, Nj. 5; ef maðr sendir konu til þings, Grág. i. 334; senda e-n for-sending, to send one on a forlorn hope (like Uriah), Fms. x. 263; Fas. iii. 207; maðr var sendr Gizuri hvíta, Nj. 85; þar sendu sína venna, Stj. 206; sent þú hann til mín, Fms. x. 263; hann sendi gríðkonar sínar at raka ljána, Fb. i. 522; nú skal s. manni þórhalli syni mínum, Nj. 244; s. e-m sending, 205; nema hann sendi (*unless he dismiss*) þá konu er hann hafði, Fms. x. 388.

2. senda eptir e-m, to send for a person, Ld. 320, Fms. x. 259; so also s. at e-m (but rare); semntú at Saxi, send for Saxi, Gkv. l. c.

3. to send, throw; senda spjót, to cast a spear; senda skeytin aptr, Fms. v. 170; sendir knýti-skautann á nasir Hávarði, Háv. 45, Stj. 402.

II. recipr. to interchange, send to one another; sendask e-t á, hann kvæð þá hafa sennk menn á, Fms. v. 315; áðr höfðu

þeir senn orð i milli, Sturl. iii. 111; þeir sendusk gjöfum i millum, Fms. xi. 313.

2. pass. *to be sent*, rare and unclass., Fms. v. 216.

sendi-, in comps: **sendi-bit**, *f. the 'biting message'*, the name of a poem, Hkr. i. 117. **sendi-bod**, *n. a message*, Fms. xi. 351, Stj. 205. **sendi-boði**, *a, m. a messenger*, Fms. i. 219, Stj. 183. **sendi-bréf**, *n. a letter*, (mod.) **sendi-förð**, **sendi-för**, *f. a message, errand*, Nj. 74; fara s., Eg. 119. 540, Ó. H. 52; i sendiförum, Fms. i. 15; þeir höfðu sendiferðir konungs allar, Eg. 73; koma i s. e-s, Hkr. i. 192. **sendi-fé**, *n. presents sent*, Fms. vi. 11. **sendi-maðr**, *m. a messenger*, Nj. 53, Eg. 9, Fms. i. 2, Edda 19, Rb. 368, Bs. ii. 41, passim. **sendi-pistill**, *m. an epistle, letter*, Bs. i. 766. **sendi-skip**, *n. a despatch-boat*, Fms. v. 187. **sendi-veinn**, *m. a messenger, errand-boy*, Völs. R. 194, Fs. 22, v. L., see sennveinn.

sendi-ligr, *adj. fit to send*, Fb. iii. 445, Eg. 515, Hkr. ii. 206, Stj. 442. **sendill**, *m. the name of a shepherd's dog*, Snót.

sending, *f. a message*; hann hafði þakksamliga tekit sendingu konungs, Eg. 198, passim; orð-sending, q. v.; fleigir hann spjóti til Sigvalda, ... hlaut sendingina sá er stýrði, Fms. xi. 141; ek skal senda þér sending, Nj. 205.

2. *a ghost raised and sent by a wizard to an enemy* is called sending, see Ísl. þjóðs.

3. *a dish of meat*; eptir þat bjuggusk menn til borða, því næst kómu inn sendingar, i fyrstu heitt kjöt, Fms. vii. 159; þá fóru sendingar inn ok var opin hurð, 314, Eg. 551; færðu sending þessa Halla, jafnan sá ek yðr á kveldum ekki drepa hendi við göðum sendingum, Fms. vi. 364; tak nú ok smæð þessa litlu sending, Stj. 443; þá er hann sat at einni ágætri veizlu ... ok er sendingar kómu inn, næsti einn dróttseti, Bs. i. 37.

4. *presents sent*; gjafr ok sendingar, Anecd. 10; með fúgrum sendingum, Fms. ix. 338; hann fór margar sendi-farir með ágætum sendingum, 451; senda konungi vingjafir, haoka, hesta, tjöld, segl, eða aðra þá hluti er sendingar eru (*fit as presents*), Ó. H. 127; þá hluti er þeir væntu at honum mundi sending i þykkja, Fms. iv. l. c.

sendinn, *adj. [sandr], sandy*, Róm. 168, 273, D. N., freq.

sendling, *m. (proncd. sölningr), [sandr], a bird, the sanderling*, Edda (Gl.).

sengja, *u, f. [sandr], 'singedness', singed taste*.

SENN, *adv., an older sennr, Haustl., [Ulf. suns = cōs; A. S. sona; Engl. soon; Germ. schon] = soon, at once, = Lat. jam; enn er biskup heyrði þessar greinir, tók hann senn or at þat væri yfir-drepskapr Ásgrims, de senn at once, that ...*, Bs. i. 727; sennr gækk Svölvis ekkja sundr, *then went the earth asunder*, Haustl.; sá maðr stóð i dyrum ok var senn horfinn, Bs. i. 199.

2. *in mod. usage, presently, after a while* (but not directly), e. g. eg get ekki nú komið, en skal senn koma.

II. *with a numeral or numeral adjective, at the same time*; fimmm saudi senn, Grág. ii. 359; fjóra hluti senn, i. 37; allir senn, *all at once*, Nj. 97; þá tóku allir senn at mæla, Niðr. 110; báðir senn, Nj. 178, Fms. i. 189; nú koma leigu-lidar eigi allir i senn, Gpl. 354, Stj. 413; ríðum i flokkum ok alldir meirr en einn i senn, *one by one*, Ísl. ii. 378; hann skaut báðum senn, Fms. viii. 352; ok æ trá senn, Karl. 277; var þá mjök allt senn, at ... ok, Mar.; einn jarl senn, *one at a time*, Fms. vi. 289; ok er þorparalegt at væta allan senn dúkinn, 322; ef þeir mætti öllu senn liði Erlings, Ó. H. 182.

SENNNA, *t, to chatter*; sennu vit or söðlum, Hdl. 8; þat erumk senn, *it is told us*, Bragi.

2. *to bandy words*; er þat mæligast at þú sennir við heima-menn þína, Nj. 52; sennu við bræðr ok systir, Hom. 34; sennu Loki þar við öll goð, Edda 68; s. við sér verra mann, Hm. 126; einn jötunn, ... þrígími var við þó sennu, Hym. 28.

senna, *u, f. big words, gibing*; deilir ok sennur, slóðfeng s., Gh. 1, MS. 544. 39; ógöðgjarnna manna sennur, 677. 6; sennur ok öl, Sdm. 30; Loka-senna, *the gibing of Loki*, the name of a poem, Sam. 113 (Bugge); Flæðar-senna, the name of a poem by Hallgrím Péturson; the name was prob. borrowed from the Eddic poem.

senni-liga, *adv. verily, forsooth*, Magn. 488, Str. 29, 126, Stj. 49, Grett. 154 A, Mar.; *mod. usage distinguishes between senniliga = probably, and sannliga = verily*.

senni-ligr, *adj. likely, probable*, (mod.)

sopi, *a, m. a lap of sleib banging down*.

sopill, *m. a nickname*, Fms. vii. 285, ix. 419; prob. from the preceding word.

soppi, *a, m. a dog, a pet term*; einn á hún seppa sér, Snót.

SÉR, reflex. pron. dat. = Lat. sibi (see sik, sín), *to himself (herself, itself, themselves)*, used when referring to the subject in a sentence, whether sing. or plur.; hann hafði kesjuna fyrir sér, Eg. 532; hann segir sér mikit þykkja, 539; hún lét söðla sér hest, 603; hann bað Gizur sitja hjá sér, Nj. 226; sögðu þat allir, at hann brygði sér hvárki við sár nó bana, 116, where it refers to the second subject 'hann'.

II. *special usages*; vera mikill (litill) fyrir sér, *to be great (little) of oneself, a strong (weak) man*; þeir fengu sér róðrar-skip, Eg. 109; drápu þeir sér upp eld, Fms. iv. 338; leika sér, *to play*, Nj. 2; gamna sér, etc.

2. *giving emphasis*; bað hún sér til Guðs, *she 'prayed ber' to God*, Sks. 465 B; hún veinadi sér, *she 'wailed ber' bitterly*, Hom. 150; eiga sér e-t, *to own*, hizzlu átti hálfrinn sér, Skíða R.; þau áttu sér eina dóttur,

they had one daughter, and the like.

III. *for oneself, separately*,

singly, as Lat. se-; fór Eyjólfur einn sér, Glüm. 329; einn er hann sér um sefa, Hm.; þeir vóru sér um móður, D. N. i. 149; settisk Joseph sér einliga, Stj. 217; þeir þorljótr ok Sigurðr vóru sér einir ok heima-seitun, Tb. and S., on the one hand and the house-folk on the other, Sturl. ii. 53; eitt er þat sér, *that is a thing by itself*, Gisl. 15; skyldi drekka saman karlmadr ok kona svá sem til ynnisk, en þeir sér er fleiri væri, Eg. 247; ok vera þeir sér, er næstir búa, N. G. L. i. 98; at hverri gleði hlotnadrisk svá til, at þau urðu sér, Viglundr ok Ketilrðr, Vigl. 19.

2. *in a distributive sense with the pron. hverr, one by one*; ef sér færr hverr vart, Glüm. 329; skulu ver undan blaupa, sér hverr vart, Fax. 161; optliga allir saman, en stundum sér hvárir, Fms. i. 52; stundum báðir samt, stundum sér hvárir þeirra, Hkr. i. 30; þat lið er honum fylgði flýr, sér hvat, Fms. x. 268; þótt ek greina nú eigi svá, sér hvat, sem hann gærdi, each separately, Bs. i. 64; var borgin öll brotin, ok borinn sér hverr steinn, each stone of it scattered, Fms. ix. 48; greindusk sér hver skipin, vii. 289; hvártz þær (nætr) eru allar saman eða sér hver, *whether they be three continuous or separate nights*, Grág. i. 143; sér i lagi, *for itself, separate*, B. K. 83; sér i stað, id., Stj. 288; the exclamation, sér er hvað! sér er hver ósköpin, *what a wonder, wonderful!* expressing amazement.

sérða, *sarð*, an obsolete defective strong verb, part. sordinn, also strodinn (formed as if from metathesis), Grág. ii. 147; the word remains in the vulgar streda, used of dogs and beasts: [mid. H. G. serie] = *stuprare*, with the notion of Sodomitic practices; ef maðr kallar mann sordinn, id.; viltu sérða hann, B. K. 83; sarð hann yðr þá eigi ágðinn, Fms. vi. 360; in Nj. 15 it is not used in a proper sense: pass., Fb. iii. 427.

sér-deilis, *adv. [Dan. særdeles], particularly, especially*; þekktu ek þá ok s. Viglundr, Vigl. 29; s. tiltekkt, Dipl. v. 26; gefa s., *to give expressly*, Vm. 47; kirkja á sjau hundruð i metfé ok trau hundruð s., 3; ein s. djákna-klæði, 2.

sér-gæðingr, *adj. a strange, selfish person*. **sér-gæðings-akapr**.

sér-hlúinn, *adj. self-sparing, of a bad worker*.

sér-hvorr, *adj. each, every one*; see hverr (B. IV. 2).

Serkr, *m. pl. [said to be derived from Arabic sbarkeyn = Easterlings], the Saracens, the people of Serk-land*; used of northern Africa, southern Spain, Fms. vi. vii, ix, Orkn., also in translations of ancient Lat. writers, of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Stj., Al. passim; Serkja-konungur, Serkja-riki, *the king, kingdom of the S., Al., Stj.* **Serk-neutr**, *adj. to render the Lat. Punicus, Róm. 324*.

BERKR, *m., pl. serkir, [Old Engl. and Scot. sark; Dan. særk], a sark, shirt*; þú skalt fara i serk minn, Fms. iii. 190; s. af saudar-ullu, 180; serkr eða skyrtu, Edda; tók ek hamar or serk mér, Fms. x. 329; síðar serkr, serk bláfan, Rm. 26; blöðgan hugðak mæki borinn or serk þinum, Am. 23; serki valrauda, Akv. 4; hún tekr or serk sér steina-sörvi mikit, Ísl. ii. 343; hann var svá litill at hafa mátti i serk sér, Edda; Gísl vermir höndina i serk sér, Gisl. 29; hafa dræng i serk sér, *to have a man inside one's sark*, to be a bold true-hearted man, Fms. ix. 381; messa-s., *a priest's cope*, Vm. 156; poet. of a shirt of mail, hring-s., járn-s., Lex. Poët.

II. *a 'timber', a certain number, of skins*; fjóra tigi serkja grárta skinna, Fms. xi. 325.

sér-lagi, *adv. apart*; ok epla garð þar sér-lagi, B. K. 35.

sér-lestia, *adv. = sérdeilis, D. N.*

sér-liga, *adv. apart*; hafði hún s. herbergi innan-borgar, Fas. iii. 238. 2. *particularly*; s. til reiknuðum, Dipl. v. 15; at því s. til logðu, 16; bjóðum vér yðr öllum saman ok s. hverjum, H. E. i. 434; Einarr kvad þorstein eigi dauðan hafa verið s., *not exactly dead*, þorst. S. hv. 39; kirkjan á tíu hundruð i metfé ok s. (besides) eitt hundruð vöru-virt, Vm. 126; ítem á kirkjan s., ..., 23.

sér-ligr, *adj. particular*; var honum gört bakstr nokkurr s., Bs. i. 786; sérligt vald, H. E. i. 521; ekki bar neitt sérligt til tíðenda, þórd. 76 (but left out in new Ed. 46, l. c.)

sér-lundaðr (-lyndr), *adj. queer-tempered*.

sér-lögis, *adv. = sérdeilis, D. N. iv. 457*.

sermon, *m. [Lat.], a sermon*, Ísl. i. 385; sermons-búk, -akrá, Pm. 109, 131; svo eptir sermon þann, Pass. 7. 7.

sér-skapr, *m. selfishness*, Ld. 288, v. l.

sér-stakr, *adj. isolated, particular, apart*.

sér-vitr, *adj. odd, sopbistical, wrong-beaded*.

sér-vitrings, *m. a sopbist*.

sér-viska, *u, f. wrong-beadedness, sopbistry*.

SESS, *m. [sitja], a seat*; rúða sessa kostum, Gm. 14; sessa ok staði velit mér sumbli at, Ls. 7; snjallr ertú i sessi, 15; i sessi ok sængu, Gkv. 1. 20; hvat viltú, sveinn, i sess minn? Eg. (in a verse); eiga drykk ok sess við, 95, Fs. 43; hann var hár i sessi, *he was big in the seat*, Fms. x. 151, Ld. 274, v. l. (cp. liad iii. 211, of Odysseus); hvar vísar þú mér til sess? Nj. 129; er hann mundi setja yfir sess hans, 686 C. 25; svá var skipat sessum, Fms. x. 16; var sá sess veglegastr, Fagrak. 149; vera kominn i vandan sess, *in a difficult situation*, Bs. i. 141; the saying, opt er lágr sess hægr, *a low seat is an easy seat*, = Lat. bene visit qui bene latuit. COMPS: sess-megir, *m. pl. 'bench-mates'*, Hm.

153. **sess-möldr**, m. *the seat-beam*, Akv. 14. **Sess-rúmnir**, m. the name of the palace of Freyja = *the 'large-seated'*, Edda.

sessan, u. f. *a seat* in a ship (= *rúm*), the size of the ship was counted by the 'seats': þat skip er með sessum má telja, N. G. L. i. 39; ok gíra eigi skemra en sessum má telja, 99; tvítug-s., *a twenty-oared ship*, id.; þrettán-s., fimtán-s., sextán-s. (q. v.), id. II. *a cushion* in a church, Am. 77. Dipl. iii. 4: in mod. usage, of a *pad* or *cushion* on a saddle.

sessu-nautr, m. *a bench-mate*, Fms. ii. 147, vi. 141, Ó. H. 52.

sessi, a, m. *a bench-mate*, Edda 94 (in a verse), 108; sessar eða samsetis-menn, Sks. 366; tali hverr lágt við sinn sessa, 367; sessar manns beri vitni með honum, N. G. L. i. 68; —of *oar-mates*, bogi skal liggja við þöptu hverja, þann skulu sessar tveir fá ok streng á, Gpl. 100.

SET, n., lit. *the seat*; in ancient dwellings it appears to have meant *the aisle* or *wing* that ran along the hall on both sides, divided from the nave or middle hall by posts and a partition (set-stokkar and brikr); the 'set' was the daily *sitting-room*, and here were the beds; innar gengr hann eptir höllinni, breið vóru set báðum megin . . . fyrir stokkana, Konr.; þá snúa þau rekkjum sínum ok horfa þá um endilangt setið, Gisl. 106 (endilangt húsið, 22, l. c.); en um kveldit er nienn fóru í rekkjur, þá bygðu sitt set hvárir, Sturl. i. 173; þeir Ingimundr hjuggu upp í setið þá er þeir kómu í skálann (during the night when all were in bed), ii. 73; höggvit er til okkar ofan ór setinu, iiii. 174; síðan bjuggusk þeir til rekkna ok lögdusk niðr í seti þar við eldinn, Ó. H. 153; var búið um þá í setinu ok lögdusk þar til svefnis, id.; ef hundr er bundinn í seti, þá skal hann eigi ná á stökk (i. e. setstökk) fram, at bita menn er ganga á gölf, Grág. ii. 119; Grettir sár nú hvar stóðu ullar-kambar í setinu, Grett. 24 new Ed.: the phrases 'innar af seti' and 'útar af seti' are not quite clear, perh. the former means *towards the nave or central hall*, the latter *towards the aisle or outer chambers*; thus, innar frá seti, Sturl. ii. 67; ek hefi búið, góða sæng utan af seti, Dropl. 28; hann hvíldi í lokrekkju innar af seti, Isl. ii. 262; hinu íðra setinu, Fb. ii. 297; dyrr vóru fram ór skotinu at setum innan-verðum, gekk Egill fram í setið, ok lagði hann niðr í setið, Eg. 397. **seta-akáll**, a, m. *a sitting-room*, Eb. 374.

seta, u. f. *a sitting*; nú varð setan löng, Fms. vii. 126: *a remaining, staying*, þótti þeim seta hans þar úvarlig svá nærri Ljótólfi, Sd. 182; þótti þeim seta sín ill ok úfrelsi, Ó. H. 141; hvat merkir seta sjá, *what means this sitting still?* Fb. ii. 122; nátt-setur, *a sitting up at night*, Fms. vii. 126.

A. a seat: hann var hárf í setunni (= hárf í sessi), Fms. viii. 447; í löstu setu, . . . í ystu setu, Fb. i. 416: —as a law term, bjóða búum í setu, to call on the neighbours to take their seats, Nj. 87; vóru dómeindr komnir í setur sínar, Grág. i. 68; þeir menn er þar eigu setur, 5: *a sitting*, of a judge, seta hans er dæming um fólksins verðleik, Skálda 211.

B. a body of men assembled for defence as a garrison: seta eru sextán, sixteen make a seta, Edda 108; nú hefir Barði skipat líði sínu í setu, Isl. ii. 335; eptir þat höfðu hvárir-tveggju setu, *after that both kept men assembled*, as in open hostility, Landn. 104, Gullþ. 61; senda þeir mann til Egilstaða, at seta mikil væri at Hofi, Vápn. 24; þá kom Brandr biskup vestan ok fýsti þá at hafa eigi setur, Sturl. i. 170; höfðu þeir setu fjólmenn, Grett. 120, Eb. 23, 108. **comps.** **setu-efni**, n. *opportunity for resting*; eigi er nú á, Boll. 358, Fms. viii. 40, Karl. 181. **setu-garðr**, m. *a country-seat, manor*, Safn i. 270.

setu-gríð, n. pl. *an abode*: Glámr bauð honum með sér s., Glóm. 359; rest, sagt hefir þú oss þá sögu er oss mun eigi s. bjóða, Nj. 203.

setu-hús, n. *a sitting-room*, N. G. L. ii. 139 (Jb. 181). **setu-menn**, m. pl. *the people of the house*, K. þ. K. 136; skemma er þorkell var vanr at sofa í ok s. hans, Fbr. 136: in sing., hér vilda ek vera í vetr, en görask eigi setumadr með öllu, *not as a settled inmate*, Fas. ii. 346.

setu-pallr, m. *a sitting-floor*, Hom. 95. **setu-prestr**, m. *a domestic chaplain*, Vm. 66, 136, D. l. i. 266, 270. **setu-rúm**, n. *a sitting-room*, Isl. ii. 147: *a room, space*, þeir skulu allir inni vera, ef þeir hafa s., *if they can find room*, N. G. L. i. 47.

B. seta = *sæta* (q. v.), a kind of *bondswoman*, N. G. L. i. 70.

set-berg, n. [cp. the Cumbrian *Saddleback*], *a seat-formed or saddle-formed rock or crag*, Gs. 11, Edda 34 (from the points of Thor's hammer); sitja setbergs (= á setbergi), Edda (in a verse).

II. in local names in Icel. **Set-berg**, in western Icel. These fells were looked on as the *mountain-seats* of tutelary giants (land-vættir), cp. 'vivo sedilia saxo' in Virgil.

set-geiri, a, m. *a 'seat-goar'*, a piece let into a pair of breeches; í brókum með setgeira, Ld. 136; hann skar rauf á setgeiranum, Fms. vii. 202.

set-geira-brækr, f. pl. *breeches with goars in the seat*, Ld. 136.

set-hús, n. = seta skáli, N. G. L. ii. 139, v. l. 6; called *sete-bus* in Lister in Norway, Fr.

SETJA, set, setti, sett; a causal to sitja, q. v.; [Ulf. *satjan*, *ga-satjan* = *stólva*, *stólva*; Engl. *to set*; Dan. *satte*; Swed. *sätta*.]

A. To seat, set, place, put: hann setti sveininn í kné konungi, Fms. i. 16; hún var í haug sett, Ld. 20; þar hann inn ok setti hann í seti, Nj. 179; hann setti hann í næsta sér, 46; setti hann í háseti hjón sér, 282; setja höfudit aprt á bolinn, Fms. x. 213; setja á sik hjálm, Nj. 42, 144; var settur undir hann stóll, 269; s. forsæti með endilöngum bekkjum, 220; setja inn, to put in; s. inn fénað, svin, hross, to put

them, take them in, Gpl. 386, Grág. i. 436: to put in prison, Fms. x. 49; s. í fjötra, bönd, to 'set in the stocks,' put in fetters, ii. 173. x. 301; hann hafði sett spjóðið (*stuck it*) í völinn hjá sér, Nj. 58; s. hest fyrir sleða, Landn. 94; s. e-n til bókar, to set one to book, set one to learn, Fms. vii. 199, viii. 9; s. til ríkis, to set one to reign, Eg. 366; hann setti sonu sína hina eltri til lands, Orkn. 4 old Ed.; s. á skrá, to enter, set in a scroll, Stj.; setja inn, to insert, lls. i. 280: — þar var fimmtár-dómr settur, Nj. 241; þar er dómrim var settur, Eg. 340; setja tjöld, to set up tents, Fms. xi. 85; s. herbúðir, id.; s. gámma uon annan veg brekkunnar, 38, 79; s. grundvöll til kirkju, to lay the foundation of, 33; s. e-m bórð, Nj. 120; setja e-m gísla, to give hostages, Fms. xi. 392.

2. special usages, to drive: hann setti oxina í höfuð honum, Nj. 53; þau setja þegar af þeim nýrun, they bite them clean off, Stj. 94.

3. intrans. to set off: hann lagði halann á bak sér ok setti í burtu, Fb. i. 565; enn úhreini andi greip grís, ok setti braut síðan, Greg. 56; s. undan, to escape, Nj. 136, Fms. ii. 325; s. undan e-m, s. undan á-gangi e-s, to make one's escape, Al. 99, Fms. vi. 379.

4. with prepp.: setja af, to depose, see above: — s. e-n aprt, to repel, bold back, check, Hkr. i. 20, Fms. xi. 81, Nj. 123, Stj. 11: — setja at, to set against, attack; mun ek s. at hinni rauðu töðunni, of a move in chess, Fas. ii. 67: — setja á, to put up; s. á langar tölur, Sturl. i. 105; s. e-t á sig, to mark, notice; svá var á setti, at Búðvarr, 32: setja á vetr, ok live stock in the autumn = Germ. *anbinden*: — s. eptir, to leave behind, Eg. 368, Fms. ix. 43: — setja e-ð fyrir sig, to set a thing before one, i. e. be sad and depressed on account of it: — setja fram, to put forward, produce, Mar. (fram-setja): setja fyrir, to set before, as a thing ordered; eptir fyrir settir skipan, Sks. 37; setja nei fyrir e-t, to deny, refuse, Fms. ii. 131, ix. 242; setja e-m e-t fyrir, to set as a task to one; hann (the teacher) setti mér tetta fyrir: — setja niðr, to set down, quash; þeir settu þorgeir niðr á Ánabrekku, put him there, Eg. 237; cp. niðr-settingr, in mod. usage s. niðr ómaga, to distribute the paupers among the households in a parish: s. niðr lík, to lay a corpse in earth, H. E. i. 491, Fms. iv. 110; s. upp óp, gnegg, Hrafn. 7: metaph. to amp, Fms. ix. 355, 452, xi. 260, Hkr. ii. 136, Eg. 729; to dispose, s. niðr eptir reglu, Fms. xi. 428: — s. saman, to put together; s. bú saman, iiii. 29, Ld. 10; s. saman kvíð, kvíðbúðr, Grág. Nj.: to compose, K. 220, Fms. vii. 242; eptir bókum þeim er Snorri setti saman, Sturl. ii. 123; bók þessi heitir Edda, hana hefir saman setta Snorri Sturluson, Edda ii. 250; hér er lukt þeim hlut bókar er Ólafir þjóðarson hefir saman setti, 427: — s. fram skip, to launch a ship, Eg. 160, Fms. ix. 478; s. út skip, to launch, 480, Gpl. 371: — s. upp skip, to draw her up ashore (as used to be done for the winter months), Hkr. i. 152, Fms. i. 62, ix. 478, Nj. 281, Eg. 180, Gpl. 371 (upp-sátr); þar fell á er heitir Gufu-á, í hann setti Ketill upp skip sitt (*laid her up in the river*), Eg. 592; (in mod. usage setja (absol.) is to launch a boat); s. upp, to put up, erect, raise, Eg. 492, Fms. vii. 265, Ó. H. 170; s. upp segl, to hoist sail, 165, Fms. ix. 10; s. upp boga, Fas. ii. 543; hann lét s. upp skurðgod, Ver. 41: s. út, to set out for sale, Bs. i. 636: — s. við, to let, Bær. 6.

II. metaph. usages, to make, establish; setja lög, lands-rétt (laga-setningu), Kristinn-rétt setti hann við ráð Grímkels biskups, Ó. H. 44: lög þau er Hákon Adalsteins-fostri hafði sett í þrándheimi, id.; svá settu þeir Ketill biskup ok þorlákr biskup Kristinna laga þátt, K. þ. K.; hann setti þat í lögum, at . . . Ó. H. 4; hann setti Gulapings-lög með ráði þorleifs spaka, hann setti ok Frostapings-lög með ráði Sigurðar jarls, . . . enn Heiðseis-lög hafði fyrst sett Hálfdán Svarti, Fms. i. 23; á því kjingi (in Nicea) var settur allr Kristinn-dómr, 625, 48; málðagi vel ok þingsamliga settur ok skipaðr, Dipl. i. 5; svá skulu hreppar settir, at hverr bóndi skal sitja í næsta öðrum, Grág. i. 443; setja frið um heim allan, setja frið millum landa, Rb. 412, Eg. 282; settum friði, Grág. ii. 167; s. gríð, to make a truce, Nj. 248 (gríða-setning); Julius setti misseris-tal, Rb. 412; setja á stofn, to start, begin, Fms. ii. 35; with dat. to settle, settu þeir þessu, Fms. ix. 452; s. þeim málum er konungar áttu um at dæma, Ld. 28; þeir (búar) áttu eigi at s. málinu, Nj. 87: — to appoint, hann setti Guthorm son sinn til landvarnar, Ó. H. 4, Fms. i. 24, 29, Eg. 272, 537, Nj. 129, Hom. 51, Dipl. v. 8; ef hann leysir þat svá af höndum tem hann er til settur, Grág. i. 497: — af-setja, to depose; setja e-n af kirkju, to put out of the church, excommunicate, Sturl. iiii. 167; af setja e-n konungdómi, Stj.; s. e-n af ríki, af lífi, Hkr. i. 170; hann hefir af sett mik allri minni eign, Fms. i. 264, ii. 243: — to order, s. e-m skript, ii. 174; hann setti þeim þvilkan markað, s. 237: — so in the law phrases, s. e-m dag, stefnu, stefnu-dag, fimmt, to fix a day for one to appear, etc., N. G. L. passim, Bs. i. 742; setja mál í dóm, Hrafn. 25: — to plan, contrive, setja ráð, ráða-görð, bragð, Fms. vii. 128, x. 305, 315, xi. 21, Nj. 106.

2. to alloy; sá dauði mun setja ruina sót, Al. 110; settið svá fyrmsku yðra, H. E. i. 251: to settle, s. mál, Grág. i. 490; enda sá settar sakir þær allar eðr dæmdar, 116: to bumble, ek skal s. þik ok semja dramb þitt, Fas. i. 38.

3. to set, inlay, by way of ornament; hann lét góra gullkaleik ok setja gimsteinum, Bs. i. 83; hjálm gimsteinum settan, Ld. 128, Fms. i. 15; slæður settar gull-knökkum, Eg. 516; segi sett pellum, Hkr. iiii. 243; seglit var sett með sögnum skriptum, Fms. x. 77; skjöld settan járnslám, Fas. i. 415; brynja-sett hringum, 215.

III.

impers. it settles; þegar er niðr setti moldrykit (acc.), when the dust settled, Al. 109:—to turn of a sudden, jarl (acc.) setti svá rauðan sem blóð, Isl. ii. 220, Finnb. 260; Páll jarl þagði, ok setti dreyr-rauðan, Orkn. 194; konungur þagði, ok setti hann dreyr-rauðan á at sjá, Eg. 113; þá setti at honum husta ok þröngd svá mikla, a fit of coughing set on him, Fms. i. 282; þá setr at henni grát mikinn, she burst into tears, iii. 113; setr nú at honum kvaða, Skíða R. 41.

B. Reflex. to seat oneself, take a seat; ek settumk á fótiskörina, Fms. ii. 189; setzak hann undir höfuð honum, Finnb. 238; þeir settusk niðr á völlum, Nj. 144; s. á tal við, e-n, to sit down to talk with a person, Eg. 37; setjask í háseti, Fms. i. 18; Hrapp þraut vistir, settisk hann þá at með þeim, Nj. 128:—to take up one's abode, fór hann í Odda ok settisk þar, 117; at hann mundi fá hennar ok setjask þar, 280; setjask í kyrrsetu, Eg. 367; setjask um kyrrt, to settle oneself to rest, Fas. ii. 530; setjask í stein, to go into a cell, as an anchorite, Nj. 268; s. at ríki sínu, Fas. i. 531; setjask aptr, to desert from, esp. of a journey, Fms. xi. 129; setjask eptir, to remain behind, i. 62; s. heima, to stay at home, Grág. i. 491, N. G. L. i. 127; ek hef þér upp setk at þér (I have taken up my abode with thee) ok tekist hér þrífnað, Lv. 36 (in mod. usage with a notion of intrusion, hann settisk þar upp); setjask fyrir e-t, to withstand, Finnb. 320; lét Sturla þá lausa lögsögu, ok settisk hjá öllum vand-ræðum, Sturl. iii. 308; setjask um, to lay siege to (um-sátr), Fms. i. 103, x. 237; en þar sem hinn himneski meistari setk um, leggur hann..., Bs. i. 742 (or setk um, i. e. sésk um, from sjá?), see the foot-note; nú setjask þeir yfir (to seize upon) staðinn, ok alla staðarins eign, Sturl. ii. 13. 2. to set, go down; er ok þat meiri virðing at aukask á litlum efnum en at hefjask hátt ok setjask með lagringu, Fs. 13; of the sun and stars, þat er víða á því landi, at sól setzk eigi um nætr, Fms. i. 233; vetrardag, en (=er) sól setzk, when the sun sets, N. G. L. i. 348; frá jafnægri er haust til þess er sól setzk í eyktar-stað, Edda 103 (see sólsetr=sunset); stjörnur renna upp ok setjask, Rb. 466; en þar er á millum allt einn dagr, svá at aldregi setzk dagr á allri þeirri stundu, Sks. 67 (see dagsetr); síðan sölu er sett, Gpl. 442; þegar degi er sett, when day is closing in, Fas. ii. 110. 3. to be settled, ended; nú skortir eigi sókn, ok setzk með því (ends thus) at Sunnan-menn láta undan, Isl. ii. 366; síðan settisk úfríðir í Svíþjóð, Fms. x. 47; freista ef þessi kurr mætti niðr setjask, Hkr. ii. 140; en niðr settusk allar sakar, Fms. iii. 39.

II. pass., ef þeir setjask (=eru settir, are appointed) til at dæma um mál manna, Sks. 649; setjask þá gríð allra vinda á millum, 234 (influenced by the Latin). III. part. settir, placed, situated, doing well or ill; Rútr var eptir með frændum sínum vel settir, Ld. 20; hón skal hér svá vel sett sem hón væri mín dóttir, Eg. 156; lítt var hann ok settir at klæðum, Fas. ii. 327, Grett. 91 A; langt kvæði ok lítt, ok sett með (set, studded with) mörögum hlutum illum ok fáheyrðum, Fms. x. 264:—of a ship, deep in the water, heavy, var skútan mjök sett, Finnb. 254; sá þeir at skipit var sett mjök, Ó. H. 170; skip konungs vöru sett mjök ok sollin, Fms. iii. 44. 2. as adj. settled; eru eigi þá sakarnar settir en áðr, Grág. i. 362:—composed, settir ok stilltir, ráð-settr, q. v.

set-klæði, n. a 'seat-cloth,' carpet; inn til elds ok arins, til þess húss er s. eru í breidd, N. G. L. i. 218; s. ok bekkklæði, Js. 78.

setna, að, =sjatna, to settle, subside, dwindle; hefir enn engi fallit, heldr setna þeir í jörð niðr (of a wall), Finnb. 336; en er setnaði ok hljóð fúkkisk, Fms. ii. 43; setnaði þá kurrinn, Fb. i. 56.

setning, f. position, site, Al. 89; s. hússins, the plan of a house, Fms. v. 338; þoka e-u ór setningu, to dislodge, Rb. 562. 2. order, arrangement, mode; hver er s. háttanna, what is the mode, composition of the metres? Edda 120. 3. an order, rule, rite; skipan ok setning, Stj. 279; bera járn eptir réttir setningu (rites), Fms. ix. 283; með annarri setningu, 625. 82; eptir heilagra fæðra setning, K. Á. 30; manna setning, human rules, opp. to divine commandments, Anecd. 54; fornar ok lögligar setningar, Sks. 346; setningar eðr siðvenjur, K. Á. 222; þodðor ok setningar, Stj. 162; lögligar setningar, Sks. 342; s. landa á milli, 277; af setningu, according to a plan, Skílda 174, Fms. iii. 184; this last use of the word is influenced by eccl. Lat. In mod. usage the masc. prevails.

setningr, m. set purpose, design, Fms. vi. 372; eptir setningi, purposely, Finnb. 340; a rule, rite, Hom. 142; á-setningar.

setr, n. a seat, residence; kaupstaðirinn í Björgyn gördisk brátt miklill, ok auðigra manna setr, Fagrsk. 149 (Fms. vi. 440); sælligt setr, Ls. 43; með engum konungi vil ek heldr setr (setr Ed.) búa en með þér, Fas. i. 137; Sighvate hafði nökkut öfundar-samt setr fyrst er hann kom í Eyjafjörð, Sturl. ii. 66; cp. Eb. ch. 65 (begin.); konungs-setr, a king's residence; at-setr, q. v. II. setting, of the sun; sól at settri konnin, Bs. i. 700; til þess er sól er í setri, Gpl. 416 A; sól-setr, sunset; dag-setr (q. v.), 'day-set,' close of day.

B. Mountain pastures, dairy lands, =Germ. senn, cp. sel, q. v.; better spelt sætr (mod. Norse sæter); bæði til sætra (setra v. l.) ok svá í bygðir, Fms. viii. 379; til sætra á fjall upp, N. G. L. ii. 130 (i. 41); um sætra-merki manna, id.; þat bod skal fara at bod-burðum ráttum en eigi með sætrum, 140. COMPS: sætra-ferð, f. removal into a shed, Gpl. 404. sætr-búð, f. a dairy-shed (Germ. senn-bütte), N. G. L. ii. 131. sætr-gata, u, f. a road to butts, N. G. L. ii. 131.

set-akauti, a, m. = setgeiri.

set-stofa, u, f. = sethús, N. G. L. ii. 139, D. N. passim, see Fr.

set-stokkr, m. a partition-beam or post in a hall between the set (q. v.) and the centre of the skáli (the wainscotted space between the setstokkar or stafir was called brik, q. v.); ef hann býtr setstokka ór húsi eða brik, N. G. L. i. 39 (Gpl. 345); s. mjök ramli gr var fyrir framan setið, ok spyrndi hann þar í, Grett. 114 A; Gizurr lagðisk niðr í skálanum með setstokkunum öðrum megin, Sturl. iii. 189; þá tók Kári einn setstokk loganda í hönd sér, Nj. 202, Vápn. 28 (used instead of a club); Hallsteinn skaut setstokkum fyrir bórð í hafi at fornum sið, Landn. 301; þá léði hann þegasti setstokka... þá heimti hann setstokkana... Eiríkr sötti setstokkana á Breiðabólstað, 104.

settr, f. [sex], a body of six, used only in compds, as, sættar-elðr, m. an oath of six, i. e. of six compurgators, N. G. L. i. 16, Gpl. 144.

sætti (proncd. sjótti), a, m. sixth, Sks. 308, passim.

settr-letr, n. pl. black-letter, of type, opp. to Latinu-letr.

settr-ligr, adj. steady; s. aldr, Al. 114; gramm., settligt nafn = positi-tivus, Skílda 185.

séttrugr, m. a sixth part, N. G. L. i. 135, 346, Gpl. 514, D. I. i. 470.

SEX, a cardinal number, [a root word; common to the Indo-Germanic languages]:—six, Grág. i. 333, passim; the 'size-pint' on dice, Ó. H. 90. COMPS: sex-dagur, adj. six days old, K. þ. K. 122.

sex-faldr, adj. sixfold, Sturl. iii. 182 (in six rows). sex-föttr, adj. six-footed, Stj. 288.

sex-höfðaðr, adj. six-headed, of a monster, Vpm. (Bugge).

sex-nættingr, m. six nights' (days') notice, N. G. L. i. 218, K. Á. 182.

sex-stofa, u, f. a poem with six stes (burdens), Hkr. iii. 53.

sex-votra, adj. six years old. sex-örðr, adj. six-oared, Háv. 47, Fas. ii. 31.

sex-sringr, m., mod. sexaringr, [Shetl. six-areen], a six-oared boat, Fms. ii. 164, Isl. ii. 74.

sex-orr, adj. = sexörðr, Nj. 19, Vm. 88, Háv. 24 new Ed.

sex-tán, sixteen, passim. COMPS: sextán-mæltr, part. of a stanza of sixteen sentences, two to each line, Edda 124, Ht. R.

sextán-sessa, u, f. a ship with sixteen seats (oars), Fms. x. 350, 357.

sextándi, the sixteeneth, passim.

sexti = sætti, N. G. L. ii. 375.

sex-tigr, m. pl. (mod. sextín, indecl.), sixty, passim.

sex-tugandi (mod. sextugastí), the sixtieth, 1812. 41, Stj. 52.

sex-tugr, sex-tögr, adj. sixty: of age, sixty years old, Landn. 300 (twice), Fms. ii. 251, Stj. 160, 191; of measure, sixty fathoms (ells) long, refl sextögn, Gisl. 21; fordyri sextugt, Fms. viii. 14; þar var sextugt ofan á fjöru-grjótið, a sixty-fathom precipice, Fb. ii. 159; dreki sextugt at rúma-tali, Ó. H. 161.

SEYÐIR, m. [sjóða; cp. A. S. sead; mid. H. G. sät = a pit], a cooking-fire, prop. the fire-pit, as seen from the passage in Landn.; as also from the phrase, rauða seyðinn, to break up the seyði; en er þeir hygga at soðit mun vera rauða þeir seyðinn, ok var ekki soðit, id.; hence metaph., þann seyði raufar þú þar, at betri væri at eigi ryki, to rip up old sores, Ld. 208; varðar eigi þótt sá seyðr rjúki, never mind, let that fire smoke, Fms. vi. 105; þar sér brúst ok svá seyði þeirra, Landn. 30; in the Edda (Gl.) seyðir is among the synonyms of fire; hann kvæðisk ráða því er ekki soðnaði á seyðinum, Edda 45; bera ox á seyði, to put an ox on the fire, roast it, Hým. 15; göra seyði, to make a fire for cooking, Eg. 222; búa til seyðis, to make ready for the roasting-fire, Nj. 199; þeir ták einn oxann ok snúa til seyðis, Edda 45; in local names, Seyðis-fjörðr or Seyðar-fjörðr, in eastern Iceland; whence Seyðfirðingar, m. pl. the men from S., Landn.

SEYMA, d. [saum], to stud; seymdir skór, studded shoes; seymdr með járnsaumi, N. G. L. i. 101; seymdi á spengr, Stj. 563.

seymi, n. [saumr], strings, of sinews of whales, cattle; garnar ok s., Grág. ii. 361; þat (a ship) var bundit með seymi, the was fastened with strings instead of nails, Ann. 1189. seymis-þvongr, m. a thong of s., Bs. i. 377.

SEYRA, u, f. [from saurr in its oldest sense = bogs and moorland]:—prop., as it seems, starvation, famine; only in the allit. phrase, sultr ok seyra, hunger and starvation, Yngl. S. ch. 18, Fms. viii. 181, ix. 51, Stj. 212, and in mod. usage; cp. the analogous word horr, which means both Lat. sordes and macies; land-seyra, q. v.

seyrask, d. dep. to starve, be famished; at ríkit mætti ekki s. í brott-ferzlu penningins, Fr. 2. part. seyrðr, drowsy, of metal; also used metaph. = mixed, bad.

seyrna, að, to rot, Germ. ver-saulen.

seytill, m. [sautra], a sip, drop; það er ekki eptir nema seytill

seytla, að, to drizzle.

seytjan (mod. sautjan), m. seventeen, Fms. v. 415, passim.

seytjandi (mod. sautjandi), seventeen.

siða, að, [Ulf. sidon = μετεράω, i Tim. iv. 15]:—to mend, improve one's life and manners, in old writers esp. to reform the faith; hann setti eptir kenni-menn at siða landit ok kenna þeim heilög fræði, Fms. i. 202; lagða ek fé til prestvistar at siða þar sólk er nálíga var áðr heidit, vii. 121.

II. reflex. to be lettered, civilised; þar eptir siðadisk landit, ok goldusk skattar it efra sem it ytra, Fagrsk. 9; þá ruddisk landit ok

siðaðisk, Fms. x. 192; at þá mundi allir siðask af honum, Sks. 279. 2. part. siðaðr, *mannered*; sem þingi er betr stíllt ok siðat, Gþl.: hafi þit verit vel siðaðir menn, Eg. 95; hann var maðr trúfast ok vel siðaðr, 770; þorkell máni, er einn heiðinna manna hefir verit best siðaðr, Landn. 38; hann var með honum vel siðaðr, Fms. vii. 16, Sks. 57 new Ed.; illa siðaðr, 6-siðaðr, *ill-mannered, unmannerly*.

sið-blendinn (sið-blendni, f.), adj. *sociable*; vera s. við menn, to mix with other people, Háv. 54.

sið-bót, f. *reformation of life or religion*, Greg. 22; mart var þat annat sem þeir (the bishops) settu ok sömdu & sinum dögum til siðbótar landsmönnum, Bs. i. 73; ok vóru þar frammi höfð erendi erkibiskups ok þær siðbætr er hann hafði boðit, 684; talaði konungr marga hluti til siðbótar þeim mönnum er þar vóru saman komnir, Fms. ii. 134; til siðbótar honum ok skilningar, Bs. i. 431.

sið-ferðl, n. *conduct of life, morality*; gott s., Fms. x. 295; stíllt í öllu s., Magn. 436. 2. often with reference to religion; samþykkja þeirra siðferði, Bs. i. 38, 39; at s. Kristinna manna sá betra en vár, Fms. i. 40; of convent life, taka e-n í sitt s., Stat. 245. H. E. i. 476; kaupa með penningum heilagt s., 230.

sið-ferðugr, adj. *of good morals*, Stj. 158.

sið-forn, adj. *old-fashioned in manners*, Jd. 6.

sið-fróðr, adj. = siðprúðr, Sks. 371, Lex. Poët.

sið-góðr, adj. *of good morals, well-mannered*; fyrir kaupmönnum ok öðru siðgöðu fólki, and other good, honest people, Fms. vii. 16, xi. 259; sem þeir Kristnir menn er í siðbezta lagi eru, Landn. 38.

sið-gæðl, f. (n.?), *good breeding*; mannvit ok s., Sks. 431, 435.

sið-gætni, f. *observance of good manners*, Sks. 431.

sið-lauss, adj. *without manners, unmannerly, ill-bred*; s. sveinn, Hkv. i. 42, Sks. 246; siðlaust fólk, 351.

sið-látliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.); lifa s., to live a pure life, Bs. i. 102.

sið-látr, adj. *well-mannered, of pure life*, Skálda 208, N. G. L. ii. 421; góðir menn ok siðlátir, Edda 43, Ó. H. 44; s. ok bænsakinn, 189.

sið-loysa (sið-lausa), u, f. *want of manners, immorality, lawlessness*; úvenjur ok siðleysur, Fms. xi. 296; þótti mönnum mikitt um siðlauss þá er konungr góðr, Ó. H. 85; siðleysur vándra manna, Bs. i. 105; *ill-breeding*, Sks. 280 B.

sið-liga, adv. *morally, cleanly*; lifa s., Hom. 53; *nicely, güngum nú s.*, Fms. vi. 203.

sið-ligr, adj. *well-bred*, Sks. 1; mikill maðr ok s., Fms. x. 205; siðligt athæfi, 296.

sið-læti, n. *good manners, morality, good behaviour*, = siðferði, Mar.; þá lærða menn er miðr gættu siðlætis, Bs. i. 102, Greg. 41; with reference to religion, Kristiligt s., Fms. ii. 200, Bs. i. 42.

sið-mannligr, adj. *well-bred*; af þingi reid með Guðmundi Sörli, enn siðmanulegsti maðr, Lv. 13.

sið-næmr, adj. *quick to acquire good manners*, Sks. 264; as an epithet to a king, *gallant*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

sið-prúðr (sið-prúðl, f.), adj. *gentle, well-mannered*, Sks. 245.

SIÐR, m., gen. siðar, dat. sið, pl. siðir, acc. siðu, mod. siði, [Ulf. siðu = *sið*; Hel. siðu; O. H. G. *situ*; Germ. *sitte*; Dan. *sæd*; Swed. *sæd*]; = *custom, habit, manner*, Lat. *mos*, a word of importance and wide use; sjá, kanna annarra manna siðu, Sks. 17; sem þá var víða siðr til, Bs. i. 41; þat mun hér vera siðr, Eg. 110; sámlækr heinn ok siðr, Str. 21; konungliga siðu, kaupmanna siðu, lærða manna siðu, ... siðu ok athæfi, Sks. 5; lands-siðr, the custom of the land; i fyrnskunnri var sá siðr, at ..., N. G. L. ii. 416; *conversation*, falla í sið með mönnum, to live sociably, þiðr. 149 (sið-blendinn). 2. *conduct, moral life* [Lat. *mos*]; góðir siðir, þat er upphaf allra góðra siða at elska Guð, N. G. L. ii. 419; hann tók at semja heima-manna siðu ok hlyðla-háttu, Bs. i. 102; sjá ok nema góða siðu, 271; at hvergi hefði þeir sáð fegri siðu, id.; siða-tjón, Sks. 352; 6-siðir, *ill manners, a wicked life*, Bs. i. 62, N. G. L. ii. 419; það er 6-siðr, 'tis *ill-breeding*. 3. siðr (also in plur.) is the old and expressive word for religion, faith, as it appears in the life, laws, habits, and rites of a people; thus, inn Forn siðr, the ancient (beatben) faith; inn Ný siðr, the new (Christian) faith; Kristinn siðr, the Christian religion; Heiðinn siðr, *beatbenism*, etc.; snúa öllum til Kristins siðar, 655 iii. 3; eptir því sem mér skilsk, eru mjök sundrlausir siðir várir, Bs. i. 38; skurðgöda-blót ok allan heiðinn sið, 43; at þeir mætti sjá atferði siðar þess, er Kristnir menn höfðu, Ld. 174; er þat ok nær minu hugbordi, at þú, Kjartan, hafir betra sið þá er þú sigir af Noregi enn þá er þú komt hegar, 172; geldr at nybreytni konungs, ok þessa eus nýja siðar er goðin hafa reiddak ... hversu erfi súss, frændi, at taka við trú þeirri er konungr býðr?—Ekki em ek þess súss, segir Bolli, þvíat mér lízt siðr þeirra veykligr mjök, 168, 170; kom þat ásamt með þeim, at nita sið þeim er konungr bauð, 166; Ólafir konungr boðaði siða-skipti þar í landi, Fms. ii. 26; þat spurðisk þar með at siða-skipti var orðit í Noregi, höfðu þeir kastad enum forna sið ... Ok ef þeir menn koma út hingat er þann sið bjóða, þá skal ek þat vel flytja, Nj. 156; þeir hafa Ebreska siða-görð ok alla siðu, Symb. 57; þeir biskup fóru með nýjan sið, Fs. 76; með nýjum sið ok boðordum, 91; siðar þess er várir for-eldrar hafa haft, O. H. L. 23; i fornum sið, in the olden times, in the

beatben times; hann var göfgastr allra herkonunga ok best at sér i fornum sið, Fb. i. 349. The same term was afterwards used of the Reformation (the Reformed faith as opp. to the Roman Catholic faith). [cp. Germ. *die alte Sitten*]; féllu þeir helzt í sið með herra Gizari biskupi, sira Gísi Jónsson ..., Bs. ii. 250; nokkuð ágríp um gömla siðina, 247; haon tók af alla Pápiста siðu, 249; vegna þeirra nýju siða, Safn i. 682.

4. a rite, ceremonial, esp. in plur.; brúðkaups-siðir, bridal ceremonies; kirkju-siðir, church rites; huld-siðir, court ceremonies; bord-siðir, table ceremonies.

comps: siða-bót, f. = siðbót, Sturl. i. 126; mod. the Reformation, see above. siða-maðr, m. a well-bred man, Sks. 352 B; the master of a feast. siða-samr, adj. = siðsamr, Sks. 245.

siða-skipti, n. pl. change of faith, Nj. 156. Ld. 128, Fms. ii. 26, xi. 12; see above. siða-vandr, adj. earnest as to other men's conduct, of a master, overseer. siða-vondni, f. the being siðavandr.

sið-samliga, adv. properly, decently, Bs. i.

sið-samligr, adj. well-bred, Lv. 13; becoming, Th. 1.

sið-samr, adj. well-conducted; hann bað sína menn vera hljóðlata ok siðsama á kveldum, Fs. 143; kyrrlátr ok s., Magn. 438; s. ok siðsamr, Fms. viii. 253; vera hæveskir ok siðsamir innan-hirðar, N. G. L. ii. 419; s. ok léttlátr, Sks. 19.

sið-sæmd, f. *habit*; þá s. sem þeir hefði um vápna-burð, Fms. xi. 162; með hvílikum hætti eðr s., Stj. 298. 2. moral conduct, good manners, courtesy, decency; hafna ósiðum en taka siðsæmd í staðinn, N. G. L. ii. 419; um siðsæmdir (courtesy) ok hæversku, 416; siðsæmdar bænadr, Mar.; siðsæmdar þjónusta, id.

sið-sæmi, f. = siðsæmd, Fms. ii. 228, viii. 252, Greg. 41; ó-siðsæmi.

siðugr, adj. well-bred, well-conducted; svá siðugr ok giðháttaðr sem hinn siðgasti spekingr, Bs. i. 38; vel siðugr, Sks. 279; spakr maðr ok s., Fms. xi. 97; ó-siðugr.

sið-vandi, a, m. a custom, habit, practice, Ísl. ii. 198, Nj. 51, Jb. 156, Fms. iv. 278. 2. = siðvandi, Lv. 49.

sið-vandr, adj. severe as to conduct, austere, serious, Sks. 370; var hann s. um allt fyrir þeirra hönd, Bs. i. Skálda 210.

sið-vani, a, m. = siðvandi, Pass. 22. 4.

sið-varr, adj. conscientious in one's life, Sks. 279.

sið-vendi, f. austerity, Sturl. i. 219, Sks. 497 B.

sið-venja, u, f. custom, practice, Eg. 34, Fs. 126, Hkv. i. 10, Fms. ix. 496, K. Á. 222. siðvenju-legr, adj. usual, Str. 15.

SÍF, f., pl. sífjar; [Ulf. *siþja*, Gal. iv. 5, Rom. ix. 4; A. S. and Scot. *sib*; Engl. *gos-sip* = *god-sib*; Hel. *sibbia*; O. H. G. *sibba*; Germ. *sippe*]; = affinity. 2. in sing. the word is only used as a pr. name of the goddess Sif, gen. sífjar (dat. sífu, Edda i. 340). Sif, the golden-haired goddess, wife of Thor, betokens mother earth with her golden sheaves of grain; she was the goddess of the sanctity of the family and wedlock, whence her name, see Edda and the old poems passim. B. plur. 'sið,' affinity, connection, by marriage; the word is used in ancient poems and in the law, and in comps; byggja sífjar, to marry; jafnauit skal byggja sífjar ok frændsemi, Grág. i. 308; eigi skulu vera skyldri sífjar með þeim enn fimmta manni, i. e. no marriage nearer than the fifth degree, 310; sífjar (affinity) is opp. to frændsemi (blood relationship), flest stórmennt var bundit í frændsemi eða sífjum við hann, Fms. vii. 299, v. l.; spilla sífjum, to commit adultery; munu systrungar sífjum spilla, *consins will* 'spoil the sib,' referring to adulterous intercourse with near relations in law, Vsp.; slita sífjum = spilla sífjum, Merl. 154; again, þyrma sífjum, to hold the sífjar holy, Skv. 3. 28; hence sífja-allt and sífja-spell, n. pl. violation of the law of affinity, adultery; frændsemis-spell ok sífja-spell, Grág. i. 341, Sks. 338 B; þat eru sífjaslit en meiri, er maðr liggir með systrungum tveim, Grág. i. 358; i manndrápum ok i sífjaslit, Edda. The word sífjar also remains in bú-sífar (q. v.), Landn. 147, Eg. 750, Fs. 31; guð-sífar (q. v.), as also guð-sefi, guð-sífa (q. v.), a gossip, sponsor; in karl-síft, kvenn-síft, q. v.; cp. also barna sífjar, the bond or unity arising from having had children together, or = adoption (?), cp. Ulf. *sunne-sibja* = *violencia*, Gal. iv. 5, L. 16; lastly, the phrase, blanda sífjum, to blend sífjar together, to blend souls together (?), Hm. 125 (akin to sefi, q. v.).

sífi, a, m. a relation by marriage, affinity; sífja sílfr, Sdm. 28 (Bugge); at álrum sífja, Ad.; but both passages are dubious; guð-sífi, a god-sib.

-sífja, ad. in the compd af-sífja, q. v.

sífaðr, part. bound in affinity; Óðni sífaðr, Hým. 21; sífaðan sjotom görvollum, Hdl. 42; in the allit. sífaðr and takaðr (q. v.), Gþl. 67, 547; eiga skylt eðr sífað við e-n, D. N. v. 360.

sísfjgr, adj. = sífaðr, Skv. i. 50.

sísfjgr, m. a relation by affinity, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. 2. 32; of a brother-in-law, Akv. 29, cp. also Am. 81.

síf-kona, u, f. a woman related through affinity, opp. to frændkona; þá er maðr á frændkonu sína eðr sífkonu, Grág. i. 366; frændkonu sína eðr sífkonu at fimta manni, H. E. i. 245; til Ástríðar sífkonu sinnar, Fms. ix. 243.

sífr, m. a near relation, Edda ii. 496, hence in Ulf. 3. 34.

síf-skapr, m. affinity, as opp. to frændsemi, N. G. L. i. 148, 383, H. E. i. 481, MS. 671. 17; varla má þat vel allt saman vera sakir ok sífskapr,

N. G. L. i. 187; en ef þau skiljask fyrir þann sífskap, at karlmanns völd hafa til komit, Jb. 127.

sift, *f.* affinity; see karlsift, kvennsift.

sifuni, *a. m.* [cp. Ulf. *siponeis* = a disciple], a companion (?) = sifungr, *a. x. lxx.*, þd.

SIG, *n.* [siga], a rope which is let down; fóru þá sigin ofan í gröfina, en þoroddr upp, Ó. H. 152, þjal. 8: also of the rope by which a fowler is let down precipices, as described in Bs. ii. 111. 2. in Icel.

ropes with weights, put over hayricks, boats, or the like, to keep them safe (láta sig á hey): whence **siga-keppr**, *m.* a log fastened as a weight to a rope's end: metaph. of a log-like, slow fellow; þú ert einsog **siga-keppr**!

sig, *n.* [sigr], a victory, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët. passim, but never in prose: in poet. compds as, **sig-björk**, a weapon; **sig-freyr**, a warrior; **sig-máni**, a shield; **Sig-röðr**, of Odin, Lex. Poët.: cp. the pr. names, **Sigi**, **Sigarr**, **Sig-fastr**, **Sig-björn**, **Sig-fúsa**, **Sig-hvatr**, **Sig-mundr**, **Sig-valdi**, **Sig-tryggv**, **Sig-urðr**; of women, **Sig-ný**, **Sig-ríðr**, **Sig-vör**, Landn.

siga, *ad.* = **siga**; þá sigaði svá at honum ('it sank over him,' i. e. he fainted away)... ok lá nálíga milli heims ok helju, Grett. 85 new Ed.

siga, *ad.* to excite dogs by shouting rrr! **siga** or **siga** hundum, Fas. i. 88, Art., Mag. 64, see Gramm. p. xxviii.

SIGDR, *m.* in mod. usage **sígr**, *f.* in eastern Icel. (Skaptafells-sýsla) it is still used masc., þat verkfær kallask fyrir austan mela-sígr, en af öðrum mela-sígr, en sígrinn mela vera svá beitt... með sígrinum..., **sígrinn** (acc.), Fél. ii. 140, 141, of the year 1781: [A. S. *sícol*; Engl. *sickle*; O. H. G. *sibila*; Dutch *zikkel*; Dan. *sejel*]:—a *sickle*; gref. leá ok **sígr** (acc. pl. **sígrar** v. l.), N. G. L. iii. 15; þeir smíðlar, ítem í nöfnum öxum ok **sígrum**, D. N. i. 321, Post. 26, Bolde 112: the word is now fem., beitt dauda-sígrinn sérbeitt sker súlfögr blómstrin væn, Hallgr.

sígr, *n.* [akin to seigr, **sígr**?], = Lat. *callus*: hans hörund er svá hart sem **sígr** villi-galtar, Þidr. 180, 297; þat var hart sem **sígr** ok ekki blóð í, Fbr. 77 new Ed., freq. in mod. usage.

Sígr, *f.*, gen. **Síggjar**, the name of an island in Norway, Munch.

Síggja, *u. f.*, **Síggja**, *a. m.*, dimin. from **Sígríðr** and **Sígrúðr**.

sígr, *a. m.* = **segr**, *q. v.*

SÍGLA, *ð or d*, [segl], to sail; **sígl** ok róa, Eg. 86, Grág. ii. 130; s. af landi, to stand off the land, Landn. 26; s. at landi, to stand in to land; s. með landi, to sail along shore; s. rétt í vestir, í norðr, Eg. 86, Landn. 25; s. út ór ánni, Þidr. 26; s. í haf, á haf, or til hafs, to stand out to sea, Ld. 32, Nj. 4, Fms. vi. 359; en er þeir höfðu um **sígl**, sailed by, Fms. v. 305; freista ef þeir **sígl** svá um oss fram, Orkn. 402; s. undan, to sail away, id.; s. meira, to sail faster, Ó. H. 182; s. eptir e-m, id.; **sígl** djárfaga, Fms. vii. 67; s. á skip, to strike against, x. 76: the distance or course in acc., **sígl** þeir sunnan fyrir Stað tuttugu vikur sávar, xi. 122; þá mun **sígl** vera tylpt fyrir sunnan Ísland, then the course will be a 'tylpt' south of Iceland, Landn. 25; segja menn, at Skopti hafi fyrstr Norðmanna **sígl** Njörva-sund, that S. is the first Northman that sailed by N., Fms. vii. 66; s. litin byr ok fagran, ii. 182; **sígl** þeir góða byri, x. 260; **sígl** hann inn um Agðanes svá mikinn storm, at..., ix. 314; **sígl** hann ör Sudreyjum svá mikla **sígl**, at..., he sailed so famous a voyage, that..., Landn. 214; þeir **sígl** norðr um Sogn-sæ byr góðan ok bjart veðr, Eg. 120; **sígl** þér sælir! (Gr. *εὐλαστέρη*), Am. 32. 2. in Icel. **sígl** also means to travel, like Fr. *voyager*; hann **sígl** þrýsvar, went thrice abroad; kálfr **sígl**di, kom út naút, kusi lífð' og dó 'ann, a ditty; hence **sígl**dr, part. travelled, and ó-síglr, untravelled.

II. metaph. phrases; **sígl** á veðr e-m, to get to windward of one, take the wind out of his sails; engi maðr mun meirr hafa **sígl** á veðr jafnmörgum höfðingjum, Band. 39 new Ed.; **sígl** á milli skens ok báru, between the skerry and the billow, between Seylla and Charybdis, Fms. ii. 268, Fb. iii. 402; þeir höfðu **sígl** er ú-vænna þóttu út **sígl**, they won the race who were thought to have the least chance at the start, Sturl. iii. 251; þótt þér þykki eigi úvænt út **sígl**, though the chance be small at the start, 237. 2. to go as with sails; **sígl**di hann milli himanna á annat tré, of a squirrel leaping from tree to tree, Ó. H. 85.

III. recipr., þeir **sígl**dusk nær í sundi einu, Korm. 230: part. gerund. **sígl**landa = segltækt, fit for sailing; **sígl**landa væri þetta veðr fyrir Jadar, ef..., Ó. H. 138; ú-síglanda veðr, weather not fit for sailing.

sígla, *u. f.* the mast; fyrir framan **síglu**, Eg. 33; fyrir aptan **síglu**, þeim megin **síglu**, Grág. ii. 137; stóð maðr við **síglu**, Nj. 125, Fms. vi. 359. compds: **síglu-bíti**, *a. m.* the top of the mast (?), Fas. ii. 442. **síglu-rá**, *f.* the sail-yard, Fas. iii. 659. **síglu-akeið**, *n.* the part near the mast, midships, Fms. ii. 323. **síglu-toppr**, *m.* the mast-head, Rb. 468. **síglu-tré**, *n.* the mast-tree, Fb. i. 532, Fms. ii. 143.

sígli, *n.* [A. S. *sígl*], a necklace, Ls. 20; hroðit s., Skv. 3. 47; **sígl**-sága, 'necklace-fairy,' a lady, Korm.

sígli, *n.* [Lat. *sigillum*], a seal; 'in inn-sígl', *q. v.*

sígling, *f.* sailing; þegar þeir sá s. ydra, Eg. 49; Skalla-grímr var hverjum mauni skygnari, hann sá s. þeirra Húvarðs, 120; þá sá menn Knúts konungs **sígl**ingina, Ó. H. 170; sjau dægra **sígl**ing, seven days' sail,

Landn. 25: a voyage, tóksk þeim **sígl**inginn ógreitt, Ld. 56; hafa kaup-skip í **sígl**ingum, Nj. 3:—in specific Icel. sense, a journey abroad, passim in mod. usage.

II. the sailing, the pace of the ship, lét Sveinn þá minnka **sígl**ingina, S. shortened sail, Orkn. 402; minnka s. ok svipta, Fms. vii. 67; **sígl**a svá mikla **sígl**ing, Landn. 214:—sailing, navigation, meðan þar veri s. at sem mest, Grett. 103 A.

compds: **sígl**ingar-austr, *m.* the pumping a vessel, Jb. 407. **sígl**inga-maðr, *m.* a sea-faring man, seaman, Symb. 15, Grett. 93. **sígl**inga-skip, *n.*; gott s., a good sailing ship.

sígla, *ad.* [siga, **sígl**], to glide down; hann hafði band fyrir augum, ok hafði **sígl**at nokkut frá augunum, Bret. 90.

SÍGNA, in pres. **sígni**; pret. **sígn**di, but also **signaði**; part. **sígn** and **signat**. This word occurs in one of the oldest heathen poems, and is applied to a northern heathen rite; it is common to all Teut. languages except Gothic; yet as no 'laut-verschiebung' has taken place, it may be borrowed from the Latin, and perhaps came in with the earliest missions, cp. the remarks s. v. prim-signing: or **sígn** and **signa** may possibly be kindred words? [Hel. *seginon*; Germ. *segnen*; Lat. *signare*]:—to sign, consecrate; **signa** e-m e-t:

I. in a heathen sense, see the remarks on hamarr; **signa** full, to sign the goblet with the sign of the hammer before drinking, Sdm. 8; enn er hit fyrsta full var skenkt, þá mælti **Sígn**dr jarl fyrir, ok **signaði** Óðni... **Sígn**dr jarl mælti, konungur görir svá sem þeir göra allir, er trúa á mótt einn ok megin, ok **signa** full sitt þór, hann görði hamars-mark yfir áðr hann drakk, Hkr. i. 143; en sá er görði veizluna ok höfðingi var, þá skyldi hann **signa** fullit ok allan blótunatin, 139; **sign**di Bárðr fullit, Eg. 210 (ól þat er Bárðr **sign**di, in a verse, l. c.); þat vóru minni ill **sign**uð Ásum at fornum síð, Ó. H. 102; þá blætr hann heidnar vættir, ef hann **sign**ir sé sitt öðrum en Guði, K. þ. K.; þeir eru gumnar goðum **sign**adr, Hld. 27; skylda ek Vikar goðum of **signa**, Fas. iii. (in a verse); nú eru hér tólf hreinbjálfar er ek vil þér gefit hafa, hafi ek þá svá **sign**aða ok magnaða (charmed and bewitched) at engan þeirra mun járn bíta, Fb. iii. 245.

II. to sign with the cross; sem páfinn leit þá, **signaði** hann þá, Karl. 303; páfinn **sign**di matinn, 20; gengu þeir undir bord ok **signu** mat sinn, Eb. 268; áðr matrinn var **sign**dr, Fms. vii. 159; er hann **sign**di Dróttinn várm með sínni hendi, 625, 63 (of the sign of the cross in baptism):—**signa** sik, to sign oneself with a cross on the forehead and breast; þau **signu** sik ok sveininn, Nj. 201, Barl. 207; **sign** þik eigi, Th. 3; þá er hann hefir **sign**at sik, 655 xi. 4; ekki frá ek hann **sign**di sik, Skíða R. 44; hún **sign**di sik ok mælti, þetta er úfæra, Grett. 150 new Ed.; þorsteinn vakti hana, biðr hana **signa** sik, ok biðja Guð hjálpar, þorfr. Karl. 396.

2. [Germ. *segnen*; Dan., Swed., and Norse *signe*, **signa**], to bless; henni mun ek bleza ok hana **signa**, Stj. 115; er Guð **sign**di ok þangat sendi, Karl. 289; Guð **sign**i yðr! Art.; **sign**i Guð ykkur báða, Skíða R. 118; vel ert þú **sign**uð af sjálfum Guði, Stj. 424; komi þér, vel **sign**adr (Dan. *vel-signet*), til míns Föður ríkis, Hom. 156; hins **sign**aða Magnúss, the blessed Magnús, Magn. 512; hans **sign**uðu móður, Th. 25, Rb. 422; **sign**adr Ólafr, Fms. v. 222; hans **sign**aði líkamr, Th. 28; van-**sign**dr, cursed, Mar.: the word in this sense has been superseded by bleza, *q. v.*

signan, *f.* a blessing, Mar., Hom. 149; far í Guðs **signan**, Karl. 180.

signet, *n.* [for. word], a signet-ring.

signing, *f.* the making the sign of the cross. 2. blessing, 655 viii. 2.

SÍGR, *m.*, the *r* is radical, gen. **sígrs**, dat. **sígr**, plur. not used; a gen. sing. **sígr** occurs in **sígr**at-merki, Karl. 356, 365, 366; and **sígr**at-óp, 365, 368; **sígr** without the *r* is used in poets and in pr. names: [Ulf. *sígr* = *vīxos*; Hel. *sígr*; O. H. G. *sígr*; Germ. *sieg*; Dutch *zege*; all without the *r*; A. S. *sige*, but usually *sígr* (see Grein), answering to the double form **sígr** and **sígr** in the Scand.]

A. Victory; hafa, fá, vinna **sígr**, to win a victory; hann átti þar hina þriðju orrostu ok hafði **sígr**, Hkr. i. 80; Haraldr konungur fékk **sígr**, 79; þerra **sígr** af öðrum, to gain the day, Ó. H. 109; ráða **sígr**, Fb. ii. 337; mun auðna ráða **sígr**, fate will decide the victory, Ó. H. 209, Nj. 43, Fms. v. 273, Hkr. iii. 400, Barl. 163, in countless instances; þar með hamingju at vega **sígr**inn, Hkr. i. 254, Al. 83; ráða **sígr**, Fb. ii. 428; drekka Óðins full til **sígrs** ok ríkis konungi sínum, Hkr. i. 140; gaf hann sunum **sígr**, 10; þá nótt ina sömu gekk Eiríkr í hof Óðins ok gafsk honum til **sígrs** sér, ok kvæð á tíu vetra frest síns dauða, Fb. ii. 72; fagna **sígr**, to rejoice over a victory gained, to triumph (but not in the technical Roman sense, which is not Teutonic); hrósa **sígr**, id.; sverði hlár þú þar en eigi **sígr**, Edda 89.

B. Compds: **sígr**-auðigr, adj. fated to victory, victorious, Ísl. ii. 319.

sígr-bákn, *n.* a 'beaconing' of victory; þetta kalla menn s. í út-löndum, Fms. vi. 313.

sígr-blástr, *m.* the trumpet-blast of victory, Stj. 534.

sígr-blómi, *a. m.* a beam of victory, a halo; veit ek at konungur mun ráða **sígr**inn, Hvi veistu þat? þvíat konungur er bjarttr at ek má eigi sjá í móti honum, ok ætla ek þat sé s. hans, Fb. ii. 337.

sígr-blót, *n.* a sacrifice for victory, Hkr. i. 13. **sígr**-byrr, *n.* a fair wind boding victory, Fms. ix. 505.

sígr-förn, *f.* an offering for victory, Stj. 444.

sígr-fór, *f.* a victorious journey; fara s., Eg. 21, Ó. H. 107.

sígr-gjald, *n.* a war-contribution, Fms. v. 161.

sigr-gjöf, *f. the granting victory*; eða mun Óðinn vilja skjóplak í sigr-gjöfinni við mik, Fms. ii. 238: *the offering up for victory*; ok kalla s. við Dróttinn várn Jesum Krist, Bs. i. 23 (see the context); **sigr-gjafar-heit**, Fms. ii. 238. **sigr-göð**, *n. a god of victory*, Fms. xi. 386. **sigr-heimr**, *m. a home of victory*, Sól. **sigr-helgi**, *f. rendering of Latin triumphus*; kom hátíð sú er Trajanus konungr hélt s. sína, 655 x. 2. **sigr-hnoða**, *n. the 'knob of victory,' part of a sword*, Edda (Gl.). **sigr-kúfi**, *m. a 'cowl of victory,' cp. Germ. glücks-haube*. **sigr-lauss**, *adj. deserted by victory*, Fas. i. 96, Barl. 163. **sigr-loyal**, *n. lack of victory*, Barl. 163, Róm. 278. **sigr-lúðr**, *m. a trumpet of victory*, Stj. 360. **sigr-mark**, *n. a token of victory*, Fms. i. 136, x. 239 (of the cross, 'in hoc signo vinces'). **sigr-mál**, *n. the prize of victory*, Eg. 495. **sigr-merki**, *n. = signmark*, Nidst. 3. **sigr-minning**, *f. commemoration of a victory*, Hkr. iii. 115. **sigr-óp** (**sigrar-óp**, Karl.), *n. a shouting of victory*, Eg. 296, 298, Fms. viii. 141. **sigr-samligr**, *adj. (-liga, adv.), victorious*, Bs. i. 302. **sigr-steinn**, *m. a 'power-stone' of victory*, MS. 544. 39, Þiðr. 83. **sigr-strang-ligr**, *adj. bidding fair for victory*, Sturl. i. 27, Fas. iii. 293. **sigr-sölli** (**sigr-söla**, u. f., Sks. 738; **sigr-söld**, Fb. i. 236), *f. the being victorious*, Germ. *waffen-glück*, Róm. 157, Fær. 101, Fms. i. 214. **sigr-sölli**, *adj. blessed by victory, victorious*, Eg. 646, Fms. i. 15, Al. 97; s. í máli, Nj. 224; inn Sigasæli, *the Victorious, the Conqueror*, a name of the Swedish king Eric from his conquests in the East, Hkr. **sigr-vegari**, *a, m. a conqueror*, Fms. viii. 234, Sks. 604. **sigr-vegnir**, *f. a victory*, 656 B. 7. **sigr-verk**, *n. a victory*, Fb. iii. 299. **sigr-vænligr**, *adj. betokening victory*, Al. 37. **sigr-þjóð**, *f. the host of victory*, of the Einheitar, Hkr. 2. 47. **sigr-ör**, *f. a shaft of victory*, Stj. 634.

sigr, *ad, to vanquish, overcome*, Eg. 6, Nj. 127, Fms. ii. 307, passim: *to surpass, einn lokkr sigraði alla*, Hkr. i. 72, Rb. 460, Fms. i. 42. II. reflex. **sigrask**, *to gain a victory*; Einarr lagði þegar til orrostu ok sigraðsk, Hkr. i. 105; **sigrask** í orrostu, Eg. 274; **sigr** hafa af því sigraðsk, Nj. 103; þeir sögðu at þeir höfðu opt sigraðsk (sigrað Ed. less correct) þá er þeir höfðu barizk með minna líði, Fms. i. 42; þeir kváðu Bersa af lýsi Kormaks sigraðsk hafa, Korm. 90: s. á e-m, *to gain a victory over*, Fms. i. 127, ii. 314, Fær. 75; man ek annat hvárt sigraðsk á búundum eða falla hér elligar, Ó. H. 209; *impers.*, optask sigraðsk þeim eigi vel er fleiri eru saman, ef menn eru skeleggir til mótis, Fær. 81. 2. pass. *to be overcome*, Rb. 462 (Latinism).

sigran, *f. a triumphing*, Stj. 243. **sigrari**, *a, m. a victor*, Stj. 604 B. **sig-tívar**, *m. pl. the gods of victory*, Vsp., Akv., Ls. 1. **sigtóptir**, *f. pl. the homes of victory*, Vsp. 61. **sigur-verk**, *n. [Germ. zeiger], a clock*. **Sig-yn**, *f., gen. Sig-ynjar*, the name of a goddess, the wife of Loki, Vsp.; Edda; hence the female name **Sigyn**, Landn. **SIK**, acc. of the reflex. pron. (cp. sér, sin), also often spelt **sok**, esp. in Norse vellums and Grág. i. 50, 114, ii. 240, 241, etc., Js. 17, 20, Sks. 276 B, the later form **sik**:—Lat. *se, self*; ef þat drekkir sik sjálf, Gpl. 504; þeir hvíldu sik þar, Eg. 586; Gunnarr verr sik þar til er hann féll af mæði, Nj. 116; niðr at verja sik, 83; konungr tók stór gjöld af þeim er honum þóttu í sökum við sik, Eg. 589. 2. referring to the object in the sentence; Kári bað Björn hafa sik (viz. Björn) ekki frammi, Nj. 261. II. for the use of sik to form reflexive verbs, as a suffixed -ik, see ek (B) and Gramm. p. xxvi.

sikill, *m. [for. word], a shekel*, Stj., taken from the Bible. **siklan**, *f., medic. flowing of the spittle*, Lækn. 475. **siklatun**, *n. [for. word], a kind of stuff*, Karl. 286, 318, Fas. iii. 359. **Sikl-ey**, *f., thus in old rhymes Sikl-ey, mikla, (later Sikiley), Sicily*, Fms. vi-x. **siklingr**, *m. a king*, poet.; Sigarr þaðan eru komnir Siklingar, Edda 108, Yt. 1, Skv. 1. 33, Hkr. 2. 22, Lex. Poët., and freq. in the mod. Rimur; *sikling* dæinn syrgir her | saknar lengi frúin, Núm. 20. 58. **sikta** or **sigta**, *ad, to sift*. II. *to take sigte, take aim with a gun* (Dan. *sigte*), Bs. ii. 349.

sikul-görð, *f. a girdle, something (uncertain what) belonging to an ancient ship*, Edda (Gl.); it also occurs in a poem on king Canute, who is called *sveigr sikulgjardar, the bender of the s.*, Edda (in a verse).

SILFR, *n., provinc. Icel. also silfr*, Fb. ii. 247; [Goth. *silubr*; Hel. *silubar*; O. H. G. *silbar*; Germ. *silber*; Engl. *silver*; Scot. *siller*; Dan. *sølv*; Swed. *silfver*]:—*silver*, Al. 31, 116, Fms. i. 15, ii. 76, vi. 216, Grág. i. 500, Eg. 278: when used as payment distinction is made between *lög-silfr* (q. v.), *standard silver*, Grág.; *gang-s.* (q. v.), *current silver*; *brenut s.*, *burnt, purified silver*, K. þ. K. 172; *skirt s.*, *pure silver*, Fb. ii. 300, MS. 732. 16; and *blá-s.* (q. v.), *blue*, i. e. *bad silver* (*blá-silfr* had only the third part value of *skirt silfr*, 732. 16); *bleikt s.*, Grág. ii. 192; *grá-s.*, *grey silver, brass*; hence the phrase, *bera sem gull af grá-silfri, to surpass as gold does grey silver*, Gkv. 2. 2; so also in the saying, *elda grátt silfr*, Eb. 290, Fb. i. 522 (see elda): of coined silver, þá var minnum gefinn máli, þat silfr var kallat Haralds-slátta, þat var meiri hluti koparr, Fms. vi. 243. II. as a nickname, **silfri**, **silfra**, Vd., Vápn. 12; whence

Silfra-staðir, **Silfr-toppr** (or **Silfrin-toppr**), '*Silver-fordock*', *Silver-top*, the name of a mythical horse, Gm.

B. Used in compds to denote a thing made of silver; **silfr-ampli**, *-ausa, -bolli, -búðkr, -diskr, -kalkr (-kaleikr), -ker, -munnaug, -skal ... a jug, scoop, bowl, box, plate, chalice, vessel, basin ... of silver*, Dipl. v. 18, Hkr. i. 50, ii. 221, Fms. iii. 177, 194, Vm. 56, 63, 95, Js. 78; **silfr-spánn**, *a silver spoon*, Bs. i. 874, Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. iii. 4; **silfr-haugr**, *a silver ring*, Glúm. 388; **silfr-belti**, *a silver belt*, Ld. 284, Nj. 24, Vm. 129; **silfr-borð**, *a desk of silver*, Fas. iii. 670; **silfr-still**, *a silver pencil*, D. N. iv. 233; **silfr-flyngja**, *a silver clasp*, Vm. 34; **silfr-spöng**, *a silver clasp*, B. K. 83; **silfr-búnaðr**, *silver ornaments*, Fm. 90; **silfr-sylgia**, *a silver brooch*, Bs.; **silfr-festr**, *a silver chain*, Fas. iii. 273, Vm. 109; **silfr-þráðr**, *silver-wire*, Dipl. iii. 4; **silfr-hadda**, *a silver band*, Fms. vi. 184; **silfr-hölk**, *a silver knob to a stick*, Ó. H.; **silfr-horn**, *a drinking-born of silver*, Fas. i. 90; **silfr-hringr**, *a silver ring*, Fms. iv. 76, Ld. 274; **silfr-rósa**, *a silver rosary* (?), Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. v. 18, Bs. i. 874; **silfr-kross**, *a silver cross*, Vm. 2; **silfr-lok**, *a silver lid*, 58; **silfr-skeið**, *a silver spoon*, D. N. ii. 617; **silfr-men**, *a silver necklace*, Nj. 256; **silfr-pennigr**, *a silver penny*, Fms. i. 1, Stj., Rb. 508; **silfr-vápn**, *a silver weapon*, Fas. ii. 178; **silfr-hella**, *a plate of silver*, D. N.; **silfr-beisl**, *a silver bit*, Flóv. 26. II. **silfr-skrin**, *-hírla, -kista, -kistill*, *a shrine, chest, box for keeping silver*, Jm. 10, Am. 90, Karl. 13, Eg. 766.

C. PROPER COMPODS: **silfr-berg**, *n. silver ore*, Stj. 85. **silfr-búinn**, *part. silver-mounted*, Fms. viii. 194, Vm. 9, 119. **silfr-drjúgr**, *adj. well stocked with silver, money*, Eb. 40. **silfr-eyrir**, *m. a silver ounce*, D. N. ii. 45. **silfr-fátt**, *n. adj. lacking silver*, Eg. 394, Fms. 254. **silfr-gangr**, *m. a silver standard*, Grág. i. 500, Rett. 5. 10. **silfr-hvitr**, *adj. silver-white*, Karl. 306. **silfr-lagðr**, *part. mixed with silver*, Þiðr. 106. **silfr-ligr**, *adj. silvery*, Sks. 39, MS. 655 xiv. B. 1. **silfr-merktr**, *adj. = silfrmetinn*, Fms. viii. 270. **silfr-metinn**, *part. valued in silver*; s. *eyrir*, Fms. vii. 300. **silfr-öfnn**, *part. woven with silver*, þjal. **silfr-rekinn**, *part. = silfrbúinn*, Ls. ii. 231, Nj. 214. **silfr-slátta**, *u. f. silver coinage*, N. G. L. ii. 242, H. E. i. 394. **silfr-smíðr**, *m. a silversmith*, Fms. xi. 427, Stj. 641. **silfr-smíð**, *f. silver-work*, Stj.

sili, *a, m. = seli* (q. v.), *a strap belonging to harness*; vagn festr við ok eða sila, Al. 19; söðull eða sili, Gpl. 117; fetti eða sila, beisl eða tauma, 359 A; hross, ok hefir sila nokkurn um hálsinn, Thom. 359.

SILKI, *n. [from Lat. sericum], silk*, Rm. 31; hárit fagrt sem silki, Nj. 2, Orkn. (in a verse); rautt s., Bær. 19; a nickname, **silki-auga**, **silki-skegg**, Nj., Fms.

B. As adjective, *made of silk, silken*; **silki-band**, **silki-dregill**, *a silk-ribbon*, Fms. iv. 110, xi. 2, Edda 20; **silki-blaka**, *a silken veil*, Fas. iii. 336; **silki-bleikr**, *'silk-bleak,' light-coloured, flaxen*; hárit silki-bleikt, Fms. vii. 55; fjögur merhross silki-bleikt, Fas. iii. 39; **silki-borða** or **-borði**, *a silken brim*, D. N.; **silki-dúkr**, *a silken napkin*, Fms. i. 112, Orkn. 304; = *altaris-dúkr*, *an altar-cloth*, Vm. 80, Symb. 26; **silki-dýna**, *a silk-pillow*, Karl.; **silki-júpr** (hjúpr), *a silken jacket*, Fms. vii. 69, x. 415; **silki-bláð**, *a silk-ribbon worn round the head*, Nj. 184, Dipl. iii. 4; **silki-húfa**, *a silk-cap*, Fms. ii. 264; **silki-hökull**, *a cope of silk*, Vm. 117; **silki-klátr**, *a silk-karabief*, Fas. iii. 266; **silki-klæði**, *silk-cloth*, Greg. 22, MS. 623. 20; **silki-koddi**, *a silken pillow, cushion*, Fms. ix. 477, Dipl. iii. 4. Vm. 58; **silki-kult**, *a silken quilt*, Eb. 258, Mar.; **silki-kyrtill**, *a silken kirtle*, Fms. ii. 309, Bær. 4; **silki-merki**, *a banner of silk, belonging to church furniture*, Jm. 10; **silki-möttull**, *a silk-mantle*, Fms. x. 268; **silki-parlak**, *mod. sparlak*, *a silken bed-cover*, D. N.; **silki-pell**, *a silken pall*, Str. 3; **silki-pungr**, *a silk-purse*, Am. 42, Dipl. iii. 4; **silki-reifar**, *silken swaddling-clothes*, Fagrsk.; **silki-ræma**, *a silken ribbon*, Edda 19; *a silken garter*, Fms. iv. 110, Hkr. ii. 105, Bjarn. 64; **silki-saumadr**, *embroidered with silk*, Dipl. vi. 440, Vm. 46, Pm. 12; **silki-sima**, *a silken cord*, Lex. Poët.; **silki-serkr**, *a silken surt*, Fms. iii. 125, ix. 477; **silki-skaut**, *a 'silken-sheet,' napkin*, D. N.; **silki-skyrta**, *a silken shirt*, Fms. x. 383, Fa. 6; **silki-slæður**, *a silken gown*, Eg. 702, *silken scarf* (?), Nj. 190; **silki-streng**, *a silken cord*, Karl. 42; **silki-sæng**, *a silken bed*, Fas. i. 508; **silki-treyja**, *a silken jacket*, Fms. xi. 271, Nj. 125, Skíða R. 186; **silki-þráðr**, *a silk-thread*, Fas. i. 508, Stj. 191; **silki-ver**, *a silken case*, D. N., Mag.

silungr, *m., better silungr*, spelt *sijlungr* in Run. Gramm. Island.: [*silung* and *sulung* = *young salmon*, Ivar Aasen]:—*a trout*, Edda (Gl.), Bs. ii. 173, freq. in mod. usage; **silunga-net**, **-kista**, **-stöng**, **-veiða**, Eggert Itin. p. 595.

simfon, *m. (?)*, [Lat. *symphonia*], a kind of instrument, a *symphony*, Str. Fas. iii, Fms. vii. 97.

simli, *n., Þiðr. 73; similia*, u. f., Stj. 118, 611, v. l.; **simili-braud**, *n., Þiðr. 358; similius-braud*, id., Stj. 293, 560: [from Lat. *simila*; mid. H. G. *semde*; Germ. *semmel*]:—*flour for bread*; not used in good Icel. and obsolete.

simill, *m. (?)*, Lex. Poët.

simir, *m. an ox*, Edda (Gl.).

simul, *adv.* [Ulf. *simle* = *more*; A. S. *symle*; Hel. *simla* = *semper*; O. H. G. *simblun*; Lat. *semper*]:—*ever*; this ancient and obsolete word

is preserved in only one or two passages, Hkv. i. 41, and prob. Eg. 355 (in the verse).

SIN, f., pl. *sinar*, [Germ. *seinen*; Dan. *sen*; cp. Engl. *sinews*]: I. in plur. *the sinews*; brjósk eða bein eða *sinar*, Grág. ii. 120; hann hjó á handlegginn við hreifann, svá at ekki hélt nema *sinar*, Sturl. ii. 104; loddri koggullinn í sinnum, Lv. 86; enn gamli var seigr í sinum, *tough*, Flóv. 27; seigr verða gamals manns *sinar*, Bev.; þá tók hann í brott eina *sin* ór hans læri, Stj. 184; hans *sinar* ok herðar, 225; hælir kom í buginn, rétt í þá *sin* (of the finger) sem dregit hafði, Bs. ii. 29.

II. in sing. *the yard*, esp. of beasts, horses, cattle, Fb. iii. 428; kóna *sinar*, a *bull's yard*, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse), Gret. (in a verse).

2. a *sinew, tendon*; af sinum bjarnarus, Edda; síls *sinar*, Flóv. 29; skera sundr allar *sinar* bæði fram ok aft, Þiðr. 87; *sina* magn, 'sinew-strength', Vkv. 16; há-*sin*, q. v. *sina-sárr*, adj. *sore in the sinews*, Fas. iii. 384.

sin, n., botan. *caren vesicaria*, Norse *sen-gras*, also called *Lap-sko*, from being used by the Lapps for ropes and cords; that this is an old custom is seen from Hkr. iii. 339—skútur tvær ok vóru *sini* bundnar, ok enginn saumr í, and *sin*-bundit skip (in the verse, i. e., of a boat made in Lapland); þat (the ship) var ok bundit *sini*, Ann. 1189 (Cod. Reg.).

sina, u. f. [Norse *sen-gras*], *withered grass which has stood the winter through*, Grág. ii. 233, 291: in the phrase, sem eldr í *sinu*, *like fire in dry grass*; slaug þat sem *sinu*-eldr allt austr til lands-enda, Hkr. i. 126; freq. in mod. usage, *sina-sina*.

sin-bundinn, part., see *sin*, n.

SINDR, n. [A. S. *sinder*; Germ. *sinter*; cp. Lat. *scintilla*], *slag* or *dross* from a forge; *sindr* þar er rennir ór eldinum, Edda 3; liggir sá steinn þar enn ok mikit s. hjá, Eg. 142.

sindra, ad, to glow, sparkle, like the slag in a forge; þat (the sword) var svá bjart at s. þótti af, Fb. i. 157; Fas. i. 371; þótti mér aldri sódit verða til fulls en *sindraði* ávallt ór, Þorst. Síðu H. 177; ok *sindr* af allt land, id.; *sindrandi járn*, glowing iron, Sks. 204, Fms. x. 418.

Sindri, a, m. the name of a dwarf, a 'forger', Edda (Gl.)

sin-fall, u. impotency, K. Á. 124.

singr, n. [syngja?], a chanting, humming; stutt er sjómanna *singr*, *short is the seamen's chant (prayer)* when putting to sea, Hallgr.

singra, ad, to hum a song or ditty.

Sinir, m. the name of a horse, Edda.

sinjor and *synjor*, mod. *signor*, m. [for. word, Ital. *signore*; Fr. *seigneur*, etc.]:—a lord, master; Sighvat, who first uses the word, applies it to king Olave, in one passage rhyming *sinjor* with *pinna*, in another *synjor* with *brýnju*; it survives in Icel. in *signor*, a title of a hreppstjóri (signor Jón).

sinkill, m. a clasp, Björn.

SINN, *sin*, sitt, pron. possess. reflex.; the better and true form is *sin*, *sin*, *sitt*, with i throughout, see the remarks on *minn*; [Ulf. *sinus*, etc.]:—*his, hers, its, theirs*—Lat. *suus*, usually placed after, but also, if emphatic, before; þar sitr Sigyn um sinum ver, Vsp. 39; *sins* um freista frama, Hm. 2; mál *sins* maga, 20; *sins* ins heila hugar, *sins* ins svára sefa, 105; properly referring to the subject in a sentence, Hallgerðr fastnaði dóttur *sina*, H. gave away her daughter, Nj. 51; Hrútr var hagræðr við vini *sina*, 2; hann skipaði sinum mönnum, 50; þeir leida hesta *sina*, 265; hann kvæddi Ólaf stjúpson *sinn* til at söðla sér hest, Ó. H. 15; síðan vóru honum öll ráð *sín* þungæðr ok torsótt, 195; var honum sjálfum hugr *sinn* bæði fyrir skjöld ok brýnju, Fbr. 56 new Ed. The pronoun may also refer to the object, or, in a complex sentence, to a second person in the predicate of the sentence, hvat vill Haraldr bjóða Noregs konungi fyrir sitt starf, *what will H. offer to the king of Norway for his* (i. e. the Norse king's) trouble? Fms. vi. 415; Sigurðr jarl gaf upp Orkneyingum óðul *sín* (their) *óðals*, Orkn. 20, cp. the Lat. 'Syracusanis res suas restituit'; sagði Dufþakr at Ormr skyldi hafa byrði *sina*, i. e. as much as O. could carry, Fb. i. 523; eigi þér at bæta prestinum rétt *sinn*, to the priest *his* due, Bs. i. 709; Eyjólfir þakkar konungi gjafir *sínar* ok vinmæli, for *his* (the king's) gifts, Lv. 112; hann þakkar honum sitt *sinni*, he thanks him for *his* help, Fas. ii. 542; so also in mod. writers, og hann gaf hann aprt *sinni* móður, Luke vii. 15 (Vidal.); ræn ei Guð *Sinum* rétti, rob thou not God of *his* right, Pass. 7. 11, and *passim*.

II. neut. as subst.; allt mun þat *sinu* fram fara (go its own course) um aldr manna, Nj. 259; ryðsk hann um sitt, = Lat. *pro virili*, i. e. for his own part, with might and main, Fms. xi. 132; ellipt., hann segir *sinar* (viz. farar) eigi sléttar, Korm. 158; kom hann svá *sinni* (viz. ár) fyrir boð, Fas. i. 524.

III. with *sjálfr*, both words are declined; skaða *sjálfs* *sins*, one's own self's seatbe, Sks. 228 B; minni *sjálfs* *sins*, one's own recollection, D. N. ii. 110; þeir báðu hana taka *sjálfr* *sinnar* ráð, 'take her own self's rade,' act for herself, Fms. x. 103; með hondum *sjálfra* *sinna*, Barl. 25; leggja hún í veð *sjálfra* *sinna* eignir, D. N. ii. 82; sakir ófórsgjör *sjálfra* *sinna*, i. 107; in mod. usage both the possessive and the indeclinable forms are used, thus, *sjálfs* *sins* eignum, but if placed after, eignum *sjálfs* *sín*; the possessive however is more freq., as it also is the better form of the two.

IV. with *hvárr* (dual), *hverr* (plur.), in a distributive sense: a. *sinn*-*hverr* in a purely distributive sense; tók sitt langskip

hvárr þeirra, they took a long ship, each of the two, Eg. 74; England ok Skotland er ein ey, ok er þó sitt hvárt konungs-riki, England and Scotland are one island, and yet each is a separate kingdom, Symb. 14; lát sitt naut hvárr fram leida, Eg. 506; *sinn* vetr þá hvárr heimboð at öðrum, each *his* winter, alternately, Nj. 51; ef *sinn* lögsögu-mann vilja hvárr, Grág. i. 1; þeirra manna er tvi-tyngðir eru ok hafa í sínum hváptinum hvára tunguna, Al. 4; hón hólt *sinni* hendi um háls hvárum þeirra, . . . liggja til *sinnar* handar mér hvárr ykkar, Fms. i. 9. ß. *sinn* *hverr* (plur.), ferr *sinn* veg hverr um skóginn, they went each *his* own way in the wood, i. e. dispersed, Glúm. 329; skulu vaka *sinn* þriðjung nætr hverir tveir, two and two in turn, Fms. iv. 299; hann selt *sina* bolöxi í hendr hverjum þeirra, v. 288; hann sá þrjú háseti ok sátu þrír menn, *sinn* í hverju, Edda 2; hann kastaði um öxl hverja *sinn*um sautum tveimr, Gret. 134 new Ed.; fór *sinn* veg hverr, they went each *his* own way, i. e. they parted; but, fór hverr *sinn* veg, each *his* (appointed) way: rarely with the possessive placed after, fóru hvárr leidd *sina*, Nj. 34; fara hvárr til *sins* heima, Korm. 222. In mod. usage, when *sinn* is placed after *hverr*, it gives emphasis with the notion of one's due, one's own, thus, gefa hverjum sitt, to give every one *his* due, Lat. *suum cuique*; whereas 'sitt hverjum,' with the order reversed, is merely distributive; thus hver fékk *sinn* penning, Matth. xx. 9 (of wages due to each); whereas 'fékk *sinn* penning hverr' would be said of alms distributed.

B. COMPS: *sinn*-vog, *sinn*-og, *sinn*-ig, adv. one each way; þykkir nokkut *sinn*veg hvárr, they disagreed, Ld. 90; talaði annarr at öðrum, ok hóf *sinn*eg hverr, they all spoke in turn, and each began *his* speech differently, Fms. vii. 223. Also, *sinna*-ig, adv.; flýði *sinna*ig hverr, Fms. viii. 413, v. l.; *sinn*siginn var litr hvers steins, Konr.; skildu þeir svá *sínu* tali, at *sinn*siginn líkaði hverjum, Bs. (Laur.); segir svá Gregorius papa, at *sinn*sig á hvern á at minna, each has to be admonished in *his* own way, one this way, another that, 635 xi. 2.

sinna, t and ad, [A. S. *sēðjan*], to journey, travel; enn hverr er austr vill *sinna*, whosoever travels to the east, Sighvat; ek sé hrafn *sinna* til hafnar, I see the raven make for the haven, id.; en man hón *sinna* til sala *pinna*, Fas. ii. 34 (in a verse); at *sinna* með úfs lifru, to go with the wolf's sister (Hel, i. e. to perisb), Bragi; *sinna* út, Fms. x. 74 (in a verse); this sense is obsolete and not found in prose.

II. metaph. to go with one, side with, with dat.; vilda ek at þú *sinnad*ir frændum mínum, Gret. 9 new Ed.; sem vér höfum skjóttala *sinnit* ok sannat, Stj. 3; Renólfir *sinnadi* mér með Árna biskupi, R. sided more with bishop A., Bs. i. 709; hann *sinnar* hvárigum nó samþykkir, Stj. 16; *sinnata* ek því sem ek máttu framast, at . . . I pleaded the best I could, that . . . Bs. i. 845; þeir hétu þá at *sinna* hans máli, 882; hvárt hann *sinnadi* mér þeim erendum, er . . . 868. 2. to mind, care for, give heed to, with dat.; ekki *sinni* ek hégóma þínum, I heed not thy idle talk, Isl. iii. 214; ekki *sinni* ek þínum áburði, Gret. 161; ekki *sinni* ek fé (I do not mind the money) ef nokkorr vildi ganga í máli, Band. 6; *sinnu*ði Pharaó hans ráðum, Pb. gave heed to *his* rede, Stj. 248; þeir *sinnu*ði (took care of) skipum þeim sem skatta fluttu, 233; so in mod. usage, *sinna* gestum, to attend to the guests; hón *sinnadi* um engan hlut, she cared about nothing, Fas. iii. 300; in mod. usage also of a person distressed or annoyed, hann *sinnir* engu, hann er engum *sinnandi*, he cares about nothing; hón er ekki mönnum *sinnandi*, hón varð honum aldri *sinnandi* (of a wife), and many similar instances.

3. part. *siding* with one, disposed so and so; at þeir væri þér heldr *sinnad*ir enn í móti, Fms. i. 397; vænti ek at hann sé þér *sinnad*ir í praui, Fb. i. 78; part. act., vera e-m *sinnandi*, to be attentive to one, take care of, Gret. 27 new Ed.

sinna, u. f. [from the Germ. *sinn*], the mind; *sinnu*-reit, Skáld H. i. 20; the senses, *kvinnan* var aldrei með jafri *sinnu* ok áðr, Ann. 1407.

SINNI and *sinn*, n., Vtkv. 5, Fas. i. 73, ii. 542; *sinni* is the truer form, but the word is mostly used in dat.; [A. S. *sēð*; Ulf. *sinn*]:—prop. a walk; er mér hefir aukid ervitt *sinni*, a heavy walk, Vkv. 5.

II. *fellowship, company*; nú skal bróðr snúask heim í *sinni* með mér, in my company, Alm. 1; ríða í *sinni* e-m, Skv. 3; látum son fara feðr í *sinni*, 12; hrafn flýgr austan . . . ok eptir honum um í *sinni*, Fas. i. 428 (in a verse); manngi er mér í *sinni*, i. e. I am alone, no one in my company, 247 (in a verse); vilja e-n sér í *sinni*, iii. 483 (in a verse); langt er at leita lýða *sinnis*, Akv. 17; þjóða *sinni* erumka þokkt, the fellowship of men is not to my liking, i. e. men shun me, Stor.

2. concrete, a company; Vinda *sinni*, the company of the Wends, Lex. Poët. 3. in plur., & *sinnum*, on the way; heill þú & *sinnum* sér, be bale on the journey! Vpm. 4; dagr var & *sinnum*, the day was far on its way, was passing, Rm. 29; guðr var & *sinnum*, the battle drew to a close, Hkr. i. 95, Hornklofi (in a verse).

III. metaph. *help, support, backing*; in prose it remains in the phrases, vera e-m í *sinni*, to 'follow,' side with one, *help* one; ifanarlaust er Guð í *sinni* með þeim manni, Barl. 93; mun ek heldr vera þér í *sinni*, Fb. i. 529; vóru þar margir menn með jarli um þetta mál ok honum í *sinni*, Fms. iv. 290; þú vildir at allir væri þér í *sinni*, Sturl. i. 36; þeir dýrka fjalla-guðin, ok því hafa þau verit þeim í *sinni*, Stj. 598; leiddi Víðföruell Jöf út ok þakkar honum sitt *sinni*, Fas. ii. 542; leggja í *sinni* við

e-n, to back one, Bs. i. 882; hann þekkir sinni þeirra, at þeir vinna konunginum mikinn sigr, he knows (appreciates) their help, Fas. i. 73; in compds, *sá-sinni* (q. v.), *solitude*; *sam-s.*, *society*; *ví-l-s.*, q. v.

B. *sinn* and *sinnli*, as an adverb of time, in adverbial phrases, the latter form being rare and less correct, but occurring in a few instances in the accusative, as fyrsta sinni, N. G. L. i. 74; annat sinni, 340, Fms. vii. 325, Sks. 205; hvert sinni, Sks. 16, K. þ. K. 10; í þat sinni, Sturl. iii. 217; [Ulf. *sinþ*, e. g. *ainamma sinþa*, —*avað*, *twain sinþam* = *dis*, *þrim sinþam* = *tris*; Dan. *sinde*]: —a time, with numerals = Germ. *mal*; in acc. and dat. sing., eitt sinn, einu sinni, and dat. pl. tveim sinnum, etc.: **u.** acc. sing.; þat var eitt hvert sinn, *one time it happened*, Nj. 26, Fær. 242; annat sinn, *the second time*; í annat sinn, K. þ. K. 14; hit þriðja sinn, *the third time*, 10; í hvárt sinnit, *each time*, id.; í hvárt sinn, 12; þat sinn, *that time, then*, Fms. i. 264; í þat sinn, Hkr. ii. 15, Grág. ii. 167; ekki sinn, *at no time, not once, never*, Skálda 167; aldri sinn síðan, *never a time since, never more*, Nj. 261; sitt sinn við hvert orð, K. þ. K. 11; um sinn, *once*; eigi optarr enn um sinn, Grág. i. 57, 133; hann skal drepa barninu í vatn um sinn, K. þ. K. 10, 12; eigi meirr enn um sinn, Nj. 85; ganga til skripti it minnsta um sinn á tólf mánuðum, K. Á. 192; *for this one time*, ek mun leysa þik ór vandræði þessu um sinn, Ísl. ii. 133; fyrst um sinn, *for the present*, Þórd. 69 (paper MS.), and so in mod. usage; um sinn-sakir, *for this once*, Ld. 184, 196, 310. **β.** dat. sing. *upon a time*; enu þriðja sinni, *the third time*, Blas. 40; einhverju sinni, *a time, a certain time*, Nj. 2, 216; einu sinni, *once*, in an indefinite sense, Hdm. 14 (Bugge, see the foot-note); er þá kostr at kveða einu sinni (= mod. einhverni tíma) skáldskap þann, Grág. ii. 151; in mod. usage einu sinni means *once*, for the old 'um sinn' is now obsolete; því sinni, *for that time, for that occasion*, Fms. vii. 129; at því sinni, Sks. 258; þessu sinni, *this time*, Fms. i. 126; at sinni, *for this time, at present*, Nj. 216, Ld. 202, Fms. i. 3, 159; sinni sjaldnar, *once less*, Rb. 450. **γ.** dat. plur.; sjau sinnum, *seven times*, Alg. 263; hundrad sinnum, Flór. 33; þeim sinnum, *er . . . when*, Sks. 211 B; endr ok sinnum, *now and then, from time to time*, Sks. 208 B. **δ.** gen. plur.; fimmtán tigum sinna, *a hundred and fifty times*, Dipl. ii. 14; setta tigi sinna, Rb. 90; þúsundum sinna, *a thousand times*, Greg. 37.

sinnli, n. *mind, disposition, temper*, mod. and from the Germ., chiefly through Luther's Bible: freq. in mod. usage and in compds, *sinnis-veykr*, adj. *sick in mind*, etc.

sinnli, a. m. [A. S. *ge-sið*], a follower, companion; Adils of sinnar, Bm.; sól sinni mána, *the sun companion of the moon*, Vsp. 5; allir Heljar sinnar, Edda 41; sinni Óðins ok Ása, 56.

sinnli-ligr, adj. *companion-like*; ekki var maðrinn s., Fas. ii. 331.

sin-ströngur, m. *a cord or tendon*, Stj. 416, Barl. 147.

sinur, f. pl. [sin], *sinews, tendons*; hann lætr skera sundr sinurnar í báðum fótum hans . . . er þú lésk skera sínar í báðum fótum mínum, Þiðr. 86, 87.

síma, ad. [sess], *to seat*; hann skal s. honum í öndvegi, N. G. L. i. 33. **SITJA**, pres. sit; pret. sat, sat, pl. sátu; subj. sæti; imperat. sit, sittu; part. setinn; with the neg. suff. sit-k-a, *I sit not*, Hkv. 2. 34; [Ulf. *sitan* = *καθίσθαι*; A. S. *sittan*; Germ. *sitzen*; Swed. *sitta*; Dan. *sitte*; Lat. *sedere*; Gr. *ἵσθαι*, *ἵσθαι*]: —to sit; s. á haugi, Vsp. 34, þkv. 6, Skm. 11; þeir sátu á velliðum, Nj. 114; þar sem búarnir sitja, 110, Grág. i. 4; konungur sat á hesti, Fms. x. 255, 408; hann sat í næsta honum, Nj. 2; ganga til matar, ok sátu þeir um hrið, Eg. 483; svá vildi hvert maðr sitja ok standa sem hann bauð, . . . ok var rétt at segja at hann væri bæði konungur ok biskup yfir landinu, Bs. i. 67; s. fyrir, *to be on the spot*, Hm. 1; in greetings, sit heill! sitid heilir, 'sit hale', *be seated and welcome*, Fms. x. 201, Ísl. ii. 438; nú sittu heill, Sighvat (Ó. H. in a verse); seggi biðr hann s. í frið, Skálda R. 28; s. at mat, *to sit at meat*, Fms. x. 378; s. at sumbli, Ls. 10; s. at tafi, *to sit at chess*, Ísl. ii. 359; s. at fé, s. at nautum, *to tend sheep, neat-cattle*, Boll. 336, Eg. 714, Sturl. i. 77; s. at málum, *to sit over a case, debate it*, Ld. 18; s. á stefnu, *to be in the chair at a meeting*, Ó. H. 85; s. upp, *to sit up, sit erect*; þeir létu hann s. upp í hauginum, Nj. 118; *to sit at table*, Jökull sat upp ok orti visu, Ó. H. 191; gekk konungurinn at sjá þá er upp sátu, *who sate at table*, Greg. 43; Eyvindr hafði mest forráð at veizlunni, ok sat ekki upp, Orkn. 246; þeim sinnum er jarl sat upp (uppi Ed.) mataðr skveinninn með honum, Fms. ix. 245; s. úti, *to sit outside (at night)*, of wizards (úti-seta), Vsp. 21, Orkn. 234, 246; þat er úbóta-verk at s. úti, N. G. L. i. 350; svá segja menn at Gunnhildr, dóstra Hákonar, létu s. úti til sigrs honum . . . en Þórdís skeggja er sú kona kölluð sem sagt er at úti sæti, Fms. vii. 275. **β.** with prepp.; sitja á svikræðum, svikum við e-n, *to plot against*, Fms. i. 263, ii. 34; sitja á sér, *to control, constrain oneself*; Hallgerðr sat mjök á sér um vetrinn, Nj. 25; hann gat ekki á sér setid, *he could not keep quiet*; —s. fyrir e-u, *to be exposed to, to have to stand the brunt of*; s. fyrir árnali, hættu, afar-kostum, Nj. 71, Fms. v. 71, vü. 125; s. fyrir svörum, *to stand questions*, he the spokesman, iv. 274, vi. 13, Ölk. 36, Band. 12; s. fyrir málum, *to lead a discussion*, Fms. ix. 98; s. fyrir e-m, *to sit in ambush (fyrir-sát)*, Nj. 94, 107, Ld. 218; ellipt., Nj.

94, Eg. 577, 743; —s. hjá, *to sit by*; —s. til e-s, *to watch for*; er þar til sit sitja, Nj. 103; —s. um e-t, *to watch for an opportunity*; þeir sátu um at rengja, 242; er setid sátu um þat at spilla fríðinum, Magn. 464; *to plot against*, s. um sæmd e-s, Fms. v. 273; hann sár um ríki hans, 293; s. um líf e-s, *to seek one's life*, Ld. 40, Fms. i. 223; s. um e-n, *to woo*, Landn. 287, Nj. 131; —s. undir, *to sit under one, keep him on one's knees*; s. undir barni, sittu undir mér! s. undir lestri, *to 'sit under' a preaching*; s. undir hlýðni, *to be subject to*, Sks. 476 B; —s. yfir e-u, *to sit over a thing*; s. yfir drykkju, Eg. 6; s. yfir sjúkum manni, *to sit up with a sick person*, Fms. vii. 166, x. 250; esp. with a woman in labour, iv. 32, viii. 8 (yfirsetu-kona = a midwife); also, sitja yfir málum manna, *to attend to (as judge)*, Ó. H. 86, Fms. vii. 60, Nj. 189; ekki er nú tóm at s. yfir kvæðum, *to listen to songs*, Ísl. ii. 235; s. yfir varningi sínum, *to sit over one's wares*, Sks. 28; *to superintend*, Fms. viii. 5 (Fb. ii. 533); sitja yfir e-u, *to take possession of what belongs to another person*; at divnar minir sitji eigi yfir mínu, Ísl. ii. 146, 224; þeir menn hafa setid yfir eignum várum ok sætleið, Fms. i. 223; sitr nú yfir fé því Atli inn skammti, Eg. 468; hann sat yfir virðingu allra höfðingja, Nj. 173; s. yfir hlut e-s, 89, Ld. 66, Eg. 512; s. yfir skörðum hlut, *to suffer a loss of right*, Ld. 266.

II. *to abide, stay, sojourn*; sitja heima, *to stay at home*; sitr Gunnarr nú heima nokkura hrið, Nj. 106; s. heima sem dóttir (heima-sæta); s. heima sem maðr til kosta, Sams. S. 6; sat hann þar hálfan mánuð, Nj. 106; þat var engi síðr at s. lengr en þrjár nætr at kynni, Eg. 608; viku var at bodinu setid, Ld. 200; í slíkum fagnaði sem þeir sátu, Fms. x. 260; hann sat at Gufuskálm inn þriðja vetr, Eg. 592; setid hefir þú svá nær, at þú mættir hafa hefir þessa, Nj. 178; sátu þingmenn Runólfs í hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20; s. kyrr, *to remain quiet, stay at home*, Grág. i. 163; s. í festum, of a betrothed woman between the espousals and the wedding, Nj. 4; *to reside*, Haraldr konungur sat optast á Rogalandi, Eg. 367, Nj. 268, Fms. i. 23, Ver. 60; s. at löndum, *to reign*, Hkr. ii. 3; s. at báum sínum, Fs. 12; sitja búiðum, *to live in a booth*, Grág. i. 187, ii. 71; s. strandsætri, *to live on the coast* (fishing), i. 263, 290; s. slímu-setri, *to hang on to a place, living upon other people*, Gjpl. 200, N. G. L. i. 70; þér munut þurrat hafa um setid allar vitundir, *had no part nor knowledge of it*, Sturl. iii. 261; *to stay, answer not to a call*, Grág. i. 447; nú sitr einn hvert lengr niðri, N. G. L. i. 40; s. um stefnu, 344; ef hann sitr svá þrjá vetr at hann gældi eigi tíund sína rétta, K. Á. 94; s. hjá e-u, *to be neutral, take no part*; hann hafði séð setid hjá málum þessum, Lv. 9, Ísl. ii. 267, Nj. 84, 97; þú lætr þá menn s. hjá kyrra, *remain undisturbed*, Ld. 258; s. hjá fé, *to tend sheep*.

2. a fishing term, *to sit fishing on a mid*, q. v.; á þær vastir er ham var vatn at s. ok draga flata fiska . . . þeir váru komnir svá langt út, at hætt var at s. útarr fyrir Miðgarðs-ormi, Edda 35. **3.** *to tarry*; góðri líðinu leitt at sitja, Fms. x. 344; s. vedr-fasti, *to lie weather-bound*, Eg. 482; s. í dúbium, *to sit in a dungeon*, Fms. ix. 219; s. kyrr, Grág. i. 163; s. fyrir, *to remain sitting*, Fms. v. 66; sitja til járnns, *to sit preparing for the ordeal*, 308, 311; s. fyrir ádrykkju e-s, *to be one's cup-mate*, Eg. 253. **III.** with acc.; sitja e-t ór hendi sér, *to sit a thing out of one's hands*; let it slip through idleness, Fms. v. 276; mod., s. e-t af sér, id.; skulst er ekki sitja byri því heldr, miss a fair wind, iv. 358; þegandi sitr þetta þórir jarl á Mæri, Orkn. (in a verse); hafði annat bréf komit til Loptis á sama sumri, ok sat hann bæði (acc.), *he 'sate it off'*, i. e. *did not answer to the call*, Bs. i. 726; (so in mod. usage, s. e-n af stokki, *to 'sit him off'*, wait till he is gone); sátu margir af sínum bestum, many 'sate off', *dismounted from, their horses*, Fms. vi. 211; sitja rétti sínum, *to remain inactive until one's right is prescribed*, Grág. ii. 91, K. þ. K. 26.

2. sitja vel (illa) jörð, *to keep one's estate in good (bad) order*; sat hann þann bæ vel, Brandkr. 57; þessi jörð er vel setu; sátu þessir allir brullaup sitt í Gautavíle, Vigl. 33; s. launþing, *to hold a secret meeting*, Fms. xi. 219. **3.** sitja e-t, *to put up with an injury*; eigi mundu þeir þvílíka skömm eðr hneisu setid hafa, Ísl. ii. 338; þykkið hann þá lengr hafa setid Sveini þann hlut er hann mundi eigi öðrum þola, Fms. xi. 62; menn munu þat eigi s. þér, ef þú meðir fé manna, Glúm. 342; s. mönnum slíkar hneisur, Ld. 278; s. mönnum skammir ok skapraunir, Fms. ii. 14; s. e-m frýju, Hkr. iii. 397; er slíkt engum manni sitjanda (gerund.), *is not to be endured from any man*, Korm. 162.

4. *to cut one off from*; fyrr munu þér svelta í hel, sem þér sitid oss mat, Fms. vi. 152; hugðusk þeir Sveinn at s. honum vatn x. 407; ok mundi svá ætla at s. þeim mat þá í Eyjunum, Orkn. 410.

IV. reflex. in recipr. sense; þeir skulu svá nær sitjask (at to near one another) at hvárir-veggi nemi orð annarra, Grág. i. 69; er mér lítið um at hætta til lengr at þit sitisk svá nær, Ld. 158. **β.** part., nú mun eigi mega sitjanda hlut í eiga, *there is no time to rest*, Nj. 110.

sitra or **sytra**, u. f. *a little rippling stream*; lekjar-s., *a little brook*. **sizing**, **stalingr**, m. = *suzungall* (q. v.), Sks. 403.

SÍ, adv., contracted from *sin*, [Goth. *sintino* = *πύρρον*, *sintins* = *ἐπιπύρρον*, *ð kað húpav*; O. H. G. *sin* and *sino* in several compds, e. g. *sin-uluo*, *the great flood* = *the Deluge* (whence by corruption the mod. Germ. *sünd-flut* and Dan. *synd-floed* = *the sin-flood*); A. S. *sin*; Lat. *semper*; see Grimm's Gramm. ii. 554]: —*ever*; it is, however, used singly

only in the phrase, *sí ok æ, ever and aye, incessantly*, but it is used in several compounds as a prefixed participle.

II. with part., as *sí-étandi*, *sí-drekkandi*, *sí-sofandi*, *sí-talandi*, *sí-snikjandi*, *sí-hljærjandi*, *sí-grátandi*, *sí-melandi*, *sí-ljúgandi*, *sí-rennandi*, etc.

B. COMPOUNDS: *sí-byrða*, *ð*, to lay ships alongside, broadside to broadside, in a sea-fight; þeir síbyrðu við öllum skipunum, Orkn. 362; síbyrði hann þar við Járnbardann, Fms. ii. 317; jarl lá ávallt síbyrt við skipin, i. 174, ii. 317, x. 358. *sí-byrðis*, adv. broadside to, Fms. viii. 385. *sí-byrt*, n. part. = *síbyrðis*, Fms. i. 174, ii. 317. *sí-dægri*, adv. every day, day by day, Ó. H. 130. *sí-folla*, u, f. continuously; í sífellu, adv. continuously, Skálda 173, Fms. x. 353, Al. 70, Bret. 52; í sífellu meðan hann lifði, Post. 656 C. 1; minnask í s., Bs. i. 104; ávallt í sífellu, 131; þjóna e-m í s., Fms. viii. 242. *sí-fleyttir*, part. continuously, Al. 23; neut. as adv. continuously. *sí-frjóðr*, adj. ever fertile, yielding crops all the year round. *sí-glæðr*, adj. always cheerful. *sí-grænn*, adj. [Old Engl. *singrens*], evergreen, Hb. 6. *sí-hvorr*, adj. [O. H. G. *sina-buerpaf*], = *sívalr*, Mork. 12. *sí-máligr*, adj. always talking, long-winded, Sks. 314. *sí-mœlgi*, f. talkativeness, Sks. 314 B. *sí-reiðr*, adj. always angry, Nj. 210. *sí-soltinn* and *sí-évangr*, adj. always hungry. *sí-vaf*, n. winding round; hann valði henni sívafi, Eg. 579. *sí-valr*, q. v. *sí-vefja*, valði, to wind round. *sí-þögull*, adj. ever silent, Eg. (in a verse).

SÍÐA, u, f. any glowing substance, esp. the molten metal in a furnace; sem síor flýgi ór síli, Fas. i. 371; en þá er drömundrinn tók at loga, sá þeir svá sem logandi síor (thus, not síor) hlýpi í síðinn, Orkn. 368; geistum ok síum, Edda 4; síor ok geista, 5; sólarinnar . . . er goðin höfðu skapat af þeirri síu er flaug úr Muspells-heimi, 7; járn-síá; þá tók Geirróðr með tung járnslu glóandi . . . ok færir á lopt síuna, 61, Fms. vi. (in a verse); sem eðr lék utan ok innan sem ein síá, Bs. ii. 9.

síá, u, f., q. *síva* or *sísa*, [Engl. *sieve*; O. H. G. *sib*]:—a sieve or strainer, for liquids (sáld for flour): esp. of sieves used in dairies, *skyr-síá*, *mjólk-síá*.

síá, að, to filter; láttu grón síá, sonr, síp it through the beard, my son, Sam. 120.

SÍÐ, adv., compar. *síðr* (q. v.), superl. *sízt* = *least, last*; but *síðarr*, *síðast* in a temp. sense: [Ulf. *seipn* = *síðin*, compar. *seipr*; O. H. G. *síð*; Germ. *seit*; Old Engl. *sibb*]:—late; sonr er betri þótt sé síð um alinn, Hm. 71; til síð, too late, 65; síð (i. e. never) muntu ríða hringum, Hkv. Hjörv. 6; síð (i. e. never) léttr mér stríða, Edda (in a verse); ok varð heldr síð gengit til hámessu, Ó. H. 118; ef hann spýrt svá síð, so late, Grág. i. 109; ef sókin kemr svá síð upp, 373; þeim er svá síð fregna, 96; spurði, hví hann hefði svá síð komit, Eg. 150; phrases, *síð ok snemma*, early and late, perpetually, Stj. 462, Fms. x. 277, Gisl. 128, Þiðr. 57; átt ok síð, id.:—with gen., *síð dags*, late in the day, Fs. 84, Fms. i. 69, Eg. 600; *síð aptans*, late in the evening, Stj. 6, Hkr. i. 103; *síð aptans* biðr óframs sök, Sighvat; *síð sumars*, late in the summer, Eg. 185; *síð vetrar*, or *síð um haustið*, late in the autumn, Fzr. 128; *síð um kveldit*, Eg. 149, 600, Fs. 85.

2. compar. *síðarr*, *later*; þau svik er síðarr kómu fram, Fms. i. 59; Ásdís átti síðarr Skúli, i. e. S. was her second husband, Landn. 88; eigi síðarr en nú var talit, Grág. i. 18; síðarr meirr, 'later-more', still later, H. E. i. 414; löngu síðarr, Stj. 6; litlu síðarr, a little later, Fms. vi. 93, Nj. 4, 21; fáum vetrum síðarr, a few years later, Landn. 12; tíu vetrum síðarr en Styrbjörn föll, Fms. i. 61; hvárt ek dey standu fyrr eða síðarr, ii. 158. 3. superl. *síðast*, *last*; spurðisk þat síðast til hans, Nj. 121; mæltu þat síðast, svá at menn heyrðu, 201; ek ætla þessa veizlu síðast at biða, Ld. 14; orð þau er hann mælti síðast, Eg. 356; þá skulu þeir síðast fram segja, Grág. i. 38; þessi hölmanga hefir síðast framin verit, Ísl. ii. 259; sá er síðast þengir inn, Fms. i. 16.

II. the word remains as subst. in the phrase, um síð or um síðir, at last; þó varð hann um síð ofrlíði borinn, Fms. i. 79, ii. 41; þeir kómu of síðir til þess innis, 623, 39; skal sitt hafa hvert of síðir, Grág. ii. 219; gördisk svá til of síðir, Fms. x. 392; at svá færi um síðir, Eg. 701, Ísl. ii. 268; þó kom svá um síðir, Nj. 267; þó at stadar nemi um síðir, Ld. 306; þó vaknaði hann um síðir, Fms. i. 216;—passim in mod. usage.

SÍÐA, u, f. [A. S. *síðe*; Engl. *side*; O. H. G. *sita*; Germ. *seite*]:—a side = *lat. latus*; hljóp sverðit á síðuna, Nj. 262; leggja síður sínar við spjóts-oddum, Fms. xi. 30; millum síðu hans ok skyrtunnar, Bs. i. 44; konungur lagði hendr sínar yfir síðu Egils þar er verkrinn lá undir, Fms. iv. 369; reip sveigð at síðum mér, Sól. 37; hafa verk undir síðunni, to have a stiteb in the side; síðu-stingr, síðu-verkr, a stiteb in the side, *side-ache*; síðsár, a wound in the side, 625, 80; síðu-sárr, adj. wounded in the side, Str. 47; á síðu hestinum, Gullþ. 72. 2. of meat, a side of meat; nauta-límur hálfr síður tigr, síður hálfr þriðri tigr, Dipl. v. 18; síður af nauti allfæitar, Fms. x. 303; rauðar runa síður, red-smoked sides of bacon, vi. (in a verse).

3. metaph. *side*, direction; á allar síður, to all sides, Fas. i. 5; á hverri heimsins síðu, Sks. 194 B; allar heimsins síður, id. IX. a local name, coast, water-side; Balagards-síða, Kinnlims-síða, in the Baltic; Jótlands-síða, the west coast of Jutland; Hallands-síða, in Sweden, Fms. xii; or counties bordering on rivers, Tensars-síða, Thames-side, Fms. v. (in a verse): of a sloping county, *Síða*, in the east of Icel., whence *Síðu-*

menn, m. pl. the men of S.; *Síðu-hallr*, m. the Hall of S.; *Síðu-máli*, Kristni S., Landn.; Hvítar-síða, Ægi-síða, map of Icel.

síða, að (?), to side, Stj. 197, v. 1.

SÍÐA, a def. old strong verb, of which occur only the infin. pret. *seid*, Vsp. 25; pl. *síðu*, Ls. 29; part. *síðit*; and a weak pret. *síddi*: [*seidr*, *seida*]:—to work a charm through *seidr*, q. v.; þeir létu síða í hundinn þriggja manna vit, Hkr. i. 136; stjúpmodir Dómdala lét síða at honum úgæfu, 20; þá var síðit til þess, at . . . 136; hann síddi þar ok var kallaðr skratli, Fms. x. 378; sízt at bræðr þínum síðu blíð regin, Ls. 29; *seid* hún leikin, Vsp. 25; *seid* Yggir til Rindar, Kormak, of a love charm.

síðan, adv. [Old Engl. *sibben*], since, Lat. *deinde*; þeir koma allir við þessa sögu síðan, Nj. 30; síðan gekk hún í brott, 2; er eigi greint hvárt þeir fundusk síðan, Fms. vii. 155; ef vér forum frá eyju þessari í haust síðan, 656 C. 21; hún var síðan gípt Eireki, Fms. i. 61; þau dæmi er löngu urðu s., Sks. 469; fóru síðan út til Álptaness, Eg. 593; konungur fór s. út á Heiðmörk, Fb. ii. 192; síðan gekk hann á stefnur, Ó. H. 118; síðan lit hann til himins, Bs. ii. 103, passim; hvárki áðr né síðan, *neither now nor since*, Þiðr. 73; enginn konungur áðr né síðan, Stj. 651; followed by acc. (as prep.), þeir höfðu ekki etuð síðan laugar-daginn, since Saturday, Fms. ix. 406. 2. þar sem síðan er kallað Tryggva-reyrt, Fms. i. 60; þar var s. gör kapella . . . ok hefir sú kapella þar staðit síðan, all the time since, vi. 164; hans ættmenn gördu margir svá síðan, Hkr. i. 2; lengi síðan, for a long time after, id. 3. with the relat. particle either added or understood; síðan er, since that; síðan er tengdir várar tókusk, Ld. 300; síðan er Sveinn jarl mágr hans andaðisk, Ó. H. 111 (Fb. ii. 193 l. c. drops the particle *er*, as is also the mod. usage); síðan's = síðan es, Am. 78; síðan er þeir spurðu, Grág. i. 135; en síðan er (ever since) Freyr hafði heygðr verit, Hkr. i. 2; síðan enn = síðarr enn, Gpl. 229; or the particle 'er' is left out, ef maðr ettr kjót síðan sex vikur eru til páska, since that time, N. G. L. i. 342; hún lifði þrjá vetr síðan hún kom í Noreg, Fms. i. 7.

síðari, compar. the later; *síðastr*, superl. the last; hit síðara sinn, Ld. 58; Mariu-messa in síðari (opp. to in fyrri), Fms. iii. 11 (i. e. the 8th of Sept.); Ólafs-messa in síðari (= the 3rd of Aug.); hit síðara sumar, Grág. i. 467; et síðara sumarit at lögbergi, ii. 152. 2. superl., á síðustu stundu, Fms. vi. 231; í síðastu orrostu, i. 110; á síðastum dögum, K. Á. 56; hins fyrsta skips ok ins síðasta, Fb. ii. 280; fyrstir eða síðastir, Grág. ii. 376; svá munu síðastir verða hinir fyrstu ok fyrstir hinir síðustu, Matth. xx. 16; loc., hinn síðasta sess, Bs. i. 797; hit síðasta (at least) viku fyrir þing, Grág. i. 100; svá it síðasta at sól sé á gjáhamri, 26; at sumar-málum et síðasta, 140.

síðarla, adv. late; svá s. at . . . Grág. ii. 105; eitt kveld s., Fms. vii. 201; einn dag s., Hkr. ii. 43.

síðarlign, adv. = *síðarla*; svá s., Grág. i. 27; eigi má þar s. fara yfir lík höf, late in the year, Sks. 224.

síðasta, u, f.; at síðustunni (at last), Fb. ii. 8, Stj. 62.

síð-búinn, adj. 'late bound' to sail, Nj. 281, Landn. 28, Eb. 14 new Ed.

síð-bærr, adj. calving late, Stj. 178.

síðd, f. length, of a garment; cp. vidd, lengd, hæð.

síðorn, n. a kind of garment, Edda ii. 494.

síð-farit, n. part.; varð honum s., he walked slowly, Vápn. 23.

síð-förull, adj. late abroad, out late in the evening, Lex. Poët.

Síð-grani, a, m. = *Síðskeggr*, Alm. 6.

síð-hempa, u, f. a long gown.

síð-kveld, n. late in the evening; á síðkveldum, Fms. vi. 241, ix. 29, Thom. 308.

síðla, adv. (*sílla*, Hom. 108, MS. 4. 12), late, Grág. ii. 232, Ld. 282, Hkr. i. 86; s. kvelds, Fms. ix. 16.

SÍÐR, síð, sitt, adj. [A. S. *síð*; Old Engl. *side*], long, banging, Lat. *demissus*, of clothes, hair, or the like; hár sitt ok ákkit, Fms. x. 192; lokkar síðir til jarðar, vii. 169; sitt skegg, Ó. H. 66; kampa-síðr, Skíða R. 90; vóru honum heldr síð herklæði konungs, Stj. 464; sitt pillz, Fas. ii. 342; síðar slæður, Rm. 26; síðar brynjur, Gh. 7; brynja rúm ok síð, Þiðr. 81; drag-síðr (q. v.), long-trailing; skó-síðr, reaching to the shoes (a petticoat); knésíðr, reaching to the knee; síðar hendr, long arms, Skíða R. 8; síða hjálma, Anal. 219; hann hafði síðan hatt yfir hjálmi, a hood dropping low over the face, Eg. 407; mikla lengju ok síða, Skíða R. 27. 2. neut. sitt; falda sitt, to wear a hood low over the face, Fms. vii. 161, xi. 106.

B. COMPOUNDS: *síð-faldinn*, part. wearing a hood over the face, Mar.

Síð-hötr, m. 'Long-hood', one of Odin's names, from his travelling in disguise with a hood over his head, Edda.

síð-klæddr, part. in long clothes, Al. 15, Fms. ii. 278.

síð-nefr, adj. long-nose, a nickname, Fas. iii.

síð-skeggjaðr, adj. long-bearded, 655 xlii. B. 3.

Síð-skeggr, m. Long-beard, one of Bragi's names, Edda.

síð-skota, adj. late-dropped, of animals, Stj. 178.

síðr, compar., answering to *síð*, q. v. [cp. Goth. *seips* = later]:—less; litlu síðr (síðarr Ed.) en hann, little less than he, Fb. ii. 23; er menn eiga síðr sakir við menn, Grág. ii. 137; á þeirra dómr at rófna er síðr hafa at lögum dæmt, i. 80; hann var kærtr konungi, ok eigi síðr dróttningu, Fms. i. 99; eigi síðr enn þú, 216, x. 179 (in a verse); eigi síðr

en í harðræðum, Nj. 263, Fb. ii. 38; engu síðr, *no less*, Fms. vi. 92; miklu síðr, viii. 21; en at síðr vóru menn sjálfráði fyrir honum, at..., *it was so far from it, that even...* (cp. Dan. *end-sige*, changing *ð* into *g*). Ó. H. 34; er þeir at síðr fært með þessi orðsendingu, at ek hygg at..., 53; eigi at síðr, *not the less*; þeir héldu fram ferð sinni eigi at síðr, *all the same*, Fms. i. 228; eigi héldu Væringjar at síðr til bardaga, Fb. ii. 381; eigi því síðr, *not the less*, Stj. 158; þykki þér athygli vert, bündi, hvar krákan flýgr?—Eigi er þat síðr, segir bündi, *not the less!* (i. e. *yes*) *said the man*, Fms. vi. 446. 2. as a conjunction, *less*; síðr þú Ásum öfund um gjaltir, Ls. 12; síðr oss Loki kveði lasta-stöfum, 10; síðr þitt (þic?) um heilli halir, *lest men bewitch thee*, Hm. 130. II. superl. *siat*, *the least*; er oss gegnir siat, Fms. viii. 21; sem siat, *not in the least*, Eluc. 123 (Ed.), *passim*.

síðraðr, m. some part of a ship's tackling; qs. *sæ-práðr* (?), *sea-tbread*, a line; bæta eyri fyrir síðrað hvern, N. G. L. i. 100.

síð-akinnandi, part. late shining, poet. of the sun, Skv. 2. 23.

sífra, u. f. [for. word], a cipher, Alg. 358.

SÍGA, pres. sig, sigr; pret. seig, seigt (seigist), seig; pret. sé, Karl. 523, l. 8, Fb. i. 227, l. 12, Nj. 21; pl. sigu; subj. sigi; part. sigian; [A. S. and Hel. *sigan*]:—*to sink down*, being let down by a rope or by any slow motion; létu þeir siga festi ofan í gröfina, *they lowered a rope down into the pit*, Eg. 234; Ó. H. 152; létu þeir þá siga skipin ofan fyrir hellinn með reipum (in the verse, skip sigu í reipum), Fms. vii. 82; hón lætr hann siga í festi ofan fyrir múrinu, Stj. 470; hann lét stein í festar-augat, ok lét svá siga ofan at vatninu, Grett. 141; létu þá svá siga ofan á sjáinn ör borginni, Orkn. 312. 2. *to slide*, but of a slow, heavy motion; er betri sigandi arðr en svifandi, Bs. i. 139; höfðu út sigit iðrin í þat sárit er Jómarr hafði veitt, *the entrails had slipped out through the wound*, Orkn. 458; þar var fjöl ein sigin ofan, Fms. ix. 308; hann lét siga brýnnar ofan fyrir augun, Edda; var þá sigit blóð fyrir augu þeim, Hrafn. 21; sigu saman augun þá er dauðinn fór á hann, Fms. xi. 150; seig þá skipit apr millum skipanna, Grett. 82; þá er orrostan sé saman, Fb. i. 227 (Orkn. 30); hvarigir láta undan siga sin skip, Fms. x. 131; láta siga út skipin frá bryggjum, viii. 95; láta siga apr til sömu hafnar, i. 303; láta siga á hömlu, 172; þeir létu siga fylkingar sínar ofan með ánni, vi. 406; sigr þá saman orrosta, Hkr. i. 51; þat var síðarla dags er orrosta seig saman, iii. 125; siga saman fylkingar, Stj. 598; láta siga til samþykkis við e-n, *to let it slide towards an agreement, let things drift towards it*, Sturl. i. 201; létum siga sáttmál okkur, *we came to terms*, Skv. 3. 39.

8. spec. phrases; seig á hann svefn, Fms. iii. 48; þá seig á hann svefn ok þó laus, Ó. H. 195; konungi þótti í svefninum siga á sik svá sem nokkurr úmegis-pungi, Fms. iii. 51; þá sé á hann úmátt, Karl. 523; sé sorti mikill fyrir augu þeim, Nj. 21. II. reflex. *to let oneself sink*; lætr hann sigask ör trénu, *he let himself drop from the tree*, Edda 45, see the corresponding verse in the Haustlong; láta sigask af garði, Fms. vi. 368; hann var kominn upp á garðinn, ok lét sigask of inn, *bailed himself down*, id.; hann lét sigask fast á stólinu, Edda 61; lætr hann sigask niðr af hestinum, *he let himself drop from the horse*, Ísl. ii. 150; nokkurir menn létu sigask sárir, *dropped wounded*, Bs. i. 528; sigask lét nú einn hér úti (*one dropped*), Fb. iii. 450; hans menn létu sigask ofan með dikinu, Fms. vi. 406, viii. 162, v. l.; láta undan sigask, Eg. 287, Fms. xi. 131. 2. part., get ek at heðan af fari þeim heldr síganda, *it will go downwards with them*, Grett. 176 new Ed.

SÍK, mod. síki, n. a ditch, trench; í ár, lækjar-ösa eðr í sik, Eg. 185; fyrir enda síkisins, Fas. ii. 284; sik er vatn, Edda 126 (siks in the verse); þá reid þórdi í síki eitt, Sturl. iii. 21; þeir færðu eykina í síki þat sem suðr er á Grund, Sd. 141.

síkr, m. [Ivar Aasen *sik*; Swed. *sik*, *små-sik*]:—*corregonus lavaretus*, a kind of salmon, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.; hence sik-tál, plur. from tál, in the verse in Kristni S., = *the 'sik-treachery' = the bait*; halda sik-tölum í bodnar smíðju = *to take the bait into the mouth*, cp. gina flugu in the next verse.

síli, mod. síli, n. [perh. akin to síli, seil, from its slim shape]:—a kind of herring, *corregonus albulus*, Fr.; síla-fullr, *filled with sil*, of a sea-gull, Fs. (in a verse); freq. in mod. usage, where síli is used of any fish of the herring kind, horn-síli, geir-síli, q. v. **síla-varp**, n. a net for síli, D. N. ii. 762.

SÍLD, f., pl. síldr, Lex. Poët., but síldar, N. G. L. i. 254; [Dan. *sild*]:—*herring* (i. e. in shoals of herrings, but síli of a single herring), *clupea barengus*; gekk síld upp um allt land, Fms. i. 92, Pr. 431; ausa síld ör netjum, N. G. L. i. 254; síldar þær er á liggja, id.; þá kom ok þar um vár við útver nokkur broddr af síld, hann reri þannug sem síldin var rekin... hann keypti síldina til borðs sér, Hkr. i. 185; meisa-síld, *barrelled herring*. COMPS: síldar-forja, u. f. a herring-boat, Fms. ii. 3.

síld-flaki, f. herring-fishery, N. G. L. i. 254, Gpl. 422, 423, 460, Eg. 4. 68, Fms. iii. 18. **sílda-kaup**, n. a purchase of síld, Fb. i. 301. **síld-rokl**, a, m. a 'herring-driver', a kind of wale, Gpl. 460. **síld-var**, n. a place for herring-fishing, Eg. 43; býrkeyjar réttir er á fisknesi hverju ok í síldveri ok í kaupförum, N. G. L. i. 312.

sílungr, see sílungr.

síl-vetni, n. *still water, a fish-pond* (?); svá at áin varð í anga-bragði sem blíðasta sílvetni, Thom. 303.

SÍMA, n., pl. símu, Hkv. i. 3, Skv. 2. 14, D. N. ii. 1035, declined like auga; the gen. plur. (*símna*) does not occur, [popular Norse and Dan. *sime*]:—a rope, cord; þær ór sandi síma (*simo* or *simu*?) undu, Hbl. 18; þær um greiddu gullin símu, Hkv. i. c.; örlog-símu, Skv. i. c.; þær er á löngu byr-síma (acc. sing.) ok mik bundu, Vkv. 12; sílki-síma, Lex. Poët.: in comps, hársíma (Dan. *haar-sime*), a ribbon for the hair, Ragn S. (in a verse); lík-síma (q. v.), a leech-line; byr-síma, Vkv. i. c. (uncertain what kind of cord); brúna-síma = hársíma, Lex. Poët.; álm-síma, poet. a bow-string, Eg. (in a verse); varr-síma, 'water-cord', the wake formed by a ship: cp. also gör-semi, q. v.

sím-bundinn, part. bound with cords, Fms. vii. 216 (of a ship fastened with cordage instead of nails).

síment, n. [for. word], cement, Fms. vi. 153.

SÍN, gen. of the reflex. pron. = Lat. *sei*; hann lét dikit græta sín, Eg. 531; hefna sín, *to revenge oneself*, Grág. ii. 7; eiga sín í at hefna, tala sín á milli, Eg. 541; fara heim til sín, *to go home*; at sín, *at one's own house*, Edda (Ht.); sjálfs sín, *oneself*; sjálfra sín (gen. pl.); and so in many instances.

sín-girnask, t. dep. *to covet*, Sks. 532.

sín-girni, f. covetousness, Hom. 17, 27 (= Lat. *avaritia*), Ska. 669.

sín-gjarn, adj., prop. 'selfish'; 'self-seeking'; *avaricious, covetous*, Rd. 232, Hkr. iii. 361, Ba. ii. 160, Barl. 136; þú singjarn = Lat. *O avarice!* Hom. 15.

sínka, u. f. [no doubt derived from sinn = singjarn], *greed, avarice*, Sks. 451, 585, 665; *stinginess*, 440, and so in mod. usage.

sínk-gjarn, adj. = singjarn, Barl. 136.

sínkr, adj. *stingy*, so in mod. usage, but in old writers perhaps *covetous*: s. ok félgjarn, Sks. 701, Fms. vii. 239; þeir vóru menn sínkir, i. 50.

Síra, m. indecl.; though so spelt, it is by old people in Icel. sounded *særa*, commonly, however, and less correctly *særa*, [a Romance word borrowed from the French]:—*sirrab* (a word now only used contemptuously), *sir, master*; the word is in Art. S. used as an address to a knight, Síra Ivent, etc.; but this *saga* is a translation from the French. In Norway and Icel. the word appears at the end of the 13th century (Arna S., Hásk. S. Gamla, Ann. after 1260, Laur. S.), and is then used of priests only, as it is in Icel. at the present day a recognised title of a priest, and with the Christian name only, so that a clergyman is never named without this title,—Síra Hallgrímur, Síra Þorkell; thus in the ditty, Síra Ólafur Söndum, [síma og vísur kvæð; Síra Hallgrímur hagr | á hróðrar smíðid var; hann Síra Jón, etc.; cp. Old Engl. *sir*, used of priests, with the Christian name only, as *Sir Hugh*, etc., in Shakespeare.

sírna, u. f. *letbargy*. **sírnu-lígr**, adj. *sleepy*, Björn; hence prob. **sírnir**, m. the name of a giant, Edda, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).

sí-valr, adj. [prop. the same as the early Dan. *si-val*, early Swed. *si-val*, *si-buall*]; the word is therefore not from *völ*, but either from *hvalf* (q. v.) or better from *hverfa*, by turning *r* into *l*, answering to O. H. G. *sina-bwerpal*, *sin-ueral*]:—*round*, of a stock, steeple, or the like; sívalr stokkr, Stj. 251; s. síkr, opp. to flatr síkr, Van. 91: = *ball-formed*, jarðar mynd er sívalt, ... sívalt yfirbragð vatns ok sjóvar, Kb. 466 (but rarely). **síval-vaxinn**, part. *round of growth*; lágr maðr ok s., Sturl. iii. 114.

síst, adv. (*siz*, *sitz*), *since*; síst Hákon fór með heidin goð, Hkm.: *siz*, Gm. 48; *sitz*, Am. 52, Stor. 19; *sizt* Gunnarr lésk, Nj. 142; *siz* ek tók at erð, Grág. ii. 204; *sitz* Haraldr gráfeldr féll, Fms. x. 387; *sitz* Magnúss féll, 407; *sitz* hann kom í land, 398; *sitz* þeir bræðr höfðu í Noreg sótt, 382; þeir höfðu ekki etið síst laugar-dag, ix. 406, v. l.; *sizt* í hanzka-þumlungi hnúkdírr þú, Ls. 60; *sizt* þik geldu, Hkv. i. 39; *sizt* vér misstum skipa várra, Fms. viii. 181, v. l.; *sitz* þeir Magnúss ok Erlingr gáfu honum þat upp, Pref. xxi. 2. followed by an acc.; *sizt* mína sonu dauða, *since my sons' death*, Vkv. 39.

sísfni, a, m. [akin to sefi], *mind, love, affection*, poet., Edda.

sjaldan, adv., compar. sjaldnar, sjaldnast (but sjaldar, Barl. 96, 100); in mod. pronounced, *sjaldan*, with a non-radical *ð*: [A. S. *seldan*; Engl. *seldom*; Germ. *selten*; Dan. *sjelden*]:—*seldom*; mjök s., Am. 78; sem sjaldnar kann henda, Fas. i. 158; þá væri hann sjaldar á tali við þik, Barl. 96; miklu sjaldar enn hann vildi, 100; ef prestur syngir þar sjaldnar, K. þ. K.; sjaldnar verðr sá heim sóttur er fám gorir gott, Bs. ii. 98; meira virðisk þat er sjaldnar verðr = 'omne ignotum pro mirifico', Hom. (St.); það er eytt sem sjaldan skeddr, a saying (mod.); sem sjaldnast, Hom. (St.); tvá daga í viku í sjaldnasta, at least, Vm. 94; it sjaldnasta á tólf mánuðum, at *undomest once a twelvemonth*, Bs. i. 168; ó-sjaldan, *not seldom*, Vsp. 26. 2. with the notion of *never, not*; hann s. sittr er hann slíkt of fregn, Vp. 30; s. verðr víti vörum, Hm. 6; s. hittir leidr í líð, 65; s. sít ala, 47; s. bautasteinar ..., 71; heldr var ek læg sjaldan, Am. 95; sjaldan hefi ek aðra haft at skildi fyrir mér, Nj. 8; s. fór svá þá er vel víðir, Ld. 290; sjaldnar myndim vér þess íðrask, þó at vér mælitim fleira en tíra, *one would seldom have to repent having said too little rather than too much*, Hrafn. 9; hafðu þat fram s., *never put that forth*, Am. 38.

comps: **sjald-gæfr**, adj. = **sjaldgætr**, mod.; það er mikit sjaldgæft, *this is very rare*. **sjald-gætr**, adj. *seldom gotten*; s. ávörxt, a rare fruit, Stj. 38; sjaldgætr tíðendi, 139. **sjald-hoyrör**, part. *seldom beard*, Fær. 198. **sjald-kvæmr**, adj. *coming seldom*, Fbr. 31; ek em sjaldkvæmr til kirkju, 170. **sjald-sénn**, part. *seldom seen*, Fms. iii. 182. Háv. 53. Barl. 17; sjaldsénnir hvítir hrafnar, *white ravens are a rare sight*, a saying. **sjald-stundum**, adv. *'seldom-timae'*, seldom, Sturl. iii. 20.

sjatna, að, older form setna (q. v.), Finnb. 336, Fms. ii. 43, Fb. i. 56, [setna, sitja, setja]:—to 'settle,' sink, dwindle, subside, esp. of food, to be digested just after having been taken; fyllask menn ekki af því vatni, sjetnar þat vel, ok rennr í höfund sem mungát, Sks. 163; láta sér sjatna, of resting after a meal. **2.** metaph. to subside, abate; væntu þeir at heldr mundi sjatna úfriðrinn, Isl. ii. 386; ok megi þá s. þessi úþokki er í millum ykkar er, Fas. 158; illa mun s. újafnaðr þeirra bræðra, Lv. 4; ok vit ef sjatni hennar ofsi, Fas. i. 194; þinn ofsi mun illa s., 189; þóttusk allir vita at eigi mundi sögurt s., Nj. 141, Orkn. (in a verse).

SJAU, mod. sjó, a cardinal number; [Goth. *sibun*; A. S. *seofon*; Engl. *seven*; O. H. G. *sibun*; Germ. *sieben*; Dan. *sju*; Swed. *sju*; Lat. *septem*; Gr. *ἑπτά*; the Icel. and Scand. is a contracted form, suppressing the medial labial, cp. Engl. *sen* in 'sennigbt,' *Senhouse*]:—**seven**, passim; sjau-vikna-fasta, *Lent*. comps: **sjaufald-liga**, adv. (-ligr, adj., Bret. 54), **sevenfold**, Stj. 43, 46. **sjaufaldr**, adj. *sevenfold*, Al. 35, Stj. 416. **sjaufaldinn**, adv. *seven times*. **sjaufaldinn**, n. (mod. **sjaufaldinn**, u. f.), the 'seven-star,' *Pleiades*, Pr. 478. **sjaufaldinn**, adj. *seven years old*.

sjaund, f. a period or term of seven, 'seven-night,' just as *fimmt* (q. v.) is used of a summons before a court, so is this word in the old law only used in the metaph. sense of a funeral or even a funeral service; nú er maðr dauðr... komi þeir allir þar at sjaund, Gpl. 254. Jb. 146; at sjaund eða þritugs-morni, N. G. L. i. 14, D. N. passim, see Fritznar; um sjaundar-gjörð (a funeral banquet) ok skulda-lúknung, N. G. L. i. 51; en þó mun ek því heita þér at þú komir til nokkurrar hviðar eptir seond þína = *after thy death*, Fb. ii. 341 (Fbr. 200).

sjaundi, the *seventh*, passim; mod. **sjaundi**. **2.** **Sjaundi**, **Sjundi**, as a pr. name, freq. in early Dan., see Thork. Dipl.

sjaundungur, m. a *seventh part*, Rétt. 210, MS. 413. 18.

sjaun-ræðr, adj. = **sjautgr**, Fms. i. 14.

sjaun-tján = **sautjan** (sjetjan, Thom. 477), **seventeen**; **sjaun-tjándi** = **sautjandi**, the *seventeenth*, N. G. L. i. 348.

sjaun-tugr, mod. **sjó-tugr**, adj. *seventy years old*, K. p. K. 134, Ps. 160, Ba. i. 77, Stj. 554; of measure, measuring seventy fathoms, ell. **sjaun-faldliga**, adv. *seventyfold*, Stj. 46.

sjaun-tugti, mod. **sjó-tugaeti**, the *seventieth*.

SJA, pres. sé, sér, s. pl. sénn, séð, sé, or later, sjám, sjáð, sjá; pret. sá, sátt, sattu (sattu rhymes with *stítt*, Fms. vi. in a verse), sá, pl. sánn, sáð, sá; pres. subj. sé, sér, and later sjá; pret. sæi: imperat. sé, séðu; part. sénn; neut. séð (sét): a medial form sjámk, sámk: with neg. suff. sér-at, sák-a ek, I saw not; sá-at, saw not; sátt-a-ðu, thou sawest not, Eg. (in a verse): the mod. form is,—pres. sé, sér, sé, sé, sjáum, sjáð, sjá; pret. sá, sást, sá, pl. sáum, sáud, sáu; pres. subj. sjái, sjáir, sjái; pret. sæi; imperat. sjá, sjáðu; part. séðr, keeping the *ð* throughout: [Ulf. *saiwan* = *ópar*; A. S. *seon*; Engl. *see*; Germ. *sehen*; Dan. *see*.]

A. To see; sé þú, Hým. 12; sé þar harm ljótan, faðir, Edda 58; sé herna, Stj. 22, MS. 656 B. 10; sé nú, seggir, Gkv. 3. 8; sé þar nú, hve tjáðinn var djarfr, Fms. ii. 184; séð nú, góðir hálsar, viii. 116, v. l. sé nú; sé hér nú handlin mitt, viii. 308; sé þú nú vandliga á kostina segir jarl, xi. 31; séðu (see thou) hve vel þeir séðu (sawed), Skálda 163; merki minna verka, þau er allir menn síðan um sé (videant), Hbl. 19; sé þér (= séð ér) eigi at Heklungar flýja, Fms. viii. 119; sattu Sigelinn, Hkv. Hjörv. 1; nema þú meyr sér (videas), Skv. i. 29; þóttu fagrar sér (videas) brúðir bekkjum á, Sdm. 28; gefit mér rúm, at ek of sé (videam) son minn, 623. 56; at þú sér (videas) hit sanna, 655 xvi. B. 4; eigi var ek svá heimskr at ek sæi (viderem) eigi at ek var fanginn, Finnb. 356; séð ér sagði hann, at lægir seglin þeirra, Ó. H. 182; séð þér eigi (pres. indic.), Fms. iii. 44. l. e. (sjái, v. l.); er þér séð (videatis = sjáit) yfir þat at ér hirtid í váginn, Fms. ii. 124; sá þeir konur úti hjá Rangæinga-búð, Nj. 3; þá er hann hafði séð (seeth Ed.) hana, Fms. i. 185; þangat er opt sénn hauga-eldr, Eg. 767; var þá sénn (seinn Ed.) elldigr stöppull falla af himni, 645. 127; sjá draum, to see a dream, Hom. 155; absol., blindir sjá, haltir ganga, 625. 95; þeir sá eigi heldr augum en hnækka, Hkr. i. 268; Flosi kvað þar gott at sitja ok mega víða sjá, Nj. 224; var konungr sjálfir víð ok sá, Eg. 69. **2.** to look; konungr sá til hans, Eg. 46; konungr sá víð honum ok mælti, Ld. 32; hann hólt upp exinni ok sá á um hríð, Eg. 180; þat var einn morgin smemma at maðr sá út á Hrúts-stöðum (looked out of the door)... hann kvaðsk sjá mann ríða, Ld. 148; Kári spratt upp ok sá út, 152, Fbr. 14; Gunnarr sá í móti tinguinu, Nj. 118; sjátt í gaupnir sér, Vápn. 21, Ó. H. 13, Al. 115. **3.** with prepp.; sjá á e-t, to look on; á þik sjálfan at sjá, Vpm. 6, Hm. 13; sá á skjöld hvítan, Hdm. 21; impers., á sér, it

can be seen, Am. 40; það sér á: metaph. to take care of, ek mun á sjá þetta mál féðóta-laust, Glúm. 358; at þér sjáid á með Högna, Nj. 113;—sjá eptir um e-t, to look after, Eg. 536; to miss, ætlu vér at eigi moni aðrir eiga meirr eptir sínum hlut at sjá, Isl. ii. 384; nær er þat minni ætlan at þeir þykkisk nokkut eiga eptir sínum hlut at sjá, Ld. 228; þykkisk ér til Hildar-enda eiga eptir nokkurum hlut at sjá? Nj. 75;—sjá fram, to see forwards, Vsp. 40, Hdl. 43;—sjá fyrir e-u, to provide for, manage, Nj. 14; sjá hvern fyrir sínu skipi,... sjá fyrir skipunum, Fms. x. 146; en þeir er úhræðnastir vóru, sá ekki fyrir því (cared not) þótt honum yrði nekkvat til meins, 655 iii. 3; eigi mun nú fyrir öllu verða um sét, Fms. v. 306; ef þú sér vel fyrir, Nj. 102; sé þú (imperat. = sé) fyrir, 148; þeir báðu hann fyrir sjá, 259; verðr hvern fyrir sér at sjá, Ld. 264; at fyrir þeirri konu sé vel séð, sem þér er gipt, 22; ef ek gæta vel fyrir mér séð, Nj. 22; ironic, sjái hann fyrir þér, 28; to put out of the way, Al. 131, Fms. iii. 212, Háv. 40;—sjá í, Hrafnkell sá eigi mjök í kostnað, Hrafn. 22; to see into, see hann ekki í þetta, Ld. 264;—sjá til, to look for; sjá til launa, trausta, fullings, Grág. i. 203, Hom. 130, Fms. i. 190; æ sér gjöf til gjalda, 296, Hm. 146; to see after, take care of (til-sjón):—sjá um, to see to, take care of, Eg. 543, Fms. x. 116, Nj. 5, 40, 63; ef nokkurr verðr til at sjá um með honum meðan hann er ungr, Fms. i. 256; Höskuldr sá um með honum, svá at hann hélt bústað sínum, Ld. 26; ok bað, at biskup sæi um með honum, Landn. 42;—sjá víð, to beware of, Dropl. 25, Fms. vi. 18, Njard. 382, Háv. 42, Magn. 474;—sjá yfir, to look over, survey; sjá yfir akra sína, Fms. iv. 35; sjá yfir ráð e-s, Orkn. 418; sjá yfir féskeipti, Fms. x. 115; hann skyldi sjá yfir, at þat greiddisk allt vel, 227; sjá yfir, at hann görisk eigi of stórr, Eg. 50; hann sá eigi yfir (he saw no way) at þeir kæmisk til bæja, Bjarn. 53; ekki mátti yfir sjá hvern veg hniga mundi, Fms. iv. 97; mega þeir þá eigi yfir sinn hlut sjá (= sjá eptir sínum hlut), Grett. 98 B.

II. metaph. to look out for, detect, and the like; ef hón sæi nokkura útlenda höfðingja vilja ágirnask ríki hans, Fms. i. 76; móðir yðar mun þenna mann hafa fyrir séð (sieth Ed.), 141; má ek eigi á manni sjá, ef þú hefir eigi síðan hug, Eg. 714; ek sá eigi gátur þær, er..., Fas. i. 532; eigi kann biskup glöggra sjá mann á velli enn ek, Fms. x. 326, ii. 173; skulu þeir sjá þat sé, hvárt þat sé gilt eðr eigi, Grág. i. 392; sjá lögskeipti at landi, ii. 254; ef þú sér eigi lögskeipti at landi, id.; þá hann ríði ofan í Eyjar at sjá verk húskarla sína, Nj. 107; sjá eíða at minnum, Fms. x. 161, K. p. K. 144, Grág. i. 444; sjá hlut til handa e-m, Fms. ix. 243; má Flosi sjá sinn kost, hvárt hann vill sættask, Nj. 250; sjá ríð fyrir e-u, sá hón þat at ráði at heitask þórold, Eg. 36; at þú kunni eigi at sjá sóma þinn, Nj. 77; má þat hvern maðr sjá er nokkura hugsun hefir, 656 A. i. 31; hann sá hverir saðirnir seigir vóru, Landn. 292; sét (seith Ed.) er nú hversu vera vill, Nj. 202; sét er þat (it is clear) at hvár-veggi ykkarr man vera haldin-orðr..., Fms. ii. 181; kann ek eigi þat sjá, at ek mona sækja eptir mannum, ii. 152.

III. impers. one sees; þá mátti eigi sjá, Nj. 261; úgöra sé veguna, Eg. 544; at ekki sjái sverðin, Fms. i. 16; var þar gör dýs ok sér þess merki, Ld. 152; ef nokkut mátti á sjá, Ld. 30; eðr of sér, now one sees, next in turn, Bragi; brátt sér þat á Ólafi, at..., Ld. 36; má þat ok sjá, at..., Nj. 88; var andlit hans sem í blóð sæi, 232.

B. Reflex., sjásk, to fear; fátt hygg ek yðr sjásk, Hkv. Hjörv. 12; sá er á sinni æfi sásk aldregi háska, Fms. vi. 413 (in a verse); búendr sásk háska, Hkr. i. 232 (in a verse); menn sásk orm, vi. 362 (in a verse); létt sásk Atli ofu þína, Skv. 3. 33; reiði sásk þeir Húna, Am. 2; Knútr sásk fátt, Ht. R. 69; sásk eigi þeir sverða söng, Fms. v. 228 (in a verse); sett áttu, er ek sjámk, that I fear, Hkv. 2. 16; þó sjámk frænda reiði, 14; nú sjámk hitt, at..., Eb. (in a verse); meirr sjámk hitt, at..., Isl. ii. 244 (in a verse); þó sjámk hitt, at..., yet I do fear, Sighvat; þó sjámk meirr um Munin, Gm.; sá sásk fylkir fast at lífi, he fears not for his life, Hkv. Hjörv. 11; þeirrar sýnar (er) sámk ey, the sight which ever I fear, that never-to-be-forgotten sight, Gkv. i. 26; sjámk vér hans ok hugi, Hkm. 15 (Ed. sjá).

2. with prepp.; þeir þögðu yfir ok létu ekki á sjásk, they let nothing be seen, bide it, Hom. 115, Isl. ii. 247;—sjásk fyrir, to look before one, to hesitate; sá er ekki sésk fyrir, to be never blushed, Edda 16; er svá röskliga vann at ok sásk ekki fyrir, Nj. 270; er Agli of mjök attengt at sjásk litt fyrir, Eg. 226;—sjásk um, to look about; sásk konungr um, Eg. 43; vera upp á gjár-bakkanum, ok sjásk þaðan um, Nj. 214; sésk um (imperat.) hvat aðrir góðir kaupmenn hafask at, Skv. 21 B; þá litu allir út nema konungr, hann stóð ok sásk eigi um, Ó. H. 119; hann var á þen ok sásk ekki, Fms. iv. 276, l. e.; impers., at þeim hefði kynliga um sésk, that they had made a queer oversight in this, made a strange blunder, Lv. 23; hón var trúmaðr mikill, þótt henni sæisk litt um þetta, she was a true believer, although she made an oversight, sinned in this respect, Bs. i. 451;—e-m sésk yfir, to overlook, by a slip or blunder; mun þeim þetta yfir sjásk, Nj. 231, 234, Grett. 126 A (yfir-sjóm).

II. recip. to see one another; vit munum aldri sjásk síðan, Nj. 202; hann kvað þau Kornak aldri sjásk skulu, Korn. 40; þeir sásk við Bardhólm, Fms. ix. 54; with prepp., ef þit sjásk tveir á, if ye fight it out among yourselves, Eg. 715; skulu þér láta þá sjálfa á sjásk, Nj. 147;—sjásk til, to look to one another; sésk til

síðan áðr í sundr hyrfi, Am. 34.

sásk aldri síðan, *were never seen since*, Nj. 279; var hann horfinn ok sásk eigi síðan, Fas. i. 328.

IV. part. sjáandi (mod. sjáandi); at öllum á-sjándi, *in the sight of all*, Fms. x. 329; sjánda guð, Hom. 49; Áskell skyldi vera þeim jafnan á-sjándi (*help them*), Rd. 255; sjáendr eða segendr, Grág. ii. 88; hverir hlutir honum eru veitandi ok hverir viðr sjándi, *which are to be granted, and which to be withheld*, Skt. 440.

sjánda-vátr, m. *an eye-witness*, N. G. L. i. 357.

sjáldr (mod. sjáldr), n. *the pupil of the eye*, Sks. 43; svá var sem ormr lægi um sjáldrit, Fas. i. 346; sjáldr augna hans, Fms. x. 229; sjáldr var svá bjart í augum hans sem lifanda manns, Bs. i. 112; vildi hún leggja saman augun, svá vóru stírd sjáldrin, at hún gat augna-bránum hvergi vikit, 206; bæði hennar augu sukku með sprungnum sjáldrum, ii. 169; spratt út auga-steinninn annarr, svá at móðirin tók hann með öllu frásældinu sjáldrinu, 170; sakir þess slims er á sjáldrin leggs, N. G. L. iii. 282.

sjálf-ala, adj. '*self-feeding*,' of cattle grazing without a shepherd; (*sé*) gekk þar öllum vetrum s. í skógum, Eg. 135; ef menn eigu vetr-haga saman er hross eða saudir eða naut ganga s. í, Grág. ii. 325; er mér sagt gott frá landa-kostum, at þar gangi sé s. á vetrum, Fs. 30; má af því marka landa-kosti þá er í þat mund vóru, at féit gekk allt s. úti, 26, Landn. 47, v. l.; en er hann fór eptir sé sínu því er þar hafði s. úti gengit, 53.

sjálf-birgr, adj. *self-sufficient*, Fb. i. 463; sjálf-birgindr, m. *a self-sufficient fellow*.

sjálf-bjargi (mod. sjálf-bjarga), adj. *self-sufficing, self-helpful*; vóru þeir ekki s. til lands, Fas. ii. 269; hann varð eigi s., Fms. ii. 270; hann kvað naut hafa stangat þórd svá at hann mundi eigi s. vera, Þorst. St. 50.

sjálf-boðinn, part. *self-bidden, self-invited*; skal þér allt sjálfboðit innan-bjar, *to use it as if it were thine own*, Grett. 99; sjálfboðit só biskupum ok ábótum at sækja norðr til hins Helga Ólafs konung, N. G. L. i. 4; sjálfboðit lét hann Skíða, Skíða R.

sjálf-borgi, adj. = sjálfbirgr, Gpl. pref. iv.

sjálf-daudr, adj. '*self-dead*,' *having died a natural death*, Nj. 56; of cattle = svidda, the flesh of which cannot be eaten, Stj. 61.

sjálf-dáðir, f. pl. '*self-deeds*,' *spontaneous action*; in the phrase, *göra, segja e-t af sjálf-dáðum* (mod. af sjálf-dáðum), *to do, say a thing voluntarily, to volunteer*; hann sagði þat af sjálf-dáðum, Ísl. ii. 134.

sjálf-dæmri, part. '*self-judged*,' i. e. as a matter of course, Stj. 162.

sjálf-dæmi, n. '*self-doom*,' *absolute power*, Greg. 8. II. as a law term, '*self-judgment*,' when, instead of submitting a case to arbitration or to the judgment of a court, one party gave it over to his adversary to give judgment himself; this was by the old customs the greatest satisfaction that could be given, and it often was allowed to an injured man; it was also sometimes used as the last appeal to the justice and generosity of a powerful adversary; the Sagas afford many instances, thus, Sturl. i. ch. 26, 27, ii. ch. 35 sqq., viii. ch. 24, Glúm. ch. 7, Eg. ch. 84, 85, Ld. ch. 50, Nj. ch. 36, 51, Gunnl. S. ch. 10; taka s., selja s., Nj. 54, 77, Ísl. ii. 245.

sjálf-eldi, n., in sjálfeldis menn, *men who support themselves*, but not householders nor gródmenn, K. þ. K. 144.

sjálf-fellr, part. *falling of itself, as a matter of course*; segir Kormakr sjálf-felt nið á þá, Korm. 202.

sjálf-gör, adj. *self-made*; með sjálf-görum sigri, *with an easy victory*, Hkr. iii. 156.

sjálf-hondis, adv. *with one's own hand*, 625, 176.

sjálf-hól, n. *self-praise*, Fms. ii. 267.

sjálf-hælinn, adj. *self-praising*; Nj. 257, Grett. 133, Þórd. 69.

sjálf-hælni, f. *self-glorification*.

sjálf-krafi, n. *free-will*; *göra e-t af sjálf-krafi*, Barl. 70.

sjálf-krafi (-krafa), adj. *of one's own accord, of free-will, voluntarily*, Bs. i. 702, Stj. 67, MS. 656 B. 3; veita þeim líf er s. ganga upp á þeirra náð, Fs. 12; gefask upp s. í vald konungs, Al. 13, Hkr. i. 85; s. útan nauðsynja, Barl. 111, 114; þá er sé er í land rekit, eðr gangi þat s., Grág. ii. 327.

sjálf-kvaddr, part. '*self-summoned*,' *having to appear without special summons*; eru gögn þau öll sjálfkvadd til alþingis, Grág. i. 105.

sjálf-leyfdr (-lofaðr), part. '*self-allowed*,' *requiring no special licence*, H. E. i. 394.

sjálf-lopta, adj. *lifted of oneself*, Þd. 9.

SJÁLFR, sjálf, sjálf, pron. adj., in old vellums sjálf, sjálf; only in the indef. form; for the def. sjálf is never used; with neg. suff., hún sjálf-gi, '*self-not*,' Ls. 29; [Ulf. síða = átrá; A. S. sylf; Engl. self; O. H. G. selb; Germ. selber, der-selbe; Dan. selv; Swed. sjelf] = *oneself, himself, herself, itself*; sjálfir Áslidar, Skm. 34; sá er sálf er sjálfir um á, Hm. 9; smíðaðu, sem sjálfir vill fara, Fms. ix. 55; with the pers. or demonstr. pron. both are declined, thus, þik sjálfan, Vpm. 6; við þik sjálfa, Hkv. Hjörv. 37; þér sjálfum, þér sjálfri, Vkv. 25; hann sjálfan, Vpm. 36; hans sjálfs, honum sjálfum; hún sjálf, sálf herself, Nj. 6, 24; henni sjálfri, hana sjálfa; sjálf þau, Sks. 503; sjálfrá þeirra, D. N. ii. 97; sjálfum

þeim, sjálfum þér, Fms. i. 83; sjálfum sér, Trist. 68; sjálfan sík, sjálfra vátta, D. N. iii. 81; sjálfs síns, sjálftrar sinnar, sjálfra sinna (*see sinn*), sjálfs þíns, sjálftrar þinnar, sjálfra þinna, passim; again, á menn þína (*acc. pl.*) sjálfs (*gen. sing.*) = Lat. *tuos ipsius*, Fms. xi. 59; and sjálfrá vát for sjálfrá vátta, Stj. 392; með sínum peningum sjálftrá, D. N. iii. 45, for sjálftrar sinnar penningum.

II. self, very; þeir náðu eigi sjálfu læginu, Fms. ii. 16; við sjálftr borgar-hlið, Stj. 425; skógrinn var við sjálftr, *the wood was close by*, Eg. 584; við sjálftr, *on the verge of*; var við sjálftr at þeir mundu berjask, Nj. 221; við sjálftr var at kvikfé þeirra mundi deyja, Landn. 206; var þá við sjálftr at þeir mundi upp hlaupa, Fms. i. 206; var við sjálftr at ek mætta eigi standask, vi. 115, 136, L. 331; *just*, þeir stukkðu brott við þat sjálftr er borgar-hlið vóru byrgð, *just when the gates were closed*, Stj. 351.

III. as prefixed, self-, implying voluntary or independent action; sjálf-boðinn, -dæmri, -fællr, -görr, -kvaddr, -kjörinn, -leyfdr, -lofaðr, -sagdr, -settr, -stefndr, -tekinn. COMPOUNDS: sjálf-s-dáðir, see sjálf-dáðir. sjálf-s-elaka, u. f. *self-love*. sjálf-s-völd, n. pl.; in the phrase, af sjálfsvöldum, *self-caused, self-inflicted, self-made*; ei er í sjálfsvöld sett, Pass. sjálf-s-þótti, a. m. pride.

sjálf-ráð, n. '*self-counsel*,' *independent judgment*; *göra e-t at sjálf-ráði, of one's own accord*, Grett. 162 A.

sjálf-ráði, adj. *of free-will, voluntary*; hann hafnaði sjálf-ráði blótum, Landn. 278; s. dó síðan, Skálda (in a verse referring to Christ).

II. the indef. form, sjálf-ráðr, adj. *being one's own master, independent, free*, Fms. iv. 85, xi. 242; var fyrir honum engi maðr sjálf-ráði, Ó. H. 34; en at síðr vóru menn sjálf-ráða fyrir honum, at engi réð á hver guð trúna skyldi, id.; þeir þóttusk þá vera mundu heldr sjálf-ráða, Hkr. i. 136; vera s. um alla hluti, Fms. vi. 136; en þegar er lýðrinn varð sjálf-ráða, Ó. H. 46; þó skal maðr s. fyrir sé sínu, *free to do with it as he likes*, Grág. i. 202, and so in mod. usage. 2. the neut., e-m er e-t sjálf-rátt, *it is in one's power if one likes*; þótti jarli þeim sjálf-rátt at taka hann er hann fór svá úvarliga, Nj. 131; *one's own fault*, mér þykkir þér sjálf-rátt hafa verit er bátrinn er brotinn, Grett. 131 A; et þér sjálf-rátt (*'tis within thy power, easy for thee*) at leggja til ráð þau er dugi, svá slægr maðr sem þú ert, Nj. 115; hún var allra kvenna fegnt ok best at sér orðin um þat allt er henni var á-sjálf-rátt, en allt illa gefit þat er henni var sjálf-rátt, *she was of all women the fairest and best in all that was not of her own making (i. e. in natural gifts), but ill in all that was of her own making*, 268; thus Icel. call á-sjálf-rátt, *what one cannot do for oneself* (það er mér á-sjálf-rátt).

sjálf-ræði, n. (Dan. *selv-raadighed*), '*self-rule*,' liberty, Sks. 523; s. ok hóglíf, Ó. H. 34; *self-will*, Sks. 232; at þínu s., *as thou likest*, Fms. vii. 304; at s. sínu, *of one's own free-will*, Grág. i. 128.

sjálf-sagdr, part. '*self-said*,' as a matter of course; sé hann s. ok útsettr af heilagr kirkju inngöngu, B. K. 108; in mod., hann er s., *he is (to come) as a matter of course, self-appointed, or the like*; neut., sjálf-sagt, *of course*; no doubt! Germ. *freilich*.

sjálf-sáinn (-sáðr), part. *self-sown*; akrar sjálf-sáinn, Þorf. Karl. 410, Rb. 318, Fms. xi. 413.

sjálf-settr, part. '*self-appointed*,' as a matter of course, Gpl. 177.

sjálf-skapa, adj. '*self-shaped*,' *of one's own making*; sumu eru s., *some is of thy own making, thy own fault*, Am. 64; in the phrase, sjálf-skapa-víti, n. pl., sjálfskapat víti, Ld. 140; *any self-caused evil* (það eru sjálfskapa víti), for which no one is to blame but oneself.

sjálf-skeldungur, m. *a clasp-knife*.

sjálf-skeytr, part., see skeyta; sé jörð sjálf-skeytt, N. G. L. i. 236, 250.

sjálf-sköpan, f. *a spontaneous order*, Stj. 632.

sjálf-sköt, n. *a trap or bow going off of itself*; ef maðr leggir s. at birni, þá skal hann lýsa at hécáðs-kirkju eðr á þingi hvar liggir, Gpl. 446.

sjálf-stefndr, part. '*self-summoned*,' *without special summons*; sá honum sjálfstefnt, Gpl. 21; sjálfstefnt skal sökum hans, Grág. ii. 407.

sjálf-tökinn, part.; er umboð sjálftekitt af honum, Gpl. 315.

sjálf-valdi, adj. = sjálf-ráða; e-m er frjálst ok s., N. G. L. ii. 366.

sjálf-vaxinn, part. '*self-grown*,' *home-bred*, Sks. 538.

sjálf-vili, a. m. *free-will*; með (at) sjálfvilja, *of one's own will*, Eg. 8, 424, Fbr. 281, MS. 625, 67, Stj. 632.

sjálf-viljandi, part. *with one's own free-will, willing*, Fms. i. 104, ii. 46, Sturl. i. 96, Eg. 410.

sjálf-viljugr, adj. = sjálfviljandi, Mar., and in mod. usage.

sjálf-virðing, f. *self-esteem, self-opinion*, Bs. i. 98.

sjá-ligr, adj. *sightly, handsome*; s. maðr, Landn. 190, Ísl. ii. 203; hest sjáligan, Nj. 167.

sjánds-vátr, m. *an eye-witness*, N. G. L. i. 357.

SJÁLFR, m. *the sea*, = sjór, sær; in compounds: sjá-byggvar, m. pl. *sea-dwellers, coast-people*, Fms. viii. 404, v. l. sjá-daundr, adj. = sjódaundr, Fms. iii. 170. sjá-dreginn, part. '*sea-dredged*,' *caught*, of fish, Bs. ii. 5, 179.

sjá-drif, n. *sea-spray*, Fms. ii. 177. sjá-drifinn, part. *sea-splashed*, Fms. vii. 49 (in a verse).

sjá-garpr, m. *a great sea-champion*, Stj. 571. sjá-kyrr, adj. *calm*, = sjókyrr, Fms. vi. 362.

sjá-kæni, f. *sea-skill*, Fms. ii. 107, v. l. sjá-lægr, adj. *lying on the*

sea, of fog, Fms. vi. 161, viii. 178. **sjá-rafr**, m. *sea-amber*, Sturl. ii. 245. **sjá-roka**, u. f. *sea-spray*, Hkr. i. 283. **sjá-róðr**, m. *a rowing out to sea, to the fishing-ground*, Bs. ii. 176. **sjá-tún**, n. *a seaside-town*, Bs. ii. 124. **sjá-vegr**, m. = *sjóvegr*, Bs. ii. 76. **sjá-verkr**, m. *'sea-work'*, i. e. *sea-sickness*, Fms. x. 75.

sjávar, gen., see *sær*.
SJÓÐA, pres. syð; pret. saud, sautt (mod. saudst), saud, pl. suðu; subj. syði; part. söðinn: [A. S. *sæðan*; Engl. *to seethe*; Germ. *sieden*]: —to cook; sjóða mat, K. þ. K. 88; ganga sjóða, Hym. 14; söðinn kálfr, Km. 5; söðin lifr, Gkv. 2. 23; söðinn mört, Korm.; láta söðum, Gm. 18; er lokit var at s., Korm. 34; var ekki söðit, Edda 45; at hverr maðr syði ok matbjöggi, Stj. 293; matgört ok söðit, 167; hann sagði at vér syðim furðu ill slátr, Fms. ii. 139; hann tók eitt kið, slátradi ok saud, Stj. 390; hann saud i katli miklum, Nj. 247; tak egg ok sjóð hart (imperat.), Fr. 473.

2. a smith's term, to fuse steel and soft iron; þótti mér aldri söðit verða járnit til loks en sindraði ávallt ór, þorst. Síðu H. 177; sára-lauk suðu, Gsp.; afli söðinn, þd. 15.
II. metaph. to brood over, delay; þat sjóðum vér er vér velkjum lengi i hugskoti váru, Hom. 83; þér mældið slíkt ok sjóðit fyrir yðr svá at ekki verðr af, Nj. 154.

SJÓÐ-feldr, adj. *lucrative*, Fas. iii. 194.
SJÓÐR, m., dat. sjóð, Ó. H. 157, ll. 21, 30, but sjóðinum l. 10, sjóðnum l. 35; sjóðinum, Nj. 36; acc. pl. sjóða, Sighvat (Fms. iv): —a money-bag, Eb. 160; sjáð hvar vegi sjóðr sá er ek hef hér, Ld. 30; Auðr tekr nú féit ok lætr koma i einn stóran sjóð, Gisl. 62; sjóðs eða diguls, Edda 84; draga af annars sjóð, Skv. 78 new Ed.; s. fullr af silfri, Ó. H. 157; hann steypði fram Ensku silfri ór miklum sjóð, 194; þeir Úlfir áttu einn sjóð báðir, *they had both one purse*, Eg. 2; var með okkr inn karasti félagskape ok áttum einn sjóð, Fms. i. 69; nú leggja menn félág sitt saman ok verja ór einum sjóð, Jb. 406; the phrase, bera e-n i sjóði, to carry a person (brother, relative) in one's purse, i. e. to accept of *weregild* (or *atonement in money*) instead of blood revenge, Grett. 102, 104, Fas. iii. 610.
2. = *tafl-pungtr*, Gullþ., Fas. i. (in a verse).

SJÓLI, a. m. [the word is prob. related to Goth. *sauls* = *σάλας*; Icel. *súl*, meaning a *prop*, *stay*, a *king*, *prince*; this word occurs only once in old poets, viz. in compd himin-sjóli, *heaven-prop*, *heaven-defender* (?), an epithet of Thor, þd. 9; it does not even appear in Edda (Gl.) among the synonyms of kings and heroes; the word then re-appears in Skíða R. 50 = *king*; and (from that poem?) in Run. Gramm. Island.; it became freq. in mod. lays and rimur, e. g. Úlf. l. 21, 2. 76, 81, 88, 3. 18, 44, 4. 20, 50, 5. 10, 7. 31.
2. sjóli occurs once as a pr. name on a Swedish Runic stone.

SJÓN, f., in sing. the old writers prefer *sýn*, q. v. [Dan. *syn*]: —*sight*, *vision*, *the faculty of sight*; mál heyrn ok sjón, Edda 6; missa sjónina, to lose the eye-sight; sjón ok heyrn, Pass. 41. 10; gefa blindum sjón, 655 ix. C. 2; sjón er sögu ríkti, *sight goes before hearsay*, of an eye-witness, Ó. H. 180; sundr stókk súla fyrir sjón jötuna, Hym. 12.
II. plur. *one's looks*; in such phrases as fríðr . . . sjónum, *fair to see*, *fine-looking*, Eg. 486, Hkr. iii. 171.

2. *the eyes*, esp. in plur.; augu heita sjón, Edda; engi hefir sá sód ógurliar sjónir, er eigi mátti þat sjá er þótt hvesti augun, 37; hugdisk hann mundu falla fyrir sjóninni einni saman, 28; fjándinn blindar sjónir þeirra, Fms. x. 309; leiða e-n sjónum, to look on, behold, 13; ef ek hann sjónum af sék, Hm. 151; fránar sjónir, Gkv. 1. 14; á sjónum skjalfrandi, Sól. 43; ok mun hann ekki eiga stað við sjónum hans, Fms. iv. 242; verða e-m at sjónum, to be seen by one, Fas. ii. 315; lýkr hann upp birtandi sjónir, Skv. 43; þrjár hafa þeir sjónir saman (three eyes), Gsp. (Fas. i. 486); hvasar ljóns sjónir, Sighvat; svart-brúnar sjónir, Eg. (in a verse); svart er mér fyrir sjónum, *'tis dark before my eyes*, Fas. i. 427 (in a verse); leiða e-m e-ð fyrir sjónir, to place before one's eyes, expound, Líkn. 46, and in mod. usage; sé þá, minn Guð, fyrir sjónum þér, Sonar þins þínan magna, Pass. 34. 11; of-sjónir, undr-sjónir, q. v.

compds: **sjónar-berg**, n. = *sjónar-hváll*; **sjónar-hváll**, m. a *'scout-bill'*, *out-look*; **sjónar-váttir**, m. *an eye-witness*, Js. 38, freq. in mod. usage. **sjónar-vitni**, n. *the testimony of an eye-witness*, Js. 34. **sjónar-vott**, f. *the share* (of a whale or the like) due to the man who first saw it; hence the phrase, eiga sjónarvottina i e-u, of a man who first discovers a thing. **sjónar-vörðr**, m. a *scout*, Fms. viii. 212.

sjón-dapr, **sjón-daufr**, adj. *dim-eyed*; **sjón-depra**, u. f. *dim-sightedness*.

sjón-deild, f. *an 'eye-mark'*; in *sjóndeildir-hringr*, m. *the horizon*.

sjón-góðr, adj. *having good eye-sight*.

sjón-hagr, adj. = *sjónhamr*, Fb. j. 14.

sjón-hannr, adj., (*sjón-hannarr*, Ó. H. 16; *sjón-hannr*, Fms. iv. 38, l. e.; *sjónandr*, Hkr. ii. l. c.): —*having an expert, artistic eye*; hann var s. um smíðir allar, Ó. H.; see *hannr*.

sjón-hending, f. *the line of sight, a straight line*, esp. of boundaries; s. af útanverðu Norðnesi, N. G. L. ii. 265; þeir námu s. ór Múla i Ingjalds-gnúp, Landn. 312; a. millum Amrastapa tveggja, ok réttýni i vörðu, Ám. 107; þaðan s. i fuglastapa, D. l. i. 576; skipta með sjón-hendingum, Jb. 193.

sjón-hanni, f. *the eye-sight*; þat er sigr sé i alþýðu viti eðr sjónhenni, Fms. vi. 206.

sjón-hverflligr, adj. *eye-deceiving*, of charms, Bs. i. 237.

sjón-hverfling, f. *an ocular delusion, worked by spell*; Ásir gördu i móti honum sjónhverflingar, Edda 1; verða fyrir sjónhverflingum, Fms. v. 161; honum mátti engar sjónhverflingar góra i augum, því hann sá allt sem var, Ísl. ii. 34; hún gördi sjónhverflingar, þvíat þar sem þær sátu á palli sýndisk þeim standa eski þrjú, 78; mart áttusk þeir Óðinn við ok Gylvi i brogðum ok sjónhverflingum, Hkr. i. 10; fjandinn hræri þá með sínu falis ok sjónhverflingum, Fms. i. 304; með sjónhverfling mannlígs líkama, ii. 188, Greg. 80, Stj. 250, Barl. 6.

sjóni, a. m. a nickname, [akin to *són*, q. v., Germ. *söhne*?], Landn.

sjón-lauss, adj. *'sightless'*, *blind*, Ld. 339, Eg. 759.

sjón-leysi, n. *blindness*, Eg. 762, Fms. ii. 286, Barl. 123.

sjón-vottingr, m., N. G. L. i. 309 (a false reading).

SJÓR, m., gen. *sjóvar* (mod. *sjóar*), for all three forms, *sjór*, *sjár*, *sær*, as also for the compds, *sjóvar*, *sjávar*, *sævar*, see *sær*: —*the sea*.

B. *COMPOUNDS*: **sjó-barinn**, part. *sea-beaten*, Mar. **sjó-borg**, f. a *sea-town*, Orkn., Pr. 140. **sjó-brattr**, adj. *'sea-brant'*, *steep*, of coast-land, Fb. iii. 408. **sjó-bygd**, f. a *coast*, Fb. ii. 51. **sjó-dauði**, a. m. *death at sea*; sætr er sjódaudi, vesall vatns-dauði, a saying. **sjó-dauðr**, adj. *'sea-dead'*, *drowned at sea* (= *sæ-dauðr*, *sjá-dauðr*), Eb. 274, Bs. ii. 182. **sjó-drif**, n. *sea-spray*, Landn. 84, Fas. ii. 78. **sjó-dýr**, n. a *sea-animal*, Al. 174.

sjó-fang, n. *'sea-take'*, a *catch of fish*, Eb. 12, Fagrsk. 29. **sjó-ferð**, f. a *sea-voyage*, Fas. iii. 538. **sjó-fiskr**, m. a *sea-fish*, Bs. ii. 179. **sjó-fugl**, m. a *sea-fowl*, Bs. ii. 111.

sjó-garpr, adj. *fit for travelling on the sea*, Gisl. 47, Fb. ii. 401. **sjó-garpr**, m. = *sjágarpr*. **sjó-gyðja**, u. f. a *sea-goddess*, Fas. iii. 241. **sjó-gygr**, f. a *mermaid*, Fas. iii. 241. **sjó-hræddr**, adj. *'sea-afraid'*, *fearful at sea*.

sjó-hræðsla, u. f. *'sea-fear'*. **sjó-illaka**, u. f. a *bad, rough sea*, Vigl. 12. **sjó-jökull**, m. *hummocks of frozen sea-water*, Grett. 125 A. **sjó-klæði**, n. pl. *sea-clothes*. **sjó-kona**, u. f. a *mermaid*, þidr. 28. **sjó-kvi-kendi**, n. a *sea-animal*, Fms. v. 340. **sjó-kyrr**, adj. *calm*, Magn. 486.

sjó-kænl, f. = *sjákæni*, Fær. 100. **sjó-leiði**, n. a *sea-way*; mikitt s., A. A. 276. **sjó-leiðis**, adv. *by sea*. **sjó-maðkr**, m. a *sea-worm*, þorf. Karl. 438.

sjó-maðr, m. a *seaman, mariner*, Bs. ii. 179. **sjó-mál**, n. *the sea-edge, flood-mark, bigg-water line*; fyrir ofan sjómál, Fas. iii. 426. **sjó-mennaka**, u. f. *seamanship*. **sjó-myrkr**, n. a *sea-fog*, Fms. ix. 503, 506. **sjó-reitr**, n. = *mið*, Bs. ii. 179. **sjó-ríða**, u. f. a *sea-trembling*. **sjó-rok**, n. = *sjódrif*. **sjó-roka**, u. f. = *sjároka*, Fms. ii. 178. **sjó-sjúkr**, adj. *sea-sick*. **sjó-akor**, f. a *'sea-scur'*, *cliff by the sea*, Nj. 252. **sjó-akrimal**, n. a *sea-monster*, Fas. ii. 249. **sjó-nótt**, f. *sea-sickness*, Bs. i. 797. **sjó-vannr**, adj. *skilled, practised as a sailor*.

sjó-veðr, n. *weather on the sea*. **sjó-vegr**, m. a *'sea-way'*, a *way on the sea*, opp. to *landveg*, fara sjáveg.

sjó-verkr, m. *'sea-work'* = *sjóvott*, Bs. i. 797. **sjó-vetlingr**, m. a *'sea-glove'*, worn by fishermen. **sjó-víkingr**, m. a *pirate*, Fas. i. 443.

sjó-viti, n. *things forbidden at sea* in popular superstition.

II. in local names, **Sjó-land** and **Sjá-land**, *Zealand*, as also a county in Sweden; whence **Sjó-lendingar**, m. pl. *the men from Zealand*, Fms. xii.

SJÓT, n., and **sjót**, of which *sjót* makes a rhyme with *mjót*, Höfuðl. 19; [the word is not derived from *sitja*, but from *sveit*, q. v., changing *v* into *j*, as in *hvel* and *hjól*]: —a *boat, assembly*, but also *home, abode*; manna sjót, a *host of men*, Höfuðl. l. c.; sótt hefi ek mörg mildinga sjót, *I have visited many kings' men, kingly assemblies*, Ad. 2; flotna sjót, a *'fleet-crew'*, *mariners*, Lex. Poët.; yta sjót, rekka sjót, id.; ragna sjót, *the seat of the gods*, i. e. *the heavens*, Vsp.; tungls sjót, *the moon's home*, i. e. *the sky*, Bragi; sólar sjót, *the sun's land*, i. e. *the sky*, Skv. 1. 52; þursa þjóðar sjót, *the giant-land*, Fms. i. 1; Heljar sjót, *'Hell-home'*, id.; sjótum gorröllum, to all men, Hdl.

SJÚGA, or better *súga*, Stj. 270, ep. lúka for ljúka, but in mod. usage inserting a *j*; pres. sygr; pret. saug, saugt (mod. saugut), saug, pl. sugu; subj. sygi; part. toginn; a pret. só, Landn. 235, Fs. 176; 2nd pers. sótt, Hom. (St.); ep. smó, ló, from smjúga, ljúga: [A. S. *súcian*; Engl. *suck*; Germ. *saugen*; Dan. *suge*; Lat. *sugere*]: —to *suck*; sell or sá kvíðr es þik bar ok þat brjóst es þú sótt, Hom. (St.); sveinninn saug hana dauða, Fs. 144 (só hana dauða, 176 l. c.); var þjórninn at ok só ór þeim blóðit, Landn. l. c.; þar hafa pipu með hverni þær súga, Stj. 270; þeir átu safa ok sugu birkju-við, Fms. viii. 33; þú hefir opt sár sogin, Hkr. i. 36; s. brjóst konu, Mar.; lík úldum kálfi sál mín saug, Halgr.; sýg ek ór söltum xgi sylg, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þar saug Niðhöggur ná fram-gengna, Vsp.

sjúk-dómr, m. [Dan. *sygdom*], *sickness*, Fa. 80, Th. 21.

sjúk-fallinn, part. *sickly*, N. G. L. ii.

sjúk-leikr, m. and **sjúk-leiki**, a. m., the weak form prevails in old writers: —*sickness*, Fms. vi. 156, 158, viii. 443, ix. 501, Rb. 335, Skv. 105, Jb. 114, Anecd. 2, K. Á. 104, passim.

sjúk-ligr, adj. *sickly*, Bs. i. 810.

sjúkna, ad, to *sicken, become sick*, Sturl. ii. 127.

sjúknaðr, n. *sickness*, Fms. iii. 172, Sturl. ii. 127, Bs. i. 743, ii. 168.

SJÚKR, sjúk, sjúkt, adj. [Ulf. *siuka* = *doðverja*; A. S. *síce*; Engl. *sick*; O. H. G. *siub*; Dan. *syg*; cp. Lat. *saucius*; the Goth. has a strong root-verb, *sjukan*, *sauk*, = *doðverja*; cp. sótt] — *sick*; hann liggr sjúkr heima at búð, Nj. 80; sjúkir ymissa sóttu, 655 xiv. B. 2; sjúkum kálfi, Hm.; svá s. at hann væri nálaga at bana kominn, Fms. xi. 101; Grettir var svá s. at hann mátti eigi á fætr standa, Grett. 153; keli-s., q. v.; fjór-s.; ú-sjúkr, *not sick*; líf-s., *life-sick*, Lex. Poët.

II. metaph. concerned; sjúkr um e-t, Stj. 422; hug-s., *mind-sick*, *anxious*.

SJÓFNA, f. [sjafni, sefi], one of the goddesses, Edda.

SJÓTLASK, dep. to *subside*, *settle*; hark ok háreysti, ... en er sjótlask ok hljóð fékksk, Fms. ii. 43; en er úfriðr tók at sjótlask, 655 xiv. B. 1; þar til sem s. þessi mála-ferli, Grett. 112 new Ed.; ú-sjótlask, *unsettled*, Grett. (in a verse).

SJÓTUL, f. a *settler*; dólg-s., a '*strife-settler*,' *peace-maker*, of the peace-mill, Gs., cp. also the verse in Eg. ch. 67.

SKAÐA, að, [see skæða; Engl. *scathe*; O. H. G. *skadon*; Germ. *schaden*; Dan. *skade*] — *to scathe*, *hurt*, in old writers impers. to *take hurt*, *be scathed*; ekki skal pik í skaða, Ld. 212; þig skaðar ekki, frændi, ef ek einn mæli þetta, Fb. ii. 194; má ok vera at skikkjuna skaði ekki, Fms. ii. 279; bætti hann þat, svá at ekki skaðaði, vii. 158.

SKAÐA, u, f. a bird, *Dan. skade*, Edda (Gl.).

SKAÐI, a, m. *scathe*, *harm*, *damage*, Grág. ii. 65; gúra skaða, 121, Jb. 421; ef fleiri menn biða skaða, Grág. i. 459; ér munuð fá skaða bæði farms ok skips, 656 C. 21; henni þótti mikill skaði (*great loss*) eptir mann sinn, Eg. 36, Nj. 25; in plur., hefna skaða þeirra er oss hafa görvir veit, Fms. ix. 352; varðveita fyrir þjófum, ok við eldi ok við sköðum, 623. 21; *deatb. destruction*, veita sér sjálfr skaða, *to destroy oneself*, Al. 106; verða e-m at skaða, Eg. 114; hversu mörgum dýrum hann hefði at skaða orðit, *how many deer he had killed*, Fas. ii. 543; verðe hveit öðrum at skaða, Edda i. 190. COMPS: skaða-bætr, f. pl. *indemnity*, *compensation*, Fms. vii. 124, Grág. i. 129, 459. skaða-ferð, f. a *disastrous journey*, Fms. viii. 180. skaða-lauss, adj. *scatheless*, Grág. ii. 43, Fas. iii. 306. skaða-ligr, adj. = *skadligr*, Fms. i. 156. skaða-maðr, m. a *killer*, *slayer*; verða s. e-s, *to slay*, Fær. 200, Fms. vii. 302, Al. 106, Ja. 30. skaða-samligr, adj. = *skadsamligr*, Anecd. 82, Stj. 86. skaða-samr, adj. *destructive*, Fms. v. 345, viii. 205.

SKAÐI, the giantess or goddess daughter of Thiassi and the wife of Njörðr, Edda; declined as masc., gen. Skaða, i. 212, 268.

SKAÐLAUSS, adj. *scatheless*, *unscathed*, Fbr. 193. 2. *without loss*, Dipl. ii. 11, iii. 14; neut., at skaðlausu, id., iv. 12.

SKAÐLIGR, adj. '*scathely*,' *hurtful*, *baneful*, Isl. ii. 225.

SKAÐ-RÆÐI, n. a *dangerous thing*.

SKAÐ-SAMLIGR, adj. '*scathful*,' *hurtful*, *noxious*, Stj. 93, MS. 623. 26, Orkn. 348, Sks. 445, Fms. i. 76.

SKAÐ-SAMR, adj. *doing harm*, Finn. 264.

SKAÐ-SOMD, f. (*skad-sömi*, Sks. 453), *harm*, Stj. 24.

SKAÐ-VÆNLIGR, adv. *perniciously*, Fas. iii. 78.

SKAÐ-VÆNLIGR, adj. *pernicious*, 677. 3.

SKAÐ-VÆNN, adj. *destructive*, *hateful*, Fms. vi. 145.

SKAF, n. [*skafa*], a *scraping*, *peeling*, esp. of *peeled bark* used in Norway for fodder for goats and cattle; brjóta hris ok skaf, D. N. i. 215; þrjú hlöus víðar, ok tva skafs, Gpl. 344, N. G. L. i. 39, 240; reiða heim skaf, 358; þá er uka-mat áttum inni skaf sem hafnar, Sighvat; hris ok skaf í mörkinni, D. N. i. 291.

SKAFA, skéf, skóf, skófu, skæfi, skafinn; [Ulf. *skaban* = *scelpew*, 1 Cor. xi. 6; A. S. *scapan*; Engl. *scave*; Germ. *skaben*; Dan. *skabe* and *strabe* with inserted r, cp. Engl. *scrape*; Swed. *skafva*] — *to scrape* with a blunt instrument (for raka, q. v., is to shave); ef maðr höggtr skýli-högg á viði eðr skefr svá at spell sé at, Grág. ii. 296 (of barking trees); mánadag, þá lofar biakur af skaða fyrir naut sin, N. G. L. i. 141 (see skaf); the saying, þat hefir eik er af annarri skefr, Hbl.; þykki mér þat ráð at hér hafi eik þat er af annarri skefr, Grett. 53 new Ed.; þá skefr hann ofan af skæðum sín, *he scraped the hair off the skin*, Skíða R.; telgdi hann af rúnarnar ok skóf þat í eld niðr, Eg. 567, Bs. ii. 153. 2. *to shave*, *plane*; hann skefr (*planes*) spjót-skepti, Fas. i. 284; hann telgir, skefr ok skapar, Rétt. 2. 10; var þá kistan spánusa svá sem ný-skafin væri, Ó. H. 229; — skaða af, *to scrape off*; áðr Hróarr skóf af, Landn. 247; nöfn ykkur eru skafin af lífs-bók, 623. 22, H. E. i. 465; allar (the Runes) vóru af skafnar þær er vóru á ristnar, Sdm. 18; so in the phrase, hann skefr ekki af manni, *to be a blunt man*, cp. Dan. *ubövlet*; þá ert hof-dingi mikill, ok skefr lítt af manni, Nj. 223; skaða at fastlaga, *to shave to the quick*, *to press close*, Fms. xi. 94, 443; eyrsilfr drukkit gefr bana, þvát í hvern lim er þat renn, þá skefr þat innan, Pr. 474; of hair, *to shave*; skaða sveinar klif krúnu, *to shave the head*, Skálda (in a verse).

SKAFA, u, f. a *scraper*; horn-skaða, a *scraper* of horn = brák, q. v. **SKÓFU-LEIKR**, m. a kind of game, Isl. ii. 70, 71.

SKAF-HEIÐ, f. a *bright sky*, Bs. i. 334. **SKAF-HEIÐ-RÍKR**, adj.

SKAF-KAFALD, n. *clouds of snow raised by the wind*.

SKALI, n. [from skafa], a *snow-drift*, a *mass of snow*, Fas. i. 116; standa sumir á skafinum, Sturl. ii. 118; skafi var lagðr af hamrinum niðr á fjönu, Þórð. 44; var kominn snjár á jörð í skafa á fjöllin, Fbr.

36; hann tók spjót sín ok rak í skafinn, Sd. 163; snjó-skafi, *passim*; metaph. of *waves white as drifted snow*, báru-skafi, Hallfred; sjón-skafi þeir sem brúkuðu öllu megin at skipinu, Fas. ii. 76. II. *the pointed end of a sharp bors-sboe*; skaða-járn, n. a *sharp sboe*; skaða-járna, að, *to sharpen a sboe*; skaða-járneðr, adj. *sharp-sboe*; hence the metaph. phrase, beygja skafinn, *to turn up the mouth in the shape of a bors-sboe*, make a wry mouth, hence to cry (in mod. popular phrase, gera skeifu = *make a bors-sboe*, of children), Fb. i. 566, beygja af; skafi beygjattu skalli, þótt skúr á pik falli, Sturl. iii. (in a verse); hence, 2. *the tusk of wild beasts*; sökkt tann-skafinn djúpt, og réif með sér mikit af holdinu, Od. xix. 451.

SKAGA, skagi, skagði, skagat (mod. skagar, skagaði), *to jut out*, *project*; tónnina er skagði ór höfði Melbrieta, Orkn. 12; skögðu tva tenn fram ór höfðinu, Sd. 147 (skögul-tönn); boginn skagði um herðarnar, Fas. ii. 330.

SKAGI, a, m. [Shetl. *shaw* (as the *Shaw of Unst*)] — *a low cape or ness* (höfði is a *big head-land*); á lands-enda þann inn norðara eðr skagan, A. A. 276; millum konungs-garðs ok skagins við Ólafsklaustur, N. G. L. iii. 125; út-skagi: freq. in local names, Vendil-skagi or Jótlands-skagi, the *Skagerack*; the Skagi, the ness between the Skagafjörð and Húnaflói; the Skagi in Akraness: Skaga-strönd, Skaga-fjörðr, whence Skag-förðingr, m. pl. *the men from S.*; Skag-förðr, adj.

SKAK or **SKAKR**, n., q. *skvak* (?), [Engl. *squak*], a *noise*; gúra skak at e-m, *to bowl at*, Ann. 1305 (Hb.); gaf Sverrir konungur þeim gestum mikil skak, *he scolded them*, Fms. viii. 143 (skaktr, v. l.).

SKAKA, skek, skók, skóku, skekinn, [A. S. *scacan*; Engl. *shake*; Swed. *skaka*] — *to shake*; reyrr vindi skekinn, 625. 95; skekk (skak ek) hér skinnfeld hrokkinn, Orkn. (in a verse); skóku lóða, Hdm. 16; þeir skóku klæðin, ok hreyttu moldinni á þá þórð, Eb. 100 new Ed.; skak (imperat.) brott ór höfði þér duptr ok ósku, Stj. 208; sumir skóku at þeim vápn, Fms. i. 273; hann skekr at honum verði, Isl. ii. 364; lögðu á spjóts-odda ok skóku, Fms. x. 117; tóku þeir í hurðir ok skóku fjórum-sinum, Bær. 2; skaka höfuð, *to wag the head insultingly* (but hrista höfuð from surprise), Eb. 272, Lil. 53, Math. xxvii. 39; skaka vængi, Sól. 54; metaph., skaka ok skelfa, Stj. 132; alla þrótt væri skekinn ór þeim, Sturl. iii. 237; samliga er skekinn þvát ór yðr, Grett. 112; skekr ór líðinu alla æðru, Al. 25; skaka skellu at hrossi, *to shake a rattle*, Grág. i. 447; skaka strok, *to shake a churn*, *to churn*; fulla skekna maling, Luke vi. 38.

II. reflex. *hann hefir ekki skekisk í huginum*, *his courage has been unbaken*, Al. 145. **SKAKA**, u, f. *the block of butter from the churn* (smjör-skaka). 2. *skak*; gaf ek henni miklar skókur, Mar.

SKAKKA, að, *to balance*; in the phrase, skakka með e-m, or, skakka máli þeirra, *to interfere between fighters*, Fas. iii. 93, Þórð. 52; as also, skakka leik, *to interfere between two combatants* so as to decide the matter.

SKAKKI, a, m. a *disproportion*, *disparity*, *odd amount*; þann skakka er þar er á millum mun ek bæta, Bjarn. 55; skal Björn lúka Árna í skakka millum fyrr-greindra kúgilda, Dipl. v. 26; þau tva hundruð hundrða, sem fóru at skakka, *the odd hundreds*, Sturl. ii. 258; var jafnat sárum manna ok frumhlaupum, en bætt skakki, Eb. 212, Orkn. 224; þann skakka gat Ketill prestir niðrfeildan, Isl. i. 330.

SKAKKR, adj. *skew*, *wry*, *distorted* (rangr, q. v., is mostly used in a metaph. sense); hvárki vindr né skakkt, Krók. 42; ekki skakkt né hallt, 656 A. i. 33; skakkr eða lami, 656 B. 7; bar hann jafnan hallt höfuðit síðan, því var hann skakkr kallaðr, Orkn. 364; skakkar tenn, Skíða R.; skakkr á banni, *with a sprained leg*, Hým. 37; allit, skakdr ok skakkr: neut., skjóta augum í skakk, *to look awry*, Fbr. 71. II. metaph. *unequal*; sökkt mála-efni, Fms. iv. 332; þótt várir fundir hafi jafnan skakkr verit sakir fjölmennis, viii. 214; at góðr sjá sé heldr sökkt, *unequal*, *unjust*, Eg. 738. III. as a nickname, **Skakki** = Lat. *Claudius*: **Skakka-sköld**, a nickname. COMPS: skakkk-borinn, part. '*skew-born*,' *illegitimate*, Al. 29. skakkk-horn, n. a *diagonal*; í skakkhorn, *diagonally*, 415. 18. skakki-fótr, m. *wry leg*, Sturl. i. 60. skakkk-tennt, part. *wry-scaled*, Bárð. 178.

SKAKR, n. = skak, Fms. viii. v. l.

SKALL or **AKAL**, n., q. *skvall*, dropping the v, a *squall*, *noise*; skal ok klíðr, Mork. 100; menn heyruðu skall mikil ok óp djöfla ok ill læti, Barl. 178. 2. plur. sköll, *mocking*, *derision*; við sköll þau er Páll þótti góðr at sér, Sturl. ii. 46.

SKALLAT, n. *scarlet*; see skarlat.

SKALLI, a, m. [Old Engl. *scall*, *scald-head*], a *bald head*, Lv. 50; beran skallinn, Fms. xi. 132; strjúka um skallinn, Háv. 55; þóttu litáðir á mér skallinn, Lv. 109; tók Faxa nú at sárna skallinn, Fas. n. 451; stig upp, skalli, stig upp, s! Stj. 609 (2 Kings ii. 23); þat sé ek á skalla þeim inum mikla, at ..., Eg. 114. 2. *the thick end of a hammer*. Skalla-Grímr, *Grim the Bald*, Eg.

SKAMM, f. = skömm, Skáld H. 7. 63.

SKAMMA, að, [skömm], *to shame*, *disgrace*; hraktr ok skammadr, Sturl. iii. 11; þeir er vinir hennar höfuð drept ok skammadr, Fs. 85; *to scold*. II. reflex. *to be ashamed*, Fms. vi. 302, Hom. 10; skamm-

ask e-s, to be ashamed of a thing; skúa ok bróka skammisk engi maðr. Hm. 60, Sks. 744; ek skömdumk at vera nokviðr, 507 B, Bs. i. 469; mod. skammast síu, to blush, Sturl. i. 210; and skammast sín fyrir e-ð. 2. recipr. to scold, use bad language to one another.

skamm-feillinn, adj., in 6-skammfeillinn, impudent.
skamm-fullokr, m. shamefastness, Mar. 1028.
skamm-fulliga, adv. bashfully, Barl. 59.
skamm-fulligr, adj. [Dan. skamfuld], shamefast, bashful, Stj. 34, Art.
skamm-fyllask, t, to be ashamed, Stj. 34, Barl. 91, 165.
skamm-fylli, f. shame, blushing, Al. 80, 104, Th. 78.
skamm-fylling, f. bashfulness, Stj. 34, Barl. 173.
skamm-færa, ð, [Dan. skamfære], to spoil, cut short; skipit er skammfært ef eigi fylgja áramar, 673. 59; hestana háðuliga útleikna ok skammfærða, Fas. i. 90 (spoiled by cutting off the manes and tails).
skamm-lauss, adj. shameless, without shame; ætla ek at þú sér s. af þessu, 'tis no shame to thee, Eb. 160; þú góð kona, skammlaus ertu af mér, Bær. 17. 2. neut. not disgraceful; lízt mér þetta skammilaust, Korm. 192; er þat s. at þiggja ok veita stór högg, Fms. viii. 116, Hkr. i. 14; at skammilausu, without shame, Eg. 274.
skamm-liga, adv. shamefully, Sks. 503.
skamm-naktr, adj. shamefully naked, Sks. 504.
skamm-raun, f., Fms. iv. 264; read skapraun, see Ó. H. l. c.
skamm-samliga, adv. shamefully, Fs. 134, Al. 30, Sks. 503.
skamm-samligr, adj. shameful, disgraceful, Fs. 31, Stj. 585, Róm. 149.

SKAMB or **skambr**, skömm, skamt, adj., compar. skemri, superl. skemstr; usually spelt and sounded with mm before a vowel, but m before a consonant, [cp. Engl. scamped, of carpenter's work when ill-done];—short; var fötlegginn skamr, Fms. viii. 447; skammar 'ro skips rá (see rá, f.), Hm.; láta e-n höfði skemra, to make a head shorter, i. e. behead, Hým.; as a nickname, Atli inn Skammi, the Short, Eg.; not freq. in a local sense, except in the neut. skamt, en er þeir voru skamt komnir frá skála, Fb. i. 540; ok er þeir áttu skamt til garðsins, Eb. 60; hún bjó skamt frá Skalla-grími, Eg. 109; þaðan skamt á brott, 130; skamt í frá honum, Fms. x. 420, Fs. 37, Edda 29; um aðra hluti var skamt milli máls konunga (i. e. they did not dissent much), en þó gekk eigi sættin saman, Fms. x. 132; compar., var sú leiðin skemri, Eg. 576; órskot eða skemra, Grág. ii. 264; hann hljóp eigi skemra apr en fram, Nj. 29; þykki mér þat opt rjúfask er skemra er at fréttá enn slíkt, 259; þar er skemt var milli skógarins ok árinna, Eg. 276. II. temp. brief, short; skamma hríð, a short while, Nj. 6; til skamrar stundar, Hom. 107; skamma stund, Fb. ii. 103, passim; skömm ró, short rest, Am. 78 (Bugge); skamt mun nú mál okkat verða, short conversation, Hbl.; þóttu Antenor (dat.) skamt mál í munni verða, that A. spoke now this, now that, Bret. 80; eigi skemra mel en viku-stefnu, Grág. ii. 349; neut., skamt segir þú þá epur líf-daga várra, Fms. i. 311; eiga skamt eptir, skamt eptir ólífat, Sturl. i. 113, Nj. 85; at skamt skyli okkar í meðal, Nj. 114; þá mun þér skamt til afar-kosta, Ld. 222; hann kvæð skamt til þess, that would be presently, Fs. 72. 2. adverbially, skömmu, shortly, Hkr. iii. 454; nú var þessi atburðr skömmu, Anecd. 78; vildi konunginn skömmum samfast mæla við hann, short at a time, Ó. H. 71; sat hann skömmum við drykk, Fms. vii. 106; ef þú ert skömmum í sama stað, Al. 4; compar., mundi verða skemrum biskupalaust, ef tveir væri biskuparnir, Bs. i. 159; eigi skemrum en fimn nóttum, not shorter than five nights, N. G. L. i. 42; Gautr er með þorvaldi eigi skemrum en með Sigurði, Fær. 242; sem skemst, as short a while as possible, Nj. 251; also skemstu, very shortly, only a while ago, þá minning er nú baud ek þér skemstu, Mar.; fyrir skemstu, recently, Eg. 322, Fms. i. 223; nú fyrir skemstu, Fs. 72.

B. COMPS: **skam-bítli**, a, m. the short cross-beams in the roof.
skam-bragða, adv. shortly, soon, Hkr. i. 249. **skam-dogi**, n. the 'short day,' Midwinter-day, Lat. bruma, Landn. 140, Bs. i. 350, Fb. i. 539.
skam-fótr, m. short-foot, a nickname, Gisl. 33. **skam-góðr**, adj. good for but a brief time; s. vermir, a warmth that will not last long.
skam-háls, m. short-neck, a nickname, Fms. ix. 14.
skam-hyginn, adj. (-hygni, f.), = skam-sýnn, Barl. 55. **skam-höndungr**, m. short-band, a nickname, Landn. **skam-leikr**, m. shortness; s. várs lífs, 1812. 20. **skam-leitr**, adj. short-faced, Grett. 90 A.
skam-lífi, n. the being short-lived, Fms. vi. 229, Hkr. i. 251. **skam-lífr**, adj. short-lived, Fms. xi. 329, Dropl. 6.
skam-minnigr, adj. short of memory, Fms. viii. 241. **skam-mell**, n. short speech, brevity, Stj. 41. **skam-rif**, n. pl. the short ribs, the lower part of the breast, the brisket, Dipl. v. 18, Fb. ii. 103; metaph., skamrifa-mikill, stout, fat, Grett. 148 A. **skam-rækr**, adj. having a short memory for revenge, Fms. v. 325, MS. 656 B. 2.
skam-sképtr, part. short-shafted, Sks. 386, Fms. viii. 429, x. 363.
skam-stafa, að, to abbreviate. **skam-stöfun**, f. abbreviation.
skam-sfni, f. short-sightedness (only in a metaph. sense), Sls. 11, 302, 623, 667, Gbl. 162. **skam-sfnd-ligr**, adj. = skamsýnn, Fms. viii. 301, Sks. 376. **skam-sfnn**, adj. short-sighted, foolish, only metaph.

(narsýnn in a bodily sense), Fms. viii. 17, Sks. 248, Anecd. 10, Gbl. 44.
skam-sotr, adj. short of stay; skamsæta ætla ek honum þá laug, Sturl. ii. 99. **skam-talaðr**, part. short-spoken, Fms. viii. 304, Eg. 62.
skam-vaxinn, part. short of growth, of crops, Ann. 827.
skam-vís, adj. short of wit, foolish, Sks. 292. **skamm-móð**, f. a short duration; mun þér þetta draga til skammæðar, it will not last thee long, Þóðr. 23. **skamm-ælligr**, adj. short-lived, fleeting, brief; s. líf, Fms. i. 225; s. gleði, Greg. 42; gjndir skammæliga hluta, 677. 4; hann kvæð hann skammæligan (short-lived), Sturl. i. 145. **skamm-ær**, adj. (-æ, -ætt), short-lived; s. sigr, Fms. ii. 10 (Fs. 90); skame lyti, Mk. 19; skammætt ríki, short-lived power, opp. to everlasting, 677. 7; Teitr varð skammær, Fms. vii. 40; munum skammær, Am. 29 (Bugge).
skamta, að, [from skammr], to share, dole out, portion, esp. of food at meals to the household; skamta fólkinu; skamta í búrinu; skamta e-m úr hnefa.

skamtaðar-erendi, n., read skapnaðar-erendi (q. v.), Lv. 79.
skamtr, m. [cp. Engl. scant], a share, portion; setja e-m skamt, Róm. 122; skörmum skamti, in short measure, scantily, Nikdr. 68; þá hefir hann skamt logit á hendr sér, N. G. L. i. 73.

SKAP, n. [A. S. ge-sceap; Engl. shape; cp. Germ. be-schaffen];—prop. shape, form. II. state, condition; at því skapi, in the same proportion, Rb. 96; nú ferr at því skapi um alla öldina, 62; hélt þat vel skapi, meðan hún lifði, it kept in a good state whilst she lived, Bs. i. 129; því hefir haldit skapi, it has held its shape, remained unchanged, Jd. 3; under this head come comps denoting lawful, right, skap-drottinn, -þing, -daði, -arf, -bæstendr, -þiggendr, see below.

III. condition of mind, temper, mood, Fs. 128; ek kann skapi Hrafnkels, Hrafn. 27; högværr í skapi, Nj. 2; miitt skap er eigi betra enn til meðallags, Þóðr.; hennar skap er svá stórt, at ..., 307; Högni er nú mjök reidr ok illu skapi, in an angry mood, 321; mod., í illu skapi, cp. vesall maðr ok illa skapi (ill-tempered), Hm. 21, where skapi seems to be used as an adjective; vera við e-s, skap, to be after one's mind, Finn. 262; hön svarar sem hennar var skap til, Fbr. 137; er ok varkunn á at þvíleikir hlutir liggi í miklu rúmi þeim er nokkurir eru skapi, Fms. iv. 80; kofarn í skapi, ... illr í skapi, ill-tempered; góðr í skapi, good-tempered; at þeir hafi illa borit sik, svá at þeim hafi nálaga í allt skap komit, áðr enn létti, so that at last they almost cried, Gisl. 39; vera lítill í skapi, of small mind, faint-hearted, Hrafn. 30; ef þeir væri svá litlir í skapi at þeir þyrði eigi, K. þ. K. 94; hafa ekki skap til e-s, to have no mind to, Nj. 202; nú hefi ek beðit hér þá stund er ek fæ mér skap til, Ld. 256, cp. Ó. H. 47; honum rann í skap, ok reiddisk hann, Fms. vi. 212; ef þat væri feðr hennar eigi móti skapi, Eg. 36, Fms. ix. 244; óvinsæll ok lítt við alþýðu skap, unpopular, Fs. 63; enginn má við mik skapi koma, Lv. 22; þat fannsk á, at henni þótti þetta mjök í móti skapi, Ld. 88; þat væri mér næst skapi, I should have a great mind for, 86; vera e-m vel at skapi, to be to one's mind, Fs. 16, Fms. vi. 304; göra e-m e-t til skaps, to do a thing to please one, humour him, Eg. 65, Nj. 198; e-m býr e-t í skapi, to brood over, plan, Ó. H. 31.

COMPS: **skaps-annmarki**, a, m. fault of temper or mind, the bad side of one's character, Sturl. i. 146, Fms. iv. 382. **skaps-höfn**, f. mind, disposition; þeir feðgar voru ólíkir í skaphöfnum, Fms. viii. 447, MS. 655 xi. 2; hann nemti eigi at hafa Erlend suðr þar lengr fyrir skaphafnar sakir, for the sake of his distemper, Sturl. i. 165. **skaps-löstr**, m. = skaplostr, Sturl. i. 146. **skaps-munir**, m. pl. mind, temper, disposition, Eb. 110, Sd. 188, Hrafn. 24, Isl. ii. 22, Fms. iii. 195, v. 341.

B. Plur. sköp, what is 'shaped' for one or fated, one's fate; fkr gengr of sköp Norna, Km. 24; eigi má sköpunum renna; sköpum víðr manngi, Am.; fátt er sköpum ríkra, Fs. 23; eigi má við sköpunum sporna, 26; mæla verðr einhverft skapanna málum, Gisl. 17; ill sköp, ill fate; góð sköp, good luck, Korm. (in a verse); rík sköp, the mighty weird, Kormak; skiptu sköp, doom decided, Sturl. (in a verse); at sköpum = Gr. xavð μοίρα, Yt. 9, Gg. 4, N. G. L. i. 204; ok gaf honum nær líf með sköpum, he escaped almost by a miracle, bad a narrow escape, Fb. ii. 23. 2. a curse, fatality; þá er konunga-börn urðu fyrir stjúpnaðra sköpum (curse), Fms. viii. 18; ó-sköp or ú-sköp, an ill fate, fatality, Hm. 97, Korm. 208, 240, Al. 129; verða fyrir ú-sköpum, Edda 11, Fas. i. 130 (of evil spells); ú-skapa verk, an evil deed which one is fated to do, iii. 406; vé-sköp, holy ordinance, Vsp. 2. sköpin (with the article), the genitals, Fms. v. 346, Ann. 1426, Edda (pref., of Saturn), Barl. 136, Fas. iii. 387, Bs. i. 466. **skapa-dögr**, n. one's fated day of death; engi kemsk yfir sitt s., a saying, Fs. 39.

O. = skaf, q. v.; fimn hlöus víðar ok þrjú skapa, N. G. L. i. 240, ii. 110, v. 1. 15.

SKAPA, the forms of this word vary much; there was a strong form, skapa, sköp, but defective, for only the pret. (sköp, sköpu) remains; the other tenses follow the weak form skapa, að (of the first weak conjugation), which is freq. in old writers, while it is the only form in mod. usage. 2. there are also remains of another weak verb, sköpja (answering to Goth. skapjan), to which belong the pret. skapði, part. skapðr, skaptr; the infin. skopia, however, only occurs in a few instances, Kormak, D. I. i. 243. l. 31 (H. E. iv. 154), Bs. i. 734; 22

also the pres. part. *skepjandi* (in *ein-skepjandi*): [Ulf. *skapjan* = *scribere*; A. S. and Hel. *scapan*; Engl. *shape*; O. H. G. *skapen*; Germ. *schaffen*; Dan. *skabe*.]

B. To *shape, form, mould*, which is the original sense; *takit einn trédrumb, ok skapit þar af líkneskjur*, Barl. 165: the saying, *engi skapar sik sjálfir*, Grett. 103 new Ed.; á hverfanda hveli vóru þeim hjórtu sköpuð, Hm. 83; Skíðblaðni að skapa, to *shape (build) the ship S.*, Gm. 43; skeppja skil, to *shape one's words*, Korm. 164 (in a verse).

2. to *make*; ór Ymis holdi var jörð um sköpuð, Vpm. 21; áðr væri jörð sköpuð, 29: to *create*, Guð skóp allar skepnur senn, Rb. 78; Guðs er mik sköp, Fms. i. 3; með þeim hætti er Kristur hefir skapat, iv. 175; sá maðr er Guð sköpuð fyrstan í heim þenna, Hom. (St.); mörgum þeim hlutum er skapara-spekðin sköpuð, 677. 2; í upp-hafi skapði Guð himin og jörð, Gen. i. 1, passim.

3. to *shape for one, assign as one's fate or destiny*, as denoting also what is natural or inborn; ek skapa honum þat, at hann skal eigi lífa lengr en kerti þat brennar, er upp er tendrat hjá sveininum, Fas. i. 341; s. e-m aldr, to *shape one's future life, of the weird-sisters*; Normir kómu þær er öðlingi aldr um sköpu, Hkv. i. 2; at eigi skapi Hallgerðr þér aldr (ironic.), Nj. 57; einu sinni var mér aldr skapadr ok alls líf um lagit, Skm. 13; skapa e-m kaldan aldr, to *shape one a cold age*, i. e. to *make life sad*, Korm.; var þér þat skapat, at ..., Hkv. 2. 26; af þeim væri þat skapadr, if that was fated to them, Grág. i. 368; syni þínu verðra sæla sköpuð, bliss is not fated to thy son, Skv. 2. 6; mun engi renna undan því sem honum er skapat, Grett. 159 new Ed.; mér var skapat at eiga hana, Bjarn. (in a verse); láta skapadr skera, let doom decide, Fms. viii. 88; láta skeika at sköpuðu, to let things go their own course, ii. 112; vera at sköpuðu, to be according to the course of nature, Eg. 82; mun þat svá fara sem minnr er at sköpuðu, Sturl. iii. 7 (sköp).

4. to *appoint, fix*; at þórolftr hafði sjálf sér þar laun fyrir skapit, Tb. bad taken the reward himself, Eg. 63 A; ok þar sinn hag eptir skapa, Hom. 68; s. e-m viti, to impose a fine or penalty; sklit viti á honum at s. fyrir þat á sitt höf sem karlmanni, ef ..., Ld. 136; ok væri henni sjálf-skapat viti, self-inflicted punishment, 140; s. honum áttíttar-gríð af því þingi ór landeign konungs værs, N. G. L. i. 13; þá skal s. þeim leidar-lengd, 32; skapði hún svá skær, Am. 48; þá eina fjár-muni er ek skapa þér, wíðic I grant thee, Hrafn. 21; skapa sinn hug eptir e-u, Hom.; segja svá skapada sök fram, Grág. i. 39, Nj. 110; berum vér svá skapadan nlu búa kvíð, 238.

5. to *shape, trim, the beard, hair*; var skegg skapat, Rm. 15; breiðleitr ok vel farit andlittinu, optast skapat skegg, Fms. viii. 447; bandingjar ok útlagar láta ekki hár sitt skapa ok skera, Stj. 202; Cato skar aldrei hár sitt né skapadi skegg, Róm. 190; með saugum búnaði ok á-skapaðu skeggi, Stj. 538.

6. special phrases; skapa skeið, prop. to *'shape a race, take a run'*; þetta dýr skapadi skeið at oss, Al. 169; Jökull skapar at skeið, Fs. 51 (see v. l., so undoubtedly the vellum Vh., not skopa); skjaldmærin skapadi skeið, ok mtladi at hlaupa eptir honum, en er hún kom á bakkan varð henni bilt, Fas. ii. 553; whence in later vellums and in mod. usage, skopa skeið, 183 (l. c.). Gisl. 69.

II. reflex. to *take shape, grow*; þá mátti hann eigi skilja né skapask til trúar, 655 ix. B. 1; svá skapadisk ok Kristinn ór síðu ens krossfesta Krists, 656 C. 25; freista, hve þá skapisk, how things will shape themselves, Fms. viii. 421; vildi þórgautr þá fara aptr, þótti ekki at skapask, iv. 112; Ámundi kvad jarl á-áhlýðinn ok mun lítið at skapask, little will come out of it, Orkn. 40; hafði mjök skapask um bygðir, Sd. 128; at nú skyli nokkut skapask at með oss, Fms. ix. 509; ef nokkut má at skapask, if any opportunity should arise, Eb. 186.

skapán and **sköpun**, f. a *shape, form*; fríðr at allri skapan, Fms. ii. 19; líkr móður sinni at skaplyndi ok sköpun, iii. 195; þú, prestur, spurðir mik, hveru þeir menn væri í skapan sem líkr er stjórinn ..., sá er gráleitr ok þunnleitr sem þú ert, Bs. i. 797: an order, precept, H. E. i. 386: allit, skapan ok skipan, Stj. 5.

II. creation; Adam ok Eva á fyrsta degi sinnar skapanar, Stj. 41: passim in mod. usage, esp. in the Bible, Pass., Vidal.; sköpunar verk, creation.

skap-arfi, a, m. a *right, lawful heir*, Grág. i. 177, D. N. iii. 311, 472.

skap-arfr, m. = *skaparfi*; þá falli undir hennar réttan skaparfi, D. N. iv. 469; cp. the phrase, var þá margr óskapar-arfr kirkju-fjanna, the gleebs went into wrong hands, Bs. ii. 242.

skap-arfuni, a, m. = *skaparfi*, K. þ. K. (begin. in Cod. Reg.)

skapari, a, m. (*skapari*, 623. 22), prop. a *'shaper'*, but only used in a Biblical sense, the *Maker, Creator*, Edda (pref.), MS. 677. 2: freq. in mod. usage, the Bible, Pass., Vidal., Hymns; e. g. Skapari himins og jarðar, Skapari stjarna Herra hreinn, Einn Guð skapari allra sá, etc.

skap-bráðr, adj. *hot-headed*, Nj. 219, Valla L. 203; e-m verðr skap-brátt, to lose one's temper, Grett. 117 A.

skap-brestr, m. a *fault of temper or mind*, Hkr. iii. 274 (of insanity).

skap-bætrendr, part. pl. *lawful payers of weregild*, Grág. ii. 178.

skap-bætrir, m. *'mind-betterer'*; þat var mælt at hann væri engi s. Hallgerði, Nj. 16.

skap-dauði, adj., prop. *dying his destined death*; hann er s., Am. 57 (Fas. i. 218).

skap-deild, f. *good nature*, Nj. 139, v. l.; hann var lítill skapdeidar-maðr, he was but little master of his temper, Grett. 90.

skap-dróttinn, m. a *lawful master*, a law term, N. G. L. i. 13. 32, 33. 211-213.

skap-erfingi, a, m. = *skaparfi*, K. þ. K. 3.

skap-farinn, part. *disposed, tempered*, Nj. 256, Ó. H. 175.

skap-fátt, n. adj., in the phrase, e-m verðr s., to lose one's temper, Eb. 198, Isl. ii. 321, þorf. Karl. 220, Grett. 116.

skap-feldr, adj. to one's mind, agreeable, Fms. vi. 110, ix. 35, xi. 78, Eg. 265, Sturl. i. 14.

skap-felligr, adj. *id.*, Nj. 191; s. í andliti, well-shapen in face, handsome, Isl. ii. 203.

skap-ferð, f. = *skapferli*, Barl. 27: **skap-ferði**, n., Fms. vi. 54. Isl. ii. 217, 323, Nj. 49, 61.

skap-ferli, n. *disposition of mind, temper, character*, Nj. 60, 61, Fms. ii. 154.

skap-glíkr, adj. *alike in character or temper*, Glúm. 326: **skap-líkr**, *id.*, Eg. 175, Nj. 66, Fbr. 16, Ó. H. 13.

skap-góðr, adj. *good-natured, gentle, cheerful*, Nj. 68; e-m er skap-gott, to be in good spirits, Fb. i. 540.

skap-guði, n. *good nature*, Sks. 670 B.

skap-gæfr, adj. *gentle of mood*, Fms. vi. 109.

skap-harðr, adj. *harsh of mood, severe*, Nj. 16.

skap-heimakr, adj. *foolish*, Korm. 32.

skap-hægr, adj. *meek, gentle*, Fs. 34.

skap-höfn, f., esp. in pl. *sentiments, disposition, temper*, Eb. 88, Clem. 32 (skapshöfn).

skap-illr, adj. *ill-tempered*, Nj. 32, Korm. 142, Boll. 352, Skíða R. 62.

skap-ílleka, u, f. *evil-mindedness*, Art. 69.

skap-lag, n. a *'law-due'* tax; hvárki s. né skylda, D. N. i. 59.

skap-lelkr, m. = *skaplyndi*, Höfuðl.

skap-léttr, adj. *light-minded, cheerful*: neut., e-m er skaplétt, to be in good spirits, O. H. 58.

skap-líga, adv. *duly, fitly, as it ought to be*, Am. 75.

skap-lígr, adj. [Engl. *shapely*], *shapely, handsome*; kona stór vexti en þó skaplig, Grett. 143 new Ed.

2. *suitable, due, meet*, Fms. vi. 176; hús svá miklit at þér sé skapligt (suitable) at hvíla í, xi. 4; kenningar hans vóru skapligar ok skemtilugar, his teachings were suitable and un-structive, Bs. i. 164; sem skapligt var, as was due, Ld. 32: *due, meet, deserved*, skapligt erendi, Fms. viii. 90, Eb. 84; hann mun þykkjask eiga við oss skapligan fund, Fms. i. 309 (x. 356).

skap-lundaðr, adj. *disposed, tempered*, Hkr. i. 47.

skap-lyndi, f. *mind, temper, disposition*, Nj. 112, Eg. 34, 84, 192.

Fms. vi. 431, vii. 113, 150, Isl. ii. 217, Lv. 24, Ó. H. 32; slíkt er ekki við s. þorsteins, 'tis not as all to Tb.'s mind, Isl. ii. 216; nær minn s., Fms. i. 42; hafa ekki s. til, he could not bear, was too proud to do it, Ó. H. 47, Eg. 535; þó at þú görir þik svá fyrir skaplyndar (sic) sakir, for humour's sake, Háv. 43 new Ed.

skap-löstr, m. a *fault in mind, temper or character*, Fms. i. 33, Ó. H. 174, 175: *depravity of mind*, Sturl. i. 146.

skap-mikill, adj. *proud of mind*, Bret. 80, 92, Fms. vi. 193, xi. 78.

skap-munuð, f. *an affection of the mind*, Hom. (St.)

skapnaðr, m. a *shape, form*, freq. in mod. usage.

2. *what is due, propriety*; mér þykkir jafnt s. at verki komi verka í mót, Hrafn. 46; skapnaðr-eyrendi, a due errand, Fms. viii. 90, 211, Lv. 79; skape-aðar virðing, due honour, Eg. 739.

skap-próðr, adj. *well-disposed, generous*, Bs. i. 619.

-skapr, m. [Germ. *-schaft*], inflexive, see Gramm.

skap-raun, f. *'a mind's trial, provocation, whatsoever causes grief or indignation'*; hrelling ok s., Hrafn. 15; til skapraunar við e-u, Rd. 184; gora mönnum s., Fms. ii. 13; hafa s. af e-u, Nj. 68; þola s., Fms. iv. 264; mér er s. að því, I am grieved, indignant at it.

skaprauna-laust, adj.; ok er mér eigi s., not without cause for provocation to me, Nj. 152.

skapraunar-minna, adj. compar. *less offensive*, Hrafn. 30.

skapraunar-örð, n. *provoking language*, Nj. 83.

skap-rauna-samlíga, adv. *in a provoking manner*, Sturl. iii. 123.

skap-rauna, að, with dat. (s. e-m), to vex, tease, provoke, Dropl. 15; impers., honum skapraunaði, he was vexed, Háv. 50.

skap-skípan, f. a *change of mind*, Bs. i. 537.

skap-skípti, n. a *change of mind*, Hrafn. 17, Sturl. iii. 142.

skap-stórr, adj. *proud of mind*, Nj. 16, Ld. 22, 286, Eg. 598, Fms. vii. 175, Ó. H. 15, 53, 98.

skap-styggr, adj. *irritable, excited*, Eb. 258, Grett. 76 new Ed.

SKAPT, n., or better *skapt*, [A. S. *scapt*; Engl. *shaft*; Dan. *skaf*; from *skafa*]:—prop. a *'shaved stick'*; a *shaft, missile*, Hm. 127; skapti réttara, Gsp., Darr. 3, Gm. 9, Rm. 34, Fas. i. 173; this original sense is obsolete in prose (for Fas. i. 173 is a paraphrase from a lost poem), except in the metaph. and allit. phrase, skjóta skapti, Stj. 644, Odd. 23, El. 103; skjóta skapti í móti e-m, to shoot a shaft against, to withstand (cp. reisa rönd við e-m); at engi maðr mundi skapti skjóta í móti honum, Fms. vii. 210, xi. 344, Ld. 214; as also in the law phrase, skipta

jörðu með skapti, *to measure land with a spear*, Gpl. 286. 2. of a shaft-shapen thing, *a camel's tail*, Fms. ix. 482: *the beam in a weaver's loom*, Darr. 2; skaptið upp af bettinum, of a high-raised hood, Karl. 178, 286: the shaft by which a top is spun, in skapt-kringla: the phrase, *synisk mér sem hann muni ekki þar lengi gengit hafa skapta muninn*, Lv. 33.

3. a *bundle, baf*, of an axe, hammer, knife, *the shaft* or *pole* of a spear or the like; var skaptið (of an axe), svart af reyki, Eg. 183: of a spear-shaft, K. þ. K. 96; hafði Ólafir skaptið (*the pole*) en Hrappir spjótið (*the spear's head*), Ld. 98; sviðu... járnavast skaptið, Sturl. i. 63; this is the common Icel. sense of the word.

II. in local names, Skapt-á, *Sbaft-river*, [cp. the Scot. and Engl. name *Sbafto*]; whence Skaptár-fell (sounded Skapta-fell, cp. *Sbaft-fell* in Westmoreland); Skaptár-fells-þing (sounded Skapta-fells-þing); whence Skaptár-fellingar, m. pl. *the men from S.*, Landn.; Skaptár-jökull, Skaptár-fells-jökull. 2. Skapti, a *shaft-maker* (?), as a nickname, and since as a pr. name, Landn.

skapt-hár, adj. *'shaft-big'*, above the horizon, of the sun in the early morning; til þess sól er skapthá, K. þ. K. 94, defined 96.

skap-tíðr, adj. *to one's mind, agreeable*; þau létu sér skaptitt allt þat er gott var, 625. 83; þess-konar átrúnað sem oss er ó-skaptiðr, Ísl. ii. 391.

skap-ker, n., the older and truer form is *skap-ker*, Gm. 25 (Bugge, see the foot-note), Ó. H. 30, Edda i. 128 (Cod. Reg.), N. G. L. i. 31; the later and erroneous form is *skapt-ker*, Edda (Ub. l. c.), Eg. 24, Gisl. 166, Fb. ii. 33 (a v. l. to Ó. H. 30), Fms. vi. 241: [the word is therefore not derived from skapt, but from *skappa* = Germ. *schöpfen*]:—*the large vessel in the hall from which the horns (cups) were filled* (= Gr. *σπάρη*); þat var horn þóris ok hafði hann unnit (*emptied it*) ok ætlaði þá at bera til skaptkers, Fms. vi. 241, cp. Yngl. S. ch. 14; for the other references see above.

skapt-kringla, v. f. a *top*, Nj. 253, Karl. 255, (mod. skoppa-kringla.)

skap-lausa, adj. *without a handle*, Fbr. 96, Stj. 544 (of a spear).

skaptz, part. *minded*; litt við alþýðu skaptz (skap?), Krók. 38.

skap-tré, a. (thus in the vellum), a *flour-bin* (?), into which flour is poured, Gs. 22.

skapular, u. [for. word], mid. Lat. *scapulare*, Mar.

skap-vandr, adj. *difficult of temper*; einlyndr ok s., Nj. 184.

skap-vani, adj. *lacking in temper*, Fær. 245.

skap-vargr, m. a *warrior*.

skap-varr, adj. *wary of temper, discreet*, Lv. 23.

skap-pokkr, adj. *agreeable, engaging*.

skap-þingjandi, part. a *lawful receiver of wergild*, Grág. ii. 175; opp. to skapþætandi.

skap-þing, n. an *ordinary assembly or parliament*; á helgaðu skap-þingi, Grág. ii. 96; skapping þrjú, várþing, alþingi, leið, i. 163.

skap-þungt, n. adj. *depressed in spirit*; e-m er s., to be depressed in mind, Nj. 11, Fb. i. 451, Fas. 107.

skar, n. the *snuff* of a candle or lamp; taka skarið af ljósinu, to take the snuff off; blakta á skari, to flicker.

SKARA, að, [skör], to *jut out*; þá skaraði ofan léinn, Korm. 38; skara fram úr, to *stand out*, Lat. *eminere*; fram-úr-skarandi, *eminent*.

3. to *poke the fire*; en þeirri ósku sköruðu þeir allri út, they raked the ashes out, Eb. 316; skara eld, to *poke the fire*, Fas. ii. 109; skara að eldinum, id. (skörungur, a *poker*); hann skaraði til spjótt-skaptinu, be *poked with the spear-pole*, 558; hann skaraði þá upp undir fót-borðit, Gisl. 31.

II. [Shetl. to *skare*; Dan. *skarre*], as a shipwright's term, to *clinch* the planks of a boat, so that the lower edge of every plank overlaps the upper edge of the plank below it (hence *skar-súð, clinch-work*).

2. skarað skjöldum, a *row of shields* (formed like a 'wall of shields'), Al. 47;—chiefly used of ships, whose gunwale was lined with shields from stem to stern, var skarat skjöldum milli stafna, Grett. 97, Ld. 68; skipin voru sköruð skjöldum á bæði börð, Fms. i. 100.

skara, u. f. a *little shovel* for raking the fire.

skar-band, n. [skör], a *'bead-ribbon'*, fillat, Nj. 46, Fas. iii. 307, Mag. 32.

skar-böndingr, or better *skar-mendingr*, m. the name of a cope, Bs. i. 77; but skarmandi, 830.

SKARÐ, n. [A. S. *scard*; Engl. *shard*; Germ. *scharte*; Dan. *skard*];—a *notch, chink* in the edge of a thing; skörd vöru fallin í sverðit, Fas. 62; þá beit Egill skarð ór horninu, Eg. 605; skarð í vör, a *bare-lip*, Fms. x. 88; skarð í vör Skíða, Sd.; of the moon, hvel á tungli er nær sölu, en skarð firt, Rb. 452 (skarðr máni); leysi af með skinni, eðr leysi skarð ór skinni, Gpl. 448. 2. an *empty, open place*, in a row; skarð fyrir skildi (see skjöldr), Fas. iii. 42, 43; betra er oss skarð ok missa í flota Ólafs, Hkr. i. 334; nú ef skörd verða á, þá skal ármaðr þau skörd bæta, N. G. L. i. 101; skarð í ætt e-s, Fas. 6; höggva skarð í ætt e-s, Eg. 475 (metaphor from a fence); var nú úhægt at verja þat skarð er þessir höfðu staðit, Fms. x. 361; en ef þeir synja þér manntals, þá máttu telja skörd (*loss of right, deficiency*) á hendr þeim,

N. G. L. i. 98; ef skríða skal í þat skarð sem Ormr reytti af þér, Ölk.

36. 3. [cp. Cumbrian *Scarf-gap*], a *mountain pass*, Ölk. 37; vestr yfir skördin, Fas. 41; austr um skörd, Skíða R.; hamra-skarð, fjall-skarð, q. v.; freq. in local names, Skarð, Skörd; Skarð-verjar, m. pl. *the men from Skarð*, Sturl. i. 199; Skarða-leið, *the way through the Skörd*, iii. 15; Skarðs-höfðr, Skarð-strönd, Vatnsdals-skarð, Ljósavatns-skarð, Haukadals-skarð, Kerlingar-skarð, Geita-skarð, Landu., map of Icel. skarða-lausa, adj. *wole, undiminished*, D. N.

skarði, a. m. a *nickname, bare-lip*; í efri vör hans var skarð, því var hann kallaðr þorgils skarði, Sturl. iii. 122, cp. Korm.

II. a *freq.* Dan. pr. name on the Runic script. Skarð-borg, *Scarborough*, Korm.

skarðr, part. *diminished*; hinn skarði máni, *the crescent moon*, Vkv. 6; með skarða skjöldu, with *'sheared,' backed shields*, Hkm. 9; the phrase, hafa, bera... skarðan hlut, to *have a 'sheared lot,' not to get one's share, to be worsted*, Ísl. ii. 315, Am. 100; sitja margir af skördum hlut fyrir þér, Ó. H. 150; menn munu eigi una svá skördum hlut við þik, Fær. 160.

SKARFR, m. [Shetl. *scarf*; Scot. *sears*];—properly the *green cormorant, pelicanus graculus*, L., Edda (Gl.); topp-skarfr, *the crested cormorant, p. ater capite cristato*, Eggert Itin. 554; dila-skarfr, *the common cormorant, p. carbo*, L., Eggert Itin. 556, passim; also of other sea-fowl, grá-s., *the grey gull, larus canus*, L., Eggert Itin. 555;—as a nickname, Dropl. 21, Landn., Dipl. ii. 5. II. freq. in local names, Skarfa-klettur, Skarfa-hóll. skarfa-kál, n., botan. *coclearia, scarvy-grass*, Eggert Itin. 321, a plant which grows on rocky sea-shores, good against scorbutic diseases.

skari, a. m. a *snuffr*, Pm. 31; elda-skari, Magn. Ólafsson.

skari, a. m. [Germ. *schaar*; Dan. *skare*], a *host, troop*, esp. a *procession*; Spes ok hennar skari, Grett. 161 A, Fas. iii. 359, Bs. ii. 122; engla skari, a *host of angels*, D. N. ii. 166, freq. in mod. usage.

skari-fífill, m., see fífill.

skark, n. a *noise, tumult*, Fms. vi. 248, Dropl. 30.

skarkali, a. m. = skark; skarkala mikill, *the making a great noise*, Fas. ii. 330; spelt skarkjali, iii. 399.

skark-samligr, adj. *tumultuous*, Edda ii. 428.

skarlat (skarlak, skallat, skarlak = skarlat), n., Fb. ii. 75, 273; skarlatan, n. id., D. N. iv. 363, N. G. L. iii. 205, 208, [for. word; Engl. *scarlet*; Dan. *skarlaget*];—*scarlet*, Sks. 287, Sturl. iii. 132; kyrtill af skallati, Fms. vi. 358; hekla gör af skarlati, ii. 70; skarlats kápa, Ld. 330, Ó. H. 31; skarlats klæði, Nj. 48, Ld. 330, Ó. H. 153; skarlats kyrtill, Nj. 24, Fms. vii. 143; skarlats möttull, -skikkja, x. 271, Nj. 48, 169, Bs. i. 636.

skarn, n. [Dan. *skarn*; cp. Gr. *σάρξ, sárax*], *dung*; einn ók skarni á hóla, Nj. 67; *grime, dirt*, freq. in mod. usage, þvo af sér skarnið. skarn-sökinn, adj. *showing dirt*; skörnugr, adj. *dirty*.

skar-nagli, a. m. a *clinch-nail*; see skara II.

skarp-egg, adj. *keen-edged*, Fbr. 143.

skarp-leiki, a. m. *keenness, acuteness*, of the mind, freq. in mod. usage.

skarp-leitr, adj. *sharp-featured*, Nj. 33, Orkn. 66, Fms. vii. 321, Sd.

147, þidr. 178.

skarp-liga, adv. *sharply*; szkja at s., Finnb. 352; skjóta s., Am. 42; *keenly, acutely*, svara s., freq. in mod. usage.

skarp-ligr, adj. *keen*, of intellect, freq. in mod. usage.

SKARPR, sköpr, skarpt, adj.; [A. S. *searp*; Engl. *sharp*; Germ. *scharf*; akin to skorpinn, related to a lost strong verb];—*sharp*, prop. *scorched or pinched from dryness*; með skörpum reipum, with *hard ropes* (of ropes of skin), Stj. 416; því hardara er hann brautsk, því skarpara varð bandit, Edda 20; skarpar álar, Ls. 62; skarpr belgr, a *stripped skin*, Hm. 135; sköpr skrydda, Gd. 34; skarpr skinn-stakkr, Fas. ii. 147; skarpr fiskr (mod. *harðr*), a *dried fish*, Bs. i. 209, 365, 367, H. E. ii. 130; sköpr skreid, id., i. 457. II. metaph. *sharp, barren* (Engl. farmers speak of a *sharp gravel*); landit er skarpt ok lítið matland, Fms. vii. 78; eiga skarpan kost, to *have small fare*; það er skarpt um, *dearth*, want (cp. Engl. *sharp-set*).

2. *sharp, bitter*; sköpr deila, Stj. 234; hin skarpa skálmöld, Sturl. (in a verse); skarpt éi, Edda (Ht.); sköpr skæra, Fms. vi. 64 (in a verse); taka skarpara á, to *pull sharper*, Gs. 19; s. í sókn, Trist. 3. *keen, sharp*, of a weapon; sköpr sverð, þidr. 322; skarpr geirr, Gs. 14; skarpr brandr, Rekst. 6; skarpr hamarr, Haustl.;—*keen, acute*, of the intellect, hann er skarpr, flug-skarpr; ó-skarpr, *dull*, freq. in mod. usage.

III. in pr. names, Skarp-héðinn, prop. *'parched goat-skin'*, see Nj. skarpr-skyngr, adj. *sharp-eyed*.

skarp-vara, u. f. *'sharp-ware,' dried fish*, D. N. iv. 152, Munk. 154.

skarp-vaxinn, part. *sharp-grown, gaunt and bony*, Sturl. i. 8.

skarp-vitr, adj. *sharp-witted*.

skarr, m. [cp. skæra], a *skirmish, tumult*; skarr í Dýra-firði, Fb. iii. 573; þótti honum illa er þeir höfðu farit með skari nokkurum (nokkuru Ed.) at Böðvari, Sturl. iii. 231; gör skarr at Krókálf í Skagafirði, Ann. 1305;—the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.).

SKARS, sounded skass (? gender), [cp. skyrri and skersa], a *monster, ogress, giantess*, Hdl. 39, Hkv. Hjörv. 23, Hkv. i. 38; hjálm-skars, *the*

skaris
of the
vlg.

'*beim-agre*' = an axe, Lex. Poët.: in mod. usage of a romping lass, þú ert mesta skass!

SKARSL, n. [skara], n. the snuff of a candle (= skar), Konr. 13.

SKAR-ÚÐR, f. [skara], clinch-work (see skara II), opp. to fellir-údr, in which the edges are fitted together.

SKART, n. show, finery; búa sik í (við) skart, Fms. vii. 321, Ld. 194; fara með dramb ok skart, Edda 108; höfuð-búnaðar skart, Sks. 225; skarts-kona, a dressy woman; skarts-maðr, a dandy, Eb. 256, Fms. vii. 219; berjask af skarti, Þiðr. 148; skart eðr skraut, Bs. i. 92: as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 184 C.

skarta, að, to dress fine, Bs. ii. 450.

skartari, a, m. a vain boaster, Karl. 284; hence are prob. corrupted the mod. gort and gortari, q. v.

skart-samliga, adv. finely; búinn s., Fas. i. 80.

skart-samligr, adj. showy, dressy, Stj. 142, Fas. iii. 77.

skart-samr, adj. dressy, Str. 9, Fms. ii. 169.

skar-öx, f. a carpenter's adze, opp. to bolöx.

SKATA, u, f. a skate (the fish), Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage. COMPS: skötu-bardr, n. a skate's flap. skötu-móðir, f. 'skate's-mother,' a fabulous monster, Isl. þjóða.

SKATI, a, m., pl. skatnar, poet.; [cp. Swed. skata = the top of a tree, a spar, and skat-vegr or skötu-vegr, skat-viða]:—a towering, lordly man, but only used in poetry, Edda (Gl.); skapleik skata, Höfuðl.; skati enn ungi, Hdl. 9; skatna margra, 21; er at skamt milli skata húsa, a saying, great men are not found at every door, Ad. 21; enginn veifiskati, no open-handed man, Ölk. 34; gull-skati, Edda (in a verse); þjóð-skati, a great, lordly man, Höfuðl.; plur. men, skatna vinr, the friend of men, Yngl. S. (in a verse); skatna dróttinn, Skv. 1. 5; skatna mengi, Akv. 31, Skv. 3. 54: as a nickname, Fms. xi. 351.

skatta, að, to make tributary, lay a tribute on; konungr skattaði landit, Fms. x. 192, Fas. i. 451.

skatt-bóndi, a, m. a franklin who has to pay skattr, Bs. i. 834.

skatt-fé, n. tribute-money, Fms. vii. 145.

skatt-förir, m. a 'tribute-bringer,' skattkonungr, Lex. Poët.

skatt-gilda, d, to lay tribute on, make tributary, Fær. 189, Fms. i. 29, O. H. 57, Eg. 402.

skatt-gildi, n. payment of tribute, Fær. 192, Fms. x. 386.

skatt-gildir, adj. tributary; s. e-m or undir e-n, Stj. 160, Eg. 263, Fms. xi. 30, Sks. 489.

skatt-gjald, n. = skattgildi, Fms. i. 103, MS. 655 xiii. B. 1.

skatt-gjóf, f. the offering of tribute, Hkr. i. 15, 137, Rb. 508.

skatt-heimta, u, f. a craving of skattr, tax-gathering, Eg. 574, Mar.

skatt-heimtan, f. = skattheimta, O. H. 128.

skatt-jarl, m. a 'tributary earl,' a vassal, Fær. 38.

skatt-kaupandi, part. a nickname, Eb. ch. 29.

skatt-konungr, m. a vassal-king, Edda 93, Fms. i. 110, 111, iii. 14, Eg. 268.

skatt-land, n. a tributary land, Fms. i. 98.

2. a dependency; þeir buðu honum þrjúþing af Noregi, en ekki af skattlöndum... þrjúþing af Noregi ok skattlöndum, Fms. ix. 263; skattlönd þau er fjarri lágu, Eg. 536.

skatt-penningr, m. tribute-pence, Hkr. i. 13, 185.

SKATTR, n. [Ulf. renders δρυπίον, δρυπίον, and μωά, all by skatts; A. S. scat = a coin; O. H. G. scatz, whence mod. Germ. scatz; scatt is an old Danish tax still paid in Shetl.; Dan. skat]—tribute, Fms. i. 157, Hkr. i. 58, Nj. 8; svarinn Hákon ok Magnúsi Noregs konungum land ok þegnar ok æfingir skattr á Íslandi, Ann. 1262, cp. 1263, 1264: allit., leigt Ísland með sköttum ok skyldum um þrjá vetr, 1361; allan Noreg með sköttum ok skyldum, Fms. i. 3; Róma-skattr, Peter's pence: the phrase, skatt vel ek honum harðan, pay him hard tribute, Orkn. 20 (ironically, in a verse on piling stones over a slain king); in Icel. the tax paid to the king was levied on the franklins (skattbændr), as described in Jb. 52, 53. 2. in mod. usage any taxes and dues are called skattr. II. a share or portion of food, a breakfast is in Icel. called skattr, prob. corrupted from skamtr, skamta; skyr og rjóma í litla skattinn.

skatt-skrifa, að, (skatt-skrift, f. a taxing, Luke ii. 2), to tax, Luke ii. 1.

skatt-taka, u, f. = skattheimta, O. H. L. 42.

skatt-varr, adj. liable to skattr; s. eyrir, taxable property, N. G. L. i. 44, 83; skattvarar-eyrir, 70.

skatt-yrðask, t, dep., or skat-yrðask (?), to bandy high words, to rail, rane, Isl. ii. 317, 383, Orkn. 312, Fms. vi. 153.

skatt-yrði, n. pl. (skat-yrði ?), foul language, ranting, Gisl. 53; cp. skatting.

skatt-þing, n. an assembly where taxes are levied, D. N.

skatu-vegr, m. a tram-way for carrying heavy loads, D. N. ii. 770.

skat-viða, u, f. large spars of wood; en sperrur eða skatviðu yfir þann veg at fara fyrir-þjóðum vér, D. N. i. 595.

skat-yrnir, m. the 'top-sky,' eiber (see skati), Edda (Gl.)

SKAUDIR, f. pl. [A. S. sceaf; Engl. sheaf; Germ. scote; Goth. skauda in skauda-raip = lúas; Dan. skede]:—prop. a sheaf, but only

used of a horse's sheath; fúnuda af hestinum allar skaubirnar, Bs. i. 319, 145.

II. sing. a poltroon, a word of abuse, Edda (Gl.); þú ert skauð at meiri, Fær. 30; ekki man at ykkrum skauðum gagn, Bs. i. 718; muntú vera skauð ein, Isl. ii. 66: in mod. usage neut., mesta skauð! COMPS: skauð-hvitr, adj. 'sheath-white,' of a horse's disease, N. G. L. i. 75. skauð-menni, n. a poltroon, Bret. 134. skauð-migr, 19; of a horse's disease, N. G. L. i. 75.

SKAUF, n. [A. S. sceaf; Engl. sheaf; O. H. G. scoub], prop. a sheaf of corn; it exists in Dan. local names, e. g. Skewinge; this sense is, however, obsolete, and the word is used, 8. metaph. a 'sheaf-like' tail, a fox's brush; reifnum er nú dregr skauft með landinu, Fagrak. 47.

skauf-hali, a, m. 'sheaf-tail,' one of the names of Reynard the Fox in the tale, Fms. viii. 314, 319, Edda (Gl.) ii. 489: Skaufhala-bálkr, the name of an old unpublished Icel. poem, a popular Reynard the Fox of the 15th century, beginning thus,—Hefir í grenjum | gamall skaufl, | lengi buið | hjá lágfetu.

skauf-uggar, m. pl. the binder fins of a fish, opp. to eyr-uggar.

SKAUNN, m., poet. a shield, Edda (Gl.); prop. a 'protector,' akin to Germ. schonen; skauar seil, the shield strap, þd. 9. The word also occurs in þing-skaun, the 'þing-sanctuary,' asylum, within the holy bounds vé-búnd (= þing-helgi?). Fms. ix. 419. II. Skaun is a freq. local name in Norway, always of fertile meadow-land; [Ulf. skauas = ápaais; Germ. schöen, whence mod. Dan. skøn is borrowed. This ancient Teut. root word is otherwise quite extinct in the old Scand. languages, see Munch's Norg. Beskr. pref. xvi.]

skaup, f. (?), a plug; en í blegðunum ætla ek vera skaup, Krók. 56 C.

SKAUF, n. mockery, ridicule; skaupi gægr, Ad. 2; þat varð bláup at skaupi, Kormak; hafa at skaupi, to mock, scoff at, Clem. 43, Fms. iv. 259; hann görir af mikít skaup, Sks. 247; skaup ok skemmt, Fms. ii. 142; skaup eðr atyrði, Fs. 72; hafa í skaupi ok hlátri, Bs. i. 812; draga þeir glott at ok mikít skaup, 647; verða at skömm ok at skaupi, Stj. 569: mod. skop.

SKAUT, n. [Ulf. skauti = κπρωέδov, Matth. ix. 20, Mark vi. 56, Luke viii. 44; A. S. sceat; Engl. sheet; O. H. G. sloza; Germ. schow; Dau. sködd]:—the sheet, i. e. the corner of a square cloth or other object; hann sá niðr síga dük mikinn af himni með fjórum skautum, 656 C. 8 (Acts xi. 5); hann var borinn í fjórum skautum til búðar, Glúm. 395, Fbr. 95 new Ed.; var hann fluttur heim í fjórum skautum, Vigl. 24; fests fimmi álina í skaut, a cloak of five ells square, Korm. 86: of the heaven, þeir gördur þar af himinn ok settu hann yfir jörðina með fjórum skautum, veitir four 'sheets,' i. e. corners (east, west, north, south), Edda; whence himin-skaut, the airts, four quarters of the heavens; or heims-skaut, the poles, norðr-skaut or norðr-heims-skaut, the north pole; jafdrar-skaut, the earth's corner, outskirts of the earth, Edda (in a verse).

2. the sheet, i. e. the rope fastened to the corner of a sail, by which it is let out or hauled close, N. G. L. ii. 283; þeir létu landit á bakborða ok létu skaut hofa á land, Fb. i. 431; skautin ok líkin, Hem. (Gr. H. Mind. ii. 662): the phrase, beggja skauta byrr, a fair wind (right astern), Bs. ii. 48, freq. in mod. usage.

3. the skirt or sleeve of a garment; of a cloak, hann hafði rauða skikkju ok drept upp skautunum, Fms. vii. 297, cp. Eb. 226; skikkju hlaðbúna í skaut niðr, Nj. 48, 169; hence, bera hlut í skaut, to throw the lot into the skirt of the cloak, Grág. i. 37, Eg. 247 (see hlutr); or is skaut here = a kerchief (skauti) tied together to make a purse?; ef fé liggir í skauti, Karl. 170; hann hafði og skauti sér leyniliga handum, Fms. x. 397; whence the phrases, hafa brogð undir skauti, of a cunning person (cp. hafa ráð undir hverju rífi), Bs. i. 730; hafa ráð undir skauti, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse); hann mun verða yðr þungir í skauti, beary in the flap, hard to deal with, Fb. ii. 130; hence the bosome, Dan. skyød (cp. Lat. sinus), hvern dag sitr hann ok liggir í hennar skauti, ok leikr sér, Mar.; Abrahams-skaut, Bible. A new-born infant used to be taken into the 'skaut' of his parents, and was thenceforth counted as legitimate; hence the phrases, sá maðr er borinn er skauta á meðal, skal taka slíkan rétt sem fadir hans hafði, N. G. L. i. 212: the same ceremony was also a token of adoption, þann mann skal leida á rekks skaut ok ryggjar, 209; mottul-skaut, q. v.

4. of a head-dress, a hood, thrown round the head with the ends hanging down; klæði með hettu ok mjófu skauti bak ok fyrir, Mar.; skaut eða húfu, Karl. 60; síðfaldin skaut á höfði... lyptr hús skautinu brott ór höfðinu, id.; haf þat þér fyrir skaut ok boið-duk, Stj. 127; kasta af höfði þér skautum ok höfuð-dúk, 208; krúsat skaut, D. N. iv. 359, 363; skaut, höfuð-dúkr, 217; kvenna-skaut, Bs. ii. 358; hálaa-skaut, a 'neck-sheet,' the flap of the hood, Víkr. 12 (in a riddle); Ránar skaut, poet. of the waves, Edda (in a verse).

COMPS: skauta-feldr, m. the hood worn by ladies in Icel. (= skaut), see faldr.

skauta-segl, n. a square-sail, and **skauta-sigling**, f. square rigging, in western Icel.

skaut-björn and **skaut-hreinn**, m. the 'tack-bear,' a ship, Edda.

skaut-fagr, adj. 'fair-sheeted,' poet. epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

skaut-feldr, m. a 'sheet-cloak,' square cloak, Glúm. 336.

skaut-gjarn, adj. an epithet of the giant Thiaði, Dan. skyd. 29 (prob. a false reading).

skaut-hetta, u, f. a hood with a flap, Bárð. 179.

skauti, a, m. a *kerchief* used as a purse by knitting all four corners together so as to make a bag (see knýti-skauti). Háv. 43. Bs. i. 337. 340. **Sk.** the square piece of wood fastened on an oar where it moves in the rowlock so as to keep the oar from rubbing in western Icel. called skauti; það er einn skautinn af órinni.

skaut-kistill, m. a *chest to keep kerchiefs in*, D. N. v. 69.

skaut-konungur, m. 'sheet-king,' the nickname of the Swedish king Olave who was an orphan child and was carried about by the Swedes, as the tale is told in Fas. i. 511, cp. Ó. H. ch. 15; but may not the name be derived from his having been an adopted son of the old king? See the references a. v. skaut (3).

skaut-roip, n. the 'sheet-rope,' of a sail; við s. hvárt-veggja, N. G. L. i. 199. Edda (Gl.).

skaut-toga, að, to tug at the skirt of one's cloak, to bundle roughly, Fms. vi. 203. Edda (Gl.).

skaut-vanr, adj. 'sheet-fitted,' an epithet of a ship, Lex. Poët.

ská, adv. [cp. Dan. *skraa*; Germ. *schräge*], askew, askance; and á ská, id.; hence ská-hallir, adj. sloping.

skáðr, part. askew, Lat. *obliquus*; á skáðum veg til suðrs, Sks. 50 new Ed., for 47; see skjáðr.

skái, a, m. relief, of pain; ok þótti henni nekkverr skái verða á hverju dægi á sínum mætti, Bs. i. 352; varð engi skái á hans meini, 336; var fyrst með ská (= skáa acc.), it was at first with some relief, Þiðr. 248; cp. skána, skávi.

skák, f. [of Persian origin], chess, Vm. 177; tefta skák, Gsp. comfms: skák-borð, n. a chess-board.

skák-maðr, m. a chess-man, Skíða R. 164; a chess-player. **Sk.** [O. H. G. *schach*-man; Germ. *schächer*], a robber, highwayman, Þiðr. 100 (v. l.), 125 (v. l. 14), 353.

skák-tafl, n. a game of chess, Ó. H. 167, Fas. i. 523, Fms. xi. 366 (year 1155), Bs. i. 635 (year 1238), ii. 186, D. N. (in deeds of the 14th century). There is no authentic record of chess in Scandinavia before the 12th century, for Fas. i. c. is mythical, and as to Ó. H. 167 see remarks s. v. hnefi. In Icel. there is still played a peculiar kind of chess, called vald-skák, where no piece, if guarded, can be taken or exchanged. **II.** metaph. a seat, bench; in the popular phrase, tyltu þér á skákina, take a seat!

skáka, að, to check, Fms. iv. 366, v. l. (skækði, Ó. H. i. c.), freq. in mod. usage:—the metaph. phrase, skáka í því skjóli, to check one in that shelter, i. e. to take advantage of (unduly).

SKÁL, f., pl. skálar and skálar, Vkv. 24, 35 (Bugge), and so in mod. usage; [Germ. *schale*; Dan.-Swed. *skål*]:—a bowl; skál fulla vatns, Stj. 392; skál full mjaðar, Fms. vi. 52; þær skálar er þórt var vanr at drekka, Edda 57.

Sk. a hollow, whence as a local name, Landn. **II.** [Engl. *scale*], scales, 643 B; eyri fyrir þeim hvert er ör leysir, ef skellir í skálm, N. G. L. i. 67; taka skálar ok vega gullit, Fms. vii. 145; skálar góðar, xi. 128; leggja í skálar, Fb. ii. 79; vega í skálm með metum, Gpl. 523; skálar ok met, Fms. vi. 183; þá verðu vit at leita at skálm ok vega hringinn, 249.

Sk. metaph. phrase, stóð sú ógn af honum, at engi lagði í aðra skál enn hann vildi, Ó. H. 111; engir menn gátu nær í aðra skál lagt enn þeir vildu, þar sem þeir stóðu einn veg at málm, Bs. i. 716; þorðu þeir ekki orð í aðra skál at leggja enu konueng vildi, Fb. i. 549; gull-skálar, Bret. 59; meta-skálar, q. v. comfms: skála-glóm, a nickname, see Jómsv. S. ch. 42; whence Skál-eyjar, Landn. skála-mark, -merki, n. the sign Libra, Rb. skála-pund, n. a weight, Dan. *skaal-pund*, Rótt. skála-vegin, part. weighed in scales, D. N.

SKÁLD, n., pl. skáld; the word is in poetry rhymed as skald (with a short vowel), skald and kálda, aldri and skaldi, Kormak, and so on; but the plural is always speit skáld, not sköld; the mod. Dan. *skjald* is borrowed from the Icel.: [the etymology and origin of this word is contested; Prof. Bergmann, in *Message de Skirnir*, Strasbourg, 1871, p. 54, derives it from the Slavonic *skladi*=composition, *skladaez*=compositor; but the earliest usages point to a Teutonic and a different root. In the ancient law skáldskapr meant a libel in verse, and was synonymous with flimt, danz, nið, q. v.; the compds skáld-flit, leir-skáld (q. v.) also point to the bad sense as the original one, which is still noticeable in popular Icel. usages and phrases such as skálda (the verb), skáldi, skáldinn (libellous), see also skáldmætr below. On the other hand, skálda, Germ. *schalte*, means a pole (see skálda, skáld-stöng below); libels and imprecations were in the ancient heathen age scratched on poles, see the remarks s. v. nið, niðstöng. The word is therefore, we believe, to be traced back to the old libel-pole, 'scald-pole'; if so, Engl. *scold*=to abuse, Germ. *schelten*, may be kindred words; the old Lat. phrase (of Mart. Capella) *barbara fraseineis sculptur ruma tabellis* may even refer to this scratching of imprecations on pieces of wood.]

Sk. A poet, in countless instances; þeir voru skáld Haralds konungs ok kappar, Fas. i. 379; forn-skáld, þjóð-skáld, nið-skáld, hirð-skáld, leir-skáld, krapta-skáld, ákvæða-skáld, as also sálma-skáld, rimna-skáld; in nicknames, Skáld-Heiði, Skáld-Hrafn, Skáld-Refr, Landn., names given to those who composed libellous love-songs (?); Svarta-skáld, Hvíta-skáld. Some of the classical passages in the Sagas referring to poets, esp. to the hirð-skáld, are Har. S. hárf. ch. 39, Hák. S. Góða ch.

32, Eg. ch. 8, Gunnl. S. ch. 9, Ó. H. ch. 52-54, 128, 203, 205, Ó. H. L. ch. 57, 58, 60-62, Har. S. hárf. (Fms. vi.) ch. 24, 101, 108, 110. The Egils S., Korm. S., Hallfred. S., Gunnl. S. are lives of poets; there are also the chapters and episodes referring to the life of the poet Sighvat, esp. in the Fb., cp. also Sturl. i. ch. 13, 9. ch. 16; for imprecations or libels in verse see nið. comfms: skálda-gemlur, f. pl., see Isl. þjóði, ii. 557.

skálda-spillir, m. 'skald-spoiler,' the nickname of the poet Eyvind; the name was, we believe, a bye-word, a 'poetaster,' 'plagiarist'; we believe that this nickname was given to this poet because two of his chief poems were modelled after other works of contemporary poets, the Háleygja-tal after the Ynglinga-tal, and the Hákonar-mál after the Eiríks-mál; (as to the latter poem this is even expressly stated in Fagrsk. 22); the word would thus be the same as ill-skálda, a word applied to a poet for having borrowed the refrain of his poem, Fms. iii. 65. **Skálda-tal**, n. a List of Poets, a short treatise affixed to the Cod. Ups. of the Edda and the Cod. Acad. primus of the Heimskringla.

skálda, u, f. [O. H. G. *scalta*; mid. H. G. *scalte*], a pole or staff, whence a flute, pipe; skálda með tunn, a flute made of walrus tusk, D. N. iv. 359. **Sk.** [mid. H. G. *scalte*], a kind of boat, Edda (Gl.). **II.**

Skálda, a contr. form of Skáldskapar-mál (List of Authors C. I.), but usually applied to the old collection of Philological Treatises affixed to the Edda, (List of Authors H. I.)

skálda, að, to make verses, but in rather a bad sense.

skálda, að, [cp. Engl. *scall* or *scald*], to rot, fall off, of hair; skáldaðr. **skáld-eik**, f. [Germ. *schalt-eiche*], theholm-oak, ilew, þd. (the MS. has skál-eik).

skáld-fé, n. a 'skald-fee,' reward for a poem, Ad.

skáld-flit, n. a poetaster (perh. originally a libeller), Edda 49.

skáldi, a, m. a poetaster, a nickname given in Icel. to vagrant, extemporising verse-makers; thus in this century Páll skáldi (a vagrant priest and verse-maker); and in the 16th century Bjarni skáldi; the word is never applied to really good poets. **Sk.** as a nickname, Baut. (on Runic stones).

skáld-kona, u, f. a 'skald-queen,' a poetess, a nickname of a woman, for which the reason given is this; hann átti Þórhildi skáldkonu, 'hón var orðgrífr mikít ok fór með flimtan,' she was a 'word-witch,' and made libels, Nj. 49.

skáld-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), poetical, Fms. ii. 50.

skáld-maðr, m. a poet; skáldmenn miklir, Isl. ii. 191.

skáld-mætr, adj. a 'skald-maid,' poetess, a nickname of the poetess Jónunn, Fms. i. 13; the name of her poem Sendi-bit looks as if it had been of a 'biting' libellous kind.

skáld-pípa, u, f. a 'skald-pipe,' a flute (?), Clar. 135.

skáld-skapr, m. 'scaldship,' poetry: **I.** a libel in verse; eigi skal lýsa legorðs-sök um skáldskap, Grág. i. 351; ef maðr kveðr skáldskap til háðungar manni, . . . ok varðar þat skóggang, skal sækja sem annan skáldskap, ii. 151, see the whole chapter in Kb. ch. 238, inscribed, um Skáldskap, of Libels; the word is therefore used synonymously with danz and flimt, nið, q. v. **II.** poetry in a good sense, Edda passim; Sighvatr var ekki hrað-mæltr maðr í sundr-lausum orðum, en s. var honum svá tiltækr, at hann kvað af tungu fram svá sem hann mælti annat mál, Ó. H. 171; ok kom þar brátt talinu at þeir ræddu um skáldskap, þótti hvarum-veggja þær ræður skemtiligar, Eg. 686; skáldskapar grein, -háttir, poetical metre, Skálda 183, 210; skáldskapar laun = skáldfé, Eg. 152.

Skáld-skapar-mál, n. pl. poetical diction, Edda 49, Skálda 195; hence the name of the second part of the Edda, the ancient Ars Poetica, containing the rules and laws of ancient poetry. **Sk.** Skáldskapr in old writers refers to the 'form' (metre, flow, diction), not to the contents; even in such phrases as, ekki var mikill skáldskapr í því kvæði, there was not much 'scaldship' in that poem, it was a bad composition, Fms. vii. 38.

skáld-stöng, f. a 'libel-pole,' a pole with imprecations or charms scratched on it; ef maðr reisir stöng ok kallar s., þá hefir hann fyrir-gört hverjum penningi fjár síns, N. G. L. i. 430.

skálgi, a, m. a fish of the carp kind (?), Edda (Gl.)

skál-hús, n. = skáli, 655 xxx. 9.

SKÁLI, a, m. [cp. Scot. *shieling*; Ivar Aasen *skaaile*=shieling]:—prop. a hut, shed, put up for temporary use; this is the earliest Norse sense, and it is still so used in Norway; þar sér enn skála-tópt þeirra ok svá hróft, Landn. 30; skála vist at Raudabjörgum, of a fisherman's hut, Vm. 147; skála búí, a hut dweller—a robber, Fa.; hence, leik-skálar, play-shielings, put up when people assembled for sports; gufu-skálar, 'steam-shieling,' a local name, of bathing-sheds (?), Landn.; fiski-skálar, fishing shielings; it also remains in local names as Skála-holt.

II. a ball (höll is only used of the king's hall), see Orkn. ch. 18, 70, 115, Gisl. 29, Dropl. 18, 28, Fms. i. 288-292, Korm. 58, Bs. i. 41, Fbr. ch. 13 new Ed, Nj. ch. 78, Gunnl. S. ch. 11; in Landn. i. ch. 2, 2. ch. 13, the skáli is a detached building; drykkju-s., a drinking ball; svefn-s., a sleeping ball. In Grág. i. 459 distinction is made between eldhús and skáli; in the Sturl. skáli is distinguished from stofa; and it seems that the men were seated in the former, the women in

the latter. At still later times, and so at present, the skáli is an apartment near the entrance, a kind of for-skáli, q. v.; til þess er sér mann ór skála-dyrum ór fjöru í Nesdal, Vm. 87.

II. compds, skála-búnaðr, the hangings of a skáli, Glúm. 325; skála-dyrr, -endi, -gluggi, -gölf, -hurð, the doors, end, window, floor, burdle of a skáli, Fms. i. 292, iii. 81, Vm. 87, Nj. 201, Landn. 154 (cp. Nj. 114), Krók. 39 C; skála-görð, -smíð, the building a skáli, Vm. 87, Fms. i. 290, Ld. 138, Rd. 245; skála-tópt, -veggr, -viðr, the quadrangle, wall, timber of a skáli, Landn. 30, 136, Ld. 252, Hrafn. 20, Nj. 282.

skálk-hoiðr, m. mockery, Stj. 63, 122, 127, 241, 263.

SKÁLK, m. [Ulf. skalks = δουλος, skalkinon = δουλεύειν, skalkinastus = δουλεία; A. S. scealc; Germ. schalk; the word remains in siniscalc, seneschal; mariscalc, mar-sball = a horse-groom]:—prop. a 'slave,' 'servant'; skálka þeirra er skjöld bera, Fas. i. (in a verse); but that sense is else lost. 2. a rogue, yet with some notion of a 'mockery,' cp. skeikja and skalkheidi, Dan. skalk-agtig; leiðr s., Clar.; ljúga sem skálkr, Rétt. 61, and so in mod. usage, Pass. 8. 19; skálka mark, a brand, 7. 13; skálka-pör, rogner. It is freq. in Germ. pr. names, as, Godi-scalc, whence mod. Icel. Gott-skalk, which appears in Icel. in the 15th century.

skálm, f. a short sword, Hdm. 14, Gkv. 2. 19, Fas. ii. 229, Ld. 214, Hkr. iii. 150, Fb. i. 259, ii. 138, Fas. i. 56 sqq., Fms. vi. 402, Grett. 140, Band. (in a verse); ryð-skálm.

II. one part of a cloven thing; hann tók upp birki-rapt mikinn, ok reiddi um öxl svá at hann hélt um skálmirnar, . . . raptrinn gekk í sundr í skálmunum, Eb. 324; skálma-tré, a cleft tree, Pr. 421; buxna-skálm, one leg of a pair of breeches.

III. (cp. skálp; old Swed. skaff), a bean-pod; bauna-skálmir, Barl. 46.

IV. a pr. name of a mare, Landn. **V.** the word occurs in the local names, Skálmr-dalr, -fjörðr, -nos, Landn.; but may not such names be derived from the cloven shape of the firths or the fells?

skálma, að, to stride with long paces, Hallfred (Fs. 106, where reflex.); freq. in mod. usage, hann gekk burt og skálmadi stórum, Od. xi. 539.

skálm-öld, f. the 'sword-age,' Vsp. 46; at margir góðir menn mundu verða drepnir í a. þeirri, Clem. 28.

skálp, f., qs. skvalp, mod. skolp, prop. scullery-water, wash. **II.** metaph. 'wisby-wasby stuff,' thick talk; mál heitir skálp, Edda 110; mál-skálp.

skálp-grani, a, m. [Dan. grøn-skolding], a greenhorn, Fms. ii. (in a verse).

skálp-hæna, u, f. the name of a bird (?), a hen; a nickname, Landn.

SKÁLPR, m. a leather abent; varð laust sverðið, Sigurðr hélt um skálpinn, Sturl. iii. 163; þeir útu skálpans af sverðum sínum, Fms. viii. 436; drag sverðið ór skálpinum, Karl. 72; skálp-hús, in a pun, Krók.

II. a kind of boat or ship, Edda (Gl.); hence perhaps, Skálp-eið, the name of an isthmus in the Orkneys, Orkn.

SKÁN, f. a thin membrane, film; hann laust hann með líkþrá, svá at ein skán var alt af hvírfi ofan ok niðr á tær, Hom. (St.); myki-skán, a cake of cow-dung, Þorf. Karl. 430. 2. esp. the skin on cooked milk, porridge, or the like; mjólk-skán, grautar-skán, a common word in Icel.; cp. skæni, skeini.

skána, að, [skái], to get better, of illness and the weather; mér er farið að skána, and vedrið er farið að skána.

Skáni and Skáney, f.; the gen. Skáneyjar occurs as early as in a poet of the 10th century, the syllable -ey answering to the Latinised -avia:—Scania, a local name, the Scandia or Scandinavia of Pliny and succeeding geographers, mod. Dan. Skåne; from the Saga time downwards the name of a county formerly belonging to Denmark, but since 1658 to Sweden; it is said to mean border-land, and may be akin to skán. Skáni forms the southernmost point of the great northern peninsula, and was accordingly the first district in the peninsula known to the Romans, whence in Latin writers it became the general name for the whole of the north; but not so in Icel. vernacular writers, who use it only in its proper sense of the shanty Skáni, Fms., Fb. passim.

Skánungar, m. pl. the men of Skáni, Fms.

skápr, m. a case or drawer with shelves; klæða s., a clothes-drawer; bóka-s., a book-case; matar-s., a pantry.

SKÁR, adj. [ská, skátt; cp. Ulf. us-skauis, 1 Thess. v. 8, and us-skatejan = ἀνάρητος; whence A. S. scearu; Germ. schauer]:—open; only used in the compds opin-skár, made public; her-skár, open to in-roads, of a country, see herr (p. 259).

skári or skárri, a compar., superl. skástr, with no corresponding positive, [skái]:—better, best; þat mun þér ráð skástr, it will be most advisable for thee, Fas. i. 421.

skári, a, m. [skera], a scythe, the sweep of a scythe in mowing; as also skára, að, to make a swathe.

skári, a, m. a young sea-mew, Edda (Gl.) ii. 489; má-skári: hence a nickname, whence Skára-staðir, a local name, Þórd.

-ské, ð, [from Germ. ge-scheben; Dan. skee], to happen; it appears first in the 15th century, í Licia skéði litlu víðarr, Nikðr. 51; þar af hefir opt mikil óhæfa skéð, H. E. ii. 168 (seems to be due to a transcript, as are also passages such as Ísl. ii. 66, v. l. 4); after the Reformation the

word became freq. in the N. T., Pass., Vidal., cp. also Safn i. 31, 31; in má-ské, kann-ské, may be!

SKEÐJA, pres. skeðr; pret. skaddi; the subj. skeddi does not occur; part. skaddr, skatt; [see skada]:—to scathe, hurt, with acc.; skeð þu líkami þeirra, H. E. ii. 68; ok vilda ek aldri skeðja, Fas. i. 209; ef mátr skeðr þar jörð, Grág. ii. 229; s. þá jörðu, 216; eigi á þá jörðu at s. (to violate) til þess at grafa lík, K. þ. K. 22; þar þora ekki myss skeðja, Pr. 474.

2. to do scathe to, damage, with dat.; íðrumk ek er ek skadda klæðum hans, þat I spoiled his clothes, Sks. 720; þá á landeigandi þau ok ef jörðu er skatt, Grág. ii. 337; svá at þú skeðir (subj.) jörðunni, Sks. 89 B; er hvergi s. hári sínu, Al. 68; s. váru ríki, 120; ekki má vápu s. þess, Karl. 461; engu hári var skatt, Fms. xi. 309; s. lífi þínu, Sks. 731; s. líkumum þeirra, H. E. i. 464; en þá er skorit er skeðr beini eðr brjóski, Grág. ii. 11; axi var skatt, one ear of corn was damaged, Fas. iii. 13.

skéfill, m. [skafa], a scratcher; eyrna-skéfill, an ear-picker.

II. skemill, fót-skemill by changing m into f, Be. i. 155. **III.** a pr. name, Rd. 289; of a mythol. king, Edda.

skefjar, f. pl. a scathe (?); only used in the phrase, hafa sig í skefjum, to restrain oneself. skefju-maðr, m. a teary person, one who restrains himself, Grett. (Ub.) 95.

SKEFLA, ð, [skafi], to be drifted together, massed, of snow; þó skefir yfir það, it was covered with snow: of the waves, haflaðr (acc.) skeflir, Edda (Ht.)

SKEGG, n. [Engl. shaggy is akin, but in the sense of the beard the word is peculiar to the Scand. languages, which use bard (q. v.) in a different sense; Dan. skæg; Swed. skägg]:—a beard, prop. originally = shagginess, þkv. 1, Rm. 15; honum úr eigi skegg, Nj. 30, Fms. v. 59; stutt skegg ok snöggrvan kaup, . . . jadar-skegg, Sks. 288; kaup ok skegg, K. þ. K.; hón sér undir skegg Hagbarði, Korm. 12; phrases, Úlfarr vatt við skegginn, Eb. 164; skrida undir skegg e-m, to bide behind another's beard, Fs. 31; konu skegg, a woman's beard, Germ. Kaisers-bart, cp. Edda 19; höggva skeggi niðr, to bite the dust, Fms. xi. (in a verse); meðan upp heldr skeggi, as long as we can stand upright, Orkn. (in a verse); höggvask til skeggjum, to put beards together, Grett. (in a verse). **II.** = bard (q. v.), the cutwater, beak, of a ship; var skegg á ofanverðu bardinu, Fms. ii. 310; flaugar-skegg.

III. in pr. names, Skeggi, Járn-skeggi, Skegg-broddi, Landn., Ó. H.: Skegg-bragi, Skegg-ávaldi or Ávaldi skegg, Fs.

B. Compds: skegg-barn, n. a 'beard-bairn,' bearded baby, a name given to a man by a giant, Fas. ii. 517. skegg-broddr, m. broddr of the beard; þeyta skeggbroddana, Fb. i. 296 (the skeggbroddana and skeggbraustina, Fms. i. 303, is prob. only a false reading for skeggbroddana).

skegg-brúni, a, m. an earthen jug. skegg-hvítr, adj. white-bearded, Karl. 416. skegg-karl, m. = skeggbrúsi; skyldir erum við skeggkari tveir, Hallgr.

skegg-lauss, adj. beardless, Nj. 52, Landn. 283.

skegg-maðr, m. a bearded man, Fas. i. 150. skegg-síðr, adj. long-bearded, Þíðr. 18.

skegg-staðr, m., mod. skegg-staði, n. the bearded part of the face, Fb. i. 530, Fas. ii. 256.

skeggi, a, m., pl. skeggjar, in the compds, eyjar-skeggjar, 'island-shaggies,' i. e. islanders, freq. in the Sagas, prob. originally a sort of soubriquet, owing to the notion that islanders were more rough and wild in their habits than other men; the word is particularly used of the Faroe islanders, Fær., Ó. H.: cp. Götu-skeggjar, the name of a family from Gata in Faroe; Mostrar-skegg, the nickname of Thorolf of Moster, an island in Norway, Eb., Landn.; cp. hraun-skeggi, the man of the wilderness, Fs.

skeggja, u, f. a kind of balberd, also called barda (q. v.), Edda (Gl.) skeggjaðr, part. bearded, Greg. 74, Fb. i. 134; ú-skeggjaðr, beardless, Sighvat.

skegglingr, m. a kind of bird, Engl. shag or green cormorant (?), Edda (Gl.); mod. skeggla.

skegg-öx, f. = skeggja or barda, Sks. 388, Eg. 189.

SKEIÐ, f., pl. skeiðr, Fb. i. 533. l. 1, ii. 43. l. 4, Fms. iv. 135. v. 78, x. 54 (in a verse); the form skeiðar (see Lex. Poët.) seems to be erroneous; [akin to skið and skeið, n.] = a kind of swift-sailing ship of war of the class langskip, but distinguished from dreki, freq. in the Sagas; Erlingr átti skeið mikla, hón var trau rúm ok þrjátígi, Fms. iii. 41, Ó. H. passim, cp. Fms. i. 46, vi. 308; tuttugu langskip, tvær skeiðr ok tvá knorra, v. 169, cp. snekkja. **II.** the slay or weaver's rod, with which in former times the web was beaten; sverð var fyrir skeið (cp. skulum slá sverðum sigrvef þenna), Nj. 275; vind-skeið, q. v.

8. a spoon, Dan. skee, freq. in mod. usage; a spoon made of silver is skeið of horn spónn, of wood sleif; the word is mod., but occurs in D. N. i. 895, ii. 627 (of the begin. of the 15th century). compds: skeiðar-kinn, skeiðar-nof, a nickname, from the beaks of swift ships, Landn. skeiðar-kyli, n. a club or beat on the skeið, Ó. H. 40 (Fb. ii. 44; where kyli, f., as also in Sighvat's verse).

SKEIÐ, n. a race; renna skeið við e-n, to run a race with one, Edda 31; ríða á skeið, to ride at full speed, Ísl. ii. 252; hleypa (hesti) á skeið, id.; renna at í einu skeiði, in one run, one bound, Glúm. 386; taka e-n á skeiði, to overtake, Karl. 431; þeir tóku þá skeið (galloped) ofan opt

ánni, Sturl. iii. 23; skapa skeið (or skopa skeið, Fas. ii. 283, Gl. 69, Fs. 51), to take a run, Fas. ii. 553, Al. 169, Edda 31; renna skeið at kastala veggnum, Sturl. ii. 144, Fær. 110; göra skeið at veggnum, Eb. 310; hann gördi skeið at dyrunum, Sturl. i. 143; hlaupa á skeið, to take a run, Njard. 370; taka skeið, Orkn. 416; reyna skeið, Fms. vii. 170.

II. a course, of space; var þar gott skeið at renna eptir sléttum velli, ... til skeiða enda ... á mitt skeiði, Edda 31; er þeir kómu á skeið þat er síðan er kallað Dúfness-skeið, ... á miðju skeiði, Landn. 194; skamt skeið, a short way, Fms. viii. 34; fór hann nokkuð skeið með Rafni, Bs. i. 766; langt skeið, Edda 54; = Lat. stadium, Stj., Rb., Eluc.

3. of a space of time; þat var eitt skeið, it was one space of time that ..., Fas. ii. 408; Njáll þagnadi nokkurt skeið, a while, Nj. 65; um skeið, for a while, Fms. vii. 339; hann hafði niðri aðra hendina á jörðu, ok bregðr henni annat skeið (every now and then) at nösúm sér, Fær. 170; hann lagði sverðið um kné sér ok dró annat skeið til hálfis, Eg. 304; of the time of day, um sólar upprásar-skeið, dagmála-skeið, lýsingar-skeið, miðmunda-skeið, nóð-skeið, náttmála-skeið, sólarfalla-skeið, dagsetis-skeið, miðnætis-skeið, passim; see dagmál, nóð, miðmunda, etc.; of the seasons, miðsumar-skeið, vetrnáttá-skeið, Leidar-skeið, see miðsumar, etc.; of life, vera á skeiðu skeið, in the prime of life; á léttasta skeiði aldri, id., Eg. 536.

III. in local names, Skeið, Skeiðar-á, Landn. Skeiða-menn, m. pl. the men of S., Sturl.

akeiða, að, [skeiðir], to sheath a sword, knife, Fas. i. 460.

[skeið, n.], to gallop, passim.

akeið-brimír, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda.

akeið-gata, u, f. a broad causeway (to ride on), Isl. ii. 339.

akeið-hestr, m. a race-horse, also of a horse that ambles (skeið II).

akeiðir, f. pl. [Engl. sheath; Dan. skæde; Germ. scheide]:—a sheath; ná knífi ór skeiðum, Bs. i. 385; taka kníf ór skeiðum, 229, Háv. 49 new Ed.; mér sýnisk sem réttindin skíði nú í skeiðir, Róm. 116.

akeið-kollr, m. a nickname, Sturl.

akeið-reitt, n. part. a broad way for riding; þá var allt s., Sturl. iii. 23.

akeiða, u, f. [skeið], a horse-shoe, þiðr. 105; hálf-s., a broken horse-shoe; skafa-s., a sharp-shoe; metaph., þad er skeiðu-mynd á e-u, it is in the shape of a s., it is crooked, askew, goes wrong, Sturl. ii. 93 (in a verse); mod., þad er skeiðu-lag á því: as a nickname, Sturl. ii. 120; skeiða is rare in old writers, but is the common word in mod. Icel. use; the ancients said skór, a shoe.

akeið-höggr, adj. cutting askew, using a hammer or axe awkwardly.

akeið-ligr, adj. askew, awry, wrong, D. N. iii. 153; skeið-liga, adv., Karl. 478.

SKEIFR, adj. [Engl. skew; Germ. schief; Dan. skjæv]:—askew, oblique; ör Jonate fló aldri vint né skeift, Stj. 495; koma skeift við, to go crookedly, Bret. 174; of the feet, skeifum fæti, Fms. vi. (in a verse); inn-skeifr = Lat. varus; út-s. = Lat. valgus; skeifr, a nickname, Orkn.; Fjöruskeifr, a nickname, Fms.

SKEIKI, að, [Dan. skejpe; Swed. skjuta], to go askew, swerve, deviate; hann styrði svá at landi at aldri skeikaði, Bs. i. 326; þar skeikaði mjök stjörmin, 726: the phrase, láta skeika at sköpuðu (see skapa), Fms. ii. 112, Eg. 90, Ó. H. 146, Gg. 4: with prep., skeika af, to swerve from; af trúnni svá aldri skeiki, a hymn.

SKEINA, d, [provinc. Swed. skeina = to cut with a scythe], to scratch, wound slightly; hefr þú skeint þik? Ó. H. 72; ef maðr höggr til manns ok skeinir klæði hans, N. G. L. i. 164; nú hyggj hann at, hvar hann væri skeindr, Rd. 240. 2. reflex. to get a scratch, a slight wound, Grág. ii. 65, Korm. 62, Fms. ii. 83, Sturl. i. 148, Isl. ii. 258, Fas. ii. 407; skeindusk iðrin, Bs. i. 330.

skeina, u, f. a scratch, slight wound; kalla ek þetta skeinu en ekki sár, Nj. 205, Háv. 50, Fms. ix. 497, Róm. 239; var skeinan saman hlaupin, Grett. 152. compounds: skeinu-hættir, adj.; vera s., to be one who gives good scratches, dangerous, Fb. i. 352, 566, 571, Vígl. 29. skeinu-samr, adj. id., Eg. 193, Finnþ. 352. skeini-samt, n. adj.; verðr honum þá skeinisamt, he was then much exposed to being wounded, Eb. 190; varð þeim þat s., 214.

skeina, d, [skeini, skán, skáni], to wipe, tergere foramen.

skeini, n. [skáni, skán], folium tergendii.

skeitan, f. vanity (?), Hom. (St.).

skekkill (better skekkill with k), m. dimin., [skiki; akin to Engl. shank]:—the shanks or legs of an animal's skin when stretched out, hence út-skekkill, an outskirts, of a land or field, tún-skekkill, land-skekkill, q. v.

II. as a nickname, Sturl.: the mythol. name of a sea-king, Edda.

skekka, t, [skakkr], to set askew, displace.

skekka, u, f. obliquity.

SKEL, gen. skeljar, pl. skeljar, [Ulf. skalja = skapuos, Luke v. 19; A. S. sceala; Engl. shell; cp. Germ. schale]:—a shell, of flat or spoon-formed shells, as opp. to kúflungr (of whorled shells); báru-skel, gymskel, knú-skel, öðu-skel (aða), kráku-skel; skum eðr skel, Stj. 88, Mag.; Skelja-karl, id., Skíða R.; knú-skel, the knee-pan. compounds: skelja-brot, n. = skelja-moi. skelja-hruga, u, f. a mound of shells, Mag. skelja-moli, a, m. a shell, broken shell, Sturl. i. 119.

skel-oggliga, adv. briskly, in a sweep, Fms. xi. 128.

skel-oggr, adj., cp. mod. skel-punnir; the form skeligr (skjalligr) in some Editions and paper transcripts is merely a false reading, for the vellums, even such later ones as the Fb., spell 'eggr'; the derivation in Lex. Poët. s. v. is therefore erroneous:—shell-edged, thin-edged, keen, hence metaph. dauntless; ef þú hefir viljann skeleggjan, Al. 4; skeleggjum hugum (Cod. scelegiom), 677. 5; oss er usigrinn viss, nema vér sém skeleggir sjálfir ráða-menninir, Ó. H. 214; snarpir ok skeleggir, id., as also Fb. ii. 350, l. c.; vóru formenn skeleggir (skeligir Ed.) um allt, Sturl. iii. 217; þeir vóru allir skeleg(g)ir í því at skilja eigi við hann, i. 41; þeir svára fá um, ok vóru í engu skeleggir (skeligir Ed., skjalligir C.), iii. 315; ef menn eru skeleggir til móts, Fb. i. 140; jafn-skeleggir til orrostu, Al. 183; skulu vér nú ok skeleggir á vera hédan í fró, Fb. ii. 552.

SKELFA, ð, a causal to skjálfa, q. v.:—to make to shake, give one a shaking; skelfa lind, Rm. 34; s. aska, 39; hann rétti gullrekit spjót at Armóði ok skelfði við, Orkn. 328; Bengeir skelfði sverðið, Fms. viii. 317; skelfðan græði, the troubled waters, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann fær eigi steinvegginn sundr skelfðan, Sks. 410; þat er skelfi þína hamingju, Fms. x. 223.

II. to make tremble, frighten; eigi skal einn þeirra skelfa mik, Fas. i. 73; lát þik þat ekki s., Al. 5; okkr skelfa eigi brögð þeirra, 655 xiii. B. 1; s. e-n af e-u, to deter, Al. 15; skelfdr, frightened, Bs. i. 786; ó-skelfdr, dauntless.

skelfi-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), terrible.

skelfing, f. 'shaking,' terror, Th. 25, freq. in mod. usage: as adv. = awfully, skelfing er að tarna fallegt, awfully fine!

skelfir, m. a shaker, Lex. Poët.: a pr. name of a mythical king, Edda.

skel-flakr, m. a shell-fish, Edda (Gl.), Stj. 88.

skelfr, adj. trembling, Al. 76, Fas. ii. 192; ó-skelfr, undaunted, Fb. ii. 8, 351; compar., at ek skula tala lægra eðr skelfra, with a lower or more faltering voice, 296.

skelgjask, d, dep. [skjálgr], to come askew; augu skelgjask, the eyes squint, Anecd. 6.

skelliga, adv. = skeleggliga, Sturl. iii. 147, Hkr. iii. 383.

skeljungr, m. a kind of whale, a sword-fish (?), Edda (Gl.), Sks. 132.

skelkaðr, part. frightened.

skelking, f. mockery, Arna-Magn. 234 (vellum).

skelkinn, adj. mocking, Lex. Poët.

SKELKJA, ð, [skálkr], to mock; s. at e-m, Stj. 363, Al. 153, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse); s. at Guði, Stj. 363; þeir gengu fyrir krossinn ok skelktu at líkneskinu, Bs. i. 147; þá mun hann ei ok ei (aye and aye) s. at oss, Karl. 374; reflex., Guð lætr eigi skelkjask, Hom. 144 (Gal. vi. 7).

II. [skelkr], to frighten, Fms. vi. (in a verse), but rare.

skelkni, f. mockery, [Shetl. skelkin], Hom. (St.).

skelkr, m. [mid. H. O. schellech; Engl. skulk], fear; only in the phrase, e-m skýtr skelk i bringu, one is taken by fear, loses heart, is frightened, Fb. i. 418, Ld. 78, Fms. viii. 43, 350, Ó. H. 108, 121, Eg. 49, with a mocking notion, see skalkr, q. v.; or e-m skær skelk i bringu, Stj. 372.

skel-kusai, a, m. 'shell-bullock,' a kind of shell = kúskel.

SKELLA, d, causal of skjalla (q. v.), to make to slam, clash; skelldu skip mitt er ek skordat hafðak, knocked my ship, Hbl., Sturl. i. 177; hann skellði þeim saman, beat them together, Landn. 84; s. sverði í skeiðin, Eg. 304; s. aptr hurðu, to slam the door, Fb. i. 258, Fms. viii. 341; to smack, s. á lærin, to smack the thigh with the palm; skella lófum, to clap with the hands, Merl.; s. hrómmum yfir, to clutch, Ld. 52; spor svá stór sem keralds botni væri niðr skellt, footprints as great as if the bottom of a cask had been thrown down, Grett. 111. 2. with prep., skella af, to strike clean off; hann skellir af honum höndina, Al. 40; s. fót undan, Am. 48; skálmur hljóp inn í bergit svá at skellisk við heptið, Fas. i. 56; skella upp, or s. upp yfir sik (skelli-hlátr), to burst out into roaring laughter, Dropl. 31, Sturl. ii. 136, Fms. iii. 113; hón skellði upp yfir sik ok hló, Grett. 148; skella á e-n (Dan. skælde paa een), to scold one; var þá skellt á þorstein, at honum hefði illa tekið, Orkn. 264; þeir er opt á mik skella, Bs. i. 667 (in a verse); rass-skella, to flog behind, punið children.

skella, u, f. a rattle for scaring horses; skaka skellu, Grág. i. 441.

skelli-brögð, n. pl. merry pranks, Fb. iii. 241 (in a verse).

skelli-hlátr, m. roaring laughter, Fas. iii. 573.

skelli-hurð, f. a door that slams of itself, Háv. 39.

skellr, m., pl. skellir, a loud splash; er hann heyrði skellina, the splash of one diving, Fær. 172; a smiting, beating, sá hlaut skellinn er skyldi, Nj. 141; hón skell um hlaut fyrir skillinga, þkv. 32; rass-s., a flogging behind.

skelmir, m. [Dan. skjelm = Germ. schelm], a rogue, devil; drepa skelmi þann, Boll. 352; skelmirinn, of the devil, Th. 76, Fb. i. 417, Bs. ii. 81; hann spratt upp ok spurði hvat skelmi þat væri, Grett. 66 new Ed.; hvat vill skelmir þinn! Fas. 52; þinn skelmir! 166; skelmir sá, Bjarn. 32. compounds: skelmis-drep, n. a plague, murrain, Stj. 326, 344. skelmis-skapr, m. devilry, Gisl. 31.

skelpa, u, f. [skálpr], a wry face; in the phrase, gúra skelpur, to make a wry mouth, in crying, Fb. i. 566.

skel-punnr, adj. 'shell-thin,' thin as a shell, of an edge, Eg. (in a verse), freq. in mod. usage.

ske-maðr, see **skimaðr**, Fb. i. 448 (see **ski**).

skomill, m. [Engl. *skambles*; Scot. *skamyll*, a bench; Dan. *skammel* = a foot-stool] :—prop. a bench, whence a foot-stool; see **fót-skemill**.

skemma, u. f. [prop. from *skamt* = short], a small detached building in an ancient dwelling, for sleeping in or for a lady's bower; hann átti eina litla skemmu ok svaf hann þar jafnan, Fær. 259; þau voru öll í svefni í skemmu einni, Gisl. 7, Isl. ii. 38; sá hann Steingerði sitja í skemmu einni, Korm. 228; skemmu-búr, a bower, Eg. 560; skemmu-dyrr, -gluggi, -hurð, -veggi, Fms. ii. 125, iii. 67, iv. 335, Fær. 144, Fas. i. 197; skemmu-seta, sitting in a skemma, of ladies, iii. 68, Fms. ii. 90. 2. in mod. usage, a store-house used for keeping things in, an out-bouse; í skemmu þrettán dýnur ok tuttugu, átján skinn-bedir, hálfir fjórði tugir hæginda, Dipl. iii. 4. **skemmu-mæðr**, f. a chamber-maid, Fas. i. 193.

SKEMMA, d. [skömm, skamm], to put to shame, Sks. 702, Barl. 54, 55, 125, 146. 2. reflex. to blush, Barl. 36, v. l.; skemmask naktra lima, Sks. 534, 549. II. [skamr], to shorten; skemma svá samstöfur at göra eina ór tveim (i. e. by contraction), Edda i. 610; vél (common Engl. to skimp) skar aptan ok skemdi fjáðrar, Gsp.; skulu þeir af kili höggva, ok s. svá skip þeirra... göra eigi skemra en..., N. G. L. i. 99; s. líf sitt, Al. 43; þá er tveir eru skemdir, degi hvárr, shortened each by a day, Rb. 526; impers., en er dagur tók at skemma, Fms. i. 67; er nótt dimm-
adisk en dagr skemdisk, Fb. i. 71, Sks. 230. 2. to damage, spoil; skemma vörn manna, Al. 168; eigi er enn öllu skemt, Band. 39 new Ed.; vera skemdr, to be hurt, Bs. i. 287; ó-skemdr, unburst, unscathed, id.: freq. in mod. usage, skemdu það ekki, þú hefir skemt það, thou hast spoiled it; or also, það er skemt, it is damaged, in a bad condition.

skemmd, f. shame, disgrace, Barl. 115, 129, Ver. 5, 26, MS. 655 v. 1, 623, 31, Rb. 382; þola þeim allar skemmdir, Aneid. 12; skemmdar auki, Boll. 354; skemmdar-ord, -verk, -vig, a villainous word, deed, slaughter, Fms. vi. 33, N. G. L. ii. 49; skemmdar fullr, disgraceful, 623, 6, Fms. ii. 47, Fb. i. 512; skemmdar-lauss, without disgrace, Al. 48; neut., Hom. 111; without hurt, unscathed, Rd. 247; skemmdar-maðr, a villain, Fms. vi. 32, D. N. iv. 228.

skemmi, f. shame, = skemmd, Hom. 17.

skemmi-liga, adv. shamefully, Fas. iii. 143.

skemmi-ligr, adj. shameful, Háv. 45.

skemmingr, m. a kind of seal, the smallest species, Sks. 177; as a nickname, Sturl.

skemr, adv. compar., superl. **skemst**, [from *skamr*], shorter: of space, þeir sögðu at konungur hefði skemr farit en líkligt þætti til Ósláfr, Fms. ix. 529; er skemr hefir biit í því héraði, Grág. i. 423; lífa skemr, Al. 15; alldri s. en þjárr nær, Rb. 566; hann lifði skemst þeirra bræðra, Ó. H. 92; á einum degi, ok láta sem skemst á meðal, Grág. ii. 124. 2. of time, lengr eða skemr, for a longer or shorter time, Finnþ. 328; at hann væri þar lengr enn skemr, the longer the better, Ld. 162, Al. 105; hvárt sem þeir töluðu lengr eða skemr, Fms. i. 80; hirti ek alldri hvárt þú verr þik lengr eða skemr, Nj. 116.

skemt, f. [Dan. *skjemt*], an amusement, = skemtan, Pass. 21, 2.

SKEMTA, t. but ad, Fms. x. 226, 281, [prop. from *skamt* = to shorten] :—to amuse, entertain, with dat. of pers.; skemta sér, to amuse oneself, play, Nj. 129; þeir drukku ok skemmtuðu sér, Fms. x. 281; skemtaði hann sér á hverjum degi, 226; hún gekk um gölf ok skemti sér, Eg. 48; vér erum kátir ok skemtum oss, Fms. viii. 354, 357 :—so also of other persons, sveinn þeirra er inni, ok skemti þeim, Isl. ii. 349; þótti ok vel skemt, a good entertainment, Fms. viii. 207. II. esp. to entertain people at meetings or festivals with story-telling or songs; Björn skemti visum þeim, er..., Björn. 46; frá því er nokkut sagt hverju skemti var, i. e. what the entertainment was, Sturl. i. 23; þessi saga var skemt Sverri konungi, this story was to amuse king Sverri, id. 2. absol. to amuse, entertain people; þat er eigi, segir konungur, þvíat vetr-gestr þinn skemti vel... en er konungur var í sæng kominn, skemti Stúfr ok kvað flokk einn, konungur vaktu lengi, en Stúfr skemti... hverjum skaltú s. með drápunum þinum? Fms. vi. 391; hann kvaðsk kunna nokkurar sögur. Konungur mælti, þú skalt vera með hirti minni í vetr ok s. ávallt... þat er ætlan mín at nú muai uppi sögur þínar, þvíat þú hefir jafnan skemt, 355; ok er menn lögðusk til sveins, þá spurði stafnhúsi konungs hver s. skyldi... Sturla inn Tulenzki, viltú skemta?... segir hann þá Huldarsögu, Sturl. iii. 304; þar var Skíði af köttum kenndr, ok skemti af ferðum sínum, he gave amusement by telling of his journey, Skíða R. 19; skemtask með skólk-sögur, H. E. i. 584.

skemtan (skemtun), f. an entertainment, Edda 25; hafa s. af e-u, to amuse oneself with a thing, Eg. 232; at henni þætti s. at tala við Óláf, Ld. 72; at þá eigr fá skemtanar daga (days of joy) héðan í frá, 154; skemtanar-ganga, a pleasure-walk, promenade, Sks. 371; skemtanar líf, a life of pleasure, 619; hafa skemtanar ræður, to have a chat, Fms. vii. 119. II. amusement, entertainment, by story-telling or the like; þat var eitt sinn at þeir áttu hesta-þing, þá var þóðrðr beðinn skemtanar, en hann tók því ekki fjarri, en þat var upphaf at hann kvað visur þar er

hann kallaði Daggeisla-visur... Björn hlýddi skemtan hit besta... Njam. 46; hvárr þeirra kvað allt þat er hann hafði kveðit um annan var sú s. sem ein áheyrtlig, 56, Fms. vi. 391; ok má þá sitja skommum við at hlýða skemtaninni, 355; tóku menn þá umtal mikitt um skemtanina, id. cp. Sturl. passim; kvað vill Skíði húsangar-maðr, hafa fyrir s. sína? Skíða R. 22; sagna-s., story-telling, see **saga**. **skomtunar-samligr**, adj. amusing, Sks. 379.

skemtan-ligr, adj. amusing, pleasant, Sks. 379.

skemti-liga, adv. amusingly, pleasantly; segja frá vel ok s., to tell a story well and pleasantly, Fbr. 146; svá sem skemtligast, Mar.

skemti-ligr, adj. amusing, interesting, pleasant, Fms. ii. 21, vi. 350, Isl. ii. 312, Stj. 91; ó-skemtligi, dull, uninteresting.

skenking, f. the serving drink at the table; því næst kómu inn seodngar (disbes), þar næst skenkingar, Ó. H. 86; ekki starf skulu þeir hafa fyrr s. um Jól, N. G. L. ii. 447. 2. a present, Germ. *geschenk*.

SKENKJA, t. [Dan. *skjenke*; Germ. *schenken*, *einsetzen*], to serve drink, fill one's cup, often with dat. of pers.; Orkn. 216; hann skenkti honum með friðu horni búna, Fms. iv. 49; drekka silfri skenkt it fagra vín, Edda (Ht.). Freyja fór þá at s. honum... eða hvi Freyja skal s. honum sem at gildi Ása, Edda 57; s. mjóð, 76; þann mann er þar hafði skenkt um kveldit, Eg. 557; s. drykk, Flóv. 12; öll muna þau er bændr skenktu, Fms. i. 37; at hann skyldi s. sjálfum honum, Stj. 101; hann lét standa fyrir borði sínu skutil-veina at s. sér með borðkerum, Fms. vi. 442, N. G. L. ii. 447; to give drink, skenktu ek þyrstanda, Sks. 632; mod., skenkja kaffi, to give one a cup of coffee. II. to make presents, mod.

skenkjari, a, m. a cup-bearer, Stj. 200, 571, N. G. L. ii. 413, 415, 447, Sturl. iii. 182.

skenkr, m., pl. skenkir, the serving of drink at a meal; ok er menn höfðu matask um hrið kom innar skenkr, Sturl. iii. 182 C. II. [Germ. *geschenk*; Dan. *skjenke*], a present, mod.

SKEPJA, skapdi, see **skapa**.

skopna, u. f. [skapa; Dan. *skabning*], a shape, form; rued hvern skopnu sem er, K. þ. K. (begin.); eptir réttir skopnu, Fms. v. 347, Hom. 115. 2. fate, destiny (Dan. *skjebne*), MS. 4. 8 (but rare). II. a created thing, creature; sá Guð at þetta var allt saman góð skopna, Stj. 15; hann greindi skopnuna í tvær greinir, Rb. 78; Dróttinn Guð sá er allri skopnu stýrir, 623, 25, Lil. 6; alla skopnuna... öll sýnlig skopa, Stj. 29, 30; englar... er ættr váru allrar Guðs skopnu, 626 C. 1; skopnu en eigi skapara, Ver. 47; Guð skóp allar skopnur seinn, Rb. 78; guð skopna, 677, 10; á enni sömu skopnu gekk Pétur þurram fótum, of the sea, Greg. 58; compd., skopnu-dagr, the day of creation, Ver. 7. 2 in mod. usage esp. cattle, live stock; fara vel með skopurnar, engin litandi skopna; skopnu-lauss, without live stock; skopnu-höld, the keeping of live stock, and so on.

skoppa, u. f. [Dan. *skjeppe*; Engl. *ship*], a measure, barrel, N. G. L. i. 136, ii. 166, v. l. 35, 366, D. N. v. 77.

SKOPTA, t. [skapt]; skepta örvar, to make shafts to arrow-heads, Rm. 25; s. geira, to make spear-shafts, Akv. 37; skepta spjót, Ps. 64, Krók. —to furnish with a bundle, ramliga skeptar óxar, Gbl. 104; metaph., hann bað hann þá ekki um skepta = skipta, he begged him not to madden, Fms. viii. 27. II. in ein skepta, fer-s. (q. v.), from a weaver's rod.

skopti, n. a shaft; tvennar typtir örva, skefta eðr brodda, N. G. L. i. 201; var skeptið langt at spjótnu, Gisl. 101. COMPS. **skopti-lætta**, u. f. a kind of shaft with a cord, Sks. 389, Fms. vi. 77, Ó. H. 217, Hallfred.

skopti-amíðr, m. a shaft-maker, Hm. 127. **skopti-völur**, m. a kind of pipe, Hkr. iii. 313. II. a bundle; höggva sax af skepti, Grett. (in a verse); kníf-skepti, a knife-bundle.

skeptingr, m. a kind of bead-gear, Edda ii. 494.

skopttr, part. shafted, of arrows, spears; skeptar örvar, dörr álmi skept. Lex. Poet.; auð-skept spjör, Ad.

SKER, n., gen. pl. skerja, dat. skerjum; [Dan. *skjer*; Swed. *skär*; Engl. *sherry*] :—a sherry, an isolated rock in the sea; í hölma eðr í sker. Grág. ii. 131; upp á skerit, Fær. 171; til þess er þraut sker öll, Eg. 158, Eb. 12, 236–240, passim; as also in local names, Skerja-fjórðr: for the saying, sigla milli skers ok báru, see sigla; eyði-skær, a desert sherry; blind-skær, a sunken sherry; also in the phrase, að flaska á því skærinu, to split on that rock. **skerja-blési**, a nickname, Dropl.

SKERA, sker, pret. skar, pl. skáru; subj. skæri; part. skörum; [A. S. *sceran*; Engl. *shear*; Germ. *scheren*; Dan. *skjære*] :—to cut; skera með kníf, klippa með söxum, Str. 9; þeir skáru böndin, Fms. vi. 369; hann skar af nokkum hlut, x. 337; s. tungu ór höfði manni, Grág. ii. 11; hann skar ór egg-farveginu ór sárinu, Þórb. 54 new Ed.; þann flekk skera ór með holdi ok blóði, Fms. ii. 188; s. á skær, Nj. 156; skera ór út ór, to cut sheer through, 244, Fms. i. 217. 2. to slaughter, Gr. **skærrer**; skera sauði, kálf, kíð, geldinga, Landn. 192, K. þ. K. 134, B. i. 646, Hkr. i. 170, Sturl. i. 94, Eb. 318; hann skar síðan dillina, þess iðradisk hann mest er hann hafði dillinn skorit, Grett. 137; þá höfðu þeir skorit flest allt sauðfé, en einn hrúti létu þeir lífa, 148; þar

oddr hafði þá ok skorit í bú sitt sem hann bar nauðsyn til, Eb. 316; s. gassi, Korm. 206, 208; skera niðr kviklé, Vápn. 30; skera af, id., Korm.; kýrin var skorin af. 3. *to cut, shape*; skorinn ok skapadan, Harl. 166; of clothes, klæði skorin eða úskorin, Grág. i. 504; úskorin klæði oll, N. G. L. i. 210; var skorit um þell nýtt, Fms. vii. 197; veittu mér þat, at þú sker mér skyrtu, Audr, þórkathi bónda minum... At þú skyldir s. Vesteini bróður minum skyrtuna, Gisl. 15; skikkju nýskorna, Fms. vi. 52; of the hair, þú skar Rögnvaldr jarl hár hans, en áðr hafði verið úskorit tíu vetr, ii. 189; hann hafði þess heit strengt at láta eigi s. hár sitt né kamba, fyrr en hann væri einvalds-konungr yfir Noregi, Eg. 6; hann skar hár hans ok negl, Ó. H.; ef maðr deyr með úskornum noglum, Edda 41; s. mún & hrossum, Bjarn. 62. 4. [Scot. *shear*, of reaping]; *to shear, cut, reap*; skera akr eða slá eng, to 'shear an acre' or *mow a meadow*, Gpl. 360; ax úskorit, Gkv. 2. 22; sá akra yðra ok skera, ok planta vingarða, Stj. 644; skera korn, K. Á. 176; sær ok skerr, Gpl. 329.

5. *to carve, cut*; glugg einn er & var skorinn hárðinni, Fms. iii. 148; s. jörðar-men, Nj. 227; skáru & skíði, Vsp.; var á framstaflinum karls-höfuð, þat skar hann sjálfr, Fagrsk. 75; skar Tjóvi þau & knífs-skepti sínu, Landn. 248; skera fjöl, kistil, brik, as also skera út e-ð, *to carve out* (skurðr); skornir drekar, *carved dragon-heads*, Lex. Poët.; skera hluti, *to mark the lots*, Fms. vii. 140 (see hlutr); skera or skera upp herir, to 'carve out,' i. e. *to despatch a war-arrow*, like the Scot. 'fery cross,' Eg. 9, fms. i. 91, vi. 24, x. 388, Gpl. 82, Js. 41; s. bod, id., Gpl. 84, 370, 371.

6. special phrases; skera e-m höfuð, *to make faces at one*, metaphor from carving the pole, see nið; hann rétti honum fingr ok skar honum höfuð, Grett. 117 A; skera af manni, *to be blunt with one* (see skafa); þarf ekki lengr yfir at hylma, né af manni at skera, Mork. 138; þú ert rúskr maðr ok einarðr, ok skerr (v. l. skefr) litt af manni, Nj. 223; skerr hann til mjök (be begs, presses hard) ef Hneitir legði leyfi til, Sturl. i. 11; allit., skapa ok s., to 'shape and shear,' i. e. *to make short work of a thing, decide*, Eg. 732, Hrafn. 29; láta skapat skera, *to let fate decide*, Fms. viii. 88. 7. skera ór, *to decide, settle* (úr-skurðr); biskup skerr ekki ór um skilnað, Grág. i. 328; ef eigi skera skrár ór, 7; fóru-nautar hans skáru skýrt ór, Ólk. 36; þótti þú ór skorit, Ld. 74; s. ór vanda-málm, Str. 30; nú er þat víli várr, at einn veg skeri ór, *to end it either way*, Fb. ii. 57.

II. reflex. *to stretch, branch*, of a landscape, fjord, valley; sá fjörðr skersk í landaorðr frá Steingrims-firði, Ld. 20; sá þeir at skárusk í landit inn firðr stóir, Eb. 5 new Ed.; fjörðr skersk langt inn í landit, Krók.; höfðarnir skárusk á víxl, *the headlands stretched across, overlapped one another*, id.; í dal þeim er skersk vestir í fjölli, milli Múla ok Grísar-tungu, Ld. 146; vág-skorinn, a *shore with many bays*; skorið fjörðum, *scored with many fjords*; þat skersk inn haf þat er kallask Caspium mare, Stj. 72.

2. phrases, hón skersk í setgeira-brækr, Ld. 136; ef nokkurt skersk í, *happens*, Gpl. 20, Fbr. 102 new Ed.; þóðr sagði eitthvað skyldu í skersk, þóðr. 67; þat skersk í odda með e-m, *to be at odds*, Fbr.

3. *to yield so much in meat and so much in tallow*, of cattle when killed; skersk með tveim fjörðungum mörs, með tíu mörkum, saudnir skárust vel, illa.

4. skersk ór e-u máli, *to withdraw from a cause*, Nj. 191; betra hefði þér verið at renna eigi frá mágum þínum ok skersk nú eigi ór sættum, 248; skersk undan e-u, *to refuse, decline*, Hrafn. 12, Stj. 425, Róm. 362; ef þú skersk undan forinni, Ld. 218; ef þér jata þessi ferð, þá mun ek eigi undan skersk, Fms. iii. 70; þeir fystu hann í at sættask, en hann skersk undan, Nj. 250; at ek munda eigi undan s. þér at veita, 180.

5. pass., boga-strengirn skersk, Fas. ii. 537; klæðin skárusk, Fms. v. 268; tré-ör skal út skersk í byggir, Gpl. 13.

sker-auki, a, m. a nickname, Gisl. 3.

sker-borð, n. a *dish, plate*; eins og s. teist á rúnd, rambar þar til dettr, Tíma R.

skerða, ð, [skarð], *to diminish*; þá skal s. jafnt alla aura... skerða mundinn, Grág. i. 125, 126; þat er hvátki skerði verð né leigu, Gpl. 503.

skerðingr, m. a *shark* (há-skerðingr), as a nickname; whence Skerðinga-staðir, in western Icel.

skerðir, m. a *diminisher*, Lex. Poët.

skerfr, m. [Dan. *skjær*], a *share, portion*.

sker-garðr, m. [Dan. *skærgaard*], a *reef of rocks in the sea near shore*, Bs. i. 842, Trist. 8, Rafn. S. (in a verse).

sker-gípr, m. a kind of *bird*, Fas. iii. 230.

skerja, u, f. prop. a *cow* = skitja, akin to skars, skersa, a *romping lass*; að skerjan þessi skyldi mér... snupprur nógar veita, Grúnd.

skerjöttir, adj. full of *skeries*, Fms. ii. 16, Ld. 142.

skermal, n. pl. [akin to sker], *rugged, broken, rocky ground*; halda þangat fenu at þeir láu versta haga ok skermal eru mest, Ísl. ii. 181.

sker-nár, m. a *person left to die on a skerry*, Grág. ii. 185; see nár.

skerpa, u, f. *sharpness*.

skerpa, u, f. [skarpa], *sharpness*; = skorpa, lota, með fyrstu skerpu, in the first charge, onslauht, Thom. 482.

skerpingr, m. a *sharp effort*; róa undan í skerpingi, Krók. 59 C; a sharp frost.

skerpla, u, f. the second month in the summer, Edda 103; see Icel. Almanack, May 25, 1872.

skersa (skersa), u, f. [skars], a *giantess*, Fb. i. 258; freq. in mod. usage of an unlady-like woman.

skerai-ligr, adj. *monstrous*, Pt. 403.

skettingr, m. [skattr], a kind of coin, B. K. 91, 97.

Skeynir, m. pl. the men from the county of Skaun in Norway, Ó. H.

skeypa, ð, [skaup], *to mock*; skeypa at e-u, Konr.

skeypi-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), [skaup], *mockingly*, Bs. i. 340.

SKÉYTA, t, [skaut; Dan. *skøde*], a law term derived from the symbolical act used in transferring land by donation or bequest; the donor put a sod from the land into the new owner's lap (for the reference from N. G. L. i. 96, see s. v. mold); hence skeyta land, *to convey a piece of land to another*; nú kaupir maðr jörð í fjúlda manna, þá eigu þingmenn at skeyta honum jörð... þá eigu þingmenn honum með vápn-taki jörð at s... þat skal jamt halda sem á þingi sé skeytt, N. G. L. i. 96; skeyta jörð undir e-n, Munk. 79, 139, D. N. iii. 250, 253; konungr skeytti honum jarðir austr við lands-enda, Fms. vi. 432; taka þeir fasteignir kirkjunnar ok s. ok skipta sem þeim líkar, K. Á. 232; of a person, vera skyldr ok skeytt undir e-n í öllum hlutum, or vera e-m skyldr ok skeytt, *to be bound, subject to one*, Fms. vi. 53, vii. 315; jörð bríð ok skeytt undir mik ok minn setlegg, Gpl. 306, 302; skeytti hann (the king) jarðir miklar til kirkju, Ó. H. 168; þá var skeytt þingat Hernes mikla á Frostu, Fms. vii. 196; nú kaupir maðr jörð til skeytingar ok vill hinn eigi s. er seldi, N. G. L. i. 93; skeyta e-m forvitni, *to satisfy one's curiosity*, Ld. 98, Ísl. ii. 375.

2. skeyta saman [skauti], *to join together*; gekk í sundr skip-rá þeirra... vill þú skeyta rá vára saman, Fbr. 81 new Ed.; freq. in mod. usage.

II. metaph., s. um e-t, *to care for*; þeir skeyttu ekki um þá, Sturl. ii. 100; ef sá vill sem fyrir verðr, en ef hann skeytir eigi um, þá & konungr ekki á því, N. G. L. i. 334; freq. in mod. usage, e. g. Matth. xxii. 16.

skeyti, n. [skjóta], a *shaft, missile*; honum selr Fjölair í hönd eitt skeyti... hann bert þessa ör fyrir hvern mann, Fms. xi. 71; með s. sín, Lv. 66, Fms. ii. 332; skafa s., Rm. 39; skadleg s., Fms. ii. 198; þung s., Magn. 468, Skv. 3. 54; shafts or arrows were used for tokens or messages (cp Swed. *budkäfte*, her-ör, q. v.), hence the Icel. popular phrases, eg hefi ekki fengið nein skeyti, *I have received no notice*; hann hefir ekki sent mér nein s., *he has sent me no message*.

skeyting, f. the conveyance of an estate, see skeyta; kaupa jörð til skeytingar, N. G. L. i. 93, Gpl. 302; skeytingar vitni, N. G. L. i. 223; skeytings-aurar, a *fee for the conveyance*, D. N. iv. 120, 147, 680. 2. metaph. *heed, care*; in the compds, skeytingar-lauss, adj. Dan. *skødesløs, heedless, reckless*; and skeytingar-laysni, n. *negligence*.

skeytingr, m. = skæting, taunts, Bs. ii. 123.

skiki, a, m., qs. skikki (?), [akin to Engl. *shank*; Germ. *schinken*]:—a *strip, lap, skirt*, of skin, cloth, land; bak-skiki (q. v.), land-s.; hann hefir skilið eptir lítun skika, passim in mod. usage.

skikka, að, [from Germ. *schicken*], *to order, ordain*, Fb. iii. 337 (the third hand), Fas. iii. 295, 337 (of the 15th century); for in Sks. 803 the old vellum B has skipaðr, Bs. ii. 306 (verse 8).

skikkan, f. an ordinance, order, Pass., Vidal.

skikkan-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *orderly, well-behaved*, (mod.)

SKIKKJA, u, f. a *cloak, mantle*, Am. 47, Nj. 22, Eg. 213, 318, 579, Fms. ii. 280; skikkja and möttull (q. v.) are synonymous, thus, hann gaf honum 'skikkju',... hann sá altaris-klæði þat er górt var ór 'möttlinum' (both referring to the same garment), Fms. vi. 164; skikkjur þær er feldir heita, Krók.; skikkju verð, Fms. x. 199; skikkju kaup, id. compds:

skikkju-bönd, n. pl. the mantle straps, Fms. vi. 348. skikkju-lauss, adj. *cloakless*, Fms. vii. 143, Sks. 289, Ld. 168.

skikkju-rakki, a, m. a *lap-dog*, Orkn. 114, Fas. iii. 544. skikkju-skaut, n. the lap of the s., Fms. iv. 137, Mag.

skikkja, ð, *to put on a cloak*; skikkja sik, *to cloak oneself*; þá tók konunginn einn gráfeldinn ok skikði sik, Hkr. i. 180; varar-feldir nýir ok úskaktir, not worn, N. G. L. i. 75.

SKIL, n. pl. [skilja; Engl. *skill*; Dan. *skjel*]; a word borrowed from the Norse:—a *distinction*, of eyesight and hearing; menn sá varla handa sinna skil, one could hardly distinguish one's own hands, Eb. 260; sjá varla fingra sinna skil, Bs. i. 352; nema orða-skil, *to catch the distinction of words*, Eb. 28; kunna daga-skil, Sks. 2. a weaver's term, the space between the threads.

II. metaph. *discernment, knowledge*; kunna góð skil & e-m (e-u), *to have favourable knowledge of, to know distinctly, well*, Ld. 22; vita skil á e-u, id., K. Á. 108, Gpl. 25; kunna skil e-a, Am. 9; Snorri vissi góð skil á honum, Eb. 142.

2. an adjustment, fair dealings, due, Dan. *skjel*; segja skil á e-u, *to declare*, Ld. 234; göra skil á e-u, *to give an account of*, Grág. i. 440; at skilum ok at lögum réttu, Gpl. 306; stefna e-m til skila, *to cite a person to answer in court*, Grág. i. 175, 179, ii. 227; fæta mál til skila, *to put a case right*, Fms. v. 324; verða at litlum skilum, *to be of little account, come to naught*, Fms. ix. 297; svara skilum fyrir e-t, vii. 127; sá arfr skal at skilum fara, Jb. 156; koma öllu til skila, Ísl. ii. 131; hann sendi

konunginum einn fríðan hest, ok kom sá vel til skila, Bs. i. 710; þar sem þryti silfr skyldi borbúnaðinn fyrir gefa, svá at allir hefði góð skil, so that all should have their due, Fms. x. 147; hann átti engan erfingja þann er skil væri at, he had no trusty heir, Sturl. i. 45.

3. as a law term, *pleading, public speaking*; leysa öll lögmælt skil, Grág. i. 28, Nj. 232.

4. a *despatch, message*. COMPS: *skila-bod*, n. pl. a message. *skila-dómur*, m. a Norse law term, a private court of adjustment, like the Icelandic *görd*, q. v.; ep. mod. Germ. *schieds-richter*, N. G. L. i. 87; halda skiladómi fyrir kaupinu, Gpl. 496 (Js. 119), Dipl. ii. 12; halda s. fyrir jörðina (acc.), iii. 11; halda skiladómi fyrir, ok njóta vátta sinna, at hann tók fyrri, Gpl. 335; halda (landi) til skiladóms, Dipl. ii. 6, *skila-dóttir*, f. = skilgetin dóttir, D. N. *skila-litill*, adj. = skilill, Sturl. i. 56.

skila-maðr, m. a trusty man, Sks. 20, Rd. 260, Gpl. 25; ó-skila maðr, an untrustworthy man.

skila, að, to perform a duty; fylgd ok vörðr skal boðinn vera snemma dags, ok skilaðr í seinasta lagi þann tíma sem konungr gengr til bórs, N. G. L. ii. 414; at ekki sé eptir ú-skilat edr úgort, Hom. 84. 2. *skila* e-u, to bring back, return a thing; hann skilaði aptir yxunum, Rd. 257; at þú skilir aptir stóðhrossunum, Vápn. 19; fé skilisk eptir fyrri skil-orði, Gpl. 311; to deliver a message, skila e-u, því áttu ek at s. til þín, at ..., id.

II. = *skilja*, to decide; til viðr-tals um þá hluti er eigi vóru enn skilaðir þeirra í milli, Bs. i. 773; þeir áttu eigi um at skila málit, Nj. 87; meðan þau vóru eigi andliga skiluð, Hom. 79; ok öllu því máli var þá skilat er áðr hafði í milli farit, Eg. 346; enda eigi þeir um einn hlut at skila, Grág. (Kb.) i. 68. 2. to expound, give reason for, explain; vilda ek at þú skilaðir þessa ræðu, Sks. 327 B; at þér skilit þetta meðr nökkurum orðum, 685 B (or from skilja); enda skil ek eigi áðr enn ek heyri þetta görr skilat fyrir mér, 36; at sjálf decreta skili þat síðan, hversu ..., Anecd. 18.

skil-borinn, part. lawfully-born, born in wedlock, Fms. i. 193.

skil-dagi, a, m. a condition, stipulation, terms, Nj. 81, Ó. H. 47, 98, Gpl. 494, Fms. i. 22, 80, vi. 293, vii. 92, 147, Vm. 129, K. Á. 224, passim. 2. a term, Icelandic Almanack, 10th and 14th May, 1872.

skildinger, m. = skillingr, D. N., in deeds of the 14th century. 2. in mod. usage, of a small coin.

skildi-vöndr, m. a reed-wand, Fb. i. 405 (in a verse).

skil-föngin, part. f. lawfully wedded; móðir s., Gpl. 215, 232; s. kona, N. G. L. i. 151; s. barn = skilgetið barn, Rétt. 44; dróttningar skilfönginnar, Fms. vii. 306.

skilfingr, m. [either from skelfa = the shaker, or, it may be, akin to Germ. *schiff* = a reef] — the name of a mythical royal family, a prince, lord, Edda, Lex. Poët.; dauða skilfingr, the prince of Death, Nidst. 6.

skil-getinn, part. lawfully begotten, born in wedlock; s. sonr, dóttir, arfi, Nj. 154, Orkn. 318, Fms. ix. 242, 328, Vm. 131; — s. móðir, = skilföngin, N. G. L. ii. 75, v. l. 17.

skil-góðr, adj. trustworthy, worthy; s. bóndi, Magn. 536, Sturl. i. 8; framkvæmdar-maðr ok s., 38; skilgóðir menn, Eb. 264.

skil-greiði, a, m. promptness, = greiðskapr, Nj. 18, v. l. 1.

skilling, f. a disposition, Skálda 197.

skilinn, adj. [skilja; Scot. *sheely*], distinct; skilin orð, clear, distinct words, Hm. 135; tala hátt ok snjallt ok skilit, Konr. 56; svá skýrt ok skilit, Bs. ii. 16; til þess at þá verði skilnari frásögnin, Róm. 108; snjallr ok skilinn í öllu framferði, Mar.

SKILJA, pres. skil, skill, Grág.; pret. skildi, skildi; part. skiliðr, and later, skildr and skilinn; neut. skilið and skilt; [the original sense, viz. to cut, Lat. *secare*, appears in Goth. *skilja* = a butcher; A. S. *scylan* = to separate.]

A. To part, separate, divide; Tanais skilr heims-þriðjunga, Al. 131; sú er nú kölluð Jökulsá ok skilr lands-fjórðunga, Landn. 251; Gautlefr skilr Noregs-konungs ríki ok Svía-konungs, Rb. 330; — to break off, break up, þessi sótt mun skilja vára samvistu, Ld. 286; mun sá einn hlut vera at s. mun með okkr, Nj. 112; mun þat s. með okkr, Fs. 16; segja Rúti at betra mun at s. ykkir, of fighters, Nj. 32; Höskuldr skildi þær, Ld. 36; þá er barsmið skilið, Grág. ii. 114; s. ræðu, s. talit, to break off the conversation, Ld. 36, Fms. ii. 262, Nj. 48, Bjarn. 22; s. boðina (dat.), Gisl. 116, is prob. an error; skilja hjúskap, to divorce, K. Á. 6; váru skilið ráð þeirra Sigríðar, Fms. x. 219; skilr hann flokk sinn, then be divided his band, viii. 59; þá skildi ekki nema hel, vii. 233.

2. with prepp.; s. frá, to separate, Fms. xi. 350, Blas. 42; frá skildir, excepted, Dipl. v. 22, K. Á. 182; frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16; skilja mik frá trú, Blas. 42; at engu frá skildu, nothing excepted, Dipl. v. 22; eiðar frá skildir, K. Á. 182; sá maðr er nú var frá skiliðr, Grág. i. 16, 17; — s. sundr, to put asunder, Nj. 42; — s. við, to part with, put away; s. við konu, s. við bónda, 686 B. 14, þóðr. 46 new Ed.; at ek vilja s. við félagi minn, Grág. i. 326; ok sé hann skildir við (have forfeited) ábúð jarðar, Gpl. 337; — s. eptir, to leave behind, Mag.; passim in mod. usage, eg skildi það eptir heima. 3. to part company, leave; svá skildu vör næstum, at ..., Nj. 49; eptir þat skildu þeir, 98; skildu þeir með mikilli vináttu, 138; hefir þú mér heitið, at vit skyldim aldri s., 201. 4. impers. one parts; hence followed by acc., one parts a thing, i. e. it branches off, is separated; þar skilr Spán

inn Kristna ok Spán inn heiðna, Fms. vii. 80; þar er leiðir skildi (where the roads parted) þá skildi ok slóðna, there the tracks too parted, Eg. 579; mundi skilja vegu þeirra, their ways would diverge, 126; með þessu skilr skipti þeirra, thus ended their dealings, Isl. ii. 274; er þat nú best at skili með oss, Finnb. 334; skilr þá með þeim, Nj. 112.

5. it differs; at miklit (acc.) skili hamingju okkra, there is a wide difference between, Eg. 719; hvat skilr þær ástigiðar, 656 A. i. 13; þvíat mennina skildi, Sks. 733 B. 7. it falls out, comes to a difference; even with a double acc. of person and of thing. e-n skilr á um e-t; þá skildi aldri á orð (acc.) né verk, Nj. 147; ef þá skilr á, Grág. ii. 70; þeir skyldu ok láta á skilja um einhvem hlut, Ld. 60; þeir urðu missáttir, ok skildi þá (á) um eignina á Austrátt, Fms. ix. 458; skildi þá ekki (acc.) á ok Rúnólf, they and R. disagreed in ought, Nj. 173; hver-vitna þess er menn skilr á um sátr, N. G. L. i. 42; nú skilr meðn á (um) markteig, id.; ef menn skilr á (um) meiki, id.; hann (acc.) hafði skilt á við gesti jarls, Fms. ix. 449; ek vil at þú látr þik á skilja við einhvem húskarl minn, Rd. 318; ef skrár skilr á, if the scrolls differ, Grág. i. 7.

B. Metaph. usages: I. [Old Engl. *to skill*], to distinguish, discern, understand; vóru svá skilið nöfn með þeim, Isl. ii. 332; eru þeir hér svá, at þeir megi s. mál mitt (bear it), Eg. 735; spiltisk svá synin at eingi þeirra mátti s. hann, Hom. 120; s. ljós frá myrkum, Sks. 626 B; kenna drauma at skilja, to know how to 'skull' dreams, Fms. iv. 381; to understand, þat er at skilja (that is to say) á vára tungu, Anecd. 16, 18; konungr skildi at þetta var með spotti gört, Fms. i. 15; vér þykkjumk hutt s. at ..., Ld. 180; ef þat er rétt skilt, sem þar kveðr at, Grág. ii. 37; bóu skildi þó raunar hvat hann mátti til hjálpar manningum, Fs. 76; kenna vér allra þjóða tungur at mæla ok skilja, 656 A. ii. 10; very freq. in mod. usage, skilr þú þetta? eg skil ekki hvat þú segir, það er ó-skiljandi.

II. as a law term, to decide; skildi konungr erendi Sighvats svá, at ..., Fms. v. 180; þá er kviðir eigu at s. mál manna, Grág. i. 49; skeln heimilis-búar hans fimm skilja þat, hvárt ..., 58; allt þat sem logbok skilr eigi, Gpl. 18; enir sömu búar skolu um þat skilja, Grág. i. 43; at þeir eru þess kvíðar kvaddir er þeir eigi eigi um at s., 55; skulu vetfangs-búar s. um hvárt-tveggja, ii. 37; tólfstær-kviðr átti um at s., Eb. Nj. 238. 2. to set apart, reserve; þat skilr ek er ek vil, Nj. 55; þessu sem nú var skilt með þeim, Fms. xi. 100; nú hefir maðr kú skilt í skyld sína, Gpl. 503; þat var skilit í sett váru, Nj. 257; þat var skilit í sett þeirra þóris föður míns ok Bjarnar, at ..., Eg. 345; var þat skilt til bríða um áðr-nefnt kaup, Dipl. iii. 10; hann skildi af sér (declined responsibility) um fyrnd á kirkju alla ábyrgð, iv. 4; þat er stórmál ok skilit (express) boðorð, Anecd. 46; nema þat væri skilt (expressly reserved), Fms. x. 447; eiga skilit, to have reserved, stipulated; þat áttu ek skilit við þik, at ..., ii. 93; sem Hrani átti skilt, iv. 31; at hann vil hafna gripina svá sem hann átti skilit, vi. 60; hence the mod. phrase, eg á það ekki skilið, 'tis not due to reserve this for me, i. e. I do not deserve it; hann á það skilið, it is owing to him, it serves him right; — s. sér e-t, to reserve to oneself, Fas. i. 527, Fms. v. 293, ix. 323.

Landn. 304; Njáll kveðisk þat vilja s. undir Hoskuld, to make a reservation, reserve it for H., Nj. 149; þeir sem gáfu, skildu æfnið forðr þeirra undir sik ok sína arfa, reserved it for themselves and their heirs, Bs. i. 689. 3. esp. with a prep.; s. á, fyrir, til, undan, to stipulate, reserve; vil ek s. á við þik einn hlut, Hrafn. 6; skaltú s. þat á við hann, Fms. x. 334; — s. fyrir, hversu var skilt fyrir félagi þeirra, Grág. i. 330; ok skili þeir þá fyrir þegar, 118; skal einn maðr s. fyrir (pronounce) en aðrir gjalda samkvæði á, i. 2; at svá fyrir-skildu (so stipulated), Dipl. v. 19; handa-band þeirra var svá fyrir skilit, iv. 9; þó skildi Sverrir konungr fyrir eidsstafinum (dictated it), Fms. viii. 150; er hann hafði fyrir skilt betinu, made (said) the vow, 55; — þann hlut vilda ek til s., at vér værim austr hér, Nj. 149; þat vil ek þá s. til, segir Háfr. at ..., 156; þat vil ek ok til s. við ykkir bræðr jarla mína, at ..., Ó. H. 98; megu þeir eigi aðra gora sekð hans en til var skilit fyrir vátum, Grág. i. 118; — s. undir eið, to take an oath with reservation, Grág. i. 56, Sturl. i. 66; — s. undan, to reserve, make a reservation; s. undan godorð, utanferðir, sektir, Ld. 308, Sturl. ii. 63.

C. Reflex. to separate, break up; skildiðsk þá ok riðladið fylkingin, Fms. vii. 277; at þau væri skild, Grág. i. 307; vóru þau þá skilið, Nj. 268; — s. við e-n, to part from; sá er skiliðr við konuna, Grág. i. 33; segja skilið við konu, bónda, to declare oneself separating from, Nj. 14, 50; ef kona skilsk við bónda sinn (divorces), 656 A. 15; hvar hann skildiðsk við þórólf, Ld. 44; to forsake, Fms. i. 34, Nj. 250; s. við mál e-s, Ld. 308, Nj. 177; þeir er ekki vildu við skiljask (leave off) ok láta af heidminni, Fms. iv. 144. 2. recipr. to part company; at vit skilimk í orrostu, Eg. 293; þótt vit skilimk, Korm. 88; þeir skiljask föstrar, Fms. xi. 99; skildusk þeir með bliskap, fedgar, Eg. 790. 3. to be divorced, Grág. i. 325, 326, K. Á. 116. II. impers. e-m skilr e-t, 'it skills one,' one perceives; honum hafði þat skilisk, Eg. 715; hann kenndi honum afterli; — Nú skaltú vita hvárt mér hafi skilisk, Isl. ii. 206; konunginum skildusk vel orð jarls, Fms. xi. 13; má mér þat eigi skiljask, Sks. 61; hún lét sér þat ok vel skiljask, to make up one's mind to it, Hkr. ii. 88; Barði lætr sér skiljask at svá er, Isl. ii. 327; þá vill

þér ekki skiljask (láta) þat er á mót er þinum vilja, 625. 68.

part. skilinn, q. v.

skiljan-liga, adv. *distinctly*, Mar.

skiljan-ligr, adj. *distinct*, Skálda 174; *intelligible*, Sks. 157; ú-skiljan-ligr, *unintelligible*.

skil-kvángak, ad. dep. *to marry lawfully*, Rétt. 44.

skillingr, m. [Goth. *skilliggs*; A. S. *scilling*; Engl. *skilling*; Dan. *skilling*], a *skilling*, þkv. 32, Eg. 278, 280; as a rendering of the Hebr. *shekel*, Stj. 363, 396, 461, 534, Mar. 1202; gull-s., Ó. H. 22.

skil-litill, adj. *not very truthful*, Sturl. i. 56, 193.

skil-máli, a. m. a *condition, term, stipulation*, Eg. 35, Stj. 38, 173, freq. in mod. usage.

skil-mörki, n. [Dan. *skjelle-mærke*], a *land-mark*, Gpl. 452. skil-mörki-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *distinct*.

skilmí, n. [Dan. *skimmel*; Shettl. *skilm*], *mustiness*; and *skilma*, ad. *to be covered with mouldiness*, (Óldn. Ordb.)

skilnaðr, m. a *separation*, Grág. ii. 13, 114; a *separation, divorce*, i. 378, Fms. x. 348; a *parting*, Stj. 479; at skilnaði, at *their parting, at last*, Eg. 574, 575, Nj. 106, Fms. viii. 258.

skilning, f. (in mod. usage *skilningr*, m.), a *separation, division*; einn Guð þrennr í skilningu, Hom. 146; Guð górdi hinna í skilningu, Eluc. 9; s. millum filtra hluta ok góðra, Sks. 502; þær þrjár skilningar er einn Guð, Gpl. 40.

skilningr, m. II. *discernment, understanding, intellect*, Barl. 23, 45; skilningar andi, Sks. 611; skilningar himinn, Fas. iii. 665; leiða til fullrar skilningar, Sks. 309 B; fá skjóta s. á e-u, Fms. i. 97; koma skilningu á e-t, Mar.; eptir honum hurfu margir menn í skilningu, Ver. 95; rétta skilning, kunna góða s. á e-u, Sks. 51, 493 B; mikla s. ok minni, Stj. 70; vit ok s., Skálda 169.

skilning, f. III. *sense, meaning*; ek hef hana s., at ..., but I think, that ..., Nj. 142; með annarri s., Stj. 53; þessir er raðning ok s. draums þins, 200; hann bauð þeim gæta hverja skilning þeir skildi á hverju hafa, Barl. 23; eigi skaltú þvilika s. hafa á þessu máli, 45; áu skilning þeirra orða, Anecd. 2. compps: skilningar-lauss, adj. *senseless, without understanding*, Sks. 246 B; a *brute*, s. skepna, 45.

skilningar-vit, n. pl. *mother-wit, sense, instinct*, Stj. 98, 101; the (five) senses, 20, freq. in mod. usage.

skilningr, m. = skilning, *sense, meaning, understanding*; þann skilning, Stj. 2; skilningi, id.; andaligr s., 25, 50; var í bréfinu sá s., Bs. i. 803, 838; þessi orð bera þann skilning, ii. 42; þat er minn s. at sú skipan á at standa, i. 827; tvenna skilninga, Skálda 207, and so in mod. usage; skilninga-góðr, *clever*; skilninga-lauss, -litill, adj. *senseless, of small understanding*.

skil-orð, n. a *condition, stipulation, terms* (= skildagi), Jb. 282, Gpl. 307, 483, K. Á. 112, Fms. vi. 19, passim; a *regulation, fjár s.*, N. G. L. i. 75; a *decision, með sex manna skilordi*, ii. 142.

skil-rekki, n. an *account, proof, evidences*; með skynsemd ok s., Stj. 142, 150, 163, cp. 23, v. l.

skil-rekkr, adj. *trustworthy, respectable*; skilrekkrir menn, Stj. 90, 142.

skil-ríki, n. a *proof, evidence*, = skilrekki; sýna s. til e-s, Grett. 121 A; sýna e-t með s., Jb. 170; sýna fullt s., Dipl. ii. 16; með fullu s., Th. 4; skrár ok s., Pm. 68; eptir því sem góðra manna s. þar um vátta, 46; fyrndar s., a *proof of prescription*, Dipl. ii. 5. 2. of a *deed* (as a document), Ann. 1361; bréf ok skilríki (plur.), Bs. i. 818, freq. in mod. usage, but skilrekki seems to be the older and truer form.

skil-ríkliga, adv. *clearly, conclusively*, Gpl. 18 (Jb. 48), Karl. 554; *frankly*, H. E. i. 487.

skil-ríkr, adj. = skilrekkr; s. maðr, Nj. 235, Fms. xi. 101, K. Á. 208, Gpl. 58, Grett. 90 A; s. búi, 110. 2. *conclusive*; skilríkt bréf, s. skipr, Stat. 274, Bs. iii. 131; tjá skilríkt, to tell distinctly, 121.

skil-samr, adj. (-seml, f.) = skilríkr.

skil-vangi, a. m. = skildagi, N. G. L. i. 136, 151.

skil-visi, f. an *account*; góða s. fyrir kaupum, Gpl. 493.

skil-visluga, adv. *clearly, conclusively, with despatch, promptly*, Gpl. 66, Dipl. ii. 13, Anecd. 66, Sks. 57, 282 B, 315.

skil-visligr, adj. *trustworthy, authentic*, Stj. 17, Anecd.; öll bréf eiga á sér s. mörk, marks proving their authenticity, 88.

skil-viss, adj. = skilríkr, *trustworthy*; s. maðr, Ld. 274; í skilvissum bókum, Stj. 17, 41, 58.

skil-vönn, adj. = skilviss, K. Á. 52.

skil-yrði, n. = skilord, Fms. vi. 194, D. N., freq. in mod. usage.

SKIMA, ad. *to look all around, of a restless and eager look*; hann skimar á fé sinu, Fas. i. 7; s. í allar áttir: see skuma.

skimuðr, m. poet. a *be-goat*, Edda (Gl.)

SKIN, n. [skina], *shining*, of the sun, moon, stars; skín sólar ok tungla, 623, 21; hann reðr fyrir regni ok skíni sólar, Edda 16; einn dag var skín heitt, Fms. i. 118, vi. 411; þann dag var fagrt veðr af skíni, x. 344; höfðu þeir skorpnat í skíninu, Háv. 47, passim; sól-skin, *sunshine*; tungu-skin, *moonshine*; a poet. name of the moon, Alm. 2. sbow = Germ. *schwein*; yfir-skin, mod. compps: skin-faxi, a. m. *Sheen-mane*, name of the sun-horse, Edda. skin-hringr, a. m. a *nick-name*, Fms. viii.

III. 2. skingr, n. a *kind of cloth*; Grönl. H. M. iii. 96, Flöv., D. N.

skinninn, part. *bleached, withered*; s. bein.

SKINN, n. [a specially Scand. word, not known to the Saxon and Germ., unless Germ. *schinden* (= to flay) is of the same root; the Engl. *skin* is probably a borrowed Norse word, esp. as *sk* is not represented by *sch*]; — a *skin*; húð af nauti, skinn af sauði, N. G. L. i. 420; bera (fall) af skinni, K. þ. K., passim; sauð-skin, *sheep-skin*; skinna títund, N. G. L. i. 462.

II. plur. *skins*, of fur or a furred cloak, Fms. vii. 34; grá skinn, 352; hvít skinn, Rétt. 2. 10; hann tók þá skinn sín er hann haði á heidum vér, ok lagði undir höfuð Knúvi konungi, 368; hann gaf honum skinn góð ok klæddi hann vel, 397; þat var skikkia ok pældregin yfir skinnin, Lv. 41; cp. 'axlede han sit skin' in Dan. ballads. Skinna-

björn, a *nickname*, from fur-trading in Russia (Hölmgarðr), see Landn. 3, ch. 1. skinna-litr, m. *complexion of skin*, Nj. 219, Bárð. 164.

Fms. iii. 189. skinna-vara, u. f. 'skin-ware', *peltry, fur-ware*, Eg. 69, Fms. x. 75, Ó. H. 134, Landn. 169, v. l. 7.

B. As adj. of *skin*: skinn-beðr, m. a *bed in a skin case*, Dipl. iii. 4, 18. skinn-brækr, -fat, -feldr, -hosa, -hjúp, -húfa, -kapa, -klæði, -kufl, -kyrtill, -ólpa, -rokk, -sokkr, -stakkr ..., *skin* (or leather) *breaks, garment, cloak, hose, jacket, cap, etc.* ..., Bs. i. 355, Fbr. 139, Mart. 123, Sturl. ii. 120, Dipl. v. 18, Fms. v. 183, vi. 305, 422, x. 204, 401, Sks. 549, Orkn. 326, Hkr. iii. 166, þorl. Karl. 430, Sturl. iii. 147, Fas. ii. 93, iii. 471 (Skinn-húfa is also the name of a giantess), Greg. 59, Glúm. 351, Fs. 52, Eb. 68 new Ed., 192, MS. 4. 8, Nj. 356, Boll. 356, Finnb. 222, in mod. usage.

skinna, u. f. a *skin, piece of vellum*, in compps, Fagr-skinna, Morkin-s., Grú-s., Hrokkun-s., Gull-s., Rauð-s., see prefaces to Icel. Edd., of Sagas.

skinnari, a. m. a *skinner, tanner*, 656 C. 8.

skinn-bjart, adj. *bright-skinned*, of complexion, Lex. Poët.

skinn-drátt, m. 'skin-pulling', an athletic game, uncertain what; ef maðr gengr til fangs eðr skindráttar at vilja sínum ábyrgist sá sik sjálfr at öllu, N. G. L. ii. 59.

skinn-dreginn, part. *lined with fur*, Isl. ii. 223.

skinn-hvitr, adj. *white-skinned*, = skinnbjart.

skinni, a. m. a *nickname, a skinner*, Vápn. 5.

skinn-klæðast, d. to put on one's skin clothes, of fishermen.

skinn-klæði, n. a *suit of skin clothes*; see skinn B.

skinn-lauss, adj. *skinless, with abraded skin*, Fas. iii. 393.

skinn-leiur, m. a 'skin-game', = skindrátt, Sturl. iii. 188, Háv. 54, Fbr. 140, Bs. i. 648, 680.

skinn-ræstinn, adj. *white-skinned*.

skinn-sokkr, m. *skin-socks*, worn by fishermen; see skinn B.

skinn-sprotta, u. f. a *scratch of the skin*.

skinn-stakkr, m. a *skin cloak*, used by fishermen; see skinn B.

skinn-vofja, u. f. a *nickname*, Bárð.

skinn-paktr, part. *skin-shabed, skin-covered*, Stj.

SKIP, n. [Ulf. *skip* = *σκαῖον*; a word common to all Teut. languages, ancient and modern]; — a *ship*; it is the generic name, including ships of every size and shape; lang-skip, a *long ship, a war ship* (including dreki, skeið, snekkja); kaup-skip, a *merchant ship* (including knörr, buzza, kuggr); even of ferry-boats on lakes, rivers, channels, hafa skip á (a river), Grág. ii. 267; haf-skip, a *sea-going ship*; segl-skip, röðrar-skip, N. G. L. i. 335, Ld. 300, Hkr. i. 152, Fms. i. 38; riða til skips, Nj. 4, and in countless instances: of a ship-formed candlestick, járn stika með skipi, Dipl. v. 18. For the heathen rite of burying a man in a ship, see Landn. 81, Ld. 16, Glúm., cp. also Yngl. S. ch. 27; Skjöld. S., of king Ring in Argrim's Supplements (MSS.)

II. compps: 1. with gen. plur.: skipa-afli, a. m. a *naval force*, Sturl. iii. 65, Fms. vii. 248.

skipa-búnaðr (-búningr, Fms. x. 119), m. *the fitting out of ships, making ready for sea*, Fms. viii. 380, ix. 215. skipa-farir, f. pl. = skipaferð, Orkn. 428, Fms. iv. 50, þidr. 249.

skipa-fé, n. a *ship-tax*, Rétt. i. 5, H. E. i. 414, Jb. 459. skipa-ferð, f. = skip-ferð, Gullþ. 67, Fms. vi. 321.

skipa-fjöldi, a. m. a *multitude of ships*, Magn. 450.

skipa-floti, a. m. a *fleet of ships*, Fs. 16, Nj. 8. skipa-gangr, m. = skipaferð, Fms. vi. 238, 321, Bs. ii. 131.

skipa-görð, f. *ship-building*, Fms. ii. 107, viii. 105, Rétt. 42. skipa-herr, m. a *naval force*, Eg. 13, 31, Fms. iii. 74.

skipa-kaup, n. *the trading with a ship in harbour*, Grág. ii. 406. skipa-kostr, m. = skipaafi, Eg. 117, 527, Fms. i. 20, Orkn. 380.

skipa-lauss, adj. *without ships*, Fms. xi. 180. skipa-leið, f. the 'ship-road', way by sea, Fms. x. 92.

skipa-leiðangr, m. a *levy in ships*, Rétt. 81. skipa-leiði, n. = skipaleið, Fms. x. 85.

skipa-leiga, u. f. the *hire of a ship*, H. E. i. 394. skipa-lið, n. a *naval force*, Eg. 7, Fms. i. 147, vi. 225.

skipa-líðr, m. *shipmen, seamen*, Fb. i. 122. skipa-lægi, n. a *berth*, Landn. 54, Fms. vii. 122.

skipa-maðr, m. a *shipman, mariner*, pl. a *crew*, Grág. i. 451, Nj. 133, Rd. 227, Fms. x. 244.

skipa-móðferð, f. *shipping business*, Grág. ii. 394.

skipa-orrosta, u. f. a *sea-fight*, Sks. 395. skipa-reiði, a. m. a *ship's rigging*, Skálda 194.

skipa-saumr, m. [Dan. *skib-søm*], *ship-nails*, Fms. ix. 377.

skipa-smiðr, m. a *ship-wright*, Eg. 135. skipa-smíð, f. *ship-building*, Stj. 570.

skipa-stóll, m. a *supply of ships, fleet*, Fms. vii. 292, viii. 163, 177, x. 414, Stj. 346.

skipa-tollr, m.

a ship-tax, Rétt. 42. *skipa-uppsát*, *n. the right of laying a ship ashore*, Grág. ii. 401. *skipa-vida*, *u. f. ship-timber*, Fr. *skipa-vöxtr*, *m. the size of ships*, Fms. ii. 299. 2. with gen. sing.; *skipa-bátr*, *m. a ship's boat*, Fbr. 103. *skipa-borð*, *n. a ship's board*, *gunwale*, Vkv. 31. Skálda 192, Fms. xi. 140. *skipa-brot*, *n. = skipbrot*, Grág. ii. 389. Gpl. 482, Fms. ii. 80, Edda 131. *skipa-bryggja*, *u. f. a ship's bridge, gangway*. *skipa-dráttir*, *m. ship-launching*, Grág. ii. 401, Gpl. 371, Fms. ix. 402, Fs. 157. *skipa-dróttinn*, *m. a ship's master, skipper*, 655 x. 2. *skipa-flak*, *n. a wreck*, Fms. ii. 245, Hkr. i. 303. *skipa-görð*, *f. = skipgörd*, N. G. L. *skipa-háski*, *a. m. danger at sea*, Jb. 402. *skipa-höfn*, *f. a ship's crew*, Fms. ii. 246, vii. 298, Landn. 56, Ld. 118, *passim*: *a barbour, berib*; *kirkja á s. í Herðisár-vík*, Vm. 14. *skipa-longd*, *f. a ship's length*, Grág. i. 209, ii. 399. *skipa-prestr*, *m. a ship's priest*, Sturl. i. 117. *skipa-reiði*, *a. m. a ship's tackling*, Greg. 76. *skipa-sátr* and *skipa-uppsát*, *n. a berib*, Gpl. 98, 113. *skipa-verð*, *n. a ship's worth*, N. G. L. i. 198.

B. PROP. COMPS: *skip-bátr*, *m. a ship's boat, cock-boat*, Fms. vii. 81. *skip-borð*, *n. = skipborð*, Hkr. i. 314. *skip-bót*, *f. a ship's repair*, Fm. 133. *skip-brot*, *n. a shipwreck*, Grett. 98 A. Ísl. ii. 245; *vera í skipbroti*, *to be shipwrecked*, Fb. i. 341: *wreck drifted ashore*, Grett. *skipbrots-maðr*, *m. a shipwrecked person*, Hkr. i. 310. *skip-busa*, *n. f.*, Ann. 1349; *see buza*. *skip-búinn*, *part. 'boun'*, *ready to sail*, Bs. i. *skip-búnaðr*, *m. a ship's fittings*, Eb. 100. *skip-dráttir*, *m. a ship-launch*, Gpl. 113, Fms. vi. 202. *skip-dróttinn*, *m. a skipper, captain*, N. G. L. i. 209. *skip-erfð*, *f. an inheritance among the ship's company*, *see the remarks to mis-för*, p. 430, N. G. L. i. 50. *skip-farmr*, *m. a ship's cargo*, Sks. 231. *skip-ferð*, *f. [Germ. sechiffahrt]*, *a sea-voyage*, Fms. i. 222, xi. 263. *skip-fjöl*, *f. a ship's plank*; *only in the phrase*, *stiga á s.*, *to go on board*, Ld. 318, Fbr. 186. *skip-flak*, *n. a wreck*, Fas. ii. 538, Ann. 1419. *skip-færr*, *adj. navigable for a ship*; *veðr hvasst ok eigi skipfært*, Eg. 482; *lagði fjörðinn svá at ekki var skipfært*, Fbr. 79 new Ed. *skip-för*, *f. a sailing*, Eg. 220: *a voyage*; *vera í skipförum*, 73; *banna skipfærar upp í landit*, Hkr. ii. 12. *skip-gengr*, *adj. 'ship-going'*, *navigable*, *of a channel, river, or the like*, Eg. 482. *skip-görð*, *f. ship-building*, Gpl. 78, Hkr. iii. 118. *skip-herra*, *m. a skipper, ship-master, captain*, Fms. xi. 426, Sturl. iii. 61. *skip-hlutr*, *m. the ship's share of a catch*, Jb. 329. *skip-hræðr*, *adj. = sjóhræðr*, Al. 140. *skip-kaup*, *n. the purchase of a ship*, Lv. 97. *skip-kostr*, *m. = skipakostr*, Eg. 202, Sturl. i. 77. *skip-kvama* (*-koma*), *u. f. the arrival of a ship*, Grág. ii. 405, Nj. 4, Ld. 62, Fms. ii. 68. *skip-könn*, *adj. skilled as a seaman*, Stj. 571. *skip-lauss*, *adj. shipless*, Fms. viii. 371. *skip-loggja*, *lagði*, *to bury in a ship*, Landn. 81. *skip-leiga*, *u. f. the hire of a ship*, Gpl. 507, Jb. 383: *a ship-tax*, N. G. L. i. 257. *skip-leisting*, *f. damage to a ship*, N. G. L. i. 336. *skip-leysi*, *n. a lack of ships*. *skip-maðr*, *m. a shipmate, one of the crew*, Fms. xi. 430. *skip-prestr*, *m. a ship's chaplain*, Sturl. i. 117. *skip-pund*, *n.* [Dan. *skip-pund*], *a weight*; *fjórar vettir ok tuttugu skulu göra s.*, Gpl. 523; *tú s. í lest*, *tólf lestir í áhöfn*, 732. 16; *but*, *tólf s. í lest*, Bs. i. 545; *hann kvad á at ekki s. skyldi vera dýrra en hundrað vadmála*, Fms. vi. 266; *sex s. af gulli*, *six talents of gold*, vii. 96. *skip-pundari*, *a. m. a ship-pound steelyard*, Gpl. 522. *skip-reiða*, *u. f. 'ship-levy'*; *in Norway the country for the purposes of levy was divided into 'skipreiður'*, *tvá menn skal nefna úr hverri skipreiðu*, Gpl. 10; *var þá rannsakat útbót í hverri skipreiðu*, Ó. H. 148; *skipa í skipreiðu*, Hkr. i. 146. *skip-reiði*, *a. m. a ship's rigging*, Fms. i. 102. *skipreiðumenn*, *m. pl. the franklins of a skipreiða*, Gpl. 91. *skipreiðu-þing*, *a. a busting in a s.*, Gpl. 86. *skip-reiði*, *a. m.*, *corrupt for skipreiði or -vrecki*, *a shipwreck*, Fas. iii. 529, *passim*: *in mod. usage*, *verða í skip-reiða*. *skip-rúm*, *n. a 'ship-room'*, *berib*, *esp. of fishermen*; *veita e-m s.*, *to take one among the crew*, Sturl. i. 11. *skip-sala*, *u. f. a ship's sale*, Þorst. hv. 40. *skip-seumr*, *m. ship-nails*, Fms. viii. 199, Fas. iii. 301. *skip-sátr*, *-sát*, *n. the right of beaching a ship*, Vm. 136, 164. *skip-skoggja*, *adj. in a pun*, Krók. 64. *skip-skrokkur*, *m. an old bulk*. *skip-sleði*, *a. m. a 'ship-sledge'*, *roller for launching a ship*, Fb. i. 22. *skip-smiðr*, *m. a ship-wright*, Fms. ix. 377. *skip-smíð*, *f. ship-building*, Bs. ii. 78. *skip-sókn*, *f. = skipsögn*, *Fagrak.* *skip-stafn*, *m. a ship's stern*, Fms. vi. 402, viii. 217. *skip-stjórn*, *a. m. = skipherja*, *skip-stjórn*, *f. the steering or command of a ship*, Fms. vi. 246, vii. 287, Eg. 253. *skipstjórnar-maðr*, *m. a 'ship-steerer'*, *captain, skipper*, Eg. 33, Fms. vii. 256. *skip-sveinn*, *m. a ship-boy*, Bs. i. 842. *skip-sýsla*, *u. f. = skipreiða*, N. G. L. i. 153, ii. 382. *skip-sögn*, *f. a ship's crew*, Fms. vii. 43, ix. 319, x. 296, 390, Fær. 194, Hkr. ii. 226, *passim*. *skip-taka*, *u. f. the seizing of a ship*, Fms. v. 74. *skip-tapi*, *a. m. the loss of a ship (at sea)*, Fms. ix. 427. *skip-tjón*, *n. = skiptapi*, Fms. xi. 237, Ann. 1227. *skip-tollr*, *m. a ship's toll*, Fs. 153, 157. *skip-tóttur*, *a. a bulk*, Sturl. iii. 71. *skip-uppsáttr*, *n. = skipsátr*, Jm. 2. *skip-verð*, *m. a ship's worth*, Fms. vi. 248. *skip-veri*, *a. m. one of a crew*, *in sing.*, Eg. 128, Landn. 68; *esp. in plur.*, *skip-verjar*, *the crew*, Grág. ii. 60, Eg. 100, Nj. 281, Ó. H. 56 (spelt *skipverar*), Fms.

vi. 248, *passim*. *skip-víðr*, *m. a ship's timbers*; *nú bera menn skipviðu eða draga langviðu*, N. G. L. i. 65; *of a wreck*, Grág. ii. 387; *sumir fylgdu skipviðum ok komu allir lifandi til lands*, 656 C. 22. *skip-vist*, *f. = skiprúm*, Sturl. i. 11: *the right of laying up a ship*, = *skip-sátr*, Vm. 154.

SKIPA, *adj.* [from this word has come the Fr. *équiper*; Engl. *equip*]: —*to give order or arrangement to things*, with *dat.*, i. e. *to draw up, place in order, arrange them*, of *seats, lines, rows*; *hann skipaði mönnum í skjaldborg*, Ó. H. 206; *þá fylktu þeir líði sínu ok skipaðu*, 205; *þeirra hverr á at skipa tveim mönnum í lögréttu*, öðrum fyrir sér, en öðrum á bak sér, Grág. i. 5; *Gunnarr hafði marga bodamenn, ok skipaði hann svá sínum mönnum*, *hann sat á miðjan bekk*, en *innar frá þrönnu*... *þá var skipat konum í annat sinn*, *sat þá þorgerðr meðal brúða*, Nj. 50, 51; *svá var skipat sessum*, at..., Fms. x. 16; *Egill skipaði svá mönnum þeim er merkit báru*, Hkr. i. 150; *skipaðu höfðingjar herinum til atlögu*, Fms. ii. 303; *jarl skipaði svá atlögunni*, ix. 430; *þeir skipaðu svá sinni ferð*, at..., 468; *konungr skipaði Harald* í sína sveit, vi. 168; *Gizurr skipaði Oddi yfir Skaga-fjörð*, x. 60; *hann skipaði sonum sínum til landa*, Rb. 316; *skipuðu Ríbbungar þar öllum sýslum*, Fms. ix. 393; *bændr ok þingvau nautar skyldu fyrst ganga á þingit ok skipa dómum eptir lögum*, vii. 138; *hann skipaði allri bygd ok skipti í skipreiður*, Hkr. i. 146; *er skipat í þattu allri skrá þessi*, Rb. 4. 2. *metaph. to explain; skipa draumi*, *to read a dream*, Fms. xi. 6; *skipaði konungr fyrst þeirra máli*, ix. 396; *ok skipuðu málum þeim sem nauðsyn bar til*, x. 32; *in the phrase*, *of a song*, *eg kann kvæðið*, en *kann ekki að skipa því*, *I know the song by heart, but cannot give the order of the verses*.

II. with *acc.* *to take up, occupy*; *konungr skipuðu pall*, Nj. 11; *Haraldr ok hans líð skipaði langbekkinn*, Fms. vi. 193; *hann skipaði öndvegi*, Vigl. 52 new Ed.; *skipa fylking sína*, *to draw up one's line of battle*, Eg. 292; *Vagn ok Björn skipa annan arm*, Fms. xi. 126; *part.*, *vágrunn var skipaðr herskipum*, ix. 360; *var skipuð öll höllin*, Nj. 269; *hird hans er skipuð afreks-mönnum einum*, Eg. 19; *höllin var skipuð hæverskum höfðingjum*, Fms. vi. 3; *vóru skipaðir þrettán stólar*, x. 16; *var skjöldum skipat allt húsit um veggina*, *the walls all hung with shields*, vii. 147.

3. *to establish, ordain, appoint*, *the place or office given being in acc.*; *þá skipaði hann lög*... *ok setti þat í lögum*, at..., Fms. i. 6; *skipaði hann héraðit sínum félagum*, Landn. 57; *skipuðu þeir löðin Arnfinni jarli*, Fms. i. 201; *skipaði hann nú allt land sínum sýslu-mönnum*, viii. 244; *vóru þeim skipuð ríki þau á Íslandi sem konungr hafði þá heimildum á tekit*, x. 45; *skipa klerikum kirkjur*, K. Á. 232; *skipaði konungr ríki sín um öll Upplond*, ix. 410; *Skæli hertogi hafði skipat allar sýslur fyrir norðan Stað*, 478; *för hann inn í Sögn ok skipaði allt ríkit*, x. 189; *ok er skipat var ríkit með þessum hætti*, Fas. i. 376; *hann fékk honum umboð sitt at s. jarðir sínar*, Eg. 590; *Geirmundr skipar jarðir sínar á laun*, Ld. 113; *lata drepa stórmenni en hefja upp lítilmenni*, *hafa þeir verr skipat landit*, Fms. vii. 183; *hann skipaði dæluin vinum sínum*, Gullþ. 44.

4. *to compose, arrange*; *skipa bækr*, Sks. 568; *skipa máldaga* (*acc.*), Nj. 4; *skyldi Ólafr frálstiga mega skipa þenna skurð til hverrar jarðar sem hann vildi*, Dipl. iv. 12; *at hann skipaði (settled matters) milli þeirra*, Fms. vii. 270: —*skipa til e-s*, *to arrange*; *skipa til um fylkingar*, ix. 489; *skipa til atlögu*, vii. 357; *þeir skipuðu til búis með Sigríði*, Eg. 94; *at s. þar til búis*, Nj. 54; *skipuðu þeir til á hverju skipi*, 8; *s. til búa sinna*, *to put one's housebold in order*, 219, 251, 259; *um daginn eptir var þar skipat til leiks*, Ld. 196; *s. til um fylkingar*, Ó. H. 215; *þó mun eigi of skipat til ána*, *there will not be too many rams for the ewes*, Fms. xi. 149.

5. *to man*; *skipaði konungr hana (i. e. the hall) hraustum drengjum*, Fms. vi. 3; *ek skal s. húskorlum mínum annat skipit en bóndum annat*, Nj. 42; *skipuðu þeir skipin sem best*, Fms. ix. 402; *hverr skal þau (the ships) skipa*, Nj. 42; *sex skip*, öll vel skipuð, Eg. 87; *tré alskipað á eplum*, Sej. 73.

III. *to bid, command*, Lat. *jubere*; *s. e-m e-ð*, *freq. in mod.* but not found in old writers; *hann skipaði mér að fara*.

B. Reflex. *to take a seat or place, draw themselves up*; *gengu þeir þá inn allir ok skipuðusk í dyrrin*, Nj. 198; *er menn skipuðusk í sæti sín*, Eg. 248; *þar var fjöldi fyrir bód-manna*, *skipuðusk menn þar í sæti*, Nj. 11; *vil ek at menn skipisk í sveitir*... *skipisk menn nú í sveitir*, en *siðan skal sveitum skipa í fylking*, Ó. H. 205 (skipa, Fms. v. 53, v. l.); *þá skipaðisk jarl til atlögu*, Fms. i. 169.

2. *to undergo a change*, sometimes with the notion *for the better, to be improved*; *hugr yðvarr hefir skipask*, 656 C. 42; *mart hefir skipask í Haukadal*, ok *vertu varr um þik*, Gisl. 20; *ok er hann hafði þessa visu kveðit*, *skipask nokkut hugr þeirra bræðra*, Fas. i. 267; *hví skipaðisk svá skjótt hugr þinn um málin í dag?* Fs. 75; *hefir þú mikitt skipask síðan víð súnk næst*, Fms. vi. 303; *kvæð eigi son sinn hafa vel skipask*, Fas. i. 528; *lífr hennar skipaðisk á engan veg*, Hkr. i. 102; *hversu skipaðisk máttur konungsins*, Fms. ix. 214; *skipask á betri leið*, Eg. 416; *the saying*, *mart skipask á manns ættinni*, Ó. H. 139, Fms. vii. 156; *skjótt hefir hér nú skipask*, 148; *hvegi er siðan hefir skipask*, Grág. i. 227; *skipask við e-t*, *to yield to, be moved by*; *ekki er þess ván*, at þit skipask við framhvöt orða, ef þit ihugit ekki..., Ld. 260; *skipask við fortíðir e-s*, Fms. i. 285; *konungr skipaðisk við fortíðir Magnúsa*, vii. 210, Eg.

167; skipask við orð *e-s*, *id.*, Fms. ii. 134. xi. 38. Ó. H. 48; s. við orð-sending *e-s*, to answer to one's call, Fms. xi. 29; hann hét þeim dauða ok meidslum, þeir skipuðusk ekki við þat, Hkr. i. 277; þenna kost gæðu vér Hákonur, skipaðusk hann vel við, *be took it in good part*, Fms. ii. 35; of health, var heitð fyrir henni ok skipaðisk henni ekki við, *it took no effect*, Bs. i. 791; lagði Hrani um hana beltid ok skipaðisk skjótt við, Fb. ii. 9.

II. pass., þeir skipuðusk múrr ok skjöldr, Mar. (a Latinism).

III. part. fit, meet; vel skipaðr til klerks, Fms. x. 88; skipaðrar þjónustu af Guði, ii. 199; til-skipað sacramentum, xi. 443.

skipa, að, [skip; Dan. skibe], to unload a cargo, skipa upp; Vigfúss skipar upp gözit, Fms. i. 430; þeir tóku land ok skipuðu þar upp, Isl. ii. 246; þeir lágu þar í lagi ok skipuðu upp, 217; skipit heizk ok var upp skipat, Sturl. ii. 117.

skipan and skipun, f. order, arrangement, disposition, of men; Adalsteinn sagði hver s. vera skyldi fyrir líði hans, A. said how his troops should be drawn up, Eg. 292; þessi var skipan á göngu konungs til kirkju, *this was the order of the royal procession*, Fms. x. 15; þeir höfðu séð líð Hákonar ok alla skipan þeirra, vii. 256; varð orrosta eigi löng ádr s. rúfsk á skipi Hákonar, 289; þá þynntisk skipun fyrir framan merki konungs, Ó. H. 217.

2. the manning of a ship, a crew; sex skip skipuð fullir skipan, fully manned, Fms. x. 58; Eiríkr skipaði hann (i. e. the ship) sínum monnum með þrennum skipunum, *manned her with a threefold crew*, 368; svá létu þér sem vart skip myndi eigi verr skipat enn Ormrinn langi var, en svá sýnak mér sem skipti muni á vera um skipanina, vii. 11; ef háseti rýfr skipan, *if one of the crew breaks the crew*, by absenting himself or deserting, N. G. L. ii. 276, 278 (Jb. 387); Lögrétta-s.

II. an appointed place, position; ganga til sætis síns sem hann á gang réttan ok skipan, Sks. 370; Haraldr fór þá austr til Svíþjóðar ok leitaði sér skiponar, Ó. H. 11; — skipurum, *bired service on board a ship*, as a mate, fisherman; hann tók sér s. (took birt) með þeim manni er þórféir hét, Ld. 38; er þat síðr manna at fá sér slíka hluti ádr menn taka skipun, ... Hneitir átti nú hlut í at hann varni honum eigi skipunar, Sturl. i. 11; i Orfirsey eiga múnkar skipun (the manning of a boat) ok allan viðreka, Ám. 111; ein skipan, 112; allir kaupveinar hafa sér ráðit skipan, Fms. vi. 238.

III. metaph. order, position; af tungu-bragði ok skipun varanna, position of the lips, Skálda 170; héraðs-vöxt ok lands-skipan (landscape), Fs. 22; borga-skipan, town geography, 32; lands-s., geography; orða-s., the disposition of words, syntax.

2. due order, due course, disposition, arrangement; tólf mánaða tíða-bækir en þó ekki eptir s., Vm. 100; vér sungum vers at skipun, unu lokit var, 623. 32; bana-hald með þvillíkr s., Sks. 617; hann segir s. þá sem hann vildi á gora um ríkt, Fms. i. 46; lét hann upp lesa bréf um s. ríkisins, viii. 445; i millum annarra greina i sinni s. segir hann svá til prestsins, xi. 443; Kardinallinn górdi þá s. þar á, at, x. 22; in mod. usage, order, command, = bód, til-s., an ordinance; tala um s. ok setning þá er vera á landa þeirra á meðal, Sks. 277 B.

3. care, charge; at þær eignir skuli vera undir leikmanna s. ok forsjá, ... allar kirkju-egindir sé undir hans (the bishop's) s., K. Á. 30.

4. orders; þeir berðusk skipunar af konungi, Sturl. iii. 137; skipan sú er menn gora á síðastum dögum heitir testamentum, K. Á. 50, 56; gúra s. sína, to make one's last will, N. G. L. i.

IV. a turn, change; var nú betri s. á komin um lund hans, *his temper had taken a better turn*, bad improved, Hrafn. 35; var þá orðin s. mikil á hennar hag, honum sýndisk á henni grisar-höfuð, Odd. 28; þeir sá enga s. á hans yfir-bragði, 655 xiv. A. 2; mun honum þykkja góð s. á komin, Nj. 14; hversu mátti svá mikil s. verða á einni nótt? 623. 62; skipan er hét á vörðin, eldrinn er nú meir fólksaðr enn ek hugða, Fs. 6; with the notion of change (for the better), s. er þá á orðin ef konungur mæltir vel til mín, Fms. vii. 24.

compds: skipanar-bók, f. a book of statutes, H. E. i. 516. skipanar-bréf, n. a writ, Sturl. iii. 138. skipanar-brigð, n. trespass against an order, Sks. 592.

skipari, a, m. [Dan. and Engl. skipper], a mariner, Eg. 373, Fms. ix. 219, Jb. 382, Hkr. ii. 83; skipara-stefna, Fms. iv. 298.

skipt, f. [from Lat. excubitus; Byzant. Gr. ἐκκίστρον], the camp of the Varangians at Constantinople, Fagrsk. 111.

SKIPTA, t. [A. S. scyfan; Engl. shift; Dan. skifte]:—to make a division of a thing, with dat. of the thing; to part, share, divide; skipta e-u í hluti, Eluc. 8; s. hrepp í fjórðunga, Grág. i. 443; s. líði í sveitir, Fms. ix. 511, x. 368; skipta þeir nú felagi sínu, Ld. 192; s. arfi, Eg. 197; s. með sér úmögum, Grág. i. 237 199; sumum mönnum skiptu þeir með sér til ánaðar, Fms. i. 77; tóku þeir at herfangi allt fólk ok skiptu milli skipanna, vii. 195; s. vatni með minnum, Grág. ii. 290; s. landi með okkr, 254; konungr skipti landi með sonum sínum, Fms. i. 6; s. e-u við e-u, to share it with another, Eg. 333, Fms. vii. 176; s. sundr, to part asunder, divide; ef sundr er skipt lögunum, þá mun sundr skipt fröðinum, Nj. 164; to share, normir skipta geyri-újafut, Edda 11; enda skipti Guð með okkr, Nj. 165; látum s. Guð gíptu, Fms. viii. (in a verse).

2. so in the phrases, vil ek mér engu af skipta, I will take no share for myself, will take no part in, Bs. i. 7, Band. 9 new Ed.; skipta sér lítið af e-u, Hom. (St.), Fas. iii. 529; s. mér engu af við þik, to

leave thee alone, Fms. ii. 162; þorgils bað hann sér ekki s. af við hana, beed her not, vii. 219; Glúmr skipti sér ekki af um bússýlu, Glúm. 335; þat er hann skipti sér af um mál manna, when he took part in men's affairs, Ld. 98.

3. acc., skipta bækr í kapitla, Skálda 174; jörðin var í brott skipt, Stj. 26; s. föng sín, Hom. 151; s. íé sitt, 152; this usage is due to the influence of Latin, and is rare in classical writings, old or mod., cp. Grág. i. 84; s. sitt líf í betra efni, Mar. II. to shift, change, also with dat.; skipta litum, to change colour, Rb. 354; s. göngu sinni, 100; s. nafni, Fms. xi. 416; s. skapi, Nj. 217; s. skap-lyndi, Fms. vii. 113; s. um tránadi sínum, to turn to the other side, x. 125; rarely with acc., skipta í ýmis kvikendi (cp. skiptingr), Barl. 25.

2. skipta e-u, to be of importance to a matter, to change or alter it; eigi skiptir þat arfi, it does not change the inheritance, Grág. i. 183; eiga máli at s. um e-t, to be concerned about a thing, Nj. 87, 240; þótti henni allmiklu máli s., it concerned her much, Ó. H. 31, 97; þat skiptir engu, it does not matter, Fms. vi. 14; þykki mér þat miklu s., Eg. 714; kveðsk ok engu máli þykkja s., it did not matter to him, Isl. ii. 350; mik skiptir öngu, Nj. 33; ek ætla mik öngu s. hverr þú ert, Fms. x. 295; eigi þykki mér s. (tis indifferent to me) i hverjum flokki ek em, Ó. H. 204; þik mun lítu s. um mína líðsæmd, thou wilt get but little good from my help, Eg. 722; ef máli skiptir, if it be of importance, Skálda 162; hitt skiptir hana enn meira, it is of more moment for her, Ld. 136; þik mun þat eigi (engu?) skipta, 72; hvat mun þik þat s., deaðr ertú nú til dauða, Fs. 96; eigi mun þat nú s., Nj. 134; til alls er jarli þótti skipta, Fms. xi. 128; þat skiptir hverr býdr, it makes all the difference, i. 181; þá skipti hversu gott var mitt yfir-bragð, ef mikit er, Fb. i. 391; þat mun tveimr skipta, one of the two, of two extremes, Ld. 34, Fms. vii. 95; sér Pálmátóki, at mun tveimr um skipta, it must turn one way or the other, of the decisive moment, xi. 96; um þenna mann mun stórum s., Ó. H. 140; eigi skiptir þat (þá at) högum til, 'tis not as it should be, Fb. i. 331, Fs. 79; þat skipti mörgum hundradum, it is a matter of many hundreds, amounts to several hundreds, Eb. 328, Bs. ii. 56; sitr Ólafr nú at búi sínu svá at vetrum skipti, for several years, Ld. 110; matlausir svá at mörgum dögum skipti, Fms. ii. 97, Bs. i. 339, Fb. i. 431; þat skiptir tugum, etc.

3. þannig skipti til (it so turned out, it came to pass) sem ólíkligra mundi þykkja, Fms. vii. 161; skipta til = skipta til, to arrange, dispose, Bjarn. 61; skipta um, to come to a crisis, turn one way or other, Glúm. 369; skjótt mun um skipta, Ó. H. 209; láta þann verða fund okkarr, at um skipti með oss, 94.

III. to exchange; skipta e-u við e-n, to exchange with another; s. höggum við e-n, Ó. H. 214; s. orðum við e-n, Nj. 62; skipta jörðum í aðrar, to exchange them with others, Gpl. Co. Barl. 4, 75, 106; vildi Sveinn skipta hornum við nafna sinn, Orkn. 246; s. orðum við e-n, s. til, underliga skiptir er til, *we make strange shifts with things*, turn them up and down, Ó. H. 67; s. um e-t, to exchange; s. um bústadi, lánar-drottina, namn, Nj. 29, 57, Fms. xi. 426, Rb. 300; hann skipti þar um er honum þótti þurfa, Nj. 122 (um-skípti).

IV. absol. to change, come about, happen; ef þeir eigu nokkuru at s., Sks. 252 B; ef því er at skipta, if that is to happen, if it comes to that, Eg. 426; þót því sé at s., Nj. 168, Fms. vi. 416, Ó. H. 33; því er at skipta þó, it will however turn out so, Fær. 32.

B. Reflex. to divide themselves, disperse; skiptusk þeir, snöru samir norðr, Fms. v. 44; skiptask til landa, Hom. 129.

2. to turn one-self, change; náliga mátti kalla at hann skiptisk í allan annan mann, Sturl. i. 125 C; líkamir várir skiptask til meiri dýrðar, Eluc. 43; nema fleira hafi skipzk (= skipask) um lagi þína, Fas. i. 72; þar skiptisk stórum sólar-gangr, varies much, Sks. 200 B; þá skiptusk tungur (changed) á Englandi, er Vilhjalmr bastarðr vann England, Isl. ii. 221; þá er tungur skiptusk, Rb. 340.

II. recipr., skiptask e-u við, to exchange presents, Eg. 250, Njard. 362, Fms. xi. 224; skiptask orðum, málum við, Ld. 38, Fms. vii. 138; s. höggum við, Eg. 221; skiptask við um róðr, to row by turns, 362; mod., skiptask á um e-t, *id.*; skiptask drottins-dagar á stófum, to exchange alternately, Rb. 488; skiptask til vöku, to take turns in watching, Stj. 394.

III. pass., skiptast manna á milli, Sks. 442.

skipti, n. a division, distribution, sharing; þegar i áttir er skipt úmögum, þá skal þat hald, Grág. i. 237; þér hafit lítið af ríki, en erut margir til skiptis, Fms. i. 51; þessa skiptis mun ek opt iðrask, Eg. 294; ok er þeir fundusk um skiptin, orðu þeir vel ásáttir, þorst. Síðu H. 117.

2. a shift; þat munu Danir kalla at betra skipti sé at drepa heldr víking Norrænan en bróður sinn Danskan, Fms. i. 85; a change, mörgum þótti þetta s. mjök á móti skapi, Eg. 64.

II. exchange, dealings, transactions, as also contests, disputes, fights, only in plur.; í þvillikum skiptum konunganna fannsk þat á, at ..., Fms. i. 17; þau ein s. munu vit eiga, Nj. 141; fóru þeirra s. svá, at ..., 196; s. vár sona Eiríka, Eg. 524; með þessu skilfr s. þeirra, Isl. ii. 274; hafa þeir fengit mikna hlut í várum skiptum, Fms. vii. 256; mæltu menn at hér væri málkiga um þeirra s., Ld. 148; ef hinn sari maðr segir öðrum frá þeirra skiptum, Grág. ii. 33; við-s., af-skípti, dealings; um-s., a change; see also the compds. missera-skípti, síða-skípti; hesta-s., a change of horses; all these compds being used only in plur.

III. time; í bæði skiptin, both times; eitt s., once. skipta-vinur, m. a customer.

skiptil-liga, adv. *shiftingly, in parts*, 677. 8.
skiptil-ligr, adj. *divisible*, 677. 11, Skálda 203.
skipting, f. a *division, dividing*, Grág. i. 242. ii. 342, Alg. 356 (of arithmetic), passim. 2. a *shifting, change*, Skálda 182, 209. **skiptingar-tíund**, f. = **skiptitíund**, K. þ. K. 162.
skiptingr, m. a *changeling* (Germ. *wechselbalg*), an idiot, believed to have been substituted for the right child by fairies, Sks. 296, Fms. xi. 56, 445, Fas. ii. 341, Mar., Stj. 475; for the popular superstition see Maurer's *Volksagen*. 2. gramm. = *semi-vocalis*, the letters *i* and *u*, Skálda 170.
skiptil-tíund, f. a *tribe*, thus called from being divided into four parts, between the church, bishop, priest, and poor, K. þ. K. 162, Bs. i. 834, Vm. 84, H. E. ii. 89.
skipu-lag, n. *order, disposition*.
skipu-liga, adv. *orderly*, Fms. ii. 147, Sturl. i. 9, ii. 1.
skipu-ligr, adj. *orderly*, Sturl. ii. 174.
skirð, n., mod. **skrifli**, [Germ. *seiber*], a *bulb, an old dilapidated thing*; skjaldar-s., Band.; skip-skrifli, bát-s., freq. in mod. usage.
skirpa, t. to *spit*; hann skirpti við, er þeir ríða brott, Sturl. i. 177; s. e-u fram úr sér, to *spit it out*.
SKIRRA, ð, (skjarr), to 'bar,' *prevent*, with dat.; s. vandræðum, to *prevent strife*, Orkn. 162; ek hef allan mik við lagt at skirra vandræðum þeirra, Eg. 738; hvað þeim þat mikitt happ ef þeir mætti s. vandræðum svá miklum, Ld. 220; þú vóru þeir sumir er s. vildu vandræðum, Bs. i. 21.
 II. reflex. **skirask**, to *shun, shrink from*, with acc.; skirask manndráp, Sks. 576; skirask slík vandræði, Róm. 198, Hom. (St.): the mod. phrase, skirast við e-t, to *shrink from*.
skirvirr, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.: **skirvill**, a nickname, Ann.
skita, u, f. [cp. skíta], *diarrhoea*. **skitu-leitr**, adj. *pale, thin*, Grönd.
skitinn, part. [Dan. *skiden*], *dirty*, Skíða R. 123.
skit-ligr, adj. *dirty, paltry*, Rd. 239.
skitna, að, to *become dirty*.
skitraðr, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 421.
SKI, n. *jugglery, legerdemain*; undr ok argkap, ski ok skrípi ein, Gsp. (Fas. i. 487): hence the compd. **ski-maðr** or **sko-maðr**, m., prop. a *juggler, impostor*, by which word the ancients rendered the 'hypocrite' of the N. T.; eigi skulu þér hryggvir vera sem skimenn, . . . þeir hryggjask svá sem skimenn, Hom. 74; ér skimenn, hverr yðvarr leysir óxa sinn af bási á þváttegi? Greg. 48 (Luke xiii. 15): in secular writings, enn Eirekr fadir hans sagði svá, at þat var samskuldur er Leifr haði borgit skipshöfn manna í hafi, ok þat er hann hafði slutt skemmanninn til Grænlands, þat var prestrinn, Frisb. 157, cp. Fms. ii. 246 (Hkr. i. 304 l. c. spells skemmann).
SKÍÐ, n. [A. S. *scide*; Germ. *schide*; the root verb is the Goth. *skaidan*; Germ. *schiden*; Lat. *scindere*, pl. *seldi*; Gr. *σχιζω*]:—a *billet of wood* (a *tablet*, Vsp. 20), *fire-wood*; kljúfa skíð, Nj. 130, Fas. ii. 117; bátr hláðinn skíðum, Fms. vii. 31; þurra skíða, Hm. 59; þeir báru skíðin á eldinn, Edda 82; konungr tók þá skíð eitt ok skeldi á þilit, Fas. iii. 125; skíða-fang, an *armful of logs*, Fms. v. 91. COMPS: **skíða-hlaði**, a, m. [Germ. *schneider-bausen*], a *pile of fire-wood*, Dropl. 29, Fs. 5, Fas. ii. 424, Landn. 179. **skíða-víðr**, m. *fire-wood*, Rd. 232.
 II. [cp. Engl. *skid*, the drag applied to a coach-wheel], of *snow-shoes*, such as are used by the Finns, Norwegians, and Icelanders in the north-east of Iceland (also called *öndurr* or *andrar*); ferr hön mjök á skíðum ok með boga, Edda 16, Ó. H. 185; allra manna bezt ferr á skíðum, Eg. 73; stíga á skíð, Ó. H. 153, Eg. 545; kunna vel á skíðum, Fms. i. 9; skíða á skíðum, Orkn. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 120; renna á skíðum, Fb. iii. 405; for descriptions of running in skíð see Ó. H. ch. 78, 132, Hem. þ. (Fb. iii. 408–410); allit., á skípi eðr skíði, Grág. ii. 171; from the likeness of a war-ship (cp. *skíð*) to snow-shoes a ship is called *skíð* *sekonunga* eðr *sævar*, *sævar-skíð*, *lagar-skíð*, Edda; as also, *blá-skíð*, *brim-skíð*, *bvr-skíð*, *haf-skíð*, *sæ-skíð*, *unn-skíð*, *varr-skíð*, etc., i. e. a *ship*: again, *fólk-skíð*, *her-skíð*, etc., i. e. *weapons, swords*, Lex. Poët. COMPS: **skíða-ferð**, f. a *running on snow-shoes*, Fms. v. 337, Hem. **skíða-geitli**, a, m. the *balancing-staff* used by sliders, Fms. v. 337.
skíða, u, f., gen. pl. *skíðna*, Gpl. 381: a *splint, stick*, Fas. iii. 125, Mar. 1055; kláuf hann þór í skíður einar, Fms. ii. 163; taka skíður í hönd sér, Bs. i. 634. **skíðna-garðr**, m. = *skíðgarðr*, Gpl. 381.
 II. the name of a county in Norway, mod. *Stien*, Fms.
Skíð-blaðinn, m. the name of the famous mythical ship of the god Frey, Gm., Edda.
skíð-ferl, n. a *passage on snow-shoes*; þat til at snjúfa gürði ok gott s., Fb. i. 21, Fms. viii. 400.
skíð-ferr, adj. *good at running on snow-shoes*, Edda 18, Fms. iii. 18, ix. 233.
skíð-garðr, m. *wooden palings, a wooden fence*, Eg. 80, 232, Ó. H. 135, Fb. i. 545, Fms. ix. 521; skíðgarðs-hlið, iii. 67: a *yard*, 656 C. 4.
skíði, a, m. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.) II. a pr. name, Landn.
Skíða-Ríma, the *Lay of Skíði*: **Skíðungar**, a nickname, Sturl.: in plur. the name of an old family, the descendants of S', Korm.

skíði, n. [A. S. *scēð*, *searð*; Engl. *sceath*; Germ. *schide*; Dan. *skide*], a *scab*, Hm. 16. **skíði-járn**, n. a 'scab-iron,' *dark, id.*
skíðing, f. = *sizingull*, Sks. 403.
skíð-kjálki, a, m. = *skíðsleði*, Fb. ii. 169.
skíð-legr, adj. *level, horizontal*; þat skíðlegt yfir, Bs. ii. 81.
skíð-sleði, a, m. a *snow-sledge shaped like a snow-shoe*, Ó. H. 85.
SKÍFA, u, f. [Germ. *schibe*], a *shaving, slice*, passim in mod. usage a nickname, Fms. x.
SKÍFA, ð, to *cut into slices, slice*; skífa hjálma, Fas. i. 158; s. sem hvanmr, Bar. 8, Háv. 13 new Ed.; skíðu hnappinn or grindinn, Lv. 65; skíði frá síðuna, Flöv.; s. undurn, to *carve meat*, Km. 2.
skíma, u, f. a *shimmer, faint gleam of light*; dag-s., ljó-s.
skí-maðr, m. a *juggler, hypocrite*; see *ski*.
SKÍMI, a, m. [Ulf. *skima* = *σκιμή*, John xviii. 3; Germ. *schimmer*; A. S. *seima*; Engl. *shimmer*]:—a *gleam of light*; nokkurir skímar á hennar geislum, Sks. 205; at af þeim geisli þess skími, 206; með bleikum skíma, 627; leiðir fram dökkvan skíma, 229 B.
SKÍNA, pres. skinn, Nj. 146; þú skinn, 623. 18: mod. *skin* (with a single n): pres. *skinn*, *skeint* (mod. *skeint*), *skinn*, pl. *skínu*; subj. *skinn*; part. *skinninn*: [Ulf. *skinan* = *λοιπών*, *ἀσπαστεν*; common to all Teut. languages]:—to *shine*; sól skinn, Grág. ii. 170; nú skinn sól í má Alm.; sól skinn sunnan, Vsp. 4; veðr var fagrt, skinn sól í heiði, Ó. H. 216; geislar skínu, Or. 60; er sólin skian á, Nj. 146; s. með miklu birti, Fms. i. 77: the phrase, *skína í jarðinum*, 623. 18; or, a *jarðinn*, of a saint, Bs. passim; ok er hann skinn í þvillirk dýrð, Fms. i. 231; þeim er skinn í heims þvði, 656 A. ii. 2; heilög Kristni hefir skinnit með björtum blóma, Bs. i. 237; skínanda klæði, *shining, glittering clothes*, of gold-embroidered stuff, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Vm. 52, 55. 2. *a glimmer, gleam*; skínu við tólf spjót ok skildir nokkurir, Eg. 742.
 II. part. *skinninn*, *bleached, withered*; skinninn hross-haus, Fas. ii. 300; hvítr ok skinninn.
SKÍRA, ð; a distinction is made between *skíra* (with *i*) = to *purify*, and *skýra* (with *y*) metaph. = to *explain*; but that both words are identical is shown from the Goth.: [Ulf. *skierjan* = *ἀμυρνεύειν*, *skieran* = *ἀμυρνεύειν*, *skiers* = *clear*]:—to *cleanse, purify*; s. ulfr, Hkr. i. 185; þú skírir ok birtir augu, . . . þat bætir myrk augu ok skírir, Pr. 472, 473; skíra sik, to *cleanse oneself*. 2. of an oath or ordeal, *to clear, purge*; skíra sik með tylptar-eiði, Gpl. 151; ok skíri hön sik, ok handsala fæðu ef hön verðr skír, Lv. 77; er þó ván at þú skírir þik í hreinsmar-ðó, Fms. vii. 38.
 II. eccl. [as translation of A. S. *fullian* = to *cleanse*]: to *baptize, christen*; skíra barn, K. þ. K., N. G. L., Fms., Nj., Bs. in countless instances, old and mod. 2. reflex. *skírasik*, to *be baptized*; láta skírasik, Íb. 10, Fms. i. 33, 129.
skírari, a, m. [cp. A. S. *fullere*], the *Baptist*, N. T., Vidal.
skír-borinn, part. 'pure-born,' born in *wedlock*, Grág. i. 288, Fms. i. 265.
Skír-dagr, m. *Maundy-Thursdag*, Bs. i. 163, 247, ii. 167, Ld. 324, Rb. 358, Fms. ix. 500, Sturl. i. 25, 114, iii. 203; **Skíri-dagr**, id. Gpl. 177; **Skíri-Jón**, John the Baptist, Gd. **Skíri-Þórædagr**, id. N. G. L. i. 10, Gpl. 177, Fms. ix. 500, Karl. 469.
skír-dropr, adj. *dazzling*; lét hann tjalda svörtum tjöldum til þess at þá væri síðr skírdropr, Ó. H. 126 (Fær. 213).
skír-geitinn, part. born in *wedlock*, Fms. ix. 250, Grág. i. 171.
Skíri-dagr, m. = *Skírdagr*.
skíri-faðir, m. a 'baptism-father,' one who has baptized one, Sturl. i. 55.
skíri-nafn, a, m. a *nomenclature*, Sighvat.
skíring, f. a *clearing*; skíringar-vitni, a *compurgatory witness*, N. G. L. i. 207. 2. a *christening*, skírn, N. G. L. i. 375, 392.
Skíri-Þórædagr, m. = *Skírdagr*.
skír-leikr, m. (-leikr, a, m.), *purity*; at slá slíkt silfr at skírleika sem várr vili verðr til, N. G. L. i. 446; skír orða gnóttar eða skírleika, MS. 15. 1: mostly in a moral sense, s. *andarinnar*, Stj. 34, 143, Mar.
skír-leitr, adj. *pure of countenance*, Gm. 39, Akv. 35; bjartir ok skírleitari, MS. 234. 80.
skír-liga, adv. *purely*, Sól. 10.
skír-ligr, adj. = *skírleitr*; s. í yfirbragði, Sturl. ii. 189; s. at yfir-litum, Fb. ii. 431 (MS. *skírligr*, less correct).
skír-lífi, n. a *pure life, chastity*, Mar.
skír-lífr, adj. *pure-lived, chaste*, H. E. i. 469, MS. 625. 78, passim.
skírn, f. [as a translation of the A. S. *fullbe*, which prop. means *cleansing*, cp. Engl. *fuller* = *bleacher*]:—eccl. *baptism, christening*; skírn orðir alia hreina ok skíra, 655 i. 1, K. þ. K., Bs., in countless instances, old and mod.; heima-s., *christening at home*; skurðar-s., *circumcision*; halda barni undir skírn, to *stand godfather*, Fb. ii. 264; skírnar-háld, the *standing godfather*, Str. 17; skírnar embætti, -þjónusta, Fms. i. 148, H. E. i. 473, Karl. 204, Stj. 377; skírnar-dagr, 677. 15; skírnar-brann (-brúðr), the *font of baptism*, Fms. iii. 168, MS. 656 A. ii. 2; skírnar-dropti, Hom. 56; skírnar-keittill, skírnar-munnlaug, a *font*, Vm. 17, 109; skírnar-skr, a *baptismal font*, H. E. i. 473, Vm. 2; skírnar-klæði, *baptismal clothing* = *hvíta-váðir* (q. v.), a *white garment*, Fms. i. 244, Stj. 49, Ó. T. 25, 29; skírnar-nafn, a *baptismal name*, Bar. 6, Stj. 139.

skírnar-steinn, a font, Vm. 38; skírnar-vatn, baptismal water, 655 viii. 2.

skírna, ad, to become clear; vatn sem betr hefði skírnat ok setak, Stj. 290; þá tekr þat ljós at skírnask ok birtask, Sks. 204.

Skírnir, m. the *Brigbt*, the name of the messenger of Frey, the god of light, Edda. Skírnis-för (in mod. Edd. called Skírnis-mál), Sem.

skírr, adj., compar. skírri, superl. skírstr, Sks. 138 new Ed., MS. 15. 5; [Goth *skairs*; A. S. *seir*; Engl. *sheer*; Germ. *schier*; Dan. *skjer*; cp. also *skerr* and *skýrr*];—*clear, bright, pure*, of glass, water, sky, light, etc.; gler allra hreinst ok skírstr, MS. 15. 5; skírt vatn, Hb. 544-39; skír ok úskír vötp, Rb. 352; skír veðr eðr úskír, Stj. 15; þrjár merkr gang-silfrs móti einni skírri, 732. 16; skírt silfr, id.; sýndisk honum eigi skírt mála-silfr, Fms. vi. 243; átta hundruð marka skírra, x. 92; drykkir skírri hverju vini, id.; getinn af skírri meyju ok flekklaus, 625. 70. 2. metaph. *cleansed from guilt*, esp. referring to an ordeal; hreinu ok skír, 655 i. 1; emk skírt um þat, I am clear of that, Sighvat; verðt hún af járn skír þá er hún sýkn saka, N. G. L. i. 351; þá varð sá skírr er undir jarðar-men gekk ef torfan féll eigi á hann, Ld. 58. 3. með skírri raust, with a clear voice, Sks. 138 new Ed.

skír-skota, ad, to appeal, a law term, with dat.; the word is prob. derived from the appeal to ordeal; s. e-u undir e-n, to appeal to; s. þessum órskurði undir þá menn alla, . . . ok skírskotaði til þeirra laga er gengu á Uppsala-þingi, Ó. H. 86; því s. ek undir þik, Arinbjörn, ok þik, þóðr, . . . at . . . , Eg. 351; s. skal hann undir vátta svörum þeirra, N. G. L. i. 348; konungur skírskotaði þá fyrir þeim er hjá vóru, at Símon gekk við, called them to witness, upon that S. confessed, Fms. ix. 358; þá er hann réttlaus ok hefir hann því skírskotað, N. G. L. i. 74.

skíral, f., prop. *purification, an ordeal*; for the ordeal see the remarks s. v. vera A. III, jörð A. in fine, ketill i. 2; as also the words járn-burðr, ketill-tak, jarðar-men; göra skírslir, Fms. x. 418; Guðs skírslir, 'God's ordeal,' is opp. to manna skírsl, man's ordeal (i. e. an oath), N. G. L. i. 389; göra e-m stefnu til þings, ok njóti þar skírsla sinna, Js. 38; hann skal eigi eiga hverft til manna skírsla ef hann býðr fyrir Guðs skírslir, i. e. if a man first offers God's ordeal he shall have no right afterwards to man's ordeal, the oath, N. G. L. i. e. compds: skírslar-eldir, m. [Dan. *skjersild*], purgatory, Mar.

skírsla-þing, n. a meeting for an ordeal, N. G. L. i. 459. II. a christening = skírn, q. v.; um Guðsifjar ok skírsl (skísl Ed.), N. G. L. i. 339; skírsla-stefna, the fixing a time for christening, 340. skírsla, u, f. a purification, ordeal, see skírsl, Fms. vii. 164, ix. 284. K. þ. K. 168, Grág. i. 341, 361; in a heathen sense, of passing under a jarðarmen, Ld. 58; metaph., göra skírslu til e-s, to put to the test, Fms. xi. 95, Orkn. 356.

skír-teini, n. [cp. *jartein*], a proof, evidence (documentary or personal), freq. in mod. usage; skír-teinn, m. the name of a charmed sword, which shewed the guilt or innocence of one who touched it, Hem.

skíta, skeit, skitu, skítið, [A. S. *seitan*; Engl. *skite*; Germ. *seissen*; Dan. *skide*; now only vulgar];—*casare*, Grág. ii. 133, Fms. vii. 21; þeir fuglar er i sitt hreidr s., that foul their own nest, Sturl. iii. 253; part. skítinn (q. v.), dirty.

skíttir, m. *murda*, N. G. L. i. 29, passim. compds: skít-holt, n. (cp. *ganga til trés*), a privy, a low word of abuse; skítholtið þitt! skít-karl, m. a dirty fellow, Fas. ii. 211, Mag. 73.

skítugr, adj. dirty.

skjadhak, n. [Norse *skjak* = *lotium temulentum*, Gunnerus Flora Norwagica];—a kind of weed, darnel; stundum spillir s., of a field, Sks. 322. 2. of an ill-flavoured or poisonous brewing, as of a drink made of darnel; mungát þat er s. var i, Bs. i. 64; þá kom s. i mungátið . . . tók þá þegar alla úþekt ok s. ór mungátinu, 316; þar var mungát heitt . . . ok górdi síðan af dām ekki góðan, ok þótti halda við váða, at s. möndi i koma, 340.

skjal, n. [= skval, dropping the v], windy, empty talk, gossip, Edda 110; s. ok hégómi, H. E. i. 475; hann kvadhak eigi heyrta skjal þeirra, Fms. v. 327; verða at skjali einu, Fas. iii. 181; skrum ok s., Skíða R. 7; alþýðu skjal, Hom. (St.)

B. [A different word; from skil, Dan. *skjel*, cp. spell and spjall], a written deed, document, adduced as proof in a lawsuit, D. N. i. 605, iv. 538, 550, freq. in mod. usage. compds: skjala-safn, n. archives. skjala-vörðr, m. a keeper of archives; leyndar-skjal, a secret deed.

skjala, ad, to prate, swagger, Fas. iii. 273, 284, Grett. 89 new Ed. SKJALD-, the form taken by skjöldr in compds: skjald-blætr, m. a shield worshipping (?), Yngl. S. (in a verse). skjald-borg, f. a 'shield-burg', wall of shields, an old battle array, Ó. H. 206, Nj. 274, Eg. 92, 532, Fms. ii. 319, vi. 416, 418, vii. 262, described in Har. S. Harðr. ch. 117 (Fms. vi. 413).

skjald-fimr, adj. quick with one's shield, Lex. Poët. skjald-hvalr, m. a kind of whale, from its particoloured skin, Sks. 124.

skjald-kona, u, f. = skjaldmæ, Lv. 63. skjald-kenn, adj. = skjald-fimr, Lex. Poët. skjald-mær, f. a 'shield-maid', amazon, Akv. 17, Al. 121, Fas. i. 140, 177, Odd. 22, 26. skjald-rim, f. the 'shield-rim,' i. e. the line of shields along the gunwale of a ship (skip skarar skjöldum), Orkn. 104 (in a verse), Fms. vi. (in a verse), xi. 140 (read

skjaldrimna). skjald-steinn, m. the 'shield-stone,' the upper stone of a band-mill (?), Gisl. (in a verse). skjald-voinn, m. a 'shield-boy,' shield-bearer, Sks. 705, Korm. 118, Stj. 631.

skjalda, ad, to enclose in a fence of shields, Fms. x. 78; skip skjaldat með stofnum, viii. 233; al-skjaldaðr, of a ship, Landn. 156 (see skjöldr): skjaldadr, shielded, of a person, Fzr. 81, Bs. i. 204, Karl. 377.

skjalda, u, f. a particoloured cow, Isl. þjóða.

skjaldari, a, m. a targeteer, Gpl. 103.

skjald-bálkr, m. (N. G. L. i. 84), and skjald-þili, n. (should be spelt skjá, not skjald-, from skjilja, not from skjöldr?), [Norse *skjel-tile*];—a wooden partition-wall, Eg. 90, 233, 235, Fms. v. 338, viii. 172, Grett. 98 A, Orkn. 110, N. G. L. ii. 245 (skjældili).

skjald-brik, f. = skjaldbálkr: skjald-brikja, t, to wainscot, D. N.

SKJALL, n. the white membrane of an egg, Edda 13; hvitr sem skjall, white as s., id.; skjalli hvítara, Gsp. 2. a membrane, the white skin stretched over a round frame (skjár) and used for a window; hence the phrase, vera sem skjall á skjá, to be like a skjall on a frame, of a fickle, shifty person, cp. the mod. 'brittle as glass'; the phrase in N. G. L. i. 384—en ef hann svarar, at nú gengr eigi skjall á skjá—but if he answers, 'tis no matter, never mind!—is somewhat obscure. skjall-hvitr, adj. white as skjall, Gd. 68 (of a lily).

skjall, n., qs. skval (q. v.), empty, vain flattery.

SKJALLA, skellr, skall, skullu, skylli, skollinn; an infin. skella is used in mod. writings, but hardly occurs in old writers (except Ob. l. c.); the older form skjalla is analogous to skjálfa, hjálpa, bjarga, q. v.:—to clab, clatter, hann lætr skjalla honum höggit, Fms. xi. 149; láta hamarn skjalla honum, Edda i. 168 (skella, Ob. l. c.); láta hnefa skjalla, Hd.; en á hnum bringar skullu, clattered, Hym. 34; áin skall þegar á brjóstr honum, Grett. 140; hnefar þórs skullu út á bordinu, Edda 36; enda skellr þar nú láss fyrir búrn Reykdæla, Sturl. ii. 53; hurðin skall i lás, the door slammed to; skella á, to burst out on, break out, of a gale, storm; veðr, hrifð, stormr skall á; skall nú bardagi á þeim, burst upon them, Fms. xi. 23; impers., skall þar e-m, there was one struck, iii. 188; metaph., hjórtu skullu, were stricken with fear, Fms. vi. 39 (in a verse).

skjalla, ad, [skvel, skvaldr], to swagger, talk loud; vér verðum at tala meðan ungmennit skjallar, Mork. 90, cp. Fms. vi. 335. 2. mod. to flatter; s. e-u.

skjallari, a, m. a flatterer.

skjal-lauss, adj. without swagger or cant, Mag.

skjall-óli (spelt skjæll-óli) = skjaldþili, N. G. L. ii. 245, v. l. 27.

skjal-ligr, adj. documentary, authentic; skjalligt próf, D. N. ii. 580.

skjall-könluga, adv. in a swaggering manner, Grett. 131 A.

skjallr, adj. [skjalla], loud, clashing, shrill; s. brestr, Bs. i. 798; lesa skjallt ok skjallt, 210; kalla skjallt, 623, 35; hann skellði miklu skjallast, Fas. iii. 125; the phrase, hann kvadh sér vera ekki cinkar skjallt, he said he did not feel well, Gisl. 47.

skjal-semi, f. swaggering, Hom. (St.)

skjambi, a, m. = skjanni, (conversational.)

skjanni, a, m. [akin to kinn?], the side of the head, Fas. ii. 451 (but coarse).

skjanna-ligr, adj. gaunt-faced.

skjappa, u, f., mod. skeppa, [Dan. *skjeppe*; East Engl. *skip*], a busbel; skjóppur ok vágir, N. G. L. i. 126; fjórar skeppur, 136; a nickname, Fms. vii. 215.

SKJARR, adj. [Engl. *shy*; Germ. *schau*], shy, timid, of animals, deer; skjarra sauði, Nj. 27, Bs. i. 330; skjórr hross, Hrafn. 7; skjarrt hross, Gpl. 504; sauðr þat er skjarrast var, Ld. 96. 2. metaph., skjarr við e-t, shunning; skjarr við skot, Ld. 13; gör þér sem leiðist öll manndráp ok ver skjarr við, Sks. 382; skjórr á skeið(i), shy, faltering in the race, but the passage is obscure or corrupt, Fm. 5; dag-e-, skunning the day, of a dwari, Yt. 2; flug-e-, skunning flight; bleydi-e-, bold; læ-skjarr, fraud-shunning, Lex. Poët.

skjá, d, to stretch the membrane skjall over a window-frame; glyggi smá ok alla skjáða, Sks. 427; konu-tettrið öngan gluggan skjáði, Hallgr.

skjéðr, m., Edda ii. 610; read skjóðr.

skjálf, f. [Engl. *shelf*], a shelf, seat; remains only in hlið-skjálf, q. v. II. a pr. name, Yngl. S. (Skjálfar-bóndi).

SKJÁLFA, skelf, skalf, skulfu; subj. skylfi; part. skolfit (skolf = skalf, Barl. 53);—to shiver, shake, quiver; honum þótti s. brði jörð ok himin, Nj. 194; með skjálfandum beinum, Fms. x. 314; svá þat skylfi af hræðslu, Fbr. 12; s. sundr, to shake so as to burst, Sks. 412; þeyg. hennar skulfu, Am. 48; hann skalf mjök, Lv. 59; grðkona kom inn ok skalf mjök, Orkn. 326; sá skal vita er á strengnum heldr hvárt hann skelfr, Fb. ii. 129; s. sem hrisla: skjálfandi, shivering; ú-skjálfandi, steady, firm, Lex. Poët.

skjálf = skelfa, to make to shake; s. ok hræða e-n, Barl. 197.

skjálf-henda, u, f. a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) 35, 129, 130; for the origin of this metre see Edda l. c.

skjálf-hendr, adj. in the metre skjálfhenda, Edda. 2. [hönd], with trembling hand. II. [önd], tremulous, with faltering voice; herra né lægra né skjálfhendra (= skjálfendra), Fms. vii. 227.

skjálfrá, að, to shiver, shake; hann skjálfrði allr, Fms. x. 314.

skjálfr-raddaðr, part. with faltering voice.

skjálfr (skjúpti), a, m. a shivering, shaking, Orkn. 336 (shivering from cold), Guþl. 8: pass., land-t., jarð-t., an earthquake. COMPS: skjálfrtaullr, adj. shivering, Fms. i. 162, Bs. i. 39. skjálfrtaussa, adj. not shivering, Bs. ii. 159.

skjálfr-loiki (spelt skjágleiki), m. worry, Rb. 476.

skjálfr, adj. [Engl. shallow, although in an altered sense]:—wry, oblique; með skjálfrum skotum, Sks. 383: the phrase, skjóta augum í skjálfr, to look askance, Fbr. 71. 2. squinting, as a nickname, Þórólfr Skjálfr (Fms.), the father of Erling Skjálgaason (Ó. H.), whence it became a pr. name; fé-skjálfr, see fé.

skjálfr, m. the crescent moon, Edda (Gl.)

II. the name of a

fish, Edda ii. 564.

SKJÁB, m. (the older form was prob. ské, analogous to lé, klé, q. v.):—a window (the opening). In old dwellings the openings were round, fitted with a hoop or frame (called skjá-grind), which had a membrane (skjall) stretched over it, and this was used instead of glass, and could be taken out at pleasure; such windows are still found in leel. farm-houses, all such openings being in the roof, not in the walls, cp. Nj. ch. 78 (init.); and when the frame was taken out, these openings served as outlets for smoke. In some instances skjár seems to be used synonymously with hjóri (q. v.); the hlið-skjár (q. v.), or 'side-skjár,' would then answer to the window or opening in mod. leel. dwellings; hristust skjár (chimney-pot = mod. strompr, q. v.) á húsum sem fyrir vindi hvössum, Ann. 1341; þorbjörn þreif upp stokk ok reisti undir skjáinn ok fór þar út, Guþl. 19: taka af skjána ok láta leggja út reykin, Fbr. 99 new Ed.; ef menn sitja í húsum þeim er skjár eru á, þá er svá ljóst inni, at hvert maðr kennir annan, Sks. 47 new Ed.; konungr hafði gort skjá fyrir stofuna, Fms. vii. 34; fara upp á stofuna ok taka af skjáinn (i. e. the frame), Fbr. 170; hann kastaði því inn um skjáinn, Fas. ii. 81; brutu þeir stofuna um skjána, Sturl. i. 168; hlið-skjár, Sturl. ii. 85; hann hlövar við hliðskjáinn er á var stofninn, Bs. i. 628: the phrase, nú gengr eigi skjall á skjá, N. G. L. i. 384 (see skjall); krumminn á skjá, skjá, skekr belgi þrjá, a nursery rhyme. COMPS: skjá-gluggi, a, m., opp. to a glass window. skjá-grind, f., see above. skjá-vindauga, n. a skjá window, Sturl. i. 168, Orkn. 250.

skjáta, u, f. a piece of scorched skin; skinn-s.

skjática, að, impers. mér skjátar, one falters, misses; see skjóplast.

skjód, f. a skin bag, N. G. L. ii. 248.

skjóða, u, f. [akin to skauð], a small skin-bag, H. E. i. 473, Edda ii. 314, 430; nafra-t., skjóðu skruð, Fms. vi. 374, freq. in mod. usage. skjóðu-pungur, m. a skin-purse, Þorf. Katl. 374.

SKJÓLA, n. (Dan. skjul), a shelter, cover, Fms. iii. 112, xi. 36; in leel. also used of any cover or hollow under a fence, a stone, or the like, where sheep seek shelter against storm and cold: the phrase, nú er fokit í öll skjól, all shelters are covered with snow, no refuge is left, the metaphor being taken from a snow-storm, Nj. 258; kirkja á fjöru-tigi sauda höfn í Múla-fall, ok skjól í Máru-helli, Vm. 65; reka skal smala þaðan til skjóla í Vatns-hlið jafnan er vill, Fm. 110; í mitt skjól ok húsa-skyggi, Stj. 121; flyja undir skjól e-s, Fms. i. 264; skjóta skjóli yfir, to give shelter, Ld. 40, Gísl. 40, Fs. 37: in mod. usage also, skjóta skjóls-húsi yfir e-n. skjóls-maðr, m. a shelterer, protector, 655 xxi. 1.

skjóla, u, f. [North. E. and Scot. steel or skel, a milk-pail], (gen. pl. skjólina, Dipl. v. 18, Lv. 98):—a pail, bucket, Sturl. ii. 86, Dropl. 34, N. G. L. ii. 248 (v. l.), passim in old and mod. usage; of a measure, Lv. 98, Grág. i. 501, Dipl. v. 18; katlamáls-s., see ketill. 2. of a Constellation, Rb.

skjól-eygr, adj. [A. S. sceðl-ēage; Dan. skel-øjed], goggle-eyed, squinting, Bård. 178.

skjól-garðr, m. a sheltering fence, Vm. 64.

skjól-góðr, adj. giving good cover, warm, of cloth.

skjól-samr, adj. sheltering, Merl.

skjómi, a, m. [Isar-Asen skjoma—to flicker], a flickering light. 2. metaph., skjómi daltangar, the 'ray of the band,' i. e. a drawn sword, Landn. (in a verse): a sword, Lex. Poët.: a nickname, Fb. iii.

skjóni, a, m. a piebald horse, i. e. black and white (see skjótt); skjóna, u, f. of a mare.

skjóplask, að, dep., not to be spelt skjóplast, as is seen both from the spelling of the vellum (o, not au, or ø), and also from the mod. popular form skjática, which is a corruption from skjápila, a form which occurs in Norske Saml. v. 158:—to be upset; fail, at eigi skjóplask, Sks. 86 new Ed.; at engi skjóplask í einorðinni við annan, Ó. H. 61; svá at aldri skjóplaski (skjópl- Ed.) okkur vinátta, Fms. vii. 64; kvæð Sigmundur hann skjóplaz (skjópl- Ed.) hafa í ferðinni til Noregs, lii. 114: mun Öðinn vilja skjóplaz í sigrgjöfinni við mik, Fas. i. 380; aldri síðan skal ek skjóplask í yðvarri þjónustu, Fms. viii. 369.

skjór, m. [Dan. skjære, the magpie, corvus pica, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 460.

SKJÓTA, skýti, pret. skaut, skautz (skauzú rhyming with laust, Fms. vi. in a verse), skaut, pl. skutu; subj. skytti; imperat. skjót, skjóttú; part. skotið: [A. S. sceðtan, scytan; Engl. shoot and shut; Dan. skyde; Germ. schießen.]

A. To shoot with a weapon, the weapon being in dat.; skjóta (v. örum), spjóti, fleini, skutli, kesju, kólfi..., Fms. i. 44, x. 308, 362, Eg. 380; þeir þykkjask eigi hafa skotið betra skot, Fms. vii. 214; vera skotiðn spjóti í gögnum, skotið through with a spear, Nj. 274: the object shot at in acc., skjóta dýr, fugla, sela, Edda 16, Nj. 95, Ld. 56, Fms. i. 356, 362, and passim; also, s. til e-s, to shoot at; s. til fugla, Orkn. 346, s. til hæfis, to shoot at a mark, Fms. ii. 268; s. kesju at e-m, Eg. 380; allir skutu at Baldri, Edda 37.

II. to shoot, to push or shove quickly; skjóta loku fyrir (or frá) hurðu (dyrum), to shoot the bolt, lock the door; s. frá lokum, to unlock, Lv. 60; hann lagðisk niðr ok skaut fyrir loku, Eg. 691; skaut hann þá frá lokum, Fms. vi. 189; þeir lögðu hann í kistu ok skutu síðan fyrir borb, and shot the chest overboard, Eg. 127; skaut Egill yfir brúnni, E. shot the bridge over the ditch, 531; s. brú af, to draw the bridge off or away, Fms. xi. 370; s. skipum á vatn, to launch the ships into water, ix. 501; s. báti, to launch a boat from the shore, Nj. 133; s. útan báti, to shove out a boat, 272; braud þat er hón hafði í ofninum skotið, Hom. 114; menn er í ofn vöru skotinir, 117; var þeim skotið í eld brennanda, Eg. 232; then in all kinds of relations, s. hesti undir e-n, to put a horse under one, mount him, Eg. 397, 402, Fms. vii. 21; var mér hér skotið á land, I was put ashore here, Nj. 42; s. e-m upp á land, id., Fms. i. 131; s. barni heim af löstri, to send back a bairn from the foster, Grág. i. 276; s. e-m brott, to let one escape, Fms. ix. 420; s. e-m undan, id., vi. 116, vii. 250; s. niðr umaga, to leave a pauper behind, place him there, Grág. i. 296, 297; s. fé á brott (undan), to abstract, embezzle money, 334; þetta líkar þórdís illa ok skýtr undan peningunum, Korm. 150; skjóttu diametro sólarinnar í tvá stadi, divide it into two, Rb. 462; þá skaut Guð því ráði í hug þeim, put this into their mind, 655, 3; s. upp hvítum skildi, to hoist a white shield, Fms. x. 347; s. upp vita, to light up the beacon, Hkr. i. 148; þá varð engum vita upp skouð, Orkn. 266; vita-karlinn skaut eldi í vitann, lighted up the beacon, Fms. viii. 188; s. land-tjaldi, to pitch a tent, Nj. 157; var skouð um hann skjaldborg, 274; s. á skjaldborg, to draw up a s., Fms. vii. 70; s. á fylking, to draw up in battle array, Ó. H. 209; s. á húspeng, to call a meeting together, Eg. 357; s. á cyrendi, to make a speech, Fms. i. 215; skýtr or skýtsk mjök í tvau horn um e-t, see horn B. I. 1; s. fótum undir sik, to take to one's heels, to run, Fms. viii. 358; hann skaut sér út hjá þeim, shot out, escaped, vi. 189; hann hljóp upp á alant, ok skaut á knjám sínum, ix. 462; barnit skaut öndu upp, the barn began to breathe, Hkr. ii. 199; s. skildi fyrir sik, to put a shield before one, Eg. 378, Nj. 156; s. skjóli yfir e-n, to protect (see skjöl); Mánu-súðinn skaut lykkjunum, sbe (the ship) shivered, Fms. viii. 199; þá segisk, at hann skytti í fyrstu þessu orði, eldisk árgalinn nú, be it said to have let this word slip, to have said, vi. 251; s. e-u of öxl, to throw it off one's shoulder, Gg. 6; s. e-u á frest, to put off, delay; skjóta augum, to look askance, Eg. (in a verse), from which the mod. göta augum is a corruption.

III. metaph. to shift or transfer a case to another, appeal; skutu þau til ráða Ólafs, Ld. 74; s. þættu til ór skurðar e-s, Fms. vi. 203; því skýti ek til Guðs, i. 3; s. sínu máli á Guðs vald, x. 103; s. þessu máli til Frosta-pings..., þeir skutu þangat sínu máli, i. 32; vör talið dómendr, er málum þessum er til skotið, Nj. 188; s. máli á ryfki-ping, N. G. L. i. 21; skýti ek því til Guðs ok giðra manna, Nj. 176; menn þá er hann skaut ráðum undir, whom he took as his counsel, Fms. vi. 308.

IV. [A. S. scot; Engl. shot, scot, see skot, I and II]:—to pay; rétt er at fimmi búa virði gripinn, ok skal hann þá skjóta í móti ská, er þeir virða gripinn dýrra enn hans skuld var fyrir öndverðu, Grág. i. 412; skjóta fé saman, to club money together, make a collection, Mar.; þeir skutu saman fjár-hlutum sínum hvert eptir efnum, Hom. 123 (sam-skot); hann skaut einn fyrir sveitunga sína alla (he paid their scot) þá er þeir sátu í skytningum, Ld. 312 (see skytingr).

V. impers., e-s skýtr upp, it shoots up, emerges, comes forth; upp skýtr jörðum þá ok sænum, Edda 44; skaut upp jörðu dag frá degi, the earth appeared day by day (as the snow melted), Fms. ii. 228; þó at þér skytti því í bag, though it shot into thy mind, occurred to thee, Band. 37 new Ed.; þeim skaut skelk í bringu, they were panic-stricken, Ld. 78, Eg. 49, Fb. i. 418 (see skelkr); mjök skýtr mornar vakri, sbe is much tossed, Halldr.; sveita skaut á skjaldrim, the shield-rim was blood-shot, blood-stained, Orkn. (in a verse); sem kólfi skytti, swift as a dart, Fms. ii. 183.

B. Reflex. to shoot, start, move, slip away; Skíði frá ek at skaut á fætr, S. started to his feet, Skíða R. 51; Björn skauk aftir síðan at baki Kára, B. shot or slipped behind Kári's back, Nj. 262; at menn hans skytski eigi frá honum, lest they should slip away, abscond, Fms. vii. 49; vildi ljósta Gretti, en hann skautz undan, started away from the blow, Grett. 91 A; þeir súlmaudu af hræðslu, ok skutusk hingað ok þingat undan geislum hans, Niðr. 5; þó at fé hans skjótisk fyrir garbenda, to slip through by the end of the fence, Grág. ii. 263; nú skýsk maðr undan tali (evades), N. G. L. i. 97; kemr í hug, at hann mun skotisk hafa undan, ok vilja eigi fara, Isl. ii. 334; skjótast yfir (impers.), to skip, slip over; mér hefir skotisk yfir að telja hann, þeim hafði yfir skotisk um þetta, they had made a false calculation, Ld. 200; þá skytumk ek mjök yfir, then I am much mistaken, Skálda (Thorodd); skýtr þeim mörgum vísdómrinn sem betri ván er at, Grett. 25 new Ed.: skotast

e-m, to fail; margir skutusk honum, many forsook him, Fms. i. 22; skutusk þá margir við þóðr í trúnaðinum, many proved false to Thord, Sturl. iii. 75 C; vildi dyrið ljóta þeim hramminum sem heill var, ok skauzk á stúfinn, and stumbled, reeled on the stump of the other leg, Grett. 101 A; hann var nokkurt við aldr, ok skauzk á fótum (and tottered on his legs), ok þá himn karlmannligsti, Háv. 45; also in the law phrase, hafa e-n fyrir skotið, to have a case forfeited, N. G. L. i. 52, 53; ef hann stefnir eigi... þá er þeim vátum fyrir skotið, then the witnesses are valueless, 54 (cp. Dan. for-skyde).

2. reflex., in the mod. skjótast, to go on a short errand, pay a short visit; viltu ekki skjótast með bróðir að tarna? eg ætla að skjótast inn sem snöggvast, biddu meðan eg skýzt inn, and the like.

III. recipr., skjótast á, to exchange shots, Fms. i. 93, vii. 54.

skjótadr, part. mounted, furnished with a horse or vehicle (skjóttr, m.); þó ek sé verr skjótadr, en hann fyrir vanheilsu sökum, although I am less well mounted, Fms. vii. 275.

skjótandi, part. a shooter, Edda 56.

skjót-fall, n. the neglecting to provide a vehicle or horse, N. G. L. ii. 336.

skjótla, adv. = skjótliga, Hom. 109.

skjót-leiðr, adj. fleetness, Edda 31, Landn. 194, MS. 4. 18, Sks. 82.

skjót-liga, adv. swiftly, quickly, Nj. 130, Fms. vi. 31, vii. 342; soon, skaltú nú ok vita s., Ld. 50; sofna s., 156.

skjót-ligr, adj. 'shot-like,' fleet, quick, alert; s. í viðbragði, Fms. vii. 175; s. til karlmennsku, Nj. 183; hann var hinn skjótligasti at sjá, Fær. 256; sudden, s. dauði, Sks. 231.

SKJÓTR, adj., skjót, skjótt, swift, fleet; hefir þú skjótara hest séð? Fms. vii. 169; þeir hlöpu at þeim, ok varð skjótastr Modúlfr, Nj. 262; s. til góðra verka, Skálda 169; skjótt, opp. to seint, Edda 127.

2. of time; skjótari skilning, Fms. i. 97; skjótan óskurd, 42; skjótara söfur, Ísl. ii. 126; þat er skjótast at segja, in short! Fms. vi. 84; rifhris er skjótara er at rífa upp, it is sooner picked, Grág. ii. 288; mjólk ok aðra hluti þá er þeim vöru skjótastir til lífa, Finn. 234; skjót samstafa, a short syllable, Edda (Ht.)

3. neut. skjótt, speedily; hún bjó sik skjótt, Nj. 11; búa sik sem skjótast, Fms. i. 73; þeir sjá skjótt (soon) logann, Ísl. ii. 152; birta skjótt sinn vilja, Ld. 186; sofna skjótt, Fms. i. 9; líf mannlígt eundast skjótt, Hallgr., Pass. 8. 17, 14. 1.

B. COMPS: skjót-fara, adj. swift-going, Sturl. i. 84.

skjót-færri, n. fleetness, Edda 34.

skjót-fætttr, adj. swift-footed.

skjót-gærr, part. soon made, Fms. vi.

skjót-hendr, adj. swift-banded.

skjót-kepytt, n. part. a basty bargain, Bárð. 30 new Ed.

skjót-kjörinn, part. soon chosen, Fms. ii. 79, Fas. ii. 188.

skjót-látr, adj. quick, alert, Ísl. ii. 6.

skjót-leikinn, adj. nimble, Finn. 252.

skjót-litlið, n. part.; göra s. e-t mál, to hurry, be rash in a thing, Ld. 186.

skjót-lyndr, adj. impatient, Sks. 641.

skjót-mælti, f. a rash speech, Barl. 108.

skjót-ordr, adj. quick-spoken, ready of tongue, Bjarn. 14, Nj. 38, Ó. H. 113, 201.

skjót-ráðit, n. part. hastily decided, Edda 127.

skjót-ráðr, adj. quick in resolving, Ó. H. 201.

skjót-ræði, n. rashness, Fms. i. 74, vi. 104, 133, Njarð. 378.

skjót-svarinn, part. rashly sworn, Sks. 607.

skjót-tindr, part. soon picked up, Sks. 7.

skjót-yrði, n. basty words, Fms. v. 253.

skjóttr, m. [Swed. skjuts = a post-horse; Ivar Aasen skjot] = a vehicle, esp. a horse; hann segir honum at búinn var skjótrinn, Fms. iv. 35; in Sweden and Norway the word specially means the conveyance (skyds) of a public person or message as by law required, en sá sem fellir þenna skjót, K. A. 22; ok sérliga um skjót sem ér erut mínun herra biskupinum skjöldugir at lögum, N. G. L. ii. 336; farar-s., reid-s., q. v.

skjót-skipti, n. the change of a horse, N. G. L. ii. 336.

skjóttr, adj. [contracted qs. skjý-ótttr? see skjóni], skewball (i. e. brown and white), only of a horse, Ísl. ii. 62; raud-s., jarp-s., mó-s., kiun-s., q. v., cp. skjóni.

skjögrr, n. limping as if palsied.

skjöggra, ad, to limp as if palsied, esp. of animals dragging their legs after them.

skjökta, ad, to wag to and fro.

skjöldótttr, adj. dappled, skewball, of cattle; raud-s.

SKJÖLDUR, m., gen. skjaldar, dat. skildi; an old dat. in poets skjaldi—hjalds á minum skjaldi, Eb. 27 new Ed. (in a verse); haldord í bug skjalds, Fms. vii. (in a verse); haldtr fast ok skjaldi, Kormak; plur. skildir; acc. skjöldu, mod. skildi; [Ulf. skildus = θυπέος, Ephes. vi. 16; Dan. skjold; Swed. sköld; common to all Teut. languages: it is commonly derived from skjól, shelter, although the short root vowel and the final d of skild speak against this: 'skillingr' or 'skildingr' (a skilling) may be a derivative from 'skildus,' from the shape, and from the painted or scratched 'ring' on the shields; see below: in fact, an old poet (Bragi) calls the shield 'the penny of the hall of Odin.']

A. A shield, the generic name; the special names are, rönd, rit, baugr, targa, lind; þeir höfðu ekki langa skjöldu, Fas. i. 379; göðan skjöld ok þjókan á halsi, Sks. 407; skjöld á hlið, Bjarn. 62, and so in countless instances.

II. special phrases; halda skildi fyrir e-m (e-n), to hold one's shield, as a second in a holmganga, Glúm. 332,

Korm. 88; or, fyrir e-n, Ísl. ii. 257; era héra at borgnara þótt hena beri skjöld, Fms. vii. 116; hafa e-n at skildi, to have another as one's shield, i. e. seek shelter behind him, Nj. 8; bera efra skjöld, to carry the biggest shield, gain the day, Fas. i. 383, Fms. x. 394; þjóna undir þann skjöld, to serve under that shield, that standard, vii. 293; þjóna undir sama skjöld, viii. 109; binda öllum jafnan skjöld, to tie the same shield to all, treat all in one fashion (metaphor from a withy-shield?), Clem. 44; leika tvöim skjöldum, to play with two shields, play a double game (metaphor from the red and white shields, see B), Am. 70, Hkr. i. (in a verse); koma í opna skjöldu, to fall into the open (bellow) shield, to attack in flank (from the left), Fms. vi. 408, Stj. 365, Eg. 295, Fb. ii. 123; rennir íð maðr í kirkjugarð, ok sækir þingat skjöld, and seeks protection there, N. G. L. i. 352; múrr ok skjöldr, Mar.

III. of any shield-formed thing; tölgar-s., a round piece of tallow; also of shield-like spots on cattle or whales: of a white tablet in churches, Vni. 142, 162, 168, Am. 55, Pm. 17; brjóst-skjöldr, a round brooch.

IV. a pr. name, Nj., Hkr. (of the son of Óðin, the ancestor of the Danish kings); Skjöldungar, Edda; Skjöldr Skánunga goð, Fb. iii. 246.

comps: skjaldar-band, n. a shield-strap, a nickname, Fms. ix. 249.

skjaldar-bukl, n. the shield-boss, Al. 40.

skjaldar-fetill, m. the shield-strap (mid. H. G. scilt-vezzel, Gr. τελαμών), Bjarn. 36, Sks. 407.

skjaldar-jöunn, m. 'shield-giant,' a war-engine, Sks. 430.

skjaldar-rönd, f. the shield-rim, Fms. i. 266, Korm. 120, Sks. 385.

skjaldar-akirfl, n. pl. old worn-out shields, Band. 33 new Ed.

skjaldar-sporðr, m. the 'shield-tail,' the lower part of an oblong shield, Ld. 78, Glúm. 333, Fas. i. 515.

B. Remarks on the shield.—A shield was raised as a signal in time of war; a red shield betokened war (raudr skjöldr, her-skjöldr), a white shield peace (hvitr skjöldr, friðar-skjöldr, a peace-shield); in a battle the red shield was hoisted, Hkr. i. 33; but, bregða upp friðar skildi, to hoist the (white) shield of peace, was a sign that the battle was to cease; hann lét skjóta upp skildi hvítum, Fagrsk. 61, Fms. vii. 23; hence also the phrase, bera herskjöld, or, fara herskildi, to carry, overrun a land with the 'war shield,' see frið-skjöldr and her-skjöldr (s. v. herr). War ships were lined from stem to stern with a wall of shields,—skip skarar skjöldum, or skjaldat skip; hann kom í Bjarnar-fjörð með al-skjölduðu skipi, síðan var hann Skjaldar-Björn kallaðr, Landn. 156. The halls of the ancients were hung all round with a row of shields, Gm. 9, Edda 2, Eg. 43, see the curious story in Fas. iii. 42. For the shield-wall in battles see skjald-borg. Ancient sayings; nú er skarð fyrir skildi, now there is a gap for a shield, a breach in the fence, of a heavy loss, such as the death of a person, nú er skarð fyrir skildi, nú er svanrinn nár á Tjörn, Jón Þorl.; höggva skarð í skildi e-s, to cut a notch in one's shield, inflict a severe blow, Orkn. (in a verse). Shields were furnished with a painted or carved 'ring' representing mythological or heroic subjects; these rings are the earliest works of Northern art on record, hence come the names rit, baugr, rönd, of which rit points to scratching (whereas Bragi used 'fa' = to paint); raudum skildi, rönd var ör gulli, Hkr. i. 33. Such shields were a lordly gift, and gave rise to several ancient poems treating of the subjects carved or painted on the shield, such as the famous Haust-löng by Thiodolf, the Ragnars-kvæði by Bragi, the two Beru-drápur (Shield-songs) by Egill; these 'shield-lays' were afterwards the sources of the writer of the Edda, but only a few fragments are preserved; (cp. the Greek lay on 'the shield of Heracles,' and the lay on Achilles' shield in the Iliad.)

Skjöldungar, m. pl. the famous lineage of the kings of Denmark, from Skjöld, the son of Óðin, Edda, Yngl. S. The Danish legend derives the name from his being found in infancy in a bed of reeds to which he had floated on a shield; but in fact the name is derived from the ancient Teutonic custom of electing the king by lifting him on a shield in the assembly.

Skjöldunga-mött, f. the kin of the S., Fas. ii. 10.

skjöldungur, m. a bird, the sheldrake, from the shield-like band across his breast, Edda (Gl.)

skjölug-leiðr, m. wordiness, Fas. iii. 372, v. 1.

sko, interj. see! behold! qs. skoða, skoðaðu.

SKOÐA, ad, [Swed. skåda; early Dan. skode; the Germ. schauen and Goth. skawjan are kindred after words] = to look after, view; skoða augum, Hm. 7, Skíða R. 196; er málit var skoðat, Grett. 102 A, H. E. i. 387; veri systumadr skýldr at s. þetta á hverjum tölfrá minnum, Gpl. 526; s. nauðsyn mannsins, K. A. 76; svá at vér allir megim s. hvárt..., Dipl. ii. 14; höfu vér iðuliga skoðat hana, revised úr (the book), Gpl. (pref. v); hón byðr at s. í höfði honum, Ld. 156; at líta ok eptir at s. um landamerki, Dipl. ii. 19.

II. skodask um, to look about, Hm. 1.

skoðan, f. a viewing, Stj. 299, H. E. i. 584, Bs. i. 703; undir skoðan ok yfir-sjón Gunnsteins ábóta, Dipl. iii. 4.

skofinn, n. an animal, said to be a hybrid between a she-cat and a fox, Ísl. i. 612.

skokkr, m. a trunk, chest; skokkr var á gólfi, a carpenter's chest, Rm. 15; þeir höfðu með sér skokka (skrokka Cod.) ok i dýra-merg, þorl. 430, v. 1.; a ship's bulk, Fms. vi. 141, 252 (in a verse), Orkn. 104 (in a verse), Fd. 20, 38; mod. skrokkr = a trunk.

skol, n., qs. skvál, [Engl. scullery], washing water.

skola-vatn, n. scullery water.

SKOLA, *ad*, to wash; skola handkleði, H. E. i. 489; s. í vatni, MS. 544: 39; sjór skolar kjöl, Edda (in a verse): impers., skolar til hafs öllu ór skipinu, it was all washed away, Sturl. i. 120; alda skolar kjöl, Edda ii. 492 (in a verse).

skol-beinn, *adj.* brown-legged, a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

skol-brúnn, *adj.* the etymology and exact sense of this word is uncertain, either from skol and brúnn = scullery-brown, or from skálpr or skolptr, *qs.* 'scalp-brown,' swarthy, perhaps the latter; svarteygr ok s., Eg. 305; svart á háir, skarpleitr, nökkut s., Orkn. 66; nökkut s., hvít á háir ok rétthár, Glúm. 335; s. ok skarpleitr, Sd. 147; háir í skeggi ok s. mjök, Ld. 274; rauðbleikr á háir, skolbrúnn, eygðr mjök ok vel, Eb. 30; Hallfredr var s. nökkut, jarpr á háir, Fs. 86; rauðskeggjaðr, skol-brúnn, ok heldr illmannligr, 101, Hem. (of earl Tosti).

SKOLLA, skollir, skolli, skollat, to bang over, dangle; belg þann er skollir með skráum, Hm. 135; þar er þú skollir við ský uppi, Vkv. 35; Bjarni skellir við tré, dangled in the tree, Fms. vi. 304 (in a verse); gullmörkud vól skollu (skolluð), the standard floated, Fagrsk. (in a verse); ek lét skeiðr skolla við sker, I make the ships bower among the skerries, Fms. vi. (in a verse); létum tjöldut skip s. fyrir landi, we made the ships bower off the ness, Sighvat: in mod. usage, trayjan (the coat) skollir upp á herðar blöðum, of a short, ill-fitting jacket. 2. metaph. to skulk away, keep aloof; þá skolli þér svá at mér mun seint verða at taka af yðr hjálpr, Edda 20; skolla við e-m, to forsake, prove false to; þó lætr Gerðr í Gúrdum golhrings við mér skolla, she turns a deaf ear to me, Fms. vi. (in a verse.)

skolli, a. m. the 'skulker,' a fox, Reynard, Edda (Gl.); esp. used in nursery tales and in games, e.g. skolla-leiðr, the fox-games, blind-man's-buff, in which every man in turn pats the skolli (the blindfolded man) on the shoulder, shouting, klukk, klukk, skolli minn, klukk, klukk! and then turns round; hann hleypur upp at selinu ok spurði hvárt skolli væri inni, whether the fox were in? Ld. 278, Sturl. iii. 218; hann gaf stór hugg á dyrmir ok spurði hvárt skolli væri inni...—answer, inni er skolli ok ekki hræðr | bittu til þess að hann er klæddr, Sfin. i. 53; in the phrase, skella skolla-eyrunum við e-u, to turn a 'fox-ear' (deaf-ear) to a thing. 2. the evil one, a word used in swearing; hvaða skolli! skollans! hence in compounds: skolla-brækr, f. pl. devil's breeks: skolla-hráki, a. m. 'devil's-spittle' = the jelly-fish, see Maurer's Vrilks.: skolla-fingr, botan. = *Lycopodium selago*, a kind of fern: skolla-leiðr, m. (see above): skolla-reipi, n., botan. 'devil's rope,' the bramble, = *rubus*: skolla-tótr, m., botan. = *equisetum*, horse-tail, a plant akin to the ferns: skolla-kál, n., botan. goat-weed = *aegopodium*, Hjalt.

skollkinn, m. [cp. Engl. *skulk*], poet. a wolf, Edda (Gl.); no doubt akin to skolli.

skollr, m. [Ivar Aasen *skall* = a fog], = skolli, a fox, Edda ii. 490. 2. *skulking, deceit*; byggja um skoll, Fms. xi. 365; s. var í skapi búand-karla, viii. 44. compounds: skoll-laust, *adj.* guileless, Sighvat. skoll-viss, *adj.* skulking, wily, Hkv. i. 37.

skoll-valdr, m. a skulker, deceiver, one of the names of Odin, Edda (Gl.); but more probably belonging to some ancient fable about Reynard the fox.

skolp, n., *qs.* skvalp, [cp. Dan. *squalpe*], scullery water.

SKOLPR, m. [Ivar Aasen *skolpe-jarn*], a turner's chisel; skolpa ok nafra, Sks. 30.

skolptr, m., spelt thus, Fms. vi. 180 (in a verse), and ii. 259, v. l.; sounded and spelt skoltur; [akin to the preceding word]:—a snout, of a dog, dragon, or the like; skeið bar skolpt inn rauða, Fms. vi. (in a verse); gnöptu skoltar, ii. 259 (in a verse); hann lýstr á skoltinn hesti sínum, Þorst. St. 48; kom broddrinn í auga hestinum, ok hljóp augat út á skoltinn, ... augat var frosit á skoltinum, Bs. i. 608; of the human face, hón var steinblind... hón bar vatnið upp í skoltana, ok þóttisk linan af fá er kallt var, ii. 169; ljútan skolt, langa trjónu, Fas. iii. 37 (in a verse); Skíða sló á skoltinn einn, Skíða R. 142.

skona, *ad*, to serve, attend, with dat.; skona ok því allir oss með útgreiðslu ok mikilli hlýðni, N. G. L. ii. 426.

skon-rok, n. [Dan.], a biscuit, (mod.)

skons, n. [Lat. *ab-sconsa*], a sconce, lantern, Bs. i. 847.

skonsa, u. f. a dark nook.

skop, n. = skaup, railing, mocking, Fas. iii. 37. **skop-ligr**, *adj.*

skopa, *ad*, = skeypa; skopast að e-u, to scoff, mock. II. [see skapa], to take a run; in the phrase, skopa skeið (skapa skeið), Gullp. 57, Gisl. 69, Fas. ii. 283, Fs. 51.

skopan, f. railing, Hom. (St.)

skoppa, *ad*, (skopp, n.), [cp. Engl. to skip], to spin like a top.

skoppa-kringla, u. f. a top (the toy).

skoppur, m. a top (?), a nickname, Sturl. iii. 153.

SKOPT, n., better skoft, mod. skott, q. v.; [Ulf. *skufis* = *tripes*; O. H. G. *skuft*; Germ. *schopf*]:—hair; skopt heitir háir, Edda 109; skopt it svarta, Fbr. (in a verse); þó heilagt skopt, Edda (in a verse); only in poets; it remains in the pr. name Skopti, Hkr., Landn.

skopta, skopti, skopta, to float atop (like hair); skopta ek upp, I rose

to the surface, emerged, Fbr., Fb. ii. 315 (in a verse); this certainly is the sense, and not as explained in Lex. Poët.

skor, f., pl. skotar, a score, notch, incision; setja þrjár skotar á dyra-stöð, N. G. L. i. 55; bera, þola skor, to 'bole a score,' stand a cut, of a good silver coin (bad coins were merely silvered over), Grág. i. 392, 500; hvíti skor, white in the cut, of silver, Hkr. i. 185. 2. [North. E. *scar, sear*], a rift in a rock or precipice; hleypur hann ofan fyrir skorina, Gisl. 158; er þú vátt þá sjau í skorinni, Nj. 146; svelta sem reftr í skor, Fas. iii. 180, 636; fótá-festi í einni lítilli skor, Barl. 56; Skotar-geirr, a nickname, Nj.; the name of a cloven mountain north of Broadhárth in Icel., milli Skotar og Jökuls: berg-skor, helis-skor, kletta-skor. II. a tally

or stick for counting, a score or notch being made for every twenty; el skip skal skipa... þá skal skotar (they scored the roll) seiða ármanni í hönd, ok augljós nef þau öll göra at bryggju-sporði, er skorat er fyrr, N. G. L. i. 202; hence, 2. a score, a tale of twenty; ellefur skotar af karlmannum, sjau skotar af börnum, 415, 16.

SKORA, *ad*, (but skoruð, Gs. 14), [Engl. to score], to make a score, incision; járnin skorudu mjök at beini, Fms. xi. 288; af annan fötin en skoradi mjök annan, Sturl. ii. 158; þar skoruð vit (we scored) blöð á benjum, Gs. 14; þeir skora sundr vegginn með bolöxum, Al. 148; skora sundr í miðju, Fas. iii. 343; þeir skoruðu af spjótskapti (scored a piece off) ok görðu þar af hæl, Sturl. ii. 181; þeir skora ímr á sílinum þar til er þeir falla, Al. 143. II. skora e-m hölm, prop. to 'score' or mark out a field for battle, hence to challenge to single combat, (nota reit, to scratch the limits of a battlefield, see Korm. S.); skora á e-u, to challenge; s. á e-u til hölmgöngu, Dropl. 36, Fs. 137; hann skoradi á þorfinn til landa, Landn. 80; skora á mann til e-s hlutar, Eg. 494; also, skora e-m á hölm or hölmgöngu, to challenge to fight, Nj. 15, 36, Gisl. 78; skora e-n (acc.) á hölm, Grett. 40 new Ed., is less correct. 3. to call on, summon; hann skorar á þorgerð, Fms. xi. 134; at þú skora á hann, at hann rétti þitt mál, Dropl. 20; to urge, fast skorar þá þat, Ld. 334; konungr skorar þetta mál við hana sjálfa, Fms. xi. 4; skaltú s. við hann fast, 113; skotar konungr til við Hákon, hvárt... 20; þótt þessir hlutir skoradi samvizkur manna á fornum land-skop, Bs. i. 733; þat skorar Búi í settina, at..., Fms. xi. 86; einn er hlutr skoradi til þess, 30; skoradi því Biskup þessa hluti, Bs. i. 736; þorvaldr skoradi þat í móti.

III. to score, count by tallies; en er skorat var lið vóru nær þrettán hundruð, Fms. vii. 295; hann lét þá s. liðit, 416, ix. 382 (v. l.); þá lét hann meng ganga undir stöng (he made the men pass under a pole), var lið skorat, 320; skoradið voru sex tigur hundrada, 311; var þá skorat nær fjórir tigur hundrada manna, vii. 275; þá var skorat tuttugu hundrad manna, 324; var skorat á hana (ðer, the ship) tvau hundruð manna ok átta tigur, viii. 198; þar vóru fyrst til skoradið (mustered out) hirmenn, Hkr. i. 310; skolu bændr skora görðið á hendr honum, to impose a levy on them, N. G. L. i. 200; var áðr skorat at hverjum þórðr vildi ganga, Sturl. iii. 27.

IV. reflex., skorask undan, to refuse, decline a challenge, Bárð. 179. skora, u. f. a score, notch, incision, passim in mod. usage. skora-kolli, n. a 'score-stick,' tally (used in keeping accounts); þó skal búandi hvætt augljós nef hafa á bryggju-sporði á skorukeftr fyrir ármann, að þá franklin (in paying his levy) is to show his tally to the king's steward, N. G. L. i. 200.

skoran, f. a scoring; þriggja marka ból at s., D. N. iv. 279; á-skoran, a challenge. skor-bíldr, m. a score-axe, Km. (for skeribíldr); in the phrase, skor-bíldar ganga í e-u, the axe has been shaving off much, i. e. we have had great losses, Ld. 60.

SKORDA, u. f. a stay, prop., esp. under a ship or boat when ashore, Grág. ii. 39; Edda 91; setja skorduð undir skip, Fms. x. 98; metaph. reisa (setja) rannmar skorduð við, to put a stop to, take precautions against, Eb. 262, Nj. 88, Fms. vii. 28; vera (standa) í skordum, to be well propped, all right. 2. skorda, *ad*, to prop; þvertré er skorda staðargjur, Hom. 96; of a ship, skorda skip, Hbl. 39, Sd. 141, freq. in mod. usage. 3. skora up

skorin-orðr, *adj.* (from skora II. 2), clear-spoken; heill ok s., Hom. 114, Mar.: mod. out-spoken, tala skorinort, to speak out. skor-kvikindi, n. an insect, (mod.)

skorningr, m. a strip of cloth, Vm. 127, Pm. 7. skoron, f. a pomegranate, 'malo-granza,' Stj. 391 (Numb. xx. 5). skorpa, u. f. [Dan. *skorpe*], a crust, as a nickname, Fms. vii. 304; skorpu-skalli, a nickname, 253; = skerpa (q. v.), vinna skorpu, i einni skorpu.

skorpin, *adj.* [skarp], shrivelled, Fas. i. 60; skorpit skinn, iii. 571. skorpna, *ad*, to be shrivelled, Barl. 81; lið skorpnuð við eð, Nj. 208; þeir (the shoes) höfðu skorpnað í skiniu, Háv. 25 new Ed.; skorpnað skór at fæti mér, Fms. vi. 45; metaph., það skorpnað at e-m, to be hard pressed, Fas. iii. 80.

skorri, a. m. a bird, the pie (?), = skærr. II. a nickname, Landn.: in local names, Skorra-staðir, -dalr, Landn., map of Icel.

skor-steinn, m. [Germ. *schornstein*], a chimney, Fms. xi. 367, Boldt.

skort, n. part., see skorta.

SKORTA, *v.* [Engl. *short*; Dan. *skorte*], *to be short of, lack*; eigi mun þik karlmennska skorta, Fms. xi. 232: mostly impers., e-n skortir e-t (acc.), þar skorti eigi vápn (acc.), Eg. 236; at engan hlut skyrti, Fms. iv. 194. cp. Ó. H. 83; svá at þá skyrti eigi svá lengi sem þeir vildu drekka, Eg. 557; menn skorti bæði hey ok mat, Nj. 73; mik skortir eigi hug, Eg. 719; s. fé, 76; eigi skortir mik afli, Fms. i. 78; skorti hann tvá vetr á sextigi, 219; eigi mundi þar s. lausafé, Eg. 236; ok skorti eigi hálfir hundrat manna, Gisl. 27.

II. *part. skort, used as an adverb*; þeir vóru þar lítill skort vikur, *little short of a week*, Sturl. iii. 215 C; lítill skort fjóra tigu manna, Ann. 1360; honum þótti sík skorta við oss, *to fall short of*, Nj. 90; ok hafi (hann) þó allar íþróttir skort, Fær. 152; var auðsatt at hann mundi skorta við þenna mann, Ó. T. 33; þat skortir (skortar Ed.) yðr herla, Fas. i. 76; skorta á (i); þat er á skorti, *what is lacking?* Hkr. iii. 98; ef áðr hefir nokkut á skort, Fms. vii. 19; allt þat er honum (sic) skortir í, Grág. i. 214.

skortir, *m.* a *shortness, want*; sitja fyrir skort, Hrafn. 9; engum skort eðr þurð, Fms. iv. 162; frama-skortir, Fb. ii. 296; bú-skortir, fé-s., orða-s., *lack of words*, Gd.

SKOT, *n.* [from skjóta; A.S. *scot*; Engl. *shot* and *scot*; Germ. *schoss*; Dan. *skud*]:—a *shot, a shooting*; skjóta langt skot af handboga, Landn. 288; þóttisk hann eigi hafa skotið betra skot, Fms. vii. 211; hann féll við skotið, Nj. 247, and passim; hand-skot, boga-skot, and byssu-skot, (mod.): plur. *shooting, sund ok skot*, Fb. i. 368; skotum ok spjóta-lögum, Ó. H. 183.

2. *the thing shot, a missile* = *skeyti*; hval ef eigi er skot í... ef skot eru fleiri í hval enn eitt... leita skots... at hann átti þat skot... ef fleiri menna kalla til skots en einn, Grág. ii. 367-371; smíða sér skot, Þiðr. 87.

III. *metaph. usage, a scot or shot, [in the phrases to pay one's scot, scot and lot, scot-free], contribution*; halda sínu skoti upp, Grág. i. 239; sam-skot, *scot and lot, portion*; hálfa bulla skot, Gpl. 80; plóga-skot, Ólafs-skot, Hallvarðar-skot, a kind of *tax* in Norway, N. G. L. ii. 336, cp. i. 469.

2. *as a law term, an appeal*; mega skoti orka, N. G. L. i. 88; fullt skot, a *lawful appeal*, 21; er til hans niðru minna skot en margir láta yfir, *there is less appeal to or worth in him than folks say*, i. e. *he will not do much*, Ó. H. 57; ráða-skot.

3. *cheating, fraud*; arf-skot, q. v.; kné-skot, 'knee-service,' *humiliation*.

III. *a narrow dark passage, running (inside or outside?) along the wall of the ancient halls; separated by a partition wall from the seats (set)*; skot er um var elda-húsið, en dyrr vóru fram ór skotinu at setum innan-verðum, Egill gekk fram í setið, Eg. 397; nú finnr Steingerðr at hón er sén, hún snýr í skotið, ok sér undir skegg Hárbardr, Korm. 12; hann skyldi leyna þeim mönnum í skotinu hjá sér... nú hleypr ofan þilið ok mennir fram (viz. into the part where the seats were), Rd. 313; skálinn var algörr ok skot umhverfis, Fms. i. 290; skot vóru um húsið ok lókhvillur, ok ór einni lókhvili mátti hlauða í skotið, Fb. 72; cp. the passage, elda-húsið var svá lagat... ok vóru þat laundyr, Isl. ii. 294, 295, where the lost original prob. used the word skot:—of a church, skotið kirkjunnar, Fms. ix. 492; Guðmundr var í skotinu, þviat hann átti eigi kirkju-gengt, Sturl. ii. 42 (kirkju-skot): of a temple, hann setti allt grindum eðr skotum, Stj. 562. 1 Kings vi. 5; for-skot—a *vestibule*, id.

2. *in mod. usage a dark nook, corner, skúma-skot.*

B. COMPS: **skot-áur**, *m.* a kind of *catapult*, Fb. ii. 23. **skot-bakki**, *a, m.* a 'shooting-bank,' the butts against which the target was set up; fara í skotbakka, Fær. 46; vera á sundi eðr í skotbökkum, Fas. ii. 505; Oddr fylgdi þeim þar til er þeir Ásmundr höfðu átt skotbakka, 558.

skot-blað, *q. v.* **skot-bógr**, *m.* the *shoulder, a prerequisite of the shooter or barpooner*, N. G. L. i. 47, D. N. iv. 268. **skot-broddr**, *m.* a *missile*, Lex. Poët.

skot-eldr, *m.* a *shooting of fire, of Greek fire*, Fms. vii. 97. Fb. ii. 269, Þiðr. 179, Fas. iii. 90: mod. *bombardment*. **skot-eygr**, *q. v.*

skot-fé, *n.* a *shooter's or barpooner's fee*, Grág. ii. 374, 377. **skot-fiml**, *f.* *skill in archery*, Fms. ii. 100. **skot-fimr**, *adj.* *skilful as an archer*.

skot-för, *n.* *shot-range*; koma í s., *to come within shot*, Nj. 72, Gisl. 51, Al. 33; liggja í skotfærum við, *to be within bow-shot*, Fms. ii. 327; *shooting weapons*, Stj. 86.

skot-færr, *adj.* *good as an archer*, Fas. ii. 266. **skot-henda**, *q. v.* **skot-hlutr**, *m.* a *shooter's share*, Grág. ii. 387.

skot-hrið, *f.* a *shower of missiles*, Fær. 73, Fms. viii. 289. **skot-hvalr**, *m.* a *dead whale with a marked barpoon in it*, Grág. ii. 358, 366.

skot-hyrna, *u, f.* a kind of *axe*, D. N. **skot-maðr**, *m.* a *shooter, barpooner*, Grág. ii. 358, 367, Am. 4. Pm. 69, Róm. 270.

skot-máli, *n.* a *range*; langt s., a *long range*, Fms. ii. 271; koma í s., *to come within range*, Nj. 108, Fms. viii. 40, x. 43; liggja í skotmáli, 353.

skot-penningr, *m.* 'scot-money' = Dan. *terre-penge, pocket-money*, Fms. xi. 202, Al. 28, Fas. i. 450. **skot-silfr**, *n.* 'scot-silver,' Gullp. 46 (Ed.), Fms. vii. 319, Ó. H. 55, Orkn. 416 new Ed., Grett. 49 new Ed.

skot-spánn, *m.* a *target*; setja at skotspæni, Fms. ii. 271: the phrase, *hafa e-n at skotspæni*, Fs. 39, Nj. 222, Fær. 30.

skot-teinn, *m.* a *stick used as a mark*, Sks. 379, cp. Fb. iii. 405. **skot-vagn**, *m.* a *catapult*, Sks. 421. **skot-vápn**, *n.* a *missile*, Fms. i. 45, Sks. 386, Fb. ii. 19, passim.

skot-vöndr, *m.* a *wand to be shot*, Þiðr. 370. **skot-ögn**, *f.* a *barb*, Sks. 419, v. l.

skota, *u, f.* a *nickname*, Fms. x. 123.

skota, *ad.* = *skotra*, *to above, with dat.*, Edda (in a verse); mætt skotar knerri, Hallfred.

skotan, *f.* a *shoving*; skýfing eða s., N. G. L. ii, D. N. iv. 90.

Skotar, *m. pl.* the *Scots*: Skot-land, a *Scotland*, Landn., Fms., passim: **Skotatr**, *adj.* *Scottish*, Ld. 12, 274, Eg. 266, Landn. 113.

68 In some passages of the Landn. Skotar and Skotland seem to be used of the Irish and Ireland. **skota-kollr**, *m.* a *nickname*, Landn.

skot-blað, *n.* the *sheath of an ear of corn before it opens*, Edda ii. 491.

skot-eygr, *adj.* *restless of eye*, like a hunted deer, Bárð. 38 new Ed.

skot-henda, *u, f.* a *half rhyme* (as in land lenda), Edda (Ht.) 135, 139; in the old dróttkvæði the half rhyme was used in the odd lines, but aðal-henda (a full rhyme) in the even.

skot-hending, *f.* = *skothenda*; jörð fyrð... þessa setning hljóðstafa köllum vér s., Edda 121, 139.

skot-hendr, *adj.* *composed in the metre s.*, Edda (Ht.) 52.

2. in mod. usage a *bad rhyme*; skáldskapr þinn er skothent klúðr | skakk-settum hófuð-stöfum með, Jón Þorl.

skoti, *a, m.* a *shooter*; in and-skoti, q. v.

skotna, *ad.* impers., e-m skotnar, *to get a piece of good luck or gain*, Lex. Poët.: mod., e-m á skotnast, *to gain*; á-skotnast, *to gain, have a piece of good luck*.

skotnaðr, *m.* a *gain, piece of good luck*, Ó. H. (in a verse).

skotningr, *m.* the name of a sword, Edda (Gl.)

skotra, *ad.* *to above against, with dat.*, Grett. 98.

skott, *n.* *q.* skoft or skopt (q. v.), by way of assimilation; [Ulf. *skuffs*; Germ. *schopf*; Engl. *scut*, of the tail of a hare or rabbit]:—a fox's tail; löu-skott, passim in mod. usage.

skotta, *ad.* *q.* skofta, which form occurs in the verse Fbr., see skopta, [skopt]:—to dangle, wag to and fro (like hair or a tail); hann lét skotta við skip sín, ok lagði ekki til orrostu, Fms. ii. 310; þeir skotta nú við útan, Fas. i. 10, see skopta.

skotta, *u, f.* [skott], the popular Icel. name for a female ghost, since, as she roams about, her head-gear streams behind her like a fox's tail, Maurer's Volks; Hvítarvalla-s., Leirás-s.; Skottli, a, m. a nickname, prop. a ghost (?), also used of a horse whose body and tail are of different colours.

skot-yrdi, *n. pl.* [cp. skatyrdask], *scoffs, taunts*, Fms. vii. 20, Sturl. iii. 199.

skozkr, *adj.* [skotta], *nimble, alert*, of a boy or puny person; hann er skolh skozkr.

II. *Scotch*, see Skotar.

skón, *ad.* *to shoe*: skóaðr, *shoed*, see skúa.

skóari, *a, m.* a *shoemaker*.

skó-bót, *f.* a *shoe-patch, cobbler's patch*.

skó-broddr, *m.* a *sharpened shoe*, Eb. 238, Fms. viii. 405.

SKÓÐ, *n.* [skaði and skóð point to a lost strong verb], *scathe, bale, a noxious thing*; hjálma skóð, randar s., skjaldar s., the *scathe of helmets, of shields*, i. e. a *weapon*; mæð skóð, the *bright weapons*, Hallfred; Hildar s., id.: in compds, ben-skóð, vig-s., val-s., temmi-s., i. e. *weapons*, Lex. Poët.; the word is only used in poetry.

skóf, *f.* [skafa], the *singed crust or scraps* at the bottom of a pan or kettle; grautar-skóf, mjólk-s.

2. *botan.*, *geitna-s.*, a kind of *lichen*.

skó-föt, *n. pl.* (skó-fatnaðr, m.), 'shoe-gear,' shoes, Vm. 56.

skóg-barn, *n.* a *wood-bairn, a dwarf-child*, Isl. ii. 437.

skóg-björn, *m.* a *wood-bear*, Landn. 91.

skóg-dýr, *n.* a *wood-deer*, Stj. 463, 560, Mar.

skóg-gangr, *m.*, prop. a 'wood-going,' used as a law term for *outlawry* (from an outlaw being banished to the woods), Grág. i. 90.

skóggangs-maðr, *m.* a 'wood-man,' *outlaw*, Grág. i. 137, 143, passim.

skóggangs-stefna, *u, f.* a *trial for outlawry*, Sturl. ii. 2.

skóg-gangs-sök, *f.* a *case of outlawry*, Grág. i. 318, ii. 229, Nj. 88.

skóg-gangs-þýfi, *n.* the *theft punishable with skóggang*, Grág. ii. 137.

skóg-land, *n.* *wood-land*, Hrafn. 22, Grág. ii. 211.

skóg-lauss, *adj.* *woodless, barren*, Eg. 580, Hkr. i. 45.

skóg-óttir, *adj.* *woody*, Fas. iii. 119, Stj. 325, Fb. i. 541.

SKÓGR, *m.*, gen. skógar (skóga, Gpl. 145, Fms. vi. in a verse), *dat.*

skógi, *pl.* skógar,—the acc. *pl.* skógu, Gisl. 128, in a paper transcript, is prob. an error: [North. E. and Scot. *scow* or *shaw*; Dan. *skov*; Swed. *skog*; verh. *aktin* to skuggi, of a *shady place*]:—a *shaw, wood, mörk* being a forest; þar þá skógr milli fjalls ok fjöru, Ib. 28; þá var þar svá stórr skógr, at hann gürði þar af hafskip, Landn. 47; gengu sumir í fen ofan sumir í skóginn, Nj. 21; brenna kol í skógi, 57; skógr mikill, Eg. 276; skóg þykkvan, Isl. ii. 43; til fjalls eða skógs, til fjöru eða skipa, Gpl. 145; rjúðr í skóginn, Ld. 96; fara í skóg, *to go foresting*, Js. 49, Fb. i. 252; hann lét skera torf ok hafði þat fyrir eldi-við, þviat engi var skógr í Orkneyjum, Hkr. i. 105 (Orkn. 16).

2. the wood or desert was the abode of the outlaw, hence various law phrases; stefna e-m til skógar, *to cite a person to stand trial for outlawry*, Grág. ii. 63, 192; sækja sök til skógar, 33; kaupa sik ór skógi, *to buy oneself off from outlawry*, N. G. L. i. 164, 165; leysa e-n ór skógi, Nj. 193; er hann útlagr ok öllu fyrir-gört er hann á, nema jörðu sinni einni, ok því er hann kemr

í skóg með sér, N. G. L. i. 165. II. in local names, **Skógr**, **Skógar**, **Skógar-strönd**, -**götur**, þykkvi-skógr, Landn., map of Icel.

B. COMPS: **skógar-björn**, m. a wood-bear, Grág. ii. 33, Landn. 35, 345. **skógar-braut**, f. a road broken through a wood, wood-path, Fas. ii. 197, iii. 587, Isl. ii. 44. **skógar-brænna**, u. f. a wood-fire, Ölk. 34. **skógar-búð**, f. a wood-boath, but in a wood, Gpl. 449. **skógar-búi**, a, m. a 'wood-neighbour,' dweller near a wood, Grág. ii. 300. **skógar-dýr**, n. a wood-deer, Stj. 219, Bret. 194. **skóga-fullr**, adj. woody, Stj. 337. **skógar-gata**, u. f. a wood-path, Sturl. iii. 23, Fms. iii. 74; plur. **Skógar-götur**, a local name in western Icel. **skógar-gelt**, f. a wood-goat, Fms. ii. 309 (x. 351). **skóga-hagi**, a, m. a wood-bedge, bawthorn, D. N. **skógar-hála**, m. a forest-bill, Eg. 544, Stj. 485. **skógar-hjörtr**, m. a hart of the forest, Stj. 560. **skógar-holt**, n. a 'wood-bolt,' ridge, bill, Eg. 744. **skógar-horn**, n. = skógarnef, Karl. 98. **skógar-hryggur**, m. a wood-ridge, Dipl. iii. 6. **skógar-hunang**, n. wild bone, 625, 89. **skógar-hús**, n. a hut in a wood, Stj. **skógar-högg**, n. [Dan. skov-bug], tree-felling, Grág. ii. 295, Vm. 80. **skógar-kaup**, n. the purchase of a wood, N. G. L. i. 81, 169. **skógar-kjörtr**, n. pl. brush-wood, a bolt, Eg. 546, Fms. vii. 56, Róm. 183. **skógar-klettur**, m. a wood-rock, Eg. 717. **skógar-leiga**, u. f. the rent of a wood, H. E. i. 394. **skógar-maðr**, m. a 'wood-man,' an outlaw, Nj. 110, Grág. i. 72, 87, 119, 137, 139, 178, ii. 136, 159, Grett. and the Laws and Sagas passim. **skógar-mark**, n. a wood-mark, land-mark of a wood, Grág. ii. 300, Sturl. ii. 57. **skóga-mörki**, n. id., Grág. ii. 219, Sturl. ii. 57. **skógar-nef**, n. a 'wood-nib,' jutting outskirt of a wood, Fms. vii. 69, Karl. 104, Thom. 473, Eg. 376, 377; as a nickname, Nj. **skógar-partr**, m. a share in a wood, Vm. 144, Dipl. v. 3. **skógar-rjóðr**, m. (see rjóðr), Fa. 69. **skógar-runnr**, m. a division of a wood, Eg. 219, Fas. i. 4, Róm. 236. **skógar-skipti**, n. a division of a wood, Grág. ii. 293, 294. **skógar-spell**, n. damage done to a wood, Vm. 153. **skógar-spottur**, m. a spot, piece of a wood, Vm. 103. **skógar-staða**, u. f. the place on which a wood stood, Jb. 240. **skógar-strönd**, f. a woodland-coast, Stj. 90, v. l. **skógar-súrn**, u. f. wood-sorrel, Pr. 472. **skógar-teigr**, m. a strip of wood, Vm. 11, 138. **skógar-tré**, n. a tree in a wood, Stj. 256, 274. **skógar-ull**, f. [Germ. baumwolle], 'wood-wool,' cotton, Al. 166. **skógar-vöndr**, m. a wand, Fas. i. 333. **skógar-pröstr**, m. the throstle or thrush. **skógar-öx**, f. a wood-axe, Rett. 3, 10.

skóg-akípti, n. = skógarskipti, Grág. ii. 393. **Skóg-strendingar**, m. pl. the men from Skógar-strönd, Eb. **skóg-aðk**, f. = skóggangssök, Nj. 232, v. l. **skóg-teigr**, m. = skógarteigr, skógatré, Vm. 138. **skóg-tré**, n. = skógatré, Stj. 399. **skógungtr**, m. a nickname, Sturl. i. 76. **skóg-vaxinn**, part. overgrown with wood, Stj. 615. **Skóg-verjar**, m. pl. the men from Skógr, Ld. 332. **skóg-víðr**, m. = skógré. **skóg-vöndr**, m. = skógavöndr, Njarð. 370. **skó-hljóð**, n. 'shoe-sound,' þekkinga e-n á skóhljóðinu, to know a person by his step.

skó-kleði, n. pl. = skóföt, shoes and stockings, Ld. 36, Stj. 259, Fb. i. 547, Edda 21.

skó-lauss, adj. shoeless, Landn. 215, MS. 655 xii. 3, Bs. i. 669.

skó-leðr, n. shoe-leather.

skó-leistr, m. (see leistr), Bs. i. 332.

skó-lemja, landi, to tread on, Eluc.

SKÓLI, a, m. [Gr.-Lat.], a school; vera í skóla, Fms. ix. 245; góðan skóla, Sks. 246; halda skóla, Mar.; fara í skóla, to enter a school; fara úr skóla, to leave a school; skipa e-m í skóla, Fms. xi. 427, 428; barna-s., a school for children; Látinu-s., a grammar-school; há-skóli, a high school. COMPS: **skóla-bók**, f. a school-book, Vm. 61, Dipl. v. 18.

skóla-bróðir, m. a school-fellow; hann er s. minn, við erum skólabræðr. **skóla-genginn**, part. one who has been at a grammar-school. **skóla-kennari**, a, m. a teacher. **skóla-klerkr**, m. a 'school-clerk,' scholar, Bs. i. 793, Mar., D. N. **skóla-meistari**, a, m. a school-master, Bs. i. 793, 850, Fms. x. 33, Sturl. ii. 49. **skóla-nafn**, n. a school-nickname, Bs. i. 824. **skóla-piltur**, m. a school-boy (in a grammar-school), D. N. i. 410, and mod. **skóla-röð**, f. a list of the boys at a grammar-school after the examination. **skóla-stúka**, u. f. (see stúka), Boldt 174.

skóla-sveinn, m. a school-boy, Sturl. ii. 49. **skólmr**, m. = skólpr (?), a nickname, Landn.

skónaðr, m. = skóföt, Ant. Russ. ii. 416.

skó-nál, f. a 'shoe-needle,' cobbler's needle, Skíða R. 10, Bs. i. 377.

SKÓR, m., gen. skós, dat. and acc. skó; older plur. skúar, gen. skúa, dat. skóm, acc. skúa; later plur. forms are, skór, skúa, skóm, skó, and so too in mod. usage: [Ulf. skóbs = skóþrúpa; A. S. scō; Engl. shoe; O. H. G. scow; Germ. schuh; Dan.-Swed. sko] — a shoe; skúa (skuo Ed.) á fótum, Gisl. 113; skúar (skuor), 115; loðnir kálfskins skúar, Sturl. iii. 199; uppháfr skúar, Fms. vi. 440; uppháfr ok lágir skúar, Rétt. 112; uppháfa svartu skúa, Nj. 184; hann hafði uppháfa skó, bundna at legg.

Fms. iv. 76; háfa skúa, Ó. H. 30, l. c.; hann lét skera húð til skó (gen. pl.) foru-nautum Þorvalds, lls. i. 669; skylda ek skreyta ok skúa binda herns kván hverjan morgin, Gkv. i. 9; hann kippiti skóm á fætur sér, Nj. 28; hann hafði leyst af sér skúa sína... hann batt skó sinn, Eg. 719; skúar, Hom. 85 (twice); gera skó (acc. sing.), stiga í skó, N. G. L. i. 31; referring to the ceremony of adoption, see hemingr. 2. a horse-shoe; skornir, skóna, aur-skór, Fb. i. 524; þótt skúarnir hafi undan hestum þeirra, Fms. vii. 95; best-skór, a horse-shoe. 667 The proper shoeing of horses was probably unknown to the ancients even of the Saga time; they used to cover the hoof with a kind of low shoe, whence the name; this may be seen from the description in Fms. v. 181, vii. l. c.; as also from words as hóf-gullinn, golden hoof. 3. the tip of a sheath, as in dög-skór, q. v.

II. phrases, hafa slitið barna-skónum, to have worn out one's bairn's-shoes = to be past one's youth; hann slitr ekki morgum skónum, he will not wear out many shoes, of an old man on the verge of the grave, as in the story of the merman (marmen-nill, q. v.) and the 'sey' man with the bundle of shoes, Isl. þjóða. i. 132, compared with the Engl. romance of Merlin, p. 434.

skó-sala, u. f. a shoe-sale, Rétt.

skó-síðr, adj. reaching down to the shoes.

skó-smíðr, m. a 'shoe-smith,' of farriers, Hm. 127.

skó-sveinn, m. a shoe-boy, servant, Nj. 5, Fms. i. 45, vi. 178, Ó. H. 83, Bs. i. 635, Gullp. 46.

skó-varp, n. the 'shoe-war,' binding of a shoe; upp í skóvarp.

skó-vátr, adj. 'shoe-wet,' wet-footed, Fms. ii. 273.

skó-purka, u. f. a shoe-wiper, mat to wipe the shoes.

skó-þvengr, m. a 'shoe-þveng,' shoe-string, latebet, Nj. 74, Þorst. 53, Mar., Matth. iii. 11; skúfaba skóþveng, Eb. 220.

skráddari, a, m. [Dan. skæder], a tailor, Dipl. iii. 4, N. G. L. iii. 15. **SKRAF**, n. a chat, talk, Edda 110, Vigl. 24, Fas. i. 14, iii. 221, Grett. 79 new Ed., Skíða R. 62.

skrafa, að, to grate, chat, Háv. 42; það má kalla hyggins hátt að heyrá mart en s. fátt, Hallgr.: recipr., skrafask við, Fas. i. 505; þeir skrofuðusk við, 63.

skrafari, a, m. a chatterer, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 281.

skraf-finnr, m. a chatterbox, Bárð. 41 new Ed., and so in mod. usage; perh. better skrá-finnr, a book-worm.

skraf-karl, m. = skraffinnr, Háv. 38 new Ed., v. l. (skrattra-karl.)

skramsa, að, to scream, Hkr. ii. 253 (in a single MS.)

skran, n. rubbish, marine stores, Dan. skramleri.

skrap, n. a clattering, Mag. 71; titile-tattle, með skrókliga skrap, 90; scraps, trifles, Boldt 167; leikligt skrap, veraldligt skrap, Mar.; orða-skrap, Fas. iii. 99; vara-s., Sks. 438. **skrap-eyrir**, m. scraps, D. N. iv. 90.

skrapa, að, [Engl. scrape], to scrape, clatter; beinin skrapa í skinninu, Fas. ii. 252; skrapanda hagi, Sks. 229; öxin skrapaði við, Grett. 88 A; járntit skrapar við teunn, Mar.; penningar skrapa lít í pung, Bs. ii. 223. 2. to scratch; ú-skrapat brétt, D. N. iv. 304; upp gefa, að af sínum skráum skrapa, Thom. 192.

skrapla, að, to grate, clatter, Grett. 88.

skrapr, m. a tauter, Edda (Gl.)

SKRATTI, older form skrat, as seen from rhymes, latr skráði; [akin to Swed. skratta = to laugh loud and heartily; Dan. skrade = creak] — a wizard, warlock; sú segir spár sínar sem völfur ok skrattar forðum, Blanda; seið-skratti (q. v.), a wizard who works charms; the Swed. skratta refers to the strange noises with which the enchanter works (seið-læti); skratta-skær, the name of a rock on which wizards were exposed to die, Fms. ii. 142; hann síðdi þar ok var kallaðr skrat, x. 378. 2. a goblin, monster; in vatna-skratti, a water-sprite, sea-monster, see Isl. þjóða. i. 138, province. in the south of Icel. for sjú-skrímal: a giant, ogre, Edda (Gl.); in mod. usage a devil, imp, skrattnu fór at skapa mann, a ditty; skrattra-atgangr, Fas. ii. 519; skrattna-so and so, in oaths; karl-skratti, an evil churl, Háv. 38 new Ed.; kvænn-skratti, a bag, fury. **skratt-hanki**, a nickname, Fms. viii.

Skrauma, u. f., or **Skraumu-hlaups-á**, the name of a river, Landn.

skraumi, a, m. a 'screamer,' Lat. scurrus, Edda 213.

SKRAUT, n. an ornament; s. ok skríðr, Stj. 188; lítið skraut, Orka. (in a verse), Gd. 67, freq. in mod. usage. COMPS: **skraut-búinn**, part. richly dressed, Grett. 139 A, Fms. vi. 273, Hallfred. **skraut-girni**, f. showiness in dress, Fms. v. 181. **skraut-gjarn**, adj. showy (3). Hdl.

skraut-leikr, m. show, splendour, 656, 624. **skraut-liga**, adv. richly; s. búinn, Fms. vi. 389. **skraut-ligr**, adj. showy, rich, splendid, Fms. ii. 261, vi. 179, Ld. 28, 114, Fbr. 143, Háv. 58; of colours, uxi mikill ok s., a brindled ox, Vápn. 21. **skraut-menni**, n. a showy person, Nj. 123, 139, Vápn. 7.

skrauti, a, m. a nickname, Nj. 174; the name of a ship; of a brindled ox, and skrauta, of a brindled cow.

SKRÁ, f., gen. skrár, pl. skrár, skrá, skrá, a scroll, dry skin; þann er hangir með hám, ok skóllir með skrá, Hm. 2. a scroll (written); lög sem á skrá-óm standa, Grág. i. 7; á skrá þeirri er Hálfir lét göra, id.; göra máldaga á skrá, K. þ. K.: setja á skrá, to set in a

scroll, commit to writing, Bs. i. 59; setja nöfn á skrár, *to set a name in a scroll*, Rb. 412; í þessari skrá, *in this scroll*, Bs. i. 59; í skrá þessi, Rb. 4; sjá skrá, *this scroll*, id.; skrár ok skíríki, Pm. 68; kirkju-skrá, Dipl. ii. 19; önnur skrá, Jm. 36; fánýtar skrár, Pm. 10, 86; á fornri skrá sextán heilagra manna sögur, 94; sahara-skrá, 134; skrá tóttur, a *spread of a scroll*, 129.

II. *a lock*; skrá fyrir kistu; hurðar-skrá; lykili-
inn stendr í skránni, *the key stands in the lock*; skrár-gat, a *key-hole*.

skrá, *δ*, *to put on a scroll, to enter*, 656 A. i. 13; skrá nöfn þeirra allra, Fms. v. 277; var á þeim bréfum skráð öll mál, Sks. 643; hann lét ok skrá um allt konungs ríki, at ..., 464. Jb. 288, Fms. x. 146; hann lét lesa upp hverir skráðir voru á skipit, vii. 287. 2. reflex. *to be entered on a list*; skrásk skal hverr farar-maðr, svá einyrki sem annarr maðr, N. G. L. i. 199.

II. = skrapa; skrá (skrapa) þetta af, Grett. 163 A.

skráfa (skrjáfa), *ad*, *to grate, of shrivelled skin*.

skráma, *u*, f. [Dan. skramme], a *scar*, Grett. 71.

skráma, *δ* (?), *to glare*; ávalt er ek lít þangat skrámir ljós í augu mér, Sturl. i. 5.

skrám-lotr, *adj.* looking scared, Sturl. iii. 105, Bárð. 178.

skrámr, *m*, [Swed. skrämma = *to scare*], the name of a monster giant.

skrápr, *m*, [akin to skrapa], a *shark's skin, shagreen*, Isl. ii. 113; skráp-skór, *shoes of shark's skin*; skrápi, a *nickname*, Fms. viii. 163.

skrá-setja, *setti*, *to put on a scroll, enter*, Sturl. iii. 91; hann var skrásettr í skip (enrolled), 304.

skrá-setning, *f*, *an entering on a scroll*, B. K. 18.

skrá-veifa, *u*, f. a *scare-crow, bogle*; gúra e-m skráveifur: a *nickname*, Ann. 1363.

skrá-þúrr, *adj.* parched from dryness.

SKREF, *n*, [Dan. skrev], a *pace*; á hlaupanda skrefi, Sks. 374; í einu skrefi, þidr. 99; taka skref mikit, Grett. 153 A: as a *measure* = Lat. *passus*, Rb. 482, MS. 732. 5. II. skref = skrá, in Finn-skref, q. v.: for skref-hárr, *adj.*, Bjarn. 63, read skráf-hárr (?): skref-hlaup, *n*, a *leap*, Pr. 476.

skrefa, *ad*, *to stride*, Pr. 415, Mar. 1055, Bs. ii. 26.

SKREIÐ, *f*, [skriða], a *school of fish* (= A. S. *scólu*; province. Engl. school), this is the Norwegian sense, see Ström Söndmör's Beskr. i. 317; hence, skreið varga, a *flock of wolves*: þar dreif at honum varga skreið mikil, Bret. 150; this sense is obsolete in Icel., where it is only used of 2. *dried fish*, as food and as an export (prop. ellipt. for skörp skreið), Eb. 272, 316, Grett. 98 new Ed.; skreið ok húðir, Eg. 69; s. ok mjöl, Nj. 16; skörp s., Fms. viii. 251; Háleysk skreið, Munk. 51; skreið var þá eingin flutt, Bs. i. 842; skreiðar-garðr, a *platform for drying fish*, Vm. 14; skreiðar-hlaði, a *pile of skreið*, Eb. 276; skreiðar-kaup, Fb. 348; skreiðar-tíund, -tollr, Vm. 47, Am. 10, D. N. iii. 30.

skreiðask, *d*, dep. [skriða], *to creep, slink*; s. ör rúmi, Lv. 60; s. fyrir bord, Nj. 136; skreiðisk hón undan húði honum, Ld. 156, Stj. 418; hann skreiðisk fram með landinu, Fms. viii. 437; hann skreiðisk upp með berginu, Róm. 148; s. aprt af hestinum, *to slip down*, Fs. 65.

skreið-flaki, *n*, a *fishing* (skreið = a *school*); hann hafði menn sína í síldveri ok svá í skreiðfiski, Eg. 42; hann hafði menn í s. í Vágum, en suma í síldfiski, 68, Gullþ. 5.

skreið-læri, *n*, *implements for snow-travelling*, Fms. viii. 400.

skreiði, *n*, = skreiðfæri; ef maðr tekr s. máns ef hann fert til þings, N. G. L. i. 227.

skreiðinger, *m*, a *subterfuge* (?), Sturl. iii. 30.

skreiðr, *adj.* sliding; in or skreiðr.

skreið-ver, *n*, = skreiðfiski; skreiðver ok síldver, Eg. 42, v. l.

skronkr, *m*, [cp. Engl. *skrunke*], a *nickname*, Ann. 1184.

skreppa, *u*, f. [Dan. *skreppa*; Engl. *scrip*], a *scrip, bag*, Stj. 464, 616, Fms. vi. 374, viii. 26, Barl. 104, Skíða R. (of the beggar's scrip); allit., stafr ok s., of pilgrims; taka staf ok skreppu ok fara til Júsala, H. E. i. 243, Fms. vi. 303, Fagrisk. 93, Karl. 467 (v. l.), Symb. 17; a *mouse-trap*, sem mús í skreppu, Fms. vii. 21.

SKREPPA, *skrapp*, *skruppu*; subj. skryppi; part. skroppinn:—*to slip*; skruppu honum fætr, *his feet slipped*, Fms. viii. 75, 393, Nj. 114; honum urðu lausar hendrnar ok skruppu af fanga-stakkinum, *the bands slipped, lost*, bold, Isl. ii. 447; earmarnar skruppu af höndunum fram, Fms. viii. 358, v. l.; skruppu ör tenur fjórar, Skíða R. 142. 2. *to slip away, absent oneself*; þá er mín er vandligast gætt, þá skrepp ek í brott, MS. A. 22; margir bæjar-menn skruppu inn í garða sína ok í háð, *slunked away into their bowers*, Fagrisk. 165; hafa skreppit þar um lyng, Hkr. iii. 376, v. l. (= krepit): in mod. usage, *to start, move quickly*, eg ætla að skreppa inn snöggvast, bíddu meðan eg skrepp inn at sækja veitingana, and the like.

skroyja, *u*, f. [Dan. *skryde*], a *brayer* (?), *bragger*, a *nickname*, Hkr. i. skroyta, *t*, [skraut], *to ornament, dress fine*; skylda ek skroyta (= Dan. *pynte*), Gkv. i. 9; skroytask við kórlum, *to dress fine to please the men*, Bs. i. 453; skreyttir innum beztum klæðum, Fms. i. 149; skreytt orð, Róm. 301; s. sína undir-hyggu, Magn. 484.

skreyting, *f*, *ornament, embellishment*, Stj. 24.

skreyttinn, *adj.* [prop. *adorned in one's speech*, cp. Dan. *forblommet*]:—*untruthful*; and skreytni, *f*, a *falsehood*.

skribla, *u*, f. from the grating sound (?), the name of a hot spring near Reykholt in Iceland.

SKRIDA, *u*, f., gen. pl. skriðna, Ann. 1171; [skriða]:—a *land-slip*, on a hill-side; fyrir skriðum eða vatna-gangi, Grág. i. 219; skriða brast upp í fjallit, Fb. ii. 72; hljóp skriða á bæinn, Hrafn. 1; skriða hljóp í Geitdal, Ann. 1186; hljóp ofan skriða mikil með grjóti ok leiri, Hkr. i. 47; í þessi skriðu tyndisk Magnús, of an *avalanche*, Bs. i. 640; also used of the black streaks on a mountain-side from old slips, hann keyrir undir honum hestinn upp á skriðuna, Bs. i. 625; er hann kom á skriðu þá er Geirvör heitir, Eb. 218, 226, 232, Sturl. iii. 83.

II. freq. in local names, Skriða, Skriðu-klaustr, Skrið-dalr, Raudu-skriður, Landn., Nj., map of Icel. COMPOUNDS: skriðu-fall, *an avalanche*, Ann. 1390. skriðu-hjalli, a *m. a shelf in a s.*, Fbr. 88.

skrið-bytta, *u*, f. a *lantern*.

skrið-kvikendi, *n*, collect. *creeping things, reptiles, worms, etc.* (Dan. *kryb*), Stj. 19, 317, Fb. ii. 78; foglar, ferfætlingar ok s. jarðar, Post. 656 C. 8.

skrið-ligr, *adj.* *creeping*; s. kvikendi, a *reptile*, Stj. 18.

skrið-ljós, *n*, a '*creeping light*', lantern, Nj. 153, Am. 6, Fms. iv. 168 (skrilljós), xi. 66, Bs. i. 635, Thom. 455.

skriðna, *ad*, *to slip, slide*, Bret. 92, Fb. i. 414, ii. 87, Mar. 1146; þá fellr torfa ör garðinum ok skriðnar hann, Isl. ii. 357; skriðnaði hann öðrum fæti, Edda 77; skriðnuðu honum fætr, Fas. ii. 135; þá skriðnar þat á brott, *slips away*, Mar.; hvers manns líkami skriðnar í jörðina, 656 C. 8.

skriðnan, *f*, a *slipping*, Bs. ii. 151.

skrið-ormr, *m*, a '*creeping worm*', reptile, Konr.

skriðr, *m*, gen. skriðar, a *creeping or sliding motion*, of a reptile; beina þeir sinn skrið, Stj. 98; til skriðsins ok rásarinnar, id.; of a ship, voru þeir Gunnsteinn langt komnir er skriðr var á skipi þóris, Ó. H. 137; á skip skal skriðr orka, Hm. 81; tók skriðinn af skipinu, *the ship stopped*, Fms. ii. 305; þegar er festi ok skriðinn tók af, vi. 168; með fullum skrið, Bs. ii. 30; tekr nú buzan góðan skrið, 47; frýr skutrinu skriðar, Grett. 125; renna á skrið, *to slide*, of a sledge, Mar.

skrif, *n*, a *writ, writing*, (mod.)

SKRIFA, *ad*, [from Lat. *scribere*; the Germ. *schreiben* and Dan. *skrive*, though borrowed from the Lat., take strong forms]: I. *to scratch*, as also *to paint, embroider*; this is the earliest sense, for painting and engraving are older than writing, and the word was adopted by the Teutons before writing had begun (cp. the use of the Gr. *γράφειν*); sögur þær er skrifaðar voru á eldhúsinu, Ld. 114; salinn var skrifaðr innan ok mjök gulli búinn, Fas. i. 179; á fornum skjöldum var titl at skrifu rönd þá er baugr var kallaðr, Edda 87; skjöldrinn var skrifaðr fornsögum, Eg. 698; see the remarks s. v. skjöldr; skjöld, ok var skrifat á leo með gulli, Mork. 155; yrk, skúld, um þat er skrifad er á tjaldinu, of tapestry, Fms. v. 234; vafir forellrar hafa svá skrifat hana, at hón sé fótlaus en hafi hendr ok vangi, Al. 134; allt hans bak er sem skrifat með skín-
andum dropum, Stj. 97, 179; sem penturinn skrifadi þetta skrimsl, Mar. 1174; even of sculpture, eru þar skrifuð margs-konar foru tíðendi, Æsir, Gjukungar, Völsungar, steypt af kopar ok málm, Fms. vii. 97.

II. *to write*; þá skrifada ek þessa (bók) of et sama far, Ib. (pref.); at lög ör skyldi skrifu á bók, 17; þat finnsk skrifat, Fms. i. 231; eptir því sem fróðir menn hafa skrifat, fyrst Ari prestur enn Fróði ..., Landn. (Hb.) 320; þetta bréf gört ok skrifat at Stað, Dipl. iii. 8; hann skrifadi nökkurar bækur, Stj. 49; skrifu ok í bók setja, Sks. 6; of penmanship, skrifu vel, illa; skrifadu bæði skýrt ok rétt, | svo sköðnum þyki að snilli, | orðin standa eiga þétt | en þó bil á milli, a ditty. III. recipr., skrifast, *ad*, *to correspond*. 2. pass. *to be entered*, H. E. i. 516.

3. part. skrifandi, *able to write*; læs og skrifandi, hann er ekki s., *be cannot write*.

skrifan, *f*, a *picture*, Mar., Stj. 179; skrifunar-fjöl, a *tablet*, 307.

skrifari, a *m*, a *painter*, Bs. i. 132, Eluc. 675. 26. 3. a *writer, transcriber*, Bs. i. 248, 420 (v. l.), 832; a *secretary*, as a title, ii.

skrif-knifr, *m*, a *penknife* (?), Mar. 1143.

skrifr ok skrifli, *n*, a *bulk*; see skrifli (arkar-skridli, see örk).

skrifliga, *adv.* in writing.

skrifligr, *adj.* written, Fas. iii. 421.

skrifnask, *ad*, [skrifu, cf. skript III], dep. *it is imposed* (of penance); skript s. e-m, *skrift is laid on one*, Sigvat.

skrif-samliggr, *adj.* painted, Stj. 307.

skrika, *ad*, q. skriðka [skriðr], *to slip*; mér skrikar fóttr.

skrikan, *f*, *slipping, stumbling*, Barl. 48.

skrimal, *skrim*, see skrimsl.

skrimta, *t*, = skolla; jannt læt ek við ský skrimta, Sd. (in a verse): in mod. usage, þad skrimtir við að tarna (= Dan. *slæber af*).

skringi-ligr, *adj.* (-liga, *adv.*), *strange, grotesque*; s. búningr, Fas. iii. 653 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

skript, skrift, *f*, [skrifu], a *picture, drawing, tapestry*; skjöldrinn var skrifuð fornsögum, en allt milli skriptanna voru lagðar yfir spengr af gulli, i. e. the subjects represented on the shield were separated by golden spangles, Eg. 698; höfðu vit á skriptum þat er skatar léku, ok

A 'way' it a day.

á hannyrdum hilmis þegna, of tapestry, Gkr. 2. 15; seglit var sett með sögnum skriptum, Fms. x. 77, see the remarks s. v. segl; hence a sail is poet. called *hinn skripti*, the 'mast-picture', Fms. ix. (in a verse): a *painted tablet* in a church, í krossum, líkneskjum, skriptum, Bs. i. 132; stendr frún frammi fyrir skriptinni með hreinum bænum, Mar.; Mariu-skript, Ólafs-s., Þorlaks-s., Jóns-s., Andreas-s., Cecileu-s., the picture of the Virgin Mary, St. Olave, Thoralak, John, etc., Vm., D. i. i. passim.

II. a writ, scripture (Dan. skriften); heilög skript, Stj. 1, Bs. ii. 40; í skriptinni, Stj. 147 (but ríting, q. v., is more usual).

2. penmanship; skriptin mín er stafa-stór... það er einsög kattar-klór, a ditty.

III. eccles. confession, Vm. 37; veita mönnum skript, Fms. viii. 11, xi. 339, K. þ. K. 72; ganga til skripta, Bs. i. 446, Fb. ii. 342, Sturl. ii. 34; bera mál til skripta, N. G. L. i. 152, passim.

2. *shrif, penance*; setja e-m skript, Bs. i. (Laur.); taka skript (skriptir) af biskupi, K. Á. 116, 136; henni var þat boðið í s. sína, Fms. viii. 12, N. G. L. i. 152; veita s., Fms. xi. 339; inna s. sína, 156; rjúfa skript, Mar.; stórar skriptir ok mikil meinzti, Sks. 486; svara stórum skriptum, Gpl. 169.

3. metaph. a penalty, in a secular sense, ætla ek, at henni hafi þat engi s. verit, *it has been no penance for her*, Vigl. 33; fá málkiga skript, to receive deserved punishment, Fas. ii. 116.

compos: skriptar-ganga, u. f. confession, Hom. 79, Fms. viii. 114.

skriptar-gangr, m. id., Fms. iii. 175, v. 319, Sturl. ii. 34, Gpl. 41.

skripta-boð, n. an episcopal ordinance as to shrift, D. l. i. MS. 655 xi. 2, 673. 61.

skripta-dóttir, f. a shrift-daughter, a female confessor, H. E. ii. 190.

skripta-faðir, m. a shrift-father, confessor, Karl. 545, Bs. i. 440.

skripta-lauss, adj. unshriven, Fms. viii. 103, MS. 655 xxiv. 2.

skripta-maðr, m. a man under penance, Bs. i. 855.

skripta-mál, n. pl. confession, K. Á. 208, H. E. i. 483, Grett. 162 A.

skripta-prostr, m. a shrift-priest, confessor, Fms. v. 214.

skript, f. = krypt, a crypt, Thom. 493.

skripta, ad, to shrive, bear confession; gekk biskup til Ásbjarnar ok skriptaði honum, Ó. H. 118; sá maðr er skriptað var, K. Á. 148.

2. to enjoin penance; skripta e-m at vatnfasta, Sturl. ii. 252; skal biskup skripta henni af landi brott, N. G. L. i. 376.

3. to punish, in a secular sense, vóru sumir háls-högnir en sumum annan veg skriptað, Fms. x. 96, v. l.; Annes bað þá Skotana at skripta Hrólf, Fas. iii. 355, so in mod. usage in a comic sense.

4. to confess; skripta sínar syndir, Stat. 300.

II. reflex. to go to confession; hann skriptaðisk við Sigurð djákn, Sturl. ii. 228; ok skriptaðisk síðan vandliga, Bs. i. 317.

skriptaðr, part. shriven, K. Á. 22, Sturl. ii. 134.

skript-bera, bar, to bring to confession; s. synd, to shrive a sin, H. E. i. 484; skript-berinn, confessed, 483.

skript-rof, n. the breach of a penance, K. Á. 148, N. G. L. i. 153.

skript-rofa, adj. (-rofi, K. Á. 148), failing to fulfil one's penance; verða s., N. G. L. i. 152, 429.

SKRÍÐA, skrið, skreið, skriðu, skriðinn; neg. suff. skriði-at, Hkv. 2. 30, [Dan. skride; Germ. schreiten];—to creep, crawl, of reptiles; hvert kvikendi þat er skriðr á jörðu, Stj. 317; hann brast í orms líki ok skreið í nafars-raufina, Edda 49; þá er hann (the serpent Fáfnir) skreið til vatns, Sæm. 133; þeir skriða á húðinni, Stj. 98; skriðit um lyng, Fms. vii. 251; of vermin, skriða kvikr, see kvikr.

2. generally, to creep; hann skriðr heldr en gengr, Clar.; skriða á höndum ok á knjám (mod. skriða á fjörum fóttum), Mar.; svá mátt-dreginn at hann varð at s. á land, Fas. iii. 383; hann gat skriðit upp um stóir, ... hann skreið upp í fjöruna, Fær. 175; en á skreið (advanced) þá er brimit hratt at, Bs. i. 424; hann skreið þar upp á grjót, Fbr. 160; hann bað þrelana skriða brott, Fms. vii. 298; in the phrases, saman niðingr skriða, 'birds of a feather flock together', ix. 389; skriða undir skegg e-m, to creep under another's beard for shelter, Fs. 31.

II. metaph. to glide, of a ship; skip skriðr, Grág. ii. 170; er þú skynjar eigi fyrir hræðslu sakir hvárt skipit skriðr undir þér eðr eigi, Orkn. 402; skriði-a þat skip er und þér skriði, Hkv. 2. 30.

2. to slide in snow-shoes (skíð); Fíðr skriðr, Grág. ii. 170 (Ísl. ii. 381); þá skreið Egill at leita Ólrunar, Sæm. 89; hann skreið þar eptir allan dag, Ó. H. 85; skreið Arnjótr þá svá hart sem hann færi lauss, 153; þeir skriðu ok veiddu dýr, Sæm. 88; metaph., láta skriða til skara, 'to slide to the edge of the ice', to fight desperately, Fms. xi. 25 (the metaphor seems to be taken from sliding); skriða í skarð, to slide into the notch, fill it up, Ölk. 36.

skríkja, u. f. [Engl. shriek], a shrieker; in the compd, sól-s., the shriek or bute-bird, Eggert Itin. 582.

2. a twittering, skríkjur: the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.)

skríkja, t. [Engl. shriek], to twitter, of suppressed laughter; það skríkti í honum, hvað erú að skr kja?

skríll, m. [cp. Skrílling; Dan. skræl = parings of apples, potatoes]; —a mod. freq. in mod. usage.

2. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 117.

skrímm, n. [cp. skími and skrimta], a glimpse; með svá miklu myrkri, ... sá ekki skrímm íti heldr en menn væri blindir, Ann. 1341; nálíga myrkir útan þat lítið skrímm, Mar. 1051.

skrímmingr, m. = skrímm; þar í afhaugnum var s. lítil sá, Ísl. ii. 46.

SKRÍMSL, mod. skrímall, n. [cp. Dan. skrímsel; Swed. skrämsel

= scarecrow];—a monster; s. heldr enn menn, Al. 94, Mar. 1158; kyn fiska eðr s., Sks. 74; hann ærðisk at skrímsli nókkuru, Bs. i. 170; hljópu þeir upp allir ok lutu því skrímsli, Ó. H. 109; eitt s. er menn kalla marggygi, Sks. 169; Skrímslið góða, the good Beast, in the tale of Beauty and the Beast; sjó-s., a sea-monster.

SKRÍN, n., skríni, Bs. i. 134 (paper MS.), [Lat. scrinium], a shrine, of a saint, 124, 134, Ó. H. 235, 246, passim; poët., skyja skríni, byr-á-leiptra-s., the shrine of the clouds, wind, lightning, i.e. the heavens, Lex. Poët.

compos: skríni-brot, n. a broken shrine, Fm. 131.

skríni-dúkr, m. a shrine-cover, Dipl. v. 18.

skríni-görð, f. a shrine-making, Bs. i. 134, 325.

skríni-kista, u. f. a shrine-chest, Mar. xi.

skríni-klæði, m. = skríndúkr, Vm. 46.

skríni-lagning, f. enshrinement, Magn 513.

skríni-legga, lagði, to enshrine, Magn. 512.

skríni-smíð, m. a shrine-smith, Sturl. i. 146, Bs. i. 144.

skríni, u. f. a shrine-shaped chest, in which fishermen keep butter and the like; matar-s., smjör-s.

SKRÍPI, n., mostly only in plur. a grotesque monster, a goblin, phantom (with notion of absurdity, unreality, scurrility); stundum dreki, stundum ormr eðr önnur skáðsamlig skrípi, Fas. iii. 342; verði s. ok undr mikit, Nj. 20; ski ok s., Gsp.; þegar myrkva tók, sýndisk honum hverskyns skrípi, Grett. 115; þeir þöldu mikla skömm ok s., Stj. 436; hann var fjölkunnigr ok gúrði mörg s. ok undr, Bret. 14; þessu kvikendi ... er þetta s. berr, glæpaúll s., Gd. 3, Fas. iii. 620; ek hefði eigi séð meira s. en þú ert, 654; sel-s., a monster seal; orða-s., scurrilous language, buffoonery.

compos: skrípa-höfuð, n. a monster-head, Mag. skrípa-lát, n. pl. (mod. skrípa-læti), buffoonery, scurrilous gestures, Fms. viii. (in a verse).

skrípa-tal, n. scurrilous language.

skríptið, n. = skrípi, Post. 29.

skrípr, m. a monster, Edda 238.

skríttinn, adj. funny, witty, full of humour; segja skrítna sögu, það er skritin saga; or of persons, hann er smá-skritinn.

compos: skrítiliga, adv. funnily, merrily.

skrítiligr, adj. funny, amusing. This word and derivatives, which are very freq. in mod. usage, seem not to occur in old writers, unless it be Post. 26 (paper MS.)

skrítlur, f. pl. merry tales, oddities, = Germ. schwänke.

skríð, d, to skulk like a coward (skræva); þeir sóttu at Kormaki, Nafri skríðði um it ytra, Korm. 48.

skríðr, ad, to chatter like shrivelled skin.

skríjóðr, m. [Ulf. dis-skreitan = disappropinquat; A. S. screadian; Engl. shred, i. e. to cut into small pieces; to this root belong the lecl. skríjóðr, skrydda, skræða];—a shred, see Bs. i. 76, v. l.; chiefly used of an old folio torn to shreds.

2. as a term of abuse, a ragamuffin, Edda ii. 547.

skríjúpr, adj. [Ivar Aasen skrypp; Swed. skröplig; Dan. skröbelig];—brittle, frail, Merl. i. 65, Skálda 202 (in a verse); as a nickname, Landn.

SKROF, n. snow-ice, full of holes and bubbles, passim in mod. usage; as a nickname, akrof, skrofi, skrofuðr, Landn. 47, 117.

skrofa, u. f. a bird, pelicanus minimus.

skrópan, f. = skrópar; s. ok látaði, Mar.

skrópar, m. pl. [akin to skrípi?], a juggle, sham, hypocrisy; hræsti ok skrópar (rendering of hypocrisis), Hom. 27, Mar. 220; in mod. usage a feigned illness or the like, það eru ekki nema skrópar.

compos: skrópa-maðr, m. a hypocrite = hypocrisis, Hom. 23, MS. 655 xxv. 4.

skrópa-sótt, f. a feigned illness, Fms. vi. 32, Thom. 160, Stj. 199.

skrudda, u. f., see skrydda.

skruðningr, m. [cp. Dan. skryden = braying];—a rattling sound, as of thunder.

skrugga, u. f. thunder, a clap of thunder; dunaði skrugga, Snæd. skrugga-voðr, n. a thunder-storm.

skrukka, u. f. [skrokkr; Dan. skrog], an urchin (?), in skrokku-ker, the shell of a sea-urchin; s. er móðir mín átti, gylta rós ok spón, D. N. ii. 255.

2. an old shrimp; kerlingar-s.: as a nickname, Fms. ix.

skrum, n. swaggering talk; hóll ok skrum, Nj. 258; s. ok skjal, Skíða R. 7; far í brott með s. þitt, Fms. ix. 282.

skruma, ad, to swagger, Grett. 144 A; to chatter, Fb. i. 211, 253.

skrumari, a, m. a waggerer, bragger, þúrd. 29 new Ed.

SKRÚÐ, n. [A. S. scrūd; Engl. sbroud; cp. Norse skrūd = sbrouds, tackle, Ivar Aasen], collect. the sbrouds of a ship, standing rigging; nú liggja skrúð várt (our sbrouds, referring to the ships left behind) at skipum niðri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); generally, tackle, gear, appendages; skrúði því er hann vill ór selinu færa, K. þ. K. 80; skjóðu-skrúð, a bag's fittings, straps; skreppu-skrúði, Skíða R.; loptlig skrúð, Sks. 627; himin, jörð ok sæ með öllu sínu skrúði, Hom. 56; schema er kallat á Girsku en skrúð á Latínu, Skálda 190; sett í skáldskap fyrir sakir skrúðs, 201; an ornament, skryddr konunglugu skrúði, Fms. vii. 107; skraut ok skrúð, Stj. 198.

2. furniture of a church; þeir ræntu hana (the church) öllu sínu skrúði, Fms. xi. 194; Josia reisti upp státtmáls-örk Dróttins með öllu skrúði sínu, Stj.; higg þat kirkju til bráðs ok til ljóss ok til skrúðs (sic) er fyrir öndverðu var til skipat, Anecd. 60; þat skrúð hennar allt er hvern dag þarf at

hafa, Grág. i. 460.

II. A kind of *stuff*; sem af skróði einu væri gör seglin, Orkn. 464; skróð ok lérept, Bs. i. 453; með kapríni af skróði, Jb. 187; skróð nýtt ok úskorit, N. G. L. i. 76.

skróð-hosa, u, f. [skróð II], *base of skróð*, Sturl. iii. 147; opp. to skinnhosa.

skróð-húsi, n. [skróð I. 2], a *vestry*, Fms. viii. 258, ix. 280, 430, Dipl. iii. 4. Stj. 310, Bs. i. 847.

skróð-hyrna, u, f. a *nickname*, Fms. vii.

skróði, a, m. = skróð; ef maðr fætt með tré, reiði eðr viðbönd, eðr hvergi skróði (*tackle*) sem er, K. þ. K. 88: an *ornament*, esp. of church vestments, í fögrum skróða, Bs. i. 317; skryðask biskups-skróða, . . . eigi sviðnuðu hinar minnstu trefir á skróða hans, 42; þerr eigi heilög kirkja sinn dýra ok hátíðinga skróða, Stj. 52; þrjú goðin, ok ör ullum skróð-anum, Nj. 132. skróða-kista, u, f. a *chest for church ornaments*, Jm. 12; skróða stokkr, id., Vm. 177.

skróð-kimði, n. a *suit of fine stuff*, [skróð II], *dress suit*, Fms. vi. 208, Grett. 135 new Ed.; a. ný, Grág. i. 504; skera e-m s. ok skarlat, Finnþ. 318; maðr í skróðklæðum, Eb. 214; skróðklæða-burðr, -búnaðr, Jb. 187.

skróð-kyrtill, m. a *kirite of fine stuff*, Jb. 187.

skróð-refill, m. a *bagging of fine stuff*, Ám. 71.

skróð-sokkr, m. = skróðhosa, Bs. i. 453.

skróð-víking, f. for this word or pun, see Orkn. 464 and Mr. Dasent's Burnt Njal ii. 376.

SKRÚF, n. a *boy-cock, cock-rick*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 493: the phrase, það er ekki hátt á því skróf, *the boy-cock is not high*, of a low and humble thing.

skrúfa, að, to *screw*, Fas. iii. 417.

skrúfa, u, f. [Dan. *skru*; Germ. *Schraube*], a *screw*.

skrúf-hárr, adj. *curly-haired*, Ld. 274, Fms. x. 420, Bjarn. 63.

skrúfr, m. = skrúf; yglir brúnum undan fölgnum skrúfi, Sks. 226.

skrydda, mod. skrudda, u, f. a *scrivelled skin*; fátækr í skarprí skryddu, Gd. 34. 2. an *old scroll*.

skrykkjótt, n. adj., see skrykk.

skryða, d. [skróð], to *clothe, put on*; Krist skrydduð ér, Hom. (St.): to *adorn, embellish*. 2. reflex. to *dress*, skryðask hárlæðum, sorgar-búnaði, loðkápum, Stj. 356, 642, Sks. 226; skryddr konunglegu skróði, Fms. vii. 107; skryddir dýrligum klæðum, 623. 53; eru nú margir staðir skryddir (*adorned*) af þeim gósemum, Fms. vii. 100, v. l.

skryðing, f. *apparel*, Stj. 304; skryðingar-kuð, Dipl. iii. 4.

skryðir, m. an *adornor*, Lex. Poët.

skryfa, d. [skrúf], to *stack corn*, s. kom, Bjarn. 22: metaph., hann bar tjóru í hofuð sér ok skryði sem mest hárinu, Fms. vi. 375.

Skrymir, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

skrytingr, m. a *shrike, misel-bird*, Edda ii. 289.

skræða, u, f. an *old scroll, worn old book*, Th. 78.

skræfa, u, f. a *coward*, Fms. ii. 47, vi. 34, Fb. i. 532, Al. 30, Karl. 63, Edda 213; mann-s.

skræfaet, að, dep., to *lose heart like a coward*, Vápn. 26.

SKRÆKJA, t. [Engl. to *screech*], to *screech, shriek*, Fms. viii. 432, Edda 46: of a raven, Greg. 79, Fb. i. 412.

skræk, m., pl. skrækir, a *shriek, yell*, Edda 61; reka upp skræk, Eb. 326; með skræk, Fbr. 212; skræki stóra, Bs. ii. 110. skræk-hljóð-aðr, adj. *shrill-voiced*.

skrækta, t, to *shriek, yell*, Fas. iii. 129, Hom. 69, Fms. vi. 446.

skræktan, f. a *shrieking*, Am. 60, Fms. i. 218.

Skraelingjar, m. pl. the *Esquimaux*, the name given them by the old Norsemen, Ib. 9, Eb. 252, þorl. Karl. þassim, Fb. i. 545, Ann. 1379.

skrælna, að, to be *shrivelled by the sun*; grasið er skrælnað.

skræll-purr, adj. '*shrivelled dry*,' of hay.

skræma, d. [Swed. *skrämna*; Dan. *skræmme*], prop. to *scare away*; in the compd. af-skræma sig, to *make a wry face*; af-skræmast, to be *dis-figured*. 2. reflex., skræmdisk hana undan þeim tveimr, be *extricated himself from the two*, Fms. viii. 75.

skræmi, n. a '*scare-crow*,' monster; in af-skræmi (q. v.), af-skræmis-ligr, monstrous.

skræmi-hlaup, n. a '*scaring-leap*,' a *ruse, sudden onset*, Fms. viii. 320, v. l.

skræpa, d, i. e. akræpa, [skrúpar], to *feign*; þeir skræpa at þeir hafi eigi heyrð, 673. 48.

skræpa, u, f. [akin to the preceding], a *kerchief with faded colours*; hence akræpu-ligr, adj.

SKRÖGG, m. [cp. Engl. *scrappy*], one of the names of the fox, Edda ii. 490, and as a nickname, Sturl. iii. 228. 2. In mod. folk-lore a *monster giant or goblin* famous in Icel. nursery tales, a son of the Grýla (q. v.) and Leppa-Lúði.

comps: Skröggs-kvæði, n. a popular nursery song, a pendant to Grýlu-kvæði, see Ísl. þjóða. i. 220, 221. skröggs-ligr, adj. *scrappy, gaunt and ugly*.

SKRÖK, n., dat. skrókvi, [Early Swed. *skruk*]:—a *false story, fable, falsehood*; hvárt þat væri skrók eðr sannindi, Fms. ii. 185; hégómi ok skrók, Hkr. (pref.), Stj. 484: sing., ok verðr þat at skrókvi, and if it

prove a story, N. G. L. i. 13; trúa því skrókvi, Hom. 123; bera saman skrók, Hkr. i. 37; samna skrókvi, to *pick up fables, stories* (cp. North. E. to *samm it up*), Ó. H. (in a verse).

comps: akrök-berendr, part. pl. *tellers of fables*, Ad. 2. akrök-laust, n. adj.; þat er s. 'tis no *exaggeration*, Fms. ix. (in a verse).

akrök-ligr, adj. *false, fictitious*, Stj. 90. akrök-maðr, m. a *romancer, story-teller*, Hom. (St.), Krók. 36.

akrök-mál, n. a *story, falsehood*, Sturl. iii. (in a verse). akrök-mála-samr, adj. *mendacious*, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

akrök-saga, u, f. a *false story, tale, fable*, Stj. 85, 87; með sínum íkemtiligum skrók-sögum, Fms. ii. 142; segir Ovidius í sínum skróksögum (in his *Metamorphoses*?), 732. 17.

akrök-samligr, adj. *false*, Róm. 300. akrök-semd, f. a *story, falsehood*, Thom. 448, Magn. 484.

akrök-vátt, m. a *false witness*, N. G. L. i. 32, Jb. 441, Fas. iii. 157, Hom. 20.

akrök-vitni (-vætti, Róm. 332), n. *false witness*, Hom. 86, Gpl. 547.

akrókva, að, to *tell or invent a story*; lokleysa sem kátir menn s. sér til gamans, Fas. iii. 193, v. l.; margir hyggja þat satt sem skrókvat er, Sturl. i. 23, v. l.; with dat., s. e-u, eg s. því ekki, Skíða R. 130; s. e-u upp, to *invent a falsehood*; skammí mig ef eg skrókva? This word is much used in mod. speech, being gentler than ljuga, so lie.

akrólt, t. [A. S. *scralletan*; Engl. *shrill*], to *jolt*: akrólt, n. a *jolt-ing sound*.

SKUGGI, a, m. [Ulf. *skuggwa* = *σκορπω*, 1 Cor. xiii. 12; Dan. *skygge*; Swed. *skugga*]:—a *shade, shadow*, Sks. 41, 219; manns s., Ld. 252; bar skuggann á seinni af fjöllumum, Fms. viii. 188; s. jarðarinnar, Rb. 108; hundinn hleypir á brúna ok sér skugga sinn í vatninu, Hem.; bar hvergi skugga á, it was *all light, without a spot of shadow anywhere*, Nj. 118; þá bar skugga í dyrrin, Fb. i. 545; undan skugga hattarinn, from the *hat's shade*, Fms. vi. 60.

2. a *shadow, spectre*, leiðilligan skugga, Mart. 115, Post. 645, 69, Bs. i. 256, Mar. 3. in the phrase, ganga ór skugga um e-t, 'to go out of the shade' as to a thing, to *show one's mind*, Ld. 170; hann bað Halldórr ganga ór skugga (*speak out clearly*) hvárt hann vildi unna honum landkaupsins, 322: mod. to *get a thing clearly before one*, eg vil ganga ór skugga um það, I wish to have no *misgivings about it*; also in the phrases, sem hann staði í skugga nokkurum, *in some doubt*, Bs. ii. 41; hann sagði sér vera mikinn skugga á, *hvat Magnús mundi atlast fyrir*, he said he felt much *misgiving as to what M. had in mind*, Fms. vii. 3; skuggi er honum í máluum ykkurum, Valla L. 211.

4. skuggi (*forebadowing*) ok spár þess ins illa, er . . . Hom. 119.

B. Comps: skugga-baldr, m., in popular tales a mysterious animal, a hybrid between a cat and a fox, Ísl. þjóða. i. 612, 613.

skugga-lauss, adj. *shadowless*, Sks. 630. skugga-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *shadowy, dusky, suspicious-looking*; s. karl, Fas. i. 6. skugga-mikill, adj. *shadowy, dark*, Fb. i. 527.

skugga-samligr, adj. *shadowy*, Fbr. 138.

skugg-sjá (or -sjá), f. a '*shade-show*,' mirror, Gd. 6, Stj. 215, Karl. 217, 324, Hom. 3; í skirri skuggsjá, Sks. 8; hrein s., Nikdr. 83; Konungs s., the name of a work, Sks. 8, List of Authors (H. II).

skugg-sjón, f. = skuggsjá, 671. 22, Stj. 142, Sks. 8.

skugg-sýnn, adj. *gloomy, dark, dusky*.

skukka, u, f. [skokkr], a *pot*; þeir hrukku lítt meðan full var s., as long as the pot was full, Fms. ix. 439 (in a verse); skrukka, v. l.

II. [cp. Engl. to *shrink, shrivel*], a *wrinkle*, = Lat. *ruga*; gullknappinn görð með þungum skukku gullsmíðliga hagleika, Karl. 286; eitt klæði, þat er með sínum skukku leynir hennar kvíðar-vöxt, Mar. 447; gekk jörðin undir þeim skukku, the earth rolled in waves under their feet, Edda i. 144 (Cod. Worm.).

skukkr, m. = skokkr, a *bulk*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

SKULD, f. [skulu; A. S. *sculd*; Germ. *schuld*; Dan. *skyld*]:—a *debt, due*; gjalda skuld, N. G. L. i. 52, Nj. 182; skuldir allar ok landaura gjald, Fms. x. 410; kaupna í skuld, to *buy on trust*, Hrafn. 4; ganga í skuld við e-n um e-t, Dipl. iv. 7; ganga í skuld fyrir e-n, to be *due for another*; hann gekk í skuld fyrir Kálf ok gaf fú fyrir landit, Bs. i. 507.

2. in the oldest law skuld means a kind of *serfdom or bondage* in payment of debt, like that of an '*obseratus*' or *nexus* in the Roman law; engi má konu svá taka í skuld nema hafi frænda ráð við, N. G. L. i. 36; nú ef maðr selr skuldar-mann mansali, nema hann hlaupi ór skuld, id.; engi maðr á at seljask arfsali frá ömögum sínum, þeim er hann á at ganga í skuld fyrir, Grág. i. 205; ef hann á eigi fé til þá skal hann ganga í skuld fyrir móður sína, 232; kost á maðr hvárt sem hann vill at ganga í skuld fyrir börn sín eðr selja þau ella, 234.

II. the name of one of the three works, Vsp., Edda, Gg.

B. Comps: skulda-bréf, n. a '*bond*,' Róm. 250. skulda-dagr, m. *pay-day, the term for paying a debt*, K. þ. K. 70: the saying, það kemr að skulda-dögnum.

skulda-dóm, m. a *court of payment*, for liquidation of debt after a person's death, Grág. i. 408.

skulda-far, n. a *calling in debts*; hann átti norðr-ferð at skuldafari ok eyrendum, Fb. i. 421.

skulda-ferill, n. pl. = skuldafar, Fms. ix. 481, v. l.

skuldar-fólk, n. *kinsfolk, family*; frændr ok s., Stj. 190.

skulda-gildi, n. *payment of debts*, Grág. i. 302. skulda-heimta,

u, f. a calling in debts, Eg. 202, Njard. 366. skulda-hjón (-hjún), n. a household, family, Grág. i. 142, ii. 42, Jb. 52. skuldar-kona, u, f. a woman in bondage for debt (skuld i. 2); ef s. leggisk með þræli, þá á áramdr ekki á heimi fyrr en hún hefir góldit hina skuld, N. G. L. i. 36. skulda-líð, n. = skulda-hjón, Ld. 158, Eb. 6, 8, Fms. i. 107, xi. 406, Hrafn. 30, Orkn. 184. skulda-lúkning, f. payment of debts. skulda-lyktning, f. id., Jb. 351 B. H. E. i. 520. skuldar-maðr, m., q. v. skulda-mót, n. = skulda-ping, Grág. i. 396, K. þ. K. 70. skulda-nautr, m. = skulda-nautr, a 'debt-mate', debtor, Js. 84. skulda-ekipan, f. a discharge of debts, Gpl. 254. skulda-staðr, m. an investment, deposit of money; gefa fé eðr aðra hluti á skuldarstæðum, Grág. i. 406; játa, taka skuldarstæð, Ld. 212, Gpl. 511, Dipl. i. 11, Lv. 46, Fær. 233. skuldar-tollr, m. a due, tithe, Anecd. 48. skulda-ping, n. = skuldamót, Grág. i. 108.

skuldari, a, m. a debtor, Hom. 5. skuldar-maðr, m. a person in bondage for debt, Lat. obarratus; á þingi skal skuldarmann taka... nú ef maðr selr skuldarmann mansali, ... nú skal hann neyta skuldarmann sinn sem þræl sinn, etc., N. G. L. i. 36 (ch. 71); um innihafur skuldarmanna, Grág. i. 73; þorsteinn skuldar-maðr, Lv. 86. 2. a creditor, Stj. 613, N. G. L. i. 63, Gpl. 254.

skuld-binda, batt, to engage; part. duty-bound, obliged, Al. 151. skuld-binding, f. an obligation. skuld-fastr, adj. 'debt-fast', seized for debt, Lat. obarratus, Grág. i. 233.

skuld-festa, t, to seize a person for debt, take him as a 'skuldarmadr', Grág. i. 233, 362.

skuld-festr, f. the act of seizing a person for debt, Grág. i. 363; segja til skuldfesti á alþingi, 73.

skuld-gengr, adj. of money, current, lawful as tender, D. N. ii. 411.

skuldingi, a, m. the nearest of kin on whom the duty of alimentation devolves; þá á til síns skuldingja hverr at hverfa, Grág. i. 250.

skuld-lauss, adj. 'debtless', free from debt, N. G. L. i. 32; of property, unincumbered, Grág. i. 444; fé skuldaust, Gullþ. 8; metaph., e-m er e-t skuldaust, 'tis no business of one's, uncalled for, Nj. 185.

skuld-leiðr (-leiði), m. relationship, prop. duty, obligation devolving from kinship, Grág. i. 153, 247, 343, Ld. 40.

skuld-sæigr, adj. 'debt-tough', reluctant to pay, Sturl. i. 223.

skuld-skoyta, t, to transfer a debt to another; nú heimtir maðr skuld at manni... ef hann skuldskeytir hánun við annan mað, þá hefir hann lokit þeirri skuld, N. G. L. i. 29; mod. with acc., a. e-n við e-n, or hann skuldskeytti okkr (acc.) saman.

skuld-skoyting, f. the transfer of a debt, Gpl. 511.

skuldugr, adj. [Germ. *schuldig*], in debt, owing; i. e-m e-t (or um e-t). Dipl. iv. 7.

skuldu-nautr, m., prop. a customer, used of a creditor, N. G. L. i. 51; of a debtor, Grág. ii. 216, Mar. 1202; eccl. in the Lord's Prayer, fyrir-gef oss vorar skuldir, svo sem vér og fyrir-gefum vorum skuldunautum.

skuldu-neyti, n. the relation of debtor and creditor, Lv. 103 (the passage is somewhat corrupt).

skuld-varr, adj., in ú-skuldvarr, Njard. 366.

SKULU, a verb whose present is in a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. skal, skalt (skaltu), skal, pl. skulum, skulut, skulu; pret. skyldi and skyldu; subj. pres. skyli, skuli; pret. skyldi and skyldu; pres. infin. skulu; pret. infin. skyldu; skyli as a kind of imperat., Hm. i. 14, 33, 41, 53-55, Og. 22. In the oldest vellums o is used throughout instead of u, skolu, skolom, skolot, skolo: with the pers. pron. suffixed, skal'k = skal ek, skola'g, skylda'g; with neg. suff. skal'k-at, I shall not; skal'k-a, Fms. vi. 417 (in a verse); skal-at, be shall not; skal-a, Hm. 29, 34, 37; skal-at, O. H. (in a verse); þú skalt-at, Kormak; skal-at-tu, Hm. 130, Sdm. 29, Skv. i. 22, Plac. 37 (skala-þu); skulu-t, Sighvat; skyli-t, Hm. 6, 39; skyldo-at, Am. 2, 3, see Bugge (foot-note), and -at, p. 2. In mod. usage and in less correct paper transcripts of vellums or Editions the pret. infin. skulu, skyldu are replaced by the subj. skuli, skyldi; in such cases the infin. is to be restored, as, hann kvaðik skuli, skyldi koma = skulu, skyldu koma; see munu: [Ulf. skulan = *σπουδαίω* and *μολαίω*, but not freq.; A. S. *sculon*; Engl. *shall*, *should*; O. H. G. *skolan*; Germ. *sollen*, with elided *k*; Dutch *zullen*; Dan. *skulle*; Swed. *skola*.]

B. *Shall*, *must*, denoting fate, law, bidding, need, necessity, duty, obligation, and the like, therefore the use is more positive than that of *shall* in Engl.; of weird or fate, skyldi, Yt. i. 3, 5, 7-9, 11-13, 16; deyja skal hvert um sinn, því ek land um sté'k at ek lifa skylda'k, Gll. 12; in the saying, ungr má en gamall skal, young may, old must (viz. die); of law, menn skyldi eigi hafa höfuð-skip i hafi, en ef hefði, þá skyldi þeir af taka höfuð, ... baugr tvíeyringr skyldi liggja i hverju höfuð-höfi á stalla, þann baug skyldi hvert goði hafa á hendi sér til liggjaga allra þeirra er hann skyldi sjálfir heyja, ... Hverr sá maðr skyldi aðr eina vinnu, nefni ek i þat vætti, skyldi hann segja, hjálpi mér svá Freyr... sem ek man (not skal, which however here might be used), ... skyldu vera þrjú þing i fjórðungi, ... þeir skyldu nefna dóma...

hverr maðr skyldi gefa toll til hofs, Landn. (Hb.) 258, 259; and in the commandments, þú skalt ekki stela, elska skaltú Dróttinn Guð þann, N. T.: of an oath, til þess legg ek hönd á heiga bók, ok þat jättar ek Guði, at ek skal svá ráða, H. E. i. 561; of bidding, ganga skal, skal gestr vera, Hm.; gættir allar um skodask skyli, 1; þagat ok hugalt skyli þjóðans barn ok vígdjarft vera, glaðr ok rettr skyli gnumna hverr, 14; vin sinum skal maðr vinr vera, 41; geði skaltú við þann blanda, 43; of a promise, skal ek auka mikit þína sæmd, ef..., Nj. 102; mixed references, nú skulu vér enn við leita, *let us try*, Isl. ii. 367; þá er ganga skyldi undir jarðar-men... skyldi endar torfunnar vera fastir, sá maðr er skirslona skyldi flýta, skyldi ganga þar undir, Ld. 58; prestar skulu eigi fara með sundr-görðir, K. þ. K.; hann skal fara til þings, ... hann skal rétta vættid, Grág. i. 115; nú skal þat gora, Eg. 458; hann strengði heit, at hann skyldi þess manns bani verða, Hrafn. 5; nú skalt þú deyja, Nj. 64; þá skaltú trú, Fms. ii. 268; mæla, at eigi skyli eiga við Héðin, Nj. 32; skyldi Unnr sitja i festum, ... skyldi boð vera eftir mitt sumar, 4; skaltú þiggja af mér, Fms. ii. 246; þá skaltú vera frjáls, 268, etc.

2. special usage, denoting purpose, doubt, etc., often rendered in Engl. by *will*; skaltú veita mér bæn þá er ek man biðja þik, *will thou grant the request I am about to ask thee?* 26; þeir Egill kröfðu dagverðar, þorfinnr bændi lét heimolt skyldu þat, Eg. 564; skaltú, segir Skapti, nefna fimmtar-dóminu... þrennar typtir i fjórðungi hverjum? Nj. 150; hvat skaltú sveinn i veis minn? Eg. (in a verse); hvat skaltú, Konr ungr, kyrra fugla, Rm.; hvat skal ek hánun?—Drepa skaltú hann, Nj. 53; spurði Gunnarr hvat hann skyldi, *what he was for*, 57; engi vissi hvat þat skyldi, Fms. viii. 45, Al. 124; hvat skal þér afgamall þræl, *of what use will be to thee?* Fms. iii. 158; hvat skal þér klumba sú? xi. 129; periphrast., þat mun illt til frásagnar, ef ekki skal mega sjá á ykkir, at (*if one shall not be able to see that*...) it hafit i bardaga verit, Nj. 97; illa hefir dóttir min brotið odd af oflæi sinu, ef þú skalt eigi þora, 94; Sveinn mátti eigi heita gildir konung, ef hann skyldi eigi (*unless he*) erfa föður sinn fyrir enar þrjú vetr-nætr, Fms. xi. 69; skaði mikill er þat er þórolfr skal eigi vera tryggð mér, Eg. ch. 13; gefsk þú upp, segir Þórðr, —Engi skal þat, segir Þórðr, *I will not*, Nj. 64; heill skaltú, 'bail shalt thou!' of welcome, Gm. 3, Hkv. i. 55; hún skyli morna, *be a curse on her!* Og. 32; éi eitt mun verða, ok skyldi langt til annars slíks, *may it be long ere such another happens*, Nj. 200; sem aldri skyldi, *which I never should*, Fms. vii. 179.

3. so also in phrases like, góða svo vel að koma a morgun—answer, Eg skal koma, Eg skal gora það, where the Engl. has, *I will*.

II. in the infin., áttu enski annars af ván, enn þú munt hér deyja skulu, Eg. 414 A; ok muntú nú deyja skulu, þursinn, *and thou shalt die, thy last hour is come*, Fas. i. 385; gróð man sjá maðr skolu hafa um helgina, O. H. 248; at Hlaurdr myndi skulu hafa hálfan Noreg, Fms. vi. 177; skemta mun þá fleira (dat.) skulu, 366; hafa munu þeir skulu fríð um helgina, xi. 290; grunar mik at þetta munu skolu vera njón, 333; er Guðs götur mundi fyrir skulu búa, at hann mundi leið skulu vísa, 625, 87; ek ætla mik skulu af honum hljóða inn mesta frama, *it is fated to me*, Eg. 19; poet. infin. skyldu, hann sagði barnit Jóhannem heita skyldu, 625, 86; hann kveðsk ríða skyldu, Nj. 55, Eg. 257, Ld. 116, passim.

skuma = skima; hafr er úti hvitr i túni, skumir augum, Hem. skumpr or skunpr, m. a boar, Edda (Gl.); skuppr, a word of abuse, Skáld H.

SKUNDA, ad, to speed, = skynda; with dat., hún skyldi skunda prestinum til sín, *forward the priest at once*, Stj. 76; skunda ferð sinni, Fms. ix. 298; skunda fé saman, to make a collection, v. 216.

2. absol. to hasten; þeir skundaðu þangat til, Fms. ii. 185, Stj. 181; skundar út með þóri, Skíða R. 52; and so in mod. usage, see skynda.

skundan, f. a speeding, Stj. 41.

skundi, a, m. speed; með skunda, Fms. ii. 223, vii. 134, Stj. 479.

skunsa, ad, [cp. Engl. *shun*], to shake, ruffie; eptir þat skunsaði Einarr honum i svölunum, D. N. ii. 205.

skupla, u, f. a woman's hood bidding or shading the face, chiefly worn by old women; skuplu ok skammfyllingar = 'velamen oculorum,' of the Vulgate, Stj. 127. Gen. xx. 16, freq. in mod. usage; enda er faldrinn yðar fallgr, það er munr að sjá krókfaldana en skuplumar sem ekki eru fyrir aðrar en afgamlar kerlinga-hrotr, ... haðir hún ekki gáð að því að Ingveidr var þar ok harði skuplu, Píltur og Stúlka 34; see skypill.

skupla, ad, to wear a skupla; brúðirnar falda sitt svá at úgírla má sjá þeirra yfirlit, en um morguninn eptir þá eru þær vel kátar, ok skupla þá ekki, Fms. xi. 106.

skura, u, f. (skera), a score, trench; skum ok skurur, Karl. 279; engar skurur (diggings?) skulu þeir göva út i megin-forsinn frá veiði herra Finns, D. N. iv. 156.

skurð-god, skurð-guð, n., spelt skurðgod and sounded skurðgod, a carven image, Fms. x. 255, 318, Stj. 102, 181, Pass. 26, 5; he ðm skurð-god, Fms. i. 97; hof yðvart ok skurðgod, 623, 24; skurðguðir, MS. 4, 31; skurðgod, 623, 24, 45, Rb. 400; skurðgod, skurðgodinu, skurðgod, Stj. 311, 312, Barl. 124; skurðgöða blót, idolatry, Stj. 26, 404, Fas. iii.

672; skurðgöða dýrkan (mod. skúrgöða-dýrkan), *idolatry*; skurðgöðavilla, *id.*, Nj. 164, Fms. i. 282, Edda (pref.)

SKURÐHAGR, adj. *skilled in carving*, Lex. Poët.

SKURÐR, m., gen. skurðar, pl. skurðir, [skera], a *scoring, cutting, carving*; skurð ok skipi á hvalnum, Grett. 88 A; hún (the church) á skurð (has a share of whales driven ashore) um öll þing sín... ok skurð í öllum þeim rekum, er..., Am. 3, Pm. 133; manns-hlut í flutningu ok fullan skurð, Am. 33; kirkja á skurð fullan milli Ormsár ok Tungu-reka af hverjum hval sem kemr, Pm. 69; of cutting peat, skurðr torfs, Dipl. iii. 6; göra skurði um torfvöllu, iv. 12: a cut, wound, skera sig djúpan skurð, þver-s.; fé til skurðar, *cattle for slaughtering*, Fms. vii. 218, viii. 60; skurðar-fé, *sheep fit for slaughter*.

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rekku-maðr í skut, Lv. 98; setja augn sín apr um skut, *to look back*, Al. 12; hann bað Ketil ganga fyrir skut, ok setja á (*and push on*), Fas. ii. 112; leggja hand fyrir skut, *to pass by*, Edda (in a verse): in plur. including stem and stern, opp. to midship, skip minna til skutanna en um mitt, Fms. viii. 197; skipit var litit til skutanna en breitt um mið-byrdit, Grett. 88; í hvám-veggja skutinn, Ó. T. 67.

skut-stafn (-stamn), m. *the 'tail-stem,' the stern*, Fms. ii. 71, vii. 256, x. 348, xi. 110, Ld. 76, MS. 656 C. 22, N. G. L. i. 203, ii. 283; opp. to framstafn.

skut-pilja, u, f. *the poop-deck*; jamlangt stýri, aust-keri ok skut-pilju, N. G. L. i. 59.

SKÚA, að, [skór], *to shoe*; vel hosaðr ok skúaðr, Sks. 286; fær þína skúa þú, Barl. 83. 2. of a horse; at hann léti með gulli skúa hesta sína, Fms. vii. 94; var svá mikill ofmetnaðr hans, at hann vildi skúa hest sinn gullsköm sem konunginn sjálf, *so proud was he that he wished to shoe his horse with golden shoes like the king himself*, O. H. L. 48; hesti skúuðum, Fbr. 19; skúa þú hann vel ok fastliga, Sks. 374; Stýrt hafði skúaðan hest, Isl. ii. 294 (in the extracts); vóru skúaðir (skóaðir, járnaðir, v. l.) tuttugu hestar, Fms. viii. 182; see the remarks s. v. skór:—ásar skúaðir neðan með járn, *iron-shod beams*, Sks. 425; ú-skúaðr, *unsbed*, Fms. v. 196.

skúfa, að, = skýfa, Fas. ii. 60; út-skúfa, *to turn out*.

skúfaðr, part. *tasselled*; skúfaða skópvegi, Eb. 220; skildir skúf-aðir af skeytum, örum, Fms. ii. 332, ix. 528, x. 361.

SKÚFR, n. a *tassel*, Eb. 216; dúk með fjórum skúfum, Post. 16. 2. *the bip-tendon*. II. a sea-bird = skúmr (q. v.).

Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët., Eggert Itin. 2. a pr. name, Fbr.: a local name, Skúf-ey, Fær.

skúf-alitinn, part. *with the bip out of joint*.

skúlka, að, *to mock*, = skelkja, Fas. ii. 343.

SKÚMI, a, m. [Dan. skummel, skumring, = twilight], *shade, dusk*; dagr myrkra ok skúma, Barl. 37, Sks. 229, v. l. skúma-skot, n. *the dusk, twilight*; þegar í skúma-skotinu, Barl. 190: a dark nook, skriða í skúma-skot, Mar. 1056. II. skúma, a nickname.

skúmr, m. *the skua or brown gull, larus catarractes*, also called skúfr: metaph. a *chatterer, gossip*. 2. a pr. name, Landn.: skúma, u, f. a nickname, Fms. xi.

SKÚR, f., but originally masc. as in other Teut. idioms, which gender is still preserved in the north of Icel.; it is thus masc. in Run, Gramm. Island.; so also Pal Vidal.,—Nordlinga kennum vér af 'generibus vocum,' svo sem skúr er hjá þeim karlkennt, en kvennkennt hjá Sumlingum, Skýr. 126; [A. S. scúr; Engl. shower; Germ. scbauer]:—a *shower*; fyrir elum ok skúrum, Hom.: regn eða skúr, Edda i; dropa eða skúrir, 350; þau ský er skúrum blandask, Alm.; skúr, 656 B. 12; blóði hafði rignt í skúrinni, Eb. 260; hvervetna gengu skúrir við annarstáðar í nónd, Bs. i. 339; skúrum ok regnum, Stj. 30; himins í dimmu skúr, Pass. 2. metaph. a *shower of missiles*; þessi skúr leið skjótt yfir, Fms. viii. 222: poet. *tears* are skúr augna..., the *shower of the eyes*; vápna, hjálma skúrir, the *weapon-shower, helmet-shower*; as also, meil-skúr, alm-skúr, dyn-skúr, skot-skúr, nadd-skúr, i. e. a *shower of missiles*, Lex. Poët. COMPS: skúra-drög, n. pl. *drizzling*.

skúra-voðr, n. *showery weather*, Ld. 56, Bs. i. 349.

skúrr, m. [Dan. skur], a *shed*. skúr-fjalir, f. pl. *shed-deals*, Fms. viii. 329.

skúr-samr, adj. *showery*, Rb. 104.

skúr-ván, f. *the clouds*, poet., Alm.

skúr-örðigr, adj. an epithet of a ship, Edda.

SKÚTA, u, f. [Dan. skude], a *small craft or cutter*; a number of such used to accompany a fleet for use in rivers or on the coasts; they were distinguished from the byrðingar or ships of burden, which carried the supplies; þeir höfðu sex langskip, fimmi skútur, en þrjá byrðinga, Orkn. 256; hann fór með skútu alskipaða norðr í Fjörðu, Eg. 155, Fms. i. 60; gækk á skútu er hér liggir útbörða langskipinu, Eg. 354; skútur ok róðrar-ferjur, id.; hann hafði skútu er hann átti, ok á þrjá tigi manna, 23; hrundu þeir fram skútu ok hljópu þar á sex karlar, Nj. 18; þá reyri skúta at skipi jarls, Fms. vi. 317; kom bórð skútunnar á kunning karfars, Eg. 386; ganga á skútur ok sigla vestr til Orkneyja, eðr allt til Sudreyja, Fms. viii; skútu göða, réru á bórð tíu menn eða tólf, Ó. T.; hann lét búa snekkju tvítug-sessu ok með skútu fimtán-sessu, ok enn vista-byrðing, Fms. vii. 310; skútu fimmtán-sessu með öllum reida, Hkr. i. 201; hann spurði at Varbelgir vóru fyrir sunnan á þremr skútum, Fms. ix. 474; létu-s., hleypis-, róðrar-s., lagnar-s. COMPS: skútna-herr, m. a *fleet of s.* (named); en er skútnaherrinn reyri ofan eptir ánni, Fms. vii. 259, viii. 376, ix. 6. skútna-lið, n. *the crew on the s.*, Fms. viii. 127. skútna-monn, m. = skútna-lið, Fms. viii. 376.

skúta, pres. skútur, pret. skútti, *to jut out*, so as to form a shade or cave, of rocks or the like; fjallit sýnisk skúta yfir fram sjönn, Fms. x. 313; bjargit skútti yfir fram, vii. 81; þeir (the glaciers) skútu fram yfir dalinn, Grett. 141 new Ed.; þær (the trees) skúttu svá langt, at lauf þeirra ok limar lágu á jörðu, Konr.

skúta, *u. f.* (skúti, *a. m.*, Fms. l. c.), *a taunt; eigi ætla ek þér nú allgóðan þykkja beinann fyrir skútu þessa*, Glúm. 354; *drepa e-m skúta, to taunt one with; áferli þat sem konungr drap oss skúta um*, Fms. iv. 310 (in Ó. H. 140, l. c., the passage is omitted). **skút-yrdi**, *n. pl. taunts, reproaches*.

skúti, *a. m.*, *a cave formed by jutting rocks; hvert s. við annan... þar hittir hvergi skúta*, Glúm. 312; inn í bergit er skúti ok fellr þar úr litill lækr, Ó. T. 26; það er illr skúti, sem ekki er betri enn úti, *a saying; hellis-skúti*, *q. v.*

II. a pr. name, Rd., see the pun in Glúm. 354.

skútu-hvalr, *m.*, *a kind of whale*, Edda (Gl.)

skvaðra, *u. f.*, *a nickname, qs. skvaldra, cp. Swed. squalra = a jackdaw*, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1846, p. 166.

skvákka, *ad.*, *to give a sound, as of water shaken in a bottle; sökk öxin ok skvákkaði við*, Grett. 16 new Ed., v. l. skvatta, see skvetta.

skval, *n.* [Engl. *squal* and *squall*; cp. skjall and sköll] — *a squalling, noisy talk*, Edda 110; horna-skvol, Eb. 13 new Ed.

skvals, *ad.* [North. E. *squal*], *to squeal, bawl out; risinn tók at s. með mikilli raust*, Fas. ii. 517.

skvaldr, *n.* [Dan. *skvalder*; Swed. *squaller*], *a squalling, bawling*, Fms. iv. 112, vi. 287, Bárð. 176.

skvaldril, *a. m.*, *a 'squaller,' bawler, a nickname*, Fms. vii.

skvali, *a. m.*, in hornum-skvali, the name of a he-goat, Edda (Gl.)

skvampa, *ad.*, *to paddle in water*.

skvetta, *t.*, *to squirt out, throw out*, prop. of the sound of water quickly thrown out of a jug; skvetta úr fótunni, freq. in mod. usage; tók hún vatn úr læknum, ok skvetti framan í það, Kveldv. ii. 176; hann (the brook) skvetti á mig, Jónas 322.

skvettr, *m.*, *a gush of water poured out*.

skviari or **skfari**, *a. m.* [French], *an esquire*, Thom. 100, Dip. v. 18.

skyggil, *m.*, poet. *a sword*, Edda (Gl.)

skyggör, part. [skuggi], *bright, polished, transparent, so as to throw a light; hjáls-horn skyggt vel, sá gisla í gegnum*, Fms. vi. 241, Hkr. i. 90; hjálmr s. sem gler, Fas. i. 138; s. skjöldr, Lex. Poët.; s. steinn, Mar., Magn. 450; í skyggðum líkyrtli, Sturl. i. 96 C; fagr-s., svart-s., Lex. Poët.

SKYGGJA, older **skyggva**, *ð.*, *to overshadow; skyflokum skyggðar ok huldar*, Stj. 30; þegar skyggva synda-mykr andarljósa, Eluc. 17; s. e-t við sólu, *to screen it from the sun*, Rb. 348; also skyggja fyrir, Sks. 208 B; s. sér við sólar-hita, Rb. 344, Þiðr. 215; skyggja yfir, *to overshadow*, Luke i. 35.

II. to polish; skyggja sverð, Þiðr. 16; hálf ertug fyrir hjálm en (i. e. er) hann skyggir, N. G. L. iii. 15.

skygn, *adj.* *seeing; tvaug skygn augu*, Mar.; skygn báðum augum, Fms. vi. 235; hann hafði fengit syn sínar ok var þá skygn maðr, Ó. H. 224; heil-s., bala-sigbt, *i. e. wide good sight; ð-skygn, dim-sigbt*. **2. sbarp-sigbt**; Einarr var einsynn ok þó manna skygnstr, Orkn. 16, Ísl. ii. 83, Eg. 740 B; skygnast, Ld. 278; frá ok skygn ok glögg-þekkin, Finub. 334; hön er svá skygn, at hön sér..., Best. 53; hvöss ok skygn hugsunar-augu, Skálda 160; skygnan ok greiniligan, Th. 12.

B. in mod. popular tales skygn denotes second sight, the power of seeing goblins, elves, etc. through hills and stones, and whatever is hidden from the common eye (= ófreskr in the old writers), see Maurer's Volks. and Ísl. Þjóðs.; baptismal water sprinkled in the eyes of an infant is said to prevent his becoming skygn.

skygna, *ð.*, *to spy, pry; skygna um e-t, to spy after*, Sks. 501 B; þar skygnir hvert um annars athafni, 278; s. um síðu sjálfs sín, 9; gakk þú út ok skygn um kaup þín, id., Hom. 46; skygna egg, *to hold an egg (fresh from the nest) up to the eye, to see if it is new*.

II. reflex., skygnask um, to look out, Hm. i.; skygnisk hann um fast, ok hyggir at, Fms. ii. 180; kom ormrinn fram ok skygnisk um, vi. 351; hann skygnisk víða um, Fas. ii. 91, Fs. 42.

skygni, *n.* [cp. Germ. *scheune*], *the shade of a cap*. **A. a shed or cover**, Bs. i. 204.

skygning, *f.*, *a looking out*, Sks. 43.

skygn-leikr, *m.*, *the eyesight*, Bs. ii. 148; með björtum skygnleik, Ó. H. 251; s. hugskotins, H. E. i. 511, Nj. 258, Hkr. iii. 367.

skygnur, *f. pl.* *wide open eyes; Hallbjörn rak þá skygnur á landit*, Ld. 154; hann rekr upp skygnurnar, *the eyes wide open*, Háv. 54; hann hafði síða hettuna ok rak undan skygnur, Band. 16 new Ed.

skykkjum, *adv.*, *a dat. pl.* [cp. Engl. *shock*], *tremulously; varð land-skjálpti mikill, gekk jörðin undir þeim skykkjum, the earth went rocking under them, of an earthquake*, Edda i. 144 (skukkum v. l.); svá gekk skykkjum (skykkjum the Ed. 34) hallar-gólfit undir fótum honum sem bylgjur á sjó, Konr. (vellum MS.); akin to this is the mod. phrase, e-ð gengr akrykkjótt, *qs. skykkjótt, it goes up and down, i. e. it is rather bad*.

skyla, *pres. skyli*, see skola, [Dan. *skulle*], *to wash; dröfn skyli stál*, Edda ii. 493 (in a verse); hefring skyli (skilr Cod.) hlýr, 534.

SKYLD, *f.*, another form for skuld (q. v.), *a tax, due; með sköttum ok skyldum*, Eg. 280; *an incumbence, outgoing, on an estate or the like*, hann lagði þessa skyld á heima-land, ... bóndi skal greiða, etc., Vm. 112; Heggstaði gaf Herra Ketill með þeirri skyld, at bóndi skal lúka ..., 116; sú er skyld á Tjörn, at þar skal vera prestur, Jm. 25; kenni-manna

skyld, *obligatory maintenance of a person; þar er tveggja presta skyld*, Vm. 13; skyldir úlokna, *dues unpaid*, Gpl. 276.

II. sakh. [Dan. *skyld*], *fyrir mína skyld, for my sake*, Fms. i. 3 (skuld, Grett. 102 A); fyrir Guðs skyld, *for God's sake*, Dipl. iv. 8; fyrir þann (sic) skyld, Stj. 125 (þann skuld, Grett. 143 A).

III. gen. skyldar, = *due, obligatory, prefixed to another noun: skyldar-embætti*, Sks. 125, 485, 487; skyldar-eyrendi, *business*, Eg. 319; skyldar-farlega, Gpl. 415; skyldar-gisting, Bs. i. 807; skyldar-maðr = skuldarmaðr; skyldar-mál, Sks. 285; skyldar-naðsýn, 636; skyldar-reiða, 494; skyldar-sýsla, 258, 600; skyldar-vápn, Jb. 187.

skylda, *d* and *ad.*, *to bind in duty, oblige, enjoin; allra þeirra orða, er yðr skylda lög til um at bera*, Nj. 208; er þá skylda lög til, Grág. i. 8; en þat skyldar mik til at rita, Bs. i. 59; konungr skyldaði þá til at flytja líkin til graptar, Fms. viii. 231; ek em skyldaðr til at blóta, 656 B. 9; vera til skyldaðr, H. E. i. 471; hvergi má skylda annan til gardska, Grág. ii. 262; skylda ek ykkir heldr til þessa enn aðra menn, at ..., Fms. i. 189; því skyldi ek þik til blóta, 656 B. 4; hann skyldir mik at fella tár, Eluc. 56; naðr skyldi yðr til, *urged you*, Bjarn. 54; láta þeir sem eingu ætti við aðra at skylda, *as if they had no concern with one another*, Band. 4 new Ed.

II. reflex., því skyldumk vér, 671. 3, Stj. 151, H. E. i. 410; skyldask um e-t, *to be made responsible for*, K. Á. 82; *to be prescribed, þá hluti er eigi skyldask tíundar-görð af, sekið are not subject to a tithe, id.; hverjar þínur skyldask á þá menn*, 224, Stj. 46.

skylda, *u. f.*, *a due, tax, tribute; þeir (the kings) fengu engar skyldur í þrándheimi*, Fms. i. 49; þangat liggir tíund, lýsi-tollar, ... öll önnar skylda liggir til Hváls, Vm. 96; = skyldleikr, N. G. L. i. 350. But usually skyld is the legal and skylda the moral term.

II. one's duty, Fms. i. 52, vii. 280, K. Á. 134; er þat víst hans skylda, *it is his duty*, Sks. 599; and so in countless instances, esp. in eccl. writers, skyldan við Guð, *a við náungann*. **compos: skyldu-embætti**, *n.* = skyldarembætti, Sks. 126. **skyldu-hjón**, *n. pl.* = skuldahjón, Grág. ii. 42. **skyldu-hljóni**, *f.* *due obedience, homage*, Fms. vii. 22. **skyldu-launa**, *adj.* *having no business or duty*, Nj. 185, v. l.

skyldu-liga, *adv.* *in duty; bjóða s.*, Stj. 148, 277, H. E. i. 472; *dutifully, obediently*, K. Á. 102, Bs. i. 165. **Sks. 603 B: necessarily**, þurfa s., Fms. viii. 398. **skyldu-ligr**, *adj.* *obligatory*, Mar. **skyldu-söngur**, *m.* *the rubrical, official mass*, Vm. 74.

skyldan, *f.*, *an obligation*, Stj. 38.

skyld-bundinn, part. *duty-bound*, Fms. xi. 74.

skyld-fólk, *n.* *kinsfolk*.

skyld-leikr (-leiki), *m.* *relationship, = skuldleikr*, N. G. L. i. 49, Stj. freq. in mod. usage.

skyld-liga, *adv.* *duly, dutifully*, Hom. 80; þurfa s., *to stand in pressing need of*, Grág. i. 334, Fms. viii. 398 (skylliga); *becomingly*, þó þeir létu s. hvárir við aðra, xi. 108.

skyld-ligr, *adj.* *in duty bound*, Sks. 45, 636; *important, urgent*, 686 C. 1 (spelt skylligr).

skyld-menn, *n.* *relations, kinsmen*.

skyldr, *adj.*, compar. skyldri, skyltr, but usually skyldari, skyldastr, see below: — *due bounden, obligatory, skyldr þjónustumaðr e-s*, Edda 28; vera s. undir stjórni e-s, Sks. 270 B; sá er skyltr at fara lík hans til kirkju, Grág. i. 192; þú mant þykkja skyldastr at bæta fyrir komu þína, Nj. 76, Fs. 36; vera s. til at göra e-t, Eg. 225; or s. við at göra e-t, N. G. L. i. 352; skyldr e-s, Fms. ix. 23; of an action, *due; veita konungi skylda þjónustu*, 432; skyllt tal, *a due, proper talk*, Sks. 12; ð-skyllt tal, *uncalled for, out of the way talk*; — *pressing, urgent*, skyld naðsýn, Gpl. 266; skyllt erendi, Eg. 29, Ld. 176; mitt erindi þykki mér skyldast, Fms. vi. 205; of debt, *due, owing; vera e-m skyldr um e-t, to owe to another*. **2. neut. due, bounden, necessary; enda er eigi skyllt þá (one is not bound) at beida á fleiri skip, Grág. i. 90; þat mun konungi skyllt þykkja, at ek fara, Eg. 10; skyldra ætla ek mér at ganga til messunnar, en á hirðstefnuina, Fms. ix. 426; er þér ok skyldra, at sækja ..., Nj. 183; þat er rétt en eigi skyllt, *'is right, but not obligatory*, Grág. i. 373; ef ek upp sem mér þykkir skyldast, Fms. vii. 146.**

II. related: skyldr frændi, *a near kinsman*, Eg. 98, Fms. vii. 281, x. 32; s. at frændsemi, *related by kinship*; þeir er Kjtarni eru skyldari at frændsemi en ek, Ld. 242; absol. leaving out 'frændsemi,' mér er maðrinn skyldr, *the man is near akin to me*, Nj. 51; s. drottningunni, Sks. 463; at hann víti eigi skyldari samhéraði, ... ef sá maðr finnsk er skyldri er, Grág. i. 246; hinn skyldasti maðr, *the nearest kinsman*, 339; bónda þeim er skyltr er, 154, freq. in mod. usage; skyld frændsemi, *near kinship*, Fms. vii. 64; er þá frændsemi ef þriðja bræðra er eðr skyldara, *kinship is from third cousinship upwards*, Grág. i. 246; ð-skyldr, *not related*.

skyld-samliga, *adv.* = skyldliga, *dutifully*, Bs. i. 338.

skyld-semi, *f.* *relationship; frændsemi eðr s.*, N. G. L. i. 355.

skyldugr, *adj.* [Dan. *skyldig*], *bound, obliged; s. at göra e-t, s. at halda eðr*, Gpl. 62, K. Á. 8, 22; bön var eigi skyldug at lúka, *not bound to pay*, Dipl. iii. 13; s. til e-s, s. til höllustu ok hlýðni, Js. 17; sem vér erum skyldugir við yðr, H. E. i. 342; s. e-m e-u, *hvertu prestur er i bændum, which are his duties towards them?* N. G. L. i. 346; of a thing *due, skyldug hlýðni*, K. Á. 226; nú er skyldugt, *it is obligatory*, 330:

dne, skyldug þína, id. 2. *owing*, of debts; e-m, *to owe to one*, Stj. 151; er hann s. kirkjunni fimm aura, Vm. 9; gen., *svá mikils góðs s.*, Dipl. ii. 8; *in need of*, s. e-s, Sturl. i. 218 C.

skyfla, *ð*, to *show, push*, = *skyfa*; *skyf* mér ekki, sagði sira Guthormr, —Ekki vil ek þér skyfla, D. N. i. 359.

skyfla, n. adj. *expensive, craving much* (men or money); in the compds *fé-skyfla*, *lið-skyfla*, *bú-skyfla*, qq. v.

Skylfi, a, m., gen. Skylfja, poet. a 'protector,' *king*, Edda, Lex. Poët.; a pr. name, usually **Skúli**, Fms. i. and freq. in mod. usage.

skylmask, *ð*, dep. to *fence* with a weapon; hann hafði sverðit undir bukaranum sem þá er menn skylmask, Sturl. ii. 221 C; talaði maðr einn um, hvárt þeir berðisk, —'Skylmask menn þar,' segir hann, var því ekki til hlaupit, Bs. i. 505 (skylmar með mönnum þar, Sturl. ii. 18 C, erroneously); í hringnum innan vóru tveir menn með vopnum, ok skylmusk, Isl. ii. 265; þeir skylmusk, ok vildu svá reyna vígfinni sína, Al. 137; vandi hún sík burtíð, ok skylmask með skjöld ok sverð, Fas. iii. 68; sumir ríða sumir skylmusk, Karl. 486, Skíða R. 128.

skyling, f. *fencing*, Fms. ii. 100, Trist. 5, Art. 15.

SKYNN, n. and f., skynjar, f. pl.; in sing. this word is mostly neut., but in old writers also fem. a. fem., nökkura skyn, O. H. L. 5; mesta skyn, Edda i. 174; með náttúrligri skyn, Thom. 383; slíka skyn, K. Á. 194; fulla skyn, Clar. b. neut., gott skyn, Lv. 43; lítið skyn, Nj. 69 (in a verse), Róm. 145; skyns ok skilningar, Cod. Ama-Magn. 234 (vellum); af skyni sjálfs sín, Eb. 248; fullt skyn, Clar. (vellum 657); nokkut skyn, Skáld H. 63; lítið grasbíta skyn, Nj. (in a verse), and so throughout in mod. usage; the Dan. *skjøn* is also neut.; in other instances when the word stands single in acc. and without an adjective the gender cannot be ascertained. 2. plur., neut., lítill skyn, Fms. vi. 276; fem. skynjar, Sighvat, Fms. v. 209, Fb. i. 207, ii. 332, Sturl. ii. 22 (in a verse), but it is obsolete.

B. Sense, perception, understanding; þessar stjörnur sagði Plato hafa líf ok skyn, Skálda 174; vita, kunna, hafa skyn á e-u, to have a sense of, understand, know; en þessir hafa svá út komit at menn hafi helzt skyn á vitad, Bs. i. 64; Flosi kvaðsk eigi vita skyn á hverir lögmenn væri mestir, Nj. 223; meðal N. N. ok N. N. sonar, sem er vituð skyn á, Grág. ii. 167; þeir vissu lítið skyn á Rómverjum, Róm. 145; líkligt at konungur myndi lítill skyn á mér kunna, Fms. vi. 276; mönnum er vér vitum eigi skyn á, xi. 323; hann kunni allra skyn í borginni, *knew all the people in the town*, vi. 410; vissi hún skynjar (skyn, i. 186, l. c.) á honum ok sett hans, Fb. i. 207; gekk hann út um nætr ok sá himintungl, ok hugði at vandliga, ok kunni þar á gott skyn, Lv. 43; en Óðinn bar þeim mun vest þenna skáða, sem hann kunni mesta skyn (*he knew best*) hversu mikil afstaka ok missa Ásonum var í fráfalli Baldrs, Edda 37, O. H. L. 5; öngar skynjar höfðu þau á heilagri trú, Fb. ii. 232; kunna mestar skynjar e-s, to understand best, Sighvat; veit ek á því skynjar, Sturl. ii. 22 (in a verse); bera skyn yfir e-t, to have perception of a thing, understand, perceive it, Fms. xi. 438; sagði skyn á öllum gripum, explained all the objects, Edda i. 342; gjalda skyn fyrir, to give reason for, account for, Bs. i. 198; skal þá hverr gjalda skyn fyrir sín verk ok vilja, Barl. 124; áðr Geirr góði fann þat af skyni sjálfs síns at honum fækkuðusk skotvápnin, Eb. 248. II. in the phrase, í e-u skyni, with that meaning, intention; í góðu skyni, with good intent; eg gaf þér bókina í því skyni, at þú skyldir læra hana.

skyn-bragð, n. understanding, sense.

skynda, d, [Dan. *skynde*], to *hasten*, with dat.; vér viljum svá s. oss af akri ok eng, N. G. L. i. 348; konungur skyndi þá ferð sínu, Fms. ix. 390; skynda at e-u, to speed with a thing, Grág. i. 39; ef maðr deyr ferð sína eðr skyndar hann, ii. 83. 2. absol. to hasten, go quickly; at þeir skyldu skynda á skóginn, Eg. 236; skyndum þá, let us make haste! Fas. 41; skynd þú (imperat.) til at bjarga honum, Blas. 41; skynda þá allir lyðir til hans, 656 B. 11; bað hann skynda, Fms. ix. 396.

skyndi, a, m. = skundi; meðr skynda, 732. 15.

skyndi, n. speed, haste; in compds, a hurried thing: **skyndi-brúlaup**, n. a *hasty wedding*, cp. 'a Scotch marriage,' Eg. 24, Fas. i. 37. **skyndi-kona**, v. f. a *loose woman, barlot*, Fms. xi. 54. **skyndi-kross**, m. a *hasty making the sign of the cross*, Skíða R. **skyndi-ráð**, m. a *hasty deed*, Sturl. iii. 245. **skyndi-ræði**, id., Orkn. 438.

skyndi-liga, adv. in haste, of a sudden, speedily, Nj. 205, Fms. i. 163, vii. 288, Fzr. 261, Eg. 81, 320.

skyndi-ligr, adj. sudden, Al. 23.

skynding, f. speed, haste, Skálda 167; með (af) skyndingu, Fms. viii. 175, x. 266, 281, Sturl. i. 25, (af skyndingi, masc., Fms. ix. 377, is less correct.)

skyndir, m. one who speeds, Sks. 453, Lex. Poët.

Fms. viii. 57.

skyn-fullr, adj. reasonable, Mar.

skyn-góðr, adj. intelligent.

skynja, *að*, [skyn; cp. Dan. *skønne*; Swed. *skönja*], to perceive, make out, understand, of the senses; þú skynjar ekki fyrir hræðslu sakir, hvárt skipit skriðr undir þér, Orkn. 402; þeir skynja skjótt, hverir höfðingjar vóru vinir Magnús konungi, Fms. vi. 11; ef ek sé í augu manni, at ek

mega þá s. háttu hans, hvers-háttar maðr hann er, Fb. ii. 295; skynja hvar þetta táknaði, Fms. i. 228; þó kann ek einna sízt at s. þat er þér kallit kvæðit, vii. 60; hann kvaðsk eigi s. drauma, Fas. i. 372 (cp. Dan. *jeg skjønner det ikke*). 2. to search into, enquire, look out; síðan fór konungur út á báti at s. vörð Eyjar-skeggja, Fms. viii. 287; hann lét vörðu halda um nætr, hann skynjaði optast sjálf um þá, Róm. 133, 266; en reyndar skaltu s. hvern sá maðr er, Fms. i. 188; skyldi hann vera úti með sósetrum, ok s. alla þá hluti er þér bera fyrir augu ok eyru, Lv. 43; Vígi skynjaði hvers manns hagi þess er á bæinn kom eða brott færi, Korm. 58; er hann hefði skynjað liðs-fjölda hans ok ráða-görðir, Fms. xii. 263; Haraldr konungur reið um fylking sína, ok skynjaði hvern veg fylkt væri, vi. 414; hún bað hann skynja um sveinana, Landn. 121; vér höfum séð ok skynjat mældaga kirkjunnar, Dipl. i. 5, ii. 13.

skyn-laualigr, adj. senseless, irrational, Mar.

skyn-lauss, adj. senseless, irrational; s. skepna, skynlaust kykvendi, an irrational being, a brute, animal, Sks. 46, Barl. 165, MS. 613. 18; skynlaus rödd, an irrational sound, Skálda 170; s. maðr, Sks. 246; s. snápr, Barl. 165.

skyn-loikr, m. intellect, insight, Mar.

skyn-loysi, n. senselessness, want of reason, Sks. 776, Barl. 133, 180.

skyn-litill, adj. small of intellect, Bs. i. 99.

skyn-samliga, adv. sensibly, rationally; hlýða s., Fms. x. 296; fara s. með e-u, Edda 28.

skyn-samligr, adj. rational; s. kvikendi, Skálda 194; s. skepna, Barl. 100, Greg. 33.

2. wise, sagacious, discreet, 656 B. 6; af skynsamligu viti, Skálda 160; skynsamligt orða-lag, Fms. ii. 18; skynsamlig frásögn, x. 374; þat er eigi skynsamligt, H. E. i. 421.

skyn-samr, adj. rational; allt mankyn þat er skynsamlt var skapat, Greg. 48. 2. wise, sagacious; vitr maðr ok s., Fms. vi. 239, Barl. 101; kona féltitil ok skynsöm, Fms. v. 182; með skynsamra manna ráði, K. Á. 14; skýran ok skynsaman, 625. 79; inna skynsamastu manna, Gpl. (pref.); dyggir, góðfúss, skynsamr, Bs. i. 850; skynsamari, Barl. 165.

skyn-sæmd, f. reason; með litilli s., Barl. 21; með engarri skynsæmd, Gpl. 276; virða e-t með skynsæmd, reasonably, K. Á. 174; þá er vér erum ódruknir ok með fullri s., Fms. ii. 262; svara s., fyrir sik, Sks. 788 B; fulla s. eða vissu, Fms. i. 138; kunna líða s. til e-s, ix. 331; upp á s. mína, upon my reason, upon my word, i. 102; skilrekki ok s., Stj. 150; þá muntu synja þess með s., deny it, giving reasons for it, Nj. 80; sakir þriggja skynsæmda, for three reasons, Stj. 49; hver s. er til þess? Sks. 305; krefja e-n skynsæmdar, to ask for reasons, 652; flytja þat fals framt með nokkurnum skynsæmdum, Barl. 6; gjalda skynsæmd e-s, to give reasons for, 687; gjalda Guði s. af öllum sínum verkum, MS. 671. 5.

2. with gen. prefixed; skynsæmdar-atferð, a rational proceeding, Mar.; skynsæmdar atkvæði, Anecd. 80; skynsæmdar álit, regard to reason, Sks. 668; skynsæmdar geymsla, Fms. ii. 33; skynsæmdar gjald, a giving reasons, Stj. 151; skynsæmdar grein, discernment, Fms. i. 97; skynsæmdar leitan, a seeking for reasons, Mar.; skynsæmdar mál, arguments, Sks. 798; skynsæmdar rödd, the voice of reason, Mar.; skynsæmdar skilning, rational insight, 19; reason, meaning, 148; skynsæmdar skipan, rational order, Anecd. 69; skynsæmdar svar, a rational answer, Sks. 674, 740.

skyn-sæmi, f. = skynsæmd; in old usage skynsæmd prevails, in later times skynsemi; móti skynsemi, Stj. 35; aumri skynsemi etla of hátt, aldrei til skilnings koma, Pass.; af skynsemi ok sannindum, Fms. ix. 451; hafa ærna s. at leysa ór því er þeir spurðu, x. 374; með þeirri s. ok viti sem Guð hefir oss léð, Dipl. ii. 5; mikil s. er at rífa vandliga þat, it is a vast amount of knowledge, Edda 14; konungur bað hann at taka rétta trú, ok sagði honum marga skynsemi, Fms. ii. 167; ér allir s. skilja megut rétta skynsemi, 656 A. ii. 14; þá tók Páll at syna þeim s. fyrir sik, 656 C. 20; gjalda s. fyrir e-t, to give reasons for, Skálda 205; gjalda s. fyrir þik, 623. 17. 2. in compds an s. is inserted; skynsemis mál, reða of skynsemis mál, to speak of rational subjects, Clem. 44; and so in mod. usage, skynsemis-trú, rationalism.

skynugr, adj. (skynjugr, Stj. 95), sagacious; vitr ok s., Fas. iii. 75.

skypill, m. = skupla (q. v.), Edda ii. 494.

SKYR, n. [skjör-ost in Fünen in Denmark], curdled milk, curds, stoeed up for food; þeir vóru þyrstir mjök ok supu skyrir, Eg. 204; askar fullir af skyr. . . tóku þeir askana ok drukku ákasti skyrir, 548, 549; graut, ost, ok skyr, Korm. 150; Rindill hafði (see hefja A. 2) skyr ok mataðisk skjótt þvíat skyrir var þunnt, . . . skyrir spreiddi or honum, Lv. 64; í skyrbúri skyr níu tigr skjólina, Dipl. v. 18, cp. Grett. 107; þeir höfðu skyr ok ost, curds and cheese (for supper), Eb. 244; ostr ok skyr var at náttverði, Bjarn. 53; skyr ok rjómi, curds and cream; berja-skyr, blackberries and curds; the saying, þeir verða að sleita skyrinu sem þat eiga. Skyr is quite a national dish of the Northmen and the Icelanders of the present day, as it was of the Teutons in more ancient times; for it doubtless was the 'lac concretum' of Tacit. Germ. ch. 23, cp. Virg. G. 3. 463. compds: **skyr-askr**, m. a curd-bowl, Eg. 204. **skyr-búr**, n. a 'curd-bower,' dairy, Dipl. v. 18, Sturl. iii. 191. **skyr-hnakk**, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 97. **skyr-ker**, n. a curd-vessel, O o 2

Sturl. iii. 97. **skyr-kyllir**, m. a 'curd-bag'; skyr í húðum ok bundit fyrir, þat kölluðu menn skyrkylla, Grett. 107 A. **skyr-kyll**, m. = skyr-kyllir, Grett. l. c.

skyr-bjúgr, m. [the etym. perh. from A. S. *seorfa*, Engl. *seurf*, and búgr (q. v.), which word Icel. use of any tumor which sinks when touched, e. g. vind-bjúgr, vatns-bjúgr, skyr-bjúgr. In Dutch skyrbjúgr is called *sebur-buyk*, in Engl. *seurvy*, *scorbatic*, and in both the word may well be of northern origin]:—*seurvy*; tekr hann skyrbjúg í hafi, þorst. Síðu H. 38; hann fékk mikinn skyrbjúg í munni, Bs. i. 781 (also at sea); þrútnuðu upp á honum fætrnir, en skyrbjúgr hljóp í búkinn, 820.

skyrigr, adj. *bedabbled with curds*, Grett. 107.

skyræ, proncd. **skýssa**, u. f. a *monstrous blunder*; mér varð á skýssa í dag, það var ljóta skýssan! this mod. phrase is derived from the following word; see also skussi.

SKYRSÍ, n. [akin to Ulf. *skobsi* = *δαίμωνιον*; Germ. *sebeusal*]:—a *portent*, *phantasm*, as also *mischance* arising from *witchery*; þeir þóttusk nálíga brenna ok óttuðusk þann atburð sem skussi (= skyrsi), as a *bad omen*, Fms. x. 416; ho, ho, skýssi mikit, segir hann, þou monster! Al. 42; margir eru dauðir þeir er til hafa komit at brjóta, eðr ella hafa þeim orðit önnur skyrsi (*mischances*), Gullþ. 6; brott tekr hann frá manni skýssi ok hégómlega drauma, *phantasms and dreams*, MS. 544. 39. **skyrsligr**, adj. *monstrous, abnormal*; skýssiligr ásjónur, ... skýssiligr ok hræðiligr, Stj. 75. 79; skýssiligr skurdgöda-blót, 26; sá hinn skýssiligi ok hræðiligi hlátr, 101; af skýssiligr mynd, 96.

SKYRTA, u. f. [Engl. *shirt*; Dan. *skjorte*; Germ. *schürze*]:—a *shirt*, a kind of *kirtd*, Ísl. ii. 343; skyrta þröngva, Rm. 15; ætla góðan mun styttri skyrta þína enn kyrtill, Sks. 287; á kyrtlum ok skyrtum, Fms. vii. 321; skyrta ok brautargangs-höfudsmátt, Ld. 134; í skyrtum einum, Gpl. 540; jarl var nýstadiinn upp ok var í skyrta einni ok línbrókum, Orkn. 182; in the phrase, slíta eigi mörgum skyrtum, to wear out few shirts, have but a short time left to live, þorst. St. 53; in poets, hring-, a ring-shirt, a coat of mail; Hamðis s., id., Lex. Pöðt.; fyrir-skyrta, an apron. 2. a night-shirt, so in mod. usage. **compos**: **skyrta-blað**, n. a shirt-lap, þorst. St. 49. **skyrta-ermr**, f. a shirt-sleeve, Fms. v. 317. **skyrta-görð**, f. the making a shirt, Fas. ii. 198, 202.

skyrtari, a. m. [Engl. *shooter*], = skyti, Barl. 137.

skyti, a. m., old gen. skytja, [Dan. *skytte*], a *marksman*, *shooter*, *archer*, Vkv. 4. 8; mesti bogmaðr ok hinn besti s., Stj. 128; skytanum, Hkr. iii. 313, Fms. vii. 192; skyti allra manna bestir, x. 362; hundrað skyta (gen. pl.), Ann. 1393; a *barpooner*, Jb. 326; hval-skyti, id.: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 178; ú-skyti, a bad marksman; ú-skytja ör, Fms. vii. 262, Fas. ii. 358, v. l.

skytja, u. f. = skyti, mod. **skytta**, [Dan. *skytte*], a *marksman*, *shooter*; ú-skytja = ú-skyti, Fas. ii. 358, Hkr. iii. 388 (Cod. Fris. l. c.) 2. [skot], a little nook, D. N. vi. 84.

skytningr, n. [skot], a 'scot-house', an inn or club, where each guest paid or contributed his own *scot* or *shot* (skot), whence the name; skytning and hjúkólf are synonymous, whereas gildi is different, cp. höfu vér fyrir-bodit samdrykkju eða gildi ... utan skytningar viljum vér at haldisk eptir fornum síðvanda, Rétt. 6. 3; hann tók sér skytning í bænum, Fms. vii. 113; drekka í skytningum, 242; hann veitti allri hirð sinni mat ok mungát, svá at engi maðr þurfti í skytning at ganga, Orkn. 80, O. H. L. 35; gengu skipperar í skytninga at skemta sér, Orkn. 306; fór Kalf í hinn sama skytning til Unnar húsfreyju, 210; þat var eitt kveld at þóðr drakk í skytningi, Bs. i. 635; þann tíma er menn vóru komnir í skytninga, Fms. ix. 44; hann skaut ok einn fyrir sveitunga sína þá er þeir sátu í skytningum, Ld. 73; skytnings-stofa, an inn, tavern, Fms. ix. 478, D. N. passim; hann hólt skytning alla tólf mánuði ok veitti sínum mönnum, Ó. H. 48; hann lét sér sverð búa af gulli ok sýndi í skytningi, O. H. L. 48; konungr gekk frá skytningi til aptan-söngu, Fms. vii. 152; hann (the king) drakk aldri svá í skytningum, at eigi drykki húskarlar hans með honum, 242; þeir (the soldiers) dreifðusk ok skipuðu til skytninga hvar hverir skyldi drekka um kveldit, viii. 408; þat var í þann tíma er menn vóru komnir í skytninga (viz. the evening), ix. 44. All the above refer to Norway; in records referring to Icel. there is only one instance, ef hann vildi fara ofan á Grund til skytnings, Glúm. 373, and this looks suspicious.

SKÝ, n., gen. pl. skýja, dat. skýjum; [Dan.-Swed. *sky*; cp. Engl. *sky*, although different in sense]:—a *cloud*, Alm. 18, 19; ský dökkt ok dimmt, Fms. xi. 136; svart ský, þrumu-ský, a *thunder-cloud*; ok sýnir regnboga þinn í skýjum, Blas. 47; þóttusk menn sjá, at regn mundi í skýinu, Eb. 260; tungl veðr í skýjum, the moon wades in clouds; skýjum efri, above the clouds, Edda; skýja deild, Skálða 162; skýja-rof, a rift or break in the clouds. For the notion that the fleeting clouds were the scattered brains of the giant Ýmir, see Gm. 41. 2. a cloud on the eye (causing blindness), *cataract*; drepe honum aldregi ský í augu, Hom. 47; það er ský á auganu. **compos**: **ský-bólstr**, m. a 'bolster' or bed of clouds. **ský-drúpnir**, m. 'cloud-dripper', poet. the air full of clouds, Sól. **skýja-fall**, n., botan. *tremella*. **skýja-ferð**,

f. a *cloud-drift*, Pr. 385. **ský-fjall**, n. a 'sky-fell,' mountain of clouds, Sks. 229. **ský-flóki**, a. m. a 'sky-flock,' pack of clouds, Eb. 260, Fas. iii. 471, Bárð. 169, Stj. 30. 594, Hem. **skýja-glópr**, m. a 'cloud-gazer,' a fool. **ský-lausa**, adj. *cloudless*, K. þ. K. 138; metaph. *clear, certain*, það er skýlaust, vita eðr skýlaust. **ský-píllarr**, m. = skýstólpi, Stj. 286. **ský-skafa**, u. f. a 'slicing' or 'sweep of cloud'; þá vas heid ok sá hvergi skýskofu á himni, Greg. 65. **ský-stólpi**, a. m. a *pillar of cloud*, Stj. 326. **ský-svipan**, f. the 'sweeping of a cloud,' a moment; í þeirri s., Fms. v. 80. **ský-þakðr**, part. *cloud-covered*, Sks. 225.

skýfa, ð. [Dan. *skubbe*; Engl. *shove*], to *shove, push*; skýfðr ok rekinn, Stj. 9; út skýfðr, expelled, 275; mod. út skúfðr: with dat., látið mik vera kyrra ok skýfð mér hvergi, Grett. 160; þat skýfðr brott skotum ok járn, Stj. 86; pass., skýfast brott, to be shoved away, id. 2. with acc.; hann skýfði göðin af stöllumum, Fms. ii. 163, Fb. i. 321; en ef þak ber skýfðt fram hjá, þá skýfðu (imperat.) þegar hnappinn fór hrips-grindinni, Lv. 68; þeir ætluðu hirðirinn brott at skýfa, Bs. ii. 73. II. to cut, slash, slice; hann hjó hart ok tíðum ok skýfði forkinn sem hvannir, Háv. 43.

skýfing, f. a *shoving*; með s. eða skotan, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá).

skýja, að, to *cloud*; skýja ok skyggva fyrir ljósi, Sks. 108; ek hefir himininn skýja látið, Stj. 62; skýjat ok ú-skygnað, 142; vel hefir þá einurð haldit hér til, en nú skýjar á heldr, but now it clouds over, Glúm. 367; part. *clouded*, Sks. 226; skýjað veðr, Ó. H. 108; *shaded*, of a helmet, Sks. 42.

skýja, u. f. *cloudiness*; ef þú ferr enga skýju fyrir honum, Konr.

SKÝLA, ð. [skjöl; Dan. *skjule*], to *screen, shelter*, with dat., Fms. i. 136, 274, Stj. 65; skýla við e-u, Hkr. i. 26, Fas. ii. 116.

skýla, u. f. a *veil, cover*.

skýli, n. a *shelter*, MS. 4. 12; a *shed*, passim in mod. usage. **skýli-hús**, n. a *shed*, D. N. iv. 370.

skýli-högg, n. a *cross with an axe*, so as to spoil a thing; ef maðr höggir s. á hafskip manna, Grág. ii. 403; ef maðr höggir s. á við, 296; ok seth í bórðit ofan hvert s. af öðru, ... telgði bórðin svá at ór gengu öll skýlihöggin, Fms. ii. 218, 219; þar lá tréstöbbi mikill, ok í s. mikil, Ó. H. 72.

skýling, f. a *screening*, Mar. passim.

SKÝRA, ð. [Ulf. *skairan* = *ἐμπνεύειν*; see skíra]:—to *explain, tell, expound, interpret, set forth*; kveðsk skýra mundu fyrir honum, ef hann vildi vita, Fms. xi. 12; þá er þat nú skýranda, 'tis now to-be told, Sks. 522; skýrir ritningin heimsins görd, Stj. 2; ok er þó rétt at hann skýri þat eigi meirr, enn hann segisk, be is not bound to more particulars than that, Grág. ii. 88; svá sem skýrir Decreta, Anecd. 38 C; skýra spurðaga, to solve a question, Fms. x. 377; þá skýrði hann (interpreted) bók Jobs, Rb. 368; skýra ritningar, Al. 10; ráða ok skýra drauma, Stj.; ok spyrja síðan alla lögréttu-menn at skýra þat hvat hver þeirra vill, Grág. i. 8; skal dóttir konungs sitja hjá ok skýra (to decide) hvárir vinna, Fas. ii. 546; nema vátar skýri, unless witnesses decide, Grág. ii. 226 A; út-skýra, to comment on, Mar. 2. reflex., í þessu má þat skýrask, 677. 37; framvarr enn skýrask megi með nokkurum framburði, Th. 21.

skýring, f. an *elucidation, explanation*, Sks. 522; s. eða glöggvari greining, Skálða 205; til sanns vitnisburðar ok skýringar, H. E. i. 508; skýringar meistari, an interpreter, Stj. 542, 559; skýringar laust, without commentary, 236; skýringar-grein, an explanatory note, foot-note.

skýr-ligr, adj. *intelligent, clever, discreet*; því mun skýrligr sem þú ert maðr vitrari, Ff. 121; skýrligr at yfir-bragði, Sturl. ii. 189 (Ed.).

skýrr, adj. *clear, evident, manifest*; með skýrum sannindum, Fms. ii. 298; með skýrri skipan, H. E. i. 462; skýrar jarteinir, Glúm. 357; önnur skýrari tilraun, Lv. 78; Broddi kvað þat skýrt at göra svá sem hann vildi, Ölk. 72 new Ed.; á því þingi var þat skýrt gort, 625. 48. 2. *clear*; skýrr ok glögg-þekking, Ld. 274; skýran ok skýnsaman, 625. 79; Sighvatr var síðan skýrr (Ed. skírr) maðr, Fms. iv. 89 (skýrr maðr ok skuld gott, Fb. lii. 243, l. c.); kona skýr ok skörunglynd, Fms. vi. 102; Guðríðr þótti skýr kona, Gisl. 74 (160).

3. neut. as adv., *skýrt, skýrt, distinctly*; þegar mündi hvert barn mæla skýrt, Eluc. 25; kalla hátt ok skýrt, 623. 35; Arnórr kveðr skýrt á þetta, Ld. 334; ein bók ágæt kveðr skýrt á, Fms. i. 142; svá sem hann mælti þetta skýrra (more distinctly), Hom. 51; ef maðr handsalar sekð sína skýrt, Grág. i. 119 B. II. = skírr, *pure*; drykkir skýrri hverju víni, Sks. 633 B.

skæða, ð. to *furnish with shoes*; skæða sik ok vápna, Þiðr. 129.

skæði, i. e. **skæði**, n. pl. [derived from skór], the *piece of leather cut square for making a pair of shoes*; þar liggir léskrápr, taki hann sér þar af skæði, Ísl. ii. 113; var þá skorin yxnis-húðin til skæða, 71, Skíða R. 23, 24, 26, 32, 38; il-skæði, Od. xiv. 24. **skæða-drífa**, u. f. *flakes of snow*. **skæða-tollr**, m. a 'shoe-tax,' a kind of church-tax; s. af hverju bænahúsi, Vm. 92; s. ok osttollr, 74; hey-tollr, ljós-tollr, ost-tollr, skæða-tollr af ellifu þæjum, en af Arnar-vatni osttollr ok s. at eins, Pm. 76.

skæði, n. [skæðr], *scathe, damage*; tungu-skæði, 'tongue-scathe,' bad language.

skæð-leitr (-leikr), m. 'scathefulness,' ferocity, Mar., Stj. 236, 581.

SKÆÐR, i. e. **skæðr**, adj. [skæði and skóð], *scatheful, noxious*, Hkv. i. 38; skæðr ok skæðsamligr, Stj. 23, Ld. 278; skæðir við besta, Stj.

71; skæðar tungur, Nj. 264; Barl. 165; skæðir vargar, *wild beasts*, Fms. i. 273, x. 362, Magn. 494; auð-skæðr, *easily hurt*; mann-s., q. v.
skækja, i. e. **skækja**, [Dan. *skøge*], a *barlot*, Stj. 197, Hm. 86, Karl. 173, Rb. (1812) 17; skækju-sonr, a *widow-son*, Fas. iii. 556.
skækja, ð, [skák], to *check*, Fms. iv. 366, v. 1.

skæla, d, [Dan. *skjule*; Germ. *schülen*], to *make a wry face*; skæla sig, Fas. iii. 471; hann er allr skældr og skakkr: to *cry*, of children, vertu ekki að skæla! skældu ekki!

skæla, u, f. *the making a wry face, crying*: a nickname, Fms. ix. 479.

skælda, að, [skáld], to *make verses*.

skældinn, adj. *skilled or versed in poetry*, Hkr. iii. 319, Bs. i. 593.

skæll, m. a *dog-tooth*, = skögultönn.

skæmaðr, m., see skí and skimaðr.

skæni, n. [skán, skeini], a *skin, membrane*; **skæningr**, m. a *film*, of ice.

skær, m., gen. skæs, dat. and acc. skæ, [skæva, skævaðr], a *racor, steed*, Hofuðl. 12, Orkn. (in a verse), Ísl. ii. 229; metaph., s. skörð, sunda, = a *ship*, Lex. Poët.; skír (= skær), Hým. 36; only used by poets.

skæra, i. e. **skæra**, f. a *fray, quarrel*, Am. 48; esp. in pl., skætur þeirra vestr í sveitum, Sturl. ii. 38; skætur Arnórs ok Sveins, 116; sennur ok skætur, Greg. 6.

skæra, v, f. [Dan. *skjær* in *dag-skjær*], *twilight*; um skætur, Fms. v. 177 (in a verse); aptan-skæra, *evening twilight*, Sighvat; morgun-s., *morning twilight, dawn*.

skæri, n. pl. (or dual), a *pair of shears*, Bjarn. 66, Fms. vi. 106, Barl. 136, Dipl. v. 18. compounds: **skæra-húsi**, s, m. a *shears' case*, Gullþ. 22.

skæra-knifr, m. = skæri, Dipl. iii. 4.

skær-leikr, m. *brightness*, Stj. 142.

skær-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *purely*, Mar.

SKÆRR, adj. [Dan. *skjær*; Engl. *sheer*; see skirr]:—*bright, clear*: skært lopt, veðr, Stj. 69, Pr. 415; skærar sem cristallus, Mar.; skært vatn, Stj. 208; skært ljós, Bs. ii. 93; skært himin, 29; skær ásjón, Pr. 406; skærir silfr-penningar, Fms. ii. 93; skærir kolotr, Stj. 72; skærasta gull, með skæru ljósi, hit skærasta viðsmjör, Mar.; skær rödd, skær raust, Bs. i. 830, Sks. 632; *pure*, skær íðran, skærar bænar, með sönnu ok skæru hugakoti, Mar.; skær jungfrú (Dan. *en skjær jomfru*), a *pure maid*, id., Stj. 70, 207; hina skærustu mey, Magn. 466; hin skærasta mæt Mária, Th. 31.

skæting (skæting), f., mod. **skætingr**, m. [Engl. *skit*; cp. skúta, skat-yrdask; the skæt- refers to a lost strong verb skat, skót]:—a *skit, scoff, taunt*; af skætingu viltú svara oss ok spotti, Rd. 311; svara þér skætingu, Ld. 34; alls þú mér skætingu einni svarar, Hbl. 59; cp. the mod. phrase, hann svaraði mér í skætingi.

skætingr, m. = skæting; at honum muni skammt til skætinga ef hann snertir þeirra hoferan með fátæki sínu, Bs. ii. 123.

SKÆVA, að, [Ulf. *skewjan* = *ōdōv wacōv*, Mark ii. 23]:—to *stride*, absol. and only in poetry; hón skævaði skjýjum efri, Hkv. 2. 3; hón skævaði (*she strode*) veigar þeim at bera, 35; þá kom in arma út skævandi, Og. 32; skæva ver lófum, Am. 96.

skævaðr (skævaðr), m. a *racor, steed*, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

sköfnungr, m. (mod. **sköfnungr**), *the skin*; framan á knánum ok sköfnungrum, Sturl. iii. 192.

sköfnungr, m. a kind of *weapon*; sköfnungs-öx, Fbr. 12: the name of the sword of king Rolf Kraki, Landn. 169, Fas. i, Korm., Ld. 2. = sköfnungr.

sköfu-, see skafa.

Skögul, f. (gen. Skögjar, Km.), one of the Valkyriurs, Edda, Gm.

skögul-tönn, f. [a corrupt form, q. v. skæltönn?], a *dog-tooth*.

SKÖKULL, m., dat. skökli, [Swed. *skäkel*; Dan. *skagle*; from skaka]:—*the pole of a cart or carriage*, Hým. 37, þkv. 21; ef maðr höggir festi, sela, beisl, tauma eðr skökla, Gpl. 389; leysa skökla frá okinu, Al. 19; a nickname, Landn. 2. a *horse-yard*.

sköll, f. and n. pl., Sturl. l. c. [cp. skval, skjall], *mockery, loud laughter*; þeir gördu at þessu mikla sköll (fem. sing.) ok hlátr, Eh. 60; but sköll þan (neut. plur.), Sturl. ii. 46.

sköll, m. a name of the mock sun, supposed to run like a wolf behind the sun, Gm. 39; akin to skolli, skollkinn, q. v.

sköllóttir, adj. [skalli; Dan. *skaldet*], *bald*, Háv. 41 new Ed., Eg. 84, Ld. 274 (v. l.), Fms. vi. 302 (v. l.), passim.

SKÖMM, f., gen. skammar, pl. skammir; **skamm**, n. also occurs, but rarely, Fb. i. 411; mesta skamm, Bs. ii. 494 (a poem of the 16th century); but the fem. still prevails in speech and writing with a double m, as seen from Fms. vi. 386,—heyr þjóð-skáldit, kvattu svá, gröm skömm, ekki eru þær hendingar jafnhávar, hrömm skömm þat væri jafnhátt, en hitt er málleysa: [A. S. *scæmu*; Engl. *shame*; Germ. *scham*; Dan. *skam*; in these and other cognate languages the m is single, cp. Ulf. *skaman* in *skaman sik*]:—a *grave bodily hurt*, but rare in this sense.

II. a *shame, outrage*; skammir eðr skapraunir, Fs. 63, Fb. i. 303; skamm (sic) né úvíðing, 411; vil ek eigi lifa við skömm, Anal. 131; er þat s. ef ek sit hjá, 123; mun þín s. lengi uppi, Nj. 116; þola skammir bótlaut, 186; reka skammar, 68; fá bana eðr aðrar skam-

mir, N. G. L. i. 122; fara skammir at e-m, Eg. 210; verða at skömm, Gisl. 3; þola skömm á sér (of lewdness, see serða), Gpl. 192.

2. a *shame, disgrace*, passim in mod. usage. compounds: **skammar-erindi**, n. a *shameful errand*, Fb. iii. 315. **skammar-víg**, n. = níðingvíg, Nj. 253.

SKÖP, n. pl. *weird, fate*; see skap.

SKÖB, f., gen. skarar, [skara], a *rim, edge*; allt út að skörinni, *the rim of ice*, Eb. 236; víða um ísinn... þeir lendu útan at skörinni, Fms. viii. 404; = tjald-skör, hljóp konungr ór lyptingunni, var hann svá reiðr at hann hljóp út um skarimar, Fas. i. 373; spretta skörum, B. 187, 206, Bs. ii. 108: the phrase, skriða til skarar, to *slide to the very edge, to fight it out*, Sd. 189; skal nú til skarar skriða með okkr Knúti bróður mínum, Fms. xi. 15, the metaphor prob. from running or racing to the edge of the ice.

2. *the joints in a ship's planking*, see skara and skarsúð; þá er skipit hljóp af stokkunum bilabi í skarar nökkurar, Fms. viii. 196; húfr skörum hvelðr, a *bull covered with skarar*, vi. (in a verse); þunn skör, *the thin planks*, Lex. Poët.

3. a *row of benches or steps*; it appears from this word that in the ancient halls the seats sloped upwards, in tiers, as in a theatre; skyldi sá sitja á skörinni fyrir hásetinu, *on the bench next before the high seat*, Hkr. i. 49; sitja í háseti, skör lægra enn konungr, *one bench, one step lower*, Fms. i. 7, Fb. ii. 137; sem hann er lauss, þykkir honum skör rýmra, Fas. ii. 225; var konungr í sömu stofu ok sömu skör um vetrinn, Fms. x. i. v. l.; fót-skör, a *foot-stool*; or skör fóta = fótsemill.

4. = skari (better skor), þidr. 288, 291, 311, 350. 5. *the hair*, prob. from being cut so as to make a rim round the head, cp. brúna-skurðr: skör nam at dyja, þkv. 1; skör var fyrir enni, *hair cut into a forelock on the forehead*, Rm. 15; skör jarpa, Hdm. 21; skarar jarpar, Gkv. 2. 19; þær skular er und skörum vöru, Vkm. 23, 33; döglingr skör dreyra runna, *his gory locks*, Gkv. 1. 13; alda gengr of skör drengjum, Kormak; háfjall skarar, skarar fjall, skarar haugr, *the high mount of the hair, the 'knoll of the hair'*, = *the head*, Hým. 23, Hkr. i. (in a verse), Lex. Poët.: skör is used of men's hair only, not of women, hence in the law, ef kona klæðisk karlklæðum eða skert sér skör, eða ferr með vápu, þat varðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 358: the word is obsolete in prose, except Grág. l. c., or in the saying, skömm er skarar lýtin, cp. Mkv. 19; and in the phrase, mun Guðrún eiga at búa um rauða skör Bolla, G. will have to dress B.'s gory locks, Ld. 244; cp. vinna skarar rauðar, Ó. H. (in a verse); svá segir mér hugr um at rautt mun sjá í skörina, *my mind tells me that there will be bloody locks*, Valla L. 210: skapa skor (i. e. skör?) ok jafna ú-jafnað, to *shape the cut, and make even the uneven*, Fbr. 16 new Ed.. **skarar-fagr**, adj. *fair-haired*, Fms. x. (in a verse).

skörðóttir, adj. [skarð], *notched*, Skálda 170, þidr. 16.

skörug-lyndi, n. a *noble character*, Magn. 480.

skörug-lyndr, adj. *noble, authoritative, frank-minded*, Fms. vi. 102, Bs. i. 326.

skörug-samr, adj. = sköruligr; skörugsöm hífýli, Lv. 73.

sköru-leikr, m. = skörungskapr, Fagrsk. 1.

sköru-liga, adv. *bravely, frankly, with authority*; mæla vel ok s., Nj. 24, Fs. 18, 91; hefna s., Fms. ii. 6, vii. 33; fremja, vinna s., v. 308, vii. 164; fara s., Boll. 341.

sköru-ligr, adj. *brave, frank, bold, manly, imposing in appearance*; mikill maðr vexti, s., Fms. vii. 102; s. maðr, a *fine, stalwart man*, Eg. 28, 199; ekki fríðr maðr sýnum en þó inn sköruligsti í yfirbragði, Ld. 18; vænn maðr at áliti, meðalmaðr at vexti, kvikligr ok s., Bs. i. 80; manna sköruligast at sjá, Fb. i. 539; Magnús konungr var sköruligast ok skjótligast, Fms. vii. 63; mikill ok s., Finnb. 334; vex upp sveininn, s. með miklu mannviti, O. H. L. 4; of a lady, hún var væn ok utgód ok skörulig, Lv. 73; mikil kona ok s., Fs. 54, 86.

2. of manners or things, *fine*; með sköruligum flutningi, *with a manly pleading*, Hrafn. 18; skörulig mæða, a *fine speech*, Fms. vii. 102; sköruleg veizla, *magnificent*, Eg. 44; veita hit sköruligasta, Fms. i. 247; all-skörulig ferð, Fs. 85.

skörung-lyndr = sköruglyndr, þidr. 175, Hkr. iii. 87.

skörungr, m. (skarungr, O. H. L. 4), [skara];

I. a *poke*, freq. in mod. usage. II. metaph. a *foreman, leader*; nema hann görðisk s. fyrir þessu máli, Eb. 126; eigi man ek þessu máli skjóta til annarra manna, má ek hér vera s., 210.

2. a *prominent, brave, noble-looking person*, referring to heart and character, as also to appearance and manner; a very expressive word, used of both men and women; Arinbjörn var allra manna örvast ok mestr skörungr, Eg. 517, 598, Bs. i. 86; vitr maðr ok s. mikill, Fms. vii. 144, Orkn. 46; þat er mál manna, at eigi hafi meiri s. verit ok stjórnsamari í Noregi, 150; hafði auð fjár ok var sjálfr inn mesti s., 238; fólitill, en s. mikill ok drengr góðr, Eg. 691, Hrafn. 14; s. inn mesti ok stórmenni, O. H. L. 4; vist ert þú s., Sigurðr, því at þú hefir þat ráð upp tekit er öllum oss gegndi bezt, Fms. vii. 144; of a lady, kvenna vænst ok s. mikill, Eg. 2; munt þú nú segja, ef þú ert s., hvárt þat er nökkut nær þínu skapi, Nj. 24; hún var ok s. mikill í vitsmunum, Ld. 20; kvenna fríðust ok s. mikill, Hkr. i. 28; þótti hón (the queen) inn mesti s., 4; hón var s. ok skapstór, Ísl. ii. 477, cp. 6; Jófríðr var s. mikill, 192.

skörung-skapr, m. nobleness, manliness, generosity; með miklum ríkdóm ok skörungskap, Fms. xi. 317; líklegt til mikillar framkvæmdar ok skörungskapar, vii. 76; þú færðir þik með skörungskap í þína sett, Glúm. 338; um réða-görðir, vitmuni ok allan skörungskap, Fs. 15.

skötu-, see skata, skati.

slabb, n. dirt from sleet and rain.

slafak, n. rank grass and weeds that grow near farm-houses.

slafast, ad, to slacken, become slovenly; s. þegar byrleidi, Bs. ii. 48.

slafra, ad, (slafir, n.), to slaver, like a cow when grazing.

slafsi, a, m. slaver, a nickname, Fms. ix. 232.

SLAG, n. [slá; A. S. *slage*; Germ. *schlag*; Dan. *slag*], a blow, stroke; slag undir kinnina, Fms. viii. 414, Skíða R. 136: blows, a fight, eigask slög við, to come to blows, Ó. H. 331.

II. metaph. a blow, defeat; veita, gefa e-m slag, to defeat, Fms. viii. 82, ix. 238: mostly plur., *slaughter, loss*; þeir gáfu þeim mörg slög, Fms. ix. 313; fá stór slög ok koma á flóttu, vii. 325, Ó. H. 84.

2. a skirmish, opp. to a pitched battle (orosta); jarl átti tvær fólk-orrostar, en mörg slög ok manndráp, Orkn. 94, Fms. ix. 288.

3. slaughter; slaga-sauðr = slátr-sauðr, Ó. H. 208. **4. medic. a stroke, apoplexy.** **5. of time, the nick of time**; í þessu slagi koma þeir af sér akkerina, Sturl. iii. 67; annat lagið, the one moment.

B. slag, n., a different word (?), [Swed. *slagg*], wet, water penetrating walls or houses, = slagi; hlífa svá, at eigi komi slag á vegg, protect the walls from damp, N. G. L. ii. 106 (skott eða slag, vegg-slag, v. l.)

slaga, ad, to tack, cruise, Fms. x. 71.

slaga-kollr, m. the brisket, bringukollr: a nickname, Landn.

slag-á, f. (slaga-sauðr, m., Fb. l. c.), a ewe or sheep to be slaughtered, O. H. L. 64, 67.

slag-álar, f. pl. cruppers, Orkn. 12, 404. *Testb. Nat. n. 165*

slag-bellir or **slag-brellr**, a nickname, Orkn. 180 (note 2).

slag-brandr, m. a bolt, bar, of a door, Fms. ii. 223, Dropl. 29, 30, Ó. H. 135, MS. 655 ix. B. 2: a war-engine, Sks. 388.

slag-dúkr, m. a packing-cloth, wrapper, N. G. L. iii. 209.

slag-hamarr, m. a sledge-hammer, Vm. 82.

slagi, a, m. [slag B], dampness; hrá-slagi.

slagna, ad, to flow over, be spilt; ketillinn vellandi slagnaði á hana (scolded her), Bs. i. 351; ok slagnaði á sveininn ór kálinum, 366; gleikar féll á steina ok brotnaði eigi, ok slagnaði eigi niðr viðsmjörit, Mart. 126; ef vatn slagnak á fæslur yðrar, Stj. 317.

slag-net, n. a Fowler's net, Art. 49.

slagningsr, m. a dust-cloak or rain-cloak, Fb. iii. 465, Fms. i. 78; karl í svörtum slagningi, Karl. 72. **2. = slag B**; s. og raki í húsi, wet and damp.

slagr, m., pl. slagir, [slá], = slag, a blow, defeat, Karl. 172; svá harðan slag, 176. **2. [cp. A. S. *slagal*, a plectrum], a tune, air, played on a stringed instrument, see the remarks s. v. drápa; konungur spurði, hvárt hann kynni eigi fleiri slagi ... hann segir at eptir væri enn nökkurir slagir, sló hann þá Gyðjar-slag ... sló hann þann slag er Falda-feykir heitir ... skipti hann um slaginn, Fas. iii. 222; Gunnars-slagr, i. 318; því næst kómu inn margir slagir hljóðfæra, iii. 191; (cp. Dan. *slags* = kind; *mangslags* = many-kind, manifold; *samme-slags* = 'same-kind'; metaph. from the 'tune.')**

slag-tog, n. a tow-ropes, in the phrase, vera í slag-togi með e-m, (slang.)

slagvöð, f. an artery, Dan. *pulsaare*.

slakki, a, m. [North. E. *slack*, a hollow of sinking in the ground; cp. Dan. *slank*; Germ. *schlank*]; —a slope on a mountain edge; slakki í brúnni, í fjallinu. **Slakka-gil** (spelt *Solakka-gil*), a local name, D. I. i. 475: a nickname, Bs. i. 424.

slakna, ad, to slacken, get slack.

slakr, slök, slakt, adj. *slack*, almost used as in Engl., e.g. reipið er slakt, *slack, not tight-stretched*; vaðr vilgi slakr, Bragi (of a fishing-line); also the phrase, slá slöku við, to slacken one's exertion, to idle; the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

slamma, ad, to shamble along, walk like a bear.

alambra or **alambra**, ad, to slam, = slæma, q. v.

slan-baugr, m. a 'sloth-fine,' the fine due to the king from a person who looks on at an assault without interfering, N. G. L. i. 68.

slandri, a, m. [from Fr. *esclandre*; Engl. *slander*; Lat. *scandalum*; Gr. *σκανδαλον*], a nickname, Fms. viii. 112.

slang, n. the eatable inwards of an animal, (the word is freq. in mod. usage, but in Ásmanns S. 13 it is misapplied both in gender and spelling.)

slanga, ad, to sling.

slanga, u, f., gen. slöngu, a sling, Sks. 380, 464, Rb. 382, passim. **2. a catapult**, Fms. i. 127, ix. 10. **slöngu-steinn**, m. a sling-stone, Pr. 80.

slangi, a, m. [Germ. *schlange*], a serpent; ormr sá er s. heitir, Þiðr. 175 (but rare). **2. a landlouse, tramp**; þú inn völdi s., Skíða R. 190; slinni, slangi (slangi Cod.), Edda ii. 495.

slangr, m. a going astray, of sheep; komast í slangr.

slangra, ad, to sling; s. stóru grjóti, Sks. 410. **2. to stray**, of sheep in pastures straying into another flock.

slapa, ad, to hang loose as a flap.

slappi, a, m. a lump-fish; see grá-slappi: as a word of abuse, Edda ii. 496: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 150, Dipl. ii. 5; Höllu-., Ld.

slark, n. a drunken riot, drunken gibes, Fbr. 173: **slarka**, ad, to be noisy like a drunkard: **slarkari**, a, m. a drunken noisy fellow.

slasa, ad, see slys; slasa sig, to have an accident.

slatta, ad, = slamma.

slattari, a, m. [see slöttir], a landlouse, tramp, Rétt. 55.

slaxa (qs. slagsa), ad, to make a babbling noise, like water shaken in a bottle; slaxaði í síninu, Fs. 167.

SLÁ, pres. slá, slær, slær; pl. slám (m. sláum), sláð, slá: pret. sló, slótt, slóttu (mod. slóst, slóstu), sló; pl. slógu (slók = slógusk, Sturl. ii. 208 C): subj. slægi: imperat. slá, sláðu: part. sleginn: a pret. slær or slóri occurs as a provincialism in the old vellum Ágrip—slore, Fms. x. 403; sleri, 394; slæri, i. e. slóri, 379; [Ulf. *slaban* = *rútrav*, *vástr*; A. S. *sléan*, *slage*; Engl. *slay*; Dan.-Swed. *slaa*; O. H. G. *slaben*; Germ. *schlagen*.]

A. To smite, strike, Dropl. 13; slá með steini, Fms. viii. 388; slá e-m til bana, ii. 183; slá e-n högg, kinnhest, i. 150, ix. 469, 522, Ld. 134; slá knött, Vígl. 24; slá til e-s, to strike at one, Finnb. 306, Sturl. ii. 24 C; slá í höfuð e-m, Fms. v. 172. **2. slá hörpu**, fíðlu, to strike the harp, fiddle, Vsp. 34, Edda 76, Am. 62, Bs. i. 155, Fb. i. 348, Fms. vii. 356 (in a verse), Sks. 704, Grett. 168 (hörpu-sláttir); slá hljóðfæri, Fms. iii. 184; slá slag, to strike up a tune; hann sló þann slag ... sló hann þá Gyðjar-slag ... þann streng er hann hafði ekki fyrr slegit, Fas. iii. 222, 223, cp. drápa and drepa: slá leik, to strike up for a dance or game to begin, hann sá at leikr var sleginn skamt frá garði, Sturl. ii. 190; so in embroidery (see bórð), slá danz, 117, Karl. 52: slá eld, to strike fire, Fms. ix. 234: slá vef, to strike the loom, in weaving, xi. 49, Darr.; slá bórða, Fas. i. 193, 205. **3. to hammer, forge**; slá hamri, Vkv. 18; slá sverð, Þiðr. 21; slá þvertre af silfri í höft, Landn. 313; slá saum, Fms. ii. 218, ix. 377, Stj. 451; hann sló gull rautt, Vkv. 5; slá herspora, Fms. vii. 183; sleginn fram broddr ferstrendr, Eg. 285; slá öxar eða grei, Stj. 451: to mount, járnnum sleginn, Fms. v. 339, Fas. iii. 574: to strike off, of coin. **4. to mow, cut grass**; slegin tán, Nj. 112; þrælur me slógu hey, Edda 48; ek mun láta bera út ljá í dag ok slá undir sem mest ... slá töðu, Eb. 150, Fb. i. 522; slá teig þann er heitir Gull-teigr, Isl. ii. 244; slá aftrétt, Grág. ii. 303; slá eng, 281, Gpl. 360; absol., þeir slóu (sic) allir í skyrtum, Isl. ii. 349, Grág. ii. 281. **5. to slay, smite, kill**, Stj. passim, but little used in classical writings, where drepa is the word; sverði sleginn, 656 C. 4; slá af, to slay, Bs. ii. 56, 89, Stj. 183; slá af hest, to kill a horse, send it to the knacker: to smite with sickness, slá með líkþrá, blindleik, blindi, Stj.; harmi sleginn, Fms. iii. 11.

II. metaph. phrases; slá kaup, to strike a bargain, Ld. 30, Fms. ii. 80; slá máli í sátt, to put it to arbitration, Fms. x. 403; slá kaup saman, Fb. ii. 79: slá fylking, to dress up a line of battle, Fms. viii. 408; slá öllu fólki í mannhringa, x. 229; slá hring um, to surround, Nj. 275, Fas. ii. 513; slá manngarð, mannhring, to form a ring of men round, Eg. 80, 88, Fms. viii. 67, x. 229; eldi um slegina, Sól. i. 83; slá, to slam, lock, Sturl. i. 63; slá eldi í, to set fire to, Fms. vii. 83, xi. 420, Hdl. 47; slá heilli við hest, to put a bridle in a horse's mouth, Fas. ii. 508; slá landtjöldum, to pitch a tent, Eg. 291, Fms. ii. 264; or also, to strike a tent, take it down, Fær. 147; slá landtjalds-stöngum, to loosen them, Hkr. i. 26; slá festum, to unmoor a ship, ii. 222, Fms. viii. 288, 379; slá undan höfuð-bendum, to slacken the stays, Al. 67; slá netjum, to put out the nets, Bs. ii. 145; slá hundum (or slá hundum laurum, Fms. ii. 174, x. 326), to slip the bounds, Hom. 120. **3. with prepp.**; slá e-u við, to display; slá við segli, to spread the sail, Fas. ii. 523; þá var slegit við öllum búnaði, all was taken into use, Fms. x. 36; ek hef þá náliga öllu við slegit, því er ek hef í minni fest, I have put forth all that I recollected, Bs. i. 59; slá e-u upp, to spread a report (upp-slátt), Fms. viii. 232, ix. 358; slá niðr, to throw down, Hom. 110; hann sló sér niðr, he lay down, Fms. ii. 194; hann slær sér niðr (takes to his bed) sem hann sé sjúkr, Stj. 520; nú er niðr slegit allri vináttu, an end to all friendship, Fms. vi. 286, xi. 73; slá út, to throw out, N. G. L. i. 31; slá út eitrunu, to pour it out, Edda 40; slá saman liðinu, to join the army, Fms. x. 268; slá upp ópi, to strike up, raise a cry, viii. 414, Fb. ii. 125; slá í sundr kjóptunum, ii. 26; slá á e-t, to take to a thing; slá á glems ok glímur, be took to play and sport, Fms. ii. 182; hann sló á fagræði við þá, begun flattering, Nj. 167; slá í rán, to betake oneself to robbery, Stj. 400; slá á heit, to take to making a vow, Fs. 91; slá á, to take on oneself; slá á sik sótt, to feign illness, Fms. vi. 32; slá á sik tilfúð, to show anger, ill-will, Fb. 114; skaltú ekki slíku á þik slá, at þú eptir einni konu, do not betake thyself to that, Isl. ii. 250; slá e-u af, to put off; eg hef slegið því af.

III. Impers., it strikes or breaks out to a thing, i. e. the thing happens; loganum sló út um keröldin, flames broke out round the castrs, Fms. i. 128; þá sleri ljósi fyrir þann sem elding væri, x. 394; sló á hann hlátri, he was taken in a fit of laughter, vii. 150; sló ópi á herinn, the men fell a-slaughting, vii. 225; þá sleri á úþefjani ok yldu, x. 379; sló þá í verkjum fyrir brjóstið, Sturl. ii. 127 C, Bs. i. 119; sló þá felmt ok flóttu á liðið, the

men were panic-stricken and took to flight, Fms. i. 45; þótt þunga eðr geispa slái á bana, vi. 199; sló mikilli hræðslu á konu þá, viii. 8; sló ífa í skap honum, 655 xii. 3, Stj. 424; því slær á (it so happens), at hann réttir höndina í ljósi, Bs. i. 462; slær þegar í bardaga, it came to a fight, Fms. xi. 32; sló með þeim í mestu deilu, x. 99; í kappmæli, Fb. i. 327; hér slær í allmikil óefni, Nj. 246; var mjök í gadda slegit, at hann mundi fá hennar (cp. Dan. klapped og klart), 280; þá sló því á þá, at þeir fóru í á með net, Bs. i. 119.

B. Reflex. to throw oneself, betake oneself; slósk hón at fram eldinum, she rushed to the fire, Fms. iv. 339; slásk á bak e-m, to go behind another, Sturl. i. 197 C; slásk aptr, to draw back; gæta þess at eigi slægisk aptr liðit, Ó. H. 214; þeir kómu í Valadal, ok slósk (sic = slógusk) þar inn, broke into the houses, Sturl. ii. 208 C; þá slógusk í Sudreyjar víkingar, Vikings infested, invaded the islands, Fms. i. 245; slásk í för með e-m, to join another in a journey, xi. 129; ef nokkurr slásk í mat eðr mungat, ok rekir þat meirr enn þingit, Gpl. 15; hann slósk á tal við Guðrúnu, entered into conversation with G., Nj. 129; slásk í sveit með e-m, Ó. H. 202; slásk á spurdaga við e-m, to ask questions, Sks. 303 B; slásk á svikræði, Fms. vi. 179. The slásk in Ld. 144 is an error for slavask, see sljófa.

III. part. sleginn; með slegnu hári, with dishevelled hair, Finnb. 250; hón var mörgu sleginn, whimsical, Gpl. 3 (= blandin); sleginn, surrounded, Akv. 14, 29; sleginn regni, beaten with rain, Vtkv. 5; sleginn, coined, N. G. L. i. 5.

slá, d, to bar; ok sláð rammliga, Fms. i. 104. slá, f. [Engl. a weaver's slay], a bar, bolt, cross-beam, Fms. i. 179; slá um þvert skipit, Nj. 44, 125; slámar eða spengrnar, Stj. 45; hann renndi frá slánum, þeim er vóru á virkis-hurðunni, ok lauk upp virkinu, Bs. i. 672. slá-fárn, n. an iron bar, Fms. ii. 179.

sláni, a, m. a gamal and clownish boor, Edda ii. 496; sláni, strálcinn þeirra hann Indridi, Piltir og Stúlka 36. slána-legr, adj. slápr, m. a word of abuse, of a good-for-nothing, Edda ii. 496.

SLÁTR, n. [slag, slá, a contr. form, cp. Engl. slaughter]; butcher's meat, K. þ. K. 102, K. Á. 190, Nj. 75, Isl. ii. 331, Ó. H. 33; limr slátra, Gpl. i; slátr allt ok beinin með, eta s. allt af beinum, Edda 31; ný slátr er hér nú at höndla, Sturl. i. 169. COMPS: slátr-diskr, m. a plate with meat, Fms. vii. 160. slátr-fé, n. cattle fit for slaughter, Fær. 248, Eg. 220, Orkn. 334, Gullþ. 67. slátr-förn, f. a bloody sacrifice, 615, 177. slátr-föng, n. pl. provision of butcher's meat, Bs. i. 549. slátr-gripir, m. a head of cattle for slaughter, Fb. iii. 453. slátr-mangari, a, m. a 'slaughter-monger,' butcher, N. G. L. ii. 204. slátr-sauðr, m. a sheep for slaughter, Fær. 160, Hkr. ii. 349. slátr-stórf, n. pl. slaughtering, Korm. 34. slátr-tollr, m. a butcher's toll, Gpl. slátr-trog, n. a trough with butcher's meat, Fs. 72. slátr-viat, f. butcher's meat, Fms. ix. 360.

slátra, að, to slaughter cattle, with dat. or absol., Am. 20, Karl. 330, Bs. i. 646, Grág. i. 147.

slátta, u, f., prop. a 'smiting,' mowing; sjau daga s., Pm. 77; viku s., Dipl. v. 5; dag-slátta, q. v. 2. the mowing season; þat var um öndverðar slátur, Grett. 107 A. 3. of a field; þar er mættisk slátta ok sína, ... eigi skal í sláttu eja, Grág. ii. 291; þar vóru sláttur í ok sæði, meadows and corn-fields, Bjarn. 22; sláttur þær er í almenningi eru, Gpl. 454; ef tveir menn ganga í eina sláttu, go to mow in the same field, 455; hann hafði þar sláttu, Lv. 84. II. money struck or stamped, coin; Haralds-slátta, the bad coin of king Harold, Fms. vi. 243; silfr-slátta, silver coining. COMPS: sláttu-kaup, n. mowers' wages, Finnb. 344. sláttu-maðr, m. a mower, Sturl. iii. 203. sláttu-tími, a, m. the mowing season, Grett. 66 new Ed.

sláttr, m., gen. sláttrar, dat. sláttri;—a smiting, mowing; vera at sláttri, Isl. ii. 346; leidd nú til þess er tekið var til sláttrar, Grett. 121 A: freq. in mod. usage—slátta, túna-sláttr, engja-sláttr, the season for mowing the home-field and the out-field. 3. the striking an instrument = slag; drepa strengi til sláttrar, Stj. 458.

slödda, u, f. a large knife, scimitar, Ann. 1393. SLEÐI, a, m. [Old Engl. sled ('the sledged Polack,' Hamlet, and so still in North. E.); Engl. sledge; Germ. schlette; Dan. slæde, cp. Engl. slide]:—a sledge, Sdm. 15, Grág. ii. 295, N. G. L. ii. 118, 121, Landn. 94, Eg. 543, Eb. 188, 190, Fs. 55, Ó. H. 85, Gisl. 37, passim; sleða-menn, Fms. ix. 352; sleða-hofud, Mar. COMPS: sleð-færi, n.; s. gott, good sledging, Fas. ii. 5. sleð-móðr, m. (see meidr), Eb. 190.

slefa, u, f. a slaver (Lat. saliva), Edda 20, Sks. 229; slefu-speldi, a bib or tucker round the neck of children. 2. poet. a serpent, from its slime: a nickname, Hkr. slefu-mæltr, part. drawing in talking.

sleggia, u, f. [from slá, slag; A. S. slegge], a sledge-bammer, Bs. i. 346, Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 154, Þidr. 166; með hörmum ok sleggjum, Al. 171: the phrase, verða milli steins ok sleggja, to come between the hammer and the anvil, Fas. i. 34; rek-s., a sledge-bammer; fiska-s., járn-s.: in Icel. the sleggia is often a round stone with a hole for the handle; sleggia-nef, a club-nose. 2. sleggia, a nickname, Vd.

sleif, f., pl. sleifar, [Dan. slæv], a ladle, esp. a wooden ladle to stir with.

sleikting, f. licking, Greg. 23. SLEIKJA, d and t, [Dan. slikke; Lancashire slaak; cp. Engl. lick, American slick, Germ. lecken; Lat. linguere; Gr. λείκω]:—to lick, Stj. 601, Al. 166, N. G. L. iii. 258; kýrin sleikti steinana, Eb. 316; hón (the cow) sleikti hrímsteina er saltir vóru, Edda 4; s. bláttolla sína, Fms. ii. 309 (x. 353); s. sár, Greg. 23; þar kómu hundar og sleiktu hans sár, Luke xv. 21: with dat., Fms. viii. 410; s. um e-t, Eb. 320; var-at af vóru, sleikti um þvöru, Ft. 159.

sleikja, u, f. a lump (of porridge, etc.) Sleipnir, m. the 'slipper,' the name of Odin's eight-footed steed, see Edda, Sdm., Gm.

sleipr, adj. [North. E. slape], slippery, Vigl. 31; háfa steinstrætíð heim-sins sleipt, hcfir mér opt í vanda steypit, Pass. 34, 14, freq. in mod. usage.

sleitta, u, f. backsliding; með ofrkappi ok sleitum, Sks. 341; lögkrókar ok sleitir, 439; vinna máli með sleitum, Fas. iii. 196; drekka við sleitir, to drink unfairly, in a drinking-bout = Gr. ἀλεγεινότης, Eg. 258. COMPS: sleitu-dómr, m. a sham court, law quirk, Anecl. 12. Sleitu-Holgi, a nickname, Landn. sleitu-laust, n. adj., in drekka s., to drink without beer-taps, Eg. 552, Fms. vi. 241 C.

sleitu-liga, adv.; drekka s., Gr. ἀλεγεινότης, Orkn. 246. slekt, f. [Dan. slægt; from Germ. ge-schlecht], kind, order; riddara-slekt, Edda (pref.), Bs. ii. 10, 121; konungs garðs s., Stj. 1; ef eg skal dæmdr af Danskri slekt, | og deyja svo fyrir Kongsins mekt, Jón Arason; the word is unclass.

slembir, m. [akin to slæmr], a nickname, also slæmbi-djárn, m. a sham deacon, Fms. vii. slembra, u, f. a clot; in grautar slembra, a small spoonful of porridge.

SLEN, n. slob; nú muntu verða at draga slenit af þér, mannskrafan, Grett. 91: also medic. dullness, slen ok máttleysi, slen og dóði, COMPS: slen-skapligr (slen-samr, slen-samligr), adj. slobful, N. G. L. ii. 417 (note 15). slen-skapr, m. slobfulness, laziness, Al. 34, 42, N. G. L. ii. 418.

slengja, d, to sling, with dat.; see slengja, slöngva. slensia, u, f. = slen, slob. slontr, n. slob, idle lounging, Grett. 100 A.

slepja, u, f. slime, viscous matter, esp. on the skin of fishes and snakes. slepjugr, adj. dabbled with slime, slimy.

SLEPPA, slepp, slapp, sluppu, sluppi, sluppinn, [A. S. slipan; Engl. slip]:—to slip, slide; sleggjan slapp (slipped) úr hendi honum, Bs. i. 342; sluppu honum fætr, his feet slipped, Fms. viii. 393; ál svá hálán, at hann sleppr manni, an sel so slippery that it slips out of one's hands, Stj. 69. 2. to slip away, escape; ef þörólfr skal sleppa, Boll. 341; láta e-t s. hjá sér, Fas. i. 92; hinir hafa refsingar-lausrir undan sloppit, N. G. L. i. 123. 3. to slip, fail, miss; vera má at fleiri sé sátir á skógnum ef hin fyrsta sluppi, may be there will be more ambushes if the first should fail, Eg. 568; ef yðr sleppr at festa hendr á Birni, if you fail to get bold of Björn, Bjarn. 52.

sleppa, t, [Dan. slippe], the causal of the preceding word:—to make slip out of one's hand, let slip, with dat.; þorgils hafði sleppt öxinni, Tb. bad laid the axe away, Fs. 131; freq. in mod. usage, slepptu mér, let me go.

sleppa, u, f. a nickname, Fms. ix. 294 (= slappi?). sleppi-fengr, adj. butter-fingered, of one who lets slip, Grett. 137. sleppr, adj. slippery; af-sleppr, taper-formed, so that it slips out of the hand; með því at þeim hafði svá sleppt til tekizk, i. e. they had made a mess of it, missed it, Eb. 162.

sletta, t, [from slá, slag, as a kind of iterative], to slap, dab, with dat.: of liquids—skvetta, taka spenn fullt vatns ok sletta á þau, N. G. L. i. 358; hann þreif upp skyrkylinn ok sletti framan í fang hans, Grett. 66 new Ed.; hann sletti í munn sér skegginu, he slapped the beard into his mouth, Dropl. 25; þeir slettu eptir henni svipu, Bs. i. 453; hann sletti flötu sverðinu um herðar honum, slapped him with the flat of the sword, Sturl. ii. 60, Fas. iii. 102, Þorf. Karl. 428; slettust fitjarnar um hellis-gölfir, Fas. iii. 386; þeir mega sletta skyrinu sem það eiga, see skyr: in mod. usage sletta expresses bespattering with slabby matter, skvetta with pure fluids.

sletta, u, f. a dab, spot; blek-s., a blot of ink; bak-s., q. v.

slötta, t, [Engl. slight; Germ. schlichten], to make plain, level; litill blær slöttir ok hylr þá vega, Stj. 16; slötta tún, to level, smooth a field: metaph. slötta yfir e-t, to smooth over a thing; hafit ér vel yfir slött varhaggu mfa, Isl. ii. 201, Fms. i. 74; s. um e-t, Clar.

slötta, u, f. a plain, level field, Eg. 230, 528, Barl. 209.

slötti-baka, u, f. 'smooth-back,' a kind of wbole, balsana mysticetus L., Edda, Sks. 128.

slötti-roka, u, f. an intruder, meddler.

SLÉTTA, adj. [Ulf. slaitis = λείος, Luke iii. 5; a word common to all Teut. languages, but in the Scand. the b is lost, as Dan. slæt; but in Germ. schlichte and schleeht, in Engl. slight, etc.]:—plain, flat, even, smooth, level; slöttur steinn, Eg. 141; á slöttum velli, Fms. i. 137, ii. 319, Edda 31; slött land, Fb. i. 431; vellir slöttir, Ó. H. 134; slöttir sjór, a smooth sea; þar sem slött er, Fms. vii. 297; ú-slöttur, uneven, rough; metaph., segja sínar (farar) eigi slöttar, to tell of one's journey not having been smooth, i. e. that

it bad all gone wrong. Orkn. 68, Eg. 75, Nj. 254, Ld. 64, Fms. i. 75: gengja þeir slétt (straight) út af bordanum, Fms. ii. 319. 2. neut. slétt, just, precisely; þat nægðisk öllum slétt, Stj. 293: smoothly, well, eigi mundi ferðin takask slétt, the journey would not go smoothly, Fms. ii. 127; tala slétt, to talk smoothly, Hkr. i. 10; mæla slétt, Hom. 151; hyggja því fárra sem hann talar sléttara, Bjarn. 21. II. [Germ. schlecht; Dan. slat], slígt, trivial, common: tvenn bakstr-járn ok in þrjú slétt, Vm. 58; Mariu-likneski tvau ok þrjú slétt, Pm. 1, (but rare.) compounds: slétt-fjallaðr, adj. smooth-skinned, Fas. iii. 77. slétt-lendi, n. a flat land, Fms. vii. 70, Stj. 371. slétt-lendr, adj. flat, of land, Stj. 94. slétt-máll (-máligr, Nj. 89, v. l.), adj. smooth-spoken, Nj. 84, Bjarn. 71. slétt-máli, n. smooth language, Thom. slétt-orðr, adj. = sléttmál, Fms. vii. 120. slétt-smíðaðr, part. smooth-worked, and slétt-smíði, n. 'smooth work,' goldsmith's work, and the like, smoothed with the hammer, Rétt. 2. 10, 49. slétt-yrði, n. smooth words, Barl. 121, 164. sleyma, u, f. a scamp, a term of abuse, Edda (Gl.) ii; cp. slæmr, adj. slig, n. strain, a horse disease, Bs. i. 389. sliga, að, to strain a horse: reflex. to be strained: sligaðr, strained. slinkr, a nickname, Fms. x. 123. slinni, a, m. a clownish fellow, boor, Edda ii. 495. slinna-ligr, adj. clownish. slit, n. [slita], a slit, tear; kápa komin at sliti, a worn-out cloak, Band. 5; rif ok slit, Bs. ii. 143; það er ekki til slits; kvíð-slít, hernia. 2. metaph. in pl. a rupture, breach, þíðr. 94; sífja-slít, fríð-slít, flaum-slít, q. v. slita, u, f. a cismos, 'pat er 'slita' at váru máli, Skálda 184. slitna, að, (neut. of slita), to be rent, break, of a cord, rope, string, or the like (rifna, being used of cloth, etc.); festir mun, s., Vsp. 41, Am. 35, Fms. vii. 173, Grett. 101, MS. 656 C. 31, Karl. 450; slitnaði skópvegr hans, Nj. 74: medic. of hernia, kvíðrinn slitnaði, Bs. i. 121, 208: metaph. to end, break up, Lv. 11, Fs. 21: kaupmáli slitnar, þíðr. 85. 2. to be torn in tatters. slitr or slitri, n. shreds, tatters, Grett. 101, 114 A; klæða-slitr, Vm. 77, Pm. 133, Finnþ. 246. slitti, n. tatters, = slitr, Clar. slitt-máli, n. a reproach for slothfulness, Sturl. ii. 193. Slittungar, m. pl. the name of a rebel party in Norway, Fms. ix. slíð, f. [Ulf. sleipa = ἡμίλη, punishment, the name of one of the rivers of hell, a place for the wicked, Vsp. BLÍÐR, adj., the r is radical, [Ulf. sleipis = χαλεπός, cp. sleipis = αἰδύρος; A. S. slíð, slidor]—fearful; hefndir slíðrar ok sárar, Gh. 5; í slíðri Súðvik, in the fatal Southwick, of a place of battle, Ó. H. 19 (in a verse). compounds: slíðr-beittr, adj. sharp as a razor, Akv. 22, Eb. (in a verse). slíðr-fengligr, adj. dire, fearful, Gh. 1. slíðr-hugaðr, adj. atrocious, Lex. Poët. slíðr-liga, adv. savagely; eta s. Haustl. slíðrug-tanni, a, m. 'the boar with the awful tusk,' the name of Frey's boar, Edda. slíðra, að, to scathe, put in the scabbard, Nj. 185, Fas. i. 529, 576, þíðr. 49 new Ed., Al. 44, Karl. 240, Pass. 7. 5. slíðrar, f. pl. (slíðrin, n. pl. Eg. 304), [Engl. slither, sliver]; slíðr, as well as skeiðr, prop. means a lathe or 'slither,' used to make cases for knives and swords, see Fritzner, s. v.; whence 2. a scathe, scabbard; slíðrar, Karl. 331 (slíðrir, v. l.); sverð brugðið í miðjar slíðrar, Bs. i. 660 (slíðrir, Sturl. ii. 23 C. l. c.); slíðrinar, Edda i. 606 (slíðrar, Ub. l. c.); ganga, draga, bregða, renna, ór slíðrum, Korm. 84, 242, Eg. 30, Band. (in a verse), Fas. i. 57 (in a verse), Orkn. (in a verse), Nj. 159, Sd. 159; in poetry names for a sword, slíðra-tunga, scabbard-tongue; slíðr-áll, scabbard-eel; slíðr-logi, 'scabbard-tongue'; slíðr-vöndr, sliver-wand; slíðr-dreginn, -tögninn, epithets of a sword, Lex. Poët. slíki-steinn, m. a 'sleek-stone,' a fine whetstone, D. I. i. 255, Vm. 6. slíkisteinna-auga, n. the eye or bole of a whetstone, a nickname, Ld. slíkja, u, f. a smooth, thin texture. slíkjú-ligr, adj. smooth, of a kerchief. slíkr, adj. sleek, smooth; hrognkelsi líkr, | var á holdi slíkr, flabby-flesbed, of a lump-fish, Bjarn. (in a verse). SLÍKKB, adj., prop. a compd, qs. svá-líkr, so-líkr; [Ulf. swa-leiks = τοῦτοῦτος; A. S. swale, i. e. swa yle = so like; Early Engl. slík, whence mod. Engl. such, with the l dropped; Scot. sic; Germ. solch; Dan. slig; Swed. slík]—such; slíkr maðr, such a man, Fms. i. 99; slíkr maðr sem, Eg. 759; slíkan sem, Fms. i. 21; slíkt sem, Am. 103; slíks úfríðr, sem . . . Isl. ii. 242; slíkt líð sem hann fékk, Fms. i. 74; slíkr svá, such-like; með slíkum svá fortölum, Al. 33; meira enn slíkt svá, Fms. v. 303; at slíkum svá mönnum, vl. 99; slíkt ok it sama, Post. 645. 66, Stj. 356; neut., ef slíkt skyldi þreyta, Fms. ii. 176; er hann slíkt um fregn, Vsp. 30. 2. similar; slíkan löst, Hm. 97; neut., átt þú slíkt at fréttu, the same news, Am. 78, Rekst. 8; svara slíku, to answer in such wise, Ó. H. (in a verse); annat slíkt, Akv. 6; slíks var þar ván, Fms. i. 74; slíkt megu vér nú reyna, Nj. 97. 3. this, that, it; þér skulut slíku ráða, Eb. 46 new Ed.; fylgðit saðr slíku, Am. 45; slíkt er válaðs vera, Hm. 10. II. neut. slíkt, as adv. in such wise, so; slíkt sem annar-staðar, Ó. H. 47; slíkt er þér líkar,

as it likes thee, 114; hann var slíkt lífr sem saðir hans, just as bad as his father, Stj. 585, 588, 625; slíkan, id.; hygg ek at slíkan mun hafa farið um annat, just so, Eg. 61; at slíku, id., Stj. 83. SLÍM, n. [A. S. slím; Engl. slime; Germ. schleim, etc.]—slime; dró af slímit augunum, Bs. i. 315, H. E. i. 513, Mar.: pasim. slíma, u, f. sliminess. slímu-sotr, n., in the phrase, sitja slímasetr; in olden times, when wayfarers were hospitably entertained, a man who remained as guest above a certain time (three days at most, and for a stranger a single night) was said to sitja s., and was regarded as a vagrant or cosherer, and might be punished, N. G. L. i. 72, Gpl. 300; cp. þat var engi síðr at sitja lengr en þrját nætr at kynni, it was not manners to stay longer than three nights in a visit, Eg. 698; exactly the same is still said in Scotland, see Lockhart's 'Life of Sir W. Scott,' 1871, p. 589, in a foot-note. slípa, t, [Germ. schleifen; Dan. slibe; Swed. slipa], to wear. II. reflex. to be slim and sleek; þó slípt jóf ok slítni gjörð, slættnum ekki kvíðu, hugsaðu hvarki um himin né jörð, en haitu þér fast og róða, Pál Vídal. slípari, a, m, [Germ. schleifer; Dan. sliber], a wetter, N. G. L. ii. 204 (v. l. 23), Rétt. 2. 10. SLÍTA, slít; pret. sleit, sleizt, sleit, pl. slitu; subj. sliti; imperat. slit, slittu; part. slitinn; [A. S. slitan; Engl. slit; Dan. slide]—to slit, break, of a string, rope (rifa, of cloth); snara er slitin, 623. 36; slita þræða, reip, bönd, Sól. 37, Stor. 7; s. í sundr svá mjótt band, Edda 20; þér sýndu honum sílki-bandid ok báðu hann slita, id.; þér fá nú varla svá titt spunnit örlaga-þræð sem ein slitr, Al. 141; hann tók Mistil-tein ok sleit upp, Edda 37; sleit hann af sór slæðurnar, Fms. vii. 149; Steinarr víldi s. hann af vér, throw him off, Eg. 747; sleit hann undan veðr, the gale drove him out of his course, Landn. (Hb.) 27. 2. metaph. to break, break off; slita skipan, Al. 109; s. þing, to break off a meeting, dissolve, Fms. i. 34, vi. 193 (þinginn v. l.); s. félag, Gial. 13; s. samuad, to disperse, Fms. ix. 369; þá var niðr slegit ok slitið sam-hald þat, vi. 286; ef þó væri bæði þing áðr slitin, divided, Grág. i. 116; slita sáttir, Am. 67; s. málstefnumáli, Ó. H. 33. 3. with dat. to break with a thing, i. e. break it up, dissolve; munu þér slitið fá flokki Bagla, Fms. ix. 267; slita þingi, to dissolve a þing altogether, Grág. i. 116; áðr þinginu sé slitið, before it be dissolved, Fms. i. 34, Hrafn. 19; var slitið veizlunni, Ld. 32; slitu þeir handlaginu, Ólk. 36; s. tali, Ld. 320; s. gildinu, Eg. 23; s. bardaganum, Fms. xi. 96; slita báti, N. G. L. i. 201; s. svefni, Helr. 9. II. to rend, tear; brynja hans var slitin til únyts, Fms. i. 173; sáð hef ek sextán, slita brynju, Fas. i. 427 (in a verse); to tear like a wild beast, Vsp. 45; slitr náí neffir, 50; hrafnar slitu sjónir ór höfði þeim, Sól. 67; ef dýr eða fuglar s. hræ manna, Eg. 580; jarl lét s. hold hans með ulla-kömbum, Blas. 44; s. sundr, to break asunder; þat mun sattu, es vér slitum í sundr login, at vér monum slita ok fríðinn, lb. 12; klæði sundr slitin, torn asunder, Grett. 115; isar með sundr slitnum vökum, Sks. 175 B; hendr með sundr slitnum fingrum, við separated fingers, i. e. not webbed, 169. 2. to tear and wear out, of clothes; hann mun eigi morgum skyrtunum slita, he will not wear out many shirts, not live long, Þorst. hv. 53; slitnir skóe, worn-out shoes, Isl. ii. 80; slitinn sekkr, Stj. 366; dúkr slitinn, Pm. 62; bjótr slitinn, 108; Ingjaldr svarar, ek hef vánd klæði, ok hryggir mik eigi þó ek slita þeim ekki gört, I have bad clothes, and care not whether I wear them out or not, i. e. I am an old man, and care not for my life, Gial. 50; s. barns-skönum, see skór; slitinn skrúði, Dipl. v. 18; slitið klæði, Vm. 31; með slitnum hokli. III. metaph. slita ór e-u, to decide; hann kvað lögmenn ór þessu s. skyldu, Nj. 237; en konungr slitr eigi ór þri svá brátt, Fbr. 119 (ór-slít); bert hann upp þetta mál við þá, þeir slita þat ór, at . . . Róm. 321. IV. impers. one breaks off a thing, i. e. it is torn off, from its moorings or fastenings; sleit af honum mann á báti, Landn. 28; ef sjóvir (acc.) slitr út fyrir honum eða bein, ok rekr á annars manns fjöru, Grág. ii. 360; um ált þat er fémttt slitr út af hval . . . ef urgur eru í þjósum þeim er ált slitr, Jd. 320. 2. to be cut short, end; munu því allir verða seignir vátir menn, at sliti þessa þrasetu, that it shall come to an end, Fms. viii. 441; with dat., slitr þar tali þeirra, Fms. xi. 112; slitr þar hjali, 47; sleit Fróða fríð, Hkr. i. 13; borgir ok kastalar ok þorp, svá at hvegi slitr, in an unbroken line, Fms. vii. 94; at slitið væri fríðinum milli Norðmanna ok Dana, Hkr. iii. 176; þar til er ór slitr með mönnum, till it comes to an end, Nj. 105; hann vill fylgja þér, þar til er ór slitr með ykkir Hrafnkatli, Hrafn. 19. V. reflex., slitask, to tear one-self loose; slitask ór höndum e-m, Sks. 598; þóroflr sleitask ór þemi þröngu brott, Fms. viii. 249; part., klukka slitin af ryði, Isl. ii. 459. sljákka, að, qs. sljófka, to abate. sljófa, að, to blunt, make blunt, Mar.; but usually in . . . II. reflex. sljófaðr, sljófgaðr, to grow slow, dull, blunt, of a sword, Fas. i. 507; sýn (the sight) sljóvask, Stj. 86, Fms. ii. 286; minnit sljófast, Bs. ii. 110; sýn sljótask, Stj. 16, Fb. i. 471; sljófaðr, blunted, dull, Dan. sløvet, Mar.; sljóvask grimmeikr margra, Al. 126; sljófgaðr skap jarlsins, was blunted, smoothed, Sturl. ii. 55. sljófka, að, sljófgast = sljófast, Fas. i. 507, Sturl. ii. 25.

sljó-leikr, m. *dulness*, Bs. ii. 126.

sljó-liga, slæ-liga, adv. *slowly, dully, carelessly*, opp. to briskly. Al. 34, Stj. 531; reida sverð s., Fms. x. 360 (sljálga, ú. 322, Hkr. i. 343, l. c.); róa slæliga, Fms. ix. 301; ú-slæliga, *deflity*, xi. 277.

sljó-ligr, slæ-ligr, adj. *blunt, slow*; er þá för vár sljólig, F. 66.

SLJÓR, sljó, sljótt; before a vowel the *v* appears, sljóvan, sljóvum, ... (also spelt with *f*); the older form is *slær*, slæ, slæ, slætt (slævan, etc.), or even sljár, Ld. 312, v. l.; analogous to snjör, snjár, snær; sjör, sjár, sær; mjör, mjár, mæ; (A. S. *slæw*; Engl. *slow*; Dan. *sløv*):—*blunt*, Lat. *bebes*; sverð sljó ok brotin, Fms. ii. 322; þó at sverðin sé slæ, x. 360; sljó ox, Fs. 184; sverð vár eru slæ, Hkr. i. 343; með slævu sverði, Fm. 30; slætt sverð, Fbr. (in a verse); með hljóði sljófu; a *dull sound*, Skálda 160.

2. metaph., hann hvesir sljófa en brynir hugrakka, Al. 33; þótti honum hann í öllu slæ, Sturl. iii. 117; at hann hefði verit mikilsti slær, er hann hefði eigi bannaðettan Rafrn, Bs. i. 775; gefa enum slævurum sigr, Ls. 22, 23.

slóðra, að, slóðra, as it is spelt in editions, is less correct, for the mod. slóra, q. v., is a contracted and corrupt form of slóðra (od = 6); [cp. Ulf. *slauþjan*]:—to drag or trail oneself along; slóðruðu þeir þá vestr af heiðinni, Sturl. iii. 158; þeir slóðruðu svá til lands, 163; flestir gátu fengit bakkanu ok slóðruðu svá at landi, Fb. ii. 511 (slóðruðu, Orkn. 456, l. c., but less correct); hefir ek ekki spurt til sanns hverjum þá slóðradi (slóðrade Cod.), Ölk. 36.

slók, n. [Engl. *sluice*; Dan. *slug*; cp. Germ. *schlucht*], the sluice by which the water is led to the wheel of a water-mill, B. K. 81, D. N. iv. 536; hann var mylnu-vörð ok hafði vaktad slók (slóa Ed.) undir mylnurnar, Post. 246 (the printed Ed.)

slóka, að, [Dan. *sluge*], to slop.

slókna, að, [Dan. *slukkes*; N. Lancashire *slucken*; Engl. *slake*], to be extinguished; brennr... slóknar, Hm. 50; ljós (log, eldr) slóknar, Rb. 352, Fms. iv. 28, xi. 35, Fb. ii. 8, 129, Gisl. 29, Gullþ. 50; slóknar hann aldregi hvarki af vindi né vætum, Stj. 86; gaus upp stundum eldrinn en stundum slóknaði niðr, Nj. 204; þá er slóknaðr var eldrinn, Edda (pref.)

slókr, n. the slaver, saliva, from the mouth of animals.

slóppr, m. [A. S. and Engl. *slop*; Germ. *schlepp*; akin to Dan. *slæbe*], a slop, gown, a loose trailing garment; brynja undir slóppi, Fms. vi. 158; vaðmála slóppr, Bs. i. 674; esp. of a priest's white gown, skryddr slóppum ok kantara-kápum, 186, Vm., Pm., D. I., Dipl. passim; slópp-slitri, a tattered gown, Pm. 133; slópp-töturr, *id.*, 124 (spelt slóf-töturr, Bs. i. 565).

slor, n. the offal of fish, used as dung; alorugr, adj. bedabbled with slor.

slot, n. *abatement*; vind-slot, Alm.; veðra-slot, bylja-slot. II.

= Germ. *schloss*, Dan. *slot*, but mod. and rare.

SLÓTA, að, slotir, Hom. (St.); the pret. would be slótti, but is not found (cp. þora þorði þorad); mod. usage distinguishes between slúta = to bang down, and slóta = to abate; [cp. Germ. *schliessen* and *schluss*]:—to bang down, droop; láta slóta hendr niðr með síðu ok höfðusk ekki at, Fms. ii. 220; láttu slóta hattinn, Nj. 32; hann var í kufli ok lét slúta hattinn, Sturl. ii. 230, Fas. i. 61 (both paper MSS.); slóta við, to slink away; ok er ekki at slóta við eða svara skatryðum, Fms. vii. 20; þat þú þegir við ok slotir, Hom. (St.) II. impers. it abates, of wind, gale; veðrinu slotar, the wind abates.

sló, f. the bone in the hollow of the horns of animals.

SLÓÐ, f. [cp. Ulf. *slauþjan*; Engl. *slout*, slot, in *sloutb-bound*], a track or trail in snow or the like; slóð Fáfnis, Sæm. 133; kómu á manna-för, ok lá sú slóð fram á skóginn, Eg. 578; þá skildi ok slóðina, 579; hann seri því eptir í slóðna, O. H. 135; skuluð ér nú fara at slóð þessi, Fms. iv. 340. II. plur. slóðir, a ship's wake; þá velkti úti lengi í haf, ok kómu þeir ekki á þær slóðir sem þeir vildu, þorf. Karl. 390.

slóð-gata, u, f. a track-way, Fas. (in a verse).

slóði, a, m. [slóð], a truss of fagots trailed along; draga slóða, to drag a slot or trail; and metaph. to leave a slot behind, be fatal; slóða mun draga, at því er ek hygg, Band.; má annars staðar meiri slóða draga enn hér, Nj. 54. COMPS: slóða-hris, n. a truss of brushwood, Grág. ii. 338 (Jb. 218). slóða-stóð, f., slóða-vögr, m. a track-way, tramway, D. N. II. of a person, a sloven, slothful fellow. slóða-legr, adj. slothful. slóða-skapr, m. slothfulness.

slóg, n. the eatable inwards (liver etc.) of a fish.

slókr, m. [North. E. *slotch*], a slouching fellow, Edda ii. 495.

slóra slórir, stórði, slórt, contr. from slóðra, [Engl. *slur*], to trail or lounge about; hvað ertu að slóra þarna! see slóðra. slóttugr, adj. sly, wily; ú-slóttigr, guileless, Hom. 148; eigi s. ok einfaldr, Hom. (St.)

sludda, u, f. [cp. Dan. *slud* = *sleet*; North. E. *slutch*], a clot of spittle or mucus; hot-s.

slumsa, að, to slop and will, like swine.

slund-samliga, adv. *slabbily* (?), Eb. 37 new Ed.

slunginn, part. as adj., see slyngva.

slungnir, m. the name of a mythical steed, Edda.

slúta, t, to project, bang down; see slóta (1), as also skúta.

slýdda, u, f. [Dan. *slud*], *sleet, cold rain, wet*.

slýðra, u, f. a *flabby lump*; blóðugar slýðrur, Grett. 153 new Ed.

slýðrask, að, q, slýðrast; ymsir fóru á knó eða slýðrudust fyrir öðrum, Grett. 167 new Ed. (in Cod. Upsal.)

slýndra, u, f. = slýðra; mör-slýndra, of a lean animal.

slýngr, adj. *versed, skilled*; s. við íþróttir, Fas. iii. 195; slýngum þeim sláttu-manni, Hallgr.; e-m er e-t slýngt, to be expert in a thing, Grett. 118 A. 2. as a nickname, Fms. x. 123.

SLYNGVA or slöngva, pres. slyng; pret. slöng or slaung, slöngu; part. slunginn; this strong verb, however, is defective in its tenses and persons, and is chiefly used in poets, but rarely in prose; and later it was displaced by the weak slöngva, ð (or mod. slöngja, ð), except in the part. slunginn, which remained: [Dan. *slynge*; A. S. *slingan*; Engl. *sling*]:—to sling, fling, throw, with dat. as Engl. to throw with a thing: I. strong forms: a. poets; Sinfjötli slöng upp við rá rauðum skildi, Hkr. i. 33; eik slaung und þér, the ship swung away under thee, Fms. vi. 174 (in a verse); sungu or slöngu snúðga steini, they swung and slung the rolling mill-stone, Gs. 4; but weak, svá slöngðu (for slöngu) vit snúðga steini, 12 (in the same poem); döggva slunginn, bedewed, Hkr. 2. 36; slunginn vafur-loga, encircled in a wavering flame, Fm. β. prose; þeir slöngu þar landtjöldum sínum, Fms. xi. 371, v. l.; því næst slýngt (but slöngvir v. l. from a vellum) Surtr eldi yfir jörðina ok brennir allan heim, Edda i. 192; var þessu kaupi slungit, the bargain was struck, Ld. 96; with the notion to twist, nú er svá félagi, at í vandkvæði er slungit, we are 'in a twist,' in difficulties, Fms. vi. 114; slungit gull, twisted, coiled gold, Lex. Poët.; horna-tog var slungit af silfri, of a cord, twisted of silver, Fb. i. 320; slunginn, as adj. *versed, cunning*, s. við e-t, Bárð. 164; freq. in mod. usage as adj. slungnari, more cunning; slungnastir, most cunning.

II. weak forms: a. in poetry, Gs. 12, but better slöngu. β. in prose; hann skaut í slönguna ok slöngði síðan, Stj. 465; tóku þeir brandana ok slöngðu út á þá, Nj. 201; slöngvir hann þá stökk-inum, 202; ok slöngði frá durunum, Fms. ii. 160; slögu menn eldi í keröldin, ok slöngðu at virkinn, i. 128; slöngvit mér at borginni, sling me from the catapult into the burgh, ix. 10; slöngja stóru grjóti, Sks. 410 B; þat grjót, er þeir vilja slöngva, 422 B; hann hafði slengt (better slöngt) bringnum útanborðs, Fas. i. 27 (paper MS.)

slýppr, að, [slæppa, slöppa], prop. *unarmed, weaponless*; ek hugðumk ganga hér ór garði einn saman ok slýppr, Glúm. 375; gengu þeir á land upp slýppir, Eg. 81; gakk eigi slýppr, Fbr. 58; umir gengu slýppir á vald biskups, Sturl. ii. 7 C, Orkn. 114; engi þorði at honum at ráða þó at hann væri s., 105; at þú bærir vápn, en færir eigi slýppr sem konur, Isl. ii. 407; haf þú saxit í hendi, ok ver eigi s., Fbr. 58; brast sverðit sundr undir hjóltunum,—Nú kalla ek, at Hrafn sé sigradr, er hann er s., Isl. ii. 258.

SLÝS, n. a mishap, mischance, accident; slýs mun þat þykkja, er hann hjó hönd af konu sinni, Eb. 60; vöru fallnir niðr hlekkir ór súðli hennar, ok var þat bæði slýs ok fjár-akaði, Bs. i. 341; sigrað af slýsi e-s, Korm. 90; Dofra þótti þá mikit orðit slýs sitt, ef hann hefði dreptit piltinn, Fb. i. 565, Bs. ii. 175; þorgils bað þá gæta sín við slýsum, Ld. 280 C. 2. a mischief; hefir hann miklu slýsi á oss komit, Fms. xi. 151 C; erftit mun þér verða at bæta öll slýs Hallgerðar, it will go hard with thee to mend all H.'s mischief, Nj. 54; mér þykkir þú ráðina til nökkurra slýsa, Fs. 42. COMPS: slýsa-för, slýs-förð, slýs-för, f. an ill-fated journey, Fbr. 31 new Ed., Th. 76, Fas. ii. 437. slýsa-gjarnr, adj. ill-fated; e-m verðr s., Grett. 115 A (slýs-gjarnr, 86 new Ed.)

slýsa-laust, n. adj. without mischance, accident, Grett. 150 A, Fas. iii. 187. slýsa-vænt, n. adj. *unlucky*, Fms. v. 254. slýsast, að, dep. to suffer mischance.

slýsinn, adj. *mischievous, bringing ill-luck*; maðr s. ok rögsamr, Eb. 44; in mod. *unlucky* (like Germ. *fatal*), of an awkward fellow who always is blundering, having a broken bone, a cut, or the like.

slýs-liga, adv. *fatally*, Fas. i. 460, Band. 14 new Ed.

slýsni, f. *fatality*:—see slýsinn.

slýttli, n. [slý], a *flabby lump*, wet rags or the like; hann er einsog s. I slýttli-mákr, m. a lazy fellow, laggard, Grett. (in a verse).

slýttinn, adj. *flabby, sluggish*; s. ok línaðr, Fb. i. 521.

slýttu-mannliga, adv. *flabbily, sluggishly*, Mag.

SLÝ, n., botan. *water-cotton*, *byssus lanuginosa*; af sefi eðr slýi, Stj. 253; It was dried and used as tinder, Bs. i. 616 (wrongly spelt slíj), freq. in mod. usage.

slæða, ð, i. e. slóða, [slóð], to trail; fax svá sitt at slæddi jörð, that it trailed along the ground, Sks. 100; hann slæðir fótspor sín með halanum, Stj. 71. 2. to 'trail the field,' spread manure; ganga um fjall um sinn, ok slátra, ok s. um vár, Grág. i. 147. 3. to drag a river.

II. reflex., það hefir slæðst ofan á gólf, of thread or the like swept away and lost.

slæður, f. pl. a gown that trails along the ground; s. af silki, pelli, Eg. 516, 702, Fms. iv. 164, vii. 149, viii. 149, Nj. 149, Fb. 51, 52; the train of a lady's dress, Rm. 26.

slæfa, að, to slacken = sljófa, q. v.; slævuðu þær mæðgar mjök liðveizlu þeirra fæðga, Sturl. ii. 61 C. 2. reflex., slævaðisk skap jarlains,

his wrath abated, Sturl. ii. 55 C; slævast fyrir þæn e-s, Bs. i. 756; þorleikr slævast nú (slæsk Ed.) nú í málinu, ok þóttu honum fögr hrossin, Ld. 144.

slægð, i. e. **slægð**, f. *slyness, cunning*, Nj. 241, Edda 18, Fms. i. 215, 221, x. 269, Stj. 366, Barl. 103, 175; lastar hann Loka með slægð sína ok vélar, Clem. passim. **slægðar-maðr**, m. a *sly fellow*, 655 iii. 2.

slægja, ð. [slög], to clean out fish; s. þorsk, silung, lax. II. [slægr], metaph. to 'clean out', i. e. to cheat a person or steal a thing; hann þann (the devil) fló þangat ok vildi slægja öndina frá honum, and would steal his soul from him, Nidrst. 5; hværsu hann vildi þetta mik ok slægja (to entice) með sínum fagrgala, Barl. 97; s. hug e-s ok hjarta, to entice, ensnare one's heart and mind, 150.

slægja, u. f. *profit*; mun yðr ekki svá mikil s. at drepa mann þenna, Finnbr. 350; þykkir svá mikil s. til mæðga við Bolla, Ld. 186; kveðsk miklu meiri slægja (slægr, Fb. l. c.) þykkja til vináttu hans, enn í fé, Orkn. 428. **slægju-lauss**, adj. *unprofitable*, Gret. 120 A.

slægja, u. f. [from slá], a *mown field*, =slátta (q. v.), freq. in mod. usage: ó-slægja, the unmown part, in a half-mown field; síðan gekk hann út aprt á völlinn og stráði orfunum til og frá með ó-slægjunni, along the edge of the unmown part of the field, Isl. þjóða. i. 12. **slægju-lauss**, adj. *unprofitable*, Gret. 120 A.

slægju-lauss, -litill, adj. *having little or no land in grass*, slæggleikr, m. *sly, cunning*, Nj. 35, 241, Stj. 357.

slægliga, adv. *slyly, cunningly*, Barl. 90. **slægligi**, adj. *sly, cunning*, Háv. 55, Fms. x. 358, Barl. 152.

slæg-pungur, m. a *purse to hold one's gains*, Fas. iii. 194. **SLÆGR**, m. a *profitable thing, gain*, Fas. iii. 194, Orkn. 424, v. l.; segja þeir hvern mikill slægr var til fjárens, Band. 20 new Ed.; vil ek sjá hann, ok virða fyrir mér hvert s. mér þykkir í vera, consider what I think he is worth, Fs. 11; þykki mér þó meiri slægr til hans, Nj. 42, Hem.; hön kvæð nú vera slæg í at hitta Hólmeirja, Isl. ii. 77.

SLÆGR, i. e. **slægr**, adj., compar. slægri, but slægari, Barl. 24, and so in mod. usage; acc. slægjan, Hkv. 2. 10; [Old Engl. *sligh*; Engl. *sly*]; —sly, cunning; slægr í skaplyndi, Nj. 38; grályndr ok s., 85; omurinn var öllum kvikindum slægri, Sks. 501, Barl. 24; veit ek engan mann slægtra, Fms. vi. 18; eigi mun hittask annarr slægri, Band. 35 new Ed.; ú-slægr, Nj. 102.

slægr, adj. [slá], *licking, vicious*, of a horse. **slæg-vitr**, adj. 'sly-wise', *crafty*, Isl. ii. 73, Fms. x. 420, xi. 254.

slæki, n. [Germ. *sehlank*; Engl. *lanky*], a *slender, tall person*; þú ert mesta slæki; hence perh. **slæki-drengur**, a nickname of a lady, Landn. (from her slender stature).

slæliga, see sljólga. **SLÆMA**, i. e. **slæma**, ð. to slam, i. e. to swing a weapon, to strike at an object almost out of reach; hann slæmir til hans öxinn, Nj. 155; Barði slæmir á síðu honum, Isl. ii. 365; Sigurðr slæmir til hennar sverðinu ok höggur af henni höndina, O. H. L. 42; slæmdi hann á fót Heorleifs, Fs. 33; hann fékk bruggit sverðinu, ok slæmir eptir honum, 65.

slæmr, adj., without compar. and superl., prop. 'slim,' but only used, II. metaph. *vile, bad*, very freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers; it is a gentler expression than 'vándr' or 'illr'; used both of men and things, þú ert slæmr, það er slæmt, 'tis a pity.

slæmr, m. [akin to sleyma], the 'slim end,' only used as a technical term for the third and last subdivision of an old poem: these poems consisted of three parts, viz. the 'Introduction,' the 'Middle with the burdens' (Stefja-mál), and the 'Slæmr,' hef ek slæm, enn lýk stefjum, I begin the Slæm and finish the Burdens, Rekst. 24, Gd. 41, Harms. 46, Leidarv. 24; see as specimens the Edit. of the poems in Bs. ii. 196, 215.

slæpaat, t. dep. [slápr], to lounge; slæpaingr, m. a *slouching fellow*. **slæpr**, adj. (see sljör), *blunt*, Fm. 30, Sturl. iii. 117, Bs. i. 775, Ls. 22, 23, Fms. x. 360 (Hkr. i. 43), Fbr. (in a verse); for the references in full see sljör.

slætringr, m. *mown grass*; ef maðr stælr slætringi af jörðu manns, N. G. L. i. 85 (in li. 171 spelt slætringr).

slæva = sljólga, see slæfa. **SLÖKVA**, originally a strong verb, of which there remains only the part. *slokinn*; in all other parts weak, slökvi, slökði or slökti, slöke; in mod. terms usually spelt and sounded with double k (slökkvi), but less correctly; thus slæpi, i. e. slökði, MS. 625. 70; slökþ, Fms. x. 389; slækva, Barl. 135; but slökkva, Fb. i. 435, l. 34; and slækva, 625. 70; a strong prep. indie. slökkkr has, strangely enough, been restored in mod. language instead of slökkvir, which is always found in the vellums and old writers: [Dan. *slukke*; cp. Engl. *slake*]; —to slake, extinguish, esp. of fire; anga frá slöknum eldi, Gpl. 377; ok var nú allr (the fire) kaldr orðinn

ok slökinn, cold and slaked, Fms. xi. 35; Reginn slökkvir nú ljósin öll, Fas. i. 12 (slökkir Ed. from a paper MS.); jafn-skjótt sem þat er slökkt, Stj. 123; þótti mér slökt hit sætasta ljós augna minna, Nj. 187; svá sem vatn slökkvir eldinn, 655 xi. 4; hön slökkvir svá hans synd sem vatn slökkvir eld, K. A. 76; tekr sefvisk, kastar í ljósið ok slökkvir þat, Gisl. 29; s. þryssvar eldinn, 7; þeir fengu eigi fyrr slökkt, Fms. viii. 341; báru konur syru í eldinn ok slöktu niðr fyrir þeim, Nj. 199; metaph. ætt öll farin ok slökkt, extinct, dead, Fms. x. 389. **SLÖKVA**, quench, of thirst; slökkvir hann þorsta í munni haðr, Hb. 544. 39; s. andar þorsta, Hom.; slökva hungur sinn, Barl. 35, Fb. i. 435; hann slökktu (sic) þar nú þorsta sinn, Barl. 198.

slökkvir, m. a *slaker, one who extinguishes*, Barl. 175, Lex. Poët.: in compds. **slökkvi-töl**, -vél, fire-engines.

slöngva, ð. to sling; see slýngja. **slöngvan-baugi**, a, m. *ring-slinger*, the nickname of a king, Fms.

slöngvir, m. *one who slings away*, Lex. Poët.

slöpp, n. pl. the slimy offal of fish; see slæpa.

slöttir, m. a *heavy, log-like fellow*; hann er mesti slöttir.

smakka, að. [A. S. *smæcan*; Dan. *smage*; Germ. *ge-schmack*; Engl. *smack*]; —to taste; the word is mod., for in Sks. 163 it is only in the late vellums; the old B. l. c. has þessat; but it is freq. since the Reformation, Pass. 33. 1, 3. 43. 1, Vidal. passim; see smekkr.

smala, að. to tend sheep, act as a shepherd, esp. to collect and drive home the flock for milking; with dat., smala fénu, farðu að smala.

SMALL, a, m. [from an obsolete adjective *smali*; A. S. *smæl*; Engl. *small*; Germ. *schmal*]; —prop. *small cattle*, esp. *sheep*, but also *goats*, Rb. 80; málnytan smala, *milk cattle*, Grág. i. 158; þá var ok drepinn allkonar s. ok svá hross, Hkr. i. 139; bæði svinum yðrum ok öðrum smala, Fms. xi. 224; tvau kýrlög í smala, *two cows' worth in small cattle*, Munk. 67; smala-kýrtlag, id., B. K. 55; smala sínum (saudum ok lumbum), Barl. 35; ef maðr nýtir þann smala er svá verðr dauðr, N. G. L. i. 341.

SMALL, 2. gener. = *cattle*; hann sá djöful sitja á baki henni... far braut, þú úvitr, frá smala manna (of a cow), Mart. 123; ekki er þat sem annarr smali, engi skapte fyrir oss aprt hali, Sturl. ii. (in a verse); smali var rekiun eptir ströndinni, Ld. 56; s. skal eigi fara með heimboðum, Gpl. 406, N. G. L. i. 41; hans s., naut ok sauðir, hverfr einn gríðungr brott ok kemr eigi heim með öðrum smala, Mar.; bó-smali.

II. a *shepherd*, abbreviated from *smala-maðr*; Gunnarr sér smala sinn hleypa at garði, Nj. 83, freq. in mod. usage, the first sense having almost fallen into disuse. compds: **smala-ferð**, -fögr, f. *tending sheep* in the pastures, Sd. 139, Hrafn. 6, Grág. i. 147. **smala-gangr**, m. a *sheep-walk*, Boldt 132.

smala-gollur, m. *sheep's-caul*, for this word see Isl. þjóða. ii. 579. **smala-hestr**, m. a *shepherd's horse*, Nj. 83.

smala-hundur, m. a *sheep-dog*. **smala-maðr**, m. a 'shepherd-man,' *shepherd* (=saudamaðr), Grág. ii. 224, Nj. 83, Rb. 383, Bs. i. 45, passim. **smala-mennaka**, u. f. the tending of sheep. **smala-nýr**, f. *sheep's milk*, Grág. i. 333.

smala-sveinn, m. a *shepherd-boy*, Magn. 510, Landn. 178, Ld. 138, Al. 31. **smala-þúfa**, u. f. a *shepherd's mound*, used in the phrase, sitja á smalaþúfunni, to sit on the shepherd's mound, tend sheep, Konr. 23.

smalki, a, m. = smælki, smáka, Sks. 8 new Ed. v. l.

smal-menni, n. = smámenni (see smár), Nj. 188 (Lat. Ed.), in the vellum fragment.

smal-vamm, n. a *small fault*, Hom. (St.)

smaragðr, m. [for. word, from Gr. *σμαραγδός*], an *emerald*, Bh. smaragð-ligr, adj. *emerald-like*, Sks. 48 B.

SMÁ, ð. [Dan. *for-smæde*; Germ. *schmähen*], to scorn; smá e-s í orðum, Fms. iii. 110; þó at þú smár hann með úfögnum verka, ii. 248; hatruga smádr, Bs. i. 45 (for-smá, q. v.).

smáka, u. f. a *trifle*; í smáku, in detail, Sks. 8 new Ed.

smán, f. a *disgrace, shame*, Fms. ii. 130, Háv. 46, Nj. 210, Vigl. 59 new Ed., passim. compds: **smánar-lauss**, adj. *not disgraceful*, Gret. 118 A, Fas. iii. 305. **smánar-ligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *disgraceful*.

Gg. 7 reads sinnunum for smán, see Bugge l. c.

SMÁR, smá, smátt: gen. smás, acc. smán, dat. smám, smá: pl. smáir, smár, smá, dat. smám, acc. smá, smár, smá: mod. bisyllabic smáan, smáum, smáa; compar. smæri; superl. smæstr. The Icel. form 'smá' instead of 'smál' of the Germ. and Saxon is peculiar to all the Scand. languages, and also prevails in Scotland and North. E., but the words are one; 'smá' is only a contracted form, as is seen by the fact that 'smál' remains in the words smali (q. v.), smalki, smælingr; and (although as *dw. Acy.*) in smálvamm, smálmenni, q. v.: [Ulf. *smals* = Germ. *schmal*, Engl. *small*, etc.; but Dan.-Swed. *smaa*; Scot. and North. E. *smá*.]

A. *Small, little*, of size, stature; mörg skip ok smá, Vápn. 8; smæri skip, Fms. i. 93; váru þau öll smæst, viii. 255; sumir smáir, sumir stórir, Sks. 442; keppask til smára hluta, O. H. 87; hann reðr öllum hlutum, stórum ok smám, Edda 3; höfðingja ok smæri menn, Fms. x. 266; hin smæri sár, Grág. ii. 29; smá tíðendi, small tidinga, Lv. 33, Fms. ix. 477; þau (mál) er smæst eru, Js. 5; skógr þykkir ok smár, a wood thick but dwarf, Fms. i. 136; smáir sandar, small sand, a beach of fine sand, Eg. 141; melja mergi smæra, Ls. 43; hann lamði hausina

í smám mola, Edda 58; ok var brotinn sótrinn svá smátt sem skelja-moli, Bs. i. 423; litir menn ok smáir, Landn. 145; smás fylkis niðs, Sighvat; smástir fuglar, id.; kaupa smám kaupum sem stórum, Fb. ii. 75; sás girði eðr smæri, Grág. ii. 338; opt hefir þú mér hallkvæmr verit, en eigi má nú smæstu ráða, *ibou bast often been good to me, and this is not the smallest instance*, Lv. 42.

2. neut., hann seldi smátt varninginn, *he dealt in 'small wares,' sold by retail*, Vápn. 7; höggva smátt, *to strike small blows*, Ísl. ii. 265; hann kvæðsk eigi mundu smátt á sjá, *he said he would not look minutely into it, i.e. that he would deal liberally*, Ld. 50; miklu vex hón hinnig smærum, *much less*, Sks. 71; þeir skulu skipta vikum eða smærum, *divide by weeks or less*, Grág. ii. 350; selja smærum saman, *in lesser quantities*, N. G. L. iii. 123; smám, nema hón seli svá smám landit sem eðr var tint, Grág. ii. 214; en er hann var á leiðinni ok fór smám (*slowly, bit by bit*) þá er hann mátti svá, Bs. i. 344; smám ok smám, *bit by bit*, Fms. x. 366; reiddi hann sílfrit smám ok smám, Hkr. ii. 244, Al. 32; smám þeim, *by degrees*; vaza smám þeim, Stj. 200; eptir þar bræðru þau sveininn smám þeim, Bs. i. 337 (smám, 318, l.c.): in mod. usage, smám-saman, sounded smá-saman, *gradually*; smátt og smátt, *bit by bit*.

II. in mod. usage smá is prefixed to verbs, denoting *little by little, by degrees*; honum smábatnadi, *he recovered little by little*; það smá-líðkast, það smá-batnar, smá-líðr á daginn, það smá-styttist, smá-lengist, smá-breiðkar, smá-dypkar, smá-bækkar, smá-víðkar, smá-kólnar, smá-hitnar, smá-fækkar, smá-fjölkar, etc.

B. In compts. smá- is often used simply as a diminutive, as there is no dimin. inflexion in the language; it is rarely prefixed to any but plur. or collective nouns. smá-atvik, n. pl. details. smá-bátar, m. pl. little boats, Fms. vii. 224, Sks. 174, Ó. H. 137. smá-bein, n. pl. small bones, N. G. L. i. 173. smá-bjöllur, f. pl. little bells, Vm. 47. smá-borinn, part. of *low birth*, Hkr. i. 106, Fms. vii. 8. smá-búendr, m. pl. = smábændr, Ó. H. 101. smá-búagögn, n. small house-implements, Dipl. v. 18. smá-byrdingar, m. pl. little ships of burden, N. G. L. ii. 251. smá-bækkr, f. pl. little books, Pm. 82, Vm. 23. smá-bændr, m. pl. small farmers, Grett. 127, Bs. ii. 143, Fb. iii. 458. smá-börn, n. pl. little bairns, Fms. i. 263, x. 117, Stj. 25, N. T. smá-djöflar, m. pl. petty devils, imps, Sturl. ii. 211. smá-dúkar, m. pl. little kerchiefs, Vm. 47. smá-dýr, n. pl. 'small deer,' small animals, Stj. 572, Barl. 41. smá-eyjar, f. pl. little islands, Fms. x. 5. smá-fénaðr, m. small cattle, Gpl. 393. smá-förjur, f. pl. small ferries, Fms. x. 153. smá-fiskar, m. pl. small fishes, Fas. ii. 112. smá-fuglar, m. pl. small birds, Grág. ii. 346, Al. 132, Fms. vi. 153. smá-geislar, m. pl. faint beams, Fms. i. 140. smá-gjafir, f. pl. small gifts, Stj. smá-gjarn, adj., Valla L. 301 (false reading for sin-gjarn, q. v.). smá-greinar, f. pl. small matters, Bjarn. 3. smá-grjótt, n. smál-grit, pebbles, Sturl. ii. 210, Sks. 423. smá-hlutir, m. pl. trifles, Ld. 286, Fas. i. 112, Bs. ii. 167. smá-hringar, m. pl. small circles, rings, Stj. 80, Fas. iii. 45. smá-hris, n. a shrubbery, Fms. vi. 334. smá-hundar, m. pl. small dogs, Flóv. 34. smá-hús, n. pl. small houses, Pr. 119. smá-hvalir, m. pl. little whales, Vm. 91. smá-kertistakir, f. pl. small candlesticks, Vm. 171. smá-kirkjur, f. pl. small churches, N. G. L. ii. 241. smá-kjör, n. pl. scrub, brushwood, Fms. vi. 334. smá-klukkur, f. pl. small bells, Vm. 64. smá-kofar, m. pl. small butts, Bs. i. 240. smá-konungar, m. pl. kinglets, Fms. iv. 26, x. 283, Sks. smá-koppar, m. pl. small cups, bellows, Fb. ii. 284. smá-kornóttir, adj. small-grained, Stj. 292. smá-kvistir, m. pl. small twigs, Barl. 81, Bs. ii. 183. smá-kvæmr, adj. of low descent, Fær. 236. smá-látr, adj. content with little, Vápn. 7, Al. 6. smá-leikar, adj. smallness, Finnab. 262, Fas. iii. 393 (sing., Fms. iii. 192). smá-leitr, adj. small-featured, Al. 52, Bs. ii. 111. smá-lérept, n. fine linen, Pm. 123. smá-ligr, adj. trifling, Sks. 30 B. smá-líkneski, n. pl. small images, Pm. 80, 120. smá-lyginn, adj. petty lying, Rb. 310. smá-lærisevinnar, m. pl. little disciples, Bs. i. 219. smá-læti, n. stinginess (opp. to stórlæti), Vápn. 10. smá-lönd, n. pl. small lands (islands); öll s. í hafinu, Fas. i. 347; a local name of the Danish islands, Fms. vi. 56, 31; cp. the county Småland in Sweden, Fms. xii. smá-mannligr, adj. mannikin-like, Landn. 121. smá-menn, m. pl. = smámenni, Fms. vi. 14, Dropl. 18. smá-menni, n. small people, Nj. 94, Eg. 770, Fms. vii. 124, Barl. 169. smá-mojyar, f. pl. little girls, Nj. 2. Smámeyja-land, n. the land of the dwarf maidens, mythical, Sams. S. smá-munir, n. pl. trifles, Ld. 286. smá-múli, n. pl. small cases, Anecd. 46. smá-múltr, part. 'small-spoken,' *lisping*, Sturl. iii. 278 (where a nickname), freq. in mod. usage. smá-meyti, n. 'small neats,' calves, and the like; mart s., Lv. 91. smá-piltar, m. pl. small boys, Stj. 123, Fas. iii. 124. smá-rakkar, m. pl. small dogs, Mar., Fms. viii. 307, Stj. 99. smá-réðr, adj. aiming at small things, Ld. 172, Fms. ii. 31. smá-rogn, n. small rain, drizzle, Stj. 14 (sing.). smá-rekar, m. pl. small jetsams or waifs, Vm. 60, Pm. 69. smá-ríki, n. pl. petty kingdoms, Fms. ii. 190. smá-róar, m. pl. small relief, Bs. i. 351. smá-sakar, f. pl. petty swits, Hrafn. 4. smá-sandar, m. pl. fine sand, plains of fine sand, Eg. 141. smá-sauðr, m. (sing.), a little sheep, Stj. 516. smá-skip, n. pl. small ships, Fms.

ii. 302, vii. 266, N. G. L. ii. 252. smá-skittligr, adj. tiny; s. í andliti, *tiny-faced*, Fb. i. 540; lítill ok s., Fas. ii. 247. smá-skógar, m. pl. copsewood, Landn. 68. smá-skútur, f. pl. small craft, Fms. iii. 1, vi. 402, vii. 234, Eg. 341. smá-smíði, n. hardware, opp. to stór-smíði, N. G. L. iii. 15 (cp. Low Germ. klein-smied). smá-smugall, -smogall, adj. penetrating through every pore, Rb. 334; metaph. minute, subtle; vitr ok s., Mar., Barl., Str.; smásmugul ok hvöss ok skygn augu, Skálda 160; compar. smásmuglari, 150; mod., in a bad sense, *hair-splitting, fault-finding*. smá-smugliga, adv. subtly, minutely, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 52. smá-smugligr, adj. minute, Sks. 637; *hair-splitting*. smá-smygill, f. minuteness, Str. 2, Bs. ii. 42. smá-spengr, f. pl. small spangles, Nj. 142. smá-straumur, m. and smá-stroymt, n. adj. a neap-tide. smá-sveinar, m. pl. small boys, Eg. 188, Fms. vii. 158, Stj. 121; sing., smásvæini einum, Bs. i. 45. smá-sveinligr, adj. boyish; s. nám, Bs. i. 219. smá-svik, n. pl. petty tricks, Fms. vi. 383. smá-syndir, f. pl. petty sins, 677, 9. smá-tennr, f. pl. small tusks (of a walrus), Sks. 179. smá-tiundir, f. pl. small tribes, Vm. 89, H. E. ii. 167. smá-tölur, f. pl. (smá-talna), small numbers, Rb. 114. smá-varningr, m. small wares (sing.), Nj. 75. smá-váfur, f. pl. tiny ghosts, imps, Grett. 79 new Ed. smá-vogis, adv. trifling. smá-vondir, m. pl. small wands, Sks. 443. smá-vorplar, m. pl. small casks, N. G. L. iii. 15. smá-víði, n. a shrubbery, Eg. 580. smá-vofur, f. pl. = smáváfur, Grett. 112. smá-þarmar, m. pl. [A. S. smál-pearmas], the small gut, also the lower abdomen, Nj. 262, Fas. ii. 255, Sturl. i. 196, Fb. i. 301, Mar., passim; smáþarma-mein, Bs. i. 825. smá-þing, n. a small object, Thom. 301. smá-óxar, f. pl. small axes, A. A. 270.

smári, s. m., botan. clover, freq. in mod. usage. smá-saman, adv. little by little; see smár. smátuka, s., to make small, Sks. 105 new Ed.

smátt, f. [from smjúga; Ivar Aasen smotta], the opening for the head, in a shirt or smock-frock not open at the breast; see höfuð-smátt.

smátta, u, f. [Norse smotta], a narrow lane, Karl. 152.

smelta, u, f. fat steam, as from cooking; see smita.

smelttr, part. [for. word, qv. smelt, q. v.], enamelled; s. söðull, Ld. 274; s. hjálmr, skjöldr, bitull, El. Flóv., Karl.

smekkr, m. [see smakka; from Germ. ge-smack; Dan. smag]:—taste; a mod. word, as also deriv. smekkt-lauss, tasteless; smekkt-ligr, tasteful:—the ancients seem to have had no exact word for Lat. gustus, for even bragð (IV) is not found in old writers; the Germ. has kosten, which answers to Lat. gustare, but the Norse kosta (q. v.) is never used in that sense.

SMELLA, smell, pret. small, defect.; [Swed. smälla; Ivar Aasen smella; Dan. smælde]:—to smack, crack, as a whip; the word is freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers.

smella, d, a causal to the preceding, to make to crack, with dat.

smellr, m. a smacking or cracking sound; hundrað rasta heyrði smell, Skíða R. 150.

smelt, n. [Ital. smalto; Fr. émail], enamelling, B. K. 84; smelta-kross, Ísl. i. 391.

smelta, t, [Germ. schmalzen], to melt; this word is hardly used except in the derivatives smolt and smelt, q. v.

smelttr, adj. enamelled; s. með gulli, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. 1850. 83, Fas. iii. 273; s. skjöldr, Triat. 7, Fas. iii. 610, Grett.; bitullinn settur smeltum steinum, Ó. H. 30, Hkr. iii. 293; s. kross, Ám. 34, 76, Vm. 21, 29, 55, 110.

smetta, u, f. [akin to smjúga; Ivar Aasen records a verb smetta, smatt = to dart quickly, start, like a mouse; Dan. smutte, smut-bul; but these words are not preserved in Icel., cp. however smátt]:—a nickname, Fms. ii. 252.

smeygi-ligr, adj.; 1-smeygiligr, insinuating.

SMEYGJA, d, a causal to smjúga, q. v., [Germ. smeichen; Dan. smøge], to make slip, with dat.; hann smeygði stjórnum af niðr, Fms. vi. 15; smeygði hann lykkjunni á háls sér, . . . s. tauginni af háls sér, *he slipped the loop off his neck*, 368; hann smeygði á sik brókunum, *pulled the breeks on*, Hkr. iii. 323; smeygja sér inn, *to insinuate oneself*.

II. reflex. to rid oneself; smeygðisk Egill af stafnum, Eg. 233; smeygjask undan e-u, *to slip away from*, Fms. ix. 333.

smeykinn, adj. [smeygja, smjúga, cp. Germ. smeichen], prop. 'insinuating,' cringing, sleek; Soorri bauð þá sínum herra smeykinn heim í holtið Reykja, Gd. 22.

3. in mod. usage smeykr, nimid.

smeykligr, adj. insinuating, cringing, Al. 153.

smíð-belgr, m. a smíð's bellows, Eluc., Fms. vi. (in a verse), þíðr. 80.

smíðja, u, f. [A. S. smíðe; Engl. smiddy; Dan. smedje], a smiddy, Vkv. 33, Eg. 141, Fms. xi. 427, Ísl. ii. 350, Þorst. Síðu H. 177, Gpl. 454, þíðr. 75, Niðrst. 3, Skíða R. 103, passim. compos: smíðju-belgr, m. = smíðbelgr. smíðju-búð, f. a booth used as a smiddy, Gpl. 454; as a local name, Fms. viii. 376, ix. 516. smíðju-drumbr, m. a 'smiddy-drum,' anvil-stock: a nickname, Landn. 102. smíðju-hús, n. pl. = smíðjubúðir, Fms. ix. 516. smíðju-mór, m. a kind of clay, used in Icel. as mortar in putting up a forge. smíðju-sveinn, m. a smiddy boy, þíðr. 65, Fas. i. 155. smíðju-tól, n.

pl. *smíðju-verk*, D. N. i. 321.

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smíð-kona, u. f. a 'smith-woman,' a nickname, Ísl. ii. 7.

smíð-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.; A. S. *smíðlice*), *workman-like*, Krók.; ó-smíðligr.

SMÍÐR, m., gen. *smíðs*, old plur. *smíðar*, acc. *smíða*; thus gold-smíðar, gold-smíða, smíðaruir, Mar. (xxxvi, xxxvii, in an old vellum fragment); but *smíðir*, 733 sqq. l. c.; *smíðar*, Hkr. i. 293; acc. *smíða*, 185. Grág. i. 149: the mod. usage is *smíðir*, *smíði*: the acc. *smíðu*, Stj. 362, l. 3. Fms. ix. 377, is less correct: [Ulf. *smíþa*; A. S. *smíð*; Engl. *smith*; Dan.-Swed. *smed*; Germ. *schmied*]:—a *smith*, *craftsman*, *wright*, of workers in metals and wood, ship or house-building; járn-s., tré-s., stein-s., gull-s., skip-s., knattar-s., skó-s., skept-s., höfuð-s., frum-s., q. v.; himna-s., the *artificer of the heavens*, Fbr.; þá kom þar s. nokkurr ok bauð at göra þeim borg, Edda 25, 26. Fms. ix. 55; hann var stafna-s. at skipinu, Hkr. i. 293; vóru þá smíðar þar ádr komnir, id., Fms. v. 74; ens hæsta smíðs, Greg. 20, Eluc. 7; nú skulu smíðir fó taka, Gpl. 80; smíðar þeir er hús gíra, Grág. i. 149; fá smíða til at skíra silfrít, Hkr. i. 185: the saying, fár er smíðir í fyrsta sinni, none is 'smith' (master) the first time; and leggja smíða-höggð á e-ð, to give the smith's stroke, the master's stroke, l. c. the finish to a thing.

II. Smíðr, a nickname, and pr. name, Landn. (cp. Rm. 21, Ann. 1362, Engl. *Smith*); **Smíð-kell**, **Smíð-Skeggi**, Landn.

smíð-reim, f. the 'smith's edge,' the rim running along the back of a scythe-blade to give it strength; ljár máðr upp í s., Fb. i. 522.

smíð-vélar, f. pl. a *smith's artifice*, Stj. 23, 134, Sks. 51, Bret. 94.

SMITA, að, [Ulf. *smeitan* = *εμπίειν*; A. S. *smítan*; Engl. *smite*; Germ. *schmeissen*; Swed. *smeta*; for the change from 'smear' to 'flog' see the analogy in *riða* B, p. 499, col. 1]:—to steam from being fat or oiled.

SMÍÐ, f., old plur. *smíðir*, mod. *smíðar*; [*smíðr* and *smíð* are related to a lost strong verb *smíða*, *sméið*]:—craft, smith's work, work of skill or art; riss nú smíð síðan í verki, Eluc. 7; ef smíðin únýtisk, Fms. vi. 214; Bifrost er gíur með list ok kunnáttu meiri enn aðrar smíðir, Edda 8; öll sjá smíð (edifice) er studd með stölpum, Eluc. 2; er þar vönduð mjök smíð 4, Fas. ii. 541; hús vandat at efnum ok smíð, Fms. vii. 100; til þeirrar smíðar, Bs. i. 134; hann skal hefja smíð upp, K. þ. K.; taka til smíðar, Fms. ix. 55; var hann þar at smíðinni, he was at the work, vi. 215; vera í smíð, to be 'on the anvil,' in band; hún var í smíð tíu tegi vetrar, ádr algör yrdi, Ver. 8; hús þat var í smíð sjau vetr, 27 (mod. í smíðum); frum-smíð, a beginner's work: in the saying, flest frum-smíð stendr til bóta: járn-s., gull-s., tré-s., and metaph. hug-smíð—the 'mind's work,' imagination. Mod. usage distinguishes between *smíð* (sing.), the working, and *smíði*, the work; þar-smíð, beating, battle.

SMÍÐA-BLÁSTR, m. 'smithy-blast,' forging, Eg. 141.

SMÍÐAR-EMNI (-efni), n. the materials, Ísl. ii. 353, Fms. vi. 214.

SMÍÐAR-KAUP, n. wages for work, Hkr. i. 185, Edda 26, Gpl. 78, Bs. i. 81.

SMÍÐAR-KOL, n. pl. smith's coals, Fms. viii. 201.

SMÍÐAR-LYFTI, n. a flaw in the workmanship; sjá s. á e-u, Ó. T. 40.

SMÍÐAR-TÓL, mod. *smíðatól*, n. pl. a smith's tools, tools of a blacksmith or carpenter, Eg. 399, Fs. 177, Stj. 563, Ísl. ii. 81, Skálda 162, passim.

SMÍÐAR-ÖR, f. a carpenter's adze, Sks. 30.

smíða, að, [Dan. *smede*], to work in wood or metals; fara upp í smíðu ok s. þar, Ísl. ii. 315; að smíðudu, Vsp. 7; beltí ok kníf. . . ek lét s. þessa gripi í Englandi, Fb. ii. 76; hagliga smíðað, Fms. vi. 217; konungs-garðinn var þá eigi upp smíðaðr, ix. 338, Stj. 50; smíða skála, s. Kirkju, Anal. 203; hann smíðaði himin ok jörð, Edda (pref.); mun ek yfir þann stein s. (build) Kristni mína, 656 C. 3; metaph., smíða sér ráð, Fms. xi. 445.

II. reflex. to proceed, turn out, take shape, in a smith's hands; þá tók hann ok smíðaði, ok smíðaðisk ekki sem hann vildi, hann mælti, aldri smíðaðisk mér svá fyrr, sagði hann, Gestrinn mælti, smíðaðu sem sjálfst vill fara, Fms. ix. 55.

smíði, n. smith's work, a work of smith-craft; eigi má geisli skína gögnum þat smíði, Hom. 128; gler er gagnsærra enn annat s., MS. 15. 5; þeir þóttusk eigi hafa söt segra smíði, Fms. vi. 216; leit hann á smíðið ok lét vel yfir, i. 291; s. þetta, Clem. 50; þá er þetta s. var svá mikit orðit, Edda (pref.); þú skalt hafa hédan smíði, Nj. 32; workmanship, skrifat smíði, Greg. 26; þat s. var svá vel vandat, Bs. i. 134; vandadan at efnum ok smíði, 132; mis-s., q. v. compds: **smíðis-gripir**, m. a work of handicraft, Nj. 34. **smíðis-kaup** = smíðarkaup, Sturl. i. 87 C.

smjáðra, að, to flatter: **smjáðr**, m. adulation; **smjáðrari**, a, m. a flatterer.

smjálssa, að, to smack with the lips.

SMJÚGA, pres. *smjúg*; the ancients prefer the pret. *smó* (smótt, smó); the mod. is *smaug*, which occurs in Km. 7; pl. *smugu*; subj. *smugi*; part. *smoginn*: [A. S. *smugan*; Dan. *smøge*; Ivar Aasen *smugja*]:—to creep through a hole, opening, or narrow space; at s. út um gylginn, Fms. xi. 277; þá smugu þeir milli spalanna, Edda 30; hann hefir smogið inn, garðr með hjarta-grind fyrir ok rimar í, svá at fénaðr megi eigi smjúga, Jb. 362; smýge hann þá niðr undir hjá henni, creeps under the blankets, Háv. 54; ræð ek, at þú smjúgir undir þar hjá stokkinum í nótt, Gisl. 100: to put a garment on which has only a round hole to put the

head through (cp. A. S. *smýgel*), *smugu* í guðvefi, Hdm. 17; gullbrynja smó, Skv. 3. 45; cp. *smokkr* and *smátt*.

II. to pierce; kom lāsör í brúna ok smó þegar í gögnum, Sturl. i. 180 C; örín kom aptan í bak dýrino ok smó fram í hjartað, Fas. ii. 246; rækyndill smaug rauðar rítr, Km.; oddr smó brynjur, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

III. part. amoginn; gren-smoginn, of a fox; mæðk-smoginn, worm-eaten.

SMJÖR, an older form *smör*, esp. in Norse vellums, cp. mod. Dan., Swed., and Norse *smör*; smörs, Gpl. 99, 110, Sks. 123; smær, id., D. N. passim: old dat. *smjörvi*, 623. 1; gen. pl. *smjörva*; in western local, sounded *smér* (cp. mjöl and mól, kjöt and ket, gör and ger), and rhymed thus, e. g. ef þú étr ekki smér | eða þáð sem matr er | dugr allr drepst í þér | Dansk Íslendingr, Eggert: again, *smjör* rhymes with *kyör*, Skíða R. 104; [Ulf. *smairþr* = *smörþr*, Rom. xi. 14; as also A. S. and Hel. *smær*; Engl. *smear*; Dan. *smør*; O. H. G. *smero*; Germ. *schmeer*]:—prop. *grease* (fat, oil); þat smjör rennr af þeim hvölum, Sks. 123; við-smjör, 'wood-smear' = oil; smjör-bakr, *smear-back*, a nickname, Fms. ix, but usually,

II. butter; brauð ok smjör, Eg. 204; Þórólfr kvað drjúpa smjör af hverju strái á landinu, því er þeir höfðu fundið, því var hann kallaðr Þórólfr 'smjör', Landn. 31; fraus drykkinn ok smjörít svá at eigi mátti klina brauðit, hann sá at menn sumir bitu annan bita af brauði, en annan af smjóri, hann tók smjörít ok vasði í brauðinu, svá bindu vör nú smjörít, Fms. ix. 241; mjöl ok s., Landn.; smjör ok tin, Fas. 22. The ancients used to store up butter for years, see Debes in his book on the Faroe Islands; hence, *þrífont s. = butter three years old*, Skíða R. 197; fornt s., súrt s., sour, old butter.

III. local names, **Smjör-hólar**, in Skarð in the west of Icel., 'Butter-billock,' where the lady Óluf stored her butter: **Smjör-sund**, **Smjör-vatn**, Landn., map of Icel.

B. COMPS: **smjör-askja**, u. f. [Dan. *smørskje*], a butter-bowl.

smjör-gildir, adj. payable in butter, D. N.

smjör-gæði, n. a good produce of butter, Sks. 191 B.

smjör-görð, f. butter-making, Sks. 191.

smjör-kaup, n. purchase of butter, Bs. ii. 134.

smjör-kæng, -kollr, -kringr, -magi, -reðr, m. nicknames, Landn. 211, Rd. 260, Fms. viii.

396, ix. 29, 40.

smjör-laupr, m. a butter-chest, Fms. ii. 164.

smjör-lauss, adj. short of butter, Skíða R. 105.

smjör-pund, n. a

'butter-pound,' a kind of weight, Gpl. 524.

smjör-pundari, a, m.

a steelyard for weighing butter, Gpl. 523.

smjör-skip, n. a butter-

ship, a ship laden with butter, Ann. 1394.

smjör-spann, n. a mea-

sure of butter, Bs. ii. 134.

smjör-trog, n. a butter-trough, Fas. iii.

404.

smjör-tunna, u. f. [Dan. *smørtonde*], a butter-cask, Fms. x.

204.

smjör-svín, n. 'butter-bag,' the beggar's scrip, Skíða R. 13.

smjör-valr or **smjör-valsigill**, m. the name of a little sheep-bone, Ísl.

þjóðs. ii. 554.

smjörtr, adj. buttered; smjörvan graut, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

smjörugr, adj. greased, fat; var smjörug haddan (from cooking meat), Hkr. i. 143; buttered.

smokka, að, [smjúga], to put on a shirt, sleeve, loop, or the like, with

dat.; smokkaðu því upp á handlegginn; reflex., þáð hefir smokkast

fram af.

smokk-flakr, m. = kolkrabbi (q. v.), a cuttle-fish, Eggert Itin.

smokk-ormr, m. a kind of insect in pools.

smokkr, m. [Swed. *smog*], a smock with an opening in front; smokkr

var á bringu, [he wore a smock on the breast,] of a lady, Rm. 16.

smolt, n. [smelta; Ivar Aasen *smolt*; Germ. *schmalz*], the grease

swimming on the surface of hot water.

smortr, m. a smart fellow, Edda ii. 496.

smuga, u. f. [smjúga], a narrow cleft to creep through, a hole; hann

gat ekki eina minnstu smugu fundit, Fas. i. 393, iii. 318; 'mörgum

tómum smugum, Skt. 148; í neðstu smugur heitvitis, 605.

smugall, older **amogall**, [cp. Engl. *smuggle*], penetrating, 656 A. l.

34; see *smásmugall*.

smug-ligr, adj. penetrating; smugligr vindar, Sks. 148; smá-s.

smurning, f. anointing, Stj. 306, MS. 655 i. 1, Gd. 62, Nikdr. 59.

Bs. ii. 156; pass., hún síðasta s., extreme unction, Mar.; smurningar-

klæði, the dress in which one receives extreme unction, Bs. i. 145.

smyl, n. = grím, the evil one; far þú nú þar er smyl hafi þik! Sam.

42 (the prose introd. to the poem Gm.), a ð. 447.

smyrill, m., intro. a kind of hawk, the merlin, Ft. *émérillon*,

Grág. ii. 346, K. þ. K., Edda (Gl.)

SMYRJA, older **smyrva**, pres. *smyr*; pret. *smurði*; subj. *smyrði*;

part. *smurðr*: [smjör; A. S. *smyrjan*; Dan. *smøre*; Swed. *smörja*]:—to

'smear,' esp. of kings, to anoint; smyrja konung til veldis, Fms. vii. 306;

hafði Samuel ádr smurðan hann til konunga, Sks. 704; at hann varí

smurðr, of the extreme unction, Fms. x. 148; sjau nóttum fyrir andlát

sitt, lét biskup olea sik, ok ádr hann varí smurðr, mælti hann mjök langt

erendi, Bs. i. 296; smyrva með viðsmjörvi miskunnar, 623. 1; Drottins

smurði, the Lord's anointed, Bible.

smyrsl, n. pl. [Dan. *smørelse*], ointment; úlmr smyrsla ok jurtu, Magn.

530; búa s., Rb. 82; dýrlig s., spices, N. T., Vidal.; for wounds, Fms.

iii. 73, Fas. ii. 116, Barl. 136; smyrsla-buðkr, Fas. iii. 309.

smyrslingr, m. a shell, = sandmigr.

smælingi, a. m. (*smælingr*), a small man, poor man; varisk nú smælingjar reidi Guðs, Stj. 495 (Sks. 729); sjaldan hefir réttir smælingjans við þat batnað, at margir hafa yfirboðarnir verið í senn, N. G. L. ii. 403. In the Icel. N. T. 'little ones' is rendered by smælingjar.

smæliki, n. small pieces, chips, opp. to large pieces; það er ekki nema smæliki; see smalki.

smætta, mod. smækka, smáttka, Sks. 105 new Ed. v. l. [smár]:—to grow small; smækka tekr nú smíði gátu, Gsp., passim in mod. usage; smættski þá með hans hyski, sundr-þykkjask ok smættski, ... smættski allar ættir, Sks. 77 new Ed.

snaför, part. from an obsol. snéfa, snafði:—sharp-scented; s. til at fregnaðr spyrja ný tíðendi, sharp-nosed for news, 645. 90 (Acts xvii. 21).

snaga, u. f. a 'snag-axe,' a kind of balbard-like axe, = tapar-öx (?), Edda (Gl.)

snag-hyrndr, adj. 'snag-borned' (see snaga), epithet of an axe, Eg. 180, Fær. 110, Njard. 358, Valla L. 208, 312.

snagi, a. m. [Engl. snag], a clothes-peg; hengja upp á snaga: a nickname, Sturl.

snaka, að, [Ivar Aasen snaka; Dan. snaga]:—to rummage, sniff about; at Ingjaldr snakkaði um hús hennar, Ld. 44; hann spurði, hví snakar þú hér, Óundr? D. N. i. 349.

snakkr, m. [skin to snákr, a snake], a snake-formed imp, as described in popular superstition, made of a man's rib swaddled in wool; then under a wizard's spell, it was sent out to suck the ewes and cows of his neighbours and to bring home the milk to his master or mistress; butter made of this milk (*snakk-smér*) breaks up if marked with a cross; the snakkr is also called til-beri (q. v.), Maurer's Volksagen. There is a similar legend among the Finns, who call the imp 'para,' see Ihre's Diet. and Castrén's Finn. Mythol.

snapa, ð, pres. snapir, to snuffle, like a dog picking up crumbs on the floor; ok snapvíst snapir, Ls. 44; snapir ok gnapir, örn á aldinn mar, Hm. 62.

snap-vísa, adj. snuffling, parasitical, like a dog under the table, Ls. 42.

SNARA, að, [Engl. to snare], to turn quickly, twist, wring; hann snaraði skjöldinn, Nj. 43, 263, Valla L. 213; hann snarar (wringing) af honum höfuðit, Finnb. 228; Bárðr snaraði glóvana sundr milli handa sér, Fms. ii. 148; strengir var snaraðr at fótum þeim, l. 179; hann snaraði, svá at fætr vissu upp, Eg. 508; Hrappr tekr báðum höndum um fal spjótsins, ok snarar af út, Ld. 98; snaraði hann hárit um hönd sér, Landn. 152; snaraði hann at sér klæði, Fms. iii. 77; snaraði þorkell höttinn at höfði honum, Landn. 146; snaraðr ok snéinn, wrung and twisted, Bs. i. 560; to translate a book, snara bók upp í Norrœnu, Stj. i. 40; hér byrjar sögu Ólafs konungs er Bergr ábóti snaraði, H. E. i. 591.

2. to throw, sling; hann snaraði hallinum ok broddinum, Fms. iii. 193; þá var snarat út ór hólnum einum krókstaf, 176; snaraða ek síðan í lopt upp, Pr. 411; snarandi í lopt upp, of water, bubbling up, Mar.

3. [A. S. *snarian*], to make a quick turn, step out quick; hún snarar þegar inn hjá honum, Nj. 153; þeir snara þegar á þingit, Fms. xi. 85; eitt skip snarar fram hjá hölminum, Mar.; hann snaraði þá inn í stofuna, Fms. vi. 33; þessi maðr snaraði fram fyrir konung, 66.

II. reflex. to turn oneself quickly; nema þar snarisk stærri menn í bragð, Fms. vi. 254; hann snarask (= snarar) fram hjá þeim, Háv. 52; Skjálgr snarask þá út ór stofunni, Fms. iv. 263; snörumik ör sem skjótast, ok göngum til skriptu, Hom. 71; snaradisk öxin ofan á herðarnar, the axe rebounded, Fms. vii. 325; þau vötn er snarask í lopt upp, that bubble up or gush into the air, Rb. 334. **2.** snarask í karlfót, to dress in man's clothes, Ld. 276.

snara, u. f., pl. snörur, [A. S. *sneare*], a snare (prop. a 'hard-twisted cord'), Fms. i. 206, MS. 623. 36; egna snöru, Grett. (in a verse), Mar.; eigi sá hann snaruna, O. H. L. 53; ek mun sitja í snöranni, Fms. vi. 13; leggja snörur fyrir e-n, ix. 309; þá fann hann í hverja snöru hann hafði gengit, Ó. H. 132; a balter, Mar.; drama e-n til snöru, Pr. 413.

snar-brattr, adj. very steep, of a brink.

snar-brekka, u. f. a steep brink.

snar-brýna, ð, to whet keenly, Fas. i. 232.

snar-eygr, adj. keen-eyed, like an eagle, Stj. 225, Fms. xi. 205, Nj. 30, Ó. H. 16; snareygja (acc.), 656 B. 11.

snar-fari, a. m. the swift, smart man, a nickname, Landn.

snarfia = snörgla, O. H. L. 84.

snarka, að, to sputter, fizzle, of a light when the wick is damp.

snarl, n. = snörgl: snarla = snarfia (Ó. H. 84), = snörgla, q. v.

snarla, adv. = marliga, Lex. Poët.

snar-leikr, m. quickness, sprightliness, MS. 4. 5.

snar-liga, adv. [A. S. *snearlíce*], quickly, Boll. 360: temp., nita s., MS.

4. 5. passim.

snar-ligr, adj. keen, quick; snarlig augu, Fms. i. 102; sprightly, lítill maðr ok s., vi. 416; snarligt ok snöfurligt, Band. 16 new Ed.

snar-lyndr, adj. quick of mind, Skv. i. 43.

snarp-eggjaðr (-eggr, Fbr. 13 new Ed.), adj. keen-edged, Sks. 645, Fas. i. 202.

snarp-leikr (-leikr), m. roughness; all tréins ok s. næfra, the rough-

ness of the bark, 677. 14: severity, s. frosts, Mar.; s. hirtingar, H. E. i. 404, Bs. i. 276: a dash, s. í orrostum, Fms. ii. 107.

snarp-liga, adv. with a dash, sharply; berjask s., Fa. 138, Isl. ii. 195; ganga fram vel ok s., Nj. 96; rísa s. gegn e-m, Stj. 143.

snarp-ligr, adj. sharp, dashing; með fylktu líði ok snarpligu, Fms. xi. 85.

snarp-mannligr, adj. = snarpligr, O. H. L. 17.

SNARPR, snörp, snarpt, adj. rough to the touch, opp. to linn; snarpr átoku, hárlæði ok snarpa yfirhöfn, Barl. 97; mostly used metaph.

II. keen, of a weapon; snörp öx, Sturl. ii. 230; með snarprí ör, Mar.; snarpt íverð, Sturl. iii. 63; snörp egg, Skv. 3. 58; s. tindr, Bs. ii. 87; snarpr ok hvassir, Hom. (St.); snarpt auga, þiðr. 179, opp. to linn; lina eða snarpa, Skálda 175; linn and eða snarpan, 179.

3. dashing, smart, of a person; inn blaði sem inn snarpr, Róm. 273; snarprir sveinar, Orkn. (in a verse); manna snarpastir í orrostum, Fms. vi. 60; inn snarpasta hund Víga, Fb. i. 387; of an action, snarpari bardagi, Fms. x. 314; snarpa atgöngu, Gullþ. 12, Karl. 247; snörp vörn, Fms. vi. 156; snarpasta orrosta, Eg. 297, Fb. ii. 44; inn snarpasti koldi, smartest cold, Fms. ii. 228; snarpr dauði, Magn. 486; snarpr vetr, Róm. 259; land svá illt ok snarpt, Sks. 21 new Ed.

SNARR, snör, snart, adj. [this word with its derivatives is akin to snúa, pret. snóri; Engl. snarl, of cord]:—prop. hard-twisted, of a string; snart þáttir, hard-spun cord, Stor. (snar-þáttir, Lex. Poët.); þráðrinn er snart: chiefly used, **II.** metaph. swift, [A. S. *snear*]; snarir vindar, the swift winds, Hdl. 41; snör brögð, gallant deeds, Skv. i. 10; used as an epithet to a wrestler, fighter, snar glímu-maðr.

2. keen; snör augu, keen, flashing eyes, Fas. i. 200; augu snör, þiðr. 178; snart auga-bragð, Fms. ii. 174; adverbially, smartly, rann hann at sem snarast, Eg. 533; berjask snart ok hraustliga, Ld. 222. **III.** temp. soon, Dan. snart; kom aptir snart, Fms. xi. 266; in poet. compds, geð-s., bód-s., fólk-s.

snar-ráðr, adj. quick and resolute, Fms. vi. 264.

snar-ræði, n. presence of mind, a dashing, smart feat, Fms. viii. 392; þetta verk þótti it mesta s., Lv. 110; Gisl (acc.) rak þat til þessa snarræðis, this rash deed, Bs. i. 156.

snar-skygn, adj. keen-eyed, a nickname, Landn. 201.

snar-spjót, n. a javelin, Isl. ii. 450.

snar-völ, m. [provinc. Swed. snar-vræl], a 'turning-stick,' a tourniquet, a stick by which a cord is tightened; lét hann reka at honum marga snarvölu, Fas. iii. 568; in mod. usage, a twisted, i. e. a cord twisted round the upper lip of a vicious horse while being shod, það er best að setja á hann snarvöl!

snati, a. m. [snatta], the name of a dog, Bárð.: a nickname, Sturl.

snatta, að, (snatt, n.), prop. to 'snuffle about,' to roam idly from house to house, roam without aim or business; snattaðar-maðr, m. a loungeur, N. G. L. i. 327; snattari, a. m. a roamer, rover, Rétt. 56.

snauð-leikr, m. poverty, Barl. 196, v. l.

snauð-ligr, adj. stripped, poor; var þar mjök snauðligt tilkvámu, Bs. i. 839.

SNAUÐR, snauð, snautt, adj. [North. E. *snod*; cp. Germ. *sebnöde*; akin to *snöðinn* = smooth, of hair; referring to a lost strong verb, meaning to strip]:—stripped, bereft, poor; hilyli snauð ok svivirðilg, MS. 4. 27; konur snauðar, beggar-women, Nj. 142; fáir eru vinir hins snauða, a saying; ungr ok gamall, snauðr ok sáll, El.; þér eruð menn snauðir, Fms. viii. 20; þeir fóru snauðir í land, Valla L. 227; margr sá er áðr var fullsæll gekk snauðr í brott, Fms. viii. 361; s. at só, peniless, Isl. ii. 124; hinir auðgu hugðusk leysa mundu en hinir snauðu höfðu ekki fé til, Orkn. 20; sá maðr var ávallt síðan s., ok aldri festisk fé við hann, Fms. v. 194; snauðir menn, poor men, Nj. 53, Bs. i. 355.

snauta, að, = snáfa, Korm. (in a verse); snautaðr sjálfr eptir þeim, þú dofnir hundr, go for them thyself, thou lazy dog! Fjölunir ii. 57.

snáð, n. food, meat; snáð ok drykk, Fms. viii. 411, v. l.

snáði, a. m. a parasite; til rúms mér fylgdi snáðuligr snáði, Hallgr.; það er fallegr snáði! (conversational.)

snáfa, að, to sink, go unwell; in the phrase, snáfaðu burt, begone!

snákr, m. [A. S. *snacu*, *snæce*; Engl. *snake*; Dan. *snog*], a snake, only in poetry, Merl. 2. 16, 23, 89, Fms. ii. 18 (in a verse); snáka stríð, 'snake-bale,' i. e. the winter; snáka jörð, stigr, 'serpent-path,' 'snake-litter,' i. e. gold; snák-hauðr, snák-rann, id., Lex. Poët. **II.** a nickname, Fms. x.

snáldr, n., snjáldr, a snout, of a serpent, Konr. v. l. (mod.)

snáp-leikr, m. clownishness, Barl. 196, v. l.

snáp-liga, adv. clownishly, like a doll; þér sitir s., úfríðr er kominn at þænum, Fms. ix. 217; hann eyddi öllu fénu í fullfí svá s., at ..., Barl. 46; víst reid ek nú s., þiðr. 244, v. l.

snáp-ligr, adj. clownish, barlequin-like; hann lék núktr sem einn s. trúðr, like a vile juggler, Stj. 505; héldu sumir fyrir Guð, sumir hund, sumir enn snáplegari hluti, Barl. 139.

SNÁPR, m. [? vulgar Engl. *snob*; N. Lancashire *snape*], a doll, with the notion of impostor or charlatan; in the ancient law a person who attacks an innocent man, e. g. who falsely boasts of having dishonoured a woman,

was called snápr, and was to be punished as if really guilty, and his fine was called snáps-gjöld or 'snob's fine,' þar sem heimiskir menn ok snápar ræða upp á saklausa menn, N. G. L. i. 30; nú vænist maðr því at . . . gjaldi slíkan rétt, sem hann væri sannr at því máli, ok heiti maðr at verri, þat heiti snáps-gjöld, Gpl. 304: in mod. Icel., when a priest or a married man breaks the seventh commandment, and to escape degradation and punishment hires another person to bear the blame, this latter is called snápr; hence it has become a by-word, a *dummy*, *dolt*, *idiot*; þessir menn munu vera snápar ok hafa ekki komit fyrr í önnur lönd, Fms. ii. 64; þér sofit sem snápar, Edda (Gl.), Str. 71, Fas. ii. 225; skynlaus s., Stj. 473; at snápar snubbi þik, 423; viltir snápar, 418; an impostor, laga-snápar, a 'whipper-snapper,' þettifoggar: orð-snápar, a 'word-snob,' babbler, Acts xvii. 18; sem margr snápr hefir svarat hér til, Gpl. 172.

II. *the pointed end of a gimlet, pen, pencil, or the like, which may be the primitive sense of this word.*

snápr-akapr, m. *the being a snápr*, Skálda 208.

snofgir, adj. pl. *fleet, swift*, epithet of ships; snefgir kjólar, Hkv. i. 48.

snefill, m. *a slight scent*; hafa snefil af e-u.

snefða, u, f. *a wench*, Björn.

snefla, u, f. *a weaver's shuttle*, Björn: in the nickname Sneflu-Halli, Fms. vi.

sneid, f. [sníða; A. S. *sneð*], *a slice*, Nj. 76; braud-sneid, ost-s., Beiki-s., q. v.; metaph. *a saunt*, hverr á þessa sneid, who owns to this cut? who is meant by this slight? Ó. H. 87; stinga e-m sneid, to cut with sarcasm, Eb. 56, Grett. 102 A, Fms. iv. 311.

SNEIDA, d. [sníða], *to cut into slices*, Fas. iii. 24 (in a verse); s. braud, ost: metaph., s. e-m = stinga e-m sneid, sneida honum fyrir sína elli, þidr. 339; slíkt er illa mælt, at s. honum afgömlum, Nj. 190; ekki vilju vér honum s., Fms. vi. 15; hann sneiddi ræðunni á hendr þeim bræðrum, bintat at þeim, Hkr. ii. 288; Gregorius ræddi um fám orðum, en sneiddi svá til (hinted) sem . . ., Fms. vii. 258; in Vápn. 5 read svaddi, cp. Fs. 66.

2. *to walk zig-zag*; sá maðr er bratta brekku sneidir, Bs. i. 750; s. hjá, to pass by; Katla mælti at þormóðr skyldi þar ekki hjá garði sneida, Fbr. 37 new Ed.; hann sneiddi hjá þeim, Nidrat. 4; eigi mun ek hjá þeim kosti s., declines it, Fær. 252, Bs. ii. 48.

II. *part u. sneitt, sliced, a sheep's mark, cutting a slice* aslant the ear; sneit framan hagra, sneitt aptan vinstra.

sneidi-gata, u, f. *a zig-zag path up a fell-side*, Isl. ii. 175, Mar. 1055.

sneidíngtr, m. = sneidigata.

SNEIS, f. [A. S. *sneas* = a spit; Ivar Aasen *sneis* = a twig], *a skewer*, by which a long sausage is skewered into a coil; Hann spurði hvar Ögmundr sneis væri?—Answer, þat er líkara at þú hittir oddinn á hjaltá-sneisinni (the bill-spit, i. e. the sword's blade) áðr sjá dagr lifr af, Bs. i. 568; dó Bersi þar, ok fann svá sneis, er hann leitadi um daginn, 569 (a pun, for the man Ögmund was surnamed sneis); ek þóttumk hafa mörþjúga-hlut í hendi, ok var af sneisar-haldit, *a sausage from which the 'spit-bill' had been torn off*, Sturl. ii. 132; fá mér annat vápn sterkara, ok skal mér ekki sneis þessi, this *snitch*! Sd. 118 (but in the interpolated mod. part.)

II. in Dan. *sneis*, [A. S. *sneas*], means *twenty*, prob. from the use of tallies to score by.

sneisa, t, to 'spit' a sausage, coil it up; ok úsýnna at þú sneisir mör þinn optarr, Bs. i. 568.

SNEKKJA, u, f. [A. S. *snece*; Engl. *snack*; snakkr or snákr]:—a kind of *swift-sailing ship*, belonging to the kind of 'langskip'; thus called from its swift 'snake-like' movement in the water; Ashjörn átti langskip, þat var s. títugt-sessa, Ó. H., Fms. v. 337; hann lét reisa langskip miklit, þat var s., skipit var þrítugt at ráma-tali, ii. 50; snekkju-urnar flutu þar ekki, Eg. 362; hann lét búa snekkju títugt-sessu ok með skútu fimmtán-sessu, ok enn vista-byrðing, Fms. vii. 310; þeir höfðu þangað snekkju títugt-sessu vel skipaða, Eg. 28; tvær snekkjur, ellifu snekkjur, Fms. i. 27, where the verse has skeið, so that skeið and snekkja seems to be synonymous; tvau skip, var annat 'langskip' en annat skúta . . . ok hleyppti 'snekkjuanni' í kaf undir jarlinum, O. H. L. 16 (the verse has here 'skeið' Hákonar); snekkja is distinguished from dreki, tvau skip, var annat dreki góðr en annat s., Fb. i. 154; Vinda-snekkjan, Fms. ii. 308.

sneλλαak, d, dep. to talk in a high-pitched voice; á hvern snelldisk þú? Stj. 644, 2 Kings xix. 22.

sneallt, n. adj. *barshly, in a high-pitched voice*; Ónundr segir þá snellt, þú ert furdudjarfr, Eg. 337; hann mælti við þau snellt, i. 70; svara snellt, Ó. H. 115; mjök var Skabi í máli snelld, Völs. R. 60.

SNEMMA, adv. older form snimma; the Cod. Reg. of Sam. spells it with e and a double m, see the references below (from Bugge); *fimm snemma*, Jd. 5 (skothending, according to the metre of that poem); but *fimm hundrada snimma* (aðalending), Kormak; *fimr snimma*, Ht. R. 29; the compar. *snemr* (snimr) and superl. *snemst* are obsolete; [A. S. *sneome*]; —early = árla, q. v.

1. *gener. of time*; borinn snemma, Vsp. 33; hve ér yðr s. til saka réðut, Skv. 3. 34; sáttir þinar er ek vil snemma hafa, Alm. 6; veðr mun þat vaxa verða ótt snemma, Am. 17; þat erumk

sennt at s., sonr Aldaföður vildi freista . . . Bragi; sá sveinn var snemma mikill ok fríðr sýnum, Fms. i. 14; gördisk þegar íþróttamaðr snemma, Hkr. i. 72; snemma fullkominn at afli, Eg. 140; s. mikill ok sterk, Fs. 86; systir fann þeirra snemst, *she was the first who saw them*, Akv. 15; snemr enn þú hyggir, *sooner than thou thinkest*, Skv. 3. 54; hún var snemr (ere) numin lifi, Edda (in a verse); hve snemst (*bona sooner*) vér fám snekkjur búar, Fas. i. 268 (in a verse); urðu snemst bardir, Bragi; þeirrar mildi ok góðvilja er hann tæði oss nú enn snimst (*lately*) er hann var í Niðarósi, D. N. ii. 87.

2. *of the day, early*; snemma kallaði seggr annan, Vkv. 23; ganga snemma at sofa, Hm. 19; mikilsti snemma, 66; síð eða snemma, þidr. 57; síð ok snemma, Fms. x. 277; í önn eða snemma á myrgin, viii. 397, v. l.; snemma um morguninn, Nj. 23; þriðja dag snimma, Ld. 266; Alfr konungur gekk opt snimma sofa, Hkr. i. 28.

3. *with gen., snimma orrostunar*, Fms. viii. 389; einn aptan snimma Jólanna, vii. 268; þat var ok snemma orrostu er Ólaf konungur féll, x. 399; snemma dags, Am. 67.

snemm-búinn, part. 'early-bound,' ready, of a ship bound for sea, Nj. 163, Eg. 404, 158, Ó. H. 128 (snembúinn with a single m).

snemm-bærr, adj. *early lambing or calving*, Stj. 178; snemmbær kyrr, opp. to síðbær.

snemm-endia, adv. *early*; s. um morguninn, Ld. 324; býsk konungtr s. í braut, Fms. xi. 52; Hallr lét skirask snimhendis, at an *early stag*, Ib. 10; hann lét skirask snimendis, Fms. x. 397; sendi hann þá ús. *early in the summer*, 97, Nj. 47; hann var snemendis mikill ok sterk, Ld. 30, Bs. i. 640; s. mikill hermaðr, Fms. i. 8, ii. 7; with gen., s. sumars, Isl. ii. 264; s. biskupsdóms síns, Bs. i. 67.

snemm-grær, adj. *early-cropping*, Stj. 174.

snemt, adv. *early*; honum þótti heldr snemt at rekja herinn, too *early*, Ó. H. 207; of-snemt, too *early*, passim in mod. usage.

snepill, m. *a snip, flap*; skinn-s., torfu-s.; eyra-s., the ear-lobe, N. G. L. iii. 263, mod., eyrna-s.; a nickname, Landn.

sneri-látr, adj. *smart*, an epithet of a woman = Dan. værr, Bjarn. (in a verse).

sneri-ligr, adj. *smart*; s. karl! Bs. i. 603.

snerill, m. = snarvöl, q. v.; þeir settu í sneril, ok sneru at strengian, Hkr. iii. 365; in mod. usage *the handle* outside a door which is turned round to lift a latch.

snerkja, t, (mod. *snarka*, að), [cp. Dan. *snørke* = snore], to sputter, of a light when the wick is damp; með snerkjanda neði, Skv. 228.

2. *to make a surly face*; hann sat uppreittr ok var snerkr mjök, Eg. 304; hann snerkir kinnr, Skv. 230.

snerpa, t, [snarpr; Ulf. at-snarpran = *θρυγδρεν*, Col. ii. 21]:—to sob; s. áxar sínar, Bs. ii. 94; to raise, quicken; s. róðrinn: impers., enn et s. tók leiðit, at the wind grew brisker, Fas. ii. 73; reflex., snerpask við, to bestir oneself, Lv. 91.

snerpa, u, f. = skerpa, the smartness of a thing; snerpi, n. *sharpness*; s. þessa frosts, 623. 34.

snerra, u, f. *a smart shock, onslaught*; allhörd snerra, Fms. ix. 516; hann drap fjögur hundrad heidíngja í einni snerra (= einni lotu), Stj. 509; veitti herrinn Davíðs konungs harða snerra, 534; poet. a fight, battle, Lex. Poët.

snorrinn, adj. *vigorous*, Lex. Poët.

snorrir ok snorir, m. *a smart, sharp-witted person*; hann var ú-svifinn í skkunni ok var hann snerir kalladr, ok eptir þat Snorri, Eb. 30.

SNERTA, pres. snerttr, Pr. 427; pret. snart, plur. snurtu, Helt. 9; subj. snyrti, Mar. 528; part. snortinn: a medial form, snertumk, Landn. (in a verse), Korm. 246 (in a verse); in mod. usage mostly weak, pres. pret. snerti, part. snerttr; the strong form is, however, freq. in the Bible, snortið, Luke viii. 46, 47; hver snart mig, 45; hún snart fald hans klæða, 44:—to touch; snart oddr sverðsins kvíð Hrómundar, Fas. ii. 375; sveifandi einu saxi sem fyrst var ván at snyrti, Mar. l. c.; snertumk harmr í hjarta hrót, *grief touches the heart's core*, Landn. (in a verse); snertumk hjörv við hjarta, Kormak; hafa snortið hjarta e-s, Bs. i. 769; þótt hann sé nokkuð snortinn, ii. 88; snart hann þó með engu móti bordit, Stj. 210; ú-tegðum steinum þeim sem ekki járn hafði snortið, 366; sem hann snart bein hins belga manns, 634; ú-snortinn móðir = the Virgin-mother, Mar. 2. s. við, to touch on; hann hefir sigr hvar sem hann snertir við, Al. 136; ef vér snertum eigi við þá hluti, H. E. i. 461; síkr snart við snarþrá, the fish mopped at the hook, Skálda (in a verse); ok snart við klæði þau, er . . ., Bs. i. 311.

II. *metaph. to touch, concern*; mála þeirra er okkr merta, Lv. 74; þetta sama snerttr marga of mjök, Pr. 427.

snerta, u, f. = snerra, í þessi snertu, Fms. viii. 230; of a short distance. Barði var í skóginum, ok snertu eina frá þeim, Isl. ii. 355; Harald jarl tjaldar langa snertu upp frá sjónum, Fb. i. 170 (stund þá, Fms. xi. 85, l. c.).

snerta, t, to quaff off quickly; ok snerti Hrungrir ór hverri (skál), Edda 57.

snerti-bráðr, adj. *impatient*; verit hefir þú stundum snerti-bráðr, Lv. 107.

snerti-róðr, m. *a smart, short pull*, Edda 35.

Snertlingar, m. pl. *the descendants of Snörtr*, Landn.

snertir, m. *a touch, slight attack*, of illness or the like.

SNEYÐA, d. [snaudr], *to bereave one of*; s. e-n e-u, sneyddu þeir borgina nautum ok sauðum, Stj. 188; s. (to cheat) sér óríkri menn, 656 A. ii. 2.

sneyði-liga, adv., Grett. 88 new Ed. (read sneypiliga, þ for þ).

sneyði-ligr, adj. *desitute*, Mar.

SNEYPA, t. [the original sense, = *castrare*, remains in Swed. *snäpa*; and Scot. *snib*, cp. Engl. *to snip*]:—as a law term, *to outrage, dishonour*; ef maðr sneypir dóttur manns eða konu, N. G. L. i. 232: *to disgrace*, mjök em ek svivírd ok sneyptr, MS. 4. 30; svivírdiliga sneypandi (gerund.), Fb. i. 89; in mod. usage *to chide* (a boy or child), þú mátt ekki sneypa barnið svona: the phrase, *riða sneyptr*, *to ride in slovenly fashion*, i. e. to ride with the horse's tail hanging loose and untrimmed, instead of being bound up neatly into a knot (gyrðir í tagl).

sneypa, u. f. *a disgrace, ignominy*; mun sjá s. jafnan uppi, Glúm. 389; mun ek sneypu fá af monnum um tal okkarr, Ld. 44; sveinninn vendi aptr með sneypu, Fms. x. 394 (snaupu); biða mikla sneypu, Hrafn. 19; skómm ok sneypu, Nj. 186; flyja með mikilli sneypu, Fagrisk. 170. **sneypu-för**, f. *a disgraceful journey*, Nj. 79.

sneypil-liga, adv. *disgracefully*; fara s., to be snubbed, þóðr. 44. Bret. 10, þiðr. 244. Mag.; tala s. til e-s, to use bad language, Grett. 88.

sneyping, f. = sneypa, Barl. 55. 165, MS. 4. 27.

sneyptr, m. as a nickname, *a snipper* (gælder?), Landn. 204.

sníð, n. [sníða; Germ. *schneide*], *a slice*; meitla af endanum til sníðs fyrstu róarinnar, Mar.; nú skal hann þiggja af-sníð þyrnisins, *the cut-off piece*, Karl. 546: *a cut*, of clothes, fara-sníð: the phrase, á sníð, *askance*; höggva á sníð, *to cut askant*. 2. plur. *the cut edges of a book*; bók í gyltum, raudum sníðum, *a gilt-edged, red-edged book*.

sníða, að, *to go zig-zag*; hann sníðar upp fjallið.

snídda, u. f. *a cut slice of turf*.

sníddari, a. m. [Germ. *schneider*], *a tailor*, N. G. L. ii. 246, iii. 14.

sníð-glíma, u. f. *a wrestler's term, a hip-trip*, Fms. iii. 189.

sníð-hvaas, adj. *keen cutting*; metaph., Fms. viii. 134.

sníðill, m. *a pruning-knife*, D. N. i. 331; sníðil at höggva upp þorna, Greg. 62; sníðili (= sníðli), Gpl. 58. COMPS: sníðill-egg, f. *the edge of a s.*, Fas. iii. 626. **sníðills-varp**, n. *a 'cast of the pruning-knife'*; a person was entitled to land so far outside his fence as he could throw his sníðill, Gpl. 453; sníðill, the name of a sword, Fas. ii.

sníðugr, adj., [Dan. *snedig*], *clever, cunning*, (mod.)

snífinn, part. of a lost strong verb, = Gr. *σνέφνεν*, *snowed-on*; var ek snífinn sjóví, ok slegin regni, ok drifin döggu, Vkv. 5.

snígill, m. [A. S. *snigel*; Engl. *snail*; Dan. *snegl*], *a snail*, Fas. iii. 12 (as also the verse); brekku-s., freq. in mod. usage.

snikka, að, qs. *snicka*, *to nick, cut*, esp. as a mason's or carpenter's term; telgja eðr s., Fms. xi. 431.

snikkari, a. m. [Dan. *snedker*], *a carpenter*, (mod.)

SNILLD, f. [snjallr], *masterly skill, eloquence*; orðhegi, snilld ok skilning, Sks. 438; vitra ok s., Mar.; kom hann svá sínu máli, at þat þótti öllum áheyrilegt, bar til þess s. hans, Fms. xi. 219; lauk drottning með þvi sinni tölu, at allir lofudu hennar s. ok vittleik, i. 141; ok völdusk til þeir hinir snjöllustu menn at tala á þinginu, ok vóru þessir ágætir bæði at viti ok snilld, x. 278; með s. sinna orða, 279; vittleik, s. ok hyggju, Barl. 12; í þeirri helgu snilld (in the holy text) mæltir svá, Hom. 155; orða-snilld, Lil. 64; mál-snilld, *eloquence*; snilldar-orð, Gd. 41; snilldar-framr = Lat. *disertus*, Lex. Poët. 2. gener. *excellency of art, skill*, Sks. 630; það er górt með mestu snilld. COMPS: snilldar-bragð, n. *prudence*, Fms. x. 258; stórvirkir ok s., iv. 84. **snilldar-legr**, adj. (-lign, adv.), *masterly*. **snilldar-maðr**, m. *a great orator, a master*, Hkr. iii. 27; s. til mælsku, Sks. 475. **snilldar-verk**, n. *a heroic deed, prowess*, Fms. vi. 38, vii. 87. O. H. 33; *a masterly work*.

snilli, f. = snilld; mál heitir s., Edda 110. 2. *prowess*; spurði, ef hann væri jafn-snjallr honum | Glúmr kváðsk eigi vita um snilli hans, Glúm. 338; eigi ætla ek þik þykkjask jafn-snjallan gyltunni... Ekki jafna ek snilli okkarri gyltu saman, Valla L. 203; snilli-fimr = *disertus*, Leidarv. 6; snilli-kenndr, við muna snilli, Lex. Poët. **snilli-bragð**, n. *an exploit*, Flóv. 43.

snillingr, m., prop. *a master of speech*, Edda (Gl.): in mod. usage *a master in art, skill, or writing*; þjóð-s., ráð-s., *a wise man*. 2. *a heroic man*; nú í hvert sinn er ek þerjumk, þá em ek fyrstr, ok þykkja þeir nú snillingar er jafn-fram fara mér, Fms. viii. 410.

snippa, að, *to sniff with the nose*.

sníttli, n. [sníða], *a flap or lobe*; ræna hann hverju sníttli, Mar. 597.

SNÍÐA, sníð, pret. sneitt, sneið, pl. sníðu; imperat. sníð, sníddu; part. sníðinn; *a weak pret. sníddi* (analogous to líddi from líða), Fas. iii. 21 (in a verse), 356. L. I.: [Ulf. *sneipān* = *þepiþeiv*; A. S. *snidan*; Germ. *schneiden*; Dan. *sniden*; Shetl. *snay*]:—*to slice, lop, cut, prop. to prune trees*, as the Gothic shews, cp. sníðill, Al. 120; burt sníð þú grein lastanna, Pass.; sníðu vér löstu af verkum várum, Greg. 32; sumir ormu sníðu, Bkv. 4; sníðit er hann sína-magni, *cut his sinew-power, hamstring him*, Vkv.; skór sníðin hjörvi, Edda (Ht.); skeið sneið, *she cut the waves*,

Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann sníðr hann sundr í miðju, Nj. 97; sneið Karkr höfuð af jarli, Fms. i. 217; svá at sneið í sundr kjálkana ok barkann, vii. 191; sneið Egill af honum skeggit, Eg. 564; sníða unu, *to circumcise* (um-sníðning), Stj. 353, MS. 625. 86; sníða, líma ok niðr-setja, of masonry, Fms. xi. 428: *to cut cloth*, of tailoring, sníða skyrtu, Gisl. 97; so also sníða skó ok skæði: metaph., s. af, hann sneið af neðan þat er saugugt hafði orðið, Fs. 51; bjórar er menn sníða ör skóm sínum fyrir tá eðr hæli, Edda 42; so in mod. usage, s. fat, klæði, dúk: sníða til, *to make a cut*; hvar til skyldi s. um kvánfangit, Finnþ. 296.

snískinn, adj., an obsolete part. '*meating*,' i. e. *covetous, banking*; sínkr ok snískinn, Barl. 136.

SNÍKJA, t. [Engl. *sneak*; Dan. *snige*, although in a different sense]:—*to banker after*; sníkja til mútu, Gpl. 175; mútur eða gjafr... þeir er til slíkra hluta sníkja, Barl. 32. 2. mod. *to beg for food silently*, esp. used of a dog.

sníkjur, f. pl. *begging*. **sníkjugöstr**, m. *a parasite*, = Dan. *snylte-gjæst*.

snípa, u. f. *a snipe*; in mýri-snípa.

snjall-mæltr, part. *fine-spoken*, Hkr. iii. 87, Nj. 229.

SNJALLR, snjöll, snjallt, adj. [A. S. *snæl* = *quick*; Germ. *sebnell*; Hel. *snell* = *strenuus*; Dan. and Norse *snild* = *good*]:—prop. *swift*; this sense, however, has disappeared, and it is used, II. metaph.

eloquent, well-spoken; hverr var þessi inn snjalli maðr? Fagrisk. 139 (mál-snjalli, Fms. vi. 415, l. c.); s. at máli, Sks. 73 new Ed., Róm. 312; fá menn til at eiga þing við Knút, þá er snjallir sé ok slægir, Fms. xi. 219; völdusk til þeir hinir snjöllustu menn á þinginu at tala, x. 278; snjallara mál, vii. 158; tala langt eyrendi ok snjallt, Nj. 250, Fms. x. 278; mál-s., q. v. 3. *good, excellent*; snjallara ráð ok vitrigrá, Fms. i. 104; hit besta ráð ok snjallasta, vi. 417. 3. *valiant, doughty*; snjallr ok vel hugaðr, Lv. 52; at hug hafa björum at bregða eru hildingar hölztir snjallir, Hkv. i. 22; því namtu hann sigri þá, ef þér þótti hann s. vera? Em. 6; ef hann er snjallari en geit, Fb. ii. 223; snjallr í sessi, *brave when in shelter*, La. 15; vera jafn-s. e-m, *one's equal in courage and valour*, Glúm. 335, 336, Valla L. 203; jafn-snjallr sem geit, Bjarn. (in a verse); passim in Lex. Poët. as an epithet of kings, even as an epithet of God, and in various poet. comps; ú-snjallr, *the unwise*, Hm. 15, 47; ú-snjallara (more cowardly) kvað hann mik enn gyltuna, Valla L. III. as pr. names, **Snjallr**, Landn.; **Snjallsteinn**, id.; in Dan. local names, *Snolde-löv*.

snjall-ráðr, adj. *wise in counsel*, Lex. Poët.

snjall-ræði, n. *a wise counsel, plan, course*, taken in an emergency, O. H. 54, Fær. 204, Fms. v. 47, viii. 392.

snjall-talaðr = snjallmæltr, Stj. 261, Bs. i. 641, v. l.

snjá-hvitr = snjóhvitr, Fms. ii. 281.

snjálðr, n. = snálðr.

snjár, m., see snjó.

snjáva, að, = snjófa, q. v.

snjógr, adj., contr. snjógrir, *snowy*, Sturl. iii. 158.

snjó, m. *snow*; for the various forms, snær, snjó, snjár, see snær.

COMPS: snjó-byrgi, n. *a snow-bed*, Sd. 159. **snjó-drif**, n. *a snow-drift*, *snow raised by the wind*, = snjó-fok or skaf-kafald, Hkr. iii. 138.

snjó-drifinn, part. *drifted*, Sks. 230. **snjó-fall**, n. *a fall of snow*, Bjarn. 51, Stj. 88, Bs. i. 381. **snjó-föl**, n. *a thin cover of snow*, Fbr. 59, Sd. 167. **snjó-fönn**, f. *a snow-drift*, Fas. i. 115, Dropl. 23.

snjó-hríð, f. *a snow-storm*, Ann. 1336. **snjó-hvitr**, adj. *snow-white*, Sks. 92, Fms. ii. 254, viii. 8. **snjó-korling**, f. *a 'snow-carline', 'snow-man'*;—in time of heavy snow the Icelanders amuse themselves by building a great snow-man, and this is called 'blaða snjókerlingu.'

snjó-lauss, adj. *'snowless', free from snow*, Gisl. 117, Eg. 548, Fbr. 36; snjá-lauss, Jb. 193 C. **snjó-ligr**, adj. *snowy*, Sks. 230. **snjó-minna**, compar. *less snow*, Fs. 25. **snjó-nauð**, f. *'snow-need', a strong snow-gale*; ísar eða s., N. G. L. i. 405. **snjó-samr**, adj. *snowy*, Al. 41. **snjó-skafi**, m., see skafi. **snjó-skriða**, u. f. *a snow-slip*, Sturl. **snjó-titlingr**, m. *a snow-hunting*. **snjó-vetr**, m. *a snowy winter*, Ann. 1313.

snjóva or **snjófa**, snjáva, Fms. i. 235, mod. snjófa, að, *to snow*, Gr. víðr; snjávaði á fjöll, Fms. i. 235; áðr hafði snjófat nokkurt, vi. 334; þann tíma er snjóva takti, viii. 431; impers., snjófar þá á fyrir þeim, ok vetrar, Fær. 40.

snodinn, adj., prop. *a part*. [cp. *snaudr*], *bold*; Egill góðisk enn snodinn, Eg. 334; snodinn ok strý-hæðr, Sturl. i. 20.

snóðir, f. pl. *scent*, in hunting; in the phrase, komast á snóðir um e-t.

snóðra = snóðra, Finnþ. 214.

snoppa, u. f. *the snout*, of animals, cows, horses, = skolptr, q. v.; á snoppu Brún (a horse), Vigl. 21, Konr.; fá högg á snoppu, Skíða R. COMPS: **snoppu-fríðr**, adj. *'fine-faced'*, (slang.) **snoppu-langr**, adj. *long-snouted*, a nickname, Sturl.

snoppungr, m. *a buffet, a slap on the snout*.

SNOR or **snör**, f. [A. S. *snoru*; O. H. G. *snor*; Germ. *schnur*; Lat. *nurus*]:—*a daughter-in-law*; snör heitir sonar-kvæn, Edda 109; snör né dóttir, Gh. 18 (Bugge); snör, Rm. 23 (Bugge), Edda ii. 491; frá Noemi

ok snorum hennar tveim . . . hvártveggj snor hennar, . . . snor sína Orpham, . . . af þinni snor, Stj. 420, 421, 426.

Snorri, or better **Snorri**, a pr. name, see **snerrir**, Eb. **Snorrungar**, m. pl. the descendants of **Snorri the Priest**, Sturl. i. 55, ii. 82.

SNOTR, adj., the *r* is radical, fem. **snotr**, neut. **snotr**; [Ulf. *snōtr* = *snōþs*; A. S. *snōtr* = *sapiens*]; —wise, a word noticeable for its use in the old Hm. (where it is used of the 'wise' man, *u-snotr* of the 'fool'), Gr. *snōþs*, Lat. *sapiens*, cp. Hebr. סָפִי; ok með snotrum sitr, Hm. 5; **snotri** manns hjarta, 54; til **snotr**, 55; hveim snottrum manni, 94; *u-snotr* maðr, 23–26, 78, 160; meðal-snotr, 53–55; al-snotr, all-wise, 54; ráð-s., 63; otherwise of rare occurrence in old writers, **snotr** kona, Edda; ef hann vill **snotr** heita, Sks. 317; *u-snotr*, 449; Sturl. iii. 241 —lögðu menn á þat eigi fullan trúnað er hann sagði, þviat Björn var nokkut **snotr** (*u-snotr*?) ok svá nokkut grályndr kalladr—is a dubious passage and prob. corrupt. II. in mod. usage **snotr** means *neat, handsome*; það er snotur, hann er snotr.

snotra, að, to make wise; seint er afglapi at snotra, Fas. iii. 585.

Snotra, u, f. the name of one of the minor goddesses, Edda. 2. as appell., in húsa-snotra, 'bouse-neat,' see **hús**.

snotr-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), clever; mæla sannara eðr snotr-ligra, Valla L. 206.

snókr, m. [Dan. *snog*], a snake; see **snúkr**: a nickname, Sturl. iii. **Snóka-dalr**, a local name in Icel., from the pr. name.

snópa, pres. **snópir**, to idle about dismally (destitute and hapless); sitr ok mópir, Hm. 32; **snópa** snauðr, Fas. iii. 12 (in a verse); so in the mod. phrase, **snópa** úti í kulda.

snót, f. [snót], a gentlewoman, Edda 109; **snótar** úlfir, the 'lady's wolf'; i. e. Loki, who carried off the goddess Idun, Haustl.; **snótum** öllum, opp. to jörðum öllum, Gh. 21, Rm.; the word is poet., and in prose only ironical, þessar **snótar**, these dames, Al. 153.

snubba, að, [Old Engl. *snubbe*; Engl. to snub], to snub, chide, Stj. 423; hún frúin snubbaði hann, Karl. 53; s. e-n um e-t, Mar.; hence mod. **snupra**, q. v.

snubban, f. a snub, chiding, Mar. **snubbu-ligr**, adj.; s. orð, snubbing words, Mar.

snubbótt, adj. snubbed, nipped, the pointed end being cut off; það er snubbótt fyrir endan.

snudda, að, = **snúða**; s. eptir e-u.

snúða, að, (snóða, Finnab. 214), to snuff, scent, like a dog, Vd. 126 old Ed.; hann ferr ok snóðrar um hvern stein, Finnab. l. c.

snugga, pres. **snuggir**, defect. in other forms, [Swed. *snugga* = Icel. *snikja*]; —to banker after; snæliga snuggir kváðu Finnar, it snuffs off snow, quoth the Finns, Fms. vii. 20; horta ok snugga heljar til, to throw a banking look towards Hel, Skin. 27; Judæi skyldi eigi þurfa til þess at snugga, at nokkurn tíma komi undir þá konungdómfrinn, they need not banker after that, Stj. (MS.)

snugg-illr, adj. dismal; var heldr snuggillt veðr, chilly weather, Grett. 111 A.

snupra, að, to snub, chide a child; and **snuprur**, f. pl. *chidings*.

snurða, u, f. a knot in bard-twisted thread = Dan. *en hørre paa traaden*.

snus, f., see **snös**.

SNÚA, pres. **sný**, **snýr** (snýrðu), **snýr**; plur. **snúm**, **snúit**, **snúa**; pret. **snóri**, **snéri** (also spelt **sneyri**); subj. **snóri** and **snéri**; imperat. **snú**, **snúdu**; part. **snúinn**; [Ulf. *snúwan*; Dan. *snue*.]

A. To turn, with dat.; sný ek hennar öllum tefa, Hm. 162; ek fékk snúit mínum hesti, Fms. ix. 382; himinninn snýr sölu frá austri til vestrs, Rb. 474; hún lét hann mala ok s. kvern, Fas. ii. 377; þeir snúa skipum sínum ok láta framstafna horfa frá landi, Fms. xi. 101; Baglar vildu snúa Raudsúðinni, viii. 378; hann hafði snúit út skinnunum, vii. 34; snýr jarl þangat herinum, Nj. 127; komask fyrir þá ok snúa þeim apt, Al. 30; snúa umb öllu því er í er húsinu, Greg. 33; um snýr þú (to turn up and down) öllum sæmdunum, Ölk. 37; snúa sínu ráði áleiðis með sæmd, to proceed well, take a good turn, Fms. vii. 21; mikilt (better miklu) þótti mér þeir þá hafa snúit til leidar, Edda i. 52; s. máli til sættar, Fms. x. 413; þá snýrðu öllum vanda á hendr mér, Nj. 215; sný ek þessu nði á hönd Eiríki, Eg. 389; at öngri hefnd sé til hans snúit, Nj. 266; snúa vinátta sinni til e-s, Fms. x. 51; s. úfriði á hendr e-m, to turn upon a person, begin hostilities, ix. 436; s. e-m til samþykkis við sik, vii. 307; snúa at brullaupi, to prepare for, Ld. 70, Fms. x. 105; s. til seyðis, Edda; nú skiptir miklu hveru þú vilt til snúa, what turn wilt thou take? Gisl. 58; snúa apt ferð sinni, to turn back, Fms. vi. 89.

2. to turn on a journey; gora þá ráð sitt, hvert hann sneyri (subj.) þaðan, . . . snéri konungur þá með þat lið austr, Fms. v. 24; snúa apt, to turn back; þeir snúu apt til Kvenlands, Eg. 59, Fms. vii. 289, viii. 378; at þeir snóri (subj.) heimleiðis . . . vildu þeir við þetta heim snúa, Rb. 261; sneyru þau suðr, Landn. 77; skipin snéru hér ok hvar undir nesit, Fms. ix. 314; snóri hann þá frá, Stj. 401; þá snéru þeir undan, drove back, Fms. ix. 216; snúm at þeim, let us turn upon them, Nj. 245; snéri hann þá í móti honum, 8; hann snýr í móti honum, 125; sólinn snýr um jörðina, turns (passes) round the earth, Rb. 488.

to change, alter; hann snéri síðan namni sínu, Fms. ix. 272; nú drútu vit snúa vísun þeim er mest cru ákveðin orð, v. 173; s. skapi sínu, Fas. i. 339; snúa þingbóði í herör, Hkr. i. 270; snéri hön því í villu er hann hafði mælt, Nj. 161; snéri hann manns-liki á sik, 623. 35; to turn, translate, snúa Láttinu-bréfinu í Norrænu, Bs. i. (Laur. S.); Rodbert abót snéri ok Hákon konungur . . . lét snúa þessi Norrænu-bók, El.; snúa þeim lögum í Norrænu, K. A. 122; s. ór Franzeizu í Norrænu, Art.

II. to turn, twist, absol.; fá mér leppa tvá ór hári-þínu, ok snúit þit máðr mín saman til boga-strengs mér, Nj. 114; with acc., lét hann snúa hana ramligustu blýbónd, Fb. i. 564; vóru snúin þar fyrir speld, a shatter for the window, Nj. 114; var vöndr snúinn í hár þeim, Fms. xi. 147; snúa e-n undir, to throw down by a turn or twist, in wrestling, 656 B. 9; so also, snúa e-n niðr, to throw down, Stj. 346; hard-snúinn, bard-twisted; marg-snúinn, many-twisted, cp. **snúðr**, **snúðigr**; snúa vélar ok svik, to raise, contrive, Sks. 349.

III. **impers. it is turned**; þá snéri um e-ti því, it was upset, Sks. 110 B.; acc. þá snéri um höll konungsins ok öll önnur hús, 648 B, less correct; henni snýr frá austri til vestrs, Rb. 480; snéri þá mannfalli í lið Kirjála, Eg. 59; snéri mannfalli á hendr Ríð-ungum, Fms. ix. 313; brátt snéri fjárhaginum fyrir Teiti, Sturl. i. 131 C; ef konur hengja klæði út . . . en ef um snýr, if they be turned up and down, N. G. L. i. 349.

B. Reflex. to turn oneself; hafði Gunnarr snúisk í hauginum, Nj. 118; snærisk hann á hveli, 253; allir þrændir snérusk til hans, Fms. i. 55.

2. **snérisk** hann suðr apt, be returned, Fms. xi. 417; snýsk Jörmungandr í jötunnmóði, Vsp.; en þegar eptir snýsk fram Viðarr, W. comes forth, Edda i. 193; snérisk sá maðr fyrir honum inn í höllina, wheeled round into the hall, Edda 34; snúask undan, Nj. 129; snúask at e-m, í móti e-m, við e-m, to turn upon, face about, to meet an attack or the like, 84, 115, 129, Eg. 380, 583, passim; snúask um, to turn up and down; snýsk jörðin um fyrir sjónum þeirra, Fms. i. 9; snúask í hring, to spin round, rotate, Rb. 100; svá snérisk (it turned out so) at þér komusk í engan lífs-háska, Eg. 45; þá snýsk veðráttá á inn hægra veg, Rb. 100; vatnið snýsk til loptsins svá sem þat þynnisk, Stj.; þó er líkast hann snúisk til vættar ættar um vinfengt, Nj. 38; snúask til leidar, to turn towards the right, Fms. vii. 136; snúask til hlýðni við e-n, i. 232; þu neitaðir Guði ok snérisk apt (returnest to sin), . . . þú tókt við skirn ok snérisk til Guðs, Hom. 151; vér snörusk frá Skapara órum, turned away from our Maker, Greg. 38; at þeir snúisk ok finni heilsu anda sinna, 623. 26; snérisk allir lýðr í sít ok sorg, Stj.; pass., snúask um, s. niðr, be turned up and down, Sks. 110 B.

II. part., for snúandi, Bs. i. 139, l. 28, read snúandi, i. e. svifandi. 2. past part. **snúinn**, turning to, bent on; snúinn til ségimi, Fms. v. 35; snúinn til vinátta við e-n, xi. 350; lýðr s. Guði til handa, 656 B. 8; konungur var mjök snúinn á þat at sigla til Írlands, enn menn hans löttu, Fms. x. 142, v. l.

snúinn-ligr, adj. that can be turned, Stj. 40.

snúðga, að, prop. to 'twist,' win, gain; at ek snúðgaða honum margan mann, 625. 27.

snúðigr, adj., contr. **snúðga**, [A. S. *snūd* = quick, agile], twirling, wheeling; snúðga steini, Gs. 4, 12. 2. neut., in the phrase, ganga snúðgt, to walk at a swinging pace, Ld. 62, 148, Valla L. 212, Fas. ii. 558, Fb. 115; fara snúðgt, id., Nj. 100.

snúðr, m. [snúa; Scot. *snood*], a twist, twirl; það er harðr snúðr, fast snúðr; þeir knýttu saman ok górdu snúða (v. l. snýð = snúð) á endunum, and twirled it into a clew at the ends, Fms. iv. 335 (noða, i. e. knóða (q. v.), Ó. H. l. c.) 2. the bead-piece of a spindle (snældi); á snúðe er snúðr og hnökk, Hallgr.; hence the allit. phrase, snúðr ok snúðla, N. G. L. i. 92; the allit. phrase, hann vill hafa nokkuð fyrir snúð sinn og snúðla, he will get something for his twirl and distaff, i. e. some return, see the legend Isl. þjóða. ii. 508.

II. profit, gain, for spinning and twisting betoken wealth and gain; hvern snúð sjá þeir um í því? Sks. 251; hvat snúð (dat.), 266 B; til snúðar ok ávaxtar, Ó. T. 36; þat er liúð til snúðar, a small profit, 655 xi. 3; ráð er slíkt til snúðar, Bjarn. (in a verse); fé-snúðr, money-making, Band.; þat er minn snúðr, that is my gain, 'tis a good turn for me, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

snúðu-liga, adv. quickly, Hom. 120.

snúinn-brók, f. 'twisted-tartan,' a nickname of a lady, Landn.; **snúinn-brúni**, a, m. 'twirl-eyelash,' a nickname, Sturl.

snúna, að, to turn; hve mun æfi s. mér, what turn will my life take? Skv. i. 6; e-m snúna e-t, to succeed, Ó. H. (in a verse); hveru snúnaðu yðr konur yðrar, how did your wives comfort you? Hbl. 16.

snúnaðr, m. a good turn, windfall, gain, Vellekl.

snúning, f. a turning, rotation, Rb. 480; in mod. usage masc. **snúningr**, (freq.)

snúra, u, f. a lace, from Germ. *schnur*.

snýðja, snýð, **snuddi**, a def. verb; [A. S. *snýðjan*; Ivar Aasen *snýðja*; Engl. *sniff*]; —perh. prop. to go sniffing, a metaphor from hounds; hana fór snýðjandi at leita þórólfs, he went sniffing in search of Th., Fb. 50.

2. metaph., láta snekkjur snýðja, Edda (Ht.); ek lét (skip) snýðja ór Sogni, Fas. ii. 72 (in a verse); láta sverð snýðja í ben, Isl. ii. 362 (in a verse); veglig flaut snudda víða, Fms. x. (in a verse); slig

Regulus?

(the *sbofs*) snuddu, vii. (in a verse); cp. snoddu (better svoddu), Fs. 66, v. 1.

snýkr, m. = **snýkr**, Bs. ii. 5.

snýrti, t. to trim; in the phrase, *snýrti til*, (conversational.)

snýrti, [from *snotr*, qs. *snýrti*], *neat, elegant*: **snýrti-liga**, adv. *neatly*, búask s., Str. 81; **snýrti-ligr**, adj., Konr.; **snýrti-maðr**, m. a gentleman, Edda (Gl.); **snýrti-dreng**, -feyrja, -gátt, -gerðr, -grund, all poet. epithets of gentlemen and women, Lex. Poët.

snýrtir, m. a *polisher*, Lex. Poët.: the name of a sword, Saxo.

snýpr, m. [akin to *sneppa*], the penis, (vulgar.)

SNÝTA, t. [cp. Dan. *snýde*, Engl. *snof*], to blow the nose; *snýta sér*; hence *snýta blóði*, Fas. ii. 320 (in a verse); *snýta rauðu*, to get a bloody nose, Fms. iii. 147, Karl. 149. II. metaph., *snýtt hefir þú sífjüngum*, thou hast destroyed thy kinsman, Am. 82 (cp. Dan. *snýde = cheat*).

snýta, u. f. a 'snout', worthless fellow; vesalar snýtur, Fas. ii. 550.

SNÆÐA, d. [snáð], to eat, take a meal, with dat.; sem vit höfum snætt þessu, Stj. (mod. with acc.); absol., þeir snæddu báðir samt, Fms. i. 216; s. af einum disk, 259; er konungur hafði snætt at dagverðar-bordum, vi. 150; þeir hildusk ok ætlaði konungur at snæða, ix. 404. *delus 169*

snæði, n. a meal, = *snæding*, Fms. ix. 404, v. 1.

snæðing, f. (**snæðingr**, m., Fms. ix. (v. 1.), MS. 4. 24, and so in mod. usage), a meal, the taking a meal; *snæðingunni*, Fms. ix. 404; sitja í snæðing, to sit at meals, Korm. 232; s. ok samsetti, Sks. 632; taka snæðing, Sd. 161, Fms. viii. 411; veita e-m snæðing, to give a dinner, vii. 97.

snæfr, adj., the *r* is radical, [Norse *snæfr*; Dan. *snæver*], tight, narrow: höfðu þeir kyrtla stýttir ok snæfrari en hjórtu betri, Fms. viii. 336. II. metaph. *tough, vigorous*: *snæfrir vinir*, Fms. ix. 440 (in a verse); hér var snæfrt um siglu, a close, *tough, tight tug*, Fas. ii. 76 (in a verse); ok hafði hann eigi verið snærrí (= snæfrí), he had never been 'tighter', more hale and hearty than then, Sturl. i. 150.

snæfr-leikr, m. alertness, Fbr. 145.

snæfr-liga, adv. deftly, Hkr. iii. 252.

snæfr-ligr, adj. *deft, alert*, Fms. vii. 343; s. ferð, Ld. 284; *rasb*, er yör eigi einn hlutr vel gefinn, at svá er allt snarligt ok snöfrligt um yör, Band. 16 new Ed.

snæfr-mannligr, adj. *deft*, Hkr. iii. 338 (Cod. Fris. *snæfr*).

snældi, u. f. [akin to *snjallr*], a spindle; *snúðr ok snældi*, N. G. L. i. 92. **snældu-hall**, a. m. a 'spindle-tail', Bret. 32. II. the prop supporting the seat in a boat; sjór upp í miðjar snældur, the boat is full of water up to the middle of the s.

snældingr, m. [snældr], poet. a serpent, Edda (Gl.)

SNÆR, m., this word has three different forms, *snær*, *snjár*, *snjó*; (analogous to *sær*, *sjár*, *sjó*; *slær*, *sljár*, *sljó*; *mær*, *mjár*, *mjó*); of these *snær* is the oldest, *snjár* rare, *snjó* prevalent in mod. usage: gen. *snærs*; acc. *snær*, *snjá*, *snjó*; before a vowel the *v* (also written *f*) appears, *snjár*, Bs. i. 198; dat. *snævi*, 656 A. ii. 8; *snjávi*, 623. 3; *snjófi*, Vtkv. 5, Dipl. ii. 14; nom. pl. *snjóvar*, Hdl. 41, Bs. i. 198, etc.; acc. gen. pl. *snjófa*, Lv. 25, Dipl. ii. 14; *snjáva*, Fms. ii. 97; dat. pl. *snævum* (*snjávum*, Fms. ix. 233), *snjávum*, *snjóvum*; in mod. usage the *v* has been dropped, dat. *snjó*, pl. *snjóar*, *snjóa*; this shortened form also occurs in old writers, esp. before the suffixed article, *snænum*, K. þ. K. 6 (Kb.); *snær* (dat.), Grág. ii. 88; *snjánum*, K. þ. K. 12 B; *snjónum*, Bs. i. 198; [Ulf. *snæwus*; common to all Teut. languages, as also to Gr. and Lat., though without the initial *s*.]

A. Snow; *snævi* hvítara, 656 A. ii. 8; *snjávi* hvítari, Niðst. l. c.; hvítar sem snjár, Hkr. i. 71; hafði snjá lagt á fjöllin, 46; en er váraði ok nokkut leysti snjó ór hlíðum, Fs. 25; sem súlskin snær lægir, Anal. 283; snjó var á jörðu, Gisl. 32; er snjó lagði á heidar, Orkn. 4; snjó ef snjó er, sjó ef sjór er, N. G. L. i. 339; snjó var fallinn, Fms. viii. 171; lagði á þá snjáva ok úfærðir, ii. 97; nú náir eigi vatni, gettr snjó, K. þ. K. 6 (Kb.); með snjófi ok frosti, Dipl. ii. 14; þá vóru snjófar miklir, Eg. 543; sakir frosts ok snjóva, Dipl. ii. 14, and passim. II. in pr. names, mostly the older form *Snæ*, *Snæ-björn*, *Snæ-kollr*, *Snæ-laug* (spelt *Snjó-laug*, Bs. i. 285, note 4); contr., *Snjólf*, qs. *Snæ-úlf*. *snjóvar-fullr*, adj. full of snow, Bs. i. 198.

B. COMPS: *snæ-blandinn*, part. blended with snow, Bs. i. 198. **snæ-fall**, n. a fall of snow, Fms. viii. 52, Finnb. 312. **Snæ-fjöll**, n. pl. *Snæfjell*, a mountain in Icel. **snæ-fugl**, m. the snow-bunting, *emberiza nivalis*, Edda (Gl.); whence *Snæfugls-staðir*, a local name in Icel.

snæ-folva, u. f. = *snjófól*, Ld. 204. **snæ-hús**, n. a snow-house dug in the snow, Bs. i. 334. **snæ-hvitr**, adj. = *snjóhvitr*, Hom. 80. **snæ-kollr**, m. a mound of snow, a nickname, Fms. ix. **snæ-kvama**, u. f. a fall of snow, Bs. i. 669. **snæ-kökkr**, m. (*snjó-kökkr*), a snow-ball, Fms. vii. 230, Dropl. 22. **Snæ-land**, n. *Snowland*, the first name given to Iceland, Landn. 26. **snæ-lauss**, adj. = *snjólauss*; fjöll snælaus, Landn. 175. **snæ-liga**, adv. *snowy*, Fms. vii. 20. **snæ-litill**, adj. with little snow, Fms. xi. 7. **snæ-ljósa**, n. a 'snow-light', *snæ-blink*, Eggert Itin. 121. **snæ-mikit**, n. adj. much snow, Landn. 324, Finnb. 242. **snæ-nám**, n. a thaw, Fms. iv. 42 (*snjám*, Hkr. l. c.), D. N. ii. 35. **snæ-skafa**, u. f. the whirling of snow,

mod. skaf-kafald, Isl. ii. 87.

snæ-skriða, u. f. a snow-slip, Bs. i. Gisl. 33. **snæ-vetr**, m. a snowy winter, MS. 415. 19. **snæ-pryma**, a nickname, Landn.

SNÆRI, i. e. *snæri*, n.; [snia; Ulf. *snorjo = snæri*; O. H. G. *snur*; Swed. *snöre*; Germ. *sehnare*]: — a twisted rope, of henip, esp. such as is used for fishermen's lines and the like; hann kom snærinu á alkeris-hringinn, Lv. 99; lögd s. umhverfis, Eg. 340; þeir tyndu snærum slinum, þeir físbíng-línes, Gd. 51; the tbang of a javelin, Lat. *amentum*; þeir fengu fingrum í snæri, they fingered their tbangs, Am. 42, cp. 'inserti amento digitos' of Ovid; gripa í bug snærum, Jd. 26. COMPS: **snæri-dörr**, n. pl. a javelin with a tbang, Lex. Poët. **snæria-spjót**, n. a javelin, Eb. 310, Rd. 267, Hkr. iii. 38, Fas.

snæri-ligr, adj. *brisk*, Fms. x. 393.

snæmgr, adj. *snowy*; skór snæmgr, Gisl. 31; snæfgum höndum, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse). **snæfr-ligr**, adj., see *snæfrligr*.

snægg-klæddr, part. 'snægg-clad,' i. e. in under-clothing.

snægg-liga, adv. suddenly, Landn. 85.

snægg-ligr, adj. sudden; s. viðburð.

SNÖGG, adj., the *v* appears before a vowel, *snöggvan*, etc.; compar. *snöggvari*; superl. *snöggvastr*: [Engl. *snug*, but metaph. = *smooth*]: — bald or short, *smooth*, of wool, hair, crop; á loðna ok lembda en aðra snöggva ok gelda, Vm. 33; snöggvar ær, Grág. i. 505; nauts rófa snögg, Eb. 272; snöggvan belg, Landn. (in a verse); stutt skegg ok snöggvan kamp, Sks. 288; þeir bitu allt gras at snöggum, bit it close, Fms. xi. 6; freq. in mod. usage, esp. of grass, það er snögg, túnið er snögg. II. metaph. *sudden, brief*; orrosta hörd ok snögg, Vigl. 26; snöggr verki, basty work, Geisl. 2. neut. **snöggt**, soon, at once, Finnb. 226; þá dró svá snöggt undan, Fb. ii. 15; cp. the phrase, það er snöggt-um betra, by far better; superl. **snöggvast**, for a moment; eg fer burt sem snöggvast.

snökta (snökt, n. *winning*), t. to sob, *win*; ér látið illa, snökktið eða syrgit, Fms. viii. 234; með snöktandi röddu, i. 264.

snöp, f. [snapa], a 'nip,' scanty grass for sheep to nibble at in snow-covered fields; það er ekki nema litil snöp.

snör, see *snor*.

snörgl, n. (sounded *snörl*), a rattling sound in the throat, Fs. 144, Sturl. ii. 67 C.

snörgla, ð, to 'snarl,' rattle in the throat, Hom. 121, Fms. v. 213.

snörtr, m., gen. *snartar*, [Ivar Aasen *snart = a stick burnt at one end*]: — a nickname, Landn.; hence *Snartar-tunga*, a local name.

SNÖS, f. [Ivar Aasen *snos*], a projecting rock; þeir höfðu þar tjald hjá snösinni, Gullþ. 8; freq. in mod. usage, *kletta-snös*, fram á snösina; berg-snös, Eg. Gullþ., Hom. 2. a pot-book; gullkaleikr með gyltum snorum (= snösunum), Vm. 52; heill og sæll hór minn eg skal kysa snös þína ef þú græðir vör mína, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 553.

snöttungr, m. [snatta], a rover, Fas. ii. 357.

so = svá (q. v.), so: **soddan**, svoddan, *such*.

soddi, a. m., mod. *suddi*, (sod), dampness, steam, as a nickname, Fms. ix. **SOD**, n. [sjóða; mid. H. G. *sof*], the broth or water in which meat has been seethed or soddan, Stj. 390, Fms. i. 35, Mag. 157, passim: *swill*, gefa svinum sod, Hkv. 2. 37, Vigl. 17. COMPS: **sod-áll**, m. a *stenb-book*, rendering of Lat. *fuscinula* in the Vulgate, Stj. 308, 315, 430.

sod-santr, m. a cook, Clar. **sod-fullr**, adj. full of sod, Mag. **sod-greif**, a. m. a 'cooking-lord,' cook (ironic), Fbr. 194, Róm. 333.

sod-hús, n. a 'seethe-house,' *kichen*, Korm. 34, Bs. i. 357, Pm. 133, Dipl. v. 18. **sod-ketill**, m. a cooking-kettle, Stj. 291, Nj. 247, 248.

sod-krókr = *sodáll*, Sturl. iii. 176 (a nickname). **sod-roykr**, m. 'seething-reek,' steam from cooking, Fb. i. 87.

sodinn, part. boiled.

sodna, ad. to become soddan, cooked, boiled, Edda 45, Str. 28.

sodning, f. a soddening, seething, boiling; vera at s., Rd. 260, Sturl. iii. 101, Krók.: a thing to be cooked, Stj. 620.

SOFA, pres. sing. sefr, older *söfr*, Hom. 152; pl. *sofum*, *sofit*, *sofa*; pret. *svaf*, *sveft* (mod. *svafst*); *svaf*; pl. *sváfu*, *svófu*, or *eliding* the *v*, *söfu*; subj. *svæfi* or *sæfi*; imperat. *sof*, *sofðu*; part. *sofinn*: [Dan. *sove*, Swed. *sofva*; a word common to the Teut. and class. languages, if indeed, as Grimm thinks, Goth. *slépan*, Engl. *sleep*, Germ. *schlafen*, are the same word in different forms; cp. *svéfn*, Engl. *swoon*.]

B. To sleep; mart um dvelr þann er um morgin sefr, Hm. 59 (Bugge); sjaldan gettr sofandi maðr sigr, 58, Vápn. 25; sofa svefn, Fb. i. 550; s. af nóttina, 348; s. af nótt þá, Isl. ii. 350, Fms. iii. 92; þeir sváfu um nóttina, Eg. 560; hann svaf, Fs. 6, Fms. i. 12; sefr hann þrjár nætr í húsinu, xi. 5; sá er ávalt söfr, Hom. 152; sofa fast, Fms. i. 9; hve fast hann svæfi, Fs. 6; s. sætan, to sleep sweetly, Söl., Sdm.; sem þá at hann svæfi, Ó. H. 219; the phrase, ok sofi yðr þó eigi öll vá, we shall not sleep for you, shall lie wide awake at your door, Eb. 160; sofa lífi, to sleep one's life away, Hdm. II. reflex., hann spyr hversu þeim hafn sofik, ... hann lætr sér vel hafa sofsætt, he asked how they had slept, ... he said he had slept well, Þidr. 319. III. part. **sofinn**, asleep, Hm.; hvern lá sofinn í sínu rúmi, Fb. i. 290, Mag. 154, Clar.

sofari, a, m. a *sleep*, *Jáv. S. 20.*
sofendr, part. pl. *sleepers*; sjau s., *the seven sleepers*, Ann.
sofna, að. (*somna*, Bs. i. 340. l. 5; *sopna*, 673. 2), to *fall asleep*.
 Fms. i. 9, xi. 5, Fs. 6, Nj. 33, 273. N. G. L. i. 102; margir likamir
 heilagra dauðra manna, er sofnað höfðu, risu upp, Nidrist. 10; hann söfnaði
 til Guðs, Bs. i. to *abate*, Al. 54. 2. in mod. usage reflex., mér hefir
 sofnað vel, *I have slept well*, cp. Þiðr. 319, passim.
SOĞ, n. [*sjúga*], an *inlet*; yfir skerir þar sem vága-sogin vóru mest,
 ok því skeri næst var sogit miklu breiðast, Bs. ii. 181. 2. in compds,
 að-sog and út-sog in Icel. the *'inrush and out-suck' of the surf*; lenda
 með að-soginu; en með út-soginu skall það á honum apt, og rak hann
 langt út á sjó, Od. v. 428. II. a local name for the outlet of the
 Lake of Thingwalla.
soga, að, to *suck*, of the surf; aldan sogaði að sér skipið.
Sogn, n. and **Sogn-sær**, m. the name of a fjord in Norway, perh.
 akin to *sog* from the inlet-like shape of this fjord; hence **Sygnir**, m.
 pl. the *men of Sogn*, Fms.
so-guru, **so-goru**, **so-gurt**, so *done* (see *göra* F. III); enda sita um
 sogurt, let it remain as it is, Skálda (Thorodd); at soguru, as *things*
 stand, Ó. H. 202, Skv. i. 24, 40; at eigi mundi sogurt sjatna, Nj.; á
 sogurt ofan, to *boot*, Bs. i. 178, Ölk. 36; þeir fóru heim við sogort, 655
 vii. 4; fara heim með soguru, [= Gr. ἀπαυρας], Glúm. 332; the full
 form, svágöruv, Eg. 155, or svágört, Fas. i. 85, is due to editors or late
 transcribers, and is not idiomatic.
sokka, u, f. and **sokki**, a, m. a *horse with white legs*; **Sokki**, a, m.
 a nickname, Landn., Fs., Orkn.
sokkning, f. [*sökkva*], a *sinking*, Ann. 1254.
sokkr, m. [from Lat. *soccus*?], a *sock*, Ld. 36, Bs. i. 342. COMPS:
sokka-band, n. a *garter*, Fas. ii. 374. **sokka-leistr**, m., see *leistr*;
 ganga á sokkaleistunum, to *walk in socks*, Dan. *ga på buse-fødder*.
soldan, m. (*sultan*, Fms. viii. 236, 261), [for *word*], a *sultan*, Fms.
 x. 116.
soll, n. (mod. *sull*), qs. *svill*, with an elided v, [Norse *sull* = a *sop*;
 Dan. *sul*]:—*swill*; teygja tük at solli, Hkv. i. 31, 40; hræ-soll, *carriage-*
swill, i. e. *blood*, Lex. Poët.
sollr, m. [from *soll*], a *roul*, a *drunken company*; illr sollr, í veraldar
 vonku-solli, velkist eg, Fas. ii. 17.
solmr, m., poët. *the swell*, of the sea, Lex. Poët.
son-lauss, adj. *sonless*, Fms. v. 132, Grág. ii. 70, Hkr. ii. 149, Fb. i.
 560, Róm. 121.
son-leysi, n. *the having no son*.
SONR, m., gen. *sonar*, dat. *syni*, pl. *synir*, acc. *sonu*, and mod. *syni*,
 which form occurs in vellums of the end of the 13th century (Cod. Fris.),
 Sks. 329 B: an acc. sing. *sunu*, Thorsen 335 (a Dan. Runic stone). The
 forms *syni*, *synir* refer to an older nom. *sunr*, which is freq. in Norse
 vellums; on the other hand, Icel. vellums now and then have dat. *soni*,
 pl. *sonir*, Grág. ii. 174; *senir*, 656 C. 14; Guðs *senir*, id.; even spelt
seyni, *seynir*, Bs. i. Rafn. S.; the *ø* (*ey*) representing the vowel change
 of *o*. When *sonr* is suffixed to a name, the Icel. (but not Norsemen)
 drop the *r*, e. g. Snorri Sturlu-son (not *sonr*); it is in Edd. written in
 one word, *Arni Magnússon*, but in the vellums in two words, as in the
 list D. I. i. 185, 186 (Fíðr Halls son, Hjalti Arnsteins son...): [the root
 is *sunu*; cp. Goth. *sunus*, A. S. *sunu*, whence Engl. *son*, Dan. *søn*, but
sen when suffixed, as *Peter-sen*.]
 B. A *son*; skilgetinn *sonr*, *laun-s*, *bróður-s*, *systur-s*, *dóttur-s*,
sonar-s, Grág. i. 171; *sonar-dóttir*, id.; *sonar-kona*, *sonar-kvon*, a
daughter-in-law, N. G. L. i. 350, K. Å. 142; *sonar-synir*, a *son's sons*,
grandsons, Eg. 591; *sona-torrek*, a *son's loss*, the name of an old poem,
 Eg.; *sonar-dauði*, *sonar-missir*, Stj.; *sonar-bani*, *slayer of one's son*, Háv.
 44, Fms. vi. 106; *sonar-bætr*, the *weregild for a son*, Nj. 21, Fms. i.
 194; *sonar iðgjöld*, engi getr s. nema sjálfir ali, Stór.; *sona-eign*, Ld.
 236, Fas. ii. 112; *sonar-gjöld* = *sonar-bætr*, Eg. 311; *sonar-hefnadr*, Grett.
 150. We may notice the brief way of stating a pedigree upwards
 with a running genitive; e. g. *móðir hans hét Þórgerðr ok var dóttir*
Þorsteins ins Rauða, Óláfs-sonar ins Hvíta, Ingjalds-sonar, Helga-sonar,
... Th. was the daughter of Th. the Red, son of Ólaf the White, son of
Ingjald, son of Helgi; ... Auðr var dóttir Ketils Flatnefs, Bjarnar-sonar
Bunu, Grims-sonar hersis or Sogni, A. was the daughter of K. Flatnose,
son of Björn Buna, son of Grim Hersir of Sogn, Nj. 2, see the Landn.
 passim.
sopi, a, m. [*súpa*], a *sop*, *sup*, *mouthful*; drekka tvá *sopa*, Fas. i. 70;
 hann saup á þrjá *sopa*, Bs. i. 394; einn *sopa* vins, Þiðr. 167.
soppa, u, f. a *sop*; *soppu af víni*, Karl. 56.
soppr, m. = *svöppr* (q. v.), the *v* being dropped, a *ball*; slá *sopp*, Mar.
 1034; hann sló augat ór einum með *soppinum*, Fas. iii. 196. COMPS:
sopp-dreppr, m. a *bat*, Vigl. 24. **sopp-leikr**, m. a *game of ball*,
 Fas. iii. 196.
SORG, f. [Ulf. *saurga* = *μῆρμα*, *λύπη*; A. S. and Dan. *sorg*; Engl.
sorrow; Germ. *sorge*]:—*sorrow*, *care*, *bereavement*; the original sense is
care (harm being *'sorrow'*); *sorg* eitr hjarta, Hm. 122; kveykva *sorg*,
 Hdm. I; ala *sorg*, Orkn. (in a verse); hug-*sorg*, *mind's grief*; búk-*sorg*,

worldly care: allit., *sorg ok súr*, Hm. 147; snótum öllum *sorg* at minum
 veri, Gh. 21; með *sorg*, Fms. ii. 223, passim: plur. *carres*, *sorrows*, *legja*
sorgir, Rm. 41; at *sorgum*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); *segja sorgir*, Am. 84;
 minar eru *sorgimar* þungar sem blý, an old ditty, Sturl. iii. 317; *sorgar-*
búnaðr, *-búningr*, a *mourning dress*, Barl. 20, Stj.: in old vernacular writ-
 ings the only records of mourning are the phrase 'to wear a black hood'
 (*fálða blá*) in Heiðarv. S. (in a verse), and the hanging the hall with black
 in the celebrated passage in Jónsvík S., see Sir Edmund Head's ballad
 'The Death of old King Gorm'; neither is black used for mourning
 in Icel., as it is the national colour. COMPS: **sorg-bitinn**, part.
sorrow-bitten, *distressed*. **sorg-eytt**, adj. *grief-beating*, Haust.
sorga-fullr, adj. *sorrowful*, full of *care*, Hm. 115; *sorrowful*, Barl. 20,
 Bs. i. 193. **sorg-fullr**, adj. *sorrowful*, Gkv. i. 1, Fb. ii. 387, Fms.
 i. 263. **sorga-lauss**, adj. *free from care*, Skv. 3. 24. **sorg-**
lauss, adj. *free from care*, Hm. 55. **sorg-liga**, adv. *sadly*. **sorg-**
ligr, adj. *sad*, *distressing*, Str. 573, Bs. ii. 76. **sorg-móðr**, adj.
distressed, Bs. i. 178, Gkv. 2. 40, Og. 14, Th. 9. **sorg-mæði**, f. *dis-*
tressed, Bs. i. 180, Clem. 47. **sorg-samligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv., Stj.
 90), *melancholy*, Sks. 546, 547, Stj. 50. **sorgar-samligr**, adj. *sad*,
 Pr. 351.
sorga, að, to *sorrow*, (rare): to be concerned for, s. fyrir e-u = Dan.
sörge for noget, (mod.); cp. Germ. *sorgen*.
sori, a, m. [cp. *saurr*, *súrr*], *drum*, esp. of metals, but also *less*.
sorp, n. *sweepings*, from houses, the floor, etc., 1d. ii. 367; bera *sorp*
 á eld, Fbr. 168; hanninn rótar haugi i, og hittir þarfa i *sorp* i því, a
 ditty. COMPS: **sorp-haugr**, m. a *mound of sweepings*; leyndisk
 gimsteinn i sorphaugi, Greg. 27. **sorp-hæna**, u, f. a *rope*, Ivar Aasen: a
hen without a cock, Björn. **sorp-trog**, n. a *dust-bin*, Fms. vi. 366.
sorta, að, [Dan. *sort*], to *dye black*, N. G. L. iii. 282.
sorta, u, f. a *black dye*, B. K. 83. COMPS: **sortu-lita**, að, to *dye*
with black beater. **sortu-litan**, f. a *dying black with sorta*. **sortu-**
lyng, n. 'black ling', a kind of *dyer's weed*.
sorti, a, m. [*svartr*], a *black cloud*; skuggi eða s., Fms. v. 172, vii.
 163; sé sort fyrir augu þeim, Nj. 21; sorti á sólu, Rb. 108.
sortna, að, [Dan. *sortne*], to *grow black*, Vsp. 57, Stj. 240, Fms. xi.
 414, Rb. 346, Fbr. 114; e-m sortnar fyrir augum, of faintness, cp. Dan.
det sortner for mine øjne.
sot-dript, f. (*sotdrøpt*, D. N. i. 590, iv. 328); [a for. word, from Lat.
sudarium?]—a *costly veil* to cover relics, pictures, or other sacred things
 in a church; s. blámerkt, Am. 59; s. hringofin yfir Martino, Vm. 22;
 s. yfir Pétrs skript, 83; s. yfir altari, Pm. 137; s. yfir heilögum krossi,
 Vm. 14.
SÓA, að; this heathen word remains in only four passages of the old
 poems Hm. and Yt., and in those only in the infin. and part. *sóit*; from
 these, however, a strong inflexion may be inferred; in mod. usage (in
 sense II) it is a verb of the 1st weak conjugation (að): [the etymology
 is doubtful; not from *sá* = to *see*; it is more likely that *sóa* is the
 root word to *són*, an *atonement*. The passages in Hm. and Yt. leave no
 doubt as to the original sense]:—to *sacrifice*, *make an offering*, but in a
 specific sense, for Hm. makes a distinction between *blóta* and *sóa*; *veisti*
hve blóta skal ... veiztu hve sóa skal ... betra er ósent en sé of sóit,
 Hm. 145, 146; þá er árgjörmi Jóta dólgi Svía kind um sóa skyldi, Yt. 5
 (where the prose is, at þeir skyldi honum 'blóta' til árs sér); at Bólverki
 þeir spurðu ef hann væri með böndum kominn eðr heði honum Suttange
 um sóit, or if S. had sacrificed him, put him to death, Hm. 109. II.
 in mod. usage the word is freq. in the sense to *squander*, with dat.
 and declined; sóa fé sinu, og þá hann hafði nú öllu sóað, það hann
 átti, Luke xv. 14; cp. Lat. *dapes*, an *offering*, and Gr. *δωρεον*, a
squandering.
sóan, f. a *squandering*; fjár-sóan, Bs. i. **sóunar-samr**, adj. a *spend-*
thrif.
sóði, a, m. a *dirty fellow*, a *slut*. **sóða-ligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.),
sluttish. **sóða-akapr**, m. *dirtyness*.
sófl, m. a *broom*; sópa með sóflum, 623. 36.
SÖKN, f. [*sækja*; A. S. *sæcen*; Dan. *sogn*]:—an *attack*; í ortostum
 ok sóknum, Fms. ii. 106, vi. 59; harðr í sóknum, 24; tókak harðasta
 sóka, Eg. 125; Guð gaf honum sigr hvar sem hann átti sóknir, Ver. 26,
 passim. 2. a law term, an *action*, esp. the *prosecution*, as opp. to
 vörn (the defence); sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls enn vörn, Grág. i.
 59; dómar skyldu fara út til sóknar, Nj. 87; sækja með lands-laga sókn,
 to *raise a lawful action*, Bs. i. 749; biskups sókn (action) um kristai-
 spell, H. E. i. 251; ok á slíka sókn hverr maðr til síns fjár sem goðinn
 á, Grág. i. 141. II. the *assemblage of people* at a church, meet-
 ing, or the like; þá er sókn mikil í Skálholti um allt Ísland, því skaltú
 fyrir hugsa þik um sermon á morgin, Bs. i. 809; gördisk þá þegar mikil
 sókn at Guðmundar-degi, 829; til-sókn, at-sókn, skip-sókn, a *ship's crew*;
 sókn eru sautján, Edda 108. 2. a *parish*, Dan. *sogn*, answering to the
 secular hreppr or sveit; af hverri (jörð) sem í sókninni liggir, Vm. 140,
 passim in mod. usage; kirkju-sókn; sókna prestir, a *parish priest*; of a
 diocese, Dipl. ii. 14; þing-sókn, q. v. III. a *drag*, *grapnel*, to drag
 the bottom of the sea, only in plur.; hvalrian hljóp á sjó ok sókk, síðan

fóru menn til á skipum ok gürðu til sóknir, ok vildu draga hvalinn at landi, Bs. i. 641; ef maðr dregr upp akkeri með sókn eðr kafar til, N.G.L. ii. 284; sóknir góðer skaltú jafnan minnask at hafa á skip með þér, Sks. 30; fóru hvern dag margir menn með sóknir at leita líkana, Fms. viii. 231, v. l. 2. in mod. usage sóknir means a big iron hook by which sharks are caught. compds: sóknar-aðili, a. m. the prosecutor in a suit, see aðili, opp. to varnar-aðili, Grág., Nj., passim.

sóknar-dagr, m. a suit-day, court-day, K. Á. 180. sóknar-fólk, n. the parish-folk, H. E. i. 472. sóknar-gögn, n. pl. the proofs for a prosecution, Grág., Nj. sóknar-kirkja, u. f. a parish-church, H. E. i. 490, K. Á. 40. sóknar-kviðr, m. a verdict, Grág. i. 55, 255. sóknar-maðr, m. a kind of overseer (?) in the old breppr; ef hann vill eigi, þá er s. sakar-aðili, ef hann vill eigi, eðr er eigi s. tekinn í hrepp, þá á hvern er vill sökina, Grág. i. 297; rétt er at þeir só eigi land-eigendur er sóknarmenn eru í hrepp, 444, cp. Js. 31, Jb. 13, 54; mod. a parishioner. sóknar-mál, n. an action (lawsuit), H. E. i. 237. sóknar-prostr, m. a parish-priest, K. Á. 68. sóknar-vitni, n. a witness for a prosecution, Gpl. 306. sóknar-þing, n. a parliament with courts and pleading, a session, Grág. i. 99; lengr er s. er laust, þú skulda-þing sé fast, 108; aðrir eru at dómum, þviat s. var, Gisl. 92; hann tók af Vöðla-þing, skyldi þar eigi s. heita, Sturl. i. 140.

sóknari, a. m. [cp. Dan. *sagsøger*], = sóknarmaðr, Grág. i. 448. sókn-djarfr, sókn-harðr, adj. martial, Fas. iii. 233, Fms. iii. 17. SÓL, f., dat. sól, and older sólu; acc. with the article sólna, Edda 41, Ó. H. 216; sól is the Scand. word, 'sunna' being only used in poets: [in Ulf. *sauil* occurs twice, Mark i. 32, xiii. 24; in A. S. poets *sól* occurs once, see Grein; Dan.-Swed. *söl*; Lat. *sól*; Gr. *ἥλιος*.]

A. The sun, Vsp. 4, 5, 57, Gm. 38; úlfrinn gleypir sólna, Edda 41; veðr var heitt af sólu, Ó. H.; sól skein í heidi, 216; nú vil ek heita á þann er sólna hefir skapat, Fs. 59; hann lét sik bera í sólar-geisla í bana-sótt sinni ok fal sik á hendi þeim guði er sólna hafði skapat, Landn. 38.

2. Various phrases as to the sun's course; fyrir sól, before sunrise, Bs. ii. 241; einn morgin við sól, with the sun, about sunrise, Eg. 717; með sólu, *id.*, Bs. ii. 243; sól rennr á fjöll, K. p. K.; or mod., sól kastar á fjöll, the sun appears on the fells; or sól roðar, það roðar af sólu; sól ryðr, or ryðr fjöll, the sun reddens the fells, Fms. xi. 438 (sól-röð), all denoting the moment before sunrise; of the sunrise, þá rann sól upp, Ó. H. 109; þá er sól ríðr upp, N. G. L. i. 218; early in the morning, sól skapthá, *snaf-bígg*, Grág.; sól litt farin, Ó. H.; sól litt á lopt komin, Ld. 36; of noon, sól hátt á lopti, sól hæst á lopti, sól í suðri, sól í landsuðri, Landn. 276, Sturl. iii. 70, Al. 51; of the afternoon and evening, er sólna lægði, Eb. 172; lágr veggir undir sólna, a low wall under the sun (cp. skapthá sól, in the morning), Sturl. iii. 70; of the sunset, er sól settisk (sól-setr), Eb. 172; sól gengr (rennr) í ægi, the sun sinks into the sea, the phrase suits a coast-land towards the west, Fms. ii. 302, Al. 67; or sól rennr á víðu (or til víðar), towards the wood, in a wooded inland country, Hkr. iii. 227; sól affalla, 'the sun is off the fells,' i. e. is after sunset.

3. of the seasons; cp. the old Dan. phrase, solen bjesget, the sun is 'mountained,' sets over the fells; þá tógnar dagr en sól vex, Sks. 234 (see sól-gangr). 4. sól = day; in the law phrase, fyrir ina þriðju sól, before the third sun, within three days, Grág. ii. 20, 24, Eb. 222, Eg. 723; til hinnar þriðju sólar, Fas. i. 30; er þjátr sólir eru af himni, *when three suns are off the heaven, three days hence*, Nj. 206.

5. hann skyldi snemma upp rísa, ok fylgja sólu meðan hæst væri sumars, Lv. 43; þeir skyldi um nætr berjask, en eigi undir sólu, Fms. vii. 296; á þann bekk er vissi móti sólu, towards the south, Fms. vi. 439.

6. at sólu, following the sun's course, in due course, prosperously, opp. to andsælis (q. v.), 'withersbins'; þér skyldið rétt horfa á sólna, ok draumr þinn skyldi þér at sólu ganga, Fb. ii. 298; Páll biskup var svá mikill gæfu-maðr, at honum gengu nálíga allir hlutir at sólu (sólu = sólu, Ed.) hinn fyrri hlut æfi sinnar, Bs. i. 137; er nálíga mun komið á enda æfi minnar, ok gengit áðr mart at sólu, 70; but wizards used to make a ring or walk against the sun's course, saying charms, which was thought to work evil, see andsælis: gýgjar-sól (q. v.), a mock-sun, Sól.; auka-sólir, 'eke-suns,' mock-suns: a beam gener., skinn af sveiði sól, Vsp. 51.

II. the Sun-goddess, the sister of Máni and daughter of the giant Múndilföri, Vpm., Gm., Edda.

68. The sun as an object of worship and reverence:—the heathen Thorkel Máni, when on his death-bed, had himself carried out into the sun, and commended his spirit to the god who had made the sun, Landn. 38, see the citation above; sól ek áá... henni ek laut hinnsta sinni ægis-heimi í, I saw the sun and louted to him the last time in this world, Sól. So in Icel. at the present day children, immediately after getting out of bed in the morning, are made to run out of doors bare-headed, there to say a short prayer or verse, and when they return 'bid good-day,'—a 'good-day' being not allowable till this is done; this is called to 'fetch the good-morning,' sækja góðan-daginn; the verse Pass. 3. 12 is set apart for this use; but the very words of this verse—á morni hverjum þá upp stend eg, fyrst eg stig niðr fæti á jörð, færi eg þér hjartans þakkar-görð—were evidently suggested to the poet's mind by

this beautiful and time-honoured custom then general, but now perhaps fast dying out.

B. Compds: sólar-ár, n. a solar year, Rb. sólar-áes, m. the sun-god, of Apollo, Greg. 80. sólar-bruni, a. m. the burning of the sun, Hkr. i. 5, Stj. 93, Barl. 198. sólar-fall, n. sunset, Ó. H. 238, Fms. viii. 228, Orkn. 234. sólar-gangr, m. the sun's course between sunrise and sunset; en er várði ok s. var sem mestr, Grett. 113; þá merkðu þeir at sólargangi, at sumarit munði apr til vársins, Ib. 7; litill dagr ok litill s., Sks. 66. sólar-geisli, a. m. a sunbeam, Fas. i. 423, Al. 174. sólar-glaðan, f. 'sun-gladdening,' the sunset, Fas. i. 518. sólar-göð, n. the sun-god, Apollo, Bret., Stj., Post.

sólar-hiti, a. m. solar heat, Hkr. i. 26, Magn. 430. sólar-hringr, m. the 'sun-ring,' orbit, ecliptic, Rb. 458, 462; krabba-mark er norðast er í sólarhring, 476; mod. the circuit of the sun (day and night together); einn sólarhring, tvo sólarhringa, one, two whole days. sólar-hvarf, n. = sólhvarf, 1812. 34. sólar-lag, n. sunset; this is the mod. Icel. word. sólar-litill, adj. with little sun; sólar-litlir dagar, Maurer's Volksagen. sólar-ljós, n. sun-light, Rb. 110. sólar-rás, f. the sun's race or course, Sks. 217. sólar-roð, n. sun-reddening, the moment before sunrise, Fms. x. 228; konungr stóð upp í sólarroð, viii. 132; um morguninn í s., Isl. ii. 266. sólar-sæta, u. f. = sólarsetr, El.

sólar-setr, u. sunset, Fms. vi. 411, Fas. i. 518. sólar-sinnis, adv. 'with the sun,' from east to west (opp. to andsælis = withersbins), Dropl. 10, 11. sólar-akin, n. sunbeam, 656 A. ii. 2. sólar-steinr, m. a sun-stone or loadstone, = leidarsteinr, used by sailors to find the place of the sun on a cloudy day, Fms. v. 341, Bs. i. 565, 674, Am. 52, Pm. 20, 81. sólar-suðr, n. the solar meridian, Stj. 96.

sólar-tal, n. = sólöröð, 1812. 71. sólar-tár, n. the 'sun's tear,' i. e. amber, Al. 165. sólar-uppkoma, u. f. = sólarupprás. sólar-upprás, n. sunrise, Isl. ii. 334, Eg. 593, Fas. i. 497, MS. 656 B. 8. sólar-öld, f. the solar cycle (twenty-eight years), Rb. passim.

sól-baka, ad. to bake in the sun. sól-bjartir, adj. [A. S. *swegel-beorðr*], sun-bright, Hkv. 2. 43. sól-borð, n. = sólbyrði, Bs. i. 583, Edda (in a verse). sól-bráð, n. and f. a 'sun-bow,' s. mikill, Hkr. i. 71; í sólbráðinu, 72; fem., blíðar sólbráðir, Fms. ii. 228.

sól-brunninn, part. sun-burnt, Art., Rm. 10. sól-byrði, n. the 'sun-board,' i. e. the gumsole; gékk báran inn á bæði borð, ok tók frá sólbyrðin, Bs. i. 484, ii. 50.

sól-eyg, f. (pronced. sóley), botan. 'sun-eye,' a buttercup. sól-gangr, m. the sun's course, 1812. 38. sól-ginn, part. [sveigja], greedy, Hm.

sól-hoiðr, adj. sun-bright, Akv. 16. sól-hvarf, n. the 'sun's turn,' solstice; s. á vetr, s. á sumar, Rb. 90, 454, 456; in popular usage in plur. sól-hvörf, fyrir sólhvörf, Grág. i. 420, ii. 306; nú liðr fram at sólhvörfum, Grett. 163 new Ed.; sól-hvarfa-hringr, the 'sun's turn-ring,' the tropic, Rb. 472.

sól-hvitr, adj. 'sun-white,' an epithet of a lady, Hm. SÓLI, a. m. [Ulf. *sulja*—*σολή*; Engl. *sole*; Dan. *saale*; Swed. *sola*; Germ. *sohle*; Lat. *solea*]:—a sole of a shoe; á herum sólu, Fms. viii. 405; sólinn var stökkur, en brúkit var hált, þá rasar Sturla, Bs. i. 527.

Sól-konungur, m. [A. S. *Swegel-cynig*], the King of the Sun, God, Lex. Poët.

sól-lauss, adj. sunless, Hb. (1865) 38. sól-mark, sól-merk, n. a zodiacal sign, 1812. 51, Rb. passim; sól-marka-hringr or sólmerkja-hringr, the zodiac, Rb. 104, 112.

sól-mánuðr, m. [A. S. *sól-monað* = February], the sun-month, Rb. 104, Edda i. 512 (also *sol-mánuðr*); in the Northern Calendar it is the third month in the summer, and begins this year (1872) on the 24th of June, see Icel. Almanack.

sól-myrví, a. m. a solar eclipse, Icel. Almanack. sól-punktur, m. a 'sun-point,' quarter of an hour, Rb. 114.

sól-sækva, u. f., botan. the common avens, *geum rivale*. sól-setr, n. pl. sunrise and sunset; milli sólsetra, from sunrise till sunset, Eb. 190; várlangan dag sólsetra millin, Landn. 264, v. l.; hann skyldi vera úti með sólsetrum, all day long, Lv. 43.

sól-akin, n. sunbeam, Lv. 14, 50, Fas. 227, Nj. 143, Fms. vii. 68, Ó. H. 108. sól-akríkja, u. f. the sbrake, butcher-bird, *lanius*.

sól-apjald, n. a sun-dial, Icel. Almanack. sól-ataða, u. f. a solstice, 415. 10, Rb. 470; usually in plur. sólstöður, nú liðr fram at sólstöðum, Grett. 145 (Cod. Ups.)

sól-tíð, f. a 'sun-tide,' season; fjórar sól-tíðir, Rb. 480. sól-tími, a. m. the sun-time, the natural day, opp. to the astronomical day, Icel. Almanack.

SÓMA, ð, subj. sэмди, Korm. 58, Ld. 32, [Dan. *somme*], to become, befit; ef hann kann eigi sjá hvat honum sómir, Isl. ii. 160, Fms. ii. 244; sómir þér konungum at þjóna, ... er konungum sómði at hafa, 656 B. 8; láta sér sóma, 623. 28, 50; at henni sэмди góð klæði, Ld. 32; at hún sэмди þér, were a fit match for thee, Korm. 58.

sómi, a. m. honour; vil ek eigi drepa hendi við sóma mínam, Nj. 71; P 2

þeir bræðr þökkðu konungi þann sóma er hann veitti þeim, Eg. 96; leidangr-görða ok annars konungligrs sóma (*due, honour*) er þér erut honum skyldir at veita, Fms. vii. 19; eigi er á kveðit hve miklit fó henni skyldi heiman fylgja, en líklegt at vera mundi göðr sómi, Isl. ii. 393; marga var alls sómi, manna tíðinna, *abundance of all things*, Am. 93. **COMPDS:** sóma-för, *f. an honourable journey*, Eg. 107. sóma-göðr, adj. *creditable, suitable*, Fms. v. 336; *decent-looking*, Sturl. ii. 134. sóma-hlutr, *m. an honourable share*, Fláv. 24, Fms. xi. 55, Sturl. i. 100. sóma-kona, *u. f. a respectable woman*. sóma-lauss, adj. *discreditable*, Al. 61. sóma-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *honourable*, Odd. 6. sóma-maðr, *m. an honourable, respectable man*, Ld. 32, Fs. 123. sóma-samligr, adv. *besemingly, befittingly*, Al. 113, Fas. i. 223, Sks. 447. sóma-samligr, adj. *decent, proper, respectable*, Fs. 21, Fms. v. 384, Magn. 434. sóma-spell, *n. lack of property*, Sks. 338. sóma-sæmd, *f. dignity*, Fms. i. 259.

SÓN, *f.* [Germ. *sühne, ver-söhnung*];—*an atonement, sacrifice*, of the heathen age; this ancient Teut. word remains in the Norse only in a few compds: sónar-blót, *n. an atonement-sacrifice*, and at the same time an oracle; Dagr konungr... gekk hann þá til sónar-blóts til fréttar, Hkr. i. 24, Fas. i. 532. sónar-dreyri, *a. m. the blood of atonement* (the blood of the sónar-göltr, q. v.), Hdl. sónar-göltr, *m. the 'atonement-boar'*, consecrated to the sun-god Frey. The ancient sacrifice of atonement (sónar-blót) was thus performed:—the largest boar that could be found in the kingdom was on Yule-eve led before the king and his men assembled in the hall; the king and his men then laid their hands on the boar's bristly mane and made a solemn vow, strengja heit at Braga-fulli. The animal being sacrificed, divination took place, probably by chips shaken in the boar's blood; for descriptions see Herv. S. ch. 10 (Fas. i. 531, 532), Hkr. Hjörv. (the prose), Yngl. S. ch. 21 (ganga til sónar-blóts til fréttar). The boar's head at Yule-tide in Queen's College, Oxford, is probably a relic of this ancient heathen sacrificial rite.

II. Són was the name of one of the vessels in which the blood of Kvásir (the mead of wisdom and poetry) was kept, Edda; hence poetry itself is called fyllir Sónar, id.; orða-sáð Sónar, *the word-seed of Són*, i. e. *inspired poetry*, Kormak. This whole myth belongs to the mysteries of the heathen poets.

sóna, *ad. to sound*, = Lat. *sonare*, Mar.

sónn, *m.* [from Lat. *sonus*], *a sound*; með sætum són, Fb. ii. 26, Pass. 25. 13; láta sónnin ganga, *to go on trumpeting*.

SÓPA, *ad.* [A. S. *swāpan*; Engl. *sweep*; Scot. *sweep*, the *oo=wa*];—*to sweep*, the thing swept in dat.; ok sópaði á ofan moldu, Fms. i. 213; hann sér sópat snjánum, Glúm. 329; acc., norðan-vindr sópar burt alla illviðris-klakka, Sks. 234; gríðkonan sópar saman leptonum, Hrafn. 35; hann sópaði þeim af sér, Fms. vi. 110; s. vatni frá andliti sér, Bs. i. 355. 2. *to sweep*, a house, floor; sópa húsin ok tjalda, Nj. 220; var sópat allt þat er blóðugt var, Ó. H. 116. 3. *in phrases*; láta greiðr sópa um, *to make a clean sweep, carry off all*, Grett. 127 A; þótti þeir sópa ekki hagliga um tún, Fms. viii. 353; sópa höndum um hirzlu bónda, 235.

II. reflex., sópaðisk hón um fast ok tók beinin ok allt þat er henni þótti ætt, ok slók í munn sér, Ó. H. 153; þórólfir sópaðisk mjök um füng, Eg. 42; sópaðisk um til vista, Fms. viii. 435; sópast um um útstrandir landsins, ádr vér fengim jafnmikit fé, vi. 150; sópaðisk at um menn, Fbr. 167; brott var sópat öllum vistum, Fs. 145.

sópi, *a. m.* a nickname, Sturl.

sóp-limi, *a. m.* a *sweeping-broom*; sóplimum prýtt, Luke xi. 25, in the N. T. of 1540.

sópr, *m.* a *'sweep'*, besom, freq. in mod. usage.

SÓT, *n.* [Engl. *soot*; Dan. *sod*], *soot*, Edda (Ht.); sóti svartari, *blacker than soot*, Karl. 341, and passim, (mod. svartr einsog sóti.)

sóti, *a. m.* a *soot-coloured horse*, like sótrauðr, Lex. Poët., and mod. usage: poët., lög-sóti, *the water-steed*; gríðar-sóti, *the ogress-steed*, i. e. *the wolf*, Lex. Poët.

sótiqr, adj. *sooty*; hann svaf aldri undir sótkum ási, Hkr. i. 43; þat var þrjá vetr er hann lá úti á herskipum svá at hann kom eigi undir sótkan rapt, *so that he never came under a sooty rafter*, Orkn. 478; both passages refer to the old laws of Vikings and warriors, and resemble in sense and phrase the words of Ariovistus, 'tectum non subissent,' in Caesar B. G. i. 36.

sót-rastr, *m.* a *sooty rafter*.

sót-rauðr, adj. *'soot-red,' dark-red*, Vsp.

sót-svartr, adj. *soot-black*.

SÓTT, *f.* [from sjúkr, by way of assimilation; Ulf. *sands = doðveia, vðas*; Dan. *sot*];—*sickness, illness, disease*, Hm. 94; taka sótt, *to fall sick*, Eg. 201, Nj. 29, Fs. 12, Ld. 102; kasta á sik sótt, *to feign illness*, Nj. 14; sóttum sjúkr, 623, 50; utan sóttar burðarins, *without birth-pains*, K. Á. 104; the phrase, sótt elnar, *the illness (fever) increases*, Eg. 126, Band. 14, Bs. i. 69, Fas. ii. 162 (where of the pangs of childbirth), 504; sóttin ferar, *the fever abates*; kenna sóttar, *to feel the symptoms of illness or fever, be taken ill*, Fs. 21; hón kennir sér sóttar, ok elr sveinbarn, Sd. 176; drottning fær sótt ok fæðir son, Mirm.; at sú

mær hafði miklar sóttir, *throes of pain*, Og. 2; bráðar sóttir, *paroxysms*, 5; sóttar-brimi, *the brunt of fever*, Stor.; eldr tektr við sóttum, Hm. 138 (see eldr).—Sótt has thus a double sense, generic = Lat. *morbus*, and special = Lat. *febris* or *angina*: in popular phrases and usages this latter sense is very freq., see the remarks in Fél. x. 39, 40.

3. freq. in compds, land-far-sótt = *epidemic*; ána-sótt, skroða-sótt, hug-sótt, bana-sótt; it is esp. suffixed to the names of sicknesses followed by strong fevers, thus, bólna-sótt, *small-pox*; kvæl-sótt, *a cough-fever = influenza*; tak-sótt, *a stitch in the side*; létta-sótt, jód-sótt, *throes of childbirth*; þunga-sótt, *a severe fever*; stein-sótt, *the stone*; bráða-sótt, *sudden death*; riðu-sótt, *ague*; ámu-sótt, *erysipelas*; bit-sótt, *a 'biting illness,' cancer* (?). Hm. 138, Yt. 17.

3. *diarrhoea*, (mod.) compds: sóttar-far, *n. the condition of one's sickness*, Nj. 14, Fms. iii. 27, ix. 434. sóttar-ferði, *n. id.*, Sks. 710 B. sóttar-fyn, *n. a kind of illness*, Mar. sótta-lauss, adj. *free from sickness*, Eluc. 25; *without fever*. sóttar-leiðing, -umleitun, *f. the burden of an illness*.

sóttall, adj. *causing illness, contagious*, Sks. 96 B.

sótt-bitinn, part. *sickness-bitten, struck down by illness*, opp. to vápo-bitinn, Orkn. 178.

sótt-dauðr, adj. *sickness-dead, struck down by sickness*, opp. to sæ-dauðr, vápn-dauðr, Edda 18, Sdm. 33, Eg. 770, Fms. i. 18, vii. 219.

sótt-hættir, adj. *dangerous, causing sickness*, Sks. 96.

sótt-lauss, adj. *not ill*; enn er hann kom, var Ottarr s., Fms. ii. 12; *without fever*.

sótt-lera, adj. *prostrate from sickness or fever*.

sótt-ligr, adj. *sickly*, Fas. iii. 642.

sótt-litill, adj. *slightly ill or not very feverish*; eru þær þá nökkud sóttminni enn ádr, Fms. ii. 200.

sótt-mæmr, adj. *apt to be taken ill*, Ld. 102; *contagious*.

-sóttir and -sóttligr, adj., from sækja (sótti); in compds, súð-sóttir, tor-sóttir, q. v.

sótt-sjúkr, adj. *fever-sick, feverish*, Fél. x. 40.

sótt-tokinn, part. *taken ill*, Bs. ii. 140.

SPAD, *n.* a *stew of meat or fish*; brytja hænginn til spads, Fas. ii. 131; lamba-spæð, hænna-spæð. compds: spæð-biti, *a. m. a bit of mutton*. spæð-súpa, *u. f. stew and soup*, freq. in mod. usage.

spæði, *a. m.* a *spade*, freq. in mod. usage. 2. *the check pattern used in band-weaving*; tróður hafa á spöðum, Hallgr.; hence the phrase, hafa á spöðunum, *to be all busy and bustling*, id. 3. *the spade in cards*.

spak-frömuðr, *m.* an *'oracle-framer,' soothsayer, sage*; valteins s., *the soothsayer of the chosen ship*, Yt.; see hlaut.

spak-látr, adj. *gentle, quiet*, Stj. 213.

spak-leiðr, *m.* *wisdom, prophecy*, Sks. 561.

spak-liga, adv. *peaceably, quietly*; fríðsamliga ok s., Fms. vii. 312; fara s. ok göra eigi hervirki, Ó. H. 206, Fb. ii. 330; þeir fóru at öllu sem spakligast, Fms. xi. 358; þeir söguðu ekki spakliga konungi orð, vi. 123. 2. *wisely, like a wise man*; göra spakliga, Fms. iv. 82; s. tungan spæði, Pass. 10. 6.

spak-ligr, adj. *wise, sage*, Vsp. 23; spaklig fræði, Skálda 161; spaklig ræða, Sks. 237; tala spakliga hluti, Finnb. 236.

spak-máligr, adj. *wise*, Þiðr. 174.

spak-mæli, *n. pl.* a *wise saying*; s. þau er vitrir menn hafa saman sett, Skálda 200; a *prophetic saying*, þetta virðisk mönnum s., Sturl. ii. 78.

SPAKR, spök, spakt, adj. [Dan. *spag*], *quiet, gentle*; s. ok síðgr, Fms. xi. 97; vertu sjálfir sem spakastr, Sks. 31; hann var eiki til s. við drykkinn, Bs. i. 634; ali-sauðr spakr, *a gentle pet-lamb*, Stj. 516; hvalir spakir ok hóg-værir, Sks. 132; spök hross, *quiet horses*, that graze quietly without running astray, Fms. iii. 145. 2. a nursery term for infants, quiet, not crying or restless; spakt skyldi hit elzta barn, Skálda 162; and so in mod. usage, hann er spakr; and ó-spakr, *restless, crying*.

II. *wise*, = Gr. *σοφός*, Lat. *sapiens*; by the ancients the word is used with the notion of prophetic vision or second sight; ek á uxa þann er ek kalla spámann, þriat hann er spakari en flest naut önnur, Fms. ii. 193; var Achilles vitrastr, Nestor spakastr, Al. 8; hann var s. at viti, Eg. 25; s. formaðr, Isl. ii. 398; spaks geta, Fb. i. 201; Isidorus biskup, spakr ok heilagr, Bs. i. 266; Sverrir konungr, er bæði var merkr í máli ok s. at mannviti, 100; hón (þuríðr) var spök at viti, Ó. H. (pref.); get-spakr, *dream-s.*, q. v.

II. as a soubriquet of several wise men of the Saga time, Spak-Böðvarr, Spak-Bersi, as also Gestr inn spaki, Ljótr spaki, Ósvifr spaki, Þórarinn spaki, Þorsteinn spaki, Þorleifr spaki; of women, Þuríðr in Spaka, Landn., lb.; Danish, Eirekr spaki = Eric Ejegod the Danish king (died A. D. 1103); of later times, Sveinn spaki the bishop (died A. D. 1476); the last man to whom the name was given is Oddr spaki (died A. D. 1556), the translator of the Icel. N. T.

spak-ráðugr, adj. *giving wise advice*, Fas. iii. 104.

spak-ræða, *u. f.* a *wise speech*, Mag.

spak-vitr, adj. *wise*, Hallgr. (spakvitrir spæðu).

spaldenara, *m.* [mid. Lat. *spadula*], *armour for the back*, N. G. L. ii.

spanna, *ad.* *to provoke*; see spenja.

spangól, n. and **spangflur**, f. pl. *bowlings*.
spangóla, að, [ýla], to bowl, of a dog.
spaning, f. [spenja], a temptation, Hom. (St.).
SPANN, n. [Dan. *spand*], a pail; s. fullt vatns, N. G. L. i. 358, ii. 248, v. l. 13; a measure, esp. of butter, *spann* snjör, Ó. H. 227, N. G. L. i. 100, Fms. x. 398, Fb. ii. 529; also used of grain, D. N. passim, but not in Icel. writers, see Fritsner.
spanna, að, [spönn], to span with the band.
spannar—, see *spönn*.
SPARA, pres. *spari*; pret. *sparði*; subj. *sperði*; part. *sparat*; imperat. *spari*; but also *sparar*, *sparaði*, *sparat*, which prevails in mod. usage: [A. S. *sparjan*; Dan. and Engl. *spare*; Germ. *sparen*]:—to spare; hann *sparir* eigi penninga þóðóls, Fms. i. 290; ok *sparði* þó aldri penninga at nauðsynjum, Bs. i. 74; hirðir hann eigi at eins fé sitt ok *sparat*, 656 A. ii. 2; því *spari* ek minn mat, at þér *sparit* yðvarn mat, Fs. 145; ef þér *sperði* svá mat sinn, at . . . Fms. viii. 66; Geirriðr *sparði* eigi mat við menn, Landn. 100; nú *spari* ek eigi mat við ykkir, Fms. ii. 105; ek *sparða* aldri við yðr nýtsamligar kenningar, 656 C. 17; ek hef engan hlut til þess *sparat*, Eg. 423; skal ek eigi mitt til *spara*, Nj. 3; *sparar* hann bæði við sik ok aðra, 656 A. 2; s. e-m e-t, to leave to another; opt *sparir* leidum þat hefir ljúfum hugat, Hm.; spörum þetta verk öðrum, Ld. 144.
II. metaph., partly of things; þat hygg ek, at meir komi þat til litlenniska enn þú *sparir* at ek henda gaman at deilu ykkarri, Eb. 170; *spari* ek eigi goð geysja, Nj. 160; at þeir mundi eigi af s. at ræga þóðólf, Eg. 59; viltu kaupa þræl at mér?—þat *spari* ek eigi, tegir Gunnarr, I am not unwilling to do that, Nj. 73; viljum vér, at þú *sparir* ekki af við þorgir, Gisl. 26; mun hér ekki af *sparat* at veita oss, Fms. xi. 341; *spara* e-t við sik, to shrink from; sá er eigi *sparir* þat ú-happ við sik, *shrinks not from such a crime*, Fms. vii. 270; partly of persons, ok *sperða* ek þik til þess, I would fain spare thee from that, Band. 30 new Ed.; ek *spari* þik til harðra álags fyrir okkarn vinskapi, Fs. 18; en sjá kveðak hún, at þeir spöðu hana eigi til erfidis ok skap-rauna, Eb. 126.
II. reflex. to spare oneself; þat orð lýstak af, at þú *sparisk* við, thou sparest thyself, dost not use all thy strength, Gisl. 26; *sparðisk* hann ekki sjálfir við orrostuna, Fms. ii. 328; muntu eigi *sparask* til eins drykkjar meira, Edda 32.
2. to shrink from, forbear; hefi ek lengi til þessa *sparask*, Gisl. 43; tók fátækis-fólkit at grúta er þat mátti eigi þat skjól sækja er þat hafði lengi til *sparask*, long pined for, Bs. i. 332, 356.
sparð, n., pl. *sparð*, sheep's droppings; *sparða*, að, to drop, of sheep.
sparða, a u. f. [cp. Lat. *sparus*], a kind of (Irish) axe, Orkn. 50, Fms. vii. 72, x. 139.
spari—, *spari*, reserved, used in *spari-föt*, -tröyja, -pils . . . of a spare suit, jacket, petticoat for holidays only, opp. to *hvers-dags*, every-day clothes.
spark, n. a kicking, trampling, Isl. ii. 139.
sparka, að, to kick, Fs. 31.
sparkr, adj. [cp. common Engl. *spark*; akin to *sprækr*, *sprakki*]:—lively, sprightly; *sparkar* konur, Hbl.;—a *dw. leys*.
sparlak, n. a curtain; tvau *sparlök*, Vm. 58, 119, Vigl. 30.
spar-liga, adv. *sparingly*, Hom. 15, Mart. 111; ó-sparliga.
spar-melli, n. 'sparing words' in the phrase, reka s. við e-n, to spare, deal sparingly with, Sturl. iii. 264, Grett. 154 A.
sparnaðr, n. a sparing, saving, passim in mod. usage; *sparing*, *sparnaðar* maðr, a person deserving to be spared, Fs. 46.
spar-noytnn, adj. moderate in food.
spar-noytnl, f. the being sparneytinn; s. matar ok drykkjar, Bs. ii. 14, Hom. (St.).
sparr, adj. [spör, sparr], *sparing*; mér hefir verit son þinn *sparari* til úsæmdar, I would fain have spared him, Eg. 728; at þú værir mér *sparr* undir öxi, Fs. 38; ú-sparr.
sparra, að, to furnish a house with spars (sperra), Boldt.
sparr-haukr, m. a sparrow-hawk, El. Str., Karl., Art., Edda (Gl.).
sparri, s, m. a spar or gag; setja *sparra* í munn, N. G. L. i. 80; góm-s., a moutb-gag, Geisli, Edda: a spar of timber, D. N. iii. 871.
spar-samr (spar-soml, f. saving). [Germ. *spariam*], adj. saving.
SPÁ, ð, pres. *spái*; pret. *spáð*; [a contr. form; Scot. *spae*; cp. Germ. *spähen*; Lat. *spes*, *spicio*]:—prop. to pry, look, but only in **II. metaph.** to *spae* (Scot.), *prophecy*, *forecast*, the person in dat., the thing in dat. or acc.; eigi vil ek þess *spá*, Sd. 160; *spá* mun ek þeim þess, at . . . Fb. i. 548; *spá* ú-órðna hluti, 656 C. 6; *spá* fyrir ú-órðna hluti, Fms. i. 96; *spá* mér slíkar spár, Nj. 82; þat *spáði* mér þórir félagi minn, 98; kemr nú í hug hvat konungurinn hafði *spáð* honum, Fms. xi. 83; *spásaga* er *spáð* var, viii. 240.
spá, f. a *spae* (Scot.), *prophecy*; *spá* mér slíkar spár, Nj. 182; sjaldan hafa spár minar átt langan aldr, Grett. 116 A; sínar spár, Al. 65; *spáinn* Finnanna, Fs. 25; leggja hug á spár, 19; segja spár, Edda, passim.
2. as names of poems, Volu-spá, Merlínus-spá.
spá-dís, f. a *spae-sister*, Fas. i. 144.
spá-dómliga, adv. *prophecically*, Stj. 330, 236.
spá-dómligr, adj. *prophecically*, Stj. 432.
spá-dómr, m. 'spae-dom', *prophecy*, Bret. 62, Fb. i. 77, Stj. 230; Óðinn

hafði *spádóm* (divination), Edda (pref.); *spádóms* andi, Fb. i. 121, Stj. 63; *spádóms* fræði, 471; *spádóms* gjöf, 6; *spádóms* orð, 63.
spá-farar, f. pl. *soothsayings, vaticination*, Gpl. 137.
spá-gandr, m. 'spae-charms', Vsp.; for this word see *gandr*.
spá-kona, u, f. a 'spae-queen', *spae-wife, propheetess*, Fms. x. 223; s. sú er sybil hét, Edda (pref.); kona sú er Anna hét, hún var s., Mar. 35; cp. þar var Anna *spákona* dóttir Phauls af kyni Asser, Luke ii. 36.
2. as a nickname, Þóðis s.; whence *Spákonu-fell*, a local name, Landn.
spá-loikr, m. 'spaeing', *divination*, Ver. 26, Rb. 384, Völs. R. 5; a *prophecy*, Sturl. i. 121, Bret. 43; *spáleiks* andi, a *prophetic spirit*, Sks. 561, Stj. 6, Fb. i. 121; *spáleiks* sýn, a *vision*, MS. 623. 62.
spá-ligr, adj. *prophetic*; ú-spáligr, Fbr.
spá-maðr, m. a 'spae-man', *soothsayer, propheet*, Fms. i. 145; Chalkas s., Al. 52; ek á uxa þann er ek kalla *spámann*, því at hann er *spakari*, en flest önnur naut, Fms. ii. 193; *spámann*, galdramenn, H. E. i. 522; *seidmaðr*, þat er s., Fms. x. 378.
2. esp. in a Biblical sense; Guðs *spámaðr*, Sks. 690, Stj. 6; fyrir munu Davíðs *spámanns*, Bs. i. 265; Lög ok *Spámann*, the Law and the Propheets, Nidst. 8; passim in the Icel. Bible, *spámanns* orð, the words of the propheet, Bs. i. 728, Hom. 105, N. T., Pass., Vidal., passim.
spámann-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *propheet-like*.
spá-melli, n. pl. *prophetic words*, Sturl. i. 223, Gisl. 94, Fms. v. 322.
spá-mær, f.—*spákona*, Eb. (in a verse); in Norway *spaa-møy* is a knuckle in a cow's foot (the same double sense as in Icel. *vala*?), used in the game of playing the wizard or propheet, Ivar Aasen.
spán-bakki, s, m.—*skotbakki*, Fms. ii. 271.
spán-brjóta, braut, to shiver, break into splinters, Ann. 1343.
SPÁNN and **SPÖNN**, m., gen. *spánar*, dat. *spæni*, pl. *spænir*, acc. *spánu*, *spönu*, Fms. i. 128, 290, N. G. L. ii. 131; the mod. form is *spönn*, *spóna*, acc. pl. as well as dat. *spæni*; [A. S. *span*, *spoon*; Germ. *spann*; Dan. *spaan*; Engl. *spoon*]:—a chip, shaving, made by a plane, knife, axe; þó at miklir *spænir* væri af telgðir, Bjarn. 14; *spánn* af krossinum helga, Fms. vii. 91; *spánu* nokkora . . . hann sópaði *spánum* öllum í hönd sér . . . lét brenna *spánu* í lófa sér, Ó. H. 197; *spánu* þá er þeir telgðu, Fms. xi. 34; ok fylldu upp af *spánum*, i. 127; tjógaða *spánu*, 128; afhögg ok *spónu*, 290; til þess er snjór kemr á *spónu*, N. G. L. ii. 131; hrjóta *spænnir* upp í móti honum, Edda; lokar-spænnir, spána-brúga, Krók. 52 C; in the phrase, brotna í *spán*, to be 'broken into matchwood', of a ship, Eg. 405, Nj. 267, 282, cp. Kristni S. (in a verse).
II. metaph. usages, a target; setja *spán* í bakka, Fms. ii. 271; skot-spánn, q. v.;—the gilt beaks, of dragons' heads on ships (enni-spánn), bera goldna *spánu*, Edda (in a verse); enni-spánn, q. v.;—of a sword's sheath, sverð með umgerð ok *spónum*, Þidr. 80;—singles for ibatching, D. N. iii. 409, v. 387, 637 (spón-pak):—chips used for soothsaying, cp. Lat. *sortes*, féll honum þá svá *spánn* sem hann mundi eigi lengi lifa, Yngl. S. ch. 42 (see blót-spánn); þeir féldu *spán* til byrjar, ok féll svá, at Óðinn vildi þiggja mann at hlutfalli at hanga, Fas. iii. 31.
2. a spoon; eta spón-fastandi, Pr. 475; horn-spánn, Fms. vi. 364; Þóðis bar inn grautar-trygla á borð ok hélt með á spónum, Eb. 36, Gisl. 72; allr borðbúnaðr af silfri, diskar ker ok spænir, Isl. ii. 430; spóna-trog, a trough or tray in which the spoons were served at table, Gisl. 72.
Spánn, m. *Spain*, Fms. vii. 78 sqq., x. 92; *Spán-land*, n. id., Stj. 92 (*Spána-land*, id. v. l.); *Spán-verjar*, m. pl. *Spaniards*, Mirm.; *Spán-vörskr*, adj. *Spanish*, Karl. 449; mod. *Spánnkr*.
spán-nýr, adj. (spelt *spánýr*). [Engl. *span* in 'spick and span'], *span-new*, very freq. in mod. usage; vin *spánnýtt* at drekka, *fresh wine*, Þidr. 15, v. l.
**2. metaph. quite fresh, not exhausted, Eg. 585, Fms. viii. 405, 413; *spánnýjar* sakir, Ld. 144; hann strýkr af sér eitrið allt ok verðr þá *spánýr* eptir, Hom. (St.).
spán-ósi, adj. *span-new*, of ships just launched; þau (the ships) voru *spánósa* ok nýbrædd, Fms. viii. 382; kista s. svá sem nýskafin væri, Ó. H.
spán-pak, n. a *shingle-roof*, Edda.
spán-paktr, part. *shingle-thatched*, Fms. v. 331.
spár, adj., *spá*, *spátt*, [spá]:—*prophetic*; í hjarta spás manns, Hom. 58; þat er spátt, er spakir mæla, Bs. i. 264; also *spá* (fem. adj.) er spaks geta, Grett. 72 new Ed., Fms. xi. 154; sann-spár, for-spár, veðr-spár, q. v.
spá-naga, u, f. a 'spae-word', *prophecy*; nú kom fram spásagan Gestis, Ld. 286, Sturl. ii. 78; plur., göðar þykkja mér spásögur þínar, Nj. 146; þessi s. er nú fram komin á várum dögum, Fms. viii. 240, Al. 65.
spá-sögn, f.—*spásaga*, Fms. ii. 285, Stj. 240.
spázera, að, [from Germ. *spazieren*], to walk, Fms. xi. 430, Stj. 138, Bs. ii. 57.
spázla, u, f. the margin of a book, skrifra á spázluna.
spóa (spjá), að, [Dan. *spoa*], to mock; og spár hann upp í há völd, Hallgr.; . . . spjóðu hann, Pass.; *spó*, n. *mocking*; *spó-koppar*, m. pl. *dimples*; *spó-bræddr*, adj. *fearing ridicule*; *spó-skorinn*, part. *with short-cropped hair*.
spogill, m. [Dan. *speil*; Germ. *spiegel*; Lat. *speculum*], a mirror, Stj. 9, Fms. iii. 543, Mar. 1032, Pm. 87, 98.**

spegla, að, *to look in a glass.*

speingr, m. a *spy*; slum speingum ok galdra-mönnum, Hb. (1865) 30, as also in arg-speingr, a *spy*, Dropl. (in a verse).

speja or **spēja**, að, [Germ. *spähen*; Dan. *spejde*], *to spy*; hafa spæjat (spejat v. l.) ok rannsakat, Stj. 145; hann leyndisk ok vildi speja um húsfreyju, Grett. 200.

spejari, a, m. a *spy*, Stj. 219, Rótt. 8 (D. N. i. 87).

SPEKI, f. [spake], *wisdom* (= Gr. *σοφία*, Lat. *sapientia*); sú speki er hann sagði fyrir úr-órðna hluti, Fms. i. 146; eilíf speki, Ann. 1848. 372; speki ok vísdóm, ... af speki Salomonis, Stj. 560; speki-meistar = spekingr, id.; get-speki, heim-s., q. v. **COMPDS**: **speki-andi**, a, m. *the spirit of wisdom*, Rb. 80. **speki-maðr**, m. = spekingr, Glúm. 388.

speki-mál, n. pl. *words of wisdom*, Greg. 20. **speki-ráð**, n. a *wise counsel*, Fas. i. 171.

spekingr, m. a *wise man, a sage*; Sigurðar Hlada-jarls er allra spekinga var mestr, Fms. i. 20; heyrir, ér spekingar, orð mín, ii. 240; Einarr bjó þá at þverá, s. mikill, Lv. 36; hann var inn mesti s. at viti, Eb. 26; Osvalfr var s. mikill, Ld. 122; Gestr var s. at viti, framsýnn um marga hluti, 124; síðan fór hann til spekinga eins ok sagði honum drauminn, Nj. 121. **2.** *the counsellors of kings* were called so; nú ræðsk Haraldr konungur um við sína spekinga, Fms. xi. 42; sem þá var konungum títt, at hafa gamla spekinga til þess at vita forn dæmi ok síðu forelira sinna, Fagrsk. 150; cp. the A. S. *witanas*.

spekja, ð, [Dan. *spæge*], *to calm, soothe, keep quiet*; s. meðn sína, Flóv. 26; reflex. *to be calmed*, muntu þá spekjask, þótt eigi spekisk þú svá brátt, 677. 12; lét setja hann í járn ok hugði at hann mundi spekjask, Fms. vi. 291. **II.** þeir er mest eru spaktir (*endowed with wisdom*) af Guði, Hom. 136.

spekjur, f. pl. [A. S. *spæc*], *parley*; aðrar váru okkrar spekjur, Gkv. 3. 4 (a. æ. 147).

spekt, older form **spekð** = speki, *quietness, peace*; gæta e-s með spekt, Sks. 126; spekdar ok högværis, Fms. x. 408; spektar-maðr, a *peace-loving man*, K. Å. 48. **2.** *wisdom*, Sks. 204, Fms. i. 117, vi. 144; mikið hann spektina, svá at þeir skildu alla hluti, Edda (pref.); spektar-andi, *the spirit of wisdom*, Stj. 348; spektar brunnr, Sks. 604; spektar gyðja, Al. 42; spektar ljós, Greg. 30; spektar íþrótt, Al. 42; spektar munr, komask á spektar mun við e-n, *to outwit*, Lv. 49; spektar nám, Sks. 15; spektar mál, *wise words*, Fb. ii. 249, Mirm.

speld, mod. **spldi**, n. a *square tablet*; gluggar, ok snúin fyrir speld, Nj. 114; undir söðulfjölinni sprettir hann upp speldi, tekr þar upp brátt, Sturl. iii. 295; a *tablet* to write on, rita á speldi, Fas. ii. 551.

spekja, að, *to stuff*, of skins; síðan lætr Oddr troða belginn ok s., Fas. ii. 516.

spelkur, f. pl. [A. S. *spælc*], a *splint* for binding up broken bones; hann setti við fætrna, ok batt við spelkur, Fas. iii. 309, passim in mod. usage; lætr hann 86 af því belg, síðan lætr hann setja spelkur (spjaldir v. l.) í munn því, ii. 181.

SPELL, n. pl. [A. S. *spell*], a *flaw, damage*; ábyrgjask landit við öllum spellum til fardaga, Grág. ii. 216; ábyrgjask e-t við spellum við kaupanda, 249; ádr menn sjá at með spellum ferr, N. G. L. i. 54; a *flaw, fault*, almikil spell, Fms. viii. 53, v. l.; a *breach, friendsemis-spell*, sífja-spell, takar-spell, etc. **spella-lauss**, adj. *faultless*, N. G. L. i. 332.

spella, að (?), = spilla; fæðask af spelladum hlutum, Stj.; ok hafi svá spellask = spilisk, 290; öll veröldin var spellað, 55; hann hafði spellat sinn veg, 56; ú-spellaðf mál, *uncorrupt*, N. G. L. ii. 78, 81.

spellan, f. *defilement*, Stj. 24, 290.

spell-reið, f. *the damaging a horse by overriding him*, Grág. i. 435.

spell-vork, n. a *misdeed, the doing damage*, Grág. ii. 327.

spell-virki, n. *mischievousness, damage*; verða sekt (fjörbaugs maðr) um s., Grág. i. 88, 129, Gbl. 241; göra spjallvirki eða rán báum, Grág.; höggva bú eðr taka aðra vist en göra eigi annat spellvirki, id.; göra skaða ok spjallvirki, Eg. 196; nú höggv maðr í borð skipi manns framan eðr aptan, þat er s., N. G. L. i. 46.

spell-virki, a, m. (-virkjar), a *mischievousness, bigbwayman*, Nj. 183, Fms. ii. 83; hugðu þeir at spellvirkjar mundu vera, i. 226, Fs. 6; björn gengr um eyrna ok er á inn mesti s., Eg. 375; spellvirkja bæli, a *robber's den*, Fms. ii. 81, Matth. xxi. 13.

spell-virkni, n. *the doing damage*, Grág. ii. 327, Fbr. 99 new Ed.

spélni, f. [spé], a *gibing*.

spen-bólga, u, f. a *swelling of the test or dug*, Pr. 471.

spen-drekkur, m. a *sucking child*; þat barn er s. er, Grág. i. 240.

spengi-logr, adj. *tall and fine, of stature*.

spengja, ð, [sping], *to spangle*; bordit var spengt járn, Fas. ii. 64; ezi farna ok spengda, Sturl. ii. 170.

SPENJA, a, m. [A. S. *spanja*], a *teat, dug*, esp. of animals; grís er drukkit hafði spenna, Fs. 71; fjórar mjólkár runnu ór spenum hennar, Edda; yla þegar er þeir missa mjólkir ok þurrum spenum, Al. 31; þat var gyltr ok spenar á, Fms. vi. 216; fjórir hanga spenar, Gsp.; þat skrimsl hefir á brjósti sér stóra spena, Sks. 169; hann kom hverju lambi á spennann, Od. ix. 245. **spena-barn**, n. a *sucking child*, Fas. ii. 328.

SPENJA, pra. spenar; pret. spandi; subj. spendi; part. spanit; cp.

spana: [akin to speni; A. S. *spanjan*]; —prop. *to draw the teat*, but only used

2. metaph. *to attract, allure*; spenr í sælu sína, sín björn jöfnu stjörnu, Skálda 248; hefi ek menn spanit ór þinni birð, of allan heim hefi ek spanit menn til Guðs, 656 C. 33; hann spandi út hingað með sér Smund, brought S. back with him, Bs. i. 240; hann mon deyya, ok mon ek hann þá hingat v., Níðst. 2; þeir spöndu lið undan konungi, Fms. vii. 248; hann fékk honum lausa-fé mikit at s. lið undir þá, Ó. H. 25; þar sem hann fann sterka menn eðr spekinga at viti þá spandi hann áli til sín ok gæði sér kára, Fms. x. 293; s. frá honum þá er honum víru hollir, ix. 262; honum þótti þar megin landsins, ef hann fengi þar unda sik spanit, meðan jarl væri í brottu, iv. 105 (komit, Ó. H. i. c.).

SPENNA, t, [A. S. *spannan*], *to span, clasp*; s. sverð báðum höndum, Fms. viii. 363; spenna áramar fjórir hverja, 384; á langskipum spenntu tveir eina ár, ix. 310; spenntu tveir hverja ár, 303, v. l.

2. *to span*; lin svá mikit at spennt fengi um mesta fingri, *to span with the thumb and the middle finger*, Ó. H.; hjálm á höfði enn ekki spennt (*clasped*) kinnbjörgunum, Grett. 118; spennt gullhláði at höfði ut, Fms. ii. 264; s. um sik beltinu, xi. 272; Egill spennti gullhring á hvetja hönd honum, Eg. 300; ok er hann spennir þeim um sik, Edda 15; þer spenntu nærum at fólleggjum sér, Fms. vii. 320; hann hafði spennt af sér (*unclasped*) beltinu, xi. 290; spenn af mér belti ok knifinn, iv. 27; s. höndum um háls e-m, *to clasp the bands round one's neck*, Isl. ii. 243; hann spennti um hann stúfunum, Gullþ. 59; s. karls dóttur, Fas. i. 50; prestur nokkur gekk á land, Birkibeinar spenntu hann, *clasped, caught him*, Fms. viii. 358; harðliga spenntr, in *hard straits*, Grett. 158 A.

spenna boga, *to draw a bow*, Þidr. 39. **II.** *to spend, enjoy*; menn send en hann hefði fyrr því líka spennt, Th. 18; eptir ár liðit skai ek segja þér hvat þú spennir, Fms. xi. 423; upp spenna góð e-t, N. G. L. iii. 245. **III.** = spenja, Fms. ix. 262, v. l.

spenna, u, f. *spasm*; slíkur spennur ok ináðum, Isl. ii. 63; medic. *a fit of vomiting*, íu harðar spennur: a *grasping*, hrygg-spenna, q. v.

spenni, n. a *socket*, D. N.

spennill, m., in Eir-spennill, *Brasen-clasp*, the name of a vellum MS.

spennir, m. a *grasper, compasser*, Lex. Poët.

spenni-tong, f. a *'clasp-tong'*, forceps, Ó. H. 223, Eb. 244.

spennal, n. a *clasp*; s. bandanna, El. 2; esp. of books, mod. **spennali**

spen-volgr, adj. *warm from the cow*, of milk.

sperrðill, m. a kind of *sausage*; bjúga og sperðla, Hallgr.

SPERRA, d, (of an older strong verb there only remains the pret. sparn). [cp. A. S. *spurnan*; Engl. *spurn*]; —*to spurn, kick with the feet*; hann spennir til risans með fæti, Þidr. 186; þú at þeir vili sperna yðum þeim fagnadi, Barl. 44; þeim sem hann fær spertir frá hirovist, N. G. L. ii. 422; þá er Haraldr sparn á mönna mó, Hkr. i. (in a verse); ok er hann sparn gúlgann, Eb. 34 new Ed. v. l. 1; er Egill sparn gúlgann, Hkr. iii. 199; álmr spann (= sparn) af sér odda, the bow spurned the shafts off, Jd.

sperra, u, f. [Engl. *sparr*], a *spar, rafter*, of a roof. **COMPDS**:

sperril-leggr, m. a *spar-stick*, Fms. vii. 72. **sperru-tær**, f. pl. *the 'spar-toes'*, i. e. the ends of a spar in a roof. **sperru-vegr**, m. a *'spar-way'*, tram-way, D. N. i. 577.

sperra, ð and t, *to raise the spars in a house*, D. N. i. 477. **2.** *to stretch out the legs like rafters*; hrossit syktisk ok sperrði frá sér fætr, Bs. i. 614.

II. reflex. *to struggle* by putting the feet out like spars; hann sperrisk við fast í sætinu, Th. 76; síðan gengu þeir á land, en hio sperrðisk við, ok tók annarr í hár henni ok leiddi hana, Sd. 185; upp sperrtr, *strutted* (better sterttr), Hrafn. 18.

spes-akór, m. a kind of *shoes*, Fms. viii. 358.

SPÍK, n. [A. S. *spic*; called by the English whale-fishers *speck*]; —blubber, the fat of seals, whales; sel-spik, hval-spik, finnanda-spik, N. G. L. i. 253; spik ok rengi, Grág. ii. 362, Am. 33. **COMPDS**: **spik-féitr**, adj. *seal-fat*. **spik-hvalr**, m. *whale-blubber*, Vm. 143.

spik-músi, a, m. [A. S. *spic-múse*], a bird, the tit, *parus* L., Edda (Gl.).

spill, n. a *tablet*, = speldi; hann þildi alla veggi með spjöldum eða spilum, Stj. 563, i Kings vi. 15.

II. [Germ. *spiel*], a *game*; barna-spil, a *child's game*, Bb.; leik-spil, mansöngs-spil, Skáld H. plur. *cards*, (mod.).

spilla, að, [Germ. *spielen*], *to play*; the word occurs in the 14th century; hann spilar fingrum at Rómi, Fbr. 198 (in the text of the Fb the old phrase is leika fingrum, see Rm.), passim in mod. usage. **2.** also, *to spend*; s. út eignum sínum, of a spendthrift; út-spilan, *squandering*. **3.** *to play at cards*.

spilda, u, f. [speldi], a *flake or slice*; hér er skjöldur er ek vil gefa þér —Ærnar á Grímr löstri minn flagspildur, Isl. ii. 32; spilda af ísi, a *flake of ice*.

spildingr, m. = spilda.

SPILLA, t, *to spoil, destroy*, with dat.; brutu niðr hof ok spilla blótum, Fms. i. 51; þeir spiltu því er þeir máttu eigi með fara, Eg. 385; spilt var slæðum, 703; spilla ill mál góðum síðum, Bs. i. 271; s. máli e-s, Eg. 418; s. okkru vinfengi, Nj. 49; s. sér í saurlifi, Stj. 55; s. fyrir e-m, *to spoil one's condition, do one harm*, Eg. 255, esp. of harming by slander.

II. reflex. *to be spoiled, damaged, grow worse*, Grág. ii.

288, Hom. 120; spillask við, to get worse, Eg. 566; trú spillisk, Landn. 117; mun mikít hafa um spillak, taken a turn for the worse, Isl. ii. 369; spillisk skjótt áferð, Fms. i. 51; spillask þá sakamar, Grág. i. 373;—part. spillandi, a spoiler, Ó. H. 114; um-spillendr: spilltr, spoiled, corrupted.

spilli-dýr, n. a noxious animal, Fb. ii. 78.

spilli-ligr, adj. corruptible, Bs. ii. 183.

spilling, f. corruption, Mar., passim in mod. usage and eccl. writings.

spillir, m. a spoiler; spillir banga, Fms., Lex. Poët.; skálda-spillir, q. v.

spinka, að, to sprawl; þeir draga hann fram at gálga... hversu hann spinkar, Thom. 472.

SPINNA, spann, spannu, spunnit; [Ulf. *spinnan* = *σπένναι*; a word common to all Teut. languages]:—to spin; Katla sat á palli ok spann garn, Eb. 92, 94; ek hefi spunnit tólf álna garn, Ld. 224; drósr sud-rænar dýrt lín spunnú, Vkv. i. 1; Grima sat á þreskeldi ok spann, Fbr., passim in old and mod. usage.

spík, f., pl. spíkr, [Engl. *spike*; Dan. *spig*], a spike, sprig; fjala-spíkr, board-splinters, Pr. 415; skyldi ek sundr bjóta hverja spík er í þeim er, Mirm. 70; in mod. usage of a thin worn-out scythe, ljá-spík, Isl. þjóða. i. 11; hann hafði aldri annan ljá en spíkina álf konu-naut, 12.

spira, u, f. a spar, N. G. L. iii. 204, Edda ii. 482; spira-viða, a spar-timber, N. G. L. iii. 207; a stilt, Stj. 95.

II. a kind of beaker or vessel in church furniture, Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 58, B. K. 84, 130, D. N.

III. the town Spira, Symb. spítal, n. (spítall, a, m., Symb. 30, Fms. x. 153, xi. 202, 301; not specially for the sick); [for word; mid. Lat. *hospitale*]:—a spítal or hospital for the poor or strangers, Symb. 28, Fms. x. 153; lærdra manna spítal, Ann. 1308; for lepers, Dipl. ii. 16, 94; spítals-prestr, D. N. ii. 16.

spítalagr, adj., spít-elaka, u, f. [Dan. *spedalsk*], leprous, for the old hospitals were established for incurable lepers.

spís, n. [for word; Ital. *spesia*], spices, B. K. 88, Rétt. 49, Mar.

spiza, að, [for word; Germ. *speisen*], to furnish with provender; vel spizadan, Clar., Bláus S., (unclass. and obsolete.)

SPJALD, n., pl. spjöld, [Ulf. *spjald* = *σπυαλδιον*, πλάτ]:—a square tablet; með spjöldum ok spílum, Stj. 563; a tablet in a church, brík yfir altari, spjöld tvau, Vm. 149; spjald ok á crucifixio, Ám. 58; the square wooden board in the binding of a book, átta bækir í spjöldum, Vm. 177; hálfir fimti tugr bóka í spjöldum, Dipl. v. 18; spjalda-laús, without a cover, id.: the phrase, spjaldanna á milli, from one cover to the other; eg hefi lesið bókina spjalda á milli, i. e. all, every word of it: vax-spjöld, wax-tablets, Sturl. iii: for writing, Lat. *ceræ*, skrifa á spjald, Stat. 275; kirkjunnar lög rituð á spjald(d) ok upp-fest, H. E. i. 501; the squares made in weaving by ladies, hláða spjöldum, to make, weave, check, Gkv. 2. 16; hence a woman is in poets called spjalda gná, the fairy of the tablets, Skáld H. 6. 48; speanti eg miðja spjalda gná spriklaði sál á vörum, a ditty.

spjald-hrygg, m. the back above the hips, the small of the back; lendar, spjald-hrygg, mjó-hrygg, bak.

spjald-ofinn, part. 'women in squares,' of a lady's work.

spjald-vefnadr, m. weaving in squares, check-work, embroidery.

SPJALL, n. [Ulf. *spjall* = *μῦθος*; A. S. and Engl. *spell*; O. H. G. *spel*, hence mod. Germ. *spiel*]:—a 'spell,' saw, saying; hafa mart í spjalli, to treat of many things, Skáld H. 4. 10; and-spjall, an answer, reply; guð-spjall (q. v.), gospel;—else used in plur. and only in poetry: spjöll, words, tidings; form spjöll, old words, old lore, of bygone days, Vsp. 1, Hkv. 1. 36; ný spjöll, news, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; jó frá ek spjalla, asked him for news, Gkv. 2. 5; sunnan er ek kominn at serja spjöll þessi, Fas. i. 499 (in a verse); heilög spjöll, boly 'spells,' Skáld H. 7. 62; móðug spjöll, 'moody spells,' lamentations, Gh. 9; hermdar spjöll, angry words, Edda (in a verse); fú-spjöll, 'fee-spells,' Vsp. (see fé); vig-spjöll, war-news, Lex. Poët.; læ-spjöll, lewd spells. *Danish*

spjall, n. a 'spell,' mischief, damage, = spell; taka spjall af e-u, Sks. 352 B.

2. a flaw; spjöll á máli, Glúm. 347; hafi þér málit meir tilbúið með úskapi, en eigi sé spjöllin á, id.; sýnisk mér auðsæ allmikil spjöll á yðarri ráðagörð, Fms. viii. 53, v. l.; spjöll, opp. to kostir, Merl. 2. 97; mann-spjöll, a loss in men.

spjalla, að, [Ulf. *spjallen* = to pronounce], to 'spell,' talk; myrkri við man spjalla, Hm. 81; fjöld nam at s., Bkv. 13; spjallandi = mál-viur; spjalli, Edda ii. 497.

spjalla, að, to spoil; spjöllud mál, Háv. 57.

spjalli, a, m. a 'speller,' one who converses with another friend, Edda (Gl.); gumma spjalli, gauta s., gotna s., the friend of men, Lex. Poët.; Hrungrnis s., the friend of H., Hym.; jöfra s., the secret friend of kings; s. landreka, id., Lex. Poët.

spjallr, adj. spoken; in opin-spjallr, q. v.

spjáttra, að, to behave like a fop: spjáttr, n.: spjáttrungr, m. a fop, coxcomb.

SPJÓT, n. [Dan. *spyd*; Swed. *spjut*; Germ. *spieß*; Engl. *spit*]:—a spear, lance, both to throw and thrust (prop. of a wooden staff), K. p. K. 170, Nj. 8, 164, Fms. i. 44, viii. 352, Anal. 116; spjót-akot, Fms. viii.

352, Fs. 17, Ó. H. 183, passim. COMPS: spjóta-falr, m. the socket of a spear-head, Fms. vi. 198.

spjót-garðr, m. a fence of spears, Gpl. 457.

spjóta-hall, a, m. the 'spear-tail,' the end of the wooden shaft of a spear, Ld. 132, Eg. 289, Fms. vi. 413.

spjót-lag, n. = spjót-lag, Fms. ix. 489.

spjót-loggr, m. the 'spear-leg,' *ibaf*, Nj. 64, v. l. spjóta-lög, n. pl. spear-tribute, Eb. 190.

spjóta-oddr, m. a spear's point, bend, Ld. 78, Landn. 215, 308, Grág. i. 89, 133, Fs. 99, Fms. vii. 149.

spjót-skapt, n. = a spear-pole, Nj. 70, Sturl. i. 196 C, Fms. ix. 405, Eb. 190; spjót-skapt-hall, K. p. K.

spjót-skepti, n. = spjót-skapt, Sturl. i. 196, iii. 113 C.

spjóta-skepti, n. = spjót-skapt, Nj. 145, v. l. spjót-spík, f. a 'spear-spike,' thin spear, Ld. 278.

spjótadr, part. furnished with spears, Al. 21.

SPJÖR, n. pl. [A. S. *spere*; Engl. *spear*; Germ. *speer*]:—a spear, only in plur. and poet. (neither gen. nor dat. occur), Edda (Gl.); erat auðskapt almanna spjör, 'tis not easy to make spears for all men, i. e. to please all men, Ad. 21, cp. Hm. 127; dreyrug spjör, Höfuðl.; spjör gullu, spjör knáttu glymja, braka, spears clasbed, etc., Lex. Poët.; rjóða spjör blöði, Nj. (in a verse).

spjörtr, f., only in pl. spjarrar, mod. spjarir:—swathing-bands, used instead of hose or stockings; Auðr kona þín er í brókum ok vafit spjörtrum mjök í skúa niðr, A. thy wife dresses in breeks (like a man), winding swathes round her legs almost down to the shoes, Ld. 136; hvítar brækr ok vafit at neðan spjörtrum, því var hann vaf-sjarrar Grímur kallaðr, swathing the legs (instead of stockings), for which he was called 'swaddle-leg,' Gullp. 14.

2. mod. a rug, tatter; þat sem ádr er slitið ok at spjörum orðit, Fas. iii. 7: the phrase, spyrja e-n ör spjörum, to examine one without his hose on, i. e. to strip and examine him closely, Snót: in mod. usage also sing., hann á ekki eina spjör, not a scrap of clothing on his back.

spöna, n. [Dan. *spunda*], a bung of a barrel.

SPOR, n. [Ulf. *spaurds* = *σπάδιον*; A. S. *spyrð*, *spor*, = a track, foot-step; O. H. G. *spuri*; Germ. *spur*; Dan. *spor*; these last having, like the

Ícel., dropped a *d*]:—a track, footprint; eptir þetta sté Fróði í bergit... til þessa spors mun ek koma hvern dag, ok vita hvat í sporinu er, Fas. i. 63; manns-spörin í snjónum... heim munu liggja spor hans, Fs. 41;

mátti eigi hestakr ór þeim sporum, Bs. i. 357; standa í þeim sporum, Sturl. ii. 63; þeir rekja spor sem hundar, Fms. i. 8; standa í sömum sporum, to stand still, Clem. 32, Fas. i. 63; hann stóð í spori er hann hafði gort sér, Gret. 89; ganga í spor e-m, to go in a man's footsteps,

go behind him, Nj. 26; vist hefir þú vel fram gengit, en þó hefir þú eigi gengit mér í spor, not followed in my steps, 108; hvetja spör, to quicken one's steps; spreita úr spori, to question the pace of a rider; fót-spor, q. v.:

metaphorical phrases, þótti synir hans vel stiga í spor honum, his sons stepped well in his footsteps, were like him, Fs. 61; blístu í spor e-m, Korm.; sjá ben markar spjótí spor, Sd.: the phrase, renna blöði í spor, Bkv. 17, referring to a heathen rite of making foster-brotherhood by blending blood in one's footprints (vestigia sua mutui sanguinis asper-sione perfundere, Saxo 12), cp. Gial., Fbr. S.: at vörmu spori (adverbial), on the warm track, instantly, in return: poet. usages, sverða spor, a 'sword's print,' i. e. wounds, Ulf. 11. 16; eggja spor, an 'edge-print,' Lex. Poët.; dólgr-spor = dólkr-spor, dirk-prints, Hkv. 2. 40.

spora-drjúgr, adj. fast pacing.

spora, að, = sporna; þorðu eigi hestamir s. hana, Fas. i. 226.

spora-askja, u, f. an oblong box.

spora-baugr, m. an elliptic ring, (mod.)

spord-dreki, a, m. a 'tail-dragon,' scorpion, Rb. 102.

SPORÐ, m. a fish's tail; s. sem á fiski, Sks. 167; hrygg höfuð ok spord, N. G. L. i. 59, Gpl. 459: of a serpent, Fms. x. 407; hann (the world serpent) bitr í spord sér, Edda: hence of a ship with dragon heads at her bows, the stern is called spordr, var á stafni visundar-höfuð, en apr spordr, Hkr. iii. 25; phrases, standa e-m á spordi, to be a match for, metaph. from fighting a dragon; vitr maðr ertrú, svá at fáir munu standa á spordi þér, Nj. 244; mun engi maðr þá þér á spordi þér standa, 111; þessa menn er nú hafa mjök yðr á spordi stahit, who have withstood you, hampered you, 655 xiii. B. 2; vita hvarki höfuð né spord á e-u, to know neither the head nor the tail of a thing, know nothing about it.

3. metaph. the tail or pointed end of a shield (the oblong shield, skjaldar-spordr); hjó í skjöldinn ok af spordinn, Nj. 200, Fs. 135:—of a bridge, brúar-spordr, a bridge's end (see brú); bryggju-spordr, bygðar-s., out-skirts, Skáld H. sporda-köst, n. pl. the flapping of a fish, salmon, Bb.

spora-ganga, u, f. (cp. ganga í spor e-m), backing, assistance; veita e-m fylgd ok sporgöngu, Eb. 112.

sporgöngu-maðr, m. a 'step-goer,' follower, Fas. iii. 46, Eb. 112, Bs. i. 766: a persecutor, grimmir sporgöngumenn, 623. 35.

spora-hundr, m. a slot-bound, bloodbound, Fms. vii. 50, Orkn. 150.

spori, a, m. [A. S. *spor*, *spora*; Dan. *spore*], a spur, Nj. 82, Fms. vi. 424; slá (keyra, huggva) hest sporum, ix. 518, Gullp. 68; spora-hugg, Nj. 8; the oldest spurs were pointed (oddrar), see Worsaae, No. 356.

spora-latr, adj. slow or lazy in walking.

spora-létr, adj. quick of step.

sporna, að, [A. S. *spurnan*], to spurn, kick, tread on; sporna völl, Vsp.

28; s. moldveg, Og. 9; sem Absalon spornaði enn á eikinni, Stj. 534. 2 Sam. xvi. 14; en er hann spornar gálgaun, Eb. 96, Trist. 3; hann vildi taka af mér þringinn en ek spornaði við, *struggled against* (= sperrast við), Fas. iii. 395; metaph. to *witstand*, eigi má við sköpum s., Fa. 26; kvað eigi mundu tjá við at s., 22.

spor-rakki, s. m. a *slo-bound*, Stj. 3.

spor-rækt, n. adj. *footstep-tracking*; hafði fallit snjófúlva svá at s. var, Ld. 104, Ann. 1362, p. 310.

spotti, n. (spottir, m.; drag öngan spott at oss, Nj. 16; þeim þótti þetta spottir einn, Fms. viii. 437); [Dan. *spot*; Germ. *spott*]:—*spot*, mock, scoff, Fms. vi. 156; mart annat spott gírðu þær Norðmönnum, 253; verða fyrir spotti, 209; spott ok háð, Nj. 66; með spotti, Fms. i. 15; hafa e-t at spotti, viii. 10; svara skætiugu ok spotti, Glím. 363.

SPOTTA, að, [Germ. *spotten*; Dan. *spotte*], to mock, make sport of; þó þeir spotti mik, Fms. vi. 208; eigi þarf at s. þetta svá mjök, Ld. 216; mun þú vera spottaðr, *duped, mocked, made sport of*, Fms. vii. 153; þótti honum þeir hafa mjök spottað sik, er honum höfðu komit í þessa ferð, 212; spotta e-t af e-m, to cheat one of a thing; hafa þær hæðiliga spottað af mér mitt ríki, Fred. 164; s. at e-u, to make sport at, Nj. 95.

spottan, f. a *mocking*, Flöv. 30, Skílda 199.

spotti, s. m., spottir, Vm. 103, [Engl. *spot*], a bit, small piece; brátt mun hann beita upp laud vart þegar er hann þykkisk nokkurn spotta í eiga, Fms. vi. 103; tak nú til þín þessa tíu spotta möttulsins, Stj. 576 (*assura* of the Vulgate); freq. in mod. usage, band-spotti, a piece of string; reipis-s., ólar-s.: of distance, vegar-s.; fara litinn spotta; or spotta-korn, n. a bit of the way.

spott-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *mocking*, Barl. 197.

spott-samr, adj. *mocking, sporting*, Nj. 61, Bjarn. 3.

spokr, adj. [Dan. *spodsk*], *mocking, jarring*.

SPOI, s. m. [Swed. *spof*], a bird, a *curlew, scolopax arquata* L., Edda (Gl.), Grág. ii. 346; spóa-egg, vella einsog spói, freq. in mod. usage.

spóki, s. m. [Engl. *spoke*], a small spoke, piece of wood; dreng-spóki, a 'boy-spoke', an imp, Grönd.

spóla, u, f. a *weaver's shuttle* (in the mod. loom).

spónn, m. a *spoon*; see spánn. *COMMON: spón-blað*, n. the bowl of a spoon. spóna-matr, m. 'spoon-meat'.

spraðka, að, to *sprawl*, Al. 179.

spraka, u, f. a *little flounder*.

spraka, að, to *crackle*; þá tók brauðit at spraka sem steinn í eldinum, Greg. 57.

spraki, s. m. a *rumour, flying report*, Fms. i. 187, viii. 365, 416. 2. [A.S. *spraca*], a speaker; in for-spraki, a spokesman.

sprakki, s. m., qs. sprakki, [cp. Dan. *sprade* or *sprade-basse* = a dandy]:—a 'spark', poet. a woman, Rm., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. lays, but not used in prose. spraka-loggr, n. a nickname, Ó. H.

sprang, n. lace-weaving; dúkr hálf með sprang (*lace*), hálf með glit (*brocade*), Pm. 123; dúkr tveir blámerktr, hinn þriði með sprang, 14, cp. D. N. v. 386. sprang-dúkr, m. = sprangaðr dúkr, Pm. 51.

spranga, að, to *walk sprightly*, Úlf. 11, 50; spratt hann upp frá spáðs rótt og sprangaði út á húsang, Stef. Ól. 2. to *braid lace*; part., sprangaðr dúkr, *laced*, Am. 46, Vm. 21; dúkr sprangaðr ok annarr glitaðr, 40; altaris-dúkr sprangaðr, 52; lectara-dúkr s., 119, D. N.

sprek, n. a *stick*; eldivíðar-stikum eðr sprellum, Stj. 264; smá-sprek, small sticks.

spreka, að, [from Germ. *sprechen*]; spreka e-m til, to *accost one*.

spreklóttir, adj. *speckled*.

sprengi-kveld, n. 'bursting-even', i. e. *Shrove Tuesday*, from the habit of over-eating at that time, Icel. Almanack.

sprengja, ð, the causal of springa, [A.S. and Germ. *sprengen*; Dan. *sprænge*]:—to *make burst*; óxi forma ok sprengda, Sturl. ii. 170; s. egg, to *break an egg*; s. ber, Stj. 300; s. augu úr hausi e-s, Landn. 51; s. hest, to *ride a horse to death*, Korm. 68, Ísl. ii. 331, Landn. 84, Karl. 308; ok vilít þér s. mik, to *work one to death*, Sturl. iii. 225.

sprengir, m. *bursting*; honum hélt við spreng (*from exhaustion*), Fas. iii. 411; fólkinu hélt við spreng (*from heat*), Sturl. iii. 223; ek hefú unnit hér til sprengs í sumar, *worked me to death*, Grett. 121 A.

SPRETTA, pres. sprett; pret. spratt, spratt, spratt, pl. spruttu; subj. sprytti; part. spröttinn; [an iterative from springa; Swed. *spritta*; Engl. *spirt*; Germ. *spritzen*]:—to *spirt out*, of water; þar sprettir einn brunnr, Ver. 2; spratt þar vatn upp, Edda (pref.); þar spratt upp brunnr, Fms. vii. 251; helli þeim sprettir vatn ór berginu, i. 232; veita vötnum þeim er spretta upp í engi manns, Grág. ii. 289; sá er næstr býr vötnum þeim í héraði, er upp spretta næst líki á fjalli, K. f. K. 34; spratt honum sveiti í enni, *sweat burst out on his forehead*, Nj. 68. 2. to *start*, spring; hann sprettir upp, *starts to his feet*, Fms. xi. 151, Bs. i. 420; Hreir vildi upp s. ok fagna henni, Nj. 6; þeir spruttu upp með illyrdum, 128; hann spratt upp skjótt ok hart, Eg. 717; s. á fætr, 129; s. af baki, to *spring off horseback*, Ld. 220; s. ór snúru, to *spring out of a snare*, 623, 36; spratt upp lássinn, *up sprang the larch*, Gullþ. 27; þá sprettir tjaldskörin, Sturl. i. 117; ok sprettir þá láss af limum, Gg.; sprettir mér af fótum fjóttur, Hm.; spruttu honum fætr á jakanum, de

slipped, Eb. 238; spratt henni fótir ok féll hún, Bs. i. 385; spratt upp fjáðskapr, Sturl. ii. 57; spretta upp af honum einstaka mansöngu-viss, Fbr. 69; spratt þat upp af heima-mönnum (*it was rumoured*), at ... Dropl. 17.

3. to *sprout, grow*, of hair, grass, crops; hánd spratt á saudum, þryml. 8; honum var sprottid hár ór kelli, Fms. ii. 125; svá ungr at eigi mun grön sprottin, Sturl. iii. 129; honum var ekki grön sprottin, Ld. 272, v. l.; þá er blómin spruttu, Karl. 546; vð sprottid (illa sprottid) tún; sprottunar engjar, *good, bad crops*.

spretta, t, a causal to the preceding, to *make spring up*, unloose; s. gjörðum, to *ungird*, Ísl. ii. 339, 340; s. belti, Fms. iv. 31; hún spretti frá sér nisti, Bs. i. 337; s. af sér digrum fésjóð, Fms. viii. 141; s. frá loku, to *unlock*, 332; s. tjaldskörum, Fbr. 65, Fms. v. 179, Bs. i. 420; sprettir hann upp speldi, Sturl. iii. 295; s. gildru um nætr, to *unbend a trap*, Gpl. 445.

3. to *rip up*, of a seam; hann spretti af annarri erminni, Fms. vi. 349; s. saum, to *rip up a seam*; s. upp fati, to *rip up an old cloth*; þjálfir spretti á kníf sinum, Tb. *split the bone with his knife*, Edda 28; ek lét spretta berkinum, I *peeled off the bark*, Al. 173.

spretti-tíðindi, n. pl. *flying news*, Fr.

sprettr, m. a 'spurt', *spring, bound, run*; hlaupa í einum sprett, to *run in one spurt*; esp. of a horse, ríða í einum spretti, hleypa á sprett, harðr á spretti. sprett-harðr, adj. id.

spreyta, t, [spjætra], to *make show, sport*; spreytlingr, m. *prudery*.

sprikla, að, to *sprawl*, = spökla.

SPRINGA, pres. spring; part. sprakk (Early Dan. *sprank*), sprakkt (sprakkt), sprakk, pl. sprungu; subj. spryngi; imperat. spring; part. sprunginn; [common to all Teut. languages]:—prop. to *spring, leap, bound*; this sense, however, is obsolete in the Icel. and only found in poets; heðir egi mat nema á hræjum spryngir, *unless thou springest on carrion*, as a beast of prey, Hkv. 2. 31. II. to *burst, split*; steinar springa, Blas. 47; hornit sprakk í miðju, Eg. 212; kyllinu því er ek hugða fyrir löngu myndi s., Fms. vii. 121; sprakk fóttrinn í nætt, of a boil, Hrafn. 15; eggid sprakk, the egg burst; rak hann niðr annat kné á arinellu svá at sprakk mjök, Bs. i. 680; sprotinn kom á andlitid ok sprakk fyrir, *struck him in the face so that the skin was grazed*, Nj. 16; kom hamarinn í höfuð þorvarði ok sprakk mjök fyrir er hannsn rifnaði, Sturl. ii. 38; ok springir fyrir undir, svá var höggit mikit, Fms. xi. 133; hold hans bólgnaði ok sprungu á sér, Mar. 2. to *die* from over-exertion, grief, or the like, Bs. i. 631; sumir sprangu með öllu ok dó úsárir, Fms. vi. 421; ok vóru þá sprungnir báðir, Eb. 178; eykinnir sprangu, Fms. x. 203, Gísl. 15, Karl. 310; annat mun þér verða enn þú springir af torfkasti, Sturl. iii. 225; Grímur var sprunginn af róðrinu, Fas. ii. 355; s. af harmi, Sam. 158, Gkv. 1. 2; at hún hafi sprungit af stríði, Ld. 230; sprakk hún af harmi ok dó, Edda 38.

sprita, að, to *sprawl*; s. fótum, þiðr. 94, v. l.

sprok, n. pl. [Dan. *sprog*; Germ. *sprache*], foreign phrases, gibberish; útlend sprok, Eggert, (mod.) sprok-verakr, adj. *mixing one's native language with foreign jargon*.

sproti, s. m. [Germ. *spross*], a sprout, twig, stick, rod; vinviðis teinungar eða sprotar, Stj. 200; staugir eða sprota, N. G. L. i. 380; hann laust sprotanum á pallinn, Landn. 121; laust hann sveininn með sprota, Nj. 16; reidi-s., a rod of ire, Pass. 48; veldis-s., ríkis-s., a sceptre:—the end-piece or clasp of a belt, þiðr. 114 (beltis-sproti). sprota-barn, n. a 'rod-child', Fas. ii. 328; ef átta vetra gamalt barn steir eðr yngra, þat er s., berja skal þat ef vill, N. G. L. i. 325.

spróga, að, to *amble*, of a horse; yfir um skóg at spróga, Fms. vi. (in a verse): Sprógr, m. an amble, the name of a horse, Sturl.

sprög-setja, t, to *stare at mockingly or critically*; ambátt hann em sprögsetti, Pass. 11. 4.

sprund, n. a woman, poet., Rm. 22, Edda 108, Hallfred (Fa. 114, v. l.), freq. in mod. lays.

sprungu, u, f. a *chink, fissure*; jökul-s., a crevice.

sprækr, adj. (spræk-ligr, adj., -liga, adv.), *springbly, spouting*; sveinninn var sprækr, Fms. ix. 241.

spræna, u, f. a *spirt, sprout, spring*, of water; lækjar-s.

spræna, d, to *spirt, sprout*; sprændi fram saurrinn, Stj. 383; skynt sprændi ok honum, Lv. 64; blóð sprændi á brand, Lex. Poët.; und sprænr raudum legi, Ó. H. (in a verse).

sprökla, að, spelt spraukla, mod. spríkla, [Dan. *sprætte*], to *sprawl, kick with the feet*; annarr sprauklar nú, Al. 41, Mag. 134; þeir létu smábörn sprækla á spjóta-oddum, Fms. x. 117; also of fishes, hann nær seidi ok kastar því spríklandi á land upp, Od. xii. 254.

spuni, s. m. [spinna], *spinning*.

spurall (spurull), adj. *spurring, asking many questions*; vera glæðr ok spurall, Fms. iv. 82; gördisk hann spurall við þá menn er norðan komu, viii. 15; hvert er sá maðr er svá er spurall? Finob. 250.

spurdagi, s. m. a *spurring, report*, Skis. 86, Fms. x. 377; þann einn spurdag höfum vér til þín, at ..., Ld. 22, Fas. i. 366; eigi munu menn til slíkra ferða spurdag haft hafa, Orkn. 278.

spurn, f. a *spurring, report*; hann hefir góða spurn af þér, Fms. ii. 262; hafa s. af e-u, Eg. 15; hann hafði s. af um farar Ásbjarnar, Ó. H. 115;

hafa sanna s. til e-s., Fms. viii. 239; mun þegar s. (*news*) koma til Höskuldar, Nj. 154.

spurning, f. (*spurningr*, m., þenna *spurning*, Sks. 193 B), a *sperring*, asking a question; minni *spurningu*, Sks. 5; min s., ein litil s., 220; minna s., 6; at yör þykki þernsliga reika s. min, 566; leidda *spurningum* at um e-t, Fms. iv. 230; at þessi s. væri með svá mikilli vól, vii. 203.

spurn-mál, n. [Dan. *spørmaal*], a question, (mod.)

spúna, d. = spýja.

spúsa, u, f. [a Fr. word], a spouse, Str. 20.

spúsa, að, to *espouse*, Str. 65; **spúsi**, a, m. = púsi, 20, 53.

spyrða, d. [spordr], to tie up fish by the tail, Fas. ii. 352.

spyrða, u, f. a pair of fish hung up, also of the strings for tying them up; whence the phrase, gefir Guð í góðar spyrður, God will supply the fish to the ready-made spyrður.

SPYRJA, pres. *spyr*, *spyrjum*, pl. *spurði*; subj. *spyrði*; imperat. *spyr*, *spyrðu*; part. *spurðr*, *spurt*: a part. *spurnum*, as from a strong verb *spurnin*, Sks. 12 B. In mod. usage sounded as with *u* throughout, thus, infin. *spurja*; pres. *spur*; imperat. *spurðu*: with neg. suff. *spyrjattu* (*speer thou* neg.), Fas. i. (in a verse); [spor; A.S. *spurian*; Scot. and North. E. *speer*; Germ. *spüren*; Swed. *spörja*, *spörge*.]

B. To track, trace steps or footprints; nú er maðr stolinn fé sínu, ok sér hann manna-farveg liggja frá garði, þá skal hann . . . spyrja til garðs manns, Gpl. 539; með hundum, er því vörn vanir at s. þá upp er undan bljúpsuk, Ó. H. 247, Hom. 159.

2. metaph. to track, investigate, find out (Germ. *aufspüren*); ok er engi líkari til enn annarr, þá skolu ólhús-menn morð spyrja, N. G. L. i. 62; en erfingi spyrri morð ef hann kann eptir koma, ii. 215; þá spyrri erfingi morðs (morð), i. 309, but this sense is old and obsolete: s. upp, to find out; þeir fengu hann eigi upp spurðan, Sturl. ii. 125.

II. to spear, ask, absol. or with gen.: spyrja logspurning, Grág. i. 21; Gunnarr spurði, hvar hann vildi þá láta at gera, Nj. 100; þeir spurðu hvar þar væri komit, Fms. i. 9; —with gen., s. e-s, to enquire after; spyrri konungur margra tíðinda, iv. 192; hann spurði margs ór brennunni, Nj. 213, passim: to request, spyrja síðan alla lög-rétta menn, Grág. i. 8.

2. with prepp.: spyrja at e-u or spyrja e-u at e-u, to spear or ask after; spurði hann at Ástriði ok syni hennar, Fms. i. 70; s. at þingfesti manna, Grág. i. 19; spyrri Sigvaldi at ferðum Ólafs, Fms. x. 226, Gpl. 221; konungur spurði hann at nafni, *spearred at him for his name*, Nj. 6; —s. eptir, spurði Höskuldur dóttur sína ekki eptir, did not ask her, ask her consent, Nj. 17; spurði Fjölfnir eptir bræðr sína, F. asked after his brothers, Fms. xi. 44; s. eptir e-u, to enquire after, i. 263, iv. 32, Eg. 89; —s. e-u um e-t (= eptir e-u), þeir spurðu Gunnar um fundinn, Nj. 100.

3. to bear, be informed of (Germ. *erfahren*); þat spyrja synir Haralds, Fms. i. 18; þat spyrri Bárðr, at . . . s. til e-s, to get intelligence as to; þeir spurðu til Birkibeina, Fms. ix. 224; Gregorius spurði til þeirra þar sem heita Saurbær, vii. 270; spurði hann til Söta, at hann var farinn suðr, Nj. 7.

III. reflex. to be reported, get abroad; skipkváman spyrsk, Nj. 5; tíðindi spyrjask, 25, 85; til þorveigar spurðisk þat, at hún lá hætt, it was told of Tb. that she was very ill, Korm. 164; hefir til þess skips aldregi spurzk, nothing has since been heard of this ship, Nj. 282; impers., mér spyrsk á þann veg, I am told, Eg. 20; spyrjask fyrir um e-t, to enquire, Ld. 226, Hkr. ii. 333; spyrjask um vandlaga, id., Sks. 284.

2. recipr. to ask one another; spyrjask tíðenda, Nj. 227, 228, Eg. 547.

3. part., svara spurnum hlut, Sks. 12 B.

spyrna, d. [spor, cp. *sperna*, *sporna*; A. S. *spearnan*; Engl. *spurn*]; —to spurn, strike with the feet; er úlfirinn spyrnir, Edda 20; s. fæti á e-m, Glím. 338, Edda 38; stínga hnefa eðr spyrna fæti, Grág. ii. 133; s. við fæt-inum, Bs. i. 462; spyrna fótum í e-t, to spurn with the feet at, Fms. vii. 120; svá hafði Björn hart spyrnt til Vagns, xi. 153; hann spyrndi til sveinsins, Dropl. 31; s. í e-t, to put the feet against, to kick, Bs. i. 462; s. móti broddinum, Acts ix. 5; s. af sér fjöttri, Isl. ii. 52.

II. reflex. spyrnask í iljar, of two stretched on their backs, heels to heels, Fas. ii. 147, þorff. Karl. 410, v. l.

2. part., frá spyrndr altri eign, spurned from, bereft, Fagrsk. 100.

spytta, t, [spott], to *beat*; s. e-t af e-m, Anecd. 10.

SPÝJA, pres. *spý*; pret. *spjó*, *spjótt* (*spjóst*), *spjó*, pl. *spjó*; subj. *spý*; part. *spúinn*: the mod. form is a weak *spúna*, *spúði*, *spúð*: [Ulf. *spēwan*; common to the Teut. and Lat.]; —to *spew, spit up, vomit*; hón spjó blóði, Bs. i. 323; hón hafði mikla sött ok spjó jafnan, 189; spýja upp, to cast up, Sks. 629 B; s. e-u ór sér, id., Al. 44; sumir spjó (plur.) þar inni í stofunni, Eg. 206; lýkr hundi þeim er spýr, Hom. 159.

spýja, u, f. a vomit, Eg. 553, Magn. 532, Hom. 151, 159.

spýta, t, [spjót], to spit, pin with sticks; s. at sér vaðmál, Fas. iii. 10; hann spýtti aprt tjaldinu, ii. 285; s. skinn, to spit a skin, for drying it.

spýta, t, [spýja], to spit, Bs. ii. 45, Edda 47; s. út bíta, N. G. L. i. 343; spýr hann honum út, Greg. 49; s. í andlit e-m, Pr. 445; to sputter, þat vatn er keildan hefir spýtt, Sks. 147.

spýta, u, f. [spjót], a spit, stick, wooden pin, Fas. ii. 285, iii. 10; s. er fyrir er stungit, Edda ii. 431, freq. in mod. usage.

3. a candlestick; kerta-klofi ok s. með, Ám. 6.

spýta, u, f. [spýja], medic. a *running sore*; fótar-mein þat er menn kalla spýtu, Bs. i. 457.

spýtu-lögg, m. a nickname, Orkn.

spýting, f. a *spitting*, Mar., Th. 23.

spýtingr, m. a roll containing sixty ells of wadmal, D. N. iii. 914.

Bs. i. 842.

spekja, see *speja*.

spekja, u, f. [Engl. *spoke*], a *thin board or deal*.

spenna, d. [spánn], to cut a chip.

Spennakr, adj. *Spanish*, Fms. x. 139.

spætr, n. [Dan. *spette*; Germ. *specht*], a *wood-pecker, picus*, Edda (Gl.)

spól-korn, n. a *little bit* of a road; fylgja e-m s.

SPÖLB, m., pl. *speliir*, gen. *spala*, acc. *spölu* (the gen. *spalar* and dat. *speli* hardly occur); [cp. Fr. *espaler*]; —a *rail, bar, lattice-work*; smugu þeir milli spalanna, Edda 30; ró-spölr, q. v.; bring-speliir (q. v.), 'breast spars'.

2. metaph. a bit, short piece; hefja upp sögu ok segja af spöl nokkurn, a bit of the story, Fms. vi. 355; a bit of a road, Bb. 3. 19.

SPÖNG, f., gen. *spangar*, pl. *spengr* and *spangir*; [A. S. and Germ. *spang*]; —a *spangle*; vöru lagðar yfir spengr af gulli, Eg. 698; hann görði af þeim spengr ok festi á altara, Stj. 330; spengr ok listur, 563; slármir eðr spengmar, 45; brynju-spangir, the *spangles of mail*, Edda (Ht.); járn-spöng, gull-s., q. v.; hjósk niðr spöngin, Rd. 278; of ice making a bridge across water, Markar-fljót féll milli höfudisa, ok vöru á spengr hét ok hvar, Nj. 143; þar var mjö spöng yfir (viz. the river), Sturl. ii. 248.

spanga-brynja, u, f. *plate-mail*, Ld. 276, Hkr. iii. 390.

SPÖNN, f., gen. *spannar*, [A. S. *span*, *spoun*; Engl. *span*]; —a *span* (from the end of the thumb to the end of the middle finger is called *lang-spönn* or 'long-span'; but that to the end of the fore-finger a *stutt-spönn* or *minni spönn*, 'short-span'); varð þat ekki fjarri hinnar minni spannar langt, Bs. i. 387; spannar (a *span* long) fram frá hepti, Eb. 250; tveggja spanna digra, Bær. 16; ekki meirr en alin eða spönn, Bs. ii. 168; þat var spannar breitt, Fs. 51; spjót spannar langt, N. G. L. i. 44.

II. —spann, a pail, Rótt. 2. 10, B. K.

spör, f., **spörð**, *Sighvat*, [spara], *sparing*, Barl. 120; erat af spörð, not sparingly, Sighvat.

SPÖRRI, m., gen. *spörs*, Yt. 8, but sparrar, Landn. 135, [A. S. *spearrow*; Engl. *sparrow*; Dan. *spurv*; cp. Fr. *épervier*]; —a *sparrow*, Edda (Gl.); sporr einn, Hkr. i. 24; as a nickname, Landn. i. c.; the word is, however, rarely used in Iceland.

spörudr, m. a *sparer*, Lex. Poët.

stabb, a, m., also *stobbi*, *stubby* [from *stafr*], a *block*; tré-s., Fms. vi. 179; also used of a *stack*, hey-s.

STAÐA, u, f., gen. *stöðu*, pl. *stöður*, [standa], a *standing, place, position*; leiddisk bændum staðan, Fms. viii. 415; viti þá hvert sína stöðu . . . gefa gaum at um stöður sínar, Ó. H. 204, 215; skipa mönnum í stöður, Bs. i; halda vel stöðunni, Sturl. ii. 44; hann hugði at stöðu hússins, Fms. v. 338; var brotinn hvert steinn ór sinni stöðu, ix. 48; the *position or quarter* of the wind, veðr þvert at stöðu, Fms. viii. 209 (veðr-staða); —*sólstæða*, er fimm nætr eru til stöðu, N. G. L. i. 39.

2. position, state, condition, of life, Skálda 211; lífs-s., heims-s., the *era of the world*, Rd. 82, Fb. (inscription).

comps. **stöðu-brunnr**, m. a *well of still water*, N. G. L. i. 341, Trist. 11.

stöðu-garðr, m. a *standing, permanent fence*, Gpl. 330.

stöðu-mörki, m. a *standard*, Karl. 364.

stöðu-vatn, n. a 'standing-water,' pond or lake, Stj. 75, 82, 89, Str. 78, MS. 623, 33, Fms. viii. 31.

staðald, n. *continuity*; at staðaldi, continuously.

staðdr, part., see *stedja*.

stað-fastliga, adv. *steadfastly*, K. Á. 230, Fms. iii. 168, Dipl. i. 3, passim.

stað-fastligr, adj. *steadfast, firm*, Fas. iii. 90, Sks. 452, Fms. ii. 38.

stað-fastr, adj. *steadfast, residing, abiding*; s. á Hálandi, Fms. x. 378.

2. metaph. settled, steadfast, fixed; s. dómr, Sks. 598; *steadfast* í skapi e-s, fixed in one's mind, Band.; *steadfast, true*, Blas. 44, Fas. 69, Bær. 11; *steadfast* ást, 10.

stað-fosta, t, to give a fixed abode; s. úmaga, Grág. i. 128; *steadfast* úmaga, 206; s. sík þrjár nætr til vistar, v. 10.

2. metaph. to make steadfast, make up one's mind; ekki hefi ek staðfest um þat, Gretti. 129; s. sáttmál með sér, Fms. vi. 286; svá er mælt ok staðfest, established by law, Gpl. 168; *steadfast* ráð sitt, to establish oneself, Ld. 14.

2. eccl. to confirm, K. Á. 174.

II. reflex. to take up one's abode, establish oneself, Eb. 12, Eg. 182, 596, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 25.

2. to be determined; *steadfast* þessi ráða-görð, Eg. 271; to grow strong, sem ríki hans staðfestisk meirr, Sks. 684.

stað-fosta, u, f. a fixed abode, residence; hafa staðfestu, Sks. 525; taka staðfestu, Eb. 12, Eg. 319; kaupa sér staðfestu, Ld. 210; góðorð ok staðfestu . . . þar staðfestur er bræðr minir bíta á, 308, passim.

2. metaph. steadfastness, stability, firmness, Sks. 587, 701; friðr ok s., K. Á. 200; truth, faithfulness, Sks. 590.

3. a confirmation, K. Á. 2; bréf ok staðfestur, Anecd. 88.

comps. **staðfestu-bréf**, n. a *deed of confirmation*, Pm. 43.

staðfestu-lauss, adj. *without a fixed abode or livelihood*, Grág. i. 206, Sturl. i. 136.

stað-festi, f. *steadfastness*, Blas. 44; s. ok jafnlyndi, Bs. i. 141, pass.
stað-festing, f. *confirmation*, K. Á. 20, H. E. i. 361.
stað-góðr, adj. *well-tempered*; staðgott sverð, Fas. ii. 465.
stað-hæfa, d. *to aim true*; s. á e-t, *to make a hit*.
stað-högg, n. *a good hit*; koma staðhöggi á, Fas. iii. 332, 353.
staðl, a, m. *a rick, stack*; ef tveir menn eigu staða saman hvárt sem þat er korn eðr hey, Gpl. 349, Jb. 223.
stað-lausa, u, f. *absurdity*; mæla staðlausu stafl, *be will say many absurd things*, Hm. 28.
stað-lauss, adj. *timid, unsteady*, Róm. 237.
stað-loysi, n. *restlessness of mind*; s. ok vitleysi, Fms. vii. 150: *unsteadiness*.
stað-ligr, adj. *local*, Skálda 211, 212: *firm*, Bs. i. 714.
stað-litill, adj. *weakly, timid*.
stað-lyndr, adj. *'steady-minded'*, stubborn, Brandkr. 63: *steadfast*.
staðna, að, *to stop, pause, abate*; staðnaði orrostan (kurriinn), Fms. i. 34, 386, xi. 224, O. H. 69, Stj. 445.
stað-nafna, d, *to fix, determine*, Grett. 129.
stað-næmask, d, dep. *to take up one's abode, settle, stop*.
STAÐR, m., gen. staðar, dat. stað, and older staði, pl. staðir: [from standa; Ulf. staps = *stānos*; A. S. stæð; Engl. *stead* in *home-stead*; Dan. stæd; Germ. stadt]—a '*stead*,' place, abode; stjórnu þat nó vissu hvar þær staði áttu, Vsp. 5; sessa ok staði, Ls. 7; fú mönnum stað ok mála, Grág. i. 473; nú hefir maðr eigi stað þeim mönnum, 465; færa úmaga til staðar, 356; færa varmað til staðar, Eg. 535; koma í þann stað, Grág. i. 485; í einn stað, *in one place*; í annan stað, *in another place*, 656 C. 11; fimmtán í hvárum stað, *fifteen in each place*, Eg. 577; í einhverjum stað, *in some place, somewhere*, Sks. 94; í einum stað í England, *somewhere in England*, Fms. x. 392; ek hefi í einum stað á stofnat, Nj. 3; í öllum stöðum, *in all places, altogether*, Grág. ii. 178; í öllum stöðum þeim, er..., *in every case, where...*, i. 153. 2. skipta í tvá, fjóra, sextán... staði, *to divide into two, four, sixteen... parts*, 656 C. 16; skiptask í tvá staði, Fb. ii. 437;—fara af stað (mod. á stað), *to go away, leave*, Gpl. 177; hafa sik af stað, *to absent oneself*, Fb. i. 565; bíða e-s úr stað, *to wait in one's place, wait till one is attacked*, Fms. iv. 268, viii. 48, 318, 355; ráða e-u til staðar, *to settle*, ii. 78, Ld. 178; gefa e-u stað, or gefa staðar, *to stop, halt*, Edda (pref.) 3, 40, Fms. vi. 384 (gefa A. V. 3), viii. 400; nema stað or staðar, *to stop*, Nj. 18, 54, 132, Dropl. 29, Fms. i. 167, 206, Fas. ii. 535, Ld. 104, Bs. i. 144, Edda 40 (nema A. 5); leita staðar, *to seek a place (privy)*, Hm. 113, Hkr. i. 16, Fær. 197 (leita I): *to seek an outlet*, Fas. ii. 528; ganga at staðar, *ecce, N. G. L. i. 127*. 3. adverbially, í stað, *on the spot, at once, presently*, Dropl. 9, Fas. ii. 508, Stj. 263, 505, Fms. iv. 249; rétt í stað, *just now*, Flóv. 7; í margra staði, *in many respects*, Fms. vii. 221; í engan stað, *nowhere*, i. 80; í alla staði, *in every respect*, Nj. 213, 224, 237, Fms. vi. 59, xi. 58; í staðinn, *instead*, Grág. i. 61, Fms. i. 24, Nj. 73, Fb. i. 285; í annan stað, *on the other hand, secondly*, Fms. vi. 191, Nj. 210, 216;—gen. as adverb, *alls staðar, everywhere*; annars s., *elsewhere*; einhvers staðar, *somewhere*; marg staðar, *in many places*, in few places; nó eins staðar, *nowhere*; sum staðar, *somewhere*; see allr, annarr, einn, nekkvert, margr, sumr. 4. metaph. a goal, aim; hvern stað á sættar-umleitan þessi, Fms. ix. 51; ef þann stað tæki vízka þeirra, H. E. i. 249; vil ek vita hvern stað eiga skal málit, *I wish to know the final answer*, Isl. ii. 216; hann spyr hvern skal eiga hans mál, Eb. 132; koma í einn stað niðr, *to turn out the same way*, Fb. ii. 168. II. spec. usages, a stop, pause, hesitation; þeim varð staðr á um andsvörin, Fms. ix. 461; nú drepi ór hljóð, ok verðr honum staðr á, ok mælti þó vantu bráðara, xi. 115. 2. elasticity, of steel or the like; ok dregr ör allan staðinn ór honum, *it (the bow) lost all its elasticity*, 623. 19; var þá ór sverðinu allr staðrinn, Sd. 118, 132; staðr í sverði, Kormakr. freq. in mod. usage;—*strength of mind, courage*, þann úbreinan anda er hann átti eigi stað við at sjá, Sturl. iii. 246; mun hann ekki eiga stað við sjónum haus, *be will not be able to stand his looks*, Fms. iv. 242; ef þú þykkisk mega gúra stað í hestinn (*make the horse firm*), þá far til, Bs. i. 633. 3. a mark, print; sýndi hann oss á sínum limum járna stað ok banda, Hom. 121; sá þar öngan stað (*no marks, traces were seen*) þeirra tíðenda er þar höfðu orðit, Fb. i. 283. III. a church-establishment (church, ecc. convent); höfuð-kirkja á staðinum, Fms. ix. 369; staðrinn í Skálholti, s. á Hólum, or Hóla-staðr, á staðnum á Hólum, Bs. i. passim; staðr í Lundi, Ann. 1334; klaustr eða aðrir stórir staðir, Fms. xi. 202; Brandr er setti stað (*a benefice*) at Húsa-felli, Ld. 332; staðr í Viley (*a convent*), D. I. i. 512; stað hér at Helgafelli, 282; a town, staðr í Lybiku, Fms. x. 48; s. í Óðinsvá, xi. 267; þann inn dýrliga stað (Konunga-hella), vii. 187; stað eða borg, K. Á. 222; staðar-ábúð, staðar-bót, staðar-spiöll; staðar-bú, a rectory; staðar-eign, church-possession; staðar-sé, church-property; staðar-forráð, administration of church-establishments; staðar-jörð, a glebe; staðar-prestr, a parish-priest; staðar-setning, an establishment, Sturl. i. 113, 143, iii. 229, Vm. 6, Ám. 28, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, Bs. i. 546; staða-mál, the church contest, the name given to the struggle between clergy and laity about the

ownership and administration of the churches and glebes (staða-forráð), which took place in Icel. at the end of the 13th century, and was partly settled by the agreement of A. D. 1296, Bs., Árna S., Ann. passim; staðamenn, the lay proprietors of the church estates, Árna S.; staða-gjafir, the yielding up of staðir, Ann. 2. 'staðr' was hence (but always in sing.) added to several local names where such an establishment had been erected, e.g. Staðr, Staðar-fell, Staðar-hraun, Staðar-hóll, as also Mel-staðr, Reyni-staðr, the old names in the heathen age of these places being Fell, Hraun, Hóll, Melr, see Sturl., Band., Bjarn. 3. again, the plur. -staðir is freq. in local names of the heathen age; Grani bjó at Grana-stöðum, Grímarr á Grímars-stöðum, Hóskulds-staðir, Alreks-staðir..., Landn., Fms. passim, see also map of Icel. staðr, adj. *restive*, of a horse; hross skjart eða staðr, Gpl. 504; verða staðr at, *to stop, start*, from surprise, Korm. 76; þú varð þeim staðara at höggva, Fms. ix. 225. stað-ramr, adj. = staðastr, Clem. 26. stað-ráða, rēð, *to fix, determine, make up one's mind*, Fms. iv. 148, vii. 144, Vigl. 28. stað-romi, f. *firmness*, 623. 58. staðna, adj. *restive*, of a horse; in the phrase, verða staðna, *to stop, hesitate*; the word is a *dr. ley*, occurring in a verse on the fly-leaf of the Ub. of the Edda, cp. Dan. standie. stað-protinn, part. *quite exhausted*, Gullþ. 20. stafa, að, [A. S. *staffan*], *to make staves*; in the phrase, þat stafar í sjóinn, of a dead calm sea under sunshine. 2. *to put letters together*; stafadr við annan raddar-staf, ... á hverja leið stafl skuli saman stafa, Skálda 164. 3. stafa fyrir, *to rule*; hvergi er hann stafar fyrir, *wherever he ordains, rules*, Grág. ii. 249; skyldi þeir s. fyrir þeim slíkt er þeir vildi, *to dispose of them as they pleased*, O. H. 151; s. e-m dauða, *to pass sentence of death on*; sýnisk oss þessum manni harðr dauði staðr, Fms. ii. 173; s. e-m eð, *to dictate an oath to another*, Sturl. iii. 3. stafadr, part. *striped, coloured*, Eg. 68, Fms. ii. 301, iii. 136; see vegl. staf-gólf, n. a '*stave-space*,' the distance between two posts or pillars, of about two yards: the length of a building is denoted by its number of stafgólfr. stafl, in ráð-stafi. staf-karl, m. [Norse *stakkar*; Dan. *stakkel*], a '*staff-carle*,' an old and infirm person, a poor beggar, Fms. i. 70, ii. 59, iii. 94, v. 287, vii. 360, Fas. i. 22, Bs. i. 525; stafkaria stigr, *beggary, vagrancy*, Fms. vi. 302, viii. 279; stafkaria-hátt, Háv. 40; stafkaria færsla, N. G. L. i. 135. stafkaria-letr, n. a kind of Runic letters, Sturl. ii. 241. staf-kerling, f. a beggar-woman, Fms. viii. 106. staf-kerti, n. a staff-taper, Stj. 6, 46, Karl. 86. staf-lausa, adj. '*staff-less*,' without a stick; ganga staflaust, *to walk without a stick*, i. e. firmly, Ld. 82, Bs. i. 179, Háv. 50. staf-ligr, adj. *of or pertaining to letters*, Skálda 180. staf-lurkr, m. a cudgel, Fas. ii. 262. staf-lögja, u, f. '*staff-layers*,' the plates or long beams along the walls joining the pillars (staflr), Hom. 95, 96, N. G. L. i. 101, Ld. 316. STAFN and stamn, m. [A. S. *stafn*; Engl. *stem*; Dan. *stavn*]:—the stem of a ship (prow or stern); stafna á meðal, *from stem to stern*, Fms. i. 278; hann hjó stafna af skipi sínu, vii. 215; ádr stannar sé seymdir við kjöl, N. G. L. i. 101; fram-s., the fore-stem = the prow; apt-r., the 'aft-stem' = the stern; hvám-tveggja stafn, Bs. i. 146; varð þeim litid apt-um stafn, Fms. x. 226; fú hann apt-um stafn: esp. of the stem or prow, iv. 57, vi. 78, Eg. 32: the phrase, fyrir stafni, ahead, Sks. 223; and metaph., hafa e-t fyrir stafni, *to aim at, be engaged in a work*, Fms. iii. 102; þessa iðn hefir hann nú fyrir stafni, Band. I: berjask um stafna, *to fight stem to stem*, Fms. i. 93, vi. 76; deila um stafn við e-n, *to have a hard struggle with one*, Orkn. 232: the gable-end of a building, þykkir mér sem undan sé báðir stafnarnir, Nj. 197, v. l. B. COMPS: stafn-búi, a, m. the fore-castle-men on a war-ship, Eg. 33, 54, 772, Fms. ii. 331, v. 266, Nj. 8, passim; the best men were selected for this post. stafn-gláma, u, f. a nickname, Fas. ii. stafn-gluggur, m. a gable-window, Sturl. i. 160. stafn-haf or stafn-hald, n. a standing, course on the sea. stafn-hár, adj. stem-high, Fms. ii. 50. stafn-hvlla, u, f. a bed in the gable, Sturl. ii. 67 C. stafn-lag, n. fighting stem to stem, Sturl. iii. 63, v. l. stafn-laggja, lagði, *to lay stem to stem in battle*, Fms. viii. 386, v. l. stafn-ló, m. a grappling hook, in sea-fight, Nj. 47, Fms. vii. 64, Sturl. iii. 63. stafn-lok, n. the locker in the stem, Sturl. iii. 106. stafn-rekkja, u, f. = stafnhvlla, Sturl. iii. 186, Háv. 40. stafn-sveit, f. the fore-castle-men, Fms. vii. 289, viii. 385. stafn-sæng, f. = stafnhvlla, Fas. iii. 209. stafn-tjald, n. a tent in the bow or stem, Fms. vii. 114, Hkr. i. 24. STAFR, m., gen. stafs, old pl. stafar, Hom. 97, Plac. 48, Korm. 178, 246 (in a verse); stafana (acc.), Fms. x. 16, v. l.; [Ulf. stabi = *σταβειος*, cp. staua = *σπίσις*; a word common to all Teut. languages]:—a staff, post, esp. in a building, as is still seen in Norway; bundinn við staf emna, Eg. 232; þrír aurar við staf hvern, ok svá fyrir staflægju hverja, N. G. L. i. 101; ása, stafl, pvertré, syllur, Dipl. iii. 8; hit nýrða megin við inn-stafana sat konungr, the inner posts in a hall, Fms. x. 16, v. l.; Egill tók

höndum í axlir honum ok kneikti hann upp at stöfum, Eg. 552; hann hafði lagt af sér kápuna ok vápnin ok sat upp til stafa, Ld. 282; kastalarnir voru svá gurrir, at stafir fjörir stöðu upp ok sýllir upp í milli ok þar arinu á, en hurðir milli stafanna, ... hann bar kaðalinn um einn kastala-stafinn ... tók þá kastalinn at ríða mjök, Fms. viii. 439; cp. Ivar Aasen, s. v. *stav-bus*, *stav-kyrja*, *stave-naust*; horn-stafir, dyri-s. (q. v.) 3.

a *stave* of a vat or cask; færa ker út af stöfum, Grág. ii. 339; tunnu-stafir, detta í staf, to fall into staves, i. e. to pieces, also metaph. of amazement.

3. a *staff*, *stick*, to walk with; ganga við staf, Nj. 219; hringr var í stafnum, ... hann hélt tveim höndum um stafinn en beit í hringinn, Landn. 251; staf þann er þú heldr á, Stj. 197; staf ok skreppu, H. E. i. 243; of a beggar's staff, see Skíða R.; of a crozier, Bs. i. 489; of a staff used in a home-fight, Nj. 91, Bs. i. 633, 634; stafs-broddr, Landn. 251; stafs-endi, Sturl. u. 180; stafs högg, Rd. 304. Fær. 239; brodd-s., klafa-s., göngu-s.: of a magical wand, hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, N. G. L. i. 383; kerti s., Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 17.

II. *written letters, staves*, originally derived from the magic twigs and rods used for enquiring into fate, see the remarks s. v. *rún*: of magic *staves*, Hm. 143 (stinna stafi, stóra stafi); þurs rist ek þér ok þrjá stafi, ergi, æði, öþola, Skm. 36. 2. *lore, wisdom*; forna stafi, Vpm. i. 55; sanna stafi, Sdm. 14; laun-stafir, hidden staves, Eg.; staðlausu stafi, Hm.

3. *letters* (Germ. *buch-stabe*), Skálda 174, Mar., passim; bók-stafir, hljóð-s., raddar-s., a vowel; mál-s., a consonant; upphafs-s., an initial letter; höfuð-s., Látinu-s., q. v. compds: stafa-nöfn, n. pl. the names of letters, Skálda 175. stafa-setning, mod. staf-setning, f. arrangement of letters, spelling, and the like, Skálda 178; of alliterative staves, Edda (Ht. begiun.) stafa-setningar-regla, u. f. orthography, Skálda 160. stafa-akipti, -víxl, n. a transposition of letters, Skálda 182; of prosody, Edda (Ht.) stafa-*stúning*, f., gramm. *metabasis*, Skálda 182.

staf-róf, u. (prop. a row of twigs, Lat. *sortes*), [A. S. *stafrowa*], a 'stave-row,' the alphabet, Skálda 160, 176, Bret. 106, Al. 48, Rd. 186; metaph., Skis. 16, freq. in old and mod. usage. stafrófs-kver, n. an ABC book.

staf-setning, f. spelling, orthography, (mod.) staf-slanga, u. f. a sling on a stick, Skis. 388. staf-slogga, u. f. a 'pole-sledge,' Skis. 415. staf-sproti, a, m. a stick, Fær. 236, Fs. 74.

STAG, n., pl. stög, [A. S. *stag*]:—a stay, esp. the rope from the mast to the stem; en fyrir dragreip tvá aura sílfis ok svá fyrir stag, N. G. L. ii. 283, Edda (Gl.); stögin á kugginum festi á höfði skipisins, ok tók af nasarnar, Fms. x. 135, v. l.; bændr skulu fá reip til skipis, en ef missir stags, þá liggja við aurar tólf, N. G. L. i. 199; en er þeir drögu seglit gekk í sundr stagit ok fór seglit ofan þver-skipa, Ó. H. 137; the phrase, á stag, ahead, of a ship; rétt á stag, Fms. vi. (in a verse); á stag stjórnmörum steypa vildi, to make the ship go down head foremost, Hkv. 1. 29 (thus to be emended, stagstjórnmörum Cd.) 2.

a rope between poles to hang clothes on for drying.

staga, að, to darn or to patch coarsely; draugr stagadr náðöndum, Mar.; ef maðr stagar (sews up) höfuð svá at ekki bitr, Grág. i. 383; hvítum svörtum stagat allt með þráði, Hallgr. (of a beggar's rags). 2. reflex., stagast á e-u, to harp on the same thing.

stag-brellr, m. 'stay-brails' (?), a nickname, Orkn.

STAGL, n. [Dan. *stælle*], a rack; þenja í stagli, 625. 76; písl sem í stagli, 656 B. 3; festa í stagli, id.: a local name, Stagl-ey, Sturl.

stagla, að, dimin. from stagi, to keep harping on, lit. darn often; s. upp aprt og aprt = jaga: as also stagl, n. a darning; bóta-s.

stagl-fosta, t, to fasten on a rack, 633. 51.

stag-nagli, a, m. a 'stay-pin,' the pin to which the stay is fastened, Edda ii. 494.

stag-nál, f. a darning-needle, a nickname, Fms.

STAKA, að, to punt, push; stökudu þeir húskörum Sveins, Landn. 286 (stjaka, v. l.), Fms. vi. 269; þeir stökudu Gretti, Grett. 198 A; síðan tók hann ok stakaði (stjakaði) honum, Fas. i. 62, Bs. i. 860.

II. to stagger; stakar hann at eldinum, Finnb. 310; hrindr hann öðrum svá at hann stakar við, N. G. L. i. 69; hann stakaði við, Fms. i. 44; hann stakar nær at honum þorleifi ... ok jafnt í því hann stakar við, xi. 133; ok stakar hann fyrir vápna-ganginum, Al. 80; hestrinn stakaði, Karl. 538.

staka, u, f. a single ditty; kveða stöku, Eb. 218, Fas. ii. 213; honum varð s. af munni, Band., passim in mod. usage.

staka-stormr, m. a gale with squalls and gusts, Fms. ii. 177.

stakka, u, f. [akin to stakkr; cp. Dan. *stakket* = brief, scant]:—a stump; hafi sá stökku er styttri, Gþl. 399, Jb. 274. 2. a bide, when flayed, but not cut up (= belgr); in bjarn-stakka, haf-stakka, hrein-stakka, varg-stakka, q. v. (not staka).

stakkaör, part. [Dan. *stakket*], short, curtailed, D. N. v. 87 (of time).

stakk-garðr, m. a stack-yard (for hay), Grág. ii. 233, Eb. 58, Njard. 374, Bs. i. 669, Dipl. iii. 11, iv. 9, Sturl. ii. 31, 140, passim.

STAKKR, m. a short coarse bag-like blouse without a waist, Fas. ii. 343, Nj. 143, Fbr. 59, Fs. 33; skunn-s., fanga-s., bak-s., þófa-s., q. v.; stakks-vaðmál, Ann. 1330.

II. a stack of hay, from the shape;

átta stakka völl, Fb. i. 522; myndi þó af ganga fimm stakkar, Ísl. ii. 138; útbeit svá góð at þat var jafnt ok s. töðu, Eg. 711; torf-stakkr. stakka-völlr, m. a field producing one s., Fb. i. 522.

STAKR, adj. [stök, stakt], single, odd; handlin stakt, an odd napkin, Pm. 73 (cp. Dan. *umage*); tvennir hanzkar og einn stakr, stakr sokkr, etc.; annan vetr verðr stakt sávar-fall, Rb. 90; fjórtán hundruð, sextigi, ok eitt stakt, Ann. 415. 10; sjaldan er ein báran stök, a saying; adv. stökku-, in compds, stökku-minnum, adv. now and then; ein-stakr.

stakra, að, = staka, to push; jafnan finn ek at á-flud (river-stream) stakrar, Mkr. 2. to stagger; hann stakraði við, Al. 66; stakraði Eyvindr við, Hkr. i. 159.

stak-steinar, m, pl. single stones, stepping-stones.

stak-steinóttir, adj. stony, with stones bare and there, Eg. 755, v. l.: rough, of a road.

stalla, að, to put in a stall, Ann. 1413.

stallari, a, m. [through A. S. *stallare*, from Lat. *stabularius*], a king's marshal; the word and title first occur in the reign of St. Olave (Björn stallari), Ó. H.; then Ulfr s., Har. S. Harð.; since freq. in Norway, stallara-smi, stallara-stóll, Skis. 289, Hkr. iii. 181, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá).

stall-bróðir, n. [Dan. *stald-broder*], a companion. stallbróðralag, n. fellowship, Fas. iii. 649.

stall-heilagr, adj. altar-holy, Fm. 40.

stall-hús, n. [stallr 4], the step of the mast, El.

STALLI, a, m. [see stallr], an (heathen) altar; moldina undan stallanum þar er þórr hafði á setið, Eb. 8; stöð þar stalli á miðju gólfinu sem altari, ok lá þar á hringr einn mótlaus ... á stallanum skyldi ok standa hlautbolli ... umhverfis stallann var goðunum skipat í afhúsinu, 10; baugr tveiyringr skyldi liggja í hverju höfuðhófi á stalla, Landn. 258, Stj. 335; engi maðr skal hata í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, N. G. L. i.

stalla-hringr, m. the altar-ring, see above, Eb. 230; vinna eið at stalla-hring, Landn. 89, Hrafn. 16.

STALLB, m. = stalli, [the word may be akin to standa, cp. Lat. *stabilis*; A. S. *steall*; Engl. *stall*]:—any block or shelf on which another thing is placed; skurðgoð sett á stall, Fms. x. 255; af heidnum stalli, Kristni S. (in a verse). 2. a pedestal; kross með stalli, a holy rood, Vm. 165; hann er holt innan ok görr undir honum sem stallr sé, ok stendr hann þar á ofan, Ó. T. 3. a stall, crib; hestr at stalli, Fas. ii. 508, Hdl. 5, Og. 2; etu-s. 4. the step of a mast; en þat völdi, at iis var í stallinum, Fms. ix. 386; the phrase, hjarta drepr stall, the heart fails, Fbr. 36, Ó. H. 214; the metaphor is taken from the mast rocking in the step, (and not as suggested s. v. drepa A. I. 4.)

stallra (stallöra, Fms. iii. 178, and so in mod. usage), að, to halt, stop a bit; stallra við, Stj. 383; to falter = drepa stall, þá tók at stallra hjarta heidingja, 357, 463, 491, v. l.

stall-staða, u, f. a standing in a stall, Gþl. 392.

stall-systir, f. a female companion.

stamba, að, = stumra; stamba at e-m, Fbr. 16, v. l.

stam-hendr, adj. of a metre, Edda (Ht.)

stamma, mod. stama, að, to stammer, Anecd. 10, Nikdr. 3.

stampa, að, to push with the foot.

stamp, m. a large tub; trogum, stömpum, keröldum, skjólum, tunnui, Vm. 177.

stamp-austr, m. a bucket for baling out, Grett. 51 A.

STAMR or stammr, adj. [A. S. *stamor*], stammering; þá varð hann svá stammr, Fms. i. 282; sjá maðr varð svá stamr at ekki nam, x. 279; annar hét þorviðr stammr, hann fékk eigi mælt þrem orðum lengra samt, Ó. H. 87.

2. wet, damp, so as not to go on smoothly, of gloves, socks, or the like, cp. gly-stamr (q. v.)

stand, n. [Dan. *word*], a position, rank in life; á-stand, condition.

STANDA, pres. stend, stendr, stöndum, standit, standa; pret. stóð, stótt, stóttu (mod. stóðst, stóðstu), stóð, pl. stöðum; subj. stæði; imperat. statt, stattu (cp. stand-þú); part. standinn; pret. infin. stóðu = stetisse, Fms. vi. (in a verse); a medial form, pres. stöndumk (= stat mibi), Fm. 1, Kormak; pret. stóðumk (= stabam mibi), Hm. 106; with neg. suff. stóð-k-at, Fas. iii. 22 (in a verse). [Common to all Indo-Germ. languages.]

A. To stand; þó at hann gangi eðr standi áðr, Grág. ii. 95; hann stóð við vegginn, ... stóð á víxl fótunum, Sturl. ii. 158; standa höllum fæti, Nj. 97; koma standandi niðr, to come down standing (after a leap), 85, Grág. ii. 110; skal mik niðr setja standanda, in a standing position, Ld. 54; munkr er eigi mátti standa á bænum ok reikaði, Greg. 62; standa á götu e-s, Nj. 109; standa fast, to stand fast, 92; standa frammi, to stand, be on one's feet, Fms. vii. 85; s. fyrir dómstóli keisarans, 656 C. 19; s. fyrir manni, to stand before a man, so as to screen him, Grág. ii. 12, 115, Eg. 357; s. hjá, to stand by, metaph. to assist, Fas. ii. 501; standa nær e-m, to stand near one, metaph. to back, Nj. 76; nær standa vinir Gunnars, 88.

2. to stay; Egill stóð meðan ok beid þeirra, Eg. 483; statt (stop) ok trú mér, 623. 17. 3. to stand, stick; stóðu spjót þeirra ofan frá þeim, Nj. 253; at hann standi fastir í fönninni, 84; skildinum, svá at fast stóð í vellinum, 262; öxin stóð á hamri, i. e. went through to the back, and stuck there, 165; sveininum stóð fiskbein í hálsi, the bone stuck

in his throat, Blas. 40; ef nokkurum stendr bein í hálsi, 655 ix. B. 2: absol., það stendr í e-m, it sticks in one's throat.

4. to stand, remain: bórð stóðu, stood, were not removed, Fms. vii. 144; skúla þann sem enn stendr í dag, þóð. 58 new Ed.; svá lengi sem heimrinn stendr, Rb. 64; skyli þú yðr standa ú-rænt, Nj. 208.

5. to stand, be seated, placed; í þeim dal standa kirkja, Greg. 57; kirkja sú er stendr í Reykja-holti, D. l. i. 476; þær einn stóð skamt frá þeim, Eg. 230; ór þeim sal er und þolli stendr... ask veit ek standa, ... stóð fyrir norðan sal, sal veit hún standa, Vsp.; Lissibón stendr á Spáni, Fms. vii. 80; Nárþón stendr við Jórula-haf, x. 85; öll þau fylki er í hans biskups-ríki stóðu, vii. 300; Illugastadi ok Hrafnagil er standa í Laxárdal, Dipl. v. 17; standa á bók, reikningi, skrá..., (Germ. es steht geschrieben), ii. 12, 13, Bs. i, passim.

II. with prepp.: standa á e-u, to stand on, insist on, persevere in; statti eigi á því er þér er bannat, Mirm.; s. á illu ráði, id.; s. á hendi e-m, Nj. 88, Grág. i. 121 (see hönd); mest mundi á fyrir-mönnum standa, Nj. 106; to stand upon, s. á lögum, Js. 41; s. á rétti sínum, ... standa á dómi e-s, to stand by, abide by:—s. gegn, á móti, to withstand, Hom. 7, Fms. ii. 36, 225, x. 401:—s. af e-u, to give up, Dan. afstaas, Fb. i. 523:—s. at, to help (at-stóð); hvaðan Guðmundr stendr at, ... hvaðan sem hann stendr at, Nj. 214; þeim er þaðan standa at, 193:—s. eptir, to remain, N. G. L. i. 335, Fms. ii. 231, vi. 248, Grág. ii. 301, Eg. 202, Rb. 116, Hom. 12, Stj. 422 (eptir-stóðvar = arrears):—s. fyrir, to stand before, to stand in the way of a thing, Ísl. ii. 262, Fms. vi. 61, Grág. i. 140; s. e-m fyrir þrifum, Fms. ii. 154; s. e-m fyrir gleði, vii. 162; s. e-m fyrir svefni, Gísl. (in a verse); s. e-m fyrir ljósi, to stand in the way of one's light; láta e-t s. fyrir kaup, Nj. 17; láta s. fyrir kvíðuburði, 87; ef all hefir staðit fyrir kvíð þeirra, Grág. i. 53; þat á eigi fyrir málum at s., 106; eidr Vermundar stóð fyrir, Fbr. 22; jární á hann fyrir at standa, N. G. L. i. 342; s. fyrir með einiði, 346:—s. í e-u, to be deeply engaged in; s. í bardögum, einvígum, málum, stórmálum, kvánbænum, etc., Eg. 486, Ld. 262, Nj. 53, 224, 227, Ísl. ii. 216; standa í ábirgð, Dipl. v. 24; s. í þjónustu, Mar.:—standa saman, to stand together, put together in one place; þar stóðu saman fémikil, Eg. 318; stóð úmegð mörg saman, Ísl. ii. 198; þar stóð auðr mikill saman, Ld. 124; to consist, Hom. 2:—s. undir e-u, to be subject to; s. undir prófi, Dipl. i. 6; féit stendr undir honum, is in his keeping, Grág. i. 395; standa undir með e-m, to support, Starl. i. 20; s. vel undir e-t, to support well, back, Nj. 215, Fms. vii. 125; jarl stóð vel undir hans mál, viii. 282; munu margir vel undir þat s., to back it up well, Ó. H. 52:—standa upp, to stand up from a seat, Nj. 3, Fms. i. 33, x. 401; to rise from bed, Nj. 69, Eg. 121; s. upp fyrir dag, 577; s. upp ok klæðask, Ld. 44; hann liggir sjúkr... þar er standi aldri upp, Nj. 80 (standa upp ór sött); s. upp með e-m, to rise, join one, Starl. ii. 203:—s. uppi, of a ship, to be laid up ashore (during the winter), Nj. 259, Ísl. ii. 273; of a corpse, to lie on the Bier, Fms. ii. 257, Ám. 101; of a bow, to be kept bent, 623. 19; standa upp, to be standing, be left standing on one's feet; fætti standa upp enn fallnir eru, Fms. xi. 110; stóðu þá enn upp mjök margir á skeiðinni, many still stood up (not dead or wounded), 142; fýðir allt lið er upp stóð, Eg. 33; fimmi einir menn stóðu upp á skipinu, Orkn. 356 old Ed., (new Ed. 414 l. c. leaves out 'upp'); meðan ek má upp standa ok vápnun valda, Ld. 170; standa uppi, id., Fms. viii. 139, Hkr. i. 210:—standa við e-u, to withstand, Grág. i. 1, 336 (við-staða); svá harðfengir at ekki stendr við, Nj. 271; svá mikitt troll at ekki stendr við honum, Bárð. 177; þeir skutu svá hart, at ekki stóðu við hlífarnar, Fms. i. 173; to stand against, stop, hann stóð við litla stund (við-staða, a pause, halt):—standa yfir, svá lengi sem þingboð stæði yfir, lasted, Fms. ii. 216; hversu lengi skal fjárbón sjá yfir standa? Nj. 241; í þessum gríðum ok svarðögum sem yfir standa, which now stand, are in force, Fms. xi. 365; þar er þeirra ríki stendr yfir, extends, Eg. 344.

B. Metaph. usage, to stand still, rest, pause; verðr hér fyrst at standa sagan, the story must stop here, Fms. vi. 56; nú skal hér standa um athæfi Varbelgia, ix. 473; skulu sóknir standa, meðan leiðangr er úti, Gpl. 486; útleigðar-sakir skulu eigi standa um váping, Grág. i. 103; skyldi málit standa um nóttina til rannsaks, Fms. ix. 414; skal þá standa leigan í hross-verðinu, Grág. i. 434; stóð þá kyrrt nokkura hríð, Fms. xi. 397; at svá búið stæði, Nj. 139; eigi mátti svá búið s., Fms. ii. 9; standa með blóma; stendr búið með miklum blóma, Band. 2.

2. to last; Guðs ríki stendr ei ok ei, Hom. 160; ok standa eina þrjá vetr, Sks. 323; þá sjau daga sem veizlan stóð, Stj.; en er þrjár nætr hafði veizlan staðit, Landn. 117; hafði lengi staðit bardaginn, Odd. 18; er deildir vaxar s. lengr, Eg. 738; stóð mikil deila milli þeirra langa hríð, Fms. x. 169; stóð þetta heimboð nokkut skeið, Nj. 81; meðan erfið stóð, Eb. ch. 54; stóð hennar hagr með þeim hætti, Bs. ii. 166:—to be valid, skal þetta testamentum s. ok haldask, Dipl. iv. 8; ok standa enn þau lög, Ver. 52; um tólf mánaðr stendr þeirra mál, Grág. i. 143; skal þat allt s. ok satt vera, 655 xxvii. 28; hans tala skal s. á fé sjálfs hans, K. p. K. 146; má þat eigi s. nó fyrir satt halda, Stj. 31; hann mun láta s. boð þessi (stand by it), Nj. 77; þrjú kúgildi þau er standa með jörðunni, Dipl. iii. 8; ekki á Bjarkeyjar-réttir á því máli at standa, this case does not fall under the town jurisdiction, Fms. vii. 130; stendr þat mál (it extends) um þrjá

fjórðunga, Grág. i. 464.

3. to befit, become; konungr kvæð þat ekki standa, at menn lægi svá, Fms. x. 157; þerr þat eigi né stendr þvílíkum, Stj. 132; hvi stalt þú guðum mínum, ekki stendr þér slíkt, 181. 4. phrases, nú stóð í stilli, see stilli; var þat boð með svá miklu kappi, at stóð í stönginni (cp. Dan. saa at det stod efter), Fms. xi. 424; standa í háksa, Mar. 5. sem inn átti dagr jóla standi á Dróttins degi, Rb. 128; en á þeim degi stóð Ólafs messu-aptaan, Hom. 111.

II. of direction, to stand in a certain way, project, trend; fjögur horn ok stóðu fagrt, hit þrjú stóð í lopt upp, hit fjórða stóð ór enni, ok niðr fyrir augu honum, Ld. 120; geitar-horn stendr ór höfði henni, Fms. vii. 156; vápn stóðu á Birkibeini svá þykkt at varla mátti hann falla, 325; gákk af bryggjunni eðr spjótið stendr á þér, 144; ella hefði spjótið staðit gegnum hann, Nj. 246; blóðbogi stóð ór hváru-veggja cyranu, 210, Fms. vi. 419; boginn stóð um um ræfir, Eg. 239; kallar hann betr standa veðrit, at fara landhalt, the wind stands better for making land, Fms. x. 347; sunnan-vindr hraus ok stóð at virkinu, xi. 34; stóð gæðingr með fjöllum, Bárð. 171; af líliku ok úþef þeim er af stóð, Fms. iii. 128; stóð vindr af landi, Vigl. 79 new Ed.; stendr inn straumrinn, Bs. ii. 143; stóð stropinn um kyrtlinn, Clar.; standa grunn, to be shallow; vináta okkur stendr grunn, Eg. 520; stóð hún alla vega jörð, touched the earth, Art.; stafr stæru ok stóðu grunn í ánni, Fb. ii. 19; örkin stóð grunn, stuck to the ground, Stj. 50, Gpl. 460, Grág. ii. 358; þrjár rætr standa á þrjá vega undir aski Yggdrasils, Gm.; augu yður standa lengra fram, Starl. iii. 129; finnr konungr at mikitt stendr undan við hann í vinfenginu af heað Sigvalda, Fms. xi. 106; heilræðit stóð á þenna sama sendiboda, referred to him, 433; hvaðan Guðmundr inn ríki stendr, on which side he stands, with whom he sides, Nj. 214.

2. to proceed from, be caused by; eigi standa þin orð af litlu fari, Fas. i. 195; stóð litil stjörn af honum, Fms. xi. 223; þótti af honum minni ögn standa, Eg. 268; e-m stendr mein, úhapp, útili, illt, gagn, hjálp... af e-m, 175; guðin rökðu til spádóma at af systkinum þessum mundi þeim mikil mein ok úhapp standa, Edda 18, Nj. 65, Barl. 39; eigi mun svá mikitt illt af þér standa, Nj. 368; opt stendr illt af kvenna hjali, Gísl. 15; yðr munu vandræði af standa, Nj. 175.

3. standa til, to tend towards; nú stóð áðr til svá mikils váða, at..., Fms. vii. 144; þá stendr þó til meira geigs, xi. 275; standa til umbótar, to stand for mending, need it, Fb. ii. 234; flest frumsmíð stendr til bóta, needs mending; standa til mikils kostnaðar, D. N. ii. 18; sem þen yður stendr til, tends to, Nj. 192; hvárt honum standi hugr til nokkurrar konu, Ísl. ii. 285; eng ván eða verðleikr stendr til at fáisk, Al. 91; sem þen yður stendr til, Nj. 192; eptir þeim efnum sem honum þætti til standa, according to the merits of the case, Fms. vii. 60; eptir því sem lög stóðu til, as the law stood, Nj. 146, Ld. 28; frekari álög en forn lög stæði til, Fms. xi. 224; latari enn likendi stæði til, 256; fremr enn ritningar stóðu til, tended towards, i. e. warranted, Mar.; litla á mál hans eptir þeim efnum sem honum þætti til standa, as the merits were, Fms. vii. 60; eptir því sem lög stóðu til, Nj. 146, Ld. 28; standa til váða ok auðnar, Fms. x. 271.

III. to catch, overtake; hann drap menn Eiríks konungs hvar sem hann stóð þá, Hkr. i. 91; var hverr drepinn þar er staðinn varð, 107; lét hann ræna hvar sem hann stóð þá, Fms. vii. 181; hörmuðu bæði at þau máttu eigi fá staðit hann, Hom. 120; ef hann er með vátta inni staðinn, Grág. ii. 18; ef maðr tekir fé manns ok vinnr þjófskap at, enda standi hinn hann (acc.) at því er fe þat á, svá at handnumit verðr, ok..., 136; hinum er þýð var í höndum staðin, id.; nú stendr maðr fé sitt þjófstolit í hendi öðrum manni, Gpl. 537.

2. to stand, i. e. to endure or bear; hverr sem fyrir-smíðr domarann, ok vill eigi dóm standa, N. G. L. i. 452; to discharge, skal dæma landit þeim manni er varðveizlu stendr, to the man who stands as guardian, Grág. ii. 251; sá er vitna þarf skal standa þeim kost allan, Jb. 358.

3. to press, urge, trouble; ef ofviðri stendr mann, N. G. L. i. 349; Álfríði stóð sött, Hkr. ii. 199, Stj. 425; mun þik nú hræðla standa, Fas. iii. 429; elli stóð Hárek, Ísl. ii. 482; hver fjölskylda sem þik stendr, Fms. xi. 429; segja máttu hvat þik stendr, what urges thee, Mar.; ok vanti af þér meistar trausts, því heldr sem mik stendr meirr, Fms. iii. 70; standa mik svá stórar þröngslir, at..., Stj. 495; hvat stendr þik, what asks thee? Grett. 75 new Ed.; hvat stendr þik, Bergr, sagði biskup, Bs. i. 807; því at eins at þeim (þá?) standi ofviðri, N. G. L. i. 371. 4. to be of weight, value; skal hann eigi standa tómr meirr enu átta merk, Gpl. 524; gullhringr stendr sex aura, mörk, Fms. ii. 246, xi. 204; strútrinn stóð tíu merk, 77; vættir þær er hver þeirra standi hálfa níundu mörk, Gpl. 523.

C. Reflex. to stand right, be able to stand; stæðja hann upp yfir törguna ok stóðsk þó, Nj. 144; þar mundir þú eigi hafa staðsk fylgjur þeirra þorvarðs, Lv. 104; hann druknaði, því hann stóðsk ekki fjölkyngi Ragnars, Bárð. 181.

2. standask e-t, standask áhlaup, Sks. 411; hoggum standask fáir, Sks. 411 B; fáir stóðsk honum, þótt frakinn væri, Grett. 87 A; gull stendask elding, Grág. i. 501; þetta el var með svá miklum býsum, at ekki máttu sumir menn betr enn fá staðisk, Fms. xi. 136; var við sjálfst at ek mætti eigi standask, x. 331; stóðsk hann eigi ok dó, 623. 33; hvi lét Guð þeira freista, þar er hann sá at þau

mattu eigi standask, Eluc. 28; at þér standisk jafnvel ef þér sjáit frændr yðra svívirða, Fms. v. 270.

3. *to stand, bear, tolerate*; hann skekr at bonum sverðit, þetta fá þeir eigi stöðisk ok hlaupa, Isl. ii. 364; Kári stöðisk þetta eigi, Nj. 270; Björn stöðisk eigi ámalis-örð Sigmundar, Valla L. 218; standask frýju-örð, Fær. 196.

4. standask við e-m, *to stand, be able to withstand*; Heiðrekr vá með Tyrþingi ok stöðisk ekki við honum, Fas. i. 526; engi hlutr var svá sterkr at standask mætti fyrir honum, Edda.

5. *to be valid*; skulot mál hans standask um þá sök, Grág. i. 64; á þeirra dómr at standask, 80; eigu jammikitt þeirra orð at standask, sem annarra lögréttu-manna, 10; ef þú kemr til konungins, ok megi þín orð nokkurt standask, Fms. xi. 193; hennar orð stöðusk svá mikitt, at ..., Fas. i. 208; um þat vilda ek at mín at kvæði stæðisk, at ..., Eb. 98.

6. of direction, *to proceed from*; standask af e-m, af henni mun standask allit it fíla, Nj. 49; svá stenzk af um ferð mína, *the matter stands to as to my journey*; Ólafir sagði jarli hveru af stöðisk um ferð hans, Ld. 112 (hveru af stöð, 340); ekki sagði Kjartan föður sínum hveru af stöðisk um ferð þessa, 208; Gautr segir honum geiniliga allt hveru af stöðisk um ferðir hans, Fms. iii. 57; svá stendisk af um ferðir mínar, at ek má hér ekki dvelja lengr, vi. 350; eigi veit ek hvernig af stenzk (stennz) um for þína, hvárt þú ferr nokkut í konungs leyfi, Ó. H. 143.

7. a middle form; yfir ok undir stöðumk jötna vegir, *the 'giant-ways' (rocks) stood above and below*, Hm.; stöndumk hjör til hjarta, *the sword touches me to the heart*, Fm. 1.

II. recipr. *to stand opposite one another in the same line*; to meet, of ends; þat stöðisk á, nesit þvert ok fylking þeirra, Isl. ii. 326; stöðisk þat á, at Jólnir þraut ok lokit var sögunni, Fms. vi. 356; vigin Áskels ok Steingrims skyldi á standask, Rd. 281; stöðisk þat á endum ok oðkistan, Nj. 76; stöðisk þat á endum ok þat er Gunnarr átti at gjalda, 111; létu þeir þat á endum standask, 120; standask á mót; sandmelnr sá er á stendzk ok Sefljörn, Gisl. 23; bær hans stöðisk á ok konungs atsetr, Fas. ii. 63; biða þess at á stæðisk misganga straumanna ok austan-veðr, Orkn. 266; stendzk heldr í móti með þeim hjönóm, *they were rather at sixes and sevens, did not agree well*, Bjarn. 21; hendingar standask sem næst, *to stand as close to one another as possible*, Edda (Ht.); tungl þau er næst standask, *nearest to one another*, Rb. 34, 1812. 56.

III. staðinn = staddir, *steadfast, placed, abiding*; hvar sem maðr er staðinn, N. G. L. i. 163; vildi hann nú til staðins vita (*knew for certain*) hver svör jarl vildi gefa, Vigl. 18.

standali, a, m. a post; a nickname, Sturl. iii. 234.

stand-oykr, m. a nickname, Fms. ix. 372.

stand-öðull, m. a 'stand-saddle,' bigb saddle, Ld. 274. Sturl. iii. 163; such a saddle is described in Mr. Freeman's Norman Conquest, iv. p. 703 (the death of William).

stanga, að, *to prick, goad*, Fms. iii. 193, vii. 62, 161, viii. 281, xi. 155; stanga ór tönnum sér (s. tenr), *to pick the teeth*, Nj. 185. 2. *to spear fish*, Grág. ii. 346.

3. *to butt, of cattle*, Bs. i. 345, Grág. ii. 119, Gpl. 190. II. reflex. *to butt one another*, Grág. ii. 329, Vápn. 46, Bret. 55.

stangan, f. a goading, stimulus, Stj. 78.

stank, n. a bustle, skaking; starf ok stank, Fbr. 173.

stanka, að, *to stand stumbling*; hann stankaði mjök við, *he was very reluctant*, Fær. 121.

stanz, n. [akin to staðsa (q. v.), *ds = nz*]:—a standstill, hesitation; honum verðr stanz at svára, Sturl. i. 18; amazement, e-n rekr í stanz, (mod.)

stanna, að, *to pause, stop*, Fas. iii. 443.

stapi, a, m. a steeple-formed single rock, Fas. iii. 7; freq. in mod. usage and in local names, Arnar-stapi, Æternis-a, etc.

stappa, að, [Germ. stampfen; Engl. stamp], *to stamp*; stappa fótum, *to stamp with the feet*, Grett. 130 A; a. niðr stafnum, Band. 16 new Ed.; stappa e-n til dauða, MS. 4. 32; *to stamp down*, þeir stöppuðu injóinn með spjót-sköptum sínum, Fms. ix. 234; phrases, stappa stáli í e-n, *to put steel into, to encourage*; það stappar nærri, *it 'stamps near one,' is on the point*, Fas. i. 410. II. *to bray in a mortar*; stappa lauk, Ó. H. 223, Pr. 471, 472.

STARFA, pres. stari; pret. starði; part. starat; [A. S. starjan; Engl. stare]:—*to stare, gaze*; stara eptir e-m, Isl. ii. 261, v. l.; hón starir á þenna væna mann, Bær. 12; ormrinn starði í mót, Edda.

star-blinda, f. [A. S. star-blind; Engl. stark-blind], blindness.

STARF, n. a trouble, labour, business, Sks. 549; þetta starf, Nj. 77; hann hafði ekki starf fyrir því, Fas. i. 36; hafa mikitt starf, Fms. ix. 480; hvers starfs (employment) eðr stóttar, H. E. i. 514; hafa þvílíkt starf, Eg. 50. starfs-maðr, m. a worker, Eg. 203, Grett. 123 A, Lv. 105, Bs. i. 738.

starfa, að, *to work, labour*, Eg. 1; starfa í e-u, *to be busy about*, Nj. 185, Al. 99, Fms. x. 231; starfa at e-u, Fbr. 16, Al. 147; starfa á mönnum, *to trouble people*, Bs. i. 439.

starf-hús, n. a factory, workshop, Gpl. 178.

starf-hvalr, m. blubber paid as wages for cutting up a whale, Pm. 69.

starfi, a, m. = starf; þeim starfa, Fms. vi. 344; starfa mikinn, ii. 27; hafa starfa á mönnum, iv. 215; leggja starfa á e-t, *to take trouble*, Fb. 4

i. 118. starfa-lífill, -mikill, adj. doing little, much work, Hrafn. 21; starfa-meiri, Sturl. iii. 41.

starf-laun, n. pl. wages, Mar.

starf-samr, adj. industrious: of a thing, laborious, starfsamt líf, Barl. 111; hafa starfsamt, *to be busy, have much trouble*, Fms. xi. 311, 383, vii. 73, Fas. i. 374; a nickname, iii. 592.

starf-sömi, f. industry.

starf-sveinn, m. a workman, apprentice, Fms. xi. 431.

Starkaðr or better Störkuðr, m., qs. Stark-höðr, [from sterkr and Höðr]:—a pr. name, Landn., Fas., the famous Danish mythical hero. Starkaðar-lag, n. the name of a metre, Edda (Ht.)

starr, adj. blunt; starr staðr, in a sword, Kormak.

starr or stari, a, m. [Lat. sturnus; A. S. and Dan. stær; Engl. starr, starling]:—a bird, the starling, Edda (Gll.) 2. a pr. name, Landn.

star-sýnn, adj. staring; vera starsýnn á e-t, Nj. 50, Korm. 50; mod., mér er starsýnt á e-t, id.

statút, n. [for. word], a statute, H. E. i. 514.

staulask, að, *to walk with infirm steps*; staulast á fætr; stafkarl-armir staula, Hallgr.

stauli, a, m. a lad, archer; in svein-stauli, q. v.

staulpa, u, f., mod. stelpa, a girl; mey-staulpa, Sturl. i. 152, ii. 101.

STAUP, n. [O. H. G. stouf; A. S. stæp; Engl. stoup; Dan. støb]:—a knobby lump; þá kom upp staup mikitt sem manns-höfuð, ... hvar er nú þat gull er þú leggir í mót þessum knapphöfða? of a ball-formed piece of gold, Fms. vi. 183; þeir drepa fótum sínum í hvert staup (obstacle) er fyrir verðr, Barl. 71; hatt-staup, the 'bat-knoll,' i. e. the head, Ad. 7; gull-staup, q. v. 2. [A. S. stoppa; Engl. stoup], a stoup, beaker, cup, prop. from the form, freq. in mod. usage; taka í stapiinu, *to take a stoup of brandy*.

staupl, f., see stöpla.

staura, að, *to raise a post*; þú skal staura niðr á kistu (*to drive a stake down to the coffin*) ok steypa helgu vatni á, N. G. L. i. 14. 2. staurask, *to be ripped up*, Pr. 472.

staur-karl, m. a bobbler on crutches. staurkarls-ligr, adj. clumsy, stiff.

STAURR, m. [Gr. σταυρός], a pale, stake; vóru settir stórir staurar yfir dikan, Eg. 529; skjóta staurum, Fms. vii. 190; höfuð á staurum, on the stake, ii. 376; trés eða stauri, Pr. 472; stauri-högg, Gpl. 177, v. l., passim; a local name, Hkr. i. 295. staura-garðr, m. a paling, Fas. iii. 280, Mar. 1198.

staut, n. a stuttering in reading. staut-færr, adj. able to read a little.

stauta, að, [Dan. støde; Germ. stossen], *to beat, strike*; stautar á honum spjótinu, Karl. 182. 2. mod. *to read stutteringly*.

stá = standa, q. v.

STÁL, n. [a common Teut. word; O. H. G. stabal], steel; sterkasta stáli, Karl. 285, Fms. x. 172, passim; phrases, sverfa til stáls, *to file to the very steel, to fight to the last*, vii. 244, Gullþ. 69. 2. plur., of weapons; er stálin mættusk, Art., Lex. Poët. passim. 3. a part of a ship, the beam; þeir höfðu raskótt fyrir stálinu, Fms. viii. 199; kjalar, stála, súða, Edda 66, Lex. Poët. II. metaph., from steel wrapped in soft iron before being fused in the forge:—the inside of a bay-stake or riek (= stadi); hann tók laust hey ór stálinu, Njard. 378; ef maðr á korn falt í stáli eðr hey, N. G. L. i. 111 (v. r. to stadi), freq. in mod. usage. 2. an intercalary sentence in a verse, much used by the ancient poets, esp. in the metre dróttkvætt, Edda i. 618; thus in Haustl. 13 the words 'sveipr varð í för' is a stál. In the old poems of the metre dróttkvætt the strophes are interwoven with such intercalary sentences; in some editions these sentences are marked by [] or by ():—as a gramm. term, embolismus, köllum var þat gort á stál ef á meðal verðr hendinga, Skálda ii. 106. COMPS:

stál-broddr, n. a steel prod, Fms. iii. 180. stál-gaddr, n. a steel goad, Barl. 109. stál-görr, part. made of steel, MS. 4. 30. stál-hanski, a, m. a steel glove, D. N. stál-harðr, adj. hard as steel, Sks., Karl. 164, Al. 40, 394. stál-hattr, m. a steel hat, Hkr. iii. 202. stál-hjálmr, m. a steel helmet, Karl. 366. stál-húfa, u, f. a steel cap, Sks. 400, Ld. 276, Bs. i. 31, Landn. 330, Sturl. ii. 91, passim. stál-nagil, a, m. a steel pike, Mar. stál-pík, m. a steel pike, Karl. stál-sál, f. a steel bar, Mag. stál-sleginn, part. steel-mounted, Jb. 345. stál-sorflinn, part. filed to the steel, Grág. i. 501.

stálligr, adj. of steel, Art.

stálmi, a, m. a swelling of the udder with milk; standa í stálma.

stálpadr, part. grown up; ungarnir vóru litt stálpadr, Fas. ii. 231.

stálpask, að, *to grow strong, be full grown*.

stálpil, a, m. pib, strength, esp. of the young; as a nickname, Fms. ix. 26. (Λαγ) Hlita-stálpil; Hallgr.

stát, n. prudishness; sprettir úr sporunum státi, Hallgr.

státa, að, *to be prudish*; heimskir helst sig státa, Hallgr.

stáz, n. [Dan. stads; Engl. state], finery, (mod.); stáz-mey sat í sorgum, Stef. Ól.

stáz, að, *to dress finely*.

stедда, *u*, f. [Germ. *stute*; cp. A.S. *stood*; Engl. *stud*]:—a mare, Grett. (in a verse), Art. 53.

STEDI, *m*, gen. *stedja*, pl. *stedjar*, [Engl. *stithy*]:—a stithy, anvil, Edda 9, Fms. i. 177, þidr. 166, Dipl. iii. 13, passim; konungs stedi, the 'king's stithy,' the mint, Gpl. 139, Bs. ii. 58. COMPS: *stedja-bréf*, m. a writ granting licence to the mint, D.N.

stedja-kollr, *m*, a nickname, Nj. 182. *stedja-nef*, *n*, the 'stithy-nob,' thin end of a stithy, Fms. i. 133; cp. *nef-stedi*. *stedja-steinn*, *m*, a stithy-stone, base of an anvil, þidr. 166. *stedja-stokkr*, *m*, a stithy-stock, id.

stedja, *ad*, to bound, leap, Bs. i. 527, Al. 146; *stedjadi* *yfir* upp, Nj. 144; *stedjar* upp *yfir* hann, Finnþ. 310, passim.

STEDJA, pret. *staddi*, part. *staddr*, neut. *statt*; the word is little used except in part. pass.; [stadr]:—to stop; stöddu þeir ferðina er i fyrstu ríðu, Fagrsk. 138: to permit, *stedja* fyrir-boðna hluti (cp. Dan. *tilstede*), Kétt. 95: to fix, appoint, þeir stöddu með sér á alþingi þann samning, at..., Bs. i. 770.

II. reflex. to be decided on; settar-görð þá er nýliga staddink, H.E. i. 458; kaup staddink, Dipl. iii. 10; stöðusku þá þeir hlutir, N.G.L. ii. 428; hafa *statt* e-t, to have made one's mind up, Fms. i. 284; hafa e-t *statt* fyrir sér, to have determined on, Ld. 184: to make firm, þá er hann hafði *statt* ok styrkt ríki sitt, Stj. 455; hann hugðisk hafa *statt* sík í ríkinu, Barl. 61: göra e-t, to resolve, Fms. ii. 293, Bárð. 164; með stöddum endi-mörkum, fixed limits, Gpl. 44.

III. part. *staddr*, as adj. placed, present, esp. used of a temporary chance abode; hvergi sem þau eru stödd, Grág. i. 332; ef hann var þar staddr þar sem blót voru, happened to be present, Fms. i. 35; margir ef þar voru hjá staddir, Eg. 64; vera við staddr, present, Nj. 63, Eg. 64, passim.

2. placed in such or such a position; Einar spurði Egil, hvar hann hefði þess verit staddr, at hann hefði mest reynt sík, Eg. 687; þér erut staddir ekki vel, ye are in danger, Fms. ii. 16; lítt staddr, doing poorly, x. 173; þeim mönnum er i söttum voru staddir, Blas. 40: neut., því er yðr svá *statt* til Sigfússona, why are you thus troubled about them? Nj. 252.

STEF, *u*, (root *stafi*), gen. pl. *stefja*, dat. *stefjum*, a summons, term, time fixed, (= *stefna*); viku-stef, a week's notice, Eg. 274; var kveðit á viku stef, 394; þriggja nátt stef, a summons with three days' notice, Grág. i. 385; bardaga stef, Al. 54.

II. a stave in a lay, burden, refrain; hann orti Hafgerðinga-drápu, þar er þetta stef i, 'Minar bið ek,' etc., Landn. 106; kvæðit, ok er þetta stefit i, Ísl. ii. 222; þórarinn orti þá stef, ok setti i kvæðit, . . . ok er þetta stefit, Ó.H. 180, Fb. i. 210. In the old poems, called drapa, the middle part had a burden; this part was called 'stef' or *stefja-bálkr*, m. the 'stave-balk,' stave-rectangle, Ó.H. 180; and consisted of several equal sets of verses, called *stefja-mel* or *stefja-mál*, n. stave-measure; the number of stanzas to each 'stave-set' varies in different poems (3, 4, 5, 7); the number of the sets also varies according to the length of the poem, e.g. if the stave-section were of twenty-one stanzas it would fall into seven 'sets' (3 x 7); if of twenty, into five (4 x 5); er rétt at setja kvæðit með svá mörgum stefjamelum sem vill, Edda (Ht.) i. 686; hef ek þar lokit stefjum, bere the staves end; hefja upp stef, and so on, see the remarks s.v. *slæmr*. The stave or burden usually stands at the end of each 'set'; the burden might even be distributed among the stanzas of the stefjamel, as may be seen in the Togdrápa on king Canute in Ó.H., or in the poem Rek-stefja or Banda-drápa (Hkr. i. and Scripta Hist. Island. iii.).

stefja, *ad*, to prevent; stefja manntjón, Fms. x. 418. II. to address with a stave or stanza; þá stefjadi trollkona á hann ok spurði hverr þar fór (then follows the ditty), Edda 95.

-*stefja*, *u*, f. a suffix indicating a lay with burdens; Rek-stefja, Stolin-stefja.

stef-lauan, adj. without burden, Edda (Ht.).

stef-ligr, adj. belonging to a stef, Lil. 51, Gd. 24.

stefna and *stemna*, *d*, [stafn, stamn], to 'point with the stem,' to stand in a certain direction, (esp. of sailing, from which the metaphor is taken); s. inn fjörðinn, Landn. 56, Eg. 128; s. út ór firði, to stand out of the fiord, Ó.H. 37; s. út á haf, Fms. i. 16; þeir stefndu inn i Vikina, 60; s. á land upp, vii. 202; s. til bæjarins, Eg. 230; þat stefndi til Rúts-staða, Nj. 35;—to aim at, höggit stefndi á fölegginn, the blow aimed at the leg, Fms. vii. 325; sendi ór af lúsboga, þó óafvitandi á hvern hann stefndi, Stj. 604: phrases, e-m verðr nær stefnt, to escape narrowly, Fms. viii. 328; betr enn til var stefnt, better than it was begun, of luck better than foresight, ix. 414; stefna sér til úrkumla, to court, expose oneself to, Bjarn. 56.

II. a law term, to give notice to one, summon him, the person in dat., Grág., N.G.L., Nj.; s. manni í dóm, til alþingis, etc., passim; s. e-m um e-t, Grág. i. 107; s. um sök, 21: with a double dat., s. manni þeirri sök er tölstar-kvæði fylgir, to summon a person in such a case, 20; ek skal þér Múdr vera ok stefna þér af konunni, Nj. 15. 2. to cite, of a case; stefna sök, to call a case into court, Grág. i. 36; s. máli, Nj. 33; s. dómi til rofs, Grág. ii. 101; s. til alþingis, i. 106; s. i hvárt þing sem vill, 162: the word is used in countless instances in Grág., Nj., and the Sagas: to recite the summons, hann stefndi fyrir málinu, en hann mælti eptir ok stefndi rangt, Nj. 35.

3. to call together, with acc., of a meeting; s. þing, to call a meeting, Fb. ii. 38, Ld. 2, Hkr. iii. 26, Fær. 119,

Eg. 338:—s. saman, to call together; stefna saman þegn ok þræl, Stj. 611; s. saman öllum lýð, 541; s. at sér lýði, to summon the troops, Eg. 270; s. til sín, 26, 32, 269; s. at sér mönnum, to gather men, Nj. 104; stemna stemnu, to summon formally, Grág. i. 108; s. veizlu, to bid people to a feast, Fms. xi. 45; þessi ættan er nú er stefnd, Hkr. iii. 384.

stefna or *stemna*, *u*, f. a direction, Hkr. i. 158:—an appointed meeting.

II. a law term, a summons, citation; eiga stefna við e-n, Eg. 271; koma fyrir til stefnu, Fms. vii. 151. 2. the term—stef; þingja nátt stefna, Fms. viii. 200; mánaðar-s, at líðinni þeirri stefnu, Grág. i. 378; er at þeirri stefnu kom, Eg. 30; er sú s. var líðin, 277; tók mánaða stemna, N.G.L. i. 43; selja jörð ór stemnu, to sell an estate held by lease, Gpl. 309; the saying, allr dagr til stefnu, all the day for a citation, a summons being lawful if served before nightfall, þá; hence metaph., það er allr dagr til stefnu, i.e. plenty of time or leisure, of a thing which is not pressing.

COMPS: *stefnu-boð*, *n*, a summoning to a meeting, Bs. i. 785. *stefnu-dagr*, *m*, a day of summons; leggja stefnudag Sturl. ii. 207; koma á nefndan stefnudag, Dipl. ii. 5; kúla stefnudaga, Eg. 274; plur. stefnudagar, citation-days, when citations can be lawfully made, Nj. 79; þat var um stefnudaga (in the spring), Ebb. 46; er váraði ok stefnudagar kómu, Band. 14 new Ed.

stefnu-dagr, *n*, = stefnudagr, Bær. 19. *stefnu-fall*, *n*, a failure to appear on summons, N.G.L. ii. 482. *stefnu-fundr*, *m*, a meeting, Stj. 27.

stefnu-för, *f*, a journey to appear on summons, Eg. 722, Nj. 78, Ld. 5. *stefnu-görð*, *f*, a summons, N.G.L. i. 344, 350.

stefnu-jörð, *i*, land held on lease; bríða s. sína eðr mála-jörð, Gpl. 309, passim in the Norse law. *stefnu-lag*, *n*, an appointment; göra s., Eg. 41, Fms. i. 19, vii. 151, 279, Orkn. 404.

stefnu-leiðangr, *m*, a naval expedition, Ld. 28; i víking eða s., Fms. iii. 41. *stefnu-líð*, *n*, a body of persons summoned, N.G.L. i. 382.

stefnu-lýðr, *m*, an assembly, D.N. *stefnu-maðr*, *m*, a summoner, K. þ. K. 86. *stefnu-morginn*, *m*, the morning of a citation-day, Mar.

stefnu-rof, *n*, failure to appear at a stefna, Fms. ix. 378, v. l. *stefnu-staðr*, *m*, the place of citation (where it is to be lawfully made), Grág. i. 153, 297; a meeting-place, Fms. ix. 378, x. 393.

stefnu-stofa, *u*, f. a citation-room, D.N. *stefnu-sök*, *f*, a case of citation, Grág. i. 69, 177. *stefnu-tal*, *n*, a discourse at a stefna, Fms. vi. 145.

stefnu-tími, *a*, m. a fair time (cp. *tími* til stefnu = plenty of time), Grett. 100 A, the metaphor from citations.

stefnu-vargr, *m*, a mythical word, e.g. used of a house haunted by mice or vermin as if it were under a spell, see Maurer's Vok-sagen. *stefnu-vátt*, *m*, a cited witness, a witness to a summons, Grág. i. 42.

stefnu-vitni, *n*, a citation, þera s., Jb. 191, Nj. 36, Grág. i. 42. *stefnandi*, part. a summoner, Gpl. 32.

stefni or *stemni*, *n*, the prow, = *stafn*, Edda (Gl.)

stefningr, *f*, a summoning, Sturl. ii. 116.

stefningr, *m*, a kind of snake, Lex. Poët.

stefnir, *m*, one who directs, Lex. Poët.: a helmet, poet., Edda (Gl.)

steggr, *m*, *stoggi*, *a*, m. [prop. a mounter; in Yorks. a steg is a gander; from stiga, cp. seggr from segja, hugga from hugr]:—a bearded; andar steggi, a male duck, Karl. 260 (Dan. andrik); in mod. usage steggi also means a tom-cat.

stegla, *d*, [stagl], to put on racks, Fms. xi. 375.

stogla, *u*, f. [A.S. *stægl*; Dan. *steile*], a rack (stagl), esp. in plur. steglar; a low name for a woman, Edda ii. 629.

stoigur-liga, adv. prudently; láta s., Korm. (in a verse); standa s. i stigreip, Fms. vi. 416.

steik, *f*, a steak; steikarnar, Stj. 45; steikar (gen.), N.G.L. i. 84; lamba-s., kálfa-s., passim.

steikari, *a*, m. [cp. Engl. *stoker*], a roaster, cook, Edda 23, Róm. 302, Bs. i. 810, þidr. 86, Orkn. 170, Fms. x. 302; steikara hús, Fas. i. 437; steikara höfðingi, meistari, Fms. x. 302, Stj. 200.

steiki-teinn, *m*, a spit, Dipl. v. 18.

STEIKJA, *d* and *t*, [a common Teut. word], to 'steak' or 'stoke' roast; s. á teini, Am. 79; s. hjarta við sunu, Fm. 32; eta lítt steikt, Hkr. 2. 7; en er Sigurðr steikði hjartað, Edda 74; sá hann at maðr steikt lá á eldinum, Fms. viii. 107; the phrase, steikja smæra enn . . . , to have a smaller steak on the spit than . . . 414; steikja is in Icel. also used of meat baked on embers, steikja kúku, steikja roð, opp. to baked in a pan.

steiklingr, *m*, a nickname, Fms. xi. 126.

steina, *d*, [A.S. *stānan*; Engl. to stain], to stain, colour, paint; s. skiptit með allskyns litum, Fms. x. 320; esp. used in the part. pass. skiptit var allt steint fyrir ofan sjó, Orkn. 332, Eg. 68; karfi steint allr fyrir ofan sjó, 371; altara-klæði steint, bríkar-klæði steint, Vm. 10, Jm. 22; steint merki, B. K. 83; hús tjaldat með steindum klæðum, Fms. x. 16; i steindum söðli, Ld. 272; lopt steint með líkneskjum, Stj. 5; steinda kistu, Am.

steina-brú, *f*, a stone-bridge, stone-arch, a natural one, not made by human hands, hence the phrase, gamall sem steinabru, old as a stone bridge = 'stone-old,' Fas. iii. 61, cp. Ht. (fine); the very phrase shews the ancient Scandinavians, like the old Germans, knew not the arch, as their buildings were all of wood, cp. Tacit. Germ. 16, Herodian. vii. 2: indeed, stone masonry first became known after the introduction of Christianity.

steina-sörvi or **-sörvi**, n., see **sörvi**, Edda 68, 1d. ii. 343, Fas. iii. 543.

stein-bitr, m. a fish, *anarrichas lupus*, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.

stein-blindr, adj. *stone-blind*, Stj. 121, 620, Bs. ii. 81, Fms. vi. (in a verse), passim.

stein-bogi, a, m. [A. S. *stánboga*], = *steinabrú*, Fas. iii. 668, Fms. xi. 74, þidr. 100.

stein-delfr, m. (mod. **stein-depill**), [Norse *steindalp*], the wagtail, *motacilla L.*, Edda (Gl.).

stein-gait, f. a 'stone-goat', the Germ. *steinbock*, Al. 167, Rb. 102, Deut. xiv. 5: of the zodiac, MS. 732, 18, Rb. 102.

stein-kast, n. a *throwing stones*, Fms. iii. 186, Grett. 151 A.

stein-klæði, n. = *steint-klæði*, Vm., Ám., Bs. i. 641, D. I. i. 597.

stein-kol, n. pl., [Germ. *stein-kohl*; Dan. *stenkul*], *mineral coal*, mod. **stein-ligr**, adj. *stone*, Greg. 45, Hom. 79.

stein-meistari, a, m. a *stone-mason*, Hom. 122, Fms. v. 215, xi. 428.

STEINN, m. [a word common to all Teut. languages], a *stone*, N. G. L. i. 65; *meistari* & *stein*, Barl. 167; *steinn einn mikill*, Fms. viii. 8, passim: a *boulder, rock, stein* at lýja járn við, Eg. 141: allit., *stokkar eða steinar*, Grág. ii. 132, Fb. ii. 102; *geogr. mark fyrir neðan ór steinum þeim er heita Klofningar*, D. I. i. 471; *þyrnar & steinumum lukusk*, Fas. i. 514: of a gem (*gim-steinn*), Js. 78, þkv. 16, 19, Ó. H. 30; *settr steinum*, Eg. 698; *altaris-steinn*, Vm. 37; *leidar-s.*, *sólar-s.*, a *loadstone*: *stones used for warming rooms*, ok höfðu hvárki á því kveldi ljós nó steina, Eb. 276: cp. mjólk var beit ok vóru á steinar, Lv. 70: *dragging stones as a punishment*, see Sól. (*draga dreypa steina*); *draga stein ok vera úlægr*, N. G. L. iii. 16, 210, but it is of foreign origin. 2. metaph. phrases; *verða milli steins ok seggjú*, *between the 'stone and the sledge-bammer' (stones being used for anvils)*, Fas. i. 34; *taka stein*, or *kasta steini* um megn sét, *to throw too heavy a stone for one's strength, to break down*, Fær. 58, Eg. 473; *þykkir ekki ór steini hefja* (see *hefja*), Glsl. 54; *ljósta e-n illum steini*, *to hit with an evil stone, hit hard*, Glüm. (see the verse); *steins hljóð*, *stone-silence, dead silence*. III. spec. usages, a *cell for an anchor*, Fms. x. 373; *setjask í stein*, Nj. 268, Grett. 162, Trist.; *gefa sik í stein*, Játv. ch. 8; *sitja í helgum steini*. IV. medic. *stone, gravel*, in the bladder, Pr. 472, Bs. i. 123, 644.

pr. names: *Steini*, *Steinarr*, *Steinn*, *Stein-björn*, *Stein-finnr*, *Stein-grímr*, *Stein-kell* (the *stone-fort* for sacrifices), *Stein-ólfr*, *Stein-móðr*, *Stein-róðr*, *Stein-pórr*: of women, *Stein-unn*, *Stein-vör*: and in the latter part, *Hall-steinn*, *Þór-steinn*, *Vé-steinn* (the *Holy stone* for sacrifices), *Her-steinn*, *Há-steinn*, *Ey-steinn*, *Út-steinn*, *lun-steinn*, etc., *Landa*: and in local names, *Steinar*, etc.; *Dvergasteinn*.

B. COMPS. of *stone*: *stein-altari*, a *stone-altar*, Stj.; *stein-bogi*, q. v.; *stein-borg*, a *stone-castle*, Fms. x. 154; *stein-garðr*, a *stone-wall*, Str. 6; *stein-dyrr*, *stone-doors*, Vsp.; *stein-gólf*, a *stone-floor*, Stj., Fms. vi. 440; *stein-hjarta*, a *heart of stone*, Mar.; *stein-hurð*, a *stone-burdle*, Fas. iii. 213; *stein-hús*, a *stone-house*, Fms. x. 154, v. l.; *stein-húll*, a *stone-hall*, 153, Nj. 6 (where it is an anachronism), Hkr. iii. 62; *stein-kastali*, a *stone-castle*, Sks. 423, Orkn. 318; *stein-ker*, a *stone-vessel*, Stj. 268; *stein-kettill*, a *stone-kettle*, Ó. H. 223; *stein-kirkja*, a *stone-church*, Fms. vi. 440, ix. 535, x. 409 (11th and 12th centuries), Bs. i. 32 (Kristni S. fine); *stein-kjallari*, a *stone-cellar*, B. K. 103; *stein-knifr*, a *stone-knife*, Stj. 117, 261; *stein-topt*, a *stone-floor*, Str. 70; *stein-musteri*, a *stone-minister*, Fms. vii. 100, Orkn. 258; *stein-múrr*, a *stone-wall*, Fms. x. 434, x. 153; *stein-nökkvi*, a *stone-boat*, Fas. ii. 331, Bárð. 164 (of a giant in a tale); *stein-öfn*, a *stone-oven*, Bs. i. 830 (Laur. S.); *stein-rafr*, a *stone-roof*, Mar.; *stein-skær*, a *rock*, Fms. viii. 367, v. l.; *stein-smíði*, *stone work, stone implements*, Ib. ch. 6; *stein-spjald*, a *stone-tablet*, Sks. 671, Ám. 46; *stein-stólpi*, a *stone-pillar*, Fms. i. 137; *stein-súla*, *id.*, 655 xxviii. 1; *stein-tabula*, a *stone-tablet*, Stj. 311; *stein-vegg*, a *stone-wall*, Fms. vii. 64; *stein-virki*, *id.*, Sks. 415; *stein-þíldr*, *stone-wainscotted*, Str. 75; *stein-pró*, q. v.; *stein-ör*, a *stone-arrow*, Fas. ii. 260.

steinn, m. [Engl. *stain*], a *stain, colour*: birt með hvítum steini ok raudum, Ó. H. 124; *raudum steini, red paint*, Karl., Edda (in a verse).

stein-óðr and **stein-óði**, adj. 'stone-wood' (cp. Engl. *stone-deaf*; Germ. *stein-alf*), *violent*, of a gale; *útnyrðingi steinóðum*, 656 C. 2; *útnyrðingi steinóðr*, Clem. 24; *steinóði, Eg. 600.*

stein-pikka, u, f. a *mason's pick*, Flöv. 37.

stein-setja, setti, *to set with stones*, Fms. xi. 427.

stein-smíðr, m. a 'stone-smith', *mason*, Fms. xi. 428, Stj. 562, Bs. i. 890.

stein-smíð, f. *stone-masonry*, Grett. 162 A.

stein-smíði, n. *id.*, Fms. xi. 429: *articles worked of stone*, Ib. 9.

stein-snar, n. a *stone's throw*, of distance, N. T., Pass. 4. 2.

stein-sótt, f., medic. *stone, gravel, calculus*, Bs. i. 123, 310, 644.

stein-tálga, u, f. *stone-carving, masonry*, Stj. 562, Fms. viii. 279.

stein-tjald, n. a *coloured tent*, Vm. 17, Pm. 14.

stein-ungl, a, m. a *nickname*, Sturl.

stein-pró, f. a *stone-coffin*, Fms. viii. 236, x. 384; s. ins helga Stephani, 655 xiv. B. 2, Pass. 50. 16.

STEKKR, m., gen. *stekkar*, pl. *stekkir*, a *fold* in which lambs in spring are weaned during the night before being taken from the ewes and driven to the mountain pastures; which season in Iceland is called *stekktíð*, f., Edda 103; *eggtíð eða stekktíð*, Lecl. Almanack, 1872, May 27; *merkja lamb í stekk*, Grág. i. 415; *taka lamb ór stekk*, Ld. 170; *lamb skal marka ór stekk hvert vár ok skal Þórr úbyrgjask ok gefa um haust er apr kemr*, D. I. i. 201; *göra upp stekka*, Sturl. i. 27; *stekkjanna*, 28; *skal gefa lamb ór stekk*, ok gefa um haustíð ef apr kemr, Vm. 169; *hafði faðir minn stekk fyrir neðan langa-garðinn fyrir útán ána*, Dipl. v. 25. **stekkar-lamb** or **stekk-lamb**, n. a *lamb from the stekkr*.

STELA (stel, stell, Js. 128), pret. *stal*, *stalt*, *stálu*; subj. *stæli*; imperat. *stel*, *steldú*; part. *stolinn*: [a common Teut. word]:—*to steal*, with dat. (*stela e-n*), Eg. 237, Boll. 350, Nj. 74, N. G. L. i. 82; *stela stuld*, *to commit a theft*, 83; the phrase, *hann stela öllu sem steini er léttara*, *he steals whatever is lighter than stone*, of a thorough thief. 2. with acc. *to bereave, rob a person*; *várr skal engi annann stela*, N. G. L. i. 81; *stela mik* (acc.) *eign minni*, *to rob me of my property*, Boll. 350; nú er maðr stolinn fé sinnu, Gpl. 539. II. reflex., *stelsk*, *to steal in or upon*; *stelsk at e-m*, *to steal upon, attack a person unawares*, Lv. 47; *berjask um ljósa daga en stelsk eigi at þeim um nætr*, Fms. vii. 296; *hvárigr stelsk á aðra*, ix. 489, v. l.; *stelsk á e-n*, *id.*, Fas. i. 144, Al. 158. 2. recipr., *stelsk frá*, *to steal from one another*, Sturl. i. 173. 3. *stolinn*; með stolinni hendi, *with a stolen, thievish hand*, Js. 24.

stelari, a, m. a *stealer*, þidr. 21.

stelkr, m. a *bird*, *tringa islandica L.*

stelling, f. [cp. Germ. *stellen*, *uallr*], the *mast-step*; *iss var í stellingu*, Fms. ix. 386, v. l.; hence the phrase, *setja e-b í stellingu*, *to put it firm, right*; *úr stellingu*, *out of groove*; *setja sig í stellingarnar*, *to put oneself in posture*, metaphor taken from raising the mast.

stol-viss, adj. *thievish*.

STEMMA, d, [stams], *to stem, stop, dam up*, esp. of a stream or fluid; *steinn sá er stemdi þurftina*, *stopped the urine*, Bs. i. 310; *tekr kuldrinn at s. vindæðarnar*, Al. 22; *stemdu svá upp vatnit*, Ó. H. 163; *stemma af*, Fms. vi. 351; *impers.*, *stóra leiki stemdi uppi*, *were stemmed, obstructed*, 67; *vatnið* (acc.) *stemdi uppi*, Bs. i. 315; *at ósi skal á stemma*, *to dam up a river at its outlet*, a saying, Edda; *demma ok stemma*, D. N. i. 275; *hljóp skriða . . . fylldi dalinn ok stemdi ána Gaul*, Ann. 1345; reflex., *stríð stemmisk*, *grief abates*, Brand. 60.

stengja, d, [stóng; Dan. *stænge*], *to bar*; s. úti, Mar.

sterk-leikr, m. (-leiki, *styrk-leikr*, Fms. i. 261), *strength*; *all ok s.*, Edda 7; *ágetr at sterkleik*, Fms. x. 293.

sterk-liga, adv. (*styrk-liga*, Fms. iii. 60, vi. 267), *strongly*, Th. 4; *berjask vel ok s.*, Fms. iii. 77.

sterk-ligr, adj. (*styrk-ligr*, Fms. ii. 81), *strong-like, strong looking*; *mikill maðr ok s.*, Eg. 486.

sterk-mannligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = *sterkligr*, Fas. ii. 478, v. l.

STERKR, adj., and **styrkr**, q. v.; the older form takes a *j* before a vowel, *sterkjan*, *sterkjum*; whereas *styrkr* has both *j* and *v*, *styrkjan* and *styrkvan*: compar. *sterkari*, *sterkasti*, but *sterkstr*, Hom. 46, 95, 97: [a common Teut. word; A. S. *steare*; Engl. *stark*; Dan. *sterk*]:—*stark, strong*: *mikill maðr vexti ok sterkr*, Nj. 29; *hverjum manni meiri ok sterkari*, Eg. 179; *allra manna sterkastir*, Fms. i. 2; *styrkr at aldi*, 19; *hverjum manni meiri ok styrkari*, 17; *adrir styrkari nýsmar-menn*, ix. 365; *meiri ok styrkari enn adrir menn*, vi. 65; *sterkstu stóðir*, Hom. 95, 97; *sterkst allra dyra*, 46; *sterkjan vað*, Edda 36; *styrkja treyju*, Fms. ix. 527. 2. metaph., *sterkari sæðu*, 655 xvii. 5; *sterkt mungát*, Bs. i. 316; *hit sterkasta mungát*, Eg. 551; *styrkan drykk*, Fms. vii. 316; *styrkt vin*, ix. 420; *grasadr mjóðr ok inn styrkasti*, iv. 168; *sterkr vetr*, Rb. 572; *sterk orrosta*, Bret. 56; *adri kraptr eða styrkri*, Sks. 25; *tver skepnar þær er styrkvar orðu þeirra mótsöðu-mönnum*, Fms. iv. 56; *styrkr allir enir styrkustu eidar*, Nj. 150; *sverja hina styrkustu eida*, Fms. i. 189.

sterk-viðri (*styrk-viðri*, Fms. ii. 177), n. a *strong gale*, Grett. 131.

sterlingr, m. [Engl. *Easterling*, *sterling*; a word given to the Flemish and Baltic traders]:—*sterling*; *Enska sterlinga*, Ann. 1265.

sterta, t, *to crease, pleat*; in the phrase, *strauf ok rípti, sterti ernalr*, *she smoothed the kirtle and pleated the sleeves*, Rm.; cp. þá höfðu menn ernalr fimm álra langar ok svá þröngvar, at draga skyldi at við handtygil, ok lerka allar at öxl, Fms. vi. 440.

sterta, u, f., in hosna-sterta; cp. *drambhosur lerkaðar at beini*, *court-breeches tight to the leg*, id.

sterti-maðr, m. a *stately, fine-dressed person*, Edda (Gl.).

stertr, m. [A. S. *stæort*; Engl. *start* in red-start; O. H. G. *sterz*], a *tail*, the vertebrae of the tail; *skera tagl upp í stertr*, *to dock a horse's tail*; þvi berr hann stýðan stertr, Fas. i. (in a verse).

stertr, part. [cp. Engl. *start*, *upstart*], *stately, bawbly*; *Sámr gókk mjók upp stertr*, S. *stalked very stately, bawbly*, prob. from the fine dress (*sterta*); *geogr. hann upp stertr mjók*, Mork. 38.

STÉTT, f. [no doubt akin to A. S. *stifan* = *to found*; Germ. *stiften*;

formed like réttir, léttir (q.v.); stétt therefore prop. means a foundation]—a pavement; en er hann kom fram í stéttirnar, Sturl. ii. 107; kirkju-stétt, iii. 200, 221: in Icel. the raised pavement running along the front of houses is called stétt, bæjar-stétt.

2. *stepping-stones*; þeir færðu stéttir þær í ána, er aldri hefir ör rekit síðan, Grett. 113 A.

3. *the foot-piece or base of a vessel*; fjórði kaleikr er undan er stéttin, Vm. 29. II. [influenced by, if not derived from, the Lat. *status*]:—*degree, rank*; hverrar stéttar ertú, Fms. iii. 183; mikligan þeirrar stéttar, Mar.; til allra klerklígra stétta, H.E. i. 475; margar stéttir, Stj. 299: very freq. in mod. usage, andleg stétt—the clergy; veraldleg stétt—the laity: old writers freq. use it in masc. when in this sense (stéttir), hann tekr aprt allan fyrri stétt, Th. 5; resignera ábóta-stéttinn, Ann. 1393, Bs. ii. passim.

comps: stéttar-ker, n. a vessel with a base, Fa. 5, Vm. 58, 109, Dipl. iii. 4. stéttar-lauss, adj. without a base, D. N.

stétta, t. to found, establish; s. mikit illt, to cause much evil, Stj. 32; to avail, s. harða mikit, 298; hvat stéttir, at ..., 110; to support, at s. vára þörf, Mar.; stétta bæn e-s, Karl. 355; þau stöðu þér ekki né stétta, Stj. 20; at þú megir fleirum stétta ok stöðu, 143.

stéttir, m., see stétt (II).

steyldir, part. [stauli, staulast; cp. Ivar Aasen stöl = a horsebar-shaped iron hook or clasp]:—*crouching*; steyldir á hæli, standing in a crouching posture, Fbr. 52.

STEYPA, ð and t. [a causal answering to stípa, stauþ]:—to 'make stoop,' cast down, overbrow (Germ. stürzen), with dat.; at vör steypim hánum, Fms. vii. 261; s. þinum úrnum, viii. 220; at eigi mátti ofsi lögum s., x. 120, Hkr. i. 72; s. niðr e-u, to throw down, Barl. 152; s. hjálmum þeim ínum gullroðna, Fms. vii. 242; þeir steypu sínum konungum í eina keldu, Ó. H. 69; hann steypir sér fram, stooped down, Karl. 161.

2. to let sink down, put on (or off) a smock-formed garment; hann tók selbelgi ok steypði yfir höfuð þeim, Fms. i. 10; s. kyrtli yfir e-n, Blas. 46; hann steypði á sik grárrí kápu, Fms. vii. 289; s. af sér brynjunni, kyrtli (= Lat. exuere), i. 43, vi. 421, Fb. ii. 214; of a hood, hann hafði lóðkapa yzt ok steypit hettinum, be let the hood sink over the face, Fms. ii. 149.

III. reflex. to tumble down, fall stooping, Germ. stürzen; steypðisk hann dauðr á gölfít, Fms. iii. 193; þorkell steypist yfir hann, Fagnr. 52; jarl steypist fram á gölfít, Orkn. 48; hön steypist í gjúfrin, Grett. 141; iðrin steypusk of honum ofan í ána, id.; steypask yfir borð, to plunge overboard, Fms. i. 178, Hkr. i. 239; þá steypumk á þá ofan fyrir brekkuna, let us plunge upon them, like a stream, Fms. vii. 297; of a waterfall, forsin steypisk fram af berginu.

2. part., in the phrase, með steypum kertum, with candles reversed in the ceremony of excommunication, H.E. i. 146, Stat. 283, Sturl. iii.

B. With acc. [stauþ; Dan. stöbe], to cast, found; steypa skurð-göð, guda af málni, Barl. 139, Stj. 188, 583; steyptr kálfr, Sks. 574; steyptr af kopar ok málni, Fms. vii. 97, passim in old and mod. usage: sveili var steyptr í gili, lumps of ice, Mar.; metaph., rendering of Lat. fundere, s. fram bæ = fundere preces, id.

steypari, a, m. a caster, Clar.; eir-s., a brass-founder, Rétt. 120.

steypör, stöþr, part. [see stöpi, stapi; A.S. stēap], steep, rising high; steypör hjálmur, steep helmet (cp. Fris. stāpa helm), Gkv. 2. 19; stöþör reykir, steep (pillars of) smoke, Edda (in a verse).

steyping, f. an overbrow, Fms. viii. 16.

steypir, m. a caster (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

steypi-regn, n. a pouring rain.

steypi-royðr, f. a whale, balaena maxima.

STEYTA, t. [Ulf. stautan = rúrtr; Dan. stöde; Swed. stöta; Germ. stoßen; connected with a lost strong verb stüta, staut]:—to push, with dat., cast violently; hverjum hlut er þar í hefir steytt verit, cast into the lake, Stj. 75; þeir steyta þeim út ór vagninum niðr á jörðina, Karl. 161; steytandi honum dauðum á jörð, 194; steytast (to be thrown) niðr í eina dybbinu, 550; vöru þar út á steyttir (flung) dauðir menn, Ann. 1349; steytir uð af urð, was flung from rock to rock, Bs. ii. 25; skipið steytti á skeri, the struck on a skerry; steyta fót sinn við steini, Matth. iv. 6.

steytting, f., in á-steytting, a stumbling, N. T., Vidal.

steyttr, m. (Dan. stød), a capsize; fá úhagligan steyt, Bs. ii. 129; hön (the wave) horði á þvert skipit ok ógnaði hræðiligan steyt, 50.

stibba, u, f. [akin to stífa], a stifling; það er stibba í mér, stibba í nefni; in reykjar-s., a stifling smoke.

stig, n. [stiga], a step; stig fyrir stig, step for step. 2. a path = stigr, hann freistadi um öll stig, Róm. 310. 3. as a measure, a pace = Lat. passus; fjögur fet göra stig, MS. 732; mæli-stig, a degree, mathem. 4.

the step of a ladder; var ek þá kominn í hit efsta stig, Ó. H. 211 (mod. hapt or stiga-hapt).

II. a step or degree in point of birth or family; in the phrase, af ... stigum, of low (small, big) degree; af meirum stigum eðr minnum, Fas. i. 242; af litlum stigum, Sks. 749; af háfum stigum, and the like.

stig-gata, u, f. a footpath, Sks. 728.

stig-hosur, f. pl. riding-stockings, Fms. x. 415.

stigi, a, m., stegi, Sks. 423 (v.l.), 428 B, [stigr]:—a step, ladder, steep ascent; hann sá stiga frá himnum, Ó. H. 211; stiga sex álma háran, Vm. 129; stigi skal til eldhús hvers vera, ok tveir krókar í hvern fjörðungi, N. G. L. ii. 248, passim in old and mod. usage: of a scaling ladder in war, Al. 146, Sks. 413, 423, 428: the phrase, leggja á stiga, to stretch on a ladder, as on a rack, Fms. ix. 349.

II. Stigi, Stiggnúpr, a local name, Landn. stiga-hapt, n. a step in a ladder.

stigning, f., in upp-s., niðr-s., q. v.

STIGB (also sounded stigr, stigr and víg make rhyme in old poems), m., gen. stigs, dat. stig; n. pl. stigar, stiga, which forms seem older and better than stigrir, stigu, which also occur: [A.S. stig; Early Engl. steg; Engl. stair; Dan. sti; Germ. stet; cp. North. E. stye or stie, a steep ascent or pass, as in Stye-head Pass]:—a path, footway; sveinarnir hlupu þegar á stigin er heim lá til bæjarins, Fms. ii. 100; sá er stigana hálf bannat, Fs. 5; dreif liðit af hverjum stig (dat.), Anal. 88; ok færr þá stigu, Edda 44; taka úkunna stiga, to walk in unknown paths, Fms. vii. 30; kanna úkunna stiga, to visit unknown paths, i. e. foreign lands; ganga þessa stiga, Fs. 32; þöttu lafir á stigum, id.; hylr stigu alla, of more. Gísl. 28 (drifr í stigu alla, 112, l. c.); stemma stiga fyrir e-m, to bar one's way, cut one off, Róm. 213; vega ok stiga, ways and paths, Sks. 625 B; götu ok stiga, Greg. 31; ryðja stigin, to rid or clear the way, Eg. 289; af-stigr, Fs. 5; hjú-stigr, a by-path; leyni-stigr (q.v.), a hidden path, gagn-stigr, a 'gain-path,' short cut; glap-stigr, vil-stigr, stafkarl-stigr, ein-stigi, q. v. stiga-maðr, m. a highwayman, Eg. 537, Fa. 8, Gúlp. 10, Fms. v. 46; stigamenn ok ránsmenn, Hkr. ii. 336.

stig-reip, n. [A.S. stig-ráp; O. H. G. steke-reif; Engl. stirrup]:—a 'stepping-rop,' stirrup, Fms. vi. 416; mennirnir stöðu í stigreipum, Bs. i. 670; varð fótrinn fastur í stigreipinu, Orkn. 450.

STIK, n. pl. stikes, piles, which in times of war were driven in the mouths of rivers, inlets, and along the shore; stikuðu Gantar Gautelsi, at konungr skyldi eigi mega leggja skipum sínum upp í land, Haraldr konungr lagðisk við stikin, Hkr. i. 93 (see also the verse); þar lögðu at landi við stikin, Fms. vii. 183; uppi við stikin, 256; þar huggu tengslin frá stikumum, 259; sing-, þar gengr Sjólftr til er stikat er, a stake for shooting, Fas. ii. 266.

stika, að, [A.S. stician], to drive piles (stik), Hkr. i. 92 (see stiki); hann lét stika ána Temps, Bret.; stikaðr var út ósinn, sem vandi er á Austurvegum (as is the custom in the Baltic) at stika fyrir úrn, O. H. L. 12; svá er sagt at Ólafr konungr lét stika ána uppi, ok sta vöm er nær lagu, 52; hann skyldi ok láta stika þjóðleik ... svá at eigi væri þar skipum fætt, Fb. ii. 72; stika hvert grunn, Edda (Hr.); stakin driven in between high and low water-mark for whale or salmon catching, s. fyrir hval, N. G. L. i. 61; s. laxa-fiski, D. N. v. 531.

II. to measure with a yard-measure; stika lérept, Fms. vi. 348; s. vaðmal. Ölk. 36; s. niðr hundrad vöru, Bs. i. 849; þar fyrir skaltú s. þér ór færbúri þjátigir álínir lérepts, 876.

stika, u, f. a stick; hvárki steinn né stika, Sej. 531; eldivíðar-stikum, stíks for fuel, 264.

2. a yard, yard measure (equal to two ell); með stikum þeim er jammangar eru tíu, sem kvardi tvítögr sá er merktir er á kirkju-vegg á þingvelli, Grág. i. 497; met, mæli-keruldr ok stíkur, Gpl. 522; hafa ranga stiku, Jb. 375; greiða vaðmal eigi skemta saman en stiku, Vm. 16; stiku-breidr, yard-broad, Grág. i. 498; stíku-bígr, a nickname, Landn.; comps, kerti-stika, a candlestick; reglu-s., a ruler.

The old stika seems to have answered to the Engl. yard; gaf þá þat ráð til Páll biskup, at menn skyldi hafa stíkur, þær er væri tveggja álna at lengd, Bs. i. 135 (Pális S. ch. 9).

stíkan, f. a measuring, Grág. i. 497.

stíkill, m. [Ulf. stíks = worthpov], the pointed end of a horn, often mounted with gold or silver; manns-höfuð var á stíkillinum, Fms. iii. 190; stíkillinn hornsins, Edda 32; ristin horn vöru á honum (the ox) ok reunt gulli í stíklana, Fas. iii. 30; slær sik eitt horn á auga bestinum ... stíkillinn stingr þat brott, Bs. ii. 177.

II. = stíkt, a stilt; bauna stíklar, Barl. 46.

stíkkil, a, m. a kind of short, measured poem; stundu vár til stíkkil ... nú er vel tamiðr stíkkil, Fms. xi. 222 (in a verse); Sörla-stíkkil, the name of a poem, Fb. i. 277; stikka-lag, a kind of metre, Edda (Hr.) i. 712.

stíkkinn, adj. stíckling, saucy, Fb. ii. 134.

stíkkjaak, dep.; sá er við þat stíkkisk, feels himself bit, Hom.

stíkk-kníf, m. a sticking-knife, dirk, H.E. ii. 113.

stíkla, að, to leap, as on stepping-stones; sá studdi höndum á báklum, ok stíklaði svá út yfir báklum ok mannhringinn, Orkn. 112; hann stíklar í söðulinn, Nj. 112; ok stíklar svá með reykinnum, 202; hann stíklar yfir inn, Ísl. ii. 357; síðan stíklar hann út af járnbarðum.

Fms. xi. 133; hann stíkiði þá hart upp á þéttleif, 367; stíklar hún ofan af seid-hjallinum, Fas. i. 12.

stíkna, að, [stíckja, ei and i indicating a lost strong verb]:—to be roasted, scorched; brétt stíknar, Th. 27, passim.

stílk, m. [Dan. stilk], a stalk, stem, freq. in mod. usage: as a nickname, Fb. iii.

STILLA, t, [A.S. stilljan; Engl. still; Dan. stille]:—to still, soothe, calm; Njóðr stillir sjá ok eld, Edda; stilla sik, to still oneself, keep down one's wrath, Nj. 27, Fms. i. 15; hann var svá óðr at þeir fengu varla stillt hann, Fs. 38; s. skap sitt, 34; s. sonu okkra, to restrain them, Eg. 2. to moderate, temper; stilla til mundangs-húfs, Skv. 778; with dat., svá stillti hann lífi sínu, at ..., 655 iii. 4; stilltu vel afinu, Nj. 32; s. afi þínu, Fms. vi. 105; s. lítt drykkjunni, Hkr. ii. 249; stilla orðum, Fms. vi. 223, vii. 158, Glúm. 338; s. röddu, Vkv.; vel er þessu í hóf stillt, Nj. 54; engi er svá snjall, at svá kunni at s. sínu viti, at ..., Flóv. 31; stilla gördinni, to moderate, regulate the arbitration, Nj. 54; nú, ef undir þik kæmi gördin, vil ek at þú stillir henni, Band. 9; s. til um e-t, to arrange; hversu þeir skyldi til stilla um ferðina, Fms. i. 163; skulu vér s. svá til, at ..., Eg. 582, Fs. 29; hann stillir svá til um röðrinn, Gullþ. 70; stilltu þau Ásgerðr um, watched the opportunity, 702; Guð stillti honum til lausnar, Fms. x. 391; Fjölni þótti nú ofráðar-vel um stillt, xi. 47; stilla til friðar, to make peace, conciliate. 3. to tune an instrument; stilla höru, stilla strengi, Bs. i. 155.

STILLA, f. measured, noiseless steps; hvert stillir þú, Halli (?) ... Hleyp ek fram at skykaupum, Fms. vi. 363; ok stillti næsta Brúna, Skíða R. 163; fékk hún síðan lurk, ok stillti at selnum, Bs. i. 335; hann stillti at rekkjunni hljóðliga, Grett. 126 new Ed.; þeir stilltu at steininum, Fms. viii. 343; þá stillti Davíð til, ok skar nokkut svá af kyrtil-bláði Sauls konungs, Stj. 718. i Sam. xxiv. 4; hann stillir nú fram tré undan tré, Karl. 67. 2. to entrap; hann þykkir nú hafa stilltan þik mjök í þessu, Fms. xi. 113; vér stilltum svá til glæps, Sighvat; nú kveð ek her stilltan, led into a trap, entraped, Fms. vi. 420 (in a verse).

STILLI, n. a resting-place; friðar-stilli, Pass. 21. 8, 12; til-stilli, um-stilli, an arrangement. 2. a trap on the sea or in a river; stóð svá í stilli, Safn i. 61; nema selr liggi á látri því er stilli er til hláðit, Gpl. 465; ganga í stilli, to go into a trap, Fas. iii. 355; koma í stilli, id., Grett. 83; stillis-veidr, catching in a trap, Dipl. v. 23.

STILLI-LIGA, adv. composedly, calmly, with moderation; svara s., Ó. H. 59, 97, Isl. ii. 351; fara s., Fms. vii. 262; fara s. með e-u, Bs. i. 139; mæla s., Eg. 51.

STILLI-LIGR, adj. moderate, composed, Al. 87, Stj. 381.

STILLING, f. moderation, calmness, temperance, Fms. ii. 38, Fs. 36; með stillingu, Th. 11, Bs. i. 136; hafa stilling við, Isl. ii. 347; management, kunna góða stilling á e-u, Fms. i. 98; stillingar-máðr, Bs. i. 635.

STILLIR, m. a 'stiller', 'moderator', i. e. a king, poet, Hdl. 42, Hkr. Hjörv. 31, Lex. Poët.

STILLTR, adj. (or part.), still, calm, tempered, composed, of mind, character; ákafr ok eigi mjök s., Þorst. Síðu H. 173; vel stilltr, Fa. 23, Nj. 14; s. manna bezt, Eg. 702; ó-stilltr, unruly.

STILLUR, f. pl. stepping-stones, in water.

STIMPAST, að; s. við e-t, to tug against.

STINGA, sting, pret. stakkt, stakkt (stakst), stakkt, pl. stungu; subj. styngi; imperat. stíkk, stíkkú; part. stunginn; [Goth. stiggan; A.S. stingan; Engl. sting, stick, and stich; Germ. stechen; Dan. stikke]:—to sting, stick, stab; máðr stíngir á manni stauri, stöngu eða öxar-skapti, eða spjótskapti, N.G.L. i. 69; hann stakkt öxar-skaptinu á þrándi, Eg. 717; hann stakkt við forkinum, 220; s. höndum við e-m, Finnb.; stínga við fótum, to put the foot forward, of one suddenly stopping, Finnb. 300; hann stíngir niðr atgeirinum, Nj. 83; hann stakkt niðr merkinu í jörðina, be stuck the pole fast, Fms. viii. 363; hann stakkt sverðinu í bug hringinum, Eg. 306; at Búi hafi stungit stúfunum í bringa kistmanna, Fms. i. 178; stíkk stafs-broddi mínum í vatnið, Landn. 251; stíkk mér í kvað reka, Fms. vii. 115 (stíkk í mér, Mork. l. c.); þórólfr stakkt þar sverðinu, Ld. 204; hann stakkt því í munn sér, stuck it in his mouth, Eb. 242; stakkt hendinni í eldinn, Bs. i. 341. 2. naut., stínga stafni, to stick to the stem, to stick close to; Baglar stungu stöfunum at nesinu, Fms. ix. 45; varðmenn sjá land svá nær at þeir stungu nær stafni at, Ld. 76; þeir stínga at stafni, Finnb. 232, 254; hann stakkt stafni á milli ok skips Sigurðar, Fms. vii. 264; stínga saman stöfunum, to come to close quarters, in a sea battle, xi. 131. 3. to stab; stínga augu ok höfði manns, Grág. ii. 11, Fa. 99, Fms. vii. 185; s. augat brott, Bs. ii. 177; þeir stungu rausar á hásinum þeirra, Hrafn. 20; hann stakkt í lófa sér, Eg. 211; of a stitch of pain, svá stíngir mik í hjartað, Bs. i. 810 (stingi).

STINGA, 4. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

STINGA, 5. phrases, stínga nosum niðr, to bite the dust, Flóv. 41, Fas. i. 41; stínga saman nefjum, Grett.; s. nefi í feld, Fms. x. 401 (see nef); stínga e-n af, to thrust one through, slay, Ld. 263 (Germ. abstecken); s. e-n af stokki, to spear, slay with a spear, Nj. 166; stínga e-n sneið (see sneið), Fms. iv. 310; stínga e-n, to sting, goad, to blame, Fms. viii. 369; s. at e-m, to have a bit at, Skíða R. 124.

STINGA, 6. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

STINGA, 7. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

STINGA, 8. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

STINGA, 9. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

STINGA, 10. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

STINGA, 11. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

STINGA, 12. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

STINGA, 13. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

STINGA, 14. metaph. to sting, instigate; stakkt hana náttúran til þess, Skálda.

with the case, Olk. 36; in mod. usage, to stick fast, nálin hefir stungist í koddann, hnifurinn stakst á oddinn, of a knife dropping on its point; stingast á höfuðið, to make a somersault; stakkest á hnífl feigðar-far, the boat sank stem foremost, Stef. Ól. 2. part. stunginn, gramm. dotted, pointed, Skálda 178 (see introduction to letters G and T).

STINGI, s. m. a pin, stiletto; in fetil-stingi. 2. medic. a stitch in the side (mod. stíngir); hann hafði tekit stínga svá hættugan, at hann mátti varla draga öndina fyrir sárleikinum, Bs. i. 182; kenna sér stínga undir áðunni, Band. 41 new Ed.; stjarfa ok stínga, N.G.L. i. 29; með hördum stínga, Ann. 1349. stínga-sótt, f. the stitch (illness), Ann. 1310.

STINN-leggjaðr, part. strong-legged, Fas. ii. 358, Fb. i. 69.

STINN-leikr (-leiki), n. solidity, N.G.L. i. 446.

STINN-liga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), strongly, Hkr. iii. 161, v. l.

STINN-r, adj. stiff, unbending, strong, esp. of anything like a stick, opp. to klökk, q. v.; stinna stafi, Hm. 143; stínt spjóti, Sturl. ii. 221; setja undir stafi, ok erit stínt fyrir grjóti, Hkr. ii. 11; stinnr bogi, stinnr skeyti, Karl. 168; s. hjálmr, 285; stinn stál, Stj. 544; stinnr jökull, Mar.; neut., stjuga stínt, to fly with great force, Hm. 151.

STINN, II. metaph. stiff, very large, of a measure, amount; stinn manngjöld, a stiff, heavy wage (beyond the average), Lv. 55; stinn sár, severe wounds, Edda (Ht.); stinnr laupr, D. N.

STIPTA ok stífta, að, older form stífta; [A.S. stiptan; Germ. stiften; old Low Germ. stifion = aedificare; Dan. stifte; see stétt]:—to establish, found; the word with its derivatives is mod. and from the Dan.

STIPTAN, f. an establishment, foundation.

STIPTI, n. [Dan. stift, and earlier Low Germ. form stift]:—in Denmark and Norway the country is divided into stiftir, i. e. bailiwicks, or ecd. bishoprics; in Icel. the word and thing are quite mod.; hence stiptamt and stiptamt-maðr, a governor.

STIRA, ð. [Dan. stirre; see stara], to stare, = stara; stírdi er á þeirra fegðr, Mar. 655 xxxii. 3; hann spurði hví sjá ambáttar-son stírdi (not styrði) svá á sik, Fs. 68.

STIRÐNA, að, to become stiff, Greg. 67, Fms. iii. 129, Eb. 220; stírd-maðr ok dauðr, Fær. 269; stírdnat lík, Fms. viii. 232, freq. in old and mod. usage.

STIRÐNA, 2. metaph. to become severe; tók vedrit at stírdna, Grett. 86 A; þá stírdnadi (styrmdi?) á fyrir þeim, it grew rough, 125 A; of the temper, þeir tóku mjök at s. við hann, Fms. xi. 245.

STIRÐR, adj. stiff, rigid; hann var andaðr ok svá s., at menn fengu hvergi rétt hann, Eg. 396; er ek lá stírd á strám, Sól. 47; fótinn gæði stírdan sem tré, Bs. i. 180; ákafliga móðr ok stírd, Grett. 98; gamlan mann ok stírdan, Sturl. ii. 251; af stírdi lérepti, Skv. 404 B; með stírdum orðum, Mar.; stírt kvæði, stiff, not fluent, of rhymes, Fms. vi. 217, Isl. ii. 237, v. l.; e-m er stírt um mál, to talk with difficulty, Fms. vii. 165; honum var málit stírt, be bad not a fluent tongue, Bs. i. 277.

STIRÐR, II. barid, severe; talar langt ok snjallt ok stírt á hendr bræðum, Fms. xi. 251; stírdi dómr, v. 191; harðr ok stírd, 343; var frú Kristín stírdari til sveinans, enn hún hafði áðr verið, ix. 244, v. l.; Helga gördisk þá svá stírd við Rafu, Isl. ii. 249; í stírdum hug, in sad, gloomy mood, Fms. vii. 159; við stírdan hug, Ad. 4; stírd ok stírd, Bs. i. 136; svara stírt ok stírt, Ó. H. 69. comms. stírd-fætt, adj. stiff-footed, stiff-legged, Fas. ii. 354.

STIRÐR-kveðinn, part. stiff and bard, of poetry, Isl. ii. 237. stírd-lyndr, adj. peevish, Ó. H. 92, Fms. ix. 243, Hrafn. 4. stírd-læti, n. frowardness, bardness, a bard temper, Ó. H. 70. stírd-orðr, adj. stiff-spoken; Halldór var maðr fámæltr ok s., Hkr. iii. 97. stírd-umræðr, Hrafn. 446.

STIRFINN, adj. [stjarni], peevish, froward, Fs. 78, Grett. 111; ú-stírfinn, unfroward, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

STIRNA, d, [stjarna], to sparkle, gleam; in the phrase, það stírnir í það.

STIRNDR, adj. starry; s. himinn, Al. 134; al-stírnir, heid-s., star-bright; stírnir háseti, a starry throne, i. e. the heavens, Skv. 627; stírnir hjálm-gjörð, studded, Hkr. iii. 455.

STIRTIL, u, f. a dry cow. stirtlu-ligr, adj. dry, dull.

STIRTIL, að, [stírd], to bobble, stagger; karlinn getr stirtlað sér á fætr, be staggered to his feet, Mag.

STÍLA, u, f. [A.S. stige; Engl. sty; Dan. sti], a sty, kennel; sem hundr hjá stílu, Fas. iii. 129; hundr til varðar fyrir buri, búð eða stílu, Grág. ii. 119; svina-stíla, a pig-sty.

STÍLA, að, to pen, to pen sheep, putting lambs into the separate kró, q. v.; hann heyrði jarm þangat er stíat var, Gullþ. 19, cp. Pál Vidal. 519, and so at the present time, see the remarks s. v. stekkr; hence metaph., stíla e-m sundr, to separate.

STÍFLA, d (mod. að), [Engl. to stifle], to dam up; lækrinn var stíflaðr (dammed, blocked), Dropl. 34; stíflað með víðum ok torfi, ok stíflað svá upp vatnið, Fb. ii. 280 (stemdu, Ó. H. l. c.).

STÍFLA, u, f. a dam; göra stíflur í engi, Grág. ii. 281; göra stíflu, Ó. H. 163; þrjúta stíflurnar, 164; lækr, vöru þar í stíflu, Háv. 51 (for flooding a field); brast stíflan, Ann. 1345.

STÍGA, pres. stíg; part. steig, steigtr (Fms. vii. 160), steig, pl. stígu; also sté, Nidst. 8; þú stétt, Blas. 50, Fms. vii. 160, v. l.; stéttu, Edda 54 (in a verse); subj. stíg; imperat. steig, stígdú; part. stígninn; [Ulf.

steigan = A. S. *stigan*; Old Engl. *to sty*; Germ. *steigen*, etc.]:—*to step*, esp. *to step upwards*; *hón mátti ekki stiga á fötinn*, Bs. i. 343; *stiga fötum á Noreg*, á land, *to set foot on*, Fms. x. 249; *svá nær landi, at maðr má stiga á hölmann*, Sks. 93 B; *stiga í skó*, N. G. L. i. 31; *hann sá í gullit upp at ökla*, Fms. iii. 188; þú steigst (v. l. stétt) upp ór ánni, vii. 160; *annarr fótr vókk áðr öðrum væri upp stigit*, ix. 511, v. l.; s. yfir bord, *to step over the table*, Sks. 259; s. fram, *to step forward*, Nj. 50, 52; s. undan bordi, *to rise from table*, Ísl. ii. 352; þeir stigu á skíð, Eg. 545; *stiga á skip*, *to go on board*, Nj. 19, Fms. viii. 225; s. í bát, ix. 374, Nj. 172; s. á hest, *to mount one's horse*, Fms. xi. 332; s. á bak, *to get on horseback*, Nj. 58; s. af hesti, af baki, *to alight*, 53, 58, 104, Eg. 744; *stiga stórum*, *to stride, take long steps*; *hann spurði hverr þar stigi stórum*, Bs. i. 628 (stór-stigr, smá-stigr); s. fyrir bord, *to leap overboard*, Fms. ii. 117; s. ofan, *to step down*, x. 238; s. upp, *to ascend*; s. upp til himna, Rb. 56; s. niðr, *to descend*, 623, 8; cp. upp-stigning, ascent; niðr-stigning, descent; s. í fótspar e-n, Fs. 4, Sks. 13; s. til ríkis, *to ascend the throne*, Fms. x. 390, 410, 415; s. til fúður-leiðar sinnar, xi. 331; *konungr steig til vizku*, x. 380;—s. yfir, *to overcome*, Blas. 50; *stíg þú yfir tilt með göðu*, Hom. 6; *at stiga yfir höfuð þvilkum höfðingjum*, Fms. vii. 246; *en nú er svá komit aldei minum, at þat er á öngri stundu örvant, nær elli stigr yfir höfuð mér*, Eb. 332; *ef talan stigr yfir (oversteps, exceeds) sjau*, Rb. 128. 2. with acc., *steig hann kefit af spjóts-öddinum*, Fms. xi. 347; *hann steig í sundr orbit*, Fb. i. 523. II. reflex., *sú reiði stígst yfir með þolinæði*, Hom. 26; *hird eigi þú yfir at stigask af illu*, 6. Rom. xii. 21. 2. part., *yfir-stiginn, overcome, vanquished*, 625, 40, Sks. 551.

stigandi, a, m. a *stepper, strider*, a nickname, Eb., as in the name *Stigand*. 2. of a ship, Fs.

stígr, adj. *striding, stepping*; in stór-s, smá-s. 2. a pr. name, *Stígr*, Knytl. S., freq. in old Dan.

stíg-vél, n. pl. [a for. word, a mod. form of styfill, q. v.], boots.

stíla, to put into style, fñ.

stíll, m. [Lat. *stilus*], style, Bs. ii. 55; as a school term, *Látinskr stíll*, Latin composition.

stím, a, a *struggle*, Skáld H. 7. 44; in *stíma-brak*, n. a *bard struggle, bard tug*, Bjarni 138.

stíma, að, *to wrestle, have a bard tussle with*; s. við e-n (e-t), Fas. iii. 502.

stímur, f. pl. *stiffness in the eyes*, from sleep; *hafa stímur í augum*. 2.

stíra, a nickname, Fms. x.

stívarðr, m. [from the Engl.], a *steward*, Stj., Fms. ix. 421.

stjaka, að, *to punt with a stjaki*, q. v.

stjaki, a, m. a *punt-pole, stake, boat-hook*. 2. a *candlestick*; kerta-s.

stjana (stjan, n.), að, *to serve, attend* (as a drudge); *stjana undir e-n*. *stjanka*, að, *to be busy about small trifles*, Dan. *pussle*.

stjarni, a, m. [A. S. *stearfa* = a plague; cp. Germ. *sterben*, Engl. *starve*];—*epilepsy*, N. G. L. i. 29, 182. Föl. x. 40.

stjarnr, adj. *subject to fits*; *hross stjarnr eða státt*, Gpl. 504, v. l.

STJARNNA, u, f. [a word common to all Indo-Germ. languages], a *star*, Vsp. 5; *heidar stjörnur*, 57, Rb. 110, Stj. 299, and passim. In olden and modern days in Icel., the time in the winter evenings was marked by the position of the Pleiades above the horizon (as that of the day by the sun, see *dagr*, days-mark); that constellation is therefore *stjarn* íg. called 'the Star,' þóðr reið Fimmta-daginn um hádegi af þingvelli en kom til Helgasells Föstu-náttina er stjarna var í austri, on Friday night when the Star was in the east, i. e. was just risen, Sturl. iii. 25; *sendi hann Einar djákna út at sjá hvar stjarna væri komin*, he sent Einar out to see where the Star was (i. e. to see what the time was), Bs. i. 874; þegar er úthallaði á kveldum, skyldi hann halda til stjörnu, he should keep to the Star, 'keep to the time,' Lv. 43; so also in the ditty, *Sjö-stjörnu spyr enginn að | inn í bóndans garði | hún er komin í hádegis stað | hálfu fyrr enn varði*, Eggert. But with sailors 'the Star' means the load-star (leiðar-s.), allt norðr undir Stjörnu, north under the Star, to the north pole, Fms. x. 112; þar (þaðan) er stjarna er Hafshvarf heitir á austan-verðu landi, A. A., cp. Symb. 31; 'stjarna' also may mean Arcturus; vagn-s. = the 'wain-star,' i. e. Arcturus; kveld-s., morgun-s., blá-s., leiðar-s. Northern mythical names of stars, Orvandils-tá, the toe of Orvandil = Rigel in Orion (?), Edda 59; þjassa augu, the Eyes of Þjassi = Castor and Pollux (?), 47; Loka-brenna = 'Sirius,' Reid Rögns = the 'Wain of Odin' = the Great Wain (?), Sdm. 2. a star on the forehead of a horse; such horses are called *Stjarni*, a, m., and *Stjarna*, u, f. II. COMPS:

stjörnu-bók, f. a *star-book, register of stars*; *stjörnu-bókar-maðr*, an astronomer, Rb.; *stjörnu-bókar-list*, astronomy, id. *stjörnu-fræði*, f. astronomy, *stjörnu-fræðingr*, m. an astronomer.

stjörnu-gangr, m. the course of the stars, Al. 42, Barl. Mar. *stjörnu-hrap*, n. a shooting star. *stjörnu-ífrótt*, f. astronomy, Stj. 64, Al. 42. *stjörnu-list*, f. astronomy, Fas. iii. 497. *stjörnu-ljós*, n. star-light, Fms. i. 54.

stjörnu-mark, n. a constellation, Rb., Stj. *stjörnu-meistari*, a, m. an astrologer, Barl. 7. *stjörnu-rím*, n. astrology, Stj. 278, Barl. 189.

stjörnu-vögr, m. a 'star-way,' constellation, Karl. 129.

stjá, n. toil, esp. daily toil, irksome trouble, (conversational.)

stjóri, a, m. a steerer, ruler, Lex. Poët., mostly in compds.

stjóri, a, m. a kind of stone anchor (Gr. *stérh*); *bleypa niðr stjóra*, Eg. 142; *draga stjóra, to weigh the s.*, Hallgr.: metaph. phrase, taka stjórann, to cut and run.

STJÖRN, f. a steering, steerage; setjask við stjörn, Fms. i. 147; sitja við s., to sit at the helm, xi. 141, Fb. ii. 14, Ó. T. 62; kvaddi hann þóðrinn til stjörnar, Fb. i. 405; Ormurinn lét ekki at s., yielded not to the rudder, 520; so in the phrase, á stjörnu, on the starboard side; sá er næstr hvílur bordi á stjörnu (= stjörnu-bordi), N. G. L. i. 103; betr á stjörnu (a word of command), Fms. vii. 10; á stjörnu Hákonar jarli er Sigurðr sonr hans, Fagnk. 48; lálandit á stjörnu, þörf. Karl. i. 410. 2. rule, Fb. ii. 308; þat er leiðir stjörnu, Fms. vii. 133; þat mun fleiri ok meiri s., at ..., Fas. ii. 73; government, mod.; þjóð-s., lýð-s., a republic; hard-s., tyranny, etc. (mod.) COMPS: *stjörnar-bláð*, n. the blade or flat of a rudder, Sdm. 10. *stjörnar-bót*, f. a constitution, (mod.) *stjörnar-lauss*, adj. without rule; s. ríki, Fas. iii. 57, Sks. 751. *stjörnar-maðr*, m. a steersman, Fms. x. 368; a ruler, 236, Sks. 610 B, 611, Edda 8, Bret. 72. *stjörnar-akrú*, f. a constitution. *stjörnar-vald*, n. authority, Bs. i. 280. *stjörnar-völfr*, m. a tiller, Bs. ii. 51.

stjörna, að, to govern, with dat., Fms. i. 18, xi. 99, Anecd. 49, Al. 2. *stjörnaðr*, m. = stjörn; in stjörnaðar-maðr, a ruler, Anecd. 26.

stjórnan, f. a ruling, Stj. 26.

stjórnaari, a, m. a steersman, Fb. i. 405; a ruler, Edda (pref.), Mar. *stjörn-bítlaðr*, part. with the bit for a rudder, poet. of a horse, Og. 2.

stjörn-bordi, a, m. [A. S. *stearbord*; Engl. *starboard*], (sounded *stjörn-bordi*), the starboard side, Fms. vii. 10 (v. l.), viii. 386, Orku. 362, passim.

stjörn-byrdingr, m. a starboard man, Fms. viii. 224.

stjörn-fastr, adj. provided with a rudder; s. skip, Fms. vii. 47, Orku. 152, Fas. ii. 20.

stjörn-lauss, adj. rudderless, Hm. 89; unruly, Stj. 255.

stjörn-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), well-steered, orderly, Hom. 26; ú-stjörnligr, immoderate, Bárð. 26 new Ed.

stjörn-marr, m. a 'rudder-steed,' i. e. a ship, Hkv.: see *stag*.

stjörn-samr, adj. a good, wise ruler, epithet of a prince or the like, Fms. vii. 150, Orku. 176, O. H. L. 22, Magn. 464, Grett. 40 new Ed.

stjörn-taumar, m. pl. the mod. word for the old stjörnuviðjar.

stjörn-við, gen. -viðjar, the 'steer-witbies,' steerage-ropes, by which the rudder is worked instead of a tiller, Edda (Gl.) i. 583, v. l. 7; má brestr í sundr stjörnuviðin, ok gengr frá stýrit, þiðr. 313; stjór-viðjar (gen. sing.), Edda (in a verse).

stjörn-völfr, m. a 'steer-wand,' tiller, Edda (Gl.)

stjórr, m. [Ulf. *stjurs*; A. S. *stior*, *stire*; Engl. *steer*; North. E. and Scot. *stirk*; Germ. *stier*];—a steer, stirk, young bull, an obsolete word, which seems to occur in Edda i. 460 (in a verse), unless the true reading be stjörnuviðjar, q. v. The word may be preserved in such local names as Stjóra-dalr, and prob. in the dimin. Stjóra, q. v. (qs. stjóri-la).

STJÓLP, in later, esp. Norse, MSS. the form is deteriorated into *stjfp*, N. G. L. i. 170; thence into *stjff*, 392; and, lastly, the f is changed into g or k, *stjúg*-, 495, *stjúk*-, D. N.: [A. S. *stjop*; Engl. *step*; Germ. *stief*; Dan. *stiv*; Swed. *styf*]; the mod. Dan. *sted* is a corruption of quite modern date; the original sense of *stjúp* (= bereft, orphan) is preserved in the A. S. verb *stjopan*.]

B. *Step*, in *step-son*, -child, -daughter, -mother, -father: *stjúpbarn*, n. a stepchild, Hkr. ii. 118, Ld. 300, Orku. 434. *stjúp-dóttir*, f. a stepdaughter, Eg. 597, Landn. 136 (v. l.), 245, N. G. L. i. 350, K. A. 142.

stjúp-faðir, m. a stepfather, Edda 53, Fms. i. 277, vi. 93, Karl. 490. *stjúp-móðir*, f. a stepmother, Landn. 261, N. G. L. i. 350, K. A. 142; *stjúpmóður sköp*, a stepmother's spells, from nursery tales, Fas. i. 31; var þvilkast sem í fornunum sögum er sagt, at verra heðdi, þá er konunga-börn urðu fyrir stjúp-móðra-sköpum, Fms. viii. 18; stjúp-móðra-sögur, stepmother-stories, nursery tales; ok betra er slíkt meðr gamni at heyra, enn stjúp-móðra-sögur er hjardar-sveinar segja, er engi veit hvárt satt er, er jafnan láta konunginn minnstan í sínum frá-sögnum, Ó. T. (pref.) *stjúp-son*, m. a stepson, Edda 18, Grág. ii. 45, Fms. xi. 183, Rb. 416, Fas. i. 374.

stjúpa, u, f. = stjúp-móðir, Fas. iii. 471.

stjúpr, m. (mod. *stjúpi*, a, m.), a stepson, Hkv. i. 49, Sturl. iii. 146, Edda 56, Ff.: dat. *stjúpi*, Sighvat.

STJÓLP, m., acc. pl. stjölur, Hornkl. [cp. stél];—the binder part; léta upp stjölur stúpa, Hornkl.; stjölinn konungsins, Fms. xi. 64; með breidda stjöl, Bjarn. (in a verse).

stjórnoðtr, adj. [stjarna], starred, with a star on the forehead, of a horse.

stobbi, a, m. a stub, block; see *stubbi*.

STOD, f., pl. stöðr or stéðr, later stöðir, Hom. 95; stöðir, 97; [stýðja];—a post; stukkuk stéðr frá lúðri, Ga. 20; stöð hón und stöð, Hkv. i.; broðrinn stöð fasti í stöðinni, Fms. viii. 258, Sturl. ii. 119; stéðr ok stólpur, Edda i. 78; ábyrgjask hús, ef stéðr eru til fengnar, Grág. ii. 336; metaph. a prop, in phrases, kippa undan þeirri stöð er

ádr hélt mest upp ráði hennar. Glúm. 341; margar **stöðir** (stöðar Cod. C.) runnu undir hann, frændr, mágar ok vinir, Sturl. i. 160; **stöð** ok styrkr, Bs. i. 131; at-stöð, *help*.

stöða, *ad, to stay, support, back*; er þú vill eigi stöða mál vár, Vápn. 14; þér vilt ekki stöða mína nauðsyn, Fms. xi. 225; þinn stöða ek mátt, Sighvat: stöða e-m til e-s, *to help one towards*, Stj. 570; stöða til e-s, *to help towards*, Hom. 4. 73. 2. *to avail, boot*; ekki mun mér stöða, ef mér er dauði miðað, Nj. 62; stöðaði þat ekki, Hkr. i. 277; hvat stöðar þat? *what boots it?* Fms. vii. 182; mun þér ekki stöða undan-drátt, ii. 118; ekki stöðar heimboð við hana, af ..., Grág. i. 381; leita annarrar lækningar ef önnur stöðar ekki, 623. 16; hvat hann stöðar í málinu, Skálda 165.

stöði, *a, m.* = *stöð*; vinna mikinn stöða, Fms. viii. 167, v. l.

STOFA, *u, f.*, older form *stufa*; [A. S. *stofa*; Engl. *stove*; Old Germ. *stove*; Germ. *stube*; Dan. *stue*];—the oldest sense seems to be that of a *stove-room*, like Germ. *stube*, a *batting-room* with a 'stove'; stofur tvær, þar skyldi konunge taka bað, Bs. i. 632; bað-stofa, q. v.; and to this refers the phrase, *kafna í stofu reykt, to be choked with the stove-reek in a bath*, as an ignominious death, Grett. 116; stofu-reykt, *the reek of a stove*; kafna í stofu reykt, Grett. 116 A; stofu-smíð, Sturl. i. 181.

2. *one of the rooms in an ancient dwelling*, esp. used for the ladies' sitting-room, and opp. to the skáli: stofa, eldhús, búr, Grág. i. 459; eldhús eðr stofur, 468; sat Gunnlaugr í stofu, Ísl. ii. 250; gekk þormóðr milli stofu ok eldhúss, Fbr. 164; Rannveig gekk til stofu, Nj. 83, 175; ganga inn í stofu, Eg. 33, 49, 110, 149, 205, 206, 215, 233; ganga inn ok finna stofu, þar sátu konur tvær, Fær. 41; í stofu þá er konur sátu at verki, Bs. i. 627; þar var karlfátt heima ok hvíldu allir menn í stofu, Sturl. i. 142; var sleiginn dans í stofu, ii. 117; hann dreymdi at hann þóttisk sitja í stofu í rúmi sínu, þótti honum stofan alskipuð, stöðu börð um alla stofu ok vistir á, 186, 206, iii. 167; fram í stofunni frá ek hann var er fólkitt skyldi háttá, Skíða R. 36; þeir gengu frá elda-skála með skutil-diaka ok báru inn í stofu, Eg. 238; til stofu er jarl drakk inni, Fas. 112; litla stofa, Sturl. ii. 152, 153, 181, 185, iii. 100, 187, Orkn. 182; ytri stofa, Sturl. iii. 42; almannastofa, ii. 153, iii. 194, 198; bað-stofa, ii. 121, 167, iii. 102, 176, 196; biskupsstofa, 267; set-s., svefn-s., q. v.; myrkra-s., a 'mirk-stove', a *dungeon*; stofu-búnaðr, *hangings*, Fms. vi. 342; stofu-dyrr, -gluggur, -gölf, -horn, -hurð, -pallr, *the door, window, floor ... of a stofa*, Eg. 46, Sd. 142, 143, Gullþ. 62, Fms. ix. 55, Fbr. 168, Gpl. 344, H. E. i. 495, Fær. 194; stofu-refill, Dipl. iii. 4.

STOFN, *m.*, or *stomn*, N. G. L. i. 243, [Ulf. *stoma* = *stomachus*; A. S. *stofa*; Engl. *stem*; Germ. *stamm*; Lat. *stipes*];—a *stem* of a tree; tré á sterkum stofni, Al. 132; líkt sem stykki af stofni tré, Skíða R.; ef maðr högger tré, ok hylr stofu, *the stump of a cut tree*, Grág. ii. 296, 298; var eytt skóginum ok stöðu stofnarnir eptir, Sd. 169; hann hnekti þá at stofni einum, Ísl. ii. 268; ef maðr högger við í mörku manns, þá skal hann leida menn til stomns ok láta sjá víðar-höggit, N. G. L. l. c.

2. *metaph. a foundation*; standa á sterkum stofni, *on a strong footing*, Al. 119; hefsask tveim stofnum, *to look uncertain*, Fas. iii. 70; setja á stofn, *to establish*, Fms. ii. 35; þú settir illa á stofn við hann, Grett. 138; sjár-stofn, bú-stofn, *stock to begin with*.

stofna, *ad, to establish, lay the foundation of*; s. musteri, Ld. 316; stofnuð með göðum efnum, Bs. i. 146; úvænt stofnat, Rd. 270; land-kaup sem þér hafist stofnat, Ld. 212; þessi kaupmáli sem þit hafist stofnat, Nj. 24; stofna heit, Fms. ii. 16; stofna ráð, 655 iii. 3; stofna ráða-gjörð, Ld. 64; stofna hesta-þing, Glúm. 366; þessi ætlan sem nú er stofnuð, Fms. vii. 258; þó hefi ek í einum stað á stofnat, *I have decided on one place*, Nj. 3.

stofnan, *f.* a *founding, establishing*.

stofn-setja, *t.* *to establish*; stofn-setning, *f.* a *foundation*.

stokka, *ad, to build, raise*; in the phrase, s. hátt, *to aim high*, from raising a high scaffold, Fb. i. 134, Fas. ii. 552.

stokk-bólga, *u, f.* a *hard swelling*, hard as wood to the touch: **stokk-bólgin**, *part. hard-swollen*.

stokk-lauss, *adj.* *without a stock* (of an anchor), Fas. iii. 377.

STOKKR, *m.* [A. S. *stoc*; Engl. and Germ. *stock*; Dan. *stok*, etc.];—a *stock, trunk, block, log of wood*; þar höfðu stokkar stórir verit fluttir heim, ok svá eldar görvir sem þar er síðvenja til, at eldinn skal leggja í stokks-endann, ok brennr svá stokkrinn, Egill greip upp stokkinn, Eg. 238; sá eldr sem lagðr er í elki-stokkinn, Bs. i. 223; hann settisk á einn stokk er stóð fyrir honum, Finnb. 222; þeir gördu brúar stórar yfir díkit ok gördu stokka undir, Fms. xi. 34; skyrker stóð á stokkum í búinu, Sturl. iii. 192; hann lét hola innan stokk einn, Mar.; skutu þeir stokki á hrygginn, Fms. vii. 227; allit, stokka eðr steina, *stocks or stones*, ii. 265, vii. 227, x. 274, Grág. ii. 132, 360 (of idols). II. spec. usages, *stocks on which ships are built* (bakka-stokkar); skipit hljóp af stokkunum fram á ána, *she slipped from off the stocks into the river*, Fms. viii. 196;—*the mast-step*, tók tréit at falla fram eptir stokkinum, ix. 386;—*the gunwale of a ship* (bord-stokkr), Fas. ii. 38;—*the planks or beams laid horizontally on a wall*, hence the name. Norse *stokka-búr*, Gísl. 88; hence the phrases, 'innan stokks' or 'fyrir innan stokk', *in-doors*, opp. to 'útan-stokks', 'fyrir útan stokk', *out-of-doors*;

according to an Icel. phrase, the wife rules 'innan-stokks,' the husband 'útan-stokks,' Nj. 11, Ísl. ii. 401, Grág. i. 333, Rd. 176; innan stokks eðr innan garðs, Gpl. 136; = *gafl-stokkr*, Eg. 91; = *set-stokkr* (q. v.), Nj. 202, Gísl. 72, Grág. ii. 119; hann gekk síðan inn í eldahús ok steig síðan á stokk upp ok skaut exinni upp á hurð-áta, 182; Hörðr stóð við stokk, ok gekk nú hit fyrsta sinni frá stokkinum ok til móður sinnar, Ísl. ii. 15, cp. Flóam. S. ch. 4 (the local name *Stokks-eyrr*); cp. also the phrase, *strálaut er fyrir stokkum, no straw before the benches*, Fas. ii. 38;—a *bed-side* (rúm-stokkr), hvíla við stokk eðr þili, Sturl. i. 207; á stokk fram, Ld. 214, Eg. 560; sitja fram á stokk, 396;—*the stock of an anvil*, Edda 74; *the stock of an anchor*, see *stokklauis*;—a *pair of stocks* for culprits, setja e-n í stokk, *to set one in the stocks*, Bs. i. 910; liggja í stokki við vatn ok brauð, Rétt. 61; fella stokk á fætr e-m, ... sitja í stokkinum, Fas. i. 125; also of a *piece of wood* put on the horns of cattle, Eb. 324; the single *square pieces* of a silver belt are called *stokkr*, whence *stokka-belti* = a *belt composed of several pieces clasped together*, as worn by ladies in Icel.

2. *a trunk, chest, case*, Fm. 103, Ld. 326, Sd. 191; sívalr stokkr af tágum ok sefi, Stj. 251; freq. in mod. usage of small cases in which women keep their things (often carved), þráðar-s., þrjóna-stokkr.

3. *the narrow bed of a river* between two rocks is called *stokkr*, or *áin rennr í stokk*, Hbl. 56, freq. in mod. usage. 4. *phrases*, drekka e-n af stokki, *to keep drinking with one till he drops*, Ó. H. 71; sitja e-n af stokki, *to sit one out, till he leaves*; stinga af stokki við e-n (mod. stinga e-n af stokki), *to frick one out of one's seat*, Nj. 166; stiga á stokk ok strengja heit, *to place one's foot on the stock* (the set-stokkr) in making a vow, a heathen rite, Fas. ii. 203.

5. *a pack of cards*. COMPS: *stokka-belti*, n. (see above), Sturl. ii. 112. *stokka-búr*, n. a *chamber built of stocks* (as in Norway), Gísl. 88, Fbr. 172, Glúm. 358. *stokka-ker*, n. a *cash placed on stocks*, Gísl. 88, Ám. 6.

stola and **stoli**, *adj.* *stolen*; in *draum-s.*, *vit-s.*, *ham-s.*, q. v.

stola-fé, n. *stolen property*, Bjarn. 39 (Ed. wrongly *stela-fé*).

stola-herr, m. [A. S. *stal-here*], a *band of robbers*, Bs. i. (in a verse).

stolin-stofja, u. f. a *poem with a stolen burden*, Fms. iii. 65.

stolt, n. *pride*, (mod.)

stolt and **stoltz**, *adj.* [for. word from the Germ. *stolz*], *proud*; in alliteration, svá styrkr ok stoltz, Þiðr. 112; svá stoltz eðr stórr, Fms. iv. 162; þótt þú sér stoltz ok stórr, Mag. 3; þó þeir væri svá stoltz, at Eb. 10 new Ed. (see the foot-note 4): the form *stoltz* only occurs in later vellums and paper MSS., *stoltum* sé dramblátum, Fas. i. 89, Eb. 10, v. l.; þeim hvíta hesti, er ek sá engan stoltara, Karl. 234; passim in mod. usage since the Reformation, through Dan. from Low Germ., *stoltir* herrar, *stoltan* stað, Bs. ii. 305 (verses 2-4 of a poem of A. D. 1540); borgaði holtið stoltum, Bs. ii. 482 (verse 18), Pass., Vídal. COMPS: *stoltar-álgöð*, f. a *gallant lady*. *stoltar-menn*, m. pl. *stout, gallant men*.

stolts-liga, *adv.* *proudly*, Fms. x. 278, Þiðr. 156.

stopall, *adj.* [stúpa], *shaking, reeling, rocking*; fara stopalt, *to go rocking, meet with a mischance*, Fms. iii. 84, vii. 23; ganga stopalt, vi. 108; stopalt monuð ganga, Ám. 14. 2. in mod. usage *stopull* means *variable, unstable*, of a thing: stopul atvinna; stopul gæði, Bb.

stopólr, *adj.* pl. [see *steypólr*], *erect, steep*, like a steeple, epithet of a column of steam; stopólr reykir, Edda 102 (in a verse).

stop-hnis, u. f. a 'somersault (?)', = *kollhnis*, q. v.; the name of a giantess, Þd.

stoppa, *ad*, [Germ. *stopfen*], *to stuff*, Fas. iii. 211; *to stop*, mod.

STORÐ, *f.* a *young wood, plantation*, Edda ii. 483; in the phrase, falla sem storð, *to fall like storð*, Fas. ii. 554; poet., storðar úlfir, storðar gandr, -gallr, *the wolf, bans, etc., of the s.*, i. e. *fire*, Lex. Poët.; storðar lykkja, 'wood-loop,' i. e. a *serpent*, Km. 2. *the earth* (grown with brush-wood), poet., Lex. Poët.; storðar men, poet. *the necklace of the earth* = *the sea*, Hd.; hauk-storð, 'hawk-land,' i. e. *the urist*, Lex. Poët.

II. the name of an island in Norway, Fms.

storgi, m. a *nickname*, Fms. vii. 281.

storka, *ad*, *to provoke, irritate*; s. e-m: **storkan**, f. *provocation*.

storka, u. f. *coagulation*, a *nickname*, Fms. ix.

storkinn, *part. coagulated*; blóð-s.

storkna, *ad*, [Ulf. *staurknan* = *σφαλεσθαι*], *to coagulate*; storknað blóð, Clem. 55, freq. in mod. usage.

storkr, m. [common to all Teut. languages], a *stork*, Edda (Gl.), freq. in mod. usage.

STORMR, m. [A. S., Engl., and Dan. *storm*; Germ. *sturm*], a *storm, gale, tempest*, Fms. x. 135; stormar miklir, a. mikill, i. 102, Eb. 48, 50, Al. 67, Bs. i. 484, Sturl. ii. 121; s. veðra, Fms. iii. 16, passim. 2. *metaph. an uproar, tumult*, Fms. i. 36, vi. 437, xi. 160; *storm, fury*, hann (the bear) for með miklum stormi, Fms. ii. 100. **storma-samr**, *adj.* *stormy*, Sks. 181.

storm-samr and **storm-samligr**, *adj.* *stormy*, Sks. 629, Stj. 446, Fms. i. 97.

storm-víðrlr, n. *storm-weather, a tempest*, Bs. i, Grett. 128 new Ed.

stóti, a, m. a *nickname*, Landn.

STÓ, f. [a contracted form of *stofa*?], a *stove*; in *eld-stó* (qs. *eld-stofa*?), q. v.

STÖÐ, n. [A.S. *stōð*; Engl. *stud*; Germ. *stut*]:—a *stud* of horses, Fms. vii. 21, Fas. iii. 91, Krók. (in a pun), Sæm. 128; fylmert í stóði, Grág. i. 504; jalda í stóði, Kormak; hann gekk upp eptir dalmum til stóðs síns, Hrafn. 8. Comps: *stóð-höstr*, m. a *stallion*, Grág. i. 441, 504, Landn. 93, Lv. 19, Nj. 69. *stóð-hross*, n. [A.S. *stōð-bors*], a *stud-horse*, Nj. 63, Landn. 93, Bjarn. 55, Gullp. 13, Fms. vi. 98, Ísl. ii. 62; *stóð-hrossa* bent, -hagi, Vm. 18, 80, Dipl. v. 22, H. E. ii. 121, passim. *stóð-morr*, f. [A.S. *stōð-myre*], a *brood-mare*, mod. *stóð-meri*. Studs are freq. mentioned in the Sagas, not for racing, but for horse-fights (*hesta-víg*, *hesta-ping*), see the passages above, as also þkr.

stóla, u, f. [eccl. Lat.], a *stole*, Sturl. ii. 2, Fms. iii. 168, Vm. 13, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18, MS. 625. 184, N. G. L. i. 347; *stólu-blað*, -búningr, Pm. 19, Dipl. iii. 4.

stól-brúða, u, f. a '*chair-bride*,' *chair-post*, thus called from the heads carved at the top of the uprights (Worsaae, No. 556); þeir sá þór með hamri sitja skorinn á stólbrúðunum, Fbr. 170; þeir sá Sólrúnu sitja á stóli ok var hár hennar bundit við stólbrúðurnar, Bárð. 31 new Ed. (thus the vellum brúðurnar of the Ed. is an error); hón hnigr þá apter at stólbrúðunum, Fas. ii. 223; síðan drap hann sér við stólbrúði (-brúðu?), ok fann at þar sat maðr á stóli, Grett. 37 new Ed.

stól-klæði, n. = *stóla*, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84.

stól-konungur, m. '*the throne-king*,' thus the Northmen styled *the Great emperor*, Fms. passim.

STÓLL, m. [common to all Teut. languages], a *stool*, *chair*; setjask á stól, Nj. 179; eptir endilöngu vóru skipaðir stólar, Fms. x. 16; stólar tveir (in a church), Vm. 70. 2. metaph. a *bishop's see or residence*, Fms. ix. 2 (biskups-stóll); sitja at stóli, Bs. i. 171; fór biskup heim til stóls síns, 508; skal annarr biskup vera at stóli í Skálholti, K. þ. K.; Hóla-stóll, Skálholti-s., *the see of H.*, Sc.; of the pope, a *see*, 625. 58: of a king, a *throne*; stól ok höfuðstað, Ó. H. 65, Fms. vii. 159, Stj.

stóll, m. [Gr. *στόλος*?], a *stock*; in comps, *skipa-stóll*, a *stock of ships*, a *fleet*, see *skip*; höfuð-stóll, *funeral stock*. 3. plur. *stólar*, eccl. *hosts of angels*, Hom. 133; stóla-fylki, a *host of cherubim*, Greg. 37 (from the white gown '*stóla*'?).

stól-maðr, m. a *chairman*, MS. 234. 157.

stópl, a, m. a *post*, *pillar*, Bs. ii. 122, Stj. 285, Fb. ii. 24, Al. 116, Magn. 428; steðr ok stólpur, Edda. Comps: *stólpa-gripur*, m. a *pillar of an animal*, of a fine horse. *Stólpa-sund*, n. *the 'Pillar-sound'*, *Straits of Gibraltar*.

stól-sotning, f. *entronement*, Fagrsk. 134.

stól-settr, part. *entroned*, Fms. vi. 93, Stj. 631.

STÖRR, adj., compar. stærri or stærri, superl. stærstr, i. e. stærri, stærstr; [a word peculiar to the Northern languages, from which it has entered into the Finnish; A.S. *stōr*; Engl. *sturdy*; North.E. *sturdy*]:—the original sense seems to be '*stirred*,' '*disturbed*' (cp. III), but it is only used in the sense *big*, *great*, of size; ein stærst, Fms. iii. 123; þeim miklu stærri, Eg. 769; stórir járnrekendr, Sks. 457; stórir askar, Eg. 204; stór hérað, 275; stór veðr, [cp. Shetl. *stoor*], *rough weather*, *great gales*, Ld. 50; stórr sær, a *big sea*, Sks.; stór, stærri sár, Nj. 153; stærst hof hér á landi, Landn. 335 (Mantissa); í stórum töskum, Hkr. iii. 244.

II. metaph. *great*, *potent*; við alla en stærri menn, Ld. 124; mæltu at hann skyldi góða Ólaf eigi of stóran, Fms. i. 99; at hann górk eigi of stórr, Eg. 50; gör þik eigi stærri enn þú átt kyn til, Fms. xi. 236; hve marga (aura) ok hve stóra, Grág. i. 136. 2. *great*, *important*; enna stærri mála, Nj. 3.

3. *proud*; bændr vóru þar því stærri enn annarsstaðar, at engi vildi til koma, Fms. iv. 112; Sigríð kona hans var heldr stór, v. 30 (skap-stórr, Ó. H. l. c.)

III. neut., gördi þá stórt á firðinum, *the sea rose big*, Eg. 60; tíðendi þau er honum lægi svá stórt við, Fms. xi. 102; höggva stórt, *to strike hard*, Nj. 53.

IV. adverbial phrases, stórum, *very greatly*, *much*; svá at ek finna stórum, Ísl. ii. 343; stórum stauplar nú yfir, Fs. 153; þat berr stórum, *it amounts to much*, Fms. ii. 37; atla ek stórum bera hin laga-brotin, vii. 305; stórum ríkr, *very mighty*, Hkr. iii. 244; stórum vinsæll, Fms. vii. 102; stórum feginn, Eg. 567; stórum skórulegt, Ld. 106.

2. *stórrum*, *more*, in a *greater degree*; skjótara ok stórrum, Sks. 71; gefit hefir þú mér stórum, Fms. vii. 56; eigi stórum né smárum, *neither more nor less*, Grág. i. 241.

3. *stórs*, adv.; ekki stórs of ökla upp, Bs. i. 349.

4. *stóru-gi*, adv. *much*, *greatly*, Ísl. ii. 384; see -gi.

B. In comps, and with nouns, stór-, like *smár-*, is chiefly prefixed to nouns in plur. or in a collective sense: stór-audígr, adj. *very wealthy*, Landn. 68, Eg. 2, 23, Fms. xi. 293, Hdl. 39. stór-ár, f. pl. *great waters*, Stj. 87, Rb. 350. stór-beinóttir, adj. *bony*, *coarse-faced*, Eb. 30, Fas. i. 173. stór-blót, n. pl. *great sacrifices*, Fms. v. 164. stór-bokkar, m. pl. '*big bucks*,' *lordlings*, *mighty and overbearing men*, Eb. 334, Fms. viii. 238 (spelt *bukkar*), xi. 260, Bs. i. 621. stór-borgir, f. pl. *big towns*, Róm. 264. stór-borinn, part. *big-born*, Hkr. i. 243, Ber. 14. stór-brögðóttir, adj. *very sly*, Hdm. 13. stór-burðígr, adj. = stórborinn, Fas. ii. 474, v. l.

stór-bú, n. pl. *great estates*, Eg. 170, Fms. i. 13.

stór-bygðir, f. pl. *large counties*, *settlements*, Ó. H. 174.

stór-byasur, f. pl. *big catapulas*, Fas. iii. 428, v. l.; *big guns*.

stór-bœir, m. pl. *great freeholders*, Fms. ii. 40.

stór-bændr, m. pl. *great freeholders*, Fms. ii. 40.

stór-dæildir, f. pl. *great differences*, *quarrels*, Sturl. i. 140, iii. 7.

stór-dæilur, f. pl. *id.*, Sturl. i. 140 C.

stór-draumar, m. pl. *portentious dreams*, Sturl. ii. 204 C.

stór-efni, n. in stór-efni-menn, m. pl. *mighty men*, Fms. xi. 7. 13, Gisl. 55, Hav. 50, Glúm. 37.

stór-efni, n. pl. *important cases*, N. G. L.

stór-eignir, f. pl. *great landed estates*, Hkr. iii. 19; stóreigna maðr, a *great landowner*, Ísl. ii. 202.

stór-erviði, n. *severe toil*, *hard work*, Sturl. iii. 65.

stór-eyjar, f. pl. *great islands*, Fms. vii. 85.

stór-fé, n. *great wealth*, Nj. 178, Eg. 75, Fms. ix. 320; stórfjár ok dyrgripa, vii. 186.

stór-feginn, adj. *very fair* or *glad*, Ver. 19, Bret. 46, Fms. xi. 29.

stór-fengr, adj. *gross*, *bugy*; hann var s. ok auðígr, Sturl. i. 8; fœður átta ek heldr stórfengan, Brand. 62; stórfeng káyr, a *good milk cow*, Bs. i. 194.

stór-fetadr, part. *long-striding*, *taking great steps*, Fas. ii. 348; s. hestr, Edda 57.

stór-fjörðir, m. pl. *big fjords*, Fb. iii. 446.

stór-fiskar, m. pl. *big fishes* (*whales*), Fas. ii. 113.

stór-fjarri, adv. *very far*, Lex. Poët.

stór-fjöllóttir, adj. *with great fells*, Eb. 8.

stór-flokkar, m. pl. *great 'flocks'*, *large detachments*, Ó. H. 208.

stór-frórar, m. pl. *sea-fields*, Grett. (in a verse).

stór-fuglar, m. pl. *big birds*, El. 2.

stór-fundir, m. pl. *great meetings*, *great battles*, Nj. 107.

stór-föt, n. pl. *big clothes*, Glúm. 390.

stór-göðr (-geðjaðr), adj. *great-minded*, Lex. Poët. = stórgeðr (?), Bs. i. 606.

stór-gjafir, f. pl. *great, lordly, rich gifts*, Nj. 151, Fms. vii. 2.

stór-gjöfull, adj. *munificent*, Hkr. i. 291, Fms. viii. 238, Bs. i. 81, Magn. 464.

stór-gjöld, n. pl. *heavy fines*, Fms. i. 66.

stór-glæpir, m. pl. *great crimes*, Fms. vii. 261, Stat. 260, Sks. 773.

stór-glæpa-maðr, m. a *great criminal*, Stj. 40.

stór-glæpligr, adj. *bigly criminal*, Sks. 773.

stór-gnipur, f. pl. *huge peaks*, *mountains*, Fas. ii. 76.

stór-göð, n. a *great property*, Bs. i. 853.

stór-grýti, n. pl. *big stones*, *rocks*, Mag.

stór-grýttir, adj. *rocky*, *stony*, Fms. xi. 239.

stór-gættingar, m. pl. *magnates*, 623. 32, Al. 16.

stór-görtr, part. of *great size*, Lex. Poët.

stór-hagr, adj. *very skilled*, *bandy*, Fm. ii. 347.

stór-heimaligr, adj. '*big-foolish*,' *grossly foolish*, 625. 73.

stór-heit, n. pl. *great vows*, Bs. i. 421, Fms. ix. 387.

stór-hérud, n. pl. *great districts*, Stj. 83, MS. 655 xvi. A. 3, Ó. H. 125.

stór-hlutir, m. pl. *great things*, Fms. vii. 136; in an evil sense, *great sin*, MS. 671. 16, N. G. L. i. 459.

stór-hræddr, adj. *much afraid*, Fbr. 149.

stór-huga, adj. *aiming high*, *aspiring*.

stór-hugaðr, adj. *big-minded*, *proud*, Am. 72, Stj.

stór-hvalir, m. pl. *big whales*, Sks. 122.

stór-hvelli, n. *id.*, Fas. ii. 78.

stór-höfðingjar, m. pl. *great magnates*, Fms. vii. 206, 209, Hkr. ii. 140, Barl. 127, Sks. 6.

stór-högg, adj. *dealing heavy blows*, Fms. xi. 131, Landn. 69, Fb. ii. 128.

stór-illa, adv. *very badly*, Grett. 120, Fms. i. 12, Fb. i. 411.

stór-illr, adj. *very bad*, Fms. ix. 393, Lv. 68.

stór-jarteinir, f. pl. *great wonders*, Stj. 289.

stór-kappar, m. pl. *great champions*, Fas. ii. 481.

stór-kattlar, m. pl. *big kettles*, Fms. x. 29.

stór-kaup, n. pl. *wholesale buying*.

stórkaup-maðr, m. a *wholesale dealer*, Fb. ii. 75.

stór-keralda, ad. in a pun, Krók. 63. 64.

stór-kerti, n. pl. *great tapers*, Flóv. 35.

stór-keröld, n. pl. *large wars*, Dipl. v. 18.

stór-klæki, n. pl. *great wickedness*, Band. 38 new Ed., Ó. H. 227.

stór-koetliga, adv. in *grand style*, Bs. i. 645.

stór-kostligr, adj. *grand*; ber s., Ó. H. 66; s. gjafir, Sturl. i. 48; colossal, Fb. i. 522.

stór-kvikendi, n. pl. *great boasts*, Stj. 70.

stór-kvæði, n. pl. *great poems*, Skálda 205.

stór-langr, adj. *very long*, Eb. 24.

stór-látr, adj. *proud*, *haughty*, Fms. i. 2; *munificent*, Fs. 51, Al. 70; *not content with a little* (opp. to *smá-látr*), Eg. 17, Fms. vi. 368.

stór-leiði, n. a *long way*, Bs. i. 458.

stór-leikr, m. *presumption*, *pride*, Fms. iv. 206, Ölk. 34, Stj. 537.

stór-leittr, adj. *big-faced*, Sturl. ii. 99.

stór-lendur, f. pl. *great lands*, Bs. i. 226.

stór-liga, adv. *greatly*, *very*, Bret. 24, Eg. 57; *proudly*, Edda 30; svara s., Fms. i. 3; mæla s., vi. 246, x. 194.

stór-ligana, adv. = stórliga, Stj., MS. 227, passim.

stór-ligr, adj. *great*, Eg. 46.

stór-ljóttr, adj. *very ugly*, Glúm. 387.

stór-lokkar, m. pl. *long locks*, Fas. i. 173.

stór-lyndi, f. *magnanimity*, Fms. vii. 198, Hkr. iii. 245; sína s., Fms. vii. 96.

stór-lyndr, adj. *magnanimous*, Fms. vii. 98; *big-spirited*, Nj. 18, Fs. 129, Grett. 158.

stór-löti, n. *liberality*, Ld. 30, Fms. x. 235; *pride*, v. 71, Ölk. 34.

stór-lönd, n. pl. *great counties*, Fms. iv. 140.

stór-mannliga, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *like a grand man*, *munificently*, Fs. 15, Ísl. ii. 337, Eg. 62, Fms. xi. 244.

stór-mannligr, adj. *magnificent*, Fs. 11, 30, Fms. ii. 133, vi. 13, xi. 321.

stór-margr, adj. *very many*, Eg. 219.

stór-mál, n. pl. *great suits*; standa í stórmálum, Nj. 227, Fs. 29, Vápn. 22.

stór-móin, n. pl. *great evils*, Fs. 44.

stór-meisl, n. pl. *great injuries*, Sturl. ii. 49.

stór-menni, n. *great men*, *men of rank*, Eg. 30, Fs. 21, Fms. i. 31, vi. 19, Ó. H. 71; *great folk*, Bárð. 172; frá Birni bannu er komit nær allt s. á Íslandi, Landn. 39; a *liberal man*, Sturl. i. 4, 9.

Lök stólpur
st.

Eg. 38, 198: *a big man, giant*, Edda 33. **stór-mennaka**, *u. f. greatness, munificence*, Fms. xi. 19, 293. *Fa. 15*, passim; meir af stór-mennsku enn forsja, Bs. i. 83. **stórmennaku-fullr**, *adj. munificent*. **stór-merki**, *n. pl. wonderful things, great wonders*; Guðs s., Edda (pref.), Fms. i. 133, Magn. 534, Symb. 29; hvat er fleita stórmerkja frá askinum, Edda. **stór-merkilla**, *adv. wonderfully*, Mar. **stór-merkiligur**, *adj. wonderful*, Mar. **stór-mikill**, *adj. huge, immense*, Lv. 68, Eg. 59, Fms. i. 63, vii. 79, 278. **stór-mjök**, *adv. very much, immensely*, Fms. vii. 110, Fb. i. 411, Bret. 54. **stór-melli**, *n. pl. great affairs*; standa í stórmælum, Nj. 224; *grow affairs*, þau s. er ek hef mót yðrum vilja brotið, Orkn. 118; *eccl. the greater excommunication*, hafði biskup í stórmælum (*in ban*) tvá höfðingja, Sturl. ii. 2; lýsa stórmælum yfir, *to excommunicate*, iii. 201; biskup vildi ekki með hann tala, þvíat hann var í stórmælum, Bs. i. 286, 490, Stat. 260, Anecd. 8, 26. **stór-naudsýnjar**, *f. pl. hard necessity*, Gpl. 27, 352. **stór-nær**, *adv. very nigh*, Bs. i. 21. **stór-orðr**, *adj. using big words*, Fms. i. 75, xi. 94; stórt kvæði ok úfagrt, *a big-worded, big-sounding poem*, Isl. ii. 237. **stór-ráð**, *n. pl. great undertakings*, Fms. i. 83. **stór-ráða-samr**, *adj. daring, venturesome*, Grett. 158. **stór-ráðr**, *adj. ambitious*; stórráð ok ráðgjörn, Fms. x. 220; s. ok ágjarn, vii. 28, Orkn. 144; a nickname, Sigríðr stórráða, cp. Lat. *superbus*. **stór-ref-singar**, *f. pl. severe punishment*, Fms. vii. 36. **stór-regn**, *n. pl. heavy rains*, Fms. viii. 202. **stór-röki**, *m. 'big-wreck', big pieces of jetum*; allan stórreka, *opp. to smáreki*, Vm. 129. **stór-ríðinn**, *part. with big meshes*, of a net. **stór-ríðaðr**, *part. written in large letters*, Pm. 125. **stór-ríki**, *n. pl. great empires*, Bs. ii. 43. **stór-ríkr**, *adj. very powerful*, Isl. ii. 202, v. l. **stór-ræði**, *n. pl. daring, dangerous, great undertakings*, Gpl. (pref. vi), Nj. 66, Fms. i. 83, vi. 10, 37, viii. 120, Sks. 746. **stórræða-maðr**, *m. a man of great aims*, Fms. ix. 283. **stór-rök**, *n. pl. mighty events*, Hom. 55. **stór-sakar**, *f. pl. great offences*, Fms. ii. 4, 33, Ld. 172. **stór-samligr**, *adj. severe*, Sks. 49. **stór-sár**, *n. pl. grievous wounds*, Fms. iii. 118. **stór-akaðar**, *m. pl. great damage*, Bs. i. 144. **stór-skip**, *n. pl. great ships*, Fms. vii. 259. **stór-ákorinn**, *part. huge, gaunt*, Fb. i. 566; mikill vexti ok s., Bárð. 173; s. í andlit, Fb. i. 258; s. sem Goliath, Stj. 464; stórskorit höfuð, Grett. 83 new Ed. **stór-skriptir**, *f. pl. heavy penances*, K. Á. 192, H. E. i. 509; stórskripti-maðr, ii. 78. **stór-skuldir**, *f. pl. great debts*, Grág. i. 500. **stór-salög**, *n. pl. great visitations, plagues*, Stj. 268. **stór-smiðr**, *m. a notable workman*, Eg. 4. **stór-smíði**, *n. pl. a huge, bulky work*, Edda 19. **stór-staðir**, *m. pl. great towns*, Stj. 68; in Icel. or Norway of great church-prebends, Fms. vi. 157. **stór-stígr**, *adj. long-striding*. **stór-straumr**, *m. a spring tide*. **stór-streymt**, *n. adj. = stórstraumr*. **stór-aveitir**, *f. pl. a large detachment*, Fms. ix. 439. **stór-syndir**, *f. pl. great sins*, H. E. i. 521. **stór-sæmdir**, *f. pl. great honours*, Nj. 134, Fms. xi. 331. **stór-sætti**, *n. pl. large ricks*, Eb. 150, 224, Brandkr. 30. **stór-tákn**, *n. pl. great wonders*, Fms. i. 29, Stj. 261; sing., Bs. i. 42. **stór-tignir**, *f. pl. high dignity*, 625, 98. **stór-tíðindi**, *n. pl. great tidings, great events*, Fms. iii. 15, vi. 230, Nj. 195, Rb. 394, Sturl. i. 107 C; *wonders*, Edda 14, Fms. xi. 38. **stór-tré**, *n. pl. huge beams*, Karl. 448, Fms. x. 358, Krók. **stóru-gi**, see stórr (A. IV. 4). **stór-úðigr**, *adj. big-minded*, Hbl. 15, Valla L. **stór-vandi**, *a. m. a great difficulty*, Sturl. ii. 79. **stór-vandræði**, *n. pl. id.*, Fms. vii. 25. **stór-vegir**, *m. pl. broad roads, bigways*, Barl. 190. **stór-vegligtr**, *adj. very honourable*, Hkr. ii. 100. **stór-veialur**, *f. pl. great banquets*, Fms. i. 291. **stór-vel**, *adv. right well*, Eg. 60, 413, Isl. ii. 382. **stór-verk**, *n. pl. great deeds*, Fms. v. 345. **stór-viðaðr**, *adj. large timbered*, Fms. ii. 218. **stór-viðir**, *m. pl. great timbers, big beams*, Fms. ii. 328, x. 361, Nj. 201, Bs. i. 81. **stór-viðri**, *n. a great tempest*, Fms. vii. 310, Grett. 153. **stór-virkir**, *n. pl. great feats*, Fms. i. 287, ii. 109, vi. 55, Nj. 193, Ld. 40, Eg. 686, Korm. 142, Al. 160. **stór-virkir**, *adj. working mightily*; sterkr ok s., *working like a giant*, Bárð. 163; stórvirkir, *opp. to góðvirkir*, Nj. 55; as the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.), Fas. i. (Hervar. S. begin.). **stór-vitr**, *adj. very wise*, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 31, vi. 10, xi. 13, 205. **stór-víða**, *adv. very widely*, Fbr. 41. **stór-yrði**, *n. pl. big words*, Eg. 258, Nj. 261, Fms. ix. 419, x. 72, xi. 256, Al. 18. **stór-yðigr**, *adj. = stóruðigr*, Valla L. 208. **stór-þing**, *n. a 'storting', great council (occumencical)*, Karl. 548, Pr. 104, Rb. **stór-þorp**, *n. pl. great villages*, Fagrsk. ch. 193. **stór-þungtr**, *n. adj. very heavy*, Eb. 284. **stór-þurftir**, *f. pl. great need*, Bs. i. 525. **stór-mittaðr**, *adj. big-born*, Eg. 16, Nj. 178, Fms. i. 186, vi. 246. **stór-mittir**, *f. pl. great families*. **STRAFF**, *n. [from Germ. strafe], punishment*, N. T., Pass., Vidal., (mod.); not used before the time of the Reformation. **straffa**, *ad. to punish*, N. T., Pass., Vidal., (mod.) **stranda**, *ad. to founder*; **strand**, *n. foundering*, (mod.) **strandar**, see strönd. **strand-högg**, *n. a 'strand-raid', such as the raid of the old Vikings who landed on the coasts and drove off cattle and stores for their ships*; þar var nógt búfé til strandhögga, Fms. i. 128; in the phrase, höggva s. *to make a strandhogg*, Eg. 81; þurfa strandhöggva, ... leita eptir strand-

höggvi, Fms. vii. 68; um morguninn kómu þeir ofan með strandhögg mikil, *much cattle, great booty*, vi. 79. **strand-lag**, *n. 'strand-laying', the right of laying a net along a shore or bank*, Grág. ii. 350. **strand-maðr**, *m. a 'strand-man', one who lives on the coast*, Sturl. ii. 205; **Strand-menn**, *m. pl. the men from a (country) strand*, iii. 276. **strand-sotr**, *n. the being left behind on the strand after the ship has sailed*; sitja strandsetri eptir, Grág. i. 263; sitja strandsetrum, 290. **strand-varpa**, *u. f. a net to be laid along the coast, píðr*. **strand-vegr**, *m. [Dan. strandvej], a coast-road, road to the coast*, D. N. iii. 496. **strangi**, *a. m. a roll of clothes*; fata-s., klæða-s., lérepts-s., reifa-s., q. v. **strang-loikr**, *m. strengib*, Bs. i. 349. **strang-liga**, *adv. (-ligtr, adj.), strongly, severely*, Stj. 155. **STRANGR**, *adj., ströng, strängt, [a common Teut. word] —strong: of a stream, ströng á, a strong, rapid river*, Isl. ii. 352, Fms. viii. 49; strängt straumfall, Stj. 489; allra á (gen. pl.) strangast, Stj. 73; strängtr, *opp. to hægr*, Hom. (St.); ströngust orrosta, *the strongest, hottest fight*, Eg. 33; bardagi langr ok s., Stj. 544; of pain, strangan augna-verk, Bs. i. 317; ströng sött, Pr. 411. **2. bard, rigid, severe**, [Germ. *streng*]; strängtr ok stríðr, Stj. 155, Bs. ii. 58; strängt atkvæði, Hom. (St.); at þeir sé strängari í at gúra yðvarn vilja, Ld. 178; ströng var stórhuguð, Am. 72; ú-strängtr, *gentle, meek*, Fb. i. 340. **II. a nickname, strangi**, Landn. **straum-brot**, *n. a breaking the stream*, Fms. vii. 27. **straum-fall**, *n. a stream, current*; s. árinna, 623, 37; *a tide*, köstuðu akkerum ok biðu straumfalla, O. H. 136. **STRAUMR**, *m. [a common Teut. word; A. S. stream; Germ. strom; Dan. strøm] —a stream, current, race, of the sea, the tide, a river*, Rb. 438; ullar-lagð rak fyrir strauminn, Edda 74; straumr var í sundinu, Fms. i. 93; sigla þeir inn at straumum (of the currents through the belt of islands which bar the mouth of Hvamm-firth in western Icel.) í þann straum er hét Kolkistu-straumr, sá er í mesta lagi þeirra strauma er á Breiðafirði eru, Ld. 56; misganga straumannna, Orkn. 266; fyrir veðri eðr fyrir straumi, Grág. ii. 384; in the phrase, brjóta straum fyrir e-u, *to break the stream for one, bear the brunt*, Karl. 136, Orkn. 344. **2. of the tide; Gunnsteinn segir at þá skipti straumum (*change of tide*) ok mál væri at sigla, O. H. 136; stór-straumr, *a spring-tide*; smá-straumr, *a neap-tide*. **II. in local names, Straumr, Straum-fjörðr, Straumnes, Landn. **strauma-akipti**, *n. pl. the change of spring-tides*, Fms. iv. 304. **straum-vatn**, *n. stream-water, running-water*, Stj. 490. **straum-önd**, *f. a 'stream-duck', anas torquata*. **straz**, *adv. [from Germ. stracks], at once; the word first occurs in the 14th century*, Fms. xi. 435, Fas. iii. 420, and is freq. in mod. usage, both in speech and writing, Vidal., Pass. **STRÁ**, *f., dat. pl. strám, [A. S. stream; Engl. straw; Dan. straa; Germ. stroh] —straw: af hverju strái*, Landn. 31; hann tók eitt strá ok dró eptir gólfinu, Fms. vii. 219; liggja stíðr á strám, of a corpse, Söl. 47; the floors of ancient halls were covered with straw (sedge), hence flæts-strá, pall-strá, bench-straw, Ld. 46; allit, í búri ... á starru eða strái, N. G. L. i. 383; corpses were laid on straw at a lyke-wake, sú eina nótt er ek lá stíðr á strám, Söl. 47; lík skal fara í úthús ok hylja með starru eða strái, 392; lík-strá, ná-strá, q. v. **2. phrases**; öll strá stanga e-u, *every straw stings one*, of an ill-used man (perhaps from some old tale similar to that of Herr Korbes in Grimm's Märchen), Fms. xi. 155; mjök vilja mik öll strá stanga, Sturl. iii. 141; stráin stangi þik, an imprecation, Fas. iii. 206 (in a verse); —falla í strá, *to fall into straw*, be lost, Fbr. (in a verse); falla sem strá, *to fall like straw, be mown down, perish*. **strá**, *ð. [A. S. streowjan; Engl. strew], to strew, cover (benches) with straw*; strátt bekkir, þkv. 22; bekkir at strá, Em. 1; gólf var stráð, Rm. 23 (but only in the house of Fádir and Móðir); var stráð gólf á Sæbóli af sefinu af Seftjöm, Glsl. 27 (cp. síðan tekr hann seft af gólfinu, 29); brynjum um bekkir stráð, Gm. 9. **3. The 'strá gólf'** (Hkr. iii. 180) is an error for stein-gólf, see Fms. vi. 440, l. c., for the custom of strewing the hall was not a novelty, but a well-known custom of the heathen age from time immemorial. **2. to strew, Sks. 633 (138 new Ed.). **strá-beygir**, *m. the 'straw-bender', i. e. the wind, in a pun*, Krók. 64. **strá-daufa**, *adj. [Dan. straa-dof], 'straw-dead', dying a natural death*, from the corpse being stretched on straw, see strá (above), Korm. (in a verse); in the old heathen times an inglorious death, *opp. to vápnadauf*, cp. þat óttuðumk ek um hrið, er friðr þessi inn mikli var, at ek munda verða elli-daufi inni á pall-strám mínum, Hkr. i. 149. **strá-drepa**, *drap, to slay all, leaving none*. **strá-hattir**, *m. a straw-hat*, D. N. v. 835, (mod.) **STRÁKR**, *m. [strjúka?], a landlouse, vagabond*, Korm. 196; hán átti börn með strákrum, Bs. i. 286, 807; strákrar, *opp. to góðir menn*, Sturl. i. 62; strákar, stafkarlar, göngu-menn, *opp. to 'röskir menn'*, ii. 6; einn útan-hérads strákr... strákrinn, Bs. i. 627; þar voru menn fengnir at vaka strákar þrír, Sturl. iii. 146; in mod. usage an idle******

lad, a rascal, begidu, strákr! compds: **strák-ligr**, adj. rogusib.
Skíða R. **strák-maðr**, m. a rascal, *Fær.* 254. **strák-óttir**, adj.
 rascally. **strák-akapr**, m. rascality.

strá-lausa, adj. 'strawless' of a floor, *Fas.* ii. 38.
strá-víði, n. *brush-wood*, = hráviði, *Fas.* ii. 178.
streða, að, see serða, part. streðinn, *Grág.* ii. 147.
streita, u, f. a hard struggle, tug.
streitaak, t, [strita, the i, ei referring to a lost strong verb], to struggle
 hard, tug (conversational), *Finnb.* 220.
streimbinn, adj. hard to digest.

Strendir, m. pl. the inhabitants of the county Strönd, *Sturl.* ii. 90, *BS.*
 i. (in a verse), passim: also -strendingar in compds.
strendr, adj. [strönd], only in compds, fer-stendr, þri-s., átt-s., =
 square, triangular, octagonal.

strong-beint, n. adj. = strengtrétt (q. v.), *Fr.*
strong-faug, f. the notch for the bow-string in an arrow, *Fms.* ii.
 271, *Hem. MS.* (Fb. iii. 404 has wrongly strenglág).

streng-færi, n. pl. stringed instruments, *Mar.*
strenging, f. a stringing, binding fast; in heit-s.

strengja, ð, [streng], to string, fasten with a string, to bind tight;
 hosa strengd at beini, *Æg.* 603; sterkliga saman strengt, *Stj.* 12; strengdr
 niðr í kistuna, *Pr.* 412; s. aprt dyr, kirkju, hlið, port, to fasten the door,
Grett. 159, *BS.* ii. 76, *Mar.*; s. e-n inni or úti, to shut one in or out,
Karl. 153, *Stj.* 40; þeir létu búa um akkeri, ok strengja um víðu, *Fms.*
 viii. 113; hann strengdi allt í milli skipanna ok bryggjanna, stretched
 cables between the ships and the bridges, 121; steinninn á sleða settur ok
 ramliga strengdr, *Mar.* 2. the phrase, strengja heit, or s. e-s heit,
 to 'fasten a vow', make a solemn vow, *Fs.* 122, *Hrafn.* 5, *Fms.* i. 3, xi.
 26, 109-112, *Fb.* ii. 353, *Ísl.* ii. 166; see heit, heit-strenging.

streng-leikr, m., pl. -leikar, a stringed instrument; alls-konar söng-
 færi, organ, simphon, salterium, gígjar, hörpur ok alls-konar strengleikar,
Fms. vii. 97, *Stj.*; margháttaðir strengleikar, *Fms.* viii. 48; leika-streng-
 leik, to play an instrument, *Bret.* 56, 104; heyra þjóðandi strengleika,
Sks. 633, *Fms.* xi. 341. 2. [as a rendering of the Breton or *Fr.*
lais]:—a lay, *Str.* 37; a collection of such lais translated into Norse
 is called Strengleikar, see List of Authors (G. II. 8); strengleiks-ljóð,
 strengleiks-saga, *Str.* 14, 74.

STRENGR, m., gen. strengjar, pl. strengir, strengja, strengjum,
 strengi; [A.S. *streng*: Engl. *string*; O.H.G. *strang*; Dan. *stræng*]:
 —a string, cord, rope, with a notion of being hard-twisted; var
 strengr snaradr at sótum þeim öllum, of an execution, *Fms.* i. 179;
 bundnir á einum strengi, xi. 146; leysa menn ór strengnum, 147; strengir
 til at festa með hús, *Nj.* 115; þeir ristu í strengi feldi sína, they cut and
 twisted their cloaks into ropes, *Ó. H.* 152, *Fms.* xi. 3. 2. naut. a cable
 (anchor-cable, mooring-rope); bera strengi á land, *Nj.* 273; þeir skutu
 út bryggjum ok slögu strengjum, ok drögu út skipin, *Æg.* 75; drekin
 flaut um strengi, rode at anchor, *Fas.* i. 395; liggja um strengi, to lie at
 anchor, *Ld.* 76; heimta skipin út undir strengina, *Fms.* viii. 202, 379;
 draga upp strengi sína, *Ó. H.* 136; ek fæ dreng til strengjar, *Fs.* (in a
 verse); til strengjar, *Grág.* ii. 399; gekk í sundr akkeris-strengirnir ...
 hann kafaði eptir strengnum, *Fs.* 92; rann á blásandi byrr svá at stóð á
 hverjum streng, *Fas.* iii. 630; hann lét þekja sundit ok bera strengi á
 land, *Nj.* 273; at skip þeirra hafði eigi rúm, ok eigi liggja skip á strengjum
 þeirra, *N. G. L.* ii. 281; höfðu þeir þá strengja-raun mikla, *Fms.* ii.
 16. 3. spec. usages, a bow-string (boga-streng); brast strengi, en
 ör sú er skotið var ..., *Fms.* i. 182; boga ok streng á, *N. G. L.* ii. 41;
 boga-streng, *Nj.* 115, 116; the string of an instrument, strengir gullu,
Og. 30; glumdu strengir, *Akv.* 31; drepa strengi, *Stj.* 458; þann streng
 hafði hann ekki fyrr slegit, *Fas.* iii. 223; harpa strengja rúin, *Núm.*
 (fine) of a bell-rop, *Hom.* 69; buxna-streng, the cord round the top of
 a pair of breeches. 4. a narrow channel of water; áin rennr í streng,
 the river flows in a narrow channel. compds: **strengja-förja**, u, f. a
 rigged ship, *Fms.* ii. 117, v. l. **strengja-lausa**, adj. stringless, *Pm.* 66.

streng-réttir, adj. 'string-right', straight by the line (*Ger.* *sehnur-*
recht), *D. N.* i. 92.

streng-vörðr, m. a watch at the anchor-cable (moorings); halda
 strengvörð, *Fms.* x. 135; við strengvörð á stýri, *Kormak.*

streyma, d, [straumr; Dan. *strømme*], to stream; vötnin streymdu í
 sinn farveg, *Stj.* 355, freq. in mod. usage.

streymr, adj. running; streymt sund, a sound (strait) with a current,
Flöv. 11; and-s., mót-s. (q. v.), adverse; stór-s., smá-s.

STRIGI, a, m. [Dan. *strig*], sack-cloth, coarse cloth; lécept, vaðmál,
 strigi, *N. G. L.* iii. 205; skyrtu af striga, *Art.* 10; tólf álmir striga, *Rétt.*
 4; striga-dúkr, *Fb.* i. 212; striga-alitri, *Clar.*, freq. in mod. usage.

strikr, n. a kind of cloth, *Dipl.* iii. 4, v. 18 (spelt stryk); silki-strikr,
D. N.; strik-skaut, a hood of strik, *id.*, *B. K.* 83.

Strind, f. the name of an island. 2. land, earth, in poet. cir-
 cumlocutions; in mod. poets even strindi, n.: Strind-sær, m. a local
 name in Norway; Strindir, m. pl. the men of Strind, *Ó. H.*

stripill, m. a 'stripling'; a smooth white-haired dog in *Icel.*
 called stripill.

striplast, að, to run about stripped, of children; vertu ekki að striplast
 strit, n. a hard task (strit-vinna); standa í striti.

strita, að, to struggle, strive hard; hann stritaði heim til skála, *Grett.*
 151 A. 2. reflex., stritaðisk hann við at sitja, he strove hard to sit,
Nj. 66 (ironical).

STRÍÐ, n. [A.S. *strif*, whence Engl. *strife*, by changing the f
 into s; O. H. G. *strif*; Germ. *streit*]:—war, grief, affliction, calamity;
 sótti bæði at henni stríð ok elli, *Ld.* 81; hann bar þat með almánu
 stríði, he was much afflicted by it, *Fms.* x. 239; springa af stríði,
Ld. 230; síð léttr mér stríða, Edda (in a verse); stemma stríð manna,
Brandkr. 60; munar-stríð, hug-stríð, *Skv.* 3. 38; aldr-stríð, of-stríð, a
 heavy grief, *Hebr.*; af stríðum, *Og.* 28; mitt stríð er þat ... stríð hafa
 staddan mik, *Fms.* vi. (in a verse); biða stríð, *Hallfr.*; ætta e-n stríð,
Am. 102; poet., snáka stríð, 'snake-bale', i. e. the winter, *Fb.* ii. 523
 (in a verse). 2. a strife, combat; hann gekk fyrstr í hvert stríð, *Fms.*
 iii. 17.

II. war, strife, Lat. *bellum*; this sense occurs first at the
 end of the 13th century; þá varð stríð mikit á Englandi, *Fms.* x. 158;
 halda stríð við e-n, *Stj.* 435, v. l.; heyja stríð, to wage war; í stríði, *BS.*
 i. 799; stríð milli Engla-konungs ok Frakka-konungs, ok hafði Engla-
 konungr sigr, *Ann.* 1340; lauk svá stríðinu, *Fas.* iii. 421. compds:
stríðs-afli, a, m. an army, 420. **stríðs-kostur**, m. the means of fight-
 ing, *Sturl.* iii. 240. **stríða-maðr**, m. a warrior, fighter, Edda (pref.).
Grett. 118 A, *Fas.* iii. 421.

stríða, u, f. adversity, *Stj.* 445; hardness, austerity, severity, er biskup
 lagði stríðu á stóra höfðingja, *Sturl.* iii. 266; með valdi ok stríðu be-
 agrar kirkju, *BS.* i. 288; með freku fullrar stríðu, *Fms.* ii. 243; stríða
 vendisk brátt í blíðu, *BS.* i. 125; hvást sem hann mætti blíðu eðr stríðu,
Fms. vi. 250; gangask heldr fyrir blíðu enn stríðu, to yield sooner to
 gentleness than to hardness.

stríða, d, to harm, punish, with dat.; stríddi hón ætt Búdla, *Am.* 72;
 hann stríðir þeim með mörgum býsnum ok bardögum, *Stj.* 436, 517;
 s. misgörandum en miskunna iðrandum, 567, *BS.* ii. 72; the saying, at
 stríðir vesall maðr, he is a fool that plagues himself, *Hom.* (St.); her
 belongs, *Hönd.* 8 (at sér né stríddit). 2. in mod. usage, to vex, tease,
 provoke, with words; þú mátt ekki stríða henni, do not tease her so! 2
 with prepp.; stríða mót, to strive against, *Fms.* ix. 399, *Stj.* 370; stríða
 á e-n, to fight against, 142, 379, *Mar.* II. to fight, to war;
 Eitvarðr Engla-konungr stríddi á Skotland, *Ann.*; þeir stríðdu sín í
 milli, *Fms.* ix. 229. 2. recipr., stríðask á, Edda (pref.), *Stj.* 384;
 at vér samlandar ok frændr stríðimk á með ofr-kappi, *Mar.*

stríð-gríð, f. an affliction (?), *Gh.* 13.
stríðir, m. an adversary, *Lex.* Poët.

stríð-leikr (-leiki), m. vehemence, of a stream, *Sks.* 154; s. vatninn
 id. 2. metaph. severity, rigour, *Sks.* 639, *H. E.* i. 515; sullenness,
 obstinacy, *Fms.* iv. 165.

stríð-liga, adv. rigidly, *Sks.* 496; fara fram s., 569; dæma s., *Mar.*
 blása s., roughly, *Sks.* 229.

stríð-ligr, adj. severe; s. dómr, *Sks.* 726; s. kváma, *Hkv.* i. 47.

stríð-lundaðr or **stríð-lyndr**, adj. obstinate, sullen, *Hkr.* iii. 97. þ.
stríð-læti, n. backwardness, sullenness, *Fms.* vi. 245, xi. 240.

stríð-máli, n. strong language, *BS.* i. 102.

stríð-mælttr, part. using hard language, *Fb.* i. 506.

STRÍÐR, stríð, stritt, adj. strong, of a stream, *Stj.* 73; icldan við
 stríðara, *Art.*; í stríðri móðu, *Fms.* vii. (in a verse); stríðr straumr,
BS. ii. 5, Edda (in a verse); stríðr verk, a strong pain, *BS.* i. 183;
Mar.

II. metaph. hard, stubborn, *Fb.* i. 558; menn stríðarir ok
 torsveigastir, *Ísl.* iii. 346; s. ok drambsamr, *Sks.* 701; —sever, stríðr
 refsingar, 581; stríðr dómr, *Fms.* xi. 246; stríð nefst, see nefst:—wound,
 í stríðum hug, *Hkr.* iii. 277; hvást sem þat er blitt eðr stritt, he is eager
 blithe or adverse, *Sturl.* i. 193; tala stritt, to speak harshly, *Fms.* vii. 38.

stríð-vana, adj. 'sorrowless'; era s., grief is not wanting, *Fms.* vi. (in
 a verse).

stríð-víðri, n. a contrary wind, *Vigl.* 27.

strí-nefr, m. a nickname, *Fms.* viii. 310 (strý-nefr?)

strípaðr, part. stripped, naked.

stripr, m. a stripling, *Run.* Gramm.

stríp-rendr, part. with stripes, *Sturl.* iii. 113.

strjálf, n. [cp. A.S. *stræl* = a dart; Germ. *strahl*; Dan. *stråle*]:—a
 scattering abroad; vera á strjálf; also as adj., fara strjálf, to go out
 by one.

strjála, að, to disperse, be scattered abroad, sáðirnir strjálast.

strjálingr, m. = strjálf; á strjálingi, scattered abroad.

strjóna, u, f. [A.S. word], a nickname, *Fms.* xi. (see Saxon Chron.)

strjúgr or **strúgr**, m. [the Engl. *stew* may be the same word, dropping
 the r]:—a stew of meat, esp. of a coarse kind; stafkörtum strjúgr skul
 senda, *Hallgr.*; beina strjúgr, bones boiled to a jelly. 2. metaph.
 taste, fastidiousness; strjúgr galli, 'wine-destroyer', i. e. wine, Edda (Hr.);
 sáða strjúgr sinn heima, to nurse one's own bile at home, *Þódr.* 10 new Ed.

STRJÚKA (strykja), *Ó. H.* 61, *Fms.* viii. 217), pres. stryk; pret.
 strauk, straukt, strauktu, *Fms.* vi. (in a verse); mod. straukt; plur.
 struku; subj. stryki; imperat. strjúk, strjúktu; part. strokinn; [Dan.

stryge; Engl. *stroke*]: —to stroke, rub, wipe; hann strauk blóð af sverðinu, Sem. 135; strauktu um mækis munn, Fms. vi. (in a verse); hann strauk diskinn með döknum, Ó. H. 154; þá stöck Sigurðr af baki, en ek strauk best hans ok þó ek leir af honum, Fb. i. 354; tók dökinn, strauk hann sér kurteisliga á midjum, Hkr. 597 new Ed.; lét konungr gúra sér laug ok strýkja (strjúka, strýkva, v. l.) klæði sín, to brush, beat his clothes, Fms. viii. 217; en húskona strauk of rípti, smoothed it, brushed it, Rm.; nú tekr hann enn ör ok strýkr blaðið ok údrítr, þidr. 88; hann strauk höfuð beinin, Gisl. 47; þreifði um hendi þeim ok strauk um lófana, Fms. vi. 73; strauk hann hendi sinni um augu honum ok bein, Ó. H. 250; in the phrase, strjúka aldri frjálat höfuð, 'never to stroke a free head', to live in worry and work, cp. the Engl. 'no one dared to call his life his own,' Fms. viii. 412 (v. l.). Sturl. ii. 124; aldri strýkum (sic) vér frjálat höfuð meðan Ólafr er á lífi, Ó. H. 61; Skarphéðinn strauk um ennitt, Nj. 190; with prepp., strjúk þoku ok mörkva frá augum þér, Barl. 116, 180.

2. to stroke gently, with dat.; gekk hann jafnan ok strauk hrossunum, Finnþ. 280; strjúka ketti (or kött), to stroke a cat; kött at strjúka og kemma lömb, Jón þorl. II. metaph. [Dan. *stryge*], to stroke, flog, Clar.; strjúka af e-m alla húð milli hals ok hnakka, id.; strjúka e-n til blóða, Bs. ii. 149; see strýkja, húð-strýkja. 2. to strike out, dash off; strýkr hann út jambrátt til skóga, Hom. 120; at morni vill hann s., Skíða R. 10, 33; s. brott (cp. Dan. *stryge af sted*), Skálda (in a verse); strauk hann yðr (dat.) þar, grautnefr, Sturl. iii. 219; strauk Rögvaldr oss (dat.) nú, Mag. 120; to absent oneself, þeir struku brott í myrkirinu, Stj. 351; enn hann strjúki veg sinn, Rb. 174; þau eru öll strokin, all gone, Fms. xi. 423; gózin strjúka, Mar.: so also of a horse or sheep running away from a new owner or pasture to its old home, hestrim strauk frá mér (stroke-hestir).

strjúpi, a, m. [Dan. *strube*; Swed. *strupe* = throat; akin to stropi, q. v.]: —the spurting, bleeding trunk, when the head is cut off; hann lét höggva kálf, ok bláða ór kálf-strjúpanum, Njarð. 374; mjólk hljóp ór strjúpanum fram fyrst, 655 xiii. A. 1.

stroðinn, part., see streda, serða, Grág.

strok, n. [strjúka], a running away. strok-hest, m. a stray horse.

stroka, u, f. a stroke, in a game of cards, Piltir of Stúlka.

STROKKA, að, to churn, freq. in mod. usage; það er farið að strokka.

STROKK, m. a churn (the hand-churn with an upright shaft which is worked up and down), Vm. 177; hence the name of the famous hot spring in Icel., the name being taken from the churn-like perpendicular column of water. strokk-hljóð, n. the sound of churning.

strompr, m. [Germ. *strumpf*], a chimney-pot, Skýr. 512.

stropa, að, to be not quite fresh, of an egg; part. stropaðr: an egg is first glæ-nýtt, then stropað, and lastly ungað.

stropi, a, m. [Ivar Aasen *strobe* = a spurt], the thin yolk of a stropað egg, Clar., and so in mod. usage.

strundi, a, m. an idler, Edda ii. 496.

strunna, að, [strundi], to strut; s. framhjál e-m, (slang.)

STRÚTR, m. [Engl. *strut*], a sort of hood jutting out like a horn, Fms. xi. 77 (whence the name Strút-Haraldr), D. N. ii. 380, Mag. 63; hettu-strútr, a 'strutting' hood, H. E. ii. 652; hafa strút á höfðinu, to wear a bandkerchief wound round the head, as old women do in Icel. 2. the name of a dog with a white neck or head, Fs. (in a verse), and in mod. usage; cp. strýta. 3. as a local name, of a 'strut'-formed fell in Icel., see map of Icel.

stryk, n. [Engl. *stroke*, streak; Dan. *streg*], a stroke; merkja hina löngu (letters) með strýki frá hinum skömmum, Skálda 163; a dash.

stryka, að, to streak, mark with lines.

strykja, strýkva, see strjúka.

strykr, m. a stroke, gust of wind; ok var á norðan-strykr sá ok heldr kaldr, Isl. ii. 135.

strylltr, m. a stroller (?), as a nickname, Fms. ix.

strympa, u, f. [strompr], a kind of water-jug or bucket, Skýr. 512.

STRÝ, n. tow of hemp; næfrar, strý ok brennu-stein, Fms. viii. 342, Bs. i. 799. strý-hærðr, adj. tow-haired, Sturl. i. 20.

strýkja, t. [strjúka], to flog, punish; húð-strýkja, strýkja barn, to whip a child.

strýta, u, f. [strútr], a cone-formed thing.

ströltr, adj. [= the mod. strjált, strjálíng; cp. A. S. *stræl* = a shaft; O. H. G. *strāla*]: —scattered, dispersed; allir herrinn fór ströltr, Bær. 13.

stræta, t. to waylay (?); hann ferr heimleidis, þó leyniliga, ok vill stræta þá árdaga, Sturl. i. 14.

STRÆTI, n. [from the Lat. *strāta*; A. S. *strat*; Engl. *street*; O. H. G. *straza*; Germ. *strasse*; Dan. *stræde*]: —a street in a town (braut, q. v., is a road). The word is no doubt borrowed from the Latin, for as the old Northmen and Teutons had no towns, they had no streets; it is therefore strange to find such a word in an old poem like Hdm. 13, (the passage is prob. corrupt); so also, einn dag var þat er Kormakr gekk um stræti, Korm. 228, referring to the middle of the 10th century; but as the Saga is of the 11th, the words may perhaps here too be taken as an anachronism; Ólafr konungr gekk einn dag úti á stræti, Fa. 115, referring to Niðarós of the year 996; since in the 11th, and esp. in the 12th and

13th centuries, the word becomes freq. in Sagas referring to Norway, but never to Icel., Fms. vi. 363, vii. 39, Blas. 40. In the old Norse market-towns of the 11th, 12th, and following centuries, the 'street' ran along the shore (bryggjur), with 'scores' or cross lanes (veitur or almenningar) leading up to the houses (garðar), N. G. L. ii. 240, 243; strætis-búð, a street-booth, opp. to garðs-búð, iii. 112; strætis-gurð, ii. 244; strætis-kaup, i. 324; strætis-lept, -stofa, D. N. (Fr.) 2. a kind of gangway on board of a ship, [cp. Fr. *pont*]; gúra með bryggjum útan tvá vegna slétt stræti, til ástígs hjá viðum, Sks. 400.

II. Stræti or Stræti, a local name, Landn., þórt. Síðu H., is no doubt a different word, perh. Gaelic.

STRÖND, f., gen. strandar, dat. ströndu and strönd, pl. strendr and strandir, the latter being the older form used in local names; [A. S., Engl., and Dan.-Swed. *strand*]: —a border, edge; skjöld, ok gylltir naglar ok strendr, Fms. vii. 313.

II. a strand, coast, shore (not of a river, though the London Strand is such); allt annat líð hans stóð eptir á ströndu, Fms. i. 159; ferr hann til strandar, Fas. ii. 505, Gh. 13; öll hin nyrðri strönd Seyðis-fjarðar, Landn. 252; á hværri-veggju strönd, Gisl. 8; á inni syðri strönd, id.; hér fyrir ströndinni, Fms. viii. 230; ná-strönd.

III. freq. in local names, of a coast-land, Strönd, Strandir, and in compds, Horn-strandir, Barða-strönd, Skarð-strönd, Medalfells-strönd, Sýr-strönd, Landn. common: strandar-glópr, m. a strand-fool; in the phrase, verða s., of one who arrives after the ship has sailed, Bs. i. 482, Sturl. i. 165. stranda-menn, m. pl. men from the county Strand, Sturl. ii. 169 (= Strendir).

stubb, a, m. (stobbi), stubbr, O. H. G. 79, [Engl. *stub*], a stub, stump, Grett. 84; þann litla stubbinn er eptir var tungunnar, Ó. H. l. c.; með þeim stubba, Karl. 511, v. l.; árar-stubb, an oar stump, Isl. ii. 83; tré-s., kertis-s. 2. as a nickname, Bs.

STUÐILL, m. [styðja], anything that 'studies,' a stud, prop, stay; styrkir stuðlar, Barl. 5; þá skulu styrkir stuðlar styðja þik alla vegu, 41; töldu ok tveir stuðlar, Stj. 308 (= column of the Vulgate); þeir settu þar í stuðla, ok festu þar við viggýrdlana, Fms. viii. 216; öruggir stuðlar bæði brjósti ok herðum, Anecd. 4. 2. spec. usages, an upright on board ship, Edda (Gl.): the four posts of a box are called stuðlar (meis-stuðull, opp. to rim, q. v.): pentagonal basalt columns are also called stuðlar, and stuðla-berg, n. is a basaltic dyke.

II. metaph. and as a metrical term, the supporter, second repeated letter in an alliterative verse; thus in 'sól varp sunnan sinni mána,' the s in 'sunnan' and 'sinni' is stuðill, supporting the head-stave in 'sól' (see höfudstafr, p. 308, col. 2), Edda i. 596, 612, ii. 150.

stuðla, að, [stuðill], to prop, help; in the metaph. phrase, s. til e-s.

stuðning, f. (mod. stuðningr, m., Bs. i. 836, 874), a straddling, support; með stuðningi, Fas. ii. 68; ganga með stuðningi manna, Bs. i. 837, 874; styrkr ok stuðning, Stj. 51; allar stuðningar, Róm. 266:—a gramm. term, Edda i. 604. stuðningar-laust, adj. without support, Fas. iii. 370, Bs. i. 614.

stufta, u, f., see stofa.

stugg, m. [styggja], loathing, abhorrence; mér stendr stugg af því, it bodes me ill. stugg-lauss, adj. free from dislike, Bs. i. (in a verse).

STULDR, m., gen. stuldr, a thief, stuldr, [steal]; —thief, stealing, Skálda 204, Gpl. 531, Stj. 63; án ok s., K. þ. K. 176; stefna e-m stuld, Nj. 78, Landn. 161; refsa stuldi, Magn. 464, passim. atulda-maðr, m. a stealer, thief, Sturl. i. 61, Fms. iv. 111.

stump, m. [Germ. *stumpf*; Engl. *stump*], a stump, = stubbi, Bs. ii. 138, D. N. ii. 61.

stumra, að, [Engl. *stumble*], to stumble, of the gait; fór hann seint ok stumraði, Fms. ii. 59; stumrar hann geysi-mjólk, iii. 94; stumraði hann ok gekk við tvær hækjur, Grett. 161. 2. = styrma; stumra þeir at Butralda, Fbr. 40.

STUND, f., dat. stundu, pl. stundir, with neg. suff. stund-gi, q. v.; [A. S. *stund*; Old Engl. *stound*; Dan. *stund*; Germ. *stunde*]: —a certain length of time, a while, hour, of a longer or shorter time according to the context, mostly of a short time; en er á þeirri stundu kom at hén mundi barn ala, Fms. i. 14; var stund til dags, it was a while before daybreak, Ld. 44; stund var í milli (a good while) er þeir sá fram-stafinn ok inn eptri kom fram, Fms. ii. 304; langri stundu fyrr, long ere, Fms. ix. 450; litla stund, a little while, for a short time, MS. 673. 33, Bs. i. 42, Eg. 160; jafnlanga stund sem ádr var tint, Grág. i. 406; er á stundina líðr, er á leið stundina, in the course of time, after a while, Fms. x. 392, 404; jarl mælti er stund leið, after a while, Fær. 93; þat var allt á einni stundu, er ... ok, that was all at the same moment, Bs. i. 339; var ok stundin eigi löng, it was but a short time, Fms. iv. 361; þat var stund ein, but a short time, 623. 32; allar stundir, always, Fms. i. 219, xi. 76; nú líða stundir, the time passes on, Fær. 23; er stundir líða, as time goes on, in course of time, Nj. 54; vera þar þeim stundum sem hann vildi, whenever he liked, Isl. ii. 205; stundu eptir Jól, a while after Yule, Fms. ix. 33; stundu síðarr enn Skalla-Grímr hafði út komið, Eg. 137; alla stund, the whole time, all the time, Fær. 123; á þeirri stundu, er ..., during the time, that ..., in the meantime, Fms. xi. 360.

K. þ. R. 33 new Ed.; & þessi stunda, Eg. 424; fyrir stundar sakir, in respect of time, Gþl. 31; but um stundar sakir, but for a while; dvelja af stundir, to kill the time, Band. 23 new Ed.; hann gáði eigi stundanna, Fms. v. 195; savings, opt verðr lítill stund at seinum, Líkn.; lítill er líðandi stund, brief is the fleeting hour, Hkr. i. 154; hvat bíðr sinnar stundar, Grett. 168 new Ed.; alit., staðr ok stund, place and time.

2. adverbial phrases; af stundu, ere long, soon, Íb. 12; fundusk þeir af stundu, Sighvat; munu þeir margir hans úvinir af stundu, er..., Ld. 146, Fms. vii. 159, xi. 357; af annarri stundu, 'the next while', ere long, Band. 27 new Ed.; fyrir stundu, a while ago, Ölk.; um stund, for a while, Fb. i. 170, Ísl. ii. 260; nú um stund, now for a while, Grág. i. 317; stundum (dat.), [cp. A. S. *stundum*], at times, sometimes, Ld. 256, Fms. i. 14; optliga allar saman er stundum (but now and then) íð hverir, 52; stundum... stundum, sometimes... sometimes, Sks. 96; gaus upp eldrið stundum er stundum sloknadi, alternately, Nj. 204.

3. in a local sense, a certain little distance, a little way, a bit; hann stóð stund frá dyrunum, Bs. i. 660; hann hafði tjaldat upp frá stund þá; stund þá, a bit, Fms. xi. 85; jarðhús-munna er stund þá var brott frá bænum, Fær. 169; þar í brekkunni stund frá þeim, Rd. 316; stund er til stokksins önnur til steinsins, Hbl., cp. Germ. *stunde*.

4. gen. stundar, stundar hríð, a good while, Hkr. i. 150; very, quite, with an adjective, stundar fast, Grett. 84 new Ed.; stundar-hart, Fms. iv. 153; stundar hátt, vi. 303, Eg. 408; stundar mikill, þorfr. Karl. 426; öx stundar mikil, Fbr. 12; stundar heilráðr, Eb. 54.

II. *as hour*, adding 'days' (cp. Lat. *hora diei*); í dægri eru stundir tólf, Rb. 6; önnur, þriðja stund dags, Mar., Fms. iii. 57; eina stund dags, 623. 29; tvær stundir dags, *two hours*, Fms. x. 218; of þrjár stundir dags, 623. 14.

III. metaph. care, pains, exertion; leggja stund á e-t, to take pains, Ísl. ii. 341; leggja hér mikla stund á, to make great exertion, Boll. 354; leggja mesta stund á, Nj. 31; leggja minni (lítla, önga) stund á, Ísl. ii. 347.

COMPOS: stundar-él, n. a brief storm, Nj. 200. stundar-hríð, f. a small distance, Hkr. i. 150. stundar-stofna, u. f. a summoning with short notice, Jb. 30. stunda-tal, n. a tale of hours, Rb. 568. stundar-vegr, m. a short distance, Pr. 411. stundar-þögn, f. a brief silence, H. E. ii. 80.

stund, n. dust; gneri hann af andlit honum moldar stundinu, Greg. 54. stunda, ad, (stund III), to go, proceed; stopalt munuð ganga ef it stundit hingat, if ye intend to go thither, Am. 16; stundu vér til strandar, Fms. xi. (in a verse); obsolete in this sense.

2. metaph., ef hann vildi s. til Knúts konunga, cultivate his friendship, Fms. iv. 293; hvat tjáir mér nú at hafa til hans stundat, Al. 129; hugt minn stundar til þess Guðs, er..., Fagrsk. 11.

II. to strive, usually with prep.; stunda á e-t, er til e-s, (rarely single); þeir stunda fast á at ræna okkr, Bs. i. 40; man ek á þat stunda meðan ek lif, Fagrsk. 11, Sks. 14 B; sá hann at ekki var at stunda á þat líð, they were not to be trusted, Fms. viii. 29; róit út úr firðinum, ok stundit ekki á Víkverja, ix. 507 (á-stunda, q. v.); stunda til e-s, to strive towards, seek; til yðvarrar ólausnar stunda allir, Sks. 13; stunduðu báðir til þess, at konungr skyldi gefa þeim konungs nafn, Fms. x. 28; stunda ek enn til þeirrar ræðu, Sks. 483; to take pains, sá þess er hann stundar ekki til, Al. 88.

2. with acc., vilda ek, at allir mínir menn stundaði hann, Grett. 119 A; Ísodd stundar hann í hvern stað framar enn yðr, Trist.; stunda sik með föstum ok vökum, Barl. 148; sá fagnaðr er ek vil sjálfan mik til s., 99; hann þótti enga þá hluti stunda er lands-mönnum væri til nytsemdar, Fms. xi. 346; mod., stunda bókindir, s. lestr, to study, cultivate.

stundan, f. a paying respect, regard; þeir menn er hann ádr hefir haft stundan af, Ld. 146; heed-taking, painstaking, hefi ek verið með yðr í góðum fagnadi, en þú hefir ekki haft fyrir þina s., Bar. 5; pursuit, industry, af lífi þínu ok s. munu mikil stór-tíðindi hljótask, Orkn. 140; á-stundan, industry, painstaking.

stund-gl, no time; hvi gegnir er góðir menn lífa stundgi (that good men live no time) í þessum heimi, Greg. 67.

stund-liga, adv. with zeal, eagerly, Stj. 557; temporally, Vidal.

stund-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), temporal, worldly, opp. to cilifr (mostly eccl.), Sks. 794, Blas. 44, Fms. i. 274, x. 371.

stundum, adv. [Dan. *stundom*], sometimes; see stund I. 2.

stunga, u. f. [stinga], a stab, a wound from a pointed weapon; blóði því er ór stungunum hafði runnit, Mar.

stunga-fóll, a. m. (= bornsfóll, q. v.), N. G. L. i. 383.

Sturla, u. f. (or perh. better Stúrla, later corrupt form Stullí, a. m., Skíða R. 99); [this word is probably not related to the verb sturla, but is better explained as a diminutive noun (qs. stjuri-la) from stjör, meaning a stirk, young bull, cp. mey-la; the ancient Gothic abounded in such diminutive proper names]—a pr. name, Sturl., Landn.; hence Sturlungar, the Sturlungs, a family famous in Icel. in the 12th and 13th centuries. Sturlunga-saga, see List of Authors.

sturla, ad, qs. stúrla, [a derivative from stúra, q. v.]—to stir, derange, disturb, esp. of the mind; Íllr andi sturlaði hann, Stj. 460 (of king Saul), Barl. 160, 180, 186.

2. reflex., samvísikan mjög þar sturlast við, Pass. 34. 6; part. sturlaðr, deranged; ill em ek sturluð af angri, Str. 22, freq. in mod. usage of religious madness.

sturlan, f. derangement of mind, gloom, despair; sturlan ok á-hyggja Fas. iii. 456, Pass. 11. 4; hugar s., Stj. 461.

STUTTB, adj., compar. styttri, superl. styttr; stuttara, Sks. 288; stuttur is no doubt assimilated q. stuntr; [A. S. and Engl. *stunt*, stunted]—prop. stunted, scant; stutta brynju, Gkv. 2. 19, Fms. vi. 66; s. kyrtill, vii. 63, Valla L. 208; sá styttri skyrtu þína enn kyrtill, Sks. 287; hárr styttra en eyrna-blóð, Sks. 66 new Ed.; s. toppi, id.; stutt skapt, Sturl. i. 64; þrjár tigi álva var yfir gjána þar sem stytat var, Fas. ii. 405; of time, stuttar samvistir, Bs. i. 629; fyrir stuttu, a short while ago, Fas. iii. 532; stuttur máls-háitr, Bs. ii. 6; hafði hann stuttar kvæðningar, Fms. iii. 95; scant, stutt hjálp, Barl. 58; svara stutt, to answer shortly, Eg. 95, 175, Karl. 200, Stj. 578; svara stutt ok stygg, Fms. vii. 65.

B. COMPOS: stutt-brækr (mod. stutt-buxur), f. pl. short breeks, curt base, reaching to the knees, Sturl. ii. 221. stutt-búinn, part. clad in a short mantle, Mart. 111. stutt-feldr, m. short-cloak; a nickname, Fms. vii. 75.

stutt-klæddr, part. = stuttbúinn, Sturl. i. 281. stutt-leikar, m. pl. abruptness; þau höfðu skilið í stuttleikum um kveldit, parted abruptly, Eb. 46.

stutt-leitr, adj. short-faced, þjal. stutt-liga, adv. shortly, abruptly; mæla stuttliga til e-s, Korm. 129; skilja s., Band. 13 new Ed.; fór s. með þeim bræðrum, Sturl. ii. 98.

stutt-ligr, adj. brief, abrupt, Mk. 11. stutt-mæltir, part. short-spoken; s. ok fátalaðr, Hkr. ii. 275; hón var s. (barsb) við sveininn, Fms. ix. 342.

stutt-nefja, u. f. 'short-beak', prob. the little auk, Eggert Itin. 355.

stutt-orðr, adj. short-worded, Fms. vi. 250.

stúðora, ad, [Lat.], to study, Sks. 6, Bs. i. 793, Karl. 129.

stúðoran (mod. stúðering), f. studying, Stj. 8.

stúfa, u. f. a stump, N. G. L. i. 85 (the reference see under hnúfi); the name of a poem (by the poet Stúfr), Fms. vi.

2. botan. *scabiosa succisa*, Eggert Itin. stúf-hendr, adj. apocopate, of a metre, of which a specimen in Edda (Ht.) 74.

STÚFF, m. (stúfi, a. m., N. G. L. i. 350); [cp. Engl. *stump*; Germ. *Stumpf*];—a stump, Nj. 97, Ísl. ii. 268, Fms. i. 178, Ölk. 36; festur-s, Grág.; tungu-stúfr, see fest, tunga.

2. a kind of metre (apocopate), see Edda (Ht.) 49-51. II. of an ox (short-born?), Edda (Gl.)

III. a pr. name, Landn.

STÚKA, u. f. [mid. H. G. *stuche = manica*];—a sleeve; náfr-stúkan á hendi hans annarri, Fas. ii. 281; bryn-stúka (q. v.), a sleeve of mail.

II. a wing of a building; hús... þar voru fjórar stúkur, Fms. v. 287; esp. of a church, a wing, chapel, vestry, í musteris-veggum er stúka, Symb. 57; kemr bróðir í stúkuna, Mar.; leiddi hann í ona stúku norðr frá sönghús-dyrum, Fms. viii. 25; Nikulás-stúka, Vm. 115; Jóns-s., Bs. i. 430; stúku-dyrr, Sturl. iii. 90.

stúlka, u. f., staul-ka, [cp. stauli, staulpa; the -ka being a diminutive inflexion];—a girl, lass; ung stúlka, Fær. 41; sá hann stúlku ganga með vatns-fötur, Fb. i. 258; sjau vatn gamlar stúlkur, Fas. ii. 149; ef þat er sveinn... en ef þat er stúlka, 136; hversu líkz þér, bróðir, á stúlkur þessar, Ísl. ii. 200; mey-s., Fb. i. 262; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, and answers to girl in Engl., flicka in Swed., gme in Norway.

stúmi, a. m. [Germ. *stumm*], dumb; ok þegir sem stúmi, Skáld H. R. 5. 10; the root-word is else rare and obsolete.

2. the name of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

STÚPA, a defect. obsolete strong verb, [Ivar Aasen *stúpa*, *stuf*; Swed. *stupa*; Engl. *stoop*; mid. H. G. *stieben*];—to stoop; létu upp stýja stúpa, stungu í kjöl höfðum, Hkr. (Hornklofi); the word is thus a *sw. ley.*, and is now obsolete in Icel.

stúr, n. = stúra; þeir kenaa Guði sultar-stúr, Bb. 1. 7.

STÚRA, u. f. gloom, despair; Steingerðr hefir steypt mér í stúra, 2. (his lady love) has steeped me in gloom, made me unhappy, Kormak; ekki er mér (manni?) at stúra gaman, a gloomy mind has no happiness, Mk. 22, cp. Hm. 94; en er hann heyrði þetta, þá drap honum í stúra, he was stunned and downcast, Barl. 8. stúra-maðr, m. a care-worn man, Valla L. 208.

stúra, stúri, stúrði (stúrat?), [Ulf. and-staurran = *ἐμπρησθαι*];—to mope, fret; hann stúrði ok svaraði engu, D. N. i. 961.

stúta, ad, to kill, destroy, with dat., of dogs or the like (slang), cp. láta höfði skemra; to stunt, heldr mun fyrir högginn stór þinn hrottað verða at stúta, Skíða R. 163; Starkaðr gamla stúta lét, 171.

stútr, m. [Dan. *stød*; Swed. *stöt*; Engl. *stot*; akin to stútt?], a bull, D. N. i. 63, iv. 664, 782, Boldt 165, 167; uxa-stútr; this sense, however, is not in use in Icel.

II. metaph. the butt end of a horn (used as a cup or vessel); Heimdröll gaf honum höggit þat, horns með stútu sínum, Skíða R. 126.

2. a stumpy thing; drykkju-stútr, a kind of can, Bs. i. 877; ferju-stútr, a stumpy ferry-boat, Fbr.; íð neck of a bottle is called stútr, Rösku-stútr;—the spout of a kettle or can, Ingveidr tók við kálinum, blés í stúttinn og setti hann á borðið og tók að skenka kaffið, Piltur og Stúlka 51.

STYÐJA, styð, pret. studdi; subj. styddi; imperat. styð, styddu; part. stutt; [stod; A. S. *studu*; Dan. *støtte*];—to steady, prop; s. hendi,

fæti, *to lean upon the hand or foot*; þat er fall ef hann styðr niðr kné eðr hendi, Grág. ii. 8; sá studdi höndunum á bálkinn, Orkn. 112; annarri hendi styðr hann á herðar Jökli, Finnþ.; styðja sik við, *to lean upon*; falla munda ek nú, ef eigi styddu ek mik við báða fætr, Fas. i. 22; Hrafn hnekti á stofni einum ok studdi þar á stúnum, Ísl. ii. 268; hann studdi sik með hendinni... þeir segja at þat var alls ekki at fótr styddisk við hönd, Edda 77: styðja e-n, *to hold one up, support one*; at eigi tæki menn til hans ok styddi hann er hann gekk út á skipit, Ó. H. 125.

2. metaph. *to prop, back*; allt skal ek styðja þar um, Nj. 41; hann skal styðja allar fylkingar, Fms. xi. 127; hamingja er yðr styðr, i. 104; as a law term, *to back, second*, fimma menn skölu s. vætti hans, Grág. i. 42, ii. 321; styðja svá orðin með sönnu efni, Edda (Ht.); s. eyrendi, ræðu e-s, Fms. vi. 44, passim.

II. reflex. *to lean oneself upon*; at þú styðisk við konungi bórð, *to lean the hands on the king's table*, Sks. 292; þeir stóðu ok studdusk við spjót sín, Fms. i. 280; þá styðsk þú á kné fyrir hánum, *to lean upon one's knees*, Sks. 363; metaph., styðjask við þeirra ráða-görð, Fms. viii. 28. 2. part. studdr, supported, backed; studdr ríki ok virðinga af keisara, Mar.

B. *To hit with a pointed thing* (Dan. *støde*): Bragi styðr á hann reytr-sprotunum, *touches him with the wand*, Sturl. i. 2; er Gullveig geirum studdu, *when they goaded G. with spears*, Vsp.

styðja, u, f. = stóð, Stj. 210.

styðill, m. (mod. stigvöl), [from Ital. *estivale, stivale*; Germ. *stiefel*]:—boots, D. N. iv. 221.

styðgð, f. a 'shunning', *aversion, anger*; með s., Stj. 263; hafa s. við e-n, *to shew dislike to*, Fms. x. 98; görði hann þá styðgð mikla við frændr Arinbjarnar ok vini, Eg. 538; hann nælti fátt, en af styðgð (poetisbly) þat er var, Eb. 270; styðgar strengr, Pass. 21. 12; and-styðgð. styðgar-fullr, adj. forward, Mar.

STYGGJA and styggva, ð, prop. *to make shy, make to run*, which sense remains in the phrase, styggja sauðina (féð), *to worry, start the sheep, the herd*.

2. *to frighten away, offend*; þat sama sem fyrr gladdi oss kann nú vera at styggi oss, Fms. vi. 13; ek óttask meirr at s. veraldligt vald, H. E. i. 502; ek vil þik eigi styggva, Fms. i. 98; þú styggir Guð með svoddan síð, Pass. 34. 6.

II. reflex. *to become shy, start*, of sheep, horses, herds; sauðarnir styggusk. 2. *to shun, abhor*; styggiask manndráp, Sks. 674 B: *to shun, shirk*, svá hugsterkr, at hann huggisk engu ógn, Str. 3. with prepp.; styggiask við e-t, *to be offended with*, Ísl. ii. 387, Ld. 52, Hom. 97: *to forsake, shun*, allir munu þér við mik styggvask... aldregi mun ek styggvask við þik, þóat allir styggvask aðrir, 656 C. 4 (Matth. xxvi. 31); landsmenn styggusk við þennu, Ps. 76:—s. í móti e-m, Bs. i. 867.

stygg-leikr, m. *aversion*, Sks. 485, Fb. i. 410: *a basty temper*.

stygg-liga, adv. *barbly, angrily*; svara s., Eg. 40, Fms. vi. 158, 364, xi. 286; s. hafði fari með þeim, Sturl. ii. 98.

stygg-ligr, adj. = styggir; in and-styggiligr, *loathsome*.

stygg-lyndr, adj. *badly-tempered, peevish*, Fms. ii. 98, vi. 250.

STYGGUR, adj. [Dan. *styg = ugly*], *shy, wary* (= skjarr), of deer, birds, animals, which are easily startled; hann vildi höndla hann (the horse), en hann var þá svá styggur, at Einar komik hvergi í nánd honum, Hrafn. 7; styggur sauðr, N. G. L. i. 36; ef menn eigu haglendi saman ok styggan sauð, 38; very freq. in mod. usage, in which skjarr (q. v.) is obsolete; hlauð-s., lú-s., flótt-s., *fraud-shunning*; dag-styggr, 'day-shy', *shunning light*, of a dwarf; Dag-styggr, a pr. name, Landn., Sturl. 2. *peevish*, of temper; hvern dag er at kveldi kom gördisk hann styggur, svá at fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma, Eg. 1; konungur gördisk styggur ok fát til hans, Fms. i. 100; þúdr varð s. við þetta, Ld. 42; ver eigi stygg, húsfreyja, Grett. 98, Fas. iii. 244; neut., svara, mæla styggst = styggliga, Nj. 142, Fms. vi. 118, vii. 65; skap-s.

stykk, n. [Germ. *stück*; Dan. *stykke*], *a piece, chop*; skipa í tólf s., Stj. 384; smá s., 438; sníða í s., 309; hóm leggir sitt s. (*a piece of meat*) fyrir hvern þeirra bræðra, Ísl. ii. 337; fiska-s., Skíða R. 40; eitt s. af disk konunga, Fms. v. 149; í öllum sínum stykkjum, *in all its parts*, Dipl. ii. 13; in a local name, Stykkis-hólmr, map of Icel.

styn-fullr, adj. *sighing, groaning*, Al. 153.

STYNJA, styn, pret. stundi; subj. styndi; part. stunit; [Dan. *stønne*; Germ. *stöhnen*]:—*to groan*; grót ok stundi, Hkr. iii. 366; stynéendr, Hom. 54; Helgi tekr at stynja fast, Gisl. 47; stynja dvergur, Vsp. 53, passim.

stynr, m., pl. stynir, *a groan*, Hom. 57, Fb. i. 145; sjúkra manna s., Skálda 174; dauðans stynir, Stj. 50; s. ok syting, 51; með miklum styn, Fms. v. 218; styn né hósta, Nj. 201; sárum styn, Fb. ii. 392.

styrinn, adj., better styrinn, q. v.

styrja, u, f. (Germ. *stür*; Norse *styrja*, *makrél-styrja*; Engl. *sturgeon*), *a sturgeon*, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. viii.

styr-öld, f., gen. styrjaldar, spelt stjórnöld, Bs. i. 581; [styr and öld]:—*war-age, war, fray, tumult*; vekja styrjöld, 623. 25; hefir þú þat skap er engi styrjöld fylgir, *thou art no man of war*, Landn. 260; með mikilli s. ok gófr, Fms. x. 265; ópi ok s., i. 273; standa á s., Fas. iii. 155; fremja s., 623. 11; göra mikla styrjöld, Stj. 489; með harðfengi sinni ok s., Fb. ii. 71; orrosta þessi ok s., 298. styrjaldar-

maðr, m. *a warlike man*, Ísl. ii. 361; vér fundum þenna styrjaldar-mann, *this peace-disturber*, 645. 97; hann hafði engi s. verit hér til, Sturl. iii. 7; styrjaldar-Magnús, Fms. vii.

styrking, f. *a strengthening, refreshment*, Stj. 493, Bs. ii. 161: *confrimatio*, Dipl. ii. 14.

styrkja, ð, *to make strong*; skepta spjót, styrkja skjöldu, Fas. i. 505; minto styrkir kvíð, Pr. 473. 474. 2. metaph. *to strengthen, confirm*; styrkja ok styrkja, Fb. i. 93, Bs. i. 132; s. með handa-bandi, Dipl. iv. 7: *to assist*, s. e-n, Nj. 41, Fms. vi. 28; at hvárir styði ok styrki aðra, ii. 36.

II. reflex. *to be strengthened, get strength*, Fms. ii. 230, viii. 26, xi. 291 (of a sick person), Sks. 717; styrkstú aumr, Orkn. styrkjandi, part. *a supporter*, Blas. 42, Stj.

styrkjari, a, m. *a strengthener*, Stj.

styrk-leikr, m. *strength*, Bs. i. 39.

styrk-ligr, adj. *strong-looking*, Fms. ii. 81.

styrkna, að, *to grow strong*, Al. 23.

STYRKUR, m. [A. S. *stearc*; Engl. *stark*; Dan. *styrke*], *strength, bodily strength*; hann drakk eigi meira en hann mátti halda styrk sínum, Fms. i. 82; eljan ok styrkr, vii. 228; reipi öruggligt til styrkjar, *a rope strong enough*, Sks. 420 B. 2. *force, of war*; söguu at bændr höfðu gört meira styrk móti honum, Fms. ix. 496; spurt höfum vér hversu mikinn styrk þú hefir, i. 103; konungar sendu sinn styrk, Róm. 264.

3. *help, assistance*; leggja styrk með e-m, Nj. 7; með styrk e-s, Fms. vi. 25; e-m er s. at e-u, Eg. 44; lét hann þar sitja til styrks við sik, Orkn.; líð-styrkr, fé-styrkr. 4. *the main strength*; konungur sat löngum í þrandheimi, þar var meistr styrkr landsins, Fms. i. 32.

styrkr, adj. *strong*; see sterkr.

styrkt and styrkd, f. *strength*; styrkdina, Fms. x. 373; s. ok hófsemi, Hom. 97, Fb. ii. 37. 365; *help*, Orkn. 108; styrkdar-andi, Rb. 80; styrktar bréf, *a writ of confirmation*, Ann. 1371. styrktar-

maðr, m. *a helper*, Dropl. 23, Fms. vii. 229.

STYRMA, ð, [storm; A. S. *styrman*], *to blow up for a gale*; gekk um vedrit ok styrmdir at þeim, Bs. i. 775, Grett. 113 new Ed.; þá tók vedrit at s. af land-suðri, id. 2. metaph. in the phrase, styrma yfir e-m, *to storm, make much ado about a body or a person suddenly slain or wounded*; styrmdu heima-menn yfir honum, Ld. 40, Sturl. ii. 38, Gisl. 142, Fas. 112, Orkn. 452; styrma at líki, Fbr. 40; þeir stóktu vatni strákinn á ok styrmdu yfir með ljósi, Skíða R. 189; see stumra (by a metathesis).

STYRR, m., gen. styrjar and styr, [Engl. *stir*], *a stir, tumult, brawl, disturbance*; styrri varð í ranni, *there arose a stir in the hall*, Hóm. 24; ulitill styr, *no small stir*, Edda (Ht.); stála styr, bjálma styr, randa styr, 'steel-stir', 'helm-stir', 'shield-stir', i. e. *a battle*, Lex. Poët. 2. *a stir, battle, war*; í styr, ór slíkum styr, Hallfred; gera harðan styr, í þeirra hördum styr, vekja styr, Ó. H. (in a verse); styrjar væni, Hornklofi; styrjar skyndir, deilir, kennir, valdi, = *a warrior*; styrjar-gjarn, *marital*; as also styr-flmr, styr-reindr, styr-bráðr, styr-víðr, styr-bendir, alert, mighty... in battle,—all epithets of a warrior; styr-vindr, 'war-wind', i. e. *battle*, Lex. Poët.; all these compds are solely poetical; styrjöld (q. v.) alone is used in prose, both old and mod.

II. Styr as a pr. name, gen. Styr, and in compds, Styr-björn, Styr-laugar (mod. Stur-laugar), Styr-kárr, Landn.

STYTTA, t, [stuttr; Engl. *stunt*], *to make short, shorten*; hafi sá stökku er stytti, *who scamped it*, Gpl. 399; ok styttu svá strenginn, Fms. v. 289; freq. esp. in mod. usage, styttá sér stundir. 2. *to gird up a frock*, by tying a band round the waist; hann stytti upp um sik kúfium, Grett. 91 new Ed.; s. upp kyrtil sinn, 656 C. 5; styttá sik upp, Fas. ii. 333, iii. 283; mod. simply styttá sig, esp. of women.

II. reflex. styttask, *to be shortened*; vegrinn styttist, dagr styttist; metaph. *to get angry*, Vápn. 26. 2. part. stytttr, *shortened*, Skálda 171.

styttu, u, f., in styttu-band, n. *a band to hold up a woman's dress*.

styttu, u, f. [Dan. *støtte*], *a column*, (mod.)

styttli, f. (styttli, Mork. 51), = styting, Fms. ix. 329.

styting, f. *a shortening*; dægri-s. 2. *shortness, unfriendliness*; skilja með stytingi, *to part coldly, abruptly*, Eb. 106, Fms. iii. 122, Vápn. 26; stytingar fóru í með þeim, *their intercourse grew cold*, Fms. ix. 329, v. l.

STÝFA, ð, [stúfr], *to cut off, chop off, curtail*, Jb. 274; af stýfa, Stj. 379; s. af tungunni, Hom. 115; s. höfuð af e-m, Al. 53; því berr hann stýfan stert, *a docked tail*, Gsp.

II. part. stýft, *a metrical term, apocopated*; stýft visu-ord, Edda (Ht.) 133. 2. *a mark on a sheep's ear*, made by cutting the top off (stýft hægri).

STÝRA, ð, [stjórn, styra; Goth. *stuiran*; A. S. *steorjan*; Engl. *steer*; Germ. *steuern*; Dan. *styre*]:—*to steer, with dat.*, Hbl. 7; s. með bryggjum ok árum, Fms. xi. 193; styra skipi, N. G. L. i. 98; stýr þú hingat eikjunni, Hbl.; en Loki stýrir, Vsp. 51, passim; stýra á e-n, *to steer upon another*; stýrðu ekki á mik, Steingerðr, Kormak; metaph. phrases, s. til váða, *to steer into straits, take a dangerous course*, Fms. vii. 145; mér þótti þú stýra oss til ens mesta váða, Ó. H. 136; eigi hefir tekizk misræða við, en var þó til stýrt, i. e. *attempted, but failed*, Grág. ii. 61; stýra undan, *to escape*, Post. 645. 88; hveru sem ek fæ undan stýrt, Fms. xi. 193.

Lv. 69, Fb. ii. 80; ok orðit þó heldr nær stýrt, 'steered near,' i.e. *bad a narrow escape*, id. 2. *to be skipper*; skip kom í Arnarþælis-dá, ok stýrði skipinu Hallvarðr hvíti, Nj. 40; ef stýri-maðr stýrir illa skipinu, 673. 59. II. metaph. *to direct, govern, manage*; stýra ríki, Fb. ii. 146; stýra lögum, Fms. xi. 99; s. sakferli, Landn. 259; s. vápnum, Al. 10; mla ek þúsum ofrefti at s. þeim, Eb. 112; mega ekki stýra sér fyrir reiði, *could not steer himself for wrath*, Mar.; tók hann sótt svá ákafa, at hann mátti varla s. sér, Bs. i. 746; hann kvað illar vættir því ænemma stýrt hafa, *ill fate had ruled it so*, Korm. 240; þat mun þó mestu um stýra, hvern þórdís er um gefit, *it will all depend on how* Tb. *likes it*, Ld. 302. 3. stýra e-u, *to rule, possess*, Fb. 27, Hkr. i. 307; þat mun mestri giptu stýra, *must bode good luck*, Odd. 22; því at vér stýrim þennungum, Hrafn. 10; hverju geði stýrir gumna hvern, Hm. 17; s. auði, Skv. 3. 16; máttum Guði stýrir þú, Fms. ii. 152; stýra máttum hlutum, x. 229; hvárt sem hann stýrir meira viti eða minna, Fb. iii. 402. III. part. stýrandi; s. Mjöluis, *the keeper of M.*, i.e. *Tbor*, Edda 53.

stýra, u. f., in bú-stýra, q. v.
stýri, n. a *helm, rudder*, Korm. 230; leggja s. í lag, Hkr. i. 32, Fms. i. 42, vii. 47; leggja stýri ór lagi, Al. 67; sitja við stýri, Eg.; láta (vel, illa, ekki) at stýri, *to answer (well, ill, not) to the rudder*, Ó. T. 70, Fms. x. 368. COMPS: stýris-dröngur, m. a *rudder-post (?)*; stýri ok stýris-dröngi, N. G. L. i. 102. stýris-flokkur, m. a *fish, eribinus cauda bifurca*, Eggert ltn. 994. stýri-hamla, u. f. *the 'rudder strap,' the loop by which the tiller is worked* (see hamla), Gpl. 122; sitja við stýri-hömlu, Ó. H. 16; skiptusk menn við stýrihömlurnar, Fms. viii. 383; in the phrase, ræna e-u stýrihömlu, *to take the skipper's place*, N. G. L. i. 98. stýris-hnakki, s. m. *the 'rudder-neck,' the top piece of the rudder*, Fms. ii. 320. stýris-knappur, m. = stýrishnakki, Fb. i. 486. stýris-lykkja, u. f. *the rudder-book, by which the rudder is hooked on to the stern-post*, Eg. 360.

stýri-látr, adj. *manageable*, Grett. 98; ú-stýrilátr, *unruly*.
stýri-læti, n., in ú-stýrilæti, *unruliness*.
stýri-maðr, m. s. 'steersman,' but only in the sense of a *skipper, captain*, N. G. L. i. 98, 103, Grett. 95, Ó. H. 136, Fms. vii. 257, 286, ix. 19, Landn. 51; stýrimaðr ok hásetar, Grág. i. 90.
stýri-atöng, f. a *rudder-post*, Fms. v. 186, Eg. 360, Fas. ii. 37.
stöðu, d. *to establish*; s. ok staðfesta, H. E. ii. 187.
STÆÐI, i. e. stöði, n. (standa, stöð), *the place which a thing takes up*; fimmmanna stæði, *room for five men*, Ám. 98; *the place on which a thing stands*, skegg-stæði.
stöði-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *fit to stand, stable*; stæðiligt hús, s. vegg; gegn-a, q. v.
stöðingr, m., a *naut. term, braces*, 673. 60; dragreip, stöðingr, höfuð-benda, N. G. L. i. 199, Edda (Gl.)
stöðr, adj., neut. stætt, *standing*; in compds, gagna-, *contrary*; sam-a-, *harmonious*.

stækja, u. f. a *bad stench*.
stækka (stækka), qs. stærka, að, [stúr], *to grow, wax, imper.*; sjó stækkar, þorf. Karl. 372, v. l. (better stærza): reflex. stækkask, Háv. 12 new Ed.: freq. in mod. usage, það stækkar.

stækr, adj. [Engl. *stink, stench*; Dan. *stinke*], *a stinking*.
STÆLA, d. [stál], *to steal, put steel into*, a blacksmith's term; hence *to temper*, hann lét stæla oddana, Str. 77; sverð stælt með eitri, a *sword tempered with poison, poisoned*, Bar. 15 (= eitri herð); stælti lé, Grág. i. 501.

II. metaph. *to intercalate a poem with burden* (stál); stæjum verðr at stæla brág, Mk. 11; þá tók Sighvatr at yrkja drápu um Ólaf konung enn Helga, ok stælti eptir Sigurðar-sögu... þú skalt fara til móts við Sighvat skáld mitt ok seg honum svá, at ek vil eigi at hann stæli drápu þá, er hann yrkir um mik, eptir Sigurðar-sögu, heldr vil ek at hann stæli eptir Uppreistar-sögu... Sighvatr sneri þá drápunni, ok stælti hana eptir Uppreistar-sögu, Fb. ii. 394;—Fms. v. 210 (l. c.) has 'drápu' wrongly for 'sögu,' for the sense is that the poet intended to borrow the subject for the burden from the Saga of Sigurð Fafnisbani, but the king bade him not do so, but take the burden from the History of the Creation: specimens of such poems, furnished with intercalated sentences taken from mythical subjects or old wise sayings, are the drapa of Kormak on Earl Sigurd, and the Edda (Ht.) 13;—neut. stælt, *intercalated sentences* (stál) in an old poem, þessa sígúru er vér köllum stælt, Skálda 198; standa þessir hættir mest í því sem stælt er kveðit, 206; þetta er stælt kallat, Edda (Ht.) 125; hjá-stælt, *the 'stál' at the end of a verse line*, id.,—ok skal orðtak vera for minni, Edda (Ht.) 3. hence in mod. usage stæla means *to plagiarize, imitate*; stæla eptir e-u.

STÆRA (i. e. stær), ð, [stórr], imper. of the wind, sea, *it swells, waves rough*; stærði veðrin (acc.), Eg. 404; sjó tók at stæra, þorf. Karl. 372; haustar, stærir sjóinn, Finn. 242; stærir stærkar báurur (acc.), Bs. i. (in a verse). II. reflex. stærask; sjár tók at stærask, 656 C. 21; vægn stærask, Sks. 231. 3. the phrase, stærja sig, *to pride oneself, boast*; and stærask, id., Fms. x. 107, Al. 36, Stj. 635, Barl. 172; stærask af sinni ætt, Landn. 357, v. l.

stærð, f. *size, bigness*; borgar-stærð, Völs. R. 10, freq. in mod. usage. 2. *pride*, Karl. 411; stærð ok metnaðr, Sturl. iii. 130; taka stærð, *to take pride*, Fms. x. 107; s. ok síðleysa, iv. 206.

stærri-látr, adj. *proud*, Korm. (in a verse); stærri-læti, n. *pride*.

STÖÐ, f., gen. stöðvar, pl. stöðvar; [staðr, standa; A. S. *stæð*; Engl. *stead*, in *roadstead*; cp. Lat. *statio*];—a *berth, harbour*; stýr þú hugar eikjunn, ek mun þér stöðna kenna, Hbl.; ef hvalr rekr í stöð manna, ... er í stöðinni liggir ... er stöðina á, er um gengr stöðina út, N. G. L. i. 251. esp. in plur., þeir kómu í þær stöðvar, ... ok löngu skipit undir meir-boða, Sd. 147; í þær stöðvar er átti Sveinn konungr ok leggja þær skip sín; löggi, Fms. xi. 70; þeir kómu í stöðvar Gorms konungs síð um aptan, 15.

2. metaph. *place*; ok verðr sá at skilja af stöð (from the context) er ræðr skáldskapinn um hvánn kveðit er konunginn, Edda 92.

3. stöðvar, *dwelling-places* = Gr. *stoa*; á sömu stöðvum, freq. in mod. usage.

II. in local names; Stöð, the harbour in Skard in western Iceland; fara ofan í Stöð, lenda í Stöðinni: Stöðvar-Gæðr, Landn.; whence Stöðfóðringar, m. pl. *the men from St.*, id.

stöð-rönni, n. a *neighbourhood*; búa, sitja í s. við e-n, Fas. ii. 152, Bs. i. 417, Sturl. i. 115.

stöðu-, see staða.

stöðu-gleikr, m. *steadfastness, firmness*, N. G. L. iii. 92, Bs. ii. 159.

stöðugr, adj. *steady, stable*; ver s., ok hræðsk eigi, Th. 3; stöðugir í sér, Al. 173; s. í framferði, Mar.; þessi stöðugi riddari, Magn. 466; stöðugan stóipa, Fms. iii. 174; störylindr ok stöðugr, Fs. 129; varð honum þat (viz. the heart) eigi stöðugt, Edda 58; gora stöðugt, *to confirm*, Vigl. 29, Dipl. iii. 9; standa stöðugt, Pass., D. N.; halda e-t stöðugt, *to observe*, Dipl. v. 16; til stöðugrar eignar, i. 12.

stöðull, m., dat. stöðli, [A. S. *stæðl*; O. H. G. *stada*];—a *milking-bed*, for kine; milli bæjar ok stöðuls, K. þ. K.; gríðkona þá þerrir stætr á jafnan er hón gengr af stöðli, Fb. i. 268; naut vóru á stöðli, ... graðungur var á stöðlinum, Vápn. 1; fó var á stöðli of aptaninn, Bjarn. 47; vóru konur at mjóltum, þóroddr reið á stöðlinum, ... hvert sinn er þóroddr kom á stöðul, Eb. 316, 320; reka naut á stöð, Eg. 712; konur er til stöðuls fóru, 713; konur vóru á stöðli, Nj. 83; norðr í stöðlum, Sturl. ii. 249; stöðul ok kvíar, Vm. 18; tvá stöðla ok sel, D. N. i. 81; stöðuls-hlið, Landn. 78. stöðul-görði, n. a *milking-pail*, Isl. ii. 74.

stöðva, að, with neg. suff. stöðvig-a-k, Hom. 151, [stöð];—*to stop*; hann stöðvar sik ekki, Nj. 144; hann stöðvaði her sinn, bældr, Eg. 174; s. liðið, Fms. vii. 298. 2. *to soothe, balm*; hlaupa menn ok stöðva Hall, Ld. 38; kvað bændr mundu stöðva sik, *they would calm themselves down*, Magn. 424; stöðva ræðu yðra, Sks. 250; s. úhreina anda, Hom. 133; s. þorsta sinn, Al. 83; s. blóð, blóðrás, *to still the blood*, Lækn.; ok vör eigi stöðvat, Nj. 210, Fms. i. 46; stöðva sik, *to contain oneself*, Grett. 93 new Ed., Hom. (St.).

II. reflex. *to stop oneself, calm down*; stöðvaðisk Dana-herr, Fms. i. 109; kyrrask ok stöðvask, 623. 26; setisk þá niðr ok stöðvaðisk úfriðr allr ok agi, Fms. vi. 286; *to be fixed*, stöðvask til ráðagörð, Bs. i. 809.

stökkóttur, adj. [stakkr; Dan. *stakket*], *stinted, curtailed*, D. N.
stökkur or stökr, m. [provinc. Norse *stak* = noise], a *stir, disturbance*; var kómun stökk (dat.) í lið þeirra, *we put them to flight*, Stj. 513; ek mun vita ef ek koma nokkurum stökk í lið þeirra, Fms. viii. 49; að hann gördi stökk í örum búðum, *ere he brought discord into our dwelling*, Bjarn. 28 (in a verse, if thus to be emended); stökkur óx, *the swell (of the sea) unwead*, Edda (Ht.).

stökkur, adj. 'springing,' *brittle*, of steel or the like; koparr harðr ok stökkur, Fms. v. 344; stökkur stálbugr, Hallgr. 2. *slippery*; sömum var stökkur... rassar Sturla, Bs. i. 527.

stökkull, m. (stökkvill, D. l. i. 408), a *sprinkling*, Eb. 10, Stj. 279, Bs. i. 195, Hkr. i. 139. 2. a 'jumper,' the name of a whale, see 1st. þjóðs., Eggert ltn.

STÖKKVA, pres. stökk, pl. stökkvum; pret. stökk, stökkt, stökk, pl. stukku; subj. stykki; imperat. stökk, stökktu; part. stökkin; also spelt with ey (steyqva): [Ulf. *stiggwan*; A. S. *stinean*];—*to leap, spring*; stökkva hætta, *to make a big leap*, Far. 57; hann stökk ofan ór loftum, Fms. i. 166; þeir stukku upp, *they sprang to their feet*, Korm. 40; stökk þeir á skip sín, Fms. ix. 275; s. á hest, Karl. 261; þessi maðr stökk af bjarginu, Fas. iii. 197. 2. of things, *to spring, rebound*; sverðit stökk af í braut á úlfðinn á Modólfi, Nj. 262; stökkur undan hold, of a blow, Grág. ii. 15; fótrinn stökk ór liði, *the foot sprang out of joint*, Isl. ii. 246; sundr stökk stúla, Hým. 12, hann stökk í sundr í þrjá parta, Bs. ii. 127; bringinn stökk í tvá hluti, *sprang in two*, Ld. 126; þar var stemveggrinn helzt stökkinn, *broken*, Þidr. 325; or Elivágum stukku eittr-dropar, Vpm. 31.

3. *to take to flight*; margir stukku ór Noregi, Fms. i. 77; vetrinn eptir er hann hafði stökkt ór Noregi, 82; stukku þeir Hákon undan, vii. 270; úvinir stukku undan, vi. 24; stukku sumir af landi á brott, Eg. 20; stukku þeir fedgar til Gautlands, Nj. 8; stökk þá Hallgræðr til Grjótar, 218; stökk þangbrandr til Noregs, Ld. 180; s. á flóttu, Fms. v. 84. 4. imper., Flosa stukku aldrei hermáðr-yðr, *angry words never escaped him*, Nj. 281; honum stökk aldrei brot, *he never smiles*, of an earnest, austere man.

II. *to be sprinkled*, q.

Vpm. 31: in the part. *stökkinn*, *bedabbled*, *sprinkled*; *sveita stökkinn*, Fms. 32: *blóði stökkinn*, Hkv. 1. 15, 2. 6: Erlingr var þá á öfra aldri ok stökkit hár hans nokkut, *his hair was sprinkled with grey*, O. H. L. 54.

stökkva, *t* (ð), a causal to the preceding, *to cause to spring, make start, propel, drive*, with dat.; s. *úaldar-flokkir þessum*, Fms. vii. 263; *sumum stökki hann brott*, i. 98; *ek stökta í brott Steinari*, Isl. ii. 215; þeir hafa stökt honum norðan, Eb. 304, Dropl. 35; hann stökkti honum ór landi, Fms. vi. 27; hvi er þér stökt ór landi, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; vér munum ríða at sem harðast ok s. í sundr (*break*) fylkingu þeirra, Orkn. 12.

II. *to sprinkle*; *hón hafði stökkul í hendi ok stökkvir of hús*, Bs. i. 195; með því skyldi s. hlautinu á mennina, Hkr. i. 139; stökkti hann vígðu vatni um allt skipit, Fms. ii. 178; vatn stökt of hús, Pr. 474; ef þú stökkvir á með honum, Hb. 544. 39: *to be sprinkled*, hann stökkvir blóði himin ok lopt, Edda 8.

stökkvi-brögð, n. pl. *an unforeseen accident* (?); nú hafa vordit í s., Fb. iii. 450.

stökkvi-víg, n. *a single, isolated case of manslaughter*, Ann. 1296, Krók. 36.

stök-land, n. [*stakr*], *an isolated land*; sitja á stöklöndum, N. G. L. i. 380, 393.

STÖNG, f., gen. *stangar*, dat. *stöngu*, Haustl., but else *stöng*; plur. *stangir* and *stengr*: [A. S. *steng*; North. E. *stang*; Germ. *stange*; Dan. *stang*, pl. *stænger*]:—*a pole*; taka mikla stöng ok binda við hvíta bláju, Fms. ix. 358; berja e-n stöngum, *to beat with staves*, Blas. 51, MS. 655 xiii. B. 3: *of a standard pole* (merkit-stöng), taka merkit af stönginni, Nj. 274: the phrase, *ganga undir stöng*, *to go under a pole*, in order to be counted up (see skora), Fms. viii. 320: the phrase, *bera fé til stangar*, of cattle as booty, *to bring to the pole*, that it may be counted and valued (cp. Lat. *sub hasta*), Barl. 188; allt þat er þeir fengi í herförum þá skyldi til stanga bera, Fms. xi. 76; var féit til stanga borit ok skipti Hákon jarl fénu með sér ok svá vápnum þeirra, 147; með svá miklu kapp, at stöð í stönginni, *that the tally was full* (?), 424 (probably a metaphor from scoring).

comps: *Stangar-bolli*, -fóli, a. m. names of ships, Bs. *stangar-fylla*, u. f., -högg, n. a nickname, Þorst. St. 48, 49.

STÖPLA (better than *staupla*), að, (*stolpa*, N. G. L. iii. 27, v. l.), [Swed. *stjölpa*; Dutch *over-stelping* = *overwelming*]:—*to bespatter, sprinkle*; stórum stauplar nú yfir, Fs. 153; stöpladisk út af kerri, *a drop was spilt out of the beaker*, Vigl. 51; stöpludusk yfir kerit (af kerinu) nokkurir dropar, Flóv. 2. ekki atla ek at steplaz við hött Haralds konungs, Mork. 89.

stöppuðr, m. a nickname, Fms. vii.

stöpull, m., dat. *stöpli*, [A. S. *stypel*; Engl. *steeple*], *a steeple, tower*, Rb. 402; smíða einn stöpul, Edda (pref., of Babel); þann stöpul, 656 A. ii. 10; hann lét göra stöpul mjök vandadan... uppi í stöplinum, ... stöpulins, Bs. i. 132, Fms. viii. 247, ix. 12; kirkju-s., 285; klukkur sfjórur í stöpli, Pm. 99: *a beacon-tower*, Fms. vii. 122, viii. 97: *a pillar*, Eluc. 2; sá stöpull, *a pillar of smoke*, Ver. 21; stöpul-dyrr, Sturl. iii. 101; stöpul-görð, -smíð, Pm. 9, Bs. i. 132, Edda (pref.); stöpul-vörðr, *a steeple keeper*, N. G. L. ii.

STÖRR, f., mod. *stör*, gen. *starar*, old dat. *starru*, *bent-grass*, Lat. *carex*; á starru eða strái, N. G. L. i. 383, 392; star-engi, star-gresi, q. v.

subb, n. *sluttishness*; *subba*, u. f., *a slut*.

sub-djárn, m. [for word], *a sub-demon*, H. E., K. Á., Bs. i. 418, 871.

sub-dufi, -trípl, n., of extracting the square and the cubic root, Alg.

subtíli, a. m. = *eccles*. Lat. *subtile*, Stj., Vm.

suddi, a. m. = *soddi*, [sod], prop. *steam from cooking*, whence *drizzling rain, wet mist*; *suddi* og vata. comps: *sudda-ligr*, adj. *wet and dank*.

sudda-poka, u. f., *a drizzling fog*.

SUÐR, n., gen. *suðrs*; older form *sunnr*; in poets *sunnt gunnar*, *sunnt runna*, Hkr. i. (in a verse); *sunnt runnu*, Vellekla: [A. S. *suð*; Engl. *south*; Germ. *süd*; Dan. *süd*]:—*the south*; af suðri, Fb. ii. 481; í suðri, Rb. 92; til suðrs, Sks. 163; í suðr, passim; land-suðr, *south-east*; út-suðr, *south-west*.

II. as adv.; *riða suðr*, Nj. 4; *suðr* til Hallands, Dýflinnar, Danmerkr, Jótlands, Fms. i. 26, Eg. 157, Orkn. 256; *suðr* um lönd, Bs. i. 744; fara suðr, *to pass southwards*, Eg. 53; esp. of pilgrims to Rome or Palestine, Nj. 268, Gisl. 73.

2. with motion; hann dvaldið suðr í landi, Fms. i. 96; suðr í Sogni, Ó. H. 26; suðr frá, *southwards*, Nj. 118; þeir étu suðr (in the south) Engey, 22; suðr (in the south, i. e. in southern Iceland), Þorkell máni, Bs. i. 4, 31, l. 4.

II. compar. *sunnar*, *more to the south*, Fms. vi. 379, Rb. 472; *sunnar* meir, Sks. 213.

2. superl. *sunnarst*, Rb. (1812) 18; *sunnarst* i zodiac, 732. 4, Rb. 478.

suðr-búr, n. *a south bower, south room*, Sturl. i. 63.

suðr-dyrr, n. pl. *south doors*, Sturl. iii. 172, 186, Fs. 72, Fms. ix. 522.

Suðr-ey, f. a local name, *South Island*, Fms. ii: plur. *Suðr-eyjar*, *Sodor, the Hebrides*, Landn., Orkn., Fms.: *Suðr-eyngir*, m., *Suðr-eysskr*, adj. *from Sodor*, Landn. 89, Fms. ix. 420, Nj. 16.

suðr-ferð, -förr, f. *a journey to the south*, Bs. i. 867: esp. *a pilgrim-age*, Fms. iii. 19, Fb. ii. 421.

suðr-ganga, u. f. = *suðrferð*, Nj. 257, Fms. vi. 35.

Suðr-haf, n. *the South-sea*, Stj. 88.

suðr-hallir, adj. *south-slanting*, of the sun, Akv.

suðr-hálfa, -álfa, u. f. *the southern region*, Rb. 398: of Africa, Ver. 9: of Asia, Edda (pref.).

Suðri, a. m. *a dwarf*, cp. Norðri, Edda, Skíða R. 203.

suðr-jöklar, m. pl. *the south glaciers*, Landn. 63.

suðr-land, n. *a southern county, the south shore of a fjord*, Fms. viii. 220: plur. *suðrlönd*, *the south-lands, Saxony, Germany*, Fb. i. 502.

II. a local name = *Switzerland* in Scotland, Orkn., Landn.

suðr-maðr, m. *a southerner*, esp. of a Saxon, German, as opp. to a Northman, Magn. 528, Fms. viii. 248, xi. 303, 354, Fb. i. 540, Karl. 288, 355, passim.

Suðr-nes, n. pl. a local name, Landn.

suðr-reið, f. *a journey to the south*, Sturl. iii. 19.

Suðr-ríki, n. = *suðrhálfa*, esp. used of Central and Southern Europe, Ver. 52, Rb. 420; Austurlönd ok S., Fms. iv. 82; ymist til Saxlands eðr S., vi. 7; víða hafði hann verit í S., viii. 148; í Vallandi eðr í S., Fagnr.

suðr-strönd, f. *the south shore*, Grett. 13 new Ed.

suðr-stúka, u. f. *the south wing* of a building, Fms. xi. 277.

suðr-vegur, m. pl. *the southern ways*, opp. to norðrvegur, Gkv. 2. 8; vera á suðrvegi, *on a pilgrimage*, Fbr. 196: *southern countries*, as opp. to norðrlönd, Fms. x. 375.

suðr-veggur, m. *the southern wall*, Fms. viii. 264.

Suðr-virki, n. *Southwark* in London, Fagnr., Ó. H.: rhymed, Suðr búr, Ó. H. (in a verse).

suðr-menn, adj. *southern*; *suðrenn veðr*, Þorst. Karl. 436; var á suðr-sent, Fms. ix. 42.

suðr-mtt, f. *the southern regions*, Rb. 468, Fms. x. 350, Sks. 215.

SUFL, n. [cp. Goth. *supon* = *depréu*; A. S. *sufol*; Swed. *sofvel*; Dan. *sul*]:—*whatever is eaten with bread*, = Gr. *ὑπόψιον*, *ὑψωνιον*; Lat. *obsonium*; hleif ok sufl á, N. G. L. i. 316, Fb. iii. 419 (in a verse); ok væri hverjum vár deilir hálfr hleifr, en öllum saman suflit... heðri etið brauð-suflit allt ok hálfan sinn hleif, Þorst. Síðu H.

suga, u. f. [sjúga], *a sucking*; opt eru tregar kálfsugur, Hallgr. : *a cake* (dúsa) *given to suck* (barn-suga).

sukk, n. = *svakk*, [Engl. *soak*], *a muddle*, N. G. L. iii. 80, Fas. iii. 129, 142; keunlu-piltar gördu sukk í kirkjunni, Bs. i. 792; maki enginn sukk, 801, veraldar sukk, Mar. 2. the phrase, *hafa allt í sukki*, *to have all in a muddle*, waste, of bad husbandry, Nj. 18.

sukka, að, *to make a muddle*, Bs. ii. 143: *to squander*, with dat., i. 734, 767, 820, K. Á. 230, Grett. 197 new Ed.: *augu sukkud* (*soaked*) i laugu, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

sull, n. = *soll*, q. v.; sam-sull, sulum-bull, *a swill*; *sulla*, að, *to swill*, (vulg.)

sullr, m., pl. *sullir*, [svella], *a boil*, Bs. i. 465; sullr á fæti, Isl. ii. 218; s. á hendi, 176, 196; kverka-s., id.: in mod. usage esp. of an internal boil or swelling in the liver, lungs, intestines.

sultan, m. *Sultan*, Fms. viii: as a dog's name, hér er þér skattr, Sultan, Skálda (in a verse).

SULTR, m., gen. *sultar* (sults, N. G. L. i. 140), dat. *sulti*; [svelta; Dan. *sult*; A. S. *swylt* = *death*]:—*hunger, famine* (the notion of death found in A. S. is lost in Icel.); deyja af sulti, Nj. 265; ór sulti(j), Magn. 510; heim í sultinn, Band. 12; þorgils tekr úr seggnum suðr, Skíða R. 2. *famine*; þá var svá mikill s. í Noregi, Fms. i. 86; s. ok seyra, q. v.: the phrase, *sitja í sults húsi*, *to 'sit in hunger's house'*, be starved, N. G. L. i. 140; sultar-kvri, *a 'famine-fold'*, Fms. xi. 248.

SUMAR, n., dat. *sumri*; pl. *sumur*; *sumra*, *sumrum*; in the old language this word was masculine in the form *sumarr*, of which gender a trace may still be seen in the contracted forms *sumri*, *sumra*, *sumrum*, for a genuine neuter does not admit these contractions. But there remains a single instance of the actual use of the masculine in the rhyme of a verse of the beginning of the 21th century, *sumar hvern frekum erni*, Skálda,—from which one might infer that at that time the word was still masc.; if so, it is not likely that in a poem so old as the Vsp. it would be neuter, and 'sumur' in 'of sumur eptir' perhaps ought to be corrected 'sumra' or 'sumar' (acc. sing.); as also 'varmt sumar' should be 'varmr sumarr', Vpm. 26: [A. S. *sumar*; a word common to all Teut. languages; in the Orm. *sumarr*, denoting a long w; the mod. Dan., Germ., and Engl. have *summer*, *summer*, with a double m]:—*a summer*, passim.

II. mythical, *Sumarr*, the son of Svásar, Edda 13.

B. CHRONOLOGICAL REMARKS.—The old Northmen, like the Icel. of the present time, divided the year into two halves, summer and winter; the summer began on the Thursday next before the 16th of April in the old calendar, which answers to the 26th of the Gregorian calendar (used in Icel. since A. D. 1700). The Northern and Icelandic summer is therefore a fixed term in the calendar, and consists of 184 days, viz. six months of thirty days, plus four days, called *aukanættir* ('*eve-nights*'). Summer is divided into two halves, each of three months (=ninety days), before and after midsummer (mið-sumar); and the four 'eve-nights' are every summer intercalated immediately before midsummer; thus in the Icel. Almanack of 1872—*Sumar-dag* fyrsti, or the first

summer-day, falls on Thursday the 25th of April; Auka-nætr from the 24th to the 27th of July; Mið-súmar on the 28th of July; Sumar-dagr síðasti, or the last day of summer, on the 25th of October; cp. sumarnátt síðasta, Gisl. 67. In mod. usage the time from April to October is counted by the summer weeks, the first, second, ... twentieth ... week of the summer, and in Icel. Almanacks every Thursday during summer is marked by the running number of the week. The ancients, too, counted the summer by weeks, but only down to midsummer, thus, tíu vikur skulu vera af sumri er menn koma til alþingis, K. þ. K. 166; but in the latter part of the summer they counted either by the weeks from midsummer or by the weeks still left of the summer, thus, hálfum mánaði eptir mitt sumar, Nj. 4; er átta vikur lífa sumars, Grág. i. 122; frá miðju sumri til vetrar, 147; er átta vikur eru til vetrar, Nj. 192; er tveir mánaðir vöru til vetrar, 195; liðr á sumari til átta vikna, 93; ellipt., var Rútr heima til sex vikna (vis. sumars), 10.

O. COMPS: *sumar-auki*, a, m. 'summer-ek', the intercalary week, an Icel. calendar-term; the ancient heathen year consisted of 364 days, or twelve months of thirty days each, plus four days, which were the auka-nætr or 'eke-nights' (see above); the remaining day and a fraction was gathered up into an intercalary week, called 'Summer-ek' or 'Eke-week,' which in ancient times was inserted every sixth or seventh year at the end of summer, which in such years was 191 days long; the 'Summer-ek' was introduced by Thorstein Surt (Thorstein the Wise) in the middle of the 10th century, see Íb. ch. 4, and is still observed in Icel.; now that the Gregorian style is in use in Icel. the intercalary week is inserted every fifth or sixth year; thus the year 1872 is marked as the 'first year after sumarauki,' (the years 1860, 1866, and 1871 being years 'with sumarauki'); 1872 sem er 'fyrsta ár eptir Sumarauka,' Icel. Almanack, 1872; the years 1864 and 1870 were 'fjórða ár eptir sumarauka'; thus in 1871 the summer had twenty-seven weeks, the eke-week being the 21st to the 27th of October.

sumar-áðötr, m. the summer produce, Fms. x. 337. *sumar-björg*, f. support during the summer, Sturl. i. 136. *sumar-bók*, f. a summer-book (missal for the summer), Vm. 52, Pm. 86. *sumar-bú*, n. summer-stock, Sturl. ii. 65. *sumar-bær*, adj. calving in the summer. *sumar-dagr*, m. a summer day, N. G. L. i. 348; cp. Sumardagr inn fyrsti, Fms. ix. 511, Jb. 204; inn fimmti dagr viku skal vera fyrsti í sumri, K. þ. K. ch. 45; þá var svá fram komit ári, at Páska-aptan var sumardagr inn fyrsti, en þetta var Laugar-dagr í Páska-víku, Fms. ix. 511 (of the year 1241). *sumar-fang*, n. a summer-catch, Krók. 38, Bs. i. 335. *sumar-fullr*, adj. full as in summer, Karl. 134. *sumar-gamall*, adj. a summer old, Fms. vi. 368. *sumar-gjöf*, f. a summer-gift, a present on the first day of summer, which in Icel. is observed as a feast day. *sumar-hagi*, a, m. summer pasture, Grág. ii. 313, Jb. 298. *sumar-herbergi*, a, m. = *sumarhöll*, Stj. 383. *sumar-hiti*, a, m. summer heat. *sumar-hluti*, a, m. a part of summer, Vm. 81. *sumar-hold*, m. pl. summer flesh on cattle, Eb. *sumar-höll*, f. a summer palace, Fms. ix. 372, x. 162. *sumar-kaup*, n. summer wages, Ísl. ii. 124. *sumar-langt*, n. adj. the summer long, Ld. 72, Ísl. ii. 240, Fms. x. 456, xi. 59. *sumar-liði*, a, m. a 'summer-slider,' a sailor, mariner; the Saxon Chron. s. a. 871 says there arrived a 'mycil sumar-liða,' i.e. a great fleet of Vikings, as has been explained by Prof. Munch. *Sumarliði* as a pr. name is freq. in Icel., Landn.: cp. *vettrliði*. *sumar-ligr*, adj. summery, Sks. 48. *sumar-magn*, -megin, n.; at *sumar-magni*, in the height of summer, Fas. ii. 210, iii. 145, 187. *sumar-mál*, n. the 'summer-meal'; the last days of winter and the first of summer are thus called, e.g. in the Icel. Almanack for 1872 'sumar-mál' is on the 20th of April and the following days: in sing., N. G. L. i. 240; plur., at *sumarmálum*, Grág. i. 140, 198, Gpl. 422, Rb. 42, Fms. ii. 99; *sumarmála dagr* = *sumar-dagr fyrsti*, Fb. i. 132; *sumarmála-helgr*, the Sunday that falls in the beginning of the summer, Sturl. ii. 235 C. *sumar-nátt*, f. a summer-night; *sumarnátt síðasta*, Gisl. 67. *sumar-nætr*, f. pl. = *sumarmál*, Gpl. 422, v. l.; cp. *vetrnætr*. *Sumar-Páskar*, m. pl. 'Summer-Easter'; whenever Easter falls between the 22nd and 25th of April inclusively, the first summer day will fall on the preceding Thursday, so that Easter Sunday falls on the first Sunday in summer; this is in Icel. called *Sumar-Páskar*. *sumar-setr*, m. a summer abode, Gpl. 454. *sumar-ákeið*, n. the summer-season, Fms. viii. 55. *sumar-stefna*, u, f. a market, D. N. *sumar-söngur*, m. summer service, Pm. 90. *sumar-tíð*, f., *sumar-tími*, a, m. summer-time, Bær. 17, Fms. xi. 441. *sumar-tungl*, n. the 'summer-moon,' i.e. the moon at the time when summer begins. In popular belief one ought to notice when he first sees the summer-moon, and then mark the first word spoken by the first person he meets, for it is prophetic; this is called 'vara einum í sumartunglið,' 'to address one at the summer-moon,' see Ísl. þjóðs.; in the Icel. Almanack for 1872 the 7th of April is marked as the 'sumar-tungl.' *sumar-verk*, n. summer work, Bs. i. 336. *sumar-víðr*, m. wood for charcoal to be gathered in summer, opp. to fuel in winter, Hrafn. 6, Vm. 164.

sumbl, n. (A. S. *symbol*; O. H. G. *sumbal*; prob. a compd from *sam-* and *bl*):—a banquet, symposium; á þat sumbl at sjá, Ls. 2; at sumbli,

8, 10; gamban-s., 8; göra s., 65; segja frá sumbli, to tell the news from the banquet, Kormak; nema sumbl = göra sumbl, Hym. 1; Jólna-s., the banquet of the gods, Ht.; kalla s. Suttungs synir, Alm. 35; Suttung svikinn hann lét sumbli frá, Hm. 110. **COMPS:** *sumbl-ekla*, u, f. lack of drink at a banquet, Eg. (in a verse). *sumbl-samr*, adj. banqueting, Hym. 1.

sumla, ad, to be flooded; *sumlaðisk* konunginn ok sópaðisk, he was overwhelmed and swept away, Stj. 287.

SUMR, adj. [Ulf. *sums* = *vis*; common to all Teut. languages, but mostly with o; Dan. *somme*; Engl. *some*]:—*some*; þá féll ein sum (some part of the river) í landsuðr, Nj. 263; hann rænti fólk, en drap sumt, sumt hertók hann, Fms. i. 28; Anakol ok sum sveitin var eptir, Orkn.; yðr þykkir sumt ofjarl en sumt ekki at manna, Fms. vi. 53. 2. plur., *sumra* presta, H. E. i. 513; *sumir* ... galdur fé, *sumir* ..., Hkr. i. 89; Hvat gördur húskarlar Njáls? Eigi veit ek hvat *sumir* gæða, einn ók skarni á hola, Nj. 66. **COMPS:** *sums-kostar*, adv. partly, Fms. v. 69, ix. 329. *sum-staðar*, adv. in some places, Eg. 41, Hkr. ii. 93, passim.

sumr, m. (qs. *svumr*), [sund, *svimma*], the sea, Edda (Gl.)

sumra, ad, to become summer, Fms. i. 32, vii. 304.

sumrungr, m. an animal a summer old, Grág. i. 501. 2. hann

var s. einn, Sturl. i. 88 C (7).

SUND, n. (qs. *svumd*), [from *svimma*, dropping the *v* and changing *n* into *n*]:—a swimming; koma á sund, Gpl. 447; kasta sér á sund, Eg. 219; á sundi, swimming, 123, Ld. 130; með sundi, by way of swimming, Fms. i. 112, Eg. 261, passim, see Grett. ch. 40, 80, Fær. ch. 33, Kristni S. ch. 10, Ld. ch. 33, 40; cp. also the story of Heming. Swimming was a favourite sport, the antagonists trying to duck one another; 'sund' is one of the sports in king Harold's verses,—hefik sund numt stundum, Fms. vi. 170.

B. COMPS: *sund-farar*, f. pl. swimming, Fms. ii. 29. *sund-fjör*, f. a swimming feather, a fin, Sks. 133. *sund-færi*, n. a swimming apparatus, Sks. 179. *sund-færr*, adj. a good swimmer, Ld. 168, Fms. ii. 20, x. 295. *sund-föt*, n. pl. swimming clothes, Fas. ii. 545. *sund-hreifi*, a, m. a swimming paw, of a seal, Sks. 179. *sund-spróttir*, f. pl. the art of swimming, Fms. ii. 27. *sund-lang*, f. a swimming-bath, Sturl. iii. 170. *sund-leikar*, m. pl. swimming sport, Fms. ii. 27. *sund-læti*, n. swimming movements, Fas. ii. 452. *sund-magi*, a, m., q. v. *sund-möðr*, adj. tired with swimming, Fær. 155.

SUND, n. [quite a different word from the preceding, derived from *sundr*]:—prop. that which sunders, a sound, strait, narrow passage, channel, of water, Nj. 8, Fms. iv. 43; var þar sund í milli eyjanna, Eg. 218; í fjörðum eðr í sundum, Grág. ii. 385; þurfiðr sunda-fyllir, hón seiddi til þess hallzeri á Hálógalandi at hvert sund var fullt af fiskum, Landn. 147; so in the saying, nú eru lokin sund öll, all passages were stopped, all hope gone, Hkr. i. 251; in local names, Eyra-sund, Njörfa-s., Stokk-s., and in countless other compd names, Landn., Fms.; also a lane, alley, būdusund, the lane between two booths; bejar-sund, the lane between two walls; í sundinu milli húsanna, in the lane between the houses, freq. in mod. usage; so also, flóa-sund, holta-sund, myrar-sund, strips of fen between billocks. 2. a defile, hence Mjó-sundi, q. v.; var sund breitt (a broad channel) millum knarranna ok skeiðanna, Fms. v. 169. *sunda-leið*, f. the 'sound-passage,' the course through the islands along the coast of Norway, Eg. 476, Fms. viii. 334.

sundl, n. (or *sunli*, Fél. x. 43), [Germ. *schwimdel*], a swimming in the head.

sundla, ad, to be giddy; impers., mik sundlar, Fas. ii. 236.

sund-magi, a, m. 'swim-maw,' the bladder of a fish.

SUNDR, adv. [Goth. *sundro*; A. S. *sunder*; Dan. *sönder*; common to all Teut. languages]:—*asunder*; skipta, deila, hluta s., Nj. 164; ganga, stökkva, rífa, breyta, brjóta, böggva, skera ... sundr, 19, passim; rekja sundr, Ld. 192; breiða s., Karl. 423; segja sundr, to declare at an end.

sundra, ad, [Germ. *sundern*], to break asunder, Al. 32; to cut in pieces, cut up, of a killed beast; s. hjörtinn, Flóv. 27; s. fúrma, Stj. 430, 454; reflex. to be sundered, scattered, ef flokkur sundrak, Fms. ix. 36.

sundran, f. a sundering, separation, N. G. L. i. 155.

sundr-borinn, part. different in origin, opp. to *samborinn*, Fm. 13.

sundr-brotna, ad, to throw asunder, break asunder, Fb. ii. 389.

sundr-dreifa, d, to scatter, Barl. 161, Róm. 244.

sundr-grein, f. distinction, Skálda 177; discord, Sturl. iii. 276, Bs. ii. 44.

sundrgreini-ligr, adj. different, Ísl. ii. 191.

sundr-greining, f. division, Stj.

sundr-görðir, f. pl. show in dress, fashion; s. útlenda síðu ok kizdu-mið, Fms. vi. 440; prestar skolu eigi fara með s. þær er biskup bumar, K. þ. K. *sundrgörða-madr*, m. a showy person, in dress, Fb. i. 368. Eb. 242;—an ostentatious man, inn mesti kappi ok s., Ísl. ii. 367; s. i orðum, showy in one's speech, Fms. iii. 153, v. 69.

sundringum, adv. scatteredly, Fagrsk. ch. 279.

sundr-lauss, adj. *incorherent*; lítil bygð ok s., Ó. H. 57; fara sundr-laust, to go in loose order, Sturl. iii. 52, Fms. ix. 320 (opp. to in a body); sundrlaus orð, 'unbound words,' *sermo solutus*, *prose*, (opp. to *bandinn*, *bound*, of poetry), Fms. iii. 153, Ó. H. 171.

sundr-leitr, adj. *differing, at variance*; s. lítr, *variegated*, Best. 50; s. hljóð, Eluc. 45; sundrleitir síðir, Fms. i. 261; þat var sundrleitt, two extremes, Eg. 771; sundrleitir litir, of white and black, Eluc. 16.

sundr-ligr, adj. *different*, Karl. 209, v. l.

sundr-litr, adj. = *sundr-leitr*, þíðr. 178.

sundr-lyndi, n. *discord*, Eluc. 58, Sd. 153, Stj. 173, Glúm. 360.

sundr-lyndr, adj. *disagreeing*, Bs. i. 278.

sundr-merja, mardr, and **sundr-mola**, að, to crush, Gen.

sundr-mæðr, adj. *born of a different mother*, Hðm. (opp. to *sammæðr*).

sundr-orðn, adj.; verða s., to come to words, Sturl. i. 142, iii. 134.

sundr-skila, adj.; verða s., to be separated, Fms. xi. 131.

sundr-skilligr, adj. *separable*; in ú-sundrskilligr.

sundr-skilning, f. *diversity*, Kb. 438.

sundr-skiptilligr, adj. *divisible*, Alg. 364, Str. 61.

sundr-skipting, f. a *sundering, separation*, Stj. 5, 198, 286.

sundr-skorning, f. a *cutting asunder*, Skálda 184.

sundr-slit, adj. *slit asunder, torn asunder*, Fms. ix. 382.

sundr-tökning, f. a *taking asunder*, Skálda 183.

sundrungr, f. a *sundering, scattering*; renna á sína s. hvern, Fms. vii. 415; á sundrungru, *scattered*.

sundr-þykki, n. *discord*, Fms. i. 7, ii. 242, vii. 240, Stj. 400.

sundr-þykkja, v. f. = *sundrþykki*, Fms. x. 161, Isl. ii. 217.

sundr-þykkjask, t. to *fall out, quarrel*, Sks. 339.

sundr-þykkni, f. = *sundrþykki*, Anecd. 76.

sundr-þykktr, adj. *dissenting*, Fms. ii. 241.

sundr-þykkt, f. *discord*, Stj. 13.

SUNNA, u. f. [Ulf. *sunna* (masc.); A. S. *sunne*; Engl. *sun*; O. H. G. *sunna*; but in the Scand. languages the proper word is *sól*, *sunna* being only used in poets]:—*the sun*; sól heitir með mönnum, en *sunna* með goðum, it is called 'sól' among men, 'sun' among the gods, Alm.; *sunna* heitir sól, ok er við hana kenndr Dróttins-dagr, Rb. 112; réttlætis-sunna, Geisli: kaf-s., mæti s., the sun of the deep, i. e. gold; sunnu skeið, 'sun-space,' i. e. the heavens, Lex. Poët.; *sunna* is also found in the compds, **Sunnu-dagr**, m. *Sunday*, which word the Northmen prob. borrowed from the Saxon (see the remarks s. v. *fimt* and *dagr*), passim: in local names, in **Sunnu-dalr** in southern Icel., Landn.; but that name may stand for **Sunddalr** = *Southdale*, cp. *Sundal* in Sweden. **Sunnu-nótt**, f. *Sunday night*, N. G. L.

sunnan, adv. *from the south*; suðr ok sunnan, Sturl. i. 194, Vsp. 4, 5; hald, koma, fara, ríða, sigla, ríða... s., Fms. i. 27, passim.

2. of direction without motion; Gizurr stóð sunnan at Rangæinga-dómi, Nj. 110; sunnan undir heidinni, Eg. 277; fyrir sunnan, with acc. and absol., Ld. 10, Grág. ii. 141; fyrir sunnan land, in the south of the land, Ld. 6; vóru þeir fyrir s. at komnir, Eg. 99; í borg þeirri er næst var heidinni fyrir s., on the south side of the beach, 281; leggja hann í steinvegginn í Krists-kirkju fyrir sunnan, the south wall of a church, Fms. vii. 291.

COMPDS: **sunnan-förð**, f. a *journey from the south*, Fms. vii. 282. **sunnan-fjarðar**, adv. *south of the firth*, Gpl. 9.

sunnan-herr, m. a *southern army*, Fas. i. 374. **sunnan-lands**, adv. *in the south*, H. E. i. 437.

sunnan-mæðr, m. a *southerner*, Isl. ii. 362. **sunnan-veðr**, n. a *southerly wind*, Fms. iv. 306, vii. 310.

sunnan-verðr, adj. 'southwards,' *southern*, Edda 12; sunnanvert England, Eg. 271; á sunnan-verðu Íslandi, Landn. 25; réttisni upp í sunnanverða Hundatjörn, Dipl. v. 19.

sunnan-vindr, m. a *southerly wind*, Fms. i. 128, xi. 34, Sks. 40, 117.

sunnarla, adv. = *sunnarlíga*, N. G. L. i. 257, Fms. v. 252.

sunnar-líga, adv. *southerly*, Ld. 26, Sks. 71.

sunnarr, compar. *more southerly*; **sunnarrst**, superl., see *suðr*.

Sunnlingar, m. pl. = *sunnlingar*, Skýr. 126.

suðr, adv. *south*; see *suðr*.

II. in local names, **Sunn-dalr**, *Southdale*, in Sweden; **Sunn-mærr**, a county in Norway; whence

Sunn-mærrir, m. pl. the men of S.: **Sunn-Hörðar**, the South Hórs, the inhabitants of a district in Norway; whence **Sunnhórða-land**, a county, Fms. passim; **Sunn-lendingar**, m. pl. the men of Sudrland in Icel.: **Sunnlendinga-fjórðungur**, the south quarter, Landn.: **Sunn-lendr**,

Sunn-lenskr, adj. *southern*, Ld. 276, Sturl.

SUNR, m. a *son*; see *sonr*.

surkot, n. [for. word], a *surcoat*, B. K. 98.

surna, u. f. [a corruption from Lat. *sirena*], a *siren*, Fms. iv. 56.

Surt, m., gen. *surtir* and *surtar*, [surtir], the *Black*, the name of a fire-giant, the world-destroyer, Vsp. 52, 54, Vþm. 17, 18; Surtar-logi, the flame of Surt, the last destruction of the world by fire, Vþm. 50; curious is the phrase, gott er þá á Gimli með Surti, Edda (Cod. Ups. ii. 292).

surtar-brandr, m. 'surta-brand,' is the common Icel. word for *jet*, see Eggert Itin. The word is found on vellum MS. of Bret. (1849) 116, and is therefore old, and interesting because the name of the mythical

fire-giant and destroyer is applied to the prehistoric fire as a kind of heathen geological term.

2. in local names; **Hellinn Surt** (mod. **Surtar-hellir**) is the name of the famous cave in Icel.; **hellinn Surt**, Sturl. ii. 181; hann fór upp til hellisins Surt ok færði þar drápu þá er hann hafði ort um jötuninn í hellinum, Landn. 199.

II. a nickname and pr. name, Landn. **2.** the name of a black dog. **surtar-oppl**, n., botan. 'Surt's apple,' the pod or capsule of an *equisetum*, Eggert Itin. 434.

sussu, interj. of wonder or amazement; *sussu, sussu!* fyrr er fullt enn út af hóli, Isl. þjóðs. ii. 482.

Suttungr, as spelt in Hm. 104, 109, 210, Alm. 35, Edda i. 218–222, (Suttungr seems to be an erroneous later form):—the name of a giant, the keeper of the divine mead of wisdom and poetry; Suttunga mjöðr, the mead of S., i. e. poetry, 218, 244.

susingull, m. [for. word], a *surcingle*, Sks. 403 B.

sú, see *sá*.

SÚÐ, f. [sýja], prop. a *sewing, suture*, but only used of the clinching of a ship's boards (see *skara* and *skarsúð*); *skipa, súða, sýja*, Edda, freq.; *skar-súð, fell-súð*; poet. *súð-bani*, 'plant-bane,' i. e. the sea, as destroyer of ships, Stor.; *súð-marr*, 'suture-steed,' i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët.

2. of the outer boarding of a house, Nj. 114. **súðar-steinn**, a nickname, Bs.: a local name, **Súða-vík**, whence **Súð-víkingr**, m. a man from S., Bs.

súð-þakiðr, part. *clinch-boarded*, of a house, Nj. 114.

SÚGA, saug, to suck; see *sjúga*.

SÚGANDI, a, m. a *gush of wind*; a nickname, whence **Súgandis-fjörðr**, a local name, Landn.

súgr, m. a 'sucking,' a draught of wind; *arn-súgr*.

SÚLA, u. f., and **súl**; [O. H. G. *sul* (in *Irmen-sul*); Germ. *saule*; A. S. *syl*; Dan. *soile*]:—a pillar, Hým. 12; *súlur* í gögnum, 29; *súla*... *járn-súla*, Edda 61.

II. a bird (haf-súla), the gannet, *solan* goose, Edda (Gl.)

súlða, u. f. *dankness*. **súlða**, að, to be dank. **súlðu-logr**, adj. *dank*.

SÚPA, saup, supu, sopinn; [A. S. *súpan*; Engl. *sip, sop, sup*; Dan. *søbe*]:—to sup, drink; *súpa kál* (Dan. *søbe kaal*), þjóðs. 51 new Ed., Fms. xi. 348; skal við sögu súpa en eigi of mikil drekka, Art.; *súpa á*, to take a sup; láttu son þinn súpa á handlaug konungsins, Fms. vi. 199; hann saup á þjá sópa, Bs. i. 394; súptu á apr, Sigg. minn, Stef. Ol.

súpa, u. f. a *soup*; kjöt-súpa, spað-súpa.

súra, v. f., botan. *sorrel*, Lat. *rumex*, Stj. 176, 279, Pr. 470.

súr-eygr, adj. *blear-eyed*, F. 88.

súr-leikr, m. *sourness*, Stj. 176.

súrna, að, to become sour; *súrnar* í augum, the eyes smart from smoke, Nj. 202.

SÚRR, adj. [A. S. *súr*; Engl. *sour*; Dan. *sør*; cp. *saurr*, *sori*, all forms indicating a lost strong verb]:—*sour, acid*; *súr mjólk*, *sour milk*; *súr blanda*, *sour whey*; *súrt vín*, Pr. 470; *súr epli*, Stj. 73, passim: of the eyes, *bleared*, *súr augu*, Skálda (Thoroddr).

súrr, m. a *sour drink*. **2.** a nickname, Gtl.

súrna, að, to pickle; *súrsúð svið*, *roasted and pickled sheep's-head*.

súr-skapr, m. *sourness, a sour face*, Ó. H. 141.

sús, n. [cp. Dan. *suse*; Germ. *sausen*], the roar of the surf; a *sn. ley*, in a paper MS. to Vsp. 17, at 'súsi,' to the roaring sea (?), but as both the extant vellums, the Cod. Reg. and the Hb., read 'húsi,' this reading, if correct, must be traced to some lost vellum of the Vsp. (perhaps a lost leaf of the Cod. Arna Mag. No. 748?). The context, and the phrase in Edda, 'með sávar-ströndu,' are in favour of the reading of the paper MSS. and against that of the vellums.

súsa-breki, a, m. a *roaring breaker* (?), *surf*, a dubious word, Skm. 29.

súst, f. = *púst* (q. v.), Fms. viii. 96, 436, v. l.

súsvort, f. the *nightingale*; einn fugl þann er heitir *philomela* á Látinu en á Norrœnu heitir *súsvort*, sumir kalla ok *níktigalu*, Barl. 39; the word is obsolete in Icel., and the passage in Barl. stands alone in the old literature; not even does the Edda (Gl. in the list of birds) record this word; but it is preserved in provincial Norse *súsvorta* (*súsvorta*, *súsvorta*) = *turdus torquatus*, the ring ouzel, Ivar Låsen: the etymology is quite uncertain.

SÚT, f. [A. S. *subt*; *sút* and *sótt* are identical, but *sótt* is used of physical sickness, *sút* in mental]:—*grief, sorrow, affliction*; *ala sút um e-t*, to pine, Hm.; *verða e-m at sútum*, to cause grief to, Hallfred: the older sense of *sickness* is perceptible in Hm. 147; *manna búlva sútir hverjar*, Hðm. I; *eigi sút nó sótt*, Fms. ii. 199 (Rev. xxi. 4); *sorg ok sút*, Stj. 265; *sút ok íðran*, H. E. i. 484; *sút sízt mátti sorgum létta*, *sút flaug* í brjóstið inn, Pass. 11. 8.

súta, að, to tan skin.

sútari, a, m. [Lat.], a *tanner*, Grág. ii. 84, N. G. L. ii. Rétt., D. N.

sút-fönginn, adj. *mournful*, Mar., Bs. ii.

sút-fullr, adj. *mournful*, Hkr. iii. 366.

sút-laust, n. adj. = *sóttlaust*.

sút-ligr, adj. *painful*, Mar.

SVAD, n. and **svaði**, a. m. [sveðja], a slippery place, a slide, as of frozen ground with a half-thawed muddy surface; þá var þeyr, var svað (svaði, Fb. l. c.) & þelanum, Fms. viii. 393; svað (svaði C) var & vellinum, ok skriðnaði hann, Sturl. ii. 104; bestirinn skriðnaði & svaðanum, iii. 141; metaph. phrase, var við svað um, at mart manna mundi drukna, it was on the slide, was imminent, that many people should be drowned, Mork. 92. In mod. usage svaði is chiefly used of slippery ledges of rock projecting into the sea, and washed by the tides.

svaða, að, to swathe; svaðaðir upp í kurt ok skart, Karl. 168.

svað-háll, adj. slippery.

svaði, a. m., see svad. **svaða-ligr**, adj. slippery, dangerous. **Svaði**, a pr. name, Fms. ii: the name of a giant, Orkn.

svaðill, m. a slippery place: in the phrase, fara svaðil fyrir e-m, to get on slippery ice, get a bad fall, Fms. vii. 56, Stj. 433, 513. COMPOS:

svaðil-farar, -ferðir, f. pl. disasters, Isl. ii. 54; veita e-m svaðilfarar, Fms. viii. 408; fara svaðilföru fyrir e-m = fara svaðil, vii. 261.

Svaðill-fari, a. m. a mythical steed, the father of Sleipnir, see Hdl., Edda.

svafnir, m. [svefja], a sleep-maker, soother, Lat. *sopitor*; fjör-svafnir, the name of a sword, Nj.: poet. a serpent, Gm., Edda, Lex. Poët.

svagi, a. m. a gurgler (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

svagla, að, to gurgle, Sturl. iii. 192 C.

svak or **svakk**, n. [cp. sukk], a muddle, disorder, Nj. 18, v. l.

svakka, að, to riot, be disorderly. **svakk-samr**, adj.

svál, n. a cool breeze.

SVALA, gen. svölu; a v has been dropped, as the proper form would have been svölva (gen. svölu), cp. vólva (völu); [A. S. *swallow*; Engl. *swallow*; Germ. *schwalbe*]:—a swallow, Eg. 430, Edda (Gl.), Karl. 304, Fas. iii. 280; svölu-hreidr, a swallow's nest: poet. döl-gvala, a 'war-swallow,' i. e. a shaft, Eb. (in a verse): a pr. name of a woman, Band.

svala, að, to chill, cool; frost má við koma sínu afi at svala, Sks. 197 B; svala sér, to slake one's thirst. 2. impers. it is cooled; svalaði honum meðan, Sturl. iii. 189; it is chilled, Fms. vi. 422; hann lagðisk í bergkor nökkurri, honum svalaði mjök, vii. 220.

svala-drykkir, m. a cooling draught.

svala-lind, f. a refreshing stream, Pass.

svalar, f. pl. a kind of balcony running along a wall; stóð jarl í svala-glugg einum, Fms. ix. 427, v. l.; Sverrir konungr var genginn ór herberginu út í svalarnar, ... síðan hljóp hann ofan í garðinn, viii. 123; hann hljóp út um svalarnar ok ofan í kirkju-garðinn, var þat furðu-hátt hlaup, 191; jarl svaf í öðru herbergi, hann hljóp upp við ok gækk út í svalarnar, ix. 449; hann var úti í svölum í gællu hafðr, Ó. H. 117, cp. 235, Stj. 211, 402. Judges ix. 51. **svala-klofi**, a. m. an alcove with balcony, D. N. v. 342.

svall, n. [identical with soll (q. v.) and Engl. *swill*]:—a drunken bout; and **svalla**, að, to swill, drink hard: **svallari**, a. m. a swiller, debauchee.

SVALLR, svöl, svalt, adj. cool, fresh; með svalri veðr-blöku, Sks. 934; svölum regnólum, 629; vindr mikill ok s., Fms. vi. 421; hægra ok svalara, 226; svölum eggjum, Hdl.: poet. citr-s., úr-s., Lex. Poët.: freq. in mod. usage, svala-drykkir, q. v.: as a nickname, Bs. COMPOS: **sval-brjóstadr**, adj. cool-breasted, chilly, Edda. **sval-kaldr**, adj. cooling, cold, of the sea, Hdl.

svamla, að, (svamli, n.), to swim with great fuss and noise, like a whale, Fas. iii. 443; víða trúir eg hann svamli | sá gamli, Jón Arason.

svangi, a. m. or **svangr**, m. [svange Ivar Aasen], the groins, esp. of animals; tína í svanginn, to fill the belly; ek em lagðr í göngum spjóti svangann, ok er út kominn oddrinni at hrygginum, Karl. 404; taktir ór mér svangan og langann, Isl. þjóðs. i. 152; svangs súðir, 'belly-boards,' l. e. ships, Ó. H. (in a verse).

SVANGR, adj. [svangi], slender, slim, thin (= Germ. *schlank*), of a horse; svangir (hestar) sól draga, Gm. 37 (Bugge); svangri und söðli, Hkr. i. 41; svipta söðli af svongum jó, Og. 3; this sense is obsolete, and the word is only used. 2. metaph. hungry, Fms. ii. 328 (in a verse); seigt er svöngum at skruma, Fb.; at hestar yðrir sé svangir, Lv. 20; svangir ok soltnir, Fms. x. 194, and so in mod. usage. **svang-ríffa**, adj. bare-ribbed, of a steed, Rm. **svang-vaxinn**, part. slim of stature, Vigl. (in a verse).

svanní, a. m. [akin to svanr or svangr?], poet. a lady, Edda 108, Kormak, Hallfred, Rm., freq. in old and mod. poetry. **SVANR**, m., gen. svans, Pr. 478, pl. svanir; [A. S. *swana*; Germ. *schwan*; a common Teut. word, but in Icel. svanr is the poetical, álpt (q. v.) the common word]:—a swan; svanir hvítir at lit, Stj. 90; fugls þess er s. heitir, Barl. 135; hjá söngvi svana, Edda 16 (in a verse): poet., svana beðr, fold, fjöll, dalr, strind, the swan's bed, land ..., i. e. the sea: as also svan-bekkr, svan-bingr, svan-fjöll, svan-flaug, svan-fold, svan-mjóll, svan-teigr, svan-vangr, svan-vongi, the bench, bed, fell, field, earth, snow ... of the swans, i. e. the sea, the waves, Lex. Poët. II. **Svanr**, as a pr. name, Landn., Hdl. COMPOS:

svan-fjaðrar, f. swan's feathers, Vkv. **svan-hvítr**, adj., as a pr. name, *Swan-white*, Vkv. **svan-morr**, adj. swan-brigde, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

svana-söngur, m. a swan's song.

svar, n., pl. svör, a reply, answer, in ancient writers only in plur.; sagði Kári Eireki svör þeira, Nj. 137; the phrases, halda upp svörum fyrir e-m, to be one's spokesman, Fms. ii. 292, vi. 269; sitja fyrir svörum, id., iv. 274, vi. 13, Band. 36 new Ed.; gjalda svör fyrir e-t, to give a reason, Karl. 91; in mod. usage also in sing.: compd. and-svör.

SVARA, að, [A. S. and-svarian; Engl. an-swer], to reply, answer, absol. or with double dat. (s. e-m e-u), ef maðr svarar eigi, Grág. i. 21; svara engu orði, Fb. ii. 63; Hrútr svaraði þá—'erit fögr er maðr sjá,' Nj. 2; því (dat.) mun ek svara þér um þetta er satt er, 49; hón svarar svá, at hón vill ..., Fms. i. 2; svara e-u fyrir sik, to make answer in defence, 656 C. 29. II. as a law phrase, to answer, respond; svara til laga þeim jöðrum sem keypt hefir, Dipl. iv. 9; s. lögriptingum á jörðu, ii. 20; svara máli fyrir e-m, to answer for, Nj. 106; s. sökum fyrir e-t, to pay the penalty for, Sks. 796; s. e-m lögum, to answer according to the law, D. N.; s. þessum lögbrotum, to answer for them, Sks. 546; at þér svarit alku fyrir sem þér hafst til gört, that you shall answer for what you have done, Boll. 350; s. skilum fyrir, to give an account for, Fms. vii. 127; eiga at s. málum, Stat. 309; um presta, hverju þeir skulu s., what duties they have to discharge, N. G. L. i. 345; svara til alira stétta, to pay taxes to all estates (king and clergy).

2. svara e-u, to be equal, amount to; svá mikil kol sem svarði fimm hrossa göngu, Dipl. v. 14; er svari innkaupum, N. G. L. iii. 16; sam-s. **svar-dagi**, a. m. an oath, usually in plur., allra swardaga, binda swardögum, veita swardaga, and the like, Nj. 164, Eb. 302, lb. 16, Hkr. i. 272, Fbr. 191, Fms. i. 49, 206, Stj. 303. **svarð-fastr**, adj. [svörð], 'sward-fast,' swarded, turfed, with sward or sod; svarðfast land, Grág. ii. 291, 355. **svarð-lauss**, adj. without greenness, rotten, of soil, Hrafn. 26. **svarð-lykkja**, u. f. [svörð], a ring of a rope of walrus-bide, Fms. viii. 216.

svarð-merðlingar, m. pl. a poet. word, read svartmerlingar, the black glittering (see merla), Fas. i. (in a verse).

svarð-reiði, a. m. tackle (barness) of walrus-bides, Fms. vi. 147, viii. 440, Dipl. v. 18.

svarð-reipi, n. a rope of walrus-bide, Sks. 184, Bárð. 169.

svarð-svipa, u. f. a whip of walrus-bide, Fms. vii. 227.

SVARF, n. [sverfa], file-dust; þélar hann sverðit allt í sundr í svarf eit, þiðr. 79; járn-svarf, kopar-s.; rauf svöf þélar, Lex. Poët., freq. in mod. usage. II. metaph. a hard fray, broil; þeim þótti í orðit nokkut svarf, Isl. ii. 411; hann ríðr at í þessu svarfi, in the midst of the fray, Al. 40; ok sannast hit fornkvæða, at allt ráð tekr hverr er í svörfin firt, Fms. iv. 147.

2. plur. svafr, svafr, a. m. a more exacting, er minna treystir göngum, Skíða R. 23 (the passage should thus be emended).

svarfs, að, [Engl. to swerve], to sweep, of filings, thence gener. to upset, by sweeping, overturning; þorgils svarfði táfinnu ok lét í punginn, Tb. upset the chess, Sturl. iii. 123. 2. to swerve; ok svarfði (= svarfði) léinn upp eptir síðunni, Hkr. iii. 390. II. reflex.

to swerve, turn aside, to be turned upside down; tákist svarfðisk, Fms. vii. 219; svörfðusk skíðin utanborðs, 31; þeir sölufu fyrst at svarfask mundi hafa aptr hurðin, Grett.; svarfðisk ok sópaðisk allt út í sjóvar-djúpit, Stj. 287; höfðu fótin svarfask af honum ofan á gólf, Grett. 170; þótt áðr hefði nokkut um svarfast (svarfat Ed.), Fms. xi. 97; svarfask um, to cause a great tumult, make havoc, 40.

svarfaðr, svörfaðr, svörfr, m. a sweeper, desolator (?), a nickname, Landn.; whence Svarfaðar-dalr, the name of a county in Icel.; Svarf-dmílr, m. pl. the men from S.: Svarf-dmíla-saga, u. f. the Saga of the S., Landn. II. svarfaðr eru sjau tígir, Edda i. 534, v. l. 7 (in Cod. Ub. and Arna-Magn. 748).

svarfan, svörfun, f. a wild fray, Am.

svarf-hvalr, m. (?), a kind of whale (perhaps the Shetl. *swarfub*, the spotted blenny); hlashvalr ok s., Vm. 150.

svarf-samr, adj. turbulent, Sks. 31.

svari-bróðir, m. (svara-bróðir, Gisl. 21, Fms. xi. 206), a sworn brother, confederate, (= fóstbróðir, q. v.), Fbr. 32, 128, Fms. xi. 343.

Svarinn, m. the name of a dwarf, Edda.

svarka, að, to quarrel, grumble; s. um e-t, Fms. vii. 143; lýðr svarkaði jafnan af sínu fangaleysi, Róm. 263; hann sýtti ok svarkaði mjök, Stj. 634.

svarkr, m. a proud, haughty woman, Edda 108, Ó. H. 11, Hkr. i. 180, Fbr. 163, Gisl. 82, Orkn. 382 (v. l.), Grett. 195 new Ed.

svarmr, m. [Engl. swarm; Germ. *schwarm*], a tumult, Bs. i. 663 (in a verse); sverðs s., 'sword-fray,' i. e. battle, Orkn. (in a verse).

svarning, f. [sverja], a conspiracy, Róm. 349.

svarra, að, to swear (?), a. & v. leys.; svarraði sárgýmir, Hkm.

svarri, a. m. = svarkr; svarri ok svarkr, þær eru mikilláttar, Edda 108; hón var s. mikill ok sjálig kona, Fbr. 233; hón var ven ok s. mikill, Fms. i. 288; frið kona ok s. mikill, Orkn. 381.

svar-stuttr, adj. giving short replies, Fms. iv. 165.

svartaðr, part. dyed black, Sks. 400, 406.

SVARTR, svört, svart, adj., compar. svartari, superl. svartast: [a common Teut. word; Goth. *swarts = mélas*]:—*swart, black*; s. sem blik, Nj. 195; s. sem hrafn, Edda 76 (hrafn-s.); s. hestr, Fms. ix. 523, Nj. 58; s. björn, a black bear, Sks. 186; svartir sem jönd, Fms. i. 216; svört augu, Kormak, Sigþvat, Ó. H.; s. at lit, Fms. xi. 7; s. á lit, x. 420; tjald svörtu, Fas. ii. 534; svartara, Landn. 206; myrkr sem þá er svartast er, Ann. 1341; svartir djöfar, Hom. 33; þat svartá údán, Fms. xi. 7; as a nickname, svart, Landn. passim; Þorsteinn svartir, Dipl. v. 15; as a pr. name, Landn.: a local name, Svarta-haf, n. the Black Sea, Hkr. i. 5, MS. 732. 17.

B. COMPS: svart-álfar, m. pl. the black elves, Edda. svart-bakr, m. [Sheil. *swartback*, or *swabis*]:—the great black-backed gull, *larus marinus*, Fs. 145. svartblá-eygr, adj. dark-blue-eyed, Eg. 305. v. l. svart-blár, adj. dark blue, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. (1848) 191. svart-blesóttir, adj. black-headed with a white stripe, of a horse, Sturl. iii. 199. svart-brúnaðr, part. dyed black-brown, B. K. 98. svart-brúnn, adj. black-brown, Eg. (in a verse), Eb. 258 (of the eyes). svart-eygr, adj. black-eyed, Eg. 305. Fms. vii. 175. Fas. iii. 627. svart-flekkóttir, adj. black-flecked, Mkv. svart-fygl, n. a gull, *seria troile* L., Ann. 1327 (mod. svart-fugl). svarta-hríð, f. a pitch-dark snow-storm, Fas. ii. 144. svart-höfði, a, m. a nickname, Landn. svart-jarpr, adj. dark-brown, Ld. 276 (of hair). svarta-kampi, adj. black-beard, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 140. svart-klæddr, part. clad in black, Fms. ii. 195, Sturl. ii. 9. svart-kollr, m. black-pate, a nickname, Sturl. iii. 220. svart-leggja, u. f. 'black leg' or black stalk, of a battle-axe with a smoky black handle, Band. svart-leitr, adj. swarthy, Fas. ii. 149. svarta-meistari, a, m. a 'black master,' of the Dominican order, Fms. viii. svart-munkr, m. a black monk, *black friar*, *Dominican*, Fms. B., passim; svartmunka klaustur, -líf, -lífaðr. svart-nætti, n. the black night. svarta-salt, n. black salt, N. G. L. i. 39. svarta-skáld, n. a black poet, a nickname, opp. to hvíta-skáld, Sturl. svart-skoggjaðr, adj. black-bearded, Bárð. 38 new Ed. svart-skjór, m. = svartbakr, Edda (Gl.). svarta-alag, n. a black or dark blow, a law term, of a blow which draws no blood, and to which there are no witnesses, N. G. L. i. 73; s. hit hvíta, 357. svarta-svipr, m. deep gloom; var mikill s. at fráfelli hans, his death caused deep gloom, Bs. i. 144. svart-söðlóttir, adj. black-saddled, of a beast with a black saddle-shaped mark on the back, D. N. ii. 225. svarta-púrs, m. black giant, a nickname, Landn.

SVAL or **SVALI**, a, m. the name of a giant, Fms. x. (Fb. i.) **SVÁ**, adv., so in old rhymes in the 13th century, e.g. svá and grá, Mkv. 20; svá and á, Ht. 82; later form **SVÖ** (freq. in the 14th and 15th centuries); whence **SVO**, and lastly **SO**: [a common Teut. particle; Ulf. svá; A. S. swá; Engl. and Germ. so; Dan. saa.]

B. So, thus; ertú Íslenzkr maðr?—Hann sagði at svá var, he said it was so, Nj. 6; beiddi Þorsteinn Atla at... Hann górdi svá, he did so, Ísl. ii. 193; nú górdu þeir svá, so they did, Fms. x. 238; eigi górt enn svá, 'not farther than so,' only so far, Grág. i. 136; þeir heita svá, thus, Edda, Hom. 141; ef þú vill eigi segja mér, ok farir þú svá (thus, i. e. without letting me know) héðan, Fms. vii. 30; þeir segja svá Ólaf konungi, at..., iii. 181; svá er sagt, at..., it is told, that..., vi. 3.

2. joined with another particle; svá ok, so also, also; svá skal ok ætla þeim er þá kömr við, Grág. i. 235; svá ráns-maðrinn ok okrakarlinn, the robber as well as the usurer, Mar.; öll landráð, svá lögmál ok sættar-görðir, the law as well as the s., Sks. 13 B; svá starf ok torveldi, both toil and trouble, Fms. vii. 221; ok svá, and also, as also; höfuð hann ok svá marga dýrgrip, Eg. 86; sumarit ok svá um vetrinn, the summer, as also the winter, Fms. xi. 51; fúgr augu ok svá snarlig, fair eyes and also sharp, i. 102; ekki líkr yfirlits föður sínum ok svá í skaplyndi (here ok svá is adverbative = né), x. 266; í Sudríundum ok svá norðr, þíðr.; þeir minntu konung opt á þat, ok svá þat með, at..., Eg. 85; ok hlada svá vegg, and also make the walls, Grág. ii. 336; austr undir Eyjafjöll ok svá austur í Holt, and so also east of H., Nj. 261.

III. so, denoting degree; ærit man hann stórvíkr, en eigi veit ok hvárt hann er svá (equally) góðvirk, Nj. 55; with a compar., eigi getr nær enn svá, it is not to be got nearer than so, Clem. 46; ekki meirr enn svá, not more than so, so and not more, with an adverbial notion; ekki þotta ek nú dæll meirr enn svá, Fms. xi. 91; eigi fengiligr enn svá, Sturl. i. 159.

2. svá followed by an adjective and 'at'; svá ríkr, góðr, mikill, margr, fáir... at, so mighty, good, great, many, few... that, Nj. 1, Fms. i. 3, passim; svá at, so that, contracted svát (as þótt for þó at), see 'at' III. 7 (p. 29, col. 2); the svá put after the adjective, kaldr svá at, so cold that, Edda (pref.); ástblindir svá, Mkv.; sjúkr svá, at (so sick that) hann sé kominn at bana, Fms. xi. 158; with a gen., Hallfréðr er svá manna, at ek skil síst hvat manna at er, H. is such a man as I never can make out, Fs. 98; hón er svá kvænna, at mér er mest um at eiga, just such a woman as I like best, Ld. 302; hón er svá meylla í Noregi, at ek vilda helst eiga, Fms. v. 310.

3. svá sem, so as, as; þjóna honum svá sem bóm föður, Edda 13; ok svá sem hón er sterk, þá mon hón brotna, er..., strong as it (the bridge) is, it will break when..., 8 (see sem); hárit var svá fagrt sem silki, fair as silk, Nj. 2; þeim konungi sem svá er góðr ok rétt-

viss sem logi, i. e. so very good and just a king, Fms. vii. 263; svá vel sem þér ferr, well as thou bearest, Nj. 225.

4. the phrase, gör svá vel, be so good as to, I pray thee! Nj. 111, Fms. vii. 157; görí guðin þá svá vel, láti mik eigi biða, Al. 106.

5. in greeting; heill svá! 613. 17; heilir svá, Stj. 124. 475, Karl. 507; ek svá heill! Fms. v. 230; svá vil ek heill! Grett. 170 new Ed; farit er í svá grameindr allir! Dropl. 23.

III. slíkr svá, nokkr svá, því-líkr svá, mjök svá, somebat so, much in that way, about so; slíkur svá fortölum, such a persuasion, Al. 33; ekki meira enn slíkt svá, not more than so, Fms. v. 308; þvílíkur svá mönnum, sem þit erut, Eg. 739; þiggja gjafir at slíkum svá mönnum, Fms. vi. 99; nakkrat svá, somebat so, xi. 11; fegnir nokkut svá, i. e. rather glad, quite glad, viii. 27 (v. l. mjök svá, vry); mjök svá, almost, very nearly, all but; hafa lokit mjök svá heyverkum, Ísl. ii. 329; mjök svá kominn at landi, Fms. i. 212; mjök svá kominn at bana, 158; mjök svá feginn, viii. 27, v. l.; allmjök svá, v. 320.

2. the phrases, svá-gurt, see soguru and gúra (F. III); svá-búit, see búá (B. II. 2. 8); svá-nær, so near, i. e. quite near; þat mun þó svá nær fara, it will be quite on the verge of that, Nj. 49; ef barn elsk svá-nær Þáskum, just before Easter, K. p. K. 7 new Ed.; lagði þá svá nær, at..., Nj. 163; hafði svá nær, at, 160.

svá-gi, adv. not so, Hm. 39 (Bugge); svági mjök, Akv. 25; svági... eða, Fms. x. 406.

svá-leiðis, adv. thus, Fas. ii. 378.

svá-na, mod. svona, sona, adv. [see na], thus, Band. 18 new Ed., Fms. v. 318; hér svána, just here, Fas. ii. 473.

SVABR, adj. [Ulf. *swers = érvipos*; A. S. *swær*; Scot. *swair* (= heavy); Germ. *schwer*];—heavy, grave; sváran súðbreka, Skm. 29; síns ius svára sefa, for her strong affection, Hm. 106; svára sára, Gh. 11; svátt ok dátt, Skv. 3. 26; at svára fari (compar.), Kormak; sváran, as adv. sorely, áló sváran sínar hendr (thus to be emended, sváran Cod.), the wrong her hands so sore, Skv. 3. 15, 29. The word is poet. and obsolete, and not used in prose, either ancient or modern; the mod. Dan. *svær* is borrowed from the Germ.

svás-ligr, adj. lovely, delightful; af hans nafni er þat svásligt kallat er blitt er, Edda 13.

SVÁSS, adj., originally a possessive pronoun; [Ulf. *svás = úkas*; A. S. *swæs = proprius*; cp. Lat. *suius*];—prop. one's own, which sense is obsolete, and the word is used,

II. metaph. beloved, dear; hvars getr svátt at sjá, Fms. 5; á svásum armi Menglaðr, 41, 42; at bjóti svásum, Akv. 1; buri svása, my own dear sons, 38; svása bræðr, my dear brother, Gkv. 3. 8; in svásu goð, Vpm. 17, 18; in prose it remains in úsvást veðr, unpleasant, wretched weather; veðr er úsvást úti, Grág. i. 216 (Ed. 1853); veðr var æsiliga úsvást af hreggi ok regni, Bs. i. 199; hregg ok rota ok svá úsvást, at trautt þótti úti vært, 339.

Sváuðr, m. the delightful, the name of a giant, the father of the sun, Vpm., Edda.

svát = svá at, so that, Grág. ii. 214.

SVEÐJA, pres. sveðr; pret. svaddi, [svað], to slide, glance off, as a sword from a bone; sveðit sveðr af stálhjórdum hjálmi, Al. 40; svaddi sveðit allt ofan á kinnar-kjálkann, Sturl. iii. 186 C; sveðit beit ekki þegar beinsins kenndi, ok svaddi ofan í knés-bótina, Dropl. 24; hlífðu hellur þær, ok svöðdu lögin af honum, Fs. 66; kom í helluna ok svaddi (thus to be emended, sneiddi Ed.) af henni svá hart, at hann fóll eptir laginu, Vápn. 5.

sveðja, u. f. a kind of sax (q. v.), Nj. 96, v. l.

SVEFJA, svefr, pret. svafði, [see sofa, svefa], to lull to sleep, as-suage, soothe; hón endir ok svefr allan úfríð, Al. 71; görir sá beir er annan svefr, Mkv. 28; at þú sárdropa svefja skyldir, to still the blood, Hkv. 2. 40; sæva ok svefja, sorgir lægja, Rm. 44 (Bugge); áttu margir hluti at svefja (sefja Cod.) Sæmund, Sturl. ii. 47; svefja reiði e-s, to soothe one's wrath, Al. 16; svefja þeirra sít, Al. 90; at svefja útrú Steins, Sturl. i. 210 C; vóru þeir óðastir, en Bolli svafði heldr, Ld. 210; gramr svafði bíl, Vellekla.

2. reflex. to be soothed; svafðisk hann ok var hann þó allreiðr, Bs. i. 558.

SVEFN, m., also söfn, sömn, sömn; [A. S. *swefen*; Old Engl. *sweten*; Engl. *swoon*; Hel. *morban*; Dan. *søvn*; Swed. *sömn*; Gr. *εἴπω*; Lat. *somnus*; see sofa];—sleep; ganga til svefnis, Nj. 7; í söfninum, Hom. 114; í semnenum, 119, and passim.

2. a dream; þér er svefn, thou art dreaming, Fbr. 73, Ld. 120; ílt er svefn slíkan segja naðmanni, Am. 23; e-m ber e-t í svefn, to tell one something in a dream, Fas. i. 432 (in a verse); esp. in plur., sú bar mér í mína svefna, Kormak; mér gengr sjöfn í svefna, Gisl. (in a verse); grand svefna, bad dreams, Am. 21; svefna sýnir, dream visions, Stj. 492.

B. COMPS: svefn-búr, n. a sleeping-bower, bedroom, Landn. 215, Str. 46. svefn-farar, f. pl. dreams, a dreaming state, Bjarn. 62; harðar svefnfarar, Gisl. 44. 58. svefn-fátt, n. adj. lacking sleep.

svefn-gaman, n. 'dream-joy,' poet. the night, Alm. svefn-hallir, m. = svefnhús, of a giant, Bárð. 176. svefn-herbergi, n. a sleeping-room, Bárð. 20. svefn-hús, n. id., Eg. 420, Bs. i. 74. svefn-hvild, f. the rest of sleep, Str. svefn-höfði, a, m. heaviness from sleep, drowsiness, Nj. 104, Gisl. 67.

svefn-höfugt, n. adj. *sleep-beazy, drowsy*, Nj. 264, Ld. 120. **svefn-höll**, f. a *sleeping-hall*, Stj. 631, Karl. 11. **svefn-inni**, n. a *sleeping-inn*, Al. 15. **svefn-kör**, n. pl. 'sleep-basins,' i. e. *the eyes*, Glsl. (in a verse). **svefn-klefi**, a, m. a *sleeping-room*, Stj. 149, 204. **svefn-lauss**, adj. *sleepless*, Róm. 195. **svefn-loyal**, n. *sleeplessness*, Fms. viii. 48, Sturl. iii. 73, Pr. 470. **svefn-lopt**, n. a *sleeping-loft*, *bed-chamber*, Greit. 118 C, Art. **svefn-órar**, f. pl. *dream-phantasms*, Hkr. ii. 354, Anecd. 8; see *órar*. **svefn-purka**, u, f. a 'sleep-sow,' a *drowsy fellow*. **svefn-samt**, n. adj.; e-m er ekki s., *to be sleepless*, Nj. 210, Fms. iv. 336, Al. 73. **svefn-sel**, see *sel*; *selin* vóru tvau, a. ok búr, Ld. 242. **svefn-skáli**, a, m. a 'bed-sibling,' *sleeping-bell*, Fas. ii. 416. **svefn-skemma**, u, f. = *svefnbúr*, Fas. i. 359, Eg. 80, Fms. vi. 188, Landn. 215, v. 1. **svefn-stofa**, u, f. = *svefnbúr*, Ld. 16, Bs. i. 782. **svefn-stund**, f. a *sleeping hour*, Sks. 618. **svefn-styggr**, adj. 'sleep-aby,' *sleeping lightly*, Fas. iii. 124. **svefn-tími**, a, m. *the time of sleep*, Str. 21. **svefn-vana**, adj. *wanting sleep*, Sturl. iii. 256. **svefn-þorn**, m. a 'sleep-thorn,' the popular notion was that charmed sleep is produced by putting the 'sleep-thorn' into the sleeper's ears, then he will not awake until the thorn falls out; stínga e-m svefnþorn, *to stick one with the sleeping-thorn*, Fas. i. 18, 19; or, stínga e-n svefnþorni, Isl. ii. 183, iii. 303, (cp. Fm. 43, Hrafnag. 13.) **svefn-pungi**, a, m. = *svefnhöfugi*. **svefn-merr**, adj. 'sleep-raving,' in the phrase, s. ok dauða-drúkkinn, *sleep-mad and dead-drunk*, Hkr. i. 17, Fms. viii. 189. **svefni**, n. *sleepiness*, Hom. 26: *cobabitation*, in the law phrase, *biðja konu svefnis*, Grág. i. 337, 338; *brjóta konu til svefnis*, *to ravish*, ii. 60, N. G. L. i. 71, 357. **svefnugr**, adj. [Dan. *søvnig*], *sleepy*; *svefnugar* (plur.), Sdm. 36; *svefnugr* ok latr, 656 B. 2; þeir vóru mjök svefnugr, Sturl. iii. 256, v. 1. **Svegðir**, m. one of the names of Odin, as also of a Swed. mythical king, Edda, Yngl. S. **SVEGGJA**, ð, [Ulf. *af-swaggujan* = *ἡσσωπεῖσθαι*], *to make to sway or swag, turn round, veer round*; *sveggja lét fyrir Siggu sólborðs goti norðan*, *the (the ship) stood, veered round the island Sigg*, Edda (Æ. *Leý*. in a verse). **SVEI**, interj. *fy!* *svei*, segir hón, aldri muntú vel reynask, Þórð. 74: with dat., *svei þér, fy! upon thee!* Th. 21; *svei mér syndugum!* 20; *svei verði þínun legg!* Fms. vii. 122; *svei verði mínun herra*, cf. ..., Karl. 301; *svei verði yðr svá rennandi!* Fms. viii. 401; *svei þér!* is the cry of an Icel. shepherd to a dog if he worries a sheep or barks at a stranger; *svei-svei-svei!* **sveia**, að, *to about svei*; *sveia hundum*, hann hljóp á eptir hundunum, *sveiaði þeim*, Od. xiv. 35. **sveiaðandi**, part., in the Æ. *Leý*. ek skal senda þér sveiaðanda spjót = *sveidu-spjót* or *sveida* (q. v.), Fas. ii. (in a verse). **Sveidi**, a, m. the name of a sea-king, Lex. Poët. **sveiduðr**, m. a *bull*, poet., from the spear-like horns, Yt. **SVEIF**, f. [sveifa], a *tiller*, Fas. iii. 197; *sels sveif*, a *seal's paw*, N. G. L. i. 363. **sveifn-rúm**, n. *room for the tiller to work so as to veer the ship*; *sigla svá nær at eigi sé sveiftrúm*, N. G. L. ii. 281, Jb. 396; *sveifingarrúm*, 396 B: *avif-rúm*, N. G. L. i. c. (v. l. 8, 11), whence mod. *sveigrúm*: *room to move the body freely*, eg hafði ekki sveigrúm til þess. **sveifla**, að, *to swing or spin in a circle*, like a top; s. *sverði*, exi, Nj. 56, 97, Eg. 80, Fas. i. 415, Fbr. 209, Ó. H. 222. **sveifla**, u, f. a *wrestler's term*, a *swinging round* with one's antagonist; *snúa e-m til sveiflu*, Fas. iii. 392, Greit. 15 new Ed. **sveigling**, f. a *bending, swaying*. **sveigir**, m. one who bends, a *swayer*, Lex. Poët. **SVEIGJA**, ð, [svig; cp. Engl. *to sway*; North. E. *swag*]:—*to bow, bend, like a switch*; s. *armleggi* hans, Landn. 169, v. 1.; s. *trén*, Fær. 50; s. *álm*, *to bend the bow*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); s. *rokk*, *to swing the distaff*, Rm. 16; s. *fast árar*, Fms. ii. 180; s. *höfu*, *to sway, strike the barp*, Og. 27; s. á e-n, *to pull round*, in rowing, Nj. 90; s. e-t eptir sínum vilja, Mar.; þá átla ek at lögin mundu sveigð hafa verit, *the law was tampered with*, Valla L. 209; it þridja má kalla nökkut sveigt, *the third is not straight*, Band. 6; *sveigja til við e-n*, *to give way, yield somewhat*, Hkr. i. 142, Stj. 578; *vér skulum s. til, svá ...*, *come to a compromise, so that ...*, Fær. 35; *konungur þóttisk hafa mykt sitt skap*, ok sveigt til samþykkis með þeim, Fms. vi. 280; *heljar-reip sveigt at síðum mér*, Sól. 39; *jöfurr sveigði ý*, *draw the bow*, Höfuðl.; s. *hala sinn*, *to droop the tail*, Hkr. Hjörv. II. reflex. *to be swayed, sway, swerve*; þá tók at sveigjask hugr jarls, Fms. ix. 444; *hvergi sveigðisk hugr hans fyrir þeirra kúgan*, Bs. i. 287; *láta sveigjask eptir e-s vilja*, Fb. ii. 146; *sveigjask til* (= *sveigja til*) *við e-n*, i. 410. **sveigja**, u, f. a *bending, elasticity*. **sveigr**, m. [Engl. *switch*; Swed. *svage*; Norw. *sveig*; cp. *svigi*]:—a *switch*; álm-s., Fas. i. 271; *sveigar kör*, a 'switch-bane,' i. e. *an axe*, Eg. (in a verse). II. metaph. a *bow*, Edda (Gl.). 2. a *head-dress* or *snood*, a *kerchief* wound round the head; *sveigr var á höfði*, Rm.; s. á höfði mikill, Ld. 244; hence *sveigar-sága*, -þoll, -gátt, the

fairly of the hood, i. e. a woman, Lex. Poët.: the passage, nú mun þér ekki sveigr á (sveigra Ed.) verða, er þú færr apt, it will be no bend in thy way, it will all be straight, Fas. iii. 281. **SVEIMA**, að, [akin to *svimma*], *prop. to swim*, Sks. 116, but only used, 2. metaph. *to soar, tower, wander about*; þeir sveimdu um bæinn ok drápu mart af Birkibeinum, Fms. viii. 173; fylgjar övina váttra sveima hér nú í nánd, 281; þótt vér hafim sveimat í sumar um bygðir þeirra, vi. 261; *sveimaði Bárðr víða um landit*, Bárð. 170; s. út um nær, Stj. 424; *sveimar þóðr at þeim*, þóðr. 78; *hýrt sveimaði, the flame soared, spread wide*, Lex. Poët.; ef eg sveima elli-grár, ann sinn heim at Fróni, Núm. **sveimaðr**, m. one who soars, wanders about, Lex. Poët. **sveiman**, f. a *soaring*, of fire, Fas. i. 519 (in a verse). **sveimr**, m. (sveim, m., Orkn. l. c.), a *soaring, bustle, stir*; gíra fjáðsligan sveim, Hallfred; sá sveimr görisk um allar herbúðir, at ..., Al. 117; í Eyjunum var sveim mikil, in the islands there was much stir, Orkn. 334: a nickname, Sturl. **svein-barn**, n. a 'boy-bairn,' a male child, Nj. 91, Fms. i. 14, Fb. i. 252. **svein-dómr**, m. *youth, boyhood*, Stj. 25: Lat. *pubertas*. **Sveinki**, a, m. a diminutive of *Sveinn*, Fms. vii; veit eg það, Sveinki! Esp. Árb. 1550. **SVEINN**, m. [a northern word, from which the A. S. *swæn*, Engl. *swain*, seems to be borrowed]:—a boy; fæddi Vigdís barn, þat var sveinn, sá var vænn mjök, Ingimundr leit á sveinn ok mælti, sjá sveinn ... son áttu þau annan ... þessi sveinn, Fs. 23; sveinninn Hörðr snú við stökk ok gekk nú it fyrsta sinn frá stokkum til móður sinnar, Isl. ii. 15; skal þat barn út bera ef þú fæðir mey barn, en upp fæða ef sveinn er, 198; kona hans fæddi barn, ok hét sveinn sá Hrafn, Eg. 100; svá sem þeir sveinar aðrir er vörn sex vetra eðr sjau vetra, 147; sveinar tveir léku á gólfu, Nj. 15; var þá nafn gefit sveinum, 91; kallaði Njáll á sveininn Höskuld, ... hann lét sveinum ekki í meio, ok unni mik, 146, 147; sveininn Þórð Káran ... hinu hefir þú mér heitið, amma, segir sveinninn, 201, Bs. i. 599. II. boys, lads! often used in addressing grown-up men; eld kveikit er nú, sveinar! Nj. 199; hart ríkt er, sveinar! 82; sjáit er nú rauðblínn, sveinar! 70; hverr á sveina (gen. pl.) hendr í hári mér? Fms. xi. 151; hvergi er, sveinar? 145; sveinn ok sveinn! hverjum erstu sveini borinn? Fm. 1; inn frányggi sveinn! id.; Hjalla-sveinar, Hof-sveinar, Gullþ. 4, Finnb. 2. a servant, attendant, waiter; sveinar Ólafs, Ld. 96: esp. a page, sveinn Gunnildr, Nj. 5, Fms. ii. 236, Ann. 1346 C; skutil-sveinn, skó-sveinn, q. v.: of bondsmen, N. G. L. i. 35, 76; in mod. usage as *apprentice*, Dan. *svend*. III. a nickname, Sigurðr Sveinn (= the Germ. *Siegfried*), Skíða R. 2. Svein, a pr. name, very freq., Landn., Fms.: in compds. Svein-björn, Svein-ungtr, Sveinki, Berg-sveinn, Koll-s. compds. sveina-lauss, adj. without attendants; ríða s., Lv. 43. sveina-leikr, m. a boy's game, Hkr. i. 46, Eg. 189. sveina-ligr, adj. boyish, Fas. iii. 486. **svein-piltr**, m. a boy, youth, Bs. i. 539. **svein-staull**, a, m. = *sveinpiltr*, a little boy, Edda 31. **SVEIPA**, ð and að: stray forms of an obsol. strong verb (*svipa, sveip*) are, pret. *sveip*, Rm. 18, Vkv. 23, Skv. 3. 13; pres. *sveipt* (for *svipt*), 3. 8; part. *sveippinn* (for *svippinn*), Fm. 42, Fas. i. 439 (in a verse); [cp. Engl. *sweep*; a Goth. *sveipan* may be assumed from *midja-sveipans* = *σάραλο-σπός, deluge*; A. S. *swápan*; Germ. *schweben*; cp. *svipa, sópa*]:—*to sweep, stroke*; hann sveipaði hárinu fram yfir höfuð sér, *stroked the hair with the hand*, Fms. i. 180; sveipar hann þeim saman, Greit. 129 new Ed.; greip hann til hendinni, ok sveipði af sér flugunni, *swept the fly away*, Edda 70; hann sveipaði hárinu fram yfir höfuð sér, Fms. i. 180; hann sveipaði at hendinni duki þeim er ..., Bs. i. 188. 2. *to wrap, swaddle*; hann hafði sveipað at sér möttli einum, *wrapped himself in a mantle*, Stj. 492; lét hann s. (*wrap, swathe*) skipit allt fyrir ofan sjá með grám tjöldum, Ó. H. 170; hann sveipar sik í skikkju sinni, Sks. 298; þeir fundu þau sveipað lindúk, Fms. i. 112; fæddi hón barn, var þat sveift klæðum, Ó. T. 4; kona sveip rípti, Rm. 18; ok hana Sigurðr sveipr í rípti, Skv. 3. 8; þeir þógu því ok sveipðu þat (the corpse) lindúkum, Fms. v. 29; var kistan sveipð pelli, Ó. H. 229; lét ábóti þá s. likit, Sturl. iii. 284; lík konungs var sveipað dúkum, Fms. viii. 232; en þær skólar sveip hann útan silfri, Vkv. 23; eldi sveippinn, *wrapped in a sheet of fire*, Fm. 42, Fas. i. (in a verse). II. *to sweep, swoop*; þeir sveipdu (v. l. *svipuðu*) yfir ána, Fms. viii. 170; hann sveipaði til sverðinu, *swoop round him with the sword*, v. 90; hann sveipar úxinni til hans, Fbr. 111 new Ed.; sveip sinnum hug, 'swooped,' *turned his mind*, Skv. 3. 13. 3. *to be twisted*; eitt er lýtið á, hárit er sveipt í enninu, a *falling forelock on the forehead*, Korm. 18; and the verse, hón kvæð hári mínu svept í enni, id. 3. part. *sveipandi* (= *svipandi*), *swooping, flaming*; Cherub með sveipanda sverði, Gen. iii. 24. **sveipa**, u, f. a *herchief, hood* (= *sveipt, sveigr*), Edda (Gl.); hón ækir þá sveipu sína ok veifði upp yfir höfuð sér, Isl. ii. 76. **sveipin-falda**, u, f. 'Swooping-hood,' the name of a giantess, Edda (Gl.). **sveip-ótttr**, adj. eddying, an epithet of a river, Od. xi. 240.

sveipr, m. a *fold*, Lat. *plica*; gýrða um sik með tvauföldum sveip, to *gird with a twofold 'swoop'*; *wrap it twice round the waist*, Sks. 405 B: a *twirl*, a *falling lock on the forehead*, s. í hári, Nj. 39; svartr á hári ok sveipir í hárinu, *curled hair* (?), Korn. 8. 2. a *bood* (= sveigr).

*Edda li. 494. 3. poet., öldur-sveipr, a 'wave-sweeper', i.e. an oar, Fms. ii. (in a verse). II. a sudden 'swoop', an accident, catastrophe; sveipr varð í för, Haustl.; opt verðr sveipr í svefni, a saying, Sturl. ii. 210.

sveip-vísi, f. (*sveip-vísi*, Am. 7), a 'swooping-mind,' *fickleness, versatility*, Am. 70.

SVEIT, f., *sveit*, Eg. 19, [A.S. *sweot*], a *body*, esp. as a milit. term, a *squad, small detachment, company*, each with its own officer (sveitarhöfðingi), sveit ef sex eru, Edda 108; vil ek at menn skipizk í sveitir, ok heimtisk saman fræðmenn ok kunnumenn, Ó.H. 204; líði var skipt í sveitir, tólf mönnum saman, Eg. 229; þeir fengu til margar sveitir, at veita Varbelgum bakslag, Fms. ix. 491; þórir hundr með sína sveit, Ó.H. 214; gekk hann í sveit með þeim, 215; en eptir fall hans þá féll flest sú sveit er fram hafði gengit með honum, 219; Arnjótr gellini ok þeirra sveit öll, 217. 2. a *company, train*;

þeir höfðu samburðar-öl ok héldu sveit um Jóln, *beld revels at Yule*, Fms. vii. 303; Grjótagarðr hélt þó sveit, i. 53; ek var með hánun ok í hans sveit, Eg. 65; þykki mér allfýsilegt at koma í þeirra sv(e)it, 19; þóttú komir í sveit með hirmönnum Haralds, 21; þessi sveit (*troop*) kom til Virfils bónda, Fms. iit. 212; ef lögsögu-maðr er í inni minni sveit, *in the minority*, Grág. i. 9; drógu Gyðingar sveit saman mikla, Hom. (St.); sum sveitin... sum sveitin, *one part... another...*, Róm. 261; eigi skal þá draga sveitir saman þá er aðrir menn eru sofa farnir... þá skulu þeir vita er í sveit þeirri vóru hverr bani er, N.G.L. i. 163; poet., lýða sveit, seggia sveit, a *company of men*, Lex. Poët.; fljóða s., a *body of women*, Merl. i. 49; of the crew of a ship, skírskota á önnur skip, at þeir hafa eigi meira mat en mánaðar-mat hvars í tvennum sveitum, N.G.L. i. 99. 3. a *party*; þá gördusk þrætur miklar, ok gekk liðið sveitum mjök, Clem. 43; mannkyn var í tvenningu, í annarri sveit Gyðingar er á sannan Guð trúðu, en í annarri heiðnar þjóðir, 625.170; öll göðra manna sveit, Hom. 142.

II. *geograph. a community, district, county*; Raudamels-lönd vóru betri en önnur suðr þar í sveit, Landn. 80; mikil kynslóð í þeirri sveit, Eg. 100; gekk þat halleri um allar sveitir, Nj. 73; allar kirkjur þar er í þessum sveitum vóru, 623.14; norðr um sveitir, Lv. 20; fara um sveitir ok boða Guðs eyrendi, Bs. i. 45.

2. in mod. usage a *district for relief of the poor*, like hreppir; in such phrases as, fara á sveitina, to *become a pauper*; vera á sveit, liggja á sveit, þiggja af sveit, to *receive parish relief*; honum lá við sveit, *he was on the verge of becoming a pauper*; sveitar-kerling, an *old female pauper*; sveitar-ómagi, a *pauper*; sveitar-pyngsli, *burdens of the sveit*; sveitar-tillag, a *poor-rate*; sveit-lægr, q.v. 3. the *country*, as opp. to town; búa í sveit, to *live in the country*; sveita-bóndi, a *country farmer, busbandman*; sveita-fólk, sveita-menn, *country folk*; sveita-bragi, *country costumes, habits*; sveita-búskapr, *busbandry*.

B. *Compds*: sveitar-bót, f. an *acquisition to a party*; þykkir on s. at bróður þinam, *he is good company*, Eg. 199; a *nickname*, Sturl. sveitar-dráttir, m. a *faction*, Orkn. 180, Fms. x. 251. sveitar-drykkja, u. f. a *drinking party*, Hkr. i. 50, Sturl. iii. 126, Eg. 258.

sveitar-gengi, n. *help from a party*, Háv. 40. sveitar-höfðingi, a. m. the *captain of a sveit* (I. 1), Eg. 272, 280, Ó.H. 205, Fms. vii. 259, Orkn. 476. sveitar-menn, m. pl. the *men of a community or district*; þar var sett héraðs-þing með ráði allra sveitarmanna, Landn. 97; þá menn heldr enn aðra sveitarmenn, Ísl. ii. 324; vóru þeir allir sveitarmenn, Sturl. i. 146; sveitarmenn skulu leggja tíund, Vm. 36; in mod. usage, see II. 3. sveitar-rókr, adj. *expelled from the country*, Hrafn. 39.

sveita-skipan, f. an *arrangement of the country*, Sturl. iii. 243. sveitar-skitr, m. a *nickname*, Fms. viii. sveitar-vist, f. *abode in a sveit*, Lv. 24.

sveita, t. [A.S. *sweatan*; Lat. *sudare*], to *sweat*; esp. reflex., sveitask ok hafa ervidi, Lv. 61; sveitask blóði, to *sweat blood*, Mar., Rb. 334; þá sveittisk róðan helga, *sweated blood*, Fms. viii. 247; sveitask viðmjörvi, Mar. sveita, adj., =svidda (q.v.), of *cattle*; sveita ok svidda, s. nó svida, N.G.L. i. 341.

sveit-búi, a. m. a *man of the same sveit*, a *comrade*, Fms. vii. 262. sveit-fæstr, adj. *dwelling in a sveit* (I. 1), N.G.L. ii.

SVEITI, a. m. (mod. *sveiti*), [A.S. *sweát*; Engl. *sweat*; Germ. *schweis*; Dan. *sved*; cp. Lat. *sudor*]:—*sweat*; blóð ok sveita, Blas. 45; spratt honum sveiti í enni, Nj. 68; konungr hafði fengit sveita, *got into a perspiration*, Fms. viii. 444. 2. a *bloody-sweat* (blóð-sveiti), Fas. i. 159. *Compds*: sveita-bora, u. f. a *sweat-pore*, Róm. 238. sveita-dúkr, m. [cp. Lat. *sudarium*], a *napkin*, 655 A. 3.

sveit-lægr, adj.; hann er þar s., *he is entitled to alimentation there*. sveittir, adj. (or part.), in a *steaming heat*, Sturl. ii. 217 C, Ísl. ii. 210, Fb. i. 254; kóf-s., löðrandi s.

sveitugr, adj. = sveittir, Sturl. ii. 217, Þiðr. 229, Karl. 315. sveitungr, m. a *man belonging to a sveit* (I. 1), a *comrade*; vil ek fylgja sveitungum mínum, Ó.H. 209. 2. *followers*; Hrói sveitungr jarls, Fms. ix. 413; Magnúss ok hans sveitungar, *M. and his men*, vii. 169;

jafnan skildi sveitunga þeirra á, ix. 424; sveitunga mína mun ek ekki af hendi láta, Eg. 66; sneri hann apt'r með sveitunga sína, 300; heimta at sveitungum sínum, Nj. 256; hann drap mart af sveitungum þeirra, Fms. vii. 303; Snækolkr ok enn fleiri sveitungar, ix. 425; at þú komir mér í sætt við sveitunga mína, *my countrymen*, Fb. i. 136.

SVELGJA, svelg; pret. svalg, pl. sulgu; subj. sylgi; imperat. svelg; part. solginn; since it became weak, svelgðist, Bs. ii. (in a verse of the 14th century), and so in mod. usage; [A.S. *swelgan*; Engl. *swallow*, *swill*; Germ. *schwelgen*];—to *swallow*, with acc., Yt. 4; hrae Ólafs hofgyldir svalg, 21; at jörðin sylgi hestinn, Nj. 163; mun hón solgit hafa yrmling, Fms. vi. 350; s. sinn fódur-arf, Al. 114; eitt skógar-dýr svalg hann, Stj. 219; svelgja þik, Barl. 111; to *swallow*, svelg hrákann niðr, Pr.; svelgr hann allan Sigfóðr, Ls. 58; Eljúdómr vann solginn Baldr, Mk. 3. with dat.; ef hann svelgr niðr þeim bita, N.G.L. i. 343; þá svelgit mér sem fyrst, Barl. 54. 3. absol.; var honum bæði meint niðr at svelga, ok svá at drekka, en meinst at hósta, Bs. i. 347; to *take a deep draught*, hann tekr at drekka, ok svelgr allstórum, took a *deep draught*, Edda 32; þeir sulgu stórum, Grett. 43. New Ed.; svelgjandi eldr, Hom. 31. II. recipr. (weak); e-m svelgisk á, to *go down the wrong way*, Dan. *faas i den vrænge strube*; honum svelgðist á.

III. part. solginn, *hungry*, Hm. 31, Haustl. svelgr, m. [Shetl. *swelchie*], *swirl, whirlpool, current, stream*, =róst, q.v.; var þar eptir svelgr í hafinu, Edda; sem svelgr í hafi eða Sirtes aðr Scylla, Al. 50. 2. esp. as a local name of the race in the Pentland Firth, Orkn. 276, Ó.H. 193, Fms. x. 145. II. metaph. a *swallower, spendthrift*; þú ilar gráðugi svelgr, El. 95; hvel-svelgr himins, Edda (in a verse); vín-svelgr, a *wine-swiller, drunkard*; hrae-svelgr, *carion-devourer*, Vpm.

svelja, pres. svelr; pret. svalði, to *swell*, an obsolete word, only two forms of which are recorded; gadd svelr blóðug-hadda, Edda 23 (in a verse); húfar svöldu, Edda (Ht.)

svell, n. *swollen ice, a lump of ice*; mikil svell var hlaupit upp, Nj. 144; svell þrútnar upp hjá garði, Grág. ii. 283; svelli ok hjarni var steypt yfir alla jörð, Fms. ii. 228; in mod. usage 'svell' is ice with solid ground beneath, 'iss' ice on water; poet., handar svell, *the ice of the hand*, i. e. *gold*; sárs, dreyra, fella svell, 'wound-ice,' i. e. *weapons*, Lex. Poët.

SVELLA, pres. svelr; pret. svall, pl. sullu; subj. sylgi; part. sollinn; [A.S. *swellan*; Engl. *swell*; Germ. *schwellen*; Dan. *svolne*; Swed. *svälla*; cp. Goth. *uf-swalleins = swallows*];—to *swell*; skip konunga vóru sett mjök ok sollin, of ice, Ó.H. 182; húfa svall, sjór sveltr, sollit haf, sollinn sær, éli sollinn, veðr-sollinn, hrími sollinn (of the waves), Lex. Poët.; of a wound, sær þat tók at þrútna ok svella, Fms. ix. 276; sárit var sollit, Ó.H. 223; hestriann svall svá ákaflega at allan blás kvíðinn, Bs. i. 319. 2. metaph. to *swell*, of *wrath, anger*; með sollinni þykkju, Mar.; sollin reiði, Al. 3; nú svall Sturlungum mjök móðr, Bs. i. 521; móðr svall Meila bróður, Haustl.; þá svall heipt í Högna, Bragi; synd hans svall, Sól. 5; sútr sullu mér, 38; sorg svall, Bs. ii. (in a verse); af slíkum hlutum svall mjök með þeim biskupi ok Ásgrimi, i. 730.

svella, d. a *causal to the preceding, to make to swell*; svellendir, Eb. (in a verse); böð-svellendr, sveldr húfr, *blown up*, Fms. viii. (in a verse); sveldr af harmi, Skáld H.

svellir, m. *who makes to swell*, Lex. Poët. svell-óttir, adj. *swollen with lumps of ice*, Fb. iiii. 408. svellr, part. qs. *swelling, swelling big*; með svelli sinni, Pass. 7. 4; sveltr hafði hón belti, Bs. ii. (in a verse). II. *svellað, swollen with ice*, Hem.

SVELTA, part. sveit; pret. svalt, 2nd pers. svalt, Ls. 62 (Bugge); mod. svalst; pl. sultu; subj. sylti; part. sollinn; [Ulf. *swoltan = dwo-ðrhwætan*; A.S. *sweltan*; Early Engl. *swelte*];—to *die*; this sense, which agrees with the use in Goth. and A.S., is disused in the Northern language and remains only in poetry; svalt þá Sigurðr, sattu yfir dauðum, Hm. 7; þat mál it hinnasta áðr hann sylti, Og. 16; björt áðr sylti, Akv. 43; hafa skal ek Sigurð mér á armi, eða þó svelta, Skv. 3. 6; þeim er sultu með Sigurði, 62; nema þú Sigurð svelta látir, 11, Gkv. 2. 3; er annan lét s., Fms. i. 258 (in a verse); ii. 271 (in a verse); soltnar þýfar, æmar soltnar, Skv. 3. 45, 48; sollinn varð Sigurðr sunnan Rínar, Bkv. 11; allir svelta, þeir er af belukjar bergja drekku, Merl. i. 7. II. (Dan. *sulte*), to *starve, suffer hunger*; ok svalt þú þá hungri heill, Ls. (Bugge); mod., svelta heillu hungri; þó at fé svelti, Grág. ii. 328; s. í hel, or, til heljar, Fms. vi. 132, Bret. 8; soltinn maðr, Gpl. 400; hann var mjök soltinn, *very hungry*, Edda; sárt bltr soltin lús, Landn.; svangr ok soltinn, Fms. x. 149, and so passim in old and mod. usage.

svelta, t. a *causal to the preceding, to put to death* (by hunger?); svinna systrungr sveltr þú í helli, Am. 53; láta sveltask, Og. 20. 2. to *starve a person*, Ver. 51, Rb. 394; læsti hann í kistu ok svelti hann þar þrjá mánuðr, Edda; þá var hann sveltr svá at þau kennda hann eigi, Landn. 205; hann svelti menn at mat, Fms. i. 1; s. sik til sjár, Nj. 18.

II. reflex. to *refuse to take food*; hann sveltsik ok þá eigi fæðslu, Fms. x. 369; pass. to *be famished*, K. A. 130.

svelti-kví, f. a *pen in which one is put to starve*, Grág. ii. 328, 330; rekka fé ór sveltikvíum, K. p. K. 90.

sveltir, m. a *starver*, one who starves, Lex. Poët.; hrafn-a-, raven famisier, a nickname, Fb. iii.

svemla, u, f. a *cow* (a cow with a great belly).

svengð, f. [svangr], *famine, hunger*, Fms. iii. 96; svengð ok föstur, Hom. (St.).

svengjask, d, [svangi], to grow thin in the belly or waist, Pr. 470. Sks. 167.

2. in mod. usage, impers., mig svengir, to get hungry.

Svenskr, adj. Swedish, Fms. x. 394; see Svanskr.

SVERÐ, n. [A.S. *sweord*; Engl. *sword*; Germ. *schwert*; Dan. *sverd*]: —a sword; söxum ok sverðum, Vsp.; ox, sverð, spjót, K. þ. K. 170; sverð á vinstri hlið, Hkr. i. 120; sverð þat er hjoltin vóru af gulli, Fms. i. 17; í þenna tíma vóru hér á landi sverð útið mönnum til vápna-burðar, Fbr. 13; féll niðr sverðit, Nj. 9, in countless instances. Every king's man, from an earl downwards, had in token of homage to lay his hand on the hilt of a sword in the king's hand, and this done he was the king's 'sword-taker' (sverð-takari); this is described in the Hirdskrá; nú skaltú vera þegu hans er þú tókt við sverði hans, Hkr. i. 119; ek tók lýstr við sverði þínu, I took gladly thy sword, gladly entered thy service, Sighvat; gengu menn þá til handa honum ok tóku við sverði hans, Fms. viii. 28; sverð heilagr kirkju, Sturl. iii. 30; hér hefir látizk eitt hit beztu sverð af várum þegnum, the best sword, i. e. the best knight, Bs. i. 638. 2. poët. compds, sverð-álfr, -berendr, -freyr, -gautr, -maðr, -merlingar, -rjóðr, -runnr, a sword-elf, sword-bearer, etc., i. e. a warrior; sverð-dynr, -él, -hrið, -jálmr, -leikr, -regn, -tog, -þing, sword-din, sword-storm, etc., i. e. battle; sverð-fen, i. e. blood; sverð-fold, i. e. a shield; sverð-bautinn, 'sword-bitten', wounded, Lex. Poët.

B. Compds: **sverð-borari**, a, m. a sword-bearer, Róm. 114 (= Lat. *licitor*). **sverðs-egg**, f. a sword's edge, Edda 74. **sverð-fetill**, m. a sword-strap, Sturl. iii. 163, Fas. iii. 643. **sverð-flakr**, m. a sword-flis, Edda (Gl.). **sverðs-hjolt**, n. pl. sword-bills, Landn. 181, Fms. iv. 37, xi. 133, Ld. 104. **sverðs-högg**, n. a sword-stroke, Fms. viii. 180, xi. 190. **sverð-skálpr**, m. a scabbard, Fms. vi. 212. **sverð-skepti**, n. a sword-bill (medal-kaffi), Sturl. i. 177. **sverð-skór**, m. a 'sword-shoe', the chape of a scabbard, Fms. vi. 212. **sverð-skreidd**, f. sword-cutlery, Grág. i. 468. **sverð-skríðl**, a, m. a sword-cutter, Nj. 247, Grág. ii. 84. **sverð-taka**, u, f. sword-taking, as a token of homage, (see above under sverð); allt þat sem ádr váttar í jarls sverð-töku, N. G. L. ii. (see sverð A). **sverð-takari**, a, m. a 'sword-taker,' a king's man, N. G. L. ii. 399 (see above).

sverð-ótt, n. adj. full of swords, Hallfred; as a pun.

SVERFA, sverf; pret. svarf, pl. surfu; part. sorfinn; [Ulf. *af-swaír-ban* = ἡφαίρειν, ἡμάρσσειν; Engl. *swerve*; Dutch *swerven*; Swed. *svärva*]: —to file; járn sorfit, Stj. 160; sverfr hann, 158; svarf hann með snarpi þél, Bs. i. 237; sverfa til stáls, to 'file to the steel,' to the core, i. e. to fight it out to the last; kvað þá verða at s. til stáls með þeim, Fms. vii. 144; láta þá til stáls sverva með þeim, Ó. H. 41; ok láta s. til stáls með ykkir bræðrum, Fb. ii. 122, Orkn. 234, 428; sverfr at, it presses hard; er í kreppling kemr ok at sverfr, Fms. iv. 147.

SVERJA, pres. sver, pl. sverjum; pret. sór, pl. sóru (also svór, Fas. lii. 393, Fms. x. 396; svóru, 416, Grág. ii. 410); subj. sverri; imperat. sver, sverðu; part. svarinn. A weak pret. svarði, part. svarðr, also freq. occurs in old writers, thus, svarði, Hkr. i. 79, Fas. i. 178, Edda i. 136 (Cod. Reg., 10r Cod. Worm. l. c.); þú svarðir, Gkv. i. 21 (Bugge); svörðu, Landn. 154 (sóru, Hb. l. c.), Fms. xi. 67, Nj. 191, Grág. ii. 410 (twice); svörðusk, Mork. 207 (in a verse); but in mod. usage the strong form alone is used: [a common Teut. word; Ulf. *swarjan* = ἡσπάρω; A. S. *swearjan*; Engl. *swear*; Germ. *schwören*; Dan. *sværge*; Swed. *svärja*.]

B. To swear; allir menn virðu sé sitt, ok sóru at rétt væri virt, Ib. 16; sverja eida, to swear an oath; sverja rangan eida, to swear a false oath, K. Á. 150; s. eida, Edda l. c.; þeir svörðu eida til lífs sér, Landn. 154; at þú eida né sverir, nema þann er sáðr sé, Sdm.; gangi nú allir til min ok sveri eida... þá gengu allir til Flosa ok svörðu honum eida, Nj. 191; hann svarði honum trúnaðar-eida, Hkr. i. 79; halda lög ó-svarit, without oath, Bs. i. 727. 2. with acc. to confirm by oath; sór hann lög ok réttindi þegnum sínum, Fms. x. 80; flutti hann krossinn norðr... sem hann var svarinn, as he was sworn, bound by oath, 417; var hann á hverju þingi til konungs tekinn, ok svarit honum land, Fms. iii. 42, Ó. H. 181; þeir svörðu Sveini land ok þegna, Fms. xi. 67; svarit Hákonni ok Magnúsi Noregs-konungum land ok þegnar ok ænligir skattar af Íslandi, etc., Ann. 1262. 3. with gen.; þeir svóru þess (they made oath to), at Ísleifr biskup ok menn með honum svörðu..., Grág. ii. 410; skal hvert þeirra taka bók í hönd sér ok sverja þess allir, at..., N. G. L. i. 68; viltu á mér þess, at þú..., Nj. 137; þeir konungur þess, at..., Hom. 106; ek sver þess við Palladem, at..., Bret. 90; s. þess ina styrkustu eida, at..., Fms. i. 189; þeir svörðu til þessa réttar, at..., Grág. ii. 410; nema hann sveri til fjórðungi minna enn sé..., sem hann hefir til svarit..., er hann svert til, K. þ. K. 146; s. um, konungur sór um, at þat skyldi hann vel efna, Fms. i. 113. II. reflex. to swear oneself, get oneself sworn; sverjask e-m í bróður-stað, Mork. 207 (in a verse); recipr. to get oneself sworn in; sverjask í fóst-bræðra-lag, to enter a brotherhood by mutual oath, Ó. H. 240.

sverra, ð (?), an obsolete defective word, [svarri, svarkr; cp. Goth. *sweran* = ἡσπάρω], to be mighty (?); sverrandi hjaldr, Eg. (in a verse); heise sverri- in poët. compds, sverri-flagd, the mighty ogress; sverri-fjald, the mighty firth; sverri-gjörð, the vast belt of the land, i. e. the main sea, Lex. Poët.; Sverrir, a pr. name (of king Sverri), the worthy (?).

sverta, t, [svart], to make black, blacken.

sverta, u, f. a black, a black dye.

Svertingr, m. a pr. name: Svertingar, [cp. A. S. *swerding*], the name of an old family, Ld. 2, Saxo.

svó-viss, adj. a sw. λεγ-, Hkv. 1. 38, (prob. an error for sve(ip)-viss.)

Svið, n. pl. singed sheep's heads, Sturl. i. 166, freq. in mod. usage.

Svið, n. a space, esp. on the sea, = mið. 2. a local name for a fisherman's sea-mark near Reykjavík; róða út á Svið; perh. so called from the bottom of the sea there being an old lava-field (sviða); hence Mardöl á miði, ... seiddu nú að sviði sæ-kinda val, Jónas.

SVIDA, u, f. [sviða], a roasting, burning, singeing; bæta eyti fyrir sviðu hverja er sviðin er, N. G. L. i. 67. 2. in Norway sviða means a woodland cleared for tillage by burning, see Ivar Aasen. compds: sviðu-eldr, m. a roasting fire (for roasting sheep's heads); um haustð sína menn við sviðu-elda at Hofi, cp. sviðu-kveld var þat, Fms. vi. (in a verse), þorst. St. 50. sviðu-fólskr, a, m. asbes, Stj. 124. Sviðu-kári, a nickname (= Brennu-kári), Landn.

Sviða, u, f. a kind of weapon, a balberd, Edda (Gl.); spjót, sviðu, bryntröll, K. þ. K. 170; Viðkuðr hafði sviðu, silfr-rekinn legginn, jón-vast skaptið... lagði Viðkuðr til Jóns með sviðunni, Sturl. i. 63 C; hana hafði sviðu í annarri hendi, Nj. 96; skaut hann sviðunni eptir Óspaki, D. 208; bjarn-a, q. v. sviðu-skapt, n. the handle of a sviða, Fas. iii. 546.

Sviðarr, Sviðuðr, Sviðir, m. the burner, destroyer (?), one of the names of Odin, Edda (Gl.).

Svið-bálki, a, m. a nickname, Landn.

Sviðda, adj. indecl., contr. form sviðaði, N. G. L. i. 341, v. l. 14; svedae, 399; sviðauðar, 341, l. 1; qs. sve-dái, sve-dauðr; [the etymology is uncertain, but it appears to be a compd word, the latter part being -dái or -dauðr]:—suddenly-dead, from falling sickness or the like, in the old eccl. law the word is used of cattle that have died a natural death, whose flesh may not be eaten; um sviðda ok ústán, ... eta sviðda... þat köllu vér sviðda er engi maðr veit bana at, N. G. L. i. 18; svea né sviða... þat heitir allt sviða er svá verðr dauðt at eigi ganga manna handa-verk til, 341 (sviðaði v. l. 14); um svedae, 399; allt annat af sviða ligger, 144, 342; verða s., K. þ. K. 172, K. Á. 198.

Svið-eldr, m. = sviðueldr, Fær. 17.

Sviði, a, m. a burn, the smart from burning; þola sár ok sviða, Edda; sviða ok þrota, Ld. 252; sviðar ok hitar, Bs. i. 182. sviða-laust, adj. free from burning pains, Bs. i. 182; brjóst-sviði, heart-burn.

Sviðinn, part. singed; see sviða. sviðin-horni, a nickname, Landn. svið-kaldr, adj. 'roasting-cold,' Fms. i. (in a verse describing the waves): in mod. usage of a drink.

Sviðna, að, to be singed; lóði sviðnar, Gm. 1; eigi sviðnuðu hinar minnstu trefr, Fms. i. 266; sviðnar þat at eins en brenur eigi, Sks. 145; torf því er sviðnaði, Ísl. ii. 412; hendr sviðnuðu, Gkv. 3. 10.

Sviðningar, m. = sviða 2; brunnu skógar víða um hraunit, ok er þat nú kallat á Sviðningi, Ölk. 34.

Sviðnur, f. pl. a local name of islands in western Icel., where salt was made by burning sea-weed (salt-sviða), see Landn. 2. ch. 23, and Gullþ. S.

Sviðra, að, to burn, singe, Ld. 77.

Sviðvis, (?), a part of a ship, the kitchen (?), Edda (Gl.).

SVIF, n. [svifa], a swinging round, veering, esp. of a ship; þá varð svá mikitt svif at skipinu, at eldr kom í dokkuna, Fms. x. 53; þv., at-svif, an attack, swoon; um-svif, turmoil. 2. the nick of time; í þeim (þessum) svifum, Fas. i. 26, Karl. 182, 261.

svif-rúm, n. room for a ship to swing round when at anchor; see sveif-, (mod. corrupt. svigrúm.)

SVIG, n. [sveigja, from a lost strong verb sviga, sveig, svignn], a bend, curve, circuit, esp. in the adverbial phrase, fara í svig, to pass by in a circuit, avoid; fór snekkjan í svig við jarls skip, Fms. ii. 299; þeir fóru í svig við konung, Eg. 52, Karl. 243; í svig við Hlíðarenda, Nj. 69, v. l.; sá hann at maðr gekk í svig við hann, Fas. ii. 344; í svig löndum, off the coast, Lex. Poët. 2. phrases, vinna svig á e-m, to make to give way, overcome; gatum til at þeir vinni engi svig á oss, Fms. vi. 324; fá svig á, id. (cp. Dan. *faa bugt med*), Al. 89, Róm. 354; bað þá ef þeir fengi nokkur svig á, at gleitask við Bagla, Fms. viii. 305; freista sviga á, to try, 413.

svigi, a, m. [Engl. *switch*], a switch; sviga lú, switch-bane, i. e. the fire, Vsp.; hann tók einn sviga ok atlar at berja piltinn með, Ísl. ii. 179; sviga í hendi, Ó. T. 6, Fms. viii. 322, x. 216; berja e-n svigum, Blau. 42; skulu þér höggva yðr sviga stóra ór víði, Vápn. 15. 2. mod. a hoop of switch; tunnu-svigi.

svigna, að, to bend, give way, like a switch, Þiðr. 197, 236, freq.

Svignir, m. pl. = Sygnir, q. v.; in Svigna-kappi, a nickname, Landn. Svigna-skard, a farm in western Icel.

svigr-mæli, n. pl. *tanming words*.

SVIK, n. pl. [A. S. *swic*; Scot. *swick* or *swyk*; Dan. *svig*], *treason, fraud, falsehood, betrayal*; segja upp svikinn, Karl. 318; ef eigi fylgdi svik, Nj. 105; brugga, raða s., Fms. i. 59, v. 316; hver svik hann hafði heyrtr, v. 320; verða fyrir svikum, Skv. i. 33; sitja á svikum við e-n, Bs. i. 39, passim; dróttins svik, *treason*. 2. *poison*; gefa e-m svik, to *poison*, Fms. viii. 275. COMPS: svika-drykkir, m. a *poisoned drink*, Konr. svika-fullir, adj. *treacherous*, Sks. 456, Fms. xi. 435. svika-lause, adj. *guileless, free from treason*, Fms. ix. 420, Bret. 88. svika-ligr, adj. *treacherous*, Sks. 525. svika-pjóð, f. *false people*, Hom. (St.).

svik, n. = *svig*; fara á svik, Fms. vi. 41 (in a verse), viii. 165, v. l.:—in the phrase, opt er svik á millum tanna (= gísnaur tenur?), Hallgr.

svikall, mod. **svikull**, adj., contr. sviklar, Gd. 49; inn svikli, Flév. 36; but svikalir, Hkr. iii. 127; svikalasta, Anecd. 100, as also in mod. usage:—*treacherous*, Fær. 138, Fms. i. 229, passim.

svikari, a, m. (sykeri, 655 iii. 2), a *traitor*, Fms. i. 205, ix. 375, Karl. 318, Bs. i. 40. svikara-dómur = svikdómur, Mar.

svik-dómur, m. *treason*, Hom. 159, Fms. xi. 303 (in a verse).

svik-fólk, n. *rebels*, Fms. xi. 296 (in a verse).

svik-fullr, adj. *full of falsehood*, Fms. v. 217, Anecd.

sviki, a, m. a *traitor*; in dróttins-s.

svik-liga, adv. *treacherously*, Stj. 312.

svik-ligr, adj. *treacherous*, Sks. 525, 558, Anecd. 86.

svik-lyndr, adj. *false-minded*, Róm. 308.

svik-máll, adj. *false-spoken*, Róm. 139.

svik-ráð, n. pl. *treachery*, Fas. i. 83, Stj. 553.

svik-móli, n. pl. = svikráð, O. H. 63, Orkn. 268, Sks. 710, 753, Fms. ii. 34: sing., s. nokkut, i. 188, (rare).

svik-samliga, adv. *treacherously*, Fms. i. 72, Fær. 133.

svik-samligr, adj. *treacherous*, Fms. i. 74, x. 221, Stj. 144.

svik-samr, adj. *false*, Hkr. iii. 227, v. l.

svik-semd, f. (svik-semi, N. T.), *treason*, Mar.

svikul-görð, f. *the cap of a mast* (?), see sikulgörð, which is a less correct form, having dropped the v, Edda (Gl.), = Dutch *mars*, Germ. *mast-korb* (?).

svil, n. pl. *the milt of fish*, Björn; taktit úr mér svilin og vilin, Ísl. þjóði. i.

SVILI, a, m. [qs. síf-ili, from síf, sílfar?], a *brother-in-law*, but in a limited sense, viz. *the husbands of two sisters* are called svilar (Gr. *δέλαιοι*), Edda (Gl.) ii. 497, freq. in mod. usage.

svill, f., pl. *svillar*, = syll, svilla; [A. S. *syl*; Engl. *sill*; Germ. *schwelle*]:—a *sill of a door*; nýjar svillar, nýjar sperrur, D. N. iii. 409.

svima, að, to *swim*; svimaði þar yfir ána, Gret. 137 new Ed. (svam v. l.); svimar, Sks. 28, v. l.

II. *impers. to be giddy*; mig svimar (my head swims), in mod. usage = svimra, q. v.

svimi, a, m. [A. S. *svima*; Engl. *swim*], a *swimming in the head, giddiness*; slá, ljústa í svima, Fms. i. 250, Grág. ii. 16, Bs. i. 342; liggja í svima, Fb. ii. 387.

SVIMMA, a defective and obsolete word, which has been superseded in loc. by *svinda*, q. v.; pres. *svimma*; pret. *svamm*, pl. *summu*; part. *summit*; the spelling with one m (*svam, svimr*) in Editions is erroneous; *svimma* rhymes with *grimmu*, Sd. (in a verse); þramma *svimmi*, Hallfred; 3rd pers. plur. *svimja*, Sks. 177 B; a pret. *svámu*, Fms. viii. 38; subj. *svæmi*, Bret. 12; [A. S. *swimman*; Engl. *swim*; Germ. *schwimmen*; Dan. *svømme*]:—to *swim*; svimma til lands, Fms. viii. 264; hann var því opt var at svim(m)a í brynju sinni, x. 314; þeir symja eigi á gráfu, heldr symja þeir opinir, Sks. 177 B; svimma hestar þeirra yfir stórar ár, Edda 8; svim(m)a í móðu marir, Fm. 15 (Bugge); svimma yfir vatnið, Al. 167; hann svim(m)r þá þangat á leið, Fbr. 104 new Ed.; svimmm ek við sky, Sd. (in a verse); þess manns er í sjó svimmm, Sks. 28 new Ed. (svimar v. l.); svamm sjálfir konungur, svamm hann milli skipanna, Fms. x. 366; maðr svamm at skipinu, 367; svamm hann síðan... er hann svamm, vii. 225; göltrinn svamm þar til er af gengu klaufimar, Landn. 177; hann hljóp fyrir borð ok svamm til lands, Orkn. 150, Fms. viii. 291; hann svamm yfir ána með vápn sin, Bjarn. 50, Fms. vii. 123; eigi svamm ek skemra enn þú, 119; þeir summu frá landi (Cod. sumu), Eg. 593 A; svámu sumir yfir ána, Fms. viii. 380; sögðu at hann svæmi um hafit, Bret. 12; pres. subj. *svimmi*, Hallfred; hann mun hafa summit (for svimit, Ed.) í bólminni, Fbr. 104 new Ed.; svimmandi fiskar, Stj. 17, Barl. 22, v. l.; symjandi, v. l. 2. *metaph.*, er áðr svimma í myrkum, 625, 87; svimma í fullsælu, to *swim in abundance*, Fms. ix. 248.

II. *reflex.*, svimask í e-u, to *swindle*, Thom.

svimr, n. *giddiness*, Fél. x. 43.

svimra, að, to *be giddy, stunned by a blow*; impers., Rögnvald svimraði við, Bs. i. 624; Clitum svimraði með höggit, Al. 78; svá at hann (acc.) svimar, Glúm. 356.

svina, orig. a strong verb *svína*, *svein*, whence the pres. weak form, hence the contr. form *svia*, q. v.; [O. H. G. *svinan*; Germ. *schwinden*]:—to *subside*, of a swelling; tók þegar at svina sköþ hans, Bs. i. 466; minkar ok svenar allr þroti, Sks. 235 B.

svingla, að, (svingi, n.), to *rove, stray to and fro*.

svinna, u, f. *sagacity, good sense*; kann ek mér meiri svinnu, enn at takask á hendr einn útlendan mann, Ó. H. 144; með enga svinnu, Fms. i. (in a verse); ú-svinna, *discourtesy, rudeness*.

svinn-eygr, adj. *clever-eyed*, Mkv. 2 (svineygr?).

svinn-geðr, adj. *ready-minded*, Fbr. (in a verse).

svinn-hugaðr, adj. *wise*, Hkv. 2, 10.

svinn-liga, adv. *wisely, sensibly*; all-s.; ú-svinnliga.

svinn-ligr, adj. *sensible*, Fas. ii. 270.

SVINNUR, adj., also **sviðr** (nn = ð); [Ulf. *swinps* = *σχιρρός*; A. S. *swið*; Hel. *swiðr*; Germ. *geschwind*]:—prop. *swift, quick*, which sense, however, only remains in svinnu Rín, the *swift, rapid Rhine*, Akv. 27; veg-s., 'way-swift' (of a river), Gm. 28. 2. *metaph. wise*; ins svinna mans, Hm. 162; ú-sviðr, *unwise*, 20, 22; konan svinna, Korm.; alls þik svinnan kveða, Vpm. 24, 30; ek mun segja þér svinn ór reiðu, Hkr. 5; svinna hafði hann hyggju, Hdm. 9; und svinnum sigrunni, gallant, Vellekla: the saying, sá er svinnur er sik kann, *he is wise who knows himself*, i. e. *knows how to moderate himself*, Hrafn. 10; sviðr um sik, *wise of oneself*; heima gláðr gumi ok við gesti reifr, sviðr skal um sik vera, Hm. 102; al-sviðr, *all-wise*, the name of the wise dwarf; ged-svinnr, *mind-wise*; hug-s., ord-s., *wise or swift in words* (?), eloquent; ráð-svinnr, *wise in counsel*; ú-svinnr, *unwise*, and also *indiscreet, rude*; with gen., in the sense of *ready, quick*, elsku-svinnr, s. heilags tafna, Edda 51 (in a verse). 3. in mod. usage svinnr (like glöggur) means *stingy*.

II. as subst. in the phrase, snúa á svinn sinn ráði, to *turn to reason, mend one's ways*, Fms. ii. 235.

SVIPA, að, [svipr], to *swoop, flash*, of a sudden but noiseless motion; létu síðan frá landi ok svipuðu yfir ána (svipuðu v. l.), and swooped, went swiftly across the river, Fms. viii. 170; fugl einn fló inn um glugginn ok svipaði (swooped) um húsit, þjal.; sverð þat er svipar (flashes) allan veg meðr eldbitrum eggjum, a *flashing sword*, Sks. 548 B; svipaði logi, a *sweeping fire*, 203 B (cp. svipaða sverð, Gen. iii. 24); þegar hann sáxt í sætið há, svipaði þaðan ötti, *fear flashed out from him* verber þe sat, Núm.

II. [A. S. *swipian*; cp. vulgar Engl. *swipe*], to *whip, horsewhip*; var útraust at hann svipaði honum eigi stundum, Sturl. iii. 125.

III. *reflex.*, svipask at e-u, to *look after*; svipask at hrossum, Sturl. iii. 227; er þeir svipaðusk at, sá þeir... Fms. v. 160; svipaðt eptir e-u, id.: svipask um, to *look around*, Ísl. ii. 353; svipaðisk Einarr um ok sá eigi Kálf, Fms. vi. 28; þá er ek svipuðumk um, Stj. 600.

svipa, u, f. a *whip*; berja með svipum, Stj. 578, MS. 623, 12; hann hafði svipu í hendi ok keyrði hana, Sd. 185; esp. a *horse-whip*, svipa-ól, svipu-skapt, the *lash, handle of a whip*. svipu-leikr, m. a *play, 'swoop-game'*, perh. it should be sviðu-leikr (svipu-leikr, p. having crept in for þ). Fms. iii. 193, 196.

II. gramm. a *polysyndeton*; svipa heitir þat ef fleiri sann-keuningar hoyra einum hlut, Skálda 193.

svipaðr, part. *looking so and so*; svipaðr illa = svip-illr, Fas. iii. 627.

2. mod. *like, looking like*, with dat.; hann er svipaðr henni móður sinni, það er svipað því... ú-svipaðr, *unlike*.

svipall, adj. (svipull), *shifty, changeable*; svipul verðr mér sona-eignin, Gret. 123 A; afta svipulla sænda, Al. 163; *unstable*, svipul er sjó-veidr, svipul er sjóvar-afli, a *saying*, Hallgr.

svipan, f. a *'swoop, suddenness*; þessi atburðr varð með svá skjótri svipan, at... Nj. 144; kasta með hardri svipan, *quickly*, Fas. i. 67; sverða s., the *'swoop of swords'*, poet., Skv. 2, 19; a *fight*, þar varð hörð s., Fms. viii. 317; varð hörð s. um hörð, ix. 257, 311; svipan þeirra frá ek snarpa, Nj. (in a verse).

II. the *nick of time, critical moment*, in battle; í þeirri s. féll þorgils, Eg. 92, Fms. vi. 78, v. l.; féllu menn hans í þessi s., Fms. ii. 313; í þessi s., Ld. 244, Fb. ii. 355 (ský-svipan, Fms. v. 80, l. c.), Fms. x. 365 (in all these instances of a battle); varla vitum vér hver s. er, Njarð. 378.

svip-góðr, adj. *good-looking*.

svipil-kinnaðr, adj. *with gaunt cheeks* (?), Fas. ii. 149.

svip-illr, adj. *ill-looking*, Fas. i. 234, v. l.

svip-liga, adv. *sweepingly, rashly*; fara hölti s., Valla L. 223; *suddenly, of a sudden*; deyja s., to *die suddenly*.

svip-ligr, adj. *unstable*; sviplig sála, Al. 115; *sightly*, ekki sýndisk henni konan sviplig, Ld. 328; *sudden*, s. atburðr, a *sudden accident*; hljóp fram piltur einn heldr svipligr, *suddenly* (prob. an error for ú-svipligr, *ill-looking, ill-favoured*, Cod. Ub.), Gret. 93 new Ed.; konungur varð svipligr við þenna atburð, Fas. iii. 610; ill-svipligr, *ill-looking*, Fb. i. 260.

svip-ljótr, adj. *bileous*, Fas. iii. 183, v. l.

svip-lyndr, adj. *feckle*, Fms. vi. 287.

svip-lækja, u, f. the *brown sandpiper, tringa fusca*, Edda (Gl.)

svip-mikill, adj. *imposing*, Fms. iii. 192.

svipr, m., pl. *svipir*, a *swoop*; svipr einn var þat, it was a *sudden swoop*, but a *moment*, Hkv.; sverða svipr, a *swoop of swords*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); a *moment, one moment this, another that*. 2. a *sudden loss*; at þeim þykki heldr svipr í at missa mín, Fms. vi. 222; mér þykkir næsta s. at brautisfor ykkarri, ii. 102; frændum Hrafnis þótti mikill s. er hann fór í brott, Ísl. ii. 101; Friggjar þótti svipr at syni, Mkv.

II. *metaph.* a *glimpse of a person, a fleeting, evanescent appearance*; við þetta vaknaði Grímr, R 2

svinnu hugaðr
H2. 2. 2.

ok þóttisk sjá svip mannsins, *G. wrote and thought he saw the shadow of a man*, Fms. iii. 57; Ólafir vaknaði ok þóttisk sjá svip konunnar, Ld. 122; en er konungr vaknaði, þóttisk hann sjá svip mannsins er braut gekk, Ó. H. 196; þóttusk þeir sjá svip manns niðr við ána, Fs. 73; hann hefir af svip af göngu mannsins, ok mælti, at hann þóttisk þar kenna Eyrjólfr, Bs. i. 531; Þorbjörn hafði svip af konunni, ok lét eigi sjá sik, Gret. 121; þóttisk Kolbeinn sjá svipinn til konungs, at hann stökk fyrir borb, Fms. iii. 2; annarr segir, at hann sá svipinn mannsins er stökk yfir götuna... þeir vissu eigi hvárt þessu olli menn eðr tröll, Fb. ii. 132.

2. a look, countenance; sýndi konungr vinganar-svip (a friendly look) til Einars, Fms. vi. 279; með áhyggju-svip, a grave, concerned look, 239. vii. 30; spurt muntu hafa úþykta-svip Ísólfs til vár, bis frowning towards us, Lv. 79; reiði-s, Bs. i. 774; gleði-svipr, a cheerful, glad countenance; svipum hefi ek nú yppt, Gm. 45. 3. a likeness; ættar-svipr, a family likeness; það er svipr með þeim; or, hann hefir svip af henni móður sinni til augnanna.

svip-stund, f. a moment, the twinkling of an eye, Eg. 240; á einni s., Hkr. i. 11, Rekst.

SVIPTA, v. [cp. svipr, svipa; Engl. swift], to pull quickly; hón svipti (swept, swept) af mötli sínum, Fs. 60; hón svipti honum á herðar sér, 623. 36; svipta e-u ofan, to sweep off, knock down, Fms. ii. 45; svipti hón söðli af svöngum jó, Og. 3; s. ofan forfallinu, Konr.; er hann svipti honum Svarti, gave him a shaking, Fs. 140; þat (the bear) svipti honum undir sik, 149; s. undir sik tjaldinu, Fms. vii. 114; hann svipti undir hönd sér einum litlum gullbaug, Edda 72; s. e-u undan e-m, to strip one of it, Sks. 682.

3. to strip, deprive; svipta e-n e-u, to strip one of a thing; hann sviptir hana faldinum, strips her of her hood, Nj. 131; to deprive one of, s. e-n e-u, this sense is freq. in mod. usage; sviptir (i. e. sviptir) riddaratign, stripped, bereft of, 623. 30; sviptir sæmdum, Ld. 164.

3. a naut. term, to reef, (Dan. svigte, *gt = ft*); svipta af handrifi, Ó. H. 182, Fms. iii. 44; s. seglumum, to reef the sails, Fas. i. 138; þeir tóku veðr stór, ok vildu margir minnka sigling ok svipta, Fms. vii. 67; veðr óx í hönd ok það Bjarni þá svipta, Fb. i. 432; skal engi... sigla fyrir mér né ok vilja svipta fyrir en þeir, Fms. v. 337; svipta til eins rifs, to take in all reefs but one, ix. 21. II. recipr. to tug, wrestle; sviptask fast, Fms. i. 306, iii. 224.

svipta, u, f. a loss; hann kvað sér sviptu at þeirra skilnaði, Fs. 20.

svipti-kista, u, f. a movable chest, Eb. 256, Sturl. iii. 304.

sviptingar, f. pl. a tugging, wrestling; harðar, miklar sviptingar, Edda 33, Fms. iii. 188. 2. sing., naut. a reefing-rope; svipting ok skaut, Edda (Gl.); þæðr ok sviptingar (acc.), Sks. 30 B.

sviptingr or sviptungr, m. [cp. Engl. swifter = abounds, thus in a different sense] = reefing-rope, (Swed. svigt-linor, Dan. svigt, tage sviftet ind); eyri við svifting hvern, til þess er kemt í sex sviptunga... sviptung hvern, N. G. L. i. 199.

sviptir, m. a loss; e-m er s. í e-u, Vápn. 13.

Svipul, f. one of the Valkyriur, Edda (Gm.)

svipull, see svipall.

svip-vindr, adj. fickle, Fb. iii. 360.

svip-vísi, f. fickleness, Am. 7.

svip-vinn, adj. fickle, = sveipvinn; svipvinn konur, faithless wives, Sól.

svirgull, m. [sviri], a kind of coarse necktie (?); hence svirgull-ligr, adj. coarse, bulky.

svitti, a, m. sweat, perspiration; see sveiti.

svitna, að, to sweat.

sví, interj. = svei, q. v.; sví verði þeim! Karl. 364; this form is else only used as prefixed in sví-virða, -virðing, q. v.

svía, að, [Dan. svia], to abate, of pains, (mod.); see svina.

Sviar, n. pl. [Swienses, of Tacit. Germ.; Swed. Sviar], the Swedes, originally in the limited sense of the Northern Swedes, — Svea och Göta konung is still the title of the king of Sweden; Svía-kind, Svía-dróttinn, Svía-kappi, the kind, lord, champion of the Swedes, Yt., Lex. Poët.; Freyr Svía-god, Frey the god of the Swear, Fb. iii. 246; Svía-herr, the boat of Swear, Fms. x. 349; Svía-skær, the Swedish skerries, islands in the Baltic near to the Mälars lake; Svía-griss, the name of a mythical ring, Yngl. S., Edda: Svía-konungar, the Swedish king, passim. II. Svía-veldi, the empire of the Swear, Fb. i. 139, Ó. H.; Svía-ríki, mod. Swed. Sveriga, i. e. Sweden, Fb. i. 139, ii. 57; Sví-þjóð, q. v.

Svíarr, m. the name of a dwarf, Vsp.; the forger, the smith (?), akin to sía, q. v.

SVÍÐA, sviðr; pret. sveið, sviðu; part. sviðinn: a weak pret. sviðdi, Greg. 60; sviðdu, Lil. 56, Fms. vii. (in a verse); [Dan. svie]: — to singe, burn; tak rúgbraud ok svið við eld, ... et þat sviðit, Pr. 475; sviða dilka-höfuð, to singe, roast sheep's heads, Þorst. St. 51; nú sviðr hann litt um höfuðit, Rd. 260; hann sviðdi útan af þornum, Greg. 60; hann sviðr klumbuna útan, Fms. xi. 129; sviða hár, Grág. ii. 129; nauts-rófa sviðin, Eb. 276; annat brjóstið sviða þær, Al. 121; sviðu hverja er sviðin er, N. G. L. i. 67; jöfurr sviðr bygðir, ... logi sviðr bý, Lex. Poët.; sviðnir fuglar, Sól.; hann sveið hær, Fms. vi. 55 (in a verse). 2. to smart, of a wound, burn; sár sviða, Ó. H. (in a verse); sviðr sárt brendr, Hallgr.; sviða get ek bringspala-dilann (meta-

phor from caustic), Sturl. i. 140; vant er þar er brennr at s., Rkv.; armar sviðdu af broddum, Lil. l. c.; sviða satar ástir, a saying, Flóv. 41.

II. sviðandi, a nickname of the stingy Danish king Swein, Fms. xi; see sviðingr.

sviðingr, m. a 'singer,' a stingy man; hann er mesti s.

SVÍFA, sveif, svifu, svißt; [Ulf. sveifan = διαλέπειν; A. S. sveifen; Engl. sway; Germ. schweben, schweifen]: — to rove, ramble, turn; sumir svifu at nautum, some rambled for the cows, Sturl. iii. 241; sveif hann þá til stofunnar, Gullp. 62; hvert svifr at sinni eigu, Al. 117; sveinn sýsliga sveif til skógar, Hým.; láta skútunnar svifa vadr um Stað með landi fyrir vindi, to stand southwards before the wind, Fms. vii. 186; bændr kómu at sviðandi (hence the mod. að-viðandi) ok drápu hann, overtook him of a sudden and slew him, viii. 414; kom höggit á öxlina ok sveif (= svaddi, bounded) ofan á bringuna, vii. 167; láta samþykki sitt s. til e-s, to sway one's consent towards, to agree, 8; cp. létum svifa sáttmál okkor, Skv. 3. 39 (which is prob. the right reading for 'siga' of the Cod.); betri sigandi arðr en sviðandi, Bs. i. 139 (see arðr). 2. to drift; sveif þá skipit frá landi, Fms. vi. 108, v. l.; skip Gregorí sviðr upp á grunn, vii. 186; Sigfús (Sigfúsi v. l.) sveif at landi, Bs. i. 139. 3. impers., with dat.; svifr skipinu fyrir strauum ok veðri, Þidr. 313; sveif þá skipinu frá landi, Fms. vi. 108; sveif skipi hans á eyrina, x. 98; sveif öllum saman flotunum inn með ströndinni, viii. 222; sveif mjök stór-skipunum, vii. 264; sveif honum þar at, ix. 24; festa bátinn svá at ekki svið frá, ii. 71; hann hélt svá at hvergi sveif, so that the boat swerved not, Gret. 125 A; sveif saman konungs skipinu ok Hallvarðar, Fms. viii. 385; en þegar þær hóf frá skipinu sveif þeim til ens vestra fjarðarins, Eb. 8; setstokkum sveif á land, Fs. 123; þótt þér svifi af þessum ættjörðum, 21; segir þóðr at svifi yfir hann, that he was taken suddenly ill, Sturl. iii. 286; svifr þá af honum, Grág. i. 14; þó svifr enn nokkurt kynligt yfir þik, Ld. 328; svifr jarli því í skap, at láta..., Fms. x. 358; hins sveif honum lengstum í hug, iii. 48; sveif honum því í skap... þessu sveif mér í skap, at sbot through my mind, Fas. i. 342; svifr nú ymsu á mik, Fs. 178.

II. reflex., svífask um, to make a sweep, bustle about; svífisk hann um, gripr upp einn asna-kjálka, Stj. 414; settisk síðan til matar ok sveífisk um svá fast, at þeir þrír fengi hvergi nærri jafn-skjótt etid sem hann, El. 2. in the phrases, svífask einskis, to shrink from nothing; and so, hann sveífisk (svífðisk Ed. from a paper MS.) einskis þess er honum bjó í skapi, Lv. 68; ganga undir vápn heljar-mannsins þess er einskis svífisk, Bs. i. 290; nú er sú atfór þeirra at þeir munu einskis illa svíask, Nj. 240; Halli er sá orðhákr, at hann svífisk einskis, Fms. vi. 372; at þú mundir fás svífask, ok láta þér mart sóma, ii. 51, Fs. 93. In mod. usage the weak form is often used in this phrase, e. g. hann svífist einskis, hann svífðisk einskis.

svifr, adj., see ú-svifr.

SVÍKJA and svíkva, svík; pret. sveik, sveikt (sveiktú), sveik, pl. sviku; imperat. svík, svíktú; part. svíkin (svíkvit = svíkt, Hom. 64); a pres. svýka (y = ví), Blas. 42, 59, Clem. 53; eýtr rhymed with lýtr, Mk. 18; a weak form svíkvir, Hom. 33; [A. S. sveican; Dan. sveige]: — to betray; vil ek þik í engu svíkja, Nj. 49; mundo eigi mik of svýka, 623. 53; svýka andir ústyrra manna, Blas. 42; þessir hlutir svíkva þá er elska, Hom. 28; viltú svíkja mik, Fms. i. 159; þetta mun mér kallat ílt verk at svíkja fósterson minn, 85; svík mik þá eigi — Eigi mun ek svíkja þik... illa sveiktú mik nú, Ísl. ii. 269; engi fémúta sveik hans auga, Mar.; af svipter ok svíkin þinni ásjónu, Stj.; svíkt hefir þú oss nú... Er svá? þykkisk þú svíkin?... Svíkin þykkjumk ek, ok hefir þú svíkt mik... þat þykki mér vel at ek svíkja (subj.) þann er engum trúir, Band. 36; þeir er land ok pegna svíku undan Ólafi konungi með féggjöfum, Fms. iii. 41, vi. 12; hina er Svein konung sveik ór landi, Ó. T. (in a verse): — s. e-n e-u, to cheat one of; fé opt svíkinu, Am. 52; hann (Loki) sveik Ásu (acc.) leikum (dat.), Haustl.; Suttung svíkin hann lét sumblí frá, Hm. 110. II. reflex. svíkjask; svíkjast að e-m, to steal upon one. 2. svíkjask um, to fail, break an engagement or promise, from laziness or not fulfilling an obligation; hann lofði að koma, en sveikt um það.

SVÍN, n. [a common Teut. word], a swine, Grág. ii. 315, Fms. i. 213, Fs. 26, Landn. 177; the saying, opt er it sama svín í akri, Fms. vi. 216, viii. 233, Mk. v. cp. Odys. xviii. 29: of the hog-shapen beggar's scrip, Skíða R.; (cp. Dan. 'gris,' = a clay-pig used as a money-box); svins belgr, blóð, bógr, rani, Fas. iii. 622, Stj. 363, 644, Sturl. iii. 44; svins brin, Fas. iii. 149; svins-lifr, swine's liver, as a charm used to still enmities or in truce-making, Okv. 2. 23 (cp. Stj. 363, v. l.); því vóru heðrir menn vanir at...; hafa svins minni, to base a swine's (i. e. sbot) memory, Ld. 216. II. in local names, Svína-fell (whence Svín-fellingar), Svína-vatn, Svína-dalr, Svína-nos, Svín-ey, Svín-hagi, etc., Landn. comrds: svína-belli, n. a hog-ty, Fms. i. 213, Hkr. i. 71 (of dreams in a hog-ty). svína-geymala, -gejala, u, f. swine-sending, Grág. Fs. 71, Fas. i. 218. svína-hirðir, m. a swine-herd, Mart. 123, Fas. i. 430 (see the verse). svína-hús, n. a swine-house, pig-ty, Fms. x. 269.

svín-beygja, ð, to make one stoop like a swine, a word of contempt (cp. make one pass the Caudine forks); svínbeygt hefi ek nú þann er ríkast er með Svíum, Edda 83, Fs. 53.

svín-drúkkinn, part. *drunk as a swine*, Bárð. 176.
svín-eygr, adj. *swine-eyed*, Mkv. 2, (svineyg drós, not *svín-eyg*, cp. Odys. viii. 319.)
svín-fylking, f. a 'swine-array,' the wedge-shaped phalanx of the Scandinavians, from its being shaped like a swine's snout (see hamall and rani), Sks. 384, Fb. i. 140.
svín-fylkja, t. to draw up in a svínfylking, Sks. 384; mjótt framan, en breiðast aptan, ok kalla menn þat svínfylkt, Mag. 167 (Ed.)
svín-fœtr, m. pl. a term of abuse (cp. Germ. *bunds-vof*), Mag.
svín-galinn, part. *mad (drunk) like a swine*, Bárð. 33 new Ed.
svín-hvalr, m. a kind of whale, Sks. 123.
svín-höfði, a, m. a nickname, Landn.
svínka, að, [Germ. *schwanken*], to stagger; fréttu þat sem Girard hefir svínkat, Karl. 192; part. **svínkaðr**, the worse for drink.
svín-skinn, n. pig-skin, Edda 69.
svín-stil, f. a swine-sty, Fms. x. 388.
SVÍPA, pret. sveip, for the other forms of this strong verb see sveipa.
SVÍRI, a, m. [A.S. *svira*], the neck, esp. of an ox or beast of burden; beygt hefi ek svira á feitari bukkum en þú ert, bowed the neck, metaphor from an ox under the yoke, Fms. xi. 237; þit brutuð svira minna andskota, Th. 9; saur-stokkinn svíri, Fms. vi. (in a verse); til svira, þd. 7; hár vigra söngur af svírum, Hornklofi; lýðr þessi er með hördum svira, stiff-necked, Stj. 312 (hard-sviraðr, stiff-necked); herða þeir sinn svira gegn Guði, 639; en er blóðit út springr af svíranum (=strjúpi), Karl. 56; svira vin=blood, Km. 7.
II. a bust, image; svírar ok mannlikn trau gyllt með kopar, Dipl. iii. 4.
2. of the beaks of a ship of war at stem and stern; var hvárr-tveggi svírinn (both fore and aft), ok svá stafinn, með gulli lagðr, Fms. i. 179, Hkr. i. 284; sporðinn ok svírarinn báðir, iii. 25; búinr enni-spanit ok svírarinn, Fms. v. 304; búinr svírar, vii. 51 (in a verse).
III. Svíri, the local name of a neck-shaped ridge in Brekka Gils-fjörðr in western Iceland.
svi-virðr, f.=svívirðing, Anecd. 104.
svi-virða, ð (mod. t), [svi and virða], to dishonour, disgrace, put to shame, Ff. 60, Fms. xi. 55; svívirðr, Ld. 40.
svi-virða, u, f. a disgrace, Nj. 15, 139, Fms. xi. 65, 86, Stj. 21.
svi-virðing, f.=svívirða, Eg. 155, Nj. 139; svívirðingar-lauss, Fms. ii. 269; svívirðingar-maðr, -namn, -orð, Grett. 116 A, Sks. 270, Fms. vii. 166, Ld. 92.
svi-virðliga (mod. **svi-virðilliga**, Karl. 159), adv. *disgracefully*, Fms. vi. 245, vii. 23, x. 237, 341, Karl. 160.
svi-virðilligr (mod. **svi-virðilligr**), adj. *disgraceful*, Fms. x. 217, 372, Nj. 263, Ó. H. 220, Stj. 58, passim.
Sví-þjóð, f. (often spelt **Sviðioð**), dat. Svíþjóðu, Gs. 13, Fas. ii. 485 (in a verse); Svíþjóðu, Rafn 181, 189; [Sviar and þjóð; the d in the forms *Svide*, *Schweden*, *Sweden* is from the þ in þjóð; the etymology (Edda 107) from Odin's name Sviðrir is quite fanciful, for even Tacitus calls the people *Swiones*, not *Switones*]:—the people, land of the Swedes, i.e. Sweden, orig. only of Sweden proper as opp. to Gothland; í Danmörku, Gautlandi eðr í Svíþjóð, N. G. L. ii. 277; afterwards used as a general name for the later Swedish empire, including Gothland (Svíá-veldi, Svía-riki); again, Svíþjóð in Kelda or in Mikla, Svíþjóð, 'the Cold, the Great,' was the old name of the east of Europe, 'Scythia,' see Hkr., Yngl. S. ch. 1; Symb. (begin.), Al. 131; the European Sviðioð was therefore Svíþjóð in minni, or 'Swecia Minor,' Symb. 13.
svö, adj., see svá.
svoddan, adj. indecl. *such*, Dan. *saadan* (mod. and borrowed from Low Germ. through Dan., and much used since the Reformation), Pass. 4-18, 35, 6, 50, 6, Vidal. passim, so in mod. speech, in which it is gradually displacing the old and vernacular *slikr*.
svolgra, að, to swirl, swallow, drink greedily.
svoli, a, m. [svola?], prop. a burnt raft (?:) metaph. a huge brutish person. **svola-logr**, adj. *brutish*.
svunta, u, f., in the east of Iceland. **svinta**, Oldn. Ordb., [from a mid. Lat. *succinetum* or the like; the word was prob. borrowed during the Engl. trade of the 15th century]:—an apron, very freq. in mod. usage, Flutr og Stulka 35; rónðotta svuntu, 50; svuntu-horn, id.
svyk, n. (?); bollar tveir annarr með svyk, Dipl. iii. 4; bolli með svyk, v. 18.
svæði, n. an open space; gördi á storm veðr er þeir lágu á svæðinu, Fms. ii. 16; Kingala stóð á þar sem mest var svæðit, Grett. 91 A; in the mod. ber-svæði, a bare, open field exposed to wind and rain. On the Runic stone, Rafn 189, read Svíþjóðu.
SVÆFA, að, [cp. svefja and sefa = to soothe, sæfa = to kill], to lull to sleep; hón svæfir með sögnum söng, Fms. iv. 56, v. 162; hann sló hörpu ok svæði ormana, Sæm. 162; svikja ok s. þá er vér skyldum vaka, Fms. ii. 142; vekja upp svæða reidi, Al. 127; svæfdr, B. K. 121.
svæll, m. a bead-pillow.
svæla, u, f. [A.S. *swol*=beat, *swalan*=to burn; Engl. *swelter*, *sultry*; Germ. *schwüle*]:—a thick, choking smoke; reykt ok svæla, Sturl. iii. 189 C; dimri svælu, Fas. iii. 441; nú gördisk brátt á mikil í húsi

unum ok reykr tók at vaxa, þorst. Síðu H. 175; reyklar-s., a stifling smoke, freq. in mod. usage.
2. metaph. cheating, rapacity; draga saman að með sökum ok svælu, 623, 21; svæla eðr flærð, Sturl. i. 20.
svæla, d, to smoke out, suffocate with smoke, used of a fox; s. e-n inni sem melrakka í greni, Nj. 198; leita heldr út en vera svældr inni, Sturl. iii. 189 C.
2. metaph., svæla undir sik, to gain by fair or foul means.
svænakr, more freq. **svonakr**, adj. [Sviar], Swedish.
SVÆRA, u, f. [Ulf. *swaibra*=*swēþrōs*; A.S. *swear*, *sweger*; O.H.G. *swahor*; Germ. *schwager*; Lat. *socer*]:—a mother-in-law, 623, 57, Stj. 343; sværu léstu þína sitja opt grátina, Am. 94; s. heitir vers móðir, Edda 109; s. Nönnu, 63; s. Sifjar, 65. The word was obsolete even in old writers; Iceland use a compound, *tengda-faðir*, -sonr, -móðr, -dóttir.
svæsin (**svæsi**, f.), adj. *coarse, gross, rude*.
svöðu-sár, n. [svað], a wound from a weapon glancing off a bone; s. í enni, Lv. 86; s. en eigi beinhögg, Sturl. i. 13; grunn verða svöðusárin, 140; á bringuna, var þat s., Fms. vii. 167.
svölr, m. the cold sea, sea-spray, Fas. ii. (in a verse).
SVÖPPR, m., gen. svappar, dat. sveppi, pl. sveppir, acc. svöppu; the mod. form is *sveppr*, pl. *sveppir*, acc. *sveppi*; an assimilated form: [Ulf. *swammis*=*swōγγos*; A.S. and O.H.G. *swam*; Germ. *schwamm*; Dan. *swamp*]:—a sponge; váta svöppu, Stj. 17, see v. l. 3.
2. a ball (mod. *soppr* (q. v.), dropping the v); einn svöpp at leika með, ... einum digrum sveppi ... svöppinn, svöpp þenna, ... þessum sveppi, Karl. 64, 65.
SVÖRDH, m., gen. svarðar, dat. sverði, sverðinum, Fas. iii. 503; pl. sverðir; acc. svörðu: [A.S. *sward*; Engl. *sward*=*twof*, and Swed. *sward*; Dan. *sward*, in *grönsward*, *fleiks-sward*; Germ. *schwerte*]:—the skin, esp. of the head (hár-s., höfuð-s.); meðan s. ok hold fylgði, of the skull, Eg. 770; svörðinn á höfðinu, Fms. vii. 227; hár manns mi keuna við svörð eða hvírfil eða hnakka, Edda ii. 430; hnakka, reikar, svarðar, eða ennis, 500.
2. often of walrus-bides used to make ship-shrouds, in ancient times an article of trade; Einarr hafði með sér tannvöru mikla ok svörð (viz. from Greenland), Fb. iii. 445; svörð tekr heldr at herða, Fas. 92 (in a verse); lét konungr bera þar at svörðu ok stór reip, Fms. ix. 521 (v. l.), cp. Sks. and Alfred's Oros.,—on þæm scip-ráþum þe beoð of hweles hyde geworht, Edit. Dr. Bosworth, p. 70.
II. the sword or surface of the earth, passim in mod. usage; jörðar-svörð, gras-svörð = Dan. *jord-sværd*, *grön-sværd*.
svörfr, **svörfuðr**, see svarfaðr.
svörtr, n. a kind of bird, Edda (Gl.) **svörtr-gællir**, m. the gladdener of a bird of prey, Vellekla.
SYÐRI, compar., from *suðr*, the more southern; superl. **synnstr**, the southernmost (mod. also *syðstr*, to make it conform to the comparative, but less correct; on the other hand, the old poets also use compar. *synnri*); hinn syðri hlutr, Edda 4; nær enu syðra landinu, Ld. 6; þverá hinni syðri, Fms. i. 251; á Viðivöllum inum syðrum, Dropl. 7; inum syðra, Landn. 218; Reykjadal inn syðra, Nj. 27; í syðra Bretlandi, Str. 1; hit syðra, as an adverb, in the south, southwards, Landn. 62; vendi Magnúss konungr it syðra (he stood southwards) með Bretlandi ok Skotlandi, Orkn. 150; at inn synnsta fjalli, Landn. 43, v. l.; it synnsta fjall, Isl. ii. 398; frá hinum synnsta víta, Hkr. i. 147; Vallá hina synnstu, Dipl. iii. 8; synnsta Grund, v. 3.
SYFJA, að, [svefn, sofa], be gets sleepy, only impers.; e-n (acc.) syfjar, mik syfjar, Finnþ. 340, Nj. 94; hvárt syfjar þik, Járnskjöldr faðir? Fb. i. 258; hann kvæð sik svá syfja, at hann mætti engan veg uppi sitja, Háv. 55.
2. pass. part. syfjaðr, sleepy, Fas. i. 231, 256, Fms. viii. 94, ix. 532.
syfja, d, to furnish with stuff, q. v.; syfjdr brauðhleifr, Bjarn. 27.
Sygnir, m. pl. the men from Bogn, a county and firth in Norway, Orkn. 214, Fms.; Sygna-fylki, the county of Sogn, x. 169; Sygna-kappi, -kjúka, -trausti, a nickname, Landn., Gs. l. 3; Sygna-ræur, the king of Sygnir, i.e. the Norse king, Hallfred; **Sygnakr**, adj. from Sogn, Fms.
SYKN, adj.; not sýkn; the short vowel is borne out by rhymes, lykill, sykn, ... as also by etymology, for *vi* changes into *y*, not into *ý* (sykn=sviken); [Ulf. *swikns*=*swīkōs*, *swīkōs*, *swīkōs*; Prof. Bugge suggests that this word may be a compd. from an intens. participle *sve*, and an adjective, *ikn* or *aln*, Gr. *ἀγνός*]:—sackless, free from guilt, innocent; hlutlaus eða sykn af manndrápi, Fms. ii. 225; hafit ok hirtið syknar hendr yðrar, Stj. 193; with gen., sykn saka, N.G.L. passim.
II. esp. as a law term, free; sé nú, seggir, sykn em ek orðin, blameless, declared free, by performance of ordeal, Glv. 3, 9; vér dæmum M. N. mann syknan, give sentence for him, declare him innocent, Grág. i. 71.
2. esp. of a person who has been outlawed, but who is now declared a free man, one who is released, reprieved, having formerly been sekr; vágum ór skógi þann vildum syknan, Am. 97; gördi jarl þorkel syknan á alsherrjar-þingi, Fms. ii. 106; þar þú útan með mér ok mun ek göra þik syknan, Bs. i. 17; leysa sekt mína ... ek skal gefa þér heilla-ráð at verða sykn, Fms. ii. 208; síðan fór hvern til sinna heimkynna, er allir vöru syknir, Isl. ii. 392; syknir menn ok þeir menn er landvært eigu út hét, Grág. i. 209; þótti nú at visu ganga, at hann

mundi sykn vera á öðru sumri, *Grett. 174 new Ed.*; ok verði *Grettir* sykn... at *Grettir* yrði sykn, 116, 117 new Ed.; taldi hann vera syknan, *Rb. 392*.

sykn, f. = sykna; ok varð ekki af sykninni, *it was dropped*, *Grett. 117 new Ed.*; af þessu eyddist sykn (syknan Ub.) at sinni, 173 new Ed.

sykna, u, f. [*Ulf. swiknīpa, swiknei = δυνόρη, δυνεία, δυνότης; swikneins = σωφροσύνη*]:—blamelessness, the state of being sykn; ef skógar-maðr hefir vegit annan skógar-mann til syknu sér, *Grág. ii. 160*; vig þorvalds skýldi vera til syknu Helga, *Rd. 265*; lýsa syknu e-s, ... ok fékkisk þar hvárteggja syknan, ... mela móti syknu e-s, 292; fara fram syknu e-s (to bring it out in parliament), *Fms. vi. 119, Fbr. 53*; meðan þeir hafa eigi farit syknu sinni, *Grág. i. 97*. **COMPDS**: **syknu-lof**, n. a licence of the alþing to grant sykna; lögsögu-maðr á upp at segja s. öll, *Grág. i. 2*; ok taldi hann vera frjálstan ef þar fengisk syknu-leyfit, *Rd. 292*. **syknu-lof**, n. = syknuleyfi; ef mönnum er syknulofs beðit at lögrétta skógar-mönnum eða fjorbaugs-mönnum, *Grág. i. 99*.

sykr, n. [*Dan. sukker*], sugar, (mod.)

sylgja, u, f. a brooch or buckle, chiefly of silver or gold, worn by women; þrjár sylgjur sex ára, *Dipl. iii. 4*; s. ok fingurgull, *Fms. ix. 263*; gull-sylgja yndisk... ok fannsk ekki sylgian... hét hún at gefa hálf-virði sylgjunnar, ... sylgiöna þá ena sömu, *Bs. i. 348*; fimur sylgjur ok þrjú nisti, 874.

syldr, m., gen. syljar and sylgs; [*sveigr, sveigja; Engl. swill*]:—a drink, beverage; allt er senn ef hann sylg um geir, *Hm.*; ylgr fær af hræm sylg, *Edda* (in a verse); the word is not used in prose, see *Lex. Poët.*

SYLL, f., qs. svill, gen. syllar, pl. sylkr; mod. **sylla**, u, f.; [*A. S. syll; Engl. sill; O. H. G. and Germ. schelle*]:—a sill, door-sill; reisa upp góða stóipa ok þar yfir leggja stórar sylkr, *Sks. 91 new Ed.*; stafir hjórn stóðu upp ok sylkr upp í milli, *Fms. viii. 429* (so also *Cod. Eusp. 192*, *Edd. 1871*); fjóra ása, átta stafr, tván þvertré, ok tvær sylkr, *Dipl. iii. 8*; hann fékk komist út undir syll kirkjunnar, *Sturl. iii. 102 C* (kyrkju-sylluna Ed.); sylkr ok stóðr, *Ld. 316, cp. v. l.*; sönghús-syllur, *Fms. ix. 26*; sylkr-efni, *Pm. 11*. **syllu-atokkr**, m. a sill-post, *Hom. 94, 96*.

sylla, d, to furnish with a sill; ok sylt upp í milli, *Fms. viii. 429, v. l.*

Syllingar, f. pl. the Scilly Islands, *Fms. passim*.

syn, f., gen. synjar, [synja; syn is the root from which syn-ð is a derivative]:—a denial, protest; used in law phrases, koma, setja, hafa syn fyrir, to protest or repel a charge on oath, by ordeal, or the like; ef þeir hafa syn fyrir, þá skulu þeir synja með einseidi, *K. Á. 150*; hann setti þar syn fyrir, ok bauð skirslur, *Fms. ix. 5*; bænda kómu þar sumir syn fyrir sik, *Hkr. i. 89*; hóm er sett til varnar á þingum... því er þat orðtak, at 'syn sé fyrir sett' þá er hann neitar, *Edda 21*; the word is freq. in the compd nauð-syn (q. v.), necessity, otherwise obsolete.

II. the name of a goddess, *Edda 21*; arin-syn, the goddess of the beard, *þd.*; mens Synjar (gen.), the goddess of the necklace, i. e. a woman, *Lex. Poët.*; according to *Edda 21*, Syn was the goddess of lawsuits: **synjar-spann**, *N. G. L. i. 258*, is prob. an error = smjör-spann.

SYND, f., older form **syn-ð**, **syn-þ**, shewing that the d is inflexive, svnr, svnrir (sins), *Mar. pref. xxxii, xxxiii, Eluc., Greg., passim*; [*A. S. syn and synn*, whence the Norse word may have been borrowed when Christianity came in, for it does not occur in poets of the heathen age; *Engl. sin; Germ. sünde; Dan. synd*]:—a sin (it prop. means 'negation, denial,' no doubt referring to denial by oath of compurgators, ordeal, or the like), *Mar., Stj., Bs., H. E., passim* in old and mod. writers in an eccl. sense only, for the very word implies a Christian, not a heathen, notion (the heathens said glæp or the like); synda-frelstni, bót, auði, band, brúni, býrðr, dauði, dauinn, diki, flekkur, fýsi, gjald, görd, iðran, játning, kyn, lausn, lifnaðr (lif), líkn, saugan, saurr, sár, sött, verk, = the temptation, atonement..., sickness, work of sin, *H. E. i. 462, 522, Greg. 9, 18, 19, 22, 45, 46, 73, K. Á. 76, Stj. 51, 119, 123, 142, 145, 162, 220, Rb. 82, 400, Hom. 5, 11, 41, 48, 59, 73, Vm. 84, Magn. 542, and passim*; synda far, *Stj. 123*; synda þræll, *Hom. 94*. **COMPDS**: **synda-fullr**, adj. sinful, *Stj. 404, Barl. 99*. **synda-lauss**, adj. sinless, *Stj. 567, Sks. 486, Gpl. 169*. **synda-liga**, adv. sinfully, *Stj. 18*. **synda-ligr**, adj. sinful, *Stj. 26, 119*. **synda-maðr**, m. a sinner, 677, 8. **synda-þræll**, m. a thrall of sin, *Hom. 51*.

synda, d, mod. t. [sund], to swim; synti allt út í haf, *Brandkr. 60* (paper MS.); ok synda vestr yfir Jökule-á, *Sturl. ii. 157*; the word has prevailed in mod. usage, but is very rare in old writers, who either use the tenses of svima (q. v.) or more freq. leggja.

syndari, a, m. a sinner, freq. in mod. usage.

synd-audigr, adj. sinful, *Greg. 76*.

synd-fullr, adj. sinful, *Hom. 63*.

syndga, að, [syndgr, from *A. S. syngian*], to sin, *N. T., Pass., Vidal. passim*; in old writers only used in the 2. reflex. **syndgask**, id., *Hom. 154, Sks. 573 B, Fms. iii. 167, Barl. 46*.

synd-getinn, part. sin-begotten, *Eluc.*

syndigr, adj., contr. syngan (qs. syngan), *Hom. 40*; syndgr, 130; syngom, *Mar. pref. xxxii, l. 23*; but else uncontr. syndigr, *Nidrst. 7*;

synduga, *Stj. 173, 316*, and so in mod. usage: [*A. S. syng; Dan. syndig*]:—sinful; einn syndugr maðr, *Barl. 173, passim*; see the references above.

synd-ligr, adj. sinful, *Sks. 449 B*.

syndr, adj., qs. symdr, svinðr, [from sund; symd, Ivar Aasen], able to swim, swimming; vera syndr, *Fms. x. 66*; s. vel, *Fb. i. 368*; s. sem ngr, *Nj. 29, passim*.

synd-samligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), sinful, of a deed, *Sks. 674*.

syndvar-liga, adv. warily against sin; lifa betr ok syndvarligar, *Bs. i. 23*.

synd-varr, adj. wary against sin, *Hom. (St.)*

SYNGJA, pres. syng; pret. saung or söng, pl. sungu; subj. syngi; imperat. syng, syngdu; part. sunginn; older **syngva**, and then even sounded singva, as seen from rhymes, þings, sungva, *Eb. 27 new Ed. l. 24*, in a verse of the 10th century: [*Ulf. siggvan = φέρει; A. S. and O. H. G. singan; Engl. sing; Dan. syng; Swed. and early Dan. sjunga*]; —to sing, prop. to ring, class, of metals, weapons; to wrattle, of wind, or the like; hurð syngir í lási, *Fms. iii. 67*; syngir í atgeirnum, *Nj. 44, 119*; bitia þat sverð, nema sjálfum þér syngvi um höfða, *Hkr. 2*; (orvar) sungu á minum skjaldi, *Eb. (in a verse)*; sverð saung of vanga mer, *Kornak*; það syngir í reidanum, syngir í böndum, of the rigging of a ship in a storm, see *Lex. Poët.*: of the swan's single sad note, syngi, syngi svani minir.

II. to sing, in tunes; sungu ok slungu smáðr steini, *Gs. (of the maids at a hand-mill)*; s. sáhn, to sing a bym.

3. in an eccl. sense; s. messa, to sing the mass, *Nj. 157*; prestr á eigi at syngva fleiri messur enn tvær, *K. þ. K. 21 new Ed.*; s. messa heiman, *Bs. i. 440*; um morguninn er sungnar vöru tíðir, *Fms. x. 10*; ok sungu upp responsorium, 15; s. psaltara, *Bs. i. 74, Fms. xi. 274*; syngja tölu, to chant the 'boars', passim; absol. to officiate in a mass, þar söng prestr á er þrændr hét, *Fms. ix. 231*; þangat söng hann einn bátidar-dag, *Bs. i. 435*; spec. phrases, s. e-n til moldar, 'to sing a person into the earth', to perform the funeral rites; þeim lærðum manni er mik syngt til moldar gef ek þrjú kúgildi, *Dipl. iv. 8*; syngja yfir e-m, to sing over one, i. e. to sing the burial service; syngja yfir líki, þær tíðir er til byrjar, *N. G. L. i. 16*, and so in mod. usage (yfir-söng); also of the sick, *Fms. vi. 39*; s. e-n í bann (bannsyngja), to chant an excommunication, *Bs. i. 768*.

III. pass., þann tíma er söngst öttu-söng, *Fms. vi. 310*; þá er messa syngst, *Am. 101*; skal syngjast messa, *Dipl. i. 10*, syngjandi sálu-messa, *iv. 8*.

syngn, see **sykn**.

SYNJA, að, [this is the root verb for syn and synd], to deny; samþæt annarr en annarr synjandi, *Fms. iv. 294*; þá muntú s. þess með skýsemd, *Nj. 80, passim*.

2. esp. as a law phrase, see syn, the charge to be repelled in gen., s. o-s; syni hann vilja sins með séttar-eiði, at hann vildi þat verk eigi gört hafa, *Gpl. 162*; nú verð ek sjálf fyrir mik synja lýta, to prove my innocence by ordeal, *Gkv. 3. 8*; vil ek þess máls s. fyrir mik ok fyrir oss alla skipvera, vil ek þar bjóða fyrir eða svá sem lög yður standa til, *O. H. 140*.

3. to deny, refuse; ef hann vill synja mér ríkis, *Fms. i. 83*; s. mér mægðar, *Isl. ii. 215*; s. kaup, *Vápn. 7*; honum skal beidda fars at skipi... ef honum er synjað þar, *Grág. i. 90*; þriggja marka útleög varðar þeim er synjar, 80; þæt þeir syni, 90.

II. reflex. to refuse an offer, of a lady; er þó synjask hverjum konungi, *Fas. i. 365*; þeirrar konu bað Catilina, en hún synjask, *Róm. 332*.

synjan or **synjun**, f. a denial, refusal, *Grág. i. 91*; far-a., *Hbl.*

synnstr, superl. southernmost; see **syðri**.

syn-samr, adj. unobliging, 655 *lii. 1*.

syn-semi, f. an unobliging mood, petty denial of a favour; en synsemi mun þér í þykkja ok eigi stórmannlegt ef ek synja, *Fs. 34*.

syptir, m. [*Germ. seufzen; Engl. sob and sigh*], a sobbing; in and-syptir or and-syftir.

syrgi-ligr, adj. sad, *Stj. 52, Bs. i. 819*.

SYRGJA, ð, [sorg; *Ulf. saurgan = μερμήναι, λυγέσθαι; A. S. merrjan; Engl. sorrow; Germ. sorge; Dan. sørge*]:—to sorrow, mourn; hann bað menn eigi syrgja né láta öðrum herfelligum látum, *Nj. 197*; snökta eðr s., *Fms. viii. 234*; þeir syrgðu ok hrygðusk, *Barl. 191*.

2. to bewail, with acc.; syrgði hann hana dauða, *Fms. x. 379*; þessa blun syrgðu þeir, *Barl. 189*; ek syrgi eina jungfrú ok fæ hana eigi, *Fas. ii. 643*; s. af e-u, to mourn over, *Barl. 91*; s. sik, to bewail oneself, *Hom. 233, passim* in old and mod. usage.

syrgja, u, f. [sori], dress; as a nickname, *Sturl. iii. 74*.

syrgja, u, f. [sorp; prop. = a swill for beasts; Norse sorpe]:—a dirty woman, *Edda ii. 629*; the name of an ogress, *Edda (Gl.)*.

2. a volume of miscellaneous things; kvæða syrgja, syrgja min ('my syrgja'), i. e. the book into which the poet entered his occasional songs), pret. to the Poems of Bjarni Thorarinnson, p. 1.

syrgþinga-lög, n. pl. a kind of mock pleading, mock lawsuit, composed as an entertainment; var hann eptir í stófu á kveldin er þorkell gekk at sofa, ok hefir frammi margs-konar ertingar, ok þat hafa menn sagt at hann hafir syftir fundit upp á Syrgþinga-lög; menn kómu víða af þessum ok gürðisk þar af þessu niðr, *Lv. 26*; the exact thing is now lost, perh. it was something similar to the mod. Skraparots-prédikun.

syrtla, *t.* [sorti], to grow dark; það syrtir að.

SYSTIR, *f.*, gen. acc. and dat. systur, pl. nom. and acc. systir, gen. systur, dat. systur; [Goth. *swistar*; A. S. *swuster*; Engl. *sister*; O. H. G. *swester*; Germ. *schwester*; Dan. *søster*; Swed. *syster*; Lat. *soror*]:—a sister, Nj. 30, Grág. i. 288, passim; s. samfœdra, sammæðra, 170; al-systir, hálf-systir, a half-sister; móður-systir (Dan. *moster*), a mother's-sister, aunt; fæður-s. (Dan. *foster*), a father's-sister, aunt; afa-s., ömmu-s., a great aunt.

II. metaph. in addressing; eigi má ek hljóð vera, sál systirín, segir gríðkona, Grett. 170 new Ed.; alira-s., all men's sister, a nickname, Landn.; leik-s., stall-s., a play-sister; fóstur-s., a foster-sister; ecel., Guð vakti þik, systir, Bs. i. 438; bræðr ok systir, Hom. 32.

2. a sister of charity, num. Ann. 1343; systur-klaustur, a nunnery, H. E. i. 470; systur lífnadr, lag. id., 470, 476. COMPS: systur-barn, n. a sister's child, niece, nephew, Sturl. i. 163. systur-börn, n. pl. sisters' bairns, i. e. cousins, Gpl. 245. systur-dóttir, f. a sister's daughter, Grág. i. 171, Ld. 26, Fimb. 258; systurdóttir sonr, N. G. L. i. 77. systur-dóttir, f. pl. daughters of two sisters. systur-sonr, m. a sister's son, Grág. i. 171, Nj. 193, Fms. vii. 169; treir systur-synir Barða, Isl. ii. 236. systur-synir, m. pl. sisters' sons, Gpl. 242, Isl. ii. 208, Landn. 151.

systkin, n. pl., sounded **syakin** and spelt thus, Edda i. 56, Landn. 249, Fms. vi. 398, Grág. i. 232, N. G. L. i. 151; [Dan. *søsken*]:—collect. a brother and sister, brothers and sisters; öll systkin sín, þau systkin, systkin sín, passim; telja frá systkinum tveim, N. G. L. i. 147. COMPS: systkina-börn, n. the bairns of systkin, first cousins, Gpl. 245. systkina-dóttir, f. pl. the daughters of systkin, first female cousins, Gpl. 242; systkina-dóttir-synir, N. G. L. i. 188. systkina-synir, m. pl. the sons of systkin, first male cousins, Hkr. i. 327; systkina-sonir (first cousins) ok systungar, 'systkin-sons' and sister-sons, Grág. ii. 173.

systlingr, m. = systungur, a 'sisterling,' a sister-son, N. G. L. i. 76. **systlung**, f. = systunga; ef maðr tekr bræðrungr sína eðr systlung (bræðrungr, systlungur, v. l.), N. G. L. i. 148, ii. 302; Guðrúnu systlung Oddkottu, Sturl. i. 132; systlung sinn (sína), K. A. 140; hún var systlung (Cod. systlungur) hans, sbe (Rachel) was the systlung of him (James), Stj. 171; whereas James and Rachel would collectively be called systkina börn.

systlunga, u, f. one's mother's sister's daughter, a female cousin, Am. 52; systlungu Oddkottu, Sturl. i. 132 C; hún var s. Úlfeidar, 109 C; ef þær eru bræðrungr eða systlungur eða nánari, Grág. i. 346.

systlungur, m. one's mother's sister's son, a male cousin (Dan. *moster son*), Landn. 107, 178; s. við konung, the king's cousin, Gpl. 54; Johannes euangelista, systlungur hans (i. e. Jesus) at frændsemi, Barl. 49; bræðrungr ok systlungar, brother's sons and sister's sons, first cousins on the mother's and father's side, Grág. i. 171 s. munu systlungar sínum spilla, Vsp. (or is systlungur here the plur. sem. from systlungur?); systlungs barn, a sister's son's child, a cousin's child, Gpl. 244.

SÝÐA, d. [súð], to wainscot; sýða loptid fyrir gáfinum, D. N. i. 406.

sýðing, f. wainscotting; nýjar sýllar, sperror, ok nýja sýðing, þekja með spón ok bræða, D. N. iii. 409.

SÝJA, pret. seldi, söði, [Ulf. *sinjan*; A. S. and O. H. G. *siwian*; Engl. *saw*; Dan. *Swed. se, sy*; Lat. *suere*]:—to sew; only occurs in the part. södr and pret. sedu, q. v.; sé þú hvé vel þeir sedu er fyrir saumförinni réðu, Skálda (Thorodd); hamri södr, járnri södr, dammer-knit, iron-knit, of a coat of mail, Lex. Poët.

sýja, also spelt **sýgja**, u, f. the suture of a ship (súð is the board, sýja the single suture, a súð therefore contains so and so many sýjur); komnar vóru níu sýjur á hvárt borð (mod. saumför), Fms. viii. 196; kjalar, stála, súða, sýgu, Edda 66; kjöl-sýja, q. v.

SÝKJA, f. [Ulf. *siukei*; Dan. *syge*], sickness, freq. in mod. usage, esp. in compds.

sýkjaak, ð and t, [sjákr; Ulf. *sýkhan* = *doberetv*], to grow sick, sicken, Sk. 97; sýkisk, Fms. x. 410; sýkisk öll sú hin úhrausta kona, 656 B. 7; sýkisk af heilsu hennar, Greg. 46; sýkisk í hugnum, Pr. 124.

SÝKN, adj. an ecel. term, in sýkn dagr; the more correct form is **sókn**, N. G. L. i. 385; [from sókn, Dan. *signe-dag*]:—a day on which lawsuits and actions are permitted (= Lat. *die fastus*), opp. to a holy day or Sabbath; in the phrase, sýkn eða heilag, syngnt (sic) eða heilag, N. G. L. i. 349; meðan sýkn (sic) er . . . þegar syngt er, 380; mod. Icel. sounded, sýnt og heilag; á sýknunum dögum, Gpl. 80; sóknunum dagum, N. G. L. i. 385; nú er eigi langt til morguns ok er þá sýkn dagr, O. H. 118, Fms. iv. 265.

sýla, d, or better **sýla**, with y, q. s. v. s. v. [svell; Engl. *swell*; cp. Dan. *svulme*]:—to swell, turn into ice, of water; sýldi hvern dropa er inn kom, . . . sýldi um hann öll klæðin, Isl. ii. 461, 462; allt sýldi bæði úti ok inni, Fas. ii. 244; part. sýldir, stiff with ice; kúfinn var sýldir allr, Grett. 117 A; skipit með öllum jóklnum, en þat var mjök sýlt, 125 A; hvar skúar Gísla liggja ok eru sýldir allir, Gísl. 115; of a wound, sýldi benjarnar (acc.), þjal. 30.

sýlt, n. adj. (part.), [from sýll = a sill?], a sheep's mark, a piece being cut from the top of the ear; kirkja á mark, sýlt hit hægja, en heit hit

vinstra, Vm. 29, freq. in mod. usage.

2. a horse when sleek and dappled is said to be 'sýldir í lend,' 'loin-dappled;' of a short-legged dwarf it is said, 'var sýlt í neðan þar sem fætruir vóru,' instead of instep there was but a groove, Fb. iii. 48.

sýn, f. = sjón, q. v. [Dan. *syn*], a sight; sýn, heyrn, Fms. i. 97; heyrn eða sýn, Grág. ii. 16; þat birtir sýn, Pr. 471; sýn er sögu ríkari, a saying, Stj. 621; kunnugr at sýn ok máli, Fb. ii. 58; sýn, at sjá it rétta, 623, 26, Gpl. 58; er mér þat at sýn orðit er ek hefi opt heyrð frá sagt, I have seen it with my eyes, O. H. 57; í sýn við þéinn, within sight of the farm, Fms. ix. 510; koma í sýn við menn, Rb. 388; ganga í sýn við e-n, Fms. x. 329; lét hann leiða í sýn við þá tvær dætr sínar, 105; svá at feli sýn (acc.), Vm. 88; söl hvarf at sýn, O. H. 218; sólar-gangur vex at sýn, visibly, Rb. 92; tungi er þá ekki at sýn, not visible, 452; hvarf hann frá henni at sýn, Bs. i. 184; var þeim at sýn þar vel fagnat, apparently, Hkr. i. 73; hann druknaði á firðinum, ok gekk þar inn í fjallit at sýn, apparently, Landn. 159, v. l.; an appearance, bregða á sik mannligri sýn, Fms. x. 301; forkunnar sýn, Fms. i. 137; hann í svefni mikla sýn, Fms. i. 137.

3. sýnum, adverbially, by sight, apparently; fríð sýnum, Nj. 2; hann var fríðr sýnum, Eg. 22; hinn líkligsti sýnum, Hkr. i. 262. II. [a different word = sunna, q. v.], poet. the sun, Edda (Gl.)

SÝNA, d, to show; hún bað hann sýna sér sverðit, Gullþ. 14; á þinginu sýndu menn vápn sín, Fms. iv. 326; þú skalt enga fáleika á þér sýna, Nj. 14; sýna sik gláðan, Barl. 16; hann sýndi mun ek sýna yðr (dat.) í fata-búr þorfinns, Grett. 98 A, passim.

II. reflex. sýnask, to appear, Rb. 478; sýnisk þat jafnan at ek em férgjarn, Nj. 102; hann kvað mikla úsæmd í slíku sýnask af Sturlu, Sturl. i. 87; ok sýndisk hann þá Nero (dat.), he then presented himself to N., 659 C. 29. 2. to seem, with dat.; e-m sýnisk e-t, it appears to one; óss sýnisk úmakligt, at . . . Eluc. 3; sýndisk vitrum mönnum hann afbragð, Fms. x. 397; hefr mér tvennt um sýnsk, Nj. 3; to see in a dream, sonnaði hann, honum sýndisk þá enn helgi Ólafur konungur, O. H. 240; sýndisk honum í svefni engill Guðs, Bar. 12; sem konunni hafði sýnsk um nóttina, Fms. v. 222; so also, mér sýndist hann koma, I thought I saw him come; mér sýndist eg sjá hann, I thought I saw him; ekki er allt sem sýnist, a saying, varla sýnisk allt sem, Mk. 3. to think fit; veitid mér grópt slíkan sem yðr sýnisk, such as you deem fit, as you like, Fms. ix. 309; fékk konungur sveitar-höfðingja þá er honum sýndisk, Eg. 272; sýndisk mönnum, at Andrés misti sæmda sína, Fms. ix. 309; sýnisk þat þú flestum, at fá mér þat er ek vil, Grett. 129 A; þrúndu kvað hitt mundu sýnask (that would seem better) at unna Leifi fæður-bóta, Fær. 159.

sýnd, f. = sýn, in á-sýnd, a countenance; til-sýndar, adverb. to see from afar off; á-sýndar, adverb. to see (as in the phrase 'fair to see'). **sýndr**, adj. with eyesight so and so; gamall ok sýndr lítt, Eg. 710; lítt s., Hkr. iii. 127; hinn mikli maðr er svá lítt var sýndr, Nj. 34 (where ironic.); ú-sýndir hvelpar, a litter of blind swelps; of weather, clear, í björtu ok vel sýndu veðri, Konr.

sýni, n. the sight; in the adverb. phrase, til sýnis, for the sight's sake; var hann sendr konungi til sýnis, for the sake of curiosity, Fms. vi. 363; til sýnis vaxtar hans, as a sample of his sight, Fas. i. 331; við-sýni, a 'far-sight,' a wide horizon; mis-sýni, eye-deception; glám-sýni, glamour-sight. **sýnis-horn**, n. a sample, specimen.

sýni-liga, adv. visibly, Fms. x. 332, 374 (publicly); ú-sýniliga, invisibly.

sýni-ligr, adj. visible, Fms. i. 139, Blas. 44; ú-sýniligr, invisible.

2. sýnily; mikill maðr, hárr, s., Fms. x. 393; enn sýnilygasti maðr, Ld. 24; advisable, O. H. 166; líkly, sýnilygr, more likely (to pay), K. þ. K. 48.

sýning, f. a showing, 655 xxvi. 3; s. ok skýring, Stj. 30.

sýnn, adj. visible; þútt ek sjá sýnnar váfur, Grett. 112 A. 2. clear, evident; þér skal sýn búhlífð í því vera, Fms. v. 306; lýsir hann því, at hann er sýnn at brigðar-manni, if he declares himself as the unmistakable brigðar-mann, Gpl. 290; þeir atburðir er miklu eru sýnstir til þess údrans, most likely to cause, Sk. 332 B; sýna stund, a good while, Grett. (in a verse); líkly, ef yðr þykkir eigi annat sýnna fyrir liggja enn vera hér, if you have nothing better to do than . . ., Fær. 45; sýnisk mér sem eigi mundi í annat sinn sýnna at leita til fundar við Bolla enn nú, there will not be a better chance another time, Ld. 238; er þessu sýnna at svá beri (bett Cod.) til, there is every probability that it will turn out so, Fms. xi. 114; þótti mönnum ó-sýnt (uncertain) hverr fríðr gefinn mundi, O. H. 188. 3. sigðly; vápnun ok váðun skolu vinir gleðjask, þat er á sjálfum sýnt, Hm.

II. spec. or adverb. usages; þótti þá öllum at sýnu ganga, at stórflokkar mundi komnir í béradi, all thought that it was clear, beyond doubt, that . . ., Sturl. iii. 41.

2. sýna with a compar., a great deal; sýnu minna, a great deal less, far less, Fms. vii. 242, xi. 112; sýnu meiri, much greater, Fas. ii. 515; sýnu verri, much worse, Ld. 322, Fb. i. 259; sýnu betri, s. betri, a great deal better, Fms. iii. 222, xi. 154; sýnu yngri, v. 263; superl., sýnu fyrstr, far a-head, Fær. 168.

3. sýnt, as adv. evidently, quite, very; greindi þá sýnt um, Vápn. 5; þik skortir sýnt við hann, thou fallest quite short

of him, thou art no match for him, Isl. ii. 215; hildr var sýnt í vexti, the battle waxed quite hot, Km.

III. in compds, ein-sýnn, one-eyed; tví-sýnn, doubtful; víð-sýnn, aud-sýnn, evident; ó-sýnt, uncertain.

sýpinn, adj. a corrupt vulgar pronunciation for sýttinn (q. v.), used esp. of a niggardly person; hann er sýpinn: as also sýpa, t; sýpa í e-d (q. sýta), to grudge an outlay, of a miser, cp. Hm. 47.

SÝR, f., gen. sýr, acc. sú, pl. sýr (declined as kýr, q. v.); [A.S. sū; Engl. sow; Dan. sø; Germ. sau; Gr. ῥῆ; Lat. sūs]:—a sow; sýr ok grísir með, Grág. i. 504; sú (acc.) ræða, 437; sú eru augu sýr (gen.), Skálða (Thorodd); the word is obsolete in prose. 2. a nickname, Sigurðr sýr, gen. Sigurðar sýr, Fagrsk. 106; sýrar, v. l., also Fms. x. 405.

II. one of the names of the goddess Freyja, in gen. Sýrar, Edda; á ek Sýrar mey dýra, Edda (in a verse); fólk-sýrar, Korm. (in a verse).

sýr, m. a dish, kind unknown; sýr var kallaðr röttir á Grænalandi er konur gürðu ór kálfa-görnum, Fbr. 108, v. l. (A word of doubtful genuineness, and wanting in the vellums of that Saga.)

SÝRA, u, f. [súrr; Germ. säure], sour whey, stored up and used for drink instead of small beer, Nj. 199, Gisl. 58; sýru-ker, Eg. 701, Bs. i. 120, Sturl. iii. 193, Gisl. 7.

Sýr-dællir, m. pl. the men of Búrna-dalr, a county in Norway, Gisl.

Sýrland, n. Syria, Stj. passim: Sýr-lendingr, a Syrian, 656 B. 10:

Sýr-lenskr (Sýr-noeskr, 655 xiv. B. 2), adj. Syrian, Al. 77, Stj. 641.

SÝSA, t, a defect. verb. of which only the pret. and the past part. remain; [this is the root word from which sýsla (q. v.) is a derivative, cp. also súr and súr-breki]:—to be busy with a thing, give effect to it; either with dat. (s. e-u), or s. at e-u; or used absolutely, to be busy; hón sýsti um þíft gesta, Am. 6; sýsti hann svá mikil at á litilli stundu, Barl. 177; at vér fáim ekki at sýst, Fms. v. 155; ér sýstuð suðr, ye went busily, hastened, southwards, vi. (in a verse); ef Magnúss konungr yrði viss hvar sýst væri, 13; þá er því var sýst, Hom. i. 17; þá er hann hefir sýst eyrendum sínum, when he had done his errand, Fms. ix. 345, v. l.; því er sýst, that is done, Geisli 12; þeim er þar sýst saman, there they are busied together, Hornklofi (Fagrsk. rather to be taken as a part. than as a fem. subst., see, however, Lex. Poët. s. v. sýst); fara brottu með svá sýstu eyrendi, Stj.; hvar hann hefir at sýst á þeirri stundu, Rd. 304; hvar þeir höfðu at sýst meðan, Fms. xi. 47; þeir sýstu þat eitt, at þeir sættusk á víg Snorra, Sturl. 186 C; höggva ísinn, ok var þat sýst á tveim dögum, Fms. ix. 400; Eysteininn konungr hafði mart sýst í landinu þat er nytsemd var á, vii. 100; bað ok sagði, ok var þegar sýst allt á einu augabragði, Barl. 22; ef hann mætti nokkurn þann mann fá sýst honum (if he could get him a man) er þessa mætti honum bæt ræða, 16; ef hón hefir eigi þann riddara nú sýstan, MS. 4. 30; var svá til sýst, at ..., Fms. vi. 38; ef þetta sýstisk fremr en aðrir höfðu sýst, x. 7, v. l.; þá hefir þú vel sýst, well done, ix. 366; þeir gátu alls engi at sýst, could procure none, Str. 12; var svá til sýst (it was so arranged that ...) at Sighvatr skáld hlaut ..., Fms. vi. 38; ef hón gæti nokkut at sýst, Str. 13; leitudu margir við at bera hana, er alls ekki gátu at sýst, 54; sem vist er at vér fáim ekki at sýst, Fms. vi. 155, Hkr. iii. 162.

sýsl, f. business, = sýsla; góð sýsl var þat, Fms. vi. 333 (in a verse).

sýsl (sýsla, Mkv.), adj. eager, painstaking; nokkuð varð hón sýsla of sik (= sýsl), she was a meddlesome thing, Mkv.; þú er þú ferr með úvin þínum á götu, ver þú sýsl at leysask frá honum, Greg. 41 (an old rendering of Matth. v. 25).

sýsla, ad. [Dan. syde], to be busy, transact business; menn skulu sýsla þat Fostudag hverr vara skal lögsögu-maðr, Grág. i. 1; Ólafur settr upp tkip sitt ... en er þat er sýslat, Ld. 87; er þetta var at sýslat, Al. 123; to procure, s. einn svá góðan mann, MS. 4. 27; sumir sýsla bann ok bölbætur í land vart, Anecd. 13; sýslaði biskup þeim allt lið er hann fékk, Fms. viii. 144; sýsla sínum bræðrum nokkurn kost, Mar.; sér sýsladan ok sendan, Stj. 250; at þú mættir s. mér nokkura stadfestu, Sturl. i. 209, 210; segl ok akkeri skal til sýsla af bónda fé, Gpl. 81; sýsludu hvarirtvegi vel í þeirri ferð, made a good job of it, succeeded, Fms. ix. 270.

II. reflex. vit skulum sitja á Norðmæri ok freista svá hvar at sýstisk, Fms. i. 53, Hkr. i. 171.

sýsla, u, f. business, work; hjón sátu þar, héldu á sýslu, Rm. 14; hygg ek at vér eigim aðrar sýslur en bjór at drekka, Hkr. i. 17; andlegu verki, jarðligum sýslum, 655 xxvi. 1; hann hafði lokit þeim sýslum er hann vildi, 656 A. 4; var þat siðr hans, at rísa upp árdegis, ok ganga þá um sýslur manna, Eg. 2; fyrir sýslu góðs verks, doing a good work, Hom. 26; ef hann hefir eigi sýslu á (if he has no time, no leisure) at fara barn til skinnar, K. p. K. 4;—hence, brú-sýsla, busbandry; um-sýsla, activity, endeavours.

II. as a law term, any stewardship held from the king or bishop, also as a geographical term, a district, bailiwick, prefecture; sýslur ok ærmenningar um öll þrændalög, Hkr. i. 303; Guttormr þrari, hann hafði haft sýslu, Fms. ix. 15; Ólafur sem þá hafði hirðstjórn ok sýslu norðan lands, Dipl. ii. 15; allt til þess er þeir kómu ór sýslu þóris, Ó. H. 137; skal sýslumaðr lýsa hversu margir údæða-menn urðu í hans sýslu á næstum tólf mánuðum, Gpl. 22; hafa sýslu á Hálagalandi, Eg. 66; þá er hann (the bishop) hafði yfir-för um sýslu sína, a diocese, Bs. i. 140.

compos: sýslu-bróf, n. letters patent, N. G. L. iii. 77. sýslu-sætt,

adj. fit for work; vel s. at flestu verki, Bs. i. 307.

unemployed, idle, Barl. 156, Fb. i. 508.

sýslu-lýsi, n. idleness, the being out of work, Róm. 333, Mar. sýslu-maðr, m. a worker; s. mikill ok starfsmaðr góðr, Eg. 303, Ld. 73; a prefect, bailiff, king's steward, Gpl. 22, Eg. 67, Fms. ix. 429 (v. l.), x. 10, Nj. 126; sýslumenn konungi ok biskups, ... lendir menn, sýslumenn, ármenn, Gpl. 12; sýslumaðr eða ármadr, 6; Jamtr höfðu þá Svía-konungi skatt goldit, ok þadan höfðu verit sýslumenn yfir landinu, Ó. H. 142, and so in mod. Iceland usage, the country being divided into sýslur, answering to the ping (q. v.) of the Commonwealth, each sýsla with its bailiff (sýslumaðr), who at the same time is the justice and the tax-gatherer or steward of the king; sýslumenn skulu ping eiga á Leidum, Jb. 23; lögmenn ok sýslumenn, 17.

B. In local names, Adal-sýsla, the present Esthonia, Yngl. S.: Ey-sýsla = the present Osel in the Baltic; also simply Sýsla, a Slavonic word = Sysyle in Alfred's Orosius, a country in eastern Prussia; in Sýslu-kind, the people of Esthonia, Yt.

sýslu-liga, adv. busily, smartly, speedily; rísa upp þú s., rise up thou briskly! 656 C. 11; högg enn mennina s., Fms. xi. 152; hann sá merki konungs fara s., viii. 86; slátra s., Am. 20; sveinn s. sveif til skógar, went quickly to the wood, Hym. 18; ganga s., to walk briskly, Fas. i. 433 (in a verse).

sýsl-rækr, adj. transacting business, Bs. i. 754.

SÝTA, t, [sút], to wail; veit ek at vætiki of sýting, hvar aldri skal slíta, Hallfred; þeir sýttu hann sem dauðan, Bs. i. 743; Elena sýtti alla æði dauða hans, Bret. 77; absol., Skálða 211; sýta ok klökkva, Hom. 193; þér munuð sýta og gráta en heimtrian mun fagna, John xxi. 20; to pine for, with acc., er þat (acc.) lítt at sýta er maðr fær eigi, Fas. i. 174; sýtir æ glöggr við gjöfum, a saying, Hm. 47; sýtir eigi drengir vð dauða, a saying, ... er-at sýtandi dauði, Km.

sýti-ligr = sýtligr, sad, Mar.

sýting, f. wailing; grátir ok s., Fms. x. 290; stýnt ok s., Stj. 51; uggr ok sýting (sic), Mar.; sýtingar tími, a time of mourning, 238.

sýttinn, adj. [Norse syten], pensive, Lat. morosus.

SÆÐI, n. [sæð], seed; sálds sæði niðr fiert, D. l. i. 476; sá sinn sæði, Barl. 18; rófstefta sæði sitt í hjarta sínu, 5.

2. metaph. seed, offspring, freq. in eccl. usage, kvinnunnar sæði, Abraham's sæði, Bible. 3. plur. crops; þar lét hann hafa sæði ok kallaði at Ökrum, Eg. 136; sláttur ok sæði, Bjarn. 22; í sæðum Philistinorum, Stj. 413; áfærð tók úr verma ok sæði manna tóku at bregðask, ... eptir um várit fengusk lífi sæði, því at engi gat frakom at kaupna, Ó. H. 113; þetta var þann tími, er sæði manna vóru eigi tekin til ávaxtar ... er hann gengr sinn veg æt sæðum (fields) nokkurnum, Mar.

sæðingr, m. [Norse sæing], the common gull or sea-mew, larus cornu L., Edda (Gl.), Ó. T. (in a verse).

SÆFA (i. e. sæfa), d, [akin to svefn, svæfa; cp. Lat. sopire], prop. to put to sleep, but distinguished from svæfa, and only used to kill slaughter-beasts; vök sú er menn sæfa hvali í, Jb. 331 B; skal geia sí inn fimta hlut af öllu fé nema maðr sæfi, K. p. K.; blóðit flóar svá sem lifandi maðr hefði sæfið verit, Mar.; hann sæfði gimdar-sýnd, Greg. 38.

2. esp. of a sacrifice; ef sæfð vóru þau kvikendi er godanum var fórnat, Eb. 10; lamb Guðs er sæft til þessa nóttardar, Greg. 29; sæfandi son sinn ysak, Stj. 130; skal hverr s. sitt lamb, 279; lamb sæft ok eud, Post. 645, 83; sá er sæfði fórnina, Stj. 430; sæfa hjardir, Hm.; svæfa naut, to kill a beast by driving a sharp instrument into the nape of the neck, severing the spine, as the Spanish Torreador do (the heathen way of killing the sacrificial beast?).

II. reflex. to be killed, expire; sæfisk hón á spjóttinu ok deyr, Fb. i. 258; jarlinn sæfisk á spjóttinu, Eg. 289; Hrafn hræðir hvárki hönd né fót er hann sæfisk, Bs. i. 674 (of a man beheaded); nú veidir maðr hval ok sæfisk hann á djúpi, N. G. L. i. 59; val-sæfendr, Yt.

sæfari, a, m. the slaughterer, sacrificing priest, Stj. 430.

sæfing, f. the sacrifice, Stj. 377.

sægr (i. e. sægr), m. [cp. A. S. gar-seg = the ocean], fleet, wet, rain; þat var allt á einni stundu er sægr enn mesti var, ok þat at þurr var ok heid ok sólskin, Bs. i. 339; sægjum, adv. pouring; þó sjór um þak sægjum dríf, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

2. a tumult, confusion, storm; vera mun mikill sægr í bænum, ok allt lið öllt, Fms. viii. 392.

3. in mod. usage sægr means a swarm, mesti sægr.

II. the name of the man in the moon's sail; sægr heitir sær, en simul stöng, Edda.

sæi, n. [through the Fr. soie, Ital. soia, from Lat. sericum; as are also

A. S. seolc, Engl. silk], silk, Rétt., N. G. L. iii. 122, 125, D. N., B. K., Vm.; sæi-kápa, 90.

SÆING, f., gen. sæingar, these being the old forms; the later and mod. contr. form sæng, gen. sængr, pl. sængir, which is used in vellums of the 14th century; [Dan. sæng; Swed. säng]:—a bed; sakna ek í sessi ok í sæng minni málvinar, Glv. i. 20; sæng fóru síðan sína þau Högni, Am. 10; sofnuð var Guðrún í sængu, Skv. 3. 24; ganga í sama sæng kom, Grág. i. 175, 311, 329, Glúm. 374 (sæng Ed.); hann lagði hana í sæng hjá sér, Fms. i. 4; kona liggir í sænginni, ... í sængina, Fb. i. 248. 2. childbed; er hla á sæng ferr, N. G. L. i. 30; þær konur sem á sæng andadisk, Bs. i. 687; liggja á sæng, to lie in childbed; kona lá á sæng. compos: sængar-ferð, f. childbed, K. Á. 18, Bs. i. 687. sængar-för (mod. sæng-för)

f. id., H. E. i. 492; kona hans var þá önduð af sængurför, Vigl. 53 new Ed. (vellum of the 14th century). **sængr-föt**, n. pl. *bed-clothes*. **sængar-kleði**, n. pl. *id.*, Jm. 24; sængr-kleði, Karl. 57. **sængr-kona**, u. f. *a woman in childbed*, Fb. i. 71. **sængr-stokkr**, m. *a bed-side*, Grett. 107 A (vellum of the 15th century); but sængar-stokkr, Bs. ii. 228.

sæki-ligr, adj., in ú-sækiligr, *impregnable*, Str. 11.

sækinn, adj. *plucky*; eigi ú-mikill en þú ákaflega s., Sturl. i. 23.

SÆKJA, i. e. *sækja*, an irregular verb, pres. sækir (sæki); pret. sótti, qs. sótti (as þótti from þykkja; cp. Engl. *sæk*, *sought*); subj. sækti (sækti); imperat. sæk, sæktu; part. sóttir, sótt (qs. sóttir, cp. þótt from þykkja); [sæk, sök, sök-n, referring to a lost strong verb, saka, sök; Ulf. *sákjan* = *græðr*, *alræðr*; A. S. *sēcan*; Engl. *sæk*; O. H. G. *sabbjan*; Germ. *suchen*; Dan. *søge*; Swed. *söka*.]

A. To seek, fetch; ek mun fara heim ok s. mér bendi, Fms. iii. 209; s. sér skála-við, Nj. 280; s. sér kirkju-við, *to fetch church-timber*, Ld. 316; s. heilræði at e-m, Nj. 31; sækja vatn, *to fetch water*, Fas. ii. 29, Fb. i. 257, Fas. 100; gekk Gunnlaugr til lækjar eins ok sótti (vatn) í hjálmunum, Isl. ii. 269; er þér skyldra at s. Svanlaugu, Nj. 182; Kormakr sótti (Germ. *abholen*) Steingerði, Korm. 228; skatt er Egill hafði sótt til Vermalands, Eg. 588; s. giptu á fund e-s., *to fetch, derive good luck from*, Fms. v. 253, 254. **2. To visit, frequent** (Germ. *besuchen*); enn aldna jötun ek sótti, Hm. 104; skyldi menn þangat til s. um alla Vest-fjörðu, Eb. 26; sækja þing, *to frequent* a þing (þing-sókn); þeir vildu eigi þangat s. þingit, Ib. 9; s. kirkju, *to visit, frequent* a church (kirkju-sókn); þessa brennu sótti margr-konar þjóð, Edda 38; sækja e-n at lið-veizlu, *to call on one for support*, Fms. xi. 344; sækja e-n at eptirmáli, *to seek one's aid in*, Sturl. i. 193; hann var mikill málafylgis-maðr ef hann var at sóttir til ásjá, Bs. i. 82; s. or s. heim, *to visit*; fyrir því sótti ek þik heim, at mik hafði hér at landi borið, Eg. 165; (cp. heim-sókn, in a hostile sense), Nj. 107; hann sótti marga ókunna stæði, Fms. vii. 199; sækja fuglar háleik lopts, Skv. 47 B; sækir Anselmus heim þat klaustr, Mar.; hann mundi aldri fjúga svá langt, at eigi mundi hann s. heim hönd, *come back to the hand*, Edda 70; s. fund e-s, Sturl. iii. 81; skyldi Bárðr s. norðr þangat ráðit, B. should go north to fetch his bride, Eg. 26; Sveinn sótti sér fríðland, went in search of, Fms. x. 404; drottning býðr honum veizlu með svá mikilð fjölmenni sem hann vill til hafa sótt, Orkn. 340; var blótveizla mikil ok sótti þar til konungar, Fms. i. 35; hann sækir á hönd Engla konungi, *sought his service*, Eg. 76; til Tinsbergs sóttu mjök kaupmenn, Fms. i. 11; at þér sækir norðr hígat á vörn fund, Sturl. iii. 81; þeir höfðu sótt (*advanced*) langt á land upp, Fms. x. 239; þeir sækja (*advance*) upp hálinn, Eg. 744; þá sækir (*arrives*) sá maðr vestan af Írlandi er Haraldr hét, Fms. x. 418. **3. To proceed, advance**, absol.; er hann sótti langt austr, *had advanced far eastward*, Eg. 56; þá er þeir sóttu ofan at skipunum, Fms. vii. 159; er mornaði ok sól sótti á himin, Eg. 372, v. l.; þeir biðu þess at sól in sótti á himininn, Fms. viii. 114; impers., fór hann útleið, er súðr sótti, 82; þegar er ór sækir enum mesta háleik hálsins, Skv. 173 B; er síðar er á hausti ok nær meir sækir vetri, 225 B. **4. To catch, overtake**; fíðr hann geldinga ok fæir eigi sótt, Isl. ii. 331; *to overcome*, munu þeir mik aldri fá sótt meðan ek kem boganum við, Nj. 116; hann varðisk svá vel, at þeir fá eigi lengi sótt hann, 153; mér list ef þeir standa úti sem vér munim þá aldri sótta geta, 197; þangat sækir þik egi, ... er þat eigi allra at s. hann þangat, 20, 21; mun ek eigi skjótt verða sóttir, Eb. 188; *to carry, take*, eigi mun eyin sótt verða, Far. 98; hér eru hús ramlig, ok munu þeir eigi skjótt sækja, Nj. 198; var áin allill at sækja, *the river was very bad to cross*, Ld. ch. 15; býðr hann þeim at s. fjallit norðr í bygd, *to cross the mountain, take that road*, Bs. ii. 32.

II. To attack; þá er hann (acc.) sótti þetta mein (nom.), Mar.; s. e-n með vápnum, Fms. ii. 172; gríðungr sækir mann, Grág. ii. 122; s. e-n til dauða, Stj. 99; samna liði ok s. hann norðr þangat, Nj. 20; þá er þeir sóttu Gunnar á Hlíðarenda inn í hús inn, Eb. 248; þeir sóttu þá hálfu djarfagar, 287. **2. To pursue**; hann lét þaðan s. útróðra ok selveidar ok eggver, Eg. 135; Skallagrímur sótti fast smíðu-verkit, 142; hann lét mjök sækja song þau er fyrir voru, 134; sækja knálaga ferðina, leiddina, róðrinn, *to press a matter, urge it on*, 203, Fms. viii. 144; straumur var mikill, hann sótti fast sundit, *swam hard*, Grett. 148; s. bardagann frýjulaust, Fms. xi. 136; réri skip innan fjörðinn ok sóttu knálaga, Grett. 89; þeir er eptir Agli réru sóttu ákasti, Eg. 362. **3. As a law phrase**, sækja sök, mál, *to prosecute, lead a cause*; á hvert at sækja þá sök er vill, Grág. i. 17; skalt þú s. þær sakir báðar, Nj. 98; nú liðu þrjú þing þau er menn sælðu, at hann mundi s. málit, 71; at annarr-hværr okkarr sækir málit, ok munu vit þá verða at bluta með okkr, 86; nefndu þér nokkura vátta at orðunum—Önga, segir Skarphéðinn, vér ætlum ekki at s. þetta nema á vápna-þingi, 141, passim; metaph. *to urge, press*, hann sótti þat mál mjök, *pressed the case hard*, Eg. 108; sótti (*urged*) hann þá enn um liðveizlu, Sturl. iii. 232; s. mann, *to prosecute in a lawsuit*; manna þeirra er menn vilja s. hér á þingi, Grág. i. 29; á þingi, þess manns er sóttir er, 26; sá skal s. goðann er sótt vill hafa, til fullra laga, 34; s. mann fullri sekt, 120; s. e-n sökum, Eg. 728; sótti Kolskeggr til lands at Móeidar-hváli, *laid claim to the*

estate at M., Nj. 103; with prepp., s. eptir, *to pursue*, 20, Fms. x. 239, Sturl. i. 11 (cp. eptir-sókn); sækja at (cp. at-sókn), *to pursue, attack*, Fms. vii. 70, Nj. 83, 84, Eg. 585; s. fram, *to advance in battle*, 297, Fms. i. 38.

B. Reflex. To be advanced, be fast, of a road or distance, work in hand, or the like; sóttisk þá mjök hafit, Fms. iv. 201; nú er meir en hálf-sótt, *more than half-way passed*; dró sundr með þeim, ok sóttisk mjök hafit, vi. 263; en er á leið vetrium sóttisk mjök borgar-göðin, Edda 70; sóttisk þeim seint skip þeirra, Nj. 8; seint mun þat ok sækjask at grafa undir borgina, Fms. vi. 152; Galta þótti Lopti seint sækjask, *that he went on slowly*, Bs. i. 650; en þeim mönnum hefir lítt sókzk (*little succeeded in attacking*) ófr-menni slíkt í hús ion, Eb. 248; því nema þeir nú stáð, at þeir ætla at þeim muni illa sækjask at vinna oss, Nj. 198. **2. recipr. to seek one another**; sækjask sér um líkir, *to flock together*, Fms. ix. 389; *to attack one another, fight*, þeir nafnar sóttusk lengi, Landn. 85; þeir Hrafn sóttusk meðan ok þorkell svartí, Isl. ii. 268; fá sér vígi ok sækjask þaðan, Sturl. ii. 192; of a lawsuit, ef þeir vilja eigi sækjask, K. þ. K. 52.

sækjandi, part. *a prosecutor*, opp. to verjandi, Grág., Nj. passim.

sækn, adj., see sýkn.

sækonungur, m. *a sea-king*; voru margir sækonungar þeir er réðu liði miklu ok áttu engi lönd, þótti sá einn með fullu heita mega sækonung, er hann svaf aldri undir sótkum rapti ok drakk aldri at arins-horni, Yngl. S. ch. 34. cp. Caesar Bell. Gall. i. 36; sækonungar, opp. to herkonungar, Fb. i. 25, ll. 6, 7; Audi ok Buði voru sækonungar ok fóru báðir með her sinn, id.; Haki ok Hagbarðr hétu bræðr tveir, þeir voru sækonungar (sjá-konungar Ed.) ok höfðu lið mikil, Yngl. S. ch. 25; Gorr hafði Eyjarnar ok var hann því kallaðr sækonungur, Orkn. 8; Sváfu barn ok sækonunga, Hdl.; hvernig skal s. kenna? Kalla sækonunga leið ok braut, Edda 66; hvernig skal kenna skip?—Srá at kalla hest eða dýr eða skíð sækonunga, 90. For a list of the names of mythical sea-kings see Edda (Gl.), ending thus,—sék-k-at ek fleiri sækonunga, 111. The word is poetical, and refers only to the ancient age of the Vikings in the 8th and 9th centuries, see konungr.

SÆLA, u. f. [a common Teut. word; A. S. *sæl*, *said*]:—*bliss, happiness*; veitti Guð þeim só ok sælu, Edda (pref.); með Eireki at Uppsölum var sæla mest, Fas. i. 339; þar fyrir muntú öðlask eilífa sælu, Fms. i. 138; úþrjótanliga sælu, Skv. 523; himneska sælu, Pass.; sælur þessa heims, Hom. 28, passim.

B. In compounds, for hospitals, refuges, or charitable works, built or done for the soul's salvation, see the remarks s. v. brú; the forms vary between sælu- (*salvation's*) and sálu- (*soul's*). sælu-brú, f., see brú. sælu-bú, n. *a hospital, alms-house*, D. I. i. 169. sælu-dagur, m. pl. the 'days of bliss' = the Ember days, see Bingham's Orig. Eccl.; Laugar-daginn, Miðvikudaginn í Sældögum, the Saturday, Wednesday ... in the Ember weeks, Fms. viii. 446, Sturl. i. 137. sæludaga-vika, u. f. the week of the sæludagar, i. e. an Ember week, Sturl. ii. 130. sælu-hús, n. *a 'refuge, hospice in deserts or mountains to receive travellers*, Fms. ii. 82, iii. 124, iv. 338 (sálu-, Ó. H. 153, l. c.); um Dofra-fjall var for ór þrandheimi, urðu menn þar opt úti ok fóru hördum förum, lét ek þar sæluhús göra ok leggja fé til, Mork. 187, Fms. vii. 122; þar var mikil sæluhús við kirkjuna, ix. 353 (v. l. sálu-stofa, sæluhús-stofa, Fb. l. c.; or sáluhús-stofa, Cod. Eirsp. 302, v. l.); sæluhús brenna, Grett. 121; sem vér kónum til sáluhússins á veginum, Stj. 226. sælu-sotr, n. = sæluhús, Fms. viii. 439. sælu-skip, n. *a ferry-boat*, K. þ. K. 142, v. l. (sálu-skip), bridges and ferries being originally works of charity, (cp. the legend of St. Christopher). sælu-stofa, u. f. = sæluhús; þessar jarðir liggja til sálustofu Helga Ivarssonar, B. K. 45. sælu-söngur, m. *a mass for one's soul*, Hom. (St.) sælu-vika, u. f. an Ember week, abbrev. = sæludaga-vika, Sturl. i. 137, iii. 146.

sæla, d, *to bless*, MS. 677. 8.

sæla (i. e. *sæla*), d, [sól], *to slake*; slökvir eld, sælir andar-þorsta, Greg. 62.

sæla, u. f. [sól], in for-sæla, *to shade*.

sæld, f. *bliss*, = sæla; sældar kostr, líff, -staðr, Landn. 276 (v. l.), Skv. 523, Fas. iii. 8.

sælda, d, [sæld], *to bount, sift*; s. mjöl, Greg. 58, Fas. ii. 513. **2. metaph.** eiga saman við e-n að sælda, *to have dealings with a person*, metaphor from two persons sifting their corn in one sieve.

sældingr, m. *a measure*; s. korns, Vm. 18; sældings land, 168.

sæl-gæti, n. *a dainty*.

sælingr, m. *a wealthy man* (cp. Gr. *δαίμων*), Edda (Gl.), Eb. (in a verse); sælingr, opp. to úgöfgir menn, Hom. (St.): a nickname, Landn.; whence **Sölings-dalr**, a local name.

sæl-kéri, a, m. = sælingr, Edda i. 532; in mod. usage an epicurean, hann er mesti i.

SÆLL, adj. [sæl, selt], compar. sælli, sælstr (mod. sælli, but sælastr); [A. S. *sæl*; Old Engl. *sely*; Engl. *silly*; Germ. *selig*; Dan. *sæl*, *salig*; cp. the double use of Gr. *εὐθής*; Engl. *simple*]:—*blest, happy*; hann þóttisk sæll ef þeir skyldi dæma mál hans, Ólk. 35; þrællinn sæltri, at hann þóttisk sæll ef Ótkell ætti hann, Nj. 73; hann góðdi hana svá sæla sem þá at hón var sælust, Sd. 187 (paper MS.); eru þeir því sælli,

sem . . ., Gþl. 173.

inn, Bs. i. 469.

2. *poor*; ek hef eigi kysst kerlinguna sælu inni, Bs. i. 469. 3. phrases, sælum mönnum ok veslum, Fms. vii. 220; senda kveðju ungum ok gömlum, sælum ok veslum, Ó. H. 136; við alla ríka ok úríka, sæla ok fátæka, *wealthy and poor*, Fms. i. 33; in greeting, kom heill ok sæll, Nj. 175; far heill ok sæll, Fms. vii. 197; bændi sæll, Isl. ii. 24; freq. in mod. usage, komdu sæll, *welcome!* (the address to one who comes); vertu sæll, *farewell!* hann kyssti kerlingu ok mælti, vertu nú heil ok sæl kerling, Bs. i. 470.

4. of a saint (cp. Germ. *selig*), the blessed; hinn sæli Magnús jarl, Orkn.; sælan Jóhannem, 613. 11; ins sæla þorláka, Bs. i. passim; ins sæla Erasmus, MS. 655 v. 2.

sæl-líga, adv. *blissfully*; svá s. sett í Paradís, Niðst. 4; s. frammi-líðandi, Fms. iii. 172.

sæl-ligr, adj. *happy, wealthy, blissful*; svá sælligt setr, Ls. 43; hann sagði sælligra (*more blessed*) vera at gefa enn þigga, 655 xvi. B. 2; þetta er ok sælligra, Hom. 28.

sæl-lífi, n. a *life of enjoyment*; krásir eðr s., Stj. 68; vanr áðr sæmd ok s., Fms. iii. 95; á engis konungs æfi var þar alþýðu slíkt s. sem um hans daga, vi. 441; sællinn paradís, Stj. 39; = Lat. *luxuria*, Róm. 303.

sæl-lífr, adj. *living a life of enjoyment*, Edda 13; s. at fæðslu, Greg. 22 (of Dives); svá s. sem Salomon, Eluc.; hirt þú líkam þinn ok georik eigi s., Hom. (St.).

Sælund, better Sælund (q. v.), rhymed Sælunz kilir, Ó. H. (in a verse), f.; the gender varies between fem. and neut., gen. Sælundar, Hkr. i. 132; but Sælundz, Fms. i. 27, l. c.; Sælund, Skáney, Gautland, x. 381; heima á Sælund, ríkt á Sælund, 366; af Sælundi, 371;—the old name of *Zea-land*; þar setti Gefun landit ok gaf nafn ok kallaði Sælund, Edda i. 1, Fms., Fas., Lex. Poët.; svals Sælunz, Ó. H. (in a verse of A. D. 1027); dat. Sælundi, Fms. i. 115, but Sælund, v. l.; af Sælundi, x. 371. The word is said to be derived not from Sælund (i. e. *Sea-grove*), but from the root *sæl*, the *and* being inflexive, cp. *Insula Oceani*, Tacit. Germ. ch. 40, which is not improbably a kind of translation of Sælund, cp. Prof. Munch's remarks on this name.

SÆMA (i. e. *sœma*), d. [sæma, sôma], to *honour*; ef hann vildi sæma (*endow, grant*) hann í nökkuru léni, Fms. vi. 52; þeirra sætta er vér sém vel sæmdir af í alla staði, Nj. 176; rituðu þá sér hverir þat sem eigi vildu sæma né játa, Bs. i. 718.

2. sæma við e-t, to *bear with, submit or conform to*; s. mun ek við slíkt, lík mér þetta skamlaust, Korm. 192; þeim hlutum er ek vil fyr engan mun við s. (*put up with*), Fms. ii. 51; ferlegr fótr, en ekki má gaum at því gefa, s. verðr við slíkt, vii. 162; svá stílti hann lífi sínu, at hann sæmði meirr við heiminn (*conformed more to the world*) en aðrir helgir menn, 655 iii. 4; Skeggi kvað hana helsti lengi hafa sæmt við klækis-mann þann, Þórð. 49; þú, kerling, skalt s. við gestinn, *attend, wait on him*, Fas. ii. 540.

sæmd, f. (prop. *sæmð*), *honour*; saka þína sæmð, Fms. i. 76; göra okkr sæmð sem hún hefir heitið, Nj. 5; sæmdar ok virðingar, Bs. i. 764; stendr hann í greindri sæmd mikils virðr, Mar. passim. 2. plur. sæmdir, *redress*; hann fékk þar engar sæmdir, Landn. 122; hann skyldi engar sæmdir hafa fyrir þá áverka, Ld. 230. COMPS: sæmdar-atkvæði, n. *honourable mention*, Sks. 311. sæmdar-auki, a. m. *honour*, Korm. 150. sæmdar-boð, n. *an honourable offer*, Fms. vii. 88.

sæmdar-ferð, f. *an honourable journey*; fara s., Finnþ. 268, Grett. 151. sæmdar-fýst, f. *ambition*, Ó. T. 71. sæmdar-för, f. id., Fms. ii. 118, Hkr. ii. 173 (sigför, Ó. H. 107, l. c.). sæmdar-hlutr, m. a *share of honour*, Lv. 55, Sturl. i. 105; þessi tvau hundruð silfrs skaltu þigga, ok er þetta nökkurr sæmdarhlutr, *some acknowledgment*, Band. 26 new Ed. sæmdar-klæði, n. pl. *robes of honour*, Stj. 52.

sæmdar-lauss, adj. *honourless*, Fms. v. 327, Stj. 5. sæmdar-madr, m. a *man of honour, importance, distinction*, Nj. 40, Fms. i. 85; s. ok fullhugi, vii. 150, Fs. 23; hún var hæfilát ok sink, en þó s., Sturl. iii. 169, Sks. 280. sæmdar-mál, n. pl. *honourable mention, words of praise*, Sks. i. 702. sæmdar-nafn, n. a *name or title of distinction*, Sks. 270 B. sæmdar-orð, n. pl. *words of praise*, Th. 18. sæmdar-ráð, n. *honourable match*, Fms. i. 103, vi. 56. sæmdar-spell, n. *dishonour*, Sks. 775. sæmdar-sæti, n. a *seat of honour*, Sks. 251, 616, Fs. 22.

sæmi-leikr, m. *becomingness, propriety*, Str. 21. sæmi-líga, adv. *becomingly, becomingly*, Ld. 62, Nj. 281, Fms. ix. 315, 418; vel ok s., Bs. i. 129; kaleikr s. görr, *handsomely*, Vm. 31; sæmilígar haldinn, *in more honour*, Fms. vii. 299; sem sæmilígst, i. 147.

sæmi-ligr, adj. *becoming*; karlmannligr ok s. at sjá, Bjarn. 3, Fms. vi. 52; veita e-m sæmilígan umbúnað, Eg. 92; mællígt ok sæmilígt, Fms. ii. 304; hit sæmilígst sæti, Nj. 7; s. söngvari, Bs. i. 832; kirkja á sæmilígan kaleik, a *costly calice*, Vm. 21, Bs. i. 872; steintjald nýtt, sæmilígt, Vm. 129.

sæmi-leitr, adj. *fine to look at*; s. sólar-geisli, Gh. 15. sæmr, adj. *becoming, fit*; þar eru eyru sæmst sem áxu, Nj. 80; baugr er á beru sæmstr, Edda (in a verse), a saying; höfuð þitt mun þar sæmst sem nú er þat, Fb. ii. 290; þér væri sæmra, *it would become thee better*, Hkv. 2. 21; heldr er sæmri hendi þeirri meðal-kæði enn möndul-tré, 2. 2.

Hkv. Hjörv. 34; fyrr væri sæmra, *it would have been better sooner*, Fas. ii. 518.

sœng, f. a *bed*; see sœng.

sœni, n. [sôn], in hapt-sœni, the *reconciliation of the gods*, Kormak.

Sœnskr (i. e. *Sœnskr*), adj. *Swedish*, passim in old writers; the full form *Svœnskr* is much rarer.

SÆR, m., there are three forms, sær, sjór, sjár (cp. sœr, slær, etc.); in old writers sær is commonest, sjór in mod., sjár is the most rare; the v (also written f) appears in gen. sævar, sjóvar, sjávar; dat. sævi, sjóvi, sjávi; acc. sær, sjó, sjá; the dat. sing. was then shortened into sær, sjó, sjá, which forms prevail in prose; in mod. usage the v has also been dropped between two vowels, sjóar for sjóvar, pl. sjóir for sjóvi, dat. sjóum; a gen. sjós is only used in special phrases, and is borrowed from the Danish: [Ulf. *saim* and *mari-saim* = *λίμνη*, Luke v. 12; A. S. *se*; Engl. *sea*; O. H. G. *seo*; Germ. *see*; Dan. *se*; Swed. *sjö*].

A. The sea, never used, like Germ. *see*, of a lake; himin, jörð ok sjá, Fms. i. 304; á sjá ok landi, 31; ef sjár kastar á land, Grág. ii. 388; þar sem sær mætiak ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13; sær eða vötn, Grág. ii. 375; sær ok vindar, Eluc. 10; særinn féll á land, Fms. xi. 6 (and sjóinn, id.); upp ór sær (dat.), 7; sœnum, 6, 7 (four times); and sjónum, 6 (once); í særinn, 6, 7 (thrice); sjóinn, id. (once); á særinn út, Hkr. i. 239; út til sævar, ii. 106, Ó. H. 69; þar er vatni nátr, eða sjó (sea-water) ef eigi sær vatni, K. þ. K. 5 new Ed.; sjár kolblár, Nj. 42; sjór kolblár, 19; á hvergi veg er sjór blendr saman fé manna, Grág. ii. 389; sá þeir skina ljós á sjóinn, Fms. i. 228; vestr með sjó, Landn. 36; sjór í miðjum hlíðum, 25, v. l.; Danavirki var gört . . . um þvert landit millum sjóva, Fms. xi. 28; sjór enn rauði, the Red Sea, 655 viii. 2; hann bað þrætinn fara sér í dælu-keri þat er hann kallaði sjó . . . Ekki þykki mér þetta sjór, Landn. 251; þar sjóinn í seglit (*the sea, waves*), Fms. ix. 320; hóm hjó fram öxinni á sjóinn . . . varð af brestr mikill ok blóðugr allr sjóinn, Lv. 68, 69; the phrase, kasta á sær, to cast into the sea, throw away, Ó. H. 38 (see glær); því kalla menn á sær kastað er maðr lætr eigu sína, ok tekr ekki í móð, Ld. 128; storm mikinn ok stóran síá, a *big sea*, Fms. vii. 51; sigla suðr um sjá (= sail through the Straits of Dover southward), Nj. 281. COMPS:

a. sævar-: sævar-bakki, a, m. *the sea-beach*, Sturl. ii. 31 C. sævar-borg, f. a *castle on the sea-side*, = sæborg, Fms. xi. 74. sævar-djúp, n. *the depth of the sea, the deep sea*, Mar. sævar-fall, n. *tides*, Rb. 6, 90. sævar-floti, a, m. a *float, raft of timber*, N. G. L. i. 423. sævar-gangr, m. *the swell of the sea, the sea running big*, Edda 41. sævar-hamrar, m. pl. *sea-rags*, Orkn. 310 (sjávar-hamrar, Fbr. 155). sævar-strönd, f. *the sea-strand*, 655 xii. 3. sævar-urð, f. *pile of rocks on the sea-shore*, Orkn. 114.

β. sjávar-: sjávar-brekkja, u, f. a *belonging shore*, Bs. i. 669. sjávar-djúp = sævar-djúp, Nj. 279. sjávar-gata, u, f. *the way from the sea to a house*; eigi er löng s. til Borgar, B. is not far from the coast, Band. 28 new Ed. sjávar-hamrar = sævarhamrar, Nj. 182, Fbr. 155. sjávar-háski, a, m. *danger, distress at sea*, Fms. x. 135. sjávar-hella, u, f. a *flat rock projecting into the sea*, Landn. 326 (Append.). sjávar-hóll, f. a *king's hall on the sea-side*, Fms. x. 20. sjávar-lopt, n. a *house built aloft in the sea*, Fms. vi. 162. sjávar-ríki, n. *the kingdom of the sea*, Bret. 6, Edda (pref.). sjávar-stjarna, u, f. *the star of the sea*, i. e. the Virgin Mary, *stella maris*, Mar. sjávar-stormr, m. a *sea-storm*, MS. 415. 9. sjávar-strönd, f. = sævarströnd, Edda i. 50.

γ. sjóvar-, often spelt sjófar-, mod. sjóar-: sjóvar-asli, a, m. *sea-fishery, produce from the sea*, Grett. 88 A; svipull sjóar asli, a saying, Hallgr. sjóvar-bakki, a, m. = sævarbakki, Fms. vii. 145. sjóvar-bryggja, u, f. a *landing bridge*, Fms. vi. 5. sjóvar-djúp, n. = sævardjúp, Str. 288. sjóvar-fall (sjóar-fall) = sævarfall, Rb. 438, Jb. 338. sjóvar-floti = sævarfloti, K. A. 178. sjóvar-gangr (sjóar-gangr) = sævargangr, Rer. 5, Fms. xi. 6, Edda (pref.). sjóvar-háski = sjávarháski, Fas. ii. 112, Bs. i. 326, Stj. 27. sjóvar-hringr, m. *the circle of the ocean, girding the earth*, Rb. 466. sjóvar-lögr, m. *sea-water*, Stj. 242. sjóvar-ólga, u, f. *the swell of the sea*, Fas. ii. 378. sjóvar-sandr, m. *sea-sand*, Stj.

sjóvar-skafi, m. (see skafi), Fas. ii. 76. sjóvar-skrimal, n. a *sea-monster*, Sks. 86. sjóvar-stormr, m. = sjávarstormr, Stj. 287, Al. 99. sjóvar-straumur, m. a *sea-current*, Fs. 142. sjóvar-strönd (sjóar-strönd) = sævarströnd, N. G. L. i. 345, Fms. x. 233, Stj. 288. sjóvar-sýn, f. *an outlook at sea*; þvíat eins at allgóð sé s., in bright weather only, Landn. 15 (v. l.), Stj. 288. sjóvar-urð, f. = sævarurð. sjóvar-vatn, n. *sea-water*, Stj. 287.

δ. sjóar-, passim in mod. usage.

B. PROPER COMPS: I. in pr. names, Sæ-björn, Sæ-mundr, Sæ-unn (Sæ-uðr), Sæ-hildir; contr. in Sjólfir, qv. Sæ-ólfr, Landn.

II. sæ-borg, f. a *sea-side town*, Clem. 24, Fms. xi. 75; a *sea-castle*, sæborgir Birkibæna, i. e. *their ships*, ix. 221. sæ-bratr, adj. *sea-brent*, steep towards the sea, Isl. ii. 73, Bret. 90. sæ-byggð, f. a *coast-land*, Fms. iv. 116. sæ-byggjar, m. pl. *coast-dwellers*, Fms. viii. 404. sæ-dauðr, adj. *dead at sea, drowned*, Sdm. sæ-farar, f. pl. *sea-faring*; á hann (Njórd) skal heita til sæfara ok veiba, Edda; kenna menn til víga eðr sæfara, id.; hann hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 306.

sæfari, *a. m. a sea-farer*: as adjective = *sæfari*, Landn. 129, v. l.: for the *sæfa* in Orkn. 406 (v. l.), Grett. 88 A, read *sæfara* (*sæfa*). **sæfiskr**, *m. a sea-fish*, Karl. 476. **sæfætt**, *adj. sea-worthy*, Fms. iv. 246, Landn. 107: of weather, *fit for sea-faring*, veðr hvasst ok eigi sæfætt, Eg. 481; hvern dag er sjófært var, Gisl. 47. **sæföng**, *n. pl. stores from the sea*: útan, biluðu mönnum sæð ok sæföng, Bs. i. 137. **sægarpr**, *m. a great sea-champion*, Fb. iii. 446, Bárð. 169. **sæhafn** or **sæhafn**, *adj. sea-tossed, driven out of one's course*; in the phrase, verða s., hann var s. til Hvítamanna-lands, Landn. 129, Bs. i. 675, Orkn. 406, Grág. i. 93, 217, ii. 410; kemr á andvirkri ok verða þeir sæhafa at dalnum, Fbr. 68 (new Ed. 36 l. c. line 15 has wrongly 'sækja'), Grett. 17 new Ed. **sæhrímnir**, *m. the name of the mythical boar whose flesh the heroes in Walhalla feed on*, Gm., Edda. **sækarl**, *m. a sea-carle, rafterman*, Skálda 163. **sækonungur**, *m., q. v.* **sækykvendi**, *m. a sea-beast*, Ver. 2, Skálda 170, Rb. 104. **sækyrra**, *u. f. a sea-calm, smooth sea*, Orkn. 164. **sælið**, *n. service at sea*, Ld. 142. **sælægja**, *u. f. a mist on the sea*; þoka ok sælægjur, Orkn. 358. **sælæggr**, *adj. lying on the sea*, an epithet of a sea-mist; s. mjörkvi, Fms. vi. 261, viii. 178 (spelt sjlæggr). **sænaut**, *n. a sea-cow (fabulous)*; þjórt, ok var sænauta litr á hornunum, Vápn. 21, see Ísl. þjóðs. i. 134, 135. **sænárr**, *m.*, Grág. ii. 131, see nárr. **sænjúkr**, *adj. sea-sick*, Fb. iii. 427. **sætré**, *n. pl. poet. sea-trees, i. e. ships*; hér eru vit Sigurðr á sætrjám, Skv. 2. 17; hann lá diti á sætrjám vetr ok varmt sumar, Fas. ii. 242. **sætr** For the compds in *sjá*- and *sjá*- see pp. 534, 535.

sær, *sæ, sætt, adj. [sjá], seen, in the compds, auð-sær, ein-sær, clear, evident*.

SÆRA, *ð. [sár; Dan. snare], to wound*, Grág. i. 92, 442, ii. 11, Nj. 18, passim; særa e-n sári, *to inflict a wound*, Grág. ii. 35; særa e-n holundar-sári, Nj.; hana skyldi s. til barnsins, of hysterotomy, Fas. i. 118.

II. recipr. to wound one another; nú drepask menn eðr særask eðr vegask, Grág. ii. 92. **2. pass. to be wounded**, Fms. viii. 248 (særðusk for urðu sárir).

SÆRA (i. e. *særa*), *ð. [sverja, sör], to conjure*; ek særi þik fyrir þann Guð er ..., Fas. ii. 547; ek særi þik fyrir alla krapta Krists, ... at, Nj. 176; særi ek fyrir guð vár þessa riddara, 623. 31; þat bar eigi Kristnum monnum, at s. Guð til náttúru vitnis-burðar, of an ordeal, Fms. x. 547; hann særdi hann í nafni Guðs at bíða sín, Barl. 135; ek særi yðr, minn herra, fyrir nafni várs herra Jesú Krists, Bs. i. 192.

særi (i. e. *særi*), *n. pl. oaths, swearing*; heit ok særi, Fms. i. 205; vinna s., v. 94; at kaupi þeirra vóru sterk vitni ok mörg særi, Edda 26; goðinn sör særin, Skálda 162; særa fram sværi (sic), N. G. L. i. 4; eidar, orð ok særi, Vsp. 30; heilug særi, Bret. 40; var þat særum bundit, 82; hygg þú heldr á þinn eið | og óbríðanleg særi, a hymn.

særi, *n. [sár], a sore, boil*; olboga-særi, a sore on the elbow.

særing, *f. a wounding*, Stj. 46, 58.

særing, *f. an exorcism*, H. E. ii. 52.

særr (i. e. *særr*), *adj. to be taken, of an oath*; hann sör þeim eið, ok sagði þó at eigi mundi vel særr vera, it was not quite a fair oath, Fms. ix. 344; ú-særr eiðr, Sks. 80 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 17; the saying, lítið er í eiði ú-særr, see eiðr; heid-særr:—so in the mod. phrase, mér er sá eiðr sær, I will swear to it that it is so:—of the time when an oath can be taken, særr dagr, Gpl. 379, K. Á. 186.

SÆTA, *t. [sitja, sat, sátu], to sit in ambush for, waylay*; with dat., var þeim sætt við sætr nokkur, vóru þar drepuir sumir, Fms. viii. 380; at þér sætið þeim á Eida-skógi, Eg. 576; hann ætlar at s. yðr (waylay you) þá er þér farit sunnan, 264; s. honum ef hann ferri austan, Orkn. 406; hann sætti þar skipum ok rætti, Hkr. iii. 336; sæta því er Áki færi aptr, ... ok taka hann af lífi, Fms. xi. 46; þessu sætir Sturlaugr ok högr, Fas. iii. 331; s. áverkum við e-n, Orkn. 408, Fbr. 29; s. uppungum við Birkibeina, Fms. viii. 73; s. fláráðum við e-n, Boll. 348; s. leyni-brögðum, Fms. v. 257.

2. to undergo, expose oneself to; sæta fjándskap af e-m, Sks. 268; s. mótgang eðr fjándskap af e-m, Fms. vii. 280; s. af mér reiði ok refsingum, i. 282, Eg. 89; er sá heimskr er sætir því (waits for), at annarr göri eptir hans daga, Hom. 153.

3. to amount to; þat sætti vetrum eigi allíam, Eg. 512; þat er nauðsynjum sætti, Hom. 129; gripum er honum þætti görsemum sæta, Landn. 331 (Mantissa); geta þess er mér þykkir mestum fjöndum sæta, Fms. vii. 240; þau áhlaup er geig sætti, 656 B. 1; var á henni hugar-ótti ok kvíði svá at meinum sætti, in an alarming degree, Fms. vi. 353; hvi mundi þat sæta, *what is the reason?* Nj. 67; hann spurði hvi (dat.) þat sætti, *asked how it came about?* *what was the reason?* Fms. i. 302, vii. 353; hann villi vita hverju um sætti, er jarl hafði ekki komit, xi. 12; hvat sætir þyss þeim ok hlaupum? Gisl. 143; þessi tvau orðin er sæta (*subicb regard*) sannindum ok réttindum, Band. 18 new Ed. **II. sæta hey, to stack hay, put it into ricks** (sæti).

sæta, *u. f. a kind of bondswoman*; tvær eru hans enar beztu ambættir, sæta ok deigja, N. G. L. i. 70, 234; sæta heitir sú kona, er búandi hennar er af landi farinn, Edda 108.

2. in poetry, a woman (generally), Lex. Poët.; sætan átti sjúkan mann, sár kaus dauða ef líði hann, a ditty; heima-s., a marriageable girl staying at home. **II. a**

midden, dung-bill; jani-mikit sem hann taddi sér með sætu hans, N. G. L. ii. 113.

sæta (i. e. *sæta*), *t. to sweeten*, MS. 23. 28.

sæti, *n. a seat*; sitja í því sæti, Edda 12; vísa e-m til sætis, Eg. 29; halda máttu þessu sæti, Nj. 6; leida e-n til sætis, Fms. vii. 315, ix. 250; þat sæti (i. e. the throne) mtladi sér hver sona hans, i. 7; hóf þat er sæti þeirra standa í, Edda; há-sæti, a high seat: eccl. a see, chair, postolligt, pávaligt s., H. E. i. 503, Dipl. v. 4; sam-s. **COMPDS:**

sætis-pallr, *m. a seat-bench*, N. G. L. ii. (Hirdkrá).

sætis-stóll, *m. a chair of state*, Stj. 550.

II. hay-rich; keyra naut ór sæti sinu, Fms. vi. 104; stór-s., Eb. 224.

sæti, *f. (sæta, u. f., 656 A. 12), sweetness*, 673 A. 2; sæti min, my sweet! Fms. xi. 132; in addressing, sæti minn, Bs. ii. 133.

sæti-ligr, *adj., in ú-sætiligr, q. v.*

sætindi, *n. pl. sweetmeats*.

sæt-loikr (-leiki), *m. sweetness*, Stj. 60, 310, Sks. 107, Magn. 486, Fms. x. 288, Eluc. 54.

sæt-liga, *adv. sweetly*, Stj. 1, 70, passim.

sæt-ligr, *adj. sweet*, 655 v. 2.

SÆTR (i. e. *sætr*), *adj., compar. sætri, Hom. 4*; but sætri, Bs. i. 277, l. 25; superl. sæstr: [Ulf. sæts; A. S. sætte; Engl. sweet; O. H. G. swozi; Germ. süss; Dan. sød; Swed. söt; Gr. ὄσος];—sweet; sætt epli, MS. 4. 9; sætan ilm, Fms. i. 228; sætt vatn, Stat. 251; metaph., sætt mál, Fms. v. 239; svida sætar ástir, Flóv. 41; sætar syndir verða at sárum bótum, Söl.; þótti mér slökt et sætasta ljós augna minna, Nj. 187; sætr svefn, a sweet sleep; the phrase, sofa sætan, to sleep sweetly; engan máttu þeir sætan sofa, Söl. 13; ok biðja sætan sofa, Sdm. 34 (Bugge's emend. for sælan of the MS.), cp. the Germ. schlafen sie wohl!

sætr, *n. pl. mountain pastures*, see setr B (p. 525).

SÆTT, *f. [as to the etymology sætt or sætt is the same word as A. S. sæt = peace; cp. Lat. sancio: it must not be confounded with Germ. saebte, whence Dan. sagte, a Low Germ. form answering to Engl. soft];—a reconciliation, an agreement*; for the references see sætt: also for compds in sættar- see sætt B (p. 518, col. 1).

Sætt, *f. Sidas in Palestina*, Fms. vii.

sætt, *n. adj. [sitja], what one can sit under, endurable*; stöð hann upp ok mælti, sætt er nú meðan sætt er, we have sat as long as we could bear, Eb. 280, Bs. ii. 224; víst líkar mér illa, ok er eigi um slíkt sætt, it is not to be endured, Bjarn.

sætta, *t. [sätt], to reconcile, make peace among*; s. mennina, sætta þá, Nj. 149, Landn. 105, Fms. i. 36, 48, vi. 337, x. 266, passim; sætta e-n við e-n, to reconcile to another, Eg. 226.

II. reflex., sættask við e-n, Fms. vi. 286; láta sem þú vildir sættask, Háv. 57; at sækja eðr sættask, either to prosecute or to come to terms, Grág. i. 226; hann hafði sættak á vigit, Nj. 57; svá at þú sættisk á þat, Ld. 50.

2. recipr. to come to terms, agree; þeir sættusk, Fms. i. 13, 57; sættask á mál, Nj. 23; þeir höfðu sættak í konungs dóm, á öll mál sín, Fms. x. 8; er þeir sjálfir mundu á sættask, Sturl. iii. 246.

sættir, *m. a peace-maker, reconciler*; engi var hann s. manna (marra sættir C), Sturl. ii. 39; er Týr ekki kalladr s. manna, Edda 17; garðr er granna sættir, a law saying, N. G. L. i. 40.

SÖVAR, see sár.

SÖÐLA, *adj. to saddle*, Nj. 20, Eg. 396; hestr söðlaðr, Ísl. ii. 333, Hkr. ii. 77.

2. the phrase, söðla því á ofan, to add one (affront) to another; hann söðlar því á ofan, at hann kvad visu þessa til þórðar, Bjarn. 26; s. glæp á úhapp, Sturl. iii. 116, Bs. i. 329.

söðlari, *a, m. a saddler*, N. G. L. ii.

SÖÐULL, *m., dat. söðli, [A. S. sadol, saddle; Engl. saddle; Germ. satel; Dan. sadel; this word cannot belong to the vernacular Teut., but is borrowed from Lat. sedile, as appears from the unchanged medial d, for sitja would require an Engl.-Icel. t, Germ. z (sötull, satzel)]*:—a saddle; the word occurs in such old poems as the Vkv. 7, Akv. 4, Ög. 3; leggja söðul á best, Eg. 719; bera söðla í haga, Nj. 33; sadul, Sks. 403; steindr söðull, a stained saddle, Ld. 172; trog-söðull, q. v.; stand-s., q. v.; in mod. usage söðull is a lady's saddle or pillion (formed like an arm-chair), hnakkir a man's saddle. **COMPDS:** söðul-bakaðr, part. 'saddle-backed', hollow-backed, of a horse, when the back sinks in instead of being straight.

söðul-bogi, *a, m. the saddle-bow*, Sks. 406.

söðla-búr, *n. a saddle-room*, Sturl. ii. 250.

söðul-fjöl, *f. the saddle-board*, the side board of an Icel. lady's saddle, which is made like a chair, Sturl. iii. 295, Nj. 205.

söðul-gjörð, *f. a saddle-girth*, Lv. 93, Mag. 8.

söðul-hringja, *u. f. a saddle-buckle*, Fas. i. 319.

söðul-ker, *n. a saddle-bottle*, Sks. 725 B.

söðul-klæði, *n. a saddle-cloth*, Akv. 7, Sks. 725.

Söðul-kolla, *u. f. the name of a mare*. **Söðulkollu-vísur**, *f. pl. the name of some verses*, Grett.

söðul-mofnaðr, *adj. bottle-nosed*.

söðul-reiði, *n. saddle-barnes*, Nj. 33, K. Á. 166, Sks. 403, Gisl. 103.

söðul-reim, *a saddle-strap*, Sturl. i. 177.

söðul-treyja, *u. f. a saddle-tree*; i hann lagði tennr upp á söðultreyjuna, Fms. iv. 58; see trog-söðull.

söfn, *m. ~ svefn, q. v.*

SÖG, *f., gen. sagnar, pl. sagnar, [saga; A. S. saga; Engl. saw; Dan. søv];—*

a saw, passim in mod. usage. **saga-tenn**, *f. pl. saw-teeth*, Stj. 77.

söggr, adj. [saggi], *danst, wet.*

söggil, f., in *sann-söggil*, q. v.

SÖGN, f., pl. *sagnir*, [Dan. *sagn*; see *segja* and *saga*], a *saw, tale, report*; at sögn Ara prests ins fróða, Fms. i. 55; brá flestum sú sögn (*news*) í brúin, vi. 226; nauðga e-m til sagna, *to force one to confess*, by tortures, Fbr. 46; pina til sagna, *id.*, Fms. vi. 14; gramm., Skálda 174, 178, 180.

II. a *host, men*, poet., Edda (Gl.); sagna segendum, Hauðl.; skipa-sögn, a *ship's crew*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skip-sögn, q. v.; sjau fylla sögn, *seven make a crew*, Edda. COMPS: **sagna-maðr** (q. v.), m. an *historian*, Sturl. i. 9; inn vísi s. Josephus, Stj., Mar. **sagna-skemtan**, f. an *entertainment of story-telling*, Sturl. i. 25, þorl. Karl. ch. 7.

sögu-, in compds, see *saga*.

-söggull, adj. [segja], in *sann-söggull*, q. v.

sög-vísi, f. *fastling*, Sks. 25 A.

SÖK, f., gen. *sakar*, dat. *sök*, and older *saku*, which occurs on Runic stones; pl. *sakar*, later *sakir*; a gen. sing. *söku* or *saku* (from *saka*, u, f.) remains in the compds *söku-dólg*, *söku-nautr*: [Ulf. *sakjo* = *μαχῆ*; A. S. *sacu*; Engl. *sake*; Germ. *saebe*; Dan. *sag*; Swed. *sak*.]

I. A *charge*, then the *offence charged, guilt, crime*, like *Lat. crimen*; göra *sakar á hendr sér*, *to incur charges*, Ld. 44; sannr at sök, *guilty*, Nj. 87, Grág. i. 75; sök er sönn, a *true charge*, 294; *sakar allar skulu liggja niðri meðal okkar*, Grág. i. 362; svæfa *sakar*, Gm. 15; semr hann dóma ok *sakar* leggtr, Vsp. 64; ef *sakar* görask þær skal sé bæta, Ísl. ii. 380; bæta *sakir* þær allar með fé er görask höfðu í þeim máli, Eg. 98; nú er sagt hvaðan *sakar* görðusk, Hkv.; veiztu hverjar *sakir* ek á við konung? þenna? ... hann hefir drept föður minn, Fas. ii. 532; þeim megin siglu er menn eigu stöð *sakir* við menn, Grág. ii. 137; gefa e-m upp *sakir*, *to remit a charge*, Ld. 44; or, gefa e-m *sakir*, *id.*, Fms. x. 326; gefa e-m sök (*sakar*) á e-u, *to make a charge against one*, Landn. 145; gefa e-m e-t að sök, *id.*, Fms. i. 37; bera *sakar* á e-n, *to bring a charge against*, Hkr. i. 168; eiga *sakar* við e-n, *to have a charge against a person*; ferask undan sökum, *to plead not guilty*, Fms. xi. 251; verjask sök, *id.*, Grág. i. 38; lúka sökum með sér, *to settle the charges brought by one against the other*, 361; lita á *sakar* úreiðr, Fms. i. 15; vera bundinn í sökum við e-n, *to stand committed*, Eg. 589, Fms. i. 61.

2. the *offence charged*; falla í sök, *to fall into crime*, Sks. 575; fyrir *sakir* (*for wrongs committed*) skyldi niðr falla þriðjungur gjalda, Fms. ix. 227; dauða verðr fyrir sökina, Sks. 575 B; fyrir-gef oss várar *sakar* (*our trespasses*), Hom. 158; fyrir hvi var hann þindr, eða hvat sök görði hann? Bs. i. 9.

III. a *law phrase, a plaint, suit, action in court*; ef hann á sök at sækja, þá er ..., Grág. i. 64; *sakar*-aðili, a *plaintiff*, Grág. passim; eiga sök í dómi, i. 74; sækjandi ok *sakar* verjandi, 17; á sök er ..., *he owns the case, i. e. is the right plaintiff*, 37; fara með sök, *to conduct a suit*, 37, Nj. 86; fara fram sök, Grág. i. 83; segja fram sök, 39, 43, Nj. 36, 87, 110, 187; sök fyrnisk, *is prescribed*, Grág. i. 381; í salti liggir sök ef sækendr duga, see salt; göra tvær *sakar* ör vígi ok fram hlaupi, ii. 35; hafa sök at sækja, or, hafa sök at verja, i. 37, 76; hafa sök á hendi e-m, 75; hluta *sakir*, 74, 104; lýsa *sakar*, 19, Nj. 110; lýsa sök á hönd e-m, 18, 19, 110; selja e-m sök á hendr e-m, at þú mættir hvarki sækja þína sök né annarra, 99; sækja svá sök sína, Grág. i. 75; hafa sök at sækja, etc.; verja sök, 298; eiga sök á e-u, *to have a suit against one, of the injured person*; hvat hafðir þú til gort áðr? —þat er hann átti enga sök á, *what hast thou done?* —*That for which he had no ground for complaint, i. e. which did not concern him*, Nj. 130; eg á sjálfr sök á því, *that is my own affair*; dómarr fara út til saka, *the courts are sitting to hear the pleadings*, 295; því at eins verðr sökin (*the action*) við hann, ef ..., 405; bjóða sök á þingi, N. G. L. i. 20; sökin Tyrnings, *the case of T.*, Nj. 100, 101; þriggja þinga sök, a *case lasting three sessions*, Grág. i. 441, ii. 233; tólf ára, sex ára, merkr, þriggja marka sök, *an action for three marks*, N. G. L. i. 81, 82, Grág. i. 405, ii. 113; víg-sök, a *case of manslaughter*; fjórðugs-sök, skóggangs-sök, a *case, action of outlawry*, passim; borgit málinu ok svá sökinni, *the case and the suit*, Nj. 36.

2. spec., *persecution*; sök eða vörn, Grág. i. 17, (rare, see sökn); at sökum öllum ok svá at vörnum, 104.

3. phrases; hafa ekki at sök, *to no effect*; hann kvæð sér þó þungt, at nokkurt mundi at sök hafa, Eb. 53 new Ed.; tók þóroddr at vanda um kvámmur hans, ok hafði ekki (not eigi) at sök, 50 new Ed.; ok hafði ekki vætta at sök, Fms. viii. 18; hann eggjar lið sitt ok hafði gott at sök, Flöv. 44.

III. a '*sake, cause*'; eru fleiri vinda *sakir*, *are there more causes of the winds?* Rb. 440; þótti konungi *sakir* til þótt hann hefði eigi komit, Fms. xi. 13; hann skal segja hvat at sökum er, *what is the reason, cause?* Grág. i. 310; sú var sök til þess, at ..., Fms. i. 153; brýnar *sakar*, Al. 7; fyrir hverja sök, *for the sake of what?* wherefore? Fms. i. 81; af sök nokkurar óvináttu, *for the sake of, because of*, Hom. 20.

2. adverbial phrases; fyrir *sakar* (*sakir*) e-s, *for the sake of, because of*; fyrir *sakir* orma, Al. 1; beztu kostu fyrir *sakir* frænda ..., Glúm. 348; er þér þat sjálf-rátt fyrir *sakir* höfðing-skapar þins, Nj. 266; fyrir tignar *sakir* várrar ok lands nðar, 6; fyrir styrks *sakar* ok megin, Eg. 107; fyrir úræðar *sakar*, ... fyrir veðrs *sakar*, K. p. K.; fyrir ástar *sakir*, Nj. 3; leaving out 'fyrir', whereby

sakar (acc.) becomes quite a preposition; *sakir* harma várra, Lv. 67; *sakar* refsingar ok ástar *sakar* við hina, Sks. 666 B; *sakir* þess at hann var ekki skáld, Fb. i. 215; *sakir* (þess) at hann var gamall, Fas. iii. 360; acc., fyrir þínar *sakir*, Nj. 140; fyrir várar *sakir*, Fms. vii. 190; um *sakar* e-s, *id.*; um konu *sakar*, Grág. ii. 62; of óra sök, Skv. 3. 49; temp., um nokkorra náttu *sakir*, *for a few nights*, Fms. i. 213; of stundar *sakar*, *for a while*, Nj. 139, Al. 99, Fms. xi. 107; um viku *sakir*, a *week's respite*, Eg.; um hríðar *sakar*, a *while*, Mar., Al. 83; gefa mat um máls *sakar*, *for one meal*, Vm. 16; um sinn *sakir*, *for the sake of*, Ld. 184, 196, 310, þórd. 36 new Ed.; —dat. plur. sökum, placed after a genitive, in which case even indeclinable fem. nouns for the sake of euphony assume a final s; af hennar sökum, *for her sake*, Ver. 44; af frændsems sökum, Grág. ii. 72; af hræsnis sökum, Hom. 23; at sinn sökum, *for this once*, Sks. 483 B; fyrir þeim sökum, *on that account*, Grág. i. 48; fyrir veðr sökum, K. p. K.; fyrir aldri sökum, *for old sake*, Fms. xi. 50; fyrr veitendi sökum, Grág. i. 41; fyrir fáfræðis sökum ok úgá, Bm. i. 137; fyrir mínum sökum, *for my sake*, þorst. St. 54; at hann mundi eigi mega vera einn konungr fyrir Áka sökum, Fms. xi. 46; sökum snjóvar, Lv. 25; fylgir þar enn sökum þess því goðorði alþingis-heigun, Landn. 336 (Append.), and passim.

B. COMPS: **sakar-aðili**, a, m. the *chief party in a suit*, Grág. i. 144, 355, ii. 405, Nj. 239; see aðili (p. 3. col. 2). **sakar-áberir**, a, m. a *plainiff, accuser*, Sks. 644, Gpl. 22. **saka-bætr**, f. pl. = *sakbætr*, Fs. 34. **saka-dólgtr**, m. = *sökudólgtr*, Fs. 63, Fbr. 102 new Ed. **sakar-eyrir**, m. = *sakeyrir* (q. v.), Fms. vii. 300, Gpl. 159. **sakar-ferli**, n. pl. = *sakferli*, q. v.; kæra mál ok s., Stj. 164. **saka-fullr**, adj. *guilty*, Fms. viii. 326, Sks. 341. **sakar-gipt**, f. a '*charge-giving*', *charge*, Fms. vi. 163, vii. 293, K. Á. 174, Nj. 11. **saka-lauss**, adj. '*sackless, guiltless*', = *saklaus* (q. v.), Sks. 337; þat víða ek at þú tekst sættir ok sjálfðæmi sakalaust (*dropping the prosecution?*), Lv. 30. **saka-maðr**, m. a *man qualified as an attorney*; vænn maðr, gort at sér ok i. mikill, a *great litigant*, Ld. 124; a *man under charge*, Lat. *reus*, Bs. i. 727; a *guilty man, criminal*, (mod.) **sakar-spell**, n. '*suit-spoil, mispleading, by which a suit may be spoiled or lost*', Grág. i. 40, Nj. 235. **sakar-staðr**, m. an *offence, transgression*; hann kvæðsk vilja góðu við hann skipta ok upp gefa *sakar*-staðinn, Finnb. 346; Áskell görði Mýlaug við jafn-mikinn ok tólf ára silfrs fyrir *sakar*-staði (where *sakastaðr* is almost identical with *lögmaðr*-staðr); féllu hálfar bætr niðr fyrir *sakastaði*, þá er hann þótti á eiga, Nj. 166. **sakar-taka**, u, f. the *taking up a suit*. **sakartöku-vátttr**, m. a *witness in sakartaka*, Nj. 234. **sakartöku-vætti**, n. a *witness to a sakartaka*, Nj. 36. **sakar-vandræði**, n. pl. *litigation*, Edda 18. **sakar-vörn**, f. = *sakvörn* (q. v.), Sks. 510, 542, 546.

sökk, n. pl. a *sinking*; láta skip liggja fimm nætr í sökk (*in a sinking state*) þá, skulu þeir upp auka, N. G. L. i. 102. 2. [Ulf. *saggja* = *deep*; Engl. *sink*, a *hollow, a pit*; sökk síðra brúna, *the pits under the brow*, i. e. the *eye-sockets*, Ad. 8; sökk-dalir Surts, *the pit-dales of S.*, deep ozymes, Ht. sökk-Mímir, *the giant of the deep*, Gm., (see Mímir.)

SÖKKVA, pres. sökk; pret. sökk, sökktr (sökktr), sökk; plur. sukku; subj. sykki; imperat. sökk, sökktr; part. sökkinn: [Ulf. *siggjan* = *βυθί* (σθαί, θύειν); A. S. *sincan*; Engl. *sink*; Germ. *sinken*; Dan. *synke*]; —to sink; hann sökk niðr, *sank down*, Landn. 44. v. 1; sökk niðr hestr hans, Fms. ii. 102; sökk hón niðr með öllum farminum, Nj. 19; exin sökktr, Fbr. 49.

sökkva, ð and t, a causal to the preceding. [Ulf. *saggjan*; Dan. *sænke*]; —to make to sink, sink, with dat., Fms. vi. 286, Blas. 48; ok sökðu þar niðr kistunni, Ó. H. 226; brotu á raufar ok sökru naut, Eg. 125, (cp. Dan. *bore* i *sænke*); bar ek á sæ út ok sökða með grjóti, 656 B. i; sökkva í fötu (dat.), *to sink a pail into the well or brook*, for fetching water; gekk Gunnlaugr til læzkjar ok sökti í hjálmnum, Ísl. ii. 269, v. 1.; Egill tók hjálmnum ok sökkvir (sökktr Ed.) niðr í kjólm, ok drakk þrjá drykki mikla, Fms. xi. 233.

II. reflex. *to sink oneself*; nú mun hón sökvask (seycoquaz Ed.), Vsp. fine; sökstú (imperat. seycostu Ed.) nú gýgjar kyn, Helr. 14; hann sökdisk í hafit, Edda (pref.) i. 226; hann skaut, kom á hvalinn, ok sökdisk, Korm. 164; svá sem vaga snýsk á himni ok sökkvísk (sökktr Ed.) eigi, Magn. 470, cp. Od. v. 275.

Sökkva-bekkr, m. the '*sink-bench, deep seat*', the mythol. seat of Freyja, Gm., Edda.

sökkótt, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga sökkótt, *to have many enemies*, Lv. 36, Eb. 54, Korm. 150, Fms. vi. 112; þykki mér vera mega, at sökkótt verði nú í dag, v. 258.

sök-tal, n. = *saktal* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 187, Fb. i. 562.

söku-dólgtr, m. an *enemy lying under penalty*; biskup segir öllum sökudólgum sínum, at ..., Bs. i. 771 (of a person under ban); sá maðr er Ingólfr heitir, hann er sakadólgtr (sic) minn, Fs. 63; sökudólgar (*the murderers*) hygg ek síðla muni kallaðir frá kvölum, Sól. 24; mun þat ekki upp tekit af sökudólgum mínum, Nj. 257.

söku-nautr, m. = *sökudólgtr*; s. várr (= Lat. *reus*) býðr okkr Guðmund til góðar, Ölk. 35; svá sem vér fyrir-gefum várum sökunnautum, Hom. 158 (Lord's Prayer); skal hann bjóða skapdróttinn hans til með ráttum ok bjóða eigi sökunnautum hans, N. G. L. i. 33.

sök-vörn, f. = sakvörn (q. v.), Nj. 232.

SÖL, n. pl., gen. pl. sölvu; an eatable sea-plant, perh. *the samphire*; þer ok söl eigu menn at eta sem vilja at úsekju i annars landi, Grág. ii. 347; hvat er nú, dóttir, tygg þú nökkut...? Tygg ek töl, segir hón... slíkt görir at er sölin etr, þyrstir æ því meir, Eg. 604, 605; freq. in mod. usage. **COMPS:** sölvu-sjara, u. f. *right of picking samphire*; kirkja á sölvafjöru til búnautar öllum heima-mönnum, Vm. 96. **sölvu-kaup**, n. pl. *purchase of samphire*, Sturl. i. 18. **sölvu-nám**, n. *samphire-picking*; s. ok þangskurð eiga Gaulverjar, Vm. 18.

sólna, að, to be begrimed.

SÖLR, adj. [A. S. *salu*, *salwig*; O. H. G. *salo*; Engl. *sallow*], yellow, of linen or the like: a pr. name, **Söl-mundr**, Landn.

sölra, að, to rob; s. e-ð undir sig, to get by covetousness and avarice.

Sölvi, a, m. a pr. name, the 'Sallow (?)', Landn.

sömu-líðis, adj. *likewise*, N. T.

söndugr, adj. [sandr], sandy, Stj. 96, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

söngla, að, (söngra, Mag. 8), to make a rattling sound, like pebbles; spratt járnit á gólfist svá at sönglaði við hátt, Fms. v. 255; en er hann heyrði at grjótið sönglaði, Grett. 134 A; þá sönglaði í lokinu ok síðan spratt upp hurðin, Mag. 8.

SÖNGR, m., old dat. söngvi, later söng; gen. acc. pl. söngva: [Ulf. *saggus*, = *φῶς*, *συνωνία*; a common Teut. word]:—a song, singing, music; þeir lásu aptan-sönginn, varð sönggrinn eigi greiðligr, Fms. vii. 152; strengjum ok allskyns söng, Skálda; fagrlig samhljóðan söngsins, Bs. i. 240; syngja með sögrum söng, El. 21; fugla-s., a bird's song; svana-s., a swan-song; söngvi svana, Edda (in a verse); vápn-s., a 'weapon-song', *clash of weapons*, Akv. 2. a chanting, of Ave Marias, etc.; heita föstum, fégjöfum ok söngum, lítið varð af söngum, Skíða R.; yfir-söngvar, Bs. i. 242; lága-s., q. v. (in the mass); tri-s., q. v. 3. a song, lay; ok er þessa næst upphaf sanganna (gen. pl. sic), Str. 1; með kvæðskap ok söngum, Bret. 48; man-söng, a love-song; Grotta-s., the name of a poem, Edda 79, (ljóð þau er kallað er G.); söngs-íþrótt, music, Clem. 33. **söngva-díkt**, n. a song, composition, Stj. 560.

B. COMPS: söng-bók, f. a song-book, chant-book, missal, Vm. 15, 47, 55; söngbókar skrá, Pm. 24. **söng-færi**, n. pl. musical instruments, Stj. 181, 407, 631, Fms. vii. 97, Al. 71. **söng-hljóð**, n. pl. singing, tones, music, Fb. ii. 16, Stj. 632. **söng-hljómr**, m. the ring of music, Mar. **söng-hús**, n. a choir, N. G. L. i. 348, Fms. viii. 35, ix. 18, 19, xl. 271, Eb. 10, Grág. i. 460, Vm. passim, Stat. 267; 'sanctum sanctorum' er vér köllum sönghús, Stj. 563; sönghús dyrr, horn, pallr, sylla, tjald, N. G. L. i. 348, Fms. vii. 230, viii. 25, ix. 26, Bs. i. 670, Vm. 64, Sturl. ii. 125. **söng-kórr**, m. = sönghús.

söng-launa, adj. *without service*, Ann. 1232. **söng-list**, f. music, Stj. 45, 86, Bs. i. 220, 239 (en einn sémiligan prestmann er Ríkini hét, kaplaín sinn, fékk hann til at kenna sönglist ok versa-görð). **söng-madr**, m. a singing-man; mikill raddmadr ok s., Bs. i. 127; íþróttu-menn ok söngmenn, 655 v. 1.

söng-mær, f. a 'singing maid', a kind of bell; klukkur, söngmeyjar tvær, D. I. i. 476; Postula-klukkur ok enn söngmeyjar fim, Bs. i. 858. **söng-nám**, n. the learning of music; kenndi síra Valbjöfr s. (in the cathedral of Hólar), Bs. i. 850. **söng-prostr**, m. a priest who chants mass, Pm. 60. **söng-raust**, f. a singing voice, Fms. ii. 199, Hom.

söng-akrá, f. a music-book, Pm. 98. **söng-töl**, n. pl. 'song-tools', instruments to accompany singing, O. H. 86, Stj. 49.

söngtra, að, = söngla, Mag. 8. **söngvari**, a, m. a singer; sémiligr s., Bs. i. 832. **söngvinn**, adj., hann var s. ok mikill barnahalds-madr, Ann. 1341; hann var ú-söngvinn ok trúlaus, Grett. 111.

sönnun, f. a proof, evidence; see sannan. **Sörkvir**, m., qs. Sverkir, m., [akin to svarkr, q. v.], a pr. name and a nickname, Landn., Fagrsk.

Sörli, a, m. [the root is Goth. *sarwa* = *σάρα*, *παρωλία*; A. S. *saro*; O. H. G. *saro*, *ga-sarawi*; mid. H. G. *ge-serwe* = Lat. *armatura*]:—a pr. name, Hðm. (the son of king Jonakr), Landn., *Sarvus* of Jomanda; the -li in Sör-li is a dimin. inflex., which would in Goth. be *sarwi-la*, since freq. as a pr. name, Landn., Lv. **Sörli-stikki**, the name of a poem, see stikki.

II. meton. a gross, rough fellow is called sörli, (from the romance of Sörli the Strong?), wheate sörli-lígr, adj., and sörliast, að, to go about as a sörli.

SÖRVI, pl. sörvar, for the root see the preceding word, a lady's necklace of stones; sörra gefn, sörra Rindr, the goddess of the s., i. e. a woman, Kormak; in prose, in the compd steina-sörvi (seyrvi), a stone necklace; höggtr á hálsinn ok brast við furðu hátt ok kom á stein þann í sörrinu, er þokask hafði, Ísl. ii. 364; þat var í forneskju kvenna-búnaðr er kallat var steina-sörvi er þær höfðu á hálsi sér, Edda 68; hón tekr ór serk sér steina-seyrvi mikil er hón átti ok dregr á háls honum, Ísl. ii. 343; hón tók eitt steina-sörvi ok batt um háls honum, Fas. iii. 443, cp. Worsaae, Nos. 90, 397: *armour*, sörra hytt, the armour-fire, i. e. the sword, Vellekla.

II. a band of men, sörvar; seven men make a sörvar, Edda 108.

sötra, ð, see sautra.

T

T (tē), the nineteenth letter, was in the Runic alphabets represented by **↑**, and in later Runes also by **1**; its name was Týr—Týr er einhendr Ása, in the Runic poem; a marked **4**, 'stunginn Týr', represented the *d*. Týr was the first of the third and last group in the alphabet, *T ð l m y*, which was therefore called Týs-ztt, or the family of Tý, cp. the introduction to letters F and H.

B. CHANGES.—*T* is sounded as in English. Various kinds of assimilation take place with this letter,—*dt* into *tt*, e. g. neuters of adjectives, gött, ött, blitt, qs. góð-t, óð-t, blíð-t, see góðr, óðr, blíðr; *bt* or *kt* into *tt*, sött from sjúkr (Goth. *saubus*), see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1; *mt* into *tt*, stuttur, bratt, vött, for stunt, brant, vant; vittir (i. e. vetr) for vintir; *ndt* into *tt*, as statt, batt, bitt, vatt, hritt, hratt, qs. standt, bandt, bindt, from standa, binda, vinda, brinda: the mod. preterites, benti, lenti, synti, kynti, from benda, lenda, synda, kynda; qs. bend-ti, lend-ti, where the ancients have bendi, lendi, etc.: *tp* into *t* or *tt*, as imperatives, viltú, sittú, vittú, vertú, for vil-þú, sit-þú, vit-þú, ver-þú; also in mod. pronunciation, tött for topt, bátt for bágt; *tt* for *t* after a long vowel or diphthong, mjót-t, fá-tt, há-tt, smát-t, ný-tt, from mjót-r, fá-r, há-r, smát-r, ný-r; *td*, *pd*, into *kt*, *pt*, sekt, vakti, dypt, dreypti; older and better, sekð, dyðð, see introduction to letter D. In some Norwegian vellums a digraph *td* is used for *ð*, etða, matðr, atðrum, patðan, smitðja, yðru, = eða, maðr, aðrum, þaðan, smiðja, yðru, see þiðr. (pref. xvi); also *sn* for *sn*, stuða, stnjór, for snúa, snjó, see introduction to letter S.

II. an initial *t*, as is remarked by Prof. Bugge, has become *k* in the words kvistr, kvísl, qs. tvistr, tvísl (from tví).

III. following Grimm's law the Teut. *t* answers to Gr. and Lat. *d*, *dos* = *tor*, *dápu* = *tár*, *ðópu* = *tré*, *ðém* = *tigr*, Lat. *dēmo* = *temja*, *videre* = *vita*, *sedere* = *sitja*, and so on.

2. the Norse *t*, as well as Engl., answers to High Germ. *z*, Icel. *tíð*, *tal*, = Germ. *zeit*, *zahl*, etc.

tabarðr, m. [for. word; Low Lat. *tabardum*], a tabard, Bs. i. 876; *fr*... *vás-t*, a rain-tabard, D. N.: a nickname, Fms. vii.

tabula, *tabola*, u, f. [for. word; Lat. *tabula*], a picture, altar-piece, Mar., Fms. vii. 159, 194, Bs. i. 143.

tabúr, n. [for. word; through Fr. from Arabic *atambor*], a tabour, tambourine, Karl. 157, 284.

TAD, n., pl. töð, Stj. 344:—*manure, dung*; reiða tad á akrland, Bs. i. 348; síðan hulðu þeir með tad ok ráku inn svinin, ok trúðu þau niðr tadit, Fms. x. 269 (i. 213); akrlanda skiptis ok svá tad, Grág. ii. 260, v. 1; hrossa-tad, horse-dung; sauda-tad, sheep-dung; but kúa-myki. **COMPS:** tad-fall, n. *droppings of manure*, Gpl. 354. tad-kláfr, m., -hrip, n. a dung-box, dung-cart. tad-skegglingar, m. pl. dung-beards, a soubriquet, for which see Nj. 67.

taðr, u, f., gen. pl. taðna, Grág. ii. 257, [tad], the bay from the well-manured home-field (see tún), Nj. 67; þá er þar útbeit svá góð nautum, at þat er kallat jamnt ok stakkr töðu, Eg. 711; auka sína töðu, Grág. ii. 257; raka töðu sína alla saman í stór-sæti, Eb. 224; var þá svá komit heyrverum at Fróðá at taða öll var slegin, en full-þurr nær helningrinn, 260; veðr er gott, sagði hann, ok mun skína af í dag, skolu þér slá í töðu í dag, en vér munum annan dag hriða hey vart, 152; taðan stóð úti umhverfis húsin í stór-sæti, Bandkr. 59; hann setti fyrir tveggja yxna sleða, ok ók saman alla töðu sína, Landn. 94; hey heima ok útgardaðs nær fjórum tigum taðna töðu en mjök svá engi úthey, Dipl. v. 18; sjá um bí sitt meðan töður manna eru undir, Nj. 193.

2. the home-field, infield; Vali beitir töður órar, Kormak; töður ok engjar, the infields and outfields, Grág. ii. 217; menn eigu ok at brjóta jörð ef þeir vilja til taðna sér, 257; ok er hann hafði lokit heima-töðunni, *when he had done mowing the infield*, Finnab. 340; svá görisk at þessu mikill gangr, at þat beit upp alla töðuna, Krók. 5 new Ed.

COMPS: töðu-alinn, part. fed on infield hay, of a horse, Lv. 19. töðu-annir, f. pl. the season for mowing the infield, beginning a little before the Icel. midsummer time, the middle of July, from the 12th to the 14th week of the summer, see Icel. Almanack; in 1873 it falls on the 13th of July; after the töðuannir follows the engja-slátt, or mowing the open outfields, Nj. 192. töðu-garðr, m. a stack-yard of infield hay, Sturl. i. 83.

töðu-gjöld, n. pl. a kind of 'churn-feast' in Icel., when all the infield-hay is dry, stacked, and housed, and a kind of porridge, called töðugjalda-grautr, is given with cream to the labourers.

töðu-gæft, n. adj. bay as good as if it were infield, of hay grown in an outlying field.

töðu-gólt, m. a home-boar, kept grazing at home, Fs. 141.

töðu-verk, n. the making hay in the infield, Finnab. 340.

töðu-vóllr, m. a manured infield, Grág. ii. 259, Háv. 46.

tafar, delay; see töf.

tafarnis-hús, n. [for. word; Lat. *taberna*], a tavern, Rétt., Mar.

TAFL, n., pl. töfl, [from the Lat. *tabula*, but borrowed at a very early time, for it is used even in the oldest poems]:—a game, like the Old Engl. *tables* or *draughts*, used also of the old hneftafl (q. v.), and later of chess and various other games; sitja at hneftafl,...

Hvítmerkr ok Sigurðr láta þegar falla niðr taflit, Fas. i. 285; leika skák-tafl, 533; þar vóru mjök töf uppi höfð ok sagna-skemtan, ok mart þat er til hilyla-bútar mátti vera, þorfr. Karl. 407; þeir bitusk bæði um tafl ok kvátru, Sturl. i. 173; vera at tafl, Fs. 40; Valdimarr konungur lék at skáktafli... konungur sá eigi af taflinu, Fms. xi. 366; konungur bar apr tafl hans, O. H. 167; konungur sat ok teiði hneftafl, ok nefndi maðrinn töf (fem. sing.) konungs... tafl-maðrinn ætlaði at konungur mundi tala til taflsins, Fms. vi. 29; leika at tafl, O. H. 167; þá skildi á um tafl, of chess, Sturl. iii. 123; tafl em ek örr at efla, íþróttir kann ek niu, Orkn. (in a verse); ek em maðr hagari ok teiðig hneftafl betr, Mork. 186; teiði annarr Austmaðr við heima-mann þorgils... kallaði Austmaðr á Sigurð at hann ræði um tafl með honum, þviat hann kunni þat sem aðrar íþróttir, ok er hann leit á, þótti honum mjök farit vera taflit, ... en taflit svarfadið, 204, 205; um daginn eftir teiði Grímur við Austmann ok rann at borðinu sveinn ok rótaði taflinu, Dropl. 31; Eðr sat at tafl ok synir hans tveir, Isl. ii. 359; Vigl. 17; jafnan skemtu þau Heiga sér at tafl ok Gunnlaugr, Isl. ii. 205; the pieces were of gold and silver, cp. gullnar-töflur, Vsp.; þar sátu konur tvær ok léku at hnet-tafl, ok var taflit allt steypit af silfri enn gyllt allt it rauða... en hann hefði taflit ok þat er fylgði, Gullp. 20; taflbord ok tafl af lýsi-gulli gort, Fas. iii. 627; of walrus, tennr eigi stærri en göra má mjök stór knífskæpti af eðr tafl, Sks. 127, cp. Skíða R. 164, Worsaae, Nos. 560-563; hnefa-tafl, skák-tafl, goda-tafl: in the phrases, verða tafl seiuni, to be too late; Snorri kvæð enn farit hafa sem fyrr, at þeir höfðu orðit tafl seiuni enn Arnkell, Eb. 166; nú eru brögð í tafl, a trick in the game, foul play, Fas. iii. 607; merkti Ögmundur biskup at þá vóru brögð í tafl ok líkadi stórra, Bs. ii. 318, cp. þryml. 13; jarl kvæð Aron svá tafl teft hafa við sik (played him such a game), at okkur sambúð mun skömm vera, Bs. i. 632. 2. also of dice-throwing, dicing; en þeim er leggr fé við tafl eðr aðra hluti, verðar fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. ii. 198; enn eru þeir hlutir er þú skalt sýja ok varask, þat er drykkja, tafl, portkonur, Sks. 26.

B. COMPS: tafl-borð, n. a chess-board (for playing the hneftafl or chess), O. H. 167, Fas. iii. 627, Mag. 43; a board, tray, Fms. x. 15, 109 (a board to carry the crown jewels on). tafl-brögð, n. pl. feats of playing; t. Úlfa jarls, Fb. ii. 283; eigi skildi minna glömu þeirra en tafl-brögð, Vigl. 17. tafl-byrðingr = tal-byrðingr (q. v.), see Rb. tafl-sé, n. a bet, Mag. tafl-kast, n. dice-throwing, Sks. 436 B. tafl-maðr, m. a player (at chess or hneftafl), Fms. vi. 29. tafl-pungur, m. a bag for the pieces, Gullp. 20. tafl-spæki, f. skill in playing, Mirm.

tafla, u. f. a piece in a game of tables; gullnar töflur, Vsp. (gull-tafla); hneftafl... nú skulu vér skjóta töfluna ór höfði sveinum, Fms. ii. 271; mun ek setja at inni rauðu töflunni, Fas. ii. 67; ok skýtr Sjólftr þar ofan töfluna, 267; hann greip upp töfluna, ok setti halann á kinnbein þorbirni, Grett. 161 new Ed. II. like tafla, a tablet, any square-formed board; altaris-taf, an altar-piece; mathem. the table, stóra, líta-t.

TAFN, n. [cp. Lat. daps; Gr. θανάω; the Greek word is analogous to sóa, which means to sacrifice and then to waste]:—a sacrifice, = Lat. victima, hostia, but only in a heathen sense, and obsolete; heilagt tafln, the holy sacrifice, Hd.; Gauts tafln, the victims of Odin, i. e. the slain, who in the heathen creed were an offering to Odin, the god of victory, Landn. (in a verse).

3. a bloody prey, poet.; tafln fékkak hrafni, taflns leitandi hrafnar, hrafni fagnadi taflni, hrafni á ylgjar taflni, bola tafln und kló hrafni, Lex. Poët. (in all these references 'tafln' is used by the poets to rhyme to hrafni); val-tafln, id.; gefa ærit tafln hrafni ok vargi, Karl. 152; in old eccl. writers, swfa töfn, Stj. 348; tafln Guðs, 310 (victima Domini, Vulgate); fórn ok töfn, 655 xxiii. 1; fórnir ok töfn, id. tafsa, see tafa.

taf-samr, adj. dilatory.

taflni, u. m. a scrap, shred, [tafs = filings, Ivar Aasen.]

TAGL, n., pl. tögl, [Ulf. tagl = θπί; A. S. tagel; O. H. G. zagal; Engl. tail; Swed. tagel]:—prop. hair, but only found in the sense of,

II. a horse's tail (cp. skopt and skott); hvarki toppr né tagl, Fas. i. 80, 486 (in a verse); skera tagl ör hrossum, ... ef maðr bindr tagl í munni hrossi, Grág. i. 383; ef maðr skerr tagl ör stóðhesti manns, þat varðar skóggang, ef maðr skerr tagl ör þinghesti manns eða þess manns hesti er í brúðor er, þá varðar fjörbaugs-garð, 441 (riding a horse with a docked tail has always in Icel. been looked on as a disgrace, hence the heavy penalty), cp. Fas. i. 80 (höggit ör rófurmar ok skerit ör toppanna); töglin fylgja hánun (há = the bide of a horse), Hallgr.; hann tók í taglit amarrir hendi, Grett. 108: of a cow's tail, Gpl. 399. 2. a horse-hair rope, for trussing hay (reip-tagl), see höglð (tögl og hagdir).

tagl-akurðr, m. the docking a horse's tail, Grág. i. 441.

TAK, n. [taka], a taking bold, a bold; urðu menn konungi þri verri til taks sem hann þurfti meirr, i. e. they slipped out of the king's bold, forsook him, Fb. ii. 304; a bold, grasp, esp. in wrestling or fighting (cp. Dan. tav, tage et tav), laust hann hestinn af takinu, Rb. 399, Grett. 69 new Ed.; af mæði ok stórum tökum, Bs. i. 634; halda fasta-tökum, with a firm grasp; lausa-tök, q. v.; Grettis-tak, the lift of Grettir the Strong, a name for those boulders which would require

Herculean strength to lift them; so also, það er tak, 'tis a bumpy task, as of cleaning an Augean stable.

2. medic. a stitch, also tak-sótt. II. as a law term, chattels; hann skal færa tak sitt ok hey af landi því, er hann bjó á, Grág. ii. 249 (cp. tak-fað, 'lack of holding', i. e. poverty; fá-tekr, 'few-holding', i. e. with few means, poor); í-tak, q. v.

3. seizure; dæmdum mér Heilagru

kirkju fyrir takit þjár merkr, D. N. iv. 231.

3. bail, security;

æsta taks, D. I. i. 66, N. G. L. i. 47, passim; synja taks, to refuse bail, id.; nú æstir maðr taka annan, nú skal engi öðrum taks synja, fá honum tak samdægris, ... varðar bú hans taki ... þá skal hann vera munað í því taki ef hann æstir laga-taks, 47; ganga í tak fyrir e-m, segjask ör taki ... eigi skal hann lengr í taki vera, ... nú ef hann á ksup-

skip þat er sessum má telja, þá má þat varða taki fyrir hann, i. e. ch. 102; færa tak fyrir (to bring bail), ... fá mann í tak fyrir sik, 154; leida mann í tak fyrir sik, ii. 264; sækja þat mál með takum sem aðrar

sjárskóknir, 191; ok færi sá, er taksettr var, tak með fullum vordslum, id.; sitja í tökum, to sit as bail; þá skal þræll í tökum sitja til hann hefir undan færak eða hann er sanar at, i. 85; selja, skjóta fé undan

tökum, 154; ok fé hans allt í tökum á meðan, 306; laga-tak, legal bail; kyrrsetu-tak, security; brautar-tak, 44; trausta-tak, in the phrase, taka eð trausta-taki; taks-æsting, a demanding bail, D. I. i. 66: the word is chiefly a Norse law term, and hardly occurs in the Icel. law, of the Commonwealth.

TAKA, pres. tek, tekr; tökum, takit, taka; pret. tók, tókti (tökte), tók, pl. töku; subj. taki (tæki); imperat. tak, taktú; part. tekinn: with neg. suff. tek'k-at ek, I take not, Kristni S. (in a verse); tak-a-ett, take thou not, Fas. i. (in a verse); tekr-at, Grág. (Kb.) i. 9; [Ulf. tækan, pret. taitok = ærreðan; Swed. tagge; Dan. tage, sounded tå, 'du tar det ikke, vil du ta det'; Engl. take is a word borrowed from the Dan., which gradually displaced the Old Engl. niman.]

A. To take bold of, seize, grasp; taka sér alvæpni, Eg. 236; töku menn sér þar byrðar ok báru út, Egill tók undir hönd sér mjöð-drekku, 237; nú taki hest minn, ok skal ek ríða eftir honum, 699; töku þeir skjóð sín ok stigu á, 545; hann tók inni vinstri hendi spjótið ok skaut, Nj. 42; lauk upp kistu ok tók upp góð kvennamanna-klæði, Ld. 30; hann tekr wú bogann, ... tekr nú kaðal einn, Fas. ii. 543; taka upp net, K. þ. K. 90; hross skal maðr taka ok teyma ok hepta, þótt heilagt sé, id. 2. to seize; þeir töku þrú herfang mikitt, Nj. 43; töku skipit ok allt þat er á var, Fms. vii. 249; þeir töku þar skúva, viii. 438; töku skip hans, landtjald, klæði, ix. 275; taka fé okkat allt með rani, Nj. 5; engi maðr skal fyrir öðrum taka, Gpl. 473; hann leiddi þik til arfs ... monu taka óvinir þínir ef þú kemr eigi til, Nj. 4; þeir töku binnu, seized, Sturl. ii. 149; kona hafði tekit (stolen) ... ok vildi hann refsa henni, Fms. vii. 330. 3. to catch; Skotar munu hafa tekit njósnir allar, Nj. 126; standi menn upp ok taki hann, 130; hann skyldi taka hundinn, 114; þeir töku ó sundi mann einn, Fms. vii. 225; gróf, at taka í dýr, Flóv. 33; taka höndum, to lay bold of, take captive, Nj. 114, 275; in a good sense, Fms. x. 314. 4. taka e-n af lífi, to take one from life, Fms. x. 3, Eg. 70; taka e-n af lífdögum, id., Fms. vii. 204; ellipt., taka af (af-taka), to take one off, put to death, Js. 23; taka e-n af nafni ok veldi, to deprive of, ... Eg. 268; töku þeir af eignum jarla konungs, Fms. i. 6; taka af e-m, to take a thing from one, x. 421, Nj. 103, 131, Eg. 120, Ld. 288; taka frá e-m, to take from, off, Nj. 253, K. þ. K. 48; taka ofan, to take down, pull down, Nj. 119, 168; taka ör, to set apart, 231; taka undir sik, to take under one-self, subject, Fms. x. 24; to take charge of, Nj. 110, Eg. 725; taka upp, to take up, pick up, assume, 23. 5. to take, grasp; taka í hönd e-m, to shake hands, Nj. 129; taka á lopti, to interrupt, Fms. x. 314; taka í kenil, of the ordeal, Grág. i. 381, Gkv. 3. 7; taka í jörð, to graze, of an animal, Bs. i. 338; jó lætr til jarðar taka, Skm. 15; skulu þér láta taka niðr hesta yðra, to graze a little, Band. 14 new Ed.; tók einn þeirra niðr í sinn klæðsekk, Stj.

II. metaph., taka upphaf, to begin, Hom. 49; taka vöxt ok þroska, to increase, Rb. 392; taka konungdóm, Eg. 646; taka ráð, 49; taka skirn, 770; taka trú, to take the faith, become a Christian, Nj. 273; taka hvíld, to take rest, 43, 115; taka á sik svefn, 252; taka raðu, to begin a parley, Eg. 578; taka umræðu, id., Nj. 146; þau taka þá tal, Ld. 72, Fms. ii. 254; taka nærri sér, see nær i. 2; taka á sik göngu, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; taka á sik svefn, Nj.; taka eld, to light a fire, 199; taka e-n orðum, to address; taka í sætt, to receive into reconciliation, Eg. 168; taka sættir, to accept terms, id. (also taka sættum, id.); taka þenna kost, 280; taka samheldi, Fms. ix. 344; ok töku þat fast-liga, at friðr skyldi standa, declared firmly that, x. 40, v. l.; taka stefnu, to fix a meeting, xi. 400; töku þeir stefnu í milli sín, 403; nú er svá tekið um allt landit, at ..., fixed by law that ..., Gpl. 273; þeir töku fastmælum sín í milli, at ..., Bret. 82; taki í lög, to take into fellowship, Fms. xi. 96; lög-taka, cp. löfa-tak, vápna-tak; Gunnarr bað þér góð boð enn þú vildir engi af taka, thou wouldst accept none of them, Nj. 77; tók hann þann kost af, at leggja allt á konungs vald, Fms. iv. 224; ok þat töku þeir af, ix. 367; Ólafir kvæðak þat mundu af taka, Ld. 72; taka e-t til ráða, or taka ráða, bragða, to resort to, Nj. 75, 124, 199; also, taka e-t til, to resort to, 26, Fms. xi. 253, passim (til-tæki); taka mót, to receive, Edda 15; taka e-t við, to

receive in return, Fms. ii. 269; taka bætir fyrir e-t, xi. 253; með því þú görir sem ek býð þér, skaltú mikitúð eptir taka, *take some reward for it*, Ld. 44; þat er bæði at vér rómum hart, enda mun nú mikit eptir taka, *a great reward*, Finn. 232 (eptir-tektja); taka sæðu, *to take food*; taka corpus Domini, Mar.; taka samsetti, Fms. ii. 261; taka arf, Eg. 34; taka erfð, Gpl. 241; taka fé eptir föður sinn, Fms. xi. 47; taka laun, Nj. 68; taka veizlu, *to take, receive a veizla* (q. v.), Fms. xi. 239; konungr... hann tekr (*receives*) af mörgum, skal hann því mikit gefa, 217; taka mikit lof, x. 367; taka helgun af Guði, Rb. 392; taka heilsu, *to recover*, Stj. 624; ek skal taka hæði-yrði af þér, Nj. 27; taka af honum rán ok manntjón, Ld. 64; taka úskil af illum mönnum, Greg. 44; taka píslir ok dauða, 656 B. 30; drap hann þar menn nökkura, þótti mönnum hart at taka þat af útlendum manni, Bs. i. 19; þeir tóku mikinn andræða, Fms. viii. 438; taka andvörð, Eg. 87; þeir tóku norðan-veðr hörd, *were overtaken by*, Nj. 124; taka sött, *to be taken sick or ill* (North E. *to take ill*), 29, Fms. xi. 97; Eg. 767; taka þyngd, id., Isl. ii. 274; taka fótar-mein, Nj. 219; taka úgleði, *to get out of spirits*, Eg. 322; hann tók þá fáleika ok úgleði, Fms. vii. 103; hann tók langt kaf, 202; taka arftaki, *to adopt*, Grág. i. 232; taka konung, *to take, elect a king*, Fms. ix. 256; taka konu, *to take a wife*, x. 397; hann kvángadi ok tók bróður-dóttur þess manns er Finnur hét, 406; tók Magnús konungr Margrétu, 413; taka konu brott nauðga, *to carry off a woman*, Grág. i. 353; tók hann þá til háseta, *he hired them*, Eg. 404; taka far ok fari, Landn. 307, Grág. ii. 406 (far, ii. 3); taka úkunna stígu, *to take to unknown ways*, Fms. viii. 30; taka ferð, *to start*, Stj.; taka til konungs, or the like, Eg. 367, 400, Fms. vii. 252; taka til síðar, Sks. 313; taka e-n vel, *to receive well*; ok taki ér, herra, vel þá Hjalta ok Gizur, Bs. i. 19; tók Skota-konungr hann vel, Fms. xi. 419; taka e-t þvert, *to take a thing crossly, deny flatly*, Nj. 26; taka fyrir e-t, *to stop, interrupt, refuse*, Fms. x. 251.

III. *to reach, stretch forth, touch*; hann beit skarð, allt þat er tenur tók, Eg. 605; eigi djúpara enn þeim tók undir hendr, Ld. 78; skurðinn tók á framan-verðan bakkann, Krók.; hyman tók andlitit, Nj. 253; rödd tekr eyru, Skálda 175; dögskórin tók niðr akrinn upp-standanda, Fas. i. 173; hafði flóð tekit þær, *swept them away*, Fms. xi. 393; spjót langsképt svá at vel taki skipa meðal, Sks. 385; nef hans tók austr til landsenda... véli-fjarðar tóku norðr í Finnabú, Fms. viii. 10; tekr mörkin nálíga allt it efra suðr, Eg. 58; þviat ekki tek ek heim í kveld, Nj. 275; mun ek taka pangat í dag? Hbl.; bóndans bót tekr fyrir (*encompasses*) konu hans ok börn ok hjún, N. G. L. i. 341; taka niðri, *to take the ground*, of a ship or thing floating, Fas. iii. 257; svá at upp tekr um klaufir, Boll. 336; at eigi tæki hann (acc.) regnit, Stj. 594; skulu vér varask, at eigi taki oss þau dæmi, Hom. 70; svá mikit er uxa-húð tekr yfir, Fas. i. 288; nær því er þú sér at taka mun en ekki ór hófi, Sks. 21; hundr bundinn svá at taki eigi til manna, Grág. ii. 119; taka höndum upp, *to lift up hands*, Bs. i. 735, Edda 22; ek sé fram undir brekkuna, at upp taka spjót-oddar fimtán, Finn. 286; þetta smíði (Babel) tók upp ór vedrum, Edda 146 (pref.); hárit tók ofan á belti, Nj. 2; stöpul er til himins taki, 645, 71; hér til tekr en fyrsta bók, *reaches here*, 655 vii. 4; taka mátti hendi til fela, Eg. 285; þeir tóku fram árum, *took the oars*, Fms. vii. 288; smeygði á sik ok tók út höndunum, 202; þeir tóku undan, *to escape*, viii. 438; *to reach, land, take harbour*, gaf honum vel byri ok tóku Borgarfjörð, Nj. 10; tóku þeir Friðar-ey, 268; þeir tóku land á Melrakkaslettu, Isl. ii. 246; byrjaði vel ok tóku Noreg, Ld. 72, 310; tóku þar land sem heitir Vatnsfjörð, Landn. 30; ellipt., hann tók þar sem nú heitir Herjólfss-höfn, id.; þeir tóku fyrir sunnan land, 175.

2. *to take, bold, of a vessel*; ketill or tók tvar tunnur, Fb. i. 524; lands þess er taki (*of the value of*) fjóra tigi hundræða, Sturl. i. 98, v. l.; hringinn tók tólf hundræð mörrend, Nj. 225; so in the phrase, það tekr því ekki, *it is not worth the while*; þann enn eina grip er hann átti svá at fé tæki, *the sole object of value he had*, Bs. i. 636.

3. *spec. usages*; fara sem fætr mega af taka, Finn. 288; konur æpa sem þær megu mest af taka, Al. 47, (aftak, aftaka-veðr, q. v.), Karl. 109, 196; fóru hvárir-treggju sem af tók, *went as fast as possible*, Fms. iv. 304; hann sigldi suðr sem af tók, Eg. 93; in the phrase, taka mikinn, litinn... af e-u, *to make much, little of, take it to heart or lightly*; mikit tekr þú af þessu, *thou takest it much to heart*, Lv. 10; öngan tek ek af um líðveizlu við þik, *I will not pledge myself as to helping thee*, Ld. 105; eigi tóku vér mikit af at tortyggra þá bók, þótt mart sé undarligt í sagt, *we will not strongly question the truth of the book, although many wonders are told therein*, Sks. 78; Óspakr kvæð hana mikit af taka, *said he used very strong language*, Ld. 216; mikinn tekr þú af, *said he used very strong language*, Ld. 216; munda ek sýnu minna hafa af tekit ef ek væra údrúkkinn, *I would have kept a better tongue*, xi. 112; þörvaðr tók eigi af fyrir útanferð sína, *did not quite refuse the going abroad*, Sturl. iii. 244; hann kvæðir eigi taka mega af því hvat mælt væri, *he did not much mind what folks said*, Nj. 210; hón tók litit af öllu, *said little about it, took it coolly*, Eg. 322; tók hann minna af ein áðr við Íslendinga, *he spoke not so strongly of them as he used to do*, Glúm. 328; ok er sendi-menn kómu tók hann litit af, Fms. x. 101; Flosi svarði öllu vel, en tók þó litit af, *P. gave a civil but reserved answer*, Nj. 180.

IV. with prepp.; taka af hesti, *to take (the saddle) off*

a horse, Nj. 4, 179; taka af sér ópit, *to cease weeping*, Ólk. 35; taka skreiddin af skipinu, Fms. ii. 305; taka e-t af, *to abolish*, vii. 1, x. 152, Isl. ii. 258;—taka á e-u, *to touch* (á-tak), Nj. 118; þegar sem uer þeim er komit ok á þeim tekit, Stj. 76; sá er tekr fyrst á funa, Gm.; þat er ok, áðr þeir taki á dómum sínum (*ere they deliver sentence*), at þeir skolu eik vinna áðr, Grág. i. 64; taka vel, auðvellinga, litt, ekki vel, illa... á e-u, *to take a thing so and so, take it well, in good part, ill, in ill part, etc.*, Ld. 50, 248, Fms. xi. 124, Nj. 206, 265; Gunnar taladi fátt um ok tók á öngu úlíkliga, 40; tak gláðan á (*cheerfully*) við konunginn, Fms. xi. 112; þeir höfðu sagt hversu hann hafði á tekit þeim feðgum, Rd. 284; Leifr tekr á þessu eigi mjök, Fb. ii. 397; tók Bökr (á) því seinliga, Eb. 15 new Ed.;—taka eptir, *to notice, observe*, Sturl. i. 2 (eptir-tekt);—taka móti, *to withstand, resist*, Nj. 261, Fms. ix. 307, 513 (mót-tak);—taka með, *to reserve, accept*, iv. 340, xi. 427 (með-taka);—taka við, hann tók þar ok við mörg önnur dæmi, bæði konunga æfi, *he took to it many records, the lives of kings, etc.*, Ó. H. (pref.); this isolated phrase has led editors (but wrongly) to substitute hann 'jókr' þar við;—taka aptr, *to take back, render void, undo*, Bs. i. 631, Nj. 191, Sks. 775; eigi má aptr taka unnit verk, a saying, Fms. ii. 11; *to recall, unsay*, mun ek þau orð eigi aptr taka, Ld. 42, Fms. ii. 253;—taka í, *to pull off*; taktu í hann, *to pull his sticking off*;—taka um, *to take bold of, grasp*, Eg. 410, Hkr. ii. 322;—taka upp, *to pick up, assume*; niðr at fella ok upp at taka, 625, 68, Eg. 23; taka upp borð, *to put up the tables before a meal*; tekr upp borð ok setr fyrir þá Butralda, Fbr. 37; vóru borð upp tekin um alla stofuna ok sett á vist, Eg. 551; but also *to remove them* after a meal (=taka borð ofan), 408, Hkr. ii. 192, Fms. i. 41, Orkn. 246 (see borð II); taka upp vist, *to put food on the table*, Vm. 168; taka upp bygd sína, *to remove one's abode*, passim; taka upp, of a body, *to take up, disinter*, Hkr. ii. 388; taka upp, *to seize on, confiscate*, Nj. 73, 207, Ld. 38, Eg. 73; þeir tóku upp (*laid waste*) þorp þat er heitir Tuma-þorp, Fms. i. 151; var þá tekin upp bygd Hrolleifs, Fs. 34; hún tekr þat mart upp er fjarri er minum vilja, Nj. 61; at þú gefir ró reiði ok takir þat upp er minnst vandræði standi af, 175; taka upp verknad, *to take up work*, Ld. 34; taka upp stærð, *to take to pride*, Fms. x. 108; halda upp-teknun efni, i. 263; taka upp sök, mál, *to take up a case*, Nj. 31, 71, 231; *to interpret*, eigi kann ek öðru-vís at ráða þenna draum... glíkliga er upp tekit, Sturl. iii. 216; ok skal svá upp taka 'sáks glöð', þat er 'gull', Edda 127; kvæði, ef þau eru rétt kveðin ok skynsamliga upp tekin, Hkr. (pref.); tók hann svá upp, at honum væri eigi úhætt, Fms. ix. 424; drykk ok vistir svá sem skipit tók upp, *as the ship could take*, iv. 92; er þat skip mikit, ok mun þat taka oss upp alla, Nj. 259; þat hjóna er meira lagði til félags skal meira upp taka, Gpl. 220; þótti þeim í hönd falla at taka upp land þetta hjá sér sjálfum, Ld. 210; skal sá sem at Kálfaelli býr taka upp vatn at sínum blut, Vm. 168; taka upp giptu hjá Dana-konungi, Fms. xi. 426; taka upp goðorð, Nj. 151, 168, Grág. i. 24; taka upp þing, Ann. 1304 (*to restore*); tókusk þá upp lög ok landréttr, Fs. 27; taka upp vanda, Fms. vii. 280;—taka til, *to take to*; hefna svá at ekki fýsi annan slík fim til at taka, 655 xiii. A. 3; tóku margir þá til at niða hann, Bs. i; taka til ráða, ráðs, bragðs, Nj. 19, 75, 124; hann tók til ráða skjótt, 19; enn þó munu vér þat bragðs taka, 199; hvat skal nú til ráða taka, 124; ef hann tekr nökkut illt til, 26; hverja úhæfu er hann tekr til, Fms. xi. 253; taka til máls, *to take to talking*, Nj. 16, 71; taka til orðs, or orða, 122, 230, 264; hann tók nú til at segja söguna, *to take to telling a story*; taka til varnar, *to begin the defence*, Grág. i. 60, Nj. 271; nú er þar til at taka, at..., 74; er blót tóku til, Landn. 111; þá tók til ríki Svía-konungs, Fms. iv. 118; um Slévik þar sem Dana-ríki tók til, xi. 417; *to concern*, þat mun taka til yðar, Hom. 150; þetta mál er til konungs tók, Fms. xi. 105; láta til sín taka, *to let it concern oneself, meddle with*, Bänd. 23 new Ed.; Gísí lét fátt til sín taka, Fms. vii. 30; vil ek nú biðja þik at þú létir ekki til þín taka um tal vart, Nj. 184; *to have recourse to*, þú tekr eigi til þeirra liðsinnis ef ekki þarf, Fms. vii. 17, Grág. i. 41; taka til segls, Eg. 573, Fms. ix. 22; taka til sunds, 24; taka til e-s, *to note, mark, with dislike*;—taka undir, *to take under a thing*; hann tók undir kverkinu, *took her by the chin*, Nj. 2; þá tók Egill undir höfða-blut Skalla-grími, Eg. 398; *to undertake*, þat mál er þeir skyldi sjálfir undir taka, Hkr. i. 266; þá skal hann taka undir þá sömu þjónustu, Ó. H. 120; *to back, second*, hann kvæðir ekki mundu taka undir vandræði þeirra, Nj. 182; undir þann kvíðling tók Rúnlfr goði, ok sótti Hjalta um goðga, Bs. i. 17; ek mun taka undir með þér ok stýðja málit, Fms. xi. 53; hann tók ekki undir þat ráð, Fb. ii. 511; þau tóku undir þetta léttliga, *seconded it readily*, Ld. 150; hann tók seinliga undir, Nj. 217; hann hafði heyrð tal þeirra ok tók undir þegar, ok kvæðir ekki saka, Ld. 192; göra tilraun hversu þér tækt undir þetta, Fb. i. 129; *to echo*, blésu herblást svá at fjöllin tóku undir, Fas. i. 505; taka undir söng, *to accompany singing*;—taka við, *to receive*; nú tóktú svá við sverði þessu, Fms. i. 15; síðan hljópu menn hans, enn hann tók við þeim, 105; jörð tekr við öldri, Hm.; til þess er akkerit tók við, *grappled, took bold*, Dan. *bolde igen*, Fms. x. 135, v. l.; þar til er sjár tók við honum, Edda 153 (pref.); taka við ríki, Eg. 241, Fms. i. 7; taka við trú, Nj. 158, 159; taka við handölum á e-u, 257; ef maðr

gurr við at taka við dæmdum úmaga, Grág. i. 258; taka vel við e-m, to receive well, Nj. 5; ekki torleidi tekr við yðr, no obstacle stops you, Al. 120; þeir tóku við vel ok vörðusk, made a bold resistance, Fms. i. 104; eggjuðu sumir at við skyldi taka, vii. 283; at þeir skyldi verja landit, en þeir vildu eigi við taka, xi. 386; ganga fram á mel nokkurn, ok segir Hrótr at þeir mundu þar við taka, Ld. 62; þar stóð steinn einn mikill, þar bað Kjartan þá við taka, 220; seg þú æfi-sögu þína, Asmundr, en þá skal Egill við taka, tell thy life's tale, Asmundr, and then shall Egil take his turn, Fas. iii. 374; tók við hværr af öðrum, one took up where the other left off;—taka yfir, hann vildi eigi til rúða nema hann ætlaði at yfir tæki, Fms. iv. 174; þeir munu allt til vinna, at yfir taki með oss, Nj. 198; at eyrendi þeirra skyldi eigi lýktuð né yfir tekin, Fms. iv. 224.

V. to take to, begin: 1. with infin., tóku menn at binda ák sín, Eg. 93; hann tók at yrkja þegar er hann var ungr, 685; hans átti tók at vaxa, Fms. viii. 47; á þeim veg er ek tæka ganga, Sks. 3; taka at birtask, 568; tekr at dimma, birta... rigna, it gets dim, takes to darken... rain; allt þat er hann tekr at henda, Nj. 5; þá tók at lægja vedrit, 124; tók þá at morna, 131; tók þá at náttu, Fms. ix. 54; kvöldu tekr—Lat. *vesperascit*, Luke xiv. 29.

2. in other phrases, taka á rás, to take to running, to run, Nj. 253, Eg. 316, 230, Eb. 62 (höfu á rás, 67 new Ed.), Hrafn. 7; ellipt., tók bogmaðr ok hans menn á land upp undan, they took to the inland and escaped, Fms. ix. 275; tók hann þegar upp um brú, viii. 169; svá illt sem nú er frá at taka (to escape, sbun), þá mun þó síðarr verr, Fs. 55; taka flotta, to take to flight, Hm. 30; Eitrektr tók út úr stofunni, took out of the room, ran out, Sturl. ii. 64; þeir tóku út eitt veðr allir, stood out to sea with the same wind, Fb. ii. 243.

VI. with dat., to take to, receive (perh. ellipt. for taka við e-u); jarl tók vel sendi-mönnum ok vináttu-málum konunga, Fms. i. 53; konungr tók honum vel ok blíðliga, vii. 197; tekit mundu vér hafa kveðju þinni þóttú hefðir oss fyrir fagnat, Ld. 34; Grímr tók því seinliga, Eg. 764; Sigurðr tók því máli vel, 38, Fms. x. 2; konungr tók þá vel orðum þórófls, Eg. 44; hann tók því þakksamliga, Fms. i. 21; taka vel þeirra eyrendum, x. 33; Barði tók þessu vel, Ld. 236; Hákon tók því seinliga, Fms. i. 74; eigi mun konungr taka því þótt slík lygi sé upp borin fyrir hann, Eg. 59; tók Brynjólfr þá sættum fyrir Björn, 168; Njáll átti hlut at, at þeir skyldi taka sættum, Nj. 120; taka handsölum á fé, 257; taka heimildum á e-u, Fms. x. 45; taka fari, Grág. ii. 399, Nj. 111, 258 (see far); taka bóli, to take a farm (on lease), Gpl. 328, 354; mun ek máli taka fyrir alla Íslenska menn þá er á skipi eru, speak for them, Bs. i. 427.

VII. *impers. it is taken*; hann brá upp hendinni ok tók hana af honum ok höfudit af konunginum, Nj. 275; ok tók af nasarnar, Fms. x. 135, v. l.; þá tók af vedrit (acc.), the weather 'took up' (as is said in North of England), the storm abated, Fas. i. 157; svá at þar tæki af vega alla, all roads were stopped, Fms. iii. 122; af þeim tók málit ok görask úferir, Fas. ii. 549; kom á höndina fyrir ofan útflið svá at af tók, Nj. 84; kom á fötin svá at af tók, 123; þá tók efa af mörgum manni, Fms. iii. 8; sýnina tekr frá e-m, to become blind, x. 339; undan kúnni tók nyt alla, Eb. 316; jafnskjótt tók úr verkinu allan, Fms. iv. 369; tók út skip þangbrands úr Hítarú, the drifted out, Bs. i. 15; í þat mund dags er út tók eykdina, when the time of 'eykd' was nearly passed, Fms. xi. 136; um vart er sumar-hita tók, when the summer heat set in, Fs. 67; réru svá skjótt at ekki tók (viz. þá) á vatni, Fms. vii. 344.

2. as a naut. term, to clear, weather a point; veðr var litit ok tók þeim skamt frá landi, the weather was still, and they kept close in shore, Fms. vi. 190; hence the mod. naut. phrase, e-m tekr, to clear, weather; mér tók fyrir seut, I cleared, weathered the ness; vindr þver, svo að þeim tekr ekki.

3. þar er eigi of tekr torf eðr grjótt, where neither is at hand, Grág. ii. 262; þau dæmi tekr til þessa máls, the proofs of this are, that when... Hom. 127.

B. Reflex., takask mikit á hendr, to take much in hand, Band. 3, Nj. 228, Fms. i. 159; tókumk ek þat á hendr, xi. 104; lúta af takask, to let oneself be deprived of, Eg. 296; takask e-n á hendr.

2. to be brought about, take effect, succeed; cp. þykkir mikit í hattu hversu þér teksk, Ld. 310; þat tóksk honum, he succeeded, Bárð. 167; tekst þá tveir vilja, it succeeds when two will, i. e. joint efforts prevail, a saying;—takask til, to happen; Ásgrími tóksk svá til (it so happened to A.), sem sjaldan var vant, at vörn var í máli hans, Nj. 92; ef svá vill til takask, Fas. i. 251; svá er víðlíga sem þeim hafði til tekizk at herja á þá fedga, Fms. i. 184; mér hefir úgigtuliga tekizk, Ld. 252; þætti mér allmiklu máli skipa at þér tekizk stórmannliga, that thou wouldst behave generously, Hkr. ii. 32; hefir þetta svá tekizk sem ván var at, er hann var barn at aldri, 268.

3. to take place, begin; tóksk orrosta, Nj. 8; teksk þar orrosta, 122; rúð takask, of a marriage; en ef þá takask eigi rúðin, if the wedding takes not place then, Grág. i. 311; lýkr svá at ráðin skyldi takask, 99; ráð þau skyldi takask at öðru sumri, Eg. 26, Fms. x. 40; to be realized, hvatamaðr at þessi ferð skyldi takask, Ld. 240; síðan er mæð hafði tekizk með þeim, since they had intermarried, Eg. 37; takask með þeim góðar ástir, they came to love one another much, of newly-married people, passim; sérans dómr teksk, Grág. i. 95; takask nú af heimboðin, to cease, Ld. 208;

ok er allt mál at ættvíg þessi takisk af, 258.

II. recip., takask orðum, to speak to one another, Fms. xi. 13; ok er þér tókusk at orðum, spurði hann... Eg. 375; bræðr-synir takask arf eptir, entreat one another, Gpl. 241; ef menn takask fyrir árar eða þiljur, take from one another, 224; takask á, to wrestle, Bárð. 168; takask fangbrögðum, Ld. 252, Isl. ii. 446; takask í hendr, to shake hands, Grág. i. 384, Nj. 3, 65.

III. part. tekinn; vóru þá tekin (stopped) öll borgar-hlið ok vegar allir, at Norðmönnum læmi engi njóan, Fms. vi. 411; Steinþórr var til þess tekinn, at... S. was particularly named as... Eb. 32, 150; hann var til þess tekinn, at honum var verri til bjósa en öðrum mönnum, Gret. 70 new Ed. (cp. mod. usage, taka til e-s, so wonder at); lá hann ok var mjök tekinn, very ill, Sturl. i. 89; Álfþúdr var þungliga tekin, ok gékk henni nær dauða, Fms. iv. 274; hann var mjök tekinn ok þyngd af líkþrá, ii. 229; þú ert illa at tekin fyrir vanheilsu sakir, vii. 244; ú-tekin jörð, an untaken, unclaimed estate, Sturl. iii. 57, Gpl. 313.

2. at af teknum þeim, except, Fms. x. 232; at af teknum úvinum sínum, 266, (Latinism.)

taka, u. f. a taking, capture, Fms. x. 417 (of a fortress); of a prisoner, Ann. 1254; a taking, seizing, unlawful or violent, of property, Grág. ii. 188, 301; gjalda fyrir hval-tökuna, Bs. i. 657; fjár-taka (see fé), upp-taka.

II. revenue=teki; með öllum tökum ok skyldum, Fms. vi. 431.

III. tenure of land; eiga töku á jörð, N. G. L. i. 240.

IV. bail, security; hlaupask undan töku ok sókn, N. G. L. i. 258; see við-taka, á-taka, töku-vætti.

takaðr, part. bailed; á því móti er hann er takaðr til, N. G. L. i. 328;

ef maðr lýsir mann ok færr svá á braut at hann er eigi takaðr, 306.

tak-fall, n. a failure to find bail, N. G. L. ii. 482.

tak-fæð, f. destitution, Fas. iii. 10, cp. fátæki=poverty.

tak-furula, u. f. a bringing or finding bail, N. G. L. ii. 260, 263.

takka, að, to about takk, takk, a drover's or shepherd's cry, Kon. Gramm.; smalar trutta ok takka, Hallgr.

tak-lauss, adj. without security; tekr er taklauss eyrir svá mikill sem sök var gefin til, N. G. L. i. 364 (434).

tak-mark, n. [cp. North. E. *take-note*], a 'take-mark,' i. e. line of demarcation, boundary; setja fríð milli landa várra til þeirra takmarka sem... Ó. H. 53; í hverju héraðs-takmarki, Grág. ii. 404; prestar þeir sem búað hafa í fyrri-sögðu takmarki, Vm. 28; milli Lóns ok Bjarnar-gnups, ok lambeldi af sögðu takmarki, 82; þeir er bygðum vóru í Súganda-firði ok vestr þaðan í því takmarki sem áðr var tjáð... ok skyldu aldri koma í þetta takmark, Bs. i. 675; allt fyrir vestan þessi takmörk, Fb. i. 22.

tak-merki, n. = takmark, N. G. L. i. 265.

tak-mikill, adj. who takes a good pull, able-bodied, Fb. i. 509.

takmörk, f. = takmark, pl. takmerkir, i. e. takmarkir, N. G. L. i. 336;

innan takmarkar þess er jörð á, Gpl. 449.

tak-setja, t. to put to bail; ok færi sá er taksettr var tak með fullum vörðslum... ef menn verða aflögla söttir ok til laga taksettir, N. G. L. ii. 191; skal sá, er tustir á, taksetja þann mann til sín, en hans færi þat tak með lögum, 244; en um allar aðrar fjár-sóknir skal þann taksetja sem sök kemr á hendr á þessum tímum, K. Á. 182.

tak-setning, f. bail-setting; hvarki fyrir forboð né taksetningar, Gpl.; nýjar álögur, taksetningar eða stefnor, H. E. i. 419; um mannheigi vára ok um taksetning ok aðrar sóknir, N. G. L. ii. 265, passim.

tak-sótt, f., medic. a stitch = tak, Fél. x.

TAL, n. [tala, the verb], talk, parley, conversation; töluðu þeir lengi, fór tal þeirra vel, Nj. 11; en í þessu tali þeirra bræðra, *whilst they were talking*, 23; stundum var hann á tali við menn, Eg. 2; þeir bræðr vóru optliga á tali við konung, 60; hélt biskup mikit tal af honum, *held much talk with him*, Bs. i. 716; sátu þau öll samt á tali, kom þat upp er tali þeirra, Fms. iv. 196; skilja talið, 142; eiga tal við e-n, hafa tal af e-m, taka annat tal, to change the conversation to another subject.

2. speech, language; þú munt vera útlendr, þvitat tal þitt ok yfirbragð er ekki líkt hælernaku fólki, Fb. i. 79, Stj. 94, 204.

II. [telja], a tale, number; í bónda-tali, Bs. i. 716; í tali með öðrum himin-tunglum, Barl. 133; engi veit töl á, Bret. 86; daga-tal, tale of days; gen. tal, in number; tólf elnir talsins, Barl. 169; krossa flum at tali, Fm. 85.

2. a tale, list, series; ættar-tal, a pedigree; komunga-tal, Fb. ii. 520; presta-tal, skálda-tal, Lögmanna-tal, a list of priests, poets, 'law-men'; fara á þing ok bjóða sik í tal með öðrum mönnum, and enter the list, N. G. L. i. 99; ó-tal, countless. tala-verðr, adj. worth counting or worth speaking of, considerable.

tala, u. f. [tala, the verb], a talk, speech, oration; hafði konungr allt í einni tölu at hann sagði fyrir skipinu, ok setti gríð manna í milli, Fms. ix. 480; né ek heyrða tölu greiðri, Sighvat; hann tók at lofa þessa tölu (his speech), 656 A. ii. 16; láta ganga töluna, Gret.; telja tölu fyrir e-m, to make a speech, lecture, Hom. (St.); hann snéri þá tölum á heodr þeim bræðrum, Fms. iv. 380; þá hóf hann töl sína upp, ok sagði, lb. 12.

II. a tale, number, Edda 120; öll tala minni en tíu, Hb. 544, 151; hann hafði tölu á þessum mönnum (took tale of, counted them), at þeir vóru tólf, Gret. 97; þar mátti eigi tölu á koma, not to be told, Barl. 26; margfalleg tala, Skálda 185; einn í tölu þeirra sjálfrá, one of them, 623, 35; í kappu tölu, í þræla tölu, of the number of, Fms. i. 289; vinna eða

at tölum at réttar eru talðar, Grág. i. 327. **2.** *an account*; kost & leona at beida talna búanda sinn um fjárfar á milli þeirra, Grág. i. 336; hans tala skal standa á fé sjálfs, K. þ. K. 146: *calculation*, tölur eru tvennar, Rb. 2. **3.** *a bead, of pearl or glass*; gler-t., D. N., and in mod. usage, so called from the practice of *telling beads* while the Pater Noster was said; tölur með raf, iiii. 260. **COMPS:** talna-band, *n. a row of beads, a rosary*, D. N. and in mod. usage. talna-fræði, *f. arithmetic*, (mod.) tölur-eyrir, *m. an ounce's worth on the standard of quantity* (not of weight), N. G. L. i. 244. tölur-maðr, *n. a teller*; nú eru eigi tölur-menn til, N. G. L. i. 49. 350. tölur-mark, *n. a mark in counting*, Rb. 564. tölur-snjallr, *adj. eloquent*, Róm. 325. tölur-sveinn, *m. chatterbox*, a nickname, Sturl. tölur-verðr, *adj. worth counting, considerable*, Sturl. iiii. 145.

TALA, *ad.* [Swed. *tala*; Dan. *tale*; A. S. *tale, talian*; cp. *telja*], *to talk*; tölum þetta eigi lengr, Ísl. ii. 237; mun ek þetta mál tala við föður minn, *talk it over with him*, Lv. 22; síðan töluðu þeir leylniliga ráða-görð sína, Nj. 5; tala hljótt, 140; tala hátt ok hveitt, Fms. i. 215; Njáll talar (*says*), at mönnum væri mál at lýsa sökum sínum, Nj. 149; síðan töluðu þeir mart, 3; þeir bræðr töluðu, Glímr ok þórarinn, 22; töluðu þeir Ketill allan dag, 146. **2.** *to speak, make a speech*; talaði konungr fyrir líðinu ok mælti svá, Ó. H. 204; talaði sitt eyrendi hvárr þeirra, Nj. 188; tala langt örendi ok snjallt, Fms. x. 163; er hann hafði talat snjallt örendi... þóat bændr taladi snjallt, þá brásk þat þó jafnan yfir er konungr taladi, 322; þetta þarf eigi optarr at tala, *to discuss*; tala af hendi e-s, *to speak in one's behalf*, i. 21.

3. *to record*; ok er ekki um hans ferðir at tala fyrr enn hann kemr heim, Nj. 215;—telja, tala trú fyrir mönnum, Fms. x. 17; er þau mál vóru fram talad (i. e. töluð), Sk. 642, (rare.) **II.** with prepp.: tala um e-t, *to talk about*; hann taladi þar um mörgum förgum orðum, Nj. 255; tala þeir um málit, ok þykkir þeim eigi einn veg báðum, 139; þeir töluðu mart um draum þenna, 280; þá skal Kári um tala, 139; leita um sættir ok varð saman talat, *agreed*, Bs. i. 547;—tala eptir við e-n, *Dipl. v. 14*; tala eptir víg, = mæla eptir víg, Dropl. 10;—tala til e-s, *to talk to one*, Nj. 3; of a thing, þeir bræðr töluðu til (*entreated*) at Kári mundi fara til Grjótar, 139; finnsk honum fátt um, ok talar ekki til þessa gripar, *makes no remarks*, Fas. i. 317; þeir kváðusk mikitt eiga at þrání nær sem þeir taladi til (*laid claim to it*), Nj. 139;—tala við e-n, *to speak to, address*, Nú talar Flósi við menn sína, 197; Njáll taladi við Höskuld, 139, 148; Haf sat í miðri búðinni ok taladi við mann, 182; tala við e-n um e-t, Fms. x. 13; tala þeim orðum við konung, id. **III.** reflex., okkr hefir talask svá til, *we have agreed*. **2.** *recipe*, þeir töluðusk mart við, Nj. 221; töluðusk þeir við, sagði Ölvir at..., Eg. 62. **3.** *part. talad, spoken*; á-talad, *unspoken*; van-talad, *var-talad, of-talad*.

taladr, *part. spoken*; vitratr ok fegstr taladr, Edda 15; líft taladr & þingum, Fms. vii. 102; snjallr í máli ok taladr vel & þingum, ix. 534; fámúligr optast, eigi taladr & þingum, gláðr við öl, málreitinn í kyrd ok blíðmælt, vi. 438; fámúligr ok ekki taladr & þingum, Orkn. 184; taladr vel, djúpradr, Fagrsk. 32; fá-taladr, *of few words*.

talandi, *f. (or m.) elocution*.

tal-byrdingr, *n.* = *taflbyrdingr*, *a reckoning table* containing the solar, lunar, and paschal cycles, published as an appendix to the Rb.

tal-hlýðinn, *adj. listening to talk, credulous, easily swayed* (not in a good sense), Nj. 102, Bjarn. 21, Eg. 254.

tali, *a, m. a teller, counter*, in á-tali.

talna-, see *tala*.

tal-viss, *adj. wise in numbers*, Rb. 448.

tamning, *f. [temja], a taming, breaking*, Sk. 79, Al. 119.

TAMB, *töm, tamt, adj.*; [A. S. *tam*; Engl. *tame*; O. H. G. *zam*, etc.; see *temja*]:—used in Icel. mostly in the sense of *ready*; þat varð tamast sem i æskunni hafði numit, Grett. 150; allskonar leikar er tíðir ok tamir vóru, Karl. 482; emk-at ek tamr at samna skrökví, Ó. H. (in a verse); víg-tamr, val-tamr, Veg-tamr, gang-tamr, *ready for, used to...* Lex. Poët. **2.** = *tamiðr, tame*, of a colt; illa tamr, Hm. 89; ú-tamr, *untamed, wild*. **tams-vöndr**, *m. a taming-wand*, Skm. 26.

tandr, *m., gen. tandrs=tandri*, Rekst., (of a sword.)

tandra, *ad.* fengu þeir varla tandrat ljósi, Orkn. 208 (tendrat, v. l.), cp. Vísabók, 1748, p. 49.

tand-rauðr, *adj. 'fire-red', of gold*, Bar. 6, Mag. 13, Clar.

TANDRI, *a, m.* [Ivar Aasen *tandre*, *frísk som 'tandre'* = *fresh as fire*; cp. Germ. *zünden*; A. S. *tyndre*; Engl. *tinder*]:—*fire*, only in poetry, Edda (Gl.); a nickname, D. N. **tandra-sol**, a local name in western Icel.

TANGI, *a, m.* [A. S. *tange*; North. E. *tang*], *a spit of land, a point projecting into the sea or river* (but *tunga* when two rivers meet); & tangannum nessim, Eb. 12; er skipit kom fram fyrir tangann, Ísl. ii. 99; eyrar-tangi, see *eyri*; in Icel. local names. **2.** *the pointed end by which the blade is driven into the handle*; sverðit brast í tangannum, Valla L. 313; lagði hún klæði um tangann ok togaði, of a knife, Bs. i. 385.

tangr, *n.*, in the phrase, hvorki tangr né tegund, *not a whit*.

TANN, *m.*, see *tönn*.

tanna, *ad.* [tönn], *to dent, Korm.* (in a verse.)

-tanna, *v. l.* -tanni, *a, m.*, and -tannr, *m. toothed*; in compds, Grotting-tanna, slíðrug-tanni: **Tanni**, *a pr. name, Landn.*; Hildi-tannr, a nickname.

tanna-, *gen. pl.*, in compds, see *tönn*.

tannari, *a, m. a tusk-bisel*; hann hafði í hendi knif, ok hólt á tamara, ok renndi þar af spánu nökkora, Ó. H. 197; ein sylfskeið ok einn tanmari, D. N. ii. 617.

tann-bagall, *m. a crozier of walrus-tusk*, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18.

tann-belti, *n. a belt of walrus-tusk* (worn by a seiðkona), Þorf. Karl. 384.

tann-berr, *adj. 'tooth-bare', with prominent teeth*, Ld. 272.

tann-buðkr, *m. a box of walrus-tusk*, Ám. 102, Pm. 17.

tann-fé, *n. a 'tooth-fee', a gift to an infant when it cuts its first tooth*, a custom still observed in Icel., and mentioned in Gm. 5; ek skal í dag heimta tannfé þitt at Sveini konungi, Fb. i. 481; þessi þrell hafði Hákon verið gefinn at tannfé, Fms. i. 210; þenna grip gaf faðir minn mér at tannfé, Ld. 72; þat sem þau höfðu gefit Ásmundi syni þeirra í tannfé, D. N. ii. 364.

tann-föld, *f. the row of teeth*, Ad. 9.

tann-garðr, *m. 'tooth-fence', 'tooth-wall', the row of teeth* = Gr. *ἰσπας δὲ δάκρυα*, Nj. 39, Skálda 170, Dropl. 25.

tann-gnjóstr and **tann-grisnir**, *m. 'tooth-gnasher', the name of the goat*, Edda; as a nickname, Korm.

tann-hjölt, *n. pl. a hilt of walrus-tusk, of a sword*, Fms. vii. 69.

tann-hjaltaðr, *part. walrus-tooth-bitted*, Fms. vii. 69.

tann-hold, *n. the tooth-flesh, gums*.

tann-króm, *f. teething pains, of infants*, Fél.

tann-lause, *adj. toothless*, K. þ. K. 28, Barl. 15.

tann-leysi, *n. loss of teeth*.

tann-pína, *v. f. tooth-ache*.

tann-refill, *m. a 'tusk-chisel', þjal. 8* (cp. blóð-refill).

tann-sárr, *adj. tooth-sore*, from having one's teeth drawn (metaph.), Lv. 95, Fms. vii. 261, viii. 415, Stj. 544.

tann-skafi, *m.*, see *skafi*.

tann-skári, *a, m.* = *tann-refill*, as a nickname: in a local phrase, **tannskara-staðir**, Orkn.

tann-skeptr, *adj. with handle of walrus-tusk*, Fas. ii. 357.

tann-skrín, *n. walrus-tusk shrine*, Vm. 105.

tann-spjöld, *n. walrus-tusk tablet*, Bs. i. 874.

tann-tafl, *n. pieces of walrus-tusk, of chess*, Krók. 54; t. með taflborði, D. N. ii. 255.

tann-vara, *v. f. 'tusk-ware', i. e. walrus-tusks as an article of trade*, Rétt. 47, Fb. iii. 445, cp. Sk. 127.

tann-vegr, *m. a (?)*, A. A. 270.

tann-wata, *v. f. decay in the teeth*.

TAPA, *ad.* [Swed. *tapa*; Dan. *tape*]:—*to lose*, with dat.; eigi hefir þú tapat örlýndinni, Bs. i. 53; þar tapaði hún kambí sínum, Ld. 10; tapa lífi ok æmd, Bar. 14; tapa sama sínum, MS. 4. 10. **2.** *to destroy, kill*; tapa minn lífi, *to put one to death*, Fms. viii. 240; biðr hann tapa piltinum, Fs. 145, Merl. i. 28; tapa sveininum ok drepa hann, Mar.; tapa sér sjálfum, Barl. 123. **II.** reflex. *to be lost*, Fb. ii. 391; töpuðusk þau heit öll, *came to naught*, Fms. v. 113; *to perish*, Clem. 26.

2. *part. tapadr, lost* = Lat. *perditus*, Barl. 133; for-tapadr, *forlorn*, N. T.

tapann (mod. *töpun*), *f. loss*: tjón ok t., Stj.; *perdition*, Fms. ii. 48, passim in mod. usage.

taper-ax, *f.* [from the A. S. *taper-ax*], *a small tapering axe or halberd of English workmanship*, Lv. 6, Nj. 32, 179, Sturl. iii. 125, Fas. 68, 69.

tapit, *n.* [for. word], *a carpet, tapestry*, D. N.

tappa, *ad.* [Engl. *tap*; Germ. *zapfen*], *to tap, draw, from a cask*; t. mungát, Rétt. 2. 10; t. ok drekka, Norske Saml. v. 159.

tappi, *a, m. a tap, in a cask, bottle*.

tappr, *m. a tapster*, Rétt. 13. 3; bjór-tappr.

tapna, *ad.* *to tap*; rétti lambit fót sinn ok tapsaði honum, Clem. 46. **2.** in mod. usage, *to read hurriedly*; þú mátt ekki t.

tapsi, *a, m. a nickname*, Bs.

tara, *v. f.* [perh. a for. word], *poët. war, fight, battle*, Edda (Gl.)

tarfr, *m.* [Lat. *taurus*], *a bull*, Edda (Gl.); leidda kú undir tarf.

targa, *v. f.* [perh. a for. word; A. S. and Fr. *target*], *a target, small round shield*, occurring in Kormak and Hkm. 6 (poets of the middle of the 10th century), Nj. 144; törgu-buklari or törgu-skjöldr, *a target-shield*, 143; himin-t., the 'heaven-target', i. e. the sun, þd.

tarna, *interj. this, there*; tarna er falllegt! tarna eru ljót læti! tarna er ljóta vorid. Jónas.

tarra, *ad.* *to stretch, spread out*; breidda pelli & alla borgar-veggi, ok tóruðu fyrir þeim gulli ok görsinum, Fas. i. 274.

tas-, [etymol. uncertain]: in compds, **tas-brönnr**, *part. quite burnt, duly cleansed*, of silver, Norske Saml. v. 150, a *dr. ley*. **tas-vígr**, *S 3*

adj. a *ðr. ley*, in vera t. at e-u starfi, *quite busied* (?), Vigl. 61 new Ed., also a *ðr. ley*.

tasaldi, a, m. a *tassel* (?), as a nickname, Landn. (Glúm.)

taska, u, f. [Germ. *tasche*], a *trunk, chest*, Fb. ii. 288, Fms. vi. 182, 183, vii. 95; tólf hesta klyfjaba ok töskur á, Landn. 218, Grett. 123 new Ed.; töskum þeim sem konungs-bræfin vóru í, Bs. i. 709; ef hann hittir fé sitt í örk manns eða tösku, N. G. L. ii. 271; hestr búinn með töskum, Krók.

2. a *pouch, pocket*, Germ. *tasche*; prestar sýni önga lausung í klæða-búnaði sínum, hvárki töskur né stíkknifa, H. E. ii. 113. **töskubakr**, m. a nickname, Landn.

taala, u, f. [Engl. *tassel*], a *tassel*, Edda ii. 494.

Tattarar, m. pl. *the Tartars*, Fms. x. 44, 56, 152, Ann. 1286; Tartara, Bs. i. 756.

TAUFR, n., the mod. form is **töfrar**, m. pl., Fas. iii. 608; [O. H. G. *zoubar*; Germ. *zauber*]:—*sorcery*, also, *charms, talismans*; hann hefir með sér leynd taufr, Kour. 21 (leyndar töfrir, v. l.); skjóðu-pungur, ok varðveitti hún þar í taufr sín, Þorl. Karl. 374; þinn skelmur treystir taufrum (töfrum Ed.) möður þinnar, Fs. 166; taufr, lif, rúnar, N. G. L. iii. 286 (foot-note 2); farit eigi með taufr né lyf, . . . taufr eða með lyf eða með spár, Hb. (1865) 30, 31; hún kunni mart í töfrum, Fas. iii. 196; spurði hvar nú væri komin taufr hennar, 202. **comps**: **taufra-maðr**, m. a *wizard*, Korm. 82. **taufra-maðr**, id., H. E. i. 522.

taufra, að, to *enchant*, Fas. iii. 416.

TAUG, f., pl. *taugar*, MS. 623, 33, and so in mod. usage; [A. S. *teag*, *tige*; Engl. *tag, tie*; Germ. *tau*; Swed. *tag*, etc.]:—a *string, rope*; lausa-taug, tauginni, Eg. 579; taugar-endi, . . . smeygja tauginni af hálsi sér, Fms. vi. 368; tóku hestana ok lögðu taug við, Vigl. 21; taugar þær héldu, er á hálsnum þeirra vóru, 623, 33; guðvefjar-taug, Stj. 360. 2. mod. *cords, strings, nerves*; hjarta-taugar, *heart-strings* (see *tág*); hence the phrase, það er góð taug í honum, *there are good fibres in him* (of feeling and character); ragr í hverja taug, a *coward in every fibre*, Fas. iii. 297; see *tog* and *tág*.

taug-reptir, part. *roofed with fibre* (?), of a poor cottage, Hm. 35.

tauma, að, to *bridle*, K. p. K. 90; see *teyma*.

TAUMR, m. [A. S. *teām* = a *line of descendants*; Engl. *team*; Germ. *zaum*; Dan. *tømme*]:—a *rein, bridle*; leidda hest í taumi, MS. 4. 29, Fbr. 65 new Ed.; taumr hestsins var bundinn við hæl, Fms. vi. 234; þeir bera taum á isinn, a *cord for measuring*, viii. 416; hún hafði höggorma at taumum, Edda 37; beils eða tauma, Gpl. 359; of a ship, taumar ok stæðingar, 673, 60; ak-taumar (q. v.), N. G. L. ii. 283; metaph. phrases, ljá e-n tauma, to *give it the rein*, Mar.; leysa tauma síns valds, H. E. i. 501; ganga lítt í tauma, to *go quietly in harness*, i. e. to *go straight, prove true*, Nj. 20; gekk þat lítt í tauma er hún sagði, Þorl. Karl. 380; at mér akisk þetta eigi í tauma, id., Fms. xi. 121. **comps**: **taum-burðr**, m. = *álburðr*, *measuring with a line*, Gpl. 286. **taum-hostr**, n. a *led horse*, N. G. L. i. 386. **tauma-lag**, n. *the holding the reins*, Al. 6.

taurar, m. pl., poet. *treasures*, Edda (Laufr.); taura týr, Korm.

Taurr, m. a local name in Sweden, Yt. (Hkr. i. 26).

taut, n., in the phrase, koma öngu tauti við e-n, to *be unable to manage a person*, Bs. ii. 355; það verðr öngu tauti við hana komið, she is quite *unmanageable*.

tauta, að, [Engl. *toot*; Dutch *tuyten*], to *mutter, murmur in a low voice*; ekki týr yðr nú at tauta eða tutla hann Sverri af konungdóminum, Fms. viii. 234; hvað erðu að tauta? tauta e-ð fyrir munni sér; tauta í hljóði: poet. of a stream, vatnið af heidum veltist niðr, var það að tauta gyljum í, Bb.

taxti, a, m. [for. word], a *tax*.

TÁ, f., gen. *tár*, pl. *tær*, gen. *tá*, dat. *tám*; [A. S. *tá*; Engl. *toe*; Germ. *zebe*; Swed. *tå*; cp. Lat. *digitus*; Gr. *δάκτυλος*]:—a *toe*; táin mesta var miklu meiri á Ólafi en á öðrum mönnum, Sd. 167; tána mestu, Nj. 245, Ó. H. 75; finim tær, id.; tám eða hæl, Edda 42; horfa hælir í tá (gen. pl.) stað, en tær í hæl stað, N. G. L. i. 339, Bs. i. 423; standa á tá, to *stand a-tiptoe*: phrases, græða á tá og fingri, to *make money with toe and finger*, of one who grows quickly rich. 2. *the tip of a nose*; Skaga-tá: Örvandils-tá, a *star, Rigel in Orion* (?), Edda 59.

TÁ, n. [Swed. *taa* = a *bye-path, walk* (= Icel. *geil* or *tröð*); Swed. *tå* also means a *sheep-walk*, in *naut-tå, fú-tå, vinn-tå*, Rietz 770 b; the word also remains in Dan. *for-tov* = *fore-path, pavement*]:—a *path, walk*, as rightly explained by N. M. Petersen in his *Nordisk Mythology*; the word is only found in the phrase, standa á tá, to *stand on the path*, Skv. 2. 21; spruttu á tá tregnar iðir, . . . sprang up on the walk, Hdm. 1; gekk hún tregliga á tá sitja, she *moodily sat down on the walk*, Gh. 9; in prose only once, heimtusk nú á ta enir vitrostu menn, Mork. 17, (unless 'ta' be here but a misspelling for *taði*, see Fb. iii. 306 l. c.)

TÁG, f., pl. *tágar*, (tægr, Barl. 86), a *willow-twist*; stokk af tágum ok sefi gróvan, Stj. 251; of the roots of a plant or tree, tré tekr at hniga ef höggv tág undan, Am. 69; upp at rífa þær tær ok tægr, Barl. 86; lágu þar á tágur af hjartanu (*heart-strings*), Ó. H. 223.

tá-hreinn, adj. (qs. *tár-hreinn* ?), *quite clean*, e. g. of linen, clean from the mangle.

tá-járn, n. a '*toe-iron*,' *fetter*, Ann. 1343.

TÁKN, n., also *teikn*, [Ulf. *taikns* = *σημείον*; Engl. *token*; A. S. *tacen*; Germ. *zeichen*; Dan. *tegn*]:—a *token, mark*; krossa ok öll heilög tákn, Nj. 167; at vér megim betr skilja tákn hennar, Hom. 51; a *zodiacal sign*, Barl. 132, Stj. 15. 2. a *token, wonder*; göra mörg tákn, to *wonder*, 625, 30; tákn þau er sögd vóru frá Ólafi konungi, Fms. v. 104; tákn hennar, Hom. 51; tákn ok stórmerki, passim.

tákna, að, to *betoken*, Fms. i. 228, vi. 202, xi. 12, Rb. 336, Barl. 57; tákn fyrir, to *forebode*, Hom.

tákna, f. a *betokening, significance*, Mar.

tákn-samliga, adv. *significantly*, Stj. 110.

tákn-samligr, adj. *significant*, Al. 117, Mar., Hom. 84.

TÁL, f., pl. *tálar*, in mod. usage neut. when sing.; thus dat. *tál*, Pass. 33, 2; but af tál (dat. fem.), Bs. ii. (in a verse); [A. S. *tal*; Early Engl. *tale*; cp. Lat. *dólus*; Gr. *δόλος*; the Icel. vowel is long, as if denoting some contraction]:—a *bait, allurements*; önga vél eða tál, Fms. v. 172; mæla tál ok hegóma, to *talk deceitfully and untruthfully*, Nj. 258; hverjum manni er tál at mæla annat, Fms. vi. (in a verse); verðr þat mörgum tál, Pass. 2. pl. *devices*; tálar ok svik er fyrr hann vóru settar, Fms. x. 339; draga á tálar, to *draw into a trap, to tray*, Al. 46; to *defraud*, eigi vil ek þik á tálar draga, Grett. 113; á Svein konung sveik ór landi ok Tryggva-son á tálar dró, Ó. T. (in a verse); öngan drögum vér á tálar, we *defraud none*, a Cor. vii. 2; verðu e-m at tálum, to *betray*, Söl. 20; tældr miklum tálum, Alm. 36.

comps: **tálar-dáir**, f. pl. *false fancies*, Skv. 2. 24. **tál-gróf**, f. a *pit* used as a *trap*, Skv. 425, Eluc. 34. **tál-hreinn**, m. a *decey-reindeer*, used as a *stale or lure to catch other deer*, a *ðr. ley*, in *Harðr.* 3; for this prob. is the sense; and this may have been the very Norse word that Ottar (Othhere) used to king Alfred, and which the king rendered into English by *stal-brámas*; but see *breinn*.

tál-lauss, adj. *guiltless*, Merl. 2. 81; n. *tállaus*, as adverb, *forsooth, verily*, Fms. ix. (in a verse).

tállaus-liga, adv. *sincerely*, Bs. i. 170, MS. 655 xi. 4. **tál-ráð**, a *device*, Merl. 1. 24. **tál-samligr**, adj. *treacherous*, Fms. x. 305.

tál-samr, adj. *id.*, Merl. 2. 45. **tál-sigl**, a, m. a *treacherous bait*, Fb. ii. 290. **tál-smuga**, u, f. a *treacherous hole to slip through*, opt eru tæpar tálsmugur, Hallgr.

tál-anara, u, f. a *treacherous snare*, **tálar-anara**, u, f. *id.*, Bs. i. 244. **tál-vinnr**, m. a *treacherous friend*, Gisl. (in a verse).

tála, adv. *deceitfully*; in *ú-tála*, Lex. Poët.

TÁLGA, u, f., prop. *talga*, [Fr. *tailleur*, a Norman word; cp. *telja*, and Engl. *tally* = a *shaped stick*]:—a *cutting, carving*; höggva tré til viðja, búa allri bót með tálgu ok bandi, K. p. K. 88; hvárki hamur-högg né oxar-tálga, Stj. 563; stein-tálga, *stone-cutting*, 562. **comps**: **tálgu-grjótr**, n. [Norse *talg-stein*], a *quarry of free-stone*, Fms. v. 115, Hom. 122, D. N. iv. 82.

tálgu-knifr, m. [Dan. *tolle-kniv*], a *carving-knife*, to carve wood and walrus-tusks, usually worn in the belt (knifr ok belt), Korm. 144, Band. 42 new Ed., Bs. i. 330, Ekk. 129, passim.

tálgu-ox, f. a *shaping-axe, adze*, Eb. 183, Rd. 313.

tálga, að, to *shape or carve wood*, Fas. iii. 546; see *telja*.

tálgi, a, m. a *mason* (?), a nickname, Fms. viii.

TÁLKN, n., usually in pl. *the gills of fish*, as also of *whale-bone*; ben eða tákn, Grág. ii. 371, Jb. 315; fann hann tákn ok vóru þar á rúnar, hann brenndi táknid allt, Eg. 566, 567; tákn þau er vaxin eru í munni honum, Skv. 135; þessir fiskar (*those whales*) hafa hvárki tana né tákn, 120; as a nickname, *táknki*, Landn.; whence **TÁKNJA-Gjörðr**, id. **comps**: **tákn-fannar**, f. pl. *fan-like fringes of whale-bone*, Fms. v. 183, Fas. ii. 518. **tákn-kofli**, n. a *piece of whale-bone*, Eg. 566.

tákn-akið, n. a *splint, rod, wand of whale-bone*, Fbr. 61, Fas. ii. 534. **tákn-sproti**, a, m. a *wand of whale-bone*, Mag. **tákn-stika**, u, f. a *candlestick of whale-bone*, Am. 60.

TÁLMA, að, to *binder*; tálma e-t or tálma e-m e-t; t. ferð e-t, Fas. vii. 118; t. mér þá götu, Barl. 163; t. þann inn litla geila, 180; t. verk þeirra, Ver. 32; telja ok t. e-t, Fms. ii. 140, vi. 146, 301, Fær. 149; t. framkvæmd e-s, Al. 83; hann vill tálma (*so obstruct*) neðri húsin á Grannesi sem frá Magnildr gaf fyrir tál sína, D. N. i. 193.

II reflex, tunga mín er tálmuð, 655 xx. 7; at samþykkt megi tálma, H. E. i. 393.

tálman, f. a *binding, obstruction*, Fas. iii. 542, Barl. 60, Stj. 286.

tálmi, a, m. a *hindrance, obstruction*; in *farar-tálmi*, see *för*.

tá-moyra, u, f. '*toe-decay*,' a disease of the toes, Féi.

táp, n. [perh. akin to Germ. *taffer*], *plub, pluck*; það er svo lítið tap í honum. **comps**: **táp-lauss**, adj. *pitiless*. **táp-maðr**, m. a *brave man*. **táp-mikill**, adj. *brave*. The word is not recorded in old writers.

TÁR, n., pl. *tár*, old pl. *tár*; [Goth. *tagr*; A. S. *tear*; Engl. *tear*; O. H. G. *zakar*; Germ. *zähre*; Swed. *tår*; Dan. *taare*; Lat. *lacryma*; Gr. *δάκρυ*]:—a *tear, tears*; möðug tár, *moody tears*, Gh.; fella tár, to *let fall tears*, Stj.; térin hrundu, Fms. vi. 235; hrutu ór augum honum tár þau sem því vóru lík sem hagl þat er stórt er, Glúm. 342 (cp. þá fann Pall at

hann leit frá, ok stökk úr andlitinu sem haglkorn væri, Sturl. iii. 193); hvat þerr nú þat við, fadir minn, er þér hrynja tár, Ld. 131: the instances of this word in the Sagas are rare, bearing out the remarks of Tacitus—*lamenta et lacrymas cito, dolorem et tristitiam tarde ponunt*; feminis lugere honestum est, viris meminisse, Germ. ch. 27, words which call to mind the scene in Fær. S. ch. 7—*eveinarnir sátu á klettinum ok sá upp á þessi tíðendi, ok grét þórir, en Sigmundur mælti, grátum eigi, frændi, en munum lengr; vig-tár, 'war-tears,' tears boding revenge, Sighvat: in poets 'tears' are called the brá-regn, brá-dögg, skúrir, & kinna, brá, i. e. rain, dew, shower, bail of the cheeks, brows, see Edda: gold is called Freyju-tár, i. e. tears of Freyja; 'tears of the wound'—blood, 'the tears of the sky'—rain, etc., Lex. Poët.: the mod. Dan. and Swed. usage, calling a drop of wine or spirits 'en taare, god tár, is curious, COMPOS: tár-blándinn, part. *blent with tears*, Fms. xi. 425. tár-dögg, -döggvaðr, adj. *tear-bedewed*, Sks. 217. tár-fall, n. a *shedding tears*, Eluc. 150. tár-fella, d, to *shed tears*, Fas. i. 264. Rb. 333. tár-felldr, adj. *weeping, tearful*, Bs. i. 876. tár-felling, f. a *shedding tears*, Stj. 230. tár-molti, f. a *melting into tears*, Hom. 9. tár-míldr, adj. *profuse of tears, apt to weep; tármíld augu*, Pr. 472 (cp. hlát-míldr). tár-stökkinn, part. *tear-besprinkled, of the eyes*, Bs. i. 784. Karl. 166, Mar. táraak, ad, dep. to *shed tears, weep*, Fær. 104, Fms. ii. 108, Barl. 10, Stj. 214, Bs. i. 876.*

tárugr, adj. *tearful*. tárugr-hlifr, adj. *with tearful cheeks*, Gh. 9. (A. S. *tearig-bledr*.)

táta, u, f. (Engl. *teat*), a *teat*, esp. a *sugar-teat* for babies; skinn-táta, a *skin-teat*. II. a pr. name, in the nursery rhyme, Táta, Táta, teldu dætur þínar.

tá-tílla, u, f. a kind of *outer soles or socks* worn by fishermen.

TE, n. [tjá], in the phrase, láta e-m e-ð í té, to *grant a thing to one*; það er yðr jafnan í té, it is *always free to you*, Fas. iii. 156.

TEÐJA, teð, taddi, tatti, [tæð], to *dung, manure*; akra töddu, Rm. 12; t. vel garða, Am. 59; ef land verðr þá verr tatti, Grág. ii. 341; jammikinn akr sem hann taddi með myki hans, ... hvar er taddan hefir, N. G. L. ii. 113.

teffill, m. a *binder*; orða-teffill, Fas. i. 533, Gsp. 1.

TEFJA, tef, tafði, tafit, [tof], to *binder, delay*; tefja fyrir e-m, hann tafði fyrir oss hvíldina, Fms. ii. 140, Fær. 149, (Sturl. iii. 56 read kafði for tafði); freq. in mod. usage, tefðu mig ekki, do not interrupt, disturb me, of a person when busy and wanting to be let alone. 2. reflex., eg tafðist, I was delayed.

B. (Dan. *tæve*), a *bitch*, an altogether different word; in Clem. 44, tefr hann Tý, níðir hann Njórd, he calls Tý (the god) a *bitch*; cp. grey þykkir mér Freyja, in a verse in Kristni S.

TEFLA, d, [tafl], to *play at tables or draughts*; tefðu í túni teitir vóru, Vsp., Hkr. iii. 320; menn skolu ok eigi t. svá at þeir leggi fé við, Grág. ii. 198; konungur sat ok tefði hnettaf, Fms. vi. 29; sumir tefðu skáktaf eða hnettaf eða kvátru, Konr.; tveir menn vóru á heystáli ok tefðu, brann þar ljós, Ísl. ii. 69; t. kvátru, Sturl. ii. 184; þá skildi á um tafl, vildi Sámr bera apr riddara er hann hafði telt í uppnámi, iii. 123; metaph. in the phrase, t. e-n upp, to *take one up, beat in a game of draughts*; þann veg máttu mér mest upp tefla, Ld. 42; hann hefir ykkir upp telt um fjárteitur, Bjarn. 40; ekr hart at mönnum ok eru margir þá upp tefdir, Ísl. ii. 132; en sá er tefdir verðr til eyris, gjaldi konungi tólf aura, ok svá sá er af honum tefdir, Js. 128.

3. the word is also used of dice; the early passion of the Teutons for the dice is attested by Tacit. Germ. ch. 24, cp. the story in Magn. S. ch. 49 (Orkn. 200 referring to England), as also the Icel. phrase, um lífið er að tefla, *life is on the die*, metaph. of a great emergency.

II. to *weave checks* (=hyrða borða), of ladies' work; hóm saumaði, tefði, eða vann aðrar hammyrdir, Bs. i. 241.

tefli, in jafni-tefli, a *drawn game*.

tefling, f. a *playing*.

teflingr, m. [tefla II], a *weaving of checks*; altaris klæði meðr tefling, Am. 89, Pm. 7, 78; teflings hægendi, a *cushion, case of t.*; tefling-ver, Vm. 109, Dipl. v. 18; sex saugr, hægindi, góðr teflingr um, D. N. i. 590, (=the mod. kniplingr.)

tegl, d, see telgja.

tegrund, f., see tegund.

teiga, ad, to *take a long draught in drinking*; teiga mjólk.

TEIGB, m., gen. teigar, Landn. 241; later teigs; acc. pl. teigu, Grág. ii. 227:—a *strip of field or meadow-land, a close or paddock*; á teigum úti, Best. 47; eng þat er þú kallar Græna-teig... selja mun ek þér teiginn, Fms. vi. 103; teigr lá önuminn... þann lögðu þeir til hofs ok heitir sá nú Hof-teigr, Landn. 241; þeir sá at þórir reid út um teig fyrir vestan fjörð, Gullp. 13; mæli hann sér jammikinn teig, Gpl. 355; slá teig þann er heitir Gull-teigr, Ísl. ii. 344; mundi slegian verða Gull-teigr þann inn sama dag, ganga til teigs, gekk Gísl um teiginn ok sá á er þeir ætluðu at slá... sem þeir væri staddir á Gulleigu, 354, 355; sagði hann at jörðin ætti hálfs-mánadar-teig í Auðbrekkujörð, ok annan hálfs-mánadar-teig á Møðruvalla-ættar-nesjum, Dipl.

v. 28; skal landeigandi gjalda teigs-verð inn fimta dag viku er sjau vikur eru af sumri, Grág. ii. 228; harðslagr var Hrísa-teigr í dag, sveinar, Glúm.; beitu-t., úværu-t., 2. metaph. a *long draught of drink*; drekka stóran teig. II. local names, Teigr, Teigr-á, Landn. 241; Hof-teigr, Landn.; Hrísa-teigr, Glúm.; Gulleigr, Ísl. ii. 344; Græni-teigr, Fms. vi. 103. COMPOS: teig-skógr, m. a *meadow strip of wood-land*; teigskúgr ok torf-skúdr í Topta-dal, Vm. 97; poet., sval-teigr, the *cold strip*, i. e. the sea; svan-teigr, the *swan-field*, i. e. the sea, Lcx. Poët. teig-yrki, a, m. a *field-labourer*, Rm. 290.

teikn, n. [see tákna], a *token*; ek gef þér þetta teikn, Bret. 108, Mar. 2. a *sign*, N. T. passim (Matth. xii. 38, 39, xxiv. 3, 30, xxvi. 48, I Cor. i. 22, Rev. xv. 1); the mod. usage prefers teikn, the ancients the form tákna, q. v.

TEIKNA, ad, [see tákna], to *mark, denote*; teikna ok fyrir-benda, Stj. 87; teiknar ok merkir, 110; hvat mun þetta hafa at teikna, þorfr. Karl. 422.

2. to *beckon*; hann rétti fram öxina ok teiknaði til, at nokkurr skyldi vega at Herði, Ísl. ii. 104; t. með bendingum, Stj. 79; rétti konungur hönd sína til mín, ok teiknaði mér at ek skylda byrja honum, Fb. i. 399.

3. to *draw, paint*, mod. teiknan, f. a *beckoning*, Sks. 70, 294. teindr, part. *beaten into bars*; teint járn, Grág. (Sb.) i. 504, (Kb.) i. 250, 251.

teiningr, m. the *horn-beam or maple, carpinus or acer*, Björn.

tein-lautar, in Vellekla, see hlaut; cp. also A. S. *tân-blyta* or *tân-blytare*—a *soothsayer*.

TEINN, m. [Ulf. *tains*—*αἴψα*; Dan. *tegn*, cp. Engl. *tiny*; A. S. *tân*; Engl. *toe*; in *mistle-toe*]:—a *twig, sprout*, of a living tree; sem mjór teinn, Stj.; hugða ek hér í túni teina fallna, þá er ek víldig vaxna láta, rifnir með rótum, Gkv. 2. 39; hún þóttisk vera stödd í grasgarði sínum, ok taka þorn einn, úr hann svá, at þat varð teinninn einn mikill, Hkr. i. 71; mistil-t., the *mistletoe*; gamban-t., a *divining-wand*; of *twigs* for soothsaying, see hlaut; hrista teina, Hým. 1; hlaut-teinn, val-teinn, the *chip chosen for soothsaying*.

II. a *spit*; þeir myndi smæra steikt hafa en hafa konunginn á teinum, Fms. viii. 414, v. l.; tók ek þeirra hjörtu ok á teini steikðak, Am. 80. 2. a *stake* to hang things on; hlada síld á skip, flyti ok festi upp, ef görvir eru teinar ok ádr til húnir, N. G. L. i. 140.

3. a *stripe* in a kerchief or clothes; raufir, bláir teinar. 4. poet., tár-teinn, a *wound-sprout*, i. e. a *sword*, Landn. (in a verse); unda-teinn, id.; skarar-teinn=hair, Kormak; egg-teinar, q. v.; in pr. names, Ben-teinn, Mar-teinn.

teiningr, m. a *twig, sprout*; víðar-t., Edda 37; vínviðis-t., Stj. 200 (cp. Goth. *weina-tains*).

teinur, f. pl. [cp. Ulf. *teinjo*—*αἰσέρος*], a *basket, creel*, used for fishing; eigi eigu menn at leggja net um þvera á né göra teinor í eða göra garða eða ker, nema einn maðr eigi alla ána, Grág. ii. 350. teinn-stöði, n. a *place where creels are put* (in a river), D. N. i. 889.

tein-vöndr, m. a *wand*, Karl. 58.

tein-öringr, mod. teina-hringr, m. [tín and ár; mod. Norse *ten-oring*]:—a *ten-oared boat*, Eb. 234, Fbr. 180, Orkn. 242, Vigl. 63 new Ed., Vm. 109, Gullp. 69, Grett. 18, 175 new Ed.; cp. átt-öringr, sex-öringr.

tein-ör, adj. *ten-oared*, Ld. 293.

teista, u, f., and telsti-kofa—þeista, q. v.

teistinn, adj. *perisib, freshful*, Björn.

teita, t, to *gladden, cheer*; hvat er mik teitir, Gísl. (in a verse); gamm-teitandi, 'vulture-cheerer,' i. e. a *warrior*, Lex. Poët.

teitan, f. = teiti (q. v.), Kormak; ó-teitan, sadness, Jd.

teiti, f. *gladness, joy, cheerfulness*; mæla teiti, Gh. 2; opt var í túni teiti meiri, Gkv. i. 22; ek verð at hefja þessa teiti, Fms. vii. 119; hitt er ósigr meiri, at menn göri sér gaman, ok fám oss óliti nökkura, id.; leik ok teiti, *play and joy*, vil. (in a verse); poet., hugins teiti, the *raven's cheer*, Geisli. teiti-mál, n. pl. *words of good cheer*, Kormak.

teitir, m. a *gladdener, cheerer*; varg-t., Úlf-t., Lex. Poët.

TEITR, adj. [A. S. *tāt*; mid. H. G. *zeiz*=*dear, beloved*], *glad, cheerful*; tefðu í túni teitir vóru, Vsp. 8; teitum jó, a *wild steed*, Hm. 89; vit skolum teitir, Hkr. i. 6; ó-teitir, *downcast*, Hým.; ein-teiti, q. v.; út-teiti, q. v.

II. Teitr, a pr. name, Landn.

TEKJA, u, f. [taka], a *take, taking*; ábúð jarðar heimilar tekju, Gpl. 329; *seizure, booty*, plur., miklar tekjur sjár, Fb. 14; hafa kostgrip af hverri tekju, Fms. i. 158.

2. an *income, revenue* (the king's); konungur gaf þeim hálfar tekjur við sik, Fms. i. 7; þeir Gunnildar-synir fengu engar tekjur í þrúðheimi, Hkr. i. 174; konungs-t., minni tekjur enn fadir hans hafði haft, Fms. vii. 2; in mod. usage *income*, gener., both in sing. and plur.

tekt, f., qs. tekð, [taka], = *taka, bail*; njóti vátta at þat fé var í tekt (sic) fengit, N. G. L. i. 434; á-tekt, a *touching*; inn-tekt, 'intake,' *income*; fyrir-tekt, til-tekt, upp-tekt, q. v.

TELGJA, ad, [telga], to *shape, bore* wood or stone with adze or knife: of wood, telgja tré, N. G. L. i. 64; timbr er hann telgir, iii. 15; þó at miklir spénir væri af telgdir, Bjarn. 14; sumir at fella, sumir at telgja,

some to fell the trees, some to brew them into shape, Hkr. i. 293; síðan gekk þorbergr til ok telgdi borðit svá at ór gengu öll skýlihögg, 294; Arnór telgdi þá með knífi, en tálögðin lá þar hjá honum, Rb. 313; t. lokar-spánu af tyrvi-tré, Fms. vi. 183; spánumum þeim er hann hafði telgt, Ó. H. 197; of whalebone, síðan telgði hann af rúnarnar, . . . 4 telgðu tálkni, Eg. 566, 567; of stone, Mag. 63; af telgðu grjóti, 655 xiv. 2.

telgja, u. f. a cutter; in tré-telgja, a wood-cutter.

TELJA, pres. tel, telr, tel, pl. teljum, telit, telja; pret. talði and taldi, pl. töldu; subj. telði; imperat. tel, teldu; part. taliðr, taldr, and talinn; neut. older form talt, then talid; plur. neut. talid, Gh. 20; thus in Edda i. 401, v. l. 22, all forms occur, told, taullid, i. e. töld, talin, see also the references below: with pron. suff. tel-k, Stor. 22; neg. suff. telr-at, Grág. (Kb.) i. 178; [A. S. tellan, telian; Engl. tell; Dan. tælle; Germ. zählen.]

B. To tell, count, number; árum at telja, Vsp. 6; nú hefi ok dverga talda, 12; meðan teljum hans ætt til goða, Ht., Vsp. 14; talði aura, Skv. 3. 37; t. fé í haga, skalat fyl telja, Grág. ii. 258; skalat úmögum fé t., K. þ. K. 142; t. ætt e-s, Mar.; töldu margir kyn sitt til hans, Ld. 12; sá maðr talði frændsemi, telja knérunum, . . . ef maðr telr rangt, Grág. i. 28; talði til arfs, 172; talðir, Edda i. 482; þótt þú eigir frændsemi at t. við mik, Nj. 42; t. sér e-t, to claim; þórarinn krókr talði sér dalinn, Gullþ. 4; þá talði hann til ríkis, Fb. ii. 70.

II. To tell, say, mention; ef it betra telk, Stor.; fyr telja (Dan. fortælle) forspjöll, Vsp. 1; telja bál af trega, . . . t. möðug spjöll, . . . traudmál talið, . . . tregrof um talið, to tell a woful tale, Og. 12, Gh. 1, 9, 21; t. tiva fyr fyrða liði, to tell tales of the gods before men, Hm. 160; to call, say, þat tel ek undr, Yt.; hann talði litla sína fýsi at ró lengra, he said he had little mind for roving farther, Hym. 20; talði honum happ ef . . . Am. 87; lífs tel ek ván önga, 88; as a law term in pleading in court, tel ek (I declare) hann eiga at verða um sök þá sekan, Nj. 229; tel ek hann af sök þeirri sekjan fjörbaugs-mann, Grág. i. 365, 366; eigi síðarr enn nú er talið, told, 18; þá talði þóðr Gellir tölu um at Lögbergi, . . . ok talði hvar honum varð fyrir, áðr . . . then Thord Gellir spoke at length on the Law-bill, and told how much trouble it cost him, ere . . . Jb. 8.

2. to talk, speak; Skeggi kvad engan mann t. af sér þat er hann ætti, talk it from him, talk him out of his own property, Grett. 93 A; telr hann merkiliga tölu, preached a remarkable sermon, Bs. i. 465; fær Porus talð huginn í þá, be put courage into them by his speech, Al. 142; talði hann honum allt hversu hann kom þangat, Str. 10; Saulus talði á móti Gyðingum, spoke against the Jews, 656 C. 13; Gyðingar töldu í gegn Páli, 15; Guð, sá er svá telr (tölr Cod.) 'gefit af' . . . Blas. 43; tjá ok telja, Fms. ii. 157.

III. with prepp.; telja af, to dissuade, Eg. 765; telja at e-u, to blame, find fault with, object to, Fms. i. 35, x. 38, Eg. 352, Nj. 66; t. á e-n, to charge (átölur); með því at hvárir-tveggj teli nókkut á aðra, Fms. x. 28; þeir þóttusk mikít eiga at telja á við Dani, 50, Nj. 26; er talið einlæt á hendr honum, be is charged with 'einlæt,' Grág. i. 178, Ld. 282; t. fram, to tell out, count out; t. kvið fram, Grág. i. 53; t. vætti fram, Nj. 233; t. eptir, to grudge, Fms. ii. 150 (eptir-tölur); t. ofan, to dissuade, xi. 11; t. upp, to tell up, enumerate, Nj. 22, Fms. i. 21, 80; t. fyr, to tell, narrate, record (Dan. fortælle), Vsp. 1; t. fyrir e-m, to persuade (for-tölur), Nj. 160; t. trú fyrir e-m, to preach the gospel for one, 623, 28, 656 C. 19; t. til, to claim, Eg. 338, Fms. xi. 388; t. til við e-n, to count, plead; á ek hvárki at t. til við þik mæðdir nó frændsemi, Nj. 213; skaltú til telja skatna marga, Hld. 1; t. um e-t, langt es um þat at telja, 'tis a long tale to tell, 655 xiii. A. 2; t. um fyrir e-m, to persuade, Fms. xi. 105; t. við, to speak against, Greg. 29.

IV. the naut. term, telja fyrir vindi, to be going well through the water, of a ship, but only in the pret.; var byrr goðr ok töldu (tolpo Cod.) snekkjurnar ekki lengi fyrir vindi, the wind was fair, and the smacks were making good way, Ó. H. 104; töldu snekkjurnar ekki lengi fjörðinn fyrir vindinum, Fms. iv. 237, l. c.; skipin voru önskrið ok töldu vel fyrir vindinum, the ships were fast, and went well before the wind, i. 100; töldu snekkjurnar skjótt fyrir vindinum, Orkn. 412; the phrase is now obsolete, but an analogy is found in lesa . . . esp. as in the phrase lesa hafit, Fs. 28).

V. reflex., telsk saman frændsemi þeirra, they prove to be relations, N. G. L. i. 350; ekki var ek hér til með þjófum talin, Fms. vi. 106; em ek eigi ráðspakr taliðr, Skv. 1; þú munt taliðr ættar-spillir, Ísl. ii. (in a verse); teljask með dugandi mönnum, Fms. xi. 270; í Bjarka-málum eru töld (töð Kb. erroneously) mörg gulls heiti, Edda i. 400, v. l. 22; engi fær talt með tungu, Líkn.; nú hefi ek talt tíu landreka, Fb. ii. 524 (in a verse); er þat enn útal (untold) at . . . Fms. vi. 222; svá mikít sem til telsk, in proportion (til-tala), Grág. i. 270; þat telsk svá til, it turns out, of accounts; teljask undan, to excuse oneself, decline, Fms. iii. 109, x. 99, Nj. 200.

2. to say of oneself; teljumk ek nú aðili at sök þeirri, Grág. i. 365, 366; talðisk eigi víta sér ván verka-manna, told that he knew of none, Edda 48; telsk mér þat heilt í hug (Lat. animum inducere), Eg. 521; þat talðisk lengstum í huginn at huga, ef . . . Ó. H. 195; þeir töldusk illa við komnir, 51.

part., talið silfr, counted silver, i. e. the wadmal-standard, opp. to vegit, Grág. i. 500; ú-taldr, untold, uncounted; van-talið, of-talið.

teljandi, part. a letter, counter, Grág. i. 30.

telpa, u. f. a girl, = stelpa, by lisping and dropping the t, Filtr og Stúlka 9, freq. so in popular usage, for stelpa sounds too harshly; litla telpan, biddu telpana að koma.

TEMJA, tem, pret. tamði; subj. temði; imperat. tem, temdu; part. tamíðr, tamíðr, taminn; [Ulf. tamjan = þamjav; A. S. tamjan; Engl. tame; O. H. G. zemen; Germ. zähmen; Dan. tæmme; Swed. tämja; Lat. domare; Gr. δαμῶν] —to tame, break, of a steed; vel taminn, illa taminn; önn nam at temja, Rm. 19; tams vendi ek þik drep, en ek þik t. mun, Skm. 26; t. sterkustu flugdreka, Sks.; Kjalarr tamði maza, Skálda (in a verse); hross ú-tamit . . . hrossit ú-tamda, Sd. 177; ó-tömdum, Sp. 94.

2. temja e-n við e-t, to break or train one with a thing; t. sík við íþróttir, Hkr. iii. 283; hann átti hrafna tvá er hann hafði tamit við mál, i. 11; völdu menn at afli ok tömdu við skaplyndi sitt, Eg. 84; t. sík við hesta, Stj. 409; litt hefi ek tamit mik til leika, Ld. 196; tem þik til, hversu . . . Sks. 371; t. sér e-t, to exercise; t. sér leika, Konr.; t. sér íþróttir, id.

temja, u. f., in ó-temja, an unbroken colt.

tempra, að, [Lat.], to temper, moderate, Rb. 440; t. úspaka með hirting, Gþl. (pref. xi); t. reiði sína, Al. 43; tempra dóma ok gremir milli lærdómsins ok leikmanna, Bs. i. 724; t. skaplyndi sitt, Fms. xi. 99; part. tempraðr, temperate, mild, Sks. 196. 2. to temper, blend; temprað við mjólk . . . temprað við hunang, Pr. 473; temprandi sín tár með kazu tárur, Bs. i. 243.

tempran, f. a tempering, Stj. 68, 91, Stat. 233; tempranar-laust, in-temperately, Th. 77.

TEMPA, f. the river Thames; Tempar bakki, -síða, -minni, the bank, mouth of the T., O. H. L. (in a verse), Fms. xi. 195.

teman, að, [=tempa?], to eat slowly and reluctantly, of dainty children; þú tempar, því ertu að tempa með matinn?

ténaðr, u. a help; see tanaðr.

TENDRA, að, [tendr; Dan. tænde; Swed. tända; cp. A. S. tynðr; Engl. tinder; cp. Germ. zünden] —to make a fire, light; t. ljós, Sturl. i. 67, Orkn. 208, v. l.; t. kerti, Hkr. i. 283, Fms. viii. 56; t. eld, i. 160; Hallfréðr skó eld ok tendraðisk eigi skjótt, ii. 82; voru þá ljós upp tendruð, iii. 139; tendra sinn hug, Bs. i. 238; kveyktr eða tendrað, Mar.; tendrað með aði, upp tendraðisk, id.

tengðir, f. pl. 'bonds,' affinity; as a law phrase this word displaced the old heathen sífar, q. v.; réttir at tengdum, Grág. i. 191; fyrir tengla sakir, Nj. 177; var honum efling at tengdum við Mýra-mann, Ld. 98; binda saman lag sitt ok félagskap eptir því sem tengðir þeirra voru til, Fms. iv. 295; hann batt við þá tengðir, Eb. 4; ná-tengðir, common.

tengða-faðir, m. a father-in-law. tengða-lið, n. relations by affinity. Al. 45. tengða-menn, m. pl. = tengðalið; frændr ok tengðamenn, Fms. i. 203, Ld. 104. tengða-móðir, f. a mother-in-law. tengðasystir, f. a sister-in-law.

tenging, f. a joining, Mork. 138 (points of meeting); sam-tenging, conjunction.

TENGJA, ð. [cp. tæng], to fasten, tie together; hann lét t. skip sín í hvert fram af stafni annars, Fms. i. 157; víðum er þeir tengdu útan við vígin, Bs. i. 392; to tie ships together in battle, þat var þá síðvani er menn börðusk á skipum, at tengja skyldi skipin ok berjask um stafna, Hkr. i. 85; þar sem konungarnir höfðu barizt ok tengd voru flest skipin saman, Fms. vi. 319; tengi saman skipin, ok búi menn sík til bardaga, i. 306; heimti skip sín saman ok sé búnir við at tengja, Ó. H. 38; saman tengja, to knit together, 656 B. 7; sem tengjask saman á fúfuglum, Sks. 39 new Ed.; eigi varði oss, at ér munduð þetta mál þannig tengja til vár, connect us thus, mix us up with this case, Fms. xi. 54.

II. part. tengðr, bound in affinity, Fms. v. 345; ná-tengðr.

tengsl, n. pl. the ropes or fastenings by which ships were bound together during battle, Fms. vii. 259; þeir lögðu hvern aptan skipum tengsl, Orkn. 418; höggva tengslin á skipum sínum, Fms. i. 174; mátti þar eigi fram komask fyrir skipum þeim er lágu í tengslum, vi. 310; þeir hjuggu tengslin frá stikunum, vii. 259.

tengalur, f. pl. = tengls; eigi þykkjumk ek slíkar tengalur séð hafa, Grett. 119.

tenningr, later teningr, m. [Dan. terning is a corrupt form, for the word is no doubt from tönn = a tooth, tusk, the dice being made of walrus-tusk] —a die; tenninginn, tenningonum, Ó. H. 90; tenninginn, Orkn. 200; teningr, tafl ok ten[ing]a kast, Sks. 436 B; duffa eðr kasta ten[ing]um um penninga, N. G. L. ii. 165; kasta til teningum, Sturl. ii. 159, Fb. ii. 174. (where it is spelt teningana l. 7, tenningonum l. 8, te[n]ingum l. 5.)

tennt, part. toothed, Lat. denticatus, Al. 173, Sks. 121, Fas. iii. 341; smá-t., with small teeth; skögl-t., with a dog-tooth; hvít-t., white-toothed. tepot, n. [for. word], a carpet, D. N.

teppa, t. [tappi], to confine, enclose, shut in; vildi eigi léta teppa ok þar, Rd. 303; ok teppir oss inni, Stj. 526; teppa eyrun á hesti, to stop the ears, Karl. 282; vera inni tepptr í vágnum, Fms. xi. 63; teppa þá inni í dölunum, viii. 60. 2. to close, stop, bar; teppa e-m stig, to stop the way for one, Al. 20.

teppa, u, f. an obstruction; medic., andar-teppa, 'breath-stoppage,' *croup* (Fr. la grippe); tíða-t., stoppage of menstruation.

teppi-maðr, m. an impediment, Ann. for Nord. Oldk. (1845) 168.

tepra, u, f. dimness, faintness; augna-t. **tepru-logr**, adj. *foppish*.

termin, m. [for. word; Lat. *terminus*], a term, Stj., Rb. (a comput. term).

terminera, að, to limit, Stj. 148.

terra, ð, = tarra (q. v.), to stretch out, Dan. *spile ud*; terra fingr, fætr; samt er fingr að terra | þá tekr sjón að þverra, Hallgr.

tertia, u, f. mathem. [for. word; Lat. *tertia*], a part of a second, Rb.: a third part, 625, 177.

testament, n. [for. word; Lat. *testamentum*], a bequest, will, Bs. i. 718; bequests were an innovation from the Roman law, for as Tacitus says—heredes successoresque sui cuique liberi, et 'nullum testamentum,' ch. 30; the ancient Northern law knows no 'last will,' yet cp. Eg. ch. 9.

II. eccl. the Testament, N. T., Vidal.

tetr, n. (see töturr), Skíða R. and in mod. usage.

texti, a, m. [mid. Lat. *textus*], an evangelist, the four Gospels, in a costly cover, silver, gold, ivory, as church property; smíða texta tvá sæmiliga ok kaleik, Bs. i. 872; textar fjórir með silfr ok einn með tönn, Dipl. iii. 4; þetta í bókum, messu-bók, texti, legendu-bók, Ám. 29; texta, graduale, Vm. 117; texta-dúkr, 52; texta-silfr, D. N. ii. 16; texta spjald, 136, Ám. 55. 2. a text, context, Stj. 25, D. N.

teyða, u, f. a vile, wicked person (abuse), Edda i. 532; cp. tuddi.

teygi-agn, n. a bait, Fær. 254.

teygi-ligr, adj. seductive, tempting, Bs. i. 372.

teyging, f. an enticement, temptation, Bs. i. 372, Fms. i. 304, MS. 645, 68 (spelt tægungum).

TEYGIJA, ð, with neg. suff., imperat. teygja-at and teygja-at-tu, draw thou not, Sdm., N. [referring to a lost strong verb, tjúga-, taug-, of which only the part, toginn remains; cp. Engl. tug]:—to stretch out, draw; teygja hálsinn, ... teyg þik sem mest, Fas. iii. 488; síðan lætr hann teygja, Fs. 176; teygja sig, to stretch one's limbs; or, teygjast sunder og saman, to writhe like a worm. 2. to spread out dough into a loaf or flat cake (mod. fletja brauð); þeir kváðusk vilja at hón teygði brauð, en þeir mundi baka á eptir, Fas. i. 244. 3. to draw out; teygja (mod. tægja) ull, to card wool; öfu ok teygðu, of the wind and the waves, Edda (in a verse), the metaphor is from wool-dressing.

II. metaph. to draw, allure; teygjattu þér at kossi konur, Sdm. 28, 32, Hm. 101, 116, 121; sá er þaðan teygir eða t. lætr, N. G. L. i. 148; teygir Loki lóðunni út um Ásgarð í skóg nökkum, Edda 46; teygir hann rakkann á brott með sér, Nj. 114; t. Herjólf út, Rb. 265; er hann hafði teygt Kálf vestan um haf, Fms. vi. 295; t. tíkr at sölli, Hkv. i. 40; t. e-n til hlýðni, Fms. ii. 33; ef þú lær teygt af honum sverðit svá at hann gráti eigi, iv. 37; teygja (sic) hann þangat með fám skipum, Fms. x. 341; t. til þessarar gildru, Bs. i. 372; hann teygir en neyðir eigi, Hom. (St.); t. til e-s, to draw towards, contribute to a thing; varð hann þó mjök at teygja til (from týgja?) ok mart stórt at vinna ádr við gengisk um trúna, Fms. x. 322; hugðumk ek með þessu til teygja at vér metum frið ok náðir hafa, D. N. vi. 69. For the phrase, teygja tauna, see tönn, tjá (B. I. 2).

teyma, ð, [taumr], to lead by the rein, Söl. 55; teyma hest, freq. in mod. usage.

tífa, að, [akin to tapca?], to trip, move the feet quickly; fætrir tífuðu óðar en vant var, Od. xxiii. (begin.). tífaðik þá þegar saman fénadrinn, the sheep hastily flocked together, Stj. 458.

tíggi, a, m., poet. a king; see tyggi.

TÍGI, n. [O. H. G. *zig* = a charge], a charge; only in the phrases, enginn í tigi nema þú, none can be charged but thou, there is no question of any but thee; kalla ek þar úngan mann annan í tigi til at eiga þenna svein með mér enn yðr, konungr, Jónsv. 6 (cp. Fms. xi. 53, wrongly spelt *tyge*); er þar þú enginn í tigi til, nema þú, at vera fadir at barni því er ek geng með, Fas. ii. 235; at hón væri með barni, ok er þar engi maðr í tigi til nema ek, Fb. i. 136; spurði hvern ætti (sveininn) með henni,—Hón sagði at þar var engi maðr í tigi til nema Haraldr konungr, 157; in all those instances of paternity; so also, það eru tveir í tiginu, there are two suspected.

tigin-borinn, part. of noble birth, Eg. 343, Mar.

TIGINN, adj. [tigninn and tignud are kindred words, so that tigninn prop. means notable, marked]:—big-born, of high estate, of a king or an earl; Uppvaga-zett er tignust er á Norðrlöndum, þvíat sú zett er komin frá goðanum sjálfum, Ó. H. 87; en þeir mundi þrjú hundruð vetra, at engi mundi vera í ætt hans kona eðr ú-tigninn maðr ..., Edda 104; konungr ælti, far þú vel, vitr maðr ertú ok síðugr ok kannað vel at vera með tignum mönnum, Ó. H. 66; þá sagði Ólafr konungr, vel kannað at vera með tignum mönnum, Sighvatr, Fb. ii. 112; lítt nýt ek þess þá, segir hón, at ek em konungs-dóttir, ef mik skal gipta ú-tignum manni, ... þat hugða ek, segir hann (the king), at ek munda hafa vald at gora þann tigninn mann hér í landi sem ek vil, Fms. ii. 298; höll skipat með enum tignastum mönnum, Þiðr. 319; tigninn at metordum, 655 x. 2; gora úngan manna mun hvárt er tigninn eða ú-tigninn, Eg. 351; tignum gaf

hann þeim nökkum grip, þeim stærri eðr tignari vóru, Fms. vi. 181; segir sér torfenginn slíkan mann ú-tigninn sem Kjartan var, Ld. 189; nú er þess engi ván, at ek giptumk ú-tignum manni, ... nú vill hón eigi eiga ú-tigninn mann, þá meguð er gefa mér tignar-nafn, hefi ek til þess zett, at ek mætta jarl heita, Fms. vi. 289; in tigna, a nickname, Orkn.

tígl, n. [Lat. *tegula*], a tile, brick; af tigliu ... meðr tiglít, Stj. 46; elta leir ok góra tígl, 247; steikja tiglít, 263; þeir höfðu tígl fyrir grjótt, Al. 29; see tigull. compounds: **tígl-grjótt**, n. 'tile-grit,' tiles or bricks used as stones, Stj. 264. **tígl-görð**, f. brick-making, Stj. 264.

tígl-hús, n. a tile-house, D. N. ii. 27 (Norse deed of 1290); tighlús-tópt, N. G. L. ii. 483 (A. D. 1277).

tígl-ker, n. an earthen pot, Mar. **tígl-ofn**, m. a tile-oven, D. N. i. 241 (deed of 1336); see ofn.

tígl-veggr, m. a tile-wall, Stj. 612, Al. 86. **tígla**, að, to reimburse, refund, of small sums; ok skalat bóandanum tígla þat, Grág. i. 156; ok skal bóandinn tígla honum ef þá er bross þat verra en þá er hann tók við, 435; to dole out, of food or drink, opt er tíglat baulum töðum, Hallgr.; tíglaðu e-u í hann!

tígn, f. the state of being big-born, big-bess; taka af honum (the earl) tígina, Eg. 271; með mikilli tígn ok virðingum, Fms. xi. 88; eptir tígn verðleiks, Hom. 29; kyns tígn, birth, rank, Greg. 64; fyrir tignar sakir várrar (of a king), Nj. 6; tígn þín, your big-bess, 655 xxviii. 2; há-tígn, majesty, (mod.) compounds: **tígnar-bragð**, n. rendering of Lat. *reverentia*, Al. 70. **tígnar-dregill**, m. rendering of Lat. *vitta*, Bret. ch. 7. **tígnar-klæði**, n. pl. princely robes, robes of state, Nj. 6, Ó. H. 50, Stj. 396. **tígnar-kóróna**, u, f. a prince's crown, diadem, Stj. 495, Karl. 217. **tígnar-lauss**, adj. = ú-tigninn, Fms. vi. 93. **tígnar-maðr**, m. = tigninn maðr, Fms. v. 5. **tígnar-mark**, n. a mark of high rank, Stj. 396. **tígnar-nafn**, n. high rank; t. at ek mætta jarl heita, Fms. vi. 289, cp. l. 53, 61, vii. 119; tignar-nöfn svá sem konungs nafn eðr nafn jarls, Edda 104. **tígnar-akrúð**, n. = tignar-klæði, Þiðr. 118, Hom. 131. **tígnar-atóll**, m. a chair of state, a throne, Pr. 113. **tígnar-avípr**, m. an air of big-bess, royal countenance, Fas. ii. 475. **tígnar-sæti**, n. a seat of honour, high seat, Stj. 551, 561.

tígna, að, to worship, honour; t. sik konungs-nafni, to assume a king's name, Fms. x. 387; skal ek þau aldri tígna, I shall never worship them (the gods), i. 98; t. líkneskjur, Barl. 171. 2. reflex. to be glorified, exalted, Bs. i. 141, Fms. x. 177; tignaðr veldi ok virðingum, Magn. 434; af-tígna and an-tígna (qs. and-tígna), to depreciate.

TÍGR, togr, also tógr, togr, tigr, m., gen. tigar, pl. tigrir, acc. tigu (tögo, tugu), later tigi, Band. 36, Fb. iii. 578; [a Goth. *tigus* is suggested by the adj. -tígus; A. S. *tig*, *teg*; O. H. G. *zie*, *zuc*; Germ. *zebn*; Dan. *ty*; Engl. *ten*.]

A. A ten, decade. The ancient Scandinavians and Teutons had no indeclinable numeral adjectives from twenty to a hundred; the word tigr (like hundred and þúsund) being a regular substantive. The ancient way of counting is therefore complex and curious; e. g. forty-one was called 'four tens and one,' or 'one of the fifth decade'; forty-eight was called 'four tens and eight,' or by counting back, 'five tens short of two,' cp. the Lat. *un-de-viginti*, *duo-de-triginta*: forty-five was called 'half the fifth ten,' and so on, as will best be seen from the references below; and so it goes on to 'one hundred and twenty,' for in Icel. a hundred means the duodecimal hundred. In the 14th century (in deeds) 'tigr' began to lose its character of a substantive, e. g. þrjátígr, fimtígr ..., or þrjátígi, fimtígi (used indecl.), whence at last came the mod. þrjátíu, fjörutíu, fimtíu ..., the tíu being a contracted form from the acc. pl. tigu.

At the same time hundred and þúsund became indecl. adjectives, e. g. þrjátíu, þrjúhundrað, þrjúþúsund skipum, for the old þrem tígum hundruðum, þúsundum skipa.

B. REFERENCES: þessi vetr fylldi annan tög aldri Magnús konungs, this winter completed the second ten, i. e. the twentieth year, of king Magnús' life, Fms. vi. 90; þat skipti tögum, it amounted to tens, several tens, ii. 32; þrjá tigu manna, three tens of men, Eg. 41; á þrem tígum daga, on three tens of days, 656 A. ii. 14; þrír tigr hundrada, Dipl. v. 2; níu tigu manna, Eg. 62; þrettán tigi ára, Band. 36; nær fjórum tígum fadma töðu, well-nigh four tens of fatboms, i. e. forty, Dipl. v. 18; fjóra togo dagra, 655 iii. 3; sex togo hundrada, D. I. i. 350; sex tigr manna, Grág. ii. 194; sex tigr þúsunda manna, Post.; sex tigu hundrada, six tens of hundreds, i. e. sixty hundred, i. e. six thousand, Orkn. 416 old Edd.; tíu tigr manna, ten tens of men, i. e. one hundred, Nj. 191; tíu tigo fjár, K. p. K. 140; tíu tígum ásaudar, a hundred sheep, Dipl. v. 19; tíu tegu bæja, Fms. viii. 203; ellífu tigr vætta skreidar, eleven tens, i. e. one hundred and ten, 655 iii. 4; even, þrettán tigi ára, thirteen tens, i. e. one hundred and thirty, Band. 36; fimtán tígum sinna, fifteen tens, i. e. one hundred and fifty, Dipl. ii. 14; repeating, fjóra tigi vetra ok fjóra vetr, four tens of winters and four winters, i. e. forty-four years, Ó. H. (pref.); með tveim skipum ok átta togu skipa, Fms. x. 394; sex tigi vetra ok fjóra vetr, Ó. H. (pref.); þrjá tigi ára ok sex ár, three tens of years and six years, Bs. i. 30; eitt skip ok sjau tigu skipa, i. e. seventy-one, Fms. x. 344; hálfan fjórða tög vetra, half the fourth decade, i. e. thirty-five, vi. 430; hálfan fjórða tög skipa, i. 76;

hálf fimti tigr kúgilda, *half the fifth decade*, i. e. *forty-five*, Dipl. v. 18; hálf þríði tigr manna, Isl. ii. 387, Ld. 292; hálf átti tigr kirkna, *seventy-five*, Clem.; á einu ári ins fimmta tigr konungdóms Hákonar, *on the first year of the fifth ten*, i. e. *forty-first*, Sturl. iii. 308; hann hafði vetr ens setta tigr, *one winter of the sixth ten*, i. e. *fifty-one*, Fms. ix. 534; á öðru ári ens fjórða tigr, i. 67; annann vetr ens fjórða tigr konungdóms hans, Fms. x. 33, Bs. i. 74; fjóra vetr ens tíunda tegr, Ó. H. (pref.); sex ens fjórða tigr, i. e. *thirty-six*, Thorodd; vikur tvær ens setta tegr, i. e. *fifty-two*, *ib.* 7; hann hafði sjau vetr ens sjáunda tigr, i. e. *sixty-seven*, Ld. 330; á enum sjáunda vetri ens sjáunda tugar aldri síns, Eb. 125 new Ed.; á enum setta vetri ens átta tugar aldri síns, Sturl. ii. 187; þorkell hafði átta vetr ens fimta tigr þá er hann druknaði, i. e. *forty-eight*, Ld. 326; átta dagar ens niunda tegr, i. e. *eighty-two*, 1812. 49; átta aurar ens fimta tigr, Grág. ii. 144; á niunda ári ens sjáunda tigr ens tíunda hundrads, *in the ninth year of the seventh ten of the tenth hundred* (i. e. 969 A.D.), Fms. i. 67; þá var Egill á niunda tigi, *then was Egil in the ninth ten (between eighty and ninety years of age)*, Eg. 764; vetri fátt í fjóra tigu, *one year short of four tens*, i. e. *thirty-nine*, Fms. x. 2, v. l.; litid fátt í fimmi tigi vetra, iii. 60; einu ári fátt í fimmi tigi, i. e. *forty-nine*, ... vetri einum fátt í niu tigi ára gamall, i. e. *aged eighty-nine*, Fb. iii. 578; curious is the phrase, *af-tig gamall*, = Lat. *nude-viginti*, *aged 'lacking twenty'*, i. e. *nineteen years old*, Fms. vii. 84 (in a verse); the context and chronology show that this is the sense, and not as explained in Lex. Poët. s. v. *afstigr*: niu tigr ok tvau ár (elliptically dropping gen. ára), Dipl. v. 3; whence lastly as adj., þritigir álnir (sic) lérepts, id.; fjúre-tiger manna, Bs. i. 867. As this method was somewhat unwieldy, the counting by twenty was also resorted to, cp. Gramm. xxi, sex merkr ok tuttugu; spærir þrír ok tuttugu, ... sjautján merkr ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 874 (Lanr. S.), or the word tigr was altogether discarded, and replaced by skor or sneis (Engl. *score*, Dan. *snes*). As in vellums the numbers are mostly represented by Roman figures, and abbreviations used, the editions cannot in these cases be implicitly relied on; the same is the case with old texts preserved in mod. paper transcripts.

-tigr, -tögr, -togr, -tugr, adj. (the mod. form is **-tugr**), only in compds, tvi-tugr, þri-tugr, fim-tugr, sex-tugr, sjau-tugr (then átt-ræðr, níu-ræðr, tíu-ræðr, tólf-ræðr), = *twenty, thirty ... years old, or measuring twenty ...*; so also, hálf-þritugr, hálf-fertugr, hálf-fimmtugr, hálf-sixtugr, hálf-sjautugr, *aged, measuring half the third, fourth ... seventh ten*, i. e. *twenty-five, thirty-five, ... sixty-five*; var honum vetri fátt í hálf-fimmtugum, *five tens minus one*, i. e. *forty-nine*, Grett. 186 new Ed.; skorti þrjú vetr á fimtugan at aldri, i. e. *forty-seven*, Bs. i. 74; tveim vetrum meirr enn þritugr, 30; þá skorti hann vetr á þritugan ... fimmtugan, i. e. *aged twenty-nine ... forty-nine*, Sturl. iii. 308; þá var hann vetri meirr enn hálf-fertugr, i. e. *thirty-six*, Bs. i. 79.

tigu-liga, adv. nobly, princely; þeir létu t. yfir sér, Hkr. i. 213; taka t. við, Fms. xi. 341; klæddr tigurliga, Harl. 35.

tigu-ligr, adj. (tigurligr, Fms. vii. l. c., Barl. 35), lordly, princely; t. forvista, Fms. x. 273; tiguligrir síðir, Magn. 434; inn tiguligi maðr, Ó. H. 241; í hinu tigulistu yfirlæti, Bs. i. 130; herligra manna vé tigur-ligra, Fms. vii. 69; tigurligt borð, Barl. 35; at engi heiddi sét fegra mann eðr tigurligra synum, Fms. vi. 438; tigurlig ok tillystlig, Stj. 417.

tigull (proncd. *tígull*), m. = tigl, q. v. **2. metaph.** any tile-formed thing, a square; in cards, the diamond (Dan. *ruder*), tigul-myndadr, *tile-shaped*; the deigul-mór (q. v.) is a corruption from *tigul-mór* = *tile-clay*.

tigund, f., older and better form than **tegund**, see below; [akin to *tiginn*, *tign*]:—a kind, sort, species; at hvert sé munðaug-maðr í þeirri tigund (condition of life) sem hann er í skipaðr, Sks. 496 B; hverrar stéttar ok tegundar sem hann er, H. E. i. 432; stéttar eðr tigundar, D. N. ii. 504; þau orð er þeirra tigund hæfi (where *tigund* is = *tign*), Sks. 432 B; hverso menn skulu landnám taka hvert í sína tigund, N. G. L. i. 239; rakkar tveir ... eigi þóttusk menn sét hafa slíkar gössimar í þeirri tegund, Fas. iii. 45; the phrase, *ekki tegund, not a whit*; áætastir hlutir, hvert í sinni tegund, Fms. ii. 285; æxla ættir sínar hvert í sína kyni ok tigund, Sks. 12 new Ed.; sjau þau er æt eru af tegund, Ver. 8; hann gleymir svá sínar tegundar (sex) ok náttúru-ligs eðlis, Stj. 78.

tíktúra, n. f. a whim.

TIL, prep. with gen. As to this particle, the two branches of the Teutonic family vary: all the South Teut., including the Goth., present the form without the final *t*; Goth. *du* (q. v.) = *após*, *els*; A. S., Hel., Old Fris. *te*, *to*; North. E. *te*; Engl. *to*; Dutch *te*, *toe*; O. H. G. *zi*, *za*, *zuo*; Germ. *zu*; Old Frank. *to*, *te*, *ti*; while the Northerners add the *t*, as Dan., Swed., North. E. and Scot. *till*; the Swedes double the *t*, *till*. That *till* is the truer form is seen from rhymes, *till vilja*, Vigl.; on the other hand, mod. provine. Norse and Swedish drop the *t*, thus *te*, Ivar Aasen, Riets. The Engl. uses both forms, *to*, of place, *till*, of time, of which the latter is no doubt borrowed from the Norse or Danish: *till* = *to* is quite common still in Cumberland and other North. E. counties, 'to gang til Carlisle', etc.; a single instance of the form *till* is said to exist in an old Northumbrian vellum. Both forms, *to* and *till*, are, we

believe, identical, the latter being a compound particle, *ti-t*, although the origin of the *t* has not as yet been made out. The uncompound particle *ti-* is not entirely unknown in the Scandinavian, for it has been preserved in the compds *mikil-ti*, *hólt-ti*, *unn-ti*, qq. v. **6. Particles.** even brief monosyllabic ones, often turn out to be compds, as e. g. *ok* (conj.), or the suffixed verbal negative; the prep. 'till' therefore is no more akin to the Germ. noun *ziel* than is 'ok' (and) to *ok* (a yoke); the apparent similarity in sense is in both cases merely accidental.

A. To, with gen., also used elliptically or as an adverb; bjóða e-m til sín, Eg. 140; til kirkju, Nj. 209; koma til bóða, 50; ganga til búðar, Grág. i. 31; ríða til skips, Isl. ii. 192; leida til skips, Ld. 74; til Íslands, Nj. 10; ríða til Norðrindals, ok svá til Hrutafjarðar ok til Lazárdals, 32; koma til Norega, 121; hann fór til Ólafs á Dröngum, til Gestis í Haga, Landn. 154; sækja giptu til e-s, Fms. v. 154; adding direction, austr, vestr, suðr ... út, inn, upp, fram, norðr til þrándheimis, austr til Danmerkr, vestr til Englands, suðr til Björgynjar, etc., þásum; út til, inn til, Landn. 140; heim til, Fms. xi. 382; upp til borgar; neðan til knjá, Nj. 209. **2. with verbs, to, towards**; leida, stefna ... til, to lead, tend towards, Eg. 230, Nj. 4. 102; tala vel, illa til e-s, to speak well or ill 'towards', i. e. of; vita til e-s, to know of, be conscious of, Fms. i. 142, x. 377; illorðr til e-s, Nj. 142; minna til e-s, to remember; minnask til e-s, to miss, 282; drekka til e-s, to 'drink towards' (vulg. Engl.), i. e. *drink to one*, Eg. 552 (also ellipt. drekka e-m til); visa til e-s (til-vísan), Landn. 192, Nj. 209; taka til e-s, 196, Fms. i. 151; with verbs denoting to look, see, hear, turn, sjá, gata, hlýða, heyra, hugsa ... til e-s, to look, listen, think, speak ... to one, Eg. 380, Nj. 2, 10, 87, 91; þeir sé eyjar í haf til útstöðis, Landn. 35; hann sá opt ljós til leiðis konungins, Fms. xi. 286; þeir sá eld til Ólfars-fells, Eb. 156; heyra gny ok glam til hersins, Fms. vi. 156, viii. 125; til norðr-ættar, xi. 230; sá menn elda brenna til hafs, x. 157; vissi til lands, Eg. 389; hann veg er veit til Hlada, Fms. x. 265; horfa aftur til hala; í þeim hlut húss er til vettangs horfir, Grág. ii. 125; spygja til e-s, to peer after, bear tidings of one, þetta spygsk til skips, Fas. i. 241, Nj. 7; spygja gott til e-s, Hkr. i. 140; segja til e-s, to tell of (see segja), Nj. 46, Ld. 40. Hrafn. 5; ljuga til e-s, to tell a falsehood of, Finnb. 318.

3. til annarrar handar, on the other hand or side. Nj. 50, 97; til vinstri, hægri handar, til beggja handa, Hkr. i. 158, Eg. 65.

II. denoting business, reason, purpose, capacity, respect; leggjask til svefna, Ó. H.; ganga til svefna, Eb. 156; halda barni til skinnar, K. Á. 146; ríða til dagverðar, Nj. 219; fara til vistar, 40; dómur fara út til sóknar, Eg. 725; faldar sér til vélar við konu, Grág. i. 338; skipa mönnum til umráða, i. 5; svelta sik til fjár, Nj. 18; drepa e-n til fjár, göra e-t til fjár, Ld. 264; gefin (married) til fjár, 26, Nj. 257; skora á e-n til landa, Landn. 80, Eg. 498; sækja til trausta, Ld. 26; sækja til landa, Nj. 103; sækja til fadermis, Grág. i. 140; leggja til höfuðs e-m, taka fé til höfuðs e-m, Ld. 50, Eg. 375; berjask til ríkis, Fms. vii. 283; blóta til árs, Hkr. i. 13; sverð öruggt til vápnas, Ld. 244; hafa eðli til e-s, Skálda 171; selja e-t til silfrs, to convert it into silver, Landn. 293 (Hb.); sála e-n til dráps, Nj. 163; hlaðinn til hafis, ready for use, Fms. x. 157; leggja til byrjar, i. 132, Eg. 183; taka til konungs, Fms. i. 21; taka til lögsögu-manns, Nj. 164; kjösa til veganda, 100; vinna til e-s (see vinna); gefa til bóta, 101; göra til saka, 80; taka til ráða, 75; hvat er til ráða, 76; þat er til jartegna, Eg. 768; til merkja (til marks), 766; til gagns, til litla, Nj. 52; til meins, 106; til seldar, 79; til tilbenda, Eg. 201; til næringar, til viðræðis, til fæðu, til matar, Stj. 87, Fms. i. 126, Eg. 221; hross til reidar, Hrafn. 7; til skjöla, Grett. 169; til sóma, til eptirlæti, Nj. 89; til spotts, Korm. 232; til gamans, til hvírs, for what purpose; as also, til einskis, til góðs, til illa, til nokkurs. **2. kaup** til tuttugu hundrada, to the amount of, Landn. 145; til fulls eyris, Grág.; fé til tveggja ára gulls, Fms. vii. 218; til fulls, fully; til jafna við, Nj. 46; til haldis, Eg. 379; til loka, finally, to the end (see loka); vaxa meirr en til dæma, beyond example, unexampled, Stj. 87; draga til dæmis, to produce for the sake of example, Mar.; hence, til dæmis (as adverb), for instance (written abbreviated in mod. books, t. d. = e. g.).

3. e-m verðr gott, illt til e-s, to be well or ill off for a thing, have little of it; þeim varð gott til manna, Nj. 20; land illt til hafna, a land ill off for bovans, Eg. 332; þar var illt til vadmála, short of, Bård. 5 new Ed.; henni féll þungt til fjár, Nj. 31; góðr til (open-handed as to) fjár ok metnaðar, Eg. 17; fær til e-s, able to do a thing, Nj. 97, Fms. ix. 530; vænn til framkvæmdar, 480; líklig til e-s, likely to, Nj. 132; hafa verðleika til e-s, to deserve of, Eg. 226.

4. with verbs; göra e-t til skaps e-m, Nj. 198; göra til skaps vinnu minna, 80; jafna e-u til e-s, to compare it with, Ld. 60; vera til eptirmála, Nj. 166; göra vel, illa til e-s, Eg. 542, Ld. 62; vinna til e-s, 50, Isl. ii. 253, Nj. 101, Eg. 519; blotask til e-s, Nj. 101; beina til, búa til, áfa til, efna til, fá til, göra til, hjálpa til, innu til, leggja til, reyna til, ráða til, segja til, skipa til, stilla til, stöða til, stofna til, taka til, vinna til, visa til, vána til, e-s, all verbs of providing, doing, helping, disposing, and the like; as also kalla til.

5. vera til vers, to be fishing, Korm. 142, rare, but cp. the Dan. phrase, *til søs* = at

sem. III. temp., til miðs aptans, Hrafn. 7; til elli, Ld. 12; til dauða-daga, Nj. 109; allt til dauða-daga, Fms. i. 17, etc.

2. til skamrar stundar, i. e. *till within a short time, a short time ago*, Hom. 107; liðr á sumarit til átta vikna, *the summer passed till eight weeks (were left)*, Nj. 93; vika til þings, *a week to (i. e. before) the season of the þing*, Grág.; þrír dagar til sumars, Edda 26; tlu vikur til vetrar, Ld. 106; stund til hádegis, stund til miðs morguns, dagmála, in measuring time, used in Icel. exactly as in Engl., ten minutes to eight, a quarter to eleven, (but mod. Dan. follows the Germ. mode of reckoning, for there 'ti minutter til tolv,' ten minutes towards twelve, is = Engl. 'ten minutes past eleven'); til þess, *until*, Nj. 153; allt til, *all the time till*, 272. Hrafn. 7; þar til er, *until*, Nj. 4.

IV. ellipt. and adverbial usages; vera til, *to be 'towards,' to exist*; eiga til, *hafa til, to possess*; fara hey ok mat ef til varf. . . hvárt-veggja er til, Nj. 73; ef þú kemr eigi til, *if thou comest not to band*, 4; ef nökkut var til, Eg. 267; þat ráð sem hefur var til, *ready on hand*, 42; munu eigi tveir til, Nj. 261; kómu þeir þangat til, 80; ætla svá til, 86; vera til neyddr, *to be forced*, 98; þat er þú þarft til at taka, 105; gefa fé til, 75; varu mikit gefanda til, at, 98; telt hann þat til, at . . ., Fms. xi. 137; skilja til, *to reserve*, Nj. 54; spara til, 3. Hkr. i. 196; mæla til, 99; tala til, 216; eiga att til, Edda 7; hafa aldr til, Eg. 190; skorta til, Nj. 73; ilt þótti mér til móti at mæla, Fms. xi. 242; verða fyrstr til, *to be the first to do a thing*, v. 103; sem lög stóðu til, Ld. 32; hjótask af mér til, Nj. 113; sækja mál til laga, 86.

2. of direction; sunnan til, Sks. 216; norðan til, e. g. sunnan til við ána, *on the south side of the river*, Sks. 216. B. Too, Lat, *nimis*; eigi til viðlendr, Fms. vi. 94; eigi til gúla, 205; til ungr, til gamall, Grág. i. 193; verða til seinn, Bær. 15; honum þótti sinn hluti til lágr, Lv. 97; engi hefur til djarfingar risit, Mar.; heiz til, mikils til, *by far too much*, as in mod. usage; but the ancients said hölxti (helsti) and mikilsti, thus mikilsti (*too much*). Hm. 66, Bs. i. 775; hölxti, Nj. 191, Ld. 188, 216, Al. 37, 41, Fms. viii. 91, 133, Hkr. iii. 376; helxti, Eb. 154, etc., see heldr, B. III; unzt, see that word.

til-aðlan, f. *produce, supply of stores*, Ld. 298, Eg. 84. tilannaðr, m. *furtharance*; tilannaðar-maðr, a *furtharer*, Orkn. 286. til-beiðsla, u. f. *adoration*. til-beini, a, m. *furtharance, help*, Eg. 139, Glúm. 326, Fms. vi. 368, x. 60, v. 1.

til-beri, a, m. = *snakkr* (q. v.), a word used in western Icel.: [Fin. *para*; Swed. *bjara*; whence probably *til-beri*, for in witchcraft and sorcery the Finns were the teachers, and it is more likely that the Scandin. borrowed this word from them than the reverse.]

til-biðja, það, [Dan. *tilbede*], *to adore*. til-bod, n. *an offer*, Dan. *tilbud*, (mod.) til-bragð, n. *a contrivance*, Ld. 150; með skjótu tilbragði, Mar. til-brigði, n. pl. *a change*, Bærð. 169. 2. *nature*; sem hann á t. til, Art.; sem líkindi eru á ok þeir áttu t., Sturl. i. 3; hon hefur ilt lunderni hlotið af illum tilbrigðum, Al. 153, Str. 61, Þiðr. 129, Fb. ii. 142.

til-búinn, part. *ready*. til-búnaðr, m. *an arrangement*, Fms. xi. 431; *preparation*, Nj. 86, Grág. i. 373.

til-búningr, m. = *tilbúnaðr*, Grág. ii. 30. til-bæriligr, adj. [Dan. *tilberlig*], *fit, suitable*, (mod.)

tíldra, að, [akin to *tjald*?], *tíldra e-n upp, to build loosely*. til-drátt, m. *a pulling, attraction*, Mar.: *an incident, occasion*, Stj. 35.

til-drög, n. pl. *what leads or conducts to, the cause or origin of*. til-efni, n. *business, affairs, deserts*; hann vissi t. sín, *understood his own affairs, own deserts*, Fms. vii. 61; *a cause, reason*.

til-eygðr, part. *quint-eyed*. til-fangi, a, m. and til-föng, n. pl. *materials, provisions*; timbr ok allan tilfanga, Gpl. 377, D. N. vi. 167.

til-felli, n. [Dan. *tilfælde*], *an occurrence, circumstance, accident, case*, K. Á. 224, 226, Bs. i. 288, 711, 728, Fms. vi. 113, Gpl. 483, H. E. i. 475, Sturl. ii. 80, passim; *gramm. a case*, Skálda 175, 178, 180, 185; *an effect*, 204.

til-felliligr, adj. *suitable*, Bs. i. 234, 769, (Fr.)

til-ferð, f. *admittance*, Stj. 68.

til-funning, f. *feeling, sensibility*.

til-futning, f. *a supply*, Ó. H. 129, Fms. viii. 179, v. 1. (in mod. usage masc.)

til-fyndiligr, m. *suitableness*, Skálda 167.

til-fyndinn, adj. *fault-finding* (mod. að-fyndinn), Grett. 108 C.

til-fýsi, f. *a desire, longing*, Al. 115.

til-fýsiligr, adj. *desirable*, Str. 38, Barl. 56.

til-fýst, f. = *tilfýsi*, Barl. 122.

til-ferur, f. pl. *instruments*.

til-föng, n. pl. *supplies, means*, Fs. 11, 13, 25, Ó. H. 113, Fms. xi. 69.

til-för, f. *the moving to a place*, Grág. i. 451, ii. 334; *an attack* = *atfor* (q. v.), Nj. 101, Eb. 90 new Ed., Ld. 226, Grág. ii. 37, Guþp. 12; *an execution*, in civil sense, N. G. L. ii. 89.

til-gangr, m. *circumstances, grounds*, shewing how a thing comes to pass; vigit ok allan þann tilgang, Þórð. 69; er löng frásaga um málafæri þessi ok tilganga, Sturl. i. 10; segir honum tilgang sinna þar kvámu, Fms. ii. 197, Sturl. iii. 155, Sks. 587.

II. *recourse*; at oss sé t., at várr hlutr sé réttir, Isl. ii. 141.

III. *mod. intention*.

til-gjarn, adj. *forthcoming*, Stj. 186.

til-gjóf, f. *a dowry, bridal gift*, given by the bridegroom to the bride (cp. mundr), Gpl. 212, 214, 221, Fms. ii. 132, ix. 453, x. 309, 340, D. N. passim.

2. *endowment of a church*, K. Á. 24.

3. *an additional payment* (Dan. *tilgift*), D. N.

til-göng, n. pl. = *tilgangr*, Anecd. 56, Sks. 588.

til-görð, f. *desert, merit*; eptir tilgördum, *according to one's deserts*, Fms. i. 104; fyrir enga t., *without provocation*, v. 135; útan várrar tilgörðar, *id.*, ix. 352; minni skömm en tilgörðir hans voru til, vii. 167; líta á t. með efnum, Eg. 417; gör eigi eptir tilgördum várum, Mar.; félt á sik bann af sínum tilgördum, *by their deeds*, K. Á. 64.

til-görning, f. = *tilgörd*, Hom. 111.

til-görv, part. *full-shapen, finished*, Bs. i. 59.

til-hald, n. (Dan. *tilhold*), *tilhalds-maðr, m. a showy person*; Björn var t. mikill, Eb. 200 (Cod. Wolph.) = *áburðarmaðr*.

til-heyrilligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *due, proper*, Stj. 44, 283, Fær. 141, H. E. ii. 190, Th. 12; *id.*

til-hjálp, f. *help*, Norske Saml. v. 551.

til-hliðran, f. *a yielding, concession*.

til-hlutan, f. *an interference*.

til-hlýðiligr, adj. *due, becoming*.

til-hlökkun, f. *joy*; hlakka til e-s.

til-hnoiging, f. *a bent, inclination, desire*, Stj. 70, 79; freq. in mod. eccl. usage, giradír og tilhneigingar.

til-hugi, a, m., in *tilhuga-líf, n. the life of longing*, of a loving pair before the wedding.

til-höfð, n. *the foundation of a statement*; það er ekkert t. í því.

til-hættni, f. *a venture*, Sks. 231.

til-inning, f. *an indication*, Hom. (St.)

til-kall, n. *a claim, laying claim to*, Fms. i. 83, ix. 327, Grág. i. 177, Eg. 267, Hkr. i. 198.

til-kalla, u. f. = *tilkall*, B. K. 125.

til-komandi, part. *coming*, H. E. i. 389.

til-kostnaðr, m. *costs, expense*.

til-kváma, u. f. *a coming, arrival*, Edda 9, Grág. ii. 293, Nj. 112, 175, Fms. ii. 188, ix. 415, x. 31.

comps: *tilkvámu-fólk, n. comers*, Stj. 568.

tilkvámu-lauss, adj. *of no consequence*, Fas. ii. 442.

tilkvámu-maðr, m. *a comer*, Fms. ii. 283.

2. *a matter of importance*, Fbr. 140.

til-kvæði, n. *the addressing one in verse*, Fas. i. 296.

til-kvæmd (til-kæmd, Anal. 247), f. = *tilkváma* (?), Fms. x. 212; *tilkvæmdar-maðr, Ld. 10*.

til-lag, n. *a help, contribution*; heit ek þér nökkuru tillagi, Isl. ii. 387, Fær. 69, Fms. xi. 56, 114, Fs. 13; þeir beiddu hann tillaga, Guþp. 46, Glúm. 314; *sjár-tillag, a contribution in money*; hann eldi staðinn í mörgum tillögum, *endowments*, Bs. i. 77.

II. *counsel, advice*; tillag min ok ráða-görðir, Fs. 41; haf þúkk fyrir þin tillög, ok við skal ek leita at yrkja kvæði, Fms. vii. 113, xi. 61; þetta er ráð mitt ok t. með yðr, 98; þat er mitt t. at Kjartan göri annat-hvært . . ., Ld. 216.

comps: *tillaga-fár, adj. reserved in counsel, cold*, Fas. ii. 402.

til-laga-görðr, adj. *well-disposed to, furthering, taking interest in*, Nj. 2, Band. 12 new Ed.

til-laga-llr, adj. *interfering in a hostile way, evil-disposed as to a thing*, Orkn. 424, Nj. 73, Sturl. iii. 35; himir tillaga-verstu, *the most hostile*, Orkn. 310.

til-laga-núrr, adj. *sour*, Bs. i. 722.

til-laga, u. f. = *tillag, a contribution*, N. G. L. iii. 77, D. N. ii. 16.

II. *counsel, advice*; vilja vér heyra fleiri manna tillögur, Fms. ix. 328, xi. 84, Stj. 194; ráðgjafa síns tillögu, Barl. 151, Fb. i. 386; *tillögu-fé, a contribution-fee*, Gpl. 12.

til-lagan, f. *a contribution*, H. E. i. 309.

til-láta, n. *compliance, deference*, Fms. iii. 208.

comps: *tilláta-samr, adj. yielding*, Grett. 49 new Ed.

tilláta-somi, f. *compliance*.

til-loiðing, f. *an inducement, temptation*, H. E. i. 490, Th. 15.

til-loitinn, adj. *pert, saucy*, = *áleitinn*, Grett. 100 new Ed., Fb. i. 125.

til-loitni, f. *an attempt*, Krók. 30 C.

til-lit, n. [cp. Germ. *ant-litz*], *a look, glance*; hefur Höttir ílt t., *a dismal look*, Fas. i. 67; *an opinion*, Guðs vilja ok réttýsna manna tilliti; Fms. iv. 112; *the looking after a thing*.

til-lokkan, f. *an allurements*, Mar., Bs. i. 857.

til-lotning, f. *reverence*; veggjend ok t., Mar.

til-lystiligr, adj. = *tilfýsiligr*, Stj. 417.

til-loti, n. *deference*, Nj. 169, Sturl. iii. 94; gúra e-m t., *to show deference to*, Finnb. 322; veita e-m t., Stj. 126; veita mér t. ok virðing, Fas. ii. 545; hafa t. við e-m, Fms. iv. 127; ek vil sýna þér lítit t., *gefa þér guðhring*, Boll. 356.

til-máli, a, m. *an admonition*, H. E. i. 252.

til-mæli, n. *a claim* (= *tilkall*), Fms. ix. 327; Knúti þótti sem hann

ætti rétt t. til Notega, x. 402: a request, Sks. 78; veita t., to answer to one's request, 101, 656 C. 12; tilmælis-ord, Stj. 199: a wish, verða við tilmælum e-s = veita e-m t.

til-raun, f. a trial, experiment, Fms. iii. 72; göra t., Fær. 32, Fms. vi. 163, Fs. 6; önnur skirri tilraun, Lv. 78.

til-ráð, n. an onset, Ísl. ii. 357; veita e-m t., to assault, Clem. 37.

til-ráðning, f. the clearing the way for a thing, Fms. i. 244; af t. e-s, by one's efforts, Bs. i. 710.

til-ræði, n. an assault, outrage, with a weapon; veita e-m t., Korm. 38, Fms. viii. 249, xi. 148, 151, Ld. 278 (of an outrage); hann hóf til höfuðs Flóa—Glúmr gat iðd tilræði, Nj. 220; varð hann fyrir áverka af minni tilræði, Ísl. ii. 327.

til-ræði, n. boldness, daring; tilræði sitt ok hraustleik, Fms. ii. 317; mun oss sigrs auðit ef oss skortir eigi þrá ok t., Ó. H. 168; eljan ok t., Fs. 4; tilræðis-maðr, a daring man, Fms. vii. 296.

til-saga, u, f. a giving notice of, Grág. ii. 328, Hom. 5.

til-sagt, part. the name of a metre, Edda (Ht.) 129.

til-setning, f. disposition, Al. 104, Fms. x. 300.

til-sigling, f. a shipping to a place, Fms. vi. 440.

til-sjá, f. the looking to a thing, attention, care, Fms. i. 71; með t. e-s, superintendence, supervision, vi. 13; hafa tilsjár um hag e-s, 354, Orkn. 446 (where 'við' should be 'um'); þóttuik eiga þar t. (recourse) um eptirmál er hann var, Hrafn. 15; í einn stað var tilsjáin með Guðs mikunn, Fms. viii. 56, Str. 55.

til-sjón, f. superintendence; tilsjónar-maðr, an overseer.

til-skipan, f. an arrangement, disposition, Eg. 67, Ísl. ii. 355, Fms. xi. 126; at bæn ok t. Eiríks konungs, 319; eptir Guðs vilja ok t., viii. 229; eptir t. Óla, i. 128, Bret. 4.

til-skipt, a translation of Dan. forordning.

til-skyldan, f. one's deserts, due, Stj.: compulsion, af t. eða kúgan, Bs. i. 857.

til-slægr, m. a profit, Hkr. iii. 341.

til-sókn, f. a crowding, frequenting, Mar., Hom. (St.), Stj. 190.

til-spurn, f. = tilspurning.

til-spurning, f. a bearing, intelligence, Fms. vii. 24.

til-staða, u, f. a condition, state, circumstances, Fb. ii. 146.

til-stand, n. a condition, state, = á-stand.

til-stilli, n. an inducement, management; af þínu t., by thy guidance, Lv. 34; af sínu t. ok vitru, Fms. xi. 104; hafði konungur allt t. um brogð þessi, Ó. H. 163; t. um málaferli, a conducting of suits, Band. 16 new Ed.

til-stilling, f. = tilstilli; yðra t. ok forsjó, Ó. H. L. 43.

til-stoð, f. assistance, Fms. vi. 235.

til-stofning, f. a causing, Grett. 146 new Ed.

til-stuðning, f. assistance, backing, Norske Saml. v. 551.

til-stundan, f. an inducement, exertion, Fms. vi. 224, Al. 114.

til-stýring, f. = tilstilli, Fms. ii. 68, Clar.

til-sýn, f. an appearance; in the phrase, tilýnum, Sks. 46 new Ed.: til-sýndum, id., Fas. i. 246; mod. til-sýndar: of such and such an appearance; fagr t., fair to behold.

til-sýni, u, f. a look-out, view; þykkir mér þar gott t., Sd. 174.

til-sýsla, u, f. management, Fms. xi. 120.

til-sögn, f. (segja til), a confession; t. synda, 625, 179; mod. information, teaching. til-sagnar-fingr, m. the index-finger, Stj. 210.

til-taka, n. a laying hold of; vera góðr, illr tiltaks, to be good or ill to resort to, Ó. H. 44; höndin varð honum hvergi betri tiltaks, the hand was of little use to him, Ld. 140, Eg. 524; urðu konungi því verri tiltaks mennirnir, ok fékk hann lítið líð, Ó. H. 177; þeir kváðu nú lítið tiltak hjá sér vera munda sakir fastra heita við Sturlu, Bs. i. 626. comprs: tiltaka-góðr, adj. = góðr tiltaks, good to aid, Fb. i. 433. tiltaka-samr, adj. busy, meddling; hann var t. um allt, Fms. ii. 68.

til-taka, tók, to appoint, fix.

til-taka, u, f. = tiltekja, Fms. xi. 248; the mod. phrase, það er ekki tiltöku-mál, there is no question, possibility of it.

til-tala, u, f. proportion, of numbers; eptir rétttri tiltölu, in due proportion, Gpl. 214, K. Á. 18, Dipl. v. 21; ok svarar stund sú er barnit er fætt þeirri tiltölu sem til heyrir, N. G. L. ii. 26.

til-tökt, f. = tiltekja, Lv. 25, Bárð. 181, Fs. 9, 17, 73.

til-tökt, part. n. the name of a metre, Edda 125, Ht. 15, 39.

til-tekja, u, f., lit. what a man takes to do (esp. in a low sense), an expedient, contrivance, Fms. iii. 85, vi. 189, xi. 15, Fs. 18, 64, Nj. 54; þá grunadi mjök um tiltekjur jarla, about the earl's designs, Orkn. 440; at hvárri-tveggju tiltekju þessi, in either case, Grág. ii. 228.

til-tekja, f. = tiltekja, Lv. 25, Bárð. 181, Fs. 9, 17, 73.

til-tekja, f. a temptation, Stj. 146.

til-trú, f. [Dan. tiltro], trust, confidence, (mod.)

til-tækli, n. = tiltekkt, þorst. Síðu II. 182, Fs. 9, Anal. 237, Fms. vi. 107, vii. 2, 218, viii. 15, ix. 428; fyrir þetta þitt t. skaltu þiggja frelsi, Landn. 150, v. l.

til-tækiligr, adj. expedient, Eg. 271, Grett. 33 new Ed., Fms. i. 127, Ó. H. 178, Karl. 397.

til-tækir, adj. sizable; göra dræpan ok tiltækjan, hvar sem hann yrði fundinn, Eb. 4; dræpr ok t., hvar sem hann verðr staðinn, Fms. iv. 319; er sekt fé hans allt ok tiltækt (forfeited), Grág. i. 461.

ready, at band, in a condition fit for use; sá þeir at belgirnir voru ekki tiltækir, Sd. 157; svá at þegar væri sverðit tiltækt er vildi, Eg. 505; skáldskapr var honum svá t. at ..., Ó. H. 171.

til-verki, a, m. desert, merit, Sks. 551, 615.

til-verki, a, m. desert, merit, Sks. 551, 615. II. a deed, action; engi skyldi gjalda annars tilverka, Fms. x. 152, Barl. 28, 31 (= tilgörd).

til-verknaðr, m. = tilverki, Fs. 10.

til-vik, n. a circumstance, Sks. 565.

til-vísan, f. guidance, direction, instruction, Landn. 27, 287, Edda 37, Fms. vii. 296, Sks. 58, 195, Ver. 34, Stj. 156, passim.

til-vísing, f. = tilvísan, Ó. H. L. 61.

til-vonandi, part. to be expected, future.

til-æsking, f. adoption, a translation of Lat. adoptio; tilæskingar-sonr, an adopted son, Fbr. 21, Fb. i. 512.

til-ætlan, f. an intention, purpose, Fms. x. 336, Fs. 109.

TIMBR, n. [Engl. timber; Dan. tømmer; Germ. zimmer]. timber, wood felled for building, = Lat. materies; hann hafði látið höggva í skógi timbr, Glúm. 368; timbrir var þurt ok bræddir veggirnir, Eg. 90; þetta var þar haft til timbrs, Al. 166; hjöggu þeir timbr mart ok hlöðu saman, Eb. 178; for timbr féllu, Akv. 42; t. í annars manns mörku, N. G. L. ii. 106; mæðar-timbr máli laufigat, Stor., passim in old and mod. usage.

timbr-fastr, adj. timber-fast, an epithet of a house, Yt. timbr-hús, n. a timbered-house.

timbr-högg, n. a felling of timber, Fms. viii. 116, D. N. iii. 236.

timbr-kirkja, u, f. a timber-church. timbr-maðr, m. [Germ. zimmermann], a housewright, (mod.) timbr-atofa, u, f. a ball of timber, Bs. i. 826, 830.

timbr-stokkr, m. a timber-stock, beam, of the beams in a wooden wall, Eb. 118, Eg. 233, Hkr. i. 17, Bs. i. 828.

timbr-vegg, m. a wooden wall, Eg. 234, Fms. i. 291, vii. 54.

B. A set of forty skins, Fms. xi. 325, Rétt. 2, 10.

timbra, að, [Ulf. timbran or timbrjan = eisodopiv; A. S. timbrian; Engl. timber; Ó. H. G. zimbaron; Germ. zimmern; Dan. tømre; Swed. timbra]—to 'timber,' i. e. to build of timber; the very word proves that all ancient Teutonic dwellings were of wood; hús at t., Rm.; timbrudum vér háseti, Sks. 626; upp at t. Guðs Kristni, Fms. x. 277, Sks. 26, passim; há-timbra hús ok hóf, to raise big houses and temples, Vsp. 7, Gm.

timbran, f. an erecting, building, Hom. (St.)

timpan, n. [for. word; Lat. tympanum], Konr.

TIN, n. [a common Teut. word; Lat. stannum], tin, Fs. 22, Stj. 340. Konr., Dipl. iii. 4, Vm. 47, passim. comprs: tin-bjalla, u, f. tinkling bells (?), Grett. 129 C.

tin-diskr, m. a tin plate, Vm. 109, Dipl. iii. 4, v. 18. tin-fat, tin-flaska, and tin-kanna, n. a var. flask, can of tin, D. N.

tin-ker, n. a pewter-pot, Vm. 104. tin-knapp, m. a tin knob, þorf. Karl. 374. tin-kross, m. a tin cross, Vm. 53. tin-ligr, adj. of tin, tinued, 732, 15.

tin-smiðr, m. a tin-smith, white-smith, Sturl. iii. 191. tin-söðull, m. a kind of saddle, Vm. 177.

II. nick-names, Tin-forni, Eb.; Tin-teinn, Korm.; (tindrátar-maðr, a pewterer, in Kormak's verse.)

tinn, að, to tin; tinadr, Ám. 83, 84; tinnat beisl, Grett. 129.

II. to twinkle or blink with the eyes, like an albino, Lat. tintinnare.

tinda, að, to furnish with tindr; tinda hrifu; tindaðr, dented; tindaðr rekendr, byrstr með eiki-tindudn baki, Sks. 419.

tindil-fætr, adj. walking as on tiptoe.

tindóttir, adj. toothed, spiked, covered with spikes, Edda 58, Rb. 348, Bs. i. 326, Odd. (in a verse).

TINDE, m. [A. S. tind; Germ. zinne], a spike, tooth, as of a rake, harrow, carding comb; hrifu-tindr, gékk út kerling ein ok hafði ullkamb í hendi ... muntú festa, bokki, tindinn í kamb mínum? Fb. iii. 446; járna-tindar, iron spikes, Gd.; með snörpum tindum, Bs. ii. 87; a mountain-peak, hann komsk upp í tindinn ok vardisk þar, Sturl. iii. 50; hér er mér sagt til skógar-mannsins upp í tindunum þessum, Grett. 134, passim; fjalla-tindr, jókult-, hamra-t., kletta-t.; also freq. in local names. Tindr, Tindar, Tinda-stóll, Hrafn-tindr, Landn., Sturl., map of Icel.: as a pr. name, Tindr, Landn. tinda-bikkja, u, f. a kind of skait, raia clavata.

tingja, u, f. = tingl; kermanna tingjur, Stj. 289.

TINGL, n. [akin to tungl, q. v.], an ornamental head-piece or beak (Lat. rostra) on a ship; með ginandum höfðum ok gröfum tinglum, Hornklofi; tingls marr, a 'tingol-steel,' i. e. a ship, Hkr. i. (in a verse); tingla tóng, the 'tingl-tong,' i. e. the rostrum, the ship's beak, Hallfred; tingla tungl, Lex. Poet.; enni-tingl, the forehead beaks, i. e. the eyes, Bragi (thus, not tungl, as seen from the rhyme tingl gingu); gékk þormóðr inn í skálann ok lét róa tinglit, of a ghost, to wag the bead (?), Háv. 7 new Ed.

tinna, u, f. a flint; taka eld með tinna, Fms. viii. 56; tinna-grjót, a flint-stone, Gsp.; freq. in mod. usage, hrafn-tinna (q. v.), 'raven-flint.'

tinta, u, f. [tint, Ivar Aasen], a pint, small bottle, D. N. iv. 359.

titla, að, [titull], to give a title.

titlingr, m. [a dimin. from tittr, q. v.], a *tit*, *sparrow*, 623. 36. Stj. 318. Fas. iii. 13. Trist.; smá-t., súg-t., a *snow-bunting*: titlingr is the common Icel. word for sport (q. v.), which, strangely enough, is quite obsolete; thus selast eigi tveir titlingar fyrir einn penning, Matth. x. 29: a nickname, Landn.

II. *the penis*.

titra, að, [O. H. G. *zittaron*; Germ. *zittern*], to *tinkle* (=tina); hann titrar augnum, he *tinkles with his eyes*, Band. 119. 2. to *shake*, *shiver*; hvert bein titrar, MS. 4. 5; titra af kulda; hann tók þá til at hryggjast og titra, Matth. xxvi. 37.

titringr, m. a *shivering*.

tittr, m. a *small peak*, a *pin*; see hor-tittr.

II. a *tit* (bird),

obsolete.

titull, m. [for. word; Lat. *titulus*], a *dot*, *abbreviation*, Skálda 167. 171: an *inscription*, Stj. 630, Hom. 139, Dipl. v. 18: mod. **titill**=a *title*, Pass. 35. 5.

TÍÐ, f.; the curious phrase í þann tíð is prob. not to be explained as an old masc., but rather by þan=pá, 'þan' being an obsolete pron. form with a final n, cp. þansi on the Runic stones; [A. S. *tíð*; Engl. *tide*; Dan.-Swed. *tíd*; Germ. *zeit*]:—*tide*, *time*; langa tíð, a *long while*, Ib. 12; skamma tíð, a *short while*; alla tíð, *all times*, ever; Ísland byggðisk í þann tíð es..., Jb. 4; í þann tíð árs, Anal. 291; í þann tíð var úfriðr, Blas. 43, Hkr. ii. 211 (þenna tíð, Ó. H. l. c.), Grág. i. 500; þeirrar tíðar, *then and there*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); skamrar tíðar ríki, 656; nókkuri tíð, *once upon a time*, Fms. iv. 46; á þeim tíðum, Ver. 7; ádr á tíðum, *in days of yore*, Hallgr. 2.

the season; þin besta tíð mun koma yfir Egiptaland, Stj.; góðrar tíðar, *in a happy hour*, Fms. x. 432 (in a verse); sá er borinn var bestar tíðar, *id.*, vi. (in a verse); hæstar tíðar, *ix.* (in a verse); illrar tíðar, *in an evil hour*, Hallfred, Stor. 8 (allrar tíðar Cod.); freq. in mod. usage of the weather, season, það er góð tíð, *besta tíð til lands og sjóar*; ó-tíð, a *bad season*, *bad time*, *bad weather*; Þúskar eru helgari enn aðrar tíðir, Anal. 291; at hann hafi haft þjárar tíðir á sínum dögum, Fms. x. 276; skal vanda tíð at eiðfæra úmaga... eigi skal færa um Langaföstu né lög-helgar tíðir, Grág. i. 245; konur skal taka á tíðum (*in season*) en eigi á útíðum (cp. Dan. *i utide*=*out of season*), N. G. L. i. 16; á helgum tíðum, *on sacred days*, 10: the phrase, á öllum árs tíðum. 3. *on board*; á niðunda tíð dags, Stj.; leidd eigi helminge einnar tíðar, ádr..., Fms. x. 347; þriðjung tíðar, hálfa fimtu tíð, Rb. 480, 524; á einni fyrstu tíð nætrinnar, 623. 32; sem leidd at þriðju tíð natr, Al. 168. 4. *service-time*, *bora canonica* in the eccl. law; miðs-morguns tíð, dagmála tíð, miðs dags tíð, eykðar tíð, aptan-sönga tíð, Hom. (St.): esp. in plur., syngja tíðir, Fb. ii. 298; flytja tíðir, Stat. 267; syngja yfir líki þær tíðir er til byrjar, N. G. L. i. 14; kaupa tíðir, 12; til kirkju þeirrar er hann kaupir tíðir at, 19; var þat lengi at hann mátti eigi syngja tíðirnar, Nj. 279; sækja tíðir, fylgja tíðum, etc., passim; Máriu-tíðir, þorlaks-tíðir, *the service, chant to the Virgin Mary*, St. Thorlac, Bs. i. 847.

5. *grammar*, Skálda 179, 185, Edda 124. **compds**: **tíða-bók**, f. a *broary*, Fms. v. 172, Bs. i. 83, Vm. 15. **tíða-fær**, adj. *able to go to church*, Bs. i. 180. **tíða-för**, f. *church-going*, Fms. viii. 358. **tíða-gata**, u. f. a *church-path*, Ám. 107. **tíða-görð**, f. *divine service*, Fms. i. 260, Bs. i. 38, 84, Sym. 57, Dipl. ii. 14. **tíða-hald**, n. *performance of tíðir*, N. G. L., Mar. **tíða-kaup**, n. a *priest's salary*, K. þ. K. 170, 172. **tíða-lauss**, adj. *without tíðir*, Sturl. ii. 13. **tíða-maðr**, m. a *worshipper*, Fb. iii. 449, Fms. v. 182. **tíða-offr**, n. = *tíðakaup*, Vm. 129, Dipl. i. 5, Bs. i. 287. **tíða-renta**, u. f. *id.*, H. E. ii. 108. **tíða-akrí**, f. a 'tide-scrill', misal, Pm. 18, Dipl. v. 18; ártíðar-akrí, an *obituary*. **tíða-sókn**, f. *church-going*, K. þ. K. 46, Hom. 74, Vm. 77; tíðasóknar-maðr, a *worshipper*, K. Á. 100. **tíða-söngur**, m. a *church-chant*, 625. 163. **tíða-voiala**, u. f. = *tíðagörð*, Str. 5.

tíðn, d. *impers. to long for, wish*; mik fara tíðn, *I long to go*, Vpm. 1; á fjalli eða firði ef þik fara tíðn, Hm. 117; ek get hins, at ykkir vega tíði (subj.), Skm. 24. 2. *reflex.*, svá at hægra verði at rita ok lesa, sem nú tíðisk ok á þessu landi, Skálda (Thorodd) 161; hvi hafa munkar læga skúa ok rauðar hosur?—Ymist tíðisk nú, Fms. viii. 358.

tíð-hjalat, part. n. *much-spoken*; þat er t. um e-t, Ld. 160; göra sér tíðhjalad við e-n, þorst. Síðu H. 175.

tíðindl, n. pl. [Engl. *tidings* is a Norse word, d having been changed into g; Dan. *tidende*; Ormul. *tíðende*]:—*tidings*, *news*; meiri t. ok undarligr, Fms. ii. 194; hver t., xi. 102; þá er hann frétti þau t. er mikils vóru verð, Eg. 51; Björn spurði þessi t., 160; sögðu þeir þau t., at..., 168; segja Snorra Goða þessi t., Ld. 224; spyrt Helgi hvat hann sái til tíðenda, 173; þú skalt eigi þurfa frá tíðendum þeim er Ásir höfðu átt, 45; en sönu tíðendi, 655 i. 1; ný tíðindi, *new tidings*; som t., *old tales*, Ht. R. 2; ill t., *ill tidings*, Hom. 150; góð t., *good tidings*; smá t., Ó. H. 85; spyrja almæltra tíðenda, *the news of the day*, Eb. 250; þeir kröddusk ok spurðusk almæltra tíðenda, Band. 2. 2. *news*, an

event; hann sá tíðendi görva á Gullteig, he saw clearly what happened to G., Ísl. ii. 349; er þetta var tíðenda, happened, Fb. i. 127; vita tíðenda, to be important, ii. 87 (gegna tíðendum, Ó. H. l. c.); verða til tíðenda, to betide, happen, Ó. H. 120; við staddir þau in miklu t. er..., Fms. vi. 186; hér segir frá þeim tíðendum, sem nú hafa verið um hríð, viii. 5; eptir þessi t., x. 1. **compds**: **tíðenda-laust**, adj. *void of news*, *void of startling tidings*, Ld. 148; eptir um sumarit var kyrt ok tíðendalaust, Fb. ii. 123. **tíðenda-pati**, a, m. a *rumour*, Al. 17. **tíðenda-saga**, u. f. a *telling tidings*, Eg. 513. **tíðinda-skopti**, a, m. S. *the news-teller*, a nickname, Hkr. i. **tíðenda-spurn**, f. a *bearing of news*, Al. 188. **tíðinda-sögn**, f. a *report*, Fms. i. 202, Ld. 82. **tíðenda-vænigr**, adj. *fraght with great tidings*, Eb. 220 (*foreboding great things*), Karl. 259. **tíðenda-vænn**, adj. *id.*; draumar tíðenda-vænnir, Sturl. ii. 109.

tíðis, adv., in the phrase, vita hvat tíðis var, *what was the news?* Stj. 113.

tíðka, að, to be wont; hefi ek eigi tíðkat at taka við mönnum, þjal. 7.

II. *reflex.* to be in use, fashion, be in vogue; þau tíðkask nú enu breiðu spjótu, Grett. 103 new Ed.; sem nú tekr mjök at tíðkask, Fs. 22. 2. **tíðkast** e-m, to become dear to; hann tíðkaðisk Máriu, he courted Mary, Fagrak. 111.

tíðkan, f. *eagerness*; e-m er tíðkan á e-u, to be eager for, Karl. 35. **tíðkan-legr**, adj. *usual*.

tíð-leikr, m. *popularity*; fá tíðleik ok metnað, Ver. 26; vera í tíð-leikum við konu, to go a courting, Bs. i. 652.

tíð-ligr, adj. *temporal*, Eluc. 8, Hom. 41.

TÍÐR, tíð, títt, adj. [cp. Dan. *tíð*=*often*], frequent, usual, customary; svá sem títt var at búa um lík göfgra manna, Eg. 94; knattleikar vóru þá tíðir, 187; þau vápn vóru þá tíð, 189; annat var tíðara með Ólafi konungi, Ld. 196; svá sem konungum eða jörlum er títt í öðrum löndum, Orkn. 80; langa kanpa sem þá var títt, Fb. ii. 376. 2. *often spoken of, noted, famous*; varð Martinus tíðr af því, es hann górdi þat es...

Mart. 119; á þeim tíðum var Ambrosius biskup í Meilansborg, harla tíðr ok ágætr, Ver. 50; hvárrtveggi var tíðr alþýðu (*popular*), 655 v. f. 14; ok var orðinn enn tíðasti, most famous, Fms. x. 417. 3. *skilled in, versed in*; tíð erum bók ok smíðir, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

II. *metaph. dear, beloved*; í Gymisgördum ek sá ganga mér tíða mey... mér er mér tíðari en, dearer than, Skm. 6, 7; þá sá Ólfr hnúfa Sólveigu, ok górdi sér um títt, and courted her, Eg. 5; er honum títt um ferð sína, he has no time to lose, is eager to return, 54. 2. *eager*; þeim var títt heim at fara, Ó. H. 165; kann ek skaplyndi alþýðunnar, at til þess væri öllum títt at komask undan þrælkan útlendra höfðingja, 32; hann býsk heimann, ok er títt at reyna þessa vitru hennar ok tilskipan, Fms. xi. 4; ok er honum títt til at þessi ráða-bagr tækisk, 106; nú er honum títt til síns matar, þiðr. 168; hann vissi hve títt vera mátti hans kvámu, þou eagerly his coming was looked for, Bs. i. 392; til einskis var honum svá títt, hvárki til svefna né matar, at eigi..., 643; þorólfr górdi sér títt við Björn, Th. courted B.'s friendship, Eg.

III. *neut.* ok sá þá hvat títt var, what had happened, Eg. 216; höfðu njón af hvat títt var um hans mál, Ó. H. 120. 2. *adverbially*—sem tíðast, at once, with all speed; þeir réru í brott sem tíðast, Fms. iv. 169; kúsmadr réri yfir ána sem tíðast, v. 182; æ sem tíðast, Karl. 240; geng ek aldri tíðara (Dan. *tiere*=*after*) never more, þess eyrendis, Clar.; en er þeir ræddu þetta tíðast, Fms. vii. 214; gangi mean eptir þeim sem tíðast, Eg. 206; á hvárrtveggi sem tíðast, Edda 31; fara þeir þegar í Hreyjar sem tíðast, Fms. xi. 124; fóru þeir í brott sem tíðast, Hkr. i. 244; brá hann saxinu bæði hart ok títt, Stj. 383; hann sprettr upp hart ok títt, Fms. iv. 173; höggva títt ok hart, i. 45; títt nefndr so and so, Dipl. iv. 13; ótt ok títt, Fms. ii. 322, see ódr II. 2.

tíð-rækninn, adj. *often attending service*, Bs. i. 265.

tíð-rætt, part. n. = *tíð-hjalat*; þeim var tíðrætt Einari ok þorvaldi ok Steingrími, Glúm. 372; þat höfðu menn á máli hve tíðrætt þeim jarli var ok þorbirni, þou much parley the earl and Th. had with one another, Orkn. 300; var ekki jafn-tíðrætt sem þat, Grett. 81 new Ed.

tíðaka (*tískna*), n. f. a *custom, fashion*; efna til erfis, því þat var tíska í þann mund, Ld. 104; þat er tíska at binda mönnum heiskó, Gisl. 24; ádr á tíðum var tíska hjá lýdum, Hallgr.; þat var þá tíska í þær mundir at konur þær fóru yfir land er vólfur vóru kallaðar, Fb. i. 524.

tíðuliga, adv. *frequently, repeatedly*, Rétt. 40.

tíðum, adv. *frequently*; höggva hart ok tíðum, Fas. ii. 556; lagði spjótuinu hart ok tíðum, Fbr. 78, Karl. 242; drekk þú smám ok tíðum, drink little and oft, i. e. keep sipping, Sks. 379; opt ok tíðum, many times and oft, D. N. i. 195, freq. in mod. usage.

tíðungur, m. a *full-grown bull* (and not gelded, see Ivar Aasen s. v. *tidong*), Edda (Gl.)

tíð-virkir, adj. *industrious*, Fms. xi. 377.

tí-faldr, adj. *tenfold*, Mar.

TÍK, f., gen. tíkr, pl. tíkr, [North. E. *tyke*], a *bitch*, Hkv. i. 34, Sd. 168; hafa tíkr eyrendi, Kormak; hjarð-tíkr, hund-tíkr.

tíll or **tíli**, a, m. [this word belongs to a root freq. in the other Teut. languages, Goth. *tīl*=*fit*; A. S. *tīl*=*fit*, good, also *tīl*=*fitness*, *tīl*=*an*

end, a scope; Engl. *till* = *cultivate*; Germ. *zief*; in Norway, people have a word '*tílna*' (*tílnaðr*, m., would be the answering Icel. form, but it is lost), *aptitude, fitness*, in a phrase like '*e þu ki "tílna" for da*.' = *I have no aptitude for that*]. —*scope*, found only in the compds, *aldr-tíli*, '*life's-scope*,' i. e. *death*, and *ú-tíli*, a *misbap, mischance*; konungur sagði, at þeim hafði ótíli mikill staðir af Kveldúlf ok sonum hans, Eg. 175; þóttu Raudsýnir líkastir til at valda slíkum ótíla, Ó. H. 174.

TÍLI, n. *Tbule* (geograph.), Landn. (pref.)

TÍLT (better than *tílt*), n. [the word is undoubtedly the same as A. S. *tílt* = *a charge, suit*]; —*strife, litigation*, a *ðr. ley*; þú kunnir aldregi bera tílt með tveim, Ls. 38; prob. = Lat. *componere lites*, ('*deila*' *tílt* would better suit the sense.)

TÍMA, d, only used with a negative; *tíma ekki*, to *grudge, be distressed* at an outlay; hann var svá sinkr at hann tímdi öngu at launa, Fas. iii. 40; hann hafði auð hjár, an tímdi hvárki at hafa sjálf né láta aðra hafa, þórd. 50 new Ed.; þú tímir ekki til at vinna at þú fair nökkura framkvæmd, Fær. 24; Atli tímdi ekki at halda vinnu-menn, Háv. 53; hann tímir af öngu at sjá, Stj. 516; hann tímdi eigi at gefa mönnum sínum mat, Fas. ii. 104.

TÍM, impers. to '*betime*,' *be-fall*; varð honum þat sem margan tímir, Fb. i. 208.

TÍMASK, adv. *timely, betimes, early*, = *tímaliga*, Fas. iii. 158.

TÍMAGASK, ð (spelt and sounded *tíngast*), dep. to *thrive*; lítt hafa menn setið yfir várum hlut Mýra-manna, þá er oss tímgadísk, Sturl. i. 225.

TÍMI, a, m. [A. S. *tíma*; Engl. *time*; Dan. *time*; it is strange that Ulf. uses no word analogous either to '*tíð*' or '*tími*']; —*time*; langr tími, Fms. vi. 92; eptir tíma liðinn, after a little time, Bs. i. 857; eigi langan tíma upp frá þessu, Fs. 61; í þann tíma, at that time, Eg. 15, Stj. 50; í þenna tíma, at the time, then, Fms. x. 27, Sd. 138; einn tíma, once, a time, H. E. i. 516; tvá tíma, twice, Fms. xi. 159; um tíma, for a time, Mar.; hann sat þar um tíma, Ann. 1363; í annan tíma, the second time, again, Stj. 50, Fb. i. 145, 211; þriðja tíma, the third time, D. N. i. 263; fyrstan tíma er ek var hér, the first time that I was here, Fb. i. 512; gramm., Skálda 159, 175; a time, season, allir ársins tímar, Stj. 148.

TÍM, fit time (= Gr. *καίρος*); er þeim þótti tími til at ganga á fund konungs, Eg. 28; þeir héldu vord á nær tími mundi vera at hitta konung, 421; eigi hittu þér nú í tíma til, Fms. vii. 197; ú-tími, the wrong time; í ótíma, too late; ákveðinn tími, a fixed time, Grett. 161; á hælligum tíma, in due time, Fms. vi. 133; í tíma, betimes, Karl. 12; hón fór at móika kýr eptir tíma, Grett. 80 new Ed.

TÍM, II. metaph. a good time, prosperity; en sá tími fylgdi ferð þeirra, at ..., Edda 152 (pref.); gefi Guð ykkir góðan tíma, Stj. 426; hann skýldi þar vel kominn ok með tíma á þenna enn nýja bólstad, Ld. 98; halda tíma sínum öllum, Al. 59; gangi þér allt til tírs ok tíma, Fb. i. 566; en upp frá þessu gekk Eyjólf hvárki (til) tírs né tíma, E. bad beneforth bad times, Bs. i. 286; meðan ríki stóð með bestum tíma ok síðum, Sks. 536; með betra tíma, with better times, Al. 100.

TÍMA-DAGR, m. a day of bliss, Fms. i. 214, Ld. 154, Fas. i. 141; lét þat vera mundu tíma-dag er þeir höfðu lendt við Sælu, Ó. H. 36.

TÍMA-HALD, n. chronology, observation of time, Stj. 279.

TÍMA-LAND, n. a land of bliss, Mag.

TÍMA-LAUS, adj. *luckless*, Fms. ii. 240.

TÍMA-LEYSI, n. *lucklessness*, Al. 57; *lack of time*, (mod.)

TÍMA-LIGA, adv. *timely, early*, Stj. 184.

TÍMA-LIGR, adj. *temporal*, Stj. 3.

TÍMA-SAMLIGA, adv. *successfully*, Fær. 108.

TÍMA-SKIPTI, n. *change of time* (gramm.), Skálda 206.

TÍNA, d, [akin to *teinn* = a twig (?), pointing to a lost strong verb, *tína*, *tein*]; —to *pick*; tinda ek saman alla gödgripi þá er í skálanum voru, Fb. i. 262; var þá niðr breiddr einn móttull ok þar tind á af herfangi öll eyrna-gull, Stj. 396; hann tíndi upp gullit, Grett. 161.

TÍNA, 2. to *pick, cleanse*; korn tínt ok ú-tínt, D. N. i. 432; tína ok rækja korn, ii. 48; skera ok tína, Rétt. 10. 2; tína grös, to *pick moss* (separate it from the leaves); ú-tínd grös; tína dún, to *pick eider-down*.

TÍNA, II. metaph. to *recount, narrate*; ok tína Imbrudaga-hald ok föstu-innganga, Grág. i. 2; svá sem tínt er í lögum, 6; hann skal tína þat, er reifir, hver gögn fram hafa komit ... sá maðr er vörn skal reifa, hann skal tína gögn þau öll er til varnar hafa fram farit, 64, 65; sem tínt ok upp sagt, K. þ. K.; sem áðr var tínt, Grág. i. 208, Fms. vii. 91; ek mun tína fá articulos, Mar.; er þú þinn harpu tinnir, Am. 53; í mörgum frásögnum, þátt vör munum fá tína, Fb. i. 435; þarf þar eigi orð um at tína, Sturl. ii. 180; allt, tjá ok tína, Fms. vii. 125; sem áðr er tínt ok talt, ii. 47, Barl. 138; engi tunga má tína né hugr hyggja, Fms. v. 241.

TÍNA, III. reflex., það jarl sína menn tínað (*go one by one*) undan hverjum enda, Fb. i. 532.

TÍNA, u, f. a *bandful of a thing to be cleansed*; tína eina tínu af dún.

TÍNINGR, m. *pickings*; úr-tínigr, offal.

TÍNIR, m. a *gatherer*, Lex. Poët.

TÍRB, m., gen. *tírar* and *tíra*, dat. *tíri*; [A. S. *tír*; Germ. *zier*];

—*glory, renown*; með tíri, with *glory*; með öllum, hæstum, öðgum tíri, með frygðar tíri, with *glory*, Lex. Poët.; tíri gæddr, gýfðr með *glory*; styra fremd ok tíri; bella tíri; þat fær e-m tírar, Vellekla; göðs höfum tírar fengit, Hðm.; lá sér langs tírar, lasting *fame*; stýrir alls tírar; ins sanna tírar, etc., Lex. Poët.: the word is poetical, in prose it only remains in the allit. phrase, tírs ok tíma, Bs. i. 286 (see *tími*); in the compounded words, orðs-tíri, good *report*; lofs-tíri, *fame, praise*; in ú-tíliggr, *inglorious*; in the phrase, taka tírar-hvæði á e-m, to *treat with distinction*, Sturl. i. 183 C; it is freq. in poet. compds and epithets, tír-bráðr, tír-eggjaðr, tír-góðgr, tír-kunnr, tír-míldr, tír-próðr, tír-rækr, tír-samr, tír-sæll, —all poetical epithets to a hero = *glorious*, Lex. Poët.

TÍRAR-FÖR, f. a *glorious expedition, triumph*, Hkr. iii. 3.

TÍRAR-GJARN, adj. *glorious*, Lex. Poët.

TÍRAR-HÖFUÐ, n. an *illustrious head*.

TÍRAR-LAUNA, adj. *inglorious*, Lex. Poët.

TÍRAR-STÖRK, tírar-fróðr, adj. *glorious*.

TÍRAR-PING, n. a *glorious meeting*, Lex. Poët.

TÍRA-DAGR, m. *Tuesday*; see *Tyr*.

TÍ-RÖÐR, adj. *decimal*, of a hundred, tvau hundruð tíræð, two *decimals* hundreds, opp. to the duodecimal (see *hundræð*), Bs. i. 136, Skálda 165; at bókmáli verða öll hundruð tíræð, Sks. 57; a *hundred years old*, Fms. iv. 24; vetri miðr enn t., 623, 27; measuring a *hundred* (fathoms, etc.), eldhúsit var tírætt at lengd, en tíu fadma breitt, Gisl. 14.

TÍSTA, t, to *twitter*, of a small bird; to *squeak*, of a mouse; hestr, mus, titlingr ... gneggjar, tístir, syngur, a *ditty*.

TÍTU, [Swed. *ti*; Dan. *ti*; cp. *tigr*, and Engl. *ty* in *twenty, thirty*, etc.]; —*ten*; tíu tigr, '*ten-ty*,' i. e. a *hundred*, Nj. 219; hundræð ok tíu-tigr, a *hundred* (i. e. 120) plus '*ten-ty*' (= 220), Vm. 107, see *hundræð*.

TÍUND, f, the '*tenb*,' kona má gefa tíund ór heiman-fylgju sínni, N. G. L. i. 153; tíundar gjöf, q. v.

TÍ, II. as a law term, a *sube*, Scot. *teind*, being the tenth part of the produce, K. Á. 96; for the introduction of the tíund by Bishop Gizur, in the year 1097, see *Íb. ch. 10*.

For the Law on *Tithe*, *Tíundar Lög*, see D. I. i. 70 sqq. For Norway, see N. G. L. ii. 310. The títhe was divided into four parts, —between bishop, priest, church, and the poor, biskups-t., prests-t., kirkju-t., fúta-kra-t.

names of other títhes are, osta-t., sel-t., skipar-t., skreidar-t., bátar-t., kaupyrst-t., D. N., N. G. L.: other special names, leidangr-t., hofud-t. (see p. 308, col. 1), ávaxtar-t. (see p. 48), in meiri tíund, Grág. i. 202.

K. þ. K. 37 new Ed.; lög-tíund, skipi-t., heima-t. compds: *tíundar-fé*, n. *tithe-money*, Grág. i. 308.

TÍUNDAR-GJALD, n. *payment of t.*, D. I. i. 77, Bs. i. 68, Fms. vii. 91.

TÍUNDAR-GJÖF, f. a *gift of a tenth*, the *tenb* part of a thing; fjórðungs gjöf ok tíundar gjöf, Dipl. v. 1, D. N., N. G. L.

TÍUNDAR-GÖRD, f. a *tithe-making, setting the títhe*, K. Á. 80, Dipl., N. G. L. i. 346.

TÍUNDAR-HALD, n. a *holding back the títhe*, Grág.

TÍUNDAR-HEIMTA, u, f. a *claim of the t.*, H. E. i. 544, ii. 109.

TÍUNDAR-LAG, n. a *levying t.*, Vm. 113.

TÍUNDAR-MÁL, n. a *case regarding t.*, Grág. i. 18, Sturl. ii. 4.

TÍUNDAR-REIKNINGR, m. a *tithe-account*, Pm. 36, Dipl. v. 23.

TÍUNDAR-SKIPTI, n. the *apportionment of the títhe*, Grág. i. 443, Jb. 185.

TÍUNDAR-SÖKN, f. a *suit of t.*, K. þ. K. 162.

TÍUNDAR-SÖK, f. a *case referring to t.*, K. þ. K. 160.

TÍUNDAR-TÍMI, a, m. a *term for paying títhe*, Stj.

TÍUNDAR-VARA, u, f. *tithe goods*, Sturl. i. 220, Bs. i. 481.

TÍUNDAR-VIRÐR, adj. *titheable*.

TÍUNDA, að, to *pay títhes*, or have one's property taxed for títhe; t. fé sitt, Grág. i. 202; tíunda fé sitt inni meiri tíund, id., K. þ. K. 142, passim; also used with the amount, hann tíundar tuttugu, sextugu hundruð, i. e. his *titheable property amounts to twenty, sixty hundred*; see *hundræð* B.

TÍUNDI, the *tenb*, N. G. L. i. 348, passim.

TÍU-TÍU, indecl. '*ten-ty*,' i. e. *one hundred*: the older form is *tíu tigr*; see *tigr*.

TÍVI, a, m., also spelt with *f*; mostly only used in pl. *tívar*; a dat. sing. *tíva* occurs in *Haustl. 8*; fróðgum tíva (thus *Ob.*, the *Kb.* has *tíu*, a less correct form): a gen. sing. *tíva*, Vsp., in *valtíva*; [this old word is identical in root with Lat. *divus*; Sansk. *devas*; Gr. *Διος* (*Zeús*); cp. also Týr]; —a *god, divinity*; þriggja tíva, *Haustl. 1*; torniðsladr tívum, 3; tíva rok, Vpm. 42; Álfheimir Frey gáfu tívar at tannfé, Gm. 5; ríkir tívar, þkv. 14; mærir tífar, Hym. 4; sig-tívar (q. v.), *gods of victory*, Ls. 1, 2, Vsp., Gm., Fm., Akv. 29 (Bugge); val-tívar, the *gods of the slain*, Vsp. 50 (Bugge); sæki-tívar, the *martial gods*, Landn. (in a verse); kykvir tívar, *living beings*, applied to men, Ó. H. (in a verse of the Christian time), all the other references being heathen.

TÍVOR, m. [this word, a *ðr. ley*, in the Vsp., is, as the form shows (the *r* being radical), different from the preceding, but identical with the A. S. *tífr* or *tíber* = a *victim, hostage*, and akin to *táfr*, q. v.]; —a *victim*; Baldri, blóðgum tívor, *Balder, the bloody victim*, Vsp.

TJALD, n., pl. *tjöld*; [A. S. *teld*; Engl. *tilt* = the *cover of a cart*; Dan. *tel*]; —a *tent*, Ísl. ii. 178, Eg. 276: tents were pitched not only on land, but on ships, esp. when in harbour; dreki með tjöldum ok öllum reida, 44; róðrar-skútu ok þar með reida allan, tjöld ok vistir, 76; hann gekk út á skiptit ok fyrir útan tjöldin, 195; láta þeir þegar af sér tjöldin.

261; bregða stafr-tjöldum, Hkr. i; hlöpu menn þá upp skyndiliga ok ráku af sér tjöldin, Fms. x. 135 (v. l.), viii. 130. At the time of public meetings (such as parliament) the men lived in tents; at þinglausnum þá er menn bregða tjöldum sínum, Grág. ii. 93; en er hann kom á þingit ok búað hans var tjöldut þá lét hann tjalda undir svörtum tjöldum innar af til þess at þá væri síðr skirdræpt, Ó. H. 156; for the tent-booths in market-places, see Ld. ch. 12, Fbr. 51, 52 new Ed.; land-tjald, a tent as before.

2. *bangings*, of a church; kirkja á tjöld umhverfis, ... kirkju-tjöld öll, ... tjöld um alla kirkju, ... búning allan í tjöldum ... tjöld um kór, D. l. i. 251 sqq. passim. II. for local names, Tjald-brekka, Tjald-staðir, Tjald-nae, Tjald-vellir, Landn., Sturl.

B. COMPS: Tjald-áss, m. a tent-pole, Fms. x. 54. Tjald-búð, f. a tent-booth, Stj. 247; þeir gördu þar tjaldbúðir er heitir á Tjaldavelli, Landn. 270; eccl. the Tabernacle, Hb. 544. 1, Fms. v. 276, Stj., N. T., Vídal. Tjald-dýrr, n. pl. tent-doors, Fas. ii. 441, Fms. xi. 144. Tjald-kúla, u. f. a 'tent-ball', tent-knob, the knob on the tent-peg; þeir berja þeim tjaldkúlur ok fella á þá tjöldin, Isl. ii. 56, Fas. ii. 522, Fb. ii. 16. Tjald-lauss, adj. tentless, in open air, Fms. ix. 300, x. 135, v. l. Tjald-lauss, adj. id., Hkr. i. 108. Tjald-leppr, m. a rag of bangings, Jm. 9, Pm. 5, Vm. 161. Tjald-nagli, a, m. a tent-peg, Fas. ii. 262; also of the pegs to which bangings are fastened, Sturl. iii. 146. Tjald-rúm, n. a lodging in a tent, Grág. ii. 55.

Tjald-skör, f. the border, edge of a tent; kona sat út við tjaldskörina, Ld. 30; þá hljóp inn of tjaldskarar Sigurðr Þorláksson, Ó. H. 158; hann gengr inn til tjalds þess er Gautr var, sprettir tjaldskörum, gengr inn í tjaldit at rúni Gauts ok vegr hann, Fbr. 52 new Ed., Bs. i. 509. Tjald-slitr, n. worn bangings, Dipl. v. 18, Pm. 23, 27. Tjald-smóttli, a, m. an oblong piece of tapestry (?); blóðrefillinn kom upp í tjaldsmóttann, Sturl. iii. 188. Tjald-sperra, u. f. tent-spar, a nickname, Sturl. ii. 233 C.

Tjald-staðr, m. a tent-stand, bailing-place where to pitch a tent, Eg. 275, Fms. v. 286; kirkja á tjaldstad ok hrossa-beit, Pm. 38. Tjald-steinn, m. a tent-stone, a rock looking like a tent, Dropl. 33. Tjald-stokkr, m. a tent-block, Fas. ii. 285.

Tjald-stöðill, m. a tent-pole, Fms. viii. 388. Tjald-stöðingr, m. tent-pitcher, a nickname, Landn. 294. Tjald-stöng, f. a tent-pole, Hkr. i. 26. Tjalds-trónur, f. pl. a platform on which to pitch a tent, Sturl. i. 147. Tjald-tóttur, m. worn bangings, Pm. 36. Tjald-viðir, m. pl. the wooden frame of a tent, K. þ. K. 90, Stj. 321.

Tjalda, ad, to pitch a tent, Fms. vi. 181, v. 286, Hkr. iii. 286; on ships, þat var annarr síðr þeirra at tjalda aldri á skipum, Fas. ii. 37; þeir lögðu skip sitt til hafnar, en er þeir höfðu tjaldat ok um báuk, Eg. 37; þeir sá þar fyrir bænum fljóta langskip tjaldat, 88, Hkr. ii. 43; er þeir höfðu tjaldat ok fest skip sitt, Fms. vii. 314; þeir höfðu tjaldat yfir skipi sínu, Eg. 121; vagn tjaldaðan, a tilted or covered wagon, Hkr. i. 70; tjalda klæðum of kistu, Bs. i. In places of annual popular meetings such as the leel. Alþing, each priest or man of mark had his own búð, viz. four roofless walls, which remained open; and when parliament met, he threw a tent over his booth as a roof, dressing it out as a room with bangings and benches; this was called 'tjalda búð,' see Grág. i. 186, and Nj. passim, Ó. H. ch. 133 (for the Faroe), and Mr. Dasent's Burnt Njal.

2. of the bangings of a bed; rekkjan var vel tjöldut, Fs. 5; höll tjaldat inum fegstra borða, Nj. 6; tjalda höllina grám vadmálum, Fms. i. 118; hann lét t. kirkju borða þeim er hann hafði út haft, Bs. i. 77; of a canopy, tjaldat var um þveran skálann í milli þeirra, 41.

Tjaldan, f. the pitching a tent, N. G. L. ii. 236. Tjaldari, a, m. [tjaldr; O. H. G. *zelari* and *zelian*], a racer, race-horse, Edda (Gl.).

Tjaldar, m. a bird, an oyster-catcher or sea-pie, *harmatopus ostralegus* L., Edda (Gl.), and mod. usage, (Dan. *gjald*); so called prob. from its long legs, like tent-spars.

TJARA, u. f. [A. S. *tearo*; Engl. *tar*; Dan. *tjers*], tar, Grág. ii. 404. Gpl. 43. Sks. 425, Fas. i. 18; bera tjöru í höfuð sér, Nj. 181, Fms. i. 127; svart sem t., black as tar, Band. 15; tjöru-pinnr, a tar-pin, Sturl. iii. 189; tjöru-skinn, a tarred skin, a nickname, Sturl. i. 112, 155 (a kind of waxen cloth ?); tjöru-spinn, N. G. L. i. 198; tjöru-tjörn, the tar-tarn = Lat. *lacus asphalti*, Stj. 73; tjöru-tunna, a tar-barrel, Vm. 62; the law phrase, torfs maðr ok tjöru, a sort of running the gauntlet, cp. the Engl. 'tarring and feathering,' N. G. L. i. 253, 334 (§ 168). Tjöru-virkil, u. tar-works, where tar is made; sætr, smiðju, tjöru-virkil, veiðibúðir eða andvirkil, N. G. L. ii. 145.

Tjarga, ad, to tar; in part. tjargaðr, tarred, Rekst. 4. Tjasna, u. f. [akin to Engl. *tassel* ?], an old obscure word; the pegs by which lists for battle were marked off were called 'tjösnu,' for the description see Korm. 86. COMPS: Tjösnu-blót, n. a kind of sacrifice or rite to be performed at a wager of battle; með þeim formála sem síðan er eptir hafðr í blóti því er kallat er tjösnu-blót, Korm. l. c. eikil-tjasna, u. f. oak-peg (?), is the name of one of the bondmaids in Rm. from her stumpy figure.

TJÁ, qs. téa; the pres. varies between several forms, tér, tjár, tjáir; pret. tjáði; imperat. té; part. *tjáðr* (analogous to sjá); tjá is a contracted form from an older *tega*, which only remains in the pres. reflex. *tegar*, tegumk, in four instances, (see B. III): [Ulf. *teiban* = *τεβαίν* (Alec); Hel. *teiban*; O. H. G. *zeiban*; Germ. *zeigen* of *zeiben*; cp. Engl. *teach*; A. S. *tacan*; Lat. *dicere*, *in-dicare*; Gr. *δεικνύναι*; cognate or derivative is Goth. *taiknjan* = *deiknvan*, whence *tákn*, teikn, Engl. *token*, and so on.]

B. To *show*, exhibit; er honum er téð sverð, *to show the sword is shown him*, Vkv. 17 (Bugge); sýndi hón ok téði bónda sínum þann móttul, Stj. 199; sá skal fyrri tjá vátta sína fyrir dóms-mönnum, er ..., Gpl. 372; lypti hón skautin brott af höfðinu, tjáði sína ásjónu, Mar.; hann tjáir mikinn heidr sinnar rianu, Rb. 196; hann tér sinn ham af sínum líkam á vetrar-tíma, Stj. 97; oss tæjandi Kristni frægja, *showing to us*, Gd. 44; þeir báru út pell ok silki ok marga dýrgrip, ok tjáðu fyrir þeim (and showed it to them) ok báðu þá eptir sækja, Fas. iii. 99; teer ok endrúmar, *offers and presents*, Stj. 50; þeir kváðusk engan varning hafa meir enn þeir höfðu tér, D. N. i. 147. 2. in the phrase, tjá tanna, or tega tanna, i. e. to smile, cp. Dan. *trække paa smile-baender*; ek má eigi tjá tanna né nökkura gleði fá, Bær. 14; við þessi tíðendi úgladdisk Guitalin konungur svá at hann tjáði ekki tanna, Karl. 382; tenn honum tegask (teygiaz Cod. less correct) er honum er téð sverð, Vkv. 17 (Bugge); traulla má ek of teia (sic Cod.) tanna, sízt faðir þinn fastnaði þik blota-manni, Kormak 162 (in a verse).

3. to *show*, grant; þann góðvilja er þér hafit mér téð, Fas. iii. 315; ok frelsi þat er Guð heitr tjáð (granted) hverjum, H. E. i. 243; tjá e-m tillæti, to show one a kindness, Stj. 137; tjá e-m þjónustu, to pay homage to, Norske Saml. v. 98. 4. to mark, note; eptir því sem jafnan hefir fyrir yör tjáð verit, Fms. viii. 101, v. l.; í þessum fáim orðum tér (teer Cod.) fyrir-nefndr spámaðr, Stj. 29; Niuvikna-fasta tér herleiddingar-tíma Ísraels fólks, 49; tjár ok presenterar, id.; tér ok sýnir, 71; sýndi hón ok téði bónda sínum þann sama móttul, 199; sýnisk enn ok teez (= tésk), 288.

II. to tell, report, relate; þeir tjáðu þat fyrir honum, at ..., Fms. i. 220; tjá ok telja fyrir honum stórmerki Guða, ii. 157; hann tjáði fyrir konu sinni ok dóttur at Hrafn væri úkappastr, vi. 109; var þat tjáð fyrir honum at hann skyldi vera erkebiskup, x. 160; næðir Veseti máli sitt, ok tjár á þessa leið, xi. 84; tjáði málit fyrir honum vel um styrimanninn, Glúm. 324; Gunnarr tjáði hversu vel þeim hafði farit, Nj. 71; þá hluti er þar gördusk tóða (told) ek þér í fyrta bréfi, Al. 165; té (imperat.) honum innvirduliga allt okkat tal, Stj. 261; þá tjáða (teede v. l.) ek þeim eigi mitt nafn Adonay, 265; mun ek nú tína þér ok tjá minn harm ok angr, Bær. 14; þetta tjáir Stúfr skáld, Hkr. iii. 72; þeir téðu oss með bréfum, H. E. i. 429; góðir menn hafa oss téð ok vöru ráði, 433; svá var sagt at þessir menn hefði þat tjáð ok ráðið Skúla jarli, at ..., Fms. ix. 325; sem nú var tjáð ok sagt, xi. 130.

III. paraphrast., hann tegaz sækja mik, Halfréd; þeir tegask görva Ólaf fjörvaltan, Sighvat; nú tegaz öld at sækja, Orkn. (in a verse); ek tegumk at drekka, Eb. (in a verse). IV. reflex., þar sýnisk ok teek (teez Cod.) enn sá staðr, Stj. 105; téðisk fötleggirn brottinn, Bs. i. 889; hann lét taka bréf Þorsteins bónda, í hverju tæk má (may be seen) hans sogn ok vitnisburðr, Dipl. ii. 5; tésk (teez) ok auðsýnisk, Stj. 71; tésk (teez) ok sýnisk, 28.

Tjálg, n. [A. S. *telgor* = a branch, bough; Gr. *δολιχός*; Let. *dilgas*]; —a prong, fork (?), an obsolete word, which occurs only twice, viz. haudar-tjálg, 'band-prongs,' i. e. the arms or the fingers (?), Sighvat; uxu tjálgur, langir leggir ok ljótt höfuð, Fas. iii. 18 (in a verse).

Tjogu, prop. an acc. from tjogr, = togr, tigr; [Swed. *tjogo*; Dan. *tyve*; Early Dan. *tyge*; Norwegian *tygo*]; —twenty, Sighvat, Ó. H. 233 (in a verse); else not used in leel. except in the compd tut-tugu; but in full use in Swed. as well as in Dan.

Tjossi, a, m. a be-goat (?), Merl. 2. 75. TJÖÐR, n. [Engl. *teiber*; Ivar Aasen *tjor*], a teiber, N. G. L. i. 390; hestr í tjöðri, 46, passim. TJÖÐR-hestur, -kǫr, a teibered horse or cow, Gpl. 388.

Tjódra, ad, to teiber, Vm. 14, D. N. v. 518, passim in mod. usage. TJÓN, f. the gender varies: a. fem., sú tjón, Sks. 74 new Ed., l. 26; slíka tjón, 159, l. 8; af tjón (dat.), Barl. 91; mann-tjón mikla, Fms. x. 394. β. neut., mann-tjón, Bs. i. 327; mikil mann-tjón, Fms. vii. 263; líf-tjón, viii. 147, v. l., and so in mod. usage; in old writers the fem. prevails, so that it may be regarded as fem. wherever the form is ambiguous, as in acc. sing., without an adjective, or in dat. pl., as e. g. falla í tjón, Stj. 6; verða með tjónum, to be lost, Sks. 6; síðar-tjón, mann-tjón, fjár-tjón, Sks. 79 new Ed.; [A. S. *teón* and *teóna*; early and provinc. Engl. *teen*, *tene*; Scot. *tyne*, and both as verb and as noun.]

B. A loss, damage; verða fyrir tjónum, Sks. 34; allit, tjón ok tapan, Fb. i. 324, Barl. 91; göra e-m tjón, O. H. L. 41; af tjón ok tapan es, Barl. 91; mann-tjón, fjár-tjón, líf-tjón, freq. in mod. usage, but then always neuter.

TJÚGA, taug, tugu, toginn; an ancient obsolete verb; [Ulf. *tiuban*, —*ἀγείν*, *ὀδηγεῖν*; O. H. G. *ziuban*; Germ. *ziehen*; cp. Lat. *ducere* — is in the leel. and Norse only preserved in the part. toginn]; —to draw; enn togni hjórr, a drawn sword, Merl. 2. 66; með sverð um togin, Hkm. 9; tognum sverðum (Germ. *ge-zogeneu Schwerter*), Darr.;

toginn skjómi, Vellekla; cp. the derivatives toga, teygja, as also in tjúga.

tjúga, u, f. [Dan. *bå-tye*; Swed. *tjuga*; from the obsolete verb *tjúga*]:—a *pitch-fork*, prop. a 'drawer'; hey-tjúga, a *day-fork*; rann verkþráll á árbakkann, ok skaut hey-tjúgu í lið þeirra, Hkr. i. 25: a nickname, Sturl. ii. 160. **tjúgu-skogg**, u. *fork-beard*, a nickname of the famous Danish king Swein, the conqueror of England, Fms. This word is quite obsolete in Icel., but in full use in Swed. and Dan.

tjúgari, a, m., prop. a *pitch-fork*; hence poet. tungs tjúgari, the *pitch-forker of the moon*, who forks the moon out of heaven, Vsp.

tjústr, adj. [Dan. *tys*], Fms. ix. 510, v. l.; see *tvistr*.

tjörgaðr, part. *tarred*, Fms. i. 128.

TJÖRN, f. [North. E. and Scot. *tarn*], gen. tjarnar, pl. tjarnir, a *tarn*, small lake; tjörn ein, Fær. 46, Rb. 352, Stj. 75, 268; þeir leika knatt-leika á tjörn þeirri er Sef-tjörn heitir (viz. on the ice), Gisl. 26 (cp. leikpallir ás á vötnum varð | í vetrinn þannig hjuggu skarð, Bb.), cp. Vígl. 8. ch. 13 new Ed., very freq. 2. a *pool*; hann kenndi at t. var á gólfinu, a *pool of water*, Fms. v. 95.

Tjörn, Sef-tjörn.

tjörugr, adj. *tarred*; tjörugum árum, Hornklofi, (but in mod. usage uncontr. throughout.)

Tjörvi, a, m. a pr. name, prop. a *charmer*, wizard (?), akin, by way of metathesis, to Týrfrgr, q. v.; as also *tauftr*; the later and common form is *Torfi*, Landn.

tjösull, m. [cp. A. S. *tesel*; Engl. *teasel*; Lat. *dipsacus fullonum*; perh. from the herb being used for charms]:—a *magical character*, Skm. 29; cp. Swed. *tjusa*, *fortjusa*, = to *charm*, *spell-bind*.

todda, u, f. a nickname, Dropl. 9.

TODDI, a, m. [an almost obsolete word in Icel., but preserved in Engl. *tod*, a weight of wool=18 lbs.; a *tod* is also=a *busbel*; in Jamieson *toddie* is a bit of cake; Germ. *zotte* answers in form to the Norse *toddi*]:—a *tod* of wool; toddu gofn, the *faery of the tod*, i. e. a *woman*, Bjarn. (in a verse): a *bit*, in *vinjar-toddi*, q. v.; þá eru tveir um toddann, *two go on each piece*, cp. Maurer's Volks. 306; hón gaf aldregi minna enu stóra todda þá hón skyldi fátakum gefa, Dropl. (viz. the large apocryphal Saga).

TOG, n. a 'tow', *rope*, *line*; flota ok tog í bæði lönd, Gpl. 410; hafi sá varp er fyrr renndi togum sínum, of an angler's line, 426; akkeri með digru togi, Gsp. 2. a *cord by which another is led*; hafa hest í togi, to *have a horse in tow*, a *led-horse*, Grág. i. 441, Fbr. 77; þinn bestir skal mér nú í togi vera, MS. 4. 16; hann hélt höndunum um togit (leading a calf), Fms. vi. 368; the phrase, svá eru lög sem hafa tog, *law is just as it is stretched*, i. e. *might goes for right*.

II. *goat's hair*, or in Icel. the long coarse flax-like hair in the wool of mountain-sheep; the English wool merchants call it 'kemp,' see Þjóðólfr, 12th of June, 1872, p. 120.

TOGA, að, [see *tjúga*; Engl. *tug*], to *draw*; mér þótti sem vit höldim á einni hönk ok togadim, Fms. vi. 312; er þessi maðr góðr af tíðindum, þurfum vér eigi at toga orð út ór honum, Grett. 98 C; síðan togar hann á honum tunguna, Fms. iii. 103, 154; toga ok teygja, Hum. 114; tóku hann tveir ok togðu hann milli sín, Fms. ix. 241; með tungum togaðr, Barl. 166; in the phrase, fara sem fastr toga, to *run all the feet can stretch*, Gisl. 61, Fas. i. 434; toga af e-m, to *draw the shoes and stockings off a person* (of an attendant, mod. taka í e-n), Ld. 36, Bjarn. 29, Fbr. 137, Bs. i. 847, cp. Eb. 242; toga af öllu afi, id. 2. reflex., togask við fast, to *pull hard*, Fms. iii. 188; hón togadisk ór höndum honum, Fbr. 137; eigi muntú við mikinn aldr togask eiga, Fas. ii. 507.

tog-drápa, u, f. a *drápa composed in a special metre*, called toglag, for specimen see Edda (Ht. 68-70), and the fragments in Ó. H.; togdrápu-háttir, -lag, the *metre of a togdrápa*, Edda (Ht.), 137, 138.

tog-flaki, f. *line-fishing*, *angling*, Isl. ii. 303.

-togi, a, m. a *leader*; in her-togi, leið-togi; [cp. A. S. *beretoga*; Germ. *ber-zog*].

II. [tog], *carded wool*, *wool drawn into a bank*, from which the thread is spun; esp. in the metaph. phrase, það er af þeim toga spunnið, 'tis spun from *that tow*, of causes or motives.

togin-leitr, adj. *long-faced*.

toginn, part., see *tjúga*.

tog-lag, n. the *metre of a togdrápa*, Edda (Ht.) 138.

tog-löð, f. a *body of twelve*; t. eru tólf, Edda 108.

tog-mæltr, part. in the *metre toglag*, Edda 138.

togna, að, to *be stretched*; dagr tognar, the *day lengthens*, Sks. 67; var þá hvönnin nær öll upp tognuð, *pulled up*, Fbr. 88; það hefir tognad sin, *been stretched, strained*; það tognar úr því, it *unwinds itself*.

TOLLA, pres. tolli; pret. tollði; part. tollað; —to *cleave to*, *bang fast*, without dropping off; húfan tollir ekki á höfðinu, það gat ekki tollað, it *would not sit fast, dropped off*; i tizkunni eg tolli, I *cleave to the custom*, Eggert; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, but only once occurs in old writers, viz. in the old ballad,—svá vil ek ok, kvæð kerling, með Ingólfi ganga, meðan mér tveir um tolla, tenn í efra gómi, *willst two teeth still cleave to my upper gum*, Hallfr. S. ch. 2 (in a verse), Fs. 86.

tolla, að, [tollr], to *toll*, *take toll*; tolla ok tíunda, Stj. 441: to *pay*, t. fyrir e-t, D. N. i. 266.

TOLLR, m. [A. S. and Engl. *toll*; Germ. *zoll*; Dan. *told*], a *toll*, esp. of *excise duties*; lúðendingar skulu engi toll gjalda í Noregi nema landara, Grág. ii. 408; hvær maðr skyldi gefa toll til hofs (hof-tollr) sem nú kirkju-tíund, Landn. (Hb.) 259; hann fær toll af hverjum uppðal sem tínesi, Fms. x. 185; læsa hafnir ok taka þar toll af, xi. 321; tollr kirkjunnar, Vm. 91; spyrr hann um skuld sína—Hann kvæðsk eigi vita, heit til mundi verða um slíka tolla, Njarð. 396; tíundir vóru þá óngar en tollar vóru þá til lagðir um land allt, Bs. i. 55; hafði hann þá tekjur allar af sveitunum ok sauða-toll, a *sheep-tax*, Sturl. iii. 78; hafnar-t., a *harbour-toll*, Grág. ii. 401, Fs. 157; skip-t. (q. v.), a *ship-tax*; hof-t., q. v.; vápnat-t., N. G. L. iii. 80; Ólafstollr, D. N. v. 660; tollr Holtu-kirkju, Bs. i. 737. COMPODS: toll-helmita, u, f. the *levying a toll*. toll-helmtu-maðr, m. a *publican, tax-gatherer*, N. T. toll-laust, adj. *toll-free*, Vm. 87.

TOPPR, m. [Germ. *topf*; cp. *topt* or *tupt*], a *tuft* or *lock of hair*, of a horse's forelock, Fas. ii. 207, 534; ok var síðan skorinn stuttur toppr yfir brúnum, Sks. 288; tuttr litli ok toppr fyrir nefi, and a *tuft under the nose*, Fas. ii. (in the giantess' lullaby song); Katla lék at hafri sínum ok jafnaði topp hans ok skegg (a *goat's tuft or beard*), ok greiddi fioka hans, Eb. 92. 2. of a horse; hvárki toppr né tagl, Fas. i. 80; hestur hvítr at lit, rauð eyrun ok topprinn, Ld. 194; enn ef topp skert ór höfði hrossi manns, sá er sekr aorum tveimr, N. G. L. i. 228; léta kasta toppi, to *amble so as to shake the forelock*; the poet. names of steeds, Gull-t., Gold-tuft; Silfrin-t., Silver-tuft, Edda.

II. metaph. a *top* (Lat. *apex*), prop. a 'crest'; toppr siglu, a *mast-top*, a *mast-head*, Mss. topp-önd, f. a *tufted duck*.

TOPT, tomt, tupt, toft, tuft; the vowel is short, and toft makes a rhyme to opt (Sighvat), Hropt, toft, Skíld H. 6. 8; in mod. pronounc. tótt, cp. Dr. Egilsson's Poems, p. 95; [the forms in early Swed. and Norse also vary much, *tompt*, *top*, *toft*, Schlyter; the word is identical with Engl. *tuft*.]

B. A *green tuft or knoll, green, grassy place*, then generally like mid. Lat. *toftum*, Engl. *toft*, a *piece of ground, messuage, homestead*; en nú Skáði byggir fornar toptir fúður, Gm. 11; atgeirs-toptir, poet. 'balberds-homestead,' i. e. the *bands bolding the balberd*, Ad.; óðal-toptir, an *allodial piece of ground*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); ef maðr færir hús frá óðals-tuft, þá skal hann bera einu sinni með vátta tvá á óðals-tuftir, if a *man removes a house from its ancient (allodial) ground*, N. G. L. i. 379 (v. l. 14, 15); toptar nökkvi, the 'soft-ship,' i. e. a *house*, Yt.; Hropts sig-toptir, *Odin's homestead of victory*, i. e. *Walhall*, Vsp. 2. a *place marked out for a house or building*, a *toft*; en ef sú kirkja brotnar ok falla hornstafr, þá eigu vér timbri á tuft at koma fyrr tólf mánuðr, bring the *timber to the toft within twelve months*, N. G. L. i. 7, 8; göra kirkju ok hvergi tuft eyða, build a *church*, and *not lay waste the toft*, 8; en ef hón er eigi til, þá skal kaupna tuft þar sem menn vilja svá sem menn meta, purchase a *toft where to launch the ship*, 100; kirkja á skóg hálfan með tupt ok vexti, Vm. 114; mylnu-hús, tupt ok grund-völl, D. N. iv. 537. B. K. 55, 57; skyldi þar vera kaupstaðr, hann gaf mönnum toptir til at göra sér þar hús, Hkr. i. 274; hann markaði toptir til garða, ok gaf búöndum eðr kaupmönnum, Ó. H. 42; verk Dróttins vairs marka toft fyrir verkum örum, Grög. 56.

3. a *square piece of ground with walls but without roof* (cp. *tjalda*), this is the special later Icel. sense; Hjóleifr lét göra skála tvá, ok er önnur toptin áttán fadma enn önnur nitján, Landn. 35; skógr umb skála-toft, D. I. i. 475; sér þar toptina sem hann lét göra hroft, Ld. 34; en er hús vóru ofan tekin, þá var þar síðan kallat Hrafn-toptir, Eg. 100; út með firðinum eru víða toptir ok vítt land þat er engi maðr á, þar vil ek at vit reismir okkrar bústað, Hkr. 41; rótt er at kveðja hús at toptum ef búar eru brott farir, Grág. ii. 124; búðar-tópt, the *square walls of a hut without a roof*, Rd. 274; toptin var full af torfi ok grjóti, id.; hann lét grafa hann hjá toptum nokkurum, Es. 141; hús-topt, skála-t., kirkju-t., skemmu-t., fjós-t., fjár-hús-t., bæjar-t., nausta-t., the *bare walls, ruins of a house, skáli, church*...; augna-tópt, *eye-socket*; svá stóð toptin eptir í varr-símanum at þar var lög, the *water in the wake was like a lake*, with a wall of waters on both hands, Hkr. i. 283.

TOR-, an adverbial prefix to compds, opp. to *auð-*, q. v.; [this inseparable particle answers to Gr. *δύω*, and remains only in Ó. H. U. 227; in Ulf. *tur-* in a single word *tur-verjan*, Mark xi. 23; it is lost in A. S. Engl., Germ., and in the mod. Scand. languages; in Icel. it is in full use up to the present day]:—*difficult, hard*.

tor-breytliggr, adj. *very difficult*, Fms. viii. 12, v. l.

tor-bænn, adj. *hard to move by prayer*, Skv. 3.

tor-bættir, adj. *hard to make good again*, Hom. 73.

tord-yfall, [= A. S. *tord-wifel*, *tord*; Engl. *turd*; Swed. and mod. Dns. *skarn-basse*]:—a *dung-beetle*; vér höfum veiddan tordyfíl einn, Dropl. 10.

TORF, n. [A. S. and Engl. *turf*; Dan. *tørve*], a *turf*, *sod*; hylja hús grjóti, torfi, klæðum eðr snæ, Grág. ii. 88; til garðlags torf eðr grjóti, 262; torf ok grjóti, Nj. 64; toptin var full af torfi ok grjóti, Rd. 274.

borgar-vegg af grjóti ok torfi ok viðum, Fms. i. 123; lét konungr bera til víðu ok torf ok fylla dikt, vii. 54; torfs-maðr, a person who runs the gamble pelted with sods, N. G. L. i. 253. 2. *turf* for fuel, *peat*; geita gettu, grófu torf, dug turf, *peat*, Rm. 12; hann fann fyrstr manna at skera torf or jörðu til eldivíðar á Torfnesi á Skotlandi, þvát illt var til víðar í Eyjunum, Orkn. 16; skera torf til eldivíðar, Grág. ii. 338; elda er rétt at göra ok kljúfa torf til, K. þ. K. 88; hann stóð í myri nökkurri ok gróf torf, Njard. 370; eldi-torf, 'fuel-turf,' i. e. *peat*, Isl. ii. 112.

B. COMPS: *torf-bássa*, m. a boose or shed to keep sods (or *peat*?) in, Isl. ii. 113. *torf-bingr*, m. a pile of turfs or *peat*, Isl. ii. 112. *torf-færi*, n. pl. tools for cutting sods and *peat*, Háv. 47. *torf-garðr*, m. a fence of sods, D. N. v. 957. *torf-gröf*, f. a turf-hole, *peat-pit*, Grág. ii. 338; kirkja á tvituga t. í Nesland, Vm. 39; eptir mýrinni fyrir sunnan Molastaða torfgráfr, Dipl. v. 25; Haraldr jarl ungi féll við torf-gráfr nökkur, Orkn. 476 (referring to the Orkneys). *torf-bráukr*, m. a *peat-stack*, Sturl. i. 179. *torf-hrip*, n. a *heap* to carry *peat*, Nj. 252. *torf-hús*, n. a *peat-shed*. *torf-kast*, n. a *pelting* with sods, Sturl. iii. 225, cp. Eb. ch. 41. *torf-krókr*, m. a kind of box (a sketch of which see Eggert Itin. tab. viii. fig. 2), to carry *peat* and sods, Sturl. i. 179 C. *torf-kóstr*, m. a *turf-stack*, *peat-stack*, Vm. 13. *torf-leikr*, m. a game, 'turf-taking,' *pelting*, Eb. 210; prob. = the Scot. game of bickers, see Sir W. Scott's Waverley, the Appendix to the General Preface. *torf-ljár*, m. = *torfskeri*. *torf-menn*, m. pl. 'turf-men,' dealers in turf, N. G. L. iii. 15 (year 1282). *torf-mór*, m. a *turf-moor*, Grág. ii. 338. *torf-mýr*, f. *turf-moor*, a local name, Vm. 5. *torf-naust*, n. a *ship-shed* (naust) built of turf (or a 'turf or *peat-shed*?), Landn. 118. *torf-akeri*, a, m. a *turf-cutter*, Landn. 283, (mod. *torf-ljár*.) *torf-akurdr*, m. cutting turf or *peat*, Sturl. i. 79; Vetrliði skald var at torfskurði með húskörum sínum, Bs. i. 14; staðrinn í Runa á torfskurði í Bakkaland á Torfmýri svá sem þarf til eldivíðar, Vm. 5; t. er í Hóaland frá Spákonu-felli, Pm. 67; skógr í þverár-hlíð at víða til sels, t. í Steindórs-staða land, D. I. i. 471. *torf-staða*, u, f. a place where turf or *peat* is cut; jörðin á torfstöðu á Hól ofan frá Öngulstöðum, Dipl. v. 5. *torf-stakkr*, m. a *peat-stack*, Isl. ii. 116; gróðunginn hefir brotið niðr torfstakka hans, Ld. 336. *torf-verk*, n. a cutting turf or *peat*, Rd. 278, Vm. 5. *torf-virki*, n. pl. a false reading for tjörv-virki, N. G. L. i. 251, cp. ii. 145. *torf-völur*, m. a place to dry *peat*, Dipl. iv. 12. *torf-völur*, m. [torvol, Ivar Aasen], a thin plank running along the eaves of a turf-thatched cottage, so as to prevent the earth falling down, N. G. L. i. 101, Gpl. 331. *torf-ör*, f. a *turf-axe*, for cutting turf or *peat*, Háv. 47.

6. The passages quoted all refer to Iceland, except two or three to the Orkneys, and one to Norway, viz. *torfmenn*. In a country bare or stripped of wood, turf plays an important part in husbandry, as sod for buildings and fencing, and as *peat* for fuel. In the Orkneys the Norse earl Einar got the soubriquet of 'Turf-Einar' (*Torf-Einnarr*) for having taught the Norsemen to dig *peat* (having probably learnt it himself from the Gaelic tribes in Scotland); the place was hence called *Torf-nes*, Orkn. The digging of *peat* in the poem Rigmál is one of the many proofs of the birthplace of that poem. The only passage referring to Norway is that cited under *torfmenn*, a *peat-man* (see B), unless the legislator here specially had in mind the Norsemen of the Orkneys who, at that time, were an integral part of the Norse kingdom, without a special code of laws.

torfa, u, f. *turf*, a green spot; á ystu torfur sinna herbergja, Fbr. 156; þar sem er metisk ok græn torfa, N. G. L. i. 13. 2. many farms built together are in Icel. called *torfa*. II. a slice of sod (if square it is called *hnaua*, q. v.); þá fellr torfa or garðinum ok skriðnar hann, Isl. ii. 357; eyri fyrir torfu hverja (troðu, næfra kimbul, torfu), N. G. L. i. 101, Ld. 58, 60, referring to the ordeal of going under a sod of turf; torfu bugar, the bend of the sod, Ld. l. c.; metaph., höggva torfu, a slice, af höfði, N. G. L. i. 81. *torfu-þiðr*, adj. thawed, Jb. 302.

Torfa, u, f., and *Torfi*, a, m., pr. names, Landn. (in Skáld torfa), *torf-fenginn* and *torf-fengr*, adj. hard to get, Fms. v. 187, Ld. 188. *torf-flutt*, part. n.; þat eyrendi mundi torflutt, difficult to carry, Þorfr. Karl. 386.

Torf-víðr, m. = *tyri-víðr*, [A. S. *tyrwe*], a tarred tree; kasta loganda torfvíð með brennu-steini, Rom. 277 (= Lat. 'picem et sulphure tædam mixtam ardentem mittere,' Sallust, Jug. ch. 57).

torf-völur, m., see *torf* B.

torf-ýndr, adj. hard to find, rare, Stor.

tor-færa, u, f. a difficult, dangerous passage or road, Al. 20, Fms. xi. 253, Sks. 207, MS. 655 viii. 2, Clem. 29.

tor-færi, n. = *torfæra*, Orkn. 108.

tor-færiligr, adj. hard to pass, Al. 54, Sks. 214.

tor-færr, adj. id., Fms. vii. 297.

tor-færrur, f. pl. places hard to pass.

TORG, n. [Swed. *torg*; Dan. *torv*; the other word *markaðr* is from the Lat., and *torg* is prob. a Slav. word; Russ. *torg*]; — a market or mart; menn konunga höfðu torg ok skemtun ok leika úti hjá herbergjunum, Fms. xi. 366; hann var úti staðr á torgi, þar var fjölmenni mikitt, i. 8.

80; hann leitaði eptir af matkaup, gördu þeir honum þann kost, at þeir mundi setja þeim torg framan til Föstu, Orkn. 344; setja e-m torg til matkaupa, Fms. vii. 78; Sigmundi konungi var hvervetna sett torg ok annarr farar-greiði, Fas. i. 143; hafa torg fyrir hvers manns dyrum, Rött. 12; á bryggjum eðr á stræti eðr á torgi, Gpl. 178, Matt. xi. 16, xx. 3, xxiii. 7, Mark vii. 4, Luke vii. 32, Acts xvi. 19, xvii. 17.

II. a market-place, in Nidaros, D. N. iii. 195; in Bergen, Bs. i. 636; in Oslo, D. N. iv. 307, 697; cattle and sheep were to be bought 'á torgi' in the market-place, but fresh fish 'fyrir torgi,' Rött. 2. 5 (Fr.); the word is never used in reference to Icel. In Scand. towns the squares are called 'torg,' e. g. Kongens Ny-torv, Gammel-Torv, in Copenhagen; allit., um tún og torg, þjóðin öll um tún og torg | tók upp hryðgar-klæði, Barbarous kvæði (Ed. by Maurer).

torga, að, to eat up; with dat., eg torga því ekki, I cannot eat it up; hann átt sem hann torgaði, he ate all he could.

Torgar, f. pl. (name of an island in Norway), a market (?); see Gramm. p. xvii, col. 2, l. 12 from the bottom.

tor-gætr, adj. hard to get, rare, Fms. iv. 124, Ld. 128; torgætar görsimar, Stj.

tor-höfn, f. atrophy, Björn.

tor-konna, d, to transform, so as to make it hard to recognise; leit-aðusk þau við at tor-kenna hann sem þau máttu, to dissemble, disparage, Finnb. 210.

tor-kennndr, part. hard to recognise, Sturl. iii. 148, Fms. x. 383.

tor-kenniligr, adj. = *torkennndr*.

tor-kenning, f. a disguise, Art.

tor-leiði, n. = *torfæri*, Eg. 410, Edda 60, Al. 50, Greg. 12.

tor-merki, n. pl., in the phrase, telja t. á e-u, to dissuade by detailing all the difficulties, Fas. ii. 393.

tor-moltinn, part. hard to digest, Björn.

tor-mæði, f. *rancour*, Hom. 26 (= Lat. *rancore*).

tor-næmr, adj. hard to learn, Sks. 244, 265; of a person, slow to learn, opp. to *næmr*.

tor-ráðr, adj. embarrassing, a pr. name, Landn.

tor-rek, n. (qs. *tor-wreck*, a dismal wreck, sad loss), a loss, detriment; ef maðr er stolinn fé sinn . . . ok lýsa sinn torreki, N. G. L. i. 83; furðu mikitt t. góeir fadir þinn sér at, Hkr. i. 73; várt t. líkz verða, Sighvat: the name of a poem, Sona-torrek, Sona's loss, Eg.

tor-royfligr, adj. difficult, Sks. 20 (v. l.) new Ed.

tor-ræki, n. misfortune, Eg. 699.

tor-sóttligr, adj. of persons, hard to overcome, come at, Lv. 49, Ld. 238; eiga við tor-sóttligt fólk, Fb. iii. 445; of things, hard to perform or the like, Fms. ix. 295, Ld. 178, 292.

tor-sótt, adj. = *tor-sóttligr*, Nj. 223, Ld. 278, Fbr. 38, Fms. v. 37. *tor-svölgr*, part. hard to sway, bend, Fms. x. 288.

tor-sveigr, adj. id., Isl. ii. 246.

tor-sýnn, adj. hard to see, Nj. 111, v. l.

tor-sækiligr = *tor-sóttligr*, Gret. 133 C.

tor-smr, adj. = *tor-sýnn*, Isl. ii. 333.

torta, u, f. the podex of a beast.

tor-talinn, part. hard to count, Fms. viii. 411.

tor-tíma (mod. *tor-týna*), d, to destroy, with dat., Fas. ii. 517, 519, Stj. 456; drept hafa þeir Jamund ok allt lið hans, ok tortímt hafa þeir guðunum sjálfum, Karl. 231; fyrirbjóðu vér hverjum manni þeim at tortíma eðr þeirra varnaði afögliga, D. N. i. 80. 2. to kill;

engu skyldi tortíma í fjallinu hvárki fé né mönnum, Eb. 7 new Ed.; víldi hann eigi t. hindinni, Þiðr. 165; ok lét öngu tortíma (tortýna Ed.) þar nema kvikfé heimilu, Landn. 254; taka við barninu, fara með þat til Reykjadal-ár ok tortíma því þar, Isl. i. 19; hánun mátti hvárki tortíma gálgi né virgill, O. H. L. 81.

tortis, m. a *torc*, Mar., Karl.

tor-tryggð, f. doubt, suspicion, incredulity, 623, 26; nú skulu vér hnekkja þeirri t. ok sýna einuð váttar frásagnar, Fms. viii. 48; skulu þeir vera vitnis-menn ok ef nokkur verðr t. þar á, ok skal fé virða, Jb. 406; hafa t. á e-m, to suspect, Str. 16, 76; t. leikr á e-u, Js. 26; e-m er t. á, Þiðr. 128, passim.

tor-tryggilligr, adv. doubtfully, suspiciously, Sks. 80.

tor-tryggiligr, adj. doubtful, suspicious, Nj. 103 C.

tor-tryggja, d, to mistrust, doubt, suspect; ok bað hann ekki t. þess ins helga manns miskunn, Fms. v. 147; enn margir eru þeir menn er þetta gruna, ok tortryggja þessa hluti, x. 371; skal ek aldrigi tortryggja mátt hans, Blas. 48; verði hann tortryggðr um eiðinn, Grág. i. 56; ef sá tortryggvir bodit er málað á, ii. 245; nú vill maðr óskyldir kaupa ok tyrtryggir (sic) sá er næstr er kaupi, N. G. L. i. 92; ef sá tortryggir er fyrir varð, Gpl. 164.

tor-tryggileiki, a, m. distrust, Str. 32.

tor-trygg, adj. doubtful, incredulous; Högni var hljóðlyndr, tortrygg ok sannorðr, Nj. 91; hann er svá t. at hann trúir engum manni, Glúm. 397; hann ávitaði þá, þvát þeir vóru tortryggvir, Hom. 88.

tor-týna, d, an etymologizing corruption of *tortíma*, but only in very late vellums and in mod. paper transcripts; Fms. v. 213 is an error, for

Fb. ii. (l. c.) 389 has the true old form, cp. N. G. L. ii. 9. v. l. 18; 'the reading Landn. 254 must be due to the transcriber of the lost vellum.
toru-gætr, adj., older form = torgætr, Korm. ch. 12 (in a verse), Fms. iv. 124 (torgætr, O. H. L. c.), ix. 450, x. 62, 116, Eb. 92 new Ed.; jafn-torgætt, Bs. i. 143.

tor-unninn, part. *hard to overcome*, Fms. viii. 220.

tor-velda, d, *to make difficulties*; t. e-t fyrir e-m, Ld. 238.

tor-velda, u, f. *a difficulty*, Rb. 336. torvelda-laust, adj. *without difficulties*, Bs. i. 307.

tor-veldi, f. *a difficulty*; engi torveldi, Fs. 50; starf ok t., Fms. vii. 221; hver t. þar er á, Fas. i. 266; neut., meira torveldi, Stj. 326; með miklum torveldum, Fms. x. 368.

tor-veldligr or tor-velligr, adj. '*hard to wield*,' *hard, difficult*, Nj. 122, Fms. vii. 257, Isl. ii. 223, Greg. 62, MS. 656 C. 24.

tor-veldr, adj., torvelst, Eluc. 38 (mod. torveldari, -astr); [valda]:—*hard, difficult*; torveldar sendifarar, Fms. i. 15; þótti honum torvelt at rétta þeirra hlut, Orkn. 12; torvelt get ek yðr verða at . . . 358, *passim*.

tor-virðr, adj. *difficult to estimate*, Baud. 31 new Ed.

tor-þeystr, part. (opp. to auð-þeystr), *hard to stir*, Nj. 90 C; opp. to auð-þeystr, Stor. 2.

tor-vri, n. *a bad season, famine*, = hallæri, Bs. i. 744.

tosa, að, [A. S. *tæsan*; Engl. *tease*], *to drag a dead weight*; tosa við e-ð; perh. from the English.

toskr, m., thus (not *töskr*) in Gm. (see Bugge, foot-note), in Edd. of Edda it is erroneously spelt with ö; [A. S. *tusc* or *tux*; Engl. *tusk*; Fris. *tusk* and *tusk*]:—*a tusk, tooth*; only remaining in the pr. name, Rata-toskr, Gm., Edda; see the remarks s. v. *ikorni* and *rati*.

Tosti, a, m. a pr. name, a Scand. and Swed. name, in Skúglar-tosti, the father of queen Sigríð the Proud, Hkr. i; hence the name came to England, as in earl Tostig, son of Godwin; it occurs several times on Swed. Runic stones: as appell. it means *a frog*, see Bosworth's A. S. Diet.

tota, u, f. *a teat or teat-like protuberance*, e. g. of the toe of a shoe; stendr fram eins og tota; cp. A. S. *totodon*, p. 105 in Gregory's Pastoral, edited by Mr. Sweet; cp. tottr, tútna (Dan. *tude* = *a spout*).

totti, a, m. = tota; in the saying, *hver vill sínum tota fram ota*: a nickname, Fms. i. 8.

totta, að, [akin to tottr, tottr], *to suck*, esp. to suck the last drop of a drained teat; totta mína pípu, *to suck my pipe*, Sig. Pét.

tottogo = tutugu, D. I. i. 476.

tottr, m. [Dan. *tommel-tot* = *tom-tumb*], a nickname, Sturl., Fms., of a dwarfish person.

TÓ, f. *a tuft of grass, grassy spot*, among rocks; þar var tó undir er hann fór ofan, Rd. 310; einn dag fóru þeir í hjarg at sækja sér hvannir í einni tó er síðan er kölluð þorgeirs-tó, Fbr. 87; gammring settisk í eina tó, er varð í björgunum, Fas. ii. 231; hann hljóp ofan fyrir hamrana í tó eina, 251; gras-tó, *grass-turf*, af hömrunum ofan í grastóna, Fbr. 156; freq. in mod. usage.

II. [A. S. *taw* = *spinning*, *weaving*; Engl. *tow*; Ivar Aasen *to*; cp. tottri, Dan. *uld-tot*]:—*a wool-tot, a tuft of wool*; vinna tó, *to dress wool (spin, card)*, konur unnu þar tó á daginn, Grett. 24 new Ed.; rygjat-tó, q. v. COMPS: tó-vara, u, f. '*tow-ware*,' i. e. socks and gloves, and the like. tó-vinna, u, f. *wool-dressing, spinning, carding*.

TÓA, u, f. (q. tófa); [this word, at present the general name for the fox, seems not to occur in old writers (cp. fóa, refr, melrakki), not even among the names of foxes, Edda ii. 490; but it occurs in the modern rhyme quoted by Maurer, 169; the etymology is not certain, between the two vowels some consonant has been absorbed, perh. f. q. tófa, from the fox's tufted tail; or, it may be akin to tæfa, týja (q. v.), Dan. *tæve* = *a dam with cubs*.]

B. *A fox*, *passim* in mod. usage; aldrei tryggist tóa | þó tekin sé úr henni róa, Hallgr.; aldrei verðr tóan tryggð | teigad hefir hún lamba blöð, | síst er von á djúpri dyggð | dóttir skolla er ekki göð, a ditty; there are in Icel. rhymed fables called Tóu-kvæði = *Fox-songs*; one at least (not published) is attributed to Hallgrím Péturson (17th century); but the earliest is the Skaufala-bálkr, cp. the words grýla, refr, skrogr, skaufali, mel-rakki (see melr). COMPS: tóu-skin, tóu-skott, n. *a fox-skin, fox-tail*. tóu-yrtingr, m. *a fox-cub*.

tóbak, n. *tobacco*, (mod.)

Tófi, a, m. and Tófa, u, f. freq. old Dan. and Swed. pr. names, Sighvat, Baut.; cp. Germ. *zöbe* = *a handmaid*.

Tóki, a, m., prop. *a simpleton* (Swed. *toket* = *stupid, idiotic*); hence a pr. name, freq. in old Dan., whence mod. Dan. *Tyge*, and Latinised Tycho (Tycho Brahe); the name is connected with the ancient tale of the master-archer Tóki (the Norse form of the Tell legend in Switzerland), told in Saxo and partly in the Icel. Jónsv. S. (Pálma-tóki), an Indo-Germanic legend.

TÓL, n. pl. [A. S. *tól*; Engl. *tool*], *tools*; tangir skópu ok tól gördu, Vsp.; hamar, tung ok stjeda ok þaðan af öll tól önnur, Edda 9; brjóta borgina með þess-konar tólum sem þar til hæðir, Al. 11; skolpa ok nafra ok öll önnur þau tól er til skipsmiðar þarf at hafa, Skv. 31; tónn snúin

svá sem hón sé með tólum gür, 131, *passim*; smíðar-tól, graf-tól (qq. v.); tóla-kista, *a tool-chest*, Fs. 176, Isl. ii. 81.

II. metaph. *gemtuba*, Mar. 867; hringja tólunum, *naturalia aperta gerre* (like the Cynics), cp. the pun in Maurer's Volks. 62 (the verse).

TÓLF (q. tvalf), [Goth. *twa-lif*; A. S. *twelf*; Engl. *twelve*; Germ. *zwölf*; Dan. *tolv*]:—*twelve*, Grág. i. 16, ii. 20, 31, 45, Rb. 368, *passim*.

II. as noun, *both sides on the dice*; in the phrase, kasta tólfunum, of a great piece of good luck. COMPS: tólf-eyringr, m. *a twelve-ounce ring*, Grág. ii. 171.

tólf-fæðmingr, m. *a twelve-fathom square*, Ám. 22; fylgir þar tólfæðmings skurð tórf, Dipl. iii. 6, iv. 13.

tólf-fótungr, m. *a 'twelve-foot'*, a kind of grub or maggot.

tólf-greindr, part. *divided into twelve*, Stj. 286.

tólf-mánuðr, m. *a twelve-month*; nú líðr þessi t., Þidr. 68; innan tólfmánuðar dags, D. N. iv. 323; tólfmánuðr stefna, N. G. L. i. 343.

tólf-mennungr, m. *a company of twelve* at a banquet; en þá er t. var skipaðr til at sitja, Glúm. 331.

tólf-ræðr, adj. *consisting of twelve* tena, epithet of a hundred; tólftratt hundræð, *a duodecimal hundred*, i. e.

a hundred and twenty, O. H. (pref.), Grág. ii. 91, Skv. 56, Fb. i. 271 (see hundræð).

tólf-tigr, adj. = tólftræðr, Skv. 56, v. l.

tólf-vingr, m. *a twelve-oared boat*, Sturl. ii. 162, Fas. ii. 509, N. G. L. ii. 138.

tólf-ærr, adj. *twelve-oared*, N. G. L. i. 159.

tólfst, f. = tytt, *a number of twelve, two-decade, dozen*; in tólfstær-kviðr, m. *a verdict of a jury of twelve neighbours*, Grág. i. 138, 168,

207, K. p. K. 168, Glúm. 365, cp. Eb. 19 new Ed.

tólfsti, a, m. *the twelfth*, Grág. i. 118, N. G. L. i. 348, *passim*.

tólfstungr, m. *the twelfth part* of a thing (cp. þriðjungr, fjórðungr . . . áttungr), Skv. 59, Vm. 48.

tólg, m. (mod. also tólg, f., or even tólk); [Engl. *tallow*; Germ.

Dan. *talg*; akin to Goth. *tulgus* = *strepōs*]:—*tallow*, when melted and

stiffened; til tólgs ok vax, Pm. 103; tólgar skjöldr, *a round piece of melted tallow*.

TÓM, n. *emptiness, vacuity*; jörðin var eyði og tóm, Gen. i. 2.

II. metaph. *leisure* = Lat. *otium*; þeir báðu hann gefa sér tóm til, at þeir huttu

Adalstein konung, Eg. 279; tóm er at klæðask, Bev.; gefa sér tóm til e-s, Hom. (St.); ljá e-m tóma, Ld. 276; Aron kvað nú eigi tóm at þri,

there was no time (*leisure*) for that, Sturl. ii. 69; ok væri lengra tóm til gefit, Fms. xi. 27; sá er úrækir langt tóm, 656 C. 34;—with prepp., the

phrase, í tómi, *at leisure*, Fs. 105, Gullþ. 18, Eb. 256, Fms. ii. 261; leika við e-t í tómi, Fms. vi. 152, O. H. L. 22; hann kallaði ákæft en þau

þjoggusk í tómi, Fms. x. 216; af tómi, *by and bye*, Nj. 18, Fs. 24; í góðu, *in good, full leisure*, Fms. viii. 88, Fb. i. 196.

tóm-látr, adj. *slow, slovenly*; Sköfnungr er t. en þá óðlátr, Korm. 80;

eigi vóru þér nú tómlátir Íslendingar, Fms. vii. 35; þóir var iun tómlátasti, Fas. ii. 414; var hans saknað . . . þeir kváðu öngan skada vera

um svá tómlátan manna, Fs. 69; mjök fúsum maoni þykkir flýtrisa

jafnvel t. vera, Stj. 172.

tóm-lign, adv. *slowly, leisurely*, Fms. ii. 275, ix. 357, Isl. ii. 345.

Gpl. 108; en er hann kom suðr um Staði þá fór hann allt tómligar, Hkr. i. 264.

tóm-læti, n. *slowness, slovenliness, indolence*; þeir sögðu þorleif mjök

Íslenzkan fyrir t. sitt, Eb. 198; t. (*indolence*) góðs verks, Hom. 26; t.

várt er latir erum, 84.

tómr, adj. [Dan. *tom*; North. E. and Scot. *toom*], *empty*; tómr laupe,

Gpl. 524; í tóma haf, Skv. 199; *empty-handed*, missir hann ok ferr nú

tómr aprt at landi, Hom.; með tvær hendr tómar, *empty-handed*, Sturl.

iii. 258; *slovenly*, tómr maðr = '*homo otiosus*,' Hom. 26; vain, vera

kann, at þetta sé eigi tóm orð, Ld. 254; tóm er lækning sú er eigi

græðir sjúkan, 623. 19; tóm dýrð, *vain-glory*, 655 xvi. 3.

tómr-stund, f. *a leisure-hour, leisure* (=tóm), Nj. 77; gefit mér t. til

ráða-görðar, Fms. vii. 258.

tóna, að, [Lat. *tonare*], *to intone*, of the priest in the service: *to intone*

tunes, in a book, syngja sléttan söng eptir því sem tónat væri á kór-

bókum, Bs. i. 847.

tónn, m. [Lat. *a tone*; syngja tíðir við tón, Sturl. iii. 210.

tóni, a, m. = tónn, Skv. 633; as a nickname, Ann. 1393.

tópl, a, m. [Dan. *taabe* = *a fool*; cp. Germ. *toeben*], *a 'fool'*, obsol. in

Icel.

B. the name of a Runic magical character causing madness,

Skm., a ðv. 147.

tóra, tóri, pret. tórði, part. tórt, *to lounge, linger*; látið þá tóra at

eins, *let them be all but living*, Fas. i. 80; meðan eg tóri, *as long as I live*, freq. in mod. usage; also of a light, *to gleam faintly* (see eýtýra).

tót, n. [akin to tó, q. v.], *a flock of wool*; in ó-tót and ó-tæti, *a 'wool-flock'*, a rag.

tradar-, see tröð.

træð-gjöf, f. *crumming*, giving sheep and cattle as much fodder as

they can eat, Jb. 224.

træð-jóla, að, or tröð-jóla, *to drop*; en það er til í tungu vorri, að

sá sem týnt hefir nokkru, hann hafi 'træðjolað' því eða 'tröðjolað,'

sumir segja 'træðjolað,' allt í sömu merkingu, að hafa því niðrfeitt, að

tröðast undir fótum eða velkjast á gölf, Pál, Skýr. 265.

træðk, n. (or better *træðkr*, m.), *a track, a path* or trodden spot in

—snow, or the like; kómu þeir á tradk mikinn ofarlíga í dalum, *Grett.* 111 new Ed.; tradkitt var mikitt, *Finnb.* 248; er þar umhverfis tradk mikitt (tradkr, v. l.), *Konr.* 30.

tradka, að, with dat. to tread on with the foot, to trample on: metaph., t. réttindum e-*a.*

TRAF, n. [cp. *traf*], in old writers only in pl. *tröf*, a *hem*, *fringe*; þá tók hún til trafanna e-*a* klæðum þeim vóru er tjaldat var of kistuna, *BS.* i. 347; hún hafði knútt um sik blæju, ok vóru í mörk blá, ok tröf fyrir enda, a *kerchief with blue marks or stripes and fringe at the ends*, *Ld.* 244; at þeir göri tröf með dreglum um skikkjur sínar, *Stj.* 328 (=Lat. *fimbria* of the Vulgate); at smertum tröfum klæða sinna, ... klæða-tröfum, the *hems of one's garment*, *Post.* (Unger) 29.

II. in mod. usage *traf*, sing., is a *white linen kerchief*; hvít sem traf, *white as a traf*; traf-hvít, adj. id.: *trafn-koffi*, n. a *mangle*; *trafn-ðakjur*, f. pl. a *linen-chest*.

trafalli, a, m. [prob. from Engl. *travail*], a *hindrance*, *impediment*; vera e-m til travala.

trafn or tramn, m. [Swed. *trem*; Dan. *trem* = a *beam*], a *beam*, *log*, *Korm.* (in a verse, the Ed. has *trafr*, but the rhyme with '*branni*' shews that the true form has *mn*).

traktera, að, [for. word], to treat, *H. E.* i. 469, 518: to entertain, *BS.* i. 220.

trakteran, f. *treatment*, *Stj.* 30.

trakt, m. a kind of *chant*, *Hom.* (St.)

tramar, m. pl. [Norse *tramen*; provinc. Dan. *tremmind* = the evil one; 'trami um jag dá gár' is a *Gottland* oath; provinc. Swed. *tromm*, see Bugge's note, ad loc. citand.; but *tramar*, not *tramar*, may be the original of all these words, for the Icel., at least now, say, *þremillinn*! hver *þremillinn*!]:—fiends, demons, a *ðr. ley.*, *Skim.* 30; but in this passage '*gramar*' would better suit the alliteration, which is otherwise somewhat lame; it is to be borne in mind that in ancient vellums *g* and *t* initial are often hard to distinguish (see *gramr* II).

trampa, að, to tramp, (mod.)

trana, u, f., see *trani*. II. pl. *trönur*, a *frame-work*, e. g. on which trunks of trees are laid to be cut by the saw; cp. *tjald-trönur*, a *tent-frame*.

trana, að, to intrude; esp. in the phrase, *trana sór fram*, to push oneself, of an impertinent and intruding person.

trandill, m. [A.S. *trendel* = an orb, sphere; Engl. *trundle*], a *trundle* (?); as a nickname, *Landn.* (Nj.), *BS.* i. 172.

TRANI, a, m.; this is the oldest form and gender, whence later, *trana*, u, f.; the masc. form occurs in *Höfuðl.* 10 (*tranar*); *tranann*, acc., *Fms.* x. 50, 353, 354; *tranannum*, 304; *traninn*, 347, 350, Ó. T. 52; *tranann*, 32; but *Tronona*, *trönu*, 55, ll. 19, 23; *tranann*, *trana*, 64, l. c. (in an older vellum); in the verse of *Hallfróð* (Fs. 209) *Trönu* should be *Trana*; cp. also *Fagrsk.* ch. 76, 80; [A.S. *crán*; Dan. *trane*]:—a crane, *Fas.* iii. 359, Art. 86, Str. 67, *Edda* (Gl.); metaph. as the name of a ship, *Fms.* of a sword, *Edda* (Gl.) 2. a snout = *rani*, *Fms.* iv. 58 (but *rani*, *Fb.* ii. 27, l. c.)

trantr, m. a snout, in vulgar use.

trapisa, u, f. [a Gr. word, *trapisa*, from the Byzantine, through the *Wærings*];—a table at the entrance of the hall, where the skapker (q. v.) was kept, and the horns were filled, and on which also stood the washing-basin, *Fms.* iii. 177, iv. 75, vi. 442, vii. 148, viii. 13, x. 331, *Sd.* 161.

trappa, u, f. [Dan. *trappe*; Germ. *terre*], a step in a staircase.

trassa, að, to be sluttish; líttr hafði hann verið upp á skartsemi ok hirti ekki hvernig það trassadist, *Safn.* i. 656.

trassi, a, m. a slovenly fellow, esp. one negligent as to one's dress or appearance: *trassalegr* and *trassa-fenginn*, adj. slovenly: *trassakapr*, m. slovenliness.

traud, f., in the phrase, við traud ok nauð, 'let or hindrance,' cp. Dan. 'med nød og neppe,' *BS.* i. 200, *Karl.* 384.

traudn, að, to impede; in the phrase, þat traudar eigi, that does not hinder, *Fb.* i. 260, *Fas.* i. 364, ii. 201.

traudla (spelt *traulla*, *Orkn.* 204 in a verse, *Fms.* vii. 239, *Korm.* in a verse), adv. scarcely, hardly, = *traudliga*.

traudliga, adv. scarcely, *Nj.* 245 C, *Róm.* 312, *Hkr.* iii. 361.

traud-mál, n. pl. dismal sayings, laments, *Gh.* 1.

TRAUÐR, adj. unwilling, loth, reluctant, *Hkv.* 2. 28, *Skv.* 3. 49; Kjartan var traudr til ok hót þó ferðinni, *Ld.* 204; t. mun ek af hendi at láta sveit þessa, *Eg.* 65; eru vör því traudir at taka vandræði annarra, *Nj.* 181; t. em ek at fyrirláta þann átrúnað, sem ..., *Fms.* i. 129; hann var t. til, he was loth to do it, *Orkn.* 40; traudr em ek at tyna þeim sigri, Ó. H. 74; Björn var t. til ok mæltisk undan, 51. 2. with gen., traudr e-*a*, esp. in poets, *Korm.* (in a verse); traudr góðs hugar, *Gkv.* 2. 10; all-traudr flugar, *Hkv.* i. 52. 3. neut. trautt, as adverb, hardly, scarcely (= Germ. *kaum*), *Band.* 32 new Ed., *Hkr.* iii. 85, *Fa.* 67, *Gullþ.* 9; trautt til far, *BS.* i. 267; sem traudast, *Clem.* 36, *Þiðr.* 203.

TRAUSTR, n. [Dan. *trøst*; Engl. *trust*]; derived forms from *trúa*, q. v., the *st* being inflexive]:—trust, with a notion of protection, shelter, safe abode; hann setti hann eptir til trausts Berg-Önundi, *Eg.* 368; em ek

kominn at sækja heilræði at þér ok traust, *Nj.* 98; ef ek hétu trausti mínu eðr umsjá, 260; hún hafði þenna mann sent honum til halds ok trausts, *Ld.* 46; í trausti konungs, *Landn.* 214, v. l.; er hann spurði at synir hans höfðu ekki traust í Englandi, *Fms.* i. 26; meðan ek em traustlaus, slikt traust sem þú hefir af Skota-konungi, *iv.* 222; þú skalt hafa tvá hluti lands ok þar með traust mitt, 229; en ek veita yðr mitt traust, *vi.* 54; með hamingju ok trausti hins heilaga Ólafs, 166; vera e-m traust ok hlíf-skjöldr, *viii.* 239; leita sér trausts til e-*a*, *Fb.* ii. 169; sitja í trausti e-*a*, 80.

2. firmness, confidence; veit ek eigi ván þeirra manna er traust muni hafa at brjóta orð konungs, to whom it will be safe, who will dare, *Fms.* iv. 257; af Guðs trausti, *Ver.* 22; þeir er heldr höfðu sér traust at mæla sem þótti, who had no fear of speaking as they thought, *Fms.* i. 22; vör megum með minna trausti um tala, with less confidence, *vii.* 261; mun ek selja þér fé at líni undan hans trausti, i. e. take it out of his keeping and lend it to thee, 655 iii. 1; ek hefi lítit traust undir mér, small power, authority, *Isl.* ii. 145; þoran eðr traust, *Fms.* i. 265.

trausta-tak, n. a taking in trust, only used in the phrase taka e-ð trausta taki, e. g. of going into the rooms of a friend when absent and there taking a book 'in trust,' knowing that he will have no objection.

Trausti, a, m. a pr. name, *Vigl.*

traust-lauss, adj. [Germ. *traustlos*; Dan. *trøstes-løs*], without protection, helpless, *Fms.* iv. 222, *Sks.* 252.

traust-leiði, a, m. strength, firmness, *Sks.* 420, *Bær.* 9 (valour).

traust-liga, adv. firmly, *Ghl.* 105; confidently, *Hom.* 14.

traust-ligr, adj. safe, to be relied on, *Bær.* 9; miklu væri traustligr (much safer) at tyna barninu, 3.

traustr, adj. trusty, sure, firm, strong, safe; þeir höfðu skjöldu traustari enn Kvenir, *Eg.* 59; kvíðu silki-bandit vera úökkuru traustara enn líkindi þótti á fyrir digrleiks sakir ... fjöturinn var slótt ok blautr sem silki-ræma, en svá traustr ok sterkr sem nú skaltrú heyra, *Edda* 19, 20; hvárt af osti eru gör akkeri vár, eðr reynask þau úökkuru traustari, *Fms.* vi. 253; traust brynja, *Gd.*; hlífar traustar, *Edda* (Ht.); so also *lechl.* say, *issinn* er traustr, the ice is safe; ó-traustr, unsafe. 2. metaph., traustr til vápns ok harðfengi, *Fs.* 13; þeir hétu honum traustri fylgð, *Orkn.* 258; eigi berjumk ek ef ek fé eigi traustara her, *Fms.* vi. 25; var eigi traust at hann nenni eigi gald, it was not free from it, *Bárd.* 164; vera e-m traustr, to prove true to one, Ó. H. (in a verse).

trásas, n. [Dan. *trods*], obstinacy.

trássaak, að, [Germ. *trozt*], to be obstinate, dogged; að hann hafi trássað og sagt, hann skyldi vinna allt Ísland með sjounda mann, *BS.* ii. 271; trássað við e-*a*, to neglect defyingly.

TRÉ, n., gen. trés, dat. acc. tré; pl. tré, gen. trjá; spelt *treo*, *Stj.* 14, 74, *Barl.* 138; dat. trjá; with the article tré-it, mod. tréð; [Ulf. *triu* = *filow*; A.S. *treow*; Engl. *tree*; Dan. *træ*; Swed. *trä*, *träd*, the *d* representing the article; in Germ. this word is lost, or only remains in compounds, see *apaldr*]:—a tree, Lat. *arbor*; askrinn er allra trjá mestr, *Edda* 10; hamra, högra, skóga, vötn, tré ok öll önnur blót, *Fms.* v. 239; höggva upp tré, *Gullþ.* 50; rætr eins tré, *Fms.* x. 219; höggva tré í skógi, *Grág.* ii. 296, *Glúm.* 329; milli trjá tveggja, 656 B. 4; lauf af tré, *Fs.* 135; barr af limum trés þess, er ..., *Edda*; trau tré, Ask ok Emblu, id.; ymr it aldna tré, *Vsp.*; of trees used as gallows, ef ek sé á tré uppi, váfa virgil-ná, *Hm.* 158; skolla við tré, *Fms.* vii. (in a verse); cp. the Swed. allit. *galge ok gren*: hence of the cross, 655 xvi. A. 2, *Fms.* vi. 227, *Vidal.* passim; and so in mod. eccl. writers. Sayings, eigi fellr tré við it fyrsta högg, the tree falls not at the first stroke, *Nj.* 224; falls er ván at fornu tré, of a person old and on the verge of the grave, *Isl.* ii. 415; tré tekr at hniga ef höggur tág undan, *Am.* 69.

II. wood (= Lat. *lignum*); hann sat á tré einu, *Fms.* i. 182; tré svá mikitt at hann kemr því eigi ór flæðar-máli, *Grág.* ii. 351; at þar ræki tré sextugt ... sílur er hann lét ór trénu gora, *Gisl.* 140.

2. the mast of a ship; ok skyldi standa tréit, *Fms.* ix. 301; æsti storminn svá at sumir hjöggu tréin, x. 136; lét hann eigi setja hæra enn í mitt tré, *Orkn.* 260; víti hafði brennadr verit, ok var brunnit mjök tréit, *Finnb.* 232; á skipi Munans brotnaði tréit, *Fms.* viii. 209, (siglu-tré = mast.)

3. a tree, raft, beam; sax eðr saxbönd, hvert tré þeirra er missir, *N. G. L.* i. 100; ok ef hús fellr niðr, þá skal ekki tré af elda, 240; þver-tré, a cross-tree, *Nj.* 201, 202. 4. the seat of a privy; gengr til kamars eðr setzk á tré, *Grág.* ii. 119.

B. In compounds, made of wood. tré-bolli, a, m. a wooden bowl, *Vm.* 110.

tré-borg, f. a 'tree-burgh,' wood-fort, *Eg.* 244, *Fms.* viii.

113. tré-bót, f. as a nickname, *Sturl.* tré-brú, f. a wooden bridge, *Þjal.* 53.

tré-drumbr, m. a drum of wood, *log*, *Fms.* vi. 179, v. l.

tré-fótr, m. a wooden leg, *Eb.* 66, *BS.* i. 312; the phrase, ganga á tréfótum, to go on wooden legs, of a thing in a tottering, bad state, *Fb.* ii. 300; það gengr allt á tréfótum.

tré-guð, n. wooden idols, *MS.* 4. 68. tré-hafr, m. a wood-goat, *Fb.* i. 320.

tré-hús, n. a wooden house, *Fms.* vii. 100, *D. N.* ii. 152. tré-hvélfr, n. a wooden ceiling, *BS.* i. 251. tré-hóll, f. a wooden ball, *Fms.* ix. 326.

tré-kall, a, m. = tréborg, *Sks.* 423. tré-kofli, n. a wooden stick, *Orkn.* 150, *Sturl.* i. 15. tré-ker, n. a wooden vessel, *Stj.* 268, *Karl.* 546.

tré-kirkja, u, f. a wooden church, *Fms.* xi. 271, *Hkr.* ii. 180.

tré-kross, m. a wooden cross, Vm. 38. **tré-kumbr** (tré-kubbr), m. a log, Barl. 165. **tré-kylla**, u. f. a wooden club, Sturl. i. 15. **tré-kyllir**, m. a 'wood-bag,' name of a ship, Grett., whence **Trékyllis-vík**, f. a local name. **tré-köttur**, m. a 'wooden cat,' a mouse-trap, mod. fjala-köttur; svá veiddir sem mús undir tróketti, Niðst. 106. **tré-lampur**, m. a wooden lamp, Am. 51, Pm. 108. **tré-laust**, n. adj. treeless, Karl. 461. **tré-lektari**, a, m. a wooden reading-desk, Pm. 6. **tré-ligr**, adj. of wood, Mar. **tré-lurkr**, m. a wood-cudgel, Glüm. 342. **tré-maðr**, m. a 'wood-man,' Fms. iii. 100; carved poles in the shape of a man seem to have been erected as harbour-marks, cp. the remarks s. v. hafnar-mark (höfn B); in Hm. 48, of a way-mark; a huge tré-maðr (an idol?) is mentioned in Ragn. S. fine, (Fas. i. 298, 299); the Ask and Embla (Vsp.) are also represented as 'wood-men' without living souls. **tré-níð**, n. see níð, Grág. ii. 147, N. G. L. i. 56. **tré-ríði**, a, m. wooden equipments, harness, Jb. 412, Sturl. iii. 71 (of a ship, mast, oars, etc.), K. p. K. 88 (of horse-harness). **tré-ræfr**, n. a wooden roof, Þjal. 53. **tré-saumr**, m. wooden nails, Ann. 1189. **tré-serkr**, m. a wooden coat; in tréserkja-bani, as a nickname, Fas. ii. 6. **tré-skapt**, n. a wooden bundle, Grett. 141. **tré-skál**, f. a wooden bowl, Dipl. iii. 4. **tré-skjöldur**, n. a wooden shield, Gpl. 105. **tré-skrín**, n. a wooden shrine, Landn. 51 (Hb.), Vm. 54. **tré-smiðr**, m. a craftsman in wood, carpenter, Bs. i. 858, Karl. 396, Rétt. 2. 10. **tré-smíði**, n. and **tré-smíð**, f. craft in wood, wood-carving, Bs. i. 680; hann (the steeple) bar eigi miðr af öllum trésmíðum á Íslandi en kirkjan sjálf, 132; hagr á trésmíði, Stj. 561. **tré-spánn**, m. wood-chips, Ó. H. **tré-spjald**, n. a wooden tablet, such as was used in binding books; forn bók í tréspjöldum, Am. 35, Pm. 131, Vm. 126. **tré-stabbi** (tré-stobbi, Ó. H. 72; -stubb, Fb. i. 433), a, m. = trédrumbr, Fms. vi. 179. **tré-stokkr**, m. the 'stock of a tree,' block of wood, Fms. ii. 75. **tré-stólpi**, a, m. a wooden pillar, Fb. ii. 87. **tré-telga**, u. f. a wood-carver, a nickname, Yngl. 8. **tré-toppr**, m. a tree-top, Al. 174. **tré-virki**, n. a wooden engine, Sks. 425, Bs. i. 872. **tré-pak**, n. a timber roof, Bs. i. 163. **tré-ör**, f. a wooden arrow, as a signal, N. G. L. i. 102, Gpl. 83. **II. plur., trjá-lauf**, n. leaves of trees, Stj. **trjá-hótti**, n. pl. names of trees, Edda (Gl.) 85.

TREÐJA, traddi, traddr, [cp. troða], to tread, occurs only in a few forms; þá er Jörmunrekr jörm of traddi, Hdm. 3; törgur tröddusk, Hkm.; hafir ér mey um tradda, Hdm. 18; þú léktr tradda grund, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

tréfall, m. a dimin. [Dan. *træveler*], a fringe, fringed kerchief; hékk annarr t. fyrir enn annarr á bak, Sd. 186 (of rags). **2.** in mod. usage, a fringed scarf; láta tréfall um hálsinn. **II.** as a nickname, Landn. **Treða-kolla**, the name of a witch, from her rags.

TREFJA, traði, traðir, to tear into fringes; a defect, verb, of which there only remains the part. traðir, Pr. 329.

tréfja, u. f. = hefr, mod. form.

tréflgur, adj. [Dan. *træveler*], fringed, with fringes, Fb. iii. 375.

tréfr, f. pl. fringes; eigi sviðuðu hinar minnstu tréfr á skriðu hans, Bs. i. 42; blóðgar tréfr, Fas. ii. 554; tréfr af einu dýrlígu klæði, i. 230; bláju ok tréfr fyrir enda, Ld. 244, v. l.; sjúkri menn kómu við hans tréfr... at snertum tröfum klæða þinna... tréfum (dat.), Post. (Unger) 29.

TREGA, irreg. verb, pres. treg, pret. tregði, part. tregad, with suffixes neg. treg-að, Gh. 2; part. tregnar, Hdm. 1. The mod. form is trega, að, which, though but rarely, occurs in vellums, e. g. tregadi, Bs. i. 301, in a vellum of the earlier part of the 14th century; [A. S. *treogan*]:—to grieve, used impers.; fjöld er þat er fira trega, many are the woes of man, Sdm. 30; trega mik þat, Gkv. 3. 2; hvi tregad ykkir teiti at mæla, how can ye be glad? Gh. 2; (hana) tregði fór fríðils, Vkv. 27; þat mál er mik meirr tregi, 35; alla menn trega fall grams, the king's death grieves all men, Hkr. i. (in a verse); tregnar iðir, dismal thoughts (?), Hdm. 1; margi menn tregadi mjök andlát þorláks biskups, many were grieved over Þb.'s death, Bs. i. 301; munadar-riki hefr margan tregad, brought many to grieve, Sól. 10. **2.** in mod. usage, person., hann (nom.) tregadi, be wailed.

tregða, u. f. reluctance, difficulty, unwillingness; ef konungr hefr nökkut tregður í at fara, Fms. vii. 116; hann hafði í nökkura tregðu um víglu hans, Bs. i. 73; gora tregður í e-u, Mag. 134. **tregða-laust**, n. adj. without cavil, willingly, Bs. i. 389.

tregi, a, m. [Ulf. *trigo* = Gr. *λύπη*; A. S. *trega*], difficulty, reluctance; vil ek nú biðja yðr alla at vér hafim önga trega í málum þessum, to raise no objections, Nj. 188; þá gekk at þórir ór Garði ok leitaði at fara í alla trega þá er hann mátti, Grett. 150; at allir tregar myndi úr leggjask málum biskups, Thom. 381.

II. grief, woe, sorrow; með tárum ok trega, Thom. 45; af trega stórum, Gh. 1; ok leiddi með tárum trega, Skm. 30; trega þér at segja, Hkv. 2. 28; hver sagði sinn trega, each told her woe, Gkv. 1. 3; löngum trega, Sól. 34; svá fellr mér þetta nær um trega, at..., it grieves me so, that..., Nj. 171; þrúttinn af trega, Ld. 272; hón mátti hvárki eta né drekka fyrir trega, Fms. iii. 12.

tregliga, adv. with difficulty, as opp. to smoothly; kómu þeir honum at kalla ok þó sem tregligast, they moved her (the ship) with great diffi-

culty, Fms. iii. 13. **2. unwillingly, reluctantly**; Brúsi gekk tregliga at öllu sáttmáli, Ó. H. 98; beiddi leyfis ok fékk t., Karl. 277; lafa hann þat t. fengit af Katli ok þó naubungar-laust, Sturl. iii. 224; *unwillingly*, mega vér t. at oss gæta, Bs. i. 300; mátti hann t. bera þau úhægið, 318. **3. wofully**; gekk hón t. á tál síta, Gh. 9. **tregligr**, adj.; it tregligasta, with the greatest difficulty, Fb. i. 260; var þorgils heldr tregligr í fyrstu, Sturl. iii. 222.

TREGB, adj. [O. H. G. *tragi*; Germ. *träge*], dragging, slowly, going with difficulty; sagði at lömbunum væri tregast um átið fyrst er þau væm nýkefð, Eb. 244; tregum otrs-gjöldum, Bm.; opt eru tregar kálfringur, Hallgr.; mun honum þat tregt veita, it will go hard with him, Rd. 276; tregt hefr sóit út greiðsk, Fb. ii. 123. **2. unwilling**; þórir gekk at eldinum ok var þó tregt til, Fms. i. 106; at þú haldir því betr helga trú sem þú ert tregari til, ii. 32; t. til sætta, Bs. i. 658; at Sverri konungr mundi trega at ganga út ór tréborginni, Fms. viii. 113; vörn margir tregir til, at segja af hendi sér, Bs. i. 686; ó þér heimskir og tregir í hjarta, Luke xxiv. 25.

trog-róf, n. a lamentation, Gh. 21.

trekt, f. a funnel, (mod.)

Trekt, f. a local name, Utrect, Bs.

tréna, að, to become woody, dry, Edda (pref.) 11, Fms. ii. 179, v. l.; in mod. usage of turnips or the like.

tresk, n. (?), a doubtful word, a veil (?), cushion, pillow, or the like; svá at tár flugu tresk (tresk Ed.) í gögnum, Gkv. i. 16 (where the tresk seems to be acc., the tears flew through the t.)

TREYJA, u. f. [Dan. *trøje*], a jerkin; fór í treyju ok kipti skón á fætr sér, Nj. 28; treyja með kapríni af skríði, Jb. 187; hann bað hvárki brynju né treyju, Sturl. i. 197; hann hjó á öxl Oddi, genga sundr treyjur tvær, ok brynjan lúðsk, iii. 203; vóru þrír tigr manna; hringa-brynjum ok tvær treyjur með, 184; hann hafði gúða beytnu ok styrkja treyja, Fms. ix. 527; Aron var í síðri treyju ok góðri stálhafa, Bs. i. 624; græn treyja, D. N. iii. 160; súðul-treyja, q. v. **CONFES**

treyju-hosa, u. f. a kind of hose; svá at sundr tók treyju-hosuna, beytnu-hosuna ok svá fötin, Þidr. 203. **treyju-sóðull**, m. a kind of saddle = trogsóðull, Grág. ii. 239 (Kb.)

treyrna ok **treina**, d, to use sparingly, esp. of food, so as to make it last longer; treyna sér e-t.

treyrsk, adj. [Dan. *trædske*; Germ. *troetz*], obstinate; villan treyrsk Pass. 50 (from the Dan.?)

TREYSTA, t, [traust; Dan. *trøste* = to comfort], to make trust, make strong and safe; Höskuldur treysti mundriða í skildi, Nj. 66; hann setti þar forráða-menn ok treysti sér fólk, Hkr. i. 84; to confirm, make firm, at treysta vináttu Snorra, Sturl. ii. 260; hann treysti sálu þína, Barl. 94; þá treysta fól hinn heimska svá at hann skal ríkastr vera, Sks. 342; treysta herinn ok eggja, Ó. H. 214; t. heilsu hans, Greg. 49; treystir með holdi ok blóði Guðs, Fms. xi. 38; vátir menn þurfu nú at þér treysti þá, viii. 317. **2.** to try the strength of a thing with the hand; Egi færbisk við ok treysti stafinn (grasped firmly) til þess er upp losnaði, Eg. 233; hann treysti með handa-afli ok alitnaði silki-bandit eigi, Edda 10; ganga at ásendunum ok t. svá fast, at brotnaði, Ld. 280; tók ek þá til treysta ek á sem ek orkaða, gat ek honum þá fram kipt, ... tók ek í hendr Böðvari, treysta ek þá af öllu afi, ... Fb. ii. 136; treysta nú á timbre-veggina svá brakir í hverju tró, Grett. 99; treystu síðan á ásin, til þess er hann brast í sundr, 154; fór hann þá ok treysti á síra þorlák með alvarligri bæn, Bs. i. 269.

II. reflex. to trust to, rely upon; with dat., ek treystumk hamingju minni ok sigrsæli, Fms. ii. 108; treystask eigi þeim gridum, ix. 520; at engum manni treystisk hann betr enn honum, xi. 392; engi hlutr er sá er sér megi treystask er Muspells-synir herja, Edda 8; öllum þeim sem honum treystask, Stj. 641; treystask í e-u (Latinism), Hom. 78, MS. 655 iv. 2; ek treyni (better treystisk) eigi at halda yðr heima með mér, Fms. ii. 4; cp. treysta sér, to dare, passim in mod. usage; eigi mun Sveinn konungr því treystask at taka, he won't dare, xi. 364; treystask betr fótum enn vápnum, Róm. 291; hann mun eigi treystask öðru enn gora sem ek vil, Nj. 229; boðdu þeir atilað at veita honum atgöngu, en treystask eigi, 36; treystisk er (be of good cheer), ok hirtið eigi at óttask, 623. 32; er með engu mun treystanda á hennar hverfanda hveli, Fms. i. 104; treysti hann svá vel her sínum, at ..., 24.

treystir, m. a strengthening, Lex. Poët.

Trinitatis, [Lat. gen.], Trinity-Sunday; in Trinitatis-dagr, Fms. ix. 340, Vm., and so in mod. usage; fyrsti, annar...sunnudagr eftir Trinitatis, Iceland Almanack.

trípl, n. *treble*, Alg.; *tripla*, að, to chant in treble tunes, Bs. i. 847.

tríppi, n. [cp. Engl. *to trip*], a young colt before it is broken in, Fas. i. 9; freq. in mod. usage, ótamið trippi.

trítill, m. [Dan. *trilde*], a top.

trítla, að, [Dan. *trilde*], to trot at a slow pace; ep. Dan. *trilde-bæra* = wheel-barrow.

tríza (proncd, *tríena*), u. f. [mid. Lat. *tricen*], a pull (?); hann tók at í berginu vóru steinar sem tríza væri gür, Róm. 148; in mod. usage = Dan. *trids*.

trjóna, *u. f.* [Dan. *tryne*; trana and trjóna seem to be akin]:—a snout, Lat. *rostrum*, Fms. vi. 143 (of a serpent); með ginandum trjónum, Landn. 257 (Hb.): of a hammer, trjónu-tröll, the 'snout-ogress,' of the hammer of Thor, Haukt.: of projecting land, Selmeina trjóna, the ness of Selund, i. e. Zealand, Hkr. i. (in a verse). 2. of a pole; harðar trjónur, Gs. 17; var þá ok veft af hverju skipi trjónum (or = trjónum from tré?), Þorfr. Karl. 424; tjald-trjóna, a tent-frame, Sturl. i. 147, 148.

tröð, *n. a treading, trampling*; ef fellr i nauta-tröð, if trampled down by cattle, N. G. L. i. 379.

TROÐA, pres. tröð, treðr, older form tröðr; tröðr, Grág. ii. 285; pret. tröð, trött (tröðst), tröð, pl. tröðu (tröðst, pl. tröðu); subj. tröði; imperat. tröð, tröðdu; part. tröðinn: [Ulf. *trudan* = *trawian*, τρωιαν, Luke vi. 44; A. S. *tridan*; Engl. *tread*; Germ. *treten*; Swed. *tråda*; Dan. *træde*]:—to tread; vegr er vetki treyðr, Hm. 120; at vegrinn væri troðinn, beiten, Eg. 578; t. stafkarls-stig, to tread a beggar's path, Fms. vi. 304; troða sko, to 'tread shoes,' wear them out, Eb. 20; troðinn i sundr tvennir skór, Skiða R. 193; troða villu-stigu, Barl. 29; troða halir helveg, Vsp. 52; manna þeirra er mold troða, Fm. 23; troða goðveg, Hdl. 5; aur tröðu vér áðan, Fms. vi. (in a verse); ek tröð haudr um heiði hundvillr, Eb. (in a verse); hlynbjörn tröð Áta jörð, Orkn. (in a verse); nú treðr þú mik undir fótum, Nj. 82; hann tröð járnin, Fms. xi. 38; tröð nipt Nara náttverð ara, Höfuðl.; reyks rösuðr tröð Ingjald, Yt.; mæra tröð hann, . . . tröð hon fótleggina, Hkr. i. 20; tröðu (tröðu Ed.) þeir sér gadd hjá brekkunni, Fms. ix. 490, (tröðu, Fb. iii. 139, l. c.); niðr-tröðinn ok svivirðr, Fms. x. 305; troða niðr dauðann, to beat down under one's feet, Niðst. 6; skulu er nú því síðr troða fyrir yðr, sem ek var þá erfiðri, metaphor from beating down the snow, making a track, Nj. 229, Grett. 174 new Ed.; t. ílsakar við e-n, to fight it out with one, Nj. 219; en ef aðrir-veggju troða þing ok vitni hins, if they quash his suit and witnesses, Js. 41; fót-troða, q. v.

II. to wrap or stuff (a bag), metaphor from treading with the feet, with dat. of the thing which is stuffed; heyr var ok troðit í gluggana, Sturl. i. 160; var þér troðit í kyl, sem korni i belg, Fms. vii. 21; var þér i hanzka troðit, Hbl. 26; át kyrrin, ok þó litt, ef maðr tröð i munn henni, Bs. i. 615; hann fær belg ok treðr hann síðan lyngvi ok mosa, Konr.; þeir tröðu upp otr-belginn, Fas. i. 153; þat dýra vin er þú treðr þik með dagliga, Kall. 210.

III. reflex. troðask, to throng, of a crowd; troðask eigi svá ákast, Fms. xi. 102; ef menn troðask svá mjök at loðréttu fyrir önnkost . . . ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 5; ef fé troðsk at heggi, ii. 285; ef fé treyðsk i sveltu-kvi, ii. 119 (Kb.).

tröð-fullr, adj. *choked-full*, of animals, also of a bag.

tröðningr, *m. a crowded throng*;—a beaten track.

TROG, *n.* [A. S. *trog*; Engl. *trough* and *tray*; Dan. *trug*], a trough, Edda 31 (slátr-trog); sá ek konur tvær, þær höfðu trog i milli sín, ok jósu blóði héraðit allt, Glóm. 376; ljá sér trogs at sælda mjök, Greg. 58; troll-kona, hún hafði i annarri hendi trog en annarri skálm, Grett. 140, Hkr. iii. 150; var sem trogi væri hvelft á síðurnar, Bs. i. 330; trogs-brot, Greg. 59; rjóna-trog or mjolkr-trog, a milk-trough in which the milk is kept for cream; renna út trogunum, to pour out the milk so that the cream remains; slátr-trog, a meat-trough.

trog-söðull, *m.* a kind of pommel-formed saddle, Eb. 34.

TROLL, *n.*, the later but erroneous form is **tröll**; the rhymes require it to be troll; thus, troll and öllu, Fms. vi. 339; troll and kollr, Sturl. ii. 136 (a ditty); troll and sollinn, Rekst., Landn. 212 (in a verse); and so spelt in old vellums, trollz, Vsp. (Kb.) 39; in later vellums tröll, Mar. 1055; and so rhymed, tröll, öll, Mkv.: [Dan.-Swed. *troll*; Low Germ. *droll*, whence the mod. Dan. *drollen*; cp. also trylla and Dan. *trylde* = to charm, bewitch.]

A. A giant, fiend, demon, a generic term. The heathen creed knew of no 'devil' but the troll; in mod. Dan. *troll* includes any ghosts, goblins, imps, and puny spirits, whereas the old Icel. troll conveys the notion of huge creatures, giants, Titans, mostly in an evil, but also in a good sense; þórr var farinn i Austrveg at berja troll, Edda; þar mátti engi maðr úti vera fyrir trola-gangs sakir ok meinættu, Ó. H. 187; et mat þinn, troll, Fas. iii. 178; trola þing, ii. 131; trola-þátrr, Fms. x. 330; maðr mikill sem troll, Eg. 408; hann var mikill vexti sem troll, Gísl. 132; hár sem tröll að lita, Úlf. 7. 13.

2. a werewolf, one possessed by trolls or demons, = eigi einhamr, cp. hamr, hamramr; ef konu er tryllska kennd i héraði þá skal hún hafa til sex kvenna vitni at hún er eigi tryllsk, sykn saka ef þat fæsk, en ef hún fær þat eigi, sari brott or héraði með fjár-hluti sína, eigi veldr hún því sjölf at hún er troll, N. G. L. i. 351 (Maurer's Bekehrung ii. 418, foot-note), see kveldrida and Eb. ch. 16; mun Gerðr, trollit, þar komit, G. íbat troll, Eg. 96, cp. the Dan. *din lede troll*; troll, er þik bita eigi járn, troll ubom no steel can wound! Isl. ii. 361; þú pykkir mér troll er þú bersk svá at af þér er fóttrinn—Nei, segir þorbjörn, eigi er þat trollskaþr at maðr þoli sár, 365; fjölkunnig ok mikill troll, Þiðr. 22; Sati var mikill tröll i lifnu, Isl. ii. 42; kosti ok skeri troll þetta, this fiendish monster, Eb. 116 new Ed. v. l.; tröllir líkari ertú enn manni, þik bita engi járn, Háv. 56; mikill troll ertú, Búi, sagði hann, Isl. ii. 451, Finnb. 264; þótti

líkari atganga hans trollum enn mönnum, 340; fordæðu-skap ok úti-setu at vekja troll upp (to 'wake up a troll,' raise a ghost) at fremja heiðni með því, N. G. L. i. 19.

3. phrases; at tröll standi fyrir dyrum, a troll standing before the door, so that one cannot get in, Fbr. 57; troll milli húss ok heima, Fms. viii. 41, cp. the Engl. 'between the devil and the deep sea'; troll brutu hris i hzla þeim, trolls brake fagots on their heels, beat them on their heels, pursued them like furies, Sigvat; glápa eins og troll á himna-ríki, to gaze like a troll on the heavens (to gaze in amazement); in swearing, troll hafi þik! Fms. vi. 216; troll hafi líf! Korm. (in a verse); troll hafi þik allan ok svá gull þitt! 188; hún bað troll hafa hann allan, Art. 5; troll hafi þá skikkju! Lv. 48; troll (troull) hafi þína vini! Nj. 52; troll hafi þitt höll! 258; troll vísi yðr til búrs! Bs. i. 601; þykki mér því betr er fyrr taka troll við þér, the sooner the trolls take thee the better! Band. 37 new Ed., Fs. 53; þú munt fara i trola-hendr i sumar! Ld. 230, Fms. v. 183; þú munt fara allr i trollindir (= trola hendr), Band. (MS.); munu troll toga yðr tungu ór höfði, the evil one stretches your tongue, some evil demon speaks through your mouth, Fb. i. 507; honum þótti helzt troll toga tungu ór höfði honum er hann mælti slíkt, Rd. 276; þú ert fól, ok mjök toga troll tungu ór höfði þér, Karl. 534; the verse in Korm. 210 is corrupt; traust man ek trúá þér, troll, kvæð Húsakollr, Sturl. ii. 136, from an ancient ballad. In one single instance the trolls, strange to say, play a good part, viz. as being grateful and faithful; trolls and giants were the old dwellers on the earth, whom the gods drove out and extirpated, replacing them by man, yet a few remained haunting lonely places in wildernesses and mountains; these trolls, if they meet with a good turn from man, are said to remain thankful for ever, and shew their gratitude; hence the phrases, trygg sem tröll, faithful as a troll; and tryggð-troll, hann er mesta tryggð-troll, a faithful soul, faithful person; trola-tryggð, 'trolls-trust,' faithfulness to death; troll eru i tryggum best is a saying; these milder notions chiefly apply to giantesses (troll-konur), for the troll-carles are seldom well spoken of: for trolls and giants as the older dwellers on earth, see the interesting tale in Ólafu S. Trygg. by Odd, ch. 55, 56 (Fms. x. 328-332).

II. metaph. usages, a destroyer, enemy of; þess hlutar alls er troll sem þat má fyrir fara, Edda li. 513; bryn-troll, q. v. **III.** in local names; Trola-botnar = the Polar Bay, between Greenland and Norway, believed to be peopled by trolls, A. A.; Trola-dingja, Trola-gata, Troll-háls, Trola-kirkja, Isl. þjóðs. i. 142; [cp. Troll-hættan in Sweden.]

B. COMPOS. trola-gangr, *m.* a troll-baunt, Grett. 148 new Ed., Fms. ii. 185, x. 330, Ó. H. 187. trola-grös, *n. pl.* botan. *lichen rangiferinus*, Hjalt. trolls-hamr, *m.* a troll's shape, Vsp. trolls-hátr, *m.* a kind of metre, Edda (Ht.) trola-hlað, *n.* a troll's building, Cyclopic works, a giant's causeway. trolls-liga, adv. fiendishly, Nj. 181, Fs. 43. trolls-ligr, adj. huge, but also fiendish, Eb. 314; úgefusamligr, harðligr ok trollsigr, gaunt and fiendish, Nj. 181; skessa há ok digr ok at öllu trollsigr, Fb. i. 258; t. var sú tönnin ein, huge, gaunt, Skiða R. trolls-læti, *n. pl.* fiendish bowings, as of one possessed by the evil trolls, Eb. 318. trola-saga, *n. f.* a tale of giants and trolls, with the notion of coarse and vulgar fiction. trola-slátr, *m.* the name of a song, see Lex. Runic. trola-urt, *f.* botan. 'troll's-wort,' louse-wort, *rhinanthus pedicularis*, Hjalt. trola-þátrr, *m.* an episode, a tale of trolls, Fms. x. 330. trola-þing, *n.* a meeting of trolls, Fas. ii. 131.

troll-aukinn, part. 'troll-eked,' possessed by a troll, but only in heathen sense = hamramr, epithet of a werewolf; þorgtrinn var tröll-aukinn ok tók þó Kristni, Landn. (Hb.) 45, Fms. iii. 195.

troll-dómliqr, adj. belonging to witchcraft, Bar. 19.

troll-dómrr, *m.* [Dan. *trolldom*], witchcraft, Stj. 101; monstrosity, Mar. 1055.

trolli, *a. m.* a nickname, Landn. (cp. Dan. *Herluf Trolle*); whence in local names, Trola-tunga, Landn. 2. a huge horse is called Trolli.

troll-karl, *m.* a giant, a male troll, Fas. iii. 178.

troll-kerling, *f.* = trollikona, Fas. ii. 519.

troll-kona, *u. f.* a giantess, Fas. 145, Fb. i. 257, Grett. 140, Edda 53, Fas. ii. 151, Sturl. iii. 304; sendi drottning eptir Sturlu, bað hann koma til sín, ok hafa með sér trollkonu-söguna, 305, passim.

troll-kyndr, part. of 'troll-kind,' Yt.

troll-marr, *m.* a 'troll-steed,' i. e. a wolf, Hallfred.

troll-menni, *n.* a giant-like man, Finnb. 344, Fas. iii. 259, 285.

troll-ríða, adj. ridden by a troll, witch-ridden; yxn þeir er þórlfr var ekinu á orðu trollríða, Eb. 172.

troll-skapr, *m.* = trolldómr, the being a troll; eigi er þat trollskaþr at maðr þoli sár, Isl. ii. 365, Fas. 43; wicberry, berja grjóti i hel fyrir fjölkyngi ok trollskaþr, Landn. 236; hann verr hauginn með trollskaþr, Gullþ. 6, Karl. 241.

troll-skessa, *u. f.* = trollikona.

TROS, *n.* droppings, rubbish, leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel; en er Páll samnadi trossum til elds, 656 C. 22; mik grunar at tros nokkor af kvistunum fölli i höfuð mér, Edda 30; cp. ó-tros, rubbish; ótrosa-lýðr, ragamuffins.

trosna, að, to 'fall into tros,' split up, of a seam or the like.

trossa, u, f. a truss of nets, a fisherman's term.

TRÖÐ, n. *fagot-wood*; bæði timbr ok tröð, D. N. i. 657; bæði tröð ok sperru, iii. 669; trädusk þær und þungu tröði, þd.; glöð var fót í tröði, Fms. vi. 340 (in a verse). 2. in mod. usage tröð and tröðviðr mean the fagots stuffed in between the thatch and the rafters.

tröða, u, f. = tröð; eyri fyrir tröðu hverja ok svá fyrir næfra-kimból hvern, N. G. L. i. 101; remains in the compd mæni-tröða. 2. in poetry tröða is freq. in circumlocutions describing women, aud-tröða, gulls-tröða, menja-tröða, see Edda, Lex. Poët.

tröð-högg, n. the cutting of fagot-wood; timbr-högg ok tröð-högg, D. N. iii. 237.

tröð-næfr, f. bark used for thatching (see næfr), Eg. 238.

tröð-viðr, m. = tröð; eldriinn las skjótt tröðviðinn, Eg. 238, 239.

Trója, u, f. *Troy*; Tróju-land, n. the land of Troy; Tróju-menn,

m. pl. the men of Troy; Tróverskr, adj. Trojan, Rb., Fms. ix. 416.

Bret. 62.

truff, n. *trumpet*, Thom. 40, 76.

trumba, u, f. a pipe; veita þagat vatni í leyniligum trumbum, Hom. 131; hvann-jóla trumba, the stalk of the angelica, Fms. ii. 179. 2.

a trumpet; umb sá er þýr í trumbu, Fms. viii. (in a verse); blása trumbum, Karl. 180; þeyta trumbu, 157; ljósta trumbum, 236; trumbu-þýr, Fas. i. 503; trumbu-hljóð, Hom. 68. trumbu-bein, n. a nick-

name, Landn. 255.

trumba, að, to trumpet, Sks. 779. Matth. xiv. 6.

trunsa, að, to turn up one's nose at; t. við e-u, Fas. i. 54.

trunt, a shouting; trunt, trunt! og tröllin í skjöllunum, Isl. þjóðs. i. 193.

trutta, að, to shout trutt trutt! or trrrr, as shepherds or horse-

drivers do; tauta eðr trutta, Fms. viii. 234 (v. l.), Fb. ii. 619; smalar trutta ok takka, þá tegja þeir með sér rakka, Hallgr.

trú, f., see trú.

TRÚA, trúi (monosyll. try, Str. 46, l. 17), pret. trúði; subj. tryði

(thus rhymed, lýði, tryði, Bs. ii. 308, in a poem of A. D. 1540, but the mod. form is tryði with a short vowel); imperat. trú, trúðu; part.

trúað; [Ulf. *trawan* = *trawian*; A. S. *tréowan*; Engl. *traw*; Germ. *trawen*; Dan.-Swed. *troe*, *tro*]:—to throw, believe; seg þú frá, Njáll,

segir Gunnarr, þviat allir munu því trúa, Nj. 51; mundir þú trúa

fyrirburð þessum ef Njáll segði þér eða ek?—Trúa munda ek, segir

hann, ef Njáll segði, þviat þat er sagt, at hann ljúgi aldri, 119;

henni var trúað sem góðri konu, Sks. 457; trúa megir þér mér þar

um, at ..., Fms. ii. 241; vilid þér mér ei til þess trúa, sem talad hefig

um búskap lands, Bb. 3, 100; mant þú trúa mér best til órræða um

þitt mál, Nj. 12; engu óðru því er mér er til trúat, 112; ek trúi honum

til þess best allra manna, Eg. 34; imperat. as adv., tíminn liðr, trúðu

mér, *trou once! forsooth!* a ditty; trú mér til, depend on it! trú-eg,

I throw, Skíða R. 34, 35; eg trú 'ann sé dáinn, freq. in mod.

usage. 2. in a religious sense, to believe, with dat., or trú á e-u,

to believe in; þeir trúðu seint upprisu hans, Greg. 14; trú á mátt sinn

ok megin, Landn.; æ trúði Óttarr á Ásynjur, Hdl.; á sik þau trúðu,

Sól.; þeim er eigi trúðu Guði, Hom. 51; er á Guð trúðu, 625, 70;

skulu allir vera Kristnir hér á landi ok trú á einn Guð, Nj. 164; trúðu

þeir því at þeir dái í hólana, they believed that they were to die into (i. e.

go after death to) these hills, Landn. 111. II. *to trust*; vin þann

er þú vel trúir, ... ef þú átt annan þann þú ulla trúir, Hm. 43-45;

akri ársánum skyli engi trúá, 87; meyjar orðum skyli manngi trúá, 83;

véla þik í trygd ef þú trúir, Sdm. 7; ef þú hug trúir, if thou hast heart

to do it, Hým. 17; trúa magni, trust on his strength, Fas. i. 438 (in a

verse); nótt verðr feginn sá er nesti trúir, Hm. 73; trúðir vel jóxlum,

Am. 80; Hlenni mælti at þú skyldir eigi trúá þeim, Glúm. 369.

trúa, f., gen. dat., and acc. trú, like frú (q. v.), but without plur.; this

is the old form, whence comes the contr. nom. trú, and later even a gen.

trúar, which is prevalent in mod. usage; the gen. trúar occurs in vellums,

Barl. 151. l. 16, Fas. 103 (from the Arna-Magn. No. 132), and Skúlda (in

a verse); so also passim in Post. S. Edit. C. R. Unger, 1871; the old

bissyll. form still occurs in the Icel. N. T., ú þú kona, mikil er þín trú,

Matt. xv. 28; [Dan. *troe*; A. S. *tréowe*]:—trust, belief; segja upp á trú

sína, Fms. xi. 285; þeir sögðusk vildu tala við hann með trú, 400;

rjúfa trú sína, 356; ok gáfu þar til trú sína, Fas. ii. 540; svá sem trúá

þeirra öðlask, Blas. 50; as an oath, þat veit trúá min, upon my word!

by my troth! Edda 25, Bsr. 2; þat er mín trúá, at ..., Edda 5; svá

njóta ek trú minnar, by my troth! l. 130. II. *faith, belief*, in a

theological sense; Helgi var blandinn mjök í trú, þann trúði á Krist, en

hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206; taka við trú, to receive

the Christian faith, Nj. 158, 162; at trúá þessi skuli við gangask, id.;

ung er nú trúan, Valla L. 209, Lil. 34; at sú var sönn trúá, Fms. i. 231;

þat er heiðinna manna trúá, at ..., Bret. 56; trú várrar, Greg. 14;

sinnar trú, Pd. 8; þinnar trú, Blas.; snúask til trú, Blanda; réttar trú,

id., Lex. Poët.; til styrkðar trúar (gen.) várrar, Greg. 14; þat hafði

hann helzt til trúar, at ..., Fas. 103; ung at aldri fegri at trú, svá var trúá

hennar mikil, at ..., Bs. i. 304; ó-trú, unbelief; van-trú (as also Fb. i.

312, l. c.)

8

B. COMPOS: trú-boð, n. a preaching the gospel, as a missionary,

Fms. ii. 31. trú-bót, f. a reformation in faith, H. E. i. 584. trúar-

bót, f. id., Skúlda 203 (in a verse); the flow of the line, however, shows

that it should be trú-bót, a dissyllable). trú-brögð (mod. trúar-

brögð), n. pl. religion, Magn. 442, Fms. ii. 256, Orkn. 140. trú-

fylgja, u, f. religious observance, Hom. trú-hald, n. observance, runs

of faith, Fms. ii. 31, MS. 655 xxvii. 18. trúar-játning, f. a confes-

sion, creed, in an eccl. sense. trúar-níðingr, m. an apostate. trú-

skjöldr, m. the shield of faith, Mart. 121. trú-veik, n. a word of

faith, 645, 111. trúar-villa, u, f. heresy.

trúadr, part. believing; hón var skirð ok vel trúadr, Landn. 111; sátrúadr,

oribodox (in a good sense); öllum góðum mönnum ok rétt trú-

uðum, Fms. i. 229; ekki var hann mjök trúadr at tíð þeirra, 154; van-

trúadr, unbelieving; vert eigi vantrúadr, heldr trúadr, John xx. 27.

trúan-ligr, adj. credible, Fms. i. 293, Magn. 448; ú-trúanligr.

trúari, a, m. a believer, Fms. v. 219.

trú-bundinn, part. bound in truth, Fr.

trúdr, m. [A. S. *trūð*; a word of doubtful origin, but it is old and

occurs in a verse of Hornklofi, also in a verse of the beginning of the

11th century, and as a nickname in Dropl. of a person who lived in the

middle of the 10th century]:—a juggler, Grög. ii. 84; inn í bót at

trúðum, Nj. (in a verse); both passages refer to the jugglers at the

alþing; einn snápligr trúdr, Stj. 505; at leikurum ok trúðum heig þik

lítt fregit, Hornklofi; leikarar ok trúdr voru margir í herinum, Fr.

132; as a nickname, Ánn trúdr, Dropl.

trú-fastligr, adv. faithfully, Fms. ix. 485, x. 370.

trú-fastr, adj. [A. S. *trawe-fast*; Old Engl. *true-fast*; Dan. *troe-fast*];

—truthful, faithful, of belief; trusty, Bs. i. 392; hann var maðr trúfast

ok vel síðadr, Eg. 770; vitr kona ok trúfast, Blas. 50; as a nickname

of the English king Athelstan, Eg. 265, Fms. i. 15.

trú-fosta, t, to pledge one's faith, Str. 46.

trú-festi, f. faithfulness, firmness in faith, Játv. ch. 4.

trú-fylgja, u, f. the observance of the faith, Hom. 108.

trú-girni, f. credulity.

trú-gjarn, adj. credulous.

trú-góðr, adj. religious, sound in the faith, Bs. i.

trú-kona, u, f. a religious, devoted woman, Ld. 328, Bs. i. 438.

trú-lauss, adj. infidel, Greit. 111, Greg. 71, MS. 673 A. 46.

trú-leikr, m. (-leikr, a, m.), faithfulness, fidelity, Al. 104, Nj. 62, Eg.

50, 65; í öllum trúleika ok þjónustu við yðr, Fms. vi. 36.

trú-leysi, n. infidelity, Hom., Barl. 145, Fb. i. 36.

trú-liga, adv. faithfully, Nj. 62, 146, Hrafn. 25, Sks. 705, Hom. 37;

Bs. i. 39, 203, passim.

trúlig-leikr, a, m. = trúleikr, Nj. 260.

trú-ligr, adj. faithful; trúlig geymsla, Fms. vii. 25; vinátta ok trú-

liga fylgd, Eb. 45 new Ed.; safe, to be relied on, veðr er trúligt, the

weather bids fair, 53 new Ed.; þótti honum þeir ekki trúligir, Eg. 538;

at engum várum bræðrum þykki trúligt (safe) at sitja undir hendu þeim

þrændum, Fms. i. 53; ekki fridsamligt ok ekki mjök trúligt, Ó. H. 173;

ú-trúligir, veðr ú-trúligt, suspicious weather, Vápn. 11; þeir munu vera

ú-trúligir, Nj. 102, Fms. xi. 249, Lv. 62; credible, likely, ú-trúligt, in-

credible, Edda 2, Fms. x. 307, Sks. 138.

trú-lofa, að, to pledge one's faith, = lofa á sína trú, Mar., H. E. i. 483,

ii. 111. 2. to betroth; trúlofa sér konu, D. N. i. 160.

trú-lofan, f. the pledging one's faith, N. G. L. iii. 124, 148. 2. be-

trothment, of lovers, Fas. ii. 69, H. E. ii. 111.

trú-lyndi, f. faithfulness, trust, Fms. i. 305, Sturl. i. 57; í allri t., Stj.

488; traust ok t., Mar.

trú-lyndr, adj. faithful, true, trusty, Nj. 83, Fas. 10, Fms. i. 141, ix.

230, xi. 246, Stj. 433, Matth. xxv. 21, passim.

trú-maðr, m. a true believer, good Christian, Fms. viii. 238, ix. 531.

Sturl. i. 126, Vidal. passim.

trú-monnaski, u, f. faithfulness.

trú-mikill, adj. strong in faith, believing, Fms. viii. 410; trúmenn.

Bs. i. 526.

trúnaðr, m. [trúa], trust, good faith; halda mun ek við þik minum

trúnaði til dauða-dags, Nj. 109; halda trúnað við e-n, Fms. vi. 53; var

þetta sáttmál bundit með fullum trúnaði, i. 57, vii. 280; veita e-m trust

ok trúnað, vi. 19; skipta trúnaði sínum, Al. 46; draga hann frá konungi

trúnaði, allegiance, Sturl. iii. 142; selja e-m sinn trúnað, Fb. ii. 285;

ganga í trúnað fyrir e-n, to become bound for another, Fms. xi. 356; eiga

trúnað undir e-m, x. 103; eigi þótti mér goðin göra af trúnaði brúna, i. e.

they built it not sufficiently strong, Edda 8. 2. trust, confidence, belief;

feita, leggja trúnað á e-t, to give credence to, believe, Eg. 51, Ld. 204;

til hvers reitt þú til þings ef þú vill eigi segja mér trúnað þinn, if thou

wilt not open thy heart to me, Nj. 11; þeir einir menn eru hér at hvern veit

annars trúnað, 226; trúnað ok leyndar-mál, Fb. i. 64; þeir menn er vestan

kómu ok helzt mæltu trúnað fyrir honum, spoke in confidence to him,

Orkn.; þér mun ek segja trúnað minn, I will open my heart to thee, Fas.

248; hann átti trúnað (secret information) í hvers þeirra herbergi, Ld. 176;

af trúnaði, in confidence, secretly; ef maðr selt manni fí af trúnaði, Grög. i.

400; segja e-m e-t af trúnaði, Fas. i. 187, Ó. H. 56.

belief, Sks. 647. **comps**: trúnaðar-eiðr, m. an oath of allegiance, Fms. ii. 1:7, vi. 53, ix. 48, Gpl. 69. trúnaðar-hylli, f. allegiance, Landn. (App.) 340. trúnaðar-kona, u. f. a female confidant, B. i. 627. trúnaðar-maðr, m. a confidant, Fms. i. 66, 113, Ld. 167, Sks. 361. trúnaðar-lómr, adj. *loom* (Scot. for empty), void of faith, Al. 46. trúnaðar-traust, n. protection, security; veita e-m t., B. i. 718: full confidence, trust. trúnaðar-váttir, m., for definition see Grág. i. 42. trúnaðar-vinnr, m. a confidential friend, Fms. vii. 279.

trú-orð, n. a word of faith, creed, Sturl. i. 34. **trúr**, trú, trútt, adj., compar. trúri, trústr or trústr; [Dan. tro]:—true, faithful; trú skal ek þér í ráðum, Nj. 75; ef þú vilt mér trú vera, þorst. St. 54; hefir þú lengi verið trúr oss frændum, Ld. 330, Fa. 90; þat er ráð mitt at þú sér trúr konungi þínum, Fms. i. 145; undirhyggju-maðr ok meðal-lagi trúr, iv. 198; eigi var Magnús trúr, viii. 314; *trusty, safe*, enn trúasti hlífiskjöldr, Hom. 72; trútt traust, Stj. 647; at eigi mundi allt trútt vera, Fms. viii. 337, v. l.; at hón væri trú ok örugg fyrir bergrismum, Edda 25; trúr á Guð, believing in God, Hom. 109; þeir vóru eigi trúir at því (not free from) at þeir færi eigi með danza-görð, Sturl. iii. 80; er eigi trútt, at mér hafi eigi í skap runnit sonar-dauginn, þorst. St. 55; ó-trúr, unfaithful.

trú-rof, n. a breach of faith, Karl. 151. **trú-rækninn**, adj. religious, Fms. ii. 163, þorst. Karl. 174, Fs. 185. **trú-rækni**, f. piety.

trú-skapr, m. = trúleikr, Fms. v. 24, Fs. 18. **trúss**, n. [Engl. truss], a trussed-up bundle, only of vile things, of a beggar's wallet, Skiða R. 28, 42, 199.

tryggð, f. [Ulf. renders *diathēnē* by *triggwa*; A. S. *treowð*; Engl. *trust*; hence mid. Lat. *treuga*; Engl. *truce*]:—faith, good faith, trustiness, as of a friend; trú og trygd. 2. as a law term, esp. in plur., *pledged faith, truce*; eða svarað, unnar trygðir, Skv. 3. 20; gíðum ok trygðum, N. G. L. ii. 50; gengu til ok veittu Gunnari trygðir, Nj. 88; svikja e-n í trygd or trygðum, to betray one in time of truce, Hkr. i. (in a verse), Ld. 8; Hrafn son þinn sveik hann í trygðum, Isl. ii. 272; hvat skal hans trygðum trúa, Hm. 110; ó-trygd, falseness, perfidy.

comps: trygða-eiðr, m. an oath of fidelity; vinna t. at því at eigi sé undirmál við hann, Grág. ii. 21. trygða-festa, u. f. a pledge of faith, Str. 32. trygða-kaup, n. a giving truce, safe conduct, N. G. L. i. 310. trygða-maðr, m. a man of good faith, Odd. 2; one with whom one is at truce, þat er niðings-verk ef maðr veqr trygða-mann sinn, N. G. L. ii. 50 (v. l. 26). trygða-mál, n. pl. a formula for making a truce, Grág. Vigl. ch. 113 (ii. 168, cp. Isl. ii. 300). trygða-rof, n. pl. a breach of truce. trygðarofs-maðr, m. a truce-breaker, Nj. 102.

tryggð-rofi, a, m. a truce-breaker, Gpl. 27, 198. tryggðrofa-maðr, m. id., Gpl. 198.

tryggi-liga, adv. faithfully, Sks. 33. **trygging**, f. security, assurance, D. N. i. 82; freq. in mod. usage.

tryggja and **tryggva**, ð, to make firm and trusty; at þeir tryggvi sættir sínar, Ó. H. 90; trygðu þeir þórir þá sættir með sér, Eg. 169; þá frændr mundi seint at tryggja, 227; aldrei verðr tóan tryggð, a saying; or aldrei tryggist tóan, þú tekin sést henni róa, Hallgr.; er ek hræðumk at oss hafi ekki vel tryggt hafnirnar, Fms. viii. 328; to ensure, skeyta ok t., hón (the estate) var tryggð ok skeytt undir mik ok minn atleig, N. G. L. ii. 99, Munk. 79; t. e-m eign, D. N. i. 80; tryggja trygðir, N. G. L. ii. 107-t., q. v.

trygg-lauss, adj. treacherous, treacherous, Haustl. **trygg-leikr**, m. faithfulness, N. G. L. ii. 399, Sks. 457.

trygg-liga, adv. faithfully, H. E. i. 561, Sks. 705, Sól. 20. **trygg-ligr**, adj. trustworthy, reliable, Fas. iii. 269; ó-tryggigr.

TRYGGR, adj., before a vowel tryggvan and tryggan; it was even sounded with i, as in Gothic, as is seen from rhymes, trygglaust þryggja, Haustl.; [Ulf. *triggwa* = *tristūs*]:—trusty, faithful, true; tryggr vinnr, Ad. 10; tryggr ok góð kona, Str. 15; t. höfðingi, Sks. 456; t. í trúnaði, Fms. vi. 52; þá mun sár vera tryggr, viii. 314; at eigi myndi allt tryggt vera, ix. 337; tryggr ok staðrostr ást, Str. 26; þú enn góði þræll ok inn tryggi, Hom. (St.); tryggr vinum ok frændum, Fa. 23. 2. unconcerned, Dan. tryg; verðit maðr svá tryggr at þessu trúi öllu, Hm. 88; var-at þat tryggr né ógnlaust, Ad. 5; jottum þótti eigi tryggt at vera með Ásum gnda-laust, Edda 25.

trygg-rofi, a, m. = tryggðrofi, N. G. L. i. 13, 106, K. Á. 62, Barl. 181. **tryggva-kaup** = tryggð-kaup, N. G. L. i. 81.

tryggva-váttir, m., -vitni, n. a faithful witness, N. G. L. i. 223. **Tryggvi**, a, m. a pr. name, the Faithful, Fms. i. (Ólaf Tryggvason); Sig-tryggr, Ó-tryggr, Tor-tryggr, Landn.

trygg-vinnr, m. a trusty friend, Skálda (in a verse). **trygill**, m., dimin. [trög], a little trough, tray, Isl. ii. 350; blót-t., grautar-t., q. v.

TRYLLA, ð, [troll; Dan. trylle], to ensnare, turn into a troll; blótundu þeir hann ok trylltu hann svá at hann varð engum menniskum manni líkr, Fas. ii. 242; þú þykki mér troll... ok væri þat svá at

virða en trylla menn eigi, þou art a troll... it would be better to put this construction upon it, and not call men trolls, Isl. ii. 366. II. reflex. to be turned into a troll, enchanted; ok hafi hann síðan tryllsk ok orðit at ormi, Fms. vi. 143; eigi vitu vér hvárt hann trylltisk dauðr eða kvíkr, Gullþ.

2. part. tryllidr, charmed; mikill ok mjök tryllidr svá at hann var eigi einhamr, Fb. i. 522; svá kaun ok verða, at af stundu eru þeir tryllidr er áðr vóru blótadr, ... en þó munu vér því næst blótadr ok síðan tryllidr, ii. 7; kettir svartir ok mjök tryllidr, Fas. 44; to become mad, furious, demoniac.

tryllska, u. f. witchery, the being a witch, N. G. L. i. 351. **tryllsk**, adj. bewitched, the being a troll or a witch; ef konu er tryllska kennd, ... skal hón hafa til sex kvenna vitni at hón er eigi tryllsk ... ekki veidr hón því sjálf at hón er troll, N. G. L. i. 351.

tryju-soðull, m. = trogsöðull, Grág. i. 175. **tryni**, n. [trjóna], the snout of a dog, Fms. iii. 13; passim in mod. usage, hunds-trynið; of a bear, Glúm. 330.

tryta, t. [Ivar Aasen *tryta*], to growl, murmur; trytti æ trönu-hvöt, Hdm.; the passage is somewhat corrupt, but the word is still used in Icel.; kerling tryttir æ sem tíðast at bera fyrir Thomam, bróður Christjan, þat er hún hefir bezt til, ertrnar, epln ok ostana, Thóm. 360.

trytill, m. a bird, Isl. þjóða. ii. **TRÖÐ**, f., gen. tröðar, pl. tröðir; [akin to tröða]:—in the Norse, a piece of fallow land where cattle are kept grazing; ef maðr leggtr tröð sína við akr eða eng annars manns, þá skal hann hverfa gærð gildum um, Gpl. 407; af jörðu skal leggja fjörðung í tröð (tröð Cod.), vetrar-myki alla skal reida í tröð (tröde, v. l.) þar sem ómykjar er ... en ef tröð er mykjar, N. G. L. ii. 110 (tröð, tröðin, i. 240, l. c.); this sense remains in ó-tröð, in ganga í ó-tröð, a pasture overcrowded with sheep or cattle. II. in Icel. sense, a pen for cattle during the night; tröðir vóru fyrir ofan gærðinn á Hlíðarenda, ok námu þeir þar staðar með flokkinn, Nj. 114; gærðungtr einn í tröðinni ... í því stóra byrgi, sem nauta-hjörð föður hans stöð inni um nætr, Karl. 550; reka fénað lausan í hús inn eða tröð, Jb. 264; þeir menn er sambeit eiga upp á Völlu skulu hafa í tröð fé sitt upp frá Ólafss-messu, Vm. 18. 2. in mod. usage, tröðir means a lane leading up to the houses, which in old writers is called geil, q. v.; þad kemr maðr ríðandi heim tröðirnar. III. in local names, Tröðir, Tröðar-holt, Landn., Fas. **comps**: tröðar-gærðr, m. the enclosure of a tröð, Gpl. 350 (where in the Norse sense). tröðar-lag, n. enclosure of pastures, N. G. L. i. 239. tröðar-voggr, m. the wall of a pen, in the Icel. sense, Sturl. ii. 209. tröð-staðr, m. a place where to build a tröð (II), Jm. 30.

tröf, n. pl. fringes; see traf. **TRÖLL** and **comps**, see troll. **trönu-beina**, u. f. 'crane-leg,' a nickname, Rm.

tuddi, a, m. a bull is in the east of Icel. called tuddi; hence a mean fellow: tudda-legr, adj. mean, vile.

tudra, u. f. in skinn-tudra, a flap of skin.

tuft, f., see topt.

TUGGA, u. f. [tyggja], a chewed mouthful, the word is freq. in mod. usage, but seems not to be found in old prose, although it occurs in poets (in poet. phrases), munins tugga, Glsl., Lex. Poët.

tugla, see tygull.

tugr, m. ten, decade; as also in tví-tugr; see tigr.

tug-tugti, the twentieth, Fb. ii. 469.

tug-tugu, twenty, D. N. ii. 67, 172.

tumba, að, [a for. word; Fr. *tomber*], to tumble, Finnþ. 352, Fas. iii. 503; þeir tumba báðir ofan fyrir fönnina, Háv. 9 new Ed.; hann tumbar af hestinum, Mag. 8, Bs. ii. 225, Mar.

Tumr, a, m. a pr. name = Thomas, Sturl.

TUNDR, n. [A. S. *tynder*; Engl. *tinder*; Germ. *zunder*; early Dan. *tunder*; mod. Dan. *tønder*]:—tinder, Bs. ii. (in a verse), Fms. vii. 192, freq. in mod. usage; **tundr-ör**, f. a tinder-arrow, a burning shaft hurled in taking possession of land; for this heathen rite see Landn. 3, ch. 8, p. 193; cp. also Fms. vii. 192, where the tinder-arrow has magic power, like silver-buttons in mod. tales.

tundra, að, to 'tinder,' catch fire; eldriinn tundradí skjótt, Fas. i. 83.

TUNGA, u. f., gen. pl. tungna; [Goth. *tuggo*; common to all Teut. languages; cp. Lat. *lingua*]:—a tongue, Sól. 44, Grág. ii. 11, passim; metaph. usages, hrádmælt tunga, Hm. 28; skæðar tungur, evil tongues, Nj. 264; hafa tungu fyrir e-m, to have tongue for a person, be the spokesman, Fms. vi. 223; harðr í tungu, Hallfr.; skáldskapr var honum svá tiltakr, at hann kvæð af tungu síam sem annað mál, Ó. H. 171; hann áð eld mikinn í tungna líkjum, Hom. 91; lof-tunga, 'praise-tongue,' flatterer, a nickname. 2. sayings; tunga er höfuðs-bani, 'tongue is head's bane,' is the ruin of a man, Hm. 72; e-t leikr á tveim tungum, N. G. L. i. 211 (see leika II. 4); tungan leikr við tanna sár, the tongue touches sores of the teeth, Mk. v.; hann hefir tönn og tungu á öllu, of a ready tongue; gæti lianu, at honum væfisk eigi tungan um höfuð, let him beware lest his tongue winds round his head, i. e. let him beware of loose talk, (a long tongue being = inconsiderate tongue that works evil), Nj. 160, þorst. Síðu II. 178; also, e-m væfisk tunga um tönn, to be discon-

certed: a person endowed with poetical gifts is believed to have a tongue longer than other men (the tongue-tip reaching to the nostrils), Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 557; to this refers the legend of Halibjörn hali, síðan togar hann á honum tunguna, ok kvað visu þessa, *then he stretched his tongue and said*, Fb. i. 115; on the other hand, of words spoken in an evil hour, it is said that fiends have stretched (pulled) a man's tongue, troll toga tungu ór höfði e-m (see troll); in nursery talk, swearing is said to leave a black spot on the tongue, blötaðu ekki, það kemir svartr blettur á tunguna á þér!

II. *a tongue, language*; Dönsk tunga, *the Danish (Norse) tongue*, see Danskir; tungan er vér köllum Norrænu, Fms. xi. 412; vittr maðr ok kunnir margar tungur, 298; þar eru tungur sjau ok tuttugu, 114; hverrega tungu er maðr skal vita annarrar tungu stöfum, þá verðr sumra stafa vant, af því at eigi finnsk þat hljóð i tungunni sem stafirnir hafa þeir er af ganga, . . . nú eptir þeirra dæmum, alls vér erum einnar tungu, . . . or vöru teknir þeir (stafir) er eigi gegna atkvæðum várrar tungu, Thorodd; ein var þá tunga á Englandi, sem i Noregi ok i Danmörku, en þá skiptusk tungur i Englandi er Vilhjálmur bastarðr vann England, Ísl. ii. 221; Danskir, Sænskir eða Norrænir ór þeirra konunga veldi þriggja er vár tunga er . . . af öllum tungum öðrum enn af Danskri tungu, Grág. ii. 72; tungna-grein, tungna-skipti, *division of tongues*, Stj. III. metaph. of tongue-formed things, *a tongue of land at the meeting of two rivers* (= Gr. *meconotopia*); i tungu einni milli gilja tveggja, Valla L. 223, Sd. 141; Ónundur nam tungu alla milli Hvítar ok Reykjadalárs, Landn. 60; frá Flókadalárs-ösi til Reykjadalárs-ós, ok tungu þá alla er þar var á milli, Eg. 186; very freq. in Icel. local names, *Tunga, Tungur, Tungna-jökull, Tungna-fell, Tungu-á, Tungu-heiðr*, Hróars-tunga, Biskups-tungur, Stafholts-tungur, Skapiár-tunga, Landn., map of Icel.: *Tungu-goði*, a. m. a nickname: *Tungu-menn*, m. pl. *men from T.*, Landn., Sturl. II. the tongue of a balance, in tungu-pundari; in the poets, *a sword is slíðr-tunga, hjalta-tunga, slíðr-tongue, bilt-tongue*, and the like, Lex. Poët.

B. COMPODS: *tungu-bragð*, n. *tongue, speech*; mjúkt t., Fms. i. 283; hefir því t. ekki ómjúkligt, ii. 60; málit görisk af blæstrinum, tungubragðinu ok skipan varanna, Skálda 170. *tungu-fimi*, f. *fluency of tongue*, Konr. *tungu-hapt*, n. *a tongue-tie*; medic. *anebylo-glossum*, Fél. x. *tungu-hvaass*, adj. *keen-tongued*, Sks. 315. *tungu-lauss*, adj. *tongueless*, Rb. 348. *tungu-mjúkr*, adj. *smooth-tongued, eloquent*, Fms. viii. 314, Sks. 315, Sturl. i. 105. *tungu-níð*, n. *a libel by word of mouth*, opp. to tré-níð, *a libel carved on a tree*, N. G. L. i. 56. *tungu-pundari*, a. m. *a steelyard with a tongue*, Jb. 375. *tungu-rætr*, f. pl. *the roots of the tongue*, Pr. 474; gull þat er sú náttúra fylgir, at hverr maðr sem mállauss er, ok legger þat undir tungu-rætr sér, þá tekr þegar mál sitt, . . . hann færði móður sinni gullit ok tók hön þegar mál sitt er þat kom undir t. hennu, Fb. i. 255, 256; metaph., þessi orð sem hann hafði lagt undir tungu-rætr þeim, Stj. 398; eigi þarf ek at eiga þetta undir tungu-rótum Odds, Eg. 73; ræða þessi mun vera komin undan tungu-rótum þeirra manna er miklu eru óvitrari enn hann ok verri, Fær. 200; þau svíkræði höfðu fyrst komit undan tungu-rótum biskups, Fms. viii. 296. *tungna-skipti*, n. *change of tongue or language*, Stj. 25. *tungu-skorinn*, part. *tongue-cut*, Hkr. iii. 285. *tungu-skæði*, f. *'tongue-scarbe'*, slander, Sks. 25. *tungu-skæðr*, adj. *evil-tongued*, Nj. 264, v. l. *tungu-snjallr*, adj. *eloquent*, Fms. viii. 314. *tungu-sótt*, f. *a tongue-disease*, Ann. 1310. *tungu-søtr*, adj. *sweet-tongued*, Lil. *tungu-varp*, n. *the motion of the tongue*, Sks. 438.

TUNGL, n. [Goth. *tuggl* in a gloss. to Gal. iv. 9; A. S. *tungol*; Hel. *tungal*; O. H. G. *zungal*; Swed. *tungel*; cp. also *tingl*]:—prop. *a luminary* (= Lat. *sidus*), which sense remains in the compd himin-tungl; in Icel. prose, ancient as well as modern, this word has altogether superseded the word 'máni,' which is only poetical. II. *the moon* (= Swed. *tungel*), Nj. 118, Grett. 114, Rb. 108, Sks. 627, Al. 172; nýtt tungl, fullt tungl, Icel. Almanack (cp. the words ný and níð), passim; phrases, *tunglið veðr i skýjum, the moon wades in clouds*: for poet. usage, enni-tungl, tungl brá, = *the eyes*, etc., see Lex. Poët. No word in the language rhymes with tungl, hence the tale of the man capping verses with the devil, Maurer Volksagen. The ancients called the full moon the 'new moon,' ný (q. v.), but used níð (q. v.) = *no moon* for the new moon; the modern phrase 'new moon' (nýtt tungl), = the young moon, is derived from the Latin.

B. COMPODS: *tungl-aldr*, m. *moon's age*, a calendary term, Rb. *tungl-aukan*, f. *growth of the moon*, Rb. 438. *tungl-ár*, n. *a lunar year*, Rb. 438. *tungl-fyllir* (*tungl-fylling*), f. *a lunation*, a calendary term, Rb. 18, 122, 442. *tungl-ganga*, u. f. *the lunar course*, Rb. 116. *tungl-hlaup*, n. *'leap-moon'*, a calendary term, Rb. 32 (see the foot-note). *tungl-hoppa*, f. = *tungl-hlaup*, MS. 732 B. I. *tungl-kváma* (*tungl-koma*), u. f. *a new moon*, Stj. 278, Bs. i. 165, 237, Icel. Almanack. *tungla-ljós*, n. *moon-light*, Fms. ii. 64, þiðr. 311. *tungl-meln*, n., medic. *a kind of scurvy in the head*. *tungl-sjúkr*, n. *moon-sickness, lunacy*. *tungl-ákin*, n. *moon-sbine*, Ad. 5, Nj. 118, Grett. 114, Fms. ix. 357, passim. *tungl-sýki*, f.

epilepsy, Fél. x. *tungl-tal*, n. *'moon-tale,' lunar computation*, Rb. *tungtala-öld*, f. = *tunglöld*, Rb. *tungl-tíð*, f. *a lunar bore*, Rb. *tungl-tími*, a. m. = *tunglið*, Rb. *tungl-æði*, f. *lunary*. *tungl-merr*, adj. *'moon-mad,' lunatic*, 656 B. 7. *tungl-öld*, f. *a lunar cycle*, Rb.

tungli, a. m. = *máni*, Fms. viii. *tunna*, u. f. *a tun, barrel*, Nj. 133, Al. 114, Fms. ix. 425, N. G. L. ii. D. N., Edda Ht. (sal-tünna): as a measure, Fms. iii. 211, the word seems not to have come into use before the 13th century.

tunni, a. m. a nickname, Yngl. S.

turfa, u. f. [toff], *a vile back or beast*. *turfu-ligr*, adj. *vile*, of a back turn, m. [Dan. *taarn*; Germ. *thurn*; from the Lat. *turris*]:—*a tower*, Symb. 30, 56, Fms. vi. 158, 164, ix. 3, Hkr. iii. 69, Skíða R. 69; the word appears in the 12th or 13th century.

turna, ð. [Fr.], *to turn*; *turna essi*, *to wheel a racer round*, Karl. 72; *turna e-u um*, *to turn upside down, overbrow*, Al. 22, 42, Stj. 387; it is now used in the compds, *um-turna e-u*, *to turn upside down*, and *um-turnan*, *a turning upside down*.

turnora, að, *to ride a tilt, turney*, Bév.

turniment, n. *a tilt, tournament*, Fms. viii. 158, Fas. i. 369, Mag. 8, þiðr. 24, 36; a for. word, which appears in the 12th or 13th century.

turn-reið, f. = *turniment*, Fms. viii. 158, þiðr. 23.

turtil-dúfa, u. f. = *turturi*, N. T. (mod.)

turturi, a. m. [for. word], *a turtle-dove*, Stj., Hom., Mar.

tusi, a. m. *fire*, a *δῶ. λεγ.*, Edda (Gl.); a Tzeckish word, Hung. *az*, Rask i. 33.

tuska, u. f. (qs. *tuska*, akin to *tuttan*), *a rag, vile cloth*.

tuskaat, að, dep. *to wrestle, wrangle* (slightly); *tuskuðust* *húskastir* ok *geitir*, *made a row*, Fms. ix. 340, v. l. and mod. usage.

tustleiki, a. m. (qs. *tvistleiki*), *dusk*; t. *timans*, Norske Saml. v. 164.

tutl, n. *a nibbling, picking, teasing*.

tutla, að, *to nibble, tease*; *tauta eðr tutla*, Fms. viii. 234.

tuttan, f. [from toga], *a pulling, tearing*; ef hann bæði görir (viz. tekir i hár öðrum ok kippir) þá heitir þat tuttan, þá skal hann birta rullum rétti fyrir, N. G. L. i. 70.

tuttr and *tótr* (q. v.), a nursery word, *a tom-thumb*, cp. *túta*; *tuttr* *litli*, in the lullaby song of the giantess, Fas. ii. 234; cp. *totr* and *tut*, Edda ii. 496: the word has therefore no relation to *stuttr*, like *telpa* q. stelpa.

tuttugandi (*tuttugti*, D. N. ii. 285, Post. (Unger) 47, N. G. L. ii. 355, *tutukta* hvárt pund), mod. *tuttugasti*, *the twentieth*.

tuttugu, indecl. adj. *twenty*; þrettán dýnur ok tuttugu, Dipl. iii. 4. fjórtán vetr ok tuttugu, Bs. i. 445, passim. *tuttug-æssa*, u. f. *a twenty-oared ship*, Fms. ix. 474.

TÚLKA, að, [a Slavon. word], *to interpret*; t. *mál e-s*, *to plead one's case*, be the spokesman, Eg. 410; t. *eyrendi e-s*, Fms. i. 139; Guð. orð ok eyrendi þútt eigi sé með sníld mikilli fram túlkat, MS. 15. 1; Austmenn munu illa túlka fyrir þér, *give thee a bad report*, Nj. 178; þiðræð kvað sik nú gruna hversu Vegghamarr mundi t. fyrir þeim, Njard. 370. mun ek fylgja þér til stadnar ok t. fyrir þér, *be thy interpreter*, Fms. iii. 58.

túlkann, f. *a pleading*, Stj. 144, Thom.

túlkari, a. m. *an interpreter*: a nickname, dóttir Kára þess er t. var kalladr, Landn. 158, v. l., of a person of the 11th or 12th century.

túlkir, m. [a Slavon. word; Lett. *talkas*], *an interpreter, spokesman*, u. a foreign language, Ld. 76, Orkn. 330, Fms. iii. 33, vii. 192, xi. 300, Stj. 542; a broker, þeir brakkemir er vér köllum túlka, Fms. v. 163 (Fb. ii. 138): *a spokesman*, Stj. 157. (*a man in N. S. Angl. 'talk'*).

TÚN, n. [a word widely applied and common to all Teut. languages; the Goth. is not on record; A. S. *tūn*; Engl. *town*; O. H. G. *zūn*; Germ. *zaun*; Norse *tún*]:—prop. *a bedge*; this sense is still used in the Germ. *zaun*; but in Scand. the only remnant seems to be the compd *tun-riða* (see B).

II. *a bedged or fenced plot, enclosure*, within which a house is built; then *the farm-house with its buildings, the home-stead*; and lastly, *a single house or dwelling*: in Norway *tūn* is = *Dan. gaards-plads*, *the quadrangle or premises annexed to the buildings*; whereas 'bó' answers to the mod. Icel. 'tún'; in Norse deeds each single farm is called *tún*, i. *efsta túni* i *Ulfalda-stöðum*, D. N. ii. 534: the same usage of the word *town* remains in Scotland, see Scott's Waverley, ch. ix, sub fin.: many of the following examples run from one of these senses into the other; teiðu i túni teitir vöru, Vsp.; allir Einherjar Óðins-túnna i Gm.: ok gulla við gæss i túni, Skv. 3. 29, Gkv. I. 15; hét i túni, 2. 39; ok er þeir koma heim þá er Úlfir sústri þeirra heima i túni fyrir, Fb. i. 133. jarls menn tóku skeið ór túninu, *galloped out of the tún*, Orkn. 416: this sense still remains in phrases as, *riða i tún*, *to arrive at a house*, Nj. 23; cp. skal hann ei bráðum bruna i tún, *böndann dreymsi mig segir þu*, Bb.; fara um tún, *to pass by a house*; þeir fóru um tún i Saurke, Bz. i. 647; þá fara þeir lngi hér i tún, 648; i túni fyrir karldrym, K. þ. K.; tún frá túni, *from house to house*, Karl. 129, 138; þeir fá brotið skjálþ-pilt, ok komask út fram i túnit, ok þar út á riðit, Grett. 99 (Cod. Ub.).

ok er þeir kómu á Ré, gengu þeir úr túni á veginn, fylktu þeir fyrir útan skíð-garðinn, Fms. vii. 324; borgir eða héruð eða tún, x. 237; borgir ok kastala, héruð ok tún, Karl. 444; fór ek um þorp ok um tún ok um héraðs-bygðir, Sks. 631.

2. in Icel. a special sense has prevailed, viz. the 'enclosed' in-field, a green manured spot of some score of acres lying around the dwellings; bleikir akrar, slegin tún, Nj. 112; skal hann ganga út í tún at sin, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 209; var þá fluttur farnir af skipinu upp í tún at Borg, Eg. 163; um einn völlu svá til at jafna sem eitt tún vilt vel ok kringlótt, Fms. vii. 97; látið hesta vára vera nærri túni, Lv. 44; i túninu í Mávahlíð, Eb. 58; i túninu í Odda mun finnask höll nokkurr, Bs. i. 228, and so passim in old and mod. Icel. usage; thus tún and engjar are opposed.

III. metaph. in poets; snáka tún, 'snake-town', i. e. gold; reikar-tún, 'hair-town', i. e. the head, Lex. Poët.; bragar tún, 'the town of song', i. e. the mind, the memory of men, Ad. (fine); mun-tún, 'the mind's town', i. e. the breast, Fas. i. (in a verse); málsku tún, hyggju tún, 'the speech town', 'mind's town', i. e. the breast, Lex. Poët.; in local names, but rare, Túnlir; Túns-borg, in Norway; Sig-túnir, a place of victory, in Sweden; Tún-garðr, in Icel., Landn.

B. COMPS: tún-annir, f. pl. baymaking in the in-field; um sumar um túnannir, i. e. in July, Eb. 248. tún-barð, n. the outskirts of an in-field. tún-brekkja, u. f. the brink or edge of an in-field, Ld. 36. tún-fótr, m. the outskirts of a home-field. tún-garðr, m. a 'town-garib', fence of a tún, Grág. i. 147, ii. 263, Eg. 713, Ld. 138, Gullþ. 61, 77, Bs. i. 648, K. A. 64, Fms. vi. 368. tún-gólf, m. a home-boar, Eb. 94, Glúm. 365. tún-hlið, n. the gate of a castle, in the Norse sense, Hkv. i. 47. tún-krepja, u. f., botan. a cryptogamous plant resembling the lichen tribe, tremella. tún-ríða, u. f. a 'bedge-ride', a witch, ghost; witches and ghosts were thought to ride on hedges and the tops of houses during the night, see Glam in the Grettla; cp. Swed. 'bld-kulla'; the word is a *Sw. Aery.* Hm. 156. túna-sláttir, m. = tún-annir, as also the season, the 14th and following weeks of the summer.

tún-svið, n. the tún-space; sem túnsvið kringlótt, a field like a round tin-enclosure, Fms. vii. 97 (v. l. nær túns-vidd, of the largeness of a tún). tún-svín, m. = túngoltr, Grág. ii. 232. tún-sökinn, part. of cattle, greedy to enter and graze in a tún. tún-völur, m. a strip of the in-field, Kormak, Grág. ii. 257, Jb. 423, Sturl. i. 83, Eb. 250; hann lét færa farminn heim á túnvöllu sinn ok görði þeim tjald, Fb. i. 422.

Q. The ancient Scandinavians, like other old Teutonic people, had no towns; Tacitus says, 'nullas Germanorum populis urbes habitari satis notum est... colunt discreti ac diversi, ut fons, ut campus, ut nemus placuit,' Germ. ch. 16. In Norway the first town, Nidaros, was founded by the two Olaves (Olave Tryggvason and Saint Olave, 994-1030), and this town was hence par excellence called Kaupang, q. v. But the real founder of towns in Norway was king Olave the Quiet (1067-1093); as to Iceland, the words of Tacitus, 'colunt discreti ut fons, etc., placuit,' still apply; 120 years ago (in 1752), the only town or village of the country (Reykjavík) was a single isolated farm. In the old Norse law, the 'Town-law' is the new law attached as an appendix to the old 'Land-law.'

túta, u. f. [cp. tota; Dan. tude = a spout], a teat-like prominence: the name of a dwarf, Fms. vi.

tútna, að, [cp. A. S. *tofnan*], to be blown up; hann tútnaði allr upp.

tvau-falda, að, to double.

tvau-faldr, mod. tvö-faldr, adj. twofold, Sturl. i. 85, Rb.

tváru, adv., see hvárr (H. 2).

-tveggi, in annarr-tveggi, hvárr-tveggi, q. v.

tveim-megin or tveim-eginn, adv. on both sides, Nj. 24.

TVEIÐ, gen. tveggja, dat. tveimr or tveim, acc. tvá (mod. tvo), tvær, tvau (mod. tvá); tvau and þau make a rhyme, Skáld H.: [Goth. *twai*; A. S. *twá*; Engl. *two, twain*; Germ. *zwei*; Dan. *to*; Swed. *två*; Lat. *duo*; Gr. *duo*, etc.]; —two, passim; tveir ok tveir, two and two, Hkr. i. 125; báðir tveir, Fms. vii. 202; bæði tvau, Skáld H. 3, 7, 6, 55; tveim hondum, *with both hands*, Eg. 532, Fms. vii. 290; hvárr-tveggja, annarr-tveggja, q. v.; i tvau, adverb, in two, asunder, Fms. vii. 72, 193; in the saying, tveimr er tveggja hugr, two men two minds (= *quot bonines, tot sententiae*), Fas. ii. 228; cp. tveir erut einsherjar, Hm.

tvenning, f. duality, Fms. vii. 293, MS. 625, 17.

tvennr and tvinnr, adj. (tviðr, Hom. 74), [Ulf. *twainnar*], a distrib., two and two, twin, in pairs; tviðr skriptar-gangr, Hom. 74; tvennr burðr, twins, Stj.: til tveðra gjalda, Grág. ii. 188; guldau opt tvennar landskyldir, Ó. H. 27; heimta tvennar fulgur, Grág. i. 258, 447; eigi má tvær sakir af því gora þótt tvennum sé lýst, ii. 15; á skögunum vóru tvennar leidir, Eg. 576; tvenna tólf-mánuðr, Grág. ii. 227; vóru tvennar hallir, aðrar yfir öðrum, Fms. vi. 147; bjóða tvenn verð, Ld. 146; gjalda konungi tvenn (gjöld) slík, Jb. 208; tvinnir flokkar engla, Sks. 142 new Ed.; skjóta tvennum örum, Clem. 37; i tvennu lagi, Hom. 74; ok er tvenn frásögn um, Sturl. i. 107; tvennar (ii Cod.) frásagnir, Bs. i. l. c.; nú ferr tvennum sögunum fram, two tales running parallel, Ó. H. 100. * 2. two different things; lengi hefir mér þat í hug verit, ok hefir mér þó tvennt um synt,

Nj. 3; þó segja menn nokkut tvennt til, Eg. 63; tvennu mun skipta, *there are two chances, either... or*, Fas. ii. 515; hefir Guð fram í tvennu verk sitt, annat tveggja, eða..., 677, 6.

3. two pairs; tvennir skór, two pairs of shoes, Skáld R. 193; tvenn pör skæða, id., 32; tvennir sokkar, tvennir vetlingar (gloves); tvennar buzur; skaltú Núi taka tvinna karlkyns ok kvennkyns, Stj. 4. indecl. tvinnir or tvinni, two or two, as indecl. adj.; tvinni or tynni, indecl.; tvinni tólf-mánuðr, aðra tynni tólf-mánuðr, N. G. L. i. 344; skaltú æ taka með sama hætti tvinni ok tvinni, Stj. 57, Barl. 24.

tvennum-brúni, adj. a nickname, with meeting eyebrows (?), Landn. tvinna, að, to twine, twist ibread.

tvinni, a, m. twine, twisted thread; tvinna-hnoða, Hkr. iii. 117.

tvinnr, see tvennr.

tvist, n. [Dan. *tvist* = discord]; in the phrase, á tvist og bast, scattered to the four winds.

tvist-ligr, adj. = tvistr.

tvistr, m. the two or 'deuce' in cards.

tvistr, adj. [Swed. *tjust*; Dan. *tyst* = silent], dismal, sad, distressed, whence in deep silence, noiseless; varð þegar hljótt allt fólk ok tvist (Dan. *lys og tyst*), Fms. vi. 374; allt kyrt ok tvist, ix. 510, v. l.; tvist ok daptr, Fas. ii. 392; mist hefik stjórðs ins tvista, Korm.; tvist hjarta, tvistar sorgir, Lex. Poët.; ú-tvistr, gleeful.

tvistra or tvistra, að, to scatter; munu tvistraðir laundir, Post.; auðir hjardarinnar munu í sundr tvistraðir, Matth. xxvi. 31.

tvistrótt, adj. scattered, Hkr. iii. 228.

tvísvar (also tvisvar), adv. twice, Sks. 677, Fms. ix. 265, passim; in tvisvar verðr gamall maðrinn barn. tvísvar-sinnun = tvisvar, Hom. 118; tvisvar-sinnun, Nj.

tví, conj. used to express loathing (Dan. *tví*), *fie!* Fb. iii. 303.

TVÍ-, [Germ. *zwei-*], twice, double, in many comps: tví-angaðr, adj. double-forked, Fas. iii. 385. tví-aukinn, part. twofold, H. E. i. 437. tví-baka, u. f. [Germ. *zwieback*], a biscuit (mod.) tví-benda, u. f. a complicity, entanglement.

tví-breiddr, adj. of double breadth, of cloth, Vm. 10, N. G. L. iii. 205, D. N. ii. 1127. tví-burí, a, m. a twin, esp. in dual, Fms. i. 4, Sturl. i. 2, Rb. 100; in the N. T. = *δίδυμος*; tvíburar-merki, the Twins or Gemini, Rb. tví-burur, f. twin sisters, Str. 15, Fas. i. 358. tví-byrdingr, m. a twofold shield, Gpl. 103.

tví-byrdr, part. double-lined, B. K., D. N.: of a shield, N. G. L. ii. 42. tví-bytta, u. f. a bottomless lake or pit, in popular belief, or thought to be in hidden connection with the sea.

tví-býll, n. a double housebold, on one farm (opp. to einbýli), Eb. 38, Vm. 83, Lv. 71. tví-bóllr, m. a double ball, Skáld 177. tví-dreginn, part. double-lined, Jb. 187; klæði tvídrægin, Ann. 1330. tví-dregni, f. discord. tví-drægr, adj. ambiguous, Fms. ix. 355, 324, 502.

tví-dyrðr, part. double-doored, Eb. 274, Fms. vi. 121, Fs. 66, þidr. 143. tví-dægra, the name of a mountain desert taking two 'dægr' to cross, Isl. ii. 345, Ann. 1242. tví-eggjaðr, part. two-edged, Stj., Sks., N. T.

tví-olleptr, part. twice eleven; in the phrase, vera t., to be a twenty-two-year-old, i. e. in big vigour and spirits, Fas. i. 99. tví-eln, adj. two ells broad, Grág. i. 498, 504. tví-eyringr, m. worth or weighing two ounces, Landn. 258, Eb. 10. tví-falda, að, to fold, double, Stj. 53, Sks. 763, N. G. L. i. 23, Alg. 360. tví-faldan, f., arithm. doubling, Skáld 191, Alg. 360. tví-fald-leikr, m. twofoldness, Stj. 263, Hom. (St.).

tví-fald-ligr, adj. of twofold kind, Sturl. i. 121, K. A. 74. tví-faldr, adj. twofold, double, K. A. 46, 136, Sks. 225, 405, Vm. 168, Hom. 10, passim. tví-fóðraðr, part. double-lined, Fms. vi. 422. tví-fótrr, adj. two-footed, Lat. *bi-pes*. tví-gilda, d, to pay double, Gpl. 378, K. A. 80. tví-gildr, adj. of double value.

tví-gipt, part. twice married. tví-görr, part. double, þidr. 80, 81. tví-heilagtr, n. adj. twice hallowed, of two holidays following one another. tví-henda, d, to hurl or wield with two hands, Edda 122, Korm. 136, Fms. x. 383, Grett. 45, 178 new Ed. tví-hendis, adv.; höggva t. = tvíhenda, D. N. tví-hljóðr, m. a diphibong, Skáld 177. tví-hólkaðr, part. mounted with a double ring, þorfr. Karl. 376. tví-húsaðr, part. double-housed, Stj. 57. tví-hætta, u. f. a dilemma; in the phrase, leggja á tvíhættu, to run a risk, Fzr. 144.

tví-höfðaðr, part. two-headed, Fas. iii. 574. tví-konndr, part. with double circumlocution, in poetry, Edda 122; of double meaning, 110. tví-klifa, að, to bark twice on the same, repeat, Sks. 307. tví-klýpt, part. a bad reading for tví-kyllt. tví-kost, m. a choice between two, an alternative, Fas. ii. 68; hafa ekki ef eða tvikost á e-u, Barl. 173; bjóða e-m tvíkosti, Mag. tví-kvangaðr, part. twice married, Bs. i. 233. tví-kveða, kvað, to repeat, Edda 133. tví-kvenni, n. bigamy, Grág. i. 367. tví-kvalaðr, part. two-pronged, þidr. 178, Bar. 19. tví-kylfr, part. [kylfr, the verb], stammering, of metre, a metrical term, Ht. 45. tví-lembr, part. with two lambs, Rétt. 2. 5. tví-litaðr, mod. tví-litr, adj. parti-coloured, Stj. 306. tví-loðinn, adj. double-bairy, thick, of fur, Fbr. 145. tví-mánuðr, m. the double month, the fifth month in the summer; in the Almanack for 1872 this month begins on the 27th of August and ends on the 25th of September, which answers to the 15th of August to the 15th of September

of the old style, Rb. 556; at Tvímánudi or at Tvímánadi sumars, *at the time when T. sets in*, Grág. i. 152, Ld. 134, Finnþ. 298, Grett. 174 new Ed.; *boð skyldi vera at Tvímánadi suðr at Ölvusvatni*, Isl. ii. 8, 31; *leið nú fram at Tvímánadi sumars*, Grett. 150; *brúðkaup var í Garpsdal at Tvímánadi*, Ld. 134. **tví-menma**, *t. to ride two on one horse*; nær hálfum mánadi síðar var honum (the horse) tvímennt, Bs. i. 389; in the phrase, *tvímenna yfir ána*, *to cross a river two on one horse*, an every day's occurrence in Icel.; as to Scotland in ancient times, there is a curious record in Orkn. ch. 5; a lively sketch of this is found in the Queen's 'Leaves from a Journal,' 'Fording the Poll Tarf.' **tví-menning**, *f. riding two on one horse*, Sturl. ii. 131, iii. 23. **tví-menningr**, *m. drinking together in pairs, two and two*; þar var hlutaðr t., Eg. 22; Kormakr drakk tvímenning & Steingerði, Korm. 232; hón segir þat ekki víkinga síð at drekka hjá konum tvímenning, Hkr. i. 50. **tví-mörkingr**, *m. of the value or weight of two marks, of a ring*, Grág. ii. 172, 178. **tví-möli**, *n. a dispute, a discordant report, one saying this, another that*, Nj. 68, 139, Edda 147. **tví-mölis**, *adv. two meals a day*, N. G. L. i. 422. **tví-mölis-lauss**, *adj. undisputed*, Sturl. iii. 261. **tví-mölt** = **tví-mölis**; eta t., K. þ. K. 102, 106, Bs. i. 106. **tví-oddaðr**, *part. two-pointed*, Fas. ii. 386. **tví-riðinn**, *part. double-netted or knitted, of a net or the like: as a metrical term*, Edda 122. **tví-ræði**, *n. ambiguity*, Fb. iii. 427; *tví-ræði-ord*, *id.* **tví-ræðr**, *adj. 'double-read', ambiguous, which can be read 'both ways'*, Fms. ix. 324, v. l. **tví-saga**, *adj.*; verða tvísaga, *to contradict oneself*. **tví-sögðr**, *part. twice-told*. **tví-sættir**, *part. double*, Karl. 193. **tví-akafinn**, *a nickname*, Fms. x. **tví-skelför**, *part. the name of a metre, each verse-line beginning with two long syllables*, Edda 129; for a specimen see the Rekstefja, which is composed in this metre, whence it is also called 'Drápan tvískelfða.' **tví-akinnungr**, *m. a double skin or film (on a wound)*. **tví-akipaðr**, *part. double-seated, in two ranks*, Fms. x. 16. **tví-akipta**, *t. to divide into two parts*, Fms. i. 154, ii. 240, viii. 363; *to weave*, hann tvískiptisk í stílaninni, x. 270. **tví-akipti**, *n. a division into two parts*; t. mun vera á öllu landi, Fms. v. 347; the phrase, *það er ekki til tvískiptanna*, *it is too small to be divided*. **tví-akiptiligr**, *adj. divided*, Bs. i. **tví-akiptingr**, *m. a changeling, idiot (= skiptingr, q. v.)*; a nickname, Fms. x. 2. **tví-akiptir**, *part. divided*, Fms. viii. 16, Hom. (St.); *uncertain*, Fas. i. 42; *of two colours*, t. vesli, Rd. 309, Fms. ii. 71; t. brynja, Þiðr. 80. **tví-akeldr** = **tvískelfdr**, *metric*, Fms. ii. 310. **tví-alegr**, *adj. ambiguous*; t. draumr, Fms. viii. 444; *götusk t. í vináttu við e-n*, Sks. 357. **tví-stiga**, *steig, to waddle*. **tví-stýft**, *n. part. a metrical term, 'double apocope'*, Edda 134; *a mark on a sheep's ear*, t. framan hægra. **tví-syngja**, *sing, to chant double in the church, a kind of two-voiced music, a relic of the early Middle Ages, still practised in Icel., recorded in Laur. S. (Bs. i. 847). **tví-sýni**, *n. uncertainty, doubt*, Fas. iii. 207, Gisl. 86. **tví-sýnn**, *adj. precarious, doubtful, of danger*, Nj. 111, Bs. i. 814. **tví-söngr**, *m. a two-voiced song*; see **tví-syngja**. **tví-taka**, *tók, to repeat*, Skálda 208. **tví-tala**, *u, f. the dual number*, Stj. 13. **tví-tala**, *adj. of twice the number*, Fb. iii. 362. **tví-tjaldadr**, *part. hung with double tapestry*, Vm. 171. **tví-tján**, *twice-ten, twenty*, Fms. x. 378. **tví-tjándi**, *the twentieth*, Mork. 109, Grett. (Ub.) 150, Petr. S. 47, v. l. **tví-tóla**, *adj. [Dan. two-tallet], an hermaphrodite (töl II). **tví-tugr**, **tví-togr**, *adj. aged twenty*, Grág. i. 307, 465, ii. 108, Fms. ii. 7, vi. 90, Jb. 143, passim; *measuring twenty (fathoms, ells)*, Grág. i. 497, ii. 337, Fms. iii. 194, passim; *átta vetr um tvítugu*, i. e. *twenty-eight years old*, Stj. 26. **tvítugu-aldr**, *m. the age of twenty*, Eg. 2, Fms. iv. 254, x. 377, Njarð. 396, passim. **tvítug-sessa**, *u, f. a twenty-oared ship (see sessa)*, Eg. 28, Fms. ii. 253, iv. 322. **tví-tugti**, *mod. tvítugasti*, *the twentieth*, passim. **tví-tugu** = **tuttugu**, D. N. **tví-tylft**, *f. twice twelve*; tvítylfar haugr, Grág. ii. 89. **tví-tyngdr**, *part. double-tongued*, Al. 4. **tví-vegja**, *adv. 'two-ways', to and fro*; fara t., *to go back again*, Isl. ii. 327, Fms. iii. 83, vi. 119, Grág. i. 213, 436; hence in mod. usage gener. *twice*. **tví-verknaðr**, *m. doing the same twice over again*. **tví-víðr**, *m. a double-pieced cross-bow*, poet., Edda (Gl), Merl. 2, 65, þd. **tví-æri**, *n. a period of two years*, D. N. ii. 193. **tví-ærr**, *adj. of two years, two years old*, D. N.; *tvíær landskyld*, *id.* **tvíl**, *n. [Ulf. twiſs; Germ. zwifel; Dan. tvil], doubt*. **tvíl-laust**, *n. adj. without doubt, forsooth*. **tvíla**, *ad, to doubt, (mod.)*; as also **tvílugr**, *adj.*, in ó-tvílugr, *quite safe*; hann er ó-tvílugr, *það er ó-tvílugt*; but none of these words are found in old writers. **tvö-vetla**, *u, f. a ewe two winters old*. **tvö-vetr**, *adj. two winters old*. **tyggi**, *thus, not tiggi*, as seen from rhymes, *tyggi, glygg, hwygg tyggi, hygg tyggja*, Geisli 9, Lex. Poët.; [the word is therefore derived from tjúga (q. v.), toginn, (cp. Germ. ziehen, ge-zogen), and is akin to Germ. -zog, in ber-zog, Lat. duc-]; — *a leader, chief*, but only in poetry, Lex. Poët., freq. in old and mod. ballads. **TYGGJA** (*tyggva*, Gkv. s. 39), *pres. tygg; pret. tugði; subj. tygði; part. tuggit*. A remnant of a strong inflexion is the pret. *tögg*,**

Fbr. 24; *töggtu* (2nd pers.), Am. 39; plur. *tuggu* (*mandeban*), Orkn. (Arnór in a verse, MS.); *part. tugginn*; *tyggja* has since become a regular weak verb, like *spyrja*: [Dan. *tygge*; Engl. *to tug at food*]; — *to chew*, Lat. *mandere, manducare*; *hvat er nú, dóttir, tyggi þú nokkut?* — *Tygg ek sól*, segir hón, Eg. 604; *tak pipar ok tygg*, Pr. 475; *töggtu tígla* trúðir vel jóxlum, Am. 79; *við hunang tuggin*, Gkv. 2. 40; *hann tögg með grimnum kulda-tönnum allar jarðir*, Fbr. 24; *tögg hold ok bein*, Ann. 1362 (in a verse); *egginn tögg af honum ístr báða*, Ölf. 7. 74; *úlfar tuggu hræ*, Arnór; *hræra sinn kjálka til at t. með*, Stj. 77. **tygi**, *n. [A. S. ga-teawa; O. H. G. zing; Germ. zeug; Dan. tøj; Engl. toy]*; — *gear, harness*; *hestöll tygi þau er þeir höfðu átt*, Fb. iii. 567; *söðull með öllum tygium*, D. N. i. 321; *þitt eis eðr tygi*, Pr. 422; *reð-tygi, saddle-harness*. 2. *metaph. kind*; *einn af þessu vanda tye (= tyge) er Robert klerkr af Broc* (de funesta illa progenie), Thom. 231; *mod., af sama tægi, a sample of the same piece*. **tygi-ligr**, *adj. [perh. a bad reading for rýgligr]; t. ord, dangbý words, threats*, Bs. i. 653, 658 (but *rýgligr* v. l. in both instances), Grett. 172 new Ed. **tygill**, *m., pl. tuglar* (like *lykill*, pl. *luklar*), *a dimin.*; [akin to *teg*; cp. Germ. *zuger*]; — *a string, strap, thong*, esp. of the strap with which a cloak was fastened round the neck; *möttull á tuglum*, Fms. vii. 201; *tygil er menit var fest með*, Ó. H. 135; á tuglumum taðpungins var guilbaugr, Gulþ. 20; in Lv. 41 *read, ok guilbaugr* (for *guilband*) á tyglum; *compos. tugla-möttull, -foldr, m. a cloak with a strap*, Fz. 263, Fms. v. 292, Sturl. ii. 154, (Bs. i. 556 spelt *tugla*.) **tygil-knifr**, *m. a knife or dirk hanging from the belt on a tygill*, Fms. vi. 165, x. 149, Isl. ii. 277. **tygja**, *ad, to harness*; *allir tyðir panzerum*, Fb. iii. 582; *her-t, to armour*; *hertýjað, clad in armour*, Ölf. 7. 111 ('herdti ad' in the Edit.) **tykta**, *ad, whence typta*, Bs. i. 805, 846; [Germ. *zuebtigen*; Dan. *tugle*]; — *to chastise*, H. E. i. 509. **tyktan**, *f. chastisement*, Stj. 167. **tylft** or **tylpt**, *f. [tölf], a number of twelve, a 'duo-decade', dozen, a body of twelve*, Eg. 341, Nj. 150, Fms. viii. 140, Hkr. ii. 398; *ferast tyllfir*, *prennar tyllfir*, of the courts, Nj. 150, 244, Grág. i. 4, 72 (twelve being a holy number); of the sea, *tylft, twelve miles*, Landn. 25, Rb. 482, Bs. ii. 5. **tyllfar-oiðr, -kviðr, -kvöð** (see *eidr, kvíð, kvöð*), Gpl. 121, 547, Ja. 30, K. þ. K. 168, Landn. 89. **tylla**, *t. [tolla], to sit loosely*; *tylla sér niðr*; *tylla sér á tá, to stand on tiptoe*. II. *reflex, to go with a light step*; *myrar lágu illa, máðr tyllask á vetrar-bráutum, the ice on the moors was unsafe, but could be tripped over*, Sturl. iii. 140. **tylli-sætt**, *f. a loose, unreal, shifty agreement*, Ba. i. 519. **tylli-sök**, *f. a light, futile charge*, Glúm. 377. **typpa**, *t. [toppr], to tip, top*; *ok haghla um höfuð typpum, to tip his head, with a woman's hood*, Þkv. 16; **typptr**, *adj. tipped, laced*, Js. 78; *silfr-typptr, silver-tipped, of the waves*, Snót 36. **typpi**, *n. a tip* (Lat. *apex*), Fms. vi. (in a verse), and in mod. usage. **typpingr**, *m. [toppr], a kind of lace or edging*; *dúkar með typping*, Vm. 52, 65, 125; *typpings-dúkr*, 62; *typpings-ver*, *a case of typping*, D. N. i. 590. **typta**, *t. = tykta* (q. v.), *changing hr into pt*; analogous is *stipti* from *stikti*, Bs. i. 805, 846, Líl. 81, (not from *túptu*, as suggested in Lex. Poët.); this form is freq. in mod. usage, whereas *tykta* is obsolete. **typtan** = **tyktan**, Mar. **typtu-moistari**, *a, m. a master of ceremonies*, Clar.; *hof-typt, court ceremonial*. **tyrðil-múli**, *a, m. a bird, the razer-bill, alen torda L., Edda (Gl)*. **tyrfa**, *d. [torf], to cover with turf, sod*, Fas. i. 134, iii. 389, Sturl. i. 155, passim. 2. (Swed. *törfa*), *to pelt (with turf and stones?)*; t. e-n með grjóti ok með torfi, N. G. L. i. 82; cp. 'tyrva með stönum' in Swed. law; torfeikr, *a pelting game*. **tyrri** and **tyri**, *n. a resinous fir-tree used for making a fire*; með tyrri eðr öðrum eldímum víði, Sks. 427 B; *lokar-spán af tyrri*, Fagrsk. 169; *hence tyrri-tré*, Fagrsk. l. c.; **tyr-víðr**, Hkr. i. 32, iii. 61; **tyrvi-tré**, Fms. vi. 153; cp. *tjör-víðr*; all various forms of the same = *tar-wood*. **Tyrflingr**, *m. the name of the enchanted sword, Hervar. S.*; prop. from its flaming like resinous-wood (tyrri): a pr. name, Landn. **tyrfrann**, *adj. resinous*; *tyrfré = tyrvi-tré*, Mork. 7. **Tyrkir**, *gen. pl. Tyrkja, m. pl. the Turks*, Bret., Edda (pref.), Landn. 19; *Tyrk-land, the land of the Turks*, Bret.: **Tyrk-neakr**, *sc. Turkish*, Mar., Karl. **tyrma**, *d, qs. tyrfa? (rm = rf)*, prop. *to pelt (?)*, only used in metaph. phrase, *þat tyrmir yfir e-n, to be overubelmed, from ailment or evil*. **tyrmingr**, *f. an overubelming illness*. **tyrrinn**, *adj. peevish, fretful*, Grett. 111; *ú-tyrrinn, peaceful*, Gl. (in a verse). **tytati**, *a, m. = tosti, a frog (?)*; a nickname, Sturl. iii. 298. **tytsvar** = **tvísvar**, *twice*, Nj. 102, 109, N. G. L. i. 340, Sks. 378 B, Fz. viii. 313, O. H. L. ch. 113. **tytta**, *t. to knead, of bread*, N. G. L. i. 304; *ó-tyttir*, Bs. i. 244. **tyttir**, *m. a little pin*; *hor-tyttir*.

tyttugti, the twentieth (= tuttugti or trítugti), N. G. L. i. 348.

tyssa, a nickname, Fms. viii.

týja, u. f. (sounded tía), [akin to tæfa; Dan. tæve; cp. tóa]—a dam, mother with her young, of a dog, cat, or the like.

týja, u. f. qs. tría, doubt; var mér týja er vit tveir lifðum, Akv. 27.

TÝJA, tæja, tjóa, and tjá, the forms of this verb vary: tæja, tæjar tæja make a rhyme, Pd. 18; pres. tær, pret. tæði, part. neut. tæð; týja, tyr, týði: tjóa, pres. tjóar, pret. tjóaði or tjóði, see below B; and lastly, tjá, pres. té, téir (mod. tjái), pret. tæði, part. tæðr, tæð; with neg. suff. tær-a, does not, Fms. vii. (in a verse): [Ulf. taujan = tæwain; sawidon on the Golden horn; A. S. taujan; O. H. G. zawian; Germ. thun; Dutch tonnen.]

B. Prop. to do, work; but here göra (q. v.) has in the Scand. taken the place of týja, it is therefore only used in the sense,

II. to help, assist, with dat. or absol.; at tæja Kleppjárn, Isl. ii. 482 (Heiðarv. S.); þeir menn er tæðu máli þorsteins, Isl. ii. 305; þú tæðir mér, Drottinn ok huggaðir mik, 655 v. 2; tæja sjúkum ok váluðum, 645. 93; þat góz eptir verðr skal ek tjója (bestow on) guðs móður, Mar.; ef þú vilt tæja honum, Clem. 56; Guðs mildi tæði máluð hans, 45; haniungjan lét enn eigi seinat sér at tjója honum, Al. 139; hirt er tæði honum vel, Fms. vi. 317 (in a verse); Kristr tær hokka hristi . . . Lex. Poët.; at týjanda Guði = Deo auxiliante, Hom. 27; árnendr várir ok týiendr (töyviendr Cod.), 149; sá er öðrum vill týja til orrostu, 42; segir þat mest týja, at eigi hafi Guð nauðga þjónustu, O. H. L. 42; týja svá gófullegri bæn, Hom. 1; opt hefir höfðingjum mikitt tjóað at berjask at eins með framleggjan, Al. 5; kiliðu þeir á Jacobum, at þeir kæmi til at tjá þeim, 656 C. 2; Drottinn várr té (subj.) oss til þess, at vér megim, Hom. 90; recipr., téisk at báðir, help one another! H. E. i. 245.

to avail; ok tór þat því at eins, ef hann vissi eigi, at . . . it avails only in the case that he knew not, Grág. i. 315; þat týr ekki, boots not, avails not, or týði ekki, it was of no avail, eigi tór bönda tjá björgkvíðr, 431; ek víska at mér myndi ekki týja at forðask þik, Eg. 165; eyft týr þótt skyndi seinn, a saying (see eyvit); ekki týr yðr nú at tauta eðr tutla, Fms. viii. 234 (tjár, Fb. ii. l. c.); hvárki tæði (týði, Hkr. l. c.; tjáði, Fms. v. l. c.) bæn manna né féhöð, Ó. H. 190; konungr var svá reiðr at henni týði ekki at biðja, Hkr. i. 100; allir löttu Sigurð jarl í at ganga ok týði ekki (tjáði, v. l.), Nj. 271; lítið týr oss at mæða líkam várn í föstum, Hom. 73; hvat mun mér týja at eggia þá menn, what need? Fms. viii. 136 (tjá, v. l.); ok er hón sá at eigi týði at flytja þetta mál lengra, þá hætti hón, xi. 288 (v. l.); sem hann sá at ekki týði þar at standa, Str. 42; þorvaldr lét ekki tjóa at sakask um verkit, Glúm. 374; mun mik ekki tjóa at leita, Nj. 16; eigi mundi tjóa at brjótask við forlögnum, Fs. 20; at ekki moni tjóa, Fas. i. 364; ekki mun tjóa at gora þat, Fms. ii. 194 (v. l.); eigi þykkir oss þat tjóa, Guðl. 20; veit ek eigi hvat þat moni tjóa, Mork. 194; Baglar sá at ekki tjóaði (tjóði) eptir at halda, Fms. ix. 13 (v. l. 7); ok tjóaði ekki fyrir-tölur hans, x. 301; hefir ek um talat ok tjóar mér eigi, Fs. 60; eggjat væri nú ef nökkurt tjóaði, 4; þeir biðja at . . . ok tjóar ekki, Glúm. 390; tjóði honum alls ekki, Str. 42; ekki tjóar skriptar-gangr þeim er . . . 43; en at svá búnu tjár ekki, Fas. i. 364; hvat mun þá tjá við at mæla, Glúm. 324; hvat tjár mér nú, at hafa til hans stundat, Al. 129; ekki mun tjá at saka sik um orðinn hlut, Nj. 20; and so in mod. usage, þetta tjár ekki, this won't do; það tjár ekki, tis of no use; tjár þat alls ekki, Gisl. 43.

III. as an auxiliary verb; sól tær sortna, the sun does blacken, Vsp. 57 (see p. 264, foot-note 3); áðr tæði ben blæða, blood did flow, Nj. (in a verse); tjá buðlungi blæða undir, Hkr. Hjörv.; tær-a standa þarft af þóri, Fms. vii. (in a verse); hón tær binda, Orkn. (in a verse); hann tæði velja, Rekst.; hyggja tæði, did think, Bkr. 13; tæði tæra, did bring, Fms. vi. 340; Boðnar bára tær vaxa, does wax, Edda (in a verse).

See also tjá, which is a different word.

týjandi, a, m. a helper; töyendr, helpers, Hom. 149.

TÝNA, d. [tjón; Scot. to tyne], to lose; þeir týndu hestunum, Nj. 21; þeir týndu þar öxi sínni, Landn. 313; týna honum, Fms. vi. 121; týna líf sínn, Str. 86; t. þeim þremr hlutum, er . . . Fms. x. 338; þér skolut öngu fyrir týna nema lífinu, Nj. 7; with acc. a Latinism, Mar.

to destroy, put to death; týna sveininum, Fms. i. 113, Sks. 695; týna sjálfum sér, to destroy oneself, K. Á. 62; týndi sér þar sjálf, Landn. 195.

II. reflex. to perish; Hákon jarl týndisk í hafi, Ó. H.; Flugla týndisk í feni, Landn. 195; kom at honum austan-veðr mikitt . . . ok týndusk þar, Nj. 25; þar týndisk Geirhildr í Geirhildar-vatni, Landn. 29, Eg. 123, Edda 3, Fms. i. 215, passim.

týning, f. destruction, Art.

týni-samligr, adj. destructive, Anecd. 34.

TÝR, m., gen. Týs, acc. dat. Tý; the form tívar, see tívi, may even be regarded as an irreg. plur. to týr-; cp. Tivisco, q. Tivisco, in Tacit. Germ.; [for the identity of this word with Sansk. dyans, divas = heaven, Gr. Ζεύς, Διός, Lat. divus, O. H. G. Ziu, see Max Müller's Lectures on Science of Language, 2nd Series, p. 425]—prop. the generic name of the biggest divinity, which remains in compds, as Farma-týr, hanga-týr;

as also in Týs-áttungr, the offspring of gods (Gr. θεογονία), Ýt.: tý-framr, adj., Haustl. 1: tý-braustr, valiant as a god; tý-spakr, godly-wise, Edda 16.

II. the name of the god Týr, the one-armed god of war; see Edda passim. Týs-dagr, m. Tuesday, (Germ. Dienstag), Fms. ix. 42, N. G. L. i. 10. 343, 348, Hkr. iii. 416; spelt Týrs-dagr (Dan. Tirsdag), Fms. vii. 295, ix. 42, Rb. 572.

týra, d, to flame faintly; cp. tóra.

týra, u. f. a faint light; ljós-týra, freq. in mod. usage. 3. doubtful is the passage, Ad. 8,—týru fylgðu sökk sámleit síðra brúna.

týr-eygðr, part. with peering eyes.

týta, u. f. [akin to túta, tottr], in týtu-prjónn, m. a pin.

tæfa, u. f. [Dan. tæve], a dam, mother, of a dog, cat.

tægja, pres. tæ, pret. tæði, part. tæð; [akin to tog, teygja]—prop. to stretch out; tægja ull, to pick or tease the wool before it is spun and carded; ullar-reitur eg um kveldið tæði, Hallgr.

tægja, u. f. a fibre; see taug.

tæja, d, to help; see týja.

tæki (i. e. tæki), n. pl. [taka], implements, outfit; sel þú mér tæki at ek mega rita, 623. 54; tól ok t., Stj. 22; arðr ok öll tæki at þeim arðri, Karl. 471; means, eg hefi engin tæki til þess.

tæki-færi, n. opportunity.

tæki-ligr, adj. due, proper; t. tími, tíð, Stj. 429, Fms. ii. 142, MS. 623. 40; með-t., acceptable.

TÆKR (i. e. tækr), adj. [taka], acceptable, fair, legal, of a tender made, Gpl. 500; þau handsöl er honum þykki tæk, K. p. K. 170; þá eru tæk vitni þeirra, Ó. H. (pref.) 2. fit, meet; the phrase, í tæka tíð, in due time. 3. ú-tækr, unacceptable, unfair; lag-tækr, skilful of hand.

TÆLA, d. [tál], to entice, betray; t. menn með fjökyngi, Clem. 56; t. þá með svikum, Fms. ii. 137; tæla þik, Sks. 537; tældr miklum tálum, Alm. 36; er Herodes konungr sá at hann var tældr af Austrvegs-konungum, Hom. 48.

tæla, d. [töl], to manage; fæðir þinn þykkisk ekki mega um þik t. hér í hlybulum sínum, Eg. 194; var hann svá í lýzku ok athæfi, at trautt þótti mega um tæla, Fms. xi. 78. 92.

tæli-gróf, f. a pitfall, Sks. 425 B.

TÆMA (i. e. tæma), d. [tóm], in the phrase, tæma sik til e-s, to give one's leisure to, to attend, Sks. 22, Stj. 144, Hom. 63; t. sik til at heyrja Guðs orð, 656 B. 12; hann mátti eigi tæmask til frá kenningum við menn, bad no leisure, no time left, Clem. 52; hugr tæmisk til hvíldar, the mind takes to rest, Hom. (St.) 2. the law phrase, e-m tæmisk arfr, an inheritance falls to one by right, Grág. i. 173, N. G. L. i. 216, Eg. 31; honum tæmisk arfr norðr í Vatnsdal, Isl. ii. 210; e-m tæmisk úmagi, alimentation devolves upon one, Grág. i. 290.

II. [tóm], to empty (Dan. tømme, North. E. and Scot. to toom); seggriun tæmdi svínit hálf, Skíða R. 41, passim in mod. usage.

tænaðr, m., tænað and bæw make a rhyme, Líkn. 8, Lil. 82; [tæja or týja]—help, assistance; biðja tænaðr, Sturl. iii. 278; fullting eðr tænað, H. E. i. 502, Fms. x. 238, Bs. i. 215, 355; án manna tænaði, Mar. tænaðar-maðr, m. a helper, Stj. 157, Bs. i. 240.

tæpi-djarfr, adj. timid, Fas. ii. 297.

tæpi-liga, adv. sparingly, scantily; launa e-t t., Fas. iii. 8; ganga t. fram, 437; scarcely, það er t. svá mikitt, Dan. knapt.

tæpilligr, adj. scant, scarce; hit tæpilligasta, Mag. 160.

tæpi-tunga, u. f. a tip-tongue, lisping accent; göra sér tæpitungu, to lip, as in saying 'telpa' for 'telpa'.

tæpr, adj. scant, too short, too narrow, or the like; Kálfr gékk þá heldr tæpra, stopped more cautiously, Fb. ii. 360; ónýt er iðran tæpr . . . ef þú í gúrdum glæp girnist að liggja, Pass. 8. 25; tók hann henni tæpt í mitt lær, Fas. ii. 234; spjótnu tóku tæpt til hans, the spears scarcely reached him, Sturl. ii. 251; a path in the side of a mountain is said to be tæpr; það er t. þriðjungur.

tæpta, t. [tæpr], to tap, touch lightly, just reach with the point; tæpti eg mínun trúar-staf á tréð sem drýpr hunang af, Pass. 32. 21; tæpta á e-u, to utter faintly.

tæra, d. [Dan. tære; Germ. zehren], to consume, spend; þú tærir út tveim höndum, Fms. xi. 423; t. penninga, Bs. i. 699; to entertain, konungr tók Sturlu vel ok tærði honum vel ok sæmiliga, Sturl. iii. 307.

tæri, n. in the phrase, komast í tæri við e-n, to come to have dealings with a person.

tæri-látr, adj. cleanly, nice, esp. as to eating.

tæri-læti, n. cleanliness, nicety.

tæri-penningr, m. pocket-money, D. N.

tærr, adj. pure, limpid, of water; tærr vatn, tær vatns-lind, lækr blár og tær, freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers; see tár.

tæta (i. e. tæta), t. [akin to tó and tæja, or is it to be written tæta, from táta?];—to tear, of wool, to tease or pick the wool; t. sundr, to tear to shreds, the word occurs in Edda (in a verse), and is freq. in mod. usage.

tæta, u. f. and tætingr, m. shreds.

töðu-, see tæða.

töf, *f.*, gen. *tafar*, [tefja], a delay, hindrance; mikil töf; vera e-n til tafar, to be a hindrance to one. **tafar-laust**, *n. adj.* without delay.
töf, *f.* [tafi], a tablet, a piece in a game, Fms. vi. 29, Fas. i. 285.
töfr, *töfra*, *töftrar*, see *tauftr*.
töfring, *f.* a delay, D. N. v. 622.
tögglá, *ad.* to tug; er tögglað hefir eyrendin fram, Skálda H. 7. 63;
tögglast á e-u, to harp on the same thing.
tögr, *m.* ten, = tigr, q. v.
töku-, see *taka*.
tök-vísi, *f.* rapacity; **tök-vísa**, *adj.* rapacious, Hom. 19, MS. 645. 83.
tölta, *ad.* [A. S. *tealtjan*; Engl. *tilt*], to 'tolt,' amble; hence also **tölt**, *n.* an ambling pace; hóf-tölt, 'hoof-tolt.'

tölu-, see *tala*.
tölugr, *adj.* well-spoken, Fas. iii. 269.
töl-vísi, *f.* skill in numbers, arithmetic, Edda 110, Clem. 33.
töl-vísa, *adj.* skilled in arithmetic, Clem. 33; as a nickname, Bjarni inn tölvisi, of a learned Icel. of the 12th century, Rb.

TÖNG, *f.*, gen. *tangar*, pl. *tangir* and *teugr*: the gen. *tangu*, *þd.*, refers to a form *tanga*, *u. f.*, dat. *töngu*, Sturl. i. 121 (vellum); but else *töng*; [A. S. *tanga*; Engl. *tongs*; Germ. *zange*; Dan. *tang*; cp. *tangi*]:—a smith's tongs; tangir ok töl, Vsp.; dregit á með raudum steini hamarr ok töng, fyrir því at smidr var safdr hans, þidr. 98; hamarr, töng ok stöðja, Edda 9; tök Geirróðr með töng járnslu glóandi, 61; skerðu til járnslins svá at vel megi ná með tönginni, . . . síðan tók þormóðr töngina ok kipið braut önnri, Ó. H. 223; drógu tveir karlar beinit með töngu, Sturl. i. 121 (töng, Bs. i. 425, l. c.); eigi þykkjumk ek slíkar tengr séð hafa, *such tiny tongs, i. e. limbs so poorly knit*, Grett. 119; kalla má höndina töng axla, Edda; tangar-armr, the tongs-fork, þidr. 96; spennit-, klýpi-, 'clip-tongs,' pincers: in N. G. L. i. 349 for 'töng' eða reipi, read 'taug' eða reipi. **tangar-hald**, *n.* a tongs-bold.

TÖNN, *f.*, this word (like *nagl*, q. v.) was originally a masc. *tann* or *tannr*, like *maðr*, *mammr*, of which gender there are remnants in pr. names, Hildi-tannr, gen. Hildi-tanns, Edda (in a verse); dat. Hildi-tanni, see *hildr B*; it then became fem. *tönn*, gen. *tannar*, dat. acc. *tönn*, gen. pl. *tanna*, dat. *tönnum*; nom. pl. *tenn* (as if from *maðr*), skakkar *tenn* rhymes with *menn*, Skíða R. 5. 9; litlar tenn, Al. 3; with article, *tennmar*, Fms. xi. 139; brjóta tenn ór höfði manns, Grág. ii. 11; acc. *tennar*, Bs. i. 641, l. 21 (perh. an error); old poet. pl. *teðr* rhyming with *veðr*, Lex. Poët.; mod. plur. is *tönnur*: [a word common to all Indo-Germ. languages; Goth. *tanþus*; A. S. *tēd*; Engl. *teeth*, pl. *teeth*; O. H. G. *zand*; Germ. *zahn*; Dan. and Swed. *tand*; Lat. *dent-is*; Gr. *δ-όντ-ος*]:—a tooth, including the sense of *tusk*; teðr hans, Eluc. 49; ór tönnum, Nj. 185; með tönnum, Eg. 233; phrases, *glotta um tönn*, or *við tönn*, to grin scornfully, Edda 30, Nj. 182, Ó. H. 114; rjóða tönn á e-m, to reddens one's teeth, taste blood, metaph. from a beast of prey; hefi ek nú nakkvat robit tönn á þeim er ek tók höndum Hákon jarl, Ó. H. 32; allit., tönn ok tunga, hafa tönn og tunga á öllu, to have tooth and tongue on everything, of a quick-witted child learning to speak; tungan veist um tönn, see *tunga*; tungan leikr við tanna sár, the tongue touches on the tooth-wound, a saying, Mk. v; tæja tanna, see *tæja*; fram-tennt, the front teeth. 2. a tusk (of the walrus), Krók. ch. 9, Bs. i. 641; biskups-staf af tönn görvan . . . grafa tönn, to carve, Bs. i. 143, cp. Skíða R. 199: a thing worked in walrus-tusk, Máru-skript með tönn . . . húsker með tönn, Vm. 22, 54; buðkr með tönn, B. K. 84; in Icel. an ivory box, scent-box, snuff-box, or the like, is called *tönn*. 3. metaph. the tooth or iron of a plane, hefil-tönn; poet., lagar-tönn, 'sea-tooth' = a stone; foldar tönn, 'earth-tooth,' id., Lex. Poët.; the golden teeth of Heimdal, the Lucifer of the Northern mythology, represent the rays of the dawn. 4. hildi-tönn, a dog-tooth, usually called *víg-tönn*; skögul-tönn or skæl-tönn, a tusk; cp. *tann*. COMPS: **tanna-far**, *n.* tooth-marks. **tanna-gangr**, *m.* a tearing with the teeth, of beasts, Fas. iii. 378. **tanna-gnastran**, *f.* a gnashing of teeth, Fms. iii. 168; so also, **tanna-gnistran**, *f.*, N. T. (gnista tönnum).

tönnla, *ad.* to attack with the teeth, backbite, quarrel; . . . þér tönnlið ok upp eðr hverr annan innbyrðis, Gal. v. 15; tönnlast og tryggast, to quarrel.

töpun, see *tapan*.

törgu-, see *targa*.

töstugr, *adj.* barsh.

tötrug-hypja, *u. f.* a tattered frock, Rm., Hkv. Hjörv.

tötrugr, *adj.* tattered, torn, Fas. i. 30, Hom. (St.)

TÖTURR, *m.*, dat. *töttri*, pl. *tötrar*; or better **tötturr** with *tt*, and so **töttur**, Barl. 60, l. 5; töttugr, Hkv. i. 43 (Bugge); *beatt* and *töttur* make a rhyme, Fms. vii. 153; [Engl. *tatters*]:—tatters, rags; margir tötrar saman vaðir, Fær. 187; veifu saumaða saman af mörgum töttum, Fbr. 92 new Ed.; slitnum tötri, Bs. i. 381; svartr fats-tötturr, 506; undan töttum hans, því hann var illa klæddr, Fas. i. 230; var þar ekki í nema tötrar ok þat er öngu var nýtt, Fms. vi. 379, vii. 153 (in a verse). 2. hence mod. **tétr**, *n.* in speaking to one, poor! poor thing! so and so; tetrið, tetrið að tarna! COMPS: **töttra-baggi**, *a. m.* a rag-bag, Fær. 186, Fms. ii. 59. **töttra-bassi**, *a. m.* a ragamuffin, Glúm. 328.

U—Ú

U (ü), the twentieth letter, was represented in the Runic alphabet, both on the stone in Tune and in the later Runes, by **ᚱ**, and was called *úr*, Skálda 176,—*úr* er af eldu járn, the Runic poem: *u* is sounded like *ru* in Fr. *feu*, *ö* in Germ. *bören*; *ü* like *oo* in Engl. *root*. In mod. Engl. the Icel. *ü* is represented by *ou*, *ow*, e. g. Icel. *út*, *hús*, *bár*, = Engl. *out*, *house*, *bower*, such words being in Early Engl. written *úr*, *búr*, etc.; they still retain their Scandinavian pronunciation in North England. For the changes between *o* and *u* and *ö* and *ü* see the introduction to the letter *O*, p. 462. As with *o*, so with *u*, the words with initial *v* have, in the Scandinavian languages, dropped that letter, e. g. *una* = *wome*; *undr* = *wonder*; *und* = *wound*; *ull* = *wool*; *úlfr* = *wolf*.

U

Ubbi, *a. m.* [A. S. *Uffa*], a pr. name and a nickname, Skjöld. S., Skíða R.; *Úlfr* er ubbi var kallaðr, Fms. xi. 212.

Uðr, *f.* a pr. name, = Unnr; as masc. *Uðr*, a son of the Night, Edda.

UGGA, pres. *uggi*; pret. *uggði*; subj. *yggði*; imperat. *uggi*; part. *uggat*:—to fear, suspect, apprehend; *ugga e-n*, *uggi eigi þú* (fear thou not) Isungs-bana, Hkv. i. 20; *eigi uggj ek bræðr þína*, Fas. i. 289; kann vera at þeir uggj oss, Rd. 226; ef maðr uggir eigi andvitni mót, Gpl. 475; *ugga sér e-t*, to apprehend; ef hann yggði sér áljót eðr fjörðan, Grág. i. 493; þeir uggðu alls ekki at sér, to apprehend no danger, he off om's guard, Nj. 252, Fms. i. 117, Ld. 262; er þat ugganda (gerund.), it is no be feared, Fms. ii. 286, xi. 98; þeim er ugganda (hugganda Cod.), at, = 'metuendum est, ne,' Hom. 13; with infin., *ugga*, at viðim mundi skerta, Fms. vii. 97. 2. impers., *mik uggir*, at . . . it fears me, I fear that . . . Isl. ii. 146; hitt mik uggir hann komi eigi aptir heill, Skíða R.

uggi, *a. m.* a fin of a fish; *eyr-uggi*, a fore fin; *bak-uggi*, a back fin; the word seems, strange to say, not to occur in old writers; cp. the following word.

uggiðr or **uggaðr**, part. 'finned' provided with fins; hjalt-u. (q. v.)

ugg-lauss, *adj.* fearless, unconcerned, without apprehension, Harma. 46; neut. *ugglaust*, as adv. no doubt, undoubtedly, forsooth, Rekst. 6, and freq. in mod. usage.

ugg-ligr, *adj.* [hence Engl. *ugly* (?)], to be feared; e-t þykkir uggligt, Fms. iii. 129, Greg. 25, Eb. (in a verse); þat þykki mér uggligt at ek þurfa skamma hrið ráð at göra fyrir jarli þessum, Orkn. 418; in Fa. 22 read *ú-glikt*.

uggr, *m.* fear, apprehension; mér er uggr á, at . . . Fms. i. 285; hræzlu-uggr, Mar.; gördisk mönnum mikill uggr á um samþykki konunganna, Fms. vi. 221, x. 410; ala uggr of e-t, Edda (in a verse); ráða af hendi mér þenna uggr, Fms. i. 84; allit., með uggr ok ötta, Phil. ii. 12. 2. = Yggr, a name of Odin, Edda.

-uggr, *adj.*, in *ör-uggr*, q. v.

ugg-vísa, *adj.* = *uggligr*, Fær. 116.

UGLA, *u. f.* [A. S. *ule*; Engl. *owl*; Germ. *eule*; Dan. *ugle*; Lat. *ulula*]:—an owl, Al. 169; nátt-ugla. II. metaph. a book-formed clothes-peg is called *ugla*, from the resemblance to an owl's beak. 2. a part of a ship, a tally (?).

ULL, *f.*, dat. *ullu*; [Goth. *wulla*; A. S. *wull*; Engl. *wool*; O. H. G. *wolla*; Germ. *wolle*; Dan.-Swed. *uld* or *ull*; cp. Lat. *vellus*]:—wool, Fms. v. 314, Fs. 44; sauda-ullar, Grág. i. 505; í ullu eða garum, K. þ. K. 148; fé gilt ok í ullu, Grág. i. 503; ullar-tiund, H. E. i. 395; ær ok af ullin, Sturl. i. 159; hvít, svört, móræud, mislit ull; haust-ull; greiða, tægja, kemba, spinna ull. 2. with gen. *woollen*; ullar-skyrta, ullar-sokkar, ullar-peysa, etc. COMPS: **ullar-hnoðri**, *ullar-lagðr*, *m.* a flock or lock of wool, Grett. 127, Edda 74. **ullar-reyfa**, *n.* a fleece, Ver. 25, Grág. ii. 401.

ull-band, *n.* woollen yarn, Fas. iii. 240.

ull-góðr or **ullar-góðr**, *adj.* of good wool or well-fleeced.

ull-hvitr, *adj.* white as wool, Fms. x. 321.

ull-höttur, *m.* wool-hood, a nickname, Vápn.

ullir, *m.* a tree, = *yllir*, Edda (Gl.)

ull-kambr (ullar-kambr), *m.* a wool-comb, Fas. iii. 471, Grett. 91, Blas. 44.

ull-laupr, *m.* a wool-best, Orkn. 28.

Ullr and **Ulli**, *m.* [akin to Goth. *ullr/us* = glory], the name of one of the gods, the step-son of Thor, Edda, Gm. 2. **Ulli**, a dimin. = Erlendr, Hkr. i, see Gramm.

ull-serkr, *m.* a nickname, Fms. x.

ull-strengur, *m.* a nickname, Fms. vii.

ull-þel, *n.* soft wool (see *þel*), Pm. 61.

UM, *umb*, *of*, prep. (sounded *ummi*); *umb* is used in the oldest vellums (the Eluc., Greg., Miracle-book, Jb.), and occurs now and then in later vellums (e. g. Orkn. 218, Fms. x. 378, xi. 63, 64), perh. from being a transcript of an old vellum; in rhymes, *umb*, *trumbu*, Fms. viii. (in a

verse of A. D. 1184); for of see 'of' at p. 462, col. 2: [A. S. *ymbre*; Germ. *um*; *um* and *yfir* (q. v.) are identical.]

WITH ACC.

A. Around; silki-blád um höfuð, Ld. 188; um höfuð henni, 36; hafa um sik belti, Nj. 91, 184; um herðar sér, Ld. 56; leggja linda um kistu, leggja lindann um enn vanheila mann, Bs. i. 337; gyrða um sik, Sks.; bera strengi um ásenda... festa endana um steina, Nj. 115; vefjask um fótinn, Fms. iv. 335; upp um herðarnar, Eg. 580; góra garð of engi, Grág. ii. 288; lykja um akra ok eng, Eg. 529; skjóta um hann skjaldborg, Nj. 274; slá hring um e-n, 275, Eg. 88; fara í hring um skipit, Ld. 56; taka um hönd e-m, Ó. H. 176; þar var poki um útan, Ld. 188; honum vefsk tunga um höfuð, Nj. 160; vefsk tunga um tönn (see tönn)... strjúka dúki um augu, Fms. v. 326, Fs. 114 (in a verse); sjó, er fellt um heim allan, Róm. 193; Adils jarl féll ok mart manna um hann, Eg. 297; tjalda um skip sin, Fms. xi. 63; hafa um sik (about oneself) fjolmenn, Eg. 12, 38; selit var górt um einn ás, Ld. 280.

II. about, all over, denoting the surface; manna-ferð um héraðit, Ld. 257; fylgja þeim um einn skóg, Karl. 348; hann hafði goðorð suðr um Nesin, Isl. ii. 207; herja um Skotland, Írland, Fms. i. 23; næfrum var þakt um væfrit, Eg. 90; dæma for úmögum um þat þing, Grág. i. 127; flýja hingað ok þangat um eyarnar, Fms. vii. 43; um allar sveitir, all over the country, Boll. 362; kunnigt er mér um allt Ísland, Nj. 32; of allan Noreg, Fms. x. 118; um alla Svíþjóð, Ó. H. 17; um allt ríki sitt, Eg. 278; sitja um mitt landit, about the midland, Fms. i. 26; um miðjan skóginn er smáviði, Eg. 580; sjá um alla veröld, Ó. H. 202; kominn um langan veg, come a long way off, Stj. 366, Skv. 8; of lopt ok um lög, Hkv. i. 21; fát kom um lengra, farir of, Fb. ii. 303; hárit féll um hana alla, Landn. 151, Fas. i. 244; hárit békk ofan um bringu, Fas. ii. 518; mikill um herðar, large about the shoulders, broad-shouldered, Nj. 200; þykkir um böga, þeim manni er beit á of garðinn, Grág. ii. 286; skalat hann verja um bóstað hans, 222; kveðja um þann vetvang, 106; kveðja búa heiman um þann stað, i. 130, 355; leggja um strengi, Ld. 76; or leggja um akkeri, to ride at anchor, Eg. 261, 374, Fms. ii. 5, ix. 45, x. 351.

2. of proportion; margir vóru um einn, too many against one, Ld. 156; þar vóru fjórir of einn (four to one) mót Hákonar, Fms. x. 382; eigi minni líbs-munn, en sex mundi vera um Hákonar mann einn, i. 43; um einn hest vóru tveir menn, two men to each horse, vii. 295; sex menn jó um séld, Grág. ii. 402; Hrafn var mjök einn um sitt, kept for himself, Fs. 29; malit hefi ek mitt of leiti? Gs. 16.

III. off, past, beyond (cp. *yfir*), with verbs denoting motion; fara... suðr um Stað, Eg. 12; norðr um Stað, Fms. vii. 7; sigla vestr um Breiðland, Nj. 281; er þeir komu fram um Bjarkey, Ó. H. 137; norðr um Jadar, 182; austan um Foldina, Eg. 81; út um Eldey, Eb. 108; austr um biðina, Nj. 231; ríða um þá þrjá bæi, Grág. i. 432; hann hljóp um þá, ok í fjall upp, passed them by, Landn. 89; sigla svá um oss fram, Orkn. 402; leggja um skut þessu skipi, to pass by this ship, Fms. x. 346; leita langt um skamt fram, Nj. 207 (cp. Lat. *quod petis hic est*); vaða jörð upp um klaufir, Ld. 336; fram um stafr, Landn. 29; aprt um stafr, Fms. x. 266; honum var úhægt at höggva um bríkina, Sturl. iii. 219; ríða um tún, to pass by a place, Isl. ii. 252; neðan um sáðlandit, Nj. 82; fara of engi manns, Grág. ii. 277; fara um góð hérud, Landn. 37; ganga upp um bryggjuna, Eg. 195; ganga um stræti, by the road, Korm. 228; róa út um sund, Eg. 385; kominn um langan veg, 410; þeim dropum er renna um þekjuna, Fms. i. 263.

2. over, across, along; sá er annan dregt um eldinn, Fms. i. 305; skyldi ganga um gólf at minnum öllum, to cross the floor, Eg. 253; but also to walk up and down the floor, 247; bera öl um eld, to bear the ale across the fire, Fms. vi. 442; slá um þvert skipit, Nj. 44; sigla vestr um haf, Fms. i. 22; ríða vestr um ár, austr um ár, Nj. 10, 99; suðr um sæ, Eg. 288; flýta e-n um haf, Nj. 128; austan um Kjöl, Ó. H.; suðnan um fjall, Fms. x. 3; suðr um fjall, Eg. 476; um þvera stofu, Fms. vi. 440; um þvera búð, Grág. i. 24; um þvert nesit, Fms. xi. 65; um öxl, round or across the shoulder, Ld. 276; um kné sér, across the knee, Eg. 304; the phrase, mér er e-ð um hönd, difficult to lay hand on, bard, not easy; and again, hægt um hönd, giving little trouble, easy to lay hand on; ykkir er þat hægt um hönd, easiest for you, Nj. 25; þegar eg vil er hægt um hönd, heima á Fróni at vera, Núm.; kastaði (the mail) um vöðul sinn, across the saddle, Grett. 93 A.

IV. with adverbs denoting direction, upp um, út um, niðr um, ofan um, inn um, fram um, with acc. or ellipt.; sér féll út ok inn of nökkvann, Edda 36; loginn stóð inn um væfrit, Eg. 239; hann var kominn upp um ský, Fms. i. 137; út um bringuna, Ld. 150; hann gekk út of Miðgarð, Edda 35; ganga út um dyrr, Eg. 430; fara út um glugg, Fms. ix. 3; út um glugginn, Ld. 278; láta sér um munn fara, to pass out of the mouth, Háv. 51; færr ord er um munn líðr, Sturl. i. 207.

B. Temp. during, in the course of, cp. Engl. *that spring, that summer*; um messuna, Fms. x. 109; um þingit, Eg. 765; um sex ár, Stj.; um vetrinn, Eg. 168; of sumarit, Fms. x. 93; um sumarit, Nj. 4; um várit, Eg. 42; um nótt, Grág. i. 115; þat var um nótt, by night, Ld. 152; hann mátti eigi sofa um nætr, Nj. 210; sofa um nóttina, 7; vera þar um nóttina, 252; lengra enn fara megi um dag, in the course of

one day, Grág. i. 89; um daginn, for the rest of the day, Ld. 42; um morna, Landn. (in a verse), Ó. H. 44; um nætr sem um daga, by night as well as day, Sks. 20 new Ed.; um allar aldir, Edda; um alla daga, all day long, Skm. 4; um alla sína daga, all his days, Hom. 114; allt um hans æfi, Eg. 268; um aldr, for ever, passim; um tíma, for a while, Mar.; um hrið, um stund, for a while, see stund, heit; um... sakar, a while, see sök (A. III. 2); um samt, altogether, Sks. 113 B.

2. above, beyond; standa um váþing, Grág. i. 103; um hálfan mánuð, Fms. ix. 526, v. l.; um viku, above a week. **3. at a point of time, at;** hann kom at höllinni um drykkju, Nj. 269; of matmál, at meal time, Grág. i. 261; um dagmál, um náttmál, einhverjum dag um þingit, Ld. 290; eitt hvert sinn um haustið, Nj. 26; þat var of vár, Fms. x. 389; um várit urðu mikil tíðendi, 2; þeir höfðu verit á sundi um daginn, Ld. 120; opt um daga, Edda 39; um daginn, the other day; um þat, when; um þat er þrír vetr eru líðnir, Ld. 146; um þat þessir eru bættrir, Eg. 426; um þat lýkr, when the end is there, in the end, Fas. ii. 361; ef ek kom eigi aprt um þat, then, at that time, Fms. ii. 58; um þat er vér erum allir at velli lagðir, Eg. 426; um sinn, once, see sinni B. p. 530; um síðir, at last, see síð (II); um leið, at the same time; hér um bil, about so and so; um allt, of allt, always; Kristinn dóm má um allt sækja, at all times, N. G. L. ii. 154; nokkrum sinnum, ok hefir mér ofalt illt þótt, Fms. v. 205 (see ávallt, p. 47, col. 2).

O. Metaph. usages of, about, in regard to a thing, Lat. *de*; halda vörð á um e-t, Eg. ch. 27; annask um e-t, to attend to, Nj. 75, Glúm. 342; Kormak; gefa gaum at um e-t, to give heed to, Ó. H. 215; bera um e-t, dæma um e-t, to bear witness, judge about, Nj. 100; tala um e-t, to speak of, 40; þræta um e-t, to quarrel about; spyrja um e-t, to speak or ask about, 110; góra, yrkja um e-n, Fms. x. 378; halda njósn um e-t, Eg. 72; nefna, búa um mál, Nj. 86; um alla ráða-görð, 101; stefna e-m um e-t, Grág. i. 175, 313, Nj. 87; vera til eptir-máls um e-t, passim; frækinn um allt, in everything, 89; bera græfu til um e-t, Eg. 76; kappsamr of allt, þeir hyggja þat lög um þat mál, Grág. i. 9; eitt ráð myndi honum um þat sýnask, Nj. 79; kunna hóf at um ágirni sína, Ó. H. 131; þat er um þat útan, er..., N. G. L. i. 19; þau tíðendi er görsk höfðu um ferðir Egils ok stórvirki, Eg. 686; stór úfarar görask of menn þessa, Fms. xi. 151; aumligt er um e-t, Hom. 159 (Ed.); seinkaðisk of svörin, 623, 16; mikit er um fyrirburði slíka, Nj. 119; þá var hvíld á um bardagann, 248; hann telzk undan um fúrina, Fms. xi. 69; ruðning um kvíðinn, Nj.; misfangi um mark, a mistake as to a mark, Grág.; binda um heilt, to bind up a sound limb, Ld. 206; gróa um heilt, to become sound, be healed, Fms. xi. 87, Al. 120; ganga um beina, to attend; leita e-s í um mein hennar, Eg. 565; veita tilkall um arf, Eg.; leita um sættir, gríð, Nj. 92; selja laun um líðveizlu, 214; in inscriptions of chapters, um so and so, = Lat. *de*; um viðrtal Njáls ok Skarphéðins, um misfanga ok um mark, um hæjar bruna, Nj., Grág., Fms.; góra mikit um sik, to make a great fuss, Fb. i. 545; gördi mikit um sik ok var sjálfhælinn, Grett. 133 A.; vera vel um sik (of good quality) ok vinsál, Fms. xi. 118; meyr er ok víska vænta ok best um sik, 104; at hón væri í engum hlut verri um sik, Hkr. ii. 129; sviðr um sik, wise of oneself, Hm. 102; auga blátt ok snart ok vel um sik, Mag. 7; hvárt um sik, each for himself, one by one, Dipl. ii. 11; vér staðfestum þessa articulos hvern um sik ok sér hverja, 13; þykki mér þat undarligt um svá vitran mann, of a man so wise, Eg. 20; var mart vel um hann, he had many good qualities, Rb. 364; þat mátti vera um rökvað mann, Fms. vii. 227.

2. ganga um sýslur manna, to go about or upon men's business, as an overseer, Eg. 2; ganga um beina, to attend, see beini. **3. e-m er mikit (ekki) um e-t, to like, dislike;** Guðrún var lítið um þat... lítið ætla ek þeim um þat bræðrum, at..., Ld. 246, 264, Fms. ii. 81; var honum ekki um Nordmenn, Hkr. i. 128; þórdi kvæðisk ekki vera um manna-setur, Ld. 42; er þér nökkut um (bæst þou any objection?), at vér rannsákim þik ok hús þín, Gisl. 53; sá er mönnum væri meira um, whom people liked more, Fms. ix. 36; ef þér er mikit um ráða-hug við mik, if thou art much bent on it, xi. 4.

4. búa um eitt lyndi, to be of one mind, Jb. 396; búa um nægtir, grun, skoll, búa um heilt, see búa (A. II); búa um hvílu, to make a bed; búa um okkr, Nj. 201 (see búa B. I. 2. 7); setjask um kyrt, to settle oneself to rest, take rest, Fas. ii. 530; or sitja um kyrt.

II. because of, for, Lat. *ob*; öfunda e-n um e-t (invidere a-i a-d), Nj. 161; reiddask um e-t, um hvat reiddusk goðin þá, Bs. i. 22; telja á e-n of e-t, to blame one for a thing, Nj. 52; berja e-n illyrðum um slíkt, 64; lágu margir á bálsi honum þat, Fms. xi. 336; tyna aldrí um óra sök, Skv. 3. 49; verða útlagar um e-t, to be fined for a transgression, Grág. i. 16; dæmtr fjórbaugs-maðr um spellvirki, 129; maðr vegr mann um konu, if a man slays a person for [violating] his wife, 61; um sakleysi, without cause, Nj. 106, 270, Bs. i. 19.

III. beyond, above; fimmi hundruð gölfa ok um (plus) fjórum togum, Gm. 24; kistan var eigi um vættar höfða, Bs. i. 712; margir fengu eigi hlaupt um rósi, Karl. 351; lítið um tuttugu menn, Sturl. i. 183; hann var ekki um títugtunn, Róm. 327; hafa vetr um þritugt, to be one beyond thirty, i. e. thirty-one, Sturl. i. 183; freq. in mod. usage, hafa tvo um þritugt (thirty-two), átta um fertugt (forty-eight), tvo um fimtugt (fifty-two), einn um áttrett (eighty-one); sá dagr, sem um

víkur fullar er í árinu, Rb. 128: at yðr verði þat ekki um afl, *beyond your strength, more than one can do*, Band. 21 new Ed.; um megn, *id.*, Fms. viii. 62; þetta mál er nokkut þér um megn, vi. 18; kasta steini um megn sór, *to overstrain oneself*: um of, *excessive*; þótti mörgum þetta um of, Vigl. 18: um fram (q. v.), *beyond*; um alla menn fram, *above all men*, Ld. 10, Fms. v. 343; um alla hluti fram, *above all things*; um þat fram sem ykkir var lofat, Sks.: um hug; vera e-t um hug, *to have no mind for, dislike*; ef þér er nokkut um hug á kaupum við oss, Nj. 24.

IV. *turned over, in exchange*; skipta um, snúa um, vanda um, see skipta III and snúa A. III. V. *over, across*; detta, falla um e-t, *to stumble over*; hverr féll um annan, of heaps of slain, Eg. 24; féll bóandinn um hann, Nj. 96; detta um stein, þúfu, *to stumble over a stone, mound*; glotta um tönn, see tönn.

VI. *by*; draugrinn hafði þokat at þorsteini um þrjár setur, by three seats, Fb. i. 417; hefja upp of fæðm saman, by a falbom, Grág. ii. 336; minka um helming, *to decrease by one half*; hverr um sik, *each by himself*, Rétt. 114.

VII. *about*; eiga e-t um at vera, *to be troubled about a thing*; þeir sögðu honum hvat um var at vera, *what it was about*, Hrafn. 18; sem engi ótti væri um at vera, *no danger*, Fms. iv. 57; eiga ekki um at vera, iii. 156; or, eiga um ekki at vera, Gisl. 30; eiga vandræði, fjölskyldi um at vera, Fms. vi. 378, xi. 78; hann segir honum um hvat vera er, *what was the matter?* Gisl. 36; þannu sagði þvílíkt er hann hafði um at vera, Krók.; var fætt um með þeim, *they were on cold terms*, Nj. 2; var þá ekki lítið um, *there was no little fuss about it*, Bárð. 174; mikil er um þá madrinn býr, mart hefir hann á huga, a ditty.

VIII. *ellipt.*, til marks um, Nj. 56; þykkir honum vænkask um, Fms. xi. 135; þann mála-búnað at hann verður sekr um, Nj. 88; ef satt skal um tala, 105; mér hefir tvennt um sýnzk, 3; menn ræddu um at vánt væri skip hans, 282; hér má ek vel svara þér um, 33; hann brá dúki um, Fms. x. 382; enda er þá djöfullinn um (*about, lurking*) at sviþja þann mann, Hom. 159; þannig sem atburð hefir orðit um, *as things have turned out*, Fms. xi. 64; ekki er við menn um at eiga, *this is no dealing with men* (but with trolls or devils), Nj. 97.

IX. *with adverbs*; í bring útan um, *all round*, Eg. 486; gekk um vedrit, *veered round, changed*, Bs. i. 775; ríða um, *to ride by*, Eg. 748; sigla um, *to sail by*, Fms. x. 23; er konungur færi norðan ok suðr um, Eg. 53; langt um, *far beyond, quite*; fljótið var langt um útfært, *quite impassable*, Nj. 63, 144; þessi veðr eru langt um úfær, Grett. 181 new Ed.; cp. mod. það er langt um betta, *by far better*; kring-um, *all around*, see A. V. 2. um líðinn, *passed by*, of time; á þeirri viku er um var líðin, *in the past week*, Ísl. ii. 332.

WITH DAT.

A. *Local, over*, Lat. *super*; but almost entirely confined to poets, sitja um matborði (of Hkr. iii. 109) = sitja yfir matborði, Fms. viii. 51; um verði, *over the table*, Hm. 30; sitja of (= yfir) skörðum hlut, Ó. H. 150; sá er tvá húskarla á, ok um sjálfum sér, *two bouse-earles besides himself*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 10; um alda sonum, Fm. 16; er ek hafðak veldi of héruðum þessum, Clem. 35; hár söngur of svirum, Hornklofi; nema þér syngi um höfði, Hkv. 2; sitja um sinum ver, Vsp.; er ek sat soltin um Sigurði, Gkv. 2. 11; opin-spijallr um e-u, . . . þagmælskr um þjóðlygi (dat.), Ad. 1; um styrkum ættar stuðli, 12; ægis-ljálmi bar ek um alda sonum, meðan ek um menjum læk, Fm. 16; gól um hánum, Vsp.; úlfur þaut um hræfi, Ó. H. (in a verse); see 'of', prep., p. 462, col. 2, and yfir.

B. *Of time, by*; um dögum, *by day*, Fms. vi. 98, ix. 48; um nóttum, *by night*, vii. 166; um haustum, *in the autumn*, Eb. 216; bæði um haustum ok várum, *both in autumn and spring*, Sks. 235 B; um sumrum, Fms. vi. 255; um sumrum herjuðu þeir í Noreg, Eb. 3; þakti með ísum um vetrum ok sumrum, *both winter and summer*, Sks. 181 B; opt um vetrum, Eg. 4; þeir liggja úti hvert sumar, en um vetrum eru þeir heima, Fms. xi. 97. This use with dat. is obsolete in mod. prose.

um, an enclitic particle, see 'of', p. 462, col. 2.

um, adv. *too*; see 'of', p. 462, col. 2, and p. 463, col. 1.

um-annan, *f. care about a thing, a looking after it*, Lv. 74.

umb, see um.

um-band, n. a bandage, Korm. 90, Ó. H. 219.

um-bergis, adv. = umhverfis.

um-boygilligr, adj. flexible, Skálda.

um-boð, n. a charge, commission, administration by a delegacy; hafa u. af eigandi, Grág. ii. 374; taka u. konungs, Fms. ix. 458; fá e-m u. sitt, Eg. 590, Ó. H. 105; gíra e-t at umbóði e-s, Ver. 31; stjóm ok u. af hans hendi, Eg. 18, Sd. 184 (of a minor's property). 2. a stewardship; í Fljóta-umbóði hundrad kúgilda, Dipl. iii. 4; esp. in mod. times, when a king's domains were divided into such 'umbóð'.

umbóðs-maðr, m. a trusty manager, K. Á. 206, Fms. ix. 243; a commissary, konungs u., vi. 33; biskups u., H. E. ii. 49; tvá umbóðsmenn (stewards) munklífasins, Fms. iii. 61; in mod. usage a manager of the king's domains.

umb-ogr, m. [hugr], care, concern, Hom. (St.)

umb-bót, f., esp. in plur. repairs, Gpl. 416; þurfa umbóta, Bs. i. 693; a mending, bettering, Fms. iv. 262, vi. 208, Sturl. iii. 3 C, Gpl. iv. (pref., where it means an emendation). umbótar-maðr, m. one who mends matters, Sturl. iii. 3, Fms. x. 110, Bs. i. 651.

um-breyting, f. a change, Fas. i. 81, freq. in mod. usage.

um-brot, n. pl. a violent struggle, convulsion (brjótast um), Fimb. 342, Fbr. 173; of physical changes, Sks. 148; sá ek þar búðar-optir margar ok umbrot mikil, I saw a great levelling, i. e. all turned upside down, Nj. 162.

um-buna, að, and um-bun, f. a reward; see ömbuna.

um-burðr, m., in umburðar-lyndi, n. forbearance.

um-búð, f. [búa um], an apparatus, equipment, furniture, Fms. x. 373, Fas. iii. 30; þá verður ú-heilug sú umbúð, Grág. ii. 350; a preparation, arrangement, þeir tóku strengina ok veittu þessa umbúð alla, Nj. 115; taka þeir þessa u. sem Pálnatöki gaf ráð til, Fms. xi. 66; konungur let þá veita u. nökkura, v. 167.

2. mod., esp. in plur., wrapper, bandage, cover, Lat. involucrem.

um-búnaðr, m. = umbúð, Sks. 402, 405, Fms. vii. 147, Stj. 638; veita sári umbúnað, to bandage a wound, Fas. i. 222, Eg. 35 (of a dead body); gróptr eða u., burial, Fms. v. 94; sofa í góðum umbúnaði, i. 69; var honum veittur hægligri u. (a soft bed) ok sofnað hann brátt, Odd.; á skipi til varnar, Sks. 397 B; sá u., Fms. xi. 34; er þessum umbúnaði var lokit, 35; allan umbúnað þeirra Hákonar, vii. 256; sprakk út áneat auga ór umbúnaðinum, out of the eye-socket, Mar. = dyri-umbúnað, a doorway, Stj. 415; a case or covering, Fm. 10, see umbúð.

um-búningr, m. = umbúnaðr, Rb. 378, H. E. i. 298; a bandage, Fas. i. 222; trimmings, outfittings, var henni veittir u. (she was fitted out) um hón þurfti at hafa til at fremja seiddinn, þorf. Karl. 376; breyta umbúningi sínum, to change one's trim, Orkn. 174.

um-bytting, f. a turning upside down.

um-bæta, t, to mend, D. N. iii. 419.

um-bötun or um-batan, f. an amendment, Bs. i. 293.

um-dráttir, m., gramm. = cataphesis, Skálda.

um-dyri, n. = ofdyri (q. v.), a lintel, Hom. 82.

um-dæmi, n. (umb-dæmi, Fms. xi. 83, 84), an adjustment; una e-m sæmda ok umdæmis, Fb. iii. 450. 2. a charge, business; sem umdæmis eru með svörum eidi til þessa umdæmis (viz. to elect a king), Gpl. 75. 3. a jurisdiction, mod., cp. Landn. 334 (App.)

um-dögg, f., poet., u. arins, 'beard-dew', i. e. smelt, Gkv. 2. 23.

um-faðma, að, to embrace, mod. Dan. omfavne.

um-fang, n. a struggle, Karl. 158, Fb. i. 260, Finnb. 266, Th. 76; s bustla, u. sitt ok raup, Grett. 135 A. umfangs-mikill, adj. unwieldy, making a great noise, Finnb. 222, Grett. 98 A; u. ok gárungr, 144 A.

um-far, n. one course or round of boards in a building, Boldt 165; esp. of boards in a ship, D. N. v. 597.

um-fæðmings-gras, n., botan. the creeping vetch, Björn.

um-förð, f. a circuit, round, journey, Stj. 3; vagrancy, ekki linnir umferðunum um Fljótisdalinn enn, Stef. Ól.; umferðar-maðr, a journey-man, Gpl. 369; umferðar piltr, Fas. ii. 418.

um-flötinn, part. surrounded by water.

um-fram, umb-fram, lb. 7. D. I. i. 476; prep. and adv., with acc. beyond, above, Fms. vi. 321; u. aðra menn, Bs. i. 36; u. alla menn, Fms. i. 81, vii. 228, Eg. 146, Band. 39 new Ed., Sks. 455, K. Á. 58. 2. besides, over and above; þat sem u. gengr, the surplus, Hb. 413. 9, Eg. 59; tólf menn ok lövgögu-maðr u., Grág. i. 4. Landn. 161, Nj. 250, Jb. 7.

3. umfram um; u. um klæðnað sinn, Grág. i. 120; vera u. of aðra menn, to excel others, Fms. x. 381; u. of eljun áttara manna, Hkr. iii. 349, v. 1.; umfram of þat es áðr es sagt, D. I. l. c. 4. adverb., ríða umfram, to pass by, Nj. 261; fara u., Gpl. 162; at hringi gangi þar umfram, trespass beyond that, Ó. H. 53.

um-ganga, u. f. a passing over, H. E. i. 459; umgöngu maðr, a bandman, 515.

um-gangr, m. [Dan. omgang = conversation], a circuit, a passing round, of a building, = skot, q. v.; í hennar (the churches) umgöngu eða forhúsi, H. E. i. 510, Mar., D. N. v. 722. 2. management; með umgangi ok sáttar-bodum góðra manna, Eb. 128; hlíta haas forja ok umgangi, Grett. 98 A; varðkja allan umganginn (all the husbandry), Fms. xi. 423.

umganga-maðr, m., mikill u., a great husbandman, good manager of the household, Fas. ii. 347.

um-gengt, n. management; með u. e-s, Ísl. ii. 38.

um-gjörð or um-gjörð, f. (rhymed umgjörð sverði, Hallfred), a sheath, scabbard, Fms. i. 15, ii. 81, vii. 298, Ld. 204, N. G. L. ii. 255, Ísl. ii. 39.

2. = umbúnaðr, Barl. 21; u. á hjálmi, Karl. 91.

um-gögnandi, part. [gaupn], the compasser of, Geisli.

um-gjöf, spelt umb-gjöf, f. a gift, Clem. 45.

um-gröptr, m. a digging round, searching, Krók. 51 C.

um-gyrða, d, to encircle, surround, Sks. 628 B.

um-göng, n. pl. a circuit, Lex. Pöet.

um-hleypingr, m. a landlouse, Sturl. iii. 28, v. 1.

2. of the weather, changeable, stormy weather; það er umhleypinga-samt, stormat og umhleypingar.

um-horf, n. a looking round, in the phrase, hversu þar var umboris, bow did it look, þjal. 6.

um-hugsa, f. reflection, Fms. i. 229.

um-hvarf, n. a circuit, round, N. G. L. i. 36.

um-hverfa, *ð*, to turn inside out.
 um-hverfi, *n.* = umfar; tvað eðr þrjú u., D. N. i. 477.
 um-hverfis, conj. and adv. (umb-verfis, Plac. 49, MS. 623. 39; umb-hverfis, Rb. 1812. 66, Grág. (Kb.) i. 211; um-vergis, Stj. 177. 192, 206; um-verbis, Blas. 39; um-borgis, a form prevalent in the 14th century, Bs. ii. passim, Mar., Karl. 189, Fb. ii. 309, Nj. 88, 198, v. l.); —all around, with acc.; u. hann, Fms. vii. 191; u. húsin, Nj. 198; u. landit, Fms. xi. 411, Nj. 88; kirkja á tjöld u. sik, Vm. 69; u. himininn, Rb. 132. 2. as adverb.; gekk mikill mann-fjöldi þar u., Fms. viii. 377; þar er djúpt vatn u., Grág. ii. 131; festir skildir u., Eg. 43; þar er braun allt u., Nj. 264; stutt hár u., Fms. viii. 29; allt u. í hring, all around, iv. 160.
 um-hverfum, adv. = umhverfis, Fms. viii. 322, 347, 377 (v. l.), Bjarn. 62, Orkn. 428.
 um-hygga, *u*, f. [Dan. omhu], thoughtfulness, care; svipta þik varri umhyggju ok forsjá, Bs. i. 40; með ástæmd ok föðurligri umhyggju, Dipl. i. 2. compds: umhyggju-lauss, adj. careless, Fms. vi. 204. um-hyggu-litill, adj. id., Pass. umhyggju-maðr, *m.* an overseer, Hom. (St.). umhyggju-samr (-semi, f.), adj. thoughtful, painstaking.
 umi, *a*, *m.* [akin to ymr, q. v.], a noise, rumour; uma þann er á lék, Fb. iii. 318.
 um-kaup, *n.* exchange, barter (Dan. bytte), Bs. i. 751.
 um-keypi, *n.* = umkaup, Fms. iii. 51.
 um-komulauss, adj. helpless.
 um-kringja, *f.* a surrounding; umkringingar mál = periphrasis, Skálda.
 um-kringja, adv. = umhverfis, [Dan. omkring], Symb. 58, Dipl. ii. 1, Art. 28.
 um-kringja, *ð*, to surround, Rb. 132, Sks. 198, Fms. xi. 435.
 um-kvæði, *n.* [Dan. om-kvæde = burden of a song], a term, expression, wording; þau orð ok u., sem hann má frekust hafa, Ísl. ii. 149.
 umla, *að*, to mutter, murmur; hann umlaði við, Fms. vi. 372.
 um-leiðing, *f.* a leading round, Stj. 377.
 um-leitan, *f.* a seeking for, negotiation, Ó. H. 58; hafa u. við vini sína, Fms. ix. 242, 406, v. l.; setta u., Orkn. 273; var u. settir leitað... með u. margra manna, Valla L. 215; at þú komir mér í sett við jarl með þeirri u. at..., Fs. 9.
 um-les, *n.* (lesa um e-n, Hm.), Old Engl. leasing = slander. compds: umles-maðr, *m.* a gossip, slanderer, Hom. (St.). umles-samr, adj. backbiting (spelt umlassamr), Hom. (St.).
 um-lestr, *m.* = umles, Stj. 135, 297, Stat. 238; með öfund ok umlestri, Bs. i. 790.
 umli, *a*, *m.* = umi; umla-samr, 686 B. 2; read umles-samr, q. v.
 um-liðinn, part. past, of time; see liða.
 um-liðning, *f.* a passing by, of the time, Stj. 49.
 um-mál, *n.* = ummáli (q. v.), Sturl. iii. 295, Bjarn. 58. 2. a circumference, Stj. 564.
 um-merki, *n.* a marking out; settar stengt til ummerkja, Eg. 275; a boundary, landmark, til þeirra ummerkja, Jb. 229; Hóla, með þessum rekum ok ummerkjum, Dipl. ii. 1, Stj. 405, 440; the phrase, stj. á vegs ummerki (verks of merki), Orkn. 220; vegs ummerki (verks of merki, v. l.), Nj. 28, Fb. i. 209, 260.
 um-merkja, *t*, to make a landmark, Stj. 560.
 um-meli, *n.* pl. utterances, a declaration, Nj. 56, Bs. i. 141, Fms. vi. 7, 199, vii. 95; sakir ummæla konungs, id.; þér skulut ráða yðrum ummælum, en ek mun því ráða hvað ek tala, Ísl. ii. 167; kunnu vér þökk þinna ummæla, 392, Finn. 358. ummæla-laust, *n.* adj. blameless; varð þat aldrei u., it was talked of, got an evil report, Sturl. i. 63.
 um-mæling, *f.* = ummáli, a circumference, Rb. 476, Hb. 415. 18.
 um-mörk, *n.* pl. = ummerki, Bs. i. 742.
 um-ráð, *n.* guidance, management; með umbráði Markúss lögsögu-manns, lb. 16; hann hefir umbráð um ferð þeirra, Ísl. ii. 343; eptir umráði biskups, K. Á. 214; skipa manni á pall á bak sér til umráða, for consultation, Grág. i. 8; skipa tveim mönnum í Lögréttu til umráða með sér, 5; einn dag til umráða, Eg. 279; a commission, Herodes hafði ríki at umráði Rómverja, Rb. 402.
 um-rás, *f.* a round, course, circuit, Sks. 43.
 um-renna, *rau*, to pass round, Rb. 362; um-rennendr, part. a marauder, Fms. iv. 168.
 um-renningr, part. used as subst. a vagrant, Þórð. 43 new Ed.: a scout, marauder, Ó. H. 71, Sturl. ii. 75, Fms. viii. 329, 439.
 um-ræða, *u*, *f.* umb-ræða, Fms. v. 307, Nj. (Lat.) 314, v. l.: —a discourse, talk, Nj. 112, Ld. 76, Fms. ii. 37, vi. 227; leggja í umræðu, to discuss, Orkn. 426; lýk ek hér umræðu (the discussion) raddarstafanna, Skálda. umræðu-verðr, adj. worthy of remark, Sturl. i. 101, Sks. 101.
 um-ræði, *n.* = umráð, Hom. 111, Sks. 672 B, Anecd. 74.
 um-ræðillgr, adj. worth mentioning, worthy of mention, Sks. 101 B.
 um-sát, *f.* (pl. umsetr, Str. 29), [stíja], an ambush, waylaying, Fær. 134, Fms. i. 181, v. 152, viii. 427, x. 293, 348, Valla L. 226 (Cod. um-sátur for umsátir, wrongly); metaph., þeir veitta opt umsátir at cyða sínum fjánd-mönnum, Fms. viii. 436.

um-sátr, *n.*, mod. = umsát.
 um-seta, *u*, *f.* = umsát, a siege, Ver. 43.
 um-sitendr, part. pl. used as subst. 'round-sitters,' neighbours; heima-menn ok umsitendr, Sturl. ii. 94.
 um-sjá, *f.* (um-sjó, Grett. 103 A), gen. umsjá, Bs. i. 131; later um-sjár, Fb. ii. 200, l. 7: —oversight, care, provision, supervision, Þórð. 13 new Ed., Fms. vi. 104; veita e-m u., Eg. 321; heita trausti ok u., Nj. 260, Bs. i. 131; með ráðum ok umsjá e-s, Fb. ii. 123. compds: umsjá-lauss, adj. unprovided for, Háv. 55. umsjá-veinn, *m.* a boy under guardianship, D. N. ii. 138.
 um-sjón, *f.* = umsjá, Karl. 13, is the mod. form.
 um-sjórn, *m.* the surrounding sea, the ocean, main, Pr. 409.
 um-skara, *skar*, to circumscribe, (mod.)
 um-skipti, *n.* a change, turn; lítt u., Fms. ii. 119; því u., vi. 346; þá er u. orðit með þeim, Hrafn. 28; mostly in plur., skjót u., Fms. ii. 158; göra u. á e-u, Gpl. 12; dásamlig u., Magn. 532; nökkur u., Ld. 254; búrðusk þeir lengi, svá at eigi urðu u., an indecisive battle, Nj. 122; þar til er u. yrði með þeim, Finn. 332, 338.
 um-skiptiligr, adj. shifty, changeful, Mar., Fms. viii. 16, v. l.
 um-skipting, *f.* = umbreyting, Stj. 242.
 um-skornir, *f.* = umskurn, Geisli, Hom. (St.).
 um-skurðr, *m.* circumcision, Symb. 22, Stj. 116.
 um-skurn, *f.* = umskurðr.
 um-skyggja, *ð*, to overshadow, Hom. 31.
 um-skygnari, *a*, *m.* an outlooker, scout, Stj. 522.
 um-skygning, *f.* an overlooking, inspection, D. N.; umskygningar-maðr, a scout, Stj. 522, v. l.
 um-skýrning, *f.* an explanation, H. E. i. 395.
 um-slétta, *f.* a levelling, Stj. 142.
 um-sniðning, *f.* circumcision, Stj.: um-sniða, sneið, to circumscribe, Hom. (St.).
 um-snúa, *snéri*, to turn inside out.
 um-snúning, *f.* = Gr.-Lat. metathesis, transposition, Skálda.
 um-sókn, *f.* = yfirsókn, Eg. 177, v. l.
 um-spillendr, part. pl. used as subst. slanderers, disparagers, Fms. ix. 282, 449, 454 (umspilla-menn, v. l.)
 um-stang, *n.* a bustle, trouble.
 um-stilla, *n.* = tilstilli, Fms. vi. 275, Fbr. 117, Al. 156.
 um-stillingar, *f.* pl. machinations, Ó. H. (in a verse).
 um-svif, *n.* pl. activity, bustle. compds: umsvifa-maðr, *m.* an active man; u. mikill um bú sitt, Háv. 52. umsvifa-mikill, adj. active, bustling.
 um-sýsla and umb-sýsla, *u*, *f.* occupation, management, Ld. 26; hann hét umsýslu sinni við föður sinn, Eg. 174, Fær. 67; þeir hétu honum umsýslu sinni, lb. 10. compds: umsýslu-maðr, *m.* an active man, a man of business; þú ert umsýslumaðr mikill ok hagr vel, Fms. i. 290, Eg. 4; a manager, steward, Sturl. ii. 145; umsýslumaðr um fé e-s, Grág. i. 336. umsýslu-mikill, -samr, adj. active, busy, Brandkr. 63.
 um-tal, *n.* talk, conversation; er hann heyrdi u. manna, Fms. ii. 283; með umtali (gossip) vándra manna, Orkn. 162. umtals-mál, *n.* a thing proper for discussion, to be talked of, Grett. 133 A, 155.
 um-turna, *að*, to turn upside down, upset, Fms. xi. 435, Stj. 123.
 um-turnan, *f.* a turning upside down, upsetting, Stj. 15.
 um-tölur, *f.* pl. persuasions; með vinsæld hans ok umtölum, persuasions, Fms. i. 32; eggjan hans ok umtölur, vi. 47; við umtölur góðra manna, Nj. 267.
 um-vandan, um-vöndun, *f.* a reprimand, MS. 625. 94; veita u., Bs. i. 166; dómr eða u., 759.
 um-varp, *n.* a fence.
 um-vanda, *d*, to turn about, change, Stj. 91, 179; um-vandan, *f.* conversion.
 um-vorgis, see umhverfis.
 um-vés, *n.* a bustle, turmoil, Úlf. i. 19.
 um-vöxt, *m.* growth, circumference, Landn. 275, v. l.
 um-penking, *f.* a thinking about, (mod.)
 um-önnun, see um annan.
 UNA, pres. uni; pret. undi, later undi; subj. yndi; imperat. uni, Glúm. 354, Fas. i. 146, Eb. l. c.; part. unat: [a Goth. unnan is assumed from the participle ununands = ἀδυνατών, Phil. ii. 26; the word prop. means to dwell, abide; A. S. unnian; Old Engl. to wone; Germ. wohnen]: —to abide, dwell; börn áttu þau þjöggu ok undu, dwelt and abode, Rm.; fiskr unir í flóði, the fish lives in water, Gm.; hér munda ek eðli una, Fm. 2. to dwell, abide, in a Biblical sense; með Guði unir sá er unir í helgum fríði, Hom. 5; una skola Guð í elsku Guðs ok náunga, ... sá er unir í ástinni í Guði unir ok Guð í honum, Hom. (St.), rendering of Lat. manet. II. but mostly, as in the Goth. word above cited, in a special sense, to dwell on, enjoy, be happy in, content with a thing, with dat.; pangat sem hann hafði áðr lengst verit ok sínu ráði best unat, Fms. i. 135; Gullharaldur undi þá miklu verr enu áðr, was still less at his ease, 83; gamni mætt undi, enjoyed her

læk, Hbl.; at hún sér né yndit, Am. 54; hvártki sér undi, 86; una lifi, to enjoy life, Hkv. i. 54; eigðu um aldr þat ok uni dóttir, Gkv. 2. 32; ok unandi audi stýra, ok sitjandi sælu njóta, Skv. 3. 16; ek uni allvel meðan svá er búit, Sturl. i. 206; una munda ek með þér, ef þú fengir mér konu þá er ..., Fms. i. 289; þótti Hallfredi svá mikill skæði at um Ólaf konung at hann undi öngu, iii. 24; hann undi sér engu, was restless and unhappy, Fs. 113; hann undi litt eptir Gunnlaug, Isl. ii. 273; uni (imperat.) nú við þat, Fas. i. 146; uni þú nú vel við, Eb. 113 new Ed.; en þú uni við svá vel sem þú vill, Glim. 354; una vel sínu ráði, Fb. i. 116; skalt þú fara ok una vel við ráð þitt, Nj. 11; þeir undu við it versta, 251; þórolfir umir fíla við sinn hlut, Ld. 40; uni ek því best við æfi mína, Fs. 21.

2. savings; unir auga meðan á sér, Vols. R.; þar er allr sem unir, Vidal. ii. 62; sæll er hinn er unir sínu, happy is he who is content with his lot, Edda (Ht.), in a ditty by bishop Klag; öng er sorg verri en sér öngu at una, Hm. 94.

unadr, m. and **unad**, n.; eilífi unad, Hom. (St.); ætta unad, Sól. 71; lítið unad, Skv. i. 46; rarer **unadr**, m., Eluc. 49, and so in mod. usage, although **unan** (q. v.) is more freq.; [A. S. *wyn*; Germ. *wonne*; Dan. *ynde*];—delight, happiness; fríðar fagnadar, ok unads, 623. 22; öllum þykkir unat í, á at heyra, Fb. i. 348; unadr es, Eluc. 49; eilífi unadar, 625. 188; með unadi ok innæli, 168; slíkt er ætta unad, Sól.; í Paradísar unad, Hom. (St.); unads-bót, skömm unads-bót, a short delight, Fms. xi. 329; unads-hilmr, a sweet smell, Eluc. 54; unads-syn, a bappy sight, 53; unads-vist, a bappy home, Bs. i. 146; cp. yndi.

unad-samligr, adj. *delightful*, Greg. 30, Eluc. 45, Sturl. i. 206 C, Fas. iii. 87, Mar.

unad-samr, adj. *delightful*; auðræði ok unadsamar vistir, a bappy home, Bs. i. 146 (better unads vistir, see the foot-note).

unad-sæmd (-sæmi, 655 xxvi. 1), f. a charm, delight; blómgaða með allri u., Fms. i. 137; eilíf u., Th. 6, Stj. 15; unad-sæmdar vist = unads vist, Mar. (655 xxxii. 1).

unan and **unun**, f. a charm, delight (Germ. *wonne*), freq.; this is the current mod. form. **ununar-samr**, adj. *delightful*, Fas. iii. 644.

UND, f. [Goth. *wunds* = wounded and *wundufui* = pástruf; A. S. *wund*; Engl. *wound*; O. H. G. *wunta*; Germ. *wunde*];—a wound; undir svella, Skv. 3. 68; undir dreymgar, 32; blóð hljóp ór undinni, Eg. 216, Sæm. 179; taka vápnit ór undinni, Gisl. 22; hann beit yðr stóra und, Fas. ii. 378; tók at láta í undum þeim er vóru fyrir brjóstinu, Róm. 232; hol-und, merg-und. This word is little used in prose, having been superseded by the word *sár*, a sore: in poet. circumlocutions, **unda-log**, **und-bál**, **und-leygr**, wound-fire, i. e. *wrapons*; **und-bára**, -gjálfr, -lögr, a wound-wave, i. e. *blood*; **und-reyr**, -fleinn, -linnr, = a wound-reed, wound-snake, a sword; **und-gagl**, a carrion bird, Lex. Poët. **unda-fíall**, m., botan. hawkweed, *bieracium*.

UND, prep., see **undir**.

undaðr, part. *wounded*; geiri undaðr, Hm. 139; vápn-u., hjör-u., sword-wounded, Skv. 3. 46, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

undan, prep. with dat. and adv. *from under, from underneath*; hann kastadi í pallinn undan sér hásetinu, he threw the cushion away from the seat he sat on, Nj. 175; hjó undan honum fótinu, cut his foot from under him, cut his leg off, 9; maðr kippiti fótum undan honum, svá at hann féll, Fms. ii. 149; hann hafði rétt fingrinn út undan húðinni, Nj. 208; berjask undan skildi eða buklara, Skv. 374 B; hann spratt upp undan bordinu, he sprang up from the table, Nj. 152; spratt upp u. gárdinum, up from under the fence, where he had been hidden, 170; róa fram undan eyjunni, Fms. ii. 305; sjá þeir renna skip undan eyjum fram, x. 205; halda skipum undan landi, to keep with his ship from under the land, stand off land, i. 225; gaf byr undan landi, Isl. ii. 243; þá er hann var þröskur, gekk hann eigi u. konum, Eb. 320; hestisk þórolfir á hann en gráðungtrinn gekk eigi u. at heldr, 324 (of a vicious bull).

2. without motion, of position; skert var út undan firðinum, the skerry was out at sea just off the fjord, Háv. 49; ísar liggja langt undan landi, lie off the land, Skv. 173 B; ... skeri, þat er víka u. landi, Landn. 134; undan þrífyrmingi, from (the farm) Tv., Nj. 93. 103; undan Felli, from Fell, Sturl. i. 9.

3. *from, away, in the sense of retreating, pursuing, shunning, escaping, flying from a thing*; snúa undan, to turn away from, Nj. 95; get ek þess at þú vilir eigi renna u. þeim, id.; komask undan, to escape; ríða undan, 105; varpa sér undan, 91; ef þetta berr undan, escapes, 63; metaph., fara undan, to keep aloof, withdraw from, refuse, 99; þeir þágu þá undan, got them relieved, 163; frelsa e-n undan valdi e-s, Fms. x. 143; skilja undan, see skilja; ganga undan, to pass away, be lost, i. 23; láta jarl ráða svá miklu ríki undan yðr, 52; Styrr dró alla menn undan þorgesti, Eb. 108; heimta fé mitt undan Hrúti, claim it from under Rut's hand, call on Rut to yield it up, Nj. 31; hve þér mundi undan, ef þú hefir nökkut þat górt er frami væri at, Isl. ii. 358 (a corrupt passage).

4. *ahead of, before*, both as prep. and adv.; ganga, fara undan e-m, to go before, ahead of, opp. to eptir; hann létir fara undan saudfé þat er skjarrast var, Ld. 96; hann var á undan mér alla leiddina; fardú á undan, eg skal koma á eptir, freq. in mod. usage; the ancients here mostly use fyrir, q. v.

5. *lamb under a ewe* (born of it); kið undan geitum, kálfar

undan kið, Grág. ii. 305; so in mod. usage, hann er u. henni Hyrna, of the young and the dam; so also, smjör undan tuttugu kúm, tíu álm. Fb. ii. 529.

undan-bod, n.; u. fjár, taking invested money out of a person's keeping, Grág. i. 197.

undan-bragð, n. a device, subterfuge, Fms. i. 137, v. 286, x. 240, Lv. 65, Fs. 5. 97.

undan-drátt, m. a putting off, evasion, shirking, Fms. i. 115, ix. 251, x. 423, Eb. 114, Ó. H. 97; a shift, trick, H. E. i. 506.

undan-eldi, n. a breed; gott til undaneldis.

undan-fari, a, m. a precursor.

undan-farinn, part. *preceding*.

undan-ferð, f. a getting away from under, an escape, Njard. 374, Sturl. iii. 71.

undan-ferli = undandrátt, Post. (Unger) 96.

undan-færi, n. = undanferð, Fas. i. 454.

undan-færsla, u, f. an evasion, Fms. vii. 115; a law phrase, a pleading one's innocence, by ordeal or otherwise (færa II); skírsla eðr u., K. Á. 202, Fær. 201, Gpl. 550.

undan-hald, n. a flight, Rd. 312; a running before the wind, beint u.: in the phrase, það er hægt undanhaldit.

undan-hallr, adj. *sloping*.

undan-herka, u, f. a shirk, shift, quibble, Bjarn. 16.

undan-hlaup, n. a running away, Rd. 193.

undan-kvæma, u, f. an escape, Eg. 406, Fms. i. 136, vi. 421, ix. 387, x. 240, passim.

undan-láuan, f. a releasing, redemption, Grág. ii. 221, Fas. ii. 387.

undan-lássa, m. the lees and dregs in a cask.

undan-mæll, n. an excuse, Konr.

undan-ráa, f. running away, Fs. 42.

undan-renning, f. skimmed milk.

undan-róðr, m. a rowing away, escaping, of one pursued, Fms. ii. 181.

undar-liga, adv., qs. undrliga, [undr], wonderfully, extraordinary, Eg. 133, 769, Nj. 62, Orkn. 418, Ó. H. 220.

undar-ligr, adj. wonderful, extraordinary, Fms. i. 34, vi. 392, viii. 8, Eg. 47, Nj. 7, passim. 2. wonderful, marvellous, Blas. 47, Th. 10, Ld. 200, Edda i. 16.

und-genginn, part. wound-printed, Nj. (in a verse), an epithet of wounds, as sword-prints.

-undinn, part., from *unna*, in af-undinn.

UNDIR, prep. with dat. and acc.; an older monosyllabic **und** is often used in poets, Ls. 44, Hdl. 11, þkv. 16, Hm. 58; und valkesti, und árum, Lex. Poët.; und hánun, Haustl.: unt = und, Akv. 26 (Bugge); [Ulf. undar; A. S. Engl., and Dan. under; O. H. G. *unter*];—under, underneath, below.

A. With dat., undir hesti hans, Nj. 158; tréit u. honum, underneath him, 202; mána vegr und hánun, Haustl.; skipit undir þeim, Háv. 42, Ld. 78; troða undir fótum, Fms. ii. 172; bera undir hendi sér, Eg. 237, Nj. 200; sverðit brotnaði undir hjaltinu, 43; sitja undir bordinu, 68; róa undir seglum, Fms. viii. 131; skip þungt undir árum, heavy to row, Eg. 354; undir tungurdi, Ld. 138; u. veggnum, Háv. 49; u. haugnum, Eb. 94; u. heidiinni, Eg. 277; fjöll undir jöklum, Fb. i. 540; liggja undir nesi einu, Nj. 43; undir gárdinum, Njard. 374; und kvernunum, Ls. 44; und Miðgarði, Hdl. 11; undir þrífyrmingi, Nj. 89, 114; undir Hrauni, Eb. 52; undir Felli, Nj. 16; of places seated under a fell, Landn. passim. 2. hvárt þat fé hefir undir því kvikendi alizt, of a dam, Grág. ii. 312; undir þeim var alinn Freyfaxi, sba (the mare) was the dam of F., Landn. 195.

II. metaph. usages; alia sem undir honum eru, Skv. 677 B; u. þeim biskupi eru eilífú hundrad kirkna, Rb. 332; búa u. e-m, Fms. i. 107; undir hendi, höndum e-m, hönd (B. I. fine); eiga undir sér, to have under one, in one's power, Fms. iv. 271, Ld. 250, Vigl. 33, Sturl. i. 20; see eiga (A. IV. 2); eiga fé undir e-m, to have money in his hands, deposited with him, Nj. 101; taka tíu hundruð u. Eiríki bónda, ten hundred in E.'s keeping, Dipl. ii. 6; tvaug hundruð u. sonum herra Stepháns, i. 11; þeim manni er fætt er undir, Grág. i. 184; er und einum mér öll hodd Hafslunga, Akv. 26.

3. under, depending on; svá var ávisat sem u. væri bani ykkar beggia, Am. 12; orlog var eru eigi u. orðum þínum, Karl. 339; hans lif stendr þar u., Stj. 219; undir því væri, at ek hefða góð mála-lok, Nj. 47; hvárt þykkir þér u. því sem mest, 263; mikit þótti spökum minnum undir, at ..., Ld. 38; undir þínum þokka þykkir mér mest af þínum frændum, I am most concerned for what thou thinkest, Lv. 72.

4. undir vitni e-s, 623. 15; u. handlagi e-s, Dipl. i. 11; hann á vin undir hverjum manni, he has a friend in every man, Fas. i. 290; jafnan er munur undir manns líði (= i manns líði), a man's help is something, Bs. i; þó at smútt sé und einum, though one man (more or less) makes little difference, Hallfred; um þá gripi er gósemar eru undir, brings of value, Gisl. 80; lítill eru tíðendi u. fórum mínum, Fms. xi. 118; fela ván sína alla u. Guði, 686 B. 2; eiga traust u. e-m, Fms. i. 261; undir trausti, skóli, hlífð ... e-s, 623. 15; u. gríðum, Grág. ii. 194; segja hvat honum er undir fréttinni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 51; mjúk var undir heimboði við þik, at

vér vildim, Ld. 236; hvat undir mun búa bæn þessi, Eg. 764; þat þjó mest undir ferð Áka, at . . . Fms. xi. 45; jarl spyr hvat undir kveðju sé, Fas. iii. 567.

III. ellipt. or adverbial usages; vóru þau úbreunin undir, *underneath*, Nj. 208; mér þótti hann vera í raðum hosum undir, 214; var þar undir niðri skógr, Eg. 580; meðan töður manna eru undir, *whilst the day is down*, of hay mown, but not got in, Nj. 192; hart mun þykkja u. at búa, 90. 2. at þat sé eigi verr undir, enn vara, *of not less value, substance*, K. þ. K. 172; ef mér þætti nökkut u. um mik, *if I thought it mattered aught*, Nj. 19; þykki mér mikít u., at . . ., *does it matter much to thee?* 65; hverjum manni muni þykkja nökkut undir, at . . ., Sturl. i. 176.

B. With acc., *under, underneath*, Lat. *sub*, denoting motion; var settir undir hann stóll, Nj. 269; koma fótum undir sik, 202; fara undir skipit, Njarð. 376; kominn undir jarðar-menit, Ld. 60; renna u. hendr e-m, Háv. 41; þeim tók undir hendr, Ld. 38; kom u. kverk öxioni, Nj. 84; láta u. belti sér, 168; setjask u. bord, 176; heimtask út u. akkerin, Fms. ix. 44; stýta u. veðr, . . . beita undir veðr, Fb. i. 540; leggja út u. Eyjar, Nj. 125; ríða austr u. Eyjafjöll, 216; sigla suðr u. England, Hkr. i. 129; leggjask niðr u. hauginn, Eb. 94; ganga u. hamar-skúta nokkurn, Nj. 264; hleypt heim undir þríhyrning, 105. 2. of time; hrökk undir miðdegi, *it drew close to midday*, Fas. i. 506; cp. the mod. phrase, það er komið undir dagmál, hádegi, . . . náttmál, of time, close to, *bard upon*.

II. metaph. usages; gefa hann undir vápn yður, Njarð. 354; leggja virðing komuðu undir vápn min, *to let it depend on*, Fms. x. 159; jarl hvert skyldi hafa undir sik þjá hessa (= undir sér), 182; Hljrt þótti mér þeir hafa undir, *they had him under, bad him on the ground*, Nj. 95; leggja undir sik, *to lay under oneself, subjugate*, Fms. i. 3; skattgilda undir sik, Eg. 402; ganga undir e-n, *to submit to*, Fms. i. 37, 136, Ld. 166; jättask undir e-t, Fms. ix. 227; taka vel . . . u. e-t, Ld. 150; þjóna u. e-n, *to serve under*, Fms. x. 23; draga u. sik, Eg. 61; ætíð bettr undir e-n, *devolves upon*, Grág. i. 179; þessa laxveidi gaf hann undir kirkjuna, *he made it over to the church*, Fms. i. 272; Sumsey er undir biskup, *is under a bishop*, xi. 230; þær eignir leggja undir þá ætt, vi. 432; lesta ráða u. e-n, xi. 80, MS. 686 B. 13; víkja máli u. e-n, Nj. 77; skirkjota u. e-n, Ó. H. 86, Eg. 352, N. G. L. i. 348; bera fé u. e-n, *to bribe*, Ld. 114, Fms. v. 187; jata sik undir at gjalda, *to engage oneself*, Dipl. ii. 2; leggja e-t undir þegnskap sinn, *upon one's honour*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 48; þá mælti Einarr svá undir málit, *interrupt it*, Sturl. i. 66 C. B. special phrases; ef kona tekr mann undir bönda sinn, *if she be untrue to her husband*, N. G. L. i. 351, H. E. i. 236; því fylgðu engir mann-lestir, þvíat ek tók eagan mann undir Gísla, *I was true to G.*, Gísl. 15; land styrkvara undir bú, at heyföngum, *stronger in the way of household, yielding more crops*, Sturl. iii. 271; bjóða fé í leigu u. sik, *to offer money for a passage*, Nj. 128; taka penning veginn u. blóð-lát, *for letting blood*, Rétt. 2. 10; taka eyri u. hvert lipund, id.; líða undir lok, *to come to an end*, Nj. 156.

III. ellipt. söl er undir, *the sun is under*, Grág. i. 104; dagr er undir, Fb. iii. 384; slá u. sem mest má þessa viku, *to mow as much as possible this week, so as to prepare for drying it the next*, Eb. 150; standa undir með e-m, *to back*, Sturl. i. 20.

undir-alda, u. f. *an under-wave, the undertow of a wave*.
undir-biskup, m. *a suffragan bishop*, H. E. i. 406.
undir-borg, f. *a suburb*, Stj. 342.
undir-brot, n. *a breaking down, subduing, subjection*, Fms. iv. 84, Mar.
undir-búð, f. *an under-booth, cellar*, D. N.: undir-búr, id., D. N. v. 283.

undir-búi, a, m. *under-dwellers*, Fms. ii. 149.
undir-byrli, a, m. *an under-cupbearer*, Karl. 327.
undir-djúp, n. *an 'underdeep,' gulf, abyss*, Sks. 151, 626, Skálda 209, Stj. 288, MS. 623. 33, Gen. i. 2.
undir-dráttull, adj. *covetous, making unfair gain*, Fms. vi. 191.
undir-eldi, n. *offspring, breed, of animals*, Stj. 178.
undir-fólk, n. *subjects*, Fms. i. 201, iii. 48, Magn. 472.
undir-furða, u. f., in undir-furðuligr, adj. *shy*; see undirfurða.
undir-förli, f. *craft, wiliness*.
undir-förull, adj. *dealing underband, false*, Fms. ii. 145, Fas. ii. 365.
undir-gefinn, part. [Dan. *under-given*], *subject*, Fbr. i, Mar., Stj. 23, 61.

undir-gefni, f. *submissiveness*.
undir-gjöf, f. *subjection*, H. E. i. 388.
undir-gröfll, m. *an underminer* (cp. Dan. *underfundig*), Stj. 160.
undir-gröptr, m. *undermining*, Bs. i. 714.
undir-görð, f. *a cushion under a saddle*, Flóv. 25, Karl. 440.
undir-haka, u. f. *an under-beck, double-bein*.
undir-heimar, m. pl. *the nether world, the realm below*, Fms. iii. 178, Fas. iii. 391. 2. in Icel. undirheimar is a name given to the lower beach between a reef of rocks and the sea; fara ofan í undirheima, hann er niðri í undirheimum.

undir-hlutr, m. *the lower piece, lowest part*, Fms. vi. 244, ix. 478, Gret. 36 new Ed.
undir-húfr, m. *the under-bull of a ship*.

undir-hús, n. *the nether part of a house*, Stj. 383, 590, Róm. 208.
undir-hvesta, u. f. (*undir-hvesti*, n., v. l.), *the under flesh of a whale*; undirhvestu ór hálfum hval, Vm. 79, qs. þvesti, q. v. (?)
undir-hygga, u. f. *'under-thought,' cunning, wiles*, Fms. i. 74, Stj. 187, Háv. 57, Al. 71. compvs: undirhyggju-fallr, adj. *guileful*, Fms. i. 219.
undirhyggju-máðr, m. *a guileful man*, Fms. i. 20, x. 420, Fbr. 17.
undirhyggju-samr, adj. *wily, false*, Þórd. 69.
undir-klefi, a, m. *an under-cell*, Fms. ix. 425, D. N. vi. 84.
undir-kleði, n. *an under-garment*, Stj.
undir-konungr, m. *an under-king, tributary king*, Eg. 282.
undir-kyrtill, m. *an under-kirtle*, Karl. 174.
undir-lag, n. *'under-laying,' reservation*; með þeim skilmála ok undirlagi, Dipl. v. 16.

undir-land, n. *a subjected territory, province*, Fms. iii. 174.
undir-leitr, adj. *drooping the head, bashful*.
undir-lendi, n. *nether land, low, level land*.
undir-lægja, u. f. *the plate on which the spars rest*.
undir-máðr, m. *an 'under-man,' a subject*, Fms. iv. 155, vii. 20.
undir-mál, n. pl. *underband dealings, a secret stipulation*, Fms. xi. 24, Grág. i. 148; kaupmáli, ok eru eigi u. nó lausa-kjör, 225, Nj. 12, Ld. 104, Lil. ii. 207.
undir-mórr, m. *the kidney fat* (mod. *garn-mör*), Vm. 119, Dipl. iii. 4.
undir-oka, að, to *'under-yoke,' subject*, Fms. ii. 122.
undir-orppinn, part. *subjected*, Stj.
undir-prestr, m. *a subordinate priest*, H. E. i. 478.
undir-rót, f. *the 'under-root,' origin, prime cause of a thing*, Gret. 124 A, Sturl. ii. 4, Ó. T. i, Bs. i. 796, Pass. 16.
undir-séta, u. f. *an 'under-sitting,' pressure, influence*, Bs. i. 722.
undir-akáli, a, m. = undirklefi, *a cellar*, Fms. ii. 149.
undir-skemma, u. f. = undirkáli, Hkr. i. 17, Eg. 236, Stj. 383.
undir-staða, u. f. *a stand, = stétt*; kross með undirstöðum, Vm. 6, 41, 51; kirkja & tveir undirstöðir, 36; skrin með undirstöðum, Pm. 10; páska blað með undirstöðu, 108. 2. *a groundwork*; þær bækur er undirstöður heilagra ritninga, Ver. 1; skilja grundvöll ok undirstöðu á sökunum, Sks. 581. 3. *the true sense, true meaning*, Skálda 205, Rb. 192; varðar mest til allra orða, at undirstaðan (*the substance*) sé réttlig fundin, Lil. 96; cp. the senses of the Gr. *ὑποστάσις*.

undir-staðligr, adj. = Lat. *substantivus, substantialis*, Skálda.
undir-staðning, f. *an understanding, making out*, Rétt. 50.
undir-stafr, m. *a sub-letter*, Skálda 171, see Gramm. p. 1.
undir-stakkr, m. *an under-jacker*, D. N. iv. 564.
undir-stallr, m. *a stand, pedestal*, Vm. 29.
undir-standa, stóð, [a word borrowed from the Engl. or Low Germ.], *to understand*; undirstöð engi tungu þeirra, Ann. 1337; skilja eðr u. Látnu, Stj.; ek undirstend, sagði Jón (John the Fleming), Bs. i. 801, passim in mod. usage, Vídal.: *to perceive*, Bret. 4, Stj. 201, H. E. i. 422, Th. 76; en er þeir undirstöður hans flugan, Fb. ii. 667; en þó at hann undirstæði at haus ofni væri lægðr, Edda (pref.)

undir-stoð, f. *a stay, support*, Symb. 4.
undir-stokkr, m. *an under-post in a building*, Hom. 94, Jún. 24.
undir-stólpi, a, m. *a pillar*, Stj. 415.
undir-stöðuligr, adj. *substantive*, Skálda.
undir-tekt, f. *a responding to*; vitileg u., Fms. iv. 83.
undir-tjald, n. *an under-banging* (under the refill, q. v.), B. K. 83, Boldt 166, D. N.

undir-varpning, f. *subjection*, Karl. 138.
UNDORN, m. (not n. as stated in Lex. Poët.), also spelt undurn and undarn, see the references below: [this word occurs in all ancient Teut. languages; Ulf. *undarni-mats* or *undurni-meal* = ἀρνιον, Luke xiv. 12; A. S. *undern*; Hel. *undorn*; O. H. G. *untarn*. Afterwards it was disused in writing, but in provincial dialects it still survives in all Teutonic countries, Scandinavia, Germany (Bavaria, the Rhine), England (Cumberland, Yorkshire), everywhere, except in Iceland, where, strange to say, it is unknown in speech as well as in writing; thus, Swed. *undan*, *undarn*, *unden*; in Norway *undaale*; Bavaria *untarn* (Schmeller); Fris. *ouern*; provinc. Engl. *orndorn*, *ounder* (Brockel); in all these dialects it means a *middle-meal*, a kind of *lunch*, taken either in the afternoon at three o'clock (this seems to be the prevailing sense, at least in Scandinavia), or in the forenoon at nine: even a verb has been formed, thus in Sweden *sova und* is to take a nap at *lunch-time*, at *midday* (Rietz); in the Rhine country *undern* is said of cattle lying down at *midday* (Schmeller).]

B. USAGE.—In old Icel. or Norse writers the word occurs five times, thrice in poets, twice in prose; the original sense was undoubtedly a *time of the day*, either *mid-afternoon*, i. e. three o'clock P. M., or *mid-forenoon*, i. e. nine o'clock A. M., the sense of food being a derived one (like *mál*, q. v.): I. *mid-afternoon*, answering to the *nones* of eccl. writers; morgin hétu ok miðjan dag, undorn ok aptan, *they called morning and midday, 'undorn' and evening*, Vsp. 6 (undurn, Hb. l. c.), where undorn is placed midway between noon and eve. 2. *mid-forenoon*; um morguninn at undurni, *in the morning at undurn time*,

O. H. L. 65; þá hringt er til miðs-morguns, ok hafa unninn eiddinn fyrr en hringi at undurn (dat.) at Krists-kirkju, *when it rings at mid-morning time, and shall have taken the oath ere the bells at Christ's kirk ring at undurn*, N. G. L. i. 308.

II. *a meal*: hjuggu vér undurn frekum vargi, *we carved a meal for the greedy wolf*, i. e. *we slew many in the battle*, Km. 2; örn drekkir undarn, *the eagle drinks undarn*, Edda 101 (in a verse of about 1030 A. D.), the various readings (undranar and undjarn) shew that the transcribers did not understand the word.

65r In the Icel. day-marks only nón (q. v.) is of eccl. Lat. origin; may not undorn be the old heathen term which was displaced by that word? the passage in Vsp. favours this suggestion.

UNDR, n. [A. S. *wundar*; Engl. *wonder*; Germ. *wunder*; Dan. *under*]: —*a wonder*: undr þetta heizk til dags, Nj. 272; skripi ok undr, 20; ella mun yðr henda hver undr, Fms. iii. 28; þeir segja hverju undri þeir vóru orðnir, x. 304; Fróðr-undr, *the spectres of Fróðr*, Þorl. Karl., Eb. ch. 52-55; en er svá var komit undrum þeim, Eb. l. c.; heyr undr mikit, heyr örlýgi, Gisl. 15 (a ditty); nú bregðr undrum við, ek em nú hér kominn, en litlu áðr var ek með föstra mínum, Fms. i. 292; brestr svá mikill, at öllum þótti undr at, Ö. H. 135; undra ár, *a wonder-year*, Ann. 1118; undra-maðr, *a portentous person*; undr at áði, Fas. ii. 328; gen. plur. emphasizing, undra-digr, -hár, -brattr..., *wondrous big, high, steep*...

2. with the notion of *shame, scandal*: þat var undr mikill, at hann skyldi liggja fyrir fótum þeim, Eg. 758; göra sik at undri, Fær. 261, Fms. vi. 359; görask svá at undrum, 364; mannfóli mikill ok gört þik at undri, Boll. 350; ok verða at undrum í drykkju-stofunni, Eg. 553; aldri fyrr sá ek menn svá at undri verða sem hér, Fms. viii. 234; undrum verði sá er hann hildir, Karl. 45.

undra, *ad, to wonder at a person or thing*, with acc.; þetta undra víkingar, Fas. ii. 530; allir undra þessa manns af, Finnb. 274; undra allir geysingar hans meðferði, Th. 77; þeir undra hvi eigi var upp lokit, Stj. 383; undrandi er hann var þar kominn, 359; síðan undraði engi maðr, at..., Sks. 646 B; fólkist gekk allt út úr kirkjunni ok undraði, 116; vendu þeim þaðan ok undruðu mjök, Hom. 120.

2. in mod. usage the active is mostly impers.; mig undrar, *it astonishes me*.

undrask, *ad, to wonder*; undrask öglis landa eik hvi vér sém bleikir, Ö. H. (in a verse); fóru menn út úr hverri borg at undrask þá, Nj. 48; hann undraðisk þat, at..., 185; hann undraðisk þat mjök, at..., Edda 1.

undran, f. (undrun), *wonder, admiration, amazement*, Fms. x. 240, freq. in mod. usage.

undr-furða, u, f. *a wonder, laughing-stock*. undrfurðu-legr, *adj. shy, bashful*.

undr-látr, *adj. wondering, curious, eager for strange news*; veit ek at Háleygir eru undrlátrir, Fms. vii. 132; lið várt er undrlátt Háleygjanna, Mork. 178, l. c.

undr-ligr, *adj. wonderful, strange*, Th. 10.

undr-samligr, *adj. wondrous*, Vsp. 60, Stj. 75.

undr-sjónir, f. pl. *a wonder to see, a spectacle*, Skm. 28.

undr-skapaðr, *part. of wondrous, portentous shape*, Fb. iii. 418.

und-varp, *see unuvarp*.

unga, *ad, to bring forth young, hatch an egg*, with dat.; ungað egg, *a hatched egg*; unga út, *to lead the young out of the egg*.

ung-barn, n. *a young bairn, an infant*, Bs. i. 122, Stj. 630.

ung-dómr, m. *young people*.

ung-demi, n. *youth*; í u. mínu, *in my youth*.

ung-fé, n. *young cattle, young stock*, Grág. i. 414, Sturl. i. 84.

ung-hryssi, n. *a young colt*, Landn. 194, Dipl. v. 18, Vm. 18.

ungi, a, m. *the young of a bird* (Lat. *pullus*), Grág. ii. 347, Fms. vi. 153; fleygir ungar, Hom. 89; álku-ungi, Fa. 180; hænau-ungi, álptar-ungi, hrafn-ungi: also barns-ungi, *dimin. a little child, chicken*.

ung-lamb, n. *a young lamb*, Stj. 439.

ung-ligr, *adj. youthful*, Bárð. 165, Fas. ii. 357, Fms. viii. 15; u. í á-sjónu, Mar.: *boyish*, Fms. ii. 46.

ung-lingr, m. *a youth*; mod. from Germ. *jüngling*.

ung-menni, n. *young people, youths*, Fms. i. 78, 283, Bs. i. 417, Eg. 88, Karl. 332, Stj. 54; ef ungmennti skjalar, Fms. vi. 335.

ung-neyti, n. *young cattle*.

UNGR, *ung, ungt, adj., compar. yngri, superl. yngstr*; for the form *jungr* see p. 327, col. 1: [Goth. *juggs*, compar. *jubiza*; A. S. *geong*; Engl. *young*; O. H. G. and Germ. *jung*; Dutch *jong*; but Dan.-Swed. *ung*; cp. Lat. *juvenis*.]

β. an older and obsolete compar. *orl* or *orrl*, early Dan. *urá*; þóttak hæfr þá er vórum *orl*, Korm. (in a verse); öngur maðr *orl* honum, Orkn. (in a verse); *orl* endr bar ek mæðr úr hendi, Edda (in a verse); fylkir *orl* þér fórat heiman, Ö. H. (in a verse); in prose, hit ellra barn má *orl* (*madden*) it *orl* (*the younger*), Skálda 162 (Thorodd); engi *orl* enn áttján vetrar gamall, Fms. xi. 90; þú er miklu *orl* maðr at aldri, 93 (yngri, v. l. of the later vellums); eigi skyldi *orl* djáknar enn hálf-þrítugir, Grég. 60; tungl treim nóttum *orl*, Rb. 1812. 52; skal þat eigi *orl* vera *orl* an fímtán náttu (spelt *orl*), 20; ok skal þat *orl* vera at *orl* (*era*) tungl, 57; enum *orl*um tunglum, 55; gott æ *orl*um mönnum, Landn.

(Hb.) 45; þá telja Þaktar nótt *orl* (*æra* Ed.), Rb. 32; þó at eigi þú *orl* at vetrar-tali, Þiðr. 339; the superl. *orlstr* occurs but a single time, hann rauð *orlstr* (*youngest*, i. e. *rebell quite young*) úlf's fót, Ö. H. (in a verse). According to Thorodd the grammarian the *or* in *orl* was sounded as a nasal diphthong, indicating its contraction, (cp. Goth. *jubiza*), and distinguished from the verb *orl* (from *orl*, q. v.) with its pure diphthong.

B. Usage.—*Young*: ungr ok bernskir, Fms. i. 22; þá er þér vórut yngri, Nj. 198; hinn yngri maðinn, Fms. vi. 187; hann var þeirra yngstr, Nj. 269; kært görðisk með þessum yngtrum mönnum, Ld. 160; tvað naut við kú ef yngri eru, Grág. i. 147; ungra manna, ii. 11; á unga aldri, *in one's youth*, 623. 59; sayings, ungr skal at ungum vegga, Isl. ii. 309; upp at eins er ungum veggar, *the way of the young is upwards*, Mk. v.; ungr má en gamall skal, see skulu; lengi man þat er ungr getr, 248; þeygi á saman gamalt og ungt, Ulfr. 3. 44; vera ungr í annat sinn,—eþtr þat stóð Hákon upp ok taladi, mætti þá tveir ok tveir sín í milli, at þar væri þá kominn Haraldur inn Hárfagri, ok orðinn ungr í annat sinn, Hkr. i. 125, Gisl. 84; cp. 'Hamilcarem juvenem redditum sibi veteres milites credere,' Livy xxi. 4.

2. *young, recent*: ungr í Kristinni, Fms. i. 244; Ljótr mætti, ung er ná trúan, Valla L. 209; hann kvað ungt vínfengi þeirra Bjarnar, Bjarn. 56.

II. Ungi or inn Ungi, as a nickname, *the Younger, Junior* = Lat. *minor*, opp. to inn Gamli; Eindriði ungi, Hákon ungi, Kolbeinn ungi, see gamall III.

C. -ungr, an inflexion, see Gramm.

ung-smali, a, m. *young cattle*, Gpl. 346.

ung-viði, n. *young trees, a young plantation*, Stj. 74; also used metaph. of young stock collectively.

UNNA, see Gramm. p. xxiii; pres. with a pret. form ann, annt, son, pl. unnum, unnu, unnu; pret. unni; subj. ynni; part. neut. unnt and unnat; unnt, Band. (Cod. Reg.) 20, Sturl. i. 207, Ld. 94, 194, Nj. 146; unnat (as kennat from kunna), Fb. i. 36, Str. 32, (Nj. a vellum fragment, Lat. Ed. 315, foot-note y): a weak pret. unti (Dan. *undte*) occurs in later vellums, Fb. iii. 469 (l. 6 from the bottom), Gisl. 129 (paper transcript), and is used in mod. speech: even a weak pres. occurs in the burden to an Icel. lullaby, soðú, eg unni þér, *sleep thou, I love thee*: [A. S. and Hel. *unnan*; Engl. *own*; in Early Engl. with a pres. pret. *on* (Morris, Spec. 36, l. 19); Germ. *g-ünnen*, qs. *ge-unnan*.]

B. Usage.—*To grant, allow, bestow*, with dat. of the person, gen. of the thing (unna e-m e-s); ann ek honum ísetu í dómi, Grág. i. 17, 78; bæta munda-baugi er jannendr unnu, *the sum which the umpires allowed*, Hbl.; bið þú Ólaf, at hann unni þér grundar sinnar, Ö. H. (in a verse); unna e-m gamans, Skm. 39; Hreidmar unni þeim einakís penningis af gullinu, Edda 73, Þiðr. 308; hann unni honum öngra bóta fyrir, Fl. 125; þá penninga sem biskup vildi unna honum, Dipl. v. 2; unna e-m setta, Fær. 113; unna e-m sændar, Fms. vi. 133; unna e-m laga, *to give one the benefit of the law, give one a fair trial*, Eg. 473; unna e-m sannmælis, *to give a fair report*; þeir unnu þeim best ríkis er þeim vóru undir hendi, Fms. i. 7; ef þú annt honum betr konungdómsins, Sks. 761; eigi má þat vita, þar sem margir koma saman, þeir sem litt eru vandadir, nema núkkurir ynni sér glaða, *where many who are not very honest are gathered together, some will allow themselves evil*, i. e. *will do some wicked thing*, Fms. xi. 275; alivel ann ek þér nafus þess, vl. 229; gaf honum ríki, þviat hann unni honum best at njóta, Fb. ii. 134; unna honum ennar æztu tignar, Ö. H. 35; varð þeim þá unnt af metorða, Laxdælum, Ld. 94; nú mátti svá vera, at svá kæmi málin Odds, at oss frændum væri þess af unnt, at Bandamenn teki sjálfðemi, *that we might succeed in getting sjálfðemi*, Band. 20 (MS.); ek með-kennist at ek hafi unnt ok veitt velbornum mauni, Birni Guðnason, mínus herra kongsins sýslu ok umboð, Safn ii. 191; ek ann þér eigi íðm-lagsins Helgu innar Fögru, Isl. ii. 269; Guð unti (sic) honum egi ríkis-ins, Fb. iii. 469; ek ann eigi þess þorkatli frænda mínum, Nj. 223; ek ann eigi þess frændum mínum ok fóstbræðrum (*I cannot bear that*), at þeir hafi hingat þvilika ferð, Eb. 332; ek ann engum mauni tignar-namn(s) í þessu landi nema mér einum, Ö. H. L. 18.

2. the phrase, unna e-m ást, *to bestow one's love on one*; öll Engla fylki unnu þetta ást Guði, '*paid warm love to God*,' i. e. *loved God*, Hom. 136; (þeir er svá heita ást unnu Guði, 135; hence

II. with dat. *to love*, prop. ellipt., qs. unna e-m ást, *to bestow one's love on a person*; unna e-m hugastum, *to love dearly*, Fms. x. 239; maðr sá er manngi ann, Hm. 49; unna frá vísum vilja, 98; Egill unni henni lítið, Eg. 702; em son er hann ann lítið, Hkr. i. 204; meistari þinu ann þér mikit, Bs. i. 228; hún unni honum mikit, Nj. 27; ek mun þér vel unnað verða, 24; hún varð honum lít unnandi, Isl. ii. 274; Magnúss varð henni eigi unnandi, Fms. vii. 176; hvárt unni öðru með leyndri ást, Fb. ii. 134; hún þú annt at vísu, ... þú mátt unna, Str. 8; hinir sem Guði hafa unnt, Fb. i. 36; aldrei hafði hann henni meirr unnt enn þá, Sturl. i. 207; þú hefir engum mauni jammikitt unnt sem Bolla, Ld. 194; eigi leyna ægu, ef ann kona manni, a saying, Isl. ii. 251; lengi hefi ek mikitt unnt þinni, Nj. 146; þeim var ek verst er ek unna mest, Ld. 334.

2. recipr., unnuisk þau af öllu hjarta, Mar.; þau unnuisk mikit systkin, Fms. iii.

107; ok unnumk vit mikít, Glúm. 326, Gisl. 44; þeir unnumk mikít fóstbræðr, Ld. 110; svá unnumsk (sic) þau mikít, Gisl. 129.

unnandi, part. used as subst. *a lover*; ek var þín unnandi, 625. 77; heims unnendr, Greg. 30; unnandi manna, Rb. 370.

unnasta or **unnusta**, u, f. *a sweetheart*, Kornak, MS. 655 xvii. 20, and passim in mod. usage.

2. *a mistress*, Fms. i. 209, Sam. 171, Thom. 301, Greg. 47.

3. mod. *a betrothed*.

unnasti or **unnusti**, a, m. *a lover*, Fms. x. 255. Str. 9. 25.

unningi, a, m. [from unna = *to grant*; early Swed. *undingja lagb*, Schlyter]:—*an owner's fee*, a law term, of the fee granted to the finder of stolen or lost property; unningja lausn, *an owner's release*, i. e. *owner's reward* (due to the finder of a runaway slave), N. G. L. i. 227; it is wrongly spelt 'undingja' lausn, 35.

UNNR, old form also **UÖR**, Lex. Poët. passim; [A. S. *yð*; Lat. *unda*]:—*the waves, sea*; svalar unnir, *the cold waves*, Vsp. 3, Gm. 7; hávar unnir, Skv. 2. 16; blár unnir, Sdm. 10; ormr knýr unnir, Vsp. 50; hregg-blásin, sviðkold uör, Fms. i. 165, iii. 27 (in a verse), freq. in poets, also in mod. usage: poët., **unn-blakkr**, -**dýr**, -**akið**, -**vigg**, = *a ship*; **unn-röðull**, -**eldr**, -**fúrr**, -**glöð**, -**sól**, = *gold*; **unn-heimar**, 'wave-home', i. e. *the sea*, Lex. Poët.: in prose it is only used in **unn-vörp**, q. v.; unnar steinn, *a sea-stone* (a boulder on the beach by which the tides are noted?), Hkr. 2. 29 (an oath is sworn, at úrsvölum unnar steini); unnar hestr, *a 'wave-steed'*, i. e. *a ship*, Isl. ii. (in a verse); unnar dagr, 'wave-day', i. e. *gold*, Lex. Poët.

II. one of the Nereids or Ránar-dætr, Edda 101. 2. the name of a woman, **UNNR** and **UÖR**, Landn., Ld.; and in compds, Stein-unn (Stein-uör), Þór-unn, Ing-unn, Sæ-unn, Ljót-unn, (again, in the man's name Aud-unn, the 'unn' is qs. 'vini', A. S. *wine*): the names UNNR (Uör) and AUÖR interchange; thus is the queen Audr djúpaudga in the Ld. called Unnr, in the Landn. Audr.

unn-svín, n. *a sea-swine*, = *marvín*, Hkr. i. (in a verse).

unn-vörp, n. pl. *a swoop or drift of waves*; in the phrase, falla sem unnvörp, *to fall* (in battle) *like wave-drifts*, = Lat. *catervatim*, Hkr. iii. 34; þar lágu menn svá þykkt sem unnvörp væri, Fms. viii. 405, vi. 68 (also spelt undvörp); in mod. usage **undvörpum**, id., Fas. i. 451; sauð-fénaðr staðarins datt niðr unnvörpum í megrð, Bs. i. 873.

UNZ, or better **UNNS**, adv. (also spelt **unast**, Fms. v. 158, Fas. i. 126, Gisl. 45; **unds**, MS. 623. 2, Grág. i. 259, ii. 202 A); [unz is a compd from und and the relat. particle er, q. v.; Goth. *und* = *en*; Hel. *unti*; A. S. *ðð*; Engl. *until*; O. H. G. *unt*]:—*till that, till, until*, with indic.; unz þrjár kvámu, Vsp. 8, 16; unz sinu biðr bana, Hm. 15; unz brunnið er, 57; unz er varð jötunn, Vpm. 31; unz rjúfask regin, Gm. 4 (Bugge); unz þeir fundu, Haustl.; unz himinn rífar, Fms. vi. 196 (in a verse); unst kemr at Langa-föstu, v. 158; fór hann leið sína unz hann kom, Fb. ii. 697; unz þeir kómu til Sveinafells, Nj. 208; unz konungur bannaði, Ib. 4; unz hún kom á jöfnu, Bs. i. 461; unz (hann) mon deyja, Niðrst. 2; unzð öll eru brögð, Grág. ii. 202; unz leið Jól, Bs. i. 129; unst haustar, Gisl. 45; unzð áttu v. kur eru af sumri, Grág. i. 259; unz fé hyndisk, N. G. L. i. 23; unz sól kemr á þingvöll, Grág. i. 17; unz reynt er eignirð, ii. 274; unz hann fór til Danmerkr, Bs. i. 129; unst allir eru dauðir, Fas. i. 126.

unsla, u, f. [for. word; Lat. *uncia*], *an ounce*, Rb. passim.

UPP, adv. [Ulf. *up* = *dræ*; A. S. and Engl. *up*; Dan. *op*; Germ. *auf*; from the compounded particle upp á (= Engl. *upon*) comes the mod. Dan. *pa*, as also the provinc. Dan. *pi*, 'punder, qs. upp-á, upp-i, upp-undir]:—*up*; upp ok niðr, *up and down*, passim; þrifa upp, *to catch up*; gripa upp, *to pick up*, Fms. xi. 124; taka upp, Nj. 53; ganga upp, *to go up, ascend*, Eg. 717; upp á hauginn, Fms. ii. 60; upp þangat, i. 60; upp til Fljótslíðar, Nj. 69; upp með, *up along*, 74; upp ok ofan með ánni, Fms. iii. 56; of direction, sjá upp, *lita upp, to look up*, iv. 153; næst tungli upp frá, *upwards*, Rb. 110; hanga upp yfir þeim, *up over one's head*, Bárð. 170; skamt á land upp, Fms. i. 60; hann hefir upp líking manns, Best. 47; upp var fjöðrin breið, Eg. 285.

II. with verbs; setja upp skip, *to launch*, Fms. i. 62, Eg. 592; setja upp gnegg, see setja A. I. 4; skipa upp, *to unload cargo*, see skipa; grafa upp, *to dig up*, Nj. 86, 99; binda upp, *to bind up*, Bs. i. 194; réttask upp, *to stretch oneself*, Fms. v. 29; rísa upp, *to rise*; reisa upp, *to raise up*, Fms. i. 148; standa upp, *to stand up*; spretta upp, *to spring up*; vekja upp, *to wake up, awaken*, also *to raise a ghost*, x. 309; eggja upp, Nj. 69; koma upp, *to come up, appear*, Sturl. ii. 124; skella upp, *to burst into laughter*, 136; ljósta upp ópi, *to lift up the war-cry*, Fms. vii. 260; syngja upp, *to sing up or loudly*, x. 15, cp. Engl. *to speak up*; lesa upp, *to read up*, ix. 255; ráða upp, id.; segja upp, *to say up, announce*; telja upp, *to count up*, i. 21; inna upp, id., xi. 89; lúka upp, *to open up, etc.*, see lúka; bjóða upp, *to give up, yield up*, Edda 32, Fms. vi. 241, Nj. 25, 76, Dipl. ii. 4, Gret. 147; gefa upp, *to give up, pardon*, Fms. ii. 33, x. 6; skipta upp, *to share*, iii. 92; gjalda upp, *to pay up or out*, x. 199, xi. 81; bæta upp, *göra upp, smida upp, to make up, repair*, iv. 93, ix. 43, 338; búa upp hvílu, *to make up a bed*, Nj. 168; göra upp hvílu, id., Sturl. ii. 124; drepa upp eld, *to strike fire*, Fms. iv. 338; tendra upp, *to light up*, H. E. i. 455; bregða

upp, *to break up*, Hkr. ii. 121, Fms. xi. 219.

2. with the notion of consuming; drekka upp, *etá upp, to drink up, eat up*; gefa upp, *to give all up*, Fms. vii. 197; brytja upp, *skipta upp, to share it all out*; ausa upp, Gret. 95 B; brenna upp, K. þ. K.; eyða upp, Fms. ii. 118, xi. 236; gjalda upp, 26; beita upp, Eg. 49, 712; leggja upp, *to be deserted*, Ld. 60.

3. with the notion of discovery; spyrja upp, *to find out*, Sturl. ii. 125; fréttu e-t upp, Edda (pref.) 4. denoting quite; kistur fullar upp bóka, *quite full*, 656 B. 1; fullr upp flæðar, full up, i. e. *brimful of falsehood*, Fms. viii. 391; cp. Dan. 'have fuldt op af noget', *to have a thing in abundance*; höggva upp, *to cut up, cut in pieces*, ix. 381; hann þagði upp mörgum dægum saman, iv. 167.

III. of time; vetrinn er á leið upp, Fms. xi. 52; sem upp á liðr, *as it advances*, vi. 217; upp frá Fardögum, Dipl. ii. 10; upp frá því, *ever since*, Fms. xi. 334, Sks. 717, Stj. 282, K. þ. K.; upp heðan, *henceforth*, Gm.; til þings upp, *up to the time of the þing*, Grág. i. 262.

IV. with prepp.; up á, *upon*; upp á trú þína, *upon my faith*, Fms. i. 79; segja upp á trú sína, xi. 285; hafa statt upp á hjarta mitt, i. 284; upp á Ebresku, in Hebrew, Stj. 5, Am. 16; upp á fé eða umýslu, Valla L. 202; sjá upp á, *hófa upp á*, Vigl. 20; abbask, slást upp á, *to assail*, Nj. 194, Gret. 143; fara með her upp á Dani, Fms. xi. 417; herja upp á, 11; upp á Svía-ríki, x. 50; leggja hatr upp á, Stj.; mannfalli snýr upp á Vindr, Fms. xi. 390; upp á skaða e-s, Th. 78; fýsask, stunda upp á e-t, Stj.; hugsa upp á, *to yearn for*, Fms. xi. 423; upp á vald ok forsjá Guðs, i. 185; heimta skuld upp á e-n, Dipl. i. 4; upp á kost e-s, upp á erfingja mína, *at their expense*, Isl. i. 149 (v. l.), Dipl. iv. 8:—upp-i, *up into*; upp í Norrœnu, upp í vart mál, Stj.; skipaði hann þat upp í fjórðungs gjöf sína, Dipl. v. 1; upp í jörðina, upp í skuld, 21:—upp-at, *up to*; upp-úr, upp-yfir, *up above*; upp-undir, upp-eptir, upp-méð, *up along*.

upp-alinn, part. brought up, reared. **upp-alningr**, m. *a fosterling*.

upp-angr, m. *an upheaval, elevation*, Hom. (St.)

upp-austur, m. *a scooping*; uppaustur-madr, *a babbler*, Þorst. St. 48.

upp-á, prep. *upon*; see upp IV.

upp-boð, n. *an auction, sale*, (mod.)

upp-burðr, m. *a bringing up*; uppburð ok útburð, Jb. 405; metaph. *a request*, Hom. 129. uppburðar-litill, adj. *shy, timid*, Finnþ. 300.

upp-dalr, m. *an up-dale, inland valley*, Fms. x. 185, Ó. H. 46; a local name in Fas. ii. 125.

upp-dráttir, m. *a pulling up*; the phrase, eiga örðugt uppdráttar, *to be in straits, hard pressed*. 2. medic. *a wasting sickness*. 3. a sketch, map, (mod.)

upp-drifinn, part. in high relief, of sculpture, Ann. 1329.

upp-dyri, n. = *ofdyri*, N. G. L. i. 38, Gret. 84 new Ed.

upp-eldi, n. [ala upp], *a breeding, education*; gott, illt u.

upp-festa, t, *to suspend*, Fms. vi. 273, N. G. L. i. 140.

upp-festing, f. *suspension*, Fms. v. 318, Stj.

upp-fóstr, n. *a rearing, fostering*, Fms. iii. 318.

upp-fræðing (upp-fræðsla), f. *instruction*, Sks. 283.

upp-fylling, f. *fulfilment*, (mod.)

upp-fæddr, part. fed up, brought up, reared, Band. I (MS.)

upp-fæði, n. = *uppæðsla*, Fagrak. 55, Sks. 547, Stj. 235, Fas. ii. 359.

upp-fæðsla, spelt **upp-fœðsla**, u, f. *a breeding, fostering*, Eg. 34, Fms. vi. 4, vii. 119, 186, Lv. 72.

upp-ganga, u, f. *a going up, ascending, ascent*, Sks. 2; u. í borgina, Fms. x. 238; u. sólar, *sunrise*, Rb. 472; *a going up to land, a going ashore*, Eg. 229, 242; veita uppgöngu, Fms. vi. 89; bjóða uppgöngu (in a verse); *a boarding a ship*, Fms. vii. 235. 2. *a landing-place, a pass*, Fgr. 162, Gret. 154 B (cp. Dan. *opgang*).

upp-gangr, m. = *uppganga*, *a pass or stile*, Gret. 184 new Ed.: *the opening of a bath*, Eb. 136.

2. metaph. *good luck, success, fame*; var þá u. hans sem mestr, Finnþ. 290, Háv. 45; u. þeirra gördisk brátt mikill, Fbr. 7; u. ok ofrkapp, Fms. vii. 22, Stj. 451, Fb. i. 400.

upp-gefinn, part. exhausted.

upp-gefnig, f. = *uppgjöf*, Stj. 110; *remission*, H. E. i. 410.

upp-gjöf, f. *a giving up*, El. 2; *remission*, u. um sakir, Ld. 44; til merkis þessar uppgjafir, H. E. i. 405; **uppgjafa-** in compds, = Lat. *emeritus*, e. g. *uppgjafa-prestr*.

upp-greiðsla (i. e. -*greiðsla*), u, f. *a payment, discharge*, B. K. 95.

upp-grip, n. *abundance*; það eru u. af heyjum.

upp-gröptr, m. *a digging up*, Krók.

upp-görð, f. *a restoration*, Vm. 7, Stj. 67; *dissimulation*.

upp-haf, n. *a beginning*; upphaf sögu, Fms. viii. 3; u. síns máls, i. 20; u. at kvæði, Eg. 647; kvæði . . . ok er þetta u., Hkr. i. 161; þat er u. á sögu þessi, Gisl. 77; í upphafi skapadi Guð himin ok jörð, Gen. i. 1; upphaf ok endir, Rev. 2. *an origin, cause, beginning*; þá fellr þat mál ok heitir hans u., N. G. L. i. 352; upphaf alls ófriðar, Fms. viii. 345, v. l.; the saying, sá veldr mestu er upphafinu veldr.

3. *advancement, honour*; fá u. af konungi, Sks. 450, 468. 4. *remission*, Stj. 110 (Dan. *ophæve*).

COMPOS: **upphafa-dagr**, m. *beginning day*, Rb. 80.

upphafa-maðr, m. *an author*, Rb. 412, Stj. 149.

upphafa-mánuðr, m. *the first month*, Rb. 58. **upphafa-stafr**,

m. an initial letter, Edda i. 598, Skálda 192. **upphafs-synd**, Hom. (St.) **upphafs-vitni**, n. a witness as to the upphaf of a thing, D. N. i. 961.

upp-hafari, a, m. a founder, Mar.
upp-hafigr, adj. original, Sks. 5, Fms. xi. 109, Hom. 27.
upp-hafning, f. elevation, Greg. 17.
upp-hald, n. a holding up, lifing, Fas. ii. 268, Stj.: of the host in the mair, Stat. 299, Pm. 101: a keeping up, preservation, veita upphald musternu, Fms. viii. 279; um hús u., N. G. L. i. 37, Anecd. 56; u. heilagr trú, Stj.: maintenance, MS. 302, 170, Sks. 312 B. **COMPDS**:
upphalda-kerti, n. a taper to be held up or borne in processions, Vm. 23, 110, Pm. 26, B. K. 80, Fms. v. 339, v. l. **upphalda-madr**, m. an upholder, maintainer, Fms. i. 275, N. G. L. i. 136, Anecd. 56. **upphalds-stika**, u, f. = upphaldskerti, H. E. ii. 360.
upp-hár, adj. high, of shoes, Háv. 24 new Ed., Nj. 184, Fms. iv. 76, vi. 440, vii. 321; stafir upphávir, v. 338.
upp-hesð, f. elevation, honour.
upp-hesill, m. [Germ. behel], an upbeaver, lever; orða u., Gsp.
upp-hoffari, a, m. an upholder, lifter, Mar.
upp-holmar, m. pl. the upper home, the heavens, Alm.
upp-heldi, n. maintenance, K. Á. 102, Vm. 50, Fms. ix. 236.
upp-hillingar, f. pl.: see hillingar, q. v.
upp-himinn, m. [O. H. G. uf-bimil], the 'up-beavens,' ether, Vsp.
upp-hlaup, n. [Dan. opløb], a riot, Fms. iii. 177, Vigl. 19. **upphlaups-madr**, m. a rioter, Grett. 97.
upp-hlutr, m. the upper part of a kirtle, Fms. vii. 321; cp. upplutinn q. v. upphlutinn, Eg. 652. 2. in mod. usage a waistcoat, of ladies; cp. vefjar-u., Ld. 244.
upp-hvatning, f. an exhortation.
upp-hæð, f. an elevation, Dropl. 23, Al. 51. 2. an amount, sum, of money.

upp-högg, n. a felling, Greg. 48.
uppi, adv. [Ulf. jupa; Dan. oppe], up, upon, above, cp. niðr and niðri, fram and frammi; sitja uppi, Nj. 220; jarl sat uppi, sate up, of a sick person, Fms. ix. 245; hafa uppi óxina, to lift, Nj. 19; hann grét uppi yfir honum, he wept, bent up over him, Fms. x. 174; þar stend skip uppi, to lie ashore, Nj. 259; var uppi ríst mikil á hrdinum, the current rose high, Fms. xi. 145; seglit var u., the sail was up, Ld. 76; eiga vef uppi, to have a loom up, to be at work, weaving, Fms. xi. 49; borið eru uppi, x. 19, Hkr. ii. 192 (see borið); beginn má eigi einart uppi standa, cp. 'neque semper arcum tendit Apollo,' 623, 19; vera snemma uppi, to be up early, Fms. ix. 504; árla dags er uppi sá, Skíða R.: often with other prepositions, á uppi or uppi á, upon; á hjálminn uppi, Fms. xi. 133; þar u. á hellunni, Nj. 14; standa þar á uppi, 155; á heidum uppi, Grág. ii. 352; uppi í; uppi í músina, Fms. i. 45; uppi í Medaldal, 57; uppi með ánni, Nj. 154. II. metaph. láta e-t uppi, to come forthwith, Grág.; heiman-fylgja skal uppi vera við erfingja, is to be discharged, N. G. L. i. 49; hafa e-t uppi, to take forth, Nj. 32; hafa úróa uppi, to shew, Fms. ix. 270; skyldi uppi vera rannsökun, a ransacking was up, i. e. was to take place, Ld. 44. 2. vera uppi, to be 'all up,' at an end; vóru uppi allar örvarnar, Fms. viii. 140; var u. hvert penningr, every penny gone, vi. 299; nú munu uppi sögur þínar, it will be all up with thy stories, 355. 3. þeim er þá stóðu uppi, who were left, Hkr. i. 210; þessir vóru allir uppi (lived) á einn tíma, Isl. ii. 209; þat man æ uppi meðan Ísland er byggt, Landn. 149, v. l.

uppi-hald, n. [Germ. aufhalt], delay, (mod.)
uppi-skroppa, adj. empty-handed, having nothing left.
uppi-staða, u, f. the west, Lat. stamen.
uppi-vaðala, [vaða uppi], in **uppi-vöðslu-madr**, m. a turbulent, noisy man, Eg. 296, 710. **uppi-vöðslu-mikill**, adj. quarrelsome, troublesome, Band. 6 new Ed., Fas. ii. 325, Fms. v. 171.
upp-kaat, n. a sketching, drawing; þrjú blöð með u., Vm. 23, Pm. 5, 108, 137; gullsmíð, grópt ok u., Bs. i. 843.
upp-kvama, u, f. a coming up, emerging, Fms. vi. 149.
upp-kvoyking, f. a kindling, Mar.
upp-kvöð, f. a calling up, summons, Orkn. 243.
upp-lag, n. an allowance; með yðru lofi ok upplagi, H. E. i. 561; með upplagi ok samþykkt húsfri hans, Dipl. iv. 1. 2. = Germ. anflage, an edition, of books, (mod.)

upp-létti, n. a holding up, ceasing, of rain, Bs. i. 334.
upp-litning, f. a looking up, Greg. 60, 61, Mar.
upp-litill, adj. small at the upper end, taper-formed, Eg.; see upphlutr.
upp-ljóstr, m. = uppløst.
upp-lok, n. an unlocking, opening, Hm.
upp-lokning, f. an opening, delivery (lúka upp), Sks. 645, Stj. 170.
upp-lost, n. (ljósta upp), a false rumour, Fms. vi. 240, vii. 310, viii. 203, K. Á. 116.
upp-lostning, f. = uppløst, þorst. Síðu H. 176.
upp-lykt, f. a discharge, payment, B. K. 125; u. fjár, Gpl. 154.
upp-lægr, adj. elevated, Stj. 373, 380.

Upp-lönd, n. pl. Uplands, inland counties: a local name of the eastern inland counties of Norway (Oplandene), Ó. H., Fms. passim: **Upplendingar**, m. pl. the men from the Uplands: **Upplenskr**, adj., passim.
upp-mjór, adj. slim, taper-formed.
upp-nám, n. = Dan. oppe-børsel, a receipt of a fee or the like; vera i uppnámi, to be in receipt of a thing, N. G. L. i. 76, 77; uppnáma-madr, a receiver of a fee, id. 2. a chess term; teña i uppnám, to expose a piece so that it can be taken, Sturl. iii. 123; hence the phrase, vera i uppnámi, to be in imminent danger.
upp-numinn, part. taken up into heaven, Mark xvi. 19, passim.
upp-numning, f. [nema], eccl. a being taken up into heaven, assumption, Stj. 241 (of Enoch); u. sallar Máriar, Mar., Greg. 13; uppnúma-ingar dagr, the Assumption-day, Fms. vi. 353, Mar. 2. grammar, anticipation, Skálda.
upp-næmr, adj.; as a law term, seizable, forfeitable, u. konungi, Gpl. 104, 537; fé uppnæmt konungi, K. Á. 94; þá er bú hans uppnæmt, N. G. L. i. 72; in the phrase, vera u. fyrir e-m, to be helpless, at one's mercy, Fs. 46, Eg. 578, Fms. ii. 151, Orkn. 104.
upp-orpin, part. = uppnæmr, Fas. iii. 226.
upp-rás, f. a rising up; u. elds, an eruption, Bs. i; sólar u., sunrise, Fms. viii. 346, Stj. 68; u. dags, Mar. 2. a raid, descent (from ships), Korm. 166, Fas. ii. 196, Fms. i. 100, 166, viii. 380. 3. origin; upprás ok æfi þeirra merkismanna, Bs. i. 59, Stj. 44, Skálda 209; brunur ok u. (source) hita, sólin, MSS. 415, 9; u. alls úfræðar, Fms. viii. 345.
upp-regin, n. pl. the upper-gods, Alm.; see regin.
upp-reising, f. (upp-reisning, Barl. 145), a raising up, reparation, Stj. 632.
upp-reist, f. (upp-reisn, less right, N. G. L. i. 311, and in mod. usage), an uprising, in arms, Orkn. 98, Fms. v. 69, xi. 261; gúra u. i móti konungi, Eg. 538, Fms. x. 410; veita u., 399; allir er honum var grunr á at uppreistar var af vón, Eg. 73; með sviklegri u., Sks. 225; mod. rebellion. 2. a rising; fá u., to rise again, Fms. vii. 237, 196; hveru mikla u. staðinn þyrfti at hafa, ef..., 299; eiga u. tíu máls, Gpl. 15; hljóta skaða en enga u., Eg. 115. 3. the genesis, creation, in the following old comrs: **uppreistar-drápa**, u, f. a poem on the creation; skaltú bæta við Guð er þú hefir svá myok gengt af trú þinni, vil ek nú at þú yrkir uppreistar drápu, ok bætir svá sál þína, Fms. ii. **uppreistar-saga**, u, f. the story of Creation, Genesis, Fms. v. 65, Vm. 6; svá sem segir i uppreistar sögu at Guð górdi alla hluti i senn, Bs. i. 575, Hom. (St.)
upp-reistr, part. upraised, Pass. 37, 1.
upp-rennandi, part. uprising, of the sun, Hbl.
upp-rétt, adj. upright, in bodily sense; með uppréttum líkam, Sks. 529; sitja u., Eg. 304, 457; standa u., to stand upright.
upp-rísa, u, f. a rising up, resurrection, Sks. 579, Fms. viii. 444; líkams u., Greg. 57; andar u., id.; upprisu-dagr, the day of resurrection, Rb. 80, 392, Hom. 52; upprisu tíð, tími, 52, Sks. 43; esp. the Resurrection, passim in mod. eccl. usage, N. T., Pass., Vidal.; upprisu-sálmur, hymns on the Resurrection.
upp-risinn, part. risen, of Christ.
upp-rising, f. = upprisa, Hom. 154.
upp-run, a, m. [renna], an 'up-running,' growth, origin, Barl. 133, Sks. 136 new Ed., passim in mod. usage. 2. the growing age, youth, Glúm. 333, Fms. xi. 8, 90, Hkr. iii. 175, þidr. 127, Trist. 1. **uppruna-ligr** (uppruna-líga, adv.), adj. original.
upp-ræta, t, to uproot, Stj. 650.
upp-saga, u, f. a 'saying forth,' pronouncing; u. dóma, Sks. 646 B; uppsögu-vátt, Grág. i. 124; esp. a law term, the public recital (segja upp lög) of law by the Speaker, in the Icelandic alþing, which was to take place partly every year, partly every third year, Grág. i. 11; sem at kveðr i uppsögu, as is said in the Speaker's recital, ii. 37; var þat uppsaga þorgeirs, at allir menn skyldi vera skildir á Íslandi, it was Thorgeir's 'law' (i. e. judgment, sentence) that all men should be Christians, Bs. i. 25.
upp-sala, u, f. a bringing up, vomiting (selja upp).
Upp-salir, m. pl. Upsala, a famous town in Sweden, the residence of the king, and the central seat of the cultus of Odin, see Yngl. S. ch. 5 sqq., Ó. H. ch. 60; Uppsala-audr, the treasure of U., the public exchequer of the kings of Sweden, Yngl. S. ch. 12, Ó. H. ch. 60; Uppsala-þing, 63, 64; Uppsala-lög, 60.
upp-sát, f. a place where ships are launched, dockyard, Gpl. 116, Fms. ix. 368, Jb. 412, Eg. 185.
upp-sátr, n. = uppsát, Gpl. 116; uppsáts-eyrir, Grág. ii. 402.
upp-setning, f. = uppsát, Jb. 151.
upp-sjá, f. a nickname, Fas. ii. 325.
upp-skár, -ská, -skátt, adj. communicative; gúrauk u. um e-t, Sks. 362; gúra e-t uppskát, to make known, of a secret.
upp-skeldr, part. (?) mounted; uppskelt skaptið með silfri, Eg. 180.
upp-skera, u, f. the 'up-bearing,' harvest, N. T.
upp-skori, a, m. a shearer, reaper (?), a nickname, Fas. i. 381.
upp-skipan, f., Dan. 'skibe op,' the unloading a ship, Jb. 394.

upp-akot, n. a *delay*, Rom. 279.
upp-slátta, u, f. — *upplust*, Fms. ix. 285.
upp-smíð (**upp-smíði**, n., Magn. 450, Bt. i. 830, Fms. xi. 438), f. a *building, raising a house*, Am. 11.
upp-spretta, u, f. an 'up-spirit', *spring, fountain-head*, Stj. 30, 75, 612; u. *annar*, Fms. iii. 183, Edda 3; út í laxárús frá uppsprettum, Vm. 5; reonandi vötn fljóta af ymissum uppsprettum, Fms. ii. 89; u. allrar líkuar, u. ufríðar, rót ok u., Al. 11, 124. **comps**: **uppsprettu-brunnar**, m. a *well, spring*, Stj. 29. **uppsprettu-vatn**, n. *spring-water*. **uppsprettu-vörð**, f. a *spring-weir*, Stj. 89.
upp-staða, u, f. a *standing upright*, Str. 36, Greg. 48: a *standing up*, riung, Bt. i. 825, Sturl. iii. 12; uppstöðu-tré, a *post*, Ld. 316.
upp-standari, a, m. an *upright post*, of a bed or the like.
upp-stærtr, adj. [cp. Engl. *upstart*], see stærtr, Hrafn. 18.
upp-stíga, u, f. [A.S. *upstige*; Germ. *aufsteigen*], an *ascent*, Sks. 56; Uppstígu-dagr, *Ascension-day*, N. G. L. i. 422, Hom. (St.)
upp-stigning, f. a *rising*, of the moon, Sks. 54, 55. 2. esp. in an eccl. sense, the *Ascension*, Greg. 16, 17, Rb. 392, N. T., Pass., Vidal., passim. **uppstigningardagr**, m. *Ascension-day*, K. þ. K., Ó. H. 73, Fms. vii. 187, Vm. 76, Icel. Almanack.
upp-stígari, a, m. an *ascender*, Stj. 348.
upp-stökkur, adj. *bounding, excitable*.
Upp-sviar, m. pl. the 'Up-Swedes,' the *North Swedes*, Hkt. ii. 137, Fms. xii.
upp-tak, n. an *income, resource*, Barl. 71; hann hafði búskilyft ok lítit upptak, Sturl. iii. 258. 2. plur. upptök, *beginnings*; hann hafði upptökin, he *began the game*.
upp-taka, u, f. a *taking up*, Stj. 414: a *seizure, confiscation*, u. búanna, Fms. xi. 87. 2. a *source* = uppspretta; í keldu-sogit er gengr sunnan í lónit, fyrir sunnan upptöku, Dipl. v. 19. 3. eccl. the *translation of a saint*, Bt. i. 305, 829.
upp-tökja, u, f. a *taking to a thing*; þessa upptekja, Sturl. i. 224: *reception* (taka e-t vel, illa upp), Róm. 298, Bt. i. 735.
upp-tökning, f. the *translation of a saint*, Bt. i. 186, 187, Magn. 513; *undertaking*, 613, 32.
upp-tökt, f. = upptekja, Sturl. i. 224 C: *income, revenue*, Barl. 71, v. l.: a law term, a *seizure, confiscation*, Fms. v. 46; um upptektir, N. G. L. i. 73: a *beginning*, hann hafði þá u. at ..., Sturl. iii. 103.
upp-töndran, f. a *lighting, kindling*, Mar.
upp-tökkligr, adj. *fit for resorting to*, Fms. viii. 348, v. l.
upp-tökr, adj. *confiscable, forfeitable*; dæma sekt fé hans ok upptækt, Grág. i. 463, Jb. 188; upptæmr, Fms. ii. 166.
upp-vakning, f. an *exhortation, awakening*.
upp-vakningr, m. a *raised spirit*, Maurer's Volksagen.
upp-varp, u. a *throwing up*, Ann. 1341 (of a volcano). 2. a *source, cause*, Fms. viii. 345, v. l.; u. allrar villu, Post. (Unger) 214.
upp-vaxandi, part. *growing up*.
upp-vökjari, a, m. an *awakener*, Mar.
upp-vesandi, part.; at u. sólu, *when the sun is up*, N. G. L. i. 4, Hbl. 56 (where *upperandi*).
upp-viss, adj. *coming up to light, found out*, of a crime; varð aldri uppvist, hvær þetta víg hafði vegit, Nj. 248; láta e-t uppvist, Fms. i. 80; þá er mál uppvist er aðili hefir spurt, Grág.; þessi skomm varð uppvist, Mar.
upp-vægr, adj. (qs. upp-ægr?), *furious, wrathful*.
upp-vöxtir, m. [Dan. *opvæxt*], the *up-growth, the youth*; efnillgr í uppvæxti, Eg. 147; lítill var u. hans, Fms. vii. 239; seinligr í uppvæxti, iv. 89. 2. *growth, tallness*; mikill u. rísa þeirra, Al. 68. **upp-vaxtar-maðr**, m. a *grown-up man*, Grell. 92.
upp-vöslumaðr, m. = uppvadsla, Eg. Valla L. 201. **uppvöslu-mikill**, adj. = uppvöslumikill, Grell. 163 new Ed.
upp-vunnr, adj. *thin upwards, thin-edged*, Isl. ii. 445.
UPS, f., spelt *ux*, N. G. L. i. 368, cp. Lat. *uxi* for *ipui*, Sueton. Octav. ch. 88; [Ulf. *ubizea* = *otroa*; A. S. *efese*; Engl. *saves*; O. H. G. *opusa*; provinc. Germ. *obsen* (Schmeller); Swed. *ufs*; kindred is A. S. *efesian*; Icel. *efsa*]: — the *caves*, D. N. vi. 84; upsar-dropi, a *dropping from the caves* (Lat. *stillicidium*), N. G. L. i. 345, 368; logaði upp undir upsina, Eg. 238, D. N. vi. 84; freq. in mod. usage; metaph. of a mountain, norðan meðr berginu vestan fyrir ok svá upp í upsina, D. N. i. 616, v. 957.
upsi, a, m. a fish, *gadus virens*; upsa gall, Lækn.; a nickname, Bt. i.
URÐ, f. (the origin of this word is uncertain; the *ð* is radical, for wete it inflexive, an 'umlaut' would have taken place in the vowel (it would then be *yrð*, not *urð*), see Gramm. xxxii, col. 2, l. 10 sqq.): — a *heap of stones*, on the sea-beach, or from an earth-slip; *ævar-urð*, *piles of broken stones on the sea-shore*, Orkn. 114; at veidda otr er lá í urðinni undir höfðunum... þeir segja at hann væri þar á urðinni, 276; grjótt ok urðir, Edda 5; urð sú lá í dalnum er Selsurð heitir, ok er þar hvárki fætt munnnum né hrossum... urðar-brot, *breaking through an urð*, Ó. H. 186; fætr Loka taka niðr grjótið, urðir ok víðu, Edda 45; látum liggja Ljotúlf goda, í urð ok í urð, Sd. (in a verse); draga urð at e-m, to *pile stones on*, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

comps: **urðar-köttir**, m. a *wild-cat* = hreysi-köttir, a nickname, Finn. **urðar-maðr**, m. a *man of the urð*, an *outlaw*; göra e-n at urðar-manni, Eg. 728. **urðar-steinn**, m. a nickname, Sturl. i. 144. **urð-háingr**, urð-þvengr, m. the *fish, the ibong of the urð*, i. e. a *snake*, Lex. Post.

URÐR, f., qs. *vurðr*; gen. *urðar*; acc. dat. would be *urði*, but does not occur unless it be *Vsp. 20*, where *urð* must stand either for *urði*, dropping the vowel, for the next word begins with *b*; or it is nom. = *urðr*, according to the A. S. and general rule (cp. Rm. 36), that verbs signifying to call, name, are followed by a nom.: plur. *urðir*: [A. S. *wyrd*; Engl. *weird*; Icel. *vourð*]: — a *weird, fate*; the word is obsolete in prose; en sjá urðr sjallgættust (-gættast, Cod. wrongly) með Svium þótti, *that weird, extraordinary accident*, viz. that he slew himself, Yt.; gengu þess á milli grimmar urðir, 'grim weirds,' a *cruel fate prevented it*, Skv. 3. 5; urðr öðlinga þú hefir á verit, *the evil Norm, evil angel of kings*, Gkv. i. 23.

II. esp. as the name of one of the three Norns, *Vsp. 19*. **comps**: **Urðar-brunnur**, m. the *Weird's spring*, the holy well where the Norns reside, *Vsp.*, Edda; there is a curious passage in an Icel. Christian poem written shortly after the introduction of the new Faith, where Christ is represented as sitting at the well of Urðr in the south, id. (in a verse). **urðar-fár**, n. *perdition, ill fate*, Sturl. ii. (in a verse). **urðar-lokur**, f. pl. (also *vardlokur* or *vardlokkur*), 'weird-spells,' charms, Gg. 7.

urðar-magn, n. *Fate's power*, Gkv. 2. 21. **urðar-máni**, a, m. a 'weird moon,' *warlock moon*, a moon-shaped appearance boding evil, Eb. 270. **urðar-orð**, n. *weird's word*, i. e. *Fate*, Fms. 47.

urða, u, f. [provinc. Norse *urwe*], a *strap, rope's end*; ef urgur eru í sjósum, Jb. 320; þegar drengirnir vildi festa á sig mannbroddana, sagði hann, 'nú er tynd urgan mín,'... eg spurði hann hvort þessar ólar bæði útan og innan fátar hétu urgur, hann kvað já við því, Pál Vidalin in Skýr. 591.

urða, að, to *gnash*; urða tönnum, to *gnash with the teeth*, Fas. i. 425; urða saman kómbum (of carding combs).

urgur, f. pl. [úrigg = *peevish*], *peevishness, ill temper*; það eru urgur í honum, to be in *bad mood*.

urinnr, part. [is a mod. participle (16th century, see *urningr* below) formed from *yrja*, *urði*, *urinn*, = *erja*, *arði*, *arinn*, cp. *erja þ*; it can therefore have no bearing on the false reading, Gsp., Fas. i. 475]: — *rubbed, scratched*; júrðin er öll upp urin, the *crop bitten close off*, as if shaven.

urka, n, f. a nickname, Fms. x. 120.

url, n. [Ital. *orlo*; Fr. *ourlet*; mod. Lat. *orium*], a kind of *bat* or *hood*, Ó. H. 30, a *sw. key*.

urmu, see *örmu*.

urningr, m. [yrja = *erja*], a *rubbing*; af ari eðr urningi, Skýr. 590 (Björn á Skarðsá).

urra, að, to *snarl*, of a dog.

urt, f. a *herb*; see *jurt*.

urta, u, f. a *female seal with litter*, Skáld H. 6. 5, and in mod. usage.

urt-hvalr, m. a kind of *whale*, whence *Urthvala-fjörðr*, a local name, Eb. 8 new Ed.

ur-þjóð, f. = yrþjóð = *verþjóð*, Ad.

USLI, a, m. [A. S. *ysla* or *ysla* = *fire, embers*; a compd form is *auvisli* (q. v.) qs. *af-usli* (?); cp. Lat. *urere*]: — a *conflagration*, esp. in the allit. eldr ok usli, Fms. i. 201, viii. 341: a *field of burning embers*, xi. 35: the sense *damages* (see *auvisli*) is prob. secondary. **usla-glald** or **usla-bót**, n. *compensation for u.*, N. G. L. i. 246, Gpl. 387; see *auvisli*.

UXI, a, m., older form *oxi*; in plur. *yxn*, *öxn* (cp. the A. S. *oxa*, pl. *oxan*; Engl. *ox, oxen*); also spelt *eyxn*, *exn*, *coxn*; the masc. forms 'yxn' and 'yxninir' being formed like *menn*, *menninir* from *mannr*; *uxar* is rare and later; thus *fjórir öxn*, Edda i. 30, v. l. 7; *öxnemir*, id., v. l. 12, Cod. U; *fjóra öxn*, id.; but *öxninn* (for *öxninnir*), Cod. Reg. l. c.; *tvá gamla strðr-yxn*, Stj. 446; *vexnum*, Fms. x. 404; *tvær yxn*, Bret. 22; *seita eyxn*, Sks. 697 B; *tvá yxn*, þrá yxn, Eg. 181, 723; *marga yxn*, 181; *korn ok yxn*, N. G. L. i. 75; *yxninir*, Fms. vi. 69; *yxnenir*, xi. 7; *yxniina*, Bret. 26; *eyxu þrír hvítir*, Fms. xi. 6; *eyxu marga*, Eg. 733; *öxn mínir*, Greg. 44; *coxn* (sic) fyrir arðr, MS. 1812. 65; *öxonnum*, Bret. 26; *yxni þeir er þóðrflr var ekinn á...* *tvá sterka yxn*,... *vöru þá þrotinir yxninir ok teknir aðr...* þá ærðusk yxninir ok urðu þegar lausir, Eb. 61, 62 new Ed. **Þ** it became neuter; *eyna* ok *yxnin* með (*yxniina* ?), Ld. 122, Fas. ii. 232; *yxnin* (sic), Stj. 446 (but v. l. *yxniina* and *yxnin*); *yxna-flokkir* and *öxna-flokkir*, a *herd or drove of oxen*, Edda i. 168, 208; *yxna-kaup*, Rd. 256; *öxna-ök*, Greg. 28; *yxna réttir*, an *ox-stall*, Sturl. ii. 203; *yxna tal*, Jb. 103, Gpl. 189. **Y** next *yxni* was used as n. sing.; *yxni* *fimm vetra gamalt*, Isl. ii. 330; *þeir hafa drepit yxni mitt*, Sd. 158; *yxni þrevétt*, Sturl. i. 72, v. l.; *yxni hans lá í keldu*, Landn. 120; *yxnis húð*, Isl. ii. 71; *yxnis hvarf*, id.; *yxnis-maðr*, an *ox-keeper*, id. [Ulf. *aubia* = *bois*; A. S. *oxe*; Engl. *ox*; O. H. G. *obso*; Germ. *ocbs*; Dan. *oxe*].

B. An *ox*; *uxi* *alsvartr*, *uxa-höfuð*, Hým. 18, 22 (Bugge); *uxa* U U

gamlan, uxanum, Glúm. 348; uxana, Rd. 257; uxamir, Dropl. 8; uxar, Dipl. iii. 4; uxa þrævetran, Sturl. i. 72; uxum, Eg. 742; uxann, Edda i. 208, but uxanum, 210, l. 1; uxna (gen.), 484; oxa-húð, Landn. 226; oxa húðud, Edda i. 168, 169 (Cod. Reg.), but uxa, Hým. l. c.; oxans, Isl. ii. 331; lær af oxa þrævetrum, Fms. x. 398; oxa líki, Bær. 29; uxa-báss, Sturl. ii. 43; uxa-fótr, a nickname, Fb. i; uxa-gjöf, Glúm. 390; uxa-kjöt, Stj. 91; uxa-knúta, -horn, -húð, Fms. iii. 18, 186, Fas. i. 288, ii. 337; uxa merki, *Taurus*, in the zodiac, Rb. 100; uxa síða, Dipl. iii. 4; oxa-stútr, m., see stútr.

II. *yxna-megn* or *oxna-megn*, a nickname, Grett., Landn. 2. in local names, *Öxney*, Landn., Fb.: *Öxna-brekkur*, *Öxna-dalr*, *Öxna-lækur*, *Öxna-skard*, Landn., Isl. ii: *Öxna-furða*, *Oxford*, Fms. iv. 64 (v. l.), cp. Thom. 544.

Ú

Ú- or 6- is the negative prefix before nouns, adjectives, and adverbs (Engl. and Germ. *un-*), for the spelling of which see p. 469, col. 2. The use of this particle is almost unlimited; it may e. g. be prefixed to almost every past part, in frequent instances answering to Engl. '*not*': *úkominn*, *not come*; *úfarinn*, *not gone*; *úgefninn*, *not given*; or to the part. act. as gerundive, það er óhafandi, *unfit for us*; ógörandi, *not feasible*; ódrekkandi, *undrinkable*; óetandi, *uneatable*; úngandi, óvinandi, *invincible*; ótakandi, *impregnable*.

2. special usages: a. prefixed to comparatives, answering to Engl. '*less*': eigi úauðgari, *not less rich*; údaufligra, *less dull*; and so in endless instances, see the references below: esp. after a negative, eigi ósannara en, *not less true than*. β. often with another negative, with an intensive force; hann var aldrei úgrátandi, '*he was never unweeping*,' i. e. *he cried all along*; aldrei úsofandi, *never unsleeping*, i. e. *always sleeping*; so also, eigi úgaman, *not unpleasant*, i. e. *very pleasant*; eigi úkafr, '*not unceasing*,' i. e. *very eager*; eigi úþessligr, *not unlike that*, i. e. *quite of that kind*; eigi úfóthvatr, *not unswift*, i. e. *very swift indeed*. γ. eiga skamt úlifað, see úlifað; at úsögðum sundr gríðum, *hafa úfengit þess fjár*.

B. COMPOUNDS: ú-afátliga (ú-afátanliga), adv. *incessantly*, Fms. i. 231, x. 201, Skf. 628. ú-afátasamr, adj. (-sami, f.), *unintermittent*, Fms. iii. 175. ú-afskiptinn, adj. *not meddling*, Lv. 73. ú-afskiptasamr, adj. id., Fms. vii. 358. ú-alandi, part. a law term, one who must not be fed, of an outlaw, Grág., Nj. passim. ú-aldar, see úöld. ú-alinn, part. *unborn*, Js. 73. ú-andligr, adj. *unspiritual*, Skálda. ú-annt, adj. *not busy*, *not eager*, Fs. 99; see annt. ú-aptrættilliga, adv. *irreparably*, H. E. i. 476. ú-arfgengr, adj. *not entitled to inherit*, Grág. i. 228. ú-argr, adj.; this word is perh. not from ú- and argr (q. v.), but qs. of vargr; cp. the spelling of the word in the old Norse vellum, þidr. l. c.; in the phrase, dýr et úarga, *the worrier, the great beast of prey, the fierce animal*, i. e. *the lion*; dýrum enum úörgum, ... úörgu dýr, Stj. i; úarga dýrum, Fas. iii. 95; úarga dýr, Rb. 102; et úarga dýr (ovarga, the vellum), þidr. 183; as a nickname, emu úargi, Landn. ú-athugasamr, adj. *inattentive*, 623. 35. ú-athygli, f. *inattention*, Fms. v. 195. ú-audigr, adj. *unwealthy, destitute*, Hm., Grág. i. 324; bændr allir þeir er úauðgari eru (*less wealthy*), enn þingfara-kaupi eigu at gegna, 133. ú-audligr, adj. *poorly*, Hm. 74. Vpm. 10, Fas. iii. 603. ú-aúðna, u, f. *ill-luck, misfortune*, Fms. viii. 286. ú-aúðráðinn, part. *not easily managed*, Hkr. ii. 222. ú-aúðstöttligr, adj. *not easy to overcome*, Ld. 238. ú-aukinn, part. '*unaked*,' *unaugmented*, Gpl. 149. ú-áfenginn, adj. *not intoxicating*, Bs. i. 394. ú-ágangsamr, adj. *not encroaching upon others, peaceful*, Fs. 29. ú-ágengilligr, adj. *not aggressive*, Isl. ii. 181. ú-ágljarn, adj. *uncoverous*, Hkr. ii. 31. ú-áhlýðinn, part. *unlistening, self-willed*, Orkn. 40, Fms. xi. 246. ú-ákafiga, adv. *listlessly*, Fms. vii. 288. ú-ákaftr, adj. *not eager, slovenly*, Fms. vi. 312; engu úákafari, *less eager*, Fas. i. 503, Fms. vi. 312, Lv. 61. ú-álaitinn, adj. *unencroaching*; maðr göðgjarn ok ú., Fms. ii. 248, Eg. 754. ú-áran, n. *a bad season, dearth*, Rb. 388, Stj. 333, Fms. xi. 7; áráni, x. 400; mikitt ú. í búi, Skf. 322; ú. á fökki, 324; áttu tígum vetr síðarr varð annat áran, Landn. (App.) 323; úárans-vetr, Ver. 18; óárans-auki, *increase of dearth*, Bs. i. 76. ú-áronnilligr, adj. *not easy to run against or attack*, Nj. 187, Ld. 102. ú-árligr, adj. *unreasonable*; gúrdi Grim mjök úarligran, *G. became very famished*, Brandkr. 60. ú-árvænn, adj. *an unpromising season*; sumar úárvænt, Hkr. ii. 183. ú-ármóttligr, adj. *unlikely*, Fms. viii. 445, v. l. ú-ástfölginn, part. *unbeloved*; úástfölginn, *less beloved*, Fas. ii. 408. ú-ástugt, adj. *loveless*; úástugt var með þeim hjónum, *little love, coldness*, Landn. 151, v. l. ú-ástúðligr, adj. *loveless*. ú-átan, f. *a thing not to be eaten, forbidden in the eccl. law*; eta úátan, 655 xii. 3, K. p. K. 136, 172, N. G. L. i. 342; átu menn hrafn ok meirakka, ok mörg ú. ill var etin, Landn. (App.) 323. ú-ávaxtasamr, adj. *unproductive*, Fms. iii. 166. ú-baðr (-barinn), part. *unbeaten*, Fms. i. 75; enginn verðr úbarinn biskup, a saying. ú-bastaðr, part. *unbated, unbound*, D. N. ii. 560. ú-bedinn, part. *unbidden*, K. p. K.

50, (Kb.) 16; óbedit, Hm. 146. ú-belðull, adj. *not requesting*, 666 C. 2. ú-beinn, adj. *not straight, crooked*, Ver. 19. ú-beit, a dislike; hafa óbeit á e-u, *to have a dislike for a thing*; this word is not found in old writers. ú-bergan, n. an '*unrock*,' a flinty rock, Barl. 181. ú-bernakliga, adv. *unchildishly, like a grown-up man*, Fms. x. 53. ú-bernakligr, adj. *unchildish, manly*, Fbr. ú-berr, adj. '*unborn*,' bidden, Skálda 194. ú-bilgjarn, adj. *wrong-headed*, Skv. 3. 21, Hkr. iii. 138, Sturl. i. 104; impatient, Hákon var óbilgjarn, Fms. v. 134. Fas. ii. 426; illt er at eggja úbilgjarnan, a saying, Grett. 91. ú-bill (see bilt), láta sér verða úbilt, *to take no fright*, Fas. i. 126. ú-bilgr, adj. (not úbygr), *unprovided*, Vm. 16, Bs. i. 868, Fb. i. 431, Háv. 47, Isl. ii. 242. ú-birktr, part. *unbarbed*, of trees, Stj. 177. ú-birta, u, f. *darkness*, Fms. vii. 108. ú-biðingr, m. an '*unbiding one*,' *unsway*, Landn. (in a verse). ú-bítalaðr, part. [Germ.], *unpaid*, Vm. 26. ú-bjarttr, adj. *not bright, dark*, Flöv. 30. ú-bjúgr, adj. *not comen*, Rb. 468. ú-blandinn, part. *unblended*, Hom. 59. ú-blaðr, adj. *not blaudr* (q. v.), Fm.; a pr. name, Landn. ú-blindr, adj. *not blind*, Fms. iv. 13 (in a verse). ú-blíða, u, f. a *disfavour*, Fms. v. 135, Fas. i. 531, Stj. 200, Bs. i. 714. ú-blíðliga, adv. '*unliberally*,' *unkindly*, Stj. 212. ú-blíðligr, adj. *unkind*, Arons S. (MS.). ú-blíðr, adj. *unward, frowning*, Eg. 524, Skf. 285. ú-blóðigr, adj. *unbloody*, Fas. i. 425. ú-boðinn, part. *unbidden*, N. G. L. i. 93, Odd. 61; koma úboðit, *to come unbidden*, Fms. viii. 46. ú-borinn, part. *see bera*; þá er sum úborit sé, of a witness, Grág. i. 40; unborn, Stj. 159; in the þórum, alnir ok úbornir, *born and unborn*; ek mælti eitt orð úborin (of king Völsung), Fas. i. 123; úborins erfð, N. G. L. i. 49; sé úborit, *beheaded or charmed things, charms*, K. p. K.; as a law phrase, '*unborn*,' i. e. *illegitimate*, hón varðveitti barn drottningar úborit meðan hón var í laugu; as a nickname, Uní enn úborni, Landn.; ... Úlfur en úborna, id. ú-bókfróðr, adj. *unlettered*, H. E. i. 584. ú-bóta, gen. pl. from úbætr, q. v. úbóta-maðr, m. a *criminal*; þjófar ... drottins-árikar, morðvargar, brennuvargar, þeir eru allir úbóta menn, N. G. L. i. 405; biskup á allar þar sektir til þess er maðr er ú., 350; gúra e-n at úbóta manni, Nj. 59; þó þeir væri frjálsir menn þá væri þeir þó úbóta menn, Eg. 737. ú-bóta-mál, n. a *case which cannot be atoned for by money, a crime, felony*, Js. 134, Gpl. 118, 136, N. G. L. i. 352. úbóta-sök, f. a *felony*, Js. 24. úbóta-verk, n. a *bootless work*, i. e. a *felony, crime*, N. G. L. i. 352. ú-bragðligr, adj. *dull-looking*, Fbr. 142. ú-bragðgörr, part. *late ripe, slow of growth*, of a youth, Glúm. 335. ú-bráðr, adj. *slow*, Fms. viii. 327; úbrátt, *slowly*, taka e-u úbrátt, Orkn. 42. ú-bráðreitt, adj. *unimpassioned or dispassionate*, Fas. iii. 90. ú-breiddr, part. *unspread*, Jb. 193. ú-brenndr, part. *unburnt*, Fms. ix. 357, x. 70. ú-breytilliga, adv. *in a common manner*, Fms. ii. 267. ú-breytt, adj. *unaltered*, Fms. i. 296; common, ú. maðr, a *common, plain, every day man*, Stj. i. 182; einn ú. bóndason, viii. 12; ekki þeyra á tala svá til úbreyttra manna, Skálda; ú. kleðnaðr, *plain clothing*, Mar. ú-brigðanliga, adv. *invariably*, Rb. 214. ú-brigðanligr, adj. *unexchangeable*, K. Á. 2, Skf. 604. ú-brigðilliga, adv. *inconvertibly*, Dipl. i. 2, 3, H. E. i. 259, 528, K. Á. 52. ú-brigðilligr, adj. *unexchangeable*, Gpl. 41, Greg. 11; *irreversible*, of a deed, act, testament, Dipl. v. 26. ú-brigðr, part. *unbanged*, Hm. 6, Bs. i. 763; en landa-aurum var úbrigt, Fas. ii. 194. ú-brotgjarn, adj. *not brittle*, Ad. ú-brotinn, part. *unbroken*, Fms. ii. 144, Orkn. 444. ú-bróðarligr, adv. *unbrotherly*, Fas. i. 500. ú-brugðinn, part. *unbanged*, Th. 23, Edda (Ht.) i. 606, Mar. ú-brunninn, part. *unburnt*, Ó. H. 129, Fms. i. 129, vii. 164, Nj. 208. ú-bryðdr, part. *unwed*, Hm. 89. ú-bræddr, part. *untarred*, Krók. 53. ú-bundinn, part. *unbound*, Hkm., Hom. 120, Þórð. 48 new Ed. ú-búinn, part. '*un-bouned*,' *unready, unprepared*, Hkr. i. 248; *unwilling*, Fms. vii. 248; *unadorned*, Pm. 23; *undone*, Fas. i. 131; see búa. ú-bygd, f. *an unpeopled tract, a desert* (see bygd), Grág. ii. 197; til úbygða í Grænlandi, Landn. 26; hann fékk lífið at Grænalandi í úbygðum, Bs. i. 408; sjóinn ok aðrar úbygðir, Fms. xi. 325; mér tekr mjök at leiðast í úbygðum þessum, ii. 104. ú-bygd, part. *unpeopled*, Grág. ii. 131, Dipl. iii. 13. ú-byggilligr, adj. *uninhabitable*, Skf. 1, Hkr. ii. 44. ú-byggjandi, part. *uninhabitable*, Skf. 197. ú-byrja, adj. *barren*, of a woman; þær konur er ú. eru, Stj. 89, 248; konur úbyrja, 175; koma hans var ú., MS. 623. 51; in mod. usage, as subst., Elisabeth var úbyrja, Luke i. 6; sælar eru úbyrjur, xxiii. 29; sæl nú úbyrjan barnlaus er, Pass. 31. 4. ú-bænnir, f. pl. *curses, imprecations*, Isl. ii. 220, v. l. ú-bærilligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *intolerable*, Fas. i. 79, Stj. 187. ú-bættligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *irreparable*, Fms. ii. 297. ú-bætr, f. pl. a law phrase, *an act that cannot be compounded by money, a felony*; fell þat til úbóta, K. Á. 144; gen. plur. úbóta-in compds, see above. ú-bætrtr, part. *unpaid*, of weregild; hón kvað betri menn liggja úbetta, Nj. 54; úbætt synd, *a sin not atoned for*, K. Á. 208. ú-daðahreiddr, adj. *not afraid for one's life*, Finnb. 260. ú-daðoleikr, m. *immortality*, Stj. 24, Lil. 67. ú-daðligr, adj. *undying*, Stj. 24, Mar., MS. 623. 59. ú-daðr, adj.; ú. at eins, *all but dead*, Ld. 242, K. p. K. 12. ú-daðligr, adj. *not dull*; þat er údaðligr, *less dull*, Fms. ix. 45, Isl. ii. 178. ú-dauftr, adj. *not dauftr*, q. v. ú-daunan, n. a *bad smell*;

allt ú., Mar.; ú. mikít, Orkn. 208, v. l. **ú-daunn**, m. *id.*, Fms. iv. 28. **ú-dáðir**, f. pl. a *misdeed, outrage* (Germ. *unthat*); fyrir ofta ok údádír, Fms. i. 208; údádum sínum... údádum eða ílsku, Fb. i. 548, Stj. 271: **údáða-maðr**, m. a *malefactor*, K. Á. 60, Gpl. 22, Fms. iii. 61: **údáða-verk**, n. a *crime*, Vigl. 31, K. Á. 142: **Údáða-hraun**, n. *the Desert of Misdeeds*, is the name of a desert in the north-east of Icel., near Mount Herdabreid, from the popular legend of its containing unknown valleys, peopled by útilegumenn, q. v. **ú-dáinn**, part. 'undead,' *alive*, Fas. ii. 200 (in a verse): in the name **Údáiins-akr** = *the Land of the undying*, a kind of Paradise or place of bliss in the Northern mythology, see the legend of Eric the far traveller, Fb. i. 29 sqq. **ú-deiglga**, adv. 'unsightly,' *barbly*, Gisl. 69. **ú-deigr**, adj. *not soft*, þiðr. **ú-deilðr**, part. 'undelt,' *undivided, whole*, Grág. i. 173, ii. 349. **ú-dírlð**, f. *lack of courage, faintness*, Sturl. iv. 99 (oldirð, Bs. i. 766). **ú-dírfaka**, u. f. = údírlð. **ú-djarflga**, adv. *timidly*, Fms. viii. 124. Stj. 422. **ú-djarfr**, adj. *timid*, Rd. 310, Fms. x. 317, Eg. 284. **ú-drápgjarn**, adj. *not bloodthirsty*, Fms. v. 191, Rb. 364. **ú-droginn**, part. *not dragged, undrawn, not measured* (see draga A. II), N. G. L. i. 323. **ú-drekkandi**, part. *undrinkable*, Rb. 354. **ú-drengillga**, adv. *unmanfully, meanly*, Ld. 234, Fms. iii. 121, vii. 71, 269, Ísl. ii. 269. **ú-drengillgr**, adj. *unworthy of a man*, Ld. 266, Fms. vi. 103. **ú-drengjask**, ð, to *disgrace oneself*, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá). **ú-drengr**, m. a *bad fellow*, Grett. 155 A. **ú-drenglyndr**, **ú-drenglyndi**, f., and **údrengskapr**, m. *meanness*, Fms. vi. 121, xi. 287, Háv. 41. **ú-drepinn**, part. *unkilled*, Js. 30. **ú-dreymdr**, part. *not dreamed*, Sturl. ii. 217. **ú-drjúgr**, adj. *falling short*, Fms. ii. 69, 270, viii. 134. **ú-drúkkinn**, part. 'undrunken,' *sobor*, Eg. 149, Fms. i. 162, xi. 112. **ú-drýgindi**, n. pl. *the being údrjúgr*. **ú-duldr**, part. *not unaware of, knowing*, Gpl. 417, Orkn. 140. **ú-dvaldr**, part. *undelayed*, Magn. 534. **ú-dygð**, f. *faithlessness, bad faith*, Grett. 131, 154 A: *disbonesty, wickedness*, Fms. i. 141, vi. 109; **údygðar-maðr**, a *bad fellow*, ix. 261. **ú-dyggillga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *dishonestly*, Rd. 258. **ú-dyggilekr**, m. = **údygð**, Sks. 349, 455 B. **ú-dyggilgr**, adj. *dishonest*, 623. 9. **ú-dyggr**, adj. *weicked*, Fms. ii. 140, vi. 96, Magn. 484: *faithless*, of a bad worker. **ú-dýrr**, adj. *not dear*; *hand údyrra*, Ld. 322; eignir údyrrí, údyrrum í mót, Dipl. v. 26; *údyrra*, at the lowest price, cheapest, Fms. iii. 158; *inn údyrra gripr*, least valuable, Grág. i. 452; leggja údyrr, Eg. 713; kaupna údyrra, to buy at a less price, Fms. vii. 285. **ú-dæld**, n. an 'undeed,' *misdeed*. **ú-dæld**, f., in **údældar-maðr**, m. an *overbearing person*, Ld. 110, Njard. 376. **ú-dæll**, adj. *difficult*, Hm. 8: *overbearing*, ágjarn ok ú., Eg. 179; ú. ok illr víðrægnar, Nj. 17; úþýðr ok ú., Fms. viii. 175; *inn údællasti*, Njard. 376. **ú-dællekr**, m. an *overbearing temper*, Sturl. i. 114. **ú-dæmdr**, part. *unsentenced*, Fms. i. 80; *standi údæmt mál þeirra*, Js. 20; *údæmdr þjófr*, vii. 114. **ú-dæmli**, n. pl. an *enormity, monstrous thing*; með miklum údæmum, Nj. 114; mörg endemi þau er mundi údæmi þykkja, Bs. i. 62; vera með údæmum, *unexampled*, Gisl. 22: **údæma-mikill**, adj. *portentious*, MS. 4. 20: **údæma-verk**, n. a *monstrous deed, enormity*, Sturl. i. 29, Fms. xi. 347, vii. 293. **ú-dæmilla**, adv. *enormously*, Mar. i. 24 C. **ú-dæmilgr**, adj. *enormous*; ú. glæpr, Mar.; ill ok ú. görd, Fms. ii. 226. **ú-dæsininn**, adj. *unwearied*, Fms. vi. (in a verse). **ú-dökk**, adj. *not black*, Edda (Ht.). **ú-efanligr**, adj. *indubitable*. **ú-efni**, n. a *plexity, precarious state of affairs*; hér slær í allmikil ú., Nj. 246; horfir til enna mestu úefna, 164, Ísl. ii. 339; (það) fór í úefni, Sturl. iii. 210; er hann sá í hvert ú. komit var, Orkn. 106. **ú-eiginligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *not proper*, Skálda. **ú-einarðr** (**úeinard-ligr**, -ligr), adj. *insincere*, Krók. 38. **ú-einkynnt**, part. *unmarked*, of sheep; ef sé er úeinkynnt, Grág. i. 415. **ú-einligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *insincere, less lonely*, Sej. 393. **ú-einurð**, f. *adulation*, Al. 153; *insincerity*, Stj. 102. **ú-eira** = **úeirð**, in **úeirru-maðr**, m. an *unruly man*, Korm. 90, Nj. 152 (v. l.), Fms. x. 420. **ú-eirð**, f. *disquietude, tumult*; kapps fullr ok úeirðar, Fms. vii. 357; *úeirðir, uproar*; *úeirðar-maðr*, an *unruly man*, Korm. 140, Nj. 152. **ú-eirinn**, adj. *unruly*, Fms. vii. 199; ú. í skapi, i. 155; *údæll ok ú.*, Lv. 26: *unforbearing, harsh* ok ú. við tæmsmenn ok víkinga, Orkn. 158. **ú-eldinn**, adj. *not made hot in the forge*, Grág. i. 501. **ú-entaligr**, adj. *endless, interminable*, Fms. ii. 42, Mar. i. 262, and mod.), adj. *endless*, Stj. 422. **ú-erfiðr**, adj. *not toilsome*; úerfiðast, Mar. i. 262. **ú-étinn**, part. *unaten*, N. G. L. i. 349. **ú-fagna**, að, to be 'unfain,' to *condole*; ú. yðrum úfagnaði = *flere cum flentibus*, Sturl. ii. 14 C. **ú-fagnaðr**, m. 'unpleasantness,' *worow*; harmr ok ú., Hom. 121: *wickedness*, ílska ok ú., K. Á. 227; *úfagnaðar fólk*, *wicked folk*, Stj.: a *plague*, hann kvað þar sjálfan úfagnaðinn inni vera, *the devil himself*, Grett. 135 A; ætla ek at þessi úfognuðr sé sendr af Óðni, Fms. iii. 179; *úfagnaðar kraptr*, *devilish power*, Grett. 114 A. **ú-fagr**, adj. 'unfair,' *not handsome, ugly*; úfagr hund, Fms. vii. 162; it úfagra, *the less fine*, 94; úfegri enn údr, Lv. 78; úfagr kvæði, Ísl. ii. 237; úfagra samsetning stafsanna, Skálda. **ú-fagrliga**, adv. *inelegantly*, Skálda 188. **ú-fagrligr**, adj. *unhandsome*, Fm. 43. **ú-fall**, n. a *misbap*, Bs. i. 640. **ú-fallinn**, adj. *unfitted*, Sturl. i. 45;

unbecoming, Eg. 730; kvað úfallit at deila við súður sinn, Lv. 9, Fms. ix. 240, H. E. i. 249. **ú-falr**, adj. *not for sale*; inn yngri er mér úfalr, Fms. x. 227; hann kvað þá sér eigi úfalari til dauða, Fas. ii. 483; skal ek þann velja er ek veit at þér er úfalastr, Ld. 122. **ú-falaðr**, part. *unfalsified*, Mar.; kaup ú., Jb. 372; *hallkvæmr ok ú. beini*, Fms. ii. 261. **ú-farinn**, part. *not gone*; var honum þessi ferð betr farin enn úfarin, Fms. iii. 181; úfarin mundi þessi (ferð) ef ek ræða, Boll. 346. **ú-farnaðr**, m. 'evil speed,' a *misfortune*, Eg. 20, Glúm. 370, Fms. ii. 242. **ú-fatlaðr**, part. *unbindered*. **ú-fáguligr**, adj. *unpolished*, Fms. ii. 163. **ú-fár**, adj. *not few*, i. e. *many*, Lex. Pœt. **ú-feginn**, adj. 'unfain,' *not glad, sorry*, Söl.; úfegnari, *less rejoicing*, Bs. i. 199; því hefði hann orðit úfegnast er þann var eigi þar, Sturl. ii. 106. **ú-fegraðr**, part. *unadorned*, Fas. ii. 471. **ú-feigr**, adj. *not fey* (see feigr), Fms. viii. 117, Bs. i. 139. **ú-fellinn**, adj. *unfalltering*. **ú-fellr**, part. *unfelled*; úfellt, *unbecoming* = úfallit, Orkn. 114, Sturl. ii. 145. **ú-fenguligr**, adj. *of little value, unimportant*, Fms. vi. 367. **ú-fenginn**, part. *not gotten*; fé fengit ok úfengit, Gullp. 5, Fas. iii. 375; ef henni er úfenginn staðr, Grág. i. 146; jarl kveðsk úfengit enn hafa þess fjárlins, Fms. xi. 82. **ú-ferjandi**, part. (gerund.), *who may not be ferried*, of an outlaw, Grág. i. 88, Nj. 110 (in the formula). **ú-fósamr**, adj. *unprofitable, yielding little profit*, Sturl. i. 101 C. **ú-festr**, part. *unfastened*, Grág. ii. 362. **ú-fimlekr**, m. *unbandiness*, Fas. iii. 6. **ú-fimliga**, adv. *awkwardly*, Fms. ii. 268, Ísl. ii. 198, Fas. ii. 297. **ú-fimligr**, adj. *unbandy*, Fms. ii. 271, Fas. ii. 35, Bs. i. 60. **ú-fimr**, adj. *unbowed*, Fbr. 142. **ú-fjallótt**, adj. *flat, not billy*, Fb. i. 431. **ú-fjöt**, n. pl. 'unfits,' *broils, blunders*; ef lögsögumaðr görir þau ú. nökkur, er meiri hlutr manna vill kalla þingsafgjöpun, Grág. i. 12. **ú-flattr**, part. *uncut up*, of fish, Grág. ii. 357. **ú-flekkadr**, part. 'unflecked,' *immaculate*, Th. 26. **ú-floygr**, adj. *unfledged, not able to fly*, Edda. **ú-fjóttr**, adj. 'not fleet,' *slow*; úfjótari, Fms. xi. 362; taka e-u úfjóttr, Fbr. 119. **ú-flokk**, m. a *rabble*, Fms. ix. 410. **ú-flugumannligr**, adj. *not like a fugumadr*, Sturl. i. 13. **ú-flyjandi**, part. (gerund.), in the phrase, ú. herr, an *overwhelming host*, Fms. i. 199, ii. 198, vii. 189. **ú-forn**, adj. *not old*, Pm. 62. **ú-forfálga**, adv. *imprudently*, Stj. 422. **ú-forfálgr**, adj. *improvident*, Stj. 3. **ú-forfynja**, u. f., see úfyrirsynja. **ú-forvitinn**, adj. *not curious*, Fms. ii. 100, Fb. i. 538. **ú-fólgin**, part. *unbidden*, Hkm., N. G. L. i. 21. **ú-fóthvatr**, adj. *unswift of foot*; ekki varit þá ú., *thou wast not slow of foot*, i. e. *thou didst run well*, Glúm. 363. **ú-fótlinn**, adj. *not hard for the foot*, Greg. 5. **ú-framarr**, compar. *less forward*; í engum stað úframarr, Fms. xi. 326; hvergi ú., 48; launa úframarr enn skyldi, Fas. i. 365, iii. 53; þótt til væri ætlat ekki ú., Glúm. 333. **ú-framgjarn**, adj. *shy*, Grett. 53. **ú-framl**, a. m. *bashfulness*; ú. ok ótti, 655 xxvii. 2. **ú-framliga**, adv. *not forwardly, shyly*; fara ú., Fas. ii. 90; hann gekk heldr ú., Fms. vi. 113; ok kögudu til hans ú., Nidri. 5. **ú-framar**, adj. *unforward, shy*, Edda 108; ú. maðr, Fas. ii. 500; aptans biðr úframs tók, a saying, Sighvat, Ld. 136, Fas. iii. 80; úframara, Fms. x. 83, v. l. **ú-framsýni**, f. *improvidence*, þórd. 63. **ú-framsýnn**, adj. *improvident*. **ú-frálekr**, m. *slowness*, Eluc. 14. **ú-fráligr** and **ú-frár**, adj. *not fleet, faint, weakly*; ú. ok úvanr göngu, Valla L. 216; líð klæðfátt ok úfrátt, Bs. i. 442; nú er barnit svá úfrátt (*faint*) at eigi má prestu ná, N. G. L. i. 12. **ú-frogrit**, part. n. *unasked*; Knútr sagði Gunnari úfregit allt, Nj. 49, Fs. 19. **ú-freistað**, part. n. *unried*; ekki dugir úfreistað, a saying, Nj. 8, Fas. ii. 115. **ú-frekliga**, adv. *not greedily*; öngu úfregkligr, Fms. iii. 96, vi. 123. **ú-frokr**, adj. *not frekr*; eigi úfreakara, Bs. i. 729. **ú-frelaa** (**ú-frelaa**), að, to *make captive*; hann fangaði oss ok úfrelaaði, Stj. 147; to *molest, attack*, with dat., ú. e-m, H. E. i. 460; þau hundruð sem hann úfrelaaði honum upp á hald framarr meirr, i. e. *the money, the further possession of which he opposed*, Dipl. iii. 13. **ú-frelsi**, n. 'unfreedom,' *tyranny*; úfrelsi eðr ofríki, Fms. vii. 293; konungr lagði þá í ú., *deprived them of their freedom*, Hkr. ii. 234, Sks. 510; leysa hann af þessu ú., Fms. x. 225. **ú-freakr**, adj., see úfreskr. **ú-fríðask**, að; það ú. með e-m, to *become enemies*, Fms. xi. 201. **ú-fríðliga**, adv. *in unpeaceful manner*; láta ú., to *be unruly*, Grett. 149. **ú-fríðligr**, adj. *unpeaceful, unruly*, Fms. ix. 351, Fs. 121. **ú-fríðr**, m. 'un-peace,' *war, state of war*; úfríði, Fms. i. 29; an *attack, the enemy*, vögðu at ú. fór at þeim, Eg. 121; hef ek frétt at ofríðr er kominn í ána, Nj. 42; hann kallaði hátt, af tjöldin, hér ferr ú., Fms. ix. 49; er þeir urðu varir við úfríð, *that the enemy was near*, i. 58; úfríðar ágangr, 188; úfríðar-efni, vi. 286; úfríðar-för, -ferð, v. 292, Sturl. ii. 227; úfríðar-flokkar, a *band*, Fms. viii. 211, ix. 266; úfríðar-fylgiar, *the 'fetches' of enemies*, þórd. 32; úfríðar herr, Fms. ii. 308; úfríðar-kvitr, 296; úfríðar-laust, *peacefully*, ix. 280; úfríðar-maðr, þar mætti hann úfríðarmönnum (*enemies*), þeim er hann vildu drepa, i. 146; hann sá at þetta vóru úfríðar menn, xi. 333; úfríðar stormr, Fas. ii. 79, Stj. 255, 278; úfríðar-vænn, Fms. ix. 290. **ú-fríðsamliga**, adv. = úfríðliga; fara ú. herja ok ræna, Fms. xi. 122; ú. hefir mik dreymt, Njard. 374. **ú-fríðsamligr**, adj. *unpeaceful, warlike, disturbed*, Hkr. ii. 333, Ann. 1239. **ú-fríðsamr**, adj. *unruly*, Fms. viii. 266, xi. 270. **ú-fríðvænn**, adj. *unpromising for peace*, U v 2

Fig. 373. **ú-frítt**, n. adj. *unpeaceful*; e-m er úfrítt, *one's life is without rest*, Landn. 295. **ú-fríðleikr**, m. *ugliness*, Sturl. i. 1. **ú-fríðr**, adj. *ugly*; hvárki minni né úfríðari, Fær. 153: of payment in kind, opp. to cattle (see fríðr II); þar á móti bauð Bjarni úfrítt virðingar-fé, Dipl. iii. 13; hundrad úfrítt, Vm. 11; hit úfríða, Grág. i. 221, H. E. i. 561. **ú-frjálsl**, adj. *unfree* (cp. Swed. *frelse* oð *ufrelse*); en úfrjálsa zettin, *unfree, the slaves*, Fms. ii. 69. **ú-frjóleikr**, m. *unfruitfulness, barrenness*, Stj. 78, 203. **ú-frjórr** and **ú-frærr**, adj. *barren*; ófrjóvari, Stj. 61; óngan hlut úfræran (úfræan Cod.), 20; úfræom, 195; úfræ, Rb. 354; akr úfrærr, Glúm. 340. **ú-frjósamr**, adj. *unfertile, unproductive*, Sturl. i. 101. **ú-frjósemi**, f. *infertility*. **ú-fróðleikr**, m. *want of knowledge*, Sks. 554, Fms. xi. 288. **ú-fróðliga**, adv. *spyra ú.*, *to ask foolishly*, Sks. 283, Edda 13. **ú-fróðligr**, adj. *uninteresting*, Sks. 519, Fms. xi. 127, Hkr. ii. 83. **ú-fróðr**, adj. *ignorant*, Kormak; ú. ok úvittr, Fms. ix. 55; ú. ok heimskr, vi. 113; eigi úfróðari, *not worse informed*, Sks. 503. **ú-frómr**, adj. *dishonest, thievish*. **ú-frýnn**, **ú-frýnlligr**, adj. *frowning*; see *ofrýnn*. **ú-fróði**, f. *ignorance, lack of information*, Hkr. iii. 96. **ú-frægð**, f. *discredit*, Stj. 430 (v. l.), H. E. i. 463. **ú-frægja**, að, *to defame*, Th. 14, Skálda 208. **ú-frægrr**, adj. *inglorious*; eigi úfrægari, *not less famous*, Fas. i. 347. **ú-frækn**, adj. *unwarlike*, Rer. 16. **ú-fræðsamliga**, adv. *unmanlike*, Finn. 304. **ú-frærr**, adj. = *úfrjórr*. **ú-fullr**, adj. *not full*, Fm. 22, 37. **ú-fundinn**, part. *unfound, undiscovered*, Landn. 173, Grág. ii. 384, Jb. 329. **ú-fúnn**, part. *unrotten*, Ld. 100, Sd. 191. **ú-fússa**, adj. *unwilling*; ú. e-u, Nj. 198, Fms. vii. 272, viii. 145, xi. 375. **ú-fylginn**, adj. *not following*; Grettir var honum ú, Grett. 76. **ú-fyllligr**, adj. *insatiable*, Hom. 25. **ú-fyrirlátsamr**, adj. *intractable, headstrong*, Grett. 91, 144. **ú-fyrirlátssemi**, f. *obstinacy*. **ú-fyrirleittinn**, adj. *intractable, reckless*, Fms. iii. 206, Orkn. 290. **ú-fyrirleitni**, f. *recklessness*, Fas. i. 53. **ú-fyrirsynja**, u. f. *a thing not to be endured*; þat má þykja mikil ú. . . , ok þykki mér þat úþolanda, Ísl. ii. 420: esp. in the adverbial phrase, *úfyrirsynju, wantonly, for no purpose*, Lv. 28, Ísl. ii. 141, H. E. ii. 80; þessi seta þótti úfyrirsynju, Fms. viii. 455, v. l.; úfyrirsynju konung, Fb. i. 28. **ú-fægðr**, part. *uncleaned*, Hom. 70. **ú-fælliga**, adv. *undaunted*, Fas. iii. 75. **ú-fællinn**, adj. *undaunted*, Lex. Poët., Fms. vi. 216, Sks. 382 B: mod. *úfællinn*, Sturl. i. 99 (paper MS.). **ú-færa**, u. f. *an impassable place*; ár eða úfærr, N. G. L. i. 64: *impracticability, a desperate task*, hlada skip til úfæru, *to overload a ship*, Bs. i. 276; ek kalla þat úfæru at berjask við þá, Fms. vii. 258; þeim var ú. þangat at fara, ix. 479; vera í úfæru, *to be in a critical state*, 404, Hkr. ii. 279; er ú. at komask þar yfir, Edda 5; var þat en mesta ú, þviat þegar mundi hann keyra öxina í höfuð þér, Ld. 324; þat er en mesta ú. at . . . , *it is sheer rashness*, Orkn. 360, 474; at þeirri úfæru var komit, at þeir mundi brenna skip þeirra, Bret. 60; úfæru-vegr, *an impassable road*, Al. 51. **ú-færðr**, f. *impassableness*, esp. *from snow*; lagði á snjáva ok úfærðir, Fms. ii. 97; svá miklar úfærðir at þeir fengu eigi brotið snjáinn, ix. 234; mér er leitt at rekask í úfærðum, Lv. 26. **ú-færðr**, part. *unbrought*, Ísl. ii. 329, Grág. i. 247. **ú-færri** = *úfæra*; hlada skip til úfæris, *to overload a ship*, Sturl. iii. 68 C. **ú-færilligr**, adj. *impracticable, not to be done*, Grett. 110: *impassable*, Sturl. iii. 160. **ú-færr**, adj. *impassable*, Nj. 63 (v. l.), Edda 3; ú. vegr, Fms. iv. 218: *impossible*, at honum mundi ekki úfærr, vi. 400: *improper*, i. 83; of a person, *disabled*, Ísl. ii. 247, Orkn. 264, Grág. i. 142; drekka sik úfæran, Fms. ix. 23, Hkr. ii. 108, Eg. 206, 551. **ú-fólrr**, adj. *'unsallow', not pale*; úfólvan belg. þorfr. Karl. 414. **ú-för**, f. *a disastrous journey, disaster*; hvárgan ykkarn mun hann spara til at hljóta úföru, Fms. xi. 113; esp. in plur., *ufáran, a disaster, defeat, ill-luck*; er hann sér úfáran sinna manna, Fær. 74, Sks. 551, Fms. vii. 204, 212: *ill-treatment, úfárir ekki góðar*, Ld. 278; úfára-ár, *summer, an ill season, bad summer*, Ann. 1392, Sturl. i. 123; úfára-Hrói, H. the unlucky, Fms. v. 253. **ú-gagn**, n. an *'ungain', 'unprofit', hurt, harm*, Hkv. i. 37, Hom. 151, Fms. viii. 312, Grág. ii. 57, Edda 41: **ú-gagn-audligr**, adj. *unprofitable*, Stj.: **ú-gagn-vænlligr**, adj. *id.*, Fb. i. 432. **ú-gaman**, n. *no pleasure*; væri eigi ú, Grett. 134 new Ed., Fas. ii. 414. **ú-gangr**, m.; **ú-gangs-maðr** (= *ú-gagns-maðr*), *an aggressor*, N. G. L. i. 171. **ú-gaumgæfi**, f. *inattention*, Sks. 280. **ú-gaumgæfr**, adj. *heedless*, 673, 61. **ú-gá**, f. *sloth*; liggja í úgá ok í drykkju, Fms. viii. 106, 320: *inattention, fátíðr ok úgá*, Bs. i. 137. **ú-gát**, n. = *úgá*, *thoughtlessness*; göra e-ð í úgáti, það var af úgáti. **ú-gæðligr**, adj. *disagreeable*, Bs. i. 537. **ú-göfnn**, part. *not given away*, Nj. 29 (*unmarried*); vacant, Bs. i. 778. **ú-gögn**, adj. *unreasonable, self-willed*; þegiðu, þóttir, þegn erfið ú, Fms. vi. (in a verse); óörðr ok ú, Eb. 104; ú. ok heimskr, Clem. 44: **ú-gögnliga**, adv. *improperly*; illa ok ú, Glúm. 330. **ú-gögnr**, f. *unreasonableness*; **ú-gögnðarlíga**, adv. *unreasonably*. **ú-goigvænlligr**, adj. (-líga, adv.), *not dangerous*, Ísl. ii. 305. **ú-gönginn**, part. *not gone*, K. Á. 152. **ú-gengr**, adj. *unfit to walk on, of ice*, Bs. i. 356; *unable to walk*, 443. **ú-götinn**, part. *not begotten*, Grág. ii. 170: the phrase, *láta sér úgetit at e-u*, *to be displeased at*, Ld. 164. **ú-goyminn**, part. *heedless of*, Stj. 633, Grett. 169 new Ed. **ú-gildi**, n. *'unvalue', of a thing that may be destroyed or*

damaged with impunity or without liability to compensation; *aldrei geng fénaðr sér til úgildis*, Gpl. 397. **ú-gíldr**, adj., see *gíldr*; í engu er hann ógildari maðr, *less brave*, Eb. 200: as a law term, *invalid, i. e. for whom no wergild is to be paid*; vera ú., Nj. 56; falla ú., *to be slain with impunity, without liability to wergild*, of one slain in the act or the hike; falla úgilda á sjálfa sinna verkum, Eg. 502; falla ú. fyrir úfátinn um. Háv. 57; munum vit verða at hluta með okkr eða ella mun matinn úgíldr, or else no wergild will be got, Nj. 86. **ú-gíptla**, u. f. *ill-luck, haplessness, mischief*, Fs. 99, Nj. 20, Fms. ii. 61, Sks. 26; úgíptu bráð, an ill-boding countenance, Fms. x. 232; úgíptu-ár, a hapless year, ix. 535; úgíptu-verk, id.: **úgíptu-líga**, adv. *haplessly*, Ld. 252; **úgíptligr**, adj. *of luckless appearance*, Ísl. ii: **úgíptu-maðr**, m. a *luckless person*, Nj. 66; **úgíptu-samlíga**, adv. *haplessly*, Ld. 154; **ú-gíptu-samligr**, adj. *hapless-looking, evil-boding*, Fs. 31. **ú-gíptr**, part. *not given away, unmarried*, Nj. 22, Fms. x. 115, Jb. 59; in mod. usage also of a man. **ú-gírnlligr**, adj. (-líga, adv.), *undesirable*; vera kost ok úgírnlegra hlut, Fms. x. 260. **ú-gjarn**, adj. *unwilling*, Lex. Poët. **ú-gjarna**, adv. *unwillingly*. **ú-glaðr**, adj. *'angid', cheerless, gloomy*; verða ú. við e-t, Hkr. i. 243; göra sik úglaðan, Sks. 446; ef hann sá þá úglaða, Fms. vii. 103; hvárt sem at hendi kom, þá varð hann eigi glaðari ok eigi úglaðari, Hkr. iii. 97. **ú-gleði**, f. *'angid', sadness, melancholy*, Fms. ii. 146; sjá ú. á e-m, Hrafn. 10; taki ú., Eg. 322, Fms. vii. 103, passim; úgleðis-klæði, a mourning dress, Sks. 549 B; but úgleði-kyrtill, 228 B. **ú-gleðja**, gladdi, *to make 'angid', distress*; þarf þik þetta eigi at ú., Fms. ii. 193; lát þik meirr þat ú. e. . . , Sks. 447 B: impers., þat úgleðr Íslending, *he turned sad*, Mork. 72: reflex, hann tók at úgleðjask, Fms. ii. 193; Ólafur úgladdisk er á leid vetrinn, Ld. 72, Fms. vii. 355; þeir úglöddusk er þeir sá sik í herfíluginn klæðum, 623, 20; þá tekr austan-vindr at úgleðjask, Sks. 225. **ú-glífandi**, n. pl. (spelt ú-likindi), *improbability*, Finn. 216, Fas. iii. 77; með miklum atburðum ok ólíkindum orðit hafa, Háv. 51, Sturl. iii. 132: e *abom, dissimulation*, göra e-t til úlíkinda, Sturl. i. 80; þat hafði verið górt til úlíkinda at teygja þá út, Hkr. ii. 110. **ú-glífklíga**, adv. (spelt ú-liklīga), *improbably*; taka á öngu ú., Nj. 40; er þat ú. mælt, Hkr. ii. 229; spyrtja ú., Ld. 268. **ú-glíkligr**, adj. (spelt ú-likligr), *unlikely*, Nj. 113, Eg. 107, 127, Fms. vii. 173, Bjarn. 11; eigi úglíkligr, Ísl. ii. 387; ólíklígr, Fms. vii. 261. **ú-glíkr**, adj. (spelt ú-likr), *unlike*, Nj. 183, Fms. vi. 204, xi. 57, Edda 12, Háv. 50; nú er þat eglíkt (two different things) at hafa með sér göða dregmenn eðr einbleypu, Ísl. ii. 325; ok er þá úglíkt (thus to be amended) hvárt þú fætt í nó minn eðr leynisk þú, Fs. 22. **ú-glíminn**, adj. *not good at wrestling*, Grett. 26 new Ed. **ú-glögglöikr**, m. *lack of insight*, Rb. 446. **ú-glöggr**, adj. *not 'gleg' or clever* (see *glöggr*); sá úglöggt í andlit honum, Grett. 123 new Ed.; vita úglöggt, Hkr. ii. 63, Ísl. ii. 321. **ú-glögr-þekinn**, adj. *not clearly seeing*, Mag. 5. **ú-gnógligr**, adj. (-líga, adv.), *insufficient*, Ld. 322. **ú-gnógr** (ú-nógr), adj. *insufficient, not enough*; úgnógr fjárhlutr, Bs. i. 265; úgnógt fé, Glúm. 350; sér unógr, Fms. vi. 368 (the vellum Hulda); úgnagra, Fms. x. 107, v. l.; unógr, Stj. (MS. 227, col. 518); unágr, Fas. ii. 489 (a vellum of the 15th century). **ú-göldinn**, part. *unpaid*, Grág. i. 399, Fms. xi. 30. **ú-góðgjarn**, adj. *not benevolent, spiteful*, Greg. 6. **ú-góðgjarn-líga**, adv. *spitefully*, Greg. 5. **ú-góðgjarn-ligr**, adj. *spiteful*, id. **ú-góðr**, adj. *'ungood', bad, wicked*; úgótt ráð, Fms. iii. 22; úgótt, Hm. 28, Ld. 31; göra sér úgótt at e-u, *to be displeased at it*, Ld. 134. **ú-grandvari**, f. *unwariness*, Hom. 86. **ú-grand-værr**, adj. *unwary*. **ú-greiddr**, part. *not weeping, without tears*, Lex. Poët. **ú-greiddr**, part. *not combed, of the hair*; *not paid, of money*, Fms. ii. 116. **ú-greiddferr**, adj. *difficult to pass over*, Eg. 149. **ú-greiddi**, a. m. *an impediment, difficulty*, Fas. ii. 518; ú. stendr af e-u, Bs. i. 736. **ú-greiddr**, adj. *unexpeditions*; ú. söng, Hkr. iii. 270; ef þat er úgreitt, Grág. ii. 174; e-t tekst úgreitt, Hkr. ii. 41; þeim fórst úgreitt, Fs. 52; fara úgreitt, Clem. 40; úgreiddara, Fas. ii. 518. **ú-greimlligr**, adj. (-líga, adv.), *indistinct*, Skálda. **ú-grimmlíga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not fiercely*, Fas. iii. 77. **ú-grimmr**, adj. *not blood-thirsty, not cruel, humane*, Bs. i. 665; úgrimmari, Fms. iv. 65, Mar. **ú-grunnr**, adj. *not shallow, deep*, Lex. Poët. **ú-grunsamliga**, adv. *decidedly*; vinna ú. at e-u, Sturl. iii. 282. **ú-grunsamligr**, adj. *decided*, Nj. 185, v. l. **ú-grynni**, n. *boundlessness*; in the phrase, *ú. fjár*, Eg. 42, 59, 179, Fms. i. 28; ú. hers, ii. 294; ú. liðs, viii. 48 (v. l.), xi. 29; ú. manna, Hkr. iii. 354, Fas. ii. 514. **ú-gylldr**, part. *ungilt*, Fms. x. 147, Dipl. ii. 4 v. 18. **ú-gæfa**, u. f. = *úgípta*, Nj. 8, Sks. 338, 350; as a nickname, Landn. 148; **ú-gæfufullr**, adj. *unlucky*, Ísl. ii. 37; **ú-gæfumaðr**, m. a *luckless fellow*, Fms. vii. 217; **ú-gæfusamliga**, adv. *lucklessly*, Fms. iii. 317; **ú-gæfusamligr**, adj. *luckless-looking*, Nj. 132, 181. **ú-gæfr**, adj. *luckless*; var þat mælt at mennum yrði úgrifa veiði-fang ef úsáttir yrði, Ld. 38; *unruly, húsarl ú. ok ríman-díll*, Grett. 101 new Ed. **ú-gæfangr**, m. a *luckless fellow*. **ú-gætliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *heedlessly*; fara ú., Grág. ii. 336; mæla ú., Fms. vi. 283. **ú-gætinn**, adj. *heedless*, Fms. viii. 291. **ú-gætni**, f. *heedlessness*. **ú-göfugleikr**, m. *lack of nobleness*, Greg. 64. **ú-göfugr**, adj. *not of noble extraction, common*; úgöfgum, Fas. ii. 466; göfgum ok

úgöfgan, Mar.; úgöfari, *less noble, lower*; sá er úgöfari, er öðrum föstrar barn, Fms. vi. 5. **ú-görandi**, part. (gerund.), *that cannot be done*, Fms. viii. 156, xi. 259; nú er þat úgörandi, Lv. 49. Hkr. i. 153; beidda þess er oss er eigi úgörandi, Fms. i. 34. **ú-görla**, adv. *not exactly*; vita, sjá ú., Hm. 133, Fms. vii. 166, Fær. 268, Nj. 203, Eg. 373. Ísl. ii. 243; *not quite*, Grág. i. 6. **ú-görri**, part. *undone, unaccomplished*, Njarð. 370; úmælt eða úgört, Fms. i. 207, Ver. 42, Grág. i. 494; úgörvar syndir, Greg. 42; úgört lögbrot, Sks. 510 B. **ú-görri**, adv. *compar. less clearly*; vita ú., 656 C. 19, Fær. 154; kunna sik úgört, Fms. iv. 209. **ú-görvilligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *in a wretched condition*, Ld. 120. **ú-hagfelldr**, adj. *inconvenient*, Eg. 738, v. l. **ú-hagliga**, adv. *inconveniently*, Sturl. iii. 9. **ú-hagligi** (mod. ó-haganlegi), adj. *inconvenient*, Fms. viii. 162, 404, v. l. **ú-hag-maðr**, m. *an inconvenience*, Sks. 351. **ú-hagr**, m. *a disadvantage*, Gpl. 343. **ú-hagr**, adj. *unbandy, unskilled*, Stj. 158. **ú-hag-utæðr**, adj. *unfavourable*, of wind and weather; ú. vindr, Ld. 74; hvíus veðr ok úhagutæð, Eg. 203. **ú-hagvirkir**, adj. *unskilled as a worker*, Nj. 19. **ú-haldkvæmr** (-kæmr), adj. *disadvantageous*, Fms. viii. 92; minni ok úhaldkvæmri veizlur, Fms. iii. 17. **ú-hallr**, adj. *not slant*, Fms. x. 213. **ú-haltr**, adj. *not balt or lame*, Nj. 244, Fms. v. 206. **ú-hamingja**, u. f. *bad luck*, Fms. x. 338; *a disaster*, Bs. i. 78, Fms. i. 76, passim; see hamingja: **ú-hamingju-samligr**, adj. *unlucky-looking, evil-looking*, Orkn. 234; dókkt ok ú. yfirbragð, Fms. i. 97; ú. í svip, Fas. ii. 477. **ú-handlatr**, adj. *not slow of hand*, Nj. 55. **ú-happ**, n. *a mishap, ill-luck*; gættu, at þér verði eigi at úhappi, Landn. 146; erit er úhappit, Fms. i. 182; síra e-n úhappi, vii. 161; hverr er sá at eigi spari þat ú. við sik, ix. 270; með öðrum þessu hefir hafnir ok svá mun slitna, Lv. 11; kvað hann eigi skyldu fleiri úhapp vinna, Fær. 243; hefir þat mest úhapp verit unnið, Edda 37; sá úhappa dverg, *that wicked dwarf*, Fas. iii. 344: **úhappa-lausi**, adj. *without a mishap occurring*; skilja ú., Lv. 53; láta ú., Fs. 156; þess get ek at ekki sé úhappa-lausi hér (*without some fatalities*), ef Íslenskr maðr skal hér vera, Glúm. 327: **úhappa-maðr**, m. *a miscreant*, Fs. 39, Ld. 41; **úhappa-verk**, n. *a misdeed*, Háv. 52. **ú-harðfærlega**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not hardly, on easy terms*; tala ú. til e-s, Ld. 132. **ú-harðmannligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not bardy*, Fas. ii. 477. **ú-harðnaðr**, part. *unbarded*, Grett. 91. **ú-harðr**, adj. *not bard*, Stj. **ú-harðkeyttir**, adj. *a weak archer*, Fas. ii. 339. **ú-háskasamr**, adj. *not dangerous*, Fms. v. 275. **ú-háttir**, m. *a bad habit*, Bs. i. 165; rún ok áverkar ok alskyns óhættir, bad manners, 142. **ú-hofndr**, part. *unavenged*, Bs. i. 533, Nj. 256. **ú-hegndr**, part. *unpunished*, Hkr. ii. 89, Fas. i. 225. **ú-heilagr**, adj. *unboly*, Barl. i. 210; *profaned*, þá var völlinn ú. af heiptar-blóði, Landn. 98 (cp. heilagr i. 2); Björn varð úheilagr af frumhlápinu við Helga, Eb. 106; ok verðr ú. sá er þrællinn vegr fyrir dróttinu, Grág. (Kb.) i. 190; ú. verðr fjörbaugs-maðr, ef Grág. i. 89; hann falli ú. fyrir Glúmi ef hann er lengr þar, Nj. 23; Kjalleklingar kölluðu alla þá hafa fallit úhelga, ... er þeir höfðu fyrr með þann hug at þeim farit at berjask, Eb. 24; úheillög sár, Grág. ii. 137. **ú-heillendi**, n. *debility, ill-health*, esp. of chronic organic diseases, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144. **ú-heillr**, adj. *'unbale, insincere'*, Fms. vi. 103, Sturl. iii. 281. **ú-heill**, f. *a mishap*; úheillir þessa heims, Sól. 62; úheilla-tré, *a fatal, curied tree*, Grett. 178 new Ed. **ú-heillaðr**, part. *ungreeted*, Th. 77. **ú-heillaamr**, adj. *unbolesome*, Barl. **ú-heimila**, að; ú. sér jörð, *to lose a tide*, Js. 91. **ú-heimild**, f. *a bad title*. **ú-heimillr**, adj. *unlawful* (see heimoll); ala börn með úheimilum manni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 249; úheimil jörð, Jb. 207; selja úheimult, Gpl. 491; hafa úheimilan, Krók. 38. **ú-heimskr**, adj. *not foolish, i. e. clever, intelligent*; hann var ú. maðr, Fms. vi. 391, Fas. i. 78. **ú-heimtr**, part. *not got back*, Grág. **ú-helga**, að, *to proclaim a person to be úheilagr*; ek úhelgaða Ótkel fyrir þúum, Nj. 87. **ú-helgi**, f. *the state of being úheilagr*; stefna e-m til ú., Nj. 99; sá er veginn var hafði mælt sér til ú., Fs. 74; vinna til ú. sér, 122; verka, gora til úhelgi við Björn, Eb. 106; en sé til úhelgi enum vegna búit, Kb. i. 182; úhelgis vörn, 194. **ú-hentugr**, adj. *unbecoming, unfit*. **ú-heppiliga**, adv. *unluckily*, Fms. vii. 69, xi. 294; *sadly*, Hkr. ii. 373. **ú-heppiligr**, adj. *unlucky*, Fms. xi. 259. **ú-heppni**, f. *misbap, mischance*, Bs. i. 743. **ú-herjaðr**, part. *unbarried*, Hkr. iii. 67. **ú-hermann-liga**, adv. *unlike a warrior*, Hkr. i. 235. **ú-hermannligr**, adj. *unmartial, unworthy of a warrior*, Fms. viii. 436; eigi úhermannligr, ii. 173. **ú-herakár**, adj. *not barred by war*, of a country; var úher-skátt í Svíþjóð, Fas. i. 255; of a person, *not martial*, ú. ok sat í kyrrseti, Orkn. 184; úgrimmari ok úherskari, Fms. iv. 65. **ú-heyrðr**, part. *unheard-of*, Mar. **ú-heyrir**, n., in **úheyrir-verk**, n. *an un-heard-of deed, a crime*, Gpl. 197, v. l. **ú-heyrilliga**, adv. *in an un-heard-of way, cruelly, wickedly*, Fms. i. 189. **ú-heyrilligr**, adj. *unheard-of, wicked, only in a bad sense*; ú. újöfnuðr, Háv. 45; ú. skömm, Finnþ. 314; ú. bragð, 212. **ú-heyrni**, compar. *more unheard (?)*, Bs. i. 784. **ú-hlífinn**, adj. *not sparing oneself*, Fs. 71; ú. í mannraunum, Fms. vi. 60. **ú-hljóð**, n. *soundings*; óp ok úhljóð, Nj. 15; spyr þann hvar valdi úhljóði

þessu, Fms. iii. 95; *a ringing in the ear*, Pt. 474: **úhljóða-eyru**, n. pl. *the valves of the heart* (see úhljóð); old form úhljóðana-eyru, *a deaf ear*; fara úhljóðana-eyru við Guðs embætti, *to turn a deaf ear to it*, Hom. 34. **ú-hljóðr**, m., poet. *the never-silent, i. e. the wind*, Lex. Poët. **ú-hlut-deillinn**, adj. *unmeddlesome*, Eb. 43, Band. 32 new Ed., Fms. iii. 226. **ú-hlutr** (ú-hlutl), m. *an 'evil share, barm, hurt'*; ef menn verða særðir eðr fá einhvern annan úhlut, Gpl. 19; renur sá í kirkju-garð er úhlut fær, N. G. L. i. 152; þeir er hún skirskotadi undir óhluta sínum, 157, 167. **ú-hluteamr**, adj. (-æmi, f.), *unmeddling, neutral*, Fms. vii. 143. **ú-hlutfvandr**, adj. *not nice as to one's proper share, dishonest*; marg-lyndr, kvæsamr, ú. um þat efni, Fms. iii. 83; at ek mynda vera óhlut-vandari enn Guðmundr ok mynda ek vilja fjylga röngu máli, Nj. 184. **úhlut-vendi**, f. *dishonesty*, Gpl. 201. **ú-hljóðinn**, adj. *disobedient*, Stj. 624, Mar., Hkr. ii. 85, passim. **ú-hljóðni**, f. *disobedience*, Hom. 86, K. Á. 116, Stj. **ú-hneistr** = *úneistr*, part. *undisgraced*, Eb. 256. **ú-hneppiliga**, adv. *not scantily*; ú. at þrjúgjng, *fully the third part*, Ld. 106. **ú-hneppr**, adj. *not scant, large*, Edda (in a verse). **ú-hnógr**, adj. *'uniggardly'*, i. e. *liberal*, Hkr. iii. 188. **ú-hollr**, adj. *unbolesome*. **ú-hollusta**, u. f. *unbolesomeness*, **ú-hólf**, n. *excess*; ú. ok ranglæti, Sks. 609; ofrkapp ok ú., Gpl. 199; mod. esp. in meat and drink: sayings, skömm er úhófs æfi, Hrafn. 22; fá eru úhóf lengi, Sturl. ii. 199; *immensity*, úhóf kvikfjár, Lv. 46; **úhóf-samliga**, adv. *immoderately*, Str. 5; **úhóf-samligr**, adj. *immoderate*, Str. 8; **úhóf-samr**, adj. *intemperate*, Str. 82; **úhóf-sæmd** (mod. óhófsæmi), f. *excess*, Str. 25. **ú-hógliga**, adv. *inconveniently*, Sturl. iii. 9 C. **ú-hógligr**, adj. *uneasy, difficult*, Glúm. 345. **ú-hóg-vikinn**, adj. *not easy to manage, sturdy*, Fms. iv. 301. **ú-hrakíðr** (ú-hrakinn, ú-hraktr), part. *unarmed*, Orkn. 424. **ú-hrakligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *'unwretched, not shabby'*; ú. at klæðum, Sturl. i. 10; lét hann úhraklign í brott fara, Bs. i. 416. **ú-hrapaðliga**, adv. *unhurriedly, leisurely*; kyssir Steingerði kossa tvá heldr ú., Korn. 224; mæla lítilláða ok ú., Clem. 33. **ú-hraustligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *weak*, Háv. 46. **ú-hraustr**, adj. *weak*, of a woman with child; þá er hún var úhraust, Bret. 18, Nj. 59; úhraustar konur, Stj. 624. **ú-hreinandi**, f. (?), = *úhreinnindi*; ef maðr berr ú. í mat manna, N. G. L. i. 421; ef ú. fellr í mat eðr mungát, 144. **ú-hreinindi**, n., mostly in pl. *uncleanliness*, Greg. 22, Stj. 272, Fas. ii. 397; önnur ú., H. E. i. 482; en iðri ú., Hom. 53. **ú-hreinliga**, adv. *uncleanly*, Rd. 274; sópa ú. um hirzlar búanda, Fms. viii. 235. **ú-hreinnligr**, adj. *unclean*. **ú-hreinnlifi**, n. *an unclean life, fornication*, H. E. i. 250. **ú-hreinn**, adj. *unclean*; úhreinn andi, Fms. v. 171; í þeim stað má ekki vera úhreint, Edda 15; *unbaste*, Al. 56, Bs. i, Grett. 202 new Ed.; eccl., Stj.; úhreinstu kvikvenda, Fms. x. 374, passim; of a course at sea, *not clear of shoals*, úhreint ok ákerjótti, ii. 16; úhreinn leik, an 'unclean, dangerous sea-passage'; þeim syndisk úhreint fyrir þar sem Birkibeynar stóðu á landi uppi, viii. 50; þeir sögðu at úhreint var í ósinum, *infested by a monster*, iv. 56; þykkir þar jafnan úhreint (*haunted*) síðan er menn sigla í nánd, Háv. 41. **ú-hreinsa**, u. f. *uncleanliness*, Greg. 61. **ú-hreinsl**, f. *id.*, Hom. 38. **ú-hreinsan**, n. = *úhreinnindi*, Eluc. 25. **ú-hreyttligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unmanly, not valiant*, Fær. 132. **ú-hroystimmannligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *id.*, Fms. ii. 120. **ú-hróðinn**, part. *uncleared*, of ships in battle, Fms. vii. 290. **ú-hróðigr**, adj. *inglorious*, Skv. 3. 45. **ú-hrygr**, adj. *unconcerned*, Stor., Kornak. **ú-hræddr**, adj. *fearless, unfeeling*, Nj. 217, 255, Hkr. ii. 103. **ú-hræðiliga**, adv. *fearlessly*, Fms. iv. 27. **ú-hræðinn**, adj. *downtless*, 655 iii. 3. **ú-hrærligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *immovable*, Skálda. **ú-hræsl**, n. *a filthy thing*, MS. 613, Fas. ii. 263, Ísl. ii. 420; see óhræsl. **ú-hrötnaðr**, part. *unwithered, undecayed*; úhrötnað blóm, Eluc. 44. **ú-hugnaðr**, m. *discomfort*, Sks. 352 B. **ú-hugr**, m. *gloom, despair*; en er af honum leik úhugrinn, *a fit of gloom*, Fms. vi. 234; meðan sá ú. (*a fit of madness*) var á þeim, Fas. iii. 115; sló á þær úhug miklum ok gráti, Grett. 43 new Ed. **ú-huldr** (ú-huliðr, ú-hulinn), part. *uncovered*; úhuldu, Sks. 290; úhulit, Eb. 218; sá hult ok úhult, N. G. L. i. 256; from the neut. úhult comes the mod. ó-hultr, adj. *safe*. **ú-hvatr**, adj. *unvaliant*, Fm. 31. **ú-hverfðiliga**, adv. *unwaveringly*, 677. 8. **ú-hyginn**, adj. *imprudent*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 169. **ú-hýr-liga**, adv. *with unfriendly look, frowningly*, Fas. iii. 496. **ú-hýrligr**, adj. *frowning*, Fms. iii. 191, x. 35. **ú-hýrr**, adj. *unfriendly-looking, frowning*, Fbr. 12. **ú-hæfa**, u. f. *an enormity* (Lat. nefas), Lv. 49, Fms. i. 41; at þeir Hákon deildi enga úhæfu, 122; úsæmd ok ú., 126; slíkar úhæfur, Gpl. 441; til mikillar úhæfu, 623, 15; hann bað hann selja fram Gretti ok hafa sik eigi í úhæfu, Grett. 59 A; úhæfu-hlutr, *an enormity*, Sturl. i. 69 C; úhæfu-verk, *a wicked deed*, Gpl. 197. **ú-hæðiliga**, adv. *nefariously*, Fms. v. 103. **ú-hæðr**, adj. *unfitting*, Clem. 127; *wicked, nefarious*, Sturl. i. 66. **ú-hæðg**, f. *uneasiness*, Fms. x. 396. **ú-hæðiliga**, adv. *uncomfortably*, Fas. iii. **ú-hæðindi**, n. pl. *uneasiness, difficulty*, Grág. i. 371; *pain, ill-health*, Fms. x. 418 (sing.); stór ú. af verkjum, Bs. i. 69; mín ú., 70; einskis meins kenna né úhæðagda, 655 xxvii. 10. **ú-hægja**, ð, *to make uneasy, uncomfortable*; þyngja ok ú. fyrir e-m, Hkr. iii. 359; reflex., henni úhægðisk fjárhaginn, Sd. 176; of pain, tók at úhægjask með verkjum miklum

sótt hans, Bs. i. 144. **ú-hægligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *painful*; sár ú., Sturl. i. 150 C. **ú-hægr**, adj. *hard, difficult*; var úhægt at koma orðum við hann, Eg. 227; úhæggra, Fms. iii. 161, vi. 210; hægst... úhægast (sic), Sturl. ii. 134 C: *painful, of illness*, sótt ströng ok úhæg, Bs. i. 69; honum var svá úhægt, *he felt so uneasy*, Nj. 314. **ú-hættligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *not dangerous*, Sturl. i. 150. **ú-hættir**, adj.; eigi úhætt, *not without danger*, Bs. i. 78; þegar skipum var úhætt at halda á millið landa, Ld. 84; e-m er úhætt, *out of danger*, Grág.; er þeim litlu úhættara, Fms. vii. 262; görisk úhætt með þeim Áka ok konungi, *safe*, xi. 45; láta úhætt við e-n, *not to plan against one*, i. 13; úhættir skuldu-nautr, *a safe customer*, Grág. ii. 216; þeir er úhættir sé at borga fyrir öll kirkna-fé, Bs. i. 770. **ú-hæveraka**, u. f. *discourtesy*, Sks. 276. **ú-hæverskr**, adj. *unmannerly*, Sks. 279. **ú-höfðingligr**, adv. *unworthily of a great man*; úhöfðingliga mælt, Fas. iii. 306. **ú-höfðingligr**, adj. *unworthy of a great man, undignified*, Orkn. 234. **ú-högginn**, part. *unbeaten*, Fas. ii. 481. **ú-ífanligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), later ófanligr, *undoubting*, Hom. 15, Fms. xi. 309. **ú-íllt**, n. adj.; in N. G. L. i. 43, 'úíllt ok úspíllt' read 'úíllt', cp. Sdm. 19. **ú-ítarligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *bumble, slight*, Hom. 131, Greg. 24, 43. **ú-jafn**, adj. *uneven, unequal, unlike, untrusting*; újöfn mála-efni, Eg. 719; tveir kostir újafnir, Fms. ii. 31; újafn gangr himin-tungla, Edda (pref.); újafnt, *unequally, unfairly*, Hbl. 15; skipta újafnt, Fms. vii. 269; skipta þær geysi-újafnt, Edda 11; hann kvæð sér til újafns ganga er hann kom í vandann, i. e. *that he found no match to fight*, Fms. v. 186; *odd, of numbers*, Alg. 356. **ú-jafnaðr**, ad. *to become unequal*, Edda (pref.). **ú-jafnaðr** ok **ú-jöfnuðr**, m. *injustice, unfairness, tyranny*; hvárt man Gunnari hefnað þessu ú., Nj. 38, Fms. ii. 152; újöfnuð ok rangindi, Nj. 251; þola újöfnuð, Háv. 45, passim; **újafnaðar-fullr**, adj. *full of injustice*, Fas. ii. 404; **újafnaðar-maðr**, m. *an overbearing man*, Nj. 86, Hrafn. 4. **ú-jafngjarnr**, adj. *unfair*, Fas. i. 56, Sks. 271. **ú-jafnliga**, adv. *unevenly*, Fas. ii. 414. **ú-jafnligr**, adj. *uneven, unequal, unfair*, Nj. 77; újafnlig orrosta, þviat margir voru um einn, Fms. xi. 334. **ú-jafnskípaðr**, part. *unevenly manned*, Fms. vii. 288. **ú-járnaðr**, part. *unbored*, Sturl. ii. 183; ójárnað kista, *a chest 'unironed'*, unlocked, Pm. 137. **ú-jöfnuðr**, see **újafnaðr**. **ú-kannaðr**, part. = **úmerktr**, of cattle, H. E. i. 519. **ú-kappaðligr**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not zealously, slovenly*, Fms. ii. 135. **ú-kausaðr**, part. *uncaused*, Vm. 103. **ú-kátr**, adj. *gloomy, dismal*, Eg. 44, Fms. vii. 159, Ó. H. 52. **ú-kembdr**, part. *unhempt*, Hkr. i. 99. **ú-kenndr**, part. *unknown*: a poet. technical term, úkennd heiti, *plain poetical words*, opp. to kenndr, see kenna (A. V. 2), Edda i. 464. **ú-kenniligr**, adj. *unrecognisable*, Fms. ii. 59. **ú-kerakr**, adj. = **úhraustr**, Grág. **ú-keypja**, adv. *gratuitously*, Eg. 116, Symb. 27, Fms. viii. 352. **ú-keyptr**, part. *unbought*, Eb. 292; er þessu var úkeyptr, *that no bargain was made*, Finnab. 298. **ú-kjöriligr**, adj. 'unchoicely', *wretched*; ú. kostir, Fms. xi. 143; þótti honum sá hlutr úkjörligast, *the worst choice of all three*, Edda (pref.). **ú-klárr**, adj. *impure*, Sks. 135. **ú-klakaðr**, adj. *not sensitive, thick-skinned*, Gullp. 48. **ú-klusaðr**, part. *unbattered*, Fmr. 265. **ú-klæddr**, part. *unclad*, Fas. i. 245. **ú-klökkvandi**, part. *unmoved*; sá einn hlutr er hann mátti aldri ú. um tala, *without tears*, Nj. 171. **ú-kláleikr**, m. *lack of pity*, Fms. vi. 203. **ú-kláligr**, adj. *pitiless, infirm*, Finnab. 350; it úkláligrá líðit, Sturl. iii. 175. **ú-klátr**, adj. 'unstrong', *weak, infirm*; þá varð hann svá úklátr, at hann gat eigi valdit klumbu þeirri, Sd. 147; yngri ok úklátr, Korm. 108; sá komsk heill ór skriðunni er úklástr var, Bs. i. 640; vötn Gæð úklátr mönnum, þótt rosknir væri, 349. **ú-kluyttir**, m. pl. *bad tricks*; liggja á úkluyttum, Js. 25; þeir menn er at slíkum óknyttum verða kenndir at hlauða brott með eignum konum manna, N. G. L. ii. 51. **ú-kominn**, part. *not come*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 125, H. E. i. 246, Hom. 43; *future*, Fms. ii. 201; líðit eða úkomit, Hkr. ii. 290. **ú-konungligr**, adv. *unkingly*, Fas. iii. 456. **ú-konungligr**, adj. *unkingly*, Fms. viii. 158, v. l. **ú-kostaðr**, part. *untried*, Hom. 158; *undamaged*, see kosta (II. 1). **ú-kostigr**, adj. = **úkjöriligr**, Fs. 128. **ú-kosta**, m. *a fault*; vera at verri fyrir úkostum, Grág.; sakir annarra úkosta, id.; **úkosta-lausa**, adj. *faultless*, Isl. ii. (in a verse); see kostir (IV. 4). **ú-kólnir**, m. the 'uncold', a mythical local name, Vsp. **ú-kriamaðr**, part. *unappointed*, 655 i. 1. **ú-kristiligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *unchristian-like*, Hkr. iii. 291. **ú-kristinn**, adj. *unchristian*, Fms. ii. 294. **ú-krossiligr**, adj. *undainty, filthy*, Hrafn. 8. **ú-kröptugr**, adj. *lacking strength, weakly*, Sturl. i. 189. **ú-kröptuligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *weak, feeble*, Sturl. i. 189 C. **ú-kulsamr**, adj., Grett. 144, and **ú-kulvís**, adj. *insensitive to cold*, 160. **ú-kunnandi**, f. *ignorance*; sakir úviku ok ú., Fms. x. 317. **ú-kunnigr**, adj. *unacquainted*, Sks. 556; bregðask ú. við e-t, Rd. 235. **ú-kunnliga**, adv. *like a stranger*; ekki ríða þeir ú. at, Fms. ii. 247. **ú-kunnr**, adj. *unknown*; ú. e-m, Nj. 3, Sks. 19, Ld. 184; of places, *unknown, strange*, sækja úkunnna staði, Fms. vii. 199; úkunna landa, Sks. 241; úkunnr síðir, 596. **ú-kurtelst**, f. *discourtesy*, N. G. L. ii. **ú-kurteisligr**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *uncourteously*, Flóv. 22. **ú-kvaldr**, part. *unarmed*, Bs. i. (in a verse). **ú-kvantaðr**, part. *unmolested*, Bs. i. 806. **ú-kvangaðr**, part. *unmarried*, Nj. 39 (of a man), passim. **ú-kveðinn**,

part. *unrecited*, of a poem, Fms. vi. 391. **ú-kvenligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), 'unquently', *unwomanlike*. **ú-kvikr**, adj. 'unquick', *inanimate*, Lex. Poët. **ú-kvðinn**, adj. *unconcerned*, Fms. xi. 388; kátr ok ú., Eb. 88. **ú-kvæði**, ú-kvæða, adj. *speechless from wonder*; hann gekk í bratt a, 656 A. 2. 17; verða ú. við e-t, Al. 108; úkvæða ok ótta-fúllr, 655 m. 656 C. 36, Clem. 58, Fas. iii. 282, Grett. 194 A. new Ed., Fms. xi. 224. **ú-kvæði**, n., in **úkvæðis-mál**, n. *offensive language*; ef maðr mælt ú. við karl eðr konu, Gpl. 194; **úkvæðis-ord**, id., Js. 44. **ú-kvæðr**, part. = **úkvangaðr**, þorr. Karl. 436, Fms. ii. 92. **ú-kynjan**, n. a *mouse*, Ls. 56. **ú-kynligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *not strange*, Sks. 236, Fas. i. 265. **ú-kynni**, n. *uncouthness, bad manners*, Hm., Eg. (in a verse); hafna sínum úkynnum, id., Fms. v. 218, Sks. 595; *wonders* = *kyntr*, valda slíkum úkynnum, Fms. iv. 380. **ú-kyrr**, adj. *unquiet, moving*; úkyrt haf, Sks. 630 B; vartr jarls vóru úkyrrar, *quivered*, Fms. viii. 98. **ú-kyrra**, ad. *to stir*; ú. hug, Hom. 22; reflex: *to be stirred, excited*, Fbr. 100 new Ed., Sks. 221. **ú-kyrrleikr**, m. a *commotion, disturbance*, of the sea, Sks. 27, Fms. xi. 10, 13. **ú-kyssiligr**, adj. *unhishable, bad to kiss*, Fas. ii. 149. **ú-kænn**, adj. *unwise*, 615 xvi. 2. **ú-kænaka**, u. f. *lack of skill or knowledge*, Bs. i. 148, Skálda 169 (Thorodd). **ú-kæti**, f. *joylessness*, Lv. 97, Fas. iii. 433. **ú-lag**, n. a *disorder*; það er allt í ólagi: naut. (see lag A. I. 5), Fas. ii. 435. **ú-lagat**, n. part. *unmixed*, of beverage, Hm. 65. **ú-lagðr**, part. *unled*, *not placed*, N. G. L. i. 29. **ú-lamiðr**, part. *unembraced*, Glám. 342. **ú-land**, n. an 'unland', i. e. *foreign land*, Nj. 10, v. l., but see **álandi** (p. 34, col. 2). **ú-latliga**, adv. 'unlazily', *quickly*, Al. 33, Stj. 326. **ú-látr**, adj. *not lazy, willing*, Bs. i. 171. **ú-launaðr**, part. *unrewarded*, N. G. L. i. 40. **ú-launkárr**, adj. *indiscreet, unreserved*; var hón jafnan ú. at tíðendum, Bs. i. 621. **ú-lauss**, adj. *unloose, i. e. fixed*, Haustl. **ú-lágr**, adj. *not low*, i. e. *big*, Haustl. **ú-látr**, adj. *unmannered, disorderly*; hón var ólát í ásku, ok ávallt því údælli sem hón var eltri, Odd. 107 new Ed.; hann var ólát mjök (Ed. ólutr) ... ok þótti auðsætt at honum mundi í kyn kippa um óðalleik, Bs. i. 416; knátr menn ok úlátir, Grett. 50 new Ed.; cp. úlæti. **ú-léðr**, part. *unlent*, Gpl. 403. **ú-leiðdr**, part. *unled*; ú. í nett, *not adopted*, N. G. L. i. 48. **ú-leiðigjarnr**, adj. *not irksome*, Stj. 246; *not easy to be led*. **ú-leiðinga-samr**, adj. *not easily led, headstrong*, Sturl. ii. 6. **ú-leiðr**, adj. *not loath*, Skm. 19, Eb. 256; Dönum skal eigi úleiðara at ..., Fms. ii. 302, x. 346. **ú-leigis**, adv. *without rent*, Grág. i. 200; flytja alla menn ú., Vm. 15. **ú-lendr**, adj. *outlandish*, Hom. 38. **ú-lestrr**, n. an 'unreading', i. e. a *bungling way of reading*; hence the phrase, fara að lestri, *to go all wrong*. **ú-lestrr**, part. *unbroken, undamaged*, Jm. 11. **ú-léttr**, adj. *heavy*; úléttr kona, *a woman heavy with child*, Grág. i. 318, MS. 655, and so in mod. usage. **ú-leýfðr**, part. *unallowed*, Ld. 103; hafa e-t úleýft, Gpl. 367; *forbidden*, Mar. **ú-leýfi**, n. an 'unleave' in the phrase, i. l. úleýfi e-s. *without one's leave*, Grág. ii. 215, Eg. 156, Fms. x. 313, Bs. i. 63; **úleýfi-liga**, adv. *without leave*, K. Á. 164; **úleýfi-ligr**, adj. *unallowed, forbidden*, Stj. 141. **ú-leýndr**, part. *unbidden*, Sks. 608, Ó. H. 151. **ú-leýniligr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *unbidden*, Sks. 606. **ú-leýsiligr**, adj. *indissoluble*, Stj. 465. **ú-leýstrr**, part. *unreleased, unsolved*, K. Á. 220, Bs. i. 709 (of a ban). **ú-lið**, n. 'unbely', *barren*; nú mun ek veita bræðrum mínum eigi úlið, Lv. 77; það þá egi veita sér úlið í sínni tilkvámu, Finnab. 354; göra e-m e-t til úliðs, Fms. vii. 30; vera má at þér verði at því úlið, vi. 210, Sks. 505. **ú-liðna**, part. *not past*; hlutir liðnir ok úliðnir, 656 C. 40. **ú-liðliga**, adv. *unbandily, awkwardly*, Fas. ii. 264; nú ferr ú., Lv. 78. **ú-liðligr**, adj. *clumsy*, Boll. 354. **ú-liðmannligr**, adv. *awkwardly*, Bs. i. 722. **ú-lífat**, n. part., in the phrase, eiga (hafa) skamt úlifat, *to have a short time left to live*, Nj. 82, Fms. v. 201, Al. 42. **ú-lífðr**, part. *unliving, deceased*, Hkr. 2. 42. **ú-lífhræddr**, adj. *not afraid for one's life*, Fbr. 89. **ú-lífi**, n., in særa ok sátr til úlífs, *wounded to death*, Eg. 190, Nj. 131, Rd. 288; **úlífs-maðr**, m. *a person deserving of death, a criminal*, Fbr. 46 new Ed., Ld. 143, Fms. v. 264, xi. 241; **úlífs-óðr**, f. -verk, n. *a case or deed worthy of death*, Fms. xi. 241, Grett. 191 new Ed. **ú-lífigr**, adj. (-līga, adv.), *inanimate*, Skálda. **ú-líkam-ligr**, adj. *not bodily*, Hom. 146, Greg. 19. **ú-líkan**, n., *medic. proud flesh*; grætt um ú., Korm. 94; svida úlíkan á sári, N. G. L. i. 67; vágr ok ú., Hom. 70; úlíkan blóð ok vágr, id. **ú-líkligr**, ú-líkr, adj. *unlike*; see úlíkr. **ú-litill**, adj. *not small*, i. e. *very great*; þetta er ú. herra, *no small host*, Fas. i. 99. **ú-ljóss**, adj. *unlight, dark*, Alm. **ú-ljúfan**, n. = **úljúfan** (?), Hbl. 41 (see Bugge's foot-note). **ú-ljúf**, adj. 'unlof', H. E. i. 421. **ú-ljúfróðr**, adj. *unlying, accurate* as an authority; hón (þurðr) var margþök ok úljúfróð, *she was wise and full of true information*, Ib. 4. **ú-ljúgheitr**, adj. 'unlying in threats', *making no empty threats*; hann vissi at Norðlingar véru honum óljúgheitrir, Sturl. ii. 65. **ú-lof**, n. = **úleýfi**, i. e. *very great*, Grág. i. 11, ii. 215, Landn. 189. **ú-lofaðr**, part. *unallowed*, Fms. ix. 446; *unlofted, without leave*, Grág. i. 3; *forbidden*, Mar. **ú-loginn**, part. 'unlied', *true*, Sks. 78; í úloginni ást, *in true love*, Hom. 71. **ú-lokaðr**, part. *unlocked, without a lid*, Dipl. iii. 4, B. K. 84. **ú-lokina**, part. *unpaid*, Fms. iii. 98; *unpaid, unloknar skyldir, unpaid debts*, Gpl. 276; *unperformed*, 623, 39. **ú-logaðr**, part. *not disposed of*, K. p. K.

(Kb.) 16, Fms. viii. 252, v. l. **ú-lukka**, u, f. *ill-luck* (Dan. *ulykke*); spelt **ú-lykka**, Fms. v. 225; **úluoku-kerling**, a *wicked old woman*, Grett. 155 new Ed.; **úluoku-liga**, adv. *unluckily*, Bs. i. (Laur. S. MS. to Bs. i. 812); see the remarks on **lukka**. **ú-luktr**, part. *not paid*, Vm. 20. **ú-lund**, f. *ill temper, spleen*, Edda 110; **úlandar-maðr**, Finnþ. 210. **ú-lyfjan**, n. [see *lyf*], a *poison*, Fms. iii. 190; eittr ok **ú**, Hom. 16; **úlyfjans drykkir**, 655 xxx. 4, passim; in Hbl. 41, Cod. R. oluban, Cod. A. olifyan, it seems to be a corruption for **úlyfjan**, bjóða e-m **úlyfjan**, to *poison, vex, annoy a person*. **ú-lyginn**, adj. *unlying, truthful*; Hallr er bæði var minnigr ok **ú**, lb. 15; forspár ok **ú**, Nj. 146: the saying, *raunin er úlygnust*, 656 A. i. 25. **ú-lyndi**, n. = **úlund**, Háv. 45. **ú-lyst**, f. a *bad appetite*. **ú-lystugr**, adj. *unwilling*, Skálda (in a verse). **ú-lystr**, part. *unproclaimed*, Grág. ii. 36. **ú-lærðr**, part. *unlearned*: eccl. lay, lb. 14, K. þ. K., Bs. passim. **ú-læstr**, part. *unlocked*, Isl. ii. 409, Vm. 10, Dipl. iii. 4. **ú-læti**, n. pl. [see *læti*], *ill-manners, disorders, riot*; ú. mikil, Fas. iii. 616: *franks of a child are called læti*. **ú-lög**, n. pl. *'unlaw, injustice, lawlessness'*, Nj. 106; beita e-m **úlögum**, Sks. 22; *dæma úlög*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 77; ganga undir **ú**, Hkr. i. 260; at **úlögum**, in a *lawless manner*, Fms. xi. 42, Band. 21 new Ed. **ú-lögliga**, adv. *illegally*, Fms. vii. 173. **ú-lögligr**, adj. *lawless*, Dipl. i. 7. **ú-magi**, a, m., q. v. **ú-mak**, n. = **úmaki**, Fms. vii. 24; mikit **úmak**, 101, v. l. **ú-maki**, a, m. [Dan. *umage*], *'unaise, trouble'*; veita yfirgang ok **úmaka**, Fms. ii. 183, vii. 224, Edda 7, Stj. 491. **ú-makindi**, n. = **úmaki**, Fms. vii. 101. **ú-makliga**, adv. *undeservedly, unworthily*, Fms. ii. 186, Ld. 232, Fa. 35, 63, Nj. 166, v. l. **ú-makligr**, adj. *unworthy, undeserving*, Nj. 200, Fas. i. 404, Hom. 50, Fms. i. 221, iii. 25, vi. 398. **ú-mannan**, n. a *person fit for nothing*, Sturl. iii. 240, Fas. iii. 76. **ú-mannliga**, adv. *in unmanly wise, shabbily*, Magn. 530; illa ok **ú**, Fms. i. 285, iii. 166, Nj. 166. **ú-mannligr**, adj. *unmanly, inhuman*, Fms. ii. 226, Magn. 494; illr ok **ú**, Ld. 336. **ú-markaðr**, part. *unmarked*, Gpl. 288, 526. **ú-máli** and **ú-mála**, adj. [Dan. *umalede*], *void of speech*; fáir vita **úmála** mein, a saying; **úmáli** eða **úviti**, *speechless or witless*, Grág. i. 9; kona þessi er **úmála**, Ld. 30; ill óvitar, sum **úmála**, Hom. 50; ef maðr verðr **úmáli** af áverkum, Grág. ii. 27; dauðr eðr **úmála**, id.: as a nickname, Sd. 176. **ú-máligr**, adj. *'unspeaking, silent'*, Fms. xi. 223; maðr **ú**, Hkr. iii. 252, v. l.: as a nickname, in **úmalgi**, the *mute*, Landn. 279, Orkn. ch. 56. **ú-mátaliga**, adv. (**ú-mátuliga**, v. l.), *immoderately*, Stj. 383. **ú-mátis**, adv. *exceedingly*, Stj. 75 (**ú-mátilla**, v. l.). **ú-máttigr**, adj. (Germ. *abmächting*), *without strength, weak, infirm*, Eg. 125; **ú-máttikan**, Eluc. 34; **ú-máttkari**, Eg. 125, Rb. 348. **ú-máttla** = **ú-mátis**, Stj. 75, 269, 275. **ú-máttlr**, m. *'unmight, faintness'*, Korn. 236, Eluc. 66. **ú-máttuliga**, adv. [*máti*], *imminently*, Stj. 383; [*máttlr*], *faintly, slightly*; kona **ú** við hurðina, to *touch the door slightly*, Fas. i. 30. **ú-máttuligr**, adj. *faint*, Ó. H. 144; impossible, Fms. ii. 199, iii. 223, Stj. 100, 119, 254. **ú-mátuligr**, adj. *impossible*, Bs. i. 720. **ú-mögð**, f. q. v. **ú-mögin**, n. *'unmight, a swoon'*, Fbr. 79 new Ed., Fas. iii. 433, Bs. i. 882. **ú-möginn**, adj. *impotent*, Bs. i. 41. **ú-mögn**, n. = **úmegin**, Bs. i. 199. **ú-mögna**, ð, to *swoon*: impers., hann (acc.) **úmegnir** brátt, Al. 197. **ú-möldr**, part. *unmanned*, Orkn. 286, Fms. ii. 160, xi. 34. **ú-möinn**, adj. *harmless*, 677. 2. **ú-möinsamr**, adj. *id.*, 625. 91. **ú-möinsæmi**, f. *harmlessness*, Skálda (in a verse). **ú-mönnaska**, u, f. *unmanliness, sloth*, Grág. i. 301 A: *inhumanity*, Fms. ii. 225, Stj. 272. **ú-merkiliga**, adv. *insignificantly*, Fas. i. 363; *foolishly*, ú. sagt, Bs. i. 60; er þat hætt við orði at **ú**, þykki verða, Band. 12 new Ed. **ú-merkiligr**, adj. *imperceptible*, Skálda: *unworthy of notice, silly, foolish*, Orkn. 412, Band. 38 new Ed., Ld. 82, Fms. ix. 440; ú. draumr, Landn. 192, Orkn. 366, Isl. ii. 196; verða frásagnir **úmerkilegar**, Ó. H. (pref.); menn **úkunnir** ok **úmerkiligr**, 655 xiii. B. i. **ú-merkr**, adj. *insignificant, silly*, of persons, Fms. ii. 268, Ld. 232: of things, not to be relied on, Al. 71. **ú-merktr**, part. *unmarked*, of the ears of sheep, Grág. i. 415, K. þ. K. **ú-meskin**, adj. *'unmerry, drooping'*, Ld. 148. **ú-metnaðr**, m. *disdain*, 677. 7: **úmetnaðar-sæmliga**, adv. *unpretentiously*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) **ú-metttr**, part. *unsatiated*, Fas. i. 245. **ú-mildi**, f. *uncharitableness*, Greg. 24. **ú-mildleikr**, m. *inclemency, severity*, Stj. 125. **ú-milliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *ungracefully*, Hom. 10, Stj. 241. **ú-mildr**, adj. *'unmild, ungracious, unrighteous'*; stólrátr við **úmilda**, Fas. i. 43; réttvís sem **ú**, Stj. 120, Eluc. 37: the phrase, *komast í ómildar hendr*, to *come into cruel hands*, to be *ill-used*:—*illiberal*, ú., **auðigr**, Greg. 24. **ú-minnaek**, t. dep.: **ú** e-s, to be *unmindful of*, Fms. vii. 188. **ú-minni**, n. *unmindfulness, oblivion*; sakir **úminnis** ok van-geymsla, Dipl. v. 26: with the notion of a spell, *gleymsla* ok **ú** (caused by a potion), Stj. 84; *íllska ok ú*, Fas. i. 401; *elli ok ú*, Fms. iii. 95: **úminnis-höfði**, a, m. a *letargic sleep*, Al. 72: **úminnis-veig**, f. a *potion of oblivion*, Sam. 162; **úminnis** begri, Hm. 12. **ú-minnigr**, adj. *unmindful, forgetful*, Fms. v. 230, Stj. 246. **ú-misalyndr**, adj. *even-tempered*, Mar. **ú-missandi**, part. *what cannot be done without*. **ú-misfingr**, adj. *not losing one's mark*. **ú-missiliga** (**ú-missla**, Kornak), adv. *unsparingly*, Grett. 43 A. new Ed. **ú-mjór**, adj. *not slim*, Geisli 2. **ú-mjúkliga**, adv. *unsoftly*, Hkr. ii. 75: *stiffly*, úfróðliga

ok **ú**, Fas. iii. 237, v. l. **ú-mjúkligr**, adj. *inflexible, stiff*, Fms. ii. 60. **ú-mjúkr**, adj. *'unsoft, barish'*; **ú** i orðum, Fms. vi. 324; *stygglýndr*, **ú**, ok *kappgiarn*, 250; stórr ok **ú**, *haughty and rude*, Fb. 114; **úmjúkara**, less smooth, Hkr. i. **ú-móðr**, adj. *not weary, fresh*, Fms. ii. 315, xl. 273. **ú-móðadr**, part. *unmanned, uncoined*, Rb. 78. **ú-mund**, adj. f. = **úmyndr**; dóttir **úmund**, a *daughter yet a minor*; fáðr ok móðir skal ráða giptingum dætra sinna . . en enga heimanfyllgu má arfi giptingar-manns rjúfa nema **úmund** (um und Ed.) sé, N. G. L. i. 230 (cp. Ja. 59, Jb. 116). **ú-mykjaðr**, part. *unmucked*, Gpl. 342. **ú-myldr**, part. *uncovered with earth (mould)*; lágú líkamir þeirra ómyldir, 623, 58; þeir köstuðu líkama Stephani **úmyldum** fyrir dýr ok fugla, Post. (Unger) 35. **ú-mynd**, f. a *shapeless thing, bungle*; það er mesta **ómynd**! **ú-myndiligr**, adj. *shapeless*, Krók. 48. **ú-myndr**, adj. [Germ. *unmündig*], *not of age, a minor, a dw. Aey.*, as an epithet of a marriageable damsel, Fms. vi. (in a verse). **ú-möðdr**, part. *unwearyed*, Hom. i. **ú-mældr**, part. *unmeasured*, Fms. iii. 18; *unbounded*, Mar. **ú-mæltr**, part. *unspoken*, Fms. i. 207, Isl. ii. 207. **ú-mæstr**, adj. *worthless, void*; gora **úmat** orð e-s, Eg. 345; enda eru **úmat** orð þeirra, Grág. i. 78; *dæma sök úmæta*, Kb. i. 75; *kalla þeir oss úmæta* i kvíðinum, Lv. 40. **ú-mætta**, t. to *lose strength*, impers. to *faint away*; ok er á leið daginn **úmetti** konung, the *king fainted away from loss of blood*, Hkr. i. 160. **ú-möguligr**, adj. *impossible*, Stj., Edda (pref.), freq. in mod. usage; cp. Dan. *umuelig*. **ú-naðuligr**, adj. *ill-sounding*, of a name, Fms. vi. 390. **ú-nauðigr**, adj. *uncompelled, not compulsory*, Ld. 172; eigi **únauðgari**, not *less unwilling*, Glúm. 348. **ú-náða**, að, to *trouble, disturb*, Fms. ii. 38, H. E. i. 437, ii. 119, Stj. 65. **ú-náðir**, f. pl. *troubles, disturbance*; fyrir **únáðum** hennar, Grett. 141 new Ed.; gora e-m **únáðir**, Fms. ix. 277; görst engan hernað eða **únáðir**, i. 102; hernað eða **únáðum**, vi. 332, v. l.; mein ok **únáðir**, iv. 79; hafa **únáðir** af e-m, Grett. 158 new Ed. **ú-náðuligr**, adj. *troublesome, vexatious*, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) **ú-nákvæmr**, adj. *inaccurate*. **ú-náttúrligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unnatural*; ú. svefn, Fm. 238. **ú-nefndr**, part. *unnamed*, Grág. ii. 171. **ú-neiss**, adj. *unbamed*, i. e. *honourable, valiant*, Hkr. i. 18, 23, Akv. 12. **ú-neitr**, adj. *useless, incapable*, MS. 4. 28. **ú-neytttr**, part. *unused, not made use of*, Grág. i. 155, N. G. L. i. 244. **ú-notaðr** = **úncytttr**, Fm. 86. **ú-notinn**, part. *unused*, Grág. i. 500, 504. **ú-nógr**, see **úgnógr**. **ú-numinn**, part. *not taken in, unenclosed*, of land, Landn. 284; in Gisl. 8, l. 17, 'onumin' read 'numim' cp. Sæfn i. 363. **ú-nyta**, u, f. *waste*; til alikrar **únytu**, H. E. i. 244; in the phrase, fara at **únytu**, to be *wasted*, Grett. 80 new Ed. **ú-nyttjungr**, m. a *good-for-nothing fellow*, Lv. 38, Rd. 307. **ú-nytsamliga**, adv. *uselessly*, Greg. 27. **ú-nytsamligr**, adj. *useless*, Hom. 135, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) **ú-nytsamr**, adj. *useless*, Sks. 352. **ú-nyta**, t. to *make useless, spoil, destroy*, Fms. i. 264, Hkr. i. 269, Eg. 507, Fs. 143, N. G. L. i. 342; *eyða ok ú*, Fms. i. 279; in law, to *quash*, Fb. 125, Eb. 103 new Ed.; ek **únyti** lögruðning Eyjólf, Nj. 235; þat meg eigi **ú**, 33: impers., **únytti** hündina, Gullp. 15: reflex., Fms. vi. 214, Eg. 506: to be *quashed*, of a suit, Landn. 181, Fs., Eb. 19 new Ed. **ú-nýtr**, adj. *useless, spoiled*, Eg. 507, Ld. 220; slitin til **únyts**, Fms. i. 173; höggva til **únyts**, Korn. 88; brotin til **únyts**, Fms. x. 360; hence the mod. til **únyts**, for no purpose; lýsa **únytu**, to *defy, disregard*, Ld. 296: of persons, Fms. ii. 69; máluum várum sé komit í **únytt** efni, Nj. 164; **únytt** atferð, *worthless*, Stj. 386; **úmat** **únytt** orð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 82; Hrutr sagði **únytt** (*quashed*) málit, Nj. 36; þá látu vér þat nú **únytt**, this is *worthless*, Edda (Ht.) 124. **ú-næfr**, adj. *unskilled*, MS. 4. 10. **ú-næfrleikr**, m. the *being unskilled*, MS. 4. 9. **ú-nægr** = **únogr**. **ú-næmr**, adj. *slow of learning*, Skálda (ii. 96): mod. of children, hann er ósköpp ónæmr. **ú-öfna**, part. *unwoven*, Ja. 78. **ú-orð**, n. *bad language*, Boll. 356, Bs. i. 7: an *evil report*. **ú-orðan**, n. an *evil report*, Hom. 115. **ú-orðasamr**, adj. *chary of words, reserved*, Fms. xi. 78. **ú-orðinn**, part. *'unbap-pened, future'*. **ú-orðsæll**, adj. in *bad repute*, Rd. 239. **ú-píndr**, part. *unwormented*, Mar. **ú-píniligr**, adj. *not liable to pain*, Eluc. 35. **ú-plantaðr**, part. *unplanted*, Stj. 256. **ú-prófaðr**, part. *unproven*, Bs. i. 775, K. A. 134. **ú-práðliga**, adv. *ungraciously*, Grett. 187 new Ed. **ú-práðr**, adj. *inelegant*, 656 C. 42, Hom. 98. **ú-prýðdr**, part. *unadorned*, Greg. 44. **ú-prýði**, f. *inelegancy, clownishness*; ek læt þessa **ú** mér hlýða, Fms. vii. (in a verse); óprýði = óprýði, too much *pride*, Hom. 33. **ú-prýðilliga**, adv. *inelegantly*. **ú-ragliga**, adv. (-ligr, adj.), *not cowardly*, Fms. xi. 86. **ú-ragr**, adj. *not ragr* (q. v.), Fms. xi. 94, Fas. iii. 62. **ú-ramligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), eigi **úramligri**, *not less strong*, Edda 36. **ú-ramr**, adj. *'un-strong, weakly'*, N. G. L. i. 131; see *ramr*. **ú-rannaskaðr**, part. *unramacked*, N. G. L. ii. **ú-raskaðr**, part. *undisturbed*, Sks. 568 B. **ú-ráð**, n. an *'unread, bad counsel, an ill-advised step'*; hann kvað þat vera it mesta **óráð**, Nj. 107: an *evil design*, jarl hafði leynt hann þessu **úráði**, Orkn. 166; Sveinn játaði at fylgja þessu **úráði**, Ó. H.; þat varð **ú** þeirra bræðra at þeir drápu föður sinn til gullins, Edda 73, Al. 124: **úráða-kona**, u, f. an *unready woman*, Barl.: **úráða-mannliga**, adv. *improperly*, Þorst. Síða H. 6: **úráða-mikill**, adj. *base* (read *úreidu-mikill*), Sturl. i. 61 C. **ú-ráðan**, f. = **úrát**, Róm.

345. **úrðandi**, part., in the law phrase, *ú. öllum bjargráðum*, Nj. 110, 230. **úrðahollr**, adj. *self-willed*; heimskur ok *ú.*, Nj. 68. **úrðinn**, part. *unsettled*, Ísl. ii. 314, Ld. 164, Hrafn. 17, Lv. 104 (*not having made one's mind up*); *uncertain*, Rb. 2, 4; hrapa í *úrðit* veðr, Str. 67. **úrðleittinn**, adj. *making no experiments*, Bs. i. 438. **úrðliga**, adv. *unadvisedly*, Bret. 16, Grett. 162 A. **úrðligr**, adj. *unadvisable, inexpedient*, Fs. 66, Ld. 174, Nj. 4, Orkn. 108. **úrðvandr**, adj. *dishonest*, Fs. 51, Sks. 436, Hom. 53, Barl. 91. **úrðvendi**, f. *dishonesty, wickedness*, N. G. L. i. 444, Bs. i. 75, Sks. 340. **úrðþægr**, adj. *not taking advice, self-willed*, Korm. 82. **úrðþusamr**, adj. *untrickish*, Eg. 754. **úrðþingasamr**, adj. *remiss in punishing*, Fms. viii. 299. **úrðeida**, u. f. *unreadiness*; as a nickname, *the unready*, Sturl. i. 61, Nj. 152. **úrðeiddr**, part. *undischarged*, Js. 100. **úrðeifr**, part. *'unrideable', impassable on horseback*, Bs. i. 138. **úrðeifr**, adj. (*qs. un-vreidr*), *not wrath, calm*; leit síðan á sakar *ú.*, Fms. i. 15; líta *úrðum augum*, *with friendly eye*, Sdm. 3. **úrðuligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *calm, without anger*, Nj. 83. **úrðreiknaðr**, part. *not reckoned*, Vm. 12, Dipl. v. 18. **úrðreikinn**, part. *not drifted*. **úrðrekki**, f. *lack of valour*, Hom. (St.). **úrðrengdr**, part. *undressed (?)*, of flax or linen; in the phrase, *úrðent lín* (spelt variously, *úrðent*, Ó. H. 227, Fms. v. 101; *órængt*, x. 398; *órængt*, Ó. H. L. 60); lét konungr taka lín *úrðent* ok vefja saman í brúðu, Fms. xi. 309, v. l. ('*úhræint*' of the text is false). **úrðréttindi**, n. pl. *injustice*. **úrðréttliga**, adv. *unrightly*, N. G. L. i. 435. **úrðréttligr**, adj. *unjust, lawless*, Sturl. ii. 237, H. E. i. 435. **úrðrétttr**, adj. *unright*, Ad. 13; *incorrect*, Pm. 86. **úrðréttvís**, f. *unrighteousness*. **úrðréttvísiga**, adv. *unjustly*, Th. 77. **úrðréttvinn**, adj. *unjust, unrighteous*, Boll. 350, Hom. 159. **úrðreyndr**, part. *untried*, Nj. 66; at *úrðeyndu*, Ld. 76, Fms. i. 142. **úrðritinn**, i. e. *úrðrættinn*, *uncleaned*; see *reista*. **úrðritaðr**, part. = *úrðritinn*, Hkr. iii. 96. **úrðritanligr**, adj. *unwriteable*, Skálda. **úrðritinn**, part. *unwritten*, Fms. vi. 265. **úrðrífuga**, adv. *unfavourably*; mér er *ú.* af því sagt, *I bear unfavourably of it*, Vápn. 29. **úrðrífugr**, adj. *scanty*, Ld. 146, Band. 36 new Ed.: *bad, unfavourable*, *ú.* ferð, *ú.* sendiferð, *a shabby message*, Nj. 122, Eg. 541, Fs. 97; *úrðrífugir skulda-staðir*, Fær. 233. **úrðrikborinn**, part. *of low birth*, Fms. vi. 93. **úrðrikmannliga**, adv. (*-ligr*, adj.), *bumbly*, Fms. xi. 237, Fas. ii. 239. **úrðríkr**, adj. *unmighty, humble*, Fms. i. 33, xi. 250, Sks. 353; sér *úrðríkr* menn, Mar.: *mod. not wealthy*. **úrðrotinn**, part. *unrotten*, Grág. i. 502. **úrðróf**, f. *unrest, restlessness* (Germ. *unruhe*), *stir, disturbance, trouble*, Str. 7; *óróar grima*, Str. 18; *stendr ærin úró af þér*, Eg. 157; *úró ok styrjöld*, Fms. v. 343; *göra úró*, ix. 488; *eptir slíka úró*, Sks. 350; *úrðóar axlir*, *an unresting axle*, Sks.; *úrðóar eldr*, Str. 8; *úrðóar-maðr*, m. *a peace-disturber*, Str. 67, Fagrsk. **úrðóask**, ad. *to become unruly*, Fms. ix. 482, v. l.; *tók hugr hans at ú.*, x. 410. **úrðóli**, a. m. = *úrðó*, Fms. ix. 4, Orkn. 424, Sks. 338 B, Bs. i. 763; *úrðóa-seggr*, *an unruly man*; *úrðóa-skap*, *an unruly mind*, 655 xi. 3. **úrðólliga**, adv. in *unruly fashion, restlessly*, Fms. ix. 45, v. l. **úrðólligr**, adj. *restless, unruly*. **úrðór** (ró, rótt), adj. *restless, uneasy*; hestrinn *gördisk órór*, Sturl. i. 25; e-m er rótt, *to feel restless*. **úrðuddr**, part. = *úrðiddr*, *uncleared*, Fas. iii. 183. **úrðúm**, n. an 'un-room', *a taking up room*, Greg. 48; þat er *ú.* at e-m, *id.* **úrðumligr**, adj. *not roomy*. **úrðúmr**, adj. *close, tight*. **úrðrfr**, adj. *not small, big*. **úrðrfliga**, adv. (*-ligr*, adj.), *unusually, largely*, Fbr. 28. **úrðrökiliga**, adv. *negligently*, Fms. ii. 279, Anecd. 36. **úrðrökiligr**, adj. *badly kept* = *úrðrétilligr*, Sturl. ii. 109 C. **úrðrökinn**, adj. *'untrained', savage*; *ú.* úlfir, Kormak: *negligent*, Greg. 23, Th. 14. **úrðrökja**, ð, *to neglect*, Hkr. ii. 44, Fms. ii. 140, xi. 237, Grág. i. 226; reflex., *id.* **úrðrökja**, u. f. a nickname and a pr. name, Landn., Sturl.; cp. Ósvifr, Óþreginn, Óþyrinn; part. *úrðröktr*, *neglected*, 655 xiv. B. i. **úrðrökðr** (úr-rökðr), f. *neglect, negligence*, Grág. ii. 337, Fms. xi. 13, Skálda 162, Clem. 25; *ú.* *bodórða þamma*, Sks. 606; *úrðrökðar myrkvi*, -svefn, Fbr. 72, Hom. 37; *úrðrættar þokki*, *dislike*, Fbr. 38 new Ed.: *bad cultivation*, of an estate, það liggir í *úrðrætt*. **úrðræktadr**, part. *uncultivated*. **úrðrænt**, part. *unrobbed*, Nj. 208; of a person, Gpl. 546. **úrðræst**, f. [*ræsta*], *filth, nastiness*, Fms. ii. 160. **úrðrættligr**, adj. *uncleaned, filthy*, Sturl. ii. 109. **úrðrækr**, adj. *slovenly*; eigi *úrðrækr* enn ..., Ísl. ii. 243. **úrðrægr**, part. *unaided*, Grág. i. 80, 140; at *úrðrægrum sundr* gróðum, Fms. ix. 508. **úrðrækaðr**, part. *unburt*; heill ok *ú.*, Eg. 458, Sturl. i. 107, Ó. H. 229. **úrðrækgöfr**, adj. *inoffensive, clement*, Orkn. 254. **úrðrækvarr**, adj. *incautious in giving offence*, Bjarn. 51; see *sakvarr*. **úrðrælt**, adj. *unsalted, fresh*, Stj. 93, Fms. v. 196. **úrðræmbærligr**, adj. *discordant*, Stj. 80. **úrðræmbærr**, adj. *different*, N. G. L. i. 165. **úrðræminn**, part. *unsettled, uncomposed*, Stj. 7, 256. **úrðræmyndi**, f. *discord*. **úrðræmr**, adj. *unwilling*; see *samr* (B. II); Norse *usams* = *disagreeing*. **úrðræmverðligr**, adj. *incomparable*, Post. **úrðræmþykki**, f. *disagreement*, Fas. i. 35, Orkn. 134. **úrðræmþykkir**, adj. *disagreeing*. **úrðræmþykkt**, f. *disagreement*, 655 vii. 2. **úrðræanna**, ad. *to refute, prove untrue*, Ld. 90, Sks. 722; en ekki er at gleyma *óðr ú.* (*scorn or disregard*) *svá þessar sögur*, Edda (pref.) 154;

úsanna mál, to refute a case, Edda i. 116 (foot-note 17): reflex. *to prove false*, MS. 4. 31. **úrðrænnindil**, n. pl. *untruth*. **úrðrænnligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *unjust, unfair*, Fms. ii. 4, vi. 54, Bret. 50, Eg. 742, Orkn. 96, Sturl. iii. 18, v. l. **úrðrænnur**, adj. *untrue*; *úsatt*, Fms. vi. 163, vii. 242, xi. 260; *úsatt* (gen. pl.). Skv. 3. 4: as a law phrase, *Lat. insinus = not guilty*; *úsannur* at e-u; *attú, þóðófr*, *mundur ú.* at vera, Eg. 55; *telr hann sik úsannan* at þessi sök, Fms. vii. 133; *sögðu Sigmund úsannan vera* at því, Fær. 201; *ú.* at áverkum, Grág. ii. 90; *þóttu leik hvarki vita þá sanna né úsanna* at þessu, Fms. iii. 146. **úrðrænsamr**, adj. *unfair*, Fms. ii. 35. **úrðrænsaðr**, part. *undefiled*, Stj., Hom. 40. **úrðrænninn**, part. *unsown*, Vsp. 61, Gpl. 285, Edda 44. **úrðrænnr**, adj. *not sore, not smarting*; eigi *úsárrar*, Hrafn. 15; *unwounded*, Eg. 33, Fms. ii. 325, Hkr. i. 165. **úrðrætt**, f. *disagreement*; *hann kvad þar eigi úsatt á hafa gengit* at lögum, Eb. 166; *þeir vildu eigi fyr sættask enn Kári sagði á úsatt sína, bis displeasure*, Nj. 256, Grág. i. 200; *segja á úsattir*, *id.*, 222; at *úsatt* e-s, *without one's consent*; at *úsatt* frænda síns, 645, 110; ok er þat at *úsatt* hans, Grág. i. 142; at *úsatt* minni, Alm. 6. **úrðrættinn**, n. = *úsatt*, Fms. ii. 43. **úrðrætttr**, adj. *disagreeing*, Fms. i. 6; *unreconciled*, Nj. 80. **úrðrættjanligr**, adj. *insatiable*, Clar. **úrðrættja**, u. f. in the phrase, at *úsattu*, *with compulsion*, Fms. vii. 240, Grág. i. 420, Js. 26, passim. **úrðrætttr**, adj. *not guilty*, Gpl. 536; *úsékir hvár um sik*, Dipl. v. 26. **úrðrættligr**, adj. *unightly*, Fms. vi. 330, Fas. ii. 453. **úrðrættilligr**, adj. *not fit to be sent*, Bs. i. 73. **úrðrættinn**, part. (mod. *ósóðr*), *unsown*; *kaupa úsæcan grip*, Gpl. 505, Nj. 184; *ósécan* (*ósécan*, acc.), Bs. i. 130; *úsécan* *metu*, Ld. 132. **úrðrætttr**, n. part. *unsent, undespached*, Hm. 146. **úrðrættligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *immoderate*, H. E. i. 505. **úrðrætttr**, adj. *unsent*; *svá at úsatt sé máluum*, Fb. iii. 452. **úrðrættblendi**, f. *unsociability*. **úrðrættblendinn**, adj. *unsociable*, Glúm. 336. **úrðrættblátr**, adj. *unmannered, barbarous*, Magn. 448. **úrðrættligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *ill-mannered*, Barl. 37, Fs. 14. **úrðrætttr**, m. 'unmanner' *barbarity*, Grett. 97 A; pl. *immorality*, Magn. 448, Stj. 429; *úsíða-maðr*, m. *an evil-doer*, Fms. iv. 111, v. 240, Magn. 448. **úrðrættsemligr**, adj. (*-liga*, adv.), *indecent*, H. E. i. 477. **úrðrættsemligr**, adj. *ill-mannered, ill-bred*. **úrðrættsemligr**, f. *indecenty*, 645, 77, Mar. **úrðrættugr**, adj. *ill-mannered, wicked, barbarous*; *þjóð drápgjörn ok úsígug*, Sks. 89, Stj. 429; *ú.* um *kvemafar*, Fms. i. 187. **úrðrættvandur**, adj. *disorderly*, Sturl. ii. 4. **úrðrættlandi**, part. *not fit for sailing*, of weather, Ó. H. 128. **úrðrætttr**, m. a *defeat*, Ó. H. 29; *hafa úsigr*, Fms. vii. 265; *fará ú.*, i. 199, Eg. 287; *fá ú.*, Landn. 105. **úrðrætttr**, part. [*Lat. invictus*], *unconquered*, Stj. **úrðrættandi**, part. *invincible*. **úrðrættanligr**, adj. *id.*, Fas. ii. 298, Fms. iii. 168. **úrðrætttr**, adj. *not victorious*, 623, 31. **úrðrættseill**, adj. *defeated*, Fms. vi. 265. **úrðrætttrvænigr**, adj. *with little hope of victory*, Orkn. 360. **úrðrættinnligr**, adj. *unfit as a companion*, Fms. vi. 203, Fas. ii. 327. **úrðrættjandi**, part. *unbearable* (*sitja III. 3*), Korm. 192. **úrðrættaldan**, adj. *not seldom*, Vsp. **úrðrættálfráðr**, adj. *'un-selfruled', constrained*, Hkr. ii. 212; *allt þat er henni var úsjálfrátt, what was her own making*, Nj. 268 (see *sjálftráði II. 2*); *þetta allt var honum úsjálfrátt*, Fms. ii. 46; *það er mér úsjálfrátt, I cannot do for it, cannot help it*. **úrðrætttr**, adj. *unwise*, Fms. xi. 347; *heill ok ú.*, Grett. 154 A; *úsjúkari*, Bs. i. 193. **úrðrætttr**, n. part. *unsettled (?)*, Grett. (in a verse). **úrðrætttr**, part. *unscrubbed, untouched*, = *Lat. integer*; *úsátt*, Fb. i. 548; at *úsáttum* *geisluum* *hennar*, Sks. 63. **úrðrætttrliga**, adv. *unscabbingly*, H. E. i. 503. **úrðrætttrligr**, adj. *harmless*. **úrðrætttrkr**, adj. *not avery*, N. G. L. i. 242. **úrðrætttr**, n. a *fatality*. **úrðrætttr**, part. *unbaken*, Stj. 538. **úrðrætttrbráðr**, adj. *calm-minded, well-tempered*, Sturl. iii. 126. **úrðrætttrfeldr**, part. *disagreeable to one's mind, unpleasant*, Njard. 366; eigi eru þau mér at *úsáttfældri*, Sturl. i. 171 C; e-m er e-t *úsáttfellt*, Korm. 192. **úrðrætttrfella**, adv. *disagreeably*, Fas. ii. 335. **úrðrætttrfelli**, adj. *not in one's mind*, Sturl. i. 171. **úrðrætttrfelli**, adj. *unlike in temper*, Fms. ii. 145. **úrðrætttrgefr**, adj. *not gentle, moody*, Fms. vi. 109. **úrðrætttrþægr**, adj. = *úsáttþægr*, Fms. vi. 109, v. l. **úrðrætttrplétttr**, adj. *not light-minded, care-worn*; e-m er *úsáttplétttr*, *to be in a bad humour*, Fas. i. 372. **úrðrætttrpliga**, adv. *against nature's order, enormously*, Fas. i. 15, Ld. 118; *immoderately*. **úrðrætttrpligr**, adj. *against nature's order, monstrous, horrible*; *þat er úsáttpligt*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse), Fms. xi. 121; *ú.* *úðrúðr*, *a monster birth*, Fms. viii. 8, v. l.; *verst verk ok úsáttpligt*, Fas. iii. 36. **úrðrætttrpligr**, adj. = *úsáttpligr*, Nj. 112, 227, Korm. 80. **úrðrætttrþórr**, adj. *not proud-tempered*; *úsáttþórr*, *less proud*, Fms. iv. 226. **úrðrætttrþórr**, adj. *not to one's mind*; *þann áttúnað sem oss er ú.*, Ísl. ii. 391. **úrðrætttrþórr**, adj. *restless of temper*, Sturl. i. 87 C. **úrðrætttrþókktr**, adj. *unpleasant*, Korm. 32. **úrðrætttrþókktr**, adj. *not avery*, Grett. 120 A. **úrðrætttrþókktr**, adj. *not butful*; *verða eigi ú.*, *to be not a little butful*, Nj. 262. **úrðrætttrþókktr**, adj. *id.*, Nj. 262, v. l. **úrðrætttrþókktr**, part. *unbaken, undaunted*, Magn. 470. **úrðrætttrþókktr**, adj. *unwreathing*, Fbr. 68; *fearless*, Al. 28, Fms. x. 213. **úrðrætttrþókktr**, part. *uninjured*, Bs. i. 286. **úrðrætttrþókktr**, u. f. = *úsátttr*, *evil fate*, Orkn. (in a verse). **úrðrætttrþókktr**, part. *unscorred, whole, entire*, Grág. ii. 363, Nj. 256, Fms. i. 85, Rb. 458. **úrðrætttrþókktr** (óskeyn). (?) a nickname, Fms. vii. 271. **úrðrætttrþókktr**, part. *without a mantle*; *feldr ú.*, *soff*

not cut into a cloak, N. G. L. i. 75. **ú-skil**, n. pl. *unfair dealings, improper treatment*; valda óskilum við nógn sinn, Hom. 44; vera kenndr við úskil, Gpl. 482; göra skil, . . . göra úskil, Grág. i. 216; svara óskilum, ii. 24; göra óskil um e-t, i. 382; merkja fé at óskilum, ii. 309, Fms. vi. 62; bjóða e-m ú, Grág. i. 11. **ú-skilaðr**, part. *unsettled*, Hom. 84. **ú-skila-maðr**, m. *an unready man*, Sturl. ii. 136. **ú-skilfenginn**, part. *illegitimate, natural*, Jb. 137. **ú-skilgetinn**, part. *not born in wedlock*, Landn. 131. **ú-skilinn**, part. *not set apart, not reserved*; nú er sá einn hlutr eptir er úskilat er, *not disposed of*, Band. 8 new Ed. **ú-skiljanligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unintelligible*, Rb. 470, Magn. 448. **ú-skilmerkiligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *indistinct*. **ú-skilrekki**, f. *improbability*, Stj. 196, v. l. (**ú-skilríki**, v. l.) **ú-skilríkiliga**, adv. *unfairly*; hvárt hefir þú tekit vinnu-mann minn? ok er slíkt ú. górt, Grett. 120 A. **ú-skilsamliga**, adv. *disorderly*, Sd. 156. **ú-skriptligr**, adj. *indivisible*, Skálda, Sks. 604, Fas. iii. 663. **ú-skiptir**, part. *undivided*, H. E. ii. 127, Fms. vi. 148, Grág. i. 291, Ld. 70. **ú-skirborinn**, part. *not 'pure born, not born in wedlock*, Grág. i. 306. **ú-skírðr**, part. *baptized*, Hom. 53. Íb. 12, K. Á. Mar.; óskírd enni, Fms. vi. (in a verse, of the heathen Wends). **ú-skirr**, adj. *unclean, impure*, Rb. 352; úskirt silfr, Fms. v. 346; skir veðr eða úskir, Stj. úskirt mál, *indistinct*, Sturl. ii. 222; saugir ok úskirir, *defiled*, 655 i. 1. **ú-skjálfaðr**, part. *not trembling*, 656 B. 3. **ú-skjóti**, a, m. *an 'unspending' impediment*; as a law term, *an affront*; veita e-m úskjóta, N. G. L. i. 161, Sd. (in a verse); cp. úskundi. **ú-skoðanligr**, adj. *not to be believed*, Magn. **ú-skopnir**, m. *the unsbapen*, a mythol. local name, Fm. 15. **ú-skoraðr**, part. *unballed, without reservation*; hann skyldi einn göra um mál þessi svá sem hann vill, óskorat, Eg. 733; kómu mál öll óskorud undir Ólaf, Ld. 228; hafa gefizk trau kúgildi ok trau hundrud óskorud, *two entire hundreds*, Vm. 79. **ú-skorinn**, part. *uncut*, Hkr. i. 99, Edda 41, Grág. ii. 363; of clothes, i. 504. **ú-skrapaðr**, part. *unscratched*; bréf með hanganda innuigil heilt ok úskrapat, Dipl. ii. 5. **ú-skrámligr**, adj. = óskranligr, Th. 19. **ú-skrptaðr**, part. *unscriven*, H. E. i. 482. **ú-skrptborinn**, part. *unconfessed*, H. E. i. 519. **ú-skuggasamligr**, adj. *without a shadow or suspicion*, Fbr. 138. **ú-skuld**, f. *an unlawful debt (?)*, Jb. 404 A. **ú-skuldvarr**, adj. *incautious in incurring debts*, Njard. 366. **ú-skundl**, a, m. *an 'unspending' affront*; göra e-m úskunda, Fas. 28. **ú-skúaðr**, part. *unbowed*, Fms. v. 196. **ú-skrúsamr**, adj. *not shovely*, Rb. 104. **ú-skygn**, adj. *dim-sighted*, Fs. 88, Sturl. i. 178; *not having second sight*, see skygn. **ú-skygna**, d, to make dim, darken, Stj. 142; reflex. to grow dim, augu úskygnask, Anecd. 6, Stj. 431; eldisk ok óskygnisk, 655 vii. 2. **ú-skygnleiki**, a, m. *dim-sightedness*, Hrafn. 16. **ú-skyldigr**, adj. *not due*, K. Á. 220. **ú-skyldr**, adj. (see skyldr), Fms. iii. 179, vi. 361, Nj. 199; þat var þér úskytl, *uncalled for*, Fms. vi. 369, Fs. 72; væri honum eigi úskyldra, Fms. vi. 367; kallar sík eigi úskyldra, Eb. 111 new Ed.; úskyldan mann, Fms. i. 17, Eg. 40, Hom. 62, Grág. i. 196. **ú-skyldligr**, adj. = úskyldigr, H. E. i. 464. **ú-skynsamliga**, adv. *unreasonably*, Sturl. iii. 261. **ú-skynsamligr**, adj. *irrational, foolish*, Hom. 127, Fms. x. 374. **ú-skynsamr**, adj. *irrational*, K. Á. 202. **ú-skynsemd** and **ú-skynsemi**, f. *unreason*, Fms. ii. 144, Post. 645, 77, Mar. passim. **ú-skyti**, a, m. and **ú-skytja**, u, f. *a bad marksman*; eigi veit hvar úskytyja er geigar, Fms. vii. 263, Fas. ii. 358, v. l. (úskytyju, Hkr. iii. 388, i. c.) **ú-skyflligr**, adj. 'unclever', *stupid*, 673, 55. **ú-skyrr**, adj. *id.*; af úskyrra manna áliti, Greg. 71. **ú-skerleikr**, m. *a want of transparency*, Stj. 10. **ú-skertr**, adj. *untransparent, not clear*. **ú-skoruligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *feeble, slack*, Ld. 44; see skoruligr. **ú-slaðr**, adj. *not slack*. **ú-sleginn**, part. *unwon*, Grett. 107 A, Grág. ii. 335. **ú-sleituliga**, adv.; drekka ú., *to drink without beet-taps*, Eg. 551. **ú-sléttu**, u, f. *unevenness*, Eg. (in a verse), Bs. i. 200. **ú-sléttir**, adj. *uneven*, Krók. 42; *uneven (ground)*, Fms. v. 213; cp. segja slnar farar eigi sléttar, Orkn. 68. **ú-slitinn**, part. *untorn*; þá vóru þing óslitinn, *unbroken up*, Grág. i. 16; *not worn*. **ú-slitnaðr**, part. *untorn*, 656 C. 5. **ú-sljór**, -slær, -sljár, adj. *not blunt*; sýna sík úslæra enn fyrr, Ld. 212. **ú-slótigr**, adj. *not wily*, Hom. 148. **ú-slyngr**, adj. *unskilled*, Sturl. i. 11. **ú-slysinn**, adj. *not sly*, q. v. **ú-slyttinn**, adj. *unluggish*, Lex. Poët. **ú-slægja**, u, f. *the untown part*; see slægja. **ú-slaegr**, adj. *not sly, not cunning*, Nj. 102. **ú-slaetiga**, adv. *not slowly, sharply*; höggva ú., Fms. xi. 277. **ú-slökvandl**, part. *unslakeable*; ú. eldr, Stj. **ú-slökviligr**, adj. *inextinguishable*, Sks. 160, MS. 4. 10. **ú-smáborinn**, part. *of no small extraction*, Hkr. i. (in a verse). **ú-smaligr**, adj. *not small*, Isl. ii. 405 (Dan. smaalig). **ú-smár**, adj. *not small, i. e. great*; Snorri var úsmár í öllum sáttmálum, *not very nice, making no difficulties*, Eb. 286; e-m felir e-t úsmátt, *a thing has no difficulties to one*, Sturl. iii. 281; úsmár þætr, Og. 19. **ú-smelttr**, part. *not enamelled*, Pm. 105. **ú-smiðligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unworkmanlike*, Krók. 43. **ú-smiðaðr**, part. *unwrought*, Gpl. 491; smiðat ok úsmiðat silfr, Fms. ix. 470. **ú-smurðr**, part. *unanoined*, Stj. 237. **ú-snarr**, adj. *not quick, slow*; þú ert ykkar eigi úsnarari, Vápn. 19. **ú-smiðinn**, part. *unlopped*. **ú-smilld** and **ú-smilli**, f. *lack of eloquence,*

unskill; úsnilld sinni, Sks. 316; úsnilli sinni, Th. 76. **ú-snjallr**, adj. (see snjallr), *unwise, unskilled*, Hm. 15, 47, Valla L. 204; ú. at máli, *unskilled in speech*, Sks. 315; hit úsnjallasta ráð, Fms. iv. 161, vii. 265. **ú-snotr**, adj. *unwise*, Hm. passim (see snotr), Sks. 449 B. **ú-snotr-mannligr**, adj. *improper*, Odd. 12. **ú-snöfmannligr**, adj. *dull, faint*; lítið tilráð ok ósnöfmannligr, Isl. ii. 357. **ú-soltinn**, part. *not hungry*, Al. 18, Fas. iii. 81. **ú-sorg**, f. 'unsorrow', poet. the night, Edda (Gl.). **ú-sóknar-dagr**, m. = úsynn dagr, Lat. dies festus, K. Á. 184. **ú-sómi**, a, m. *a dishonour, disgrace*, Band. 34 new Ed., Fms. i. 209, vii. 220, Hom. 152, Stj. 384. **ú-sóttanmr**, adj. *not apt to take ill*; hefi ek verit ú. maðr, Ld. 103; of a place, *healthy*, Sks. 96, v. l. **ú-spakliga**, adv. *tumultuously*; fara ú., Hkr. ii. 373, Fms. ix. 394, Orkn. 424, Fas. iii. 534. **ú-spakligr**, adj. *unwise, foolish*, 677, 5; *unruly, turbulent*, Sturl. ii. 8, Al. 13. **ú-spakr**, adj. *unwise, as also restless, unruly* (see spakr), Vigl. 20, Sks. 31, Fms. ix. 394; fé óspakr, *running astray*, Krók. 42 (of cattle); a nickname and pr. name, **Óspakr**, Landn. passim. **ú-sparðr**, part. *unspared*, Ld. 112; létu þeir úspart við þá, Eb. 308. **ú-sparligr**, adv. *unsparingly*, Sturl. i. 67, Orkn. 424, v. l. **ú-sparr**, adj. *unsparing*, Lv. 78, Háv. 44; e-m er úspart um e-t, Ld. 138; höggva óspart, Fms. xi. 91. **ú-spállgr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unpropitious*, Fbr. 95. **ú-speki**, f. = úspekt, Hom. 34. **ú-spekt**, f. *turbulence, uproar*; menn kunnugir at úspekt, Lv. 110; göra úspekt, Fms. ix. 394; hann hefir marga úspekt górt í Noregi, Fmr. 88; rán ok úspekt, Fms. xi. 236; bændr munu launa þér ú. þína, v. 90; var opt talat um úspektir Sigurðar-manna, vii. 293; marga aðra úspekt sjáðaði hann, Fas. iii. 163; úspekdar-bragð, Fs. 57; úspektar-férd, *a raid*, Njard. 376; úspektar-maðr, *an unruly person*, Sturl. i. 92 C. **ú-spell**, f., Fas. iii. 163 (a false reading for úspekt). **ú-spellaðr**, part. *unspoiled, unviolated*, Gpl. 227, Bær. 15. **ú-spilltr**, part. *inviolated*, Sdm. 19; sá er vegr á úspilltr trygðir, Js. 65; ú. varningr, Sks. 20, Rd. 233; *uninjured*, Hkr. i. 119; úspillt mæz, *immaculate*, Bret. 58, Vigl. 33; taka til úspilltra mála, *to fight out in earnest*, Nj. 220. **ú-spunninn**, part. *unspun*, Rd. 233. **ú-spurðr**, part. *unasked*; at þeim úspurðum, *without asking them*, H. E. i. 458; láta úspurt, *to leave unasked*, Sks. 5. **ú-spurull**, adj. 'unasking', *not curious*; fúlátr ok ú., Fas. iii. 219; fáfróðir ok úspurullir, Sks. 320. **ú-staðfastr**, adj. *unsteadfast*, Stj. 27. **ú-staðfosta**, u, f. *unsteadfastness*, Fas. ii. 124. **ú-staðfasti**, f. *id.*, Hom. 124. **ú-staðigr**, adj. *unsteady*. **ú-starfsamr**, adj. *idle, remiss in work*, Isl. ii. 113. **ú-steffiga**, adv. *disorderly*, H. E. i. 476. **ú-sterkligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *not strong*, Edda 33. **ú-sterkr**, adj. *not strong, feeble*, Hkr. ii. 350; eigi ústerkari, Grág. ii. 361; hann var ústerkari, Eg. 188, Korm. 248. **ú-stilling**, f. *vehemence*; með ákafa ok ú., Fms. vii. 293, Hom. 24, 25, passim. **ú-stilltr**, adj. *intemperate*; ústillt gleði, Greg. 25, Hom. 24, 25; *romping*, þú ert svo ústilltr. **ú-stirfnn**, adj. *undaunted*, Lat. *impiger*, poet. epithet of a king, Hkr. i. (in a verse). **ú-stjórnligr**, adv. *immoderately*. **ú-stjórnligr**, adj. *immoderate*. **ú-stund**, f. *disregard*; leggja ú. á e-t, Fas. i. 22. **ú-styrkð**, f. *infirmity*; vórar ústyrkðr, 623, 19; líkams ústyrkt, Stj. 145; mannlig ú., H. E. i. 477. **ú-styrkjast**, d, to grow infirm, Fms. iii. 177. **ú-styrkleiki**, a, m. and **ú-styrkleikr**, m. *infirmity*, Stj. 61, Fms. iii. 51. **ú-styrkr** = ústerkr, Bret. 72, Hom. 135, Magn. 448, Sks. 543. **ú-stýrilátr**, adj. 'unyielding to the rudder', *ungovernable*, Fas. iii. 382, Grett. 92 A. **ú-stöðugr**, adj. *unsteady, unsettled*, Al. 12, 15, 55. **ú-stöðuligr**, adj. (-liga, adv.), *unstable, unsettled*, Al. 101. **ú-sundrgreinligr**, adv. *without distinction*, Skálda. **ú-sundrakilligr**, adj. *inseparable*, 623, 59, Eluc. 3. **ú-sundrakiptligr**, adj. *indivisible*, Stj. 4. **ú-súrr**, adj. *not sour*, Bs. i. 743. **ú-svása**, adj. (see svása); úsvást veðr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 216, Bs. i. 199, 339, Sturl. i. 12. **ú-svefnugr**, adj. *not sleepy*; árvakr ok ú., Lv. 43. **ú-svifr**, **ú-svifinn**, **ú-svifrandi**, qq. v. **ú-svifrinn**, m. *an enemy*, Edda ii. 497; = úsvifrandi. **ú-svikull**, adj. *guileless*, Lex. Poët. **ú-svinnu**, u, f. *indiscretion*. **ú-svinnligr**, adv. *unwisely*. **ú-svinnr**, adj. *unwise*, Hm. 20, 22, 162; in the saying, eptir koma úsvinnum ráð í hug, *unwise is afterwise*, Fas. i. 94. Vápn. 17; *indiscreet*, Hafi þóttisk úsvinnir orðinn, Grett. 147 A, Fas. i. 319; úsvinnir (*less discreet*) lízk mér þín fjár-varðveizla enn mín, Fas. 130. **ú-svipligr**, adj. *ill-looking*, Grett. 117 A, Fas. iii. 255. **ú-svipt**, see ósvift, p. 473, col. 2; to the references add Háv. 28 new Ed. **ú-syndigr**, adj. *uninful*, Greg. 33. **ú-syndr**, adj. *not swimming*, Edda 47. **ú-syngjandi**, part. *not fit to sing*; nú hrómar kirkja svá at úsyngjanda er í, so as to be unfit for service, K. p. K. 54. **ú-synja**, gen. as adv. *without provocation, unprovoked, without justification*; ef maðr bindr frjálsan mann úsynju, Js. 43; at úsynju, Gpl. 179; þessi seta þykkir úsynju, Fms. viii. 435, Orkn. 254; var þat mjök úsynju er þér kölluðut til ríkis í Noregi, Ó. H. 58; at Áslákr hafi frændvig upp haft ok mjök ósynju, 184; ósynju tókt þú höndum á þeim, MS. 4. 17; úsynjum (*in vain*) væri hón svá fríð, ef . . . Str. 25; vér villtumk úsynju frá eilífum fagnadi, Anal. 238; ok var úsynju nokkurn tíma tekið við Hrolleif, Fs. 36. **ú-sýnilliga**, adv. *invisibly*, Fms. x. 330. **ú-sýnilligr**, adj. *invisible*, Sks. 155, 528, Fms. i. 139; *undiscreetly*, Bjarn. 44; *unignobly, ugly*, Ld. 274, Fas. ii. 327. **ú-sýnn**, adj. 'unseeing', *blind*;

ú-vinveittliga, adv. *unkindly*, Landn. 217, v. l. ú-vinveittr, adj. of persons, *hostile*, Nj. 32, Ld. 86, 336: of things, *unpleasant*, Fs. 34. Bs. i. 340. ú-virða, ð, to *disregard*, *slight*, Fms. vi. 280, x. 421. ú-virðanligr, adj. *unrespectful*, Th. 18. ú-virðilliga og ú-virðuliga (Fs. 90, Fms. ii. 10), adv. *scornfully*, Nj. 89, Fms. vii. 21. ú-virðilligr og ú-virðuligr, adj. *scornful*, *contemptible*, Nj. 77, Fms. vi. 357, Hkr. ii. 102, Ísl. ii. 371: hvíla eigi úrvirðuligr, *not less splendid*, Mag. i. ú-virðing, f. a *disgrace*, Nj. 227, Fms. vii. 112, Landn. 146; göra ú. til e-s, to *scorn*, Ó. H. 115. ú-virðr, adj. *unvalued*; sé úvirt, Grág. i. 200; ú. eyrir, Js. 62. ú-virkir, adj. *out of work*, *idle*, Bs. i. 719. ú-viss, adj. *uncertain*, Rb. 2. ú-vissa, u, f. an *uncertainty*; see úvís. ú-visaligr, adj. *unsettled*, Stj. 27. ú-vistligr, adj. *unendurable to live in*, Grett. 114 A. ú-vit, n. a *sworn*, *insensibility*, Bs. i. 818; liggja í úviti, Nj. 89; hann mælti í úvitinu, Fms. vii. 203, Pr. 472: *foolishness*, *ignorance*, H. E. i. 462. ú-vita, adv. *senseless*, *insane*; fólk sœtt ok úvita af hræðslu, Stj. 642; at hón sé furðu-djörf ok úvita, Fms. i. 3. ú-vitand, f. *ignorance*, K. Á. 228. ú-vitandi, part. *without knowing*, *unconscious*; ú. e-s, Fms. i. 264, x. 260; at e-m úvitanda, *without one's knowledge*, 227; konungur var ú. at ..., vii. 207; þú górdist þat ú., *unintentionally*, Eg. 736. ú-vitli, a, m. [A. S. *unwita*], an *idiot*, *witless person*; ef logsögumaðr verðr úmáli eðr úviti, Grág. i. 9; úgefumaðr var ek, er ek ól þinn úvita, Krók. 39: of an *infant*, hann var barn ok úviti, Hkr. ii. 268; þau (the infant) vóru öll úvitar, en sum úmála, Hom. 50. ú-vitr, adj. *'witless'*, *void of understanding*; úvitrum kykvaðum, *brute beasts*, 673. 47: *unwise*, *foolish*, úfróðr ok ú., Fms. vi. 220, ix. 55, Nj. 15, Eg. 718. ú-vitra, u, f. *unwisdom*, 677. 67, MS. 655 ix. B. 2. ú-vitrleikr, m. *foolishness*, Stj. 22. ú-vitrlega, adv. *unwisely*, Korm. 178, Fms. ii. 64. ú-vitrleigr, adj. *unwise*, *foolish*, of things, Nj. 78, Fms. i. 139, Ó. H. 123. ú-vitr-samlegr, adj. *foolish*, Rd. 160. ú-vituliga, adv. *foolishly*, Nidst. 7. ú-víska, u, f. *unwisdom*, *foolishness*, Nj. 135, Fms. vi. 209, Stj. 315, Sks. 440. Gpl. 44. ú-vískr, adj. *foolish*, *stupid*, Ó. H. 123. ú-víða, adv. *'unwidely'*, in but few places, Fb. i. 541. ú-víðr, adj. *'unwide'*, narrow in circumference, Eg. 744, Jb. 193. ú-vígðr, part. *unconsecrated*, Nj. 162, Vm. 19, K. Á. 28, Sks. 726, Stj. 315. ú-vígliga, adv. in a state unfit for war, Fms. vii. 258. ú-víg-ligr, adj. *unmartial*, Sturl. iii. 84 C, Al. 33. ú-vígr, adj. *unable to fight*, *disabled* (*bors de combat*), Korm. 220, Fms. v. 90, Landn. 80, v. l.: úvígr herr (cp. óvægr herr, Ó. H. 242, older form), an *overwhelming*, *irresistible army*; draga saman her úvígjan, Fms. i. 24, 122; eptir sólar-setr kom sunnan at borginni Haraldr konungur Guðinason með úvígjan her, vi. 411; með her úvígjan, Hkr. iii. 405. ú-víkjanligr, adj. *unspeakable*, Th. 13. ú-vísa og ú-víska, u, f. a *doubtful bearing*, *hostility*; sýna sik í úvísu, Vigl. 33; sýnti ónga úvísu meðan þit erut á skipinu, Fbr. 132; ef hann görir nökkura úvísu af sér, Grett. 110 A; enn þú, Bergi, hefir mjök dregizk til úvissu við oss bræðr, Fs. 57: úvísu-eldi, n. the maintenance of a stranger, Grág. i. 143: úvísu-vægr, m. a law phrase, an outlaw *not known to be such*; the law forbade the sheltering an outlaw, under penalty, unless the host proved that, at the moment, the stranger was an *óvisavarg* to him, or that he had acted under compulsion, N. G. L. i. 71, 72, 170, 178; nema þeim sé ú. er hýsti, Gpl. 144: metaph., var þeim þetta inn mesti ú., of the sudden appearance of an enemy, Hkr. iii. 63. ú-vísligr, adj. *unwise*, *foolish*, Fms. viii. 196 (v. l.), MS. 636 C. 20. ú-vísa, adj. *uncertain*, Hm. i, Sks. 250, Fms. i. 76, ii. 146, vi. 38, D. N. i. 70: *unwise*, *foolish*, = úvitr, MS. 656 C. 30, Post. 645. 98. ú-vítrr, part. *unfined*; þá skal hann ú. vera, N. G. L. i. 11. ú-vörðinn, part. *not having happened*, *future*; segja fyrir úvörðna hluti, Fms. i. 76; orðna hluti ok úvörðna, MS. 623. 13; spámann, hann segir mér fyrir marga úvörðna hluti, Bs. i. 39. ú-vægi, f. an *overbearing temper*, Fas. i. 55. ú-vægilliga, adv. *unightly*, *violently*, Eg. 712, Fms. x. 331. ú-vægilligr, adj. *not to be weighed*; ú. gull, Stj. 571. ú-vægin, adj. *unyielding*, *headstrong*, Fms. ii. 33, Ísl. ii. 303, Nj. 16; ólmr ok ú., MS. 655 xiii. A. 2. ú-vægr, adj. (also of vægr), *headstrong*; grimmr ok ú., Fas. i. 55. ú-væll, adj. *guideless*, Ld. 30. ú-væni, n. a *maim* or *bodily hurt*; veita e-m ú., N. G. L. i. 74; sá er fyrir ú. varð, Js. 36, N. G. L. i. 69: úvænna-högg, n. a *maiming blow* (?), Grág. ii. 154. ú-vænskask, ad. dep. to grow worse, of one's chance or success; þykkir jarli ú. sitt mál, Fms. xi. 134. ú-vænliga, adv. *with small chance of success*, Fs. 10; horfa ú., to look *bopeless*, Nj. 187, Fms. iv. 156. ú-vænliggr, adj. *leaving little hope of success*, Rd. 278; ú. mál, Eg. 336. ú-vænn (ú-vánt, Orkn. 14), adj. *bopeless*, *with little chance of success*; úvænn ætlan, Fms. vii. 30; úvænt ráð, xi. 21; úvænt efni, Nj. 164, v. l.; Egill segir at þat var úvænt (*little chance*) at hann mundi þá yrkja mega, Eg. 606; þótti honum sér úvænt til undan-kvæmu, 406: *not to be expected*, *not likely*, þykki mér úvænna, at hann komi skjótt á minn fund, Fms. ii. 113, xi. 94: úvænt, *most unlikely*, Gisl. 62: of persons, vér erum til þess eigi úvænna, eu þeir menn er þat hefir hendt, Fms. viii. 286; neut., úvænt, e-t horfir úvænt, looks *bopeless*, Eg. 340; horfa úvænna, Fms. v. 250. ú-væra og ú-værd, f. *restlessness*. ú-væri, f. *uneasiness*, *itch*; úværi hleypir um allan búkinu,

Fb. i. 212: úværu-teigr, m. a *'strip of disturbance'*, a close of land overrun by strange cattle; ef maðr á beiti-teigu í annars manns landi, þá er fimm ára sé verðir eða minna fjár, ok heitir sá ú., Grág. ii. 227. ú-værr, adj. *restless*, *fierce*; grimmir ok úværir um allt, Fms. iv. 22: *uncomfortable*, göra e-m úværr, Ld. 140; er úværr at þú þar sem lægt liggir, Fms. vi. 136; úværr er mér, I feel *uneasy*, Grett. 100 new Ed. ú-vættir, f. an *'unwight'*, *evil spirit*, *ogress*, *monster* (Germ. *unbold*), Fms. v. 164; allar úvættir hræðask hann (Thor), Edda; trola gangi ok úvætta, Fms. ii. 185: in later MSS. used masc., but less correctly, Fas. ii. 211; þessum úvætti, i. 60; þessir úvættir, Fms. xi. 279. ú-yfirfæri-ligr, adj. *impassable*, Ld. 46. ú-yfirstigliggr (-stiganlegr, Stj. 377), adj. *insurmountable*, 623. 11, Fas. iii. 665. ú-ymisliga, adv. *invariably*, 677. 8. ú-yndi, n. a *feeling* *restless*, *irksomness*, *feeling unhappy in a place*; segja sumir at hón hafi tortýnt sér af ú., Sd. 191; hefir vætr meirr til úyndis hagat enn þá, Bs. i. 79; ú. reiknar, 655 xavi: úyndis-órræði, n. pl. a *dire expedient*, a last emergency; hörd verða úyndis-órræðin, Fas. iii. 522; ef gerði þad í úyndis-órræðum, or, þad eru úyndis-órræði = *malum necessarium*. ú-þakklátr, adj. *ungrateful*, Sturl. i. 149. ú-þakklæti, n. *unthankfulness*, *ingratitude*. ú-þakknemr, adj. *unthankful*, Al. 36. ú-þarfi, adj. *needless*, *wanton*, Fas. 46; as subst. *needlessness*, *wantonness*; þad er óþarfi, 'tis not wanted! þad er óþarfi fyrir þig, it was a *wanton deed*. ú-þarfliga, adv. *needlessly*, *uncomfortably*; búa e-m ú., to make it *uncomfortable to one*, Fms. v. 86. ú-þarfligr, adj. *uncomfortable*, Fms. viii. 404, v. l. ú-þarfr, adj. *unsuitable*, *useless*, Fas. vii. 123, Fas. 48; doing harm, Ó. H. 209, Fms. vi. 129, 276, Nj. 58; tíðindi mikil ok óþörf, bad news, Finnb. 316. ú-þesjan, n. an *'unsweet'*, *stench*, Fms. x. 379. ú-þesr, m. a *stench*, *foul smell*, Fb. i. 259, Pr. 472, Stj. 91. ú-þekkiligr, adj. *repulsive* (Dan. *stakelig*), Ld. 214: *disagreeable*, Lv. 75, Fas. ii. 453: *unrecognisable*, mod. ú-þekkr, adj. *disagreeable*, 655 xiii; flestum mönnum ú., Lv. 45; mér er úþekkt, at honum sé þannig fagnat, Bs. i. 537: *unmanageable*, *unruly*, e. g. of a horse, (mod.) ú-þekt, f. a *dislike*, Fms. xi. 329; a *disgusting thing*, an *offensive smell*, *sight*, or *taste*, Stj. 612, Bs. i. 316, Fms. iv. 57; *unruliness*, mod.: úþektar-för, f. a *bateful journey*, Sturl. i. 15: úþektar-ligr, adj. *offensive*, *disgusting*, Fas. ii. 150, v. l.: úþektar-svipr, m. a *slight*, *offence*; sýna e-m ú., Fb. iii. 449. ú-þerrir, m. *wet weather*: úþerri-samr, adj. *wet*; sumar ú., Eb. 260. ú-þess-ligr, adj. *not like that*, *quite unlike*; eigi úþessligr, Fms. vi. 376, Karl. 492. ú-þingsfærr, adj. *unable to go to the thing*, Ib. 17. ú-þína-ligr, adj. *'unbitch-like'*, *unworthy of thee*, Ísl. ii. 198. ú-þjáll and ú-þjálgr, adj. *hard*, *stubborn*, *unmanageable*. ú-þjóð, f. [cp. Dan. *usyks* = Germ. *unbold*], *evil people*, *rabble*, *devils*, *Vellekla*, Fas. ii. 396: úþjóða-lyðr, m. a *rabble*. ú-þjófligr, adj. *not likely to be a thief*, Fms. v. 330. ú-þokka, ad. to *disparage*; ú. fyrir e-m, Fms. vi. 6; úþokkask við e-n, to *bate*, *dislike* a person, Fms. ii. 145, Sturl. iii. 12. ú-þokkaðr, adj. *disliked*, *abhorred*, Fms. i. 12, vi. 282, vii. 251, 303; mér er úþokkat til þeirra, I *loathe* them, i. 302, Gisl. 5; frændum Odds var allt óþokkat til hans, Bs. i. 710. ú-þokkl, a, m. a *disgust*, *dislike*, *disfavour*, Fms. x. 27; fá úþokka e-s, Js. 46; ófund ok ú., Rb. 390, Vápn. 13, Fs. 140; at þokka eðr úþokka, *favour* or *disfavour*, Hom. 135; láta vaxa úþokka við e-n, Nj. 107, Korm. 198; *offensive-ness* = úþekt, Bs. i. 340; of a person, a *misery*, (mod.): úþokka-dæli, f. a *filthy hollow*, Sd. 191: úþokka-ferð, f.; fara ú., to make an *unpleasant journey*, Háv. 39: úþokka-gripr, m. a *nasty thing*, Fas. i. 56: úþokka-ligr, adj. *nasty*, Fas. ii. 453; *dirty*, *nasty*, Hrafn. 8: úþokka-svipr, m. a *frowning* *main*, *cross countenance*, Fs. 31: úþokka-smell, adj. *dated*, Eg. 484, Fms. vi. 6, Ísl. ii. 125, Fs. 28, 67, Eb. 390: úþokka-visa, u, f. an *obscene ditty*, Fms. iii. 23. ú-þolandi, part. *intolerable*, Grett. 94, Orkn. 420 new Ed. ú-þolanligr, adj. *id.*, Bs. i. 746. ú-þoli, a, m. *restlessness*; the name of a magical Rune, Skm. ú-þolinnmóðr, adj. *impatient*, Hom. 73, passim. ú-þolinn, adj. *unenduring*, Fms. v. 344. ú-þorstlátr, adj. *not causing thirst*, *slaking thirst*, Landn. 34. ú-þriffin, adj. *unbristly*, *sluggish*, Grett. 144 A; ú. ok eljanlauss, ú. ok dáðlauss, Al. 100, 106, Stj. 212: mod. *dirty*, *slutish*. ú-þrífnaðr, m. *slutfulness*, *sluggishness*, Fer. 193, Fas. iii. 30, Stj. 97. ú-þrjótandi, part. *inexhaustible*, Th. 5. ú-þrjótanligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *never ceasing*, Sks. 523, 632. ú-þrjónkr, adj. *not refractory*, Fms. v. 316. ú-þroskligr, adj. *not strong*, *weakly*, Finnb. 218. ú-þrotanliga, adv. *incessantly*, Mar. ú-þrotinn, part. *never ceasing*, Fbr. 3, 604. ú-þrotligr, adj. *never ceasing*, *never failing*, Sks. 523, 604 B, 633, Fbr. 24. ú-þrotandi, ú-þrotanligr, = ú-þrotligr, Eluc. 55, Mar., Dipl. ii. 14, Sks. 604. ú-þróttligr, adj. *not stout*, *feeble*, Hkr. i. 46. ú-þrúttinn, part. *not swollen*, Nj. 209. ú-þrúttligr, adj. *not like a thrall*; ú. augu, Fas. i. 22. ú-þurft, f. a *scathe*, *barm*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse), Fms. iii. 53, Landn. 148, Eg. 738: úþurftar-maðr, m. an *ill-doer*, *offender*, Sks. 335. ú-þveginn, part. *unwashed*, Dipl. v. 18, Landn. 97 (Eb. 10): as a nickname, Nj. 7, Landn. 232. ú-þveri, a, m. a *scab*, *skin disease*; sló út um hönd hans ryfi ok úþvera, Bs. i. 181: úþvera-samr, adj. *scabbed*, Bs. i. 182 (Fb. i.

for úveri read ú-þveri); mod. úþverri means *filth, dirt*: úþverra-logr, adj. *filthy*. ú-þykkja, v. f. = úþykkt, Fms. iv. 109, Sturl. iii. 272; *dislike, ill-will*, Skálda, Stj. 520. ú-þykkir, adj. *not thick*, Sks. 429. ú-þykkt, f. *discord*, Nj. 169, Sturl. i. 79 C; *dislike*, Lv. 79, Fas. iii. 67. ú-þymilliga, adv. *roughly, cruelly, harshly*, Rd. 257, Fas. i. 461, Hom. 155. ú-þymilligr, adj. *unmerciful, harsh*, Fas. 31. ú-þymir, m. a *merciless man*; þú úþymir ok vægðarlauss stormr, Bær. 5: a pr. name, Landn. ú-þyrmaamliga, adv. in an *unmerciful manner*, Grett. 154. ú-þyrstr, adj. *not thirsty*, Nj. 43, v. l. ú-þýðligr, adj. *harsh, cross-tempered*, Fbr. 77. ú-þýðr, adj. *unfriendly, rough*, Hkr. i. 28; ú. ok úðell, Fms. vii. 175; grimmr, ú. ok fálátr, i. 9. ú-þægð, f. *crossness, restiveness*. ú-þægilligr, adj. *disagreeable*, Sturl. iii. 260. ú-þægja, ð, to *trouble, vex*, Fas. iii. 196. ú-þægr, adj. *unacceptable*; úþæg barn, Greg. 53: *unruly*, hann er óþægr. ú-þökk, f. an *'unthank'*, *reproach, censure*, Isl. ii. 383, Hkr. ii. 305, Fms. ix. 432. ú-þörf, f. = úþurfi; e-m til úþarf, Landn. 148 (v. l.), Hom. 159. ú-þötr, adj. [vada], *not passable on foot*, of a stream; vötn óðr óknóm mönnum, Bs. i. 349. ú-þötri, compar. *lower in rank*; úþötri bekk, Nj. 34, Eg. 547, Fms. iv. 439, x. 70; enn úþötri kraptr, 677. 5. ú-mál, f. an *evil age*, Sks. 348. ú-mell, adj. [ala, ál], a law term; skógar-maðr úell, an *outlaw that must not be fed*, Grág. i. 88, passim, Nj. 110. ú-mendi, part. *uncrying*, Fms. ii. 186. ú-merr, adj. *not mad*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 167. ú-meti, n. an *uneatable thing, not fit for human food*, Fms. x. 249, Ver. 45. ú-metr, adj. *unfit to be eaten*, Ver. 8, K. p. K. 134. ú-öld, f. a *bad season, famine*, Ann. 975, Lv. 17: an *unruly time, riot, uproar*, in úaldar-flokk, m. a *band of rovers*, Eb. 312, Fms. xi. 242, Hkr. ii. 357: úaldar-maðr, m. a *rover, villain*, Sturl. i. 61: úaldar-votr, m. a *famine-winter*, Landn. (App.) 323. ú-ólmuu-gjarn, adj. *uncharitable*, Fms. ii. 118. ú-ört, n. adj. *not profusely, hesitatingly*, Skv. 3, 60. ÚA, pres. úir, pret. úði, to *swarm*; hvert vatn úði af fiskum, Eg. 134 (Cod. Wolph.); in mod. usage, úði, það úir og grúir. úð, f., q. hugð, contracted [A. S. *hyde*], the *mind*, but only existing in compds, harð-úð, ill-úð, lét-úð, úlf-úð, var-úð, etc., q. harð-hugð, etc. úði, a, m. [a corruption for úr, q. v., changing r into ð, as in freðinn from frerinn], a *drizzling rain*, freq. in mod. usage. -úðigr, adj. *minded*; harð-úðigr, lét-úðigr, ill-úðigr, etc. úfat, n. part. *roughened, edged*; only in the phrase, það er svó úfat, eg veit hvernig það er úfat, I know all its rough edges, all its difficulties, of matters troublesome or of fishing in troubled waters. ÚFR, m. a *roughness, rough edge*, e. g. on a board being shaped by an adze, also of *ruffled hair*, as when stroked backwards; hann sá járnloku eina, þar hafði komit högg í mikit ok reis á röndinni úfr hvass, Fas. iii. 380. 2. metaph. *roughness, hostility*; risu þegar miklir úfar á með þeim, Sturl. iii. 178; ok get ek at stórir úfar risi á með oss, Fb. iii. 450; settu Gislungar nokkut úfa (acc. pl.) við honum, Isl. ii. 314: the metaphor taken from a wild beast bristling its hair. II. the *wind*, mid. H. G. *uwe*; fékk hann sár lækni at skera sér úf, ... ok skar meira af úf jarlans enn hann hafði ætlat, Fms. iii. 31, 32, and freq. in mod. usage. úfr, adj. *ruffled, rough*; svá úfr ok þrjótr, at allir þurfi til at ganga, N. G. L. i. 335; úvar 'to *disir, the fairies are wrath*, Gm. 53. úfr, m. a *bird, perhaps the widgeon or waterfowl*; sá hann einn úf í limum eins nálegs trés, Post. (Unger) 69, elsewhere the word occurs only in Edda (Gl.), and perhaps in the compd vallófr, q. v. úla, að, to *bow* (?), a doubtful &c. &c.; ef maðr skerr hár af höfði manns eða úlar (whistles ?) honum nokkut til háðungar, Grett. ii. 131 A; see ýla. úlbúð, f., see úlfúð. úldinn, adj. *decomposed, putrid*. úldna, að, [ulna, Ivar Aasen], to *rot*; rotna ok úldna, Stj. 268-273, passim in mod. usage. úlfaldi, a, m. [Ulf. *ulbandus* = *ἀμφίλος*; A. S. *olfund*; Hel. *olvunt*; O. H. G. *olpente*, from the Gr. *ἰλεφός*, *úvros*, although in an altered sense] = a *camel*, Stj., Greg. passim; the word occurs as the nickname of a man early in the 11th century, Fms. vi. (Brynjólfir úlfaldi); it is still in full use in Icel., hægra er úlfaldanum at ganga í gegnum nálar-angad enn ríkmum manni at komast í Guðs ríki, Luke xviii. 25; hann tók tíu úlfalda ... af síns herra úlföldum ... hún segir drekk þá, eg vil og gefa þínum úlföldum að drekka, Gen. xxiv. The word 'camel' has never been adopted in the Icel. úlf-garðr, m. a *wolf-pit*, Gpl. 457, v. l. úlf-gi = úlf-gi; úlf (q. v.), with a neg. suffix, Ls. 39. úlf-grár, adj. *wolf-grey*, Fas. 48; úlfgrátt hár, Eg. 305, cp. Ad. 7. úlf-hamr, m. a *wolf's skin*, referring to the superstition of men turning into a wolf's shape, Fas. i. 130; cp. hamr: also a nickname, Hervar S. úlf-hanaki, a, m. a *glove of wolf-skin*, used by a sorceress, Fas. i. 50. úlf-héðinn, m. a *wolf's skin*: a pr. name, Úlf-héðinn, Landn.: also as an appellative of berserkers wearing wolf-skins, Hornklofi, —at 'ber-

serkja' reidu vil ek spyrja ... 7—answer, 'úlfhéðnar' heita, cp. þeir berserkir er úlfhéðnar vóru kallaðir, Fas. 17. úlf-hugaðr, adj. 'wolf-mooded,' *fiercely*, Skv. 2, 11. úlf-hugr, m. a *wolf's mind*, = úlfúð; ú. sá er þér þótti dýrt hafa á okkr, Fas. ii. 172. úlf-hvelpr, m. a *wolf's cub*, Fas. i. 181. úlf-íði, n. a *wolf's lair* (cp. bjarnar-híði), Hkv. i. 16. úlf-líðr, m. the *wolf's joint, i. e. the wrist*, see the story of Ty and the Wolf Fenrir, Edda 20, —'then bit he (the wolf) the hand off, whence it is now called wolf's joint (the wrist):' the word is often spelt as above, e. g. Gullþ. 59, Fms. i. 166, Nj. 84, 262 (Cod. 468 in both instances gives 'aulíð'). This etymology, although old, is quite erroneous, for the word is derived from oln- or öln-, see alin (p. 13, col. 2); the true form being öln-líðr, q. v. ÚLFR, m., úlf-gi, Ls. 19; [Ulf. *wulfs*; A. S. and Hel. *wulf*; Engl.-Germ. *wolf*; North. E. *Ulf*, in pr. names, *Ulpha, Ulvestan*; Dan.-Swed. *ulv*; cp. Lat. *lupus* and *vulpes*; Gr. *λύκος*] = a *wolf*, Grág. ii. 122; lýsa þar vígi, ... kallask hvárki úlfir né björn nema svá hetti hann, N. G. L. i. 61; úlfa þytr mér þótti úlf vera hjá söngvi svana, Edda (in a verse); úlfa húa, *wolf-pits*, Gpl. 457; freq. in poets, where 'to feed the wolf,' 'cheer the wolf' are standing phrases, see Lex. Poët.: a warrior is hence called úlf-brynandi, -gæðandi, -grennir, -oestir, -sedjandi, -teitir, i. e. the *refresher, cheerer, ... gladdener of the wolf*; úlf-vín, *wolf's wine*, i. e. *blood*, Lex. Poët. 2. sayings, fróðsk úlfir í skógi, the *wolf is born in the wood*, Mkv.; etask af úlfis munni, and úlfir eta annars eyrindi, see eta (2. 8); eigi hygg ek okkr vera úlfa dæmi, at vér mynim sjálfir um sakask, Hdm. 30; fangi er ván at frekum úlfis, see fang (III. 4); auðþekkt er úlfir í röð; þar er mér úlfis vinn er ek eyru séðr, I know the wolf when I see the ears, Fm. 35, Fmnb. 244; hafa úlf undir bægi, evidently from the fable of the wolf in sheep's clothes; sem úlfir í sauda dyn, Sd. 164; ala e-m úlfa, to *breed wolves to one, brood over evil*; spyr ek þat frá, at Danir muni enn ala oss úlfa, Fms. viii. 303, Kormak; sýna úlfis ham, to *appear to a person in a wolf's skin*, i. e. *savagely*; eigi heldr þykkisk eg honum eðr öðrum fátækum prestum þann úlfir ham sýnt hafa, at þeir nægi eigi mér opinbera neyð sína, H. E. iii. 438 (in a letter of bishop Guðbrand); hafa úlfis hug við e-n, má vera at Guðrúnu þykki hann úlfis hug við okkr hafa, Fas. i. 211; skala úlf ala ungan lengi, Skv. 3, 12; annas barn er sem úlf at frjá, Mkv.; úlfir er i ungum syni, Sdm. 35; for legends of were-wolves cp. Völs. S. ch. 8. 3. úlfa þytr, *howling*; þar báðu honum ílls á móti, var inn mesti úlfa þytr (wailing) til þeirra at heyra, Grett. 98; finnr Sigmundur nienn ok let úlfis röddu, Fas. i. 131; úlfum líkir þykkja allir þeir sem eiga hverfan hug, Sól. 31. II. in poets, wolves are the 'steeds' on which witches ride through the air during the night, Edda. At nightfall wizards were supposed to change their shape, hence the nickname kveld-úlfir, *evening wolf*, of a were-wolf; in Icel. the fretful mood caused by sleepiness in the evening is called kveld-úlfir; thus the ditty, Kveldúlfir er kominn hér | kunnigr innan gátta | sólir líðr sýnisk mér | senn er máð að háttu, Icel. Almanack 1870; or, Kveldúlfir er kominn í kerlinguna mína, the *evening wolf has entered my child*, a lullaby, Sveinb. Egðisson's Poems, cp. en dag hvern er at kveldi kom, þá gördisk hann stygg, svá at fáir menn máttu orðum við hann koma; hann var kveld-svæir, þat var mál manna at hann væri mjök hamramr, hann var kallaðr Kveldúlfir, Eg. ch. 1. In the mythology there is the wolf Fenrir, Edda; whence Úlfs-bægi, the 'Wolf's foe' = Odin, Stör.; Úlfs-faðir, the *Wolf's father* = Loki, Ls.; mock suns were imagined to be wolves persecuting the sun, Gm. 37; hence in popular Icel., úlfa-kroppa, u. f. 'wolf-strait,' when the sun is surrounded by four mock suns (sól í úlfa kroppu), Isl. þjóðs. i. 658. III. freq. in pr. names, Úlfir, Úlfarr, Úlf-hamr, Úlf-héðinn, Úlf-ljótr, Úlf-kell; women, Úlf-hildr, Úlf-eiðr, Úlf-rún; esp. as the latter part in men's names, being then sounded (and often spelt) -ólfr, Ás-ólfr, Aud-ólfr, Bót-ólfr, Brynj-ólfr, Björg-ólfr, Eyj-ólfr, Grim-ólfr, Ing-ólfr, Is-ólfr, Herj-ólfr, Þór-ólfr, Þjóð-ólfr, Stein-ólfr, Rún-ólfr, Lúð-ólfr, Örn-ólfr, Mót-ólfr, etc.: contracted are, Snjólfir = Snæ-ólfr, Hrólfir = Hróð-ólfr, Sjólfir = Sæ-ólfr, Bjólfir = By-ólfr = A. S. *Browolf* (Bee-wolf, i. e. *boney-bief*, a name of the bear, from popular tales, in which the bear, being fond of honey, is made to rob hives; the name has of late been thus explained by Mr. Sweet). úlfúð, f., in Icel. now sounded úlbúð, and so spelt, Stj., Sturl., Eg. L. c. 'wolf's mood,' *savageness*; enn er Halli fann þat sló hann á sik úlfúð ok íllsku, Eb. 114; hann er fullr upp úlfúðar (úlbúðar, v. l.), Eg. 114; tóku menn þegar at reisa úlfúð í móti, Fms. v. 102; sakir þeirra úlbúðar er faðir hans hafði á Davíð, Stj. 473; þó var úlbúð ærin í ambhöfða brjósti, Sturl. i. 35 (in a verse). úlf-víðr, m. [Norw. *ulv-ved*], *privet*, Lat. *viturnum*, Edda (Gl.) úlpa, u. f., see ólpa. ú-magi, a, m. [mega], a *helpless one, who cannot maintain himself*, a law term, relating to the duty of maintenance; it included children, aged people, men disabled by sickness, paupers, etc.; maðr hvern til þess hann er fímtán vetra, þá er hann ómagi, N. G. L. i. 168; sinn ómaga á hvert fram at færa, Grág. i. 232; óðr maðr er ú. arfa síns, Js. 26; of

þræll verðr ú. af bardögum, Grág. ii. 155: the saying, úmæt eru ómaga orð, Gisl. 5; sveitar-ómagi, a pauper, a charity-boy or girl; ómaga aldr, meðan (the children) þau eru á ómaga aldri, Grág. i. 240; vera af ómaga aldri, to be grown up, Dipl. v. 3; ómaga bákur, a section in the law, Grág. i. 230 sqq.; ómaga eyrir, the money of a minor, 176; ómaga bú, ómaga lýsing, Grág. (Kb.). ómaga skipti, ómaga sök, Grág. i. 264; ómaga tinnud, K. þ. K. 156; ómaga verk, Jb. 255; ómaga vist, Dipl. v. 5. COMPS: ómaga-lauss, adj. having no ómagi to sustain, Grág. ómaga-maðr, m. a person who has many ómagar to sustain, Grág. ómaga-mót, n. a law term, of the case in which a person maintains an ómagi: until he becomes destitute himself, Grág. i. 289.

ú-megð, f. the state of being ómagi, but also as collect. term = ómagi, of the people themselves; born í úmegð, Js. 60; meðan erfingjar vóru í ú., whilst the heirs were in infancy, Fs. 65; enda só dóttir þeirra í ú., Grág. i. 172; þóttisk hóu svá helst mega forðask ú. sína, Rb. 237; fyrir ómegðar sakir, K. þ. K. 116; eitt haust er fundr fjölmennr at Skörðum, at tala um hreppa-skil ok ómegðir manna, Lv. 17; þeir skiptu ok ómegð, þat vóru börn tvau, Gisl. 17; hann lét eptir ú. aðra, Fs. 140; ok þat var þá síðvandi nökkur er land var allt alheiðit, at þeir menn er féltirir vóru en stóð ú. mjök til handa létu út bera börn sín, ok þótti þó illa gort ávallt, Isl. ii. 198; ómegðar-bú, K. þ. K. 90; ómegðar-maðr = ómagamaðr, Eb. 164.

ÚR, n. [cp. Swed. *ur-væta*, *ur-væder*], a drizzling rain; úr eða dög, Stj. 531; úri þaðr, of the sea-serpent, Bragi; var þoka yfir héraðinu, vindr af hafi ok úr við (úr-viðr?), Isl. ii. 308; er þá létt af allri sunnanþokunni ok úrinu, Hrafn. 8; þá heldi yfir þannig úr þat er af stóð eitrunu, Edda i. 42 (Cod. Worm.); oc þat = or þat = úr þat, Ub. l. c.): a remnant is in the mod. phrase, það er 'úr' honum, it rains; cp. also úr-koma and úði.

ÚR, prep., see ór. pp. 472, 473: in COMPS, úr-eldast, ð. to become obsolete. úr-hættis, adv. out of season, too late; það er ekki ú. enn. úr-kast, n. offal. úr-kula, in úrkula-vonar, see orkula. úr-kynja, adj. degenerate. úr-laun, f. a small gratuity; góra e-m u., to make one a small concession. úr-ræði, n. an expedient. úr-akurðe, adj. to decide. úr-akurðr, m. a decision. úr-allt, n. a final end. úr-tíningsr, m. pickings. úr-tölur, f. pl. dissuasions. úr-val, n. a picked thing. úr-vinda, see órvinda. úr-prættli, n. a wash. úr-vetta, adj. degenerate.

úr-drifinn, part. foam-besprent, of a ship, Edda (in a verse).

úr-felli, n. = úrkoma.

úr-ghlýra, adj. wet-beaked, weeping, Gh. 5.

úrigr, adj. [úr. wet; úrgan stafn, Hkv. Hjörv. 15; úrgu bardr, Orkn. (in a verse); úrga strönd, Fms. xi. 307 (in a verse); úrgar brautir (cp. Homer's ὑργα κλάυθα), Rm. 36; úrig fjöll, Skm. 10; Hdm. 11; úrgum hjörvi, Ld. 4. II. q. úrig, and quite a different word, ill-tempered, vicious; hann gördisk úrigr viðr-eignar, Ld. 54; gráðfé varð úrigt ok gördi mikil um sik, Fb. i. 545; stafkarl svá illr ok úrigr at ekki láti úgort, 211.

úrigr-toppi, a, m. dray-mane, poet. epithet of a horse, Nj. (in a verse).

úr-illr, adj. [úrigr and illr], fretful, esp. from want of sleep; hann er ú. af svefni.

úr-koma, u, f. rain, freq. in mod. popular usage, esp. of a mild rain.

ÚRB, m., gen. úrar, [Germ. *ur-ocbs*; Lat. *urus*], the urus or ur-ox; úrar-horn, an ur-ox horn, Fas. iii. 616; as a nickname, O. H.

úr-ván, f. a poet. name of the clouds, Alm.

úr-væta, u, f. = úrkoma, Fb. ii. 222.

ú-skap, n. 'unscape', shapelessness, deformity; með úskapi, þér hafit málit meirr til búið með úskapi enn eigi sé spjöllin á, Glúm. 347; spleen, madness, æði ok úskap, Hom. 113; hugr heitir úskap, Edda 110. úskapa-maðr, m. an ill-disposed person, Sturl. ii. 149. II. in plur., úsköp, evil spells, imprecations: the saying, hlæja skyldi at ósköpum unum en ekki fyrir þeim verða, see skap (B); ganga þó ríkt úsköpin er sonr verðr föður sínum at dauða, Al. 129; þeir menn er fyrir úsköpum verða, þá valda því illar norrir, Edda 11; kvæð illar vættir því snemma stýrt hafa eðr úsköp, Korm. 240; at fyrir-koma þeim úsköpum er þorveig hefði á lagt ykkir Steingerði, 208; úskapa verk, Fas. iii. 406; in mod. usage, ósköp and óskapa = immensely, awfully; ósköp falllegt, an enormity; það er ósköp að vita til þess!

úr-ævalr, adj. wet-cold, Hkv. 2. 42; úrsvalar unnir, 2. 11; úrsvöl Gýmis völvu, Edda (in a verse); úrsvölum munni, Grett. (in a verse), of the eddying stream.

úr-prægin, part. wave-washed, Hallfred.

ú-svifinn, adj. coarse, impudent (prop. 'unclean?'), Fb. i. 216; ú-svifni, f. impudence.

ú-svifr (not ósvifr), adj. (the r is radical); [the latter part, which only exists in this and the following comps, answers to A. S. *syfer*, O. H. G. *subar*, Germ. *sauber*, Engl. *sober*, Lat. *sobrius*, meaning clean; úsvifr = A. S. *unsyfer*] — prop. unsober, unclean, but only used in a metaphorical sense.

ú. 'unwashed', coarse, overbearing; Austmenn vóru heldr úsvifr, Sturl. ii. 233; úsvifr ok illorðir, Fms. iii. 143; hann var úsvifr við sér minni menn, Eb. 42; ú. ok harðgörr, Fas. ii. 470: Ósvifr

and Ósvifr (not Ósvifr, for v changes into y, not vð), Landn., Ld., Sturl. (Ósvifr the Wise).

ú-svifrandi, part. polluting, a *sv. Aery* in Hausti, as an epithet of the giant Thiazzi in an eagle's shape; ú. Ása, the defiler of the gods (?).

ÚT, adv., compar. útarr, superl. útarest, and later form yst; [Ulf. and A. S. *út*; Engl. *out*; Scot. *òut*; O. H. G. *ûz*; Germ. *aus*, q. *aus*; Dan. *ud*]; — out, towards the outer side (of a door, outskirt, circumference), opp. to inn, q. v.; út eptir ánni, Eg. 81; út ok inn með hverjum firði, 48; út með sjó, 746; út eptir firði, 87; inn til Leirulækjar, ok út til Straumfjarðar, 140; út eða inn, Nj. 104; kalla mann út, out of doors, 17; sjá út, to look out, Ld. 148; út þat dyrr, Sturl. i. 178; út ór, out of, out from, Nj. 182; út munninn, out of the mouth, Fms. vi. 351; snúa út, to turn out, Mar.; út þar, out there, Eg. 394; þangat út, out there, Fms. x. 400; stiga á skip út, Ld. 158; bera fé á út, on board, Eg. 98; garðr var í tóninu meirr út (farther out) á völlinn, Háv. 53; of time, út Jól, 'Yule out', all through Yule, Pm. 104; vetrinn út, sumari út, throughout the winter, summer; láta út, to stand out to sea, Band. 39.

2. as a naut. phrase 'út' often means going out to Iceland from Norway (cp. útan); far þú til Íslands út, Eg. 475; koma út hingat, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 211; and simply, koma út, Nj. 4. Ld. 230, Eg. 339, passim (út-kvæma); eigu þau börn arf at taka út hingat, out here, i. e. here in Iceland, Grág. i. 181; = úti, út á Íslandi, Ld. 254; then of other far countries, fara út til Jórsla, Fms. vii. 199; þeir menn er farit höfðu út með Skopta (i. e. to Palestine), 74; also of going to Rome, ix. 412; út (= úti), á Serklandi, Hom. 130; út í París, Fms. x. 58.

3. with verbs; brenna út, to burn out, Bárð. 180; út-brunninn, out-burnt; hika út, to lay out, Dipl. ii. 12; bjóða út líði, to levy (út-boð); taka út, to take out (money), iv. 7; leika vel, illa út, to treat well, ill, Fas. i. 90; dauðr út af, dead out and out, 65.

II. compar. *farther out*; finna hval útarr, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 130; sitja útarr, of a fisherman, Edda 35; ganga útar eptir húsi, from outside inwards, Ld. 16, 200, Fms. vi. 102; sat hann útar frá Húskaldi, towards the door, Nj. 50; þar útar frá, Eg. 206, 547.

III. superl. útmost; þar eru netlög útast, Grág.; þaðan frá sem fyrir útast, ú. 380; yzt í annan arminn, Fms. vi. 315; hann hafði yzt lóðkáu, he wore it outermost, i. 149.

út-altari, a, m. the low altar, Vm. 58, Dipl. v. 18.

útan, [Ulf. *utana* = *ifader*], from without, from outside; gengu þeir útan brygginnu, they went up by the pier (from the sea), Fms. ii. 281; ok er þeir sóttu út á fjörðinn, þá réru útan í móti þeim Rögnvaldr, them R. rowed towards them, coming from the outward, Eg. 386; skjóta útan báti, to put out a boat, Nj. 272; fyrir útan (with acc.), outside of a thing, opp. to fyrir innan, 271; útan at Hafslæk, Eg. 711; Strandmaðr útan, a man from the Out-Strand, Sturl. ii. 205; útan ór þrándheimi, Fms. i. 36.

2. útan denoted the coming from without, of a voyage from Iceland to Norway, for to the Norse traders Iceland was an outlying country; also of a journey from Greenland to Iceland, Grág. i. 211; but the Icelanders also soon came to use it of going out of their own land; ferja e-n útan, fara útan, to go abroad, i. e. from Iceland, passim; fara útan, to go abroad, Grág. i. 99, 181, Nj. 94, Eg. 196, Ld. 230; spurði þórarinn Glúm hvárt hann ætlaði útan sem hann var, Tb. asked G. if he intended to go abroad as he was wont, Nj. 22; meðan hann væri útan, whilst he was abroad, 4; þá var Valgarðr útan, fæðir hans, 72, Ld. 254, passim (cp. út); then of other far countries, koma útan af Jórslalæheimi, Fms. vii. 74; útan af Africa, Ver. 51.

II. without motion, outside; útan á síðuna, Hkr. i. 239; útan ok sunnan undir eldhúsinu stóð dyngja, outside, towards the south, Gisl. 15; hón séri því um gammann bæði útan ok innan, both outside and inside, Fms. i. 9; jamt útan sem innan, Grág. i. 392, Greg. 19; þar útan um ligger inn djúpi sjár, Edda; lagðir í kring útan um, Eg. 486; jörðin er kringlött útan, Edda; poki um útan, with a poke about it outside, wrapped in a poke, Ld. 188; skáli súðpaktr útan, Nj. 114.

III. conj. except, besides (Dan. *uden*); verðr fátt um kveðjur, útan þeir leggja skip saman, except that they ... Fms. x. 205; eigi skal hann, útan (but) keypti, Gpl. 538; útan heldr, but rather, Stj. 10; útan eigi, 15; engi, útan synir Tosta, Hkr. iii. 170; engi hlutr útan sá einn, Fms. ii. 38; of whole sentences, útan þat skildi, at ... with that exception that, i. 21; friðr at yfirlitum, útan eygðr var hann mjök, fine-looking, but that he had goggle eyes, Fas. iii. 298; fjögur ásaugar-kúgildi, útan hann leysti þá þegar eitt í kosti, Dipl. v. 7; unnes, kveðak eigi við þeim vanbúinn, útan þeir sviki hann, Korm. 202, Fms. vi. 70.

2. without, with acc.; Scot. *but*, as in the motto of the Macphersons, 'touch not the cat but the glove'; útan alla þryði, Stj. 10; útan starf ok erviði, 38; útan franda ráð, Hkr. i. 232; útan leyfi konungs, Gpl. 115; útan konungs rétt ok aðildar-manna, Orkn. 212; útan aðrar lögligar þinur, H. E. i. 478; gen., útan sætta, Nj. 250, 255; útan allrar sauganar, K. Á. 104; útan orlofs, Jb. 285.

3. outside of; útan kirkjugarðs, N. G. L. i. 352; útan Paradísar, K. Á. 104; útan arkarinnar, Stj.; útan bords, héraðs, brautar, see B.

4. fyrir útan, outside, off, beyond, with acc.; fyrir útan boðan, Nj. 124; fyrir útan Mön, 271; fyrir útan þjórsú, Landn. 209, Fms. x. 114; fyrir útan haf, Ver. 39; þar vápna-burð fyrir útan þat skip, Fms. vii. 232; fyrir útan rekkju hennar, Grág. i. 371; vera fyrir útan bardaga, Fms. vi. 137; fyrir útan silfr, gull, except, Grág.

i. 397, Sks. 258. Fms. xi. 394, x. 493; fyrir útan leyfi, Sks. 548; fyrir útan allar flæðir, 358; fyrir smala-för útan, *except*, Grág. i. 147; fyrir þat útan, 139; þar fyrir útan (Dan. *desforuden*). Fms. iii. 44: as adverb, svá at af gengu nafamar fyrir útan, Eb. 118; þá menn er land eigu fyrir útan, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 80.

B. In compounds, prefixed to gen.: útan-borðs, [Dan. *udenbords*], *overboard*, Sturl. i. 118, Fms. vii. 302, v. l. útan-borgar, *out of town*, Mar., Blas. 50, Fms. xi. 160. útan-bókar, *without book*; kunna, læra ú., by rote. útan-bratar, *out of the way, left in the cold*, Bs. i. 728, MS. 625. 189. útan-bæjar, *outside the town*, Arons S. (Bs. i. 517). útan-fjarðar, *outside the fjord*, Vm. 165, N. G. L. i. 174. útan-fjórðunga, *outside the quarter*, Grág. i. 165; útanfjórðungs-maðr, m. a person living outside the quarter, Grág. i. 96. útan-fótur (opp. to innan-fótur), *on the outside of the foot (leg)*, Nj. 97, Fas. iii. 357. útan-garða, *outside the yard (bouse)*, Grág. ii. 232, 233, Fms. i. útan-garðs, *outside the fence*, Grág. i. 82, 448, ii. 263, N. G. L. i. 42; *outside the farm*, Ám. 6, 26. útan-gátta, *out-of-doors*, Stj. 436. útan-hafnar-fat, *an outer cloth*. útan-hafa, *beyond the sea*, Stj. 93. útan-héraðs, *outside the district*, Js. 92; útanhéraðs-maðr (-strákr), m. a man not belonging to the county, Ld. 228, 272, Bs. i. 627. útan-hrepps, *outside the Ræpe*, Grág. i. 293, 447; útanhrepps-maðr, m. an outsider, Grág. i. 448, K. þ. K. útan-lands and útan-lendis, *abroad*, Eg. 185, 195, 691, Hkr. ii. 114, Fms. iii. 118, vi. 233, vii. 121; útanlands-maðr, m. a foreigner, Grág. i. 224, ii. 405; útanlands-siðir, m. pl. *outlandish, foreign manners*, Fms. vii. 171. útan-læra, *outside the thigh*, Eg. 298. útan-sóknar, *out of the parish*, N. G. L. i. útan-sóknar-maðr, m. a man not of the parish, H. E. i. 483. útan-stafa, *outside the border*; eignir þær er ú. eru kallaðar ok í almenningum eru, N. G. L. i. 125. útan-steina, *outside the stone*, Fas. i. 514. útan-sveitar, *out of the sveit*; útan-sveitar-maðr, m. an alien to the sveit, Ff. útan-pinga, *outside the parish*, Pm. 47. útan-pinga, *outside the ping (the place)*, N. G. L. i. 63; útan-pinga-maðr, m. a man of another district, Grág. i. 85.

útan-förð, f. a journey abroad, Nj. 41, 281, Ísl. ii. 214, Ann. 1290, Bs. i. 510, Grett. 100 new Ed.; útanferða-laust, Sturl. iii. 264. útan-för, f. = útanferð, Clem. 48, Bs. i. 503, 506. útan-stofning, f. a summons abroad, from the king of Norway to a person in Icel., Bs. i. 503, D. I. i. 635.

útan-verðr, adj. *outward, outside*; í útanverðri höfn, Fms. iv. 302; í útanverðum kirkjugarði, Eg. 770; í útanvert Digraanes, 193; réttýni upp í Hraukbæjar-grafir útanverðar, Dipl. v. 19; til kórs útanverðs, Symb. 57. útarfi, a. m. as 'out-beir,' distant beir, not in the direct line, K. Á. 54, Gpl. 226.

útarla = útarliga, Fms. viii. 71, K. þ. K. 40. útar-liga, adv. 'outwardly,' far out; sitja, setjask ú., i. e. near the entrance, Fms. ii. 3, Nj. 32; ef ek sit svá lengi ok ú. sem ek em vanr, Edda 35 (of a fisher); útarliga í eyjum, in outlying islands, K. Á. 70; búa ú., N. G. L. i. 14.

út-armr, m. the outer branch, Rb. 440. útarr, compar. farther out, outer; superl. útarrst, outmost; sitja hit næsta útarr frá, Nj. 50; hætt var at sitja útarr, farther out seawards, Edda 35; útarr frá kórnum, Fms. vii. 278; útarr fyrir annars landi, Grág. ii. 380; fara skip útarr, Hým. 20; útarr meirr, 'outermore,' farther out, Fms. vii. 260; superl., útarrst við ströndina, viii. 216; þar eru netlög útarrst í sæ, Grág. ii. 538; þaðan öf fjöru sem fyrrir útarrst, 380.

út-ása, að, to lack out, as a naut. term: hence metaph., útása sig, to make one's preparations.

út-beit, f. as 'out-bait,' grazing, opp. to stall-feeding; göð ú., Eg. 710; ek þarf bæði hey ok ú., Fms. vi. 103.

út-beizla, u. f. sequestration, execution, for fines; sækja e-n út með útbeizlu, N. G. L. i. 249.

út-bita, að; ú. augnum, to turn the eyes in the bead, so that the white alone is seen, Fb. i. 566.

út-boð, n., mostly in pl. 'out-biddings,' a calling out, levy, conscription, of ships and men, Sks. 27; hafa leigu-laust ok útboda, free from levy, Gpl. 432; synja honum leðangars né útboda, 76; hann var opt á sumrum í hernaði ok hafði útbod mikil í landi, ... þat var eitt vár at jarl hafði útbod mikil sem hann var vanr, Orkn. 40; í því biskups-ríki eru ellifu tigr skipa konungi til útbods, Fms. xi. 229; ek vil at þú farir sendiferð mína norðr á Hálogaland ok hafir þar útbod, bjóðir út almenning at liði ok at skipum, ... þá átti hann þing en sendi menn sína frá sér at krefja útbodins, Ó. H. 147; útboda-bréf, a writ of conscription, Fms. ix. 297, x. 64; útboda framiag, Sks. 27 B.

út-borði, a. m. the outboard, seaward side; in the phrase, á útborda, Eg. 74, 195, 354, Fms. viii. 138, 417, v. l.

út-borg, f. as 'out-borough,' outworks, Fms. ix. 41, x. 153, v. l.

út-brot, n. an eruption.

út-brotning, f. an outbreak, Greg. 22.

út-burðr, m. a bearing out; skipleiga, uppburð ok útburð, unloading and freighting, of ships and cargo; útburðar eldr, a fire cast out, Gpl.

377. 3. esp. the exposing of infants (see bera A. III. 2); bema útburðr, Íb. 12: in popular superstition, the spirit of an exposed infant, which is heard in desert places to emit a shrill, piteous cry, hence the Icel. phrase, 'to cry like an útburðr,' in the earlier eccl. law, útburðr means the spirit of an infant that died unchristened; bœm er eigi 'eaga skirn skyldi grafa útan við kirkju-garð, en áðr vóru þau grafin í þann vígðum stöðum sem sekir menn, ok kölluðu fáfróðir menn þá útburð, Bs. i. 687. útburðar-væl, n. a piteous wailing beard in devils' plan, of evil foreboding, cp. Maurer's Volks. 59, and Ísl. þjóða. i.

út-búð, f. an outlying shed, D. N. ii. 784.

út-búinn, part. fitted out, Fms. vi. 445.

út-búningr, m. outfitting.

út-byrðis, adv. overboard, Eg. 123, Nj. 125, Fms. ii. 17, vi. 16, xi. 129, Landn. 44, v. l.

út-býta, t. to give alms, N. T.

út-bœnhús, n. an outlying chapel, Pm. 99.

út-dalr, m. an outlying valley, opp. to fjalldalr, Valla L. 206.

út-dyrr, n. pl. = útidyrr, Fms. v. 338.

út-eng, f. an outlying field, D. N.

út-erfð, f. an inheritance to the útarfar, Gpl. 458.

út-ey, f. an outlying island, 655 xiii. B. 4, Fms. i. 5, K. þ. K. 31.

út-eygr, adj. 'out-eyed,' goggle-eyed, Sd. 147, Bárð. 165.

út-eyrr, f. an outer-bank, Fms. viii. 316, v. l.

út-fall, n. the 'out-fall,' ebbing tide, low water, opp. to at-fall, Eg. 362, 600, Ld. 56, Orkn. 428, v. l.

út-ferð, f. an 'out-journey,' journey to a remote, outlying place, e. g. to Palestine, Fms. vii. 75, 160, xi. 351; útfarar saga, the story of a journey to the Holy Land, vi. 355; útfarar skip, a ship for a voyage to the Holy Land, Orkn. 260 old Ed. = eccl. exodus, Stj. 236, 246: of a journey to Iceland (fara út), útfarar-leyfi, the king's leave to return to Iceland from Norway, Sturl. iii. 307; heldr mik þá ekki til útfarar, Nj. 112; þeirra manna er ú. eigu, Jb. 156.

út-firðir, m. pl. the outer fjords; útfarða-maðr, Sturl. ii. 149.

út-firi, f. ebbing; þar er ú. mikil, Eg. 528.

út-fættir, adj. 'out-footed,' bandy-legged, = Lat. varus, Fbr.

út-för, f. = útfarð; hann sviku Blaku-menn í útfaru, Bant; út-farar skip, an outward-bound ship, esp. for Palestine, Fms. i. 120, Orkn. 322, 334; útfarar drápa, a poem on a voyage to Palestine, Fms. viii. 207; útfarar-saga, vi. 355; a journey to Iceland, Grág. i. 408; skal konungr ráða útförum várum, Gpl. 76.

2. as a law phrase, a levy for service out of the kingdom; útfara-bálkr, Gpl.; lúnd-ingar eru skyldir útfara með Noregs konungi, Grág. ii. 408; útfara leiðangr, H. E. i. 414.

3. a burial; var hennar útför gör sennalag eptir fornum síð, Fas. i. 463, Þórd. 59, Pass. 49, 19; útfarar-minning, a memorial.

út-ganga, u. f. a going out (from a house), Lat. exire, Sks. 49, Eg. 89, Nj. 200, Fms. ii. 2, ix. 55, Stj. 60; a passage, Fas. i. 14, Eg. 91.

II. a quitance, clearing, payment, discharge; stefna til gjalda ok útgöngu, Grág. i. 184; stefna til útgöngu um léit, 183. útgöngu-sálmr, m., -vers, n. the dismissal hymn or vers.

út-gangr, m. = útganga, Eg. 91.

út-garðar, m. pl. the outer building; fara e-n við útgarða, to throw to the wall, Glúm. 344; þann mann er um útgarða færðr (sóðr cast out) alla frændr sína, Gisl. 84.

2. mythol. the 'out-yard,' abode of the giant Útgarða-Loki, Edda.

út-gjald, n. pl. a payment, discharge, Fms. ii. 114; an outlay, for, viii. 127, Bs. i. 751.

út-gjöf (mod. út-gipt, Dan. udgiot), f. an expense, MS. 4. 11.

út-græsla, u. f. a discharge, Nj. 15, Bs. i. 713.

út-grunn (út-grynni, Fas. i. 351), n. 'out-grounds,' shallowness of shore, Bs. i. 530.

út-grunnr, adj. shoaling gradually from the shore; þar er útgrunnr, Fms. viii. 317, xi. 241, Gpl. 460.

út-görð, f. an outfitting, of a war expedition, esp. in the old written used of the force or ships kept at sea for defence of the coast; hafa útgörðir fyrir landi, Orkn. 64; Eyvindr fór þá í vestrvíking ok hafði útgörðir fyrir Írlandi, Landn. 205; þeim mönnum er hér eru í útgörðum með oss, N. G. L. i. 227; gíra útgörðir, to serve in the defence, Grág. ii. 409; útgörðar-bólkr, the action of law treating of the levy, N. G. L. i. 96; skyldir ok útgörðir, Fms. vi. 339; hann var í útgörðum ok herferðum Pharonis, Stj. 198.

2. in mod. Icel. usage, útgörð is a fisherman's stores of food whilst in fishing-places.

út-haf, n. the out-sea, the main, Al. 113, Rb. 440, Symb. 14, Stj. 64, 74, 82.

út-hafi, a. m. the outlying pasture, Gpl. 368.

út-hálfa, u. f. the outskirts, Stj. 82 (v. l.), 461, Al. 83.

út-heimta, u. f. a craving for payment, Fas. iii. 194, Fb. iii. 316. út-heimtu-maðr, m. a collector, H. E. i. 511.

út-heimting, f. = útheimta, D. N. vi. 238.

út-helling, f. an outpouring, shedding, Skálda, Orkn. 170, Karl. 179, Bs. i. 847.

út-hay, n. the 'out-bay,' i. e. bay of the unmanured out-fields, opp. to *tæða* (q. v.), Dipl. v. 18.
úthérað-maðr = útanshéraðs-maðr, N. G. L. i. 88.
út-hlaða, u. f. an outlying barn, Fms. ix. 234.
út-hlaup, n. a raid, sally, excursion, Eg. 98, Fms. vi. 363 (in a verse);
úthlaups-skip, a pirate ship, Grág. ii. 140. **úthlaups-maðr**, m. a raider, pirate, Ld. 82, Fs. 3, Grett. 40 new Ed.
út-hluta, að, to share out.
út-horn, n. an outshirt, out-corner; gæta e-s í úthorn, Bs. i. 91.
út-hurð, f. the outer-door, N. G. L. i. 38.
út-húsa, n. an out-bouse, K. Á. 70, Jb. 424.
út-hverfa, þ, to turn inside out.
út-hverfa, u. f. the outside, of a garment.
út-hverfa, adv. outside; sjá ú., to look out, Sturl. i. 117 C.
út-hverfr, adj. turned inside out, Fas. iii. 317.
út-hýsa, t, with dat. to 'out-bouse,' deny shelter to a stranger, Eb. 68, Fms. ii. 235.
út-hýsal, n. an outlying bouse, Grág. ii. 333, Glúm. 382, Jb. 424.
út-höfn, f. the carrying out (to Iceland); taka dánarfé til úthafnar, Grág. i. 209, ii. 409; úthafnar-maðr, i. 275.
úti, adv. [Goth. *úts*; Dan. *ude*], out, out-of-doors, of place, not of motion; úti eða inni, out-of-doors or in-doors, Eg. 407; hann gekk úti, 754; úti hjá Rangæingabúð, Nj. 3; Gunnarr var úti at Hlíðarenda, 83; úti fyrir dyrum, Orkn. 218; svá sjúkr at hann má eigi úti vera, Grág. i. 9; Ásley frændi hans var þar úti fyrir, there out-of-doors, Fms. xi. 368; liggja úti, to lie in the open air, houseless, esp. of deserts; þeir liggja úti tíu dægr, Gisl. 57; byrgja úti, to shut out, Fms. ix. 281. 2. verða úti, to be lost, perish, in a snow-storm or in a desert; þeir orðu úti á Bláskóga-heiði, Sturl. i. 97. 3. out at sea; vera úti á herskipum, Eg. 16; þeir voru úti þrjár vikur, they were out on a three weeks' voyage, Nj. 4; láta í haf ok eru úti aukit hundrat dægra, Gisl. 8; drekka Jól úti, to drink the Yule out at sea, Hornklofi; hafa her úti, to have a fleet out; vindr höfðu úti her mikinn, Fms. vii. 188; sat hann um sumrum í Þrándheimi ok hafði her úti, i. 63; hann hefir úti ótal skipa, Fas. ii. (in a verse). 4. at an end = Dan. *ude*, cp. Engl. *out and out*; nú er úti sá tími, Fms. vi. 304; en sem veizlan var úti, Vigl. 33; er úti vóru Jólin, Band. 37; er úti var bardaginn, Grett. 138; nú er úti (done) at segja um Vitalin, Karl. 204; ok er hún hafði úti söguna, Grett. 48 new Ed.; sem hann hefði úti (finished) sekt sína, 173.
úti-búr, n. an out-bouse, store-bouse, Nj. 74, 168, Fms. vi. 106, vii. 214, þorr. Karl. 404 (Ed. -bú).
úti-dyrr, n. pl. the outer door, Njard. 376, Grett. 44, 83, 90, 102, 151 new Ed., Sturl. iii. 145.
úti-fé, n. cattle that graze outside in the winter, Ísl. ii. 155.
úti-fugl, m. wild-fowl, opp. to alifugl, Fms. ix. 265, Str. 75.
úti-fylgsmi, n. an out-of-doors biding-place, Jb. 424.
úti-gangr, m. 'out-grazing,' grazing out in the winter, Grett. 91 A.
útlínganga-jörð, f.; góð ú., an estate with a good winter-grazing, Grett. 125 A.
úti-hjallr, m. an outlying shed, A. A. 275.
úti-hurð, f. the hurdle for the outer door, Ísl. ii. 182, Js. 93, Eb. 182.
úti-húsa, n. an out-bouse, Sturl. i. 58, 143.
úti-klukka, u. f. an out-bell, opp. to a church-bell, Vm. 64, Bs. i. 456.
úti-laga, u. f. an 'outlying' in the desert, of robbers or highwaymen; fyrir þjófsku eða útilegu, N. G. L. i. 182; of piracy at sea, Eiríkr blóðbör var í útilegu ok í hernaði . . . féll Eiríkr í Spaníalandi í útilegu, Fms. x. 385; ása sér gengis í Vindlandi af sínum vinum er honum höfðu í útilegu hollir vinir verit, 394. **compos:** **útilegu-maðr**, m. an out-lier, a highwayman, Fms. vii. 16, Ld. 154; ú. ok illvirki, Fms. i. 226, Mar.; víkingar ok útilegumenn, Fms. vii. 16, x. 413. In Icel. popular legends, the inland deserts of the island are represented as having hidden valleys, peopled by an older race of men, indeed, a kind of out-laws, called útilegumenn. The tales referring to them have a special name, **útilegumanna-sögur**, f. pl., see Maurer's Volksagen 240, and Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 160 sqq. The first traces of these legends, so peculiar to Icel., are those of the hidden valley Thorisdale, recorded in Grettla, peopled by a race half men half giants. **útilegu-víkingr**, m. a pirate, Fb. i. 69, Fagrsk. ch. 37. **útilegu-þjófr**, m. a highwayman, Sturl. i. 61.
úti-sæta, u. f. a sitting out, in the open air, esp. of wizards sitting out at night for the sake of sorcery or prophesying; útiseta ok vekja troll upp, N. G. L. i. 19; spáfarar ok útisetur, Gpl. 137; eða útisetu ok leita spáðöms, Skíða R. 56; morð, forðæðu-skapi, ok spáfarar ok útisetu, at vekja troll upp ok fremja heiðni með því, 182; cp. sitja úti (see sitja I. 1).
úti-skemma, u. f. an outlying, detached bouse, Hkr. i. 116, Fas. i. 30.
úti-staða, u. f., eccl. a standing outside a church, as penance, H. E. i. 521, D. N. iv. 187.
úti-verk, n. out-of-door work, in a field.
úti-víet, f. a being out at sea, a voyage; hafa langa ú., a long voyage, Nj. 124; ekki langa ú., Ld. 50.
út-jörð, f. an outlying estate, Pm. 3; as opp. to ódal, Gpl. 233.

út-kastali, a, m. an outwork, Fms. ix. 425, v. 1.
út-kirkja, u. f. an outlying church, Vm. 38.
út-kljá, að, to wind up, finish; see kljá.
út-kvama (mod. út-koma), u. f. a coming out, Fms. ix. 520; en **utbrek**, MS. 4. 5. 2. the arrival in Iceland (koma út), Nj. 40, Ann. 1288, Bs. i. 507, passim.
út-kvæmt, n. adj., in eiga útkvæmt, to be permitted to return to Iceland, Nj. 251, Ísl. ii. 386.
út-laga, adj. [log], outlawed, banished; útlaga þráll, Stj. 482; fara útlaga af eignum sínum, Fms. x. 32; skyldi þeir allir útlaga, viii. 280; taka eignir eptir útlaga mann, Js. 20; margir ríkis-menn af Noregi býðu útlaga fyrir Harald, Hkr. i. 96; þat var mikill mannsföldi er fór útlaga ór Svíþjóð, 56.
út-lagask, dep. to be fined; enda ú. hann um, Grág. i. 234; ú. þrem mörkum, i. 216 (Kb.).
út-lagðr, adj. outlawed, banished, Fms. x. 219, 252, Al. 96.
út-lagi, a, m. an outlaw, Bs. i. 719; hann er útlagi Dana konunga, Nj. 8; víkingum ok útlögum konunga, Eg. 344, v. 1.; er þeir héldu útlaga hans, Fms. vi. 100; hann górdi Hrólf útlaga af allan Noreg, Hkr. i. 100; hún var útlagi af Noregi, Eg. 344; hann górdi Egil útlaga fyrir endilangan Noreg, 368; hann lét dæma Kol útlaga, Nj. 122; gora útlaga verk, to commit an outlaw's deed, K. Á. 144.
út-lagr, adj. 1. esp. in Norse law, outlawed, banished; útlagr af þýfsku, N. G. L. i. 85; erfingi útlags manns, 180; skyldi þeir allir útlagir, Fms. viii. 280; útlagir ok friðlausir, vii. 334; útlagir frá Guði, Hom. 37. 2. esp. in Icel. law, having to 'lay out,' fined; verða útlagr um e-t, Grág. passim; útlagr er sá um þat er synjar, id.; þá eru budiðmar útlagar (forfeited) við þann er landit á, Kb. i. 112; verðr hann útlagr ok ór goðorði sínu, 49; the amount in dat., útlagr þrem . . . mörkum, Grág. passim; útlagr eyrir, N. G. L. i. 180.
út-laum, f. a redemption, from captivity, Fms. i. 258; a ransom, bjóða Heiðu ú., Edda 37; a ransom or fine, Fms. vii. 4 (v. l.), xi. 282.
út-lássa, m. a lock outside; ú. fyrir kirkjunni, Pm. 16.
út-lát, n. pl. outlays, Fas. iii. 194, Th. 1: esp. *finas* (láta úti). 2. sing. a putting out to sea; í útláti fengu þeir veðr hvasst, Korm. 178; Englands-far albuitt til útláts, Ísl. ii. 221.
út-legð, f., in Norse law, banishment, *exile* = Lat. *exilium*; vera í ú., Fms. i. 78, 222, Hkr. i. 192; útleð ok erlending, Stj. 223; útleðgar dagar, id.; outlavery, ef landbúi er í útleð, Gpl. 340; stefna honum fyrir ú., ok brenna, 379; útleðgar-eiðr, N. G. L. i. 161; útleðgar-eyrir, a fine, Gpl. 161; útleðgar-fé, N. G. L. i. 162; útleðgar land, Stj. 265; útleðgar-maðr, an exile, N. G. L. i. 123; útleðgar-mál, -pína, -tími, 161, H. E. i. 409, Stj.; útleðgar-verk, Gpl. 474, Grett. 149 A. 2. esp. in Icel. law, a fine; þriggja marka útleð, Grág. (Kb.) i. 45; útleðir ok öll álög, ii. 148; útleðir þessar allar, ii. 270 A; útleðgar sök, a finable case, i. 103, 338.
út-legging, f. an 'out-laying,' translation.
út-leggja, lagði, to translate (mod.).
út-logjask, lagðisk, [útlagr i], to be fined; útleggsk hann um fram, Grág. i. 248; ok verðr hann útlagr þrem mörkum ok gjaldi fólgu, . . . en eigi útleggsk hann, ef hann getr þann kvíð, at . . . 259.
út-leið, f. the outer course, at sea, esp. along the shore of Norway, Eg. 78, Fms. i. 60, vii. 212, Ó. H. 75; opp. to innleið, q. v.
út-leiðis, adv. standing on the outer course; snúa ú., Fms. viii. 186.
út-leiðisla, u. f. a 'leading out guests,' i. e. a taking leave of them after a banquet; var veizlan hin vegrámligsta, ok útleizlan hin skörligsta, Eg. 44; a burial, virðulig ú., Fms. ix. 245; jarðaðr með ágætri útleizlu, iii. 172.
út-lenda, u. f. the outlying estates, Fms. ii. 90; opp. to heimaland.
út-lendask, d, dep. to settle abroad, Stj. 623.
út-lendingr, m. a foreigner.
út-lendis, adv. abroad, Fms. iii. 103, Ísl. ii. 118. **útlendis-maðr**, m. a foreigner, Fms. x. 107.
út-lendr, adj. outlandish, foreign, Hkr. i. 147, Eg. 523, Fms. i. 76, vii. 219, Grág. i. 188, passim; opp. to innlendir.
út-lenskr, adj. outlandish, Grág. ii. 72, Gpl. 87, Eg. 264, N. G. L. i. 421.
út-limir, m. pl. the out-limbs (hands, feet); útlíma-ámar, having small bands and feet, Ísl. ii. 34; útlíma-grannr, etc.
út-lit, n. an out-look.
út-lögja, d, to banish, Sturl. ii. 64 C; þér útlægt mik eðr rekit frá yðr, Fms. ii. 119; pass., Stj. 112, Rb. 362.
út-lögr, adj. outlawed, banished, Js. 20, K. Á. 190, 194; fara ú., Fms. vii. 240; ú. af Svíþjóð, x. 33; ú. í Noregi, Eg. 160; útlægan, Fms. vi. 33; útlægjan, 35; gora útlæga, vii. 252; björn ok úlfir skal hvervetna útlægr vera, N. G. L. i. 45. 2. strange; útlægum ok annarligum gúðum, Stj. 3. útlægr eyrir = útlagr eyrir, N. G. L. i. 145.
út-lönd, n. pl. the outlying fields; í heimalandi ok útlöndum, Vm. 127. 2. foreign countries; stórvirki er þér haft unnit í útlöndum, Hkr. iii. 267; sem títt var í útlöndum, Ld. 330, Rb. 400, passim. 3. outlying provinces; þá byggðusk útlönd, Fáreyjar ok Ísland, Hkr. i. 96.
út-mánudir, m. pl. the 'out-months,' the last three months of the winter; see mánudir.

út-merki, *n.* a locality; ok kveða á rétt ok útmerki, and name the dock and the place, of a summons for launching a ship, Grág. ii. 400.
út-messa, *v.* service in the afternoon, opp. to high mass, Fms. x. 163.
út-mokstr, *m.* a shovelling out, Bs. i. 315.
út-nes, *n.* an outlying ness, Fms. x. 185; til ílls fóru vér um góð hérað, er vér skulum byggja útnes þetta, Landn. 37.
út-norðan, *adv.* from the north-west.
út-norðr, *n.* 'out-north,' north-west, K. þ. K. (Kb.) 36, Hb. 415. 13, Rb. 93, Sd. 156, Fs. 143, passim; opp. to landnorðr.
út-nyrðingr, *m.* a north-west wind, Ld. 42, Lv. 99, Sks. 40; út-nyrðingi steinudum, 656 C. 21.
út-rás, *f.* an outlet, Barl. 64.
út-reið, *f.* a riding out, an expedition, El. 2: the phrase, fá illa útreið, to meet with ill-treatment.
út-róðr, *m.* an outrowing, rowing out to sea, of fishermen; ef menn fá veðráttu til útróðrar, K. Á. 176, Dipl. iv. 15, freq. in mod. usage; hann lét þaðan sækja útróðra, Eg. 135, Fs. 174; þeir höfðu veidar af meginlandinu, eggver ok útróðra af sjónum, þorl. Karl. 416. **útróðrar-maðr**, *m.* an outpost fisherman who lies at a distant fishing-place during the fishing season, Fs. 143, Gpl. 425.
út-rýma, *d.* to turn out.
út-ræði, *n.* = útróðr, K. þ. K. 84.
út-ræna, *v.* f. a breeze from seawards, an onshore wind.
út-röst, *f.* [Ivar Aasen *ut-rast*], the outer march or boundary; báðar jarðirnar eru jamstórar til alla útrastar ok útbúða, D. N. ii. 784, v. 435; þá er jarla bági víði byggja útröst, when the king wished to remove to the ú., Ht. (Edda 55); opp. to heimröst.
út-saumr, *m.* an 'out-seam,' embroidery, brocade.
út-selr, *m.* a kind of seal, Vm. 165.
út-sending, *f.* exclusion, Hom. 139.
út-sætning, *f.* excommunication, H. E. i. 414, B. K. 107.
út-sigling, *f.* a sailing out to Iceland, Nj. 9, 47, passim; see út.
út-sjár (út-sjór, út-sær), *m.* the outer sea, ocean, Hkr. i. 5, Stj. 74.
út-skagi, *a.* m. = útnes, Fms. xi. 252, Stj. 377, 406, Bs. i. 724.
út-skeifr, *adj.* 'out-footed,' bandy-legged, Lat. *varus*, Fms. x. 151, v. l.
út-skor, *n.* an 'out-skerry,' distant skerry, Grág. ii. 131, Edda (Ht.) 131, Hkr. i. 98; ú. verða af bárum þvegin, Mkv.
út-skript, *f.* a transcript, D. N. i. 164, ii. 205; inscription, Pass. 35. 1.
út-skúfa, *ad.* to repudiate.
út-skyld, *f.* a tax, D. N. iii. 132.
út-skýra, *d.* to explain, H. E. i. 501.
út-skýring, *f.* a commentary.
út-skækill, *m.* an outskirt.
út-slátta, *v.* f. exposure, = útburðr, N. G. L. i. 131.
út-sog, *n.* the receding of the surf, Sturl. i. 120 C.
út-sótt, *f.* a breaking-out on the skin, eruption, Stj. 141, 436.
út-stafr, *m.* a post outside a wall, Fms. v. 338.
út-strönd, *f.* the outer strand, Fms. vi. 148, Stj. 70.
út-suðr, *n.* the south-west, Fms. i. 131, x. 272, Rb. 97, 476, Sks. 174; útsuðr-ett, K. Á. 152, K. þ. K. 92, MS. 4. 11.
út-sunnan, *adv.* from the south-west, Eg. 195, v. l.
út-synningr, *m.* a south-westerly gale, Sks. 40, Eg. 195, 600, Ld. 56; útsynnings byrr, -stormr, Fb. i. 431, Bs. i. 282.
út-taka, *v.* f. = úttekt, D. N. ii. 263.
út-tókt, *f.* a valuation, of an estate, when passing from one tenant to another.
út-valinn, *part.* elected.
út-valning, *f.* an election.
út-vé, *n.* = útröst, útgærðr, þd. (see vé).
út-vega, *ad.* to procure, Fas. iii. 417.
út-voggr, *m.* an outer wall, Fms. ix. 41.
út-vegr, *m.* a way out, device, expedient; atdrættir ok útvegir, Fms. xi. 423; eiga öngan útveg, útveg til undan-kvámu, i. 136, vii. 261, ix. 478; leita allra útvega, vii. 140; at ek göra fyrir þín orð nökkum útveg þann er þér líkar, Finnb. 272; segir hann konungi allan útveg þann sem á var, state of affairs, id.; þegar Einarr hafði innt ok mælt allan þenna útveg, Fms. iv. 283. **ú.** = útröst, D. N. passim.
út-ver, *n.* an outlying place, for fishing, taking eggs, or the like, Eg. 369, Hkr. i. 185, Fms. iv. 330, D. N. ii. 233; í útverjum, Ld. 38.
út-vinna, *v.* f. service at sea; róðr ok reiði ok allar útvinnur þær er konungur á at hafa, Fms. viii. 173; þeir höfðu leiðongrum fyrir hánum ok öðrum útvinnum, ix. 247, v. l.
út-vígl, *n.* an out-work, Karl. 324.
út-vík, *f.* an outlying creek, Fms. ix.
út-vörðr, *m.* an out-post, Hkr. i. 244, Fms. viii. 90.
út-þanning, *f.* [þenja], out-stretching, Skálda.
Út-þrændir, *m.* pl. the Outer-Thronds, opp. to Inn-þrændir, Fms.
Út-þrónskr, *adj.* N. G. L. i. 173.
út-þýðing, *f.* a commentary, interpretation, Hkr. iii. 255.
ú-vægr, *adj.* q. s. of -ægr, furious; þeir hlaupa í mót honum úvægir ok berjask, Isl. ii. (Heidav. S.) 367.

V

V (vaff), the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, was by the ancients called *vend*, q. v. = A. S. *wen*, whence Icel. *vindandi*, q. v.; like *v*, it is represented by *ᚹ* in the Runes; in old vellums by *ᚹ*, a form borrowed from the A. S.; later by *v* or *w*, according to the Latin usage. The Icel. *v* answers etymologically to Engl. and Germ. *w* (not *v*), but the form *w* is little used, though not quite unknown in Icel. vellums.

B. PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—The *v* is now sounded in Icel. as in English, by a slight touch of the lip and teeth (not like the South German, with both lips). It is said (Rietz) that a *w* or double *v* is still sounded in a remote Swedish county (Dalarna), and the opinion of English phonetic philologists is that the English *w* represents the old Teutonic value of that letter, which has since been lost all over the Continent, as well as in Iceland. The Icelandic formation of words goes far to prove that the old Scandinavian *v* was a semi-vowel, and not a full consonant as it is now: 1. traces are found of *v* alliterating with a vowel; on an old Runic stone (of the 10th century?) in the island Öland (off the coast of Schonen) we read—*Vandils förmungundar, ur-grandari (v, i, and a making the three staves).* In verses which have passed through Icelandic oral tradition, alliteration like this could hardly have survived, except in a very few cases (there are, however, some such, *svaf vatr Freyja átta nóttum*, þkv. 28; *Öðinn á jarla þá er i val falla*, Hbl. 24; *önu verr*, La. 36, cp. Hm. 22); but on the Runic stone, the words still remain as they were first engraved. 2. the frequent 'vocalisations' involving the loss of *v*, which is indeed the most mutable of all letters: a. *ve, vi* change into *y, ve* into *ö*: a *v* cannot be sounded before a *u*-vowel, viz. before *u, ó, ú, á, y, ý, æ, ø*; countless instances of this are to be found under the heads of *v-, dv-, dv-, kv-, sv-, tv-, þv-*; cp. as specimens the tenses of verbs, *vaða, valda, vata, vefa, tofa, koma, vinna, vinda, svinna, svella, vella, velta, verpa, verða, hverfa, svekka, svekka, svekka, þverra, sveigja, þvá, sverja*; and also *hváll and hóll, hvat and hót, vau and ón, váru and órn, kvef and kóf kaf kofa, svartr and sorti surtr syrra, verk and yrkja orka*.

β. more rarely, before other vowels, as, *þeita* for *þveita*, *silungr* for *svilungr*, *hika* for *hvika*, *skak* for *skvak*, *þi* and *þvi*. **γ.** *v* and *j* interchange, as in *bjól* for *hvel*, *sjót* for *sveit*, *skjal* for *skval*, *jurt* for *vurt*, *jartegn* for *vartegn*, *hvær* for *hjarni*; in verbal inflexions, *-va* into *-jo*, as *byggva* into *byggja*, *syngva* into *syngja*. **δ.** in a few words the *v* has been saved by a change in the following vowel, as in *verk*, cp. A. S. *weorc*, *virkr* for *vyrkr*; *virgull* (a *halter*, Goth. *wurgila*), *væðr* and *æðr*, *Svannir* *Senniskr*.

ε. for the loss of *v* before a *u*-vowel see the introduction to the letter *Ö, U, Y, Æ, Ø*; so in parts of England and in Scotland at the present day men say *ool* for *wood*. **ζ.** in a few other words initial *v* is dropped when in compds, *vegr* in *Nor-vegr*, *cinn-ig*, *hinn-ig*, *þann-ig*, *hværn-ig*; *vangr* in *kaup-angr*, *Harð-angr*; *völlr* in *þreskj-öldr*; *valdr* in *Arm-aldr*, *Har-aldr*; *verðr* in *dög-urðr*; *vindr* in *Ön-undr*; *vin* in *Byörg-yn*; *vé* or *veig* in *þyri*, q. s. *þór-vé*, and in Dan. *Odens-e*. **η.** again *u* has changed into *v* in *várr* q. s. *úrr*, *órr*, A. S. *úrr*, Engl. *owr*, and in *vesall* q. s. *usall* (see *várr* and *vesall*).

II. changes of later date, in the 14th and 15th centuries, or somewhat earlier,—old Icel. *vá* was turned into *vö*, and at last into *vo*; *svá, svó, svo*; *vár, vót, vor*; *tvá, tvó, tvo*; *ván, vón, von*; *vápn, vöpn, vopn*; *vátr, vóttr, vottr*; *váði, vóði, vóði*; *kváma, kvóma, koma*: the old *vá* is proved by rhymes, as *vátr* and *gráa*, *svá* and *á*; that this *vá* did not change immediately into the present *vo*, but passed through an intermediate *vö*, is shewn by rhymes in poems of the 14th and 15th centuries; e. g. *vórr* and *þórr*, *Skíða R.* 47, 70, 119, 181; *stór, vór*, 69; *vöðinn*, *Öðinn*, 109; *vótt (testem)*, *vótt*, 122; *gáma, kváma*, *Völs R.* 199; *vórr, stórr*, 212; *stórr, hvórr*, 248: the *vö* still remains in *vóru* (*erant*), although short *o* in *voru* is rapidly displacing the old long vowel. This later change of *vá* into *vö*, compared with the old dropping of the *v* whenever it came in contact with a *u* or *o*, shews that at the time when it took place (the 14th century), *v* cannot any longer have had the same sound as it had five or six centuries before, when the great and systematic vocalisation of it took place. In mod. Icel. *v* has even reappeared in a few, especially verbal, forms (where people are still conscious of the lost *v*), so that Icel. now say *hvurfu*, *hvorfinn*, *hvyrr* (from *hverfa*); so also, but esp. in later vellums, less in speech, the forms *vrðu*, *vorðinn*, *vultu*, *vundu*, *vörðu*, etc., from *verða*, *velta*, *vinda*, *verpa*; cp. also the mod. sound of the word *Guð*: again, in words like *ull*, *úlfr*, *orð*, *óna*, etc., a restoration was impossible, all remembrance of the *v* having been lost for a thousand years; but phonetically, since *v* became a labial consonant, an Icelander might and could say *vull*, *völfr*, *vorka*, *vord*, etc., just as well as *von*, *vor*, *votr*.

III. for the dropping of *v* before *r* (and *l*) see the introduction to the letter *R* (as in *rangr* = Engl. *wrong*): it is doubtful whether Icel. *vág-rek* (= a *wreck*, *flotson*) bears any relation to *vágr* (a *wave*): the *v* may here have been saved by means of a false etymology, *vágrek* for *vrak*. **2.** in a few cases an aspirate (*þ*) has been substituted for an original *w*, e. g. Icel. *hreidr* (a *nest*), cp.

Engl. *wreat*, Goth. *wriþus*; Icel. *hrista*, akin to Engl. *wrist*, Dan. *vriste*; Icel. *hrekja*, akin to A.S. *wreccan*, Engl. *wreck*; Icel. *hrina*, akin to Dan. *wrinke*; and perhaps a few more words. 3. in still fewer instances the *r* has fallen out, the *w* or *v* remaining; these words are *veita* (to trench), *veiting* (a trench, drainage), for *vreita*, *vreiting* (akin to *writa*); *veina* (II) = *vreina*; and lastly, *vá* for *vrá* (a cabin).

IV. an interchange of *v* and *f* occurs in a few instances, e.g. *ái-fangi*, *áfangi*, *qs. ái-vangr*; in *var-nagli* and *far-nagli*; in *varinn* and *farinn*, see *fara* A. VI. 8; in *válgr* and *fálgr*. 2. in inflexive syllables, like *örfar*, *snjófar*, *böf* (ör, snjó, bö), and the like, the change of *v* into *f* is etymologically erroneous, but phonetically indifferent, final or medial *f* being one in sound with *v*. V. for the *v* or *w* as the cause of a vowel change, see Gramm. p. xxix. 2. it is dropped in inflexions in many words, such as in *mörr*, *böð*, *stöð*, *dögg*, *högg*, *böl*, *öl*, *söl*, *sjör*, *mjör*, *mjöl*, *kjöt*, *hey*, *sær*, *snær*, *fræ*, *bygg*, *lyng*; adj. *hár*, *mjóð*, *þjóðkr*, *döðkr*, *röðkr*, *glöðgr*, etc.

Many of the preceding phenomena (esp. in I. and III) could not possibly be accounted for, unless we assumed that, at some early time, when those changes took place, the *v* was sounded, not as a consonant, but as a kind of oo sound, half consonant, half vowel; if so, no sound could answer more nearly to it than the mod. Engl. *w*; the change may have taken place at a very early date, prob. before the settlement of Icel. Norse words in the Shetland and Orkney dialects point to *v* not *w*, e.g. *væ* = Icel. *vágr*.

VAD, n., pl. *vöð*; [A.S. *wæd*; Swed.-Dan. *vad*, *vade-sted*; cp. Lat. *vadum*; *vað* is derived from the verb *vada*, and is not borrowed from the Latin noun]—a wading-place, ford, across a river or creek; á árbakkannum við *vaðit*, Fms. xi. 255; þar vissi hann *vað* eitt ok reið þar til, 354; rekr hann ofan á *vaðit*, ok heitir þar síðan þorgeirs-*vað*, Nj. 108; öll *vöð* á ánni, Stj. 394. Grett. 140; háská-*vað*, Art. 66; þar var þá *vað* á ánni, en nú er ekki, Glúm. 352; halda *vöð* á *vöðum* öllum, Dropl. 30; phrases, hafa *vaðit* fyrir neðan sig, to act warily; fara á hunda-*vaði* yfir e-t, to pass by a dog's ford over a thing; i. e. to slur it over, do it hurriedly and badly. II. the word is very freq. in Icel., also in local names, '-ford,' Germ. *-furt*, being an unknown form; Vímarr-*vað*, Edda; Holta-*vað*, Nj.; Nausta-*vað*, Eyja-*vað*, Isl. ii. 179.

VADA, pres. *veð*; pret. *öð*, ött (öðst), öð, pl. *öðu*; subj. *æði* and *væði*; imperat. *vað*, *vaddu*; part. *vaðinn*; [A.S. *wadan*; Engl. *wade*; Germ. *waten*; Dan. *vade*]—to wade, go through shallow water, Gm. 21, 29, Hkv. Hjörv. 5; *vaða* þunga strauma, Vsp. 45; hann gengr götu til lækjarins, en veðr síðan lækinn, Gisl. 28; þar má vel *vaða* út í hólmann, Fms. i. 71; þeir öðu út á mót margir, viii. 161; þeir öðu til lands, 317; en þótt öð til lands, Edda 36; ok öð á sænni út, Hkr. i. 229; hón öð út á vaðlana, Lv. 68, 69; vér höfum vaðnar leirur, Orkn. (in a verse); *vaða* mjöllu, to wade through snow, Sighvat; var mjöllin svá djúp, at hrossin fengu eigi *vaðit*, Fb. ii. 111; þótt gengr til dómsins ok veðr ár þær, Edda 10; vaxattú nú Vím, alls mik *vaða* tíðir, 60; also of fire, smoke, wind, *vaða* loganda eld, Fms. i. 265, Nj. 162; var því líkast sem þeir *vaði* reykr, Fms. iii. 176; sem hann *vaði* vind, vi. 419; sem hann æði vind, Mork. l.c.; þeir öðu jörðina at knján, Fas. i. 424; the phrase, tungl *veðr* í skýjum, the moon wades in clouds. II. metaph. to go through the thick of a thing, *ruð*, storm; Kolskeggir öð at honum, *ruðast* at him, Nj. 97; *vaða* fram, to *ruð* forth, in battle, Al. 5; þars þú at vígi *veðr*, Skv. 2. 24; *vaðit* hefir þú at vígi, Am. 90; hann lætr vaða stein til eins þeirra (he lets fly a stone at him) svá at sá liggir í svima, Fs. 36; þá öð annat útan í mót, Fms. viii. 191; þar er vó *vaða*, Darr. 6 (of the standard in battle); Ebresk orð *vaða* opt í Látinunni, Hebrew words often get into the Latin, Skúlda (Thorodd); sýnisk mér sem hér *vaði* allt saman (be all mixed together) kálfar ok úlfar, Fms. viii. 243; hón lét skírann málma *vaða*, threw gold broadcast, Akv. 39; láta gullskálir á flet *vaða*, 10. 2. *vaða* uppi, to 'wade up,' appear above water; öðu limarnar uppi en rætnar í sjónum, of a tree, Fms. vii. 163; *vaða* uppi is used of sharks or dog-fish coming to the surface; hence to be violent, þenna tíma öð herra Ásgrímur mjök uppi, Bs. i. 722, 730.

VAD-BERG, n., see *vaðberg*. VAD-BYGGJA, u. f., a score in the thole for the fishing-line. VAD-BYGGUR, adj., *vað-boginn*, part. (Mork. l.c.), falling slack like a fishing-line: in the phrase, fara v. fyrir e-m, to give in, Fb. iii. 383. VAD-DRÁTR, m. a pulling the fishing-line. VAD-GELMIR, m. the name of a river, Lex. Poët. VAD-HORN, n. (*vaðr*), the horn on a fishing-line; in the phrase, hann þykkisk nú vel hafa til stillt ok komið upp í *vaðhorni* við Sigurð, be thought that S. had been made to gulp the hook up to the horn, metaph. from a fish gulping the hook, Fb. i. 183 (Fms. xi. 113).

VADI, a, m. a wader; in mar-*vadi*, q.v. II. a pr. name, Gullþ. VADILL and VÖDULL, m. [Shetl. *vaadle*; Dan. *veile*], a shallow water, esp. places where fiords or straits can be passed on horseback; hón öð út á vaðlana, Lv. 68; var áæðr sævar ok ekki reitt yfir *vaða*, Sturl. iii. 46; ríða til vaðlanna (vöðlanna Cod.), id.; ok er hann reið at vaðlinum, Gullþ. 26; við *vás* ok *vaða* (*wading*) spillisk mjök meint, Bs. i. 386. 2. metaph. *gabbling talk*; hvaða *vaðall* er á þér (?). II. a local

name, *Vöðlar*, *Vöðla-þing*, in the north of Iceland, Rb. 292, Ann. 1125; Húsa-*vaðill*, cp. *Veile* in Denmark.

VADIL-SUND, n. a shallow sound, Fg. 362. VAÐINN, part., prop. *gone, done with*, cp. *genginn* (ganga C. X): *destitute, poor*, *vaðin* at vilja, joy-bereft, Akv. 29, Hm. 4, Skv. 3. 55. VAD-KRUMLA, u. f. a crooked band from the fishing-line, Björn. VADLA or VÖÐLA, u. f. a flock of water-beasts (seals); hence *vöðlu-sælir*, Sks. 177, v. l., mod. *vöðu-sælir*, a kind of seal, = *opnuseir*; also in Icel. called *vaða*, u. f., from swimming in flocks.

VAD-MÁL, n. (sounded *vammal*, N. G. L. i. 362), no doubt *qs. vádmál*, measured stuff, standard cloth, from *vað*, stuff, and *mál*, a measure; in the old Scandinavian communities the *vadmál* was the standard of all value and payment before coined gold or silver came into use, see the remarks s.v. *alin*; [Scot. *wadmaal*; Orkney and Dan. *vadmel*]—a plain woollen stuff, woven in hand-loom; in mod. Icel. the home-spun *vadmál* is distinguished from the foreign stuffs, called *klæði* (*vadmáls-treyja*, *klæðis-treyja*); *sæmri* mun ei sinum ver, silki-klæddr *sprakki*, en meyrja hrein og hýrlynd er, hulin *vadmáls* stakki, Eggert; góð *vadmáls* klæði, Fms. vi. 208; skera til klæða *vadmál*, id.; stika *vadmál* í sundr, Ölk. 36; lét þyri tjalda höllina grám *vadmálmum*, Fms. i. 118; tjalda með gráu *vadmáli*, Grett. 132 new Ed.; Færeyskt *vadmál*, D. N. ii. 559; rekkju-*vadmál*, *wadmal* for bedclothes, Dropl. 20; *vadmál* til seglbóta, Sks. 30; varning Íslenzkan í *vadmálmum* ok í ullu, Fms. x. 294; þat fé skal vera í *vadmálmum* eða í vararfeldum ..., Grág.; sex alnir *vadmáls* gilds, Kb. ii. 192; hafnar-*vadmál*, plain common *wadmal*; hafnar *vadmál* ný ok ónotin, Grág. i. 504; Rútr gaf henni hundrað álina hafnar *vadmála*, Nj. 7; þakka *vadmál*, H. E. i. 574, cp. Bs. i. 842 (*spýtingana* ok 'þakkana'); as a standard, *alin* *vadmáls*, mörk *vadmáls*, Fb. iii. 343; *vadmála* skuld, a debt paid in *wadmal*, Dipl. iii. 13; *vadmáls*-klæði, -möttull, -sloppr, Fms. vi. 208, þorfr. Karl. 384, Bs. i. 674.

VADR, m., pl. *vaðir*, a fishing-line; heimta upp *vaði* sína, K. þ. K. 90; Véorr við vélar *vað* gærði sér ... egndi á öngli, Hým. 21; *vaðr* vilgi slakr, Bragi; þótt greiddi til *vað* heldr sterkjan, eigi var öngullinn minni, Edda 36; draga fisk annan fyrir öngul hinn þriðja fyrir *vað*, Fbr. 189; *vaðr* sá enn sterki, Niðrst. 3; hann tók *vað* af þili ok öll veiðar-færi, Band. 1; grefr járnit hans kjapt ... fiski-maðrinn kippir at sér *vaðinum*, Bs. ii. 79.

II. a line for measuring; at *vaðr* sé dreginn yfir þveran akrinn, Fms. xi. 441. VAÐAR-HALD, u. the management of a fishing-line.

-VAÐALA, u. f., in uppi-*vaðsla*, q.v. VAD-STEINAR, m. pl. the stones (leads) on a fishing-line; hence *Vaðsteina-borg*, a local name, Gisl.

VAF, n. [vefja], a wrapping, winding round, in sí-*vaf* (see sí); var tekinn knifr ok *vafdr* ... þorstein stakk í augun knifinum upp at *vafinu*, Sturl. ii. 181; the phrase, vera mikill í vöfum, to be bulky and heavy. 2. in Icel. the piece of skin wound round a quill for infants to suck is called *vaf*.

II. [vefja] = fyrir-*vaf*, the weft. VAFI, a, m. a doubt, uncertainty; ef í þökkum *vafa* slægi, Sturl. i. 176; vanda þenna ok *vafa*, Norske Saml. v. 151; vera í *vafa* um e-t, to waver. COMPS: *vafa-gopill*, m. a stray animal without a master. VAFALAUSA, adj. undoubting. VAFASAMR, adj. doubtful.

VAFIN-LEYSA, u. f. = *vafurleysa*. VAFIN-SKEPTA, u. f. an axe with an iron-bound handle; öx v., Nj. 19. VAFKA, ad, mod. *vakka*, = *vafra*, Róm. 270.

VAFI, u. a wavering, hesitation; vil ok *vafi*, Bb. 3. 90. VAFJA, ad, = *vafra*, Konr.

VAFJA, u. f., esp. in pl. *vöflur*, a wavering; það kómu *vöflur* á hann, be became confused, from guiltiness.

VAFJAN, f., in *vafjanar-für*, *vagrancy*; fara *vafjanarfürum*, Grág. i. 163, 294, ii. 482.

VAFNINGR, m. [vefja], a twist; metaph. an entanglement, Nj. 164. VAFRA, ad, to bower about; skrimsl þau er *vafra* í höfum, Sks. 74, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

VAFR-LEYSA, u. f. nonsense; gettú eigi *vafurleysu* þeirrar er einskis er verð, Band. 29 new Ed.

VAFR-LOGI, a, m. a 'waver-lowe,' flickering flame, a mythical word; an enchanted princess or an enchanted land is surrounded by a 'waver-lowe,' Edda (of Brynhild), Skm. 8 (of Skirmir and the giantess Gerda), Fm. 32 (of Menglöd). In mod. Icel. legends, a kind of *ignis fatuus*, said to flicker over hidden treasures, is called either *málmlogi* or *vafriogi*, Maurer's Volks., Isl. þjóðs.

VAFR-ÚÐI, a, m. = *vafriogi*, þd.

VAF-SPJÖRR, f. a strip or band of cloth wound round the leg instead of stockings, Gullþ.

VAF-PRÁÐINN, m. the mighty in riddles, the name of a giant, a kind of Northern sphinx, wise in riddles, Vpm.

VAGA, ad, to wag, waddle; þú *vagar* einsog kálfull kýr sem komn er að burði, Jón þorl.; *vaga* um haula, Hallgr. (see haull); græðast kýrnat þá setst er að, björt-kzlar nær til *vatusins* *vaga*, Bb. 2. 41.

VAGAR or VAGIR, f. pl. (from *vög*, f.), also *vögur*, pl. (from *vaga*, u. f.); pl. *vagr*, Fms. viii. 430; [*vaga*; cp. *vagn*]—a kind of *bier* or *band-barrow*.

the sing. being never used; tóku þau líkit ok lögðu í vagarnar, ok óku... Nj. 153; Björn var úti á túnvelli ok smíðaði vögur (v. l. vagr, i. e. vagar), Eb. 90 new Ed.; tóku þeir hest ok lögðu á vögur, Bs. i. 335 (here the vagar seem to have been carried on horseback, as coffins are at the present day in Icel.)

2. a level; þeir höfðu til vegr ok vögu fram af berginu, Fms. viii. 430; vagir (vagr?) eða slöngur, i. 127. COMPS: **vaga-borur**, f. pl., Eb. l. c. **vaga-drumbr**, **vaga-nof**, **vaga-pungur**, m. a nickname, Landn., Fms. viii. **vaga-skalm**, f. = meidr (q. v.), a nickname.

vagga, u, f. [Dan. *vugge*], a cradle; fellr vaggan undir sveininum, Ld. 108; Guðrðr sat í dyrum inni með vöggu Snorra sonar síns, Fb. i. 545; böm í vöggu, Rb. 344; böm er þá lágu í vöggu, Fms. xi. 381, Am. 17, Str. 18. COMPS: **vöggu-barn**, n. an infant in a cradle. **vöggu-bragr**, m., -kvæði, -ljóð, n. pl. cradle-songs, lullabies. **vöggu-mein**, n. a 'cradle-ailment', metaph. of an old inveterate ailment; það er gamalt v.

vaggaldi, a, m. a waddler, a nickname, Landn.

VAGL, m. [Ivar Aasen *vagl*; Swed. *vagel* = a roost]; —a beam, esp. an upper cross-beam, roost; hann hjóp í þvertré á húsinu ok síðan á vaglinn ok af vaglinum ok út í glugginn, Fms. x. 290. II. [cp. Engl. *wall-eye*], a beam in the eye (a disease); vagi á auga, Ísl. þjóðs.; at þeim vaglinum sem er í þínu auga gætir þú ekki—þú hræsnari, drag fyrst út vaglinn úr þínu auga, Luke vi. in the edit. of 1540. III.

a local name, **Vaglar**, Lv. **vagl-eygr**, adj. wall-eyed, Thom. 355; cp. *valdeygr*. **VAGN**, m. [from *vaga*; A. S. *wagen*; Engl. *wagon*, *wain*; Dan. *vogn*; Germ. *wagen*]; —prop. a vehicle, such as a band-barrow, sledge, but also a chariot, carriage, as used in foreign countries, for the ancient Scandinavians hardly knew such, yet *hvel-vagn*, q. v.; með sleða, *vagn* eða *vagir*, Grág. ii. 295; hón bjó sér vagn ok beitti hest fyrir (called sledge below), Fms. x. 373; tóku þau líkit ok lögðu í vagninn, Nj. 153 (v. l. *vagarnar*, *vaginnar*); hann hafði tvá hreina ok vagn, Fas. ii. 118; vigg at söðla vagn at beita, Gkv. 2. 18; hafid í vagna, 34; freista ef þeir mætti koma vögnum yfir urðina, Ó. H. 187; er hón sett í einn virðilegan vagn, Fms. xi. 25; skyldi þau Freyr ok kona hans sitja í vagni... fylgja vagninum ok leida eykinn, ii. 75; a chariot, vi. 146, Stj. (referring to foreign countries): the saying, gott er heilum vagni heim at aka—all is well that ends well, Eg. 182, Ó. H. 166; poet., kjalar vagn, a 'heel wain', i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët. 2. astron. the *Wain* or *Charles' wain*, *Ursa Major*, Magn. 470; binnur, vagn, kvenna-vagn, Rb. 1812. 16; in the heathen time called Óðins vagn: Odin is called vagna verr by the poets, Alm. 3; vagna runni, Stor. 21; vagna grimnir, Fms. xi. (in a verse).—prob. from the constellation, unless it refer to the legend mentioned in Gm. 49 (er ek kjálka dró): the heaven is vagns-höll, vagn-ræfr, vagn-braut, the ball, roof, road of the *Wain*, Geisli, Edda i. 316. II.

Vagn, a pr. name, Fms. xi. Jómsv. S. COMPS: **vagna-borg**, f. a fence of chariots, Fms. v. 137. **vagna-hvel** (-hjól), n. a wagon-wheel, Al. 140, Stj. **vagna-ljóð**, n. a host of chariots, Stj. 495, 604. **vagna-meistari**, a, m. a master of a chariot, Stj. 604. **vagn-hestr**, m. a chariot-horse, Stj. 560. **vagn-hlasi**, n. a wagon-load, Hom. (St.) **vagn-karl**, m. a wagoner, Fms. vi. 422. **vagn-sleði**, a, m. a sledge-wain, Fas. ii. 162. **vagn-sleð**, f. a wagon-track, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

vagna, u, f., also *vögn* (q. v.), a dolphin or porpoise, Edda (Gl.), Fas. iii. 507; poet. *vögnu-láð* = the sea, Lex. Poët.

vagn-hvalr, m. = vagna, Sks. 121.

vagn-högg, n. whale-blubber; hval-flystri þat er vér köllum vagnhögg, Rétt. 10. 11.

VAKA, pres. *vaki*; pret. *vakði*, *vakti*; subj. *vekði*; imperat. *vaki*, mod. *vak*, *vaktú*; part. *vakat*; thus having lost the strong inflexion which it has in Goth. as well as in Engl.: [Ulf. *wakan*, pret. *wók*; A. S. *wakjan*; Engl. *wake*, pret. *woke*; Germ. *wachen*; Dan. *vagge*; Lat. *vig-illare*]; —to be awake; hann hefir vakat í alla nótt, Nj. 55; attú vakir í alla nótt, Eg. 418; þrælarnir vöktu, Fms. i. 111; vaki ek ávallt, Vkv.; hann hugðisk vera at Lögbergi ok vaka, enn hann hugði alla menn aðra sofa, Ib. 7; ok einn morgin er þeir vöktu bæðir, Fms. ii. 197; mtlar hann at ek skyldi þar vaka yfir ok yrkja um skjöld hans, Eg. 699; Ásgirnir vaknaði eina nótt ok heyrði at Kári vakti, Nj. 210; þar hefir ek vakat ok hugsat um nótt ok dag, Fms. i. 84; vaki þú Angantýr, Fas. i. (in a verse); vaki mæz meylla, vaki mín vinn, Hd. 1; vaki þú Fróði, Gs. 17; vaki þú Helgi! fullsoft er, Dropl. 30; vaki menn í skálanum! Gisl. 29; the mod. imperat. is *vak*, as in the verse, —Vak þú minn Jesú, vak í mér! vaka láttú mig eins í þér, Pass. 4, the last verse of the hymn; vakði hann löngum, Ó. H. 207; ósviðr maðr vakir um allar nætr, Hm. 22; vekða ek Einherja, Em.; Litlu síðarr vaknaði þórhallr ok spurði hvárt þiðrandi vekti, Fms. ii. 195; with prep., vaka yfir e-u, to watch, l. 9, iv. 299, Eg. 375; the phrase, láta e-t í veðri vaka, to make believe, pretend. 2. vakna, Sturl. iii. 186 C. 3. part.

vakandi; ván er vakandi (i. e. vakanda manns) draumur, hope is a waking dream. II. to come to the surface, of fish; fiskar vaka þar í öllum ám, Snót, passim in mod. usage.

vaka, u, f., pl. *vökur*, gen. pl. *vakna*, Fms. ix. 29, 218; the being awake, waking, í vöku og svefni, awake and asleep; haldi hvert vöku sinni er má, to keep oneself awake, Ld. 152; haldi vöku fyrir e-m, to keep a person awake; í föstum ok vökum, 623. 18; haldi vöku yfir hjörð sinni, Hom. 37; hafa vökur miklar ok áhyggjur, sleepless night, Fms. x. 146; and-vaka, sleeplessness. 2. in Icel. during the winter, the evening (when one works by lamp-light) is called vaka [Engl. *wake*]; kvæði vöku einni á (during one evening) aðrir kvæðin bettr, a ditty; kvöld-vaka, an evening; næstu vikuna fyrir Jóln er vökur hafðar lengst á Íslandi ok vakan miðud við sjö-stjörnunna til sveita, er svo vakad þangað til stjarnar er komin í nóntað eða miðaptan, Ísl. ii. 568; even evening entertainments are called vaka, wakes, hence *viki-vakar*, q. v.

3. a vigil, eve of a saint's day, eccl.; skyldu þeir fara til hins heilaga Ólafs konungs til vöku, Fms. vii. 309; Jóns-vaka, St. John's-wake, St. John's Eve, Norse *Jóns-ök*. COMPS: **vakna-búð**, n. the house near the church where the *lykewakes* were held, D. N. vi. 84. **vakna-skeld**, n. the twilight, the time about St. John's-day (the end of June), Fms. ix. 29, 216, viii. 248. **vöku-lið**, n. watching people, scouts, Fms. vii. 310. **vöku-maðr**, m. a watchman, Fms. iv. 299, Fas. i. 405. **vöku-nótt**, f. a vigil, eve, Bar. 17. **vöku-skarfr**, m., prop. a kind of gull, the *hwy-wake* (?), only used metaph. a person wide awake; hann er mesti vöku-skarfr I. II. = vök, an opening in ice, Sturl. ii. 248; brunn-vaka, q. v.

vakinn, part, qs. *vakandi*: in the phrase, vakinn og sofinn, waking and sleeping, i. e. by night and day.

vakka, að, = vafka, to stray, hover about; láta vakka við skipin, Fms. viii. 289, Fas. ii. 88.

vakka, u, f., prob. an error either from *veski* or *kakki*, qq. v. (vato-kakki); hunang í tunnum eðr vökum, N. G. L. ii. 254.

vakna, að, to awake, i. e. to pass from sleep to waking (opp. to *sofna*); hugðisk hann sofna, en hann hugði þá alla menn aðra vakna, Ib. 7; vaknaði hann, Fms. ix. 24, Ó. H. 208; vakna við e-t, to be awaked by a thing, Fms. xi. 117; vöknudu þeir við, Eg. 80; menn vöknudu við, er hann gekk út, Nj. 28; nú skulu vér vakna snemma í morgin, Fas. u. 542. 2. metaph., vakna við e-t, to wake as to a thing, to recognize, recollect; þá vaknaði konungur við zett þeirra, Fms. v. 348; vaknar konungur þegar við Ólaf fyrir sakir frænda hans, Ld. 72; ef maðr gæta sér mark ok vaknar eigi við á várpingi, Grág. ii. 304; féll þá lið mart áðr þeir bændr vöknudu við, Fms. v. 77.

vakna, gen. pl., see vaka.

vaknan, f. an awakening, Skálda 211.

vakr, adj. *vökr*, *vakrt*, the *r* being radical; [Dan. *vakker*; Swed. *vakre* = handsome; Germ. *wacker*]; —wakeful, watchful, alert; ven þú þik s sem vakrastan, Sks. 24; vakrir gegn allri freistni, Hom. 58; vakr í bæna-haldi, Barl. 156; veri þér vakrir (vakkrir Cod.) ok minnisk kemmga þeirra, er... 655 xiv. B. 2; vakrir í Guðs hrælu, Greg. 35; inn vakri freistari, Stj. 144; ár-vakr, q. v. 2. alert, nimble; báðu menn vera vakra ok skjóta, Ó. H. 215; hann var hverjum manni kátari ok létar ok vakrari, Fms. x. 152. II. in mod. usage, vakr is used of an ambling palfrey, a horse which moves the legs on each side together (like a camel), such horses being much valued in Icel.; Hér er fækkað hófa ljóni, | heiminn kvaddi vakri Skjóni, a ditty by Jón Þorl.; ríða vökum hesti, opp. to *harð-gengr*; bráð-vakr, skeið-vakr, fleysi-vakr, all epithets of such a horse; cp. *vekrð*.

vakr, m. a kind of hawk, Edda (Gl.), Róm. 383.

vakr-liga, adv. watchfully, Mar.: on the alert, Fms. iii. 189, Sks. 43.

vakr-líkt, adj. watchful, Th. 13; lively, Fms. x. 418.

vakr-lyndr, adj. frisky, Bret. 175.

vakt, n. a watch, (mod.)

vakta, að, [as the form shows, a word of Germ. origin, as is Dan. *vogte*]; —to watch, Al. 171, Stj. 151, Karl. 60, Clar., Fas. iii. and in mod. usage, but not in the old classical Sagas.

vaktan, f. a care, charge, H. E. i. 513, Rétt. 56.

VAL, n., pl. *völ*, [Dan. *vælg*, *val*; Germ. *wahl*; North. E. *wale*; see *velja*]; —a choice; hann spurði hverjar sögur í vali væri, be asked what stories there were to choose among, Sturl. iii. 281; ganga í valið, to pick out the best; engi vóru vól á því, there was no chance of that, Glúm. 371; mod., eiga vól á e-u, það er ekki vól á góðu.

val, adv. = vel, according to the spelling of some vellums, e. g. Ba. i. 89 sqq. (Cod. Holm. No. 5), Stj., Barl.; but not so in good standard Icel. spelling.

val-, [A. S. *wealþ*], Welsb. foreign, in several compds, see below. II. in pr. names, Val-brandr, Val-garðr, Val-gautr, Val-hjófr; Val-pýflingar, m. pl. the descendants of *Walbeof*, Landn.; and of women, Val-día, Val-garðr, Landn.: it is strange that none of these names seem to appear on the old Runic monuments of Sweden and Denmark: they are therefore scarcely to be derived from *valr* (the slain), but from A. S. *wealþ* = Welsb. foreign; in England such names were frequent; in Icel. they first appear in families connected with the British Isles; Val-hjófr in the Landnám is evidently borrowed from the English. In Sweden a Valgautr appears in the 11th century, Ó. H.

vala, *u*, *f.* the rolling knuckle-bone, Lat. *talus*, Gr. *ἀσπράγγος*; in Icel. these bones are dried and used for winding clews of yarn (*þráðar-vala*); in the old heathen times they seem to have been used for fortune-telling, whence the compds, *völu-brjótr*, *m.* a knuckle-breaker, a nickname, *Sd.*: *völu-spakr*, *adj.* 'knuckle-wise,' *propbetis* (?), Edda (in a verse): *völu-mæltir*, *adj.* talking thick, as if with a knuckle-bone rolling in one's mouth: *hvel-vala*, *a* rolling pebble, *þd.* (poët.) II. the name of a dog; *vappaðu með mér, vala... keyrðu féð í hala*, a ditty.

val-áttungr, *m.* a chosen eighth part; *kirkja á valáttung*... *val-séttung* í hvólum, *Vm.* 102.

val-bassi, *a*, *m.* the 'Welsb' bear, i. e. wild bear, Edda (Gl.)

val-baugar, *m.* pl. 'Welsb' rings, i. e. foreign gold, *Akv.*

val-björk, *f.* [Dan. *valbirk*], a kind of birch. *þungu-lásk*

val-blástra, *u*, *f.* = Dan. *skalmey*, Björn.

val-blóð, *n.* blood, gore, *Lex. Poët.*

val-bráð, *f.* venison, *cp.* Germ. *wildpret*; in *melta knáttú móðgr* manna valbráðir, *Akv.* 36. II. (mod. *val-bráð*), a livid spot on the skin, a 'port-wine mark,' *medic. Lat. macula*, *Bs.* i. 423 (see foot-note 10, so also *vellum* of *Sturl.* l. c.): *freg.* in mod. usage, e. g. *hann hafði valbráð á hægri kinn*: in *Bs.* i. l. c. as the nickname of a person so marked; this mythol. term reminds one of *Hel*, the northern Hecate, who is represented as black on one side, see Edda.

val-bygg, *n.* 'Welsb,' i. e. foreign barley, Edda (Gl.), *Hkv.* 2. 2.

val-böst, *f.* a part of a sword, it is not exactly known which, *perh.* = *fríðbönd* (q. v.). Edda; *á valböstu* (acc. pl.) *verpr naðr hala*, *Hkv.* *Hjörv.* 9: *dat.* *valböstum*, *Sdm.*: *gen.* *valbasta*, *Geisli*.

VALD, *n.*, pl. *völd*, [Germ. *ge-walt*; Dan. *vold*; *cp.* *valda*]:—*power*, *might*, *authority*; *eiga vald á e-u*, *Sks.* 160: *hafa vald til e-s*, *Fms.* x. 337: *vald ok lög*, *vald ok dóm*, *Bs.* i. 741, 742: *ef ek á svá mikitt vald á þér*, *Nj.* 10: *gefask á vald e-s*, *to submit to one*, *Fms.* xi. 392: *ganga til valds*, *Bs.* i. 764: *valds-dagar*, 280: *Guð er öll hefir völdin*, *id.*: *vald ok skipan*, 694: *leggja á e-s vald*, *Fb.* ii. 179: *með valdi*, *by force*, *Fms.* xi. 392, *Eg.* 41: *yfir-vald*, *authority*. II. *power*, *dominion*; *vald land-sins*, *Fms.* i. 23: *kirkju-vald*, *Bs.* i. 789, *Ö. H.* 47: *þá skal valds-maðr reida ór sínu valdi*, *Js.* 4.

III. *plur. the cause or making of a thing*, mostly in a bad sense, *Fms.* vi. 350: *kenni ek þér völd um þat*, *I charge it on thee, thou hast done it*, *Fær.* 255: *kenna sér völd um þat harðrétti*, *Rd.* 249: *af mínum völdum*, *by my making*, *Fms.* ii. 188: *af hans völdum*, *Grág.* i. 94: *ok gora hann sannan at völdunum*, *bring it home to him*, 95: *skada þann er orðinn er af völdum konu þinnar*, *Nj.* 76: *af manna-völdum*, *by human hands*, see p. 408, col. i. III. in chess, *a guard*; *hróks-vald*, *peðs-vald*. *valds-maðr*, *m.* a mighty man, in *plur. the great*, *Fms.* iv. 209, vii. 315, *Js.* 4: *höfðingja ok valdsmenn*, *Fms.* vii. 164: *valdsmaðr (a ruler) yfir þessu ríki*, *xi.* 232: *veraldligir valdsmenn*, *the great of this world*, *K. Á.* 220.

VALDA, *pres. veld*, *pl.* *völdum*, *valdit*, *valda*: *pret.* *olli*, *ollir*, *olli*; *olli ofrausn súllis*, in a verse of A. D. 1066, as also by *Art.* *Íb.* 7: in alliteration as a vowel, *éinn þú því ollir, ekki...*, *Am.* 80: a *pret. völdi* or *oldi* also occurs, for references see B: *subj.* *ylli*, *also völdi*, *völdi*, see B: *imperat. vald*: with *neg. suff.* *vald-at-tu*, *cause thou not*, *Gísl.* (in a verse); *veldr-at*, *Nj.* 61: *part. valdit*: a mod. verb has been formed from the *pret. olli*,—*olla*, *olli*, *ollat*, *olla* being used of *to cause*, *valda to be able*: [*Ulf. waldan, ga-waldan = to rule*; A. S. *waldan*; Engl. *wield*; O. H. G. *waltan*; Germ. *walten*; Dan. *vold*; *cp.* Lat. *valere*.]

B. *To wield*, with *dat.*: *ef ek em svá ústerkr, at ek má eigi valda sverðinu*, *if I be so weak that I cannot wield the sword*, *Ö. H.* 209: *þær byrðar er vér megum eigi valda*, *Greg.* 65: *meðan ek má vápnum valda*, *Ld.* 170: *hvern þann mann er vápnum mátti valda*, *Stj.* 611.

2. *to rule*: *en þar Heimdal kveða valda véum*, *where Heimdal reigns*, *resides*, *Gm.* 13 (*cp.* *Ulf. garða waldans = οὐκοδιστοῦν*). II. *to cause*, with *dat.* or *absol.*: *ok þat olli*, *Íb.* 7: *vér því völdum er þú velli hélt*, *Hkm.* 12: *ekki veldr því*, *Stor.* 2: *þorvaldr veldr því*, *Nj.* 18: *þessu mun Svann valda*, 21: *hvat þat valdit mundu hafa*, at..., 75: *spurði hvat völdi úgleði hans*, *Fms.* vii. 106 (*olli*, v. l.): *þeir hinir sömu er því völdu*, *ix.* 280: *eigi vissu menn hvat því völdi*, 282: *spurði hvat úgleði hans ylli*, *Eg.* 322: *spurði hværr því olli*, *Ísl.* ii. 160: *olli þat því*, at..., *Eg.* 400: *hón frétti hvat völdi hans úgleði*, *Art.* 5: *þat völdi því*, at..., *Stj.* 91: *því völdi breiskleikr*, 548, *Post.* (Unger) 21: *spurði hværr því völdi*, *Sturl.* ii. 60: *sá er úskilum völdi*, *Hom.* 45: *at þeir hefði mestu um valdit*, *Hkr.* ii. 395: *þau ullu* (i. e. *ollu*) *lífsáti hans*, *Rb.* 414: *þeir vissu hverir valdit* (*ollat* *Ed.* from a paper MS.) *höfðu*, *Lv.* 8: *þat oldi úgagnr því er vér fengum*, *Blanda* (*vellum*); *ok völdi þat því mest*, at..., *Fms.* viii. 197, 292: *þat völdi at íss var í stallinum*, *ix.* 386 (*völdi* and *olli*, v. l.): *saying*, *sjaldan veldr einn ef tveir deila*, 508: *eigi veldr sá er varar annan* (*veldrat* *sá* er *varir*, *Nj.*), *Hrafn.* 6: *sá veldr mestu er upphafinu veldr*; *sá skal hyðing valda* (*exerats*) *er heimskastr* *er á þingi*, *N. G. L.* i. 349.

III. *part. valdandi, a wielder, ruler*: *Dróttinn sá er alls er valdandi*, *Hom.* 100: *hvárki vitandi né valdandi þessa verka*, *Fms.* ix. 42: *alls-valdandi*, *yfir-valdandi*; [*cp.* A. S. *Bret-walda*].

valdari (spelt *valderi*, *Pd.*), *a*, *m.* a wielder, *keeper*, *Lex. Poët.*

vald-borg, *f.* a strongbold, *Stj.* 284.

vald-eygðr, *adj.* wall-eyed, of a horse, *N. G. L.* i. 75: *qs. vagl-eygðr*, *q. v.*

valdi, *a*, *m.* a wielder, *keeper*; *kjóla valdi*, *a* 'heel-wielder,' *skipper*, *Hým.*: *ein-valdi*, *fólk-valdi*, *a* ruler, *Lex. Poët.*: as a *pr. name*, *Sig-valdi*, *Á-valdi*, *Ól-valdi*, *Landn.*, etc.

valdr, *m.* = *valdi*, *Lex. Poët.* *passim*; but in prose only in the compd *all-valdr*; besides many poët. compds, *her-valdr*, *ógn-valdr*, see *Lex. Poët.* 2. in the latter part of *pr. names*, *þór-valdr*, *ás-valdr*, *Rögn-valdr*, dropping the *v* in *Har-aldr*, *Ingj-aldr*, *Arn-aldr*, *Landn.*

val-dreyri, *a*, *m.* the blood of the slain; and *val-dreyrigr*, *gory*, *bloody*, *Gs.* 17.

val-dýr, *n.* a carrion-beast, esp. a wolf, *Vsp.* 55.

val-dögg, *f.* the 'dew of the slain,' blood, *Hkv.* 2. 42 (poët.)

val-fall, *n.* the fall of the slain, *Fms.* vi. 67, *Fas.* i. 385, *Bret.* 13.

val-frekr, *adj.* greedy for carrion: a nickname, *Sturl.*

val-föðr, *m.* the father of the slain, i. e. *Odin*, *Vsp.* 1, Edda.

val-galdr, *m.* charms, a kind of necromancy ascribed to *Odin*; *nam* *hann vittugri v. kveða*, *unz nauðig reis, nás-ord um kvað*, *Vtkv.* 2, (a *dr.* 47.)

val-gammr, *m.* the carrion-bird, vulture, *Arnór.*

val-gjarn, *adj.* = *valfrékr*, of the wolf, *Hkv.* 1. 13.

val-glaumr, *m.* the swarm of the slain in *Walballa*, *Gm.* 21.

val-grótr, *f.* the grating of the gates of *Walballa*, *Gm.* 22.

val-góltr, *m.* poët. a helmet, *Lex. Poët.*

val-hnot, *f.* a 'Welsb nut,' i. e. a walnut (Germ. *welsches nuss*), *Fms.* vii. 98, 225, *Fas.* iii. 226. *cf. val-bítr*

val-hverfa, *adj.* to roll the eyes in the head, like the hawk (*valr*); *val-hverfa augnum*.

Val-höll, *f.* the Hall of the Slain, *Walballa*, see Edda, *Gm.*, *Hdl.*, *Em.*, *Hkm.*, *Skíða R.*, *Nj.* 132, *Hkr.* i. 161, *Fas.* i. 424. II. a foreign ball, of king *Atli*, *Akv.* 2. 14.

2. the name of one of the booths in the Icel. *Althing*, *Sturl.* ii. 126; see *búð*.

Vali, *a*, *m.* the name of one of the gods, Edda: a *pr. name*, *Korm.*

valin-kunnr, *adj.* respectable; *v. maðr*, *N. G. L.* i. 43, *Gþl.* 273, *Grett.* 162.

Valir, *m.* pl. [A. S. *Welas* or *Wealas*; mid. Lat. *Wallus*], the 'Welsb,' esp. the Celtic people in France, *Frakkar*, *Flemingjar*, *Valir* (*Franks*, *Flemings*, *Walloons*), *Symb.* 18: *Völum Kjarr*, *Cear ruled the 'Welsb,'* *Fas.* i. (in a verse): *Valir ok Bretar*, *Art.*: *allir Valirir undrúðsk*, *the 'Welsb,'* i. e. *French*, *Karl.* 35. II. spec. usages; *Vala málmr*, 'Welsb' ore, i. e. gold, *Hdl.* 8, *Fas.* iii. 31 (in a verse); *Vala rípt*, a texture of the 'Welsb,' i. e. foreign, costly texture, *Skv.* 3. 63: *Vala mengi*, a host of 'Welsb,' *id.*

val-keri, *a*, *m.* the prober of the slain, i. e. a sword, *Lex. Poët.*

val-kjósandir, *a*, *m.* the chooser of the slain, *Kormak.*

val-klif, *n.* the hawk's cliff, i. e. the hand, *Lex. Poët.*

val-koka, *adj.* = *valhverfa*, *q. v.*; *valkoka* *augum*.

Val-kryja, *u*, *f.* the chooser of the slain (*kjósa val*), the *Valkyriur* were a troop of northern goddesses, for whom see Edda 22, *Gm.*, *Em.*; for the *Valkyriur* as guardian angels and tutors of the heroes, like *Athene* in the *Odyssey*, see *Hkv.*, *Vkv.*, *Sdm.*

val-köstr, *m.* a heap, pile of slain, *Fms.* ix. 31.

valla, *adv.* = *varla*.

Val-land, *m.* the land of the 'Welsb' or foreigners, esp. in the Sagas relating to France, *Vilhjálmr*... *hann vann þat ríki í Vallandi* *er síðan var kallat Norðmændi*, *Fagrsk.* 142, *Ö. H.* *passim*.

vallar-, see *völr*.

vallari, *a*, *m.* [from mid. Lat. *wallus*; *cp.* Germ. *wallfabrtin*], prop. a pilgrim, traveller in a foreign land, hence a destitute person, tramp; *eyða landit með mörgum stafkarlum ok öðrum vallarum*, *N. G. L.* iii. 29: *sem einn v.*, *en nú er hann svá stollr ok svá ríkr*, at..., *þiðr.* 299: *capra* *er skygn*, *svá at hón kennir hvárt eru vallarar eðr veiðimenn*, *sem einn v.* *ok forhöttamaðr*..., *Bret.* 53: *hann (Cain) raksk víða veraldar svá sem vallari*, *Stj.* 43, 94, 113.

vall-gangr, *m.* (spelt *vald-gangr*, *Mart.* 118), [*völr*], 'field-going,' *exerements*, *Stj.* 436, *Bs.* i. 382, *Bárð.* 166.

vall-gróinn, *part. turf-grown, grown with turf*; *bakkar vallgróinr*, *Al.* 28: *toptir vallgróinr*, *Fas.* ii. 299: *hón kvað þat nú vallgróit*, *Fms.* vi. 105: *er þar nokkur dæld ok vallgróit*, *x.* 319.

vall-humall, *m.* botan. the milfoil or yarrow, *Hjalt.*

vall-lendi, *n.* the flat land, turf.

vall-ófr (*vallokr* ?), *m.* a bird, *perh. the willock*, a *dr.* 47., Edda (Gl.)

vall-prúðr, *adj.* proud of gait, *Sks.*

vall-roð, *n.* a reddening of the battle-field, slaughter, *Merl.*

Vall-verjar, *m.* pl. the men from *Völr*, *Landn.*

valmar, in *Gs.* 19, is an obscure, prob. corrupt word, or = *varmar* (?).

val-menni, *n.* a chosen man, a good man; *hann er mesta valmenni*.

Val-mær, *f.* = *Valkyrja*, Edda i. 420.

Val-neskr, *adj.* = *Valskr*, *Gkv.* 2. 34.

VALR, m. [A.S. *wal* or *walre*], *the slain*; allan þann val, sem feir á þeim á velli, gef ek Öðni, Fas. i. 380; konungr lét skip upp setja ok bera á valinn, and bear the dead on board, Hkr. i. 152; þær (the Val-kyriur), ríða jafnan at kjósa val, ok ráða vigum, Edda 22, cp. Vfm. 46; kanna valinn, to search the field after a battle, Eg. 123, Fms. i. 182, Nj. 45; ræna val, Ó. H. 184; val þann allan er þar hafði fallit, id.; braut ór valnum, 220; aneru þar til er valrinn lá, 219.

valr, m., pl. valir, [prob. an abbreviation for val-haukr = a carrion-bawk] — a hawk; veida vali, Grág. ii. 346, Gpl. 51; vals hamr, the skin of a valr, Edda, passim.

valr, adj. [A.S. *ana-wealg* = ávalr], round, oval; en vinferill valr rifuði, Hým. 31; in á-valr, see vólr, a round stick.

val-rauðr, adj. blood-red, crimson; serki valrauða, Akv.

val-rauf, n. = valrofr, [O. H. G. *wala-raupa*; A.S. *weal-reaf*], spoils, prop. the robbing the slain, cp. Gr. *trapa*, Lat. *spolia*, Bragi (in the verse Hkr. i. begin.)

val-rof, n. = valrauf, [Dan. *val-row*], a law term, the plundering the slain on the battle-field, N. G. L. i. 66.

val-rúgr, m. = valbygg, þd.

val-rúnar, f. pl. [A.S. *wal-rún*], 'Welsh' Runes, i. e. riddles, obscure language, Hkv. 2. 10 (2 ár. læg.)

val-rörkr, m. a 'Welsh' sorb, i. e. a coat of mail, Vellekla.

val-séttungr, m., see valáttungr, Vm. 102.

Valska, u, f. the 'Welsh' tongue, esp. the French language; nem þú allar tungur en allra helzt Látinu ok Völsku, Sks.; þá skiptusk tungur í Englandi er Vilhjálmr bastarðr vann England, gekk þaðan af í Englandi Valska er hann var þaðan attaðr, Ísl. ii. 222; hann mælti á Völsku, Orkn. 348.

val-skikkja, u, f. a 'Welsh' cloak (?), Fms. vii. 321.

Valskr, adj. [A.S. *Wealisc*; Germ. *Welsch*], 'Welsh', foreign, esp. French, Fagrsk. 143; Valskt mál, Völsk tunga, the 'Welsh' tongue, Str. i. Flóv.; Völsk mál, Fas. iii. 140; Valskar myssa, 'Welsh' (foreign) mice, i. e. rats, Fms. xi. 279; of weapons, Valskir hjálmir, Sighvat, Ó. H. 39.

val-slóngva, u, f. [cp. *ballista*], a 'war-sling', catapult, Fms. vii. 183, 186, viii. 177, Sks. 410, K. Á. 232, Þorf. Karl. 436.

val-stofna, u, f. a war-meeting, battle, Hkv.

val-strendr, adj. oval, half round.

val-tafr, n. an offering of slain, the slain being an offering to Odin, Kormak, Lex. Poët.

Val-tamr, m. one of the names of Odin, Vkv.

val-teinnr, m. a chosen chip, for soothsaying, Yt.

val-tívi, a, m. the god of the slain, Vsp. (of Surt the giant); val-tívar, the gods, Hkv. i. Vsp.; see tívi.

VALTR, vólt, valr, adj. [A.S. *waetan*], reeling, easily upset; hógómlig ok vólt dýrd, Al. 130; vólt hamingja, 133; valtir verða oss þessa heims höfðingar, Sturl. ii. 153; veröld vólt og flá, Pass.; fall-valtr, u-valtr, stable.

Val-týr, m. the lord of the slain = Odin, Lex. Poët.

val-veifr, f. hawking, Bs. i. 120, H. E. ii. 45.

vals-ligr, adj. proud, Fbr. 86 new Ed.

vambar, see vömb.

vamb-mikill, adj. big-bellied, of a cow.

VAMM, n. = vömm, [Ulf. *wamm* = a spot, *un-wamm* = ἀμμος; A.S. *wamm*; cp. *vammr*] — a blemish; útan váða ok vamm, N. G. L. i. 67; leita e-m vamma, barn, Og. 6; vammir frðr, without blemish, Stor. 23; plur. vömm, Ls. 52; vamma vanr, Hm. 21; vamm þat er væri, Skv. 3. 5; svá lastvart at hann vildi ekki vamm vita á sik, Stj. 547; in mod. usage, hann vill ekki vamm sitt vita, of a conscientious thoroughly honest person; enda mun þat eigi til vamma vera lagt, Karl. 375; fár er vamma vanr, a saying, Mirm., cp. Hm. 22; see vömm. COMPS: **vamma-fullr**, adj. full of blemishes, Sdm. **vamma-lauss**, adj. unblemished, Sól., Ls.

vamm-haltr, adj. dead-lame, of a horse, Gpl. 504.

vamm-helti, f. lameness, N. G. L.

vamm-lauss, adj. spotless, Hsm.

VAN-, a particle prefixed to nouns and adverbs, [cp. vanr; Goth. and A.S. *wan-*, deficient; O. H. G. *wana-*] — lacking, wanting; only used as a compd except in the phrase, of og van, or það er of sem van, now too much, now too little.

B. In COMPS *van-* is freq. as a prefixed particle, mostly denoting lacking, slowly, short, not sufficient, under-, but also simply as a negative, much like Gr. *δυσ-*: **van-afna**, -afli, adj. weak, wanting in strength, Al. 5, Fms. vi. 107, Sks. 590. **van-alinn**, part. under-fed, Grág. i. 455. **van-brúka**, að, to misuse; mod. **van-brúkun**, f. a misuse. **van-burða**, adj. born prematurely; v. eldi, 656 B. 7. **van-búinn**, part. unprepared, Korm. 202, Ld. 324, Fms. vi. 214, vii. 127, viii. 288. **van-drengr**, m. a bad man, Fs. 166. **van-dæmt**, part. under-judging, i. e. too leniently; hafa v. eða ofdæmt, Grág. (pref.) **van-efni**, n. pl. lack of means, Grág. i. 257, Band. 31 new Ed., Fms. viii. 23. **van-erð**, f. (?), inferiority, N. G. L. i. 212. **van-farinn**, part. in a strait, Fas. i. 518

(see also the verse); vér erum vanfarnir hjá honum, we are much short of him, Orkn. 332. **van-forli**, n. things going wrong, Fms. x. 131.

van-festr, part. badly fastened, MS. 4. 8.

van-fylgt, n. part.; hafa v. e-m, to back one slowly, Bs. i. 739.

van-færi, n. disability, Stj. 1.

van-færr, adj. disabled, infirm, Fms. ii. 146, x. 354, xi. 325.

van-fær, Bs. i. 393; vanfætt ok illa heill, Hom. 122.

van-gá, f. lack of care.

van-gefinn, see vargefinn.

van-gerðing, f. a defective fencing, Gpl. 382.

van-geymala, u, f. = vangá, Ld. 128, Jb. 42, Dipl. v. 26.

van-geymt, n. part.; hafa v. e-m, to neglect, H. E. ii. 110.

van-giptr, part. married beneath one, Nj. 17, v. l.

van-gólt, n. part. = vangeymt, Gpl. 463.

van-gosla, u, f. = vangeymsla, Grág. ii. 341, Fms. viii. 364.

van-görr, part. defective, imperfect, imperfectly done, half done, Fms. vi. 13, x. 318, Bs. i. 59; ung Kristni ok mjök vangör, Fbr. 7;

mér sýndisk vangört, faulty, Fms. x. 320.

van-haft, n. part.; hafa v., not to get one's due, Grág. i. 265.

van-haga, að; impers. mig vanhagar um e-t, to miss a thing, want.

van-hagr, m. dismay, disadvantage, Grág. ii. 49, Fms. xi. 245, Fbr. 7; misconduct, Bs. i. 687.

van-hald, n. a damage, loss; biða vanhald af e-m, Fms. x. 421; in plur. ill-luck, thriftlessness, Band. 37 new Ed.

van-haldinn, part. getting less than one's due, wronged, H. E. ii. 126; ef þú þykkisk v., Ld. 108, Sturl. i. 77 C, Fas. ii. 297.

van-höfnr, n. part. (better van-höfn), Nj. 280, v. l.

van-heiðr, m. dishonour, H. E. i. 562, Fas. ii. 289.

van-heila, u, f. = vanhella, Bs. i. 353.

van-heillagr, adj. profane.

van-heillindi, n. failing health, illness, Fms. vii. 208, viii. 280, H. E. i. 12.

van-heill, adj. [A.S. *wanbál*], not hale, disabled, ill, Grág. i. 50, Fms. x. 420; e-m verðr vanheilt, to be taken ill, Grág. i. 277; = pregnant, Bret. 10.

van-heilligr, adj. ill, wretched, Fms. vii. 30.

van-hella, u, f. failing health, illness, Bs. i. 83, 84, 353 (v. l.), Grág. i. 226, Fms. vii. 157, passim.

van-holga, að, to profane.

van-holti, f., better vammhelti, q. v., Jb. 366 A.

van-honta, t, to stand in need of, to want; hann kvæð sér v. annat, he said it was not that he wanted, Ld. 212.

van-honttr, adj.; e-m er e-t vanhont, a suits one not well, Fms. x. 260.

van-horðr, part. not pushed up to one's mettle, Fas. iii. 487.

van-hirða, t; v. um e-t, to neglect.

van-hirðing, f. = vangeymsla.

van-hirala, u, f. = vanhirding, Sks. 446.

van-hluta, adj. unfairly dealt with; verða v., to be wronged, Bjarn. 56, Ísl. ii. 255, Grág. i. 157, ii. 92, Fms. i. 306; réttu þeirra hlutr er aðr eru v., Eb. 156.

van-hlutr, m. an unfair share, Sturl. i. 47 C.

van-hugaðr, n. part. [? A.S. *wanhygg*]; e-t er v. i máli, it was not well considered, Lv. 30.

van-hygga, u, f. a lack of forethought, Ld. 152; beta fyrir vanhyggju mína, Valla L. 209.

van-kunnandi, part. wanting in knowledge, ignorant, ill-informed, Gpl.

van-kunnigr, adj. ignorant.

van-kunnindi, f. ignorance, Gpl. (pref.)

van-kunnusta (mod. *van-kunnátt*), u, f. want of knowledge, ignorance, H. E. i. 479.

van-leitað, n. part.; e-s er v., examined imperfectly, Bs. i. 329.

van-lofaðr, part. under-praised, Fms. vi. 196.

van-lokinn, part. half paid, of debt; vanloknaðr skuldr, Grág. i. 93.

van-luktr, part. half finished; ganga frá mörgu vanluktu, Sturl. iii. 279.

van-lykta, að, to leave unfinished, H. E. i. 409.

van-lyktir, f. pl.; með vanlyktum, unfinished, half done, Fms. vi. 13; ok var at vanlykðum nökkut, er hón þó höfud hans, Ísl. ii. 333;

hvárigr vanlykðir (faults) er þær koma á gobans hendi, Grág. i. 94.

van-mátta, adj. weak, sick, sore; i téna þá er v. var, a sure toe, Hrafn. 15.

van-máttigr, adj. failing in strength, weak, impotent, Fms. v. 163.

van-máttir, m. failing strength, illness, Eg. 565, Vápn. 17, Fms. ii. 12, Bs. i. 84.

van-megin, n. weakness, Fms. vii. 156; a swoon, fainting, sló yfir mik hræzlu ok vanmegni, 108.

van-megninn (van-megn, Stj. 20), adj. weak, feeble, Fms. i. 305, Stj. 20, v. l.; v. af megn, Fb. iii. 447; höndina þá má vanmegnu, an infirm hand, Sturl. i. 189.

van-mogna, adj. = vanmeginn.

van-megna, að, to weaken; v. sterkjan hug, Al. 6; reflex., vanmegnaðr, to faint, sink down, Vídal. passim.

van-menni, n. (van-menna, u, f., Lv. 30; vanmennir þær, Fms. xi. 257), a worthless person, Gisl. 149, Vápn. 15, Fms. iii. 149.

van-meta, adj. in a weak, bad condition; var fótrinn v., of a sick leg, Bs. i. 344; vanmeta skepna, an ill-favoured creature.

van-metnaðr, m. a disgrace, Grett. 160 A.

van-motttr, part. bungry.

van-mælt, n. part.; eiga e-t vanmælt, if thou bast anything unsaid, anything to say, Bs. i. 668; hvárt mér verðr ofmælt eðr vanmælt, Nj. 232.

van-mötti, n. an infirmity.

van-refsaðr, part. not duly punished, Sturl. ii. 10.

van-refat, n. part. = refsað; ef v. er af dómarans hendi, Gpl. 172.

van-rekstr, m. = vanrétttr, Fms. xi. 253, v. l.

van-réttli, n. loss of right, Ls. 40; þola v., Ó. H. 238; a defect, Ísl. ii. 367.

van-rétttr, m. = vanrétti, Fms. xi. 253.

van-rækiliga, adv. carelessly, slovenly, Bs. i. (Laur. S.)

van-rækja, t, to disregard, Stj. 157, Fms. xi. 423, K. Á. 72; reflex., vanrækjað e-n, Fms. viii. 252.

van-rækt, f. lack of care, Gpl. 332, H. E. i. 251, Dipl. ii. 14.

van-rætt, n. part. not fully discussed; v. er um e-t, Skv. 271 B.

van-samit, part. unsettled, Stj.

van-semd, f. a disgrace, offence, Bjarn. 67.

van-signaðr, part. cursed, Stj. MS. 655 xx. 3.

van-skörungr, m. = vaodrengtr, F. 4, Eg. 730.

van-spurt, n. part. *left unasked*, Sks. 53, 191. **van-stilli**, n. *lack of moderation, intemperance*, Al. 45, 71; gefa svá kappsamliga mat, er á þessu mikitt vanstilli, *no measure*, Isl. ii. 337, Fms. vii. 163 (of a fit of insanity); v. lopts, Al. 55; þurfa menn ekki hér at lýsa v. (*men need not show ill temper*) fyrir þessa sök, Sturl. i. 101 C. **van-stilling**, f. = vanstilli, Hom. 25. **van-stilltr**, part. *wanting in temper, rash*, Fms. i. 207, x. 264; marglyndr, vandlyndr ok v., *wanting in temper*, 420; v. í orðum, vi. 324; *excessive*, Stj. 142. **van-svarat**, n. part. *insufficiently answered, of a question*; hafa v., H. E. ii. 93; vanspurð eða v., Sks. 270. **van-svefsta**, adj. *having too little sleep*. **van-sæmd**, f. *disbounour, contumely*, Fms. ii. 291, vi. 109. **van-sætti**, n. *discord*, Sturl. i. 101, v. l. **van-sök**, f. a fault, offence, Magn. 524. **van-talað**, n. part. = vanmælt; er eon mart vantalað, Lv. 20; á ek við hvárgan ykkarn vantalað, *I want to speak to neither of you*, Fms. v. 327. **van-talt** (van-talt), n. part. *not full accounted for, short in the tally*, Glúm. 385; oftalt, vantalt, Gpl. 478. **van-tektit**, n. part. *pulled insufficiently*, Eb. 242. **van-traust**, n. a lack of trust. **van-trú**, f. *unbelief* [Dan. *vantró*]; villa ok v., K. Á. 218, H. E. i. 390, Vidal. **van-trúadr**, part. *unbelieving*, N. T., Vidal. **van-trúnaðr**, m. *distrust*, Fms. ix. 398. **van-uninn**, part. *unfinished*; vanuninn verk, Grág. i. 157; lítið vas eptir vanunnit (*undone*) í vingarðinum, Greg. 57. **van-virðn**, t. *to disregard, dishonour, put to shame*, Isl. ii. 238; affæra ok v., Bs. i. (Laur. S.); part. vanvirðr, Fms. ii. 67, Fs. 183; vanvirt, Fms. v. 326. **van-virða**, u, f. a disgrace, Fs. 60, 159, Eb. 128. **van-virðing**, f. = vanvirða, Fms. ix. 278, 289, Gpl. 157, 181. **vanvirðu-lauss**, adj. *not disgracing*, Grett. 118. **van-virkja**, n. f. a defect, fault, Stj. 158, Isl. ii. 101, v. l. **van-vit**, n. [Dan. *van-vid* = insanity], *want of thought*, Nj. 135, v. l. **van-vita**, adj. *insane*, N. G. L. i. 213, Js. 79. **van-vitað**, n. part. *not quite known*; eon er v. nókkur um sættina, Bjarn. 56. **van-viska**, u, f. *foolishness*, Al. 115. **van-pakkað**, n. part. *not duly thanked*; eiga e-m e-t v. **van-pakklátr**, adj. *ungrateful*. **van-pakklæti**, n. *ingratitude*. **van-þekking**, f. *lack of knowledge*. **van-þyrmsla**, u, f. *violation*; v. hátíða, Hom. 146. **van-þökk**, f. *unthankfulness*. **vana**, að, *to make to wane, diminish*; orðum aukit ekr vanat, Sks. 439 B. 2. *to disable, spoil, destroy*; þat sem röng mæli-keröld finnask, vani svá at ekki sé til þess hæft síðan, Gpl. 526. II. reflex. *vanask, to wane, fail, grow*. 2. *vanaðr, disabled, sick*; blinda, mállausa, vanaða, Matth. xv. 30. -vana and -vani, adj. indecl. *wanting*; in compds, but only in prose, and-vana, *still-born, lifeless*; and several poet. compds, fjör-vana, stríð-vana. **van-breytt**, part. = vand-breytt, *to be risked*; hón kvað vannbreytt um, Fs. 141; er mér vannbreytt um þat, Sturl. i. 10. **VANDA**, að, *to make elaborately, take care and pains in a work or a choice, to pick out the best, choose*; vanda til ferðar bæði menn ok skip, Nj. 122; búa ferð sína ok vanda menn til, Orkn. 108; þat var síðr um ríkra manna börn, at vanda mjök menn til at ausa vatni ok gefa nöfn, Fms. i. 14; þurfti þann stað at vanda, at hann væri slótt, Eg. 275; vóru menn vandaðir til at varðveita hofin at vitrleik ok réttlæti, Landn. (Append.) 334; svá skal sannaðar-menn vanda at frændsemi við aðilja, at ..., Grág. i. 30, 75, ii. 245; vanda skal búa í þingkvæði, at fjár-eign, i. 142; svá skal vanda sögu sem um erlendis vig, i. e. *the procedure is the same as*, 183; svá skal vanda tíð at eidfara ómaga, sem til þess at eiga hreppa-dóm, *the same season is to be appointed for it as for h.*, 245. 2. *to work elaborately*; þann bæ lét hann mjök vanda, Eb. 26; hón görði honum klæði öll þau er mest skyldi vanda, Fs. 61; láta göra skip ok vanda sem mest, 322; göra drykkju-skála ok vanda sem mest, Fms. i. 190; þú skalt vanda sem mest bæði hátt ok orðfari ok einna mest kenningar, Fb. i. 215; vandaðr, *choice, elaborate*; stofu nýja ok vandaða, Eg. 49; skip vandat at öllu sem mest, 68; skip vandat forkunnar-mjök at smíð, Orkn. 332; mikitt líð ok fritt ok mjök vandaðan skipabúnað, Fms. x. 36; var vandaðr mjök röðr á drekanum, vi. 309; stípuð vandaðan, Bs. i. 132; vandaðar krásir, *choices*, Fms. iv. 160; umgörd vandaða, Fs. 97. 3. *vanda sig, vanda ráð sitt, to be honest, lead a righteous life*, passim; lítt vandaðr, *not very honest*, Fms. xi. 275; ú-vandaðr, *plain, common, dishonest*. II. [*vanda* = *to carp at, find fault, Ivar Aasen*], *to object, make difficulties*: 1. *only in the negative phrase, vanda ekki, not to mind*; hann sagði dóttur sinni, at hann mundi eigi vanda at gipta honum dóttur sína, Stj. 206; vanda eigi, *to mind not, care not*; vanda ek eigi (*I mind not*) þótt sé só dreppin, 181; vanda ekki (*care not*) hvárt luklar finnask, Al. 44; vandar eigi þótt þykkt sé skipat, 41. 2. *to find fault, be fastidious*; hvárt sem þer vanda eðr gefa ósemiliga orð, D. N. ii. 16; þá eigu hásetar eigi at vanda þá hlezu fyrir styrmanni ok fari við svá búit, N. G. L. ii. 275; and thus freq. in mod. speech of Norway, 'vanda maten' (cp. Ícel. mat-vandr); in Ícel. it remains in the phrase, vanda um e-t, *to complain of*, Eg. 142, 711, Landn. 141, Orkn. 90, Fs. 137, Eb. 144, Gullþ. 26, Dropl. 15. III. reflex. *to become difficult, precarious*; nú vandask málið, Nj. 4; vandask ráða-görðin, Fms. vii. 183. **vandar-**, see vöndr, a wand.

vand-bálkr, m. [vöndr], a wall of wands or wicker, a wattled partition, Orkn. 430, O. H. L. 72 (Fbr. 209). **vand-blætr**, adj., see úvandblætr, p. 666, col. 2. **vand-dreginn**, part. *drawn over with a stickle, of a bushel or measure of grain*, N. G. L. ii. 166. **vandendi**, n. pl. *difficulties*, 677, 9; vandenda mál, Sks. 516, 620 B, Anecd. 4. **vand-fenginn**, part. (also spelt vannfenginn), *difficult to get, or requiring careful thought to choose*; þykkir oss vandfengit manns í stað þinn, Ld. 32; eru yðr vannfengnir hér menn yfir til forráða, Eg. 50, v. l.; vannfenginn muu mér sessu-nautr ef vit skiljum, Ó. H. 52. **vand-fisinn**, adj. (-físní, f.), *fastidious*. **vand-færr**, adj. *difficult to pass, of a road*, Fms. ii. 81, Sighvat (Fb. ii). **vand-gæfr**, adj., honum var vanngæft um fæðsluna, Sturl. i. 30. **vand-gætt** (vann-g.), part. n., in the phrase, e-m verðr vanngætt til e-s, *difficult to keep or manage*, Fs. 93, Grett. 205 new Ed.; verðr mér vanngætt til skips konungs, Ó. H. 114; vanngættra, 237. **vand-hæð**, n. [hóf], *difficulty, difficult management*, Fbr. 53, Korm. 81, Lv. 19 (vandæð). **vand-hæfr**, adj. *difficult to manage*, Gtæg. i. 137, Glúm. 358. **vandi**, a, m., a difficulty, difficult task; lísk mér þat mikill vandi, Korm. 150, Nj. 177; þó nókkurr vandi liggi á, Fms. vi. 10; hafa bæði vit ok vanda at vera höfðingi, xi. 217; sayings, þat er vandi vel boðnu að neita (*a good offer is not to be refused*); vandi fylgir vegsemd hverri, cp. *noblesse oblige*. II. *obligation, duty, esp. of relationship*; thus in the phrase, e-m er vandi á við e-n, þótt þér sé vandi á við Helga, Ld. 264; er þér miklu meiri vandi á við Eirík konung en Egil, Eg. 423; þat er mér ókunnara hverr vandi mér er á við hann, Fms. i. 297; sveiktú þann er þér var meiri vandi á enn við mik, vi. 17; fyrir vanda sakir ok tengda, xi. 11; binda sér vanda við e-n, *to enter into an obligation*, Glúm. 11. compds: **vanda-bundinn**, part. *duty-bound, obliged, from duty, relationship, affinity*; vera e-m vandabundinn, Fms. iii. 15, Stj. 424. **vanda-blutr**, m. a difficult thing, Fms. vi. 166. **vanda-lauss**, adj. *standing under no obligation or in no relation to another, a stranger*, Fms. i. 189, Fær. 134; mod. vandalaussir at opp. to skyldir; neut., e-m er vandalaust við e-n, *to be quite free, neutral as to a person*, Orkn. 214, Fms. vi. 107; easy, vii. 147. **vanda-litill**, adj. *easy*, Fb. iii. 367. **vanda-maðr**, m. a relation, friend, or the like, Stj. 424, Ld. 72, Orkn. 452. **vanda-mál**, n. a difficult, complicated case; mikitt vandamál, Nj. 31, 71; hafa v. at tala, Eb. 132; hugsa þetta vandamál, Fms. i. 84; er konungr sat yfir vandamálum, *beld council*, vii. 106. **vanda-mikill**, adj. *difficult*, Fb. iii. 381. **vanda-ráð**, n. = vandamál, Fms. x. 273. **vanda-samligr**, adj. *difficult*, Stj. 5. **vanda-samr**, adj. *difficult, complicated*. **vandi**, a, m., qs. vandi (vanþi, Ó. H.); [from vanr, and different to the preceding word]; — a custom, habit, want, Eg. 41, 70; dró til vanda með þeim, Nj. 12; leggja í vanda, Glúm. 324; at vanda, as usual, Nj. 3, 103, Eg. 125, 491; ú-vandi, *unmanners, whimsies, wayward manners*. **vanda-tíðir**, f. pl. *customary feasts*, Bs. i. 164. **Vandill**, m. a pr. name, Fær., Nj.; the Runic stone, see p. 672, col. 2. **vand-kvæði**, n. pl. (spelt vann-k.), *perplexity*; þetta v., Fms. iv. 199; vandkvæði vár, ii. 12; hiita, koma í vandkvæði, vi. 107, vii. 33; sitja í miklu v., Ó. H. 195 (vannqueði), Lv. 50; mesta v., Fms. viii. 146. **vand-launaðr**, part. *difficult to reward as is due*, Njard. 378, Fms. vi. 382 (vann-l.), Nj. 181, v. l. **vand-laupr**, m. a basket of wands (osier-twigs), Stj. 247, 442, Greg. 61, Post. 645, 86 (vannlaupr). **vand-látr**, adj. *fastidious, difficult to please*, Fms. vi. 386, passim in mod. usage; mostly in a good sense, *one who wants things to be well done*, ú-vandlátr. **vand-liga** (vannliga), adv. *carefully*; gæta e-s v., *to watch closely*, Ó. H. 73; byrgja hauginn v., Fas. i. 387; læsa v., Eg. 239; spyrja v. frá e-u, 106; hyggja v. at e-u, 172, Nj. 6, MS. 623, 39, Sks. 19, Fms. vi. 216; hugsa vandliga, 400. 2. *completely*; svá at v. var öll húð af honum, Fms. vii. 227; breuna svá v. byggð alla, at ..., v. 54 (vendiliga, Ó. H. v. l.); v. saklauss, *quite sackless*, Fms. xi. 329; svá féll v. lið Erlings, at engi maðr stóð uppi, Ó. H. 183; gjalda v. út, Ld. 60; vilju vér at þessir eidar falli niðr v., *altogether*, Gpl. 199. **vandligr**, adj. *difficult*, Orkn. (in a verse). **vand-lífr**, adj. *living strictly*; miklu er oss nú vandlífra eon í hverri tíð annari, 655 xi. 3. **vand-lota**, u, f. *jealousy*; hvárr vakti yfir öðrum fyrir vandlota sakir, Fms. i. 9. **vand-lyndi**, n. a difficult temper, Mar. **vand-lyndr**, adj. *difficult of temper*, Fms. x. 420, Sturl. iii. 123. **vand-læta**, t. *to be zealous*; vandlæta ok afbrýða, Stj. 94; freq. in eccl. sense, Vidal. **vand-læti**, n. *zeal*, Stj. 256, 321, 629, Magn. 474; af Guðligu vandlæti, Stj. 384, passim in eccl. usage, N. T., Vidal.

vand-læting, f. zeal.

vandlætinga-samr = vandlátr.

vand-máli, n. a difficult question, Ó. H. 85, Fms. i. 32.

VANDR, vönd, vant, adj. difficult, requiring pains and care; nafn mitt er ekki vant, *Fær. 208*; er hverjum manni vandara at búa sik í konungs herbergi enn annars staðar, *Fms. vi. 208*; sýndisk henni vant at neita þessu boði, *it was a risk to refuse such an offer*, ii. 133, cp. vant; vant þykkir oss með líku at fara, a delicate thing, *Nj. 75*; er hér ok vönd vistin, 61; vera vant við kominn, to be in a perplexity, *Ld. 158*; þeir sögðu vant at vera í stórum samdrykkjum, *Lv. 24*; bæði er, at ek trúir þér vel, enda er þér þá vant um, *Fær. 92*; vant er at vita hverir mér eru trúir, ef fednir bregðask, *Fms. ii. 11*; a saying, vant er við vándum at sjá (play on the words 'vándr' and 'vandr'), *Hrafn. 23*; vant er úr vöndu at ráða; vant er vel boðnu at neita. 2. choice, picked, = vandaðr; háttir fegrstr ok vandastr, *Edda (Ht.) 132*; var vandr mjök röðr á drekanum, *Fms. vi. 309*, v. l. 3. zealous; hón var allra kvenna vöndust bæði fyrir sína hönd ok annarra, *Bas. i. 129*; ráð-v. (q. v.), ú-vandr.

vand-rataðr, part. difficult to find, of a road.

vand-raun, f. (?) ; nú mun ek eigi kaupa at þér vandraun né frelsi, *Lv. 50* (somewhat corrupt).Vand-ráðr, m. a pr. name, *Landn., Bárð.*vand-ræðask, d. dep. to grumble over a thing, *Bas. i. 289, 396*.

vand-ræði, n. difficulty, trouble, *Ex. 7, 161, Sturl. iii. 195 C*; hann leysu hvers manns vandræði, *Nj. 30*; v. gördusk þeirra á meðal, *Grág. ii. 167*; etja vandræðum við e-n, *Ex. 458*. 2. gen. as adj.; vandræða félag, *troublesome fellowship*, *Ld. 266*; vandræða gripr, a troublesome thing, *Fms. ii. 56*; vandræða-skáld, the troublesome poet, the nickname of Hallfred, *Fs.*; vandræða mágr, *Sturl. iii. 76*; vandræða kost, a dire choice, *Fms. xi. 31*. COMPS: vandræða-laust, adj. without troubles, *Fms. ix. 425*; skildu þeir allir vandæðalaust, they parted without a quarrel, *Sturl. ii. 236*. vandræða-líkligr, part. likely to cause trouble, *Fs. 90*. vandræða-maðr, m. a troublesome person, *Fms. ii. 115, vi. 114, xi. 61, 78, Sturl. i. 9*. vandræða-samr, adj. troublesome, *Bas. i. 546*.

vand-sénn, part. difficult to see; þó er vandsén bóttin, *Fms. ii. 146*; verða oss vandsén ráð þeirra, *Finnb. 338*; þat er mér vandsét, *Glúm. 354*; er mér þetta vandsét mál, *Lv. 75*; eru mér nú vandsénir skógar-menn, *Grett. 130 A*; vandsénir eru margir, dangerous, *142 A*; vandsét er við honum, *Fms. ii. 254*.

vand-settr, part. difficult to place; eru yðr vandsettir hér menn yfir til forráða, difficult whom to place there, *Ex. 50*.vand-skafa, skóf, to draw a strickle over a biabel, *Gpl. 526, 524, v. l.*vand-skafi, a, m. a strickle, *Gpl. 524*.vand-skipaðr, part. difficult to man; v. mun þér stafinn, *Fms. vi. 243*.vand-stilltr (vann-st.), part. difficult of temper, *Grett. 125 A*.vand-styggr, adj. 'wand-sby', flinching from the stick, of a horse, *Akv.*vand-tekt, part. n. difficult to receive; þat er v. við e-m, it is not safe to receive him, *Grett. 130 A*.vand-velttr, part. difficult to give, *þjal.*vand-virkil, f. = vandverkt, *Eluc. 22*.vand-virkliga, adv. painstakingly, carefully; skoða, varðveita v., *Stj. 17, 99, H. E. i. 515*.

vand-virkr, adj. painstaking.

vand-virkt (mod. vandvirkni), f. good workmanship, *Stj. 102, Fas. iii. 281*; carefulness, painstaking, *Sturl. i. 211, Alg. 370*.vand-værr, adj. fastidious, *Sks. 658, v. l.*

vand-yrkliga, adv. = vandvirkliga, 655 xi. 3.

vangi, a, m., akin to vandr; [*Ulf. waggari* = *παρὰπλάτων*; *A. S.*, Old and North-west. *E. wange*; Germ. *wange*; *O. H. G. wanga*]:—the cheek; vangi is the whole side of the head, kinn the cheek; bleikt var hár bjartir vangar, *Rm. 31*; hann setti hnefann útán við vangaun, *Fms. ii. 330*; hann leggtr til hans í vangan ok út um annan, *Al. 37*; settr þústr undir hans vanga, *Karl. 65*; útán á kinnar vanga, *Skíða R. 136*; af minum vanga, *Kormak.*; Audunn var högginn á vangan ok kinnina, *Sturl. ii. 179*; vanga högg, *Fas. i. 60*, freq. in mod. usage: ölr vanga, poet. = the hair (or beard), *Skálda* (in a verse); vanga búnaðr, *Stj. 396*; vanga gull, 106, 136. vanga-filla, u, f. the cheek-field, *Fb. i. 530, Fas. ii. 256, iii. 392*.

VANGR, m. [*Ulf. wagg* = *παράδεισος*; *A. S.* *wang*; *Hel. wang*; early Dan. *wang*, as in the ballad, Danmark deiligst 'wang' og 'wænger', lukt með bølgen blå]:—a garden, green home-field, *Edda (Gl.)*; in the allit. vé ok vandr, bouse and bome; frá minum véum ok vöngum, from my beard and bome, *Ls. 52*; þar var amar-flaug af vangi, *Edda* (in a verse); hún-vandr, 'ship-field', i. e. the sea, *Eb.* (in a verse). II.

in prose this word is obsolete except in compds, in which (as in *vęgr*) the *v* is often dropped (-angr); ái-vandr, vet-vandr, kaup-angr, qq. v.: in a great number of local names, þrúð-vandr, Aur-vandr, Ævandr; in names of fiords in Norway, Staf-angr, Harð-angr, Kaup-angr. In several mod. Scand. local names 'vangr' remains in the inflexion -ing, -inge; it is often impossible to say whether the termination is from *engr* or *vandr*. In poet. compds, himin-vandr, sól-vandr, hlú-v., the heaven; the

sea is called svan-vandr, the swan-field; ái-v., flý-v., the ship-field, etc. = the sea; all-vandr, the 'all-men's field,' a place of assembly (= *almanna-vandr*), *Isl. ii.* (in a verse); geð-vandr, 'mind's-field,' the mind's abode, i. e. the breast; baug-v., sól-v., hjör-v., geir-v., the shield-field, sword-field, i. e. the shield; orm-v., 'snake-field,' i. e. gold, *Lex. Poët.*; þrúð-vandr, the abode of Thor, *Gm., Edda*.

vand-roð, n. a reddening of the field, a bloody fray, *Kormak.*

vani, a, m. a custom, usage; eptirvana, *Fms. i. 76*; forn lög ok vani, *viii. 277, v. l.*; háttir ok vani, *Stj. 1*; eiga vana til e-s, to use, *þorf. Karl. i. 404*; lands-v., the custom of the land; ú-vani, a bad habit; ú-vani, an inveterate habit. COMPS: vana-liga, adv. usually. vana-ligr, adj. usual, *Stj. 141*. vana-sótt, f. a chronic, habitual illness; v. kvenna, menstruation, *Stj. 118, 181*.

Vaningi, a, m. [Vandr or Vanir = the gods of that name], name of the god Frey, *Skm.*vanka, að, (qs. vakka or vafka?), to rove, stroll about as if disturbed in mind: part. vankaðr, of a sheep with the turning disease; also in scorn of a person, þú ert vankaðr. II. (A. S. *wincian*; Engl. *wink*), to wink; kómu þar inn menn ok vönkuðu til Sveins konungi, *Fms. xi. 366, v. l.*

vanki, a, m. the turning disease.

vann-, in vann-liga = vandliga, vann-laupr = vandlaupr, vann-stilltr = vandstilltr, etc.; see vand-.

vanning, f. [venja], exercise, training, *Sks. 351, v. l.*

VANR, vön, vant, adj., compar. vanari, superl. vanastr, want, accustomed; vanr e-n, used to a thing; vargljóðum vanr, *Hkv. i. 76*; vigi vanr, *Stor. 23*; tungan er málinu vön, *Skálda* (Thorodd); vanr góðu brauði, *Sks. 321*; with infin., hann hafði jafnan vanr verið at matask í litlu hús, *Fms. i. 35*; hversu mikill skattur er vanr at koma af Finnmörk, *Ex. 70*; ganga til sætis þess er hann var vanr at sitja, *Ó. H. 66*; vana skatt, she wanted tax, *Bas. i. 757*; er hann var vanr at hafa, *Sks. 228 B*. 2. neut., ekki fékk ek minna til bús enn vant var, *Nj. 18*; impers., er þess vant?—opt bett svá at, is this wont to happen?—it often betides, *Fms. ii. 9*; ú-vanr, unwonted.

VANR, adj. [*Ulf. wans*; *A. S. wana*; cp. Lat. *vannus*; cp. also the prefix particle *van-*]:—lacking, wanting; vamma vanr, *Hm. 22*; ljóða þessa muntú lengr vanr vera, 163; andspillir vanr, *Skm. 12*; handar en ek vanr, *Ls. 39*; vön vers ok barna, *Gkv. 1. 23*; vön geng ek vilja, *þey-bereft, Skv. 3. 9*; blóðs vanr, *Höfuðl. 11*; vanr síkra drengja, *Hallfred*; landa vanr, a lackland, *Bragi*. 2. neut. vant, with gen.; var þeim vettugis vant, *Vsp.*; mikils er á mann hveru vant, er manvits er, *Hdm. 26*; fás er fróðum vant, *Hm.*; orðs vant, wanting one word, *Hdm. 9*; era mér gulls vant, *Skm. 22*; vara gamans vant, no lack of good cheer, *Fms. vii.* (in a verse); eitt sinn var vant kyrt í þykkvæðr, a cow was wanting, *Ld. 156*; var Glúmi vant margra geldinga, *Nj. 26*; varð honum vant kvigna íveggja, *Glúm. 340*; konungi þótti orðs vant er annat var talat, the king wanted a word when one was uttered, i. e. he was all ear, listened eagerly, *Fms. ii. 139*; lét honum engra hluta vant, x. 226; era hlunnis vant, kvæð refr, *vii. 19*; sjaldan er cogri vant, a saying, *Al. 166*; muna vant, or muna á-vant, sjá munr, a moment, p. 438; hann keyrði hann niðr, eigi úþyrmliga, svá at honum var litill vant, so that he did not want more, i. e. killed him on the spot, *Bjarn. 41*. Two words, of the same form, but diametrically opposite in sense, cannot well stand side by side, and so we find that while the old poets make little use of vanr (*adversus*), on the other hand, in prose and mod. usage vanr (*obus*) has become obsolete, except in the neut. vant, in van- as a prefix, and in compds such as and-vanr, and-vana.

Vanr, m. [cp. *Vainomoinen*, the son of Ukko, in the Finnish poem *Kalevala*]:—one of the gods, Vanir, used in sing. of Njörd; kalla Vana-guð Vana nið eðr Van, *Edda i. 260*; nama goðbrúðr una Vani (dat.), *Skálda*.

II. usually in pl. Vanir, in northern mythology the gods who waged war with the Asir, but were afterwards combined and made one with them; this is recorded in *Vsp. 28, 30, Yngl. S. ch. 4, Edda 47* (the legend of Kvasir), also in the myth of Hænir, *15, Vpm. 39*; the gods Frey, Freyja, Njörd, and Hænir belonged to the tribe of Vanir; með vísum Vönum, id. COMPS: Vana-dís, f., name of the goddess Freyja, *Edda i. 114*. Vana-guð or Vana-niðr, n. a name of Frey, *Edda 55*; a name of Njörd, id. Vana-heimar, m. pl. the abode of the Vanir, *Edda 15* (sing.), *Vpm. 39* (i Vana heimi).

vansa, að, to do too little; ofsa eðr vana, *N. G. L. i. 184*.

vansi, a, m. lack, want; vansi matar ok klæða, *Barl. 82*; skort eða vansi, 70; v. trúar, *Sks*. 2. metaph. shame, disgrace; verða vandr, fá vana, to be harmed, injured, *Jb. 19*; þeir fengu óngar bætr fyrir vana sína, *Nj. 251*; ef þú ofsar þik eigi þér til vana, *Hrafn. 29*; heims vand ok vansi, *Greg. 30*.

vanta, að, [vanr], to want, lack; impers. with acc. of person and thing, e-n (acc.) vantar e-t (acc.), engan penning vantaði á, *Nj. 190*; vantaði þá eigi hesta né aðra hluti, *Fms. iii. 77*; mundi vanta þess hundruð, x. 64; vantaði tvá hesta, *Grett. 111 A*; at hann skyldi heidr vanta fé enn aðra menn, *Band. 4*.

van-fli, n. pl. [the latter part of this compd has preserved the unces-

tracted form, answering to Goth. *edils* = illr, q. v.; cp. Engl. *evil* and contr. *ill*:—*chronic ailments*; þessi vanyfli skaltú hafa á þinum hag. *Sks.* 360 B. *vanyfla-sótt*, f. *habitual illness* = *vanasótt*; kom v. hans at honum, *Sks.* 706 B (of king Saul's insanity).

vappa, að, [an assimilated form, akin to *vafra*], to *waddle*, Eg. (in a verse); vappaðu með mér, *vafa*, a ditty.

var, n. [cp. *vört* = a lip], the *raised edge of a shovel*.

var, n. = *vágr*, the *rhombus running from the eye*, Björn.

VAR-, a prefixed particle; as to its root, *var-* is prob. akin to compar. *verri*, *verstr*, Goth. *wariza*:—*scarcely*, *scantily*; see below.

VARA, að, [varr], to *warn*; *vara* sik, to be on one's guard, *beware*, *Fms.* viii. 288; *vara* þú þik svá, *Hkr.* i. 253; v. e-u við e-u, to bid one *beware of a thing*; ill dæmi vari oss við syndum, *Hom.* 97; Hrafn hafði varat hann við úfríðinum, *Sturl.* iii. 186 (úfríðinn Cod.); þú hefir þat ráð upp tekið er ek varaða þik mest við, *Ag.* 82; varaða ek ykkir bæði við at þit skyldit, *Sks.* 544; vil ek vara yðr við, at þér flytið hann eigi, *Fms.* passim.

II. reflex. to beware of, be on one's guard against. *sbun*; þeir hjala mart ok varask hvárgi annan, *Sturl.* i. 27; varask þú þat (*beware*) at eigi hittir þú hóf fyrir þér, *Ag.* 21; eigi má varask nema viti, a saying, *D. N.* iii. 751; varaðisk Ingólfr hann þó, *Fs.* 64; varaðisk Gunnarr þat ekki, *Nj.* 63; þeir vissu sér engis ótta vánir ok voruðusk ekki, *Ag.* 74; svá at aðrir varisk af þinum úföllum, *Sks.* 744; hvar ek skal varask, *Fms.* i. 361; hann skyldi varask at göra Ólaf eigi of stóran, *Hkr.* i. 212; varask við, *Blas.* 46; varisk ok við at byggja dautt fé á leigu, *K. Á.*; þat skaltú varask (*beware, take care*) um allan varning er þú sett at hann sé óspilt, *Sks.* 19.

VARA, pres. vari, pret. varði, part. varat; [Engl. *ware, a-ware*; cp. *varða*]:—to be aware of, *ween*, *expect*, have a *foreboding of*; impers., þess varir mik, at þú mælis feigum munni, *Nj.* 9; mik varði eigi þessa áðurðar, *Fms.* ii. 57; eigi varði mik þess af yðr, *xi.* 54; mundi mik annars vara af yðr, *Ag.* 426; mundi mik af þér alls annars vara, enn at þú mundir oss stóð kenna, *Ld.* 206; sem mik varir, as *I ween*, *Rb.* 196; þeir kómu jafnan fram sem engi mann varði, *where no one expected*, *Fms.* viii. 432; fyrr enn hann (acc.) varði, *x.* 413; þá er hann varði minnst, *Ag.* 296; skjótar enn þá varði, *Korm.* 40; þá er minnst varir, *when one least expects it*, *Fms.* i. 104; verðr þad opt þá varir minnst voftefeg hætta búin finnst, *Pass.* 5; the saying, verðr þat er varir ok svá þat er ekki varir, *Grett.* 91 A.

II. to endure, last, (mod.)

VARA, u, f., pl. vörur, [Dan. *ware*; Engl. *wares*], *wares*; in Norway chiefly of *fur*, in Icel. of *wadmal*; vara í sekkum ok allskyns varningar, *Fs.* 5; vöru-hlaði, id.; flytja vöru til skips, *Nj.* 4; bera upp vöruna, *Ag.* 54; ljós vara, *light ware*, i. e. *ermine*, opp. to grá-vara, *grey fur*, 69; skinn-vara, *skins, fur*, id.; virðingar-fé eða vara, *Vm.* 140; sex hundruð virt til vöru, *Rd.* 259; kyr, korn, smjör ok vöru, *Gpl.* 305; annat-hvært haust skal greiða gelding tvævetran, en annat-hvært hálfa mörk vöru, *Vm.* 167; hann fær honum vöru ok silfr nokkut, *Gísl.* 44 (vaðmál, 129, v. l.); þrjátíu þakka vöru, *Is.* i. 913 (vaðmála, 872, l. c.); vöru hundrað, a *hundred (value) in wares*, i. e. *wadmal*, *Vm.* 83.

COMPDS: vöru-gildir, adj. *being a legal tender, marketable*, *Vm.* 152. vöru-klæði (-lérept), n. a *common cloth*, *D. N.* vöru-sekkr, m. a *pack of wadmal*, *Is.* ii. 204.

vöru-smíði, n. *work in wood or metals*; flatusmíði ok v., *Grág.* i. 504.

vöru-váð, f. *marketable cloth, common wadmal*; vöruváðar kufi, kyrtill, stakkr, *Is.* ii. 80, *Nj.* 32 (v. l.), *Fas.* ii. 343.

vöru-virðr, part. = vörugildir; sex hundruð vöruvirðs fjár, *Landn.* (Ann.) 330; í vöruvirðum eyri, *Vm.* 7; þrettán hundruð vöruvirð, 71; tvau hundruð í hafna-váðum vöruvirðum, *Dipl.* iii. 6; í vöruvirðu gósi, v. 3; tvau hundruð í hafnar-váðum, tvau hundruð vöru eða vöruvirt, 7.

VARA-, see *vört*.

varan and **vörun**, f. a *warning*, *Nj.* 260, *Sturl.* ii. 241. **2. a being ware of, shunning, *Hom.* 13.**

varanligt, adj. *endurable*.

varar-feldr, m. [in this and the following compds *varar* may be derived either from *vara* or better from *vör* (q. v.), denoting goods as they were sold in harbours]:—*cloaks marketable in the trade*, *Grág.* i. 500; hafskip kom af Íslandi, þat var hlaði af vararfeldum, *Hkr.* i. 176, *Nj.* 7, *Korm.* 158.

varar-skinn, n. *skin current in trade*; vararskins-ólpa, *Lv.* 93.

varar-váð, f. = vöruváð, *Gulþ.* 14.

var-belgr, m. a *nickname* of a party of rebels in Norway, *Fms.* viii. ix.

var-bodit, part. *under-rated, under-bidden*, *Fms.* i. 247, *Fbr.* 59.

var-búinn, part. *unprepared*, *Nj.* 142.

VARDA, að, [Ulf. in *fra-wardian*; A.S. *wardian*; Engl. *ward, warrant*; Germ. *warten*; Fr. *garder*, etc.; cp. *vara*]:—to *warrant, guarantee, answer for*; esp. as a law term, björn ok úlfir, þeirra verk skal engi maðr varða, *N. G. L.* i. 45; varðar hann þat alls ekki nema við Guð, ... varða orð ok verk fyrir e-u, *Grág.* (Kb.) i. 139; handsala-menn þá er varða vildi, at ..., *Sturl.* iii. 43; ek vil at Flosi einn varði við mik, *I shall be my sole surety*, *Nj.* 256; vill hann sjálf varða

(*baile*) fyrir honum, *Þiðr.* 75; ef maðr kaupir man at manni, þá skal sé varða, ex *sölu*maðr er, við stinga ok við stjarfa, *N. G. L.* i. 29; skal bóndi hvert einum húsum varða, at eigi falli krossar, 11; bú hans varðar taki, is *baillable*, 47; varða taki fyrir e-u, to be *baile for a person*, 48; varði lóð þar til lokit er, *Gpl.* 331; ok varða við hey sínu við hey hans, *Grág.* (Kb.) ii. 96 (*Jb.* 243); ok skal varða við engi því, *Kb.* ii. 94; ok svá skulu þeir við varða, *Jb.* 277; einyrkjar skulu varða fjögur þing, *Gpl.* 438; skal hann varða þeim af þessum eignum fulla lögskyld, *D. N.* iii. 88; sá vita-vörðr skal varða þjár, ... úrtugar, *N. G. L.* ii. 37; þess víðar er hann hafði áðr varðat fyrir sína hönd, *secured, bought*, *Rd.* 253.

2. metaph. to be of importance; ef þér þykkir varða um mína vináttu, *Fms.* ii. 119; lék hann skyldr at segja þér þat er þik varðar, *Glúm.*; þá hluti er þeim þætti sik varða, *Eb.* 112; v. miklu, litlu, öngu, to *matter much, little, naught*; um þá hluti er mér þykkir mestu varða, *Fms.* ii. 120, v. 102; varðar engu um vára aptrkvámu, *vi.* 13; varðar mest til allra orða, at ..., *Lil.*: with a double dat., e-m varðar e-u, miklu varðar þeim, at þeir sé, *Gpl.* ix: acc., hvar mun v. þótt vér heyrim, *what will it matter? i. e. why not bear it?* *Fms.* vii. 60, *vi.* 95; hvar mun v. (þótt ek eta)? *Ag.* 604; acc. of the person, þat varðar þik engu, *'tis no business of thine*; þeir spurðu hví hann var þar kominn, hann kvað þá engu þat varða, *þorf. Karl.* 414; so in mod. usage, þig varðar ekki um það, *'tis no business of thine*!

II. to guard, defend; varða sjálf þins land, *Lv.*; v. e-m e-t, to *ward a thing off from a person*, i. e. to *warn one off from a thing* (= Lat. *arcere*); varða mér bátinn, to *forbid me the boat*, by force, *Fms.* vii. 32; v. mér skarðit, *Ölk.* 37; v. fé váru at komask yfir ána, *Krók.* 38; v. þeim öll vöð ok vatns-föll á ánni, *Stj.* 394; hann kvaðsk mundu varða, at eigi kæmisk hann þar utan, *Rd.* 244; to *guard*, þá vegu er hann varðaði, *Söl.* i; er þú á haugi sitr ok varðar alla vega, *Skim.* 11, *Fam.*: of boundaries, himinum varðar fyrir ofan, en hafit Rauða fyrir utan, *Is.* ii. 489; þaðan ræðr á ... þaðan varðar lækr er, *fellr*, *D. l.* i. 577.

III. as a law term, denoting the fine, punishment, and liability legally incurred, absol. or with dat. of the person (Gr. *ἀφείλω, ἀφαισάμενος*), to be *liable to, finable, punishable*; þeim varðar eldi þeirra, *Grág.* (Kb.) i. 108; varðar þeim þat ekki við lög, *they incur no penalty by the law* ... 44, *passim*: the penalty (amount) in acc., slikt (acc.) varða bjargir hins, ii. 25; ljúgvitni varðar skóggang, varða N. M. marka sekð, to be *finable so many marks*; þá varðar ekki þótt gögnum sé haldit, *Kb.* i. 143; eigi varðar haga-beit, ii. 107; varðaði eigi um bjargir hans, *Sturl.* i. 92 C; hvar konu varðaði, ef ..., *Ld.* 136, *Grág.* in countless instances; skóggangr (nom.) varðar, ef ..., *Grág.* ii. 89 (is prob. an error for acc.); skyldi varða fjörbaugs-garði (better garð, acc.) ef vátum kæmi við, *Is.* i. 25.

varða, u, f. [Germ. *warste*], a *beacon*; hann bað þá göra þar vörðu til minnis, *Orkn.* 208.

2. a pile of stones or wood to 'warn' a wayfarer; in Icel. *varða* is the popular name of stone cairns erected on high points on mountains and waste places, to 'warn' the wayfarer as to the course of the way, (in the Tyrolean Alps they are called 'daube' = Icel. þúfa, q. v.); hann reisti þar vörðu hjá dysinni, *Hrafn.* 9; varða á hálslinu fyrir sunnan Stiga-belli, *Dipl.* v. 19; hæðir þær er heita Hallbjarnar-vörður ... því eru þrjár vörður á þeirri hæðinni en fimmm á hinn, *Landn.* 153; haug eða stóra vörður, *Stj.* 182; náttmála-varða, þórd. 58 (see náttmál); dagmála-varða, of piles of stones by which the 'day-marks' are fixed: freq. in local names, *Vörðu-fell, Holtavörðun-heiðr*, *Landn.*, map of Icel.

varðaðr, m. a *ward, keeper*, *Lex. Poët.*

varðan, f. *security*, *K. Á.* 208.

varð-berg (mod. *vaðberg*), n. a *'watch-rock, outlook'*; in the phrase, vera á varðbergi (mod. vera á vaðbergi), to be on the look-out; váru opnar dýrnar ok engir menn á varðbergi, *Mar.* (655 xxxi. A. 2).

varð-hald, n. a *holding ward, keeping watch and ward*; vera á varð-haldi, *Nj.* 264; varðhalds ok varhygðar, *Jb.* 407; plur., hafa fjölmennt ok varðhöld mikil, to *keep good watch and ward*, *Orkn.* 300; hafa á sér styrk varðhöld nótt ok dag, *Fms.* ii. 31, *Ag.* 46, *Ld.* 170; tvenn varðhöld, 656 C. 11.

2. custody; hafa e-n í varðhaldi, *Fms.* i. 306, ii. 17.

COMPDS: varðhalds-engill, m. a *guardian angel*, *Fas.* iii. 671.

varðhalds-laust, adj. n. *without custody*, 623, 15.

varðhalds-maðr, m. a *watchman*, *Stj.* 188, *Fb.* i. 283.

varð-helgi, f. a *sanctuary, asylum*, *Fms.* i. 80, v. l. (= gríða-staðr).

varð-hundur, m. a *watch-dog*, *Sturl.* ii. 67 C.

varð-hús, n. a *watch-house*, *Gpl.* 86.

varði, a, m. = *varða*; þeir hlóðu þar varða er blótíð hafði verit, *Landn.* 28 (Hb.); var varði stórt fyrir ofan tjaldit, *Dropl.* 33; reisa hávan varða, *Orkn.* 208 (in the verse, the prose uses the fem.).

2. in mod. usage varði means a monument, memorial, or minnis-varði.

varð-karl, m. a *watch-carle, warder*, *Clem.* 136.

varð-klokka, u, f. a *watch-bell*, *Fms.* ix. 369, v. l.

varð-lokkur, f. pl. [Scot. *warlock*], 'ward-songs', 'guardian songs', charms (or better, 'weird-songs', cp. the other form, *urðar lokkur*); hvarki em ek fjölkunnig né vísinda-kona, en þó kenndi Halldís föstra mín mót á Íslandi þat kvaði, er hón kallaði varðlokkur, *þorf. Karl.*

378; from this word comes the Scot. 'warlock,' though it has changed its sense to that of the wizard himself.

varð-maðr, m. a watch-man, warder, Fms. i. 41, ix. 217, Eg. 88, 121, 284, Grág., Stj., passim.

-varðr, m., in pr. names, Há-v., Hjör-v., Sig-v., Þor-v.

varð-rún, f., poet. a giantess, an enchantress, Hallfred.

varð-veita, t, prop. two words, varð (acc.) veita, i. e. veita vörð, to give 'ward' to, bold, keep, preserve; hence in the oldest writers the word is used with dat. (as the verb veita), varðveita fénu, Gpl. 227; v. börnum þeirra ok fé, 258; geyma þeim ok v., Stj. 99; v. þessum steini, Fms. viii. 8; v. öllum fjár-hlutum hennar, Gpl. 227.

II. with acc. to keep, defend; skal ek v. þik, Nj. 53; v. þær, Blas. 45 (vellum of the 13th century); v. ríkit, Eg. 119; hann var varðveittir, Fms. x. 369; Guð varðveitti þig, God ward thee! (a mod. phrase): to keep in one's possession, þú munt hafa at v. eina kistu, Eg. 395, Nj. 5, 76, Ld. 70: to keep, ef maðr tektr gríð ok varðveitir þat ekki, if a man takes up an abode and does not keep it, Grág. i. 150; v. sik við e-u, Hom. 13: to observe, freq. in mod. usage, v. Guðs boðorð, and the like.

III. part. pl. **varðveitendur**, warders, watchmen, 623. 35.

varð-veiting, f. a keeping, observance, Sks. 770.

varð-veisla, u, f. a keeping, custody; dæma e-m varðveislu fjár, Grág. i. 84; til framfærslu ok varðveislu, 62; fá e-m fé til varðveislu, Nj. 111; varðveislu-handsal, Sturl. ii. 202. compounds: **varðveislu-lausa**, adj. watchless, Grág. i. 278; unguarded, Hkr. iii. 287. **varðveislu-maðr**, m. a warder, keeper, Grág. i. 410, K. Å. 190.

varð-víti, n. a 'ward-fine,' fine for neglect on watch; sekt um varðviti við konung, Gpl. 86.

var-farinn, adj. = varfær.

var-fleygr, part. falling in flight, Stor.

var-fær, adj. cautious, wary, Eg. 63. **var-færni**, f. wariness.

varga, að, to soil; better verga, q. v.

varg-dropl, a, m. a 'wolf-dropping,' wolf's cub: as a law phrase, the son of an outlaw (of a vargr), Grág. i. 178, Sdm. 35.

var-gefin, f. part. 'under-married,' of a misalliance; hón þóttisk vargefin, Nj. 17, MS. 625. 94, Skv. I. 45.

var-gipt, f. part. = vargefin.

var-goldinn, part. underpaid, Ó. H. 149: of insufficient revenge, Sturl. ii. 224.

varg-hamr, m. a wolf's skin; taka á sig vargham, 'to wear a wolf's skin,' i. e. to be wolfish and wild, Clar.

varg-ljóð, n. pl. wolf-songs, wolf-bowling, Hkv. I. 40.

VARGR, m. [A. S. *wearg*; Hel. *warag*; the root-word is preserved in Germ. *er-würgen*, whence virgull, q. v., and Engl. *worry*; vargr and ulfr are said to be from the same root]:—a wolf; berr björn, bitr vargr, N. G. L. i. 341; ríða á vargi, Hkv. Hjörv.; trollkona sat á vargi, Fms. vi. 403; margi varga, Nj. 95; vaða vargar með úlfum, a saying, Fas. i. 11; sem menn víðast varga reka (prop. allit. varga vrekka), as wide as wolves are hunted, Grág.; sem vargr í sauda-dun, Sd. 164: poet. of any beast of prey, varga vinn, Hkv. I. 6 (of ravens); hann barg fjörvi varga, Vellekla: the saying, sjaldan vægr vargrinn, the wolf spares not; vargarnir etask þar til er at hálauum kemr, Band.; vargs-hamr, -hátr, -hold, a wolf's skin, hair, flesh, Str. 32, Fas. i. 199, Fms. i. 273; vargs-liki, -ródd, Edda 8, Fas. i. 130; varga flokkur, a flock of wolves, iii. 77; varga matr, i. 139; varga-þytr, a bowling of wolves, 205; varga leifar, a 'wolf's bonestead' (see leif), i. e. the wood, the wilderness, Gkv. 2. 11: in lcel. vargr is used of the fox.

II. a law phrase, metaph. an outlaw, who is to be hunted down as a wolf, esp. used of one who commits a crime in a holy place, and is thereon declared accursed; hann hafði vegit í véum ok var hann vargr orðinn, Eg. 259; vargr í véum, a wolf in the sanctuary, Fms. xi. 40 (gob-vargr): also of a fruce-breaker, hann skal svá víða v. heita sem veröid er bygd, Grág. (cp. gríð-vargr); armr er vára vargr, Sdm.; eyða vörugum, to destroy miscreants, Fms. xi. (in a verse); úvísar-vargr, see p. 667.

2. in mod. usage, a violent, ill-tempered person; hón er mesti vargr, a fury of a woman; ged-vargr, skap-vargr, a fury: poet. compds, varg-fæðandi, -fæðir, -holir, -nistir, -teitir, a feeder, ...cheerer of the wolf, i. e. a warrior, Lex. Poët.

varg-akinn, n. a wolf-skin; in vargskinn-ólpa, -stakkr, a cloak of wolf-skin, Fms. x. 201, O. H. L. 69.

varg-stakkr, m. a cloak of wolf-skin, Bret. 31 (as worn by the old berserkers); þeir höfðu vargstakka fyrir brynjur, Fs. 17; cp. Úlf-héðinn.

varg-tré, n. the worrying tree, the gallows, Hdm. 18.

varg-úlfr, m. a 'worrying-wolf,' were-wolf; bisclaret í Bretsku máli en Norðmandingar kallaðu hann vargúlf, Str. 30; v. var eitt kvikindi meðan hann býr í vargham, id. This word, which occurs nowhere but in the above passage, is perhaps only coined by the translator from the French *loup-garou* q. *gar-ulf*; ver-úlfr would have been the right word, but that word is unknown to the lcel. or old Norse, the superstition being expressed by eigi ein-hamr, ham-farir, hamast (qq. v.), or the like.

varg-ynja, u, f. [A. S. *wyrgen*, Beowulf], a she-wolf, Lat. *lupa*, Róm. 381, Hbl. 39, passim.

varg-öld, f. an age of wolves (i. e. of wars and worry), Vsp.

var-haldinn, part. being unfairly treated; vanhaldinn, Sturl. i. 77.

var-hendr, adj. [hönd], outstanding, of a score or quarrel against one; in the phrase, eiga varhent við e-u.

var-hluta, adj.; verða varhluta fyrir e-m, to get an unfair share, be wronged, Isl. ii. 255, Fbr. 8.

var-hugi, a, m. a precaution; in the phrase, gjalda varhuga við e-u, to beware of, Sighvat, Fms. ii. 166, iv. 172, viii. 341, Al. 154.

var-hygd and **var-ygd**, f. wariness, watchfulness, Jb. 407; gæta e-s með varhygd, Fms. ix. 279, v. l.; heldr hugleysi enn varhygd, ii. 68 (v. l. varygd); sögðu at varygd gengi til, vin. 409; gjalda varygd við e-u, vi. 42; til varygdar, Fbr. 101. **varhygdar-samr**, adj. wary, cautious.

varl, a, m. wariness, caution, Fas. iii. 268; bjóða e-m vara á e-u, to bid one beware of, Grett. 148 A; betri er fyrri varinn, fore-thought is better than after-thought, Fs. 65 (see the foot-note).

II. til vara ..., Bs. i. 735; til vonar og vara, and til vara (as adv.), for sake of precaution, in case that ...; and-vari, q. v.

2. as prefixed to compds, vara- is = Engl. vice-; vara-skeifa, vara-forseti, vara-framvarp, etc. (mod.)

varlinn, part. = farinn, see fara (A. VI. 2. β); it occurs in the latest volumes of the 15th century, Fb. iii. 240, Fas. i. 121, ii. 83; freq. in paper transcripts; cp. Lv. 80, Ld. 266, v. l.

var-kárr, adj. cautious, wary. **var-kárni**, f. wariness.

varla (valla), adv. hardly, scarcely; varla samir mér þat, Nj. 133; kunna varla, Grág. i. 28; varla mannhæð, Sturl. i. 118; gat valla væst þá, Fms. i. 9; gat varla gengit, Njarð. 380, passim.

var-launaðr, part. insufficiently rewarded; eiga e-m varlaunat, to be in debt to one, Grett. 153 A, Nj. 181.

var-loika, adj.; verða v., to be worsted in a game, Grett. 107.

var-leiki, a, m. wariness, Fb. i. 301.

var-leitað, part. n. insufficiently searched; hafa v. e-s, Eb. 94.

varliga, adv. insufficiently; vera v. haldinn, Gpl. 259. **2.** scarcely, hardly; vannsk honum v. lengdin til, Edda 34.

3. warily; fara varliga, Ld. 242, Nj. 42; mæla v., Hkr. ii. 184; tala v., Lv. 46; búask um sem varligt, Fas. ii. 520. Mod. usage distinguishes between varia, hardly, and varliga, warily.

varligt, adj. requiring wariness, safe, of a thing; það var varligt, it would be safer, Fms. ii. 64; þat þótti varligt at ..., x. 79; má þat kalla eigi varligt, vi. 7; þat mun mér ekki varligt, vii. 114, Isl. ii. 223, v. l.

varmi, a, m. heat; older form, vermi, q. v.

VARMR, vörm, varmt, adj.; [A. S. *wearm*; Engl. and Germ. *warm*; Dan. *varmt*]:—warm; varmar bráðir, Hkv. 2. 41; varma dinga, Hornklofi; varmr beðr, Lex. Poët.; með vörmu vatni, Stj. 237; góðri varmt vatnið, 623. 34; tak kótt ok drep ok stikk hendi í hann er hann er v., Pr. 470; var honum varmt mjök, he was very warm, Nj. 95; svá at af klæða-yl mátti hann eigi heitr verða eðr varmr, Stj. 548. Warm is used of blood-heat, and is distinguished from heitr, in mod. usage it is not much used, being replaced by 'volgr' (see völg). **II.** in local names, of warm baths, **Varmi-lakr**, **Varmi-á**, **Varmi-dalr**, Landn. **varma-hús**, n. a warmed room, Bs. i. 207.

var-mæltr, part. cautious in one's language.

VARNA, að, [A. S. *wearnian*; Engl. *warn*], to warn off; v. e-m e-s (=varða e-m e-t), to warn a person off from a thing, deny him a thing; varna e-m liðveizlu, Korm. 206; varna þeim kaup, 218; v. þér réttinda, to deny thee justice, Fms. i. 82; var honum þess varnat, vii. 261; v. Birni konungsdóms, v. 246; varna henni máls, Nj. 48, Band. 230 new Ed.; varna e-m bóta, Isl. ii. 327; skal þér eigi þessa varna, Ld. 250; varna honum gjaldsins, Rd. 234; konungr varnaði þess eigi með öllu, Eg. 106; ek vil allra bóta v. um sonu þína, Korm. 48; ef hann varnar gjalds (if he refuses to pay), verðr hann útlagr, Grág. ii. 281; ef menn varna þess at ganga þar í dóm, 322; hvat ek gaf eða hvers ek varnaði, Fms. vi. 220; with dat. less right, v. e-m lögligri atvinnu, Fb. i. 437; ellipt., ok honum er varnat (viz. þess), Grág. i. 405; hinum varðar útleigd ef þeir varna, 439; hann beiddi heima-mönnum gríða, ok varnaði Egil, kvæð hann eigi heima vera, and denied Egil, saying he was not at home, Sturl. iii. 173.

2. varna við e-u, to abstain from; varnaðit við tárur, could not forbear weeping, Gh. 29; við hverja skal hann varna, Stj. 410; varna við kjötví, to abstain from flesh, K. p. K. 124; í þeim dæmum megu allir sjá hvat þeir skulu göra eðr við hvi varna, Eluc. 43; maðr á at varna við (beware) at hann göri aldregi síðan slíkar syndir, Hom. 159.

varnaðr, m. safeguard, protection, keeping; taka mál þeirra á sinn varnað, Fms. x. 24; ek hef þá menn á minum varnaði (in my keeping) er yðr megu svá styrkja, at ..., 655 xiii. B. 2; Guð er vörm ok v. saklausra ok meinlausra, Str. 29; varnaðar-skjöldr, a shield of defence, MS. 4. 12.

II. wariness, caution; láta sér annars víti at varnaði verða, Nj. 23, Barl. 51; vil ek þar mikinn varnað á bjóða, bid you scarcely beware, Fms. xi. 94, Hrafn. 6, Akv. 8; er þó einna mest v. á at þat

gangit aldri á þann skóg, Fms. ii. 100; margir hlutir voru þar til varnaðar mæltir, *forbidden*, Fagrsk. 58. COMPS: varnaðar-ár, n. a term in the Icel. calendar, a year to beware of, an irregular year, = rimspillir, Rb. 508. varnaðar-bréf, n. = Dan. *leide-brev*, a letter of protection, *safe-conduct*, H. E. i. 432, ii. 91 (N. G. L. iii. 27). varnaðar-maðr, m. a *warder, guardian* (Germ. *vormund*), Eb. 156, Fms. x. 293: a *trustee, delegate, höfðingjar* eða varnaðar-menn þeirra, iv. 284.

varnaðr, m. [var, f.], *wares, goods*; Egill lét upp setja skip sín ok færa varnað (*cargo*) til staðar, Eg. 535; hann mætti Austmanninum Erni er hann gekk at varnaði sínum, Ísl. ii. 149; reida ok annan varnað, Ó. H. 170: *goods, fjárhlutir*, hús ok hýði ok allan sinn varnað, Sks. 159, 454 B, H. E. i. 432, Fms. vi. 301, ix. 398; ek hef sett hann yfir varnað minn, Ó. H. 112; hertoginn hafði sent frú Ragnildi ok frú Ragnfríði margan annan varnað sinn, Fms. ix. 486; konungur gaf fríð öllum mönnum ok allra manna varnaði, Hkr. iii. 210; erkebiskups-stólinn ok allan hans varnað, N. G. L. i. 446.

var-nagli, a, m., better varr-nagli, with a double r, [for it does not come from vara, to beware, the pun in Fas. i. 15 being a poetical conceit; the word is rather derived from varra or vörr, q. v.]:—the *bung for the hole in a boat's bottom*; chiefly in the metaph. phrase, slá varnagla við e-u, to take precaution against a future leakage, a future emergency.

varnar, f. a *warning, caution*; ok er þat boðit til varnarar at kasta hein of þvert gölf, Edda 59; ok er þat fyrir því varnarar vert af . . ., to beware of, 41; um gudsífa varnar, N. G. L. i. 150.

varnar, see vörn.

varningar, m. = varaðr, *wares*, Eg. 159, 467 (of a cargo); vil ek at þú takir mjöl ok við ok slíkt annat sem þér líkar af varningi, Nj. 4; varnings skipti, Krók. 60 C; kaupmanna v., a *merchant's wares*, Fb. ii. 274; reida ok annan varning, Fms. iv. 372 (varnað, Ó. H., l. c.); hann fékk sér varning frá skipi, Fs. 63; kistu er í er varningr, Fms. vi. 272; v. í mjöl ok í malt, D. N.; stykki varnings, D. N. ii. 468; Hjaltlenzkr v., Munk. 33. varnings-tíund, f. a kind of *tiibe or duty*, Lange's Norske Klost. Hist. 378 (foot-note n).

varn-kynna = várkynna, Norske Saml. v. 119. varn-kynd = vár-kynd, Norske Saml. v. 133, 141.

var-orðr, adj. *wary in one's words*, Lv. 51.

varp, n. a *casting, throwing*; munn-varp, á-varp (qq. v.), and-varp, a *nigh*.

II. in a spec. sense, a *cast*, of a net; hafi sú varp er fyrst renndi, Gpl. 426; á sá síld alla er varp á, id. 2. a 'casting' or *laying of eggs*; egg-varp = egg-ver, freq. in Icel., esp. of *eider-ducks*; varpið hefir aukist, tóla komin í varpið; æðar-varp, *eider-ducks' eggs*; kriu-varp.

3. the *warping of a thing*; skó-varp (q. v.), the *stitched edge of a shoe*; unn-varp, unn-vörpum, q. v.

VARPA, að, [Engl. *war*; see verpa], to throw, cast, with dat.; varpa frá sér sverðinu, Finn. 316, v. l.; varpaði honum til helvitis, Barl. 135; hann varpar sér undan, Nj. 91; Grettir varpaði sér um völinn, Grett. 95 new Ed.; varpaða ek mér upp ór söðlinum, Pr. 414; varpa frá sér kyrtlinum, Fms. iii. 101; hann varpaði (*hurled off*) veslinu ok mælti, vii. 20; hann varpaði nökkut svá hettinum, *threw the hood aside, tossing his head*, id.; varpa öndinni, to draw a deep breath, sigh, Fb. ii. 426; öfn er ór sér varpaði óhæfilegum hita, Barl. 162; jarð-varpa, a law phrase, to throw to the earth: koll-varpa, á-varpa, qq. v.

varpa, u, f. a *cast, net*, Boldt 79, 104, D. N. passim. 2. as a law term, a 'dropping', *outcast*; enginn skal þat við annan mæla, at hann sé hórbarn eða varpa, N. G. L. i. 311.

varpaðr, m. a *thrower*, Lex. Poët.: in compds, aud-v., etc.

-varpi, a, m. an *edge, outskirts*; in hlað-varpi, q. v.

varp-net, n. a *casting-net*, D. N. i. 594.

varp-skúfla, u, f. a *shovel*, N. T.

varp-tími, a, m. the *egg season* (May).

VARR, vör, vart, adj.; [Goth. *vars*; A. S. *wear*; Engl. *ware*; Germ. *waibr*; Dan. *var*, etc.]:—*ware, aware*; verða vart við e-t, to be aware of, learn, bear, Fms. i. 27, Eg. 58; hlaupa í hús inn ok verða ekki við menn varir, 230; þeir verða við þat varir, at . . ., Lv. 7; áðr Rútr varð vart við, Nj. 8; varð hann varr af tülki hvat þeir töluðu, Al. 104; er þeir urðu þessa varir, Fms. iv. 309; göra e-n varan við, to warn a person, Fz. 248; göra vart við e-t, to make a thing noticed, Ísl. ii. 329; göra vart við sik, to show oneself (= segja til sín), Eg. 79. 2. *wary, cautious*; varastr, við vig, Ls. 13; enn varir gestir, Hm. 7; varan bið ek þik vera ok eigi of-varan (6-variant), vertu við öll varastr, 132; verðr engi til fulls varr, nema . . ., Sks. 23; verum varir við höfuð-syndir, Hom. 33; vóru þeir varari um langar farir en áðr, Sturl. i. 81 C; vera varr um sik, to be on one's guard, Ld. 268, Nj. 92, 106, 109.

varra, u, f. = vörr, *water*, esp. the *wake of a ship*, Lex. Poët. COMPS: varr-bál, n. 'sea-flame', i. e. gold. varr-akið, n. = a ship, Lex. Poët., Fz. 171. var-roka, u, f. a *shovel with var*, q. v.

varri, a, m. (not vari), the *lymph or watery substance of the blood*; ef blóð lifrinn skersk . . . vatn er menn kalla varra, . . . ef varri er meistr hluti í blóði manns, Hb. (MS.)

varr-sími, a, m. a *streak of water, the wake of a ship*; stóð topt eptir í varrsímanum, Fms. ii. 178; varrsíma bar fjarri, Edda (Ht.)

varr-skógr, m. *knotty wood* (?), cp. A. S. *weary*, B. K. 55, or qs. vár-skógr = wood-cutting in the spring (?).

varr-súgr, m. [vörr], the *track in the wake of a ship*, Björn.

var-akinnasólpa = varaskinnusólpa.

vart, adv. [see varr], *scantly*; vart búnar, Am. 26; lítis vart tuttugu vetr, *little short of twenty winters*, Clem. 26; scarcely = varla, vart tvá mánaði, Þorl. Karl. 430; vart tvau hundruð, Fms. viii. 426; vart hálfan mánuð, Al. 122.

VARTA, u, f., gen. pl. vartna, Mar.; [A. S. *wart*; Engl. *wart*; Germ. *warze*; Dan. *vort*]:—a *wart* on the body, Mar.; þat tekr af vörtur, Pr. 473; hafa vörtu á kinninni, ef maðr hefir vörtu svo hvorki hylti hár né klíði né maðr sjái hana sjálf, það er auðs-merki, a *wart that one cannot see oneself is a mark of wealth or good luck*, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 555; geir-varta, q. v.

varta, u, f., perh. the *gunwale of a ship*, Edda (Gl.); bera rönd á úrga vörtu, Orkn. (in a verse); cp. vartari.

vartan, f. the *threads holding together the woof in a loom*, Björn.

vartari, a, m. a *thong, strap*, Edda 71. 2. a kind of *fish*, Edda (Gl.); holt-v., a 'holt-fish', i. e. a *snake*, Landn. (in a verse).

var-úð, f., qs. var-húð, var-ygð, = var-hygð, Glúm. 368; með v., Róm. 267; til varúðar, Eg. 371; gjalda varúð við e-u, to beware of, Hkr. i. 50; varúðar bending, flótti, Fms. i. 10, Mar.; varúðar mál, *warning words*, Sturl. iii. 183 C. varúðar-maðr, m. a *man to be on one's guard against*.

var-úðigr, adj. *wary*, Lv. 80; kyrtlátir ok varúðigr, Fb. iii. 447.

varúð-liga, adv. *warily*, Bs. i. 133.

varsla, qs. varðsla, u, f. a *watch*; síðan þeim var v. vituð, Fm. 2. a *warranty*; vera í vörslu fyrir e-u, to be on one's security, Gpl. 424; setja sik í borgan ok vörslu, H. E. i. 525; ganga í vörslu fyrir e-n um kaup, Ísl. ii. 135, þjóð. 75, D. N. iii. 56; Rafn jáði biskupi at fullar vörslur skyldi gefask fyrir öll fé kirkna, Bs. i. 740; með fullum vörslum, Gpl. 259. 3. a *forbidding, ban*; lyrtitar varsla, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 15.

vörslu-maðr, m. a *warranter*, N. G. L. i. 347, Gpl. 389, Bs. i. 771, Sturl. 78.

vas, n. = vés, q. v.

vasaðr ok vasaðr, m. the *wet and sleety*, the name of Winter's grandfather, Edda.

vasask, að, to *bustle, meddle*; þetta mál kemr ekki til þín, nema þú villir vasask í með þeim, Nj. 227; ek vil ekki vasask í slíku, Ísl. ii. 139.

vási, a, m. a *nickname*, Dipl. v. 5. 2. a *pocket*, freq. in mod. usage, but prob. from some foreign root; vetis-vási, buxna-vási, treyju-vási; vasa-klútr, a *pocket-knife*; vasa-klútr, a *pocket-knife*, etc.

VASI, a, m. [from Swed. *vase* = a *beaf*?], only remaining in the compd vasi-kanpr, m. a 'beaf-beard', i. e. a *rustic, farmer* (cp. breiðskeggr); hversu sem vasikanpinum þótti, however the rustics might like it, Fms. viii. 59, v. l.; ér húsbændr, vasikanparnir 1234, v. l.

VASKA, að, [A. S. *wascan*; Engl. *wash*; Germ. *waschen*; Dan. *vask*]:—to wash, but rare or at least hardly used in Icel., having been superseded by þvá, q. v.; in Dan. and Swed. it is freq.; in the Sagas only of washing the head with a kind of soap, see laudr; vaska sér, to wash one's head, Vigl. 30 (cp. the verse l. c.); vaska honum betr, Ísl. ii. 334, Bjarn. 68; þveginn ok vaskaðr, Sks. 362; vaskaði dasi, er ek dró þessa ár at borði, the *laggard* had his head washed, i. e. *sat snug at home, whilst I pulled this oar*, Fa. (in a verse); in all these instances of the head: metaph., vaska e-n í orðum, to wash one in words, MS. 4, 6. 2. to wash, as a naut. term of the waves; brim vaskar, Edda (in a verse), so too in Dan. *det vasker over*.

vask-loikr (-loikl), m. *bravery, valour*; vaskleikr ok karlmennska, Fms. xi. 80, Fas. ii. 404, Str. 3, Bs. i. 526, Art. 11.

vask-liga, adv. *valiantly*; skipa liði vóru sem vaskligast, Fms. vii. 131; jáfn-vaskliga sem þú, 127; vaskliga fórtu enn, Valla L. 220; hljóp á bak vaskliga, Flöv. 30.

vask-ligr, adj. *valiant*; vaskligr maðr, Nj. 118, Eg. 568; inn vaskligi riddari, Ld. 78; maðr mikill ok styrkr, v. synum, Fms. vii. 238; allra manna vaskligast, 199, 327; vænn ok inn vaskligeti, xi. 152, Njarð. 368; enir vaskligstu menn, Fas. ii. 509.

VASKR, vösk, vaskt, adj.; [origin uncertain, prob. from vert = a man]:—*manly, valiant*; þú ert maðr vaskr ok vel at þér (of Gunnar), Nj. 49; margir verða vaskir í einangrinum, þó at lítt sé vaskir á milli, Eb. 60; þóarinn mun vera enn vaskasti maðr, en slys mun þat þykkja er hann bjó hönd af konu sinni, id.; vaskr í vápnum, Str. 1; með enum vöskustum, Al. 136; þú ert enn vaskasti maðr, en Hákon er enn verstí maðr, Fb. i. 142; David var manna vaskast til vápna, Sks. 686; hvat ek veit, segir Gunnarr, hvárt ek mun því úvaskari maðr enn aðrir menn sem mér þykkir meira fyrir enn öðrum mönnum at vega menn, Nj. 85.

vaska or vasia, að, to *wade in water*.

vastir or vast, n. a *botch*; öllum þykkir þetta vast, Skáld H. (fine).

vastra, að, to *make a botch*, prob. qs. vastir, q. v.

VATN, n., pl. vötn; vant occurs in N. G. L. i. 363; the gen. sing. is agreeably with the pronunciation, in old vellums invariably spelt vatz or

vas, **vast**, Clem. 148, l. 32; the mod. sound is *vass*; in the Editions, however, the etymological form *vatns* has mostly been restored; all the South Teut. languages use a form with an *r*. The form *vatr* only occurs in two instances, perhaps used only for the rhyme's sake, in *hvatr vatni*, a poem of the beginning of the 13th century; and *helt vatn enn virri*, *Sighvat*; but *vatn vitni* in another verse of the same poet: [A.S. *water*; Engl. and Dutch *water*; Hel. *watar*; O.H.G. *wazar*; Germ. *wasser*; cp. Gr. *ὕδωρ*; Lat. *undā*: on the other hand, Icel. *vatn*; Swed. *vatten*; Dan. *vand*, q. *vadn*.]

A. Water, fresh water; *jörð*, *vatn*, *lopt*, *eldr*, *Eluc.* 19; *spratt þar vatn upp*, *Edda* (pref.); *blóð ok vatn*, *Rb.* 334; *grafa til vatn*, *Edda* (pref.); *taka vatn upp at einom hluta*, *Vm.* 168; *þá er vötnin vörð sköpuð*, 655. 1; *drepa í vatni eða hella á vatni*, *K. þ. K.*; ef *vatn* er svá mikill at þar má barn í hylja, *N. G. L.* i. 363. 2. phrases; *ausa vatni*, *to besprinkle infants with water*, see *ausa* l. 2. β; to which add, *þar stendr þú, Özör*, *kvæð Helgi*, ok mun ek ekki við þér sjá, þvíat þú jóst mik vatni, *Dropl.* 25; *marin var vatni ausin ok þetta nafn geist*, *Nj.* 25; *ganga til vatns*, *to go to the water*, *to go to the 'trapiza'*, q. v., of washing before meals, *Ld.* 296; *þá er sól gengr at vatni*, *when the sun goes into the water*, *sets in the sea*, *K. þ. K.* 96; *sér ekki högg á vatni*, *a blow in the water is not seen*, of a useless effort: *á vatni*, *afloat*, *Fas.* ii. 532; *svá skjótt*, at ekki tók á vatni, *Fms.* vii. 344. 3. of tears; *halda ekki vatni*, *could not forbear weeping*, *Fms.* vi. 236 (in a verse), viii. 232.

II. a lake; [cp. North. E. *Derwent-water*, etc.]; *uppi vatnið Vani*, *Fms.* vi. 333; *lét flytja sik út í vatn eitt*, ok leyndisk þar í hólma nokkurum, l. 66; er í norðanverðum flóanum vatn þat er nes liggir í, *Ísl.* ii. 345; til vatn þess er Á en Helga fekk dr, *Ó. H.* 163; *sjóir eða vatn*, *a sea or lake*, *Edda*. **III. streams, waters**, esp. in plur. of large streams; *hnigu heilög vötn* at Himin-fjöllum, *Hkv.* i. 1; *þaðan eiga vötn öll vega*, *Gm.*; þar er djúpt vatn (*deep water*) er umhverfis, *Grág.* ii. 131; *geysask vötn* at þeim með forsfalli... vötnin flutu um völlum alla, *Ó. H.* 164; *brúar um ár eða vötn*, *Grág.* i. 149; *vötn þau* er ór jökulum höfðu fallit, *Eg.* 133; *sjóir sá er flóir allr af vötnum*, *Fs.* 26; en nú falla vötn öll til Dyra-sjarðar, *Gisl.* 20; fóru þar til er vötn hnigu til vestr-ætta af fjöllum, *Orkn.* 4.

IV. in local names, *Vatn*, *Vatna-hverfi*, *Vatna-lausa*, *Vatna-á*, *Vatna-dalr*, *Vatna-endi*, *Vatna-fell*, *Vatna-sjóir*, *Vatna-nes*, *Vatna-horn*, *Vatna-skarð*, etc., *Landn.*; *Vatna-dælir*, *Vatna-fróingar*, *the men from Vatnsfjörðr*, *Vatnsdalr*, *id.*, *Sturl.*; of lakes, *Grims-vötn*, *Fiski-vötn*, *Ellida-vatn*, *Mý-vatn*, *Ólufsvatn*, *Landn.*, map of Icel.; more seldom of rivers, as *Héraðsvötn* in north of Icel.: *Vatns-dælskr*, *adj. from Vatnsdalr*, *Finnb.* 334, *Ísl.* ii. 335; *Vatnsfróinga-kyn*, -búð, *Nj.* 248, *Ld.* 120 (see búð).

B. COMPS, with gen. *vatna*-, *vatns*-, in vellums *vats*-, *vas*:-
vatns-agi, a, m. dampness. **vatns-bakki**, a, m. a bank, shore of a water or lake, *Grág.* ii. 355, *Jb.* 315, *Fms.* viii. 32, *Fas.* i. 360. **vatns-beri**, a, m. the water-bearer, *Aquarius* in the zodiac, *Rb.* **vatna-blandaðr**, part. mixed with water. **vatns-bolli**, a, m. a water-jug, *Am.* 35. **vatns-borinn**, part. mixed with water. **vatns-botn**, m. the foot of a lake, *Hrafn.* 11, *Fms.* ix. 367. **vatna-ból**, n. a watering-place, well, where drinking-water is drawn. **vatns-bóla**, u, f. a water-bubble. **vatns-bragð**, n. a taste of water. **vatns-burðr**, m. carrying water, *Bs.* i. **vatns-daubi**, a, m. water-death, death by drowning in fresh water. **vatna-djúp**, n. a water-deep, abyss, *Skálda* 209. **vatns-dropli**, a, m. a drop of water, *Stj.* 154. **vatns-drykkir**, m. a drink of water, *Stj.* 150, 581, *Edda* 24. **vatns-dæld**, f. a watery hollow. **vatns-endi**, a, m. the end of a lake, *Fms.* ix. 406. **vatna-fall**, n. a stream, river; *lítið vatnsfall*, a small river, *Eg.* 134, v. l.: of rain, *vindr ok vatnsfall*, *Art.* 85. **vatna-farveggr**, m. a 'water's fairway', the bed of a river, *Grág.* ii. 291. **vatna-fata**, u, f. a water-pail, *Fb.* i. 258, *O. H. L.* ch. 96. **vatna-flaumur**, m. [Norse *vand-flom*], a water-flood, swell of water, *D. N.* vi. 148. **vatns-flóð**, n. water-flood. **vatna-gangr**, m. a flood, *Stj.* 59, *Grág.* i. 219, *Landn.* 251: a fall of rain, = *vatnsfall*, *veðráttá* ok v., *Grett.* 24 new Ed. **vatns-heldr**, adj. water-tight. **vatns-hestr**, m. = *nykr*, q. v., *Landn.* 93, v. l.; but **vatna-hestr**, m. a good horse to cross rivers. **vatna-hlaup**, n. floods, a rushing forth of waters, *Landn.* 250. **vatna-horn**, n. a water-born, a vessel for holy water in church, *Pm.* 6: the end or angle of a lake, and as a local name, *Ld.*, *Landn.* **vatns-hríð**, f. a storm, *Ann.* 1336 C. **vatns-ísa**, m. ice on a lake, *Stj.* 510, *Fms.* viii. 398, *ix.* 367. **vatns-kanna**, u, f. a water-can, *Vm.* 86. **vatns-karl**, m. a water-can shaped like a man; *vatnskarl* til vigðs *vatns*, *Vm.* 21; *vatnskarl* ok munnaug, *Fb.* i. 359, *D. N.* iv. 457. **vatns-ker**, n. a water-jug, *Stj.* **vatns-kerald**, n. = *vatnsker*, *Fms.* i. 127, *Vm.* 21, *Jb.* 409. **vatns-ketill**, m. a water-kettle, *Vm.* 21, 114, *B. K.* 83. **vatns-köttir**, m. a water-insect, in foul pools. **vatns-lauss**, adj. waterless, without water, *Barl.* 196. **vatns-loysi**, n. lack of water. **vatna-litr**, m. water-colour, *Rb.* 336. **vatns-megin**, n. fulness of water. **vatns-mikill**, adj. swelling with water, of a river. **vatns-minni**, n. the inlet of a lake, *Fms.* ix. 394. **vatns-munnaug**, f. a water band-basin, *Pm.* 60. **vatns-ösa**, adj. soaked with water.

vatna-ösa, m. the mouth of a lake connected with the sea, *Landn.* 207. **vatna-rás**, f. a trench, water-course, *Bs.* i. 148, *Stj.* 593. **vatna-sár**, m. a font, *Vm.* 110, *N. G. L.* i. 327. **vatna-skál**, f. a water-jug, *D. N.* **vatna-skirn**, f. baptism in water, *Barl.* 116, 144 (vatna-skirn). **vatna-skortir**, m. lack of water, *Barl.* 196. **vatna-sótt**, f. water-sickness, dropsy, medic., *Post.* **vatna-steinn**, m. a font of stone, *Vm.* 110. **vatna-strönd**, f. the bank of a lake, *Fms.* viii. 32, *MS.* 623, 33, *Vkv.* (prose, *vaz-strönds*). **vatna-stökkull**, m. a watering-pot, a vessel or brush for sprinkling water, *Bs.* i. 464. **vatna-tjörn**, f. a 'water-tarn,' pool, *Sks.* 682. **vatna-tunna**, u, f. a water-cub. **vatna-uppspretta**, u, f. a jet of water, *Stj.* 646. **vatna-veita**, u, f. a drain, trench, aqueduct, *Grág.* ii. 289. **vatna-veiting**, f. a draining. **vatna-veitir**, m. a winter of floods, *Ann.* 1191 C. **vatna-vigala**, u, f. consecration of water, *Bs.* i. 97. **vatna-vik**, f. a creek in a lake, *Fms.* viii. 67. **vatna-vöxtir**, m. 'water-growth,' a flood, *Bs.* i. 138, *Grett.* 133 A, *D. N.* ii. 35, *passim*. **vatna-pytr**, m. the thud, sound of falling waters, *Skálda*. **vatna-mör**, f. a vein of water, *Stj.* 29, 205.

O. REAL COMPS, with the root word *vatn*- prefixed: **vatn-bátr**, m. a lake-boat, *Jb.* 410 B. **vatn-beri**, a, m. = *vatnsberi*, *Rb.* (1813) 65, 66. **vatn-dauðr**, adj. drowned in fresh water, *Grág.* i. 223. **vatn-dragari**, a, m. a drawer of water, *Stj.* 358. **vatn-dragi**, a, m. id., *Fas.* iii. 21 (in a verse). **vatn-dýr**, n. water-animals, *Al.* 167. **vatn-fall**, n. a waterfall, stream; *vatnföll* deilir: a torrent, stream, i bráða-þeyjum var þar vatnfall mikill, a great torrent, *Eg.* 766; *lítið v.* 134; var v. þat fullt af fiskum, *Fms.* i. 253; svá mikill v. sem áin *Nið* er, v. 182; deilir norðr vatnföllum til héraða, *Ísl.* ii. 345; er vatnfall deila til sjóvar, *Eg.* 131, *Grág.* i. 440; með öllum vatnföllum, *Nj.* 265; of rain, fyrir vatnfalli ok regni, *Gullþ.* 8; vatnfall fylgdi hér svá mikill or lopti, torrents of rain, *Gisl.* 105, *Fms.* x. 250. **vatn-fátt**, n. adj. short of water, *Landn.* 34, *Fms.* ix. 45. **vatn-flakr**, m. a fresh-water fish, *Fs.* 165. **vatn-gangr**, m. a swelling of water, *Vápn.* 24. **vatn-horn**, n. a water-born, as church inventory, *Vm.* 110. **vatn-kakki**, a, m. = *trapiza*, q. v.; gekk hann til vatnakkka ok þó sér, *Korm.* 24. **vatn-karl**, m. a jug, *Stj.* 153, *D. I.* i. 597, *Dipl.* v. 18; *vatnkarlar* fjórir, könnur sextán, iii. 4, *Rb.* (of the zodiacal *Aquarius*). **vatn-kálfr**, m. dropsy; þá sótt er heitir idropicus, þat köllu vér vatnkálfr, *Hom.* 25, 150; hann er góðr við vatnkálfr, *Hb.* 544, 39. **vatn-ker**, **vatn-kerald**, **vatn-ketill**, n. a water-jug..., *Grág.* ii. 397, *Stj.* 311, *Nj.* 134, *Ísl.* ii. 410, *Fms.* xi. 34, *Am.* 29, *Vm.* 35. **vatna-lausa**, adj. = *vatnslauss*, *Al.* 172, *Stj.* 194. **vatn-logill**, m. a water-jug, *Stj.* 128. **vatn-leyvi**, n. lack of water, *Al.* 173. **vatn-orinn**, m. a water-serpent, *Al.* 168; Hercules sigrði v. (the Hydra), *MS.* 732, 17: a pr. name, *Mork.* **vatn-rás**, f. = *vatnrás*, *Stj.* 58, 642, *Ísl.* ii. 92. **vatn-skjóla**, u, f. a water-skel, pail, *D. I.* i. 225. **vatn-staðr**, m. a water-place, 655 xxviii. 2. **vatn-torfr**, n. soaked turf, *Ísl.* ii. 412. **vatn-trumba**, u, f. a water-pipe, *Hom.* 131. **vatn-veita**, u, f. = *vatnsveita*, a drain, water-trench, *Grág.* ii. 289, *Stj.* 498. **vatn-viðri**, n. = *vátviðri*, *Bs.* i. 245. **vatn-vigala**, u, f. the consecrating streams and wells, of bishop Gudmund, *Bs.* i. **vatn-örinn**, adj. plentiful as water, abundant; *vatnörin hef ek vitni*, *Sighvat*.

vatna, *ad*, to water; er allri hennar hjörð var vatnað, *Stj.* 171; *vatna* hestum sínum, *Sturl.* iii. 24. 2. metaph. phrases; *vatna mímum*, to 'water mice,' weep, have tears in the eyes (see *auga*); *vatna lömbum*, to 'water lambs,' to lie down and drink from a running stream; láta vatna undir e-t, to lift (a heavy thing) just from the ground so that water can flow underneath. 3. the naut. phrase, *svá snær með landi*, at sér var í miðjum hlíðum en stundum vatnaði land (acc.), *Ó. H.* 149; þeir sigldu þrjá daga til þess er landit var vatnað, *Fb.* i. 431; *eyin* er nær vötnuð, *Fms.* vi. 379; þá dragi svá skjótt undan at náliga vatnaði seglin, *Fb.* ii. 15.

4. eccl. = *vatnsfasti*; heitir hön at vatna æfniliga fyrir dag Guðmundar biskups, ok gefa málsverð, *Bs.* i. 619; v. fyrir báðar þotlaks-messur, *Sturl.* ii. 252, *H. E.* ii. 188; fyrir en lærir at leggja af blót ok laugar-nætr at vatna, *Skíða R.* 202.

vatnan, f. a watering, = *vatnsfasti*; vötnunar nótt, *H. E.* ii. 188.

vatn-fasta, *ad*, to fast on water, *K. Á.* 78.

vatn-fasta, u, f. a 'water-fast,' *H. E.* i. 521, *K. þ. K.*; *vatnsfastu-dagr*, -nætt, *K. Á.* 78, 190.

vatta, *ad*, [vaga], to lift; er þú vattar streng, *Lv.* 100; hence the mod. *járn-hatta*, q. *járn-vatta*, to lift (a heavy thing) above one's head, holding it with straight arms, eg *járn-hattaði* hann.

vattar-, see *vöttr*, a gauntlet.

vata-, the common spelling of vellums for *vatna*-, see *vatn B.*

VAX, n. [A.S. *wæax*; Engl. *wax*; Germ. *wachse*; Dan. *voks*]; —*wax*; bráðna sem *vax* við eld, *Rb.* 356; steypa heitu *vaxi* í andlit sér, *Fm.* vi. 30; líkneski ór *vaxi* á innsigli, *Eluc.* 18; tveir merkir *vax* (gen.) fyrir eyri, *Grág.* i. 213, 504, *Fms.* vi. 153; vilju vér þakka öllum þeim mönnum er hingat hafa flutt lérept, *lin*, *vax* eðr *katha*, viii. 250. **COMPS**: **vax-blys**, n. a wax-torch, *Bs.* i. 804. **vax-kerti**, m. a wax-candle, *Fms.* v. 339; *vaxkerta-ljós*, *Bs.* i. 38. **vax-ljós**, n. a

wax-light, taper. Fb. ii. 390. K. þ. K. 51. **vax-spjald**, n. a *wax-tablet*, for writing, Lat. *cera*, Bs. i. 848; *sá mér nú vaxspjald mín, give me my wax-tablets!* (of Sturla the historian), Sturl. iii. 307; lét þorgils rita á vaxspjaldi ok sendi konungi, 131. **vax-tollr**, m. a *tribute in wax*, payable to a church; af þrem þeim hálfan v., Vm. 35:—the mod. ljóstollr. **vax-verð**, n. the *price of wax*, D. N. iv. 77.

VAXA, pres. *vex*, pl. *vöxum*; pret. *óx*, pl. *óxu*, mod. *uxu*; subj. *eyxi* or *yxi*, which is the mod. form; imperat. *vax*; part. *vaxinn*: with the v, *vóx*, *vöxu*, *vyxi*: with suff. neg. *vax-at-tu*, *wax thou not*, Edda (in a verse): [Ulf. *wabian*, *wobs*, = *auferre*; A. S. *weaxan*; Hel. and O. H. G. *wabsan*; Engl. *wax*; Germ. *wachsen*; Dutch *wassen*; Dan. *voms*; Swed. *våma*; cp. Gr. *auferre*; Lat. *auferre*; and Icel. *auka*, q. v.]

B. To *wax*, grow, of grass, plants, trees, wool, as also of men, animals; munu ósnir akrar vaxa, Vsp. 61; vegr vex hrísi ok há grasi, Hm. 120, Gm. 17; stóð um vaxinn mistil-teinn, Vsp. 36; þar sem þessi tré uxu, Al. 173; hann heyrir þat er gras vex á jörðu eða ull á saudum, Edda 17; þar eru eyru sæmt er óxu, see eyra; þá nam at vaxa álmr ítr-borinn, Hkv. i. 9; vex víðar-teinungr einn fyrir austan Valhöll, Edda 37; í syni mínum var-at illa þegna efni vaxit, Stor. 11; hann nam at vaxa ok vel dafna, . . . upp óx þar jarl á fletjum, Rm. 8, 19, 32; lékum leik margan ok í lundum óxum, Am. 68; þá nam ek vaxa ok vel hafask, Hm. 142; þá er hann óx upp, Eg. 702; óx (vóx Ed.) Óláfr þar upp, Fms. i. 96; hann var þá vaxinn mjök, 466; syni fulltíða . . . dóttur ef hón er vaxin, Gpl. 432; enn vaxni maðr, Grág. (Kb.) ch. 91; hvernig óxu settir saman þaðan, Edda 4.

II. to *wax*, increase; óx svá mjök ríki Sværris konunga, Fms. viii. 105; honum vóx aldr, iv. 32; hann óx dag frá degi í góðum verkum, 686 B. 4; vóx hann ok þróaðisk, Fms. x. 230; at Guðs rétti mitti jafnan at vaxa en hvergi þverra, 271; óxu auðæfi þín, Hom. 151; vex mínni maann, Rb. 352; Eiríks úvinsæld vóx því meirr, Fms. i. 22; þá tók enn at vaxa kláðinn, ii. 188; veðrit óx svá at hríð mikla gördi, Nj. 267; vindrinn tók at vaxa, Fms. x. 136; vaxattu nú Vím, of the river, Edda (in a verse); sól vex, Skv. 57; á vaxanda vári, 12 new Ed.; dagar vöxu, Lil. 10; þá vóx orð af orði, Fms. vii. 266; hvars hatr vex, Hm.; þeir sá at vit hans óx ok eljun, Fms. ix. 244. v. l.; vaxanda vági, a *waxing wave*, Hm.; vaxandi tungl, a *waxing moon*.

2. of fame, report; þótti þógeirr mjök hafa vaxit ok framit sik, Nj. 354; þykkjumk ek ekki af því vaxa þótt ek biða heima þræla Haralds, Ld. 4; þótti hann mikil hafa vaxit af þessu verki, 150; Sigurðr konungr þótti vaxa mikil af þessi veizlu, Fms. iv. 83; lízt mér sem vant munu svá málinu at fylgja at öruggt sé at vit vaxim af, Glúm. 346; hvar viti er þann konungr er meirr hafi vaxit á einum morni, O. H. L.; mun þar vaxa sém þín við, Nj. 47; sem minnk-aðisk vár sém heldr enn yxi, Fms. x. 7; vex hvert af gengi, a saying, Sighvat.

3. in the phrase, e-m vex e-t í augu; . . . at minur vaxi fyrir augum at ráða stórt, Fms. vi. 399; minnr myndi þjóstóli í augu vaxa, at drepa Atla, Nj. 58; at slíkir láti sér eigi allt í augu vaxa, Fms. xi. 96; lát þér þat ekki í augu vaxa, Nj. 13.

III. part. *vaxinn*, grown, of land; hólmir reyri vaxinn, Fms. i. 71; dalr víði vaxinn, viii. 110; land skógi vaxit, Fb. i. 431; í þann tíð var Ísland víði vaxit miðli fjalls ok fjöru, Ib. 4; þar skal engi dómr vera er engi er vaxit, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 86.

2. grown, abopen; figura vaxin sem spjót, Ann. 560; Noregr er vaxinn með þrem oddum, Fms. x. 272; hagi svá vaxit sem frauca rignði, Al. 169; gull-ker vaxin á þá mynd sem, Stj. 437; svá vaxinn hrugr sem, Mar.; at svá vöxnu máli, Fms. vii. 141, xi. 37 (mála-vöxtr), Anecd. 70; svá er víð vaxit, matters stand so, Fms. vi. 234; nú veit ek ef svá væri útanlands víð vaxit, at . . . x. 244. Nj. 186; eigi er svá víð vaxit, *that is not the case*, Fms. vi. 234, Nj. 180, v. l.; svá er til vaxit, id., Hom. (St.); maðr vel vaxinn, well-grown, handsome, Fms. vii. 102; harð-vaxinn, fagr-vaxinn, þykk-vaxinn, há-vaxinn, ítr-vaxinn.

-**vaxta**, see in gjaf-vaxta.

vaxtar-, gen., see vöxtr, growth.

vaxt-samr, adj. fruitful, Al. 41.

VAZTIR, f. pl., i. e. *vastir*, not *vastir*, for *vazta* rhymes with *bazzan*, Edda; in sing. *vözt*, Edda (Gl.) i. 574; [from *vatr* = *vatn*]:—a *fishing-bank*; = *mið*; á þær vazit (thus Cod. Reg., *vastir* Worm.) er hann var vandr at sitja, Edda i. 168; sitja á vöxtum ok hafa vað fyrir borði, N. G. L. i. 65; sinna hval á vöxtum, 60; þenna dag var Ingjaldr rómín á vastir (late vellum), Glú. 48; vaxta (gen. pl.) undirkúla, Edda i. 350 (cp. the verse); hrein-vazitir, poet. the *reindeer's abode*, mountain, Skálda (in a verse).

VÁ (v6, vo), f. n., gen. *vár*, 655 i. 2; [A. S. *wæ*; Engl. *woe*]:—*woe*, calamity, danger; þat er lítill vá, *itis no great harm*, Hkv. 2. 3. Hkr. i. 114 (in a verse); þú vaktir vá mikla, *thou worstest mischief woe*, Am. 77; vá víkinga, *the woe of vikings*, Fms. xi. (in a verse); in prose only used in phrases or sayings, ok sofi yðr þó eigi öll vá héraðs-mönnum, Eb. 160; e-m bregðr vá fyrir grön, a *woe passes by one's beard*, to suffer a shock or a sudden fright; brá þeim vá fyrir grön er þeir sá Birkibeina, Fms. viii. 350, v. l.; þá er öðrum vá fyrir dyrum er öðrum er inn kominn, *woe is it at one's own door when it had entered the neighbour's house*, = Lat. *tua res agitur* . . ., Grett. 113 A; allit., vá ok vesöld, *woe and misery*, Stj. 40, Barl. 36, 61, 125; getnir til vár ok vesaldar, 655 i. 2;

see vár-kunn, vár-kynna.

II. in some of the compds (see below),

vá- may be a contraction of *vat-* or *van-*, as in *vá-ljúgr*, *vá-sjaldan*, *vá-litill*, *vá-skeyttir*.

vá, f. = *vrá*, a *cabin, nook*, Hm. 25, Skv. 3. 29, Eb. 73 new Ed.

vá, ó, to *blame*; with gen., ókynnis þess vár (pres.) þik engi maðr, at þú gangir snemma at sofa, Hm. (a *ðv. Acy.*, unless Ls. 52 be a parallel passage).

vá-beiða, v. f., found in but two instances, and possibly only a corruption of *váðaði*, [cp. A. S. *weð-dæð*], an *evil-boding monster*; görit svá vel, skertir vábeiðu þessa (v. l. troll þetta), Eb. 116 new Ed., where it is spelt with y, but wrongly, as is seen from the parallel passage in a vellum of Eg. (in a verse), where the word also occurs.

vá-breast, m. a '*woe-craze*', a sudden *craze* or sound in the earth or in the air, thought to bode strange and evil tidings, Fbr. 147; cp. Glúm. ch. 21, Ann. 1238.

vá-ból, n. an *affliction*; í sóttum eðr öðrum vábölum, 655 xi. 1; af ymsum vábölum sem verða kann, dýrbiti eðr öðru, Ó. T. 26.

VÁÐ, **vóð**, **voð**, f.; [A. S. *wæd*; remains in Engl. *widow's weeds*]:—a *piece of stuff, cloth*, as it leaves the loom; sat þar kona sveigði rokkl, breiddi faðm bjó til váðar, Rm. 16; segl hvítt sem snjó af Háleyskum váðum, Fagrsk. ch. 102; ef segi er cigi fengit, skal gjalda sex aura . . . en ef einnar váðar missir (i. e. one breadth of the sail is missing, if it be short by one váð), þá er maðr sekt sex aurlum, N. G. L. i. 199; cp. hafnar-váð, a *common cloth*; álma hafnar-váðar, Vm. 103; þetta á kirkja í lausa gözi, kýr sex ok sex hundruð í hafnar-váðum, Pm. 57; þrjá-tígi hundruð vöru ok hafnar-váða, Dipl. ii. 6, iii. 8; gefa úmaganum tólf álmar hafnar váðar á hverjum misserum til klæða sór, Vm. 117, D. N. ii. 225, iii. 451, Munk. 66; also called hafnar váðmál, D. N. i. 134, Grág.; vöru-váð and sölu-váð, a *common cloth in trade*, see vara, sala.

II. metaph. a *fishing-net* is called váð; veidda, draga váð at hváru landi, Grág. iii. 349 (Jb. 305); as also in mod. usage; this may be the '*wæd*' in the Scottish ballad cited s. v. *aflausn*; in the Icel. reference, Fbr. 154, '*væð*' may be = váð; in poets also of the *sail*, greidda náir glygg váð . . . hríð féll í bug váða . . . váð blés, Lex. Poët.; cp. váð-hæft.

III. a '*weed*', *cloth*, cut and sewn; váðir minar gaf ek tveimr trémönnum, Hm. 48; kven-váðir, a *woman's weeds*, þkv.; matar ok váða er maunni þörf, Hm. 3; allit., vápn eða váðir, Grág. ii. 8; vápnuk ok váðum skolu vinir gleðjask, Hm. 40; poet., Högna váð, Hédins váð, váðir Váðar, the *weed of H.*, etc., i. e. *armour, the coat of mail*, Lex. Poët.; her-váðir, id.; heidunga váðir, '*wolf's weed*', i. e. *wolf's hair*, Akv. 8; hvíta-váðir, see hvitr.

B. COMPS: váð-ása, m. a *pole to hang clothes on*, Hrafn. 20.

váð-beðr, m. a *case of cloth*; skinnbeðir, hægindi váðbeðr, Dipl. iii.

4. váð-feldr, part. *soft*, of raiment. váða-gangr, m. the *casting*

a net, D. N. iii. 1108. váð-hæft, adj. *fit for sail*; váðhæft-veðr, a

favourable wind; hvessti svá at varla var váðhæft á konungs skipi, Fms.

ix. 387. váð-ker, n. a *tub in which clothes are stamped or trodden*,

Fas. ii. 34. váð-mál, see vádmál. váð-meidr, m. = váðáss,

Glúm. 390, Rd. 196. váðar-varp, n. the *casting* a net, D. N. v. 971.

váð-verk, n. *cloth-making*, Eb. 258. váð-virkja, t. to *wind up*,

end, *twist*, metaph. from the loom, Krók. 63.

VÁÐI, a, m. (vóði, voði), [prop. derivative from *vá*; Dan. *vaade*]:—a *danger, peril*, of extreme sudden danger; stýra til váða, Ó. H. 136, Fms. vii. 145; mér þykkir við váða búið, ef vér verðum rangsáttir, Ó. H. 92; heldr við váða, 168, Fms. ii. 116; þat var við váða sjálfan, vii. 64.

2. a *dangerous object*; vápn eðr annarr váði, Grág. ii. 117, Skv. 299; orms váði, poet. '*snake-bale*', i. e. the *winter*, Edda (Ht.); vitnis váði, the *Wolf's foe*, i. e. *Odin*, (in a verse); lindar váði, '*lime-scatbe*', i. e. *fire*, Fm. 43.

COMPS: váða-blót, n.

a *pernicious sacrifice*, 645. 75. váða-eldr, m. an *accidental fire*,

Gpl. 377, Jb. 255. váða-hark, n. a *terrible noise*, Bárð. 175,

váða-kuldi, a, m. *perilous cold*, of mortification from cold, Bs. i.

444. váða-laust, adj. n. *without danger*, H. E. i. 242.

váða-ligr, adj. *scatbeul, perilous*, Stj. 77, 212. váða-samligr, adj.

perilous, pernicious, Fms. ii. 240. váð-veifliga = váveifliga, Bjarn.

48. váða-verk, n. a *law term*, an *accidental deed*, of an unintentional

harm inflicted, Ólk. 36; engi skolu váðaverk vera, Grág. ii. 64;

a chapter on váðaverk, N. G. L. ii. 59. váð-vænnligr, adj. *perilous*,

Fms. x. 274, Skv. 47. váð-vænn, adj. *fraught with peril*, Fms. ix.

263, v. l.; var váðvænt at upp mundi reka, Bs. i. 320; strauuma váð-

væna, *dangerous currents*, Orkn. 406.

VÁFA, váfi, váði; ófir = váfir, Pd. 3; (later *vófa*, mod. *vofa*):—to *swing, vibrate to and fro*; belgr váfir, Hm. 135; ef ek sé á tré uppi váfa virgil-ná, 158; ván mín váfir, *my hope waters*, Fms. vii. 115 (in a verse); sá váði milli himins ok jarðar, Post.; still used in the phrase, e-t vofir yfir, is *imminent*, of danger; cp. þó man ek yðr þat er yfir | ófir, þegjum nú, segja, *then I will tell thee what is impending, though now I am silent*, Pd. 3.

váfa, v. f. a *ghost, spectre, shade*, Grett. 112 A; very freq. in mod. usage, but sounded *vofa*, Isl. þjóðs.

vá-fallr, adj. *making a dangerous fall, tottering*, Eg. (in a verse).

vá-folald, n. and **vá-foll**, a, m. a *vicious horse*, Nj. 168.

váfuðr, m. *the waverer*, one of the names of Odin, Gm., Edda; *ör-váfuðr*, Lex. Poët.

váfur, f. pl. a *wavering, tottering gait*, Eg. (in a verse); *elli-váfur*, see *elli*.

VÁG, f. pl. (**vóg**, **vog**), [Germ. *wage*], *scales, a balance*; *einár vágir skulu ganga um land allt*, Jb. 376; *pundara nó aðrar vágir*, Gpl. 526; *hann biðr Gilla taka vágina*, Ld. 30; *skipta með vágum*, Fms. vi. 183; *reðtri vág*, Al. 46; *vág ok mæling*, Stj. 23. 2. a *weight*; *vág minn af gulli*, Flóv. 33; *skúlir jafna tvær vágir*, 732. 18.

vága, að, spelt **vóga** or **voga**; [Germ. *wagen*; Dan. *vove*]:—*to dare, venture*; *þann þótti mikít voga*, Bs. i. 868 (Laur. S.); *þó skal nú nokkut til voga*, Grett. 157 new Ed.; *þó skal nú þar til voga*, 143 A; *menn hafa opt vogat við slíkan liðsmun*, 72; *at þú vogir at berjast við þá*, Fas. i. 450 (paper MS.); the word is freq. in mod. usage, but hardly older than the 15th century.

vágan or **vogan**, f. *hazard, risk*.

vá-gestr, m. a '*woe-stranger*', *terrible stranger*, appearing all of a sudden like a wolf among sheep, Grett. 133 A, Fms. vii. 110, v. l.

vág-grís (sounded *voggrís*), m. a *small pimple*.

vá-glafi, a, m. *destruction, harm*; *hvat sem e-m verðr at váglata* (=váða), Grág. i. 431.

vág-mor, f. a '*wave-mare*', a kind of *flounder*.

VÁGR, m. [Ulf. *wegs* = *αἰσμός*, pl. *wegos* = *αἰσμάρα*; A.S. *wag*; Engl. *wave*; Dan. *vove*; Germ. *wogen*; the root word is *vega*, *to stir*]:—a *wave, sea*; but in this sense obsolete except in poetry; *vind ek kyrrí vági á*, Hm. 155, Alm. 25; *vágr vindlauss*, a *windless wave*, Yt.; *þau á vági vindr of lék*, Gkv. i. 6; *róa á vág*, Hým. 17; *vágs róði*, Stor.; *vágs hyrr*, '*wave-flame*', i. e. *gold*, Bragi; in prose the allit. *vindr eða vágr*, N. G. L. i. 34. COMPS: **vág-garðr**, m. a *dike*, D. I. i. 512. **vág-marr**, m. a *wave-steed, ship*, poet, Skv. 2. 16. **vág-þeystr**, part. *wave-sprayed*. **vág-þrýstr**, part. '*wave-pinebed*', of the planks of a ship, Lex. Poët.

B. [This may be a different word, connected with *varra*, *vörr*, = a *lip*]:—a *creek, bay*, Hbl. i. 12; *þeir lendu í váginn*, Landn. 97; *lögðu í inn ytra váginn*, Fms. ix. 21; *þeir liggja á vági þeim er Hjörunga-vágr heitir*, xi. 122; *í skerinn ganga vágar*, Fas. ii. 533; very freq. in Icel.

II. also in pr. names, **Vágr**, **Vágar**, a *fishing-place* in northern Norway, whence *Vága-floti*, Fms. iv. 277; **Vága-stofna**, a *fair at Vágar*, Fms. iv. 277. COMPS: **vága-botn**, m. *the bottom or bight of a bay*, Fms. vii. 184, viii. 126. **Vága-brú**, f. *Bay-bridge*, a local name, Fms. ix.

vágr, m. [no doubt different from the preceding word, prob. qs. *vargr*, absorbing *var* into *vá*; O. H. G. *warag*; mod. H. G. *ware*, *warcb*, Schmeiler; Dan. *voer*]:—*matter*, from a *sore*; *vella vági ok hryfi*, Stj. 344; *freyddi ör upp blóð ok vágr*, Ísl. ii. 218; *vágs litr*, 677. 22. COMPS: **vág-fall**, n. *the running of matter*, from a *sore*, Nj. 244, Bs. i. 319. **vág-nagli**, a, m. *the core in a boil*.

vág-rek, n. [the **vág**- may be but a popular attempt at etymology or a misapprehension of an older form *vrek* or *vrak*, cp. '*quae cognominantur lingua Danica werch*', Thork. Dipl. i. 3; '*wrek quoque quod specialiter nobis in toto regno retinimus*', 97; *vágrek* and *reki* (q. v.) would then be two forms of the same word, only that in the Icel. law the former word is used in a more special sense]:—in law phrase, a '*wave-wreck*', *flotum*; *þat heitir v. er kemr á land, manns-lík eða vara, eða fé, eða skipviðr*, Grág. ii. 387; *heita láta þeir v. er minnr er fjartr frá skutstafni*, Ld. 76; *skip braut ... í Danmörk, Danir tóku upp fé allt ok kolluðu vágrek*, Fms. i. 153; of *hvalreka* ok *vágrek*, Grág. ii. 212, 359, 389, Post. (Unger) 155.

vág-akorinn, part. *stamed with bays*, of a coast, Eg. 117, Hkr. i. 5.

vákr, adj. [A.S. *wác*; early Dan. *vaak*; cp. *veykr*], *weak*=*veykr*; íss mjök *vákr*, Fb. i. 235, Hb., MSS.

vákr, m. [Ivar Aasen *vaak*], a *weakling*, Edda i. 532.

vála, að, mod. *vola*, *to wail*, Barl. 20; *veinandi ok válandi*, Hom. 144.

VÁLAÐ, n., mod. **volæði**, [prob. contr. = A.S. *wædl* = *ambitus*, and hence *begging, poverty*]:—*woe, misery, destitution*; *taka barn af válaði*, Ísl. ii. 326; *þann vein hafði Eyvindr tekit af válaði*, Hrafn. 25, Bs. i. 299; *látum eigi hug várm styggjask við válað þeirra*, Greg. 46; *ok varí honum úkunnaða válað hans*, 24; *ganga á válað*, *to go begging*, Mag. 150; *kennda ek þat váloðum*, at *þeir fagnaði válaði sínu*, Post. 209.

válaðr, part. *wretched*; *einn v. maðr hét Lazarus*, Greg. 22, 46; *þá komsk við inn válaði*, Fms. vi. 234, viii. 251; *slíkt er válaðs vera*, Hm. *válan*, f. a *wailing*.

vá-laust, n. adj. *undoubted, certain*, Geisli, Sighvat.

válgna, að, i. e. *volgna*, *to become warm*, Fas. i. 84, *passim* in mod. usage.

VÁLGR, adj., or better **valgr**, sounded **volgr**; [this word, so freq. in mod. usage, is not found in old writers (Fas. i. 84 is a paper MS.); they always use *fjalgr* (q. v.), identical in sense, but unknown in mod.

Icel.; the mod. form, **glóð-volgr**, *ember-hot*, exactly answers to '*glóð-fjalgr*' of the Yt.; in *fjalgr*, Hkv., must be a false reading for *ú-fjalgr* = *offlag*, a word frequent in the mod. Norwegian dialects, meaning '*warm*', i. e. *cold, chilly, dismal*, see Ivar Aasen; in A.S. *wealg* occurs in a single instance, viz. in Gregory's *Pastorale* of King Alfred, edited by Mr. Sweet]:—*warm, luke-warm*; *en með því þú ert volgr, og hvorki kaldr né heitr*, mun ek út-skirpa þér af mínum munni, Rev. iii. 16; it is in rendering this very passage that king Alfred (l. c.) uses *wealg*, so there can be no doubt as to the identity of the A.S. and Icel. word: *passim* in mod. usage, *volg mjólk*, *volgt blóð*, *glóð-volgr*, *spen-volgr*; *spenvolg mjólk*, *milk warm from the cow*.

vá-ligr, adj. *woful, awful, terrible*; *kona váliga*, Ám. 52; *snák váligrar brákr*, Fms. vi. 362; *wicked*, in the phrase, *spyrja er beat til váligra þegna*, *wicked men are best to bear of, not to see*, i. e. *the farther off the better*, Njard. 370.

II. = [Dan. *vælig* = *migbty*], *migbty*; *váligt virki*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); *válig mæðar-efni*, *migbty, grand subjects for one's song*, Ad.

vá-litið, n. adj. *harmless, doing small harm*, Ls. 33, Sturl. i. 21 (in a verse). 2. *very little, quite small*, opp. to '*langt*', Og.

vá-ljúgr, m. = *vánljúgr*, a *disappointment*; nú er mér orðinn v. at þeim átrúnaði, Fms. ii. 151: of a person, '*bope-belyng*', *disappointing bope*, Ad.

válk, **volk**, n. a '*walking*', *tossing to and fro*, esp. on sea; *hitta í storma eðr válk*, Jb. 390; *at eigi létti váru válki fyrr enu þat er út-byrðis*, Fas. ii. 516; *hann þolði í þessu válki hungri ok kulda*, Fms. viii. 18; *vás ok válk*, Stj. 514; metaph. *worry*, *válk ok vandæði*, Al. 105; *válka ok vandæða*, N. G. L. i. 445, MS. 4. 13; *háskum ok válkum*, Skv. 634; *sjó-válk*, *sea-tossing*; *hand-válk*, *crumpling between the hands*.

VÁLKA (**volka**), að, [A.S. *wealcan*; Engl. *walk*; Germ. *walken*]:—*prop. to roll or stamp*, but usually metaph.; *Guð bótri þér, at þú válkir mik svá lengi*, MS. 4. 18; *eigi hæfir gömlum karli at válka svá vana mey*, Fas. iii. 62. 2. metaph., *válka sik*, *to besitate*, Str. 37; v. c-n í ástar bandinu, 55; *hví þú válkir slíkt fyrir þér, hvert ráð þú skalt taka*, Fas. iii. 48; *válkaðu þeir mjök lengi ráðin fyrir sér*, O. H. 169; *válkaði hann þat í hugnum ok vissi eigi hvat hann skyldi upp taka*, 195.

II. reflex. *to roll oneself, to wallow*; *þeir hófðu válkask í roðru ok blóði*, *they had been wallowing in gore and blood*, Gisl. 67; *veltask ok válkask í leirinu*, Stj. 72; *válkask í sauri*, Hom. (St.); metaph., *engi vandi*, *er herra hans þurfi í at válkask*, Str. 24; *þat er þú hefir lengi í válkask*, 32.

III. part., *sljótt er þat er skjótt er*, '*válat*' þat er '*reint*', Edda (Ht.) 126.

vá-lyndi, f. *shifiness, fickleness*.

vá-lyndr, adj. *shifty*; *vályndr veðr*, Vsp., cp. Sól. 3.

válæði or **volæði**, n. *misery*, = *válaðr*, q. v.

váma, u, f. [cp. Dan. *væmme* = *to loath, væmmilig* = *loathful*], a *qualm, ailment*; *þá hóf af mér allar vámur*, Sturl. ii. 54.

vámr, m., *vómr* rhymes with *dómr*, Ísl. ii. 50 (in a verse): a *loathsome person*, a word of abuse, Edda i. 532; *vöndr hrökk, vámr lá bundinn*, Fms. vii. 356 (in a verse).

VÁN (**vón**, **von**), f., old nom. *vón* with umlaut, *Skálda* (Thorodd): old dat. *vánu*, with compar., see below; *ónu*, Ls. 36; *tungan er málinu vón en at tönnum er bitins vón*, Thorodd: *vón*, *spónum* make a rhyme, Gisl.; *ón*, Ám. 67, Hom. 60; dat. *ónu*, Ls. 36; [Ulf. *wéms* = *élæis*; A.S. *wén*, cp. Engl. *women*; Germ. *wahn*; the Dan. *baad*, Swed. *bopp* are mod. and borrowed from the Germ.]:—a *hope, expectation*; *er mikil ván*, at ..., Fms. xi. 13; *mér er ván*, at ..., *I expect, apprehend, that ...*, Eg. 353; *sem hann hafði áðr sagt á ván um, gríven to understand*, Fms. xi. 87; *eiga ván til e-a*, 623. 17; *allir þjóðir munu hafa ón mikla (a big hope) til namns hans*, Hom. 60; *slíkt var ván*, Nj. 5; *engi ván er til þess*, Eg. 157; *sem ván var at, as was to be expected*, Glum. 337; *vita sér engis ótta vónir, to apprehend no danger*, Fms. xi. 46, Orkn. 414, Eg. 74; *konungs var þangat ván, the king was expected*, Fms. x. 323; *þar var ván séfanga mikils*, Eg. 265; *ván er borin, past hope*, Ld. 258; *ván er þrotin*, Eg. 719; *ván rekin*, id., Ld. 216; *e-t stendr til vónar, bids fair*, Eg. 173; *e-t er at vánum, it is what could be expected*, Nj. 255; but, *epúr vonum, as good as could be expected, very good indeed*; *eiga e-t í vánum, to have a thing expected*; *eiga barn í vánum*, Grág.

2. spec. usages; cf. *hann gófir aðrar vónir yfir land annars manns*, Gpl. 449; *þá er allar vónir vóru rannsakadar, all places where it could be expected to be found*, Fms. v. 216; cp. *leita af sér vonina, to seek until one is satisfied it cannot be found*.

3. dat. *vánu*, with compar.; *vánu bráðara, sooner than expected*, i. e. *quickly, at once*, Fms. ix. 408, xi. 112; *vánu skjótara*, x. 408; *ónu verr, worse than might be expected, quite bad, bad indeed*, Ls. 36; *yrkja kann ek vánu verr*, Mk. v.; *vánu betr, well indeed*; *vita e-t vánu nmr, to know quite*, Skv. 183 B.

II. eccl. *hope*, N. T., Pass., Vidal. *passim*. III. in a few instances, esp. in a few compds (*vánar-völr*, see below), *ván* seems to denote *despair*, cp. also the name of the myth. river *Ván*, *despair, agony*; *Ván* and *Vil* were the rivers produced by the slaver from the mouth of the fettered wolf Fenrir, who is hence called *Vánar-gandr*, the

monster of the water W., Edda. comrs: vánar-lauss, adj. hopeless, Fas. iii. 73. vánar-maðr, m. a man who has a hope of being saved, Bs. i. 113, Mar.: an alms-man, beggar, = úmagi (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 211; ef maðr færir þá konu af landi er vánar maðr manns er, 212. vánar-völ, m. a beggar's staff; bera vánarvöl, Hm. 77; ganga með vánarvöl, to walk with a beggar's staff, be brought to beggary, N. G. L. ii. 71: mod. also, fara á vónarvöl.

vána (vona), ad. to hope; vána fulltings, Fms. vi. 165; ek vána at góð verði þessi ferð, 123; hann kvaðsk vána, at hón næði lífi at halda, Fas. i. 430.

ván-bíðill, m. a wooer waiting for an answer; in the phrase, ek vil eigi vera vánbíðill þessa ráðs, I will not long stand bat in band, Eb. 130, Ld. 192, Isl. ii. 159.

VÁNDR, mod. vóndr, adj., without compar. or superl.; [Dan.-Swed. and]—bad; of a thing, vánd klæði, F. 150, Fms. i. 70; vánda leppa, ii. 161; ór húsi litlu ok vándu, Hkr. ii. 380; psaltari vándr, Vm. 13; v. íss, rotten ice, Fms. vii. 273; vánt vatn, bad water, Karl. 62; vánt veðr, bad weather, Fb. iii. 240. 2. in a moral sense, wicked, bad; vándr maðr, Fms. vii. 117, Bs. i. 163; v. hefi ek verit, en aldri hefi ek þjófr verit, Nj. 74; illum ok vándum, Blas. 46; vánd verk, N. G. L. ii. passim.

vándska or vánaka, mod. vonaka, u. f. wickedness, Rétt. 18, D. N. iv. 66; in mod. usage, esp. of fury, ire, anger, hann réði sér ekki fyrir vonzku; vonzku-veðr, a furious, bad gale.

vánd-skapr, m. wickedness, Stj. 363, 588, Fms. i. 207; v. ok ill-mennska, Mar.

vánds-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.; illa ok vándsliga, Stj. 47), bad, wicked, Stj. 24.

ván-fóli, a. m. = váfóli (q. v.), Nj. 168.

ván-góðr, adj. of good hope.

ván-loysi, n. hopelessness, Fms. ii. 48.

ván-ligr, adj. likely, to be expected, Fms. vi. 301, Hkr. iii. 60 (v. l.), Odd. 8.

ván-lygi, f. [cp. váljúgr], frustration of hope, disappointment; varða vánlygi er vér reyndum, it was not an exaggeration, i. e. it proved but too true, Am. 91; cp. ok gáfisk ván at lygi, Fms. x. 389.

VÁPŊN (vópŊn, vopŊn), n., old plur. vápŊn or vópŊn; [Ulf. wópna = wópna; A. S. wæpen; Scot. wappen (in wappenshaw); Engl. weapon; O. H. G. wafan; Germ. waffen; Dan. vaaben; Swed. vapen]—a weapon; þau eru vópŊn til þess talið, ok ok sverð, spjót, ok sviður ok bryntroll, K. þ. K. 170; skotvagn er ok gott vápŊn... tálgráfr eru góð vápŊn, Sks. 421, 425; vápŊnum ok herklæðum, Eg. 48; bera vápŊn, to bear weapons, Js. 6; leggja niðr vápŊn útanþings, N. G. L. i. 63; mun ek þér eigi vápŊnum verjask, Fms. ii. 257; ef hirð-drengir elskir mann á vápŊn, missi hönd sína, N. G. L. ii. (Hirðskrá); um vápŊna úbyrgð, Grág. ii. 95; þau vápŊn vóru þá tíð, Eg. 189; it besta vápŊn, 286; sverð allra vápŊna bezt, 746; sverð, it bitrasta vápŊn, Fm. ii. 255; vápŊn... hornbogi eðr lásbogi, Sks. 408; taka vápŊn sín af veggjum, Eg. 560; þeir fundu hesta sína ok vápŊn, Nj. 21, Sturl. ii. 69; sverð ok spjót ok braut þau af skapti... en vápŊnin (i. e. the steel part of the weapon) varði hann í yfirhöm síni, Eg. 218.

comrs: vápŊna-aðli, a. m. stores of arms, Sturl. ii. 203, Nj. 123. vápŊna-bit, n. a 'weapon-bite', a wound, Fas. ii. 471.

vápŊna-brak, n. a din of arms, O. H. 69, Fms. i. 136.

vápŊna-burðr, m. a bearing weapons; lagðr v. á alþingi á Íslandi, Ann. 1154; þá var svá litill v., at ein var stálhúfa á alþingi, Landn. 230 (App.); tekinn af v. í kaupstöðum í Noregi, Ann. 1152; í þenna tíma vóru sverð útið hér á landi til vápŊna-burðar, Fbr. 13; a fray, shower of weapons in battle, Hkr. i. 237; bar fyrir utan þat skip vápŊnaburð heid-ingja, their missiles fell outside the ship, they missed it, Fms. vii. 232, Orkn. 360.

vápŊna-búnaðr, m. an equipment of arms, armour, Nj. 104, Ld. 52, Gpl. 100.

vápŊna-dómr, m. a weapon-ordeal, poet. vápŊna-fall, n. a law term, a failing or absence from a 'weapon-show' or muster (vápŊnaþing), Gpl. 107.

vápŊna-ganga, u. f. a meeting at a vápŊnaþing, Rétt. 112.

vápŊna-gangr, m. a clash of weapons, also a shower of missiles, Fms. xi. 117.

vápŊna-glámr (Fas. i. 461) and -gnýr, m. a clash of weapons, Fas. i. 506.

vápŊna-kista, u. f. an arms-chest, Sturl. ii. 107 C.

vápŊna-laust, n. adj. weaponless, unarmed, Mar. vápŊna-samkváma = vápŊnaþing, Sks. 384.

vápŊna-skipti, n. an exchange of weapons, Gisl. 5; a passage of arms, exchange of blows, Nj. 201 (where plur.).

vápŊna-etaðr, m. a 'weapon-spot', bare place (where one may be wounded); njá berau v. á e-m, Nj. 9; weapon-marks, wounds, er þeir hafa sán sár ok vápŊnastadi, N. G. L. i. 306.

vápŊna-stofna, u. f. = vápŊnaþing, Fms. vii. 48.

vápŊna-tak, q. v.

vápŊna-tollr, m. a kind of toll, N. G. L. iii. 80.

vápŊna-viðskipti = vápŊnskipti, Fas. i. 107, Js. 24.

vápŊna-vitti, n. a fine for not appearing at a vápŊnaþing, Gpl. 109.

vápŊnaþing, n. [Scot. wappenshaw, Old Mortality], a 'weapon show', muster, a meeting where all the franklins had to appear and produce for inspection the arms which every man was lawfully bound to have, Gpl. 106; um morguninn átti konungr v., ok kannaði lið sitt, Fms. ix. 478; hafi hann atgeirinn til Valhallar ok beri þar fram á vápŊnaþingi, Nj. 119.

B. PROPER COMRS: vápŊn-bautinn, part. weapon-smitten, Lex.

Poet. vápŊn-berr, adj. exposed to weapons, Lex. Poet.

vápŊn-bitinn, part. 'weapon-bitten', dead by the sword, Hkr. i. 14, Ld. 190,

Grett. 159 new Ed. vápŊn-berr = vápŊnhefr, þiðr. 78, v. l.

vápŊn-dauðr, adj. 'weapon-dead', Skv. i. 34, Stj. 500, Grág. i. 223.

vápŊn-djarfr, adj. gallant, Hkr. ii. 366, Fms. vii. 254, Stj. 289.

vápŊn-dögg, f. 'weapon-dew', blood, Lex. Poet.

vápŊn-fiml, f. skill in arms, Isl. ii. 117, Al. 4, 8, Þórð. 38 new Ed.

vápŊn-fimr, adj. dexterous in arms, N. G. L. ii. 421, Finnb. 328.

vápŊn-ferr, adj. skilled in arms, Nj. 221, Bs. i. 525; of a weapon, Fms. v. 337.

vápŊn-föt, n. pl. armour, Fas. i. 239.

vápŊn-grjótr, n. 'weapon-stones', as slings, catapults, Sks. 398 B.

vápŊn-góflgr, adj. glorious in arms, epithet of Odin, Gm.

vápŊn-hanski, a. m. a war-glove, Ann. 1394.

vápŊn-hestr, m. a war-horse, Karl. Str.

vápŊn-hríð, f. 'weapon-storm', Lex. Poet.

vápŊn-hæfr, adj. fit, manageable as a weapon, Sd. 146, Fas. i. 240.

vápŊn-lauðr, n. 'weapon-foam', blood, Lex. Poet.

vápŊn-lauss, adj. weaponless, unarmed, Eg. 110, Fms. vii. 55.

vápŊn-rakkr, adj. bold, N. G. L. ii. 421.

vápŊn-rokk, m. a buff-coat, þiðr. 9.

vápŊn-slögr = vápŊnsmr, Karl. 107.

vápŊn-steinr, m. = vápŊngrjótr, Hkr. iii. 293, Sks. 380.

vápŊn-sækja, sötti, to attack, Art. 21, 26.

vápŊn-söng, m. the 'weapon-song', clasp of arms, Gkr., Akv.

vápŊn-troyja, u. f. a war-jacket, a buff-coat, N. G. L. ii. 427.

vápŊn-undaðr, part. weapon-wounded, Lex. Poet.

vápŊn-va, adj. = vápŊnlauss, Karl. 349.

vápŊn-prima, u. f. the weapon-clash, battle, Lex. Poet.

vápŊna (vopna), ad. to furnish with arms, Al. 66; vápŊnit yðr, Fms. ix. 217; vápŊna sik, to arm oneself, Fas. i. 41, Bsr. 11.

II. reflex. to take one's arms, Nj. 231, Fms. viii. 85, passim.

vápŊnaðr, armed, Eg. 77, 564, Nj. 69, Al. passim.

vápŊna-tak, n. [A. S. wæpen-getac; Engl. wapentake], a weapon-grasping, a law phrase; in their assemblies the ancients used to express their consent by waving or brandishing their weapons, 'si placuit [sententia] fratre concutunt, honoratissimum assensus genus est armis laudare,' Tacit. Germ. ch. 11; 'more Dacorum tela mutuae voluntatis pacto una concusserunt,' Dudo De Moribus et Actis Normannorum, iii. 96; 'collisione armorum et contactu,' Andreas Suneson (Lex Scan.); var Sverri geit konungs-nafn á þessu átta-fylknaþingi ok dæmt með vápŊna-taki, Fms. viii. 41; æptu allir upp með vápŊna-taki, at þeir skyldi allir vera útlægir, Hkr. iii. 325, v. l.

2. metaph. a vote or decree, resolution passed at a public assembly; veita göra vápŊnatak, eiga v. at e-u; skulu þingmenn honum jöðr dæma ok veita honum v. til þess, at hann kvegi verja jöðr sína með lögum ok dómi, N. G. L. i. 89; þá eigu býjar-menn at leggja dóm á ok veita v. at, Grág. ii. 409 (referring to Norway); beiddi þess alla er á vöru þinginu, liðsmenn, bændr ok bæjar-menn, at þeir skyldi göra v. at því, at dæma með lögum... Fms. vii. 293; áttu þeir handfesti ok v. at þessu heiti er konungr mælti fyrir, viii. 55; var þá gört lögtekit, ok átt v. at, at Sveinn konungr skyldi kjósa þann af sonum sínum sem hann vildi til konungs eptir sik í Danmörk, xi. 213; njóti sá vátta sinna ok æsti bændr vápŊnataka, N. G. L. i. 250; þá eigu þingmenn honum með vápŊnatak jöðr at skeyta, 96; ef maðr rýfr þann dóm er dæmdr er á alþingi, ok v. er at átt innan Lögrétu ok útan, Js. 7, N. G. L. ii. 190; ok vér saman settum ok samþykktum ok lýst vár þá í Tunsbergi fyrir almúganum ok v. á tekit (resolved) at fyrir lög skyldi dæma... iii. 206.

III. in the Icel. parliament (alþingi) the word assumed a peculiar sense, for in the Grág. 'vápŊnatak' means the breaking up of the session, when the men resumed their weapons, which had been laid aside during the session (see vápŊnaburðr, vápŊn A); þat skal vera fjórtán nóttum eptir vápŊnatak, en þat heitir v. er alþýða riðr af alþingi, Hrafn. 19, referring to the middle of the 10th century, where however it may be an anachronism; but in the Grágás and in Icel. of the 12th and 13th centuries it was a standing term, see Grág. passim; eptir vápŊnatak, i. 80; fjórtán nóttum eptir vápŊnatak, 123, 194, ii. 178.

III. in that part of England which formed the ancient Denelagu, 'wapentak' or 'wapentag' came to mean a subdivision, answering to 'hundred' in the Saxon shires. Although altered in sense, this word was no doubt imported from the Danish, for in Leges Edvardi Confessoris, ch. 30, the words 'sub lege Anglorum' and 'lingua Anglica' are simply an error of a scribe for Danorum, Danica, for 'taka' is not A. S., but Norse, see Konrad Maurer, Germania xiv. 317 sqq.

vápŊni, a. m. a nickname, Landn.; whence local names, VápŊna-fjóðr, VápŊnfjóðingar, m. pl. the men from W., id.; VápŊnfjóðinga Saga, Fms. ii. 239.

VápŊningar or VépŊningar, m. pl. descendants of VápŊni, Landn. 254.

VÁR, n., mod. vor; [Lat. vēr; Dan.-Swed. vaar, vår; in mod. Danish this old word has been displaced by for-aar = Germ. früh-jahr; although vaar is still used in special and poetical phrases]—the spring; vetr, sumar, vár ok haust, Edda; hit næsta vár... um vár, Fms. vi. 90; allt til várs, Nj. 11; í vár, last spring, Eg. 235; í vári, Eb. (in a verse), passim in old and mod. usage.

B. COMRS: vár-bók, f. a mass-book for the spring, Ám. 5.

vár-dagar, m. pl. spring days, Boll. 354, Fms. iii. 91.

vár-forli, m. pl. spring days, Boll. 354, Fms. iii. 91.

a, m. a *spring-traveller*, Boldt 136. *vár-fóðr*, n. *spring-feed*, for cattle, N. G. L. i. 38. *vár-fóðr*, part. born in the spring, D. N. *vár-gróði*, a, m. a *spring-crop*. *vár-bluti*, a, m. the part of a mass-book for the spring, Vm. 80, 122. *vár-lag*, n. the price (in cattle) when paid in the spring, opp. to *haustlag*. *vár-langr*, adj. *spring-long*: in *várlangan dag*, Landn. 264 (v. l.), Ísl. ii. 381. *vár-leiðangr*, m. the *spring-levy*, D. N. ii. 390. *vár-ligr*, adj. *belonging to the spring*, *vernal*, Al. 95. *vár-orka*, u, f. = *várönn*, Gpl. 410. *vár-skógr*, m. a *wood in spring*, B. K. 55; see *væriskógr*. *vár-tíð*, f. *spring-tide*, the spring, Eluc. 30. *vár-tími*, a, m. *spring-time*, Stj. 14, 228. *vár-tíund*, f. a *tithe payable in the spring*, K. þ. K. 144. *vár-væðr-átta*, u, f. *spring-weather*. *vár-vinna*, u, f. *spring-work*, N. G. L. ii. *vár-viking*, f. a *freebooting expedition in the spring*, Orkn. 462. *vár-yrkja*, t, to do the *spring-work* in a household, Grág. ii. 332. *vár-þing*, n. a *spring-parliament*, one of the quarter assizes held in Ícel., see Íb. ch. 5, Grág. (Kb.), þ. þ. ch. 56-59; *várþing*, alþingi, leið, Grág. i. 4, 105, Ld. 56, Dropl. 5, 8, 13, Nj. 251, *passim*. *vár-önn*, f. *spring-work*, Grág. ii. 261.

vára, að, (óra, Orkn. in a verse), to become *spring*: *impers.*, þá er *váraði*, Fms. i. 22, Nj. 11; en er *várar*, Ld. 176; er *vára tók*, Eg. 156; *váraði svá seint* at jörð var litt *ígróðra* at fardögum, Bs. i. 172; þér berit aptur er drar | orð þau, Orkn. i. c., and *passim*. 2. reflex., Nj. 9.

VÁRAR, f., only in pl. [A. S. *war*; O. H. G. *wäre = foedus*; cp. the adjectives, A. S. *war*, O. H. G. *wär*, Germ. *wahr*, Lat. *verus*]:—a *pledge*, *troth*, *plight*; the word is obsolete, and only occurs in the following references.—Helgi ok Svafa veittusk *várar*, ok unnusk forðum mikit, Helgi and Svafa plighted their faith to one another, and loved each other much, Sæm.; einka-mál er veita sín á milli konur ok karlar, því heita þau mál *várar*, Edda 19; leggit Mjólni í meyrar-knæ, vigit okkr saman *várar*-wedding, join us with a wedding-band, þkv.; þat ræð ek þér at þú trúir aldri *várum* vargdropa, Sdm.; hann lagði sitt mál í kné honum ok seldi *várar*, Fms. ix. 432 (in a verse). 2. the sing. only occurs in *Vár*, the name of one of the goddesses, Edda (cp. *væringi*); no doubt from *várar*. *vára-vargr*, m. a *truce-breaker*, Sdm.

vár-kunn, f. the '*vár*' is probably gen. sing. fem. from *vá* (*woe*), governed by the following '*kyнна*': *vár-kunna*, qs. *kunna vár*, to feel *woe*, feel compassion for, cp. the verb *vá*, Hm. 74: *uðat is to be excused*, er þat mikil *várkunn*, frændi, at þik fýsi at kanna annarra manna síðu, Fms. ii. 24; þó heldr þik *várkunn* til at leita á, Nj. 21; er ok v. á, at slíkir hlutir liggi í miklu rúmi þeim er nökkur eru kappsmenn, Ó. H. 33; nú er þat *várkunn* at hann vilji ekki við oss jafnaka, Orkn. 332. 2. *compassion*, *pity*; satt réttlæti hefir *várkunn* í sér (rendering of Lat. *compassio*) en logit réttlæti reiði, Greg. 33; eigi líkar Guði *várkunnin* ein saman, 19; *várkunnar* hugr, a *compassionate mind*, 25. COMPS: *várkunnar-lauss*, adj. *unmerciful*: *inexcusable*, hitt er *várkunnarlaust*, at þú bregðir oss brizglum, Nj. 227. *várkunn-leysi*, n. *mercilessness*, Al. 95. *várkunnar-verk*, n. an *excusable deed*, Fms. vi. 111.

vár-kunna, kunni, to excuse, Fms. ii. 296, v. l. *várkunnigr*, adj. *merciful*, *forbearing*, Stj. 2, 172, Karl. 489; forsjáll, vitr ok v., 655 xx. 3; vera v. e-m, *compassionate*, Stj. 217.

várkunn-látr, adj. = *várkunnigr*; vera sér v. um e-t, to excuse oneself, Fas. ii. 344; *compassionate*, Hom. 95, 130, (St.) 4. *várkunn-liga*, adv.; varðveita v., Fas. iii. 131, v. l.

várkunn-ligr, adj. *excusable*, Fms. x. 343. *várkunn-læti*, n. *forbearance*, Hom. 6, 95. *várkunn-samr* (-somi, f.), adj. *forbearing*.

vár-kyнна, ð, mod. *vorkenna*, qs. *kunna vár*, see *várkunn* above:—to excuse; v. e-m, Greg. 72; vil ek yðr v. at þér þykkisk alls til lengi hafa heiman verið, Fms. ii. 296; munu vér eigi *várkyнна* öðrum þó at hér skatyrðisk, Ísl. ii. 384. 2. to pity; *várkynni* hann fátækt (dat.) hans, 655 iii. 4; *várkyнна* syndgum, Greg. 45; líkna ok *várkyнна*, 623, 23; þér *várkynni*ð oss eigi, *pitied us not*, Fas. ii. 76.

vár-kyन्न, f. = *várkunn*, *compassion*, *mercy*; fyrir útan alla v., Sks. 537 B; *várkynnar* góðvili, Fms. ii. 296, O. H. L. 83; með v., B. K. 107.

VÁRR, vár, várt, mod. *vor*, a possess. pron. This word has undergone several changes, starting from an original form *uus*, Goth. *unsar*, which was contracted into *ús*, cp. *órr*, p. 469; next the *s* changed into *r* (as in *vera*, *heyra*, *eyra*, *járn*), thus it became *úrr* or *órr*, cp. A. S. *úre*, Engl. *our*; lastly, the initial vowel was turned into the cognate consonant *v*, prob. from being confounded with the personal pronoun *vér*. The old poets seem only to know the vowel form, as is always seen in alliteration, Vpm. 4, 7, Hým. 33, Hkv. Hjörv. 23; and so in rhymes, *stórr*, *órr*, *Kormak*. Thorodd cites this form, *órr* eru ú-ræðir drar; and the earliest vellums use it throughout. About A. D. 1200 *vár* begins to appear, an innovation prob. imported from abroad; thus in Clem. S. (Arna-Magn. 645), p. 147, '*órr*', '*órum*', six times (ll. 1, 4, 9, 12, 13, 28), but '*vár*', '*várr*', twice (ll. 6, 25); in a few poems of the 12th century, preserved in late vellums, the spelling is '*vórr*,' whereas the alliteration and rhyme demand *ó*, e. g. Líkn. 24, Harms. 53, 54, 88;

in Ls. 52 '*vömminn vár*' is an exception and otherwise corrupt, for '*vár*' could not have existed at the time when that poem was composed. In this way the modern *várr* arose, being quite peculiar to the Scandinavian: [Dan. *vor*, Swed. *vár*; whereas Goth. *unsar*, Germ. *unsar*, answer to the obsolete Icel. *órr*; and A. S. *úre*, Engl. *our*, answer to early Icel. *órr*]:—*our*.

B. *Usages*.—*Our*; várt höfuð, Fms. x. 7; várs herra, Stj.; vártar, id.; með vórum aña, Hkr. ii. 92; várra glepa, Stj. 2. neut. *us* subst.; [cp. Engl. *ours*]; láta slíka sitja yfir váru, Ísl. ii. 224. 3. with another pron.; várr skal hverr eina konu eiga, N. G. L. i. 20; várr skal engi blandask við búfé, each of us, 18; skipi hvert várt stýrði, Am. 96; einn várn, one of us, Fms. vi. 165; hverjum várum, each of us, Ó. H. 61; kvað hvern várn skyldu falla þveran of annan, Fms. vi. 313 (in a verse); sjám hverr várr (who of us) fái fyrst búnar snekkjur, Fas. i. 350 (in a verse); engum várum, none of us, Glúm. 332; fundir várr Hákonar, our meetings, i. e. of H. and myself, Fms. vii. 256.

VÁÐ, n. *wetness*, *toil*, *fatigue*, from storm, sea, frost, bad weather, or the like; þola vás ok erviði, Fms. i. 222; fékk hann mikit vás ok erviði, viii. 18; þvert kraptrinn mikit í vásinu ok hernaðinum, Orkn. 464; Eiríkr kveðsk minna mega við vási (uosi Cod.) öllu, enn var, Fb. i. 538; í þeirri ferð sengu þeir mikit vás af illviðri, frosti ok snjávum, Fms. ix. 233; höfu vér nú móðir verið af hungri ok kulda ok miklu vási, Post. 645, 100; þér erut menn móðir af vási, Eg. 204.

COMPS: *vás-búð* (mod. *vosbúð*), f. *toil*, *fatigue* from vás; fleiri v. hafði hann en vér höfum, Fms. ix. 369; var þar hörd *vásbúð*, því at öll hláðan draup, 234; hafa haft marga v., id.; geta *vásbúð*, Eb. (in a verse). *vás-ferð* and *vás-för*, f. a *wet journey*, Fms. vii. (in a verse), Fagnr. *vás-klæði*, n. *rain-clothes*, Fms. i. 149, Grett. 98 A, Mar. *vás-kufl*, m. a *rain-cloak*, Nj. 32, Ld. 268. *vás-kyrtill*, n. a *rain-cloak*, D. N. iv. 468. *vás-samr*, adj. *wet and toilsome*; austr v. eða erviðr, Grett. 95 A; *vásamt* embætti, Stj. 368. *vás-tabardr*, m. a *rain-tabard*, D. N. *vás-verk*, n. *wet work*, Eb. 256.

vá-áldan, adv. *very seldom*, *rare indeed*, Sks. 318 B.

vá-skapaðr, m. a '*woe-shaper*', *woe-maker*, the terrible, Hým.

vá-skeyttir, part., qs. *var-skeyttir*, *var-skeyttir*, a law phrase, *unconveyable*, *untransferable*; hence *fielle*, *shifty*, *skeyttir* er annars vinátta, a saying, Gpl. 61; þar er eigi *váskeyttir* villi sá er ymsu vindr fram, 677. 8.

vá-stigr, m. a *woful path*, Hdm. 18.

váta-drífa, u, f. a *fall of sleet*, Hkr. iii. 425. *váta-roykr*, m. a *wet rock*, Krók. 58 C.

vát-eygr, adj. *wet-eyed*.

vát-færr, adj. *wet to pass*, of a road, Grett. 161.

vátka, u, f. *wetness*, *moisture*, Rb. 442.

vát-lendi, n. a *wet soil*, Stj. 59, 201.

vátna or *votna*, að, to become *wet*; cp. *vökna*.

VÁTR, vár, vátt, mod. *votr*; [A. S. *votr*; Engl. *wet*; Dan. *vaad*]:—*wet*; þeir vóru *vátr* mjök, Eg. 203; hann var ekki *vátr* stórs of ökla upp, Bs. i. 349; þeir vóru allir *vátr*, Eb. 276; allir al-v., Fær. 184; regu hafði verið, ok höfðu menn orðit *vátr*, Nj. 15; hendinni *vátri*, Ó. H. 224; með *vátra* brá, ... *vátrar* kíðr, *wet cheeks* from weeping, Lex. Poët.; sumar *vátt*, a *wet summer*, Rb. 572; *vátt* veðr, Fb. ii. 308; þar var allt *vótt*, 367; (*vátt*, Ó. H. i. c.); hvi er *vátt*? Fs. 38; hafa innan-*vátt*, '*in-wet*', *shipping of seas*, a naut. term, Háv. 42 new Ed., Fær. 256.

vát-samr, adj. *wet*.

vátta, að, mod. *votta*, to witness, affirm; with dat., hón *váttaði* því, at hón atlaði honum alla sína eigu, Fms. i. 248; hana *váttaði* því, at hana væri framarr at sér enn aðrir menn, Mar.; Haraldr lét fram vitni þau er hann *váttaði* fyrir, at Játvarðr konungr gaf honum konungdóm ok ríki sitt, Fms. vi. 396; sem enn *váttar* í dag, Gpl. 46; svá sem *váttar* víða í sögum, Hkr. iii. 99; svá miklar tuptir sem nú *vátta* þróvenda-brás hans, D. N. iii. 90.

vátt-bera, bar, to testify, N. G. L. i. 306.

vátt-bærr, adj. *admissible as a witness*, Grág. i. 332, Jb. 296.

vátt-dagr, m. *witness-day* = Thursday, Magn. 540.

vátt-lauss, adj. *unwitnessed*; *váttlaus kaup*, Grág. ii. 406; selja fé á leiga *váttlaus*, i. 398.

vátt-nefna, u, f. a law phrase, a calling witnesses, Nj. 14, Grág. ii. 48, Eg. 732, Hrafn. 18.

vátt-næmdr, part. *attested by witnesses*, Fms. ii. 237.

vátt-orð, n. *evidence*, *testimony*; þeirra þriggja *váttorða* er í dóminu áttu at koma, Nj. 36; hann slutti fram vitni sín ok v., Fms. vii. 142; reifa *váttorð*, Nj. 243; kveðja *váttorða* allra, er sök eigu at fylgja, Grág. i. 34; *váttorða*-kvöð, summons to give evidence, ii. 124.

VÁTTTR, m., mod. *votttr*, pl. *vættir*, D. N. i. 7; [cp. vitni; the etymology of this word is not altogether established, but it is highly probable that it, like vitni (q. v.), is derived from vita and is related to Goth. *weis-wodei* = *μαρτύριον*; if so, it would stand for Goth. *ei*, and the '*-orð*' in *váttorð* would not be qs. '*word*', but would answer to the Goth. '*wodei*', with an inserted *r*]:—a witness; hafa *vátta* við, Nj. 3; lét hann ganga fram vitni sín ok *vátta*, Fms. vii. 141; njóta *vátta* sinna, N. G. L. i. 55, *passim*:

eccl., Guði-váttir, *God's witness, a martyr, saint*, Blas. 43; Krists váttir, 49; þislar-váttir (q. v.), *id.* compros: váttá-nefna, u. f. = váttnefna, Eb. 226. váttá-saga, u. f. a declaration, Gpl. 255, Eb. 166.

vátt-vísi, f. a declaration, Fms. ii. 270.

vát-víðri, n. wet weather, Bs. i, Fbr. 147, Fas. ii. 378. vátviðra-samr, adj., Sturl. ii. 89 C.

vá-veifi, n. 'woe-waving,' fearful suddenness, as in the waving of a hand, always used of a visitation or calamity; at eigi dæi þeir með svá miklu v., Stj. 330; ek mun vega þá með skjótu v., 329.

vá-veifna, adv. all of a sudden; næsta váveifis skein þar ljós fagrt, Mart. 101.

váveifiga, adv. (mod. voveifiga), suddenly; berik þat at váveifiga, at þeir vöknudu við þat at skálinn logaði yfir þeim, Fms. x. 290; tíðindi koma v. til eyrna e-m, Bs. i. 139; flugu hjá þeim fuglar margir váveifiga, Fms. i. 273; koma v. at e-m, kom konungr at honum v., x. 315, Ó. H. 98, Edda (pref.): freq. in mod. usage, but with the notion of evil, danger.

váveifigr, adj. sudden; at sízt brygði við váveifiga hluti, Fms. vi. 250; v. vatna-vöxtr, Stj. 87; v. sótt, sudden illness, Hom. (St.); verðr það opt þá varir minnst, | voveifig hættu búi finnst, Pass. 5. 2.

VÉ, n. [a form vé would answer to Ulf. *weibs* or *webs*, n. = *ωῆς*, *δῆψος*; Hel. *weib* = *templum*; the identity of this word with the Lat. *vicus* and Gr. *αἶος* is indubitable, the abbreviation being analogous to *fé* and *peru*; whereas Goth. *weibs* = *boly* is prop. a different root word, see *vigia*; for the double sense of Lat. *aedes* and *templum* does not depend on the etymology, but is analogous to what has taken place in the word *hof*, q. v.]

A. A mansion, house, Lat. *aedes*, this is the original sense, then a sanctuary, temple, cp. *hof*; til vé heilags, to the holy mansion, Hdl. 1; alda vé, the home of men, i. e. the earth, Hm. 107; Út-vé, Út-garðr, the outer-mansion, of the outskirts of the earth, where the giants live, þd.; ginnunga vé, the mansion of the gods, the heavens, Haustl. 15; byggja vé goða, to dwell in the homes of the gods, Vpm. 51; hapta vé, the places of gods = holy places, Vellekla; vé mána, the moon's mansion, i. e. the heavens, Edda i. 330 (in a verse); valda véum, to rule houses, dwell, reside, Gm. 13; svá mikils virðu goðin vé sín ok gríða-staði, at eigi vildu þau sarga þá með blóði úlsins, Edda 20; öll Vandils-vé, the land of V., Hkv. 2. 33; allit., vé ok vandr, frá minum véum ok vöngum skolu þér æ jafnan köld ród koma (see *vandr*), Ls. 51.

II. a temple; öll vé banda, all the temples of the gods, and hapta vé, *id.*, Vellekla; granda véum, to violate the temples, Hkr. i. (in a verse); vé valdr, the lord of the vé, i. e. lord of the county, or = temple-lord (?), an epithet applied to the Earl Sigurd, Kormak.

2. the law phrase, vega víg í véum, to slay a man in a sanctuary (a temple, an assembly, or the like); hann vá víg í véum ok varð útlágr, Landn. 80; Ózurr vá víg í véum á Upplönðum, þá er hann vár í brúðfir með Sigurði hrisa, fyrir þat varð hann landflótti til Íslands, 304; Erpr lútandi vá víg í véum ok var ætlaðr til dráps, Skáldatal 252; vargr í véum (see *vagr*), Fms. xi. 40; Eyvindr hafði vegit í véum ok var hann vargr orðinn, Eg. 259; also in the obscure passage, Grág., þ. þ. ch. 24. 'um vé úti,' perh. 'um vé útan,' = outside the court, absent from court, of a judge prevented through sickness from being in his place in court, Grág. (Kb.) i. 76, l. 3.

B. Vé, in local names, V6-björg = Vi-borg in Denmark, Fms.; Vis-torf, Thork. Dipl.; Véar, f. pl. (like Torgar, Nesjar), Munch's Norg. Beskriv.: V6-ey, an island in Romsdal in Norway, Edda ii. 492; Óðins-vé = Odense in Funen in Denmark, Fms. xi. (never in Icel. local names); freq. in mod. Dan. and Swed. local names, Vi-um, Vi-bæk, Vi-lund, Vis-by.

II. in names of persons, either from vé = *aedes* or from vé = Goth. *weibs* = *boly*, thus, e. g. Vé-laug may be = Heim-laug, which name also occurs: V6-gotr (hann var kallaðr Végeirr því at hann var blótmaðr mikill), Landn. 149; V6-gestr, V6-dís, V6-mundur (all these names in the same family), Landn.; as also, V6-garðr, V6-koll, V6-brandr, V6-freyðr, Vé-laug, V6-leifr, V6-ný, *id.*: or as in V6þ-ormr, V6þ-orn; cp. Widu-ric, Widu-kind, Wodu-rid, and other similar old Teut. pr. names.

V6, n. pl., different from the preceding word; [the Lat. *vexillum* is a dimin. derivative from root of *vebo*; the root word is *vigan* = to carry high, Lat. *veho*]; a standard, remains only in poetry; gylð vé, golden standards, Fms. i. 175 (in a verse); veðr-blásin vé, vii. 345 (in a verse); fram öðu vé, vi. 409 (in a verse); þar er vé vaða, Darr. 6; guksett vé gnæfa, vé geysa, glymja, skjálfa, blása, ríða, all poet. phrases of the standard carried high in battle, see Lex. Poët.; reisa vé, to hoist the vé, Fms. viii. (in a verse); hildar vé, the 'war-standard,' i. e. a shield, Haustl. 1, (for shields were used as such, see remarks s. v. skjöldr.)

V6 f. vé, a, m. [Goth. *weiba* = *leptúr*, John xviii. 13], prop. a priest = godi (q. v.), remains as a pr. name, Véi, brother of Odin, Yngl. S.; acc. Véa, Ls.

v6, interj. [Goth. *vai*; Germ. *webe*; Lat. *vae*; cp. vá], woe, misery; cymd eðr vé, Stj. 39.

v6ar, m. pl., is in Lex. Poët. entered among the names of gods, but scarcely rightly so, for the Hým. 39 is corrupt; 'v6ar skulu' probably is 'V6ort skyll'... drekka eitt öldr, may W. (i. e. Thor) enjoy a ban-

quet with Egir! so also in the verse of Kristni S. ch. 8, véa is gen. pl. from vé = *aedes*; perh. tanna vé = *aedes dentium* = the mouth (?).

V6-brandr, m. [from vé = *vexillum* (?)], a standard, oriflamme (?), a *sw. key*. rendering of Lat. *excitans Bellona* 'faces,' Al. 41.

v6-braut, n. a doubtful *sw. key*, the home-stead or the premises of a house, the place cleared to build a house on = ruð (q. v.), Hornklofi (Hkr. i. in a verse).

V6-bönd, n. pl., prop. 'mansion-bonds,' i. e. the boundaries or precincts of a dwelling, but used only in a special sense, viz. the ropes fastened to stakes by which a parliamentary assembly or court was surrounded; þar er dömrinn var settur var völr slótt ok settar nöðr hesli-stengr í völlinn í hring, en lögd um útan særi umhverfis, vöru þat köllt v6bönd (cp. Engl. *bar*), Eg. 340; þeir skáru í sundr v6böndin en brutu nöðr stengr, 350; Snorri lögmadr lét skera v6bönd í Lögrétta á Alþingi í sundr, Ann. 1329; lögmadr skal láta gora v6bönd í Gula á þingstað réttum, svá við at þeir hafi rúm fyrir innan í Lögrétta skolu vera, Gpl. 13; var þat minn fullr dömr með allri Lögréttunnar samþykkt, 'wtan we banda ok innan,' D. N. ii. 663 (A. D. 1421); all al lagrettith innan v6bóndith ok uthen, i. 1030 (A. D. 1511); allra lögrétta-manna innan v6banda ok útan, ii. 285 (A. D. 1347).

VEÐ, n., dat. pl. veðjum; [Ulf. *wadi* = *áppabaw*; A. S. *wed*; Old Engl. (Chaucer) *wedde*; Scot. *wad-set* = a mortgage; Germ. *wette*; Lat. *vas vad-is*, *wadi-monium*]; — a pledge, surety; vörku-mann þann er veðjum sé jamgóðr, N. G. L. i. 347; leggja veð fyrir grip, ii. 161; þat veð sem þeir eru á státtir, Grág. ii. 234; Sighvatr handsalaði honum Sauðafell í veð, Bs. i. 507; hann bauð þar at veði alla eigu sína, Fms. ix. 47, viii. 303; í hönd skal leigu gjalda, eða setja veð hálfu betra, Vm. 16; selja e-m veð, Js. 125, N. G. L. ii. 162; þeir buðu at leggja sik í veð, Nj. 163; leggi einn-hverr hönd sína í munn mér at veði, Edda 20; hann lét eptir fé mikit at veði, Fb. iii. 400; eiga veð í grip, N. G. L. i. 51, þiðr. 68; hafa e-t í veði, ok vera í veði, to have at stake; hafa nú í veði fé þitt ok fjör, Fms. iv. 321; eigi vil ek hafa samd mína í veði móts við illgími hans, Grett. 95 A; líf mitt er í veði, Fas. i. 30.

veð-bróðir, m. = *cidbroðir*, a pledged brother, confederate, Karl. 435, 453.

veð-fals, n., veð-flærð, f., and veð-fox, n. a fraud in a veð; nú selr maðr tveim mönnum eitt veð, þá á sá veð er fyrri tók, en hinum er veð-fals, Js. 125 (Gpl. 511, l. c., veðfox).

veð-fé, n. a bet, wager; dæmdu þeir at dvergriinn ætti veðféit, Edda 70; eigi munt þú hljóta veðféit, Fms. vii. 203; á ek nú veðféit... ef mér bærist veðféit, Ó. H. 75.

veð-festa, u. f. a pledge, D. N. ii. 206.

veð-hlaup, n. [Dan. *væddeløb*], running a race, (mod.)

veðja, að, [Ulf. *ga-wadion* = *áppuþiuv*; A. S. *wæddian*; Scot. *wad*; Germ. *wetten*; Dan. *vædde*]; — to lay a wager, bet; with dat., veðja um e-t, or absol., veðja höfði um getspeki, Vpm. 19; veðjar Loki höfði sínu við þann dverg, Edda 69; ek vil veðja um við þik, at ek mun finna..., Ó. H. 75, Fms. vi. 369; skal víst veðja hér um, Fas. i. 318; viltu veðja við oss, at..., 317; ef menn veðja, hafi at alls engu, Gpl. 522; veðit eigi optarr við úkunna menn, Fas. i. 319; þeir reiddusk ok veðjuðu, Korm. 142.

II. a Norse law term, [Swed. *vadja*], to appeal; þá skolu þingmenn skjóta dómi þeirra veðjuðum á fylkis-þing, N. G. L. i. 88; verða þar aðrir veðjaðir (= for-veðjaðir?) ok af sínu máli, *id.*

veðjaðr = veðjan, an appeal; in veðjaðar-dómr, N. G. L. i. 239.

veðjan, f. (acc. with the art. veðjunna, Edda 70), a wagering, betting; eptir þessa veðjan ok kappmáli, Fms. ii. 276, Hkr. iii. 281, Fas. i. 318, ii. 546 (veðjun); veðjanar-fé, a wager = veðfé, Fas. i. 319. 2. an appeal; bjóða veðjan, N. G. L. i. 220; veðjanar dómr, a court of appeal, *id.*

veð-leggja, lagði, to lay a wager, N. G. L. i. 347.

veð-máli, a, m. a pledge, mortgage; skal sá þeirra hafa veðmála sinn, er hann hefir at lögum at farit, Grág. i. 126; um lands-virðingar ok um veðmála, *id.*; dæma konu sitt fé, ef hón átti, eða veðmála ef vöru, ok hverjum sína aura fulla, 84; þá er at lögum farit, ef synt er váttum veðmáli, 126.

veð-mála, t, to pledge, mortgage, Grág. i. 126; fé veðmált at lögum, 413; sá er fé sitt lét veðmála, 127; þó at hann hafi meira veðmált, *id.*

VEÐR, n. [A. S. and Old Engl. *weðer*; Engl. *weather*; Germ. *wetter*; Dan. *væder*, sounded *vær-et*]; — the weather; kalt, vindlitið veðr, gott veðr, kyrt veðr, Fbr. 256; spurði hvat veðrs væri, *id.*; í hverju veðri, K. þ. K.; veðr ræðr akri, Hm., Fms. ix. 353; the air, ná upp ok veðrum, out of the upper air, Edda (pref.); eldr, veðr, jörð, 625, 178.

2. a wind; stormr veðrs, Fms. i. 101; bera klæði í veðr, Eb. 264; wind, a gale, hvasst veðr, a gale, Eg. 196; tók at lægja veðrit, Nj. 124; veðrit óx, 267; reka fyrir veðri ok strauimi, Grág. ii. 384; sær eða vötn eða veðr, 275; stór veðr, great gale, Eg. 160; at veðr tvað verði senn í lopti, Fas. ii. 515, passim.

3. naut. phrases; stýra á veðr e-m, Fms. ii. 305; beita undir veðr, Fb. i. 540; reru í kring um Bagla ok á veðr þeim, Fms. viii. 335; á veðr eldinum, 283; sigla á veðr e-m, to get to windward of one, to take the wind out of his sail, Band. 39 new Ed.; veifa ræði veðrs annars til, Hým. 25; láta í veðri vaka, to 'see which way the wind blows' (?), metaph. to make believe, pretend, see vaka. 4. phrases; hafa

veðr af e-u, to get the wind of one, scent him, metaphor from hunting; bersi hafði veðr af manningum, the bear had wind of him, Grett. 101 A; ek hafði veðrit af þeim sem kallaði, Fas. i. 14; komask við veðri, to be scented, ramoured abroad, Fms. vii. 163, Ísl. ii. 482, Rd. 352; Hjalti lét koma veðr á þau (threw out hints to them) um ræður þær er hann hafði upp-hafit, Ó. H. 59; staðar-menn mæltu mjök á veðr um, hinted broadly, Orkn. 342.

B. COMPOS: veðra-bati, a. m. a bettering of the weather, Rd. 248. **veðra-bálkr**, m., Eg. 202. **veðra-brigði**, n. a change of weather. **veðr-bolgr**, m. a weather-bag, Fas. ii. 412. **veðr-blaka**, u. f. a weather-fan, Sks. 234. **veðr-borð**, n. the 'wind-board', weather-side. **veðr-dagr**, m., in the phrase, einn góðan veðrdag, one fine day, once on a time, Ld. 40, Nj. 122, Fs. 144, Gullþ. 64. **veðr-eygr**, part. = veðrglöggr (?), Vkv. **veðr-fall**, n. the set of the wind, direction, = veðrstaða, Band. 40 new Ed., Thom. 314; at því sem vér höfum veðrföll haft, Nj. 124. **veðr-fastr**, adj. weather-bound, Grág. i. 454, Eg. 482. **veðr-fölnir**, n. a mythical name, of a hawk, Edda. **veðr-glöggr**, adj. 'weather-gleg', sharp in predicting weather. **veðr-gnfr**, m. a gust of wind, Sturl. i. 107 C. **veðr-góðr**, adj. with a mild climate; land veðrgott, Sks. 200. **veðr-harðr**, adj. hard, of weather; haust veðrhart, Eb. 54. **veðr-himin**, m. the atmosphere, 677. 16. **veðra-hjálmr**, m. 'weather-helmet' = the sky, Edda. **veðra-höll**, f. 'weather-ball', i. e. the heavens, Edda. **veðr-könn**, adj. = veðrglöggr, Sks. 222. **veðr-litill**, adj. calm, light, of wind, Fbr. 25, Orkn. 332. **veðr-sjúkr**, adj. 'weather-sick', anxious, Fbr. 24. **veðr-spár**, adj. 'weather-spasing', weather-wise, Landn. 131. **veðr-staða**, u. f. the 'standing', direction of the wind, Bs. i. 388, Fms. ii. 110. **veðr-smell**, adj. blessed with good weather, Fbr. 23. **veðr-tekinn**, part. weather-beaten. **veðr-vandr**, adj. nice as to weather, Bjarn. 54. **veðr-vitt**, a. m. a vane, Ó. H. 170, Fms. x. 78, ix. 301, Orkn. 332, Edda (in a verse).

VEDR, m., gen. veðrar, but veðrs, Stj. 133; [A. S. *weder*; Engl. *wether*; Germ. *widder*; Dan.-Swed. *væder*, *väder*]; — a *wether*; the word is obsolete in Icel. except in poetry (cp. hrútr), Edda (Gl.); þeir glúddusk sem veðrar, Stj. 177; ins hornotta veðrs, 133; veðr, N. G. L. i. 112; veðra-sjóðr, or corrupt, Viðris-sjóðr, in a pun = Hríta-sjóðr, Grett. (in a verse). 2. a battering-ram, Sks. 411. II. as a nickname, Landn.

COMPOS: **veðrar-horn**, n. a *wether's* horn; hvat mælir hyrningr sjá, er staf hefir í hendi ok uppi á sem veðrarhorn sé bjúgt, of a bishop's crozier, Ó. H. 108; fiski-stong ok veðrar (horn) upp af, a fishing-rod with a *wether's* horn (or crooked like a *wether's* horn) at the top, Glsl. 11. **veðrar-lamb**, n. a *wether-lamb*, Stj. 279.

veðráttá, u. f. the *wether*, conditions of weather, temperature, Fs. 52, Sks. 322, Nj. 267, K. A. 176, Fms. ii. 29, Orkn. 394; köld v., Bs. i. 171; veðráttu-far, Rb. 100.

veðr-hyrndr, part. *wether-borned*.

veðr-leikr, m. = veðráttá, Fbr. 33.

veð-setja, setti, [Scot. *wadset*], to *paun*, mortgage, Fas. i. 317, Stj. 601; veðsetja jarðir sínar, Fms. xi. 293, Eg. 77; v. sik í þetta mál, to *pledge oneself to this case*, Fms. iv. 77; v. sik ok fé sitt, to *bazard, stake*, Ld. 42, Fms. vii. 34; eigi vil ek v. virðing mína við illgírni þína, Eb. 160.

VEFA, pres. vef; pret. vaf, vaft, vaf, pl. ófum, ófuf, ófu (vófu, Fas. ii. in a verse); subj. æfi, mod. vafi; imperat. vef; part. ofinn; with suff. vaf-k, Fms. xi: [A. S. *wefan*; Engl. *weave*; Germ. *weben*; Dan. *væve*; Gr. *ὑφαίνω*]; — to *weave*; var ek at ok vafk, ok var litit á ofit, Fms. xi. 49; ek vil senda þik inn á bæi með vept er hafa skal í vef þann er þar er ofinn, Fbr. 31 new Ed.; vófu Valskar brúðir, Fas. ii. (in a verse); gengr hildr vefa, Darr. 3; vef þann er þar er ofinn, Fbr. 58; ef vefr stendr uppi, þá á sonr þat sem ofit er, en dóttir þat sem ú-ofit er, Js. 78; ofinn orma-hryggjum, Edda 43; teygðu ok ófu, they *stretched and wove*, of the wind playing on the waves, Edda (in a verse), passim. 2. to *brocade*; átta aurum gulls var ofit í motrinn, Ld. 200; bækr ofnar vólundum, Hdm. 6.

vé-fang, n. [from *vé-*, a prefixed negative particle answering to Goth. *waia* = ill, in *waia-mérjan*, to 'ill-praise' = *βλασφημῆναι*, and *waia-merei* = *blasphemy*; this *waia* is not to be confounded with the interjection *wai* = *vei*, but is related to *vá* = *woe*, *evil*, cp. Goth. *wai-dedja* = *an evil-deed*; *vé-fang* therefore stands for *vá-fang*, prop. meaning 'misfencing', *miscarriage*, but is only used in a specific sense as a law term]: — *division or disagreement in court*. In the old Icel. courts of law the whole court was composed of thirty-six members, the quorum being six; and in case of disagreement the court was held to be divided if the minority could muster at least six votes; in this case, each side delivered a separate judgment, which was called *vé-fang* and *vé-fengja*, whereby the suit was stopped or quashed, the one judgment neutralising the other; in the earliest Saga times if a case thus broke down, it could only be taken up again by an appeal to *wager of battle* (*hólinganga*), but after the introduction of the fifth court (the court of appeal), it was brought before that court. The *véfang* is described in an especial chapter of p. p. (Kb.), ... um véföng, ... skolut þeir færi til véfangs ganga en sex, ... ok

skola þeir sitja allir saman er saman eru at véfangi, ... bera til véfangs, ... ok kveða á þat með hvárum hann mun vera at véfangi, ... mæla véfangs-málum ... síðan skolu þeir vinna véfangs-eið er saman eru at véfangi ... ok kveða á hvat hann berr til véfangs ok kveða á af þri hann berr þat til véfangs, ... þeir skolu gjalda samkvæði sitt á er at véfangi vóru með honum, ... þat berum vér til véfangs ok þann dóm dæmum vér, at ..., Grág. i. c.; þær sakir skulu koma í fimtar-dóm, ljúgvíðir ..., enda véföng þau er hér verða, Kb. i. 78; hér skolu ok í koma véfangs-mál öll þau er menn véfengja í fjórðungs-dómi, ok skal þeim stefna til fimtar-dóms, Nj. 150. A *véfang* in passing laws in the *Lögretta* is mentioned, ef þeir eru jam-margir Lögretta-menn hvárir-tveggju er sitt kalla lög hvárir vera ... ok skolu hvárir-tveggju vinna véfangs-eið at sínu máli, Kb. i. 214; cp. Konrad Maurer in his *Beiträge*.

vefari, a. m. a *weaver*.

vé-fengja, d, to *deliver a véfang*, q. v.; ef þær sakir eru nokkurar er þeir verða eigi ásáttir á dóm sinn, ok skolu þeir þá véfengja, ... segi ek þat Guði, at ek mun þat v. er ek hygg lög vera, ... nema þar (viz. in the quarter-court) verði enn véfengit (a remnant of a strong inflexion), þá skal lúkask í fimtar-dómi, Grág. ii. 324; þeir eigu at váfengja er þeir eru hvárir-tveggju, ok fara svá at véfangi sem at fjórðungs-dómi, 274; véfengja mál, þeir munu ætla at v. brennu-málit ok láta eigi dæma mega, Nj. 240, cp. 150. 2. in mod. usage to *impugn, doubt a statement*; viltú v. það sem eg segi? eg vil ekki v. það; or also, eg véfengi þig ekki, I *impugn not thy veracity*.

vef-gefn, f. the *fairy of the loom*, poet. a *woman*, Lex. Poët.

vefgrin, n. a false reading for *veigadr* (q. v.), N. G. L. i. 211.

VEFJA, pres. vef; pret. vafði; subj. vefði; part. vafðr, vafðr, and vafinn; [Ulf. *bi-waibjan* = *περιβάλλειν, περικυλεύειν*]; — to *wrap, fold*; vefja dúki at höfði e-m, Nj. 200; vafðr, Bs. i. 367; þá var vafðr fótrinn, Ísl. ii. 247; of vafit spjóttum í skúa niðr, and the legs bound with ribbons down to the shoes, Ld. 136; barnið var vafit í dúki, Fms. i. 112; barn vafit í reifum, Hom. 36; og vafði hann í reifum, ... þér munuð finna barnið yfirum vafði, Luke ii. 7, 13; vefja saman, Barl. 37; vápnun vafði hann í yfirhöfn sinni, Eg.; hann tók vadmál ok vafði at sér, Dropl. 20; margir tóttar saman vafðir, in a *bundle*, Fær. 187; tók geit-skinn ok vafði um höfud sér, Nj. 20. II. to *wind, i. e. to entangle*, *embroid*; þú lætr Egil vefja öll mál fyrir þér, Eg. 349; vefjum svá lúð þeirra í flokki várum, Fms. vii. 131; vafdr af þungum glæpum, Mar.; vafðr í villu Arius, Ann. 492; hafa vafit sik miklu vandræði, *embroided himself*, Sturl. i. 65 C; brátt ætla ek at þú fáir vafit fyrir mér, Fms. ii. 156; vefja mál, to *embroid a case*, Nj. 150.

III. reflex. to *be wrapped*; at eigi vefðisk hár um höfud honum, Landn. 146; vefjask um fætr e-m, Fs. 33; e-m vefisk tunga um tönn, see *tunga*. 2. to *saunter, straggle*; þau (the horses) höfðu vafisk í einu lækjar-fari, Korm. 182; margir er vafisk haði í flokkinum, Fms. ix. 36, v. l.; þeir fóru á Harra-staði ok völdusk þar, and *sauntered there*, Sturl. ii. 120 C. 3. to *be entangled*; vefjask í áhyggjum, 625. 80; ek tek þat til er hánun skyldi svá mjök vefjask, Fms. vii. 277; þaklyndi er hann hafði lengi í vafsk, Barl. 125; hann hafði langa stund vafisk í þessum vesaldr-veg, 197. **vefnaðr**, m. a *woven stuff*; dýrum vefnaði, Fms. ii. 69; freq. in mod. usage, glit-vefnaðr, q. v.

vef-nisting, f. a *woven texture*, poet. the *sails*, Hkv. i. 26.

vefr, m., gen. vefjar; pl. vefir, gen. vefja; acc. pl. vefi, Rb. 358; [A. S., Engl., and Germ. *web*; Dan. *væv*]; — a *web in the loom*; ef vefr stendr uppi, N. G. L. i. 211, Js. 78; þar vóru konur ok höfðu færdan upp vefr ... rífu þær ofan vefinn ok í sundr, Nj. 277, 279, Fbr. 58; ek þóttumk uppi eiga vef, en þat var lín-vefr, hann var grár at lit, nær þótti kljædr vera vefrinn ... féll af einn kléian af miðjum vefnum, Fms. xi. 49; en er vefr hennar féll, þá var vadmálit fjórum ánum lengra en hóm átti ván á, Bs. i. 367; einadr vefr, Stj. 416; phrases, hafa uppi vef, slá vef, verpa vef (Darr.), kljá vef. The chief passages referring to the ancient weaving, are the Nj. i. c. with the poem *Darradar-ljóð*, and the *Jómsv. S.* (Fms. xi. 49): the old upright loom is sketched in *Olavii Reise-bog*, and in *Worsaae*, No. 558; in Icel. it was (about A. D. 1780) displaced by the horizontal hand-loom (since called in Icel. the 'Danish loom'), which is now in use; the appendages to an old loom were the *vefjar-hræll*, *-hleinar*, *-ló*, *-skeið*, *-rifr*, *-vinda*, see Björn. 2. any *textile stuff*; dýrir vefir, Al. 85; esp. of *brocade*, *altaris-klæði* annat með sæi annat með 'vef', Vm. 116; *fjarg-vefr*, *guð-vefr*, *sigr-vefr*, qq. v. COMPOS: **vefjar-hökull**, *-kápa*, *-móttull*, *-akikkja*, *-upphluttr*, m. a *cushy woven cope, mantle* ... Vm. 68, 126, Nj. 24, Ld. 244, 328, Js. 78. **vefjar-stofa**, u. f. a *weaving-room*, Nj. 209.

vef-akópt, n. pl. the *foot-piece in a loom*, Björn.

vef-staðr, m. a 'weaving-strad', a *loom*, Vm. 177, freq. in mod. usage; also *vef-stóll*, m.

vef-stofa, u. f. a *weaving-room*, D. N. vi. 84.

veftr, m. a *woof*; ek sendi hann inn í hús með vefi, Fbr. 63; vept, 31 new Ed.

VEGA, pres. veg; pret. vá, vátt, vá (later vó); subj. vægi; part. *vegiun*; with neg. suff. *vegr-a*, Hm. 10. In N. G. L. it is often spelt with *i*, *viga*, *vigr*, *vigiun*; [Goth. *wigan* is supposed from *gu-wigan*

=*οαλειν*, Luke vi. 38; O. H. G. *wegan*; Germ. *wägen*; cp. Lat. *vehere*; Goth. and A. S. *wagjan*, and Engl. *wag* and *weigh*, in the phrase 'to weigh anchor,' are derivatives]—prop. to move, carry, lift, as by a lever; hann vegr heyt upp á herðar sér, Fb. i. 523; vágu þeir upp með (forkinum) bálit, Fms. vi. 405; hann vegr hann upp (á atgeirinum), Nj. 84; þeir höfðu til vegr (i.e. vögur) ok vágu skútuna fram af berginu, Fms. viii. 430; þetta heyrir sín en eigi á brott at vega eðr færa, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 107; öngullinn vá í góminn, Edda 36; en er lokit var at sjóða vá Narfi upp mörbjúga, Korm. 34; vega á báli, to lift on the bale fire, Vtkv.; vágunn úr skógi þannu vildum syknar, Am. 97; var ek þrimr verum vegin at húsi, Gh. 10; veginest verra vegra hann velli at, Hm. 10.

II. to weigh; vega þeir haglkornin... ok vágu þeir í skálum, Fms. xi. 141; vá Halli sér þá þrjár merkr, vi. 372; þat er vegit sem reitt er, Sd. 155; eyrir veginn, Grág.; sex merkr vegnar, Orkn.; þrjá penninga silfrs vegna, Hkr. i. 185; mörk vegin brends silfrs, and so passim; virðir ok vegum, Grág. ii. 369; hann lét vega allan borðbúnað sinn, Fms. x. 147; metaph., skal yðr engi vera traustari vin, þótt þér vegið þat litid, though ye find it light, ix. 297, passim.

III. neut. to weigh, be of weight; sjám hvat vegi sjóðr sá, Ld. 30; hvert haglkorn vá eyri, Fms. i. 175; vega hálfa mörk, ii. 80; er sagt at eyri vægi hvert haglkorn, xi. 142; þótt þat vegi meirr enn hálfa vætt, Grág. (Kb.) i. 24, Bs. i. 874; metaph., skal ek allan hug á leggja ef þat vegr nökkurt, Ó. H. 53; nema yðr þykki minna vega min reiði, Fms. vii. 141; mér vegr þat litid, Mag. 11.

IV. reflex., í öllu sem vegask má með stórum vágunum ok smám, K. Á. 204, freq. 2. to yield in weight; þat vegst vel, or þat hefir vegist so and so, it has been of such and such weight.

B. [The Goth. has here a separate strong verb, but in the Icel. both verbs have been amalgamated into one; Ulf. *weigjan*, *waib*, *wigan*, = *παχύν*; A. S. *wigan*; cp. *vig*], to fence, fight with a weapon; tók sverðit ok atgeirinn ok vegr með báðum höndum, Nj. 96; hann vá svá skjótt með sverði, at þrjú þóttu á lopti at sjá, 29; eiga þeir at vega upp yfir höfuð sér, Fms. x. 360; vega með vápunum, to resort to arms, Nj. 139; vega at e-m, to fight against; þjálfir vá at Mökkur-kálfa ok féll hann, Edda 58.

2. to attack with a weapon, Nj. 63, Grág. ii. 156; hann vaknaði fyrst er menn vágu at honum, Fms. vii. 333; ungr skalat ungum vega, Ísl. ii. 309; vega at flugdreka, Nj. 183.

II. to fight; vega sigr, to gain the day, Fms. viii. 133, Bret. 66; með vápunum má sigr vega, Al. 83; hamingju at vega sigr á sínum úvinum, Fms. i. 218; ást Guðs vá sigr á (overcame) líkamis píslum ok hræðum, Greg. 21; vega til lands, to win land weapon in hand, Korm.; slíkt sem vör höfum til vegit, gained, Fms. viii. 92.

2. with dat. to forfeit, = fyrir vega, vega landi ok lausum eyri, Hkr. ii. 384; ef hann félli á hólm þá hefði hann vegit allri eigu sinni, Eg. 495.

III. to smite, slay, slaughter; ef maðr vegr mann, ok varðar þat skóggang, Grág. (Kb.) i. 145; vega á veittar trygðir, Ísl. ii. 491; vega vig, ek hefði vegit vig eitt, Nj. 128, passim; vega í enn sama knérunn, 85; vig þá er þat er vegit, Grág. ii. 89; vegin sök=vig sök, 20, 41; vega mann or menn, passim; í Hólmgarði var svá mikil friðhelgi, at drepa skyldi hvern er mann údæmdan vá, Fms. i. 80; Kolskeggr vá drjúgum menn, ... vegr Gunnarr drjúgum menn, Nj. 96, 108; Þorsteinn vá hann þar, Eg. 713; ek vá hann, Nj. 28; þú sitr hjá, en nú er veginn Egill húsbóndi þinn, 97; ef hann er með vápum veginn, 146; hræðisk eigi þá sem líkamann vega, Blas. 48 (Mark x. 28); þú skalt ekki mann vega, the Sixth Commandment.

IV. reflex., ok þat sverð er sjálfst vegizk, a sword that fences of itself, Skm. 8, 9; þat [sverðit] vásk sjálfst, Edda; vásk meirr á hlut Grikkja, the battle went against the Greeks, they lost the more men, Bret. 74; þá verður um rætt at mjök hefði á vegizk þeirra lið Sunnan-manna, Ísl. ii. 389 (á-viga); at þegar hafi vegizk á þinn her, Stj. 531.

2. recipr., vegask or vegask at, to fight, slay one another; nú vegask menn at, N. G. L. i. 64; ef þrælur manna vegask, Grág. (Kb.) i. 191; þá vágusk skógar-menn sjálfir, Landn. 323 (App.); miklu eru þrælur atgörða-meiri enn fyrr hafa verit, þeir flugusk þá á, en nú vilja þeir vegask, Nj. 56; nú eru konur þær sjau, er maðr smá vegask um sektalaust við konung, N. G. L. i. 169.

vegandi, part. a slayer; vegandi Hrunnis, Edda 53; ef vegandi beidir sér gríða, Grág. ii. 20; kjósa e-n til veganda at vigi, Nj. 100; hlupa til dyra svá at vegandinn megi eigi út komask... er eigi verðr við vegandann vart, Gisl. 30; veganda björg, Grág. ii. 80.

veg-bjartr, adj. 'way-bright,' clear enough for one to find the way, Lex. Poët.

veg-búinn, part. a 'way-bounds,' ready for a journey, D. N. iv. 363.

veg-farandi, a. m. part. a wayfarer; v. menn, H. E. i. 483, Ann. 1345, Matth. xxvii. 7.

veg-ferill, a. m. a wayfarer, traveller, Gpl. 415. II. a track, road, Gpl. 448.

veg-girnir, f. ambition, vanity, Hom. 17, 26, Al. 145.

veggjaðr, part. walled, Stj. 640, Str. 78.

veggjat, 'wedged' into the verse, of an intercalated word, Edda (Ht.)

veg-gjarn, m. vain-glorious.

VEGGR, m., gen. veggjar, pl. veggir, [Ulf. *waddjus*=*τεῖχος*; A. S. *wæg*; Engl. *wedge*; Dan. *væg*];—a wall; hlada vegg, Jb. 212; liggja

úti á veggnum, Nj. 115, very freq. in mod. usage; nálægt veggri hitnar þá er inn næsti brennr, Bs. i. 744 (rendering of Lat. 'tunc tua res agitur, paries quoniam proximus ardet'); lágr vegg, Sturl. iii. 70; torf-vegg, veggja-hlúzia, wall-building, Rd. 267; innan veggjar, within walls, indoors (cp. innanstokks), D. I. i. 179; var lágr veggri undir sólna, Sturl. iii. 70 (sól A. 2).

2. a wedge; tann-veggri, bein-veggri (qq. v.), a wedge of bone, walrus-tusk. COMPS: vegg-berg, n. a 'wedge-rock,' boulder, Vsp.

vegg-hamarr, m. a wedge-hammer, beetle, mallet, a nickname, Njard. veggja-hvalr=vögnhvalr (?), Dipl. iii. 4. vegg-lagr, m. wall-layer, a nickname, Fbr. veggja-lús, f. [Dan. *væggelus*], a bog, N. G. L. ii. 427.

vegg-aleginn, part. wedge-formed; öx v., Hkr. iii. 16. vegg-þill, n. 'wall-deals,' wainscoting, Eb. 268, Edda 45, Hom. 95.

veg-hringr, m. a circumference, Sks. 630.

veg-látr, adj. stately, big-minded, Fms. vi. 431, vii. 102, 321.

veg-lign, adv. nobly, magnificently; v. búinn, Fær. 102; bú sik v., Fms. i. 145; halda e-n v., 81.

veg-ligr, adj. grand, magnificent, Fms. i. 261; veglig hilyli, Ld. 196; maðr bjatr ok v., Fms. i. 254; vegligt sæti, vi. 439.

veg-ljóss, adj. 'way-bright,' clear enough for one to find the way.

veg-lyndi, n. generosity, Ld. 10, Landn. 110.

veg-lyndr, adj. generous, big-minded, O. H. L.

veg-mannliga, adv. magnificently, Karl. 529.

veg-mennaka, u. f. noble manners, generosity, Fb. i. 265.

veg-mikill, adj. famous, Lex. Poët.

veg-míldr, adj. glorious, Rekst.

vegna, see vegr B.

vegna, 2d, to proceed; vel hefir þat vegnat, Nj. 38; at þeim hefði fíla vegnat, done badly, bad bad luck, Fs. 33; eigi er synt hve vegnar svá búit, Rd. 220; hversu honum hafi vegnat ok Hrafn, bow it went on between him and R., Fs. 113; vera má at þér vegni eigi annat betr, another thing will be no better for thee, Ísl. ii. 246; eigi má kona svá vegna (to treat) bónda sínum, sem bóndi konu sinni, H. E. i. 247.

veg-nest, n. provisions for a journey, Lat. *viaticum*, Hm. 11.

VEGR, m., gen. vegar; but vega, Eg. 295, Bret. 262; veggins, Hbl. 56; dat. vega and veg; with the article veginum, Eg. 544; but veg, Fms. i. 9; pl. vegir and vegar, Eg. 544; acc. vega and vegu, the former is the better form, for the root is 'vig,' not 'vigu'; vega is also used in old adverbial phrases, as alla vega, marga vega; [Ulf. *vægs*=*ὅδός*; A. S., O. H. G. and Germ. *weg*; Engl. *way*; Dan. *vej*; Swed. *väg*; Lat. *via*; the root word is vega, q. v.];—a way, road; vegir er renna til bæja, Gpl. 413; vegir allir, Eg. 543; þröngastir vegir, Fms. ix. 366, passim.

2. metaph. phrases; fara vel til vegar, to be well on one's way, go on, Fms. ix. 283; ganga til vegar, to be in the way towards, to come to an issue, vii. 136, Boll. 355; komask til vegar, Háv. 31; einum verðr e-ð að vegi, to find one's way out; koma e-u til vegar, to put one in the way, Ld. 320; göra veg á við e-n, to travel with one, come to an understanding; göra endiligan veg á máli, to bring it to an issue, Bs. i. 905; var þat endiligr vegr hér á, Dipl. ii. 11; vanda sínum vegi, to wind one's way, Fms. xi. 425; verða á veg e-s, i. 9; ríða í veg með e-m, on the way, iii. 110; um langan veg, a long way off, Eg. 410, Hom. 7, Edda 30; um farinn veg, á förnun vegi, see fara (A. VI. 2).

II. special, partly adverbial, phrases; víða vega, far and wide, 655 ix. C. 1; miðja vega, midway, Gisl. 5; annan veg, another way, Grág. (Kb.) i. 153; á hvárum tveggja veg, both ways; á hægri veg, on the right hand, Fms. x. 16; á vinstra veg, Mar.; tvá vega, both ways, Fms. x. 14; á alla vega, to all sides, Grág. (Kb.) i. 148; á alla vega frá, 119; flýði síns vegar hvár, Fms. vii. 250, Ver. 11; sinn veg hverr, Landn. 36; flýja víði vegar, to fly scattered about, Eg. 530, Fms. vi. 87; á verra veg, to the worse, i. 270; á alla vega, in every way, manner, respect, Ld. 222, Fms. xi. 76; á marga vega, Skálda ii. 148; á þrjá vega, Hom. 157; fjóra vega, on four sides, D. N. iv. 506.

2. engi veg, in no way, Blas. 43; hverngi veg, however, Grág. (Kb.) i. 75; annan veg, otherwise, Fms. vii. 263; einn veg, one way, in the same way, Grág. i. 490; er eigi einn veg farit úgfæu okkarri, Nj. 183; engan veg, in no wise, Fas. ii. 150; gen., eins vegar, on one side, Art.; annars vegar, Fms. viii. 228; hins vegar, on the farther side; síns vegar hverr, one on each side, Pr. 71, Fbr. 67 new Ed.; til vinstra vegins, Hbl. 56; skógrinn var til hægri vegs, Eg. 295.

III. a region, county; in local names, Austr-vegr, Suðr-vegr, Nór-eggr.

IV. peculiar forms are megin (acc. sing.) and megum (dat. pl., see p. 431, col. 2); dropping the initial v and prefixing the m from a preceding dative, the true forms being -egum, -eginn, as in báðum-egum, öllum-eginn, sínum-eginn, hinum-egum, þeim-egin, tveim-egum, whence báðu-megin... tveim-megin; the v remains in tveim vegum, Gpl. 418; nórðrum veginn, B. K. 32, 97; nórðra veginn, 97; tveim veginn, Sks. 414 B.

2. suffixed to pronouns, einn, hinn, hvern, þann, sinn, in the forms -ig, -og, -ug; einn-ig, also; hinn-ig or hin-og, the other way; hvern-ig, hvern-og, bow; þann-ig, þann-og, thither; sinns-egin, sinn-og, (see these words, as also hinn B. p. 264; sinn B. p. 529; so also in Nór-eggr, q. v.)

B. vegna, a gen. pl. (?); þat heidar er vatnsföll deilir af tveggja Y r

vegna, *on both sides*, Grág. i. 440; stukkum menn frá tveggja vegna, Eg. 289; senda fjögurra vegna, Fms. i. 209.

II. *á vegna e-s*, *on one's behalf*; this is only found in later vellums, and is said to be derived from the Germ. *von wegen* (Grimm's Gramm. iii. 266); which etymology is strongly supported by the fact, that *af vegna* or *á vegna* (= Germ. *von wegen*) is the oldest form; *af* hins fátæka vegna, Stj. 151; *af* staðarins vegna, Vm. 55; kom *á* stefnu fyrir oss Sira Einarr ráðsmaðr *af* vegna Hóla-kirkju, Dipl. ii. 18; *á* vegna (= *af* vegna) Árna, Vm. 131.

2. then, dropping the particle, simply *vegna*; *vegna e-s*, *on one's account* or *behalf*, *on the part of*; jarls vegna, Fms. x. 113, v. 1; staðarins vegna, Dipl. iii. 9, v. 9; minna vegna, *on my behalf*, Fms. iii. 154 (a late vellum); varra vegna, H. E. i. 436; sem Halldórr hafði áðr fram leitt sinna vegna, Dipl. ii. 5; Lóðinn gaf upp sinna vegna, Fms. x. 99.

3. lastly, in mod. usage it has become a regular prep. with gen., having displaced the old *fyrir*... *sakir*; but in this sense it is hardly found in vellums; but in inaccurate paper transcripts it is often substituted for the 'sakir' of the vellum; cp. Vd. old Ed. 100 and Fs. ch. 24 fine; alls vegna, Þórð. 63 old Ed.; but fyrir alls sakir, new Ed. 13, l. c.

C. COMPS: *vega-bót*, *f. way-mending*, Gpl. 409. *vegar-fall*, *n. a failure of a way*, Gpl. 416; cp. *messufall*. *vegar-ganga*, *u. f. a going from the way, wandering*, Barl. 119. *vega-lauss*, *adj. out of the way, lost in the woods*. *vega-loysi*, *n. 'waylessness,' want of roads*, Barl. 104. *vega-mót*, *n. pl. a joining of roads*, Stj. 71: the saying, *viða liggja vegamót*, *there are many cross ways (meetings) in the world*. *vega-rán*, *n. a highway-robbery*, Gpl. 409. *vega-skil*, *n.*, *Dan. vej-skjel*, D. N. i. 616. *vegt-ummerki*, *n.*, see *verk*.

VEGR, *m.*, gen. *vegs*, *glory, honour*; *er yðr þat vegr mikill*, Eg. 410; þótti þeim miklu minni vegr *at* þessum, 67; leita e-m *vegs*, Nj. 78; með miklum *veg*, ok þó eigi allir með jöfnum *veg*, Fms. x. 170; skína með mikilli birti ok *veg*, i. 77; rekinn frá öllum *veg*, es fyrr var þýddr öllum *veg*, Fluc. 13; þeim sé *vegr* ok *veldi*, lof ok dýrð, 623, 57: so in the phrase, *hafa veg ok vanda af e-u*, *to have both the honour and the responsibility of a thing*. COMPS: *vegs-boð*, *n. an honorary offer*, Greg. 28. *vega-kona*, *u. f. a great, noble lady*; Auðr var v. mikil, Landn. 117. *vega-lauss*, *adj. inglorious*. *vega-munir*, *m. pl. honours, credit, fame*, Fær. 212.

vegr-eygr, *adj.*, better *veðr-eygr*, Vkv. *vegr-sama*, *adj.*, *to honour, glorify*, Fms. i. 97, x. 363, Magn. 504, very freq. in mod. eccl. usage, N. T., Vidal.

vegr-samliga, *adv.*, *honourably, gloriously*; taka v. við e-m, Eg. 28; verða við e-u vel ok v., Fms. xi. 114; setja e-n v., Hkr. iii. 9.

vegr-samligi, *adj.*, *glorious*; v. veizla, Fms. xi. 104, Eg. 44; v. við-tökur, Fas. ii. 507; *vegsamlig skilning*, 656 C. 33.

vegr-somd, *f.*, *honour, glory*, Eg. 20, Hkr. iii. 79; stýra ríki sínu með v. ok sóma, Fms. xi. 18; v. heimsins, 655 iii. 4, N. T., Pass., Vidal.

veg-skarð, *n.*, *a blemish in one's honour*, Nj. 118.

veg-tjón, *n.*, *a discredit*, 655 xxxi. 3.

veg-tylla, *u. f.*, *a bit of honour*, Band. 33 new Ed., Karl. 549.

veg-vís, *adj.*, [cp. Germ. *wegweis*], *'way-wise,' acquainted with the road*, Fms. viii. 52: in mod. usage, *good at finding one's way*.

veg-þurðr, *m.* = *vegskarð*, Sks. 775 B.

VEI, interj., *veis* when followed by *sé*, cp. Engl. *yea* and *yes*: [Ulf. *vai* = *oai*; Germ. *wehe*; Dan. *væ*; Lat. *væ*; Gr. *oai*]:—*wee*, with dat. *wee is me!* *vei* oss *veölum*, Stj.; *vei þér veöl önd*, 655 xix. 1; *veis sé mér!*... *veis sé mér vestum*, MS. 4. 10; *vei verði váru vanmegni*, Fms. ii. 186; *vei verði hánúm*, x. 330.

veida, *v.*, *to catch, hunt*; *veida sinum orra*, Ó. H. 79; *veida skorna*, 85; *veida rauðdyri*, Orkn. 448; *veida sel ok fiska*, Hkr. ii. 245; *veida fugla ok fiska*, Grág. ii. 345; *at hann hefði veitt í einu höggi otr ok lax*, Edda 72; *veida laxa*, Nj. 69; *veida dýr á mörkinni*, Fas. iii. 4.

2. metaph., *þótti þeim nú mundi lítið fyrir at veida Gunnar*, Nj. 113; *ok fáit er hann eigi veiddan*, 102; *ok mun þá þar mega veida í er stundir líða*, *they will be caught by that*, 207; *látum þá eigi veida oss inni*, Fms. ix. 217; *veida þenna niðing í snöru*, i. 206; *veida e-n í orðum*, N. T.; *veida e-t upp or e-m*, *to fish it out of one*.

II. reflex., *hversu veidisk*, *how goes it with the catch?* *þeim veidist vel*, *they got a good catch*, freq. in mod. usage.

veiddinn, *adj.*, *expert in fishing or catching*, Sturl. i. 8.

VEIDR, *f.* (mod. *veidi*), dat. and acc. *veidi*, pl. *veidar*; a gen. *veidi*, *veidi sinnar*, Sks. 126 A, Str. 24, but esp. in compds, see below: [A. S. *weide*; O. H. G. *waida*; Germ. *wide* = a pasture]:—a *catch, hunting, fishing*, Ó. H. 79, 85; öll *veidr* fugla ok fiska, K. þ. K. 172; *at sú veidr hafi þar jafnan síðan til legit*, Fms. i. 272; *fara á veidar*, *to go a hunting*, Fas. ii. 263, Str. 28; *veidrinn* (the fish) hvarf þegar, Fms. i. 253 C. Ó. H. 78; fyrir utan neðug & hverr maðr *veidi* sína, en þat er *veidr* er menn fara á skipi til lands, en flutning ella, Grág. ii. 360: metaph., *vel varí at þá veidi bæri eigi undan*, Nj. 69; *þeir meann er veidr mundi í vera*, Eg. 121; *í honum er þó veidrinn meiri*, Nj. 155, 264.

B. COMPS: *veidi-bjalla*, *u. f.*, a 'fish-bell,' a popular name in southern Iceland for the sea-gull, for by its cries it marks the shoals of fish for the fishermen. *veidi-bráðr*, *adj.*, *eager, too eager*, and so losing

the game; heldr v., Fms. viii. 176; hann bað menn sína vera eigi *veidi-bráða*, ix. 491.

veidi-brella, *u. f.*, a *trap, hunting device*. *veidi-búð*, *f.*, a *hunting shed*, Gpl. 454. *veidi-dýr*, *n.*, *deer, game*, Stj. 560.

veidar-ofni, *n.*, a *chance of a good catch*, Grett. 99 A. *veidi-fang*, *n.*, a *catch*, Ld. 38, Hkr. ii. 246. *veidi-fangi*, *a. m.* = *veidifang*; allr *veidifangi*, Fas. ii. 144.

veidi-far, *n.*, *hunting or fishing*, Sturl. ii. 105. *veidi-ferð* and *veidi-för*, *f.*, a *fishing or hunting expedition*, Gisl. 73, 160, Þorl. Karl. 372.

veidi-færi, *n. pl. id.*, Band. (MS.), Orkn. 262, For. 143, Fms. iv. 89. *veidi-gögn*, *n. pl. fishing gear*, Gpl. 421, Ám. 91.

veidi-hjörtr, *m.*, a *hart or stag for hunting*, Stj. *veidi-hundr*, *m.*, a *hound*, Fas. iii. 4, Barl. 137, N. G. L. i.

veidi-kona, *u. f.*, a *huntress*, Barl. *veidi-konungur*, *m.*, *hunting king*, a nickname of king Gudrod the Hunter, Yngl. S.

veidi-maðr, *m.*, a *sportsman* (of a hunter, fowler, fisher), Eg. 14, Fms. x. 88, O. H. 85, MS. 623, 36, Þorl. Karl. 408, Sks. 127.

veidi-matr, *m.*, *meat from game or fishing*, Hym. 16, Karl. 482. *veidi-mörk*, *f.*, a *hunting forest*, Str. 28, 48.

veidi-skapr, *m.*, a *catch in hunting or fishing*, Grett. 106 A; *róa at veidiskap*, *fishing*, Nj. 25; *game*, Stj. 167; munum vér eigi þurfa *veidiskap* at kaupa, *to buy fish*, Sturl. i. 12.

veidi-spell, *n.*, a *spoiling the catch*; gora v., Gpl. 428. *veidi-staða*, *u. f.* = *veidistöð*, Landn. 280, Karl. 378, and in mod. usage.

veidi-staðr, *m.*, a *fishing-place*, Gpl. 362. *veidi-stigr*, *m. id.*, Gpl. 448. *veidi-strönd*, *f.* = *veidistöð*, Art. 35.

veidi-stöð, *f.*, a *fishing-place*, Grág. ii. 347, Eg. 135, Landn. 50, 30; *í þá veidistöð kem ek aldregi á gamals-aldri*, Ld. 4.

veidar-tæti, *n.* = *veidarfæri*, Stj. 71. *veidi-vatn*, *n.*, a *fishing lake*, N. G. L. i. 41. *veidi-ván*, *f.*, the *expectation of a catch*, Gpl. 456.

veidi-vélar, *f. pl.*, *hunting-gear, traps, or the like*, Gpl. 419, 456, Barl. 137, Þorl. (Unger) 19.

veif, *f.*, *pl. veifar*, *anything flapping or waving*; *sels veifar*, *a seal's fin*, N. G. L. i. 340.

VEIFA, *ð.* (mod. *að*), part. *veifat*, Fms. vii. 154 (in a verse); [A. S. *wāfan*; Engl. *wave*]:—to *wave, vibrate*; *veifði hann slæðunum*, Nj. 190; *veifa svipu yfir höfuð sér*, Lv. 30; *veifa höfðinu*, Þórð. 235; Ormveitir honum um sik sem hreyti-speldi, Fb. i. 532; *í því veifði hann sverðinu* at Grími, Dropl. 36; *veifði hann raði*, *he pulled the oar*, Hym. 25; *veifa vængjum*, *to wave with the wings*, Fas. ii. 137 (in a verse); *veifa e-m sem barni*, Fms. vii. 32; *þeim var veift sólar-sinnis*, Þórð. Karl. 422; *veifði hann Mjöllni fram*, Hym. 36; *veifa hédni um höfuð e-m*, of an enchantress, Eb. 92, cp. Isl. ii. 76; *hón veifði kofra sínum*, Vigl. 63 new Ed. In the fishing-places in the south of Iceland (Skaptafells sýsla) a man stands on the shore waving a flag to tell the fishermen if it is safe to land or not; this is called 'veifa,' or 'veifa frá,' *to wave off*, i. e. *to signal them not to try* (Mr. Jón Guðmundsson).

2. metaph., *tíð þess kennda* *vís þér þetta veifa*, *at þú veifðir því þá er þér líkaði*, Mar. II. reflex., *veifask um lausum hala*, *to 'wag a loose tail,' be free to do as one pleases*, Sturl. iii. 30 (see hali 2).

veifan, *f. waving*; in the compd *veifanar-órð*, *n.*, a 'waving word,' rumour, Hallfred.

veifi-skati, *a. m.*, a *spendibrist*; but only in the phrase, *engi v. að spender*, *rather close-handed*, Ld. 26, Ölk. 34.

VEIG, *f.*, *pl. veigar*, [A. S. *wæge*; Hel. *wægi*], a kind of *strong beverage, drink*; öl heitir með mönnum... *kalla veig Vanir*, Alm. 35; *dýrar veigar*, Hdl. 49, Hkv. 3. 44; *skirar veigar*, Vkv. 7; *fagarar veigar*, Fas. i. 494 (in a verse); *kná-at sú veig vanask*, Gm. 25; *Fjölms veig*, *the drink of F.*, i. e. *poetry*, Kormak; *Dvalins veig*, *id.*; *bjótr-veig*, *a draught of beer*, Hym. 8.

2. metaph. *þið, strengið, grú*; in the popular phrase, *það er engin veig í honum* (mod. *veigr*); *spyr Oddr hvar hann vís honum til þess vilkins er nokkur veig sé í*, Fas. ii. 522; *far þat lið aprt er honum þótti minni veig í*, Fms. iv. 350, v. 1. (fylgd, Ó. H. 159, l. c.)

II. in pr. names of women, *Gull-veig* (Vsp.), *Þor-veig*, *Sól-veig*, *Álm-veig* (Hdl.), *Mjadr-veig* (Maurer's Volks.)

veigaðr, *adj.*, *brocade*(?) ; *veigaðr handklæði*, Vm. 15; *dúkr v. 70*, 123, Ám. 6, 71; *typt klæði ok veigað*, N. G. L. i. 282 (veigin, 211).

veiki, *f.*, *illness*.

veikindl, *n. pl.*, *sickness, illness*.

veikjask, *t.*, *to grow ill*.

veik-leikr (spelt *veyk-leikr*, Fms. ii. 48), *m.*, *weakness, infirmity*, Magn. 504, Barl. 196, freq. in mod. usage.

veik-ligr, *adj.*, *weakly*; *mér líkz síðr þeirra veykligr*, Ld. 170 (so also Fms. ii. 30, l. c.; but *veikligr*, Fb. i. 312, l. c.)

VEIKR, *adj.*, also *veykr*, see also *vákr*; the *ei* is the usual and the mod. form: [A. S. *wæc*; Engl. *weak*; Dan. *væg*; cp. Germ. *schwach*]:—*weak*; hornbogi *veykr*, Sks. 408 B; *veikr stólpi*, Bs. i. 724; *veykr spott*, Stj. 641; *litil-magni ok veykr*, Barl. 100; *engi er svá veykr at aflið skorti*, ef... 119; *of-veikr*, *of-veikr allvalds bogi*! Fms. ii. 331 (of *veykr*, Fb. l. c.)

2. *weakly, sick*; *þótt hón verði veykr*, Mar.; *veyka sál*, *id.*; freq. in mod. usage, *sótt-veikr*, *fár-veikr*, *daud-veikr*.

veillindi, *n.*, a *disease, ailment*; *hvatki veillindi sem maðr hefir*, Grág. i. 45, ii. 45; *synda-v.*, Hom. (St.)

VEILL, *adj.*, *ailing, diseased*; *veill á fótum*, *gouty*, Fms. vii. 239!

höndina ína veilu, *an oiling hand*, Bs. i. 462; líkþráir ok veitir, Hom. 87. 2. metaph., í lyndi veill, *guileful*, þryml. 22; inn veili Parcival, Art. 32.

II. Veilli, a nickname, Hs. i. 14.
veimil-tyta, u. f. [cp. Dan. *vimmel-staft* = *the handle of an auger*], prop. a 'wimble-stick', i. e. a *crooked stick*; but only used, 2. metaph. a *crooked, weakly, thin thing or person*; hann er meita veimiltyta.

vein, n. a *weaving*.
VEINA, að. [Germ. *weinen*], to *weil*, Greg. 51, Fms. v. 132; þeir veinöðu ok mæltu, *vei* oss vesölum! Stj.; veinadi sér sú sál, Hom. 155, Karl. 293; veina sik illa, D. N. iv. 90.

II. [perh. a different word, qs. *veina*; see *reini*; Engl. *weiny*], to *weiny*, *neigh*, of a mare; þá bræktir sem geit blæma ok veinar sem merr, Fb. ii. 364.

veinan, f. a *weaving*, Isl. ii. 133; veinun ok gaulun, Fms. v. 90; val ok veinan, Orkn. 78; æ, þat er veinan kallad, Skálða 171.

veipa, u. f. [Ulf. *waips* and *wipja* = *στέφανος*], a kind of *wimple* or *woman's hood*, Edda ii. 494.

veis, interj., qs. *vei* sé, see *vei*.

VEISA, u. f. a *pool*, pond of *stagnant water*, cesspool; þá reið hann í eina hverja veisu, Fb. i. 354; stóðu Birkibeinar í veisu nökkurri, Fms. ix. 517, v. l.; fyrir ofan veisuna, viii. 191; var veisa ein yfir at fara, Grett. 161 A; veisu-galti, a cesspool-bog, a nickname, Þórd., freq. in mod. Icel.

II. the name of a farm, Lv. 80; Veisan is the name of a farm at Lister in Norway, Fritzer s. v. Veisu-monn, m. pl. the men from Veisa, Lv. 82.

veit, f., pl. veitr, qs. *veit*, a *trench*, = *veita*, D. N. iv. 198. 2. a narrow lane in a town, N. G. L. ii. 243, Munk. 83.

VEITA, t. [Dan. *yde*], to *grant*, *give*; *veita* far, to *give* a man a passage, Grág. ii. 268; *veita* e-m lið, to *give* one help, assist (lið-veizla). Fms. xi. 27, 121; *veita* hjálp, aðstoð, huggun, to *give* help, comfort; *veita* gríð, trygðir, vátar, etc., passim; *veita* manni fyrir Guðs sakir, to *give* alms, Gpl. 274; konungr veitti honum skatta alla, *condoned*, *remitted*, Fms. i. 120; absol. to *help*, *assist*, þeir veittu Giziri hvíta at hverju máli, Nj. 86; *veita* frændum þínum ok mágum, 226; hann veitti þeim Ingólfi (in a battle), Landn. 32.

2. *veita* veizlu, to *give* a feast, Nj. 6, Fb. ii. 177, 301; *veita* brúðkaup e-s, to *bold* a wedding; veitti hann brúðkaup þeirra um vetrinn þar at Helga-felli, Eb. 142, Fms. x. 47; *veita* útferð e-s, to *bold* an 'arvel', funeral feast, Fas. i. 387; konungr veitti Jól í Björgum, Fms.; *veita* Jól sín, Fb. iii. 274; also absol. to *give* a feast or entertainment, konungr veitti sveitungum sínum, Fms. ix. 340; *veita* stórmannliga, Eg. 62; konungr skyldi *veita* í þeim tveim tréhöllum... lét konungr þar *veita* í, Fms. x. 13.

3. to *give* a grant, grant a fief; Sveinn veitti Eireki Raum-ríki, Fms. iii. 15.

4. to *grant* a request, allow, permit; þat munu vér nú *veita* þér, Ld. 218; *veita* e-m eina ben, Fms. i. 12; eigi mun ek þat *veita* ykkar, Eg. 95; konungr kvæðsk *veita* mundu, 86; veitti hann þeim at virgja Jón, Fms. vii. 240.

5. of a performance; *veita* e-m þjónustu, Eg. 112; *veita* e-m nábjargir (q. v.), Nj. 154; *veita* tíðir, to *perform* the service, 195; *veita* sér afskipti, to *take* part in, Grág. ii. 241; *veita* e-u áhald, to *lay* bold on, Fms. x. 393; *veita* umbúð, to *manage*, Nj. 115; *veita* formála (= mæla fyrir), Eg. 389; *veita* órskurð, to *give* a decision, 281; *veita* tilkall, to *claim*, Grett. 88; *veita* þögn, to *be* silent, Fms. x. 401; *veita* e-m atfór, heimferð, to *make* an expedition against one, i. 54, Eg. 73; *veita* átök, to *attack*, Nj. 124; *veita* áverka, to *inflict* a wound, 98; *veita* áþjál, to *tyrannise*, Eg. 47; *veita* e-m veggard, Nj. 118.

II. spec. usages; e. *veitir* so and so, a thing turns, proves (bard, easy); veitti þat flestum þungt, it proved bard, difficult, Eg. 754; keisaranum veitti þungt, the emperor bad the luck against him, Fms. i. 121; e-*veitir* ermitt, Nj. 171; ok hefir oss ermitt veitt, it has been bard work indeed, 117; ermitt hafa draumar veitt, dreams have been bard, Ld. 270; þeir börðusk, veitti Geirmundi betr, G. carried the day, Landn. 125; the phrase, honum veitir ekki af, he has nothing to spare.

2. to happen; þat verðr ok veitir optliga, it often happens and comes to pass, Stj. 38; veitir þat jafnan, at þeir á..., Js. 53; nú kann *veita* þat stundum, at bændr í á eigi vinnu-menn, Jb. 373; því veitir þat alþott, at þeir fá fyrst mann-skadann, Gpl. 169; ef honum veitir þat optarr, N. G. L. i. 11.

III. recipr. to give, grant to one another; þeir veittusk at öllum málum, backed one another, Lv. 36; vit Egill munum nú *veitask* at, Eg. 425.

IV. pass., a Latinism, to be given, 623, 20, H. E. i. 514; yðr skal fyrr *veitast* öll þjónusta, Fms. vi. 48, 94, xi. 309.

VEITA, t. qs. *veita*, probably different from the preceding word, [see the following];—to *make* a trench, make an aqueduct, lead water, with acc. and dat.; hann veitti sjáinn í gögnum háva hálsa, Al. 93; *veita* vatn, göra stíflur, grafa engi sitt, *veita* svá vatn á engit, Grág. ii. 281; grafa mikit díkit ok *veita* vatni í á eptir, Fb. ii. 124; *veita* vötnum, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 97; but a few lines below, ok skal eigi þá (acc.) *veita*, ef menn *veita* merki-vötn; so also, Grímr veitti honum (the brook) á eng sína ok gróf land Ljótis, Landn. 145; hann veitti vatnið (þau vötn veitti hann, v. l.) með fjölkyngi austr fyrir Sólheima... síðan veitti hvárr þeirra vötnin frá sér, 250, 251, freq. in mod. usage, but then always with dat.

II. reflex., in the following passages the word may be *vita*..., q. v.; einn stjórnu-veg, hverr upp rísa af sjó Frisíe, ok veittist

(trends) meðal Teuthoniam ok Galliam, Karl. 129; ok hefir hann (acc.) undan veitt, turned him to flight (?), Bret. 66; veitir vatn til sjóvar, rivers trend towards the sea, Grág.

veita, u. f., qs. *veita*, dropping the *v*, [akin to *reit*, *sit*, *q. v.*, the root word; A. S. *uritan* = to trench; this is borne out by the mod. Norwegian forms as stated by Ivar Aasen, *veit* in Sogn, but *veite* in Thelemarken; *veite* near Mandal];—a trench, ditch; of vatn-veitur, of water-trenches, aqueducts, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 97; eigi skal hann annarra lönd meida í veitunni, ... of veitu-garða, trench-ditches, Grág. ii. 281; eigi á maðr at göra veitur í landi sínu svá at hann spilli landi eða engi manns þess er fyrir neðan býr, 282.

veitall, adj. giving freely, open-handed; veitall af penningum, Fas. i. 443; ó-veitull af e-u, Bs. i. 415.

veitandi, part. a giver, Edda i. 456. 2. a helper; veitendr, Fms. vi. 34; veitendr at máli þínu, Háv. 44.

veitari, a, m. a giver, donor, H. E. i. 499, Stj. 23.

veiti-engi (qs. *veiti-engi*), n. a *trenched meadow*, Háv. 35 new Ed.

veiting, f. a grant, gift, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) 2. in mod. usage an appointment to a living, brauda-v., etc.

veiting (qs. *veiting*), f. a *trenching*, *leading of water*; vatns-veitingar.

veizla, u. f. [veita], a grant, gift, allowance; veizla eilíffrar sælu, ... hafa e-t at veizlu Guðs, Hom. (St.); veizla ölmusu-görða, Hom.; gefa stórar gjafir ok veizlur, Stj. 64.

2. help, assistance, backing, Hom. 140; varðar honum ekki sú veizla, Grág. ii. 13; kynlig v. ok at sílu mun verða, Lv. 7; til heilla sátta ok hollrar veizlu, Grág. ii. 21; öll miskunn ok v., 623, 21; ek sé mik nú fátt mega göra þat er veizlu munr sé í, Fas. ii. 437 (lið-veizla).

3. an entertainment; *veita* gönga-mönnum engar veizlur nema til skúa aða fata, Grág. i. 454; a treat, feast, banquet, Ó. H. 112; góð veizla, Nj. 6; virðulig veizla, Ld. 186; skörlug veizla, Eg. 44; of a wedding feast, 30 (mod., brúðkaups-veizla), very freq. in mod. usage.

II. as a law term, the reception or entertainment to be given to the Norse king, or to the king's 'landed-men,' or his stewards, for in olden times the king used to go on a regular circuit through his kingdom, taking each county in turn; his retinue, the places of entertainment, and the time of his staying at each place, being regulated by law; this was called 'veizla' or fara at veizlum, taka veizlu; as also, búa veizlu móti konungi; hann lét bjóða upp veizlur þar sem konungs-bú voru, Ó. H. 35; Ólafur konungr fór útan um Hringa-ríki at veizlum, en er veizlur endusk eigi fyrir fjölmennis sakar, þá lét hann þar bændr til leggja at auka veizlumar, 61, cp. 59, 111, 173; taka veizlur, Fagnr. ch. 11, see also Har. S. harðr. ch. 110 (Fms. vi), ch. 23, 92, Eg. ch. 11, 18, Hem. p., Ólafur S. Kyrra ch. 4 (Fms. vi. 442), and passim in the Fms.

2. a royal grant, revenue; fékk konungr honum veizlur miklar, Eg. 27; hann hafði af konungi veizlur allar, þvílskar sem Brynjólfr hafði haft, 31; Hraetkr ok Guðlaugr höfðu veizlur stórar um Sogn ok um Hörða-land, Fms. i. 6; en með því at hann hafði eigi miklar veizlur þá varð honum féfátt, viii. 272; þér munut ráða veizlum yðrum, xi. 237; hann hafði áðr alla (sýslu á Hálogalandi) suma at veizlu suma at léni, partly as a grant, partly as a fief, Ó. H. 123; en veizlur konunga hafði hann miklu minni enn fyrr, 111; húskarlar konungs er hafa fé af konungi í veizlur, sumir tólf ára, sumir tvær merkr, Sks. 261; tólf marka veizlur, Fms. vi. 266.

B. COMPS: veizlu-búnaðr, m. preparation for a feast, Fms. vi. 146.

veizlu-dagr, m. a banquet-day, Bs. i. 791, Sturl. ii. 58, Stj. 199.

veizlu-fall, n. the failure of a feast, Fms. vi. 95.

veizlu-fé, n. a fee, money paid in lieu of veizla (II), Fagnr. ch. 11.

veizlu-gjald, n. = *veizlu-fé*, Fms. x. 184; hann (the king) tók veizlugjöld norðan ór Döllum ok víða um Heimörk, Ó. H. 63.

veizlu-gjör, f. a grant, D. N. ii. 25.

veizlu-görð, f. a feast-giving, Fb. 13.

veizlu-höll, f. a banqueting hall, Fms. x. 154.

veizlu-jörð, f. land held as a grant, N. G. L. i. 47; ef maðr selt v. sína þá verðr hann þjófr at, 85.

veizlu-kirkja, u. f. a church, the patron or rector of which had to entertain the bishop at his visitations, D. N. iii. 39.

veizlu-maðr, m., in Norway, an endowed man, holding grants from the king, Gpl. 108; lendir menn ok veizlumenn allir, N. G. L. ii, Hirdskrá ch. 36; but in Icel. it means a pauper living upon charity, hér á at vera v. kvengildir, Pm. 121, Ám. 14.

veizlu-skáli, a, m. = *veizluhöll*, Hkr. i. 90.

veizlu-skylda, u. f. the duty of entertaining (see *veizla* II), D. N. iii. 10.

veizlu-spjöll, n. pl. the spoiling of a feast; göra v., Fas. i. 445 (of a peace disturber).

veizlu-stofa, u. f. = *veizluhöll*, Fms. vi. 440, vii. 317.

veizlu-sveinn, m. a charity boy (= mod. niðr-seta), Nj. 15.

veizlu-taka, u. f. the receiving a veizla (II), Fagnr. ch. 33.

veizlu-upphald, n. a maintenance, H. E. i. 258.

VEKJA, vek, poet. vakði, later vakti; subj. vekði (vekti); part. vakidr, Post. 236, l. 8, vaktir, vakinn; with neg. suff. vekka-at ek, I wake (you) not, Bm. I: [Goth. *wakjan*; A. S. *weccan*; Engl. *waken*; Germ. *wecken*; Dan. *wække*];—to wake, rouse from sleep; hón gat varla vakit þá, Fms. i. 9; vöktu konurnar hann, ix. 24; var hann vakinn, Ld. 214; þórdi engi at vekja hann, Ó. H. 72, 122; konungi þótti heldr snemt at v. herinn, ... þá vaknaði liðit, 207; þá vakði Finnur konung, 210; hann bannar þat hverjum manni, at hann se vaktr, Fms. iv. 274; Jesús Kristur veldr þik,

ris þú upp, 623. 14. 2. vekja upp, þeir vöktu þá upp konung, Eg. 282; hann vakði upp alla heima-menn sína, Nj. 35; metaph., hann vakti upp tvá böða mikla, Fms. x. 324 (of a wizard): to raise a ghost, vekja troll upp, N. G. L. i. 19 (see troll); v. upp draug, Ísl. þjóðs. (uppvakningur).

II. metaph. to stir, rouse; gör þú eigi þat, son minn, at þú vekir þá er þeir hafa áðr frá horfít, Nj. 115; ek vakða opt reiði þína, 623. 27; ilmr þinn vakði fýsn mína, 28; þá tók ek at vekja kláða á fæti honum, Fms. x. 331.

2. to cause, begin; vekja vig, N. G. L. ii. 54; sigr-vænlig heill, er konungr hefir svá röskliga vakit vig fyrstr manna, Al. 37; hverr mun þá vig vekja nema þú ok þínir menn, Stj. 597; hann samnaði her miklum ok vakði styrjöld, 623. 25; eigi vil ek vekja láta ór mínum flokki orða-lag né áhlaup, Sturl. i. 157 C.

3. to start a question, hint at a thing, of a request; Egill vakði þat mál (started it) við Þórolf, Eg. 194; hann vekt þetta mál við konung, Fms. vi. 54; ok vökdou bönordit, Nj. 17; v. til um e-t, Hárekr vekt til mjök opt við konunginn um stafnbúann, Fbr. 119; Sigtrygg konungr vakði þá til um eyrendi sitt við Sigurð jarl, Nj. 271; vekja þeir þá til við Gizur um bönordit, id.; þá vakði Njáll til um bönordit, 40; hann vakti til ok spurði, Fms. vii. 106; vekt Hákon jarl (til) við Eirík konung, at hann fái honum ..., x. 220.

B. [Perhaps a different word, akin to vekka, vekvi, q. v.; cp. also vök = a hole in the ice; the pres. vækkir, N. G. L. i. 352, favours this derivation]:—to make to flow; vekja sér blóð, to make one's blood flow, open a vein, let blood; þeir vöktu sér blóð í lófum, Fas. ii. 445; Eystein setti dreyrraudan svá at honum mátti nær einum fingri dreyra vekja, Fms. vii. 145; nú vekja þeir sér blóð ok láta renna saman dreyra sinn, Gisl. 11; (vökvu þeir sér blóð, 93, l. c.); en ef blóð vekkir með öfund í kirkju-garði, þá skal sá láta vigja kirkjugarð með sínu fé er blóð vakti, N. G. L. i. 387, 388; ef menn berjask í kirkju-garði... sá er blóð vekkir (vækkir),... sá skal víging kaupa er blóð vakti, 352.

vekka, v. f. = vökvi, a fluid, moisture, Hom. 68; kvíðr tekr við vekku sem sær við vötnum, Eluc. 61.

veklíng, m. a weakling, in a dubious passage, vinnr Væðorms veklinga tós, a friend of W., the helper of the weak, Ad.

vekra, ð. [vakt], to freshen up, rouse; þetta er nú vekrir hug margra góðra manna, O. H. L. 86; vekra sporid, to quicken the pace.

vekrð, f. an ambling pace, from vakt, q. v., of a horse.

vekt, f. [for. word, as shown by the kt; vætt, q. v., is the genuine Norse form; Germ. ge-wicht; Dan. vægt], weight, N. G. L. ii. 482.

vekta, t. to weigh against; svo mikit sem vektir e-u, D. N. v. 342.

vekvi = vökvi, q. v.

VEL, adv. (compar. betr, superl. best, see betr, p. 61), in some, esp. Norse, vellums spelt val, Stj.; val stilltr, Bs. i. 90; lifa val, 91; jamval, 92; lærd val, 94, etc.; val búinn, Fms. ii. 187; [Ulf. waila = wailas; A. S. wail, etc.] = well; eygdor vel, Nj. 39; hærdor vel, id.; stilltr vel, 30; vel stilltr, vel auðigr, hár vel lítt, vel vigr, 38; hringr góðr ok vel gör, 215; vel smíðaðr, Orkn. 310; vel í vexti, well-grown, well-shapen, Eg. 305; hár mikit ok fór vel, Nj.; vel at sér, fine, Korm. 142 (see 'at', C. IV. 5, p. 27, col. 2); vel borinn, well-born, of good family, Fms. xi. 80; harðla vel, well indeed, Finnb. 270; vera vel til e-s, to be kind to, Nj. 73; verða vel ássáttir, Grág. (Kb.) i. 83; þakka e-t vel, to give good thanks, thank very much, Ísl. ii. 231; heilsaði hann honum vel, to greet well, Eg. 408; þótt hans væri eigi vel leitað, Fms. v. 252; líka vel, to like well, Eg. 7; hversu vel mér sýnisk þeirra athæfi, how well I like it, Fms. x. 296; mér gefr vel at skilja, I understand quite well, i. 141; taka vel við e-m, to receive well, xi. 11; gör svá vel, 'do so well,' please to do; görðu svá vel, at þú halt sætt þessa, Nj. 111; görit nú svá vel, þiggitt mitt heilæði, Fms. vii. 157; görit svá vel, látið oss eigi ..., Al. 106, 120; þá er vel, ef ..., it is well done, if ..., N. G. L. i. 18.

II. intensive; vel flestir, the most part, Bs. i. 685; vita vel mart, very many things, Hom. 53; with a notion of overdone, vel mikill, Eg.; vel full-mikill, rather great, Hým. 16; hundrað manna eða vel svá, a hundred, or full that, Eg. 319; í mánaði eru vikur vel svá fjórar, Rb. 6; vel tuttugu menn, twenty and upwards, Ld. 320; vel tvau hundruð skipa, vel þrjú hundruð, Fms. vii. 151, ix. 313; vel tuttugu vattir, Dipl. v. 18.

2. rather; handóx vel mikil, rather big, Eg. 769; hafir einn vel góðr, Hkr. i. 192; vel vegnar fimmm merkr, largely measured, Fms. vii. 146.

III. as interjection, já, já, vel, vel! Bs. i. 421; vel ek! well! Vkv. 27.

VEL and velli, n. [Gr. oópa; Lat. ad-úl-ari, Bugge], the tail of a bird; kom sverðit á velli, Fas. i. 488, freq. in mod. usage.

VEL and væl, f., both forms are used in vellums, but are difficult to distinguish, e and g (e, æ) being often written alike; el vælum rhyme in a verse of Hallfred:—an artificer, craft, device; við vélar, with artificer, contrivance, Hým. 21; með list eðr vél, Sks. 82; með list ok væl, Edda i. 110; hann hafði vélar til allra hluta, 104; görra vélar til e-s, Hým. 6; hann vissi sér engar vélar ván, Fms. ii. 202, v. l.; gefa svá sigr sem Óðinn gaf með vixlum (sic) en engu valdi, 154; hverja vél sem þórir görir honum, i. 189; þeir skyldu freista nokkvorra véla, Edda i. 220. 2. an engine, machine; göra vél, Vkv. 20; vél til at taka fiska með, an

engine to catch fish, i. e. a net, Edda i. 182; þeirri vél er menn kalla veðr, the engine that is called a battering-ram, Sks. 89 new Ed.; til þessar vélar, 88; vig-vél. II. a wife, device, trick; draga vél at e-m, Skv. 1.

33. Nj. 17; beita e-n vélum, 40; allar þær vélar, Og. 18; Kristr görir eigi vél, ok eigi verðr hann véltr er á hann trúir, Blas. 46; hefir hann á hverjum manni vélar lengi haft, Lv. 44; ef maðr feidr sér til vélar við konu eða ferr í kvenklæði, ok varðar þat fjörbaugs-garð, Grág. i. 338.

2. plur. frauds, tricks; fullr lygi ok véla, 656 C. 14; skaltú neita Djófi ok öllum hans verukum ok vélum, Fms. i. 300; Djofalauss vælum, Post. (Unger) 92.

comps: véla-böð, n. a fraudulent offer, cheating, N. G. L. i. 95. véla-kaup, n. a fraudulent bargain, job. Gpl. 254. véla-lauss, adj. guileless, Nj. 24. véla-ökkn, f. a fraudulent prosecution, Gpl. 489. véla-verk, n. a bad trick, N. G. L. i. 94.

véla and væla, t. to defraud, trick; lítt er vin véla, Am. 90; véla hann í nökkvi, Grág. ii. 22; ok vill hann svá véla hinn, ... ok á sá sök er hann vildi véla, i. 362; nú eru vit væit, Eg. 605; ef goð yður mætti eigi vélt verða, Blas. 46; eigi verðr hann véltr, id.; segir þik vældan af villu þeirri, er þú góifar Christum, Clem. 147; konur véltar með brogðum ok legordum, Sks. 77 new Ed.; véla frá honum sverðit, to get the sword from him (by cheating), Fms. v. 111.

II. vél um e-t, to deal, manage (cp. tala); sá hlutr er um at véla, Lv. 15; vig þorkels ok um hvat véla var, Gisl. 57; er þat grunn at þér eigit þar um konungborins mætt þat véla sem Norðbriki er, Fms. vi. 144; dýr grínum eða torveldig um at véla, Sks. 20 new Ed.; hefða ek einn saman vélt um mitt ráð, 507 B; eða þurfir þú um þin vanda-mál at véla, Bær. 81; ok vældu þar um margir, 14; skal sá bóndi sem þar býr á næstum eignum véla um lík, K. A. 66; fékk hón ráð til at véla um hann, Bær. 14; þótt ek véla um mína kosti, Eg. 66, Fms. viii. 339 (v. l.), 440; at hváris vældi um síns kosti, 339; véla heima um sína kosti, Sks. 266.

III. recipe, skyldi þeir vzlask um báðir samt, have to deal with one another, Sturl. i. 142.

2. part., vælandi goðanna (of Loki), Edda i. 268.

vélan or vælan, f. a wailing, Fb. ii. 408.

vel-borinn, part. well-born, noble, Am. 21, H. E. ii. 74.

vel-burðigr, adj. = velborinn, Mar.

VELDI, n. [= vald, q. v.; Dan. vælde], power; veldi er þat en eigi fé, K. þ. K. 142; með miklu veldi, Fms. x. 11; hafa veldi yfir e-u, Blas. 48; veldi ríkis míns, 623. 59; gefit mér at móti veldi svá mikit, 656 C. 12; veldi stafi, value, Skálda.

2. an empire; tekið alla konunga af nafni ok veldi, Eg. 268; Grikkja konungs veldi, A. A. 286; biskups-veldi, i annars konungs veldi, Grág. i. 180; Dana-veldi = Denmark; Noregs-veldi = Norway; Skota-veldi = Scotland, Orkn. (in a verse); Svía-veldi = Sweden.

comps: veldis-engill, m. an archangel, Hom. 133, Greg. 35. veldis-bríng, m. the ring or halo round the head of a saint, Mar., Fms. v. 340. veldis-proti, a, m. a sceptre. veldis-stóll = veldissæti. veldis-sæti, n. a throne, Stj. veldis-vöndr, m. a sceptre, Stj. 395.

vel-farandi, part., drekka velfaranda, to drink a farewell cup, Fms. ii. 191.

vel-förð, f. well-doing, Fb. i. 434; v. til lífs ok sálu, Bs. i. 790.

vel-förðugr, adj. well-behaving, righteous, Stj. 141, Bs. i. 264.

vél-finni, f. = vélfinni, Fas. iii. 90.

vél-finni, f. an artificer, Stj. 177, 178, Fms. xi. 74 (Ed. vélfinni).

vel-för, f., in velfarar-minni = velfarandi, Eg. 213. velfara-öl, n. a parting banquet, D. N. iii. 954.

velgja, u, f. lukewarmness. 2. medic. nausea; það er, velgja í mér.

velgja, ð. [válg], to warm; velgja mjólk, to warm milk; setja ek at hann (the porridge) sé full-velgd, Fas. iii. 389; v. upp, to warm up.

vel-görð, f. a well-doing, benefit.

vel-görningr, m. = velgörd, Nj. 123, Fær. 63, Stj. 151.

véli, n. = vél, a bird's tail, see vél. véli-fjóðr, f. a tail-feather, Fms. viii. 10.

vélindi, n., mod. vélindi, the gullet, Skálda 169, and in mod. usage.

vélendis-gangr, m. belching, a disease, Sturl. i. 20.

vélindi, n. pl. [vél], tricks, Fas. iii. 391.

vélinn, adj. wily, 656 B. 2: vœlinn, adj. id., Anecd. 88.

VELJA, pres. vel; pret. valdi, valdi; subj. velði; part. valðr, valdr, valinn; [Ulf. waijan = alpeir; O. H. G. waijan; Germ. wählen; Dan. vælge; Swed. välja; Old Engl. wale; cp. val-]:—to choose, elect, pick out; at ér velit þat er yðr gegnir, 623. 30; ok er gott um at velja, Nj. 3; velja um tvá kosti, Gisl. 16; konungr valdi mjök menn með sér í hirið at afli ok hreytti, Fms. i. 43; þeir sedgar völdu mjök menn at afli til frygðar við sik, Eg. 84; þeir hræðr völdu sér líð, 119; þeir höfðu valdið líð, 119; þeir völdu, Nj. 24; valdið meistara, Post. (Unger) 108; velja við til, Grág. ii. 356; ef eigi er rjóðrum högginn skógrinn ok er valdr, 294; valdr til e-s, Fs. 71; rita tal allra valdra manna, Hom. 36.

2. to pick out, Lat. promere; kuml konunga ór kerum valdi, Gh. 7; hverr vildi mér hnomir v., Gkv. 2, 20; valdi Sigriðr vinum sínum gjafar, S. made gifts to her friends, O. H. 124; veir hón honum mörg hæðilig orð, Ld. 48; v. mōnum neisulig orð, Ísl. ii. 384; v. e-m hörd orð, Fb. ii. 376.

II. reflex., þeir sjau völdusk til, ok gengu, came forward, picked themselves out, Fms.

vii. 117; völdusk margir göfgir menn til þessar ferðar, Orkn. 322.

pass. to be chosen, H. E. i. 478.

veljungr or velungr, m. a nickname, Sturl. iii. 187.

VELKJA, f. [véika], to toss about; þeir velktu Tuma lengi, görði honum þá kalt mjök, Sturl. ii. 66 C.

2. as a naut. term, to be sea-tossed; þorgeir ok hans félagar velkir í hafi lengi, Fb. ii. 108; impers., velkti þá lengi í hafi, Eg. 159; velkti þá úti allt sumarit, Landn. 226.

II. metaph. to waver, hesitate; hann sér at eigi mun duga at velkja ráðið, Bs. i. 623; er tú mjök hugsjúk um ráða-ætlan þína er þú velkir þat fyrir þér, Ó. H. 196; hann velti (i. e. velkti) lengi í huga sér hvernig hún yrði best til reidd, Jón Þorl. (the mod. phrase being, velta e-u fyrir sér = to revolve in one's mind, waver; but this 'velta' is merely a corruption of the older 'velkja').

III. reflex, to be tossed; ok er þeir velðusk þar lengi svá haldnir, Fms. x. 29; teksk af byrr allr ok velkjask þau úti lengi, Fs. 142.

vél-klókr, adj. wily, Stj. 223.

vel-kominn, part. welcome, esp. in greeting, Nj. 140; vera v., Fms. vii. 154; at hann skyldi Guði v. ok svá honum, ix. 373; konungr bað hann v., i. 16.

vell, n. [vella], gold, prop. molten, i. e. native, gold, or = Germ. 'ge-diagenes gold,' (perh. the word comes from the superstition as to serpents brooding and hatching gold, cp. fóru þeir til bælis drekans, ok sá þeir þar mikit gull, ok 'heitt sem yrrunnit í asli,' Ingv. 24.) The word is only used in poets, and in the compds, vell-audigr, vell-rikr, q. v.; poet. compds, vell-bjóðr, -broti, -meiðir, -rýrir, -stærir, -vönuðr, all epithets of a princely man.

VELLA, pres. vell; pret. vall; pl. ullu; subj. ylli; part. ollinn; [A. S. wellan; Engl. to well]:—to well over, boil, be at boiling heat; vellanda bik, Fms. vii. 232; rigndi blóði vellanda, Nj. 272; vellanda vatn, Bs. i. 40, Sks. 424; vellanda víðsmjör, 623. 12; vax heitt ok vellanda blý, molten lead, Hom. 100; vellanda gulli, molten gold, 625. 38; tók stálit at vella, Karl. 18; vellr nú ór járnú allt þat er deigt er, Þiðr. 79; vellanda katli, Hm. 84; hafit vellr ok geisar, Rb. 444; keldur er æ ok æ vella ákaflega, Sks. 146; sé nú hve sá hverr velli, Gkv. 3. 9; hver vellanda, 6; það vellr og yfðr, of a boiling kettle; brunnr vellr af hita, Al. 51; vellandi reiði, Art.

II. metaph. to well up, swarm, esp. of vesmin, maggots, or the like; vella möðkum, to swarm with worms; hann vall möðkum, Fms. xi. 280; þat vellr möðkum allt, Hom. (St.); Herodes vallr möðkum í hel, Ver. 40; ullu út ór (swarmed out) ornar ok eyðlur, Hkr. i. 103 (Fms. x. 380); vella vági, to run with matter, Greg. 75, Stj. 617 (of Naaman).

III. to cry, scream, of a curlew; spói vall í túni; also of the horse-cuckoo.

vella, d, causal to the preceding, to make to well up or boil; vella mat, Fbr. 51 new Ed.; vella lauk ok grös, Fb. ii. 365; ok vellt þat saman, Ó. H. 223; veldt tjara, Sks. 90 new Ed.; hann veldi þau sverð sjau vetr í asli, Karl. 40; veldir í víðsmjórfi, 623. 13.

vella, v, f. boiling heat, ebullition, MS. 732. 1, Fbr. 97, Nj. 247; af velli sólar-hita, Rb. 478; ok er hann var í velli þessi, 655 v. 2. vellu-ketill, m. a boiler, 656 C. 40.

vellan-fasti, a, m., poet. a fire, cooking fire, boiling heat, Edda (Gl.) vellan-katla, v, f. the name of a boiling well near the lake Thing-walla, Kristni S. ch. 11 (now prob. sunk beneath the level of the lake).

vell-audigr, adj. rich in gold, prop. 'swelling rich'; maðr v., Eg. 251, Nj. 72, Sturl. i. 160 A, Orkn. 176; mod. very wealthy, hann er v., he is immensely rich.

vél-lauss, adj. guileless; at véllausu, without fraud, Grág. i. 73; vél-laust, id., 20, 137, Hom. 104.

vell-ökla, v, f. lack of gold, the name of a poem, Eg. 694, Hkr. i. velligr, m. pottage, Stj. 160, 165.

vellir, m. a seether, boiler; in eld-vellir = smoke, Hornklofi; lög-vellir = a cauldron, Hym.; reyk-vellir, 'reek-weller' = fire, Lex. Poët.

vell-ríkr, adj. = vell-audigr.

vel-lyndr, adj. well-minded, O. H. L. ch. 30.

vel-mogan, f. well-doing, wealth; freq. in mod. usage.

vel-menning, f. the being well brought up; cp. manna, Fb. iii. 367.

vél-prótt, m. a trick, wile, Barl. 156.

vél-ráðr, adj. wily, Hkr. ii. 230 (vél-ráðr, Fms. iv. 310, l. c.)

vél-ræði, n. (völ-ræði, Fms. i. 189; vól-ræði, Sks. 544 B; veir-ræðum, Fms. i. 57):—a device, contrivance, trick; til allra vél-ræða, Fms. ii. 91; vél-ræðum, Eg. 49, v. l.; fremja þetta vél-ræði, Hkr. iii. 324; setja vél-ræði fyrir e-u, Fms. vii. 154.

vél-samr, adj. wily, Róm. 273.

vel-setning, f. well-doing, a good position, Fms. x. 178.

vel-akapr, m. a seether, boiler; in eld-vellir = smoke, Hornklofi; lög-vellir = a cauldron, Hym.; reyk-vellir, 'reek-weller' = fire, Lex. Poët.

vél-sparr, adj. 'wile-sparring,' guileless, Haustl.

vél-spá, adj. f. (thus rather than vel-spá = well-spacing), 'guile-sparring.' Vsp. 25, where it is an epithet of a Sibyl (völva), referring to the ambiguous, deceptive character of her words, as of the witches in Macbeth.

vél-stuttr, adj. short-tailed, of a bird, Fas. i. 488.

VELTA, velt, pret. valt, pl. ultu; subj. ylti; part. oltinn, or vultu, voltinn; [Ulf. valtan; cp. A. S. waltjan = waltzen; Lat. volvere,

volutare; Engl. wallow]:—to roll, roll over; ultu þeir ofan fyrir brekkuna, Landn. 179; þat (the wheel) kann opt velta undan, Fms. i. 104; veltanda vatn, Akv.; þóttu yltir apr fyrir bylgjunni, Hom.; ek hefi látið velta síka sem þú ert, Eg. 338; snéri höllinni sem mylna ylti, Karl. 472; þó gékk hann heldr en valt, Sturl. iii. 158; tunnan valt og úr henni allt, ofan í djúpa keldu, in a ditty; dagarnir sex at visu vultu, Lül.; er þú ert oltinn í svá mikla heimaku, Post. 645. 68, 83; í hverja synd ok vesöld þú ert voltinn, Stj. 36; þó at hann velti í mikla vesöld, Al. 95.

2. metaph. to turn out; mun velta til vandans, Lv. 45; ok valt til vanda, at bændr flýðu, if went as usual, that they fled, Fms. viii. 408; veltr þangat sem vera vill um flesta hluti, Isl. ii. 201; ef svá veltr til, at ..., Mar.; skipan er voltin eigi sem hann hugði, Fms. xi. 436; vultu allir dómar til stríðrar reisingar, Sks. 581.

valta, t, a causal to the preceding; in Runic inscriptions it is spelt 'elta' or 'ailta,' Rafn 188, 194 (see rati); [Ulf. valtan = waltzen; A. S. waltan; Germ. wälzen; Dan. vælte; see valtr]:—to roll, set rolling, a stone or the like, with dat.; velta búkum frá fótum jarli, Fb. i. 495; velta grjóti, Gr. 12; velta torfi, Grág. ii. 266; v. steini, N. G. L. ii. 122; steininn hafði velt verið af gröfnni, Luke xxiv. 2; þeir veltu honum, Eb. 115 new Ed.; impers., því næst velti (því), then she capsized, Fms. ix. 320.

II. reflex, to turn oneself, rotate; sól veltisk um átta ættir, Sks.; hann veltisk inn yfir þresköldinn, Fb. ii. 382; hestrinn veltisk um tólf sinnum, the horse rolled itself over, Hrafn. 6; sumir hestar höfðu velt, Grett. 29 new Ed. 2. the phrase, veltask ór konungdómi, jarldómi, to roll oneself from kingdom to earldom, to descend from a higher to a lower estate, e.g. from king to earl, or from earl tothane, Fms. i. 195, Eg. 7; Hallaðr, sá veltisk ór jarldómi í Orkneyjum, Landn. 260; veltisk hann þá ór jarldómi ok tók höfða rétt, Hkr. i. 104; the phrase is borrowed from the symbolic act, for which see Har. S. Hárf. ch. 8.

valta, v, f. the state of being valtr. 2. in the phrase, hafa mikið í veltunni, to have much in circulation, rolling, of money.

volti-, in compds, velti-flaug, f. rotation; velti-reið, f. of a ship, Lex. Poët.; in prose, velti-ár, n. of an extra good year.

voltilligr, adj. rolling, voluble, Lül.

velting, f. rotation, Stj. 15.

voltir, m. (Lat. volutor), one who makes to revolve, Lex. Poët.

vel-vild, f. kindness, good-will (also vel-vill, a, m.), Isl. ii. 441, passim in mod. usage.

vend, n. [A. S. wen], name of the letter v, see introduction to this letter; ok er v þá vend kallað í Norrænu máli, Skálda (Edda ii. 400; 'und,' 365).

VENDA, d, pret. venduðr, Edda i. 20 (pref.); [Ulf. ga-wandian = wendian; A. S. wendan; Engl. wend; Germ. wenden; Dan. vende]:—to vend, turn, with dat.; vendi Sigurðr apr herinum, Fms. viii. 152; venda sinum vegi, to vend one's way, xi. 425; venda til hans allri höllu, Mar.; venda góðvilja til e-u, Dipl. i. 2; venda ást ok vináttu, Sks. 741; with acc., venda bak móti e-m, Bret. 54; venda sína vináttu til e-u, Fms. ix. 51, v. l.; venda e-t til sín, Sks. 443 B. 2. to turn, change; Guð vendi því ok snéri til góðs, Stj. 239; um snúa ok venda, N. G. L. i. 349.

II. absol., venda apr, to return, Hkr. i. 76; vendu þeir þá norðr apr, Fms. vii. 301; jarl vendir nú apr til Sjólanda með þetta fé, xi. 83; vendi hann apr sömu leið, 359; vildi Agamemnon þá apr venda með sínu liði til Griklunds, Bret. 84; fóru þaðan um nótt, vendu þá á þat fell er kallat er Vatnsfell, Fms. viii. 36; venda til hefnda við e-n, Ld. 344.

III. reflex, vendask um, Mar. MS. 671. 22. vendi-liga, adv. [vandr], carefully; spyrja v. at e-u, Fms. i. 68; segja vendiliga frá tíðindum, tell minutely, Eg. 124; sjá v., Ld. 54; quite, entirely, svá var v. upp gengit allt lausa-té hans, Hkr. i. 186; stefndi til sín öllum byggðar-mönnum ok þeim öllum vendiligast (principally those who) er first byggðu, Ó. H. 59.

vendilligr, adj. careful, H. E. i. 410.

Vendill (also Vandill), m. a pr. name, Rafn 178, Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poët.

2. Vandil, a local name, the northern part of Jutland in Denmark; á Vandil, Yt. (whence prob. came the famous Vandals who conquered and sacked Rome, and who have left their name in Andal-usia in Spain); Vandils jörmungrund, the great land of Vandil = Jutland (?), on a Runic stone: Vendil-skagi, the Skaw or Skagerack, Knytl. S. compds: Vandila-byggj, m. a man from the county Vendill. Vendil-kráka, v, f. a nickname, Yngl. S.

vendr, adv. = vendladr, N. G. L. i. 30. 2. vendr, part. went, accustomed; v. á afrek, Skálda R. 19; ofstopa vendr, Landn. (in a verse).

vend-ræði, n. = vand-ræði, Bs. i. 341.

vend-vmr, adj. difficult to appease, Mork. 72.

vengi, n. = vandr, [like Dan. vange and vang], the ground; ok vatt (á) vengi, and threw it on the ground, Gkv. i. 13. 2. the sea;

VENJA, pres. ven; pret. vandí, later vandi; subj. vendi; part. vandr, vaninn; [Dan. vænne; see vani]:—to accustom; venja e-n e-u or við e-t; venja hann við íþróttir ok hæversku, Fms. i. 78; gestrisni vandí hann til, be practised hospitality, 655 v. B. 2; vandi Dofri hann við

íþróttir, ættvísi ok vígfími, *taugði him, trained him in*, Bárð. 164.

2. in phrases, kostgæfði hann af þeim at venja öll úkyrni, *to unteach them all bad manners*, Bs. i. 687; hann vœr kvámur sínar til Ormhildar, Nj. 107; venja leiðir sínar til e-ð staðar, *to banish a place*, Fb. i. 303; síðan vœr hann só sitt í akra heinnar, Fms. vii. 357; *to train, tame*, bjarnýri vel vanið, vi. 298, Fagsk. ch. 21; *to educate*, engi börn vœru svá vel vanin, sem þeirra börn, Bs. i. 129; barn var ek ok illa vanit, Karl. 197.

III. reflex. *to be wont, accustomed to do a thing*; vandísk fjósa-kona ein at þerra sætr sína á þúfu þeirri, er ..., Landn. 51, v. 1; síðan vandísk Einarr optliga at ganga til tals við Egil, Eg. 686; á hverri ártíð hans venjask menn at gora þá minning hans, Blas. 51; vöndusk margir at fara til hans, Hkr. iii. 249.

2. with dat.; vandísk hann því þegar á unga aldri at tœna ok at drepa menn, Ó. H. 212; at þat venisk vœpnfími, *to be trained in arms*, Al. 4; nú mun ek verða at venjask hestinum um hrið, Fms. ix. 56; venjask af e-u, sem hugr vœr vensk meirr af himneskum sætleik, Greg. 28; Darius hafði af vanizk styrjöld ok úfriði, Al. 17.

venja, u, f. = vani, a custom, *habit*, MS. 4. 7. 10; gjörn er hönd á venju, a saying (see hönd); at venju, as usual, Ver. 24; varga venja, Hom. 38. compds: venju-bragð, n. a habit, Bs. i. 781. venju-liga, adv. usually, Str. 68. venju-ligr, adj. usual, Mar., Bs. i. 822; venju-ligra, more usual, F. 52.

venal, n. pl. [vandi], relationship (ties of blood or affinity); fyrir venzla sakir, Nj. 79; er hann þó í venzlum við oss bundinn, Boll. 354; fyrir frændsems sökum ok margra annarra venzla, Orkn. 452; at ek sé þar í meirum venzlum enn aðrir menn, Lv. 78; at hann mundi allitils vírða við Svetti vensl né vigslur, Fms. viii. 266; ek vil biðja hennar mér til eigin-konu, ok staðfesta svá við yðr vensl með vináttu, Fas. iii. 59; þeim mönnum er minni vensl mundi á, Ó. T. 7. compds: vensla-lauss, adj. bound by no ties, a stranger; úskyldar konur ok vensla-laugar, Stj. 179, Fb. ii. 415; síðan venslalaussir menn eru í mót, Orkn. 104, = vandalauss. vensla-maðr, m. a person bound by ties, a kinsman, relation; vinir ok venslamenn, Bs. i. 21; yðr venslamönnum þóris, Gullþ. 20; Kolbeini ok hans venslamönnum, Sturl. ii. 1, Bs. i. 489, 494.

venslaðr, part. related.

véorr, vóðr, contr. veidr (Haustl.), only used as a name of Thor, Hým., Vsp., Edda (Gl.), meaning either *the deity, a priest* (= Goth. *weiba*), or from vé, n., referring to Thor 'as the defender of hearth and home.'

vœptr, f. [vefa], the woof. Fbr. 31, 33 new Ed.

VER, n. a case; undir dífalda verjum, Stj. 181; beðr með þýðeskt ver, D. N. iv. 218; verit var af pelli, Karl. 495; koddar-ver, a pillow-case; sængtr-ver, a bed-case.

VER, n. [akin to vœr; A. S. *weir*; cp. Engl. *weir*, usually sounded *ware* about Oxford still]:—the sea, only used in poets; vœtr fór ek of ver, of a journey to England, Höfuðl. 1; fyrir vœstan ver (prose, fyrir vœstan haf), beyond the 'western weir,' i. e. in the British Isles, Hkr. 2, 7; fyrir handan ver, Gkv. 2, 7; fyrir austan ver, east of the sea, i. e. in Norway, Edda (Ht.); um ver, across the sea, Fms. vii. 329 (in a verse); in poet. compds, ver-bál, vor-glóð, 'sea-fire,' i. e. gold; ver-fákr, a sea-steed, i. e. a ship.

II. a fishing-place, station, for fishing, taking eggs, catching seals, herrings; farmers in Icel. at certain seasons of the year (spring, winter, and autumn) send some of their labourers to out-lying fishing-places (called göra mann út and út-görð); here people meet for fishing from all parts of the island; these fishing-places are called 'ver'; maðr hét Glúmr, hann var til vers, *he was in a fishing-place*, Korm. 142; þar sem menn rjúfa skipan í veri, Jb. 440; they are called vor-menn, m. pl. *fishermen*; and vor-tíð, f. the fishing season; vor-vertíð, haust-vertíð, vetrar-vertíð, see Icel. Almanack; the phrases, fara í verið, vera í veri; so also the compds, egg-ver, sild-ver, sel-ver, álpta-ver, fisk-ver, the taking eggs, catching herrings, seals, swans, fish, at also of the places where these things are caught; út-ver, an out-lying ver; in local names, Álpta-ver, in southern Icel.

vær, pers. pron., [Goth. *weis*; A. S. *we*; O. H. G. *wir*; Dan. *vi*]:—we, passim; see also the forms vœr and mér.

ver, m. a husband; see verr.

VERA, older form vœsa, the verb substantive; pres. em, ert, er, pl. erum, eruð, eru; pret. var, vart (mod. varst), var, pl. váru or vóru; an obsolete öru occurs, Sæm. (once), Orkn. 426. l. 11, Nj. 81, Thom. 28, 90, 102, 116, 150, 196, Ísl. ii. 482; pres. subj. sé, sér (Vpm. 4, 7), sé; the older form is sjá, en ek sjá, Clem. 138. l. 14; at ek sjá... ok sé mér eigi reiðr, 145, Fms. viii. 299, x. 384, xi. 124, Eg. 127; for the forms sják, sjákk, see below; the mod. forms are sé, sért, sér (eg sé, þú sért; sért and ert make a rhyme in Pass. 34. 5); imperat. ver, vertu; see Gramm. p. xxiii: there also occurs a subj. pres. verir, veri, Sdm. 22, Ls. 54; þat á veri, Am. 36; skósmiðr þú verir, Hm. 126, but rarely.

A. CHANGES AND FORMS.—Vera is an anomalous verb, which has undergone several changes: I. by changing s to r; of the older form there occur, the infin. vœsa, pres. es, pret. vas, vast (vastu), vas; pres. subj. vœsi; imperat. ves, MS. 623. 25. l. 14, 645. 61. l. 33. 677.

40. l. 38; vestu, 623. 25, Post. (Unger) 129. l. 27, 229. l. 12; vœsum, Hom. (Arna-Magn. 237) p. 214. l. 8; pres. indic. 2nd pers. est, Glm. 372; 3rd pers. es; but no traces remain of the older form in pret. plur. indic. and subj. (váru væri, never vásu væsi). Rhymes in poets and the spelling of the oldest extant poems show that the s form alone existed in Icel. down to about the end of the 12th century, the time of Snorri Sturluson, when the modern forms crept in probably from Norway, for there the change seems to have taken place a century or so earlier; the old Norse vellums (written in Norway or by Norsemenn) are distinguished from the Icel. by their constant use of the r: the phrase 'at upp vœsandi sólu,' in N. G. L. l. 4, being the only instance of the s form in all the Norse vellums. The earliest instances extant of a rhyme to the r form are, the Ht. of Rognvald, earl of the Orkneys; he was a native of Norway, born about A. D. 1100, and the poem was composed about A. D. 1145; another instance is 'vara, fara' in Fms. vii. 185, in a poem about A. D. 1140, written by an Icelander who had lived in Norway the greater part of his life, the rhyme is therefore a Norwegianism. The first instance in an Icel. poem is in the Ht. of Snorri, A. D. 1222. Instances from poets, Hallfred, Sigvat, Arnór, and coeval poets; vœsa, vœsi; sáð með Sygna væsi; þági vas sem þessum; væst til Róms í báða; væsta, væsta; vas fyrir Mikkjals-messu; nú es um verk þau er vœsi; bráðat þat dagr báðsi; from A. D. 1100–1150, Grœnli, Pd., etc., svás, væsir; væst, væsi; vasa, væsar; væstu, væstni; væstu, væstni; etc., on the other hand, in the poem of earl Rögnvald, vera, væra; væra, væra; vær, vær (twice); from later Icel. poems it is sufficient to note, værð, værðum; værð, værta; værð, værta; værð, værta, etc. This may sometimes serve as a test, e. g. var ek nær við-eign væra, Grœtt, and skip-kon saman væra, Gisl., are impossible in the mouth of poets of the early Saga time; the verses of both these Sagas are a later composition.

2. as to the spelling of the MSS.,—the oldest (the Arna-Magn. 677, the Elmc. 674, the Ib. etc.) use the s throughout: vellums of the next period, about A. D. 1200 (e. g. Arna-Magn. 623 and 645), use the later form sparingly, even the second hand in the Reykholt's maldagi gives 'es, not 'er.' Again, in the vellums of the middle of the 13th century, such as the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm., the Grág., and the Mork., the mod. spelling has entirely got the better of the old, and an 'es' only creeps in, as if unawares, from an older copy. Of the poetical literature, the Pd. alone has been preserved in a copy old enough to retain the s; all the rest have the modernised spelling, even in the rhymed syllables quoted above; such too is the case with the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda; but had that vellum been but fifty or sixty years older, the forms vœsa, es, vas, etc. would now be the established spelling in Editions of these poems.

3. on Danish and Swedish Runic stones, the 3rd pers. pret. sing. is a word of frequent occurrence; the best Danish monuments have vas, e. g. ias vas farinn vœtr, Thorsen 93 and 101 (on a stone of the reign of Sweyn, died A. D. 1014). In Sweden the great majority present the later form: the so-called Ingvar stones are chronologically certain, being of the middle of the 11th century (Ingvar died A. D. 1039); there we read, 'vas' (twice), 'variinn' (once), 'var' (thrice, being twice spelt with A, once with R); this shews that about this time in Sweden the later or more modern form had begun to be used, but that the old was still remembered.

II. suffixed personal pronoun or suffixed negation; em'k (tautologically ek em'k = I am I), emk, Ad. 1, Vpm. 8, Fms. xi. 91; ek emk, Mork. 89. l. 13, 104. l. 23, Clem. 136. l. 20, 138. l. 13; vask, I was, 133. l. 25, Mork. 89. l. 16; vark, Post. 225, v. l. 15; ek vark, Ls. 35; vestu, be thou, Clem. 129. l. 27; es þú, art thou, l. 30, 130. l. 11; sják (may I be), ek sják, Mork. 134; at sják, 189. l. 29; ek sják, Hbl. 9, Hkr. 1. 20; at ek gjarn sják, Stor.; with double k, þó at ek sjákk, Mork. 89.

2. a medial form, erumk, eramk, or apocopated erum, Stor. 1, Ad. 16, Hkr. 1. 25, Korm. ch. 5. 2, Ls. 35, Bragi (see senna); leið erum-k fjöll, Edda (in a verse); várumk, were to me, Am. 78.

3. suff. neg. eru-mk-a, it is not to me, Stor. 17, Eg. (in a verse); emkat-ek, am I not I, i. e. I am not, Hbl. 34, Skm. 18, Ó. H. 192 (in a verse); er-at, er-at, or er-a, es-a, is not, passim; eru-ð, are not, Skv. 2. 42; ert-attu, thou art not, Vtkv.; vart-attu, thou wast not, Gs., Eg. (in a verse); veri-a, be not, Mork. 37. l. 8. 4. sé's = sé es, that is, Hallfred (Fs. 95); svá's = svá es, so is, Fms. vii. (in a verse).

III. the plur. eru when suffixed to words ending in r drops the initial s, and is suffixed; this spelling, which agrees with mod. Icel. pronunciation, was afterwards disused; þeir-ro, they are, Gm. 34; margir-ro, many are, Hkr. 2. 11; Æsir-ro, the Aesir are, Vsp. 49; skildir-ro, shields are, 44; torögæfir-ro, rare are, Korm. (in a verse); hverjar-ro, which are, Vpm. 48; langir-ro, long are, Gg.; tveir-ro, þeir-ro, fjórir-ro, two, three, four are, Edda 108; báðir-ro, both are, Mork. 169; hér-ro, here are, 234; þér-ro, ye are, MS. 686 B. 1; hryggvir-ro, id.; hver-ro, who are, Mork. 96; úvar-ro, woe are, Gm. 53; værrom, vérrum, we are, Edda i. 516, Fms. x. 421; hverrtu [cp. North. E. *we'art'ow, lad*] (hverrtu karl, who art thou, carle?), Frisb. 256. l. 8; ir-rot, ye are, Ó. H. 151.

IV. the pres. 1st pers. em [Engl. *am*] has changed into er (eg er, þú ert, hann er), making the 1st and 3rd pers. uniform; this new form appears in vellums about the end of the 13th century, but the word being usually abbreviated

(ð=em, ð=er), it is often hard to distinguish. In the Icel. N. T. and in hymns the old 'em' still remains in solemn language, em eg, Matth. xxvii. 24; eigi em eg, John xviii. 17; eg em hann, 5, 8, xi. 25, xv. 1, 5, Matth. xiv. 27; em eg eigi postuli, em eg eigi frjáls, I Cor. ix. 1; em eg orðinn, 20, 22, and passim.

B. Usage.—To be: I. *to be, exist*; þeir sakir skal fyrst dæma, ef þær eru, *if such there are*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 73; eigi vóru hans jafningjar, Eg. i. Rachel grét sonu sína, ... því at þeir eru eigi, Hom. 49; þeir menn vóru, er þess gátu, *there were men who*, Nj. 90.

2. *to be, happen*; þat var, at hún fór brott, Nj. 51; el citt mun vera, 198; þess sem vera vill, *that which is to be*, 186; ok er (is) Vagn þá fimtán vetra gamall, er þetta er, *when this came to pass*, Fms. xi. 97; at þessi orrosta hafi verið á öðrum degi viku, iii. 11; í þann tíð var úfríðir Kristnum mönnum, Ver. 43; hvar er henni, *what is the matter with her?* Fms. ii. 290; hvar er þér, Atli? er þér hryggt í hug, Glv. 3.

3. *to last*; meðan þingit væri, Nj. 12; hirtið eigi at óttask þessir þeirra—þvíat stund eina eru, 623. 32; meðan líf hans var, Bret. 100; þykkir eigi vera mega svá brútt, Fms. xi. 62; *to remain, leave alone*, láttu það vera, *let that be*, Flóv. 4. *to be, dwell, stay, sojourn*; vask til Róma, *I was at Rome*, Sighvat; hann bað hana vera í búð sinni, Nj. 12; Gunnarr var á Hóskuld-stöðum um nótt, *passed a night there*, 34. N. G. L. i. 347; so the phrase, biðja að lofa sér að vera, *to ask for night-quarters*, of a stranger or traveller; lofa honum að vera, *to take a stranger in*; honum var boðit at vera, Vagn. 23; hefi ek hér verið síðan, Nj. 45; Halkell var þar með Otkatli, 73; þeir vildu eigi vera hér við heidna menn, lb. 4; vera samvistum við e-n, Grág. ii. 80; vera við e-n, *to be present at*, Hom. 129; vera at, *to be present*; vark at þar, Glúm.: vera brottu, *to be away, absent*, Nj. 113; meðan ek em í brautu, 52; sagðisk eigi vita hvar þau væri, *were to be found*, Dipl. ii. 20; hvar eru? slá ein var um þvert skipit, Nj. 44; hygg ek at þar hafi verið Bolli, Ld. 274; er þér hér nú minja-griprinn, Nj. 203; as with the notion of 'towards' a place, an irregular construction, vartú á land upp, Fas. ii. 174; meðan þeir vóru til Danmerkr, Fms. x. 104; Ribbungar höfðu ekki verið út í landit, ix. 359; verið eigi til orrostu, vii. 263, v. l.; vera á fund hans, Eg. 26.

5. *with prepp.*; vera at, *to be busy at* (see 'at' A. II. 4, p. 26, col. 2); vera fyrir, *to lead* (see fyrir); vera til, *to exist* (see til IV); eiga fjölskyldi, vandræði, um at vera, *to be in straits* (see um C. VII); e-m er mikit, lítið, ekki um e-t (see um C. I. 3); vera við (see við B. VIII). II. *with a predicate*: 1. *with a noun, to be so and so*; vera bróðir, systir, faðir, sonr, dóttir. ... e-s, vera konungr, jarl, biskup. ... passim; hvers son ertú?—Ek emk Kattarson, Mork. 104; ek skal þér Mörð vera, Nj. 15; followed by a gen. ellipt., er þat ekki karla, *that is not men's (affair)*, 75; er þat ekki margra, *'that is not for many, few are equal to that* (cp. Lat. 'non cuius homini, etc.), 48. 2. *with adjectives, to be so and so, of a state or condition*; vera kunnigr, Fms. x. 370; vera gláðr, sæll, hryggr, dauðr, lifandi, ... ungr, gamall, *to be glad*, ... young, old, passim; þó at ek sjákk ótignari, Mork. 89; nema ek dauðr sjákk, Hbl. 9; þótt ek sjákk einn, Mork. 134; vera kominn, *to be come*; so too with adverbs, vera vel, illa ... til e-s, er við e-n, *to be, behave well, ill ... to one*, passim; or also, þat er illa, *it is sad*, Nj. 70, 71; illa er þá, fyrir væri illa, 75, 260; drengr góðr, þar sem vel skyldi vera, *when it was to be, i. e. when she wished*, 147; vera spakliga í héraði, *to behave gently*, Sturl. iii. 143; at þú frændr þína vammalaust verir, *to behave blamelessly*, Sdm. 22; orð kváð hann þats án veri, *words which he had better not have said*, Am. 36.

3. *impers., e-t er skylt, it is incumbent*, Grág.; e-m er varmt, heitt, kalt, *one is warm, cold*, Nj. 95; er auðit, q. v. 4. *with participles, in a passive sense*; vera kallaðr, vera sagðr, tekinn, elskaðr, etc., *to be called, said, taken, loved*.

5. *with infin.*; hlýmr var at heyrta, *was to hear, i. e. to be heard*, Am.; þar var at sjá, *there was to be seen*, passim. e. ellipt., dropping a noun or the like, denoting futurity, necessity, a thing at hand, about to happen, or to be done; ok er hér at þiggja, Hrafn, þann greiða sem þú vill, *and it is now for thee, Rafn, to partake of what food thou wilt*, Isl. ii. 262; nú er þeim út at ganga öllum, er leyft er, *now it is for them to go out*, Nj. 200; nú er at verja sik, 83; er nú eigi Kára at varask, *now there is no need to beware of K.*, 259; nú er at segja frá, *now is to be told*, 75, 259; er nú ekki fyrir frá at segja en þeir koma ... 21; er ekki um hans ferðir at tala fyrir en ... 215.

III. *irregular usages*: 1. *ellipse of the infin.* vera; ek skal þér Hrutr, *I will [be] Hrutr to thee*, Nj. 15; Gunnarr segir sér þat alvöru, *G. says it [is to be] his earnestness*, 49; vil ek þá laus máls þessa, 76; bað hann alla metta at miðri nótt, *he begged all eating [to be over] at midnight*, Fms. ix. 353; þá þótti hverjum gott þar sem sat, Nj. 50; at skamt skyldi okkar í meðal, 114; mun þín skömm lengi uppi, mun hans vörn uppi meðan landit er byggt, 116, 117; or also 'var,' 'er' may be understood, hann hafði hjálm á höfði, og gyrðr sverði, 70; sá ek glöggv hvar títt var, —barn at aldri, en vegit slíka hetju, *a bairn in age, and to have slain such a champion*! Glúm. 382; the dropping of the infin. vera is esp. freq. after the reflex. forms kveðisk, segjask, látask, þykkjask, virðask, sýnask when followed by a part. pret. or by an adjective, as also after the verbs munu, skulu, —thus, hann sagðisk kominn, *he*

said he was come; hann lést búinn, *he made as if he was ready*; hann þóttisk staddr, *he thought that he was ...*; skal þat á þínu undæmi, Fms. xi. 89; þess eins er mér þykkir betr, ... til hvers þykkjast þessir menn færir, Hrafn. 17; mun þat harðla lítið, 21; at fátt muni manna á fótum, 20; þú virðisk okkr vaskr maðr, 23; þessi hestr sýnisk mér eigi betri en aðrir, id.

2. *an irregularity, occurring now and then, is the use of the sing. 'er' for plur. eru*; mannföll þessi er sögð, Gulip. 71; nú er fram kominn sóknar-gögn, Nj. 242.

IV. *recipe., erusk, vorusk; viðr-gefendr ok endr-gefendr erosk lengst vinir*, Hm. 40; þeir er í nánd erusk, *those who are neighbours*, 655 xxi. 3; þótt þau sésk eigi hjóna, *though they be not man and wife*, K. þ. K. 158; ok városk góðir vinir, *were good friends*, Fms. xi. 39, 89; ok várusk þeir fóstbræðr, 55.

V. *as to the poet. medial form, erumk, várumk* (see ek C), the following instances are from the poems of Egil: grimmt várumk hlíð, *the breach was cruel to me*, Stor.; erumk-a leitt, *it is not to me*, Eg. (in a verse); erumka þokkt þjóða sinni, see sinni II; mærdar-efni erumk auð-skaf, Ad.; mjök erum(k) tregt tungu at hræra, *it is hard for me to move the tongue*, Stor. I; (hence one might correct the end verse of that poem into nú 'erumk' torvelt, for the modernised nú 'er mér' torvelt); blautr erumk bergi-fótar bori, Eg. (at the end); to which add, þat erumk sennt, *it is told us*, Bragi; lyst várumk þessa, *I had a longing to*, Am. 74; ván erumk, *'a hope is to me, I hope*, Fagrsk. 122; the phrase, títt erumk, *'tis ready to me*, Eb. (in a verse).

VI. *part., allir menn verandi ok eptir komandi*, Dipl. i. 3; æ-verandi, *everlasting*, Hom. 107; hjá-verandi, *being present*, Vm. 47; nær-verandi, *present*; engi nær-verandi maðr, öllum lýð nær-verandi, Th. 77; klerkar ok nær-verandi leikmenn, Mar.; at upp-vesandi sólu, *at sunrise*, N. G. L. i. 4; verandi eigi úminnigr, *being not unmindful*, Fms. v. 230.

vera, v. f. 1. = *vera, a shelter*; at þeir hefði né eina veru (*comfort*) af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed. (v. l. 9); a mansion, í mins föðurs húsi eru margar verur, John xiv. 2; in the allit. phrases, eigi vist né veru, Fb. iii. 457; hvarki vist né veru, Gret. 142 new Ed.; vist né væri, Fb. iii. 52; ef hann á sér í vá veru, Hm. 25. 2. [*vera = to be*], a dwelling; seg mér í hverjum stæðum þín vera er, Barl. 79; skaut í hug honum völd sinnar veru, 196.

veraldar-, see veröld.

verald-ligr, *adj. worldly, secular*, Fms. vii. 88, Anecd. 38. K. Á. 50, 220, Edda (pref.), Gpl. (pref. viii), N. T., Vidal., passim in eccl. usage.

veran, f. *being, essence*, an eccl. word; ein veran of eitt líf, Stj. 19; af Guðligri veran, 31.

ver-bergi, n. *an abode of men = herbergi* (q. v.), Stor. (a ðw. Aey.) ver-bróðir, m. *a husband's brother, brother-in-law*, D. N. v. 388.

VERÐ, n. [Ulf. wairþs = *riþþ*; A. S. weorð; Engl. worth; Germ. werth; Dan.-Swed. værd, värd] —worth, price; taka hey ok mat ok leggja verð í staðinn, Nj. 73, Isl. ii. 140; þrenn verð, Ld. 50, Hkr. iii. 408; bjóða tveon verð, Ld. 146; gjalda verðit í gulli, Fms. vi. 248; selja við verði, v. 221, Fb. 151; halda til verðs, *to put out for sale*, O. H. 139; marka verð á e-u, *to fix the price*, Grág.; leggja verð á bókina, *to tax*, Bs. i. 248 (cp. leggja lag á varning, Isl. ii. 126).

verða, v. f. the 'ward,' the bulwarks of a ship which ward off the waves; hrimi stokkin verða hrökk, Arnór, (also called varia.)

VERÐA, pres. verð, verðr, verð; pret. varð, vartr (mod. varðst), varð; pl. urðu; subj. yrði; imperat. verð; part. orðinn; pl. orðnir, spelt phonetically orðir, Nidrst. 6; in later vellums occur freq. the forms vurðu, vyrði, vordinn, see Introd.; but the old poets use it for alliteration as if it began with a vowel; with neg. suff. verð-at, Fm. 6; varð-at, Vpm. 38; urðu-a it, Gh. 3; urðu-t, Lex. Poët.; [Ulf. wairþan = *γίγνεται, γένεται*; A. S. weorðan; Old Engl. worth, as in the phrase 'woe worth the day!'] Germ. werden; Dan. words; Swed. warda.]

A. *To become, happen, come to pass*; sá atburðr varð, at ..., O. H. 196; varð hitt at lyktum, at ..., 191; ef svá verðr, at ..., Al. 20; ef svá verðr (if it so happen), at ek deyja, Eg. 34; fundr þeirra varð á Rogalandi, 32; mörg dæmi hafa orðit í fornaskju, O. H. 73; varð þar hin snarpasta orrosta, Eg. 297; at því sem nú er orðit, Blas. 46; þá varð (arose) hlátr mikill, id.; varð óp mikit, Nj.; þat varð um síðir, *and so they did at last*, 240; er þetta allveit orðit, *well done, well happened*, 187; þau tíðendi eru hér vörðin, Fms. iv. 309 (orðin, O. H. 139, l. c.); þat varð ekki, *but it came not to pass*, Nj.

2. *adding dat. to happen, to befall one*; þat varð mér, *it befell me*, Isl. ii. (in a verse); varð þeim af in mesta deila, Nj. 189; Eyjólf varð orðfall, *speechlessness befell E.*, be faltered, 225; þat varð Skarphéðni at stökk í sundr sköþvengr hans, 145; urðu þeim þegar in sömu undr, 21.

3. *to blunder, make a slip*; þat varð þinni konu, at hún átti mög við mér, Ls. 40; sjaldan verðr víti vörum, Hm. 6; þat verðr mörgum manni at um myrkvan staf villisk, Eg. (in a verse); skalat honum þat verða optarr enn um sion ... ef eigi verðr þeim optarr enn um sinn, Grág. (Kb.) i. 55; e-m verðr þurf e-s, *to come in need of*, Hm. 149; ef þeim verðr nókktr er honum hefir fylgt, *if anything should befall them*, Hom. 65; annat man þér verða (another fate, death, will be thine), enn þú sprongir, Sturl. iii. 225; cp. verða úti, *to perish in a storm from cold*, Fms. vii. 122; sumir urðu úti, Bs. i. 71; verða til, *to perish*. 4.

to happen to be, to occur, or the like; i læk þann er þar verðr, in the brook that happens to be there, Eg. 163; holt þat er þar verðr, 746; varð þá enn brátt á er þvert varð fyrir þeim, þá kölluðu þeir þvertá, 133; varð fyrir þeim fjörðr, they came on a fjord, 130; verða á leið e-s, to be in one's path, happen to one, Ó. H. 181; taka þat sem á leið hans verðr, Grág. ii. 346; verða á fætr, to fall on one's feet, Fb. iii. 301; verða ek á stíjum, Vkv. 27; þeim þótti honum seint heim verða, Fbr. 8 new Ed.; verða brottu, to leave, absent oneself; þeir sá þann sinn kost líkastan at verða á brottu, Fms. vii. 204; verðr í brottu í stað, begone, Fs. 64; verða úti, id., Nj. 16.

II. followed by a noun, adjective, participle, adverb, as predicate; þá verðr þat þinn bani, Nj. 94; hann varð tveggja manna bani, he became the bane of, i. e. slew, two men, 97; hann mun verða engi jafnaðar-maðr, Ld. 24; ef hann yrði konungr, Fms. i. 20; verða biskup, prestur, Bs. i. passim; ok verðr eigi gjöf, ef..., it becomes not a gift, if..., Grág. (Kb.) i. 130; verða þær málalyktir, at..., the end was that..., Nj. 88; verða alls hálf annat hundrat, the whole amount becomes, Rb. 88; honum varð vísa á munni, Fms. xi. 144; varð henni þá ljóð á munni, Fb. i. 525; þat varð henni á munni er hón sá þetta, Sd. 139; hvi henni yrði þat at munni, Fms. xi. 149; þá er í meðal verðr, when there is an interval, leisure, Skálda (Thorodd): cp. the mod. phrase, þegar í milli verðr fyrir honum, of the empty hour; varð Skarphéðinn þar í millum ok gaslhlaðsins, S. was jammed in between, Nj. 203; prob. ellipt. = verða fastr.

2. with adjectives, to become so and so: a. verða gláðr, feginn, hryggur, to become glad, fain, sad, Fms. i. 21, viii. 19, passim; verða langlíftr, to be long-lived, Bs. i. 640; verða gamall, to become old, Nj. 85; verða sjúkr, veykr, to become sick; verða sjónlaus, blind, to become blind, Eg. 759; verða ungr í annat sinn, Fms. i. 20; verða varr, to become aware (see varr); verða viss, Nj. 268; verða sekr, to become outlawed; verða vátr, to become wet, 15; verða missáttir við e-n, Landn. 150 (and so in endless instances); in the phrase, verða dauðr, to die; dauðr varð inn Húnski, Am. 98; áðr Haraldr inn Hárfagri yrði dauðr, Ib. 6; síðan Njáll varð dauðr, Nj. 238, and a few more instances, very freq. on Runic stones, but now obsolete. β. with participles; verða búinn, to be ready, Fms. vii. 121; verða þeir ekki fundnir, they could not be found, Gisl. 56; verða staddr við e-t, to be present, Eg. 744; in mod. usage with a notion of futurity, e. g. eg verð búinn á morgun, I shall be ready to-morrow; eg verð farinn um það, I shall be gone then: with neut. part., járn er nýtekið verðr úr áfi, just taken out of the furnace, Sks. 209 B; varð ekki eptir honum gengit, he was not pursued, Nj. 270; þeim varð litit til hafs, they happened to look, 125; honum varð litit upp til hlíðarinnar, 112; blóð varð eigi stöðvat, the blood could not be stopped, Fms. i. 46, Nj. 210.

γ. phrases, e-m verðr þitt, to be amazed, Edda 29, Korm. 40, Nj. 169; verða felmt, 105; verða illt við, hverft við, id.; Kolbeinn varð ekki fyrir, K. lost his head, was paralyzed, as if stunned, Sturl. iii. 285. 3. with adverbs or adverbial phrases; ef þat biðr at verða vel, Hm.; má þetta verða vel þótt hitt yði illa, Nj.; verða verr enn til er stýrt, Rom. 321; hann varð vel við skaða sinn, bore it well, like a man, Eg. 76, Nj. 75; fátir hans varð illa við þetta (disliked it), ok kváð hann taka stein um megn sér, Fær. 58; jarl varð illa við þetta, was much vexed by it, Fms. ix. 341; varð hann údrengiliga við sitt lífi, Ld. 234; hvernig varð hann við þá er þér rudduð skipið, Ó. H. 116; hveru Gunnart varð við, how G. bore it, Nj. 82; verra verðr mér við, can ek mta at gott muni af leiða, 109; mér hefir orðit vel við þik í vetr, I have been pleased with thee this winter, Fms. vii. 112; eigi vildi ek svá við verða blóðlátit, fiskbleikr sem þú ert—Ek átta, segir hinni, at þú myndir verr við verða ok ódrengiliga, 269; þar varð illa með þeim, things went ill with them, they became enemies, Nj. 39; to behave, varð engum jafnvel til mín sem þessum, Fms. vii. 158; hann lét sér verða á alla vega sem best til Áka, xl. 76; hann lét henni hafa orðit stórmaunliga, Hkr. iii. 372.

III. with prepp., verða af; hvat er orðit af e-u, what is come of it? where is it? of a thing lost; segðu mér þat, hvat varð af húnun mínum, Vkv. 30; hvat af motrinum er orðit, Ld. 208; nú hverfr Óspakr á brott svá at eigi vitu menn hvat af honum verðr, Band. 5; varð ekki af atögu búanda, Ó. H. 184; ekki mun af settum verða, Fb. i. 126; to come to pass, varð ekki af eptir-för, it came to naught; varð því ekki af ferðinni, Isl. ii. 247; Simon kváð þá ekki mundu af því verða, S. said that could not be, Fms. vii. 250; ok verðr þetta af, at hann tekr við sveinunum, the end was that at last he took the boys, Fær. 36; eigi mun þér þann veg af verða, Karl. 107; verða at e-u, to come to; hvat þér mun verða at bana, what will be the cause of thy death, Nj. 85; verða at flugu, Fas. i. 353 (see 'at' C. I. a); verða at undri, skömm, honum varð ekki at því kaupi, the bargain came to naught for him, Al. 7; cp. the mod. honum varð ekki að því, it failed for him:—e-m verðr á (cp. á-virðing), to make a blunder, mistake; kölluðu þat mjök hafa vörðit á fyrir föður sínum, at hann tók hann til sín, Fs. 35; þótti þér ekki á verða fyrir honum er hann náði eigi fénu, Nj. 33; þorkell settisk þá niðr, ok hafði hvárki orðit á fyrir honum áðr né síðan, 185; aldri varð á um höfðingskap hans, 33;—verða eptir, to be left, Rb. 126, Stj. 124, 595; honum varð þar eptir geit ok hafir,

Hrafn. 1:—verða fyrir e-u, to be hit, be the object of; fyrir vígino befr orðit Svart, S. is the person killed, Nj. 53; verða fyrir ofund, gornigum, to be the victim of, Lex. Poët.: e-m verðr litit fyrir e-u, it costs one small effort (see fyrir);—verða til e-s, to come forth to do a thing, volunteer, or the like; en sá er nefndr Hermóðr er til þeirrar farar varð, Edda 37; til þess hefir engi orðit fyrr en þú, at skora mér á hólm, Isl. ii. 225; en engi varð til þess, no one volunteered, Nj. 86; einn maðr varð til at spyrja, 82; þá verðr til ok svarar máli konungs sá maðr, er..., Odd. 12; hverr sem til verðr um síðir at koma þeim á réttan veg, Fb. i. 173; fengu þeir ekki samit, því at þeim varð mart til, many things happened, i. e. so as to bring discord, Sturl. ii. 17 C; mundi okkr Einar eigi annat smátt til orðit, Hrafn. 9; eigi varð vetri maðr til, there was no worse man, Stj. 482;—verða við, to respond to; bið ek þik at þú verðr við mér þó at engi sé verðleiki til, Barl. 59; at hann beiddi Snorra Áka, en ef hann yrði eigi við það hann Grettir fara vestr, Grett. 112 new Ed.; verða við bæ e-s, to grant one's request, passim.

IV. with infin., denoting necessity, one must, needs, one is forced, obliged to do; þat verðr hvern at vinna er mtað er, Nj. 10; varð ek þá at selja Hrafnai sjálfðámi, Isl. ii. 245; eða yrði þeir út at hafa þann ómaga, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 21; þat munu þér þa reyna verða, you must try, Fbr. 23 new Ed.; þar er bera verðr til gnot, where stones have to be carried, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 90; lágu hestarnir í kú svá at draga varð upp, Eg. 546; en vita verð ek (I must know) hvat til þetta heyrir, Fms. ii. 146; munu þér því verða annars-staðar á leita, Nj. 223; at hann man verða sækja á ókunn lönd, Fms. viii. 19; ok verðr á því líða yfir þat, it must be passed by, Post.; maðr verðr eptir manni sínu, a saying, Fas. ii. 552; verð ek nú flýja, Ó. H. 188; urðu þeir at taka við Kristni, 105; vér höfum orðit til at hætta lífi ok sálu, hefir marg saklaus orðit at láta, sunir féit ok sumir fjörir, 31, 32; vér munum verða lífa við öðrum veiði-mat, Hým. 16; verða at skiljask við e-n, Skv. i. 24; the same verb twice, þá varð ek verða hapta, then came I to be come a prisoner, Gkv. i. 9; eg verð að verða eptir, I must stay behind.

B. Peculiar isolated phrases, in some of which 'verða' is probably a different word, viz. = varða (q. v.), having been confounded with verða; thus, verða, verðr (= varða, vardar), to be liable, are frequent occurrences as a law phrase in the Grág.; svá fremi verðr beitin, ii. 216; þeim manni verðr fjörbaugs-garðr, er..., 212. 2. the phrase, eigi verðr (= vardar) einn eidr alla, see eidr; also ymsar verðr sá er margur festr, in many warfares there will be some defects, Eg. 182. 3. a forfeit, loss, prop. of paying a fine or penalty; heit ek á þann félag a mik lætr eigi slikt verða, Vápn. 11; æti þik ormar, yrða ek þik, kykva, that snakes ate thee alive, and that I lost thee, Am. 22; fullhugna sá er varð dróttinn, the brave man herself of his master, Sighvat (Ó. H. 236); ek hefi orðinn þann guðföður, er..., I have lost a godfather who...

Halfréd (Js. 210); hér skaltú líft verða, þere skalt þou forfeit lífi, i. e. die, Sturl. iii. (in a verse). 4. the law phrase, verða ánn, to suffer a loss; leiglingendr bæti honum allt þat er hann verðr síns fyrir lands-drottin (i. e. verðr missa), whatever he has to lose, whatever damage, Gpl. 362; þrell skal ekki verða síns um, N. G. L. i. 85; allt þat er hann verðr síns í, þá skal hinn bæta honum, Jb. 107 A; hann kváð þá ekki skyldu síns í verða (varða Ed.) um þetta mál, they should lose nothing, Rd. 253; vildi hann (viz. Herode) eigi verða heit sitt (= fyrir verða?), he would not forfeit, break his vow, Hom. 106.

C. Reflex.; at þær ræður skyldi eigi með tjónum verðask, so be lost, forgotten, Sks. 561 B. 2. recipr.; bræðr munu berjask ok at bönum verðask, Vsp. (Hb.); þá er bræðr tveir at bönum urðusk, Yt. 11. 3. part.; eptir orðna þinu geira, Ód.; hluti orðna ok údröna, past and future, MS. 623. 13; kvenna fegstr ok best at sér orðin, Nj. 168; þeir vóru svá vörðnir sik (so shapen, Germ. beschaffen), at þeir höfðu..., Skv. 7; þeir eru svá vörðnir sik, at þeir hafa eitt auga í miðju enninu, 68.

Vorðandi, f. the 'Being', the Weird, the name of one of the Norns, Vp. verð-aunar, m. pl. a medium of payment; gjalda fénað verðaurum, N. G. L. ii. 127, D. N. i. 89; selja ok kaupna verðaurum, Sks. 468; leysa óðal með verðaurum, Gpl. 290; þeim þrelli skal hann frelsi gefa er hann hefir fulla verðaura fyrir fundit, Grág. i. 358; taka verðaura af e-m, 272. verð-gangr, m., proncl. and spelt ver-gangr, [verðr], a going beg-ging one's food; stefna e-m um vergang, Ld. 350; sá maðr er á verð-gangi er alinn, Grág. i. 178, 225.

verð-geta, u, f. an entertainment, fare, Fbr. 37, Glúm. 354. verð-gjöf, f. a giving a meal, K. þ. K. 88. verð-hald, n. = vardhald, Karl. 378. verðing, f. a taxing; leggja sémð sína í verðing við e-t (= verð), Ls. 7, v. l.

verð-kaup, n., but verk-kaup (q. v.) better, a reward, Sd. 170; háfr at verðkaupi, Isl. ii. 199, v. l.

verð-keyptr, part. purchased, Fms. i. 281.

verð-lag, n. a price, tax; leggja verðlag á e-t.

verð-laun, n. pl. a reward, H. E. i. 484.

verð-launa, að, to reward, Am. 30.

verð-lausa, adj. valueless, Am. 28, N. G. L. i. 89, Stj. 155.

verð-leikr (-leiki), m. merit, desert, Hom. 37, Stj. 157; eptir sínum verðleika, Gpl. 40; esp. in plur., með verðleikum, Barl. 18; eptir verð-

leikum, *after one's deserts*, Fms. xi. 124; hafa verðleika til e-s, *to deserve*, v. 55 (verðleik, Ö. H. 205, l. c.); at Bárðr hefði verðleika til þess er hann var drepinn, Eg. 226; er af sínum verðleikum þágu af Guði, Barl. 64; með þæn ok verðleikum ins helga Nonni, 89; fyrir verðleika þeirra sinna dýrdinga, Fms. i. 232; verðleikum betr, Gullþ. 48; eptir engum verðleikum, Anal. 236.

verð-ligr, adj. *valuable*, Barl. 121, Bs. i. 99.

verð-lykning, f. a *discharge, payment of the price*, Jb. 222, Gpl. 290.

VERÐR, m., gen. verðar; older form virðr, Grág. ii. 92, Hm. 31; [cp. Ulf. *wairdus* = *firos*; Germ. *wirb*; the word remains in Dan. *nadver*, Swed. *natt-värd*, = *the Lord's Supper*]; — a *meal*, prop. a *portion of food*, Hým. 16; fá árliga verðar, Hm. 32; á er um verði (*during a meal*) glissir, 30; enn vari gearr er til verðar kemr, 4, 7; hrósa ásligum verðinum, Hbl. 4; hverr bóandi er skyldr at gefa þriggja náttu verð hjóna sinna, K. þ. K.; gefa einn karlmanns-verð fátækum manni, Dipl. ii. 14; þann inn helga verð, *the holy meal*, 625, 196; ef deildir er verðinn, Bjarn. 139; ef hann er vis-vitandi at verði eðr at virði við hann, Grág. ii. 93; en at virði vrekask, Hm. 31; nátt-verðr, dag-verðr (dögurdr), máls-verðr, búðar-vörðr (qs. búðar-verðr); úlfs verðr, hrafnar verðr, *wolf's, raven's meal*, i. e. *prey*, Lex. Poët.; sleipnis verðr, *'horse's meal'*, i. e. *hay*, Yt.; verð-gjafi hrafnar, or verð-bjóðr, *the raven's meal-giver*, i. e. a *warrior*, Lex. Poët.

VERÐR, adj. [Ulf. *wairps* = *laarós*; A. S. *weorð*; Engl. *worib*; Germ. *werb*; Dan. *værd*]; — *worthy*, with gen., Grág. i. 362; meira þykki mér verð vinátta þín, Nj. 74; hitt þykki mér meira vert, er hann tók Dyf-innar-ferð á sik, Fms. vi. 98; smá-sveini, sem yðr mun þykkja lítla verðr hjá yðr, vii. 158; mikils verðr, *much worth*, Ld. 18; svá þótti honum mikils um vert, *he took it so much to heart*, Orkn. 186; mikils verðr, lítils verðr, einskis verðr, etc., passim; ú-verðr, *unworthy*, 2. *worthy*; þá þykkja þeir Guði ljúfr ok verðir, *loved of God, and worthy*, Hom. 159; *deserving*, þú varir þess verðust kvenna, Skv. 3. 32; ek em ekki at þér gjafa verðr, Bjarn. 55; launa þér sem þú ert verðr, Eg. 239; minni verða launin en vert væri, Nj. 10; sem vert er, Fms. i. 85; þess væri vert, at ..., *it would be right*, Nj. 73; verðr til e-s, *worthy of*, Stj. 496.

-VERÐR, adj. [Ulf. *wairps*, only in compds; A. S. *weard*; Engl. *wards*; Germ. *wart*, *wartig*; Lat. *vertere, versus*]; — *wards*, only in compds; austan-verðr, *eastwards*; norðan-verðr, *sunnan-v.*, *vestan-v.*, *framan-v.*, *innan-v.*, *útan-v.*, *ofan-v.*, *önd-v.*, qq. v., etc.

verð-skapr, m. *esteem*, Bs. i. 879.

verð-skulda, að, (or older form verð-akylða, H. E. i. 498), *to deserve*, Fms. xi. 445, passim in mod., esp. eccl. usage.

verð-skuldan (verð-skyldan, Stj. 83), f. *merit*, Fms. xi. 445 (v. l.), Pass. 24, 10, Vidal.

verðugr, adj. *worthy*, with gen., K. Á. 49. 2. *deserved*; sem verðugt var, Bs. i, Fms. ix. 435, passim; mostly used in later writings, never in old poems, 'verðr' being the old word. In Hbl. 2 read 'verð-ungu' for 'verðugt'.

verðu-liga, adv. *deservedly*, Stj. 43, 213, Barl. 115.

verðu-ligr, adj. *deserved*, Barl. 148.

verðung, f. [from verð = *pretium*], a *king's body-guard*, 'king's men,' a *body in the king's pay*, = *hird*, q. v.; the word is only used in poets, Edda (Gl.), Hkv. i. 9, Helr. 11, Skv. 3. 41, Hallfred, Sighvat, in passim, see Lex. Poët.

Ver-dællir, m. pl. *the men from the Norse country Vera-dælir*, Fms. ver-faðir, m. a *husband's father, father-in-law*, D. N. v. 446.

ver-fang, v. *the taking a husband, marrying*, Helr. 13, Róm. 195.

ver-fákr, m. a *sea-stead*, i. e. a *ship*, Lex. Poët.; in prose ironic, but misapplied in Fbr. 156; the word is only poet.

verga, að, [A. S. *wærg*], *to soil*; ek hafða hreinan serk, en hennar var vergaðr, Trist. 11; hleypit þrællinn hjá þórarini, svá klæði hans verguðusk (vergudust Ed. less correct), Lv. 112.

ver-gjörn, f. adj. *libidinous*, of a woman, Ls. 17, 26, Fms. xi. 21.

vergr, adj. *soiled, dirty*; teðja vel garða, vinna it vergasta, *to do the dirtiest work*, Akm. 59.

verja, u, f. [verja = *to wear*], an *outer garment, an outer frock*; í síðri verju, Fbr. 156; annat verja en annat hit, Sd. 157; úlfalda verjur (but see vera), Stj. 181.

VERJA, pres. ver, pl. verjum; pret. varði; subj. verði; part. variðr, varðr, varinn; [Ulf. *varian* = *αωλέων*; A. S. *werjan*; Chaucer *weyre, were*; Germ. *webren*; Dan. *værge*]; — *to defend*; verja sik ... hvárt þú verr þik lengr eðr skemr, ... verja sik vel ok fræknliga, Nj. 116; verja sik eðr gefask upp, 124; verja sik eðr Helga, 136; verja hendr sínar, 47, 84 (hönd III. 2); verja land fyrir e-m, Fms. i. 23; at jarl verði landit fyrir víkingum, 192.

2. in law; verja mál, *to defend*, opp. to sækja; var málit hvárki sótt né varit þaðan af, Nj. 37; ek skal svá mál þetta verja sem ek veit réttast ..., 239; vera variðr, variðr sök, enda er hann variðr sökiinni, Grág. i. 56; ok er hann variðr sökiinni, ii. 36; the law phrase, verja e-t lyriti, *to set a veto on, forbid*, Grág. passim (see lyritr); also 'verja' absol., 'lyriti' being understood, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 81, Nj. 87, 240. 3. verja e-t, or verja e-m e-t, *to guard a place, hold it against a comer*; Egill

varði dyrrnar, *held the door*, Eg. 239; af vörn drengiligrir er Ormrinn var variðr, Fms. x. 364; verja þeim bæinn, viii. 72; þeir ætluðu at verja konungi land, i. 306; at visu ætla ek at verja þér ríki mitt, ix. 424; úvinir þeirra ætluðu at verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, ii. 234; ok beiddi at þeir verði honum eigi vígi land sitt, vii. 180; fylkja þar líði mínu ok verja þeim vígit, Nj. 228; eða ætlar þú at verja mér skarðit, Ólk. 37; at hann skyldi eigi verja Rögvaldi jarli þann hlut ríkis er hann átti, Orkn. 394.

II. reflex. *to defend oneself*; þeir vörðusk með drengskap, Fms. i. 104; hann varðisk vel, Nj. 122; svá varðisk hann vel, ... varðisk hann þá með annarri hendi, 64; tók hann þá einn þeirra ok varðisk með, Fms. vi. 110; mun ek þér eigi vápnum verjask, ii. 257; hann varð upp at standa ok verjask þeim, xi. 279; mætti hann finn-galkni ok varðisk því lengi, *defended himself against it, braved, fought it a long time*, Nj. 183; eitt lopt þat er þeim þótti sem lengst mundi verjask mega, Fms. xi. 117; þá versk hann sökiinni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 43.

B. Though similar in inflexion this word is etymologically distinct from the preceding, having had a radical *s*, which has since been changed into *r*; this is seen from the Goth.: [Ulf. *wairjan* = *ἀμφο-εργύνας*; A. S. *werjan*; Engl. *wear* (clothes); akin are Lat. *vestis*, Gr. *φάθος*; perh. also the Icel. *vád*, cp. Hel. *vadi* = Lat. *vestis* and *wadjan* = *vestire*, a contracting of *vast* or *vaid* into *vád* instead of assimilating into *dd*: in *veil*, a *cloak*, the *s* has been preserved]: — *to clothe, wrap, enclose*; verja e-n armi, *to embrace, fold in one's arms*, Hm. 164, Hkv. Hjörv. 42; verja e-n fadmi ljósum, ... varði hvítan háli Völundar, Vkv. 2; hann varði mey varmrí bláju, Og. 7; ok létliga lni verðit, Gkv. 3. 2 (both the latter phrases refer to a wedding); vexa vel bláju at verja þitt líki, *to shroud thy body*, Am. 101. 2. *to mount*, of metal-work; skutla silfri varða, Rm. 29; af gulli vörðu altari, a *gold-adorned altar*, Geisli; sverð varið gulli, Hkv. Hjörv. 8. 3. part. fagr-variðr, *fair-dressed*, Vkv. 37; brúde baug-varið, a *ring-wearing bride*, Hkv. 2. 33; grætr þú, gulli-varið, *thou gold wearer, clad in gold*, 43; málmr hring-variðr, *gold-embellished metal*, Skv. 3. 64; dreki járnri varðr, *iron-mounted*; járn-varðr yllir, Darr.; örkin var gulli varið útan, Ver. 22. 4. verja sverði, *to wield the sword*, Hdm. 8.

II. metaph. *to invest money, lay out*; varði logólfr fé þeirra til Íslands-ferðar, Landn. 32; selt jarðir sínar ok verr fénu til útan-ferðar, Ld. 158; hann hafði varit þar til fé miklu, Eg. 79; verja varningi, Barl. 68; verja aurum sínum í gimsteina, 623, 19; hann verr sumt í gripi, O. H. L. ch. 56; verja fé sínu í lausa-eyri, Eg. 139; hann er sjálfs síns líf ok líkam (lífi ok líkama) varið, Magn. 468; finntán hundruð varið í Norrennan eyri, Lv. 25; þeir vörðu varningi sínum í trausti Arinbjarnar, Eg. 465; fengu þeir fullendi sjár, allir þeir er nakkvat höfðu at verja, Fas. ii. 513; var enn tírætt hundruð úvart, *not used up*, D. N. ii. 154; þeir menn er vart hafa til Grænlands, *who have invested money in coasting Greenland*, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 197; nú leggja menn félag sitt ok verja úr einum sjóð, Jb. 406; vænti ek at ek hafa því vel varit, *that I have made a good bargain*, Ld. 284; veit ek at því mun öllu best varit er ek hef gort til þakka yðvarra, Eg. 63; þykkir honum því illa varit, er ..., Fms. xi. 58. 2. *to exert oneself*; en með því at hann varði sér mjök til, þá spruttu honum fætr á jakanum, *but as he strained himself much, his feet slipped on the ice*, Eb. 238.

III. reflex., hann tók mikit kaup ... honum variðsk þat svá, at hann hafði mat ok klæði, ok ekki um þat fram, Sturl. i. 146 C; hversu versk fénu, *how does the money increase?* Fms. vi. 238. 2. part. varit; áttú svá til varit of menn, at ..., *thou art so provided with men, that ...*, Nj. 55; þú átt til þess varit, *that is thy nature*, Ólk. 35 C; örödr munnú, áttú ok lítt til þess varit, Fms. iv. 257; son Melkorku var skörlugr, enda átti hann til þess varit, Ld. 82; fullvel ætta ek til þess varit, Mkv., see fara A. VI. 2. B: the participles of the two verbs fara and verja having here been confused with one another.

verjandi, part. a *defender*, in law, Grág. passim.

VERK, n. [Ulf. *ga-waurki* = *παρασκευαία, κίβδος*, and *waurstu* = *ἔργον*; A. S. *weorc*; Engl. *work*; cp. orka and yrkja, *for-artir, for-ditta*, qq. v.; Gr. *ἔργον*, qs. *ἔργον*, is from the same root]; — *work, business*; vera á verki, *to be at work*, Eg. 744; verks í gjarn, Fb. i. 521, passim. 2. a *piece of work*; var þat meira verk en hón hugði, Bs. i. 611; verk hef ek hugat þér, Nj. 12; skipta verkum með húskörum, Ld. 98; hálfis mánaðar verk, Dipl. v. 5; þriggja vikna verk, iv. 9; verk húskarla, Nj. 107, Eluc. 7; of literary work, composition (= *verki*), Skálda (pref.). 3. a *deed, work*, esp. in pl.; eptir verk þessi, Nj. 85; slík verk hafa verst verit unnin, 184; bann-settum verkum, K. Á. 226; verk þykkja þín verri miklu, Hým.

COMPS: I. gen. sing.: verka-féni, n. pl. = *verkefni*, Fbr. 19, v. l. verka-fall, n. a *failure in doing one's work*, Gpl. 398. verka-kaup, n. *wages*, = *verkkaup*, Grág. i. 148, Fms. i. 215, viii. 200. verka-kona, u, f. a *workwoman, servant*, Ld. 182, Fms. vii. 233. verka-laun, n. pl. a *reward*, Sd. 179. verka-lýðr, m. pl. *workpeople*, Hkr. i. 141. verka-madr, m. a *workman, labourer*, Gpl. 512. verka-naud, n. a *beauty task*, Stj. 247. verka-tjón, n. a *loss in work*, Gpl. 514. II. sing.: verka-færi, n. *implement*, = *verkfæri*, Íl. ii. 329. verks-háttir, m. *work-management, plan*, Eb. 150. verks-of-merki, verka-um-merki, n. pl. (mod.

sounded *voga-um-merki*, *traces of work*, esp. in a bad sense, of marks of a devastation, slaughter, or the like; in the phrase, *sjá v.*; spelt *vegu-um-merki*, Fb. i. 209, ii. 159, Nj. 28, Fms. iv. 303, Sturl. i. 43 (Cod. C. *vegs-of-merki*); but *verks-of-merki*, Nj. 28 (Cod. B = *Kalfalækjar-bók*), which is no doubt the true form. *verka-vit*, *n. cleverness in work*; hann hefir gott verksvit; hafa ekki verksvit.

B. REAL COMPUS: *verk-dagr*, *m. a work-day*, Rb. (1812) 48, Fb. ii. 334 (in a verse). *verk-efni*, *n. pl. work to be done, a task*, Bjarn. 43. *verk-fékr* = *verkhestr*, Fbr. *verk-færi*, *n. an implement, tool*, esp. of household or farming implements, Vm. 72, Rd. 274; laust hann örninn með verkfærinu er hann hafði í hendi, Bs. i. 350, passim in mod. usage; búsgögn ok verkfæri, Jb. 166. *verk-færr*, *adj. able to work*, Eb. 256, Bs. i. 336. *verk-hestr*, *m. a cart-horse* (mod. *púls-hestr*), Vm. 18, Landn. 84. *verk-hús*, *n. in verk-hús-bryti, a steward, foreman of work*, N. G. L. i. 162. *verk-kaup*, *n. wages*, Fms. ii. 42, Isl. ii. 199, Greg. 4, Stj. 177; the mod. but less correct form mostly *verðkaup*, e. g. Luke vi. 35; yðar verðkaup er mikít á himni, 23. *verk-kona*, *u. f. a workwoman, maid-servant*, Bjarn. 39. *verk-laginn*, *part. skilled, expert in work*. *verk-lagni*, *f. skill in work*. *verk-laun*, *n. pl. wages*, N. G. L. i. 73. *verk-leiga*, *u. f. wages*, Jb. *verk-ligr*, *adj. (-liga, adv.), working*, Sks. 627, v. l. *verk-lund*, *f. a mind for work*; in litill verklundar-maðr, Grett. 129 A. *verk-maðr*, *m. a workman, labourer, servant (=vinnumaðr)*, Fms. ii. 230, vii. 217, Isl. ii. 329, Landn. 162, Nj. 55, Hkr. ii. 356, Edda 48; hón var verkmaðr mikill, a good worker, Lv. 74; verkmanna dyrr, the servants' door, Fs. 72. *verk-naud*, *f. = verkanaud*, Stj. *verk-reki*, *a, m. one who does another's work*, Thom. 450. *verk-smíð*, *f. craft, work, in timber or metals*, Isl. ii. 321 (verksmíð mikinn is undoubtedly an error for mikla); engi var hann verksmíðar-maðr, no craftsman, Band. 3 new Ed. *verk-stjóri*, *a, m. a 'work-steerer', overseer*, Nj. 52, Stj. 255, Fb. ii. 206. *verk-stjórn*, *f. supervision, overseeing, of a work*, Bs. i. 711, Eg. 93. *verk-víðr*, *m. 'work-timber'*, Gpl. 346. *verk-þjófr*, *m. a 'work-thief', a trifle that makes one lose much time*. *verk-þræll*, *m. a 'work-thrall', slave*, Hkr. i. 25, Fbr. 83 new Ed. *verk-önn*, *f. business*, Hom. (St.)

verka, *ad. to work*, esp. as a law term; verka til e-s, *to work towards*, deserve, Hom. 89, 117; þess manns er ádr hefir til úhelgi sér verkat, *to make oneself by one's deeds*, Grág. ii. 10, Orkn. 216; til þessa hefir þú þér verkat, Bs. i. 452. *II. reflex.*, *verkask til e-s*, H. E. i. 238.

verk-bittinn, *part. 'work-bitten', dead from sickness*, Yt.

verki, *a, m. a work, esp. composition, verse-making*; fornskálda verka, Edda i. 612; smá hana með úfögum verka, *with a libel*, Fms. ii. 248; enda varðar þeim er nennir hann verka, Grág. ii. 148; greypa verka, Fas. ii. (in a verse); þorkell það hann hætta verkanum, Gpl. i. 500.

verkja and *virikja*, *t. to feel 'work', i. e. pain*; *impers.*, *eigi er sá heill* er í augum verkir, a saying, Fbr. 75; virkir (sic) mik í höfuðit, Stj. 614; er hón vindrukkinn eða virkir hana í höfuð, Karl. 56; sárit virkti hann mjök, Str. 5.

verk-lauss, *adj. painless*, Fms. ii. 188, viii. 444, Hkr. i. 35, Bs. i. 462. *verknadr*, *m. a work, business*, Eg. 714; taka upp verknadr, *to take to some work*, Ld. 34; ek hefi haft um-önnun ok verknadr hér, Lv. 74; Halla í verknadi (a woman's bandiwork) ok búkfræði, Bs. i. 138; ú-verknadr, q. v.

verk-óði, *adj. mad with pain*, Gisl. 133; var hón síðan verkóða nótt alla, Bs. i. 340; en er hann vaknaði þá var hann verkóði, 329.

VERK, *m.*, gen. *verkjar*, pl. *verkir*, [A. S. *ware*; North. E. *war*, in *head-war*, *belly-war*, etc.; Dan. *værk*]; — a 'work', pain; ala börn við sárleik ok verki, Ver. 5; una sér hvergi fyrir verkjum, Bjarn. (in a verse); var verkinn at ákafari í augunum, ... eptir þat tók ór verk allan ór augum hans, Bs. i. 336; hafði fār-verki, 339; vaknaði við þat at hón hafði æði-verk í augum ... tók þá verk ór augum henni, 340; lýstr í sárit verkjum, Fms. viii. 339; ok kemr verki á hendr henni, *if she is taken ill*, N. G. L. i. 358; augna-verkr, fóta-v., hand-v., íðra-v., sjó-v., bein-v., höfuð-v., bak-v., lenda-v., hlustar-v., fār-v., æði-v., of-verkr, etc.

ver-lauss, *f. adj.* *I. [ver, m.], without a husband*, Mar. 1061, Skv. 3. *II. [ver, n.], without a case; dúnbedr verlauss*, D. N. iv. 457.

ver-liðar, *m. pl. men*; vinr verliða, *friend of men*, i. e. *Thor*, Hým.

VERMA, *d. [varmi], to warm, heat*; sólna til at birta ok verma veröldina, Fb. i. 438; sól skal lýsa allan heim ok verma, Sks. 10 new Ed.; sól vermir duggina, Fms. v. 344; vermði hón vatn til at fægja sár, O. H. 222; liggja nær honum ok verma hann, Sks. 758. i Kings i. 4; Egill fór til elds at verma sik, Eg. 759, 762; konungr kom til eldanna ok vermdu menn sik þar um hrið, Fms. ix. 353.

ver-maðr, *m. (see ver, the sea)*, Bs. ii. 325; vermannastöð, *a fishing-place*, Landn. 55, v. l.

Vermar, *m. pl. the men from Verma-land in Sweden*, Fms.: *Verma*, *adj. from the (Swedish) county Vermaland*, Eg. 582; *Verma*, *u. f. the name of a Norse river*, Fb. i. 23.

vermi, *a, m. warmth*; áð verma eðr yl, Sks. 210 B; leita sér verma. Nj. 267; hafa verma af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed., v. l. 9; hann skyldi eigi kala eptir þann verma er hann hafði fengit af reiðinni, Art. 15; at hann mætti fá verma af hegnar heitu hörunði, Stj. 548; *vermis-steinn*, a 'warming stone', kept to warm milk and the like, see Lv. ch. 21 (cp. höfðu hvarki á því kveldi ljós né steina, Eb. ch. 54).

vermi-kveila, *u. f. a colic*.

vermir, *m. = vermi*; það er skamm-góðr vermir, *that is but a brief warmth*, i. e. *that will not last long*, said of a temporary contrivance.

vermsl, *n. [ver, Ivar Aasen], a spring that never freezes*; at hón hafi lagisk af vermslum nökkurum at drekka, Fms. vi. 350; hence the mod. Icelandic *kalda-vesla*, *q. s. kalda-vermsl*, 'cold-warm', of wells that do not freeze all the winter, although icy-cold.

verna, *ad. to protect, defend*, Stj. 3, 178.

vernd, *f. [cp. verja, vörn; Swed. värnad], defence, protection, keeping*, Fms. vi. 146, 260; til varðveizlu ok verndar, ii. 141; vernd ok hál, 184; ef einn maðr röskr er til verndar, Grett. 133 A; an excuse, veita e-u vernd, *to excuse*, Fms. v. 55; standa þar til verndar í móti, *to make excuses*, D. N. i. 157; as a law phrase = vörn, Band. 12 new Ed., Flór. 22. *II. = verndan*; eiga vernd á e-u, *to have a title, right to*, Fms. v. 55. *COMPDS:* *verndar-bréf*, *n. a safe conduct*, H. E. i. 386, Dipl. ii. 15. *verndar-lauss*, *adj. defenceless*, H. E. i. 237. *verndar-maðr*, *m. a protector*, Bs. i. 699, Barl. 144. H. E. i. 500. *verndar-stofa*, *u. f. a licensed ale-house*, Hkr. iii. 180.

vernda, *ad. [cp. Dan. værns om noget], to protect*, Fms. vi. 70, Stj. 68, H. E. i. 509, passim in mod. usage.

verndan, *f. an excuse, subterfuge*, Stat. 245.

verndari, *a, m. a protector, defender*, Mar., Magn. 504.

VERPA, *pres. verp*; *pret. varp*, *pl. urpu*; *subj. yrpi*; *part. orpin*; *urpu*, *vyrpi*, *vorpin*; a medial form *verpuk*, Vpm. 7; [Ulf. *woirpan* = *þállaw*; A. S. *woorpan*; Engl. *warpe*; O. H. G. *werfan*; Germ. *werfen*]; — *to throw*, with dat.; hvigi er hann skytr eða verpr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144; varp af sér klæðum, Fms. vi. 236, vii. 167; hann varp af sér skildinum, Nj. 95; hann verpr sér í söðulinn, 83; hestrinn féll ok varp honum af baki, *threw him off*, Fms. x. 408; þeir urpu sér jafnan meðal víðanna, Nj. 126; Gísli varp honum á lopt annarrar hendi, Fms. vii. 32; mun þér orpit í þann eldinn, 37; absol., ef maðr höggv til manns eða verpr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 144; verpa meðiliga öndinni (and-varp), *to draw a deep sigh*, Nj. 272; verpa braut, *to throw away*, Rb. 126, Mar., Th. 78; verpa til, *to add to*, Rb. 124; verpa e-u af sér, *to throw off*, 623-36. *II. impers. to be thrown*; nú verpr tré eða hval á gras upp, Grág. ii. 354; þar varp út údaun miklum, a great stench oozed out, Isl. ii. 46. *III. phrases*; verpa orðum á e-n, *to address*, Fas. ii. 514; þessi varp orðum á konung, Fms. x. 35; at margir verpi þar góðum orðum á mik, Nj. 179; verpa á e-t, *to guess at, calculate (á-varp)*; var vorpit á þat, at lið þjóðar mundi vera á áttunda hundradi, Sturl. iii. 42, 43, 211; verpa menn svá á, at látisk hafi niu meen, Bs. i.; þeir urpu á tvær merkr, Sturl. i. 26, iii. 203. *4. to lay eggs*; verpa eggjum, Stj. 77; foglinn varp nær eingi, Bs. i. 350; vali alla þó er í bergum verpa, Gpl. 439; freq. in mod. usage of all kinds of birds.

II. to fence, guard; hinn skal verpa um garði, Gpl. 453; ok urpu Danir Norðmenn inni, *shut them in*, Fb. iii. 359; *to cast up a cairn or the like*, verpa haug eptir fornun síð, Gisl. 31; þeir urpu haug eptir Gunnar, Nj. 118; ok varpu yfir harla mikinn haug af grjóti, Stj. 366; ok var haug orpin eptir hann, Fms. xi. 17; síðan lét hann verpa apr (sbur) haugina, x. 186; verpa vef, *to warp a web*; sá er orpin vefr yta þörmum, Dan. 2; cp. also *hláðvarpi* = *the fence round a house*; sandi orpin, *wrapped in sand*, Sól. 49; allt var sandi vorpit, Bs. i. 308; tré í fláðar-máli sandi orpin, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 124. *2. bent*, [cp. Engl. *warped*, of wood-work]; aldrí orpin, *'warped with old'*, i. e. *bent with age*, Fas. i. 143, Fms. xi. 21, Stj. 374; vera e-m undir orpin, *subject, prop.* = Lat. *obtus*, Sks. 547 B, Stj. 376; vera eigi upp orpin fyrir e-m, *quite overwhelmed*, Fas. iii. 226, Eg. 578, Ld. 144.

III. reflex., *urpusk flestir vel við orðsending Dana-konungs, to turn a favourable ear to, yield to the call*, Fms. vii. 309; cp. *bak-verpask við e-n*. *2. middle voice*; hvat er þat manna er verpuk orði á, *who is it that casts words on me? i. e. speaks to me*, Vm. 7.

verpa, *t. to edge*; verpa skó, *to edge or border a shoe (skó-varp)*. *2. reflex. to warp, shrink, from heat*; þilið verpir af hita, and the like.

verpill, *m. [Germ. würfel], a die*, Grág. ii. 198; verpillis tala, *a cubic number*, Alg. 368; verpillis vöxtur, *a cubic form*, 358; verpa-kast, *a cast of dice*, Grág. ii. 158. *2. a barrel, cask*; drykkir í verplum, Eg. 196, Fms. vi. 263, ix. 355, x. 233, xi. 34.

VERR, *m. [Ulf. wair = wairp; A. S., Hel., and O. H. G. wair = a man; Lat. vir; the derivation from verja suggested in Edda 107 is fanciful]; — a man*: *1. sing. a husband*; Sifjar verr = Thor, Hým. 3, 15, þkv. 24, Grett. (in a verse); þótt varðir sá sér verr, Ls. 33; þar sitir Sigyn um sínum ver (dat.), Vsp. 39; vildi hún ver sínum vinna ofr-hofuð, Am. 72; hvern myndir þú kjósa þér at ver? Kormak; sof hjá ver þínum, id.; vön verr, Skv. 3, 9; leiða annarrar verr, 40; ganga með veri, *to marry*, Gkv. 2, 27; vörðr né verr, [ver] *word nor husband*, 3, 3; verr

spákonu, the husband of a wise woman, Kormak; *líta veri sínum, to sing lullaby for her husband*, Fms. vi. 251 (in a verse); *vör ok gröm at veri, jealousy for her husband*, Ls. 54; *frum-ver, one's wedded husband*, Skv. 3. 59: in prose used in law phrases or sayings, *svá er mörk við veri sinn ver* [at varla sér hön af honum nær, Skálda (Thorodd)]; *til er hön kemr í veri hvílu*, Grág. ii. 183; *verr hennar*, 89. 2. in plur. *verar, men*; *þar er vágur verar*, Ls. 46; *firðar ok firar ok verar heita landvarnar-menn*, Edda 107; *sleit vargr vera*, Vsp.; *vápn-dauða vera*, Gm. 8, Sdm. 33; *þú ert á vísastr vera*, Vpm. 55; *vera tyr, the lord of men*, i. e. Odin, Gm. 3; *verr þeim vera enginn, none of men can ward them off*, Gsp.; *megut þeim varða verar*, id. 3. in compds; *ver-bróðir, ver-faðir, ver-fang, ver-gjarn, ver-lauss, ver-líðar, ver-öld, ver-sæll, ver-úlfir, ver-þjóð*, qq. v., of which only *veröld* is a prose word, all the rest being poetical and obsolete.

4. plur. *verjar*; *skip-verjar, shipmen*; suffixed to pr. names of people, mostly of counties or small tribes, *Man-verjar, the Man-men*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); *Hvin-verjar, Odda-verjar, Gaul-verjar, Dal-verjar, Skarð-verjar, Sturl., Landn.*; *Vík-verjar, the men of the county Vík* in Norway; *Róm-verjar, the Romans*; in mod. usage, *Spán-verjar, the Spaniards*; *þjóð-verjar, the Germans*: this was a freq. usage in old Teut. names, in Lat. rendered by *-arii*; it remains in the Engl. *Cant-er-bury* (A. S. *Cant-wara*) = *the burgh of the men of Kent*. II. in the inflex. *-eri* or *-ari*, see Gramm. p. xxxii, col. 1.

III. in pr. names, *Ver-mundr, Rand-verr*.

VERR, compar. *verra*, and *verst*, superl. *worst*, answering to *illa*; [Ulf. *wairs*; A. S. *wyr*; Engl. *worse*; Scot. *waur*; Swed. *värr*]: *líka verst við e-u, Landn. 287*; *þykki mér þat verst*, Eb. 170; *hann var einna verst til Gunnars*, Nj. 38; *þeir hafa verr (behave worse) er trygðum slitu*, Mk. v. 11; *verr en illa, worse than bad*, i. e. *exceedingly bad*, Sturl. iii. 31; *vánu verr, worse than expected*, see *ván*.

verr-föðrungr, m. a person worse than his father, Lv. 78; *Leifr strengði þess heit*, at vera eigi v., Fs. 121.

verri, compar., and superl. **verstr**; [Ulf. *wairiza* = *χελισ*]: *worse, worst*; *ok heiti drengi at verri*, N. G. L. i. 231, Nj. 68; *ekki at verri dreng*, Ld. 42; *hafa verri af e-u, to have the worse of it*; *sjaldan vægir inn verri*, Stj. 544; *at versta kosti, at the worst, at least*, N. G. L. i. 101; *ef sá er inn basti, þá er illr inn verst*, if this be the best, then the worst is bad indeed, a saying, *Sighvatn.*, and *passim*; cp. *illr*.

vers, n. [Lat. *versus*], a verse; *ástráðr Catonis, þat er hann réð syni sínum í versum*, Skálda (Thorodd) 164; *klausur eða vers*, 174: of Latin composition, les fyrir oss þat er þú hefir diktad—*Hann las þar af vers* er hann hafði gört til Frú Abbatisar á Stað—*Legg af hédan af versagörð*, sagði erki-biskup, ok stúdera heldr í kirkjuunar lögum, Bs. i. 799. 800; *kenna sönglist ok versgörd*, 239; *höfuð-staf þessins rit ek hvergi nema í vers-upphafi*, Skálda 168. In mod. usage 'vers' is said of the 'verses' of hymns, but else 'vísar' or 'erindi' (eyrendir), *Máriu-vers = Ave Maria*, Bs. i. 352.

compds: **versa-bók**, f. a book in verse, poems; *þar er Cato með glösa, item níu versabækur aðrar*, Vm. 61; *versabók þá er heitir Ovidius*, Bs. i. 238. **versa-graðall**, m. a gradual, in a church, Dipl. v. 18. **versa-görð**, f. verse-making, Latin composition, Skálda; *versagörd ok bóka-list*, Bs. i. 127.

versa, ad, to put into verse (Latin), opp. to *dikta*, of prose composition; *frame í klerkdómi at dikta ok versa*, Bs. i. 794; *Galternus sá er versat hefir sögu þessa*, Al. 30 (of the Alexandreis); *þæði diktadi hann vel ok versadi*, Bs. i. 239.

-verskr, adj. [verr, m., 2], in Róm-*verskr*, Vík-v., Hvin-v., qq. v.

versna (sounded and often spelt *vesna*), ad, to 'worsen', get worse; *batna né versna*, Grág. i. 206; *at heoni þykki versna at kynsa þik*, 1st. ii. 369, xi. 139; *nú versnar mjök frásögnin*, Ld. 274; *þá er versnaði með þeim*, Rd. 307; *er versnar af annarra orðum*, Hom. 53; *versnaði hlutr Ulfars*, Eb. 154.

ver-sæl, adj. f. *happy in one's husband*, Skv. 3. 54.

ver-tíð, f. (see *ver=sea*), a fishing-season, A. A. 278; *vor-vertíð*, haust-v., vetrar-v., see Icel. Almanack, 1872, 12th May, 29th Sept., 3rd Feb. (respect.); *um voríð viku fyrir vertíð lok*, Bs. ii. 256.

ver-vist, f. the right of sending a man into a fishing-place; *kirkjan á ok verst* á Sleitu-nausti, Vm. 157.

verala, ad, [verð], to trade, freq. in mod. usage. **veralan**, f. trade, *passim* in mod. usage, but hardly used in old writers.

ver-þjóð, f. mankind, men, Ls. 24, Darr. 1.

veröld, f., gen. *veraldar*, dat. *veröld* and *veröldu*; [from *verr* = a man, and *öld*, q. v.; A. S. *werold*; Engl. *world*; Hel. *werold*; Germ. *welt*; Swed. *värld*; Dan. *verden* qs. *verlden*, with the suffixed article]: *the world*, esp. in eccl. sense; *til enda veraldar*, Rb. 134; *viða um veröldina*, Fms. xi. 97; *í veröldinni*, Edda (pref.), K. A. 132, Skv. 447 B, um *veraldir veralda*, rendering of *per aecula seculorum*, Skv. 617 B, Nidrst. 8; *of allar aldir veralda, sá er ríkir í veröld veralda*, Hom. 112, 125; *um eptir-komandi veraldir, for ages to come*, Stj.: very freq. in mod. eccl. language, as in the Bible, Pass., Vidal; *veraldar auðæfi, ágirni, glyð, girnd, worldly riches, desires*, Greg. 30, Hom. 14, Fms. v. 217; *veraldar válað, veraldar virðing*, Greg. 27, Fms. v. 219; *veraldar friðr, a world-peace, universal peace*, Fagrík. ch. 128; *veraldar glyð, göðs, lán, lífnadr, spekt,*

starf, sæla, tign, worldly toys, treasures, grants, life, wisdom, business, bliss, glory, Hom. 27, 108, Bs. i. 862, Clem. 23, Skv. 615, MS. 625, 165, Fms. 145, Stj. *passim*; *veraldar ljós, the light of this world*, Stj.; *veraldar lög, the civil law*, H. E. i. 506; *veraldar bygð, the world = h öðruvísun*, Stj. 464, 643, Rb. 394; *veraldar kvikendi*, Stj.; *veraldar fólk*, Magn. 466; *veraldar höfðingi, the great ones of the world*, K. A. 46; *veraldar maðr, a man of this world, a secular person, layman*, Bs. i. 862, H. E., Stj., *passim*; *veraldar-prestr and veraldar klerkr, a secular clerk, a parson*, Bs. i. 840, H. E. i. 502, Karl. 275; *veraldar ráð, secular authority*, 868; *veraldar metnaðr, -ríki, worldly rank and power*, Greg. 77, Ver. 40, Anecd. 38, Fms. v. 343; *veraldar sigr, x. 395*; *veraldar ríkr, mighty*, Mar.; *veraldar sjór, the 'world-sea', the ocean*, Stj. 1; *veraldar vist, the existence of the world*, MS. 1812. 48; *veraldar-vitríngir, a philosopher (= heimspekingr, q. v.)*; *Phytagoras veraldar vitríngir*, Stj. 98, 271.

vés, n. *tail, turmoil, bustle*.

VESA, *vas, vesí, vestu, vask*; see *vera*, to be.

vésla, ad, [väs], to bustle.

vesalingr, m. = *veslingr*, Hom. 31, Háv. 53, MS. 656 C. 24; *hefn þú nú, Dróttinn, eigi má vesalingr minn*, Bs. i. 533.

VESALL, adj., fem. *vesul* or *vesöl*, neut. *vesall*. The forms vary, being contracted or uncontracted, *veslir*, etc., as well as *vesalir*, etc., whence lastly, *vesalir*, etc.: a. contr. *veslir, veslar, veslum*, Al. 57, Th. 6; *vesla* (acc. pl.), Hom. 109; *veslu* (gen. fem.), Post. (Unger) 108; *veslir*, Ó. H. 151, Skv. 681; *vesla* (gen.), Fms. viii. 242 (*vesala*, v. l. of a later vellum); *selum ok veslum*. β. uncontr. *vesala* = *vesla*, Fms. ii. 46; *vesala*, Post. (Unger) 18 (*vesala*, v. l.); *vesalir*, Al. 56, l. 18; this regular declension is still in full use in Icel. speech, only not contracted, e. g. *vesall, vesalingr, vesalir* (not *veslir*); *vesla*, Fas. i. 49 (paper MS.); so also in the compar. either *vesalli*, Greg. 37, Sd. 188; *vesalla*, 656 C. 34; *vesalstr*, Kormak, Bjarn. (in a verse); but *veslari*, Barl. 23 (*vesalli*, v. l.) *Ves* is the root, -all the inflexive syllable; the form *vesall* is a later form, from a false etymology, as if from *vé-* privative, and *sæll, happy*. The origin of *vesall* is dubious, the radical *s* is against a derivation from the compar. *verri*, Goth. *wairiza*; and the short vowel is against deriving it from *väs, vés, q. v.* The true etymology, we believe, is that *vesall* stands for 'usall,' being derived from the prep. *ur, or-*, in its ancient form *ur*; Goth. *ur-*; Icel. *ur-, ör-*; this etymology is confirmed by form and sense alike; the old phrases, *alls vesall (omnium experta)*, *vesall eigu (proprii experta)*, were originally alliterative phrases; in Hm. 22, 69, *vesall* is made to alliterate with a vowel (*vesall maðr ok illa skapi* ... *erit maðr ölls vesall þótt hann sé illa heill*); *usall* is actually found written in Nj. (Lat.) 264, v. l.; the change of *ur* into *ur* may be illustrated by the case of *várr* (q. v.); it is the opposite to that vocalisation of *v* which so frequently takes place. As to sense, *vesall* originally meant *bereft, destitute of*, = Lat. *expertus*; and is followed by a genitive: [the Dan. form is *usæl*, less right *usæl*.]

B. Usages: I. with gen. *bereft of*; *mæl þú alla vesall*, Nj. 124, v. l.; *ok em ek vesall eigu, bereft of my own*, Háv. 42 new Ed.; *mæl þú alls usall*, Nj. (Lat.) 264, v. l. (but alls *vesall* the other vellums); *wretched in respect to*, *vesall þóttisk þóttisk hann sinnar úgæfa*, Hom. 121; *vesall vigs*, Am. 58; *vesall ertú hald*, Dropl. 30; *vesöl eru vár konunga*, Fms. vi. 322.

II. *poor, destitute, wretched*; *þú vesall*, Ls. 40, 42; *mér vesalli*, Stj. 523; *það hans aldri þrífask svá vesul sem hön var*, Nj. 194; *vesöl vættr*, Hom. 150; *veslir menn, poor wretches*, Ó. H., l. c.; *veslir menn ok vítlaustr*, Barl. 25; *aumhjartaðr við alla vesla menn*, Hom. 109; *þat er veslum til vlnaðar*, Al. 57; *sú önd er enn vesalli*, Greg. 37; *þykki mér því betr sem þú görir hana vesalli*, Sd. 188; *sú önd er vesöl, ... enn vesalli (still more wretched)*, er ... Greg. 37; *vei verði mér veslum*, Th. 6; *sælum ok veslum*, Ó. H. 126, Mork. 216; *veslum*, Fms. vii. 220, l. c.; *sá veit ekki sér vesalla*, 656 C. 34, and *passim*, see A above.

III. as a nickname; *inn vesali (= vesli)*, Fms. vi. 16, 17.

vesal-látr, adj. *shabby*, Fas. iii. 123.

vesal-líga, adv. *miserably*; *láta v.*, Lv. 58; *deyja v.*, Clem. 39.

vesal-ligr, adj. *wretched-looking*, Finn. 280, Háv. 40 new Ed.; *litill vexti ok vesalligr*, Fb. i. 540; *sakir vesalligra synda*, Stj. 51.

vesal-mannligr, adj. *wretched*, of a person, Háv. 53; *vesalmannligr verk*, Grett. 91 A.

vesal-menni, n. a *miserable person*, Boll. 352, Fas. ii. 247, Grett.

vesal-monnaska, u. f. *penury, shabbiness*, Grett. 155 A.

vesnak, ad, to murmur; *göra einn vesadan, to make unhappy*, Fas. i. 503; *Austmenn vesuðusk illa (the Easterlings were wretched and uncomfortable) er þeirra þyrfti at bida ef byrr kæmi á*, Þorst. hv. 40.

veski or **veski**, n. [Dan. *væske*, qs. *væskinn* (?)], a bag, knapsack; *klyfskr á ok ostar í veskjum*, Lv. 58; *freq. in mod. usage, of a pouch*; *bréfa-veski, a letter-bag*.

vé-sköp, n. pl. *boly ordinances*, Vsp. 64.

VESLI, n. [from *verja* = Goth. *wasjan*; cp. Lat. *vestis*], a kind of cloak; *vesl blátt yfir sér*, Fms. vii. 20 (vetal Cod. A); *vesl gott eðr slagning*, Fms. i. 78; *hann hafði vesl yfir sér trískipt, svart ok hvitt*, Rd. 309 (Glm. 361); *vesl hafði einn yfir sér ok slæður*, Fs. 51.

vesla, *u. f.* a well that never freezes; see *verml*.
vealaðr, part. *wretched*, Nj. 124, v. 1.
vealask, *ad.* to grow wretched, poor; segja at staðr þeirra mun ekki veslask við, þótt . . . þiðr. 41; veslast upp, to pine away.
veslingr, *m.* (*veslingi*, *a. m.*, Art. 43), [Dan. *usling*, used in a bad sense]—a poor, puny person; hvat myndi veslingr þessi (*this wretch*) varða mér báttinn, Fms. vii. 32; sveinar tveir, veslingar, Fær. 42; Guðs veslingr, Mar.; mostly in a compassionate or charitable sense, like Engl. *poor*.
 2. prefixing the gen. *veslings*; *veslings-barnið*, poor child; *veslings-konan*, poor woman; *veslings-maðrinn*, poor man! Grett. 79 new Ed.
veslugr, adj. *poor, wretched*, Nj. 194, v. 1.; sum kona ok veslug, Stj. 428; fátækan ok veslugan, 212, Fas. iii. 525.
vesning, *f.* [cp. Germ. *wesen*], a being, essence, MS. 677. 3. 10, Hom. (St.); hverjar greiur hans vesningar eru, id.
vesni, *a. m.* [perh. akin to *vain* or to *varri*; Dan. *vædste*], a watery humour, of the body, freq. in mod. usage. **vesna-mikill** and **vesna-rikr**, adj. *humorous*, of the body.
v6-stallr, *m.* the 'temple-stall', i. e. the altar; vörðr véstalls, a priest and king, Yt.
vestan, adv. from the west; *vestr* eða *vestan*, Ld. 126; *vestan* ör Fjörðum, Nj. 14, passim: the phrase, *vestan um haf*, 'from west over the sea', i. e. from the Western Islands, a special phrase for the British Isles across the North Sea, Fms. i. 26; or simply *vestan*, at hann var *vestan* kominn, viz. from Britain, Eg. 74; even used of a voyage from thence to Iceland, Ráðgjafi ok fölgfærir bræðr kómu *vestan* um haf til Íslands, Landn. 298.
 2. of position without motion; fyrir *vestan* (with acc.), on the western side of; fyrir *vestan* vötnin, Nj. 196; fyrir *vestan* Heinabergs-land Söta nes, 158, Fms. i. 60, Landn. 194, passim; út um Álptafjörð fyrir *vestan*, in the west, Nj. 215. COMPS: **vestan-bæjar**, *f.* west of the houses. **vestan-förð**, *f.* a journey from the west, Fms. viii. 15 (from Faroe to Norway). **vestan-fjarðar**, west of the firth. **vestan-lands**, in the west. **vestan-maðr**, *m.* a man from the west, Sturl. ii. 304, iii. 86, Isl. ii. 170, Gullþ. 45. **vestan-voðr**, *n.* a west wind, Eb. 234, Rb. 440. **vestan-voðr**, adj. westwards, western, Stj. 75, Eg. 135, þorst. Síðu H. 7. **vestan-vindr**, *m.* a west wind, Sks. 39, Stj. 69.
vestari, compar., as also **vestri**, more westerly; superl. **vestastr**, most westerly; *vestri* úbyggð, Landn. 105; til *vestri* byggðar, 107; ena *vestri* leið, Nj. 181; um *vestra* stræti, Fms. ix. 22; eptir Rangá enni *vestari*, ii. 208; inn *vestasti* farveg, Pm. 42; liggja þessi lönd *vestust*, Fms. ix. 412; fór hann til *vestasta* Ásólfu-skála, Landn. 52.
vestarlíga, adv. westerly, Fb. i. 541, Bárð. 6 new Ed.
Vest-firðingar, *m. pl.* the men from *Vest-firðir*, the West-fjords (in Icel.), Landn., Sturl.; *Vestfirðinga-fjórðungur*, the West Quarter, Landn. 167.
vest-firðin, adv. in the west of a fjord, Landn. 352.
vest-fraka, *μ.* f. a custom in the west (of Icel.), Sturl. ii. 167; an idiom, language of Western Iceland.
vest-frakr, adj. from the *Vestfirðir*, Sturl. i. 26.
Vest-fylgdir, *m. pl.* men from the Norse county *Vest-fold*, Fms. xii. *vesti*, *n.* [from the Engl. through Dan.], a waistcoat (mod.).
Vest-maðr, *m.* a man from the West, *n.* f. one from the British Isles, esp. the Irish, Landn. 36, whence *Vestmanna-eyjar*, the Isles of the Westmen, i. e. of the Irish who were slain there, see Landn.; Hildir ok Hallgeirr vóru *Vestmenn*, Landn. 344.
Vest-myst and **Vest-musteri**, *n.* Westminster (the Abbey), Játv. S. *vestna* = *versna*, Barl. 24 (according to pronunciation).
VESTR, *n.* gen. *vestris*, [A. S., Engl., and Germ. *west*; Dan. *vester*]—the west; sól í *vestri*, K. þ. K., Landn. 276; til *vestris*, Sks. 179; í *vestri* miðju, Rb. 93; í *vestr*, towards west. II. as adv. to the westward; ríða *vestr* eða *vestan*, Ld. 126; *vestr* til Breiðafjarðar, Nj. 1; of western Icel., þykki þér eigi gott *vestr* þar, 11; *vestr*, in the west, Bs. i. 4, 31.
 2. westwards, towards the British Isles, a standing phrase (cp. the use of *Hesperia* in Lat.); sigla *vestr* um haf, to sail westwards over the sea, Fms. i. 22, Orkn. 144; sækja *vestr* til Eyja, west to the Orkneys (Shetland), Orkn. 136; *vestr* fór ek af ver, I journeyed westward over the sea, Hüfuðl. 1; in which last passage it is even used of a voyage from Iceland to England; til ríkja þeirra er liggja *vestr* þar, Orkn. 144.
vestr-álfa, *u. f.* = *vestrhálfa*.
vestr-för and **vestr-förð**, *f.* a journey to the west, Sturl. ii. 144 C.
 2. esp. a journey to the British Isles, Orkn. 142, 240, Fms. iv. 219, passim. **Vestfirrar-vísur**, *f. pl.* a name of a poem by Sigvat, verses on a journey to England and Normandy, Ó. H.
Vestr-Gautar, *m. pl.* the Western Goths, in Sweden, Ó. H. **Vestra-Gautland**, *n.* West Gothland, Orkn. 136.
vestr-hálfa and **-álfa**, *u. f.* the western region, Stj. 68; of the ancient Neustria, Fms. x. 235; of Western Africa, Al. 157, 158; ætlaði hann Cham *vestrhálfa*, Edda (pref.); þaðan (from Spain) fór hann í *vestrhálfa* heimsins, Bret. 30.
 2. mod. of America.

vestr-hérað, *n.* a western county (of western Iceland), Sturl. iii. 19 (cp. *héraðin* *vestr*, Skíða R. 31).
Vestri, *a. m.* one of the dwarfs; see *Norðri*, Edda.
Vestr-lönd, *n. pl.* the Western lands, of the British Isles, Grág. ii. 141, Ld. 82, Magn. 514; of Western Africa, 656 C. 14. 2. sing., *Vestr-land*, Western Iceland.
vestr-aveitir, *f. pl.* the western counties of Iceland, Skíða R. 16, Grett. 140 A, Bs. i. 912.
vestr-vegir, *m. pl.* the 'western ways,' the West, of the British Isles, Baut. 962; opp. to *Austr-vegr*, *Suðr-vegr*, *Norðr-vegr*, qq. v.
Vestr-Vindr, *m. pl.* the Western Winds, Fms. xi. 398.
vestr-víking, *f.* a freebooting expedition to the West, i. e. to the British Isles (Normandy, etc.), Fms. i. 8, Eg. 513, Orkn., Korm. 2, Landn. 32, 108, 121, 133, 140, 174, 204, 205, 314; see *víking*.
veströnn, adj. westerly; *v. vinder*, Fms. ix. 135, Merl. 2. 44.
vestr-vett, *f.* the western quarter of the heavens; líta í *v.*, Nj. 194; stefna í *v.*, Fb. i. 539; sljúga ör *v.*, Isl. ii. 196.
Vest-Saxar, *m. pl.* the West-Saxons, Fms. i. 110, v. 1.
vesla = *vesla*, to make wretched, Fms. vii. 186.
vesall = *vesall*, *q. v.*
vesöld, *f.* (*vesöld* is never found), gen. *vesaldar*, [*vesall*], misery, Fas. iii. 129, MS. 677. 8, Hkr. iii. 288, Stj. 50; válaðs ok *vesaldar*, Clem. 135; vils ok *vesaldar*, Fms. iii. 95; eyndir ok *vesaldir*, Stj. 45; passim in old and mod. usage. **vesaldar-maðr**, a destitute person, Grett. 112 A.
vetlingr, *m.* a dimin. from *vötr*, a glove, gamall, Fms. iii. 176, the common word in Icel.; band-vetlingar, þrjúma-v., sjö-vetlingar, so-gloves, used by fishermen.
vetna, prob. a gen. pl. from *vetta* = *vettr* or *vattr*, a weight (cp. the Lat. *uncus*; Gr. *πῶς*; Engl. *over*); chiefly used in *hvat-vetna*, *skot-veit*, or *hvar-vetna*, *wherever*, *everywhere*; it hardly occurs except in composition, for Alm. 9 is inserted from paper MSS.; see *vattr* B.
VETR, *m.*, gen. *vetrar*, dat. *vetri*; pl., nom. and acc. *vetr*, gen. *vetra*, dat. *vetrum*: it was an assimilated form anciently written *vettr* or *vittr*, *qs. vittr*; *vittr* or *vittrar* (gen.), Post. (Unger) 233; *vettr* is freq., esp. in N. G. L.; double consonants are in vellums difficult to distinguish from single, and so it may well have been the current form, although the Edd. give the mod. form (*vetr*): in poets we find, *mitt sextingu vistra*, Glúm. (in a verse); *vittr* occurs in Icel. ballads of the 15th century, see þryml., Völs. R., Skáld H. R., but here it is merely an imitation of Danish originals, for the word in Icel. always took the assimilated form: [Ulf. *vintrus* = *χρυσῆς* and *ἔρος*; A. S., Engl., and Germ. *winter*; Dan.-Swed. *winter*, for the assimilation of *ur* into *it* did not prevail in the south of Scandinavia, see Gramm. p. xxx, col. 1.]
 A. A *winter*; winter, like summer (see *sumar*), is a calendary period, containing 180 days, or six months of thirty days; the winter begins on the Saturday next before St. Luke's day (old style), or on St. Luke's day, if a Saturday. In the Gregorian style, for 1872 and 1873, *vetrar-dagur* fyrsti, the first winter day = Saturday, the 26th of Oct.; miðr *vetr*, mid-winter, the 24th of Jan.; síðasti *vetrar dagur*, the last winter day = Wednesday, the 23rd of April; Laugardagr skal fyrstr vera í *vetri*, en þaðan skal vera sex mánuðr þrjátígi náttu til sumars, K. þ. K. 166; *vetr* kemur laugardaginn er næstr er fyrir Lúkas-messu, en hana sjálfa ef hláupir ferr eptir, Rb. 490; Drottins-dagur inn fyrsti í *vetri* skal vera um þriðri frá messu-degi Cosmi ok Damiani, Rb. 434; as a general term, í *vetri*, this winter, Nj. 4; hafa blót hvern *vetr*, Ó. H.; Miðr *vetr*, Mid-winter, see above; miðr *vetrar skéið*, mid-winter time, Fb. i. 204; miðs *vetrar blót*, a sacrificial feast at mid-winter, see miðr B; á *vetri*, or í *vetri*, see prepp. á and í; mikill *vetr*, a cold winter, Bs. i. 873; harðr, kaldr, Kominn er kaldr *vetr*, initial words of a hymn.
 II. = a year; as in A. S. days were reckoned by nights (see *nótt*), so years were counted by winters; in Ulfilas (Matt. ix. 20, Luke ii. 42, viii. 42) *eros* is rendered by *vintrus*; and so at present in Icel., a person is so many 'winters' old; tólf *vetra* gamall, K. þ. K. 134; sextán *vetra* gamall, Grág. i. 197; and ellipt. leaving out *gamall*, tólf *vetra*, Fms. i. 8; tíu *vetrum* ríðart, 61; sex tigi *vetra* konung, Eg. 363; sjau *vetr* ena ársömu, Ver. 17 (of king Pharaoh's dream); þeirra var *vetrar-munr*, difference in age of one year, Dropl. 7; for more references, see tigr B.
 III. mythol., *Vetr*, a giant, the son of Vindvalr or Vindlóni, Vpm., Edda i. 82. COMPS: **vetrar-blót**, *n.* a winter-sacrifice; in miðs *vetrar-blót*, Ó. H. **vetrar-bók**, *f.* a winter-book, missal for the winter, Pm. 101. **vetrar-braut**, *n.* a winter-road, in winter time, Sturl. iii. 140, Dipl. ii. 5; cp. Dan. saying, 'vise en vinter-vejen,' to show one the winter-way, i. e. leave one in the cold. 2. *astron.* the milky way, in Icel. called *vetrar-braut*, undoubtedly from old heathen times, although the word happens not to occur in old writers; Icel. weather-prophets use in the autumn to forecast the course of the winter, by the appearance of the milky-way; this is evidently a very old custom, whence probably the name, for in old times fortune-telling used to take place at the great autumnal feasts and sacrifices, see the references s. v. *völva*. **vetrar-dagur**, *m.* a winter day, N. G. L. i. 348; á *vetradag*, in the winter, Fms. viii. 50, Bs. i. 324, v. 1.; fyrsti *vetradagur*,

D. N. vi. 143. Icel. Almanack. **vetrar-far**, n. *the course of winter*; sagði hón (the Sibyl) munnun forlög sín ok vetrar-far ok aðra hluti, Fas. ii. 506; blótudu þeir þá til fríðar ok vetrarfars góðs, Fms. iv. 235. **vetrar-hóll**, f. *the winter hall*, D. N. ii. 409. **vetrar-langt**, n. adj. *the winter long*, Fms. vii. 25. **vetrar-megn**, n. *the depth of winter*; þá var vetrarmegn ok treystisk hann eigi á haf at halda, Eb. 6. **vetrar-messa**, u. f. *'winter-mass'*—Oct. 14, D. N. **vetrar-myki**, f. *winter-muck, manure*, Gpl. 342. **vetrar-naud**, f. *'winter-need'*, a severe winter, Isl. ii. 155, Lv. 206. **vetrar-nótt**, f. *a winter's night*; þar skaltú sofa í ina fyrstu v., Fms. xi. 4. **vetrar-ríki**, n. = vetrarnaud, a severe winter, Eb. 290, Fbr. 41, v. l. **vetrar-rúgr**, m. *winter rye*, Gpl. 343. **vetra-stefna**, u. f. *a winter term*; nú vill hann til vetrar-stefnu jörð selja, fimmtán vetr, N. G. L. i. 92. **vetra-tal**, n. *a number of winters*, Rb. 508; years, fyrr rosknir at áði en vetra tali, Fms. i. 30, x. 230, 419. **vetrar-tíð**, f. *winter-tide*, Bb. 3. 34. **vetrar-tími**, a. m. *winter-time*, Stj. 69, 97, B. i. 324. **vetrar-tungi**, n. *the winter moon*, the moon when winter sets in, Icel. Almanack (Nov. 1, 1872).

B. REAL COMPS: **vetr-bolt**, f. *'winter-bite'*, winter pasture, Vm. 18. **vetr-björg**, f. *winter-provender*, Sturl. i. 173 C. **vetr-gamall**, adj. *a winter old*, i. e. a year old, Fms. i. 185, Grág. i. 236, Ld. 108; of sheep, Grág. i. 503. **vetr-gata**, u. f. *a winter-road*, Eg. 742 A. **vetr-gemlingr**, m. a *'winter-gimmel'*, sheep a winter old, Grág. ii. 247. **vetr-gestr**, m. *a winter-guest*, Eg. 167, Isl. ii. 391. **vetr-gríð**, n. *a winter-stay*; hafa eitt v. báðir, Eg. 252; bjóða e-m v., id. **vetr-hagi**, a. m. *a winter-pasture*, Grág. ii. 325, Jb. 298. **vetr-hluti**, a. m. *the winter part*, Vm. 51. **vetr-hringr**, m. = vetrarbraut, the *'winter-ring'*, the milky-way, Fr. 478. **vetr-hús**, n. pl. *winter-bosses*; at vetrhúsum eðr í seli, Ld. 138, Fs. 105; opp. to setr, Gpl. 438. **vetr-liði**, a. m. *one who has past a winter*, esp. a *'winter-old'* bear, Edda i. 590, Grett.; also freq. as a pr. name, Landn. (mod. Norse *Vette*); cp. Sumar-liði. **vetr-ligr**, adj. *wintery*, Ski. 39, Róm. 259. **vetr-lögr**, adj. *lying up in harbour for the winter* (Fr.) **vetr-messa**, u. f. *the 14th of Oct.* = vetrarmessa, Pm. 90. **vetr-nætr**, f. pl. *the winter nights*, the three days which begin the winter season, (in Icel. Almanack, 1872, the 24th till the 26th of October are the *'vetr-nætr'*); gener. *the season when winter begins*, fyrir vetrnætr, eptir vetrnætr, at vetrnóttum, etc., Grág. ii. 216, 220; for the feasts and sacrifices at that time (called vetrnáttu blót), see Fms. i. 35, ii. 34, Gisl. 18, Eb. ch. 37; vetrnáttu-helgr, the first Sunday in the winter-season, Sturl. iii. 167; vetrnáttu skeið, the season when winter sets in; um vetrnáttu skeið, Ld. 186, Gisl. 96, Fms. iii. 24, xi. 108 (cp. sumar-nætr). **vetr-rúgr**, m. *winter-rye*, Gpl. 343 A. **vetr-sæta**, u. f. *winter-quarters*, Landn. 228, 310, Fms. ii. 29, Orkn. 112. **vetr-seti**, a. m. a *'winter-sitter'*, guest, D. N. i. 122. **vetr-taka**, u. f., in vetr-töku-maðr = vetr-gestr, Grett. 100; vetr-taka-maðr, id., Rd. 286, Fbr. 89. **vetr-vist**, f. *a winter-abode, winter quarters*, Eg. 470, Landn. 218 (v. l.), Grág. i. 156, 158, Ó. H. 42. **vetra**, að, *to become winter*; liðr fram haustinu, tekr at vetra, the winter begins to set in, it became wintery, Fms. viii. 435 (v. l.), Finnb. 310; rak á hriðir ok vetrði, Orkn. 190.

vetrungr, m. *an animal one winter old, yearling*, esp. a calf, Edda i. 486; vetrungs eldi, Am. 110.

vott, vettna, = see vattr.

vott-fangr or **vott-vangr**, see vattvangr.

vettir, m. [vötrr], a nickname, Fms. ix. 56.

vettki, see vattr, vættki.

vott-rim, see vattrim, Korm. 88.

vottugi, see vattugi.

vott-vangr, see vattvangr.

vetving = vattvangr (?); ok var herranum at komit at hann mündi tekinn verða, ok dvaldi hann dauða í vetvingum, he was on the point of *being taken, but escaped death for the present*, Mart. 123.

vexa, t. I. [vax], *to wax, to smear with wax*; vexa vel blæju, Am. 101; vexa kyrtill sinn, Fms. xi. 420; vextr dúkr. II. [vaxa], *to wax, grow*; impers., en brim vexti, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

veykr, adj. *weak*, and **veykja**, u. f. *to weaken*; see veikr, veikja.

VIÐ, f., gen. sing. víðjar, pl. víðjar, [Dan. *viðje*; Engl. *withby*; akin is víðir, q. v.]:—*a withy or with*; síðan var víðin (a withy balter) dregin á háls honum, Fms. vii. 13 (see v. l.); þarmarnir urðu at víðu (sic) sterkri, Fas. iii. 34; ef röng eða víðjar slitna, Jb. 398; var enginn saumr í, en víðjar fyrir kné, of a boat, Fms. vii. 216; huggva tré til víðja, K. þ. K. 88; víðjar af gulli ok silfri, on a dog, Hkr. i. 136, Fas. iii. 45; tún-svín þat er hringr, knappr eða víð sé í rana, Grág. ii. 232; stjórna-víð, the *'rudder-withy'*, the strap in which the paddle-like rudder moved, like the *ζωωνία* in Act. Apost. xxvii. 40.

VIÐ, prosa. pers. dual (= vit), *we two* (see ek C); this spelling, which is also that of the oldest vellums, answers to the mod. pronunciation, passim: in mod. usage it has quite taken the place of the old plur. *vér*.

VIÐ, prep., also used ellipt. without its case, or simply as an adverb; víð is a curtailed form of víðr, which latter form remains in a few compds, even in mod. usage, thus, víðr-eign, víðr-kenna, víðr-nefni, víðr-líf, víðr-væri; when found singly, víð is the common form in Icel.; but

as in MSS. it is commonly abbreviated, *é*, the two forms are hardly distinguishable; víð, however, is received as the usual form, víðr being more freq. in Norse vellums, and in some later Icel. vellums imitating the Norse spelling; [Goth. *wiþra* = *wþós*; A. S. *wiðer*; cp. Scot. *withier-shins*; O. H. G. *widar*; Germ. *wieder*; but Engl. *with*; Dan. *ved*; Swed. *vid*]:—*against, towards*, etc.

WITH DAT.

A. *Against*, denoting a leaning or resting on, striking against, or the like; hann hjó hann upp við garðinum, smote him standing against the wall, Nj. 120; stinga höndum við berginu, Symb. 59; ganga við brekkunni, up-bill, against the bill, cp. Lat. *adversus montem*, Valla L. 212; skjóta við honum skildinum, Fms. i. 44; ljósta skildi við kesjunni, Eg. 378; hann spyndi við svá fast... spyrna við grunni, Edda 36; kasta sér niðr við vellinum, Nj. 58; leggja e-n við velli, Boll. 344; lá honum niðr við steininum, dasbed his head against the stone, Finnb. 292; hann drap hann við bordinu, Korm. 236; hjó af honum höfuð við stokkinum, Fas. ii. 285; ok lagði (þá) við stokki, Am. 73; hús liggja við velli, lie down in ruins, Fms. iii. 144; er hinn efri kjóptir við himni enn hinn neðri við jörðu, the upper jaw touching the heaven, the lower the earth, Edda 41; skera af sér strenginn við öxinni, rubbing it against the axe, Nj. 136; vóru segl hans at sjá við haf, the sails were seen out at sea, far in the offing, Fas. ii. 403.

II. *against, towards*, of direction; gapa við tunglinu, Fas. iii. 622; horfa við e-m, to look towards, face, Eg. 293; horfa baki við e-m, Hkr. iii. 384; líta við e-m, Nj. 132, Fms. i. 125, vii. 314; horfa við laudi, A. A. 24; snúa baki við e-m, Fas. i. 296; snúask við e-m, Hkr. ii. 120.

III. *along with, with*, denoting company; hann hafði við sér harpara einn, Str. 57; hann hafði marga smiðu við sér, Fms. ix. 377; fór Margadr ok Guthormr við honum, Hkr. iii. 113; at Ástrið mundi vera við feðr sínum, i. 188; er hér ok Sigurðr við jarli, Fms. ix. 327; hann var þar upp fæddr við henni, x. 421; bjóðum vér þér við Hákonar þangat, ix. 252; fætt heim við sínum mönnum, Rd. 312; fór hann við liði sínu, Hkr. iii. 44; við hundrað skipum, Fas. i. 461; gengr síðan í sæti sín við öðrum mönnum, Fms. x. 17; bað biskup riða við sér (= með sér), 6.

2. *with*, of an instrument; jarl hljóp upp við sverði, Fms. ix. 340; sjau menn við vápnum, viii. 14; gengu tveir menn við merkjum, x. 15; the phrase, eiga, ala, geta barn við konu, Grág. i. 213, iii. 110, Ld. 102, Eg. 31; merrin fékk við þeim hesti, Landn. 195.

3. *spec. usages*; við góðum vinskapi, Boll. 362; halda vináttu við föstum trúnaði, Fms. ix. 375; at þær sagu muni vera við sannindum, true, viii. 6; at berjask við honum eðr við honum líft láta, ix. 332; fara við herskildi... eyða land við eldi, x. 134; ausa e-t við moldu, Hkr. i. 220; skipuð mörgum hlutum við (*with, among*) sínum mönnum, Fms. x. 91; gengur síðan í sæti sín við öðrum mönnum, among other men, 17; skreidask fram við (= með) landinu, viii. 437.

4. = ok, *with, together with*; þótt við Grímmi = Th. and G., Hallfréð; höfuð við hjarta, head and heart, Kormak.

B. METAPH. USAGES: I. denoting barter, exchange, against, for (like Gr. *ἀντί*); gefa gull við grjóti, Fas. iii. 45; selja við verði, Fms. i. 80; seldu mik við hleifi, Hm. 100; við litlu verði, Eg. 100; við fémutu, Nj. 215; meta e-t við silfri, Fms. x. 5; gefa margra manna líf við yðvarri þrályndi, iv. 194.

2. denoting remedy, against; beiti við bit-óttum en við bölví rúnar, Hm. 140; hjálpa e-m við e-u, to help against, passim.

II. *against*, denoting contest, warding off, withstanding; hafa afli við e-m, Lv. 43; hafa liðs-afli, liðs-kost við e-m, Ld. 372, Hkr. i. 272; ellipt., hafa (viz. afli) við e-m, to be one's match, Lv. 109; þótti sem engi mundi hafa við þeim í vígi, Nj. 89; eg hef ekki við þér, I cannot lift with (i. e. am no match for) thee; ábyrgjask e-t við e-u, Grág. ii. 216, 364; forða e-m við háská, Edda i. 116; halda þá við ágangi Hákonar, Fms. i. 224; varðveita e-n við e-u, Grág.; ekki hélzk við þeim, Eg. 125; rísa við e-m, Sturl. ii. 119; vera búinn, van-búinn við e-m, Ld. 324; sat hann þar við áhlaupum Dana, Fms. i. 28; vinna við sköpum, Fas. i. 199; sporna við e-u, göra við e-u, see göra, sporna; ef þat nemr við forinni, Ld. 70 (see nema A. I. 7, 8); mæla við e-u, Hkr. ii. 198; töiðu allir við forinni, Greg. 28; setja hug sinn við e-u, Fms. x. 232; kveða nei við e-u, Sturl. i. 27; drepa hendi við e-u, Hkr. ii. 164; reidask við e-u, Nj. 182; e-m riss hugr við e-u, Fas. i. 30; mér býðr við e-u, to loathe; sjá við e-u, to abate; varna við e-u, to beware of; vera hett við e-u, in danger of, Isl. ii. 263; ú-hett við e-u, safe, Landn. 319.

III. *with verbs*; liggja við e-u, to lie on the verge of; honum lá við falli, Fas. iii. 261; buið við skipbroti, Isl. ii. 245; honum var við andhlaupi, Eg. 553; sjá, horfa, líta... við e-u, to look towards; taka við e-u, to receive; búask við e-u, to prepare for, expect, Ld. 106; verða vel, illa, við e-u, to behave well, ill, on some occasion; komask við eðri, see veðr.

IV. *ellipt. usages*; þeir snérist þá við, turned round, facing, Nj. 245; hön drap við hendi, Lv. 38; hann laust við atgeirinum, Nj. 84; hann stakk við forkinum, Eg. 220; hann stakk við fótum, stopped, Finnb. 300; hrífa við, to catch hold, B. i. 197, 423, Gisl. 125; búask við, to make oneself ready; göra við, to resist; rísa við, to withstand, Fas.; at ek bjóða við tvenn verð, Ld. 146; hvatv hinn fiðr við, whatever he may object, Nj. 99; taka við, to begin where another stops; þú skalt gefa mér við (in return) verjuna, Fbr.

WITH ACC.

A. By, at, close to: I. denoting proximity; skjöldur við skjöld, *shield to shield*, in a row, Nj. 125; skip við skip, Ó. H. (in a verse); samnask hlutr við hlut, Rb. 108; hálsinn við herðarnar, Ld. 40; sníða skeggið við hókuna, Eg. 564; við bryggju-spordinn, Fms. i. 14; grafa barn við kirkju-garð út, K. p. K.; uppi við fjallit, Eg. 137; við Sandhóla-ferju, Nj. 39; við vaðit, 83; við veginn, *by the way-side*, Fb. ii. 330; hér við ána, *by the river*, Ld. 46; búa við þjórsá, Nj. 93; liggja við land, Fms. i. 14; við Ísland, Grág.; binda stein við hálsinn, Ld. 154; draga segl við hún, *boist sail to the top*, Hkr. ii. 6; reka spora við eyra e-m, Nj. 82; festa e-n við meid, tré, *to fasten to a pole, a tree*, Ghim. 391; nista við gólfitt, *to pin it to the floor* (see nista); binda við fót e-s, *to bind up a broken leg*, Bárð. 167; dró upp flóka við austr, *in the east*, Vigl. 22.

2. Temporal, towards, at: við vetr sjálfan, Fms. ii. 97; Krók. 53 C; við sólar-setr, Fas. i. 514; við sól, *with the sun, at sunrise*, Eg. 717; við aptan, *towards evening*, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 143; við þat sjálf, *at that moment*, Fms. xi. 432; bregða í kross við hvert orð, *at every word*, K. p. K.; vera við aldr, *to be stricken in years*, Eb. 18, Ísl. ii. 192, Fms. ii. 81; ef barn er við dauða, *on the point to die*, N. G. L. i. 345; við sjálf, *on the verge of* (see sjálf); við váða sjálfan, *búid við geig, on the verge of*, Eg. 158; Grettir var við svefn, *just asleep*, Grett. 127.

3. phrases, við svá bútt, after all done, often with the notion of 'in vain, nothing having been done' (búa B. II. 8); fóru við þat heim, Fms. i. 54, ix. 469, Nj. 127; skildu við þetta, 260, Ísl. ii. 317.

II. at, to: Hrútr er við skip, Nj. 4; Hrútr var við búð, 79; vera heima við bú sitt, 215; hanga upp við siglu-rá, Fas. iii. 659; bundinn við staf, Eg. 232; fastur við altara, *fastened to the altar*, Vm. 110; styðja sik við e-t, *to lean on*, Fms. ix. 512; sitja upp við hægðit, *leaning on it*, Ld. 16; sitja upp við vegginn, Nj. 153; ganga við staf, 219; ganga við tréftót, Eb. 66; styðjask við höndina, Fas. i. 228; rísa upp við ölboga, Þórð. 15; sitja við stýri, *at the rudder*, Eg. 385; hafa barn við brjóst, *to have a bairn at breast*, N. G. L. i. 340; leggja, bæta, auka, við e-t, *to add to*; blanda við e-t, *to mix with*; vera við e-t, *to be present at*, Ld. 92, Eg. 540; sitja við drykk, mat, *to sit at drink, meat*, Eg. 303, 420.

III. denoting association, together with: vera samþingi, samfjórðunga við e-n, Grág. ii. 237; vera saman við e-n, vera samvista við e-n, eiga samneyti við, vera sammædr við e-n, passim; vera utan-fjórðunga við vlg, Grág. ii. 89; vera við e-t ríðinn; þeir vildu eigi vera hér við heidna menn, Ib. 4; búa við e-n, Gísl. 17.

2. direction; í sýn við bæinn, Fas. ii. 507; í örnkots-heigi við garðinn, Grág.; standa í höggfæri við e-n, Nj. 97; við þat lík at lífa, Hm.

IV. denoting company, with: bauð þeim heim við alla sína menn, Vigl. 27; ríðu við sextigi manna, Nj. 10, 213, Ld. 164; gekk á land við einn svein, Fms. ix. 502; sækja land við útlendan her, Hkr. i. 198; við fá, marga ... menn, Fas. i. 35; the phrase, við annan, þrjú fjórða ... mann (see annarr I. 1); þú ert hér kominn við svá mikil f, Ld. 112; sækja mál við níu búa, Grág.; við váttróð, Kb. i. 103; leyfa e-t við vitni, Ld. 104; bjóða e-t við váttróð, *in the presence of, by witnesses*, Nj. 243.

B. METAPH. USAGES: I. *towards a person or thing, respecting, regarding:* hryðja við aðilja, Grág. (Kb.) i. 127; missa fjar síns við þjóf, Grág.; skilja við e-n, *to part with* (see skilja); til metnaðar við sik, Edda i. 20; til huggunar við sik, Ld. 228; til þjónustu við e-n, Eg. 28; til gæzlu við e-n, *for keeping, watching one*, Ld. 152; ganga, koma, fara til fundar, til móts ... við e-n, 62, 99, Nj. 4, Eg. 101; mildr, blíðr, létt, kátr, ástúðigr, góðr, harðr, grimmr, reiðr, harðráðr, stríðr, ... við menn, *mild ... towards*, Nj. 2, 47, 48; víkjast undan við e-n, Ld. 42; fyrir kapps sakir við e-n, til höfveizlu, hjálpar ... við e-n, Eg. 44, Nj. 75; sýna vinskapi, haldra vinskapi við e-n, Ld. 150; leggja ást við e-n, 34; líka vel, illa við e-n, Nj. 53; eiga eyrindi við e-n, Eg. 260; eiga orð við e-n, 255; hafa lög við e-n, Nj. 106; tala, mæla, ræða, segja, spjalla [við e-n, *to talk, speak ... with a person*, passim; skipta, eiga, ... við e-n, *to deal ... with*; berjask, deila við e-n, *to fight with, against*; göra e-t við e-n, *so to act with*, Greg. 43; reyna e-t við e-n, *to contend with one*, Nj. 46, 94, Edda i. 106; hafa misgört við e-n, Fms. viii. 103; láta vaxa óþokka við e-n, Nj. 107; tilföru við Gunnar, 101; mála-tíðbúnaðr við e-n, 100; sekt við e-n, útlagtr við goða, Grág.

2. hræddr við e-n, afraid of one; verða vartr við e-t, *to perceive*; vant við e-t, *used to a thing*; hann var svá vartr við vini sína, Fms. viii. 230; fella sik við e-t, kunna við e-t, *to apply oneself to, to like*.

II. of cause, by, at: falla við högg, *to fall by a stroke*, Nj. 163; hrata við lagit, Eg. 379; vakna við e-t, Fas. ii. 116; vakna við draum; verða glaðr, reiðr, hryggtr, úkáttr ... við e-t, *to become glad, wroth ... at*, Ib. 10, Eg. 123, 321, passim; bregða sér við e-t, Ld. 190; þy, við minn atbeina, Fms. vi. 66; við samþykki e-s, Eg. 165; við ráð e-s, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 30; gört þat við eintræði þitt, Ld. 188; et þat at vánum við skaplynd þorgeirs, Nj. 255; hláða seglum við mikinn háuka, *with great danger*, Korn. 168; sigla við stjörnu-ljós, *to sail by star-light*, Fms. i. 24; lesa við ljús, *to read with a light*; búa sik við skart, *to dress fine*.

III. as compared with, set off against: sex smr við kú, Grág. i. 502-504; selja

viðring sína við illgírni þína, Eb. 160; þrjóta mun mik illskot við þik, Hkr. i. 322; mik skortir við hann, Nj. 90; hafa alla við e-n, Eg. 187; eigi minna virðr enn við konunginn, i. e. *of equal worth with the king*, Fms. xi. 45; er þetta við mikla fémuni, Hrafn. 19; fjórðungi skærð við goðorð önnur, Grág. (Kb.) i. 211; Skotland er þrjújungur ríkis við Eng-land, Nj. 266; þrjújungur við liðsmenn, Eg. 57; at þrjújungu við ríki, Ld. 102; helmingur við hann, Fms. i. 22; gaf þeim hálfar tekjur við sik, 7.

IV. við þann kost, on that condition, Grág. (Kb.) i. 233; of medicine, for, við svefnleysi, við orms-bit, við offeitan kvíð ... Leika: in mod. usage dat., and so in Hm. 138.

V. denoting fitness, proportion: göra klæði við vöxt e-s, Eg. 516; við þeirra hæð, 109; er þat ekki við þitt æði, Ld. 298; vera við alþýðu-skap, Fas. 63; við sik, *in proportion*, B. K. 8; neyta skógar við sik sem þarf, Grág. ii. 292; þat er hann má eigi sjálfir við sik njóta, *himself alone*, 623. 21; hann var skapadr allr við sik, *well shaped, symmetrical*, Fas. i. 173; fagrt ok allt vel við sik, Fms. x. 321; veðrit vestræði en nátt-myrrkr á við sik, Bjarn. 52; vita hvat við sik væri, *to know what was the matter*, Fms. xi. 11, Fas. ii. 516; leggja mál við tré, Ld. 316; draga kvarda við lérept, vadmál, Grág. i. 497, 498.

VI. with, by, denoting means; tendra eld við fjallrappa, to light fire with, Bs. i. 7; við þessar fortölur, Ld. 304; kom svá við umtölur góðra manna, Nj. 267; við áskoran þína, 258; mýkjask við e-t, Fms. v. 239; húð skorpuð við eld, Nj. 308.

VII. with verbs; lífa við skómm, meizlur, harm, lífa við slíka harma, to live with or in shame, sorrow, Nj. 92, Hkr. ii. 107, Eg. 604, Ld. 332; leika við e-n, Nj. 2; kaupa við e-n, Grág.; binda við e-t, *to bind, fasten to*; setta, rægia, fríða e-n við e-n, Eg. 226, Grág. ii. 99; tala, ... við e-n, *to speak, deal ... with*, Nj. 2, 197, Ld. 22 (see I); hefja upp bóundr við e-n, Eg. 38; leita eptir við e-n, leita ráða við e-n, eiga hlut at við e-n, Nj. 75, 101, 213, Eg. 174; fæða, lífa, fæðask, ala, búa, bjargast, við e-t, *to feed, live, subsist ... on*, Edda i. 46, Fms. i. 226, v. 219, Nj. 236, passim; vera við e-t, *to be present at, and metaph. to enjoy*, Hom. 87, Edda (pref.); nema lyfsteinn sé við ríðina, Ld. 250; hann brá upp við fætinum (viz. við lagit), Nj. 264; binda við e-t, *to bind to*, Fms. ix. 358; at þeim heimilum ok í örnkotsheigi við (viz. þau) á alla vega, Grág. (Kb.) i. 88; þar við, hér við, at engi mundi þar þora við at etja, Nj. 89.

2. hagr við e-t, skilful at; kunna við við e-t, id.; skjart við skot, Ls.; temja, venja, ... við e-t; drekka við sleitru (see sleita); kveða við raust, Sturl. iii. 317, Eg. 554; syngja við tón, Sturl. iii. 210; búa sik við skart, skikkja búin við gull, Fms. x. 199; skyrtu saumud við gull, *embroidered with*, Fas. ii. 529; glóa við gull, *to glow or gleam with gold*, Lex. Poët.

VIII. elliptical or adverbial usages; bregða við, to start; hann þagði við, remained silent, Nj. 2; verða bilt, felmt við, Ísl. ii. 274, Nj. 105; fá við þrjú skip, to add three ships, Fms. xi. 73; jók nú miklu við, it waxed much, Ld. 54; kveða við, gella við, to scream, yell; þurfa við, to need, Nj. 74; njóta e-s við, to enjoy, 85; komask við, to be touched; leita við, to try; bera við, to happen (see bera); koma við, to touch; standa, biða við, to stop a bit; nema við, to hinder, cause a hindrance; kunna við, to like; koma e-u við, to bring a thing about, 101; ef ek víðr um kámmunk, if I could manage it, Hbl.; bjarga e-u við, hjálpa við, to help, put right; reisa við, rétta við, to raise up again, put right; kannask við, to recognise; vera við staddir, to be present, = við e-t staddir.

IX. in recip. phrases, talað við, eigast við, fást við, etc., to speak ... to one another, where the object is suffixed to the preceding verb.

X. with an adverb or particle, of direction; upp á við, niðr á við, upwards, downwards; vestr á við, Fas. ii. 244; móts við, towards; á við, equivalent to (það er á við tvar merkr); austan við, vestan við, sunnan við, fram við, inn við, etc., followed by an accusative.

VIDA, ad, to furnish wood; þú skalt víða heim öllum sumar-víði, Hrafn. 6; víða í skógi, Landn. 214, v. l.; víða heim til eldi-branda, Fms. ii. 82.

2. to pile up wood; hafi sá björn er veiddi nema inni sá víðaðr, þá hafi sá er inni víðaðr, N. G. L. i. 242 (cp. Orkn. 122, ok hlóðu köst fyrir dyrum); þeir víðuðu fyrir dyrr (dyrr öll, Sturl. l. c.) allar ok lögðu eld í þekjuna, Bs. i. 672.

B. Metaph. to cut down, fell, destroy; unz fótverkr vígmíðlung of víða skyldi, Ytt. 26; er sikling vágr vindlaus um víða skyldi, 1; at Aðils fjörvi vítta vetr um víða skyldi, 16. This sense of the word is poet., peculiar to the poem Ytt., for Bkv. 11 is somewhat corrupt: víða cannot stand for 'vinna,' for *nn* changes into *ð* only before an *r*.

VIDA, u, f. a mast with its step and other supports (?); alt þat reiri er því skipi fylgir, bæði víðu, vatnkr ok akkeri, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 168; hann braut skip sitt en meiddisk sjálfir í víðum, Landn. 272; hann lét ofan leggja seglit ok svá víðu ... þá lét hann reisa víðuna ok draga segit, Ó. H. 170; þá reistu þeir víðu ok settu upp segl sína, 165 (víðor, Fms. iv. 362, v. l.); reisa víður (víðurnar, víðuna, v. l.) ok draga upp seglin, Fms. viii. 146; reist víðurnar dragit síðan seglin, vii. 310.

2. renna at víðum, to let ber run under bare poles, of a ship; lögðu segl sín ok létu skipin renna at víðum at Eyrum, they took in sail and let ber run under bare poles to E., Fms. viii. 161; létu renna skipin á víðum inn í höfuna er hlaðit var seglunum, x. 245; renndu skipin at víðum fyrir vindi, viii. 338; en skipin renndu at víðum fram þá renndi hvárt á

árar annars ok braut í sundr, 288.

II. a bigb deck or bridge

raised as a shelter, amidst ships, on ships of war; þá er maðr stóð upp á viðunum, þá náðu þeir upp á þilfarit, Fms. ix. 33; þenna umbúnað þarf á skipi at hafa til varnar, víggýrðla vel ok vígása rammliga, leggja hátt við ok góra undir viðu fjögur hlið... en gera með bryggjum útan tvá vega slétt stræti til ástiga hjá viðum, Sks. 86 new Ed.; á mitt skipit fyrir aptan siglu undir viðunum (viðuna, v. l.), Fms. viii. 388; féll Áskell ofan af viðunni, id. (af viðunum, v. l.); var hann upp kominn á viðuna hjá eglunni, id.; stóð konungr upp á viðuna, 381; Sverrir konungr hljóp upp á viðuna, 139; þeir urpu sér jafnan meðal viðanna, Nj. 126; eigi vóru viðurnar upp reistar á konungs skipum, en þat sá Baglar ok ætluðu at kaupskip væri, Fms. viii. 417 (thus, viðurnir upp-reistir Cod. F; viðurnar lagðar Ed., but erroneously). 2. of a bul-work on land; hleypr hann þegar út yfir viðuna, Sturl. ii. 251.

viða, u, f. a skin of yam = vinda.

viðan or viðun, f. a 'wooding,' cutting and fetebing wood, Ám. 22.

Viðarr, m. a pr. name, Landn.; the name of the god, Vsp., Edda.

við-band, n. a withy-strap, K. þ. K. 88, Grág. ii. 195.

við-bára, u, f. an objection, pretext.

við-beina, n. (mod. viðbein), vin-bein, Bs. i. 367 (recent MSS.); —the collar-bone; maðr braut viðbeina sitt, Bs. i. 119; hjó í sundr við-beinart, 648; viðbeinir, in Nj. 27 and Finnþ. 330, is prob. only an erroneous reading of an abbreviation, for a t above the line represents -at as well as -it.

við-bit, n. whatever is eaten with bread, esp. butter (cp. Gr. *ὀψάριον*), Skíða R. 41.

við-bitull, m. a withy bit, of a bridle, O. H. L. 6.

við-bjóðandi and viðr-bjóðandi, part. a bidder, at a sale, Grág. ii. 240 (twice).

við-bjóðr, m. disgust, Fms. ii. 22, þóðr. 17; viðbjóðsleggr, adj. (-liga, adv.), disgusting.

við-björn, m. a wood-bear, black bear, Bm., Grág. ii. 121, Glúm. 329, Fær. 48.

við-bland, n. an admixture; taka v. af e-u, Skálda (Thorodd).

við-blindi, a, m. wood-blind, name of a giant, Edda.

við-borði, a, m. [from víða (II); the spelling viðborði, Al. 128, is therefore wrong]: —the broadside turned towards the enemy; in metaph. phrases, vera á viðborða, to be broadside on, in an exposed position, Fms. vii. 292; hann sparði ekki Grikkum til at þeir hefði sik á viðborða, i. e. he used them as a forlorn hope, vi. 137; er því trúat at ek hafa látið hann vera á viðborða, Al. 128.

við-bragð, n. a quick movement, start; skjóttligr í viðbragði, on the alert, Fms. vii. 175; seinnligr í viðbragði, slow, Grett. 90 A; hermannligr í viðbragði öllu, Ísl. ii. 203, v. l.; hann bregðr nú engum viðbrögðum, made no starts, no movements, stirrad not, Ld. 156: a pull, hratt fram í fyrsta viðbragði, Edda 38. 2. a look, countenance, appearance; líkir á vöxt ok viðbragð, Fms. vi. 12; undir því viðbragði (under the pretext) sem úskylda konu, Stj. 252; reiðuligr í viðbragði, Mar.; með reiðu viðbragði, id.

við-brökk, n. adj. steep; þar var viðbrekkt mjök, Orkn. 450 (of a narrow hollow with steep walls on both sides).

við-brúni, a, m. a being burnt.

við-burðr, m. an event, accident.

við-búinn, part. ready.

við-búnaðr, m. a preparation, Fms. vii. 87, 256, xi. 339, Ísl. ii. 132, Bs. i. 137; viðbúnaðr, Bret. 50, Fms. i. 121, iii. 223, ix. 19, xi. 244 (cp. húa...).

við-búningr, m. = viðbúnaðr, Nj. 44, Ld. 78, Fms. iv. 119, 378; við-búningr, Fms. v. 248, Sturl. i. 33, v. l.

við-bættir, m. an appendix.

við-dráttir, m., prop. a carrying wood, metaph. a providing of stores, Grönl. Hist. Mind. i. 566, v. l.

við-fall, n. the lowering the tree (the mast = viðr), Fas. ii. 515. 2. metaph. ná öngu viðfalli, to come to no conclusion, Bs. i. 911; væntir mik at eigi fái þeir viðfall þaðan af, Karl. 233.

við-fang, n. 'wood-stores,' whence gener. stores; mundi eigi út leitað viðfanga ef gnógt væri inni, Nj. 115; en er þat þýr þá mun líkt til viðfanga, Fms. viii. 349. viðfanga-laust, n. adj. without provisions, Fms. ii. 118. II. [við prep.] dealing with; verri (vestr, harðr) viðfangs, Finnþ. 292, Nj. 32, Fms. vii. 20.

við-fellinn (mod. viðfeldinn, agreeable), adj. pliant, pleasant; vera v. við e-n, Bjarn. 4; liðugr ok v., Fb. ii. 135.

Við-finnr, m. a pr. name, Edda.

Við-fjörðr, m. a local name: Við-fjörðingar, m. pl. men from Withford, Landn.

við-flaki, a, m. (better vígflaki, q. v.), Sturl. ii. 54, v. l.

við-för, f. treatment, Barl. 104, Al. 57; hafa verri viðfarar, Fms. ii. 163; illar viðfarir, x. 124.

við-ganga, u, f. access, admission; veita e-u viðgöngu, to admit, acknowledge, Jb. 173. 2. confession; v. synda, confession of sins, Greg. 22; eptir bréfi ok viðgöngu síra Bjarna, B. K. 79, Sturl. iii. 293.

við-gangr, m. growth; vöxt ok viðgang.

við-gjald, n. = gagngjald, Grág. i. 174.

við-görð, f. a reparation, taking precautions against; veðr var hvaust ok viðgörðar-mikit, a strong gale requiring great efforts, Fms. ii. 194.

við-görningr, m. a treatment, Fas. iii. 312, Sturl. i. 10.

við-hald, n. preservation.

við-hjálpr and viðr-hjálpr (viðr-hjálpan, Art. 125), f. a help, support, Th. 22, Mar., Stj. 18, 19.

við-höfn, f. pomp, show. viðhafnar-laust, n. plainness.

við-högg, u. a wood-cutting, Vm. 134.

viði-hæll (or viði-hæll), m. a withy, willow-twig; hrökkva sem v., Fms. iv. 250.

viðja, u, f. = við, a withy; ef viðja slitnar, N. G. L. ii. 281 (við, v. l.)

við-kenning, f. as metrical term, an additional 'kenning,' Edda i. 534; but viðr-kenning = a confession.

við-koma, u, f. = viðkváma, a touch, Þiðr. 6.

við-komandi, part. coming; verandi ok v., D. N. i. 51.

við-kunnaligr, adj. agreeable.

við-kváma, mod. við-koma, u, f. contact, touch, Fas. ii. 150. 2. the young stock, which is to replace the old stock, esp. of animals.

við-kveð, n. a scream, yell, shriek, Fms. iv. 58, viii. 354; við-kvöð (n. pl.), Fb. ii. 27.

við-kvæði, n. the burden of a poem, a refrain, chorus.

við-kvæmr, adj. sensitive: við-kvæmni, f. touchiness, sensitiveness.

við-köstr, m. a pile of wood, Fms. i. 291, ii. 195.

við-lagning and viðr-lagning, f. an addition = viðlag, Stj., Skálda: addition, in arithmetic, Alg.: in the calendar = sumarauki, Rb. 564, 568; viðlagslaust, 542.

við-láttinn, part. ready to do a thing; vera v. at greiða, ready to pay, Fær. 125; eg er ekki viðlátinn, I have no time; nú er svá við látið, at ..., now things stand so that ..., Orkn. 118.

við-leggjalligr, adj. adjective, Skálda.

við-leggr, m. wooden-leg, a nickname, Eb.

við-leitinn, adj. trying one's best; vera v. um e-t, Fms. iii. 113.

við-leitni, f. a trying to do one's best, an attempt, Fms. ii. 271.

við-líka, adv. in a similar manner.

við-líkr, adj. 'such like,' similar; grjóns eðr annars viðlíks ávaxtar, Gpl. 524, freq. in mod. usage.

við-lögt, n. adj. on the verge of; var þá viðlöggt at þeir mundi berjask, Fms. ii. 235; viðlöggt, Stj. 394.

við-lögur, f. pl. = viðrög, fines; mannheigr mikil ok miklar viðlögur við manns aftak, Fms. x. 391, Jb. 56 (sing.); mod. phrase, í viðlögum, in an emergency, stress. II. mod. also betting, staking money, kast um viðlögur, Sks. 26.

við-mót, n. manners; blidr, góðr í viðmóti.

við-móta, adj. indecl. like; það viðmóta hátt, of the same height.

við-mæli and viðr-mæli, n. conversation; blidr viðmælis, þóðr. 3; góðr viðmælis, Hkr. ii. 143; veita e-m v., to grant an interview to one, Stj. 536; með bróðurligu viðmæli, Hom. 26; viðmælis er hvert verðr, a law phrase, every man is entitled to a hearing, = 'audiatur et altera pars,' Gpl. 30; a parley, colloquy, öngir heyrðu þeirra viðmæli (= samtal), Nj. 13, Eluc. 2; an agreement, þóttusk honum eigi haldisk hafa viðmæli þeirra, Sturl. iii. 197.

við-mæltir, part. a metrical term, an apostrophe; hér er annarr fjórðungr mæltir til annarrar personu, ok köllu vér þat viðmælt, Skálda.

við-na = við (see -na), Fms. iii. 73.

við-nám and viðr-nám, n. resistance, an obstacle; ekki varð v., no resistance, Sturl. i. 129 C; farit víða um heim ok lengit hvergi viðnám, Fas. ii. 210; veita viðnám, i. 105; var þar hart viðnám, Orkn. 354; látum Völsunga viðnám fá, Hkv. i. 52 (Bugge).

viðr, see við.

VIÐR, m., gen. víðar dat. víði, pl. víðir, víðu (mod. víði): [Dan. ved; Swed. väd; A.S. wudu; Engl. wood]: —a tree; undir skugga eins víðar, MS. 4. 21; hrútr fastr á meðal víða, 655 vii. 2 (Gen. xxii. 13); grös ok víðu, Rb. 78; trees, collect., tekr víðr at blómgaik, Fas. ii. 95; víðr vex, Grág. ii. 299; víði vaxinn, Íb. 4; igðurnar sátu í víðnum, Edda 74. 2. a wood, forest; villask á víðum úti, Clem. 59, N. G. L. i. 46; renna sem vargr til víðar, Sól.; er sól rann á víðu, Hkr. iii. 227 (or renna til víðar); sól gengr til víðar, Al. 51; sól ryðr á víðu á morgin, Trist. 3; til varna víðar, 'to the wood-shelter,' i. e. till sunset, Gm. 39; grjótið, urðir ok víðu, Edda; ganga til híðs fyrir ofan víðu (above the woodland) ok hleypa út birni, N. G. L. i. 46. 3. felled trees, wood; brúar ok lagðir yfir víðir, Eg. 529; rjáfrít, víðirnir ok þekjan, Grett. 85 new Ed.; stór-víðir, máttar-víðir: timber, svá mikinn víð at þat má eigi eitt skip bera, Fs. 27; gjalda í vaxi eða víði, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 210; mjöl ok víð, Nj. 4; víðar kaup, purchase of timber, Rd. 253; víð ok næfrar, Fms. ix. 44; undir víði annars... neyta víðarins, ... vöxtr víðar, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 111. II. compds: víðar-bulungr, -byrd, -fang, -farnr, -flutningr, -hläss, a pile, armful... of wood, Stj. 132, 592, Rd. 306, Fbr. 209, Landn. 177, Grág. ii. 357, Eg. 565, K. Á. 176, Fms. viii. 174; víðar-verð, Grág. i. 195; víðar-mark, a mark on

træs, ii. 353; *viðar-rif*, the right of picking *sagots*, Sturl. i. 195; *viðar-fung*, wood-stores, Bs. i. 81; *viðar-hugg* or *-högst*, wood-cutting, right of wood-cutting (Dan. *skov-bugst*), Fms. ii. 84, Eg. 743, Grág. ii. 295; *viðar-höggstir*, *id.*, Gpl. 77, D. N. ii. 202; *viðar-val*, picked wood, Fs. 27, Ld. 212; *viðar-taka*, wood-pilfering, Grág. ii. 356, D. N.; *viðar-tálga*, wood-cutting, Stj. 561; *viðar-verk*, wood-work, Sturl. i. 194; *viðar-köstr*, a pile of wood, Fb. i. 420; *viðar-flaki*, a bundle of wood, Þjal.; *viðar-lauf*, wood-leaves, Al. 166; *viðar-bolt*, a wooded bolt, copsewood, piece of brushwood; at kirkjan ætti þrjú viðarholt, Dipl. ii. 20; *viðar-heiti*, names of trees, Edda; *viðar-rætr*, the roots of a tree; undir viðar-rótum, undir viðarætr, Skm. 35, Fms. i. 113, x. 218, 219, Landn. 243; *viðar-teigr*, a strip of wood, Vm. 150; *viðar-vöxtr*, a young plantation, brushwood, Grág. ii. 300; *viðar-runnur*, a grove, Stj. 258; *viðar-teinungr*, a wand, Edda 37; *viðar-tang* or *-tæg*, a withy twig, Hkr. ii. 11; *viðar-öx*, -ex, a wood-axe, Fms. ii. 100, Nj. 168, Rd. 306, Ld. 280.

viðra, *ad.*, to be such and such, of the state of the weather; ok viðraði þat löngum um sumarit, Eb. 259; fjöld um viðri á fimm dögum en meirr á mánuði, Hm.

2. to snuff, scent; hón viðraði í allar ættir, Fas. ii. 417, Gisl. 33; hann (the ox) viðraði mjök, Ísl. ii. 89; um daginn viðruðu þeir út (aired themselves) um skógar-runna karls, Fas. i. 4.

viðr-auki, a, m. an augmentation, addition, Hom. (St.): an appendix. *viðr-ætta*, u, f. dealings with, = viðskipti, D. N. i. 349.

viðr-eign, f. intercourse, management; útrigr, illr, harðr viðreignar, ill to manage, Ld. 54, Nj. 18, Þiðr. 171, Stj. 380; an encounter, Fms. 88, Fms. viii. 158.

við-reisn, f. a restoration, rising again; hann á engar viðreisnar von. *við-roki*, a, m. a drift of wood, Grág. ii. 359, D. I. i. 476.

viðr-eldi, n. a stock of food or provisions; göra tíund af ávexti öllum ok víðreldi, siki ok öllum réttum füngum, N. G. L. i. 6; víðreldis-tíund, a tith of the stock, 137; en ostar standi fyrir víðreldi, ii. 358.

við-rétta, u, f. = víðrétting, Fs. 18, Mar., Orkn. 76.

við-rétting, f. a rising again, redress, restoration.

viðr-hending, f., a metric term, the 'sub-rhyme,' 'after-rhyme,' the latter rhyme-syllable in a verse-line is so called, Edda (Ht.); thus, in fastordr skýli fyrða, 'ordr' is the fore-rhyme, 'fyrða' the after-rhyme.

viðr-hjal, n. conversation, Fms. xi. 52.

-viðri, n. [veðr], weather; in compds, haf-v., land-v., hvass-v., etc.

viðr-riðinn, part. connected with; vera v. við e-t.

viðrini, n. [an obscene word, not recorded in old writers, but etymologically remarkable, not being related to the prep. við, but akin to A. S. *werene* = libidinosus; the preservation of the initial v by turning it into 'við' is similar to vágrek, q. v.]:—an impotent person. *viðriniis-legr*, adj. impotent, and metaph. false, spurious.

Viðrir, m. one of the names of Odin, Edda, Lex. Poët.

viðr-kenna, d, to confess, (mod.)

viðr-kenning, f. = viðrkomning, Bs. 304, Magn. 480; mod. a confession, acknowledgment. *35. i. 70*

viðr-komning, f. compunction (= eccl. Lat. *compunctio*), Stj. 380, Bs. i. 116, 387, Hom. 9, MS. 165, 164.

viðr-kvæmilla, adv. becomingly, Stj. 25.

viðr-kvæmiligr (-kvæmligr), adj. becoming, Barl. 57, Stj. 57, Fms. vi. 54, Sks. 3 new Ed., Th. 11, J. 51, Fm. 113.

viðr-lifnaðr, m. sustenance, Fms. i. 126, K. Á. 174.

viðr-lit, n. a looking towards, facing; augu heita ok lit eða viðrlit (an etymologising form for an older form *viut*?), Edda i. 538. *viðr-lita-mikill*, adj. big to behold, dangerous, Fas. iii. 387; the mod., það er viðrlita-mikið (sounded viðr-hluta-mikið), it is running too great a risk, it is not safe to do.

viðr-lifi, n. = viðrlifnaðr, Sks. 106 new Ed., B. K., freq. in mod. usage.

viðr-lifi, n. maintenance, Sks. 499; til viðrlifis mönnum, Sturl. iii. 19; spelt viðrlif, Ver. 10 (= behaviour).

viðr-lifing, f. a comparison, imitation, Stj. 55.

viðr-lifjaak, t, to imitate, with dat., Stj. 7, 36.

viðr-líkr, adj. = viðlíkr, similar, Bs. ii. 98, H. E. i. 520, Dipl. v. 10.

viðr-lög, n. pl. a fine, penalty; eru slík viðrlög ef frá er brugðit, Grág. i. 223; of lög tíund eru sömu viðrlög, 380; konungr hafði viðrlög mikil ef vitar væri rangt upp bornir, Hkr. i. 147.

viðr-mæli, n. a conversation, talking together, Nj. 89 (Lat. Ed.), Fb. i. 315; eptir viðrmæli þessi, Clem. 147.

viðr-nám, n. resistance, Stj. 406, Al. 11; see viðnám.

viðr-nefni, n. a surname, soubriquet, Finnb. 338, Fs. ii. 51.

viðr-orð, n. rendering of Lat. *ad-verbium*, an adverb, Skálda.

við-ræða, u, f. a speaking with, conversation; til fundar ok viðræðu við e-n, Sks. 284; a discourse, Nj. 194, Fms. xi. 4, Str. 10, 62, passim.

viðr-etygd, f. an abomination.

viðr-eyn and *viðr-sýnd*, f. = viðsjón, Sks. 9, 107 new Ed., Fms. vi. 234, Stj. 5.

viðr-taka, u, f.; góðr viðrtakna, obliging, charitable, Bs. i. 654.

viðr-tækiligr, adj. susceptible, Stj.

viðr-vist, f. presence, Gpl. 495; blíðu ok góðar viðrvistir, affability, Fms. ix. 535.

2. sustenance, maintenance; öll önnur skepna var skopuð

manninum til viðrvistar, Sks. 536, K. Á. 174; Sverrir hafði eigi annat til viðrvistar líði sínu, Fms. viii. 159, v. l. viðrvistar-maðr, m. a person present, N. G. L. i. 310.

viðr-væri, n. sustenance, = viðrvist; nægd mönnum til viðrværis, Stj. 89; viðrværis kostur, fare, Mar., freq. in mod. usage; viðrværi, Bs. 862, O. H. L. ch. 78.

við-ajá, f. a shunning, being ware of; vóru viðsjár miklar ok varðhöld með flokkum, Sturl. i. 104; vóru þá dylgjör ok viðsjár með þeim, Eb. 214; gjalda viðsjá, to beware, be on one's guard, Fms. vii. 263; at hann styrki til viðsjó synda, Hom. 130; veita viðsjá við e-u, Fms. viii. 18, Stj. 410; var Lambkár at viðsjá görr (shunned) um bréfa-görðir allar, Bs. i. 475; hann gördi at viðsjám at finna hann, shunned him deliberately, 143. COMPS: *viðsjár-maðr*, m. a person to be on one's guard against, to be shunned, Sturl. iii. 145, Lv. 49. *viðsjár-verðr*, adj. that which is to be shunned, guarded against, Nj. 156.

við-ajáll, adj. cautious, wary, Grett. 198 new Ed. = viðsjár-verðr, það er viðsjált, 'tis not safe.

við-ajón and *viðr-ajón*, f. a warning, a thing to be shunned; öðrum til viðsjónar, H. E. i. 436; viðrsjónar, 418, D. N. ii. 108; hataðr ok hafðr at viðrsjón, hated and shunned, Barl. 60.

við-skipti and *viðr-skipti*, n. pl. dealings, intercourse; illr, lægr, göðr, . . . viðskipti, ill, easy, good, . . . to deal with, Fms. vii. 193, xi. 8, 91, Band. 11.

2. plur. intercourse; þeirra viðskipti, Bs. i. 521; segir honum frá ferðum sínum ok viðskiptum þeirra Ásgrims, Nj. 221; urðu eigi löng vár viðskipti, Eg. 40; sáttir at öllum viðskiptum, Grág. ii. 179; at þú mundir eigi sigtrask í okkrum viðskiptum, Ó. H. 217; viðskipti, Fms. viii. 136, 155.

við-akot, n. pl. an elbowing, pushing against; in viðskota-illr, elbowing, malignant; tyrinn ok viðskota-illr, Grett. 111 A.

við-alag or *viðr-alag*, n. a 'gain-blow,' the parrying a blow, in fencing; nema hæfileg högg ok viðrlög, Sks. 84 new Ed.

við-smjör, n. 'wood-smear,' oil; smyrva með viðsmjörvi, Nidrat. 1; smurðr helgu viðsmjörvi, of extreme unction, Bs. i. 144; hann steypdi þessu inn helga viðsmjörvi yfir höfuð honum, Stj. 443; eigi smurðr þú höfuð mitt viðsmjörvi, Greg. 47; viðsmjörvi, 623, 13; grytur fullar af viðsmjörvi, Fms. vii. 232; viðsmjörva-horn, ker, ketill, a horn, box, casnet of ointment, Stj. 460, 625, MS. 656 C. 40; viðsmjörv ljón, an oil-light, Stj. 306; viðsmjörv kvists, an olive branch, Ver. 9.

COMPS: *viðsmjörva-tré*, n. an olive tree, Stj. 304, 399, 403, Rom. xi. 24, Rev. xi. 4.

viðsmjörva-viðr, m. = viðsmjörstré, N. T., Rom. xi. 17.

viðsmjörva-viðar-fjall, n. the Mount of Olives, Acts i. 12 (elsewhere called Olúfjall, Pass.)

við-spellan, f. a conversation, 655 xxviii. 3.

við-spyrna, u, f. a thing to rest the feet against.

við-staða or *viðr-staða*, u, f. a withstanding, resistance; fékk hann enga viðstöðu, Eg. 34, 270, Fms. i. 28; þeir höfðu eigi viðstöðu ok flýðu, viii. 401; varð engi viðrtada, Hkr. i. 67. *viðstöðu-laust*, n. adj. without a stop, instantly.

við-standa, stóð, to withstand, Stj. 69.

við-sæmmandi, part. beseeching, Korn. 76.

við-sæming, f. seemliness, decorum, Fms. i. 261; göra einn at við-sæmingar manni, to put up with, Orkn. 454.

við-taka or *viðr-taka*, u, f. a reception, receipt, receiving; fé heimt at viðtökum eðr handsölum, Grág. i. 84; frændr skulu skipta viðtökunni með sér, ii. 181; synja viðrtöku, Gpl. 147; beiða sér viðrtöku, Fms. i. 110; hann fékk þar enga viðrtöku, he was rejected, vii. 207; veita konungi viðrtöku, Hkr. ii. 40; beiddi sér viðrtöku af landsmönnum, 262, Orkn. 384; til varðveizlu ok viðrtöku, Grág. i. 245; handsala faderni at barni ok viðrtöku, 361; biðja e-m viðrtöku, Sks. 336, Ld. 232; þar verðr rúmfast til viðrtöku, Al. 79; hann hlaut mikla tign ok viðrtöku, Fms. x. 417.

2. plur., esp. hospitality; vera góðr viðrtakna, to be a good host, Ld. 268, Al. 79; þakka, fá góðar viðrtökur, Fms. i. 20, vii. 247, Eg. 15, 75, 81, 172, Ld. 34, Nj. 4.

3. resistance; var þar lítil viðrtaka, Orkn. 206; viðrtaka, 292, Fms. i. 60; varð þar all-hörð viðrtaka, 178; varð engin viðrtakan í bænum, viii. 333; líkligt at þar mundi vera v. er þejarmenn væri, Eg. 241; hann hafði enga viðrtöku, Fms. i. 258; hann á engi sín efni til viðrtöku móti Hákonu, 21, v. l. viðrtöku-maðr, m. a receiver, Grág. i. 394; v. arfs, Jb. 153.

við-takandi, part. a receiver, Grág. i. 245.

við-tal, n. (viðr-talan, Fms. x. 392), a conversation, parley; viðtal konungs ok bónda, Fms. i. 32; eptir viðtal þeirra söður hans, Fas. i. 50; lank svá þeirra viðtali, Fms. viii. 314; hón hafði heyrð viðrtal þeirra, Nj. 60.

við-tekja, u, f. a reception, Hkr. i. 134, Fms. iii. 71.

við-tekt, f. = viðtaka; hafa góðar viðtektir, Fbr. 73.

við-útan, adv. [Engl. *without*], without, outside of, in a nickname, Fas. iii.

við-varnan, f. abstinence from, Hom. 14.

við-vik, n. a stirring; lítið viðvik, a small ast.

við-vindill, m. [Dan. *veibende*], 'wood-wind,' ivy, Edda (Gk.) ii. 483, Str. 66, Pr. 431.

við-væningr, m. a *tiro, beginner*. viðvænings-logr, adj. *bungling*. viðvænings-akapr, m. a *bungling*.

við-vörðun and við-varan, f. a *warning*, Nj. 166, 254, Fas. i. 491.

VIGG, n. [A. S. *wicg*; akin to *vega* = to carry; cp. Lat. *vehiculum*]: —a *borse, steed*, Edda (Gl.); vigg at síðla, vagn at beita, Gkv. 2. 18: freq. in poet. phrases for a ship, *sund-vigg, the borse of the sea, sea-steed*; öldu vigg, unu-vigg, haf-vigg, sund-vigg, hörd-vigg, hlunn-vigg, hlýr-vigg, súð-vigg, stafn-vigg, segl-vigg, = the wave-steed, . . . sail-steed; veggjar vigg = a *bourse*, Lex. Poët.: as also in compds, vigg-baldur, -beitir, -fínandi, viggjálfr, vigg-rennandi, -ríðandi, -runnr, -pollr, = a *sailor, mariner, farer on the sea-steed*, Lex. Poët.

II. Vigg, an island in Norway: viggjar-skalli, a nickname, Fms. vii.

viggi, a, m. a *bull (?)*, Edda (Gl.)

viggr, m. = vigg, a *steed*, Lex. Poët.

vígilla, u, f. [Lat.], a *vigil*; vígillu-dagr, Vm. 24.

VIGR, f, pl. vigar, [the short vowel and the radical *r* are against deriving vigr from vig]: —a *spear*, Edda (Gl.); flugbeittra vigra, Hornklofi; vigrar róða, to *reddeu the spears* (vigrar Cod.), id.; vel hefir vigr of skepta, Kormak; vigrar seidr, a *spear-charm, spear-song*, i. e. *battle*, Sturl. (in a verse); vigra dunur, dynr, ál, = the *din, song, shovell of spears*, Lex. Poët. passim.

II. Vigr, a local name of an island (in shape like a spear's head) in north-western Icel.; í Vigr (acc.), Bs. i. 651; í eyinni Vigr (dat.), 652: in the Orkneys, the mod. *Veir*; in the Orkn. S. Fb. ii. l. 9 from the bottom, einn 'ungr' read 'í Vigr' (i. e. *Veir*, the island where Kolbein Hruga lived, after whom is named 'the Castle of Cuppi Row').

vik, n. a *stirring, moving*; handar-vik, a *band-waving*; við-vik, at-vik, an *accident*.

II. [cp. vik], the *corners* in the hair above the temples (vik-óttir); munu-vik, the *corners of the mouth*.

VIKA, u, f., gen. pl. vikna, pl. vikur: [this can hardly be a genuine Teutonic word, but rather is adopted from Lat. *vice*, otherwise the *k* could not have remained unchanged; thus Lat. *vicus* is Icel. vé, Goth. *weibs*: Ulf. only uses the word in a single instance, viz. to translate *in vice sua*; rígs *éppuspias álroð* by *in vikon kunjis seinis* in Luke i. 8, where the Latin text 'in vice sua' perhaps suggested the word to the translator; A. S. and Hel. *wic*; Engl. *week*; O. H. G. *wecha*; Germ. *woche*; Dan. *uge*; Swed. *vecka*; in Norse dialects *vika, veka, vuku, veku*, and in compds *-oke, Jóns-oke, Ivar Aasen*.]

B. USAGES.—A *week*, passim: used in a peculiar manner, as marking the remaining weeks of the summer; líðr á sumarit til átta vikna, viz. *till eight weeks remained before winter*, Nj. 93; var Rútr heima til sex vikna, 10; vá Bóðvarr Kolbein Drottins-daginn at fjórum vikum, Ann. 1376. The ancient Scandinavians and Teutons in heathen times seem to have counted the year by pentads, called *fimt*, as has already been remarked s. v. *fimt* (p. 153), to which may be added the authority of the late Prof. Schlegel of Copenhagen in a notice of 1825, mentioned in Lex. Mythol. p. 753. The time when the Scandinavians changed their system is quite unknown; it would seem that in Icel. 'weeks' were already in use in the middle of the 10th century, could we but trust the record in Ib. ch. 4 as authentic in its details.

II. spec. usages in the calendar; Helga vika, the *Holy-week* (i. e. after Whitsun), Thom. 22, Dipl. iii. 10, D. I. i. 594; Ésta-vika, the *last week of Lent*, i. e. *Passion-week*, Orkn. 386, D. I. i. 594; Páska-vika, *Easter-week*; Sölu-vika, *Ember-week*, passim, see Icel. Almanack; as also Auka-vika or Lagningar-vika, the *additional week, intercalary week*, = *sumar-auki*, see p. 604; fyrsta Sumar-vika, síðasta vika sumars, síðasta vika vetrar. compds: viku-dagr, m. a *week-day*, Hom. (St.). viku-frostr, n. a *week's notice*, Grág. ii. 405, Fms. v. 30. viku-för, f. a *week's journey*, of distance, Symb. 15. viku-gamall, adj. a *week old*. viku-lagning, f. the *addition of a week*, of the *sumarauki*, Rb. 364. viku-munnr, m. a *week's difference*, Grett. 150. viku-stafr, m. a *week-letter*, an almanack term, Rb. 510. viku-staf, n. a *week's term, week's notice*, Eg. 274, 394, Grág. ii. 349. viku-stefna, u, f. a *week's summons*, Eg. 274, 294, v. l. viku-þing, n. a *meeting that lasts a week*, Grág. i. 99. vikna-mót, n. a *'week's meet'*, the ending of one week and beginning of another, Rb. 94. vikna-tal, n. a *tale or number of weeks*, Rb. 38, 48, 568.

VIKA, u, f. [a word quite different from the preceding, akin to vik and vik, the root word being *vikja*, q. v.]: —a *sea mile, knot*, answering to a mod. geographical mile, and equal to a 'röst' on land (see *röst*, p. 508): the term seems to have been derived from vik, a *small bay*, denoting the distance from ness to ness, and so referring to a time when ships coasted along-shore; the word is still in almost exclusive use in Icel. The following instances may suffice:—the distance from Reykjanes til Flateyjar, þat eru þrjár vikur sjóvar, Bs. i. 461; from Drangey in the north to the nearest point on the mainland as one vika (frá Reykjum er skemst til eyjarinnar ok er þat vika sjóvar . . . þat var vika sjáfar sem skemst var til lands ok eyjunnar, Grett. 144, 148); eyjar þær sem Ólaf-eyjar heita, þær liggja út á firdinum hálsa aðra viku undan Reykjanesi, 125; heyrði yfir til Skarfstæða hálfa viku sjóvar (viz. from Ljárskógur), 129;

for the respective distances see the map of Icel.: so in Norway, vatnið var hálfar vikur breitt, Fms. viii. 32; sigla þeir fyrir þat torleidi sex vikur sævar, Fb. i. 186: in the Faroes, þangat var skemst ok var þat þó löng vika sjóvar, Fær. 173 (viz. from the Great Dimon to Söðrey); in Greenland, hann lagðisk eptir geldingi gömlum út í Hvalsey, ok flutti á baki sér, þá er hann vildi fagna Eireki frænda sínum, en ekki var sæfært skip heima, þat er löng hálf vika, Landn. 107: great distances at the open sea are counted by 'tylpt', *dozens*, sc. of *knots*, leaving out the word 'vika', þá mun siglt vera tylpt fyrir sunnan Ísland, Landn. 25: a writer of the 14th century calculates the voyage round Iceland direct from headland to headland at 'fourteen dozens',—fjórtán tylptir umbergis at sigla röttleidis fyrir hvert nes, Bs. li. 5.

vik-i-vaki, a, m. [this word, which hardly occurs in old writers, seems in the 15th century to have been adopted]: —a *weekly wake*, popular festival meetings and entertainments on Sunday evenings, with song and dance; fórum vér til vikivaka | væðir þar og hvíld að taka, Eggert; songs and ballads sung at such weekly wakes were called either *vikivaka-kvæði* or *for-kvæði*, q. v.

vikna, að, [vikja], to *give way, to bend*; reksaunar viknar í straumi, Edda (in a verse): of ranks in battle, gekk Ljótr svá fast fram at þeir viknuðu fyrir Skotarnir, Orkn. 28; freistum ef þeir vikni fyrir, Fms. viii. 68; veitum þeim þaðan áhlaup sem harðast, vænti ek at þeir vikni við, 356; ætlaði hann at Glámr skyldi vikna við, to *bend, give way* in wrestling, Grett. 114 A (for *kikna*). 2. to *be moved to tears, compassion*, or the like, freq. in mod. usage; viknar hann við það, já, hún verðr dýrari, Jón Þorl.

vik-óttir, adi. [vik], *bald on the forehead above the temples*, Ld. 272; rauðbleik á hár ok v. snemma, Eb. 30.

VIKR, f., gen. vikrar, *pumice-stone*, from a volcano; vikra svá mikil, Bs. i. 803; vikrin sást reka hrönnum fyrir Vestfirðum at vakra máttu skip ganga fyrir, Ann. 1362; vikra(r) kast, a *fall of pumice*, 1390; stála vikr, 'steel-pumice', a *whet-stone*, Haustr.

vikra, að, to *rub with pumice*.

VIL, n. pl., root vili, dat. viljum, the *bowels*; þau vil er fúnat hafa af sælliss krásum, 677. 9; ok er hann sundraði gríðunginn knýtti hann tvö knúta á viljunum, Róm. 187 (a loose version of 'pallida tactris viscera tincta notis', Lucan. Phars. i. 619, which, may be, the translator misread as 'cincta nodis'); takið ór mér svangann ok langan, . . . takið ór mér svilin og vilin, Ísl. þjóðs. i. (in a ditty).

vil, n. [vilja], *self-will, wilfulness, self-indulgence*; in vil ok dul, *wilfulness and conceit*, Söl. 34; fyrir dul ok vil, Gkv. 2. 38; vil er mest ok dul flestum, Halldor; dul vættir ok vil at linna muni erðið ok vil, Skálda (Thorodd), with a play on 'vil' and 'vili', which are diametrically opposed.

2. in the phrase, í vil e-m, at *one's will, to one's liking, favour*; at þeir (the dreams) sé í vil ráðnir, Ld. 126; konungur tróir því er þessi skrafa segir í vil honum, Al. 30; and freq. so in mod. usage, göra e-ð mér í vil, það er honum í vil, *in his favour*; cp. vil-hallr, vil-gali, vil-mæltr, vil-gi.

II. in pr. names, Vil-hjálmr, Vil-mundr, Vil-borg, Landn., Edda.

vil, n. [Lat. *velum*], a *veil*, of nuns; taka vilit af höfði sér, Mar.; hún er særliga hrygg, látið vilid, sem fyrr segir, id.; taka vil, to *take the veil*, K. Á. 214.

vil-björg, f. a *doubtful* *æ. Aeg.*, *help desired or help in need* (vil-björg), Gm.

vild, f. [vili], *will, liking, good-will*; með vild ok samþykki allra höfðingja, Fms. xi. 97; tók ríki af vild (vild) alls lands-fólksins Haraldr Gróðinason, x. 372; með vild, *favourably, as one wills*; endask með vild, to *end well*, MS. 4. 10; eptir várr vild, *after our will*, Fms. vi. 261; í fyrstu gekk honum með vildum, *at first all went to his will*, x. 414.

2. a *favour*; fyrir vildar sakar við lyðinu, Fms. x. 381; ok gördi honum mart í vild (vild), Ó. H. 249; með vild ok vináttu, Str. 14, D. N. li. 12: *goodness, good quality*, skulu þeir skipta at jafnaði millum sín eptir bónda vild, bæði bóðburð ok stafkarla-færslu, N. G. L. i. 138. compds: vildar-fólk, n. the *chosen people*, Clar. vildar-klæði, n. pl. the *best clothes, state-ropes*, Stj. 599. vildar-líð, n. the *best men, chosen men, picked troops*, Fms. vii. 169, ix. 353, 392.

vildar-maðr, m. the *best man, a trusted, distinguished man*, Fms. x. 293; konungur ok mart vildarmanna, vi. 279; féll mart vildarmanna, ix. 408. vildar-mær, f. a *favourite maid, maid of honour*, Mag. 30.

vildi-, n. = vild; only in compds: vildis-gripr, m. a *fine animal*, of a steed; það er mesti v. vildis-lýðr, m. the *best men*; höfðingjar ok v., Fas. iii. 432. vildis-maðr, m. = vildarmaðr, Sturl. i. 30.

vildr, adj., compar. vildri and vildari, 'willed', i. e. *chosen, choiced, good*; vildri menn = vildar menn, Dropl. 25; vildri hestar, Karl. 334; hinn vildasta vápnhest minn (cp. Dan. *vælig*), MS. 4. 6; vildra sverð, a *finer sword*, 30, Karl. 332; með hinum vildastum klæðum, Str. 12; skikkju muni vildri, a *cloak a good deal better*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); gangvera þeim sem þú hefir vildastan til . . . vildasta yfirhöfn, Sks. 286; vildastan miklu, the *very best man*, Sighvat; ef ekki eru vildari söng á, if *there is no better choice*, Fær. 207, Bs. i. 66; leuss hann þann af sem honum þótti vildast, Fms. ii. 165; honum var ekki vildara af ván, *he could*

expect nothing better, Eg. 364; kvaðsk þat gjarna vilja ef Grími væri þat nokkoro vildara, . . . vildra ok gruggra, *better and safer*, Magn. 468.

vill-gali, a, m. *flattery* (= *sagr-gali*), Hom. (St.)

vilgi, adv. (see -gi), *very*; *vilgis oft, very often*; enda er úsýnt at vit finnimk svá vilgis opt at mitt sé vænna, Mork. 50; vilgi mjök, *very much*; hann langaði til engra dagra, hann kvíddi ok engu vilgi mjök, Bs. i. 393; ef þú ættir vilgi mikils vald, Hbl. 25; vilgi víðr, *very wide, immense*, Hd. II. negative, *not at all*; hann vissi þat vilgi görla, Skv. 3. 13; vilgi trygg, *untrue, false*, of Loki, pd. 1.

vill-hallr, adj. *partial, leaning to, favouring*; hitt grunar mik at liðsmenn yðrir muni vilhalla sagt hafa, *given a partial, unfair report*, Fb. ii. 124; hún sagði nokkut vilhalla sem henni var beini veittr, Glúm. 354; liðsmenn segja opt vilhalla ok segja þat er þeir vildi at væri, Karl. 383.

VILLI, m. (sounded vilji), gen. vilja; [Ulf. *vilja* = *θέλημα*; Dan. *villje*]: —*will, a wish, desire*; sigr-sæll er góðr vilji, Bs. i. 746; góta e-t vilja hendi, *to do with willing hand, purposely*, Jb. 363 A. 2. *good-will, liking, favour*; nema hennar vilji væri til, Nj. 24; ef þat er þinn vilji, id.; þeir menn er vaka í kirkju til Guðs vilja, Hom. 34; mót þinum vilja, 625. 68; fá sinn vilja, Skálda; nú hefi ek minn vilja beðit, Fms. i. vilji minn ean væri, Am. 83; at ossum vilja, 30; góðr-vilji and góð-vilji, *good-will*. II. in old poets, *delight, joy, desire*; gláðr, með góðan vilja, ok úhrýgg, Stor. 24; at vilja gefin, *bappily married*, Skv. 3. 54; vaðin at vilja, *joy-bereft*, Skv. 3. 55. Hdm. 4; vaki hann at vilja, *may be waken with joy*, Gs. 5; vön vilja, Skv. 3. 9; en hún vaknaði vilja fríð, *joy-bereft*, 24.

2. *carnal lust*; unna visum vilja frá, Hm. 98; cp. góta, fremja vilja sion við konu, Stj. 121, Karl. 472; hafa konu vilja, Þidr. 247. COMPS: vilja-klæði, n. = vildar-klæði, Vm. 117. vilja-lausn, adj. *joyless, joy-bereft*, Kv. 11 (397); mér viljalausi, Gkv. 2. 9; árna viljalauss á vegum, Gg. 7. vilja-loysi, n. *unwillingness*, Gpl. 338. villi-sæsa, m. *the mind's seat, the breast or heart* (?), Sdm.

VILJA: —the forms of this verb, a. the 1st pres. indic. was originally dissyllabic, like the pres. subj., both in Goth. and Icel.; the only form used in the Saga-times (10th century) being prob. vilja; vilja'k hljóð, Eyvind (Edda i. 248; the v.l. 'vilra' and 'vilka' shew that the scribes did not know the old form); eiga vilja heidr, Alm. 7 (but ek vil in the following verse); segðu mér þat ek vilja vita, Skm. 3; vilja ek sofna, Vkv. 31; né ek þik vilja rita, 37; ek vilja'k, Hým. 9; vilja ek þat líta, Am. 58; in prose, enn þú vilja ek heldr einn staf rita, Skálda (Thorodd); in law formulas, at ek vilja skilja við félaga minn, = Gr. *ὁν. βούλομαι*; þat villag, Fms. vi. 205, v.l.; the monosyll. form is later, vil'k eigi ek, *I will not*, Gkv. 2. 27; accordingly the 'ek vil' in Alm. 8 should be restored to 'alt þat ek vilja'k vita', as is required by the preceding verse; so also in Vsp. 1 the true reading may be 'vilja ek' valföður (see foot-note 5 in Bugge, l.c.) β. 2nd pers. pres. is monosyll. vill and vilt; þú vill, Vpm. 11, Hbl. 55, Gkv. 2. 8, 33; vill þú, Lp. 28; the older vellums have vill, the later vilt, ef þú vilt, Hm. 130, Isl. ii. 214 (thrice), Nj. 41, 77, and so in mod. usage (ek vil, þú vilt, hann vill). γ. 3rd pers. vill, Skv. 1. 4, Hm. 63. δ. pret. vilda; part. viljat; pret. infin. vildu, Nj. 259, Ld. 216, Mork. 168. a. forms with suffix; with pers. pron., and pers. vil-du [Chaucer *wiltow*], *wilt thou*, Post. 134, 135, 231; but in mod. usage, viltu, and so Fb. i. 221, l. 36; with neg. suff., vilka ek, Am. 13; vilkat ek, *I will not*, Skv. 1. 26; þú vill-at, *thou wilt not*, Hm. 114; vildigak, *I would not*, Gkv. 2. 40; er ek vildigak, Helr. 13 (all the references to Bugge's edition). [Ulf. *viljan* = *θέλειν, βούλεσθαι*; A. S. *willan*; Engl. *will*; Dan. *vill*; Swed. *vilja*; Lat. *vell*; Gr. *βούλομαι*.]

B. USAGE.—To will, wish: I. with infin., sé maðr hefir viljat villa leitina fyrir oss, Fms. i. 72; Guðrún kvaðsk vildu (pret. infin.) vita hvat þeir vildu at hafa, Ld. 216; hverjum vilt þú heldr gipta dóttur þína . . . ef þú vilt eigi . . . hverju þú vilt svara, Isl. ii. 214; spurði ef hann vildi ríða, Gunnlaugr kvaðsk þat vilja, . . . hvi býðr þú mér eigi þat er ek vil þiggja, 212, 213; Austmaðr kvek vildu (*said he would*) fyrir hafa land, Nj. 259; hann létzk eigi þat vildu, Mork. 168; nú vil ek spyrja yðr, Nj. 35; hvi vildo ljúga, Clem. 134; enda vildu trúa þá mundu miskunn fá, 135; hér vil ek bjóða fyrir góð boð, Nj. 77; sumir vilja skilja, 673. 51; þorgeir jataði því sem Kári vildi beitt hafa, Nj. 257. β. denoting futurity; maðr er andask vill, *a person about to die*, Hom. 155 (in a Norse vellum); in mod. Danish this usage has prevailed, but is hardly known in the old language, for in Icel. vilja always implies a notion of volition; hvárr þú vill (vilt, v. l.) hafa valit, Post. (Unger) 20. 2. with subj., þat vilda ek bróðir, at þú, Nj. 2; vildir þú at ek stæða upp, . . . þá vildi (= vilda) ek, Fms. vi. 205; viltu at ek fara til eyjanna, Fb. i. 222. 3. with acc., vita skyldir þú hvat þú vildir, Isl. ii. 214; eigi vil ek þessa, 215; þú vilt eigi þessa kosti, Nj. 77; hvat vilt þú hánun, *what do you want him for?* 41; hvað viltu mér? vilja hverjum manni gott, *to will (wish) good to everybody*, Fms. i. 21. 4. ellipt. an infin. being left out or understood; vildi Adalráðr hann ekki þar, *A. wished him not [to be] there*, Fms. xi. 419; ek vilda ekki vistir hans hér í landi, Eg. 523; hún vildi hann feigan, *wished him dead*, Nj. 269; ok skyra þat hvat hverr þeirra vill lög um þat mál,

what he thinks to be the law, Grág. (Kb.) i. 214; ek vil á fund Ótra, *I wish to go*, Nj. 41; ef hann vildi upp ór grófinni, Eg. 234; hvárt ean heldr vildi (vis. góra), Nj. 251; vildi alþýðan hann til konungs, Fms. ix. 8; út vilja vegar þínir til Íslands, Fb. i. 222. 5. imperat., var ságt inn eptir firðinum svá sem vera vildi, *as it would be, at random*, Fms. ix. 22; sjaldan fór svá þá er vel vildi, *seldom went it thus when the luck was fair*, x. 408, Ld. 290 (of a bad omen); svá kann ok stundum at verða ef eigi vill vel, *when matters go wrong*, Skv. 323. 6. vilja e-um, *to favour one*; þat er ván at þér mundi sémðin vilja, Karl. 230. 7. with prepp., vilja til, *to happen*; ef þat á til at vilja, Fas. i. 11. II. reflex., viljask e-t, *to wish for*, Fr. 2. to bear good will to one: (þeir) viljask eigi við oss, *they bear no good will towards us*, Fas. ii. 337 (but rare). 3. part. viljandi, *willing*; góra e-t viljandi, Greg. 41, and passim. 4. past pret. neut. vilt, q. v.

viljaðr, adj. (prop. a part.), *willing, inclined*; nú væra ek á þat viljaðr, at . . . *I should like to . . .*, Sturl. i. 61, 67; (á-viljaðr), Fb. i. 63; skal ek eigi verr v. (*less eager, less ready*), en hann, Fms. vii. 275; at allir mundi vel til viljaðr at styrkja hans ríki, viii. 104; engi skal vera v. betr en ek (*more eager than I*) at vera úþarfr þeim búndum, Ó. H. 209; augu jafnt viljuð til allrar umsjá, 655 xiii. A. 2. 2. *intentioned, disposed*; at drottning mundi miklu verr viljuð, Eg. 339; vera e-m vel viljaðr, *well disposed*, Isl. ii. 325; yðr vel viljuð í því er ek mætti. Boil. 356; vitrastir ok bazi viljaðir, Skv. 640 B; mann yðr vel viljaðr, Lv. 7; ok mér betr viljaða, Fms. vi. 5; e-m er (litt) viljað til e-s, *to like, like not*, Stj. 169; svara því sem ver vitum at honum er vel viljað, *to answer what we know to be most to his liking*, 137; jætta því nokkara er þeim væri eigi vel viljað, *not to their liking*, Fms. ix. 445; þér erab allir viljaðir til líkamans en eigi til sálarinnar, Barl. 5; in mod. usage obsolete except in the phrase vel viljaðr, *well-wishing*.

vilja-ligr, adj. *willing*, N. G. L. ii. 365. viljan, f. = vild, Skáld H. i. 20, 37. viljandi, part. *willing*; góra e-t v. = viljugr. viljanliga, adv. *willingly*, Fms. xi. 442, Skálda 208. viljanligr, adj. *willing*, Fms. ii. 33, K. A. 74, Skálda 208. viljari, compar. viljastr, = vildari, vildastr, Skv. 286 B, Barl. 98; viljastr = vildastr, Barl. 12, 121, 126, 174; tvá menn þá sem viljastr eru (*the two best men*) á þeim fundi, N. G. L. i. 383. viljugr, adj. *willing, ready*, Skv. 348; v. til e-s, Fms. v. 144; *to one's liking*, honum var viljaðra en nokkurum öðrum gott at góra, Karl. 543; var mér ok viljugt at heyra ekki bréfit, Bs. i. 861; hvárt sem henni var þat viljugt eða miðr, Fas. i. 17; þann veg sem honum væri viljugastr, Bs. i. 910.

vilkit, adj. n. [this word is a *dv. ley-*, formed from vilgi, by turning the indecl. -gi into a regular adjective form, analogous to what has taken place in einginn or öngur from einn-gi, margr or manngtr from mann-gi]: —*not wished for, dismal*; þótt vilkit sé, *though it is dismal news*, Skv. 1. 26. vil-kvíðr, adj. *speaking good of, singing one's praise*, Ad. i. **VILLA**, u, f. a *going astray, losing the way*; metaph. *error, falsehood*, villa ok fáfræði, Skv. 613 B; lögvilla (q. v.), hann snéri því í villu er hún hafði mælt, Nj. 161; þorleifr spaki er með viti lagði þá villu, Fms. x. 379; eocl. *false doctrine, heresy*, Rb. 338; Djöfuls villa, 655. 56; villa Arii, *the Arian heresy*, Ann. 2. villu-andi, Stj. 240; villu-kenning, *a false doctrine*; villu-átrúnaðr, *false belief, unbelief*, 103; villu-efni, Fb. i. 409; villu-bönd skurðgöða, Fms. ii. 96; villu-bodóðr, fortala. Anecd. 32, 70; villu-glaptigr, Stj. 49; villu-hellir, Barl. 154; villu-mýkr, Post.; villu-ráð, Anecd. 28; villu-draumr, *a false dream*, Barl. 108; villu-nótt, *a night of error*, Hom. 41; villu-poka, Gpl. 45; villu-biskup, villu-páfi, *a false bishop, a false pope*, Fms. viii. 369, Ann. 415. 19; villu-prestr, *a false priest*, Anecd. 12; villu-spámaðr, *a false prophet*, Sej. 593. COMPS: villu-dýr = villidýr, N. G. L. i. 317. villu-karl, m. = villumaðr, Barl. 102. villu-lausn, adj. *free from error, orthodox*, Barl. 99. villu-maðr, m., eocl. *a heretic*, Barl. 149, Stj. 21, Clem. 52; Maumets villumenn, Orkn. 364, N. T., Vidal. passim. villu-ráfandi, part. *roving astray*; v. sauðr. villu-samligr, adj. *false*, Anecd. 30, Skv. 528. villu-samr, adj. *erroneous, false*, Barl. 157. villu-stigr, m. *a false path*, Barl. 145. Anecd. Stj. 637. v. l. villu-trú, f. *unbelief*, Barl. 103. villu-vegr, m. *a way of error*, Fb. i. 117. villu-víg, n. *an intended murder*; e. g. vegga mann til arfs, Gpl. 252.

villa, t. to *bewilder*; ok er svá villt fyrir mér (*there is such bewilderment before me*) at ek veit eigi frá mér, Háv. 56. 2. to *falsify, forge, counterfeit*, as a law term; um fé þat er hann hafði markat, ok villt á heimildir, Lv. 48; hinn skal segja heimili sitt, en ef hann villir heimili sitt, N. G. L. i. 223; er þeim lítið fyrir at villa járnburð þenna, Ó. H. 140; sá maðr hefir viljat villa leitina fyrir oss (cp. Dan. 'bringe en paa vildspor'), Fms. i. 72; hvárt sem þeir villa (*give a false account of*) faderni eðr móðerni eða bæði, Grág. i. 357; ef hann leynir fé eðr villir heimildir, *gives a false title*, Jb. 336; hvar þess er aðrir taka arf enn erfingi réts fyrir því at kyn var villt, Grág. i. 191; villir hann vísdóm allan, *to belie*, Fms. vii. (in a verse); draumar villa oss, ef . . . *do our dreams belie us*,

if... Gisl. (in a verse); villtar rúnir, *falsified*, Am. 9; rísta villt, *to write falsely, mis-write*, 12; allr lands-lýðr syngði hann villtan, Hkr. i. 102 (Fms. x. 379).

II. reflex. *to go astray, miss the way*; kenndi þá hvárr öðrum þat er þeir höfðu villsk, Bs. i. 288; hafði hann villsk ok snúsk frá guði, Fb. ii. 393; nú villask þeir þaðan á braut, Grág. ii. 312; þá er frá honum villtisk, 192; with gen., nú villtusk þeir vegar, *lost the road*, Fms. ii. 77; villisk er nú vegarins, Valla L. 217; villtusk hundarnir farsins, *the bounds lost the track*, Hom. 120.

2. metaph., *þat verðr mörgum manni, at um myrkvan staf villisk*, Eg. (in a verse); ef þeim villask vattar, Grág. ii. 209; villtusk allir spádómar, Rb. 381; ok er svá villt fyrir mér (*I am so bewildered*) at ek veit eigi frá mér, Háv. 56; þeim öllum villtisk sýn, at engi þeirra mátti finna hann, Fb. ii. 385; villtisk hann mér ok mátti ek eigi finna hann, Karl. 309; hón villtisk öll frá mér (*she forsook me quite*) ok lagði hón illt fyrir sik, Clem. 137.

villátta, u. f. = villiátt, *a false direction, bewilderment*; ef maðr gengr á villátta á mörk..., ganga á mörk ok villátta, N. G. L. i. 393, 400.

villi-, in composit: villi-átt, f. *a false direction*, Sks. i. 4, v. l. villi-bráð, f. [mid. H.G. *wilt-prät*; Germ. *wild-pret, -braten*];—*venison*, Stj. 80, 160, Fas. iii. 274; in western Iceland a kind of minced-meat is called villibráð (= kæsa, q. v.) villi-dýr, n. *a wild beast*, Sks. 50, Stj. 18, Barl. 81. villi-eldr, m. *wild-fire*, Edda 34. villi-fyggi, n. *a wild fowl*, Karl. 472.

villi-færr, adj. *bewildering, difficult to find the way*; þeim var villifært til bæjarins, Bjarn. 53. villi-gata, u. f. *a wild path*.

villi-graungur, m. *a wild ox*, Art. 78. villi-gólt, m. *a wild boar*, Stj. 80, Karl. 472. villi-ræða, adj. *bewildered, confused*, Róm. 226, Eg. 389.

villi-skógr, m. *a wild forest*, Karl. 71. villi-ský, n. *a bewildering cloud*, Hom. 47.

villi-stigr, m. *a wild path*, Barl. 50, Stj. 637, Sks. i. 616, Fms. viii. 48, v. l. villi-svin, n. *a wild boar*, Fms. x. 88, Karl. 10.

VILLR, adj. [Ulf. *wilpeis* = *ἄγριος*; A.S., Engl., and Germ. *wild*; O. H. G. *wildi*; Dan.-Swed. *wild*];—*wild*; hverfa af villum götum, *from wild (false) paths*, Sks. 4.

2. *bewildered, erring, astray*; þeir urðu villir á hvára hönd þeim sjór skyldi liggja, Landn. 215 (Hb.); þá ferr þú elgi villr, 625, 75; bera e-t villt upp, *to report it wrong*, Trist.; dag-villr, N. G. L. i. 400; villr á mörkum, Fms. iii. 56.

3. with gen., þá varð ek villr vega, Hm. 46; villr ertú vegarins, Fas. iii. (in a verse); en þeir villir fari sinna heimhama, Hm. 156; fara daga villt, *to confuse the days*, to take e.g. Thursday for Friday; also verða daga-viltr; so also áttu villtr, *confused as to the 'airs' or 'quarters' of heaven*, e.g. whether south or east.

4. neut., fara villt, *to go astray*, Fb. i. 131.

vilmál, n. = vilmæli, Skv. 3, 12.

vilmæli, n. *a kind word, word of good will*; bréf með vilmælum ok gjöfum, Stj. 676; hafa vilmæli við e-n, Háv. 50; nú var svá komit at Steinn heimti þessi vilmæli at Ragnildi, Ó. H. 114; vötu vilmæli, Hm. 86.

vilmælt, part.; vera e-m v., *speaking well of a person*, Róm. 298.

vilnaðr, m. *a joy, comfort*; þat eina var velum til vilnaðar, Al. 57.

vilnan or vilnun, f. = vilnaðr; styrkleik vilnunar, ... heilsu fyrir vilnun, Greg. 46; iðrask með vilnan, *to repent with hope*, Hom. 78; vera í góðri vilnun, in good cheer, Sks. 168 B; vænta sér engrar vilnunar, Al. 109; in mod. usage, *favour*; ör-vilnan, *despair*.

vilnaak, ad, *to hope for a thing, deem so and so of it*, with gen.; vilnumk ek þess nú, at..., *would that*, Vkv. 29; þó vilnumk ek hins, at..., Fbr. 213; vilnaðiak hann jafnan Guðs miskunnar, en tortryggði aldri, Fms. v. 152; mun ek þess vilnask at hamingja mun fylgja, Ps. 23; vilnumk ek ok gleðjumk ek af Dróttins várs gæsku, 655 xxxiii.

3. 2. act, in mod. usage, *to favour, make concession to one*; vilna e-m til or vilna e-m í, *to remit, a debt or duty*.

II. er honum mikil í því vilnað, *it will do him good, 'tis a favour to him*, Clem. 57; þau ein kaup höfðu þeir við áttak, at þeim var eigi vilnað í, Ólk. ch. 1; ör-vilnask, *to despair*.

vilpa, u. f. *a cesspool*, a word freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers.

vil-reitni, f. = vilnaðr, Hom. (St.)

vilt, u., part. from vilja, *wished, desired*; era svá vinr öðrum er vilt eitt segir, *be is no friend who only speaks as one wills*, Hm.

vil-yrdi, n. *a favourable word, promise*.

vilna, u. f. *matter out of a sore*; voggt ok vilna.

vim or vím, n. *giddiness, a swimming in the head, wavering*, as if out of one's senses.

vimarr, m. *one who waves or brandishes* (Lat. *vibrator*), Kormak.

vimpill, m. [Old Engl. *wimpe*], a 'wimple', a kind of hood, *veil*, Edda ii. 494.

vimul, f. = vimarr, in geir-vimul, name of a Valkyrja, Gm., Edda.

Vimur, f., gen. Vimrar, [cp. Germ. *wimmern*], the name of a myth. river, Edda 60, Lex. Poët.

VIN, f., gen. vinjar; [Ulf. *winja* = *ῥῆμα*, John x. 9; A.S. *wine* = *a pasture*; O. H. G. *wini*; see Grimm's Gramm. ii. 55, 56];—*a meadow*; nú görir hann sér hús ok hagi (perh. hagi) ok vini (*a house, a pasture, and a 'vin'*) þá skal biskup eigi taka hann ör setu sinni, N. G. L. i. 9; this ancient word also remains as appellative in vinjar-spann and vinjar-toddi, the technical name for an old Norse tax payable by every household,

Ó. H. (see spann and toddi).

II. freq. in Norse local names, Björg-vin, Sand-vin, Leik-vin, Horn-vin, Helli-vin, Enda-vin, Skerf-vin, Töð-vin, Skað-vin, Dal-vin, Döl-vin, Vað-vin or Vöð-vin; usually altered into -yn, Björg-yn (-ynjar), Þópt-yn, Bambl-yn, Töð-yn; or -in, Leir-in, Ullar-in; or -ni, Vöð-ini, Döl-ini, Sköð-ini, Bónd-ini; lastly into -en, Berg-en; so also Skand-in qs. Skand-vin, cp. Scandinavia qs. Scand-in-avia. In Iceland these names are unknown,—showing that as early as the time of settlement the word had fallen into disuse as an appellative, see Munch's Norg. Beskr. (pref. xii, xiii).

vin, m. = vinr, q. v.

viná, u. f. *a female friend*, Lat. *amica*; vinur ok kunn-konur, Greg. 33; trygg viná, Al. 92, Art.

vinast, ad, recip. *to fondle one another*, i. e. *to pair* (sexually, Dan. *parres*), esp. of birds; fuglar vinast með sætum söng | sízt verða þessum dægrið löng, Bb. i. 18; mátti svo vinast hvort eitt í jar, 2. 29 (of fishes).

vinátta, u. f. *friendship*, Nj. 81, Eg. 96, 170, Hrafn. 23, Stj. 171, Ó. H. 126; þeir vinátta, Eb. 32, passim in old and mod. usage; vinátta boð, *a friendly offer*, Hkr. ii. 207; vinátta kærleiks, *affection*, Stj. 38; vinátta bragð, *a friendly turn*, Nj. 228; vinátta góðvili, Stj.; vinátta heit, *a promise of friendship*, Fms. vii. 18; vinátta kveðja, *a greeting of friendship*, Sturl. ii. 108; vinátta mark, -merki, *a token of friendship*, Ó. H. 125, Fms. iv. 280; vinátta-mál, *a message, intercourse of friendship*, Nj. 18, Fms. i. 53, xi. 229, 249.

vinátta-liga, adv. *a friendly manner*, Dipl. ii. 11.

vinátta-samliga, adv. *in friendly wise*, Dipl. i. 3. vinátta-samligr, adj. *friendly, amicable*, H. E. i. 388, Bs. i. 712.

vin-beina, n. = viðbeina, Bs. i. 367.

VINDA, pres. vind, (vin'g = vind ek, Grett. in a verse, *ving ek hála af kjúklingum*); pret. vatt (Dan. *vandt*), vast, vatt, pl. undu (vundu); subj. vudi; part. undinn; reflex., pres. vitz, and pret. vast, see below:

[Goth., A.S., and Hel. *windan*; Engl. *wind*; Germ. *winden*; Dan. *vinde*];—*to wring, twist*, Fas. ii. 525; vinda klæði, *to wring (wet) clothes*, Ld. 46; en er hann kom í eyra vatt hann klæði sín, Eg. 219; vóru allir vátir, settusk þeir niðr við eldinn ok tóku at vinda sik, Eb. 274; hann vatt þar ör skál fulla vatns, Stj. 392; hann tók til fjötursins ok vatt hann í sundr, Fms. xi. 289; hann vatt ljáinn í sundr milli handa sér, Fb. i. 522.

2. *to wind*; ok undu svá tréit allt at rótinni, Fms. v. 286; vinda vef, *to wind the woof*; vindum vef Darradarr, Darr.; vinda segl, *to hoist sail*; undu þeir segl sín, Orkn. 356, Fms. ii. 176; vindit þá upp akkeri yður, *to wind up the anchor, weigh it*, Fb. iii. 384; vindum af ræfrit af skálanum, Nj.

3. *to twist*; þær ör sandi síma undu, Hbl.; salr undinn orma hryggjum, Vsp.; Ulfarr vatt við skegginn, U. *twisted his beard* (Germ. 'sich den bart streichen'), of a person being flattered, Eb. 164; höfði vatt þá Gunnarr ok Högna til sagði, G. *turned his head round and spoke to H.*, Akv. 6.

4. *to put, thrust*; Eyvindr vatt þá miklu horni í hönd Sveini, E. *thrust a big horn (cup) into Sweeney's hand*, Orkn. 248; hón vatt upp skriðljósi, *hoisted up a lantern*, Nj. 153; vili sá er ymsu vindr fram, *that puts forth various things*, 677, 8; greip á stafinn, vatt með austri upp lög-fúki, *he launched the boat with the water in her*, Hým. 27.

5. *to throw, hurl*; svipti hón blæju af Sigurði, ok vatt (á) vengi, fyrir vísi knjómi, *and flung it on the ground*, Glv. i.; svá segja menn at Friðþjófr hafi undit elda-skíðu í useftramar, F. *hurled a burning brand on the roof*, Fas. ii. 87.

II. reflex. *to turn oneself, vindask við*; þá undusk hestar af götu (*they strayed from the road*) ok vöðusk í taumum, Mart. 131; vitz eigi þat (vinnu, v. l.), *that will not go amiss, will not fail to pass*, Ó. H. 208 (in a verse, cp. Fms. v. 61, v. l. 4); nú mun ok endr undit þessari frásögn, *to turn back in the narrative*, Orkn. 202.

2. *to make a quick movement, turn quickly*; en er Helgi sá þat, þá vitz hann undan þeim, Fms. viii. 75, v. l.; Jökull vatzk (vatz) við hart ok féll skíða-hlaðinn, Fs. 42; ok nú vitz (i. e. vitz) hann við hart, svá at spjótið gekk af skaptinu, Fas. i. 239; í því kemr þorgerðr inn, ok vitz Helgi við fast ok fellr ofan af þilinn, Gisl. 47; ok er minnst er vánín vitz Gísli við ok hleypir upp á hamar, 70.

3. part. undinn, *wound, twisted*; undinna festa, *twisted moorings*, Edda (in a verse); ljós-undinna landa lims, *the bright-twisted serpent-land*, i. e. *gold* (A.S. *wunden gold*).

vinda, u. f. *a bank of yarn*; vindur er hafa skal í vef, Fbr. 58.

vindandi, f. [vend], a gramm. term, implying the use of the old letter 'vend' in spelling v-rungu, v-rangr, v-reiðr, see introduction to letter R; sem þá at v só af tekki í þessu nafni 'v-rungu', því at þýðenskir menn ok Danakir hafa v fyrir r í þessu nafni ok mörgum öðrum ok þat hyggjum vér fornt mál vera, en nú er þat kallat vindandinn (vindandi in) forma í skáldskap, því at þat er nú ekki haft í Norrœnu-máli, Skálda 189 (in the treatise of Olave Hvíta-skáld).

vinda-spíka, u. f. = vindást, Fas. iii. 232, v. l.

vinda-auga, n. [from vindr, m.; A.S. *wind-æge*; Engl. *window*; Dan. *vind-ue*];—*wind's-eye, a window*, Grág. ii. 286, Sturl. i. 155.

vind-áss, m. [Chaucer *windas*], *a winding-pole, windlass*, N. G. L. i. 335, Ó. H. 28, Nj. 115, Fas. iii. 232.

vind-háls, m. the 'winding-neck,' the twisted ornamental work at a ship's prow and stern, Björn.

-vindi, n. a wind; in compds, blíð-vindi, þýð-vindi.

vindill or vindull, m. a wisp.

vindingr, m. windings, = spjorr, strips wound round the legs, instead of hose, Art. 4.

Vindlr and Vindr, m. pl. the Wends; Vinda-höfðingi, -herr, -skip, -snekkja, Fms. ii. 299, 308, v. 134, xi. 375. compds: Vind-land, n. the land of the Wends. Vind-lenskr, adj. Wendish, Fms., passim: for Vindlendingr, Grett. 90, read Vinlendingr. Vind-verska, u, f. the Wendish language, Fms. vii. 192. Vind-verskr, adj. Wendish, Fms. i. 290.

vindla, að, (see vindill), to wind up; þú sitr yfir ull-laupi konu þinnar ok vindlar ull, er hún kembir, Bret. (1849) ch. 13, v. l.

vindli, n. = vindill; stundum fauk hann sem vindli, Mosk. 41.

vindligr, adj. windy, Sks. 695 B; veðr var vindligt, Fms. ix. 353, v. l.

VINDL, m. [Ulf. winds = áveuos; A.S., Engl., and Germ. wind; O.H.G. wint; Lat. ventus] = the wind, passim: the air, fram í loftið í vindinn, into the air, Fms. vi. 313; sem hann vaði vind, 419; kasta e-u út í vind, Mar.; verpa orðum í vind, id.; láta e-t sem vind um eyrun þjóta (see eyra): allit, veðr ok vind, kviða fyrir vind ok vatn, Fms. viii. 234; í vindi skal við höggva, Hm.; þokur miklar en vinda litla, Ld. 74; vindr hafði hlaupit milli, Bs. i. 336; blés mikinn vind á ljósi en þat sloknadi, Bárð. 180; gekk vandr ór filnum, Al. 144; austan-v., vestan-v., sunnan-v., norðan-v. (but út-synningr, land-nyrdingr, etc., of the 'middle-air').

B. Compds: vind-auga, n., q. v. vind-belgr, m. wind-bellows, bellows, Edda. vind-blaka, u, f. a wind-flaw, a breeze, Sks. 234, Grett. 153 A. vind-blástr, m. a wind-blast, Bárð. 133. vind-blær, m. a gentle air, Stj. 16, 78. vind-byrl and vinds-byrl, m. a gust of wind, Stj. 608, Th. 23. vind-egg, n. a wind-egg. vind-frosinn, part. wind-frozen, Sks. 230. vind-fullr, adj. windy, Fas. iii. 636: so also vinda-fullr, adj., Fas. ii. 150. vind-gangr, m., medic. flatulence. vind-glugg, m. a window, of an opening in the clouds, Bárð. 170. vinda-gnýr, m. a squall of wind, Ld. 326. vind-gul or vind-gol, n. an air, wind, breeze, Fms. viii. 382. vind-heimr, m. 'wind-home,' Vsp.: a local name, Grett. vind-hjálmr, m. 'wind-helmet,' i. e. the sky; vindhjálms-brú, the 'wind-helm-bridge,' i. e. the rainbow, Hkv. 2, 47. vind-kaldr, adj. wind-cold, Hdm. 18. vind-ker, n. the 'wind-basin,' the vault of heaven, Ad. vind-lauss, adj. windless, calm, smooth, Yt., Fms. vi. 262, vii. 68, Bs. ii. 324. Vind-lér (i. e. Vind-hler), m. the 'wind-listener,' i. e. the god Heimdal, Edda. vind-litill, adj. calm, light of wind; veðr vindlitit, Eg. 370, Ld. 56, Fms. 353. Vind-lóni, a, m., myth. the Father of the Winter. vind-rúm, n. a passage of wind, Stj. 91. vind-stæði, n. the direction of the wind, Fas. i. 14, v. l. vind-svalr, adj. = vind-kaldr, Fas. i. 78; the myth. name of the Father of Winter, Edda. vind-protinn, part. short of wind, Sks. 629 B. vind-prútinn, part. 'wind-swollen,' Sks. 230. vind-purr, adj. 'wind-dry,' of wood, Vkv. 9. vind-æð, f. a 'wind-vein,' Al. 22: prop. an artery, according to vulgar belief that the arteries were ducts of air, and the veins of blood. See Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. *apnoea*. vind-öld, f. 'wind-age,' time of tempests, Vsp.

vindr, m. a winding; austan við bergit er vindr upp ut ganga, Symb. 56; hann hyggir at um steina nokkura þá er svá lágu sem vindr er görr, Róm. 309.

vindr, adj., vind, neut. vint, [vinda, vatt], stvry; telgja vint né skakkt, Krók. 42 C; ör Jonathe flaug aldri vint né skeft, Stj. 405.

vind-skeið, f. [from vindr, adj., or vindr, m. (?)], the 'wind-skeith,' barge-rafter, the edge-boards at a gable end, prob. so called from being twisted in the shape of dragons twisting their tails at the top, while their heads are at the eaves, N. G. L. i. 101, Fs. 62, Eg. 749.

vind-skeiða, að, to furnish with vindskeiðar, D. N. i. 477.

vindugr, adj. windy; vindga, contr., Hm. 139.

vin-fastr, adj. steady as a friend, Nj. 30, Fs. 23.

vin-fengi, n. friendship, Nj. 38, Ld. 246, Bs. i. 76, 657, passim.

vin-festi, f. steadfastness in friendship, Bs. i. 80.

vin-flaki, a, m. a rendering of Lat. vinea, Róm. 292, 309.

vingan (vingun), f. friendliness, friendship (but less emphatic than vinátta), Karl. 17, Fms. v. 135, xi. 55, Fs. 15, 24, 144, Bær. 7: favour, hafa Guðs vingan, Grág. ii. 167; alþýðu vingan, popularity, Fms. i. 31; koma sínu máli í betri vingan við e-n, v. 136; vinganar-heit, -mál, -orð, -svipr, friendly assertions, words, looks, Bjarn. 51, Ld. 344, Fas. ii. 249, Fms. vi. 279.

vingask, að, dep. to make friends; in vingask við e-n, to enter into friendship, friendly intercourse or relation with a person, Eg. 42, 175, Fms. viii. 214, x. 298; vingask til e-s, viii. 108.

II. part. vingadr, in friendly relations; vel vingadr veð lenda menn, Hkr. ii. 48; well-liked, var hann svá vingadr af mörgum manni, at ..., Fms. xi. 277; hann átti ok vel vingat við höfðingja innan-lands, vi. 397: friendly, well-disposed, iv. 87.

vin-gáfa, u, f. = vingjöf, D. N.

vin-glærnliga, adv. friendly, kindly, Ld. 38, Fms. xi. 244.

vin-glærnigr, adj. friendly, kind, Fms. vii. 62, Sturl. ii. 8, Barl. 59. vin-gjöf, f. a friendly gift, Eg. 52, 278, Clem. 133; sendi hann konungi vingjafir, Fms. i. 53; gefa á maðr vingjafir at sér lifanda, Grág. i. 202; vingjafir þágu þér, enda veitid ér svá, 656 C. 12 (Mar. x. 8), and passim; cp. Hm. 40, and the old custom of exchanging gifts.

vingi, n. disturbance, vacancy of mind.

vingla, að, [vingull], to confound, disturb; vinglaðr, confused, out of one's mind.

Vingnir, m. a mythic. pr. name, Edda, Örvar Odds S.

vin-góðr, adj. = vingadr; lét Hanel vera vingóðan mann (a popular man), Rd. 239, 240, 241. neut. vingott in phrases as, með þeim sv vingott, they were good friends, Eg. 514, Rd. 289, Nj. 135; eiga vngott við e-n, to be good friends with a person, Fms. ix. 219.

Vin-gólf, n. [vin, f., or vinnr, m.], the 'mansions of bliss,' a kind of Elysium or 'Saus-souei' of the Northern mythology; Óðinn ... hana óska-sýnir eru allir þeir er í val falla, þeim skipar hann Valhöll ok Vngólf, ok heita þeir þá Einherjar, Edda 13; Gimli eða Vingólf, þat var högr er gyðjurnar áttu ok var hann allfagr, þat hús kalla menn Vngólf, 9.

vin-gretta, u, f. a law term, wrangling, contemptuously so called when (e.g.) two persons pull one another by the hair, but use no weapons, N. G. L. i. 70.

vingea, að, to swing round, with dat.; vingia stafnum kringum ag. vingull, m. an oaf, simpleton, freq. in mod. usage; þú ert með vingull! and vinguls-ligr, adj. oafish. 2. a horse's pizzle, Fb. ii. 332. 3. botan. festuca, Hljalt. Vingul-mörk, f. name of a country in Norway (referring to phallus worship?), Fms.

vin-guðask, d. = vingask, N. G. L. i. 137 (prob. only an error).

vin-gæði, n. kindness, amiability, Róm. 175: friendship, Lausa 215, v. l.

vin-hallr, adj. biased, partial in one's friendship; eigi var hann í dómun, he was no respecter of persons in his judgment, Orkn. 160. vinhallr undir höfðingja, Bs. i. 142; at erki-biskup hafi náðknt v. vinnu málinu, Fms. viii. 100, ix. 331, v. l. 2. = vinhallr, an affectionate friend, þorst. Síðu H. 171: prob. only an error (hallr for holtr).

vin-hollr, adj. [Dan. venne-buld], true, steadfast as a friend, affectionate as a friend, Orkn. 460, Fms. vii. 103, passim. 2. = vinhallr, Fms. u. 331 (if not an error, as is vice versa the þorst. Síðu H. 171).

vinjar, gen., in vinjar-toddi, vinjar-spann; see vin, f.

vin-kaup, n. the acquisition of a friend; honum þótti í þér mest vikaup vera, Fms. v. 188.

vin-kona, u, f. a female friend, Stj. 230, Ísl. ii. 260, 369.

vin-lauss, adj. friendless, Rd. 308, Fm.

vin-leysi, n. friendlessness, lack of friends, Norske Saml. v. 159.

vin-ligr, adj. friendly, Sks. 229, v. l.

vin-margr, adj. having many friends, Sturl. ii. 236, iii. 180.

vin-mál and vin-máli, n. friendly words, greetings; Egill þakkað konungi gjafir ok vinnmáli, Eg. 312, O. H. 133 (vinmál, Fb. u. 255, l. 10); hneigjask fyrir minum vinnmælum eðr ógnar-orðum, Fms. vii. 104; með fégofofum ok vinnmælum, i. 53; bar Karl fram vinnmáli þeirra Leif ok Gilla, Fær. 211; sendi hann þá menn austr á fund Haralds konungi með vinnmælum, Orkn. 122; senda menn með vinnmælum (vinmælum, v. l.) ok presentum, Stj. 303.

vinn (vinnr), in the phrase, gúra e-t of vinn, to over-exert oneself, 677, 11 (a ðr. ley. and doubtful).

VINNA, pres. vinn, vinnr, older viðr, Gkv. 2, 30, Fms. vii. 339 (in a verse), Edda i. 492, Am. 45, Ad. 21, etc.; pret. vann, vanaot (mod. vanst), vann; pl. unnu; subj. ynni; imperat. vinn; part. unninn (vinn, ynni, unninn); with suffixed pers. pron. vinnk, Hm. 158; vinnk, Bkv. 2, 26; pres. reflex. vinnz, Grág. (Kb.) i. 3, 85, 86; pret. vanna, Stj. 131, and passim; with suffixed neg. vant-attu, þou workdest not. Hkv. 2, 20; plur. vinna-t, 2, 21; [Ulf. vinnan = vinnaxir, vinnaxir; A.S., O.H.G., and Hel. vinnan; Engl. win; Dan. vinde; Swed. vinna.]

A. To work, labour, of any household work, as also in a wider sense; fasta ok vinna til nóns, Dipl. ii. 14; hann var félauð ok vant til matar sér, worked for his food, 656 C. 24; þessi er svá töskliga vinn, worked so well, Nj. 270; þat verðr hverr at vinna sem atlað er, 10; vinna hvárt er vill, to do whichever be will, Grág. (Kb.) i. 99; eiga sem mest at vinna, to be very busy, Nj. 97; Ásmundr vildi lítið vinna, would not work, Grett. 90; þrællinn vann allt þat er hann vildi ... at þocum þætti þrællinn lítið vinna, Nj. 73; hvat er þér hentast at vinna (?), 54; vinna verk sín, to do one's work, Eg. 759; vinna e-m beinleita, bana, reidu, to do one service, attend on him as a guest, Fs. 52, MS. 613, 52, 54: ellipt., vinna e-m, to wait upon, tend; það hana vinna þeim hjónum, Ld. 34. 2. to work, till, cultivate; þeim manni er jörðina vinnr ok ervidr, Stj. 30; vinnit hana (the earth) ok þrægit, 187.

II. a work, perform; nú hefir þú þat unnit er þú muut eigi með fæðum lengr vera, Nj. 129; vinna e-m geig, bana, to work harm, do harm, 233, Fbr. (in a verse), Korm. 116; v. e-m úsæmd, Fs. 32; vinna e-m bot, 10

do good; er mörgum manni vann bót þeim er aðrar mein-vættir gördur mein, Landn. 211, Hkr. iii. 69; vinna betr á e-u, to redress, Eg. 519; vinna e-m hefnd, to take revenge on: of feats, prowess, deeds, hvat vanntú meðan (?), Hbl.: keisari vann þar mikinn hernað, Fms. xi. 301; herja ok vinna margi kyns frægðar-veik, ... af stórverkjum þeim er hann vann, x. 231, 232.

2. to win, gain; vann hann apr borgir ok kastala, Fms. x. 231; vita ef ek mega apr vinna þat ríki er látið er, id.; hann víðr sér frama, Fas. ii. 474; vinna mikla sæmd, Fms. i. 96; vinna land, kastala = expugnare, i. 23, vii. 79, x. 414; vinna undir sik allan Noreg, i. 4, 87; vinna orrostu, to gain a battle, vii. 123; vinna sigr, to gain a victory, i. 88, x. 231, passim; er vinninn var Ormrinn langi, iii. 29.

3. to conquer, vanquish; er hann vann konung svá ágætán, Fas. i. 34; vinur Sigmundur hann skjótt, Fær. 81; at Egili ynni flesta menn í leikum, Eg. 191.

4. to avail; veit ek eigi hvat þat vinur, Fms. vii. 160; margir lögðu gott til ok vann þat ekki, Sturl. iii. 361; vinna e-m þörf, to suffice, be sufficient, do, Grág. i. 457, Orkn. 138; þörf vinur hverjum presti at segja eina messu, H.E. i. 473; nægisk mér ok þörf vinur, ef son minn Joseph lifir, Stj. 221; mætti þörf vinna lengi at ænu lítið mjöl, Blas. 43; þá tók hann sótt þá er honum vann at fullu, Fms. xi. 2; galdinn vann honum at fullu, i. 100.

5. special usages; vinna eið, særi ..., to take an oath, Grág. Nj. passim; þeir unnu honum land ok trúnað, sworn homage to him, Fms. x. 401.

6. to make, followed by an adjective or participle; hann vann veltan hann, Post. 645-68; hrútr, er hann mátti eigi heimtan vinna, Grág. i. 419; með sínum vælæðum vann hann yfir kominn Harald, Fms. x. 257; ef göðinn víðr eigi dóm fullan áðr söl komi á þingvöll þá er hann utlagr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 50; ef hann víðr dóminn fullan, 80; ef hann víðr eigi heimilt, ii. 142; esp. in poet. phrases, vinna e-n fellðan, bardan, sáran, reidan, hræddan, to make fallen, i. e. to fell, etc.; as also, vinna brotið = to break; vinna heft, to take revenge; vinna svarat e-u, to respond to, Lex. Poët.; Paulus vann þat sannat, at ..., Post. (Unger) 231.

III. with dat. to withstand (ellipt. for vinna við ...); sköpum víðr manngi, Am. 45; vinnat skjöldungar sköpum, Hkr. 2. 21; ek vætr honum vinna kunna'k, Vkv. 39; munat sköpum vinna, Skv. 1. 53; Korm. 104 (in a verse).

IV. to suffer, undergo; according to the Gothic this would be the original sense, but it only remains in such phrases as, vinna víl, vinna vás, Lex. Poët.; vinna eld, to suffer fire, Fms. viii. 9.

V. with prepp.; vinna at, to 'win to' a thing, effect; þeir fá ekki at unnit, Fms. vii. 270; drekinn vinur síðan at honum, does away with him, Stj.; vinna at saufé, svinum, to tend sheep, wine, Dropl. 16, Rm. 13; vinna at segli, to manage, attend to the sail, Grett. 94 B:—vinna á, to make, effect; höfum vér miklit á unnit, Fms. xi. 264; þú munst miklit á vinna um þetta mál, Fas. i. 459; to do one bodily harm, kill, ef gríðungur víðr á manni, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 188; ef sé víðr á fé, i. 192; maðr vinur á manni, Nj. 100, Lv. 29; á-unnin verk, bodily injuries, Kb. i. 145; maðr á sín at hefna, ef vill, á er á verðr unnit, 147:—vinna fyrir, ok var ekki fyrir unnit um sumarit, þörf. Karl. 414; vinna fyrir sér; vinna fyrir mat sínum, to win one's food; hann vinur ekki fyrir mat sínum, be wins not his bread (mat-vinnungur):—þat vinn ek til eingis at svikja þá er mér trúa, Band. 31 new Ed.; víði hann vinna þat til settar með þeim bræðrum, Fms. iv. 17; hann hirti ekki hvat hann vann til ef hann fengi þat, x. 7; þat vil ek til vinna, Nj. 170; mun ek heldr þat til vinna at giptask þor-birni, Ld. 70; vilja gjarna nökkut við hann til vinna, Fær. 25; það er ekki til vinnaði, it is not worth the trouble; sé þvi er ek vann til, earned, Eg. 519:—vinna við e-u, to withstand; sköpum víðr manngi, mátti hann eigi við sköpum vinna né sínu aldrági, Fas. i. 199:—vinna e-n yfir (Dan. overvinde), to overcome, Fms. iii. 156, Finnb. 266.

B. Reflex., ekki unnusk þau mjök fyrir, they did little to support themselves, Ld. 146; láta fyrir vinnask, to forbear, desist from; þú skal enn eigi láta fyrir vinnask, Fms. vii. 116; þorgeir lét eigi fyrir vinnask um þetta mál, Rd. 296; lét prestinn fyrir vinnask of umbræðuna þaðan frá, Bs. i. 341.

8. to last, suffice; alla þessa þrjá daga vannsk (vannz Ed.) þeirra vegr, Stj. 131; ríki Assyriorum vannsk (lasted) um þúsund ára, 140; illugi elti hann meðan eyin vannsk, to the end of the island, Grett. 172 new Ed.; meðan daginn vannsk, as long as the day lasted, till evening, Fas. iii. 4; festrinn vannsk eigi til jarðar, the rope was not long enough to touch the ground, Fms. ix. 3; to reach, smíðuðu stöpul þann er vinna(ð) skyldi til himins, Edda (pref.); þar sátu konur títí frá sem vannsk, as there was room, Fms. x. 16; skyldi drekka saman karlmaðr ok kona svá sem til ynnisk, Eg. 247; meðan Jóln ynnisk, Hkr. i. 138 (yynnisk, Fms. i. 32, l.c.); Ketill bað Eyvind svá vitt nema land at þeim ynnisk biðum til vel, Rd. 231; ef eigi ynnisk til (fé) til hvárs-veggja, Grág. i. 288; fé þat skulu þeir hafa sem ynnisk, ... ef fé ynnisk (vinnz Ed.) betr (Dan. slaas til), Grág. (Kb.) i. 85, 86; fé svá at ynnisk mætti at ænu þúsund manna, 623. 21; þess víðar er ynnisk megi mál ok misseri, Hm. 59; ef hánum ynnisk (vinnz) eigi fróðleikr til þess, Grág. (Kb.) i. 209; vér trinum osku, afli ok sigr-sæli, ok ynnisk oss þat at gnógu, O. H. 202 (cp. 'vinna þörf' above); ek ynnumk eigi til þér at launa, I am unable to reward thee, Finnb. 238; ek ynnumk eigi at dykra þitt nafn, Barl. 181.

II. recip., vinnask á, to wound one another; þar er menn vinnask á, Grág.; þau

vinnask á þann áverka, et ..., Kb. ii. 40; vinnask á enum meirum sárum, K. þ. K. 116.

vinna, v. f. a work, labour, business; fá sér e-t til vinnu, Gpl. 483; taka vinnur af e-m, Fms. i. 33; vera at vinnu, to be at work, vi. 187; at-vinna, q. v.

COMPDS: vinnu-aðli, a. m. earnings, produce of labour, H. E. i. 396. vinnu-fólk, n. = vinnuhjún. vinnu-fullr, adj. having plenty of work, Stj. 25. vinnu-færr, adj. able for work, able-bodied, Gpl. 483, 531. vinnu-góðr, adj. doing good work, Fs. 31, Finnb. 296. vinnu-greifi, a. m. an overseer, Stj. 570.

vinnu-hjún, n. pl. work-people, servants on a farm, Lv. 22, (mod. vinnu-fólk, as opp. to húsbændr.) vinnu-litill, adj. doing little work, Grett. 69, 70, 120 A. vinnu-maðr, m. a labourer, man-servant on a farm, Fms. i. 33, Ld. 98, N. G. L. ii. 163, Stj. 562, MS. 134. 69, 70; in a town, N. G. L. iii. 15, 44.

vinnandi, part. a doer, worker of; ér vinnendr fluku, Greg. 24; v. eða fremjandi, Edda 68.

vinnanligr, adj., in u-vinnanligr.

vinnari, a. m. a worker, maker, Skálda 204.

vinnarigr, m. a gain, profit, Stj. 225, Mag. 62, 66; á-vinnarigr.

vinon, f. = vinan, friendship, Korm. (in a verse).

VINR, m., gen. vinar; dat. vin, Hm. 41, 42 (seldom vini); pl. vinir, acc. vini, 24 (vinu, Hkr. i. 183, in a verse, cannot be an acc. from vinr).

As in sonr (q. v.) the nominative r is freq. dropped, and vinr and vin are both in old and mod. writers and speech used promiscuously: [in A. S. wine; Dan. vin; Swed. vîn; vinr is 'par excellence' a Scandinavian word, frændi being used only in the sense of a kinsman; vinr is akin to vin, f., referring to a lost root verb vinan, van, vunun, to which also belongs the verb una, q. v.; analogous to vin and vinr are the Lat. amicus and amoenus.]

B. USAGE.—A friend, prop. an 'agreeable man'; vin sínum skal maðr vinr vera, þeim ok þess vin, en óvinar síns skylli engi maðr, vinar vinr vera, Hm. 42; til ílls vinar, til góðs vinar, 33; með illum vinum, 50; vápnom ok ráðum skulu vinir gleðjask, 40; til góðs vinar liggja gagn-vegir þótt hann sé frr fariun, 33; ek vil vera vin þeirra, Nj. 5; Guðs vin, Blas. 49; hann var vinr Otkels, Nj. 73; hann gaf Frey vin sínum þann best hálfan, Hrafn. 5; vinar mín, Ad. 16; tryggir vinr minn, 10; vinr þjóðar, 11; þinn vin fullkominn, Fær. 132; mesti vin beggja, Fms. i. 12; leyndligr vin, Bs. i. 760; segiðað er allt vin sínum, Eg.; eða sé vinr öðrum er vilt eitt segir, Hm.; í þörf skal vinar neyta, a friend in need is a friend indeed, Fms. viii. 399; hverr á sér vin með úvinum, every man has a friend among foes, Fs. 96; en þá var sem mælt, at hverr á vin með óvinum, O. H. 62; missa (or sakna, Fas. ii. 179) vinar í stað, to 'miss a friend'—the bird is flown, Grett. 139; þegar gripu þá í tómt þóttusk vinar missa, in a ditty; vera e-m í vinar húsi, to be one's friend; þat mun ek kjósa, at þú sér mér í vina húsi, Sturl. i. 96; göra vina skipti, to change friends, ii. 142; Freyr lítir eigi vinar augum til þín, Fms. ii. 74; Hrungrir sér eigi vinar augum til þórs, Edda 5; ást-vinr, lang-vinr, alda-vinr, trygg-vinr, ó-vinr (or óvinr), qq. v.; in the saying, vera vinr vina sinna, to be the friend of one's own friends, of one whose sympathies are narrow, with a notion of self-willed, fanciful friendship; e. g. hann er ekki allra vinr, en hann er vinr vina sinna; vinr em ek vinar mín, en geld ek þat er illa er til mín gör, Nj. 128.

COMPDS: vina-boð, n. a feast of friends, Nj. 2, Fs. 12, 54, Fb. ii. 185, 227, Sturl. iii. 105. vina-fundr, m. a meeting of friends, Glám. 336; var með þeim engi vinafundr, Fms. x. 60. vina-styrkr, m. strength, backing of friends; með frændafloka ok vinastyrk, Vall.

vina-vandr, adj. particular as to friends; an expressive word, i. phrase, vinfast ok vinavandr, to have few but chosen friends, Nj. 30.

vina-veisla, v. f. friendly = vinabod, Sturl. iii. 105, 125, Fs. 132, v. l.

vin-raun, f. a trial of friends or friendship; hörd mun v. verða, viz. to choose between two friends, Orkn. (in a verse): a proof of friendship, hann tók allvel við þorkatli ok kvað slíkt v. mikla, Dropl. 23.

vin-roið, f. a troop of friends, Ad. 19 (but the reading is doubtful).

vin-ræði, n. friendliness = vinsemd, Fb. i. 163.

vin-samliga, adv. in a friendly manner, Fms. viii. 129; allt tal fór með þeim v., ii. 262; in mod. usage, often at the end of a letter.

vin-samligr, adj. friendly, amicable, Róm. 302, Eb. 241; vinsamlig orð, ráð, Fms. vi. 278, Söl. 32.

vin-samr, adj. 'friendly', friendly, Sks. 19, v. l.

vin-semd, f. friendliness (less than vinátt), Fms. xi. 423.

vin-semi, f. = vinsemd, O. H. L.

vin-sending, f. a friendly message; mun hann sent hafa oss enga v., of a Urias message, = forsending (q. v.), Fas. ii. 79.

vin-skapr, m. [Dan. venskab], friendship, Hm. 50, Fs. 160, Eg. 41, Fms. i. 284, x. 37; the saying, svá fyrnisk vinskapr sem fundir, Fb. i. 392 (mod., svo fyrnast ástir sem fundir).

vin-slit, n. pl. a breach of friendship, Isl. ii. 217.

vin-spell = vinslit, a spoiling of friendship, Gkv. 1, 24.

vinstr, f., pl. vinstrar, = the third stomach in ruminating animals; eina vinstr, vinstrina, freq. in mod. usage, but not recorded in old writers.

VINSTRI, compar. [Dan. venstre; Swed. vänstre], the left; um vinstri hönd, Nj. 28, Fms. vi. 165; til vinstri handar, 439; hvárki til

hægri handar nó vinstri, Stj. 438; á vinstri hlíð, Fms. ii. 330; vinstri hönd, vinstra auga, eyra, vinstri fótr, etc.; görask vinstri handar menn e-á, *one's left-hand men*, i.e. *adversaries*, Hom. 103; vinstra megin, Hrafn. 13.

vin-sælaak, d, to *endear oneself*, Str. 3.

vin-sæld, f. a *being beloved, popularity*; kom svá við vinsæld hans, at ..., Fms. i. 32; um fram alla menn at vinsældum ok harðfengi, Eb. 30; öfundsjúkr um vinsældir Magnúss, Orkn. 160; aðalísk honum vinsæld (ð) mikil, Fms. x. 402, passim.

vin-sæll, adj. [Dan. *venself*], compar. vinsælli, superl. -sæltr and -sælastr: —blessed with friends, endeared, beloved by many, much liked; hann var vinsæll af öllum mönnum, Eg. 3; þú ert maðr vinsæll af böndum, Nj. 27; Ketill var yngri sona biskups ok enn vinsælli, and the more popular, the most liked, Sturl. i. 226; var nú skipan á komin um fund hans, —maðrian var miklu vinsælli egn áðr (*much more liked than before*) ... Sæm var vinsæll af sínum þingmönnum, Hrafn. 34; hinn vinsælasti af öllum góðum mönnum, Fms. vi. 59; hinn vinsælasti af Væringjum, very popular with the Wæringes, 144; manna vinsælastr ok góðgjarnast, ii. 19; hann hefir verið einn hverr höfðingi vinsæltr i Noregi, vii. 4: of a deed, action, case, eigi mun vinsælt vera málit, Glúm. 380; mungátin eru minjafnt vinsæl, a saying, Ölk. 34.

vin-tengdr, part. bound in *friendship*, þjal.

vin-traust, n. trust in a friend, Hm. 64.

vinu-ligr, adj. [Dan. *venlig*], friendly; in ú-vinuligr.

vin-vandr, adj. = *vinavandr*; fastáðigr ok v., Fms. viii. 447, v. l.

vin-veittliga, adv. kindly, good-naturedly, Nj. 217.

vin-veittligr, adj. friendly; þeygi v. hlutr, a thing not agreeable, Bjarn. 33.

vin-veitttr, adj., prop. given in a friendly spirit, friendly, agreeable, favourable, of things: gora þeim vinveittar samfarar, Skálda (Thorodd); byrinn ekki vinveitttr, Ld. 56; nú mun ek gora þér um vinveitt (*show thee a good turn of friendship, humour thee*) ok ríða til þings með þér, Nj. 215; eigi er þá vinveitt gjöfin, Fms. vi. 238; Úlfur þótti ú-vinveitt skemtan konungs, unfriendly, spiteful, 347. 2. of a person, easy to please; úvandlastr ok vinveitttr at veizlum, Bs. i. 394; in mod. usage, graceful, friendly, hann var mér mikil v.

vinna, að, [Engl. *winnow*; from *vindr*], to *winnow* corn; fætt hún til iðju sinnar at vinna korn, Thom. 484. 2. mod. to pick out; vinsa úr það besta, and the like.

vinasari, a, m. [provinc. Dan. *vinsder*; corrupt from *bismar*?], a *steel-yard*; pundara rangan eða vinasara, N. G. L. i. 324.

vin-þjófr, m. a 'friend-thief', a false friend, Ad.

vippa, u, f. [cp. Dan. *vippe* = Engl. *wip*], a nickname, Sturl. i. 118 C.

vipr, f, pl. viprar (?), not vipur, for the *r* is radical, as is seen from the spelling in vellums and also from Norse *vipre*, Ivar Aasen: —a toy; barna vipr, a child's toy; þat þótti allt sem barna vipr er aðrar konur gördu hjá því sem hún gördi, Mirm. 140 (Ed. Kölbjör); þykkir honum allt sem ungmennis-leikr eðr barna vipr þat sem hann hafði áðr numit hjá klerkdómi meistara Perri, Clar.; þótti allt barna vipr þat er aðrar konur höfðu í skarti hjá henni, Ld. 122 (vipur einar, Fms. ii. 21, i.e., should be viprar einar?).

vipra, að, to draw the lips together; vipra varinnar, Björn.

vipta ok **vifta**, u, f., in Darr. perh. read 'vipt' er orpin, [veta], the woof; þarmar ok mönnum fyrir viftu ok gam, Nj. 275.

VIRÐA, pret. virði, mod. vitti; [cp. *verð*; this word and its derivatives are in mod. Norse pronounced, and spelt with *y*, *yrda*; Swed. *vörda*]: —to fix the worth of a thing, to tax, value; síðan vóru virð f6 Hallgerðar, Nj. 24; búa skulu virða fulgur ómagans tvennar, Grág. i. 259; þar skulu fylgja einn eyrir ok tuttugu, ok virða til friðs, D. I. i. 109; þrjár merkr ok virt til vadmála, 203; virða skulu virða skip þat til vöru eðr til brends silfrs, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 68; virða e-t til smærs, D. N. ii. 93.

II. metaph., þat kann engi virða nema Guð einn, Fms. vii. 144; with gen. of the price, virða enskis, Blas. 44; virða mikils, to rate highly, Eg. 167; konungr virði hann mikils, Fms. vi. 132; virða u-t lítla, O. H. L. 76; úvinir hans höfðu grun á ok virðu til utrúleika við konung, Fms. ix. 428; er þat illa virðanda fyrir þér, it is to be ill-esteemed, blamed, ii. 53; mun þat vera vel virt fyrir þér, Karl. 99; svá virða vinir jarls sem þorkell mundi þá bræðr síst spara til deilu, Orkn. 180; vita ok virða, Stj. 145; virða e-t með sjálfum sér, to betink oneself of, consider, 132; hygg at ok virð með þér sjálfum, 142; virð með sjálfum þér hvað hann mun mega með síns herra fulltingi, Karl. 542. 2. with prep.; virða at u-u, to give heed to a thing, consider it, Stj. 153; virða e-t fyrir sér, to count, consider; virða til, to pay heed to, regard; Rafn vildi eigi þat, þviat hann kveðsk vilja virða til einn heilaga Jacobum postola, ok berjask eigi við þorvald, i.e. Rafn said he would respect the boldness of St. James and not fight th., Bs. i. 668; heldr skal hitt til virða, at hann vildi Kristni síni í þyrna, Hom. 109; eg vil ekki virða mig til þess, not de-mean myself to that: virða um e-t = virða til, D. N. ii. 93; virða e-t við e-t, to value, count; virða við saur ok hégóma, Barl. 74; virð einskis við þá er þér gora í meín, take no account of it if they do thee wrong, Hom. (St.). virða sakar við annan, id.; Guð virði við hann (may God reward

him) undir hvilikan þanga hann á at standa, Bs. i. 821; biðja vör at þér takit vára dvöl eigi til þrjózku, virðandi við oss um leidar-lengd ok harða veðráttu, we beg you not to account it for disobedience in us, but consider the length of the way, and the severe weather, D. N. iii. 80; also of gratitude, eg virði það við hann, að ..., to regard past services.

III. reflex., impers. to like; mér virðisk ekki skapferð hans, Ísl. ii. 217; virðisk þeim vel allt til konungs en eigi verr til drottningar, Fb. ii. 120; hann virðisk þar hverjum manni vel, everybody liked him, Eg. 27, Nj. 46, Fms. i. 61.

2. to deem, think; virðisk oss svá, sem minnkadisk vár sæmd í því heldr enn yxi, Fms. x. 7; virðisk konunginum hann afbragðs-maðr, Bjarn. 4; very freq. in mod. usage, mér virðist, *me thinks*. 3. to deem, *value*; af hans ert virðisk várt Drottinn Jesús at fæðask, Stj.; þú skapari minn virðisk mik skunnna mér, Barl. 92; þau mikunnar verk er hann virðisk at gora, 95; öll bréf þau er þeir virða sik (= virðask) við at taka, Róm. 248.

virða, u, f., in ú-virða, *disregard*. **virðar**, m. pl. [from *verð*; cp. *hird*, *verðung*], poet. *king's men*, men in the king's pay, a body-guard; the etymology implied in 'virðar' heita þeir menn er 'meta' mál manna, Edda 107, is scarcely true; heill skaltú, vísi, virða njóta, Hkv. i. 54; vörp-öngur virða, Akv. 33; afkærr söngur virða, 38; eða vig með virðum, Skv. i. 12.

-virði, n. the worth of a thing; in compds, and-virði.

virði-liga, adv. worthily, honourably, respectfully; kveðja e-n v., Ld. 32, passim; magníficently, skýrðask v., Fms. i. 147.

virði-ligr, adj. worthy, worshipful; v. herra N. M., *gracious lord*, the title of a king, Gpl. 130, Bs. i. 755, Stj. 2.

virði-lig, adj. worthy, honourable, respectfully; kveðja e-n v., Ld. 32, passim; magníficently, skýrðask v., Fms. i. 147.

virði-ligr, adj. worthy, worshipful; v. herra N. M., *gracious lord*, the title of a king, Gpl. 130, Bs. i. 755, Stj. 2. 2. venerable; hann spyrr þenna inn virðiliga mann, hver hann sé, Fms. x. 245; frik sýnum mikill ok inn virðiligsti, stately, imposing, 380. 3. of things, fine, splendid; bústað góðan ok virðiligan, Eg. 197; gora virðlega kirkju, Ld. 334; virðulig veizla, Fms. ii. 16, 103, xi. 4; virðiligt boð, 11; erfi gott ok virðiligt, 18; með góðum gjöfum ok virðiligum, 4; inn virðiligsti gripi, Eg. 180.

virðing, f. a valuation, taxing; ef eigi er rétt at virðingu farit, Grág. i. 189; kveðja búa til skiptinga eða virðinga, ii. 342; þau þrjú hundruð er hún átti þar í, eptir góðra manna virðingu, Dipl. iv. 16; at lofgugu virðingu, Nj. 103.

II. metaph. **worship, reputation, honour**; konungr hét at auka virðing þeirra, Eg. 33, Fms. i. 20; gora e-m þá virðing, to do that honour to one, v. 309; vér skulum halda páska-dag með allri virðing, K. Á. 154; með mikilli virðing, with great respect, 178; með allri sæmd ok virðing, Bs. i. 123. 2. opinion, esteem; at minni virðing, to my mind, opinion, Fms. vii. 261; í öllum löndum er sú virðing á, at ..., Bs. i. 131; var þat ok v. manna, at ..., O. H. 232. 3. place, rank; völd, léni makt' ok virðingar, Hallgr. compds: **virðingar**-fé, n. a thing of special value, Grág. i. 500; kirkja á þrjú hundruð í v. Vm. 9; Bjarni bauð úfritt v., bæði fyrir vadmál ok kúgildi, Dipl. ix. 13; tíu hundruð í v. ok sjau hundruð í flytjanda eyri, v. 12.

virðingar-lör, f. an honourable journey, Fms. vii. 99. **virðingar-gjarn**, adj. greedy of honour, ambitious, Valla L. 206; in mod. usage, vain, fond of flattery. **virðingar-heimboð**, n. an honourable invitation, Sturl. i. 40. **virðingar-hlutr**, m. an honourable share, great credit, Lv. 13. **virðingar-kona**, u, f. a worthy lady, Sturl. i. 19. **virðingar-lauss**, adj. without honour, rank, distinction, Hkr. ii. 90. **virðingar-maðr**, m. an appraiser, Grág. i. 208; a man of distinction, rank, Eg. 163, 466, Nj. 22, Fms. vi. 113; höfðingi ok v. mikill, Fs. 156; Heig var v., Gullþ. 3.

virðinga-mikill, adj. of mickle worth, worshipful, Ísl. ii. 9. **virðingar-munr**, m. disparity in rank, Fms. iv. 28, 160, vi. 359. **virðingar-ráð**, n. a respectable estate, condition, þort. Karl. 370; an honourable offer, Fms. vii. 26. **virðingar-vænlig**, adj. honourable, Fs. 44. Grett. 100 new Ed. **virðingar-vænn**, adj. honourable, Sturl. i. 105 C.

virðir, m. a *taxer*, Edda, Lex. Poët.

virði-samr, adj. vain-glorious, þidr. 96.

virðr, m. = *verðr* (q. v.), a meal; in the allit. law phrase, at verði eðr at virði, neither at meal nor mess, Grág. ii. 92, cp. Hm.

virðu-ligr and **virðu-liga** = virðiligr, virðiliga, qq. v., Stj., Fb., Barl., passim, and so in mod. usage.

VIRGILL ok **virgull**, m. [Goth. *wurgils*; the root is in Germ. *würgen*]: —a balter; höggva virgulinn sundr, Hom. 117; virgullinn, Bs. i. 225, Pr. 414; var virgill dreginn á háls honum, Fms. vii. 13; virgul (acc.), Fb. ii. 330; hvárki gálgi né virgill, Hom. 118 (virgull, Fms. v. l. c.); poet., virgill handar = a bracelet, Edda; hryn-virgill brynju, a ring in chain-armour, Eg. (in a verse). **virgil-nár**, m. a corpse on a gallows, Hm.; cp. gálgnár, Grág.

VIRKI, n. = verk, Anecd. 8 new Ed.: esp. in compds, ill-virki, stór-v., þrek-v., mann-v., qq. v.

II. a work (= work in bulwark, stronghold, etc.), wall, stronghold, castle, Bs. i. 672, Landn. 69; hann lét gora kirkju á Agðanesi, ok þar virki ok húfi, Fms. vii. 100; virki þat er heitir Skarðaborg, the work that is called Scarborough, Korm. 24, Stj. 509, O. H. L. 10; virkis-armr, the wing of a castle, Nj. 247; virkis-dyrr, -garðr, -horn, -hurð, -veggr, -stokkr, Fms. iii. 148, Sturl. i. 31, Krók. 36, Bs. i. 672, Eb. 310, Gullþ. 10; virkis-maðr, a defender in a work, Eb. 310;

Suðr-virki, *Southwark* in London, O. H. L.

2. in mod. usage the wooden frame of a saddle is called virki (suðul-virki).

3. a building; lögðu sjár-hluti til þessa helga virkis, O. H. L. 78; til kirkju virkisins, 86. virkis-búð, the name of one of the booths in the alþing, see búð.

virki, a, m., gen. virkja, a worker, doer; in compds, ill-virki, spell-v. virkja, ð, =verkja, to pain; sárið virkti, the wound was painful, Art. 25.

virkr, adj. working; in compds, stór-virkr, mikil-v., hard-v., góð-v., etc.; virkr dagr, a work-day, week-day, K. Á. 176, Rb. 78.

2. careful, painstaking; virkr at e-u, working at, busy at, fond of; hann var virkr at hestinum, Fs. 55; virkr at henni ok kær, Sks. 131.

3. valued, dear; kær var hann ok virkr konunginum, dear was he and valued by the king, O. H. L. 76; þeir menn vóru þeim goðum virkastir er mestar ódadir gördu, to those gods the men were dearest who did most evil, Hb. (1865) 23.

virkt, f., older virkð, [verk = work], prop. work, but with the notion of special care, tender care; hann skalt þú varðveita með allri virkð, 623. 15; Ástriðr læknadi hann með mikilli virkð, Fms. x. 370; hann bað af þeim virkta vinum sínum ok frændum, be bespake their kindness towards his friends and kinsmen, i. e. be recommended his friends and kinsmen to their special charge, Hkr. i. 160.

2. good wishes; Hrótr fór í Fjörðu vestr, ok bað henni virkta ádr, H. left for the Fjords, bawling bidden her a fond farewell, Nj. 14; Ásdis bað honum margra virkta, A. wished him all good wishes, Grett. 94; ok bað honum virkta við konunginn Svein ádr þeir skildi, recommended him to king Sweyn before they parted, Fms. xi. 64.

3. fondness, affection; konunginum var mikil virkt á honum, the king liked him much, Barl. 101; spurði hverja gripi Haraldr hefði þá er honum væri mest virkt á, viðhæfð væri dearest to him, Fms. vi. 178; hafa e-n í kærleik ok í virktum, to hold one in love and affection, x. 413; með virktum, id., Karl. 186; leggja á þá alla virkt, to cherish them in every way, Sturl. iii. 261; í kærleikum ok virkðum, Mork.

II. hann lét gora skip af virktum, he had a ship built with care, i. e. had it well built, Fas. ii. 28; lít hér skepnu af virkt skapða, Bar. 12.

III. virkta vel, very well; verjask virkta vel, to make a gallant defence, Al. 47.

compds: virkða-hús, n. a private chamber, where one receives intimate friends, Clem. 130. virkta-lið, n. = virktamenn, Isl. ii. 91. virkta-maðr, m. a chosen man, favourite man; virktamenn Sveins konunga, the king's best men, Fms. xi. 366; þeir kváðu hann vera virktamann, said he was a capital man, O. H. 152; þæli þeim er lengi hefir hennar virkdamaðr verit, Clem. 130. virkta-ráð, n. excellent advice, Sks. virkta-vinr, m. an intimate friend, Fas. 80, Söl. 13, Gisl. 35.

virku-liga, adv. carefully, Al. 7.

virt, n. [A. S. *vyrt*; Engl. *wort*; Ivar Aasen *vyrt* or *vort*; Swed. *vört*]:—the sweet-wort, new beer, not yet fully fermented; virt ok vin (ale and wine) is an allit. phrase; á vini ok virtri, Sdm. 8; and so in the Fære lays, virtur og so vin, A. A. 322.

VIBINN, adj. [Dan. *vissen*; Engl. *wisened*], wizened, withered, also of a limb palsied; var visinn annarr fótrinn, Fms. vii. 239.

2. of grass, herbs; sjau óx mjök visin, Stj. 201.

visitara, að, [Lat.], to visit, of a bishop or dean, Vm. 15.

visitoran, f. a visitation, Vm. 49; mod. visitáxla, u, f.; visitáxiu-bók, a register.

viak, f. a visp, of hay or the like, freq. in mod. usage; cp. sef-viak, hálm-viak, qq. v.

visna, að, to wither, of limbs; visnaða hönd, Bs. i. 123; höndin tók af skjálfa ok visnaði, 781, Stj. 184; morkna ok visna, 185, Karl. 341; esp. of grass, herbs, trees, Matth. xxi. 19, 20; visnað tré, Pass. 32. 19.

visnan, f. a withering, palsy, medic.; al-visnan, hálf-visnun.

VISS, adj. [Germ. *gewiss*]; viss and viss are two forms of the same word, the former of a more limited use, = certain, sure; thus Icel. say, það er vissast (it is most likely); but það er vissast, 'tis safest; er sú regla vissust, the safest rule, Rb. 262; see viss.

vissa, u, f. certain knowledge, certainty; hafa vissu af e-u, to have a certainty, certain knowledge of, Stj. 12; hafa örugga vissu af hvar hann er, id.; þó at hann hefði eigi fulla vissu af hverr sá Guð var, Fms. ii. 47; hafa skynsemd eðr vissu af e-u, i. 138; útan alla vissu, Stj. 6; gora e-m vissu af e-u, to give notice of, Grett. 68 new Ed., Fas. iii. 118, Fb. iii. 316; þá kom sú vissa (certain news) norðan frá Hólum, at..., Bs. i. 824; vita sína fulla vissu, to know for certain, Rétt. 30.

2. a surety, as a law term; setja vissu fyrir e-u, N. G. L. ii. 336, D. N. i. 480.

vissu-liga, adv. certainly, verily, Stj. 147, Mar.

vissu-ligr, adj. certain; v. ván, Stj. 4; v. máls-rödd, 81; v. sannleikr, 8; v. mark, 203.

VIST, f. [from vera, i. e. vesa, preserving the radical s; cp. Germ. *wesen*, whence mod. Dan. *væsen*]:—an abode, dwelling, domicile; the word is, both in olden and modern times, mostly used of the domicile of servants or labourers of any kind; vera í vist, fara úr vist; hann fór til vistar til Hliðarenda, Nj. 40; nú em ek á vist með

bróður mínum, Hrafn. 13; hann skal þá fara til vista sinna enna sömu, Grág. i. 91; hann var vistum með suður sínum, Nj. 39; hann var vistum með þeim bónda er þorlákr hét, Magn. 524; Einnarr leitar til vistar við Hrafnkel, Hrafn. 5; nú hafa vistir þínar verit hér nokkurar stundir, Fms. xi. 310; ek vildi ekki hér í landi hafa vistir hans, Eg. 523; er þar góð vist ok gleðilig, ... mun eigi vera hér vistin jafn-glöð sem í Noregi, Fs. 25; veita e-m vist, to lodge one, 13; fara úr gröð ok hafa ekki vistar, to have no home, of a servant, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 181; vísa e-m úr vist, id.; hann ætlaði sér vist um vetrinn með Haraldri Gorms-syni, Fms. xi. 19; þú skal fara brott ok vera eigi vistum milli..., Fs. 57; at hón skipti öllum vistum með þeim er til hennar vóru sendir, Edda 18; margar eru vistir í húsi suður míns, Greg. 69 (John xiv. 2); ef þau hafa vist tvau misseri eptir húsgang, Grág. i. 301; manna-vistir, see maðr C; brott-vist, þar-vist, hús-vist.

II. food, provisions, viands, often in plur.; önga vist þarf hann (he requires no food), vin er honum bæði drykkir ok matr, Edda 24; settu borð ok báru á vist fyrir þá, Fms. ii. 98; brott var sópat öllum vistum, Fs. 145; hvað hefir hann at fá þeim at vistum, Edda 23; vápn ok klæði ok vistir, Hrafn. 12, Eg. 76, Isl. ii. 341; Hrapp þraut vistir í hafi, Nj. 128; vist ok drykk, meat and drink, Fms. i. 213, x. 270, Eg. 420; vistir ok drykk, Fms. i. 11.

compds: vistar-byrdingr, m. a store-ship, Fms. vi. 403, vii. 310, viii. 121. vista-fang, n. provisions, stores, Bs. i. 781, Fb. iii. 453, Brandkr. 62. vistar-far, n. a domicile, Fs. 64; ráðask að vistarfari til e-s staðar, Sturl. i. 75; hafa bústað né vistarfar, Eg. 737; vera þar at vistarfari, Ld. 34, Grág. i. 180.

vista-fari, adj. changing one's abode; fara vistarfar, Sturl. ii. 21, Fb. i. 256. vista-fátt, n. adj. running short of provisions, Fms. x. 133; lengi hafði vistarfátt verit á skipinu, 655 xvii. 4.

vistar-ferli, n. = vistarfar, Eg. 737, Grett. 125 A. vista-fæð, f. a running short of provisions, Róm. 307.

vista-gjald, n. a contribution in food, Fms. ii. 216, viii. 323. vistar-görð, f. a sojourn, fare; eigi er hér vönduð vistar-görð, Grett. 125 A.

vistar-laun, n. pl. board-wages, Lv. 41. vista-lauss, adj. without provisions, Fms. i. 126, x. 249; but vistar-lauss, homeless, of a servant.

vistar-maðr, m. a lodger, boarder, Vm. 120. vista-malr, m. a meat-bag, Grett. 93 A.

vista-skortr, m. = vistarfæð, Fs. 177, Fms. i. 128. vista-taka, u, f. a charge for boarding, N. G. L. ii. 41; foraging, Fms. x. 146.

vistar-tekja, u, f. a sojourning, boarding, lodging, Fms. v. 314; bjóða e-m vistar-tekju, Glúm. 326.

vistar-veisla, u, f. a boarding, bousing a person, Fbr. 33, Fms. vi. 345.

vistar-vera, u, f. a sojourn, Grett. 144; a mansion, John xiv. 2 (Vidalin).

vista-prot, n. = vistar-skortr, N. G. L. ii. 44, v. l.

vista, að, to lodge, board; lét hann setja upp skip sitt, ok vista lið, Eg. 320; hann vistar kaupmenn nær skipi, Korm. 190; vistaði annat lið sitt í Danmörk, Fms. xi. 19; ef menn vilja vista eðr ala fá-taka, Jb. 185 B.

2. with dat.; ok vista þeim þar, N. G. L. i. 168. II. reflex, to take a fixed abode, lodgings, board; Austmenn vistuðusk, Íl. ii. 192, Lv. 5, Fb. 152; to sojourn, hann vildi hér vistask eðr umarít, Glúm. 324; í hvers biskups-dæmi sem þeir vilja vistask eðr vera, Norske Saml. v. 550.

2. in mod. usage esp. of servants in a household, see vist.

vist-fang, n. stores, Orkn. 410; = vistarfang.

vist-fastr, adj. having a fixed abode, Grág. i. 52, D. I. i. 174.

vist-lauss, adj. homeless, with no fixed domicile, a condition liable to a fjórþaugs-garðr, Grág. i. 279, Nj. 54; gefa húsrúm vistlausum, 625. 171.

vist-liga, adv. = vissuliga, Fms. i. 185.

VIT, n. [from vita; A. S. *ge-wit*; Engl. *wit*; Germ. *weitz*; Dan. *vid*]:—consciousness, sense; vera í viti sínu, to be in one's senses, to be conscious, of a wounded person, N. G. L. i. 306; ef hón mæli eigi í viti, 340; vitandi viss, Hm., Fb. ii. 76; ú-vit, insensibility; óng-vit, a swoon; inn fyrsti gaf önd ok líf, annarr vit ok hræring, þriðji mál ok heymr, Edda.

2. intelligence, cognisance (=vitord); var þetta fyrst á fárra manna viti, Nj. 229; ok var þat á fárra manna viti, 258, Mar. 656 A. 18; þat er eigi var á allra manna viti, within all men's knowledge, Sturl. iii. 5; er þat eigi á váru viti, Stj. 216.

3. wit, understanding, reason; þá mælti Austmaðr at Sighvatr skyldi fyrst eta höfund af fiskinum, kváð þar vit hvers kvikendis í fölgit, Fms. iv. 89; ganga af vitinu, to go out of one's wits, go mad, Fas. i. 92, Karl. 468; hann var fyrir reiði sakir mjök svá af vitinu, Barl. 102; vit heitir speki, Edda 110; minni, vit, skilning, Skálda; engi er hans maki at viti, Nj. 36; ágætr fyrir vits sakir, Fms. ii. 44; spakr at viti, wise, i. 58; þar ferr vit eptir vænleik, Ld. 198; manna vænstr til vits, Fms. ix. 480; em ek svá viti borinn, Fær. 200; vel viti borinn, with a good understanding, Fb. ii. 109; mann-vit, ú-vit, verks-vit, hug-vit; the allit. phrase, með vitum (= vitnum) ok vátum, with wit and wisdom, N. G. L. i. 180; þat er mitt vit (my opinion), at..., Sturl. i. 45.

II. plur. in spec. usages, a place where a thing is kept or boarded, a case (Dan. *giemmer*); fannsk engi hlutr í vitum hans, Fms. ii. 57; hann varðveitti í vitum sínum annars manns fingr-gull, Bs. i. 197; þú hefir í vitum þínum lík barns, ... láta rannsaka vit sín, Clem. 134; ek ætla annat heldr at þú munir hafa hann í vitum þínum, Vápn. 9; rannsöku vit Simonar ok vitum hvað vér sínum þar, ... Simon vill eigi láta rannsaka vit sín, Clem. 134.

2. a dual (?), the nostrils,

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including the mouth, i. e. the 'cases' of breath and life; blóð rann ákafst af munni hans ok vitum, Fas. iii. 437 (a paper MS.); hélt hann þeim (the hands) fyrir vitin á sér, ellegar hefði hann öndina misst í ógna hver, *be held his hands before his nostrils and mouth, or he would have lost his breath in that dreadful cauldron*, Stef. Ól.; rann mikill sjór af vitum hans—*ἀρ στόμα τε πύλας θ'*, Od. v. 456: hence later, esp. in eccl. usage, *one's wits*, the five senses; fimma líkamans vitum várum, Greg. 23, MS. 625. 177; öllum vitum ens ytra manns ok ens iðra, Hom. 53; gæta fimma líkamans vita várra, Hom. (St.); also skilningar-vit—*'wit-cases'*, i. e. the five senses.

B. vit [vita A. IV], in the adverbial phrase, á vit e-m or e-s, 'towards a person,' calling on, visiting; koma e-m á vit e-s, *to bring one towards*, Yt.; jarl sneri þá þangat á vit þeirra, *turned towards them*, Fms. ix. 310; Englands á vit, *towards England*, Ód.; fór Magnúss jarl veste um haf á vit ríkis síns, *M. returned to his kingdom*, Orkn. 158; nú kaupir hann skip, ok ætlar at fara útan á vit fjátrins, Bjarn. 13; jarl átti festarmey þá á Englandi ok fór hann þess ráðs á vit, O. H. 192; ríða á vit sín, *to look after one's own affairs*, Ld. 150 (see ríða); lyfja þeim sitt ofbeldi, nema þeir ríði skjótt á vit sín, Al. 10.

vit, pers. pron. dual, *we two*; in mod. usage **við**, and so in old vellums, but mostly abbreviated **þ**, passim; see ek C and Gramm. p. xxi.

VITA, a verb whose present is in a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxiii: pres. veit, veizt (veiztu), veit; plur. vitum, vituð, vitu, later and mod. vitði, vita; the latter form appears in vellums early in the 14th century, e. g. þér vitði, Fms. vi. 144, from the Hulda: pret. vísu, vissir, vissi (never visti, cp. Goth. *wissa*, mod. Dan. *vidste*): subj. pres. vita, pret. vísu; imperat. vit, vittu; part. vitandi (vitinn, Hornklofi): with neg. suff. veit-at, *knows not*, Hm. 74; veit-k-a-ek, 'wat I not I', Hkr. iii. 376; veizt-attu, Hbl. 4; vitum-a, *we know not*, Skv. 3. 18; vissi-t, *knew not*: [Ulf. *vitian* = *εἰδέναι*, *γινώσκοντες*; A. S. and Hel. *vitian*: Engl. *wit*; Germ. *wissen*; Dan. *vide*; Swed. *vita*; Lat. *videre*; Gr. *εἰδέναι*].

A. To wit, have sense, be conscious; hneig hón aprt ok vissi ekki til manna, Bjarn. 68; varð hann svá feginn at varla vissi hann, Flöv.; fadírinn vissi ekki lengi, svá þótti honum mikít, Bs. i. 369; hann þóttisk nær ekki vita fyrir hræzlu, Fms. vii. 142; hann var enn eigi örendr en vissi þó ekki, Fb. ii. 453; ek var svá syfjadr at ek vísu fátt frá mér, Gísl. 61; hestr laust einn ungann mann í höfuðit, ok sprakk mjök, ok vissi ekki, Bs. i. 314, l. e.; tók hann einn þeirra ok varðisk með, þar til er sá vissi ekki til sín, Fms. vi. 110; hann tók augna-verk strangan, ok vissi hann löngum hvárki í þenna heim nó annan, Bs. i. 317; hann vissi lengi ekki hingat, 336; ok vissi þá ekki til sín löngum, 335; hvárt skal hjóna sara annat fram þat sem heldr hefir fé til, nema annat þeirra viti eigi vel (*unless he be not in the enjoyment of his full senses*) en þegar er því batnar, Grág. i. 300; with gen., gráðigr halr nema geðs viti, Hm. 19 (see B. 3).

I. vita skyn á, to understand, know, Nj. 233, Grág. ii. 167, Fms. i. 186, xi. 323 (see skyn); vita ván e-s, *to expect*, Eg. 746, Fms. viii. 180, Nj. 75, Blas. 46. **II. to wit, know**; vituð er enn eða hvat, Vsp.; þeir er vel mart vito, Hm. 53; ek veit, 76; vita sik saklausan, *to know oneself to be sackless*, Eg. 49; síðan skaltú vita þitt eyrendi, Finnþ. 258; ef þeir vito þetta eigi, Nj. 231; skaltú ok þat vita, at ..., 88; lát sem þú vitir eigi, Ísl. ii. 250; þeir munu vitad hafa með þráni, Nj. 136; ek veit allt með henni, El.; hitt veit ek eigi hvaðan þjófs-augu eru komin í settir varar, Nj. 2; veit ek þann mann er þora man, 89; veizt þú hvat þér man verða at bana?—Veit ek, segir Njáll, 85; veitat hinn er vætiki veit, Hm. 74.

3. with prepp.; vita fram (fram-viss); vissi hann vel fram sem Vanir aðrir, þkv. 15; vita fyrir, *to foreknow* (for-vitri); vita örlög sín fyrir, Hm. passim; mundi hann þat vita fyrir er hann vissi dauða sinn, Nj. 98; vita til e-s, *to know of*, Fms. x. 337; ekki vissu landsmenn til um ferð Þórólfs, Eg. 78.

4. with the particle 'at'; þóttisk þorkell vita at Grimr var þar, Dropl. 34; hann vissi at skíða-hlaði var við dyrr þær, 29; eigi munda ek vita at blóð-refillinn kæmi við mik í gær líttad, Fms. xi. 144; veitka ek nema þú þykkisk nú minn lávarðr, Hkr. iii. 376.

III. in exclamations; hvat veit ek hvárt menn munu aldri hætta lygi-sögum, Fb. i. 184; var þetta hans bani, sem vita mátti, i. e. *of course*, Stj. 541; hvat ek veit, hvárt ek muu, *what know I I should I?* ..., as an interjection, Nj. 85; veiztu, ef þú vin átt, fardú at finna opt, Hm. 43; veit þat trúa min, *upon my faith*! Edda; veit menn, mod. viti menn! see maðr B. 3; hvar viti menn (*whoever knew*) slíku beltt við konungmann, Eg. 415; hvar viti áðr orta maðr með æðra hætti, Edda (Ht.).

IV. to see, try; má ek vita at ek fá af henni nökkurn vísdom, Stj. 491; ek mun ríða ok hitta Óspak, ok vita at hann vill sættask, Band. 5; ok vita at vér næðim Solka víkingi, Fms. ii. 5; sá skal vita, er á strenginum heldr, hvárt hann íkelfr, Fb. ii. 139; vil ek fara ok vita, at ek mega bjarga honum, 623. 10; vittu ef þú hjálpir, *see if thou canst help*, Óg. 5; vit at þú náir sverði því, Dropl. 28; fara heim ok vita hvers viss yrði, Nj. 114; vér skulum hlaupa at fylkingu þeirra, ok vita at vér komimk svá í gegnum, Fær. 81; skal yðr þat heimilt, ok vita at þit þroskizk hér, 45; sendi Sirpa bónda sinn at vita sér um brún-gras, *to fetch for her* (cp. vitja), Finnþ. 258; ókuunngru erdu mér, ok vil ek vita við skipverja hvat þeim sýnikað, Fbr. 63 new Ed.; ok bað hana vita af hön keundi höfuðit, Bjarn. 68.

V. to look towards, of a place, = Lat. *spectare ad, vergere*

in; in þat er vissi til norðr-ættar, Edda 22; sá armr er vissi at dükina, Fms. vi. 406; ok lögðusk þaðan undir sem at veit bænum, viii. 377; bæði þat er aprt vissi ok fram, vii. 94; á þann bekk er vissi móti sóla, vi. 439; þann arminn er vissi at sjánum, viii. 115; rökkur þangat spora sem klaufnar höfðu vitad, O. H. 152; vissu þá grundvellir upp, en veggir í jörð niðr, Skv. 141 new Ed.; fætr vissu upp, Eg. 508; þar á eyuni er vissi til Atleyjar, 222; þeir fundu vinvið allt þar sem hola vissi, *they found the vine wherever there was woodland*, þorfr. Karl. 430; en þróask, ef hann vissi til mikilleiks, *if it abussed growth*, Korn. 8; allt þat er honum þótti grjóts vita, þótti honum við gull glóa, Konr.

2. metaph. to come under that and that head, to respect, mean, have such and such bearing; sökin veit til lands-laga en ekki til Bjarkeyjar-réttar, *this case comes under the country-law, and not under the town-law*, Fms. vii. 130; eigi veit þannig við, *that is not the case*, Nj. 180; ef öðru-vissi veit við, Al. 106; seg mér et sanna, hversu við veit, *how things stand*, Fms. iii. 70; konungr svarar, at mál þat vissi allt annan veg við, O. H. 199; hvat veit hrygd þessi? Stj. 600; hvat veit óþ þetta, *what means this shouting?* Fms. viii. 141; hvat vissi laga-frétt sú er Emundr spurði í gær? O. H. 87; skipan er hér á vörðin, ok veit ek eigi hvat þat veit, *I know not what it means, cannot understand it*, F. 6; þat man eigi óngra tíðenda vita, i. e. *that will mean something great*, Nj. 83; gör sem ek býð þér, ok kann vera, at þér viti vel, *do as I bid thee, and may be, it will be well with thee*, 655 xiii. B. 4; ok rædda um þat at nú mundi vel vita, Ísl. ii. 354; hræzlu (gen.) þat vissi, *it savoured of fear*, Am. 97; ekki vita slík orð lítills, Sd. 151; hlæra þú af því at þér góðs viti, *it is for no good that thou laughest*, Bkv. 2. 31; er lítills góðs vissi, Barl. 20; þá gleði er viti til meins, Hom. (St.); þat er til hans veit, *what respects him*, Orkn. 314; þat er til heidins síðar veit, N. G. L. i. 383.

3. vita á, to forebode; brakar í klaufum, vind mun á vita, Mar. 1057 (cp. á-vitull); það veit á regn, storm, ..., of weather marks.

B. Recipr. to know of one another; þeir vissusk jafnan til í hafinu, Landn. 56; ok vitask þeir við mála-munda þann sín á miðli, *to know mutually*, Grág. i. 469; better, ok vitusk þeir þat við mála-munda þann, Kb. i. 131.

2. pass.; skyldi aldrei annat vitask, *to be known*, Fas. i. 22. **3. part.**; vitandi nó valdandi þessa verks, Fms. ix. 412; margi vitandi, Vp. 20, Edda 11; vitandi vits, Hm. 17, Fms. v. 258 (cp. A. 1); vitandi mann-vits, Edda 9; viss vitandi, *intentionally, knowingly*, Jb. 309 A; vissi vitandi, Grág. (Kb.) i. 243, ii. 57; visar vitendr, Grág. i. 228.

4. the past pret.; á morgun skal okkur saga vituð verða, *to be known, proved*, 655 xiii. B. 1; þat mátti eigi vitad verða, 625. 83; ef þetta er satt, þá er þat vitad (*clear, manifest*) at hón hefir eigi mæz verit, Fms. x. 294; þat er vitad (*well known*) at sjá maðr er afbragð annarra manna, vi. 144; ok er þat vitad hver stórtíðendi gördusk um hans mál, vii. 124; sá er þeim vóllr of vitadr, *that field is marked out for them*, Vpm. 15; rak vitinn Friggjar fadn-byggvi, *allotted to Odin*, Hornklofi.

vita-fé, n. a law phrase, *secure money*, i. e. secured by a verdict or the like; þat er allt vita-fé er vátar vitu, ok allt þat er dómr dæmir manni, etc., Ópl. 508; sækja sem vita-fé, 306; þat er v. er fest er fyrir vátum, N. G. L. i. 221; mod. vita-skuld.

vitand, vitend (mod. vitund), f. *intelligence, consciousness, a being privy to, conscious of*; var þat gört með yðvarri vitand ok ráði, Fms. vi. 305; í því ráði ok vitand hafði verit Hákon dufa, ix. 452; þú Búi hefir hér vel verit í vetr, at várri vitund, *in our opinion, to our knowledge*, Ísl. ii. 442; at minni vitund, Orkn. 254; at vér fám hvárki af þeim vitand nó syn, Fb. iii. 156; hin minnsta synd at vitau gör, a *willing, conscious sin*, Eluc. 675. 26; halda fyrir eins-eiði at sinni vitend (sic), N. G. L. ii. 68, 128; um sum illvirki eigi tvímalis laust hvárt þér maðr þurft hafa um setið allar vitundir, Sturl. iii. 261; hygg þú at hann muni af þér bera vitundina þá er hann skal sik undan sökum færa, Orkn. 454; með-vitund.

II. a wibit, bit; ekki vitund, *not a wibit*, freq. in mod. usage, but only with the negative.

vitandi, part. knowing, witting; göra e-t vitandi or ó-vitandi.

vitand-liga, adv. *wittingly*; ekki mér vitandliga, *not in my knowledge*.

vitand-ligr, adj. *known*; ekki mér vitandligr, *'tis not known to me*.

vita-skuld, m. *an acknowledged debt*; at loknum öllum vita-rúskuldum, *debts contracted in the spring*, Dipl. v. 18.

2. metaph. in mod. usage, a matter of course; það er vitaskuld!

Vitas-gjafi, a, m. (of a gen. **vitadr** = *surety*), a 'sure giver,' the name of a field, the crop of which never failed; þat var akr er kalladr var Vitazgjafi þvíat hann varð aldregi úfrær, ..., eigi brúsk hann Vitazgjafi enn, Glúm. 340, 343.

vit-fátt, n. adj. *short of wit*; e-m verðr vitfátt, Fas. i. 104.

vit-fíring, f. 'wit-estrangement,' *insanity, madness*, Grág. i. 154, Fms. vi. 141, Bs. i. 371.

viti, a, m. a signal; þat þótti eigi góðs viti, *it boded nothing good*, Fs. 20; illi-viti, *boding evil*.

2. as a naut. term; hafa vita af landi, *to stand so near land as to be aware of it*, of the marks by which sailors note the proximity of land; hann sigldi fyrir sunnan Ísland ok bað vita af, O. H. 75; allir settu augu sín aprt um skut, meðan þeir máru nokkurn vita sjá til fístr-jarðar sinnar, Al. 12.

3. a beacon kindled as a warning signal when a fleet or enemy was in sight or had arrived.

see Hák. S. Gúða ch. 21, and Orkn. ch. 71-74. N. G. L. i. 102; eld sé ek brenna fyrir austan borg... þat mun viti kallaðr, Gs. 18; vita skyldi gúra á bámm fjöllum... svá at hvern mætti sjá frá öðrum, sú var siðvenja, at vitar fóru austan eptir landi, Hkr. i. 147; skjóta upp vita, Fb. ii. 458; fleygja eldi í vitana, Fms. viii. 74, 188; lögðu þar í eld ok gördu þar vita, Eg. 222; brenna vita, Fær.; halda vita, gæta vita, kynda vita, slá eldi í vita, etc., Orkn. i. c.; veðr-viti, a vane, weather-cock. **vita-karl**, **vita-vörðr**, m. a beacon-watchman, Fms. viii. 73, 188, Gpl. 86, N. G. L. i. 102.

viti, a. m. a leader; in odd-viti; ú-viti, an artless person, e. g. a child; ill-viti, an evil hoder; ós-viti or ós-vita, insane.

viti, n. (?), a moment, point of time (?); en hvert viti (every time) er maðr festir útleigar-eið, þá skal..., N. G. L. i. 161.

vitja, að, [vit B], to call on, visit, with gen.; vitja frænda sinna, Fms. i. 184; at þeir mundi koma ok vitja Gízarar, þá G. a visit, attack him at home, Sturl. iii. 183, Fms. vii. 37; þóttusk þeir vita, hvar hans var at vitja, where he was to be found, 203; to come to look after a previous agreement or promise, vitja þessa mála, Fær. 255; hann er kominn at vitja heita þeirra, er..., Fms. v. 43; vitja þeirra einka-mála, er..., vi. 288; vitja ráðsins, Isl. ii. 241; þeir vitja gradungsins (they went to fetch the bull = Germ. abholen), en selja Kormaki bauginn, Korm. 218; at vitja gjafir þeirrar er hann hafði þegit, Eg. 35; ver hér í nótt ok vitja heilla, of soothsaying, Korm. 206.

vitja, with prep.; at vitja eigi optarr út til Íslands, Fms. i. 275; Guð Drottinn vitjaði til Saram, the Lord God visited Sarah, Stj. (Gen. xxi. 1).

vitjan or **vitjon**, f. a visit, Fms. vii. 88; þú kennir eigi tíð vitjunar þinnar, Greg. 39; = þekkja ekki sinn vitjunar-tíma, N. T. **vitjan**, q. v. **vitjan**, lét hann Árna biskup taka af sér vitjun til þess er vera átti eptir nýjum lögum, Bs. i. 783, v. l.; hús-vitjan, q. v.

vitka, að, to bewitch; in sin-vitka, q. v., and perh. in Hm.—skyliþ þann vitka vár, 74.

vitkaak, að, to recover one's senses, Ver. 31, MS. 625. 72; ærir vitkask, Hom. (St.) **vitka**, to recover from a swoon, Orkn. 212; hann féll í öngvit, en er hann vitkadið, Fms. vi. 230; ljósta hann í svima... Ögmundur vitkadið, ii. 69; endt-v.

vitki, a. m. [A. S. *witiga* = a prophet; whence Engl. *wizard*, *witch*; O. H. G. *wizago*; of which word the mod. Germ. *weissager* is a corruption, as if from *sagen*]:—prop. a wise man, but only used of a wizard; eru völu allar frá Víðólfi, vitkar allir frá Vílmeiði, Hdl. 32; vitka líki (in a warlock's shape) fórtu verþjóð yfir, Ls. 24.

vit-lausa (mod. *vitlöysa*), u. f. witlessness, nonsense, Nj. 214.

vit-lauss, adj. *witless*; vitlaus hljóð, Skálda: *witless*, *foolish*, Fms. ix. 335, Barl. 127; maðr, Boll. 350; v. snápr, Stj. 625, Bs. i. 371, Magn. 518, Eg. 217 (of a drunken person).

vit-leysi, n. *madness*, Stj. 91, Fms. vii. 150.

vit-leysingr, m. a *witless*, *insane* person, *idiot*, Fms. i. 292.

vit-litill, adj. *small-witted*, of little wit, Grág. ii. 112, Fms. ii. 154. Hrafn. 10; compar. **vit-minn**, Lv. 32.

vit-lostinn, part. *'wit-struck'*, *insane*, K. Á. 120.

vit-maðr, m. a *wit*, a *clever* person, Bård. 169.

vit-menni, n. = **vitmaðr**, Lv. 32.

vit-mikill, adj. of much wit, clever, Odd. 4.

vitna, að, [Dan. *vidne*], to witness, attest, with acc.; vitna málit ok segja..., Al. 125; vitna með lyrtitar-eiði, Gpl. 435; vitnað kaup, N. G. L. i. 24; vitna e-t undir e-n, to call one as a witness, ii. 259, Nj. 35.

vitna, u. f. = **vitni**; bera vitnur, Mar.

vitneskja, u. f. a sign, signal; reisa upp háfa stöng til vitneskju, Al. 88; kvad þat vera myndu góða vitneskju (a good sign) er svá hafði at borizk, Ó. H. 26. **vitneskja**, intelligences, information; hafa vitneskju af e-u, to be aware of a fact.

VITNI, n. [A. S. *witnes*; Engl. *witness*; Dan. *vidne* = *testis*]:—*witness*, *testimony* (prop. **vitni** is the act, 'váttr' the person, but sometimes the terms are confounded, as *witness* is in Engl.); bera vitni, to bear witness; bera vitni með e-m, Eg. 61, Fms. vi. 194; sama vitni berr Galeus, Lækn.; bera e-n gött vitni, Nj. 11; eins þeirra vitni skyldi hrinda tíu Norðmanna vitni, Ó. H. 227; an evidence, outward mark, var þar opinn haugr til vitnis, 655 xiv. B. 2.

vitni, = **váttr**, a witness, of persons; nefna vitni, to call witnesses, Fms. vii. 142; nefna vitni at e-u, Grág. i. 213, 214; flutti hann fram vitni sín ok váttróð, Fms. vii. 142; kjosa með vitni, hvárt..., Grág. i. 210; eptir vitnum ok gögnum skal hvert mál dæma, N. G. L. i. 31; nú eru þau vitni er eigi skolu and-vitni í móti koma, þat er heimstefnu-vitni..., 32; var þat vitnum bundit, Fms. vi. 149; ef maðr kallask lostinn, ok eru eigi vitni við þá..., if a man says that he has been beaten, there being no witnesses, N. G. L. i. 73; hann skal beida hinn með vitnum at bregða af marki, Jb. 290; allit, þá lét hann ganga fram vitni sín ok vátta, Fms. vii. 141.

COMPDS: **vitnia-burðr**, m. a bearing witness, giving evidence, K. Á. 50, Fms. x. 22; at a law term, Gpl. 475; gjalda samkvæði at v. þeim er hann hefir borit, Grág. i. 39; leita vitnisburða, Fms. vi. 194, passim. **vitnis-búð**, f. the

'booth of witness', the Tabernacle, Stj. 310. **vitnis-bærr**, adj. able to bear witness; vera v. um mál, Gpl. 400; skal hann með engu móti v., H. E. ii. 67. **vitnis-fastr**, adj. 'proof-fast', that can be proved, Fms. ii. 247. **vitnis-fjall**, n. = the mount of the Covenant, Hom. 107.

vitnis-lauss, adj. *unattested*; vitnislausar sögur, Hkr. iii. 96. **vitna-laust** = vitnislaust, Sd. 140. **vitnis-maðr**, m. a witness, = **váttr**, 655 xiii. 1, D. N. i. 51, Grág. i. 219, Jb. 406. **vitnis-sannr**, adj. convicted by evidence, Gpl. 393.

vitnis-örk, f. the ark of the covenant, = **sáttmáls-örk**, Stj. 311, Eluc.

vitnir, m. [vitt = charms], a poet. name of the wolf, no doubt from its being a charmed, bewitched animal (witches rode on wolves), Lex. Poët., Gm. 23, passim.

vit-orð, n. [cp. Ulf. *weit-wods* = *máprus*, *weit-wodipa* and *weit-wodei* = *μαρπριον*, *weit-wodian* = *μαρπρεν*; thus Icel. *vitord* would be qs. *vitord*]:—*private counsel*, *confidence*; vera á fleiri manna vitordi, in the confidence of more men, Nj. 231; var þetta fyrst á fúrta manna vitordi (viti, v. l.), 229; ekki var margra mauna vitord á hans ætterni, Fms. x. 391; ekki var þat í vitordi alhyðu, vi. 134; af nokkuru vitordi, Róm. 286; þat var á margra manna vitordi með hverjum skildaga..., Ó. H. 95; vera í ráðum ok vitordum með e-m um verk, Eg. 139; nema hann kalli þik til vitords með sér, unless he takes thee into his counsel, Sks. 361 B; fyrir utan vitord e-s, without one's knowledge, 745; allit, fyrir utan vitord eðr vilja þess er átti, Grág. ii. 348; fékk hann ekki skirt sik frá vitordinu, he could not clear himself from the charge of cognisance, Róm. 287; in mod. usage, vera í vitordi með e-m, as a law term mostly in a bad sense. **vit**, a report; tók at vaxa vitord of hann ok svá metord ok yfrelti, Fms. x. 391. **vitorda-maðr**, m. a person cognisant (Dan. *medvider*), D. N. v. 61.

VITR, vitr, vittr, adj., the r is radical; compar. **vittrari**, superl. **vittrastr**:—*wise*, of a person; vitr ok víðfrægr, Symb. 32; þú ert okkar vittrari, Fms. i. 59; vitr maðr ok réttorðr, Fb. i. 516; manna vittrastr, Nj. 2; kvenna vittrast ok vænust, Fms. vi. 119; þeir sem vittrari vátu, 13; honum vírdisk mærin vittr ok hæversk, 57; at ráði allra vittrastu manna, Anal. 160; þeir er vittrir hugðusk vera, Barl. 127; vitr kona erú, Ragna, Orkn. 254; hvat þá varð vitri (dat. fem.), Am. 12; Sigurðr jarl var manna vittrastr, Fms. i. 13; hann var vitr maðr ok forspár um marga hluti, Eb. 43; jafnan vægir iun vittrari, Fms. vi. 220; fár er svá vitr at allt sjái sem er, a saying, Orkn. 304; stór-vitr, all-vitr, al-vitr, ú-vitr, spak-vitr, mis-vitr, sleg-vitr, qq. v. **vit** = vitligr, of a rare thing; vitr áhyggja, Eluc. 2.

vittr, f. = **váttr**, a wig, Hkr. i. 53.

vittra, u. f. *wit*, *wisdom*, *sagacity*; talði þá hafa litla vitru sýnda í sínum ráðum, Fms. viii. 168; fyrir vitru sakir ok dirðar, iv. 263; hæði sakir vitru ok framburðar, Orkn. 62 (in Lex. Run.); at vitra ormsins eðdi einfaldleik dufunnar, Greg. 20; af heilagri vitru, Clem. 143.

vittra, að, to manifest, lay open, reveal; vittra munnun uordna hluti, Greg. 75, Magn. 538; Drottinn lýsir ok vittrar öll ráð hugskota, Hom. 84; Helgr andi vittraði þeim berliga, 656 C. 13; fyrir Gedeon vittraði Engill Guðs, Rb. 376; enn fimta dag at aptni þá var vitrat fyrir þeim at Guðs maðr myndi finnask, 623. 55. **II**. reflex. to reveal oneself, appear in a dream or vision, Al. 16; mikit er um fyrirburði slíka, er hann sjálf vittraðr okkr, Nj. 119; á næstu nótt vittraðisk inn helgi Martinus biskup Ólafí konungi í svefni, Fms. i. 280; þá vittrað Ólafir konungur konu hans í draumi ok mælti svá við hana, v. 210; sjá, þá vittraðist honum Engill Drottins í draumi, og sagði, Matth. i. 20.

vitran and **vitrun**, f. a revelation; Guðlig vitran, Magn. 492. **II**. a vision, appearance in a dream, Mar.; eptir þessa vitran, Fms. v. 210; í vitran þorvalds prests, Bs. i. 133, 302; vitranar-draumr, Post. 656 C. 6; vitranar-staðr, 655 x. 1.

vitringr, m. a wise man, sage (like A. S. *wita*), Barl. 127; hann var höfðingi mikill ok vitringr, Ld. 24; hinn mesti vitringr, Fb. ii. 80; freq. in mod. usage, lög-vitringr.

vittr-leikr (-leiki), m. *wisdom*; at þú ráðir drauminn ok lýsir svá yfir vittrleik þínum, Fms. xi. 6; svá bar v. hans af öllum munnun, Edda (pref.); skörungur at lærdómi ok vittrleik, Bs. passim; sníld ok v., Fms. i. 141; vittrleiki Einars, Lv. 53; of a dog, *cleverness*, Fms. x. 254; ironic, *vitringinum Eyjólf*, the wisecracker E., Nj. 235. **vittrleika-maðr**, m. = **vitringr**, Gisl. 48.

vittr-liga, adv. *wisely*, *with wisdom*, Fms. i. 203, Sks. 772, Fb. ii. 136, passim; ú-vittrliga.

vittr-ligr, adj. [Old Engl. *wittrly*], *wise*, of a thing or action; v. stjörn, Fms. vi. 30; v. ráð, ix. 442, xi. 28; vittrligar ráðagörðir, Ld. 238; snjallara ok vittrliga, Fms. i. 104; er þat vittrliga, vi. 8; vittrlig andsvör, Barl. 125, passim; ú-vittrligr.

vittr-máll, adj. *wise in speech*, Clem. 128, Stj. 460.

vit-samligr, adj. = **vittrligr**.

vit-akertr, part. *'short of wit'*, *insane*.

vit-smunir, m. pl. *'stores of wit'*, *sense*, *sagacity*, *cleverness*; mun nú beita at hafa vitsmuni við, Nj. 76; lærdóm ok vitzmuni, Bs. i. 90; hefir hann komit á vitzmuni við mik, outwitted me, Lv. 48; með vitzmunum mínum ok hvatleika, Nj. 276; ok er hann var nokkurra

vetra gamall, óxu þó eigi mjök v. hans, *Sd.* 176; heill í sínum vitstunum, in one's full senses, *D. N.* (phrase in wills); eigi er jafnkomit um vitstuni með ykkar, *Fb.* ii. 43; freq. in mod. usage. **2.** = vit, the five senses; allra vitstuna, augna, heymar ..., *Hom.*, *St.* (rare).

vit-stola, adj. 'vit-stolen,' insane, *Fas.* iii. 300; freq. in mod. usage, = wild, frantic; cp. ham-stola.

vit-stolinn, part. = vitstola, *Fms.* vi. 198, *K. Á.* 120, *Stj.* 153; vitstolnir menn ok vanadrir, *N. G. L.* ii. 300.

VITTE, n. [akin to vita], witchcraft, charms; engi maðr skal hafa í húsi sínu staf eðr stalla, vitt eðr blót, *N. G. L.* i. 383; engi maðr má trú á vitt eðr blót, eðr rót, 389; ok draptu á vitt (vætt Cod.) sem völu, *Ls.* 24; vitta-vættir, a bewitched wiggle, a wizard, *Witch.* *Yt.*

vitla, d, to bewitch, charm; vitti hón ganda, *Vsp.*, cp. vitka.

vitla-fullr, adj. full of charms; beigr vitlafullr, a bag filled with charms, *Kormak.*, cp. þorf. *Karl.* 374 (see taur).

vittlingr, m. a twiling, simpleton, *Krók.* 6 new Ed.

vittugr, adj. skilled in witchcraft; nam hann vittugri valgaldr kveða, *Vtkv.* 4.

vittull, m. a witoll, simpleton; in mann-vitull (q. v.), *Ísl.* ii. 340.

vitugr, adj. [Engl. witty], clever; vitugr ok snjallr, *Fms.* viii. 390 (v. l.), *Fagrsk.* 14; svá vitugir, at þeir kunni at ráða fyrir orði ok eidi, *Grág.* ii. 46.

vituligr, adj., in ú-vituligr.

vitund, f. conscience (see vitand).

II. ekki vitund, not a wit.

vit-vandr, adj. requiring cleverness, *Konr.*

vitr, part. [see vitka], bewitched; at hann myndi vittr vera, ok eigi svá vitandi sem hann skyldi (sem hann myndi vittr verða eða óvitandi, v. l.), *Fagrsk.* 32.

vis, adv. far, widely; see víðr II.

viska, u, f., q. vitska, [vit], wisdom, *Fas.* i. 392; sýnit vizku yðra, 623. 29; kraptr ok v., *Barl.* 99; gef honum vizku þins helga anda, 100; skildi konungr þat af vizku sinni, at ..., *O. H.* 98; er þat eigi undarligt at gefa fylgi vizku, 123, passim; vizku-bragð, a wise contrivance, *Fær.* 157; mikill er vizku-munr orðinn, *Nj.* 36; vizku-tré, the tree of knowledge, 671. 6; freq. in mod. usage, Jesu óx aldr og vizka og náð, *N. T.*, *Pass.*, *Vidal.*; ú-vizka, foolishness; sér-vizka, q. v. **COMPOS:** vizku-liga, adv. wisely, *Barl.* 98. vizku-ligr, adj. wise, *Sturl.* iii. 246, v. l. vizku-maðr, m. a wise man, *Fms.* vi. 204, x. 170.

viskr, adj. clever, sensible; vizkan (Cod. víþcan) mann, *Fms.* x. 405; kona knó ok vel vizk, *Bs.* i. 345.

ví, ví, interj. expressing the twittering of a young bird.

VÍA, ad, to twitter, of young birds in the nest; og víðka kokin vesallig, viandi láta mata sig, *Bb.* 2. 25.

viá, u, f., mostly in plur. víur, the eggs of flies in blown meat, freq. in mod. usage.

viá, ad, to blow meat, lay eggs, of flies (Lat. verminare), also to swarm; prob. akin to úa, ýja (qq. v.), to swarm.

viða, adv.; víðar, víðast, widely, far and wide, in many places; svá víða ratar, *Hm.*; fara víða, *Eg.* 41; víða um lönd, 32; hann skal svá víða vargr heita, sem ..., *Grág.* ii. 169; hann var víða blár, *Fs.* 141; víða ónumit land, 18; víða um heiminn, *Anal.* 39; um Agðir ok víðar, *Eg.* 32; um allt Hálogaland ok víðar, *Fas.* ii. 161; sem víðast er veröld byggð, the farthest, *Grág.* ii. 169; víðast um veröldina, 'widest in the world,' cp. the wide world, *Edda* (pref.); with gen., víða veraldar, *Stj.* 43. **II.** metaph., hann ló víða, lied in many cases, *Nj.* 270; þykkir mér víðast (in most instances, mostly) sakir hafa til verit, *Orkn.* 120; víðast hvar, in most cases or places; það er víðast hvar rétt, it is correct in most parts.

viða, d, to widen; braut isinn ok viddi vökna, *Bs.* i. 346; var brotinn isinn ok viddi vökna, 319.

viðátta, u, f. wideness, openness, of a district, *Sks.* 504; á viðáttu sléttra hafa, 506; viðátta jarðar, 549; viðátta skáldskapa, loose, libellous poetry, *Grág.* ii. 150.

viðd, f. width, wideness, extension; breidd, viðd, lengd, *Fms.* x. 272; svá vitt land at þat var mikil borgar-vidd, of the size of a large town, *Fas.* i. 289; víðr sem stakkgarðs-vidd, *Bs.* i. 669.

viðerni, n. width, widening, extension; innan þess viðernis, *H. E.* i. 467; mátti þat varla standa fyrir viðerni Kristninnar, it could not binder the widening of the Church, *Mar.*

viðka, ad, = viðka, *Mar.*

VÍÐIR, m. [A. S. wif; Engl. withy; cp. Lat. vitia], a willow, *Edda* (Gl.); þat er vex á víði, *Pr.* 474; in Icel. esp. willow-scrub, dwarf-willow, *salix repens*, fjalla-gráviðir = *salix alpina glauca*; bein-viðir, q. v.; löð-viðir ok kotun-viðir, the cotton-willow; haga-gráviðir, *salix repens*, *Eggert Itin.* ch. 267; used for thatching (cp. taug-repr, *Hm.*), but esp. as fodder; many local names are derived from this plant: VÍÐI-dalr, -non, -hjálli, -ker (see kjarr), -akógr, *Landn.*, *Fas.*, map of Icel.: VÍÐ-dælir, nam from Viðidall (whence the family name *Vidalin*, descended from *Arngrim lærði*). **COMPOS:** við-dælakr, adj. from Viði-dalr, *Sturl.* iii. 263. við-hall, m. a peg of willow; þeir hrucku fyrir sem viðihall, as a willow-twig, *Fms.* iv. 250. við-rif, n. the picking willow-twigs for fodder, *Sturl.* i. 195 C.

viðtr, m., poet. the wide sea, the main, *Lex. Poët.*; freq. also in mod. ballads, cp. *Úlf.* 2. 29.

viðka (sounded víkka), ad, to widen, *Bb.* 2. 25; dalrinn víðkar, *Bárð.* 173; víðkast, *id.*, *Stj.* 163.

VÍÐR, víð, vítt, adj., compar. víðari, superl. víðastr; [A. S. wíð; Engl. wide; Germ. weit; Dan. vid]; = wide, large, of extension; víðr ok rúmr sjór, *Stj.* 78; víðir skógar, *Eg.* 130; víð mörk, 57; víðan skjöld, *Sturl.* i. 461; víða öxi, *Sturl.* i. 63; þallar svá víðir, at ..., *Grág.* i. 4. passim; allit. phrase, á víða vega, wide abroad, broadcast, *Sdm.* 46; víðs vegar, in all directions, being scattered about; ávíja víðs vegar, *Fms.* ii. 217, vi. 87; dreifask víðs vegar, *Eg.* 530. **2.** neut.; yfir Noregi svá vítt sem Harald inn Hárfagri hafði átt, *Fms.* v. 238; en brenur víðara enn hann vildi, *Grág.* ii. 295; áin féll miklu víðara, *Stj.* 284; nema hann hafi hross lengr eða víðara, more widely, for a greater distance, *Grág.* i. 433; um allan Noreg ok enn miklu víðara, *Hkr.* i. 71; um allt Hálogaland ok þó víðara hvar, *Fas.* ii. 504; sörum heldr víðara til, *Fms.* vi. 151; leggja eld í Hallvarðs-kirkju ok víðara (in more places) í bæinn, *vil.* 212.

II. víða, gen. used as adverb, mostly spelt vía, very far, full; enn er hann vildi tala hann þá var hann víðs fjarri, very far off, *Edda* i. 344 (Cod. Worm., vitz Cod. Reg.); víz ramligr, full strong, *Merl.* 2. 50; víz erillig, very fierce, *Fms.* vi. 169 (in a verse); víz mörg ekjka, full many a widow, *Mork.* (in a verse).

B. COMPOS: víð-bláinn, m. the wide blue, poet. the heaven, *Edda*.

við-bygðr, part. wide-peopled, *Lex. Poët.* við-faðmr, adj. wide-fatboming; víðfaðmara ríki, *Fms.* v. 344; víðfaðmi, nickname of an ancient conqueror (the Danish king Ivarr Víðfaðmi), *Skjöld.* S., *Landn.*

við-faðmir, m. wide-fatbomed, name of one of the heavens, *Edda* (Gl.)

við-fleygr, adj. wide-flying, *Sks.* 78, *Róm.* 331. við-fögull, adj. id., *Lex. Poët.*

við-fagna, d, to make wide-known, of praise, *Is.* i. 329, *Fms.* i. 258; mun nafn þitt víðfagnað um veröldina, *Fms.* i. 136.

við-færgr, adj. far-renowned, famous, *Symb.* 32, *Fms.* vi. 431; ágætari ok víðfærri, *Fb.* ii. 118.

við-förll, f. a far-travelling, *Bret.* 30. við-förall, adj. far-travelling, *Fms.* i. 100, *Al.* 11; as a nickname, inn víðföri, the far-traveller, *Oddr.* Þorvaldr, *Eiríkr.* Hrani inn víðföri, *Fms.* i. 60, 274, *Fb.* i. 29 199.

við-gymnir, m. the wide-grappling, poet., *Lex. Poët.* við-gyðill, m. the wide girdle of the earth, i. e. the sea, *Lex. Poët.*

við-helmr, m. the wide world, the heavens, *Edda* (Gl.)

við-leiðr (-leiði), m. width, extent, *Stj.* 67, 89, 163, 174, 348.

við-lenda, d, to extend a territory, *Sks.* 460. við-lendi, n. broad lands, wideness of land, *Stj.* 618, *Þidr.* 146, *Hkr.* ii. 171; mart er at segja af viðlendi ferðar Ólafs, the extent of his travels, *Fms.* x. 395; the wide, open, flat country, *Eg.* 294; viðlendis-ferð, *O. H. L.* ch. 8.

við-londr, adj. having broad lands, of a king, *Fms.* i. 199, vi. 94, xi. 201, *Al.* 17, *Stj.* 610.

við-liga, adv. widely, *H. E.* i. 512. við-ligr, adj. wide.

við-opnir, m. the wide open, the hall of Hel, *Edda* ii. 494.

við-ræðr, adj.; verða víðrætt um e-t, to talk far and wide of a thing, *Sd.* 148.

við-ræsa, adj. [rás], running far, far-roaming, of deer; dýr ólm ok víðræsa, *Art.* 79; in *Gkv.* 3. 11 the true reading may be, á víðræsa varga leifar (an hypallage for víðræsa varga leifar), into the realm of the wide-roaming wolves, i. e. into the wild forest (see vargr, and leif I).

við-sýnl, f. a wide outlook.

við-sýnn, adj. with wide prospect; menn vóru úti staddir á haugum nokkurn þar sem víðsýnt var, *Fms.* vi. 120; á víðsýna vega, *Mar.*

VÍF, n. [A. S. wif, wif-man = woman; Germ. wief; supposed to have originally meant a weaver, from vefa, víðir]; — a woman, but only in poetry; for in Icel. prose, old as well as modern, the word is quite obsolete, *Rm.* 32; er vaknaði víf ór svefni, *Skv.* i. 16; þá varð hinni hugr á vífi, *Hkv.* 2. 13; hafða ok þess vætvi vífi, *Hm.* 102; víf en fúgru, *Fms.* vii. 63 (in a verse); vant er stafs vífi, *Am.* 12; veiskufaðra vífa, *Orkn.* (in a verse); hamra víf, the wife of the rocks, a giants; gjöra-vinga víf, a witch; ósk-víf, a 'wish-wife,' chosen, wedded wife; geir-víf, spear-wife, = *Beilona*, *Lex. Poët.*

vífandi, part., in the phrase, koma að vífandi, to arrive as of a sudden, or by chance.

vífur, part. wound round; svelt-vífur, wrap in ice, *Lex. Poët.*

víf-lengjur, f. pl. = Lat. ambages; also vain pretences, subtleties.

vífill, m. [A. S. wifel; Engl. weevil; Germ. webel], prop. a beetle; cp. tord-yfill q. v. tord-vífill, this sense, however, is lost. **2.** a pr. name, *Landn.*; whence in local names, *Vífils-fell*, -dalr, etc.

vífinn, adj. given to women, = kvennamr, *Fagrsk.* ch. 66, *Konr.* 14, *Krók.* ch. 11, *Völs.* R. 47.

VÍFL, f. a cudgel, bat, used in washing; með víflinni, sem konur vóru vanar at hafa til þvátta, *Rd.* 297; kona fór með klzði til þvátta, hón hafði vífl í hendi, ok barði hann í hel með víflinni, *Fms.* v. 181; gríðkona hefir vífl í hendi, ok lýstr á helluna, *viii.* 243; vera sem vífl at brunni, to be like a bat at the well, i. e. to be in a surly, beating mood, *Kormak.*

vífl, n. hesitation; also víl, víla.

vífla, ad, to stutter; það víflaðist fyrir honum, *Þjórn.*

víflur, f. pl. wavering, stuttering, confusion; það komu víflur á hann.

vífní, f. the being vífninn, = kvennsemi, Merl. 2. 74.

VÍG, n. [from vega B; Ulf. *waigha* = μάχη], a fight, battle; this is the oldest sense of the word, prevalent in old poems and in compds; finnask at vígi, to meet for battle, Vfm. 17, 18; at vígum, Om. 49; víga ótraudr, Skm. 24; varr við víg, Ls. 13; val þeir kjösa, ríða vígi frá, Vfm. 41; vápn til vígs at ljá, Fsm.; víga guð, víga Njóðr, víga Freyr, the god of battle; verja vígi brúar-spordana, Fms. ii. 207; Heiðar-víg, the battle on the Heath, Heiðar. S.; hvar sem hón (Freya) ríðr til vígs, þá á hón hálfan val, Edda 16; verja þeim vígi þingvöllinn, lb. 11; verja þeim vígi völlum, Eb. 20; at vit myndim jafn-færit til vígs, Nj. 97; eiga víg saman, to have a fight together, Bret. 48; engi hestr mundi hafa við þeim í vígi, Nj. 89 (hesta-víg, a horse-fight); Tanni ræðsk í móti Bárða, teksk þar víg afburða-fræknlígt, Isl. ii. 369; hann á víg móti Tý, Edda 42; vígs atvist, presence, abetting at a fight, Grág. ii. 138 (as a law term); hence is derived

II. as a law term,

homicide, any slaughter with a weapon, in open warfare and private feud; for the legal meaning, see the remarks s. v. morð, Grág., and the Sagas, passim.

COMPS:

I. with gen. plur.: víga-brandr, m. a 'war-brand,' a sword in the heavens, a kind of 'aurora' boding war. víga-far, n. 'warfare,' battle, slaughter; ófriðr ok v., Landn. 270; göra margar úspektir um kvenna-far, ok vígafor, Orkn. 444. víga-forðr = vígaferli, Js. 8; or víga-forði, n., N. G. L. i. 19, Sks. 252 B, Gpl. 26. víga-ferli, n. pl. 'warfare,' war and slaughter of men; mun þetta upphaf vígaferla þinna, Nj. 85; hölmögungum ok vígaferlum, Eg. 645; óeirðar-menn um kvenna-mál ok vígaferli, Lv. 3; újafnaðar ok vígaferla, Krók. 36. víga-guð, n. the god of battle, Edda (of Tý). víga-hugr, m. a 'war-mood,' a murderous mood, = víghugr. víga-maðr, m. a fighting man, one ever at war, one who kills many men, Nj. 23, Landn. 150, Eg. 770; hann lésk vera v. ok eiga úvært, Glúm. 360.

2. with gen. sing.: víga-bætr, f. pl. compensation for manslaughter, Grág. ii. 95, Fms. iii. 56. víga-gengi, n. the backing one, fighting side by side with one in battle; heita, veita c-m v., Ld. 222, Eb. 100, Lv. 95. víga-gjald, n. = vígsbætr, Sturl. ii. 168. víga-maðr, m. a champion, Bs. i. 763. víga-mál, n. a trial for manslaughter, Nj. 71, 100, Boll. 340. víga-aðk = vígsök, Fms. iii. 155.

B. REAL COMPS: víg-ás, m. a war-beam, for defence; þeir Brandr höfðu vígás í dyrum, Sturl. ii. 97. víg-bjartr, adj. 'war-bright,' glorious, Lex. Poët. víg-blær, m. 'War-breeze,' name of a war-wood, Hkv. 2. 34. víg-bætr, f. = vígsbætr, Grág. ii. 95. víg-bönd, n. pl. the gods of battle, Vp. víg-dis, f. 'war-fairy,' name of one of the Valkyria; a pr. name of a woman, Landn. víg-djarfr, adj. daring, gallant, stout-hearted, Hm., Al. 8. víg-drótt, f. warriors, Hm. 39. víg-dvalinn, m. name of a dwarf, Söl. víg-fimi, f. skill in arms, a feat of arms, Dropl. 24, Fær. 129, Fms. i. 97. víg-fimr, adj. skilled in feats of arms, Ld. 242, Sturl. i. 150. víg-floki and víg-flaki, a, m. a 'war-board,' mantle of boards, used in battle, = Lat. *cuirass* (vigflaki, 655 xxv. 2), Sturl. ii. 54; færa út á borðit vígfleka ok verjask sem bezt, en vega lítt í mót, Fb. i. 542. víg-frekr, adj. 'war-eager,' Edda (in a verse). víg-frekn, adj. martial, Lex. Poët. víg-frömuðr, m. a partisan of war, Lex. Poët. víg-fúss, adj. eager for battle, Grett. (in a verse); a pr. name (cp. Gr. *φειλο-πτολέμας*, *φειλο-μαχος*), Landn., Glúm. víg-glaðr, adj. rejoicing in war, Lex. Poët. víg-grimmr, adj. murderous in battle, Lex. Poët. víg-gyrdill, m. a 'war-girdle,' a sheltar made in ships during battle, Fms. vi. 263, viii. 216, N. G. L. i. 335. víg-gyrdla, ad. to put up the sheltar before battle; skip búið ok vígyrdlud, Fms. viii. 132; v. skip sín, Orkn. 360, Sks. 397; on land, Sturl. i. 185. víg-hardr, adj. hardy in war, Lex. Poët. víg-hest, m. a war-horse, Eb. 54. víg-hugr, m. a 'war-mood,' martial mood; ef þú verðr með víghug til nokkrs manns, Fms. vi. 249; þann veg brá honum opt við síðan er v. var á honum, Valla L. 208; a murderous mood, sér þú eigi at hann stendr með víghug yfir þér uppi? Fms. vi. 249; þann veg brá honum opt við síðan er v. var á honum, Glúm. 342. víg-kæni, f. a feat of arms, = vígími; vel lærðr til allrar v. á hesti, Sks. 402. víg-kænn, adj. = vígími, Fms. i. 257, x. 358. víg-kænaka, u, f. = vígkæni, El. víg-loyal, n. defencelessness, Stj. 213. víg-lið, n. war-folk, warriors, Hkv. 1. 25. víg-ligr, adj. martial, doubtful, Am. 51, Ld. 80, 276, Fms. vii. 69, Bs. i. 559; v. á velli at sjá, of martial appearance, Eg. 475; lét hann it vígligasta, Grett. 118 A. víg-ljós, adj. having daylight for fighting; en þá var þó svá kveldat, at eigi var vígljóst, ok leggja þeir skip sín í lægi, Fms. xi. 63. víg-lundr, m. 'war-grove,' poet. a warrior, and a pr. name, Vígl. víg-lystr, adj. = vígfúss, Lex. Poët. víg-lysing, f. a law term, a declaration or confession of homicide committed, Gpl. 153 (lýsa II. 3. β). víg-maðr, m. a champion, Post. (Unger) 39. víg-mannligr, adv. martially, doubtfully, Fms. vii. 225, Mag. 9. víg-mannligr, adj. martial. víg-móðr, adj. weary in battle, Fms. viii. 411, xi. 274, Ld. 222. víg-nost, n. pl. a 'war-knitting,' a coat of mail, Hkv. Hjörv. víg-ólfr, m. a 'war-wolf,' a pr. name, Söl.: Vígólfs-staðir, a local name in western Iceland. víg-rakkr, adj. gallant, Lex. Poët. víg-reiðr, adj. 'war-wood,' in martial mood, Nj. 256. víg-reiðr, adj. 'laetus bello,' warlike, Lex. Poët.

víg-risinn, adj. gallant in war, Skv. 1. 13. víg-risni, f. prowess in arms, Ls. 2. víg-ríðr, m. the name of the battle-field where the gods and the sons of Surt meet, Fm. víg-roð, n. and víg-roði, a, m. war-redness, a meteor or red light in the sky boding war; vígroði lýstr á skýin, O. H. L. 68; verpr vígroða á víkinga, Hkv. 2. 17, cp. Merl. 68. víg-skarða, ad. to furnish with ramparts, Fms. x. 153. víg-skár, adj. barred, exposed to war; vígskátt ríki, Ad. víg-akerðr, part. furnished with vígskörð, Stj. 611, 628, 641. víg-skóð, n. pl. weapons of war, murderous weapons, Lex. Poët. víg-skörð, n. pl. battlements, ramparts, Stj. 640, Ska. 416, 648, Fms. vi. 149. víg-slanga, u, f. a 'war-sling,' catapult, Fbr. 143, v. l. víg-slóði, a, m. the 'war-slug,' i. e. the section of law treating of battle and manslaughter, Grág., lb. 17. víg-smarr and víg-snjallr, adj. martial, heroic, Lex. Poët. víg-sókn, f. a suit for manslaughter, Nj. 109. víg-spár, adj., in Vp. 28 as epithet of a battle-field, prob. an error for vígskár, q. v. víg-spijöll, n. pl. 'war-spells,' war-news, Hkv. 2. 11, Gs. 18. víg-sök, f. prosecution for manslaughter; sækja vígsakar, lb. 8, Grág. i. 104, Nj. 86, Ld. 258; vígsakar aðili, Grág. ii. 22, Eb. 195, Bs. i. 676; vígsaka bætr, Grág. i. 189. víg-tamr, adj. skilled in war, Lex. Poët. víg-tár, n. pl. 'war-tears,' i. e. blood; fella vígtár, to shed war-tears, to bleed, Sighvat. víg-toitr, adj. = víggladr. víg-tönn, f. a war-tooth, tusk, Vígl. 20, Fas. i. 214, iii. 231; an eye-tooth, N. G. L. i. 171. víg-vél, f. a war-trick, ruse, engine of war, Fms. i. 103; vápnun ok vígvélum, vi. 69, vii. 93; heidingsjar höfðu vagna járnvarða ok marghátt-áðar áðrar vígvélar, vi. 145; vinna borg með vígvélum, Stj. 512 (vígvélar). víg-völlr, m. a battle-field, Bret. 54, Eg. 491, Nj. 212, Ld. 224, Hkr. i. 159, Fms. xi. 372. víg-völ, m. a 'war-stick,' weapon, a collective term; með óxar-hamri, eða hvámgví vígvöl er maðr hefir, Grág. ii. 14, Pr. 415, Fms. viii. 249. víg-þeyr, m. a 'war-breeze,' i. e. battle, Lex. Poët. víg-þrot, n. 'war-abatement,' end of the battle, Vfm. víg-þryma, u, f. a 'war-storm,' i. e. battle, Hkv. i. 6. víg-vega, ad. (vígátt), to furnish with vígátt. víg-vorr, adj. eager for war, Lex. Poët.

vígi, n. a vantage-ground, stronghold; þar var svá mikill vígis-munr, at ekkí ..., Fms. viii. 417; var hamarrinn víðr ofan ok vígi goit, ii. 93, Eb. 188, 238, Fa. 90; öruggt vígi, Gullþ. 52 (Ed.); þar er vígi nakkvat, Nj. 95; renna til vígis í Almanna-gjá, 228; metaph., engi vörn eðr vígi, Sks. 131. II. the bulwarks or gunwale of a ship, Edda (Gl.); þeir tóku þar frá (from the ships) vígin, Fms. ix. 44; hlíðu skipin til úfers af lausa-víðum þeim er þeir tengdu útan við vígin, Bs. i. 392; kemr annat áfall, ... ofan drap flaugina ok af vígin bæði, 422.

Vígi, a, m. a fighter, only used as the name of a bound, e. g. Vígi, the dog of king Olave Tryggvason, Fms. i-iii; and so in mod. usage. víging, f. a consecration, N. G. L. i. 345, 352.

VÍGJA, ð. [Ulf. *weiban*, *ga-weiban* = *ἀγιάζω*; Germ. *weiben*; Dan. *vie*; Swed. *viga*; cp. Ulf. *weiba* = *λεπίς*, *weiba* = *boliness*, *weis* = *ἀγίος*; the adjective has been displaced by heilagr, q. v.; the vé (q. v.) is a different word]—to consecrate; in heathen sense, with the hammer of Thor, vígit okkr saman Várar-hendi, þkv. 30; tók upp hamarrinn Mjölni ok brá upp ok vígði hafn-stökurnar, Edda 28; konungr vígði þá (the dwarfs) útan steins með mála-saxi, Fas. i. 514, ii. 327, 338. II. in Christian sense; vér skulum vígja tvá elda, Nj. 162; vígja kirkju, K. þ. K.; vígja prest, biskup, djákn, Bs. passim; vígja til konunga, to anoint as king, Ver. 25, Rb.; vígja konung til kórónu, Fms. x. 13; but this was unknown in the earlier times, king Magnus Erlingsson being the first Norse king who was consecrated by the church (A. D. 1164); in Denmark the custom was somewhat earlier: of wedlock, láta sik saman vígja við Ceceliu, Hkr. iii. 292; vígja saman hjón, Vm. 76. 2. pass.; vígjað til biskups, prests, nunnu, to be ordained, Jb. 17, Grág. i. 307, Bs. passim.

vígr, adj. in fighting state, serviceable; allir vígir karlar, Fms. i. 309; skilled in arms, vígr vel, Nj. 2; vígr manna best, Fms. ii. 20, Eb. 32.

II. neut. vígt, a law phrase, in self-defence; þar er vígt í gegn þeim frumblaupum, Grág. ii. 9; sex eru konur þær er maðr á vígt um, 60; mér þykkir eigi at þér vígt, svá gömlum manni, Fms. xi. 155; þeir drápu karla þá er vígt var at, they smote the men that might be slain, Hkr. i. 235 (referring to the rule in the old code of honour, that it was a disgrace to slay women and children, the aged and the helpless).

vígsla, u, f. a consecration, ordination; messu-djákn at vígslu, Nj. 272; kom erkebiskup heim frá vígslu, Fms. ix. 423; taka vígslu af biskupi, Bs. i, Grág. passim; kirkju-vígsla, consecration of a church; biskups-vígsla, prests-vígsla, ordination of a bishop, priest; hjóla-vígsla, a wedding; konungs-vígsla, a coronation; vatnu-vígsla, Bs., passim; vígslu-dagr, the day of consecration; vígslu-faðir, an ordaining father (of a bishop), cp. 'god-father,' Bs.; vígslu-görð, a performance of ordination, Fms. x. 11; vígslu-maðr, a man in holy orders, viii. 269; vígslu-gjöf, id., Ann. 1356; leggja vígslu-hendr yfir en, to lay hands on, of a bishop, Bs. i. 850; vígslu-hrútr, the sacrificial ram, Stj.; vígslu-eiðr, the coronation-oath, Fms. viii. 155; vígslu-gull, a coronation-ring, x. 15; vígslu-kaup, a consecration-fee, K. A. 76; vígslu-klæði, -skrud, the coro-

nation-robber, Fms. x. 16. viii. 193; *vígslu-sverð*, a coronation-sword, x. 15, 109; *vígslu-taka*, a receiving consecration, H. E. i. 255; *vígslu-pallr*, a degree of ordination, H. E., K. A.

VÍK, f., gen. *víkr*, pl. *víkr*, [from *víkja*; Dan. *vig*], prop. a small creek, inlet, bay; *vík* gekk upp fyrir austan nesit en upp af víkinni stóð borg mikil, Eg. 161; þeir námu víkr þær er við þá eru kenndar, Landn. 236; í vík eina... hjá vík þeirri, 57; sá ek at í hverja vík vóru rekin brot af þessu tré, Fms. vii. 163; víkr ok fjörðu, Fbr. 14 new Ed.; tveim megin víkrinnar, Fs. 143; margar víkr, 146; róa vík á e-n, to row one round, get the better of another; þætti mér mikitt vaxa mín virðing, eðr þess höfðingja er á Hrafnkel gæti nokkura vík róit, Hrafn. 16 (metaph. from pulling in a race), þjal. 48.

II. freq. in local names, **VÍK**, **VÍKR**, Húsa-vík, Reykjar-vík, etc.: the name of Vík or Víkin was specially given to the present *Skagerrak* and *Christianafjörður* with the adjacent coasts; í Vík austr, í Víkinni, sigla inn, út Víkina, Fms. passim. The form *-vík* or *-vick* in British local names is partly of Norse, partly of Latin origin (*vicus*); all inland places of course belong to the latter class. COMPOUNDS: **víkr-barmr**, m. a little bay; kómu í einn víkrbarm, Krók. 46 C. **víkr-hvarf**, n. a creek, Grett. 128 new Ed.; spelt *víkhvarf*, Fms. vii. 260. **Vík-marr**, m. the bay at Bergen, Fms. vii.

Vík-dælskr, adj. from the county W., Fms. vii.

víkingr, f. a freebooting voyage, piracy; see *víkingr*. In heathen days it was usual for young men of distinction, before settling down, to make a warlike expedition to foreign parts, this voyage was called 'víkingr,' and was part of a man's education like the grand tour in modern times; hence the saying in the old Saga,—"when I was young and on my voyage (víkingr), but now I am old and decrepit;" so a son begs his father to give him a 'langskip,' that he may set out on a 'víkingr,' cp. the scene of the young Egil and his mother Bera, and the reference Fms. i. 69; see B. The custom was common among Teutonic tribes, and is mentioned by Caesar B. G. vi. ch. 23 (*latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cuiusque civitatis fiunt*, sqq.), only there it is a foray on land; (cp. the mod. American *filibustering*.)

B. REFERENCES illustrating this word: *Leifr fór í hernað í vestr-víking*, Landn. 32; *Ólafur inn hvíti herjaði í vestr-víking ok vann Dyflinni*, 108; *Geirmundur heljar-skinn var herkonungr, hann herjaði í vestr-víking*, 121; hann kom út síð landnáma-tíðar, hann hafði verið í vestr-víking ok hafði ór vestr-víking þræla Írska, 133; Ánn varð missáttir við Harald konung inn hárfagra, hann fór því ór landi í vestr-víking, 140; *Logi-mundur var víkingr mikill ok herjaði í vestr-víking jafnan*, 174; *Ævarr fór til Íslands ór víkingu*, ok sýnir hann, 185; *Þjórn var á sumrum í vestr-víking en á veturnum með Óndótti*, Eyvindr fór þá í vestr-víking, 204; þá var Þorsteinur son Ásgrims í víkingu, en Þorgeirr annarr son hans var tíu vetrar, 292; hann var í víking á sumrum ok fékk sér fjár, Hkr. i. 171; *Hjörleifr konungr féll í víkingu*, Fas. ii. 35; *leggjask í víking ok hernað*, Fms. xi. 73; fara í víking, Eg. 260; *Grimr, þeir vóru í vestr-víking*, ok drápu í Sudreyjum Ásbjörn jarl skerja-bless, ok tóku þar at herfangi Ólöfu konu hans, Grímr fór til Íslands, Landn. 314; þá er ek var ungr ok í víkingu... en nú hálfu síðr at ek em gamall ok orvasi, Glúm. 337; ek vil senda yðr austr til Svíþjóðar á fund eins bezta vinar míns, er nú er kallaðr Hákon gamli, við vórum lengi báðir samt í víking, var með okkr inn kærasti félagakapr, ok áttum einn sjóð, Fms. i. 69; en er hann var á unga aldri, tá hann í víkingu ok hernaði, Eg. (begin.); *Þjórn var farnaðr mikill, var stundum í víking en stundum í kaupferðum*, 154; er mér þat nær skapi, sagði hann, at þú sáir mér langskip ok þar lið með, ok fara ek í víking (the words of a son to his father), 157; of an expedition in the East (in the Baltic), þeir fóru um sumarit í víking í Austrveg, fóru heim at hausti ok höfðu áftat fjár mikils... skip þat höfðu þeir fengit um sumarit í víking, Eg. 170, 171; *Þjórn var nú í víkingu at afla sér fjár ok frægðar*, Bjarn. 13; the word occurs also on Swed. Runic stones, sá varð dauðr í vestr-vegum í víkingu, Baut. 962; þá logðusk sumir menn út í víking ok á henskíp, ok mörg endemi tóku menn þá til önnur þau er nú mundi ódæmi þykkja ef menn henti slíkt, Bs. i. 62 (referring to Iceland of A.D. 1056-1180): one of the last instances on record is Sturl. i. 152,—hann hafði verið utan nokkura vetr ok verið í víkingu, referring to A.D. 1195; in the Orkneys, among the Norsemen, the viking-life lasted till the 13th century, if not longer.

víkingligr, adj. like a viking, martial, Ld. 276.

víkingr, m. a freebooter, rover, pirate, but in the Icel. Sagas used specially of the bands of Scandinavian warriors, who during the 9th and 10th centuries harried the British Isles and Normandy: the word is peculiarly Norse, for although it occurs in A. S. in the poem *Byrnoth* (six or seven times), it is there evidently to be regarded as a Norse word; and prob. so too in the poem 'Exodus,' in the words *rondas bærun sæ-wicingas, over salne mere*; lastly, in 'Widsith,' as the name of a people, and *Liðwicingas* (= *Liðungar*? q. v.) The word 'víkingr' was thought to be derived from *vík* (a bay), from their haunting the bays, creeks, and fjords;—or it means 'the men from the fjords,' the coincidence that the old Irish called the Norsemen '*Lochlannoch*,' and Norway '*Lochlan*,' is curious.

B. A few selected references will illustrate the word:—*Naddodr hét maðr, hann var víkingr mikill*, Landn. 26; *Flóki Vilgerðarson hét maðr, hann var v. mikill*, 28; *slogusk í Eyjarnar víkingar ok herjuðu ok ræntu víða*, 41; *Ólfr víkingr ok Ólafir bekkir fóru samskipa til Íslands*, 202; en er þeir lágu til lafs kómu at þeim víkingar ok víða ræna þá, en Gautr laust staðnbúann þeirra við hjálmun-veit, ok logðu víkingar við þat frá, síðan var hann kallaðr *Hjálmun-gautr*, 223; *Hrafn hafnar-lykkill var víkingr mikill*, hann fór til Íslands ok nam land..., 269; *Ólfrir barna-karl hét maðr ágætr í Noregi*, hann var víkingr mikill, hann lét eigi henda börn á spjóta-oddum sem þá var víkingum titt, þri var hann barna-karl kallaðr, 308; *maðr hét Þorsteinn, gamall maðr ok sjónstíll*, hann hafði verið rauda-víkingr (q. v.) í æsku sinni, Þorrt. 8; þorkell miðlangr, hann er raudr víkingr ok í missætti við Hákon jarl, Fms. xi. 121; *her-víkingr, a pirate*, i. 225 (p. 259); *víkingr efni*, víkinga höfðingi, konungr, Eg. 190, Fms. vi. 389, Fas. ii. 132; *víkinga lið*, Stj.; *víkinga skip*, ikeid, snekkja, Hkr. i. 296, Korm. 236, Fms. i. 289; *víkinga bæli*, Eg. 251; *víkinga rán*, Fms. vi. 291; *Bera kvæð Egil vera víkingr-efni*... þegar hann hefði aldr til ok honum væri fengn herskip, Eg. 190 (and the following verse)—þat mælti mín móðir, at mér skyldi kaupna féy ok fagrar árar, fara í hring með víkingum...; at Gizori má gora þrjá menn, hann má vera víkinga höfðingi... þá má hann ok vera konungr... með þrjú hatti má hann vera biskup, ok er hann best til þess fallinn af þessum þremr, Fms. vi. 389; on Swed. Runic stones, sá var víkinga-vörðr með Gauti, Baut. 267; allir víkingar, Brocm. 197. Of old poems the Hkv. Hund. well illustrates the life and warfare of Vikings of the 9th and 10th centuries, where also the word itself occurs (*vepr vígroða um víkinga*); as also *vinr víkinga*, in the song in *Hervar. S.*; *víkingr Dana*, *Heir. 11*; the saying, *víkingar fara ekki at lögum*.

2. in after times the word fell into discredit, and is used, esp. in ecd. legends, as = *robber*, being applied by a misnomer even to highwaymen, Stj. passim; *víkingssins Alexandri*, Al. 98; *Bessa þeim vanda víkingi*, 122; *víkinga dráp*, Grett. 100; þessum vandsignaða víkingi, Stj. 463 (of Goliath), so in Grág. ii. 136; or even in the Landn., *þorbjörn bitra hét maðr*, hann var v. ok illmenni, 159. For the laws of the ancient Vikings, their discipline and manners, see esp. Háls S. ch. 10, Jómvik. ch. 24 (Fms. xi), Flóam. S. ch. 2, Vd. ch. 2, Yngl. S. ch. 34, 41, Eg. ch. 48, Ó. T. (Hkr.) ch. 101, 102, Ó. H. ch. 21, the Orkn. S. (Swed. Ascleison) ch. 115, Þorvalds S. Víðf. ch. 1 (Bs. i. 36, 37); records of their wars and voyages, the Landn. passim, the first chapters of Eg., Eb., Ld., Grett., Orkn., Hkr. i. passim.

II. **Víkingr**, a pr. name, Landn. and several times on the Swed. Runic stones; cp. *Súð-víkingr, a man from Súðavík*, Bs.

víkingakapr, m. piracy, Fms. i. 98, Fas. 13.

VÍKJA, older *víkva*, MS. 325. 76; the spelling with *y* is curious; pres. *vykr*, Hom. (a very old vellum); pret. *veyk*, Ó. H. 174. l. 9. Mark. 171. l. 34; *ykva*, q. v., also occurs (*vi=y*); pres. *vik*; pret. *veik*, *veikt*, *veik*, pl. *vikur*; subj. *viki*; imperat. *vik* (*viktu*); part. *vikinn*; a pret. *vék* (like *stó*, *hné*, from *stiga*, *hniga*) has prevailed in mod. usage (*vél*, *lók*, *Úlf*, 3. 34), but is hardly found in old writers: [Dan. *vige*; Swed. *vika*.]

B. To move, turn; veik hann þaðan ok kom fyrir konung, Stj.; hann veik þá upp á hálsinn, Gullþ. 61 new Ed.; *víkr* hann út á borgar-vegginn, Fms. x. 238; *Þórir veik aptr til Jómálans*, Ó. H. 135; þeir víku aptr (*returned*) ok leita þeirra, Fms. ix. 54; hann veik heim, *returned home*, Ísl. ii. 202, v. l.; veik ek hjá (*i passed by*) allstaðar er spíllvirka bælin eru vón at vera, Fms. ii. 81; þeir víku þá í Eystr-dal, ix. 233; es maðrinn *výkr* (sic) eptir teygingu fjándans, Hom. 216 (Ed.); þat skyldi eptir öðru líkja eðr víkja, Fms. v. 319; margir höfðingur víku mjók eptir honum (*followed him*) í áleinni við Harald, vii. 165; megu vér þar til víkja, *we may call there*, Grett. 5 new Ed.; víkja mörgum hlutum eptir þinum vilja, Fb. i. 320; Arnkell veik því af sér, A. declined, Eb. 122, Ld. 68; tók hann því seinigla ok veik nokkurt til ráða bræðra sinna, Eb. 208; veik hann sér hjá dyrunum, Fs. 62; svá at sveinninn mætti hvergi víkja höfðinu, *move with the head*, i. e. *turn, stir the head*, Fms. ii. 272; engi maðr skal þér í móti víkja hendi né fæti, *nor band or foot against thee*, Stj. 204; víkja hendinni, 581 (in mod. usage, víkja hvorki hendi né fæti, of a lazy person); hann veik honum frá sér, *be pushed him off*, Fms. ix. 243 (v. l.), Stj. 614; hann veik sér undan, *turned aside*, Bs. i. 861; vík (*imperat.*) hegat kerir þínu, *pass the beaker*! Stj. 136; helgir seðr víku til bindendi niu-víkna-föstu (dat.), 49.

2. metaph.; veik hann til samþykkis við bændr ræðu síni, Fms. ii. 35; hón veik tali til kóngs-sonar, *she turned her speech to the king's son*, Pr. 431; var því víkit til atkvæða Mardar, Nj. 207; víku þeir til Haralds málinu, Fms. vii. 169; þessu veik hann til Snorra Goða, Eb. 84; ok forvitnask um þat er til hennar var víkit af þessum stórnalumi, 625. 86; konungr tók vænlaga á ok veik undir Gizor hvíta, Nj. 178, Fb. i. 273; veik hann á þat fyrir þeim, at..., *he binted at*, Ld. 26; þormóðr víkr á nokkut í Þorgeirs-drápu á misþokka þeirra, Tb. binted at, Fbr. 24 new Ed.; hón veik á við Ónund, at hún vildi kvæna Ólaf frænda sinn, Grett. 87; víkja svá bukr til, at..., *the books indicate*, Karl. 547; hélt Þorleifr á um málit en Arnkell veik

af höndum, declined, Ed. 183.

3. *to trend*; þat ríki víkr til norðr-
attar, Fms. xi. 230. 4. *to turn, veer*, of a ship, better ykva; skútan
reundi fram hart, ok varð þeim seint at víkja, Fms. vii. 202; ok (she)
reist svá rúman krökinn at þeir fengu eigi at víkit, viii. 386; önnur
skipin víku inn til hafna af leiðinni, ix. 310; lát víkja víkja til, til at
víkja, vi. 244, 262, l. c.; þóðr veik frá ok ór læginu því skipi, vii. 113;
víku þeir nú stófum, *veered round*, ix. 301; þá gátu þeir víkit jarls
skipinu, viii. 386; þann hjálmun-völ, er hann hneigir ok víkr með
hjórtum stór-höfðingja, Skv. 479 B: metaph., mátti þórir eigi víkva skapi
sinu til Magnúss, Fms. x. 411; þar veik annan veg, *it took another turn*,
viii. 60; þat þóttusk menn skilja, at konungr víki meirr áleiðis nið Gizuri
(*she king was biased towards G.*) þat allt er honum þótti svá mega,
Sturl. iii. 91.

II. *impers. to turn, recede, trend*; landi víkr, *the
land recedes, draws back*, as one sails on, Orku. (in a verse); þaðan víkr
landi til landnorðs, A. A. 289; feninu víkr at hálsinum upp, Eg. 582;
svá veik víðr veginum, at þar var hraungata mikil, *the road was thus
shaped*, Pr. 411; nú víkr sögunni vestr til Breiðafjarðar-dala, *the story
turns west to B.*, Nj. 2; en þar veik annan veg af, *but it turned quite
another way*, Fms. viii. 60; nú veik svá víð (*it came to pass*) at liðit fór
yfir eina á mikla, 33.

III. *reflex. to turn oneself*; víkjask apt, *to turn back*, Fs. 37; *to stir*, hún sat ok veiksk eigi, *she sat and stirred
not*, Landn. 152; víkjask eptir e-u, *to turn after, imitate*, Fs. 4; víkjask
undan e-u, *to evade, shun, decline*, Ld. 18, 42, Fms. xi. 94; hann víksk
skjótt við þetta mál, *respond to it*, 27; kveðr hann vel hafa víkizk
við sína naðsyn, 29, i. 208; flestir menn víkusk lítt undir af orðum
þeirra, Bs. i. 5; Íslendingar höfðu þá víkizk undir hlýðni við Magnús
konung, Fms. x. 157; hann veiksk við skjótt, *started at once*, Hrafn. 18.

víkjanligr, adj. *movable*.

vík-skart = víkskorit, *indented with bays*, Post. (Unger) 234.

Vík-veorjar, m. pl. *the men from the country Vík in Norway*, Fms.
passim; Víkverja biskup, -konung, etc., Landn. 313, Ann. 1209: Vík-
verskr, adj., Fær. 34, Nj. 40, Eg. 72.

VÍL, n. [A. S. *vil*—in *vil-bee*; cp. Lat. *vilis*], *misery, wretchedness*;
erfði ok vil, Skálda; við vil ok erfði, Hbl. 58; lífa við vil ok erfði,
Blanda; vils ok vesaldr, Fms. iii. 95; þá er móðr er at morni komr,
allt er vil sem var, Hm. 23; hafa vil at vinna, *to have hard work to win*,
Kormak (in a verse).

víla, að, (qs. víla?), *to besitate, waver*; víla e-ð fyrir sér.

víl-mógr, m., pl. *vilmeigr, a son of toil, bondsman*, Hm. 135, Skm. 35,
Bm. 1 (O. H. 208), Edda (Gl.), but obsolete in prose.

víl-siðr, m. = vilstigr; hungur ok þorsti, válað ok vilsíðr, Hom. (St.)
víl-sinni, n. a 'walk of misery,' *distress*; v. ok nað, Barl. 60; vís
ok vilsinni, 63; vilsinni ok erfði, 132; i vilsinni við sjálfan sik, *in
self-inflicted misery*, Þidr. 176; vinna vilsinn, *to toil*, Gísl. (in a verse);
vilsinnis spá, *a dismal prophecy*, Gkv. 2. 3.

víl-sinnr, m. *a companion in distress*; v. völu, Edda (in a verse).

víl-stigr, m. *a path of misery*; margan vilstig varð hann at ganga,
Fms. viii. 48; sá var mér vilstigr at víðar, Hm. 99.

víma, v. f. [cp. *vim*], *giddiness, hesitation*, (in Sturl. ii. 54 for *vimur*
read *vámur*); *öl-víma, giddiness from drink*, Fél. x.

vím-laukr, m. *a kind of narcotic leek*, Fas. i. 229.

VÍN, n. [this word, though foreign, is common to all Teut. lan-
guages, and is one of the few words which at a very early date was
borrowed from the Lat.; it is found in the oldest poems, and appears
there as a naturalised word; Ulf. has *wein*—*oivos*; A. S. and O. H. G.
win; Germ. *wein*; Engl. *wine*; Dan. *vin*]; at vini, Hdm. 21,
Gísl. (in a verse); en við vín eitt vápn-göfgr, Óðinn = lífr, Gm. 19;
vín var í könnu, Rm. 29. Wine was in early times imported into Scan-
dinavia from England; þeir kómu af Englandi með mikilli gæzku víns
ok hunangs ok hveitis, Bs. i. 333, (in the *Profectio ad Terram Sanctam*,
146, for *vim* mellis, *tritici*, *bonarumque vestium*, read *vini*, *mellis*,
etc.); or it was brought through Holstein from Germany, as in Fms. i.
111; þýðerskir menn ætla héðan at flytja smjör ok skreid, en hér kemr
í staðinn vín, in the speech of Sverrir, Fms. viii. 251; the story of
Tyrrkir the Southerner (German), Fb. i. 540, is curious:—for wine made
of berries (*berja-vín*), see Páls S. ch. 9, and Ann. 1203; cp. the saying, *vín
skal til vinar drekka*, Sturl. iii. 305; eitt silfr-ker fallt af vini, id.; *allit.*
vín ok vitr, Sdm.

2. *poët.*, hrz-vín, hraf-vín, vitnis-vín, = *blood*,
Lex. Poët.

B. *Compds*: vín-belgr, m. *a wine-skin*, Fms. v. 137. vín-ber,
n. 'wine-berries,' *grapes*, Stj. 200, Fb. i. 540, Skálda, N. T.; *vinberja
kóngull*, þoef. Karl. 412; *vinbers-blöð, the blood of the grape*, Stj.
vín-berill, m. *a wine-barrel*, Stj. 366, Fb. ii. 24, Hým. 31. vín-
byrli, a, m. *a cup-bearer*, Karl. 10. vín-dropl, a, m. *a drop of wine*,
Hb. 544. 39. vín-drukkinn, part. *drunken with wine*, Bret. 96,
Stj. 124, 418, Post.

vín-drykkja, n. f. *wine-drinking*, Fms. viii. 248.
vín-drykk, m. *a drink of wine*, Fms. viii. 124. vín-fat,
n. *a wine-vat*, Rétt. vín-fátt, n. adj. *short of wine*, Ann. 1326.

vín-forill, m., no doubt erroneous for *vinberill*, Hým. 31 (cp. Engl.
barrel).

vín-garðr, m. *a vineyard*, Stj. 63, 113, Fb. ii. 24, Edda
(pref.), N. T. vín-gefn, f., *poët.* appellation for a woman, cp. *Hebe*,

Lex. Poët. vín-guð, n. *the wine-god* (Bacchus), Al. 6. vín-görð,
f. *wine-making*, Edda (in a verse).

vín-hús, n. *a wine-house*,
Mirm. vín-höfgr, adj. *heavy with wine*, of a goblet, Akv. 34.

vín-ker, n. *a wine-beaker*, Bs. i. 798, v. l. vín-kjallari, a, m. *a
wine-cellar*, D. N. ii. 513, Gd. 71.

Vín-land, n. *Wineland*, the
name given to the American continent discovered by the old Norsemen,
þoef. Karl. Fb. i. 538 199. Ann.; *Vinlands ferð* or -fær, *an expedition
to Wineland*, þoef. Karl. 246, Fb. i. 541, 544.

vín-lauss, adj. *wine-
less*, Ann. 1326. Vín-lenskr, adj. *a nickname of a traveller in Wine-
land (America)*; þorhallr enn Vínlenzki (not Vindlenzki), Landn., Grett.,
cp. þoef. Karl. S. vín-loysi, n. *lack of wine*, Norske Saml. v. 159.

vín-
óðr, adj. *wine-mad, drunk*, Stj. 428. vín-órar, f. pl. *wine-ravings*,
Stj. 484. vín-potttr, m. *a wine-pot*, Fms. viii. 418.

vín-sveigr,
m. *a drunkard*. vín-tré, n. *a 'wine-tree,' vine*, Lat. *vinis*, Al. 165, Stj.
399, 403.

vín-tunna, u, f. *a wine-tun, wine-cask*, Bs. i. 453, Stj. 429,
483. vín-víðr, n. = *vinviðr*; *vinviðis teinungr*, Stj. 200.

vin-víðr,
m. *wine-wood, the vine*, Fb. i. 540 (in *Wineland*), Magn. 470, El. 15, Stj.
86, 200; *vinviðar skógr*, Karl. 326.

vín-þrúga, u, f. = *vinþrúgr*, so
in mod. usage. vín-þröng, f. *a wine-press*, Stj. 620, Magn. 486.

vírr, m. [Engl. *wire*], *a wire, thread of metal*; draga vír, silfr-vír.
víra-virkí, n. 'wire-work,' esp. of *filigree*, Pr. 434, Clar., D. N. ii. 147;
kaleikr með víra-virkjum, Vm. 52.

VÍSA, að; pret. vísti, Str. 66. l. 37; part. víst, 73. l. 25, 81. l. 10:
[Ulf. *ga-weison* = *μενέωμενος*; O. H. G. *weisen*; Germ. *weisen*; Dan.
vis];—*to shew, point the way for one, direct, indicate*, etc.; ef maðr
visar at manni ólmum hundi, *if a person sets a bound on a person*,
Grág. ii. 118; hann íðradisk at hann vísti honum í brott, Str. 66; ef
konungr visar gestum at óvinum sínum, Skv. 258; vísa e-m til sætis, *to
shew one where to sit*, Eg. 29; vísa e-m til lands-kostar, *to shew him
the best of the land*, 138; ok vísuðu honum til Kó's, and *shewed him
the way to Kól, where he was to be found*, Nj. 55; ok vísuðu honum til
Váhallar, Hkr. i. 161; hefr þú heyrð hvar atburðr oss hefr hingat víst
(sic), Str. 81; sem honum visar til skipan föður hans, Fms. x. 419;
hverr honum hefr visat at rekkju hjá dugandi konum, vii. 166; vísa
e-m leið, Skv. 1. 24; vísa þú mér nú leiðina, Hbl. 55; vísa e-m til
vegar, *to shew one the road*; munu vér ekki rasa í helina opna, þótt
Hreidarr víli oss þannig á vísa, Fms. viii. 437; visar þú augum á oss
þannig, *thou aimest with thy eyes at us, stared at me*, Hdl.; ef maðr visar
manni á foruð, Grág. ii. 17; þótti þeim þá á visat um bústaðinn, Ld. 6;
ef maðr visar úniaga sínum eptir eldi, *gives him directions to fetch his
food*, Gpl. 377; vísa e-m frá, *to shew one the way out, send one away*,
reject an application, Fms. i. 157, Grett. 125; værir þú slíkr maðr sem
hann, þá mundi þér eigi frá visat, of a wooer, Ísl. ii. 214.

2. metaph., vísa á, *to point at, indicate*; ek hefr þannig helzt á visat, Fms.
ii. 260; á þat þykkir vísa meistari Jóhannes í bók þeirri er ..., Rb. 466;
sem eðli ok aldr visar til, Fms. x. 177; vísa ok svá til Enskar bækr,
at ..., xi. 410; visar svá til í sögu Bjarnar, Grett. 132 new Ed. (visar
svá at í sögu Bjarnar, Cod. A); ok visar svá til, at konur ..., Fms. xi.
414; þat visar, at ..., *demonstrates*, Rb. 382; sem þér visat, at þér leggit
nú hug á, H. E. i. 251.

vísa, u, f. [Germ. *weise*; Dan. *vis*], *a strophe, stanza*; kveða vísu,
Nj. 12; hann orti kvæði ok eru þessar visur í, Fms. v. 108; vísu lengd,
the length of a stanza, Edda (Ht.) i. 606, 656; referring to the repeti-
tion of verses as a means of measuring time (minutes), Fs. (Vd. ch. 16);
lausá-vísa, *a ditty*; nið-vísa, *söng-vísa*; hólðar dæva harla snart, þá
heyrst vísan mín, *a ditty*; as the names of shorter poems, as, *Nesja-visur*,
Austrfarar-visur, by *Sighvat*; *Vísna-bók, a book of lays*. Unlike the old
Greek epics, as well as the poems of the Saxon Beowulf, all ancient Northern
poetry is in strophic lays. Four sets of alliteration make a verse (*vísa*),
two a half strophe, *vísu-helmingr*, Edda (Ht.) i. 610, or half *vísa*,
Grág. ii. 148; one set a quarter of a *vísa* (*vísu-fjórðungr*); each alliterative
set being again divided into two halves, called *vísu-órð*, *a word or
sentence*, Edda (Ht.) i. 596, cp. Hallfr. S. ch. 6 (Fs. 96, 97); thus 'fastorðr
skyli fyrða | fengsæll vera þengill' is an alliterative set.

3. The vel-
lums give verses in unbroken lines, but in modern print each alliterative
set is divided into two lines; this may do for metres of the drótt-
kvæð kind, with two rhyming syllables in each *vísu-órð*; but in the
brief kvíðu-háttir (the metre of the Vsp.) each alliterative set should,
for the sake of the flow of the verse, be printed in one line, thus,
Hljóðs bið ek allar helgar kindir | meiri ok minni mögu Heimdalar;
for a pause only follows between each pair of sets, but none between the
sub-staves and the head-stave. This plan is that advocated by Jacob
Grimm: the other, commonly followed in the Editions, chops the
verse into—hljóðs bið ek allar | helgar kindir | meiri ok minni | mögu
Heimdalar.

-vísa, -vís, -vísu, -vísi, and so in mod. usage; [Germ. *weise*; Engl.
wise = *way or manner*; see *visa*]; only in the compd öðru-vís, *otherwise*,
N. G. L. ii. 136, Stj. 213; en ef öðru-vís verðr, Fms. vii. 161 (öðru-vísu,
v. l.); nakkvat öðru-vís, xi. 136, K. Á. 102; gora öðru-vís, 174; nú
hefr öðru-vís orðit, Ld. 252; hann var aldr öðru-vís, Fs. 184; hafði
hann nokkut öðru-vísa sagt, Ld. 58; nokkut öðru-vísa, Fms. v. 341;

göra öðru-vísu enn hann býðr, Fas. iii. 125, Fb. iii. 282: öðru-vísi, Fms. vii. 161 (v. l.), Bret. 13 (v. l.), Fb. i. 111: öðru-vísi (which also is the current mod. form), Stj. 237 (but öðru-vísi, v. l.).

vísa-eyrir, m. = *viseyrir*, Ann. 1335, N. G. L. ii. 429.

vísan, f. a *pointing, direction*; nú skulu þér fara eftir minni vísan, Fms. ii. 71, Fas. i. 61; til-vísan, leidar-v.

vísaván, f. a *thing sure to happen*; at því ósætti es visaván vas, at þar batsmíðir gördisk, er, lb. 12, Mar.

vísabending, f. a *signal*, Fms. xi. 332; göra e-m v., to give a signal, Fms. 85, Stj. 357.

vísadómr, m. [Engl. *wisdom*], *knowledge, intelligence*; vitran ok v. foreboding, Stj. 30; þeir sögðu allir eitt af sínum vísdomi, Fms. i. 96; bera fullan vísdom á e-t, to know for certain, iii. 6; bera sannan vísdom á e-t, id., Fb. ii. 126; sögðu allir af sínum vísdomi, at ..., of a prophecy, i. 88, Stj. 491.

vísdom, m. *wisdom*; vízka ok vísdomr, Stj. 35; bæði vísdom ok heimsku, Karl. 477; vísdoms brunnr, Hom. 155. COMPS: vísdomsfullr, adj. full of wisdom, Stj. 524. vísdoms-kona, u. f. a wise woman, a sibyl, Stj. 363. vísdoms-maðr, m. a sage, Fms. i. 141.

vísdoms-meistari, a, m. a master in wisdom, a magician, Stj. 492.

vísendi (mod. *visindi*), n. pl. *knowledge, intelligence*; af kvæðum Hallfredar tókum vér helst vísendi ok sannindi þat er sagt er frá Ólafi konungi, i. e. we draw information from H.'s poems, Hkr. i. 289; Saul það hann segja sér hvárt hann skyldi sækja eftir Philistei, en hann fékk þar um engin vísendi, Stj. 455; Sturla skáld Þórðarson sagði fyrir Íslendinga sögur ok hafði hann þar til vísindi af fróðum mönnum, Sturl. i. 107; því muntú vilja taka af mér vísindi eðr sagnir, Orkn. 138; at hann megi af þeim dæmum marka ok taka vísendi, Sks. 497; hann (the well) er fullr af vísindum, Edda 10; svá er sagt í fornum vísindum (in old lore, old songs) at þaðan af vóru dægr greind ok ára-tal, 5; fara með vísendi ok spádóm, Orkn. 138; Óðinn hafði spádóm, ok af þeim vísindum fann hann, at ..., Edda (pref.), Post. 645. 89; fá vísenda-svör af e-m, Sks. 531 B; komu engi vísindi af þeirra eyrendi, hvert orðit var, Fms. viii. 302; vita með vísindum at segja, to know for certain, Pr. 418. COMPS: vísenda-bók, f. a learned book, Pr. 403; mod. a scientific work. vísenda-kona, u. f. a wise woman, a sibyl; vísindakona ein sú er sagði fyrir örög manna, Fms. iv. 46, Post. 645. 89. vísinda-maðr, m. a soothsayer, Orkn. 138, 140, Stj. 439, 491, Fas. i. 5; mod. a scholar, man of science. vísinda-tré, n. the tree of knowledge, Sks. 499. vísinda-vogr, m. the way of knowledge, Stj. 381.

vísendr, part. pl. a law term, defined in N. G. L. i. 184; vegandi eða veganda sonr skal reida bauga alla nema hann hafi vísendr til, the slayer and his son are bound to pay off all the parts of the wergild, unless he has vísendr, viz. living relations who are sure to pay each his share.

vís-eyrir, m. 'safe money,' a king's revenue, answering to the revenue of modern times, including land-tax, payment of leidangr, Rétt., Thom., D. N. passim, Ann. 1331; vís-eyris stefna, a meeting of tax-gatherers, D. N. vísir, a, m. a guide, leader, captain, = *visir* (II), only in poets, Hll., Hkr., Edda (Gl.), Lex. Pöð.; skeidar-vísir, a pilot, steersman, Baut. 816.

vísi, f. *knowledge, science*; mostly in compds, att-vísi: of manners, in la-vísi, dramb-vísi.

vísir-finger, m. the index-finger, fore-finger.

vísir, m. an index, botan. a sprout; sýndisk mér vísirinn vaxa smám, of a grape, Stj. 200; the saying, mjór er mikills vísir, reminding one of the parable of the mustard seed in the N. T. II. = *visi*, a leader, hng. Lex. Pöð.

vís-liga, adv. for certain, Dan. *visselig*, Stj. 174; vita vís-liga, 617, Fms. iii. 154; spyrja v. til e-s, i. 185; hann ætlaði v. undir sik at leggja eyjarnar, x. 35.

vís-ligr, adj. certain, Fms. ii. 276; þykkir mér vís-ligr at fara aptr, Fb. ii. 282.

VÍSS, adj., gen. pl. *vísna*, Skm. 17; dat. sing. f. *víssi* (like *hvassa*, *laussa*, *laussi*); [Ulf. *weis*, in *bindar-weis*, *un-weis*, *fulla-weis*; A. S. *wis*; Engl. *wise*; O. H. G. *wisi*; Germ. *weise*; Dutch *wijze*; Dan.-Swed. *vis*]; —certain; þótt ek vita vísan bana minn, Nj. 95; líðu svá sex ár at þetta varð ekki víst, was not known, Isl. ii. 200; vísar eignir konungs (= *vísaeýrir*), Fms. vii. 20; úvísar-vargr, see p. 667; verða e-s vís, to ascertain, become aware of; þessa mun ek skjótt vís verða, Nj. 11; ek mun þessa brátt vís verða af konungi, Eg. 54; göra hann varan við svikræði, er hann varð vís, Fms. vi. 41; verða vís þessarrar ráða-görðar, Nj. 80; er Egill er vís orðinn þessara tíðenda, Eg. 406; er þeir vóru vísir orðnir alls ius sanna, 123; mun þessa aldri víst verða, Fb. i. 554; vís ván, þá er þó vís ván, at þeygi vili allir til eins færa ef máli skiptir allra helzt í lögum, Skálda (Thorodd); þá skjótumk ek yfir, sem vís ván er, as is to be expected, id.

III. *wise*; vísa menn af ú-visum, Stj. 191, v. l.; inn vísir sagna-maðr Josephus, 43; Ingjaldur var enn vísasti maðr í öllu, Fas. ii. 505, Rb. 466; allit., vísa Vana (gen. pl.), Skm. 17; með vísium Vönum, Vpm. 39, but in this sense 'vitr' (q. v.) is more used. III. neut. as adverb (Germ. *ge-wiss*); má slíkt víst útrúligt þykkja, Fms. x. 309; þar eru víst píslar-staðir, Sks. 154; vita e-t víst, to know for certain, Rb. 2; þat vil ek víst, surely I will, Nj. 41; þeir báðu hann drekka sodit,

hann vill þat víst eigi, that he would by no means do, Fms. i. 35; víst eigi, certainly not, Sturl. i. 84 C; it vísasta, most certainly, Hom. 5; at vísu, certainly, surely; hann hefir þat at vísu í hug sér, Ld. 40; vill konungur nú at vísu láta undan bera, Fms. xi. 69; til vísu, for certain; hann lék kenna Bering til vísu, Ber. 16; er Æsirir sá þat til vísu, at þar var þerprisi kominn, Edda 26; þat vitum vér til vísu, at ..., Fms. xi. 380; sjá fyrir víst, Stj. 213.

IV. *vísu vitandi, intentionally, knowingly*; in two words, göra vísu vitandi, Stj. 39; enda varðar ok fjörbaugr-garð öllum þeim mönnum sem samskipa fénu fara útan vísir vitendr, Grág. (Kb.) i. 243; at hann hafi þá konu fastnat vísu vitandi, ii. 35; in mod. usage, vísu-vitandi, indecl., in one word.

V. of mind or manners, in compds as *bragð-vísu, wily*; *dramb-vísu, ha-vísu, qq. v.*

vísundr, m. [O. H. G. *wisunt*; Gr. *Bison*], the bison-ox, Nj. 160, Þiðr. 230, Fas. i. 201. 2. the name of a ship of St. Olave the king, from a bison's head on the stem, Ó. H., Sighvat.

vísu-vitandi, part. *knowing*; eg gerði það v., see vísu IV.

víta, t. [A. S. *witan*; Old Engl. *uite*], to fine, scone, mulct; þar sem menn verða vittir á Gulapingi, Gbl. 20; vera vittir (to be scone) fyrir börðu tilgöngu, Fms. iii. 155; varð Halldórr vittir ..., settusk þeir í málum um daginn ok skyldu drekka viti, H. was scone ..., they sat him on the straw and were drinking the sconces, Fms. vi. 242; en ef eigi koma, þá eru þeir vittir, N. G. L. i. 4; so in the saying, sá er vitti sem ekki fylgir landsiðnum; hvert viti þeir höfðu fengið er við fénu höfðu tekit, Fms. vi. 277.

VITI, n. [A. S. *uite*; Old Engl. *uite*], a fine, scone; sex marka viti, Grág. i. 319; skal þar gjaldask vitið, 451; Þorgils segir, at þan skal viti (*punishment*) fyrir taka, Fms. vii. 219; slíkt viti sem hann hafði á sér tekit, xi. 117; ef þú bregðir eigi af ... ella liggir þér á viti, iv. 27; er þat ráð at Hákon skapi þér viti fyrir, ok far þú í sveit hans, vii. 153; leidar-viti, see leid; hel-viti, q. v.: the saying, láta sér annars viti at varnaði, Nj. 23 (Sól. 19); börða-viti, a table-scones; en er kom at Jólam vóru viti upp sögd, but when Pále came the sconces were declared, Fms. vi. 242; (cp. the sconces in the Oxford Colleges).

COMPS: **vítigjald**, n. the paying a viti, Grág. i. 451. **vítia-horn**, n. a scone-born or cup, Fms. vi. 242; viti-horn þat er hirmenn eru vanir at drekka af, Edda 32.

víta-lausa, id., Sks. 798. **vítlausa**, id.; ella er vítlaust, Grág. i. 6, 90. **vítis-lausa**, adj. 'witless,' without punishment, Nj. 164; þat er ok vítlaust, at ..., Grág. i. 147; Guð lætr aldrei vítlaust undan ganga ofmetnaðar-menn, 655 iv. 2. **víta-verðr**, adj. finable, worthy of punishment, Hkr. iii. 203.

VÍXL, n. [A. S. *wixl*; cp. Germ. *wechseln*; Dan. *væxl*; cp. Lat. *vices*]; —only in the adverbial phrase, á víxl, across, passing by one another; standa á víxl sótnum, to stand cross-legged, Sturl. ii. 158; aka vögnum á víxl, Fms. iv. 49; þeir ridusk á víxl, Fms. 159; þá er hestarnir runnsk á víxl, Mag. 8; hann lét leida tvá ym saman á víxl (saman á víxl, v. l.), two oxen with heads crossing one another, Eg. 181.

víxl, að, [Germ. *wechseln*; A. S. *wixlian*; Dan. *væxl*]; —to cross, put across: part. *víxlaðr, broken*, of a horse; hann er víxlaðr.

víxlingr, m. [Germ. *wechsel-balg*], a changeling, = *skiptingr*, q. v.; þú víxlingr (as abuse), Flóv. 37, Þiðr. 127.

víxtr or **víxltr**, part. *changed, idiotic*, Fagrík.

VOÐ, voði, vog, vogr, volaðr, volgr, von, vondr, vopn, vör, vos, votr, and compds, see vād, vādi, vāg, vāgr, vālaðr, vālg, vāc, vāndr, vāpn, vār, vās, vātr, pp. 683-686.

vogn, að, to dare, Bs. i. 868, Fas. i. 450, Grett. 157; see vāga, p. 684.

vogan, f. *daring*.

vokins, adv. [akin to *vākr* = *veykr*], in faint hope; vera vokins um e-t, to doubt, almost despair of.

völdugr, adj. powerful, Germ. *ge-waltig*; see völdugr.

vos, n. a small suppurating pimple; perh. fem. is the better form; the word is freq. in mod. usage, and seems to occur in Harms. 44 (vos ok löstu, see Lex. Pöð. s. v. vōs).

vrangr, vreiðr, vreka, etc., see introduction to letter R.

vrungu, a pret. 3rd pers. plur. of a lost vringa, so *wring*, Skálda (in a verse of Egil); this is the only authentic written instance of vr.

výlir, prob. a saying, in the extracts of the lost part of the Heidarv. S.; vylir (vil er?) sjarri en verr sjaldan, Isl. ii. 483 (somewhat corrupt).

væ, interj. = *vei*; væsöl eru vér, ok væ er oss fyrir, Fagrík. ch. 193.

VÆÐA, d. [vād], to clothe; þótt hann sé væðr til vel, Hm. 60; her-væða (q. v.), to put on armour, Edda 41.

2. a naut. term; Fugley var á hægri hönd, Hjaltrand þókan væddi, the fog clothed (abounded) Stetland, Eggert.

væði, n. = *vēð*; væðislaus = *væðlaus*, D. N. i. 163.

vægd, f. *mercy, forbearance*; biðja vægðar, Stj. 579, 582; vægd ok miskunn, 180, H. E. i. 237, 239; eiga óngar vægðar vān, Edda 89; skipa málum til vægðar, Fms. x. 409; fyrir útan allar vægðir, Sks. 518 B; þat er til vægðar metti komask þetta mál, Háv. 57, passim. **vægðar-lausa**, adj. merciless, exacting, Sks. 583, Fms. v. 162; úþyrmt ok vægðarlausa stormr, Ber. 5; neut. as adv., falla vægðarlaust, Sks. 582; heimta v., Orkn. 98, Thom. 425.

vægi, n. *weight, moment*; vera litils vægis, *to be of small moment*, *Drum*, 116; litil-vægi, *a trifle*; of-vægi, *immensity*.
vægi-liga, adv. *forbearingly, leniently*, *Lv*, 10, *Fms*, vii, 18, *Barl*, 73, *Stj*, 594, *Sks*, 42.

vægi-ligr, adj. *forbearing, lenient*; v. dómr, *Sks*, 587, 615, 660.

væging, f. *suppuration*.

vægin, adj. *lenient, yielding*, *Fms*, vi, 377, *Sks*, 682 B.

VÆGJA, ð, [a derivative, akin to *vega*, *vág*, *to weigh*]:—*to give way*; hafði vægði þeim, *the sea gave way to them*, *Barl*, 26; vægja gönguinni, *to yield the road*, when two meet one another, *Orkn*, 374; ef menn sigla með landi í samfleti, þá skulu þeir v. er ytri sigla, *N. G. L.* ii, 282.

2. *to yield*: orð kvæð hitt Högni, hugði list vægja, *Am*, 38; leggjum niðr þessi þrárdi ok vægjum báðir, *Barl*, 125; jafnan vægir hinn vitrari, *a saying*, *Fms*, vi, 220; sjaldan vægir inn verri, *Stj*, 544; vægja fyrir e-m, *to yield to one*, *Nj*, 57, *Ld*, 234, *Eg*, 21, 187; vægja eptir e-m, *id.*, *Stj*, 578; vægja undan, *to give way before one*; vægja undan úfriði úvina sinna, *Mar*.

3. *to regard, comply with*; væg frændsemi við bróður þinn, *Sks*, 752; hann vægði í því fésinkni riddara sinna, 699; *to temper*, bið ek Dróttinn at þú vægir nökkut reiði þinni, *Sks*, 589; Guð vægði reiði sinni, 590; vægja dómum, *to temper judgment, judge leniently*, 639; vægja orða atkvæðum, *to forbear from words*, *Fms*, vii, 30; hvervetna þar sem dómarnir vægir eptir mála-vöxtum, *Gpl*, 185.

4. *to spare, with dat.*; þorkell bað jarl vægja böndum, *Orkn*, 42; vægit fúður mínum ok drepit hann eigi, *Fms*, ii, 158; very freq. in mod. usage, but rare in old writers, where the primitive sense of yielding prevails.

II. reflex. *to give way, yield*; betra er at vægjask til góða en bægjask til ills, *Bs*, i, 729; betra er að vægjask til virðingar, en bægjask til vandræða, *Fms*, vii, 25; vægjask til við e-n, *Ó. H.* 51; þjóna til konungs ok vægjask við hann, *Fms*, ix, 431; hann vildi þó vægjask þar við, *Eg*, 753.

vægja, ð, [vægr], *to suppurate*; hendr hans hafði vægt ok fætr, *Greg*, 32; vægði tá hans, *Fms*, vii, 219; blindan saub, ok hafði vægt ór augun báði, *Bs*, i, 196.

væg-leiðinn, adj. = væginn; vera v. við e-n, *Bs*, i, 708.

vægr, adj. *balancing, of scales*; þær skálar sýndusk honum svá vægar (*the scales so nicely balanced*), at ef eitt litid hár væri þar lagt í, at þó mundu þær eptir láta, *Sks*, 643 B; of-vægr, *over-weighing, overweighing*; of-vægr manna missir, *Bs*, i, 142; ofvægr herra, *Ó. H.* 242.

2. *lenient, merciful*; vægr, opp. to harðr, *exacting*, freq. in mod. usage.

vægul, n. = vægð, *Barl*, 116.

vækka, u, f., see vekka.

væl, n. a *wailing*; með væl ok veinan, *Orkn*, 78, *passim*.

væla, d, *to wail*, *Fbr*, 212.

vældind, n. = völdind, *the gullet*.

væll, adj. = veill, *Bs*, i, 513, v. l.

vælon, f. a *wailing*.

VÆMA, u, f. [vámr], *nausea*; væmu-bragð, *a nauseous taste*.

væma, ð, *to feel nausea*; impers., e-n væmir við e-m, *Ólf*, 1.

væminn, adj. *nauseous, of taste*.

VÆNA, d, [ván; Engl. *to ween*]:—*vænta, to hope for*, with gen.; vændi honum enn með því miskunn ok elisfrat dyrdar, *Fms*, v, 218; væna e-m e-u, þess bið ek, at þú látir eigi gipta konu frá mér, því væni ek þér, *I count on that from thee*, *Glúm*, 358; þá var honum vænt af Augustus öllu Gyðinga-landi, *all the Jews-land was promised him by A.*, *Mar*; mun hér morgun manni saklausum vænt gráti í þessi ferð, *many will have cause to weep*, *Sturl*, iii, 233, v. l.

2. *to ween, think*; í kveld væni ek, at ek heiti Ófeigr, *Fms*, vii, 31; væni ek ok, at ..., vi, 312.

3. *væna e-n e-u, to charge one with a thing*, *Hom*, 109; væna e-n lygi, *Nj*, 134; tortrygð ok lygi vænd, *Sks*, 77; ef maðr vænir hana hóri ok kallar hana hóru, *N. G. L.* i, 70; nema maðr sé vændr konu þeirri, 30; sú er Guðrúnu (acc.) grandí vætti, *Gkv*, 3, 10; biskup hafði vænt síra þorsteini, at ..., *given Th. to understand* (cp. á-væningr), *Ann*, 1361.

4. impers., vænir mik nú, at ..., *Fms*, viii, 398. II. reflex., vænask e-s or e-u, *to hope for*; nú stendr maðr fé sitt í hendi öðrum manni, en hann vænisk heimildir-manni, *N. G. L.* i, 83; vænisk hann ok engra manna líðveizlu, *Sturl*, iii, 232.

2. ef maðr vænisk því (*boasts of*), at hann hafi leggit með konu, *Gpl*, 203; nú vænisk sá maðr því, er drap, at hium yrdi á sýnt þar er eigi varð, *Grág*, ii, 15; nú vænisk hinn því, at hann hafi drepit hann, 19; vænisk eigi góðr maðr því, þó vándr maðr vænisk góðum konum, *Skálda* (*Thorodd*).

vænd, f. *expectance* (*Germ. aussicht*); ok í þær vændir komit, at þau mundi barn ala, *Grág*, i, 348; eiga e-t í vændum, *to have in expectation*.

vændi, [from vándr]; in compounds: **vændis-fólk**, n. *people one thinks ill of, bad, wicked people*, *Fms*, xi, 252, v. l. **vændis-kona**, u, f. a *barlot*, *Fms*, vi, 241. **vændis-maðr**, m. a *miscreant*; þjóf ok vændis-maun, *Fms*, ix, 380 (v. l.), *Karl*, 71, *Róm*, 184, þorst. Síðu H. 12.

vængl, n. a *cabin on board a ship*, *Edda* (*Gl.*) i, 584.

VÆNGR, m., pl. vængir; [*A. S. winge*; *Engl. wing*; *Dan. vinge*; the root word is *vega*]:—*a wing*; báða vængi, *Grág*, ii, 170; breiða vængina út, *Al*, 21; þessa tvá vængi, 677, 3; enn af hans vængjum kveða vind koma, *Vpm*, 37; vængi þeir skóku, *Söl*, 54; með vængjunum

holdi hann landit allt, *Fms*, viii, 10; the phrase, heyrá e-ð undir væng, *to bear a thing 'under the wing'*, i. e. *to bear it by a side-wind, bear it whispered*.

II. metaph. *the wing of a building*, *D. N.* vi, 84; esp. of a church, ii, 412, 439; *a side cloth on the altar*, cinn væng með strik, *B. K.* 83; vængir fjórir með dæmum, *Pm*, 122; vængja-hurð, *a double door*; a nickname, *Orkn*. compounds: **væng-brotinn**, part. broken-winged, *Grett*, 91 A. **væng-knúll**, a, m. *the wing joint*, *Fas*, iii, 212. **vængja-þytr**, m. *the soaring of the wings*.

væni, n. = vænd, *a prospect*; þótti honum væni á, at ..., *Fms*, ix, 475; mikils illt af væni, *Edda* 18.

væning, f. a *'weening,' imputation*; kvæðit var mjök kvæðit, svá at hélt við væningar, of a love-song, *Fms*, v, 173.

Væni or **Væni**, m. *Lake Wener*, in Sweden, *Fas*, ii, 4, 6, *Hkr*, i, 41; á ísi vatns þess er Væni heitir, *Edda* 82. One is tempted to think that in the verse of Bragi (*Edda* begin.) the word 'vineyar' may cover this local name; perh. 'Vaeneris (like mútaris, vartaris, see Gramm., p. xxvii, col. 1, ll. 21–25) víðri valrauf;' the 'wide spoil of the Wener'—the island of Zealand, for the legend can only have applied to Lake Wener, and not to Lake Malar.

vænask, að, *to bid fair, look well, take a good turn*; þykkir þeim vænask um sinn hag, *Fas*, iii, 174; þykkir honum vænask umb, *Fms*, xi, 135; ok vænask nú mjök, *Fs*, 25; þótti mér nú ekki v. um, *Fr*, 412.

væn-leikr (-leikl), m. *fairness, beauty*; v. ok atgörf, *Fms*, xi, 8; fyrir vits sakir ok vænleiks; vænleik ok vitzku, vi, 57; v. ok kurteisí systranna, xi, 106; meirr mun þér gefit vænleikr, *Fb*, i, 581; ágætis menn at vænleik, *Ísl*, ii, 336; vænleiks-maðr, *a fine man*, *Fms*, xi, 78; þá var þeim eintalat um Helgu, ok lofadi hann mjök vænleik hennar, *Ísl*, ii, 245; afburðar-maðr at vexti ok vænleika, *Fb*, ii, 136.

væn-liga, adv. *hopefully, promisingly*; þetta mál sýnisk oss v. sett, *Fms*, xi, 243; taka v. á e-u, *Nj*, 178.

væn-ligr, adj. *hopeful, promising, fine*; v. ok fríðr sýnum, ... son ok var hinn vænligasti, *Fms*, i, 151; engan vænligri mann, *no finer man*, *Ld*, 74; Eindriði kveðisk eigi séð hafa vænlígra hest, *Fms*, vi, 99; enir vænligstu menn, *Eg*, 124; of things, kvæð þat annarr úráð er öðrum þótti vænligt, *Fms*, iv, 369; vænligt ráð, xi, 34; nærðu þeir hana sem þeim þótti vænligast, vi, 143; felað þar sem okkr þykkir vænligast, *Nj*, 263; vænligt til setta, *Ísl*, ii, 384; þótti þá vænligt um þeirra vináttu, *Fms*, ix, 292; skýra þetta mál sem mér þykkir vænligast, *Sks*, 307.

VÆNN, adj. [ván], *promising, likely, to be expected*; er vænst at líðnar sé minar lífs-stundir, *Fms*, ii, 2; segir ella vera vandræða vænt, 11. 2. *bidding fair, likely to succeed*; eigi þykki mér þat vænt, þar er fadir þinn fékk eigi heimt, *Nj*, 31; eigi mundi í annat sinn vænna at fara at jarli, *Fms*, i, 54; þá mundi vænast at leita afara við Gunnar, *Nj*, 107; hvar er oss vænt á brott at komask? *Eg*, 235; þá er þat vænt at vér görim félágakap, *Fms*, v, 253; leita sér hjálpar hverr þangat er vænt þykkir, i, 92; mun ek leggja til með þér þat er mér þykkir vænt, *Nj*, 31; þótti þeim um hit vænta (*they were very glad*), er þeir sá hann þar kominn, *Fms*, vi, 211; hér ferr vænt at, *here it goes well*, *Nj*, 231.

3. of persons, of qualities, *hopeful, promising*; Björn þótti vænn til höfðingja, *Fms*, i, 11; vænn til vits, vii, 279; manna vænstr til vits ok framkvæmdar, ix, 480; þeir eru oss vænstr til landvarnar, er svá er háttad, vi, 144; vænir til skila, *Js*, 2; er nú leitað hverir vænstr sé um sættir at leita, *Ísl*, ii, 384.

4. *fair to behold, fine, beautiful*, Lat. *venustus*; vænn í andlit, *Fms*, x, 420; vænn maðr ok líðmannligr, vii, 112; hann var inn vænsti maðr, 224; hón var kvenna vænst ok mest, i, 14, *Eg*, 2; væn kona ok kurteis, *Nj*, 1; kvenna vitrust ok vænust, *Fms*, vi, 219 (vænstr, v. l.); þorgerðr var væn kona, *Eg*, 598; hver þeirra vænust væri, *Bret*, 22; of things, *fine, cross* vænn með líkneskjum, *Vm*, 54; and so in mod. usage, vænn hestr, væn kýr, vænn saubr, etc.

5. in mod. usage, *fine, good*, of moral qualities; hann er vænn maðr, hún er væn kona, *a fine woman*; hann er allra vænsti maðr, *a most excellent man*, and the like, whereas the old sense of 'handsome' is well nigh obsolete.

VÆNTA, t, and **vætta**, the latter form being in old writers the most frequent, and in poets, e.g. in rhymes, *vætti* and *hatta*, *vætt*, *hatta*, and the like; [*Dan. vænte*]:—*to expect, hope for*, with gen.; báðu hann engra vináttu vænta, *Hkr*, ii, 217; væntum vér oss góðra viðtakna, *Fms*, xi, 282; af þér vættu vér miskunnar, 623, 34; ok vættir þú þaðan fulltinga, *Blas*, 48; ok vættir þangat Pálnatóka, *Fms*, xi, 20; vætta, opp. to kvíða, vætta fagnadrar en kvíða við harmi, *Skálda*; vænta at ..., vænti ek, at þér muni vel fara, *Nj*, 154; vænti ek enn at koma muni betri dagar, *Bs*, i; dul vættir ok vil, at ..., *Skálda*; þeir vættu at hann mundi lífna, 623, 36; hón vætti (*suspected*) at Grímr mundi eptir þeim leita, *Landn*, 214, v. l.; vætti ek (*I fear*) at þú fæir ekki ríkt, *Hkr*, i, 195.

2. impers., væntir mik enn at honum fari vel, *Nj*, 64; vættir mik, 54; vættir mik at þar komi Halldórr fóstbróðir þinn, ... vættir mik, at menn sé forkunnar margir, *Ísl*, ii, 322; fár maðr vættir mik at frá því kunni at segja, *Edda* i, 140.

3. *to believe*; ekki vænti ek (*I think not*) at þit séð jafnir menn, *Fms*, vii, 168. 4. *to hope*; væntum í hans miskunn, *Magn*, 502; hvert vænti um aldr í þinni miskunn ok hneykskisk síðan, *Th*, 25.

væntan-ligr, adj. *to be expected*.
vænting, f. *hope, expectation*, Stj. 487; hafa v. til e-s, Bs. i. 138; eptir-v., ör-v., *despair*.

Væpnlingr, m. the name of a family descended from Vápnir, Landn.
væpntr, part. [vápnir], *armed*; ungir menn vel væpntr, Stj. 205; væpntr til bardaga, 226, Thom. passim.

vær, pron. *we*, = *vér*, q. v.
væra, u, f. *snugness, warmth*; en þar var görd laug til þess ef núkkverr vildi sækja væru þangat, 623. 33; at þeir hefði né eina veru (i. e. væru) af eldinum, Eb. 100 new Ed.

2. rest, a shelter (= *væri*); ef hann á sér í vá veru, *if he has but a shelter in a nook*, Hm. 25. **væru-gjarn**, adj. *fond of rest, warm, and comfort*; ganga munu vit til hvílu okkarrar, segir Njáll, ok leggjask niðr, hefi ek lengi væru-gjarn verit, Nj. 201.

værd, f. *rest, tranquillity*; samfarar þeirra vóru eigi með værdum, *not quiet*, Sturl. i. 115. v. l.; freq. in mod. usage, of *snugness, comfort, sofa* með værd, *to sleep softly*; u-værd, *unrest, restlessness*.

væri, n. *abode, shelter*; þeir áttu hvárki vist né væri í Víkinni, Fb. iii. 52; hvergi fékk hann vist né væri, Grett. 137 A; þeir skulu hér ekki eiga vist né væri, Fb. iii. 453; ú-væri, *unrest*, from *itch*.

Væringi, a, m. [from *várar*], *prop. a confederate*, but only remaining as the name of the *Warings* or Northern warriors who served as body-guards to the emperors of Constantinople, for whom see esp. Har. S. Harð. ch. 3 sqq., Ó. H. ch. 267, Nj. ch. 82; Væringja-lið, *the body of W.*, Nj. 121, Fms. vi. 135; Væringja-lög, *the league, guild of the W.*; ganga í V., Grett. 158 A; Væringja-seta, *the guard of the W.*, Ld. 314, Symb. 27, Hrafn. 5; þar var mikill fjöldi Norðmanna er þeir kalla Væringja, Fms. vi. 135. **2. in þíðr. S. = Scandinavians**; Fritila er Væringjar kalla Friðsölu, Þíðr. 18; Velent er Væringjar kalla Völund, 82, 185; er þýðskir menn kalla alþandýr, en Væringjar síl, 177; þann mikla dreka er Væringjar kalla Faðmi, 181 (Fafni, Fas. i. 173).

II. [væra, væri], *poët. fold-væringi, 'earth-dweller'*, i. e. *the snake*, Eg. (in a verse).
vær-leikr, m. *rest, tranquillity, peace*; húskarl þungan ok þrótyndan, var þar hvárki at sjá til værleiks né til verknaðar, Bs. i. 341.

VÆRR, adj., *prop. 'peaceful, safe, snug, comfortable, tranquil'*; samfarar þeirra vóru eigi værrar, Sturl. i. 115 C (of a wedded pair); svá er mörg við ver sinn vær, | at varla sér hón af honum nær, *so fond of her husband, that...* Skálða (Thorodd); drekka í væru tanni, *in the snug ball*, Gm. 13; er þér nú værra, *do you feel more at ease?* (of pain), Gisl. 111; honum gördisk ekki mjök vært, Ld. 152. **II. neut. vært, living with, putting up with, sojourning**; eigi er ykkir saman vært, *ye cannot live together*, Fms. ii. 58. **2. putting up with**; nú vist er honum væri vært við, *that he could put up with*, Grág. i. 191; nema búar beri þat, at barni væri eigi vært at fóstrinu, *that the bairn could not live there*, of a child put out, 276; hón stóð upp ok mælti, verit er nú meðan vært er, Eb. 280; því at þér mun fyrir hvárigum vært í Eyjum, ef þú görir honum nokkut, Orkn. 436; þér er ekki vel vært hér í landi fyrir Harald konungi, Fms. vi. 218.

værrur, f. pl. = *úveri, seab*; værrur í höfði.
væskill, m. a *weaking*, a *'reckling'*; hann er mesti væskill, a word of contempt. **væskilla-ligr**, adj. *weakly, wretched*.
væsoðr, part. = *væstr*; slóðruðu þeir af heiðinni, ok urðu sem væsoðstir, Sturl. iii. 158; cp. eigi göra Húnar okkr vésaða, Fas. i. 502, but see *vesak*, p. 699, col. 2.

væstr, part. [väs], *worn out by wet or toil*; þeir tóku land allmjök væstr, Grett. 116 A; væstr ok þrekaðir, Þorf. Karl. 390.

VÆTA, u, f. *wet, sleet, rain*, Stj. 17; vætta var á mikil um daginn, Ó. H. 107; vóru vætur miklar bæði nætr ok daga, Fms. x. 14; vætta ok þoka, Eg. 128; sem vætta má granda, K. Á. 176; má skira í hverskyns vætu er ná má, N. G. L. i. 12; ausa saur eða vætu, Jb. 101; vætu-lopt, *the atmosphere*, Stj. 17; vætu sumar, *a wet summer*, Ann. 1211.

vætta, t, [váttr], *to wet, make wet*; ef maðr fellir lík í vatn svá djúpt at vætta verðr höfuð sitt, N. G. L. i. 80; hann hefir vætt klæði sín, Fms. i. 264; at vætta allan senn dúkinn, vi. 322; þeir vættu eitt tjald ok ætluðu at slökva eldinn, x. 53; hvárt vættisk dyrdillinn? 315.

vætki, see *vætki*.
vætna or *vetna*, in *hvat-vetna*, *hvar-vetna*, *hót-vetna*, qq. v.
vætr, see *vætr* C.

VÆTT, f. [A. S. *wiðe*; Engl. *weight*; Germ. *gewicht*; Dan. *vægt*]; —*prop. weight*; þat fé allt er at vættum skal kaupna, Grág. (Kb.) i. 238; göra aflaga um álnar eðr vættir, *measure or weight*, i. 463 A; reiða rangar vættir, 499, ii. 19; einir pundarar ok einar vættir, Gpl. 522; but

II. mostly used of a definite weight, **1. in Norway** = $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a 'skipfund' ; fjórar vættir ok tuttugu skolu göra skipfund, þær sem hver þeirra standi hálfa niundu mörk ok tuttugu ok átta cettogar, N. G. L. ii. 166, D. N. passim; sjau vættir malis ok sex aurar silfrs, ... treggia vætta leigu ok eyrisbúl, D. N. ii. 17 and passim; Kolnisk vætt, D. N.

2. in Iceland = 80 lbs.; þat er löggundari er átta fjórðungar eru í vætt, Grág. i. 499; átta fjórðunga vætt, 362, 383; jaruketill nyr ok úeldr vegi hálfa vætt, 501; þrjár vættir ullar, ... þrjár vættir mjóls ... vætt fiska, smjörs ... vætt spika, ... þrjá tigi vætta hvals, etc., Grág.; þetta á kirkja, tvær vættir skreiðar, vætt smjörs, vætt kjóts,

8 byttu skyr, Pm. 34; hafa til tíu vætta í skógi, ok svá timbr til at búa, 104, and so in mod. usage.

vætt or *vétt*, n. [from *vega*, because it moved on hinges], *the lid of a chest or sbrine* (mod. lok); skrüða-kista vánd með lausu vætti, Pm. 124; skrin ... en yfir uppi vétt vaxit sem ræfir, eru á vættina lauzar á bak en hespur fyrir, Ó. H. 235; niðr í kistuna, skellt aprt vett ok settir læss fyrir, Fr. 412; hann tók upp vættir af hámsæti-kistunni, Ó. T. 58; þér skuluð göra kistu ok skal ekki vætt yfir vesa, Fb. iii. 300, Mag. 113.

vætta, t, *to weigh as in weighing anchor, lift*; hand-vætta, q. v.

vætta, t, = *væta*, q. v.

vætta, n., in ekki vættna, see *vættir* B.

vætt-fangr, see *vættvangr*.

VÆTTI, n. [váttr], *witness, testimony*; váttnum er skylt at bera vætti þau öll er þeir hafa verit í nefndir, Grág. (Kb.) i. 58; nefndi vætta í þat vætt, at ... Nj. 217, 234, Grág. i. 17; enda skolu þat allt vætta vætti þar, er austr er vitni nefnd, i. e. *the witnesses summoned in Norway are to be lawful evidence here* (in Iceland), 214; sára fram vætti sín eða kvíða, 410; sök sækja eðr verja, eðr vætti bera, Þórd. 94; hann skyldi vinna eð at baugi, nefna vætta í þat vætti, at ... id. **COMPDS:** **vættis-burðr**, m. a *bearing witness*, Grág. i. 39, Nj. 233. **vættis-vætti**, n., Grág. i. 90, 97.

vættir, m. a *weigher, bolder*, Lex. Poët.; vættir gulls ens vegna, Gisl. (in a verse); in compds, **vættli-draugr**, **vættli-njóðr** e-s, *the wielder of a thing*, Lex. Poët.

vættki, spelt *væt-ki*, [vættir, and suffixed neg. -ki, qs. vættir-gi, see -gi]. 'no whit', *nobody, nothing, naught*; vegr er vætki trúðr, Hm. 120; en vætiki huggar, *naught comforts*, Harms. 38; hinn er vætiki veit, Hm. 74; hinn er vætiki veit, 26; svá ek þóttumk vætiki vita, *methought I lay senseless*, Söl. 42; vætiki of sýti'k, *I am naught concerned*, Hallfréd; sá er vætiki laug, Ad. 11; telr sér vætikis vant, Hsm.; sá er vætiki spæði þin, *who spared not life*, Hallfréd; vildir ávalt vægja, en vætiki halda, Am. 99; hræðisk Guð en vætiki annat, *fears God, but naught else*, Bs. i. (in a verse); dulði þess vætiki, *concealed it not*, Am. 10; hafða ek þess v. vís, *I caught naught of her, missed her*, Hm. 101.

VÆTTIR, f., dat. vætti, Grett. 176 new Ed., Hom. 129 (Ed.); used neut., Hom. 195, l. 4; [A. S. *wiht*; Engl. *weight*; Germ. *bür-wicht*] = a *'weight'*, being; Brynhildar, armrar vættar, Glv. i. 22; vön sé sá vætr vers ok barna, 23; Brynhildar, armrar vættar, 22; þegi þú, rög vættir, La. 59, 61, 63; þá segi ek þér, vesöl vættir, Hom. 152; nú sá þér hverja vættir er þess höfðu neytt, myss ok ormar, Ó. H. 109. **2. ep. of supernatural beings**; svá brenna mik nú bænir Ólafs konungs, sagði m vættir, Ó. H. 188; Guð, hví mettr þú þík þess, at sýna afi þitt við þess ústyrkt vætr sem ek em, Hom. 195; eru maðr eða andi eðr önnur vætr.

Art. 79; hollar vættir, Frigg ok Freyja ok fleiri goð, Og.; blóta heidr vættir, K. þ. K.; hann hafði kastað trú sinni ok gördisk guðadæingi ok blótadi nú heidrær vættir, Nj. 272; hann kvæð illar vættir því sneyma stýrt hafa, Korm. 240; kann vera nokkur ill vættir hafi lagizk á mæ, Fms. xi. 158; ú-vættir, *an 'un-weight'*, *an evil weight*; mein-vættir, q. v.; gömunga-vættir, galdra-v., a *sorceress*; þeirri gömunga vætti, Grett. 176; land-vættir, q. v.; vitta vættir, a *'white weight'*, a *sorceress*, Yl.

B. vætta or *vetta*, in the phrase, ekki vætta, *no whit, naught*; dat. engu vætta, *engis vætta*. Mr. Jón Thorkelson, of Reykjavík, suggests that vætta is a nom. neut. (like *auga*), of which vættna (see *hvat-vetna*) is the gen. plur. (as *augna* from *auga*); ekki vætta (*nobody*) mæ forðask, Sks. 82; ok kemsk ekki vætta yfir, Art. 28; ok skorti (ekki) vætta um vetrinn, Fms. v. 313; höfðu þeir ekki vætta at sök, viii. 18; þeim var nú ok ást á öngu vetti (vetta?) nema á Guði einum, Hom. 139 (Ed., see foot-note); sem honum hefði engis vætta verit at grand, 125 (Ed.); svá mikil kafa-fjúk með frosti at engu vætta var út komandi, Fa. 54; öngu vætta vildi hann eira, Fms. xi. 90; ok öngu vætta vanat, Sh. 279; hann gefr sér ekki vætta (*naught, not a whit*) um hans úvirleik, 23; hann var ekki vætta hræddr, *not a whit afraid*, 154; anza ekki vætta, *no heed not*, 81; nokkut vætta, *augbt, something*, 164, 181, 280.

C. vætr, as an adverb = *naught*, cp. Goth. *ni-waibi* or *waibe-ni* = *oldén, jafðén*, the negative particle *né* being dropped; hyggsk vætr hvatr fyrir, Ls. 15; át vætr Freyja, svaf vætr Freyja, þkv.; vinna vætr, Kvk. 39; sér vætr fyrir því, Skv. i. 39; leyfi ek vætr, *I praise it not*, Eg. (in a verse). **2. with gen.**, vætr manna, *no man*, Hbl. 23; vætr véla, *no fraud*, Am. 5; vætr hjóna, *none of the household*, 94; ey-vit (q. v.), *augbt*.

vætt-rim or *vett-rim*, f. [vætt, a], the *'lid-ridge'*, i. e. *the ridge* which runs along the sword blade, leaving a hollow in the middle (as a scythe called *smiðreim*), Edda (Gl.); tók af oddinn af Hvítungi fyrr framan vettirmina, Korm. 88; sumar á vettirnum, Sdm. 6.

vættugi or *vettugi*, *nothing, naught*; glysi þessu er vættugis er vett, Fms. vi. 263; vettugis vert, ii. 46; eyjar skika þann er vettugis er vett, Fas. ii. 299, Fb. i. 523; varf at vettugi, Am. 38; var þeim vettugi vant, Vsp. 8; þeir verða stundum at vettugi ok annars þurfaði, *they often come to naught and to destruction*, Barl. 70; margr mundi vilja opt á einum degi at vettugi verða, *wish to be annihilated*, Hom. 69; so festning dæmisk at vettugi, þótt hún á komi, N. G. L. i. 300; eigi er

skírn þín betri enn vöttugi, *better than naught*, Karl. 460; hafa at vöttugi, Gpl. 254.

vött-vangr or **vött-vangr**, later **vött-fangr**, changing *v* into *f*; **vattfangr**, Nj. 100, is simply an error; [from *vangr* = a field, spot; the former part, *vett* or *vætt*, is less clear, but prob. from *vættir*, *vætti*, = the place of witness or evidence, or from *vega* = locus actionis?]:—a law term, the place of summons, locus actionis, where an act or deed, such as a battle, assault, manslaughter, has taken place, cp. Grág. i. 349, cited below; chiefly used of the summoning of witnesses; the *vettvangr* was the space within a bow-shot (*örskot*) from the spot all around, see Grág. ii. 19 (Vigsl. ch. 14); ef maðr hefnir sín á öðrum *vettvangi* en til hans var hlápit á, 91; á þeim *vettvangi*, 9; hvárt sem þeir eru á *vettvangi* eðr annars-staðar, 23; búa skal kveðja nðu búa heiman frá *vettvangi*, i. 349 (in case of adultery); þá er næstir eru *vettfangi*, 461; á öðrum *vettvangi*, Kb. i. 158; skal kveðja heiman frá *vettvangi*, ii. 48; þat vóru þá lög, at vígsakar skyldi sækja á því þingi er næst var *vettvangi*, Jb. 8; kveðja um áljóts-ráð þau er á *vettvangi* eru ráðin, Grág.; á þeim *vettvangi*, Nj. 230; Helgi fékk bana á þeim *vettvangi*, or *vettvangi*, 218; *vettfangi*, 110; ef maðr er veginn á *vettvangi*, N. G. L. i. 163; hann kemr á *vettfanginn*, ok sér þar ný tífendi, ok þó mikil, Isl. ii. 371; þjóðr kom á *vettfang*, Sturl. ii. 93 C; sótti þá Saul fram af *vettfanginum* (from the battle-place) með úpi ok eggjan, Stj. 453 (1 Sam. xiv. 20); riðr Sámr austr á heidina ok at þar er *vettfangi* (sic) hafði verið, Hrafn. 28, and passim in the laws and Sagas. **comps**: **vettvanga-bjargir**, f. pl. the aiding or abetting an assault, on the very spot, which was a fineable offence, Sturl. ii. 234 (Cod. C. *vettfang*); um fjór-ráð ok *vettvanga-bjargir*, i. 145. **vettvanga-búi**, a, m. a neighbour to the place of action, to be summoned as búi, Grág. ii. 17; *vettfangsbúar*, Nj. 100.

vöðla, ad, to twist up into a wisp; *vöðla* e-u saman.

vöðull, m. = vadall, in *Vöðla-þing*.

VÖÐVI, a, m. [Germ. *waden* = calf of the leg], a muscle; skal hann sár bótum bæta eyri þar sem *vöðva* skerr, N. G. L. i. 67; kykva-vöðvi, Hkr. i. 99. Þiðr. 187; hjó á lærit, svá at ór tók allan vöðvann, Gret. 136 A; þat er margra manna siðr at vinða vöðva klæðum ok kalla þat *sóðit*, Fas. ii. 525, the word is very freq. in mod. usage; *sñ-vöðvi*, the *biceps-muscle*; *vöðva-tár*, a *flesh-wound*, N. G. L. i. 172, Grág. i. 18; *vöðva-skeina*, a *flesh-wound*, Fbr. 212.

vöflur, f. pl. *stammering, confusion*; þad kómu vöflur á hann, *he became confounded*, from guilt.

vög, f., pl. *vagar*, *vagir*, plur. *vegr*, Fms. viii. 430; *vögur* (as from *vaga*), see *vagar*.

vöggr, m. [see *vagga*], apparently much the same as *vöggu-barn*, an infant in the cradle; a nickname, Landn. 314; a pr. name, Edda; litlu verðr *Vöggr* feginn, 'with little are babies fain,' 81 (a saying which originally may have meant that children are easily pleased); cp. *litil-þæg* eru búmin.

vöggu-, see *vagga*, a cradle.

VÖGN, f. (also *vagna*, u. f.), pl. *vagnir*, a kind of whale, *dolphin* or *orca*; plur. *vagnir*, Sks. (Gronl. Hist. M. iii. 291, v. l.), Edda (Gl.), Lex. Poet.; *vögnu lād*, the sea, Od. **comps**: **vögn-bráð**, f. the blubber of the whale, Fsm. **vögn-hvalr** or **vögnu-hvalr**, m. = *vögn*, described in Sks. 29 new Ed.

VÖK, f., gen. *vakar*, n. pl. *vakar* and *vakir*, with art. *vökna* = *vökina*, Bs. i. 346; [Dan. *vaage*]:—a hole, opening in ice; hann hratt hestinum í *vök* eina, Fms. i. 211; þeir riðu vakur nökkurar, x. 388; í *vök* þiðri, vii. 2; höggva vakir á isinum, 272; stórar vakir, Sks. 178; ef menn finna hval í vökum, Grág. ii. 386; vakum, Sks. 175 B; ok fægja vökina eptir sér, Fms. viii. 416; í vökinni, vi. 337, Bs. i. 346; rekjald mikit í vök, Fs. 145; draga þeir skipit milli vakanna, 180; passim in mod. usage.

vökna, ad, to become wet; búa um svá at aldri mátti vökna, Fms. vii. 225; áðr hún vöknadi, ii. 280; ek fleygði mér á ána, vöknada ek þá allr, Karl. 167; þat vöknar allt ok kluknar, 545; freq. in mod. usage, eg hefi vöknad í fættar, I have got wet in the feet.

vökóttir, adj. full of holes, of ice, Fms. i. 210.

vökr, adj. moist; vökrir eða vátir, Stj. 98; vökva jörð, a moist soil, Stj.; vera vökrar náttúru, MS. 732. 17.

vöku-, see *vaka*.

vökull, adj. [vaka], wakeful, vigilant, Art. 76, v. l.

VÖKVA, ad, to moisten, water; áin Nilus vökvir þat ok frjóvar meðr síoni dögvan, Stj. 77; vökva mun hann fót sinn í víðsmjóvi, 348; gróðrseti ok veykvi, fagi ok prýði, 677, 10, freq. in mod. usage; vökva sig, to water oneself, to drink, slake one's thirst. **2.** vökva sér blóð, to make blood flow, Fas. iii. 376; see *vekja*.

vökva, u. f., gen. *vökva*, moisture, juice; vökva reyfisins, Stj. 307; vökva ok úhreinindi, MS. 677. 22; jarðligar vökva, 415, 5; (sólin) slær ofan vökva sinni... skýtr tunglit sinni vökva á hafit, 732. 1, 4; af hafins vökum ok vætum, Stj. 18; kvíðr tekr við veku sem sér við rötum, Eluc. 19; en sumt féll á heilu ok þornadi, því at þat fékk enga vækku (sic), Hom. 67. **comps**: **vöku-mikill**, adj. moist, juicy,

Stj. 17. **vöku-samr**, adj. moist; vökusamt vátlendi, Stj. 201. **vöku-skortir**, m. a lack of moisture, Stj. 291.

vökvan, f. a moistening, watering, Stj. 88, Rb. 478; in mod. usage, *vökvan* = beverage, of milk.

vökvi, a, m. = vökva, a moisture, fluid, Barl. 18, 118, H. E. i. 480, Fas. ii. 378, Pr. 474; and so in mod. usage.

völdugleikr, m. power, authority, Stj. 83 (v. l.), 298. **2.** as a title; yðar v., your highness, Mar.

völdugr, mod. **völdugr**; that *völd-* is the better form is shewn by the old form *valdugr*, Barl., as also by the derivation from *vald*; [Ulf. *valþags* = *irðofoos*; Germ. *ge-waltig*; see *valda*]:—mighty, powerful; þeir völdugir konungar, Fms. i. 259; inn valdugasti, Barl. 102; vitir ok valdugr, 113; inn valdugi stjómari, 106; eigi mundi hann vera svá völdugr, at..., Orkn. 138; völduga menn ok vel guðhrædda, Stj. 298; inn völdugasta manns, 185; völdugari, 163 (völdugari, v. l.); mjök völdugir ok mikils ráðandi, Fb. ii. 535, Luke i. 52.

völdugakapr, m. authority, Stj. 83.

völduliga, adv. proudly; láta v., Finn. 300, v. l.; konungr reið nú v. at borginni, Fms. vii. 87; ríkmannliga ok v., 94.

völduligr, spelt **valduligr**, adj. powerful, Barl. 187.

VÖLLR, m., gen. *vallar*, dat. *velli*; pl. *velliir*, gen. *valla*, acc. *völlu*, mod. *velli*; [Icel. *völlr* and Germ. *wald* = wood seem to be the same word; the change in the sense from wood to field being much the same as in *mörk*]:—a field; knáttu Vanir völlu sporna, Vsp. 28; vaxinn völlum hæri, 36; völlu algræna, Akv. 13; þar vóru víða velliir sléttir, Fms. vii. 56; þeir sátu úti at skemtan sinni á völlum nökkurum, vi. 141; þar var torfa ristinn ór velli... fastir í völlum, Ld. 58; kasta sér niðr við völlum, flat on the ground, Nj. 58; leggja e-n við velli, to lay one level with the ground, Fms. v. 236; or at velli, Nj. 117; hús mín liggja við velli, lies on the ground, is demolished, Fms. iii. 144; hasla e-m völlu, Eg. 273 (see *hasla*); lauss á velli, loose in the ranks, not steady, Eg. 293; fastir á velli, firm, steady, Fms. xi. 246; vigligr á velli at sjá, warlike to look at, Eg. 475; so, friðr, mikill... á velli, of fine, stout... appearance; miklir at vallar-sýn, big in outward appearance, Nj. 66, v. l.; vig-völlr, a battle-field; þing-völlr, q. v.; þreskjöldr. **2.** a close or paddock; at úsanum ok úbreiddum völlum, unknown and unmanured fields, Jb. 193; reiða á völlu, Grág.; slá átta stakka völlu, Fb. i. 522; tún-völlr, Korm.

II. freq. in local names, *Völlr* and *Völliir*, Rangár-velliir. **comps**: **vallar-garðr**, m. a paddock-fence; réttisýni upp á fjall, ok yfir í vallar-garð fram á Skjalda-stöðum, Dipl. v. 19.

VÖLR, m., gen. *valar*, dat. *velli*; pl. *velir*, acc. *völu*; [Ulf. *walus* = *þáðos*, Luke ix. 3; whence *valtr*, *velta*, cp. also *vala*; the root word is Goth. *walwian*; Lat. *volvare*]:—a round stick, staff, Bév. 9 b; bitað þeim vápn né (enn?) velir, Hm.; Gríðar völr, Edda; in many comps, snar-völr, rið-völr (q. v.), hjálmun-völr, stjörn-völr, a helm, tiller; vánar-völr, a beggar's staff; vig-völr, a weapon; torf-völr, q. v. **2.** also of a blunt, oval edge; in egg-völr, q. v.; cp. the mod. phrase, þad er völr fyrir egginni, when the edge is not thin and keen, but thick and blunt.

völna, ad, [akin to *völdugr*], to make a great bustle, pride oneself; menn þegar eg stolta sé sem völsa mikið í veröldinni, en vita hvorki á né bæ, Hallgr.

Völal, a, m. [evidently the same word as Gr. *φαλλός*], the name of a heathen phallus-idol, as to which see the curious story in Fb. ii. 331–336 (called *Völsa-þáttir*).

Völsungr, m. the name of an ancient myth. king, whence *Völsungar*, see *Völsunga Saga*, the Edda, Hkv.; *Völsunga drckka*, to drink of the *Völsungs*, i. e. poison, Bragi; the word is thought to be from a Slavonic idol *Wolos*. **Völsunga-kviða**, u. f. the lay of the *Völsungs*, Sam. 112.

völt or **völtur**, f. pl. [valtr, *velta*], a roller, a thing belonging to the fittings of a ship, Edda (Gl.)

Völundr, m. [A. S. *Weland*; Germ. *Wieland*; hence too comes Engl. *gallant*, from Teut. Fr. *galant*; prop. an appellative (?), like *höfundr*]; —Wayland the Smith, Germ. *Weland*, a myth. hero common to all Teutonic people, Edda, Þiðr. 81, 185; the legends about him are contained in the old lay *Völundar-kviða*, Sam. 88–94 (List of Authors A. II), and the Þiðr. S. ch. 57 sqq. **2.** as appell. a master smith, a great artist, = *δαίδαλος*; bækr þínar ofnar völundum, woven by Waylands, Hdm. 7 (cp. Gr. *εἰπλος δαίδαλος*); Hrafn var völundr at hagleik, bæði at tré ok at járn, Bs. i. 640; Fróði konungr átti tvá smiðr er völundar vóru at hagleik, Fms. i. 14; völundr tómu, the master of battle, i. e. Odin, ix. (in a verse); and so in mod. usage, hann er mesti Völundr, he is a great Völund, a great master, of a smith. **Völundar-hús**, n. 'Wayland's house,' a labyrinth, Stj. 85; en seti þó hvergi burt úr Völundar-húsi, Lil. 92; this myth. word is still in use in Icel.

VÖLVA, u. f., also spelt **völfa**, gen. *völu*, pl. *völur*; *völfa*, or also *völur* or *völur*; gen. pl. does not occur; the nom. *Vala* is erroneous; [the etymology as well as the origin of this word is uncertain; but may not the Norse *Völva* and the Gr. *οἰβύλλα* be relations? the identity in sense at least is very striking; the Gr. word first occurs in Aristoph., and then in Plato; may it not have been adopted from some Scythian tribe, for a word like this, if Greek, could hardly fail to occur in Homer? in

völva an initial *s*, we suppose, has been lost (qs. svölva); in the Greek the *τ* would be an inserted vowel]:—*a prophatess, sibyl, wise woman*; völva, seiðkona, spákona (qq. v.) are synonymous. The ancient Sagas contain many remarkable records of the heathen wise-women or sibyls, who were held in honour and reverence; at the great feasts and sacrifices in the autumn, the völva (often a woman of rank) went with her troop of maidens through the country, where she, so to say, crowned the feast; she was seated on a high seat (seiðhjallr) in the hall, where she wrought her spells and sang her 'weird-songs' (vǫrdlokur), after which the guests went past her one by one, and she told each his fate, or whatever else one wanted to know, e. g. the course of the coming winter and the like. The former part of the Völuspá is evidently conceived as the inspired song of a völva, seated on her high seat, and addressing Odin, while the gods listen to her words; and the latter part of the poem appears to be a kind of necromancy, or the raising of a dead völva, as also is the lay Vegamiskviða; sú kona var þar í bygd er þorbjörg hét, ok var kölluð lítill völva, hón hafði áttar sér níu systir, ok vöru allar spákönur, en hón var ein þá á lífi, þat var háttir þorbjargar um vetrinn, at hón fór á veizlur ok buðu þeir menn henni mest heim er forvitni var á at vita forlög sín eða áferð, þorí. Karl. Names of such wise women, Gróa völva, Edda; Heimlaug völva, Gulþ.; Heiðr völva, Landn. 173; Huldur völva, Yngl. S., Hkr. i. 21; to which add the 'Weleda' of Tacitus: class. passages are þorí. S. ch. 3 (exceedingly interesting), Orvar-Odds S. ch. 3 (Fas. ii. 506), Vd. ch. 10: völu vǫl-spá, Vsp.; eru vöfur allar frá Viðúð, Hdl.; völva ok vis kona, Vtkv.; þá kom til völva sú er Gróa hét, Edda 58; var á því landi spákona sú er sagði fyrir örlög manna, ... þeir fara til móts við völuuna, Fb. ii. 28; ek fór í skóg til þín í völu líki, Fas. i. 135; þóttusk menn vita at þar mundi verit hafa völu-leiði, Ld. 328; þá reid Óðinn fyrir austan dyrr þar er hann vissi völu leiði, Vtkv.; úrsvöl Gýmis völva, of Rán the goddess, Edda (in a verse); at hás völu valdi því búvi, Kormak; in a bad sense, völva and skollvis kona, Hkv. i. 34; Tacitus (Germ. ch. 8, 46, and Hist. iv. 61, 65, v. 22, 24) speaks of these practices, as also does Plutarch, Caesar ch. 19.—*rá þar völuvara tón lepað yfvaðum*. COMPOS: Völuspá, f. the song of the V., the name of an old lay, Edda; Völuspá in skamma = Hyndlu-ljóð, Edda i. 44. Völvu-staðir, Icel. local name, Gulþ. S.

VÖMB, f., gen. vambar; [Ulf. *wamba* = *κοιλία*; A. S. *wamb*; Engl. *womb*; Scot. *wame*; Germ. *wamme*, *wanst*; Lat. *venter*; Gr. *δωπαλός*];—*a womb, belly*, but mostly in a low sense, especially of beasts (the Engl. *womb* is in Icel. *kviðr*); þenja vömbina, to fill the belly, Fms. viii. 436; kyla vömb sína á miði ok mungati, Fas. 4, Fas. i. 493; ok aum í vömb, Bjarn. (in a verse); sauðar-vömb, kýr-vömb, gor-vömb, Vambar-ljóð, the name of a lay, Maurer's Volksagen 317. COMPOS: Vambar-dalr, m. a local name, Bs. ii. Vambar-hólmr, m., Fms. vii.

VÖMM, f., gen. vammr, pl. vammir, for the references see vamm, n. vöndla, að, to wind up into a vöndull; v. e-t upp, þorí. Síðu H. 11.

VÖNDR, m., gen. vandar, dat. vendi, pl. vendir, acc. vöndu, later and mod. vendi, Sks. 443 B; [from vinda, as svigi from sveigja; Ulf. *wandus* = *βάβδος*, 2 Cor. xi. 25; Engl. *wand*; Dan. *vaand*];—*a wand, sceptre*; af korninu vex rót en vöndr af róttinni en af vendi aldin, Eluc. 14; Jacob tók græna vöndu, ... birkti hann suma vönduna ... mislita vönduna, Stj. 177, 178 (Genesis xxx); skjót at honum vendi þessum, Edda 37; þá færi þit mér vöndu rétta ór skógi, 656 C. 42; sná-vendi (acc. pl.) af kvistum, Sks. 443 B; út mun ganga vöndr af kyni Jesse, 686 B. 13; tams vendi ek þik drep, Skm.; vatn hljóp ór hellunni er Moyses laust á vendi sínum, ... vöndr Arons, Ver. 22; hann sat ok telgdi vöad einn með knifi, Hom. 116; hreinsa hveiti með vendi (vinza), Stj. 397; reida vönd ok staura til garðs, N. G. L. i. 241; mál-vöndr, a measuring-wand, yard; poet. ben-vöndr, a 'wound-wand'; hjalt-vöndr, a 'bent-wand'; i. e. a sword; blóð-v., morð-v., slíðr-vöndr, fólk-vöndr, hríð-vöndr, hvít-vöndr, þenja-, brynju-, hjaldur-vöndr, íd., ríkis-vöndr, a sceptre, Lex. Poët.; a rod, for punishing, strýkja með vendi, ljósta mar vendi, Kormak; vöndr hrökk, Mork. (in a verse); cp. vand-styggr, vandar-högg. 2. a roller, on which tapestries were hung; tjöld um miklu-stofu, ábóta-stofu, conventu ok málstofu, ok hér með vendir til allra, Vm. 109; máttum vér í skuldina, tver bækir, vönd, pall-klæði, Dipl. iii. 13.

3. in the phrase, snúa vönd í háir e-m, a way of beheading a culprit, by twisting a stick in his hair and holding the head steady to receive the stroke (instead of laying it on the block), see Ó. H. 191, Jónav. S. ch. 47, Fms. xi; cp. vand-bólkr, vand-draga, vand-laupr, vand-styggr. 4. metaph. a stripe, in cloth, Edda (Gl.) i. 584; segl stafat vendi, Eg. 68, Ó. H. 113, 124, 170 (see segl and stafat).

COMPOS: vanda-hún, n. a wicker-bow, Ó. H. 20, Edda ii. 200 (where vandar-hús). vandar-högg, n. a 'wand-stroke,' flogging, Bs. i. 871; in mod. usage a law term for flogging as a punishment for theft or other such misdeeds; M. N. á að seta ... vandar-hagga refsingu, a standing law phrase in mod. Icel. sentences. vandar-leggr, m. a wand-stick, Mar. 223. vandar-veif, n. a wand's waving; vera á vandarveifi, 1st. ii. 317.

vöndull, m., dat. vöndli, a wisp, of hay; gefa vöndul heys af kýr-

fóðri hverju, Bs. i. 137; tóku þeir vöndul heys fyrir hvern best, Sturl. i. 164; hafi vöndul fyrir hross, Jb. 430; á kirkja vöndul af sex vatnum heys hverjum of alla sveit, Ám. 37.

VÖNN, f., pl. vannir (or vönn?); [prob. some corruption for vinn, f. q. v.];—*a bunting track*; seldi ek þeim ... útan garðs ok innan vönn ok veiði-staði er til hefir legið, D. N. ii. 159; en ef hann görir aðrar vönnir yfir land manns þar sem ikorna-skógr er, bæti mörk súfrs ... ok landinn á ofan, N. G. L. ii. 143.

VÖNSUNDR, m. the wind, Edda (Gl.)

VÖNUÐR, m. a waner, diminutive; in vell-v., hodd-v., Lex. Poët.

VÖRD, f., pl. varðir and verðir, [Engl. *ward*], prop. a woman under tutelage, a wife; only in the allit. phrase, vörðr and verr, wife and husband, a wedded pair; eigut þær varðir vera, these women have no husbands, Gsp.; mik veistu verða (i. e. varða, gen. pl.) ver-gjarnasta, þkv. 13; þat varðir vers (wedded women) fái sér hús eða hvars, Ls. 33; at ek þakki vannir er vörð (vörðr Ed.) né ver vinna knútti, I bad no intercourse of wife and husband with him, i. e. no hjúskapar-far, Gkr. 3. 3; þá er Var ok Syn verðr (acc. pl.) at nefna, then are V. and S. the fairies to be named, Edda (Gl.)

VÖRÐR, m., gen. varðar, dat. verðir, pl. verðir, acc. vörðu (mod. verð); [varða; Ulf. *wards*, in *dauva-wards* = *θυραπόρ*, and *wardia* = *νοστερία*, Matth. xxvii. 65; A. S. *weard*; Engl. *ward, warden*; Germ. *wart*];—*a warden, warder*, Lat. *custos*; vörðr goða, of Heimdal, Gm.; hann hafði fengit njón hvar verðir þeirra vöru, Fms. viii. 354; myrkvastofu-vörðr, Post. 645. 89, Stj. 200; Heimdalr, hann er vörðr goða, Edda; rita-vörðr, hús-vörðr, dyra-vörðr, land-vörðr, qq. v.

2. a guard, watch and ward, Lat. *custodia*; ganga á vörðum, Eg. 88; ef hundr er bundinn til varðar, Grág. ii. 119; halda vörð, i. 32 (varð-bald); hafa vörðu á e-m, of a prisoner, Fas. ii. 230; svá mikla vörð(u) hélt hann á þeim, 519; gefa vörð móti e-u, to give ward, protect, Sks. 300 B; verja e-vörð, to keep, take care of, Grág. ii. 409 (hence varð-veita, q. v.)

vörð-ætr, adj. 'watch-sitting,' i. e. fit to be watchman, Gpl. 86.

VÖRN, f., gen. varnar, pl. varmir, [from verja; Dan. *værn*];—*a defence*; til varnar, for the sake of defence, Sks. 397 B; með vörn, 260; þeir höfðu engan liðs-kost til varnar, Eg. 79; eigi mun þykkja of þess skipat til varnarinnar, ... sýna vaskliga vörn, Bs. i. 525, 526, 531; at þessi vörn haf allfræg verit, 532, Gisl. 72, Nj. 117, passim.

II. as a law phrase, defence, opp. to sókn, q. v.; sókn skal fara fyrr fram hvers máls en vörn, Grág. i. 59; sú skal þess kviðar kveðja, er vörn hefir fyrir hann, 41; mundi þat Njáll ætla, at ek myndi hafa sökku vörn í málinu, Nj. 93; ek mun taka við vörn, 225; bjóða til varna, to call on the defendant to begin his pleading (the plaintiff having done), 36; ef sakir nökkurar görðisk af vörninni, því at þat er opt annars máls vörn er annars er sókn, 225; færa vörn fram fyrir mál, to act for the defendant, 223.

2. a point for the defence, exception; sér þú nökkura vörn í málinu þessum, Nj. 231; Ásgrimi tók sk svá til sem sjaldan var vant, at vörn var í máli hans (i. e. there was a flaw in his suit), en sú var vörnin at hana hafði nefut ánum búa, þar sem hann átti níu at nefna, nú hafa þeir þetta til varna, 92, 93; verja mál með lögum, ef varmir verða til, 222; þorí. gókk at dóminum, hann leitaði til varna í málinu, Grett. 64 n. 66. COMPOS: varnar-aðili, a. m. the defendant in a suit, opp. to sóknar-aðili (see aðili), Grág., Nj., passim. varnar-eiðr, -gögn, -kviðr, m. an oath, evidence, verdict for the defence, Grág. i. 55, 61, 78, Nj. 225. varnar-lausa, adj. defenceless, Al. 84. varnar-maðr, m. a defender, Fms. v. 273, xi. 38, Fb. iii. 445, N. G. L. i. 88, passim.

vörnuðr, m. a warning; bjóða vörnuð, to bid one beware, Akv. 8. Sighvat.

VÖRPUÐR, m. a thrower, one who hurls, Lex. Poët.

VÖRPU-LIGR, adj. of stout, stately appearance; v. ok mikilúðligr, Fms. xi. 78; konungur spurði hvert á væri inn vörpuligi maðr, Ld. 312, Finnb. 308 (v. l.), Ó. H. 155, þorí. Síðu H. 15.

VÖRPU-MANNLIGR, adj. id., 1st. ii. 438, v. l.

VÖRR, f., gen. varrar, pl. varrar, varrir; in rhymes *rr*, *vörr* er hvörn á harra, Sturl. (in a verse); sparrí varra, Hkr. i. (in a verse); the mod. form is *vör*, varar, dropping one *r* throughout; [Ulf. uses a diminutive, *vairilo* = *χαίλος*; A. S. *weieras* = *labia*, a masc. formed by metathesis of *r* and *l*, q. v. *wereles*; old Fris. *were*];—the lip, Lat. *labium*; varrar þar vöru ókyttar, Fms. viii. 98; vörr in neðri, the lower lip, Dropl. 25; vörr in efri, the upper lip; bita á vörrinni, Nj. 68; hann beit varramar, ... rifja saman varramar, Edda 71; ef varrar eru eigi hestar, Skalds; skard í vör (vörr), Edd. 175; hverjum vörrum skal ek hans blanda fulltings biðja, Th. 6; varra-skrap, Sks. 438; varrar þinas, Sej. 644; báðar varramar, Bs. i. 360; varramar, Sks. 560.

B. [Ivar Aasen *vör*; A. S. *wear*; Engl. *weir*], a fenced-in landing-place; á steini þeim er næstr var vörum (vörum Cod.), Bs. i. 337; dró þat eptir skipinu í vörina, Fas. iii. 317; Vermundr kom nú til Grimseyjar, ok dró upp skip í varir Askels, Rd. 250; varar fýsirr skip, a saying, a ship longs for the vörr, Edda (Ht.); cp. njóti svá bauga, sem Bragi auga, vagna vara, may be enjoy wealth, as Bragi [enjoys] the eye, or the ship the haven, Höfuðl. (fine); sigla ór vörum, to leave the harbour, Bs. i. 460; ok er staddr í vörum um kveldit þá er Halfr kom at landi, Ld.

40: the word is freq. in mod. usage (at least in western Icel.), of a small inlet or creek where boats land, *lenda í vörinni, fara ofan í vör, ýtta eg knör úr Arnar-vör hann Ólafur tóði*, *Ulf. 6. 23*: hence mod. *vara-söngur* = the prayer said by fishermen when launching, *Björn. vara-seldi, n. small fry, small fish*, from being caught in creeks near the shore.

VÖRR, m., gen. *varrar*, dat. *verri*, pl. *verrir*, acc. *vörru*; [different from the preceding word]:—a pull of the oar: *er þeir höfðu fá vörru rött frá landi*, *Fms. viii. 217*; *í einum verri brýr hann sundr báðar áramar ok keipana, þiðr. 312*; *slita roði ór verri, to pull the oar briskly*, *Fms. vi. (in a verse)*; *halda sjau tígum ára til varra, to pull with seventy oars*, *Hkr. iii. 120 (in a verse)*; *þeysa vörru* (acc. pl.), *to pull so as to splash*, *Hörnklofi*: in poetry a ship is called lung, *mál-feti varra, the ship pulled by oars*, *Lex. Pótt.*; *varr-sími, the wake left by the oars*; *varr-nagli, q.v.*; *varrar eldr=gold*; *varrar skíð, pott.* = the oar (the oar of Odin being the sword), *Glúm. (in a verse)*.

VÖRSAR, m. pl. the men from Vörs, a county in Norway, *Landn.*; *Vosse-vangen*, *Fms. viii. 51*; *Vigfúss hersir á Vörs, Glúm.*: hence *Vörsa-bær*, later *Ossa-bær*, a local name in the south of Icel., *Landn.*, *Nj.*; *Vörsa-krákr*, m. a nickname, *Orkn.*; *Vörskr*, adj. from Vörs, *Landn. 263*.

vöru-, in compds, see *vara*.

vörum, f., see *varnan*; *við-vörum*.

vörslu-, in compds, see *varsla*.

vötnun, f. = *vatnan*, q.v.

VÖTTR, m., gen. *vattar*, dat. *vetti*, pl. *vettir*, acc. *vöttu*; contr. for *vantr*: [*Fr. gant*, whence *Engl. gannet*; *Dan. vauer*]:—a glove; *hafði maðr vöttu á höndum*, *Lv. 100*; *staf ok vöttum*, *Fms. iii. 176*; *hann dró þar á sik vöttu sína*, *Grett. 160 new Ed.*, and passim in mod. usage; the dimin. *vetlingr* has displaced the old word. **2.** a pillow; *vöttu duns fulla*, *Hörnklofi*.

II. a pr. name, *Fas.* **2.** in local names, *Vattar-nes*, -*tunga*, -*fjörðr*, *Landn.*, map of Icel.; *Band-vettir*, the name of horses, *Gisl*.

VÖXTR, m., gen. *vaxtar*, dat. *vesti*, pl. *vextir*, acc. *vöxtu*, mod. *vexti*; [*Ulf. wabitus = αξησις, ἡλικία*; *Dan. væxt*; from *vaxa*, q.v.]:—'waxing,' size, stature; *mikil vexti*, *Is. i. 646, Nj. 2*; *bergrisi at allri ok vexti*, *EG. 22*; *menn litlir vexti*, *25*; *vöxt ok af, 29*; *göra klæði við vöxt e-t*, *116*; of size, *Öll skip sem vöxtr var at*, *Sturl. ii. 177*; *skip vel haffrandi at vexti*, *Fms. iv. 255*; *þat skip var gört eptir vexti Orms ins Skamma*, *vi. 308*; *þat vatn er vel mikil at vexti*, *Sks. 90*; *heimsins vöxt*, *195*; *at mikilleik ok vexti*, *O.H. 235*; *litils vaxtar*, of small size, *Mar.*

2. growth, increase; *er tungl hefir þrjár nætr vaxtar síns*, *Rb. 452*; *vera með vexti, to be increasing*, *Barl. 169*; *ganga í vöxt, to increase*, *Is. i. 802*; *fara í vöxt, to increase*, *Fms. ix. 430*; *fara í vöxt, to exaggerate*, *vi. 14*; *increase, interest*, *heimta fulgurnar með vöxtum*, *Grág. i. 270*; *taka vöxtu á fé sínu*, *180*; *taka fé til vaxta*, *183*; *á-vöxtr*, q.v.

3. way of growth, shape; *ritinn með lykkju á's en með öllum vexti á's*, *Skúlda*; *líkr e-m á vöxt ok viðbragð*, *Fms. vi. 12*.

4. growth, produce; *skóg með tupt ok vexti*, *crop*, *Vm. 114*; *á-vöxtr*, q.v.

II. metaph. standing, state, the circumstance of a case, esp. in plur.; *eigi er svá við vöxt, it does not stand so*, *Fb. iii. 333*; *sjám hverir vextir á eru*, *ii. 313, v. 30*; *hann sagði honum alla vöxtu sem á vöru um þeirra eyrendi*, *Ld. 46, Karl. 391*: the phrase, *svá er mál með vexti*, at ..., the case stands so, that ..., *Lv. 43*.

vaxta-lausa, adj. without increase or interest, *Grág. i. 231*.

vöxtu-ligr, adj. big, of great size, *Fas. iii. 627*.

vöxt, f., pl. *vaxtir* (q.v.), the sing. being only used in Edda (GL)

X

X (ex) commonly represents *ks*, *gs* (as in other languages), where both letters are radical, thus, *ax*, *fax*, *lax*, *sax*, *öx*, *vax*, *vaxa*, *sex*, *uxi*, *vöxtr*, *fox*, *jaxl*, *öxl*, q.v.; but *huga* from *hugr*; *vax* from *lag*; *loks* from *lok*; *oks* (gen.) from *ok* (*jugum*); *rakstr*, *bakstr*, from *raka*, *baka*, etc. The vellums use *x* in other cases, e.g. *sterxti* = *sterksti*, the strongest, *Clem. 146*; *tax* (gen.) from *tak*, *N.G.L. i. 47*; *dúx* = *dúka*, *Clem. 127, l. 8*; *lox* = *loka*, *134*; *vitrleix* = *vitrleika*, *142*; *almattex* = *almáttigs*, *133*; *vixla* = *vígla*, *N.G.L. i. 9*; *fulltinx* = *fulltings*, *O.H. 242*; *vaxcliga* = *vaskliga*, *Mork. 178*; *lyxc* = *lyfsk*, *lb. (fine)*; *sekk* = *sekkask* (from *fá* the verb), *Is. i. 351*; *ux* = *ups* (q.v.), *N.G.L. i. 368*; or again, *vegs* = *vex* (the verb), *Hm. 119*; *lags* = *lax* (*salmon*), *Szm. 212, l. 20* (Bugge); *dax* = *dags*, *N.G.L. i. 23*; but on the whole the vellums distinguish *gs*, *ks*, and *x*, shewing the pronunciation in olden times to have been more distinct than it is now, when all three forms (*gs*, *ks*, *x*) represent the same sound, no matter whether the *s* be inflexive or not; thus in common modern spelling, both *huga* and *huxa*, *dags* and *dax* are used at random. In vellums *x* and *r* are very much alike; hence in the well-known passage in *Vsp.* the misreading of *særum* (*nordibus*) for *særum* (*ensibus*), in all Editions, until Prof. Bugge noticed the stroke underneath the line in Cod. Reg.

Y—Ý

Y is of later origin, and only found in derived words, being an 'umlaut' from *u*, (*y* from *u*, *ý* from *ü*); in the Runic alphabet it is placed at the end, and marked ᚿ , see *Skúlda* (ii. 72); it is there called *ýr*, a *yew-tree*,—*ýr* er *vetrgreust* *viða*, 'ýr' is the 'winter-greenest' of trees, Runic poem.

B. The independent sound of *y*, *ý* is now lost in Icel., being replaced respectively by the sounds *i*, *í*, whereas in mod. Dan., Swed. and Norse the old sound has been preserved; the old Icel. MSS., as well as the rhymes in old poems, distinguish both, except in a few instances, see *Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 2 (9)*. The change from *y* to *i* seems to have begun about the time of the Reformation, but in the first printed books, e.g. the N. T. of 1540 and the Bible of 1584, the distinction is still well kept, the remembrance of the old form and etymology being then still alive. Later, the writing became very confused. Some transcribers of the 17th century, e.g. Ketil Jörundsson, a noted copier of old vellums, took the better course, never writing *y* at all, but *i* throughout; the same may be observed in the handwriting of some Icelanders down to the present day. In printed books of the 17th and 18th centuries the confusion is great, till of late an accurate spelling has been re-established, though even this fails in a few words; e.g. the ancients spell *þryssar*, *gymbr*, q.v.; the mod. *þravar*, *gimbr*. The poets of the last three centuries make *i* and *y*, *ei* and *ey* rhyme indifferently, according to the usage of the living tongue.

II. an initial *v* is dropped before *y*, as in *yudi*, *ýði*, *yrkja*, etc.

Y

ybbask, að, dep.; *y* við e-t, to worry, = *abbask*, q.v.

ybbinn, adj. worrying.

yðar, gen. pl. of *you*—Goth. *izwara = iþwā*; til *yðar*, to you, *Fms. x. 387*, and passim.

YDDA, d. [oddr], to show the point on the other side, when a weapon is run through; *gegnum skjöld ok brjóst svá at yddi um bakit*, *Eg. 380*, *Fms. viii. 332*; *laust undir kverkina, svá at yddi út um hnakkam*, *vii. 211*; [*róa*] *svá langt vestr sem yddir bannhúss-krossinn heima á Sævar-landi, to pull westwards till the point of the cross at home at S. is just seen*, *Dipl. iv. 9*; *það yddir á e-u, the point is seen*, e.g. of a steeple or mountain seen at a distance.

YÐR, dat. and acc. plur., and **yðar**, gen. (the original form *idr*); [*Goth. izweis = iþwis and iþwā, and izwara = iþwā*]:—*you*; *biðja yðr* (acc.), *segja yðr* (dat.); but *koma til yðar*, in endless instances; as also when addressing a person of rank, the plur. is used; *vil ek gjarna veita yðr þat*, *Fms. x. 387*, passim; or even sing. and plur. promiscuously. **2.** hvert er *sá af yðr* Íslendingum, of you Icelanders, *Fms. ii. 32*.

yðvart, possess. pron., from *yður*, n. *yðvart*, gen. *yðvars*, *yðvartar*, *yðvars*; dat. *yðrum*, *yðvarri*, *yðru*; acc. *yðvarn*, *yðra*, *yðvart*; pl. *yðrir*, *yðrar*, *yður*; gen. *yðvarra*; dat. *yðrum*; acc. *yðra*, *yðrar*, *yður*; the *v* is often dropped, thus, *yðarr*, *yðarn*, *yðars*, *yðart*; in mod. speech and partly in writing an indecl. *yðar* has been substituted: [*Ulf. izwara = iþwā*; *A.S. eower*; *Engl. your*; cp. *provinc. Engl. yours*; *Germ. euer*; *Dan. jer*]:—*your*; *konungur yðarr... yðarr kraptr*, *Fms. x. 17*; *yðarri brautferð*, *289*; *yðarra manna*, *Al. 61*; til *þakka yðvarra*, *Eg. 63*; *höfðingja yðvars*, *Nj. 8*; *konungum yðrum*, id.; *yðvart vegr*, *Eg. 423*; *fund yðvarn*, *424*; *yður fœr*, *Nj. 90*; *yður tign*, *Fms. x. 367*; *yðvarri tign*, *vi. 72, x. 234*; *yðars ríkdóm*, id.; *yðvart ríki*, með *yðrum styrk*, *i. 87*; *eyrindi yðart*, *x. 218*; *konung yðarn*, *11*; *yðarn Kristinnóm*, *Hom. 33*; *þræli yðrum*, *623, 30*; *skipti yður*, *Eg. 424*; *yður salkynni*, *Skm.*

2. hvert yðarr, who of you? *Fms. ix. 330*; *tvá hesta skal hafa hvert yðarr*, *Nj. 32*.

3. þá kallaði einn maðr, hvi róa djúlar yðrir fyrir oss í alla nótt, ye devils (cp. *þinn*), *Fms. ix. 50*.

yfingir, m. a kind of bird, = *úfr* (?), *Edda* (GL)

YFIR, prep. with dat. and acc., also ellipt. or even as adv.; [in Goth. there are two forms, *uf* = Lat. *sub*, and *ufar* = Lat. *super*, which, as to the form, answer to Icel. 'of' and 'yfir'; but in reality 'of' is in the old vellums used indiscriminately, sometimes = *um* (q.v.), sometimes = *yfir*, see p. 462 and *um* (umb, of), p. 648 sqq.; 'of' as prep. is now obsolete, having been replaced, according to the sense, by *um* or *yfir*: Goth. *ufar*; *A.S. ofer*; *Engl. over*; *O.H.G. ufar*; *Hel. ober*; *Germ. über*; *Dan. over*; *Swed. öfver*; *Lat. super*; *Gr. υπέρ*]:—*over*.

A. WITH DAT. *over*, *above*; *hvers manns alvægni hékk yfir rími hans*, *Eg. 88*; *þrjú stendr yfir Niflheimi*... *brenn eldr yfir Bifröst*, *Edda* *10*; *yfir lokhvílu sinni*, *Nj. 183*; *spretta skörum yfir sér*, *Fas. ii. 187*; *þjalda yfir skipi sínu*, *Eg. 373*; *jörð gróin yfir víði eðr beinum*, *Grág. ii. 354*; *sitja yfir bordum*, *matbordi*, *dagverði*, *drykkju*..., *so sit at table over one's meat, drink*, *Nj. 6, 68*, *Eg. 63, 407, 577*, passim; *sitja yfir*

dómunum yfir málum manna, *to sit at, attend to cases*, as judge, Ó. H. 86; Ólafir konungr hafði jafnan með sér tölf eina spíkustu menn, þeir sátu yfir dómum með honum ok réðu um vandamál, id.; sitja yfir e-m, *to sit over one* (a sick person), Fms. vii. 166, ix. 250; styrma yfir e-m, Ld. 40.

II. metaph. usages; görask konungr bæði yfir Mörkinni ok Hálögalandi, Eg. 71; konungr yfir Englandi, 163; biskup yfir þeim fjórðungi, Grág. i. 326; hafa vald yfir e-u, Fms. i. 227, x. 48; vera höfðingi ok herra yfir e-u, id.; þorgils er þá var yfir Skagafirði, 61; dómandi alra mála yfir þeim ríkjum, Fas. i. 513; hann setti bróður sinn yfir Víkinu, Fms. i. 29; sektir yfir e-m, H. E. i. 420; til gælu yfir e-m, *custody over one*, Edda 21; vaka yfir e-m, *to wake or watch over*, Fms. i. 9, iv. 299; vöku vér hér hverja nótt á Aski yfir fé váru, Eg. 375; þú vart trúr yfir litlu, eg mun setja þig yfir mikid, Matt. xxv. 23; vil ek eigi hafa flimtan hennar né fátýrði yfir mér, Nj. 50; sitja yfir hlut e-s, 89 (see sitja i. 2); ok liggi sú ílska lengr yfir þeim, *threatening them*, Fms. x. 265; búa yfir brögðum, Fas. i. 290; hefi ek sést marga dýrliga hluti yfir honum, 623, 55; mér sýnisk svá mikit yfir þér, at mér býðr þat eitt í skap at þú verðir meira stýrandi, Bs. i. 468; allir þeir er nokkurr þrífnaðr var yfir, leystu sik á þrem vetrum, Fms. iii. 18; opt hafa orðit þvillikar jarsteinir yfir heidnum mönnum, vii. 195; láta vel illa... yfir e-u, Ld. 168, Hkr. i. 213, ii. 32 (see láta B. i. 2); láta hljótt yfir e-u, Nj. 232; þegja yfir e-u, Ld. 36; fegnudr yfir e-u, *joy over a thing*, MS. 623, 23; aumhjartaðr yfir úföllum hvers manns, Sks. 687; lýta yfir e-u, *to declare*, Edd. 20, 250, Nj. 93, Ld. 164, 306, F. 13, 24, Eg. 141 new Ed., Gisl. 16, Ó. H. 101, 179, Bs. i. 95, 203, 268, 624, Fms. ii. 25, xi. 6, 25; hlýða e-m yfir, see hlýða.

III. ellipt. or adverb. usages; eldr, ok kallar yfir, Eg. 238; setlar hann at görask konungr yfir norðr þar, 71; yfir á Espihölli, Sturl. iii. 261.

B. WITH ACC. *over, above*, denoting motion; limar hans dreifask yfir heim allan, Edda 10; drógu þeir netid yfir hann, ... hlaupa yfir netid ... hleypir hann yfir þinulinn, 40; þeir bundu yfir sik flaka af víði, Fms. ix. 421; Skaði tók eitru-orm ok festi yfir hann, Edda 40; hann tók yfir sik skikkjuna, *'took clothes over himself'*, put on the mantle, Nj. 170; binda boð yfir miðjar dyrr, Gpl. 434; leggja e-t yfir altari þin, 655 xxiii; hafu ok limar tóku út yfir skipit, Ó. H. 36; hann felldi hvern yfir annan, Hkr. i. 151; ep. hvert um annan (um C. V); er aldr fór yfir hann, Ó. H. 123; stó miklum ótta yfir hirðmennum, *struck great terror into the king's men*, Fas. i. 68; skjóta skjöldi yfir e-n, Ld. 40; setja menn yfir ríki sitt, Eg. 7; at konungr mundi annan höfðingja setja yfir Norðymbra-land, Fms. i. 24; lét hann taka Knút til konungs yfir ríki þat allt, 112; komask yfir e-t, *to come by a thing*, Bárð. 175; láta lítið yfir sik, Fms. vii. 29.

2. *over, through, across*; austr yfir Foldina, Fms. i. 52; hann gekk yfir mark þat, Eg. 490; fara yfir á nokkurn, ... klif bratt yfir at fara, 576; ríða yfir fjötud, Nj. 82; hvert reiddi yfir Markar-fjöt, 142; yfir skóginn, Fms. v. 249; ríðu vestr yfir Lómagnúps-land, Nj. 255; yfir hafit, Fms. vi. 21; er hann kom suðr yfir Fjalir, iii. 36; sigla norðr yfir Foldina, viii. 132; síðan fóru þeir yfir Norðrín, Eg. 134; fara at veizlum yfir ríki sitt, Fms. i. 157; skógr er almanna-vegr liggir yfir, F. 4.

III. of direction, with another prep.; yfir á Hól, Hrafn. 9; þeir fóru yfir á Katanes, Fms. ix. 424; þeir sigldu yfir undir Kaupmannaejyar, 421; upp yfir; fram yfir Grjótteigsa, Hrafn. 6.

IV. ellipt. and adverb. usages; sá kvittir kom yfir, *passed over*, Eg. 164; lesa yfir, *to read*, Dipl. iii. 10, Fms. x. 1; kveld kemr yfir, *draws on*, Finnb. 230; skýlduki gengr yfir, Bárð. 169; um nóttina þann tíma er hringdi yfir, Fms. x. 29; at hann myndi fjótara yfir bera ef hann ríði, Hrafn. 7; hestirinn bar hann skjótt yfir ok víða, id.; undir at leida eðr yfir at keyra, Gpl. 412; göra brú yfir, 411.

2. with verbs; bera, gnæfa, taka yfir, *to surpass*, passim; vofa yfir, *to impend*; búa yfir e-u, see búa; hylma yfir, *to conceal*; bætr yfir, *to mend*; verpa yfir, *to calculate*; drepa yfir e-t, *to bush down*; fara yfir, *to pass over*; líta, sjá yfir, *to oversee, superintend*; líða yfir, *to pass over, also to faint*; stiga yfir, *to overcome*; staupla yfir, *sjást yfir, to overlook, neglect, etc.*, see the verbs.

3. var hann kátr yfir fram, *exceedingly*, Sturl. iii. 267; bjargit skútti yfir fram, Fms. vii. 81; sjá yfir upp, Edda 30.

yfir-afli, n. a superior force, Sks. 198.
yfirafli-ligr, adj. *over-strong, very strong*, Sks. 607.
yfir-band, n. an 'over-band,' string to fasten the mouth of a bag, Grett. 107 A.
yfir-bátr, m. an 'over-boat,' but only used metaph. = a better man, as opp. to eptirbátr (q. v.), Fas. i. (in a verse).
yfir-biskup, m. an over-bishop, biggþ priest, Stj. 542, Ver. 106.
yfir-bjóðandi, part. a ruler, Líl. i. 52.
yfir-boð, n. rule, command, authority, Fms. i. 210, iii. 45, iv. 226, x. 390, Stj. 167, Fas. iii. 98, D. N. i. 156, passim.
yfir-boðari, a, m. = yfirboði, Sks. 612, v. l.
yfir-boði, a, m. a superior, master, of one in authority, in plur. the

authorities, Sks. 611, 612, K. Á. 224, Bs. i. 196, 233, Stj. 35, N. G. L. and passim.

yfir-borð, n. the 'upper-board,' surface.
yfir-bót, f. redress, Ver. 27, Sks. 584; and eccl. repentance: in the allit. phrase, iðran ok yfirbót; yfirbót syndar, göra Guði yfirbót fyrir syndir, Mar., Hom. (St.); ganga til yfirbóta. 2. plur. compen-sation: bjóða þeim yfirbætr, Isl. ii. 327; Æsir buðu henni sætt ok yfirbætr, Edda 46; ef maðr görir til útleigðar í Kristnum rétti ok geng hann til yfirbóta, N. G. L. i. 156; yfirbætr eru hvers bestar, a saying, Karl. 496.

yfir-bragð, n. outward look, appearance, demeanour, bearing, Fms. i. 96; ásjá með blíðu ok björtu yfirbragði, 97; hans y. ok ásjona, 216; með þungu yfirbragði, vii. 156; með miklu yfirbragði, of very imposing demeanour, 219; með áhyggju-yfirbragði, vi. 32; skórhugi í yfirbragði, Ld. 18, Bs. i. 76, Fas. iii. 666; allt var þetta fornt ok fenið ok með miklu yfirbragði, magníficent, Fms. vi. 342; ymislegt y. mál-gæma, Skálda 193.

2. a surface, Rb. 468, 470. 3. a show, pretence, outer appearance; görði hann þat y. fyrir alþýðu, at ..., Orka. 410; svikliga ... með sáttgjamlugu yfirbragði, Fms. iii. 63; en göra þitt y. a. at sendimenn væri vel haldnir, Ó. H. 151; í yfirbragði til vingunar við þá, for appearance sake, Fms. x. 382; konungr görði á sér hrygðar-vep at yfirbragði, feigned mourning, 625, 96. COMPS: yfirbragðs-húll, -mikill, adj. poor, grand of look or appearance, Isl. ii. 237, Sturl. x. 123.

yfir-breisl, n. a coverlet, Js. 78.
yfir-breislá, u, f. id., Stj. 343, H. E. i. 501.

yfir-buga, ad, to overcome, out-do, Fas. i. 115.
yfir-burðr, m. a deck-cargo, of a ship; nú hitta menn í storma, þa skal öllum y. fyrst kasta, N. G. L. ii. 278 (Jb. 390, 391).

2. excess. y. um þat er lögin segja, Fms. viii. 278. 3. mod., esp. in plur. superiority, superior strength or quality.

II. yfir-burða, gen. pl. as adv. very; y. góðr, very good.

yfir-bærliga, adv. surpassingly, Karl. 541.

yfir-bærligr, adj. surpassing, Fms. x. 185, Fb. ii. 10.

yfir-dómandi, a, m. an over-judge, chief justice, K. Á. 218.

yfir-dómari, a, m. id., Sks. 476, 634, Gd.

yfir-dómr, m. an 'over-judgment,' high court, Stj. 440, v. l.: a court of appeal, (mod.)

yfir-drepskapr, m. [drepa yfir], dissimulation, Bs. i. 727, Mirm. 145.

yfir-dróttning, f. a sovereign queen, of the Virgin Mary, Mar., Gd.

yfir-dýna, u, f. an over-pillow, stuffed with down.

yfir-dæmi, n. a jurisdiction, Stj. 440, Stat. 308.

yfir-engill, m. an 'over-angel,' archangel, Barl. 28, Sturl. i. 211 C.

yfir-faðir, m. an 'over-father,' patriarch, Hom. 139, Euc. 53, Hrafn. (St.), Fas. iii. 671.

yfir-ford, f. a passage over or through a country, esp. as a law term, = veizla, q. v.; hafa land vart til yfirferðar, Fms. iv. 364; hann varð Haraldri at veizlum ok y. Halland, vii. 180, xi. 343; of the poor, at þess bön til nokkurrar yfirferðar ok biðja sér matar, Bs. i. 198; a visitation, biskups y., N. G. L. i. 345, Bs. i. 84. yfirferðar-illr, adj. ill to pass, Hrafn. 4.

yfir-fjöðanligr, adj. [Dan. overflüdig], overflowing, abundant, (mod.)

yfir-færligr, adj. passable, Stj. 353.

yfir-för, f. = yfirferð; banna e-m y., Orkn. 4; land fátækt ok iðt yfirfarar, Ó. H., K. þ. K. 70.

2. a visitation; biskup skal hafa y. um sinn á tólf mánuðum, K. þ. K. 60, Bs. i. 140.

yfir-föt, n. pl. over-clothing, Rev.

yfir-ganga, u, f. a transgression, Skálda 197; passing through, Hom. (St.)

yfir-gangr, m. a passing through, Fms. x. 237.

2. overbearing conduct, tyranny, Fms. ii. 183, vi. 26, xi. 81, Gisl. 11, L. v. l., passim; illr y., an evil, plague, Fms. x. 385.

COMPS: yfirgangs-maðr, n. an overbearing man, Fas. i. 383.

yfirgangs-samr (-semi, f.), adj. overbearing.

yfir-gesa, gaf, [Germ. übergeben], to forsake, abandon, Fas. ii. 429-12

vellum of the 15th century), freq. in mod. usage.

yfir-girnd, f. ambition, Fms. iii. 45, Sks. 453.

yfir-gjarnligr, adj. ambitious, Sks. 437.

yfir-gjarnligr, adj. ambitious, Sks. 531, Fagrsk. 11.

yfir-gnæfa, d, to reach above, surpass.

yfir-Gyðingr, m. an 'over-Jew,' 'thorough Jew,' Pbarier, Msr.

Post., Greg. (= Acts xxiii. 6, Luke xv. 1, 2, xviii. 10).

yfir-hoyra, d, to bear, examine.

yfir-hoyrala, u, f. a bearing, examination, a school term.

yfir-hildingr, m. = yfirkonungr, Lex. Poët.

yfir-hlaup, n. an 'over-leaping,' skipping, Anal. 176.

yfir-húð, f. = Lat. praeputium, the fore-skin.

yfir-hús, n. an upper store (cp. Dau. böjen-loft), D. N. ii. 152.

yfir-hylma, d, to hide, cloak; see hylma.

yfir-hylmingr, f. a biding, cloaking.

yfir-höfðingi, a, m. an over-captain, great chief, Fms. v. 246.

yfir-höfn, f. an over-coat, Eg. 23, Fms. i. 16, vii. 201, Ó. H. 70, F-

40. Sks. 289. **yfirhafnar-lauss**, adj. *without an over-cloak*, Fms. ii. 29, ix. 47, Sks. 296.

yfir-hökull, m. *an over-mantle, a surplice*, Am. 15.

yfir-klérkr, m. *an over-clerk, one of the bigger clergy*, Bs. i. 768.

yfir-klæði, n. *an over-cloth*, = *yfirhöfn*, Sturl. ii. 231, Stj. 424, 458, 595, Fms. vi. 186; *yfirklæðin* Unnar blá | öll í hrökkur dregt, of the wind curling the waves, Sig. Breiðf. 2. a *table-cloth*.

yfir-kominn, part. *overcome*, Fms. x. 221, Finnb. 330; y. af sárum ok mæði, *exhausted*, 288; geta yfirkomit e-n, Fms. ii. 75; fá e-n yfirkominn, xi. 96.

yfir-konungur, m. *an 'over-king,' supreme king*; vera y. bræðra sinna, Fms. i. 8; y. á Íslandi, x. 415; y. flestra annarra at ríki ok auðsum, vii. 95; y. í Noregi, Fb. ii. 37; þó var Knútr konungur y. allra þeirra, Fms. xi. 201; Julius Cæsar var fyrstr Romverja y. alls heims, Ver. 39, Rb. 398, 412.

yfir-kussari, a, m. [for. word], *an 'over-corsair,' corsair-chief*, Fms. vii. 86.

yfir-land, n. [Germ. *überland*], *the 'overland,' land on the other side*; þeir sneru yfir til Munka-bryggju nær yfirlandinu, Fms. viii. 264.

yfir-lát, n. *a being made much of, honour, favour*; þeir höfðu minnst y. (they were least made of) þviat þeir þóttu vera dragmálir ok tómblátir, Fas. i. 382, Fms. vii. 219; þótt var í miðju hofi ok hafði mest yfirlát, x. 323, Hkr. i. 211, Eg. 256; hann hafði þar gott yfirlát, Fms. xi. 206; ek var minnst fyrir mér um atgervi ok y., Fas. i. 151.

yfir-leðr, m. *the upper-leather, of shoes*, Fms. viii. 436.

yfir-lega, u, f. *a painstaking, taking much time and pains*; eg get ekki lesið það nema með mestu yfirlegu.

yfir-lostr, m. *a reading through*.

yfir-lið, n. *a swoon, fainting fit*.

yfir-ligr, adj. *lying-above*, Lat. *supernus*, Hom.

yfir-lit, n. *a survey*.

yfir-litr, m. *look, personal appearance*; y. hennar ok kurteisi, Nj. 17; hvi ert þú þannig yfirlits sem þú sér at bana kominn, Fms. xi. 144; líkr fúður sínum bæði yfirlits ok at skapferli, Eg. 3, Fas. i. 234; blá at yfirlit, iii. 307; brúðirnir falda sit ok sá úgöta þeirra y., Fms. xi. 106; at líkams yfirliti, Pr. 440; plur., líkr fedr sínum at yfirlitum ok skaplyndi, Eg. 84, Fms. x. 226; hyggv vandliga at yfirlitum þeirra systra, xi. 106; Kormakr heyrir hvat þær tala til yfirlita hans, Korm. 18.

yfir-læti, n. = *yfirlát*, Sks. 275, 463; Hrútr var með konungi um vetrinn í göðu y., Nj. 9, Eg. 170; hann hafði it mesta y. af konungi ok dróttningu, Fms. i. 96; veitti hann mér gott (litið) y., ii. 123, vi. 345; metorð ok y., x. 393; með ríku y., MS. 4. 41.

yfir-lög, n. pl. = *yfirsökn*; þorvaldr vildi hafa y. Jörundar biskups, Bs. i. 813 (MS.).

yfir-lögmaðr, m. *an 'over-lawman,' see lögmaðr*, Fms. iv. 156.

yfir-maðr, m. *an 'over-man,' superior, master*; yfirmaðr Vatnsdæla, Fs. 26; y. hétads, 4; Ólafr er betr til yfirmanns fallinn enn minir synir, l.d. 84; at allan aldr síðan myndi Norðmenn vera yfirmenn Dana, Fms. vi. 233; hann skal verða yfirmaðr minn meðan hann lifir, Eg. 16; þá eigum vör þó at vera yfirmenn þeirra (be their betters) í öllum stöðum, Fms. ix. 509; minn yfirmann (nom. sic), Fas. i. 103.

yfir-mannligr, adj. *chieftain-like*, Þidr. 100.

yfir-máta, adv. [Dan. *overmande*], *exceedingly*, (mod.)

yfir-meistari, a, m. *an 'over-master,' head-master*, cp. Germ. *alt-master*, Stj. 510, 537, Gd. 79.

yfir-mikill, adj. *'over-mickle,' enormous*, Art. 12.

yfir-port, n. *an 'over-gate,' lintel*, Stj. 415.

yfir-ráð, n. *rule, dominion*.

yfir-reið, f. *a 'riding-over,' visitation, survey*, H. E. i. 411, Bs. i. 879 (yfirreið, 816, l.c.).

yfir-seta, u, f. *a 'sitting-over,' sedulity*; mæðask í vökum ok yfirsetu, 655 xii. 3, H. E. i. 585; ekki ætlaða ek at þat væri mín y. (my business) at dæma milli þeirra, Fms. ix. 334. 2. *a biding back*; y. á land-skyld, D. N. vi. 320. 3. *medic, midwifery*; in **yfirsetu-kona**,

u, f. *a midwife*, Stj. 189, as also in mod. usage.

yfir-sjón, f. *a survey*; skoðan ok y., Dipl. iii. 4, Fms. v. 245, Sks. 359 B. 2. *an oversight, blunder*, passim in mod. usage.

yfir-skikkja, u, f. *an over-cloak*, Karl. 89.

yfir-skipan, f. *'over-rule,' authority*; hafa vald ok y., Stat. 234.

yfir-skript, f. *a superscription*, N. T.

yfir-skyggja, ð, to *overbid*, N. T.

yfir-akyn, f. *'over-abine,' pretence, hypocrisy*.

yfir-sloppr, m. *an outer-gown*, Am. 1; prestar skýrddir yfirsloppum, H. E. i. 473, Stat. passim.

yfir-sökkn, f. = *yfirfor*, mostly as a law term, almost the same as *veizla*; Sveinn konungur gaf honum jarldóm ok Halland til yfirsökknar, Fms. vi. 295, Orkn. 66; lén ok yfirsökkn, Fms. i. 87; ármenning, yslo, yfirsökkn, Ó. H. 174, Fms. x. 196, passim. 2. *a visitation, survey*, K. p. K. 61, v. l.; yfirsökknar-maðr, a *surveyor*, eccl., H. E. i. 255, and in a secular sense, N. G. L. i. 18.

yfir-staplan, f. [see *stöpla*], *an 'over-spattering.'* 2. *metaph. rendering of Lat. 'prævaricatio,'* Hom. 19; y. Guðs laga, Eluc. 28.

yfir-stærkarl, adj., compar. *much stronger*; verða y., to get the upper hand, Karl. 349, Bs. i. 804.

yfir-stiginn, part. *overcome*, Rb. 412.

yfir-stigning, f. *an over-passing, transgression*, Skálda 197.

yfir-stigari, a, m. *a conqueror*, H. E. i. 7.

yfir-stórmerki, n. pl. *great wonders*, Bs. i. 571.

yfir-sýn, f. *a look, appearance*, Hkr. iii. 364; sýn = yfirbragð, Fms. ix. 433; *a survey, inspection*, meta þetta fé eptir y. þeirra manna sem biskup nefndi til, Dipl. i. 7; undir y. greinds Herra Petters, v. 18; eptir boðskap ok y. erkbiskups, on the order and under the superintendence of, MS. 671. 17, H. E. i. 517.

yfir-sýnd, f. = *yfirsýn*; meirr í móður-mtt sína yfirsýndar, Fms. ix. 531; ljótr yfirsýndar, Orkn. 66, v. l.; frá yfirsýndum manna ok búningi, Fas. iii. 666.

yfir-sæng, f. = *yfirdýna*.

yfir-söngr, m. *a singing, service*; yfirsöngvi, 625, 164; of a funeral service, mörg merki urðu at vatns-vígslum hans ok yfirsöngum, Bs. i. 431; er þat engi háttir sem hér hefir verið á Grænlandi síðan Kristni kom hér, at setja menn niðr í úvigða mold við líta yfirsöngva, þorfr. Karl. 398; þar munu vera kenni-menn at velta mér yfirsöngva, Eb. 262; of visitation of the sick (mod.); of excommunication, Bs. i. 853.

yfir-tak, n. *an overtaking, surpassing*; yfirtaks mikill, surpassing great. 2. *a transgression*, Eluc.

yfir-vald, n. *'over-rule,' power, rule*; Sveinn jarl hafði y. í Noregi, the rule, the royal power, Grett. 97 A. 2. *mod. person, the authorities*, Pass. 26. 8, 28. 3, passim; vera yfirvaldina undir-gefinn, yfirvöld og undir-gefinir; yfirvalds-dróttning, a *sovereign queen*, Art.

yfir-varp, n. *'over-warp,' outward show*, Vígl. 24; með yfirvarpi langa bæna-halds, Luke xx. 46; y. laga og réttinda.

yfir-vega, ad, [Dan. *over-veje*], to *consider*, (mod.)

yfir-vesanligr, adj. = eccl. Lat. *superstitalis*, Hom. (St.)

yfir-vinna, vann, [Dan. *over-vinde*], to *vanquish, overcome*, Edda (pref.) 146, passim in mod. usage.

yfir-vættla, adv. [Dan. *over-vættles*], *'over-weighingly,' exceedingly*; y. hátt, Stj. 17; y. bjartir, Mar.; y. þungi, frjóleiki, Stj. 14, 155, 211, Th. 12.

YFRINN, adj., so written in the uncontracted cases, but in the contracted cases the *f* is absorbed, **yfrinn** or **œrinn**, qq. v.; [yfr, of] = *over-great, abundant, large*; yfrin (ærin, v. l.) var þurft til, Fms. viii. 56, v. l.; yfrin nauðsyn, 137, ix. 35, Hkr. i. 279; yfrin gnótt, Fms. viii. 18; hafi þér afst mikill, ok er þat sumt er yfrit er, *overmuch*, 230; eru ok yfrin efni til, 219; var þeim yfrinn hugr undan at róa, 378; eldsneyti yfrit, xi. 239; yfrit af, Sks. 198; yfrit ár, 613. 2. *neut. as adverb*; yfrit margir, *very many*, Fms. xi. 273; yfrit margi, Sks. 683, 692; yfrit mikill, *very great*, Fms. viii. 137; yfrit lengi, *very long*, 420; yfrit djarfr, *very bold*, 432.

ygla, ð, [ugla; cp. Engl. *ugly*], to *frown*; hann yglir brýnn, Ska. 228; hann yglir augu, 227; but ygla brúnum, 226; með reidum augum ok yglum brúnum, Karl. 136; reflex., konunginn yglisk á hann en sveinninn sá upp í móti honum, Ó. H. 63, Fas. iii. 178; Oddr var yglr mjök, Fb. i. 254; hann var yglr mjök ok spurði hvat komit veri, Fms. ii. 98.

yglir-brún, f. *a 'frowning brow'*; ekki er mér um y. þá! Sturl. ii. 78.

ykkarr, dual, pron. possess. contr. ykkir, ykkar, ykrum, etc.; [Ulf. *iggywar*, i. e. *inghwar* = ð þuwar; A. S. *incer*; O. H. G. *incbar*] = *you*; skilning ykkur biskups ok hans, Fms. i. 261; ferð ykkra, x. 302; skip ykkat, Fs. ii. 521; ykkur kváma, Fs. 84; kunnigt er mér um hag ykkam, Nj. 17.

2. *göri ek ekki þann mun ykkarn Magnúss konungs, at ek ...*, Fms. vi. 215; hvárgan ykkarn Hákonar jarls mun hann spara, *be will spare neither of you, neither Hacon nor thee*, xi. 113; hvártveggja ykkat, Nj. 71; liggir til sinnar handar mér hvár ykkarr, *each of you, one on each side*, Fms. i. 9. 3. in mod. usage, indecl. ykkar, and used instead of plural.

YKKR, dat. and acc. dual, [Ulf. *iggyis* = þuwar, and ykkar, gen. dual = Goth. *iggyara* = þuwar] = *you*, passim in mod. usage, where the dual ykkar has replaced the plur. yðr, hann beiddi ykkar alla að koma.

ykva, [see *vikja*], to *verr*, = *vikja*, q. v.; þá mælti Halldórr til þess manns er stýrði, 'lát ykva' (yqua Cod.) segir hann ... Halldórr mælti öðru sinni, 'lát ykva,' Mork. 48; þess get ek um þá Dani, at þeir ykvi þangat flotanum til ... stöðvask nú flotin, þurfti víða til at ykva at taka menn, 58; (vikja, Fms. vi. l. c.); þeir gátu ykvið á jarls-akipinu, Fms. viii. 386, v. l.; skútan renndi langt fram, ok var scint at ykva, Friub. 323; ykvið er hvel-vögnum, Akv. 28.

ylfa, ð, [ülfr], to *bully*; as a law phrase, ylfa e-n rangs máli or til rangs máls, to *bully, worry a person into an unnecessary lawsuit* (?); sá er ylfði hann til rangs máls, N. G. L. ii. 18; gjalda kostnað hálfu aukinn þeim er hann ylfði til rangs máls, 155 (yldi, v. l.); líði, i. 183, l. c.; ylfði honum rangs máli, D. N. vi. 616.

Ylfingar, m. pl. [A. S. *Wylfingas*], the name of an ancient mythical royal family, Hdl. 11, Hkv. 1. 5, 34, 48, Edda 105, Sam. 109, where = *Völungar*.

ylgja, u, f. [ólga], a swelling, rolling, as a naut. term; það er ylgja í sjónum, a heavy rolling; litil bylgja þá lág er ylgja, Stef. Ól.

ylgjask, ð, = yglask (?), [yglja], to frown, look fiercely; nú tekr vedrit at ylgjask í norðri, ok dregur upp ský dökkt ok dimt, Fms. xi. 136.

yl-góðr, adj. warm; see ylr.

YLGGR, f., gen. ylgjar, dat. acc. ylgi; pl. ylgjar: a she-wolf, Edda i. 478; ylgir gekk á ná, Jd.; kom þar ylgir ein, sjá en sama ylgir... tungan gekk úr ylginni, Fas. i. 125, 126; ylgjar-barn, ylgjar-áttbogi, a wolf's brood, breed; ylgjar sultr, fyltr, tásu, Lex. Poët.; láta eigi ylgi (acc. sing.) fasta, Km.; ala blóði hýrsta ylgi (acc. sing.), Edda (Ht.).

2. metaph., the nickname of a termagant, or shrew, Bjarn. (in a verse); er hann var grimur sjálf, en hann hafði þá konu fengit, er ek veit mesta ylgi á Norðrlönd komid hafa, þá var honum þess ván, at hann mundi úlf undir fæða en ekki héra, Mirm. 159 (Ed. Mr. Kölbung, 1872).

ylja, að, to warm, heat; hún (the sun) yljar ok vermir, Barl. 133.

yllir, m. [from ull = wool], the name of a beam in the upright loom; járn-varðr yllir, the iron-mounted beam, Datt.

yllr, adj. [ull], woollen; svartir menn ok illiligr ok hafa yllt hár á höfði, Þorl. Karl. 423 (thus emended for 'illt').

YLMASK, ð, [qs. ylfask or from úlmr?], to chafe, rage; gjarna vilda ek þér legðit eigi fjáðskap til mín, eða yðarr kraptr ylmðisk eigi til várrar tignar, Fms. x. 289; þá ylmðisk (ulpmis Cod.) hann í móti, 420 (Ágrip, Mork. 228, l. c.); þá ylmðisk allr herr at móti þeim, Post. (Unger) 220; kalla þeir þetta allt hermað ok rán... en hmit ylmðisk því meirr, Bs. i. 496 (ylmask, ad 'verða úlmari,' Sturl. ii. 8, l. c.).

yl-næmr, adj. susceptible of warmth, Sks. 758, v. 1.

YLB, m., gen. yljár, dat. yl, pl. yllir, warmth, esp. vital warmth, blood-heat; heldr verðr reykrinn af ylinum en af frostinu... heldr af yl en kulda... nokkur yl... allan verma ok yl, Sks. 48 new Ed.; nokkurir yllir eða fugr sólkin, 44; en eigi fyrir ylja (gen. pl.) sakir, id.; svát af klæða-yl (dat.) mátti hann (king David) eigi heitr verða eðr varma, Stj. 548; (klæða-yl, Sks. 165, v. 1.); þegar í beinum ylr er, og ekki þínu duppi minnr, Sig. Breiðf.; sólar-ylr, the sun's warmth; kærleiks ylr, the warmth of love; also, hafa góðan yl til es, to feel warm affection towards; or, mér er yl-gott til hans; yljár-audæfi, abundance of warmth, Sks. 40; þjarn-ylt (q. v.), 'bear-warmth.'

yl-samligr, adj. warm, Sks. 48.

yl-sending, f. a warm message; ylsending ástar, Bjarni.

yl-varmr, adj. warm, Sks. 758.

YMJJA, [? A. S. *ymja*], pres. ym, ymr, pret. umði: to wbine, cry; hann grét sárliga ok umði, Hom. 116; svá bar hann þrúðliga sóttina at engi maðr heyrði hann ymjja, O. H. L. 39; þá umðu þeir er á heyrðu ok hlögu at, 75; to echo, resound, ymjja mun í báðum eyrum þeim er á heyrir, Stj. 433; ymr it aldna tré, Vsp.; umðu ólskálir, Akv. 34; umðu oddiár, Hkm. 8; ymdu Úlfhéðnar, bowled, Fagrsk. 8, v. 1. 7; ymr þjóðar-ból, Bs. Rafns S. (in a verse); in mod. usage ymjja is obsolete, but emja (q. v.) is in use.

ymni, a, m. = hymni (q. v.), a hymn, Barl. 51, 181, Bs. i. 108, 382.

ympra, að, = ymta, [Engl. *wimper*], in the phrase, að ympra á e-u, to utter faintly.

ymr, m. a humming sound; varð ára ymr, Hkv. i. 27; ymr varð á bekkjum, Akv. 38; þar fylgdi ymr mikill ok ill læti, wibing and bowling, Fms. vi. 150; þá verðr mikill ymr (humming sound) í herinum, Al. 125; með svá setum sön ok undarlígun ym, a strange sound, Fb. ii. 26; mátti lengi heyra yminn niðri í jörðina, i. 417; þá heyrðu þau ym mikinn ok gny, Edda 29.

ymta, t, iterative verb, [Dan. *ymte*: from ymr], to mutter, Nj. 111.

ymtr, m. a muttering, Fms. vi. 194, 332.

YNDI, older **yndi**, n. [A. S. *wyn*; Germ. *wonne*; Dan. *ynde*; see una, unadé]; —a charm, delight; the primitive notion of an abode is still visible in such phrases as, nema yndi, prop. to take up one's abode, to stay in a place, be fond of it; Kolskeggr tók skirn í Danmörku, en nam þar þó eigi yndi, ok fór austr í Garða-riki, Nj. 121; ef hann vildi þar staðfestast ok nema yndi, Fms. i. 103; hann festi ekki yndi á Vindlandi síðan, viz. (after her death) he could get no rest in Windland, 135; tók möðir hans sótt ok andaðisk, eptir þat festi Ásmundr eigi yndi í Noregi, Grett. 90; hann varð aldri gláðr, svá þótti honum mikit stráfall Ólafs konungs, ok hvarki nam hann yndi á Íslandi né í Noregi, be found no rest in Iceland or in Norway, Fms. iii. 26; litid yndi hest ok haft í konungdóminum, little ease, viii. 219; þeirra samfarar urðu ekki at yndi, their married life was not happy, Bs. i. 418; verðr eigi mér verr at yndi (ynpi MS.), Gkv. 2. 34.

2. in mod. usage, a charm, delight; yndi að heyra, yndi að sjá, a delight to hear, to behold.

COMPS. **yndi-fall**, n. a bereavement, Bs. i. 146, v. 1. **yndis-bót**, f. an increase of bliss, Fb. ii. 14. **yndis-bót**, n. pl. marks of love and joy, Eggert.

yndis-staðr, m. a place of bliss, Ver. 2 (of Eden).

yndi-liga, adv. charmingly; em hugnar e-t vel ok y., Str. 67.

yndi-ligr (mod. **yndis-ligr**), adj. pleasurable, Str. 20.

yngr-, in compds, the young: **yngrs-fólk**, -maðr, a young man; -moy, a young damsel, etc.

yngrligr, m., mod. **ungligr**, [Dan. *ungling*; Germ. *jungling*], a

young person, youth, Karl. 152.

II. prob. from a different root, the pr. name of a mythical family, believed to be descended from Ódm, to which the kings of Norway traced back their pedigree, Edda, Hdl. Hkr. i. 16, 24, lb. (fine); **Ynglinga-tal**, the pedigree of the Yagling, a poem, Hkr. i; see List of Authors: **Ynglinga-saga**, the Saga of the Y., see Hkr. (the name of this Saga is not found in old vellums, in Hkr. (pref.) it is called 'æfi Ynglinga' cp. the *Ingvæones of Tacitus*).

Yngvi, **Ynguni** (qs. Yngwini), **Yngvarr**, pr. names: cp **Yngvöldr**, the name of a woman, Landn.; **Yngva ætt**, Yngva þjóð, the family, people of Y., i. e. the Swedish people, Yt.

Yngvi-Froyr, m. the lord Yngvi, the ancestor of the Ynglingar, Yngl. 8, Eyvind.

-ynja, see varg-ynja, ap-ynja, for-ynja.

ynkr, m. a din; stóra heyrði ynki, Skíða R. 133; peth. a word made by the poet, to rhyme with 'dyuki.'

ynnask, t, to hope to have granted; ynnunuk ekki annat gott, Ld. 1.

ynni-liga, adv. lovingly; elska y., to love well.

ynni-ligr, adj. [cp. Dan. *yndig*: from unna; 'ynniligr' and 'yndligr' are not etymologically akin]:—lovely, Th. 10; yndiligt ok ynniligt til at hlýða, Str.; ein prestkona ung ok ynniligr, Bs. i. 321; v. Gud. sonr, sjálfir Kristr, Niðst. 1; fagrir ok ynniligr, fair and lovely, Stj. 65 (2 Sam. i. 23); elskulegr ok y., 172; heyr þú, enn ynnilign, 623, 66. Guði ynniligr, acceptable to God, Hom. 17. **2.** = yndislig, lovely, of a place, Stj. 31, Al. 155; alskonar ynniligan ávöxt, Barl. 23.

ynni-samligr, adj. = ynniligr, Barl. 159.

YPPA, t and ð, [upp], 'to up,' lift up; with dat. to 'up with' a dove, út gekk hún sáðin, yppit lítt hurðum, Am. 47 (see remarks s. hoga l. 2. B); hann ypti merki sínu, Karl. 296; áðr Bors synir bjóðum of yðu, lifted the earb above the waters (in the creation), Vsp. 4; yppa strípum, to 'up with one's face,' look up, Gm. 45; meðan Gillugs gjóðum yppk, i. e. *whilst I utter my song*, Eyvind.

II. metaph. to hold up, exalt, extol; yppa rúðum yðu kappi, Arnór; yppa hans lofi, Fms. x. 177. Al. 71; engi veqr er at yppa hér fyrir alþýðu úgæfu frænda várra, Ól. 37; mann yptan ok sæmdan, a man lifted up and praised, Barl. 170.

yppar-ligr, adj. [Dad. *ypferlig*], excellent, only a mod. word.

yppi-mannliga, adv. like a great man, Mág.

yppi-runnr, -þollr, m. a praiser, extoller, Lex. Poët.

ypta, t, [formed from the pret. of yppa, q. v.], to lift a liule; yptu hattinum, to lift the hat; ypta öxlum, to shrug the shoulders.

yrða, t, [orð], in yrða á e-n, to speak to a person, perh. formed from the pret. 'orti,' see yrkja; in compd, full-yrða, to assure, say for certain.

-yrði, n. words; in compds, fagr-yrði, ill-yrði.

-yrðr, að, words, spoken, in compds.

II. = utðr, Yt. **yrja**, yr, urði, urinn, [a mod. verb formed from erja, arði, by the analogy of emja and ymjja]:—to rub, scrape, scratch, esp. used in pret. part.; jörðin er úll upp urin, það er allt upp urid, of barren soil, and shaven; the word occurs in Run. Gramm. Island. of 1651.

yrja, u, f., qs. ýrja, [úr = dew], a drizzling rain; sand-yrja, a gumb-sand, Safn i. 78; hence is again formed a verb **yrja**, það yrjar honum, it drizzles out of him, i. e. the sky; cp. ýra.

Yrjar, f. pl. a local name in Norway, Fms., Munch's Norg. Beskr.

yrki, n. [see verk], a work; the simple word occurs only in the passage, högun vér hálftr yrkjum, Am. 61 (Bugge).

2. in compds **yrkis-öfni**, n. pl. the subject of a 'work,' as of a poem, song; eigi em ek jafngott skúld sem þjóðólfr... ef ek em eigi við staðr yrkis-öfne, Fms. vi. 362; slikt eru yrkisöfni, Jd. 11; in mod. usage also in sung, það er gott yrkisöfni.

YRKJA, ð and t, pret. orti, part. yrt and ort; [A. S. *wyrcan*, *worcer*; Engl. *work*, *wrought*; Goth. *wurkjan*; O. H. G. *wurcian*; the initial w being dropped, see orka]:—to work, but chiefly used in a special sense to till, cultivate; enn sá maðr er engit á, hann skal þat láta fyr yrkja... en ef hann yrkir eigi svá engit, ... ok villi hann þó yrt hafa, Grág. ii. 280; ok svá þeir er á mörkina ortu, Eg. 14; ok Drottinn Guð tók manninn og setti hann í þann aldin-garð Eden, að hann skyldi yrkja hann og varðveita, Gen. ii. 15; at hann geti ortar vel engjar fyr þar sakir, Grág. ii. 335; yrkja jörðina eðr vinna, Stj. 29; yrkja hölt né hafa, N. G. L. i. 249; yrkja rættir ok börku til húsa-þaki, to work (i. e. to scrape) bark for ibatebing, 243.

II. to make verses (cp. *Ge. woyrja*; Old Engl. *maker = poet*); hvarki á maðr at yrkja um mannes né löst... ef maðr yrkir trau orð enn annarr önnur trau, ok ráða þeir báðe samt um, ok varðar skóggang hrárum-tveggja, ... yrkja nið eðr háðug um e-n, Grág. ii. 147-149; síðan orti Ölver mög mansöng-jam, Eg. 5; at þú vakir í noit ok yrkir lof-kvæði um Eirík konung, ... hann orti drápu tvítuga, ... yrkja lof um e-n, þá orti Egill alla drápu, ok hafði fest svá at hann mátti kveda um morguninn, 419; þessi vort er nið ok vel ort, ok skaltú yrkja aðra vísu, ... þessi vísu var illa ort ok skul ek kveda aðra betri, Fms. vi. 362, 416; hann var kærtr konungi ok ort vel, he was a good poet, and wrought well, Orkn. 146, Fms. vii. 111; konungtr mælti, ertú skúldit?—Hann svarar, kann ek at yrkja, ii. 39; hann tók at yrkja þegar er hann var ungr, ok var maðr námgjarn, Eg. 688; yrkja kann ek vānu verr, Mkv.; hann er svá orðhage at hann mun yrkja

saman rár-endana, Fbr. 82 new Ed.; and so in countless instances old and mod.

2. generally, to make, compose; þessi rit eru ort af ásti ástar, Hom. i; Guðs Sönnur í þeirri bæn er hann sjálf orti (the Lord's Prayer), 655 i. 2.

III. spec. usages; hvárki eldr né járn orti á þá, *neither fire nor iron worked on them, wrought their bent*, Hkr. i. 11; en er þeir fundusk, ortu bændr þegar á til bardaga, the 'bonders' (peasants) at once set upon them, O. H. 110; Erikr jarl ortu því ekki á at berjask við Erling, at hann var frændstótt ok frændmargr, vinsæll ok ríkr, *earl E. made no attempt to fight Erling, because...*, 27; yrki (imperat.) á at Kyndilmessu, ok hafi öll átt at Mjöfustu, *begin at Candlemass and have all done at Mid-Lent*, Gífl. 106; en ef þú skil á, hverr þeir sem fyrr orti á, *began, caused to dispute*, 455; hann svaraði stírt ok strítt, þá er menn ortu orða á hann, *when people spoke to him*, O. H. 69; en sæðu konungs svöruðu menn er hann orti orða á, *whom he addressed*, 178; hann var hljóðr ok faskiptinn en þó kútr við menn þá er orða ortu á hann, Fms. vi. 109; hann svaraði fám orðum þótt orða væri yrt á hann (þá at orða yrti á hann, v. l.), vii. 217; yrkti (sic) þá ok úinúðaði kynsmenn sem, *barangued and vexed them*, Stj. 65.

IV. reflex. to take effect; þá tók at falla lið Erlings, ok þegar er á ortisk ok uppganga var greidd, viz. *when the day was about decided*, O. H. 183; hversu sem at [á?] ortisk, *however it so went*, Fas. ii. 482; þar er svá er at ort, *when that reserve is made*, Grág. i. 494. 2. recipr., síðan fylktu þeir liði sínu, ok ortusk á þegar, ok bórðusk, *attacked one another and came to blows*, Hom. 112; þeir ortusk á vísur, *exchanged, capped verses*, Lv. 24; sættusk þeir at kalla ok var þó at engu haldit, ok ortusk þeir um síðan, *they capped verses (satirical) about it*, Sturl. i. 150.

yrkja, u, f. = yrki, a work; in yrkju-nautr, m. a fellow-workman, N. G. L. i. 157.

yrkt, adj. n. = virkr, in the phrase, til þess er yrkt er, *till there is a working day (as opposed to a holiday)*, N. G. L. i. 39.

-yrmi, n., in ill-yrmi, a noxious reptile.

yrmlingr, m. [ormr], a 'wormling,' little snake, young snake, Rm., Korm. 82, Fms. vi. 350. x. 325, Stj. 97.

II. hence prob. is corrupted the mod. yrllingr, a fox's cub; tóu-yrllingr.

yrmt, adj. n. swarming, like a brood of snakes or maggots; svá var yrmr fyrir á landinu af unsátum Hákonar, Mork. 92 (Fb. iii. 376); hér er víða yrmr (swarming with vermin), ok ætla ek hön muni hafa sölgit yrmling nokkurn lítinn, Fb. iii. 355.

yr-pjóð, f. = ver-pjóð, the human kind; hve hann (nom.) yrþjóð (acc.) audi gnegir, *how he bestows bounties on men*, Ad.; allri yrþjóð, ... gramr varði yrþjóðum garð, Vellekla.

ya-heimr, m. the bustling world, poet., Glúm. (in a verse).

yaja, u, f. the 'bustler,' noisy one, name of a bondwoman, Rm.: as a nickname, Sturl. 2. poet. name of fire, Edda ii. 486.

YSS, m. the noise of a swarm, *bustle of a crowd* (whence the mod. Os, f. = a crowd); þá gürðisk yss mikill á þinginu, Eg. 350; síðan skulu þér fylkja hváru-íveggja liðinu ... ok görit sem mestan yssinn, Fms. viii. 434; þá varð yss mikill í skálanum, Háv. 31; hér var yss á fölkki, Skíða R. 130, Fas. iii. 532; hann sá yss fölkisins, Matt. ix. 23.

yasa, in yasu = össu, from assa (q. v.), Skáld H. 2. 27.

YSTA, t, [ostr], to curdle; ysta mjólk, *to curdle milk, in making cheese or 'skyr'*.

2. impers., mjólkina ystir, *the milk curdles*, or, 3. reflex., þat ystisk sem mjólk, Pr. 472.

yatingr, m. curdled milk, curds.

YTRI, compar. [Germ. *außer*; Engl. *outer*], outer, utter: ystr, superl. outermost, uttermost; these words are now sounded and in the Editions spelt with a short vowel, but ytri, ystr are prob. the true old forms; thus ystr, ytra rhyme in Fms. xi. 307, in a verse of the beginning of the 12th century. (Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. 1866, p. 278); til þverár innar ytri, Landn. 222; Rangá hina ytri, Eg. 100; allt it efra, opp. to it ytra, 58; hann nam land allt it ytra, Landn. 253, Orkn. 6; á yztu síðu heimsins, Sks. 199; á hinu yzta skipinu, Fms. i. 158; yztu skipanna, *outermost of the ships*, vii. 256; röit á útbörða hinum yztum, viii. 221; skalt þú hafa vaskufl yztan (of clothes), Nj. 32; hann hafði yzta heklú blá, Ld. 274; þórir víldi sitja yztr virðinga manna, Nj. 50; ep. hin yztu sæti, hinn yzta seiss, Loke xiv. 9; hin yztu myrkr, N. T.

II. metaph., ens ytra manns ok ens idra, Hom. 53; auðæfi en ytri, Greg. 23; auðgask með ytrum gjöfum, *outer, i. e. worldly, goods*, Mar.

YXN, m. pl., see uxi.

YXNA, u, f. a cow at bent; kýr yxna, kú yxna, Grág. i. 426, Stj. 250, and in mod. usage.

YXNI, n. oxen, Isl. ii. 330, Sd. 158; see uxi (B); yxnis-fall, yxnis-húð, yxnis-madr, yxnis-hvarf, Isl. ii. 71, Sd. 158.

YXT, better ystr, adv. superl. from út, q. v.

YSTR, superl., see ytri.

Y

ý-bogi, [ýr], a, m. a yew-tree bow, Glv. 2. 18, Húfuðl, -ýðgi, f. [-úðgr], mind, disposition; in compds, hard-ýðgi, grunn-ýðgi,

ý-drótt, f. 'yew-men,' bowmen, Lex. Poët.

ÝFA, ð, [úfr, úfinn], to open, rip up; ýla sár, to open a sore, rip up a wound; hvi skulu vér þú eigi fara ok ýfa þetta mál, Fas. ii. 489.

II. reflex. to be ripped up, also to be ruffled; synda undir ýfast minar, Pass. 30. 7; þótti mér sá björninn er synt var ýfask mjök, to raise the bristles, Isl. ii. 195.

2. metaph., tók heldr at ýfask með þeim frændum, their friendship becomes ruffled, troubled, Sturl. ii. 80; ýfask við e-n, to 'bristle up at,' to tease a person; ef hann vildi ýfask við þorvald ok rægði hann fyrir honum, Fms. i. 145; ýfðisk mjök hugr hans við þat, vii. 2; Magnúss son hans ýfðisk mjök við Harald, 165; tóku þeir at ýfask við hann ok vilðu eigi selja honum kvikfé eða vistir, Landn. 246; væri þetra at þér heldit trausti vinnu yðarra heldr en ýfask við þá, Fms. vi. 36.

III. in N. G. L. ii. 18, 155 (Js. 8), ýfði is v. l. to ylla, q. v.

ýfinn, adj. ruffled, bristling; metaph. wroth, angry, óðr ok ýfinn, Fms. xi. 292.

ýfis-órð, n. pl. irritating words, taunts, Valla L. 211.

ýgis-hjálmr, m. = ægis-hjúlmr, a helm of terror (see hjálmr 3), Ad. 4 (ygis-hjúlmr Cd. less correctly).

ýgjask, ð, to grow vicious, of a bull; er hann (the bull) tók at ýgjask, Fb. 118 new Ed. (ægjask v. l.).

ýgligr, adj. terrible, awful, Fms. xi. (in a verse).

ýgr, adj. fierce; ýgr, æfr ok illr víðreignar, Fms. xi. 8; ýgr ofkúgi, vii. 114 (in a verse); ýgja menn, i. 179 (in a verse); gríðung ýgjan, a vicious bull, Grág. ii. 122; manni-ýgr, q. v.

ýja, pret. úði, this is prob. the older form for úa, q. v. [via may be a kindred word, vi = y] — to swarm; hvert vatn úði af fiskum, Eg. 134 (v. l.), and in mod. usage.

ÝKI, n. (mod. ýkjur, f. pl.), [auka III. B], 'eking,' exaggeration; lygliga sagt eðr telr slíkt með ýkjum, Al. 22. 2. a law term, aggravation; þat er ýki, ef maðr segir þat frá öðrum manni er ekki má vera ok görir þat til háðungar honum, Grág. ii. 147; engi skal ýki gúra um annan eðr fjölnæli, N. G. L. i. 57. 3. með ýkjum, *fabulously*, Fas. iii. 332.

ÝLA, ð, [Engl. *bowl*; Germ. *beulen*; Dan. *byle*], to bowl, yelp, of dogs, wolves; hvelpa sína ... þeir ýla, Al. 31; ópa ok ýla, Fb. ii. 25; ýldu þeir sem hundar eða vargar, Fms. vii. 192; tóku þeir at ýla at honum svá sem vargar, Sks. 112; svá sem hundar ýla, Fas. ii. 211; ýla upp allir mjök hátt, þorfr. Karl. (of the Indians); djöflarnir tóku at ýla, Post. 645. 60; hér er kominn Gryla, hön er að urra og ýla, Snót.

ýla, u, f. a bowl, Fms. i. 138. ýlu-strá, n. a scranne'-pipe, whistle made of straw.

ýlda, u, f. [úldinn], decay, rottenness, stench, Fms. x. 379; daun ok ýldu, Fb. iii. 447.

ýlfa, að, to bowl piteously. ýlfrann, f. a bowling, wailing.

ýling, f. bowling, Al. 31, Fb. i. 117.

Ýlir, m. the name of one of the ancient months, answering to December; Ýlir kemr annan dag viku, Rb. 1812. 72; the word is prob. related to Jól, q. v.

Ýma, u, f. the name of a giantess, Fas. iii. 482; better Íma, q. v.

Ýmir, m. the name of the huge giant of the Northern cosmogony, Vsp., Edda; Ýmis-blóð, the blood of Y = the sea; Ýmis-haus, the skull of Y., i. e. the heaven; Ýmis-hold, the flesh of Y., i. e. the earth, Edda (in a verse), Gm., Vpm.; Ýmis-níðjar, the giants, id.

ýmis-gjarn, adj. wayward, [cp. Dan. *vægl-sindæl*], Hsm. 10. 3.

ýmis-leikr, m. fickleness, mutability, Stj. 53, 102, Fms. ii. 228.

ýmis-liga (ýmis-liga), adv. = ýmist, Stj. 189.

ýmis-ligr (ýmis-ligr), adj. various, diverse, Edda (pref.) 147, 159, Skálda 193, Fms. viii. 1, Sks. 2, Barl. 53, Stj. 3, 93, passim; in mod. = sundry, tala um ýmisligt.

YMISS, a pronom. adj., esp. used in plur.; in Norwegian MSS. often spelt with i, fmiss, ímsir, etc.; ímisir, N. G. L. ii. 391. [This word is a compd, the latter part being the adverb miss or mis, for which see p. 480; the prefixed syllable ý answers to Goth. *aiw* = *unquam*, *wordé*; O. H. G. *ei*, *io*; Germ. *je*; A. S. *á*; Engl. *aye*; Hel. *io*; Icel. *á*; see Grimm's Gramm. iii. 51; hence the oldest form has a double is, being a, uncontracted, ýmissir, acc. ýmissa, Stj.; ýmissum, Orkn. (in a verse), Skv. 3. 39; this uncontracted form still remains in the neut. ýmist.

β. afterwards it was contracted and turned into a regular participial adjective (see Gramm. p. xix); thus, ýmair, ýmsar, ýmis, ýmsa, or even dat. ýmsum; acc. ýmsa, ýmsar, ýmis; in the contracted forms the vowel is sometimes sounded short (ýmsir). γ. a radical neut. pl. ýmsi, Edda 46. [Cp. Swed. *ömsa*, *ömsom* = *alternately*; *ömsa* = *to shift*.]

β. THE USAGES: *alternate* = Lat. *vicissim*; hann kvæð ýmissa (gen. pl.) vandræði mundu verða ef eigi réðisk betr á, Ib. 8; mega ormar þar ýmsir meira ok ýmsir þar undan leggja, Merl. 2. 18 (of the two serpents); Hákon jarl ok Gunnhildar-eyrir bórðusk um Noreg ok stukkðu ýmsir ór landi, Fms. i. 89; sæðu ýmsir aðra níðr, ii. 269; höfðu ýmsir sigr, Yngl. S. ch. 4; lágu ýmsir undir, Fas. 42; ok léu þau ýmsi eptir, ok íkrakti hvárt-íveggja við hátt, and gave way in turn, Edda 46; þau sátu í einu háseti, Ólafr ok drottning, Dixin talaði við þau ýmsi, D. addressed them both (the king and the queen) in

turn, Fms. x. 2; 6; *flaug hann á ýmsi lond*, Hkr. i. 24; *herja á ýmsi lönd*, Fms. xi. 76, 89; *hann faltar til ýmissa vista*, en *ræðr enga*, Lv. 57; *þeir höfðu þar dvalizk í ýmsum höfnum*, Eg. 93; *hann seldi ýmsum mönnum landnám sitt*, Landn. 135; *til ýmsa (= ýmissa) skalda*, Þorst. Síðu H. 172; *með ýmsum þisum* (v. l. ýmissum), Post. (Unger) 33; *Simon, ... hafði ýmsa manna álit*, 656 C. 26.

II. *various*; *ganga þar ýmissar tægnir frá*, Fms. ii. 105; *fara ... til ýmissa landa*, i. 11, 77. Fb. i. 525; Orkn. 42; *kvikenda líki ýmissa fugla eða orma*, Clem. 133; *fann hann til þess ýmissa hluti*, Fms. ii. 295; *í ýmissum stöðum*, Stj. 113.

III. *with another pronom. adj.*: *einn ok ýmiss*, *one and another*, etc.; *um eina stadi ok ýmissa*, Stj. 247; *af einum ok ýmissum ágætum steinum*, 204; *unna einum nó ýmissum*, Skv. 3. 39; *komu síðan upp í einum ok ýmsum stöðum ok löndum*, Stj.; *margir ór ýmissum áttum*, Orkn. (in a verse); *af þeim báðum ok ýmissum*, Stj. 15; *allir ok þó ýmsir*, *all and sundry*, i. e. *each in turn*, Skv. 3. 47.

IV. *proverbs*: *ýmsir eiga högg í annars garð*, a saying, of dealing mutual blows; *verða ýmsir brögðum segnir*, Fms. ix. 494 (in a verse); *ýmsar verðr sá er margar ferr*, Eg. (a saying).

V. *neut. as adv.*: *ýmist hón hugði*, Skv. 3. 14; *er ýmist sagt hvárt Tarquinius eða son hans færi um nótt*, Róm. 386; *hann spurði, hvi hafa munkar lága skúa ok raudar hosur?*—*þeir svörðu, ýmist iðisk nú*, Fms. viii. 358; *hann górdi ýmist, hjó eða lagði, tbrust and smote alternately, or, now be tbrust, now be smote*, Nj. 8; *Bolli var ýmist í Tungu eða at Helgafelli*, Ld. 300; *ýmist augum litandi apr eða fram*, Mar.; *með smáhringum ýmist hvítum eða svörtum*, Stj. 80; *ýmist Skota eðr Bretzkar aldir*, Orkn. 90 (in a verse); *ýmist út eða niðr*, Nj. 104; *kalladr ýmist Dofrafóstri eða Lúfa*, Fs. 16; *hann rennir ýmist upp eða ofan*, Fb. iii. 408; *hann var ýmist at Borg eðr at Gilsbakka*, Íal. ii. 209.

yr or *yr*, prep. = *ór* (q. v.), a freq. spelling in vellums; *slik duga betr en springi yr*, Skálda (Thorodd).

YR, m., gen. *ýs*, acc. dat. *ý*; [A. S. *eor* and *iw*; Engl. *yew*; O. H. G. *iu*; Germ. *eibe*]:—*the yew-tree*; *menn kalla ý einn við*, Skálda 171; *ýs angir, the yew's bale*, i. e. *fire*, Ó. H. (in a verse). The 'yew' has, strange enough, been omitted from the list of trees in Edda ii. 482, 483.

2. the name of the Rune Y, see introduction. 3. *metaph.* [cp. Gr. *rafós* = a yew and *rafón* = a bow], a bow; yew-wood making good bows, hence the Old Engl. custom of planting yew-trees in churchyards to furnish bows for the parish; *sveigja ý, to bend a bow*, Höfuðl.; *ýr dregsk, the bow is bent*, Edda (Ht.); *ý bendum skutu, the shot from the bent bow*, Hallgr.; *ýs bifvangr, the bow's shivering mansion*, i. e. *the band*, Kormak; as also *ý-notr* and *ý-stétt*, *the bow-seat* = *the band*; *ý-skelfr*, *the bow-shaker*, i. e. *an archer*, Lex. Poët.; *ý-glöð*, f. *the 'yew-glad'*, poet., *the shaft*, Edda ii. 494; *ý-bogi* (q. v.), a yew-bow; *ý-drög*, *the bow-string*, poet.; *ý-drótt* (q. v.), *archers*; *Ý-dalir*, m. pl. *Yew-ales*, the home of the god Ullr, the great archer, Gm.

ýr, f., -*ur*, a drizzling rain; a pr. name of a woman, Landn.

ýra, ð. [ír, u.], to drizzle; *ýrðisk dogg á reiðit*, Stj. 397; *það ýrir úr honum, it drizzles, rains*; the phrase, *ýra e-u úr sér, to dote out*; or, *það ýrir í e-t, to glitter*, like drops of dew; *ýranda full, a brimful beaker*, Ad. 6; of the glittering particles in iron or other ore, *ýrt járn, corned iron*; in the saying, *ýrt járn kvað kerling, átti knif deigan*.

ýra, u, f. a squirt; *Ílluga ýfur skella einuðt framan í Sveini*, a ditty, Espól. 1758.

ýring, f. a drizzling, MS. 11. 10; *horna ýring, the rain of the horns*, i. e. *mad*, Eg. (in a verse).

ÝRINN, adj., contr. from *yfirinn*, q. v.; *ýrinn ýl*, Sks. 17 new Ed.; *mat ok muugat ýrit*, N. G. L. i. 386; *ýrinn saum*, 198; *þá mun ek ýrna fá aðra*, Al. 51; *skal smíða til krefja unz ýrnir eru*, N. G. L. i. 101; *hafa þeir ýrit at vinnu*, Fms. xi. 105. 2. as a verb, *ýrit stinnu*, Hkr. ii. 11 (arrit, Ó. H. 20, l. c.); see *arinn*.

ÝSA, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *dysa*; but the long vowel is attested by the Icel. pronunciation, as also by the alliteration in Fms. vi, see below]:—*a baddock*, Edda (Gl.); *ófusa dró ek ýsu, átta ek füng við löngu*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); very freq. in mod. usage.

ýskja, t. = *ækja*, to wish, Al. 33.

ýskra, ad. = *óskra*, eukra, to groan from suppressed anger or fury.

ÝTA, t. [út; Dan. *yde* = to give], to push out, launch; *ok er hann rétti hönd sína til var sem ýtt væri stokknum at honum*, Mar.; *síat honum var ýtt af hlunni*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); *þrælarnir skulu róa at veiði-fangi, en þórarinn bryti skal ýta ok vera síðan hjá þóreyju*, but *Tb. skali þeir þeim to launch, but then remain with Tb.*, Fs. 144 (ýta þeim, 176, l. c.); *var þá ýtt skipinu*, Sturl. iii. 56; freq. in mod. usage. 2. absol. to launch, start on a voyage; *hvaðan ýttu þér (?)*, vér ýttum frá Gásum, Fms. vi. 360; *vér ýttum af Noregi*, Ld. 80.

II. *metaph.*, *ýta gulli, to give gold*, Edda (in a verse).

ýtar, m. pl., prop. 'mariners' (?), then *men*, poet., Edda (Gl.); *ýta synir, the sons of men*, Hm. 28, 68, 167; *ýta kyn, mankind*, Skálda (in a verse), Mkv.

ýti-blakkr, m. a 'launching horse', i. e. a ship, Rekst. 16.

ýtir, m. [Dan. *yder*], a giver, poet., Lex. Poët.

ýtri, *ýtatr*, see *ytri*, *ytr*.

Z

Z (zet). The ancient language had two sibilant sounds, *s* and *z*; of which the *z* never stands at the beginning of a word, but is merely an *s* assimilated to a preceding dental, in the combinations *ld*, *nd*, *nn*, *ll*, *rd*, *gd*, *t*, see Gramm. p. xxxvi, col. 1. *ß*: its use in ancient vellums is very extensive:

1. in genitives; *trollz*, *íllz* (íllr), *allz* (allr), *hóla*, Skm. 32; *gullz*, 22; *ellz* = *elds*, *botz* = *botns*, Gkv. 3. 9; *vatz* and *vaz* = *vatus*; *keyptz*, Hm. 107; *mútz*, Knútz or Knúz = Knúts; *vitz* (vit); *orðz*, *sverðz*, *barðz*, *bordz*, *garðz*, *harðz*, *langbarz*, Gkv. 2. 19; *Hjörvarðz*, Hkv. Hjörv. 19; *mordz*, *bragðz*, *flagðz*, Frisb. 107, l. 19; or also *orz*, Hm. 141, etc.; *prestz*, *Christz*, *passim*; *tjallz*, Edda ii. 314; *landz* or *lanz*, *passim*; *fjallz*, Edda ii. 339; but *tjallz*, 527; *elldz*, *vindz*, 317, 318; *gandz*, 525; *brandz*, 529; *valldz*, 338; *sverðz*, *bordz*, 331; but *bordz*, 463, l. 20; *garz*, 529; *loptz*, 341 (twice); but *loptz*, 317; *netz*, 327; *gautz*, 345; *hugskozins*, Post. 251.

2. in special forms; *stendz*, Grág. i. 501 (from *standa*); *stennz*, id., Ó. H. 143; *bitz* from *binda*, Post. (Unger) 154; *viak*, *vizt*, *vatak* from *vinda* (II), q. v.; but *vinna* from *vinna*, q. v.; *biz* = *biðk* from *biðja*, Post. (Unger) 240; indeed *bizt*, *hazt* may be both from *binda* and *biðja*; *blettz* and *blettz* (to *blets*), *hölltiz*, qq. v.; *beztz* or *bestz*, *æztz* = *æðstz*; *patz* and *paz* = *þat* es, *Sem*, *passim*; *þatz*, Am. 87; *hvartz* = *hvart* es, Grág. (Kb.) i. 161; even *mz* (or *mzt*) for the older *m*, *þóttumz*, Gkv. 2. 37.

3. when the *z* is due to a *t* following it; in the reflex. -*ak* is the oldest form, whence -*zt*, -*zt*, -*zt*; *andask*, *andast*, *andaz*, *andazst* in the superl. *zt*, *efztir*, Frisb. 78, l. 20; *hardazta*, l. 33; *snarpazta*, l. 16; *rikaztr*, 207, l. 18; *fríðuzt*, l. 34; *hagazt*, Vkv. 18; *grimmastaz*, Edda ii. 530; *máttkaztr*, 280; *hvitaz*, 267; but *st* is the usual form, thus, *sáratz*, *grimmastz*, *hvassastz*, Gh. 17; in *Ást-ríðr* = *Ást-ríðr*, Ó. H. 198, l. 12.

4. in such words as *veizla*, *gæzla*, *reizla*, *leizla*, *hæzla*, *gæzka*, *lýzka*, *æzka*, *æzli*, *vitzka* or *vizka*, *hizla*, *væzla*, *hæzki*, = *veitsla*, ... *hírdsla*, *varðsla*, *handski*, etc.: in reflex. neut. part., thus, *hafa borizt*, *komizt*, *farizt*, *tekizt*, *fundizt*, *glazt*, *sagzt*, *spurzt*, *kallazt*, *dæmazt*, *áizt*, ... (from *bera* ... *eiga*): in reflex. 2nd pers. pl. pres. and pret., e. g. *þér segizt*, *þér sögduzt*, qs. *segit-izt*, *sögdu-izt*, so as to distinguish it from the 3rd pers., *þeir sögduzt*, qs. *sögdu-izt*.

5. *Gíttazt* or *Gíttazt*, *þessazt*, *Ózurt*, *afrazt*, *koltr*, Ó. H. (pref.); *hulizt*, *hjálmazt*; *Vitazt*, *gjafz*, q. v.; but *slaðs-festz*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 88; *viz*, see *viðr* II: in foreign names, *Jariz-leifr*, *Jariz-karr*, *Buriz-leifr*, Gkv. 2. 19, Fms. vi. The etymology of words may often be decided by this; e. g. in *beisl*, a *bridle*, *beiskr*, *baitr*, the *s* of the vellums shews that neither word is derived from *bíta*; *beiskr* is in fact akin to Engl. *beestings*, Ulf. *beist* = *βίση*, A. S. *beast*; *geisla* fullr, Hkv. 2. 35, is not from *geit*, but from *geisa*: *laz* or *læz* (p. 376, col. 1) is from Fr. *lace*, not = Icel. *láss*: *misseri* (q. v.) is no relation to *miðr*, etc.: at *lesti*, at *last*, being spelt with *s*, not *z*, is not related to *latr*, but derived from *leistr* = a cobbler's last, at *lesti* = Lat. *in calce*, see M. Sweet's Ed. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 474; again, *vatzitr* is akin to *vatz* = *vain*: exceptional cases,—*vissz*, pret. from *vita*, and *sessz*, a seat.

II. after a single dental (unless it be *t*) *s*, not *z*, is written; thus, gen. *Geds*, *bods*, *brauds*, *auds*, *göds*, *óds*, *vaðs*, *líðs*, *óls*, *fals*, *háls*, *frjáls*, *vins*, *eins*, etc., *passim*; *z* is quite exceptional, e. g. *lídz*, Frisb. 106, l. 16, 33 (but *báz*, Hbl. 33, Am. 43); so also after *rn*, *rl*, *ml*, *rn*, *sn*, *gn*, *barns*, Clem. 134; *karls*, Hkv. 2. 2; *jarls*, Hm. 97; *hrásls*, *segls*, *regns*, *tungls* (regns, Edda ii. 340). The vellums are very irregular in the distinction of a single or double consonant, but the sibilant used shews the true form of the word; in 'Odz Colsonar,' Ó. H. (pref.) l. 11, the *z* and *s* shew the names to be *Oddr* and *Kolr*, not *Óðr*, *Kollr*; in a vellum *els* would be gen. of *él*, *elz* of *eldr*; in *grunz*, Edda ii. 287; *lunz*, 317; *hlunz*, *rannz*, *lanz*, 333; *elz*, Post. (Unger) 234; *golz*, 225, l. 23; *odz*, Ó. H. (pref.), l. 11; *alz*, etc. the *z* shews that though there is only one *n*, *l*, etc. written, they were actually sounded double, *grunnz*, *hlunnz*, *rannz*, *landz*, *eldz*, *gollz*, *oddz*, *allz*.

2. the *s* does not change into *z* if the word is a compd; as, *skáld-skapr*, *vind-svalr*, *út-suðr*, *passim*; *hírd-stjóri*, Edda ii. 335, shewing that in ancient times the pronunciation was more distinct than at the present day; the *z* in *orðstír* (Edda ii. 344, *orztír*, 463) shews that the word is qs. *orðz-tírr*; yet we find such forms as *innizgíli*, Post. 238; *gudstjállz*, 339; *ástzamlíga*, 243; *handzsceld*, Barl.; *randsaka*, Post. 134, l. 29; but *rannsaka*, l. 14; *nauzunz* = *nauðsynz*, Skálda 167, 21; *nauzunz*, Edda ii. 236; *anzvara*, *annzskoti*, = *andvara*, *andskoti*, etc.

III. about the 15th century (or earlier) the *z* sound began to disappear, and *s* took its place, being at present the only sibilant used in Icel. In later vellums the *z* is therefore either little used or is misapplied, as in the additions by the third hand in the Flatey-book, or it is used to excess as in modern Dutch. In modern spelling, including Editions of Sagas, the *z* has been disused, except in the instances coming under the rule given in l. 4: yet with exception of *ðz*, for the moderns write *leizsla*, *hæzsla*, *beizsla*, *náðst*, old *leizla*, *názt*, except in *reizla* (i. e. *reizla*) from *reizla*; *hizla* qs. *hírdsla*.

2. *zz* is sounded as *ss*, *blessa*, *Gissur*, *Óssur*; so also *vass*, *boss*, = *vatz*, *botz*; even *orz*, *garz*, *lanz*, *sanz*, for *orz*, *garz*, *lanz*, *sanz* (gen. of *orð*, *garðr*, *land*, *sandr*).

P

P (horn) was adopted from the Runic alphabet; its ancient name was **þorn** (*iborn*).—þann staf er flestir menn kalla þorn, Skálda (Thorodd) 168, cp. Edda ii. 363,—and it is still so called in Icel.; the ancients also called it 'þurs' (*giant*), which was originally the name of a magical Rune, intended to cause love-madness, and in the Runic poem it is so called—þurs veldr kvenna kvillu; but in the poem Skm. 'þurs' means the magical Rune,—þurs rist ek þér ok þrjá stafi, 'ergi', 'æði', ok 'þola', Skm. 36. Thorodd proposed to call it 'þvi' (like *dé, té, bú*), Skálda 168. In the Runic inscriptions it is marked **þ**, seldom **þ̅**, and the letter is evidently derived from Gr.-Lat., being a **Δ** or **D** with the vertical stroke prolonged both ways.

B. SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION, CHANGES.—For the spelling of the ancient vellums see introduction to letter D (p. 93, col. 2). In Icel. there is phonetically a double *th* sound, as in English, but subject to a different rule; the hard *th*, marked **þ**, is only sounded as the initial letter of distinct syllables; whereas the soft *th*, marked **ð**, is only sounded as a medial or final; and that the case was the same in olden times, as early as the 12th century, is borne out by the statement of the second grammarian (Gramm. p. xv, col. 1), who counts hard *th*, or **þ**, among the 'head-letters,' as he calls them, whereas the soft *th* he counts among the 'sub-letters' (p. xv, col. 2, ll. 4-6). That the initial *th* had only one sound in Icelandic is also borne out by the mod. Faroic dialect, which has the closest affinity to the Icelandic; for here the initial **þ** has, in pronouns and particles as well as in nouns, changed into *t*, as in *ting, tu, teir*. But in the rest of Scandinavia the case is different, for there (Dan., Swed., Norse) the initial **þ** has been changed into *d* in all particles and pronouns, *de, du, dir, dem, den, dette, dig, deden*, for-*ði* (*ti* is an exception); whilst, in all other words, it has been changed into *t*, as in *ting, taale, tre*, etc., which points to a hard and soft *th* sound, used not as in Icelandic, but as in modern English. According to the views of a gradual and successive 'laut-verschiebung,' as set forth in Mr. Sweet's essay 'On the Old English D' (Appendix I. to Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 496 sqq.), the Icelandic and the Faroic represent phonetically a later, the early Danish (old Scandinavian and English) an earlier stage in the development of this sound. It is curious to see how in the Faroic the sound has come round to Gr.-Lat. again; thus Faroic *trir, tu*, = Lat. *tres, tu*, in Dan. *tree*, but *du*.

II. In Icelandic a word with initial **þ** forming the latter part of a compound, or even if spelt separately, is apt to be changed into *d* as soon as it loses its full sound, and is pronounced rapidly as an inflexive syllable, the latter part in questions becoming half enclitic, see introduction to letter D, p. 93, col. 2 (C. II). In vellums this is very frequent in the words *al-ðingi*, *Svi-ðið*, *al-ðýða* (= *alþingi*...); so also *á-ðingi* = *áþingi*, Js. 39; *úrvar-ðingi*, id.; *Vaf-ðrudnir*, Sæm. (Bugge); *hug-ðekkr*, O. H. 16, etc.; the pr. names *Hall-dórr*, *Hall-dóra* point to a *Hall-dórr*, *Hall-dóra*, = *Hall-þórr*, *Hall-þóra*; so also *Stein-dórr* = *Stein-þórr*, for a **þ** could only change into *d* through *ð*; in *Arnórr*, qs. *Arn-þórr*, the **þ** has been dropped (*Arn-þórr*, *Arn-dórr*, *Arn-órr*?); *litt-at* = *litt-þat*, *hitt-ó-heldr* = *hitt-þu-heldr*, *stytter*, *make haste*, already cited in Run. Gramm.; cp. also the change of the pron. *þú* into *-du, -ðu, -tu, -ti*, when suffixed. Quite different and much older is the dropping of initial **þ** (i.e. *ð*) in the particles *enn* = *ann* = *þann*, Engl. *than*, and in *at* = *þat*, Engl. *that*, Old Germ. *daz*: in the pronouns *þér, þið*, for *ér, ið*, the **þ** comes from the termination of the preceding verb. For the rest see the introduction to letter D, to which we may add that a single Icelandic vellum, the later handwriting in *Arna-Magn.* 645, now published in *Post.* (Unger) 216-236, is interesting for its uncertain use of **þ** and **ð**; at the time it was written, the **ð** was still a newly adopted letter, and the transcriber uncertain as to its use, so that no conclusion may be drawn from this isolated case; these are the instances,—upp **ðu**, 216. ll. 19, 27, 219. l. 39; *skirþr* **ðegar**, 217. l. 9; upp **ðegar**, 220. l. 1; *blezopu* **ðeim**, 217. l. 34; af **ðeim**, 223. l. 10; fyrir **ðeim**, 224. ll. 14, 18; *þopu* **ðeim**, 228. l. 19; *vip* **ða**, 218. l. 13, 235. l. 5; þá **ðáþan**, 235. l. 17; af **ðvi**, 219. l. 15, 232. l. 21, 234. l. 11, 235. l. 13; *ifer* **ða**, 222. l. 31; *firir* **ða** trú, 232. l. 34; *frá* **ðér** at þú (sic), 226. l. 23; *frá* þér ef **ðu** (four lines below); *ek* bið **ðik**, 227. l. 17; *vip* **ðik**, 236. l. 7; after a comma, **ða** er rétt, 231. l. 36; **ðu** laust, 233. l. 32; with nouns and verbs, of *ðorp* ok borgir, 217. l. 35; ok *ðökkupn*, 224. l. 25; *firir* **ðys** alþýðu, 227. l. 12.

III. the Icel. **þ** answers to Gr.-Lat. *t*, see e.g. the root *tan* (*talvo, tendo, tenuis*), compared to the Icel. *þenja, þunnr*; *þir* = Lat. *tres*; *þómr* = Gr. *τέπμα*, Lat. *terminus*; *þeir*, cp. Lat. *tēpidus*, etc., see the special words.

2. again, Germ. *d* answers to Icel. **þ**, *ding, drei, denken*; in a few words the laut-verschiebung is irregular, thus, Engl. *right*, Icel. *þéttir*; þurfa = Engl. *dare*. Only a few words with initial **þ** have been adopted in later times, such are, *þenkja, þanki, þrykkja* (= Germ. *denken, ge-danke, drücken*); these words were borrowed about the time of the Reformation, probably from German, not Danish, i.e. from words with *d*; in these words the laut-verschiebung, strange to say, has been duly observed, as if by instinct, which would hardly have been the case had it been borrowed through the Danish *t*; but in *tráss* = Germ.

dratzen, mod. Germ. *trotzen*, Icel. *þratta*, the true form has not been restored; so also in mod. usage Icelanders are beginning to say *tak, tak* (= Dan. *tak* = *thanks*), unmindful of their own *þakk, þakka*; *t* and **þ** are unsettled in *tyrma* and *þyrma*; *tolla*, see *pola* (II); *tremill* and *þremill*; *þeisti* and *teista*; *f* and **þ** interchange in Icel. *þél*, Engl. *file*; *þél* and Lat. *pilus*, *þél* and *sjöl*, and in a few other words; *s* and **þ** in *sist* for *pust*.

ÞADAN, adv., in Norse vellums often spelt **þedan**, N. G. L. i. 23; **þanan**, Hb. (1863), 6, 12, 14; [A. S. *þonan*; Dan. *deden*];—*thence, from there*; *skamt þadan*, Nj. 9; *koma þadan*, Vsp. 19, 20, Vpm. 14; *þadan* af falla ár þær er svá heita, Edda 24; *fregna e-t þadan*, Bs. i. 652; *þadan* eiga vötn öll vega, Gm. 26; without a strict notion of motion, *þórðusk þeir þadan um daginn*, Nj. 43; *þú skalt stela þadan mat á trá hesta*, 74; *biða þadan*, to *bide in a place*, Hkv. i. 22, Ó. T. 6, MS. 623. 60; *hann hafði þ. njósir norðr í Noreg*, ok fékk þ. þá eina spurn. Ó. H. 200; *annat kann ek þér þ. segja*, Edda 24; *ok vattir þú þ. fulltings*, Blas. 48.

2. metaph., *þadan mátti skilja, thence it could be understood*, Fms. xi. 420; *þadan af aldir alask, thence, i. e. thereby*, Vpm. 48; *skulu vér þadan at vera, i. e. we will be on that side*, Fms. x. 322; *þadan af veit ek, therefore I know*, i. 97; *allan helming, eða þadan af meira, full half and even more*, Sks. 63; *þadan af sér Sverrir*, at ..., Fms. viii. 14.

3. temp. *thenceforth*; *þadan eru tólf vetr til þorláks-messu*, K. þ. K. 106; *þadan af, þadan frá, since*; *görðusk þadan af mörg tíðendi*, Edda 6, Fb. i. 40; *þadan frá mætti hann ekki höfugt orð*, Bs. i. 341; *meirr þadan, more thence = later on*, Akv.; *þ. lengi, long since*, Haustl.

ÞADRA, adv. [Ulf. *þaþrob* = *thæwv*, not = *thæw*], *there, an older form = þar*; *sádr var öngur fyrir þadra*, Sighvat; *þar munu vér skína sem sól*, ok *þadra mon Kristr sýna oss alla dýrd sína*, Hom. (St.); *kurum land þadra*, Am. 97; *görisk svá brátt, at þadra eru konur í borginni*, Fms. xi. 99; *þeir herja þadra um eyjar ok annes*, Fær. 83; *þótti hann þadra í sveitum gildir bóndi*, Finnþ. 360; also in later poets for the sake of rhyme, *slíkt eru brogðin þadra*, Skíða R. 39, 152.

ÞAFÖR, part. stamped, of cloth, Bragi; see *þæfa*, Eb. 70 new Ed.

ÞAGA, u, f. *silence*; in *endr-þaga, silence in return*.

ÞAGALL, mod. **ÞÖGULL**, adj. (fem. *þögul*), *silent*, Hlm. 15.

ÞAGAT, see *þangat*.

ÞAGGA, að, to *silence*; *þetra er fyrr þagat (from þegja) en annarr hafði þaggat*, Skálda (Thorodd): the word is freq. in mod. usage, *þagga niðr í e-m, to hush one down, silence one*.

ÞAG-MÆLSKA, u, f. a *keeping silent*.

ÞAG-MÆLSKR, adj. *silent, discreet*, Ad. 1, and freq. in mod. usage.

ÞAGNA, að, to *become silent*; *konungr þagnar við*, Nj. 6; *konungr þagnar hvert sinn er þorólfs er getið*, Eg. 54; *þú þagna þeir*, Ld. 78, Fms. vi. 374; *eptr þat þagnaði (þagnade Cod.) barnit*, Bs. i. 342; *síðan es hann þagnaði, left speaking*, Ib. 7; *hann sátr niðr ok þagnar*, Skíða R. 145.

ÞAGNAR, gen., see *þögn, silence*.

ÞAGSI, adj.; the parent-word of the mod. Dan. *tavs* (*silent*) has hitherto not been found in the old Icel. literature; it should be *þagsi*, but most if not all words of that form were obsolete as early as the 12th and 13th centuries, and have disappeared in mod. Icel., as *hugsi, staðsi, heitsi*...; we believe it is preserved in the corrupted 'þegn varð' in the transcript of the Ib., where we propose to read, *svá at allir menn myndi 'þagsi verða'* (= Dan. *blive tavse*) *meðan hann mælti at ligbergi, so that all men would become silent whilst he spoke on the Law-bill*, Ib. 7. In an ancient vellum a *fi*, with the upper end of the *s* faint or blotted out, and an *u* or *h* would be distinguished with difficulty; and as to an Icel. transcriber *þagsi* was quite an unknown word, while 'þegn,' 'þagn' were familiar syllables, he would choose the latter; the vellum itself was lost soon after the copy had been taken in A. D. 1651. In Rb. (Isl. i. 385) the word has been paraphrased into 'þegja'; see the Academy, vol. i. p. 278.

ÞAK, n. [A. S. *þæc*; Engl. *thack, thatch*; Scot. *thak*; Germ. *dach*; Dan. *tag*; see *þekja*];—*thatch, roof*, Edda 2, Nj. 115, Gkv. 3. 2, Fms. viii. 374; *spán-þak, torf-þak, timbr-þak*. **2.** metaph. = *baug-þak*, Grág. ii. 174.

ÞAKIN-NÆFRAR, f. pl. = *þaknæfrar*, Hm. 159.

ÞAKKA, að, [A. S. *þancjan*; Engl. *thank*; O. H. G. *danken*; Germ. *danken*; Dan. *takke*];—to *thank*; *þakka e-m e-t*; *þ. þeim þetta starf*, Stj. 496; *konungr þakkadi honum kvæðit*, Isl. ii. 230; *geðum ek þat þakka er þér gengsk illa*, Am. 53; *Rútr minntisk við hana ok þakkadi henni*, Nj. 7; *vér viljum þakka hingat-kvæmu öllum Euskum monnum*, Fms. viii. 250; *bændr þökkudu vel þorkatli líðveizlu*, Orkn.; *þakka e-m fyrir e-t*, Fms. v. 194, and passim.

ÞAKKAN, f. a *thanking*, Barl. 36.

ÞAKK-LÁTR, adj. *thankful, grateful*, Fms. viii. 253, passim in mod. usage.

ÞAKK-LÖTI, n. *thankfulness, thanks*, Bs. i. 322, Th. 25, Karl. 132, 203.

ÞAKK-NÆMR, adj. [Dan. *tak-næmmelig*], *thankful, grateful*, Al. 36.

ÞAKK-SAMLIGA, adv. *thankfully, gratefully*, Eg. 106, 162, 198, Sks. 702, Al. 88; *biða þ. to beg hard*, Fms. xi. 288.

ÞAKK-SAMLIGR, adj. *thankful, grateful*, Fms. vii. 95, Stj. 496; *mörg þakksamlig tíðindi, good news*, Fms. viii. 100.

ÞAK-LAUSA, adj. *thatchless, roofless*, Art. 17.

ÞAK-NÆFRAR, f. pl. *dark used for thatching*, N. G. L. ii. 138.

Þak-ráðr (þakk-ráðr?), a pr. name = Germ. *Tancred*, Vkv.

þamb, n.; standa á þambi, with full belly, inflated or blown up, e.g. from drinking.

þamba, að, [þömb], to drink in large draughts; þamba vatn, þamba blátt vatnið.

þambar-, gen. from þömb, q. v.

ÞANG, n. [North. E. *tangle*; Dan., Scot., and Shetl. *tang*], *kelp* or *bladder-weed*, a kind of sea-weed; hann var fölginn í þangi, Gullþ. 72, and passim; kló-þang, bólu-þang, helga-þang, þunna-þang, = *fucus vesiculosus*, Hjalt.; æti-þang, *edible sea-weed*; the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

2. poet., hlíðar-þang = *trees*, Ýt.; hlíð-þang, *id.*, Alm.; þangs hús, lād, 'tangle-house' = *the sea*, Lex. Poët.

þangat, also (like hingat, hegat, p. 262) spelt **þagat**, Eg. 30, 38, 56, 123, Fms. iv. 159, 271, etc.; **þigat**, Stj. 35; or **þogat**, Barl. 82, Stj. 27; **þongat**, Al. 14, l. 9, N. G. L. i. 11; **þingat**, Fms. viii. 219, Hkr. iii. 238, Nidist. 5; — *thither*, to that place, austr þangat, Ó. H. 67; skip er þeir höfðu þangat haft, Eg. 123; hann hleypir þangat, 297; þeir heyfðu þangat manna-mál, 234, Gisl. 15; norðr þagat, Eg. 30; hann bauð þagat fjölmenni, 38; fara þagat, 56; báttinn er þeir höfðu þagat haft, 123; sækja þangat, Hom. 94; ganga þangat, Fms. iv. 159; senda þagat menn sína, *id.* (þangat, Ó. H. 67, l. c.); leggja þangat undir, Stj. 367; metaph., nema þangat sé virt til ellígar, Grág. i. 148, 466.

3. in the phrase, hingat ok þangat, *thither and thither*, to and fro; hegat ok þegat, Stj. 27, Barl. 82; hingat ok þingat, *id.*, Fms. viii. 219, Hkr. iii. 238; þigat ok þigat, Stj. 35.

3. temp., þangat til, 'thither-to', till that time; íðna annat þangat til, Grág. i. 147; þangat til var rúm, Mar.; þangat til, at ..., until that ..., Fms. i. 184.

B. COMPOS: **þangat-för** (-ferð, Fb. i. 166), f. a journey thither, 1b. 9, Stj. 335, Bs. i. 448. **þangat-kvæma** (-koma), u. f. a coming thither, arrival, Fms. x. 19, 220, Hom. 207, passim.

þang-brandr, the Norse rendering of the name of the Saxon missionary, but it should have been if properly given, þakk-brandr (cp. þak-ráðr), Fms. i. Ó. T.

þang-floti, a, m. a 'tangle-boat', drift of sea-weed, Krók. 52.

þang-skurðr, m. a cutting of tang or sea-weed, for feeding cattle; eðlva-uóm eiga Gaulverjar ok þangskurð, Vm. 18.

þanki, a, m. [a mod. word from Germ. *ge-danke*, whence Dan. *tanke*; appears about or shortly before the Reformation]; — a thought; hjarta, þaukar, hugr sinni, a hymn, freq. in mod. usage, the Bible, Pass., Vidal.

þann-ig, **þann-og**, **þann-ok**, **þinn-og**, N. G. L. i. 12; **þann-inn**, 1b. iii. 258, Karl. 552, and in mod. usage; from þann and vegr, cp. hinnug, p. 264; hvern-ig, einn-ig, qq. v.; [þann and vegr]: — *that way*, *thither*; þannug, Grág. i. 378; stunda þannug, Sks. 112 new Ed.; halda þannug, Hkr. iii. 381; ef konungr hefði þannog skjótari orðit, Al. 20; úfsat þannok, 51; þeir höfðu þann veg farit kaupfélð, Fms. iv. 352 (þangat, Ó. H. l. c.); snýr aptr þann veg sem hafnir eru, Fms. iv. 365; sá þar þez ok fóru þannig, l. 69; þessi tíðindi fóru aðr kominn þannig, viii. 233; hann fór sömu nótt þannug sem hann spurði at Jamtr fóru, 67; fara tveggis þannig, Grág. ii. 367; at þannug horfi andlit sem huakki skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12.

II. metaph. *this way, thus*, adverbially; þannug bóinn, Al. 16; hann grunar hvárt þanneg mun farit hafa, Ld. 58; Birkibeinar fóru jafnan þannin, Fms. viii. 350; þannin, at settask fyrst, en ..., Rd. 227, Krók. 36; ok afa þannug þess er hann stundar ekki til, Al. 88; eða hvi þannig er til skipt, Isl. ii. 346; and freq. in mod. usage, in which sense I. is obsolete, 'þangað' q. v., being used instead of it.

þanna = þann es, Hm. 128, Hym. 39.

ÞAR, adv. [Ulf. *far* = *there*, Matth. vi. 20, Luke ix. 4; and *þarub*, Matth. vi. 21; A. S. *þar*; Engl. *there*; O. H. G. *darot*; Germ. *dort*; Dan. *der*]; — *there*, at that place; vera, standa, sitja, lifa, ... þar, passim; þar var Rútr ... þar var fjölmenni mikít, Nj. 2; ok sett þar yfir altari, Fms. vi. 444; þar í Danmörk, xi. 19; þar innan hjarðar, *id.*; koma þar, to be come there, arrive, Eg. 43; hon kom aldri vestr þar (*westward thither*) síðan, Nj. 14; skat þar kirkju gora sem biskup vill, K. þ. K. 42; þar er, þar sem, *there where, where?* þú er þeim rétt at sitja þar er þeir þykkisk helzt mega lúka dómi sínum, Grág. i. 68; þar er sá maðr er í þingi, 151; beit á höndina þar er heitir úlfliðr, Edda 17, K. þ. K. 42, N. G. L. i. 98, Fms. xi. 19, and passim (see er, sem); of time, nú kemr þar misserum, *now the seasons come to that point*, Fms. xi. 19.

2. metaph. usages; lýkr þar viðskiptum þeirra, Eg. 750; brutu þar skipit, 'þar' varð maun-hjörg, Nj. 282; lúku vér þar Brennu-Njáls sögu, *id.*; þar at eins er sá maðr arfigengr, er ..., Grág. i. 225; þar er, *where, in case, when*; þar er menn selja hross sín, 139; þar er maðr tekr sókn eða vörn, 141; þykkjumk vér þar til mikils særir, 655 xi. 3; þar er þeir mætti vel duga hvárir öðrum, 655 xxi. 3; lát sem þú þykkisk þar allt eiga er konungrinn er, *make as though thou thoughtest that all thy hope was there where the king is*, Fms. xi. 112; eru menn hér nú til vel falnir þar sem vit Halbjörn erum, Nj. 225; þar hefi ek sít marga dýrliga hluti yfir honum, 623. 55; þú gorir þik góðan, þar sem þú ert þjófr ok merðingi, 'there that thou art', i. e. *thou who art!* Nj. 74.

II. with prep.; þar af, *therefrom, thence*, Ld. 82; vil ek þess biðja at Egill nái þar af logum, Eg. 523; er þat skjótast þar af at segja, 546; kunna man ek

þar af at segja, Edda 17; hús stendr þar út við garðinn, ok rykr þar af upp, Lv. 47; þar at, *thereat*, 623. 57; þar á, *thereupon*, Eg. 125; þar til, *thereunto, until, till*, Nj. 11, Fms. vi. 232; þar um, *thereon*, Ld. 164; væ eigi þar um hugsjúkr, Fms. vii. 104; þar undir, *there underneath*, vi. 411; þar yfir, *there above*, 444; þar við, *therewith, by that*, 396, viii. 56; þar næst, *there next*, Eg. 512; nefndi til þess skipstjórnar-menn, ok þar næst stafubúa, 33; þar á, *thereon, thereupon*, Edda 37; þar á oðan, *thereupon*, i. e. *moreover*, Eg. 415; þar upp á, *thereupon*, Dipl. ii. 13; þar eptir, *thereafter*, Rd. 248; hugsaði, at þar eptir (*accordingly*) mundi fara hennar vit, Fms. vi. 71; þar út í frá, *furtharmore*, vii. 157; þar fyrr, *therefore*, Eg. 419, Fms. vii. 176, passim; þar í, *therein*, Eg. 125; þar í móti, *there against, in return*, Grág. ii. 169; þar með, *therewith*, Fms. iv. 110, Ld. 52; heita á Guð ok þar með á hinn heilaga Ólaf konung, *therewith*, i. e. *besides*, Fms. vi. 145; seldi Árni Birni Yfri-Berg ok þar með hálf Ásbjarnarnes, Dipl. v. 26; þar á milli, *there between*, Fms. xi. 85; ok eru menn alit þar á milli, *in the mean time*, Grág. i. 117; þar or (þar ör Ed.), *therefrom, thereout of*, Fms. vi. 378.

þarfa, að, [Germ. *dürfen*], to need, want; impers., e-m þarfir e-t; toft skurð eptir því sem þeim þarfir, ... sem þarfir búi á Grund, Dipl. v. 14; þann kost er honum þarfadi, Fb. i. 211; sem honum þótti sér þarfir, 208.

2. reflex.; alia hluti þá er honum þarfadrík, Fms. ix. 501, v. l.; sem jördunni þarfast, Dipl. v. 5, 14; kost sem honum vel þarfast, *id.* 14.

þarfa-gangr, m. 'need-going', urine, excrement, Stj. 642, Fs. 180.

þarfi, adj. *needing*; with gen., liðs þarfi, Fms. xi. 24; ef hann þykkisk hrepps-fundar þarfi, Grág. (Hb.) i. 173; máls þarfi, Skv. 1. 2.

þarfinði, n. pl. *things needful, useful things*, H. E. ii. 72, Bs. i. 694. hve morg þ. þeir mætti hafa af Noregi, Fms. vii. 101; honum til þarfinða, for his use, Finnb. 290; með öllum búnaði ok þarfindum, Stj. 574. ef lands-dróttinn leyfir manni nokkur þ. at vinna í mörku sinni, N. G. L. i. 244.

þarfinda-hús, n. a *hospital*, D. N. iii. 73; a *necessary*, D. N.

þarf-lausa, u. f. = *þarfleysa*.

þarf-laussigr, adj. *needless*, H. E. i. 561.

þarf-lauss, adj. *needless*; þarfaust cyrendi, Stj. 521; at þarfausa, *needlessly*, Hom. 13; in vain, 655 xiv. B. 2.

þarf-látliga, adv. *meekly, humbly*; biðja þ., Stj. 155, 580, Mar.

þarf-látr, adj. *bumble, thankful*, Róm. 266, Hom. (St.)

þarf-leysa, u. f. *needlessness*, Gpl. 163; líta þat mart eptir börnum er þ. er, Fb. ii. 13; reikar hugrinn jafnan á því er þ. er í, 655 xi. 3; gea as adj., þarfleysu-forvitni, -tal, -glens, *useless, mischievous*, Ld. 170, Fb. i. 312, 400, Grett. 87 new Ed.; þarfleysu uppláup, Bs. i. 756.

þarf-leysir, n. = *þarfleysa*; þarfleysi ætla ok þat vera, Isl. ii. 207.

þarf-liga, adv. *usefully*.

þarf-ligr, adj. *useful*, Gpl. 161, H. E. i. 504, Jb. 187 B, passim.

þarfna and **þarfnan**, see **þarna**, **þarnan**.

þarfnaðr, m. a *need, want*, H. E. i. 562 (note); older form **þörf-naðr**.

ÞARFR, adj., fem. *þörf*, neut. *þarf*, sounded þarf (for it rhymes with *marfr*); [see *þarfa*]; — *useful*; mæli þarfir eða þegi, Hm. 19; vinna þat er þarfir er, Grett. 94; þarfir maðr, 92 A; hann var þeim þarfir í öku því er hann mætti, Finnb. 216; er hann mér þú ekki þarfir, *he brings no good to me*, Fs. 134; á-þarfir, *useless, mischievous*; all-þarfir.

þarf-samliga, adv. *gratefully*; eigi var þ. þegit, Sól. 5.

þarf-sæll, adj. *useful, profitable*, Fms. v. 344.

þarf-sælligr, adj. *useful*, Fms. iii. 53, Jb. 187 C.

ÞARI, a, m. [Dan. *torre*; Shetl. *torri* in *torricrook*, a fork to gather sea-weed with]; — *sea-weed*, Lat. *alga*; þari and þang are almost synonymous; hann gréik milli tveggja steina, ok berr á sik oðan þaranum, Fbr. 103 new Ed., Grág. ii. 358; land eigandi á þara allan, 359; beltis-þari = *fucus saccharinus*; Skíði datt er skyldi hann skjóti á þaranum ganga, Skíða R.; brenna þara, Frisb. 255.

COMPOS: **þara-belti**, n. = *fucus saccharinus*, Hjalt.

þara-brúk, n. a *heap of sea-weed*, Landn. 44, Orkn. 420, Bs. i. 527 (in Arons S. in the foot-note it is fem.)

þara-nyrtar, f. pl. *the use of sea-weed*; kirkja á þ., Vm. 80.

þar-kvæma, u. f. a *coming-there, arrival*, Fms. i. 67, vi. 192, Sks. 289, Barl.

þar-lands, gen. as adverb, *there*, in 'that land', Mork. (in a verse).

þarlands-maðr, m. a *native of that land*, Pr. 120, 408.

þar-lenskr, adj. 'there-landish', *native*, Fms. i. 192, Hkr. ii. 385, Stj. 86, 654.

ÞARMR, m. [A. S. *þarmas*; provinc. Engl. (Lincolnshire) *tharm*; Germ. *darm*; Dan.-Swed. *tarm*]; — *the guts*; legg við enda þarmis, Pr. 472; enda-þarmi, *the end-gut, colon*, 473; ok rakti ór honum þarmana, Nj. 275, Fb. i. 530; þá tóku Ásir þarma hans ok bundu Loka með, Edda i. 184; smá-þarmar (q. v.), passim.

þarna, adv. = þar with suffixed -na (q. v.), *there*; menn fara þarna, kvæð hann, *men go there, quoth he*, Isl. ii. 356; this form is very freq. in mod. usage.

þarnan, f. (qs. **þarfnan**), a *want, need*; af þarnan þeirrar tilfögu, N. G. L. ii. 62.

þarnask, að, (qs. **þarfnausk**), to want, lack, be without; svá at vit þarnisk eigi alla göða hluti, Fms. i. 263; þeir er þarnask sína jartæn,

Skílda 168; þarnask þess sem hann beiðisk, *not to get it*, K. Á. 230; en þau þarnast hitt er þarf, Fb. ii. 13; nú léði Guð honum ljóss þess er hann hafði lengi þarnast, Hom. 111; sem hann þarnask ok hans heima-menn, K. Á. 78; alla búsbúhluti þá er þat þú má eigi þarnask, Grág. ii. 42; nær hann má í frelsi bera hött eða kveif, eða nær hann skal þarnask, *when he shall wear it and when he shall want it*, Sks. 434 B; inapers, tjaldstað ok hrossa-beit sem þeim þarnast, Fm. 38.

Þars = þar es; see *er*, p. 131, col. 2, to which add, þars ek em nú til kominn, Fms. xi. 65; þars hann hafði beran skallann fyrir, 132; þars ek em þrall þinn, Hom. (St.).

Þar-sota, u. f. a 'there-sitting,' remaining there, sojourn, Gpl. 404.

Þar-vist, f. a sojourn (see *vist*), Nj. 26, Landn. 270, Fms. i. 289, x. 417, Stj. 180.

Þas-ramr, adj. a nickname, Fms. ix. 54.

ÞAT, or mod. það, neut. of a demonstr. pron.; the nom. sing. is of a different root, *sá*, *sú* (p. 516); the other cases are,—gen. þeirar, þess; þess; dat. þeim, þeirri, því and þí; acc. þann, þá, þat; þess, þeir, þær, þau; gen. þeirra; dat. þeim; acc. þá, þær, þau (mod. þaug); the mod. forms have *rr* in þeirrar, þeirri, þeirra; but for the olden time they are less correct, as may be seen from rhymes: [Goth. *þata*; Engl. *that*; Germ. *dass*, i. e. *daz*; Dan. *det*.]

A. *That*, in the various cases, see Gramm. p. xxi; Óláfr tók því vel, ... kvæðsk hennar forsjá hlíta um þat mál, ... þat sama haust, ... þann dag svaf Unnr í lengra lagi, ... nefni ek til þess Björn ok Helga, ... eptir þat stóð Unnr upp ok kvæð-k ganga mundu þeirrar skemmu, sem hún var vön at sofa í, það at þat skyldi hverr hafa at skemmtan sem þá væri næst skapi, Ld. 14; því at þeir (*they*) urðu eigi á annat sáttir, þeir es (*those who*) fyrir norðan vöru, Ib. 9 (*heir is here repeated, first as personal, then as demonstr. relat. pron.*); Lind þat er kallat er Grænland, ... hann kvæð menn þat mundu fýsa þangat farar, at landit ætti nafn gott, ... prest þann er hét þangbrandr, í; en þat vas til þess haft, ... í stað þann, ... lög þau es Krítninni skyldi fylgja, 11; þeir menn vöru er þess gátu, *there were men that guessed* (= Lat. *erant qui*), Nj. 90; á þeirri stundu, Fms. xi. 360. 2. with the article; bæta þat skipit er minnr var brotið, Fms. ii. 128; yfir hafit þat it djúpa, Edda 28; þann inn mikla mann, Hkr. ii. 231.

II. *it* (as *that* is used in provincial speech in England), in indefinite phrases, *it is*, *it was*, *it came to pass*; þat var siðr, at ..., Eg. 505; þat var einhverju sinni at, Nj. 2; en þat vas er hann tók hyggja landit fjórtán vetrum eða fimtán fyrr, Jb. 9, and *passim*.

III. denoting *this*, *these*, = þessi; sagði Egill at mjöðdrekku þá vill hann hafa at afnáms-fé, Eg. 240; sagði at sú var kona hans, er þar sat, ok svá at þau (*they*) áttu húsa-kot þau (*those cottages*), Ó. H. 152; this use is freq. on Runic stones, e. g. rúnar þær, kuml þann (= þau), etc. 2. denoting *such*; segja menn at þau yrði æfi-lok Flösa, at ..., Nj. 282; hárit þat á höfði sem silki gult væri, *the hair on his head was like yellow silk*, Fms. x. 381; þeirrar einnar konu ætla ek á fá, at sú reni þik hvárki fé né ráðum, Ld. 14; öllum þeim hlutum er þeim (pers.) líkaði, and *passim*.

IV. in a diminutive sense, suffixed to the noun; stund þá, a little while, Fær. 169; jarl hafði tjaldat upp frá stund þá, see *stund*, Fms. xi. 85; brosa lítinn þann, Fb. ii. 78 (Fms. iv. 101); lít þat and lít-at, 'little that,' i. e. a little, see p. 394, col. 1; litla þá stund, 623, 10; glam þat varð af, a little twinkling sound, Fms. xi. 129; klumbu eina mikla eða hálf-röteldi þat, id. V. ellipt. þann; þykki mér þann (viz. kost) verða upp at taka, Nj. 222, Eg. 157 (see *kost*, p. 353, col. 2); í þeirri (viz. hrid), in that nick of time, in that moment, Fms. x. 384, 414, Flör. 33; á raud ungr í þeirri. Ód.; þann fyrsta (viz. tíma), Fms. vii. 201.

B. The gen. þess in special usages, resembling A. S. þess, Engl. *thus*; this may be simply ellipt., 'vegar,' 'konar,' or the like being understood:

1. denoting mode, kind, manner, so *that*, *thus that*; hvat rér þú nú þess er þér þykkir með undarligu móti? Nj. 62; hvernog hann skyli þess berjask, in *what way he should fight*, so *that*, Al. 70; hvat er hann þess, at ek hlýða upp á hans tal, *what kind of man that I should listen to his talk?* Stj. 263; hvat manni ertú þess, at ek muna láta þik fyrri yfir fara? Karl. 16; hvern veg þess megi vera, Hom. (St.); engi veg þess, Hom. 196 (Ed.); hve lýðinn skyldi lífa þess es Guði meiti vel líka, Hom.; hugar hann, hversu hann mætti honum haga þess at honum yrði sjálfum nokkur sámd í, Mar.; hvern veg skal ek ekiljask við konung þessa þess er yðr muni líka, Ó. H. 75; hugum leiddi hann, hversu hann mætti þess stjia í svá ágætu sæti, at hann væ eigi ..., Sks. 623; hversu þar þess lit, *how did it come to pass so?* Stj. 166; hefi ek nokkut, bróðir, þess gort at þér mislíki, *have I done aught that it should mislike thee?* Gisl. 99; ekki var þess (nothing of the kind) í Máriu lífi er vándir menn hafa, Mar.; ef knökut er þess, at ér farit ósigr, Fb. i. 183; at öllum hlutum þess er hann hafði spurt, in *all things so as* (i. e. in so far as) *he had beard*, Þidr. 158. 2. þess þú, yet so *that*, i. e. only skort of *that*, *with but one reservation*; vilda ek heit hafa atferð ok hofðingskap Hrófs kraka, þess þó (yet so *that*), at ek helda allri Kristni ek tru minni, Fms. v. 172; sem þér líkar, þess þú, at þú frelsir oss fyrir þina miskun, Stj. 404; dropping þó, en hann vægði í öllu fyrir þeim bræðrum, þess er hann minkaði sik í engu, so *that*, yet so *that* ..., Ld. 234; leita flestir at hafa hættu-minna, þess at þeir verði sik fryðu, Sturl. iii. 68;

alla þá hluti er ek má, þess er mér skyli eigi vera skömm at, *all things that I may, yet so that it shall not be a shame to me, anything short of dishonour*, Þidr. 194; svá harða sótt sem þeir er hardast fengu, þess er eigi gekk ond ór honum, Fb. ii. 144.

II. þess as a locative, there prob. ellipt., 'staðar' being understood; Einarr spurði Egil hvar hann hefði þess verit staddr at hann hafði mest reynt sik, Eg. 687; hvar kómu feðr okkrir þess, at faðir minn væri eptirbátr föður þins, hvar nema alls hvergi? Isl. ii. 236; hvar þess er (*whereover*) aðrir taka fyrst arf enn erfingi röttir, Grág. i. 191; ætlaða ek þá at ek munda hvergi þess koma, at ek munda þess gjalda, at ek væra of fríðsamt, Orkn. 120; því at hann ætlaði at hann mundi þess víðar koma, at hann mundi njóta föður síns enn gjalda, Gisl. 73; hvar-vitna þess er maðr spyrir lögspurning, Grág. (Kh.) i. 41; hvar þess er heilagtr dómr hans kom, Hom. (St.); þeir megu hvergi þess sendir vera, at ..., Hom. 182 (Ed.); hver-vetna þess er þingmenn verða vittir í Gula, N. G. L. i. 5.

III. with a compar. *the more, so much the more*, cp. Germ. *desto*; heldr var hún þess at litilátri, Hom. 169 (Ed.); þess meir er hinn drekkir, þess meirr þyrstir hann, svá þess fleira es þú hafðir þess fleira girndisk þú, 190 (Ed.); til þess meiri staðfestu, Dipl. v. 22; þyrstir æ þess at meirr, Eg. 605; þess betr er þær eru görvar djúpari ok mjóri, Sks. 426.

C. The dat. því, prop. fyrir því, and then dropping the prep., and using the remaining dat. adverbially:—*therefore*; því er þessa getið, at þat þótti vera raun mikil, Ld. 68; því and þí, *therefore*; ok því svá, at ..., Pr. 400; því ætla ek hann ..., 325; því máttu várkynta mér, at mér þykkir séit gott, Gulþ. 7.

II. því-at, 'for *that*,' because; tókisk eigi atreidín, því-at biendr frestudu, Ó. H. 215; því-at úvist er at vita, Hm. 1; því-at úbrigðir vin fær maðr aðregi, 6; því-at hún á allan arf eptir mik, Nj. 3; því-at allir vöru gúrvillgir synir hans, Ld. 68; því-at þat er ekki af manna völdum, Gulþ. 5; því-at ek em bróðir feðr þins, 6. 2. dropping the 'at'; því ek hefi spurt, at ..., Fms. vi. 4; því Hákon var bróður-son hans, Sturl. i. 140.

III. *therefore*; ok varð því ekki af ferðinni, Isl. ii. 247; fyrir-því (Dan. *fordi*; Early Engl. *forþy*), *therefore*, Fms. i. 235.

IV. því at eins, only on that condition, Fms. xi. 154; af því, *therefore*, *passim*. V. því, why, in later vellums (the 15th century), and so in mod. usage; því ríðu menn yðrir undan? Fms. iii. 183, Sd. 149, l. 9; því mun ek þó eigi vita mega at troll ráði fyrir, Gulþ. 5.

D. For the personal pronoun, which in plur. has the same declension, see *þeir*, *þær*, *þau*, p. 732.

Þat-ki, 'that not,' not even *that*! þatki þú hafir brækr þínar! Hbl.; þatki ek fá mála minn falislausan! Mork. 83; at þatki sé, 677. 4; see -gi, p. 199, col. 2.

Þat-na, *that there*, see -na; postulinn segir, 'er þatna,' is *that there*? is it? 623, 19.

Þattá = þat þá, *that then*! hvattá? segir jarl,—þattá! segir Ógmundur, at ..., Fms. xi. 118.

Þatz = þat es, *that which*, see *er*, p. 131, col. 2; allt þatz hann görir, 677. 6; þatz maðrinn af lifir, 3.

Þatstu = þat-es-þú, 'that which *thou*,' *what thou*, Am. 83.

Þauf, n. [akin to þóf, þæfa]: þaufast, ad. dep. to grope or fumble.

ÞAULAR, f. pl. [the etymology and exact sense of this word is not certain, perh. akin to þylja, referring to a lost strong pret. þaul, þulu]:—a long-winded and complex thing; it is, however, only used in metaph. phrases; svá lík mér sem minir menn muni hafa mælt sik í þaular um þetta mál meirr enn þú, *would have talked themselves into troubles*, Fb. i. 348; rekum af oss tjöldin, róum út ór þessum þaular-vági, reismum víðu ok siglum norðr undan, *let us row out of this winding creek, hoist sail and stand out northwards*! Fms. viii. 130; the mod. phrase, lesa í þaula = lesa í þelg, to learn, read by rote; as also, þaul-lesinn, adj.; hann er þaullesinn, *one who has read a thing through and through, got through a weary task*: þaul-röfð, f. a riding steadily on like a log, plodding wearily on: þaul-smíttinn, adj. sitting log-like without stirring.

ÞAUSN, f. [cp. þysja, þeysa, þyss], a bustle, wild fray, mêlée; niargar þausnir ok þrætur, Róm. 290; nær var ek þausnum þeira, I was present at their fray, Sighvat; var nú eigi þausna-laust, *there was no little bustle*, Fas. iii. 229; þat má kalla þausnar-vers, þrjátígi at honum ganga, *that may be called a burly-burly song*, Skíða R.; in mod. usage the word remains in þjósnaast, ad. to chase, rage, rave wildly; and þjósna-logr, adj. coarse, raving: þjósna-skapr, m. coarseness, ravings. From this same root, we believe, comes the mod. Norse 'tausa,' Dan. *tüs*, = a romping girl, (from þausa, u. f.?).

Þausna-lauss, adj. without tumult, quiet, Fas. iii. 229.

Þausnast, ad. or þjósnaast, to rush on heedlessly.

Þausnir, n. a romping fellow, a nickname, Ann. 1166.

ÞÁ, adv. [Goth. þan and þanub; A. S. þon, þanne; Engl. then; Germ. dann and denn; Dan. da; from the Germ. *dan* is formed the mod. Dan. *so-dan*, *lige-dan*, = Germ. *so-dann*, *als-dann*; and hence again the mod. Dan. verb *danne* = to form, see Grimm's Diet. ii. 740]:—then, at that time; var hún þá fjórtán vetra gomul, Nj. 50; þá sé ek, then I saw, Sks. i. 1; þá sámi, 11. 2. with *er*, *es*, *when*; þá er hann hafði lýst, Nj. 87; þá er Jesus nálgadist Jerusalem, Greg. 39; þá es hann lá á nástránum, 56; jafnan, þá

er, Nj. 6: or 'er' is dropped, eitt sinn þá Sigurðr konungur fór fyrir land fram, Fms. vii. 165; þá hón vildi selja, Dipl. v. 21. II. *þen*, *þer*—upon, = Lat. *deinde*; innar frá sat þrúinn, þá Ólfr úrgeði, þá Valgarðr, þá Mórðr, þá Sigfríðssynir, þá Grímr, þá Hóskuldr, þá Halfr, þá Ingvaldr, of a row or rank of seats, Nj. 50; þá um víg Audúlf, þá um víg Skamkels, þá lýsti hann vígsok, ... þá lét hann bera lýsingar-vætti, þá ..., 87; þá skal grafa leysingja, þvi næst ..., N. G. L. i. 345, and passim. 2. in phrases like, þá ræddi Hóskuldr við Rút, Nj. 2; þá reiddisk Hóskuldr, id.; þorsteinn sýndi þá konungi hrossin, Fms. vi. 384; þá svarar Hákon gamli, x. 221, and passim.

III. as the conclusion or apodosis of a sentence, *þen*, so, accordingly, cp. Grág. ii. 362; með því at ..., þá vóru Kúlfir gríð gefin, Fms. vi. 19; en af því at ..., þá (*þen*) þá (*received*) hann mikunn af konunginum, x. 391; en ef umboðsmáðr dylr ..., þá, Gpl. 375 (cp. ok A. II): following a sentence beginning with *if*, in case ..., *þen*, ef þeir menn ..., þá eru þeir, Grág. i. 99; en ef nokkurir girnask ..., þá er eigi nauðsyn, Sks. 10; ... þá rann-saki, þá dæmi, þá auki, etc., 11; villu-dýr þau er fæðask á fjöllum ..., þá kunnu þau vel at skipta, 13 new Ed.; öll önnur kvikendi ..., þá lagna þessum tíma, id.; þeir menn er sekir eru ..., þá eru þeir, Grág. i. 99.

IV. þá ok þá, 'then and then', at every moment; at þeir myndi fara norðr þá ok þá um vetrinn, Fms. vii. 268; nú ok þá, *now and then*, i. e. *for ever*; verðr lofadr nú ok þá sá er mauninn styrkir, 677. 7.

þá, f. [from the verb þeyja; Engl. *tbaw*; Germ. *tbau*, in *tbau-wind*; Dan. *tå*]:—a *tbaw*, esp. in the sense of *tbawed ground*; þat er einn eykr má draga á þá á slöttum velli, Grág. ii. 362; þeir rekja spor sem hundar bæði á þá ok á hjarni, Hkr. i. 111.

þá-fall, n. a. 'tbawed fell', *wet and slippery bill*; henda hrein í þáfalli, Hm. þága, u. f. [þiggja], a *quittance*, *receipt*; hvarki með grötum nó þáguum (sic), Anecd. 72 new Ed.; freq. in mod. usage, min er þága, *it is in my interest*; or góra e-t í þágu e-s; þú skalt ekki góra það í mína þágu, *thou shalt not do it for my sake*.

þá-gi, not *þen*, *Sighvat*.

þá-loiðis, adv. *this way, thus*, Stj. 1. 67.

þám, m. [akin to þá, f. ?], a *thickness*, *mugginess*, Björn: þámaðr, part. *musty*; þámað lopt, a *misty sky*; and þáma, að; það þámar af.

þá-mikill, adj. *much tbawed* (?); or does þá mikla stand for 'mikla þá' (see þat A. IV), Gisl. (in a verse).

þá-na, interj. *then! yes, then!* er ek get þána, *then I guess!* Hbl. 58; þána is hardly a verb, although Egísson (Lex. Poët.) explains it = þeyja = *I think it will tbaw*.

ÞÁTTA, m., gen. þáttar, dat. þætti, pl. þættir, þátta, acc. þáttu, mod. þætti; [Germ. *docht*; Dan. *tot*; cp. Lat. *texo*, *textum*]:—a *single strand of a rope*; ok skar í sundr átta þátta í festinni, Bs. i. 599, ii. 111; sneru þær af áfírlög-þátta, Hkr. i. 3; öfundar-þáttir, Fms. xi. 442. II. metaph. a *section*; þá tvá þötto ástarinnar, Hom. (St.); lífið einir ér, þátta (gen. pl.) ættar minnar, Hdm. 4; esp. a *section of law*, segja upp lög-þátta alla ... skal svá górla þátta alla upp segja, Grág. i. 2; í þessum þætti, ii. 345; í landabrigðis-þætti, id.; Kristinna laga þátt, K. þ. K. 140; a *short story*, þenna þátt niðurstigningar Krístr, Niðst. 110; þáttir Ey-mundar, Fb. ii. 54; hér hefr upp þátt Styrbjarnar, 70; þáttir Orms Stór-ólfsunar, i. 521; Alfréiss þáttir, Isl. ii. 97, etc. Þátta-tal, n. *the number of sections in a code of laws*, Rb. 4.

ÞEFA, að, to *smell*, *sniff*; þefaði sem hann rekti spor sem hundar, Fmr. 170; matr svá lítill at hón þefaði af, Bárð. 175; part., illa þefadr, *ill-smelling*, foul, Fms. x. 208; vel þefadr, Pr. 473.

þefan, f. a *smelling*, Stj. 93.

þef-góðr, adj. *sweet-smelling*, Grett. 96.

þef-illr, adj. *ill-smelling*.

þefja, pret. þafði, = þefa, remains in the part. þafdr:—to *stir*, *thicken*; hann hafði þá eigi þafðan sinn graut, *he had not cooked his porridge thick*, Eb. 70 new Ed.; úri þafdr, 'wave-beaten,' of the sea-serpent, Bragi.

þefja, að, to *smell*, older form for þefa; nasar þefði þefja ok ilma, Anecd. 4; to *emit a smell*, min fæzla þefjar betr hverjum ilma, Sks. 632; part. þefjadr, vel þ., *sweet-smelling*, *fragrant*, 531 B.

þefja, u. f. a *smell*, = þefr, Fms. vi. 164.

þefjan, in ú-þefjan (q. v.), a *stench*.

þefka, að, to *smell*, = þefja; nasar þefka daun, Anecd. 8.

þef-lauss, adj. *smell-less*, *without scent*, *vapid*.

ÞEFR, m. a *smell*; ok kenna þó eigi þef af reykinum, Barl. 49; illr þefr, Bárð. 38 new Ed.; ú-þefr, q. v.; hefr þat þef mest í muuninum, Stj. 293, and passim.

ÞEGAR, adv., prop. a gen. of an obsolete noun; [Ulf. *þeids* = *χρόνος* and *μαρτύριον*]:—at once, *forthwith*; Hóskuldr kallar á hana, fardu hingað til mín, segir hann. Hón gekk þegar til hans, Nj. 2; þegar á morgun, *to-morrow presently*, Isl. ii. 147; hann var þá skírðr þegar, 645, 86; þá var hann þegar hvar fjartí ... hann sofnadr þegar, Fms. iv. 337; þórlfr bar merkit þegar eptir honum, *following immediately after him*, i. e. *next after him*, Eg. 297; þegar frá öxlum ofan, Sks. 167, passim: the phrase, þegar-leið-seni, *straightway, forthwith*, Fms. x. 386, Stj. 94, 101, 267, Barl. 157; see leið.

II. þegar-er, as soon as; þeir eigu at góra orð erfingum

þegar er þeir koma hingat, ... þegar er þeir koma til, Grág. i. 215; er þegar er Arnjótr laust við geislinum, þá ..., Ó. H. 153.

2. *elipt.* leaving the 'er' out, and without the notion of immediate time; þegar Skapti vissi þetta, gekk hann til búðar Snorra goða, Nj. 247; en þegar Gregorius kom upp á braggiurnar, þá hopuðu þeir, Fms. vii. 254.

3. hence in mod. usage þegar has become a conj. *when*; þegar eg hrasa þér, þegar mér ganga þrautir nær, and so passim, where the ancients said 'er.' þegars = þegar es, as soon as, Grág. i. 97, Am. 30.

þegi, a, m. [þiggja], a *receiver*, *keeper*; in arf-þegi, far-þ., heid-þ., heim-þ., qq. v.

ÞEGJA, pres. þegi; pret. þagði; subj. þegði; imperat. þegi, þegde; with neg. suff. þegi-attu, Vtkv.; part. þagat (þagt, Anecd. 10, Sks. 561 B); [Ulf. *þaban* = *συνάβω*, *συνάβω*; Hel. *þagan*; O. H. G. *þagen*; Dan. *av*; Swed. *tiga*; Lat. *taceo*; cp. also þagga and þagna]:—to *be silent*; Rær þagði við, Nj. 2; þegi, *be silent!* Art. 22; þegi skjótt (imperat.), Ld. 220; sitja þegjandi, Fms. vii. 160; sá er æva þegir, *whoever keeps silence*, Hm.; mæli þarft eðr þegi (subj.) ... þá hefr hann betr ef hann þegir, ... þat gat ek þegjandi þar, id., and passim.

2. with prep., þegja yfir e-t, to *conceal*; leyn þessum glæp ok þegi, yfir systir min, Stj. 520; hafa þagat yfir fundinum, Fms. vi. 273; hvað hana höfði lengi hafa þaga yfir svá góðri ætt, Ld. 36; mart þat er guðspjalla menninir hafa þaga yfir, Sks. i. c.; þegja af söngum, to *leave off singing*, Stj. 50.

3. with gen., þegi þú, þótt, þeirra orða, *keep silence from such words*, Þor, i. e. *do not say so!* Þbor, þkv. 18; the law phrase, þegja sik í fjörbaugi-garð, Grág. i. 69.

II. the saying, þungt er þegjanda röðr; þegjanda logn, a *still calm*, Sks. 52 new Ed.

þegjandi, part. *the silent*, a nickname, Laodn. (Orkn.)

ÞEGN, m. [A. S. *þegn*; Engl. *thegn*, *thane*; O. H. G. *degen*; Hel. *þegan*; whence Germ. *unter-þan*, Dan. *under-dan* (?); Gr. *τεταρ*; the root word remains in Germ. *ge-driben*, answering to Gr. *τεταρ*; Germ. *degen* (a sword) is quite a different word, being a Romance word, cf. *deger*, akin to *dagger*, see Grimm's Diet. ii. 895, 896]:—a *thane*, *franklin*, *freeman*, *man*; sá þegn er þenna gyrdil á, Post. 298; þegn kvadd þegn, Fms. vii. (in a verse); gamall þegn, Stor. 9; ungr þegn, Hm. 159; ef mik særir þegn, 152; þegn döttir, a *man's daughter*, Ó. H. (in a verse); Mórðr kvaddi oss kviðar þegna níu, *us nine franklins, nine neighbours*, Nj. 238; ek nefni þegn í fimmtardóm, Grág. i. 73; hann léak eigi rita hverr þegn hann væri, *he said he knew not what person he was*, Fm. 100; (lititð er mér um þat, veit ek eigi hverr þegn þú ert, Fms. ii. 61); þat þegna er sjá enn orðfæri maðr? Post. (Unger) 221; þrúðr þegn, a *brave yeoman*, Eb. (in a verse); öndverðr þegn, a *bravethane*, a *brave man*, Rafn 193; vigligr þegn, Am. 51; þegidu þóttir, þegn erðu úgegn, Fms. vi. (in a verse); allit, þegn ok þræll, *thane and thrall*, i. e. *freeman and bond-man*, i. e. *all men*, Hkr. i. 270, N. G. L. i. 45, ii. 35; bú-þegn, a *franklin*; far-þegn, a *traveller*; ek ok minir þegnar, *I and my men*, Fms. v. 138; Búa þegnar, x. 258; þegn hugr, þegn verk, = *drengs hugr, drengs verk*, Lex. Poët.

2. a *busbandman*, *good man*, with the notion of liberality; svá er sagt at hann sé ekki mikill þegn við aðra menn af fé sín, Isl. ii. 344; veit ek þat sjálf at í syni mínum var(ati) illr þegn efni vaxr, Stor. 11; auðigr maðr ok illr þegn, a *rich man, but a bad boat*, Hkr. i. 189 (illr búþegn, Fms. i. c.); þattu þeir inn fjórða búanda, var sá betri þegn þeirra, Fms. iv. 187.

II. as a law term, a *liegeman*, *subject*; skaltu vera þegn hans, er þú tókt við sverði hans at hjóltunum, Fms. i. 15; játuðu skattejöfum ok góðusk konungs þegnar, Hkr. i. 137; hann var yðar Dróttinn ef þér vilt vera hans þegn, Ó. H. 126; en nú er þeir görvir þrælur konungs þegna hér í Noregi, Fms. vi. 38; lönd ok þegna, 92; svarið konungi land ok þegnar á Íslandi, Ann. 1281; Magnúss konungr bauð öllum sínum þegnum ok undir-mönnum á Íslandi, Bs. i. 684; tekr konungr fjóra tigu marka í þegugildi fyrir þá sem aðra þegna sína, Sks. 253; þér eigit góðan konung en hann þegna illa, Fms. iv. 341; Krists þegn, himins þegnar, 'Christ's-thanes,' *heaven's-thanes*, Lex. Poët.; þegugildi, bæði þegu ok þætr, Gpl. 166; bæta fullar þætr ok svá þegn ef hann deyr af bjargleysi, 272, D. N.

þegna, að, to *serve as a þegn* (II); ok þegnuðu honum, Stj. 568, v. 1.

þegn-gildi, n. *the weregild for a þegn* (II), Fms. iv. 313, v. 74, x. 112. Gpl. 21, 130, N. G. L. i. 121, 384, Sks. 253.

2. a *tribute* to be paid to the king by a þegn; þegugildi ok nefgildi, Ó. H. 141.

þegn-ligr, adj. (-liga, adv.), = Germ. *under-þanig*, (mod.)

þegn-skapr, m. *an honour*, = Germ. *ehre*, as a law phrase; in the law phrase, leggja e-t undir þ. sinn, to *swear upon one's honour*, Grág. i. 29, Nj. 150; þegnskapar lagning, and þegnskapar-lagningar-eidr, *as oath upon one's honour*, Grág. i. 30, 321.

2. *liberality*, *generosity*; en er honum eyddisk fé fyrir þegnskapar sakir, Vapn. (begin.); hann var vel sjúð-eigandi en lítill í þegnskap, Fbr. 35; fara til Svínafells ok reyna þegnskap Flóa (*hospitality*), Nj. 282.

3. *the allegiance of a þegn* (II).

þegn-skapar-maðr, m. a *liberal*, *open-handed man*, Grett. 100 A.

þegn-skylda, u. f. *the duty of a thane towards his liege-lord*, *allegiance*; höllusta, þ., ok hlýðni við konung, Gpl. 67; alla þá er í ham þegn-skyldu eru, 62; játa e-m þegn-skyldu, Fms. ix. 257; leggja krafi eða þegn-skyldur (*duties*) á e-n, H. E. i. 465.

þeima, dat., sing. and plur. to *this*, to *them*, see þessi; á þeima blát

Fms. vii. 102; á þeim bæ, O. H. 106, Fms. viii. 210; með þeim atburð, 233; í þeim flokki, 325; með þeim eðstaf, Gpl. 14; með þeim hætti, Fms. v. 336, x. 183, 402; plur., á þeim mánudum, viii. 173; á þeim átta vetrum, 219; gangvegum þeim, Kormak; þeim mönnum, Sks. 60 new Ed.

þeim = þeim es, Hm. 3, Fms. i. 100 (in a verse), vi. 38.

ÞEIR, þær, þau. This is the plur. of the personal pron., answering to sing. hann, hún, þat; gen. þeirra and mod. þeirra; dat. þeim; acc. þá, þær, þau; in mod. speech þau is sounded þaug, which form occurs as early as Run. Gramm. of 1651, and often rhymes in mod. poets with words ending in *g*, e. g. *þaug*, *þaug*, Bb. 2. 17; [the A. S. uses the forms *bi*, *bira*, *bim*, *bi*, and so in early South. E., whereas the North. E. has *ibay*, *ibair*, *ibaim*; South. E. and Chaucer *bi*, *bere*, *bem*, Morris' Specimens, p. xv; Dan. *de*, *deres*, early Dan. *deræ*, dat. *dem*.]

A. *Þeyr*, *ibem*, *ibeira* (see Gramm. p. xxi); töluðu þeir mart, ríða þeir heim af þingi; þeir kómu í Fljótshlíð, Gunnar tók vel við þeim; Njáll mælti til þeirra . . ., slíkar fortölur hafði hann fyrir þeim, . . . þeir spurðu þær tíðenda, báðu þær eigi leyna, þær sögðu svá vera skyldu; at þeim muni illa sækjask at vinna oss, . . . yér getum þá eigi með vápnum sóttu, and so in endless instances.

2. a peculiarity of the Icel. is the constant use of the neut. plur. 'þau' as collective for a masc. and fem.; síðan gengu þau inn bæði (i. e. Njall and Bergthora), at hann skyldi breiða yfir þau húðina; börn þeirra þjála ok Rosku, ok gördusk þau . . . þá er þau höfðu gengit líða hrið, Edda 28; Ask ok Emblu . . . önd þau né áttu óð þau né höfðu, Vsp.; and so also of things, e. g. þau páll og reka; þau hönd og fótr, and so on.

B. Special usages; this pronoun is used collectively before the names of two or more persons, the neuter being used when the persons are of different sexes:

1. where more than one are expressly named; þau Asgerðr ok Þorstein, *they, Asgerd and Thorstein*, Eg. 702; þeir Starkaðr ok Þódr, ok Flosi, Nj. 282; börn þeirra Hildigunnar ok Kára, *the children of H. and K.*, id.; synir þeirra Starkaðar ok Hallberu voru þeir þorgeirr ok Þórkell, 89; synir hans voru þeir Kolr ok Ottarr ok Haukr, id.; bræðr Hallgerðar voru þeir Þorleikr, fadír Bolla, ok Ólafr fadír Kjartans, ok Þódr, *they, Thorleik, Olave, and Bard*, 2; fadír þeirra Þorkels föður Brands, ok Þorgils föður mins, Jb. 20 (restored by Maurer; the emendation in the Editions is an error; the passage is parallel to that given above from Nj.); þótr ok þeir lagsmenn, *Thor and they—his followers*, Edda 28.

2. ellipt., as it seems, where the one part is understood, and not named; in this case the neut. þau is used whenever the name understood is different in gender; þeim Oddi, *to Odd and his men*, Fms. vi. 379; þeir Vagn, *W. and his men*; þeir Pálnatóki, *P. and his men*, xi. 95; þeir Þóroddr, . . . þeim Þóroddi, Hkr. ii. 251; frá skiptum þeirra Þórðar, *the dealings of Thorð and Björn*, Fms. iv. 110; þeir fedgar, *they, father and son*, Nj. 8; þau Asgerðr, *Asgerd and her son*, Eg. 702; vinátta var með þeim frændum þeirra, i. e. *between him and their kinsmen*, Grett. 132; þeirra bræðra, Fms. xi. 160; þeir í Orkneyjum, Nj. 270; af þeim (*those*) fyrir austan ámar, 210.—This use of the pronoun þeir, þær, þau is peculiar to the old Scand. and Icel. tongue, and is not found in any other Teut. language. We take it to be a remnant from an ancient time when the article was still used detached and not suffixed, being, as in Homeric Greek, used half as a demonstrative pronoun; thus *Iliad* viii. 457, αἰὲρ Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ Ἡρῶν, sounds quite Icel., þær Aþena og Hera; Icel. extend it also to the other cases, þeirra (gen.) Aþenu og Heru, þeim Aþenu og Heru; cp. also *II. xiii. 496, 526*; the usage of the neut., as above, seems peculiar to Icel. It is therefore an error to explain 'þeir þóroddr,' etc., as if a copula 'ok' had been dropped between the pronoun and the pr. name, þeir 'ok' þóroddr; it is in fact an elliptical abbreviated version of the usage in B. 1: similar is the use of hann and hún for the sing. (see hann B. II. p. 239, col. 1), and of Gr. εἰς in *Od.* xxi. 181.

C. For this pronoun as demonstrative, see þat, p. 731.

þeirs = þeir es, Hm. 165 (heilir þeirs hlyddu), þd.

ÞEIST or **þeisti**, a, m. a bird, *urica grylle* or *colymbus grylle* L., *the sea-pigeon*, Edda (Gl.); mod. teisti-kofa, or also þeista, u, f., Fél. i. 19; mod. Norse *teiste*, Edda (Gl.), passim in mod. usage.

ÞEKJA, pres. þek; pret. þakði and þakti; subj. þekði; part. þakiðr, þaktir, þakinn; [A. S. *þecan*; Engl. *thick* and *thatch*; Scot. *thack*; Germ. *decken*, *dach*; O. H. G. *dechan*; Dan. *tække*];—to *thatch*; skjöldum er salt þakiðr, Gm. 9; þá er þakiðr kryplingr, Fms. v. 160; þekja sundit með skipum, Nj. 273; gulli þakðan sal, Vsp. 63; hann reið á brúna, hún er þókt lýti-gulli, Edda 38; allt annat þá er ísum þakt, Sks. 43 new Ed.; þakt reyrt eðr hálmi, Fms. vi. 153; þaktit gull-spöngum, Ver. 27.

[þak, baug-þak], taka fullan baug ok þakðan, en eigi þveiti, Grág. ii. 177.

þekja, u, f. a *thatch*, roof, Fj. 115, Fms. vi. 153, Stj. 60, Sks. 138 new Ed.

þekjull, m. a kind of *thatched shed*, D. N. i. 477, 502.

þekki-liga, adv. *with grace*; veita þ., Bs.; þiggja þ. þær fórnir, 655

xxiii. 1.

þekki-ligr, adj. [Dan. *takkelig*], *handsome, lovely, pleasant* (Germ.

anmutig). Haust.; þýðr ok þ., Bs. i. 76; gúfugligr maðr ok þ. ok þó ógurligr, O. H. 23; manns-höfuð bjart ok þekkiðr, Fms. i. 228; með þekkiðgu yfirbragði, x. 232; var líkit bjart ok þekkiðr, xi. 281; eigi þ., *ill-favoured*, vl. 143; ú-þekkiðr, id.

þekking, f. *knowledge*.

þekkinn, adj. = þekkiðr, rendering of Lat. '*delectabilis*,' 655 xxvii. 11.

2. keen, acute; in glugg-þ.

ÞEKKJA, ð, and later t; an older pret. þátti answers to Goth. *þagkjan*, *þabta*, and occurs in old poems in four instances, which see below: [Goth. *þagkjan* = λογίζεσθαι; A. S. *þencan*, *þæbte*; Engl. *think*, pret. *thought*; Hel. *þenkjan*, pret. *þabta*; O. H. G. *dankjan*; Germ. *denken*, pret. *dachte*; whence mod. Dan. *tænke*; Swed. *tänka*; whence mod. Icel. *þenkja*. In the old Norse the sense of 'to think' is still undeveloped, and only appears in the borrowed mod. form *þenkja*; cp. *þykkja*.]

A. *To perceive, know*: I. *to perceive, espy, notice*, of the senses;

þóttuð mér, er ek þátti, *Þorkels liðar dvelja, when I espied them*, O. H. L. (in a poem of A. D. 1012); þá er vígligan vögna vátt, sinu bana þátti, Haustl. (middle of the 10th century); þátti liggja á slótti grundu sér þarri, *be espied (his sword) lying far off on the ground*, Geisl. (Cod. Holm., in a poem of A. D. 1154); þá er hani Fáfnis borg um þátti, *when the slayer of F. espied (or visited) the burg*, Og. 18; er harðhugaðr hamar um þekði, *when be espied his hammer*, þkv.; er ek höll Háltis háfa þekðak, Gkr. 2. 13; ok er konungr þekkir at sveininn er heill, Fb. iii. 366; þá þekði hann at tré flaut í lánui, *be espied a tree floating in the surf*, Mar. (pref. xi); heyra þeir vápna-brakit ok þekja jóreykina, Al. 31; kann vera at þeir þekki eigi hvárt þar eru karlar eða konur, Ld. 276; mátt þú nú þat þ. (*comprehend*) er fyrr sagða ek þér, at . . ., Sks. 476. This sense is now obsolete.

II. *to know*; þóttisk hön þekja barnit, Finnb. 214; engi maðr var sá innan-borðs at þetta land þekti, Fms. iii. 181; svá voru þeir líkir at hvárgan mátti þekja frá öðrum, Bev.; fá þekt þá hluti, Sks. 119 new Ed.; þekki ek þik görta, segir hann, Fas. ii. 239. This sense is not of very frequent occurrence in old writers, but more so in mod. usage, as it has almost displaced the old kenna, q. v.

III. recipr. *to know one another*, Fas. iii. 535.

B. Dep. [þökk]. þekkjask, *to comply with*; en konungrinn þekðisk meirr með einvilja sínum en með vitra manna ráði, *the king followed more his own will than good men's counsel*, Fms. x. 418.

2. *to be pleased*; þá þektisk mér at leita hans ráða-görðar, *I was pleased, I wished*, Sks. 3; megi þér mitt líf þekkjask, *may it please thee*, Barl. 148. II. *to accept of, consent to*; baud honum þar at vera, en hann þekðisk þat, Eg. 23; þeir þökkubðu Ólfi þetta boð sitt ok þektusk þetta boð gjarna, Fær. 46; ek mun sela yðr hér.—þeir þekkjask þetta, Fms. i. 8; Eiríkr konungr þektisk þann kost, 22; þá eggjuðu höfðingjar aþtr-hvarfis en hann þekðisk eigi þat, *be refused, would not*, x. 413; ef þú vill minna umsjá þekkjask, vi. 104.

3. part., fám var þekkt í þeirra líði at fara seint, *few of them liked to go slowly*, Lv. 95.

þekkr, adj. agreeable, pleasant, liked; þýðr ok þekkr við sína menn, Fms. x. 420.

2. pliable, tractable, obedient, of a child; hug-þekkr, O. H. 16; vera þekkr og hlýðinn; ú-þekkr, *disobedient, refractory*.

þekt, f. a *liking*; engi þekt mun mér á þeim vera, Fs. 88; ok baud þeim mikla þekt (*a pleasant sensation*) er þeir sá líkit, Bs. i. 208; óþekt, a *dislike, nuisance*; also *the being refractory*.

þekta, t. [from þekja], *to know*, with the notion *to reprove, chide*, cp. kenna A. II. 2; nema þráinn hann þekti menn af orðum þessum, Nj. 141 (þekði, v. l.); þat sær engi gört, at þekta þik af því sem þú tekr upp, . . . en nú til þess at þú þagnir, Bs. i. 567; in a good sense, *to know*; sá er hann heyrir fá orð varanna þektir (þekkir, v. l.) hann mörð orð hugrenningarinnar, Sks. 120 new Ed.; þá má hann vel þekta alla vega, 121.

ÞEL, n. [cp. A. S. and Engl. *felt*; Germ. *filz*; Lat. *filus*, Gr. *πίλος*, *fil* = f. cp. Gr. *θήρ* = *phēr*, Lat. *ferus*];—*the nap on woollen stuffs*; þel er á hnefa bundinni eða hlutr feldar, Skálda (Thorodd); in mod. usage þel is the soft fine wool, as opp. to the tog or kemp, on Icel. mountain sheep; úr þeli þráð að spinna, a ditty.

2. metaph. *the 'texture'*, of the mind, *disposition*; þá varð Pílati þelið kalt, Pass. 19. 6; in the compds. hugar-þel, hjarta-þel, *disposition of mind or heart*; í þeli niðri, in *one's heart's core*; mér er vel við hann í þeli niðri, *at the bottom of my heart I do like him*; cp. Ivar Aasen 'dæ æ godt tæl i den karene', *there is good stuff in that fellow*, metaphors from the texture; fagnaðar-lausir niðir í þel, Skáld H. 3. 4.

3. in náttar-þel, *night-time*. þel-góðr, adj. *good in the þel*, of wool; þelgöð ull; metaph., mér er þelgott til e-s, *to be well-disposed to one*.

þél, n. *fresh-curded milk*. COMPS: þéla-myssa, u, f. *fresh whey-milk*.

þél-kerald, n. a *case with curded milk*, Björn.

ÞÉL, f., mod. þjól, gen. þjalar, [A. S. *feol*; Engl. *file*; O. H. G. *fibaln*; Germ. *feibel* and *feile*; Dan. *fil*; þ = f];—a *file*; þél er smíðar-töl, Skálda, Thorodd, Stj. 160, Magn. 450, Þíðr. 79; þél hardari, Fms. vi. 84, Lex. Poët., and passim.

þela, ad. [Ivar Aasen *teia*], in part. þelaðr; refill ný-þelaðr, *hanging new and thick* (the nap not yet worn off), Dipl. v. 18 (see p. 460, col. 1).

péla, *ad.*, to *file*, *piðr.* 79.

péla-mörk, *f.* the *Mark of the Thilir* (*pilir*, *q. v.*), a county in Norway, Thelenmarken, Fms.

pél-högg, *n.* = *péla-högg*, B. K. 83.

péli, *a*, *m.* [akin to *pél-nap*], frozen ground; vetr svá góðr at engi kom *péli* i jörð, Landn. (App.) 324; var þú allr *péli* ör jörðu, ok svá blautent at ..., Fms. ix. 511; snælaust á jörðu, var svað á *pélaunum*, viii. 393; en ef jörðin væri fyrir útan allan verma eðr yl, þá væri hún öll i einum *péla*, Sks. 210; þíða *péla* ör brjósti *e-m.* Honu. 107.

2. metaph. obstruction in the chest, catarrh; hafa *péla* fyrir brjóstinu. **COMPDS:** *péla-högg*, *n.* an ice-boe, Bs. i. 319 (freq. in church-inventories for grave-digging). Vm. 65, 70, 87, 117, 124. **péla-lauss**, *adj.* unfrozen, thawed, Fas. iii. 3.

PELLEA, *u*, *f.* [akin to *pollr*], a young pine, Norse *telle*, Lex. Poët., passim, esp. in circumlocutions of women; auðar-*péla*, bör-*péla*, mjaðar-*péla*, Lex. Poët.

pelli, *n.* a collect. = *péla*, Lex. Poët. **COMPDS:** *pelli-safi*, *a*, *m.* the sap of young pine-trees, Fms. viii. 33. **pelli-víðr**, *m.* pine-wood, B. K. 55.

pemba, *ð*, to blow up, inflate the bowels; þ. sig upp; upp-*pembdr*, puffed-up, inflated:—to ride at a dull pace.

pemba, *u*, *f.* flatulence; upp-*pemba*.

pombingr, *m.* = *pemba*; or upp-*pombingr*; cp. *pömb*, *pamba*.

pembinn, *adj.* inflated, blown up. **pembí-brjótr**, *m.* a puffed-up rogue, charlatan, Orkn. (in a verse).

péna, *t* and *ad.* later form for *pjóna* (*q. v.*), to serve; hann *pénti* hátíðis-dag, Nik. 73; *péntu*, Fas. iii. 358, Th. 4.

pénari, *a*, *m.* [Germ. *dienar*; Dan. *tjenar*], a servant, (mod. word.)

pengill, *m.* [A. S. *þengel*, from *þing*], prop. captain of a *þing* (?), a king, prince, only in poets, Edda i. 516, Hkr. i. 22, Skv. i. 25; manna-*pengill*, the peace-maker of man, of Heimdal, Gm.; stól-*pengill*, Fms. vi. (in a verse).

II. a *pr.* name, Landn.

penja, *u*, *f.* a kind of axe, Edda (Gl.): a nickname, Fms. xi. 369; cp. *þynna*.

PENJA, *pres.* *þen*; *pret.* *þandí*, *þandi*; *subj.* *þendi*; *part.* *þandið*, *þandr*, *þaninn*; [A. S. *þenjan*; O. H. G. *denjan*; Germ. *denken*; Swed. *tänja*; Gr. *τείνω*, *τείνω*; Lat. *teno*, *tendo*]:—to stretch, extend; hann tók hinna þenna ok *þandi* of andlit sér, Clem. 129; þenja vömbina, to distend, fill the belly, Fms. viii. 436; þeir slógu af skinn ok þöndu um Klaufa, Sd. 124; þenja húð, Fas. i. 289; sem blaut húð væri þönd um smá-kvistu, Barl. 81; síðan lét hann þ. línu-streng miðil hæla tveggja, Blas. 46; þ. milli tveggja trjá, ... þ. e-n í stagli, Andr. 74, 76.

II. reflex., ok þenuk upp sem hvöss hljóðs-grein, Skálda 175.

þenking, *f.* a thinking, (mod.); un-*þenking*, reflection.

ÞENKJA, *t*; for the origin of this word see *þekkja*, which is the true old Norse form; [þenkja is a mod. word from Germ. *denken*, whence Dan. *tænke*]:—to think; this word first appears at or shortly before the Reformation; hann kvæð sér þenkjast, Skáld H. 7. 5; in the Osvalds S., since in the Bible, in hymns, Pass., Vídal.; skal eg þá þurfa að þenkja, hann þyrmi einum mér, Hallgr.; in Sturl. i. 83 (the Editions) and in Lv. 48 this word is due to a mod. interpolation.

þensla, *u*, *f.* [þenja], expansion.

þenusta, *u*, *f.*, a later form for *þjónusta* (*q. v.*), a service, Th. 3, H. E. i. 561.

þér, *dat.* from *þú* = Lat. *tibi*, see Gramm. p. xxi. **II.** plur. *ye*, later form for *ðr*, see p. 132, col. 2; in addressing, you; gjörð þér svo vel, please!

þóra, *ad.*, to address by *þér* (*ye*); cp. *þúa*.

þorfl-ligr, *adj.* useful, convenient; er-at mér þorfligt, it will not do for me, Grett. (in a verse).

þorflak, *ad.* = *þermlak*, Fms. v. 27 (in a verse).

þermlak, *ad.* [q. *þerlask*, from *þarfr*, with *m* = *f*], to lack, miss, want; with gen., þá er maðr þermlask síns gripar, Grág. ii. 190; hiuti þá er þat bú má þermlaz, 43 (þarnask, v. l.); láta e-n þ. handa ok fóta, Sighvat; with dat., allt má þat er þermlask alþýðligu orðraki, a phrase not in popular use, i. e. an obsolete phrase, Skálda 199; with acc., at engi blutr þermliz þær báðar, Greg. 6.

þorms-ligr, *adj.* moist, fit; bjóða þeim öllum heim til vistar, þat væri þermligt, Ísl. ii. 387.

þerna, *u*, *f.* a tern or sea-swallow, sterna hirundo, Grág. ii. 347. Edda (Gl.); spá-þerna, Hkr. i. (in a verse), and in mod. usage: in the local name þorn-oy, near Reykjavík.

II. a servant, [Dan. *tjerne*; quite a different word, akin to *þirr*]:—a maid-servant, Stj. 138, 172, 616, and so in mod. usage.

þér-na, *dat.* = *þér* (see -na), Fms. vi. 422 (= *tibi-nat*).

ÞERRA, *ð*, in mod. usage *ad.* [Ulf. *ga-pairan*; Dan. *tørre*; cp. Lat. *tergo*; Gr. *τερεῖσθαι*; see *þurr*]:—to dry, to wipe; hann þó sik ok þerði á hvítum dúk, and wiped himself on a white towel, Fs. 5; er þú þertr í gram (the sword) á grasi, Fm. 25; hann þerði blóðit af andlitinu, Fb. ii. 359; þerra sér um brá með hvítri hendi, Hallfred; þerra af sér sveita, Kormak; á þér munu þau þerra þat, they will wipe it out on thyself, of

a blot, Ls. 4; gríðkona þin þertr fætr sína á leiði mínu, Fms. i. 254; þ. af oss synda-dust með iðranar-hendi, Hom. (St.); hón þó fætr bána i túrum ok þerði hári sínu, Greg. 45; Guð mun þerra öll tár af þerra augum, Rev. xxi. 4; þerra blóð ok sveita af e-m, Blas. 45; hón tok skikkjuna ok þerði með blóðit allt, Nj. 171; af þertr (= þertr) háar öll þerra tár, ástar koss margan geftr, Hallgr.; hann mælti við konu þá er honum þerði, of bathing, Sturl. iii. 111.

2. to dry; þerra uti fót, K. þ. K. 82; þerra hey, Grág. ii. 276; sólin hefr þertr sanda þessa með sínum hita, Al. 50. Mod. usage distinguishes between *þerra*, to wipe, and *þurka* to dry.

þerra, *u*, *f.* a towel, Hm. 4, Nj. 176, Sturl. iii. 111, Hkr. iii. 129.

þerri-dagr, *m.* a dry day, Eb. 260.

þerri-leysa, *u*, *f.* want of dryness, a wet season, Ann. 1312; þerri-leysu-samar, a wet summer, id.

þertr, *m.* dryness, of weather, dry weather, esp. such as is wanted in summer for drying hay; it is a household word in Iceland; eptir þat maðr verða gott til þerra (gen. pl.) hinn næsta hálfan mánuð, Eb. 150; um kveldit gjörði þerri góðau ok þomadi heyit, 260; til þertr, for drying, Ld. 290; breiða klæði til þertr, Fms. iii. 184; ú-þertr, wetness, a wet season; rífa-þertr, a scorching dry day. **þerra-leysi**, *n.* a lack of þertr, Bs. i. 144.

þerri-samr, *adj.* good for drying, of a season, Eb. 150; samr ú-þerri-samt, a wet summer, 258.

þerri-samar, *n.* a dry summer, Sturl. ii. 81.

þess, *gen.*, see *þat* B.

þess-háttar, *gen.* of that kind, Fms. i. 15, Edda 148.

ÞESSI, *fem.* *þessi*, *neut.* *þetta*, a demonstr. pron.

A. THE FORMS.—The Icelandic, like other Teut. languages, except the Goth., has two demonstr. prons., one simple, *sá* *rú* *þat*, another emphatic or deictic, *þessi*, *þetta* (cp. Gr. *ὁ* and *ἐκεῖ*, Lat. *hic* and *illic*); the latter is a compound word, the particle *-sá*, sometimes changed into *-sa*, being suffixed to the cases of the simple pronoun; Dr. Egilsson, in Lex. Poët., first explained that this suffix was the imperative 'see,' Goth. *sai*; þess, as well as the Engl. *this*, *these*, *those*, is therefore *q. s.* *þu-see*, *þu-see*. The forms vary much:

I. the earliest declension is with the suffixed particle, like *-gi* in *ein-gi*, *q. v.*, indeclinable; it is mostly so on the Runic stones, where we find the following forms,—*dat.* *þeim-si* (*þuic-ee*), Rafn 178; acc. *þann-si* (*þuic-ee*), passim; *þa-si* (*þuic-ee*); plur. *þeir-si* (*þuic-ee*); *dat.* *þeim-si* (*þuic-ee*); acc. *þa-si* (*þuic-ee*); neut. plur. *þau-si* (*þuic-ee*), passim; of this declension the vellums have only preserved the *dat.* sing. neut. *þvi-sa*, and the *dat.* masc. sing. and plur. *þeim-sa*. On the Runic stones the acc. masc. sing. and plur., the acc. fem. plur., and the acc. neut. plur. are, so to say, standing phrases—to raise 'this stone,' 'these stones,' or 'these kumbils' (neut. plur.), or to carve 'these Runes'; but the other cases can only be assumed from later forms; in the Runic inscriptions they are wanting, because there was no occasion for them; thus *þvi-sa* and *þeim-sa* are freq. in old Icelandic vellums, but are hardly met with in Runes. Even nom. sing. masc. and fem. *sá-si* (*þuic-ee*) and *sú-si* (*þuic-ee*) are said to occur in two or three Runic inscriptions.

II. the whole word was next turned into a regular adjective with the inflexion at the end, just like *margr* from *mánn-gi*, öngur from *ein-gi*, in which case the suffix became assimilated to the preceding pronoun, sometimes the inflexive *s* and sometimes the final letter of the pronoun prevailing; hence arose the forms as given in Gramm. p. xxi: **a.** the *s* prevailed in the forms *þessi* *qs.* *þer-si*; in *þess-sa*; in *þessum* *qs.* *þeim-sum*, *þem-sum*; *runum* *þimsum* (*þuice lúris*) occurs in Rafn 165, but is there erroneously explained; in *þessu* *qs.* *þvi-su*; acc. plur. *þessa* *qs.* *þu-sa*, *þessar* *qs.* *þær-sar*, *þessi* *qs.* *þau-si*. **β.** again, the final of the pronoun prevailed in *þenna* *qs.* *þann-sa*, *þetta* *qs.* *þat-sa*; so also in *þenna*, which stands for *þenna*, which again is an assimilation for *þeim-sa* or *þeim-si*.

2. the older form for gen. and dat. sing. fem., as also gen. plur., is bisyllabic (gen. *þessa*, *dat.* *þessi*, gen. plur. *þessa*); *þessar* *messu*, Hom. 41; *þessar* upp-rásar, Fms. i. 166; i *þessi* útleð, 78; af *þessi* sótt, ix. 390; til *þessa* saka, Grág. i. 324, and passim; hence, later, *þessarrar*, *þessarri*, *þessarra*; thus, *þessarrar*, MS. 544. 151; *þessarri*, Sks. 672 B; *þessarrar*, 786 B. and so in mod. usage.

III. a spec. form is *þessor* (*q. v.*), formed like *nökkorr* or *engurr*, but only used in nom. sing. fem. and nom. acc. neut. plur. (*þessor* *þann*, *þessor* *orð*); it seems to be a Norse form: [A. S. *þes*, pl. *þæs*; Engl. *this*, *these*; Hel. *þese*; O. H. G. *deser*; Germ. *dieser*; Dan.-Swed. *denna* is formed from the old acc. *þenna*; pl. *disse*.]

B. THE SENSE.—*This*, pl. *these*. For the usages see the writers passim; it suffices to observe, that *þessi* is used both as adjective and as substantive; as adjective it may be placed before or after its noun (*þessu* *kona* or *kona* *þessi*): ellipt. usages are, i *þessu*, in this moment, Fms. ii. 60; i *þessi* (viz. *hríð*), in this nick of time, x. 415. For its usage with the article inn, see hinn, p. 263, col. 1 (ll. 1); *þessi* inn skakk-borni, sveinn, Al. 29; *þenna* inn unga dreng, 656 C. 32, and passim.

þess-konar, *gen.* of that kind, such, Hkr. i. 119, Ísl. ii. 391, Íb. 9, Sks. 97, Fms. x. 289.

þess-liga, *adv.* 'thusly,' on this wise, thus, Fb. i. 280.

þess-ligr, *adj.* 'thus-like,' of such appearance, Lv. 59.

þessa-líkr, adj. *such-like*, Fms. xi. 119.

þessa-na, gen. þess with the suffixed -na, q. v., Fas. ii. 147.

þessor = þessi, q. v.; þessor sekt, Gpl. 194; eign þessor, 289; þessor bæni, Hom. 157; þessor tíðendi, Fms. ix. 317, 324; þessor mál, 378; þessor annivör, x. 392 (twice); þessor orð, 402, Hom. 157; þessor dæmi, Sks. 475; þessor nomm, Hom. 27.

þétta, ad, to make thick or tight.

þétti, a, m. thick curdled milk.

þétt-leiði, a, m. tightness, thickness.

þétt-ligr, adj. tight; skipin eigi þéttlig, Fms. ix. 380.

ÞÉTTUR, adj. (Engl. tight, taut; Dan. tæ), tight, opp. to leaking; vatnvíðri en hús eigi þétt, Bs. i. 316; í skinnbrókum þéttum, water-tight, 330; ok lykr fast ok þétt, Þidr. 70; skip þétt sem bytta, Krök. 25 new Ed.; ó-þéttir, lög-þéttir, water-tight, of a cask. 2. heavy, close; þétt svör, Ó. H. (in a verse); all-þétt, þéttan, acc. as adverb, closely, hard, Isl. ii. (in a verse).

þexla, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *teksla* and *tængsel*], an adze, mod. skar-úx; með snú-úxum eðr þexlum, A. A. 270 (from the Hb.); as a nickname, Landn. (App. 355).

þey, þey, or better þoi, þoi, interj., contr. qs. þegi, þegi (imperat.), *tsch, tush*; freq. in mod. usage.

þey, n., also þeyja, u, f. [þeyja], one's silent mood; in phrases such as, í þeyi niðri, or í þeyju sínu, or í kyrr-þeyju, quietly, silently.

þey-bitra, u, f. a chilliness from thaw (Jón Guðmundsson).

þeygi, qs. þó-gi, or þó-tigi, yet not, although not; því at álfrúðull lýsir of alla daga, ok þeygi at minnum munum, Skm. 4; þeygi er sem þú þeji bú góð eigi, Hbl. 6; of þeygi of sanna sök, Hm. 119; þeygi ek hana at heldr hefik, 95; fóra fælt þ., Am. 45; glúpuðu ok grétu þeygi, 73; þeygi vel gyljuð, Vsp. 39; ef maðr færir meybarn fram, ok þeygi sinn ómaga, Grág. i. 281; en þeygi verða þeir óhelgir fyrir áverkum er fyrir standa, ii. 14; veit hann þeygi hverjum hann sparir þat, 623, 21; ok kvæð þat þeirra ráð, en þeygi vil ek sitja yðr freyju, Hkr. iii. 397; stendr sá meðal yðar, at ek væra þeygi verðr at leysa skúpveng hans, þótt yet not although, Hom. (St.); svá es marit of en illu verk, at þeygi eru þess verk es víðr nenu, yet not unless, id.; at þeygi nýtr þótt vilandi vinni, id.; at hann væri í friði en kæmisk þ. á braut, that he should be left at peace, yet not at large, Post. 231; þat man þeygi sjatna, Orkn. (in a verse); þeygi Guðrún gráta mátti, yet G. could not weep, Gkr. i. 2, 4, 10, Skv. 3. 40, 66; enda er þá eigi óvæmt at þeygi lesa ek vel, Skálda (Thorodd).

ÞEYJA, this verb occurs only in the infinitive, except as a *ðr. ley* in pret. þá, Gh. 21; [A. S. *þeowan*; Engl. *thaw*; in North and West Engl. pronounced *thow*; Germ. *thauen*; Dan. *tøe*];—to thaw; nú er margháttað um veðrin, þótti mér élligt vera ok allkalit, en nú þykki mér sem þeyja muni.—þá mun ávalt þeyja ef þetta verðr at því, Vápn. 21 (the velum).

II. metaph. to cease; svá þá Guðrún sinna harmi, thus Guðrún appeared her woes, Gh. 21; ek frá hungri varga þeyja, the hunger of wolves was appeased, Ó. H. (in a verse), where *þeyja* rhymes with *ey*, and cannot therefore stand for *þeyja* = to be silent.

ÞEYR, m., gen. þeyr, Band. (in a verse); dat. þey; [Engl. *thaw*; Dan. *tø*];—a thaw; góði á þey með tegni, Þórð. 11 new Ed.; gora þeir vindar um vetrum góðan þey (stóra þeyi ok miklar hlákur, v. l.), Sks. 49 new Ed.; þá var þeyr ok suzlaust á jörðu, Fms. viii. 393; í bráða-þeyjum, Eg. 766; hlær ok inn bezt þeyr, Fms. ii. 228; þeyr haði á verit, ok sá manns-sporin í snjónum, Fa. 41; þótt. hjör-þeyr, örva-þeyr, egg-þeyr, geir-þeyr, vig-þeyr, Héðins þeyr, Guðlar þeyr, the storm of sword or spear, a war-storm, i. e. battle of Hedin and G. (a Valkvriur), Lex. Poët.

ÞEYR, comf. þey-láð, þey-rann, n. = the heaven, sky, Lex. Poët.

ÞEYSA, t, [answering þjósa, þaus may be suggested, but is lost, cp. þausir and þysja, þys];—to make to stir out, gush forth; þeysti Egill upp ór stí spyju mikla, Eg. 553; þeysa vötru, to stir the water, in rowing, Hornklofi. II. to make rush forth, to storm, of warfare; þá þeysti hann lið sitt at þeim fram, Fms. viii. 376; þeysa allan her til borgarinnar, Stj. 1; þá þeysir hann herinn út af sínu ríki, Þidr. 160; þeysa reiðina, to ride at a gallop, Róm. 287; Mauri þeysa árcidina, of an attack of horsemen, 314; síðan þeysa þeir herinn allan upp með Rín, Karl. 390, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þeysa flota at e-m, Ht.: with dat., þeysa út óvígum her ór borginni, Þidr. 28; þeir þeystu þá sem hardest at þeim, rushed on them, Fms. viii. 417, Barl. 53, Th. 78. 2. absol. þeysa, to ride furiously.

III. reflex. to rush on; þeystisk af bekk, of a river, Am. 25; þá þeystisk eptir allir migninn, Fms. viii. 201; er eigi þeystisk allir senn þessi niúgr á ost, 415. 2. = part., vera auð-þeystr, to be easy to stir, Stor.: fólk-þeysandir, gunn-þeyсандir, a stormer, a warrior, Lex. Poët.

ÞEYSIR, m. a rusher, stormer; in ör-þeysis, Lex. Poët.

ÞEYTA, t, a causal to þjóta, þaut;—to make sound, þeyta húðr, to blow the trumpet, Stj. 392, Al. 35; þ. hornum, to blow the horn, Stj. 133; þeyta organ, to blow the organ, Konr.; þeyta röðdina, to shout out, Fms. i. 302, 303, Thom. 409, passim. 2. to gallop, to ride fast, Fas. i. 93, and in mod. usage.

þeytari, a, m. a trumpeter; húðr-þ.

þeytir, m. = þeytari, Lex. Poët. þeyti-snjald, n. a top.

þey-punnur, adj. thin from thaw, of ice; svelli þey-punnur, Hallgr.

ÞÍÐ and **ÞÍT**, dual, ye, passim; the older form is *íð* or *it*, see Gramm. p. xxi; see *þit*.

ÞÍÐIT, part. (remnant of a strong verb, þíða, þeíð, þíðit), thawed, free from ice; vóru aldregi svá mikil úðgin at eigi var þíðit um skipin, O. H. L. 12.

ÞÍÐNA, ad, [þíðr], to thaw, melt away; fyrst en ísa leysti ok sjár taki at þíðna, Orkn. 108; af snjó þeim er eigi kaun þ., Al. 155; íss eða snjór, nema þat þíðni svá at þar verði vatn af, K. A. 6; þíðna ok hitna, Stj. 56; metaph., hjarta þíðnar, 362; þíðni sorgir, may the sorrows melt away, Gh. 20.

ÞÍÐRANDI, a, m., prop. a *be-partridge*, = þíðurr (?), but only used as a nickname, and then as a pr. name, Landn.; þíðranda-bani, the slayer of Th., a nickname, Njard.

ÞÍÐURR, m., pl. þíðrar; [mod. Norse *tjur*; Gr. *τετραών*];—a partridge. Lat. *tetrao perdrix*, Edda (Gl.); þíðra (gen. pl.), Gpl. 449; in poets, ben-þ., val-þ., a carrion-bird, Lex. Poët.

ÞÍGGJA, pres. þigg; pret. þá or þág, þátt, þáttu, Band. 37; pl. þágu; subj. þæi; part. þeginn; imperat. þigg, þiggðu; with suff., þikk, qs. þigg'k, þikk'ak, I receive not, Skm. 22; in mod. usage the pret. is weak, þáði, Pass. 16. 1; [Dan. *tigge* = to beg, *tigger* = a beggar];—to receive, accept of; faunka ek mildan mann eða svá matar-góðan, at ei væri þiggja þegit, Hm. 38; gefa e-m est at þiggja, Hdl. 2; örr ok fégjarn, ok þótti bæði gott at þiggja ok veita, Fms. iv. 109; við taka nó þiggja, xi. 54; bauð ek þér at vera ok þáttu þat ok vart feginn, Band. 37; salla er að gefa enn þiggja, N. T. 2. ellipt. (hús, gisting understood), þiggja, to take lodging, to receive hospitality for a night; þigg þú hér, Sigurðr, en þú Geitir tak við Grana! Skv. 1. 5.

3. with acc., þiggja e-t, or with prep., þiggja e-t at e-m or af e-m; þáttu at öðrum, thou wast the guest of others, Fas. i. 296 (in a verse); konungr þá jóla-veizlu í þrándheimi, Fms. i. 31; síun vetr þá hvárt heimboð at öðrum fyrir vináttu sakir, Nj. 51; ef goði þiggr gríð með þrjúðungs-manni sínum, Grág. i. 160; marga góða gjöf hefi ek af þér þegit, Nj. 10; ok þág af þeim mikla sænd, 281; þ. e-t at e-m, to receive at one's hands; lög þau er lýdir þágu at þeim nófnum, Sighvat; at hann þá gjöf af vin sínum, Sks. 659; gestir okunnir ok þágu mat at mér, Fms. x. 218; ok þá af honum jarls-mafni, 406; leyfi v. l. ek þ. af yðr, herra, ii. 79. 4. to accept a thing; þaug ek þikkak, epli ellifu ek þigg aldregi, Skm.; þat þág hann, Nj. 46; þóttisk hann þá vita, at Óðinn myndi hafa þegit blóð, Fms. i. 131. 5. to get, Lat. *imperare*; veiztu ef þiggjum þann lögvelli (?), Hým. 6; ef hann fjór þegi, Am. 59; þiggja löst, to receive care, to be fostered, Rekest. 1; hann getr þegit mönnum ár ok frið af Guði, Ó. H. (in a verse); þ. jóði aðal, Yt.; þ. hörd dæmi, to have a hard life, undergo hard-bips, Hkr. 2. 2; ok þá hann þar fyrir höfuð sitt, Eg. 419; hann beiddisk gríða ... ok þá hvárt-veggja, Fms. x. 408; þá er hann máttgr at þ. allt þat er hann vill, Magn. 432; þá vóru öll hótóð í frið þegin, pacified, Fms. vi. 341; bið ek þik, haf þú mik undan þeginn, I pray thee, have me excused, Greg. 28 (Luke xiv; eg bið, afsaka mig!); ef þér villit þessa menn undan þiggja, if ye will get these men relieved, Fms. x. 298, xi. 152; ok þágu þeir þá alla undan, they got them free, Nj. 163.

II. pass., þásk (þaaz) hans bæn þegar, Stj. 272.

ÞÍGGJANDI, part. a receiver, Grág. ii. 169; a possessor, owner, Lex. Poët.

ÞÍK, acc. of the pers. pron. = Lat. *te*; in later vellums and in mod. usage, þig, see Gramm.

ÞÍKKJA, see þykkja.

ÞÍKLINGR, m. a thickling, stout person, of a giant, Bragi (a *ðr. ley*).

ÞÍL-BLAKKR, m., poet. a deal-sterd, i. e. a ship, Lex. Poët.

ÞÍL-FAR, n. the deck of a ship, Fms. ix. 33, Fas. iii. 377, and in mod. usage.

ÞÍL-FJÖL, f. a deal-board, Fms. iii. 196.

ÞÍLI, n., mod. þil, [A. S. *þil*; akin to fjöl, q. v.], a deal, wainscot, plank, partition; þau þil heldusk, Fbr. 82; þilinn öðrum þiljum, 44 new Ed.; þeir brutu upp þilit, Eg. 235; síðan hneig hön upp at þilinu ok matadisk eigi, Lv. 38; Njáll var komin í rekkju, heyrði hann at öx kom við þilit, Nj. 68; í dyri-stafi eða þili, Bs. i. 508 (Sturl. ii. 49, l. c. þil); milli þilis ok hans, Fs. 7; hvárt viltú heldr liggja við stökk eðr þil(i), Sturl. ii. 207; bekk-þili, skjald-þili, vegg-þili.

ÞÍLIR, m. pl. the name of a Norse people, the men of Þola-mörk (q. v.), a county in southern Norway (Thuleses?), Fms. passim, Fas. i. 382.

ÞÍLT-VÍÐR, m. the wainscot; vóru markaðar ágætir sögur á þili-víðinum ok svá á ræfrinu, Ld. 114.

ÞÍLJA, pres. þil; pret. þildi; part. þíldr, þíldr, þilinn; mod. þiljaði, þiljað; [A. S. *þiljan*];—to cover with deals, to board, plank; tóku frá vigin, háborðuð ok þildu á bitum, Fms. ix. 44; lét þ. skipin ok tjalda, iv. 236; hann þildi alla veggir hússins með þrennum þiljum, Stj. 562; fella innan kofann ok þilja sem vandlegast, Bs. i. 194; þilja allan gardinn af nýju, D. N. iv. 283; hann (the skúli) er þíldr um endilaugt, Fbr. 67 new Ed.; þilinn, 44, l. c.; gólf allt þílið með marmara-steinum, Art. 6; þat grjót er höllin var þilin með, Karl. 60; þíldr neðan vel, Sks. 88 new Ed.; tvítog-sessa tjölduð ok þiljuð, Hkr. ii. 294 (but better tjölduð ok þílið, Ó. H. 178, l. c.)

pilja, *u. f. a deal, plank, planking*, esp. on a ship; *pilja* Hrungnis lja, Edda (Ht.); en er hann kom fram um siglu, þá skautzt niðr *pilja* undir fótum honum, Fms. vii. 74; *piljo* eða þjóptu, Grág. ii. 171; brjóta árar eða *piljur*, 356; *sess-piljur*, 'seat-deals,' the *thwarts* or *beneches* in a boat or galley, Hfornklofi. 2. pl. *the deck*; undir *piljur* niðr, Ó. H. 225, Fms. vi. 446; þá var þýrt dróttning leidd upp undan *piljum*, iii. 11; far þú undir *piljur* niðr ok ligg eigi hér fyrir fótum mönnum, Orkn. 148; hann bjó á *piljum* frammi, Eb. 196; valr lá þröngt á *piljum*, Sighvat.

pil-tré, *n.*, better þvertré, Sturl. ii. 109.

PIND, *f.*, not *þynd*, as it is sometimes spelt by modern writers, the *i* is determined by the old rhyme *vindr i sal þindar*, Edda l. c.; [from *þenja*, prop. *ubat* is stretched out; Lat. *tent-orium*, although different in sense, seems really to be the same word]; —the *diaphragm*; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, although not recorded in old writers except in this sole instance; *salr þindar*, the *breast*, Edda ii. 363 (in a verse). **þindar-lauss**, adj. *without a diaphragm, one who is never out of breath in running*, esp. used as an epithet of the fox.

PING, *n.* [no Goth. *þigg* is recorded; A. S. and Hel. *þing*; Engl. *þing*; O. H. G., Germ., and Dutch *ding*; Dan.-Swed. *ting*.]

A. A thing, Lat. *res*. In the Icel. this sense of the word is almost unknown, although in full use in mod. Dan.-Swed. *ting*, where it may come from a later Germ. influence.

II. in plur. *articles, objects, things*, esp. with the notion of *costly articles*: þeir rannsaka allan hans reiding ok allan hans klæðnað ok þing, *articles*, Sturl. iii. 295; þau þing (*articles, inventories*) er hann keypti kirkjunni innan sik, Vm. 20; þessi þing gaf Herri Vilkin kirkjunni í Klofa, —messu-klæði, kaleik, etc., 26. 2. *valuable, jewels* (esp. of a married lady), the law often speaks of the 'þing' and the 'heimanfylgja'; ef maðr fær konu at lands-lögum réttum . . . þá skulu lúask henni þing sín ok heimansfylgja, Gbl. 231; hann hafði ór undir-heimum þau þing at eigi munu slík í Noregi, Fms. iii. 178; síðan tók hún þing sín, 195; eptir samkvámu (*marriage*) þeirra þá veitti Sveinn konungi áhald þingum þeim er jafn voru ok skilt með systur hans, x. 394; maðr skal skilja þing með frændkonn sinni ok svá heiman-fylgju, N. G. L. ii; skal Ólafir lúka Geirlaugu þing sín, svá mikil sem hún fær löglig vitni til, D. N. i. 108; þinga-veð, a *security for a lady's paraphernalia*, D. N. passim.

B. As a law phrase [see þingvöllr]: **I. an assembly, meeting**, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation, a *parliament*, including courts of law; in this sense þing is a standard word throughout all Scandinavian countries (cp. the *Tyn-wald*, or meeting-place of the Manx parliament): technical phrases, blása til þings, kveðja þings, stefna þing, setja þing, kenna þing (N. G. L. i. 63); helga þing, heyja þing, eiga þing; slita þingi, segja þing laust, to *dissolve a meeting*, see the verbs: so also a þing 'er fast' when sitting, 'er laust' when dissolved (fasti 1. 7, lauss II. 7); Dróttins-dag hinn fyrri í þingi, ríða af þingi, ríða á þing, til þings, vera um nótt af þingi, öndvert þing, ofanvert þing, Grág. i. 24, 25; nú eru þar þing (*parliaments*) tvau á einum þingvelli, ok skulu þeir þá fara um þau þing bæði (in local sense), 127; um vartit tóku bændr af þingit ok vildu eigi hafa, Vápn. 22; hann hafði tekit af Vöðla-þing, skyldi þar eigi sóknar-þing heita, Sturl. i. 141: in countless instances in the Sagas and the Grág., esp. the Nj. passim, lb. ch. 7, Gisl. 54-57, Glúm. ch. 24, 27, Eb. ch. 9, 10, 56, Lv. ch. 4, 15-17: other kinds of assemblies in Icel. were Leidar-þing, also called Þriðja-þing, Grág. i. 148; or Leid, q. v.; hreppstjórnar-þing (see p. 284); manntals-þing; in Norway, bygða-þing, D. N. ii. 330; hús-þing, vápnar-þing, reifi-þing, v. sub vocc.; —eccl. a *council*, H. E. i. 457, Ann. 1274; þing í Nicea, 415, 14. 2. a *parish* (opp. to a *benefice*); in Iceland this word is still used of those parishes whose priest does not reside by the church, no manse being appointed as his fixed residence; such a parish is called þing or þinga-braud (and he is called þinga-prestr, q. v.), as opp. to a 'beneficium', Grág. i. 471, K. þ. K. 30, 70, K. Á. passim; bóndi er skyldr at ala presti hest til allra nauðsynja í þingin, Vm. 73; tiundir af hverjum bónda í þingunum, 96, Bs. i. 330, H. E. ii. 48, 85, 128.

3. an interview, of lovers, H. E. i. 244; þat var talat at Þorbjörn væri í þingum við Þórdís, Gisl. 5; nær þú á þingi mant nenna Njardar syni, Skm. 38; man-þing, laun-þing. **II. loc. a district, county, shire**, a *þing-community*, like lög (see p. 369, col. 2, B. II.); a 'þing' was the political division of a country; hence the law phrase, vera í þingi með goða, to be in the district of such and such a goði, to be his *liegeman*, cp. þingfesti; or, segjask or þingi, see the Grág., Nj., and Sagas, passim; full goðorð ok foru þing, Grág. i. 15; í þvi þingi eðr um þau þing, 85. In later times Icel. was politically divided into twelve or thirteen counties. In old days every community or 'law' had its own assembly or parliament, whence the double sense of 'lög' as well as of 'þing.'

C. HISTORICAL REMARKS.—In Norway the later political division and constitution of the country dates from king Hacon the Good and his counsellors Thorleif the Wise and earl Sigurd. As king Harold Fair-hair was the conqueror of Norway, so was his son Hacon her legislator as also the founder of her constitution, and of her political division into 'þings'; for this is the true meaning of the classical passage,—hann (king Hacon) lagði mikinn hug á laga-setning í Noregi, hann setti

Gulafjars-lög ok Frostafjars-lög, ok Heiðsævis-lög fyrst at upphafi, en ádr höfðu sér hverir fylkis-menn lög, Ó. H. 9; in Hkr. l. c. the passage runs thus—hann setti Gulafjars-lög með ráði Þorleifs spaka, ok hann setti Frostafjars-lög með ráði Sigurðar jarls ok annara þrænda þeirra er vitrastir voru, en Heiðsævis-lög hafði sett Hálfðan svarti, sem fyrr er ritað, Hkr. 349 new Ed. the account in Eg. ch. 57, therefore, although no doubt true in substance, is, as is so often the case in the Sagas, an anachronism; for in the reign of Eric 'Bloodaxe,' there were only isolated fylkis-þing, and no Gula-þing. In later times St. Olave added a fourth þing, Borgar-þing, to the three old ones of king Hacon (those of Gula, Frosta, and Heiðsævi); and as he became a saint, he got the name of legislator in the popular tradition, the credit of it was taken from Hacon, the right man; yet Sighvat the poet speaks, in his Bersúgils-vísur, of the laws of king Hacon the foster-son of Athelstan. Distinction is therefore to be made between the ancient 'county' þing and the later 'united' þing, called lög-þing (Maurer's 'ding-bund'); also almennt lög þing or almannu-þing, D. N. ii. 265, iii. 277; fjórðunga þing, ii. 282; alþingi, alls-herjar-þing. The former in Norway was called fylkis-þing, or county þing; in Icel. vár-þing, héraðs-þing, fjórðungs-þing (cp. A. S. *sciregemot*, a *shiremote*). Many of the old pre-Haconian fylkis-þing or *shiremotes* seem to have continued long afterwards, at least in name, although their importance was much reduced; such we believe were the Hauga-þing (the old fylkis-þing of the county Westfold), Fms. viii. 245, Fb. ii. 446, iii. 24; as also Þrændarness-þing, Arnarheims-þing, Kefseyjar-þing, Mork. 179.

II. In Iceland the united þing or parliament was called Al-þingi; for its connection with the legislation of king Hacon, see lb. ch. 2-5 (the chronology seems to be confused); again, the earlier Icel. spring þings (vár-þing), also called héraðs-þing (*county þing*) or fjórðunga-þing (*quarter þing*), answer to the Norse fylkis-þing; such were the Þórness-þing, Eb., Landn., Gisl., Sturl.; Kjálarness-þing, Landn. (App.); Þverár-þing, lb.; also called þingness-þing, Sturl. ii. 94; Húnavatns-þing, Vd.; Vöðla-þing, Lv., Band.; Skaptafells-þing, Nj.; Arnar-þing, Flóam. S.; þingskála-þing, Nj.; Hegrarness-þing, Glúm., Lv., Greit.; Múla-þing (two of that name), Jb. (begin.), cp. Grág. i. 127; Þorskafjarðar-þing, Gisl., Landn.; þingeyjar-þing, Jb.; further, Kraka-lækjar-þing, Dropl. (vellum, see Ny Fel. xxi. 125); Sunnudals-þing, Vápn.; þing við Vallna-laug, Lv.; þing í Straumfirdi, Eb.; Hvalseyar-þing, Gisl.; or þing í Dýrafirdi, Sturl.; Fjósatungu-þing, Lv.

III. In Sweden the chief þings named were Uppsala-þing, Ó. H.; and Mora-þing (wrongly called Múla-þing, Ó. H. l. c., in all the numerous vellum MSS. of this Saga; the Icelandic chronicler or the transcriber probably had in mind the Icel. þing of that name).

IV. in Denmark, Vebjarga-þing, Knytt. S.; Íseyrar-þing, Jómsv. S. **V.** in the Faroe Islands, the þing in Þórshöfn, Fmr.; in Greenland, the þing in Gardar, Fbr. **VI.** freq. in Icel. local names, þing-völlr, þing-vellir (plur.) = *Tingwall*, in Shetland; þing-nei, þing-eyrar, þing-ey, þing-eyri (sing.); þing-múli, þing-akálar, etc., Landn., map of Icel.; þing-holt (near Reykjavík).

D. COMPOUNDS: þinga-afglöpun, *f. contempt of court*, a law phrase, Grág. i. 5, Nj. 150. þinga-boð, *n. a summons to a þing*, N. G. L. i. 55. þinga-braud, *n. a parish-vicarage*, see B. I. 2. þinga-deild, *f. litigation at a þing*, lb. 8. þinga-dómr, *m. a court at a þing, a public court*, Grág. i. 127. þinga-kvöð, *f. a summoning persons to an assembly, to perform public duties there; vanda skal búa í þingakvöð*, Grág. i. 142. þinga-prestr, *m. a vicar of a parish* (B. I. 2). Sturl. i. 125, H. E. ii. 215. þinga-saga, *u. f. = þingabáttur*, Mork. 174. þinga-tollr, *m. a church-toll*, H. E. ii. 509, D. I. i. 276. þinga-báttur, *m.* (Hkr. l. c.), the name of the interesting record in Mork. 174.

þinga, *ad. to hold a meeting*; þinga um mál manna, Eg. 340; konungar tóku þar veizlur ok þingudu við bændr, Fms. vi. 191; konungr færr suðr með landi ok dvaldisk í hverju fylki ok þingaði við bændr, en á hverju þingi lét hann upp lesa Kristin lög, Ó. H. 46; Satan hefir þá þingat við djöðla helvitis ok mælt . . . Niðrst. 1; þat er síðr á Íslandi á haustum, at bændr þinga til fátækra manna (see hreppr), Fb. iii. 421. 2. metaph. to consult or parley about, consider; menn sögðu at þeir þingudu öðro-megin árinum, Fms. xi. 269; ekki veit ek hvat þeir þinga (ubat they are discussing), en þat hygg ek at þeir þætti um, hvárt Vesteinn hefði átt dætr einar, eða hefði hann átt son nokkurn, Gisl. 56; þeir þingudu um hvat at skyldi göra, Fms. vi. 28; hvi ætlar þú at Guðmundr þingi svá fast um þetta, Lv. 51; var lengi þingat, ok at lyktum festu bændr í dóm Erlings, Fms. vii. 302.

þingadr, *m.*, only poet., in heim-þingadr, q. v. **Nj. þ. Níðars**

þinga-lið, *n.* = þingamanna-lið; sá er vestr sat í þinga-liði, Bant. 349.

þinga-monn, *m. pl.* the name of the *bouse-carles* or *body-guard* of king Canute and his successors in England; it was a hired corps of soldiers, like the Wærings in Constantinople, Fb. i. 203, 205, Ó. H. 21, 25, Fms. vi. (in a verse). **þingamanna-lið**, *n. id.*, Valla L. 222, Orkn. 84 old Ed. Fb. i. l. c.

þingan, *f. a debate, biding counsel*, Bs. i. 350.

þingat, *adv. thither*; see þangat.

þinga, *f.* = þinghá (q. v.), Fb. ii. 184, Fms. viii. 183, v. l. 4.

ping-bítr, m. a nickname, Fas. i. 314.
ping-boð, n. [Swed. *ting-kasse*], an 'assembly-despatch,' in the shape of a stick, cross, or axe; þar fór um landit þ. nokkut, at allir meun skyldi til þings koma, Fms. i. 149; skera (upp) þ., Ó. H. 105, 121, 151, N. G. L. i. 63; stefna þing, ok hafa upp hafit þ. fyrir sumit, Gpl. 451, Js. 41; kross eðr þ. skal eigi yngri maðr bera enn tólf vettra, N. G. L. i. 139.
ping-borinn, part. presented at an assembly; hvalr banvænn af þing-borinu skoti, Grág. ii. 371.
ping-bók, f. a protocol, (mod.)
ping-brekkka, u. f. the 'parliament-brink,' a law term; at all old places where parliament was held there was a 'brink' or high place where the law was read, speeches made, or proclamations and declarations issued to the assembled people (the *Tynwald* in the Isle of Man is just such a spot), this place was called the 'thing-brink' (at the alping it was called the *Lögberg* or 'Hill of laws'); lýsa í þingbrekku, ... stefna um í þingbrekku til dóms, Grág. (Kb.) i. 99; ganga í þingbrekku ok nefna vátta, 107; hann skal til segja þrjú vör í þingbrekku, svá at meiri hlutr þing-heyjanda heyri, ii. 158; Egill Skallagrímsson gekk í þingbrekku um daginn eftir ..., þá stóð Egill upp ok mælti svá ..., Eg. 734; þá gengr Glúmr í þingbrekku ok nefnir vátta, Glúm. 387; at þinglausnum í þingbrekku stóð Þorsteinn upp ok mælti, Þorst. Síðu H. 174; leiða í brekku, to lead to the brink or bill of laws, i. e. to proclaim; ef þræli er frelsi gefit ok er hann eigi leiddr í lög eða brekku, Grág. i. 358.
ping-býr, m. a house or town where a meeting is held, D. N. i. 486.
ping-dagr, m. a 'meeting-day,' a day on which a þing is held, Gpl. 107; stefna e-m þingdag, to summon, Mar.
ping-deila, u. f. a lawsuit in a public court, Hrafn. 12, Fb. i. 443.
ping-deild, f. = þingdeila, Nj. 86, Ld. 298.
ping-fastr, adj. belonging to a certain county (þing), Grág. i. 159.
ping-ferð, f. a journey to a þing, Eg. 765.
ping-fostl, f. a law term, domicile in or allegiance to a þing-community. In the Icel. Commonwealth every franklin had to declare his allegiance to one of the priests, and to say of what community he was a member; yet the word was political rather than strictly geographical, for the 'þings,' like the 'godords,' were not strictly geographical divisions, Grág. i. 164; hence the phrase, spyrja at þingfesti e-s, to speak after a man's þingfesti, call on him to declare it, as also ganga við þ. e-s, to acknowledge one's þ. (of the priest), Grág. (Kb.) i. 3, 43, 132, Nj. 87; því at einu er rétt at hafa þingfesti í öðrum fjórðungi heldr enu er maðr býr, ef goða er þat lofat þeim at lögbergi at taka þrjúðungs-mann útan-fjórðungs, Grág. i. 165, which last passage is evidently a 'novella.'
þing-fólk, n. an assembly, = þingheimr, Hkr. i. 261.
þing-færr, adj. able to go to the þing; þá var Gizurr biskup eigi þ., Sturl. i. 204 (Bs. i. 69); þ. hestr, Grág. i. 52; eiga þingfærr, referring to outlaws (sekr maðr) who were not allowed to appear at a þing (cp. vargr í véum), Grág. ii. 78.
þing-för, f. = þingferð, Grág. i. 46, ii. 34; um þingfarir, at the season of alping, Grett. 136 A (um þing Ed.) COMPS: **þingfarar-balkr**, m. the section of law referring to the parliament, Jb. 5, Gpl. **þingfarar-fé**, n. = þingfararkaup, Gpl. 11. **þingfarar-kaup**, n. a fee for travelling to the parliament, as a law term, being a tax levied from every franklin, out of which those were paid who had to go up to the parliament on public business, whether as jurors, judges, or otherwise; every 'þing-heyjandi' received his fee from this source, the amount being regulated by the distance from the place of the assembly, or by the number of day's-journeys each man had to travel, Grág. i. 24, cp. Jb. 52. A census was taken (about A.D. 1100) in Iceland of all the franklins who had to pay the þing-tax, which shewed that there were at that time 4,500, cottagers and proletarians not included, Jb. 17; a man who paid no such tax could neither sit as 'neighbour' or judge, Grág. i. 50; ef bóndi á fé minna, en hann eigi þingfarar-kaupi at gegna, ok ..., K. þ. K. 4. For Norway see Gpl. þingfarab. ch. 2.
þing-ganga, u. f. = þingfögr, N. G. L. i. 62, Js. 39.
þing-gongt, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga þ. = eiga þingfært, Js. 39.
þing-haugr, m. a 'þing-bow,' bill of laws, a Norse local name, D. N. v. 957. perh. = þingbrekka.
þing-há, f. (also spelt þingá; see há):—a þing-district or community, originally a shire having a meeting or parliament of its own, the word is esp. freq. in Norway (in Icel. abbreviated into 'þing'), Hkr. i. 147; konungur fór í allar þinghár ok kristnaði þar allan lýð, Ó. H. 102; krafði leiðangrs um ena nórðstu þinghá, 198; hann fær ór þinghá sinni sjau tigi manna, Hrafn. 11; á Hálogalandi í enni nyrztu þinghá, Fms. viii. 183; her-boð fór á sjau nóttum frá hinum synnztu víta í hina nórztu þ. á Hálogalandi, Fagrsk. 20, D. N. passim; þinghá thus chiefly refers to the old small þing-communities, almost synonymous to fylki. **þinghá-maðr**, m. = þingheyjandi, Grág. i. 51 (see há).
þing-heimr, m. the assembly at a þing; lagði svá nær at allr þ. myndi berjask, Nj. 163, Eg. 765; ef þingheimrinn berðisk, Ísl. ii. 172, Fbr. 145, Al. 156.
þing-helgi, f. the consecrated precincts or boundary of a public assembly; nú er senn terð Tungu-Odds, riðr þóðr þá í móti honum, ok vill eigi at hann

nái þinghelginni, Ísl. ii. 172; at flokkir Hlaðna væri kominn á Völluma efri ok ætlaði at biða þar ok verja vígi alla þinghelgina, Sturl. i. 38. 2. the ceremony of hallowing an assembly at the first meeting (cp. helga þing); goði sá er þinghelgi á þar, hann skal þar þing helga enn fyrsta aptan, Grág. i. 100; goði sá búinn at ganga þá til þ., to proceed to the consecration of the þing, K. þ. K. 96.
þing-hestr, m. a horse used on a journey to the þing, Grág. i. 441.
þing-heyjandi, part. a 'þing-performer,' the law term for any person who visits a þing, on a summons to perform any public duty; every priest had to appear with a certain retinue of franklins, in order that there should always be present a sufficient number of neighbours, judges, witnesses, etc.; in return for such duty the persons attending received a fee, and were exempted from paying the þing-tax (þingfarar-kaup), which was defrayed by the franklins who stayed at home, Grág. i. 24, 46, 116, (Kb.) ii. 158; a priest had a right, at the spring meeting, to call on the ninth part of his liege-franklins to follow him to the alping, Grág. i. 116. 2. 'Ecclesiastes' is rendered by þingheyjandi, Greg. 71.
þing-hringr, m. the assembly standing in a circle, N. G. L. i. 80.
þing-hús, n. a house in which a meeting is held, Fb. ii. 49 (where it is an error for hús-þing, Ó. H. 45, l.c.); the word is rare in old writers, because parliaments of old were held in the open air; the word is esp. used of the Jewish synagogue, Greg. 48, Mar.; also for the Roman praetorium or a judgment-hall, John xviii. 28; so also in mod. usage, cp. Jb. 21.
þing-höftr, m. a nickname, Ann. Nord. Oldk. 171.
þing-kallandi, part. a herald, 655 iv. 2.
þing-kaup, n. = þingfarar-kaup, Grág. ii. 43.
þing-kostr, m. = þingveizla, Eg. 733, v. 1.
þing-lag, n. the public standard of value, as fixed or proclaimed at a 'þing'; kyr ok ær at þinglagi því sem þar er í því héraði, K. þ. K. 173 (cp. fjár-lag, verð-lag); þinglags-eyrir, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 246; þinglags-hestr, a horse of average value, D. l. i. 203.
þing-lausnir, f. pl. the dissolution of a parliament; skal hann eigi fara af þingi fyrir þinglausnir, Grág. i. 25, Nj. 113; at þinglausnum, Þorst. Síðu H. 174; ok þegar at þinglausnum dró gekk hann í búðir, Lv. 56; þinglausna-dagr, the last day of the parliament, Grág. i. 6, Sturl. ii. 98 C.
þing-logi, a, m. a law term, a 'meeting-belief,' one who breaks his engagement to attend a meeting or court when summoned (cp. A. S. *werloga* = a *trust-breaker*); also used metaph., hann varð ok eigi þinglogi, he was no engagement-breaker, Fms. xi. 22, Sturl. i. 142 (in a verse); ok er nefndum degi kom þá varð jarl eigi þ., 48; varða brönnum höfn þingloga, i. e. the haven belied them not, they got safe into harbour, Hkv. i. 29 (Bugge).
þing-lok, n. pl. = þinglausnir, Eg. 353.
þing-lýðr, m. [Germ. *dingleute*], = þingheimr, D. N. ii. 128.
þing-maðr, m. a person present at an assembly, a member of parliament; þeir gengu til lögbergs ok aðrir þingmenn, Nj. 15; þingmenn ok dómarinn, Gpl. 172, Bs. i. 755 (the members of the alping), and passim (see þingfesti); þingmanna dagleið, a day's journey for a man travelling to the parliament, Jb. 10. 2. a liegeman belonging to this or that þing-community; a franklin is said to be the 'þingmaðr' of such and such a priest (goði); þar sátu þingmenn Rúnólfss í hverju húsi, Bs. i. 20; hann var þ. Styrmis frá Ásgeirsá, Bænd. (begin.); ek spyr goða alla hverr sér kenni N. M. at þingmanni eða þrjúðungs-manni, Grág. (Kb.) i. 40; þeir vóru þingmenn Þorgeirs goða, Lv. (begin.); Guðmundr (the priest) var því vanr, at ríða norðr um hérað á vörin ok bitta þingmenn sína, ok ráða um héraðs-stjórn, 17; þingmenn Geitis, Vápn. 19; sendir Geitir orð þingmönnum sínum, 15, Eg. 724, passim; ef goði vill segja þingmann sinn brott ór þingi við sk, Grág. i. 165, Nj. 261, Sturl. ii. 35, passim; see þingfesti. **þingmanna-leið**, f. a day's journey for a þingmaðr, see the remarks s. v. þingfögr and þingfarar-kaup; but used in Icel. as a general measure of distance, answering to about twenty Engl. miles; distances on land are still measured so in Icel., e. g. a mountain is a þingmanna-leið milli bygða, cp. Hrafn. 11; see the map of Icel., where one 'þingmanna-leið' (or Icel. mile) is put at five geographical miles.
þing-mark, n. the boundary or precincts of a public assembly (= þinghelgi); þá eru þeir af þingi er þeir eru ór þingmarki, Grág. i. 25; goði skal kveda á þingmörk hver eru, ok skal hann svá þing helga sem alþingi, ok skal hann kveda á hve þing heitir, 100; gefa nafn þinginu ok kveda á þingmörkin, 116; allar sakir sem í þingmarki görask skal lýsa í þingbrekku, ii. 96; með þessum orðum ok þingmörkum heigudu langföðgar hans alþingi, Landn. (App.) 2. the boundary of a district or jurisdiction; sá goði er þing á í enu sama þingmarki, Grág. i. 164; ef maðr tekr hjú ór öðru þingmarki, 460.
þing-mál, n. a case presented at a public court, N. G. L. i. 90.
Þing-Máru-messa, u. f. the 'Þing-Mary's-mass,' = the 2nd July, from the alping being held at that time, Icel. Almanack.
Þingmenn, m. pl., or **Þingmanna-lýð**, n. the Þingmen, the king's house-carles in England, Orkn. ch. 37, Hkr. ii. 15.
þing-mót, n. a public meeting, MS. 656 B. 2.

þing-nóst, n. *provisions on a journey to the þing*, Eg. 733 B.
þingótt, n. adj. an error for *vingott*, Rd. 289, v. l.
þing-reið, f. = *þingfór*, a riding to attend parliament, Grág. i. 491, Nj. 174, Ld. 236, Hrafn. 11, Landn. 330 (App.), *passim*.
þing-reitt, n. adj., eiga þingreitt = eiga þinglært, Grág. ii. 17.
þing-ríkr, adj. *influential in the parliament*, Sturl. ii. 136.
þing-rof, n. *the dissolution of a public meeting*, N. G. L. i. 224.
þing-skaun, f. a nickname, Fms. ix. 419.
þing-skil, n. pl. *a debate or business at a meeting*; þíaz þ., *the speech or counsel of Th.*, i. e. gold, Bm.
þing-skipan (**þing-akapan**, f. = *þingskúp*, Ann. 1271 A), f. *the regulation of a þing*, Eg. 725.
þing-skot, n. *an appeal to a þing*; öll þau mál er hingat eru skotin at þingskotum réttum, Gpl. 18.
þing-sköpp, n. pl. *the rules or regulations of a parliament*; enda er rétt at lýsa aunan dag viku ef menn vilja þat i þingsköpum hafa, Grág. i. 18; þat er ok rétt at þeir hafi þ. þau er þingþeyndr verða á sáttir, 103, Eg. 725; hann skal ok upp segja þingskúp hvert sumar, ok aðra þáttu alla, Grág. i. 12. **þingskapa-páttir**, m. *the section of law referring to the þingskúp*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 38 sqq.
þing-sókn, f. = *þinghá*, Grág. i. 286, 461, Landn. 259, N. G. L. *passim*. **þingsóknar-maðr**, m. = *þinghá-maðr*, N. G. L. i.
þing-staðr, m. *a place where a parliament is held*, Jb. 9, Ff. 110; as to a Runic stone erected in such a place, see Baut. 807.
þing-stofna, u. f. *a summons to a þing*, Gpl. 24, Fa. 9; þingstefuvitni, -váttr, N. G. L. i. 32, 117, Gpl. 475.
þing-stöð, f. = *þingstaðr*, Grág. i. 122, Eg. 741, Fær. 17, Glúm. 394, Isl. ii. 193, Fms. xi. 85.
þing-tak, n. *the act of passing a law by public meeting* (cp. vápnaták, hófaták); lét hann i lögréttu þann sama Kristin-rétt lögleiða með réttu þingtaki, 671. 17, Rb. 62.
þing-taka, að, *to accept as law*, of a public meeting, H. E. i. 422.
þingu-nautr, m. *a member of a community or þing*; skyldu þingnautar eiga hvar saksóknir saman, Ib. 9, Grág. i. 84, 101, Fms. vii. 138. 2. *a parishioner*, Stat. 242, K. þ. K. 170; men of the same bishopric, Dipl. ii. 14.
þing-veisla, u. f. *entertainment at an assembly* (of the franklins by the priest), Eg. 733.
þing-vika, u. f. *the week during which the parliament sits*, Grág. i. 245 (the alþingi lasted two weeks).
þing-víat, f. *a domicile in a þing-community*, Grág. i. 19, Eg. 733; see þingfesti.
þing-víti, n. *a fine for not appearing when summoned*, N. G. L. i. 56, Gpl. 21.
þing-vætt, n. adj., in the phrase, eiga þingvætt, *to be allowed to be present at a þing*, of an outlaw, Grág. ii. 84.
þing-völlr, m. [cp. the Manx Tynwald, Shetland Tingvall]:—*the 'parliament-field', the place where a þing sat*, it answers in sense to mod. 'parliament-house,' but parliaments and courts of old time were held in the open air on a plain, hence the name; áðr sói er komin á þingvöll, Grág. i. 33; þá er næstir búa þingvellinum, 115, Fb. i. 191; þat er forn rétt, at áarmaðr öf fylkjum öllum skolo göra vébönd hér á þingvelli, N. G. L. i. 127. II. *a local name*, Landn., Sturl.
ÞINN, þin, þitt, possess. pron.; older and better þinn, þin, þitt, see minn; [Goth. þains; Engl. thine; Germ. dein; Dan. din];—*thine, thy*; þinum drengskap, Nj. 16; döttur þinnar, 23; þinnar silsku, 82; föður þins, 108; fá mér leppa tvá ör hári þinu, 116, and *passim*.
B. There was also a different use of 'þinn' in the vocat., viz. in addressing a person generally in connexion with some word of abuse; þinn heljar-karl, *thou hell-carle!* Fb. i. 212; þitt fölmenni! Fa. 36; þinn skelmir! 166; also placed after the noun, even with the suffixed article, hefir þú svíkt mik, hundrað þinn! Isl. ii. 176; mun sóli þinn nokkurum manni gríð gefa? Ld. 220; dyðrillinn þinn, Fms. ii. 279; klífar þú nokkvat jafnan mannfylla þín! Nj. 85; hirsð eigi þú þat, milki þinn, *thou milk-sop!* 182; alldjafnr er þjófrinn þinn, Fms. vii. 127; hvat vill skelmir þinn? Fa. 52; hvat mun þjófr þinn vita til þess? Eb. 106; lydda þín, Krók. 7; also freq. in mod. Dan., Norse, and Swed., e. g. Dan. *din bund!* *din skjelm!* *ditt afskum!* In Norway, even in a sense of compassion, nú frys du í hel, ditt vesle ting! gakk heim-atte, din krok = *thou, poor fellow!* but more freq. as abuse, di saggal ditt naut! ditt stygge fæ! or it is even there extended to the first person, eg, min arming, *I, poor thing!* me, vaare stakarar = *we, poor fellows!* eg viste inkje þetta, min daare! Ivar Aasen's Norse Grammar, p. 332. 2. in cases other than the vocative, but much more rarely; viltu nú þiggja gríð? þá svarar jarl, eigi af hundinum þinum, *not from thee, thou dog!* Fms. vi. 323; af fretkarli þinum, Fa. 160; acc., er ek sé þik, frænda skömm þína ..., er ek ól þinn úvita, Krók. 7 new Ed.; skulu vér færa þinn úvin til heljar, Fms. vi. 212. 3. in old writers even in plur., but very rarely; hvi róa djöflar yðrir (*ye devils!*), fyrir oss í alla nótt, Fms. ix. 50.—We believe this 'þinn' as a vocative, to be not the possess. pron., but a compounded form of the pers. pron. 'þú' and the article 'inn,'

þinn being qs. þinn, literally *thou the ...!* A strong, and almost conclusive, proof of this is that the uncontracted form actually occurs, and is used in exactly the same sense as the contracted 'þinn'; þú inn vandi slangi, *thou the wicked scamp!* Skíða R.; þú inn armi, *thou the wretch!* Ld. 326; þú inn mikli maðr, *thou the great man!* Eg. 488; vel þú hinn goði þjón og trúlyndi, Matth. xxv. 21; the full phrase was accordingly altered in one of two ways; either the article was dropped, þú goði og t. þjón, 20, or pronoun and particle were both contracted into one word, as above. The phrase, we may presume, at first could only have been used in the vocative (þinn!); but the origin being soon lost sight of, it was gradually extended to other cases (hundinum þinum); and even, esp. in mod. usage, to the other possessive pronouns (þínnir yðrir). Bearing this in mind, it is easy to understand why this usage is peculiar to the Scandinavian tongue, for although the possessive pronoun 'þinn,' *thine*, etc., is common to all Teutonic languages, the article 'inn' is peculiar to the northern languages, and therefore a word compounded with it would be so also. Analogous are the phrases, sé inn, þat it, þan in, þann iun ..., see p. 263, col. 1 (A. II). For another view, see Gram., Kleine Schr. iii. 256, and 271 sqq.
þinnig, þinnog, adv. *thither*, = þannig, Sdm. 3, Hkv. 2. 48, Vikr. 9.
ÞINULL, m. [*telna*, Ivar Aasen; akin to þenja], *the edge-rope of a net*; hann hlöp yfir net-þinullinn, ... hleypr hann yfir þinullinn, Edda 40; oddnets þinn, Edda (in a verse).
þinurr, m. [*tinur*, Ivar Aasen], a kind of resinous fir-tree, of which bows and hoops were made, Edda ii. 483; mold-þinorr, *the earth-tree*, of the tree Ygdrasil, Vsp. (the reading 'Midgarðs-orm,' in the paraphrase Edda 44, refers to a form 'mold-þinull' = *earth-string*, i. e. a *serpent*). 2. metaph. *a bow*, being made of the wood of this tree; Fíðrinn skaut bogann með bíldor, ok kom á þinorinn ok brast í sandr boginn, Ó. T. 59 (Fms. x. 362).
þirflingr, m. [þjarfr], an 'unleavened' fellow, a word of abuse, Edda i. 530.
þirr = þerna (q. v.), Edda i. 532 (562), Rm.
ÞISTILL, m. [A. S. *þistel*; Engl. *thistle*; Germ. *distel*; Dan. *Sved. tistel*, *tistel*];—*a thistle*; vertu sem þistill, Skm. 31; 'carduus,' þat köllu vér þistil, Stj. 635; þistla ok illgresi, Sks. 549; þorna ok þistla, Eluc. 45; verða nökkut vinber saman lesin af þyrnum elegar fíkjur af þistlum, Matth. vii. 16; þyrna ok þistla skal hún bera þér, Gen. iii. 18; a local name, Þistils-fjörðr, Landn.
ÞIT or **ÞID**, the older and true form is **it** or **id** (q. v.), the **þ** being borrowed from the preceding verb, as in *ér, þér*; thus, in alliteration, **id** mædd alla eida vinna, Skv. i. 31, and spelt so in vellums, e. g. Sem. (Kb.); þó er it finnik, Fms. xi. 21; er it tókud þá, 623. 24; meguð id sjálfir, Fms. xi. 21; skuluð id, Isl. ii. 339 (Heiðarv. S.); but usually **þit** or **þid**, e. g. Fms. i. 189 (eleven times in one page); cp. *ykkar, þykkar*, p. 725.
ÞI = þvi, see þat C; and in compds, þi-likr = *þvílíkr*.
ÞÍÐA, d. *þíða þíða* rhyme together, Skáld H. i. 2; originally a strong verb *þíða*, *þeid*, of which only remains the part. *þíðan*, q. v.: *so much, thaw*, of ice, snow; *þíða snjó*, Fms. iii. 180; Jökull kvænk eigi inn vilja at þíða á sér snjó, Fa. 55; síðan vöru eldar gírvir ok þíð klæð, 52; hann færðisk at eldinum ok víði þíða sik, id.; var eldr upp kveykt ok þíð klæði þeirra, Fbr. 14 new Ed.; hann þíddi þann mikla þela, Hom. 107; þá tekr jörð at þíða frosnar grasrætr, Sks. 48; *þíða* (not *þýða*) allra hjörta til ástar, Edda (pref.) 149.
ÞÍÐR, *þíðr*, þítt, adj. *not ice-bound, thawed*; meðan áin er þíð, *while the river is open*, Grág. ii. 267; hvert þat er isum þakt eða þítt, Sks. 182; á þíðum sjá, Fb. i. 489; í vök þíðri í Nið, Fms. vii. 2; thus written in the vellums l. c., not 'þýðri' as in the Ed.
ÞÍ-LÍKR, adv. *swab*, Stj., Ba. = *þvílíkr*, q. v.
ÞÍN-LÍKR, adj. '*thine-like*,' like thee, Bjarn. 43 (MS. þíllíkt, Ed. þerlíkt).
ÞÍNA-LÍGR = *þínlíkr*, like thee, Fms. v. 336; ó-þínsligr, *unlike thee*, unworthy of thee, Isl. ii. 198.
ÞÍSL, f. [O. H. G. *dibsla*; Germ. *deichsel*; old Swed. *þistl*; Lat. *tesmo* q. s. *tesmo* (?); the inflexive *l* is a diminutive];—*a cart-pole*, remains only in the poet. compd *sár-þísl*, a 'wound-stick,' i. e. a sword, Isl. ii. 389 (in a verse).
ÞJAKA, að, a later form from þjökka, see below; þjaka and taka make a rhyme, Pass. 23. 12; [Ivar Aasen *tjaka*];—prop. *to thump, to smite*, hence *to afflict*; with acc., þóknist honum að þjaka, þat hold örkumslum með, Pass. l. c.; with dat., þeir hafa bæði hrakt og hrjád, hrundið ok þjakad honum, Pass. 9. 7. 2. in the part. **þjakadr**, worn, fainting, exhausted; móðr ok þjakadr af umgangi þeirra, Fa. ii. 452; var hún þjókuð mjök, of one saved from drowning, Þórð. 62; hann var þjakadr mjök af kulda, Bs. i. 331; þjakadr af gunga ok ervíði, Fb. iii. 366; var hann mjök þjakadr, Bárð. 17 new Ed.
þjalar, see þel.
þjapel, n. [a for. word, þ = z or c; mid. H. G. *schappel*; old Fr. *chapel*, whence Fr. *chapeau*];—*a wreath*, Al. 70.
þjappa, að, *to knead with the feet*; þ. moldinni saman; corrupt from þjaka (?).
ÞJARFR, þjarfr, þjarft, adj. [A. S. *þearf*; old Fr. *derve*; Germ. *derb*];—*unleavened*, of bread; þjarft braud ok akr-súrr, Hom. 82; súrt

Þjóð-vel, adv. *very well, excellently*; skemta e-m þ. Björn. (in a verse); Sæmundi er mart þjóðvel gefit, Fs. 17.
Þjóð-vitrir, m. *the great wolf*, Gm. 21 (cp. þjóð-úlfr, a pr. name).
Þjófa, ad, *to call a thief*, Karl. 378, v. 1.
Þjóf-ligr, adj. *thievish*, Al. 69, Fms. v. 322, Fas. iii. 372.
Þjófnadr, m. *thief*, Ld. 142; þjófnadr-mál, Jb. 442.
ÞJÓFR, m. [Goth. *þiubs*; A.S. *þeif*; Engl. *thief*; O.H.G. *diup*; Germ. *dieb*; Dan. *tyv*; Swed. *tjuv*; cp. Goth. *þiubju* = *adþpa*; þauf and þóf (qq. v.) seem to be kindred words] — *a thief*; þjófar ok ilmmenni, Nj. 32; vándur hefi ek verit, en aldri hefi ek þjófr verit, 74; mætti honum sök á gefa, ef hann léti fara sann-reyndan þjóf, Fms. vii. 115; rangt sýnisk mér at svá mikill þjófr gangi undan, . . . mikit kapp leggur þú á með þjófrum, ok muntú illt at sök hafa, Fbr. 86, 87; þú hefir verit þjófr ok mörðingi, Nj. 74; þat er víkinga háttir at afa fjár með ránum eðr svörfum, en þat er þjófa háttir at leyndu eptir, Fb. i. 412; þjófa farsla, Gpl. 533; þjófa-gröf, fylgslu, *a den of thieves*, Greg. 39, Hom. 154, cp. Glúm. ch. 17, 18, Eb. 18; sauda-þjófr, *a sheep-stealer*; rummungs-þjófr, *an inveterate thief* (cp. hann steli öllu sem steini er léttara). In ancient times thieves were particularly detested, and no mercy was shewn to them, theft being punished by hanging, see Fbr. l. c. (cp. the late Engl. penalty of death for sheep-stealing); and minor theft by branding with hot iron on the cheek, N. G. L. ii. 168; or by chopping off feet and hands, cp. Sighvat's verse on St. Olave; cp. the saying, þjófa skal hátt upp hængja, Hallgr.; 'thievish' and 'wicked' are synonymous, þjófs augu, *a thief's eyes*, an evil look, Nj. 2, Fms. iii. 195; þjófs hakan, *a thief's chin*, 192; þjófs-nefi brotnaði, *the thief's nose broke*, 189; þjófs tenar, Blómstr. S. 27. **ÞJÓFA-BÁLKR**, m. *the section in the law about thefts*, N. G. L., Jb. 71. **ÞJÓF-FÖLGINN**, part. *thievishly bidden*, N. G. L. i. 254. **ÞJÓF-GEFINN**, adj. *thievish*. **ÞJÓF-LAUN**, n. pl. *thievish concealment of a thing*, Grág. i. 416, Dropl. 14. **ÞJÓF-LIGR**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), *thievish*. **ÞJÓF-NAFN**, n. *a being called thief*, Fms. iii. 149. **ÞJÓF-NAUTR**, m. *an accomplice* (cp. Germ. *diebs-genosse*, Dan. *bæler*), such as a receiver of stolen goods, Grág. ii. 190; ef maðr flytr þjóf yfir óduld, þá hefir hann fyrir-giört húð sinni ok heiti þ. Gpl. 418; the saying, þjófrinn þrífst en þjófs-nautinn aldri, *the thief may thrive but the thief's accomplice never*, i. e. he is even worse than the thief himself; illa er þá ef ek em þjófsnautr, Nj. 75. **ÞJÓF-RÁÐ**, n. pl. *an abetting a thief* (Dan. *bæleri*), Grág. ii. 190, Jb. 417. **ÞJÓF-SMARA**, u. f. *a thief's halter*, Bs. i. 225. **ÞJÓF-STOLLINN**, part. stolen, Grág. ii. 137, Gpl. 536. **ÞJÓF-SÖK**, f. *a case of theft*, Glúm. 365, Grág. i. 84, ii. 190; aldregi fyrnisk leynd þjófsök, id. B. Altogether different is 'þjófr' in pr. names, Frið-þjófr, Her-þ. Ey-þ., Gunn-þ., which answers to A. S. *þeow*, i. e. *a servant*, = Icel. þy. **ÞJÓFKA**, u. f. = **ÞJÓFNADR**, Gpl. 137. **ÞJÓF-KAPPER**, m. id., Grág. i. 457, ii. 136, Rd. 285. **ÞJÓF-KNAPPR**, m. *the 'thigh-knobs' buttocks*, Korm. 120, Fms. ii. 6, Fs. 48, Fb. ii. 364, Fas. i. 93, Bt. i. (in a verse), Stj. 512. **ÞJÓF-LEGGI**, m. *the thigh bone*, Bs. i. 344, Grett. 176 new Ed. **ÞJÓNA**, ad, [A. S. *þenian*; O. H. G. *diunon*; Germ. *diener*; mod. Dan. *tjene*, Swed. *tjåna*, mod. Icel. *péna*; the proper Dan. form would be *tyne*] — *to serve*; settisk hann heima ok þjónaði ekki konungi, Eg. 83; þessi guðin er þú þjónar, *serves, worships*, Fms. i. 97; líf ok dauði þjóna Dróttinu, 623, 27; þjóna Guði, Stj. 375; þjóna til e-s, *to serve, pay homage to, of allegiance*; kvaðsk hann skyldir at þ. til konungs, Fms. ix. 431; engi vildi til þeirra þjóna upp frá því, xi. 334; þeir er til hans (i. e. Christ) þjóna, Mar.; þjóna til hans né annarra, Fms. iv. 23; þjóna undir e-n, *to serve under one*, Sturl. ii. 4; absol., Jb. 383. 2. *to attend on as a servant, wait on*, with dat., Stj. 441; hón þjónaði honum eigi verr enn bónda sínum, Nj. 62; lét göra honum laug ok þjónaði honum sjálf, Fms. vi. 303; þ. at konungs-borði, Fb. ii. 428; þ. fyrir borði, Fms. vii. 84; in Icel. households chiefly used of maid-servants, cp. Ld. ch. 11. 3. in eccl. sense, *to perform service*; þjóna kirkju (dat.), Bs. i. 179, Hom.; þ. kapellu, D. N. ii. 338. **ÞJÓNAN**, f. *a serving, service, attendance*, Hkr. iii. 79, Stj. 424, 440 (v. l.), Karl. 517, Mar.; þjónunar-maðr, *a servant*, Fas. i. 375. **ÞJÓNARI**, a, m. *a servant*, Gd. 19 (Germ. *diener*). **ÞJÓNKAN**, f. = **ÞJÓNAN**, Hkr. iii. 325, Fms. i. 137, vi. 94, Stj. 376, 424. **ÞJÓNN**, m. [A. S. *þen*], *a servant, attendant*, Hkr. iii. 365, Fms. x. 277, Gpl. 76, N. G. L. i. 70, Sks. passim, Greg. 50, MS. 623, 21. **ÞJÓNUSTA**, u. f., **ÞJÓNASTA**, Hom. 134, [O. H. G. *diunost*; Hel. *þjónost*; Germ. *diener*; Dan. *tjeneste*] — *service, attendance*, Nj. 268, Eg. 28, 112, Fms. vi. 36, passim. 2. in Icel. households a maidservant who assists a male servant is called the þjónusta of that man. II. *divine service*, esp. *the mass*, Ld. 334, Sturl. iii. 84; Guðs þjónusta, *a holy service*, esp. *the vaticum* for the sick or dying, Sól. 60; þjónusta bann, *a ban, interdiction*, H. E. i. 414; þjónusta budkr, þjónusta-hús, -ker, *a pyn for the eucharist*, Am. 29, 43, 52, 54, 59, 100, Dipl. v. 12, Stj. 564. **ÞJÓNUSTU-BUNDINN**, part. *bound in service, allegiance*, O. H. 288, Fær. 138. **ÞJÓNUSTU-EMBÆTTIL**, n. *divine service, church service*, Fms. ii. 200. **ÞJÓNUSTU-FÓLK**, n. *servant-folk*, Stj. 282. **ÞJÓNUSTU-FULLR**, adj. *serviceable, attentive, faithful as a servant*, Fms. viii. 235, Stj. 376, 466, Eg. 269, Hkr. iii. 97. **ÞJÓNUSTU-GJÖLD**, n. pl. *wages*

for service, Fb. ii. 231. **ÞJÓNUSTU-GÖRÐ**, f. *a holy service*, H. E. i. 237, Sturl. ii. 5, and so in mod. usage. **ÞJÓNUSTU-KONA**, u. f. *a female servant*, Fms. i. 67, 231, Edda 148, Stj. 112. **ÞJÓNUSTU-LAUN**, ad, *without sacrament*, of a sick person, N. G. L. i. 347, Fms. viii. 103; of a church, þá standi kirkjan þjónustulaus, *let the church stand without services*, K. A. 48. **ÞJÓNUSTU-MAÐR**, m. *a man-servant*, Edda 28, Eg. 236; *a liegeman*, Eg. 14. **ÞJÓNUSTU-MJÓKR**, adj. *officially obliging*, Fas. iii. 303. **ÞJÓNUSTU-MÆR**, f. *a maid-servant*, Fms. i. 477, Stj. 423. **ÞJÓNUSTU-SAMR**, adj. *ready to serve, ministering*, Fms. vi. 136. **ÞJÓNUSTU-SOMÐ**, f. *dutifulness*, Str. **ÞJÓNUSTU-SKYLDI**, adj. *in duty bound*, Hkr. iii. 57. **ÞJÓNUSTU-STÁLKA** = **ÞJÓNUSTU**. **ÞJÓNUSTU-SVEINN**, m. *a page, male servant*, Eg. 237, Fms. iii. 28. **ÞJÓNUSTU-TOKJA**, u. f. *a taking of the sacrament*, Bs. i. 189, 441, Hom. 141. **ÞJÓNUSTU-VERK**, n. *performance of service*, Greg. 37. **ÞJÓNUSTA**, ad, *to administer the sacrament to a sick or dying person*. **ÞJÓR-ÞLUTR**, m. *the baunch of an ox*, Haustl. **ÞJÓRI**, a, m. *a nickname*, Fms. x. 156. **ÞJÓRR**, m. [Gr. *ταῦρος*; Dan. *tyr*; Swed. *tjur*], *a bull*, Hym. 14; prop. *a young bull*, um þjór . . . nú er þjórt í yxna tali þar til er hann er fimur vetra gamall, N. G. L. ii. 68; þá reis hér upp rauðr úxi . . . þá rem upp þjórt nokkurt, Vápn. 51; as a ship's break, hann harði þjors-höf á staðni, Landn. 300; whence the local names, Þjórs-á, Þjórsár-dalr; Þjórs-dæli, m. pl. *the men from Tb.*, Landn. **ÞJÓN**, f. = **ÞJÓS** (q. v.), *the carcass of a whale*, Jb. 320. **ÞJÓSTR**, m. [cp. A. S. *þeostr*, *þystr*, = *darkness*; Germ. *duster*], *anger, fury*; þjóta af þjósti, *with fury*, of a river, Am.; þjósti kerfi, Glúm. (in a verse); þjóstr skyli lagið fyrir þrjósti, Orkn. (in a verse), krýp ek til kross frá þjósti, Líkn. 30; æ var þ. í þrjósti, Bs. ii. (in a verse); hón svarar með miklum þjósti, *in great anger, excitement*, Fb. i. 547; andvarpa af þjósti miklum, Sks. 225; landsýningir blóm þ. þjósti, id. II. in pr. names, Þjóst-úlfr, *the grim wolf* (?); Þjóstarr, Landn. **ÞJÓST-SAMLIGA**, adv. *chafingly, angrily*, Sks. 226. **ÞJÓSTUGR**, adj. *chafing, angry*. **ÞJÓTA**, pres. þýr; pret. þaut, þaut, þaut, pl. þutu; subj. þyti; part. þótinn; [A. S. *þeotan*, cp. Ulf. *þu-in*, *þu-bauru*, = Gr. *εὐαγγελ*; Dan. *tude*] — *to emit a whistling sound*, e. g. of the wind, surr, vana, leaves of trees; vindr þýr, Grág. ii. 170; sjár, alda, brim þýr, Ls. Poët., Gm. 21; öxin þaut, *the axe whistled*, Fas. 62; öxar tver þau hátt á öxa-tré, Sturl. i. 158; vindr kom á þá ok þaut í spjótnum, iii. 83; víða þaut jörðin af þeirra hljóðan, *resounded*, Stj. 434; þjótað strengleikr, of tunes, Sks. 632; þaut borgin af hljóðferum, Konr.; þat er hann féll, þá þaut mjök ok glumdi, Stj. 46; nú heyrja þeir at þaut slöngu Búa, Ísl. ii. 408; nú þýr undin, Fas. i. 204, cp. Fbr. 111 new Ed.; jötuns háls-undir (the waves) þjóta, Stor. 3; þat þýr fyrir regn, *a whistles for rain*, Stj. 594; á þýr af þjósti, Am.; þjótanda for, Gpl. **ÞJÓTANDA** haf, Sks. 54, 137 new Ed.; reidar-þrumur þjóta, Ant. 80; þjótanda kvern, of a mill, Fas. i. 493 (in a verse). 2. *to bowl, of a wolf*; sem úlfar þyti, Karl. 140; þat heyrir þú varga þjóta, Gpl. 28 (Dan. *ulvens tude*), cp. ulfa-þýr; höiku (monsters) þutu, Hym. II. *to rush*; þá þutu upp allir, Grett. 164 new Ed.; margir menn þutu upp ok kvaðu hann njósarmann, Sturl. ii. 247, Th. 25. 2. *with prep.* þjóta á, *to rush in*; at skjótara mundi á þjóta = *a dynja*, *to burst*, Fms. vii. 125; varði mik eigi at svá skjótt mundi á þjóta sem m. e. xi. 115. III. as intrans. [Engl. *to root*; Germ. *tuten*], *to blow a horn, trumpet*, it only occurs in two instances; aðr halr hugfullr; hann um þaut, *ere he blew the horn*, Hdm. 17; sá er þýr í trumbu, Fms. viii. 83 (in a verse). **ÞJÓTANDI**, f. *the name of an artery*; á æði þeirri er þ. heitir, Bs. i. 644; see the remarks s. v. vind-æðr. **ÞJÓTI**, a, m. *the thudder, whistler*, a nickname, Landn. **ÞJÓTR**, m. *the whistler*, a name of the wind, Edda (Gl.) 2. *a wind to dry clothes in*. **ÞJÓTTA**, u. f. *an island in Norway*; whence **ÞJÓTTAR-GROPPR**, **ÞJÓTTAR-KJÓPTR**, the name of a ship from that island, Ann. 1209. **ÞJÓTTA**, u. f. *stringy meat*, Björn, (akin to þjós?) **ÞJUKKR**, see þjokkr, þykk. **ÞJÓKKA**, ad, [þykk, m.; cp. A. S. *þaccian*; Chaucer *to thack*], *to thwack, thump, beat, chastise*, = þjaka, q. v.; þjókkra alca hnesian mid hrisi, *whack a self-willed son with the rod*, Sighvat, (see hris.) **ÞJÓKKA**, u. f. *a nickname*, Landn. 238. **ÞJÓKKR**, adj. *thick*, = þykk, q. v. **ÞJÓRKU**, see þjarka. **ÞOKA**, u. f. [Dan. *taage*; can Engl. *fog* be the same word? cp. þel] — *a fog, mist*; þoku dregr upp, Fb. i. 212; verði þoka . . . þá kom þoka mikil móti þeim, Nj. 20; leggur þoku yfir, Glúm. 368; hafa þeir þoka miklar en vinda litla, Ld. 74; var þoka yfir héraðinu ok vindr af hafi, Ísl. ii. 307; vaxta mikil ok þoka, Eg. 128; ór miðri þokunni, Stj. 306; *smoke* þoka, *fog drifting from the south*, Hrafn. 6; þoka ok myrkr, Fms. x. 339; þoku-fall, Thom. 454; þoku mugga, *a muggy mist*; myrkviðis-þoka, *a mirky, pitch-dark fog*; the saying, mart býr í þokunni, Ísl. þjóða. 2.

flytja mestan þora fjátrins, *Al.* 28; mestr þori manna, *Barl.* 26, *N. G. L.* ii. 418; hann má oss þjóna at miklum þora, *for a great deal*, *Norske Saml.*; and so freq. in mod. usage, það er mestr þorri þúinn, *the most part ready, all but ready*.

ÞORN, m. [*Ulf. þaurus = dæraða*; *A. S. þorn*; *Engl. thorn*; *O. H. G. and Germ. dorn*; *Dan. torn*]:—a thorn; þorna ok pistla, *Eluc.* 45; með þornum, *Greg.* 31; þorn ok klungr, *Stj.* 38, 47, passim; hag-þorn, *cp. þyrnir*.

ÞI, metaph. a spike; með hvossu þornum, *Sks.* 419; *esp. the tongue of a buckle, pin of a brooch, hón þóttisk taka þorn einn or serk sinum, Hkr. i*; þorninn gekk i sundr i sverðfellingum, *Sturl.* iii. 163; þorninn i belti þínu, *Pr.* 431; þótt, þorns þóll, þorna Freyja, þrúðr..., *the fairy of the fibula, i. e. a lady, Lex. Pöet.*, and in mod. usage; þorn-reið, þorn-graund, þótt. = a lady, *Lex. Pöet.* 2. *the letter þorn* (see þ), *Skulda* 168, *Edda* ii. 365.

þorna, að, to become dry, *Glim.* 364, *Eb.* 260, *Bs.* i. 339, *Ísl.* ii. 131, 364, *Greg.* 58, *Al.* 95, *Sks.* 28, *Barl.* 78, *Stj.* 589. 2. metaph. in the rhyming phrase, morna ok þorna, to 'peak and pine,' *Fas.* ii. 235. 3. part. þornadr, dried; dauðr ok þornadr limr, *Fms.* i. 229.

þorn-görð, f. = þornkrúna, *Symb.* 22, *Róm.* (St.).

þorn-krúna, u. f. a crown of thorns, *Ann.* 1274.

ÞORP, n. [*Ulf. þaurp = dypós*, once in *Nebem.* v. 16; *A. S. and Hel. þorp*; *Old Engl. thorp*; *O. H. G. and Germ. dorf*; *Lat. turba* is taken to be the same word; this word, we think, was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own enclosure, like the 'tún' or 'bær' or 'garðr' of the 'búandi,' hence þorpari = a *churl* (see below); the etymological sense being a crowd, throng, as seen in *þyrpast*, *þyrping* (qq. v.), as also in *Lat. turba*]. 1. a hamlet, village, rarely of an isolated farm; fóru þau um kveldit í annat þorp skamt þaðan, ... þorsteinn hét þar bóndi, *Hkr.* i. 189 (in East-Norway), *Fms.* x. 219; margir voru búendr þar í þorpinu, *O. H.* 131; til Níðaróss, þar var þorp nokkurt sett ok kaupstaðr, *Fms.* x. 294; um þorp ok um bæi (Scotland), *Orkn.* 78; in *Edda* 108, þorp ef þrír eru, ... 2. when used of foreign countries it means a *thorp or village*; borgir, kastalar, þorp, *Fms.* vii. 94; þorp ok tún, *Sks.* 631; Írar hlaupta saman i eitt þorp, *Ld.* 78; borg eða þorp, *Stj.* 96, 183; þar (in Frisland) varð brátt fyrir þeim þorp eitt ok bygðu þar margir bændr, *Eg.* 528; *Lat. villa* is rendered 'þorp,' *Róm.* 132, *Hom.* (St.), (= *Matt.* xxii. 5); þorpin stóðu á bryggjunum ok mikil fjölmenni i þeim þorpum (of London), *O. H. L.* ch. 10; metaph., þættu-þorp, the abode of quarrel, i. e. the mouth, *Fms.* vi. (in a verse). 3.

The word occurs twice in poets in the same sense as in the *Goth.*, a land; hrörnar þóll sú er stendr þorpi á, hlýrat henni búrkr né barr, *Hm.* 49 (here 'þorp' seems to mean a field, fenced place, or garden, as opp. to the 'wood'); þjár þjóðar falla þorp yfir meyja, *Mugþrasir*, three great rivers fall over the field of the Norms, *Vfm.* 49. II. very freq. as the second compd of *Dan.* local names, as -trup, or -rup dropping the t, *Hos-trup*, *Kra-rup*, *Kolde-rup*, *Vins-trup*, *Sverð-rup*; but in early *Dan.* -torp or -thorp, thus *Bukke-thorp*, *Thume-thorp*, *Ny-thorp* = mod. *Dan.* *Nytrup*, and in many names of places, see *Dipl. Thorkel*, passim; so also *Engl. -thorp* and *Germ. -dorf*; in Norway such local names are rare, in Iceland still more so, yet a þorpar, f. pl., occurs in western Iceland, in *Stranda-ýsila*, called 'i þorpum.' The reason is that in flat countries cottages lie closer together than in a mountainous country.

þorpari, a, m. a cottier, peasant, poor, churl, clown, of the lower peasantry; búandkarl eða þ., *Fms.* ii. 48; þorparar ok verkmenn, opp. to rikir búendr, *O. H.* 212; þorpari (opp. to hæverskr maðr), *Sks.* 276, 317; 'colonus' and 'miles gregarius' are rendered by þ., *Róm.* 132, 152; þorpara sonr, þorpari sveinn, a term of contempt, *Fms.* viii. 221, *Fas.* i. 150. 2. metaph. a villain, so in mod. usage. **þorpara-ligr**, adj. (-ligr, adv.), boorish, clownish, *Hkr.* iii. 129, *Al.* 119. **þorpara-skapr**, m. clownishness, *Sks.* 276; mod. villainy.

þorp-karl, m. = þorpari, a churl, *Fms.* x. 372, *Þiðr.* 231. **þorpkarl-ligr**, adj. churlish, *Hkr.* iii. 129.

ÞORR, a, m. [perh. from þverra þorri = the month of the waning or 'ebbing' winter]:—the name of the fourth winter month, the first after mid-winter; of thirty days, beginning on a Friday and ending on a Saturday inclusively; in the old calendar þorri is entered as beginning between the 9th and 16th of Jan., and the next month, Gjúg (q. v.), between the 8th and 15th of Feb., see *H. E.* i. 595; but in the new style, in *Icel. Almanack*, the first day of Thorri, 1873, is Friday, Jan. 24, and the last, Saturday, Feb. 22; mid-þorri, the middle of the month *Tb.*, *Edda* 103, *Grág.* ii. 306, *Rb.* 46, *Landn.* 324; the name of this month is still the common term in *Icel.*, the names of Jan. and Feb. being almost unknown in Icelandic country life; þorra-dægrin þykja löng | þegar hann blæs á mordan, a ditty, see *Göi.* For the mythical origin of this month, see *Orkn.* (begin.) and *Fb.* i. 21, 22. **COMPOS.** þorra-blót, n. the great sacrifice when Thorri begins (in heathen times), *Fas.* i. 17.

þorra-kyrrur, f. pl. calm, frosty weather, said to prevail in this month.

þorra-mánuðr, m. the month Thorri, *Fb.* i. 22, *Rb.* 516. þorra-þráll, m. the thrall of Tb., i. e. the last day of Thorri, see *Almanack*, 1873, Feb. 22.

ÞORSKR, m., proned. þoskr, and spelt so, *Edda* ii. 623; [*Dan. torsk*]:—a codfish, *Edda* (Gl.), *Grág.* ii. 359; passim in old and mod. usage, þorsk-húfuð, þorsk-lifr, þorsk-lýsi, a cod's head, liver, oil; þorska-bitr, m. nickname of a great fisher, *Eb.*: þorska-fjörðr, m. a local name in western *Icel.*, *Landn.*: þorskfjörðingar, m. pl. the men from Tb.: þorskfjörðinga-saga, u. f., *Landn.*, see *Index*.

ÞORSTI, a, m. [*Ulf. þaurst = dýsus*; *A. S. þurst*; *Dan. tørst*; *Germ. durst*; *Engl. thirst*]:—thirst, *Fms.* iii. 96, vi. 350; hungri ok þorsti, passim.

þorat-lauss, adj. 'thirstless,' having slaked one's thirst, *Gsp.*

þorat-látr, adj. given to thirst, thirsty, *Lækn.* 471 (spelt þorlátr): of food, causing thirst, það or þorlátt.

þot, n. [þjóta], a rush; upp-þot, a great uprising, a great stir; sitja i þot (better þrot = þraut) við e-n, *Fas.* iii. 177.

ÞÓ, conj. [*Goth. þau or þau-b = ár, ni-þau = vix ár*; *A. S. þeah*; *Engl. though*; *O. H. G. doch*; *Germ. doch*; *Dan. dog*; the *Icel.* being a contracted form; this particle was originally pronominal, the þ being a suffix; see *Grimm's Gramm.* iii. 176, 177.]

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þófið mitt, Ísl. þjóðs., and freq. in mod. usage.

II. metaph. *wearisome, endless struggle*; leiðisk mér þófi þetta, Nj. 92, Sturl. i. 101, Grett. 134; þar kemr enn þófiu, at . . ., Fms. xi. 429, Grett.

ÞÓFARI, a. m. a *stamper*.

ÞÓFI, a. m. *felt*; þeir skáru sér stakka út þófum, Bs. i. 667, passim.

2. esp. of felt used as a *saddle-cloth*; þófa á tvá hesta, Vm. 177; slær við beisli, lætr þófa á bak hestinum, Hrafn. 7; hann lettir söðinum upp af þófanum, Sturl. iii. 298. **COMPS**: þófa-hötttr, m. a *felt hood*, Fms. iv. 76, ix. 445, Nj. 179. **ÞÓFA-STAKKR**, m. a *felt cloak*, Sturl. Bs. i. 667.

ÞÓFNA, ad, to *thicken*, of cloth, etc.

ÞÓKNAN, f. a *pleasure*; vel-þóknan, *good-will*.

ÞÓKNASK, ad, dep. [þykkja, þótti, cp. þokki], to be *pleased*; vita hversu Frey þóknisk til þín, Fms. ii. 74; Ólaf þóknadisk vel tal þeirra, O. was well pleased with their talk, i. 220; þóknadisk hvárt öðru vel, 102, N. G. L. i. 421.

ÞÓPTA, u. f., better **ÞOPTA**, for *optar*. **ÞOPTA** make a rhyme; now sounded **ÞÓTTA**:—a rowing bench, aprt stúkk þjóð um þoptur, Hallfr.; þessi maðr var hárr á þoptu, Fms. ii. 180; mörk fyrir þoptu hverja, þat heita þoptugjöld, N. G. L. i. 103; allit., þóptu ok þilju, Grág., passim.

ÞÓPTI, a. m. a *bench-fellow*, Edda (Gl.)

ÞÓRÐR, m., gen. **ÞÓÐAR**, a pr. name, see **ÞÓR** (B).

ÞÓR-DUNN, u. f. a mod. poet. word, from Dan. *torden*, the din of Thor, i. e. *thunder*, Bjarni.

ÞÓRR, m., gen. **ÞÓRS**, dat. and acc. **ÞÓR**, but **ÞÓRI** dat., Bragi; in Runic inscriptions spelt **ÞUR**; [A. S. *þunor*; Engl. *thunder*; North. E. *thunner*; Dutch *donder*; O. H. G. *donar*; Germ. *donner*; Hel. *thunar*; Dan. *tor*, in *tor-den*; cp. Lat. *tono* and *tonitrus*; the word **ÞÓR**- is therefore formed by absorption of the middle *n*, and contraction of an older dissyllabic **ÞOR** into one syllable, and is a purely Scandinavian form; hence in A. S. charters or diplomas it is a sure sign of forgery when names compd with **ÞUR**- appear in deeds pretending to be of a time earlier than the Danish invasion in the 9th century; although in later times they abound; the Engl. Thurs-day is a later form, in which the phonetic rule of the Scand. tongue has been followed; perh. it is a North. E. form. There is a short essay by Jacob Grimm on the etymology of this word.]

A. The god Thor, the god of thunder, keeper of the hammer, the ever-fighting slayer of trolls and destroyer of evil spirits, the friend of mankind, the defender of the earth, the heavens, and the gods, for without Thor and his hammer the earth would become the helpless prey of the giants. He was the consecrator, the hammer being the cross or holy sign of the ancient heathen, hence the expressive phrase on a heathen Danish Runic stone, þurr vigi þessi runar, 'Thor, consecrate these Runes!' Rafn 193. Thor was the son of mother Earth; blunt, hot-tempered, without fraud or guile, of few words and ready stroke,—such was Thor, the favourite deity of the ancients. The finest legends of the Edda, and the best lays (the lays of Hymir, Thrym, and Harbard) refer to Thor, see the Edda passim, Eb. the first chapters—hann varðveitti þar í eyinni þórs-hof, ok var mikill vin þórs, . . . hann gekk til fréttar við þór ástvin sinn . . ., Eb.; Helgi var blandinn í trú, hann trúði á Krist, en hét á þór til sjófara ok harðræða, Landn. 206. For a head of Thor carved on the high-seat pillars, see Eb., Fbr.: or on a talisman, Fs. 97.

B. COMPS OF PROPER NAMES.—The name of Thor has always been thought to sound well, and is much used in pr. names; (hann átti) son er Steinn hét, þann svein gaf þórolf þór vin sínum ok kallaði þorstein, Eb.; uncompd only in the form **ÞÓRIR** of a man, **ÞÓRA** of a woman, but common in compds, where in mod. usage the vowel is sounded long before a vowel, and before *b* and *d*, elsewhere short, but in old times it was no doubt *o* throughout;—thus, as a prefix, **ÞÓR-ÁLFR**, **ÞÓRÓLFR**, **ÞÓRARR**, **ÞÓR-ARINN**, **ÞÓR-ODDR**, **ÞÓR-HADDR**, **ÞÓR-HALLI**, **ÞÓR-HALLR**; but **ÞÓR-BERGR**, **ÞÓR-BJÖRN**, **ÞÓR-BRANDR**, **ÞÓR-FINN**, **ÞÓR-GAUTR**, **ÞÓR-GEIRR**, **ÞÓR-GESTR** (**ÞÓRGESTLINGAR**, the family of Th., Eb.), **ÞÓR-GRÍMR**, **ÞÓR-GILA**, **ÞÓR-GNÝR**, **ÞÓR-KELL** (qs. **ÞORKETILL**), **ÞÓR-LÁKR** (sounded **ÞOLLÁKR**, Bs. i. 356, l. 18, and so in mod. usage), **ÞÓR-LEIFR**, **ÞÓR-LEIKR**, **ÞÓR-LJÓTR**, **ÞÓR-MÓÐR**, **ÞÓR-MUNDR** (Dan. Runic stone), **ÞÓR-STEINN** (sounded **ÞOSTEINN**, and often spelt so in later vellums), **ÞÓR-VALDR**, **ÞÓR-VARÐR**, **ÞÓR-VIÐR**; of women, **ÞÓR-EY**, **ÞÓR-ARNA**, **ÞÓR-FINNA**, **ÞÓR-GRÍMA**, **ÞÓR-GUNNA**, **ÞÓR-HALLA**, **ÞÓR-HILDR**, **ÞÓR-UNN**, **ÞÓR-DÍA**, **ÞÓR-GERÐR**, **ÞÓR-BJÖRG**, **ÞÓR-KATLA**, **ÞÓR-NÝ**, **ÞÓR-VEIG**, **ÞÓR-VÖR**. **2.** as a suffix, **-ÞÓRR**, **-ÞÓRA**, **-DÓRR**, **-DÓRA**; Arn-órr, qs. Arn-þórr and Arn-óra, Stein-dórr, Hall-dórr and Hall-dóra, Berg-þórr and Berg-póra, Ey-þórr and Ey-póra, Haf-þórr. Of all these names, three demand special mention, viz. **ÞÓRÐR**, being a contr. qs. **ÞÓR-RÖÐR** (as **Bárðr** = **Bár-röðr**), the old uncontr. form occurs in poems of the 10th century, e. g. **ÞÓRÐR** vinon óra, Korm. 132; so Sigvat calls his own father **ÞÓRÐR** (dissyll.), yet he makes it rhyme as if contracted (**ÞORR** er var **fordum**), so **ÞORÐR** skoruðu, Bjarn. (in a verse): the other name is **ÞURÍÐR**, a fem. name, a weakened form for **ÞÓRÍÐR**, Íb. 363 (qs. **ÞÓR-RÍÐR**, like **Sig-ríðr**); thirdly, **ÞYRÍ**, a fem. name, weakened from **ÞÓR-VÉ**, or still older **ÞÓR-VEIG**, mod. Dan. *Týra*,

see Landn. 309; **ÞURVI** (**þiurvi**), gen. **Þurviar**, ou Runic stones. **II.**

in local names, **ÞÓRS-MÖRK**, **ÞÓRS-NEI**, **ÞÓRS-Á**, Landn., Eb.; whence **ÞÓRS-NESS-INGAR**, the men from Th., Landn.; and **ÞÓRS-NESS-LÖND**, -þing, Eb., Landn., Korm.: **ÞÓRSNESSINGA-GÖÐORD**, Landn., Eb., Sturl.; **ÞÓRS-ÖNGI**, n. i. e. **ÞÓRS-VÖNGI**, = *Thaasinge* in Fünen, Denmark.

C. COMPS: **ÞÓRS-DAGR**, m. [A. S. *Þunresdag*; O. H. G. *Donares-tac*, *Toniris-tag*; mid. Germ. *Donares-tac*; mod. Germ. *Donners-tag*; Dutch *Donder-day*; Swed.-Dan. *Tors-day*; in Engl. also contr. *Thursday*]; = *Thursday*, dies *Jovis*, N. G. L. ii. 347, Rb. 572, Fms. ix. 317, passim; Helgi-þórsdagr, *Holy Thursday*, *Ascension Day*, Js. 11, Fms. ix. 526, D. N.; Skíri-þórsdagr, Dan. *Skjertorsdag*, *Thursday in Passion-week*, passim. **ÞÓRS-HANI**, a. m. a bird, cp. **Óðins-hani**. **ÞÓRS-HOF**, n. the temple of Jove, Clem., Al.

ÞÓTT, although, see **ÞÓ** (B. III).

ÞÓTTI, a. m. [Engl. *thought*], *thought*, *mind*; geð-þótti, hug-þótti, disposition. **2.** *haughtiness*, *anger*; engi þótti né ofrkapp, Karl. 210, Mar.; and so in mod. usage, **COMPS**: **ÞÓTTALIGR**, adj. *rude and haughty*. **ÞÓTTA-FULLR**, adj. *arrogant*.

ÞÓTTIR, m. = **ÞÓTTI**; í föstum þótt (= or þokk?), in a surly mood, Stor.; mæla sinn þótt, to tell one's mind, Fb. i. 50.

ÞÓTTU, although thou, see **ÞÓ** (B. III. 4).

ÞRAMLAST, ad, dep. = **þermlast**, D. N. i. 317.

ÞRAMMA, ad, to lumber along, walk heavily, like a bear, Fas. iii. 275, Hallfr. (Fs. 105), Ísl. ii. 272 (in a verse).

ÞRAMMAN or **ÞRÖMMUN**, f. a *lumbering along*, Am. 17.

ÞRAM-VALR, m. [Germ. *dram*; Lat. *trab-s*, see Grimm, Dict. ii. 1332]; = a 'beam-bark', i. e. a ship, poet., Leidarv. 16.

ÞRAP, m. = **þrapt**, [cp. Engl. to *threap* = to wrangle.]

ÞRAPT, n. a quarrel, Edda 110; cp. **þratta** and **þræta**.

ÞRAS, n. a quarrel, litigation; opt er þras á þingum, Hallgr.: an idle quarrelling; þetta er ljóta þrasíð! leiðinda-þras, a tiresome wrangle.

ÞRASA, pres. þrasi, [O. H. G. *drason*], to talk big, make a bold show; hví þrasi þú svá, þórr? Ls. 59. **2.** mod. to quarrel, wrangle.

ÞRAI, a. m. (= **þrasir**), a pr. name, Landn.

ÞRAIR, m. [cp. Ulf. *þrasa-balþei* = *pugnacity*, *temerity*], a sturdy fighter; in poet. compds, lif-þrasir (one who is hard to kill?), ör-þrasir, dólg-þrasir.

ÞRASKA, ad, to rummage, better **þröska**; þótti henni þraskað um hibiýti sin, Grett. 141 C.

ÞRAUKA, ad, to bold on sturdily, stubbornly.

ÞRAUT, f. a struggle, great exertion, labour, hard task; þú sel manninn fram, ok lát mik eigi þræfa þraut til, Ld. 44; leggit á mik nokkura fyríbót eða þraut, Fms. i. 119; svá mikla þraut at leiða mikit lið í orrostuna apr, x. 371; þola þrautir, Al. 92, Sks. 23 new Ed.; gora þraut til e-s, to try hard; ok mun ek nú eigi optarr þraut til gora, Lv. 69; in legends (such as that of Hercules) the labour or 'task' to be performed is called þraut, Bret. 22, 24; nú mun ek gora sem fornir menn, at ek mun láta þik vinna til ráða-hags þessa þrautir nökkurar, Eb. 132; leggja þraut fyrir e-n; thus, e. g. the twelve labours of Hercules are 'þrautir'. **II.** with prepp.; í þraut, in or with a desperate struggle, in the end, finally; ódrjúgr í allar þrautir, opp. to 'í fyrstunni', Fms. viii. 134; óruggr í allri þraut, i. 305; hann gekk undan þeim í þraut, Eb. 320; at vísa djöfum til þrautar við mik, Fms. i. 305; eigi munu vér sigrast á þeim til þrautar, Fær. 75; berjask til þrautar, to fight to the end, Fas. ii. 535, Hkr. iii. 90, Fms. vi. 256. **ÞRAUTAR-LAUST**, n. adj. without a struggle, easily, Fms. ii. 268, vi. 160.

ÞRAUT-GÖÐR, adj. persevering, Rd. 308, Sks. 383, Fs. 161, 184.

ÞRAUT-LAUST, n. adj.; var þat eigi þ., it was not without a struggle, Eb. 172, Fas. ii. 478.

ÞRÁ, pres. þrái, pret. þráði, [Engl. *throe*], to feel throes, to long, pant after; þrár hann ok sýtur eptir þeim, Stj. 76; sýtandi ok þrándi eptir honum, 195; slá ekki slíku á þik, at þrá eptir einni konu, Ísl. ii. 250; þá skal ekki lengi þrá til þess er þú skal ekki tjá, Gisl. 99; with acc., Ketilríðar er Viglundr þráði, Bárð. 165.

II. [þrá, n.], reflex, to persevere, be obstinate in a thing; en ef þeir þrásk á ok látask hvárigir fyrri hefja, N. G. L. i. 64; en alls þú þrásk á hölm-göngu þessa, Karl. 90 (þrár svá mjök, v. l.).

ÞRÁ, n. a throe, hard struggle, obstinacy; en ef menn vilja þrá sitt til leggja, ok vilja heldr vera í banni en lausn taka, H. E. i. 238; ef hann stendr í því með þrái, 232; ef þú staðfestisk í þínu þrái, Stj. 285; Rafn harðnadi í sínu þrái við biskup, Bs. i. 761. **2.** the phrase, í þrá, in defiance of; góði þat hvern í þrá öðrum, in spite of, in defiance of one another, Sturl. ii. 12; honum þótti þat mann-skæði mikill, ok mjök gútt í þrá sér, and in his despite, in order to thwart him, O. H. 94; ganga á þrá, to veer round and become contrary, of wind; því næst gekk veðr á þrá, ok rak þá inn aprt undir Niðarhölm, Fms. ii. 207.

ÞRÁ, f. [þreyja], a throe, pang, longing; mikalliga þrá eðr helstrið, Stj. 38; bál er beggja þrá, Ls. 59; ljótur normir skópu oss langa þrá, Skv. 3. 7; leggja þrá á e-t, to yearn after a thing, Flöv. 77; þrár haðar er hefi til þíns gamaus, Fsm. 50; margr fær þrá fyrir litla stundarfýsu, Mag.

B. [A. S. *fræu* or *freow*, in *lic-frowers* = a leper; cp. A. S. *frower*, a martyr], rottenness, decay; in *lik-prá*, 'body-decay,' leprosy.

PRÁÐR, m., gen. *práðar*, dat. *práði*, pl. *práðir*, *práðr*, Sks. l. c., Pr. 411; acc. *práðu*: [A. S. *præd*; Engl. *ibread*; Germ. *drabt*; Dutch *draad*; Dan. *traad*: the root verb is in A. S. *præwan*; O. H. G. *drabjan*; Engl. *throw* in *throwster*; Germ. *dreiben*; Lat. *torquere*];—a thread, end; rauðr *práðr*, Fms. v. 319; laudir skalf sem á *práði* léki, Fas. i. 424; var *práðr* bundinn við sporðinn, Fms. vi. 296; öðrum *práði* batt hann fyrir framan..., Bs. i. 644; nál ok *práðr*, Pr. 411; *práðrinn*, Rb. 472; hör-*práðr*, silki-*práðr*, Bs. i. 644. O. H. L. 73; örlags-*práðuna*, Al. 79; *práðar-endi*, a thread's end; *práðar-spotti*. 2. naut. term, the brails of a sail (?); nálar margar ok ærna *práðr* eða sviptingar, Sks. 30 B; *práða-ríða*; eyrir við líksíma hvert, eyri fyrir *práða-ríðu* hverja, eyri fyrir hanka hvern, N. G. L. i. 101.

PRÁI, a, m. staleness. II. obstinacy = *prá*, n. *práinn*, m., dat. *práni*, a pr. name, Landn., Nj. *práliga*, adv. obstinately, Fb. ii. 50, Fms. ii. 167, x. 277. 2. frequently, incessantly, Stj. 157, Fb. ii. 50. *práligi*, adj. very frequent, Stj. 80. *prána*, ad, to become decomposed (*prár*). *prándr*, m., *pránd-holmr*, *Drundheim*, see *próndr*, *próndheimr*. **PRÁR**, *prá*, *prátt*, adj. stubborn, obstinate, mostly in a bad sense; *prár* ok kappsamir, Isl. ii. 368; miklu er hann ráðgari ok *prári* á þat sem hann vill fram fara, Fms. vi. 382; en þeir er *prástir* vóru á sitt mál vildu berjask, viii. 411, freq. in mod. usage. 2. neut. *prátt* as adv., frequently; hvat vit munum tala svá *prátt* á kveldum, Fms. vi. 394, viii. 436; finnak þar *prátt* rauðir gimsteinar, Stj. 72; *prátt-nefudr*, often named, Jb. 446; *prátt* ok íðugliga, D. N. i. 195.

B. COMPOS, constantly: *prá-beiting*, f. a beating-up to the wind, a naut. term; ef menn beita *prábeiting*, Jb. 399. *prá-bœnn*, adj. begging hard, Stj. 206, Post. *prá-sýlginn*, adj. persevering, Fas. iii. 195. *prá-girni*, f. a contentious spirit, obstinacy, Hym., Fb. iii. 246, Blas. 49, Fms. v. 239, Hkr. ii. 237. *prá-gjarn*, adj. obstinate, Akv. 43. *prá-gjarnliga*, adv. repeatedly, over and over again, Gkv. 2. 17, 31. *prá-halda*, hélt, to hold fast, stick to, Fb. i. 228. *prá-haldr*, adj. obstinate, stubborn, Fms. i. 305, Orkn. 34. *prá-kekkinn*, adj. (-*kekki*, f.), dogged, obstinate, pig-beaded. *prá-látr*, adj. stubborn, Stj. 449, Fb. ii. 261. *prá-leikr*, m. perseverance in, Al. 119. *prá-liga* (q. v.), adv. frequently. *prá-ligr* (q. v.), adj. frequent, incessant. *prá-lífr*, adj. tenacious of life, Yt. *prá-lyndi*, f. stubbornness, Fms. vii. 21, viii. 436, x. 292, 306, Glúm. 358, Fs. 36, 49, Bret. *prá-lyndr*, adj. obstinate, stubborn, Finn. 348, Fms. x. 177, 292, Fs. 166, Stj. 230. *prá-læti*, n. = *prályndi*, Karl. 540. *prá-máli*, n. a bandying of words, Am. 103. *prá-reip*, n. tight, strong ropes, Sól. 77. *prá-rækkiligr*, adj. obstinate, Róm. 336. *prá-sam-liga*, adv. very frequent, Isl. ii. 363, Fms. x. 307. *prá-sota*, u, f. sitting one out, Fms. viii. 441, Jb. 278. *prá-víðri*, n. a constant adverse wind, Norske Saml. v. 159. *prá-yrði*, n. = *prámæli*, Barl. 125.

C. *prár*, *prá*, *prátt*, decomposed, stale; *prátt* kjöt, *prár* fiskr, stale fish; *lik-prár*, 'flesh-rotten,' leprosy.

prátta, ad, = *prætta*, q. v.; [Germ. *drazen*, whence later *trotzen*];—to quarrel, dispute; eg vil nú ekki þar um *prátta*, Grond.

práttan, f. a dispute, difference.

PRÉP, n. a kind of upper floor where corn is stored (see *préfi*); stofunni með kofum ok *prénu* sem þar er víðr fast, austasta búðinni undir stofunni, D. N. iv. 520; *préfi* yfir stofufunni, i. 275, v. 342, vi. 84. 2. in the metaph. phrase, koma á *préfi*, to come on the floor, to come in; kemt nú á *préfi* um draumana þegar er lengir nóttina, when the night grew long, the (dismal) dreams came again, Gisl. 44. II. mod. a wrangle, dispute; mál-*préfi*.

préfa, ad, to wrangle, dispute; hvað ertu' að *préfa*!

pré-falda, ad, to triple, Alg., Sks. 675.

pré-faldan, f. a making threefold, Alg.

pré-faldliga, adv. trebly, Post. 645, 68.

pré-faldr, adj. threefold, Isl. ii. 104, Anecd. 30, Sks. 182, 449, 458.

préf-búð, f. = *préfi*, D. N. vi. 291.

préfi, a, m. [A. S. *præf*; Engl. *thrive* = a number of two dozen, Johnson];—a number of sheaves, a thrive, Edda ii. 491; cp. Dan. 'en trave korn'; in the phrase, raunlitið kemst opt á *préfa*, small efforts soon make a shock, i. e. small matters soon grow into a quarrel, Mk. v. 95; or is the metaphor from *préfi*? cp. Gisl. 44 (above s. v. *préfi*).

PRÉIFA, ad, [*prifa*], to touch, feel with the hand; far þú hingat ok vil ek þ. um þik, Isl. ii. 342, 343 (of a blind woman); fóstura Helga var því vön at þ. um menn áðr enn til vígs færi, Korm. 4; hann *préifaði* þar niðr ok tók þar á sverðs-hjöltum, Ld. 304; myrkr þat at þ. má um, Eluc.; þ. í hönd e-m, to shake one's hands, Isl. ii. 207; hann *préifaði* um hendr þeim ok strauk um lófana, Fms. vi. 73. II. reflex., *préifast* fyrir, to feel for oneself, to grope along, Fms. v. 95. 21.

préifanligr, adj. tangible, Mar.

PRÉK, n., in poets *prekr*, m.; meiri varð þinn *prekr* en þeira, ... sinn *prekr*, ... þú hefir vandan þik dýrum *prek*, ... minna *prek* (dat.), Ó. H.

(in a verse, see Lex. Poët.); slíkan *prek*, Jd. 11; jofnum *prek*, Fms. vi. 423; þann muntú *prek* drýgja, Hbl.; eljun, *prekr*, nemning, Edda 109; mikill *prekr* ok afi, Sks. 159 new Ed. — *pið*, *strengið*, *courage*, *fortitude*, eigi höfum vér *prek* til at berjask við þorstein, Korm. 236; um rósivan mann þann er vel væri at *preki* búinn, Fms. vii. 227 (here it is evidently neut., for if masc. it would drop the i); ef þú hefir eigi *prek* til, *courage*, Nj. 31; hafa *prek* ok hugbörð til e-s, Fms. vii. 143; hafa *prek* við e-m, to be a match for, Fs. 125, Fbr. 111 new Ed. COMPOS: *prek-förldr*, part. with failing courage, Jd. *prek-lauss*, adj. *pitiless*, Sd. 151, Fbr. 212. *prek-loysi*, n. *pitilessness*, lack of fortitude, Ó. H. *prek-líga*, adv. *strongly*, *stoutly*, Sks. 631, 633. *prek-ligr*, adj. *strong*, *stout* of frame, Fms. ii. 84, vii. 19, 63, Ó. H. 139, Ld. 16, 120. *prek-lyndr*, adj. *strong-minded*.

prek-maðr, n. a stout, strong man, Nidest. 6. *prek-mikill*, adj. *strong*, *valiant*, Fbr. 212 (in mod. usage of character). *prek-nemning*, adj. *valiant*, Hallfred. *prek-rámr*, adj. *strong*, *powerful*, Geisli. *prek-sámr*, adj. *bold*, Geisli. *prek-stjarna*, u, f. a star of might, Rb. 110. *prek-stórr* = *prekmikill*, Lex. Poët. *prek-virkil*, n. a deed of derring-do, Fær. 49, Nj. 183, Grett. 116.

prekadr, part. worn, exhausted by over-exertion or from being tossed by wind, waves, fire, or the like, Fms. ii. 87, vi. 325; þeir vóru *prekadr* mjök af eldi, Orkn. 318, passim; in Stj. 387, for 'preka,' read breka (?).

prekinn, adj. *enduring*; *prekinn* við vás ok vökur, Róm. 330. 2. in mod. usage, stout of frame.

prekkóttir, adj. dirty, Fs. 158, Fms. v. 230.

prekr, m. [Germ. *dreck*], *filth*, Lat. *merda*, Stj. 247, Mar., passim.

prekkugr, adj. = *prekkóttir*, Fas. iii. 583.

premill, m., in swearing, hver *premillinn*? see *tramar*, p. 639.

premljar, f. pl. a part of the sword, but unknown what, Edda (Gl.); the sword is called *premlja* liutr, vöndr, svell, = the snake, wand, ice, of the p., etc., Lex. Poët.

prennning, f. a trinity, esp. in eccl. sense, the Trinity, Fms. i. 281, x. 171, Skálda, and in mod. usage, Vidal, Pass., etc. (Heilög *prennning*); *prennningar-messa* = Trinity-Sunday, Fms. ix. 378.

PRENNR, adj. (also *prinnr*), triple, threefold (see *tvennr*); *prennr* búningr, Dipl. iii. 4; einn Guð í *prenningu*, *prennan* í einingu, Fms. i. 281; plur. in distrib. sense, munnlagar *prennar*, Dipl. iii. 4; *prennar* tylptir í fjórðungi hverjum, Nj. 150, Eg. 341; með *prennum* greinum, Stj. 37; þessa ómaga *prennna*, Grág. i. 275; þetta eru *prenn* verð, *þrír* *prennar*, Ld. 30, 146, Hkr. iii. 408; *prenn* mann-gjöld, Nj.; *prennar* sátr, Orkn. 48; *prennar* niundir, Hkr. Hjörv.; *prenni*, indecl. (cp. *tvenni*), Anecd. 58; fjór *prenni*, *three lives*, Rekst. COMPOS: *prennis-konar* and *prennis-slaga*, of three kinds. *prennis-kyna*, id., Barl. 131.

PRÉP, n. a ledge or shelf-like basis or footing, in a wall or pavement; skal hann (the wall) taka í öxl manni af *prepi*, Grág. ii. 262; sjáandi hvar sjándinn sitr á *prepi* einu, Mar., and so in mod. usage; metaph., en þó var sem nokkut *prep* kenndisk á leggnum, of a tumor, Bs. i. 376.

prep-skjöldr, a false form for *preskjöldr*, q. v.

PRESKJA, t, *priskja* and *pryskva* are less correct forms; [Ulf. *priskjan* = *ðakw*; A. S. *persecan*; Engl. *thrive*; O. H. G. *driscan*; Germ. *driscen*; Swed. *törskja*; Dan. *tærskja*; Lat. *tro*; Gr. *trépa*];—to thrive, D. N. vi. 196; *priskja* (sic) korn, Fms. viii. 96 (*pryskva*, v. l.).

PRESKJÖLDUR, m. [this word is derived from *preskja* and *völtr*, and *prep* means a *threshing-floor*, because in ancient times the floor at the entrance was used for threshing, but it then came to mean the block of wood or stone beneath the door, doorsill or threshold; and that in ancient times it was so, is borne out by phrases as, *Gríma sat á preskjöldi*, Fbr.; or, *stiga yfir preskjöldinn*, Eb. l. c.; or, *preskjöldinn* var hárfyrir durum, O. H. L. 85; see the references. The latter part of the compd. -öldr, is from a time when the older *ld* had not as yet become assimilated into *ll*. The word is declined like *völtr*; nom. *preskjöldr*, or, dropping the j, *preskjöldr*; acc. *preskjöld* or *preskjöld*, Bs. i. 44, Fms. v. 140, Fbr. 14, Korm. 10, Eb. 220, Fs. 68, Edda ii. 122, Hkr. iii. 116, N. G. L. i. 18, 431; dat. *preskjöldi*, Fms. ii. 149, Fbr. 98 new Ed., N. G. L. i. 18, 431; in rhymes *elðhúss preskjöldi*, Kormak; nom. plur. *preskjöldir*, Bs. i. 736; acc. *preskjöldu*, Stj. 436 (spelt *prescavöldu*); examples are wanting of gen. sing. and plur. 2. but as the etymology was forgotten, the forms soon got confused, e.g. the curious various readings to N. G. L. ii. 110, *preskjöldi*, *preskjald*, *preskald*, *preskalla*, *preskjöldi*, *preskjöldi*, *preskjöldi*, all dat.; acc. sing. changing *ö* into *e*, *preskjöld*, Stj. 436 (Cod. A); dat. changing *e* into *i*, *preskjöldi* (as if from *skjöldr*), H. E. i. 496, N. G. L. ii. l. c. The form *preskjöldr*, found in mod. Icelandic books, is a bad attempt at an etymology, as if it were derived from *prep* and *skjöldr*. The form *tréskjöldrinn*, O. H. L. 85, l. 21, is prob. merely a scribe's error. 3. at last came the mod. form *preskjöldr*, declined as a regular substantive (like *Höskjöldr*), Sturl. iii. 33; [A. S. *persecold* or *periscold*; Engl. *thresbold*; Dan. *tærskel*; O. H. G. *dirscvelli*.]

B. A threshold, passim, see above. 2. metaph. on isthmus or ridge flooded at high water, between the mainland and an island; þen

reru inn til Arneyjar-sunds ...; var þar svá til farit at þraskuldr lá á sundinu, en djúpt at tvá vega, var þar ríðit at fjörum, en eigi flöðum, Sturl. iii. 33 (the ridges leading to the island Langey, in Skarðströnd in western Icel., are still locally called 'þraskuldr'). II. metaph. as a gramm. term, a figure of speech, when one word ends and the next begins with the same consonant; þenna lúst kollu vár þrasköld, Skálda (Edda ii. 122; þrasköld, 412, l. c.)

þrottán, thirteen, passim. **þrottándi**, the thirteenth, passim. 2. the thirteenth and last day of Yule, or the 6th day of Jan., is in Icel. called 'þrottándi,' in Engl. *Twelfth Night*; see Icel. Almanack.

þrottán-ossan, u. f. a thirteen-oared ship, N. G. L. i. 99, Fms. ix. 470. **þrottugandi**, -undi, the thirtieth, Rb. 1812. 49, MS. 732. 7.

þrétvotr, adj. (in mod. usage also **þrétvetra**, indecl.), three winters (i. e. years) old, Eg. 147, Hkr. iii. 188, Fms. i. 77, Ld. 36, Orku. 278, Grág. i. 503, ii. 122, 258, Jb. 196.

þreying, f. a patient waiting; gora sér e-ð til afþreyingar, in order to kill the time.

ÞREYJA, pres. þrey, þreyr, mod. þreyi, þreyir; pret. þreyði; [A. S. *þreowan*; cp. the Engl. subst. *throe*];—to feel for, desire, yearn after; enn inn átta (viz. vetri) allan þráðu, Vkv.; löng er nótt... hve um þreyja'k þrjár, Skm. 42; ek þrey um aldr, Fms. v. 231 (in a verse); ekki þreyr ek at þeim þegni, I long not for him, Fas. ii. 336; þreyja eptir einni konu, Ísl. ii. 250 (Cod. B. þrá Cod. A.); ey þreyjandi, ever panting, Hdi. 46. 2. to wait patiently, endure; in which sense the word is still used, e. g. þrey, þol og líð, bidd, vona og bíð, búið fær góðan enda, Hallgr.

þreyja, u. f. endurance, patience; eg hefði ekki þreyju til þess. **þreyju-lauss**, adj. impatient.

þreynging, f. affliction; see þröngving, Fb. ii. 195. **þreyngja**, ð, to throve; see þröngva.

ÞREYTA, t. [þraut], to prosecute a case stoutly, to strive, struggle, in a race, task, labour; þreyta leik, rás, kapp-sigling við e-n, to contend in a game, run a race with one, or the like, Edda 34, Fms. vi. 269, 360; þ. á drykkjuna, to contend in drinking, have a drinking-bout, Edda 34; þ. rás, to run a race, id.; þ. e-t með kappmælum, to dispute eagerly, Fms. i. 11; þreyttu þeir þetta með kappmælum þar til er hvárirtveggju vápuðusk, vi. 136; er þeir þreyttir þetta mál svá mjök, vii. 169; meirr þreytti Rútr þat með kappi en með lögum... at þeir þreytti þat ekki með sér, Nj. 31; jarlarnir þreyttu þetta með sér, it came to high words between them, Hkr. i. 87; þ. lög um e-t, to contend at law, Fms. vii. 132, 135; þeir þreyttu (tried hard) at komask í borgina, Edda; þreyta heim, to strive to get home, K. þ. K. 94; of þú þreytir vel á jafdríki, if thou strivest well in this life, Mar.; þreyta hest sporum, to prick the horse with the spurs, Karl. 92. 2. hence in mod. usage, to wear out, exhaust; in old writers it seems not to occur in this sense, except as pass.; öfin þreyttusk, were exhausted, Bret. ch. 4; part., þótt hann só mjök at þreyttir, sorely tried, Nj. 64.

þreyta, u. f. wear and tear, exhaustion, freq. in mod. usage.

þreytir, m. a contender, one who strives, Lex. Poët.

þreytleikr, m. lassitude, Greg. 43, Stj. 490, v. l.

þreyttir, part. [Dan. *træt*], exhausted, worn out, Fb. i. 493; very freq. in mod. usage, sár-þreyttir, dauð-þreyttir, ó-þreyttir, fresh, etc.

ÞRÍÐI, sounded þrjú, gen. dat. acc. þrjú; pl. þrjú; [A. S. *þrydda*; North. E. *thrid*];—the third, Nj. 32, Eg. 168, 220, 279, 537, and passim. compounds: **þrjúðra-bræðri** or -bræðra, adj., also used as a noun, fifth cousins (male), cp. annars-bræðra (see annarr), Grág. i. 285, ii. 172, 173, 188, 246, Bs. i. 10. **Þrjúð-dagr** (mod. **Þrjúð-dagr**), m. the third day, i. e. Tuesday, Orku. 322, K. Á. 182, Rb. 112 (see the remarks to dagr).

Þrjúð-vaka, u. f. the 'third wake,' i. e. the 8th day of July, D. N. passim (see Fr.) II. þrjú is one of the names of Odin, Edda 3; þrjúð ping, = Valhalla or the Einherjar, Yt.

Þrjúðungur, m. the third part of a thing, Nj. 3, Eg. 57, 266, Fms. i. 70, N. G. L. i. 421, Grág. i. 156, passim. II. as a political division, the third part of a shire, A. S. *þritung*, low Lat. *Tritunga*, a *Þriding* (cp. the Yorkshire *Ridings*); in Icel. every þing (q. v.) was subdivided into three parts (i. e. there were three 'godords' in each þing); þrjúðungs-madr, an inmate or liegeman of such a 'riding', Grág. i. 16; þrjúðungs vist, domicile in a 'riding' (referring to the þingfesti, q. v.), 114; in Norway a church-division, fjórðungs menn eða þrjúðungs, N. G. L. i. 133. compounds: **þrjúðungs-auki**, a, m. an increase by a third, a law phrase, a joint property, where one partner (e. g. a wife) is entitled to a third part, N. G. L. i. 233. **Þrjúðungar-fé**, n. = þrjúðungsauki; skyldi öll þessi kúgildi þrjúðungar-fé vera, Dipl. i. 7; tíu kúgildi, þ. iii. 6; þá er Gisl skyldugr kirkju sex hundruð í þ., 7; gefandi Hamar ok Bakka ok tuttugu hundrada í þrjúðungar-fé, iv. 8; tuttugu kúgildi þ. v. 5 (in all these instances of church donations, which were to increase by a third?). **Þrjúðungar-félag**, n. a joint-partnership, as marriage, in which the wife is entitled to a third part of the joint property, D. N. i. 108. **Þrjúðungs-kona**, u. f. a wife as partner in a þrjúðungar-félag, D. N. v. 129. **Þrjúðungs-penningr**, m. a kind of coin, D. N. iv. 328. **Þrjúðungs-skipti**, u. a division into three parts, Edda 145,

Fms. ix. 336. **Þrjúðungs-tíund**, f. a kind of tithes, D. N. v. 43. **Þrjúðungs-þing**, n. a meeting of a þrjúðung (II), N. G. L. ii. 323.

Þrjúðungur = þrjúðung, Rb. 33, D. N. i. 108.

ÞRÍF, n. pl. (Engl. *thrifty*), thriving condition, well-doing, prosperity; standa e-m fyrir þrifum, to stand in the way of one's well-doing, Fms. ii. 154; launa e-m þrif ok þroska, Al. 103; urðu þeir at öngum þrifum er honum hlýddu, Post. 656 C. 7; þeirra atkvæmi mun lítt at þrifum verða, Fb. i. 548; biðja annars heims þrifa, Hom. (St.); þar skulu nú þrif þin við liggja, Fms. viii. 385, v. l.; ó-þrif, unthrifty, passim. 2. in mod. usage, cleanliness; ó-þrif, uncleanness. compounds: **þrifa-logr**, adj. (-lega, adv.), cleanly. **þrifa-madr**, m. a thrifty, well-to-do person, Ísl. ii. 13.

þrifa, að, = þrifa, to seize; lengi lifat, láti menn þat höndum þrifat, Bs. i. (in a verse); einn hest er hann fékk þrifaðan, Al. 81, 86. **þrif-gjafari** and **þrif-gjafi**, a, m. a giver of good things, a bounteous giver, Mar., Hom. (St.)

þrif-gjof, f. a gift of grace; þ. Guðs, Post. (Unger) 235. **þrifinn**, adj. 'thrifty', Bs. i. 238, 240. 2. cleanly; ó-þrifinn, uncleanly, dirty.

þrifa, að, [þrifa], to grasp at (= gripla), Barl. 70, 123. **þrif-liga**, adv. deftly; frækiliga ok þ., Stj. 233; eta þ., to eat briskly, Mag. 2. mod. cleanly; ó-þriflaga, uncleanly.

þrifgleikr, m. a thriving condition; vænleikr ok þ., Stj. 225. **þrifligr**, adj. thrifty, well-to-do; madr þ. í raudum kyrtili, Grett. 67 new Ed., Fms. iii. 135, Fas. i. 314; þrifligr barn, Finnþ. 214. 2. cleanly. **þrif-mannligr**, adj. = þrifligr, Mag. 88.

þrifnaðr, m., older **þrifnaðr**, thrifty, wealth, prosperity; engi madr heldr sinum þrifnaði til allsendis, Fms. i. 295; urðu allir at miuna þrifnaði en ádr, vii. 196; þar skal nú þrifnaðrinn þinn við liggja, viii. 385; ek hefði tekið hér þrifnað, Lv. 36; góðverk renna allan þrifnað, MS. 673. 60; meiri verði þinn en þeirra þrifnað, Arnór. 2. mod. cleanliness; ó-þrifnaðr, uncleanness. **þrifnaðar-madr**, m. a well-to-do man, Fms. vi. 356; mod. a cleanly person.

þrif-samliga, adv. profitably, Hom. 10.

þrif-samligr, adj. wholesome, Hom. 9; þ. áminning, 656 C. 30.

þrif-somi, f. a good estate, Hom. 66; augu mín sjá þ. þína, thy salvation, id. 2. thrift; em ek þó skjótt ástandi á verkum mínum ok þ., Njarð. 366.

þrifst, f. thrift; fari sá útlægr ok komi allidregi í þrifst, Js. 25; koma e-m í þrifst, Fb. i. 136; komask í þrifst, Fms. vi. 115.

þrifu-liga, adv. = þriflaga, Stj.

þrima, u. f. = þryma (?), a peal of thunder, Lex. Poët.

þrimarr and **þrimir**, m. [þrenjar], a sword, poet., Edda (Gl.)

þrimill, m., better þrymull, q. v.

þrinna = þrenna, like tvinnar for tvennar; sinn, þrinnum, Rekst.

þriskja, t. to thresh, Fms. viii. 96; the mod. form is þriskja, q. v., Dan. *terse*; but in Icel. the word is little used, and hardly known, except it be in metaph. phrases.

þristr, m. the three in cards; cp. *tristr*.

þristvar, adv. thrice; see þrýsvar.

ÞRIFA, pres. þrif; pret. þreif, þreif; pl. þrifu; part. þrifinn;—to clutch, grip, grasp, to take hold of suddenly or violently; hann þreif upp spjóti, Nj. 8; hann þreif til hennar, Eg. 193; Hallfredr þreif til hans ok keyrði undir sik, Fms. ii. 60; hann þreif til þorsteins, Fs. (begin.); hann finnr barnit, þreif upp síðan ok kastar í stakk sinn, Finnþ. 214; hann þreif í feldinn stundar-fast, Grett. 114, 118; þrifu þeir þjóðgöðan, Am. 61; hann þreif um fötinu, Fms. viii. 368, v. l.; hann þreif í tána, Hrafn. 15; þars vér á þjaza þrifum, Ls. 51, 52, and passim.

B. Prob. an altogether different word, and only used in the reflex. form, **þrifask**, þreifsk, þrifisk;—to thrive; hann bað hann illa fara ok aldr þrifask, Nj. 19; engi fylkis-konungur þreifsk í landinu né annat stór-menni, Ld. (begin.); þá þrifsk hann ekki til skriðsins, Stj. 98; í hans kyni mundi allar þjóðir arf taka ok þrifask, be saved, Post. (Unger) 305, and passim in old and mod. usage.

ÞRÍB, þrjár, þrjú; gen. þriggja; dat. þrimr and þrim, later and mod. þremr, þrem; acc. þrjá, þrjár, þrjú; [Goth. *þreis*; A. S. *þri*; Engl. *three*; O. H. G. *dri*; Germ. *drei*; Dan. *tre*; Lat.-Gr. *tres*, *τρεῖς*; etc.];—three, Nj. 16, 23, 81, Grág. i. 82, ii. 392, Landn. 126, K. þ. K. 164, Fms. v. 8, vii. 235, and passim; þrjúta í þrjú (cp. í tvau), to break into three (mod. í þrennt), Hom. 141, Ísl. ii. 337.

B. Compounds with þri- = three-, thrice-: **þri-angadr**, adj. three-forked, Stj. 430, MS. 544. 15. **þri-boginn**, part. thrice-bent, Barð. 176. **þri-breiddr**, adj. of triple breadth, of cloth, Rb. 120, D. N. i. 410. **þri-bryddr**, part. with threefold mounting, Landn. 190. **þri-deilla**, u. f. the rule of three. **þri-deildir**, part. divided into three parts, A. A. 283. **þri-deill**, n. a third part (?), N. G. L. i. 356. **þri-dolningr**, m. a third part, B. K. 40. **þri-ongdr**, part. three-pronged, Stj. 430. **þri-falda**, að, to make threefold, Stj. 551. **þri-faldr**, adj. threefold, = þreifaldr, Fb. i. 423. **þri-forn**, adj. thrice-old, i. e. three years old; þrifornr smjör, Skíða R. 197. **þri-fætttr**, adj. three-legged, Vápn. 24; þrifætttr þilttr þrifinn ok vandstilttr, in a riddle of the distaff. þri-

gilda, d. to pay threefold, Fms. x. 173, Gpl. 359. **prí-gildir**, part. of threefold value. **prí-greindr**, part. three-branched, Stj. 57. 67. **prí-hendr**, adj. a metrical term, each line having three rhyming syllables, Edda i. 648. **prí-heilagr**, adj. lasting three days, of feasts, e. g. halda jólfriheilagt, to keep Christmas three days. **prí-húsaðr**, part. consisting of three houses, Stj. 57. **prí-hyrndr**, part. [A. S. *þryrnyrd*], three-horned, triangular, Fms. iii. 180. **prí-hyrningr**, m. a triangle, Pr. 477, 478: a local name of a mountain, Landn. Nj. **prí-höfðaðr**, adj. three-headed, Nðr. 6, Skm. 31. **prí-kvíslaðr**, part. three-branched, Stj. ch. 135, Al. 168, Karl. 199. **prí-liða**, u. f. the rule of three, mathem. **prí-menningr**, m. a third cousin, Fb. i. 287, Nj. 235, Gpl. 247; in K. A. 140 even of a woman. **prí-merklingr**, m. a ring weighing three ounces, Grág. ii. 171. **prí-mútaðr**, thrice-moulted, of a falcon, Karl. 10. **prí-nættir**, adj. three nights old, Edda 58; þing þrinætt, lasting three nights (days), Js. 37. **prí-skafinn**, part. thrice-polished, Fas. ii. 326. **prí-skoptir**, part. wadmal of three strands, cp. *twiskeptr*, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 246. **prí-skeyta**, u. f. a triangle, Rb. (1812) 25. **prí-skipta**, t. to divide into three parts, Stj. 451, N. G. L. i. 389. **prí-ströndingr**, m. a kind of shell, Eggert ltn. ch. 901. **prí-taka**, tók, to repeat thrice. **prí-tíðungr**, m. a bull three years old, N. G. L. i. 31, 99, Gpl. 111. **prí-tugandi**, -undi (mod. **prí-tugasti**), [A. S. *þryttigoba*], the thirtieth, Fms. x. 194, Rb. (1812) 3. **prí-tug-náttir**, of thirty nights (days), of a month, Jb., Rb. 10, 56. **prí-tugr** and **prí-tögr**, adj. aged thirty, Fms. iv. 2, Hom. 55; þritögr, lb. 15: *having thirty oars*, þritugt skip, Fms. vii. 234, N. G. L. i. 104: *measuring thirty* (fathoms, ell), Fas. i. 159, Landn. 51, Rb. 12 (of thirty days). **prí-tuga-aldr**, m. the age of thirty. **prí-tug-sesna**, u. f. a thirty-oared ship, Nj. 42. **prí-tuga-morginn**, m. the morning of the thirtieth day, N. G. L. i. 14. **prí-tugti**, the thirtieth, D. N. iv. 343, 369. **prí-tög-náttir**, adj. = *prí-tugnáttir*, of thirty nights, epithet of a month, lb. 7. **prí-valdi**, a, m. the name of a giant, Edda (in a verse). **prí-vegis**, adv. thrice. **prí-vetr**, adj. three winters old, = *þrívetr*, Eluc. 149, Stj. 111, O. H. L. ch. 77. **prí-vægr**, adj. of triple weight, 732. 16. **prí-þöttir**, adj. three-twisted. **prí-æri**, n. a period of three years, D. N. **prí-ærr**, adj. three years old, Stj. 111. **príá-tíu**, thirty: mod. = *þrítíu*. **príá-tygti**, the thirtieth, D. N. iii. 205. **ÞRÍJÓTA**, pres. þrýtr; pret. þraut; subj. þrýti; part. þrotinn: the verb being impersonal, forms as þraut or pl. þrotu hardly occur: [A. S. *þrēotan*] = to fail one, come to an end, impers. with acc. of the person and thing, e-n þrýtr e-t, it fails one in a thing, one comes to an end of it; en er veizluna þrýtr, when it came to the end of the banquet, Ld. 16; en nú vanastr at þrjóti okkara samvistu, Fær. 174; þar til er þraut dalinn, to the end of the dale, Nj. 35; inn á fjörðinn, þar til er þraut sker öll (acc.), till there was an end of all the skerries, Landn. 57; en er hann þraut eyrendit, when the breath failed him, Edda 32: the saying, seint þrýtr þann er verr hefir, the man with a bad case has a hundred excuses, Fms. viii. 412; þá er i ráði at rogn (acc.) um þrjóti, Hdl. 41; ey eða ei, þat er aldregi þrýtr, Skálda. 2. to want, lack, be short of a thing, fail in it; Hrapp þraut vistir í hafi, Nj. 128; illt er þat ef föður minn þrýtr drengskapinn, Lv. 11; þá er menn Magnúss konungs þraut grjótt ok skotvápu, Fms. viii. 139; at eigi þrjóti ok at vetta mis-kunnar af Guði, that we do not fail, Hom. 97; ef hinn þrýtr er við tekr, Grág. i. 227; þat hann víðr er þrjóta mun flesta menn þótt fé eigi, Ad. 21; ef hann þrýtr at veraldar auðæfum, Greg. 30. 3. as a law term, to become a pauper; angat-veggja, at hann andisk eða þrýtr hann (acc.) at fé, þá..., Grág. i. 274; ef þess er ván at þau þrjóti þau misseri, 241. II. part. at an end, past, gone; ok er þrotinn van þótti þess at..., past hope, forlorn, Eg. 719, Fms. vi. 152, G. T. 8; get ek at þrotin sé þín en mesta gæfa, Nj. 182; þrotinn at drykk, short of drink, Fms. ix. 41; en er allir voru þrotinir á at biðja hann til, were exhausted in begging him, Bs. i. 128; Trojumenn sá sik þrotna at vega sig á Grikkjum, Bret.; hestrinn var þrotinn, quite exhausted, Fms. vi. 211; ok voru þá þrotinir yxnir, Eb. 176. 2. bankrupt; ef hinn er þrotinn er fram færir úmagann, Grág. (Kb.) ii. 10. **þrjótkast**, að, to be refractory, B. K. 108. **þrjótt-lyndr**, adj. refractory, Fms. ii. 154; þungt ok þ., Bs. i. 341. **þrjótr**, m. [þrjóta], prop. as a law term, a defaulter; nú hafa þeir þrjótt af jörðu færðan, hefir hinn jörð er á, N. G. L. i. 90; hvert ok sem hann görisk þrjótr, ok er skoraðr til leiddangs ok sóttir til ok vill eigi göra ok hleypsk undan sókn..., Gpl. 92; en ef sýslu-maðr fyrir-nemsk at sekja þann þrjótt er i sýslu hans er, N. G. L. iii. 133. 2. a bad debtor; fara til heimilis þess er skuld á at gjalda, ok virða honum þar fullrétti eptir laga-dómi af fé þrjóts, Gpl. 479. II. metaph. a knave; sem þrjótr þrjóti myksleða, Kosmak; jörmun-þ., a great knave, Hausti.; þembi-þ., a sulky knave; urðar þ., the knave of the rocks, i. e. a giant, þd., Orkn. (in a verse); and passim in mod. usage, a scoundrel, þad skal á þrjótt þorna sem á þræl vöknar, let a knave wash a knave, a saying. III. (Germ. *trozt*), of a thing, as a law phrase, defiance; in the phrase, bjóða e-m þrjótt, to bid defiance to one; nú býðr maðr þrjótt þeim er skuld á at honum, ok vill eigi vinna fyrir honum, færi

hann á þing, ok bjóði frændum at leysa hann ór skuld þeirri, N. G. L. i. 31; en ef hann býðr þrjótt ok vill eigi af fara, 245; valin-kunnir menna kasti i hlut þrjóts úmerkum, ok lýsa þar hvat hver hlaut, 43. **þrjóskni**, u. f. [Germ. *dratz* and *trozt*; Dan. *trods*], refractoriness, sullen obstinacy; dirfd ok þrjósku (= Lat. *perfidacia*), Hom. 24; nú harðna þeir i þrjósku, K. A. 54; með þrjósku ok þrálýndi, Fms. vii. 21; en þeir sem þetta greiða eigi fyrir þrjósku takir, Gpl. 21. **þrjóskni**, adj. þrjósku-fullr, adj. refractory. **þrjósku-maðr**, m. a refractory person, Hom. 108. **þrjóskask**, að, to rebel, be refractory, B. K. 108; þ. við e-t, to refuse to do a duty, strike work. **þrjóskr**, adj. [Germ. *troztig*], refractory, D. N. iv. 239, Grett. 92. **þrjúgr**, m. (?), a nickname, Fas. i. 381; cp. Dan. *Tryge*. **þroka**, að, = þraka, to tarry; þó einmana þrokum hét þeim hjá Grípulands sonum, Núm. 1. 9. **þropt**, m. [þrapt], a name of Odin, prop. a wrangler (?), Edda (Gl.). **ÞROSKASK**, að, dep. [prob. derived from þró-sk, or may it not be akin to (v)róskr, p. 508, þ = v?], to grow up to full age, live to be a man; synir Haralds þegar þeir þroskuðusk, Fms. i. 196; hann þroskaðisk heima, Gullþ., Gld. 79, passim in mod. usage. 2. part. **þroskaðr**, grown up, adult; margbreyttinn þegar hann var nökkut þroskaðr, Fb. i. 302; hann görisk hnúgin á ennu eftra aldr, en synir hans eru nú þroskaðir, Ld. 68; var hann vel þ. bæði at viti ok afi, Fs. 130; bráð-þ., 126. **þroski**, a, m. maturity, full age, manhood; á ungum aldri ok fullkominn at þroska, in the prime of life, Eg. 256, Fs. 12; þroski vex, 15; hann varð fyrr algörr at viti ok afi ok öllum þroska, en vetra-tali, Fms. i. 96, x. 177; sá var þroska-munnr þeirra, þó at Sigmundur væri yngri, at..., ii. 97; hann átti mart barna ok urou flest litt at þroska, Sturl. i. 60; Halli þótti Ingjaldr sitt ráð litt vilja hefja til þroska, Ld. 38; em ek þrífegust ef þinn þ. mætti mestr verða, Ö. H. 33. **ÞROSKAÐR**, m. a manly, vigorous person, Grett. 92 A, O. H. 139. **Þroska-mikill**, adj. of mickle manhood, vigorous, Fms. ii. 81. **Þroska-samr**, adj. id.; mart manna mun frá ykkir koma þroskasamt, bjart ok ágætt, Fb. i. 544. **Þroska-vænliggr**, adj. promising, Ld. 61. **Þroskr**, adj. vigorous, mature, full-grown, cp. róskr; enum þroska Njardar-syni, Skm. 38. **Þrosku-llgr**, adj. vigorous, Fms. ii. 4, 108 (of young persons). **ÞROT**, n. [þrjóta], a lack, want; þar er ekki þrot áttu, Ska. 176. 2. as a law term, the state of a pauper, destitution; þar skal þrot heita sem úmaginn er..., Jb. 167; ef maðr vill seljask arfsali, ok eigi til þrota, þat not so as to be destitute, Grág. i. 204; maðr á þess kost at seljask arfsali... ef hann hefir eigi til þrots selt, 227; ef úmagi er seldr til þrots, 268, Fs. 142; en ef þau verða at þrotum, þá eru þat grafganga-menn, N. G. L. i. 33; nú særkir þrot bianda i þróði, if he becomes a pauper, 52; nú ef þrot særkir þann mann sem jörð hefir selt til stennu, 96; liggja i þroti, to be in a state of destitution, Greg. 28. 3. plur., in the phrase, at þrotum kominn, come to one's last gasp, worn out from sheer exhaustion; mátt-dregit af matleysi ok kulda, ok mjök at þrotum kominn, Fms. ii. 98; at þrotum kominn af matleysi, viii. 441, Stj. 395, 414; og nær var æfi er að þrotum kominn, og vér liggjum fyrir dauðans porti, Vídal.; þá er þat ríki komit at auðu ok þrotum, Ska. 347. **ÞROTA-BÚ**, n. a bankrupt householder. **Þrota-maðr**, m. a bankrupt, a pauper, N. G. L. i. 52, Rd. 285. **Þrota**, að, impers. there is lack or want of a thing; ef þik þrotar föng, Fb. iii. 403; ráðin þrotar fyrir honum, there is lack of counsel for him, be is at his wife's end, Al. 105; bæði þrotar Klæng biskup móð ok mátt, H. E. i. 239. **Þroti**, a, m. [þrúttinn], a swelling, tumour; tók ór sviða ok þrota ór sárinu, Ld. 252; þ. mikill var kominn i knó honum, svá at bolguaði, Fms. v. 223, Orkn. 12, Ska. 235 B, Greg. 33, passim. **Þrotna**, að, to run short, dwindle away, come to an end; at þeirra kostr mundi brátt þrotna, Fms. viii. 436; veldi Gyðinga hefir þrotnað, Rb. 390; aldrei hans ríki þrotmar, Pass. 35. 5; deyrja hér ok þrotna, Stj. 327; þ. ok þorna, 354. **Þrotnaðr**, m. vanishing; koma til þurðar ok þrotnaðar, Stj. 376, v. 1. **Þrotan**, f. = þrotnaðr, Stj. 376, Skálda; vera i þ., to be waning, Lv. 74; þrotan jarðar, Rb. 366. **Þrot-ráði** or -ráða, adj. destitute, pauper; i sveit Hrafnar var maðr þ., ... við mörgum mönnum félausum tók hann þeim er þ. voru, Bs. i. 643; nú berr kvíðr at hann varð þ. þ. i þeim fjórðungi, Grág. i. 272; er þeir verða þ.,... ef úmagar verða þrot-ráða, 240, 241. **ÞRÓ**, f., pl. þrær, i. e. þrær, and þróar, [A. S. *þrub*; Engl. *trough*], a trough, watering trough, esp. of hollowed wood or stone; helti hún vatnuu niðr i þær þrær sem þar voru görvar, Stj. 136; i þeim þróum eðr bryðjum, 178; þær höfðu fyllt þær þróar er þær skyldi vatna i, 257; stein-þró (q. v.), a 'stone-bess,' a stone-coffin. **ÞRÓASK**, að, dep. to wane, increase, grow; ok mun sá þróask hafa i kvíði hennar, Fms. vi. 351; æ dóttir bianda tók at þróask ok digrask, xi. 53; vér trúum þinn kvíð hafa þróask af helgum Anda, Mar.; en þá es honum þótti sá staðr hafa vel at auðæfum þróask, lb. 16; hann þróaðisk (grew up) langa hríð eptir semu edli ok aldr, visar til, Fms. x.

177; hildir þróask, waxes, Stor. 13; metnaðr honum þróask, *pride waxes in him*, Hm. 78; þróask ekki mér, *grief waxes within me*, Sighvat.

PRÓNDHEIMR, m. the home of the Thronds (þrændir), a county in North Norway; mod. *Þrondhjem*, passim: in Icel. called **PRÁNDHEIMR**.

PRÓNDR, m. a castrated boar (*mayalis*), Edda (Gl.) II. a pr. name, the Icel. form **PRÁNDR** being later and not correct, mod. Norse *Þrond*: so in the Icel. phrase, vera e-m þrándr í Götum, to be a 'Gate-Thrond' to one, i. e. a stumbling-block in one's path, evidently from the story of Thrond of Gata in the *Færeysaga*: in local names, **PRÓNDARNES**, -staðir, Fms., Landn.

PRÓTTIGR, adj. powerful, mighty, Fms. ii. 69, Fbr. 212; ósterkari ok ú-próttkari, Hkr. i. 46.

PRÓTT-LAUS, adj. feeble, pitiless, Fbr. 211.

PRÓTT-LEYGI, n. a want of strength or fortitude, Fms. v. 325.

PRÓTT-LIGN, adv. doubtfully, Sks. 631.

PRÓTT-LITILL, adj. of little pit.

PRÓTT-MIKILL, adj. doubtfully, strong, Fbr. 211.

PRÓTTIR, m., gen. próttar, [from *pró*-ast, cp. ótti from ógn-; cp. A. S. *probt* = labour]:—*strengþ, might, valour, fortitude*; ill-menni ok þó engan próttinn í, Fs. 51; svá var mikill próttir hans, at hann hló meðan hann beið þessa kvöð, Fas. i. 219; ek vil biðja þik, at þú hafir prótt við (*fortitude, firmness*) ok verði því meiri hefðin sem lengr er, Lv. 40; þvertíðu þeir prótt sinn at þrjúungi, Hdm. 16; sannlega er skekinn próttir (*courage*) ór yðr, Grett. 112; mæla próttar-órð, a word of fortitude; próttar-steinn, the stone of courage, i. e. the heart, þd. II. one of the names of Odin, whence freq. in circumlocutions of men, hjálm-próttir, gny-þ., úeki-þ., = a warrior; próttar þing, the meeting of Odin, i. e. battle, Yt., Lex. Poët. compts: **PRÓTTAR-DJARF**, -mildr, -snjallr, -strangr, = valiant, Lex. Poët.

PRÓTT-SINNI, n. endurance, Fms. v. 326.

PRÓTT-ÖSÍGR, adj. mighty, of Thor, Hým.

PRUMA, u, f. [*prymja*; Grimm thinks this word akin to Germ. *donner*, by metathesis of r, and change of n into m]:—a clap of thunder; því næst sá hann eldingar ok heyrði þrumur stórar, Edda 58; þrumur ok eldingar, Stj. 287; reiði-pruma (q. v.), a clap of thunder. compts: **PRUMU-STEINN**, m. a thunder-stone, in popular superstition. **PRUMU-VEÐR**, **PRUMU-SKY**, n. a thunder-storm, thunder-cloud.

PRUMA, u, f. [cp. Engl. *thrum* = end], poet. a land, prop. border-land, outskirts (?), Edda (Gl.) 2. the name of an island in Norway, Fas. lii.

PRUMA, pres. þrumi; pret. þrumdi, þrumað:—to mope, tarry, stay behind, loiter; ó-mennis-hegri sá er yfir öldrum þrumir, Hm. 12; kópir afglapi, þylak hann um eða þrumir, mopes, 16; ok náð hann þverfjallr þruma, 29.

2. of a place or thing, to stand or sit fast; þar Valhöll víð of þrumir, standa rooted, Gm. 8; geytt grund þrumir um honum, the stony earth lies heavy on him, of one buried, Orkn. (in a verse); segjum hennar er á þræipum þruma, Sól. 77; þruma á bjargi, to sit unmoved on the rock, Fms. 35; flaustr of þrumdi í blóði, she rode in blood, of a ship, Höfuðl.

PRUMA, að, to rattle; þótt líður þrumi, Hkv. 2. 3; freq. in mod. usage, það þrumar, það þrumaði, it thunders; þá þrumaði Seifr, Od.

PRUMR, m. a slow person, moper, Edda (Rask) 197, v. l. (for þumr): a nickname, Njard. 364; cp. hann var þögull ok fálátr, því var hann kalladr þrum-Ketill, Dropl. (major).

PRUNGINN, part. oppressed, sifted, Fas. ii. 124; see þrunga.

PRUK, n. a rummaging.

PRUSKA, að, to rummage.

PRÚDA, u, f. the pet name for Sig-prúðr, etc.

PRÚÐ-GOLMIR, m. the name of a giant, Vpm.

PRÚÐIGR, adj. [A. S. *þryðge*], doubtful, an epithet of Thor; þórr, þrúðigr Áss, þkv.

PRÚÐ-MÓÐIGR, adj. heroic of mood, an epithet of a giant, Hbl. 19.

PRÚÐNA-ÞURA (?), m.; ek kenni þik hvar þú stendr þrúðna-þursinn, the doubtful giant, or the charmed, bewitched giant, of Starkad with the charmed life, Fas. (Skjöld. S.) i. 373.

PRÚÐNIR, in Vaf-prúðnir (q. v.), the doubtful riddler, riddle-master.

PRÚÐR, f., acc. and dat. þrúði, the name of a goddess, the daughter of Thor and Sif, Edda, Lex. Poët.; also the name of a woman, þrúðr; as also in compts, Her-prúðr, Sig-prúðr, Jar-prúðr, Landn., Fms.; cp. the Germ. *drude* = a witch or evil fairy, Grimm's Diet. s. v.

B. IN COMPTS; [the etymology may be illustrated from the Goth. *þroþjan* = *γρῶναι*, *us-þroþjan* = *μειν*, *us-þroþjains* = *γρῶναις*; to this root belongs *þ-prótt* (q. v.), qs. *id-prút*; perh. also *próttir*, q. v.; or is it akin to Germ. *drude* (for which see Grimm's Diet.)?]; used in some old poet. compd words referring to Thor: **PRÚÐ-HAMAR**, m. the master hammer of Thor, Ls. 57; **PRÚÐ-HEIMR**, **PRÚÐ-VANGR**, m. the name of the mythical abode of Thor, Gm. 4, Edda; **PRÚÐ-VALDR**, in *þrúðvaldr goda*, the heroic, doubtful defender of the gods, i. e. Thor, Hbl.

PRÚGA, að, [Dan. *træ*], to press; þruga þeim til at greiða tiundir, D. N. iv. 141; hvást hann vildi meðþunga ó-þrugaðr, without compulsion, Bs. i. 820; það þvingar, þrugar með, það slær og lemr, Pass. 12. 13; the word is not freq. in Icel., but remains in the Dan.

PRÚGA, u, f. [Ivar Aasen *tryga, truga*], a snow-slab, i. e. a large flat frame with something stretched over it, worn by men or horses lest they should sink in the snow, described in Xenoph. Anab. iv. ch. 5, at the end, and said to be still used in Canada.

II. [Dan. *drue*; Germ. *traube*], a grape, also a wine-press, Pass. 4. 3.

PRÚGANN, f. compulsion, Bs. i. 857.

PRÚTINN, part. swollen, oppressed, Fær. 95, Nj. 219, Grett. 151 new Ed.; reiði-prútinu, swollen by anger, Al. 78; þrútinu af ekka.

PRÚTIR, f. pl. (?), a doubtful *dr. ley*; svá skal of haga-skipti et sama, þá er haga-garðr rétt felldr ef þrútir taka limu, N. G. L. i. 498.

PRÚTNA, að, [Dan. *trudne*], to swell; þ. af kulda, 623. 33; fótrinn þrútnaði mjókl, Ld. ii. 247, Fms. vi. 350, vii. 172, svella ok þ., ix. 276, Grág. ii. 283, Jb. 243; straumrinn þrútnaði, Stj. 354; reiði þrútnar, Al. 125; þrútnar móðr, Ld. 236; þrútnar at um e-t, Sturl. i. 103; þrútnaði þá með þeim, there was a swelling between them, they became enemies, iii. 269.

PRÚTNAN, f. a swelling, Barl. 130, Rb. (1812) 33; þ. hugar, Hom. 26.

PRÚTU-LIGR, adj. swollen in the face, Hkr. iii. 202.

PRÝKKJA, t, to print (see *prenta*); the word is modern, borrowed from the Germ. *drücken* about or shortly before the Reformation.

PRÝMA, u, f. = *prama*, an alarm, noise, of battle, Lex. Poët.

PRÝMILL, m. a hard knot in the flesh, as from a blow; hann var eigi nema hrufur ok þrymlar einir milli hals ok hnacka, Fas. iii. 642; varð tungan milli tannanna, svo þar varð í ber eða þrymill, Safu i. 107.

PRÝMYJA, þrumdi, = *þruma*, to sit fast, mope: pres. þrymr, Edda i. 404 (in a verse).

PRÝMLÓTTIR, adj. full of knots, in the flesh, Bs. i. 387.

PRÝMR, m. an alarm, noise, freq. in Lex. Poët. of battle: also in poet. compts as, þrum-draugr, -kennir, -lundr, -njörðr, -regin, -rögnir, -svellir, -viðr, = a warrior (cp. Homeric *βοηρ ἀγῶν*). compts: **PRÝM-GJÖLL**, f. an alarm-bell, Skálda (in a verse). **PRÝMHELMR**, m. the seat of the giant Þiazzi, Gm. 11.

PRÝMR, adj. [A. S. *þrym*], glorious; this seems to be the sense in Skv. 2. 14; þrymr um öll lönd (frægr um öll lönd, v. l.); although the passage is somewhat imperfect, for the verb is wanting.

PRÝNGVA, see þrunga.

PRÝSKVA, d, to thresh; see þreskja.

PRÝSVAR, adv., the best vellum with y, Nj. 193, 269, Grág. i. 460 A, ii. 401 B, Vsp. 22 (Bugge), N. G. L. i. 339, Ha. i. 355, Stj. 619, Eluc. 11, Greg. 48 (þrúsvar), Grett. 160 A; in mod. usage and in a few later vellums with i, þrisvar:—*thrice*; hvert mál (er) til skila fært ef þrisvar er reynt, Fms. v. 324; þrisvar varð allt forðum, Sturl. iii. 253, Grett. 160 (cp. Germ. *alle guten dinge sind drei*, Dan. *alle gode gange ere tre*); also double, **PRÝSVAR-ÞRUMM**, *thrice*, passim, see above.

PRÝSTA, t, [Engl. *thrust*], to thrust, press; hann setti öxar-hymuna fyrir brjóst þrændi ok kvazk mundu þ. svá at hann kenndi útephliga, Fær. 126; hann gekk at honum, þrýstandi sinni hendi á hans síðu, Mar.; þá tók Hrærekr konungr á öxl honum hendinni ok þrýsti, Ó. H. 73. 2. to compress, strain heavily; þrunga gróf ok alla vega þrýst at þer moldin, Barl. 41; steinninn þrýstir fast at, Mar.; ven fót þinn at þrýsta fast í-tiðum, to thrust the foot firmly into the stirrups, Sks. 372; með þrýstandum lætleggjum, legs firmly pressed, on horseback, id.; þ. cyrum sínum í jafldigar girndir, 673. 48; hann þrýsti knénu við steinninn, Fms. v. 224. II. to force, compel; þrýsta þeim ok þrunga, Stj. 264; þá á biskup at þ. þeim til, K. Á. 72; hann setti lög ok gætti sjálf, ok þrýsti öllum til at gæta, Hkr. i. 72; Börkr þrýstir at Eyjúlfi fast, B. *thrust E. hard*, Gisl. 42.

PRÝSTILIGR, adj. 'compact,' stout, robust, Sturl. ii. 212, Lv. 68.

PRÝSTING, f. a pressure, Magn. 486; compulsion.

PRÝSTINN, adj. = *þrýstiligr*; þrýstinn um bóga, of a fat sheep, a ditty, Maurer's Volks.

PRÞAÐ, d, [þrúðr], to thread a needle; þ. nál. 2. metaph. to follow a path closely; þræða veginn, götuna, leiðina (= Lat. *legere*).

PRÞELA, að, to call a person a thrall or thief (abuse), Nj. 20.

PRÞEL-BAUGR, m. money paid as wergild for a thrall, Grág. ii. 185.

PRÞEL-BORINN, part. thrall-born, Fms. i. 196, Ó. H. 112.

PRÞEL-DÓMR, m. thrall-land, Fms. i. 79, 289, vi. 347, Karl. 132, Stj. 639.

PRÞELKA, að, to enthrall, Eg. 8, Fb. i. 49, Trist. 6; þrælkast, to be enthrallled, Stj. 282.

PRÞELKAN, f. thrall-land, Fms. i. 77, v. 75. x. 224, xi. 253.

PRÆLL, m. [A. S. *þræl*; Engl. *thrall*; Dan. *træl*; Swed. *träl*]:—a thrall, serf, slave, Am. 43, 93, Grág. ii. 156, N. G. L. i. 73, 102, Ó. H. 28, Eg. 722, Eb. 158. As to the treatment of thralls by the ancients, see the interesting passage Ó. H. ch. 31 (Fms. iv. 70, 71), cp. Tacit. Germ. ch. 25; for þat fjarri um svá stórzettadan mann at ek vilda at hann bæri þræls-nafn, Ld. 12; Skíði þar þræls-nafn, Sd. 148; þræla-fólk, thralls, Fms. v. 249; þræla-hús, -tala, i. 289, 292; þræls-efni, ii. 95; þræls-gjöld, wergild for a thrall, Eb., Nj. 57, Eg. 723; þræla-ættir, Fms. i. 289. II. metaph., the word became a term of abuse, þræll being used to denote a servile, mean fellow, and then a cruel, wicked wretch: as in the saying, illt er at eiga þræl fyrir einka-vin, Grett.; litid þrællisk

hér fyrir góðan dreng er þrælur skyldu at bana verða, Landn. 36; þræll fastur á sótum, referring to a thrall being 'glebae ascriptus,' Nj. 27; eigi má ek minna hafa fyrir best minn en sjá þrællinn, *the scoundrel*, Grett. 113 (of a ghost); djarfr góris þræls-jafninginn nú, Fms. vi. 104; hvi vartú svá djarfr, þræls-sönfinn! vii. 225; sú kona er eigi þræla-zettar (of no mean extraction) er þú hefir tal átt við í Noregi, Ld. 188; and so in mod. usage, þú ert mesti þræll! with the notion of cruelty to man and beast, e. g. þræls-liga, adv. *cruelly, wickedly*; fara þ. með skepnur, to treat animals *cruelly*; þræls-ligr, adj. *slavish*; þ. ánaud, Stj.: *cruel*.

þræl-menni, m. a *servile fellow, rascal, cruel, bad man*.

þræl-verk, n. a 'thrall's-work,' work fit for a slave, Ver. 20.

Þrændir, i. e. Þrændir, m. pl. [A. S. *Þrændas*, of the Widsith; mod. Norse *Þrændir*];—the *Þronds*, people in North Norway (Þrondheimr), Fms. passim; þrændi-herr, -lið, *the host of Th.*, Fms. x. 399. Hkr. iii. 86. Þrændi-lög, n. pl. *the jurisdiction of the Þronds* (the Frostathing), Hkr. i. 147.

Þrænskr (i. e. Þrænskr), adj. *Þrondish*, passim: þrænskr and Sænzkan make a rhyme, Fms. iv. (in a verse).

Þræsla, u, f. [þrær], *staleness*. Þræslu-lykt, f. a *smell of staleness*.

Þræsur, f. pl. *quarrels*, Björn.

ÞRÆTJA, t, or better þrætta, although it is now sounded with a single t; [but in Dan. *trætte*; cp. A. S. *þrættian*, Engl. *threaten*, though different in sense; or is þrætta assimilated for þrætt, qs. þrættan, whence þrætta, þrætta (?); North. E. *threap*];—to *urangle, litigate*; nú þrætta menn um lögmál, to *urangle about the law*, Grág. i. 7; þ. um e-s, Fms. vi. 137; to *contradict*, Ld. 44. Th. 78; þrætta e-s, to *deny a charge*; hann þrætta þessa áburðar, Bs. i. 704. Ld. 34; eigi muntú þessa þurfa at þrætta, Fb. i. 556; þ. móti e-m, to *contradict*, Barl. 148. 2. recipr., þrætast á, to *bandy words*, Stj. 559; þannu jafnarteig sem vér höfum um þræk, Dipl. iii. 12; þrætt mun verða í móti ef eigi vita vitni, Nj. 82.

Þræta, u, f., older and better þrætta, D. N. v. 57, B. K. 51. [Dan. *trætte*];—a *quarrel, wrangling, litigation*, Nj. 16, Fms. vi. 373, viii. 157, 338, Sks. 650, passim; þrætu-bók, a *book of dialectics*; þrætu hagi, a *disputed pasture*, Ann. 172. comp. þrætu-dólgir, m. a *quarrelsome litigant*, Bs. ii. Þrætu-gjarn, adj. *fond of litigation*. Þrætu-mál, n. a *litigation*, Fms. vii. 219. Þrætu-stær, adj. *strong in dispute*, Mar. Þrætu-teigr = þrætu-hagi, D. N.

Þrættinn, adj. *litigious, contradictory*, Hom. (St.)

Þrættun, f. = þrættun, Am. 17.

Þrættungr, m. a *kind of fish*, Edda (Gl.)

ÞRÖMR, m., þramar, dat. þræmi, acc. pl. þrömu, Edda (Ht.) i. 623; [Engl. *thrum*; Lat. *term-inus*, Gr. *trōma*, seem to be kindred words];—the *brim, edge, verge*; þat (a vessel) var tölf álina þrama í milli, from *edge to edge, in diameter*, Stj. 564; fadir Móða fékk á þræmi, he *seized [the cauldron] by the brim*, Hym. 34; lögg (the ledge), opp. to þrömr, Grág. i. 501; gils-þrömr, the *verge of the chasm*; hjá gils-þræminum, Ld. 218; þeir sneru upp af göttunni á gils-þræminum, Dropl. 23; yfir gjár-bakkann ok bar út yfir annan veg þræminum, Pr. 411; við jafnar-þræm, at the *earth's brim or skirts*, 'terminus terræ,' Hdl. 34; við foldar þræm, the *earth's brim*; sævar þræm, the *sea's brim, the shore*; Hléseyjar þræmr, the *beach of H.* (an island), Lex. Poët.: in mod. usage fem., in the phrase, vera kominn á Hléjar þræm (or þræminna), to be 'in extremis.'

ÞRÖNG, f., pl. þröngvar, Stj. 446; [A. S. *þröng*; Engl. *throng*];—a *throng, crowd*; vér viljum önga þröng hafa af yðr meðan vér ryðjum skipit, Ó. H. 115; einn byggi ek stöð steina... er-at þröng á þiljum, Landn. (in a verse); reidir þröngina ýmsa vega eftir vellinum, Vápn. 16; varð þröng mikil, Nj. 92; þat sumar var þröng mikil at dómum, Bs. i. 31; mann-þröng, q. v.; en ef té tröðz í kvinni í sauri eðr í þröng, Grág. ii. 328.

II. *narrow, straits*, Lat. *angustiae*; sumir vordusk í þröngunum ok vöru þar drepnir, Róm. 278. 2. metaph. *straits, distress*; alla þá þröng ok naud er hann þoldi, Barl. 195; láta Gyðinga vita í hverjar þröngvar þeir eru komnir, Stj. 446. 3. *short breathing, a cough*; þá setti at honum hósta ok þröng mikla, Fb. i. 285, 330.

Þröng-brjóstaðr, part. *narrow-minded*, Al. 151.

Þröng-býlt, u. adj. *closely-inhabited, crowded*.

Þröngð, f. = þröng; eftir þat slitu þeir þröngðinni, Vápn. 17. 2. *distress*; þröngð ok ánaud, Barl. 195, v. l.; þola margar þröngðir (sic), 203.

3. *short breath and cough*; setti at honum hósta ok þröngð, Fms. i. 282; hafði karl þröngð mikla ok hrækði mjök í skeggit, ii. 59.

Þröng-flætt, adj. *narrow to pass*, Fagnsk. ch. 279.

Þrönging = þröngving, q. v.

Þröngja, see þröngva.

Þröng-loiki, a, m. *narrowness*, Fms. xi. 431.

Þröng-lendi, n. a *narrow land*, Al. 68, Stj. 618.

Þröng-lent, n. adj. *narrow, close*, of a land, Landn. 127, Al. 32, Gullþ. 1.

Þröng-meginn, adj. *oppressed*, Pr. 451.

ÞRÖNGE, þröng, þröngt, adj., often spelt þraungr, or even þraungr, þreyngr; the v appears before a vowel; compar. þröngvari, superl. þröngvæstr, or contracted þröngri, þröngstr, þreyngr; [North. E. *þrang*; Dan. *trang*; cp. A. S. *þrang*; Engl. *throng*, only as subst.];—*narrow, close, tight*; skyrtu þröngva, Rm.; vefjar upplutur

þröng, tight, Ld. 244; þar sem vöru þröngastir vegir, Fms. ix. 366; skógrinn var mikill ok þröng, Nj. 130, Fms. i. 111; þar sem helst vöru kleifar ok skógar þröngvæstr, ix. 359; ikorninn fór þröngva þar sem þröngstr (þreyngr, Hkr. l. c.) var skógrinn; Ó. H. 85. 1 þröngva dal þeim, in *that narrow dale*, Al. 26; geilar þreyngr at ríða at bænum, Orkn. 450; sú á heitir nú þjórsá, féll þá miklu þröngva ok var djúpari en nú, Eg. 99; þröngt varðhald, a *close watch*, Eluc. 60; setti í hit þröngasta klaustr, H. E. i. 487; þröngvar nauðsynjar, Sks. 321; var honum svá þröngt (*his enemies were so close on him*) at hann hleypti inn í kirkju, Fms. ix. 485.

2. *thronged, crowded*; þröngt var á skipinu, Ld. 56; valr lá þröngt á þiljum, Sighvat; nú skulu vér ganga heim at bænum, ok ganga þraungr ok fara seint, Nj. 107.

Þröngal, n. pl., mod. þröngsl; [Germ. *drängal*; Dan. *trængel*; cp. Ulf. *þræid* = *στροχάπια*, and *þraub* = *a heap*];—*narrow, strait*; þröngslum, fjalla-þröngslu. 2. metaph. *straits, distress*; munu þat virðask mikil þröngsl hverju landi, Sks. 323 B, Barl. 10, 32.

Þröngsla, u, f. = þröngsl, Stj. 495.

ÞRÖNGVA, þröngva, þreyngr; the later and mod. form is þreyngr. In old poets this verb is strong, pret. þröng, þröngu, þröngt; thus pres. þröngt or þreyngr, Ó. H. 107 (in a verse); pret. þreyngr, þreyngr, Edda (in a verse), Fms. ix. (in a verse); subj. þreyngr, Orkn. (in a verse), Edda (in a verse); part. þrönginn, Hm., Skm. 31, Rm. 4, Skv. 34. In prose the participle þrönginn remains only as adjective, else the verb is now weak throughout, þröngva, 8; [Engl. *throng*; Germ. *drängen*; Dan. *trænge*; cp. Ulf. *þraiban* = *θλαίνω, στροχάπτιν*].

B. Prop. to *make narrow, press*, with dat. and acc., þröngva e-m, to *press on one*, and þ. e-n, to *throng one*; hann tók at þröngva mik mjök, he *took and pressed me hard, squeezed me*, Fms. x. 331; eigi byrjar net at þröngva fólkinn svá mikla þraut, 370; Jón hefir lengi þröngt kosti hans, Orkn. 216; ok marga vega þröngva hennar kosti, Fms. i. 325; en er Kilbungar sá at alla vega þröngði kosti þeirra (impers.), in *all ways their means were straitened*, ix. 408; þ. e-n undir, to *keep under, subdue*, i. 297; þröngðir af skottum ok skyldum, Stj.; þröngvand: nauðsyn, *pressing necessity* (cp. Germ. *dringende noth*), Dipl. iii. 5; þá þröngði hann nauðsyn til meiri dirðar, Sks. 465 B; þ. e-m til e-s, to *force one to a thing*, 664; únyði þrengir þeim í hina herflögstu hluti, 655 xxi. 1; þreyngr honum ofræpp til úspekðar, Sks. 663 B; impers., ok þreyngr öngan stað eðr minnar, and *tightens or decreases in no way*, Rb. 334; Laugardaginn eptir þröngði svá stóttfari konungsins, Fms. x. 148; hann hafði þröngt undir sik (*subdued*) mestum hluta lands, Sturl. iii. 2; ok hann þreyngr undir sik jörðu, Edda (in a verse); sá er þreyngr undir sik Eyjum vestan, Orkn. (in a verse); jöftrar þreyngr saman haldit, Fms. ix. (in a verse); hann hefir þröngt undir sik Noregi, Ó. H. (in a verse); þrengt at vidris vedri (impers.), *the war-storm draws nigh*, id.; þröng at rým randa, Fms. i. (in a verse); þeir þreyngr (*pressed*) hlýr-tungli í (bend) mót, they *thrust it into my hand*, Edda (in a verse).

2. to *rush, press onward*; mildingr þröngt at hildi, Arnór.

II. reflex, loptu þröngvisk ok þykknar, the *air waxes close and thickens*, Stj. 2. to *throng*; þröngvisk er um ungan gram, Sighvat; at eigi þröngðisk menn at hánun, 656 C. 2; þeir réðusk í móti ok þröngðusk at vaðinu, Lv. 82; ok nú þröngðisk hvær í móti öðrum, Al. 79; þorkell hafð þær skynda, ok þröngðusk at þeim ok mælti, Fs. 76; þeir skyldi fara varliga er þeir kámi í búðina, þreyngrask eigi, Ó. H. 156.

III. part. þrönginn, *stuffed full, loaded, fraught with, close*; hár þitt er helu þröngt, Hkr. 2. 42; ekki þröngt (tár), id.; dynt var í garði dröslum of þrengt (*thronged*), Akv. 35; skeiðum var þröngt á vatn af hlunn, Fms. ix. (in a verse); eftir er ykkir þröngt þjóðkonunga, Hdm. 4; þistill er var þrönginn í önn ofanverða, be *thou like a thistle stuffed into the roof*, a curse, Skm. 31; hleifr þrönginn sáðum, a *loaf full of bran*, Rm. 4; metaph., þrönginn móði, *swollen with anger*, Vsp. 30; þröngin dagi, *dismal days*, Rm. 11; hvi þegit er svá þröngin goð, *oppressed, wily, sullen*, Lv. 7.

Þröngvan, f. a *constraint*; án allri þ., Grett. 162 A.

Þröngvi, a, m. = þröng, hósta ok þrönga, Hkr. i. 260.

Þröngving, f. (þrönging, Magn. 478, H. E. i. 408), mod. þreyngring, Fms. v. 307; þreyngring, Bs. i. (Laur.);—*straits*, and metaph. *distress, also oppression, compulsion*, þreyngring ok mæðu, Fms. v. 309.

Þröngvir, m. a *presser*, Lex. Poët.

Þrök, n. [þreskja], a *noise, beating*, as if from threshing, Fas. i. 66.

Þrökuldr, m., see þreskjöldr, a *thresbold*.

ÞRÖSTH, m., þrastar, þresti, plur. þrestir, þröstu; [A. S. and Engl. *thrust, thrustle*; Dan. *trost*; Germ. *drossel*; Lat. *turdus*];—a *thrust* (the bird), Edda (Gl.); skógar-þröstr.

II. as a pr. name, Landn.

Þuðr, adj., see þunnr, thin.

Þukla, að, [cp. þykkja; the -la may be an inflex. dimin.];—to *grasp for, feel, touch*, like a blind man; hann fór höndum um kverkr svennum ok þuklaði sullinum (of a king's touch), Ó. H. 196; hann þuklaði á saxi ok vildi þá leggja á Bjarna, þorst. St. 55; þuklar (þukklar) broðu þar-teinimum at eldinum sem högligast, Mar. 1056; var svá til þuklat (*it was banded so*) at hvárir-tveggju undu vel við, Fs. 76.

ÞULA, u, f. [þylja], a *rote*, old name for a kind of *barp*, now used of

strings of rhymes running on without strophic division (Dan. *ramse*): en þá er sú þula var úti, Fas. iii. 206; orta ek eina um jarl þulu, | verðr-at drópa með Dönum verri, Fb. iii. 426; ella mun það þykkja þula | þannig nær sem ek henda mula, Mkv.; Rígs-þula, name of a poem (Edda ii. 496); þorgríms-þula, Edda i. 480; lesa i þulu og bulu, to read by rote: also used of rhymed or alliterative formulas.

þulr, m., gen. þular, dat. þul, a sayer of saws, a wise-man, a sage (a bard?), this interesting word, the exact technical meaning of which is not known, occurs on a Danish Runic stone—Hrúhalds þular á Salhaugum, Thorsen 17: and in old poems, at hárum þul hlæ þú aldregi, opt er gott þat er gamlir kveða, Hm. 135; inn hára þul, Fm. 34; nú skal freista hvárt fleira viti, gestr eða inn gamli þulr, Vpm. 9. **þular-stóll**, m. 'the bard's-seat,' in which he sat when speaking; mál er at þylja þular-stóli at, Hm. 111; ámbul-þulr, the great wise man, 143; kross hangir fyrir brjósti þul (poet) þessum, Orkn. (in a verse).

þuma, að; þuma e-t upp, to string fib.

ÞUMALL, m., dat. þumli; [A.S. *þūma*; O.H.G. *dūmo*; Engl. *thumb*; Dutch *duim*; Swed. *tumma*; Dan. *tomme*]:—the thumb, of a glove; i þumlinum. **ÞUMAL-ALIN** or **-OLN**, f. a thumb-ell, Grág. i. 500, N.G.L. i. 246 (see alin). **ÞUMAL-FINGR**, m. the thumb-finger, Grág. i. 497, þ. K. þ. 10, Fb. ii. 370, Fms. xi. 367, N.G.L. i. 339.

ÞUMAL-TÁ, f. the 'thumb-toe,' the great toe, Nj. 245, Stj. 310.

ÞUMBALDI, a, m. a dull moper: **ÞUMBARA-LIGR**, adj. moping: **ÞUMBAST**, að, to mope.

ÞUMLI, a, m. a 'tom-thumb,' a nickname, Sturl. ii. 153.

ÞUMLUNGR, m. the thumb of a glove; hanzka-þ., Ls. 60, Edda 29. **Þ. AN** inch, Symb. 59, Grág. ii. 193 (Kb.); einn þ., tveir þ., freq. in mod. usage.

ÞUMUR, f. pl. bores through which a string is drawn, in fish and blubber hang up to dry, Skýr. 590.

ÞUND, f. the name of a river, the thundering(?), Gm.

ÞUNDAR-BONDA, u, f. a fictitious name, Glúm. 381.

ÞUNDR, m., gen. þundar; [prob. akin to Engl. *thunder*?]:—one of the names of Odin, Lex. Poët.

ÞUNGA, að, to load, only in part.; af hverju þeir hefði mest þungað skip sitt, Fb. ii. 28; þunguð kona, a woman with child; þórey var mjök þunguð, Tb. was far advanced, Fs. 143; Elizabeth frændkona þín geugþungað að einum syni, Luke i. 36; en eptir þá daga varð hans húsfrið Elizabeth þunguð, 24.

ÞUNGAN, f. a burden, 655 xxxii. 4.

ÞUNGI, a, m. a load, burden, heaviness; at honum yrði mikill þungi at honum, Isl. ii. 357; með torveldum ok þunga, Fms. x. 368; er hann dró eigi eptir sér þesskonar þunga, encumbrance, Al. 83; létta, Dróttinn, þunga þessa frosti, Mar.; lína þvilkum þunga, Dipl. ii. 14; mikill þ. með mjóvi ok frosti hefir á legi . . . svá sem til þunga við yðr, as a burden to you, id.

Þ. A BURDEN, impost, taxation; ok aðrir þungar (imposts, dues) skyldugir kirkjum, H.E. i. 507; verðr mér heldr at því þ. enn gagn, Stj. 528; þó fékk hón ógan létta á sinum þunga (troas), Mar.; Guð virði við hann undir hvílikum þunga hann á at standa, Bs. i. 821; þér sem er víðid og þunga eruð þjáðir, N.T. **Þ. A LOAD**, cargo; kaupá þar þunga, malt, vín ok hveiti, Eg. 79; var þar enn til þunga hveiti ok hunang, 469; þungi var fluttur til bæjar af öðrum löndum, O.H. 110; þórir spurði hvat þunga Ásbjörn hefði á skipinu, 115.

Þ. BEAVINESS, drowsiness; þótt þunga eðr geispa álái á hann, Fms. vi. 199, Mar.

ÞUNGA-VARA, u, f. (-varningr, -varnaðr, m.), heavy goods (iron, salt, and the like), Fb. iii. 342, N.G.L. iii. 122, Fms. vi. 375.

ÞUNGLEIKR (-leikr), m. beaviness; þ. ok snerpi þessa frosts, 623. 34; sýna af sér þungleika ok er víðir, Fms. x. 368; fyrir þungleiks sakir, beaviness, infirmity, Sks. 270; þungleika aldr, age of infirmity, Stj. 27.

ÞUNGILGA, adv. heavily, opp. to léttiga, mostly used metaph.; vera þ. haldinn, sorely oppressed, from illness, Eg. 565; e-m líkar e-t þ., Ld. 72; hann tók þessu þ., Nj. 49; hans mál mun þ. til lykta leiða, will bave a heavy end, will come to grief at last, Fms. vi. 278; þungligar er til farit, herra, the case is heavier than that, my lord, vii. 104.

ÞUNG-LIGR, adj. heavy, difficult; eigi lízt mér þetta mál þungligt, Band. 7; þungligir ok harðir hlutir, Fms. x. 265, Gisl. 85.

ÞUNGR, adj. þung, þungt; comp. þungari; superl. þungastr; in later and mod. usage þyngr, þyngrstr; [Dan. *tung*, *tyngre*, *tungest*; Swed. *tung*]:—heavy, weighty; þótti mér hann nokkurs til þungar, Ld. 128; hann var þ., á baki, Fms. vi. 310; skipt þungt undir árum, vii. 249; þat var þyngrt undir árum, Eg. 354; hann var þyngrt undir árum, Fms. vi. 262; sem þungast er ok lægst liggir, Stj. 18; þótti þeim þungast, Bs. i. 536.

II. metaph. heavy; mannferðin var en þyngrta, Eg. 546; mér er sótr þungr, my foot is heavy, Ld. 150; þungr and varp, Bs. i. 822; honum vóru augu þung, heavy-eyed, Ölk. 34; þung verða gamalla manna föll, heavy is the fall of the old, a saying, Fms. iii. 189; þunga vökva, heavy humours, Lækn. 474; gramm., hver samistafa er annat-hvart hvöss eða þung, Skálda 175; veðr var þungt, the weather was heavy, oppressive, Fb. ii. 453; vada þunga strauma, Vsp.; þ. sjór, Fms. vi. 141 (in a verse); þungr (heavy, dull) ok þrjótyndr, Bs. i. 341; latr ok þungr á sér, Al. 71, Fb. iii. 373; með þungu yfirbragði, Fms. vii. 156; með

þungum hug, 165; hafa þungan hug á e-m, Ld. 254, Eg. 172, Fms. vi. 190, vii. 113; vera e-m þungr á skauti, Fb. ii. 130; þó kom þyngr eptir, Bs. i. 632; leggja þungt til e-s, Fb. ii. 176; vóru Eilífr ok Auðunn þungast Laurentio, Bs. i. 819; hafa þau Ljótr ok Þórunn þung verit til vaxr, Fbr. 101 new Ed.; var Kjartan oss þá þ. í skiptum, Ld. 222; þó er biða þungara (beavier) miklu, Isl. ii. (in a verse); hafa þungan hlut af e-u, Fms. vi. 9; fékk hann þungt af Hrafn, 105; skal hann því þungast af hafa (get the heaviest share), at honum hafa öll málin verst farit hér til, Nj. 210; henni féll þungt til fjár, her money affairs were heavy, 31; hann þótti þyngrta mála-hlut eiga at flytja (the beavier, the worse case), Isl. ii. 172; e-m veitir þyngrta, to get the worst of it, Fms. i. 93; er þungt at heyra þyt smábarna, Bs. i. 40; mér er þungt, segir Eyjólfir (I feel heavy, ill) ok má ek því eigi fara, Glúm. 328.

B. COMPS: **ÞUNG-BÚINN**, part. heavy, loaded, of the sky, the clouds. **ÞUNG-BÝLT**, n. adj.; e-m verðr þungbýlt, to be hardly dealt with in one's neighbourhood, Ld. 26.

ÞUNG-BARR, adj. heavy to bear, Eg. 379, Ld. 130; mostly metaph. burdensome, Eg. 226, Hkr. ii. 63, and so in mod. usage. **ÞUNG-EYGR**, adj. heavy-eyed, dim-eyed, Bjarn. 59.

ÞUNG-FERASK, ð, to become heavy, infirm, Fas. i. 388.

ÞUNG-FERR, adj. heavy to move, Fms. ix. 289; infirm, Eg. 754, Fms. vii. 5, Fb. i. 47.

ÞUNG-GONGT, n. part., e-m verðr þunggengt, Fms. ix. 511.

ÞUNG-HÚFAÐR, adj. with heavy bull, of a ship, Ht. (R.). **ÞUNG-LÍFR**, adj. heavy in the body, þórd. 55 new Ed.

ÞUNG-LYNDI, f. heaviness of mood, moodiness, melancholy.

ÞUNG-LYNDR, adj. heavy of mood, melancholy, Fas. iii. 520.

ÞUNG-MEGINN, adj. oppressed, Pr. 451; þeir vóru fáir ok þungmegnir, Art. 23.

ÞUNG-REIÐR, part. heavy to ride through, of snow, or the like, Fas. i. 64; neut. þungreitt, heavy to ride; góðisk þungreitt, Fas. i. 64.

ÞUNG-RORÐR, part. heavy to rear (?); en síðan vóru honum öll sín ráð þungræðr ok tortótt, O. H. 195 (þunghræðr, Fms. iv. l. c. less right).

ÞUNG-SKILINN, part. heavy or hard to understand.

ÞUNG-YRKR, adj. 'heavy-working,' i. e. bard, severs, Fs. 183.

ÞUNNIDLI, n. the thin edge of a cut-up codfish. **ÞUNNIDIA-NEF**, n. the sharp point of the p.

ÞUNNR, adj., poet. form, þunr, þunrar, þunri; compar. þynnri, superl. þynnstr, but also þunnari, -astr; [A.S. *þyn*; Engl. *thin*; Germ. *dün*; Dan. *tynd*; Swed. *tunn*]; the root word is þenja; cp. Lat. *tenuis*, Gr. *τenuis*]:—thin; þunnar blæju, Eb. (in a verse); þú hefir haus þunnan en ek hefi öxi þunga, Eb. 294; þunn ox, a thin-edged axe, Fms. vi. 30; skel-þunnr, egg-þunnr, þunnar fylkingar, O. H. 204; þunnt hár, Fms. vii. 239; also of fluids, the air, and the like, þunnara lopt, Stj. 17; þunnt veðr ok hreint svá at hvergi sá ský á himni, Bs. i. 172; var þá góðr þerri-dagr ok veðr kyrrt ok þunnt svá at hvergi sá ský á himni, Eb. 94 new Ed., Fb. 14 new Ed.; of a liquor, þunn súpa, þunnt grautr; metaph. in the phrase, þegja þunnu hljóði, thin, i. e. dead, silence, Hm. 7.

B. COMPS: **ÞUNN-BYGD**, part. thinly inhabited, Sks. 42. **ÞUNN-BÝLT**, n. part. thinly peopled with farms, Eg. 229.

ÞUNN-EGGJAÐR, adj. thin-edged, Fms. vi. 29.

ÞUNN-GÓÐR, adj. thin-minded, weak-minded, fickle, Skv. 3. 40.

ÞUNN-GÖRR, part. thin-made, Arnór.

ÞUNN-HÁRR, adj. thin-haired, Fms. vii. 199.

ÞUNN-HEYRÐR, part. of thin-bearing, sharp-eared, Barl. 30.

ÞUNN-KARR, m. a nickname, Landa. 296.

ÞUNN-LEIÐR, adj. thin-faced, Bárð. 165, Bs. i. 797.

ÞUNN-MEGINN, adj. 'thin of main,' weak, feeble, Stj. 89; spelt 'þungmeginn,' Art. 23 (fáir ok þungmegnir), Pr. 451.

ÞUNN-SKADINN, part. thin-filed, Barl. 15.

ÞUNN-SKEGGR, adj. thin-bearded, a nickname, Grett.

ÞUNN-SKIPADR, part. thinly-manned, Fms. viii. 316.

ÞUNN-SLEGINN, part. thinly-beaten, thinly-mounted, Hkr. iii. 16.

ÞUNN-VANGI, a, m., q. v.

ÞUNN-VAXINN, part. thinly-waxed, slight built, Geisli.

ÞUNN-VANGI, a, m. [A.S. *þun-wang*; O.H.G. *dune-wange*; Dan. *und-ing*; Lat. *temp-ora*]:—the 'thin cheek,' the temples, Edda 30, Stj. 388, Karl. 511.

ÞUNN-VENG, n. = þunnvangi, D. N. ii. 123.

ÞURA, u, f. a pet name for þuridr.

ÞURA, u, f. a shaft (?); Jólis smíði er eist þura, Edda (Gl.)

ÞURÐA, u, f. = þurðr, Grág. i. 195.

ÞURÐR, m., gen. þurðar, [þverra], a decrease, waning; hvem þurð þú hefir drokkit á sænum, Edda 34; þóttisk hann sjá mikinn þurð á líði sínu, Fas. ii. 286; ekki fara í þurð draumarnir, Ld. 128 (vellum MS.); jafn-skjótir at vexti eða þurði, Sks. 53; stóð hans ríki með styrk miklum en öngum þurð, O. H. 69; til þurðar ríki þínu, Fb. iii. 321.

FURFA, a verb whose present takes a preterite form, see Gramm. p. xxi; pres. þarf, þarft, þarft; pret. þurfum, þurftu, þurftu (mod. þurftu, þurftu); subj. þyrfti; part. þurft; with neg. suff. þarft-attu, thou needest not, Kornak; þurftu-t, they need not, Lex. Poët.; [Goth. *þaurban* = *dürban* *dür*, *þurftu*; A.S. *þurfan*; Germ. *durfen*, etc.]

B. To need, want: I. with infin.; ekki þarft þú at ganga í hús mín, Fms. x. 262; ok þarf eigi sá spyrja á þingi, Grág. i. 20; ok þarf hann þá eigi at taka þær, ii. 81; þat fé þarf eigi til tiundar at telja, K. þ. K. 142; nú þyrftir þú at hafa svá mikinn við at þér nægði, Fs. 27; mikil mant þú þ. fram at leggja með honum, Nj. 3; vilja munda

göðin, at þenna Ás þyrfti eigi at nefna, Edda 17; engum manni þar
tysvar í vatni drepa, N. G. L. i. 340; ekki þyrfti þá gríða at biðja, *it*
was no use begging, Eg. 398.

II. with gen.; af þú þyrft
maðna við, Ld. 218; hann þarf heilla ráða (gen.) ok tryggva návistar-
menn (acc.), Fms. ix. 262; þarf hér mikils við, Nj. 94; ef nokkurs þarf
við, Ld. 42; Gunnarr kvad einskis mundu við þurfa, Nj. 93; fanga þeirra
er hann þóttisk þurfa, Fms. i. 11; verða þér at liði ef þú þyrftir, Ísl.
ii. 327; af þess þess er þurftu, Eg. 39; ef þess þurfti viðr, Barl. 58; þætti
mér (þess) þurfa, at þú leystir þetta verk betr af hendi, Grett. 91.

2. with acc.; hversu marga munu vót menn þurfa, Nj. 93; ek veit görst at
þurfi (sic) þér bryningina, Ld. 240; öll þau fong er hann þurfti, Eg. 69;
ok þurfti fong mikil, 39; þat allt er þeir þurftu til Guðs þjónustu,
K. þ. K. 142; ekki var sá leikr er nokkurr þyrfti við hann at reyna,
it was no use for anybody to try it with him, i. e. *nobody was a match*
for him, Nj. 29; þarf hann minna svefn enn fugl, Edda 17.

III. part. as subst.; sumir þeir er þurfendr voru, Bs. i. 431; þurfendr kleða
ok matar, 623. 21; þeim öðrum sem þurandis er, Stj. 152; vera þurf-
andi e-s, Barl. 35.

þurfa-madr, m. a poor man, needy person, K. þ. K. 142, Bs. i. 834,
D. I. i. 218, MS. 623. 20; sadr þ., Clem. 135; þurfamanna-tiund, *the*
poor-rate, K. þ. K. 162.

þurfi ok þurfa, adj. wanting, in need of; drykkis ok þurfi, Sól. 3; liðs
þins verra ek þá þurfi, Hbl.; laðar þurfi ek hefi lengi farið, Vfm. 8;
miskunnar erðu þurfi, Fms. v. 153; hún sá at hann var heinleika þurfi,
Bs. i. 535; annarra þurfi, 655 iii. 1; hann skal göra mönnum reiðu ef
þurfa eru, N. G. L. i. 315 (þurfi, 417, l. c.)

þurfa-samar, adj. helping, Barl. 192.

þurft and þyrft, f. need, want, necessity; þeim aurum er til hans
þyrfta var keypt, Grág. i. 412; til þyrftar ómögum, *for their maintenance*,
85, 128; of þurft fram, Hom. (St.); kveðr hverr sinnar þurftar, *every*
one speaks his own needs, a saying; þurft sína ok nauðsyn, Fms. vii. 101;
fylgja lögum eða svá landsins þurft, ix. 252; hann miskunnaði hverjum
sem heitir beiddi þurft til, Post. 304; þeir skygndu um alla þ. í kenn-
ingum sínum, Hom. 46; hjálpa náungi þínum í hans þ. ok nauðsyn, Stj.
54.

2. medic. one's needs; ganga þurfa sinna = örna sinna, N. G. L.
i. 164; beidast þurftar, *id.*, Bs. i. 326, 644; lá steinn í hrönnunum sá er
stemdi þurftina, of stone in the bladder, 310; ganga innar þynnri þurft-
arinnar, *the thin need*, i. e. *making water*, 383.

þurftar-liðr, m. 'genitalia', Stj. 338.

þurftugr, adj. [Germ. *durftig*], needy, poor, indigent, Barl. 35, Hrafn.
16, Glúm. 360; þ. yðar fulltings, Bs. i. 479; hann kvazk þess mjök
þ. vera, Rd. 294; þurftugastr, Vm. 146; auðsöttir ok góðr bæna þurft-
ugum, Al. 4; gefa fæzlu, drykk ok klæði þurftugum, Mar.; gómlum
manni ok þurftugum, Hrafn. 16.

þurftu-ligr, adj. useful, profitable, Gpl. 174, Barl. 191, Fagrsk. 182.

þurka, ad, [Dan. *tørke*], to dry, make dry, Eg. 204, Jb. 249, K. þ. K.
83, Barl. 115, Fr. 474; hann tók dúkinn, ok þurkaði sér á miðjum, ...
þar kemr enn ef Guð losar, at vér þykkjum þess verðir at þ. oss á
miðjum dúki, Fms. vi. 322; þeir slógu fyrst hey mikil, síðan þurkuðu
þeir ok færðu í stórsæti, Eb. 150; þ. heyit ..., nema því heyi er þór-
gunna þurkaði, 260.

þurka, u, f. a towel, Sturl. iii. 111 C, and so in mod. usage; skó-þurka,
a shoe-wiper. 2. drought, dryness, Stj. 591, Mar.

þurku-samar, adj. dry, droughty, of a season; þ. sumar, Bs. i. 245.

þurkan, f. a drying, Stj. 62, Fb. i. 545.

þurkr, m. [Dan. *tørke*], drought, dry weather, freq. in mod. usage.

þurka-samar, adj. dry (of a season), Rb. 572.

ÞURR, þurr, þurt, adj., the double r is radical, the latter being origi-
nally an s; for þurr is an assimilated form of þurs; before a consonant only
one r is sounded (thus þurt not þurrt, þurðr not þurðr); [Ulf. *þaurrus* =
ἐρηός; O. H. G. *durri*; A. S. *þyrr*; Hel. *þurri*; Engl. *dry*; Germ. *durr*;
Dan. *tør*; Swed. *torr*; Lat. *torr-idus*]; —dry; hrás viðr eða þurr, Grág.
ii. 298; viðr ian vind-þurri, Vkv.; þurr matr, þurran mat, dry, i. e. *vege-*
table food, K. þ. K. 138; fasta við þurt, ... eta þurt, to fast on *vegetable*
food, N. G. L.; þurr voru öll eyja-sundin ok firdir, Fms. xi. 6; þurr jörð,
Al. 77; fara þurrunum sótum yfir ..., ganga þurrunum sótum um mitt hafit, Stj.
286, 287; fékk hann þar þurri leið ok lengri, Hrafn. 4; á þurru landi,
on dry land, Al. 50. 2. neut., konungs-menn hlupu á valköstum þurt
yfir ána, Fms. vi. 67; ef þá má eigi ganga þurt í hólminn, Grág. i. 18;
fasta þurt, to dry-fast, i. e. to abstain from dry food, Ld. 200; ok eigi
tívmælis-laust hvært þér munir þurt hafa um setið allar vitundir,
whether ye be clear of all cognisance, Sturl. iii. 261; á þurru, on dry
land, Fas. i. 152; enda má ek þó eigi þurt af hálmi bera, at ek hafa
ekki um talat, Fp. iii. 402. þurra-frost, n. a dry frost, Fær. 56 (and as
a nickname); síðan góðri þurra-frost ok færðir góðar, Valla L. 216.

B. COMPS: þurra-búð, f. a 'dry-booth', a cottage with no milk
or cattle; þurra-búðar-madr (-fólk), a dry-house cottager, of fishermen,
opp. to farming cottagers. þurr-fasta, u, f. a dry-fast, K. Á. 164,
Bs. i. 874; þurrföstu-matr, K. þ. K. 136. þurr-fasta, d, to fast
dry, on vegetable food, Bs. i. (Laur. S.) þurr-fjallr, adj. dry-
skinned, Hm. þurr-fætis, adv. dry-foot, Hkr. iii. 155. þurr-

leikr, m. dryness, Stj. 397. þurr-lendi, n. the dry land, Stj. 14.

þurr-ligr, adj. (-ligr, adv.), dry; veðr gott ok þurligt, Háv. 26 new
Ed.; metaph. dry, surly. þurr-lyndi, n. dryness, surliness, Hkr.

iii. 253. þurr-lyndr, adj. dry, surly. þurr-víðri, n. dry we-
ther, Fms. x. 29.

ÞURS (sounded þuss), m., this interesting word occurs in no other
Teut. language; [Dan. *roose* = a fool]; —a giant, with a notion of surlyness
and stupidity; þursa líki þykki mér á þér vera, ertattu til brúðar þonna,
Alm. 2; þurs (gen.) ráðbani, slayer of the giants, i. e. *Thor*, Hym. 19;
með þursi þriðofudum, Skm.; líkari eru þeir þursum at vexti ok syn
enn menskum mönnum, Eg. 110; þegja skal þurs ef hann sitr nokkvið
við eld, Ísl. ii. 317 (see nokvið); hann var kominn af þursum, Fas. i.
412; þursinn (*the goblin*) skautat inn í bjargit, ii. 29; svá hefir Grettir
sagt, at fyrir dalnum hafi ráðit blendingr, þurs einn, sá er þórr hét,
Grett. 137; vér skulum ginna þá sem þursa, Nj. 263; hrím-þurs,
q. v. 2. a dull fellow, a dunce, Dan. *fosse*; so in the ditty, opt er
sá í orðum nýtr, sem iðkar mentan kæra | en þursinn heimskr þega
hlýtr, sem þrjúkast við at læra, Hallgr. 3. the Rane þ., Skm.
Skúla 168. II. a nickname, Eg.; svart-þ., a nickname. combs:

þursa-berg, n. 'giant-rock', a kind of *isobstone* or *home*, cp. the legend of
Hrungnir. þursa-ekogg, n., botan. giant's-beard, a kind of coral,
corallina officinalis, as also the name of a sea-weed, *fucus cornu*,
Maurer's Volksagen. þussa-sprengir, m. a nickname, Landn.

þursi, a, m. a dunce, = þurs (2).

þursa-ligr, adj. like a giant, Fas. iii. 240; of giant, demon-like apper-
ance, mikill maðr ok sterkr, svart ok þ., þorl. Karls. ch. 7.

þussa, ad, = þysja, to rub.

þussa, u, f. a spirt, spirting out.

ÞUST, f. (sust, Fms. viii. 96, 436), a flail; sem verkmennt við þust,
Fms. viii. 436; hefir hvárt þerra þust (þust Ed. wrongly) í hendi mikla,
Gisl. 68 (lurk, 155, l. c.); sem þust komi eðr ofn rauðu gulli, Stj. 160;
síðan tók hún þust ok barði korn af hálmi, 423.

ÞU, gen. þín, dat. þér, acc. þik, a pers. pron.; also spelt þú, see
the introduction, p. 729; for þik, also freq. þek in Norse vellums, mod.
þig, see Gramm. p. xxi: [Goth. *þū, þeina, þuk, þuk*; A. S. *þū*; Engl.
thou; Germ., Dan., and Swed. *dú*; Lat. *tu*; Gr. *σύ*.]

A. *Thou*, passim: I. after verbs, either separated, as
skalt þú, munt þú, or more usually suffixed and changing into -du, -du,
-tu, or -u, e. g. mun-du, skal-du, vil-du, later skal-tu, mun-tu, vil-tu; vø-
tu, ves-tu, Post. 229; drep-du, 228; eig-du, seg-du, lát-tu, lit-tu, eig-du,
mæl-pú, lát-pú, Gkv. 2. 23; lit-tu, 8; át-tu, 10; skal-tu, 30; hafa-
du, 28; er-pú, Fms. vi. 226; var-tat-tu, wast-not-thou? mon-at-tu;
segja-t-tu, say-not-thou, and so passim [cp. Old Engl. *wiltow* etc. = *wilt*
thou]; as to quantity, the *u* is at present sounded sometimes long, vil-tu,
eig-du, lát-tu, or more usually short, lát-tu, eig-du, etc., and in common
running speech dropped as in Engl., e. g. bidd-ana-a-koma, beg-bem to
come; kond-inn, come in.

II. suffixed to other words; heil-
du, beal-thou! Clem. 131; at-tu=at-pú, that thou, see 'at'; þót-tu=þó
at-pú, though that thou, passim; þatz-tu=þat-es-pú.
B. Plur. þér, or older ér, yðar, yðr, qq. v., passim. II. in
addressing, you; ek vil beidask, herra, at þér gefit mér orlof, Nj. 10;
eru þér sjúkri Herra, Fms. vi. 226, Sturl. iii. 261, passim; or þú and
þér are mixed in the same address, hvat ætli þér, herra, ... þviat þér
sögðuð oss, ... seg nú ef þat er ..., ok hafir þú af þínu tilstilli ..., at þú
talir við hann ..., Fms. vi. 71.

þúa, ad, to 'thou', to address a person by thou, = Fr. *tutoyer*; þúa og
þéra, þúa e-n, þú mátt ekki þúa hann, þú verðr að þéra hann.

ÞÚFA, u, f., gen. pl. þúfna; [provinc. Germ. *daube*; in the Tyrol the
caims and pyramids by the way-side are so called by the peasants,
Schmeller; *dobe*=a paw, Alsace]; —a mound; þúfu þá er grðkonan
þerði fætr sína á, Fms. i. 254; settu þat á þúfur, hjá þúfunni, Fbr. 109,
110; Hjálmarr sat við þúfu eina ok var slítr sem nár, Fas. i. 426; opt
veltir lítill þúfa miklu hlasi, a little mound may overset a big load (cart),
Al. 132 (a saying); þar er þeir voru staddir, voru þér á einni þúfu, Fb.
ii. 347; the phrases, fé-þúfa, see fé, p. 149, col. 1; bana-þúfa, hniga við
bana-þúfu, to bite the dust; vera einum eigin heilla-þúfa, to be a smel-
ling-mound to one. þúfna-kollr, m. the top of a mound. þúf-
skitr, m. a nickname, Fms. viii. þúfu-titlingr, m. a 'mound-bird',
a sparrow.

þús-hund, f. = þúsund, Barl. 53.

þús-hundrað, n., prop. a crowd of hundreds = a thousand; sjau þús-
hundrað manna, O. H. L. 66; þ. vetra, Fms. x. 400; sjau þús-hundrað ára,
Stj. 50; þús-hundrað tigr ok tvau ár, 103; tvau hundrað þús-hun-
raða, 285; þús-hundrað vega, Str.; þús-hundraðs-höfðingi, a captain of a
thousand, Stj. 299; þús-hundrað sinnum, a thousand times, Barl. 125.

þústna, ad, to chafe, quarrel, Orkn. 312. l. 8, Lex. Run.

ÞÚSTR, m. [akin to þysja, þausnir?], a strong gust of wind, Mags.
486. 2. a chafing, anger; þó at nokkut varði þústr á með enum
yngrum mönnum, Ld. 209; þótti honum mjök vaxa þústr milli manna
í héraðinu, 210; illr þykki mér þústr sá er vár í milli er, Fb. i. 547;
úlfuð ok þústr, Hom. (St.)

ÞÚSUND, f.; sérhverja þúsund, Stj. 298; á þúsund (dat.), Sks. 705; tvær þúsundir, þúsundir, 623. 53; in mod. usage it is mostly neut. (influenced by Latin?), but also fem. It is spelt **þús-hund**, Barl. 53; þús-hundum, Fms. vi. 409 (v.l.); Geisli 49; another form **þús-hundrað** (q.v.) is freq., esp. in Stj., Barl.; this double form -hund and -hundrað answers to the equally double form of 'hundred,' see p. 292, and is a proof that þúsund is a compound word, the latter part of which is 'hund' or 'hundred;' the etymology of the former part 'þús' is less certain; it is, we believe, akin to þysja, þyss, þaus-nir (a lost strong verb þúsa, þaus, þusu); þúsund would thus literally mean a *swarm of hundreds*: [in Goth. the gender varies, *þūsundi*, pl. *þūsundjos* = χίλιοι, or *þūsundja*, neut.; A.S. *þásund*; Engl. *thousand*; O.H.G. *dasunta*; Germ. *tausend*, q. *tausend*; Swed. *tusende* and *tusen*; Dan. *tusinde*; Dutch *tusend*: this word is also common to the Slavonic languages: again, the Lapp. *dubab* and Finn. *tubat* are no doubt borrowed from the Slavonic or Scandinavian; the Gr., Lat., and Sansk. use other words]:—a thousand.

B. There is little doubt that with the ancient heathen Scandinavians (and perhaps all Teutons), before their contact with the civilised southern people, the notion of numbers was limited, and that their thousand was not a definite number, but a vague term, denoting a swarm, crowd, host (cp. the Gr. *μυρία*): in ancient lays it occurs thrice (Hkv., Em., Fas. i. 502), but indefinitely; hvat þrym er þar sem þúsund biðisk eðr mengi til mikit, *what a din is there as if a thousand were speaking, or an over-mickle multitude*, Em. 2; sjau þúsundir, Hkv. i. 49, literally = *seven thousands*, but in fact meaning *seven hosts of men*.

2. the dat. pl. þúsundum is, like hundruðum, used adverbially = *by thousands, in countless numbers*, Fms. vi. 409 (in a verse), Geisli 49. **3.** in the ancient popular literature, uninfluenced by southern writers, 'þúsund,' as a definite number, occurs, we think, not half-a-dozen times. As the multiple of ten duodecimal hundreds, ere the decimal hundred was adopted, 'þúsund' would mean twelve decimal hundreds; and such is its use in the Sverris Saga, Fms. viii. 40, where one vellum says 'tvær þúsundir,' whilst the others, by a more idiomatic phrase, call it 'twenty hundreds.'

II. in ecclesiastical writers, and in annals influenced by the Latin and the like, it is frequent enough; tíu þúsundir, fjórtán þúsundir, Fms. i. 107, 108 (annalistic records); fimn þúsundir, xi. 386, Al. 111; tíu þúsundum, Sks. 705; tíu þúsundum sinna hundrað þúsunda, Hom.; þúsund þúsunda, a *thousand of thousands*, i.e. a *million*, (mod.); hundrað þúsundir rasta ok átta tígir þúsunda, ... hundrað þúsund mílna, Fb. i. 31 (in the legend of Eric the Far-traveller and Paradise, taken from some church-legend); fjórar þúsundir, Þidr. 234; or of the years of the world, sex þúsundir vetra, Fs. 197; sjau þúsundir vetra, Landn. 34.

C. REMARKS.—The popular way of counting high numbers was not by thousands, but by tens (decades) and duodecimal hundreds as factors; thus *ten ... twenty hundreds*, and then going on *three, four, five, six ... tens of hundreds* (a 'ten of hundreds' being = 1000). The following references may illustrate this—tíu hundruð, ellefu hundruð, tólf hundruð, þrettán hundruð, fimntán hundruð ..., Íb. 17, O.H. 119, 201, Fms. vii. 295, xi. 383, 385. From twenty and upwards—tuttugu hundrað manna, *twenty hundreds of men*, Fms. vii. 324, viii. 40; hálfir þríðir tugi hundraða skipa, *two tens and a half hundreds of ships*, i.e. *twenty-five hundreds*, Fas. i. 378; þrjá tigu hundraða manna, *three tens of hundreds of men*, Fms. viii. 311; var skorat manntal, hafði hann meirr enn þrjá tigu hundraða manna, vii. 304; þrír tígir hundraða, D.N. v. 18; nær fjórir tígir hundraða manna, *nearly four tens of hundreds of men*, Fms. vii. 275; á fimta tigi hundraða, *on the fifth ten of hundreds*, i.e. *from four to five tens of hundreds*, viii. 321; sex tígir hundraða, *six tens of hundreds*, 311, xi. 390; sex tigu hundraða manna, Fb. ii. 518, D.I. i. 350,—all odd amounts being neglected. The highest number recorded as actually reckoned in this way is 'six tens of hundreds' (fimmtán tígir hundraða, *fifteen tens of hundreds*, Fms. viii. 321, v.l., is a scribe's error); it is probable that no reckoning exceeded twelve tens of hundreds. All high multiples were unintelligible to the ancients; the number of the Einherjar in Valhalla is in the old lay Gm. thus expressed,—there are 'five hundred doors in Valhalla, and five tens beside (the 'five tens' are, by the way, merely added for alliteration's sake), and eight hundred Einherjar will walk out of each door when they go out to fight the Wolf' (on the Day of final Doom). There seems to have been some dim exaggerated notion of a definite thousand in an ancient lay, only preserved in a half alliterative prose paraphrase, Fas. i. 502, where a mythical host is given thus,—there were thirty-three phalanxes, each of five 'thousand,' each thousand of thirteen hundreds, each hundred four times counted. The armies in the battle of Brawalla, the greatest of the mythical age, are given, not in numbers, but by the space the ranks occupied, Skjöld. S. ch. 8. This resembles the story in O.H. ch. 59, of the two young brothers, king's sons: when asked what they would like to have most of, the one said: 'Cows.' 'And how many?' 'As many,' said he, 'as could stand packed in a row round the lake (Mjösen in Norway) and drink.' 'But you?' they asked the other boy: 'House-carles' (soldiers), said he. 'And how many?' 'As many,' said he, 'as would in one meal eat up all my brother's cows.' Add also the tale

of the King and the Giant, and the number of the giant's house-carles, Maurer's Volksagen 306. No less elementary was the rule for division and fractions, of which a remarkable instance is preserved in an ancient Icelandic deed, called Spákonu-arfr, published in D.I. i. 305. See also the words tigr, hundrað, skor, skora, and the remarks in Gramm. p. xix. The Homeric numeration, as set forth in Mr. Gladstone's Homeric Studies, vol. iii, p. 425 sqq., is highly interesting, and bears a striking resemblance to that of the ancient Scandinavians. We may notice that in Iceland land and property are still divided into hundreds (hundreds of eils = 120), see hundrað B; in this case a thousand is never used, but units and hundreds of hundreds as factors, thus, sex tugu hundraða, in Reykh. Máld. (a deed of the 12th century), and so still in mod. usage; a wealthy man of the 15th century is said to have bequeathed to his daughters in land, 'tölf hundruð hundraða ok ellefu-tíu og tvau hundruð betr, en í lausafé fimn hundruð hundraða,' i.e. *twelve hundreds of hundreds and 'eleventy' and two hundreds, and in movables five hundreds of hundreds*, Feðga-xfi 16 (by the learned Bogi Benediktsson of Stáðar-fell in Iceland, A.D. 1771–1849); sjau hundruð hundraða og þrjátígi hundruð betr, 21; hann eptir-lét börnunum sínum fjárumuni upp á ulu hundruð hundraða, 22,—a proof that in very remote times, when this valuation of land first took place, 'thousand' was still unknown as a definite number.

ÞVAG, n. [þvá], prop. 'wash,' but only used of, **2.** urine, so called from stale urine being in ancient times, as at the present day in Icel., used as lye, instead of soap, for washing wool, wadmal, and the like: in mod. usage as a medic. term, hand being too coarse; **þvag-stemma**, *obstruction of the urine*; **þvag-lát**, **þvag-flæði**, = *enuresis*; **þvag-lausanir** = *pyuria*; **þvag-tregða** = *dysuria*; **þvag-svliði** = *ardor urinas*, Fél. x. 57, 58.

þvaga, u, f. a *disb-clout of knitted horse-hair*, used by dairy-women to clean and wipe teats. **2.** a *disorderly crowd or shoal*.

þvagla, að, to sound like washing water when stirred, to gurgle; áðr þeir kæmu í búrit skalf hann af kulda svá at þvaglaði (svaglaði, v.l.) i kerinu, Sturl. iii. 192.

þvalr, þvöl, þvált, adj. [þvagla, þvål], damp, steaming, as if coming fresh from the washing-tub, used of cloth, fresh-cut hay, or the like.

þvara, u, f. a *stick with a scraper at the end used to stir up a cauldron*; Armbjörn hélt á þvörinni ok laust með henni til þorleifs ok kom á hálsinn, en með því at grautrin var heitr brann þorleifr á hálsinum, Eb. 198; varat af vöru sleikti um þvöru, Fs. 159 (183), proverbial of burning oneself by licking the scalding hot þvara, cp. Engl. 'to burn one's fingers.'

ÞVARI, a, m. [þverr], a *cross-stick*; ef þér kemst í þverst þvari, unless a bolt were thrown athwart thee, unless thou be thwarted, Hkv. Hjörv. 18; in bryn-þvari, q.v.; ben-þvari, dólg-þvari, a 'wound-stick,' i.e. a *weapon*, Lex. Poët. **2.** a *nickname*, Bjarn. 36.

ÞVÁ (mod. þvö, þvo), pres. þvær, þvær, þvær; plur. þvám, þvált, þvá; pret. þó (þvó), þótt, þó; plur. þógum, þógut, þógu; subj. þægi or þvægi; imperat. þvá (þvödu); part. þveginn: the mod. pret. is weak, þvöð, Pass. 28. 7; [Ulf. þvaban = *viçev*; A.S. *þwæan*; Hel. *þwaban*; provinc. Germ. *zwagen*, Schmeller; Dan. *tvæste*; Swed. *tvätta*.]

B. To wash, with acc.; and with dat. esp. in the phrase þvá sér, to wash oneself, or þvá líki, to wash a dead body; drótt þó sveita af döglingi líki, Geisli; ek strauk hest hans ok þvó ek leir af honum, Fas. i. 331; þvá sinn hadd í ánni, Edda 75; láta þvá sér þeirra manna í þeirri laugu er honum var þvegitt í sjálfum, O.H.L. 69; sumir þógu díka ok heltu því í höfuð honum, 623. 54; kona vermdi vatni í katli til þess at þvá sér manna, Fbr. 110 new Ed.; Jórdán þvó Krist, ok er heilög, Hom. 55; þveginn í innu helgu skirn, 107; hann þvær af manni í skirninni allar syndir, Fms. i. 300; at eingin skeri hár mitt né þváí höfuð mitt önnur enn þú, Vígl. 76; þó hann eva hendr né höfuð kemdbi, Vsp.; hendr né þvær ..., Vtkv.; þú hefir, Vár gull, þvegitt manns-blóð af höndum, Helr.; hann setti mundlaug fyrir sik, ok þvó sik ok þerði á hvítum dúki, Fs. 5; hann gekk þegar ok þó ekki af sér tjöruna, Fms. vi. 195; þvá sér í því sama vatni er konungur þó sér í, viii. 13; þeir gengu til Oxarár at þvá sér, Ísl. ii. 259; kembðr ok þveginn skal kænna hverr, ok at morni mettr, Skv. 2. 25; þveginn ok mettr, Hm. 60; þeir þógu líkinu ok veittu alla þjónustu, Fms. x. 149; cp. laug skal gúra heim er lidinn er hendr þvá ok höfuð, kempa ok perra ..., Sdm. 34; hann tók upp lík hans ok þó, bjó um síðan sem síðenja var til, Eg. 300; þeir tóku klæði af líkinu ok þógu því, Fb. ii. 367 (þógu líkit, acc., O.H.L.c.) **2.** of the sea, to wash; lögr þvær flaut, bylga þvær stafni, hrönn þó hlýrum, marr þvær víða, hrannr þógu herskipum höfuð (cp. höfuð-þvátr), Lex. Poët.; útsker verða af bárum þveginn, Hkv.

II. reflex. to wash oneself; þvásk í vatni, Fs. 77 (þvót Cod.); þósk konungur við trapizu í einni loptstofu, ok er hann var þveginn, Fms. viii. 13; þvásk er ok verit hreinir, Hom. 11.

3. pass. þá mun brútt af þvásk (be washed off) öll sú sæmd er konunginum heyrir til, Fms. ix. 258.

3. part. úþveginn, the unwashed, as a nickname. **ÞVÁL**, n. [þvæla; Swed. *tvål*; A.S. *þweal*], a kind of soap for washing, Edda ii. 514, 634.

þvätt-aptan, m. 'washing-night,' i. e. *Saturday evening*, Bs. i. 420, K. þ. K.

þvättari, a, m. a *washer*, Greg. 52.

þvätt-á, f. 'the wash,' the *wash-river*, a local name; Hallr var skírdur Laugardaginn fyrir páska, ok hjún hans öll, þar í ánni, hún er síðan kölluð þ. Bs. i. 12.

þvätt-dagr, m. *washing-day*, i. e. *Saturday*, Ld. 178, Grág. ii. 124, 399, Rb. 572.

þvätt-kona, u, f. a *washer-woman*, O. H. L. 34.

þvätt-nótt, f. *washing-night*, i. e. *Saturday night*, Bs. i. 464.

þváttr (mod. **þvotr**), m., gen. þváttr, þvætti, þvätt, [Dan. *tvæt*]:—a *wash*, the *act of washing*; vísi er konur vóru vanar at hafa til þváttr, Rd. 297; hvarf skyrta er konur hófðu gleymt í þvætti, Sturl. ii. 165; völd-meid ok er konum hægt til þváttr at hreinsa stór-föt, Glúm. 390; kona nokkur er fór með klæði til þváttr, Fms. v. 181.

2. *washing*, i. e. *clothes in wash*; ef þváttr er upp hengdr fyrir helgi, þá skal hanga kyrr, N. G. L. i. 381; kessa þvätt, to *mangle*; þar vartu at, es maðr keifði þvätt, Skálda (Thorodd), see kessa.

þvätt-stein, m. a *washing-stone*, a rounded stone used in washing clothes, Bs. i. 64.

þvätt-vífl, n., see vífl, Eb. 99 new Ed. (v. l. 5), Post. 231.

ÞVEIT, f., or **ÞVEITI**, n. [the root is found in A. S. *þwitan*, pret. *þwīt* = to chop; North. E. *thwaite*; Chaucer to *thwite*; cp. also Dutch *duit*, whence Engl. *doit*, Germ. *deut*, Dan. *doit* = a bit]:—prop. a 'cut-off piece,' but occurs only in special usages: 1. a *piece of land*, *paddock*, *parcel of land*, it seems orig. to have been used of an outlying cottage with its paddock; þær jarðir allar, bú ok þveiti, all the *estates*, *manor* and 'thwaite,' where bú and þveiti are opp. to one another, D. N. ii. 81;

2. *settlement* þ., *áttungs-þ.*, id.; öng-þveiti, a *narrow lane*, *strait*, freq. in local names in Norway and Denmark, *tvæt*, Dan. *tvæde* (whence Dan. *Tvæde* as a pr. name); and in North. E. *Orma-thwaite*, *Brait-thwaite*, *Lang-thwaite*, and so on, names implying Danish colonisation:

3. **ÞVEIT**, f., **ÞVEITIN**, n., **ÞVEITINI** (qs. **ÞVEIT-VIN**), **ÞVEITAR-RÚÐ**, n., **ÞVEITAR-GARÐR**, m., **ÞVEITAR-ÞJALL**, n., D. N. passim; in Icel. local names it never occurs, and is there quite an obsolete word. II. a *unit of weight*; þveiti mjóls, Boldt; þveitis-leiga, a *rent amounting to a þ.*; þveitis-ból, a *farm of the value or the rent of a þ.*; tveggja þveitna (thus a gen. pl. as if from þveita) toll, þveitis toll, D. N. iii. 465; hálf þveit smærs, Boldt 114.

III. [Dutch *duit*, etc.], a kind of *small coin*, a *doit*, a subdivision of an ounce (= a *fraction*, *cut-off piece*); in weregild the baugpak was counted thus, sex aurar ok þveiti átta ens fimta tigar, i. e. *six ounces and forty-eight doits*; hálf mörk ok þveiti tvaus ens fjórða tegar, a *half mark and thirty-two doits*; þrjár aurar ok þveiti tuttugu ok fjögur, *three ounces and twenty-four doits*; tveir aurar ok þveiti sextán, *two ounces and sixteen doits*, Grág. (Kb.) i. 193; ef maðr steln miuna enn þveiti þá skal heita hvinn, N. G. L. i. 253, cp. B. K. 8-11, 28, 29; þær eru þveiti tuttugu ok þrjú at höfuðbaugi... átta þveiti, ok þrjújungir ens fimta þveitis, ok hálf fjórða þveiti ok þrjújungir ens þrjú þveitis ok hálf annat þveiti, Grág. (Kb.) i. 202.

ÞVEITA, t, in mod. usage **ÞEITTA**, dropping the v: the word is not to be spelt with y, for *þeyta* (to blow) and *þveita* (to burl) are quite different words:—to *burl*, *fling*; hann þreif fleininn, ok þveitir glóanda framan í augat á jötunum, Mar. 1056; drápu hann, þveitandi hvasseggiat grjóti í hans höfuð, Post. (Cod. Scard.); the word is very freq. in mod. usage, síðan kipti hann staurum alblóðugum út úr auganu ok þeitti (not þeytti) honum frá sér af hendi, Od. ix. 398 (exactly in the same connection as Mar. l. c.); þeita steini; hann þeitti honum kringum sig; cp. **ÞEITI-ÞJALL**, n. a *top* (= *hreyti-speldi*).

ÞVEITA, u, f. a kind of *small axe*, a *batel*, *chopper*, Edda (Gl.); beit hjálma-stoð þveita, Heiðarv. S. (in a verse).

ÞVEITR, m. = **ÞVEITI**, a *sling-stone*; þú rakt þeim sílan þveit (cp. ljósta e-n síllum steini), Fms. xi. 188 (in a verse).

ÞVENGJA, að, to *furnish with a þving*; in þvingja skó.

ÞVENGR, m., gen. þvengrar, dat. þveng, pl. þvengir, þvingja, þvingjum; [Engl. *þving*; Dan. *tvæng*]:—a *þving*, *latchet*, esp. of *shoes* (skó-þvengr), Edda 71, Fas. i. 289; mjór sem þvengr, Skíða R.; þvingina í skónum, Mar.; kálfskinnu-skúa loðna ok þar í þvingi langa ok á tinnappar miklir á endunum, Þorf. Karl. 374; klippa skinn til þvingja, Hallgr.; hann svarar öngu ok gaf honum skúa ok dró úr þvingina, of the stinky earl Nerid, Fas. iii. 9; slitnaði skó-þvengr hans, Nj. 74; stökk í sundr skó-þvengr hans, 143, Odd. 116; Egill hafði skúfada skó-þvengi sem þú var síðr til, ok hafði losnat annarr þvengrinn... steig hann á þvengjar-skúfinn hann er dragnaði, Eb. 220; reytr-þvengr, frá-þ., eittr-þ., graf-þ., urð-þ., the *reed-þving*..., i. e. a *snake*, Lex. Poët.

ÞVERAST, að, dep. to *move athwart*, *aside*; þveradisk Steinnart fram á bakkan, Eg. 748; hann þveradisk við ok gækk ekki nær þeim, Fms. viii. 358.

ÞVER-LEIKR, m. *crossness*, Th. 14.

ÞVER-LIGN, adv. 'athwart,' *flatly*; synja þ., to *deny flatly*, Fms. vii. 186, Orkn. 216; neita þ., Fms. vii. 214; tók hann á engu þ., Orkn. 282; horfði allt þ. af beggja hendi, Bs. i. 786.

ÞVERR, þver, þvert, adj., compar. þverari, þverast, but also þveratr; [Ulf. *þwairbs* = ὑπὸ πλάτος, *þwairgei* = ὑπὸ γῆ, *þwair*; A. S. *þworb*; Engl. *a-thwart*, and also *quer*; Germ. *quer* (*kw* = *þw*, like *kvistr*, *kvist*, for *tvistr*, *tvist*); Dan. *tvær*; cp. Engl. *to thwart*]:—*athwart*, *across*, *transverse*, opp. to longways; tjalda um þveran skálann, Fms. i. 265; um þvert andlit, Ó. H. 217; um þveran dal, Jb. 194; lá hvárt um þveran annan, í þ. *beaps*, Fms. ix. 31; falla hvárt um þveran annan, pass.; járnspengr um þveran skjöld, Gpl. 105; þverrar handar hár, a *band's breadth*, Sd. 147; þremr þverum fingrum minni, Bs. i. 376; svá langt at þvers fótur sé, Karl. 112; ferr þú lítt þvert á fæti at sjánskap við oss, Ólk. 36; um þvert, *across*; geng ek um þvert frá leiki, out of *their way*, Sighvat: storm mikinn ok veðr þvert, *adverse winds*, Eg. 405; veðr hörd ok þver, Fms. x. 150; veðr þvert af suðri, Grett. 86 A; sem sá í þveru veðri beitir löngum, Bs. i. 750; beittu þá sem þverast austr fyrir landit, Eg. 161.

II. *metaph.*, take a-n þvert, to *take it athwart*, to *deny flatly*, Eg. 524; ek vil þó eigi þvert taka (I will not insist on it) ef þér er líud um, Nj. 26; var þat af þveru frá glikendum, Bs. i. 347; setja þvert nei fyrir, to *refuse*, *deny flatly*, Ld. 196; hann kvæðsk ekki þvert vera í því at selja skipit, Nj. 259; biskup slutti ákalliga en þóðr var inn þverasti, Sturl. iii. 17; var þorgils þá svá þverr, at hann sagði svá, at..., 229; hvárt-tveggi var inn þverasti ok hvártgi vildi til láta við annan, Bs. i. 760; þvert á móti, as *adverb*, *quite the contrary* (Dan. *tvartimod*), 687.

III. **ÞVERS**, adv. *across*, *athwart*; nú er þar þvers á móti gört, Bs. i. 740; hann snýr þvers af leiðinni, Nj. 132; hann snýr þvers á braut í skógin, Edda 30; vísaði hann öllum þvers frá því sem þau vóru, Fms. i. 72; hljóp hann þá þvers á brott at sela sik, vi. 303; þá víkja þeir þvers út eptir firdinum, ix. 43; snéri þvers annan veg frá höðinu, vii. 56; höfðu þeir þvers farit frá því sem þeir skyldu, viii. 56; þvers í mót yðvarri hugan, Fb. i. 513; superl. **ÞVERAST**, ef þér kæmið í þverst þvari (see þvari), Hkv. Hjörv. 18 (Bugge, not þvertz). **ÞVERS-UM**, adv. *across*.

B. **COMPO**: **ÞVER-Á**, f. a 'thwart-water,' *side-river*, *tributary river*, N. G. L. i. 153; freq. as Icel. local name, **ÞVERÁ**, f., **ÞVERÁR-HLÍÐ**, f., Landn.

ÞVER-BAK, n. used adv. *across a horse's back*. **ÞVER-BROSTR**, m. a *cross chink*, Korm. 58. **ÞVER-BROT**, n. a *break across*, a *breach*, Sturl. iii. 280.

ÞVER-FELL, n. a *cross-fell*, lying *athwart* another: a local name in Icel. **ÞVER-FETA**, að, to *go astray*, Fas. iii. 311.

ÞVER-FINGR, m. a *finger's breadth*, Sturl. ii. 181. **ÞVER-FJÖRÐR**, m. a *cross-fjord*, a *side-fjord*, branching out of a large central bay, Landn. 131 (of the northern side of Broadneth in Icel.).

ÞVER-GARÐR, m. a *cross-dyke*, across a river or the like, Gpl. 421, D. N. i. 616. **ÞVER-GYRÐINGR**, m. a *cross-girding* put round a ship to strengthen her, Fas. iii. 257; in the metaph. phrase, það er komið í þvergýrðing með þeim, of *sullen hostility*.

ÞVER-HLÍÐINGR, m. a *man from Thwaite*, Isl. ii. 359. **ÞVER-HNÍPTR**, prop. **ÞVER-GNÍPTR**, adj. *precipitous*, of a rock.

ÞVER-HÖGGT, part. n. *cut across*, *steep*, *abrupt*, Fas. iii. 257. **ÞVER-HÖND**, f. a *band's breadth*, Ld. 276.

ÞVER-KNÝTA, t, to *knit* a *cross knot*, to *deny flatly*; hann þverknýtti at láta hérað fyr en þat væri konungs vili, Sturl. iii. 244; hann þverknýtti þat at hann mundi laus vera, 211; þá mun ek þetta eigi þverknýta, Konr.

ÞVER-KOMINN, part. in an *athwart position*, Isl. ii. 317. **ÞVER-KYRFA**, ó, to *carve*, *cut clean across*; búar eigu húsum at skipa at jammaði, þeir eigu at þ. húsi, skolot þeir at endlöngu deila húsi, Grág. ii. 257 (Jb. 194).

ÞVER-LYNDI, n. *crooked-mindedness*, the *being wrong-headed*, Glsl. 85, Pass. 37-4. **ÞVER-LYNDR**, adj. *crooked*, *wrong-headed*, Valla L. 215.

ÞVER-MÓÐAKA, u, f. *obstinacy*. **ÞVER-NEITA**, t, to *deny flatly*, Grett. 105 B, Mar.

ÞVER-PALLR, m. the *cross dais*, the *high-floor at the ball's end* (see pallr), Fms. vi. 193, 440, Ld. 296, Eg. 549, 565, Grett. 103, 140 A, Sturl. i. 155, ii. 199.

ÞVER-SIGLING, f. *cross-sailing*, *tackling*. **ÞVER-SKALLANT**, að, to *be doggedly obstinate*, lit. *setting the skull against, butting like a bull*.

ÞVER-SKEYTINGR, m. [skaut 2], a *cross-wind*, *side-wind*, Fms. vii. 94. **ÞVER-SKIPA**, adv. *athwart the ship*, Fms. iv. 103.

ÞVER-SKURÐR, m. a *cross-cut*, Grett. 91. **ÞVER-SLAG**, n. a *cross-stroke*, El. 17.

ÞVER-SLÁ, f. a *cross-bar*. **ÞVER-STIGR**, n. a *cross-path*, *side-path*, Gteg. 28. **ÞVER-STRETI**, n. a *cross-street*, Hkr. iii. 16.

ÞVER-SÝLL, f. a *cross-sill*, Grett. 114 A. **ÞVER-SÖK**, f. a 'cross-suit,' a law phrase; fyrsta, önnur, þriðja þ., in payment of weregild, N. G. L. i. 76, 82 (nú eru upp-náma-menn allir taldir, en nú skal þat skilja hvesu þvenakur skolu fara).

ÞVER-TAKA, tók, to *deny flatly*, Edda 21. **ÞVER-TRE**, n. a *cross-tree*, Nj. 162, 202, Fms. x. 290, Sturl. ii. 109, Grett. 114, Hom. 96, 97, Dipl. iii. 8; í annan enda hússins var lopt uppi á þvertrejam, Ó. H. 153.

ÞVER-ÚÐ, f., q. v. **ÞVER-VEGR**, m. = **ÞVERSTIGR**; en allir aðrir vegir er renna til bæja manna, þat heita þvervegir, Gpl. 413; á þverveginum, *across*, *in diameter*, Fas. iii. 372.

ÞVER-VILL, n. a *cross-deal*, *partition*, Gpl. 346, Fs. 143, Grett. 114. **ÞVER-VINGR**, m. a *man from Þverá*, the nickname of Einarr Th. (Laudn., Glúm., Lv., Ó. H.).

ÞVERRA, pres. þverr; pret. þvarr, pl. þurru; subj. þyrri; part. þorrinn; with neg. suff. þyrri, Sighvat: mod. weak þverra, að, pres. þverrar, Líl. 58, but the word is little used: [þurr and þverra are kindred words]:—prop. to *be drained*, *ebb out*, but only used

II. *metaph.* to *wane*, *grow less*, *decrease*; nema blóð þyrri, þd.; þúst skúrur þyrri,

Sighvat; *sorg frá ek eigi þyrti*, Skáld H. 1. 23; líst honum nú sem minna hafi þorrit enn í enu fyrri sinni, Edda 32; honum þurru lausa-óú, Ld. 210; þverrandi, opp. to *vaxandi*, Fms. v. 343; hvárt sem síðan vex eða þverr, Gpl. 260, Sks. 52, 54; Hrappur hafði skaplyndi it sama, en orkan þværr, þvætt elli sötti á hann, Ld. 54; eigi þværr ein heimskan fyrir þér, Fms. ii. 156; ef só hans þværr tíu tígum, K. p. K. 146, Kb. 132; en er þurru hlauþ in mestu, Hkr. iii. 395; ek eldumk, en þværr kraptrinn í vásinu, Orkn. 464; þurru mjök vinsældir Valdimars konungi, Fms. x. 160; óx jafnan styrkr Davíðs en þværr í hverri mátt ok aði sveitunga Saul, Stj. 498; eigi þværr ok eigi þverra, 590; af hennar sökum þværr ófríðr við Kristna menn, Vet. 44.

III. *impers. with dat.*, þá þværr göngu hennar, of the sun, Kb. 100; síst þværr mfi (dat.) Magnúss, Fms. vi. (in a verse); mætti þværr, Lil. 58.

IV. *part. victori-bereft*, Rekst. my ear is dried up, Eg. (in a verse); sigri þorrrinn, *victory-bereft*, Rekst. þverra, *ð*, a causal to the preceding, to make to decrease; þverðu þeir þrótt sinn at þrjúungi, Hdm. 16; hann mátti ekki at vinna at þverra ágæti krapta hans, Greg. 79; þværr þat nökkud verðleik hans í Guðs augliti, Bs. i. 169; Sighvatr vildi eigi þverra kost sinn norðr þar, Sturl. ii. 65, Lex. Poët.

II. *part. þværandi, a diminisher, id.* þværrir, m. a *diminisher*, Lex. Poët.; flug-þværrir, men-þ., seim-þ., veg-þ., epithets of a hero, id.

þver-úð, f. (q. *þver-hygd*), *discord*; tekr at görask nokkur þ. meðal N. M., Bs. i. 449; kom til þverúðar með þeim, Greit. 49 new Ed.; fór þá allt í þverúð með þeim, Eb. 114; at yrði ór högginn allir þverúðar þreskeldir af beggja hendi, Bs. i. 736.

þvest or þvesti, n. [no doubt akin to Ulf. *ga-þvestian* = to make fast, *þvesti* = *þð* *ἀσφαλῆς*]; —prop. the fast or firm parts, the lean of the flesh, as opp. to the fat, the lean of a whale's flesh, the flesh underneath the blubber of a whale, opp. to 'rengi' and 'spik'; at af teknu þvesti ok beinum, Vm. 107; þvest-slytti, blubber, Greit. (in a verse); the word is freq. in mod. usage.

þvinga, *ad.* [O. H. G. *dringon*; mid. H. G. *dringe*; Germ. *dringen*; Dan. *dringe*; þvinga and þungir (q. v.) are, we believe, kindred words]; —to weigh down, oppress; þvingar múðrinn harði, a grief weighs me down, Skáld H. 7. 9; mig hefir þvingað manna lát, 5. 14; sárliga þvinguð, Mirm. (Ed.) 210.

II. *reflex.*, en vér þvingumiz á sex dögum ok þrjátígi, Stj. 148; þenna mann þvingaðan mörgum hugrenningum, *burdened with many concerns*, Th. 2; múðurinnar kvíð, svá sem hann er þvingaðr (loaded) ok fullr af burðinum, Stj. 80. This word is rare in old writers, but freq. in mod. usage since the Reformation. The metaphor. sense, to compel, has been introduced through the Germ. word.

þvingan, f. a *weighing down, bardship*, Magn. 502; as opp. to *skeintan*, Stj. 2; þótti þat þ. at halda svá margar hátíðir, 49; til þvingunar ok ófrelsis, Bs. i. 730; ganga undir nýjar þvinganir, N. G. L. iii. 249.

þvinnill, m. the name of a sea-king (akin to þvengr?), Edda (Gl.); þvinnils dýr = a ship, Kristm. S. (in a verse).

þvis, interj. *psib!* hvis, þvis! af tjöldin, Bs. i. 420.

þvita, u. f. = *þveita*, a kind of axe, Edda ii. 620.

þviti, a. m. (akin to *þveita*), a stone, prop. a sling-stone (?); túku mikinn stein, sá heitir þviti, ok höfðu þann stein fyrir festar-hælinn, Edda 20; en þviti heitir hæl er stendr í hválinum, Edda ii. 515; hramm-þ., the 'band-stone', i. e. a gem or a bracelet, Höfuðl.: the word is still known as poet., e. g. *liggðu þvita hulinn hér, honum einginn bifi*! a mod. Icel. epitaph on a dog buried beneath a stone.

því, dat. from þat (q. v.), and as adverb, 'for-*thy*,' because, see þat C. því-*gi*, not therefore, see þat: ok var hann at þvígi (not therefore) varðveittr at eigi gengi hundar á hann, Greg. 24.

II. *þvíggt*, q. *þvi-gi*-at, with compar.; þvíggt skemti, not the shorter, Orkn. (in a verse); þvíggt lengra, Skv. 3. 56; þvíggt fleira, Og. 6; þvíggt vænni kost, Fbr. 103 new Ed.

því-líkr, adj. 'such-like,' *such*; mundi engi eiga þvílíkan hest, Nj. 89; með þvílíkum hætti sem fyrr segir, Hkr. ii. 92; þvílíkum stundum, sem..., Fms. x. 263; þá er hann þ. sem göngu-menn aðrir, Grág. i. 294; þilíki líkamans teiknan, Stj. 59; þvílíkast sem, most like as if, just as if..., Stj. 354, Barl. 88; annat þvílíkt, Fb. iii. 345.

því-*aa*, *ad.*, dat. = *þessu*, see þessi; á þvísa tré, Greg. 48; engi stóðsk þvísa fyrr, Bar. 19; á þvísa þingi, Harms. 32; þvísa landi, Ib. 14, Sighvat, Skv. 186; í þvísa ljósi, Grág. i. 28; næst þvísa = *þessu næst*, Gpl., Clem. 140.

þvotr, see þvætt.

þvæla, d. [þvål], to wash with lather or soap.

þvæla, u. f. a *heap of clothes in the wash*.

þvætta, t. [Dan. *tvætte*; an iterative from þvål], to wash; skirðr ok þvættir, Barl. 159, v. l.: in mod. usage mostly vulgar.

2. metaph. to talk wash, gabble; hvað erstu að þvætta.

þvættari, a. m. a *babbler*, the Bible.

þvætti, n., in úr-þvætti, the slops from wash, refuse.

þvættir, n. a wash; metaph. gabbles, nonsense.

þybinn, adj. [þufa], obstinate, dogged.

þykki, n., in sundr-þykki, sam-þ.

þykkildi, n. a lump, thickness.

ÞYKKJA, pres. þykkir, pret. þótti, subj. þætti (i. e. þótti), part. þótt: a middle form þykkjunn and þóttunn: the form with *th* is the true old one, and is always so written in rhymes by old poets (with fékk, hykk, þekkir, etc.): in mod. usage one *k* has been lost. þykja, þykir, and so often in Editions, but erroneously; the ancients often sounded this word with *i*, þikkja, þikkir, but *y* is the older and better form: with neg. suff. þykkir-a, þótti-t, þóttisk-a-þú, Ls. 60; þykkj-at, Hkv. 2. 22; þikkir-a, Fms. vi. 447 (in a verse): [þykkja þótti and þekkja þætti are correlative verbs, one neut. the other transit.; so also Goth. *laghjan þabta* = *ἀπορῆσθαι*, and *laghjan þaubta* = *δοκείν*; A. S. *þencan þable* and *þencan þulte*; Germ. *denken dachte* and *dünken dünkte*; a trace of the neut. sense remains in Engl. *metbinks, metbought*.]

A. To be thought, seem: I. to be thought to be, seem to be, be esteemed, valued; ok hann mundi þá þykkja þetr gengit hafa, en sitja við eldstó móður sinnar, Fs. 6; muntu þar göfugr þykkja á því landi ok verða kynsall, Landn. 260; öngir þóttu (*vere thought*) löglegir dómar nema hann væri í... hún þótti þetr kost, Nj. 1; tíðindi þan er mörgum þótti mikil, 123; saka-staði þá er hann þótti á eiga, 166; þótti hvárum-tveggja þær ræður skemtligar, Eg. 686; öllum þótti þeirra ferð in svíðrúðligasta, Nj. 263; þætt vóru vigin sem vert þótti, 88; ek þóttu ok þjóðaus rekkum hverri harri, I was thought by them to be, Gkv. 1. 19.

II. with dat. it seems to one, one thinks, denoting thought, feeling, sentiment, also resentment, as may be seen from the references, (cp. Germ. *mich dünkt*; Engl. *methinks*); mikitt þótti spökum mönnum undir því at menn ætti got: saman í útverjum, Ld. 38; Halli þótti Ingjaldr lítill vilja heita sitt ráð til þroska, id.: vel þykki mér, hvergi þykki mér við hrita, Isl. ii. 343; þér þótti eigi þess vert at við mik væri um talat, þykki mér þetta ráð eigi svá mikils-háttar, id.: vilda ek, at þér þætti eigi verr, that thou shouldst not think the worse, be displeased, Nj. 127; þótti sinn veg hvárum, they disagreed, Ld. 38; þeir ræddu at Guðrúnu þætti lítill dráp Bolla, they said that G. took little thought of Bolli's death, 246; þótti okkr gott (it seemed good to us) er þeim var ótti at ykkir, Nj. 252; allir meim mæltu at þetta þætti hjá Skarphéðni dauðum en þeir ætludu, 209; Finnur lét sér sjánskap í þykkja við konung, Fms. vi. 294; Gunnari þótti fýsilegt... þótti þeim sér nú mundu lítill fyrir, Nj. 113; mér þykkir sem málum várum sé komit í únytt efni, ef... 150; þau (tíðendi) megu mér mikil þykkja, ok eigi ólíklig, Fs. 9; vil ek sjá hvert slægt mér þykkir í þér vera, 11; mér þykkir þeir merkligastir menn, 19; ekki þykki mér þetta sjáfr, Landn. 251; vel þykkir mér at þú farir brott, 260; eigi þykki mér sem vér munum í þessum dal búnað reisa, Fs. 25; þat þótti honum mest af bregða, 77; líkami Berghóru þykki mér at líkendum ok þó vel, Nj. 208; nú þykkja þeim eigi tíðir í görandi, K. p. K. 154; nú þykkir þessi eigi rétt at skírn farit, 14; þykki mér ráð, at þú farir at finna Gízar hvíta, Nj. 77; ek veit at þér þykkir mikitt fyrir ferðum, id., Fms. i. 195; undir þótti mér, er bróðir þinn vildi eigi taka af þér þetta starf, Nj. 77; höfðu menn þat fyrir satt at þeim þætti mikitt fyrir at skíkjask, Ld. 190; hvárt þykkir þér undir því sem mest at vit séum sem vitrastir, Nj. 263; honum þykkir mikitt undir at þeim færisk vel, Isl. ii. 343; hann heilsar þeim... þat ætlum vér at þér þykkir lítill undir um vára heilsan, ... en þat vitum vér at oss þykkir eigi verr at þú værir eigi heil, Fbr. 62; hann segir sér mikitt þykkja at láta eignir sínar, Eg. 539; þó þú látr þér einsku þ. vert um dráp Bárðar, 255; hann spurði hvað honum þótti, eða þykkir þér hér eigi gott, Nj. 126; hefir ek nokkut þat gort at þér þykki við mik at, Gisl. 10; allt þat er honum þykkir af við mik, Ó. H. 148; þótti honum mikitt at um vig Kjartans, Ld. 226; sem mér þykkir meira fyrir en öðrum mönnum at vega menn, Nj. 85; ek hygg at honum muni nú minnst fyrir þ., Fms. xi. 113; er mér þykkir allitíð fyrir at missa, ... þótti þeim sem Egill mundi eigi aptr koma, Eg. 223; þótti honum sér úvænt til undan-kvæmu, 406; þeir er höfðu sér traust at mæla sem þótti, to speak as they thought, Fms. i. 22; þat þótti þorkatli mest af bregða er í vatni skyldi þvask, Fs. 77; with the notion of vision, dreams, or the like, þótti mér þeir sækja at öllu-megin... en Hjört þótti mér þeir hafa undir, ... eptir þat þótti mér stökkva vargarnir, Nj. 95; þeim þótti hann vera kátr ok kveða í hauginum, 118; ok þótti honum hann vekja sik, 121; þá þótti mér undarlíga við bregða, mér þótti hann þá kalla... 211; æpti hann svá mikitt op at mér þótti allt skjálfa í náundir, 212; hön þótti mér þat mik þekkjask, Isl. ii. 194; ekki þótti henni blómit svá mikitt á vera, 14; ok þótti mér illa sæma... þótti mér sjá skadi miklu meiri, etc., Ld. 126, 128.

B. Reflex: the forms þykkjunn and þóttunn, also spelt with *mz*:

I. subject and object being the same person, I myself, be himself, or the like; to seem to oneself, to think oneself, of oneself, with oneself, or the like; hversu mikinn styrk fólkit þykkisk af honum hafa, Edda (pref.) 148; ok þóttunn ek ekki þess verðr frá henni, því at ek þykkjunn þat hafa lýst nökkurum sinnum, at mér hefir ekki hennar úvirding þetri þótt en sjálfs míns, Gisl. 35; svá þykkjunnat ek jafnan gort hafa, Fms. vi. 101; en ek þykkjunn þú mjök neyddr til hafa verit, Nj. 88; to seem to oneself, ok þóttisk-a þú þá þótt vera, thou didst not seem to thyself to be Thor, dardest not call thyself Thor, Ls. 60; hét Grímr ferðinni þá er hann þættisk búinn, Eg. 108; til hvers þykkjask

þessir menn færir, Hrafn. 17: with the notion of presumption or pride, ok þykkisk hann mjök fyrir öðrum, *he thinks himself much above others*, Ld. 38; þó þykkisk ér þjóðkonungar, Skv. 3. 35; hann þykkisk einn vita allt, Nj. 32: with the notion of appearance, not reality, þá þóttisk hann rísta henni mannrúnar, *be deluded himself*, Eg. 587: with the notion of vision, *to dream that*, Njáll mælti, undarliga sýnisk mér nú, ek þykkjumk sjá um alla stofuna (ok þykki mér sem undan sé gafveggrinn), Nj. 197; þat dreyndi mik at ek þóttumk ríða fram hjá Knatahólum, þar þóttisk ek sjá varga mara, ... ok þóttumk ek þá eigi vita hvað mér hlífði ... en ek þóttumk verða svá reiðr, at ... 95; hann þóttisk játa því, 121; ek þóttisk staddir at Lómagnúpi, Nj.; dreynt hefir mik í nótt ... þar þóttumk ek vera staddir er eigi þótti öllum einnög, ok þóttumk ek hafa sverðit ... en ek þóttumk kveða visur tvær í svefninum, Isl. ii. 352; þat dreyndi mik at ek þóttisk heima vera at Borg, ... álpst eina vana ok fagra ok þóttisk ek eiga, ok þótti mér allgöð ... 194; hún þóttisk sjá tré mikitt í rekkju þeirra Grímkels, 14; uti þóttumk ek vera stödd við læk nokkurn, ... ek þóttumk vera stödd hjá vatni einu ... ok þóttumk ek eiga ok einkar vel sama, ... ek þóttumk eiga gullhring, ... er ek þóttumk þá bera hjá mér þann hug, ... þá þóttumk ek sjá fleiri brestina á ... ek þóttumk hafa hjálm á höfði ... ek þóttumk eiga þá görsemi, Ld. 126, 128; hvað er þat drauma? ek þóttumk fyr dag rísa, etc., Em. (begin.) In the first person the ancients use the form þóttumk þykkjumk much more frequently than þykkist þóttisk, which is the mod. form.

II. the subject being different, *be or it seemed to me*, a middle form, this use is rare, and only occurs in poetry; gott þóttumk þat, er ek þögn of gat, *it seemed good to me, I was glad that I got a bearing*, Húfuðl. 19; úliar þóttumk öllum betri, ef þeir létu mik lífi tylna, *the wolves seemed all the better friends if they would let me lose my life*, Gh. 11.

ÞYKKJA, u, f. a *thought, liking, sentiment, disposition*; fann hann, at stórlangt var í millum þeirra þykkju, *that their thoughts (likings) were wide apart*, Eb. 24; fóru þykkjur þeirra saman, *their sentiments went together*, Gret. 113 new Ed.; þér munut ráða ... en ek mun ráða þykkju minni, Fbr. 15; var konungur mjök sér einn á þykkju (*self-willed*), því at hann vildi ... Bs. i. 781; honum þótti mestu varða um yðra þykkju (*good-will*), Fms. iii. 138.

2. denoting *discord*; hann kvað úvarligt at fara þannig einsliga við slíkan þykkju-drátt (*discord*) sem þeirra í milli var, Finnb. 284.

3. denoting *dislike*; þóttusk menn þat sjá, at hvárir-veggi lögðu á mál þessi mikla þykkju, Sturl. iii. 272; þótti mörgum monnum við of, ok lögðu þykkju á þorgrím þar fyrir, Vigl. 18, and so in mod. usage; sundr-þ., ú-þykkja. **COMPOS**: þykkju-lausa, adj. *good-tempered, thoughtless, careless, easy*, Mag. 45. þykkju-mikill, adj. *choleric of temper*; Halldórr var þ. sem aðrir Íslendingar, ok þótti illa er hann fékk eigi þat er hann beiddi, Fb. i. 167; þ. ok þungt, Gret. 92 A.

ÞYKKJASK, t. dep.; þ. við e-t or e-n, *to take offence at, get angry with*; þóttir það konung eigi þ. við vist þeirra bræðra, Eg. 254. v. l.; þá þykkistisk sá við er betr gekk ok sló sinn þústr hvárn þeirra, Vigl. 17; and so in mod. usage; þú mátt ekki þykkjast við þó eg segi þér satt, *thou must not take offence though I tell thee true*.

ÞYKK-LEIKR (-leikr), m. *thickness*; hann vildi forvitnask um þykkleik haussins, Eg. 769; þar við mátti ekki jafnask at læð né þykkleik nokkurs manns hárs, Fms. x. 177; þykkleiki mannsins, Stj. 57.

ÞYKK-LIGA, adv. *thickly*. 2. *frequently*; en þá er þat varð eigi svá þjókliga sem hann vildi, Bs. i. 431 (jafnliga, v. l.) II. *proudly,ulkily*; svara þykkliga, Fb. i. 209.

ÞYKK-MIKILL, adj. [þykkir, m.], *threatening, ulky, of weather*; var veðr þykk-mikill, Sturl. ii. 65.

ÞYKKNA, að, *to thicken or become stout*; loptið þröngvisk ok þykknar af vætum, Stj. 17; þá tók veðrit at þ., Fb. ii. 210; þar til er þykknaði (of a fluid), A. A. 275.

ÞYKKR, m. [cp. A. S. *þaccian*; Old Engl. (Chaucer) *thack*; Engl. *thwack* = *to strike*; see also þjökka and þjaka]; — a *thwack, thump, blow, a hurt*; hann gördi meyjunni þann þykk, at hún grét þegar, en sveininn lék hann miklu hardara, Sd. 141; veðr nú við hann skapfútt ok veitir honum áverka svá næsta mikinn, at honum var þat gildir þykkir (a *severe hurt*) ok eigi banvæmaligr, Isl. ii. 321 (Heidarv. S.); þykkjar veðr, *worship of a thwack*, Eg. (in a verse); fékk Gunnarr mikinn þykk af eins manns spjóti, Dropl. (major), cp. Njardr. 378.

ÞYKKR, adj. [the older form in ancient vellums is þjókr or þjókr, or even, esp. in Norse vellums, þjukkr, whence is derived the mod. Swed. and Norweg. *tyok* or *tyok*, but Dan. *tyk*; a *v* follows *k* before a vowel, but even there is often dropped; compar. þykkvari, þykkvastr, or contr. þykkri, þykkastir: A. S. *þicc*; Engl. *thick*; Germ. *dicke*: on the other hand, Germ. *dicke*, Engl. *thick* answer to Icel. þéttir.]

A. *Thick, stout, in substance*; skjöld víðan ok þykkvan, Eg. 285; þykk spöng, Fms. ii. 310; ox þykk ok hvöss, vi. 29; eirskjöld þykkvan ok víðan, Stj. 461; þjukkar brynborur ... þjukkr ok þolinn, þjódr. 97; garðr svá þjukkr, N. G. L. ii. 122; hann hefir skó þjókkvan, Edda 17; víðr ok þjókr, 58; garðr fimn feta þjókr, Grág. ii. 262; þjukkan (þykkvan) skugga, Sks. 11 (new Ed. v. l. 7), 405 B; þykkum bylgi, id.; fjögurra álina þykkvir, 40 new Ed.; húð góð ok þykk til reipa, 41; þjókkva leggi, Jd. 33; þykkir í andliti, Sturl. iii. 111; þykkara lopt, Stj. 17; veðr var

þjókk, Bs. i. 442; þykk veðr ok regn, Eb. 204; veðr var þykk ok drífa, Fms. v. 341; þykk þoka, viii. 83. v. l.; þjukkr mjörkvi, Sks. 4; new Ed.

II. *thick, thronged, of a number of objects, e. g. trees*; í skóginum þar sem þjukkast var, Barl. 9; í skóginum þar sem þykkvan var, Fms. i. 72; þykkir skógr, 136, Ó. H. 36; skógr mikill ok þjókr, Nj. 130, v. l.; þykkir háir, Eg. 305; þar var þykkost fylking, Mork. 113, v. l.; neut., svá stóðu þjókkir spjót á Aroni, Bs. i. 528; féllu Varðeigar þar sem þykkir, at ... Fms. ix. 522; hann það menn sína fylgjask vel ok standa þykkir, Eg. 288; hann hópadi apr þar til er líðit stóð þykkir, 296 (þykkvast, v. l.); var þar þykkir fylkt en þynnst við dísit, Fms. vi. 406; ef þeir menn ganga þjukst ok eigi fleiri, Gpl. 108; ef þjukkarar er gengi en nú er sagt, 109 (of the thickness of a rank of men); menn hljópa svá þykkir yfir hann, at hann mátti eigi upp standa ... meðan með þykkast yfir hann, Fms. viii. 75; ok fylkja á skipinu allt á millum stána ok svá þykkir, at allt var skarat skjöldum, Ld. 78; skipa skjöldum þjókkir við stafna, Mork. 180.

III. in local names, þykkir-bær, -skógr, Landn.

B. **COMPOS**: þykk-byrt, n. part., in the phrase, hafa þykkbyrt, *to have thick, stout armour*, Fms. vii. 264. þykk-byft, n. part. *thick-set, studded with bamlets*, Orkn. 300.

ÞYKK-FARIT, n. part.; hún beirar þeim ok kvað þá þ. göra, *to make frequent visits*, Eb. 94. þykk-lætt, adj. *thick-faced*, Ld. 276.

ÞYKK-RÖGGVAÐR, part. *thick-furred*, Ld. 41. þykk-settr, part. *thick-set, thick-ranked*, Mar. þykk-skjapr, part. *thickly-manned*, Bs. i. 526.

ÞYKK-SKJAFJÖÐR, part. *thick-clouded*, Sks. 227.

ÞYKK-VARRAÐR, part. *thick-lipped*, Fms. ii. 20. ÞYKK-VAXINN, part. *thick-set, stout of growth*; þjókk-vaxinn, Edda i. 258 (a verse).

ÞYKKT and ÞJOKKT, f. *thickness*; breidd, lengd, þykk, hæð, MS. 544. 156; á þykktina, *in the thickness*, Fms. ix. 522; eigi meirr en fimm menn á þykktina, Fms. vii. 275 (þjókkina, Hkr. iii. 400), Eg. 277.

ÞYKKT, f. = þykkja, *resumption, displeasure*, Bs. i. 745.

ÞYLLJA, pres. þyl, þylr; pret. þuldi or þuldi; subj. þylði; part. þáit: [þulr] — *to say, read, chant, in one continuous tone, without either stopping, or any intonation*; mál er at þylja þular-stóli at, of a sage saying his saws, Hm. 111; hygg vísi at hve ek þylja fat, ef ek þögn of gat, of a hind chanting his lay, Húfuðl. 3; þyl ek grunnstrauma Grímnis, þd.; vel sama enn of eina óhelju mér þ., Jd. 3; þylja um sigr, *to chant the victory*, Fms. vi. (in a verse); þær þyt þulu (þuldu?), *they sang their song, accompanied the whirling mill with their song*, Gg. 3.

2. *to chant or murmur in a low voice, as one saying charms, prayers, or the like*; hann (þuldi) fór opt frá öðrum mönnum einn saman ok þuldi, Nj. 156; sat Gests, fadri bónda á palli, ok þuldi í feld sinn, *murmured into his cloak*, Fb. i. 253; það er svo mart og það er svo mart þuldi í feldinn gría, sem ei er bert og ekki vert eptir neinum að hváa, Grond. 160; þóttir sat einn samt í öndugi ok þuldi í gaupnir sér, Fas. iii. 153; hann la þar ok horfði í lopt, ok gapti bæði munni ok nösnum, ok þuldi nokkurn (of spells), Þorf. Karl. ch. 7; þuldi uðr, *the wave murmured*, Skáld II. 4. 32.

II. reflex., þyljask um, þylsk hann um eða þramir, *to murmur sulkily*, Hm. 17.

ÞYNA, u, f. [akin to þón, þenja?], *the withers (?)*; en er hann sá utan, þá var hlaupin ofan bógrinn ok slitin þynan (*withers-urging?* but of an ox), fýstu flestir at drepa skyldi, Bs. i. 370; or is þyna = *the pericarpium*, mod. lif-hinna? 2. a nickname; þorbjörn þyna, Landn.

ÞYNGÐ, f. [þungt], *heaviness, weight*; freq. in mod. usage, tvær vatur að þyngð; eðlis-þyngð, *specific gravity*. II. metaph. *illness, weakness*; á mér liggir þyngð nokkur, Fms. xi. 68; Helga tók þá ok þ. ok lá þó eigi, Isl. ii. 274. 2. *troubles*; síðan er vér mistum skipa vara er oss hefir öll þyngð af staðit, Fms. viii. 181.

ÞYNGING, f. a *burden, heaviness*, H. E. i. 407.

ÞYNGJA, 3 and d, [þungt, Dan. *tyngre*], *to weigh down, burden, make heavy*, Hom. 53; mun mér eigi þ. þetta er víði, *it will not encumber me*, Eluc. 3; augu þeirra þyngdusk (pass.) af tárnum, 623. 60. 2. *impers. be grows heavy, with dat. of manner*; en söttinni þyngði (*she illens grow worse*) eigi því síðr, ok andaðisk hann, Fms. x. 73; þá þyngði kaum mjök (*it grew very heavy with him, i. e. he grew heavy from sleep*), ok lagðusk hann niðr ok svaf, v. 222; þykkja tekr máli ok minni, Skáld II. 5. 16.

II. reflex., tekr nú bardaginn at þyngjask, *to grow weary, adverse*, Fas. i. 105; honum tók þá at þyngjask (*he sank*) sem á loð daginn, Fms. viii. 445.

ÞYNGJAN, f. = þyngð, Mar., H. E. i. 408.

ÞYNGAL (mod. þyngali), n. pl. (þyngslir, f. pl., Barl. 44), a *burden*; göra e-m þ., *to be a burden to one*, B. K.; vera e-m til þyngal, id.; meðr bannaðr eðr öðrum þyngalum, at ganga undir þeirra álögur, MS. 126. 178. 2. *heavy affliction*; mér þykkir lítt at menn hjóti svá mjök þ. af mér, Eb. 264; er öll þyngsl bafa af staðit, Fms. viii. 181, v. l.

ÞYNNJA, t, [þunnr], *to make thin*; þynna þoka frá augum e-m, Barl. 172, passim; impers., en sem þat kóf tekr at þynna, *the fog begins to lift*, Sks. 47, v. l. new Ed. II. reflex., *to grow thin*; þynnstisk skipana á bórðunum, Fms. ii. 327, Orkn. 72. 2. *þynnr, beaven thin*.

ÞYNNJA, u, f., in half-þynna, a kind of *axe*, see p. 243.

ÞYNNING, f. a nickname, = þyna (?), Landn. 117.

þyrft, f. a need, want, see þyrft.

þyrill, m., dat. þyril, [cp. Cumbrian *þyrell*, a porridge-stick], a whisk with a fringe at the end, with which to whip milk; *flauta-þyrill*, a stick for whipping milk; *hárið er eins og þyrill*, hair rough like a þyrill.

2. the name of a farm and mountain-peak in Iceland, from the whirling gusts of wind to which it is liable, Isl. ii. (Hárbær S.).

ÞYRJA, pres. þyrir; pret. þyrir; [see þyrir]—to sweep or rush along, only used in poetry; kilir þyrdu norðan, Ó. H. (in a verse); flaut þyrdu und segli, Fms. x. (in a verse); Rögnvalds kind þyrði und randir, ... mean þyrdu austan, Arnór; hrönn þyrði at e-m, Þd. 13; láta mari þyrja fold setum, to let the steed sweep over the fields, Akv. 13; máll kveð ek okkr fara úr þjóð yfir, þyrja þjóð yfir, to sweep over the people, Skm. 10, of riding through the air.

þyrkingr, m. [þyrkr], a dryness in the mouth or throat.

ÞYRILA, ad, [þyrill; Engl. *thrill*, *drill*; A. S. *þyrilan* = to bore; Old Engl. *thirl*; Germ. *drillen*];—to whirl, as the wind does chaff or dry hay; vinda þyrir þeyniú í háfa lopt.

ÞYRMA, 8, prop. a law phrase, or a religious term, to deal reverently with, show respect to; with dat., var þá eigi þyrmt eignum, Edda 26; ef maðr þyrmt eigi gríðum, Grág. ii. 166 B; þyrma særum, Róm. 288; þyrma lögum, Sks. 78 new Ed.; þat er ráð annat at þyrma hátíð, to respect the holy-day, by not fighting on that day, Fms. v. 170, N. G. L. i. 10; ok vill hann eigi þyrma Frjáðögum né Kristnum dómi várum, of breaking the fast, 11; þyrma Jóla-helgi, 143; skulu vér þyrma kirkjum, to respect the sanctuary of a church, of an asylum, K. Á. 30; þyrma rétti heilagrar Kirkju, 40; þyrma konu and þyrma við konu, to show respect to a woman, so as not to violate her, N. G. L. i. 16; mun engi maðr öðrum þyrma, Vsp. 46; Baldur barmi þyrmtir manna-dólgi, the brother of B. made no covenant with the foe of men, Haustl.; at þú eigi vel eignum þyrmir, Skv. 1. 47; þyrmda ek síðum, svörum eignum, 3. 28; þyrma véum, Hkm. 18; görisk síða-spell ok þyrma menn engum hleytum, Sks. 338.

2. to show mercy to, spare; þyrma skal hann eggvers-foglum í því landi, Grág. ii. 347; þeir þyrmdu því öllu er þeim þótti fagrt, en drápu allt þat sem var afleitt, Stj. 456; þyrma e-m í orðum, Hom. (St.); þyrma óvinum sínum, Al. 14; þyrma minum munnum, 16, Fms. vii. 36; þyrma sér sjálfum, Karl. 363; þú þyrmdir eigi þinum eingetnum syni, of Abraham, Stj. 131.

II. reflex. to refrain or forbear from; hann bað hann þyrmask við Magnús konung, forbear from violence with king M., Fms. vi. 173; tveir skulu þeir fedgar þyrmask við hina tvá, N. G. L. i. 34; hann skal við engi manni þyrmask, 228; guðsifjar eru sex er vér skolum þyrmask við, 16; þyrmask við hjúskap, 376.

2. recipr., láta sem þér berist, en þyrmask þó sem skilt er, but forbear hurting one another, Fms. viii. 443.

þyrmi-liga, adv. meekly, gently, forbearingly; hann keyrði hann niðr ok eigi þ., threw him down, and that not gently, Bjarn. 41; ú-þyrmiliga, Rd.

þyrmir, m., in U-þyrmir, violator, see p. 668.

þyrmi-liga, adv. = þyrmiliga, Bs. i. 821.

þyrmi-samliga, adv. = þyrmiliga, Fms. xi. 146.

þyrmalir, f. pl.; **þyrmal**, n. pl.; **þyrmalur**, f. pl.—any sacred or lawful obligation of respect or forbearance due to others: 1. as a law phrase, the obligation of a client or dependent towards his master; nú skal leysingi hafa þyrmalir við skap-dróttinn sinn, eigi skal hann í férvélum né í fjörvélum við hann vera, né í dónum gegn honum ..., hverfa eigi odd né egg móti honum ..., bera eigi vími á hönd honum ..., N. G. L. i. 34; svá skulu leysingja-kaup fara þeirra er eigi hafa keypt þyrmalir af sér, 234; þá er hann (viz. the client) úr þyrmslum við þann mann, 211.

2. any obligation, from relationship or the like; allar þær þyrmslur sem hirðmönnum byrjar at hafa innan-hirðar, N. G. L. ii. 440.

3. eccl., of forbidden degrees of relationship; geymi menn at þyrmslum sínum verði lýst áðr samgangr hjóna verði í millum, H. E. i. 414; þær eru konur áðr er enn eru í meirum þyrmslum við oss, ... ef vér vinnum líkams losta við þær, N. G. L. i. 15; veita þyrmslur úvígðum kirkjum, K. Á. 36; þat er mælt í lögum at eigi skal bera vápn í kirkju ... slík þyrmsl eru ok á bæna-húsum ..., 38.

4. medic. abstinence, fasting (?); þat görðisk eitt hvert sinn at konungi var í þyrmslum eptir blóðlát sitt, it happened once upon a time that the king was abstaining after blood-letting, Sks. 642.

þyrma-la-maðr, m. a law phrase, a kind of client, a dependent ranking between a bondsman and a freeman, N. G. L. i. 158, 220.

ÞYRNIR, m. [see þorn; Dan. *thorn*], a thorn, Karl. 546; klungr ok þyrni, Stj., Fms. v. 159; þyrnar ok illgresi, Post.; fjarðar hans vóru sem þyrnar, Post. 645, 69; þyrna og þistla, the Bible, Matth. vii. 16; hag-þyrnir.

compos: **þyrni-fótr**, m. thorn-foot, a nickname, Eg. **þyrni-fullr**, adj. full of thorns, Al. 52. **þyrni-hjálmr**, m. a thorn-helmet, a crown of thorns, Hom. 32. **þyrni-kóróna** (-króna, Karl. 545), u. f. a crown of thorns, Bs. i. 792, Mar., Pass. **þyrni-tré**, n. a thorn-bush, Karl. 545.

ÞYRPAST, t. dep. [þorp], to crowd, throng; þyrptust menn at honum, Fms. ii. 160; líð þeirra nam stað ok þyrptist saman við þessa syn, viii. 405; ef áðr menn þ. at manni, Sks. 302; þyrptisk þangat mikill fjöldi drukkinna manna, Fagrak. 2.

þyrping, f. a crowd, throng, freq. in mod. usage; það er þ. á hláðinu.

þyrsklingr, m. [þorskr], a small codfish, Edda (Gl.), and passim.

ÞYRSTA, t. [þorsti], to thirst, impers.; mig þyrstir, 'it thirsts me.' I thirst; þá þyrstir hann (acc.) eigi, Eluc. 24, Stj. 132; hana þyrsti at meirr, Fms. vi. 352; til gullins þyrsti þik, drekk þú nú gullit, Rb. 410; Bárðr sagði at hann þyrsti mjök, Eg. 207; slíkt görir at er sölin etr, þyrstir æ því meirr, 605; þar þyrstir jörðina, Al. 50; þá er mik þyrsti þá gáfu þér mér at drekka, Barl. 35.

þyrstr (þyrstr), adj. thirsty, Vpm. 8, Ls. 6, Eg. 204; (þótr) er mjök þ. tekr at drekka ok svelgr allstórum, Edda 32. 2. metaph., þyrstr til e-s, Mar.; þ. í líf e-s, Fas. i. 498, passim.

þysa-hóll, f. a crowded hall, Akv.

ÞYSJA, pres. þyss; pret. þusti; *þustr*, þustu, Sighvat; in mod. usage þusa and þusti: [an older form for þyrja? cp. þausur];—to rush; þusti (þursti Ed.) þegar allr Grikkja-herr alvápnadr ór herbúðunum í borgina, Fms. vi. 157; þá þysja Rómverjar þar at, Róm. 273; þustu þeir þá fram ór skóginum eptir þeim, Ó. H. 135; ok enn þustu at allir þeir er í öðrum stóðum höfðu setið, 68; þá þustu bændr at konungi ok báðu hann eta kjöt, Fms. i. 35; ok nú þyss sjá flokkir fram á leikvöllinn, Skálda 172.

þys-mikill, adj. making a great noise, uproarious, Fms. x. 213.

þyss, m., dat. þys, an uproar, tumult from a crowd; þyss eru þrettán, Edda 108; kominn er þyss í þessa þjóð, Glsl. (in a verse); en er moria tók hætti þysnum í bænum, Fms. vi. 16; þyss sjá eða klíðr, Glsl. 56; fyrir þys þann (rice) er þeir höfðu gort at Hákonl jarli, Fms. i. 220; þá görðisk þyss mikill í bænum, vii. 173; þyss ok vápna-bratt, 260; í þessum þys var Hákon særðr bana-sári, 290; en hann mátti einisk víss verða fyrir alþýðu-þys, þvíat hverr kallaði fyrir munni öðrum, 655 xvi. B. 3; fyrir þys alþýðu, Post. 227; manna þys, Skálda 169; því gegnir þys sjá manna, 623, 55; reukum burt þys vándra hugrenninga, Hom. 148; skóðveinn Gunnildar hljóf fram í þysinn (þysnum, v. l.), Fms. i. 45; in Róm. 285, Lat. *tumultus* is rendered by þyss.

ÞYTR, m. [þjóta], a noise, whistling sound, as of wind, leaves, Edda (Gl.); þær þyt þulu, of the whirling of a mill, Gs. 3; er þungt at heyrta þyt smábarna, cries, wailings, Fms. i. 263; vinda gnyr eða vatna þytr, Skálda; lúðra-þytr, q. v.; slúðra-þytr.

ÞÝ, n., qs. þivi, [Ulf. *þius* = *οικέτης*, *þiuan* = *δουλοῦν*, *þiui* = *παίδων*, *þiuis* = *δούλος*; A. S. *þeow*; Dan. *ty*, *tynde*; cp. *þjó-na*]—a serv, bondman; þý hans eðr ambátt, Glsl. 131 (for þýr). 2. in mod. usage, metaph. vile, bad people; þýð með þrælum sínum, Pass. 11, 12.

þý-borinn, part. born of a bondwoman; Ismael var þ., Post. 645, 62; hón er þ. at móðerni, Eg. 338; sunr þ., N. G. L. i. 48.

ÞÝÐA, 8, [O. H. G. *djuten*; Dutch *duiden*; Germ. *deuten*; Dan. *tyde*]; the word is better derived from Goth. *þjuda* than from *þjup* = *bonum*;—prop. to associate, attach; þýða sér, to attach to oneself; hann færr víða um lönd ok þýddi sér fólkitt, Fms. iii. 272.

II. to explain, interpret; þýða draum, to interpret a dream, Fms. viii. 12, passim; þýða bók, to comment on a book; þjógr ok steina þýddu þeir móti tönnum, Edda (pref.) 145. 3. to signify; hvat ætlar þú þenna draum þýða? Ld. 316; at hann (the dream) þýði annat enn ek góði ór honum, Fms. v. 341, x. 147, v. l.; 'communio' þýðir samneyti, Hom. 141; það þýðir svá, 655 xxiii. 1, Stj., Barl., Mar., passim.

III. reflex., with acc. to attach oneself to, associate with; öllum þeim er þá þýðask ok í þeirra embætti bindask, Sks. 358; Haraldr var vinsæll af sínum mönnum, honum (hann?) þýddu-k gamlir menn með speki-ráðum, Fms. x. 178; þýðask e-n með vináttu, to pay one homage and friendship, Eg. 20; at hann mundi fá virðing mikla af konungi ef þeir vildi hann þýðask, 17; Uni þýddisk þórunni dóttur Leifdóls, U. made love to Tð., daughter of L., Landn. 246; hann settisk á húsið hjá álptinni ok vildi þýðask hana, Isl. li. 195, Fas. i. 18, Bs. i. 375; setið svá fylkingar yðrar, at þeir þýðisk eigi svá skjótt skógin, sem þeim er títt til, Fms. vi. 62; skaltú þá fyrst þýðask ok göra þér at vinum, Sks. 284 B; hann þýddisk eigi leika né lausung, Bs. i. 90.

2. with prepp.; þýðask undir e-n, or til e-s, to attach oneself to, associate with, pay homage to, or the like; vildu þeir heldr þýðask undir hans konungdóm en undir Svía-konung, Hkr. i. 137, H. E. i. 459; hann var mikill höfðingi ok eigu vér með öngu móti at þýðask undir (submit to) nokkurt forboð, ... þýddusk til hans margir höfðingar af öðrum löndum (paid him homage), Fms. ix. 450; at eigi þýðisk flærðsamir guðir til várar ákalla, Sks. 308. 3. pass. (Latinism) to be interpreted; Lazarus þýðisk svá sem boginn, Greg. 23; hirðmaðr þýðisk svá sem hirzlu-maðr, Sks. 272; svá þýðisk nafn Kirkju sem þinghús, 784.

þýða, u. f. attachment, love; þýða ok blíðlæti, Hom. 115; drag aldri þýða eða samræði til hans úvina, Sks. 80 new Ed.

þýðing, f. an interpretation; eptir rétttri þýðingu, Stj. 200; a sense, meaning, önnur er þ. þinnar ræðu, Barl. 29. 2. an interpretation, translation, Anecd. 92; lesa lög ok áttvisi ok þýðingar helgar, Skálda.

þýðleikr, m. attachment, affection; hón veik undan at hafa þýðleik né einn við þá, Clem. 129.

þýðliga, adv. affectionately, meekly; eptir hirting, ... að sér þýðlega vefr, af þerrar klár öll þeirra tár, ástar-koss margan gefir, Hallgr.; þýðlega þess eg bið, Pass. 7, 17.

þýðligr, adj. attached, affectionate, Fb. i. 443, Sturl. iii. 60.

þýð-læti, n. = þýðleikr, 655 xxviii. 3.

þýðni, f. = þýðing, *signification*, Mar.

þýðr, adj. *kind, meek, amiable*; þýðr ok þekkr við sína menn, Fms. x. 420; þýðr ok þekkiligr, Bs. i. 76; fámaztr optast, ekki þýðr (*not affable, barish*), Fms. vii. 102; þ. við alla vini sína ok alla góða menn, Bs. i. 128; Herrann beið þeirra hinn þýði, Pass. 6. 1.

þýðverska, u. f., or, dropping the *v*, **þýðerska**, **þýverska**, the *Teutonic land, Germany*; til annarra landa, Danmerkr ok þýðersku (þýðerska ríkis, þýðverska land, v. l.), Fms. ix. 487; landskjálpti inn mikli í þýðersku, Ann. 1000 B; fór Sturla þá suðr í þýðversku-land, Bs. i. 555; hann mælti þýðersku, *spoke in German*, Greg. 75; raka jadar-skegg á þýðersku (þýversku, v. l.), in *German fashion*, Sks. 66 new Ed.

þýðverskr, adj., but better **þýðerskr**, often spelt **þýeskr**; the *v* and *r* are due to a wrong notion as to its origin, as if it came from *-verjar* (= *men*), instead of the inflex. *iskr*, as is seen from the German form; [O. H. G. *Diutisc*; mid. H. G. *Diutisch*, *Tiusch*; low Lat. *Theotiscus*; Hel. *Thiudisk*; mod. Germ. *Teutsch*, *Deutsch*; Engl. *Dutch*; these forms show that *v* and *r* are in the Norse wrongly inserted; the old Icel. word was evidently borrowed from the Germ. through the trading people, perhaps in the 11th or 12th century; it does not therefore appear in a genuine Norse form, for then the inflexive *iskr* should have been assimilated to the preceding root word, so forming a monosyllable; the mod. form *þýzkr* is in this respect correct; the root word is Goth. *þiuda* = *þjóð*, see Grimm's Dict. s. v. ii. 1043; in Ulf. *þiufisko* = *ἐπιθυμία*; — *German*; þýðerskir menn (þýðerskir, þýverskir, þýðskir, v. l.), Fms. viii. 248; Vindum ok þýðerskum mönnum, x. 45, v. l.; þýðerska menn, 47; en þýðerskir menn segja, Fas. i. 332; þýverskir, Fb. i. 355, l. c.; þýverskr, Ann. 1342 C; svá segir í kvæðum þýðerskum, þidr. 304; frá sögn þýðerskra manna, 334; þýðerskum kvæðum, 231, 330, 352; þýðerskra manna sögur, 180; í þýðerskr tunga, i. 302, 304.

þýðr, f. [þjófr], *thief*, Grág. i. 401, 429.

þýðr, part. *covered with mounds, uneven, rough*, of a field, Fms. iii. 207; þýðt tún, þýðar engjar.

þýfga, ad, to *impute theft to a person*; þýfga e-n um e-t.

þýfi, n. [þjófr], *stolen goods*, Jb. 419 C; Vidris þýfi, Stör. 1; báðum þótti um þýfið vant, Stef. Ól. **þýfi-gjöld**, n. pl. *a fine for theft*, Grág. i. 457.

þýfi, n. [þýfa], *a field covered with mounds or billocks, uneven ground*; slá í þýfi, krappa-þýfi. **þýfi-teigr**, m. *a rough paddock*, Rm. 102.

þýfaka, u. f. *thief*, Gbl. 541; *stolen goods*, N. G. L. i. 83.

þýfr, f. = þýðr, Gbl. 538, 541.

þýfr, f., gen. þýfar, dat. þýju, acc. þý; pl. þýjar; the *r* is a fem. inflexion, as in *kýr, sýr*; the root is þý, qs. þivi; see þý; [Goth. *þjus* and *þiwi*; cp. A. S. *þeowian* = *to serve*; Icel. þjó-na, qs. þjov-na, þjónn; as also Germ. *diene*]; — *a bondswoman*; þræll ok þýr, Rm.; þræl eða þý (allit.), *man-servant and maid-servant*, Fms. iv. 204; þýjar barn, þýjar sonr, *a bairn, son of a bondswoman*, Fas. i. 495, iii. 434; meðan þú á kvernum kysstir þýjar, Hkv. i. 35; hvöss eru augu í Hagals þýju (dat.), 2, 2; þræla þrá uigu, þýjar (acc. pl.) sjau góðar, Am. 93; þýjar ok salkonur, Skv. 3, 45; en um Svanhildi sátu þýjar (nom. pl.), *waited on her*, Gh. 15; mældr Fróða þýja (gen. pl.), Edda (in a verse).

þýzkr = þýðerskr, only in late vellums; þýzkan-söðul, Fms. xi. 443.

þýfa, i. c. **þæfa**, ð. [þóf, hence the mod. Dan. *tøve*], *to beat, stamp cloth*; þau klæði vóru þæfð með sand ok tjöru, Fas. i. 346; and in mod. usage, *þæfa sokka, vettlinga, þessu*; þæfa í tunnu, *to stamp in a tub*, a curious custom still used in Icel. of two men lying on their backs and treading a tub open at both ends, so as to pack the cloth tightly.

2. metaph. *to do a thing in a slow or tedious manner*; þæfði hón þá ofan til árinna, *she went lumbering down to the river*, Grett. 140; nú biðu vér bunnir, ok þarf eigi at þæfa oss lengr í þessu, *to keep us longer waiting*, Sturl. i. 134; eigi mun ek þik lengi þæfa um líða-beina, Lv. 105; förun heim, þæfum ekki Skíða, ok rannsokum þæinum, *let us not belabour S. any longer*, Sd. 168.

II. reflex., *skulum vér þæfask svá við, struggle and delay* (cp. Dan. *tøve*), Vápn. 16; ekki mun ek lengi þæfask til hvíluunar við þik, Gisl. 16.

þæfa, u. f. *a stamping*. 2. metaph. *a long tedious struggle, a quarrel*, Bs. i. 159, Barl. 58, 65, 150, Fb. ii. 207; = þóf. **þæfu-stoinn**, m. *a stamping-stone*; an Icel. local name.

þæfni, f. = þæfa, Lv. 45; **þæfð**, f. id., Vápn. 16.

þæfta, t. see þófta.

þæðr, f. [þiggja, þágu], *an acceptable thing, pleasure*; leggja þæðr ok fýsi til e-s, 655 xxvii. 11; mér er engin þæðr í því, *I do not want it, don't do it to oblige me*; or góra e-m e-t til þæðar, *to do a thing to please another*. 2. *tameness, pliability, obedience*.

þægiliga, adv. *agreeably*.

þægiligr, adj. *acceptable, agreeable*, Edda 81, Nj. 227, Fms. viii. 229, Al. 17, K. A. 76, passim.

þægingi, u. pl. *pleasure*; góra e-m e-t til þæginga, Fms. ii. 41.

þæggja, ð. [þiggja, þágu], *to make acceptable, to gratify a person*; þæggja e-m í, *to give a small gratification to a person*; pass., svá þæggask ok þæggask öll góðverk í ást, *become acceptable*, Hom. 96. II. [perh. a different word, akin to þykkir = *a thrash*], *to push roughly, shove*; þor-

stein hleypr upp, ok heldr Máð, ok þæggir honum í bekkinn, *and pushes him roughly to the bench*, Sturl. i. 13; ef nokkurt væri konunginnom eðr erkibiskupinum þægt í hans meðferðum, *if they should take any exception to their pleadings*, Bs. i. 771; ok er þá nokkurt (nökkurum?) þægt í vátri vörn, *then some will get hard blows*, Fbr. 54; þæggja at e-m, *to treat or offend*; anzar drottning Ulfar göfir þú að oss þæggja, enginn bað þig orð til hneggja, illr þræll þú máttir þæggja, Úlf. 4, 45.

þægr, adj. *acceptable, agreeable*; fórnir þæggjar goðum várum, 613, 11; Guði þægr, *acceptable to God*, 655 x. 2, and passim. 2. *gentle, obedient, willing*, of a child; hann er þægr, þægt barn, and óþægr, *refractory, unwilling*.

þæri, n. *the lower part of a carcase, brisket*; var þar ekki kjöt á þæri, *hennar nema eitt sauðar-þæri*, Bs. i. 611; of a cut-up fish, þorokr álar í öxar-þærum, Grág. ii. 380 (Jb. 327); eyxar-þærum flattr, (Kb.) 357, l. c.

þófta [þóf?], a *ðw. ley.*, *to throb, beat* (?) like a pulse; sýndisk honum hündin heit, ok rauk af, ok þóftu æðarnar, *the hand seemed to be warm and steamed, and the veins beat*, Fas. iii. 395.

þógn, f., gen. þagnar, [þægja], *silence*; sögn eða þögn haf þó þér sjálf í hug, Sdm.; goit þóttumk þat er ek þögn of gat, *silence, a hushing*, Höfuðl.; slegit hefir þögn á þegna, Sighvat; þá sló þögn á höfðinguna ok mælti einginn, Fagrsk. 61; þagnar mark, Stj. 250; þagnar tími, *a time of silence*, Bs. i. 891, Stj. 158, and passim. **þagnar-gildi**, n.; in the phrase, láta e-ð liggja (vera) í þagnargildi, *to leave a thing alone, not mention it*. II. mythical, the name of a goddess, Edda (Gl.), Gisl.

þögn-horfinn, part. '*silence-bereft*,' i. e. *noisy*, an epithet of a mill. Gs. (ðw. ley.); the passage is not quite clear, and an alliteration seems to be wanting.

þögull, adj. *silent, of silent babies*, Hm. 6; hann var maðr þ., *rikibónd-aðr ok úþýðr*, Hkr. i. 28; hann var þögull, ekki nafn festisk við hann, Sæm. 96; hinn þögli áss, Edda 17; Vidars ins þögla, 60; þorskr ok þögull, Hm.; sí-þögull, *mute*; see þagall.

þökk, f., gen. þakkar, pl. þakkir; [Ulf. þagks = χάρις, Luke xvii. 9; A. S. þanc; Engl. *thanks*; Germ. *dank*; Dan. *tak*]; — *prop. pleasure, liking*, akin to þekkr, þokki, cp. Lat. *gratia* and *gratus* with *gratum* and Gr. χάρις with χάρις; góra e-t til þakka e-s, *to one's liking, to please a person*, Eg. 63; leggja e-t vel í þökk við e-n, 153; but usually,

II. *thanks*; Hrappr bað hann hafa þökk fyrir, Nj. 128; Auðr tók þat með þökkum, Fms. i. 247; þökk ok auðs, see p. 32; kunna e-m þökk fyrir e-t, *to be obliged*; þökk er mér á þinni hérkvámu, Fas. iii. 259; hón kunnir þess únga þökk, *she owed no thanks for it*, Bjarn. 24; fyrir útan lívris manns þökk, *whether they like it or not*, D. N. ii. 39; Guðs þökk, *God's thanks*, i. e. *charity*; góra tíund til Guðs þakka, Hom. (hence *gustak*, q. v.); góra Guði þakki, *to thank God*, Stj. 137, Fms. viii. 229, and passim.

þakkar-görð, f. *thanksgiving*. III. the name of a giantess in the myth of Balder, who would not weep for his death, hence the saying, þökk grætr þurrum tárum, *Thank weeps dry tears*, Edda 39; a mythical word, prob. from a different root.

þóll, f., gen. þallar (= þollr), *a young fir-tree*; hrómar þóll er stendr þorpi á, Hm., Edda (Gl.); freq. in circumlocutory descriptions of women, bauga-þóll, auð-þóll, men-þóll, Lex. Poët.

þómb, f., gen. þambar, [cp. þamba, þembi; akin to þenja (?); cp. Lat. *tum-or, tum-idus*]; — *the womb, guts*, but with the notion of being blown-up; ok aum í vómb varð heldr til þómb, Bjarn. (in a verse), where þómb seems to be a noun, not an adjective. 2. metaph. *a bow-string*, being made of guts, like harp-strings; hence **þambar-akeldr** or **-akeldmir**, the '*string-baker*,' the sobriquet of the famous archer Emat, Fms.; **þambar-vellir**, -dalr, local names, Korm. II. a nickname: Jústinn þómb, Fms. ix. 260; þómr þómb, Grett.

þón, f., gen. þanar, pl. þanir, [þenja], *a scaffold or platform on stakes*, on which nets and the like are stretched out for drying; þeir tóku gerar af þónum, Sturl. iii. 189; Loka lögrólar (i. e. the net) leika á þónum, Egilsson's rendering of the verse in Herodotus i. 62; the word is freq.

þóngull, m., dat. þöngli, [þang], *tangle, sea-weed*, Fms. vi. 376; þönglar stórir lágu í fjörinni í leirinni, Sveinn greipp upp einn þöngulinn, Orku. 336, passim. 2. as a nickname, Landn. combs: **þöngla-bakki**, a, m. a local name, map of Icel. **þöngula-höfuð**, n. a *tangle-head*, as opp. to the stalk, Ld. 324.

þórf, f., gen. þarfar, pl. þarfir, [þurfa; Ulf. þarba = *βάρβαρος*, *barbaros* þulan = *βάρβαρος*; Dan. *tarv*]; — *need, necessity*; e-m er þórf e-s, Hm. 149; ef görask þarfar þess, Skm.; engi þórf atla ek mér á því, Fms. vi. 36; bíða langa þórf e-s, Bs. i. 862; the phrases, vinna þórf, *to suffice*, Al. 125, 129, Grág. i. 445, 457; þola þórf e-s (Goth. *þarbos þulan*), Hm.; þá er þórf verðr, *when wanted*, K. þ. K. 14; þörfum meirr, *more than needed, excessively*, Ld. 206, Jd. 32; e-t kemt vel í þarfir, *it comes to good use, in a case of need or emergency*, Fms. viii. 290; *business*, N. G. L. i. 80.

þórf-gi, adj. *not needed*, Skv. 3, 33, Hkv. Hjörv. 39.

þórf-samliga, adv. *forbearingly*, Fms. xi. 116.

þórm-samliga = þórf-samliga, Fms. xi. 146.

Æ (CE)

THIS is a double letter—æ, compounded of *a* and *e* (*a* + *e*), being a kind of appendage to *a*, and æ, compounded of *o* and *e* (*o* + *e*), being an appendage to *o*. In the alphabet of Thorodd the former was marked *g*, the latter *d*, as in *væn*, *fætr*; later, the accent was dropped. The *æ* is also written *æ*, *o*, *æ*, or even *o* or *eo*, thus *fæti*, *fæti*, *fæti*, or *corri* = *cætti*, whence in modern print *æ*, *o*; most vellums write *æ* (*a* + *e*) and *æ* (*o* + *e*) respectively, which characters have been adopted in modern print. In Icel. the *æ*-sound was soon lost; only the earliest vellums distinguish the two sounds; then in later vellums *g*, *o* are used indiscriminately, the difference in sound being lost, the characters remaining, till at last the useless sign disappeared. Almost all the Icel. Sagas are preserved in vellums later than the time when the sounds had become confounded; the Cod. Reg. of the Grág. still keeps the distinction, owing probably to its excellent old originals; the Cod. Reg. of the Sæm. Edda uses both signs, but misplaces them, thus, Hm. 92 *mæla*, but *for* (pres. from *fá*), in the same verse. The confusion between *æ* and *o* is purely Icelandic, for in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden the distinction has been preserved up to the present day, thus, Dan. *brødre*, Swed. *bröder*, *döttr*, *fæder*, *bøne*, but *sæde*, *nætt*, *læge*, etc., Icel. *bræðr*, *dætr*, *fætr*, *hæna*, *sæti*, *nætr*, *læknir*, etc. The *æ* was sounded *ē* (as Germ. *ä*, in *näbe*, or a lengthened Engl. *a*, perhaps more protracted), this sound was still heard down to the time of Ami Magnusson (end of the 17th century), see Gramm. p. xxxv, col. 2; it is now sounded like Engl. long *i* (time), but this sound was unknown to the ancients, except in the intersection *ai* (= *a*, see below)—we can only guess at the sound of *æ*; judging from the analogy of *æ*, it may have been like Germ. *böbe*, Fr. *feu*, only more protracted; in a diphthongal form (like *æ* into *ai*) it would be *oi*, and indeed the word *œli* in its modern form *auli* (i. e. *oili*) may be a relic of this. **Æ** cannot be sounded before *æ*, being a *u*-sound; thus we have *œðr*, *œða*, from *væða*, *œðr*; but before *æ*, being an *a*-sound, it is both sounded and written. For the umlaut see Gramm. p. xxix.

Æ, adv.; in vellums also spelt *o*, i. e. = *o*; *e* hværr, Blanda; þess Guðs er lífr ok e man lífa, Blanda; *en*, ca standa mér augu of eld til Gunnildar, Ágrip (in a verse); freq. *ey* and *ei*, see *ei*, p. 117; [Goth. *aiw* in *ni-aiw* = *never*; A. S. *ā*, *aiwa*; Engl. *aye*]:—*for aye*, *ever*; þat er ey eða 'æ' er aldregi þýtt, Edda (Ups.) ii. 366; hans aldar mun æ vera at góðu getið, Hkm. 19; gott æ gómlum mönnum! Landn. (Hb.) 45; æ mon ek þora, Al. 2; at þeir komi þá æ til virðinga ok skiptinga, Grág. ii. 342; ef þú æ þegir, Hkv. Hjórv. 6; sýtur æ glöggir við gjöfum, Hm. 47; hygg ek at æ skyli má, Gm. 34; við vin eitt Óðinn æ lífr, 19; andspillis vaur þú skalt æ vara, Skm. 12. **Æ** with adj. or adv.; æ grænn, *ever-green*, Vsp. 19; æ góðr, *ever-good*, Eb. (in a verse); *ei*-lífr, *everlasting*; æ hværr, [Scot. *ever-ich*] *every man*, Blanda; látum skátur várar fylgja æ hverju langakipi, *every ship*, i. e. *each single*, Fms. viii. 382; ok fór svá í vöxt, æ meðan (*ever as long as*) til vannusk, ix. 430; þekki hirdin sú er veginn ruddi, æ tveir jafn fram, *two and two*, x. 15; vóru menn greiddir til at taka þá æ sem þeir kæmi inn, 'æver as they came in', i. e. *one after another as they came* (mod. jafnóðum og), Karl. 20; in Al. 41, hristir blóðuga e branda, read blóðuga o (i. e. æ) branda? *aye shaking the bloody torches*; æ jafnan, *ever and aye*, Sks. 193; æ ok æ, 'aye and aye', *ever and ever*, Fms. vii. 270, Karl. 481, Mar., passim; æ æ kveða bandingja bifask, Fm. 7; æ iðan, *for evermore*, Nj. 16. **Æ** with compar.; var líf þeirra æ því veslara sem þat var lenga, Stj. 40; gljúfrin vóru æ því breidari er ofart var, *became ever broader the bigger it was up*, Fms. viii. 51; litid vindgol svá at merkit hóf æ (i. e. æ meir) frá stönginni, 382; æ sem fyrst, *the soonest possible*, Stj. 221; þú ert æ vistarast vera, *the ever-wisest*, i. e. *by far the wisest*, Vpm. 55; ok var Jónsvíkingum borit æ fullast, *aye the fullest cup*, i. e. *the fullest cup was aye banded to them*, Hkr. i. 231.

Æ, hvat er hér Atli æ Búðla son, 'æbæter', i. e. *æbæter* is then the matter with thee? Gkv. 3. 1. **II**, neg. *never*, for *næ*, Goth. *ni-aiw*; æ menn hann sjálfan um sjá, Vpm. 36. **æ**, interj. *doletis*; the oldest form was *ai* (*ai*), q. v.; [Germ. *au*, *au au*; but also *ai*, so used by Goethe, ich sterbe *ai*! exactly as in old Icel., cp. Grimm's Dict. i. 199; cp. Gr. *ai* *ai*!]:—*ab!* hann braut rif sín ok lesti óxlina, ok kvað við, ai ai! *crying ab ab!* þor. Karl. 390, v. l.; güróttir er drykkir inn, ai! Sæm. 118 (certainly so, see p. 41, col. 2 at the bottom); æ, þat er veinon, Skálda 171; there is a curious play on the words *æ*, sounded *ä* (*oem*) and *ai*,—'hrútr' segir hann—þú mun eigi of skipat til ánnu (*the ewes*, gen. pl.) þeirra er þér nefndu í gar, jarls-menn, þá er þér fengud áverka, Fms. xi. 149; at the present day the sound made by Icel. crying out from pain is written *æ*, sounded *ai*; whereas the Dan. is *ai*, as in Germ.

æsa, *ad*, to say *ab!* to cry with pain; hún ær og hljóðar. **ÆDA**, i. e. *œða*, *d*, [óðr], to rage; þá frá ek éi it illa æða, Jd. 31; mostly, **II**, reflex. *æðask*, to become *frantic*, *furious*; bestriinn æðask, Fms. viii. 352, v. l.; þá æðask hann ok sleit sundr reipin, Edda 26; þat (the horse) æðisk við, Sd. 177; þá æðisk svá dýrit, at ..., 655 xxx. 5; þá æðusk þeir af angri, Str.; þeir æðdu, fyr einni konu,

Sól. 11; þá æðdisk hann ákafiga, Barl. 105; eigi æðumk ek né ærunur, Post. 363.

ÆDI, i. e. *œði*, f. [óðr, adj.; Germ. *wutb*], a rage, fury; þá var hann gripinn af *œði* mikilli, 623. 12; æðdisk hann... ok í þeirri *œði*, Barl. 105; Rannveig spratt upp af *œði* mikilli ok mæti, Nj. 119; hvert sinn er skjót *œði* eðr reiði hljóp á hann, Fms. i. 15; snú heldr upp á mik *œði* þinni, Al. 42; reiði mín kveikir eld í *œði* sinni, Sks. 634; *œði* er dildur, Edda 110; ef reiði er eigi stillt, snýsk hún í *œði*, Hom. **2**, *madness*, *frenzy*; ef menn sanua *œði* á hánun, þá bindi sá sem vill at úsekju, Gpl. 148, 150, K. Á. 214; þurs rist ek þér, ergi, *œði* ok úþola, Skm. 36; the name of a spell-rune in Hdl. 46, read rannt at 'Óði' (Bugge's emendation).

œði, i. e. *œði*, n. [óðr, m.], *nature*, *disposition*, *mind*, also *manners*, Lat. *indoles*; segðu þat, ef þitt *œði* dugir ok þú vitir, Vpm. 20; fremðar *œði*, Hallfr. 1; grónlaust *œði*, Ad. 2; góðs *œðis*, of good *manners*, *good-will*, *kindness*, Hm. 4; at hann er í *œði* sinnu rétt sem aðrir menn, Nj. 13; var hann eigi í *œði* sem aðrir menn, Krók. ch. 7; læti heitir *œði*, Edda 110; hann hafði mjök á sér kaupmanns *œði*, Fs. 24; hann var leikinn ok hafði ungmennis *œði*, Fms. vii. 291; þat er ekki við þitt *œði*, it does not suit thee, Ld. 298; þat er meirr við þitt *œði*, Grett. 143 A (hæfi, id.); hún var við hans *œði*, she was a match for him, Fas. i. 143; hand-*œði*, lát-*œði*.

œði-, i. e. *œði*, in compounds: *œði*-fullr, adj. *furious*, Barl. 137. *œði*-regn, n. a *furious rain-storm*, Eb. (in a verse). *œði*-samla, adv. *furiously*. *œði*-stormr, adj. a *furious gale*, Barl. 38, Art. 112. *œði*-straumur, m. a *furious current*, Art. 66. *œði*-væðr, n. a *furious gale*, Eg. 195, Ld. 286, Ó. H. 18. *œði*-verk, m. a *furious pain*, Barl. 52, Bs. i. 340, Gullþ. 9. *œði*-vindr, m. a *furious gale*, Barl. 150. **II**, in mod. usage *æði*-, with adjectives = *very*; *æði*-sterkr, það er *æði*-heitt, *very hot*; *æði*-kald, *bitterly cold*; *æði*-mikið, *very much*.

œði-kolla, u. f. an *eider-duck*, very freq. in mod. usage instead of the single *ædr*, q. v.

œði-kollr, m. a nickname, Landn.; it prob. meant *the eider-drake*, cp. the preceding word.

œðr, i. e. *œðr*, adj. [from *væða*, *óð*], *fordable*; áin var ó-*œð*, Bs. i. 349; hún (the river Rhine) var eigi *œð*, ok engi var brú eða farkostir yfir, Karl. 41.

ÆDR, f., dat. and acc. *æði*, pl. *æðar*, *æðir*, Barl. 72; sannti lífs *æð* (dat.), 84; in mod. usage this word is a regular fem. nom. *æð*, dat. and acc. *æð*; thus also in old writers; hverja *æð* (acc.), Pass.; heit lífs-*æði*, 24. 12; but in plur. *æðar*, 48. 9, 10; [A. S. *ædre*; O. H. G. *ādura*; Germ. *ader*; Dan. *aare*; Swed. *äder*]:—a *vein*; *æðr* sú er pulsus heitir, Al. 161; blóð hans var allt ór *æðum* runnit, Fas. i. 426; *æði* (dat.) rennandi ok keldu, Barl. 165; Hrafn tók henni *æða*-blóð í hendi, í *æði* þeirri er hann kallaði þjóttandi, Bs. i. 644; *æðarnar*, Al. 23, 25; þær *æðar*, andblásnar *æðar*, Skálda 169. **2**, metaph. allar *æðar* undir-djúps. 623. 33; *æði* (dat.) eðr brunni, Stj. 30; andalegri *æði*, id.; ein harðla fígr *æðr* eða brunnr, Stj.; upprennandi *æðar* (gen.), 15; með tilsoðligum *æðum* (i. e. *æðum*), Sks. 628 B; líf-*æð*, an *artery*; slag-*æð*, the *pulse*; hjart-*æð*, also *vata-æð*, *æða*-blóð, n. a *blood-letting*, Bs. i. 644.

æðr, f., acc. and dat. *æði*, [Engl. *eider*; see *dún*], an *eider-duck*, Skálda (Gl.); gæ, andir nó *æðar*, Grág. ii. 347; þú sátt val bera *æði* í hamra, Fas. i. 485 (Hb.); svá var mörg *æðr* í eyjunni, at varla mátti ganga fyrir eggjum, þor. Karl. 412. compounds: *æðar*-*dún*, m. *eider-down*. *æðar*-*varp*, n. the *egg-laying and hatching of eider-ducks*; in local names, *æðr*-*ey*, in north-western Icel.; whence *æðeyingr*, m. a *man from Æ*, Sturl. ii. 142.

æðra, u. f. [no doubt derived from *æðr*, f., which word originally meant *nerves* and *veins*]:—*fear*, *despondency*, *despair*; verðit vel við ok mælit eigi *æðru*, Nj. 200; svá at þeir megi eigi á oss sinna *æðru*, Ó. H. 214; þá kemr *æðra* í brjóst þorkatli, Fbr. 37. *æðru*-*orð*, n. a *word of fear*; in the ancient code of honour a man was never to utter a word of despondency or fear, to do so was thought to be ill-omened; engi maðr skyldi þar *æðru*-*orð* mæla eðr kvíða, hvegi úvænt sem þeim hysði, Fms. xi. 76; enginn flyði ór sinu rúmi eðr mælti *æðru*-*orð*, i. 421; 'vér munum allir Óðin gista í kveld,'—þatt eitt *æðru*-*orð* mælti Hjalmar, 422; eigi man ek þá lög Jónsvíkinga ef ek kvíði við bana eða mæla eða *æðru*-*orð*, eitt sinn skal hvert deyja, Fms. xi. 148.

æðrask, *ad*, to *falter for fear*, *lose heart*; þó er þat dýr svá, at ek hef þökkut heit *æðrask* við at eiga, Fms. ii. 101; minnr *æðrask* hann at fara úr landi ok sækja eign sína en þú görir ú, 245; þú *æðrask* mikinn mann en gambrar yfir litlum, Glúm. 332; eigi skyldim vér nú æ. of mjök at leggja til bardaga við Ólaf konung, Fms. x. 346; ok varð þat drjúgura at þeir *æðrudusk*, viii. 376; en ef vér *æðrumk* nú nokkut, þá ..., Ó. H. 214; kalla ek þann ykkam ekki at manni vera, er nokkut *æðrask* í því, at vér takim hann af lífdögum, ef hann ferr í hendr oss, 61.

ÆDRI, i. e. *œðri*, compar. *bigger*, superl. *œstr*, *biggest* (spelt *cozt*, Rb. 1812. 51; the mod. spelling is *œðtr*); it has no positive; [this word is the same as the Goth. *aubuma*, *aubumista*, *b* and *p* being interchanged; the usages in the Icel. N. T., when compared with the Goth., shew the identity of the words beyond doubt, e. g. *æðstu* prestar, Matth. xxvi. 59;

si æðsti prestr, 63; þeim æðstu prestum, xxvii. 3; þeir æðstu prestar, 6, 20; with which cp. *abumists gudja* in Ulf.; þess æs æðsti prestr, John xviii. 15 (where Ulf. 'abumists' *urbo*):—*higher, highest*: 1. in a local sense; uppi ok niðri leitaða ek æðra vegar, *up and down I sought for the higher road*, Söl. 52; á þekkt annan þann er æðri var, Ld. 294;—in the old halls the two sets of benches were technically called the æðri, *the higher*, and the ú-æðri, *the lower*; as also æðra öndvegi and ú-æðra öndvegi, *the upper and lower high-seat*, passim; þeir náðu uppgöngu ok urðu æðri, *higher*, Fms. x. 412; ef leysings leysingir verðr veginn, ok á inn æðri (*the former*, Germ. *jener*) þar sœk ok bætr, Grág. ii. 71; þn all other places used. 2. metaph. *higher in rank or dignity*; heilagir englar, aðrir eru öðrum æðri, ok öfundar engi annan, Greg. 37; æðri tign, Eluc. 12; æðri kraptr, Sks. 25; tólf hófgóðar vóru æðtir, Hkr. i. 6; ætr Ygdrasils hann er æðtr víða, Gm. 44; biskupa allra er páfi æðtr, 415. 5; þeim sveini er æðtr væri, Heiðrekr segir, Haralds son vera æstan, Fas. i. 526; ætr ok mest virðr, Fms. i. 247; fyrstr eðr æðztr (sic), Stj. 278, v. 1; hit ætra hof í Gautlandi, Fms. x. 252; inni æstu Guðs þjónusta, K. Á. 36; þar er ætr kirkja Benedikti, Symb. 25: the word is still in freq. use both in speech and in writing, see the references above from the text. N. T.

æsa, ð. [Germ. *üben*; Dan. *öve*], to exercise, quite a mod. word: æsing, f. an exercise.

æsa or æva, adv. abbreviated for æva-gi (= *ever-now*), like ei for ei-gi:—*never*; eina ögr-stund, æva skyldi! Kv. 39; Giali kvæð þá visu, er æva skyldi, G. said a verse that he never should (= *hvað aldrei skyldi verit hafa*), Gisl. 33; freq. in poetry, Skm. 26; æva til snort sé, Hm. 53; æva ekki, *never*, Akv. 39; þú hann æva hendr, Vsp. 38; sá er æva þegir, Hm. 28; er ek æva kenning, 164; hví hlær þú æva? Gkv. 3. 1; jörð fannsk æva, Vsp. 3; er hún æva grét, Akv. 38; hverr æva þegir? Gsp.; far þú nú æva, Gg. 15.

æsa-gi or æva-gi, adv. *never*; knákat ek segja aptr ævagi, þú ert öldr of heitt, Hým. 32; eun ösvíðr maðr kann ævagi síns um máls maga, Hm. 20.

æsar- or ævar-, a later form for afar, see p. 5, col. 2. bottom:—*very, exceedingly*; in compds, æsar-illa, *very ill indeed*, Fms. i. 150; æsar-illr, Karl. 404, 529; æsar-vel, *very well*, Fms. xi. 249, Isl. ii. 131, Fb. ii. 401; æsar-reiðr, *very wroth*, Mirm.; æsar-gamall, 'stone-old,' *exceeding old*; æsar-langt, þiðr. 165.

ÆPI, f., indecl. and without plur., gen. ævar, N. G. L. ii. is quite exceptional: [Ulf. *aios*—*aiōw*; O. H. G. *ewa*; Gr. *aiōw*; Lat. *ævum*]:—*an age, era*, and esp. *a life-time*; hann var konungr yfir Noregi langa æfi, *a long time*, Fms. i. 1; hann leitaði langa æfi við at drepa hann, Rb. 382; lengi æfi, *for a long time*, Rd. 291; hólak þat allt um hans æfi, Hg. 268; þau tíðendi er gördusk um æfi Ólafs konungs ens heiga, Ó. H. (pref.); þorgnýr fadir minn var með Birni konungi langa æfi... stóð um Bjarnar æfi (*reign*) hans ríki með mükum styrk, 68; á síðasta vetri konungs ævar, N. G. L. ii.; á öndurði æfi c-s, Ver. 71; lauk svá hans æfi, Róm. 156; lengi ævi minnar, Fas. i. 543; inn fyrri hluta æfi sinnar, Fs. 3, Fær. 16; alia æfi síðan, Nj. 246; þá er upp leið á æfi Gyðinga... þessa heims ævi, Rb. 392; segðu oss æfi vára ok langlífi, Landn. (Hb.) 77; vil ek at þú segir nokkurt frá æfi þinni, Fb. i. 134; ennar fornu æfi, *in the old era*, Hom. 140; inni fornu æfi, Ver. 59; í inni nýju æfi, *in the new era*, id.; ef sú æfi stendr nokkura stund, Sks. 347; enginn veit sína æfi fyrr en öll er, a saying, Vidal. ii. 143; the allit. phrase, um aldr ok æfi, *for ever and ever*, N. G. L. i. 41, and in mod. usage; also, aldr ok um æfi, D. N. iii. 34, 35. 2. *a life, story*, = æfi-saga; æfi Noregs konunga, Orkn. 86, Fms. xi. 179, 206, 343, Ó. H. (pref.); at hans sögu er skrifuð æfi allra löögögumanna á bók þessi, lb. 16; fyrir útan ættar-tölu ok konunga-æfi, 1; rita hefi ek látið frá upphafi æfi konunga þeirra er..., Ó. H. (pref.)

æfi-dagar, m. pl. *life-days*.

æfi-langr, adj. *life-long*, = æfinligr.

æfi-ligr, adj. (-līga, adv.), *for ever*, = æfinligr, Stj. 115, 209, 431.

æfi-lok, n. pl. *life's end, death*, Nj. 282, MS. 655 ii. 1, Skíða R. 203, Al. 36, Fms. v. 181.

æfi-longd, f. *a life's course*, Str. 65.

æfin-liga, adv. *for ever*, Dan. *evindeligen*, Fms. i. 140, x. 13, Stj. 64, Gpl. 3, freq. in mod. usage.

æfin-ligr, adj. (euenligr, Stj. 7), *everlasting*, Fms. x. 114, Stj. 46, 279; land ok þegna ok æfinlign skatt, Fms. x. 114; chiefly in a secular sense, eilífr being used in a spiritual and eccl. sense. 2. *lasting for life*; skal sú skyld vera æfinlig, ok svá eigi síðr eptir þinn dag, Fær. 25.

æfnn or ævins, adj. [= Goth. *aiweins*—*aiwīnōs*], *everlasting*; pre-fixed in allit. phrases, um aldr ok ævins-daga, *life-days*, D. N. v. 533; til ævins skiptis, *everlasting division*, D. N.; aldr-sáttir ok æfin-sáttir, i. 200; aldar trygðar ok æfin-trygðar, Grág.; æfin-rúnar ok aldr-rúnar, *life-runes*, the *mysteries of life*, Rm.; æfin-lengd ok ellidómr, *life's length and age*, Stj. 65; cp. also æfinligr.

æfin-rúnar, f. pl., see æfnn, Rm. 40.

æfin-sáttir, adj. 'ever-agreed,' *for everlasting peace*, a technical law term in concluding a peace, D. N. i. 200.

æfin-trygðir, f. pl. *an everlasting truce*, Grág.; similar to the preceding word.

æfin-týr, n., mod. form æfin-týri; in old writers it is also used masc., þann æfintýr, Fb. i. 207; einn æfintýr, ii. 136; þessi æfintýr var lesinn, Karl. 551; [a for. word, appearing about the end of the 13th century; from late Lat. *adventura*; Germ. *abenteuer*; Dan. *menyt*; see Dietz]:—*an adventure*; vita sitt eptir komanda æ., *their future life*, Str. 7; þau tíðendi ok æ., 64; andða ok æ., 202; sumir flyða fyrr ljóðinu eða nokkur æfintýr, *adventurous exploits*, Fas. iii. 3, Pt. 381, Fb. ii. 136.

II. *a tale*; diktandi sér eitt æfintýr, Stj. 135; segja munn æfintýri, *to tell my tales*, Fas. iii. 389. 2. *a romantic tale*—Germ. *märchen*; látum heldr leika tenn á litlum æfintýrum, Skíða R., cp. Fb. i. 207, and so in mod. usage; opp. to a historical story, e.g. the title of Íslenzkar þjóðsögur og æfintýri, by Mr. Jón Arnason.

æfi-saga, u. f. *a biography*, Fms. i. 190, iii. 63, Fær. 63; i æfisaga Noregs konunga, Fms. xi. 211 (v. l.), freq. in mod. usage.

æfr, i. e. æfr, adj. [afar, of], *vehement, angry, chafing*; æfr í skapi, Fms. i. 75; ýgr ok æfr, xi. 8; illr ok æfr, Landn. 235, v. l.; hann gördisk illr ok æfr við ellina, Eb. 52 new Ed., Fms. iii. 95; æfr ok æfr, iv. 142; æfr maðr (Ed. æfr-maðr), *a violent man*, Bret.

æfrinn, adj., see yfrinn.

ægi-geitill, a, m. *an awful glance*, of the eye, Ad.

ægi-liga, adv. *terribly, threateningly*, Róm. 325, Fms. x. 83 (m. i. verse).

ægi-ligr, adj. *terrible, awful*, Lex. Pöet.

ægir, m. *one who frightens*, Lex. Pöet., Fms. vi. (in a verse), Gm. 45, Hkv. i. 54; this word is no relation to the following word.

ÆGIR, m., thus, not ægir, as is shewn both by the spelling of *velinn* and by ancient rhymes, as *ægir* and *frægr* in a poem on King Canute. [ægir is an old mythical word, the root of which is not to be sought for in the Norse languages, for it is much older; it may be akin to the Gr. *ἀεγέρος*, both being derived from some Indo-European root; A. S. *eager*, the *sea*; it still survives in provinc. Engl. for the sea-wave or Bore on rivers, 'have a care, there's the Eager coming,' Carlyle's *Heroes*, p. 198]. —*the sea, ocean, main*; hver eru sævar heiti?—heitir marr 'ægi,' etc., Edda 100; ægi lægja, *to calm the sea*, Rm. 40; eldr, veðr, ægi, jörða, 623, 178; sér hún upp koma öðru sinni jörð ór ægi, Vsp.: *gold is ægi* but eldr, see Lex. Pöet.; the word is a favourite with poets, ancient as well as modern, esp. in the ballads and rimur; in prose it only survives in a few phrases and compds, súl gengr í ægi, *the sun sets in the sea* (cp. *ganga til víðar*), Fms. ii. 302, v. 169; súl skundr í æginn, Al. 67.

II. mythol. the giant Ægir, the husband of Ran (answering both to Okeanos and Poseidon of the Gr. legends), Edda: Ægis-dóttir, *the daughters of Æ*, = the nine Okeanidae, Edda 101, Hkv. i. 26; as to the banquet at Ægir, cp. esp. the poem Lokasenna and Hým.: Ægis-bróðir, *the brother of Æ*, i. e. *Wind, Fire, or Sea*, all three being the sons of the giant Fornjótr; in local names, Ægi-á, *in the north of Iceland*.

ægi-sandr, m. *sea-sand*; þótti komit eigi únægja enn ægi-sandr, Ver. 18; fjölgandi sem þann ægisand er eigi fær talt, Stj. 183; sem himnistjörnur eðr ægis-sand, 133; in mod. usage 'ægisandr' is the fine sand on the shore of the ocean.

Ægis-dýrr, n. pl. 'Oceani ostia,' the name of a Dan. river, mod. contr. *Eider*, Fms. xi. 28, 31, Symb. 15.

ægja-hjálmr, m. *a helmet of terror*; the word is explained under hjálmr (3), q. v.

Ægisif, f. a Norse popular name for the 'Aya Sophia in Constantinople. Rb., Symb., being an imitation of the word as spoken by the Greeks of the 11th century; the Norsemen on hearing the word from the mouth of the Greeks seem to have thought of their own heathen goddess Sif.

ÆGJA, i. e. ægja, ð. [ög-], to scare, frighten, with dat.; sú maðr ægjaðyrinu með litlum dúi er hún hafði í hendi, Bn. i. 199; ægis en þýslum, *to threaten with tortures*, Greg. 38; hún ægdi mér af afbrýð. Gkv. i. 10; þær ægðu mér járnurki, Hbl. 39.

2. *to make terrible, exaggerate*; mjök hafa þessir ægdir verit í frásögunum, *made more terrible than they are, overrated*, Fas. ii. 206, 211; eigi hefði sú for æg enum fyrrum frændum mínum, i. 450; ægir mér ekki þetta fégjald, Fms. xi. 285; þeir kvæðu sér eigi ægja mundu at ráða at Birni, Bjarn. 47; er eigi þat at þér ægi við mik at berjask, Glúm. 333; ok væntir ek, ægð hann, at þá munu vel duga, en nú ægir (sic) við svá, Fb. iii. 449.

3. the phrase, öllu ægir saman, *to be mixed together pell-mell*.

ægr, adj. = ýgr (q. v.), *terrible*; loekr, 'ægr,' Skálda 178, Lex. Pöet.; víðsinn, Guð gaf ekki ægum uxa-horn, a saying, Vidal. ii. 83; cp. mannygr.

ÆJA, pres. ær; pret. áði; part. áit or átt; the mod. form is á, pret. ái, pret. áði, áðr:—*to bait, rest*; eigi skal maðr æja í engi manna, ætlagt verðr hann of þat ef hann ær, Grág. ii. 233; en er hann kom skamt frá Ánni, syfjandi hann mjök ok bað hann þá æja þar, Nj. 94; þeir æðu í Kerlingardal, 252; stigu þeir af hestum sínum ok ætluðu at æja, Fms. i. 273; hér munu vér af baki stíga ok æja, Lv. 20; þeir sá einn dag at tva menn áðu í enginu, ... illa þótti þeim gört at æja í engum manna, ... áðir þú hestum þínum í engum mínum, Fs. 51, 57; þótti þar mál at æja farar-skjótum sínum, Mar.; æja eykjum sínum í áunnars manna landi, Jb. 247; einn dag er illugi áði hesti sínum, Fbr. 48 new Ed.; þeir kröfðu dagverðar ok æja hestum sínum, Eg. 564; þeir láta taka mál

hesta sína ok æja, Ísl. ii. 482; ok er þeir höfðu átt (áit?) um stund, 349.

æla, d. [áll], to *belch*; ælir vatn þar er 'álar' falla, *water belches*, Skálda (in a verse). **æla**, to *throw up, vomit*; æla öllu upp.

æli, a, m. (mod. *auli*), an *idiot, simpleton*; æli telik þar er ölu ónotran mann gotnar, Skálda (in a verse); in mann-æli, q. v.: the mod. form *auli* occurs in Skíða R. 185; þú ert mesti *auli* aula-legr, *aula-skapr*, correct thus in p. 24, col. 2.

æligr, adj. [Swed. *elak*], *vile, wretched*; sama ælig mór klæði, *vile clothes befitted me*, Fas. i. (in a verse); ælig er sú fórn, Hom. 191 (Ed.); þeir drápu allt þat sem var áleitt eða ælikt (ellikt, v. l.), brumt eða herfligt, Stj. 456; mór þinni æligri ambátt, 484.

æli-ligr, adj. [ala, ál], *fit to be brought up*, Eb. 116 new Ed.

æli-lifr, adj. = *eilifr*, q. v.: **æli-lífoga**, adv. = *eilífoga*, *eternally*, D. N. i. 8, N. G. L.

ÆLL, i. e. **œll**, adj. [ala, ál], *fit to be fed or barbourd*, of an outlaw, Grág. i. 311, ii. 10; ú-æll, ó-æll, of an outlaw *that must not be fed*, Grág. passim.

æmta, i. e. **œmta**, t, = *ymta*, [Engl. *utter*], to *mutter, utter*; jarl æmti því litt, Fms. ix. 289; kerlingin æmtir við innar í húsinu... hvat ferr þar nú segir hún, Ísl. ii. 342; þótti honum hann fór við verða ok æmta sér litt, to *utter little*, Sturl. iii. 313; þögdur allir, en er hann sér at enginn æmti honum, Háv. 5 new Ed.; ok æmtir honum hvárki vel né illa, Finnb. 218.

ÆPA, i. e. **œpa**, t or ð, [óp; Ulf. *woþjan*; A. S. *wepan*; Engl. *weep*, etc.], to *cry, weep, lament*; Skamkeli æpti upp, Nj. 82; bónda-múgrinn æpti ok kallaði, at þeir völdu hann til konungs taka, Fms. i. 21; þá æptu þeir miklu herra ok kváðusk, Sks. 653 B; æpa at e-m, Eg. 189; æpa her-óp, sigr-óp, 80, Fms. viii. 141, Sturl. iii. 178; to *cry*, barnið efði (i. e. æpði) á leið fram, Bs. i. 342; úlf herra hygg ek þik æpa munu, ef þú hlýir af hamri högg, Hbl. 47.

ÆR, f., gen. ær, dat. and acc. á; pl. ær, gen. á, dat. ám; with the article, ærin, ánni, ána, ænar, ána, ánum: older forms with changed vowel occur in ancient vellums, *á, ána, ánni*, Bs. i. 334. II. 2, 12, 13; dat. *óum*, Grág. ii. 305; [A. S. *œwe*; Engl. *ewe*; Lat. *ovis*; Gr. *ὄvis*]:—a *ewe*; ein ær, ærin, Grett. 137. Bs. i. 330, 334; ær ok lamb, N. G. L. i. 59; sá er ána á, Grág. i. 417, 418; á (acc.) blæsma, 427; lömb undan óum, Grág. i. c.; ef dílk-ær eru, ii. 304; ef þeir selja ær til ósts, 309, Fms. xi. 149; kýr ok ær, Nj. 236; höfðu ærnar gengit í brott, Fbr. 49; cp. á-sauðr, á-högg, á-bristir.

æra, ð, eira in Ld. 204, Fms. vii. 244, Sturl. i. 72, iii. 203, is evidently the same word, *ei = æ*, and different from eira, to *spare*: [from *æi = an oar*]:—to *row, pull*; æra undan e-m, æra verðr með árunum undan dólga fundi, Skálda (in a verse); rétt er at flyja ok undan at æra, Post. (Unger) 242; see eira, p. 123.

æra, ð, [ár = a year], to *give a good crop*, impers.; því veldr ár at ærir akr (acc.) búmanna spakra, Skálda (in a verse).

æra, u, f. [a borrowed word; A. S. *ære*; O. H. G. *ära*; mod. Germ. *ehre*; Dan. *ære*]:—an *honour*; the word appears first about the end of the 13th century; Guði til æru, N. G. L. ii. 469; lof ok æra, MS. 302. 169; lof ok dyrd, heidr ok æra, Magn. 428; engnar æru verðr, Fas. iii. 430; sámd ok æra, Mar. 2. in mod. usage also as a law phrase, a *civil honour or privilege*; in the Middle Ages a person could be sentenced to lose his 'æra,' a kind of civil or social outlawry, cp. Gr. *dráma*; hann misti æruna, var dæmdr ærulaus. COMPS: æru-fullr, adj. *worthy*, 732. 15. æru-lauss, adj., Germ. *ehelos* (see æra 2). æru-leysi, n. *loss of the æra*; það er æruleysis-ök. æru-ligr, adj. *honourable*, 734. 13.

æra, ð, to *honour*; æra ok sæma, Norske Saml. v. 133. **ÆRA**, i. e. **œra**, ð, [úrar], to *madden*; hvern tíma sem illr andi ærði Saul, Stj. 469; it eitra barn má æra hit ærra, Skálda 162; ærir huginn, Hom. 53, Al. 154. IX. reflex. to *run mad, run wild*, Mart. 118, Fms. vii. 187; en þér munduð allir ærk hafa, Landn. 180; ærask nú hestarnir báðir, Nj. 82; ærðr, Flöv. 22.

ærd, part. oared; in compds.

ærl, compar. the *younger*; ærstr, the *youngest*; see ungr B, p. 654.

æri-liga, adv. *furiously, madly*, Fbr. 173, Gisl. 49.

æri-ligr, adj. *mad*, Hom. 169.

æringi, a, m. a *marry-maker*; hann er mesti æringi.

ÆRINN, i. e. **œrinn**, adj. = *yfrinn, yfrinn*; sár þat er ærit mundi eitt til bana, Eg. 107; ærnir gestir, Fs. 15; ærna staðlausu stafi, Hm. 28; ærnu fé, 68; vin ærit, Rb. 572; þóttusk frændr mínir ærit hafa, have enough of it, Fms. xi. 91; ærinn storm, vi. 437; í ærnu tömi, viii. 88; ærin þurft, 55; er þat ok ærit eitt, at..., it is quite sufficient, decisive, that..., Grett. 182 new Ed.; til ærins, sufficiently, Róm. 302; ærit fagr, fair enough, Nj. 2; ærit gott, 282: the saying, vera sér einn ærinn, to be self-sufficient, Mk. v. 23; ok þykkjask sér einir ærnir, Fms. vi. 226; víta hvárt hann væri sér þá einn ærinn, xi. 267; at ærnu, sufficiently, Blas. 43; er vinnask mætti at ærnu þúsund manna, 623. 21; ærna vel, very well, Fas. iii. 416.

ær-ligr, adj. *boast*.

ærr, i. e. **œrr**, adj. [úrar], *mad, furious*; ær ok örvita, Hkv. 2. 33, Ls. 21, 29; þrællinn lét sem hann ærr væri, Landn. 65; ærr maðr, a *mad-man* (óra-verk), Grág. ii. 64; ærir vískask, Hom. (St.): allit., ærr ok ærr, Fms. iv. 142; öðr ok ærr, vi. 337.

ærr, adj. oared; in compds.

ærsal, n. pl. *frenzy, madness*; taka ærsal, to *take a mad fit, run mad*, Landn. 118; tók hann ærsal ok dú litlu síðarr, Ld. 54; hver ærsal eggja þik, konungr, Al. 77; at hann görði þat eigi í ærsalum, in *fits of madness*, Sks. 707; hann unni henni svá með ærsalum, at ríki sitt fyrir-lét hann, Hkr. i. 102; stormr mikill með ærsalum, a *violent gale*, Fms. x. 135. **ærsala-fullr**, adj. *raging, raving*, Stj. **ærsala-löti**, n. pl. *ravings*, Fas. iii. 499. **ærsala-ótt**, f. *madness*, N. G. L. i. 383.

ær-staða, u, f. a *sheep-walk*, B. K. 81.

ært, n. adj. [ár = a year], in the phrase, vel ært, illa ært, a *good, bad year or season*; ós er sagt at hér sé vel ært, Ó. H. 113; ef vel er ært, MS. 134. 70; þá var ært illa í landi, Nj. 10.

ærtog, *ærtog*, see *örtog*.

ÆS, f., pl. *æsar*; [prob. a contr. form; cp. A. S. *efess*; cp. *efsa*; Swed. *efsing*]:—the *outer border, edge*, esp. of a shoe or skin; rifjafi hann saman varramar ok sleit ór æsunum, Edda 71; freq. in mod. usage, but only of shoes, and in the phrase, spyrja einn út í allar æsar, to *ask one questions most minutely*; or also, kunna, víta út í æsar, to *know all about a thing*.

ÆSA, i. e. **œsa**, t, [this word might by way of contraction be akin to A. S. *egisa, egza*, = *terror*, a word otherwise unknown to the Scand. tongue, were it not for the root-vowel *æ* instead of *e*]:—to *stir up, excite*; vindr æsir eld, Edda 13; æsti ok upp vakti hug konungs sonar, Barl. 155; æsa e-n fram, to *egg on*, Rd. 280; æsa úfrið, to *stir up war*, Fms. x. 300; impers., æsti storminn svá, at..., 135. II. reflex. to *be stirred, to swell*, of wind, waves, and the like; vötnin æstuak ákafiga, Stj. 58; má þar ekki fara stórskipum nema þá er vötnin æsask mest, Ó. H. 18; eldr nam at æsask, Fas. i. (in a verse); hestriun æstisk (run wild) ok hljótr í brott, Fms. viii. 352; hjörtrinn æstisk mjök undan hundunum, Fas. iii. 274; hann æstisk af harmi, Sks. 52 new Ed.; part., hefir fúlk þetta farit æst ok rasanda, Fms. xi. 275; hans reiði æstisk, Barl. 94; hugr hans æstisk með mikilli reiði, 143.

æsi, i. e. **œsi**, in compds, *violently, æsi-mikill*, Karl. 492; æsi-hvatligr, 501; with nouns, æsi-frost, a *sharp frost*, Bs. i. 360; æsi-fúlska, Flöv. 36; æsi-gnýr, Pr. 371; æsi-kaldr, Lex. Poet. **æsi-liga**, adv. *violently, furiously*; æsiliga reiðr, Fb. i. 252; falla vötnin æsiliga, Ó. H. 17; ríða æsiliga, Eb. 62; fara æ-, Eg. 114; blæddi æ-, Bs. i. 366.

æsi-ligr, adj. *vehement*, Barl. 56; æsiligr harmr, Mar.; æsiligt mein, Bs. i. 116; súllr æ-, 345; æsiligt sótt, 308, 318; æsiligr vatna-gangr, Stj.; æsiligt gerð, fermentation, Bs. i. 340.

æsing, f., or **æsingr**, m. *vehemence, fury*; Jökull tók þá í annat sinn æsing sinn enn mikla, Fs. 48; mikil æsing, Stj. 192; þar fylgði aldri æsingr né van-stílli, Bs. i. 106; með svá miklum æsingi, at meðan þess háttar æ. stóð á, 746.

æsir, m. an *inciter, stirrer, ringleader*, Fms. viii. 57.

ÆSKA, i. e. **œska**, u, f., *ærska*, Barl. 199; *ærska* and *Irskum* make a rhyme, Fms. vii. (in a verse); spelt *œska*, 645. 110; [from æri, compar. of ungr, q. v.]:—*youth, childhood*, Lat. *juventus*, Fms. vii. 220; hvárki æska né elli, 677. 3; veldr elli mér enn æska þér, Korn.; frá æsku til elli, Mar.; í æsku, Fms. i. 155, Grág. i. 278, 281, Sks. 26; í æsku ok bernsku, 596; fyrir æsku sakir, Grág. i. 410. COMPS: æsku-aldr, m. *childhood*, Fms. x. 371, Eg. 302. æsku-bragð, n. = æsku-mót, Hkr. iii. 83. æsku-fullr, adj. *youthful*, Sks. 114. æsku-glöð, f. *glee of childhood*, Fms. ii. 267. æsku-maðr, m. a *youth*, Fms. ix. 8, x. 177, Sks. 43, 566, 750. æsku-mót, n. *youthfulness*, Fms. xi. 422. æsku-ákeið, n. *the prime of life*, Grett. 82.

æski-liga, adv. to *one's wish*, Art. 77, 88, Pr. 406.

æski-ligr, adj. [Dan. *ønskelig*], to *be wished*; æskligr sonr, an *adopted son*, Fms. ii. 196, x. 221; desirable, to one's wish, æ. byrr.

ÆSKJA, i. e. **œskja**, t, from *ósk*; [Engl. *wish*; Germ. *wünschen*; Dan. *ønske*]:—to *wish*; meiri laun en vér kunnum sjálfir at æskja oss, Ó. H. 209; þess æski ek þér, Clem. 147; þessa æskða ek, 655 xxviii; æskja sér e-s, 677. 23; æsktu sér slíks yfirboða, Bs. i. 136; æskjandi hlutr (gerund.), Eluc. 49; þann sigr sem ek æskta, Al. 170; æskja e-m e-s, to *wish for* one, Stj. 235; monda ek eigi kunna at æskja (öyskja Cod.) annan veg minn mann, Ó. H. 59; æskja sér eigi framarr, Fbr. 57.

ÆSTA, t, [ást], to *ask or ask for, demand, request*; æ. e-n e-s, æsta e-n taks, Gpl. 122, N. G. L. i. 47, passim; æsta rannsak, Gpl. 540 (see tak); æsta e-n vistar, to *ask for barbour*, Sighvat; æstanda þykkir e-m þess er vant er, a saying, one who asks for what he wants, Söl. (cp. kveðr hverr sinnar þurftar); æstu sér gríða, to *ask for a truce, safe-conduct*, J. 39; svá sem Nordlendingar æstu hann til, as they asked him to do, at their request, Ib. 16; þeir æstu Goð gjafar við sik, Clem. 149; sem þeir höfðu æst, Ib. 11; svá sem þávinum æsti, Hom. (St.).

æstligr, adj. *desirable*; væn kona ok æstligr, MS. 625. 94; gírnilligr ok æ-, 77.

-æta, u. f. *an eater*; in mann-æta, *a man-eater, cannibal*; hrossa-kjótis-æta, *a horse-flesh-eater*.

æti, n. [eta, át], *an edible thing*; in compds, hrá-æti. II. [A. S. *æten*], *oats*; bygg heitir með mönnum, en þarr með goðum, kalla vöxt Vanir, æti jötunn, Alm. 33 (a ðæ. *æty*). compds: æti-æveppr, æti-þang, etc., *edible tang or sea-weed*, Hjalt.

æ-tíð, adv. *at every tide, ever*, Magn. 464, Sks. 304; the word is very freq. in mod. usage.

ÆTLA, *ad. often spelt etla, but ætla, Ld. 32 (vellum)*; in mod. usage it is often sounded *ætla*: [a derivative akin to Goth. *abjan* = *to mind, think*, and *aba* = *a mind*, as also to Germ. *achten*, O. H. G. *achten*; the Northern languages use none of these words, but only the derivative *ætla*; an old Germ. *abtilon* would answer to Icel. *ætla*; Scot. *ettle*.]

B. *To think, mean, suppose*; jarl ætlaði þat, at þær myndi blóta, Blas. 45; munu þeir ætla at vér hafim ríðit austr, Nj. 206; forvitni er mér á, hvað þú ætlar mér í skapi þúa, Lv. 16; hann ætlaði kenni líf en sör dauða, *he etled (expected) life for her, but death for himself*, Sturl. iii. 190 C; ekki er til þess at ætla, segir hann, at ek mona skipask við orð ein saman, Fms. xi. 38; ekki þarftu til þess at ætla at ek ganga við frændsemi þinni, 61; verði þér nú at ætla hvárt-veggja, *think of both things*, Sks. 285; ef ek á svá mikil vald á þér sem ek ætla, Nj. 10.

2. *to intend, purpose*; hann kveðsk hafa ætlað ferð sína til Róms, Fms. vii. 155; ek ætla nú ferð mína í Cesaream, 655 xvii. 1; en þat sæti eptir hans dag ætlaði sér hverr sona hans, Fms. i. 7; verð þat hvert at vinna er ætlað er, . . . sem ætlað er fyrir, *what is allotted him*, Ni. 10, 259; ef Guð hefir svá fyrir ætlað, Fms. ix. 507; ætluðu menn Óspaki þat verk, *suspected him to have done it*, Band. 14; ætlað hann at görask konungr norðr þar, Eg. 71; menn ætluðu til liðs við Þóroff, 98; skautsk at ok ætlaði at hoggva fót undan Kára, Nj. 262; ætla til upp-göngu, Fms. vii. 254; hann ætlaði út vindauga, Dropl. 17; ætla e-t fyrir, *to purpose, intend a thing*, Fms. xi. 256 (fyrir-ætlan); hann lézk þat fyrir sér ætla at illa mundi hlýða, *he was of opinion that . . .*, vii. 141; ek ætla ok at styrkja Gunnar at nokkuru, Nj. 41; hence with mere notion of futurity, eg ætla að fara, *I think to go, I shall go*; in queries, hvað ætli hann ætli sér, *what do you think he is thinking of doing?* hvað ætli hann ætli sér (sounded hvatli-ann-ætli sér? hvatli-ann-ætli-á-fara?); á fyrir-ætlaðri tíð, Eluc. 26.

3. *to think, guess*; en þó má hverr ætla hvíluka mannrann hann hafði, Bt. i. 139; *to calculate*, hann tók sér hústað, ok ætlaði þar landeign til, *he destined a strip of land for that use*, Eg. 735; bera í burt heyit, en ætla vel til alls fjár, *they carry the trusses of hay away, but leave enough for the live stock on the farm*, Isl. ii. 140; þeir skulu ætla til heys en eigi til haga, svá sem þeir ætla réttast, Grág. ii. 340; ætla sér hóf, *to keep within bounds*, Fms. x. 349.

II. reflex. *to intend of oneself, purpose*; hann ætlask at fara til Jónsborgar, Fms. xi. 88; þá ætlaðisk flokkinn at brenna bæinn at hrugom, x. 358; spurði Brynjólfur hvat hann ætlaðisk fyrir, Eg. 156.

Cor. In the verse of Sighvat (Fms. vi. 43) 'ætla' is, we believe, a corruption for 'Atla', pr. name of a Norse Lagan in Gula, mentioned in Fms. x. 401 (Agrip ch. 29), and in N. G. L. i. 104; but it is now hardly possible to restore the whole verse, which had already been corrupted in tradition, so that when the compiler of Magnús Saga quoted it, he did not make out the full sense of it. The true context has been pointed out by Maurer in Abhandl. der k. Bayer. Acad. der W. 1872.

ætlan or ætlan, f. *thought*; eptir ætlan, *deliberately*, Sks. 119 new Ed.; er þat mikil ætlan (a great instinct) skynlausar skepu at sjá, 12 new Ed.; hogson ok ætlan, *thought and reason*, Mar.

3. *design, plan*; sú ætlan sem ádr var sett, Fms. ix. 507; tvískiptask í ætlaninni, x. 270; hafa ætlan á um ferðina, xi. 115; þessar ætlanir, iv. 79; þat er engi ætlan, *it is no plan, impossible*, Nj. 41; fyrir-ætlan, *intention*; á-ætlan, *a calculation*. ætlanar-verk, n. *a task*.

ætni, f. *gluttony*, Sks. 540, Hom. 24.

ætr, adj. [eta, át], *eatable*, Hkr. ii. 252, Grág. ii. 122, 192, Bárð. 176; ú-ætr, *uneatable*.

ÆTT, f., like sætt (q. v.), the forms vary between átt and ætt; in old writers the latter form is by far the more common; in mod. usage they have been separated, átt meaning a *quarter* in a local sense, ætt a *family*: [ætt is akin to Ulf. *aita* = *τὰ ἑσπέρια*; A. S. *æte* = *property*; Early Engl. *agte*; Germ. *achte* = *patrimony*; the root verb is *eiga*, átti, like *mega*, mátt; from this original sense are derived both the senses, ætt = *a family*, and ætt or átt = Scot. 'air', 'regio caeli'; the etymology of átt from átta (*eight*), suggested at p. 47, col. 1, is too fanciful.]

B. *An air, quarter of the heavens*, in gen. dat. pl. átta, áttum; eptir þat sú sól, ok mátti þá deila ættir, Fb. i. 431; átta ættir, eina ætt, Sks. 54; af suðr-ætt, . . . vestr-ætt, flugu brott í sömu ætt, . . . ór þeim ættum sem þér þóttu ernirnir fljúga, Isl. ii. 195, 196; þá drífr snær ór öllum áttum, Edda i. 186 (so also Ub. l. c., but ættum Cod. Worm. l. c.); í allar ættir, Edda i. 182 (ættir Ub. l. c.); norðr-ætt, suðr-ætt, vestr-ætt, austr-ætt, qq. v.; hann skyldi auka ríki sitt hálfu í hverja höfuð-ætt, Hkr. i. 49; af öllum áttum, *from all 'airs' of heaven*, Edda 40, Hkr. i. 33; ór ýmissum áttum, Orkn. (in a verse), and so on; see átt, p. 47.

prop. *what is inborn, native, one's own*, Lat. *proprium*; *one's family, extraction, kindred, pedigree*; áttir, Grág. i. 238, Haustl. 10; átti er þat ætt þín, Ottar heimski, Hdl.; telja, rekja ættir, *to trace pedigree*, id.; jötna ætt, id.; órar ættir, Vpm.; komnir af ætt Hórða-Kára, Fms. i. 287; hitt veit ek eigi hvarðan þjófs-ættir eru komin í ættir várar, Nj. 2; tvá menn er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evu, Edda (pref.); dýrra manna ættir, . . . enginn stærisk af sinni ætt, Landn. 357; er þaðan kominn mikil ætt, Eb. 123 new Ed.; hann er orðinn stórum kynsall, því at til hans telja ættir flestir inir göfgustu menn á Íslandi, 126; Háleygja-ætt, Landn. 255; jarla-ættir, konunga-ættir, biskupa-ættir, etc., passim; ór ættum er ef lengra er rekitt, out of the ætt, not genuine, spurious, Edda 124; e-t gengr í ætt, *to be hereditary*, of habits, character, diseases, or the like, O. H. 122; cp. úr-ætla, *convers*; ættar-bálkr, m. = ættbálkr, D. N. ii. 226. ættar-bragð, n. *a family trait*, Fms. vi. 220, Ld. 82. ættar-bætur, m. *the betterer of one's family*, Konr., Clem. 142. ættar-ferð, f. *origin, descent*, Isl. ii. 305.

ættar-fylgja, u. f., see fylgja, þórd. 31. ættar-færela, u. f. = ættar-ferð, Stj. 431, v. l. ættar-gipt, f. *the family luck*, Fas. ii. 170. ættar-grip, m. *an heirloom*, Fr. ættar-haug, m. *a family cairn, a family tomb*; engi átt at grafa í annars ættarhaug, N. G. L. i. 405 (cp. heimis-haug, Hbl.) ættar-högg, n. *a family-blow, calamity, loss*, þórd. 48. ættar-laukr, m. *the 'leek of a family', the best of one's family*; see laukr. ættar-menn, m. pl. = ættmenn, Bt. i. 731. ættar-mót, n. *a family likeness*; var þar ættarmót með okkr Tryggva konungi, Fms. vi. 288; það er annað ættarmót . . . við höfum báðir valtan fót, vitum ei nær við dettum, Hallgr. ættar-nafn, n. *an hereditary title*; nú vil ek benda ættarnafni af yðr (viz. king's title), Fms. vi. 54; *a family name*, but not in the mod. Engl. sense, which was unknown to the ancients. ættar-réttir, m. *an hereditary right*, Fms. x. 390. ættar-skarð, n. *a loss (by death) in a family*, Jb. 24, Sks. 343. ættar-skjöldur, m. *the shield, prop. of a family*, Stor.

ættar-skömm, f. *a family disgrace* (of 1 person), Bárð. 181. ættar-spillir, m. *a family spoiler, disgracer*, laggarð, Fms. ii. 47. ættar-stofn, m. *a stem*, Hkr. iii. 170. ættar-avir, m. *a family likeness*, Art. 71, Fb. iii. 379. ættar-tal, n. *a pedigree*, Al. 29; the name of an historical work, Fagrsk. (begin.) ættar-tala, u. f. *a genealogy, pedigree*; fyrir utan ættar-tölu ok konunga-æti, lb. (pref.), Fms. ix. 255, 273, x. 13, D. N. iii. 122, passim in mod. usage.

Cor. Genealogies (ættir, ættar-tölur, ætt-vísi) form the ground-work of the old Icel. historiography; the ancient Saga-men delighted in them, and had a marvellous memory for lineages; in the Sagas the pedigrees give the clue by which to trace the succession of events, and supply the want of chronology. Whole chapters in the best Sagas, esp. at the beginning of a work, are set apart for genealogies, thus, Nj. ch. i. 19, 20, 25, 26, 46, 57, 96, 97, 114, 115, 155, as also 47, 57, 58, 106 (begin.), Eb. ch. i. 7, 8, 12, 65, Ld. ch. i. 31, 32, Eg. ch. 23, Guðf. ch. 1, Dropl. S. ch. 1-3, Þorst. hv. ch. 1-3, Þorst. Saga St. (the end), Rafn S. (the end-chapter), Flóam. S. ch. 1 (and esp. the end-chapter), Hánsa þ. S. ch. 1, Gisl. S. pp. 8, 9, Vapn. S. ch. 3, Isl. i. 353-363 (Biskupa-ættir), Guðm. S. ch. 1, Árna b. S. ch. 1, þórd. S. hr. new Ed. (at the end), Fagrsk. 144-148, Orkn. S. ch. 39, 59. In the Sturlunga S. the initial chapters (Sturl. i. 44-55, with which the work of Sturla begins) are devoted to the tracing the families of that time; so also Sturl. i. 202-206, iii. 96, 97. But the chief store-house for genealogical knowledge is the Landnám, which contains about 5000 pr. names, of which perhaps a third are names of women.

ættadr, part. by birth; ættadr vel, *well-born, of good family*, Nj. 224; góðar norrir ok vel ættadr skapa góðan aldr, Edda 11; hon var ættadr ór Mostr, Fms. i. 14; ættadr fyrir vestan haf, *having one's family well beyond the sea*, Grett. 84 A.

ætt-barmr or ætt-baðmr, m. *a lineage, stem*, Lex. Poët.

ætt-bálkr, m. *lineage, family*, Fas. i. 387; = frændbálkr.

ætt-bogi, a, m. *lineage*, = áttbogi, Fms. i. 287, Bret.

ætt-borinn, part. by birth, born; vel æ., *well-born, of good family*, Eg. 337, Fms. i. 14; þar æ. í þrændheimi, *a native of Þr.*, ix. 231; *legitimate*, sonr æ., Js. 66; vera æ. til e-s, *to be born to, entitled to by birth*; æ. til lands þessa, *a rightful heir of the land*, Fms. vii. 18; æ. til konungdóms, 280.

ætt-bætur, m. *a betterer of one's family*, Edda (in a verse).

ættorní, n. *family, descent, extraction*; ættorni mitt ok mik sjálfan ít sania, Fm. 4; telja æ. til e-s, *to reckon one's pedigree from*, Fms. x. 389; ekki var margra manna vitord á hans æ. (origin), 391; þar var nokkrer æ. hans (family), id.; suðr í Fjörðum, þar er æ. hans all, Eg. 50, Ó. H. 30. ættornis-stapi, a, m. *a mythical name of a rock*; for this legend see Gautr. S. ch. 1, 2, cp. Pliny's Hist. Nat. iv. ch. 12.

ætt-fólk, n. *relations, kinsmen*, Stj. 190, passim.

ætt-fróðr, adj. *well-versed in pedigrees*, Fms. viii. 235.

ætt-fróði, f. *the science of genealogies*.

ætt-fylgja, u. f. *a family characteristic*; see fylgja.

ætt-færela, u. f. *adoption* (?), Stj. 431.

ætt-geigr, m. *a family calamity or accident*, Vapn. 5.

ætt-gengr, adj. *characteristic of one's family, inborn in the blood*; e-m er ætt-gengr, Eg. 226, Ó. H. 144, Sturl. i. 116.

ætt-góðr, adj. *of good family*, Art. 97, Lex. Poët.

ætt-gæði, n. *goodness of origin, rank, big birth*, Magn. 434.

ætt-göfugr, f. *nobleness of birth*.

ætt-göfugr, adj. *of noble extraction*, Lex. Poët., freq.

ætt-hagi, a, m. = átt-hagi (p. 47), Fms. vii. 134, ix. 526, þiðr. 149.

ætt-hringr, m. *lineage, pedigree*, Landn. (App.) 356, 357.

ættingi, a, m. a *kinsman* (= áttungr II), Sturl. 16, 48, Stj. 331, Karl. 318, freq. in mod. usage.

ættingr, m. a *quarter of the heaven*, = átt (or ætt); af ættingi vestri í ættingi suðr, 732. 4.

ætt-jörð, f. a *native county*, O. H. L. 41, freq. in mod. usage; cp. áttjörð.

ætt-kvial, f. a *line, branch of a family*; í annari ættkvíslinni, Gþl. 237.

ætt-land, n. *one's native land*, Fms. i. 82, vi. 21, xi. 437, Lex. Poët.

ætt-leggr, m. a *stem, lineage*, Stj. 43; trygð ok skeytt undir mik ok minni ættlegg, my lineage, N. G. L. ii. 97.

ætt-leiða, d, to *lead into one's lineage, adopt*, N. G. L. ii. 80 sqq., D. N. passim.

ætt-leiðing, f. *adoption*, the rite is described in N. G. L. i. 31; ættleiðings sonr, an adopted son, Jb. 133.

ætt-leiðingr, m. an *adopted person*, N. G. L. ii. 80.

ætt-leið, f. a *patrimony*, of land, estate (see leið); þeir menn hafa setið yfir eignum varam ok ættleið, Fms. i. 223, x. 280, Orkn.; á órar ættleiðir, our native land, Sturl. ii. 55 (in a verse), passim.

ætt-lera, adj. = ættleri; lítis háttar ok ættlera, Fb. i. 472; sú þjóð mundi mjök vera æ. ok kunna ekki at berjask, Bret. 189.

ætt-leri, a, m. a *degenerate person, discredited to a family*, Al. 2, Stj. 81; æ. ok skrafa, Fms. ii. 47; lítis háttar konungr ok mjök æ., 292.

ætt-liðr, m. a *link in a pedigree*, Post.

ætt-menn, m. pl. *kinsmen*, Stj. 64, 414, 496, 502, Fms. i. 6, Ó. H., and passim.

ætt-nafn, n. a *family name*, i. e. a (Christian) name usual in a family; hvi léstu sveininn Magnús heita? ekki er þat vart æ., Ó. H. 123.

ætt-niðr, m. a *descendant*, Lex. Poët.

ætt-rif, n. = ættleggr; vórt ætt-rif... æ. þeirra Adams ok Evu, 655 xi. 1, 15; or ætt-rif Árons, Hom. (St.)

ætt-rækninn, adj. *pious towards one's family*.

ætt-rækni, f. *piety towards one's kindred*.

ætt-smár, adj. *of low extraction*, Fms. iv. 26, vii. 166, Eg. 23.

ætt-stórr, adj. *big-born*, Nj. 192, Eg. 99, Fms. vii. 103, Ísl. ii. 5.

ætt-stuðill, m. a *'family prop.'* = áttstaf, Lex. Poët.

ætt-stóri, n. *greatness of extraction*, Barl. 189.

ættum-góðr, adj. = ættgóðr, Lex. Poët.

ætti-víg, n. a *law term, manslaughter committed within one's own family, the slaying one's own kinsman*, Fms. x. 152, Orkn. 24, Ld. 358, Sighvat (Ó. H. in a verse).

ætti-vísir, f. *knowledge of genealogies*, Fms. vii. 102, Bs. i. 91, Bárð. 164 (áttvísir, id., Skálda 161, 169).

ætuka, u. f. [ætt], *relationship, kinship*; hann var nokkut í ætuku við erkebiskup, Fms. ix. 390.

ætukaðr, part. *native* (cp. Lat. *oriundus*); ætukaðr ór héraði því er heitir..., Greg. 58, Post. (Unger) 227 (ætukaðr); þaðan æ., Hom. 107; hún var ætukaðr ór Mostr, Hkr. i. 118; þeir er ætukaðir varam um Kjöl norðan, 137; hann var ætukaðr (sic) of Ögðum, Ó. H. 49, 50.

æ-verandi, part. *everlasting*, Hom. 107.

æ-verðliggr, adj. (-liga, adv.), *everlasting*, D. N.

ÆXLA, i. e. *æxa*, [causal of *vaxa*, *to make to wax, cause to increase*]; æxa skop, Am. 2; æxtu öldrykkju, 75; með fé þat eða þat er hann hefir af því æxt, Grág. i. 96; nú hefir þeim fleirum æxt verit fétt eða gefit, 173; vér höfum mikinn auð æxtan á smíðum várum, Post. 223.

æxl, n. (mod. æxli), an *exerescence*, medic.; hún hafði æxl mikit... var hond hans heil, en horfit æxli, 655 xxii. B. 1; freq. in mod. usage.

æxla = *æxa*, i. e. *æxla* (spelt *æxla*, Rb. 104): *to make to increase*; þat æxli mjök upokka þeirra, Ver. 16; æxla ríki sitt, Ing. 6; minni heldr eun æxli (sic) minn vóxt, Thom. 378; sem hér megu líkamligan eld æxla, Greg. 77; þeir æxlu (æxlatu) mikit rétt þeirra, Bs. i. 157; æxla göngu sína, Rb. 104.

2. *to take out, multiply, esp. to make to increase by breeding*; hans atkvæði má ekki æxla, Skálda 168; hann létæk mega æxla sér fé af bauginum, ef hann héldi, Edda 73; en ef þau æxla fé ór öreigð, Grág. i. 335; af aurum sínum æxla þeir hvern dag andlegt verkeið, Greg. 32; Heliscus æxlaði fæðlu, Stj.; æxla ættir sínar, Sks. 12 new Ed.; and in mod. usage, æxla kyn sitt, *to increase, multiply*.

3. reflex. in the mod. phrase, það hefir æxlast svona, or, það hefir æxlast vel úr því, *it has turned thus, of getting better from a hopeless state*.

æxling, f. an *increase*, Greg. 26; til æxlingar kvala sína, Post. 209.

ÆZLI, n. [áta, from *eta*, átt; Dan. *aadse*; cp. Germ. *aal*], *carrión*; örn æzli segna, Gkv. 2. 8; nú er öminnu famli föginn á æzli, Eb. 188; þar sem nóg er æzlið, Fas. ii. 265 (Ed. æglað, æxlið, v. l., erroneously).

Ö (Ø)

This letter properly consists of two vowels, different in sound and in origin; an *o*-vowel, an 'umlaut' of *a*, and nearly related to it; and a *u*-vowel, nearly related to the letters *o*, *u*, and *y*: in modern Danish these two *ö*-sounds are still distinguished in pronunciation, the one being open almost like Engl. *i* before *r*, as in *fir*, the other closed like *eu* in French *feu*: Rask and Petersen, the founders of the philology of the Danish tongue, were the first to give separate symbols for these two sounds; the first they marked *ö*, the second *ø* (*börn, bære*). The modern Icel. knows only one sound, answering to the Danish *ö*; but that it was not so in old days may be proved from the vellums and from the grammarians. Thorodd marks the two sounds respectively by *o* and *ø*. Most of the vellums are very loose in their spelling, marking at random *o*, *ø*, *au*, *u*, *ø* (oll, øll, aull, øll): phonetically *ø* stands exactly in the same relation to *æ*, the umlaut of *ó*, as *ö* to *o*, the umlaut of *á*, so that *ø* and *ö* are the short, *æ* and *o* respectively the corresponding long vowels; *ø* and *ö*, *æ* and *o* being two pairs of sounds, just as are *o* *ó*, *u* *ú*; cp. 'Godfrði' and 'göð frði', Skálda, Thorodd: in very old vellums, e. g. the Rb. Cod. 1812, the *ø* is often marked *eo*, thus *keomr* = *kømr*, *coxu* = *øxu* = *yxu*, *geora* = *gjóra* or *góra*: in Norse vellums *ø* is often written *æ*, e. g. *smær* = *smjör*, confounding the two sounds, *ø* and *æ*. A few good vellums keep the distinction in the main, not as Thorodd's alphabet does, but generally by writing *ey* for *ø* (this must not be confounded with the diphthong *ey*); among those vellums are the Cod. Reg. of Sæm. Edda, the Cod. Acad. of the Hkr. (now lost), the Cod. Fris., the (lost) vellum of Rafns S. (see Bs. i. pref. lxix), although none of them strictly follows the rule; only a few Editions (e. g. Prof. Unger's Edit. of the Hkr.) have tried to observe the distinction; most Editions print *ö* throughout. We shall now try to give a list of the chief words and forms which have the *ø*. The chief guide in doing this is twofold, the *ey* of the vellums and the change of *ø* into *e* or *í*, by which a triple form arises, *ø*, *ey*, and *e*, of which *ø* and *ey*, no doubt, are mere variations:

I. the *ø* is either, 1. the umlaut of *o*; in the plurals, *þórir seynir senir*, *hnótr hnetr*, *stöðr stöðr* (sonr, hnetr, stöð): in the compar. and superl., *nórðri neyrðri nerðri*, *þórrtr neyrtrtr nertrtr*, *ófri efri*, *óstr efstr* (from *nórðr*, *of*): in the subj., *þórrþi þerði*, *þóðli þeyðli* (Fms. viii. 380), *móndi* (from *þora*, *þola*, *monu* or *munu*), *þjóggi þeyggi*, *þjóggi þeyggi* (from *búa*, *þjoggu*, *högga*, *þjoggu*): the presents, *kømr*, *tröðr* *trøyðr* *tröðr*, *þófr* *sefr* (from *koma*, *tröða*, *sofa*): the prets., *frøri* *freyrri* *freri*, *gnøri* *gneyri* *gneri*, *søri* *seri*, *søri* *sleri*, *røri* *reyri* *reri*, *kjøri* *keyri* *keri*, *snøri* *sneyri* *sneri*, *grøri* *greyri* *greri* (see Gramm. p. xxiii): the words *þðli* *cyðli* *edli*, *þðla* (a lizard) *cyðla* *edla*, *høllzti* *heyhlti* *hellzti*: in -røðr (Godfrðr, see Thorodd), -frøðr -freyðr -frøðr (Hallfrøðr Hallfrøyðr Hallfrøðr), *hnøri* *hneyri* *hneri*, *þøn* *eyxn* *exn*, *køri* *keri* (a probe), *kjøri* (a choice) *keyr* *ker*, *kjøptr* *keyptr* *keptr* *kjaptr*: *þendi* *eytendi* *erendi* the prefix particle, *þr-* *eyr-* *er-*: the words *kjøt* *kjet*, *smjör* *smær*, *mjöl* *mél* (prop. *køt*, *smøt*, *møt*), *gøsemar* *gersemar*, *ørr* and *eyrr*, a *sear*, Fms. viii. 275, v. l.; *hrøf* and *hreyr*, *heyrum* and *hørum* (p. 261, col. 2).

2. in the case of roots in -*ui* or -*uj*, where both *v* and *j* struggle for the umlaut, the result is an *ø*; in this case even a radical *a* changes into *ø* (this was for the first time observed by the late Danish scholar Lyngbye), thus, *gørra* *geyrra* *gera* (from *garvian*), *gørr* *geyrr* *gerr* (= ready), *gørrvi* *gerri*, *gørrsemi* *gersemi*, *þæ* *eyx* *ex* (Goth. *aywau*), *þørr* *seyri*. This is esp. freq. in those roots which have *g* or *k* for the middle consonant, in which cases the root vowel, either *a* or *i*, changes into *ø*; as in the verbs *søkva*, *sökkva*, *sökkva*, *hrökkva*, *klökkva*, *sþongva*, *hoggva*, *hmoggva*, *þrøngva*; in the adjectives, *ðökktr*, *nökkviðr*, *gleggtr*, *hnøggtr*, *snøggtr*; similarly with the orthography *ey* for *ø*, — *eyggr* (*caedo*), Am. 39; *deyqva* *hramms*, Skv. 2. 20; at *kleveqvi* *Guðrun*, Am. 58; *klecqua*, Akv. 24; hvi er þer steyt ór landi, Hkv. Hjörv. 31; nú mun hön seygva, Vsp. 62; seycstu nú gýgr (*sink thou now!*, Helt. 14; *sleyngdi þvá silfri*, Am. 46; *steyccr* *lúðr* *tyrir*, Hkv. 2. 2; *sýtir* *æ* *glæyggr* við *gjöfum*, Hkv. 48; *gleyggr*, Skv. 1. 7; *gleggtr*, 291; *neykðan* (*nudum*), Am. 49; *neycqvðr*, Hm. 49; *Reyggr* = *böggvir*, Ls. 45; *røkvíð* and *rekvíd*, Hkv. Hjörv. 35, Bugge (pref. ix); *reykr* = *røkr*, Fms. iv. 70: the word *rekka* (a bed) is also spelt *reykka*, and even *rjukja*, Art. (Ed. Kölbj.) 64; *vekka* and *vøkvi*. Phonetically connected with this change, but in a reverse order, is the change in the words *nekkverr* *nökkurr* *nokkurr* and *eingi* *öngv* *öngvan*, etc. In all the above instances the *ey* means *ø*, and is merely substituted for that sound, and is accordingly altogether different from the diphthong *ey*, see p. 114, col. 2, l. 15 sqq.

3. one may also assume an *ø* in the few instances where *jö* and *jo*, and *jo* and *y* interchange; in *mjöl* and *mjolk* (*milk*), *mjok* or *mjök* and *nykill*, *þjokkr* and *þykktr*, *mjörkvi* and *myrkvi*. This *ø* of the ancient tongue is the parent of the *e* in several modern words and forms, e. g. in the presents, *sefr*, *kemr*, *treðr*, *heggtr*, *sekktr*, *stekkr*, *hrekkr*; in the preterites, *greri*, *sneri*, *reri*; the compar., *efri*, *efstr*, *helztr*; in *gera*, *erindi*, *freraz*, and *frøðinn*: so also in the words *kæt*, *mél*, *smær*; and in inverse order, in *nökkurr*, in *öngvir*, *öngvan*, *öngum*, from *einginn*; cp. Dan. *sem*

for *ann*. **Ö** The close phonetic relation between *ö* and *y* is shown by the fact that *g* or *k* before an *ö* was sounded as an aspirate, thus, *göra*, *köt*, *köri*, sounded *göra*, *kjöt*, *kjöri*, and more lately spelt with a *j*, analogous to *gjeta*, *kjár*, = *gata*, *kær*, for the *j* in these words is not radical.

II. for the *o* see Gramm. p. xxix, col. 2, and the introduction to letter A, p. 1. Runolf, in his Gramm. Island. of A. D. 1650, distinguishes between *o* longum (*o*), *o* breve (*o*), and *o* brevissimum (*ö*).

ÖDLAN, *f.* a gaining, acquiring; *ödlun* góðra bluta, 656 B. 7.

ÖDLASK, dep. *ad*, i. e. *ödlask*, spelt *ædlask*, Post. (Unger) 215; [*öðli*, *öðal*; Cumbrian to *addle* or *oddle* = to gain]:—to win, gain as property, prop. of inheritance (*öðal*); þá *öðlask* ok þá *eiga* gat, Rm. 42; ef þú *öðlask* ástir minar, þkv. 29; alls vör megum ríki *öðlask* með þeirra trausti, Fms. vi. 18; þar fyrir muntu *öðlask* eilífa sælu, Fb. i. 117; þeir skulu eigi *öðlask* himinríki, Barl. 42; very freq. in mod. usage, esp. in eccl. use, N. T., Vidal.; (in Eb. 7 new Ed., hann vildi eigi *öðlask* við frændur sína, the reading '*öðlask*' is to be preferred); hann mun *öðlask* ríki þat er hann er til borinn, Fms. i. 77; ef vér megum *öðlask* þat barn, ii. 176; at hann *öðlask* at taka eilíft líf, Hom. 5; biskup várn, hann skal oss þjónustu veita, en vér skulum hana svá *öðlask* (sic), at vér skulum góra tíund alla ok fulla, N. G. L. i. 6; ok *öðlask* með því hálfa mörk silfrs konungi til handa, ii. 111; hann *öðlask* fegðr ok grænleik Paradísar, Orkn. 172; ok *öðlask* með því þá sekt er við ligger at lögum ok ekki framarr, N. G. L. ii. 254; í hverri er þessi orð *öðlask* at heyra, Sks. 173 new Ed.

ÖÐLI, *n.* = *ödal* (q. v.), a patrimony, whence origin, extraction; ef ek *öðli* (*öpli* Cod.) ættak sem Ingunnar-Freyr eða svá sælligt setr, Ls. 43; segja til nafns síns ok alls *öðlis* (*æpli* Cod.), to tell one's name and whereabouts, Hbl. 9; allit., ætt ok *öðli*, passim; Danskr at *öðli*, Danish by extraction, Hom.; cp. the forms *orðla*, *orðlum*, N. G. L.; for further references, see *öðli* (the later form); the old form remains in *aldar-öðli*, see *ödal* in the Addenda.

ÖÐLINGR, *m.* [from *ödal*, *öðli*; the etymology in Edda 105 is erroneous]:—prop. an allodial owner or possessor of *ödal*, but only used of a noble captain, prince; Valdimarr var þá sjautján vetra gamall, hann var *öðlingr*, . . . *öðlingr* ok hafði ríki á Jötlandi, Fms. xi. 350; hann var *öðlingr* af Serklandi, Orkn. 368; the word is very freq. in poetry. 2. in mod. usage *öðlingr* is a person of a kind and gentle disposition; hann er mesti *öðlingr*, hann er *öðlingr* í skapi, and the like.

ÖÐRU, *öðru-megin*, on the other side; see *annarr*.

ÖÐRU-VÍSA, -vísni, adv. otherwise; see *vísa*.

ÖÐU-SKOL, *f.*, see *ada*.

ÖFGA, *ad*, to turn in *inversa* order; öfga vápni at manni, to turn the butt-end of a weapon to a man, N. G. L. i; allir stafir þessa nafns (i. e. ave from Eva = Eve) eru öfgaðir . . . 'Eva' öfgast ok 'ave' er sagt, Mar. (of an augram).

2. reflex, to be froward, angry; öfgast bændur göfgir, Sighvat. 3. in mod. usage, öfga *e-t*, to exaggerate, report falsely.

ÖFGAR, *f.* pl. an exaggeration, false report; það eru engar öfgar.

ÖFG-HLÝRI, *a, m.* a kind of fish, = Dan. *figvar*.

ÖFG-MÖLL, *n.* = öfugrödi.

ÖFIGR or **ÖFUGR**, adj., *afgr*, N. G. L. i. 376; in old writers contracted, öfgu, öfgr, etc., but in mod. usage uncontracted throughout; [from *af* and *vegr*; Ulf. *ibuts* = *eis* rá *öveas*; Swed. *afvig*; Dan. *avei*; Old Engl. *awek* (which survives in *awk-ward*), meaning *left*, = Fr. *gauche*];—turning the wrong way, tail or back foremost; kálvar á beinum fram eða augu í huakka aftan, ok afgu líki öllu, N. G. L. i. 376; hljóp Gunnarr aprt yfir öfgr, Nj. 46; þat gekk öfugt um búsit ok annsælis, Eb. 368, Grett. 151; þat var bragð hans at hann gekk öfgr, Finnþ. 246; öfgr féll hann aprt á bak, Skíða R.; hann stökkur út af veggnum öfgr, Fær. 112; skáru af stíjar ok bundu öfgrar undir fætr sér, Ó. H. 152; þórlaug drap við hendi öfgr, the back of the hand, Lv. 38; hjó hann öfgr hendi til Knúts konunga, Fms. xi. 367; þat er misvigi, ef maðr er viginn öfgum vápnum, with the butt-end of a weapon, N. G. L. i. 80; æfn hefir öfgr verit, Fs. 8, v. l.; varð þat öfgr heilli, Róm. 181; mæla öfugt orð til e-s, Sturl. ii. 201; hvarigir lögðu öðrum öfugt orð, Grett. 113 new Ed.; öldr-mál öfug, Sdm.

ÖFG-STREYMI, *n.* an eddy, cross current, used of the tide or current running against the wind or another current, and making rough water.

ÖFG-UGGI, *a, m.* a (fabulous) trout with inverted fins; such fish are by the vulgar believed to be found in mountain lakes, and to be poisonous, see Ísl. þjóðs.

ÖFG-YRÐI, *n.* a froward word, evil word.

ÖFGASK, *ad*, [afl, öfgr], to get strong; þá öfgask (*waexed*) ágirni til sjár, Edda (pref.); ö. í móti, ö. gegn e-m, Syrir öfgask í móti mér, rise strong against me, Stj.; láta önga illsku öfgask í gegn sínum rétt-trúðum niðrum, Fms. ii. 238; engir sterkir borgar-veggir mega móti ö. tilkvámu Guðs postola, Karl. 131.

ÖFLUGR, adj. (*afgr*, *afgr*, Sks. 605, MS. 4. 73), compar. öfgrari, öfgrastr (mod. öfugri, öfugastr); unconstr. afugum, afugasti, MS. 4. 72, contr. öfgrir, etc., but in mod. usage unconstr. throughout; [afl]:—strong, powerful; mikill vexti ok öfugr, Nj. 152; öfgrir ok ástíkr æsir, Vsp.; öfugur, Gs. 11; þó var þjazi þeim öfgrari, 9; öfugr ok ríkr, vaskr ok ö.,

Str.; öfug kenning, Hom. 17; öfgan hita, Sks. 11 new Ed.; leggja öfga hönd á e-n, a violent band, Hs. i. 905; með öfugum tvi, was mighty glory, Lex. Poët.

ÖFUN, *f.* a gain, acquisition; see *afan*, p. 7.

ÖFRI, i. e. *öfri*, compar., and *öfstr*, superl., are older forms for *dri*, *eistr*; see p. 116, col. 2.

ÖFUND, *f.*, also spelt *afund*; [Dan. *avind*; Swed. *afund*; prob. from *af* and *unna*, and thus prop. meaning a discounting, a grudge]:—a grudge, envy, ill-will, Sks. 609, Al. 153, Hom. 20, 52, 86; ræðr fyrir öfundar sök, Ver. 53; sakir öfundar við Noregs konung, Fms. x. 9; gjalda e-m öfund, Ls. 12; öfundar-eyrir, öfundar-fé, money which is a cause of envy, in the proverb, afgjarnir verðr öfundar fé, Fas. ii. 332; hann taldi þat sítt öfundar eyri, ok allir mundu honum þar best sæmdar unna, Fas. 12; e-m leik: vex öfund á e-u, Fms. vi. 342, Fb. i. 97.

2. as a law term, malice, hatred; allt þat er manni verðr með öfund misþyrmt, Gpl. 187; öfundar blöð, blood shed in enmity, K. A. 28; öfundar drep, -högg, a premeditated blow, with intention to harm, N. G. L. i. 68, Gpl. 209.

3. = compounded phrases; öfundar krókr, a malicious trick, Fas. ii. 35, Orkn. (in a verse); öfundar-bragð, id., Grett. 184 A; öfundar þátt, Fms. xi. 442; öfundar skeyti, darts of envy, Stj., H. E. i. 470; öfundar verk, Sks. 448; öfundar-ord, words of envy, slander, Edda 11 (Gm. 32); öfundar-keunt, invidious, Magn. 438, Fms. ix. 445; öfundar-mál, slander, calumny, Eb. 264; öfundar-réttir, a right to damages for an outrage, Gpl. 397; öfundar-maðr, an ill-wisher, Ver. 31, Fms. ix. 262; öfundar-samt = öfundssamt; öfundar-bót = öfundar réttir, Gpl. 358, 397, Jb. 411; öfundar-engill, Mar.; öfundar-fullr, full of envy, Fms. vii. 132, Sks. 529; öfundar-lauss = öfundlauss, K. A. 30; öfundar-laust blöð, blood not shed maliciously, N. G. L. i. 10, 11.

ÖFUNDA, *ad*, to envy, bear malice; with acc., ö. e-n, e-t, Fb. i. 91, Fms. xi. 427, Barl. 50, Nj. 47, Ld. 94, and so in mod. usage; with dat. (a Latinism *invidere a-i*), Stj., Hom.: impers., mik öfundar e-t, Barl. 116.

ÖFUND-FULLR, *m.* full of envy, Hom. 113, Sks. 235.

ÖFUND-GIRNI, *f.* envy.

ÖFUND-GJARN, adj. envious, spiteful, Yt.

ÖFUND-KENNT, part. envied, exposing one to ill-will, Fms. vi. 145.

ÖFUND-LAUSS, adj. unenvied, Grág. i. 452; gjöfn var eigi öfundlaus, Ó. H. 173; the saying, aumr er öfundlaus maðr, wretched indeed must be the person to whom nobody envies.

ÖFUND-SAMR, adj. envious. 2. of a thing, causing envy, envied; ríki hans var mjök öfundssamt, Eb. 42; hann hafði fyrst bekr öfundssamt setr, 334, Sturl. ii. 66; en þat varð mjök öfundssamt af þeim monnum, er . . ., Fms. xi. 227; þetta verk varð honum mjök öfundssamt, 242.

ÖFUND-SJÚKR, adj. envious, jealous, Fms. iii. 153, vi. 96, Sks. 437, Rom. 382.

ÖFUND-SÝKI, *f.* envy, Magn. 506, Barl. 42.

ÖFUNA, *u, f.* thanks, gratitude; see *aufusa*, p. 32, col. 2.

ÖGLIR, *m.* [cp. Lat. *aquila*], poet. a kind of hawk; öglis barn, Haustl.; öglis land, -stött, the falcon's land or seat, i. e. the hand, (in a verse); öglis landa eik, Ó. H. (in a verse).

ÖG-MUNDUR, *m.* a pr. name, [Germ. *Egmond*, *Egmont*], Landu, Korm.

ÖGN, *f.*, gen. *agnar*, pl. *agnar*, *agnir*; [Ulf. *abana* = *αβανος*, Luke 17; A. S. *egle*; O. H. G. *agana*; Germ. *agen*; Dan. *agne*; Gr. *αγνη*];—chaff, husks; safna hveitinu í korn-blöðu, en agnirnar bretna í eilífum elde, Luke iii. 17; skilja korn frá ögnum, Eluc. 37; blanda agnar ok síðe við braud, . . . gras ok agnar, . . . sekki með heyr eðr ögnum, Sio. 73, 74, 89, new Ed.

2. metaph. an atom, small particle; leyf að ef dragi út ögnina af auga þínu . . . að þú fái út dregið ögnina af þess bróðurs auga, Matth. vii. 4, 5; svo lítil ögn, a little grain; agnar-ögn, an atom.

II. a pr. name of a woman, Fas., Yngl. S. (mythic).

ÖGR, *m.*, or better, *augr*, *m.*, mod. Norse *anger*, a kind of fish, a carp, also called *karsi*, Edda (Gl.).

ÖGR, *n.* an inlet, a small bay or creek, Edda (Gl.); ögrin fugru með vötn ok lön, Eggert. 2. a local name in western Iceland, Ögr, Ögri, Ögri-vatn, Fbr.

ÖGRN, *ad*, to tease; in the phrase, ögra e-m með e-u, to tease a person with a thing.

ÖGR-STUND, *f.* [perh. from *ögr*, *n.*], a brief moment, such as is required for crossing a creek; cp. *vika* and the remarks on that word, a. 17, Vkr. (fine).

ÖGUR, in Hbl., read *kögur* (q. v.), and see Addenda.

ÖG-VALDR, *m.* a pr. name, whence *Ögvalds-nes*, a local name in Norway, Fms. xii.

ÖKKLA, *n.*, pl. *ökklur*, this (like *hjárta*, *lunga*, *auga*) is in good old vellums the constant form, whence mod. *ökli*, *a, m.*; [A. S. *andlawa*; Engl. *ankle*; Germ. *ankel*; Swed. *ankel*];—the ankle; öklur harn ok öljr, Post. (Unger) 24; gögnum fötlegginn við ökklat, Fms. ix. 528 (thus also Fb. iii. 158, l. c.); öðu þeir í ökla (= öklur), Fb. iii. 304; á legginn við ökklat, D. N. iv. 90; fötrinn fyrir ofan ökkla, Nj. 219; jáfnhatt ökla, Fb. i. 524; auklun vöru af eini, leggirnir af silfri, Al. 116; ökla-eldr, Fb. i. 416. ökla-ildr, *m.* an ankle-joint, Gullþ. 75.

Ökkur, m. a lump, heavy clod, also a tumour, protuberance, Fél.; cp. ökvask.

Ökul-brœkr (Isl. ii. 417, Fas. iii. 41) and **Ökul-skúadr** (Fms. ix. 512); better, hökul-brœkr, hökul-skúadr, qq. v.

Öku-pórr, m., one of the names of Thor, Edda 14, 28, but not found in the poems themselves; the öku- is not to be derived from aka, but is rather of Finnish origin, *Ukko* being the thunder-god of the Chudic tribes.

Ökvask, að, to form a clod or lump; veggrinn blautr ok aukast (thus the Cod.) leirinn við sætna, the road was wet, and the loam stuck to the feet, Thom. 359.

3. here may be mentioned the mod. phrase, akka e-u saman, to carry or cart together, of heavy things like damp hay; að akka saman votu heyinu.

Ökvinn, adj. clodded, lumpy; ökvinn hleifr, Rm. 4 (opp. to hleifa þunna, 28); hleifr þykkir ok ökvinn, þrunginn sáðum, Völsa-p. **Ökvinn-kálfa**, u, f. with the lumpy calves of the bondwoman, Rm.

Ökvisi, a, m., see aukvisi, p. 34.

ÖL, n., dat. ölv, gen. pl. ölvu; [A.S. *ælu*; Engl. *ale*; Dan. *øl*]:—ale; öl is the general name, used even by the ancients of any intoxicating drink, cp. such phrases as 'ale'-cups heavy with 'wine', Am., and in ölvadr; bjór (q. v.) is a Southern Teutonic word, whence the saying, öl heitir með mönnum en með ásum bjórr, 'tis called ale among men, beer among the gods, Alm.; of-drykkja ölu, . . . öl alda sona, Hm. 11; öl var drukkit sunit var ólagat, 65; berjja ölv, Ls. 9; sjálft barsk þar öl, Ls. (prose); því næst var öl inn borit, Eg. 351; er þetta öl var til handa borit, Bs. i. 197; bera öl um eld, Fagrsk. 150; the saying, öl er annarr maðr, Fms. ii. 33, xi. 112; ölit mælti með þeim, Fb. ii. 442; in plur., treis voru að hvölfa elfum ölvu í fðra sú, Stef. Öl. At banquets women used to serve the cups, in Walhalla the Valkyrja, hence the poets have the compds, öl-gefn, öl-geffon, öl-gerðr, öl-nanna, öl-ságu, öl-selja, the goddess, fairy of the ale, i. e. a woman, Lex. Poët.

II. a drinking-bout, banquet; hann hafði búið ásum öl, Ls. (prose); mælis-öl, Fms. i. 31; at ölvu ok at áti, Isl. ii. 380 (öldri, Grág. l. c.); eigi eru öl öll at einu (a saying?), Skúlda (Thorodd).

B. Compds: öl-beinir, m. an ale-bearer, Lex. Poët. öl-bekkr, m. an ale-bench, drinking-bench; sitja á ölbeikki, to sit drinking, Fms. vii. 227. öl-beri, a, m. an ale-bearer, Bragi. öl-búð, f. an ale-booth, Sturl. ii. 125. öl-bæki, m. an ale-cask, Landn. (in a verse).

öl-drukkin, part. drunk with ale, Eb. (in a verse). öl-drykkja, u, f. ale-drinking, Am., Eb. 184. öl-drykkjar, m. pl. drinking-mates, N. G. L. i. 68. öl-dúkr, m. an 'ale-naphin', worn round the neck, N. G. L. i. 175. öl-eyssil, m. an ale-ladle, Þiðr. 89. öl-færr, adj. able to take care of oneself; hestætt ok ölfærr, Gpl. 269. öl-fong, n. pl. ale-stores, Bs. i. 78. öl-gögn, n. pl. drinking-vessels, Edda 68, Fms. vi. 342, 346. öl-görð, f. ale-making, brewing, Gpl. 6, 431, Sturl. iii. 147, Fas. ii. 23; öl-görðar-maðr, m. a brewer, Sturl. iii. 190. öl-hita, u, f. ale-brewing, before Yule and other great feasts, Landn. 214, 215. öl-horn, n. an ale-born, Landn. 261. öl-hús, n. an ale-bouse; ölhus-maðr, m. a frequenter of an ale-bouse, N. G. L. i. 62, 68. öl-karr, m. the ale 'frame', the ale-born, Landn. (in a verse). öl-kátr, adj. 'ale-cherry', merry with ale, Gisl. (in a verse). öl-kelda, u, f., see below. öl-kor, n. an ale-cask, Gsp., Orkn. 248, Fas. iii. 132, Stj. 311. öl-kjóll, m. an 'ale-ship', of the big cauldron, Hym. öl-knorr, m. = ölkjóll, Lex. Poët. öl-kona, u, f. an ale-maid, ale-seller, N. G. L. ii. 104. öl-krásir, f. pl. ale-dainties, spices, Akv. öl-læti, n. pl., read ölteiti, Isl. ii. 232, v. 1. öl-mál, n. pl. 'ale-talk', table-talk, Ls. i, Fms. xi. 19. öl-móðr, adj. ale-moody, dull with drink, Róm. 150, 244. öl-mæli, n. pl. = ölmál, Bjarn. 25. öl-óðr, adj. 'ale-mad', drunk, Eg. 373, Fms. viii. 249. öl-reifr, adj. = ölkátr, Hm., Gh. öl-reyrr, m. an ale-reed, i. e. ale-born, Bjarn. öl-rúnar, f. pl., q. v., Sdm. öl-selja, u, f. a female cup-bearer, Eg. 210, Lex. Poët. öl-siðr, m. pl. man-ners, rules at a drinking-party, Fms. vii. 119. öl-akálar, f. pl. ale-cups, Am., Hdm. öl-stofa, u, f. an ale-room, drinking-hall, Orkn. 248. öl-tappr (öl-tappari), m. an ale-tapster, D. N. ii. 133. öl-teitl, f. cheer, merriment over drink; þat var haft at ölteiti, at menn kváðu vísur, Eg. 150, Isl. ii. 232, Eb. 182, Band. 13, Fms. ii. 362. öl-teitr, adj. = ölkátr, Hrafn. 25. öl-töl, n. pl. = ölgögn, Fb. iii. 354. öl-verk, n. 'ale-work', brewing, Korm. (in a verse). öl-orr, adj. = öl-óðr, Gisl. 30. öl-óðr or öl-mól = Lat. *vinolentia*, a fancy beaten by drink; Geitir segir, kynlegt er þat er fyrir mik bar, mér sýndist sem klæðit væri . . . roði svá mikill af klæðinu at mér þykkir bregða . . . ekki sé ek, segir (hann), ok mun þat vera öluð í augum þér, Vápn. (Fél. 1861, p. 124).

öl-bogi, see ölnbogi.

ÖLD, f., gen. aldar, dat. öldu, and later öld, pl. aldir, alda, öldum; [akin to aldr; A.S. *eld* or *ylt*; Old Engl. *eld* (cp. the adj. *old*); Germ. *alt*; Dan. *old* in *beden-ald* = the beathen age]:—a time, age; þessi eru nöfn stundanna, 'öld' forðum, aldr, Edda 108; var öld hans goð landsfólkinu, Fms. vii. 174; vind-öld, varg-öld, skegg-öld, skálm-öld, Vsp.; róm-öld, war-age, Fms. vi. (in a verse); styrj-öld, veröld, qq. v.; en fyrsta öld var sú er alla dauða menn skyldi breyta, en sjáan hófik haugs-

öld, Ó. H. (pref.); seðr várir ok allt foreliri fyrst um bruna-öld en nú um haugs-öld, Hkr. i. 141; ö-öld, a famine, Ann. 975; 'aldar-vetr var mikill á Íslandi í heidni, . . . þá átu menn hrafnu ok mætrákka, Landn. (Hb.); nú er sú öld (sueb bad times) í Noregi at ek treysti eigi at halda ykkir hér heima með mér, Fms. ii. 4; hans aldar (his life, reign) mun æ vera at góðu getið, Hkm. 19.

2. in a computistic or chronological sense, a cycle, period; gamla öld, the old cycle = *cyculus Paschalis*; upphaf gömlu aldar, Ann. 1140 (cp. Talbyrðing s. a.), also called Páska-öld; sólar-öld, the solar cycle; tungl-öld, the lunar cycle, also called níttján vetra öld, Ann. MS. 415, 9; sjau aldir veraldar þessar, the seven ages of the world, Ver. 7.

3. of allar aldir veraldar, through all ages of the world, 686 B. 14; of öld alda, Eluc. 55; fyrir úendiligar aldir alda = *secula seculorum*, . . . of aldir alda, 623, 29; and so in mod. eccl. usage, 'um aldir alda amen,' Vidal. passim; the phrase, ár var alda (gen. pl.), upon a time, in days of yore, Vsp. 3, Hkr. i. 1.

II. poet. men, people, Edda (Gl.); hálf er öld hvar, Hm. 52; ómott maðr er með aldir kemr, among men, 26; alda börn, Vp. 20; alda sona, sons of men, Hm. 11; alda hvert, each of men, Fm. 10; ýtti ört hilmir aldir við töku, Bm.; alda vinr, a friend of men; Norren öld, Norse people, Lex. Poët.; Fensk öld, English people, id. compds: aldar-öldi, n. a time of yore; see ödal in Addenda. alda-faðir, -föðr, m. the father of men, i. e. Odin, Vþm., Edda: a patriarch, Hom. (St.). aldar-far, n. = *genius seculi*, Merl. 1, 50; Aldarfars-bók = De Ratione Temporum, a work by Bede, Landn. (pref.). alda-gautr, m. a name of Odin = Aldafödur, Vtkv. aldar-háttir, m. a name of a poem by Hallgr. aldar-mál, n. = aldr-máli (q. v.), Fms. vii. 139. alda-mót, n. pl. the meeting of two cycles; tveim vetrum síðar varð alda-mót, two years after (i. e. two years after A. D. 1118) there was a change of cycles, so that the year 1121 is the first in a new lunar cycle, see Rb. s. a.; mod. the meeting of two centuries, síðustu aldamót, the last aldamót (i. e. the time about A. D. 1800). aldar-rof, n. the 'crack of doom,' the Last Day, Hkr. 2, 39. aldar-róg, n. a strife of men, Hm. alda-skipti, n. a change of time, Fms. viii. 99. aldar-tali, n. a 'tale of time,' an age; gamall at aldar tali, Edda (pref.). aldar-trygðir, f. pl. an everlasting truce, Grág. alda-vinr, m. an old friend, Fms. vi. 198, Bs. i. 426, passim in old and mod. usage. alda-popti, a, m. = aldarvinr, Edda i. 536.

öld = öldr, a banquet; sélu-öld, etíða-öld, a funeral, arvel. öld-ligr, adj. temporal; boenir án öldligum föður, Hom. (St.). öldr, i. e. öldr, n., öldra, öldri, the *ð* being inflexive, = öl; öldra dögg, Eg. (in a verse).

II. a drinking-party, banquet; því er öldr bast (bast Cod.), Hm. 13; drekka eitt öldr, one bout, Hym. 39; heitt öldr, 32; jörð tekr við öldri, Hm. 138; óminnis hegrí sú er yfir öldrum þrumir, 12; gera öldr, vitnis öldr, the 'wolf's ale,' i. e. blood, Lex. Poët. compds: öldr-hús, n. a banqueting-house, N. G. L. i. 32, 62, 68, 72, 207. öldr-mál, n. pl. = ölmál, Sdm. 29.

öldu-, see alda, a wave.

öldungis, adv., see öllungja.

öldungir, m. [Dan. *olding*; old Dan. *aldung*; cp. A.S. *ealdorman*]:—an elder, alderman, cp. Lat. *senator*, Gr. *γέρων*; Narses öldungr, Ver. 52; öldungar í Rómaborg, 623, 13; at hjáveröndum öldungum, id.; öldungar Rómverja, Ver. 41; meistaras ok öldungar lýðsins, Stj. 323; Moses mælti við öldunga fólksins, 305; spurði hvat hétu höfðingjar borgarinnar, sveinuinn skrifði sjau öldunga nöfn ins átta tigar, 396; 'senatus' þat má kallask öldunga-sveit á Norrmenn, Al. 8, Róm. 258; skript-lærdum og öldungum, Matth. xxvii. 41; þeir öldstu prestar og öldungar, 20; þeim æðstu prestum og öldungum, öldungar lýðsins, 1, 3; þeir æðstu prestar, öldungar og allt ráðið, xxvi. 59, and passim, cp. Pass. 15, 1, 50, 1; cp. sem þá var konungum títt at hafa gamla spekinga til þess at vita forn dæmi ok síðu forelira sinna, Fagrsk. 150.

II. an old bull (cp. sumrungr, vetrungur, tíðungur), Edda (Gl.); tvá aura fyrir kú ok svá fyrir uxa þriðjung, en hálfan þriðja eyri fyrir öldung, N. G. L. ii. 44; gólt einn svá mikinn sem inn stærsti öldungur, Fas. i. 463; öldunga búð, the bide of an old bull, Grág. i. 505, Sd. 179.

2. metaph. a hero, champion (cp. liad ii. 480 sqq.); mikinn öldung höfum vér hér at velli lagt, ok hefir oss erútt veitt, Nj. 117; hvat bar nú til, er öldunginn vísaði þér nú frá sér? Grett. 125.

öldur-maðr, m. [A.S. *ealdorman*], an alderman, a man of rank, Id. 10; aldur-maðr, Pd. 13; the word occurs in these two passages only.

öldur-mannliggr, adj. aldermanlike, i. e. portly, venerable, Fms. vii. 63 (v. l.), Isl. ii. 438, Fas. ii. 552.

Ölfusa, n. a nickname, Landn.

II. the name of a county in Icel., id. (mod. *Ölfus*), whence Ölfusingar, m. pl. the men from Ö.; Ölfusinga kyn, the genslology of the Ö., a historical or genealogical work, Landn.; Ölfusa-á, the Ölfusa water; Ölfusa-vatn = the mod. Thingvalla-vatn, Isl. ii. (Harð. S.).

ölgr, m., poet. an ox, Edda (Gl.).

öl-hugi, a, m., see alhugi.

öl-kelda, u, f. an 'ale-well,' the name of Icel. mineral wells, mentioned in Sks. 163; the chief well is that on Raudamels-heiðr on the ridge of the mountains between Faxaflönd and Breiðifjörð in the west of Icel., cp. Eggert lün.

Ölgr, m., poet. an ox, Edda (Gl.).

öl-hugi, a, m., see alhugi.

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öl-hugi, a, m., see alhugi.

öl-kelda, u, f. an 'ale-well,' the name of Icel. mineral wells, mentioned in Sks. 163; the chief well is that on Raudamels-heiðr on the ridge of the mountains between Faxaflönd and Breiðifjörð in the west of Icel., cp. Eggert lün.

Öllum-longri, *longest of all*, local name of a fiord in the deserts of Greenland, A. A. 306; again discovered in 1870, and called Franz Joseph's fiord, see Maurer in Augsb. Allgem. Zeit. 29th Oct. 1870. 2. name of an island, Edda, Gl. (perh. by a mistake).

Öllungis, adv. (mod. *öldungis*), but in old poets made to rhyme with *ill*:—*altogættir, quite*; öllungis eigi (cp. Lat. *omnino non*), *not at all*, Eluc. 13; öllungis kvittr, Dipl. iv. 11, B. K. 121; drygja allyngis (sic) hans vilja, Hom. 69; öllungis ei ok ei, 15; öllungis illa, *altogættir ill*, Ó. H. (in a verse); öllungis allar, *quite all*, Bjarn. (in a verse).

Öl-móðr, m. a pr. name, Landn.: *Ölmóðlingar*, m. pl. *the descendants of O.*, id.

Ölmusa, u, f., also *almusa*, Hom. passim; [A. S. *almesse*; Engl. *alm*; Germ. *almosen*; Dan. *almisse*; all from Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*]:—an *alm*, *charity*, Hom., Stj., K. Å., Bs.; of any charity, thus in the Icel. grammar-school, the allowances are still called *ölmusa*; *ölmusu moli*, Stj. 157; *ölmusu-gjarn*, *ölmusu-gjörð*, *charitable*, Greg. 75. Bs. i. 332, 356; compds, *ölmusu-gæði*, *charitableness*, Hom., Bs.: *ölmusu-gjörð*, *gjöf*, *gift*, *alm-giving*, Greg. 75, Grág. i. 163, Blas. 51, Stj., K. Å. 74, D. N. ii. 16; *ölmusu-barn*, an '*alm-bairn*', *pauper child*, Karl. 400; *ölmusu-prestr*, a *priest pensioned off*, '*emeritus*', Am. 100; *ölmusu-maðr*, an *almsman*, *bedesman*, Ó. H., K. Å. 78; metaph. of an *imbecile person*; nenni ek víst eigi at ölmusur sparki í andlit mér, Fs. 31; ölmusur at vexti ok fráleik, 41; gefa mun enn ölmusu-lagi til Húsafells, i. e. *even a bedesman would start in such weather as this*, Bjarn. 54.

Öln, f. *the fore-arm*, and hence a *cubit*, an *ell*; for this word see *alin*, p. 13. **Öln-bogi**, usually contracted *ölbogi*, and now sounded *ölbogi*; *albogi* = *albogi*, Ld. 220; *albogi*, read *albogi*, Edda 110; [öln and *bogi*; A. S. *elboga*; Germ. *ellen-bogen*; Engl. *elbow*]:—*the elbow*; *ölbogi*, Fms. iv. 383, Ó. H. 176 (*ölnboga*, Fb. ii. 302, l. c.); hann stendr á knánum ok ölbogunum, Fms. xi. 64; hann hallaðisk á ölnboga, Str.; upp við ölnboga, Fb. i. 543; höndina fyrir ofan ölnboga, 255; ölboga, 150; ölboga, Al. 24, l. 1, passim; a nickname, Orkn. compds: *ölboga-barn*, n. an '*elbow-bairn*', opp. to a spoilt child. **Ölboga-bót**, f. *the elbow-joint*, Al. 40. **ölboga-akot**, n. *elbowing*; gefa e-m ölbogaskot, to elbow.

Öln-liðr, also *ülfiðr* (q. v.), sounded *unliðr*, *the 'ell-joint'*, i. e. *the wrist*, see p. 668, col. 2, and Maurer's Volksagen, 192.

Ölr, adj. *worse for drink*; ölr ek varð, varð ek ofr-ölví, Hm. 13; ölr ertú Loki, Ls. 47, Gm. 51; ölmur stilli, Yt.: allit., eigi veit hváðan öðr eða ölr kemr at, a saying, Sturl. iii. 183.

Ölr, m. = *elvir*, [Norweg. *or*, *older*, *elle*; A. S. *alr*; Engl. *alder*; Lat. *alnus*]:—a kind of tree, *the alder-tree*, Karl. 196; ölr vanga, poet. *the bair*, Edda ii. 500; öls blakkr, *the wolf*, Lex. Poët.

Öl-rún, f. a myth. word, cp. Germ. *alruna*, i. e. *mandragora* or *mandrake*, for which see Grimm's Mythol. II. a pr. name of the swan maiden in Vkv., where, however, the name may be Gaelic, from *cala* = a *swan* (Mr. Baring Gould's Curious Myths, 2nd Series, No. ix).

Ölsaðr, part. = *ölvaðr*, Edda (Ht.)

Ölstr, better *jölstr*, [Swed. *jölster*, *ilster*], an *alder-bush*, Gkv. i. 29, where read *jolstrum*; see Appendix.

Öl-toitl, adj. = *álteiti*, in *high spirits*; gláðr sem öltoitl, Mar. 1047.

Öl-toitl, f., see öl B.

Ölun, f. = *öln* or *alin*, [Lat. *ulnus*], *the fore-arm*: in compds, *ölun-grjót*, *the arm-stones*, poet. = *gems* and *gold*.

Ölun, m. a kind of fish, *the mackerel* (Y), Edda (Gl.): in poet. phrases, *ölva-vangr*, *ölva skeið*, *fold*, *hekkr*, = *the sea*; *jardar-ölun*, *the eel-fish*, i. e. *the snake*, Lex. Poët.; *ölun-grund*, *ölun-jörð*, = *the sea*, id.; *ölva-vágr*, *mackerel-ponds*; *ölva váð*, a *mackerel-net*, D. N.

Ölúð, f. '*the whole mind*', *sincerity*, *devotion*; see *alúð*, p. 18.

Ölúðliga, adv. *sincerely*, *devotedly*, Bs. i. 337; mod. *alúðliga*.

Ölvaðr, part. *worse for drink*, Fms. xi. 424, passim.

Öl-valdi, a, m. a pr. name, Skáldatal, Edda 47.

Öl-viðr, m. = *ölr*, an *alder-tree*, Edda (Gl.)

Ölvir, m. a pr. name, Landn., Nj. 83.

Öl-væðrð, f. *cordiality*, *hospitality*; see *al-væðrð*.

Ölværliga, adv. *cordially*, *hospitably*, Ísl. ii. 348.

Ölðð, see öl B.

Ömbun, f. (i. e. *öm-bun*), in Norse vellums often spelt *amban*, in mod. usage, *umbun*; [this word is interesting as being undoubtedly in form and sense nearly related to *ambátt*; Goth. *andbatts*; A. S. *ambett*; Germ. *amt* (see p. 19)]; accordingly the etymological sense would be *wages*, *hire* given to a servant]:—a *payment for service*, *wages*; hinn seksk ok eigi í meðför hans gripar, ef sá hafði í ömbun þann á brott hafðan, of seizing an object in order to pay oneself with it, Grág. ii. 197; þeim skal gjalda málga ömbun, ok mikit verka-kaup, Fms. i. 215; nú skulu þér taka ömbun verka yðvarra, skortir oss nú eigi fólg til at gjalda yðr starf yðvar ok góðvilja, Ld. 12; ef þeir mætti af ömbun erviðis síns slökkva sinn sára hungur, *if, from the wages for their work, they might appease their hunger*, Fms. i. 222. 2. a *reward*; varir mik at hann þyngi mér, heldr en veita mér réttliga amban (*avmbun*, v. l.), Fms. vi. 342; en í eilífri amban eru ávalt góðir sælir en illir ávalt vesalir, Hom.

30; eptir verðleikum veitask ömbunir í himinríkis fagnaði, Stj. 378; ek bið ömbraðillgra ömbona á himni, Blas. 44; eilífrar ömbunar, 625, 78, and passim.

Ömbuna and **ambana**, mod. **umbuna**, að, to reward (e-m e-1); alla daga er ek lífi, á ek þér at ambana (*ömbuna*, v. l.), Fms. vi. 327; þu hefir ömbunat mér illu gott, *thou hast repaid me good by evil*, i. 264; láti Guð oss fá þeim ömbunat svá at þeir kenni, ix. 499 (*ambanat*, Fb. iii. 144, l. c.); þá skal Guð ambana honum, en komi eigi fé fyrr, N. G. L. ii. 91; síðan skal erfingi umbuna honum fyrir starf sitt, Jb. 124; ömbunaði hann þar í móti þrjátígi þakka vaðmáls (*paid in turn*), Bs. i. 872; þeim skal ek kunna þökk ok ömbuna góðu, er ..., Fms. i. 296.

Ömbunari, a, m. a *rewarder*, Karl. 138.

Ömpull, m. [from Lat. *ampulla*], a *jug*, Pm. 93; see *ampli*.

Ömstr, m. a *rick*, *stack*, Edda ii. 493.

Ömun, f. an obsol. poet. word, *voice*, *sound*; see *óman* or *ömun*; this word may be akin to *önd*, cp. Goth. *abma*; it is spelt *omvn*, Skv. i. 71 (Bugge); *ömun*, Edda i. 544.

Ömun = *aman*, [ama], a *teasing*, *vexation*.

Ömurliqr, adj. *dreary*, *horrid*; í hræðiligu dreka líki ok ömurliqa, Nidst. i; cp. *amra*, p. 19.

ÖND, f., gen. *andar*, pl. *endr* and *andir*, and so in mod. usage; [A. S. *end*; Dutch *end*; O. H. G. *anot*; Germ. *ente*; Dan. *and*, pl. *ender*; Lat. *anas*, *anatis*; Gr. *ὄρνις*]:—a *duck*, Edda (Gl.): flaug mikill fjöldi anda (gen. pl.) ... eina öndina, Art. 38; endr ok elptr, Karl. 477; vali, álpitr, gæss ok andir, Grág. ii. 346, passim; brim-önd, töpp-önd. compds: *andar-egg*, n. a *duck's egg*, Eg. 152. **andar-fygli**, n. *ducks*, Fb. i. 480. **andar-stoggi**, a, m. a *drake*, Karl. 760.

ÖND, f., gen. *andar*; spelt *önn*, Skm. l. c.; [and-, p. 19, col. 2]:—a *porch*—and-yrri, prop. *the place opposite the door*; skynda út at andar, Bjarn. (in a verse); síðan gekk hann eptir gölf ok útar í öndina, ok lé fyrir lokuna, Lv. 60; ok er þau koma fram um dyrr, gekk hún í öndina gegnt úti-dyrum ok kembir þar Oddi syni sínum, Eb. 92; vertu sem þistill þrunginn í önn (= önd) ofan verða, Skm. 31; see *þringra*.

ÖND, f., gen. *andar*, dat. *öndu*, and abbreviated *önd*; pl. *andir*; [önd and *andi* (p. 20) are twin words, for the origin see *anda*, to which add the Scot. *aind* or *aynd*]:—*the breath*; önd gaf Öðinn, Vsp.; en er barnit skaut upp öndu, Ó. H. 122; var þá nðri öndin (no sign of breathing), síðan skaut hún upp öndinni, *began to draw breath*, Bs. i. 378; tók hann önd í kafi (*under water*) svá at hann drókk eigi, 355; hann tók aldri til andar, ii. 225; draga öndina, to draw breath, Ísl. ii. 413; Armóði var við andhlaupi (*eboking*), en er hann fékk öndunni frá sér hrundit, Eg. 553; varpa mæðiliga öndinni, to draw a deep breath, Orkn. 140; öndunni, Nj. 272; kona varp öndu, to draw a deep sigh, Bkv. a. 29; meðan í önd hixti, Am. 39; hann rann ... skrefaði, meðan hann höldi önd einu sinni, in one breath, Kb. 482; hence the mod. phrase, *þola önn* (sic) fyrir e-t, to hold one's breath for anxiety; nú þýr öndin, *the breath is stopped*, Fas. i. 204. 2. *breath*, *life*; öndin blaktir á skari, blaktir önd í brjósti, *the breath (life) flutters in the breast*; ef maðr hrapar svá grepti, at kvíðr berst at önd só í brjósti, K. þ. K. 26; skal hann heldr eta kjöt en fara öndu sinni fyrir matleysi ... svá skal hann eta, at hann ali önd sína við, 130; þá skal hann kjöt eta ok bjarga svá öndu sinni, N. G. L. i. 12; fugla, kvikenda ok hvers lifandi andar, every living soul, Stj.; at eigi saurgisk andir yðrar, 317; andar gustr, a *gush of breath*, 17; tyna öndu, to lose breath, die, Hkv. Hjörv. 37, Skv. 3. 58; fara öndu e-t, to put to death, Sdm. 25; krefi Guð hann andar sinnar, if God call him, Sks. 720, N. G. L. iii. 79; Guð krefi konung andar, Fms. xi. (in a verse); áðr Guð kveðdi andar hans, D. N. iii. 165; þá menn er sjálfir spilla öndu sinni, to spill one's breath, *commit suicide*, N. G. L. i. 13. 3. *eccl. the soul*; aldri hafði önd mín tré líkani, Fms. iv. 121; önd þjófs á krossi, Pr. 67; þau fálu Guði önd sína hendi, Nj. 201; mín önd miklar Dróttinn og mínn andi gladdist; Guði heilsu-gjafara mínum, Luke i. 46 (Vidal); andar-daði, *spiritual death*, Greg. 42; andar-daðr, *spiritually dead*, 61; andar-heika, *bremsa*, *krapt*, *hefnd*, *síðr*, *synd*, *þorsti*, *soul's health*, *cleansing*, ... *thirst*, Hom. 4. 45, 73, Greg. 5, Mar., MS. 623, 19, Stj. 29; andar-áyn, *soul's sight*, a *vision*, Karl. 553, Bs. ii. 11; andar-gjöf, a *spiritual gift*, id.; andar-krapt, 153; andar-sár, *mental wounds*, Bs. i. compds: **andar-dráttir**, m. a *drawing breath*, Bs. i. 189, and freq. in mod. usage. **andar-vana**, adj. *lifeless*, *breathless*, = *andvana*.

Önd-sæla, u, f. *food for the soul*, Hom. 14.

Önd-ótttr, adj. [and-, p. 19, col. 2], *looking full in the face*, an epithet of the eye, *fiery*; öndótt augu, *fiery eyes*, þkv.; öndótttr (not öndóttu) innmáni, Edda, in a verse (Húsd.). 2. a pr. name, Landn.

Önduðr, m. a pr. name, Hornklofi; also of a giant, Edda (Gl.)

Öndurr, m., dat. *öndri*, pl. *öndrar* = *andrar*, *snow-shoes*; whence **öndur-ás**, m. *the god of the öndurr*, one of the names of the god *Ullr*, Edda i. 266; **öndur-dís**, f. one of the names of the giantess *Skadi*; both *Ullr* and *Skadi* being represented as great runners on snow-shoes, Edda (Ht.); **öndur-góð** = *öndur-dís*, Haustl.; in poets, *Áta öndurr*, *the sledge of the sea-king Áti*, i. e. a *ship*; Eynefis öndurr, id., Bragi.

Önd-vegi and **önd-ugi**, n. [from *and-* (*opposite*) and *vegr*]:—

**opposite-seat*, *high-seat*, so called because two seats are placed opposite to one another; in ancient timbered halls the benches were placed longways, running along the walls of the halls (see *bekkr*), with the two seats of honour in the middle facing one another; the northern bench facing the sun, was called *öndvegi* it *æðra*, the *higher* or *first high-seat*, the opposite or southern bench being it *íðæra*, the *lower* or *second high-seat*; the two high-seats were the most honoured places in the hall, and a chief guest used to be placed in the southern high-seat. In England the master and mistress sitting opposite one another at each end of the table may be a remnant of this old Scandinavian custom. The sides of the high-seat were ornamented with uprights (*öndugis-súlur*) carved with figures, such as a head of Thor or the like; these posts were regarded with religious reverence; many of the settlers of Iceland are said to have taken the high-seat posts with them, and when near Iceland to have thrown them overboard to drift ashore, and where they found them, there they took up their abode. When a man of rank died, the son, after all rites performed, solemnly seated himself in his father's seat, as a token of succession: in Vd. ch. 23, the sons sat not in the father's seat before they had avenged his death.

B. References in illustration of this: Þorgerðr sat á tali við Þorstein bróður sinn í öndvegi, Ísl. ii. 200; var þeim illuga ok sonum hans skipat í öndvegi, en þeim brúðguma á annat öndvegi gegnt illuga, konur sátu á palli, 250; Guðmundr sat í öndvegi, en Þórir Helgason gagnvart honum, en konur sátu á palli, bróðr sat á miðjan pall, etc., Lv. 37; á hinn úðra bekk gagnvert öndugi minn (better, 'útar frá önduginu,' v. l.), Nj. 129; þat var forn síðr í Noregi ok svá í Danmörk ok Svíþjóðu, at konungs háseti sat í öndugi langbekk í veizlastofum, sat þar dróttning til vinstri handar konungi, var þat kallat konungs öndvegi, . . . annat öndvegi var á hinn úðra pall, etc., Fms. vi. 439; af öllum hirðmönnum virði konungr mest skáld sín, þeir skipuðu annat öndvegi, Eg. 24; konungr tekr blíðliga við Hjalmar, ok skipar í öndvegi gegnt sér, Fms. iii. 79; þér mun skipat á inn úðra bekk gegnt öndugi Rúts, Nj. 32; reis hann þá upp ór rekkju ok settisk í öndvegi, Eg. 644; eta at ölkraum ok í öndugi at senda, Akv. 36; nú skal prestu bjóða ok konu hans til erfis, sitja skal hann í andvegi ok kona hans í hjá honum, N. G. L. i. 404; hann gekk í höllina ok sá þar sitja í öndugi Baldr bróður sinn, Edda 38; jarl gekk inn í stofuna, var þar fjölmenni miklit, þar sat í öndugi maðr gamall . . . jarl settisk öðrum-megin gagnvart þorgný, Ó. H. 66; hann sá mann mikinn ok vegligan í öndvegi, Glúm. 336; ef maðr verðr dauðr, þá skal arfi í öndvegi setjask, Js. 75; heim skal búanda stemna ok til húsa fara . . . stemni hann honum inn til andvegis, N. G. L. i. 217, 219; the saying, eigi verðr öllum í öndvegi skipað, it is not for all to sit on the high-seat, cp. Horace's *non cunctis homini contingit adire Corinthus*. COMPOUNDS: öndugis-höldr, m. (Fas. ii. 261), and öndugis-maðr, m. (Fagrsk., Eg. 575, Mag. 3), the man sitting in the öndvegi opposed to the lord of the house, the king's first man, Fagrsk. ch. 219, Fas. iii. 31; in Hom. (St.) 'architrachelus,' John ii. 9, is rendered by öndvegis-maðr. öndvegis-súla, u. f. the high-seat post or upright, Landn. 34, 35, 96, 261, Korm. 6, Gisl. 140, cp. Landn. 301. öndvegis-ætti, n., Gpl. 252. önd-verða, u. f. the beginning; fyrir öndverðu heims þessa, Hom. 196.

önd-verðliga, adv. early, at the outset, Fas. iii. 356. önd-verðr and önd-urðr, adj. standing face to face; öndurðr horfir þú víð í dag—Öndurðir skulu emir klóask (a saying), Ó. H. 183 (and the verse of Sighvat). 2. fronting, in front of; í öndurða fylking, the front of the rank, Ó. H. 217; (öndverðr, Fms. v. 13, 79, l. c.); í öndurðri fylkingu, Mork. 208; í öndverðu höfði, Pr. 430; frá öndverðu til ofan-verðs, from top to bottom, Hom. 118; ofanvert heldr enn öndvert þat merki, Rb. 102; öndurt fylki, Vellekla; Öndurt nes (mod. Öndurðar-nes), a local name, Landn. 87, 315; hann bjó á Öndurðri-Eyri (also a local name), 92, Eb. 8 new Ed. II. of time, in the earlier, former part of a period, opp. to ofanverðr; öndurt sumar, Sighvat; öttu alla ok öndurðan dag, Am. 50; öndverðar nætr ok ofanverðar, Bs. i. 431; öndvert ár, the spring-time, Fms. ix. (in a verse); öndverðan vetr, i. 21, Eb. 21 new Ed., Eg. 188; var kyrt öndvert þingit, Ld. 290, Nj. 63; goðar allir skulu koma til þings öndverða, Grág. i. 100, 130; öndverðar Kristni, in the early Christian age, Stj.; í öndurðri Kristni, Hom. 137; öndverða öld, öndurða æfi sína, Ver. 25; af öndverðu, from the outset, K. Á. 104; sagði frá öndverðu ok til ofanverðs, from beginning to end, Hom.; fyrir öndverðu, at the outset, Grág. i. 80, 323, 394, Finnþ. 342.

öngd, f. a strait; öngd ok þröngd, Barl. 102. 2. anguist; þar var hryggileikr með öngd ok angri, Barl. 162.

öngloiki, a. m. a straininess, narrowness, Post. (Unger) 46.

öngliga, adv. in straits; vera öngliga staddir, Str. 75.

öngtr, pron. adj. = eingi, none; see eingi, pp. 120, 121.

ÖNGH, adj. (Goth. *aggvus*; A. S. *enge* (subst.); Germ. *eng*; Lat. *angustus*; cp. Gr. *ἄγγυς*, etc.)—*narrow, strait*; aka e-m í öngan krók, to drive one into a corner, Fms. vi. (in a verse, cp. aka ór öngum, see öngur); öngt ok þröngt, Skálda (in a verse); muntu í öngan ormgarð lagðr, Skv. 3. 57; öngt garðs-blíð ok þröng gata er sú er leiðir til lífs,

Barl. 45; halda e-n í öngri gazlu, Str. 16; öngt í brjósti (cp. Germ. *eng-brustig*), a nickname, Landn.

Öngull, m., dat. öngli, [A. S. *angel*; Engl. *angle*; Germ. *angel*; all from Lat. *angulus*, being from the same root as *angustus*, öngtr, etc.]; —an *angle, book*, Hým. 21, Nidrit. 3, 4, Barl. 123, K. p. K., and passim. 2. a nickname, Orkn.

II. a local name in North Norway and Angeln in Sleswik, whence the name of Eng-land (Engle-land) is derived. Önguls-ey, *Anglesey* in England, Orkn.

Öngur, f. pl. *straits*; aldri fyrr kom hann ór þvillikum öngum, Karl. 196; hann þöttisk ór öngum aka, Bjarn. 52; ór löngum munu öngum, out of long anxiety of mind, anguist, Hallfred: so in the mod. phrase, vera í öngum sinum, to be depressed in mind.

Öngva and öngja or engja, d. so straiten, oppress; öngða í allskyns þrautum, Stj. 51; öngðr með úfriði, Str. 14; hón öngvir honum ok hann angrar, 25; takit þessa konu ok látið öngva henni, 34; öngði þetta ok þröngði svá mjök orku-efni hennar, Barl. 65; þeir munu svá öngva þér, Flóv. 43. 2. it remains in the phrase, engja sig, engjast, or engja sig sundr og saman, to writhe, like a worm; lagði fyrir brjóst honum svá hart, at hann öngvaði (sic) saman, Fas. iii. 253.

Öngving, f. = öngd; þína cymd ok öngving, Bs. i. 201.

Öng-vit, n. a swoon, fainting-fit, Bs. ii. 230; at hann féll í öngvit, en er hann vitkadisk, Fms. vi. 230, Fbr. 20 new Ed.; ef maðr er lostinn í öngvit, Grág. ii. 16; ok er af henni hóf öngvit, Bjarn. 68 (óvit, Glúm. 368), freq. in mod. usage.

Öng-verr, adj. in anguist, distressed; ö. ok auðkumul, Bs. i. 323.

Öng-þveiti, n. [see þveiti], a 'narrow place,' strait; at þú komir aldri síðan í slíkt öngþveiti, Ó. H. 120; verðr hverr fyrir sér at sjá, er menn koma í slíkt öngþveiti, Ld. 264.

ÖNN, f. an obsolete word, some part of a sword, the tip or the chape (?), Edda (Gl.); önnar (unnar Cod. wrongly) tunga, the tongue of the önn, i. e. the sword's blade, Landn. (in a verse); in Hkv. Hjörv. 9 the true reading, we believe, is 'önn' er í oddi for 'ögn'; hjalt, hugró, önn, egg, valbost all being parts of a sword.

Önn = önd, a porch, vestibule, Skm. 31.

ÖNN, f., gen. annar, pl. annir: [one is tempted to trace this word to the Goth. *ajm* and *ataphni* = *twavris*, a year; if so, the original sense would be a season, time, and work, business the derived; see *ann*, *anna*, *ambod*]; —a working season; en þetta var of annir, the bay-making season, Bs. i. 339; ef maðr fiskir um annir, ok gengr í gríð at vetri, Grág. i. 151; hálfan mánuð um annir, 152; á miðil anna skal löggarð gúra, in the time between two working seasons, ii. 261; þat heitir anna í millum, Gpl. 410 (*onne millom*, Ivar Aasen), the time between two working seasons, e. g. between ploughing time and hay-making, or fencing and hay-making, or the like; vár-önn, the sowing season; löggarðs-önn or garð-önn, the fencing season; hey-önn, the hay season; garðlags-önn, Grág. ii. 261; tún-annir, q. v. 2. work, business; hann var í mikilli önn, very busy, Fms. iv. 119; önn ok erfði, Gisl. 17; önga önn né starf skaltu hafa fyrir um búnað þinn . . . skal ek þat annask, Ld. 86; hafa önn ok umhyggju fyrir e-u, id., Fms. i. 291; önn fékk jötni orðbægnn hair, Hým. 3; henni var mikil önn á um ferðir Arons, Bs. i. 539; bera önn fyrir e-u, to take care of, 686; skulu vér nú önn hafa at langvistir örur skili aldregi, Hom. (St.); ala önn fyrir e-u, to care for, provide for, maintain; vera önnum kafinn, to be overwhelmed with work; vera í önnum, to be busy; í óða-önn, and the like. 3. In the phrase, þola önn fyrir e-n, önn seems to be = önd = breath; see önd and þola.

Önn-kostur, ann-kostur, also önd-kostur, m., in the phrase, fyrir önd-kost, intentionally, purposely, as a law phrase; hann sigldi skipi sínu á sker fyrir annkost, ok vildi brjóta (auðkost, öndkost, v. l.), he ran the ship on shore purposely, Fms. viii. 367; er þó hafa ek fyrir önnkost svá ritið, Skálda 164; ef menn troðask svá mjök at lögréttu fyrir önd-kost (wantonly) eðr gúra þar hrang eðr háreysti, Grág. i. 5; spilla fé manna fyrir önnkost ok fyrir illgimi sakar, 131; gúra skaða fyrir önd-kost, þá varðar skóggang, 416.

Önnungr, m. a labourer, Edda 107; þat er önnungs verk (household work, farm work) er maðr vinnr hvern dag þat er bóndi vill, K. p. K. 136.

Önugr, adj. [qs. öndugr, i. e. andvigr?], fretful, peevish; þú ert önugr, strákr! COMPOUNDS: önug-logr, adj. cross, odd, wayward, Fél. x. 175.

Önug-lyndi, f. fretfulness, freq. in mod. usage, but not found in old writers.

Önug-lyndr, adj. cross.

Önundr, m. (Anundr), qs. An-vindr, a pr. name, Landn. Önundar-bronna, Ann., Sturl. i. 197; hence Önundar-Þjóðr, a local name; Önundar-firðingr, Sturl. iii. 58.

ÖR, f., gen. örvar; dat. öru, Grág. ii. 19, and later ör; pl. örvar, örva, örum; also spelt with *f*, örfar, etc.: [A. S. *arrow*; Engl. *arrow*; the word may be akin to ör, adj. = the swift]; —an arrow; örina, annarri ör, . . . ögr liggir þar úti, ok er sú af þeirra örum, . . . örunum, . . . ör (acc.), Nj. 96, 115, Hkr. i. 241; örvar þrjár, . . . örvunum (sic), Fas. i. 511, 541, and passim. 2. metaph. a summons to a meeting, by the sending out an arrow (like the Gaelic 'fiery cross'), both in war and peace, but originally as a war-token (her-ör); skera örvar upp, Js. 37; skera ör, 41; newa ör

eda maðr stefui honum þing, 43; also of a warrant (cp. Germ. *steck-brief*), summoning a person to appear; the law phrases are, leggja örvar á e-n, to lay an arrow upon, i. e. to summon by a warrant; fylgja örur, to follow the arrow, i. e. to answer a summons; sá skal örur fylgja et fyrstr var á lagðr, N. G. L. i. 63; örvar þrjár... ein ör at dauðum manni, önnur at sárum..., allir skulu þeir örvar bera en engi sella, ... sá skal örur fylgja et á eru lagðar... nú ef örvar taka hann ok sækir eigi þing, þá ber hann á baki sök, 270. II. in poet. compds, ör-bragð, ör-drif, ör-veðr, = a shower of shafts; ör-sæti = a shield; ör-rjóðr, ör-alöngvir, = a warrior.

B. Compds: örvar-boð, n. an 'arrow-summons', 'arrow-message', a message or summons by an arrow, Fms. i. 209. örva-drifa, u. f. an 'arrow-drift', shower of arrows, Fms. viii. 222. örva-flug, n. a flight of arrows, Fms. iii. 32. örvar-hánn, m. the tip of an arrow, N. G. L. i. 59. örva-malr, m. a quiver, Fas. ii. 541, Al. 121; usually called örva-múllr, m., Fms. iii. 223. örvar-odd, m. an arrow-point, Fms. vii. 142, Gpl. 460; a nickname = Odd the archer, Fas. ii. örvar-skapt, n. an arrow-shaft, Fas. iii. 331. örvar-skot = öskot, Grág. i. 123. örvar-skurðr, m. an 'arrow-cutting', i. e. despatching an arrow-message, Fms. x. 413, Gpl. 81. örvar-þing, n. an assembly summoned by an arrow, an extraordinary meeting called together on an emergency, Ó. H. 139, Fms. ii. 104, Gpl. 152.

ÖR- (i. e. ør-), a prefixed particle, altered from us-; the s remains in usall = vesall, see p. 699, col. 2; also spelt er-, er-vita, Hkv.; or eyr-, eyr-grynna, Ó. H. 106; eyr-lygi, Eg. (in a verse): [Ulf. us-; O. H. G. ur-; when uncomposed, see ör, mod. úr, p. 472; as a prefix to nouns, ör- or or-, for which see p. 469, col. 2. Indeed, there is a strong probability that the negative prefix ö- is a contraction, not of un-, but of or-, so that ö-bætr is from or-bætr, ö-verðr from or-verðr, by agglutination of r, whereby the vowel becomes long (as the O. H. G. prefix ar- in A. S. appears as á-): this would account for the fact, that in the very oldest and best vellums there is hardly a single instance of ö- for or-, and this is the sole modern form not only all over Iceland, but also in most popular idioms of Norway and Sweden; a farther proof is that in many words or-, the ancient form, is preserved in a few vellums, especially of the Norse laws, in such rare forms as ör-sekr, ör-bættilligr, ör-vænt, and ö-vænt, where the current form is ö-sekr, etc.; so also, ör-keypis and ö-keypis, ör-grynna and ö-grynna, ör-höf and ö-höf. Therefore or-, not un-, is, we believe, the phonetical parent of the later Scandinavian negative prefix ö-. The extensive use of ör- and the utter absence of ö- or un- may be explained by the supposition that, for the sake of uniformity, all words beginning with ör- and un- gradually took the same form; for though in ancient days ör- was more extensively used than it is at present, it can hardly have been the sole form in all words now beginning with ö-:—ör- is used as denoting a negative, as ör-grynna, a being bottomless; or lack or loss of, as ör-sekr, out of being sekr; ör-verðr.

3. special usages are, what is of yours, as in ör-lög (cp. Germ. ur-, as in ur-beil, Engl. or-deal), ör-nefni, ör-gelmir, ör-vasi. 8. in mod. usage ör- is prefixed to adjectives, = utterly, but only in instances denoting 'smallness,' or something negative, e. g. ör-grannr, ör-stuttur, ör-skammr, ör-grunnr, ör-mjör, ör-fátækr, ör-smaðr, ör-eyða, ör-taka, ör-reyta, qq. v.

ör-birgð, f. = Lat. *inopia*, lack of means, destitution.

ör-birgr, adj. destitute.

ör-bjarga, adj. helpless, Bs. i. 873.

ör-boð, n. = örvarboð, an arrow-summons, Hkr. i. 250.

ör-boða, u. f. the name of a giantess, Hdl., Edda.

ör-bættilligr, adj. [cp. *orbatal* = öbótamal, Schlyter], irreparable, Stj. 8, l. 1; whence mod. ö-bættill.

ÖRÐ, f., gen. arðar, [erja, arði], a crop, produce; örð sér (sows) Yrðu burðar, the crop of the son of Yrfa, i. e. gold, Edda (in a verse); þá á leigulíði einnar arðar mála, ... þá á leigulíði tveggja mála arða, þá örð (not jörð) eina er lands-dróttinn andask á ok aðra næstu eptir, N. G. L. i. 233, Gpl. 329; þat eru þrjár arðir, 314; nú verðr maðr útlagr á jörðu manns, þá skal hann leiga hafa ef úreidd var, ok örð alla rótfasta, N. G. L. i. 40. Compds: arðar-leiga, u. f. rent for one year's crop, Gpl. 330. arðar-máli, a. m. (and -mál, n.), a contract, agreement for one year, Gpl. 314, 329, 336.

ör-doyða, u. f. utter death, a fishing term used when fish will not bite; komi þá enginn kolmúlligr úr kafi, þá mun ördeyða á öllu Norðr-hafi, Isl. þjóðs.

örðga, að. [örðgr], to raise, lift up, erect; Drottinn örðgar upp bundna, ok leysir fjótrada, 653 xiii. A. 3; konunge leit yfir lýðinn, örðgabi augum, lifting the eyes, with the notion of a fierce look, Fms. vii. 156 (aungði v. l. arpgabi, Mork. 190, l. c.); örðgask upp sem leo, to rise to one's feet like a lion, Stj. 337.

ÖRÐIGR or örðugr, adj. [Lat. *ardens*, but not borrowed from that word]:—erect, upright, rising on end, breasting; riss hestinn örðigr (rears) undir honum, Fms. xi. 280; seltinn riss upp örðigr, Bs. i. 335; leggja örðigr við hægindit í sænginni, to lie leaning bigd against the pillow in the bed, Bs. ii. 320; reisa kistuna örðiga til háls, Pr. 413; Hóskuldr

sneri at Odda örðigum, H. turned breasting O. boldly, Lv. 82; Berti fers örðigr ok leggsk hart, B. rose to breast the waves bravely, of a swimmer, Korm. 116; of a ship cutting the waves, Edda (in a verse): of a steep brink, örðugt upp á-núti, hard to breast.

II. metaph. difficult, arduous; en örðu boðorð laganna, Greg. 9; hitt mun mér örðgara (örðgra, Fb. l. c.) þykkja, at löta til Selþóris, Ó. H. 111; very freq. in mod. usage, það er örðugt.

2. barð; sumt þykkir heldr örðgi í orðum kohlungs, Fms. vii. 221.

3. staluart, brisk; örðigr ok stekr, Mar.; örðigr ok altra maðna best vígr, Fs. 129.

4. a nickname, Ása hin örðiga, Gullþ.

örðig-skoggi or örðum-skoggi, a nickname (cp. bratt-skoggi), Landn., Nj.

ör-drág, n. an arrow-shot, range, of distance; þrjú ördrög, Flór. 40; látum milli ördrag eða lengra, Fms. viii. 382, Grág. ii. 19.

örðug-leiki, a. m. a difficulty.

ör-eiða, adj. the forsworn (?), a nickname, Sturl., Ann.

ör-eið, f. utter poverty, destitution, Fms. vi. 69, Hom. (St.); ef þau ætla fé ör-eið, Grág. i. 335.

ör-eigi and ör-eiga, adj. also used as a noun, want, destitution.

2. 'out of owning,' poor, destitute, Al. 5; ef sá maðr er ör. er þá kirkja á, N. G. L. i. 388; ef sá maðr andask er öreigi er, ok er engi maðr skyldr at gjalda skuldir hans, Grág. i. 408; öreigi ok fépurfi, Fms. ii. 80; ef þeir menn eru á skipinu er búa ömegðar-búi, ok sé meann öreiga, K. þ. K. 90; tólf ára öreiga-mund, N. G. L. i. 27, 54, see mundr.

ör-eign, f. = öreigð, Stj. 156, Hsm. 13, 3.

ör-endi, n. an errand, message; see eyrendi.

II. loss of breath; er hann þraut eyrendit... sem honum vannsk til eyrendi, Edda 32; þá var þrotið örendi hans, his breath was gone, of a person drowning under water, Bs. i. 335; see eyrendi 4.

ör-end-laust, ör-end-reki, see eyrendlaust, eyrendreki.

ör-onðr, als: spelt eyrendr, eyrendr, adj. = Lat. *exanimis*, 'out of breath,' i. e. dead, having breathed one's last; hón hnó í fang bnda sinna ok var þá eyrend, Isl. ii. 273; steypir honum örendum til jarðar, Al. 38; þrælur konungs vildu draga klæði af Sigurði, var hann egi eyrendr, Fms. vii. 298; þorleifr var eigi eyrendr, Fb. i. 414; drepa hann, ok var hann erendr er þeir Hlenni komu, Glúm. 370; teir konunginn þegar á jörð niðr örendr, Fms. xi. 64; fann þá báða örenda, Landn. 235; örenda af sárum, 287; komu þá upp hjá honum mennirnir flestir allir örendir, Bk. i. 355; voru þeir þá fallnir en ekki erendir, Fbr. 61, 62 new Ed.

ör-eyða, u. f. to make desolate.

ör-fátækr, adj. utterly poor, = öreigi, freq. in mod. usage.

ör-ferð, f. doom, fate, = örlög; þeirra örnefni eða örförðir ritum vér eigi, Fms. x. 397 (Agrip).

örfi or örvi, f. [örf, adj.], liberality; ágætr af örfi sinni ok atgerri, Þórd. (1860) 95.

ör-fri, n., or ör-fjara, u. f. an out-going, ebbing: Örfris-ey is the pr. name for islands which, at low-water, are joined to the mainland by a reef which is covered at high-water; one such island is near Reykjavík; another at Skard in western Iceland, now called Öfira-ey; so also Ör-fjara, u. f. = the island Örfr in the Orkneys, Orkn. 187.

örfuni, a. m. [A. S. *yrfa*], a bull, head of cattle, Edda (Gl.)

ör-fyrndr, part. quite worn out, dilapidated, H. E. i. 489.

ör-ga, að. = ördga (q. v.), Hkr. 687 new Ed.; hence prob. per metathesis the mod. ögra, q. v.

ör-gáti, a. m. cheer, fare (see aurgáti), Fms. xi. 341, Mar.

ör-gelmir, m. the name of an old giant (cp. Germ. *ur-elf*), Vfm., Edda.

ör-glasir, m. a mythical name, Fm.

ör-glask, að. q. örðglask, [örðgr], to rise to one's feet (= örðgast), Fms. iv. 58, Fas. ii. 331, iii. 574, Fb. i. 543, Nari. 191.

ör-goði, a. m. a nickname, Landn.

ör-grandari (urgrandari), m. the desolator, Runic stone.

ör-grannr, adj. very slim; örgrann, quite small, minute; in the saying, örgranns eru vér lengst á leit, looking for a small thing takes the longest time, cp. Engl. proverbial phrase 'to look for a needle in a bottle of hay,' Mkv.

ör-grinnir, m. the name of a giant, Edda.

ör-grunnr, adj. quite shallow.

ör-grynni, n. a countless multitude; örgrynni vista, Ó. H. 187; ö. fjár, Hom. 111 (ögrynna, Ó. H. 241, l. c.); ö. saubfjar, Eg. 741; ö. bók, Ó. H. L. 23, 49; eyrgrynna liðs, Ó. H. 106.

ör-hilpr, adj. helpless, Barl. 100.

ör-hjarta, adj. out of heart, having lost heart, Hom. (St.), Fas. ii. (in a verse).

ör-hjartaðr, part. = öehjarta, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

ör-höf, ör-hæð, see öröf, öræfi; hann hefir örhöf manna, Mork. 173.

ör-isa, adj. free from ice, opp. to ice-bound.

ÖRK, f., gen. arkar and erkr, pl. arkir; [A. S. *earc*, *ere*; Engl. and Dan. *ark*]:—an ark, chest; örk ein mikil ok fornlig stöð í eða-húsum, ... örkina, ... örkinni, Fær. 186, Eb. ch. 40; örk-kútr, Ó. H. 122; gengr Vigðs inn til erkr þeirrar er þórdi áttu, Ld. 48.

2. a scrotopagus.

Symb. 24. II. eccl. the Ark; gör þú mér örk af trjáum, i. e. Noah's Ark, Stj. 306; örk Guðs, Sks. 753; usually Sáttmáls-örk, Stj., Ver., Barl., Rb., the Bible. **örkar-fótr**, m. the foot of a chest, Fms. iv. 355.

örkynja, adv. gratuitously, = ökeypis, Rétt. 84.
örkn, n. a kind of seal, [cp. Lat. *orca*, supposed to be the grampus]; sá hón örkni mikit liggja á steini, Bs. i. 335, Bjarn. (in a verse), Edda (Gl.); also called **örkn-sölir**, m., Sks. 176, where it is described; perh. the mod. urta, urtu-sölir, is corrupted from örkni. **örkn-höfði**, a nickname, Sturl. i. (in a verse).

ör-kola, adj. out-burnt, extinguished, of coals burnt to ashes. 3. metaph., vetr gúrdisk því verri sem meirr leið á, ok verðr örkola fyrir mörgum, Isl. ii. 134; hence the mod. phrase, vera örkula vonar um e-ð, to be past hope.

ör-kosta, v. f. penury, want, lack of choice; ok sinn dag dapran at deyrja frá svinum allri örkostu er hann ádr hafði, Am. 58.

ör-kostir, m. a resource, way out of a difficulty; hann skal gjalda sex aura... ef hann á örkost til en ekki elligar, Grág. ii. 155; ek hefi slíkan örkost (mat, Bs. i. l. c.) ætlat til jóla-vistar mönnum sem hér hefir lengi vant verit, Sturl. i. 216: so in the phrase, eiga einskis örkostar, to have means for nothing, be destitute; ef hann á þess örkosti, if he has means to do it. II. a 'want of choice,' lack; fundu þeir at Ægis örkost hvera, they found no couldron by Æ., Hým. 1.

ör-kuml (mod. örkumál), n. [from kuml, q. v., and ör-, = Germ. *ur*]: —a lasting scar, a blemish or wound that disfigures or maims one for ever; særðir til ölls, sumir til örkumbla, 655 xi. 1; högg þú hestinn, ekki skal hann við örkuml lifa, Nj. 92; ef ekki er örkuml gort at þeim, Grág. i. 261; þótt þeir sá örkumbl af eðr bana, 301; barn hvert skal ala er borit verðr, nema þat sé með þeim örkumlum (deformity) borit at þennog horfi andlit sem hnakkir skyldi, N. G. L. i. 12; stóð höfudit gneipt af bolnum, segir þoroddr at Snorri vildi græða hann at örkumla-manni, make a maimed invalid of him, Eb. 244; Klæingr lifði við örkuml, Sturl. ii. 109 C; liggja úti íðrin, hann hirðir nú eigi um líf með örkumlum þessum, Isl. ii. 365; fékk annarr bana af en annarr örkuml, Fms. viii. 38; hafa týnt sumir limunum, sumir bera annars-kyns örkuml allan aldr sinn, 251; ok sótrinn af berserknum, hann leysti sik af hölmum ok lifði við örkuml, Glúm. 333. **örkumla-lauss**, adj. unmaimed, unblemished, Fb. ii. 371, Nj. 246, Sturl. i. 86.

ör-kumla, ad, to maim; hann barði á tvær hendr ok örkumlaði menn, Lv. 103. 2. part. maimed, disfigured, disabled; hón kvæðsk eigi vilja eiga Bersa örkumlaðan, Korm. 134; ö. var aulinn stór, Skíða R.; vil ek eigi lengr berjask við þik örkumlaðan maun, Isl. ii. 269.

ör-la, ad, q. v. örðla; in the mod. phrase, það örðar á e-u, a thing rises or shows itself, esp. in a bad sense, of enmity, envy, or the like.

ör-láttligr, adj. = örlátr, bountiful.

ör-látr, adj. [ör, adj.], open-banded, Nj. 147, Ld. 312, Bs. i. 610.

ör-leiðr, m. liberality; fyrir örléiks sakir ok allrar atgörfu, Gullp. 4, Fms. ii. 242, iv. 370, xi. 203, Sks. 442.

ör-lenda, d, to be exiled, Stj. 111; ok örlendz þar, and do emigrate thither, 161.

ör-lendia, adv. abroad, Gpl. 148; see erlendis.

ör-londr, see erlendir.

ör-liga, adv. largely, abundantly, Fas. i. 213, Sks. 442, Stj. 348.

ör-ligr, adj. bountiful; með örligri miskunn, 655 xxx. 11.

ör-lygi, n. another form for örlög. [mid. H. G. *urliugi*; cp. Dutch *orlog* = war; whence again mod. Dan. *orlog* = warfare at sea] —fate, doom, generally conceived as coming in or by war; heyrja eyrlygi, Eg. (in a verse); heyr undr mikit, heyr örlýgi ('hear words of doom'), heyr mál mikit, heyr manns bana! Gisl. 15. (these alliterative words are evidently a fragment of an old lay, see Mr. Dasent's Transl. p. 30, l. c.) In Edda (Gl.) 'örlýgi' is entered among the names of 'battles': in a verse of Bragi, örlýgis-draugr, a battle-worker, warrior; these are the only places in which we find the word, while in Dutch and Low Germ. it is common, but see örlög.

ör-lygr, m. a pr. name, see the preceding word, Landn.: whence Örlýgs-staðir, a local name, Sturl.

ör-lyndi, f. a bountiful mind; heyrð er barn þín ok örlýndi; thy prayers and thine 'alms,' Post. 290 (Acts x. 4); eigi hefir þú enn tapat örlýndinni, Bs. i. 53.

ör-lyndligr, adj. relating to charities; ö. boðorð, Hom. (St.)

ör-lyndr, adj. charitable, bounteous, open-banded, Fms. i. 219, ii. 21, Nj. 16, Al. 5, passim.

ör-læti, f. liberality, charitableness, Fms. ii. 118.

ör-lög, n. pl. [from ör-, = Germ. *ur*-, and lög; see örlýgi], the primal law, fate, weird, doom, = Gr. *moira*; þat lög lögðu... örlög seggia, Vsp. 20; ek sé Baldri örlög fölgja, 35; örlög sinn viti engi fyrir, Hm. 55; þvíat þú öll um sér örlög fyrir, Skv. i. 28; aldri örlög hygg ek at hón öll viti, Ls. 21, 29; dæma örlög manna, Fas. iii. 32, Edda 8; Normir ráða örlögum manna, 11; styra örlögum, Al. 79, 141; orðu þau örlög Hákonar jarls, at Karkr jarl skar hann á háls, Nj. 156; Afríkar skulu nú fá örlög sín, Karl. 366; hann var manna vitrastr svá at hann sá fyrir örlög manna, Nj. 162; spyrja at örlögum sínum, Fs. 19; þat er örlögin höfðu fyrir

skipat, Al. 19; drýgja örlög, to 'dree' one's weird, Vkv. 3; er þat líkast at lifin sé min örlög, my worldly-worked life at an end, Fs. 84; örlög-sinnu, örlög-þættir, the 'weird-threads,' threads of the Norns spun at one's birth, Skv. 2. 14, Hkv. i. 3; örlaga bönd, Skáld H. 3. 4. **örlög-lauss**, adj. 'weirdless,' one whose life is still a blank, Vsp. 17; örlaga-nornir, örlaga-disir (in mod. poetry), the weird-sisters, the Parcae.

II. exploits; segja frá örlögum sínum, Ls. 25. 2. war; cp. örlýgi, and mod. Dan. *orlog*; lætr hann vaxa stór örlög við heidnar þjóðir, Ösv. S. 28, written at the end of the 15th century.

ör-magna, adj. quite exhausted, powerless.

ör-magnaak, ad, to be quite exhausted, faint from exhaustion.

ör-malr, m. an arrow-case, quiver, Fas. ii. 506.

ör-málgr, adj. basty of speech, Glúm. 364.

ör-mul, n. pl. (mod. örmull, m.), [ör- and mol, moli; old Swed. *ormylja* = a digger, remover of mark-stones, Schlyter] —prop. atoms, particles, remnants; at eigi finnisk örmul þeirra, 623. 35; var hón svá vandliga niðr brotin, nema nokkur örmul megi finnask í á þeirri er feltr... Al. 93; brann upp allt Dana-virki, ok sá engi merki eptir né örmul, no trace nor remnants were seen, Fms. xi. 35; þeir sásk aldri síðan, ok engi örmul fundusk af Háreki, Nj. 279; segisk at enn megi finnask mörk ok örmul af örkinni, Stj. 59; ok sást engi örmul (örmull Cod.) síðan til þess, Ann. 1422.

örmull, m., or sounded örmull, = örmul, q. v.; það er enginn örmull eptir af því, not a rag left. 2. örmull (prob. the same word), a swarm; þar er mesti örmull.

ör-mæddr, part. utterly exhausted, Fél. iv. 232.

ör-mælir, m. = örmalr, a quiver, Barl. 137.

ÖRN, m., gen. arnar, dat. erni, pl. ernir, acc. örnur; in mod. usage the word has become fem. örn, arnar, örn, pl. nom. acc. arnir; örn is like björn, an enlarged form from ari, q. v.: [A. S. *earn*; Chaucer *erne*; Dan. *örn*] —an eagle; erninum, Bs. i. 350; örnio ok hrafn, Grág. ii. 346, K. þ. K. 136; snapir örn á aldrinn mar, a saying, Hm. 62; seðja örnur, Hkv. i. 35; gunni at heyrja ok glæða örnur, id.; drúpir örn yfir, Gm.; er á asklimum ernir stíja, Hkv. 2. 48; falla forsar, flygr örn yfir, Vsp. 58; mythical, örn gól árla, Hkv. Hjörv. 6 (an eagle telling the fate to a young hero): the eagle is the bird of the giants, jötunn í arnarham, Vpm., cp. the legend of giant þjazi: arnar-flaug, f. eagle's flight, as an 'omen' boding battle; nú er arnar-flaug of vangi, Edda (in a verse); arnar-leir, m., Gd. 2; see leir II.

II. Örn, as a pr. name, and Örn-ölfr, Vedr-örn: of a woman, Arna.

III. = blöð-örn, q. v.; rísta örn á baki e-m, Hkv. i. 108, Fas. i. 292, Skv. 2. 26. compounds: arnar-hamr, -kló, -fjóðr, -vængr, m. an eagle's skin, ... wing, Edda 13, 46, Fas. iii. 653, Stj. arnar-hreðr, n. an eyrie, arnar-ungl, m. a young eagle, Sturl. iii. 185.

örna, gen. pl. business; see eyrendi B.

ör-nefni, n. [= Germ. *ur-name*], a local name, prop. an old name, Stj. 394, Brandkr. 61; svá sem örnefni eru við kennd, Fms. i. 241; þeir hendu þrelana fleiri þar sem síðan eru örnefni við kennd, Eg. 596; hét Örlýgr á Patrek biskup til landtöku sór, at hann skyldi af hans nafni örnefni gefa þar sem hann tæki land, Landn. 43, freq. in mod. usage.

2. a pr. name of a person, but rarely; gat Ólafr digri með heimi barn, en þeirra örnefni eðr örförðir vitan vér eigi, their names or doings, Fms. x. 397 (Ágrip).

örn-fjótr, adj. eagle-swift, Rekst.

örnir, m. eagle, the name of a giant, Lex. Poët.

öron, m. a kind of fish, a mackerel(?), (= ölon); tunna öron, D. N. iii. 688.

ör-orðr, adj. basty of speech, frank, out-spoken, Eb. 104, Ó. H. 114, Finnb. 284, Bjarn. 34.

ör-öl = örhól, immensity; öróf vetrar ádr væri jörð of sköpuð, Vpm.; öróf manna ok vápna, Mork. 139; ræna öróf fjár, Jomsv. S. ch. 33; öróf fjár, Fas. ii. 538, MS. 656 B.

ÖRR, n., later ör with a single r, and so in mod. usage; [Dan. *or*, *arrel*] —a scar; ok sá þú á örrit alla ævi, Bs. i. 330; hann þreifði of örr sára Dróttins, Greg. 14; gæri ær (sic) hvít á hvarmum báðum, Hom. 116; mun örr þat sjá á fæti mér meðan ek lifi, Fb. i. 401, Karl. 61; meðal herða honum var örr gróit í kross, Fms. viii. 275 (eyrr, v. l.); aurr, Fb. ii. 636, l. c.; hann hafði örr í andliti, Ld. 274. **ör-ra-beinn**, adj. 'scar-leg,' a nickname, Fs. 128, Landn.

ÖRR, adj., acc. örran, pl. örrir; inn örrir; compar. örrvari, örrvastr; [root aru-; A. S. *earu*, Grein; Sansk. *ar*; Dan. *ör*, in the phrase 'ör í búið,' giddy in the head] —swift, ready; örr tilfara, allstaðar þar er þurfi hans tilkvámu, Bs. i. 128; neut., hann (the ice) rak svá ört, at... the ice drifted so fast, that... Bárð. 9 new Ed. 2. neut. quite; eigi ört hálfir fjórði tugar manna, not quite forty-five men, Ann. 1362.

II. liberal, open-banded; miklu örrvari af fé, passim; örr ok ölmusu-góðr, Bs. i. 81; örrvastr konunga, Fms. xi. 203; allra manna örrvastr, Eg. 517; mildr ok örr, 20; örr maðr ok stórmenni mikit, 38; örr ok gjöfull, 42; Einarr var örr maðr ok optast féltill, 691.

örrek, n. a nickname, Landn. 193.

ör-reyta, v. to strip utterly; aldrei má ö. dán úr hreidrum, Fél. iv. 220.

örriði, mod. *urriði*, a, m. a salmon-trout; see *auríði*.
örrottr, adj. *scarred, covered with scars*, Fs. 128, Fas. ii. 471, Stj. 80.
ör-sauði, adj. *sheepless*, = *sauðlauss*, Grág. i. 436.
ör-sekkr, adj. 'sackless,' as a law term, = *sykn*, 'out of guilt,' free; en þeir örsekkir er upp hald árum sínum, N. G. L. i. 65; en ef hann kömr í alla stadi þá er hann örsekkir (sic), 379, Gpl. 462; at örsekkju, N. G. L. i. 147 (last line); skal hafa eikju hvert er vill at örsekkju, 243, ii. 44 (but ösekkir two lines below), and so passim in the Norse laws.
ör-skammr, adj. *shameless, unblushing*, Al. 87.
ör-skammr, adj. *quite short, quite brief*; örskamma stund.
ör-skemd, f. a great shame, disgrace, Stj. 54, H. E. i. 461; at eigi mætti hans ö. opinber verða, Post. (Unger) 55.
ör-skipti, n. pl. *eccentricity, strange affairs*; hence örskipta-maðr, an eccentric, overbearing person, Lv. 27 (cp. the context); inir mestu örskipta menn, violent men, Eb. 110, Fb. i. 250; segja frá nokkurskonar örskiptum frá kynslum eða undrum, to relate strange things, wonders and marvels, Þiðr. 4.
ör-skot, n. = *ördrag*, an arrow-shot, of distance, Al. 13, Karl. 286; örskots-lengd, Grág. i. 91. Örskots-helgr, f. a law phrase, an asylum or sanctuary within arrow-shot, Grág. passim; cp. esp. the interesting record Landn. 5, ch. 4 (287, 288); the örskots-helgr is in Grág. Vsl. ch. 51 set at two hundred (i. e. 240) fathoms.
ör-skuld, adj. *swift-sliding*, of a ship, Fms. i. 100, iii. 43.
ör-stiklandi, part. *swift-stalking, rapid*, Ö. H. (in a verse).
ör-stuttur, adj. = örskammr.
ör-taka, tók, to take utterly, take all, leaving nothing; en tjald ok kriu ætti við að hald ok ö. aldrei egg þeirra, Fél. iv. 214.
ör-taka, adj. *not grasping firmly*; verða örtaka fyrir e-m, to lose the grasp, be overpowered by one, Fas. ii. 434.
ör-tröð, n. an over-stocking of a pasture; ganga í örtröð, see *tröð*.
örtug, also spelt *örtog*, *ærtog*, [the etymology of the first part of the word is not certain, but it is prob. a compd, qs. ör-togr, the latter part being togr = twenty, prob. so called because twenty 'penningar' made an örtog; ör or ar may be the old name of a small coin, cp. mod. Swed. öre, a small coin worth less than an English farthing; the mod. Norse name 'ort,' = a fifth part of a dollar specie, is an abbreviation of örtog]; —the name of an old coin or piece of money, amounting to a third part of an ounce (eyrir) = twenty penningar or pence, N. G. L., D. N. passim; skolu þeir báðir i örtogi (dat.), N. G. L. i. 185; see *eyrir*.
ör-ugga, að; örugga sik, to cheer one's heart, take heart, Pr. 420, Stj. 154.
ör-uggleikr, m. *security, confidence, safety*, Stj., Sks. 271, Eluc. 48; traust ok ö., 655 xix. 1: fearlessness, Fbr. 20.
ör-uggliga, adv. *unfailingly, without fear, boldly*, Stj. 151; það þá fylgjask vel ok ö., Fms. viii. 92, Anecd. 32.
ör-uggr, adj. 'out of all concern,' out of danger, safe, secure, Greg. 24, Fms. vi. 152: fearless, undaunted, hugdjarfr sem inn öruggasti berserkr, i. 259; öruggir i framgöngu, vi. 421; verit öruggir ok óttalausir, Ö. H. 240; drengir góðir ok ö. i öllu, Nj. 30, passim. 2. resolved; þeir voru öruggir i því at firtask Noreg sem mest, Eg. 159, Ld. 302; trusty, to be relied on, gefid eignir þeim sem ydr eru öruggir, Fms. vii. 182, Th. 2.
 3. of things, safe; engi örugg fylgani, Fms. i. 136; öruggur is, safe ice, ix. 371; öruggir skjöldir, Finub. 328; ö. reiði á skipi, Sks. 29; örugga hvíld ok hagi, MS. 544. 14; berjask með öruggum atgangi, Isl. ii. 268; öruggt til lækninga, Sks. 32 new Ed., Magn. 468.
örva, að, [örv, adj.], to exhort; örva ok tundra, Str. 8; the word is very freq. in mod. usage, upp-örva, to exhort, encourage; upp-örvan, exhortation, encouragement.
Örvandill, m. the name of a giant, see the tale in Edda; the Gr. *Ἄρπια* and the Norse *Örvandil* may be the same word, their etymology is to be sought for beyond both Greek and Norse; Örvandils tá, the toe of Ö., Edda (Örvan-tá, Ub. l. c.); see stjarna.
örvar, gen., see ör, f., B.
ör-vasi and **ör-vasa**, adj. [from ör- and vasa = to be?], prop. decrepit, 'stone-old,' worn out; gamall ok örvasi, Glüm. 337, Stj. 225, 548; múður mjök gamla ok örvasa, Fms. i. 76; örvasa af elli, Fb. i. 77; á örvasa aldri, in one's old age, Fms. ii. 42, Sks. 163 new Ed.; enn er Haraldur var orðinn örvasi, Hkr. i. 67; örvasar ok ómagar, N. G. L. i. 180.
ör-vásuðr, part. a waver, shaker of spears and shafts.
örvendr, adj., qs. örvhendr (?), [the former part is doubtful, the latter prob. from hönd; the mod. Dan. say *kvit-banded*]; —left-banded; sná verða örvendra manna hugg, Fb. ii. 212; þviat örvendr maðr hjó, Fbr. 90 new Ed.; örvendi, the verse, l. c.; sár þormóðar hafðisk illa ok var jafnan örvendr síðan meðan hann lifði, 34 new Ed.
ör-verðr, adj. unworthy; hróðs örverðr, Ad.
ör-verpi, n. *decrepitude*, (from verpa l. 4); in the saying, karli hverjum kemur at örverpi, Fms. iii. 96. 2. a 'reckling,' the last smallest egg in a nest, so also the last-born dwarf-child, is in Icel. called örverpi.
ör-vilna, að, mod. sounded örvingla, [ör- and vil], to despair, with gen.; ö. sér e-s, flestir örviluðu sér lífs, they despaired of life, 656 C. 21;

chiefly used, II. reflex. örvilnask, to despair, absol. or with gen.; örvilnisk engi sér líknar, Hom. 78; ö. hjálpar, 48; örvilnisk undan-kvám, 121; örvilnuðusk allir aðrir enn Páll postoli, at þeir myndi land taka, 655 xvii. 4, Al. 110; hann huggar öðra, at eigi örvilnisk þeir, Greg. 38; æ meðan hann örvilnisk egi, Sks. 511.
ör-vilnan (mod. örvinglan), f. *despair*, Fms. i. 138, Sks. 609, Stj. 51.
ör-vita and **ör-viti** (er-vita, Hkv. l. c.), adj. *out of one's senses, frantic*; ætt ok ervita, Hkv. 2. 32; ætt ok örviti, Ld. 21; þá hljóp ek upp örviti, Fms. vii. 158, Mork. 191, l. c.; örvita hræðsla, mod fear, Mar. 1045; hón örvita, Greg. 12; banvænn ok nær örviti, sinking fast, and well-nigh senseless, Fms. i. 86; dauðvána ok örviti, vi. 31.
ör-vinan, n. *vinegar*; drykkjar-ker fullt örvínans, ... þá er Jesús hafði tekið örvinan, Hom. St. (John xix. 28 sq.), now obsolete.
ör-væna, u, f. *anything beyond hope*; mér er Sveins á engri stundu örvæna, no hour at which I may not expect Sveyn, Ötkn. 412 (örvæna, v. l.); margir menn mæla, at eigi sé örvæna at ek koma þar, that it is not past hope, that ..., it may well be that ..., Ld. 204.
ör-vænt, n. *expectation*; vissi engi hans nátt stað, ok engi hans örvænt, nobody knew his whereabouts, Fagrsk. ch. 58.
ör-vænliga, adv. *feignedly*; láta örvænliga, sem hann hafði aldri getið sinna eyrinda fyrir þér, to make believe, feign, Fas. iii. 83.
ör-vænn, adj. *beyond expectation, past hope*; fyrir hann var einskis örvænt orðs né verka, anything could be expected from him, he was able to do anything, Isl. ii. 326; þú er eigi örvænt ('tis not unlikely) at ek hafa ámáli af konu minni, Nj. 65; eigi er örvænt at skjótt steypi hann ríki, Fms. i. 207.
ör-vænta, t, to despair, with gen., Isl. ii. 160, Fms. x. 219, 352; einskis illis örvænti ok fyrir ydr, there is no wicked thing that may not be expected from you, Isl. ii. 160, freq. in mod. usage. 2. reflex., Fms. vi. 410, Fb. iii. 391.
ör-væntan, f. *despair, hopelessness*, Mar.
ör-venting, f. *despair*.
ör-vætta, t, = örvænta; örvætta sér sigs, Fms. x. 353.
örv-öndr = örvhendr, a nickname, Landn. 144.
ör-þeyrir, m. the swift furrier, Þd.
ör-þjór, part. utterly exhausted, worn out, Pass.
ör-þrasir, m. the sturdy, the stubborn (?), the name of an old giant, the father of the Norms, Vpm.
ör-þrífraða, adj. *without expedients, confounded*; Vagn verðr eigi ö., hann ferr um endi-langa Danmörk, Fb. i. 172, Ö. H. l. 14.
ör-œfi, n., qs. ör-hœfi, Mork. l. c.; in old writers used in sing.; [from its use in old writers it seems as if it were derived from ör-veg, and höfn, a haven]; —an open, barbourless coastland, in old writers used almost exclusively in this sense; fyrir hafleysis sakir ok örfæsi, Landn. 276; ef skip er i örfæsi komit, Jb. 381; hann lét gora þar virki ok höfu er ödr var örfæsi, Fms. vii. 100; örfæsi ok hafleysur, Mork. l. c.; ok veita strandir þar i mörgum stöðum hafnir er fyrr var örfæsi, Sks. 11 new Ed.; sandar, örfæsi ok brim mikit fyrir útan, Hkr. i. 229. 2. a wilderness; komast um síðir úr örfæsi þessu, of a mountain, Bs. i. 200; in mod. usage plur. a desert, wilderness. II. in local names, Örfæsi-jökull or Örfæsi, n. pl., is the local name of the open, unsheltered coastland of southern Iceland, the present Skaptafells-sýsla.
öskr, n. [cp. askan, p. 25], a roaring, bellowing, of a bull, Fas. iii. 411.
ÖSKRA, að, to bellow; öskra sem blótneyti, Fas. i. 425; vaxi, hann öskraði ógurliga ok lét mjök illiliga, Fb. i. 261; freq. in mod. usage, esp. of enraged cattle. 2. to scream, roar (from pain), Str. 32; cp. ciskra.
öskran-ligr = öskrligr; ö. sýn, Bs. i. 256; öskranligt óp, Mar. 1054.
öskr-liga, adv. *horribly, hideously*; hann (the bull) fór behandi um völlinn ok lét öskrliga, Eb. 118 new Ed.; æpa ö., to yell hideously, Fb. i. 417, ii. 26.
öskr-ligr, adj. *bideous*; belja öskrligri röddu, Bær. 19.
ösku-, of ashes, see aska. COMPS: ösku-dagr, m. Ash-Wednesday.
ösku-graa, n., botan. = *rubianthus* or *cokecomb*, Iljalt.
ösku-poki, a, m. an 'ash-poke,' ash-bag. In Icel. on Ash-Wednesday, men and women, esp. the young, are all day long on the alert, being divided into two camps; the women trying to fasten small bags of ashes, by a hook or pin, on the men (hengja á þá ösku-poka), hooking the ash-bag on their backs or clothes, so as to make them carry it unawares; if a man carries it three steps or across a threshold without knowing it, the game is won. The men on their side fasten bags with small stones on the women.
ösla, að, [akin to vada-öð, qs. vada or from usli = fire (?)], to wade, splash in water; hón öslar apr til meginlands, Fas. ii. 182; very freq. in mod. usage, e. g. of children dabbling in water; in poets also of ships, skeiðir öðr undan þar | ösluðu súða ljónin, Sig. Breðfö.
ösnu-, see asna.
ÖSP, f., gen. aspar, pl. aspir, [A. S. *asþ*; Dan. *asþ*], an aspen-tree, Edda (Gl.). einuðr sem ösp i holti, Hdm. 5; strange to say that the

word is never used in poetical circumlocutions.
names, Esþi-hóll.

Ötu-færr, adj. [at, n., p. 29], *able to fight*, of a horse, Rb. 298.

Ötull, adj. *brisk, energetic*; see atall: cp. mod. Norse *asal* = *saucy*, *peroush*.

Övirði, see auvirð, auvirðask, p. 36.

Övisli, see auvisli.

ÖX, i. e. *ox*, f., gen. *öxar*, dat. and acc. *öxi*, pl. *öxar*, preserving the *ö* throughout; declined like *heiðr*, *öx* standing for *öx-r*; also spelt *eyx* and *ex*: in mod. usage declined like *höfn*, nom. *öxi*, gen. *axar*, dat. and acc. *öx* or *öxi*, pl. *axir*: [Goth. *aqwisi*; a word common to all Indo-European languages]:—*an axe*, Am. 39, Nj. 19, 70, Sturl. i. 63, Eg. 180, 183, Ld. 112, K. p. K. 170, and passim: *öxar-egg*, f., -*skapt*, n. *the edge, haft of an axe*, Sturl. ii. 91, Fms. vi. 212, Fær. 211: *öxar-hamarr*, m. *the back of an axe*, Nj. 253, Grág. ii. 14, Fær. 221: *öxarhamars-högg*, n. *a blow with the back of an axe*, Fms. ix. 469, Gpl. 177, Orkn., Lv. 86: *öxar-hyrna*, u, f. *the hooked beak of an axe*, such as a bill, halberd, or Lochaber-axe, Fær. 111, Fms. ii. 82, Lv. 82: *öxar-stafr*, m. a nickname, Lv. 86: *öxar-talga*, u, f. *masonry*, Stj.: *öxa-tré*, n., Sturl. i. 158: *öxar-þæri*, n., Grág., see *þæri*. The axe, rather than the sword, was the favourite national weapon of the old Norsemen and Danes, cp. the Nj.; *Hel* was the axe of king *Magnus*, and for various names of axes, see *Edda* (Gl.); *breið-öx*, *bol-öx*, *hand-öx*, *tapar-öx*, *skegg-öx*, *tálg-öx*, *skar-öx*; the '*öx snaghyrnd*' or *snaga* (see p. 573) is prob. the same as the Scottish Lochaber-axe, see Sir Walter Scott, *Waverley*, i. ch. 17, used for climbing walls, and compare the feat related in Fær. l. c., Eb. 310.

II. in local names, *Öxar-á*, f. *the Axe water*, in Icel., the origin of the name is told in Sturl. i. 202: *Öxar-Þjóðr*, m. *Axe-firth*, Landn.: *Öxarfirdingar*, m. pl. *the men from Axe-firth*, Nj. 219, 223: *Öxarár-þing*, n. *the assembly at Öxará* = *alþingi*, Jb.

Öxa, ad, to cut, carve with an axe, of wood; Öxa við, Fms. ii. 233.

II. in local

ÖXL, f., gen. *axlar*, pl. *axlir*; [Goth. *amssa*; A. S. *eaml*; Engl. *axle*; Dan. *axel*; Germ. *achsel*; Fr. *aisselle*; all from Lat. *axilla*, Grimm's Dict. i. 163]:—*the shoulder-joint*, so called from being the '*axis*' on which the arm moves (the general word is *herðar*, q. v.): *lerka at öxl*, Fms. vi. 440; *þeir þrifu í axlirnar ok togudusk um*, viii. 383; *hendr blöðgar upp til axla*, þiðr.; *féll hann ok lesti öxl sína*, Þorfr. Karl. 390, v. l.; *dvergjar á öxlum*, Rm.; *hann hafði öxi um öxl*, *across the shoulder*, Ld. 276; *á öxl*, Gullþ. 64; *engi maðr tók betr enn í öxl honum*, Fms. v. 67; *meðal axlar ok ölboga*, Bs. i. 640; *hann slær sverðinu á öxl Grími ok klýfr hann í herðar niðr*, Finnb. 288; *sat Þorkell upp við öxl*, *Tb. sat half up leaning on his arm*, Vápn. 29; *at þú of öxl skjóttir því er þér stalt þykkir*, cp. *to turn the cold shoulder to*, Gg.; *líta, sjá um öxl*, *to look over one's shoulder at, look askance at*, Orkn. (in a verse), Fbr. 38, 82 new Ed.

2: metaph. *the shoulder of a mountain*; *en er þeir kómu inn fyrir öxlina ... undir öxlinni suðr frá Knerri*, Eb. 76, 77 new Ed.; *sjalls-öxl*, Fas. i. 53.

3. as a local name, *Öxl*, Landn.; *Skegg-öxl*, a mountain in western Iceland.

4. *the 'shoulder' of a knife*, where blade and haft meet; *var holdit hlaupit upp yfir knífs-axlirnar*, Bs. i. 385.

5. *öxull*; *hvel þat er veltr um úrðar axlir*, Sks. 76 new Ed.

COMPDS: *axlar-bein*, n. *the humerus or the scapula*, Nj. 27, Korm. 220. *axlar-byrd*, f. = *axlbyrd*, Grett. *axlar-liðr*, m. *the shoulder-joint*, Þorfr. Karl. 390.

axla-bönd, n. pl. '*shoulder-straps*,' braces (mod.): they were unknown to the ancients, who kept up their uthergarments by a rope or belt round the waist (*brók-lindi*, *bróka-belti*).

Öxn, i. e. *oxen*, pl. *oxen*; see *uxi*.

Öxull, m. *an axle*, Lat. *axis*; *veltask sem hvel um öxul*, Pr. 476; *en öxull skal millim vera*, Sks. 89 new Ed. *Öxul-tré*, n. *an axle-tree*, Sks. 423.

Özur, m., early Dan. *Atzerus*, a pr. name, Landn., Dropl.; thus *Özur* was the name of the first Danish archbishop of Lund (*Özur erki-biskup*, Bs. i.).

ERRATA.

- Page vii: Björn Halldórsson, the lexicographer, was born 1724, and died 1787.
- p. xviii, col. 1, l. 29, for 'nom. sing.' read 'gen. sing.'
- p. xix, l. 12 from bottom, for 'acc. sing. tima-na' read 'tima-nn'
- p. xxii, in the paradigm, *dele* 'vaktr vökt'
- p. xxiii, l. 5 from bottom, for 'skyldi-t mundi-t' read 'skyldi-g-a mundi-g-a'
- p. xxv, col. 2, l. 7 from bottom, for 'urerem' read 'orderem'
- p. xxxiv, col. 1, l. 21 from bottom, for 'leaky' read 'stretched'
- p. 5, col. 1, VI. 2, for 'K. p. K. 42' read 'K. p. K. 142'
- afbrýði, for 'n.' read 'f.'
- af-síða, for 'Grág. i. 138' read 'Grág. i. 338'
- arin-dómr, for 'Hom.' read 'Greg. 10'
- á-gaúd, for 'n.' read 'f.'
- ár-þjótr, for 'Fms. vii. 381' read 'Fms. viii. 382'
- árofi, l. 7, for 'fara' read 'færa'
- báðir, l. 1, for 'bæði rarely (Norse); báði,' read 'bæði; rarely báði'
- biblia, for 'Am.' read 'Ann.'
- bíta, l. 4, for 'best sail' read 'best sailer'
- bola, for 'body' read 'bole'
- braud, l. 7, for 'blífvoord' read 'bláford'
- búð, p. 88, col. 2, l. 6, for 'Rb.' read 'Rd.'
- dóttir, l. 6, for 'daughter, dagbtor,' read 'daubtar, dobtor'
- drag, l. 1, for 'in drag' read 'ör-drag'
- drák, l. 4, for 'kinnis' read 'ennis'
- edda, l. 7 from bottom, for 'Edda' read 'Eddu'
- eld-stó, l. 2, for 'Mork. 9' read 'Mork. 91'
- engi, n., l. 3, for 'Korm. 4' read 'Korm. 40'
- erja, l. 2, for 'arar' read 'arare'
- eyrir, l. 2, for 'aurum' read 'aureus'
- fá-staðar, for 'Fms. vii. 90' read 'Fms. vii. 70'
- forða, l. 1, *dele* 'Orkn. 556'
- for-gildra, for 'að, to lay,' read 'u. f. laying a trap for,' the word being a noun.
- fred-stert, l. 5, for 'gleiðar-mál' read 'gleiðar-mát'
- frelsi, for 'f.' read 'n.' (the word is neuter).
- fríða, *ad, better d (?)*
- fyrva, for 'Grág. ii. 180' read 'Grág. ii. 187'
- gala, II, l. 5, for 'á staðnum' read 'i staðinn'
- goði, B, l. 4, for 'Jb. ch. 4' read 'Íb. ch. 4'
- grétta, for 'Fas. iii. 355' read 'Fb. i. 530'
- grúfa, *dele 'to lie' bis*
- heimili, p. 250, col. 2, insert the word 'heimilis-maðr, m. an inmate;' to which word belong the references,—Grág. i. 145, Fas. i. 380' (wrongly given under heimilis-kviðr).
- heldr, B. III, l. 3, for 'hóltzi nær oss! Eb. 133,' read 'h. n. oss! 133,' running on from the preceding reference.
- hesti, l. 23, for 'Landn. 2, ch. 5,' read 'Landn. 2, ch. 10'
- hvirfla, for 'Fb. iii. 522' read 'Fb. i. 522'
- höfn, 4, ll. 3, 4, the references 'Grág. i. 504,' etc., ought to be transposed and placed after the words 'sold in trade'
- jaur, towards the end, for 'Valv. S. 126' read 'Art. 126'
- kópa, for 'Hom. 81' read 'Hm. 81'
- líka, adv., Str. 72; the word is here a verb, and not an adverb, and means *to please*; 'at líka konungi' = *in order to please the king*.
- loka, u, f., l. 5, for 'Lv. 30' read 'Lv. 60'
- meyla, for 'mawila' read 'mawilo'
- mikill, C, l. 2, for 'O. H. L. 23' read 'O. H. L. 33'
- mikilsti, for 'Hom. 66' read 'Hm. 66'
- mund-riði, l. 3, for 'þrár' read 'þris'
- næfra-stúka, for 'Fms. ii. 287' read 'Fas. ii. 281'
- ryra, l. 2, for 'rýnandi' read 'rýrandi'
- sá (the pronoun), A, l. 4, for 'ájs sveinn' read 'sjá sveinn'
- sátt, l. 3, *dele* '[setja];' see sett.
- skora (the verb), III, l. 3, in the references, for 'viii. 416' read 'Orkn. 416;,' and l. 4, for 'skorat, 320,' read 'skorat, Fms. viii. 320;,' this and the following references refer to the Sverris Saga.
- snafdr, l. 2, for 'adr' read 'cdr'
- spella, l. 3, for 'úspellaðr mál' read 'úspellað mál'
- stauple, read 'staupla'
- stærta, l. 5, for 'vegn' read 'regn'
- sundrung, l. 1, for 'Fms. vi.' read 'Fms. viii.'
- svelgr, l. 1, *dele* the word 'svelga'
- tak-setning, for 'bait-setting' read 'bail-setting'
- tigr, p. 630, col. 1, l. 9, for 'Fb. 7' read 'Íb. 7'
- tjá, p. 635, col. 2, l. 1, for 'tjædr' read 'teðr'

To the Classification of Works and Authors, pp. ix–xi, are now to be added New Texts published since 1869.

To A. III. add,—*Skíða Ríma* (a mock-heroic lay). Edited by Konrad Maurer. München, 1869.

E. I. add,—*Codex Frisianus*, or Frisbók. Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1871.

Codex Eir-spennill (in Norske Oldskrift Selsk. Saml. xiii, xv, xviii). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1870–1873.

E. II. add,—*Thomas Saga Erkebiskups* (Becket). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1869.

F. III. add,—*Marín Saga* (Virgin Mary). Edited by C. R. Unger. Christiania, 1871.

Postula Sögur (Lives of the Apostles, including Clemens S.) By C. R. Unger, in the Press.

G. II. add,—*Riddara Sögur* (including Parcevals, Ivents, Valvers S., Mirmans S.) Edited by E. Kölbing. Strasburg, 1872, cited by the name of Art.

During the printing of this Dictionary, sheets of these works have, by the kindness of the Editors, been forwarded to me, so that I have been able to refer to the printed pages long before they were published, as e.g. under *kitla* (p. 340) and *matvælar*. Prof. Unger has also communicated some highly interesting extracts from an old Norse version of 'Vitae Patrum' (cited *Vitae Patrum*, Unger), given in the *Addenda* (kaka, kaza, etc.), for which kindness I hereby tender him my hearty thanks: a few minor errors and corrections have been pointed out to me by Mr. Thorkelsson of Reykjavik.

G. V.

ADDENDA.

aðal-vellir, m. pl. = *óðalvellir*, Rm.
að-eins, adv. *only*, (mod.)
Áðils, [A. S. *Eadgils*], a pr. name, the name of the mythical Swed. king at Upsala, Edda 82; also on the Runic stones in the Isle of Man.
af-drep, n. *shelter*, in a storm, Skýr. 318.
af-erfa, ð, *to disinherit*, Att. 130.
afmor, m. = *amor*, a Fr. word, *amour*, freq. in the Ballads (Rimur).
aga = *æja*, Fb. iii. 449.
aga, að, *to chastise*, Bible.
akka, u, f. *a shaft*, Edda (Gl.)
al-bastr, adj., superl. to *al-góðr*, *best of all*, Pd.
aldor-maðr, m. [from the A. S. *ealdorman*], *an alderman*, Pd.
ald-óðli, n. *time immemorial*, Vidal. ii. 181.
al-óðli, n. *all one's might*; *af aleði*, *by might and main*.
alla-jafna, adv. = *alltengt*, (mod.)
all-tónt, adv. *always*, a corruption of *alltjamt* = *alltjafnt*, *all-even*, quite even, *me* also being changed into *ni*, as in *kundu* for *komdu*, or *kunda* from *koma*, (mod.)
al-snjón, adj. *all covered with snow*, *all-snowy*.
al-stirndr, adj. *star-bright*, *without a speck of cloud*; a. *himinn*.
Al-sviðr, m. *the all-swift*, name of the sun-horse, Gm.: of a constellation, Sdm.
al-téligr, adj. *very friendly*, *very civil*, (mod.)
al-vangr, m. *a public field*, Ísl. ii. (in a verse).
al-viska, u, f. *all-wisdom*.
al-viss, adj. *all-wise*: the name of a dwarf, hence the name of a lay.
al-pingis, adv., add.—*ok var nú eigi a. þausnalaust*, Fas. iii. 229.
ami, a, m. *vexation*, *discomfort*, Stef. Ól.
Amlóði, a, m., the etymological remarks between the [] should be cancelled; no one knows the origin of this name: an etymology attempted by Prof. Sæve of Upsala is, we believe, equally inadmissible.
amorligr, adj. *dismal*, Landn. (in a verse).
and-brimnir, m. the cook's name in Walhall, Gm.
and-keta, u, f. an obscene word, Vols. þ. (Fb. ii. 334).
and-skjól, n. *the vane on a chimney-pot*, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 133.
and-varl, a, m., add.—*ótti svá mikill ok andvari*, Hom. (St.): cp. Pass., andvara öngan hefir umhyggju-llitill vást.
angan-týr, n. *a lower*, Vsp.: a pr. name, A. S. *Ongenþow*.
angr, m., II. p. 21, col. 2, all these local names are better derived from *vangr* (q. v., p. 678).
angr-boða, u, f. the name of a giantess, Hdl.
angr-vaðill, m. the name of a sword, Eg.
an-tigna, að, q. s. *afigna*, *to disparage*, with dat.; a. *engum illa allra* sizt þó á bak, Hallgr.
apnan-tími, a, m. *eventide*, Post. 25.
aptr-á-bak, adv. *backwards*, Skíða R.
aptr-akipan, f. *a replacement*, Thom.
ar, a *mote in a sun-beam*; add.—*hværnig viltú þekkja syndina nema Guðs orð sýni þér hana . . . arið eðr agninnar í loptinu fáum vér ekki séð nema í sólar-geislanum?* Vidal. i. 276.
arin-kjöll, a, m. *the 'beartib-hel'*, *a bouse*, Ýt.
arin-nefja, u, f. *eagle-nose*, name of an ogress, Rm.
arn-höfði, a, m. *eagle-head*, a name of Odin, Edda (Gl.)
arn-kell, m. *an eagle*, Edda (Gl.): a pr. name, Eb., Landn.
at-frétt, f. *an asking*, *enquiry*, Mkv.
at-fundull, adj. *fault-finding*, Hom. (St.); hence mod. *að-fyndni*, f. *criticism*, and *að-fyndinn*, adj.
at-syndli, f. *a fault-finding*, Hom. (St.)
athuga-sæmd, f. *a notice*, (mod.)
atláta-samr, adj. *pliant*, *condescending*, Magn.
at-skolking, f. *a mocking*, Vitae Patr. (Unger).
at-sog, n., see *útsog*.
auð-gjafi, a, m. *a giver of wealth*, Lex. Poët.
auð-stafr, m. *a wealthy man*, Sdm.
Auðunn, a pr. name, Landn. = A. S. *Eadwine*, Engl. *Edwin*: in popular talk *Auðunn* is = *Mr. Nobody*, Gr. *Oúris*.

aug-fagr, adj. *fair-eyed*, Lex. Poët.
aur-konungr, m. an epithet of Hænis, Edda.
aur-vangr, m. *a loamy field*, Vsp.
Austri, a, m. the name of a dwarf, *the Eastern*, Edda, Vsp.
Austr-konungr, m. *a king of the East*, Ýt.
axl-limar, m. pl. *'shoulder-limbs'*, *arms*, Kormak.
á-bitr, m. (qs. *árbitr*), *a breakfast*, Safn i. 95.
á-bristir, f. pl. corrupt for *ábistir* (see p. 481, col. 1), cp. Goth. *beist*, Engl. *beestings*; the á- is a gen. pl. from *ær*, *a ewe*: the word therefore prop. meant *sheep's beestings*, but came to be used as a general term; the word is a household word in Icel., but seems not to be found in ancient poets; Hallgr. Pét. speaks of *heitar 'ábistor'*.
áfr, f. pl., sounded *áfr*, *butter-milk*; cp. *áfr*, freq. in mod. usage.
á-ðáðr, adj. *eager*, (mod.)
áfr, deic the words 'prob. qs. *áfr ystr*.'
áfram-hald, n. *a continuation*, (mod.)
á-goggast, að, *to be booked*, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 133.
á-hrif, n. *influence*, (mod.)
ái, l. 3, see *æ*, p. 757, col. 1.
Áka-víti, a, m. = *æqua vitas*, *spirit*, (mod.)
Áli, a, m., the name of a myth. king, the same as A. S. *Anila*, Ýt.
á-líta, leit, *to consider*, (mod.)
Áll, m., add.—*the pitch of a tree*; *ok haft þar til álinn úr eiktrjám = vð mélan þruds ámpuðeðssas*, Od. xiv. 12 (Dr. Egilsson).
Álpask, að, qs. *aplask*, *to walk like a back-horse*, then, *to walk awkwardly*; austr at Horni ok út á haf, álpuðu þeir frá landi, Skíða R. 54.
Álpun, f. *an awkwardness*, *a playing idiotic pranks*; þykkir eigi verða vinveitt at þeir haldist á við álpun Hreidars, Mork. 37.
Ámunr, adj., the explanation given in Lex. Poët. and p. 43 is to be cancelled; the word means *like*, *equal*, *resembling*; ámun ero augu ormi þeim enum frána, *the eyes are like the flashing serpent's*, Vkv. 16; ámunir ossum niðjum, *like to our kinsmen*, Hkv. 2. y. This sense is clearly seen from an old Icel. hymn of the 17th century.—*nyti eg ei náðar þinnar . . . yrdi rás æfi minnar ámynt og skuggi rýr*, *but for thy grace the race of my life would be like a vain shadow*, Hymn-book (1746, p. 448).
á-orka, að, *to effect*, (mod.)
ár, an oar; add.—*árar-blað*, n. *an oar-blade*; *ára-kló*, f. *'oar-clutch'*, poet. *a ship*, Edda (Gl.)
á-reiðantligr, adj. *trustworthy*, (mod.)
ár-flognir, m. *the early flier*, i. e. *a hawk*, Edda.
á-ríðandi, part. *important*, (mod.)
ást-blindr, adj. *love-blind*, Mkv.
ást-fenginn, part. *love-mad*, Mar.
átt,—for a fuller account of this word see *ætt*, p. 760.
átt-faldr, adj. *eighfold*.
átt-strendr, adj. *octagonal*, Mar. 1055.
á-sötlan, f. *a calculation*, (mod.)
Baldra-brá; add.—the Icel. *Baldra-brá*, if we remember rightly, resembles the Engl. *'ox-eye'* or *'dog-daisy'*.
ball-ríði, a, m. *the great rider*, *bold rider*, Ls. 37.
ballti, a, m. the name of a bear, Lex. Poët.
barka, að, *to bark*, lan.
barn-gjarn, adj. *eager for bairns*, Gsp.
bastarðr, m., cp. the remarks on *basingr*, p. 92, col. 1 at bottom, to which add.—This word is, we believe, derived from *báss*, a *'boose'*, *stall*, Goth. *bansts*; its original sense would then be, *one born in a stall or crib*; hence as a law term, *a bastard*; heruungr from horn (*a corner*) is an analogous term, cp. Germ. *winkel-kind*, for in ancient Teut. laws and language *the bastard or outcast* was considered as being *born in an out-of-the-way place*. Both words, *bastarðr* and *basingr* (q. v.), are, we believe, one in sense and origin, *bastarðr* being the older form, *basingr* the later; from Goth. *bansts* was formed *bastarðr*, qs. *banstarðr*; in Norway and Icel. *bansts* dropped the *t* and absorbed the *n* into the preceding vowel, and became *bás-s*; from this *'báss'* was formed *basingr*, with *ingr* as inflexive syllable, and the vowel changed; whereas *bastarðr*, we suppose, dates from an early time before vowel-change had taken place.

Both words are law terms, the former Normannic (or Frankish), the latter Norse: both occur as the name of a sword,—besings in the mythical tale, *Fb. ii.*, of St. Olave's sword, ere it was taken out of the cairn; *bastardr* in *Fms. vii.* (12th century), perhaps a sword of Norman workmanship. Literally *bastardr* means 'boose-bardy,' the bardy one of the stall, the bastard being the boy who got all kinds of rough usage, and so became hardy; we catch an echo of this in the words of the old lay—*köðu 'hardan' njök 'horuung' vera, Hdm. 12.*

bata, *ad.*, to better, *John xvi. 7.*
baug-broti, *a. m.*, a ring-breaker, *Hkv.*
baug-set, *n.*, the 'ring-seat,' i.e. the band, *Höfuðl.*
baug-varíðr, *part.*, ring-wearing, of a lady, *Hkv.*
bauta-stein, *add* the reference,—*Eg. 94.*
bautuðr, *m.*, a stamping steed, *Lex. Poët.*
bál-hvitr, *adj.*, gleaming-white, of waves.
bálkr (or better *balkr*, *bölkr*), as a law term, *add* references,—*enn fyrsti bálkr bókur þessarar er um Kristindóms hald vart, N. G. L. i. 3; hér hefr kaupabólkr, 20; landleigu bólkr, 37; hér hefr upp eríða-bólkr, 48; hér hefr upp þjófa bólkr, 82; hér hefr upp útgerðar-bólkr, 96; hefir hverr hlutr þá bólku í sér, 126; í hinum fyrra bækinum, 424 (420, 421).* *Bálkr* as a law term is much older than any written code, and does not originally denote 'a section of a code,' but rather a 'body, collection of laws,' cp. *frænd-bálkr*, *rett-bálkr*; but later it was a section of a written code, cp. *Schlyter* in the Glossary, s.v. *balkr*.

beddi, *a. m.*, a little bed, (mod.)
bein-línis, *adv.*, in a straight line, directly, (mod.)
beiskask, to grow bitter, *Thom.*
beiskr, *adj.*, *add*—for the etymology see p. 728, col. 2 (letter Z): the word originally, we believe, was opp. to *þjarfr*, q.v.
beisl-launa, *adj.*, *bridle-less*, *unbridled*, *Thom.*
belti, *n.*, *add*—as a naut. term, *Edda (Gl.)*
bön-logi, *a. m.*, 'wound-flame,' a sword, *Hkv.*
ber-hardr, *adj.*, *barley* as a bear, *Akv.*
boytill, *m.*, a *boke morsel*, = bitlingr, *Völsa þ.*
biða, *v. f.*, a big chest; the phrase, *þylja e-ð í helg eða biðu*, *Bs. ii. 425.*
bið-leika, *ad.*, to wait, *Mork. 48, Ösv. S. 32*, and in mod. usage.
bífa, *v. f.*, a sound, a voice, *Edda (Gl.)*
binda, the verb, *add*—*battu*, *Bret. 32; bitzt*, *Post. 154.*
birkinn, *adj.*, [*Ivar Aasen birkjen*], dry like bark; *breuna sem birkinn við*, *Gkv. 2. 12.*

birkja, *v. f.*, [*Ivar Aasen byrkja*], the sap of a young birch, sap, got by boring a hole in the bark and sucking; *þeir átu safa ok sugu birkju við, they chewed the sprouts and sucked birch sap with it, Fms. viii. 33.*
bitlingar, *add*—*ganga at bitlingum*, to go a-begging, *N. G. L. ii. 244.*
bitull, *m.*, a bit, of a bridle, *Lex. Poët.*
biviðill, *m.*, a stone, *Edda ii. 494.*
Bjarmakr, *adj.*, *Permian* (a Tchadic people), *Hkr. i.* (in a verse).
bjástara, *ad.*, (*bjástar*, *n.*), to *drudge*, *work hard*, (mod.)
bjasta, *ad.*, to beat, knock; only in the metaph. phrase, *það bjatar á, to strike against*, of reverses, misfortune, (mod.)
bjór-reifr, *adj.*, merry with beer, tipsy, *Ls.*
bjór-voig, *f.*, a draught of beer, *Hým.*
bjúg-hyrndr, *adj.*, crook-borne, of cattle.
bjúg-víðr, *m.*, a crooked branch; *bjúgvíðr hausa*, *poët.*, the crooked branches of the beard, i.e. the horns, *Km.*
björn, *m.*, a bear, *add*—winter is called 'the bear's night'; hence the saying, 'lóng er bjarnar-nótt'; cp. *langar eigu þeir bersi nætr*, *Mkv.*
blá-flekkótt, *adj.*, blue-flecked, *Völs. R.*
blá-hvitr, *add*—*bláhvita logn*, a blue-white calm.
blámi, *a. m.*, a blue, livid tint, metaph. a blemish.
bleðja, the verb, should be—*pret. bladdi*; a part. 'bladder' occurs, *Post. 606.*

bleik-haddaðr, *adj.*, light-haired, auburn, *Gsp.*
blíð-látr, *adj.*, mild, sweet, *Mirm.*
bljótr, *m.*, a sacrificer, worshipping, *Eg.* (in a verse); also *blætr*.
blóð-járna, *ad.*, to shoe a horse to the quick, (mod.)
blóð-nasar, *f. pl.*, a bleeding of the nose, (mod.)
blóð-taka, *v. f.*, a blood-letting. *blóðtöku-maðr*, *m.*, a blood-letter.
Blóðug-hadda, *v. f.*, the bloody-haired, one of the names of the daughters of *Ran*, *Edda*.
Blóðug-hófl, *a. m.*, the name of a mythical steed, *Edda*; cp. the *O. H. G.* lay or charm, 'Phol ende Wodan,' etc.
blóð-varta, *v. f.*, a part of a sword, *Edda (Gl.)*
blóta, the verb, *add*—in *Yngl. S. Hkr. i. 34, 35*, *Unger's Edition* has the old form *blét*, *blötúð*, but *Cod. Fris. l. c.* the later mod. form.
boð-angr, *m.* (qs. *boð-vangr*), prop. a 'bidding-place,' market-place; only in the phrase, *hafa e-ð á boðangi*, to hold out for sale.
boða-bréf, *n.*, a list of subscriptions, (mod.)
bog-ámi, *f.*, archery.
bogi, *a. m.*, *add*—a spurt as from a fountain or a vein; *þá stóð bogi úr kaleikinum*, *Bs. i. 321; blóð-bogi*.

bog-nauð, *n.*, the 'bow-need,' i.e. the band, *Lex. Poët.*
Borgund, *f.*, a local name, an island in Norway. *Borgundar-hólmr*, *m.*, *Dan. Borabølm*, *Knytl. S.*
borkn, *m.*, a name of a wolf, *Edda (Gl.)*, cp. *Grims-borken* in Norse legends.
bossi, cp. the American word *boss*, of which their slang 'old boss' is a corruption.
bók-mentir, *f. pl.*, science, letters, (mod.)
bóla, *v. f.*, *add*—*bólu-grafinn*, *part.*, pock-marked; *bólu-setja*, to vaccinate; *bólu-setning*, *f.*, vaccination.
brag-löstr, *m.*, a metrical fault, *Sighvat.*
bragningr, *m.*, *poët.*, a hero, king, *Lex. Poët.*
bramla, *ad.*, to brawl, make a noise, *Skíða R. 74.*
bratt-lendi, *n.*, a steep land.
brauttu, *adv.*, a shouting, = *braut-þú*, away thou! *begone!* *Eirsp. 247.*
brá, *ð*, to intermit, give relief, of intense pain, grief, illness; only in the phrase, *það bráir af*.
bráða-birgð, *f.*, a provisional matter, *Thom. 474.*
bráð-banvænigr, *adj.*, deadly, absolutely mortal, *Orkn. 120, v. l.*
brá-hvitr, *adj.*, white-browed, epithet of a lady, *Vkv.*
brök-samr, *adj.*, wayward, *Merl.*
brönn-heitr, *adj.*, burning-hot, *Mkv.*
brim-dúfa, *v. f.*, *ancs torquata multicolor*.
brim-rúnar, *f. pl.*, wave-runes, charms, *Sdm.*
brim-önd, *f.*, a kind of duck, a 'surf-duck.'
bris-heitr, *adj.*, fire-hot, see the following word.
brisingr, *m.* (cp. *Fr. braise*), fire, *poët.*—an interesting mythol. word, now unknown in *Icel.*, except in the *adj.* *bris-heitr*, fire-hot, used in the same connection as *fun-heitr*, q.v. In Norway *brising* is any beacon or bale-fire, e.g. *Jonsokobrising*—the fire kindled on the 24th of June, on the Alps called *Johannis-feuer*. In olden times the necklace of *Freya* was called *Brisinga-men*, *n.*, the flame-necklace; it was said to be hidden in the deep sea; *Loki* and *Heimdall* fought at the rock *Singa-stone* for this necklace; this ancient legend was represented on the roof of the hall at *Hjardarholt*, and treated in the poem *Húsdrápa*, *Ld.*, *Edda*.
brúnka, *v. f.*, a brown mare.
bryn-þing, *n.*, a fray of arms, *Sdm.*
brysti, *n.* = *brjóst*, *Stef. Ól.*
brý, *n.*, a *whiteb*, *Edda ii. 494.*
bröndótt, *adj.*, brindled, of a cow; see *brandkrossótt*.
buði, *a. m.*, a fire, a *fire*, *Lex. Ól.*
bug-stafr, *m.*, a crooked staff, *Band. (MS.)*
bukka, *ad.*, to knock; *hver bukkar min hús*, *Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 508.*
buldra, *ad.*, to emit a murmuring sound; *buldran*, *f.*, *N. T.*
buppr, *n.*, the short bark of a dog (from the sound); *orminn rak upp buppr þá ball honum höggið núna*, *Skíða R. 163.*
bussu-ligr, *adj.*, (see *búza*), stout, portly, *Skýr. 447.*
búð, *f.*, in *β.*, *add*—*Mýramanna-búð*, *Band. (MS.)* 2. in the compounds *i-búð*, *sam-búð*, etc., 'búð' is a different word, being simply formed from the verb *búa*, and of late formation, prob. merely a rendering of *Lat. habitatio*; whilst *búð*, a booth, is not related to *búa*.
búða, *ad.*, to pitch a booth, *Safn i. 89.*
bú-stær, *adj.*, able to set up a house.
búr-drífa, *v. f.*, the 'larder-drift,' a popular legend that in the new year's night at a certain hour there falls a drift sweet as honey, filling all larders and covering all the ground; but, unless caught at the moment, it vanishes ere morning. The tale is told in *Ísl. Þjóða. i. 571*, and in a lay of *Egert Ólafsson* (*Búrdriafn á Nýjárnsnótt*).
búsmala-reið, *f.*, a kind of rural bacchanalia of the shepherds on St. Thorlac's Day (21st of July), *H. E. i. 300* (note).
bústinn, *adj.*, stout, thick, fat, *Skýr. 446.*
bú-sæld, *f.*, wealth, abundance in a household, *Bb.*
býgði, *n.*, a cabin (?), some part of a ship, *Edda (Gl.)*
bæn-heyrsla, *v. f.*, the bearing one's prayers, *eccl.*, *N. T., Vidal.*
böðull, *add*—*A. S. bydel*, *Engl. bedel*, *O. H. G. putil*, *Germ. bütel*.
ból-fenginn, *adj.*, bent on evil, ill-willed, *Band. (MS.)*
börslak, *ad.* (?), bawling, *Ek hér fyrir*, *Clem. 129* (*Unger*).
dag-dómar, *m. pl.*, 'day-dooms,' gossip, (mod.), *Vidal.*
dag-magir, *m. pl.*, the sons of the day, i.e. men (?), *Am.*
daga-verk, *n.*, day-work, a tax or duty, *Thork. Dipl. i. 11.*
danga, *ad.*, [dengja], to bang, thrash, *Skíða R. 136.*
daud-staðr, *part.*, at the last gasp, *Thom. 419.*
daud-veikr, *adj.*, deadly sick.
-dál, *a. m.*, *botan.*, see *akr-dái*.
dáindi, *n.* = *dásemd*, a work of grace, a wonder; *göra ótallig tákn ok dáindi*, ... *undarlig d. (miracles)* *gerði várr Dróttinn, Vitae Patrum* (*Unger*).
dánar, to *dánar-fé* *add* at the end, 'dane-fee,' i.e. hereditas illorum qui nullum post se heredem relinquunt, *Thork. Dipl. i. 3*; cp. *early Swed. Dana-arver*, *Schlyter*.
dáti, *a. m.*, [abbrev. from *soldar*], a soldier, (mod.)
deyðing, *f.*, a deadening, *Vidal.*, *N. T.*
deyfi, *v.*, deafness, *Bs. ii. 369.*

deypa, *ð*, [cp. Goth. *daupjan*; Engl. *dip*; Germ. *taufen*; Dan. *døbe*], to dip in water, baptize, N. G. L. i; an obsolete word.

dirokk, *m*, a drudge (Dan. *drag*), a word of abuse, Edda (Gl.) **dirrindi**, onomatopoeic, the lark's note, see p. xxxii, col. 1, bottom. **disa-blót**, add,—þar var veizla búin at vetr-nóttum ok gort disablót, Glúm. 336. In early Swed. laws occur *disa-þing*, a general assembly, held in February, and *disa-þings dagur* = the day when the d. sat; *disa-þings friðer* = the peace, sanctity of the d., Schlyter.

dívikí, *a*, *m*, the bung of a cask, Egilsson's Poems, 68.

djarf-yrtr, part. = *djarfmælt*.

djúp-hugaðr, part. deep-minded, Skálda (in a verse), Post. 53.

dofin-leikr, *m*, torpor, Pass. g. 10.

dormr, *m*, a dormitory in a convent, Safn i. 82.

dreifa, the verb, at the end add,—vera dreifðr við e-ð, to be mixed up with a thing, (mod.)

drengr, *l*, 6, add,—ús-drengr, stýris-drengr.

drit-ligr, adj. dirty, Sks. 112 new Ed.

drit-menni, *n*, a dirty person, Fas. ii. (in a verse).

drit-róði, *a*, *m*, [see *róði*], a dirty bog, Edda (Gl.)

dróttning, a mistress, add,—Clem. 129 (Unger).

drusla, *u*, *f*, a coarse, vulgar, common dirty, (mod.)

drykk-langr, add,—Skíða R. 63.

drúsa, *u*, *f*, = *drusla*.

drótt, *m*, dat. *dretti*, [draga], a scamp; ellegar skal ek, inn digri drótt, dubba þik svá sviði, Skíða R. 60.

dular-gríma, *u*, *f*, a domino, bidding-mask, Post. 123.

dumb-rauðr, adj. dark-red.

dusti, *a*, *m*, = dust, Post. 22.

dutlungar, *m*, pl. *whimsies*. **dutlunga-samr**, adj. whimsical, (mod.) **dúnka**, *að*, to make a dull sound, Fél. xiv. 78.

dúnkr, *m*, = *dykr*, a dull sound. 2. the name of a farm in western Iceland.

dúsa, *að*, add,—hvi samir hitt at dúsa hirdmanni geðstírdum, Fms. vii. (in a verse); flestir urðu at dúsa, Skíða R. 173: so in mod. usage, láttú hann dúsa, let him alone.

dyrr, *u*, ll. 7, 8, add,—önnur dyrr, Clem. 143 (Unger).

Dýri, *a*, *m*, [A. S. *Deor*; cp. *Deora-by* = *Derby*], a pr. name, Landn.: in local names, **Dýra-Þjóðr**, in western Iceland, Landn., Glisl.

dýrindi, *n*, pl. costly things; *dýrindis vefnaðr*, a costly stuff.

dæsur, *f*, pl. groanings; með stunum og dæsum.

Dökk-álfr, *a*, *m*, pl. the Dark elves, as opp. to *Ljósálfar*, Edda 12, answering to the *huldu-fólk* of mod. legends.

dökk, adj., *l*, 1, add,—Germ. *dunkel*, A. S. *deark*, Engl. *dark*, may be identical, *rē* = *ak*.

egg, *f*, p. 116, col. 2, bottom, O. H. G. *ecka*, Germ. *ecke*, is the same word, although altered in sense; the word is therefore not 'lost in Germ.'

ein-göngu, adv. only, exclusively, (mod.)

ein-hugi, adj. with one mind, resolute, Fb. iii. 418.

einungis, adv., like *öllumis*, solely, only, (mod.)

ein-vera, *u*, *f*, a being alone, solitude.

eira, *ð*, p. 123, col. 2, observe,—the references 'eira undan e-m'—þá enn fyrst, iii. 103, belong to a different verb, viz. *eira*, being q. *æra*, from *ár*, = to row, see that word on p. 759.

eiðr-droki, *a*, *m*, a venomous dragon, Söl.

ei-vist, *f*, an everlasting abode, Hom. (St.)

ekki, adv. no, in a slow hesitating way, freq. in mod. talk, and is mentioned as early as Run. Gramm. Isl.: nei, ekki, well no, not quite so!

ekkja, *u*, *f*, a widow, add—this word (as well as *ekkill* = Swed. *enkling*) is no relation to *ekki* = sobbing, but is derived from *einn*, one, and an inflexive -*ka*, like in *stúlka*, see Gramm. p. xxxii. col. 2. *Ekkja* originally meant a single woman, a damsel, and is thus used by the ancient poets, e. g. vara sem unga ekkju í öndugi leyssa, Km.; út munu ekkjur líta allanúðla þrúðar, Sighvat; 'ekkja' and 'ung kona' are synonymous, Isl. ii. (Gunn.) in a verse; ekkjan stendr ok undrask áraburð, Lex. Poët. It then came to mean a widow (a single, lone woman, having lost her husband). *Ekkja* is a word peculiar to all Scand. languages, old and modern; although, as we believe, it superseded a still older 'widuwo' (cp. the Goth., Germ., and Engl.); this change took place at so early a time that no traces are found of that word anywhere in Scand. speech or writing (cp. Swed. *en-ka*, Dan. *en-ke*).

ellefu-tíu, 'eleventy' (i. e. one hundred and ten), like seventy, eighty, etc., freq. in reckoning by duodecimal hundreds, Feðga-xfi 16.

Ellí-sif, *f*, a popular version of *Elizabeth*, cp. Scot. *Elsbeth*, Fms. vi. (of a Russian princess).

en, disjunctive conj., p. 127, col. 2, in l. 2, observe.—Dan. *men* is not related to *en*, but is contr. from 'meðan', q. v. We now believe the particle *en* (better *enn*) to be the same as the Germ. *und*, Engl. *and*, the Icel. *en* being an assimilation of the Southern *and*.

endim-ligr, adj. abominable, Clem. 129.

endr-beiða, *d*, to beg again, Thom. 462, Post.

endr-vitkast, *að*, to recover one's senses, Vídal.

eng, *f*, add in the compds.—**engja-rós**, botan. = *comarum palustre*, marsh cinque-fail, Hjalt.

Engla-nos, *n*, the ness of Achaia, ? the Peloponnesus; Achaia-landi, þat köllu vér Engilsnes, Post. 252, v. l. 4, cp. Orkn.

eptir-ð, adv. afterwards, Safn i. 35.

orgja, *u*, *f*, a squabble; opt eru ergjur meðal granna, Hallgr.

erma, *ð*, [armr], to commiserate, Post. 69.

eyða, *u*, *f*, [auðr], a gap, lacuna, in a book, (mod.)

eyðla, *u*, *f*, [early Swed. *oydla*; cp. Dan. *øgle*, 'der er øgler i mosen'] :—a lizard, also a toad, O. H. : hence **eyðl-vina**, adj. the friend of lizards and toads, epithet of a witch, Hdl.; cp. the charm in Macbeth.

eyma, *ð*, [aumr], to commiserate, Post. 69.

ey-negldr, part. studded with islands, poet. epithet of the sea, Lex. Poët.

eyrir, *m*, l. 2, for 'aurum' read 'aureus.'

eyr-uggi, *a*, *m*, the breast-fin, of a fish.

eyxn = *oxn*, see *uxi*.

faðan and **föðun**, *f*, a demand for sale; leggja f. á e-ð.

fall-stykki, *n*, a big gun, (mod.)

fals-leikr, *m*, a falsehood, Post. 98.

far, *u*, IV. 2, add,—þá skrifaða ek þessa (bók) of et sama far, on the same subject, lb. (pref.)

far-löysi, *n*, miscarriage, opp. to *far-sæld*, Art. 4.

far-vísí (?), a happy voyage; uggir mik at ferð þín sé farleysi en eigi farvísí, Art. 4.

fáni, *a*, *m*,—the sense given under 'metaph.' belongs no doubt to a different word, borrowed in the 15th century from the Engl. *fawn*; thus *fánast* uppá e-n = Engl. to fawn upon.

fát, *n*, a fumbling, add,—mæðisk nú brátt, svá at hann leggsk til fáta, vesall karl, so that he is quite confounded, Mar. 1036.

fá-tæklingr, *m*, a poor person, a pauper.

fé, B.—**fé-kátliga**, adv., Thom. 403: **fé-örk**, *f*, a money-chest, 224.

fei, *fei*, *fy*, *fy*! Jón Þorl. i. 350.

fell, *n*, [cp. Lat. *pellis*, A. S. *fell*, etc.], skin; occurs only in such compds as *bók-fell*, *bjarn-fell*; cp. *ber-fjall* and *fjallaðr*.

ferð, *f*, add,—**ferða-hugr**, það er kominn á mig ferðahugr, of the restless feeling of one about to start on a journey.

fer-dagaðr, adj. four days old, Post. 640 (John xi. 17).

fergja, *ð*, [farg], to press, lay under pressure: so also *fergja*, *u*, *f*, a pile or heap; fann-fergja, heaps of snow.

ferri, compar. = *firri*, farther off, Kormak.

fipla, *að*, add,—*fiplanda í loptid upp*, rendering of Lat. 'inanes auras sectantem,' Vitae Patrum (Unger).

fíri, *n*, an ebbing; see *ör-fíri*.

fiskja, *ð*,—karl fiskti þá ýsu, en áðr hafði hann fískt löngu, Frisb. 235.

fíldr, part. fleeced, a sheep is said to be vel fíldr, illa fíldr; cp. Lat. *pilis*, Engl. *felt*, as also *þel*.

fjalla-fæla, *u*, *f*, a bird, 'mount-skipper,' the sand-piper, Fjöltnir viii.

fjári, *a*, *m*, a swearing, hveit fjárin! fjárans karlinn! q. *fé-átr* (?), a goblin, over hidden treasures.

fjúk-saga, *u*, *f*, a floating rumour, Bret.

fjögur-tán, *fjögurtándi*, older form, = *fjörtán*.

fjórugr, adj. full of life, sprightly, (mod.)

fjagari, prep. a fayer, knacker; cp. Ivar Aasen *fjagar*.

flak, *n*, a wreck, in *skipi-flak*.

flaka, *að*, to hang loose.

flangrast, *að*, to fawn, of a dog; f. uppá e-n, (mod.)

flas, *u*, = *face*; in the phrase, reka það framan í flasið á e-m, to throw it rudely in one's face; or það kom rétt framan í flasið á honum! (mod.)

flaumr, Norse *floam*, read *flaum*, see Ivar Aasen.

floyðri, *f*, something belonging to a ship-shed; liggja við þír aurar við staf hvern, ok svá fyrir staflagju hverja, ok svá fyrir floyðri hverja, a plank in the floor (?), N. G. L. i. 101.

flíka, *u*, *f*, a rug, = *flik*, Thom. 471.

flíka, *að*, in *flíka e-n*, to have to spare; þó hefði ei fé að flíka, Húst.

flot-kyndill, *m*, a tallow-candle, Art. 114.

flóð, *n*, add,—it is used fem. in Hb. (1865) 14. 39.

flúrur, *f*, pl. = *flúð*; hált er helzt á flúrum, Hallgr.

flæja, *ð*, to fly; see *flýja*.

flókt, *n*, a fluttering.

folaðr, part. foaled; in *ný-folaðr*, O. H. L.

forátta and **forurtir**, *f*, add,—Ulf. *fra-uaurðis* = *ámapria*.

for-drátt, *m*, what is drawn before, a veil, Thom. 455.

for-hrumr, adj. quite tottering, Thom. 478.

for-kundliga, adv. = *forkunnliga*, Clem. 127.

for-leiki, *a*, *m*, insolence, Mar. 275.

for-ligr, adj. vehement, insolent, Thom.

for-litning, *f*, = *fyrirlitning*, Thom. 408.

forn-yrði, *n*, an archaism, add reference,—Lil. 98 (hulin foryrðin).

forráða-kona, *u*, *f*, a female manager, Hom. (St.)

for-ræði, *n*, treason, add,—Mar. 468.

for-skot, *n*, a notice or allowance of time, Thom. 494.

for-spá, *ð*, to prophesy, Thom. 488.
 for-aprakki, *a*, *m*. [A. S. *fore-spreca*], a ringleader, spokesman.
 forsúgr, *adj*. coarse and abusive.
 for-verendr, *m*. pl. predecessors, Thom. 424.
 for-pykkja, *u*, *f*. a dislike, Thom. 420.
 fólk-vitr or -vitr, *f*. the wight or fairy of battle, of a Valkyria, Hkv.
 frakki, *a*, *m*. bad, rotten bay; illt er saman að akka úrgum sinu frakka, Hallgr.
 framan-af, *adv*. at the outset; vetrinn var kaldr framan af, = öndverðr.
 fram-langt, *adj*. *n*. along, forwards, Hem. (MS.)
 fregn-vías, read *frogvías*, see Art. 4. (Ed.)
 freyja, *u*, *f*. a lady; freyja mín es vanheil, Clem. 135.
 frið-gjafi, *a*, *m*. a peace-giver, Fb. iii. 386.
 frið-sama, *ad*, to pacify; friðsama heilaga kirkju, Hom. (St.)
 frönu-skammr, *adj*. short-edged, = bitskammr, *f*. er inn deigi lá, a saying, Mkv.
 fugl-heillir, *f*. pl. augury, Post. (Unger). fuglheilla-maðr, *m*. = Lat. *augur*, *id*.
 fulki, *a*, *m*. a bird, fulica, = Fr. *le foulque*, Engl. *the coot*, Edda (Gl.)
 furtr, *m*. a gruff boor. furtaligr, *adj*. gruffly. furta-skapr, *m*.
 fúa, *u*, *f*. = fóa, a fox; brogðott reyndist gemlu fúa, Mkv. 18.
 fúinn, *adj*. rotten, Mar. 378.
 fúk-yrði, *n*. pl. foul language, (mod.)
 fúl-már, *m*. the 'foul-mew' or fulmar, a sea-bird, Hallfred; cp. Bewick.
 fúnan, *f*. decomposition, Post. 23.
 fyð-riskill, *m*. a kind of fish, Edda (Gl.)
 fyrir-menni, *n*. a person of rank, Bs. ii. 524.
 fyrir-vaf, *n*. for 'warp' read 'warp'.
 fækja, *ð*, = feykja, Hom.
 fór, *in* the compds add.—fara-hagr, *m*. travels, Clem. 142.
 gafi-kona, *u*, *f*. a yowl, Safn i. 112, Stef. Ól.
 gagn-stæðr, *adj*. reverse, contrary.
 gagn-tak, *n*. straps on a truss-saddle, (mod.)
 gams, *u*. busts (?), in the phrase, snapa gams, to get nothing, Jón Þorl. i. 343, (mod.)
 ganti, *a*, *m*. [Dan. *gante*], a coxcomb, (mod.) ganta-skapr, *n*. Vidal.
 goð-ferði, *n*. temper, disposition.
 goð-mannligr, *adj*. fine-looking, portly, Safn i. 63.
 gegða, *u*, *f*. a loose woman, Edda (Lauf.)
 got, *u*, = geta, a guess, Fms. vi. 383 (and Mork. L. c.)
 getta, *u*, *f*. = genta, a girl; Geishildir getta, gott er öð þetta, Fas. ii. (in a verse); notræn getta, Egilsson's Poems, 115 (and, 'getta er sama og genta').
 goy, *u*. barking, elsewhere gaub, (mod.)
 gígja, *ad*, to fiddle (Germ. *geigen*), Str. 82.
 gjögta, *ad*, to jolt, rattle, of a thing badly fitted; það gjögta til og frá.
 glaupsa, *ad*, to talk glibly; heimilt á ek at g. af því, Mkv. 3.
 gláma, *u*, *f*. a bald, barren tract, a gab, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 491.
 glens, *add*, —glens-öl, *n*.; dauðinn er glensöl sjaldan saup, sagði skenktu nú mér í staup, Jón Þorl.
 glörungr, *m*. a glassy sheeting of ice, frozen after thawing, (mod.)
 glipja, *u*, *f*. a thin texture; vefjar-glipja, Jón Þorl. i. 324.
 glipjuloqr, *adj*. thin, of a texture, (mod.)
 gljúpr, *adj*. see glipr.
 glæta, *u*, *f*. a glittering spot; vatns-glæta, a speck or pool of water; ljús-glæta, a gleam of light.
 gnurra, *ad*, to gnarr, grate, as a door moving on the hinges.
 gnötran, *f*. a rattling, Eluc.
 göð-fýsi, *f*. piety, devotion; göð-fúsa, *adj*. devoted, Thom.
 göð-siðugr, *adj*. well-mannered, Thom. 23.
 göð-vikinn, *adj*. bounteous, kind, Hugvekju S. 28. 4.
 gölf, *n*. add the phrase, —kona liggir á gölfi, to be in childbirth.
 góm-sötr, -tamt, *adj*. sweet, tickling to the palate, dainty.
 greiðka, *ad*, to speed, quicken; g. sporð.
 grína, *d*, to 'grim', but only in the special sense, to stare into, putting one's face close to a thing; grína ofan í bókina.
 grópa-samloga, *adv*. [hence the mod. grobba, to vaunt, and grobbinn = boasting]:—boastingly; þótti gaman at reyna fráleik hans, svá g. sem hann sjálf tók á, Mork. 40.
 grund-vallan, *f*. a foundation, ground-work, Bs. i. 889.
 grunn-sakka, *u*, *f*. a lead, plumb, (mod.)
 grön, *f*. add the phrase, —fla (or fýla) grön, to pout with the lips.
 guð-roskja, *u*, *f*. blasphemy, Post. (Unger) 122, v. 1.
 gull, *add*, —sá grét ekki fyrir gull sem ekki átti, Vidal. i. 284.
 gyðja, *u*, *f*. add, —þorlaug gyðja, Landn. 64.
 gvi-maðr, *m*. a gude-man or good-man, franklin, perh. derived from gó- in gölgr, Edda i. 536 (a ðv. ley.); it is evidently the same as Engl. *yeoman*.
 gvi-brúðr, *f*. a good-wife, also a ðv. ley. in a verse, Eb.
 haf, *n*. p. 228, add, —haf-gall, *n*. sea-amber, Björn. haf-leiði, *n*. a sea-way, Post. (Unger) 4. haf-rekinn, *part*. sea-tossed, Mar. 1054.
 haf-rekr, *m*. sea-drifted. Heine bavraki or Heine the sea-drifted is the

name of the hero of a Faroe legend, told by Schlyter in Antiqu. Tid-skrift, 1849–1851. The legend makes him the father of the arch-pirate Magnus Heimeson, a historical person, whose exploits are told in Debes' book; this Magnus, we may presume, served as a model to Scott's Pirate (that Scott knew of Debes is seen from note K to the Pirate). The Faroe legend bears a striking likeness to the Anglo-Norman Havelock the Dane; both name and story may have a common origin, 'Haveloc' being a corrupted French form, with *r* changed into *l* for the sake of euphony. haf-rót, *n*. a violent swell of the sea.
 haganligr, *adj*. fit, meet, comfortable, (mod.)
 hag-sýni, *n*. a practised eye, (mod.)
 hag-sæld, *f*. wealth, well-being, (mod.)
 hag-tækr, *adj*. practical, Fb. i. 433.
 hala, *ad*, to haul, Mar. 1054 (Dan. *bale*).
 halli, *a*, *m*. [Ivar Aasen *ball*; cp. the Norse Fredriks-*'bald'*], a sloping, brink, declivity, Hem.; freq. in mod. usage; metaph. a drawback, loss of right.
 hamall, a nickname, and then a pr. name, Lando.; cp. A. S. *homela* = a fool, one whose head is close-shaven.
 hamótt, hömótt, *f*. mod. humótt; [from *höm*, a dammed (?), it is therefore not derived from *húnn*]:—only in the phrase, fara i hamót eptir e-m, to follow in one's wake; hleypr hann fram i vegginn þar sem vagna-menninir fóru undan, ok hér eptir i hamóttina (haumóttina, v. l.). Clar. (vellum): mod., ganga i humótt á eptir, to slink behind.
 hand-draga, *drög*, to pull, Thom.
 harð-bryti, *n*. hard-heartedness, Thom. 486.
 harð-stjóri, *a*, *m*. a tyrant; harð-stjórn, *f*. tyranny, (mod.)
 harpa, *ad* (?), to play on a harp, Str., a ðv. ley.
 há-band, *n*. a string round the leg.
 há-leistr, *m*. (from *leistr* (q. v.) and *hár* = a bough), a short rock reaching only to the ankles.
 hálf-akák, *f*. a triangular kerchief, a square one cut in two, Ísl. i. 7.
 Hár-barðr, *m*. Gray-beard, a myth. name, Edda (Gl.); Prof. Berg-mann, in his 'Graubarts-lid', has conclusively shewn that the 'Hárbarðr' of the lay (Hárbarðs-ljóð) is not Odin, but Loki.
 há-vaði, *a*, *m*. a roaring water, a rapid, i. e. something less than a cascade; móða féll með miklum hávaða, Fas. ii. 230; þá spenntu fram i hávaðana, Safn i. 80.
 heggr, *m*. add, —Engl. *bedge*, Germ. *becken*, from this tree being used for hedging.
 heid-gulr, *adj*. yellow, jaundiced, (mod.)
 heit-rof, *n*. a breach of promise, Thom. 498.
 hífnekr, *adj*. = himnekr, Post. 481, 510.
 hialin, *n*. a gossamer (?), Ísl. Þjóðs. ii. 539.
 hífnekr, *dep*. [hif], to be in its lair, of a wild beast; hann hafði hífnekr í þessu fjalli, ... far nú ok hífnekr þar er þér líkar, Vitae Patrum (Unger).
 hima, *ð*, to saunter; add, —himir ok hangir ... hvat himir þá ... hekk hann af ok himi ... með himanda hug, Vitae Patrum (Unger).
 hira, to loiter; add, —hinir hiru við ... ek hiruþek hær hjá i yðvanti þjónumstu, Vitae Patrum (Unger).
 Hjaðningar, *add*, —A. S. *Heodeningas*, *Hetelinge* or *Hegselinge* of the old German epos, Kudrun (Bartsch's Edition).
 Hjarrandi, *a*, *m*. a mythical name, the Demodokus or Orpheus of the old Teut. legends, Edda 89; A. S. *Heorrenda*; in old Germ. poems called *Horant*. Hjarranda-ljóð, *n*. pl. the lay or tune of H., a charmed tune on the harp, Fas. iii. 223 (Bösa S.); a mod. metre in the Ballads (Rimur) is, if we remember right, still in Iceland called *Hjarranda-lag*, the new of H. (see Bartsch's Ed. of Kudrun, pp. ix, xvii, and the sixth Aventure of Kudrun, inscribed 'wie suozte Horant sanc' = how sweet H. sang).
 hjart-togn = jartegn, Thom.
 hjá-lega, *u*, *f*. read 'hjá-legr, *n*.'
 hlaupa, the verb, add, —subj. hlepi, Ó. H. 118; læpiak, O. H. L. 82; but hlypi, Hom. 158, Ó. T. 68, l. 24.
 hlerai, *adj*. mod. hlessa, q. v.; sló á hann ótta miklum svá sem hann yrði hlerai (hleyrai, v. l.), Post. (Unger) 121.
 hleyti, *add*, —hleyti-maðr, a rendering of Lat. *vicarius*, Post. 36.
 hljóð-sömd, *f*. silence, Post. 74.
 hljóð-akylldi (hlupscyllidi) = lyðskylldi, Fms. x. (Ágrip) 398, 399.
 hnausa, *m*. add, —the old true form is knaus, whence Dan. *knos*.
 hnori, *a*, *m*. add, —Gr. *Zēu sōvor*.
 hnita, *ad*, [see neit], to gleam white like snow, Pál Vidal. (in a ditty).
 hnjósa, *add*, —Skíða R. 189; metaph., hnýsa hann við þestrinn, þu sneezed again, i. e. remonstrated, Bs. i. 181; mönnum mátti nálgja hnjósa (= hjósa) hugr við, Vitae Patrum (Unger).
 hnjóta, *hnaut*, to stumble; hestrinn hnaut þá á fram, Bs. ii. 449 (16th century); no doubt corrupt for hnjósa.
 hnósi, *a*, *m*. [nosi, p. 457]; en á meðan önnur var að koma í lag hnósatum sem þar ætluðu að láta í vogguna, of an ungainly changeling swathed and put into the cradle, Ísl. Þjóðs. i. 48.
 hnýssa, *t*. [hnoss], to wrap up, prop. to board; vilda ek, at þá gnýfir mik þá er ek em dauðr ok hnýssir svá um mik ... nógliga skal ek at þér

hnyssa (= Lat. *te induam*), ... þá er heilagr fadir hafði að honum hnyssat öllum-megin, Vitae Patrum (Unger); in mod. usage Icel. say, hnyssa að e-m, to wrap a person up and make him snug, e. g. of a person in bed.

holta-þórr, m. a name of the fox, Maurer's Volksagen.

horfin-heilla, perh. better n., cp. Eirsp. 141 (Ed. 1870), where horfin-heilla occurs as acc.

hoson, interj. *obo!* 623. 16, MS. 4. 1.

hosa, að, = mod. *hossa*, q. v. [Fr. *bousser*?]:—to exalt; þeir veita oss niðran ... en hinir er oss hosa, veita oss aptækast, but those who exalt us give us a check, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

hosan, f. [cp. *hossa*], exaltation, vanity; hniga til hozanar eða hógóma-dýrðar, ... til hozanar (hozanar, v. l.) eða hógómligrar hræmi, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

höfa, að, to feast, fare sumptuously, Skíða R. 112.

hóg-lyndi, add.—fem. in Mar. 351, 914.

hramsa, að, to clutch.

hroði, a, m. l. is to go out, see hroði below.

hreinn, m., observe,—this word is spec. Scand., not Finnish, see Dr. W. Thomsen, p. 46 (Germ. Ed.)

hroppr, m., observe,—Konrad Maurer has communicated to me his opinion that the ancient heathen had organised rules and laws for the maintenance or vagrancy of the poor, which the Christian bishops afterwards amended and expanded. If so, it is hardly to be doubted that the division into Rapes existed even in heathen times; and indeed it would have been recorded by Ari in the 1b. had it been made in the time of the first bishops. The word itself and the autumn meetings for the poor are mentioned in Sagas referring to the heathen age, e. g. Fms. ii. 225. The men of the 12th century looked on these meetings as a time-honoured institution, as is proved by the reference Fb. iii. 431 (only lately noticed, and given in full s. v. þinga); cp. also Bolla þ. (Ld. 350). These meetings are still held in Iceland.

hreykja, t, [hrukr], to puff up; h. sér, þeir sem hreykjast heldr hátt hrpa fyrri vonum, Grönd.

hrygg-bjúgr, adj. crook-backed, Mar. 1040.

hrysa, u, f. a mare; the word occurs in the Vitae Patrum (Unger).

hræsa = ræsa, Post. 288.

hröði, f. [from *hráðr*], a hurry, precipitation, Eluc.

hrökkva, the verb,—for 'h. við, to give way,' read 'h. við, to face, stand at bay'; þetta einvigi er engi hafði þort við að h., Art. 19.

hug-guði, add.—fem. in Bs. i. 561, ii. 76.

hug-næmt, n. adj., Thom. 386.

hugr,—'hugar-válaðr, m.' read 'hugar-válað, n.' See válað.

hüm, observe,—for *hümtö*, see hamött.

húu-hoigull, m. a kind of spider, = dordingull, Ísl. þjóðs. ii. 548.

hvesta, u, f. = þvesti (q. v.), Vm. 79.

hvima, add.—Mork. 108.

hviskr, n. a whispering, Post. 609.

hylja, the verb, add.—n. part. hult, N. G. L. i. 256; hult ok óhult, covered and not covered; hence the mod. ó-húlt, used as adj., = safe, prop. not bidden, not skimmed over, metaphor perh. from holes in ice or crevasses.

húfir, m. a beifer (?), Yt.

hækin, adj. [Ivar Aasen *bæken*; Dan. *bigen*], greedy, voracious, Mel., Bret. (1849) 44.

hæti, n. = hót, a wit; ekki einu hæti betr.

höfuð,—the words in line 6 to 7, etc., are true in substance, yet the spelling höfuð does at least occur once in Cod. Reg. Sæm., viz. Hbl. 15 (Bugge); haufuð is certainly the true old form. To höfuð-hlutr, p. 307, col. 2, add,—in mod. usage, höfða-hlutr (in the dual), opp. to fótahlutr, and so spelt in Eg. 398; so also Icelanders say höfða-lag, the head-piece of a bedstead, also the pillow; eg fann það undir höfðalaginu: cp. the phrase, at höfðum þorsteins, at the heads of Thorstein's bed (here in plur. used of a single person); a similar usage of plur. or dual instead of sing. in A. S. is marked in a note to Mr. Sweet's Gregory's Pastoral Care.

hórmeitiðr, m. a ðw. Aey. in Hým. end; may not this word contain a variation or corruption of some month's name, occurring under various forms in A. S. and Germ., and of which the Scand. form is not known, such as Horemaent = November or December, Hornunc = February, Hartmonat = January (Dr. Karl Weinhold),—months of great festivals and sacrifices? For an attempt at interpretation of the passage, see vðar, p. 687, col. 1, at bottom.

íping, f. (?); þeir festu þá upp í framstaðnum eitt lituð segl svá sem væri íping nokkur, Post. 273.

í-grunda, að, to ponder over, ruminate, (mod.)

í-leppr, m. a sock to wear in shoes, = leppr, (mod.)

ísugr, adj. icy; ísugar báur, Jd.

í-vera, u, f. indwelling, habitation; íveru-hús, a lodging-house, (mod.)

íafu-laugd, p. 321, add.—íafuengdar-skra = an obituary, D. l. i. 256.

íafu-lyndi, add.—fem. in Mar. 848.

jur-jór = jaur, yes, is quoted in Run. Gramm.

jár = jaur, yes; jár kvað hann, ifast ekki um, Art. 68, cp. Skálda (Thorodd) 163.

jögun, f. a barping on the same quarrel.

jökull, add.—jökul-hljóð, n. sounds heard in glaciers, Eggert Itin. 770: jökul-sprunga, u, f. a crevasse.

jölstr, m. [Swed. *jolster*], *salix pentandra*, a kind of willow, Gkv. 1. 19 (Bugge 419).

jötun-uxi, add.—medic. a cancer; hann fékk mein í fótinn, var þat kallað j. eðr átumein, Bs. ii. 269.

kaða, u, f. a ben (?), Edda ii. 488.

kaf, n., add the phrase,—enda, hætta í miðju kafi, to end or break off abruptly (in mediis rebus), metaphor from swimming.

kaf-ferð, f. submersion, Thom. 495.

kaka, u, f. a cake; add a reference from an ancient vellum,—eitt köku-korn, a little cake, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

kakki, a, m. a basin; in vatn-kakki, Korm.

kaldi, a, m. a cold, chilly breeze.

kaina, að, = kólna, (mod.)

kamera, n. a chamber, room, privy, (mod.)

kanga, n. = kangin-yrði, (mod.)

kast, n., add.—a fit; hústa-kast, a fit of coughing; renna stór köst, to take a long run by fits and starts, Hem.

kása, u, f., mod. kása (see p. 335, col. 1); the word is found in Vitae Patrum (Unger), kazu af mjólvi, being a rendering of 'pultem ex fariná.'

keip-réttr, adj. bolt upright; standa keipréttr, (mod.)

keldu-svin, for 'bedge-bog' read 'rallus aquaticus,' the name of a bird, the water-rail.

kenna, the verb, add,—to tell, make known (cp. the Goth. use); kennit mér nafn konungs, tell me the king's name, Hkv. Hjörv.: konungar 'ro fimm, kenni ek þér nöfn þeirra, ek emk inn sétti sjálf, Em.; kenna e-m brautir, to tell one the way, as a guide, Hðm., Hbl.

ker-koppr, m. a small basin, Thom. 518.

kjalar-fugl, m. a kind of bird, a quail (?), Edda (Gl.)

kjarna-mjolk, f. [Dan. *kjerne-milk*], 'churn-milk,' butter-milk, Thom. 447.

kjarr, m. a kind of bird, a curlew (?), Edda (Gl.)

kjós, f., add reference,—Post. 308.

kjót-mangari, a, m. a meat-monger, 1 Cor. x. 25 (whence *Kjöbmager-gade*, in Copenhagen).

kland and klanda;—the derivation from the Gr. is erroneous, the word being an old Scand. law term; old Swed. *kland* = an action, and *klanda* (with acc.) = to bring an action for or about a thing, see Schlyter. In Icel. the original sense has been lost.

kloasa, u, f., add reference,—Skáld H. R.

klof-vega, in the phrase, ríða k., to ride astride; opp. to ein-vega, like women on a side-saddle, (mod.)

knauss, m. a square clod of turf, Lat. *casspes*; cp. Dan. *knös*; the mod. Icel. form is hnauss, q. v.

knetta, t, to grumble; engi knettir um annars mein, Mkv.

knjúkr, m. a cram, knoll; the mod. form is hnjúkr. II. as a pr. name, Landn.; spelt knykr, D. l. i. 399.

kol-folla, d. (and kol-fellir, m.), to lose utterly, of a man who loses all his live stock from cold or hunger; hann kolfeldi, he lost his all; það varð kolfellir: it may be a metaph. from cutting wood for charcoal; or perhaps a remnant of an ancient Scand. law term, preserved in early Swed., viz. *kull-svarf* = the death of mother and child in childbirth, and *kjöl-svarf* = of husband, wife, and child, all perishing at sea, see Schlyter, cp. Ld. ch. 18.

koll-vátr, adj. wet-haired, i. e. drowned, esp. in a ditty.

koma, the verb, D, at the end add.—vera kominn upp á e-n, to depend upon one for help; vera upp á aðra kominn, (mod.)

konr, add.—konar (*generis*), Skálda (Thorodd) ii. 40.

korn, add.—eitt köku-korn; see kaka.

kreppingr, m. a bird, the creeper (?), Edda (Gl.)

kriari, a, m. a crier, = Lat. *præco*, Mar. (pref. p. xvii).

kross, in the remarks on cross-worship add.—þorkell er svá baðsk fyrir at krossi, gott ey gömlum manni, gott ey ungum manni, Landn. 45.

krumla, u, f. = krumma.

krýja or krúa, ð, hence the mod. Icel. grúa (það úir og grúir), changing ð into g; [Norw. *krye*; cp. Engl. *crowd*];—to swarm; það uði og krúði, Egilsson's Poems, 25.

krökil-blinda, u, f. 'crook-blind,' blind man's buff; a game also called skolla-leiur, Mar. 1056.

kveisa, u, f., add.—kveisu-flug, n. a shooting pain, Mkv.

kvenn-, the compds, p. 362, col. 2, observe—the ancients prob. said kven- with a single n; 'kven' is still sounded in *Kven-grjótt*, a local name in western Icel., being the only remnant of the old form.

kviðja, the verb, add.—reflex. kviðisk þessa verks, forbear to do it, Krók. 6 new Ed.

kvika, u, f. obstructions of the ducts in the nose, which used to be

thought to be *quick* (i. e. *live*) *worms*; *Vespasianus* hafði kvikur í nösum, en þat mein kalla þeir 'vespas', því var hann kallaðr *Vespasianus*, *V. bad* 'worms in the nose,' *so* *which disease they call vespas, therefore he was called V. (sic)*, Post. (Unger) 155.

kvisi, u, f. a kind of *bird*, Edda ii. 488.

kvíatr, m., add,—*kvíatr kvíatr, live stock*; hann á eigi meir í kvikum kvísti en eina kú, Mar. 1049.

kyrfa, ð, to *carve*, Grág. ii. 257; cp. *kurfur*.

kyrra, u, f. *calmness, calm*, Mar. 1195.

kögör, m. a kind of *stone*, Edda (Gl.) ii. 424.

kögurr, m., as to the reference Hbl. 13, add,—the vellum has *ogur*, but the emendation into *kögur* is received by Editors; and is made certain by 'kögur-veinn' in the same verse; but the sense and origin of *kögur* in this place have been missed by the interpreters. It is indeed a well-known Teut. word, A. S. *cocur*, O. H. G. *cocbar*, Germ. *koobar*, Dutch *koker*; the Dan. *kogger* is prob. borrowed from the Germ., as is the Icel. *koffur* from Luther's Bible; once on a time it was also a Scand. word, which was since displaced by the compounded *örva-malr* or *ör-malr*, q. v.; this passage being the only place where it occurs in an uncompounded form, but it remains in *kögur-veinn*, a *quiver-boy*, who carried the *bunter's quiver* (?); and in *kögur-barn*, Norse *kogge-barn*. Prof. Bergmann has, with his usual insight in Eddic matters, divined the sense when he says, p. 123, 'über den Sund zu schwimmen und dabei seinen feurigen Donner-und-blitz-keil, ... im Wasser zu netzen und abzukühlen.' The fact is, Thor is here represented carrying a quiver full of thunder-bolts on his back, and so the poet makes the mighty thunder-god stop at the Sound, embarrassed, and begging to be ferried over, as he could not wade over from fear of wetting his quiver and quenching the fire, for he must 'keep his powder dry,' although in Grm. and Pd. Thor is not much afraid of the water. Whether *kögurr*, a *quilt*, be any relation to *kögurr*, a *quiver*, we cannot tell, prob. not; if so, this word should be placed under a separate head.

kör-loginn, adj. = *körlogr*, Post. 40.

körugr, adj. [kar], *slimy*, (mod.)

laga-setning, f. *legislation* (p. 370, col. 1); this word requires explanation,—in old writers it means *the constitution, the fundamental laws or political constitution of a commonwealth*; as Ari, the historian, says, 'frá Islands bygd, frá landnáms-mönnum ok lagasetning,' of the *settlement of Iceland, of her settlers and her political constitution*, Ib. (pref.); where *lagasetning* refers to the institution of the alþing, and the other events related in Ib. ch. 2 and 3; so also, ritaði hann (viz. Ari) mest í upphafi sinnar bókar um Islands bygd (the *settlements*), ok lagasetning (*constitution*), Hkr. (pref.), referring to the constitutional laws of Ulfhot recorded in ch. 2 of the Icelander Book; *lagasetning* here exactly answers to what Konrad Maurer, by a mod. term, calls 'die entstehung des Isländischen staates.' So also of the laws of king Hakon the Good (cp. the remarks s. v. *þing*), *lagasetning Hákonar konungs*, ... hann (the king) var maðr stórvitr, ok lagði mikinn hug á lagasetning, hann 'setti' Guðalings-lög ..., Hkr. i. 135 (cp. Fms. i. 31); again, in Ó. H. 227 it answers to the mod. word *legislation* (of the laws of Sweyn, the son of Alfiðr), and so Orkn. 24. It is to be borne in mind that 'lög' has a double sense, viz. *law* in a strict sense, and in a local-political sense = a 'law-community,' *legally constituted state*, nearly answering to Gr. *πόλις*.

lang-viðri, n., add,—*langviðrum skal eyða grund*, Mk. 24; cp. *Ísland eyðist af langviðrum ok lagaleysi*, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 438.

laus-lyndi, add—fem. in Fas. ii. 124.

laus-mœll, add—the sing. occurs in Fb. iii. 185.

laus-yrði, add,—fem. in Pr. 133, Fbr. 64 new Ed.

laus, f., add,—this word occurs in Landn. 197 (Hjaltedzla-laut).

lân, n., add,—ekki er lân lengr en léd er, Vidal., a saying.

lœdda, u, f. a *lead, plumb*, a fisher's term in western Iceland.

leidd-angr, m. a *levy*; add,—may not this word be qs. *leiddangr* = *the field of the Leet, where a Leet was held*? if so, it would throw light on the origin of this meeting in very remote times as being a *muster-meeting* or *levy of the king's service*; afterwards *leiddangr* might have come to mean the *levy* itself. It is indeed difficult to explain this word in any other way, esp. the latter part *-angr*, which usually denotes a place.

leiddanligr, adj. *ductile, manageable*, Post.

leiði-þirr, m. a *leader*, Haustl.; wrongly explained by Egilsson, it is evidently the A. S. *lād-þeow* = a *leader, guide*.

leikni, f. *playfulness, curiosity*; göra e-ð til leiknis, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 615.

leittia-maðr = *leystimaðr* (or *hleystimaðr*), a *viator*, Post. 34.

liðr, observe,—the passage in Hm., svá at hún lyki þik liðum, is perhaps illustrated by Chaucer's 'loosen in every lith,' Nonne's Priest's Tale; embraces of witches being believed to rob a man of his manhood.

limpa, u, f. *limpness, weakness*, Fél. xv; það er limpa í mér, (mod.)

lík-brá, f. = *valbrá* (q. v.), Fél.

lím-stökkinn, part. *out of joint*, Þiðr. 16.

Ljósa-vatn, n. *the light-water*, a local name: *Ljósveitningar*, m. pl. *the men of L.*, Landn.

Ljósa-kor, n., prop. a '*light-vessel*,' a *lamp* (not *lantern*), cp. Mar. 679, 1036, 1037, Thom. 483.

ljúga, the verb, add,—pret. pl. *lúgo*, Post. 231; later *lugu*.

loda, the verb, the Clem. 24 (Post. Unger 63), read,—*fundu þeir*, at hann lóddi 'saman' flærd einni; the passage is therefore quite plain.

logn-alda, u, f. *rolling in a calm*, of a ship.

lok, n., add,—the word remains in Engl. *dem-lock*.

Loki, the name of the terrible fire-demon, half god, half giant, the friend and companion of the gods, and yet their most fearful foe. We have a new suggestion to make as to the origin of this name. The old Northern Loki and the old Italic *Vulcanus* are, we believe, identical: as thus,—the old Teutonic form of *Loki*, we suppose, was *Wlōka*, whence, by dropping the *w* before *l*, according to the rules of the Scandinavian tongue, *Loki*. A complete analogy is presented in Lat. *volus, vulus*, A. S. *wlōts*, but Icel. lit (in and-lit, a *face*); and, in point of the character of the two demons, the resemblance is no less striking, as we have on the one hand *Vulcanus* with Etna for his workshop (cp. the mod. *volcano*), and on the other hand the Northern legends of the fettered giant, *Loki*, by whose struggles the earthquakes are caused. Of all the personages of the Northern heathen religion, the three, Óðinn, Þor, and *Loki*, were by far the most prominent; but not even the name of *Loki* is preserved in the records of any other Teutonic people. Can the words of Caesar B. G. vi. xxi, Solem 'Vulcanum' et Lunam, refer to our *Loki*? probably not, although in Caesar's time the form would have been *Wlōkan* in acc., a form which a Roman ear might well have identified with their own *Vulcanus*. The old derivation from *loka, n. sbst.*, is inadmissible in the present state of philological science: a *Widm* from *vaða*, or *Loki* from *loka*, is no better than a '*Juno a juvando*,' or a '*Neptunus a nando*.' May not *Loki* (*Wlōka*) be a relation to the Sansk. *vrīka*, Slav. *vluku*, Lith. *vilkas*, Icel. *vargr*, *úlfr*, meaning a *destroyer, a wolf*? it is very significant that in the Norse mythology *Loki* is the father of the world-destroying monsters,—the wolf Fenrir, the World-serpent, and the ogress Hel; and, if the etymology suggested be true, he was himself originally represented as a wolf.

lopt-hæna, u, f. a female fr. name, Landn.; prop. a kind of *duel*, cp. *skálp-hæna* (in the Addenda).

lókr, add,—that it originally was a law term, a *receiver of stolen goods*, is seen from Chaucer (Coke's Tale, 51), 'there is no thief without a *loak*.'

lund-lag, n. *temper*.

lund-lagt, part. n. *minded, disposed*, c-m er e-t l., Post. 481, 633.

lyf-steinn, in the vellum of Korm. S. (A. M. 232) it is always spelt with *y* (not *lišteinn*), thus Unger, who has himself consulted the vellum.

lykt, f. [Dan. *løjte*], a *lantern*, Bs. ii. 257.

lýð-skyldi, add—fem. in Fms. x. 339 (sjá hlýðskyldi); but *hlýðskyldis*, 398.

lýan, the verb, II. 3. 7, lýsa e-u yfir, better is lýsa yfir e-u.

læri-veinn, this word is a translation of A. S. *leorning-cniht*, a word used in Ælfric's English at the time when Christianity was transported from England to Norway and Iceland; at a still earlier time the English rendered 'discipulus' by '*þegn*' (Gregory's Pastoral Care).

lœð, f. a *laibe*, add—the old form was prob. *lauð*, with a diphthong; the mod. form is *lœð*, gen. *lœðar*.

mal, n. *the purring of a cat*, Snót 132.

man, a *bondman*, add,—*mans-fólk, captive-folk, prisoners*; in Orkn. 368 (Fb. ii. 486, l. 8), þeir seldu þeim silfr ok 'aunat fé' is corrupted for '*mans-fólk*,' as is seen from the words of the Danish translation of 1615—'ok solde dennem fangerne.'

mann-bikkja, u, f. a '*man-bitch*,' a term of abuse, Post. 151.

manni, add,—þætta ek við manni, Post. 230.

mann-tjón, for the gender see tjón.

man-vélar, f. pl. *love-tricks*, Hbl. 20.

mat, n. *an estimate*; the truer form is *mát* (like *dráp, nám, gát*, &c. from *drepa* ...); the word was originally a Norse law term, and is not found in the Grág., but was, at the union with Norway, adopted in Icel., where it soon lost its long vowel; it is actually spelt *maat* (i. e. *mát*) in D. N. ii. 225 (*maats menn* = *taxation*); eptir sex manna máti, Ib.; eptir góðra manni máti, Vm.; eptir máti, id. (Mr. Jón Thorkelsson).

mat-fiskr, m. *fish for food*, Post.

mál-fríðr should be—a *temporary peace*; mod. *stundar-fríðr*.

maasi, a, m. a nickname, Fms., add—prop. the name of a bird; in *Faroe maasi* is a *sea-mew*; *val-maasi, Víslands-maasi* (= an *Icelandic mew*), *fiski-maasi*, see Mr. H. C. Müller's *Færöernes Fugle-fauna* (1863).

meðan, add,—hence Dan. *men* = *but*, contracted from *medan*.

megin-byri, n. a *fair wind*, Post. 233.

mél-fluga, u, f. a *moth in clothes*, (mod.)

mest-megn, adv. *for the most part*, (mod.)

met, n. sing. = *mát, an estimate*, D. N. ii. 31; lög-m., Mar. (pref. p. xxv).

meta, the verb, at the beginning, observe,—the subj. *metu* occurs in Vols. S. 85 (Bugge's Ed.)

mey-nunna, u, f. a *nun*, = *virgo monacha*, Vitae Patrum (Unger).

mið-seymi, n., sounded *misseymi*, *the gut used in shoe-making*.

mikill, add the saying.—**mikið skal til mikils vinna**, Vidal. ii. 64.
mikla, ad, add.—**hann kvæðsk eigi mundu mikla tillögu við hann** ór því er hann hafði til unnt, Band. (MS., begin.); the printed text is corrupt.
mis-dægri, n. adj.; in the phrase, **honum verður aldri misdægri**, of a person who is never ill for a single day.
mis-gáningr, m. an *inadvertency*.
mis-grip, n. a 'mis-grip,' *mistake*; in the phrase, **taka e-t í misgripum**, to take a thing by the wrong end, make a mistake, (mod.)
mis-klíð, f. *discord*.
mjalli, a, m. [mjöll], *whiteness*; esp. in the phrase, **vera ekki með öllum mjalla**, to be not 'in one's whole whiteness,' i.e. to be not in one's senses, to be insane.
móða, u, f. II, add.—af allri móðu bitra munugða, Post. 555.
mót, a meeting; dele the word 'móts-minni,' which is only a false reading of *m* for *ni*, see njóts-minni below.
mun-hugð=munuð (q. v.), Post. (Unger) 117.
munu, the verb, add.—**muni** in exclamations of wonder, contempt; **hvat moni hvelpr á ráða gríðum?** Mork. 80; **hvat muni of vinna órum ástum**, what should overcome our love? i.e. come what may, it is proof against all, Korm. (in a verse).
mystr=myrkr (?), Mar. 1031.
mygja, the verb, add.—an older pret. **mugði** or **mögði**; hence, **né mogðu menn ölteiti**, nor did the people quell their cheer, i.e. they were in high spirits, þd. (and not as explained in Lex. Poët.); at hann mygði (subj.) allri mekt Gyðinga, that he quelled all the might of the Jews, Post. (Unger) 104.
myr-dæla, u, f. 'mire-dale,' a miry, boggy hollow, Hallgr.
moerr, f.=myrr, a moor, bog; **þa kámu í mörum fróskr**, Mkv.
mögðir, m. a kind of stone, Edda ii. 494.
móani, a, m. the name of a bear, Edda (Gl.)
-na, add.—**satt-na**, Bs. i. 469, v. l.
nagl-hald, n. a nail's hold, Bs. ii. 503.
naumr, add.—**naum gríð**, Bs. ii. 508 (17th century); **vera naumt við kominn**, to be pressed for time.
nár, B, add.—**ná-bönd**, n. pl. the cords by which the shroud is bound round the body, Mar.
nef-lauss, adj. [nefi], 'kinless,' orphaned, desolate; **sagt er frá hve neflauss narir**, Mkv.
nekkverr, add.—Mr. Uppström, and since Bugge, derive this word from **ne-veit-hverr**, instead of Grimm's **ne-hverr**, cp. A. S. **nátwæt**=**newit-wæt**=**icel. nakkvat**; this would better account for the double *k*, but otherwise it has no influence on the inflexive changes of the word.
B. nekkverr. In B. IV. 3, **nekkor** should be put under a separate head as loc. adverb,=**somewhere, anywhere**, qs. **ne-hvar** or **ne-veit-hvar**.
nema, the verb, add.—a pret. **numdi** in mod. usage, formed from the part. **numinn**, as if from a verb **nymja**; örvadist geð á allan hátt er eg numdi sjónum | födur-landið heldr hátt hafit upp úr sjónum, Eggert.
Nes-konungr, a pr. name, Baut. 402.
nott-leikr, m. *neatness*, (mod.)
njótr, m., add.—**njóts-minni**, n. [still in Norway called **njos-minne**, Ivar Aasen, in the new Edition of his Diet., of a cup drunk by customers after striking a bargain];—a kind of 'earnest-cup'; sendi hann honum eina skál fulla mjadar, ok bað hann drekka njótsminni (mótsminni is an error), hér með, segir konungur, vil ek gefa þér, Sveinn, jarlsnafn, etc., Fms. vi. 52; the suggestion at the end of the article is therefore true.
Noregr, add.—'Nurriag' on the Jellinge stone.
nótt, f., C, add.—**noetr-góltr**, n. a roving about by night.
ný-lýsi, n., to the passage Orkn. 430 add.—According to the Saga and an entry in the old Annals the day in question was the evening of the 21st of Dec. 1154, old style; and from information given by Mr. Main (the Radcliffe Observer, Oxford), a full moon fell on this very day in that year, old style. This quite settles the question as to the true old sense of **ný** and **nýlýsi**. The chronology of Torfæus in the old Ed. of Orkn. S. is altogether wrong.
nýting, f. a term of husbandry; **góð, ill nýting**, of getting in the hay or crop, Esp. 1761.
nøðingr, m. a *chilly blast*,=gnæðingr, (mod.)
nær-selt, n. adj. as adv. *nearly, almost*, (mod.)
nökkor, adv., qs. **ne-hvar** or **ne-veit-hvar**, *somewhere, very freq.* in old writers, *somewhere, anywhere*; to this word belong the references under **nekkverr**, B. IV. 3, p. 452; to which add,—**hér nokkur**, Fb. i. 73; **nökkur lands eða lagar**, Al. 107. In mod. usage this word has become obsolete and is replaced by **einhver-staðar**; the explanation given under **nekkverr**, B. IV. 3, must be altered accordingly, and the words 'somewhat, may be' struck out.
nökkvi, a, m.; in the phrase, **pungt sem 'nökkvi'** or **nökkva-pungt**, of things like hay soaked with water or the like. This word can hardly be related to **nökkvi**, a boat; we think it is qs. **n-ökkvi**, cp. **ökkr** and **okvast**, 'pungt sem einn ökvi' rapidly pronounced sem 'nokvi, the *n* being taken from the preceding word, as in **njóli** (jóll, p. 326, col. 2).

obbeldi=**ofbeldi**, Thom. 405.
ofan, adv.; instead of 'in þiðr. S. often spelt **oman**,' read 'the mod. Faroese dialect has **oman**.'
of-gloppr, m. a crime, Art. 20.
of-sinni, a, m. a follower; **allir inir æztu Aðils ofsinnar**, Bm.; **Sathan og hans ofsinnur**, Vidal. ii. 25.
of-stærð, f.=**ofstari**, Thom. 411.
of-vægi, n. an enormity, an enormous weight.
opt, add.—with the notion of *ever*; **árliga verða skyli maðr opt fá**, Hm.; so **opt, ósjaldan**, Vsp.
orð, n., add the phrase,—**fá sér e-ð til orða**, to notice, to resent; **eg vil ekki fá mér það til orða**, Vidal. ii. 41; among compds, add,—**orð-syndni**, f. *facetiousness*: **orð-heppinn**, adj. *biting*: **orð-hof**, n. the word-sanctuary, i.e. the mouth, Stor.: **orð-lagðr**, part. *famous*: **orð-lengja**, d, to dilate upon; **eg vil ekki o. þetta**, I will cut it short: **orð-roysr**, m. the word-reed, i.e. the tongue, Sighvat: **orð-ræmðr**, part. *notorious*: **orð-stafir**, m. pl. 'word-slaves,' phrases, Am. 9: **orð-svif**, n. pl. *rumours*, Post. 93.
ostr—the etymology of **ostr**, qs. **jostr**, is confirmed by the borrowed Finnish **juusto**, see Dr. W. Thomsen, p. 66.
óðal, instead of B. II. 3, read,—In the old Norse there is a compd **alda-óðal**, a property of ages or held for ages or generations, Lat. **fundus avitus**, an ancient allodial inheritance; ok ef eigi er leyst innan þriggja vetra, þá verður sú jörð honum at alda óðali, and if it be not released within three years, then the estate becomes his allodial property, D. N. i. 129; til æfulegrar eignar ok alda óðals, for everlasting possession and allodial tenure, iii. 88: then this phrase became metaphorical, in the phrase, at alda óðli, to everlasting possession, i.e. for ever; Jóann piestr skal vera þar meðan hann vill ok fylgja því at alda eyðli, i. 266; hverr verður þykki at taka þann úmagá at alda óðli, to maintain him (the poor man) for ever, Grág. i. 264; or of past time, frá alda óðli, from time immemorial; varla hefir því líkt heyrzt frá alda óðli, Vidal. ii. 181; whence the mod. Dan. **fró 'arilds' tid** (by corrupt pronunciation = **frá 'ald-odels' tid**, *ld* being changed into *r*). We believe the mid. Lat. **all-odium** to be derived from this compd, by way of assimilation; the old Teut. form would be **alp-odal** (Goth. **alp- = ævum**), whence **all-odal**, **allodium**, property held in absolute possession, opposed to such as is held in fee or subject to certain conditions. The remarks under **óðal**, l. 7, 'from this word, etc.' should be modified accordingly.
óð-gjörð, f. *verse-making, panegyric, eulogy*, Post. 510.
ó-elja, u, f. *restlessness*, Ísl. þjóðs.
ó-grynni=**örgrynni**, q. v.
ó-lekja, u, f. *curded milk with the whey*, whilst in the tub; when the whey has been strained off it it called **skyr**, (mod.)
ólga, add.—**ólgu-sjórr**, a rolling swell of sea.
ólm-leikr, m. *fury*, Post. 114.
órar, add.—**óra-maðr**, m. a madman, frantic, Post. 192.
ó-viðkomandi, part. *not belonging to*, (mod.)
pat, n. an aimless gesticulation; **handa-pat**, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 7.
pési, a, m. a 'piece,' a small tract, (mod.)
piltungr, m. a little boy,=pilt, Grett. 143 A, Krók.
pjatta, v, f. [Dan. **pjalt**], a small piece of cloth cut-off, (mod.)
presta-firrir, f. pl. a priest's rambles; ekki nema p. og hlutsemi, Vidal.
pústra, d, to buffet, þryml.
rak, n. a wick, add reference,—Mar. 673.
raudka, u, f. a red mare, (mod.)
raul, n. a doleful humming, (mod.)
ráði, a, m. a boar, add.—as a curse on a Runic stone, **ráði tekr þar runsi rúnun þinsum**, may the boar take them who confound these Runes! Rafn 165; cp. the phrases, **verða at rata**, see **rati** (for **verða at ráða?**), and **verða at gjalti**=to run mad, see **göltr**.
refr, m., add.—er Sigvaldi átti, refr, S. that fox, Fms. xi. 106.
regn-blóti, a, m. rain and snow, sleet, Ann. 1362.
reiða, the verb, add.—**reiða sig á e-t**, to rely on, (mod.)
reiðar-slag, n. a thunderbolt, stroke of lightning, Vidal. i. 336.
reiði-bolur, f. pl. a fit of anger (?); þá mælti Sigurðr konungur í reiði-bolum, Mork. 183; **vinur hún af honum riddarann í reiðibolu(u)**, Mirm. 187.
rellinn, adj. *wayward*, of a baby, Ísl. þjóðs. i. 42.
rembling, f. a puffing, Grond. 69.
rexni, a, m. (i.e. **rexni**), Post. 464; see **reksni**.
royni-atóð, f. a rowan-grove, Jónas.
ríga, ad, [from the Latin?], to irrigate, Post. 637 (v. l., **ῥίγ. λεγ.**)
ringr, m. [cp. Engl. to ring, of the voice], a shock, a quivering, convulsive motion; **taka harða ringi**, of a ship, (mod.)
rívan-akiinna, u, f. a bird, a ruff or reeve, **tringa pugnax**, Edda (Gl.)
róg-storkr, adj. 'strife-strong,' martial, Runic stone.
Róm-verska, u, f. the Roman tongue, Latin, Lagv. 16.
rugling, f. a confounding.
runna, ad, to confound, add the reference given s. v. **ráði** above wrongly explained in Rafn 165.

rúða, *u. f. a pane of glass*, (mod.)
rælastr, dep., in *svá mælið Heilagur Andi fyrir munni Davíð konungs*, begömliða 'rælið' margr maðrinn, Post. (Unger) 425, should, we believe, be 'ræsið', i. e. *hæsið*, to vaunt, puff oneself up, see Ps. xxxix. 6.
rödd, *f.*, add.—acc. *roddo*, as if from *radda*, Mork. 138.
rökkr, *m.* = *rokk*, *a-jerkin*, Thom. 457.
rökkn, *f. the band*, Edda (Gl.), a *ṛ. l. 47.*, a Slavonic word, Russ. *ruka*.
röst, *a mile*, add.—by Captain Gerhard Munthe's military map of Norway of A.D. 1827, the distance from Christiania to Eidsvold is about eight geographical miles.
Sagn, add the reference to B. 2.—*hálf-sögð er saga hver er aðrir einir segja*, i. e. 'audiatur et altera pars,' Bs. i. 582, (mod., það er ekki nema hálf-sögð saga ef einn segir.)
sak-vornd, *f.* = *sakvörn*, Thom. 452.
salt, add the phrase,—*vega salt*, to balance against one another.
sam-fenginn, part. *begrimed*; *eta upp reint eðr samfengit*, Post. 42.
sam-fæddr, part. = *samborinn*, Art. 121.
sam-hleypi, *n. a conspiracy*, Thom. 426.
sam-kvæma, after Fms. ii. 225 add.—('of the poor').
sam-lið, *n. a party*, Thom. 435.
sam-netjaðr, part. *caught in the same net*, Thom. 407.
sam-akipti, *n. dealings, intercourse*, (mod.)
sam-ænnaða, *d.* = *samneyta*, Post. 46.
sam-stilla, *t.* to tune together, of chords.
sam-sveit, *f. a communion*, Thom. 490.
sand-flúðir, *f. pl.*, see *flúð*.
sand-yrja, *u. f. a quicksand*, Safn i. 78.
sannr, adj. *sooth*, add.—Lat. *-sonus, -sonis*, is the same word; the old Norse law term, *sannr at sök*, or *ú-sannr*, *eigi sannr at sök*, exactly answers to the Lat. law term '*in-sonus*,' thus Lat. *injurias insons* is literally rendered in Icel. by '*ú-sannr at sök*.'
satt-na = *satt, true*, Bs. i. 469, v. l.
sár = *sá*, demonstr. pron., is of frequent occurrence on Runic stones, e. g. *sár eigi flo*, *he flew not*; *sár vanu Nurviag* at *kristnu*, *he won Norway to Christianity*; this '*sár*' is simply a nominative case formed like *öngur*, *margr*, from *einugi*, *manugi*.
sár-i-lagi, adv. *especially, in particular*, (mod.)
sessna, *u. f.*, add.—gen. *sessna*, N. G. L. i. 104.
sextug-fuldr, adj. *sixtyfold*, N. T.
seyða, *d.* to *seethe, cook*; *hefina steikja hyggst eg mér hálf skaltu verða í potti seyðd*, Jón Þorl.
seyra, the verb, add.—the reflex. *seyrast*, to become festered, acid, foul; *sem etur í andliti . . . svá ferr allskonar illska*, þess lengr sem hún seyrst í hug ok hjarta, þess grimmiari verðr hön, Magn. new Ed.
seyra, *u. f.*, add.—*sopa-seyra*, *a sip of the dregs*, Jón Þorl.
signa, to sink, add.—Post. 5.
singr, *n.*, add.—Benedikt kom og braut sitt far, búðar-vos hann átti þar og sultar singr, . . . ekkert hann að landi bar nema frosnar singr, a ditty, Grönd.
si-sisill, *m.* a kind of stone, Edda ii. 494.
si-sonna, interj. *see so!* thus! in colloquial Icel.
siða, the verb, add from a Runic inscription,—*siðis(k) sá mannr es þausi kumbl upp brioti*, *cursed be the man who breaks this cairn!* Rafn 205.
sið-kast, *n.* the last throw, of dice; in the phrase, *uppa á siðkastid*, at the last moment.
si-fellt, *n. adj.* continuously, (mod.)
sink-girni, *f.* covetousness, Post. 640.
sjá, the verb, l. 3, add.—pl. *só*, Clem.
sjá, the pronoun, see *sá*, *sú*. This word or form might have been put under a separate head, it is often used in a pointedly demonstr. sense, like *þessi*; see the references s. v. *sá*.
sjónhverfis-hringr, *m.* = *sjóndeildar-hringr*, Vidal. i. 206.
sjór, *B.* add.—*sjó-bliða*, *u. f. a sea-calm*, Post. 48: *sjó-volk*, *n.* a tossing about, fatigue on the sea.
skakkk-ylgðr, part. *threatening*, of the waves, Egilsson's Poems.
skalli, *a. m.*, add.—*skalli*, kom þú á morgin, Post. 250.
skapt-hár, observe,—we suspect that in the phrase '*skapthá sól*,' of the sun just after sunrise, is concealed another sense; it is not 'spear-high,' but akin to A. S. *seafst-mond* = *half a foot*, or six inches, meaning the moment when the sun has got just half a foot above the hills; the definition given by the ancients themselves in K. þ. K. 96 is artificial and can hardly be etymologically true; the word was perhaps borrowed from the A. S., and so the old Icelanders themselves did not quite understand it; cp. the phrase, *ganga skapta-muninn*, to walk just half a pace, Lv. 35 (see *skapt* l. 2. at the end).
skata, *u. f.*, add the saying,—*þegir barnið meðan það étr skötu-fötinn*.
skálp-húna, *u. f.*, add.—*the scamp-duck*, *anas marila*, see Bewick.
skefjur, *f. pl.* scrapes, rough handling; (ungar) svá styrknaðir at þeir megri skefjur þola, Post. 636.
skin, *n.*—in provinc. Germ. the moon is called *sehein*, Grimm's Dict.
skinn, *n.*, add the naut. phrase,—*leid eigi lengi aðr skinna-köst fóru að koma á sjóinn*, till the sea began to be lashed, of gusts or squalls of wind

lashing the sea before a gale; the metaphor is from the game of skinn-leikr, Isl. Þjóða. ii. 129.
skjall-hvitr, adj. *white as skjall*, q. v.
skjart-sýnn, adj. *quick-eyed*, Post. 636, v. l.
skjár, *m.*, observe,—*skjár* is prop. the bladder stretched on frames and used for glass, as still used in Norway, thus *skjara-lykna* = *a lantern of bladder*, opp. to a glass-lantern; in Icel. the word has since come to mean the window or opening; whilst the bladder itself is called *líkna-belgr*.
skjól-stæðingr, *m.* a client, (mod.)
skol-brúnn, the best Engl. rendering would be *olive*, of complexion.
skonnorta, *u. f.* a schooner, (mod.)
skrud-grönn, adj. *bright-green*, of the grass in the early spring.
skukka, *II*, add.—*skukkum ok brukkum*, Thom. 355.
skukktótt, adj. *winkled, in folds*, Thom. 355.
skulka, *ad.* to mock; = *skelka*, Post. 119, v. l.
skúr, *a shower*, add.—Runolf, a native of northern Icel., in Grimm's Island., has it masc.; so in later times the poet B. Gröndal, a native of Mývatn, *sól og myrka skúra* (acc. pl.), in a ditty of 1790.
skvak or **skvakk**, *n.* a gurgling sound; *hafs-skak*, Egilsson's Poems.
skýrsla, *u. f.* a report, written report, (mod.)
slapparðr, *m.* a name of the fox, Edda (Gl.)
slatta, the verb, add the reference,—*Skáld H. 6. i.*
slýndru-laust, *n. adj.*, as adv. '*stolelessly*,' *deftly*, Isl. Þjóða. i. 437.
smíðr, add the saying,—*smíðir hafa spánu versta*, *smiths have the worst spoons* (speaking of ornamental spoons), i. e. smiths keep the worst for their own use.
smóttli, *a. m.* a loop or bole, = *smátt*; in *tjald-smótti*, from *smjúga*.
snaga, *u. f.*, it was a kind of *Loebaber-axe*, see Scott's Waverly, ch. 16.
snar-kringla, *u. f.* a top; *smást einsog s.*, (mod.)
snar-sýnn, adj. *keen-eyed*, Post. 636.
snak-ligr, adj. *snaky, snake-like*, Post. 572.
snudda, *u. f.* a small scrap or rag, e. g. of paper or the like; *brúfa*.
snú-ljós, *n.* the snow-light; *ad flýja undan manusins valdi undir Góðs reiði það er að hlauða undan sneljósinu til að verða fyrir reiðar-sláinu*, Vidal. i. 336.
sólar-sinnis, add.—the Scot. *deasil*, Scott's Waverly, ch. 24.
spjald, *n. part.*, from *spéa*, Pass. 14. 17.
spjall-virkri, *a. m.* = *spillvirkri*, Grág.
spjót, *n.*, add.—A. S. *spreót*; *spjót* being qs. *spriót*, akin to *sproti* (?).
spor, to the phrase, at vörmu spori, add.—'*fore-bot*,' Chaucer.
spranga, *ad.*, add.—*þá skal bera til sýnis þat klókasta smáping sem hvers hjákona hefir sprangat*, Thom. 301.
stof-settr, part. *furnished with stof (burden)*, Post. 511.
stein-grár, adj. *stone-gray, iron-gray*, of a horse, (mod.)
stola, the verb, *II*, add.—*eg stalt til þess*, to do a thing by stealth, of a very busy person who has to steal the time to get a thing done, (mod.)
stlg-völ, *n.* a stirrup, Thom. 420.
stíman, *n.* a hard tussel, Post. 584.
stjarna, at the end, i.—the names in the old lay Sdm. 15 and beginning of 16 are, we believe, astronomical,—the 'Ear of Árvak,' the 'Hoof of Alsvinn' (the Sun Horses), the 'Wheel under the Chariot of Rungnir,' the 'Teeth (or Reins) of Sleipnir,' the 'Sledge Harness,' the 'Bear's Paw,' the 'Tongue of Briag,' the 'Wolf's Claws,' the 'Eagle's Nose,' and perhaps others. The Cod. Reg. l. c. reads 'Rungnir,' the Völ. S. 'Rögen,' i. e. *Odin*, for *Hrungnir* the giant would here be out of question, see Bugge's foot-note to l. c.
straum-mikill, adj. *running with great current*, Orkn. (Lex. Rm.)
strúpi, *a. m.*, better form than *strjúpi* (q. v.), mjólk hljóp ór stríp anum, Post. (Unger) 213.
stund, *f.*, add.—*stunda-klukka*, *u. f.* an eight-day clock, (mod.)
stökkull, *m.*, for '*sprinkling*,' read '*a brush used for sprinkling holy water*,' an '*aspersoir*.'
stúrr, *m.* a sour drink, add reference,—*Vitae Patrum* (Unger).
svartr, adj., *B.* *svart-höfði*, add.—*the black-cap* or *peewit gull*, Bewick; whence used as a pr. name.
svorfa, the verb, add the phrase.—*sultur sverfr að*, *hunger pressed hard*.
svíkja, the verb, add.—*hann siku* (i. e. *sviku*) *Blaku-menn* í öttara, . . . Guð svíkja þá er hann sviku, Bant. (Broem. 179).
Svöldr, *f.* a local name of a current (not an island) near Hiddense (Héðins-ey), west of Rügen; prob. a rendering of a Wendish name, the *Swelchie*, whirlpool (?); fyrir Svöldar minni, before the mouth of S.; and 'fyrir Svöld,' Edda 83, also Knytt. S. ch. 120, 122; see the conclusive essay on the place and date of this battle by Mr. Jørgensen, in Aarb. for Nord. Oldk. og Hist. 1869; to which add, that 'Héðins-ey' actually occurs, although disguised, in Hallfred's poems, composed immediately after the battle, viz. '*á víðu sundi Héðins-eyjar*' for '*Héðins-meyjar*' of the MSS.; and breiðan bekk Héðins 'rekka' of the same poem (Fs. 218, 219, verses 12, 15, being a local name, not a kenning).
syldr = *silfr*, cp. Dan. *sølv*, Post. 569.
sækja, add.—subj. *sætti*, þkv. 14.

tá, n. a walk, add.—oppi í hellanmi sem ligr á táinu, D. N. vi. 339 (Fr.)
 tígund (spelt tighiund) = tiund, a tithe, N. G. L. i. 401.
 tignaðr, m. = tign, glory, Post. 621.
 tigr, add the saying.—opt verðr örgum eins fátt á tug, Skanfala-balk.
 til-gerð, f. affectation; tilgerðar-fult, -same, affected, (mod.)
 til-viljan, f. a mere chance.
 tjalda, the verb, add.—að tjalda til einnar nætr, to pitch the tent for a single night, of shifty, changeable human things which stand to-day and to-morrow are swept away, a common saying in Icel. (even as in Arabic, see Mr. Littre's Inaugural Address to the French Academy); and, það verðr að tjalda því sem til er, one must use the hangings one has, i. e. one must make the best of it. In the former case the metaphor is taken from the pitching a tent, in the latter from the dressing the hall (or church) on festive occasions.
 tolla, the verb,—for a suggestion as to its origin see þola II; we now believe this to be the real origin of the word.
 tólf-faldr, adj. twelvefold, Post. 513.
 tón-laust, n. adj. without intonation, Thom. 455.
 troll-volkaðr, part. witch-ridden, = trollnida.
 trúar-játning, add,—when used with the article it means specially the Apostles' Creed; læra Trúar-játninguna og Faðir-Vor.
 tvi-, add.—tvímmli-maðr, m. a law term, one who contradicts himself.
 um-vending, f. a turning inside out, Thom. 414.
 um-þreifing, f. a touch, Post. 415.
 undir-göng, n. pl. an under-way, tunnel.
 undir-örpning, f. a subterfuge, Post. 551.
 undir-skál, f. an 'under-cup,' saucer, Dan. under-kop, (mod.)
 unna, the verb, l. 3, add.—unt, loved, Post. (Unger) 416, l. 30.
 upp-á-móti, adv. up-bill; opp. to ofan-i-móti.
 upp-diska, adv. to dish up, Thom. 417.
 upp-i-lopt, adv. turning the face upwards, (mod.); opp. to á grúfa.
 ú-kvæði, n. pl. (p. 662, col. 2), = Lat. ne-fas; eru þat ókvæði id hugsa, að . . ., Vidal. i. 320.
 út-brjótr, m. an outburst, Thom.
 vaðall, m. = vaðill, a wading; eptir vaðal í frosti, after wading in frost, Bs. i. 387.
 vatn-þrunginn, adj. dropical, Thom. 500.
 veiklast, adv. to grow weak or faint.
 veiz = viz, see viðr; veiz eptir skyldu, quite in order, Thom. 393.
 ver-búðir, f. pl. sheds or booths in which fishermen live, Eggert ltn.
 ver-gangr = verðgangr, Boll. 350.
 veir-grænn, adj. 'winter-green,' ever-green (cp. Dan. vintergrønt), Rkv.

víða, the verb, l. 1, —'ving' in the ditty of Grett. is, we believe, qs. 'ving,' from the obsolete vringa, = to wring, from which vringu, q. v.
 vnd-högg, n. a stroke in the wind or a stroke aslant; in the phrase, hann slær ekki vindhögginn, of a steady worker who never loses a minute.
 vndótt, adj. bay-coloured, of a horse.
 vín-sýra, u, f. vinegar, Post. 580.
 vísa, u, f., add.—hann orti kvæði þat er hann kallaði Jóns-vísur, þviat veki sá er eigi stefsettr, en þó kvæði svá langt, at þat hefir fjóra tigi grenda ok sjau umfram, Post. 511.
 vllun, f. bowling, Post. 426.
 þínku-leyzi, n. thoughtlessness, stupidity; þrysvar hann drakk í nuku-leyzi, Egilsson's Poems.
 þíða, u, f. a thaw, mild weather; á þorranum voru hér svo miklar þíður, að grasið fór að spretta kringum bæi, en það fékk fljótan enda á Góunni, a letter from western Icel. of March 11, 1873; cp. valt er 'þorra þíð-vindi,' Hallgr.
 þokkr, m. a mood, add.—væri betr at ek þegða þokks, þat hefir hverr er verðr er loks, I had better not speak my mind, Mkx.
 þrá-rækr, adj. persevering, Post. (Unger) 434.
 þrymr, m., add.—in the old lay, Em. 2, for hvat þrymr þar, we read, hvat þrym (dat.) er þar, what din is there? The lost vellum, we suppose, had 'hvat þrym' þar, where ' might be the inflexive -r, but was meant to be the personal verb 'er,' often written in this abbreviated form above the line; þruma or þrymja, = to more, is never found in old prose writers or poets; the conclusive reason is that the true idiomatic construction in this case is 'hvat' with a dative, and not with a verb (cp. hvat er þat hlym hlymja, Skm.)
 þunn-vombi, n. [vomb], the abdomen, Hem. (MS.)
 þursa-stafr, m., see þurs,—the notion of the magical Rune is preserved in the phrase, rista e-m þursa-staf, to libel a person in a coarse, brutal manner; það var mesta ofdirfið af ótilkjörnu flóði, | að rista þenna þursa staf þorlaks-syni Jóni, Grönd.
 þustr, m. [Lat. fustis], a flail; með hörðum þust, Post. 562.
 þvengr, m., add the following curious reference,—Hjörleifr konungr var upp festur í konungs höll með skó-þvengjum sínum sjálfs millum elda tveggja . . . Á meðan vakti Hildir ok Jós mungáti í elduna, ok kvæð 'Hjörleifr þat verra,' hón leysti hann svá at hón hjó með sverði skó-þvengina (thus, we believe, to be emended for 'ok kvæð Hjörleifr þar vera,' etc., of the vellum), king H. was bung up in the king's hall by his shoe-thongs between two fires . . . In the meantime H. kept awake, and poured ale into the fires, saying that this was worse (more tantalizing) for him; she then released him by cutting the thongs with a sword, Fas. ii. 34.
 þver-höfði, a, m. a wrong-headed person.

vigg

A LIST OF BRITISH RIVERS,

About a hundred in number, contained in old Icelandic alliterative memorial verses (inscribed á-heiti, i. e. names of rivers) from MSS. of the Snorra-Edda (ii. 479, 480, of the 13th century; the verses themselves may well be of the 12th century). Most of these rivers seem to belong to the northern Scottish counties, Caithness, Ross, Moray, Sutherland, and to the north-east of England. As specimens of an attempt at identification we add about thirty names, half for Scotland and half for England, leaving the rest open. In Scotland, Örrmt, *Armet W.*; Sekin, *Shin R.*; Dyrrn, *Durn W.*; Mein, *Mein W.*; Skialg, *Shallag W.*; Nis, *Ness R.*; Ekla or Ekkjall, *Oykill R.*; Spæ, *Spey R.*; Nid, *Nith R.*; Þöll, *Thuil R.*; Dyna, *Dun R.*; Njörn, *Nairn R.*; Bro, *Brora R.*; Maura, *Strath More*; Apardion, *Aberdeen* (here used of the river). In England, Tems, *Thames R.*; Humra, *Humber R.*; Dun, *Don R.*; Alin, *Alne R.*; Svöl, *Swale R.*; Usa, *Ouse R.*; Þyn, *Tyne R.*; Tvedda, *Tweed R.*; Lodda, *Ludd R.*; Ver, *Wear R.*; Ruðr, *Rother R.*; Ró, *Rye R.*; Hrið, *Reed R.*; Myn, *Maun R.*; Mynt, *Mint R.* (Johnston). A few (ten or twelve) of the rivers in the verses are of other countries, being probably added for alliteration sake, e. g. Jordan, Tiber, Euphrates, Albis, Loire; these we have omitted. Some of these names also occur in old lays (Gm., Bm., Gs., Hkv.), and this list may thus afford a hint as to the age of these poems.

Alin, <i>Gigg. Alne. S.</i>	Glit, <i>Glebe</i>	Lá, <i>Lea</i>	Olga, <i>Orun, Bm. Orun. S.</i>	Strind, <i>Strönd.</i>	Við, Gm.
Apardion, <i>Aberdeen S.</i>	Glöð, <i>Glan</i>	Lodda, <i>Ludd</i>	Orun, Bm. <i>Orun. S.</i>	Strönd.	Vil, <i>Vil. R.</i>
Aud.	Gnapa.	Luma, <i>Leon</i>	Rennandi, Gm.	Suðr.	Vin, Gm.
Bro, <i>Bro. S.</i>	Goll.	Maura, <i>Maur</i>	Ríða.	Svinn.	Vina (twice), Gm., also in Egls S.
Dun, <i>Dun. S.</i>	Grað, Gm. <i>Grað</i>	Mein, <i>Mein</i>	Rimr.	Svöl, Gm. <i>Svöl</i>	Vind (Vond, Gm.)
Dyna, <i>Dyna. S.</i>	Gömul, Gm. <i>Gömul</i>	Merk, <i>Merk</i>	Rin, Gm. <i>Rin</i>	Sylgr.	Ving.
Dyrrn, <i>Durn. S.</i>	Göpul, Gm.	Morn, <i>Morn</i>	Ró, <i>Rye</i>	Sömd.	Voð.
Eiðr.	Hjólmun (?).	Móða, <i>Móða S.</i>	Ruðr, Gg. <i>Ruðr</i>	Tems, <i>Tems</i>	Voð.
Elmir.	Hnipul.	Myn, <i>Myn</i>	Rögn.	Tvedda, <i>Tvedda</i>	Voð.
Einstika.	Hnópul.	Mynd, <i>Mynd</i>	Rönn.	Uðr, <i>Uðr</i>	Voð.
Ekkin, Gm.	Hrið, Gm. <i>Rað</i>	Nauð.	Salin.	Uss, Fms. vi. <i>Uss</i>	Ylgr, Gm.
Ekla (Ekkjall, Orkn.)	Hrönn (twice), Gm.	Nid, <i>Nid</i>	Sekin, Gm. <i>Sekin</i>	Val, <i>Val</i>	Yn.
Fara, <i>Fara</i>	Humra, <i>Humra</i>	Nis, <i>Nis</i> [Cod.]	Sid, Gm.	Valin.	Ysa (twice).
Fjörðm, Gm. <i>Fjörðm</i>	Höll, Gm. <i>Höll</i>	Njörn (emend. morn, Numa, <i>Numa</i>	Skialf.	Van, Gm. <i>Van</i>	Þjóð (þjóð-noma in one word, Gm.)
Föld.	Hörn, Gg.	Nyt, Gm.	Skialg, <i>Skialg</i>	Vog (Veg-svinn in one word, Gm.)	Þrym.
Freka.	Id, <i>Id</i>	Nót, Gm.	Slidr, Gm. <i>Slidr</i>	Vella, <i>Vella</i>	Þyn, Gm. <i>Þyn</i>
Gera, <i>Gera. Rf.</i>	Kerlaug, Gm. <i>Kerlaug</i>	Ofn.	Spæ, <i>Spæ</i>	Ver, <i>Ver</i>	Þöll, Gm. <i>Þöll</i>
Gilling.	Koga.	Ogn (?), Hkv.	Straura or Skrauma (?).		Örrmt, Gm. <i>Örrmt</i>
Gipul, Gm.	Körmt, Gm.				

Ramus Celtique
Tom 3. 1876-8

GAELIC NAMES AND NICKNAMES

Contained in the Landnåma-bók (Icelandic Book of Settlement); those in the Orkn. and the Njåla are left out, as being already well known. The translation and identification we leave to Celtic scholars, only noticing that these names, as well as those of the rivers above, were taken from oral tradition, not from books; the Norse form may therefore throw some light on the Celtic pronunciation of the 10th to the 12th centuries.

Bekan, 52.	Dufniall, 298. <i>Dufniall</i>	Kali (?), 331.	Kormlög, 318. <i>Kormlög</i>
Blakmæ, 93.	Dufþekr, 33, 282. <i>Dufþekr</i>	Kalman, 49. <i>Kalman</i>	Kvaran, 58. <i>Kvaran</i>
Blolan, 95, 268: Biola, 41, 239.	Feilan, 8. <i>Feilan</i>	Kamban, 47. <i>Kamban</i>	Kylan, 65, 66. <i>Kylan</i>
Biöllök, 268.	Fyls-(onni), 126; the former part may be Gaelic, cp. fyls-bein, Fms. ix. 54.	Kiallakr, 79, passim. <i>Kiallakr</i>	Lunan, 297. <i>Lunan</i>
Briann or Brann, 30.	Gellir = Gilli (?), in the name of Thord Gelli.	Kiarran, 124. <i>Kiarran</i>	Maddaðr, 93. <i>Maddaðr</i>
Dimun, the island, 104, a double-peaked island in Broadfirth, Iceland, and in the Faroes (Lat. Gaelic, qs. Dimons?).	Gilli, Gullþ.	Kiartan, passim.	Meldun, 109, 113. <i>Meldun</i>
Drafdritr, 33.	Gliomall, 109. ?	Kiarvalr, 298, 361, passim. <i>Kiarvalr</i>	Melkorka, 114. <i>Melkorka</i>
Dufan, 140. <i>Dufan</i>	Grelöð (?), 109.	Kimbi (?), 100, prob. Gaelic.	Melpatrikr, 316. <i>Melpatrikr</i>
Dufgus, 136; whence corrupted Dufguss.	Gufa (?), doubtful if Gaelic.	Kolli, passim; we suspect this name, so freq. in Icel. local names, to be of Gaelic extraction.	Myrgiöl, 109. <i>Myrgiöl</i>
Dufnall, 113.	Hnokan, 267. <i>Hnokan</i>	Konall, 65, passim. <i>Konall</i>	Njall, passim.
	Kaðall, 116, 219. <i>Kaðall</i>	Kori, 133.	Papar, Landn.
	Kaðlin, 95. <i>Kaðlin</i>	Kormakr, 73, and Korm. S.	Parak, 267 (?). <i>Parak</i>

Apacan = Aedacan *M. human M. lomchen* *Dufgus = Dufgus*
Maid Buteh = Maid Buteh *Maid. Murn M. Murne*

The Fossa Ring. S. Page. Christ 1877.

FUDARK HNAST BMLR
PH

Strength Remains of N. H. Knight

FUDARK HNAST BMLR

ukoa kiaslilan auk aura fua staf at fuahe laki
ukoa fua auk aura fuahe t apru laki
in at puaia laki ukoa fuahe auk aura ta staf
auk at aike i uare if an kofokaki iit fuahe staf
sua p lio pua auk at lio pua sua uar iit fua auk haka
in fua kipa rik pua fua a kio pua
auk upak a kio pua
in lio pua fua.

Open the door to the fine at first day
open the door to the fine at second day
at the first day open the door to the fine
at the second day open the door to the fine
[to be] so that the door is open at the first day
for the first time at the first day of the first day
and the first day of the first day
at the first day

